

·临床研究·

18q缺失综合征产前诊断方法

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摘要:【目的】探讨18q缺失综合征的产前诊断方法,提高对无创产前筛查(NIPT)技术在18q缺失综合征产前诊断中应用价值的认识。【方法】本研究通过对孕妇进行血清学筛查、超声影像学检查、羊水核型分析及亲本外周血染色体核型分析等传统检查手段以及NIPT检查、染色体微阵列芯片检测(CMA)、流产组织基因组拷贝数变异测序(CNV-Seq)检测等分子生物学技术来诊断18q缺失综合征,并根据检查结果进行遗传咨询。【结果】该病例NIPT结果提示18号染色体24 Mb片段缺失,经过羊水核型分析及CMA检测证实,该片段包含BCL2在内的17个基因的缺失变异,均与18q缺失综合征相关。结合超声影像学检查,确诊为18q缺失综合征。结合亲本外周血染色体核型分析结果,该变异为新发突变。【结论】介入性产前诊断技术是诊断18q缺失综合征的重要标准。NIPT技术作为中孕期的一项重要筛查,可以在超声影像学未见异常的情况下,早期提示染色体片段缺失的可能性,降低时间及经济成本。

关键词: 18q缺失综合征; 无创产前筛查; 遗传咨询

中图分类号: R72

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-3554(2023)04-0677-07

DOI: 10.13471/j.cnki.j.sun.yat-sen.univ(med.sci).20230421.001

Prenatal Diagnosis of 18q Deletion Syndrome

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To explore the prenatal diagnostic methods of 18q deletion syndrome and improve understanding on the value of non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) in prenatal diagnosis of 18q deletion syndrome. 【Methods】 18q deletion syndrome was detected by conventional methods such as serological screening, ultrasonic imaging examination, chromosome karyotype analyses of both amniotic fluid cells and parental peripheral blood, and molecular biological techniques including NIPT, chromosomal microarray analysis (CMA) and copy number variation sequencing (CNV-Seq). Genetic counseling was conducted based on these examination results. 【Results】 NIPT identified a 24 MB deletion on the chromosome 18 which contained 17 genes including BCL2 by karyotype analysis of amniotic fluid cells and CMA. Further ultrasonic imaging examination confirmed the diagnosis of 18q deletion syndrome and karyotype analysis of parental peripheral blood revealed a de novo deletion mutation. 【Conclusions】 Interventional prenatal diagnosis is an integral standard for the diagnosis of 18q deletion syndrome. NIPT, as an important screening test in middle pregnancy, can indicate the early possible chromosome segment deletion and reduce the time and economic cost when no abnormality is found in ultrasonic imaging.

Key words: 18q deletion syndrome; non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT); genetic counseling

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2023, 44(4): 677-683]

收稿日期: 2022-12-21

基金项目: 烟台科技计划项目 (2019YD004)

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18q缺失综合征是一种由18号染色体长臂节段缺失引起的疾病,由De Grouchy于1964年首次报道^[1]。既往研究表明,该综合征多发生于女性,与男性相比,有明显的母亲传给女儿的证据^[2-3]。由于受影响的女性明显具有生育能力,强烈建议在怀孕前或怀孕期间进行遗传咨询。临床上该综合征表型是高度可变的,但其特点是智力迟钝和先天性畸形。这些先天性畸形主要包括常见特征(以身材矮小、小头畸形、耳朵畸形等为代表)、心脏异常、骨骼缺陷、神经系统发育不良、血清免疫球蛋白A缺失或减少等^[4-5]。NIPT技术在染色体非整倍体检测中的临床应用主要体现在检测21、18、13号染色体拷贝数变化,即单体型/三体型异常。经过临床证明这项技术特异度和灵敏度比传统学筛查更高^[6],因该技术是通过抽取母亲的外周血来检测胎儿染色体拷贝数的变化,所以对胎儿是安全的。虽然NIPT在微缺失或微重复的临床应用方面还要迎接许多挑战^[7],但作为妊娠中期产前筛查的重要组成部分,其结果在二级预防中发挥着重要作用,对产前筛查有很好的补充意义。在NIPT的临床应用研究中,我们发现一例18号染色体长臂24 Mb片段缺失的检测结果。围绕该病例,我们分别检测了父母外周血样本和胎儿组织样本,并使用基因芯片、核型分析、流产物基因组拷贝数变异测序(CNV-Seq)和超声影像学检查对这一现象进行了综合解释,进而完成了一整套较为完整的遗传咨询。我们希望通过呈现该病例提高临床医生对于NIPT结果的认识水平,更加灵活地运用该技术。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 病例一般情况

孕妇,37岁,身高158 cm,体质量60 kg。孕2产1,自然受孕,单胎妊娠。无既往病史,一年内无异体输血、移植手术、异体细胞治疗或干细胞治疗史。夫妻身体健康,非近亲结婚,无家族遗传史。本研究已获得烟台毓璜顶医院医学伦理委员会的批准([2015]131),孕妇及其家属已签署知情同意书。

1.2 方 法

1.2.1 血清学筛查及B超影像学检查 孕11周时行血清学筛查;孕12周行B超影像学检查,测量颈部透明层厚度NT;预约孕21周时行三维

超声检查。

1.2.2 NIPT检测 孕妇及其家属进行遗传咨询后,签署知情同意书。孕妇空腹状态下,抽取静脉血6 mL,采集完毕在8 h之内进行血浆分离。采用博奥晶芯®配套检测试剂盒及优化的标准操作流程,使用BioelectronSeq4000测序仪进行全基因组高通量测序及数据分析。

1.2.3 羊水细胞染色体核型分析 在遗传咨询获得知情同意后,孕20周时经超声引导定位进行羊膜腔穿刺,抽取20 mL羊水送至产前诊断实验室。胰蛋白酶消化后,进行羊水细胞的培养、收获、制片及G显带。根据国际人类细胞基因组命名系统(IS-CN,2018)进行染色体核型分析和诊断。

1.2.4 CMA检测 使用SurePrint G3 ISCA V2CGH8×60K芯片(安捷伦科技公司,Santa Clara, CA,tUSA)分析DNA拷贝数变异(CNV)。分析结果与人类参考基因组GRCh38/hg38相比。

1.2.5 夫妻双方染色体核型分析 对夫妻双方外周血淋巴细胞染色体核型分析检查。按常规方法采集静脉血后,进行培养、收获、制片及G显带,每例计数至少30个中期分裂像,分析5个核型。

1.2.6 CNV-Seq分析 结合上述检查再次遗传咨询后,孕妇及其家人决定终止妊娠,孕26周时引产。采用CNV-Seq方法对胎盘的胎儿组织、脐带、胎儿表面(2个位点,间隔5 cm)和母体表面(2个位点,间隔5 cm)进行高通量DNA测序。CNV-seq根据Next-Seq CN500平台(Illumina,圣地亚哥,CA, USA)标准程序进行。参考基因组为GRCh37/hg19。

1.3 结果数据分析

NIPT测序结束后,运用BioelectronSeq4000测序平台管理软件对测序数据进行分析,计算样本21号染色体、18号染色体和13号染色体的Z值,比对、过滤所得每个样本的唯一匹配Reads数即unique reads数,并计算每个样本每条染色体的unique reads数占该样本所有常染色体unique reads数的百分比%chrN,即Reads ratio值。%chrN的计算算式为:

$$\%chrN = (\text{染色体N上的unique reads的总数} \div \text{全部常染色体上unique reads的总数}) \times 100\% (N=1,2,3 \dots 22,X,Y)$$

然后,计算待测样本染色体的Z-score,Z-score的计算算式为:

$Z\text{-score} = [(\text{样本的}\%chrN - \text{参考样本的}\%chrN \text{的平均值}) \div \text{参考样本的}\%chrN \text{的标准差}] (N=1, 2, 3 \dots 22, X, Y)$

采用DNA片段大小估算胎儿DNA浓度^[8],当样本满足度量标准(有效数据量 ≥ 3.0 M,无扩增偏倚,胎儿游离DNA比例 $\geq 4\%$),结果采用Z值风险评分表示胎儿患染色体非整倍体风险比率,正常值为 $-3 \sim 3$,Z值 ≤ -3 或Z值 ≥ 3 均为高风险。

CMA数据分析采用Cytogenomic 5.0软件分析拷贝数变异自动作图,显示基因分布如图1C所示。

2 结果

2.1 早孕期产检

血清学筛查无异常,孕12周时超声检查结果正常,颈部半透明(NT)测量结果显示为1.2 mm。

2.2 中孕期NIPT

孕17周时NIPT显示,母体血浆中胎儿DNA浓度为17.192%,18号染色体Z值为-9.71(图1A)。孕19周时重抽血的NIPT显示,母体血浆中胎儿DNA浓度为18.327%,18号染色体Z值为-7.550(图1B)。NIPT在18号染色体上发现了一个24 Mb大小的缺失(53 M~76 M;图1C)。

2.3 羊水细胞染色体核型分析

羊水细胞染色体核型为46, XN, del(18)(q21.3)(图2A)。

2.4 CMA分析

羊水细胞CMA结果为arr[GRCH38]18q21.31q23(58093835-80254946) $\times 1$ 。与人类参考基因组GRCh38/hg38相比,18号染色体的q21.31-q23区存在一个22.3 Mb大小的单拷贝缺失突变。涉及该缺失区域的特异性基因如图1C所示。该区域包含59

个OMIM基因,包括BCL2、CTDP1、CCBE1、KDSR、MALT1和NEDD4L等。

2.5 三维超声检查

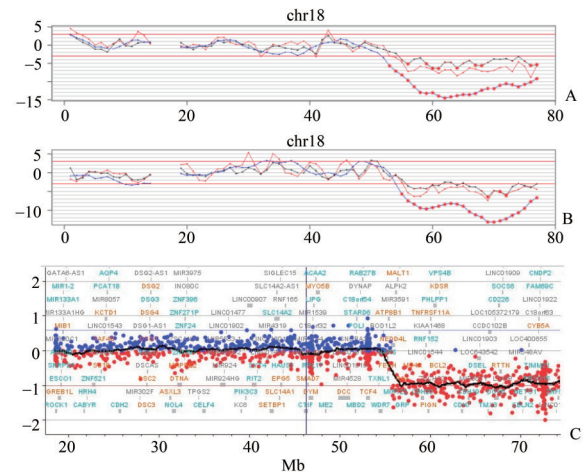
孕21周三维超声检查,发现胎儿心脏三尖瓣反流(图3A)及单脐动脉(图3B)。

2.6 夫妻双方染色体核型分析

男女双方均为正常核型,分别为46,XY和46,XX(图2B和2C)。

2.7 CNV-Seq分析

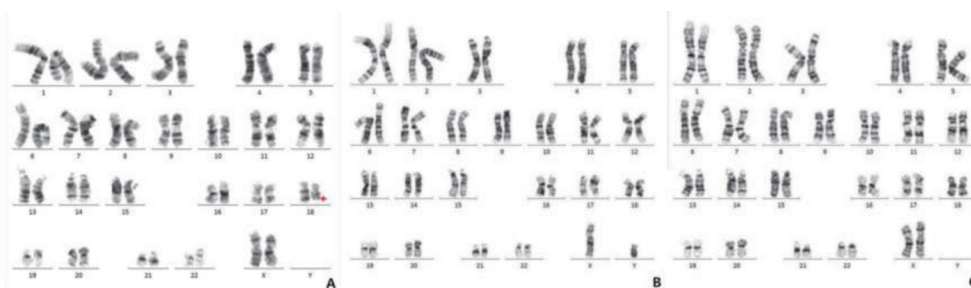
胎盘母亲表面(seq[hg19]18q21.2q21.31(49.60 Mb-55.74 Mb) $\times 1$ [60%],18q21.31qter(55.76 Mb-78.00 Mb) $\times 1$,20q13.33(58.50 Mb-62.92 Mb) $\times 3$ [60%)和胎儿表面(seq[HG19]3q28qter(190.60 Mb-197.84 Mb) $\times 3$ [70%],18q21.31qter(55.76 Mb-78.00 Mb) $\times 1$)有不同染色体片段缺失的胎盘嵌合(表1)。



A: NIPT at 17 weeks of gestation; B: NIPT at 19 weeks of gestation; C: Deletion mutation related genes.

图1 NIPT的Z分数分布曲线及缺失突变相关基因

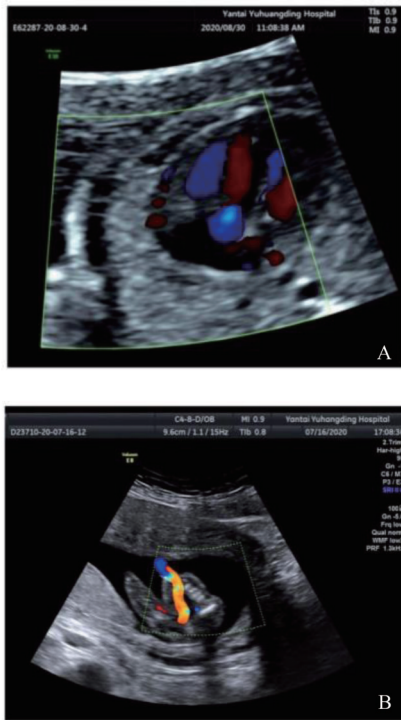
Fig. 1 Z-score distribution curve of NIPT and deletion mutation related genes



A: Amniotic fluid; B: Father; C: Mother.

图2 染色体核型分析

Fig. 2 Karyotype analysis



A: tricuspid regurgitation; B: single umbilical artery.

图3 胎儿三维超声检查

Fig. 3 Three dimensional ultrasound examination of fetus

3 讨论

绝大多数18q缺失综合征病例是通过侵入性核型分析发现的。对现有报道18q缺失综合征的涉及18q21.31-q23缺失范围的所有临床症状进行文献归纳总结(表2)^[9-25]。在我们的病例中,虽然早孕期血清学筛查和孕12周时超声检查结果正常,但在孕17周时NIPT首先提示存在18号染色体片段缺失。NIPT技术本质上是全基因组测序,因此它也可以检测重复和缺失,这在许多病例报告中

有所反映^[26]。根据OMIM数据库(#601808),染色体18q缺失(18q-)引起的临床综合征是由于基因的顺序缺失。在这个案例中,发现的缺失区域位于18q21.31q23区域。缺失区包含*Bcl2*、*CTDPI*、*CCBE1*、*KDSR*、*MALTI*、*NEDD4L*等59个OMIM基因,其中*MALTI*基因的纯合突变引起12型免疫缺陷病(immunodeficiency 12)、*LMAN1*的纯合突变可能导致凝血因子V和VIII因子缺乏症(combined factor V and VIII deficiency)、*CCBE1*基因的纯合或复合杂合突变引起Hennekam淋巴管扩张症-淋巴水肿综合征1型(Hennekam lymphangiectasia-lymphedema syndrome 1, HKLLS1)、*PIGN*基因的纯合突变引起多发先天性畸形-肌张力低下-癫痫综合征1型(multiple congenital anomalies-hypotonia-seizures syndrome 1, MCAHS1)、*SERPINB*基因的纯合或复合杂合突变引起长岛型掌跖角化症(Palmo-plantar keratoderma, Nagashima type, PPKN)、*RITN*基因的纯合或复合杂合突变引起小头畸形,身材矮小和癫痫(microcephaly, short stature, and polymicrogyria with seizures, MSSP)、*CYB5A*基因的纯合突变引起高铁血红蛋白症和两性生殖器(methemoglobinemia and ambiguous genitalia)、*CTDPI*基因的纯合突变引起先天性白内障、面部畸形和神经病变(congenital cataracts, facial dysmorphism, and neuropathy, CCFDN)。根据Decipher数据库检索,在18q21.31q23区域报道了大量单拷贝缺失的致病病例,可能表现为:面部畸形、甲状腺功能减退、腹股沟疝、面部畸形、髓鞘形成延迟、胼胝体形态异常、多发性小脑回畸形、神经发育迟缓等,肺瓣形态异常、宫内生长迟缓、肌肉组织异常、新生儿低张症。在DGV数据库中查询后,该区域没有发现丢失报告。Clingen

表1 胎盘六个部位CNV-Seq检测结果

Table 1 CNV Seq Test Results of Six Placenta Sites

Sample No.	Sampling position	Results
068370001327	Fetal	seq[hg19] 18q21.31qter(55.76Mb-78.00Mb)×1
068370001398	umbilical cord	seq[hg19] 18q21.31qter(55.76Mb-78.00Mb)×1
068370001394	Fetal side 1	seq[hg19] 3q28qter(190.60Mb-197.84Mb)×3[70%], 18q21.31qter(55.76Mb-78.00Mb)×1
068370001397	Fetal side 2	seq[hg19] 18q21.31(54.68Mb-55.76Mb)×4, 18q21.31qter(55.78Mb-78.00Mb)×1[65%]
068370001396	Maternal side 1	seq[hg19] 18q21.31qter(54.20Mb-78.00Mb)×1[70%]
068370001395	Maternal side 2	seq[hg19] 18q21.2q21.31(49.60Mb-55.74Mb)×1[60%], 18q21.31qter(55.76Mb-78.00Mb)×1, 20q13.33(58.50Mb-62.92Mb)×3[60%]

表2 与所发现缺失片段相关的临床症状
Table 2 Clinical symptoms associated with the missing fragments found

Phenotype	Located band	Genes
Microcephaly ^[9]	18q21.33	<i>BCL2</i> , <i>FVT1</i> , <i>VPS4B</i> , Four members of the serpin B family
Growth Hormone Insufficiency (Short Stature) ^[9]	18q23	<i>Myelin basic protein(MBP)</i> , <i>a galanin receptor (GALR1)</i>
Congenital Aural Atresia (CAA) ^[10-11]	18q22.3q23	<i>ZNF407</i> , <i>ZADH2</i> , <i>SDCCAG33</i> , <i>ZNF516</i> , <i>FLJ44313</i> , <i>FLJ44881</i> , <i>ZNF236</i> , <i>MBP-Golli</i> , and <i>GALR1</i> , <i>TSHZ1</i>
Delayed Myelination ^[9, 12]	18q22.3q23	<i>Myelin basic protein(MBP)</i> , <i>ZNF516</i> , <i>ZNF236</i> , <i>LOC284276</i> , <i>GALR1</i>
Cardiac Abnormalities (Ventricular Septal Defects, Tricuspid Atrisia, Etc) ^[13-14]	18q22.3q23	Nuclear Factor for Activated T-Cells (<i>NFATC1</i>)
Immunodeficiency ^[15-16]	18q21.32	<i>MALT1</i>
Combined Factor V and VIII Deficiency ^[17]	18q21.32	<i>LMAN1</i>
Hennekam Lymphangiectasia-lymphedema Syndrome 1, HKLLS1 ^[18]	18q21.32	<i>CCBE1</i>
Chromosomal Instability (CIN)+ Colorectal Cancer ^[19]	18q21.33, 18q23	<i>PIGN</i> , <i>MEX3C</i> , <i>ZNF516</i>
Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome 1, MCAHS1 ^[20-21]	18q21.33	<i>PIGN</i>
Microcephaly, Short stature, and Polymicrogyria with Seizures, MSSP ^[22]	18q22.2	<i>RTTN</i>
Methemoglobinemia and Ambiguous Genitalia ^[23-24] ^[25-26]	18q22.3	<i>CYB5A</i>
Congenital Cataracts, Facial Dysmorphism, and Neuropathy, CCFDN ^[25]	18q23	<i>CTDP1</i>

数据库搜索显示,该区域的基因没有单次剂量不足效应的证据。此外,有文献报道,该片段不同关键区域的外显率在25%~100%之间^[10]。该病例的局限性是因为未能获得孕妇同意对流产胎儿进行病理解剖,所以胎儿表型不能被详细描述。但在该病例孕21周时,三维超声发现的三尖瓣功能不全和单条脐动脉病理特征与上述致病区域有关。

对于18q缺失综合征没有特殊的治疗方法。因此产前诊断对于早期预防非常重要。但对于不幸出生的人来说,选择正确的药物对症治疗也很重要。结果表明,舒马曲坦可有效抑制18q缺失综合征相关的周期性呕吐症状,卡马西平可以治疗癫痫^[27]。所有被诊断为18q缺失综合征的患者都应进行包括体检、心电图和超声检查在内的仔细的评估一项关于生长激素治疗对晚期18q缺失儿

童认知功能的有益影响的研究发表了,建议所有18q缺失儿童都应仔细检查身高矮小和生长激素水平,以寻找致病机制并提供最佳护理。

有研究者认为,这种综合征像许多其他染色体异常,可变性源于缺失大小和内容的异质性。但也有报道称,缺失的大小(无论是通过细胞遗传学技术还是分子技术确定)与某些临床表型的严重程度无关,如出生体质量、IgA缺乏症、先天性心脏病等^[28]。虽然有研究列出了基于阵列的比较基因组杂交(array CGH)方法确认的与临床表型相关的断裂点,但18q缺失没有涉及断裂热点,断裂点因人而异。同时,相似缺失的患者往往具有非常相似的临床表现^[29]。

本研究采用核型分析技术分析亲本和胎儿的染色体,采用CMA确定表型性状的关键区域,采用

CNV-Seq方法对母体胎盘表面、胎儿表面、脐带和胎儿组织进行高通量测序分析,从而发现母胎胎盘表面有胎盘嵌合现象。此外,通过对夫妻双方进行核型分析,我们证实了胎儿染色体的变化是由新生突变而不是遗传突变引起的,这有助于夫妇为下次怀孕做准备。胎盘嵌合体是导致出现NIPT假阳性或假阴性报告中的一个非常重要的因素。NIPT技术检测到的游离胎儿DNA(cfDNA)是胎盘滋养细

胞凋亡DNA片段,100%的病例不能反映整个胎盘甚至胎儿核型。基于这些结果,我们向父母提供了关于胎儿缺失异常的遗传咨询。与介入性穿刺术相比,NIPT是无创的和安全的。同时,需要注意的是,每一个提示风险的NIPT结果都需要通过有创的产前诊断来验证。NIPT作为一种非侵入性技术,在筛选18q缺失方面具有潜在价值。

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(编辑 余菁)