

# PRKAG2 心脏综合征的分子遗传学病因及发病机制研究进展

陈长源综述 郑 兴审校

**【摘要】** PRKAG2 心脏综合征是一种少见的常染色体显性遗传性心脏病,主要临床表型包括心室预激、传导系统异常和心肌肥厚。由于编码 AMP 激活蛋白激酶(AMPK) $\gamma 2$  调节亚基的基因(PRKAG2)突变,导致 AMPK 活性改变,心肌细胞内糖原储积。因此,PRKAG2 心脏综合征被认为是一种新的心脏特异的糖原累积综合征。

**【关键词】** PRKAG2 心脏综合征;遗传;基因;离子通道

PRKAG2 心脏综合征是一种少见的常染色体显性遗传性心脏病,主要由于编码 AMP 激活蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK) $\gamma 2$  调节亚基的基因——PRKAG2 遗传性缺陷,导致心室预激及快速性心律失常。青年患者出现阵发性室上性心动过速,且伴有反常性、进行性高度传导阻滞,需要安装永久起搏器,同时还可能伴有心肌肥厚、左室功能障碍等不同临床表型<sup>[1,2]</sup>。既往研究认为,PRKAG2 心脏综合征是肥厚型心肌病的一种类型<sup>[3,4]</sup>。仅有心室预激及快速性心律失常临床表型的 PRKAG2 心脏综合征属于家族性预激综合征(Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, W-P-W 综合征)<sup>[5]</sup>。现在认为 PRKAG2 心脏综合征属于代谢性心肌病,是一种异常的、心脏特异的糖原累积综合征<sup>[1]</sup>,其病因及发病机制还需要进一步研究。

## 1 PRKAG2 心脏综合征的临床特点

2002 年, Gollob 等<sup>[1]</sup>首次在分子遗传学病因基础上,将家族性心室预激、传导系统病变及心肌肥厚称为 PRKAG2 心脏综合征,认为 PRKAG2 突变会导致一种未曾报道过的心脏糖原累积综合征。此后与 PRKAG2 突变相关的家系被陆续发现<sup>[6,8]</sup>,典型的临床表型为心室预激、进行性心脏

传导系统异常及单独或联合出现的心肌肥厚<sup>[9]</sup>,在同一家系中临床表型也经常不同。在所报道的全部家系中,大部分患者没有心脏外表现,少数有伴随心脏病变的骨骼肌异常<sup>[10,11]</sup>。

10%的 PRKAG2 心脏综合征患者发生早期心源性猝死(年龄<40 岁),猝死可能是由于快速室上性心律失常演变为室颤。30 岁以上患者缓慢性心律失常是导致晕厥的原因,并可能是死亡的原因之一。

## 2 PRKAG2 心脏综合征的分子遗传学病因

1995 年, MacRae 等<sup>[4]</sup>报道了 1 个 3 代 43 例的家族性预激综合征合并肥厚型心肌病家系,经家系分析显示呈常染色体显性遗传。基因连锁分析将致病基因定位于染色体 7q3 的 D7S 688 和 D7S 483 位点之间。2000 年, Lang 等<sup>[12]</sup>报道人类 PRKAG2 基因定位于染色体 7q36,包括 16 个外显子,30 万个碱基,编码 569 个氨基酸,相对分子质量约 63 000<sup>[13]</sup>,与 MacRae 等<sup>[4]</sup>报道的致病基因位置相同。因此, PRKAG2 基因逐渐引起了研究人员的重视。2001 年, Gollob 等<sup>[5]</sup>首次报道了 PRKAG2 突变与家族性心室预激、传导系统异常及心肌肥厚发病有关。随后相继发现不同的 PRKAG2 突变均与家族性心肌肥厚合并传导系统异常、心室预激、室上性心动过速的临床表型发病有关<sup>[3,4]</sup>。至今共报道了 17 个 PRKAG2 突变家系,发现了 9 种 PRKAG2 突变,包括 8 种错义突

作者单位:200433 上海,第二军医大学附属长海医院心内科

通讯作者:郑 兴, Email: zhengxing570530@163.com

变和 1 种移码突变<sup>[2-4,6-7,10-11,14-15]</sup>。国内张静等<sup>[16]</sup>首次报道了 1 个 4 代 12 例的家系,该家系患者表现为传导系统功能障碍、心室预激、心肌梗厚,患者出现上述 3 种表现之一或全部。

### 3 PRKAG2 心脏综合征的发病机制

#### 3.1 分子生物学机制

PRKAG2 是 AMPK  $\gamma 2$  调节亚基的编码基因,在心肌和骨骼肌高度表达<sup>[9]</sup>。AMPK 是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,由  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$ 、 $\gamma$  亚基组成异质三聚体,在细胞中作为代谢感受器,监测细胞内 AMP/ATP 比值,通过调节 ATP 的消耗和产生,在心肌代谢过程中发挥关键作用<sup>[9,17]</sup>。在低氧、缺血、肌肉运动等应激情况下,细胞内 AMP/ATP 的比值升高,AMP 与 AMPK 的  $\gamma$  亚基结合,使  $\alpha$  亚基的苏氨酸暴露,通过上游激酶——AMP 激活蛋白激酶激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase kinase, AMPKK)使苏氨酸磷酸化,AMPK 被激活<sup>[18]</sup>。AMPK 激活后通过减少维持生命并非必要的 ATP 消耗,以及通过促进细胞内葡萄糖的摄取和加强氧化分解代谢刺激 ATP 的产生,调节体内代谢平衡<sup>[17]</sup>。

关于 PRKAG2 突变对 AMPK 功能影响,在体外细胞水平的研究是相互矛盾的。研究发现,转染人 CCL13 细胞株的 AMPK 活性降低<sup>[19,20]</sup>。而 Arad 等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究表明,AMPK 基础活性增高。Hamilton 等<sup>[21]</sup>和 Barnes 等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究结果与 Arad 的研究结果一致,并发现 AMPK 对 AMP 的敏感性降低。Burwinkel 等<sup>[23]</sup>认为,由于不同实验所用的细胞株不一样,造成了研究结果不同。CCL13 细胞株中的肿瘤抑制蛋白 LKB1 是 AMPK 的主要上游底物,含量与其他细胞有显著差异,而突变的 AMPK 结构基因只有在足量 LKB1 存在的条件下,才能增加 AMPK 的基础活性,并降低 AMPK 对 AMP 的敏感性。

Arad 等<sup>[24]</sup>通过建立过度表达 PRKAG2 N488I 的转基因鼠模型,模拟 PRKAG2 心脏综合征的相关临床表型,他们发现在出生后 1 周的低龄鼠中 AMPK 活性明显增高。Sidhu 等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究也得出了相似的结果。体外细胞转染及转基因动物实验表明,PRKAG2 突变使 AMPK 的活性

增加;同时,AMPK 对 AMP 的敏感性降低,在低氧等应激环境下,AMPK 调控能量代谢的功能受损,重要器官和组织更加容易受到损伤。

AMPK 活性异常增加影响了糖的摄取、储存及利用。Arad 等<sup>[15]</sup>发现 PRKAG2 突变患者的心肌细胞明显肥大,胞浆内存在较大的空泡,空泡内含有大小不一的颗粒样物质,PAS 染色为强阳性,具有糖类物质的特征。电镜下可见空泡内充满了高电子密度的细小颗粒,具有支链淀粉的显著特征;但是没有观察到肥厚型心肌病的组织学特征——明显的心肌细胞排列紊乱及显著的心肌间质纤维化。这提示 PRKAG2 突变导致与多糖累积有关的心肌病,而不是肥厚型心肌病。关于 PRKAG2 突变转基因鼠模型的研究,也发现了心肌内糖原累积<sup>[24]</sup>。Gollob 等<sup>[26]</sup>认为糖原累积是 PRKAG2 综合征的唯一发病机制,即 PRKAG2 突变引起 AMPK 活性异常增加,导致心肌异常的糖原累积。

#### 3.2 电生理学研究

PRKAG2 心脏综合征患者常发生心室预激及快速性心律失常,Gollob 等<sup>[26]</sup>认为其病理生理机制可能是糖原累积使心肌细胞内 pH 值降低,导致离子通道的动力学特性改变。也有研究者认为,心室预激与 AMPK 对离子通道的直接作用有关。Patel 等<sup>[27]</sup>通过建立 TG<sup>N488I</sup>转基因鼠模型,证实 PRKAG2 突变可以诱导房室旁道形成,表明 AMPK 活化可以通过修饰离子通道诱发潜在的前向房室连接,引起心室预激。Light 等<sup>[28]</sup>发现,将截断的 AMPK $\alpha 1$  亚基突变基因——AMPK $\alpha 1^{T172D}$ 转染心肌细胞后,可导致心肌细胞动作电位时程明显延长,显著延迟了 Na<sup>+</sup> 通道开放的失活,使 Na<sup>+</sup> 通道更加趋向于超极化。这项研究表明,变异的 AMPK 可能通过影响心肌细胞离子通道的功能,引起类似 W-P-W 综合征的心律失常。这不但有助于阐明心律失常的发生机制,同时也为治疗类似的单基因缺陷遗传疾病提供了可能的药物治疗靶点<sup>[29]</sup>。

综上所述,PRKAG2 心脏综合征有明确的分子遗传学病因,虽然临床表现与肥厚型心肌病、W-P-W 综合征相似,但发病机制完全不同。

PRKAG2 心脏综合征在病程的早期有逆转的可能<sup>[30]</sup>, 早期发现及诊断可以减少恶性临床事件如心源性猝死的发生。

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