

·论著·

# ASAHI基因突变致脊髓性肌萎缩症2例并文献复习

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**摘要 目的:**总结2例ASAHI基因突变致脊髓性肌萎缩症(SMA)患儿临床特点及遗传学特征,并进行文献复习,以提高对该病的认识。**方法:**报道我院2例确诊为ASAHI基因突变相关性SMA,并对至今报道的14例ASAHI基因突变相关性SMA病例进行汇总分析。**结果:**2例患儿系姐弟。患儿1,女,13岁9月,早期生长发育里程碑基本正常,8岁左右出现行走姿势异常,缓慢进展,渐出现爬楼困难,跑跳困难;患儿2,男,9岁4月,1岁2个月时能独立行走,6岁左右出现肢体乏力,跑步姿势异常,缓慢进展。全外显子组基因测序结果显示2例患儿均携带ASAHI基因复合杂合突变,第13内含子c.1098+1G>T杂合突变,为剪接突变,此位点为国际上已报道的致病性突变;第3内含子c.216+11A>G杂合突变,此位点为国际上尚未报道的新突变。2例患儿自起病以来,运动功能进行性倒退,病程中均未出现癫痫发作,智力基本正常。搜索既往报道,至2019年9月,国内外共报道14例ASAHI基因突变相关性SMA。14例患者中,2例仅有SMA症状,12例既有SMA又有进行性肌阵挛性癫痫(PME);患者多以肌无力起病,一般5岁左右起病,病程中出现进行性肌阵挛癫痫,多于7~12岁出现癫痫发作,震颤、反复肺炎、吞咽困难等症状也常在病程中出现。共发现ASAHI基因9种不同的突变位点,其中c.125C>T为最常见突变位点,均以常染色体隐性遗传方式发病。所有病例早期发育里程碑大致正常,病程中患儿认知功能无明显损害,文献报道时已有4例患儿青少年期死亡。**结论:**ASAHI基因突变相关性SMA为一种少见的进行性常染色体隐性遗传病,由ASAHI基因突变所致,ASAHI基因突变常引起SMA-PME表型,ASAHI基因突变亦可仅引起脊髓性肌萎缩症,而不出现进行性肌阵挛癫痫。本例携带1个文献报道的剪切突变及1个未报道的内含子区点突变,为中国首次报道的ASAHI基因突变仅有脊髓性肌萎缩症表型而未出现进行性肌阵挛癫痫病例。

**关键词** 脊髓性肌萎缩症;基因突变;ASAHI基因

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**ASAHI Gene Mutation Causing Spinal Muscular Atrophy: 2 Cases Report and Literature Review** KANG Qing-yun, LIAO Hong-mei, YANG Sai, CHEN Bo, YANG Li-ming. Department of Neurology, Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha 410007, China

**Abstract Objective:** To study the clinical and genetic characteristics of 2 Chinese children with spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) caused by mutations in the ASAHI gene and review relevant literature. **Methods:** The clinical and genetic data of 2 patients diagnosed at our hospital with SMA caused by the ASAHI gene mutation was analyzed. In addition, 14 reported cases of SMA associated with the ASAHI gene mutation were summarized and analyzed. **Results:** The 2 patients are siblings. Patient 1 was a girl aged 13 years and 9 months with generally normal early developmental milestones. At 8 years old, she started to show slowly progressive difficulty in walking, stair-climbing, running and jumping. Patient 2 was a boy aged 9 years and 4 months; he was able to walk independently at 1 year 2 months. Around age 6, he began showing slowly progressive limb weakness and abnormal running posture. Whole exome sequencing revealed that both patients harbored compound heterozygous mutations in the ASAHI gene; c.1098+1G>T in intron 13 is a splicing mutation, and this site had been internationally reported as a pathogenic mutation; c.216+11A>G in intron 3 had never been internationally reported before. Since the onset of disease, the 2 patients experienced a progressive regression in motor function. The patients suffered no seizures during the course of the disease, and their intelligence remained basically normal. As of September 2019, a total of 14 children with ASAHI mutation-related SMA had been reported at home and abroad; among them, 2 patients had only SMA symptoms and 12 both SMA and progressive myoclonic epilepsy (PME). In these 14 patients, disease generally started with muscular weakness around age 5; seizures occur around 7-12 years old; and tremors, recurrent pneumonia, dysphagia, and other symptoms often appeared through the course of the disease. A total of 9 mutations of the ASAHI gene were found, with the most prevalent being c.125C>T. The mode of inheritance was autosomal recessive in all patients. In all cases, early developmental milestones were normal, and cognitive function showed no significant impairment throughout the disease course. At the time of this report, 4 patients have died in adolescence. **Conclusion:** ASAHI gene mutation-associated SMA is a rare, progressive autosomal recessive hereditary disease caused by the ASAHI gene mutation.

Mutations in the ASAHI gene often produce SMA-PME phenotypes and may also cause only spinal muscular atrophy without the presence of progressive myoclonic epilepsy. This case provides 1 previously reported splicing mutation and 1 unreported intron point mutation; this is the first reported case of ASAHI gene mutation in China that resulted in the SMA-only phenotype without the presence of PME.

**Key words** spinal muscular atrophy; genetic mutations; ASAHI gene

脊髓性肌萎缩症(spinal muscular atrophy, SMA)是由于脊髓前角及延髓运动神经元变性,导致近端肢体和躯干进行性、对称性肌无力和肌萎缩的神经变性病。SMA可由多种基因突变引起,但一般特指由位于染色体5q11.2-q13.3的SMN基因突变引起的常染色体隐性遗传病,称为5qSMA,而非SMN基因突变引起的SMA称为非5qSMA。1979年,Jankovic和Rivera<sup>[1]</sup>首次描述并报道3例成人期起病的缓慢进展的肌无力患者,病程中出现肌阵挛癫痫,称之为脊髓性肌萎缩症伴进行性肌阵挛性癫痫(spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy, SMA-PME),之后文献报道类似病例10余例,基因检测均显示SMN基因正常。Zhou等<sup>[2]</sup>在2012年确定ASAHI为SMA-PME的致病基因,之后国内外文献中共报道12例通过ASAHI基因确诊的SMA-PME病例<sup>[2-10]</sup>。2016年,Filosto等<sup>[10]</sup>首次报道2例成人ASAHI基因突变患者存在SMA症状但不伴进行性肌阵挛性癫痫,扩展了ASAHI相关SMA的表型谱。2018年10月湖南省儿童医院神经内科诊断2例ASAHI基因突变相关SMA但不伴进行性肌阵挛性癫痫患儿,现总结其临床特点并文献复习,以提高临床医师对本病的认识。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 本家系临床资料

1.1.1 先证者 男,9岁4月,因“肢体乏力3年余”于2018年9月至湖南省儿童医院神经内科就诊。患儿为第2胎,第2产,母孕期及出生史无异常,早期生长发育里程碑基本正常:7月独坐,8月能爬,1岁1月能独立行走,2岁可跑。家属诉患儿6岁左右出现肢体乏力,跑步姿势异常,缓慢进展,渐出现爬楼缓慢,病程中无肌阵挛发作等癫痫性发作,患儿自起病以来,智能基本正常。家族中其姐姐有类似病史,余成员均无类似病史。体格检查示下蹲起立缓慢,上臂上举缓慢,膝反射减弱,Gower征可疑阳性,巴氏征阴性,无腓肠肌肥大,无高弓足,无关节挛缩,无脊柱侧弯,无肌萎缩。辅助检测:肌电图示广泛神经源性损害,可见到纤颤电位和束颤电位等失神经电位,运动单位电位电压高,时限

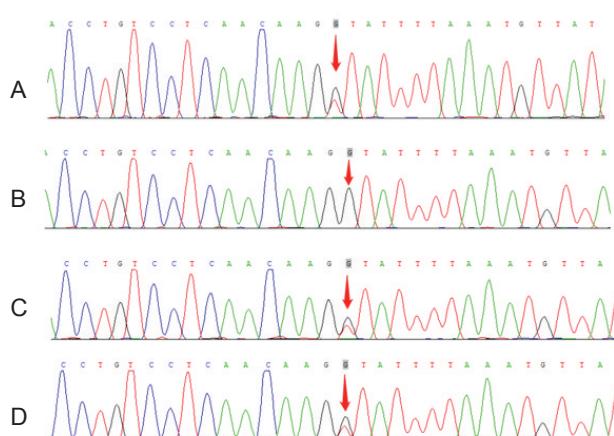
宽,提示脊髓前角细胞病变;脑电图正常;头部MRI正常;心肌酶谱、电解质、肝肾功能、血乳酸、血氨及同型半胱氨酸均正常。

1.2.2 先证者姐 女,13岁9月,第1胎,第1产,母孕期及出生史无异常,生长发育里程碑基本正常:1岁2月能独立行走,2岁可跑。患儿8岁左右出现行走姿势异常,缓慢进展,渐出现爬楼困难,跑跳困难,病程中无肌阵挛发作等癫痫性发作,患儿自起病以来,智能正常。体格检查示下蹲起立困难,上臂不能完全上举,膝反射减弱,Gower征阳性,巴氏征阴性,无腓肠肌肥大,无高弓足,无关节挛缩,脊柱轻度侧弯,无明显肌萎缩。辅助检测:肌电图示广泛神经源性损害,可见到纤颤电位和束颤电位等失神经电位,运动单位电位电压高,时限宽,提示脊髓前角细胞病变;心肌酶谱示肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)轻度增高;脑电图正常;头部MRI正常;电解质、肝肾功能、血乳酸、血氨及同型半胱氨酸均正常。

1.2.3 基因突变分析 经患儿父母充分知情同意后,通过安捷伦外显子芯片捕获+高通量测序行全外显子组基因测序,发现患儿携带ASAHI基因复合杂合突变:第13内含子c.1098+1G>T杂合突变,为剪接突变,此位点为国际上已报道的致病性突变,见图1;第3内含子c.216+11A>G杂合突变,此位点为国际上尚未报道的新突变,国内首次报道,见图2;基因突变预测分析为可能致病变异,结合患儿临床表型,临幊上考虑为致病性突变。父母来源验证显示,其父携带c.216+11A>G突变,其母携带c.1098+1G>T突变。线粒体DNA高敏感性测序检测未发现异常。SMN基因测序检测未发现异常。先证者姐姐基因测序发现携带ASAHI基因相同位点复合杂合突变。进一步对患儿爷爷、奶奶、外公、外婆进行Sanger一代测序,结果显示均未携带相同突变,因此考虑患儿父亲,患儿母亲均为新生突变,家系图见图3。

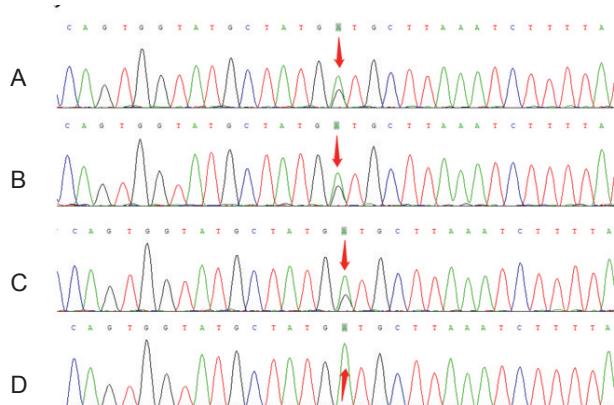
### 1.2 方法

收集资料并分析。在中国知网、万方数据库分别以“脊髓性肌萎缩症”和“ASAHI”进行建库至2019年9月文献检索;以“SMA”、“spinal muscular atrophy”和



注:红色箭头示ASAHI基因第13内含子c.1098+1G>T杂合突变。(A)先证者存在ASAHI基因第13内含子c.1098+1G>T杂合突变;(B)先证者父亲ASAHI基因该位点无突变;(C-D)先证者姐姐、母亲存在ASAHI基因相同位点突变

图1 患儿及家属基因测序图(第13内含子)



注:红色箭头示ASAHI基因第3内含子c.216+11A>G杂合突变。(A)先证者存在ASAHI基因第3内含子c.216+11A>G杂合突变;(B-C)先证者父亲、姐姐存在ASAHI基因相同位点突变;(D)先证者母亲ASAHI基因该位点无突变、

图2 患儿及家属基因测序图(第3内含子)

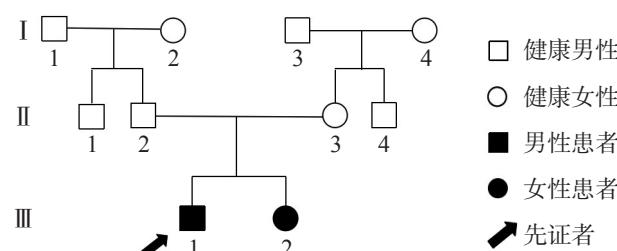


图3 ASAHI基因突变致SMA患儿家系图

“ASAHI”检索PubMed数据库建库至2019年9月相关文献,得到所有关于SMA的相关病例报道。采用描述性统计对符合条件的所有病例从临床表现、影像学表现、肌电图表现、实验室检查、基因测序等结果进行分析。

## 2 结果

检索到符合条件中文文献1篇,共1例ASAHI相关SMA患者,其临床表型为SMA-PME。检索到英文文献8篇<sup>[2-10]</sup>,报道14例ASAHI相关性SMA患者,其中12例临床表型为SMA-PME,2例仅为SMA,而不伴有进行性肌阵挛癫痫。14例患者中,男性1例,女性13例;其中以肌无力起病13例,以癫痫发作起病1例,以肌无力起病者,最早起病年龄为1.2岁,最晚7岁起病;12例患者病程中出现了进行性肌阵挛癫痫,癫痫发作出现年龄最早者3.8岁,除肌阵挛发作外,还可能出现失神发作、失张力发作及强直-阵挛发作等发作形式。在病程过程中,患儿可能出现震颤、吞咽困难、反复肺炎、感音性神经性耳聋及呼吸功能不全等症状,查体可见肌萎缩、脊柱侧凸、肌张力降低、腱反射减弱及共济失调等体征。14例患儿均行肌电图检查,均提示神经源性病损;14例患儿中10例头部MRI正常,4例头部MRI提示小脑萎缩和(或)脑室扩大;11例完善了肌肉活检检查,其中9例提示神经源性损害(失神经支配,失神经-神经再支配/神经源性肌萎缩);9例完善CK检查,8例正常,仅1例轻度增高;7例完善酸性神经酰胺酶活性检测,6例酶活性为正常细胞的10%以上,1例<10%。所有病例均进行了ASAHI基因突变检测,共发现9种不同的突变位点,分别为:c.125C>T,c.850G>T,c.456A>C,c.886C>T,c.223insC,c.177C>G,c.256-257insA,c.124A>G及c.173C>T,其中c.125C>T最常见;所有病例均符合常染色体隐性遗传,其中6例为复合杂合遗传。在ASAHI相关性SMA患者中,表型为SMA-PME者预后较差,文献报道时,已有4例患者死亡(13~19岁),2例依靠机械通气及胃造口进食维持生命,而表型仅为SMA者预后相对较好,文献报道中2例患者均存活,其中年长者已30岁。

## 3 讨论

酸性神经酰胺酶是一种溶酶体酶,由非糖基化的α亚基和糖基化的β亚基组成,催化神经酰胺降解为鞘氨醇和溶酶体内的游离脂肪酸,由定位在8p22的ASAHI基因编码<sup>[11]</sup>。ASAHI基因突变相关性SMA,常见为SMA-PME表型,少数病程中仅脊髓性肌萎缩症症状,而不出现进行性肌阵挛癫痫。

SMA-PME表型患儿症状重,起病年龄小,大约5岁左右出现肌无力症状,呈对称性,下肢重于上肢,近端肌肉受累为主,常表现为步态不稳、爬楼困难、下蹲起立困难及频繁跌倒等,肌无力症状出现数年后出现

进行性肌阵挛癫痫，一般出现在7~12岁；癫痫性发作可有多种发作类型，其中肌阵挛和失神发作最多见，也可出现如眼睑肌阵挛、失神发作、失张力发作、眼睑肌阵挛持续状态等类型。此外，病程中还常出现震颤、感音神经性耳聋及脊柱侧凸等表现。患儿病情进行性加重，后期常完全丧失运动功能，累及呼吸肌可导致复发性肺部感染和呼吸衰竭，导致青少年时期死亡<sup>[8,12,13]</sup>。ASAHI基因突变仅引起SMA而不出现进行性肌阵挛癫痫者，症状较轻，进展缓慢，病程中可有震颤及脊柱侧凸等表现。此表型患儿2016年由Filosto等<sup>[10]</sup>首次报道。

本研究中2例患儿均为学龄期起病，均以肌无力为首发症状，两姐弟（其中姐姐为病程第6年）至今均未出现癫痫性发作，目前仅有SMA表型，不排除病程尚短有关，尚需动态观察患儿病程中有无癫痫发作。本病神经系统检查中震颤，尤其舌肌震颤发生率较高，部分患儿可出现脊椎侧凸及肌萎缩。本研究中，姐姐有轻度脊柱侧弯，暂无震颤及肌萎缩症状，弟弟暂无相关临床表现。另外，本病实验室检查CK多数正常或仅轻度升高。本研究中姐姐CK轻度增高，弟弟CK正常，与之相符。本病头部MRI多正常或出现非特异性改变，如小脑萎缩或脑室扩大。本研究中两姐弟头部MRI均正常。本病肌电图提示神经源性损伤，肌活检可表现为神经源性损伤或肌萎缩。本研究对象未行肌活检，肌电图均提示神经源性损伤。本病患者早期生长发育里程碑多正常，起病后运动功能进行性损害，而认知功能可正常或出现程度不等的损害。本研究对象早期生长发育正常，运动功能受累，认知功能正常。皮肤成纤维细胞神经酰胺酶活性的检测，可为本病的诊断提供依据，但该检测国内尚未开展。本病的确诊，除典型临床症状外，目前尚有赖于ASAHI基因的检测，ASAHI基因突变致酸性神经酰胺酶缺乏以致神经酰胺不能正常降解，导致神经酰胺在神经元内广泛沉积，导致相应的临床症状，但确切发病机制目前尚不清楚<sup>[10]</sup>。目前该病暂无特效治疗方法，但其等位基因病Farber病目前已开展基因与酶替代疗法，这将为ASAHI基因突变相关SMA患者开创出未来治疗的思路<sup>[14,15]</sup>。

在临床工作中，运动障碍类疾病并不少见，单瘫性

疾病需警惕良性单侧下肢肌萎缩<sup>[16]</sup>，脊髓灰质炎等疾病，而当学龄前期及学龄期患儿出现肢体对称性迟缓性瘫痪，肌电图提示神经源性损伤，伴或不伴癫痫发作，则应考虑ASAHI基因突变相关性脊髓性肌萎缩症可能，及时安排ASAHI基因检测将有助于本病的诊断。

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