

# 孤独症和强迫症在刻板性和重复性行为方面相关基因的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 孤独症和强迫症具有高度遗传性, 同时在表型上都具有相似的刻板性行为和重复性行为, 现对两种疾病在刻板性和重复性行为方面的相似之处及共同的基因进行综述, 以便为这两种疾病提供有效的防治措施而打下理论基础。

**【关键词】** 孤独症; 强迫症; 基因; 刻板性行为; 重复性行为; 综述

## Research progress of autism spectrum disorders and obsessive-compulsive disorder in the study of genes related to stereotyped and repetitive behaviors

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**【Abstract】** Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are highly hereditary, at the same time they have similar stereotyped and repetitive behavior on phenotype. The similarities on stereotyped and repetitive behavior and common genes of OCD and ASD are reviewed in this paper, in order to provide effective prevention and control measures for these two diseases and to lay a theoretical foundation.

**【Key words】** Autism spectrum disorders; Obsessive compulsive disorder; Gene; Stereotyped behaviors; Repetitive behaviors; Review

### 一、概述

孤独症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorders, ASD)是一组以社交障碍、语言交流障碍、兴趣或活动范围狭窄以及重复刻板行为为主要特征的神经发育性障碍。近年来, 随着社会生活环境和家庭结构的变化, ASD 患病率有增加趋势。2009 年英国数据显示 ASD 患病率为 1.57%<sup>[1]</sup>; 2011 年韩国调查显示 ASD 患病率高达 2.64%<sup>[2]</sup>; 2013 年美国 6~17 岁人群 ASD 患病率为 2%, 其中男性患病率是女性 4~5 倍<sup>[3]</sup>。由于我国对 ASD 的研究起步较晚, 早期数据缺乏, 部分地区调查结果显示 ASD 患病率为 2.8/万~75.4/万<sup>[4]</sup>。虽然 ASD 的病因还不清楚, 但从双胞胎和家族研究中积累的证据表明 ASD 是高度遗传的<sup>[5-6]</sup>。

强迫症(obsessive-compulsive disorder, OCD)是一种以难以控制的强迫思维和(或)强迫行为为临床特征的精神疾病, 其主要特点是患者明知不必要、不可取, 但仍有反复、重复的思考或行为。国外流行病学调查研究显示全世界人口中的患病率为 2%~3%<sup>[7]</sup>。OCD 的确切病因目前尚不清楚, 但

许多证据表明遗传因素在 OCD 发病中的显著作用。双胞胎研究和全基因组基因分型方法的遗传能力研究显示, 遗传因素的变异比例较高<sup>[8]</sup>。

刻板性和重复行为(stereotyped and repetitive behavior)是 ASD 和 OCD 的一个共有特征, 在这两种情况下, 都是指一组重复的行为, 被认为是不适当的或奇怪的行为<sup>[9]</sup>。OCD 和 ASD 共享许多表型和神经认知特征<sup>[10]</sup>, 而刻板性和重复性行为则是其共享的主要表型, 很难区分, 其症状的比较显示重叠多于差异<sup>[11]</sup>。ASD 患者的刻板行为表现为身体动作的刻板(摇头、拍手、踢腿、转圈等)、语言及言语的重复刻板、异常的兴趣爱好(对某种物体的异常依恋等)以及固定形式而拒绝改变的行为等<sup>[12]</sup>, 可能不会造成困扰, 而是一种相对舒服的行为。OCD 患者的重复行为表现为反复洗涤、反复检查、反复计数等行为, 这种行为是自知没必要而又无法摆脱的行为。ASD 和 OCD 的共病诊断使区分病症特异性症状更复杂化。在 2013 年之前, 基于美国精神病学协会诊断和统计手册(DSM)系统诊断的诊断医生

无法为ASD患者提供OCD诊断,反之亦然。然而,一些研究表明,这种特殊的共病诊断具有重要的临床意义<sup>[13]</sup>。McDougle等<sup>[14]</sup>观察到的许多重复的动作发生在ASD患者身上,OCD患者也有类似的症状。此外,ASD儿童的父母在ASD中发生的重复性动作与OCD患者的父母相似<sup>[15]</sup>。

## 二、刻板性和重复行为相关基因

目前有足够的证据提示ASD和OCD之间基因重叠的概率很高。这种重叠归因于共有的遗传风险和生物学机制<sup>[16]</sup>。Meier等<sup>[17]</sup>最近的一项大规模研究表明,OCD患者并发ASD合并症的风险是仅诊断为ASD的4倍,而ASD患者并发OCD合并症的风险是仅诊断为OCD的2倍。作者还发现,父母患有OCD显著增加了他们的后代发展ASD的风险。van Steenseletal等<sup>[18]</sup>的一项研究报告指出,患有ASD的儿童和青少年合并焦虑症的风险增加,而ASD患者中有17%患OCD的风险。Bejerot<sup>[19]</sup>提出了ASD亚型OCD的可能性。结合全基因组分析发现的相关基因及对引起ASD和OCD关于重复行为的基因多态性进行归纳总结如下。

1. 色氨酸羟化酶2(tryptophan hydroxylase 2, TPH2): 血清素(5-羟色胺, 5-HT)是哺乳动物中枢神经系统的关键调节神经递质,还是一种神经营养因子,参与早期大脑发育和行为调节<sup>[20]</sup>。5-HT水平的调节涉及各种生理和精神疾病,如肠易激综合征、抑郁、OCD和精神分裂症<sup>[21]</sup>。之前有研究证明重复行为和5-HT系统之间可能存在关系<sup>[22-23]</sup>。此外,药理干预研究表明选择性5-HT再摄取抑制剂(SSRIs)改善了ASD个体的破坏性行为、焦虑相关行为、重复性行为 and 攻击性行为<sup>[24]</sup>。TPH是5-HT合成的限速酶,TPH基因异常可能导致TPH表达及其活性异常,从而导致5-HT功能紊乱。TPH基因有2个亚型(TPH1和TPH2),研究发现TPH1基因主要在外周和松果体表达,而TPH2基因则是特异性的在中缝核的5-HT神经元内表达,调节中枢的5-HT合成<sup>[25]</sup>。最新发现的TPH2基因位于12号染色体的长臂上(12q15),包括11个外显子,总长为93.5 kb<sup>[26]</sup>。一份报告提供了TPH2基因变异(rs4341581和rs11179000)与ASD之间可能存在关联的初步证据,尤其是与重复性和刻板的行为表型的遗传相关性<sup>[27]</sup>。但另一项研究TPH2基因内的8个SNP和8个SNP在一组352个患有ASD的家庭中进行了家庭关联检测,在这些家庭中有严重的强迫行为(sOCB)或自我刺激行为(SSB)。在所有家庭或在sOCB和SSB子组的队列中,没有发现ASD与单SNP或单倍体类型的TPH1和TPH2基因之间有关联。特别是未能复制ASD和

TPH2基因的变异(rs4341581和rs11179000)之间的关系<sup>[28]</sup>。Yang等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明,TPH2变异与ASD存在显著关联,与重复性行为模式有关,rs2129575可能与ASD易感性有关,并且在ASD和不同的TPH2 SNP中刻板的行为模式之间存在联系。Mössner等<sup>[30]</sup>通过对71例儿童和青少年的OCD患者及其生父母进行研究,发现rs4565946的C型基因具有优先遗传的趋势,以及SNPs rs4570625和rs4565946单倍体G-C对OCD的儿童和青少年的具有优先遗传的趋势,同时表明TPH2在早发性OCD的发展中具有重要作用。

2. 催产素(oxytocin, OXT): 在人类和其他哺乳动物中,OXT是在下丘脑合成的九肽,它通过轴突末端在垂体后垂体或神经垂体中释放到血液中。OXT的基因编码位于染色体20p13上,而催产素受体(OXTR)的基因位于3号染色体上。重复行为可能受OXT的影响,因为它以海马、杏仁核、纹状体、下丘脑和伏隔核为靶点,作为神经调节者<sup>[31-32]</sup>。由于社交障碍和重复性行为是ASD的核心症状,而催产素参与了社会沟通和重复行为的调节,OXT可能会成为ASD患者的治疗靶点<sup>[33]</sup>。一项研究以瑞典儿童为样本,研究表明OXT rs2770378和ASD相似的特征之间存在联系,包括语言障碍和ASD女性的限制性行为有关<sup>[34]</sup>。但Yriollen等<sup>[35]</sup>研究学者发现在一些评估量表上没有发现OXT rs2770378与ASD存在关系,但提出OXTRrs2740204与刻板行为之间的存在联系。研究结果表明持续静脉注射OXT会导致重复行为的减少<sup>[36-37]</sup>。虽然OXT改善了ASD的重复性行为,但OXT水平的升高也与OCD的重复行为的病因有关<sup>[38]</sup>。最近一项非人类灵长类动物的研究表明,在边缘区域OXT通过5-HT释放和5-HT1A受体来影响5-HT能神经传递。此外,有证据表明OXT在OCD中的参与<sup>[39]</sup>。一项研究结果表明,在产后哺乳期间,OXT和5-HT能系统可能相互作用,表现出强迫型小鼠的行为调节。然而,这种相互作用在何种程度上,与调节自发的强迫行为有关,还有待确定<sup>[40]</sup>。梳理行为是重复性行为的一种类型,一项研究表明,在大鼠中梳理行为是OCD的一种假定模型,而将OXT注射到杏仁体中,就可以诱导这些动物的梳理行为<sup>[41]</sup>。

3. 催产素受体(oxytocin receptor, OXTR): 在大脑中,OXT通过与不同区域的唯一受体OXTR结合来调节各种社会行为。人类OXTR是一种包含389个氨基酸的多肽。OXTR位于染色体3(3p25)的短臂上,有3个内含子和4个外显子。大约有30个SNP已经定位在OXTR区域,其中大部分位于内含子区域<sup>[42]</sup>。研究者通过对1 061名来自单纯家庭的孩子进行研究,发现OXTR rs7632287和rs237884的多态

性与重复性或限制性行为有关<sup>[43]</sup>。Yrigollen等<sup>[35]</sup>研究发现OXTR rs2268493与ASD的刻板行为有关系。研究人员发现通过ASD诊断观察量表测量表明OXTRrs1042778与限制性和重复性行为有显著的关系<sup>[44]</sup>。目前的数据表明,在强迫型小鼠哺乳期间阻断OXTR可以显著加剧强迫行为<sup>[40]</sup>。虽然OXTR基因变异在目前的研究中并没有影响OCD的疾病状态,但一些证据表明OXTR基因的表现遗传变化与OCD有关。一项表观遗传学研究发现,与对照组相比,OCD( $n=42$ )中OXTR基因的exon III中有两个目标序列的高甲基化( $n=31$ ),在该研究中,OXTR基因的高甲基化与OC症状严重程度呈正相关<sup>[45]</sup>。然而另一项研究结果表明OCD的受影响状态和OC症状维度都与OXTR SNPs无关<sup>[46]</sup>。目前有关OCD和ASD在重复性行为 and 刻板性行为方面与OXTR的关系的研究数据较少,所以还需要进一步的研究。

综上所述,我们虽然确证了OCD和ASD在刻板性行为 and 重复性行为方面存在一定的联系,同时两种疾病都具有高度遗传相似性,但是不确定遗传的病因是否与临床的子表型相融合,因此需要进一步的研究,以便将临床和基因重叠联系起来。随着研究数据的不断更新,研究人员探索ASD和OCD相关的遗传变异与临床的子表型关系,从而为临床患者的预防与治疗提供新的指导。

**利益冲突** 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 资料收集、论文撰写为王丹丹,选题设计、论文修订为刘薇

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