



遗传肿瘤易感基因检测在健康体检人群中的应用

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· 论 著 ·

遗传肿瘤易感基因检测在健康体检人群中的应用



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[摘要] **目的** 探讨遗传肿瘤易感基因检测在健康体检人群中的应用。**方法** 回顾性纳入 2021 年 9 月至 2024 年 4 月于复旦大学附属中山医院健康管理中心行遗传肿瘤相关基因突变检测的健康体检人群 ($n=2\,928$) 为研究对象。利用二代测序技术, 采用美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会制定的序列变异解读指南进行检出变异的致病性分析, 同时收集相关临床、影像和随访资料。**结果** 本研究中, 遗传肿瘤易感基因阳性检出率为 3.59% (105/2 928), 其中 MUTYH (MutY DNA 糖基化酶基因) 变异携带率为 0.61% (18/2 928), 乳腺癌易感基因 1/2 (breast cancer susceptibility gene 1/2, BRCA1/2) 为 0.27% (8/2 928), 错配修复 (mismatch repair, MMR) 基因为 0.23% (7/2 928)。**结论** 携带遗传肿瘤易感基因的健康人群常无相关临床表型, 能否在健康人群中全面开展检测待进一步探讨。

[关键词] 遗传性肿瘤; 易感基因; 基因变异; 二代测序

[中图分类号] R 730.4 **[文献标志码]** A

Genetic detection for hereditary cancer syndrome among general population

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[Abstract] **Objective** To examine the significance of susceptible gene detection for hereditary cancer syndrome (HCS) among general population. **Methods** A total of 2 928 individuals undergoing routine health examinations in Healthcare Center of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, from September 2021 to April 2024 were enrolled retrospectively. Next generation sequencing was employed to identify susceptible genes for HCS. American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) guideline was used to analyze the pathogenicity of variants. Clinical data, imagings, follow-up data were also collected. **Results** The overall mutation rate of HCS panel was 3.59% (105/2 928), with 0.61% (18/2 928) for MutY DNA glycosylase (MUTYH), 0.27% (8/2 928) for breast cancer susceptibility gene 1/2 (BRCA1/2) and 0.23% (7/2 928) for mismatch repair (MMR) genes. **Conclusions** Healthy individuals carrying tumor susceptible genes usually lack the relevant clinical phenotypes. Whether comprehensive testing needs to be carried out among healthy people remains to be further explored.

[Key Words] hereditary cancer; susceptible gene; genetic mutation; next generation sequencing

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遗传性肿瘤是指由特定致病基因变异导致并具有家族聚集性的肿瘤类型,占每年新发肿瘤的5%~10%^[1-3]。常见的遗传性肿瘤综合征有遗传性乳腺癌卵巢癌综合征、林奇综合征、李-法美尼综合征、家族性腺瘤性息肉病等。常见的遗传肿瘤易感基因包括乳腺癌易感基因1/2(breast cancer susceptibility gene 1/2, BRCA1/2)、MLH1、MSH2、MSH6、EPCAM、PMS2等。虽然遗传因素导致的肿瘤占比较低,但携带相关胚系变异的个体有癌症易感倾向,其家属患癌风险也更高。对此类高风险人群开展规范化预防管理能改善其临床结局。

二代测序技术的普及使未出现相关临床表型、家族史不明确的健康人群也可以进行肿瘤易感基因检测,以发现潜在的肿瘤风险。但是,目前尚无对健康人群开展肿瘤易感基因检测的指南。本研究对2 928例健康体检人群进行遗传肿瘤易感基因突变检测,以期对未来大规模人群遗传肿瘤易感基因筛查提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2021年9月至2024年4月于复旦大学附属中山医院健康管理中心行遗传肿瘤相关基因突变检测的健康体检人群($n=2\,928$)的基因检测结果,同时收集相关临床、影像、随访资料。

1.2 基因检测方法 核酸提取纯化试剂及人类61基因突变联合检测试剂盒(可逆末端终止测序法)购于厦门艾德生物医药科技股份有限公司。试剂盒可检测目标区域中人类APC、ATM、BARD1、BMP1A、BRAF、BRCA1、BRCA2、BRIP1、CDH1、CDK4、CDKN2A、CHEK2、ELAC2、EPCAM、FANCC、FH、FLCN、GNAS、GREM1、HOXB13、HRAS、KIT、MAX、MEN1、MET、MLH1、MRE11、MSH2、MSH6、MUTYH、NBN、NF1、NTRK1、PALB2、PALLD、PDGFRA、PMS2、PRKAR1A、PTCH1、PTEN、RAD50、RAD51、RAD51C、RAD51D、RB1、RET、SDHA、SDHAF2、SDHB、SDHC、SDHD、SMAD4、

SMARCA4、SMARCB1、STK11、TMEM127、TP53、TSC1、TSC2、VHL、WRN共61个基因的胚系突变。检测的突变类型包括单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)及插入缺失(insertion-deletion, indel)。二代测序使用NextSeq测序仪(Illumina公司),测序试剂购于Illumina公司(货号15043762)。所有检测均按说明书进行。胚系变异解读遵循美国医学遗传学和基因组学学会(American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics, ACMG)发布的指南^[4],分为致病性(pathogenic, P)变异、疑似致病性(likely pathogenic, LP)变异、临床意义不明确变异(variant of uncertain significance, VUS)、疑似良性变异和良性变异5个等级。所有P/LP变异行一代测序[铂尚生物技术(上海)有限公司]验证。

1.3 统计学处理 对临床数据使用描述性统计分析,图表制作使用Excel和GraphPad Prism 9.0.0。棒棒糖图在cBioPortal数据库绘制。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料 共纳入2 928例健康体检个体,其中男性1 664例,女性1 264例。年龄16~86岁,中位年龄51岁,其中小于50岁1 329例。随访时间为63 d至2年11个月。共检出899个VUS,78个LP变异和27个P变异。有15个P/LP变异位点检出2次及以上,排除有亲缘关系的受检者,共13个。105例检出P/LP的健康体检个体中,有2例进行了家系验证,8例进行了遗传咨询。

2.2 P/LP变异检出情况 61个遗传肿瘤易感基因中,有28个基因检出P/LP变异,其中MUTYH(MutY DNA糖基化酶基因)检出最多P/LP变异(18个,图1A)。105个P/LP变异中,按突变类型分为34个无义突变、31个移码突变、21个错义突变、12个经典剪接位点突变和7个非编码区变异(图1B)。105个P/LP变异突变位置分布:86个外显子突变、12个经典剪接位点突变、3个起始密码子突变和4个内含子区非经典剪接

突变[RAD51C: NM_058216.3:intron3:c.571+5G>A (检出2次)、BRIP1: NM_032043.3:intron11:c.1628+5G>A 和 BRCA1:NM_007294.4:intron8:c.548-15G>A, 图 1C]。有 42 个变异在 1000 Genomes、ExAC、gnomAD 数据库无记录。5 个

变异人群频率 $\leq 0.000\ 01$, 20 个变异人群频率在 $>0.000\ 01\sim 0.000\ 1$, 32 个变异人群频率在 $>0.000\ 1\sim 0.001$, 5 个变异人群频率在 $>0.001\sim 0.01$, 1 个变异 (MUTYH: NM_001128425.1:exon13:c.1187G>A) 人群频率在 $>0.01\sim 0.1$ (图 1D)。

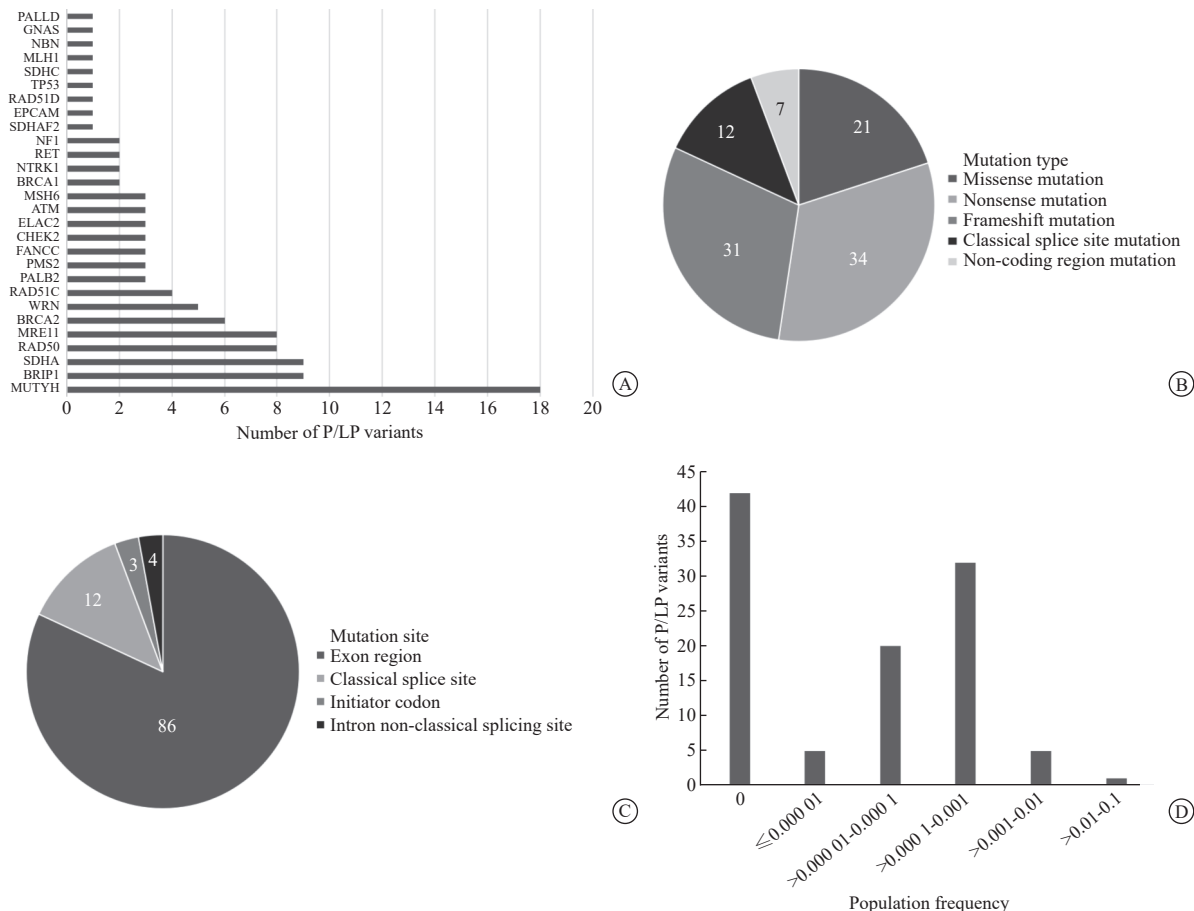


图 1 健康体检人群 61 个遗传肿瘤易感基因中 P/LP 变异检出情况

Figure 1 P/LP variants identified in 61 susceptible genes for HCS among general population

A: Distribution of P/LP variants; B: Types of P/LP variants; C: Mutant sites of P/LP variants; D: Population frequency of P/LP variants. HCS: hereditary cancer syndrome; P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic.

2.3 检出 MUTYH 基因 P/LP 变异健康体检人群分析 18 例 MUTYH 基因 P/LP 变异携带者 (图 2、表 1) 中, 有 6 例检出 NM_001128425.1: exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*), 其中 2 名为父女关系; 另有 4 例健康体检个体检出 NM_001128425.1: exon6:c.467G>A:p.(W156*)。18 例 MUTYH 基因 P/LP 变异携带者中, 有 6 例未在我院行肠镜检查, 有 8 例行肠镜检查后未发现异常, 有 4 例检

出肠息肉。

2.4 检出 BRCA1/2 基因 P/LP 变异健康体检人群分析 2 例健康体检个体检出 BRCA1 P/LP 变异, 6 例健康体检个体检出 BRCA2 P/LP 变异。其中, 2 例男性个体前列腺影像学检查异常, 女性个体卵巢影像学均正常。8 例健康体检个体胰腺影像学有 2 例异常。3 例健康体检个体乳腺影像学检查检出乳腺结节, 均为良性病变 (表 2)。

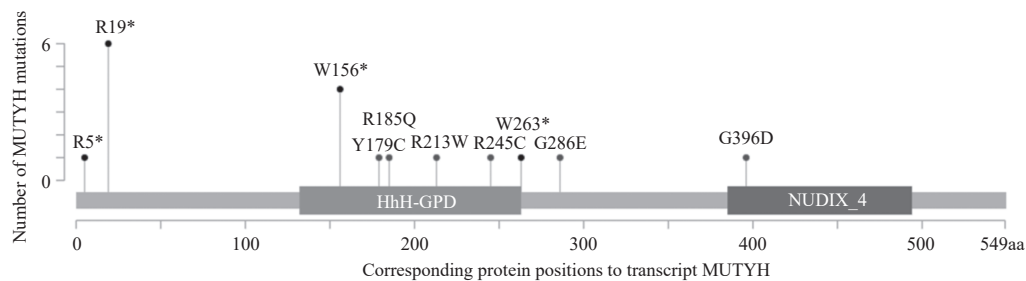


图2 P/LP 变异在 MUTYH 基因功能结构域上的分布

Figure 2 Distribution of MUTYH P/LP variations on structural domain

MUTYH: MutY DNA glycosylase; P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic; HhH-GPD: helix-hairpin-helix glycerophosphate dehydrogenase-like; NUDIX_4: nucleoside diphosphate linked to X_4.

表1 MUTYH 基因 P/LP 变异携带者临床特征

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of individuals with MUTYH P/LP variations

No.	Variation	ACMG classification	Age/year	Gender	Colonoscopy
M1	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	45	Male	Negative
M2	NM_001128425.1:exon6:c.467G>A:p.(W156*)	LP	66	Male	Negative
M3	NM_001128425.1:exon9:c.733C>T:p.(R245C)	LP	54	Male	Negative
M4	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	33	Female	Uninspected
M5	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	55	Male	Rectal polyp
M6	NM_001128425.1:exon7:c.536A>G:p.(Y179C)	P	39	Male	Negative
M7	NM_001128425.1:exon6:c.467G>A:p.(W156*)	LP	33	Male	Uninspected
M8	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	47	Male	Negative
M9	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	58	Female	Colonic polyp
M10	NM_001128425.1:exon13:c.1187G>A:p.(G396D)	P	37	Female	Uninspected
M11	NM_001128425.1:exon10:c.857G>A:p.(G286E)	LP	49	Female	Negative
M12	NM_001128425.1:exon2:c.55C>T:p.(R19*)	P	58	Male	Negative
M13	NM_001128425.1:exon6:c.467G>A:p.(W156*)	LP	67	Male	Negative
M14	NM_001128425.1:exon7:c.554G>A:p.(R185Q)	LP	39	Male	Uninspected
M15	NM_001128425.1:exon6:c.467G>A:p.(W156*)	LP	51	Male	Colonic polyp
M16	NM_001128425.1:exon9:c.788G>A:p.(W263*)	LP	56	Male	Uninspected
M17	NM_001048174.2:exon9:c.637C>T:p.(R213W)	LP	57	Male	Uninspected
M18	NM_001048174.2:exon2:c.13C>T:p.(R5*)	P	56	Male	Colonic polyp

MUTYH: MutY DNA glycosylase; P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic; ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics.

表2 BRCA1/2 基因 P/LP 变异携带者临床特征

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of individuals with BRCA1/2 P/LP variations

No.	Gene	Variation	ACMG classification	Sex	Age/year	Imaging examination			
						Breast	Ovary	Prostate	Pancreas
B1	BRCA1	NM_007294.4:intron8:c.548-15G>A	LP	Male	68	Unknown		Prostatic hypertrophy	Negative
B2	BRCA1	NM_007294.4:exon20:c.5215G>C:p.(D1739H)	P	Male	63	Unknown		Prostatic calcification	Negative
B3	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:intron18:c.8332-1G>A	P	Female	41	BI-RADS 2	Negative		Negative
B4	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:exon11:c.2543del:p.(K848Rfs*10)	LP	Female	58	BI-RADS 2	Negative		Negative
B5	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:intron18:c.8332-1G>A	P	Male	18	Unknown		Negative	Negative
B6	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:exon11:c.3109C>T:p.(Q1037*)	P	Male	37	Unknown		Negative	Negative
B7	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:exon11:c.2176del:p.(V726Ffs*4)	LP	Male	46	Unknown		Negative	Negative
B8	BRCA2	NM_000059.3:exon11:c.6274_6282delins GAAG:p.(L2092Efs*6)	LP	Female	56	BI-RADS 2	Negative		Negative

BRCA1/2: breast cancer susceptibility gene 1/2; P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic; ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; BI-RADS 2: Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System 2.

2.5 检出错配修复 (mismatch repair, MMR) 基因 P/LP 变异健康体检人群分析 7 例健康体检个体检出 MMR 基因 P/LP 变异, 其中 3 例 PMS2 基因变异、3 例 MSH6 基因变异、1 例 MLH6 基因

变异。1 例女性阴道超声检出子宫肌瘤。6 例行肠镜检查的健康体检个体中, 1 例无异常、4 例检出息肉、1 例为结肠术后 (表 3)。

表 3 MMR 基因 P/LP 变异携带者临床特征
Table 3 Clinical characteristics of individuals with MMR P/LP variations

No.	Gene	Variation	ACMG classification	Gender	Age/year	Colonoscopy	Transvaginal ultrasonography (uterus)
R1	PMS2	NM_000535.7:exon11:c.1731_1732delinsAGT:p.(R578Vfs*3)	P	Male	44	Colonic polyp	
R2	PMS2	NM_000535.7:exon4:c.325G>T:p.(E109*)	LP	Female	40	Uninspected	Negative
R3	PMS2	NM_000535.7:exon6:c.631C>T:p.(R211*)	LP	Male	46	Colonic polyps	
R4	MSH6	NM_000179.2:exon5:c.3261del:p.(F1088Sfs*2)	P	Male	48	Colonic polyps	
R5	MLH1	NM_000249.3:exon13:c.1547del:p.(Q516Rfs*19)	LP	Female	44	Rectal polyp	Fibroid
R6	MSH6	NM_000179.2:exon5:c.3261del:p.(F1088Sfs*2)	P	Male	58	After right hemicolectomy, colonic polyp	
R7	MSH6	NM_000179.3:exon5:c.3226C>T:p.(R1076C)	LP	Male	67	Negative	

MMR: mismatch repair; P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic; ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics.

3 讨 论

遗传性肿瘤主要是由携带相应的胚系致病突变导致的。若携带致病的突变, 则患多种肿瘤的风险显著提高, 需要进行相应的预防和管理。因此, 本研究对健康体检人群行遗传肿瘤易感基因检测。本研究局限性在于样本量有限且观察周期不足, 同时缺乏对照人群, 无法进行基因-疾病组-对照组统计评估, 故本研究为描述性, 而非相关性分析。

本研究中, 61 个基因检测阳性变异检出率为 3.59% (105/2 928)。目前尚未见同基因组合检测数据报道。本研究重点分析了 MUTYH 基因、BRCA1/2 基因和 MMR 通路基因 P/LP 变异情况及个体相关临床特征。以上基因均在 ACMG 指南^[4]二级发现基因列表内, 即对患者存在潜在影响。MUTYH 基因变异能引起常染色体隐性 MUTYH 相关息肉病, 结直肠癌发生风险较高。MUTYH 基因中最常见的变异是 Y179C 和 G396D^[5], 分别在本研究中检出 1 例。人群中约 1% 携带 MUTYH 变异^[6-7], 本研究中健康体检人群 MUTYH 基因 P/LP 变异携带率为 0.61% (18/2 928)。携带 BRCA 基因变异会显著增加乳腺癌、卵巢癌、

前列腺癌和胰腺癌等发病风险^[8-9]。本研究发现, 健康体检人群携带 BRCA 基因 P/LP 变异率为 0.27% (8/2 928), 略低于既往报道的中国汉族健康人群的数据 [0.38% (43/11 386)^[10] 和 0.48% (10/2 080)^[11]]。结直肠癌和子宫内膜癌相关的遗传易感性可能由 MMR 基因的 P 变异导致^[12]。本研究中人群 MMR 基因 P/LP 变异携带率为 0.23% (7/2 928)。既往研究^[13]报道, 澳大利亚 70 岁以上人群的该变异携带率为 0.15% (20/13 131)。本研究中人群该变异携带率与既往报道存在差异的原因可能为人群不同以及遗传变异注释差异。

本研究共检测出 4 个内含子区非经典剪接变异, 共 3 个位点, 均影响剪接或造成异常剪接。内含子突变引起剪接异常, 进而导致蛋白质产物异常, 这在遗传性肿瘤发生中也有重要意义, 但目前未引起足够重视^[14]。

本研究进一步分析了 18 例 MUTYH 基因、8 例 BRCA1/2 基因和 7 例 MMR 基因 P/LP 变异个体的临床资料及影像学结果, 以探讨携带 P/LP 变异与临床表型 (影像学提示异常) 的关系, 发现 MUTYH 基因变异个体中 33.3% (4/12) 存在结直肠息肉, BRCA1/2 基因变异阳性受检者中

62.5% (5/8) 存在乳腺结节或前列腺异常, MMR 基因变异个体中 71.4% (5/7) 存在结直肠息肉或子宫肌瘤。无症状人群中结直肠息肉检出率为 10%~30%^[15], 37.2% 的无相关表现健康女性检出乳腺结节^[16]。本研究中各肿瘤的检出率高于既往数据。建议基因变异携带者进行遗传咨询, 以明确遗传风险并制定健康管理方案。但目前仅 48% 的患者按指南^[2,17]推荐行规律随访, 1.9% 患者进行了家系验证, 7.6% 患者进行遗传咨询。遗传肿瘤基因的检测后咨询及随访有待加强。

基因测序技术的发展伴随着成本的下降, 使其应用不断下沉。基因测序有助于发现肿瘤患者和遗传性肿瘤高风险人群的 P 变异, 进而进行个性化预防、筛查和诊治。中国尚无针对 NGS 检测遗传咨询的操作规范^[18], 需要在临床实践中总结并进行研究。在健康人群中普及肿瘤易感基因检测的主要意义在于一级预防, 尽可能降低其罹患肿瘤的风险。因此, 检测者、临床医师和遗传咨询师应重视检测后环节。

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