

• 综述 •

AL 型心肌淀粉样变致心力衰竭的机制探讨*

胡嘉怡¹ 王奕¹ 董梅¹ 张心雨¹ 吕慧霞¹

[摘要] 免疫球蛋白轻链型(AL型)心肌淀粉样变,是由骨髓中浆细胞分泌克隆性免疫球蛋白轻链在心肌间质等部位聚集,引发的以心力衰竭(心衰)、心律失常和心肌缺血为主要表现的一种疾病。心衰是AL型心肌淀粉样变终末期表现,但目前AL型心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制尚未被完全阐明。本文重点探讨了目前已知的AL型心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制,主要包括淀粉样原纤维的占位效应和毒性作用、游离轻链的毒性作用、冠状脉血管损伤、细胞外基质稳态破坏、传导系统损伤,旨在为未来进一步的机制研究和临床治疗探索提供参考。

[关键词] AL型心肌淀粉样变;免疫球蛋白轻链;心力衰竭;机制

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1439.2023.10.005

[中图分类号] R541.6 **[文献标志码]** A

The mechanisms of heart failure caused by primary amyloid light chain cardiac amyloidosis

HU Jiayi WANG Yi DONG Mei ZHANG Xinyu LV Huixia

(National Key Laboratory for Innovation and Transformation of Luobing Theory, The Key Laboratory of Cardiovascular Remodeling and Function Research, Chinese Ministry of Education, Chinese National Health Commission and Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Department of Cardiology, Qilu Hospital, Jinan, 250012, China)

Corresponding author: LV Huixia, E-mail: luhuixia@sdu.edu.cn

Abstract Amyloid light chain(AL) amyloidosis is a clinical syndrome caused by the aggregation of clonal immunoglobulin light chains secreted by bone marrow plasma cells in myocardial interstitial sites which induces heart failure, arrhythmia and myocardial ischemia. Heart failure is the end-stage of AL cardiac amyloidosis, but the mechanism of heart failure due to AL cardiac amyloidosis has not been fully elucidated. This article summarizes the mechanism of it which includes amyloid fibrils occupying effect and toxic effect, free light chain toxic effect, coronary microvascular injury, extracellular matrix homeostasis disruption, conduction system damage, aiming to provide reference for further research and clinical treatment exploration.

Key words AL cardiac amyloidosis; immunoglobulin light chain; heart failure; physiopathology

淀粉样变被定义为在全身或器官特异性水平下不溶性低分子量蛋白质原纤维的细胞外积累引发的全身性疾病,基于形成原纤维沉淀物的前体血浆蛋白性质,可分为5类:原发性轻链型淀粉样变、遗传性淀粉样变、老年性系统性淀粉样变、继发性淀粉样变和孤立性心房性淀粉样变^[1]。其中,原发性淀粉样变同伴发于浆细胞病的淀粉样变的沉积物均是免疫球蛋白轻链,又称免疫球蛋白轻链(amyloid light chain, AL)型淀粉样变^[2]。心脏是

淀粉样变中最常见的受累部位^[3-5]。临床上心肌淀粉样变最常见的是AL型和转甲状腺素蛋白(trans-thyretin, ATTR)型心肌淀粉样变^[6],AL型心肌淀粉样变的预后相对ATTR型更差,其中位生存时间不到8个月,5年生存率不到10%^[7-8]。近年来,AL型心肌淀粉样变在心血管领域受到广泛关注。

AL型心肌淀粉样变,是由骨髓中浆细胞分泌克隆性免疫球蛋白轻链在心肌间质等部位聚集,而导致的以心力衰竭(心衰)、心律失常、心肌缺血为主要临床表现的一种疾病^[9]。心衰是AL型心肌淀粉样变患者终末期的表现^[10],且用于治疗心衰的传统药物在治疗心肌淀粉样变方面效果欠佳^[11]。目前已经有研究从各方面探索AL型心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制,本文将就已知AL型

*基金项目:十四五国家重点研发项目(No: 2021YFF0501404);国家自然科学基金面上项目(No: 82170463)

¹络病理理论创新转化全国重点实验室 教育部与国家卫健委心血管重构与功能研究重点实验室 山东大学齐鲁医院心内科(济南,250012)

通信作者:吕慧霞, E-mail: luhuixia@sdu.edu.cn

心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制进行总结,并对未知的机制进行展望。

1 淀粉样原纤维的占位效应和毒性作用

1.1 淀粉样原纤维的心肌间占位效应

不溶性低分子量蛋白原纤维在心肌细胞外积聚是 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的重要过程,它与心室壁增厚和质量增加相关,会损害心室的松弛能力,降低顺应性,导致心脏舒张功能障碍,最终导致收缩功能障碍^[11-12]。此过程与心肌纤维化相似,均为室壁中纤维样物质增加导致心室收缩和舒张功能障碍,但心肌纤维化是一种“替代性”的现象,即原发性心肌细胞坏死/凋亡后胶原纤维等物质填补空洞而形成^[13]。而 AL 型心肌淀粉样变是血浆中沉积的淀粉样物质机械地破坏组织的完整性和功能从而引发心脏舒张功能障碍。对 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的患者进行磁共振检查发现,患者心脏细胞外容积(extracellular volume fraction, ECV)和总淀粉样蛋白体积显著增高,这反映了淀粉样原纤维沉积导致的间质显著扩张^[12]。淀粉样原纤维在心肌间的占位效应是 AL 型心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制之一。

1.2 淀粉样原纤维的毒性作用

长期以来,人们一直认为 AL 型心肌淀粉样变中淀粉样原纤维是通过沉积在心肌细胞间,机械地破坏心脏的结构,导致心脏功能减退。直到 2015 年, Koeppen 等^[14]的研究首次展示了 AL 型心肌淀粉样变中淀粉样原纤维对心脏的毒性作用。研究将来自 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的淀粉样原纤维与心肌细胞共培养,发现淀粉样原纤维可以通过与心肌细胞表面成分相互作用,抑制 NAD(P)H 氧化还原酶活性引发氧化应激和代谢功能障碍。此后, Marin-Argany 等^[15]的研究发现淀粉样原纤维表现出对细胞生长和分裂的有效抑制,且这种细胞毒性作用随着年龄的增长而增加^[16-18]。

Jordan 等^[19]将淀粉样原纤维与心肌细胞共同培养发现,心肌细胞 C3 及多种细胞免疫相关基因上调。这说明补体的激活和粒细胞动员及免疫系统参与了 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的进展。这证明淀粉样原纤维同时通过机械的占位效应和毒性作用减少患者存活心肌的数量,导致心脏收缩舒张功能减低。

2 游离轻链的毒性作用

淀粉样原纤维在影响心脏正常生理活动中起到了重要的作用,但研究发现,在淀粉样浸润程度相似的情况下,AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者相对 ATTR 型心肌淀粉样变患者预后更差^[12,20]。这说明除了淀粉样原纤维的作用,还有其他机制共同参与了 AL 型淀粉样变的心脏损伤。

在最近的研究中, Kazman 等^[21]揭示了原纤维形成是由于轻链结构转变所致。轻链可变结构域部分未折叠并形成二聚体,是形成原纤维前体的先

决条件。在低聚反应中,轻链结构域疏水核心的重排会导致溶解度和刚性的变化,低聚物会发生从反平行到 β 平行的二级结构转变^[21]。蛋白水解和不稳定突变会导致结构变化,使轻链具有致病性^[22]。

Dispenzieri 等^[23]发现,较高浓度的游离轻链与较低的左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、较高的心肌肌钙蛋白 T(cardiac troponins T, cTnT)和 N 末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)、室间隔厚度增加、临床结果恶化和生存时间缩短相关,这种相关性预示着游离轻链浓度在 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的进展过程中发挥重要作用。Liao 等^[24]的研究证明,输注 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者血浆中分离的游离轻链蛋白会导致离体小鼠心脏舒张功能障碍,这表明游离轻链蛋白可能直接参与 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者心力衰竭的发病机制,而与细胞外淀粉样物质沉积无关^[11,24-25]。Palladini 等^[26]研究了 51 例接受化疗的 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者发现,化疗诱导的循环淀粉样蛋白前体浓度降低与心脏功能障碍的快速改善有关。

这些发现进一步说明游离轻链蛋白在 AL 型心肌淀粉样变导致心肌细胞损伤和心功能不全中发挥重要的作用,主要机制涉及到以下几个方面:线粒体损伤和清除障碍、氧化应激增加、诱导心肌细胞的功能障碍和凋亡。

2.1 线粒体损伤和清除障碍

线粒体是心肌细胞的主要能量来源,线粒体功能障碍会导致心肌细胞供能不足^[27-28]。Lavatelli 等^[29]报道了心脏成纤维细胞可以内化 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的游离轻链,与线粒体共定位并与线粒体蛋白质建立了非生理性的蛋白质-蛋白质接触,造成线粒体的直接损伤并引起线粒体超微结构变化。同时,在游离轻链的作用下,自噬过程中起关键作用的溶酶体功能障碍,影响心肌细胞自噬,损伤线粒体在细胞内累积^[30],导致活性氧升高、细胞功能障碍、钙稳态受损和细胞死亡^[31-32],从而导致心肌细胞功能障碍。

2.2 氧化应激增加

氧化应激已经被证明在心肌重塑和心衰的病理生理学中起重要作用^[33-34]。过量的活性氧会导致细胞功能障碍、蛋白质和脂质过氧化以及 DNA 损伤,并会直接损害心脏的收缩功能^[35]。在 AL 型心肌淀粉样变中,游离轻链会导致心肌细胞氧化应激的增加。Brenner 等^[25]将成年大鼠心室暴露于 AL 型淀粉样变患者游离轻链 24 h,发现在没有淀粉样蛋白纤维浸润的情况下,游离轻链特异性地改变了心肌细胞中细胞氧化还原状态,增加细胞内活性氧和血红素加氧酶 1(氧化还原敏感蛋白)的表达,同时损害了心肌细胞收缩性和钙瞬变。

Diomedea 等^[36]的研究发现,氧化还原活性过渡金属,特别是铜,在游离轻链引发的活性氧增加

中起到重要作用,还可以激活 FOXO/DAF-16 通路,刺激参与控制氧化应激反应和寿命的基因。这表明,游离轻链通过氧化还原过渡金属引发心肌细胞氧化应激增加,使心肌细胞受损并直接损伤心脏收缩功能。

2.3 诱导心肌细胞的凋亡

心肌细胞的凋亡在心衰的发生和发展过程中起到重要作用。Shi 等^[37]的研究发现,AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的游离轻链通过 TAB1 介导的 p38 自磷酸化,促进大鼠心肌细胞凋亡。2013 年,Guan 等^[38]发现 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的左室心肌组织斯钙素 1(Stanniocalcin-1,STC1)在游离轻链诱导的心肌细胞凋亡中起到重要作用,在 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者和分离的心肌细胞中,STC1 表达均被游离轻链蛋白特异性上调^[37]。STC1 是 Ca^{2+} 分泌的调节激素,与许多细胞过程有关,包括氧化应激、炎症、细胞死亡和钙稳态受损,这些过程都与游离轻链诱导的心脏毒性的发病机制有关^[39-42]。上述研究表明,心脏毒性游离轻链可能通过诱导 TAB1 介导的 p38 自磷酸化来激活心肌细胞中 p38 MAPK 信号传导,进而上调 STC1,从而导致细胞凋亡,但此推断还需进一步验证。因此,AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的游离轻链可通过促进心肌细胞的凋亡,引发心肌收缩和舒张功能障碍^[43-44]。

3 冠状动脉微血管损伤

AL 型心肌淀粉样变可在没有心外膜冠状动脉(冠脉)粥样硬化的情况下引起缺血性心脏病。在冠脉造影中,这些患者通常有轻微的心外膜冠脉疾病,但微循环水平可能有血流储备异常^[45-46]。这些患者的心绞痛、心肌梗死和进行性心衰的发病机制很可能是由于淀粉样蛋白沉积在小壁内冠脉管壁内导致进行性管腔阻塞造成的^[45,47]。2005 年,在 Neben-Wittich 等^[48]研究中有 74% 的心肌淀粉样变患者表现出冠脉淀粉沉积相关心肌缺血的组织学证据,且淀粉样变可局限于壁内冠脉,很少或没有间质受累^[49],这提示早期微血管功能障碍是心肌淀粉样变病理生理中的重要环节。

为了进一步探究 AL 型心肌淀粉样变和冠脉微血管受损及心功能之间的关系,Dorbala 等^[50]纳入了 21 例 AL 型心肌淀粉样变且无心外膜冠脉疾病的受试者,研究发现在没有心外膜冠脉疾病的情况下,患有 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的患者微血管阻力增加,且心肌淀粉样蛋白负荷(质量)增加与微血管功能障碍相关。Kim 等^[51-52]纳入了 67 例经活检证实的 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者发现毛细血管密度越低,心肌中的淀粉样蛋白负荷越高,NT-proBNP 越高,左心室整体纵向应变越低,这提示了 AL 型心肌淀粉样变通过降低心肌中毛细血管密度引发心脏舒张功能障碍。上述研究进一步说明了冠脉微血管损伤在 AL 型心肌淀粉样变引发心衰过程中的作用。

4 细胞外基质稳态破坏

维持心肌细胞外基质稳态是心肌细胞之间作用力和心肌功能正常的关键。基质稳态由胶原降解决定,胶原降解受基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)及其组织抑制剂(tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, TIMPs)的控制,循环 MMP 和 TIMP 与心肌重塑和功能有关^[53-54]。报道称 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的 MMPs 和 TIMPs 循环水平显著高于左心室肥大的 ATTR 型淀粉样变患者,并且心内膜下心肌活检样本也显示 MMP9 和 TIMP1 的表达增加^[55-56]。这表明 AL 型心肌淀粉样变的患者体内可能发生细胞外基质蛋白水解激活,细胞外基质的稳态遭到破坏,这会干扰细胞间耦联并破坏 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者心肌细胞的完整性,进而影响心室重塑,从而引发患者心衰。

5 传导系统受累

AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者淀粉样物质沉积会干扰正常的传导,包括窦房结、心房、房室结等都会受累,其中,窦房结是最常受累的部位,可导致严重的缓慢性心律失常,引发的心输出量迅速减少可能诱发严重的心室心肌缺血顿抑,导致心源性猝死^[57-60]。此外,当淀粉样物质中重度沉积时,窦房结纤维化出现频率升高,纤维化会影响窦房结正常功能,但纤维化是否与心脏其他部位淀粉样蛋白或其他原因有关还不清楚^[58,61]。

心房内传导系统受累会诱发心房颤动进而导致心衰^[62]。心房中淀粉样蛋白沉积会扰乱心肌细胞的收缩力并破坏均匀的电传导,从而引起功能性折返,导致心房颤动的发生^[63]。此外,淀粉样物质对心肌细胞的毒性和炎症作用导致进一步纤维化,恶化加重心房颤动的发生^[64]。

6 展望

AL 型心肌淀粉样变是一种罕见疾病,是淀粉样变中最严重的形式,其引发的心衰是淀粉样变的终末阶段,患者生存周期短,病死率高,且 AL 型心肌淀粉样变患者的治疗选择有限,治疗心衰的传统方案对于 AL 型心肌淀粉样变导致的心衰治疗效果并不显著。迄今为止,许多研究者对 AL 型心肌淀粉样变导致心衰的机制进行了探索,并在其诊断和有效的治疗^[65-66]等方面取得了进展。治疗的主要方法是基于蛋白酶体抑制剂的化疗,联合 CD38 单克隆抗体,并在可行的情况下进行自体干细胞移植。对于许多复发或难治性患者,免疫调节药物是目前挽救治疗的基石,而靶向 B 细胞成熟抗原和 Bcl-2 抑制剂的免疫疗法是有希望的替代方案。达雷木单抗、环磷酰胺、硼替佐米和地塞米松联合是目前最常用的治疗方案^[67]。

AL 型心肌淀粉样变导致的心衰有着不同于其他心衰的独特病理生理机制,对其进行深入的研究,寻找生物标志物实施早期筛查、多学科联合诊

断、确定可能的治疗靶点等,将为其预防、提早诊断及研发新的治疗方法提供新的切入点。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Sher T, Gertz MA. Recent advances in the diagnosis and management of cardiac amyloidosis [J]. *Future Cardiol*, 2014, 10(1):131-146.
- [2] 朱家良. AL型心肌淀粉样变的诊疗进展[J]. *中国医药导报*, 2019, 16(12):50-53, 57.
- [3] Martinez-Naharro A, Hawkins PN, Fontana M. Cardiac amyloidosis [J]. *Clin Med (Lond)*, 2018, 18 (Suppl 2):s30-s35.
- [4] Bhat A, Selmi C, Naguwa SM, et al. Currents concepts on the immunopathology of amyloidosis [J]. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol*, 2010, 38(2-3):97-106.
- [5] 徐素容, 陈霄. 系统性淀粉样变累及心肌 1 例 [J]. *临床心血管病杂志*, 2017, 33(12):1234-1236.
- [6] Saito Y, Nakamura K, Ito H. Molecular Mechanisms of Cardiac Amyloidosis [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 23(1):110.
- [7] Sabinot A, Ghetti G, Pradelli L, et al. State-of-the-art review on AL amyloidosis in Western Countries; Epidemiology, health economics, risk assessment and therapeutic management of a rare disease [J]. *Blood Rev*, 2023, 59:101040.
- [8] Wu Z, Li M, Ilyas T, et al. A real-world study on diagnosis and prognosis of light-chain cardiac amyloidosis in Southern China [J]. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord*, 2021, 21(1):452.
- [9] Rubin J, Maurer MS. Cardiac amyloidosis: overlooked, underappreciated, and treatable [J]. *Annu Rev Med*, 2020, 71:203-219.
- [10] Hasib Sidiqi M, Gertz MA. Immunoglobulin light chain amyloidosis diagnosis and treatment algorithm 2021 [J]. *Blood Cancer J*, 2021, 11(5):90.
- [11] Mankad AK, Sesay I, Shah KB. Light-chain cardiac amyloidosis [J]. *Curr Probl Cancer*, 2017, 41(2):144-156.
- [12] Fontana M, Banyersad SM, Treibel TA, et al. Differential myocyte responses in patients with cardiac transthyretin amyloidosis and light-chain amyloidosis: A Cardiac MR Imaging Study [J]. *Radiology*, 2015, 277(2):388-397.
- [13] Fontana M, Corović A, Scully P, et al. Myocardial Amyloidosis: The Exemplar Interstitial Disease [J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2019, 12(11 Pt 2):2345-2356.
- [14] McWilliams-Koeppen HP, Foster JS, Hackenbrack N, et al. Light chain amyloid fibrils cause metabolic dysfunction in human cardiomyocytes [J]. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10(9):e0137716.
- [15] Marin-Argany M, Lin Y, Misra P, et al. Cell Damage in light chain amyloidosis: fibril internalization, toxicity and cell-mediated seeding [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2016, 291(38):19813-19825.
- [16] Xue WF, Hellewell AL, Gosal WS, et al. Fibril fragmentation enhances amyloid cytotoxicity [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2009, 284(49):34272-34282.
- [17] Xue WF, Hellewell AL, Hewitt EW, et al. Fibril fragmentation in amyloid assembly and cytotoxicity: when size matters [J]. *Prion*, 2010, 4(1):20-25.
- [18] Lee YJ, Savtchenko R, Ostapchenko VG, et al. Molecular structure of amyloid fibrils controls the relationship between fibrillar size and toxicity [J]. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6(5):e20244.
- [19] Jordan TL, Maar K, Redhage KR, et al. Light chain amyloidosis induced inflammatory changes in cardiomyocytes and adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells [J]. *Leukemia*, 2020, 34(5):1383-1393.
- [20] Kotecha T, Martinez-Naharro A, Treibel TA, et al. Myocardial edema and prognosis in amyloidosis [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 71(25):2919-2931.
- [21] Kazman P, Absmeier RM, Engelhardt H, et al. Dissection of the amyloid formation pathway in AL amyloidosis [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2021, 12(1):6516.
- [22] Kazman P, Vielberg MT, Pulido Cendales MD, et al. Fatal amyloid formation in a patient's antibody light chain is caused by a single point mutation [J]. *Elife*, 2020, 9:110.
- [23] Dispenzieri A, Lacy MQ, Katzmann JA, et al. Absolute values of immunoglobulin free light chains are prognostic in patients with primary systemic amyloidosis undergoing peripheral blood stem cell transplantation [J]. *Blood*, 2006, 107(8):3378-3383.
- [24] Liao R, Jain M, Teller P, et al. Infusion of light chains from patients with cardiac amyloidosis causes diastolic dysfunction in isolated mouse hearts [J]. *Circulation*, 2001, 104(14):1594-1597.
- [25] Brenner DA, Jain M, Pimentel DR, et al. Human amyloidogenic light chains directly impair cardiomyocyte function through an increase in cellular oxidant stress [J]. *Circ Res*, 2004, 94(8):1008-1010.
- [26] Palladini G, Lavatelli F, Russo P, et al. Circulating amyloidogenic free light chains and serum N-terminal natriuretic peptide type B decrease simultaneously in association with improvement of survival in AL [J]. *Blood*, 2006, 107(10):3854-3858.
- [27] Zhou B, Tian R. Mitochondrial dysfunction in pathophysiology of heart failure [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2018, 128(9):3716-3726.
- [28] Kumar AA, Kelly DP, Chirinos JA. Mitochondrial dysfunction in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction [J]. *Circulation*, 2019, 139(11):1435-1450.
- [29] Lavatelli F, Imperlini E, Orrù S, et al. Novel mitochondrial protein interactors of immunoglobulin light chains causing heart amyloidosis [J]. *FASEB J*, 2015, 29(11):4614-4628.
- [30] Guan J, Mishra S, Qiu Y, et al. Lysosomal dysfunction and impaired autophagy underlie the pathogenesis of amyloidogenic light chain-mediated cardiotoxicity [J]. *EMBO Mol Med*, 2014, 6(11):1493-1507.
- [31] Mishra S, Guan J, Plovie E, et al. Human amyloido-

- genic light chain proteins result in cardiac dysfunction, cell death, and early mortality in zebrafish[J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2013, 305(1): H95-103.
- [32] DErrico S, Mazzanti A, Baldari B, et al. Sudden death in lambda light chain AL cardiac amyloidosis: a review of literature and update for clinicians and pathologists[J]. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2020, 13(7): 1474-1482.
- [33] Tsutsui H, Kinugawa S, Matsushima S. Oxidative stress and heart failure[J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2011, 301(6): H2181-2190.
- [34] Tsutsui H, Ide T, Kinugawa S. Mitochondrial oxidative stress, DNA damage, and heart failure[J]. *Antioxid Redox Signal*, 2006, 8(9-10): 1737-1744.
- [35] Takimoto E, Kass DA. Role of oxidative stress in cardiac hypertrophy and remodeling[J]. *Hypertension*, 2007, 49(2): 241-248.
- [36] Diomedea L, Romeo M, Rognoni P, et al. Cardiac light chain amyloidosis: the role of metal ions in oxidative stress and mitochondrial damage[J]. *Antioxid Redox Signal*, 2017, 27(9): 567-582.
- [37] Shi J, Guan J, Jiang B, et al. Amyloidogenic light chains induce cardiomyocyte contractile dysfunction and apoptosis via a non-canonical p38alpha MAPK pathway[J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2010, 107(9): 4188-4193.
- [38] Guan J, Mishra S, Shi J, et al. Stanniocalcin1 is a key mediator of amyloidogenic light chain induced cardiotoxicity[J]. *Basic Res Cardiol*, 2013, 108(5): 378.
- [39] Nguyen A, Chang AC, Reddel RR. Stanniocalcin-1 acts in a negative feedback loop in the prosurvival ERK1/2 signaling pathway during oxidative stress[J]. *Oncogene*, 2009, 28(18): 1982-1992.
- [40] Sheikh-Hamad D, Bick R, Wu GY, et al. Stanniocalcin-1 is a naturally occurring L-channel inhibitor in cardiomyocytes; relevance to human heart failure[J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2003, 285(1): H442-448.
- [41] Wang Y, Huang L, Abdelrahim M, et al. Stanniocalcin-1 suppresses superoxide generation in macrophages through induction of mitochondrial UCP2[J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2009, 86(4): 981-988.
- [42] Koizumi K, Hoshiai M, Ishida H, et al. Stanniocalcin 1 prevents cytosolic Ca²⁺ overload and cell hypercontracture in cardiomyocytes[J]. *Circ J*, 2007, 71(5): 796-801.
- [43] van Empel VP, Bertrand AT, Hofstra L, et al. Myocyte apoptosis in heart failure[J]. *Cardiovasc Res*, 2005, 67(1): 21-29.
- [44] Wencker D, Chandra M, Nguyen K, et al. A mechanistic role for cardiac myocyte apoptosis in heart failure[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2003, 111(10): 1497-1504.
- [45] Mueller PS, Edwards WD, Gertz MA. Symptomatic ischemic heart disease resulting from obstructive intramural coronary amyloidosis[J]. *Am J Med*, 2000, 109(3): 181-188.
- [46] Al Suwaidi J, Velianou JL, Gertz MA, et al. Systemic amyloidosis presenting with angina pectoris[J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 1999, 131(11): 838-841.
- [47] Hongo M, Yamamoto H, Kohda T, et al. Comparison of electrocardiographic findings in patients with AL (primary) amyloidosis and in familial amyloid polyneuropathy and anginal pain and their relation to histopathologic findings[J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2000, 85(7): 849-853.
- [48] Neben-Wittich MA, Wittich CM, Mueller PS, et al. Obstructive intramural coronary amyloidosis and myocardial ischemia are common in primary amyloidosis[J]. *Am J Med*, 2005, 118(11): 1287.
- [49] Crotty TB, Li CY, Edwards WD, et al. Amyloidosis and endomyocardial biopsy: Correlation of extent and pattern of deposition with amyloid immunophenotype in 100 cases[J]. *Cardiovasc Pathol*, 1995, 4(1): 39-42.
- [50] Dorbala S, Vangala D, Bruyere J Jr, et al. Coronary microvascular dysfunction is related to abnormalities in myocardial structure and function in cardiac amyloidosis[J]. *JACC Heart Fail*, 2014, 2(4): 358-367.
- [51] Kim D, Choi JO, Kim K, et al. Clinical and prognostic implications of capillary density in patients with cardiac light chain amyloidosis[J]. *ESC Heart Fail*, 2021, 8(6): 5594-5599.
- [52] 方位, 颜超, 林艳, 等. 19例心肌淀粉样变性患者的临床特点及预后分析[J]. *临床心血管病杂志*, 2017, 33(2): 115-118.
- [53] Brower GL, Gardner JD, Forman MF, et al. The relationship between myocardial extracellular matrix remodeling and ventricular function[J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2006, 30(4): 604-610.
- [54] Ahmed SH, Clark LL, Pennington WR, et al. Matrix metalloproteinases/tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases: relationship between changes in proteolytic determinants of matrix composition and structural, functional, and clinical manifestations of hypertensive heart disease[J]. *Circulation*, 2006, 113(17): 2089-2096.
- [55] Biolo A, Ramamurthy S, Connors LH, et al. Matrix metalloproteinases and their tissue inhibitors in cardiac amyloidosis: relationship to structural, functional myocardial changes and to light chain amyloid deposition[J]. *Circ Heart Fail*, 2008, 1(4): 249-257.
- [56] Tanaka K, Essick EE, Doros G, et al. Circulating matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases in cardiac amyloidosis[J]. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2013, 2(2): e005868.
- [57] Sayed RH, Rogers D, Khan F, et al. A study of implanted cardiac rhythm recorders in advanced cardiac AL amyloidosis[J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2015, 36(18): 1098-1105.
- [58] Ridolfi RL, Bulkley BH, Hutchins GM. The conduction system in cardiac amyloidosis. Clinical and pathologic features of 23 patients[J]. *Am J Med*, 1977, 62(5): 677-686.

RNA 结合基序蛋白 20 相关心肌病的研究进展*

孙肖云¹ 申阳^{1,2} 洪葵^{1,2,3}

[摘要] 扩张型心肌病(DCM)是临床常见的原发性心肌病之一,是造成心脏性猝死的重要原因,至今已报道 51 个相关致病基因。不同基因导致的 DCM 亚型具有特异性临床特征与遗传异质性。其中 RNA 结合基序蛋白 20(RNA-binding motif protein 20,RBM20)编码心肌特异性 mRNA 剪接调节因子,是 DCM 明确致病基因之一。RBM20 基因相关 DCM 具有遗传外显率高、发病年龄早、心脏猝死率高等严重临床表现。其独特的致病分子机制也显示出其作为心力衰竭潜在治疗靶点的可能性。本文将对 RBM20 相关 DCM 的发病机理、分子遗传学、临床特征与治疗进行进展性综述,对于 DCM 亚型的研究强调了基因检测在心血管精准医疗中的重要性。

[关键词] 扩张型心肌病;RNA 结合基序蛋白 20;RNA 结合蛋白;基因检测

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1439.2023.10.006

[中图分类号] R542.2 **[文献标志码]** A

The progress of RBM20 related cardiomyopathy

SUN Xiaoyun¹ SHEN Yang^{1,2} HONG Kui^{1,2,3}

(¹Department of Medical Genetic, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, 330006, China;²Jiangxi Key Laboratory of Molecular Medicine;³Department of Cardiology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University)

Corresponding author: SHEN Yang, E-mail: sain.yong@gmail.com

Abstract Dilated cardiomyopathy(DCM) is one of the common inherited cardiomyopathies and an important cause of sudden cardiac death. Up to date, 51 DCM-related genes have been reported. Different gene-related DCM subtypes have specific clinical characteristics and genetic heterogeneity. Among them, the gene of RNA-binding motif protein 20(RBM20) encodes myocardium specific mRNA splicing regulator, which is one of the definitive pathogenic genes of DCM. RBM20-related DCM presents severe clinical manifestations such as high genetic penetrance, early onset age and high rate of sudden cardiac death. The unique pathogenic molecular mechanism of

*基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(No:31860320);江西省青年科学基金项目(No:20181BAB215030)

¹南昌大学第二附属医院医学遗传科(南昌,330006)

²江西省分子医学重点实验室

³南昌大学第二附属医院心血管内科

通信作者:申阳,E-mail:sain.yong@gmail.com

引用本文:孙肖云,申阳,洪葵.RNA 结合基序蛋白 20 相关心肌病的研究进展[J].临床心血管病杂志,2023,39(10):761-767. DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1439.2023.10.006.

- [59] James TN. Pathology of the cardiac conduction system in amyloidosis[J]. Ann Intern Med,1966,65(1):28-36.
- [60] Machraa A,Ben Brahim W,Sidaty O, et al. Sustained ventricular arrhythmia and sinus node dysfunction revealing a cardiac amyloidosis; A case report[J]. Ann Med Surg(Lond),2022,84:104888.
- [61] Ashraf I,Peck MM,Maram R, et al. Association of arrhythmias in cardiac amyloidosis and cardiac sarcoidosis[J]. Cureus,2020,12(8):e9842.
- [62] Papathanasiou M,Jakstaite AM,Oubari S, et al. Clinical features and predictors of atrial fibrillation in patients with light-chain or transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis[J]. ESC Heart Fail,2022,9(3):1740-1748.
- [63] Bukhari S,Oliveros E,Parekh H, et al. Epidemiology, mechanisms, and management of atrial fibrillation in cardiac amyloidosis[J]. Curr Probl Cardiol,2023,48(4):101571.
- [64] Jakaitė R,Pečeliūnas V,Aidietienė S, et al. Electrocardiographic left ventricular strain pattern,ST-segment depression and atrial fibrillation at the time of diagnosis of systemic light chain amyloidosis; Incidence and clinical significance[J]. J Electrocardiol,2021,68:157-163.
- [65] Garcia-Pavia P,Rapezzi C,Adler Y, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac amyloidosis;a position statement of the ESC Working Group on Myocardial and Pericardial Diseases[J]. Euro Heart J,2021,42(16):1554-1568.
- [66] 程仙,张刘燕,许菲,等. 原发型心肌淀粉样变的治疗进展[J]. 临床心血管病杂志,2017,33(5):407-410.
- [67] Kastiris E,Palladini G,Minnema MC, et al. Daratumumab-based treatment for immunoglobulin light-chain amyloidosis[J]. N Engl J Med,2021,385(1):46-58.

(收稿日期:2022-11-14)