

· 综述 ·

# FK506结合蛋白5基因在心境障碍治疗中的应用进展

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【摘要】 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴的功能失调与心境障碍的发生相关, FK506结合蛋白5(FKBP5)是一种糖皮质激素受体(GR)伴侣蛋白, 通过调节GR敏感性进而调节HPA轴功能。本文就FKBP5基因及其在心境障碍药物治疗、电休克治疗、FKBP5拮抗剂中的应用进行综述。

【关键词】 抑郁障碍; 双相情感障碍; FK506结合蛋白5; 治疗; 综述

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**Application of FK506 binding protein 5 gene in the treatment of mood disorders** Zhang Jiakai, Sang Wenhua, Guo Zhenbo, Zhang Zhenyu

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【Abstract】 The occurrence of mood disorders is related to the dysfunction of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. FK506-binding protein 5 (FKBP5), a glucocorticoid receptor (GR) chaperone protein, regulates HPA axis function by regulating GR sensitivity. This article reviews FKBP5 gene and its application in drug therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, psychotherapy and FKBP5 antagonists in mood disorders.

【Key words】 Depressive disorder; Bipolar disorder; FK506-binding protein 5; Treatment; Review

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心境障碍主要包括抑郁障碍和双相情感障碍。FK506结合蛋白5(FK506-binding protein 5, FKBP5)基因与抑郁障碍及双相情感障碍等心境障碍疾病的治疗有一定相关性, 其与锂盐、抗抑郁药物及改良电休克治疗反应良好相关<sup>[1-3]</sup>。因此, FKBP5有望作为心境障碍疾病治疗的反应标志。目前, 其作用机制仍在探索中, 本文就心境障碍中FKBP5基因的治疗相关研究综述如下。

## 一、FKBP5基因概述

心境障碍具有较强的遗传基础<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 且与昼夜节律失调有关<sup>[6]</sup>。神经内分泌学研究认为, 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴功能的失调与昼夜节律明显相关, 并参与心境障碍的发生<sup>[7-9]</sup>。HPA轴中相关激素功能的失

调是心理压力所致相关疾病最有力的生物学发现之一<sup>[10]</sup>。糖皮质激素主要通过糖皮质激素受体(glucocorticoid receptor, GR)结合来调节HPA轴功能, 在抑郁动物模型和抑郁障碍患者中发现, 持续应激可使GR激活从而引起HPA轴负反馈失调<sup>[11]</sup>。Eachus等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究发现, GR的功能失调与心境障碍显著相关, 且参与调节GR的基因与抑郁及焦虑情绪有关。此外, 抗抑郁药物治疗能够促使失调的HPA轴功能恢复正常<sup>[13]</sup>。近期的研究表明, GR功能的失调与抑郁行为有关, 且氯胺酮治疗能够通过调节血浆皮质醇浓度和海马GR表达从而快速地改善抑郁行为<sup>[14]</sup>。这些研究均提示GR功能障碍是HPA轴功能失调的关键因素。

FKBP5为GR分子伴侣蛋白之一, 共分为两种

结合蛋白——FKBP51、FKBP52, 其中FKBP51能够抑制GR的活性, 而FKBP52的表达则对GR的活性无影响<sup>[15-17]</sup>。FKBP5/FKBP51是应激反应的分子放大器, 可影响神经元功能、突触可塑性、自噬和DNA甲基化<sup>[18]</sup>。FKBP5通过调节GR活性和细胞对皮质醇刺激的敏感性, 成为HPA轴负反馈调节的中心元素<sup>[19-20]</sup>。FKBP5基因不仅在外周血中表达并发挥作用, 还同样在中枢神经系统中发挥着作用。Scharf等<sup>[21]</sup>的研究发现, FKBP5 mRNA在成年小鼠的大脑中普遍存在着基础表达, 且在海马区、乳头前核及三叉神经和面神经的运动核中的表达更为明显, 对FKBP5的表达影响最为显著的是FKBP5 rs1360780 T等位基因<sup>[22]</sup>。

## 二、FKBP5基因与心境障碍治疗

1. FKBP5与药物治疗: (1) 抗抑郁药物。有研究指出, 不同的FKBP5基因多态性、FKBP5 mRNA表达水平及FKBP5基因甲基化水平与较好的抗抑郁治疗疗效相关。Binder等<sup>[23]</sup>在一项包含抑郁障碍及双相情感障碍的294例患者样本中发现, FKBP5中的两个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP) 位点(rs1360780、rs3800373)与抗抑郁治疗的良好疗效存在相关性, 其中含有rs1360780基因型的TT纯合子对抗抑郁治疗反应更加迅速, 能在较短的时间内显现出更加明显的疗效。为进一步研究FKBP5基因多态性在抗抑郁反应和治疗抵抗中的作用, Fabbri等<sup>[24]</sup>通过一项大样本研究发现, FKBP5 rs1360780的C等位基因与文拉法辛的疗效具有一定的相关关系, 具有FKBP5 rs1360780的C等位基因患者对文拉法辛治疗具有更好的反应, 并且发展为难治性抑郁的风险更低。Fischer等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现, FKBP5的rs4713916位点可以用于区分西酞普兰治疗14周的缓解者和非缓解者, 但是该研究并未证明FKBP5 rs4713916是否能够区分有反应和无反应者。Cattaneo等<sup>[26]</sup>通过一项多中心药理学研究发现, 抑郁障碍患者的FKBP5 mRNA表达水平高于健康人群, 在接受去甲替林及艾司西酞普兰治疗后, 仅对治疗有良好反应的患者的FKBP5 mRNA表达水平出现了显著的降低。Ising等<sup>[3]</sup>在一项纳入了包括重性抑郁、复发性抑郁及双相抑郁患者在内的研究中发现, 在对抗抑郁药物治疗有良好反应的抑郁患者中, FKBP5基因及FKBP5蛋白的表达显著降低, 而在对抗抑郁药物治疗无良好反应的患者中FKBP5蛋白的表达水平升高; 且该研究还发现, 携带FKBP5 rs1360780 T等位基因患者的FKBP5基因及蛋白表达水平变化更明

显。Mohammadi等<sup>[27]</sup>在对45例重度抑郁患者的研究中发现, SSRI治疗100 d后, 接受治疗后病情缓解患者的FKBP5基因启动子CpG位点甲基化显著降低。既往针对抗抑郁药物治疗疗效的研究颇多, 虽然研究结果并不完全一致, 但仍提示抗抑郁药物治疗疗效与生物遗传具有一定的相关性, 这为未来对治疗效果的预测提供了思路。(2) 锂盐。目前研究发现, FKBP5 mRNA表达水平及基因多态性与较好的锂盐疗效相关。McQuillin等<sup>[28]</sup>在研究中发现, 锂盐治疗能够上调FKBP5 mRNA水平。Hunsberger等<sup>[29]</sup>在总结既往研究的过程中注意到, 锂盐与丙戊酸盐均能够抑制皮质醇的产生, 此过程可能增强了GR功能, 以此参与HPA轴的功能活动, 并抑制HPA轴的过度活性。Szczepankiewicz等<sup>[30]</sup>对93例至少使用过5年碳酸锂治疗的双相抑郁患者进行研究, 发现3个FKBP5基因多态性(rs1360780、rs7748266和rs9296158)、1个酸性磷酸酶1(ACP1)多态性(rs300774)和1个糖皮质激素诱导转录体1(GLCC1)多态性(rs37972)与锂离子治疗反应程度之间具有显著相关性; 对单倍型的分析结果发现, FKBP5基因多态性(rs1360780、rs7748266和rs9296158)的ATTG单倍型在对锂盐治疗疗效较差的患者中更常见, 但该研究并未发现任何相互作用的基因多态性组合可以用于预测锂盐疗效。尽管对于锂盐治疗疗效的相关研究甚少, 但仍显示出积极的结果, FKBP5基因多态性有望成为预测锂盐治疗疗效的生物标志物。Arnone<sup>[31]</sup>的研究认为, FKBP5的过度表达作为一种机制, 可能增加了双相情感障碍患者情绪失控的风险; 而在对FKBP5单核苷酸多态性rs1360780、rs3800373、rs4713916的分析显示, 携带rs4713916的A等位基因的患者对相关心境治疗的反应更好。

2. FKBP5与电休克治疗: 研究表明, 电休克治疗可以调节抑郁障碍患者的HPA轴失调, 并使患者抑郁症状达到缓解<sup>[32]</sup>。Dam等<sup>[33]</sup>对718例抑郁障碍患者血液样本进行回顾性研究, 结果显示FKBP5 rs1360780的CC基因型抑郁障碍患者更常采用改良电抽搐治疗(modified electroconvulsive therapy, MECT)。在一项检测了88例接受MECT后的抑郁患者和63名健康人群的全血标本的研究中, 并未发现MECT能够进一步影响FKBP5 mRNA的表达, 然而该组患者因接受MECT治疗前已长期服用抗抑郁药物治疗, 其可能降低了FKBP5表达水平, 使得MECT治疗并未能进一步降低FKBP5的表达<sup>[34]</sup>。Israel-Elgali等<sup>[2]</sup>研究发现, 难治性抑郁障碍患者的FKBP5 mRNA表达水平明显高于健康人

群;与氯胺酮治疗及常规抗抑郁药物治疗相比,接受MECT后患者的*FKBP5* mRNA表达水平升高更明显。Sirignano等<sup>[35]</sup>在针对34例接受MECT后的重度抑郁障碍患者的研究中发现,多个基因甲基化水平与MECT治疗反应相关,而在连续反应分析后发现,*FKBP5*中CpG位点的甲基化与MECT治疗后抑郁患者症状好转相关。尽管关于*FKBP5*与MECT的相关关系需要进一步试验验证,但是既往研究均提示,无偏倚的表观遗传学研究方法是揭示MECT的分子生物标志物最有希望的方法<sup>[36]</sup>。

3. *FKBP5*拮抗剂: Baker等<sup>[37]</sup>的研究发现,miRNA-511(miR-511)能够抑制皮质醇诱导的*FKBP5*上调并促进神经元中的神经突生长。因此,miR-511可能通过抑制*FKBP5*对抑郁起到治疗作用,有望通过抑制*FKBP5*从而达到抗抑郁的作用,为未来新型抗抑郁药物的发展提供新思路。研究发现,SAFit2是*FKBP5*的一种具有脑渗透性和高度特异性的有效抑制剂<sup>[38]</sup>。Pöhlmann等<sup>[39]</sup>在一项对12周龄小鼠的基础研究中发现,*FKBP5*敲除的小鼠对SSRIs的治疗反应较弱,而联合应用SAFit2和SSRIs药物的小鼠应激应对行为明显改善。因此,SSRIs与*FKBP5*阻断剂的联合治疗可能有利于压力应对相关的症状的改善,尽管联用SAFit2在一定程度上降低了SSRIs药物的抗焦虑作用,但仍为SAFit2的治疗能力提供了证据。近期对*FKBP5*的遗传学显示,*FKBP5*可能作为潜在的药理学靶点,SAFit2是*FKBP5*蛋白的选择性抑制剂,表现出抗焦虑及抗压力的作用。因此,SAFit2很可能是抑郁症患者的一种极具价值的药物,能够起到与其他抗抑郁药物的效果。

### 三、总结与展望

综上所述,*FKBP5*基因与心境障碍疾病的疗效具有一定的相关性。*FKBP5*基因单核苷酸多态性与锂盐及抗抑郁药物治疗疗效有一定相关关系,有望成为预测心境障碍患者药物治疗反应的有效因子,通过基因层面进一步指导临床用药,进而提高心境障碍患者的临床预后。但目前对其他相关药物治疗及物理治疗疗效相关性的研究较少。有学者发现,*FKBP5* rs1360780的CC基因型抑郁患者更常采用电休克治疗,但该研究并未说明*FKBP5* rs1360780与电休克治疗疗效是否相关;且近期的研究表明,*FKBP5* mRNA表达与电休克治疗疗效相关。因此,进一步试验证实*FKBP5*基因与心境障碍及治疗疗效之间的相关关系具有重要意义。目前的研究表明,*FKBP5*拮抗剂有望成为新的药理学靶点,这为精神疾病药物治疗提供了新思路。目前,尽管有研究证

明了*FKBP5*基因与心境障碍治疗之间的关系,但研究结果并不相同,存在矛盾。因此,在临床实践及研究中应注重*FKBP5*基因与治疗疗效的关系。另外,*FKBP5*基因的相关检测在不同的生物样本中的结果不同,建议在进一步的研究中选择合适的生物学样本;且未来的研究应侧重于*FKBP5*基因与临床常用治疗方案的疗效及预后的相关性。

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