

[DOI]10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2023.11.002

· 基础研究 ·

# 外胚叶发育不全基因A突变导致家族性非综合征型先天缺牙的初步研究

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**【摘要】** 目的 寻找非综合征型先天缺牙(non-syndromic tooth agenesis, NSTA)家系的致病基因, 探讨其发病机制。方法 获得医院伦理审批及患者与家属知情同意, 收集先证者及其家系主要成员的临床资料, 采集外周静脉血, 提取DNA, 利用全外显子测序技术进行基因检测, 运用Sanger测序验证筛查出的致病基因, 运用生物信息学工具分析突变蛋白的三维结构, 并与野生型进行比较分析。结果 该家系2名患者为表兄弟关系, 家系中无其他先天多数牙缺失的患者, 除先天缺失多颗牙外, 2名患者无明显毛发异常、无指/趾异常、无出汗异常等其他外胚叶组织的异常表现。通过对此家系中的患者及主要成员进行基因测序, 发现与该家系相关的突变基因是一种新的外胚叶发育不全基因A(ectodysplasin A, EDA)的错义突变c.983C>T(p. Pro328Leu), 导致对应编码的氨基酸从脯氨酸(Pro)变为亮氨酸(Leu)。对该突变位点进行保守性分析发现, 该位点具有高度保守性, 通过三维建模发现该位点蛋白结构发生了改变。结论 首次发现EDA基因新的错义突变位点c.983C>T(p. Pro328Leu)与非综合征型先天缺牙有关, 扩大了EDA基因的突变谱。

**【关键词】** 外胚叶发育不全基因A; 非综合征型先天缺牙; 综合征型先天缺牙; 多数牙缺失; 个别牙缺失; 全外显子测序; Sanger测序; 基因组DNA; 基因突变; 错义突变

**【中图分类号】** R780.1 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2023)11-0768-06

**【引用著录格式】** 王慧慧, 吴情, 徐斌, 等. 外胚叶发育不全基因A突变导致家族性非综合征型先天缺牙的初步研究[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2023, 31(11): 768-773. doi:10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2023.11.002.

**Preliminary study of familial nonsyndromic tooth agenesis caused by ectodysplasin A mutation** WANG Huihui<sup>1</sup>, WU Qing<sup>1</sup>, XU Bin<sup>1</sup>, LING Qi<sup>2</sup>, WU Yiqun<sup>3</sup>. 1. Department of Stomatology, Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Shanghai Fengxian Stomatological hospital, Shanghai 201400, China; 3. Department of Second Dental Center Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, College of Stomatology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, National Center for Stomatology, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, Shanghai 200001, China

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the pathogenic genes in a Chinese family affected by nonsyndromic tooth agenesis so as to study the pathogenesis of oligodontia. **Methods** Hospital ethical approval and informed consent of the patients and family members were obtained. Clinical data of the proband and close family members were collected, peripheral venous blood was collected, and DNA was extracted. Gene sequencing was performed through whole-exome sequencing, and then the screened pathogenic genes were verified by Sanger sequencing. The three-dimensional structure of the mutant

**【收稿日期】** 2023-04-14; **【修回日期】** 2023-05-24

**【基金项目】** 上海市自然科学基金(21ZR1437700); 上海市闵行区自然科学研究课题(2020MHZ030)

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proteins was analyzed and compared with the wild-type using bioinformatics tools. **Results** The two patients with congenital majority tooth loss in this family were cousins, and there were no other patients with congenital majority tooth loss in the family. Besides congenital multiple tooth loss, the two patients had no obvious hair abnormalities, finger/toe abnormalities, sweating abnormalities or other abnormal manifestations of ectodermal tissue. We found a mutant gene that in this family by carrying out gene sequencing of the patients and their close family members. A novel EDA (ectodysplasin A) missense mutation c.983C > T (p. Pro328Leu) was identified, which changed the encoded amino acid from proline (Pro) to leucine (Leu). Analysis of the mutation site showed that the site was highly conserved, and three-dimensional structure modeling also found that it changed the structure of EDA. **Conclusion** A novel EDA missense variant (c.983C > T, p. Pro328Leu) was first identified in a Chinese family with nonsyndromic tooth agenesis, extending the mutation spectrum of the EDA gene.

**【Key words】** ectodysplasin A gene; non-syndromic tooth agenesis; syndromic tooth agenesis; hypodontia; oligodontia; whole exome sequencing; Sanger sequencing; genomic DNA; gene mutation; missense mutation

**J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2023, 31(11): 768-773.**

**【Competing interests】** The authors declare no competing interests.

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of Shanghai (No. 21ZR1437700) and the Natural Science Research Project of Minhang District of Shanghai (No. 2020MHZ030).

先天缺牙属于牙齿发育中的数目异常,指在牙胚形成过程中或牙胚发育早期未能发育及形成牙齿的现象,是常见的遗传性疾病之一,这类疾病不但对牙齿、牙列发育造成影响,还会影响患者的咀嚼、容貌等,给患者造成严重的生理、心理损害。根据缺失的牙齿数目,可以分为3类:个别牙缺失;多数牙缺失;先天性无牙症。个别牙缺失较常见,发生率为4.6%~9.6%;多数牙缺失是指缺失的恒牙数目 $\geq 6$ 颗(第三磨牙除外),其发生率约为0.16%;先天性无牙症罕见<sup>[1]</sup>。根据是否伴有外胚层发育异常,如汗腺发育异常、毛发稀疏等全身其他临床症状,又可分为非综合征型先天缺牙和综合征型先天缺牙<sup>[2-3]</sup>。

先天缺牙的病因尚不明确,当前普遍认为除了创伤、感染、放射线等因素外,遗传是主要的致病因素<sup>[4]</sup>。研究发现先天缺牙多见的突变基因有:肌节同源盒基因1(muscle segment homeobox gene 1, MSX1)、轴抑制基因2(axis inhibition protein 2, AXIN2)、低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白6(low density lipoprotein receptor related protein 6, LRP6)、配对盒基因9(paired box homeotic gene 9, PAX9)和外胚叶发育不全基因A(ectodysplasin A, EDA)等<sup>[5-7]</sup>。EDA基因与牙齿的发育息息相关,研究表明,EDA基因突变一般会导致综合征型先天缺牙,也可造成非综合征型先天缺牙<sup>[8-9]</sup>。EDA集中分布在染色体Xq12-13.1上,所编码的信号分子蛋白属于肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)家族,由第1、3、5-6、7-9外显子编码4个功能区:跨膜区、蛋白前

体加工酶 furin 剪切区、胶原样结构域和TNF结构域<sup>[10]</sup>。EDA基因通过其编码的配体与受体EDAR结合,激活NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路,促进外胚层器官与牙齿的发育。有研究提出,EDA基因突变可导致外胚叶发育不全症发生<sup>[9,11]</sup>。尽管目前已发现EDA基因及其受体EDAR多个突变位点与先天缺牙有关<sup>[12-13]</sup>,但EDA突变导致先天缺牙的基因突变规律、表型特征及发病机制仍需进一步研究。因此,识别新发突变位点,探寻其发病机制,了解基因突变位点和先天缺牙之间的相关性,是当前先天缺牙早期诊断和早期预防的主要任务。

本研究对非综合征型先天缺牙患者家系成员采用全外显子组测序技术,结合Sanger测序及分子生物学软件进行分析,扩大先天缺牙致病基因突变谱,为进一步发现临床缺牙表型规律,探索其致病机制提供依据。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究中所分析的非综合征型先天缺牙家系先证者是2020年在复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院口腔科接诊的患者。本研究经复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院伦理委员会批准[审批号:2020伦审(103)],患者及其家属知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

先证者,男,7岁,汉族,恒牙共缺失13颗,累及前牙以及前磨牙,无明显毛发异常、无指/趾甲异常、无出汗异常等其他外胚叶组织的异常表现,否

认系统性疾病史,否认母亲妊娠期服药、放射线等环境因素影响。询问其家族史,发现其母亲无缺牙,有一过小牙;其父缺牙2颗;其父亲家族无多牙缺失的疾病患者;而其母亲家族,存在另一位先天多牙缺失的患者,为先证者的表弟(先证者母亲妹妹的儿子)。

先证者表弟,刘某,汉族,6岁,共缺失13颗恒牙,累及前牙以及前磨牙。刘母缺失1颗牙,且有过小牙;刘父无缺牙。刘某无明显毛发异常、无指/趾甲异常、无出汗异常等其他外胚叶组织的异常表现,否认系统性疾病史,否认母亲妊娠期服药、放射等环境因素影响。此家系缺牙情况可判定为非综合征型先天缺牙。

## 1.2 方法

1.2.1 样本采集 对该家系成员进行口腔检查、曲面断层X线片检查等临床检查及病史资料收集。抽取受试者静脉血各8 mL,保存至含有EDTA抗凝剂的试管中,-80℃冻存。

1.2.2 基因组DNA提取 根据DNA试剂盒(天根,北京)步骤提取DNA,并检测所得DNA的浓度和纯度,对样本DNA进行质检分析。

1.2.3 全外显子组测序及变异筛选 将血液提取的DNA进行全外显子测序(明码生物科技有限公司)。<sup>①</sup>对测序的原始数据进行标准分析,把所得数据与参考基因组(hg19)进行比对,并通过GATK的HaplotypeCaller发现每个样本的单核苷酸变异(single nucleotide variation, SNV)以及插入/缺失(insertion-deletion, Indel)。<sup>②</sup>使用WuXiNext自主研发的CSA(clinical sequencing analyzer)系统,以每个样本突变为基础,一个家系的相互关系为条件,对可能的遗传模型下的变异位点进行逐个筛选。<sup>③</sup>通过CSA对筛选出来的位点进行最大等位基因频率(max allele frequency, MAF)过滤。隐性遗传的MAF<0.1,最大隐性基因型频率<0.01;显性遗传的MAF<0.03。此外,根据The Ensembl Variant Effect Predictor(VEP)对突变影响的评估进行筛选,只挑选影响评级为High以及Moderate的变异<sup>[14]</sup>,将筛选出的变异位点,按照人类基因变异数据库(human gene mutation database, HGMD)结果进行分类。

1.2.4 突变验证与结构预测 使用Prime 3设计EDA引物序列(基因ID:1896):F-TCTTCCCCAATC CCTTCTTGT,R-AAGTCAAGCAGGCCTTGTAC。运用Sanger测序对DNA样本进行突变验证(上海天

昊生物科技有限公司遗传分析中心)。从NCBI数据库中调取突变基因的同源基因的蛋白序列,然后用Clustal Omega软件进行多序列比对,进行保守性分析。通过Swiss-model网站,预测EDA基因三维结构,分析野生型和突变型EDA三维结构的差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床和影像学检查

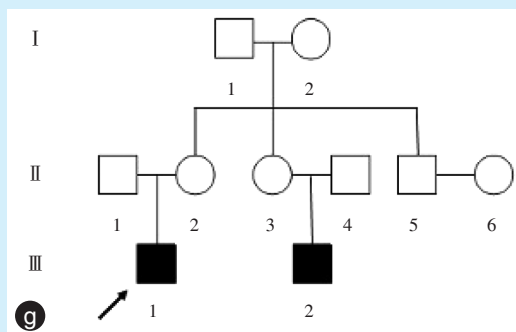
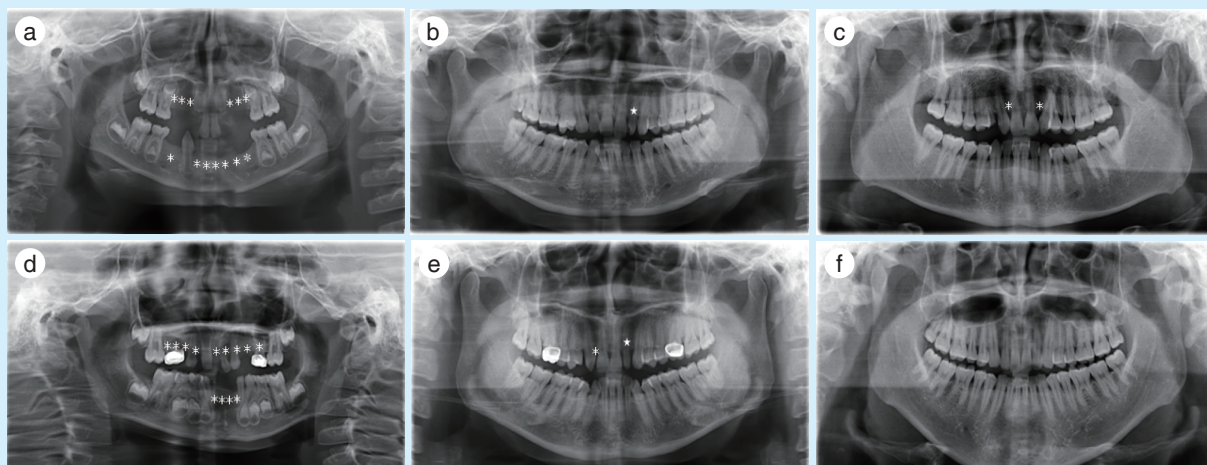
曲面断层片显示先证者(Ⅲ1)缺牙牙位为12、13、14、22、23、24、31、32、33、34、41、42、44,共缺失13颗恒牙,累及前牙以及前磨牙(图1a)。其母亲(Ⅱ2)无缺牙,22为过小牙(图1b);其父亲(Ⅱ1)缺失12、22(图1c)。先证者的表弟(Ⅲ2),恒牙缺牙位为12、13、14、15、21、22、23、24、25、31、32、41、42,共缺失13颗恒牙,累及前牙以及前磨牙(图1d)。表弟母亲(Ⅱ3)缺失12,且22为过小牙(图1e);表弟父亲(Ⅱ4)无缺牙(图1f)。先证者及其表弟无明显毛发异常、无指/趾异常、无出汗异常等其他外胚叶组织的异常表现,诊断为:非综合征型牙齿先天缺失。家系图谱如图1g所示。

### 2.2 基因检测结果

在此家系中,发现每个样本最原始的变异位点大约有9万个SNV突变,1.3万个InDel突变,经过致病基因筛选,得到可能与缺牙表型相关且先证者、其母亲、表弟及表弟母亲共有的突变基因位点有4个(表1)。4个位点中,前3个符合显性遗传模式,最后一个位于EDA基因上的突变位点符合X隐性遗传模式。结合家系资料以及相关文献,提示此家系多数牙先天缺失的可疑致病基因为EDA基因,突变为EDA c.983C>T。EDA基因上发生了错义突变,使第983位碱基由胞嘧啶变为胸腺嘧啶,使得对应的氨基酸从脯氨酸(Pro)变为亮氨酸(Leu)。2名患者在此位置均发生突变,为杂合突变。两位父亲均无突变。结合表型可推测该位点为X连锁隐性遗传模式。

Sanger测序发现两位患者在基因EDA的8号外显子上均发生错义突变,导致p.Pro328Leu(NM\_001399.4)(图2a)。两位母亲在基因EDA的8号外显子上发生错义突变(导致p.Pro328Leu(NM\_001399.4)(图2b)。

对野生型EDA基因及突变型EDA基因编码的蛋白产物进行三维结构预测,与EDA蛋白的野生型结构(图3a)相比,可见此突变造成氨基酸改



\* represents the location of the missing tooth; ★ represents the microdontia  
 a: panoramic radiograph of the proband (III 1), a 7-year-old boy, showed that permanent teeth 12~14, 22~24, 31~34, 41, 42, and 44 were missing; b: panoramic radiograph of the proband's mother (II 2) showed that the left lateral incisor in the maxilla had microdontia; c: panoramic radiograph of the proband's father (II 1) indicated that the two lateral incisors in the maxilla were missing; d: panoramic radiograph of the proband's cousin (III 2), a 6-year-old boy, showed that permanent teeth 12~15, 21~25, 31, 32, 41, and 42 were missing; e: panoramic radiograph of the cousin's mother (II 3) indicated that the right lateral incisors in the maxilla were missing and the left lateral incisor in the maxilla had microdontia; f: panoramic radiograph of the cousin's father (II 4) showed no teeth were missing; g: pedigree of the proband (arrow) showing that proband III 1 was a 7-year-old boy and proband III 2 was a 6-year-old boy who was a cousin of proband III 1

Figure 1 Information on absent teeth in the proband with nonsyndromic tooth agenesis and family pedigree

图1 非综合征型牙齿先天缺失先证者家系成员缺牙情况及家系图谱

表1 非综合征型牙齿先天缺失的突变基因位点

Table 1 Information on the mutant genes of nonsyndromic tooth agenesis

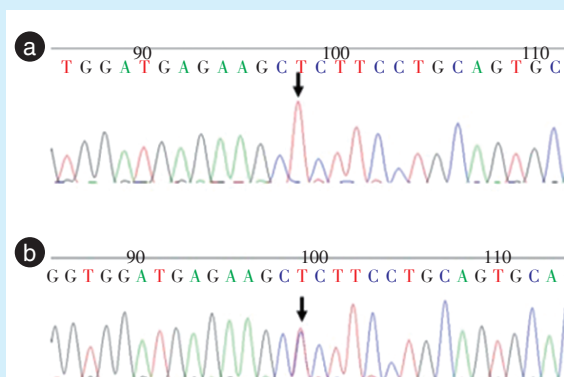
Chrom	Position	Reference	Call	Gene start	Gene end	Gene symbols
Chr1	150779274	C	T	150768683	150780799	CTSK
Chr11	71148920	G	T	71139238	71163914	DHCR7
Chr3	57131759	T	C	57124009	57204334	IL17RD
ChrX	69255266	C	T	68835910	69259319	EDA

CTSK: cathepsin K; DHCR7: 7-dehydrocholesterol reductase; IL17RD: interleukin-17 receptor D; EDA: ectodysplasin A

变,使得EDA蛋白的结构发生了变化(图3b),导致EDA基因所编码的蛋白产物无法行使自身功能。

### 2.3 氨基酸保守性分析

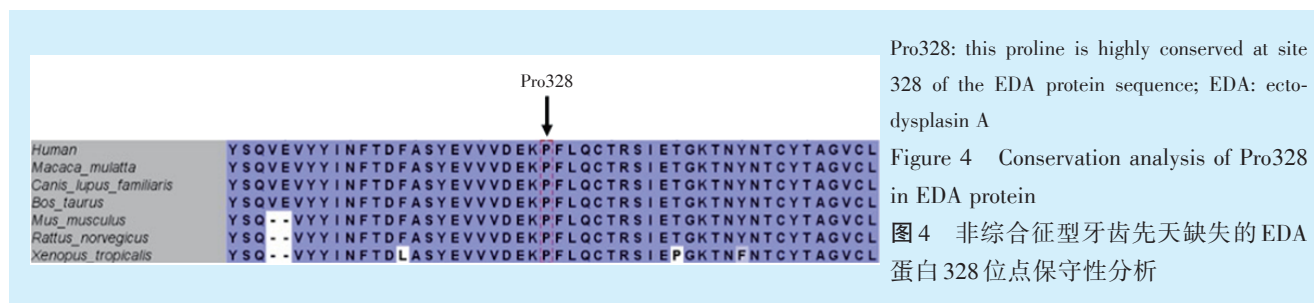
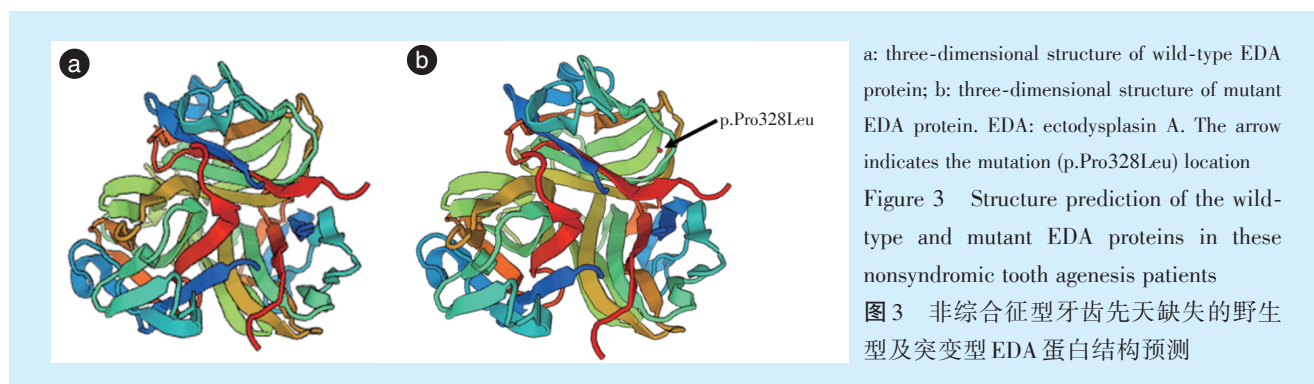
将检测得到的错义突变的氨基酸位点结果与同源基因的蛋白序列进行比对,发现该EDA基因突变位点EDA c.983C>T, p.Pro328Leu在不同物种间具有很强的氨基酸保守性(图4)。说明该位点在进化过程中是高度保守的,若突变,可能会导致



a: the proband and his cousin had a missense mutation in exon 8 of the EDA gene; b: the mother of the proband and the mother of the cousin had a missense mutation in exon 8 of the EDA gene. EDA: ectodysplasin A. The arrow indicates the location of the mutation

Figure 2 Identification of the variant in the EDA gene by Sanger sequencing of nonsyndromic tooth agenesis patients

图2 Sanger测序验证非综合征型牙齿先天缺失的EDA基因突变



其蛋白质功能受损。

### 3 讨论

牙齿先天缺失在牙齿发育异常中较为多见,一般对称性发生在特定牙位,也可随机发生,可以独立发病,也可以是全身系统综合征的部分临床表现。其发生机制尚未明确,目前普遍认为与遗传因素相关。与非综合征型牙齿先天缺失相关的基因有二十余种<sup>[6]</sup>,但其致病基因、突变位点及发病机制仍有待进一步研究。

本研究为一非综合征型多数牙先天缺失家系,2名患者为表兄弟关系,家系中无其他先天多数牙缺失的患者,除先天缺失多颗牙外,2名患儿无其他外胚叶组织的发育不良,但头发稍有卷发表现。本研究应用全外显子测序<sup>[15]</sup>和Sanger测序技术<sup>[16]</sup>在此家系中发现EDA新错义突变位点c.983C>T(p.Pro328Leu)该突变位于EDA基因第8外显子,导致对应的氨基酸从脯氨酸(Pro)变为亮氨酸(Leu)。信息学分析表明,此位点在进化过程中是高度保守的。目前,尚未有关于该位点与缺牙相关的报道。脯氨酸具有芳香环结构,偏爱β转折和无卷曲结构,与蛋白热稳定性相关<sup>[17]</sup>,这类突变可能影响蛋白结构和功能。EDA基因位于染色体Xq12~13.1位置,是TNF家族成员,目前,人类基因变异数据库报道EDA基因可致病变异300多种,最常见的突变类型均为编码区的单碱基对替

换的错义/无义突变。以往的研究发现,约95%的变异发生在第1、3、5、8、9外显子上,多数变异与综合征型先天缺牙相关<sup>[18-19]</sup>。先天缺牙的遗传模式可以是常染色体隐性遗传,常染色体显性遗传或X连锁方式遗传<sup>[20]</sup>。

本研究显示该非综合征型多数牙先天缺失家系致病基因可能为EDA基因,突变位点为c.983C>T,使对应的氨基酸发生改变:p.Pro328Leu。该突变为位于X染色体69255266位置上的一错义突变,此位点位于EDA基因重要的功能结构域(TNF结构域)。研究发现,先天缺牙患者中有37.8%的变异位点位于TNF结构域,TNF结构域由第7~9外显子参与编码,是EDA蛋白最重要的信号结构区域,负责与其下游的受体相结合<sup>[21-22]</sup>。此处突变可能会影响EDA三聚体的多聚化,破坏其受体EDAR与配位体的结合<sup>[23]</sup>,进而导致缺牙的发生。保守性分析显示该位点具有高度保守性,在三维结构建模中,发现此突变改变了EDA的结构,可能会影响EDA基因蛋白产物行使其正常功能。由此,推测此突变很有可能是该家系发生多数牙先天缺失的主要病因。尽管结构分析显示EDA的三维结构改变不是很明显,而该家系中2名患儿的疾病表现是比较严重的。因此,对于具体的突变型和表现型之间的联系和结构功能的分析,还待进一步研究。

EDA作为常见的与综合征和非综合征型先天

缺牙相关的致病基因,其具体致病机制目前尚未明确。本研究在非综合征型多数牙先天缺失家系中发现 EDA 一新的突变位点 c.983C>T (p.Pro328Leu),经 Sanger 测序验证及生物信息学分析,发现此突变可能是患者先天缺牙的主要病因,扩展了 EDA 基因突变谱,为进一步探讨 EDA 与非综合征型先天缺牙间的相关性提供了临床与遗传学依据,为非综合征型先天缺牙的病因、早期诊断及致病机制提供了重要参考。

**【Author contributions】** Wang HH designed the study, collected and analyzed the data, wrote the article. Wu Q, Xu B designed the study, collected and analyzed the data, revised the article. Ling Q, Wu YQ designed the study, guided and critically reviewed the article structures. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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(编辑 罗燕鸿)



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