

细胞色素 P450 CYP3A4*1G 多态性对分娩镇痛舒芬太尼个体化用药的影响

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[摘要] 目前,舒芬太尼已逐步成为椎管内分娩镇痛的推荐药物,在国内外也得到了广泛的应用。但较多文献报道均认为,舒芬太尼在产妇中的应用中存在着较大的个体差异,它的常规应用剂量及浓度就能引起一些产妇出现恶心呕吐、胎心异常及宫缩亢奋等不良反应。有研究指出,芬太尼在产妇镇痛效果上的个体差异性与细胞色素 P450 CYP3A4*1G 的单核苷酸多态性(SNP)密切相关。舒芬太尼和芬太尼同为 CYP3A4*1G 酶 N-去羟基代谢产物,所以,CYP3A4*1G 的 SNP 也很有可能与舒芬太尼的量效个体差异性间存在着呼应关系。若能以 CYP3A4*1G 单核苷酸分型为依据,针对不同产妇个性化地应用舒芬太尼,就有可能在提高麻醉镇痛效果的同时,降低用药剂量与副作用,从而最终实现更好地保护新生儿与产妇健康的目的。本文结合近年来国内外已发表的相关文献,综合以上研究就细胞色素 P450 CYP3A4*1G 多态性对分娩镇痛舒芬太尼个体化用药的影响进行综述。

[关键词] CYP3A4*1G; 单核苷酸多态性; 分娩镇痛; 舒芬太尼; 个体化用药

[中图分类号] R614

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 1673-7210(2014)06(a)-0166-03

Effects of the cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP3A4*1G single nucleotide polymorphisms on Sufentanil personalized medicine for labor analgesia

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[Abstract] At present, Sufentanil has become the recommended medicine for labor analgesia and it has been more and more used at home and abroad. However, a number of reports show that there are individual differences of Sulfentanyl when it was used in maternal with concentration and common dosage. It can cause the different incidence of side effects such as nausea, vomiting, fetal heart variability and uterine hyperfunction in different maternal. There is a study which find that single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of cytochrome P450 CYP3A4*1G is associated with individual differences of the fentanyl's analgesic effect. Sufentanil and Fentanyl were both metabolised by CYP3A4*1G enzyme with N-dealkylation, so there probably be a relationship between the SNP of CYP3A4*1G and Sufentanil's individual differences for labor analgesia. If it concludes that CYP3A4*1G SNP is associated with the dose-effect of Sufentanil, Sufentanil can be used personalized for different maternal. And then, it is possible to improve the effect of anesthesia analgesic and reduce the dosage and side effects, while finally achieve the purpose of better protection of infant and maternal health. This paper consults the related literatures published at home and abroad in recent years to summarize the effects of the cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP3A4*1G SNP on Sufentanil personalized medicine for labor analgesia.

[Key words] CYP3A4*1G; SNP; Labor analgesia; Sufentanil; Personalized medicine

舒芬太尼是临床应用较为广泛的镇痛药物,在我国其也被较多地应用于椎管内分娩的静脉镇痛,但众多临床实践却发现舒芬太尼在分娩镇痛的应用中存在着较为明显的个体差异。舒芬太尼在人体内的代谢是依靠细胞色素 P450 CYP3A4*1G 酶而完成的,所以该药物代谢酶活性的差异就极有可能是导致其产生个体差异的重要原因。有研究指出 P450 CYP3A4*1G 酶单核苷酸多态性的相关位点存在连锁不平衡性,该位点的基因突变会改变 P450 CYP3A4*1G 酶的活性。所以,P450 CYP3A4*1G 酶的单核

苷酸多态性是导致药物代谢酶活性不同的关键遗传因素。目前,有关 CYP3A4*1G 的单核苷酸多态性与舒芬太尼的量效个体差异性间相关研究较少。本文结合近年来国内外已发表的相关文献,重点综述了细胞色素 P450 CYP3A4*1G 多态性对分娩镇痛舒芬太尼个体化用药的影响,希望能对临床个性化地应用舒芬太尼提供理论指导,为提高麻醉镇痛效果、降低用药剂量与副作用及实现更好地保护新生儿与产妇健康提供相关依据。

1 舒芬太尼应用于分娩镇痛时存在个体化差异的原因

从1979年,椎管内应用阿片类药物(硬膜外及鞘内)在分娩镇痛领域得以发展和成熟,在过去的30多年里引起了最广泛的关注。而且,循证医学证明,低浓度的阿片类药物复合局麻药可以很有效地减少产痛,对母胎影响较小。芬太尼自20世纪60年代人工合成以来,在分娩镇痛领域广泛应用,但是,在临床发现应用相同剂量的芬太尼后其镇痛效果及不良反应如恶心呕吐、呼吸抑制等方面,存在明显差异。这种差异的发生原因是多方面的,包括性别、年龄、身体状况、心理因素及遗传因素等^[1]。同一种药物对一些人非常有效,对另一些人效果却不明显,这是为什么?答案是他们基因组中存在的差异。这种差异很多表现为人类基因组上单个碱基上的变异,也就是单核苷酸的多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP)。

1974年,舒芬太尼人工合成成功,其为芬太尼的衍生物,药用其枸橼酸盐,主要作用于μ阿片受体。舒芬太尼与血浆蛋白结合率为92.5%,消除半衰期2.5 h。舒芬太尼的镇痛作用更强,为芬太尼的5~10倍,虽然其消除半衰期较芬太尼短,但由于与阿片受体的亲和力较芬太尼强,故不仅镇痛强度更大,而且作用持续时间也更长,作用持续时间约为芬太尼的2倍。目前,舒芬太尼越来越广泛地应用于分娩镇痛,大部分产妇得到了满意的镇痛效果的同时,副作用较小^[2~4]。但也有报道发现,部分产妇鞘内应用舒芬太尼会发生宫缩亢进和胎心变异^[5]。部分产妇应用硬膜外舒芬太尼分娩镇痛后,产妇镇静、恶心和瘙痒明显的情况^[6]。研究发现,舒芬太尼与芬太尼一致,均由CYP3A4*1G酶负责N-脱烷基化^[7]。分析认为,其在分娩镇痛中的个体化用药差异也受到基因的多态性SNP的影响。

2 代谢酶的基因多态性是舒芬太尼药动学个体差异的相关因素

有研究证实,人体内与药物代谢相关的酶系是影响药物体内药动学、药物效能和不良反应个体化差异的关键因素^[8]。这是因为药物代谢酶的基因多态性造成了其自身氨基酸被取代,从而引起了酶活性的变化,导致了临床用药的个体化差异。

2.1 细胞色素P450酶系的功能

多种组织细胞的光面内质网上均可发现细胞色素P450酶系(CYP)的存在,它是一种具有混合功能的膜蛋白,隶属于氧化酶超级家族。P450酶系不仅参与了胆酸、脂肪酸、类固醇以及前列腺素类等内源性物质的代谢过程,还影响着药物、外毒素、致病因素等外源性物质的体内过程。目前,人体中已有12种P450酶系亚型被报道,其中CYP1、CYP2与CYP3的代谢酶作用最强。CYP3A占据了人类肝脏内CYP450酶系总量的25%,重点分布在肝脏细胞或柱状空肠绒毛上皮细胞上。CYP3A4是CYP3A四种基因型之一,芬太尼与舒芬太尼即为其代谢底物。

2.2 CYP3A4*1G基因多态性的影响

有报道称,不同种族中CYP3A4的基因具有多态性,同一种族中CYP3A4酶的活性则呈现出单个正态分布特

点,中国汉族人中CYP3A4的基因个体间差异高达14倍。CYP3A4酶的活性在分娩镇痛患者中表现出了高度的个体化差异性,使得其代谢底物(芬太尼与舒芬太尼)的药动学参数间也存在着很大的差异性。芬太尼与舒芬太尼在分娩镇痛患者中表现出了个体差异化较大的生物利用度与代谢清除率,究其原因正是因为CYP3A4酶蛋白的表达特点和活性大小间存在着显著的个体化差异。有文献研究表明,CYP3A4酶基因表达的特点在不同人群中显现出显著的个体差异,是由于CYP3A4酶对其底物的代谢表现出了明显的个体差异^[9]。也有研究指出,因CYP3A4酶的活性大小而表现出的个体化差异,究其内在本质原因还是由于基因的多态性,不同个体间CYP3A4酶活性差异的85%是由遗传因素决定的^[10]。所以,针对CYP3A4酶基因突变方面的研究成为了临床理解CYP3A4酶活性差异的重点。

SNP指的是在人类基因组上单个核苷酸的变异,约90%的人类基因DNA序列变异会采用这种形式。SNP变异形成的遗传标志数量较多,多态性也较为丰富。因此,SNP成为了第三代的遗传标志,人类不同群体间的多种表型差异、对药物或疾病的易感性等都可能与SNP有关。越来越多的研究表明遗传学背景差异即SNP是产生芬太尼药动学个体差异的重要因素^[11~12]。所以,本文考虑认为,这种基因多态性也是产生舒芬太尼分娩镇痛应用中产生个体差异的关键因素。

CYP3A4*1G(2030G>A)是2004年发现的CYP3A4*1G等位基因,在中国汉族人群中的发生频率为22.1%~37%^[13~14]。CYP3A4*1G基因位定位第7号染色体q22.1,长约27 kbp,其基因结构包括13个外显子及12个内含子。日本学者通过大规模测序方法发现CYP3A4*1G(2030G>A)位于距CYP3A4*1G*18 160 bp的内含子^[15],他们发现了24个SNPs,包括17个异常SNPs:2个在远端的强化因子,4个在近端的起动因子,1个在5'-UTR(untranslated region,非编译区),7个在内因子,3个在3'-UTR。最普遍的SNP是c.1026+12G>A(IVS10+12G>A),发生频率是0.249。在强化因子和启动子区的因子结合点未发现已知的核转录因子SNP。Eiselt等^[16]研究发现,CYP3A*1B导致再位于转录启动位点的-290 bp的由腺嘌呤A由鸟嘌呤G取代,造成了CYP3A4*1G酶活性降低。张卫等^[17~18]研究表明,CYP3A4*1G是一个具有功能意义的突变,GG纯合子相较于GA、AA杂合子,芬太尼镇痛效果有所减弱。CYP3A4*1G突变纯合子型酶活性和术后24 h芬太尼消耗量均显著降低,推测原因是CYP3A4*1G突变引起CYP3A4*1G酶活性改变,进而引起芬太尼药动学改变所致^[19~22]。上海同济医院研究报告,CYP3A4*1G的GG基因型组与GA/AA基因型组患者虽然在舒芬太尼的镇痛用药剂量上存在着一定差异,但经统计分析后,差异无统计学意义^[20]。该结果说明CYP3A4*1G基因的多态性对应用舒芬太尼分娩镇痛的患者个体化用药有一定的影响,应用舒芬太尼分娩镇痛时可以通过个体化调整用药剂量以提高镇痛效果,但该结果仍需大量样本研究给予支持证实。

3 展望

CYP3A4*1G 基因多态性与药物在人体内的药物代谢动力学过程紧密相关,在不久的将来 CYP3A4*1G 基因多态性与分娩镇痛的相关性研究也会日益深入^[23-28]。随着现代基因组织学的快速发展与基因突变检测技术的巨大进步,临床可以在分娩镇痛之前对产妇进行 CYP3A4*1G SNP 调查,根据不同分型定出舒芬太尼所需剂量。这样不仅可以实现分娩镇痛的个体化给药,提高麻醉的镇痛效果,有效减少产妇产程和产力的影响,更好地保护新生儿和产妇的健康,还能降低麻醉药物的使用剂量,降低患者经济负担,减少不良反应的反生。

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(收稿日期:2014-03-13 本文编辑:程铭)

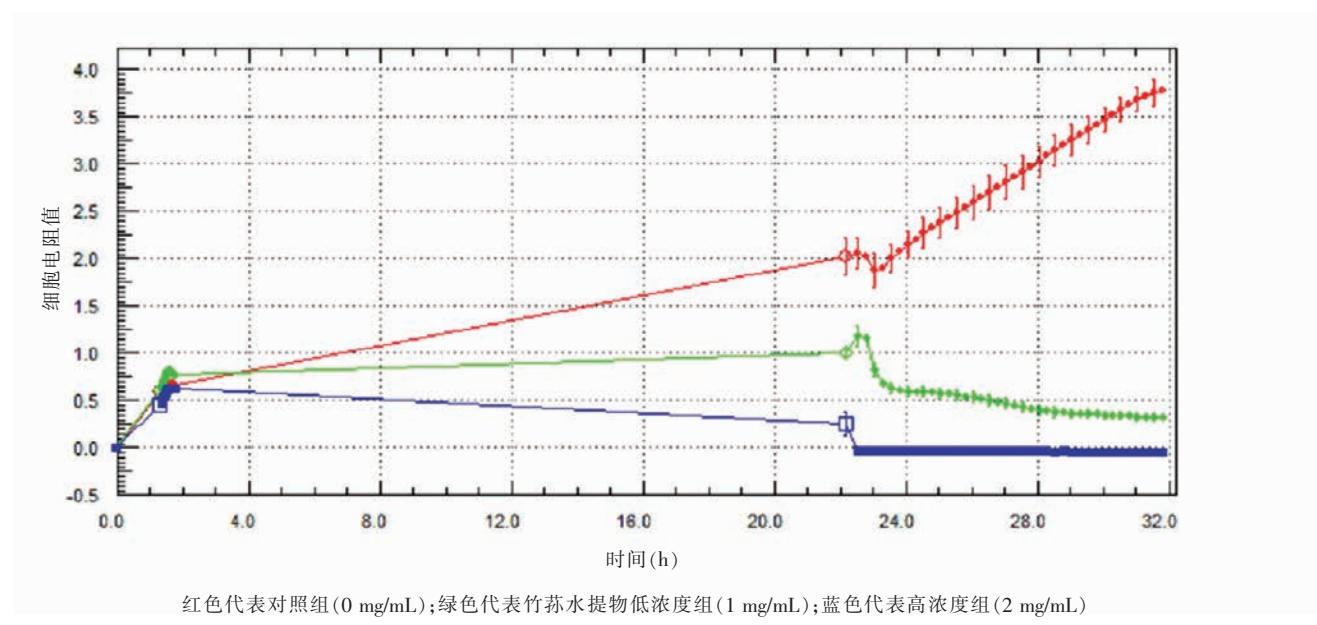


图4 竹荪水提物抑制 LLC 增殖的 RTCA 检测结果

(见内文第 11 页)

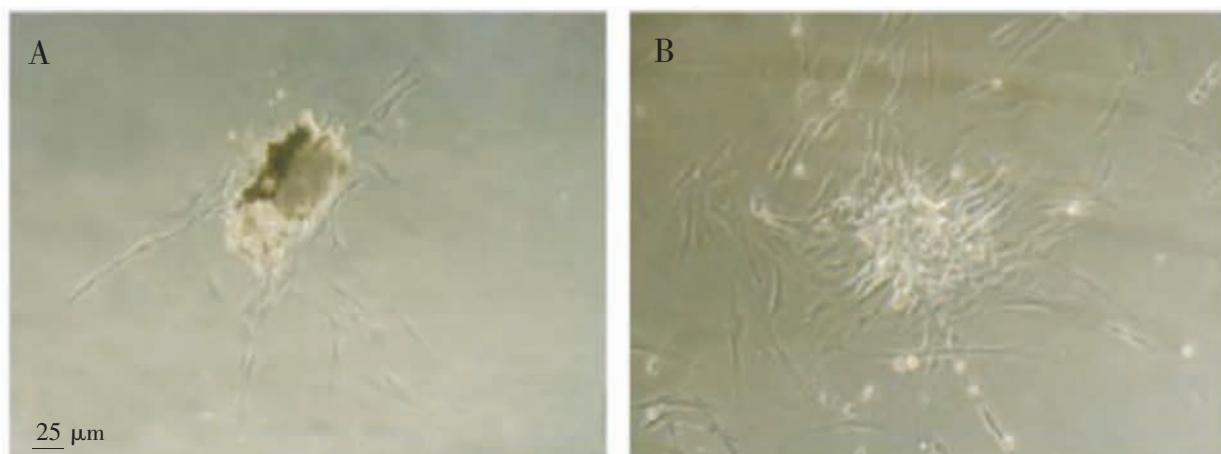


图1 体外培养的人牙髓干细胞(40×)

(见内文第 25 页)

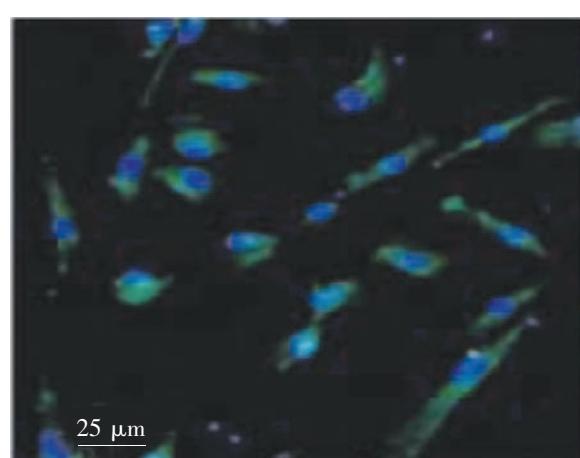


图2 免疫荧光检测 STRO-1 的表达

(见内文第 25 页)