

双相障碍与睡眠障碍共同致病基因的研究进展

吴瑶 余浩 邹韶红

830001 乌鲁木齐, 新疆医科大学研究生院(吴瑶, 余浩); 830001 乌鲁木齐, 新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院临床心理科(邹韶红)

通信作者: 邹韶红, Email: zoushaohong@126.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2023.10.012

【摘要】 双相障碍是一种严重的精神障碍, 常有昼夜节律紊乱、失眠、睡眠过多等症状, 其发生发展受到遗传因素的影响。睡眠障碍有昼夜节律紊乱、失眠等症状, 同样和遗传相关。由于双相障碍与睡眠障碍的遗传机制有重叠之处, 本文对双相障碍与睡眠障碍的共同致病基因进行综述, 回顾两种疾病的基因关联性研究, 总结可能的共同致病基因, 为疾病的发生发展以及预防和治疗提供新思路。

【关键词】 双相障碍; 睡眠障碍; 基因; 综述

基金项目: 天山创新团队计划(2022D14011)

Research progress on co-pathogenic genes of bipolar disorder and sleep disorders Wu Yao, Yu Hao, Zou Shaohong

Graduate School, Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830001, China (Wu Y, Yu H); Department of Clinical Psychology, People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi 830001, China (Zou SH)

Corresponding author: Zou Shaohong, Email: zoushaohong@126.com

【Abstract】 Bipolar disorder is a serious mental disorder, often characterized by circadian rhythm disorders, insomnia, excessive sleep, and other symptoms, and its occurrence and development are influenced by genetic factors. Sleep disorders manifest as circadian rhythm disorders, insomnia, and other symptoms, which are also related to genetics. The genetic mechanisms of bipolar disorder and sleep disorders overlap. This paper reviews the co-pathogenic genes of bipolar disorder and sleep disorders, looks back the genetic association between the two diseases, summarizes potential co-pathogenic genes, so as to provide new ideas for the occurrence, development, prevention, and treatment of diseases.

【Key words】 Bipolar disorder; Sleep disorder; Gene; Review

Fund program: Tianshan Innovation Team Plan (2022D14011)

双相障碍是一种慢性、反复发作性严重精神障碍,其特征是抑郁、躁狂或轻躁狂交替或混合发作^[1]。DSM-5将双相障碍分为双相 I 型障碍、双相 II 型障碍等亚型。双相 I 型障碍为至少一次符合躁狂发作,在躁狂发作之前或之后可能有轻度躁狂或重度抑郁发作的精神障碍;双相 II 型障碍为至少一次符合轻度躁狂发作和至少一次重度抑郁发作,无躁狂发作的精神障碍^[2]。双相障碍终身患病率约为 2.4%^[3],约占全球疾病负担中精神障碍所致伤残调整生命年的 6.8%^[4],具有高复发率、高自杀率和高致残率的特点。睡眠障碍是睡眠质量、时间和数量发生显著改变,并对生活质量和认知功能产生不利影响的障碍^[2],其在全球范围内患病率为 41%~52%^[5]。双相障碍和睡眠障碍在全球范围内影响广泛,两者共

同损害患者的社会功能,影响患者的生活质量,加重社会负担。因此,研究双相障碍与睡眠障碍之间的相互作用及共同致病基因是较为重要的。本文从基因与双相障碍、睡眠障碍之间的关系和内在机制方面进行综述,旨在为揭示精神疾病的发生发展、预防和治疗提供新思路。

一、双相障碍与睡眠障碍的关系

双相障碍与睡眠障碍关系密切。相关研究显示,与健康对照者相比,双相障碍患者即使处于疾病缓解期,睡眠质量也比健康对照者差^[6]。双相障碍患者的疾病亚型、性别和年龄不同,与睡眠障碍的关联性也有所不同:双相 I 型障碍、女性患者睡眠障碍的发生与躁狂/轻躁狂发作的关系更密切;而对于双相 II 型障碍患者,其睡眠障碍的发生与抑郁发

作的关系更密切^[7]。此外,有研究表明,双相障碍患者未患病一级亲属的睡眠障碍患病率高于健康对照者^[8]。

1. 昼夜节律紊乱: 昼夜节律是指人体在24 h内发生的一系列生理和行为变化,具有规律性和可预见性。昼夜节律控制着个体大部分的生理和行为功能,既受外部环境刺激的调节,又受遗传因素的影响^[9]。研究表明,不稳定的睡眠-觉醒周期是心境障碍复发风险增高的指标,也可能与疾病稳定期功能不良有关^[10]。Takaesu等^[11]发现,共病睡眠-觉醒节律障碍,主要是睡眠-觉醒时相延迟障碍,是双相障碍复发的重要预测因素之一。一项持续了18个月,对80例双相障碍患者进行的前瞻性研究表明,双相障碍睡眠表型为夜间睡眠型的患者常预后不良,这为双相障碍病情缓解期仍需治疗昼夜节律紊乱提供了依据^[12]。昼夜节律紊乱也是睡眠障碍发生的影响因素之一,如果个体内源性昼夜节律与其生活方式不匹配,导致生物钟与行为时间错位,即可引发睡眠障碍^[13]。

2. 失眠: 失眠是频繁而持续的入睡困难或睡眠维持困难并导致睡眠满意度不足的睡眠障碍^[14]。一项针对有失眠风险的精神障碍患者展开的调查显示,双相障碍患者失眠的患病率为23.8%^[15]。研究表明,总睡眠时间越少,预示着患者第2天情绪症状越重,与患者既往的平均睡眠时间相比,适当增加睡眠时间可能与第2天抑郁症状严重程度较轻相关^[16]。Haddad等^[17]的研究表明,双相I型障碍患者的失眠与躁狂发作相关。

3. 睡眠过多: 睡眠过多表现为对睡眠的过度需求、长时间睡眠或过度睡眠惰性^[18]。Crigolon等^[18]发现,双相障碍患者睡眠过多的发生率为29.9%。有研究显示,睡眠过多在双相障碍抑郁发作患者中的发生率为38%~78%,在缓解期患者中的发生率约为25%^[19]。Hacimusalar等^[20]的研究表明,与健康对照组相比,双相障碍患者的睡眠时间更长。Kaplan等^[21]的研究显示,过度睡眠通常预示着双相障碍患者躁狂/轻躁狂复发,这表明睡眠过多可能是双相障碍的一个重要特征。而白天睡眠过多是多种睡眠和神经系统疾病的表现,其中包括特发性睡眠过度和发作性睡眠^[22]。

上述研究证明了双相障碍与睡眠障碍的相关性,当双相障碍患者处于不同的疾病状态时,其睡眠障碍症状存在差异。以往的研究发现,双相障碍与睡眠障碍在遗传学上存在密切联系,部分基因在

双相障碍与睡眠障碍的遗传机制中有重叠之处。

二、双相障碍与睡眠障碍相关基因的研究

1. 时钟基因: 约20个“时钟基因”组成的转录-翻译反馈环(transcriptional-translational feedback loop, TTFL)是日常昼夜节律的基础,TTFL基本元件为*CLOCK*、*BMAL1*、*PER*(*PER1*、*PER2*、*PER3*)、*CRY*(*CRY1*、*CRY2*)基因。以上基因编码的蛋白质在昼夜节律的调节中具有重要作用^[23]。

在TTFL中,*CLOCK*基因和*BMAL1*基因形成异二聚体转录因子,规律地激活*PER*基因和*CRY*基因的表达。白天*PER*基因和*CRY*基因在细胞质中不断积累,进入细胞核后通过抑制*CLOCK*-*BMAL1*异源二聚体的转录活性,从而抑制自身的转录,使*PER*基因和*CRY*基因活性降低,产量减少,*PER*基因和*CRY*基因的总量在凌晨积累达最大值后逐渐下降,而*CLOCK*-*BMAL1*异源二聚体在夜间逐渐恢复活性。恢复活性的*CLOCK*-*BMAL1*异源二聚体再次激活*PER*基因和*CRY*基因,TTFL不断重复,昼夜节律因此形成。TTFL是分子时钟形成的基础之一,相互作用的基因和翻译后修饰的复杂网络确保昼夜节律大约需要24 h才能完成^[23-24]。

Bengesser等^[25]发现双相障碍组与健康对照组*BMAL1*基因的甲基化水平存在差异,表明该基因的表现遗传学调控可能是双相障碍患者昼夜节律和情绪波动的机制之一。一项研究表明,不同的*PER*基因型可能分别为双相障碍的保护因素或风险因素^[26],其中,*PER3*串联重复序列(variable number tandem repeat, VNTR)5/5为保护因素,*PER2* rs2304672 G为风险因素。另一项研究检测了颊黏膜细胞中*Per1*基因在24 h内的表达水平,发现*PER1*基因的表达在双相障碍患者的抑郁状态和躁狂状态中是有差异的^[27],即躁狂患者*Per1*基因的表达比抑郁患者更晚。Sakurada等^[28]研究了时钟基因中*BMAL1*、*CLOCK*、*CRY1*、*CRY2*和*PER2*基因的单核苷酸多态性(single-nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs),发现*CRY1*-rs11113179、*BMAL1*-rs1026071、*BMAL1*-rs1562438是睡眠障碍遗传的危险因素,且*CRY1*基因和*BMAL1*基因的多态性与入睡困难相关。一项对102名成年人的研究中表明,时钟基因中的DNA-SNPs与其在白细胞中的基因表达水平存在关联,且不同性别之间的基因表达也存在差异,睡眠持续时间与*PER3*-rs238666和*CLOCK*-rs4580704相关^[29]。另一项研究显示,*PER3*基因的多态性与昼夜偏好相关,且*PER3* VNTR和时间型与男性*PER3*基

因之间的关联存在显著的性别效应, *PER3* 基因的多态性可能是个体昼夜节律和睡眠表型的潜在遗传标志^[30]。以上研究表明, 时钟基因在双相障碍和睡眠障碍这两种疾病的发生发展中均有一定作用, 但时钟基因是否为双相障碍的直接影响因素, 或通过睡眠障碍间接影响双相障碍, 仍然需要进一步研究。

2. 5-HT相关基因: 5-HT又称血清素, 是一种关键的CNS神经递质, 具有调节食欲、体温、疼痛感知和激素分泌等多种生理功能, 并且参与睡眠的发生和维持^[31]。5-HT1A受体(*5-HTR1A*)基因位于5q11.2-13, 是哺乳类动物脑中表达最多的5-HT受体亚型之一; 5-HT2A受体(*5-HTR2A*)基因位于13q14.2^[32], 在延髓、背侧裂核、海马体等与睡眠相关的结构中高度富集^[31]。5-HT转运体(*5-HTT*)基因, 也称为*SLC6A4*基因, 位于17q11.1-q12, 其启动子区存在一个可变量目重复串联多态变异区域, 通常称为*5-HTT*基因启动子区(*5-HTTLPR*), 该启动子44 bp插入/缺失, 产生了2个等位基因, *5-HTTLPR S*等位基因与*5-HTTLPR L*等位基因^[32]。

一项对双相障碍患者尸体大脑的研究表明, *5-HTTLPR*基因存在DNA高甲基化的趋势, 提示该基因的表现遗传调控可能与双相障碍的发生机制有关^[33]。而*5-HTTLPR*的基因多态性可能是伊朗西部库尔德人群中成人双相I型障碍的发病因素之一^[34], *5-HTTLPR S*等位基因已被证明与双相障碍患者高自杀风险相关^[35]。一项研究表明, *5-HTR1A*基因和*5-HTT*基因可以预测锂盐对双相障碍患者的治疗效果, 且双相障碍患者治疗前的*5-HTR1A*水平可以用来预测锂盐或SSRI治疗双相障碍患者的疗程^[36]。

一项分析睡眠质量、工作压力和*5-HTR2A*基因多态性关系的研究表明, 具有高工作压力水平和(或)具有特定基因型的受试者报告睡眠质量差的可能性更大, 且工作压力和*5-HTR2A*基因多态性对睡眠质量的综合效应高于其独立效应, 这可能意味着工作压力和基因对睡眠质量有累积效应^[31]。一项探讨*5-HTTLPR*和*5-HTR1A*启动子区C-1019G基因多态性及其交互作用与睡眠障碍关系的研究显示, *5-HTTLPR*和*5-HTR1A* C-1019G的基因多态性与睡眠障碍易感性相关; *5-HTTLPR SS*基因型/*5-HTR1A* C-1019GG基因型者睡眠障碍易感性显著增加^[37]。另一项关于*5-HTTLPR*基因与压力相关睡眠质量关系的研究发现, *5-HTTLPR S*等位基因比*5-HTTLPR L*等位基因增加压力相关睡眠质量下降的风险更大, 并与睡眠不足有关^[38]。

3. 食欲素(orexin)受体基因: 食欲素是下丘脑外侧区分泌的兴奋性神经肽, 包括orexin-a和orexin-b, 其参与睡眠、摄食行为、奖赏通路等多种生理活动^[39], 是内源性睡眠-觉醒调节回路的关键组成部分, 机体通过激活OREXIN-1受体和OREXIN-2受体在睡眠-觉醒周期中发挥调节作用^[40]。研究显示, 双相障碍患者血浆中orexin-a的浓度高于重度抑郁障碍患者和健康人群^[41]。Tang等^[42]研究发现, 失眠障碍患者的血浆orexin-a水平高于健康对照组, 但两组间的基因型或等位基因频率比较差异无统计学意义, 表明失眠障碍患者的失眠症状与血浆orexin-a水平升高相关, 但与OREXIN受体基因多态性无关。一项全基因组关联分析研究发现, OREXIN-2受体基因可能与双相障碍患者重度抑郁发作期间的睡眠过度有关^[39]。上述研究表明, OREXIN受体基因可能会通过调节睡眠-觉醒周期对双相障碍和睡眠障碍产生影响, 但其对这两种疾病的作用仍需进一步研究。

4. 促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(corticotropin releasing hormone, CRH)受体1基因(*CRHR1*): CRH广泛存在于CNS, 是下丘脑合成的一种肽类激素和神经递质, 其由垂体前叶释放, 激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴, 是应激反应的主要调节因子^[43]。研究表明, 具有焦虑、冲动和攻击特征的受试者以及双相障碍患者的下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能失调, 而CRH及*CRHR1*基因与抑郁障碍、焦虑障碍、双相障碍等精神疾病的发病关系密切^[44]。CRH调节睡眠-觉醒周期, 并通过介导*CRHR1*影响睡眠, 而*CRHR1*拮抗剂可以缓解与压力相关的睡眠障碍^[43]。陈雅楠等^[43]的研究发现, *CRHR1*基因的不同表型与睡眠之间存在潜在联系, *CRHR1*基因rs242924与rs7209436的C基因型携带者睡眠质量异常检出率高于未携带C基因型个体, 表明这两种等位基因的高表达是成年个体睡眠质量异常的危险因素。综上所述, CRH参与人体多种生理及病理活动, *CRHR1*基因可能与双相障碍发病相关, 且直接或间接对睡眠及睡眠障碍造成影响。

5. 多巴胺受体D2(dopamine receptor D2, *DRD2*)基因: *DRD2*属于G蛋白偶联受体家族成员, 其信号通路参与调节细胞分泌和细胞活力。一项调查双相障碍患者多巴胺相关基因的研究显示, 异常的*DRD2*基因活性是双相障碍的重要触发因素, 在双相障碍的发病机制中具有重要意义^[45]。Jiang等^[46]的研究表明, *DRD2* rs1800497多态性与睡眠功能障碍

碍之间存在一定关系, *DRD2* rs1800497 与工作压力之间的直接关联, 间接增加了睡眠障碍的发生概率。

综上所述, 时钟基因(*CLOCK*、*BMAL1*、*PER*、*CRY* 基因)、5-HT 相关基因(*5-HTR1A*、*5-HTR2A*、*5-HTTLPR* 基因)、*OREXIN* 受体基因、*CRHR1* 基因、*DRD2* 基因与双相障碍及睡眠障碍的发生机制相关, 可能是这两种疾病的共同致病基因。

三、总结与展望

双相障碍、睡眠障碍作为两种常见的精神障碍, 为患者带来不利影响并加重社会负担。双相障碍与睡眠障碍关系密切, 已发现多种基因与此两种疾病的遗传机制相关, 可能是这两种疾病的共同致病基因。但到目前为止, 单独针对双相障碍或睡眠障碍其中一种疾病的基因关联性研究相对较多, 而两种疾病的联合研究较少。此外, 如何将睡眠障碍对双相障碍的预测作用应用于临床、能否用遗传基因对双相障碍和睡眠障碍的发生和发展进行干预, 仍需进一步研究。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

作者贡献声明 文献收集及整理、文章撰写为吴瑶, 文章修订为余浩、邹韶红, 邹韶红审核

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(收稿日期: 2023-04-10)

(本文编辑: 赵金鑫)