

· 综述 ·

氯吡格雷药物基因组学及个体化治疗研究进展与展望

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【摘要】通过与阿司匹林联合应用, 氯吡格雷已经成为治疗急性冠脉综合征和预防经皮冠状动脉介入术后支架内血栓形成和再发缺血事件的经典口服抗血小板药物。尽管如此, 氯吡格雷抗血小板的反应性和疗效存在显著的个体间差异。近年来的研究证实, 除临床环境因素外, 遗传变异是导致氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性个体间差异的重要因素之一。多项大规模临床药物基因组学研究发现, 参与氯吡格雷代谢的关键酶——CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因与氯吡格雷治疗期间高血小板反应性及心血管一级缺血终点事件的发生密切相关。另外, 与氯吡格雷代谢相关的其他基因变异型也被证实可能与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及不良心血管事件相关。在此基础上, 利用药物基因组学基因型检测指导氯吡格雷个体化抗血小板治疗, 可能部分克服氯吡格雷治疗期间的高血小板反应性, 但研究结果之间仍存在争议, 尚需深入研究以提供更有力的证据。除此之外, 未来有必要进一步深入研究基因型检测联合血小板功能监测共同指导氯吡格雷抗血小板个体化治疗的效果。

【关键词】氯吡格雷; 遗传药理学; CYP2C19; 血小板反应性; 心血管缺血事件; 个体化医学

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Pharmacogenomics and individualized therapy of clopidogrel: evidence and perspectives

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【Abstract】 Dual antiplatelet therapy with aspirin and clopidogrel is the standard care to prevent stent thrombosis and recurrent ischemic events after acute coronary syndrome or stent placement. However, there is a large inter-individual variability in biological anti-platelet responsiveness and clinical outcomes in patients after clopidogrel treatment. Apart from clinical and environmental factors, recently accumulated evidence strongly confirms the pivotal role of genetic factors for the variability of clopidogrel responsiveness. Several large-scale pharmacogenomic studies found that the loss-of-function alleles of CYP2C19 and the key enzyme in clopidogrel metabolism are the predominant genetic mediators of low clopidogrel responsiveness and recurrent cardiovascular events. Other genetic polymorphisms related with clopidogrel metabolism may also contribute to the variability of clopidogrel efficacy. On the basis of these observations, it is still in controversy whether CYP2C19-genotype-guided individualized clopidogrel therapy could overcome the high on-treatment platelet reactivity to clopidogrel. In the future, it is necessary to combine genotyping and platelet function testing to guide the individualized clopidogrel therapy.

【Key words】 clopidogrel; pharmacogenetics; CYP2C19; platelet function; cardiovascular ischemic events; individualized medicine
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通过与阿司匹林联合应用, 氯吡格雷(clopidogrel)已经成为治疗急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)和预防经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention,

PCI)术后支架内血栓形成和再发缺血事件的经典口服抗血小板药物^[1,2], 但氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和疗效存在显著的个体差异。除临床环境因素外, 基因多态性在其中起了重要作用。多项大

规模临床药物基因组学研究发现, CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因(CYP2C19*2和*3)与氯吡格雷治疗期间高血小板反应性(high on-treatment platelet reactivity, HPR)及心血管一级缺血终点事件的发生密切相关^[3,4];与氯吡格雷代谢相关的其他基因变异型(PON1Q192R和ABCB1C3435T)也可能与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及不良心血管事件相关^[5,6],但各研究结果间存在较大争议。通过相关基因检测预测药物疗效,选择合适的药物和剂量进行个体化治疗是心血管药物治疗的必然趋势,具有重大的意义。因此,研究者们利用药物基因组学基因型检测指导氯吡格雷个体化抗血小板治疗,进行了许多有益的探索。

本文重点阐述了氯吡格雷药物代谢基因多态性与抗血小板反应性及临床预后的关系,并就利用药物基因组学基因型检测指导氯吡格雷个体化抗血小板治疗的研究进展加以综述。

1 氯吡格雷代谢过程和抗血小板机制

氯吡格雷是药物前体,在小肠的吸收受到ABCB1(MDR1)基因编码的质子P-糖蛋白调控,然后在肝脏中经两级氧化反应转化为含巯基的活性代谢产物^[7](图1),其中CYP2C19参加了两级氧化反应。二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP)是引起血小板活化和聚集的重要介质,它通过两个G蛋白耦联受体(P2Y1和P2Y12)与血小板结合。P2Y12受体与Gi耦联后使血小板聚集并维持稳定。氯吡格雷活性代谢产物与血小板P2Y12受体不可逆地共价结合,抑制ADP诱导的血小板聚集。

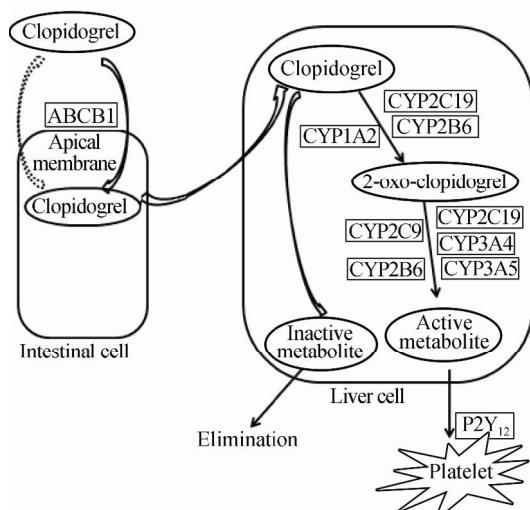


图1 氯吡格雷在肝脏中的氧化反应及代谢酶
Figure 1 Hepatic metabolism of clopidogrel and involved esterases

2 药物代谢基因多态性与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的关系

2.1 CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因对氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的影响

众多证据表明CYP2C19在氯吡格雷活化过程中起主导作用,目前已探明CYP2C19至少存在25种变异型^[4]。其中CYP2C19*1为编码正常活性酶的基因,CYP2C19*2和CYP2C19*3为功能缺失型等位基因。CYP2C19基因型变异分布存在显著的种族差异性。CYP2C19*2基因型常见于高加索人、非洲人、美洲人和亚洲人,其中亚洲人群携带率高达30%^[8,9]。CYP2C19*3亚洲人群携带率为5%~10%,而其他人群携带率均<1%^[10]。

2006年Hulot等^[3]首次证实了CYP2C19*2基因型与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性降低显著相关。Mega等^[4]发现携带至少1个CYP2C19*2基因型的患者血浆中,氯吡格雷活性代谢产物明显减少。随后大量前瞻性临床研究表明,CYP2C19*2基因型与再发心血管缺血事件密切相关。Sibbing等^[11]和Collet等^[12]均发现CYP2C19*2携带者发生支架内血栓和再发心血管事件的风险明显增加。Jeong等^[13]和Hwang等^[14]研究发现韩国人群中的CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因和氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性间存在显著的剂量-效应关系。笔者最近发表的研究提示,在所观察到的中国ACS人群中,CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因与稳定剂量氯吡格雷治疗下的HPR密切相关,CYP2C19*2基因携带者发生HPR的风险大大增加,而CYP2C19*3不能独立预测发生HPR的风险^[15]。笔者前期的研究还发现CYP2C19*2是影响所观察到的中国汉族老年ACS患者氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性的主要药物基因组学相关因素^[16]。Hulot等^[17]荟萃分析发现,CYP2C19*2携带者比非携带者发生主要不良心血管事件的风险高30%,无论是该基因型的纯合子还是杂合子携带者,其发生支架内血栓和死亡的风险均大大增加。然而CURE和ACTIVEA试验却发现CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因携带者抗血小板反应性和临床终点事件发生率与非携带者相比并无明显差异^[18]。上述研究结果存在差异的原因可能与纳入病例之间存在明显的异质性有关^[19],CURE试验中PCI术后患者仅占14.5%,前述研究中超过70%的患者接受过PCI,而PCI术后患者从氯吡格雷中的获益要远远大于其他类型患者^[20]。

2.2 CYP2C19*17等位基因对氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的影响

CYP2C19*17在西方人群中的携带率(18%~28%)远远高于亚洲人群(1%~4%)^[7,21]。在西方人群中的研究发现,携带CYP2C19*17等位基因与血小板活化能力增强相关。Gurbel等^[22]和Sibbing等^[23]的研究结果均提示,CYP2C19*17等位基因(纯合子和杂合子)与氯吡格雷治疗中出血风险增加有关,但是未观察到CYP2C19*17对支架内血栓或复发缺血事件有保护性作用。笔者前期在中国人群中的研究并未发现上述相关性^[15],研究结果差异可能与CYP2C19*17在该人群中的发生率较低相关(1.4%, n=7)。

2.3 PON1Q192R基因多态性对氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的影响

尽管相当多的研究证实,CYP2C19基因型与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和疗效的个体间差异相关,但是CYP2C19*2仅能解释12%的血小板反应性变异,而血小板反应性的遗传度高达78%^[24],因此可能还存在着其他相关的遗传因素。最近,一项振奋人心的研究通过体外微粒体模型发现,PON1Q192R是参与氯吡格雷活性转化第二步的代谢酶^[5]。Bouman等^[5]首次发现携带PON1Q192等位基因导致2-氧化氯吡格雷转化为活性代谢产物的效率低下,纯合子PON1QQ192携带者发生支架内血栓的风险增加。但最近一项纳入17个研究(共11 449例患者)的荟萃分析结果并未发现PON1基因多态性与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性或临床疗效相关^[25]。

2.4 ABCB1基因多态性对氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的影响

在氯吡格雷的代谢通路中,位于肠道细胞膜上由ABCB1编码的P-糖蛋白参与氯吡格雷的吸收过程^[6,26]。研究发现,ABCB1基因3435位点上的CT和TT两种基因型携带者的氯吡格雷生物利用度比CC基因型携带者明显降低^[6]。FAST-MI(French Registry of Acute ST-Elevation and Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction)研究还发现,TT基因型携带者发生不良心血管事件的风险比CC携带者高^[27];而(PLATelet inhibition and patient Outcomes, PLATO)研究却发现携带CC基因型的患者不良心血管事件的发生率最高^[28]。因此,目前ABCB1基因多态性对氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性及临床预后的影响尚不明确。

3 氯吡格雷个体间差异的其他影响因素

除遗传学影响因素,氯吡格雷反应性还受临床、环境等众多因素综合影响。质子泵抑制剂、他汀类药物、钙离子通道阻滞剂、咖啡因(caffeine)和华法林(warfarin)通过药物间相互作用改变氯吡格雷的药效学。此外,血小板寿命、血小板对ADP敏感性和反应性增强、P2Y1和P2Y2受体上调以及临床病理生理因素如糖尿病、高脂血症、高胆固醇血症以及体质指数等都可能引起氯吡格雷反应性变异^[24,29,30]。因此,需进一步研究上述因素如何综合地影响氯吡格雷反应性,从而优化临床氯吡格雷的治疗。

4 氯吡格雷药物基因组学指导下的个体化抗血小板治疗研究进展

基于大量药物基因组学研究证据,2009年美国食品药品管理局建议对携带CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因的高危人群调整氯吡格雷剂量或使用替代药物。为克服氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性变异的影响,临床多采用增加氯吡格雷剂量、联用西洛他唑(cilostazol)或更换新型抗血小板药物等方法,其中增加氯吡格雷剂量较为常用。研究者们就此对药物基因组学指导氯吡格雷个体化抗血小板治疗进行了许多有益的探索。

Gladding等^[31]研究发现,给予患者高负荷剂量氯吡格雷后CYP2C19*2携带者的血小板抑制程度远远低于野生型基因携带者。Collet等^[32]发现高负荷剂量氯吡格雷可使CYP2C19*2杂合子的血小板抑制程度增强,而对纯合子作用不明显。Mega等^[33]在一项多中心、随机双盲对照研究中增加CYP2C19*2携带者的氯吡格雷维持剂量,发现可以克服CYP2C19*2杂合子患者的抗血小板反应性变异,而对于CYP2C19*2纯合子患者则需要采取其他措施,如三联抗血小板治疗或更换新型抗血小板药物。Cuisset等^[34]增加低治疗反应患者氯吡格雷负荷剂量和维持剂量,发现并不能克服CYP2C19*2携带者的HPR。Jeong等^[35]发现在高维持剂量的氯吡格雷治疗下,CYP2C19功能缺失型基因携带者的血小板反应性仍高于非携带者,提示增加氯吡格雷剂量或许不能完全克服CYP2C19基因变异带来的影响。

目前各临床研究结果并不一致,而且多局限于单中心、小样本研究。因此,尚需进一步深入研究以提供更有力的证据。除此之外,还有必要探索基因型检测和血小板功能监测联合应用指导氯吡格雷抗血小板个体化治疗的效果。

5 问题与展望

随着氯吡格雷药物基因组学指导抗血小板个体化治疗研究的逐渐深入，越来越多的证据提示，将患者按携带CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因是否进行危险分层来指导临床治疗，可能得到更大获益。目前相关临床研究主要集中在西方人群中，研究结果并不一致，尚需进一步深入研究以提供更确凿的证据，进而推动临床CYP2C19功能缺失型等位基因常规检测。

药物基因组学的研究成果正逐渐被用于指导临床个体化抗血小板治疗，但仍有不少实际问题有待解决。首先，必须建立迅速而准确的CYP2C19检验平台以应对急症患者的需求。其次，对患者进行基因分型指导抗血小板治疗是否符合效益-成本仍有待考量。第三，还需更深入研究高剂量氯吡格雷或者替代药物的安全性和有效性，为个体化抗血小板治疗提供更确凿的依据。

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