

# MID1基因新发突变致Opitz G/BBB综合征伴胎儿水肿的产前诊断

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## 摘要

目的: 旨在通过一例经遗传学确诊的病例, 描述MID1基因c.1483C>T突变相关的严重产前表型(胎儿水肿), 并复习相关文献, 探讨其基因型-表型关联。方法: 报道一例30岁经产妇, 孕12周早孕系统性筛查超声提示胎儿心脏三尖瓣返流, 孕16周超声提示胎儿心脏三尖瓣反流和胸腔积液, 经产前遗传学检测提示胎儿携带MID1基因c.1483C>T (p.R495X)半合子变异, 为新发突变。结果: 序列超声提示胎儿水肿进展, 孕妇及家属在充分知情基础上, 经遗传咨询后选择终止妊娠。结论: 本病例扩展了MID1基因c.1483C>T突变所致X连锁Opitz G/BBB综合征(XLOS)的产前表型谱, 证实其与胎儿水肿的强关联性, 强调了对不明原因胎儿水肿病例进行全外显子组测序(WES)以明确病因的重要性。

## 关键词

X连锁Opitz G/BBB综合征, MID1基因, 胎儿水肿, 产前诊断, 全外显子组测序

## Prenatal Diagnosis of Opitz G/BBB Syndrome with Hydrops Fetalis Caused by a *de Novo* MID1 Gene Mutation

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## Abstract

**Objective:** To report the severe prenatal phenotype of hydrops fetalis associated with the MID1 gene c.1483C>T mutation in a genetically confirmed case, and explore the genotype-phenotype correlation by reviewing relevant literature. **Methods:** A case of a 30-year-old multipara is reported. At 12 weeks of pregnancy, first-trimester ultrasound screening showed fetal tricuspid regurgitation. At 16 weeks, follow-up ultrasound revealed fetal tricuspid regurgitation and pleural effusion. Through prenatal genetic testing, a *de novo* hemizygous variant c.1483C>T (p.R495X) in the MID1 gene was confirmed in the fetus. **Results:** Sequential ultrasound demonstrated progressive hydrops fetalis. After adequate genetic counseling and full informed consent, the patient and her family opted for termination of pregnancy. **Conclusion:** This case extends the prenatal phenotypic spectrum of X-linked Opitz G/BBB syndrome (XLOS) caused by the MID1 gene c.1483C>T mutation, confirming its strong association with hydrops fetalis. Moreover, it highlights the importance of performing whole-exome sequencing (WES) to identify the underlying etiology in cases of unexplained hydrops fetalis.

## Keywords

Opitz G/BBB Syndrome, X-Linked, MID1 Protein, Hydrops Fetalis, Prenatal Diagnosis, Whole Exome Sequencing

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## 1. 引言

X 连锁 Opitz G/BBB 综合征(Opitz G/BBB Syndrome, X-Linked, XLOS)是一种罕见的 X 连锁遗传病,以中线结构发育缺陷为特征,发病率约 1/50,000~100,000 男性活产[1] [2]。该病由位于 X 染色体短臂的 MID1 基因突变引起,该基因编码微管相关 E3 泛素连接酶,参与中线结构发育调控[3]。XLOS 临床特征包括眼距增宽、唇腭裂、喉气管畸形、尿道下裂、肛门闭锁、先天性心脏病及智力发育障碍等[4] [5]。该病表现出明显临床异质性,即使在同一家族中携带相同突变的患者间也存在表型差异[5]。其典型特征在常规超声检测中敏感度低,且多数病例缺乏家族史,给产前诊断带来严峻挑战[6]。该疾病的基因型-表型具有复杂性,特别是某些特定突变与严重预后相关联,是当前产前遗传咨询的焦点[7]。本报告详细描述一例携带 MID1 基因 c.1483C>T 突变的 XLOS 胎儿,以胎儿皮肤水肿、双侧胸腔积液及腹腔积液为主要产前表现,旨在提高临床医师对该病产前诊断的认识。

## 2. 病例介绍

经产妇,30 岁,2023 年足月顺产一活婴,体健。既往患有多囊卵巢综合征,月经不规律。否认慢性病史,否认传染病史、手术外伤史及输血史。配偶体健,双方否认家族性遗传病史及先天畸形史。本次妊娠是第二胎,促排卵后怀孕,否认药物及毒物接触史,末次月经 2025 年 6 月 22 日。

孕 12 + 6 周时于外院行早孕系统性筛查超声提示 NT 值为 2.25 mm,胎儿心脏三尖瓣返流,余未见严重结构畸形。孕 16 + 6 周时在该院行中孕早期筛查超声检查发现胎儿心脏三尖瓣返流和双侧胸腔积液(见图 1(A))。孕期行早期唐氏筛查及无创产前筛查未见明显异常。为明确病因,孕 17 + 1 周时经遗传咨询后行羊膜腔穿刺术,对羊水标本依次行荧光定量多重 PCR (Quantitative Fluorescent Polymerase Chain

Reaction, QF-PCR)快速染色体非整倍体检测、染色体拷贝数变异测序(Copy Number Variation Sequencing, CNV-seq)及全外显子组测序(Whole Exome Sequencing, WES)检测。其中 QF-PCR 检测提示未见 21、18、13 号染色体及性染色体数目异常; CNV-seq 检测未检出致病性染色体微缺失或微重复变异; WES 检出 MID1 基因(NM\_000381.4)存在 c.1483C>T (p.R495X, 无义突变)杂合变异, 胎儿父母未检出该变异, 提示为新发突变, 临床分级为可能致病, 呈 X 连锁隐性遗传, 疾病表型为 Opitz-G/BBB 综合征, 变异证据链: PVS1 + PS2\_Moderate + BS2。孕 19 + 3 周时行 III 级产前超声检查提示胎盘血池, 范围约 71 × 14 mm; 胎儿全身皮肤水肿增厚, 头皮处厚约 6.5 mm; 双侧胸腔见积液, 右侧范围约 31 × 22 mm, 左侧范围约 35 × 18 mm; 腹腔见积液, 范围约 36 × 8 mm (见图 1(B))。

遂于 2025 年 11 月 21 日入住我院, 入院查体示生命体征平稳, 轻度贫血(血红蛋白 99 g/L), 余实验室检查未见明显异常, 心电图示窦性心动过速, T 波改变。结合病史、产前辅助检查结果, 首先考虑 XLOS。经产前诊断中心会诊, 详细告知该疾病相关风险及胎儿预后等情况, 再次充分遗传咨询后, 应孕妇及家属要求终止妊娠。遂于 2025 年 11 月 21 日行羊膜腔利凡诺注射引产术, 娩出一女性死胎, 体重 495 g, 身长 20 cm, 脐带长 30 cm, 胎盘大小 15 cm<sup>2</sup>, 尸胎、胎盘及脐带外观未见明显畸形, 家属拒绝尸检。引产术后患者恢复情况可, 遵医嘱出院。



**Figure 1.** (A) Ultrasound at 16 + 6 weeks showed bilateral fetal pleural effusion.; (B) Ultrasound at 19 + 3 weeks demonstrated generalized fetal skin edema, bilateral pleural effusion and ascites

**图 1.** (A) 16 + 6 周超声提示胎儿双侧胸腔积液; (B) 19 + 3 周超声提示胎儿全身皮肤水肿, 双侧胸腔积液以及腹腔积液

### 3. 讨论

XLOS 是由 MID1 基因突变引起的 X 连锁隐性遗传病, 以先天性中线发育缺陷为特征。自 1997 年 MID1 被确定为致病基因以来[8], 已报道超过 100 种致病性变异, 类型涵盖错义、无义、移码、剪接位点变异及基因缺失/重复, 构成了丰富的基因型 - 表型谱[7] [9]。MID1 基因编码的 E3 泛素连接酶在调控细胞骨架、信号转导及胚胎中线结构发育中扮演核心角色[9]。

本病例通过产前 WES 检测出胎儿携带 MID1 基因 c.1483C>T (p.R495X)新发杂合变异。MID1 基因 c.1483C>T (p.R495X)是一种已知的无义突变[10]。Cox 等(2000)首次报道了该突变, 指出其导致严重的神经系统表型[11]。Pinson 等(2004)的统计分析发现, 该突变与严重的小脑蚓部发育不全或缺如存在极显著相关性( $p < 0.0001$ ) [12], 揭示了该突变与严重临床结局的强关联性。然而, 最新研究发现在部分产后存活的患儿中, 此突变可表现为相对较轻的表型(如仅眼距增宽、轻度先心病), Yan 等(2025)推测可能与无义介导的 mRNA 降解(Nonsense-mediated mRNA Decay, NMD)逃逸机制有关, 即突变转录本逃逸降解并翻译产生 N 端结构域完整的截短蛋白, 保留了 MID1 蛋白的部分功能[13]。本病例胎儿表现为严重的胎儿进行性水肿, 包括胸腹腔积液和皮肤水肿等, 提示该突变在产前可能具有更严重的表现型。

MID1 基因 c.1483C>T (p.R495X)突变的临床表型异质性可能与 NMD 效率有关。NMD 效率并非恒定不变,其具有显著的组织特异性和发育阶段依赖性[14]。研究发现,神经元在胚胎及出生后发育期表现出 NMD 抑制,这对神经分化至关重要[15]。睾丸组织富含携带短 3'非翻译区(3' Untranslated Region, 3'UTR)的 mRNA,这种 mRNA 对 NMD 不敏感,可满足睾丸组织的高速翻译需求[16]。增殖期组织等则维持较高 NMD 活性以清除错误[17]。模式生物研究提示胚胎发育过程中存在 NMD 效率的“敏感期”:果蝇胚胎在发育中期 NMD 效率达到峰值,随后逐步下调[18];小鼠模型研究发现,NMD 核心因子上游移码蛋白 1 (Up-Frameshift 1, UPF1)在胚胎发育早期缺失会直接导致胚胎致死[19]。因此,我们推测本病例胎儿水肿的严重性可能与胚胎中期心血管或淋巴组织的 NMD 效率峰值叠加 MID1 突变致蛋白功能缺失相关。此外,NMD 效率还受多种遗传因素的影响,包括 UPF1 等核心因子的基因多态性[15]。Sato 和 Singer (2021)通过单细胞水平研究发现,即使在同一组织中,不同细胞间的 NMD 效率也存在广泛变异,这与 NMD 核心因子生殖器形态效应抑制因子 1 (Suppressor with Morphological effect on Genitalia 1, SMG1)和磷酸化 UPF1 的差异表达密切相关[20]。不同个体间这些因子的表达水平差异可导致相同提前终止密码子(Premature Termination Codon, PTC)突变产生截然不同的表型[14]。因此,我们推测本病例胎儿可能携带增强 NMD 效率或加剧 MID1 功能缺失效应的遗传修饰变异,这需要通过家系全基因组测序等方法进一步验证。

XLOS 的产前诊断一直是临床难点。典型的面部特征(如眼距增宽)在产前超声中难以识别,且多数病例为散发病例,缺乏家族史[21]。本病例中,孕妇无家族史,胎儿在孕 16 周才出现胸腔积液,孕 20 周进展为全身水肿,并可能伴发潜在的、超声未能明确显示的颅内或心脏中线结构异常,提示 XLOS 的产前表现具有时序性和进展性。胎儿水肿的病因谱极为广泛,包括染色体异常、先天性淋巴管畸形、先天性心脏病、感染及多种单基因病[22]。本病例在排除了常见病因而后,通过 WES 检测明确了 MID1 基因的致病性突变,这凸显了在常规检查(如核型分析和染色体微阵列分析)结果为阴性时,WES 在阐明复杂胎儿异常病因中的关键价值[23][24]。Tessier 等(2020)报道了 2 例携带新发 MID1 突变且表现为严重胸腔积液的胎儿病例,与本病例的超声临床表现高度相似[25]。这提示,对于不明原因且进行性加重的胎儿胸腔积液或皮肤水肿,应将 XLOS 纳入重要的鉴别诊断范畴,即使无阳性家族史。

WES 在不明原因胎儿水肿的诊断价值已成为产前诊断领域的共识,但针对罕见遗传病的靶向筛查、精准诊疗仍有待完善[26]。基于本病例及文献报道,我们建议将 MID1 基因纳入不明原因胎儿水肿,特别是伴有胸腔积液等腔隙积液的特定靶向基因检测包(Gene Panel)。采用针对性的 Gene panel 进行检测,能够有效缩短诊断周期、降低检测成本,并弥补 WES 数据分析耗时较长的短板,从而提高诊断效率,避免漏诊[27]。

对于产前检出 MID1 致病突变的胎儿,建议采取分级管理策略:第一级为确诊后全面系统评估。胎儿确诊后,应立即启动密集的超声随访,监测重点应包括胎儿水肿迹象(如胸腔积液、心包积液、腹水、皮肤水肿)及静脉导管血流频谱。还需详细评估神经系统结构,重点关注小脑蚓部发育情况,进行胎儿颅脑磁共振成像检查可提供更精确的结构信息。同时,应对心脏、泌尿生殖系统及面部轮廓等进行系统性扫描,以排查是否合并其他结构异常。第二级为遗传咨询与预后分层。预后评估应整合基因型与超声表型信息。通常,导致蛋白质功能完全丧失的变异(如无义、移码、全基因缺失)常与较重表型相关;而部分错义变异可能保留部分功能,表型相对较轻,但仍需密切监测。同时应结合 NMD 逃逸潜能判断,并对新发突变评估亲本嵌合风险。第三级为多学科管理与围产期决策。对于预测为严重表型的胎儿,应在提供充分医学信息的基础上,尊重家庭自主决策权。对于预期可能存在中度表型或情况不确定的胎儿,建议转诊至具备完善多学科团队的胎儿医学中心,共同为家庭制定个体化的围产期管理、出生后干预及长期支持计划。

综上所述,本病例详细报道了与 MID1 基因 c.1483C>T (p.R495X)突变相关的 XLOS 严重产前表型,

该病例表现为进行性发展的胸腔积液与全身性水肿。这一发现为未来面临类似产前超声发现的家族提供了具体的预后和风险评估依据。然而，本研究存在局限性，由于终止妊娠后家属拒绝详细尸检，我们无法将基因型与可能存在的内部中线结构异常进行全面的表型关联分析，这限制了对该突变所致表型全貌的深入理解。

#### 4. 结论

本病例报道了一例携带 MID1 基因 c.1483C>T (p.R495X) 突变的 XLOS 胎儿，以胎儿进行性水肿为主要产前表现，不仅丰富了该特定突变的产前表型谱，也进一步证实了其于胎儿水肿的强关联性。临床中对于不明原因胎儿水肿的病例，即使缺乏阳性家族史或典型的超声面部特征，也需将该疾病纳入鉴别诊断。在常规遗传学检测阴性情况下，应考虑采用 WES 检测等手段，这有助于实现精准诊断，从而为家庭提供基于明确遗传病因的知情决策和遗传咨询。

#### 声 明

该病例报道已获得患者的知情同意。

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