

• 临床研究 •

# 基于全外显子组测序的1 096例智力障碍或全面性发育迟缓患儿遗传学病因构成分析

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**[摘要]** 目的: 研究全外显子组测序(whole exome sequencing, WES)对智力障碍(intellectual disability, ID)或全面性发育迟缓(global developmental delay, GDD)儿童的遗传学病因诊断价值, 并分析中国患儿群体的遗传特征。方法: 选取2019年1月—2021年12月在南京医科大学附属儿童医院就诊的ID/GDD患儿作为研究对象, 纳入标准符合临床指南定义的发育里程碑显著落后且排除非遗传性因素(如围生期缺氧、感染、代谢异常等)。回顾性分析患者家系全外显子组测序(Trio-whole exome sequencing, Trio-WES)或先证者模式WES序列变异与拷贝数变异(copy number variation, CNV), 参照美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会指南对变异进行致病性分级, 将致病性和可能致病性变异定义为阳性结果。结果: 共纳入1 096例ID/GDD患儿, 年龄范围1月龄~15岁, 年龄中位数为24(12, 48)个月, 男716例, 女380例。总体阳性率为35.31%(387/1096), 其中单基因变异271例和CNV 116例。单基因变异中, MECP2基因变异最常见, 主要导致Rett综合征, 占4.43%(12/271), 其次为SYNGAP1、DDX3X等基因; CNV中, 5.17%(6/116)为非整倍体变异, 7q11.23区域缺失变异最为常见, 关联威廉姆斯综合征, 占8.62%(10/116)。单基因变异患者中, 71.96%(195/271)为常染色体显性遗传, 19.93%(54/271)为X连锁遗传。经一代测序验证, 271个单基因变异家系中, 68.27%(185/271)为新生(de novo)变异。临床表型关联分析显示, 单纯ID/GDD组阳性率高于合并孤独症谱系障碍组或合并注意力缺陷多动障碍组( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: WES联合CNV分析可显著提升ID/GDD的分子诊断率, 中国患儿中MECP2变异与7q11.23缺失呈现高频特征。de novo变异是本研究队列中ID/GDD患儿遗传学病因的主要贡献因素。研究结果支持将WES作为临床一线诊断方案。

**[关键词]** 智力障碍; 全面性发育迟缓; 全外显子组测序**[中图分类号]** R749.94**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)06-816-10**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN241492

## Genetic etiology analysis of 1 096 patients with intellectual disability or global developmental delay based on whole exome sequencing

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the molecular diagnostic value of whole exome sequencing (WES) in the genetic etiology of intellectual disability (ID) or global developmental delay (GDD) and to analyze of genetic characteristics in the Chinese cohort. **Methods:** Patients with ID/GDD who were enrolled in Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from January 2019 to December 2021 were selected as the study objects. Inclusion criteria adhered to clinical guidelines for significant developmental milestone delays, with exclusion of non-genetic factors (e. g., perinatal hypoxia, infection, metabolic abnormalities). We retrospectively analyzed sequence variants and copy number variations (CNVs) detected by Trio-whole exome sequencing (Trio-WES) or proband-only WES, classifying variants according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) guidelines, with pathogenic (P)/likely pathogenic (LP) variants defined as positive results. **Results:** 1 096 patients with ID/GDD ranged in age from 1 month to 15 years, with a median age of 24(12, 48) months, including 716 males and 380 females. The overall positive diagnostic rate was 35.31%(387/1 096), with monogenic variants identified in 271 patients and CNVs in 116 patients. Among the monogenic variants, MECP2 gene was the most common one(12/271, 4.43%), primarily associated with Rett syndrome, followed by SYNGAP1 and DDX3X. For

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CNVs, 5.17% (6/116) patients were aneuploidies, with 7q11.23 deletions (associated with Williams syndrome) being the most common (8.62%, 10/116). Autosomal dominant inheritance accounted for 71.96% (195/271) of monogenic variants, while X-linked inheritance represented 19.93% (54/271). Sanger sequencing confirmed de novo origins in 68.27% (185/271) of detected variants. Clinical phenotypic analysis demonstrated a significantly higher positive rate in isolated ID/GDD cases compared to those with comorbid autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The combined analysis of WES and CNV significantly enhances the molecular diagnostic yield for ID/GDD. High frequencies of MECP2 variants and 7q11.23 deletions represent high-frequency findings in the Chinese pediatric cohort. De novo variants constitute the primary genetic etiology in this cohort. These findings support the implementation of WES as a first-line clinical diagnostic tool for ID/GDD.

[Key words] intellectual disability; global developmental delay; whole exome sequencing

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智力障碍(intellectual disability, ID)/全面性发育迟缓(global developmental delay, GDD)是儿童神经发育障碍(neurodevelopmental disorder, NDD)的重要表型,以认知功能和/或社会适应性行为能力缺陷为主要特征。根据诊断标准,ID诊断适用于5岁及以上儿童,因其认知评估结果具有较好的稳定性;而GDD则用于5岁以下婴幼儿的诊断,其诊断标准为在粗大运动、精细动作、言语理解和表达、认知、个人或社会、日常生活及活动等发育指标/里程碑中,患儿存在2个或2个以上发育指标/里程碑出现显著落后<sup>[1-2]</sup>。流行病学数据显示,ID/GDD在全世界范围内的患病率约为1%<sup>[2]</sup>,其病因具有高度异质性,涉及围生期缺氧损伤、环境暴露及遗传等多因素。由于其临床表现复杂,目前的早期诊断方法有限,许多GDD患儿病因仍无法明确。既往报道患者中遗传因素致病的约占总患者数的2/3,主要包括单基因致病、多基因致病、染色体数目或结构异常等<sup>[1]</sup>。值得注意的是,GDD作为过渡性诊断,如不进行早期干预,患儿可能进展为ID、脑性瘫痪或其他发育障碍等,凸显早期病因筛查的重要性。随着高通量测序技术的突破,全外显子组测序(whole exome sequencing, WES)因其高效检测编码区变异的特性,已成为ID/GDD患儿分子遗传的一线工具。本研究回顾性分析了南京医科大学附属儿童医院重点实验室运用WES方法对1 096例ID/GDD患儿基因检测的结果,旨在系统评估WES在中国儿童ID/GDD遗传学病因中的诊断价值,同时分析中国儿童ID/GDD的遗传学病因构成特点,重点关注高频致病基因、变异类型及遗传模式的分布规律。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

选择2019年1月—2021年12月在南京医科大

学附属儿童医院诊断为ID/GDD的1 096例患儿作为研究对象,收集患儿外周血。患儿年龄1个月~15岁,年龄中位数为24(12, 48)个月,男716例,女380例。收集这1 096例患儿详细的临床特征,包括全面病史采集、体格检查、辅助检查、智商(intelligence quotient, IQ)测定及临床体征。本研究由南京医科大学附属儿童医院伦理委员会批准(编号:202211214-1),检测均获患儿及家属知情同意并签署知情同意书。

所有患儿均在南京医科大学附属儿童医院被确诊为不同程度的ID或GDD。临床判断条件符合标准指南<sup>[2]</sup>的3个标准:①缺陷在发育阶段发生;②总体智能缺陷,包括推理、解决问题、计划、抽象思维、判断、学业和经验学习等,由临床评估及个体化、标准化的智力测试确认,IQ低于平均值2个标准差;③适应功能缺陷,适应功能未能达到保持个人的独立性和完成社会责任所需的发育水平及社会文化标准,并需要持续地支持,标准化测试得分低于平均值2个标准差。患儿可能同时伴或不伴以下临床表现:①特殊面容;②合并癫痫(epilepsy, EP);③脑部影像显示有异常;④孤独症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorder, ASD);⑤注意力缺陷多动障碍(attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, ADHD);⑥伴发其他畸形,如手足畸形、先天性心脏病,肾脏及泌尿系统异常和生殖系统异常等。

非遗传性因素排除标准:产前常见的因素包括先天性感染、接触致畸物或环境毒物(如药物、酒精、铅、汞、辐射、化学致畸物);产时因素包括早产、低出生体重、产伤、窒息、缺氧、颅内出血等;产后因素有中枢神经系统感染、低血糖、脑外伤、惊厥后脑损伤、佝偻病、甲状腺功能低下、碘缺乏、营养不良、脑血管疾病、核黄疸、听力障碍、肿瘤以及社会文化经济心理因素等。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 临床表型的收集和标准化

通过医院内部临床信息登记系统及重点实验室的遗传患儿本地化数据库管理系统收集患者的临床资料,临床表型按照中文人类表型标准用语(The Chinese Human Phenotype Ontology, CHPO)转化成标准表型词进行统计(<http://www.chinahpo.org/>)。

### 1.2.2 WES方法

先证者模式WES单独对患儿外周血DNA进行检测,家系WES(Trio-WES)对患儿及父母外周血DNA进行检测。①DNA提取:采集乙二胺四乙酸二钾(dipotassium ethylene diamine tetraacetate, EDTA-K<sub>2</sub>)抗凝外周血2 mL,使用血液基因组柱式中量提取试剂盒(天根)提取基因组DNA。②文库构建:采用IDT公司xGen<sup>®</sup> Exome Research Panel v2.0捕获探针与gDNA文库序列进行液体杂交,将目标区域DNA片段富集,构建全外显子文库,覆盖人基因组中19 396个基因的编码区及部分非编码区。③测序:通过illumina公司NovaSeq 6000系列测序仪进行高通量测序(PE150)。

### 1.2.3 测序数据与分析

将测序序列与Ensembl参考基因组GRCh37/hg19比对,使用GATK软件分析出SNP、Indel。对检测到的高质量变异进行各大数据库(如dbSNP、千人基因组、ExAC、ESP等频率数据库及OMIM、HGMD、ClinVar等)的关联注释。借助Provean、SIFT、Polyphen2-HVAR、Polyphen2-HDIV、M-Cap、Revel、Mutationtaster等蛋白结构预测软件,MaxEntScan剪切位点预测软件等对其危害性进行分析,筛选出对蛋白结构可能有害的变异。将测序序列与参考序列hg19基因组对比,100 kb及以上区间大小的拷贝数变异(copy number variation, CNV)使用CANOE、CNVnator、DeviCNV、ExomeDepth方法对外显子区域深度均一化,并与(同测序批次)对照样本比较得到每个区间的拷贝值,之后将邻近区域相同拷贝值的外显子进行连接获得100 kb及以上区间大小的CNV。分析CNV区间所包括的基因,关联Decipher、ClinVar、OMIM等相关数据,注释已报道的疾病基因。根据注释信息、频率数据库等综合评定CNV危害等级。同时通过WES整体数据的分析评估患儿染色体核型。

### 1.2.4 变异的分类

序列变异调用和筛选参考既往研究和美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会(American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics, ACMG)临床指南<sup>[3-4]</sup>,

CNV变异的分类标准参考ACMG和ClinGen的CNV的解释和报告技术标准<sup>[5]</sup>。变异的生物学分级参照ACMG标准分为5个等级:致病性(pathogenic, P)、可能致病性(likely pathogenic, LP)、临床意义不明(variant of uncertain significance, VUS)、可能良性(likely benign, LB)和良性(benign, B)。本研究中明确分子诊断的阳性患儿包括P和LP两个等级的序列变异和CNV。

### 1.2.5 一代测序(Sanger测序)

采用Sanger测序对WES检测到的变异进行验证,以确认数据可靠性及变异来源。针对目标基因突变位点,设计特异性引物,使用TAKARA EXTaq酶(50 μL PCR体系)扩增患儿及其父母样本的DNA片段,经纯化后,通过ABI 3730 XL测序仪进行测序分析。序列比对与结果判读采用SnapGene软件完成。

## 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS29.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料的正态性通过Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验判定( $P \geq 0.05$ 为符合正态分布),偏态分布数据以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,计数资料用例数(百分率)[ $n(\%)$ ]表示。组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 1 096例患儿临床表型结果

1 096例确诊患儿有234例(21.35%)为ID,862例(78.65%)为GDD。61例(5.57%)患儿合并特殊面容,134例(12.23%)合并EP,245例(22.35%)脑部影像显示有异常,ASD 120例(10.95%),ADHD 294例(26.82%),手足异常135例(12.32%),心脏异常77例(7.03%),肾脏及泌尿系统异常19例(1.73%),生殖系统异常15例(1.37%)。

### 2.2 全外显子测序结果

在1 096例ID/GDD患儿的遗传学分析中,基于WES结果,共检出271例患儿携带已知致病单基因变异和116例患儿携带CNV。在271例携带已知致病单基因变异患儿中共检出287个变异,其中138个P等级,149个LP等级。116例CNV患儿中共检出118个变异,包括102个P等级,16个LP等级。依据检出P和LP两个等级的序列变异和CNV为阳性诊断原则,WES在ID/GDD中单基因变异阳性诊断率为24.73%(271/1 096)。WES在ID/GDD中的CNV阳性诊断率为10.58%(116/1 096)。笔者中心该组ID/GDD患儿中总体阳性诊断率为35.31%(387/1 096)。

### 2.2.1 ID/GDD 患儿单基因变异的遗传方式及遗传来源

根据孟德尔遗传方式对 271 例患儿单基因变异进行分类, 21 例为常染色体隐性遗传 (autosomal recessive inheritance, AR), 195 例为常染色体显性遗传 (autosomal dominant inheritance, AD), 14 例为 X 连锁隐性遗传 (X-linked recessive inheritance, XR), 31 例为 X 连锁显性遗传 (X-linked dominant inheritance, XD), 9 例为 X 连锁遗传。此外, 有 1 例患儿同时携带 PPP2R5D (OMIM: 601646; AD) 基因变异和 FRMPD4 (OMIM: 300838; X 连锁) 基因变异, 因此单独列为一类统计 (表 1)。这名 4 岁男性患儿, 临床诊断为 GDD。Trio - WES 发现该患儿同时携带 PPP2R5D 基因 c.598G>A/p.Glu200Lys 杂合变异和 FRMPD4 基因 c.957T>G/p.Tyr319Ter 半合子变异。前者遗传模式为 AD, 未见 gnomAD 人群分布报道, 在多例 ID 表现的患儿中报道过相同变异; 后者遗传模式为 X 连锁, 未见 gnomAD 人群分布和既往文献报道。经一代测序验证, 这两种变异均为新生变异 (de novo)。按照 ACMG 评级, 这两个变异均为 P 等级。

表 1 271 例单基因变异患儿遗传模式统计表  
Table 1 Statistical table of inheritance patterns in 271 children with monogenic variations

Inheritance pattern	Number of cases	Percentage (%)
AD	195	71.96
AR	21	7.75
XD	31	11.44
XR	14	5.17
X-linked	9	3.32
AD+X-linked	1	0.37

AD: autosomal dominant inheritance; AR: autosomal recessive inheritance; XD: X-linked dominant inheritance; XR: X-linked recessive inheritance.

在以 AD 为遗传方式的 ID/GDD 患儿中, 发现有 1 例同时携带 CNOT1 基因 (OMIM: 604917) c.3413G>C/p.Arg1138Thr 杂合变异和 GRIN2B 基因 (OMIM: 138252) c.2285A>G/p.Tyr762Cys 杂合变异。这例为 1 岁女患儿, 临床诊断为 GDD 伴运动发育迟缓和肌张力减退。两个变异都为 de novo, 未见 gnomAD 人群分布和既往文献报道, ACMG 评级为 LP。另 1 例 1 岁女患儿临床表现为 GDD, 伴斜颈和中枢性协调障碍。她携带 KAT6A 基因 (OMIM: 601408) 的两个杂合变异, 分别为 c.3108\_c.3119delAACTATTTCTGA/p.Glu1036\_Glu1040delinsGlu 和 c.3147delT/p.Phe1049

Leufs\*13, 变异来源都为 de novo, 未见 gnomAD 人群分布和既往文献报道, ACMG 评级分别为 LP 和 P。

在 271 例已知致病单基因变异中常见的 ( $n \geq 3$ ) 25 个变异基因包括 MECP2、SYNGAP1、DDX3X 等 (表 2), 频率最高的为 MECP2 基因, 共 12 例 (4.43%, 12/271)。MECP2 基因突变主要导致 Rett 综合征 (OMIM: 312750), 遗传方式为 XD。检出的 12 例 MECP2 变异阳性患儿均为 5 岁以下女孩, 年龄范围为 9 个月~4 岁。12 例患儿共检出 11 个 MECP2 变异位点, 包括 3 个错义突变、4 个截断突变和 4 个移码突变, 均为 de novo。3 例错义突变携带者中, 2 例只表现为单纯 GDD, 1 例表现为 GDD 合并 ASD。截断突变和移码突变携带者的表型较为复杂多变, 多数患儿除了 GDD 外还合并其他表型, 如 EP、热性惊厥、肌张力减退、马蹄外翻足和听力异常等 (表 3)。有两例患儿都携带 c.916C>T/p.Arg306Ter 突变位点, 表型均为 GDD 合并 ADHD。

对 271 例单基因变异患儿的家族史进行回顾性分析, 248 个家系符合遗传共分离, 另有 23 个家系因缺少父母样本无法确定变异来源。经 Sanger 测序验证, 68.27% (185/271) 的家系中检测到 de novo 变异。进一步分析显示, AD 模式家系中 78.97% (154/195) 为 de novo, 仅 10.77% (21/195) 来源于父母 (携带者均表现为不同程度的轻微表型); 在 X 连锁遗传家系中, 55.56% (30/54) 为 de novo, 38.89% (21/54) 的变异来源于母亲, 这些携带者没有表型或只表现轻微表型, 仅 1 例携带 PCDH19 基因变异的母亲呈现与先证者一致的临床表现。本研究结果证实, de novo 是本研究队列中 ID/GDD 患儿遗传学病因的主要贡献因素。

### 2.2.2 ID/GDD 患儿 CNV 染色体分布情况

经 WES 检出的 116 例 CNV 中, 包括染色体非整倍体变异 6 例和染色体微缺失和重复 110 例, 6 例染色体非整倍体变异均为 21 三体。除非整倍体变异外, 最长的 CNV 片段为 60.60 Mb, 最小的 CNV 片段为 192.58Kb。其中有 2 例患儿分别携带 2 种不同 CNV, 1 例患儿携带 7q35q36.3 (chr7: 144075854 - 158935237) × 3 和 7q32.3q35 (chr7: 131060182 - 143929936) × 3, 表现为高腭、短颈、面貌异常、小耳畸形、GDD、运动发育迟缓、动脉导管未闭和声带异常; 另 1 例患儿携带 Xp22.33p11.1 (chrX: 1 - 60600000) × 3 和 Xq21.1q28 (chrX: 80370147 - 155239517) × 1, 表现为面部异常、内眦赘皮、ASD、语言发育迟缓、ID、言语或发声异常和 ADHD。

表2 1096例ID/GDD患儿中前25位常见的变异基因及关联表型  
Table 2 Top 25 monogenic variations and associated phenotypes in 1096 children with ID/GDD

Gene	Number of cases	Related diseases	OMIM	Inheritance pattern
MECP2	12	Rett syndrome; RTT	312750	XD
		Encephalopathy, neonatal severe, due to mecp2 mutations	300673	XR
		Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked, syndromic 13; MRXS13	300055	XR
		Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked, syndromic, Lubs type; MRXSL	300260	XR
		Autism, susceptibility to, X-linked 3; AUTSX3	300496	X-linked
SYNGAP1	6	Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 5; MRD5	612621	AD
DDX3X	5	Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked, syndromic, Snijders Blok type; MRXSSB	300958	XD, XR
TCF4	5	Pitt-Hopkins syndrome; PTHS	610954	AD
		Corneal dystrophy, Fuchs endothelial, 3; FECD3	613267	AD
CREBBP	4	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome 1; RSTS1	180849	AD
		Menke-Hennekam syndrome 1; MKHK1	618332	AD
CTNNB1	4	Neurodevelopmental disorder with spastic diplegia and visual defects; NEDSDV	615075	AD
		Exudative vitreoretinopathy 7; EVR7	617572	AD
GRIN2B	4	Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 6, with or without seizures; MRD6	613970	AD
		Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 27; DEE27	616139	AD
KAT6A	4	Arboleda-Tham syndrome; ARTHS	616268	AD
KDM5C	4	Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked, syndromic, Claes-Jensen type; MRXSCJ	300534	XR
NF1	4	Neurofibromatosis, type I; NF1	162200	AD
		Neurofibromatosis, familial spinal	162210	AD
		Watson syndrome; WTSN	193520	AD
		Neurofibromatosis-Noonan syndrome; NFNS	601321	AD
		Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia; JMML	607785	AD, SMu
NSD1	4	Sotos syndrome; SOTOS	117550	AD
ZEB2	4	Mowat-Wilson syndrome; MOWS	235730	AD
CASK	3	FG syndrome 4; FGS4	300422	XR
		Intellectual developmental disorder with microcephaly and pontine and cerebellar hypoplasia; MICPCH	300749	X-linked
CDK13	3	Congenital heart defects, dysmorphic facial features, and intellectual developmental disorder; CHDFIDD	617360	AD
DYNC1H1	3	Spinal muscular atrophy, lower extremity - predominant, 1, autosomal dominant; SMALED1	158600	AD
		Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, axonal, type 2O; CMT2O	614228	AD
		Cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 13; CDCBM13	614563	AD
FOXP1	3	Intellectual developmental disorder with language impairment and with or without autistic features; IDDLA	613670	AD
HNRNPU	3	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 54; DEE54	617391	AD
IQSEC2	3	Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 1; XLID1	309530	XD
KMT2D	3	Kabuki syndrome 1; KABUK1	147920	AD
		Branchial arch abnormalities, choanal atresia, athelia, hearing loss, and hypothyroidism syndrome; BCAHH	620186	AD
MED13L	3	Impaired intellectual development and distinctive facial features with or without cardiac defects; MRFACD	616789	AD

(续表2)

Gene	Number of cases	Related diseases	OMIM	Inheritance pattern
MEF2C	3	Neurodevelopmental disorder with hypotonia, stereotypic hand movements, and impaired language; NEDHSIL	613443	AD
TRIO	3	Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 44, with microcephaly; MRD44	617061	AD
		Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 63, with macrocephaly; MRD63	618825	AD
UBE3A	3	Angelman syndrome; AS	105830	AD
WAC	3	Desanto-Shinawi syndrome; DESSH	616708	AD
WDR45	3	Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 5; NBIA5	300894	XD

ID/GDD: intellectual disability/global developmental delay; OMIM: online mendelian inheritance in man; AD: autosomal dominant inheritance; AR: autosomal recessive inheritance; XD: X-linked dominant inheritance; XR: X-linked recessive inheritance; SMu: somatic mutation.

表3 MECP2基因变异位点信息及患儿临床表型

Table 3 MECP2 gene variant loci and clinical phenotypes of children

Gene	Coding change	Protein change	Transcript	Pathogenicity	Source of variation	Phenotype
MECP2	c.1490_c.1493deITTAG	p.Val497Alafs*26	NM_001110792	P	de novo	GDD, motor delay, abnormal tantrums, motor regression, hypotonia
MECP2	c.1376_c.1377deIAA	p.Lys459Argfs*27	NM_004992	P	de novo	GDD
MECP2	c.916C>T	p.Arg306Ter	NM_001110792	LP	de novo	Impaired social interactions, short attention span, delayed speech and language development, GDD, ADHD
MECP2	c.844C>T	p.Arg282Ter	NM_001110792	P	de novo	GDD
MECP2	c.799C>T	p.Arg267Ter	NM_001110792	P	de novo	EP, GDD, motor delay, febrile seizure, hypotonia
MECP2	c.709C>A	p.Pro237Thr	NM_001110792	LP	de novo	Hypertelorism, impaired social interactions, short attention span, delayed speech and language development, GDD, abnormality of speech or vocalization
MECP2	c.509C>T	p.Thr170Met	NM_001110792	P	de novo	Delayed speech and language development, GDD, abnormality of speech or vocalization
MECP2	C.355A>T	P.Lys119Ter	NM_001110792	P	de novo	Delayed speech and language development, abnormal eye contact, GDD, motor delay, abnormal posturing, cerebellar dysplasia, delayed early-childhood social milestone development, widened subarachnoid space, talipes equinovagum
MECP2	c.268_c.269insT	p.Ser90Phefs*13	NM_001110792	P	de novo	Hearing abnormality, delayed speech and language development, GDD, motor delay, hypotonia, delayed early-childhood social milestone development, widened subarachnoid space, genu recurvatum, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, talipes equinovagum
MECP2	c.57_c.58insGC GAGGAGGAG	p.Arg20Alafs*28	NM_001110792	LP	de novo	GDD, febrile seizure, wide cavum septum pellucidum, motor delay, cognitive impairment, hypotonia, talipes equinovagum
MECP2	c.7G>C	p.Ala3Pro	NM_001110792	LP	de novo	ASD, delayed speech and language development, GDD, abnormality of speech or vocalization

P: pathogenic; LP: likely pathogenic; ID/GDD: intellectual disability/global developmental delay; EP: epilepsy; ASD: autism spectrum disorder; ADHD: attention - deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

116例CNV中最常见的为7q11.23区域的微缺失,该位点关联疾病为威廉姆斯综合征(Williams-Beuren syndrome, WBS),共10例,其余常见的7个CNV( $n \geq 3$ )涉及15号染色体、16号染色体和21号染色体等(表4)。

### 2.2.3 ID/GDD患儿VUS变异检出结果

此外,还检出101例患儿携带评级为VUS的单基因变异和CNV,未纳入阳性患儿统计。这些患儿表型与检出的单基因变异关联疾病符合,且这些疾病均为OMIM数据库中已收录NDD相关疾病。在80例携带单基因变异患儿中共检出104个VUS,根据孟德尔遗传方式对这些变异进行分类,49例为AR,18例为AD,11例为XR,2例为XD。49例AR模式患儿中,3例未知变异来源,46例来源于父母,符合纯合或复合杂合型,18例AD模式的患儿中6例为de novo,2例XD模式患儿中1例为de novo。在21例CNV患儿中检出21个VUS变异,其中2例患儿提示为单亲二倍体15p13q26.3(chr15:1-102531392)×2 hmz,关联Prader-Willi综合征/Angelman综合征。上述VUS变异因缺乏功能证据或共分离数据未纳入确诊统计,但部分病例具有潜在致病可能。

### 2.3 不同分组患儿遗传病阳性率比较分析

依据1 096例ID/GDD患儿性别进行分组比较阳性率,结果显示男性组的阳性诊断率显著低于女性组( $P < 0.05$ ,表5)。按照患儿年龄分组比较,<5岁组与 $\geq 5$ 岁组的阳性率差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表6)。针对ID/GDD患者,其最常合并的其他NDD表型包括EP、ASD和ADHD。分组比较发现,单纯ID/GDD组阳性率均显著高于合并ASD组与合并ADHD组,组间差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ,表7)。对所有分组内的阳性单基因和CNV占比进行比

表4 1 096例ID/GDD患儿中前8位检出的CNV  
Table 4 Top8 copy number variations detected in 1 096 cases of children with ID/GDD

Variation	Number of cases	Related diseases
7q11.23q11.23×1	10	Williams-Beuren syndrome
15q11.2q13.1×1	9	Prader-Willi syndrome/Angelman syndrome
16p11.2p11.2×1	9	Chromosome 16p11.2 deletion syndrome
21p13q22.3×3	4	Down syndrome
10q26.2q26.3×1	3	Chromosome 10q26 deletion syndrome
17p11.2p11.2×1	3	Smith-Magenis syndrome
22q11.21q11.21×1	3	Chromosome 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, distal
5p15.33p15.2×1	3	Cri-du-Chat syndrome

较分析,结果差异无统计学意义。

## 3 讨论

随着测序技术的发展,WES已成为罕见病遗传诊断的核心工具。在临床应用初期,美国国立研究院针对罕见疾病患者开展的WES研究显示,其检出率约为20%<sup>[6]</sup>。而近年针对ID/GDD的队列研究中,WES总体诊断率提升至36%~40%<sup>[7-8]</sup>。基于上述技术背景,本研究通过大样本WES分析,系统评估WES在中国儿童ID/GDD遗传学病因中的诊断价值,同时分析中国儿童ID/GDD的遗传学病因构成特点。通过对本中心ID/GDD患儿的WES结果分析,共发现271例变异及116例CNV变异,总体阳性率达35.31%(387/1 096)。这一结果与既往文献报道的诊断率一致,进一步验证了WES在ID/GDD遗

表5 不同性别ID/GDD患儿阳性率比较分析

Gender	Positive	Negative	Total	$\chi^2$	P
Male	224(31.28)	492(68.72)	716(100.00)	14.649	<0.001
Female	163(42.89)	217(57.11)	380(100.00)		
Total	387(35.31)	709(64.69)	1 096(100.00)		

表6 不同年龄ID/GDD患儿阳性率比较分析

Age	Positive	Negative	Total	$\chi^2$	P
<5 years	296(34.34)	566(65.66)	862(100.00)	1.668	0.197
$\geq 5$ years	91(38.89)	143(61.11)	234(100.00)		
Total	387(35.31)	709(64.69)	1 096(100.00)		

表7 单纯性ID/GDD组与ID/GDD合并其他表型组阳性率比较分析

Table 7 Comparative analysis of positive rates between isolated ID/GDD and ID/GDD with comorbid phenotypes

Phenotype	Positive	Negative	Total	$\chi^2$	<i>P</i>
Isolated ID/GDD	39(35.78)	70(64.22)	109(100.00)	-	-
Combined EP	61(45.52)	73(54.48)	134(100.00)	2.356	0.125
Combined ASD	20(16.67)	100(83.33)	120(100.00)	10.910	<0.001
Combined ADHD	59(20.07)	235(79.93)	294(100.00)	10.666	<0.001

遗传学病因诊断中的价值。值得注意的是,本研究发现有101例携带VUS变异的患儿,其中单基因变异的患儿表型与检出变异关联疾病符合,且这些疾病均为OMIM数据库中已收录的NDD相关疾病。随着本地化数据库的累积和文献的更新,预计部分当前评级为VUS的变异可能通过再分析获得致病性升级<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

染色体微阵列分析技术(chromosomal microarray analysis, CMA)曾被认为是ID患儿的一线检测手段<sup>[11-12]</sup>,其诊断率为15%~20%<sup>[7]</sup>。然而,WES不仅能检测单核苷酸变异(single nucleotide variation, SNV),还可通过外显子组覆盖度分析识别CNV,尤其对含3个以上外显子的编码区CNV检出率可达88%,甚至可精确识别单个外显子水平的微缺失/微重复,是CMA的有力补充<sup>[13-15]</sup>。本研究中,WES检出的116例CNV患儿,102例(87.93%, 102/116)合并其他表型(如EP、ASD、肌张力异常等),提示CNV与复杂表型的强相关性。本研究通过WES检测出CNV的阳性率为10.58%(116/1 096),这与既往研究中对ID患儿进行拷贝数变异测序(copy number variation-sequencing, CNV-seq)检测所得到的阳性率14.8%较为接近<sup>[16]</sup>。尽管WES在CNV检出准确度方面稍逊CMA,但联合应用WES与CMA或CNV-seq等其他技术手段,能够显著提升ID/GDD患儿遗传病因学的阳性检出率<sup>[16-18]</sup>。

已有研究表明,超过130个X连锁基因与NDD相关<sup>[19]</sup>。基于X染色体单倍剂量效应,传统理论认为男性因仅携带单一X染色体,更易暴露隐性致病性变异,而女性杂合子可通过X染色体随机失活补偿部分功能缺陷,这被认为是男性NDD发病率较高的潜在机制<sup>[19-22]</sup>。然而本研究的ID/GDD队列数据显示,尽管男性患者占比高于女性,但其分子遗传学诊断率却显著低于女性组。进一步对符合X连锁遗传模式的54个家系分析发现,55.56%的变异为de novo,仅38.89%的变异来源于母亲,且携带变异的母亲未出现典型表型或仅表现出轻微表型。这

一现象与Martin等<sup>[19]</sup>对11 044例NDD患者大规模研究结论一致:即X连锁基因编码变异仅能解释约6%的男性病例,且不同性别患儿中X连锁病因比例无显著差异,提示X连锁遗传因素不足以完全解释男性在发育障碍中的性别偏倚。可见通过大样本人群数据矫正变异频率,可以深化对特性X连锁NDD疾病的理解。

Almutiri等<sup>[23]</sup>研究发现合并其他表型的NDD患儿相比孤立性NDD患儿,能获得更高的WES诊断率。本研究显示,单纯ID/GDD组的诊断率为35.78%,显著高于合并ASD组(16.67%)和ADHD组(20.07%),但与合并EP组差异无统计学意义。这一结果与既往研究结论一致:ID/GDD合并EP患儿的遗传异质性较低,WES阳性率更高;而ASD和ADHD的高度表型异质性可能导致诊断难度增加<sup>[23-24]</sup>。因此,在临床实践中,对于起病年龄较小且伴有EP的ID/GDD患儿,建议考虑实施WES检测,以便更有效地明确病因,为后续治疗与干预方案的制定提供关键依据。而对于伴有ASD和ADHD的ID/GDD患儿,尽管WES的诊断产出相对较低,但其仍可作为遗传诊断不可或缺的一部分。

本研究存在一定的局限性,首先,本研究队列的样本均采集于同一中心,其地域来源单一,可能导致结果受特定区域人群的遗传背景、环境暴露及医疗资源可及性等方面的潜在影响。其次,由于回顾性数据限制,尚未对VUS变异进行功能验证(如细胞模型、斑马鱼/小鼠转基因验证),可能导致部分变异的致病机制未被完全阐明,这将在后续研究中优先补充。最后,本研究中采用的WES捕获技术,缺乏对非编码区变异(如启动子、增强子)及线粒体DNA突变的检测。未来研究可通过多中心协作扩大队列规模,并结合RNA测序和线粒体基因靶向测序,进一步提升诊断深度。此外,建立本地化变异数据库并定期更新临床表型数据,可优化VUS的再分析流程。

综上所述,WES在ID/GDD的遗传诊断领域发

挥重要作用,能补充CMA无法检测的单基因变异,弥补传统诊断技术的不足。随着变异数据库的持续扩充以及解释技术的不断优化升级,对WES数据进行再分析将极有可能助力发现新的致病基因以及候选基因。这不仅有助于深化对ID/GDD等疾病发病机制的理解,还将为精准诊断与个性化治疗开拓新的路径。WES在临床实践中展现出极为广阔的应用前景,有望在未来进一步推动ID/GDD等相关疾病诊疗水平的显著提升。

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#### Author's Contributions:

FU Lühan was responsible for experimental design and article writing; SHI Wei was responsible for data collection; ZHANG Shengnan was responsible for data organization and table preparation; WANG Chunli and ZHENG Bixia were responsible for genetic data analysis; JIA Zhanjun was responsible for research guidance; ZHOU Wei was responsible for research guidance and paper review; ZHANG Aihua was responsible for research guidance and funding support.

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