研究成果報告書 科学研究費助成事業



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研究課題名(和文)口蓋裂の予防法確立に向けた挑戦-臨床データに基づく独創的方法の開発-

研究課題名(英文)Challenging attempts of prevention of certain cleft palate only: An idea for clinical application of epidemiological results.

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研究成果の概要(和文): 口唇口蓋裂疫学的研究を36年にわたり行ってきて、口蓋裂の詳細な家系内調査を実施したところ、これまでどの論文にも記載されていない現象、すなわち口蓋裂の両親から男児は1人も出生していない。また、第1子が女児口蓋裂の場合、第2子が男児であればほとんどが健常児であることを発見した。ここに注目して、本研究費によってこの調査を継続して行い、更なる疫学的データを集積するとともに遺伝子並びに動物実験をしてさらにこの現象を追加確認した。この成果は申請者自身が会長を務める医学会の分科会のひとつである第59回日本先天異常学会並びに第13回国際口唇口蓋裂学会の会長講演で発表するとともに論文投稿を予定している。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義 口蓋裂については、出現に性差があり、特に家族内発現において次子又は患児が親となった場合に男児を出産した場合には、口蓋裂の発現率は著しく低いことを明らかとした。本現象は口蓋裂の予防に直結しうるものであり、社会的意義が大きい。

研究成果の概要(英文): I have been devoted to Epidemiologic studies of CLP over 36 years. As I conducted a detailed family history survey of CP, I found two phenomena that has not been described in any scientific of the papers so far. The phenomena are: 1) parents with CP do not give birth to boys with CP, and 2) if the first child is a girl with CP and the second child is a boy, the second child would not have CP. I continued the survey with the research fund and accumulated epidemiological data, which led to the reconfirmation of these phenomena in epidemiological studies

using animal and genetic experiments.

The results will be presented by the applicant, who is the Congress President of the Joint Meeting, at the Joint Meeting of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Teratology and the 13th Congress of International Cleft Lip and Palate Foundation on 27th July 2019. The results are also planned to be submitted to an international peer-reviewed journal.

研究分野: 口腔外科学

キーワード: 口蓋裂 予防 疫学 産み分け 遺伝カウンセリング

1.研究開始当初の背景

申請者は口唇口蓋裂の原因解明とその予防をライフワークとしており、これまでに 127 報の研究成果の報告を行ってきました。(Yoshiura K, Natsume N, et al.: A SNP in the ABCC11 gene is the determinant of human earwax type. Nature Genetics. 38(3):324-330,2006., Zucchero TM, Natsume N, et al: Interferon regulatory factor 6 (IRF6) gene variants and the risk of isolated cleft lip or palate, New England J Medicine, 351(8): 769-80, 2004.)他、そして、これらの成果を踏まえ予防法の確立を目指すとともに 30 年以上にわたって疫学的研究を行って 60 報の研究成果を報告してきました。(Nagato Natsume, et.al:Influence of folic acid on pregnent women., British Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, 37:421-422, 1999., N.Natsume, et al:Maternal risk factors in cleft lip and palate:case control study, British Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery. 38:23-25, 2000., Natsume, N., et al.: Teratogenesis of dexamethasone and preventive effect of vitamin B12,Int. Oral Maxillo facial surgery . 15:752-755, 1986.) 他。

海外では、Sivertsen らは、ノルウェーにおける一般集団の発現率と一度近親における再発 危険率は口唇裂および口唇口蓋裂で32倍、口蓋裂では56倍と報告しており、特に一度近親が 口蓋裂の場合の再発が高いことは報告されていますがその詳細は不明であり、日本人における 正確な再発危険率は明らかではなかったので、前報においてこれを明らかにしてその現象を確 信して本研究でその詳細研究を実施しました。

2.研究の目的

自身のライフワークとして、口唇口蓋裂疫学的研究を 36 年にわたり行ってきて、口蓋裂の詳細な家系内調査を実施したところ、これまでどの論文にも記載されていない現象、すなわち口蓋裂の両親から男児は1人も出生していない。また、第1子が女児口蓋裂の場合、第2子が男児であればほとんどが健常児であることを発見した。ここに注目して、前研究においてさらにデータの集積を行ってきた。動物実験も行い、この現象について確認した。

3.研究の方法

(1)動物実験による口蓋裂予防法確立への試み

A/J mice are considered as the common albino model for experimental research due to the fact that this mouse strain is more likely to give pups with spontaneous CL/P 20-22). 8 week-old A/Jstrain mice employed in this study were supplied by SLC Co., Ltd, Shizuoka, Japan. In experimental group, being fed with a combination food of a pelleted diet CA-1 (CLEA Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) and a supplemental dairy product (fresh Mongolian cheese- Byaslag), mice (males and females) were offered tap water as desired. CA1 is well-known as an experimental animal diet with a rich source of nutrition and is designed for the breeding of inbred mice in (http://www.clea-japan.com/en/diets/diet_a/a_02.html). Additionally, to be a popular traditional cheese made from Mongolia, Bysalag was added as a nutritional supplement to mice's diet. It was imported and stored at temperature of minus 84 Celsius degree before being used for the experiment. Although Byaslag is the most common used dairy product in Mongolian population, there is no information regarding to its ingredients and composition due to a lack of literature relating to chemical analysis in such a national traditional cheese. However, to be a protein based dairy product, Byaslag

is supposed to contain the ingredients and nutrient components from its source - Mongolian cow milk - containing 13.25% of solids, 4.28% of fat, 3.42% of protein, 4.75% of lactose, 2.65% of casein, and 73 Kcal per 100 ml of milk $^{23, 24}$.

(2)動物実験による口蓋裂予防法確立への試み

Aichi-Gakuin University Animal Research Committee approved all the in vivo studies in compliance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (World Medical Association 2013).

Animal models

8 weeks old A/J mice were purchased from SLC Co., Ltd, Japan. Mice were housed at a temperature of 23 \pm 1 and a humidity of 60 \pm 10%. The mice/animals were kept under 12-hour light/12 hour dark cycle, and drink/food consumptions were checked at daily observations.

Preparation of Licorice solution

Licorice root G.uralensis was purchased from "Taikou Shouyaku Yugengaisha" (Japan) Three grams of licorice root was boiled in 1 litre of tap water for 1 hour. After 1-hour of boiling all licorice roots and were removed remaining solution was further boiled to until the volume of the solution became 500ml. The twice-concentrated extract was stored in a sealed bottle at 4oC and was diluted with the same amount of tap water right before served to mice.

Experimental condition

The 33 the mice of the control group and 81 the mice of the experiment four group were separated into males and females and kept in separate cages in the animal laboratory. The control group mice were given tap water whereas the experimental group mice were provided with Group I is $0.03 \, \text{mg/ml}$, Group II is $0.06 \, \text{mg/ml}$, Group III is $0.09 \, \text{mg/ml}$, and Group IV is $0.3 \, \text{mg/ml}$ of Licorice solution. After two weeks, male and female mice were mated overnight. Gestation day was defined as the day vaginal plugs were observed. On the eighteenth gestation day, the pregnant mice were sacrificed by cervical dislocation. Then the fetuses were removed from the uterus; the fetal deaths and resorptions were examined and recorded. Live fetuses were placed in physiological saline and observed the anatomy under a stereoscopic microscope. Fetuses with oral and maxillofacial defect were fixed with 16ml glutaraldehyde, 8ml formaldehyde and 76ml saline mixed solution as in a previous report we conducted this study as a research we used fixed solutions.

(3)疫学ならびに口蓋裂遺伝子からの予防への試み

日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金基盤研究 A「口腔先天異常疾患関連遺伝子解析研究 - 遺伝子バンキングシステム拠点形成 - (課題番号:24249092)」の研究を平成 29 年より引き継ぎ、口腔疾患関連遺伝子のバンキングを行い、サンプルを収集し遺伝子分析を行った。特に性別に関連のある口蓋裂単独群において、MEOX2 の分析を行った。

4.研究成果

With full satisfaction of food including CA1 and cheese, experimental mice were fed with fully CA1 (0.14 \pm 0.15grams/day/mouse) and Byaslag (5 \pm 1.1 grams/day/mouse). 297 implantations extracted from 36 dams were observed, with an average number of fetuses per dam was 8.25 \pm 2.37 (Table 1). Making comparison between 276 alive fetuses (297 implantations) for the experiment and 231 living fetuses (291 implantations) for the control, there was a significant difference (p < 0.05) in the proportion of dead fetuses, with ORs being at 0.29 (95% CI: 0.17-0.49) (Table 1).

Regarding to CL/P, the dams taking daily dairy product were more likely to give small number of offspring with CL/P than that of the controls, with only 18 alive fetuses (Table 2). In total number of alive fetuses, CL/P showed a statistically significant difference between the experiment and control groups, with the incidence of the disorders for the former is 6.5%, being almost over a half of such a disease incidence for the latter (11.7%) ²⁷⁾ (Table 2). Precisely, the ORs for CL/P between the experimental and control groups showed a rate of 0.527 with 95% CI ranging from 0.284 to 0.983. In detail, the most common anomaly in the experimental group was cleft palate (11 fetuses); whereas there were only 2 fetuses with unilateral cleft lip and palate (UCLP). Bilateral cleft lip and palate (BCLP) takes responsibility for 1.8% (5 fetuses) of 276 living offspring. It is interesting to note that among those cases, there was a dam which give 4 siblings with cleft palate only (CPO).

TABLE 1: Mortality Incidence in All Implantations

Subjects	Number of Mother Dams	Number of Implantations, N	Mean of Fetuses	Number of Living Fetuses, n	Number of Fetal Resorptions and Deaths, n	Odds Ratios (95%CI)
	Controls					
		(1)		(0.8)	(0.2)	
Experimental	36	297	8.25 ± 2.37	276	21	0.29*
Group		(1)		(0.93)	(0.07)	(0.17-0.49

(*): The p values were calculated by the chi-square test. The difference were significant when p=0.05 or less.

TABLE 2: Incidence of Cleft Lip and Palate in Living Fetuses

Subjects	Number of	Number of	Number of	Odds Ratios
	Living Fetuses, N	Fetuses with Non clefts, n	Fetuses with Clefts, n	(95%CI)
Controls	231	204	27	•
	(1)	(0.883)	(0.117)	
Experimental	276	258	18	0.53*
Group	(1)	(0.935)	(0.065)	(0.28 - 0.98)

(*): The p values were calculated by the chi-square test. The difference were significant when p = 0.05 or less.

The results more than effected group III, there was indicated that fetal mortality (6.2%) was for the control group whereas (5.6%) for the experiment group. The percentages of fetuses with cleft lip and palate were (3.4%) of 144 alive fetuses and (8%) of 187 alive fetuses for control and experiment groups, respectively. There were significant differences between the experiment group (with ingestion of the licorice solution of 0.09mg/ml) there was Cleft palate only 2 fetuses (1.3%) and Unilateral cleft lip and palate 3 fetuses (2.0%) of 149. There were no fetuses have Bilateral cleft lip palate in that group.

It seems that licorice solution of 0.09mg/ml does effect the rate of cleft lip and/or palate in A/J mice.

疫学データベースについては現在入力中である。

これまでの14,193 例に加え、本研究において2年間で1,629 例を追加してベトナム人、 日本人の口蓋裂患者の分析を行った。その結果、MEOX2 において、性別、特に女性に ついて口蓋裂発生に深くかかわっていることを明らかにして、論文として Congenital Anomalies 誌に掲載された。

5. 主な発表論文等

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6.研究組織

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