



[DOI] 10.3969/j.issn.1001-9057.2021.03.010

http://www.lcnkzz.com/CN/10.3969/j.issn.1001-9057.2021.03.010

· 论著 ·

慢性肾脏病患者血清微小 RNA-210 表达水平及其与颈动脉粥样硬化的关系

布海霞 徐可 王树龙

【摘要】 目的 探讨慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者血清微小 RNA(miR)-210 表达水平及其与颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性。**方法** 回顾性纳入 130 例 CKD 患者为 CKD 组,同期 35 例健康体检者为对照组。收集两组受试者的临床资料并比较,采用逆转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测血清 miR-210 相对表达水平,采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪测量颈动脉内膜中层厚度(IMT),根据颈动脉 IMT 将 130 例 CKD 患者再分为正常组(44 例)、内膜增厚组(49 例)和颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成组(39 例)并比较 3 组患者血清 miR-210 表达水平。采用 Spearman 相关分析探讨 CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平与实验室检查结果的相关性,采用 logistic 回归分析探讨 CKD 患者颈动脉 IMT 的危险因素,采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估血清 miR-210 诊断 CKD 患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的效能。**结果** 与对照组相比,CKD 组患者低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、尿酸、肌酐、颈动脉 IMT、miR-210 水平均显著升高,而 Hb、白蛋白(Alb)、估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)水平均显著降低($P < 0.05$)。与正常组和内膜增厚组比较,颈动脉粥样硬化形成组患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平均显著升高($P < 0.001$);与正常组相比,内膜增厚组患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平显著升高($P < 0.001$)。CKD 1 期、2 期、3 期、4 期和 5 期患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平间比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。Spearman 相关分析结果显示,CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平与颈动脉 IMT、LDL-C、肌酐均呈显著正相关,而与 eGFR 呈现显著负相关($P < 0.05$)。Logistic 回归分析结果显示,肌酐、eGFR 和 miR-210 均为 CKD 患者颈动脉 IMT 增厚的危险因素($P < 0.001$)。ROC 曲线分析结果显示,血清 miR-210 诊断 CKD 患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.902(95% CI 0.835 ~ 0.942, $P < 0.001$),当截断值为 2.31 时,敏感度和特异度分别为 93.24% 和 95.25%。**结论** CKD 患者血清中 miR-210 相对表达水平显著升高,miR-210 可能参与了 CKD 患者颈动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展,可作为 CKD 合并颈动脉粥样硬化的血清学标志物之一。

【关键词】 慢性肾脏病; 微小 RNA-210; 颈动脉内膜中层厚度; 动脉粥样硬化

【中图分类号】 R572, R447

【文献标识码】 A

Serum microRNA-210 levels in patients with chronic kidney disease and its relation with carotid artery atherosclerosis Bu Haixia*, Xu Ke, Wang Shulong. * Department of Nephrology, Xinxiang Central Hospital, Xinxiang 453000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the expression of serum microRNA(miR)-210 in patients with chronic kidney disease(CKD) and its relation with carotid artery atherosclerosis. **Methods** A total of 130 patients with CKD (CKD group) and 35 healthy individuals(control group) were enrolled. The clinical data of the two groups were collected and compared. The serum miR-210 level and carotid intima-media thickness (IMT) were detected by RT-PCR and color Doppler ultrasonography, respectively. According to IMT of carotid artery, 130 patients with CKD were divided into normal group(44 cases), intima thickening group(49 cases) and carotid atherosclerotic group(39 cases). The serum miR-210 level of the three groups were compared. Correlation between serum miR-210 level with biochemical indicators in patients with CKD were analyzed by Spearman correlation analysis. The risk factors of IMT in patients with CKD were analyzed by logistic regression analysis. The receiver operating characteristic(ROC) curve was used to analyze the efficacy of serum miR-210 in the diagnosis of carotid artery atherosclerosis in patients with CKD. **Results**

基金项目:河南省医学科技攻关计划普通项目(201702127)

作者单位:453000 河南省新乡市中心医院肾脏内科(布海霞、徐可);新乡医学院第一附属医院肾脏内科(王树龙)

通讯作者:王树龙, E-mail: doct857923@sina.com

Compared with the control group, the levels of low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), uric acid, serum creatinine, IMT of carotid artery and miR-210 were significantly higher in CKD group, while the levels of Hb, Alb and eGFR were significantly lower in the CKD group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the normal group and the intima thickening group, the relative expression level of serum miR-210 was significantly increased in the carotid atherosclerotic group ($P < 0.001$). Compared with the normal group, the relative expression level of serum miR-210 in the intima thickening group was significantly increased ($P < 0.001$). There were statistically significant differences in the relative expression levels of serum miR-210 among patients with CKD stage 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ($P < 0.001$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the relative expression level of serum miR-210 in CKD patients was significantly positively correlated with IMT of carotid artery, LDL-C and serum creatinine, while significantly negatively correlated with eGFR ($P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that serum creatinine, eGFR and miR-210 were risk factors for carotid IMT thickening in patients with CKD ($P < 0.001$). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the ROC curve for carotid atherosclerosis in patients diagnosed with CKD by serum miR-210 was 0.902 (95% CI 0.835-0.942, $P < 0.001$), when the cut-off value was 2.31, the sensitivity and specificity were 93.24% and 95.25%, respectively. **Conclusion** The relative expression level of serum miR-210 in patients with CKD is significantly higher and miR-210 may play a key role in pathogenesis and progression of atherosclerosis, which could be as a potential biomarker for the diagnosis of carotid artery atherosclerosis in CKD.

[Key words] Chronic kidney disease; MicroRNA-210; Carotid artery intima-media thickness; Atherosclerosis

慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者易发生颈动脉粥样硬化,而颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的破裂、脱落所导致的急性心肌梗死、缺血性脑卒中等心脑血管不良事件是CKD患者的主要死亡原因^[1-2],因此,早期识别CKD患者颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成对预防心脑血管疾病的发生和延长生存期具有重要意义。微小RNA(miRNA, miR)为一种非编码短链RNA分子,通过与基因3'-UTR结合调控多种基因的转录和蛋白表达过程^[3]。近年来研究发现,miR-210不仅能够调节血脂代谢过程,还能诱导内皮细胞凋亡、调节平滑肌细胞增殖等从而在动脉粥样硬化的病理生理过程中发挥重要作用^[4-6]。本研究通过探讨CKD患者血清中miR-210的相对表达水平及其与颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性,分析miR-210在诊断CKD患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化中的临床效能。

对象与方法

1. 对象:纳入2018年1月1日~2019年6月1日于新乡市中心医院和新乡医学院第一附属医院肾脏内科就诊的130例CKD患者为CKD组。CKD诊断标准参考肾脏病预后质量倡议(K/DOQI)指南。其中男88例,女42例,年龄43~62岁,平均年龄(55.24 ± 8.25)岁;CKD 1期、2期、3期、4期和5期患者分别为19例、28例、36例、35例和12例;基础疾病中慢性肾小球肾炎64例,糖尿病肾病25例,慢性间质性肾炎5例,高血压肾病29例,慢性肾盂肾炎7例。排除标准:(1)多种因素导致的急性肾损伤;(2)CKD急性加重;(3)合并慢性肝病、恶性肿瘤及妊娠;(4)近1个月发生过急性心血管事件、感染、手术;(5)近3个月内使用过激素和免疫抑制剂。另选取35例健康体检者为对照组,其中男20例,女15例,年龄44~60岁,平均年龄(54.17 ± 9.23)岁。

两组受试者的性别和年龄比较差异均无统计学意义($P < 0.05$),具有可比性。所有受试者均签署知情同意协议书。

2. 方法

(1)一般临床资料收集:收集所有受试者的一般临床资料,包括性别、年龄、BMI、2型糖尿病及高血压病史、收缩压及舒张压。

(2)血生化指标检测:所有受试者均禁食12h后抽取外周静脉血检测空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白、血清总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、载脂蛋白A(ApoA)、载脂蛋白B(ApoB)、Hb、白蛋白(Alb)、尿酸、血肌酐水平,计算估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)。

(3)血清miR-210表达水平检测:于清晨空腹抽取受试者外周静脉血3ml并离心取上层血清,将其置入无RNA酶EP管中,并置入-80℃冰箱中保存。血清中总RNA采用Trizol法提取。委托上海生工生物工程有限公司合成miRNA-210和内参U6引物。根据miScript II RT逆转录试剂盒进行逆转录反应(QIAGEN公司,德国)。采用miScript SYBR Green试剂盒进行miRNA-210定量逆转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测(QIAGEN公司,德国)。Ct值为反应孔的荧光信号达到设定阈值的循环数,血清中miR-210的相对表达水平为 $2^{-\Delta Ct} = Ct_{miR-210} - Ct_{U6}$ 。

(4)颈动脉内膜中层厚度(IMT)测量:采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪对所有受试者的双侧颈总、颈内动脉进行检查,于颈总动脉分叉近端1cm处后壁测量颈动脉IMT,各测量3次取平均值。颈动脉IMT<1mm为正常,1.0mm≤颈动脉IMT≤1.5mm为内膜增厚,颈动脉IMT>1.5mm为颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成^[7-9]。

讨 论

动脉粥样硬化是 CKD 患者最主要的血管并发症, CKD 促进了动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展。Palanca 等^[10]研究结果提示,轻度肾功能减退是导致动脉硬化和冠状动脉病变的危险因素,而 Roy 等^[11]也发现即使在 CKD 早期,患者出现心脑血管并发症的风险也显著升高,由动脉粥样硬化引起的心脑血管不良事件成为 CKD 患者主要的死亡原因。然而,尽管多种因素如脂质代谢紊乱、氧化应激、高尿酸水平及 CKD 患者特有的因素如肾功能减退等均与动脉粥样硬化有关^[12],但具体机制目前尚不清楚。因此,寻找能反映 CKD 患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的生物学标志物成为目前关注的重点。

MiRNA 属于高度保守的非编码小 RNA 分子,不同 miRNA 参与了机体不同疾病的病理生理过程。此外,miRNA 在血清或组织中较为稳定,易于检测,这也对深入研究 miRNA 作为疾病的诊断、预测预后及是否可成为靶向拮抗剂具有重要的临床意义^[3]。MiR-210 基因位于人类第 11 号染色体(11p15.5),靶向基因多达 50 余个^[13]。多项研究证实,miR-210 与动脉粥样硬化的病理生理过程密切相关^[14-15]。Raitoharju 等^[14]采用 miRNA 微阵列分析后发现,患者主动脉、颈动脉和股动脉粥样斑块中 miR-210 的相对表达水平与对照组相比显著升高;Li 等^[15]通过检测血清中 miR-210 相对表达水平也证实 miR-210 在下肢动脉硬化闭塞患者中呈高表达。本研究结果不仅发现 CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平显著高于对照组,且 miR-210 相对表达水平在正常组、内膜增厚组和颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成组患者中依次升高,组间比较差异均有统计学意义;进一步 Spearman 相关分析结果显示,CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平与 IMT 呈显著正相关,提示 CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平在一定程度上可反映颈动脉粥样斑块的形成,且 logistic 分析结果也进一步证实 miR-210 是 CKD 患者颈动脉 IMT 增厚的危险因素之一。在机制上, Li 等^[5]研究发现, miR-210 通过作用于磷酸肌醇依赖性蛋白激酶 1(PDK1)从而抑制磷脂酰肌醇激酶/蛋白激酶 B/雷帕霉素靶蛋白(PI3K/Akt/mTOR)信号传导通路的激活,最终促进人主动脉内皮细胞的凋亡,而内皮细胞的凋亡可引起局部血管脂质的异常沉积,并最终形成动脉粥样硬化。此外, Sun 等^[16]研究发现 miR-210 能激活脑梗死兔模型缺氧诱导因子 1 α -血管内皮生长因子信号通路(HIF-1 α -VEGF),而 HIF-1 α -VEGF 与动脉粥样斑块的形成有关^[17]。因此,我们认为 CKD 患者颈动脉粥样硬

化可能与血清 miR-210 表达上调有关,且 miR-210 是 CKD 患者颈动脉粥样硬化形成的危险因素。

为进一步探讨 miR-210 是否可作为诊断 CKD 患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的一项血清学指标,我们采用 ROC 曲线分析后发现,血清 miR-210 在诊断 CKD 患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的曲线下面积高达 0.902,诊断敏感度和特异度分别为 93.24% 和 95.25%,提示血清 miR-210 诊断效能显著,可作为诊断 CKD 患者颈动脉粥样硬化的一项血清学标志物。

综上所述,CKD 患者血清 miR-210 相对表达水平显著升高,在发生颈动脉粥样硬化的诊断中有良好的应用前景,但其具体机制有待进一步研究。本研究也存在样本量不足等缺陷,以后仍需开展大型队列研究探讨血清 miR-210 相对表达水平与 CKD 患者预后的关系。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Kajitani N, Uchida HA, Suminoe I, et al. Chronic kidney disease is associated with carotid atherosclerosis and symptomatic ischaemic stroke [J]. J Int Med Res, 2018, 46(9):3873-3883.
- [2] de Chickera SN, Bota SE, Kuwornu JP, et al. Albuminuria, Reduced Kidney Function, and the Risk of ST- and non-ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction[J]. J Am Heart Assoc, 2018, 7(20):e009995.
- [3] Mohr AM, Mott JL. Overview of microRNA biology[J]. Semin Liver Dis, 2015, 35(1):3-11.
- [4] Signorelli SS, Volsi GL, Pitruzzella A, et al. Circulating miR-130a, miR-27b, and miR-210 in Patients With Peripheral Artery Disease and Their Potential Relationship With Oxidative Stress [J]. Angiology, 2016, 67(10):945-950.
- [5] Li Y, Yang C, Zhang L, et al. MicroRNA-210 induces endothelial cell apoptosis by directly targeting PDK1 in the setting of atherosclerosis [J]. Cell Mol Biol Lett, 2017, 22:3.
- [6] Jin Y, Pang T, Nelin LD, et al. MKP-1 is a target of miR-210 and mediate the negative regulation of miR-210 inhibitor on hypoxic hPASC proliferation[J]. Cell Biol Int, 2015, 39(1):113-120.
- [7] Coutinho MSA. Abdominal Adiposity and Intima-Media Carotid Thickness: An Association[J]. Arq Bras Cardiol, 2019, 112(3):228-229.
- [8] 潘娟, 陈霞. 2 型糖尿病患者 FND5 基因多态性与颈动脉粥样硬化相关性研究[J]. 国际内分泌代谢杂志, 2019, 39(3):155-159.
- [9] 段苗, 高明松. 吡咯列酮二甲双胍片改善 2 型糖尿病患者颈动脉斑块的临床研究[J]. 临床内科杂志, 2020, 37(4):307-308.
- [10] Palanca A, Castelblanco E, Perpiñán H, et al. Prevalence and progression of subclinical atherosclerosis in patients with chronic kidney disease and diabetes[J]. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 276:50-57.
- [11] Roy SK, Cespedes A, Li D, et al. Mild and moderate pre-dialysis chronic kidney disease is associated with increased coronary artery calcium[J]. Vasc Health Risk Manag, 2011, 7:719-724.
- [12] 唐冰瑶, 李绍梅. 慢性肾脏病患者动脉粥样硬化危险因素的研究进展[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2016, 24(1):101-104.
- [13] Bavelloni A, Ramazzotti G, Poli A, et al. MiRNA-210: A Current Overview[J]. Anticancer Res, 2017, 37(12):6511-6521.
- [14] Raitoharju E, Lyytikäinen LP, Levula M, et al. miR-21, miR-210, miR-34a, and miR-146a/b are up-regulated in human atherosclerotic plaques in the Tampere Vascular Study[J]. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 219(1):211-217.
- [15] Li T, Cao H, Zhuang J, et al. Identification of miR-130a, miR-27b and miR-210 as serum biomarkers for atherosclerosis obliterans [J]. Clin Chim Acta, 2011, 412(1-2):66-70.
- [16] Sun JJ, Zhang XY, Qin XD, et al. MiRNA-210 induces the apoptosis of neuronal cells of rats with cerebral ischemia through activating HIF-1 α -VEGF pathway[J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2019, 23(6):2548-2554.
- [17] Aarup A, Pedersen TX, Junker N, et al. Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1 α Expression in Macrophages Promotes Development of Atherosclerosis [J]. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol, 2016, 36(9):1782-1790.

(收稿日期:2020-05-11)

(本文编辑:余晓曼)