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心脏术后急性肾损伤早期生物学标志物的研究进展^{*}

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摘要:急性肾损伤(AKI)是心脏手术以及其他外科手术后常见且严重的并发症,具有较高的发病率和病死率,目前公认的最佳的治疗措施是早期发现、早期诊断。为此研究者们对AKI早期生物学标志物进行了广泛的研究。该文就几种新型标志物的生物学功能、研究现状、应用前景进行综述。

关键词:急性肾损伤; 心脏术后; 生物学标志物

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Research progress on early biomarkers for acute kidney injury after cardiac surgery^{*}

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Abstract: Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a common and serious complication after cardiac surgery and other surgical procedures, with high morbidity and mortality rates. At present, it's recognized that the best treat-

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ment for AKI is early detection and early diagnosis. For this reason, researchers have conducted extensive research on early biomarkers of AKI. This article reviews the biological functions, research status and application prospects of several new biomarkers.

Key words: acute kidney injury; after cardiac surgery; biomarker

急性肾损伤(AKI)是指骤然出现的肾功能下降,多发生在大手术后,具有较高的发病率和病死率。近20年来研究发现,虽然外科手术技术以及术后监护技术在不断地发展,而AKI的发生率仍在30%~59%^[1-5],重症患者病死率高达50.0%^[4]。患者一旦发生AKI,不但会延长呼吸机使用时间和重症监护室(ICU)住院时间,而且还会增加经济负担,甚至与术后数年的术后感染和心血管事件的发病率和病死率明显增加有关^[3-4]。虽然改善全球肾脏病预后组织(KDIGO)提出了较为实用的诊断标准,但事实是AKI仍未得到充分诊断^[6]。早期发现有危险的患者,及时采取预防措施,是减少AKI发生及其后遗症的有效方法^[7]。研究发现,血清肌酐(SCr)不足以作为AKI的早期检测指标^[8]。因此,在这种背景下开发适当的AKI的诊断标志物,早期识别肾脏的损伤具有重要临床价值^[9]。本文就近年来研究发现的具有良好应用前景的生物学标志物进行综述。

1 脱抑素 C(CysC)

CysC是半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制物超家族成员之一,它通常不会在健康人尿液中检测到,仅在肾小管损伤患者的尿液中发现过^[10]。与SCr相比,肾损伤后血清中的CysC与年龄、性别、种族和肌肉质量的相关性较小,与肾功能的下降相关性更大^[11]。在AKI患者中,CysC比SCr升高早14 h^[12]。另有研究提出,与SCr相比,CysC检测可使AKI的检出时间提早1~2 d^[13]。在诊断儿童AKI时,血清CysC水平超过0.4 mg/L时,其诊断AKI的灵敏度和特异度分别为0.92和0.64^[14]。ZHENG等^[15]对43例儿童体外循环术后患者进行前瞻性的研究发现,术后6 h的CysC水平诊断AKI发生的受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)为0.61。而在近期对183例ICU患者进行的前瞻性研究中发现CysC没有预测AKI发生的价值,可能原因是在蛋白尿的患者中存在CysC重吸收受阻的情况,从而使测定受到影响^[16-17]。

2 中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂蛋白(NGAL)

NGAL是一种脂钙蛋白,正常情况下只在肾脏、肝脏、胃和结肠等组织中以极低的水平表达^[18]。NGAL在肾小管损伤后表达上调,并在近端小管细胞中表达,然后分泌到尿液中而不被重吸收,肾损伤后2 h内可在血清和尿液中检测到,其改变先于肾功能。因此,NGAL是一种有用的AKI早期诊断的生物学标志物。在临床研究中,AKI后血清中NGAL可增加10倍,尿中可以增加100倍^[19]。尿NGAL诊断儿童AKI的AUC为0.91(95%CI:0.80~1.00),最佳

临界值为125 mg/L时,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.92和0.69^[14]。CHEN等^[20]报道了心脏手术患者2~4 h内血清NGAL水平明显升高。然而,NGAL在AKI多因素病因研究中并不具备高灵敏度和特异度。SPRENKLE等^[21]发现在部分肾切除术患者术后24 h尿NGAL水平没有升高。更有研究发现,在某些肾前疾病、全身或泌尿系统的感染可能会影响NGAL的检测,使结果出现偏差^[22-23],限制了NGAL的临床使用,可能原因是NGAL与先天免疫缺陷有关,其参与了免疫的颗粒细胞成熟过程,也可以与铁结合,从而限制了细菌的生长^[24]。

3 肾损伤因子-1(KIM-1)

KIM-1是一种I型跨膜蛋白,是一类跨膜糖蛋白,它在正常肾脏组织中不表达,在肾损伤后表达升高,其干扰因素较少,被认为是肾损伤的一种杰出的生物标志物^[25]。HAN等^[26]通过急性肾小管坏死患者的肾活检标本检测到人体内KIM-1的明显表达,他们的研究显示,尿KIM-1在早期急性肾缺血后12 h内呈进行性升高。最近的其他研究表明,肾脏组织和尿液中KIM-1的检测有助于AKI的早期诊断,尤其是针对由缺血和肾毒性所导致的AKI具有较高的使用价值^[27]。此外,心脏手术后患AKI的儿童术后12 h尿KIM-1水平升高^[28]。美国食品和药物管理局和欧洲药物管理局已批准尿液KIM-1可用于动物和临床研究中药物诱导的近端肾小管损伤的识别和监测。

4 白细胞介素-18(IL-18)

IL-18是一种促炎细胞因子,可在近端小管细胞中激活,并在肾损伤后随尿液排出。先前的研究表明IL-18会加剧肾小管坏死,中和IL-18的抗体后可以减少小鼠的肾损伤^[29]。在儿童心脏手术后6 h尿中IL-18水平明显升高,而SCr水平直到术后48~72 h才升高^[20]。此外,成人AKI后2 h尿IL-18水平也明显升高(高达600 pg/mL),尿IL-18水平对AKI诊断的灵敏度和特异度均大于90%^[30]。然而,在一项单中心前瞻性观察性队列研究中,HASSE等^[31]的研究数据认为IL-18对预测AKI的诊断价值有限,他们指出,心脏手术后AKI患者与非AKI患者的尿IL-18水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。此外,由于IL-18的促炎症特性导致结果的误差,使其在感染患者中使用受限。

5 N-乙酰-d-氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)

NAG是一种存在于近端肾小管细胞中的溶酶体酶,可在肾损伤后释放到尿液中,且不被肾小球吸收,

并很快被肝脏从血液循环中清除^[32-34],是一个很好的肾小管损伤相关标志物。尿 NAG 是肾小管损伤的敏感指标,其在尿中的存在主要是由于近端小管细胞损伤所致。以往实验表明,NAG 是肾脏急性缺血和氧化应激的敏感标志物,暴露于庆大霉素、顺铂或锂的动物尿 NAG 水平明显升高^[35]。然而,NAG 的临床应用仍然有限,因为在糖尿病肾病等肾小球疾病中尿液 NAG 水平也有升高^[36],而其在心脏外科术后的研究较为罕见,故仍需要进一步证实 NAG 的实用性。

6 热休克蛋白72(Hsp72)

最近研究发现 Hsp72 是一种敏感的 AKI 生物标志物,适用于区分不同程度的肾小管损伤和恢复^[37]。MORALES-BUENROSTRO 等^[38]对 56 例 ICU 患者的研究发现,非 AKI 患者的尿 Hsp72 水平约为 0.3 ng/mL,在 ICU 的 10 d 内未受影响,表达较为稳定;相比之下,AKI 患者的尿 Hsp72 水平在早期就明显高于非 AKI 患者($P=0.045$),同时可将发现 AKI 的时间提前 3 d;通过 ROC 曲线分析显示,在第 2 天,Hsp72 诊断 AKI 的灵敏度和特异度分别为 100% 和 90%,AUC 为 0.98;而第 1 天,Hsp72 检测诊断 AKI 的灵敏度为 94%,特异度为 100%,AUC 为 0.99,临界值为 1.0 ng/mL。因此,Hsp72 较其他其他生物标记在诊断的准确性上更具优势。

7 分泌性白细胞蛋白酶抑制剂(SLPI)

SLPI 是一种相对分子质量为 12×10^3 (107 个氨基酸)的非糖基单链蛋白,广泛表达于髓细胞和其他上皮细胞。WILFLINGSEDER 等^[39]对 8 例 AKI 损伤肾移植的全基因组 mRNA 谱的评估显示,不仅 NGAL 等已建立的生物标志物表达上调,而且 SLPI mRNA 表达也明显增强。SLPI 基因表达的增加与血浆和尿液中 SLPI 蛋白水平相关,提示尿液和血液中 SLPI 的升高可反映肾脏状态的变化。免疫组织化学染色和原位杂交检测也证实了这一点^[40]。AVERDUNK^[41]等对心脏手术后患者进行观察研究发现,与非 AKI 患者相比,AKI 患者术后 6、12、24、48 h 的血清 SLPI 水平均明显升高。这些发现表明,SLPI 是一种新型的 AKI 预测指标,可能在心脏手术后具有特殊的临床意义,但也适用于与 AKI 相关的更广泛的重症监护环境。

8 转录激活因子3(ATF3)

ATF3 是碱性亮氨酸拉链(bZIP)家族 ATF/CREB 亚家族成员之一,ATF3 在大部分正常静息细胞中的表达水平较低。但当细胞受到体内外损伤性压力信号刺激时,ATF3 的 mRNA 水平明显上升,对决定应激状况下的细胞起重要作用,同时还参与败血症的炎性反应,有保护心脏的作用^[42]。有研究表明,在大鼠 AKI 模型中,发现在 2~24 h 内均可以在尿中检测出 ATF3^[43]。由于它在 AKI 中的早期表达,并且在健康人群中无表达,故可以作为 AKI 的早期诊

断生物学标志物^[44]。

9 细胞组织周期抑制物

金属蛋白酶组织抑制物-2(TIMP-2)和胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白 7(IGFBP7)都是诱发 G1 细胞周期的阻滞的分子,最近在临床实践中被应用于发现危重患者早期 AKI。TIMP-2 和 IGFBP7 联合使用能预测主动脉瓣植入后第 1 天 AKI 的发生的灵敏度为 100%,特异度为 90%。患者尿 TIMP-2 和 IGFBP7 相乘的结果 >0.3 ,发生 AKI 的概率增加 7 倍^[45]。可见,TIMP-2 和 IGFBP7 有望成为心脏术后 AKI 的早期生物学标志物。

10 其他

还有许多监测肾功能的指标尚在研究中,如 miRNA、 β_2 -微球蛋白、骨桥蛋白、丙酮酸激酶 M2 等,而更多的生物标志物联合检测的方法也在进一步的验证中。

总而言之,AKI 在大型外科手术后会对预后产生不良影响。近些年涌现的许多生物学标志物为早期诊断 AKI、监测肾功能变化提供了重要的信息,对改善患者临床预后具有重要价值。由于 AKI 的发生机制各不相同,临床单一使用某项指标诊断 AKI 仍存在许多不足,需要联合使用 2 项或 3 项标志物,才能进一步提升 AKI 诊断的准确率。而在大数据时代的引领下,将 AKI 危险因素和敏感的生物学标志物进行有效整合,建立 AKI 风险模型,也是未来重要的研究热点。

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• 综述 •

DNA 甲基转移酶在急性髓系白血病中作用的研究进展^{*}姜慧慧¹, 杨新², 弹苗苗¹, 辛钰³, 武洪远¹ 综述, 孙成铭^{2△} 审校1. 青岛大学医学部, 山东青岛 266000; 2. 青岛大学医学院附属烟台毓璜顶医院,
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摘要:急性髓系白血病(AML)的病因目前尚未完全阐明,研究发现其与异常的表观遗传学改变密切相关。DNA 甲基化是由 DNA 甲基转移酶(DNMT)介导的表观遗传过程。DNMT 由 DNMT1、DNMT3A 和 DNMT3B 组成,是高度保守的 DNA 修饰酶,其在表观遗传调控中发挥重要作用,并与 AML 的临床特征与治疗效果的关系十分密切。深入了解 DNMT 在 AML 中的作用,有助于阐明 AML 的发生机制,并为其临床治疗提供潜在的靶点。

关键词:急性髓系白血病; 表观遗传; DNA 甲基化; DNA 甲基转移酶**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2022.01.022**文章编号:**1673-4130(2022)01-0106-05**中图法分类号:**R446.9**文献标志码:**AResearch progress on the role of DNA methyltransferase in acute myeloid leukemia^{*}JIANG Huihui¹, YANG Xin², MI Miaomiao¹, XIN Yu³, WU Hongyuan¹, SUN Chengming^{2△}1. Department of Medicine, Qingdao University, Qingdao, Shandong 266000, China; 2. Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital Affiliated to Qingdao University, Yantai, Shandong 264000, China;
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Abstract: The cause of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) has not yet been fully elucidated. Studies have found that it is closely related to abnormal epigenetic changes. DNA methylation is an epigenetic process medi-

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