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## 化疗导致的心脏毒性生物标志物研究进展\*

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**摘要:**随着肿瘤患者治疗生存率的提高,以肿瘤治疗相关心脏功能不全(CTRCD)为主的心脏毒性已成为威胁患者生存的严重问题。与心脏活检、超声心动图等检查方式相比,生物标志物具有及时性和检测简便的优点。应用生物标志物在早期发现化疗导致的心脏毒性,并及时改善治疗方案,可有效减少或避免心脏损伤的发生。本文对在化疗引起的心肌细胞早期损伤、炎性反应及心脏功能性改变等毒性反应中表达异常的传统生物标志物、新型生物标志物和潜在生物标志物在心脏毒性方面的应用及研究现状进行综述,以期及时发现心脏毒性,为提高患者生存质量提供指导。

**关键词:**化疗; 心脏毒性; 生物标志物; 肿瘤; 心脏功能不全**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2022.16.026**文章编号:**1673-4130(2022)16-2037-06**中图法分类号:**R737.9**文献标志码:**A

### Research progress of biomarkers of cardiotoxicity induced by chemotherapy\*

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**Abstract:** With the improvement of patients' survival rate of tumor treatment, cardiotoxicity of cancer treatment-related cardiac dysfunction (CTRCD) has become a serious problem threatening the survival of patients. Compared with cardiac biopsy, echocardiography and other examination methods, biomarkers have the advantages of timeliness and simple detection. The application of biomarkers in early detection of chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity and timely improvement of treatment plan can effectively reduce or avoid the occurrence of cardiac injury. In this paper, we reviewed the traditional biomarkers, new biomarkers and potential biomarkers with abnormal expression in chemotherapy-induced cardiomyocyte early damage, inflammatory response and cardiac functional changes as well as the application and research status of cardiotoxicity markers in judging the cardiotoxicity of chemotherapy, so as to provide guidance for timely detection of cardiotoxicity and improve the patients' quality of life.

**Key words:** chemotherapy; cardiotoxicity; biomarker; tumor; cardiac dysfunction

近年来,随着肿瘤诊疗技术的快速发展,肿瘤患者的病死率大幅下降。人们对于肿瘤的治疗方式和预后要求也从最开始的密集治疗要求延长生命,转变为多种药物联合应用力求降低预后风险、保证生存质量。心脏毒性是肿瘤化疗最严重的不良反应之一,可产生于治疗期间或治疗后无病生存期内。判断心脏毒性的金标准是心脏活检,但此方法风险高,难以在临床常规开展。目前临床常用心电图、超声心动图等方式发现心脏毒性,但及时性和敏感性较低,往往会造成对心脏损伤程度的预判不足。

心脏毒性由多种机制调控,心脏损伤的标志物包括传统生物标志物、新型生物标志物和潜在生物标志物,涵盖了包括炎症、细胞损伤、心肌缺血、血管重构等不同损伤机制涉及的指标。这些指标有望指导临床尽早发现心脏损伤,及时调整用药,避免不良后果。

## 1 化疗相关心脏毒性

化疗相关心脏毒性是指患者在接受化学药物治疗时,所产生的心脏相关的毒性作用。这一概念最早被人类认知是在20世纪60年代<sup>[1]</sup>。随着肿瘤的高发,这一问题越来越引起人们的关注。目前,心脏毒性主要被分为两类:I型为直接性心脏毒性,其损伤情况与累积剂量相关,以蒽环类药物为主要诱因;II型为间接性心脏毒性,其损伤情况与累积剂量无关,以曲妥珠单抗为主要诱因<sup>[2]</sup>。尽管心脏毒性产生的具体机制仍不清楚,但研究显示,化疗药物可通过诱导DNA损伤、过度氧化应激、内质网应激等方式调节心肌细胞凋亡、自噬、坏死和焦亡的发生<sup>[3]</sup>,从而引起左心室射血分数(LVEF)改变、肿瘤治疗相关心脏功能不全(CTRCD)、心律失常、心力衰竭等<sup>[2,4]</sup>。

## 2 心脏毒性相关生物标志物

### 2.1 传统心脏毒性生物标志物

**2.1.1 心肌梗死相关生物标志物** 心肌梗死是由缺血缺氧导致的心肌坏死。化疗药物长期剂量累积引起的慢性心脏毒性,或者大剂量药物引起急性心脏毒性,均能损伤心肌细胞,引起心肌梗死,使心肌酶释放

入血,引起心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)等生物标志物发生异常改变<sup>[3]</sup>。心肌梗死相关生物标志物的检测能够及时、有效地反映心脏损伤,有助于及时调整用药,避免心脏毒性的进一步发展。

**乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)和肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB):** LDH是广泛存在于人体的糖酵解酶,在多种心脏疾病中表达升高;CK-MB是心肌含量最高的一种肌酸激酶,主要用于急性心肌梗死的检测。有研究显示,LDH和CK-MB均在心脏毒性引起的损伤中出现升高<sup>[5-6]</sup>,但由于其诊断特异性不佳,仅与其他标志物联合应用于心脏毒性的辅助检查<sup>[7]</sup>。

**心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI):** 心肌肌钙蛋白(cTn)是由TnC、cTnT、和cTnI 3种亚单位构成的络合物,其中cTnI特异性存在于心肌中,是急性心肌梗死的诊断金标准之一;化疗患者中,cTnI升高能够对心脏毒性风险分层<sup>[8]</sup>,可对一段时间内的心脏毒性损伤进行预测<sup>[9]</sup>,并通过与其他生物标志物联合应用进行心脏毒性的早期检测<sup>[10]</sup>。2020年中国临床肿瘤学会(CSCO)提出的《蒽环类药物心脏毒性防治指南》将cTnI及高敏心肌肌钙蛋白I(hs-cTnI)列为心脏毒性的诊断标志物。但有研究显示,心脏cTnI在心脏毒性检测的敏感性方面有所欠缺<sup>[11]</sup>。高敏方式检测的cTn在一定程度上弥补了cTnI对心脏损伤检测的不足,减少了假阳性和假阴性对结果产生的干扰,并能在心脏毒性早期进行检测<sup>[12]</sup>。

**2.1.2 心力衰竭相关生物标志物** 心力衰竭是心脏损伤的终末期疾病,由多种因素引起。心脏毒性引起的扩张型心肌病、心肌梗死等疾病,如未能及时发现并进行改善治疗,最终都会转化为慢性心力衰竭<sup>[13]</sup>。有研究显示,多种生物标志物参与心力衰竭的发生、发展,通过对生物标志物进行监测,能够及时发现心脏异常,有效提高生存率,改善患者预后<sup>[14]</sup>。

**脑钠肽(BNP)和N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP):** 利钠肽是心肌细胞分泌的小分子肽类物质,主要包括心房利钠肽和BNP,BNP及其NT-proBNP升

高常见于心脏压力增加及血管紧张素等激素调节异常。病理条件下其升高主要与心脏实质改变或局部缺血相关,作为临床心力衰竭诊断的指标主要用于心功能不全及心力衰竭评估。近年研究发现,蒽环类药物造成的心脏毒性患者 BNP 水平升高<sup>[15]</sup>,NT-proBNP 水平升高与肿瘤患者化疗后因心脏疾病导致的病死率显著相关<sup>[16]</sup>,其可用于化疗心脏毒性检测<sup>[17]</sup>,但 BNP 和 NT-proBNP 对心脏轻微损伤缺乏敏感性,对心脏毒性早期检测时效性欠佳。

**C 反应蛋白(CRP):**CRP 作为炎症的非特异性标志物,可对缺血性心力衰竭,动脉粥样硬化等多种疾病进行检测<sup>[18]</sup>。同时,作为微血管功能障碍的预测因子,可预测心血管不良事件及血管炎症的发生,对普通人群全因素心血管死亡风险具有独立预测价值<sup>[19]</sup>。关于化疗心脏毒性的研究显示,CRP 能反映化疗患者心脏毒性早期的炎症,其升高早于临床常用的诊断标准 LVEF 改变,并在患者修改治疗方案后明显改善,对早期评估 CTRCD 有很好的应用前景<sup>[11]</sup>。

**白细胞介素(IL)-6:**IL-6 由多种细胞产生,参与 CRP 和纤维蛋白原生成及炎性反应和免疫应答,IL-6 能够与心肌细胞表面 IL-6 受体结合,调控心脏功能,参与心力衰竭发生<sup>[14]</sup>。作为心脏代谢信号中调节炎性反应的细胞因子参与对心脏损伤的调节,并可用于心脏疾病检测<sup>[20]</sup>。化疗早期常发生炎症性心脏毒性反应,作为炎症标志物 CRP 的上游炎症蛋白<sup>[21]</sup>,IL-6 或可对心脏毒性进行早期预测。研究证明,IL-6 在心脏毒性小鼠中升高,伴多种生物标志物改变、超声心动图异常及肌原纤维排列紊乱,并可作为多柔比星(DOX)诱导心脏毒性产生的靶点<sup>[22-23]</sup>。但由于 IL-6 来源广泛,缺乏特异性,仅限于与其他生物标志物联合对心脏毒性进行诊断。

## 2.2 新兴心脏毒性生物标志物

**2.2.1 生长分化因子 15(GDF-15)** GDF-15 是转化生长因子  $\beta$  超家族成员,属于应激性反应蛋白,除胎盘外在人体健康组织中低表达,但在女性妊娠期间和病理条件下可出现表达升高的情况。ARKOUMANI 等<sup>[24]</sup>提出,GDF-15 与多因素心血管疾病相关,并可对心肌梗死、心力衰竭等疾病进行预测和风险评估。ARSLAN 等<sup>[25]</sup>发现,化疗患者 GDF-15 明显升高,并伴心脏舒张功能异常,提示 GDF-15 能够对心脏毒性损伤进行预测和诊断。但 GDF-15 与氧化应激水平相关,健康老年人也会出现 GDF-15 升高,也须考虑其他因素对其造成的影响<sup>[24]</sup>。

**2.2.2 心型脂肪酸结合蛋白(H-FABP)** 脂肪酸结合蛋白(FABP)是一种能转运长链未酯化脂肪酸的未结合胞浆蛋白,人体内存在多种组织异构体,其中 H-FABP 主要存在于横纹肌细胞的细胞质中,心脏含量

高于骨骼肌,在心脏受损时迅速释放入血,能对急性心肌梗死等多种心脏疾病进行检测,特异度与灵敏度很高。ELGHANDOUR 等<sup>[26]</sup>发现,在接受 DOX 治疗的 40 例患者中,治疗 1 周后有 10 例出现 H-FABP 异常,持续治疗后 10 例患者中有 8 例患者 LVEF 降至 50% 以下,且全部患者中有 15 例治疗后出现左心室功能不全,说明 H-FABP 异常与 CTRCD 相关,可预测 DOX 导致的心脏毒性。另外,MANEIKYTE 等<sup>[27]</sup>发现,H-FABP 能对 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)引起的延迟性心脏毒性进行检测。

**2.2.3 糖原磷酸化酶 BB(GPBB)** 糖原磷酸化酶是糖酵解过程中的限速酶,在大脑和心脏中以 GPBB 形式存在,可在心肌损伤后迅速释放入血,对心肌缺血具有很高的敏感性<sup>[28]</sup>。HORACEK 等<sup>[29]</sup>监测 24 例化疗患者发现,初次治疗后有 4 例患者 GPBB 升高,全部治疗结束后有 5 例患者 GPBB 升高,且在治疗结束数月内仍保持升高状态;但治疗过程中仅有 2 例患者出现 cTnI 升高,3 例患者在治疗结束 6 个月内 cTnI 仍保持高水平,提示 GPBB 作为心脏毒性标志物可能优于 cTnI。但 GPBB 缺乏足够特异性,与 cTnI 等其他标志物联合应用对心脏毒性检测更具准确性<sup>[30]</sup>。

**2.2.4 可溶性生长刺激表达基因 2 蛋白(sST2)** 生长刺激表达基因 2 蛋白(ST2)中跨膜型 ST2(ST2L)、sST2 与心脏疾病密切相关。其中,ST2L 可通过 IL-33 对心肌细胞起保护作用<sup>[31]</sup>。sST2 能够与 IL-33 结合抑制 ST2L 对心肌细胞的保护作用,常用于急性心肌梗死和心力衰竭的诊断及心力衰竭危险分层。在心肌肥厚、纤维化、心室功能障碍时也会出现异常。与健康人相比,有心脏毒性患者 sST2 明显升高<sup>[32]</sup>。HUANG 等<sup>[33]</sup>通过监测患者治疗过程发现,sST2 能够预测药物导致的心脏功能和结构改变。FRÈRES 等<sup>[34]</sup>发现,药物治疗后患者 sST2 持续升高,且这种升高在患者进行肿瘤手术后 3 个月仍存在,排除 sST2 升高是由肿瘤造成的影响。作为一种新型的生物标志物,sST2 的研究仍在继续,由于其与多种心脏损伤机制相关,有望成为 CTRCD 风险的预测因子及诊断标志物。

**2.2.5 胎盘生长因子(PIGF)** PIGF 是一种对血管内皮细胞和滋养层细胞具有调节功能的细胞因子,主要由合体滋养层细胞产生。PUTT 等<sup>[35]</sup>发现,患者化疗前 3 个月 PIGF 较基线水平增长 1.3 倍,虽然后续检测中 PIGF 出现下降,但仍高于正常水平,提示 PIGF 有作为化疗心脏毒性生物标志物的潜力。

**2.2.6 髓过氧化物酶(MPO)** MPO 是中性粒细胞释放的以过氧化氢为电子受体的底物催化酶,其水平升高与氧化应激及炎症发生相关,被认为是心血管疾

病的生物标志物<sup>[36]</sup>,可提示心脏不良事件发生<sup>[37]</sup>,用于评估心力衰竭患者预后风险。心脏毒性与炎症因子MPO介导的氧化应激相关,可导致循环血液MPO改变。KY等<sup>[38]</sup>在乳腺癌患者化疗过程中对生物标志物及超声心动图进行检测,发现在LVEF异常的情况下,MPO也出现同样的异常改变,表明MPO的增加与CTRCD发生相关,并能与其他标志物联合应用提高对心脏毒性的预测的灵敏度。

### 2.3 潜在心脏毒性生物标志物

**2.3.1 微小RNA(miRNA)** miRNA是20~24个核苷酸大小的高度保守的内源性非编码RNA,几乎参与调节全部内源性代谢过程。miRNA与心脏毒性具有相关性,低浓度药物即可引起miRNA表达变化,且此变化早于其他心肌损伤标志物。

LEGER等<sup>[39]</sup>对蒽环类药物治疗患者miRNA进行监测,发现患者miR-29b和miR-499升高,且与药物剂量呈正相关。RUGGERI等<sup>[40]</sup>对DOX治疗患者miRNA分析发现,所有患者miR-1均随用药时间延长而升高,产生心脏毒性患者miR-1升高明显,其升高趋势与LVEF变化相关,提示miR-1有望作为心脏毒性生物标志物。ZHAO等<sup>[41]</sup>发现,贝洛伐单抗用药患者miR-1254和miR-579特异性升高,miR-1254与临床诊断的贝洛伐单抗导致的心脏毒性相关性最强。ZHU等<sup>[42]</sup>通过检测DOX治疗患者和DOX建模大鼠发现,心脏毒性相关的miR-34a-5p表达上调。另外,使用DOX的实验动物miR-21、miR-30表达水平发生变化<sup>[43-44]</sup>。

miRNA表达异常与化疗药物所致心脏损伤密切相关。同时,由于miRNA相对分子质量小,在组织受损后能及时释放入血,且具有组织和疾病特异性等优点<sup>[7]</sup>,经过进一步研究有望通过miRNA的表达谱变化对心脏毒性进行早期诊断。

**2.3.2 长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)** lncRNA是长度大于200个核苷酸的非编码RNA。lncRNA参与协调整个细胞周期变化,表达异常与多种疾病相关,主要通过调节miRNA及其下游蛋白表达来实现对细胞功能的调控。WANG等<sup>[45]</sup>研究发现,lncRNA AK088388可通过miR-30a调节Beclin-1和LC3来调控心肌细胞损伤。ROCA-ALONSO等<sup>[44]</sup>对3种不同心脏毒性模型评估发现,miR-30家族成员(miR-30a、miR-30d、miR-30e)在至少2种模型中表达下调,提示lncRNA AK088388对心脏毒性具有调控作用。另外,ZHANG等<sup>[46]</sup>发现,DOX诱导心脏毒性小鼠lncRNA FOXC2-AS1表达下调,且其可通过WISP1 mRNA调节心脏毒性,起到保护心脏的作用。

lncRNA在检测方面显示出极高的组织特异性,同时在循环血液中稳定性好,如能够用于心脏毒性诊

断,将会对治疗有极大帮助。

**2.3.3 环状RNA(circRNA)** circRNA是一种非编码RNA,在人体内表达丰度高,由于没有5'端帽结构和3'polyA尾,其可稳定存在不易降解,并具有竞争性内源RNA(ceRNA)作用,参与miRNA对靶基因的调节。有研究表明,circSLC8A1、circCACNA1D、circSPHKAP和circALPK2大量特异存在于胎儿心脏中,其中circSLC8A1-1在人类心肌细胞中含量最高,其表达紊乱与心脏病理状态相关,可作为心脏毒性的潜在标志物<sup>[47]</sup>。circRNA30741将miR-21作为靶点<sup>[48]</sup>,而miR-21受转化生长因子β1(TGF-β1)调节参与药物介导的心肌细胞损伤和纤维化<sup>[43]</sup>。基于此,circRNA30741有望作为心脏毒性的标志物。另外,circRNA-1/Cdrlas可以通过抑制miR-7a对心肌的保护作用来调节心肌细胞凋亡<sup>[48-49]</sup>。DU等<sup>[50]</sup>研究发现,DOX小鼠模型中circFoxo3高表达常伴心肌细胞损伤,且circFoxo3可与蛋白ID1、E2F1、HIF1a和FAK结合调节细胞衰老与凋亡,降低药物引起的心肌细胞损伤。

circRNA与心脏损伤密切相关,尽管其作为心脏毒性标志物的应用尚未得到论证,但随着研究的深入,有望成为心脏毒性生物标志物。

### 3 小结与展望

心脏毒性作为化疗最严重的不良反应之一,其早期发现及预防已成为化疗时关注的焦点。目前缺少能在心脏毒性早期进行特异性诊断的生物标志物。

21世纪以来,心脏毒性标志物的发展随着科技的进步不断前进,越来越多的生物标志物进入临床应用,参与疾病诊断和预后分析。近年来分子标志物研究蓬勃发展,在疾病诊断方面的灵敏度、特异度、稳定性都较目前应用的标志物更具优势。有研究显示,多种生物标志物联合应用比单一生物标志物更有助于对疾病的预测及诊断<sup>[10,38,51]</sup>,这为未来心脏毒性诊断提供了新的方向。随着对化疗心脏损伤机制的进一步研究和检测技术的进步,更多新的提示化疗心脏毒性的生物标志物将被发现和应用。

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