

· 临床研究 ·

糖尿病视网膜病变患者血清 S100A8/A9 变化与视网膜炎症反应的关系

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【摘要】背景 炎症-免疫机制是目前糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)机制研究的热点之一,研究表明,S100A8/A9蛋白复合物与炎症相关,但S100A8/A9蛋白是否参与DR的发生和发展有待探讨。目的 测定糖尿病(DM)及DR患者血清S100A8/A9蛋白质量浓度,探讨其在疾病发生和发展中的作用。方法 采用病例对照研究设计,选取2014年1—6月在上海市徐汇区中心医院诊治的DR患者(DR组)和无视网膜病变的2型DM患者(DM组)30例,以及健康体检者(正常对照组)30人,依据DR的病变程度将DR组亚分为非增生性DR(NPDR)组和增生性DR(PDR)组。采集受检者空腹静脉血并分离血清,采用ELISA法测定受检者血清S100A8/A9蛋白质量浓度,分别采用免疫透射比浊法和免疫凝集法测定受检者血清超敏C反应蛋白(hsCRP)质量浓度和糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)含量。结果 DR组、DM组和正常对照组受检者血清S100A8/A9质量浓度分别为(9.74 ± 0.59)、(11.41 ± 0.64)和(6.46 ± 0.62) $\mu\text{g/L}$,其中DM组和DR组患者血清S100A8/A9质量浓度均明显高于正常对照组,DM组患者血清S100A8/A9质量浓度明显高于DR组,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P=0.00$);DR组、DM组和正常对照组受检者血清hsCRP质量浓度分别为(1.40 ± 0.34)、(1.27 ± 0.13)和(1.11 ± 0.12) mg/L ,其中DR组、DM组患者血清hsCRP质量浓度均明显高于正常对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P=0.00$);DR组和DM组患者血清HbA1c含量明显高于正常对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P=0.00$),而DR组与DM组差异无统计学意义($P=0.12$)。NPDR组与PDR组间患者血清S100A8/A9和hsCRP质量浓度及血清HbA1c含量的差异均无统计学差异($t=-0.10, P=0.92$; $t=-0.17, P=0.87$; $t=0.66, P=0.51$)。血清S100A8/A9蛋白质量浓度与血清hsCRP质量浓度呈弱正相关($r=0.36, P=0.00$)。结论 S100A8/A9蛋白是炎症标志物分子之一,可能参与DM相关微血管病变的发生及发展,控制血糖浓度能够减缓DM患者的炎症反应。

【关键词】 糖尿病/并发症; 糖尿病视网膜病变; 炎症; S100A8/A9蛋白

Relationship of serum S100A8/A9 complex and retinal inflammation in patients with diabetic retinopathy

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[Abstract] **Background** Inflammation is one of the most popular aspects in the studies of diabetic retinopathy (DR) mechanisms. Researches showed that S100A8/A9 participate in the inflammatory procedure of many diseases, however, the relationship between S100A8/A9 complex and retinal inflammation of DR needs to be researched. **Objective** This study was to detect the serum S100A8/A9 level of diabetes mellitus (DM) and DR patients, and explore its role in DM and DR development. **Methods** A cases-controlled study was carried out. The DR patients, type 2 DM patients without retinal change and healthy controls were enrolled in Shanghai Xuhui Central Hospital from January to June 2014, and 30 patients for each group. The DR patients were subgrouped to non-proliferative DR (NPDR) group and proliferative DR (PDR) group. The peripheral blood was collected to isolate the serum, and serum S100A8/A9 complex level was detected by ELISA. Serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP) and glycosylated hemoglobin A1C (HbA1c) level was assayed by immunity turbidimetry and immune agglutination respectively. **Results** Serum S100A8/A9 complex levels in the DR group, DM group and normal control group were (9.74 ± 0.59), (11.41 ± 0.64) and (6.46 ± 0.62) $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively, and the serum S100A8/A9 complex level in the DM group and DR group was significantly higher than that in the normal control group, and the serum S100A8/A9 complex level in the DM group raised in compared with the DR group (all at $P<0.01$). Serum hsCRP levels in the DR group, DM group and normal control group were (1.40 ± 0.34), (1.27 ± 0.13) and (1.11 ± 0.12) mg/L , respectively, with the highest value in the DR group and the lowest value in the normal control group (all at $P=0.00$). The serum HbA1c levels were higher in the DR group and DM group than those in the normal

control group (both at $P=0.00$), while no significant difference was found in the serum HbA_{1c} level between DR group and DM group ($P=0.12$). There was no significant difference in the serum S100A8/A9, hsCRP and HbA_{1c} levels between NPDR group and PDR group ($t=-0.10, P=0.92; t=-0.17, P=0.87; t=0.66, P=0.51$). A weak positive correlation was seen between serum S100A8/A9 level and serum hsCRP level ($r=0.36, P=0.00$).

Conclusions As an inflammatory marker, S100A8/A9 complex might play an important role in the pathogenesis and development of DR. Intensive control of glycemia can alleviate retinal inflammation in DM patients.

[Key words] Diabetes mellitus/complications; Diabetic retinopathy; Inflammation; S100A8/A9 complex

糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是严重的致盲眼病之一,患病率逐年升高。目前DR的发病机制仍未完全阐明,目前主要存在生物化学-分子生物学机制、炎症-免疫机制、氧化应激学说、基因多态性和神经退行性改变等假说,其中炎症-免疫机制是目前研究的热点^[1]。研究发现,C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、α肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor alpha, TNF-α)、白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)6和IL-8等多种炎症因子在DR中表达上调^[2-4]。临床研究证实,抗炎药物如糖皮质激素、非甾体类消炎药等能够改善DR的病情,表明DR患者处于低度炎症状态^[2]。钙结合蛋白家族中的S100A8/A9蛋白复合物与炎症相关,在风湿性关节炎、动脉粥样硬化等炎症性疾病中表达增加,对炎症灶周围的白细胞具有很强的趋化作用,能够介导血管内皮细胞的转移^[5-6]。研究已证实S100A8/A9是一种炎症标志物,但其是否参与糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)及其微血管并发症病理变化的研究报道较少^[5,7]。本研究中拟测定DM及DR患者血清S100A8/A9蛋白、血清超敏CRP(high-sensitivity CRP, hsCRP)和糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA_{1c})含量,探讨其与DM和DR的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用病例对照研究设计,选取2014年1—6月在上海市徐汇区中心医院经荧光素眼底血管造影(fundus fluorescence angiography, FFA)确诊的DR患者30例作为DR组,根据国际分期标准^[8]再将DR患者分为非增生性DR(nonproliferative DR, NPDR)组和增生性DR(proliferative DR, PDR)组。同期纳入内分泌科确诊为2型DM,但经FFA检查无DR的患者30例作为DM组,另选30名健康体检者作为正常对照组。诊断标准依据1999年DM诊断标准^[8]和2002年DR分期标准^[9]。排除患1型DM、急慢性感染性疾病、恶性肿瘤、动脉粥样硬化、自身免疫性疾病和心功能不全者。该研究遵循上海市徐汇区中心医院伦理委员会的伦理规定。

1.2 方法

采集所有受检者空腹静脉血各2ml,1000×g离心20 min,收集上清,于-20℃保存。检测时标本在室温下复溶,按照人S100A8/A9试剂盒(美国TSZ公司)说明书采用ELISA法测定血清S100A8/A9质量浓度。受检者临床生物化学指标的测定采用ADVIA 2400生物化学分析仪(德国西门子公司)进行,分别采用免疫透射比浊法和免疫凝集法测定受检者hsCRP和HbA_{1c}水平。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 15.0统计学软件进行统计分析。本研究中数据资料经Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验证实接近正态分布($P=0.08, 0.12, 0.04$),以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间均数经Levene检验方差齐。采用均衡分组单因素干预三水平研究设计,DR组、DM组和正常对照组受检者血清S100A8/A9、hsCRP质量浓度及血清HbA_{1c}含量的总体差异比较采用单因素方差分析,组间多重比较采用LSD-t检验;NPDR组与PDR组间血清S100A8/A9和hsCRP质量浓度及血清HbA_{1c}含量的差异比较均采用独立样本t检验。DR组内血清S100A8/A9质量浓度与血清hsCRP质量浓度间的相关性采用Pearson积矩线性相关分析,并对相关系数进行假设检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 受试者一般情况

DR组患者年龄36~69岁,平均(59.53 ± 7.01)岁,包括男14例,女16例;患者DM病程4~30年,平均(13.83 ± 8.25)年,其中NPDR组8例,PDR组22例。DM组患者年龄31~66岁,平均(55.80 ± 8.16)岁,其中男18例,女12例。正常对照组受检者年龄46~69岁,平均(56.03 ± 5.46)岁,其中男15人,女15人。3个组间受检者年龄及性别构成的差异均无统计学意义($F=2.71, P=0.07; \chi^2=1.16, P=0.56$)。

2.2 DR组、DM组和正常对照组受检者血清S100A8/A9、hsCRP和HbA_{1c}含量的比较

3个组间受检者血清S100A8/A9质量浓度的总体比较差异有统计学意义($F=498.27, P=0.00$),DM

组受检者血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度最高,其次为 DR 组,正常对照组血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度最低,组间差异均有统计学意义($P=0.00, 0.00, 0.00$)。3 个组间受检者 hsCRP 质量浓度的总体比较差异有统计学意义($F=13.27, P=0.00$),其中 DR 组患者 hsCRP 质量浓度最高,其次为 DM 组,正常对照组血清 hsCRP 质量浓度最低,组间差异均有统计学意义($P=0.01, 0.00, 0.03$)。3 个组间受检者 HbA_{1c} 含量的总体比较差异有统计学意义($F=11.85, P=0.00$),其中 DR 组与 DM 组间患者血清 HbA_{1c} 含量的差异无统计学意义($P=0.12$),DR 组与 DM 组患者血清 HbA_{1c} 含量均明显高于正常对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P=0.00, 0.00$)(表 1)。

表 1 DR 组、DM 组和正常对照组血清 S100A8/A9、hsCRP 质量浓度和 HbA_{1c} 含量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	S100A8/A9 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	hsCRP (mg/L)	HbA _{1c} (%)
DR 组	30	9.74±0.59 ^a	1.40±0.34 ^{ab}	6.14±1.18 ^a
DM 组	30	11.41±0.64 ^a	1.27±0.13 ^a	6.63±1.50 ^a
正常对照组	30	6.46±0.62	1.11±0.12	5.14±0.86
<i>F</i> 值		498.27	13.27	11.85
<i>P</i> 值		0.00	0.00	0.00

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P<0.01$;与 DM 组相比,^b $P<0.05$ (单因素方差分析,LSD-t 检验) DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;DM:糖尿病;hsCRP:血清超敏 C 反应蛋白;HbA_{1c}:糖化血红蛋白

2.3 NPDR 组与 PDR 组血清 S100A8/A9、hsCRP 质量浓度和 HbA_{1c} 含量的比较

NPDR 组与 PDR 组间患者血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度、hsCRP 质量浓度和 HbA_{1c} 含量的差异均无统计学意义($t=-0.10, P=0.92$; $t=-0.17, P=0.87$; $t=0.66, P=0.51$)(表 2)。

表 2 NPDR 组和 PDR 组血清 S100A8/A9、hsCRP 质量浓度和 HbA_{1c} 含量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	S100A8/A9 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	hsCRP (mg/L)	HbA _{1c} (%)
NPDR 组	8	9.73±0.69	1.38±0.45	6.38±1.35
PDR 组	22	9.75±0.57	1.41±0.29	6.05±1.13
<i>t</i> 值		-0.10	-0.17	0.66
<i>P</i> 值		0.92	0.87	0.51

注:(独立样本 *t* 检验) NPDR:非增生性糖尿病视网膜病变;PDR:增生性糖尿病视网膜病变;hsCRP:血清超敏 C 反应蛋白;HbA_{1c}:糖化血红蛋白

2.4 血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度与血清 hsCRP 质量浓度的关系

血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度与血清 hsCRP 质量浓度呈弱的线性正相关($r=0.36, P=0.00$)(图 1)。

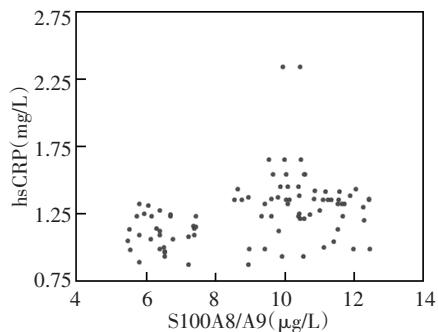


图 1 血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度与 hsCRP 质量浓度相关分析的散点图

血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度与 hsCRP 质量浓度呈弱的线性正相关(Pearson 积矩线性相关分析: $r=0.36, P=0.00, n=90$) hsCRP:血清超敏 C 反应蛋白

3 讨论

动物实验研究证实,早期 DR 的表现类似轻度慢性炎症引起的组织损伤,表现为白细胞的聚集与迁移,白细胞与血管内皮细胞的黏附,视网膜组织中的细胞间黏附分子-1 及白细胞表面 CD18、CD45 显著增高^[3],CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6 和 IL-8 等多种炎症因子表达增加^[2-4]。CRP 可能触发氧化应激反应以及导致脂肪细胞产生过多的游离脂肪酸,与 TNF- α 的作用相似,损伤血管内皮细胞的功能,破坏血-视网膜屏障(blood retinal barrier, BRB),导致血管通透性升高,出现黄斑水肿和渗出,而 IL-6 可激活蛋白激酶 C 信号通路,从而诱发 BRB 的破坏,IL-8 可能通过趋化内源性白细胞并使其释放活性细胞因子,诱导新生血管的生成^[10]。临床研究证实糖皮质激素和非甾体类抗炎药物能够改善 DR 的程度,也证实了上述机制^[2]。

S100A8 及 S100A9 均为钙结合蛋白 S100 家族成员,S100A8/A9 是由 S100A8(轻链)及 S100A9(重链)所构成的一个相对分子质量为 24 000 的异源二聚体,主要存在于中性粒细胞的细胞质中及单核细胞的细胞膜上。Kang 等^[7]发现风湿性关节炎患者的血清及关节滑液中 S100A8/A9 的含量较骨性关节炎明显增加,Kuipers 等^[11]研究发现,急性呼吸窘迫综合征时人和动物 S100A8/A9 表达均增加。Hirata 等^[6]发现合并颈动脉低密度粥样斑块的 2 型 DM 患者血清 S100A8/A9 的含量增加。以上研究均表明 S100A8/A9 在炎症反应过程中发挥重要作用,但是是否参与 DM 及其眼部并发症的微血管病变,相关文献报道较少。

本研究发现,与正常对照组相比,DM 和 DR 患者血清 S100A8/A9 蛋白质量浓度明显增加,与 Bouma 等^[12]对 1 型 DM 患者中的研究结果一致。血清 S100A8/A9 蛋白的质量浓度增加的原因有:(1)高糖刺激诱导体内蛋白质、脂质发生非酶糖基化,导致糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGEs)在体内蓄积,从而导致 AGEs 受体及其配体 S100A8/A9

表达增加^[13]; (2) TNF- α 、IL-6 等促炎因子导致微血管内皮细胞和巨噬细胞强烈表达 S100A8/A9^[14]。本研究发现 DR 患者的血清 hsCRP 质量浓度最高, 其次是 DM 患者, 而正常人中最低, 与先前报道一致^[3], 说明随着 DM 病程的进展, 体内慢性炎症反应逐渐加重, 与 DR 的发生和发展有密切关系。

本研究还发现 DM 患者血清 S100A8/A9 质量浓度与血清 hsCRP 质量浓度呈弱的正相关, 推测随着 DM 病程的进展, 血清 S100A8/A9 蛋白质量浓度与 hsCRP 质量浓度同时呈升高的趋势。S100A8/A9 作为炎症反应的标志物, 可能参与 DM 微血管病变的发生和发展, 可能的机制为: (1) 长期高糖刺激下, 血清中升高的 S100A8/A9 与受体 AGEs 结合后激活 p21^{ras} 和 p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶等细胞信号转导途径, 诱导氧化应激反应, 并激活核因子 κ B (nuclear factor, NF- κ B), 进一步激活黏附分子及细胞因子, 促进炎性细胞的聚集与黏附, 导致视网膜血管内皮细胞、周细胞和视网膜神经节细胞的损伤^[4,15-16]。 (2) S100A8/A9 可促进还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶在体内的激活, 加强血管内皮细胞活性氧自由基的增生, 导致细胞凋亡^[17]。 (3) S100A8/A9 具有细胞因子类似物的作用, 促进白细胞在炎症区的聚集和将花生四烯酸输送到靶细胞, 增强氧化应激反应^[18-19]。 (4) 血清中升高的 S100A8/A9 还能够与其他炎症因子的分泌形成正反馈效应, 促进 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的分泌^[18], 而后者可增加视网膜血管中白细胞黏附, 诱导 BRB 的破坏^[4]。

另外, 本研究中显示 DM 患者血清 HbA1c 含量较正常人增加, 血清 S100A8/A9 和 hsCRP 质量浓度也高于正常人, 提示 DM 患者体内炎症水平与血糖控制程度有关。有文献报道通过对 2 型 DM 患者进行强化血糖控制能够减缓 DR 的进展^[20], 其结论与本研究结果相互支持, 说明严格控制血糖浓度是预防或延缓 DR 发生和发展的主要手段。

本研究结果提示血清 S100A8/A9 蛋白可能参与 DM 及其微血管病变的发生和发展, 严格地控制血糖能够减少血清 S100A8/A9 和 hsCRP 蛋白质量浓度, 抑制炎症反应, 预防或延缓 DR 的进展。但要明确 S100A8/A9 蛋白与 DR 病程进展的关系, 还需要得到局部炎症变化的直接证据, 如房水或者玻璃体液中 S100A8/A9 蛋白表达量的检测。

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