

综述

## 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1与糖尿病肾病

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摘要

单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)是一种特异性趋化因子, 在糖尿病肾病 (diabetic nephropathy, DN) 的发生发展中起重要作用。代谢性因素如高糖 (HG)、糖基化白蛋白 (glycated albumin, Gly-Alb)、氧化应激, 蛋白激酶C (protein kinase C, PKC) 等和血流动力学因素如肾素-血管紧张素系统 (RAS) 等均可上调肾小球内皮细胞、系膜细胞 (mesangial cell, MC)、小管上皮细胞 (tubulus epithelial cells, TECs) 中MCP-1基因和蛋白的表达, 使单核/巨噬细胞在肾组织中聚集, 通过多种机制引起肾脏损伤。

关键词 [趋化因子; 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1; 糖尿病; 糖尿病肾病](#)

分类号

## Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and diabetic nephropathy

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Abstract

Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1) is a specific chemokine to recruit monocytes from the circulation to the local renal, which plays an important role in the development and progress of diabetic nephropathy. Not only metabolism factors such as hyperglycemia, glycated albumin (Gly-Alb), oxidative stress and protein kinase C (PKC), but also hemodynamic factors like renin angiotensin system (RAS) can up-regulate the expressions of MCP-1 gene and protein in endothelial cells, mesangial cells (MC) and tubulus epithelial cells (TECs). The activation and infiltration of macrophage induced by over-expression of MCP-1 can damage renal tissue through various mechanisms.

Key words [chemokine](#) [monocyte chemoattractant protein-1](#) [diabetes mellitus](#); [diabetic nephropathy](#)

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