

强直性脊柱炎患者血清可溶性肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体的表达及其临床意义

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨血清可溶性肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(sTRAIL)在强直性脊柱炎(AS)患者、类风湿性关节炎(RA)患者及健康对照间的表达差异及其临床意义。**方法:**60例AS患者按HLA-B27抗原测定结果分为阳性38例,阴性22例;按Bath活动指标分为活动组41例,非活动组19例;另设20例RA患者和30例健康体检者作为对照。应用ELISA法检测上述研究对象血清sTRAIL的浓度,应用ESR自动化分析仪和特定蛋白分析仪测定红细胞沉降率(ESR)和血清C反应蛋白(CRP)含量。**结果:**HLA-B27阳性和阴性AS患者血清sTRAIL无统计学差异,均明显高于RA组和健康对照组($P<0.01$);活动组AS患者血清sTRAIL水平明显高于非活动组($P<0.01$);HLA-B27阳性AS患者血清sTRAIL水平与CRP呈明显相关($r=0.609, P=0.000$),而阴性患者无显著相关;HLA-B27阳性和阴性AS患者血清sTRAIL与ESR均无明显相关。**结论:**血清sTRAIL水平在AS中明显上调,且与HLA-B27状态无关,但AS患者血清sTRAIL与CRP的相关性受HLA-B27状态的影响。

[关键词] 强直性脊柱炎;类风湿性关节炎;可溶性肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体;HLA-B27抗原

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Expression of serum soluble TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and its clinical significance

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To investigate the differential expression of serum soluble TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (sTRAIL) between ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and rheumatoid arthritis patients (RA) and to discuss its clinical significance. **Methods:** Sixty AS patients, including 38 HLA-B27-positive ones and 22 HLA-B27-negative ones, 20 rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients and 30 healthy individuals were included in the present study. The AS patients were divided into active group and inactive group based on bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index (BASDAI). The concentrations of serum sTRAIL were measured by ELISA in all groups. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were detected automatically by ESR automatic analyzer and specific protein analyzer. **Results:** The serum sTRAIL concentration was significantly higher in AS patients (both HLA-B27-positive and -negative AS patients) than in RA patients and healthy controls ($P<0.01$); no significant difference was found between HLA-B27-positive and -negative AS patients. Serum sTRAIL concentration was significantly higher in active AS group than in inactive AS group ($P<0.01$). Serum sTRAIL and CRP concentrations were correlated with each other in HLA-B27-positive AS patients ($r=0.609, P=0.000$), but not in HLA-B27-negative ones. Serum sTRAIL concentration was not correlated with ESR in AS patients. **Conclusion:** Serum sTRAIL is obviously up-regulated in AS patients, which is not associated with the status of HLA-B27. However, the association between sTRAIL and CRP is influenced by the status of HLA-B27.

[KEY WORDS] ankylosing spondylitis; rheumatoid arthritis; soluble TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; HLA-B27 antigen

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强直性脊柱炎(AS)是一种以骶髂关节和脊柱 关节慢性炎症为主的自身免疫性疾病,最终可引起

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脊柱强直和致畸,其病因和发病机制目前尚不明确。越来越多的研究^[1-2]发现,AS的发病机制可能与炎性细胞因子如TNF、IL-15等的产生有关。TNF相关的凋亡诱导配体(TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, TRAIL)又称Apo-2L,具有膜结合型与可溶型(sTRAIL)2种形式,其异常表达与1型糖尿病^[3]、系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)^[4]、多发性硬化症^[5]等多种自身免疫性疾病的发病和炎症发展有关。但关于其与AS发病的相关性研究较少,国内外鲜有文献报道。因此,本研究检测了60例AS患者血清sTRAIL的水平,并与RA患者及健康对照相比较,以探讨sTRAIL与AS的发病及病情发展的关系。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象及分组 60例AS和20例RA患者均来自本院门诊和住院部。AS诊断符合修订的纽约标准^[6]。其中HLA-B27阳性38例,男28例,女10例,平均年龄(30±11)岁;阴性22例,男15例,女7例,平均年龄(36±13)岁。RA诊断符合ARA 1987年诊断修改标准^[7],男11例,女9例,平均年龄(48±15)岁。30例健康对照来自本院健康体检者,男21例,女9例,平均年龄(33±8)岁,无AS既往史和家族史,排除其他自身免疫性疾病和感染性疾病表现。AS患者按照Bath活动指标(Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index, BASDAI),对过去1周的疲劳、脊柱痛、外周关节痛、局限性压痛和晨僵5个项目进行评分,总分最高为50

分,除以5换成0~10分。平均分≤4分视为非活动组,共有19例;平均分>4分视为活动组(也包括可疑活动),共有41例。所有研究对象均知情同意并签署同意书。

1.2 血液样本各指标的检测 收集患者及健康对照全血3 ml,离心后取血清。应用ELISA方法检测血清sTRAIL的浓度,操作按ELISA检测试剂盒(法国Diacclone公司)说明书进行。红细胞沉降率(ESR)和C反应蛋白(CRP)分别在ESR自动化分析仪(意大利Electa Lab公司)和特定蛋白分析仪(德国德灵公司)上进行检测。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 10.0统计软件,计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,相关性分析应用Spearman方法。

2 结果

2.1 AS、RA患者及健康对照人群血清sTRAIL、CRP水平及ESR 如表1所示:AS组血清sTRAIL含量明显高于RA组和健康对照($P < 0.01$),而后二者间无统计学差异;HLA-B27阳性和阴性AS患者血清sTRAIL含量无统计学差异,均显著高于RA组和健康对照组($P < 0.01$)。HLA-B27阳性和阴性AS患者及RA患者ESR水平无统计学差异,均明显高于健康对照($P < 0.01$)。HLA-B27阳性AS患者和RA患者血清CRP水平明显高于健康对照及HLA-B27阴性AS患者($P < 0.01$),后二者间无统计学差异。

表1 各组血清sTRAIL、CRP浓度及ESR的测定

Tab 1 Serum sTRAIL and CRP concentrations and ESR in all groups

Group	N	$(\bar{x} \pm s)$		
		sTRAIL $\rho_B / (\text{pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1})$	ESR ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)	CRP $\rho_B / (\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$
AS	60	1 514.38±261.84**	40.73±19.76**	31.82±20.98**
HLA-B27(+)	38	1 537.66±214.99**	46.47±18.53**	41.90±19.10**
HLA-B27(-)	22	1 474.57±329.39**	30.82±18.16**	6.18±3.27
RA	20	1 067.01±280.93	46.01±14.45**	37.04±25.74**
Healthy controls	30	936.99±239.53	7.25±3.68	5.38±2.99

** $P < 0.01$ vs healthy controls

2.2 活动组及非活动组AS患者血清sTRAIL、CRP及ESR的比较 如表2所示:活动组与非活动组AS患者血清sTRAIL、CRP及ESR均明显高于健康对照组($P < 0.01$),且活动组显著高于非活动组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

2.3 AS患者血清sTRAIL与ESR及CRP的相关

性 HLA-B27阳性AS患者血清sTRAIL水平与CRP呈显著相关性($r = 0.609, P = 0.000$),但HLA-B27阴性AS患者则无明显相关性($r = 0.287, P = 0.195$);血清sTRAIL与ESR在HLA-B27阳性和阴性AS组中均无明显相关性($r = 0.299, P = 0.068; r = 0.093, P = 0.680$)。

表2 活动组、非活动组 AS 患者及健康对照人群血清 sTRAIL、CRP 水平及 ESR

Tab 2 sTRAIL and CRP levels and ESR in active and inactive AS patients and healthy controls

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	N	sTRAIL $\rho_B / (\text{pg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1})$	ESR ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)	CRP $\rho_B / (\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$
Active AS	41	1 600.52 ± 228.67 * * $\triangle\triangle$	49.41 ± 15.95 * * $\triangle\triangle$	39.17 ± 21.05 * * $\triangle\triangle$
Inactive AS	19	1 328.47 ± 234.81 * *	22.00 ± 13.15 * *	15.96 ± 8.38 * *
Healthy controls	30	936.99 ± 239.53	7.25 ± 3.68	5.38 ± 2.99

* * $P < 0.01$ vs healthy controls; $\triangle\triangle P < 0.01$ vs inactive AS group

3 讨论

TRAIL 可以诱导各种肿瘤细胞的凋亡,参与机体的免疫调节、免疫自稳和免疫监视等多种作用;其异常表达与一些炎症性或免疫性疾病有关。Morel 等^[8]发现 TRAIL 可以诱导部分体外培养的人关节滑膜成纤维细胞凋亡,但对于剩下的未凋亡细胞却有促增殖作用,这种双重作用是通过不同信号转导通路完成的,提示其在 RA 发病的不同阶段具有不同作用。国外有研究发现血清 sTRAIL 的水平在 SLE 患者明显上调^[4];在银屑病关节炎患者中亦明显增高,而且与 CRP 呈显著相关性^[9]。而关于 sTRAIL 与 AS 的关系,国内外却鲜有报道。本研究检测了 AS 患者血清 sTRAIL 水平,并对结果进行了初步分析。结果发现,AS 患者血清 sTRAIL 浓度明显高于 RA 患者和健康对照($P < 0.01$),而后二者之间并无统计学差异。Miranda-Carus 等^[10]研究发现,RA 患者关节液成纤维细胞高表达 TRAIL 受体 2(DR5),并且其信号通路呈活化状态。因此,本研究推测 RA 患者血清 sTRAIL 可能进入关节液,参与关节损伤,故其血清含量并未有明显变化。此外,本研究所收集的 RA 患者病例数偏少,而且未对 RA 患者按照疾病活动度分组,故结果可能有一定的偏差,尚待进一步扩大样本分组后研究确定。从 sTRAIL 角度讲,本研究提示 AS 与 RA 的发病机制可能并不相同。

人类白细胞抗原 HLA-B27 基因是目前唯一确定与 AS 相关的基因,但关于 HLA-B27 抗原如何触发和介导 AS 发病到目前为止仍存在不同的意见和分歧。本研究将 AS 患者分为 HLA-B27 阳性和阴性组,比较二组的 sTRAIL 水平。结果发现二者血清 sTRAIL 浓度无统计学差异,均显著高于 RA 患者组和健康对照($P < 0.01$)。这提示 sTRAIL 虽与 AS 的发病密切相关,但并不受 HLA-B27 抗原状态的影响。

CRP 和 ESR 在评价 AS 病情活动中的价值一直存在争议^[11]。本研究按照 BASDAI 活动指标将 AS 患者分为活动组和非活动组,并比较了 CRP 和 ESR

在不同组 AS 患者中的水平,结果表明 CRP 和 ESR 与 AS 的病情活动度密切相关。此外,本研究还发现 sTRAIL 在 AS 活动组亦显著高于非活动组,进一步分析 AS 患者 sTRAIL 与 ESR 及 CRP 的相关性,结果提示 HLA-B27 阳性 AS 患者血清 sTRAIL 与 CRP 呈显著相关性,而 HLA-B27 阴性患者则无显著相关性。但 HLA-B27 抗原、sTRAIL 及 CRP 之间如何相互作用尚待进一步研究。sTRAIL 与 ESR 在 HLA-B27 阳性和阴性 AS 患者中均无明显相关性,其具体原因和机制尚不清楚,可能与 ESR 存在更多的影响因素有关。CRP 在正常人血清中仅微量存在,主要参与宿主先天防御和抗炎作用,发生炎症时可快速增长^[12],因此 CRP 更能准确反映 AS 疾病的炎症程度,sTRAIL 与 CRP 的相关性更具临床意义。

综上所述,血清 sTRAIL 水平的异常改变可能参与了 AS 的发病和病情进展,但其具体机制尚待进一步研究。

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