

血清 sLRP-1、MLR 与冠心病的相关性

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摘要:近年来,随着人们生活水平的提高,生活习惯也发生了显著改变,冠心病在我国人群中的发病率日益增高,且发病年龄逐渐趋于年轻化,大大增加了国民的医疗支出和经济负担,已成为一项重要的社会问题。随着近代医疗技术的发展,目前已经证实炎症在冠心病的发生发展中起着重要作用,其对冠心病的早期诊断、病情评估和预测预后有着重要的临床意义。因而寻找新的炎症标志物是近年来的研究热点,本文通过对低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白-1(LRP-1)和单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率(MLR)与冠心病的相关研究进行总结,以期为冠心病的诊断和治疗提供新的模式和思路。

关键词:低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白-1;可溶性低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白-1;单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率;冠心病

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Correlation Between Serum sLRP-1,MLR and Coronary Heart Disease

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Abstract:In recent years, as people's living standards have improved, their living habits have also changed significantly.The incidence of coronary heart disease in the Chinese population is increasing day by day, and the age of onset is gradually becoming younger, which greatly increases the national medical expenditure and economic burden, and has become an important social problem.With the development of modern medical technology, it has been confirmed that inflammation plays an important role in the occurrence and development of coronary heart disease, and it has important clinical significance for the early diagnosis, disease evaluation and prognosis of coronary heart disease.Therefore, the search for new inflammatory markers has been a research hotspot in recent years. This article is based on the study of low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1 (LRP-1), monocyte/lymphocyte ratio (MLR) and coronary heart disease.In conclusion, it is expected to provide new models and ideas for the diagnosis and treatment of coronary heart disease.

Key words:Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1;Soluble low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein-1;Monocyte/lymphocyte ratio;Coronary heart disease

据《中国心血管病报告 2018》指出^[1],心血管病死亡率居首位,高于肿瘤及其他疾病,占居民疾病死亡构成的 40%以上,且中国心血管病患病率及死亡率目前仍处于上升阶段,推算心血管病现患人数 2.9 亿,作为其重要组成部分的冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病已成为严重威胁居民健康和社会发展的重大公共卫生问题。寻找新的、有效的炎症标志物及早的对冠心病患者进行临床评估,可能有助于临床医生选择有效的治疗方法,提高患者的生存率。相关研究已经证实,血脂、炎症与动脉粥样硬化并发血栓形成有着密切关系^[2]。低密度脂蛋白受体家族 LDLRs)中的多种受体在动脉粥样硬化过程中发挥了重要作用,其中低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白-1(LRP-1)在近些年尤其受到重视,LRP-1 具有在循环中检测到的可溶性形式 sLRP-1^[3]。单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率(MLR)作为一种新兴的炎症指标,近些年来引起了心内科临床研究者的注意。本文主要就 LRP-1 及其可溶性形式(sLRP-1)、MLR 与冠心病的相关研究进行综述。

1 LRP-1 的相关研究

1.1 LRP-1 LRP-1 是一种广泛表达的 I 型跨膜蛋

白,是低密度脂蛋白受体家族中的重要成员之一,在脂质稳态、信号转导和细胞吞噬中发挥着多种功能,介导多种配体的内吞作用,包括隐含在炎症中的蛋白酶和生长因子。LRP-1 在内质网合成 600 kDa 的前体糖蛋白,于高尔基体加工后变为成熟的双链结构:515 kDa 的胞外 α 链以及 85 kDa 的 β 链^[4],其中含有 3925 个氨基酸的 α 链全部锚定于细胞膜外,其含有多种配体结合位点,承担着 LRP-1 几乎所有的配体结合活性。另一条 β 链属于跨膜蛋白,包括跨膜区及胞质区,它具有 YxxL、二亮氨酸(LL)和 NPxY 基序,这是 LRP-1 激活细胞内和细胞内信号所必需的,发挥着介导内吞及信号转导的作用^[5,6]。Gorovoy M 等^[7]研究认为,脂多糖(LPS)及干扰素可诱导 LRP-1 从巨噬细胞脱落,脱落后形成的 sLRP-1 也可诱导炎性因子 TNF-α、MCP-1/CCL2 以及 IL-10 的增加,因此 sLRP-1 是一种代表炎症的生物标志物,且 LRP-1 的脱落与人类中炎症起重要作用的疾病发展有关。

1.2 LRP-1 与冠心病 动脉粥样硬化的发生发展是一个慢性炎症及脂质堆积的过程,在这个过程中 LRP-1 发挥了重要作用。早期的研究证实 LRP-1 介导的内吞是胆固醇酯进入细胞的重要途径,在泡沫细胞主要来源即巨噬细胞、血管平滑肌细胞均有表达,在动脉粥样硬化斑块中也发现了 LRP-1 的存在,其介导的血管平滑肌对 LDL 的摄取是主要致动脉粥样硬化机制之一^[8]。LRP-1 的 CR9 结构域在血

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管平滑肌细胞聚集形成泡沫细胞的过程中占有关键性地位^[4,9],有研究指出,巨噬细胞LRP-1的缺失加速了动脉粥样硬化的消退^[10],LRP-1一直被认为起促进动脉粥样硬化进展的作用。此外,LRP-1还与基质金属蛋白酶存在着潜在联系,在心肌梗死后的室重构中起着重要作用^[11]。而其他研究发现,LRP-1在保护血管、抗动脉粥样硬化方面起着重要作用^[12,13],LRP-1通过转导多种细胞内信号通路,调节器官损伤后的炎症反应、组织重塑和细胞存活,与心脏保护作用相关,可以减少急性心肌梗死(AMI)后的梗死面积和心功能不全^[14],还有文献指出其是再灌注后的多功能受体,通过激活再灌注损伤补救激酶通路(RISK)诱导心肌保护信号,有助于减少心肌梗死面积^[15],为AMI的治疗策略开辟了新的道路。LRP-1在冠心病的发生发展中可能发挥着双重作用。研究发现sLRP-1是动脉粥样硬化相关疾病及心外膜脂肪组织的生物标志物^[16,17]。刘逸群等^[18]的研究证实了sLRP-1参与了动脉粥样硬化的形成过程,并且会加剧斑块的不稳定性,可以作为反映急性心肌梗死炎症状态的一个重要指标。Gonzalo-Calvo D等^[19]也证实了sLRP-1在冠状动脉动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成过程中的作用,其是冠心病相关的炎性因子之一,与冠状动脉事件的发生率独立相关。P2Y12受体已被证实可通过激活相关通路增加循环中的sLRP-1水平,sLRP-1有可能成为动脉粥样硬化患者应用P2Y12受体抑制剂的指标^[20]。

2 白细胞亚型的相关研究

2.1 中性粒细胞与冠心病 中性粒细胞是白细胞亚型中数量最多的一类细胞,也是最早对病原微生物入侵以及组织细胞损伤做出反应的细胞类型,它构成了机体固有免疫的第一道防线,在应对机体各种急慢性炎症的过程中起着重要的作用,而动脉粥样硬化的始动因素就是血管内皮细胞损伤后的炎症反应,因此其在动脉粥样硬化的早期发展中起着重要作用。一些研究证实中性粒细胞在冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块早期血栓形成中占据着主导地位^[21],Kalay N等^[22]指出,中性粒细胞计数水平与冠状动脉粥样硬化病变的存在、严重程度及进展均相关。一项前瞻性研究发现,在无症状颈动脉狭窄患者中,中性粒细胞水平与全因死亡风险、心血管死亡风险呈正相关,是全因和心血管死亡率独立预测因子^[23]。中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率(NLR)是近年来提出的复合炎性指标之一,具有快捷、简便、经济的优点,与心血管事件发生率相关,而且可以更加全面、系统的反映机体的炎症状态。NLR的高低可以在一定层面反映外周动脉性疾病严重程度^[24],而且对冠心病中脂质驱动的炎症状态也有一定的体现^[25]。研究证实,NLR与冠心病的严重程度、心肌损伤程度及临床预后有关^[26]。NLR与

冠心病、急性冠脉综合征(ACS)、脑卒中和复合心血管事件的风险显著相关,冠心病、ACS和中风患者的平均NLR显著高于对照组,是一项有效的心血管疾病风险的生物标志物^[27]。Zuin M等^[28]已经证实在急性心肌梗死中,NLR与患者的SYNTAX评分呈显著正相关。NLR还是所有白细胞参数中评估AMI患者预后的有效指标之一,可作为预测死亡率的独立标志物^[29]。此外,研究发现^[30],在接受了再灌注治疗的急性ST抬高型心肌梗死患者中,NLR的升高是远端栓塞、无复流和手术并发症的独立预测因子,是预测再灌注患者不良事件的有效炎性标志物。

2.2 单核细胞与冠心病 已知炎症反应是动脉粥样硬化的重要发病机制,单核细胞作为炎症细胞,在血管内膜受到损坏时即可在趋化作用下聚集、黏附于此处,并转化为巨噬细胞迁移至内膜下,最终成为泡沫细胞。故与中性粒细胞相比,单核细胞在动脉粥样硬化疾病的发生和发展中起着更重要的作用。大量证据表明单核细胞参与动脉粥样硬化的进展,并与血栓相关器官梗死的发病机制密切相关^[31],其水平的增高是冠状动脉斑块形成和心血管死亡的危险因素^[32]。Kim JH等^[33]的研究指出,单核细胞是比中性粒细胞更强的预测因子,而且在ROC曲线的分析中,单核细胞相对于其他白细胞亚型对心血管疾病的预测价值最高,而且在人类外周血单核细胞,尤其是CD14⁺CD16⁺单核细胞水平的增加与未来冠状动脉事件的发生有关^[34]。另有研究指出^[35],外周单核细胞水平可用于急性心肌梗死的早期危险分层及血栓负荷的评估,并协助优化抗血栓治疗、改善介入治疗的结果。因此单核细胞对于冠心病的风险及预后评估有着重要价值。MLR是一种整合了淋巴细胞计数和单核细胞计数的炎症标志物,已广泛应用于癌症、自身免疫性疾病的研究^[36,37]。近些年MLR也吸引了心内科研究者的注意,认为MLR可以帮助预测冠心病和评估冠状动脉病变的严重程度,其比NLR更加准确,并建议术前MLR协助心脏危险分层^[38],其对冠状动脉造影后患者心血管死亡率的预测效果最好^[39]。MLR还是薄帽纤维性动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素,对心绞痛易损斑块的鉴别有潜在价值^[40,41]。研究表明,MLR与非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)患者冠状动脉病变的严重程度独立相关,在反映冠状动脉病变严重程度方面优于NLR,MLR也是NSTEMI患者院内和长期MACE的独立预测因子^[42,43]。淋巴细胞/单核细胞比率(LMR)被证实在接受冠状动脉造影的稳定期冠心病患者中是冠心病严重程度的独立预测因子,可作为心血管疾病的一种新的危险标志物^[44]。

3 总结与展望

目前,冠心病已经成为威胁人类健康的重要疾

病之一,其预后与早期发现及病情判断有着密切的联系,虽然介入治疗和药物治疗已明显改善患者病情,但其致死率、致残率仍居高不下,因而寻找合适的冠状动脉炎症标志物协助早期诊断、危险分层和病情评估具有重要意义。人们普遍认为炎症在动脉粥样硬化和心血管疾病的病理生理学中起着关键作用,这一点已在遗传、生物学、流行病学和临床试验水平上得到证实。虽然目前与冠心病相关的炎性炎症标志物已有很多,但寻找新型的、更加优异的炎症标志物帮助识别冠心病以及对其进行危险分层一直以来都是心内科领域学者追求的目标。

已有大量证据表明LRP-1与动脉血管的粥样硬化病变相关,在粥样斑块形成和发展的过程中发挥着重要作用。人类全基因组关联研究显示,LRP-1是血脂升高、冠心病的易感基因,而且巨噬细胞中的脂蛋白受体通常与泡沫细胞的形成和血管炎症有关,但LRP-1在血管内稳态中也发挥着重要作用,它通过调节蛋白酶活性以及参与血管细胞外基质沉积的途径来保护弹性膜的完整性和功能;同时,平滑肌细胞和巨噬细胞中LRP-1的存在对血管疾病也有保护作用。sLRP-1作为在炎症的作用下由LRP-1脱落形成的新型炎症因子,也参与了动脉粥样硬化的过程,且其可能通过影响基质金属蛋白酶的清除进而影响粥样斑块的稳定性。

单核细胞是人体炎症系统中的重要组成部分,其在血管壁上的聚集及向巨噬细胞的转化是动脉粥样硬化的起始事件,而它的聚集又会进一步加重血管壁的损伤,因此单核细胞及单核细胞来源的巨噬细胞在血管内皮功能障碍和动脉粥样硬化性疾病中起着重要作用,且有学者认为单核细胞具有比白细胞、中性粒细胞更高的预测价值。

综上所述,sLRP-1和MLR作为新型的炎症标志物,目前大多数研究仅针对其中单个指标进行探索,故仍需要大规模的样本研究进一步证明sLRP-1和MLR与冠心病相关性,对两个指标进行单独和联合检测,探索它们在对冠心病早期诊断、疾病分型以及评估预后方面的作用,从而为心血管疾病领域炎症标志物相关研究提供新的证据,为动脉硬化性疾病的防治开辟新的途径,为冠心病的诊治提供新的理论依据和诊疗思路。

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