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基于 UPLC-QTOFMS 正、负离子模式对无偿献血者乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清代谢组学的研究 *

赵 伟¹ 鄂维建² 张志芳³ 赵 远⁴ 胡连训¹

(1 青海省血液中心质控科 青海 西宁 810000; 2 青海大学附属医院检验科 青海 西宁 810001;

3 西宁市疾病预防控制中心检验科 青海 西宁 810000; 4 青海省血液中心成分科 青海 西宁 810000)

摘要 目的:基于超高效液相色谱-单四极杆飞行时间质谱(UPLC-QTOFMS)正、负离子模式探讨无偿献血者中乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的血清代谢组学的差异,为乙型肝炎的诊断寻找潜在的血清生物标志物。**方法:**选取 2017 年 10 月~2018 年 1 月在青海省血液中心检测的乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性 57 例(研究组)与同期无偿献血者乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性 63 例(对照组),利用 UPLC-QTOFMS 技术建立两组血清代谢指纹图谱,采用主成分分析(PCA)和偏最小二乘法-判别分析(PLS-DA)分析两组间有差异的小分子物质,确定与乙型肝炎相关的生物标志物,并分析相关代谢机制。**结果:**通过变量重要性投影、质谱鉴定和数据库检索筛选出 8 个潜在的生物标志物,分别为缬氨酸、胆碱、甘氨酸、去氧胆酸、肉毒碱、高丝氨酸、溶血磷脂酰胆碱、血清溶菌酶和花生四烯酸,涉及胆汁酸代谢、氨基酸代谢、磷脂代谢等。**结论:**无偿献血者中乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的血清代谢物存在显著差异,差异代谢物的发现有助于寻找乙型肝炎的潜在生物标志物,为血液安全提供依据。

关键词:UPLC-QTOFMS; 乙型肝炎; 血清; 代谢组学

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A Study on the Metabolomics of Serum Hepatitis b Surface Antigen Positive in Unpaid Blood Donors Based on UPLC- QTOFMS Positive and Negative Ion Patterns*

ZHAO Wei¹, E Wei-jian², ZHANG Zhi-fang³, ZHAO Yuan⁴, HU Lian-xun¹

(1 Department of quality control, Qinghai blood center, Xining, Qinghai, 810000, China; 2 Department of laboratory medicine, Affiliated hospital of Qinghai university, Xining, Qinghai, 810001, China; 3 Department of laboratory medicine, Xining center for disease prevention and control, Xining, Qinghai, 810000, China; 4 Department of components preparation, Qinghai blood center, Xining, Qinghai, 810000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: Based on the ultra high performance liquid chromatography-single quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-QTOFMS) positive and negative ions model, the difference of serum metabolomics between positive and negative surface antigen of hepatitis b in unpaid blood donors was discussed, and potential serum biomarkers were found for the diagnosis of hepatitis b. **Methods:** 57 cases of hepatitis b surface antigen positive (research group) and 63 cases of hepatitis b surface antigen negative in the same period (control group) of unpaid blood donors were selected from October 2017 to January 2018 in qinghai blood center. UPLC-QTOFMS technology was used to establish of serum metabolic fingerprint for two groups. Principal component analysis (PCA) and partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) were used to analyze the differences between the two groups of small molecules, determine biomarkers related to hepatitis b, and analyze the related metabolic mechanism. **Results:** Eight potential biomarkers were filtered by variable importance projection screen, mass spectrum identification and database retrieval, they were valine, choline, glycochenodeoxycholic acid, carnitine, homoserine, lysophosphatidylcholine, serum lysozyme and arachidonic acid, involving the metabolism of bile acid metabolism, amino acid metabolism and phospholipids, etc. **Conclusions:** There are significant differences in the serum metabolites of positive hepatitis b surface antigen and negative hepatitis b surface antigen in unpaid blood donors, and the discovery of differential metabolites is helpful to find potential biomarkers of hepatitis b and provide basis for the blood safety.

Key words: UPLC-QTOFMS; Hepatitis B virus; Serum; Metabolomics

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作者简介:赵伟(1982-),男,本科,主管技师,研究方向:采供血全过程质量控制、管理及输血, E-mail:zhaowei_198205@163.com

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前言

代谢组学是在既定的时间和条件下对生物样本中所有的小分子物质进行定量分析,描述生物体在内因和外因的作用下其代谢产物的整体变化情况^[1,2]。代谢组学研究的是代谢物,是生物体进行一切生命活动的末端产物,可更直接准确的反映生物体的信息^[3,4]。体液中的小分子代谢物与细胞、组织和人体的生理功能、病理状态等密切相关^[5,6]。目前,代谢组学技术已经应用于心血管疾病、肿瘤、糖尿病等代谢性疾病的相关研究。色谱-质谱技术是代谢组学的研究平台,尤其是超高效液相色谱-单四极杆飞行时间质谱(UPLC-QTOFMS),具有高效、快速和灵敏的特点,能获得化合物丰富的结构信息和分子量,已成为代谢组学研究的主要手段^[7,8]。

乙型肝炎是由病毒感染引起的,患病人数多,且具有传播性,部分患者最终发展为肝硬化和肝癌,病死率高,严重影响患者的生命健康^[9-11],也是经输血传播、影响血液安全的检测项目之一。因此,对于乙型肝炎检测的准确性非常重要,由于受"窗口期"的影响,国家卫生计生委已要求所有血液中心开展核酸检测项目,以有效缩短临床乙型肝炎表面抗原的"窗口期",进一步提高输血安全。本研究采用代谢组学对无偿献血者中乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的血清进行分析,旨在挖掘潜在的生物标志物,以进一步提高输血的安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2017 年 1 月~2017 年 12 月我中心检测出的无偿献血者乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性、HBV DNA 阳性 57 例为研究组,以同期无偿献血者乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性、HBV DNA 阴性 63 例作为对照组。对照组中,63 例,男 37 例,女 26 例;年龄 29~55 岁,平均 45.32±3.64 岁。研究组中,57 例,男 36 例,女 21 例;年龄 29~55 岁,平均 43.58±3.24 岁。两组一般临床资料比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 实验室方法

1.2.1 样本采集及前处理 所有研究组和对照组 EDTA-K2 留 5 mL 标本,送西宁市疾病预防控制中心理化室检测,于 4℃ 下以 3000 rpm 离心 20 min,去上清液 1.5 mL,保存于 -80℃ 冰箱中待测。取待测血清样品,室温溶解,取 50 μL,加入 L-2- 氯

苯丙氨酸 50 μL 作为内标,混合后加入 200 μL 冷甲醇-乙腈混合液(2:1),涡旋 30s 沉淀蛋白,4℃ 下静置 15 min,离心后取 150 μL 上清液移入新管,再次离心取上清液置于样品瓶中。4℃ 保存至进样。空白样品:甲醇-乙腈混合液(2:1)。

1.2.2 色谱条件的质朴条件 色谱条件:采用超高效液相色谱-单四极杆飞行时间质谱(美国 Waters 公司生产)对采集的样品进行检测,色谱柱:ACQUITYTM BEH C18 柱(2.1 mm× 100 mm, 1.7 μm)及 UPLC BEH VanGuard C18 保护柱(2.1× 5 mm, 1.7 μm);色谱柱柱温:40℃;进样温度:4℃;流动相总流速:0.4 mL/min;进样体积:5 μL;每个样品进样 3 次,流动相组成:正离子模式(ESI+);A 相:0.1%甲酸-水, B 相:0.1%甲酸-乙腈,负离子模式(ESI-);A 相:水, B 相:乙腈;梯度洗脱的模式:1~2 min:5% B;2~4 min:20% B;4~11 min:60% B;11~13.5 min:100% B;13.5~15.5 min:5% B。

质谱条件:载气为氮气;碰撞气体为氩气;离子源温度为 100℃,锥孔气流量为 50.0 L/Hr,脱溶剂气温度为 350℃,脱溶剂气的流量为 600 L/Hr,毛细管电压为 3.0 kV (正)或 2.4 kV (负);锥孔电压为 35 V(正)或 55 V(负);扫描质量范围 50-1000 m/z;质谱信号扫描时间 0.30 s;扫描时间间隔为 0.02 s;每个样品均在正离子和负离子模式下进行检测。

1.3 数据处理和统计学分析

采用 MassLynx4.1 对测得的数据进行数据提取,自动完成前处理,将数据导入 SIMCA-P115 软件进行多维统计数据分析,采用主成分分析方法来判断不同组样本之间的分布趋势。然后,用正交偏最小二乘法判别分析及单维统计分析方法来筛选对于区分各组间代谢差异贡献最大的代谢物,采用 t 检验寻找对于乙型肝炎灵敏度高、特异性强的差异性代谢物。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 正离子模式下两组血清差异代谢产物

在正离子检测模式下,通过 PCA 和 PLS-DA 分析,结合 t 检验筛选出两组间的差异代谢物($P<0.05$),再利用质谱测得的分子量及与 HMDB 等代谢组学数据库化合物进行比对,最终确定了 5 个乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者有差异的代谢物,见表 1。

表 1 正离子模式下两组血清差异代谢物

Table 1 The different serum metabolites of the two groups under the positive ion mode

No	Ret time	Mass	Fold Change	Metabolite	Metabolic pathways
1	0.64	104.1054	1.68	choline	Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism
2	0.65	106.1116	0.69	carnitine	Fatty acid metabolism
3	0.66	118.0856	2.30	valine	Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation
4	3.07	120.0808	0.18	homoserine	Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism
5	5.82	568.3392	0.62	lysophosphatidylcholine	Bile Acids metabolism

2.2 负离子模式下两组血清差异代谢产物

在负离子检测模式下,采用与正离子相同的分析方法,最

终确定了3个乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者有差异的代谢物,见表2。

表2 负离子模式下两组血清差异代谢物

Table 2 The different serum metabolites of the two groups under the negative ion mode

No	Ret time	Mass	Fold change	metabolite	metabolic pathways
1	4.02	448.3048	4.75	glycochenodeoxycholic acid	Bile Acids metabolism
2	5.33	526.2929	0.38	serum lysozyme	Phospholipid metabolism
3	5.76	303.2312	0.44	arachidonic acid	arachidonic acid metabolism

3 讨论

在8个差异性代谢产物中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性的无偿献血者血清中缬氨酸、胆碱和甘氨酸去氧胆酸的显著高于乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者,而肉毒碱、高丝氨酸、溶血磷脂酰胆碱、血清溶菌酶和花生四烯酸显著低于乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者。

TGF- β 是肝星形细胞活化过程中表达最强烈的刺激因子,与肝纤维化密切相关。缬氨酸可通过抑制肝星形细胞分泌瘦素,进而减少 TGF- β 的表达,起到抗肝纤维化的作用^[12-14]。有研究表明补充外源性缬氨酸可增加肝纤维化患者的存活率^[15,16]。本研究中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清缬氨酸水平升高,是对照组的2.30倍,可能是患者机体的一种自我保护作用。而血清缬氨酸水平可反映乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性的病情严重程度^[17]。

血清胆碱酯酶是重症肝炎诊断和预后评价的重要指标,可以反映患者的肝细胞损害程度^[18,19]。乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性肝功能受损,合成蛋白能力下降,胆碱酯酶减少,而胆碱酯酶可催化乙酰胆碱生成胆碱和乙酸,因此,血清中胆碱水平降低。但本研究中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清中的胆碱含量较乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者高,是乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的无偿献血者的1.68倍,可能是由于乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性正处于肝损伤和肝细胞再生的状态,再生的肝细胞分泌胆碱酯酶的水平超过了由于肝细胞损伤造成的胆碱酯酶减少。另外,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性正常的肝细胞可能出现了功能代偿,使得胆碱酯酶水平升高,进而造成胆碱水平升高^[20]。甘氨酸去氧胆酸为一种结合型胆汁酸,胆汁酸是胆固醇在肝脏中的代谢产物,可反映肝细胞功能,是评价肝功能的一项重要的临床指标。本研究中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清甘氨酸去氧胆酸水平是健康人的4.75倍,血清中胆汁酸的含量主要是由肠黏膜吸收、肝脏摄取量决定,推测可能是乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性的肝损伤使得肝门静脉压力升高,经肝门静脉回肝的胆汁酸不能被充分的重吸收,从而导致血清中甘氨酸去氧胆酸含量升高^[21-23]。

花生四烯酸是一种不饱和脂肪酸,参与炎症代谢,其代谢产物有很强的致炎作用,在许多疾病的病理过程中起重要作用。乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性花生四烯酸减少可能是由于患者肝功能受损,改变了不饱和脂肪酸/饱和脂肪酸的比值,加重了患者的营养不良状态^[24,25]。溶血磷脂酰胆碱是体内重要的信号分子,涉及细胞的增殖、癌症侵袭和炎症。本研究中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性溶血磷脂酰胆碱降低可能是由于自毒素或溶血

性磷脂酶D增加,造成更多的溶血磷脂酰胆碱转化所致^[26,27]。乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清肉毒碱水平显著下降,可能是由于患者的肝细胞受损,肝脏合成肉毒碱减少所致,可反映肝脏的受损程度。溶菌酶可破坏革兰氏阳性菌的细胞壁,具有溶菌作用,广泛存在于体液、细胞和组织中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性血清中溶菌酶降低说明患者的免疫功能低下^[28,29]。高丝氨酸有助于免疫血球素和抗体的产生,维持健康的免疫。本研究中,乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性无偿献血者血清高丝氨酸减少可能与患者免疫功能降低有关^[30,31]。

综上所述,无偿献血者中乙型肝炎表面抗原阳性和乙型肝炎表面抗原阴性的血清代谢物存在显著差异,而差异代谢物的发现有助于寻找乙型肝炎的潜在生物标志物,为以后血站实验室乙肝表面抗原检测技术改进提供参考依据,为进一步确保血液安全提供技术保障。

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