

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.22.024

HTLV-1 感染 T 细胞克隆扩增和转化在成人 T 细胞白血病表达分析 *

李 玉¹ 熊 伟² 王三斌¹ 黎诗琪¹ 袁忠涛¹

(1 解放军联勤保障部队第九二〇医院血液科 云南 昆明 650032; 2 大理大学基础医学院生物化学教研室 云南 大理 671000)

摘要 目的:探究人类 T 细胞白血病 1 型病毒(Human T-cell leukemia virus type, HTLV-1)感染的 T 细胞克隆扩增和转化在成人 T 细胞白血病(Adult T-cell leukemia, ATL)中的表达分析,探究 HTLV-1 在 T 淋巴细胞中发生克隆扩增和转化的机制,为 ATL 的临床治疗提供理论基础。**方法:**选择 2015 年 2 月至 2018 年 2 月于我院接受治疗的 38 例 ATL 患者为研究对象,按照其病程差异将其分为急性 ATL 组(20 例)和慢性 ATL 组(18 例),分别采集其血样并检测两组患者血样中 HTLV-1 病毒载量的差异性,对比两组患者样本中 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 蛋白的表达情况,并就两组患者血样中肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF- α)、癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)的水平进行对比。**结果:**(1)急性 ATL 组患者 HTLV-1 病毒载量明显高于慢性 ATL 组患者 HTLV-1 病毒载量($P < 0.05$);(2)对比显示,急性 ATL 组患者血样中 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 蛋白表达量明显高于慢性 ATL 组患者($P < 0.05$);(3)急性 ATL 组患者中 TNF- α 和 CEA 水平均明显高于慢性 ATL 组患者($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**HTLV-1 感染 ATL 患者病程的差异会影响 T 淋巴细胞的克隆扩增和转化进程,分析其机制可能与 HTLV-1 能够调控 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 表达有关。

关键词:HTLV-1; T 细胞; 克隆扩增和转化; ATL; 表达

中图分类号:R733.71 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)22-4311-04

Expression of HTLV-1-infected T Cell Clone in Adult T Cell Leukemia*

LI Yu¹, XIONG Wei², WANG San-bin¹, LI Shi-qi¹, YUAN Zhong-tao¹

(1 Department of Hematology, the 920 Hospital of the Joint Service of the PLA, Kunming, Yunnan, 650032, China;

2 Department of Biochemistry, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Dali University, Dali, Yunnan, 671000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the expression of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infected T-cell clone amplification and transformation in adult T-cell leukemia (ATL), and to explore the mechanism of HTLV-1 clone amplification and transformation in T-lymphocytes, so as to provide theoretical basis for the clinical treatment of ATL. **Methods:** 38 ATL patients who were treated in our hospital from February 2015 to February 2018 were selected as the study objects. According to the course difference, they were divided into acute ATL group (20 cases) and chronic ATL group (18 cases). Their blood samples were collected and the differences of HTLV-1 viral load in the blood samples of the two groups were detected. The expression of tax protein and HMGB1 protein in the samples of the two groups were compared the levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) were compared. **Results:** (1) The viral load of HTLV-1 in acute ATL group was significantly higher than that in chronic ATL group ($P < 0.05$). (2) The expression of tax protein and HMGB1 protein in blood samples in acute ATL group was significantly higher than that in chronic ATL group ($P < 0.05$); (3) The levels of TNF- α and CEA in acute ATL group were significantly higher than those in chronic ATL group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The difference of the course of HTLV-1 infection in patients with ATL will affect the process of T-lymphocyte clone expansion and transformation. The analysis of the mechanism may be related to HTLV-1 regulating the expression of tax protein and HMGB1.

Key words: HTLV-1; T cell; Clone amplification and transformation; ATL; Expression

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R733.71 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)22-4311-04

前言

HTLV-1 是于 1980 年被首次发现的属于逆转录病毒家族一员的病毒种类,研究显示,该病毒可以通过细胞与细胞间的接触感染使人体 T 淋巴细胞发生病变,诱发成人 T 淋巴细胞白血病(ATL)和其他 HTLV-1 相关疾病,如 HTLV-1 相关脊髓

病、热带痉挛性截瘫等^[1-3]。ATL 是一种较为罕见的 T 淋巴细胞增殖性肿瘤,该病主要在日本、南美洲、中美洲等地区流行,我国台湾地区也出现过 ATL 的流行,数据显示,目前全球约有 HTLV-1 病毒携带者 1000 万至 2000 万左右,日本每年约有 1000 人死于 ATL,虽然病例数较少,但该病临床症状较为严重且预后较差,因而临床建议及早实施干预治疗^[4-7]。近些年的分

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81560458)

作者简介:李玉(1981-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:急性非淋巴细胞白血病/急性淋巴细胞白血病的诊治,白血病或再障或地中海贫血异基因外周干细胞移植治疗等,电话:13608815024, E-mail: windmoon_kevintang@163.com

(收稿日期:2020-03-25 接受日期:2020-04-21)

子生物学研究显示,HTLV-1 病毒主要通过感染 T 淋巴细胞,而后通过细胞与细胞间突触和树突状细胞依赖的形式产生传播,因而关于 T 淋巴细胞克隆扩增和转化的研究对 ATL 的疾病治疗具有较好的指导意义^[8-10]。本文作者通过研究发现,HTLV-1 感染 ATL 患者病程的差异会影响 T 淋巴细胞的克隆扩增和转化进程,分析其机制可能与 HTLV-1 能够调控 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 表达有关,现详述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2015 年 2 月至 2018 年 2 月于我院接受治疗的 38 例 ATL 患者为研究对象,按照其病程差异将其分为急性 ATL 组(20 例)和慢性 ALT 组(18 例)。

纳入标准:(1)均经临床诊断确诊为 ATL 且出现相应临床症状诸如肝脾肿大、胸腹腔积液、高钙血症、淋巴细胞增多等;(2)病历资料齐全便于调研展开;(3)调研报医院伦理学会审核并经批准实施;(4)患者对调研过程、方法、原理清楚明白并签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤患者;(2)合并严重肝肾功能障碍者;(3)调研依从性较差者。

1.2 干预方法

分别采集两组患者入院后第二天空腹静脉血样 5 mL,装

入 EDTA 抗凝管中,并使用人外周血淋巴细胞分离液密度梯度离心分离外周血重 T 淋巴细胞,而后采用 PCR 测序技术检测样本细胞中 HTLV-1 病毒载量,使用的试剂盒采购自上海雅吉生物科技有限公司;而后使用蛋白定量试剂盒对两组患者血样中 Tax 和 HMGB1 表达情况进行评估,试剂盒采购自上海碧云天生物公司;最后采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)对两组患者的 TNF- α 、CEA 水平进行检测分析。

1.3 观察指标及评测标准

观测指标主要为两组患者血样中 HTLV-1 病毒载量、Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 蛋白表达情况以及 TNF- α 和 CEA 水平。

1.4 统计学方法

将采集的数据录入至 SPSS 20.0 软件中实施统计学分析,对于计量数据采取($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式来表示,组间的差异性比较应用 Student's t test 检验,对于计量资料采取[n(%)]的形式表示,组间的差异性比较采用卡方检验,取 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义^[11]。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般临床资料比较

经评估对比发现,两组患者一般临床资料诸如性别、平均年龄、平均病程、受教育程度、婚姻现状等对比差异不具有统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性,具体数据如表 1 所示。

表 1 两组患者一般临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data between the two groups

Index		Acute ATL group(n=20)	Chronic ATL group(n=18)
Gender	Male	11	10
	Female	9	8
Age (years)	35-45	2	2
	46-55	7	8
	56-65	8	6
	66-79	3	2
Course of disease (year)		54.19 $\pm$ 3.22	54.21 $\pm$ 2.98
Education level	Illiteracy	2	1
	Primary school	5	4
	High school and above	8	9
	High school and above	5	4
Marital status	In marriage	17	16
	Non marriage	3	2
Monthly income (yuan)	<5000	9	10
	5000-9999	6	5
	>10000	5	3

2.2 两组患者血样中 HTLV-1 病毒载量比较

经试剂盒检测比较发现,急性 ATL 组患者血样中 HTLV-1 病毒载量为(4509.28 $\pm$ 241.29)copies/mL,慢性 ALT 组患者血样中 HTLV-1 病毒载量为(3938.12 $\pm$ 301.28)copies/ml,两组患者病毒载量比较差异具有统计学意义($t=6.48, P < 0.001$)。

2.3 两组患者血样中 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 表达比较

经检测比较显示,急性 ATL 组患者血样中 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 蛋白表达明显高于慢性 ALT 组患者,组间比较差异明显,具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),具体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 两组患者血样中 Tax 蛋白和 HGMB1 蛋白表达情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the expression of tax protein and hgmb1 protein in blood samples of the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Expression of tax protein	Expression of HGMB1 protein
Acute ATL group	20	3.10 $\pm$ 0.32*	4.39 $\pm$ 0.43*
Chronic ATL group	18	2.71 $\pm$ 0.22	3.29 $\pm$ 0.33

Note: Compared with the chronic ATL group, * $P < 0.05$.

2.4 两组患者血样中 TNF- α 和 CEA 水平差异性比较

经 ELISA 检测发现,急性 ATL 组患者血样中 TNF- α 和

CEA 水平明显高于慢性 ATL 组患者,比较差异明显具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 3 两组患者血样中 TNF- α 和 CEA 水平差异性比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of TNF- α and CEA levels in blood samples between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Cases	TNF- α (pg/mL)	CEA(ng/mL)
Acute ATL group	20	21.29 $\pm$ 3.33*	8.28 $\pm$ 2.10*
Chronic ATL group	18	17.28 $\pm$ 2.31	7.10 $\pm$ 1.28

Note: Compared with the chronic ATL group, * $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

近些年的研究指出,感染性疾病对人类的威胁一直没有减轻趋势,人类嗜 T 淋巴细胞病毒(human T cell lymphotropic Virus, HTLV)是目前为止唯一可以从人体肿瘤中分离出来的 RNA 病毒,可分为 I 型和 II 型两种^[12,13]。HTLV 病毒与人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)一样,同属于逆转录病毒,可通过母婴、血液和性传播,因 HTLV 能够诱发癌症而受到医务工作者的重视。自 1980 年该病毒被分离出来后的实践发现,HTLV-1 病毒可导致成人 T 淋巴细胞白血病(adult T-cell leukemia, ATL)、脊髓病变、葡萄膜炎、感染性皮炎、系统性红斑狼疮、干燥综合征等相关疾病,数据显示全球约有 1000 万~2000 万 HTLV-1 病毒携带者,且主要集中于日本、非洲、加勒比海和南美洲等地,我国尚未开展对此类病毒感染的流行病学调查,但多数病例集中于福建沿海和广东某些区域^[14-16]。

ATL 是 HTLV-1 病毒感染后引发的较为严重的疾患之一,临床调查显示,ATL 是一种起源于成熟 CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞的肿瘤,该病最早被日本报道,属于较为罕见且具有独特临床和病理学特征的 T 细胞肿瘤,ATL 呈现明显的区域性流行,目前国内报道病例数较少^[17,18]。调研指出,ATL 患者的病理改变主要发生于外周血淋巴细胞中,部分患者可出现骨髓侵袭现象,患者的典型临床特征包括肝脾肿大、淋巴结肿大、皮肤浸润、间质性肺浸润、高钙血症等。实践发现,虽然感染 HTLV-1 病毒的患者仅有 2%~5% 会发展为 ALT,但 ALT 患者预后较差,其中位生存期多仅有 2~6 个月,因而及早的干预和治疗对改善 ATL 患者生存质量具有重要意义^[19,20]。

随着近些年分子生物学研究的进展,HTLV-1 病毒侵袭机体后转染 T 淋巴细胞的机制逐渐成为临床研究热点,有研究指出,HTLV-1 病毒侵袭人体后进入细胞前会维持前病毒状态,待进入细胞后 HTLV-1 病毒上的免疫受体会识别细胞膜表面的葡萄糖转运体、硫酸肝素多糖,通过与上述受体的结合进入靶细胞内,而后 HTLV-1 病毒会通过调节部分蛋白的表达水平,来抑制机体对 HTLV-1 病毒的识别杀灭进程,最终瘫痪 T

细胞的免疫识别功能,便于后续病毒在机体内扩散^[21]。但也有研究者发现,虽然 HTLV-1 能够利用转胞吞作用来通过人体的血脑屏障,通过感染树突状细胞而后迁移至淋巴结并感染 T 淋巴细胞,然而实验结果提示 HTLV-1 病毒游离颗粒在体外很难感染 T 细胞,游离的病毒颗粒可以通过感染 DC 细胞,而后通过 DC 细胞来转染 T 细胞,这提示 HTLV-1 病毒存在细胞间克隆扩增和转化的可能^[22,23],对该机制的研究可以为后续 ATL 的治疗和抑制 HTLV-1 病毒传播提供一定的理论基础。

本研究结果显示,相比于慢性 ATL 组患者,急性 ATL 组患者的 HTLV-1 病毒载量更高,这与相关研究^[24]等的研究结果相一致,该学者的研究结果指出,在人体内 HTLV-1 病毒主要感染 CD4⁺T 细胞,而后能够通过细胞与细胞间的接触以及树突状细胞依赖的方式实施细胞间传播。本文作者分析认为,当 HTLV-1 细胞感染人体后,人体内被感染的细胞就会通过克隆扩增的方式来实施细胞间的传播,被 HTLV-1 病毒感染的 T 淋巴细胞会成为效应 T 细胞或者记忆 T 细胞,而后细胞与细胞接触后,又会通过激活特定蛋白来实施病毒基因的传播,最后被传播的 T 细胞会在表观遗传学调控的作用下发生体细胞变异,最后成为发展成为 ATL^[25,26]。而文中急性期 ATL 患者病毒处于传染和增殖的高峰时段,被传染的 T 细胞数量较慢性 ATL 组患者更多,因而检测时可显示 HTLV-1 病毒载量更高。

本研究还就 HTLV-1 病毒感染 T 细胞后发生细胞间转染的机制进行了探究,结果显示,相比于慢性 ATL 组患者,急性 ATL 组患者的 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 蛋白表达量明显提高,尚未提到,HTLV-1 病毒感染 T 细胞后,在被感染 T 细胞与其他 T 细胞接触过程中会通过激活特定蛋白来实现 HTLV-1 病毒的转染,Tax 和 HMGB1 就是上述特定蛋白范畴。研究发现,Tax 蛋白具有促进突触形成,调控微管形成的效果,其作用机制为 Tax 蛋白能够通过激活 AP-1、NFAT、CREB 等信号通路,来起到转录激活的作用,如 T 细胞生长因子或白细胞介素 2 等都是在 Tax 蛋白反式激活作用下才被转录形成的^[27,28]。我们分析认为,Tax 能够通过干预上述信号通路,激活细胞自身的转化,最终加快了细胞恶变进程。HGMB1 蛋白是不如动物细胞内含量

最丰富的 HMG 蛋白,主要分布于细胞核和细胞浆内,在细胞核中 HGMB1 起到稳定细胞的作用,当细胞处于缺氧或应激态时,HGMB1 会发挥抑制细胞凋亡效果,此外 HGMB1 还同胞外损伤等多进程相关^[29,30]。本研究中慢性 ATL 组患者 HGMB1 表达量明显低于急性 ATL 组患者,分析其原因可能与 HGMB1 能够促进感染 HTLV-1 病毒的 T 细胞自噬进程,进而通过自噬来促进 HTLV-1 病毒感染的 T 细胞病毒复制有关。最后文中关于炎症因子水平的比较侧面佐证了上述论据,因炎症因子的水平一定程度上能够反映机体细胞的凋亡进程,而 HTLV-1 病毒感染会加快 T 细胞的凋亡,因而炎症因子水平会对应出现升高。

综上所述,HTLV-1 感染 ATL 患者病程的差异会影响 T 淋巴细胞的克隆扩增和转化进程,分析其机制可能与 HTLV-1 能够调控 Tax 蛋白和 HMGB1 表达有关。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Nunes D, Boa-Sorte N, Grassi MFR, et al. HTLV-1 is predominantly sexually transmitted in Salvador, the city with the highest HTLV-1 prevalence in Brazil[J]. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12(2): e0171303
- [2] Groussaud D, Khair M, Tollenaere AI, et al. Hijacking of the O-GlcNAcZYME complex by the HTLV-1 Tax oncoprotein facilitates viral transcription[J]. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13(7): e1006518
- [3] Huang Q, Niu Z, Han J, et al. HTLV-1 Tax upregulates early growth response protein 1 through nuclear factor- κ B signaling[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(31): 51123-51133
- [4] Santos RFS, Gildásio C, Conceição, Márcia S. Martins, et al. Prevalence and risk factors for Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 1 (HTLV-1) among maintenance hemodialysis patients [J]. BMC Nephrology, 2017, 18(1): e64
- [5] Richey JD, Chen BJ, Deng AC. Indolent, waxing and waning cutaneous presentation of HTLV-1-associated adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma in an HIV-1-positive patient[J]. J Cutaneous pathology, 2018, 45(2): e171
- [6] Einsiedel L, Purcell D, Schinke S, et al. Highlights from the HTLV-1 symposium at the 2017 Australasian HIV and AIDS Conference held jointly with the 2017 Australasian Sexual Health Conference, November 2017, Canberra, Australia[J]. J Virus Eradication, 2018, 4(1): e48
- [7] Shibata Y, Tokunaga F, Goto E, et al. HTLV-1 Tax Induces Formation of the Active Macromolecular IKK Complex by Generating Lys63- and Met1-Linked Hybrid Polyubiquitin Chains [J]. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13(1): e1006162
- [8] Gantner P, Velay A, Guigue N, et al. Performance of the Liaison® XL Murex recHTLV-I/II Immunoassay in the Detection of HTLV-1/2 Antibodies in Serum[J]. Clinical Laboratory, 2017, 63(5): e997
- [9] Esser AK, Rauch DA, Xiang J, et al. HTLV-1 viral oncogene HBZ induces osteolytic bone disease in transgenic mice[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(41): 69250-69263
- [10] Eléonore Pêres, Blin J, Ricci EP, et al. PDZ domain-binding motif of Tax sustains T-cell proliferation in HTLV-1-infected humanized mice [J]. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14(3): e1006933
- [11] Malpica L, Pimentel A, Reis IM, et al. Epidemiology, clinical features, and outcome of HTLV-1-related ATLL in an area of prevalence in the United States[J]. Blood Advances, 2018, 2(6): 607-620
- [12] Sharma PV, Witteman M, Sundaravel S, et al. A case of HTLV-1 associated adult T-cell lymphoma presenting with cutaneous lesions and tropical spastic paresis [J]. Intractable & Rare Diseases Research, 2018, 7(1): 61-64
- [13] Guevara Miranda J, Guzmán Rojas, Patricia, Mejía Cordero, Fernando Alonso. Acute Liver Failure as Presentation of Adult T-cell Leukemia in an HTLV-1 Patient[J]. Rev Gastroenterol Peru, 2018, 38 (1): 85-88
- [14] Vandormael A, Rego F, Danaviah S, et al. CD4⁺T-cell count may not be a useful strategy to monitor antiretroviral therapy response in HTLV-1/HIV co-infected patients[J]. Current Hiv Research, 2017, 15 (3): 225-231
- [15] Garces MV, Moreno L. Comorbidity between HTLV-1-associated adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia and verrucous carcinoma: A case report[J]. Colombia Medica, 2017, 48(1): 35-38
- [16] Murakami Y, Hasegawa A, Ando S, et al. A novel mother-to-child human T-cell leukaemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) transmission model for investigating the role of maternal anti-HTLV-1 antibodies using orally infected mother rats[J]. J Gen Virol, 2017, 98(4): 835-846
- [17] Richey JD, Chen BJ, Deng AC. Indolent, waxing and waning cutaneous presentation of HTLV-1-associated adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma in an HIV-1-positive patient [J]. J Cutan Pathol, 2018, 45(2): 171-175
- [18] Huang Q, Niu Z, Han J, et al. HTLV-1 Tax upregulates early growth response protein 1 through nuclear factor- κ B signaling[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(31): 51123-51133
- [19] Bangham C. Abstract SY23-03: How does HTLV-1 cause leukemia [J]. Cancer Research, 2017, 77(13 Supplement): SY23-03-SY23-03
- [20] Kozako T, Sato K, Uchida Y, et al. The small molecule STF-62247 induces apoptotic and autophagic cell death in leukemic cells [J]. Oncotarget, 2018, 9(45): 27645-27655
- [21] Wafa A, Manar As'sad, Liehr T, et al. Childhood pre-B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia with translocation t (1;19)(q21.1;p13.3) and two additional chromosomal aberrations involving chromosomes 1, 6, and 13: a case report[J]. J Med Case Rep, 2017, 11(1): e94
- [22] Tanabe A, Nakano K, Nakakido M, et al. Production and characterization of a novel site-specific-modifiable anti-OX40-receptor single-chain variable fragment for targeted drug delivery[J]. Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications, 2018, 496(2): 614-620
- [23] Esser AK, Rauch DA, Xiang J, et al. HTLV-1 viral oncogene HBZ induces osteolytic bone disease in transgenic mice[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(41): 69250-69263
- [24] Kitamura N, Nakanishi T, Yoshida Y, et al. HTLV-I associated post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder following virus transmission from recipient to donor cells[J]. Blood, 2017, 130(1): 84-86
- [25] Ishitsuka K. Molecular pathogenesis and its therapeutic implication for ATL[J]. Rinsho Ketsueki, 2017, 58(10): 2004-2011
- [26] Murakami Y, Hasegawa A, Ando S, et al. A novel mother-to-child HTLV-1 transmission model for investigating the role of maternal anti-HTLV-1 antibodies using orally infected mother rats [J]. J Gen Virol, 2017, 98(4): 835-846

- their associations with motor function in young adults born preterm with very low birth weight[J]. *Neur Clin*, 2018, 17(C): 241-250
- [15] Bian J, Bian J, Cao D, et al. N-methyl pyrrolidone promotes ankle fracture healing by inhibiting inflammation via suppression of the mitogen activated protein kinase signaling pathway [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2018, 15(4): 3617-3622
- [16] Kundu ZS, Tanwar M, Rana P, et al. Fibulectomy for Primary Proximal Fibular Bone Tumors: A Functional and Clinical Outcome in 46 Patients[J]. *Indian J Orthop*, 2018, 52(1): 3-9
- [17] Daroszewski J, Paczkowska K, Aleksandra Jawiarczyk-Przybyłowska, et al. Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma with rapid thyrotoxicosis - case report and the review of literature [J]. *Endokrynologia Polska*, 2018, 69(1): 632-637
- [18] Gur DO, Guzel S, Akyuz A, et al. The role of novel cytokines in inflammation: Defining peripheral artery disease among patients with coronary artery disease[J]. *Vascular Medicine*, 2018, 23(5): 428-436
- [19] Wang M, Xu Y, Wang J, et al. Surgical Management of Plantar Melanoma: A Retrospective Study in One Center [J]. *J Foot Surg*, 2018, 57(4): 689-693
- [20] Jingshan L, Shengyu F, Xing F, et al. Morphometry of the Hand Knob Region and Motor Function Change in Eloquent Area Glioma Patients[J]. *Clin Neur*, 2018, 29(2): 243-251
- [21] Palisano RJ, Avery L, Gorter JW, et al. Stability of the Gross Motor Function Classification System, Manual Ability Classification System, and Communication Function Classification System [J]. *Dev Med Child Neurol*, 2018, 60(10): 1026-1032
- [22] Gordon T. Nerve Regeneration: Understanding Biology and Its Influence on Return of Function After Nerve Transfers [J]. *Hand Clinics*, 2016, 32(2): 103-117
- [23] Izutsu N, Kinoshita M, Yanagisawa T, et al. Preservation of motor function after resection of lower-grade glioma at the precentral gyrus and prediction by pre-surgical fMRI and MEG: a case report [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2017, 107: 1045.e5-1045.e8
- [24] Xu XS, Hu YC, Chen K, et al. Reverse small saphenous vein-surral neurovascular island flap for the reconstruction of soft tissue defect on foot and ankle in children [J]. *Zhonghua Zheng Xing Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2009, 25(3): 181-183
- [25] Gordon T. Nerve Regeneration: Understanding Biology and Its Influence on Return of Function After Nerve Transfers [J]. *Hand Clin*, 2016, 32(2): 103-117
- [26] Chen SX, Liu FF. Effect of Tiaoshen Kaiyu Acupuncture (Regulating Vitality and Dredging Stasis) Combined with Psychological Intervention on Patients of Mild Depression After Stroke[J]. *Acupuncture Research*, 2018, 43(1): 39-43
- [27] Qi L, Han Z, Zhou Y. Dynamic scalp acupuncture combined with PNF therapy for upper limb motor impairment in ischemic stroke spastic hemiplegia[J]. *Zhongguo zhen jiu*, 2018, 38(3): 234-238
- [28] Hiroyuki Futani, Shunsuke Kumanishi, GO Minakawa, et al. Osteoscopic Surgery of Giant Cell Tumor of Bone for Preservation of Proximal Fibula[J]. *Anticancer Research*, 2018, 38(5): 2995-3000
- [29] Kim SE, Shim KM, Jang K, et al. Three-Dimensional Printing-based Reconstruction of a Maxillary Bone Defect in a Dog Following Tumor Removal[J]. *Vivo*, 2018, 32(1): 63-70
- [30] Fan Wu, Xiang Fang, Zhigang Lang. Advances in total femur replacement [J]. *Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2018, 32(10): 1346-1350
- [31] 陈佳,王正林,杨鹏飞,等.吻合皮神经的腓肠神经营养血管皮瓣修复足踝部皮肤软组织缺损[J]. *实用手外科杂志*, 2019, 33(1): 60-62
-
- (上接第 4314 页)
- [27] Shibata Y, Tokunaga F, Goto E, et al. HTLV-1 Tax Induces Formation of the Active Macromolecular IKK Complex by Generating Lys63- and Met1-Linked Hybrid Polyubiquitin Chains [J]. *PLoS Pathogens*, 2017, 13(1): e1006162
- [28] Sharma PV, Witteman M, Sundaravel S, et al. A case of HTLV-1 associated adult T-cell lymphoma presenting with cutaneous lesions and tropical spastic paresis[J]. *Intractable Rare Dis Res*, 2018, 7(1): 61-64
- [29] Huey DD, Bolon B, La Perle KMD, et al. Role of Wild-type and Recombinant Human T-cell Leukemia Viruses in Lymphoproliferative Disease in Humanized NSG Mice[J]. *Comp Med*, 2018, 68(1): 4-14
- [30] Zhao X, Hong Y, Qin Y. The clinical significance of monitoring the expression of the SIL-TAL1 fusion gene in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation[J]. *Int J Lab Hematol*, 2017, 39(6): 613-619