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## 2型糖尿病患者血清微小 RNA-130b、白细胞介素-17A 水平变化及临床意义\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨血清 mRNA-130b(miR-130b)、白细胞介素-17(Interleukin -17, IL-17A)水平与2型糖尿病患者早期肾脏损伤的关系。**方法:**选择2016年1月-2016年12月武汉市第三医院收治肾病患者116例,依据尿蛋白排泄率(Urine protein excretion rate, UAER)分为正常白蛋白尿(DM组,41例),微量白蛋白尿(DN1组,37例),临床白蛋白尿(DN2组,38例),另选健康体检者(NC组)40例。采集空腹静脉血检测糖化血红蛋白(Glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、空腹血糖(Fasting blood glucose, FPG)、三酰甘油(Triglycerin, TG)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL cholesterol, HDL-C)、尿素氮(Urea Nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐(Creatinine, Cr)、尿微量白蛋白肌酐比值(Urinary microalbumin-creatinine ratio, ACR)、白细胞介素-17A(IL-17A)浓度,采用实时荧光定量PCR检测血清miR-130b的表达,分析上述指标间的相关性。**结果:**DN1组和DN2组BUN、Cr、ACR显著高于NC组和DM组,且DN2组显著高于DN1组(均P<0.05);DM组、DN1组IL-17A显著高于NC组(均P<0.05),DN2组IL-17A显著低于其余三组(均P<0.05);其余三组的miR-130b表达水平显著低于NC组(均P<0.05),且DM组<DN1组<DN2组(均P<0.05)。DN患者IL-17A与TG、LDL-C、BUN、Cr、ACR呈负相关( $r=-0.361$ 、 $-0.383$ 、 $-0.396$ 、 $-0.417$ 、 $-0.425$ , 均P<0.05),miR-130b与HbA1c、TG、LDL-C、BUN、Cr、ACR呈负相关( $r=-0.276$ 、 $-0.335$ 、 $-0.294$ 、 $-0.296$ 、 $-0.315$ 、 $-0.289$ , 均P<0.05)。**结论:**血清miR-130b表达水平和IL-17A浓度与DN患者肾脏损伤均呈负相关,可能通过调节炎症反应和细胞信号通路等途径参与DN的进展,有望成为T2DM患者早期肾损伤的生物学标志物。

**关键词:**糖尿病肾病;IL-17;miR-130b;肾脏损伤;相关性

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## Changes and Clinical Significance of Serum miRNA-130b and Interleukin-17A in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between the levels of serum mir-130b and IL-17A and the early renal injury in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods:** A total of 116 patients with kidney disease, who were admitted to Wuhan Third Hospital from January 2016 to December 2016, were divided into normal albuminuria (DM group, 41 cases), microalbuminuria (DN1 group, 37 cases), clinical albuminuria (DN2 group, 38 cases) and 40 healthy people (NC group) according to the urinary protein excretion rate (UAER). The concentrations of HbA1c, FPG, TG, TC, LDL-C, HDL-C, bun, Cr, ACR and IL-17A were determined by real-time fluorescence. The expression of mir-130b in the serum was detected by quantitative PCR, and the correlation among the above indexes was analyzed. **Results:** The expression levels of bun, Cr and ACR in group DN 1 and group DN 2 were significantly higher than those in group NC and group DM, and the above indexes in group DN 2 were significantly higher than those in group DN 1 (all P<0.05). The level of IL-17A in group DM and group DN 1 was significantly higher than that in group NC (all P<0.05). The expression level of mir-130b in other three groups was significantly lower than that in group NC (all P<0.05), and that in group DM < group DN 1 < group DN 2 (all P<0.05). In group DN, IL-17A was negatively correlated with TG, LDL-C, bun, Cr and ACR ( $r=-0.361$ ,  $-0.383$ ,  $-0.396$ ,  $-0.417$ ,  $-0.425$ , all P<0.05), and mir-130b was negatively correlated with HbA1c, TG, LDL-C, bun, Cr and ACR ( $r=-0.276$ ,  $-0.335$ ,  $-0.294$ ,  $-0.296$ ,  $-0.315$ ,  $-0.289$ , all P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The expression level of mir-130b and the concentration of IL-17A in serum are negatively correlated with renal injury in the patients with DN, which may be involved in the progression of DN by regulating inflammatory response and cell signaling pathway, and may become a biological marker of early renal injury in the patients with T2DM.

**Key words:** Diabetic nephropathy; IL-17; mir-130b; Renal injury; Correlation**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R587.2 Document code: A****Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)04-664-04**

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## 前言

糖尿病是一种慢性血糖水平增高的代谢疾病,目前全球约有3.7亿患者,预计到2030年还将翻一倍<sup>[1]</sup>。2010年的调查数据显示我国糖尿病患者已达到9240万,是世界上糖尿病病例数最多的国家<sup>[2]</sup>。糖尿病的慢性损伤包括心血管损伤、肾脏损伤等,肾病(Kidney disease, DN)是其中的一种较为严重的肾损伤<sup>[3]</sup>。DN表现为患者出现肾功能异常,尿蛋白及全身浮肿,严重影响患者正常机体<sup>[4]</sup>。我国2型糖尿病(Type 2 diabetes, T2DM)患者DN的发病率为15%~20%<sup>[5]</sup>,由于其发病隐匿,发病周期长,不可逆转,大多数病人出现不可逆转的大量尿蛋白、肾纤维化,最终发展成终末期肾衰竭,严重者甚至导致患者死亡,成为威胁人类的健康主要问题。目前认为DN的发病机制复杂多样,主要与肾小球血液动力学改变、氧化应激、遗传因素及细胞炎症因子等多因素有关,最新的研究发现白细胞介素17(IL-17)与慢性炎性疾病有关<sup>[6]</sup>,在肥胖和胰岛素抵抗及肾脏疾病中发挥重要作用,并参与DN疾病的发展过程。同时有研究发现miR-130b可以作为肾脏损伤的标志物,miR-130b可调节人体促纤维化因子的表达,可减轻糖尿病患者肾纤维化作用<sup>[6,7]</sup>,也有研究发现miR-130b在糖尿病患者血液中表达明显低于正常人(非糖尿病患者)<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究主要通过观察DN患者血清miR-130表达水平和IL-17A浓度,探究IL-17A、miR-130与DN的发病机制的关系,为DN的发病机理研究提供依据以及为肾脏早期损伤提供诊断指标<sup>[6]</sup>。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择2016年1月~2016年12月武汉市第三医院收治的DN患者116例,男64例,女52例,平均年龄(55.9±14.3)岁,纳入标准:<sup>①</sup>确诊为DN或本次住院期间连续两次尿蛋白排泄

率(UAER)≥20 μg/min或≥30 mg/24 h;<sup>②</sup>年龄35~70岁,病程1~15年;<sup>③</sup>均签署知情同意书。排除标准:<sup>④</sup>其他合并糖尿病者;<sup>⑤</sup>其他原因导致蛋白尿升高;<sup>⑥</sup>免疫系统疾病者。另选40例健康体检者为NC组,排除标准同上,男20例,女20例,平均年龄(54.3±10.3)岁。

### 1.2 诊断标准和分组

糖尿病肾病诊断标准:6个月内连续两次UAER≥20 μg/min或≥30 mg/24 h。依据UAER进行分组,分为正常白蛋白尿(早期肾病期,DM组):UAER<20 μg/min或<30 mg/24 h<UAER<200 μg/min或30 mg/24 h<UAER<300 mg/24 h,临床白蛋白尿(临床肾病期,DN2组):UAER>200 μg/min或>300 mg/24 h。患者一般情况比较详见表1。

### 1.3 检验方法

患者均在次日清晨采集空腹静脉血9 mL,分3管:一管采用全自动生化分析仪检测HbA1c、FPG、TG、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C、BUN、Cr、ACR;一管在室温静置20 min后,离心取血清,ELISA检测IL-17A浓度,试剂盒购自美国R&D公司;一管提取血浆总RNA,采用Bio-Rad公司的SYBR定量PCR试剂盒进行实时荧光定量PCR检测miR-130b的表达,引物和内参基因均由TAKARA公司合成。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0,计数资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,行t检验,计量资料以%示,行 $\chi^2$ 检验,相关分析用Pearson,P<0.05有统计学差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般情况比较

DN1组和DN2组病程、收缩压均显著高于NC组和DM组(均P<0.05),且DN2组显著高于DN1组(P<0.05),各组性别、年龄等无差异(均P>0.05),见表1。

表1 各组一般情况比较  
Table 1 Comparison of general conditions among each group

Groups	n	Sex(men)	Age(age)	Course of disease (yearr)	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Diastolic blood pressure(mmHg)
NC	40	20	54.31±10.32	-	22.96±2.72	121.62±8.86	78.93±9.13
DM	41	23	54.73±12.32	2.82±1.43	23.80±3.72	123.93±14.11	81.25±6.80
DN1	37	22	56.11±13.15	6.52±1.71*#	24.21±2.62	141.25±10.31*#	82.12±7.95
DN2	38	19	57.22±13.71	9.42±2.11*#	23.11±2.92	148.72±11.52*#	82.72±7.62
F		1.071	0.449	141.577	1.546	52.548	1.751
P		0.797	0.718	0.000	0.205	0.000	0.159

Note: Compared with group NC, \*P<0.05; Compared with group DM, #P<0.05; Compared with group DN1, △ P<0.05, Same below.

### 2.2 生化指标比较

DM组、DN1组和DN2组TC高于NC组,但是无差异(均P>0.05),而FPG、HbA1c、TG显著高于NC组(均P<0.05),但DM组、DN1组和DN2组无差异(均P>0.05);上述三组的LDL-C显著高于NC组,且DN2组>DN1组>DM组(均P<0.05);上述三组HDL-C显著低于NC组(均P<0.05),且DN2组

<DN1组<DM组(均P<0.05);DN1组和DN2组BUN、Cr、ACR显著高于NC组和DM组(均P<0.05),且DN2组显著高于DN1组(均P<0.05);DM组、DN1组IL-17A显著高于NC组(均P<0.05),DN2组IL-17A显著低于其余三组(均P<0.05);上述三组miR-130b表达水平显著低于NC组,且DM组<DN1组<DN2组(均P<0.05),见表2。

表 2 各组患者生化指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of biochemical indicators among patients in each group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Index	NC (n=40)	DM (n=41)	DN1 (n=37)	DN2 (n=38)	F	P
FPG(mmol/L)	5.01± 0.26	7.74± 1.33*	8.15± 1.27*	8.21± 1.38*	69.139	0.000
HbA1c(%)	5.21± 0.59	9.02± 2.91*	9.67± 2.73*	9.91± 2.58*	33.262	0.000
TC(mmol/L)	4.19± 1.17	4.21± 0.89	4.28± 1.05	4.34± 1.29	0.149	0.931
TG(mmol/L)	1.66± 0.51	2.47± 0.71*	2.63± 0.85*	2.71± 0.88*	16.367	0.000
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.48± 0.44	2.73± 0.67	2.88± 0.89	3.61± 1.07**	14.389	0.000
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.88± 0.41	1.45± 0.39*	1.51± 0.43*	1.16± 0.28**	23.448	0.000
BUN(mmol/L)	3.90± 1.03	4.52± 1.38	6.16± 0.89**	10.52± 2.31**	158.737	0.000
Cr(μmol/L)	63.73± 9.25	70.41± 8.37	87.12± 5.60**	128.76± 21.46**	206.725	0.000
ACR(μg/mg)	7.35± 3.82	9.75± 3.37	115.27± 37.15#	756.38± 172.95#	654.753	0.000
IL-17A(pg/mL)	94.81± 9.27	131.26± 12.06*	156.09± 16.96**	68.25± 7.37**	403.885	0.000
miR-130b	1.01± 0.09	0.69± 0.13*	0.38± 0.10**	0.17± 0.11**	443.423	0.000

### 2.3 相关性分析

DN 组 IL-17A 与 TG、LDL-C、BUN、Cr、ACR 呈负相关 ( $r=-0.361$ 、 $-0.383$ 、 $-0.396$ 、 $-0.417$ 、 $-0.425$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ), miR-130b 与 HbA1c、TG、LDL-C、BUN、Cr、ACR 呈负相关 ( $r=-0.276$ 、 $-0.335$ 、 $-0.294$ 、 $-0.296$ 、 $-0.315$ 、 $-0.289$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

糖尿病肾病是糖尿病最严重的并发症之一,是终末期肾病的常见病因之一,是 T2DM 患者死亡的首要原因,高血压和高血糖是 DN 的主要危险因素,但仅有 40% 的个体会发展为 DN,表明还有其他原因导致 DN 的发生<sup>[9,10]</sup>。近年来证实炎性疾病反应是 DN 进展的关键因素,Sousa-Pinto B 等<sup>[11]</sup>发现 IL-17、IL-21、TNF-α 等在 DN 不同分期患者中,并且随患者病情程度加剧而升高。IL-17 是 Th-17 细胞分泌的主要炎症细胞因子,有研究发现 IL-17 含量与糖尿病模型鼠血糖、肾脏肥大指数呈正相关;同时发现 IL-17A 是其主要分泌的一种效应因子,具有促进炎症反应的作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。动物实验证实 IL-17A 作用于小鼠肾小球系膜细胞,协同其他炎性细胞因子 TNF-α、IL-8、IL-6 等促进中性粒细胞趋化因子的表达<sup>[15-17]</sup>。

本研究对 DN 不同阶段患者血清 IL-17A 水平进行比较,T2DM 继发 DN 早期肾病期患者血清 IL-17A 显著升高<sup>[18-20]</sup>,T2DM 微量白蛋白尿患者 IL-17A 水平进一步升高,而 T2DM 临床肾病期患者 IL-17A 水平明显降低,与 Cao Wenqiong<sup>[21]</sup>等学者的研究结果一致,该学者探究了血清 IL-17、血管粘附蛋白-1(vascular adhesion protein-1, VAP-1)水平与糖尿病患者肾功能相关性,结果显示单纯糖尿病组、早期糖尿病肾病组、临床糖尿病肾病组的 IL-17、VAP-1 水平均高于对照组,且临床糖尿病肾病组的 IL-17、VAP-1 水平均高于其他三组。推测可能与 DN 初期 IL-6、IL-1β 等炎性因子升高引起 IL-17A 分泌增加有关。本研究相关性分析结果显示 DN 患者 IL-17A 与 BUN、Cr、ACR 呈负相关,与宋昱佳<sup>[22]</sup>的研究类似,该学者观察 DN 患者血清 IL-17A、IL-17F 水平变化,探讨 IL-17A、IL-17F 在 DN 进展中的作用,结果发现 DN 中 IL-17A 与 ACR、BUN、Cr、sUA、

TG、LDL-C 均呈负相关;IL-17F 与 ACR、Cr、LDL-C 均呈负相关。提示 IL-17A 与 DN 肾功能损伤密切相关,在糖尿病动物模型中 IL-17A 基因缺失的 DM 小鼠肾脏病变加重<sup>[23-25]</sup>,而接受低剂量外源性 IL-17A 后可减缓 DN 的症状、缓解 DN 的进展,但对血糖水平没有作用<sup>[26]</sup>,而本研究同样没有发现 IL-17A 与血糖指标具有相关性,提示 IL-17A 对 DN 的影响是独立于血糖因素之外的。

miRNAs 的作用是调控基因表达,因此几乎参与体内所有的生理、生化过程,且已发现其与 2 型糖尿病等症型糖尿病的发病机制相关。同时因为一部分 miRNA 可以稳定存在血清中,故而非常适合作为潜在的诊断标志物。有新研究发现 miR-130b 在糖尿病肾病患者组织中有更高量的表达,还有发现血清中 miR-130b 与下游基因表达及糖尿病肾病肾小管间质纤维化的关系。miR-130b 的作用首先见于肿瘤的研究<sup>[27,28]</sup>,有研究发现高浓度的 miR-130b 可抑制 GCGF 及促纤维化因子在患者血液中表达,以达到阻止肾纤维化的发生,但是有研究发现 miR-130b 在 2 型糖尿病肾病患者血清中表达下降;低浓度的 miR-130b 表达可损伤血管内皮细胞,血小板的活化、亢进功能及炎性细胞的活化等。将循环 miR-130b 作为肾脏的生物标志来判断肾功能受损程度,具有十分理想的预测价值。本研究也发现 miR-130b 在 DN 患者血清中表达明显减少,并且随病情加重而降低,相关性分析显示 miR-130b 与 BUN、Cr、ACR 呈负相关,与王家芷<sup>[29]</sup>等学者的研究类似,该学者探究了血清 miR-130b 与糖尿病肾病患者肾脏损伤及远期预后的相关性,发现糖尿病肾病组 miR-130b 水平低于正常对照组,且终末期肾病组血清 miR-130b 水平低于非终末期肾病组,同时,张翠静<sup>[30]</sup>的研究发现,糖尿病患者血清中的 miR-130b 表达水平与 TG、LDL-C、Scr、BUN、HbA1c、HOMA-IR、ACR 水平以及疾病病程呈现负相关。提示 miR-130b 与 DN 患者肾功能受损程度呈负相关,然而目前尚不清楚 miR-130b 在 DN 发病过程中的作用机制,但这不妨碍通过检测 miR-130b 来预测 DN 的肾脏损伤程度及判断预后,可得出患者血清中 miR-130b 有可能对 2 型糖尿病患者肾脏损伤的发生起到调控作用。miR-130b 可作

为 DN 的生物学标志,可在临幊上广泛推广<sup>[31,32]</sup>。

综上所述,血清 miR-130b 表达水平和 IL-17A 浓度与 DN 患者肾脏损伤均呈负相关,可能通过调节炎症反应和细胞信号通路等途径参与 DN 的发生过程,可对 DN 的作用机理研究提供理论依据,有望成为 T2DM 患者早期肾损伤的生物学标志物。

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