

血清葡萄糖调节蛋白-78、氧化三甲胺、CD137 水平可用于预测急性失代偿期心力衰竭患者预后

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摘要 目的:探讨血清葡萄糖调节蛋白-78 (GRP78)、氧化三甲胺 (TMAO)、CD137 在急性失代偿期心力衰竭 (ADHF) 患者中的表达,并分析其对预后的预测价值。方法:选取 127 例 ADHF 患者为 ADHF 组,另选取同期收治的 80 例慢性稳定性心力衰竭患者为稳定组。比较 2 组血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平及心功能相关指标[心率、收缩压、舒张压、左心室射血分数 (LVEF)、左心室舒张末期内径 (LVEDd)、美国纽约心脏病学会 (NYHA) 分级、N 末端脑钠肽前体 (NT-proBNP)],并分析其相关性。随访 6 个月,根据预后将 ADHF 组分为预后良好亚组和预后不良亚组,绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线,分析血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 对 ADHF 患者预后不良的预测效能。结果:ADHF 组血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平、心率、收缩压、舒张压、NT-proBNP 水平高于稳定组,NYHA 分级Ⅲ级、Ⅳ级占比高于稳定组,LVEF 低于稳定组 (P 均 < 0.05);ADHF 患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平与心率、收缩压、舒张压、NT-proBNP 水平、NYHA 分级呈正相关,与 LVEF 呈负相关 (P 均 < 0.05);预后不良亚组患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平高于预后良好亚组 (P 均 < 0.05);血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平单独预测 ADHF 患者预后不良的曲线下面积 (AUC) 分别为 0.763 (95% CI: 0.678 ~ 0.835)、0.776 (95% CI: 0.692 ~ 0.846)、0.723 (95% CI: 0.635 ~ 0.800) (P 均 < 0.05);三者联合预测 ADHF 患者预后不良的 AUC 为 0.914 (95% CI: 0.850 ~ 0.957),灵敏度为 88.64%,特异性为 87.34%。结论:ADHF 患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平改变与心力衰竭病情相关,可用于评估心功能和预测预后。

关键词 心力衰竭急性失代偿期;血清葡萄糖调节蛋白-78;氧化三甲胺;CD137;预后
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Abstract Objective: To investigate the expression of serum glucose-regulated protein-78 (GRP78), trimethylamine oxide (TMAO), and CD137 in patients with acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF), and analyze their prognostic predictive value, providing a reference for clinical diagnosis and treatment. Methods: A total of 127 patients with ADHF in the Department of Geriatrics of the Third Hospital of Changsha from March 2021 to August 2023 were selected as the ADHF group, and 80 patients with chronic stable heart failure admitted to our hospital during the same period were selected as the stable group. Serum GRP78, TMAO, CD137 levels and cardiac function related indexes [heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic internal diameter (LVEDd), New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide precursor (NT-proBNP)] in the two groups were compared and correlation was analyzed. At 6-month follow-up, the ADHF group was divided into a good prognosis subgroup and a poor prognosis subgroup according to the occurrence of adverse prognostic events, and the predictive efficacy of serum GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 in predicting poor prognosis in ADHF patients was analyzed. Results: The levels of serum GRP78, TMAO, CD137, heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and NT-proBNP in the ADHF group were higher than those in the stable group, and the proportion of NYHA class III and IV was higher than that in the stable group. The LVEF in the ADHF group was lower than that in the stable group ($P < 0.05$). Serum GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 in patients with ADHF were positively correlated with heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, NT-proBNP, and NYHA classification, and negatively correlated with LVEF ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 in the poor prognosis subgroup were higher than those in the good prognosis subgroup ($P < 0.05$). The AUCs of GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 alone for predicting poor prognosis in patients with ADHF

were 0.763 (95% CI: 0.678-0.835), 0.776 (95% CI: 0.692-0.846), and 0.723 (95% CI: 0.635-0.800), respectively ($P < 0.05$). The AUC of serum GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 combined to predict poor prognosis in ADHF patients was 0.914 (95% CI: 0.850-0.957), with a sensitivity of 88.64% and a specificity of 87.34% ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The changes in serum levels of GRP78, TMAO, and CD137 are associated with the severity of heart failure and can be used as effective indicators for evaluating cardiac function and predicting prognosis in patients with ADHF.

Key words Acute decompensated heart failure; GRP78; TMAO; CD137; Prognosis

心力衰竭患者均有一定程度的心脏结构、功能病变,其中急性失代偿期心力衰竭(acute decompensated heart failure, ADHF)患者若射血分数降低,预后较差^[1]。葡萄糖调节蛋白-78(glucose-regulated protein-78, GRP78)是内质网应激相关蛋白,可促进动脉粥样硬化、心肌梗死等心血管相关疾病的发生^[2]。氧化三甲胺(trimethylamine oxide, TMAO)可通过激活炎症反应参与心力衰竭的发生发展^[3]。CD137属于肿瘤坏死因子,可促进T细胞、巨噬细胞等免疫细胞活化,参与调节炎症反应,其水平异常与机体心功能改变有关^[4,5]。本研究分析血清GRP78、TMAO、CD137水平与ADHF患者病情、心功能及预后的相关性,为预测预后提供一定参考价值。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:选取2021年3月~2023年8月长沙市第三医院收治的127例确诊ADHF^[6]患者为ADHF组,其中男73例,女54例,年龄38~76岁,平均(57.08 ± 9.33)岁;另选取同期收治的80例慢性稳定性心力衰竭患者为稳定组,其中男48例,女32例,年龄38~75岁,平均(56.79 ± 8.94)岁。所有受试者美国纽约心脏病学会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)分级为Ⅱ~Ⅳ级^[7]。排除标准:①存在肾、肝功能衰竭;②合并恶性肿瘤;③有脑血管病史;④近1个月接受抗炎、皮质激素等治疗。2组性别、年龄等基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。本研究经医院伦理委员会审批[KY-EC(会审)-2022-003]。患者及家属均知情并签署同意书。

NYHA分级标准^[7]:Ⅰ级:患者体力活动不受限制,日常活动不会引起心力衰竭症状;Ⅱ级:患者体力活动受到轻度限制,稍剧烈日常活动可出现心力衰竭症状;Ⅲ级:患者体力活动明显受限,轻度日常活动即可引起心力衰竭症状;Ⅳ级:患者体力活动完全受限,休息状态下也会出现心力衰竭症状,任何活动都会加重症状,患者往往被迫采用端坐位且不能活动,并且感觉呼吸困难。

2. 资料收集与检测:入院时采集患者性别、年

龄、心率、收缩压、舒张压、NYHA分级等一般资料。入院时进行超声心动图检查。探头频率1~5 MHz,取左侧卧位,在平稳呼吸状态下采用迈瑞M9便携式全数字彩色多普勒超声诊断仪检测,在左心室长轴切面下测量左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDd)。采集患者入院时空腹静脉血3 mL, 3 000转/min离心10 min后取上清液,于-80℃保存待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清GRP78、CD137水平,试剂盒购自上海酶联生物科技有限公司;采用稳定同位素稀释液相色谱质谱联用技术检测血清TMAO水平,仪器为Thermo ISQ EM液相色谱质谱联用仪,采用电化学发光法检测血清N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平,仪器为罗氏全自动电化学发光免疫分析仪Cobase801。操作方法严格依照仪器与试剂盒说明书进行。

3. 预后评估:依据《2021ESC慢性心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》^[8]对患者进行综合治疗,其中包括合并症(高血压、糖尿病等)的控制与管理,对患者心力衰竭导致的代偿机制(拮抗交感神经系统过度激活等)进行调节,缓解患者临床症状,延缓心室重塑及心功能的恶化。治疗后随访6个月,心功能恶化导致再次住院或发生心源性死亡事件定义为预后不良,否则定义为预后良好。

4. 观察指标:①收集2组血清GRP78、TMAO、CD137水平;②收集2组心率、收缩压、舒张压、LVEF、LVEDd、NYHA分级、血清NT-proBNP水平等心功能相关指标;③分析血清GRP78、TMAO、CD137水平与心率、收缩压、舒张压、LVEF、LVEDd、NYHA分级、血清NT-proBNP水平等心功能指标的相关性;④收集不同预后患者血清GRP78、TMAO、CD137水平;⑤分析血清GRP78、TMAO、CD137水平单独及联合检测对ADHF患者预后的预测效能。

5. 统计学分析:采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件。计数资料以例数(百分数)表示,2组比较行 χ^2 检验;符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,独立样本行 t 检验,相关性分析采用Spearman和Pearson

检验,各血清指标单独及联合对患者预后的预测效能以受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic,ROC)曲线评估,曲线下面积(area under curve,AUC)评估预测准确度。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 2 组血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平:ADHF 组血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平高于稳定组(P 均 <0.05),见表 1。

表 1 2 组血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	GRP78 (pg/mL)	TMAO ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	CD137 ($\times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/L}$)
ADHF 组	127	237.16 $\pm$ 56.18	8.82 $\pm$ 2.11	57.61 $\pm$ 12.15
稳定组	80	216.73 $\pm$ 48.64	4.17 $\pm$ 1.23	34.20 $\pm$ 8.96
t 值		2.680	17.881	14.869
P 值		0.008	<0.001	<0.001

2. 心功能指标:ADHF 组心率、收缩压、舒张压、血 NT-proBNP 水平高于稳定组,NYHA 分级Ⅲ级、Ⅳ级占比高于稳定组,LVEF 低于稳定组(P 均 <0.05),2 组 LVEDd 比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 2。

3. 血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平与心功能指标的相关性分析:经 Spearman 相关性分析显示,

ADHF 患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平与心率、收缩压、舒张压、血 NT-proBNP 水平、NYHA 分级呈正相关,与 LVEF 呈负相关(P 均 <0.05),见表 3。

4. ADHF 组不同预后患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平:随访 6 个月,127 例中有 4 例因地址变更失访。44 例计入预后不良亚组,其中病情恶化再次入院 32 例,死亡 12 例;另外 79 例计入预后良好亚组。预后不良亚组患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平高于预后良好亚组(P 均 <0.05),见表 4。

5. 血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平对 ADHF 患者预后不良的预测效能:分别以预后不良亚组、预后良好亚组为阳性样本、阴性样本,基于血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平绘制 ROC 曲线,见表 5、图 1。

讨 论

ADHF 的发生与胃肠道系统结构、功能病变发生有关,当肠道内壁通透性、微循环等方面发生病变,引起 Toll 样受体激活,造成全身炎症反应的发生^[9]。而血清 GRP78 与内质网应激、炎症因子分泌有关,TMAO 是由肠道分泌相关物质刺激肝脏产生,CD137 参与机体炎症反应的发生发展。

GRP78 属于热休克蛋白 70 家族,是内质网重要的分子伴侣,正常情况下 GRP78 是确保蛋白质正确折叠的重要因子,在病毒感染、药源性脏器损伤、

表 2 2 组心功能指标比较

指标	ADHF 组($n = 127$)	稳定组($n = 80$)	χ^2/t 值	P 值
心率(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	85.31 $\pm$ 13.62	77.56 $\pm$ 7.23	4.688	<0.001
收缩压(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	158.82 $\pm$ 8.47	134.41 $\pm$ 8.14	20.494	<0.001
舒张压(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	108.22 $\pm$ 9.21	76.89 $\pm$ 6.38	26.652	<0.001
LVEF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	45.44 $\pm$ 4.81	67.83 $\pm$ 5.14	31.755	<0.001
LVEDd(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	63.07 $\pm$ 3.24	62.65 $\pm$ 3.18	0.915	0.361
NYHA 分级 [例(%)]			54.613	<0.001
Ⅱ 级	22(17.32)	54(67.50)		
Ⅲ 级	74(58.27)	22(27.50)		
Ⅳ 级	31(24.41)	4(5.00)		
NT-proBNP (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3704.68 $\pm$ 366.02	2038.83 $\pm$ 132.97	39.086	<0.001

表 3 血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 与心功能指标的相关性分析

指标	GRP78		TMAO		CD137	
	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值
心率	0.651	<0.05	0.710	<0.05	0.721	<0.05
收缩压	0.703	<0.05	0.643	<0.05	0.623	<0.05
舒张压	0.669	<0.05	0.684	<0.05	0.589	<0.05
LVEF	-0.721	<0.05	-0.705	<0.05	-0.741	<0.05
NYHA 分级	0.801	<0.05	0.638	<0.05	0.635	<0.05
NT-proBNP	0.762	<0.05	0.653	<0.05	0.572	<0.05

注: NYHA 分级赋值:Ⅱ 级 = 1,Ⅲ 级 = 2,Ⅳ 级 = 3

表 4 ADHF 组不同预后患者血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	GRP78(pg/mL)	TMAO($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	CD137($\times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/L}$)
预后不良亚组	44	253.95 $\pm$ 52.38	10.44 $\pm$ 2.02	68.78 $\pm$ 11.65
预后良好亚组	79	227.81 $\pm$ 49.72	7.92 $\pm$ 1.94	51.39 $\pm$ 10.84
<i>t</i> 值		2.742	6.804	8.303
<i>P</i> 值		0.007	<0.001	<0.001

表 5 血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平对 ADHF 患者预后不良的预测效能

指标	AUC	95% <i>CI</i>	截断值	灵敏度(%)	特异性(%)	<i>P</i> 值
GRP78	0.763	0.678 ~ 0.835	233.90 pg/mL	70.45	70.89	<0.001
TMAO	0.776	0.692 ~ 0.846	9.83 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	70.45	81.01	<0.001
CD137	0.723	0.635 ~ 0.800	62.72 $\times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/L}$	65.91	73.42	<0.001
联合	0.914	0.850 ~ 0.957		88.64	87.34	<0.001

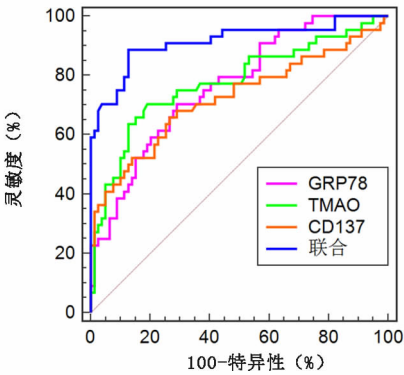


图 1 血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平预测 ADHF 患者预后不良的 ROC 曲线

肿瘤发生等过程中对细胞结构与功能也有一定保护作用^[10]。Ha 等^[11]研究指出,胰腺癌患者机体内 GRP78 的过表达可减轻应激细胞内西地兰的凋亡活性,而西地兰对心力衰竭有一定的治疗作用。本研究显示,ADHF 组血清 GRP78 水平显著高于稳定组,可能是由于随着 ADHF 的发生发展,相关细胞结构、功能受到损伤,为保护细胞功能、维持内质网稳态,GRP78 作为应激蛋白减轻西地兰的应激凋亡作用并对心肌细胞进行保护。内质网应激与多种心血管疾病的发生发展高度相关,研究证实内质网应激会促进心肌细胞凋亡,异常高表达的 GRP78 可有效降低心脏损伤程度。本研究中 GRP78 水平与心功能相关指标有一定相关性,提示在心脏受损过程中,GRP78 大量表达可能通过保护心肌细胞、降低心肌细胞凋亡程度来保护心脏,且随着心脏受损程度加重,GRP78 水平随之大幅升高^[12]。心血管疾病导致的炎症反应会引起 GRP78 的大量产生,通过抑制炎症反应、氧化应激进程可有效降低 GRP78 表达,并降低心肌损伤程度、促进血管再生,故 GRP78 的表达水平在一定程度上可有效反映心肌损伤程

度、心功能及 ADHF 的发生发展^[13,14]。

TMAO 是偏苯三酸酐(TMA)经肝脏单加氧酶氧化生成的产物。研究证实,肠道内微生物种群失衡在导致 TMAO 表达水平异常的同时,会促进糖尿病、心血管等相关疾病的发生^[15]。本研究中 ADHF 组血清 TMAO 水平显著高于稳定组,提示 TMAO 水平与心力衰竭的发展、ADHF 的发生有关。有学者指出,不仅肠道菌群失衡与心力衰竭发生有关,心力衰竭患者肠道血流量也存在显著降低的情况,血流量降低可能改变肠道酸碱环境,促进病原菌的大量繁殖,引起 TMAO 的大量表达,因此,心力衰竭相关疾病的发生发展可能与肠道菌群的失衡、TMAO 的产生关系较为密切^[16]。TMAO 的大量产生也会促进脏器纤维化的发生,本研究显示,TMAO 水平与患者心功能指标有密切联系,可推测 TMAO 通过推进心肌纤维化程度加重患者心力衰竭病情,导致 ADHF 的发生^[17]。TMAO 还可通过促进白细胞迁移、激活 Nod 样受体蛋白 3 等相关炎症因子及增强血管氧化应激等加速炎症反应进程,损伤心肌细胞功能,加重病情,导致 ADHF 的发生发展^[18,19]。

CD137 属于肿瘤坏死因子,多表达于淋巴细胞、单核细胞等免疫相关细胞及肿瘤细胞中^[20,21]。本研究中 CD137 表达水平在 ADHF 组和稳定组间有显著差异,提示 CD137 也参与了 ADHF 的发生。肿瘤发生发展过程中,CD137 参与了免疫细胞活化增殖、促炎因子分泌、免疫细胞粘附、细胞凋亡等多种生物学过程,故 CD137 水平的升高可能与机体内炎症反应、细胞凋亡等过程有关^[22]。本研究推测,CD137 是通过炎症反应损伤心肌细胞或促进细胞凋亡推进心力衰竭进程,进而引发 ADHF。Zang 等^[23]研究指出,CD137 与心肌纤维化等不良事件的发生有关。CD137 通过与配体的相互作用,促进血管平

滑肌细胞的自噬作用,为血管微钙化的形成提供一定物质基础^[24]。本研究提示 CD137 可能通过损伤心功能,导致心力衰竭的发展及 ADHF 的发生。CD137 可降低动脉粥样硬化斑块的稳定性,损伤心肌细胞,加重血管钙化,导致心功能逐渐降低,引起 ADHF 的发生与发展^[25]。

本研究显示,血清 GRP78、TMAO、CD137 水平在不同预后患者间有显著差异,三者联合检测 AUC 值达到 0.914,高于各指标单独检测,预测效能较高,可为临床预测患者预后提供参考。

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