

· 病毒性肝炎 ·

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Mindin 蛋白在经聚乙二醇干扰素 α -2b 治疗的慢性乙型肝炎中的动态变化及意义

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摘要: 目的 分析聚乙二醇干扰素 α -2b (PEG-IFN α -2b) 治疗慢性乙型肝炎 (CHB) 过程中 Mindin 蛋白的变化以及作用。方法 选取 2018 年 1 月—2019 年 12 月于西安交通大学第二附属医院行 PEG-IFN α -2b 治疗的 CHB 患者 29 例, 按照临床结局分为治愈组 ($n=17$) 与未治愈组 ($n=12$)。分别采集治愈组和未治愈组基线、12 周和 24 周的外周血样本, 测量血常规、肝功能、乙型肝炎标志物定量和 Mindin 蛋白含量。分析比较各时间点 HBsAg、ALT、AST 及 Mindin 蛋白水平的组间差异。符合正态分布的计量资料两组间比较采用成组 t 检验; 非正态分布的计量资料两组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。采用 Spearman 相关性分析法对 Mindin 蛋白与 HBsAg、ALT、AST 的相关性进行分析。多元线性回归分析探讨 HBsAg、ALT 水平对 Mindin 蛋白的影响。结果 基线资料分析发现, 未治愈组和治愈组 HBsAg、抗-HBe、Alb 和白/球比值 (A/G) 水平两组间比较差异均有统计学意义 (P 值均 < 0.05)。治愈组 Mindin 蛋白水平呈现持续上升的趋势, 24 周时 Mindin 蛋白水平显著高于基线 ($P < 0.05$)。24 周时治愈组 Mindin 蛋白水平显著高于未治愈组 ($P = 0.019$)。治愈组 HBsAg 水平均显著低于未治愈组, 且组内各时间点与基线比较差异均具有统计学意义 (P 值均 < 0.05)。此外, 治愈组 ALT 和 AST 的变化均呈现先升高后降低的趋势, 12 周的表达水平均显著高于基线 (P 值均 < 0.05)。未治愈组 24 周 ALT 和 AST 水平均显著高于治愈组 (P 值均 < 0.05)。未治愈组 12 周时 Mindin 蛋白水平与 ALT 呈现出较强的直线相关性 ($r = 0.7608, P < 0.05$), 进一步的多元线性回归分析同样证明两者间存在线性关系 (偏回归系数为 1.571, $P = 0.019$)。结论 PEG-IFN α -2b 抗病毒治疗 24 周时的 Mindin 蛋白水平在治愈组和未治愈组间存在明显差异。提示通过检测 Mindin 蛋白的动态变化可以更好地预测慢性乙型肝炎的治疗结局, 为临床提供参考。

关键词: 乙型肝炎, 慢性; Mindin 蛋白; 干扰素 α **基金项目:** 陕西省自然科学基金 (2022JCYB-770)

Dynamic change and significance of Mindin protein in chronic hepatitis B treated with PEG-IFN α -2b

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the change and potential role of Mindin protein in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B (CHB) with PEG-IFN α -2b. **Methods** A total of 29 CHB patients who received the treatment with PEG-IFN α -2b in The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University from January 2018 to December 2019 were enrolled, and according to their clinical outcome, they were divided into cured group with 17 patients and uncured group with 12 patients. Peripheral blood samples were collected from both groups at baseline, 12 weeks, and 24 weeks to measure blood routine indices, liver function parameters, hepatitis B markers, and Mindin protein. HBsAg, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and Mindin protein at different time points were compared between the two groups. The independent-samples t test was used for comparison of normally distributed continuous data between two groups, and the Mann-Whitney U test was used for comparison of non-normally distributed

continuous data between two groups; a Spearman correlation analysis was used to investigate correlation; a multiple linear regression analysis was used to investigate the influence of HBsAg and ALT on the content of Mindin protein. **Results** The analysis of baseline data showed that there were significant differences in the levels of HBsAg, HBeAb, albumin, and albumin/globulin ratio between the cured group and the uncured group (all $P < 0.05$). The cured group tended to have a gradual increase in the level of Mindin, and the level of Mindin at 24 weeks was significantly higher than that at baseline ($P < 0.05$). The cured group had a significantly higher level of Mindin protein than the uncured group at 24 weeks ($P = 0.019$). The cured group had a significantly lower level of HBsAg than the uncured group ($P < 0.05$), with a significant change from baseline to each time point within the cured group ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the levels of ALT and AST in the cured group tended to first increase and then decrease, and the expression levels at 12 weeks were significantly higher than those at baseline ($P < 0.05$). At 12 weeks, there was a strong linear correlation between Mindin protein levels and ALT in the untreated group ($r = 0.7608$, $P < 0.05$), and further multiple linear regression analysis also demonstrated a linear relationship between the two ($b = 1.571$, $P = 0.019$). **Conclusion** There is a significant difference in the level of Mindin protein between the cured group and the non-cured group after 24 weeks of PEG-IFN α -2b antiviral treatment, and therefore, detecting the dynamic changes of Mindin protein can better predict the treatment outcome of CHB, which provides a reference for clinical practice.

Key words: Hepatitis B, Chronic; Mindin Protein; Interferon-alpha

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Mindin是一种名为Mindin/F-spondin的细胞外基质蛋白家族成员^[1],其与胚胎神经系统发育^[2-3]、卵巢癌^[4]、前列腺癌^[5-6]、消化系统肿瘤^[7-9]、糖尿病肾病^[10-11]、心脏病^[12-13]、肠炎^[14]、动脉粥样硬化^[13,15]等多种疾病有一定相关性。作为一种模式识别分子,Mindin可直接与细菌结合并促进清除病毒和细菌^[16]。大量研究^[17-23]证明细胞外基质蛋白,如层粘连蛋白、血小板反应素和纤维连接蛋白,作为整合素配体在体外和体内促进中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞的黏附和迁移。Sun等^[1]开展的体内及体外实验中显示,经缺血/再灌注诱导后Mindin均能够引起炎症细胞因子及趋化因子的释放,从而促进炎症反应。笔者前期通过测量CCl₄诱导急性肝损伤小鼠模型中的Mindin蛋白表达,推测可能是损伤因素CCl₄诱发某些危险信号介导了Mindin的下调,从而诱发急性肝损伤的进展^[24]。此外在小鼠肝脏缺血/再灌注^[1]、非酒精性脂肪肝模型^[25]中,Mindin的表达均有显著变化。所以Mindin蛋白在肝病的发展和转归过程可能存在关键作用。因此,本实验旨在通过观测Mindin蛋白在慢性乙型肝炎(CHB)应用聚乙二醇干扰素 α -2b(PEG-IFN α -2b)抗病毒治疗过程中的动态表达,以探求Mindin蛋白在CHB病情发展中所起的作用,为CHB的治疗和预后改善提供新的思路。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取于本院行PEG-IFN α -2b治疗的

CHB患者29例,男性15例,女性14例;年龄20~60岁,平均(37.7 \pm 9.8)岁。诊断符合《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南(2019年版)》^[26]诊断标准。纳入标准:(1)年龄18~65岁;(2)HBsAg阳性超过6个月。排除标准:(1)合并严重心、脑、肺、肾、血液系统等原发性疾病;(2)伴有甲状腺疾病、视网膜病、银屑病、神经性耳聋、精神病或有精神疾病史;(3)失代偿期肝硬化或肿瘤患者;(4)有酗酒、吸毒史或未能控制的癫痫、糖尿病、高血压和自身免疫性疾病;(5)合并其他嗜肝病毒感染和/或HIV感染;(6)妊娠或哺乳期妇女。患者治愈的标准:(1)血清HBsAg和HBV DNA持续检测不到;(2)HBeAg阴转;(3)伴或不伴HBsAg血清学转换^[27];不满足上述标准的患者被纳入未治愈组。

1.2 研究方法 入组的CHB患者接受PEG-IFN α -2b(180 μ g/次,皮下注射,1次/周;厦门特宝生物工程股份有限公司)治疗。入组患者于治疗基线、12周、24周检测血常规、肝功能、乙型肝炎标志物定量和Mindin蛋白含量。使用美国雅培公司生产的Architecti2000化学发光免疫分析仪及其配套试剂检测血清HBV标志物;使用上海科华生物工程股份有限公司生产的奥林巴斯AU2700生化仪检测肝功能。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用成组 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,同组内不同时间段间的比较采用重复测量资料的方差分

析;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。采用Spearman相关性分析对Mindin蛋白与HBsAg、ALT、AST的相关性进行分析。多元线性回归分析探讨HBsAg、ALT水平对Mindin蛋白的影响。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 29例患者中治愈12例,未治愈17例。未治愈组与治愈组间HBsAg、抗-HBe、Alb和白蛋白/球蛋白比值比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 < 0.05) (表1)。治愈组、未治愈组和对照组(以11名健康人基线Mindin蛋白含量作为对照,男性5例,女性6例)所测基线Mindin水平分别为 (223.7 ± 68.8) pg/mL、 (222.4 ± 66.5) pg/mL和 (235.2 ± 54.4) pg/mL,三组间差异无统计学意义($P = 0.87$) (图1)。

2.2 治愈组和未治愈组不同时间点Mindin与转氨酶、HBsAg的动态变化 HBsAg:治愈组HBsAg水平逐渐下降,组内各时间点与基线时比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 < 0.01);两组间基线、12周和24周比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 < 0.05)。ALT:治愈组ALT水平先升后降,12周时与基线比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);未

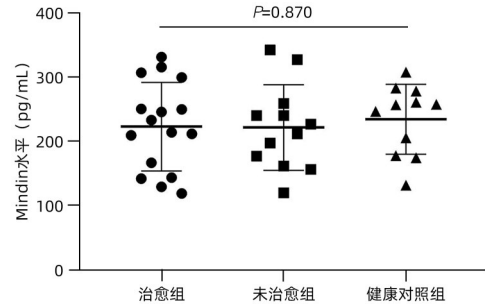


图1 三组间基线Mindin水平比较
Figure 1 Comparison of baseline Mindin levels among cured, uncured, and healthy controls

治愈组ALT水平则逐步上升,24周时与基线比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组间24周时比较差异有统计学意义($P = 0.012$)。AST:治愈组AST水平先升后降,组内各时间点与基线比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 < 0.01);未治愈组组内各时间点与基线时比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 < 0.05)。两组间24周时比较差异有统计学意义($P = 0.006$)。Mindin蛋白:治愈组Mindin蛋白水平呈现持续上升的趋势,24周时与基线时比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);24周时治愈组Mindin蛋白水平显著高于未治愈组($P = 0.019$) (图2,表2)。

表1 患者基线和人口统计学资料

Table 1 Baseline and demographic data of the patients

基线特征	未治愈组($n=17$)	治愈组($n=12$)	统计值	P 值
男性	60%	40%	$\chi^2=4.441$	0.060
年龄(岁)	41.1 ± 9.9	35.2 ± 9.4	$t=1.632$	0.114
HBsAg(\log_{10} IU/mL)	2.6 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 1.1	$t=-1.996$	0.046
抗-HBs(mIU/mL)	$0.3(0.0 \sim 2.2)$	$0.1(0.0 \sim 1.8)$	$Z=-0.142$	0.887
HBeAg(s/co)	$0.4(0.3 \sim 0.7)$	$0.4(0.3 \sim 0.6)$	$Z=-0.349$	0.727
抗-HBe(s/co)	$0.28(0.03 \sim 1.05)$	$0.01(0.01 \sim 1.10)$	$Z=-2.108$	0.035
抗-HBc(s/co)	8.25 ± 0.54	8.04 ± 1.75	$t=-0.279$	0.781
TBil(μ mol/L)	11.9 ± 4.5	14.2 ± 6.6	$t=-1.043$	0.307
DBil(μ mol/L)	$2.7(2.2 \sim 4.3)$	$3.3(2.0 \sim 4.7)$	$Z=-0.171$	0.864
ALT(U/L)	25.3 ± 16.3	19.8 ± 12.0	$t=-1.209$	0.227
AST(U/L)	25.1 ± 10.1	20.4 ± 5.1	$t=-1.285$	0.199
总蛋白(g/L)	71.5 ± 6.7	69.5 ± 5.9	$t=0.798$	0.432
Alb(g/L)	45.9 ± 3.5	41.7 ± 4.0	$t=-2.135$	0.033
Glo(g/L)	25.6 ± 4.1	27.9 ± 3.7	$t=-1.493$	0.149
白蛋白/球蛋白比值	1.8 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.2	$t=-2.572$	0.010
GGT(U/L)	$15.5(12.5 \sim 22.8)$	$17.0(11.0 \sim 38.8)$	$Z=-0.258$	0.797
ALP(U/L)	74.5 ± 24.8	63.1 ± 34.0	$t=-0.875$	0.382
总胆汁酸(μ mol/L)	$6.2(2.8 \sim 9.2)$	$3.2(1.8 \sim 7.2)$	$Z=-0.978$	0.328
a-L-岩藻糖苷酶(U/L)	26.0 ± 5.1	26.5 ± 7.9	$t=-0.542$	0.588
前白蛋白(mg/L)	225.8 ± 31.9	212.1 ± 46.3	$t=0.863$	0.397
胆碱酯酶(U/L)	$8\ 097.8 \pm 1\ 593.0$	$7\ 247.1 \pm 1\ 738.3$	$t=-1.543$	0.131

2.3 血清 Mindin 蛋白与 HBsAg、ALT 和 AST 水平的相关性分析 治愈组各时间点 CHB 患者血清 Mindin 蛋白水平与 HBsAg、ALT 和 AST 水平均未有显著相关性(P 值均 >0.05)。未治愈组 12 周时血清 Mindin 蛋白水平与 ALT 呈现出较强的直线相关性($r=0.7608, P<0.05$)。

2.4 血清 Mindin 蛋白与 HBsAg、ALT 和 AST 水平的回归分析 采用多元线性回归分析探讨未治愈组 12 周 HBsAg、ALT 和 AST 水平对 Mindin 蛋白的影响,结果显示多元线性回归方程具有统计学意义($F=5.695, P=0.027$),各个自变量的偏回归系数及 95%CI 如表 3 所示。

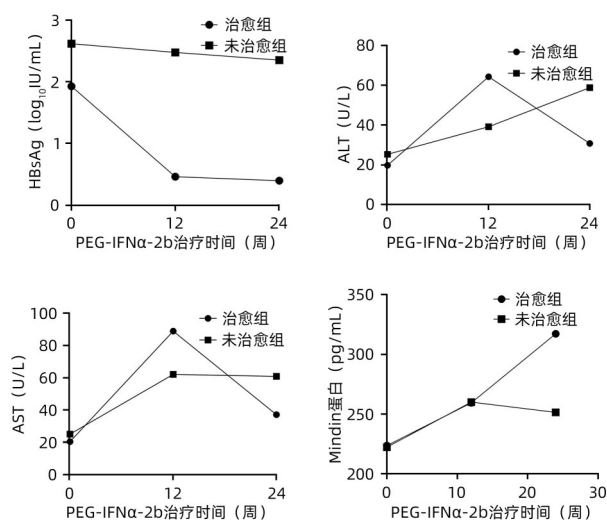


图 2 HBsAg、转氨酶和 Mindin 的动态变化

Figure 2 Dynamic changes in HBsAg, transaminase, and Mindin

表 2 HBsAg、转氨酶和 Mindin 基线、12 周和 24 周动态变化

Table 2 Dynamic changes in HBsAg, transaminase, and Mindin at baseline, 12 weeks, and 24 weeks

指标	未治愈组($n=17$)	治愈组($n=12$)	统计值	P 值
HBsAg(\log_{10} IU/mL)				
基线	2.6 \pm 0.7	1.9 \pm 1.1	$t=-1.996$	0.046
12 周	2.7(1.9~3.1)	0.6(0.3~1.5)	$Z=-3.504$	<0.001
24 周	1.7(1.1~2.7)	0.3(0.0~1.3)	$Z=5.436$	<0.001
ALT(U/L)				
基线	25.3 \pm 16.3	19.8 \pm 12.0	$t=-1.209$	0.227
12 周	27.0(18.0~57.0)	40.0(19.0~106.0)	$Z=-1.059$	0.289
24 周	58.8 \pm 35.4	30.8 \pm 18.3	$t=2.702$	0.012
AST(U/L)				
基线	25.1 \pm 10.1	20.4 \pm 5.1	$t=-1.285$	0.199
12 周	55.0(41.0~60.0)	68.0(46.0~111.0)	$Z=-1.082$	0.279
24 周	60.9 \pm 25.6	37.1 \pm 15.4	$t=3.018$	0.006
Mindin 蛋白(pg/mL)				
基线	222.4 \pm 66.5	223.7 \pm 68.8	$t=-0.051$	0.959
12 周	260.1 \pm 65.0	259.5 \pm 71.9	$t=0.024$	0.981
24 周	251.5 \pm 38.4	317.3 \pm 51.2	$t=-2.673$	0.019

表 3 多元线性回归分析

Table 3 Multiple linear regression analysis

指标	偏回归系数	95%CI	P 值
常量	154.681	52.698~256.664	0.009
HBsAg	24.129	-17.199~65.456	0.210
ALT	1.571	0.354~2.788	0.019
AST	-0.263	-1.230~0.704	0.540

3 讨论

乙型肝炎的治疗过程中要克服高水平的病毒复制,通常需要强有力的细胞介导的免疫反应^[28]。目前,IFN 和 PEG-IFN 已经广泛应用于乙型肝炎的治疗过程中。IFN 可与免疫细胞结合,从而触发包括主要组织相容性复合体 I 类抗原表达,效应细胞激活以及与细胞因子级联的复杂相互作用^[29-30];作为其免疫调节活性的一部分,IFN 还刺激辅助性 T 淋巴细胞(Th1 型细胞)的产生,并减少 Th2 抑制细胞的产生。这些协同作用的结果是诱导感染细胞中的抗病毒状态,从而直接抑制病毒复制并通过 IFN 相关的免疫调节刺激增强宿主的特异性抗病毒免疫反应(例如激活巨噬细胞和自然杀伤细胞等效应细胞)^[31]。另外,IFN 可以抑制病毒 RNA 前基因组包装到核心颗粒中,并且增强了 HBsAg 在肝细胞上的表达^[32]。最近的研究同样表明,PEG-IFN 还可能通过抗病毒细胞因子对核 cccDNA 小染色体的表观遗传调控^[33]或诱导核 HBV cccDNA 的特异性非肝毒性降解而发挥相应的功效^[34]。因此,IFN 主要通过诱导机体发生抗病

毒免疫反应,从而清除病毒,而且抗病毒免疫应答主要由细胞毒性T淋巴细胞介导^[35-36]。故T淋巴细胞的启动对于机体的抗病毒免疫反应尤为重要。Mindin蛋白作为模式识别分子和整合素配体可以启动T淋巴细胞,Li等^[37]研究表明T淋巴细胞的有效启动依赖于Mindin蛋白。因此可进一步推断,高水平的Mindin蛋白对于促进HBV的清除和疾病的康复发挥着重要作用。

本研究通过对治愈组与未治愈组Mindin蛋白水平的变化进行观察,发现治愈组24周Mindin蛋白含量与基线相比显著提高($P<0.05$)。然而未治愈组各时间点与基线相比,Mindin蛋白水平均无显著性差异(P 值均 >0.05)。组间比较同样发现,24周时治愈组Mindin蛋白水平显著高于未治愈组($P=0.019$)。因此,两组间Mindin蛋白水平变化的差异,尤其是24周Mindin蛋白水平的变化可能是预测患者临床治愈的重要因素,Mindin蛋白对于促进HBV的清除起到了重要作用。

进一步分析Mindin蛋白与其他指标的相关性,结果显示,治愈组患者Mindin蛋白水平与其他指标均无相关性,而未治愈组Mindin蛋白水平与ALT水平呈现出较强的直线相关性。ALT水平可反映肝脏的炎症水平,因此Mindin蛋白与其存在的正相关性也反映了其与肝脏炎症程度密切相关。线性回归模型结果支持ALT水平与Mindin蛋白水平存在线性关系($P=0.027$)。T淋巴细胞的启动与聚集同时也促进了肝脏的免疫病理学损伤^[38]。乙型肝炎发生的肝损伤并不是HBV直接对肝细胞产生破坏,而是机体自身的免疫系统在清除潜伏在肝细胞内的HBV时,对自身肝细胞产生损伤的结果^[39]。肝细胞的损伤可以导致血清转氨酶的升高,这一病毒学反应十分重要^[28]。在IFN或PEG-IFN治疗乙型肝炎的过程中可发生转氨酶水平的明显升高。本研究中,治愈组ALT水平先升后降,而未治愈组ALT水平呈逐步上升趋势。治愈组12周ALT水平较基线显著上升($P<0.05$);未治愈组12周ALT水平与基线相比并无显著差异($P=0.295$),而24周时较基线显著提高($P<0.05$)。因此,ALT高峰的推迟也从一定程度上解释了患者疗效不佳。一部分原因可能是因为该部分患者的免疫系统并未在早期激活,从而导致了应答不佳。

综上所述,Mindin蛋白作为免疫系统的重要增强因子,通过启动T淋巴细胞在PEG-IFN α -2b治疗CHB的过程中起到了重要作用。目前,对于Mindin蛋白的作用机制和主要的生化反应途径仍不清楚,希望本研究可以抛砖引玉,期待未来对于Mindin蛋白有更加深入的研究,为CHB的治疗和预后判断提供新的指标。

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