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心血管疾病专题

DeBakey I 型主动脉夹层患者血浆 C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1、信号转导和转录激活因子 1 表达水平及与预后的关系

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【摘要】 目的 检测 C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1(CXCL1)、信号转导和转录激活因子 1(STAT1) 在 DeBakey I 型主动脉夹层(AD) 患者血浆中的表达, 并分析其与预后的关系。方法 选取 2018 年 7 月—2020 年 4 月青海省心脑血管病专科医院心脏外科收治的 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者 63 例作为观察组, 根据出院后 1 年的预后结局分为预后良好亚组 46 例、预后不良亚组 17 例, 另选取同期健康体检者 63 例为健康对照组。酶联免疫法检测血浆中 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平。Logistic 回归分析影响 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的因素, 受试者工作特征曲线(ROC) 评估血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平对 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的预测价值。结果 与健康对照组比较, 观察组患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平均显著升高($t/P=31.396 / <0.001$ 、 $10.567 / <0.001$); 与预后良好亚组比较, 预后不良亚组 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平均显著升高($t/P=6.327 / <0.001$ 、 $6.298 / <0.001$); 血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平升高是 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的危险因素 [$OR(95\% CI) = 1.403(1.100 \sim 1.789)$ 、 $1.295(1.052 \sim 1.594)$], P 均 < 0.05]; 血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 单独及二者联合预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的 ROC 曲线下面积分别为 0.891、0.886、0.968, 二者联合预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的价值高于单项预测, 但差异无统计学意义($Z/P=1.547/0.061$ 、 $1.432/0.076$)。结论 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者血浆中 CXCL1、STAT1 表达升高, 与预后结局相关, 均对预后结局具有一定预测价值, 且两者联合的预测价值更高。

【关键词】 主动脉夹层, DeBakey I 型; C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; 信号转导和转录激活因子 1; 预后**【中图分类号】** R543.1⁺6 **【文献标识码】** A

Expression of C-X-C chemokine ligand 1, signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 in plasma of patients with DeBakey type I aortic dissection and their relationship with prognosis Li Liang^{*}, Lu Lin, Pang Yunfeng, Wei Kai, Li Xiaoling. ^{*} Department of Cardiac Surgery, Qinghai Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Disease Hospital, Qinghai Province, Xining 810000, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To detect the expression of C-X-C chemokine ligand 1 (CXCL1), signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1) in the plasma of patients with DeBakey type I aortic dissection (AD), and analyze their relationship with the prognosis. **Methods** From July 2018 to April 2020, 63 patients with DeBakey type I AD admitted to the cardiac surgery Department of Qinghai Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Hospital were selected as the observation group. According to the prognosis outcome of one year after discharge, they were divided into a subgroup of 46 patients with good prognosis and a subgroup of 17 patients with poor prognosis. In addition, 63 patients with physical examination at the same time were selected as the health control group. The expression of CXCL1 and STAT1 in plasma was detected by ELISA. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the factors affecting the prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients. The predictive value of the plasma CXCL1 and STAT1 levels assessed by the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) on the prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients. **Results** Compared with the healthy control group, the expression levels of CXCL1 and STAT1 in plasma of patients in the observation group were significantly higher ($t/P=31.396 / <0.001$, $10.567 / <0.001$). Compared with the subgroup with

good prognosis, the expression levels of CXCL1 and STAT1 in plasma of DeBakey type I AD patients with poor prognosis were significantly higher ($t/P=6.327/ <0.001, 6.298/ <0.001$). Elevated plasma CXCL1 and STAT1 levels were risk factors for poor prognosis in DeBakey type I AD patients [$OR(95\% CI) = 1.403(1.100 - 1.789), 1.295 (1.052 - 1.594)$, all $P < 0.05$]. The area under the ROC curve of plasma CXCL1, STAT1 alone and their combination to predict the prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients were 0.891, 0.886 and 0.968, respectively. The value of their combination to predict the prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients was higher than that of single prediction, but the difference was not statistically significant ($Z/P = 1.547/0.061, 1.432/0.076$). **Conclusion** The expression of CXCL1 and STAT1 in plasma of DeBakey type I AD patients increased, which was related to the prognosis. Both of them had a certain predictive value for the prognosis, and the combined predictive value was higher.

【Key words】 Aortic dissection, DeBakey type I; C-X-C chemokine ligand 1; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1; Prognosis

主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)是患者动脉壁分离形成真、假腔,而假腔流动的血液挤压真腔引起的临床综合征^[1-2]。DeBakey I型AD是假腔侵犯位置处于升主动脉到降主动脉范围的AD类型,该类型手术难度大,预后生存率很低^[3]。因而,寻找合适的术前指标判断预后,及时采取早期干预改善预后,对提高DeBakey I型AD患者术后的生存率具有重要意义。一些炎性标志物已被证明与AD患者的预后有关^[4-5]。趋化因子迅速升高可诱发或参与炎性级联反应^[6]。C-X-C趋化因子配体1(C-X-C chemokine ligand 1, CXCL1)可通过募集白细胞、激活促炎介质介导炎症反应^[7]。信号转导和转录激活因子1(signal transducer and activator of transcription 1, STAT1)是Janus激酶(Janus kinase, JAK)/STAT通路核心因子,可调节嗜酸性粒细胞、淋巴细胞聚集,加重炎症反应^[8]。目前CXCL1、STAT1与DeBakey I型AD的关系尚不明确。现分析CXCL1、STAT1在DeBakey I型AD患者血浆中的表达及其与疾病预后的关系,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 纳入2018年7月—2020年4月青海省心脑血管病专科医院心脏外科收治的DeBakey I型AD患者63例为观察组,另选取同期在医院体检的健康者63例作为健康对照组。2组受试人员的性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)、心率、糖尿病史、吸烟史、饮酒史比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),观察组高血压史比例高于健康对照组($P < 0.01$),见表1。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(18-0516),受试者或家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 病例选择标准 (1) 纳入标准: ①术前进行主动脉CT增强血管造影,确诊为DeBakey I型AD。②年龄60~80岁。③从出现首发症状到住院时间 $< 4 d$,处于急性期,且行开放手术治疗者。(2) 排除标准: ①合并其他器官严重病变、神经系统功能损伤、颈动脉狭

窄、恶性肿瘤、结缔组织病者。②有脑血管病史或认知功能障碍史者。③出院前已死亡者。④出院后1年失访或因非本疾病因素死亡者。⑤临床资料不完整者。

表1 健康对照组与观察组临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data between the healthy control group and the observation group

项目	健康对照组 (n=63)	观察组 (n=63)	χ^2/t 值	P值
男/女(例)	42/21	49/14	1.938	0.164
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	69.42 ± 6.25	68.36 ± 5.43	1.016	0.312
BMI($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	21.44 ± 4.35	20.68 ± 3.86	1.037	0.302
发病时间($\bar{x} \pm s$, h)	-	24.30 ± 10.86	-	-
心率($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min)	80.40 ± 14.75	84.58 ± 15.68	1.541	0.126
合并糖尿病[例(%)]	0	2(3.17)	-	-
高血压史[例(%)]	21(33.33)	40(63.49)	11.472	0.001
吸烟史[例(%)]	12(19.05)	16(25.40)	0.735	0.391
饮酒史[例(%)]	9(14.29)	14(22.22)	1.330	0.249

1.3 观测指标与方法

1.3.1 血浆CXCL1、STAT1表达水平检测: 采集DeBakey I型AD患者入院时、健康对照组体检当日空腹静脉血3 ml,存放于真空EDTA抗凝管中,静置2 h,离心分离血浆,在-80℃冰箱中冻存待检。采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫(ELISA)法检测血浆CXCL1、STAT1表达水平,试剂盒购自上海泽叶生物科技有限公司,以Multiskan FC型酶标仪(美国Thermo Electron公司)于450 nm处测吸光度(optical density, OD)值,绘制标准曲线计算血浆样本中CXCL1、STAT1表达水平。

1.3.2 随访: DeBakey I型AD患者出院后1年内进行电话随访或上门随访,将死亡患者归为预后不良亚组(17例),存活患者归为预后良好亚组(46例)。

1.4 统计学方法 使用SPSS 21.0软件分析统计数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以频数或率(%)表示,组间比较

行 χ^2 检验。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的因素;受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC) 评估血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平对 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的评估价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达比较 与健康对照组比较,观察组患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平均显著升高 ($P < 0.01$),见表 2。

表 2 健康对照组与观察组血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of CXCL1 and STAT1 expression levels in plasma between healthy control group and observation group

组别	例数	CXCL1 (ng/L)	STAT1 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
健康对照组	63	57.46 \pm 10.72	82.43 \pm 17.32
观察组	63	186.98 \pm 30.94	124.61 \pm 26.53
<i>t</i> 值		31.396	10.567
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001

注: CXCL1. C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; STAT1. 信号转导和转录激活因子 1

2.2 不同预后亚组患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达比较 与预后良好亚组比较,预后不良亚组患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平均显著升高 ($P < 0.01$),见表 3。

表 3 预后良好亚组与预后不良亚组患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 3 Comparison of plasma CXCL1 and STAT1 expression levels between patients with good prognosis and patients with poor prognosis

组别	例数	CXCL1 (ng/L)	STAT1 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
预后良好亚组	46	175.47 \pm 23.66	115.66 \pm 15.46
预后不良亚组	17	218.11 \pm 23.98	148.83 \pm 25.31
<i>t</i> 值		6.327	6.298
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001

注: CXCL1. C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; STAT1. 信号转导和转录激活因子 1

2.3 影响 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的 Logistic 回归分析 将 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后情况作为因变量,以血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平为自变量进行 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平升高均为 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的危险因素 ($P < 0.05$),见表 4。

2.4 血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平判定 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的价值 绘制 ROC 曲线结果显示,血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 高表达及二者联合预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的 AUC 分别为 0.891、0.886、0.968,二者联合预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者的预后价值高于单项预测,但差异无统计学意义 ($Z/P = 1.547/0.061, 1.432/0.076$),见表 5、图 1。

表 4 影响 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab. 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis affecting the prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients

影响因素	β 值	SE 值	Wald 值	<i>P</i> 值	OR 值	95% CI
CXCL1 高	0.339	0.124	7.457	0.006	1.403	1.100 ~ 1.789
STAT1 高	0.259	0.106	5.948	0.015	1.295	1.052 ~ 1.594

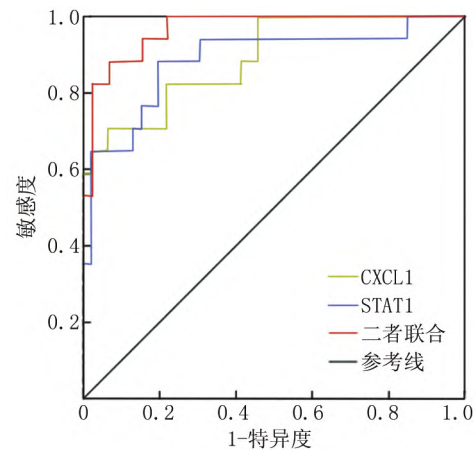
注: CXCL1. C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; STAT1. 信号转导和转录激活因子 1

表 5 血浆 CXCL1 和 STAT1 表达水平对 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的预测价值比较

Tab. 5 Comparison of the predictive value of plasma CXCL1 and STAT1 expression levels for poor prognosis of DeBakey type I AD patients

变量	Cut-off 值	AUC	95% CI	敏感度	特异度	Youden 指数
高 CXCL1	210.02 ng/L	0.891	0.801 ~ 0.982	0.706	0.935	0.641
高 STAT1	129.215 $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.886	0.781 ~ 0.992	0.882	0.804	0.686
二者联合	—	0.968	0.930 ~ 1.000	0.882	0.935	0.817

注: CXCL1. C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; STAT1. 信号转导和转录激活因子 1



注: CXCL1. C-X-C 趋化因子配体 1; STAT1. 信号转导和转录激活因子 1

图 1 血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达对 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良预测的 ROC 曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curve of adverse prognosis prediction of the expression of plasma CXCL1 and STAT1 in DeBakey type I AD patients

3 讨论

AD 是一种心血管危急重症,由遗传、环境、创伤等多种因素共同导致,具有起病急、病情进展快、病死率高等特点。据相关研究报道,每 100 万人中 AD 的发病例数为 5~30 例,急性期发病 24 h 以内,病死率以每小时 1% 递增,2 周病死率可高达 80%,1 年后存活率仅 10% 左右^[9]。DeBakey I 型是较为常见的 AD 类型,占 AD 的 60%~70%,由升主动脉向主动脉弓、降主动脉累及,预后通常较差^[10]。手术是 AD 的有效治疗方法,但 DeBakey I 型 AD 累及血管多且复杂,手术时间相对较长且创伤范围大,术后并发症的发生率和病死率仍较高^[11]。因此,寻找合适的指标术前评估 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后,以便早期干预改善患者预后,仍是临床亟需解决的问题之一。

在 AD 发生、发展中,炎症反应扮演着重要角色。相关研究发现,AD 患者的主动脉壁中层可观察到炎性细胞,并认为炎症反应可聚集炎性细胞、分泌炎性介质,使细胞外基质降解,进而导致主动脉中膜的平滑肌细胞坏死,主动脉管壁对抗压力的能力减弱,最终引起内膜破裂,形成夹层^[12-13]。余丽琼等^[9]研究表明,中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值越高,急性 AD 患者的短期、长期死亡风险越高。陈刚等^[14]研究发现,急性 A 型 AD 患者机体炎症级联反应会随着病情进展而随之放大。CXCL1 是介导炎症反应的重要成员,可募集中性粒细胞等炎性细胞,诱发炎症反应损伤^[15]。本研究中,CXCL1 在 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者血浆中显著升高,其中预后不良者 CXCL1 水平高于预后良好患者,表明 CXCL1 可能通过募集炎性细胞、放大炎症级联反应参与 DeBakey I 型 AD 的发生,并影响患者的预后发展,与相关研究相符^[9,14]。

STAT1 是 STAT 家族中最早被发现的转录因子,在细胞膜受体与效应器之间进行信号转导,其过度表达可调节嗜酸性粒细胞等细胞聚集,促进炎性介质产生,加重炎症反应^[16]。田大伟等^[17]研究表明,舒利迭(沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂)联合孟鲁司特能降低外周血 STAT1 mRNA 表达,降低嗜酸性粒细胞百分比,减轻炎症反应。本结果显示,DeBakey I 型 AD 患者血浆 STAT1 水平显著升高,且预后不良患者血浆 STAT1 水平较预后良好患者显著升高,表明 STAT1 可能通过介导炎症反应参与 DeBakey I 型 AD 的发生及不良预后发展过程,其机制可能与 STAT1 对嗜酸性粒细胞等细胞的聚集作用有关^[16]。Logistic 回归分析发现,血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 水平升高是 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的危险因素。ROC 曲线分析结果显示,血浆

CXCL1 表达水平预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后不良的敏感度、特异度分别为 0.706、0.935,血浆 STAT1 表达水平预测的敏感度、特异度分别为 0.882、0.804,均有一定预测价值。使用血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平联合预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后的敏感度、特异度分别为 0.882、0.935,能弥补单独检测的不足,更好地预测 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后情况。

综上所述,DeBakey I 型 AD 患者血浆 CXCL1、STAT1 表达水平均显著升高,是患者预后不良的危险因素,两者联合检测对 DeBakey I 型 AD 患者预后有更好的预测价值。

利益冲突:所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明

李亮:设计研究方案,实施研究过程,论文撰写,论文修改;路霖:提出研究思路,分析试验数据,论文审核;庞云峰:实施研究过程,资料搜集整理,论文修改;魏凯:进行统计学分析;李小玲:课题设计,论文撰写

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