

溃疡性结肠炎患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及与预后相关性研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨长链非编码RNA心肌梗死相关转录本2(long non-coding RNA myocardial infarction-related transcript 2, LncRNA Mirt2)、长链非编码RNA干扰素 γ -反义RNA1(long non-coding RNA interferon γ -antisense RNA 1, LncRNA IFNG-AS1)在溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)患者血清中表达情况及与UC患者预后相关性。**方法** 选择2018年12月~2021年1月南京市浦口区中医院(南京市中医院浦口分院)收治的193例UC患者作为观察对象,其中缓解期85例,活动期108例。根据患者预后情况分为复发组($n=78$)和未复发组($n=115$),另选取同期190例健康体检者作为对照组。采用实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR)检测血清LncRNA Mirt2和LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平, Pearson法分析UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2和LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平相关性; LncRNA Mirt2和LncRNA IFNG-AS1与C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)的相关性; ROC曲线分析血清LncRNA Mirt2和LncRNA IFNG-AS1对复发UC的诊断价值。**结果** 与对照组比较,缓解期组与活动期组UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2(0.92 ± 0.10 , 0.71 ± 0.08 vs 1.07 ± 0.12)表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1(1.63 ± 0.25 , 2.27 ± 0.42 vs 1.01 ± 0.14)表达水平及CRP(13.42 ± 4.71 mg/L, 25.38 ± 6.29 mg/L vs 4.32 ± 1.27 mg/L), IL-6(8.31 ± 2.35 pg/ml, 16.55 ± 4.52 pg/ml vs 2.87 ± 0.78 pg/ml), TNF- α (15.38 ± 4.29 pg/ml, 28.94 ± 6.37 pg/ml vs 8.42 ± 1.63 pg/ml)水平升高,差异具有统计学意义($t=10.064 \sim 44.632$, 均 $P<0.001$);与缓解期组相比,活动期组UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平及CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 水平升高,差异具有统计学意义($t=12.420 \sim 16.844$, 均 $P<0.001$);与轻度组比较,中、重度组UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2(0.69 ± 0.08 , 0.58 ± 0.05 vs 0.81 ± 0.06)表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1(2.25 ± 0.48 , 2.83 ± 0.25 vs 1.90 ± 0.31)表达水平升高,差异有统计意义($t=3.890 \sim 17.225$, 均 $P<0.001$);与中度组比较,重度组UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平升高,差异具有统计学意义($t=6.184$, 5.957 , 均 $P<0.001$)。相关性分析显示,UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2表达水平与CRP, IL-6和TNF- α 呈负相关($r=-0.623$, -0.605 , -0.571 , 均 $P<0.001$), LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平与CRP, IL-6和TNF- α 呈正相关($r=0.457$, 0.531 , 0.497 , 均 $P<0.001$)。与未复发组比较,复发组UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2(0.70 ± 0.08 vs 0.87 ± 0.11)表达水平显著降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1(2.38 ± 0.41 vs 1.72 ± 0.28)表达水平显著升高($t=11.706$, 13.294 , 均 $P<0.001$);血清LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1联合诊断复发UC的曲线下面积为0.931(95%CI: 0.886 ~ 0.963),敏感度和特异度分别为87.18%, 86.96%;阳性预测值、阴性预测值和准确度分别为81.93%, 90.91%和87.05%。**结论** UC患者血清LncRNA Mirt2表达水平降低、LncRNA IFNG-AS1表达水平升高,与炎症水平和患者预后有关,可作为反映UC患者病情与预后的标志物。

关键词: 溃疡性结肠炎; 长链非编码RNA心肌梗死相关转录本2; 长链非编码RNA干扰素 γ -反义RNA1;

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Study on the Expression Levels of Serum LncRNA Mirt2 and LncRNA IFNG-AS1 in Patients with Ulcerative Colitis and Their Correlation with Prognosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of long non-coding RNA myocardial infarction-related transcript 2 (LncRNA Mirt2) and long non-coding RNA interferon γ -antisense RNA 1 (LncRNA IFNG-AS1) in serum of patients with ulcerative colitis (UC) and their correlation with prognosis of UC patients. **Methods** A total of 193 UC patients admitted to Nanjing

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Pukou District Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital (Nanjing Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital Pukou Branch) from December 2018 to January 2021 were selected as observation objects including 85 cases in remission stage, 108 cases in active stage. According to the prognosis of patients, they were grouped into a recurrence group ($n=78$) and a non-recurrence group ($n=115$). In addition, 190 healthy subjects were taken as the control group. The expression levels of serum LncRNA Mirt2 and LncRNA IFNG-AS1 were measured by Quantitative Real-time PCR (qRT-PCR), the correlation between serum LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 expression levels, LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 and C-reactive protein, Interleukin-6(IL-6) and Tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were analyzed by Pearson method, and the diagnostic value of serum LncRNA Mirt2 and LncRNA IFNG-AS1 in recurrent UC was analyzed by ROC curve. **Results** Compared with the control group, the expression levels of serum LncRNA Mirt2 (0.92 ± 0.10 , 0.71 ± 0.08 vs 1.07 ± 0.12) in UC patients in the remission and active groups were decreased, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 (1.63 ± 0.25 , 2.27 ± 0.42 vs 1.01 ± 0.14) and CRP (13.42 ± 4.71 mg/L, 25.38 ± 6.29 mg/L vs 4.32 ± 1.27 mg/L), IL-6 (8.31 ± 2.35 pg/ml, 16.55 ± 4.52 pg/ml vs 2.87 ± 0.78 pg/ml) and TNF- α (15.38 ± 4.29 pg/ml, 28.94 ± 6.37 pg/ml vs 8.42 ± 1.63 pg/ml) levels increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($t=10.064 \sim 44.632$, all $P<0.001$). Compared with the remission group, the serum LncRNA Mirt2 expression level of UC patients in the active group was decreased (0.71 ± 0.08 vs 0.92 ± 0.10), LncRNA IFNG-AS1 (2.27 ± 0.42 vs 1.63 ± 0.25) expression level and CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α levels increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($t=12.420 \sim 16.844$, all $P<0.001$). Compared with the mild group, the expression levels of serum LncRNA Mirt2 (0.69 ± 0.08 , 0.58 ± 0.05 vs 0.81 ± 0.06) in the moderate and severe UC patients were decreased, the expression level of LncRNA IFNG-AS1 (2.25 ± 0.48 , 2.83 ± 0.25 vs 1.90 ± 0.31) was increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($t=3.890 \sim 17.225$, all $P<0.001$). Compared with the moderate group, the severe the expression level of serum LncRNA Mirt2 in the UC patients in the group decreased, and the expression level of LncRNA IFNG-AS1 was increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($t=6.184$, 5.957 , all $P<0.001$). Correlation analysis showed that serum LncRNA Mirt2 expression levels in UC patients were negatively correlated with CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α ($r=-0.623$, -0.605 , -0.571 , all $P<0.001$), the expression level of LncRNA IFNG-AS1 was positively correlated with CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α ($r=0.457$, 0.531 , 0.497 , all $P<0.001$). Compared with the non-relapsed group, the serum LncRNA Mirt2 (0.70 ± 0.08 vs 0.87 ± 0.11) expression level of UC patients in the relapsed group was significantly decreased, and LncRNA IFNG-AS1 (2.38 ± 0.41 vs 1.72 ± 0.28) expression level was significantly increased ($t=11.706$, 13.294 , all $P<0.001$). The area under the curve of serum LncRNA Mirt2 and LncRNA IFNG-AS1 for the diagnosis of recurrent UC was 0.931 (95%CI: $0.886 \sim 0.963$), the sensitivity, specificity were 87.18%, 86.96%, respectively, and the positive predictive value, negative predictive value, accuracy were 81.93%, 90.91% and 87.05%, respectively. **Conclusion** The expression level of LncRNA Mirt2 in serum of UC patients was decreased, and the expression level of LncRNA IFNG-AS1 was increased. They were related to the level of inflammation and the prognosis of patients, and may be used as markers to reflect the condition and prognosis of UC patients.

Keywords: ulcerative colitis; long non-coding RNA myocardial infarction-related transcript 2; long non-coding RNA interferon γ -antisense RNA 1

溃疡性结肠炎 (ulcerative colitis, UC) 为慢性非特异性炎症疾病, 其病程较长且易反复发作, 可引起肠穿孔甚至癌变, 因此, 早期评估 UC 的病情对于改善患者的预后具有重要意义^[1-2]。UC 是一种炎症性疾病, 抑制炎症是治疗 UC 的一种有效方法, 长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, LncRNA) 在免疫应答、炎症反应中发挥重要作用^[3]。研究显示, LncRNA 心肌梗死相关转录本 2 (long non-coding RNA myocardial infarction-related transcript 2, LncRNA Mirt2) 在 UC 患者血浆中下调表达, 且可调节结肠上皮细胞 IL-22 的表达^[4]。LncRNA 干扰素 γ -反义 RNA1 (long non-coding RNA interferon γ -antisense RNA 1, LncRNA IFNG-AS1) 可促进炎症因子的表达, 在 UC 中表达失调, 是作为 UC 的炎症增强子^[5]。LncRNA Mirt2,

LncRNA IFNG-AS1 与 UC 临床上预后相关性尚未见报道, 本研究探讨 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达情况与 UC 患者预后相关性, 为临床治疗提供理论支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准。选择 2018 年 12 月 ~ 2021 年 1 月南京市浦口区中医院 (南京市中医院浦口分院) 收治的 193 例 UC 患者作为观察对象, 其中男性 101 例, 女性 92 例, 年龄 $32 \sim 65$ (47.40 ± 6.80) 岁。193 例 UC 患者中缓解期 85 例, 活动期 108 例, 其中轻度 43 例, 中度 35 例, 重度 30 例; 根据患者预后情况分为复发组 78 例和未复发组 115 例。纳入标准: ①符合 UC 诊断标准^[6]; ②入院前未进行相关治疗; ③所有患者知情并同意。排除标准: ①伴有结肠狭窄、

梗阻、肠道结核等肠道疾病；②并发严重心、肝、肾等系统疾病；③并发直肠癌等恶性肿瘤疾病者；④自身免疫性疾病患者；⑤伴有精神疾病患者；⑥妊娠或哺乳期女性。缓解期与活动期判断标准：采用 Mayo 评分^[6]评价，评分 0 ~ 2 分为症状缓解，3 ~ 5 分为轻度活动，6 ~ 10 分为中度活动，11 ~ 12 分为重度活动。另选取同期 190 例健康体检者作为对照组，其中男性 97 例，女性 93 例，年龄 33~68 (47.80 ± 6.50) 岁。观察组与对照组性别、年龄之间比较差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2/t=0.063, 0.588$ ，均 $P > 0.05$)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 总 RNA 提取试剂 (total RNA extraction reagent, TRIzol) 试剂 (货号 15596026, Invitrogen 公司)；miRNA First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (货号 ZY130911, 泽叶生物科技有限公司)；SYBR Green 定量实时荧光定量 PCR 仪 (real time fluorescent quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR) 试剂盒 (货号 LM-0051, 联迈生物科技有限公司)；白介素 -6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)，肿瘤坏死因子 - α (Tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 检测试剂盒 (联迈生物科技有限公司)；ABI 7500 型荧光定量 PCR 仪 (ABI 公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本采集：分别采集 UC 患者入院 24h 内及对照者体检当天空腹静脉血 5ml，3 000g 离心 20min，分离血清，-80℃ 冷冻保存。

1.3.2 血清 LncRNA Mirt2 和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平检测：TRIzol 试剂提取总 RNA，按照试剂盒说明书进行逆转录合成 cDNA 后，采用 qRT-PCR 实验检测血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平。LncRNA Mirt2 上游引物序列：5'-TCAACACT TTCCATAGGT-3'，下游引物序列：5'-ATTGTGAG GTCCAGATAG-3'；LncRNA IFNG-AS1 上游引物序列：5'-GCTGATGATGGTGGCAATCT-3'，下游引物序列：5'-TTAGCAGTTGGTGGGCTTCT-3'；GAPDH 上游引物序列：5'-GTCTCCTCTGACTTCAACAG

CG-3'，下游引物序列：5'-ACCACCCTGTTGCTG TAGCCAA-3'；反应结束后，以 GAPDH 为内参采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算相对表达水平。

1.3.3 血清 C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, hCRP)，IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平检测：采用免疫比浊法检测血清 CRP 水平，酶联免疫吸附测定法 (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 法检测 IL-6, TNF- α 表达水平，具体操作严格按照操作说明进行。

1.3.4 随访：对所有 UC 患者进行为期一年的随访，采用门诊或电话随访方式，每二个月随访一次，随访截止时间为 2022 年 1 月 31 日，随访终点为患者复发或随访结束。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 25.0 进行统计学分析，计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，多组间比较采用单因素方差分析，进一步两两比较采用 SNK- q 检验，计数资料采用 ($n, \%$) 表示，采用卡方检验；Pearson 法分析 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平相关性及其与 LncRNA Mirt2 和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 与 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 的相关性；受试者工作特性 (receiver operator characteristic curves, ROC) 曲线分析血清 LncRNA Mirt2 和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 对复发 UC 的诊断价值， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 水平比较 见表 1。缓解期组与活动期组 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平低于对照组，LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 水平高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义 ($t=10.064, 26.235, 24.745, 28.629, 19.473; 27.847, 27.488, 44.632, 40.715, 19.998$ ，均 $P < 0.001$)；活动期组 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平低于缓解期组，LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 水平高于缓解期组，差异均有统计学意义 ($t=16.210, 12.420, 14.600, 15.275, 16.844$ ，均 $P < 0.001$)。

表 1 三组血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组 ($n=190$)	缓解期组 ($n=85$)	活动期组 ($n=108$)	F 值	P 值
LncRNA Mirt2	1.07 ± 0.12	0.92 ± 0.10	0.71 ± 0.08	400.428	< 0.001
LncRNA IFNG-AS1	1.01 ± 0.14	1.63 ± 0.25	2.27 ± 0.42	758.421	< 0.001
CRP (mg/L)	4.32 ± 1.27	13.42 ± 4.71	25.38 ± 6.29	910.667	< 0.001
IL-6 (pg/ml)	2.87 ± 0.78	8.31 ± 2.35	16.55 ± 4.52	886.585	< 0.001
TNF- α (pg/ml)	8.42 ± 1.63	15.38 ± 4.29*	28.94 ± 6.37	862.592	< 0.001

2.2 活动期不同严重程度 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNGAS1 表达水平比较 见表 2。中、重度组 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平

低于轻度组，LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平高于轻度组，差异均有统计学意义 ($t=7.567, 17.225; 3.890, 13.621$ ，均 $P < 0.001$)；重度组 UC 患者血

清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平低于中度组, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平高于中度组, 差异均有统计学

意义 ($t=6.184, 5.957$, 均 $P<0.001$),

表2 活动期不同严重程度 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	轻度组 ($n=43$)	中度组 ($n=35$)	重度组 ($n=30$)	F 值	P 值
LncRNA Mirt2	0.81 ± 0.06	0.69 ± 0.08	0.58 ± 0.05	113.038	< 0.001
LncRNA IFNG-AS1	1.90 ± 0.31	2.25 ± 0.48	2.83 ± 0.25	58.739	< 0.001

2.3 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 与 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平及与 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 相关性分析显示, UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 与 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平呈负相关 ($r=-0.540$, $P<0.001$)。UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平与 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 呈负相关 ($r=-0.623$, -0.605 , -0.571 , 均 $P<0.001$), LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平与 CRP, IL-6, TNF- α 呈正相关 ($r=0.457$, 0.531 , 0.497 , 均 $P<0.001$)。

2.4 UC 患者不同预后血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平比较 复发组 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平显著低于未复发组 (0.70 ± 0.08 vs 0.87 ± 0.11), LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平显著高于未复发组 (2.38 ± 0.41 vs 1.72 ± 0.28), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=11.706, 13.294$, 均 $P<0.001$)。

2.5 血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 对复发 UC 的诊断价值 见图 1。血清 LncRNA Mirt2 诊断复发 UC 的曲线下面积为 0.850 (95%CI: $0.792 \sim 0.897$), 截断值为 0.82 , 敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值和准确度分别为 79.49% , 78.26% , 71.26% , 84.91% 和 78.76% 。血清 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 诊断复发 UC 的曲线下面积为 0.893 (95%CI: $0.841 \sim 0.933$), 截断值为 2.06 , 敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值和准确度分别为 80.77% , 81.74% , 75.00% , 86.24% 和 81.35% 。血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 联合诊断复发 UC 的曲线下面积为 0.931 (95%CI: $0.886 \sim 0.963$), 敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值和准确度分别为 87.18% , 86.96% , 81.93% , 90.91% 和 87.05% 。

3 讨论

LncRNA 在调节细胞生长、炎症反应、胚胎发育、免疫调节等过程发挥重要作用^[7]。报道显示, LncRNA 在克罗恩病、结肠癌等肠道疾病中表达水平异常, 可通过促进炎症细胞浸润、调节结肠上皮细胞凋亡、免疫细胞功能等参与 UC 的发生发展^[8]。LncRNA Mirt2 可调节巨噬细胞极化, 抑制 Lys63 (K63)-连接肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子 6 的泛素化, 从而抑制核因子- κ B (nuclear factor-kappa B, NF- κ B) 和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen activated

protein kinase, MAPK) 通路的激活, 抑制促炎细胞因子的产生^[9]。LncRNA IFNG-AS1 可调控促炎细胞因子的生成, 与多种炎症性疾病有关^[10]。在冠心病 (coronary heart disease, CAD) 患者血浆 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平升高, 与疾病严重程度增加和炎症因子水平呈正相关^[11]。研究显示, UC 患者血浆中 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平升高, 二者对 UC 有一定诊断价值, 体外研究显示, LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 均参与调控结肠上皮凋亡^[12]。

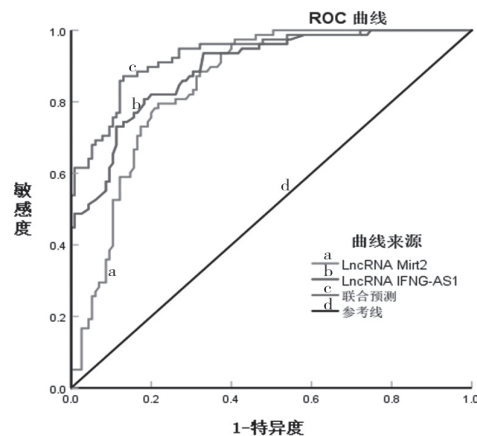


图1 血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 对复发 UC 的预测价值

本研究结果显示, UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平显著降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平显著升高, 与报道结果类似, 且 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平随 UC 病情加重而降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平随 UC 病情加重而升高, 提示 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达失调与 UC 的发生发展有关, 这可能与 LncRNA Mirt2 发挥抗炎作用而 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 发挥促炎作用有关, 研究显示, LncRNA Mirt2 可通过磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶/蛋白激酶信号通路抑制 miR-101 表达, 抑制脓毒症大鼠心肌炎症反应, 从而改善心脏结构和功能^[13]。另有研究显示, 脓毒症患者血清 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达升高, 与疾病严重程度及血清 CRP, TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6 和 IL-8 水平呈正相关^[14]。因此推测 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 在 UC 的作用可能是 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 通过影

响结肠上皮增殖与凋亡增殖、炎症反应而在 UC 的发展进程中发挥作用。

UC 的发病与遗传、感染、免疫等多种因素有关, 在外界因素的刺激下, 触发机体的免疫反应和炎症发生。报道显示, UC 患者血清 IL-6, IL-15, CRP 水平升高与患者预后相关^[15]。CRP 为炎症标志物, IL-6, TNF- α 为促炎因子^[16], 本研究显示, UC 患者炎症因子水平升高, 且与患者病情严重程度有关, 表明 UC 患者病情越严重, 机体炎性水平越高。相关性分析显示, UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平与炎症因子均具有相关性, 提示 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 水平可用于评估 UC 病情严重程度及机体的炎症反应状态。本研究还显示, UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 与 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平呈负相关, 提示 LncRNA Mirt2 的抗炎作用和 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 促炎作用的失衡促进 UC 的炎性进展。报道显示, UC 的发生与 Th1/Th2 细胞免疫失衡有关^[17], 而 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 的过表达可上调 Th1 炎症因子表达, 下调 Th2 抗炎因子表达^[18]。而 LncRNA Mirt2 可抑制 NF- κ B 和 MAPK 通路的激活抑制炎症反应, 因此 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平降低, 抗炎作用减弱, 而 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平升高, 促炎作用增强, 二者可能共同参与调控 UC 的炎症反应, 加重肠黏膜组织损伤, 引发肠黏膜屏障功能障碍。

本研究还显示, 复发组 UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平显著低于未复发组, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平显著高于未复发组, 提示 LncRNA IFNG-AS1 可能作为 UC 患者的预后标志物。进一步研究发现, 血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 联合对于复发 UC 有一定诊断价值, 提示血清 LncRNA Mirt2, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 水平联合检测对于预测 UC 患者预后有一定价值, 有一定临床应用意义。本研究纳入样本量较少为本研究不足之处, 其临床应用仍需扩大样本量做更深入的研究。

综上所述, UC 患者血清 LncRNA Mirt2 表达水平降低, LncRNA IFNG-AS1 表达水平升高, 与炎症水平和患者预后有关, 可作为反映 UC 患者病情与预后的标志物。

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