

# 糖尿病性心肌病患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 和 MMP1 表达水平及临床价值研究

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**摘要:** **目的** 探讨血清丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶同工酶 4 (pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase isoenzyme 4, PDK4), 2, 4-二烯酰辅酶 A 还原酶 1 (2, 4-dienoyl coenzyme A reductase 1, DECR1) 及基质金属蛋白酶 1 (matrix metalloproteinase 1, MMP1) 的联合检测在糖尿病性心肌病 (diabetic cardiomyopathy, DCM) 诊断、临床分级和病情预后中的应用价值。**方法** 选取 2021 年 10 月 ~ 2023 年 10 月陕西省人民医院收治的 126 例糖尿病性心肌病 (DCM 组) 患者及 120 例单纯糖尿病非心肌病患者 (对照组), 采用酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 测定血清中 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平, 评估这三个检测指标在 DCM 中的诊断、临床分级和病情预后中的应用价值。**结果** DCM 组患者血清 PDK4 ( $131.38 \pm 10.20$  pg/ml), DECR1 ( $152.06 \pm 12.57$  pg/ml) 及 MMP1 ( $40.27 \pm 4.02$   $\mu$ g/ml) 蛋白表达水平与对照组 ( $82.69 \pm 8.17$  pg/ml,  $86.14 \pm 9.55$  pg/ml,  $17.77 \pm 0.98$   $\mu$ g/ml) 相比均明显升高, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=36.24, 47.63, 12.29$ , 均  $P<0.001$ )。DCM 组患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平与 NYHA 心功能分级相关, 随等级升高其蛋白表达水平均明显升高, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $F=24.12, 30.04, 12.66$ , 均  $P<0.001$ ); DCM 组中重度组患者与轻度组患者比较, 血清 PDK4 ( $164.92 \pm 1.35$  pg/ml vs  $122.48 \pm 8.78$  pg/ml), DECR1 ( $192.17 \pm 9.11$  pg/ml vs  $124.36 \pm 10.83$  pg/ml) 及 MMP1 ( $84.44 \pm 7.38$   $\mu$ g/ml vs  $39.41 \pm 3.05$   $\mu$ g/ml) 蛋白表达水平均显著增高, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=26.33, 47.12, 15.41$ , 均  $P<0.001$ )。血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 三项联合检测 DCM 准确度 ( $\chi^2=18.23, 21.37, 22.07$ )、特异度 ( $\chi^2=9.72, 13.43, 15.12$ )、灵敏度 ( $\chi^2=12.07, 16.07, 17.55$ ) 与单项检测对比均明显升高, 差异具有统计学意义 (均  $P<0.05$ ), 且 ROC 曲线分析结果显示联合检测的 AUC 高达 0.955, 明显高于单项检测 ( $Z=16.67, 17.09, 20.44$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 与 DCM 诊断、临床分级及病情预后有一定关联, 三者联合检测有助于 DCM 的鉴别诊断。

**关键词:** 糖尿病性心肌病; 丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶同工酶 4; 2, 4-二烯酰辅酶 A 还原酶 1; 基质金属蛋白酶 1  
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## Diagnostic Value of Combined Detection of Serum PDK4, DECR1 and MMP1 in Diabetes Cardiomyopathy

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the value of combined detection of serum pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase isoenzyme 4 (PDK4), 2,4-dienoyl coenzyme A reductase 1 (DECR1) and matrix metalloproteinase 1 (MMP1) in the diagnosis, clinical grading and prognosis of diabetes cardiomyopathy (DCM). **Methods** A sum of 26 patients with diabetes cardiomyopathy (DCM group) and 120 patients with diabetes non cardiomyopathy (control group) who were admitted to Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital from October 2021 to October 2023 were selected. The expression levels of PDK4, DECR1 and MMP1 proteins in serum were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to evaluate the diagnostic value of these three detection indicators in DCM. **Results** Compared with the Control group, the levels of serum PDK4 ( $131.38 \pm 10.20$  pg/ml vs  $82.69 \pm 8.17$  pg/ml), DECR1 ( $152.06 \pm 12.57$  pg/ml vs

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86.14 ± 9.55 pg/ml) and MMP1(40.27 ± 4.02 μg/ml vs 17.77 ± 0.98 μg/ml) protein in the diabetes cardiomyopathy (DCM) group were significantly higher, and the differences were statistically significant( $t=36.24, 47.63, 12.29$ , all  $P<0.001$ ). In the DCM group, the protein expression levels of serum PDK4, DECR1 and MMP1 were correlated with NYHA cardiac function grading, while the protein expression levels were significantly increased with the grade increasing, and the differences between the groups were statistically significant ( $F=24.12, 30.04, 12.66$ , all  $P<0.001$ ). In the DCM group, compared with the mild group, the expression levels of serum PDK4 (164.92 ± 1.35pg/ml vs 122.48 ± 8.78pg/ml), DECR1 (192.17 ± 9.11pg/ml vs 124.36 ± 10.83pg/ml) and MMP1 (84.44 ± 7.38 μg/ml vs 39.41 ± 3.05 μg/ml) proteins were significantly increased in patients with moderate to severe illness, and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=26.33, 47.12, 15.41$ , all  $P<0.001$ ). The accuracy ( $\chi^2=18.23, 21.37, 22.07$ ), specificity ( $\chi^2=9.72, 13.43, 15.12$ ) and sensitivity ( $\chi^2=12.07, 16.07, 17.55$ ) of serum PDK4, DECR1 and MMP1 were significantly higher than those of single Test (all  $P<0.05$ ), the results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of combined detection was 0.955, which was significantly higher than that of single detection ( $Z=16.67, 17.09, 20.44$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Serum PDK4, DECR1 and MMP1 are related to the diagnosis, clinical grading and prognosis of diabetes cardiomyopathy. The combined detection of the three is helpful to the differential diagnosis of diabetes cardiomyopathy.

**Keywords:** diabetes cardiomyopathy; pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase isoenzyme 4; 2, 4-dienoyl coenzyme A reductase 1; matrix metalloproteinase 1

糖尿病性心肌病(diabetic cardiomyopathy, DCM)是糖尿病引起的严重心血管并发症之一,对人类的命健康构成了巨大的威胁<sup>[1]</sup>。随着生活方式的改变,糖尿病的发病率呈快速上升趋势。据国际糖尿病联合会(International Diabetes Federation, IDF)估计到2030年,糖尿病患者的数量将增加到5.784亿,其发病率高达10.2%<sup>[2]</sup>。糖尿病会增加患心力衰竭的风险,与健康人相比增加了2~4倍<sup>[3]</sup>,预后差。DCM主要通过病程、临床症状、超声心动图及冠状动脉造影检查等进行诊断<sup>[4]</sup>。目前尚缺乏对DCM诊断的统一标准,致使其诊断滞后,并发症频发。因此,提高DCM早期诊断率,简化诊断方式,推广无创有效的诊断方法对DCM患者的早期诊断、临床分级、病情预后等有重要意义。丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶4(pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4, PDK4)定位于线粒体基质,并作为关键酶参与脂肪酸氧化<sup>[5]</sup>,有研究发现PDK4在DCM小鼠模型的心肌组织中的表达<sup>[6]</sup>,并且PDK4是糖尿病的治疗靶点<sup>[7]</sup>,随着DCM病情的进展,其血清PDK4水平也呈现显著升高趋势<sup>[8]</sup>。2, 4-二烯基辅酶A还原酶1(2, 4-dienoyl coenzyme A reductase 1, DECR1)是一种辅助的β-氧化酶,是调控脂肪酸代谢的关键因子,在能量代谢过程中起着至关重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>,有研究证实在DCM中,DECR1蛋白表达水平显著增高,对诊断DCM有指导作用<sup>[10]</sup>。基质金属蛋白酶1(matrix metalloproteinase-1, MMP1)是一种水解胶原酶,在炎症发生中起重要作用,参与心肌损伤的病理生理过程<sup>[11]</sup>,对于DCM的早期诊断具有较高的应用价值。本研究拟探讨联合检测PKD4, DECR1及MMP1在DCM诊断、临床分级及病情预后中的临床应用价值,以期为进一步提高DCM早期诊断、预防治疗提供参考价值。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2021年10月~2023年10月陕西省人民医院诊治的126例糖尿病性心肌病患者(DCM组)及120例糖尿病非心肌病患者(对照组)为观察对象。DCM组纳入标准<sup>[12]</sup>:①病程:患有糖尿病,其病程已达5年以上,且属于中到重度糖尿病患者;②临床症状:频繁出现气促或乏力、心前区疼痛等临床表现,尤其是有心衰表现者;③超声心动图检查:判断是否存在心脏扩大及有无出现心脏收缩、舒张功能的异常;④符合DCM诊断标准;⑤冠状动脉造影检查是诊断冠状动脉粥样硬化性疾病的金指标,通过这一检查,能够鉴别于缺血性心肌病。而DCM冠状动脉造影检查一般无异常表现。排除标准:①1型糖尿病;②肝肾等其他脏器功能不全;③甲状腺功能减退等内分泌系统疾病;④恶性肿瘤;⑤感染性疾病;⑥心脏瓣膜病等其他心脏疾病;⑦高血压等其他因素所致的心肌病;⑧近期钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2(sodium-dependent glucose transporters 2, SGLT-2)抑制剂服用史;⑨自身免疫性疾病;⑩未签署知情同意书者。其中,DCM组男性76例,女性50例,年龄22~65(48.03 ± 5.14)岁。根据临床NYHA心功能分级<sup>[13]</sup>:I级32例,II级28例,II级36例,IV级30例。根据DCM病症结合诊疗指南DCM严重程度分级<sup>[14]</sup>:轻度45例,中重度81例。糖尿病非心肌病组患者入组前均经超声与冠状动脉CT血管造影(CTA)确诊,排除心肌病病变,男性65例,女性55例,年龄27~66(46.14 ± 4.28)岁。两组患者性别、年龄对比差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.86, t=0.93$ , 均 $P>0.05$ )。以上患者均知情同意并经陕西省人民医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:SPPH-LLBG-17-3.2)。

**1.2 仪器与试剂** PDK4和MMP1试剂盒(上海

通蔚生物科技有限公司), DECR1 试剂盒(江苏酶免实业有限公司)。

1.3 方法 空腹抽取患者肘静脉血 3 ml, 使用促凝剂处理后常温静置 2h, 2 500r/min 离心 10min, 分离血清。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 的含量, 具体操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS22.0 统计学软件进行分析, 计数资料以百分率(%)表示, 两组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; 计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示, 两组间比较采用 $t$ 检验,  $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 糖尿病性心肌病组和糖尿病非心肌病组血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平比较 DCM

表 1 临床 NYHA 心功能不同分级 DCM 患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 表达水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

项目	I 级	II 级	III 级	IV 级	F	P
PDK4 (pg/ml)	111.08 $\pm$ 9.27	130.61 $\pm$ 9.38	148.48 $\pm$ 9.5	163.54 $\pm$ 9.65	24.12	<0.001
DECRI (pg/ml)	123.46 $\pm$ 13.03	151.03 $\pm$ 14.77	177.66 $\pm$ 8.90	190.14 $\pm$ 10.23	30.04	<0.001
MMP1 ( $\mu$ g/ml)	27.16 $\pm$ 1.98	37.61 $\pm$ 4.01	58.31 $\pm$ 6.22	75.83 $\pm$ 8.74	12.66	<0.001

2.3 DCM 组不同病情程度组患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平比较 DCM 组中病情中重度组患者血清 PDK4 (164.92 $\pm$ 1.35pg/ml), DECR1 (192.17 $\pm$ 9.11pg/ml) 及 MMP1 (84.44 $\pm$ 7.38 $\mu$ g/ml) 蛋白表达水平显著高于病情轻度组 (122.48 $\pm$ 8.78pg/ml, 124.36 $\pm$ 10.83pg/ml, 39.41 $\pm$ 3.05 $\mu$ g/ml), 差异具有统计学意义( $t=26.33$ , 47.12, 15.41, 均 $P<0.001$ )。

表 2 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 表达水平对 DCM 诊断价值(%)

项目	AUC(95%CI)	约登指数	截断值	准确度(%)	特异度(%)	灵敏度(%)
PDK4	0.941 (0.828 ~ 0.960)	0.763	0.820 (pg/ml)	74.12	77.48	80.42
DECRI	0.806 (0.679 ~ 0.913)	0.575	2.331 (pg/ml)	80.39	79.74	82.05
MMP1	0.868 (0.746 ~ 0.964)	0.700	0.996 ( $\mu$ g/ml)	79.66	81.11	76.48
联合检测	0.955 (0.880 ~ 0.981)	0.794	-	95.71	93.84	97.22

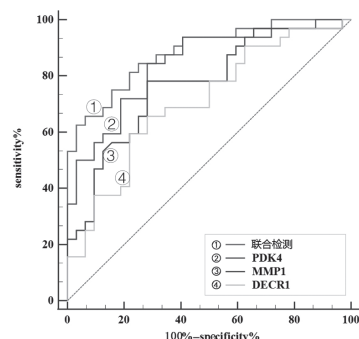


图 1 血清 PDK4, DECR1, MMP1 及联合检测对 DCM 的诊断效能

## 3 讨论

DCM 作为糖尿病心脏并发症之一, 一旦诊断病

组患者血清 PDK4 (131.38 $\pm$ 10.20pg/ml), DECR1 (152.06 $\pm$ 12.57pg/ml) 及 MMP1 (40.27 $\pm$ 4.02 $\mu$ g/ml) 蛋白表达水平明显高于对照组 (82.69 $\pm$ 8.17pg/ml, 86.14 $\pm$ 9.55pg/ml, 17.77 $\pm$ 0.98 $\mu$ g/ml), 差异具有统计学意义( $t=36.24, 47.63, 12.29$ , 均 $P<0.001$ )。

2.2 DCM 组不同临床 NYHA 心功能分级患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平比较 见表 1。DCM 组中, 患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平随着临床 NYHA 心功能分级等级升高而逐步上升, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$ )。II 级与 I 级患者比较明显升高( $t=14.56, 15.72, 8.77$ ), III 级与 II 级患者比较明显升高( $t=15.30, 17.06, 10.45$ ), IV 级与 III 级患者比较明显升高( $t=16.96, 19.17, 9.62$ ), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。

2.4 血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 水平对 DCM 的诊断价值 见表 2, 图 1。PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 联合诊断 DCM 的准确度( $\chi^2=18.23, 21.37, 22.07$ )、特异度( $\chi^2=9.72, 13.43, 15.12$ )、灵敏度( $\chi^2=12.07, 16.07, 17.55$ )均高于单项检测, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ), 三者联合检测 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)明显高于单项检测( $Z=16.67, 17.09, 20.44$ , 均 $P<0.05$ )。

情发展迅速, 治疗效果差, 病死率高<sup>[15]</sup>。但 DCM 的诊断, 专家没有统一标准, 且缺乏有效的早期诊断血清标志物<sup>[16]</sup>, 因此, 研究 DCM 早期诊断的生物标志物和治疗靶点是亟待解决的临床科学问题。

本研究中, 我们发现 DCM 组患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平明显高于糖尿病非心肌病患者组; 且在 DCM 组中, 血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平随着临床 NYHA 心功能分级等级升高而逐步上升, 其在 IV 级患者中表达最高; 同时病情中重度组患者血清 PDK4, DECR1 及 MMP1 蛋白表达水平明显高于病情轻度组。PDK4 是丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶家族的一员, 是一



种靶向线粒体内脱羧作用的关键调控蛋白,通过磷酸化和抑制丙酮酸脱氢酶的活性, PDK4 能够调节线粒体的脂肪酸氧化和 ATP 产生。有研究发现 PDK4 高表达引起代谢活性下降,同时可通过钙调神经磷酸酶信号通路的慢性激活导致心肌病情恶化加重<sup>[17]</sup>;另外 PDK4 高表达引起脂肪酸利用率升高,其磷酸化可能参与了 DCM 的发生发展过程<sup>[18]</sup>。PDK4 作为 PPAR $\alpha$  信号通路的关键靶基因,其特异性表达可诱导胰岛素抵抗<sup>[19]</sup>、心肌葡萄糖氧化减少和脂肪酸氧化增加<sup>[20]</sup>,其影响了心肌的糖及脂肪代谢,致其代谢紊乱,从而增强了 DCM 患者心肌损伤过程。同时 PDK4 在动脉粥样硬化患者的钙化血管中升高,损害了血管线粒体呼吸能力,通过抑制 V-atp 酶和乳酸脱氢酶 B 的相互作用,从而降低溶酶体降解。导致了自噬通量的中断,从而加速了血管中钙的沉积<sup>[21]</sup>。这也解释了本研究中 PDK4 在 DCM 组中升高,且随着 NYHA 心功能分级等级升高而逐步上升的原因,可能是 PDK4 升高会使线粒体功能出现障碍,从而导致能量产生减少及代谢障碍,诱导 DCM 的发生及病情加重。

DECOR 与心脏物质代谢密切相关。DECOR 是一种 NADH 依赖性的酸还原酶,它通过催化 2, 4-双烯酰辅酶 A 在  $\beta$  氧化过程中的还原反应来参与脂肪酸代谢。DECOR 的催化活性主要集中在在线粒体内,作为脂肪酸  $\beta$  氧化途径的重要组成部分<sup>[22]</sup>, DECOR 在脂肪酸代谢紊乱和 DCM 中扮演着关键角色<sup>[23]</sup>。在本研究中, DECOR 在 DCM 组中升高,且随着 NYHA 心功能分级等级及严重程度的升级而逐步上升。究其原因可能是 DCM 发生发展中,线粒体代谢紊乱, DECOR 蛋白表达水平升高,致使脂肪酸  $\beta$  氧化增高,葡萄糖氧化途径受阻,进而导致 ATP 耗竭、阻止乳酸生成、增加心肌耗耗,使心肌细胞和胰岛细胞缺血缺氧,从而造成心肌和胰岛功能受损<sup>[24]</sup>。且在短时间内被检测出,是心肌受损特异度和敏感度很高的标志物。当然,由于 DECOR 在代谢中的重要作用,在一些癌症中,如前列腺癌、胃癌、宫颈癌等患者中也显著升高<sup>[25]</sup>。目前也有学者指出通过干预 DECOR 的功能和蛋白表达水平,有望研发出治疗肥胖症、糖尿病和相关代谢疾病的新药<sup>[26]</sup>。

金属蛋白酶与缺血性心肌损伤息息相关, MMP1 是一种生物学中广泛存在的蛋白酶,属于金属依赖性蛋白酶家族,是一种外泌酶,参与细胞迁移、组织重塑等生理和病理过程的调控。在心脏、肺脏和血管的病变中, MMP1 的活动促进了病理性心肺重构、动脉粥样硬化和动脉肿瘤等的发生<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究发现 MMP1 在 DCM 组患者血清中的蛋白表

达水平明显升高,且和其病程进展程度呈正相关,这表明 DCM 患者早期,由于 MMP1 的作用,其心脏舒张功能已经开始受损,心肌纤维胶原的降解增加,致使 DCM 患者心脏舒张功能受到影响。另外, MMP1 具有调节促血管新生因子以及产生内源型的血管新生抑制因子,通过溶解周边的基质来促进血管新生的作用。过量分泌的 MMP1 激活后,细胞外基质降解增多,胶原蛋白和弹性蛋白降解也增多,参与组织炎症的发生发展,最终导致 DCM 心肌缺损<sup>[28]</sup>。也有研究证实 MMP 能预测冠状动脉病变严重程度和心室重构,是心肌受损早期标志物之一<sup>[29]</sup>。因此, MMP1 是诊断 DCM 的另一个有效标志物。

综上所述,血清 PDK4, DECOR 及 MMP1 在 DCM 患者中表达异常,并能反映 DCM 临床分级及病情严重程度,且三者联合检测具有较高诊断效能,有望为 DCM 诊治提供可靠参考。但本研究样本量有限,结果有局限性,在接下来的研究中我们将扩大样本量进一步验证其检验性能。

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