

多发性骨髓瘤患者血清中 IL-6与IL-27水平监测的临床应用^{*}

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摘要:目的 通过检测多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)患者血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平,探讨其在MM病情进展程度及疗效评价中的意义。**方法** 按照修订的R-ISS国际预后分期诊断标准,选择MM患者52例,其中I期16例,II期18例,III期18例,选择同期正常对照组20例。用ELISA法检测各组血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平,并随访观察其预后。**结果** I期、II期与III期MM患者血清中IL-6表达水平均明显高于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($t=4.012, 5.134, 6.161$, 均 $P<0.01$), III期血清中IL-6的表达水平高于I期,且差异有统计学意义($t=2.132$, $P<0.05$)。而III期IL-27表达水平显著低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($t=3.831$, $P<0.01$), I期、II期血清中IL-27表达水平也低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($t=2.012, 2.198$, 均 $P<0.05$)。MM患者血清中IL-6表达水平与IL-27表达水平为负相关关系($r=-0.510$, $P<0.05$)。MM患者初治组与复发组血清中IL-6的表达水平均明显高于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($t=4.331, 5.221$, 均 $P<0.01$),而缓解组IL-6表达水平显著低于初治组,且差异有统计学意义($t=4.101$, $P<0.01$)。初治组与复发组血清中IL-27的表达水平均明显低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($t=2.133, 2.521$, 均 $P<0.05$),而缓解组IL-6表达水平高于初治组,且差异有统计学意义($t=2.001$, $P<0.05$)。**结论** 多发性骨髓瘤的病情进展与患者血清中IL-6升高或IL-27降低有关,检测相关细胞因子IL-6和IL-27水平变化有助于判断病情严重程度及评估预后。

关键词:多发性骨髓瘤;白介素-6;白介素-27;临床应用

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Clinical Application of Monitoring IL-6 and IL-27 Levels in Patients with Multiple Myeloma

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Abstract: Objective Through the detection of IL-6 and IL-27 expression levels in sera of patients with multiple myeloma, to explore its significance of judging the extent of serious condition and treatment of multiple myeloma. **Methods** According to the revision of the R-ISS international prognostic staging diagnosis standards, selected 52 patients with multiple myeloma, I period of 16 cases, II period 18 cases, III period 18 cases, and 20 cases at same time as for as normal control group. Detected serum IL-6 and IL-27 expression levels in each group with ELISA method, and the prognosis was followed up and observed. **Results** Serum IL-6 expression levels in I, II and III stage of patients with MM were significantly higher than that of control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=4.012, 5.134, 6.161$, $P<0.01$). In III period, the expression level of IL-6 in serum was higher than I period, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.132$, $P<0.05$). And in III period, IL-27 expression level was significantly lower than the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=3.831$, $P<0.01$). In I, II stage, serum IL-27 expression level was lower than the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.012, 2.198$, $P<0.05$). Serum IL-6 and IL-27 expression levels in patients with MM were negative correlation ($r=-0.510$, $P<0.05$). Serum IL-6 expression levels in first-treated group and recurrence group of patients with MM were significantly higher than that of control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=4.331, 5.221$, $P<0.01$). While IL-6 expression level of alleviated group was significantly lower than in the early treated group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=4.101$, $P<0.01$). Serum IL-27 expression levels of initial group and recurrence group were significantly lower than the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.133, 2.521$, $P<0.05$). Serum IL-6 expression level of alleviated group was higher than the initial group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.001$, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The progression of multiple myeloma was related to the increase of IL-6 or the decrease of IL-27. Testing related cytokines IL-6 and IL-27 level changes help to determine disease severity and assessing prognosis.

Keywords:multiple myeloma; IL-6; IL-27; clinical application

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种起源于浆细胞的血液系统恶性肿瘤,骨髓中发现

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浆细胞的克隆性样增生,导致以骨破坏、贫血、高钙血症、肾功能不全和感染等症状^[1],其病因目前尚未明确,且至今仍无法治愈。其临床表现可发生于多个系统,易造成误诊而延误治疗,因此应用各项辅助诊断指标对其早期发现与明确诊断具有重要意义。IL-6是一种炎性因子,对MM的发生与发展具有重要的调控作用^[2],IL-27是新发现的一种具有抗肿瘤作用的细胞因子,而它与MM的病情进展相关性研究报道较少且尚不统一^[3,4]。本研究通过检测MM患者血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平变化,来探讨它们与该病进展及预后的关系,现将结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择2014年10月~2016年01月期间血液科就诊的门诊和住院MM患者52例,其中男性24例,女性28例,平均年龄45.29±19.07岁,病例随访至2016年4月。其中I期16例,II期18例,III期18例,均严格按照修订的R-ISS国际预后分期诊断标准纳入。并选择同期正常对照组20例,其中男性11例,女性9例,平均年龄43.75±15.32岁。各组年龄和性别经检验差异均无统计学意义,具有可比性。所有入选对象均无炎症性疾病、急性感染或其他可能干扰诊断的疾病。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核同意,患者均自愿并签署知情同意书。

1.2 主要仪器与试剂 KDC-40型低速离心机(科大创新股份有限公司中佳分公司),苏兰WellscanMK3酶标分析仪,DEM-3型酶标洗板机

表1

各期血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, pg/ml)

指 标	对照组(n=20)	I期(n=16)	II期(n=18)	III期(n=18)	F	P
IL-6	3.28±1.53	19.68±3.15**	22.28±3.19**	25.67±3.57**#	15.101	0.000
IL-27	11.43±2.15	9.89±2.09*	8.98±1.03*	6.05±1.93**#	4.128	0.000

注:与对照组比较* P<0.05; ** P<0.01;与I期比较, # P<0.05。

2.2 MM患者血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平相关性分析 经检验各组数据为正态分布,故应用Pearson直线相关分析进行检验,MM患者血清中IL-6表达水平与IL-27表达水平为负相关关系($r=-0.510, P=0.028<0.05$)。

2.3 各组血清中IL-6与IL-27水平变化比较 见表2。MM患者初治组与复发组血清中IL-6的表达水平均明显高于对照组,且差异有统计学意义

表2

各组血清中IL-6与IL-27水平变化比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, pg/ml)

指 标	对照组(n=20)	初治组(n=18)	复发组(n=16)	缓解组(n=16)	F	P
IL-6	3.28±1.53	22.13±4.50**	29.77±4.85**	5.18±1.01*##	12.715	0.000
IL-27	11.43±2.15	8.43±2.895*	6.50±2.11*	10.98±4.09#	5.110	0.000

注:与对照组比较* P<0.05; ** P<0.01;与I期比较, # P<0.05; ## P<0.01。

3 讨论 MM是一种以溶骨性骨质破坏、肾功能

(中山达安基因股份有限公司),IL-6与IL-27 ELISA试剂盒(进口分装)购自深圳欣博盛生物科技有限公司。

1.3 方法 血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平检测采用双抗体酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA):采取入选对象晨间空腹肘静脉血5 ml,4 000 r/min,离心10 min,之后收集上清液1.5 ml,放置于-80℃超低温冰箱中保存,所有检测操作步骤均严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.4 统计学分析 所有数据均用SPSS19.0统计学软件包进行分析处理,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)来表示。多组数据间均数的比较选用单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA),其中当方差齐时组间差异采用SNK法,当方差不齐时采用秩和检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义,数据呈正态分布的相关分析采用Pearson直线相关分析,不符合正态分布的采用Spearman相关性分析。

2 结果

2.1 各组血清中IL-6与IL-27表达水平比较 见表1。I期、II期与III期MM患者血清中IL-6的表达水平均明显高于对照组,且差异有统计学意义(t 值为4.012,5.134,6.161,均P<0.01),MM患者III期血清中IL-6的表达水平高于I期,且差异有统计学意义(t =2.132,P<0.05)。而MM患者III期IL-27表达水平显著低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义(t =3.831,P<0.01),I期、II期血清中IL-27表达水平也低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义(t 值为2.012,2.198,均P<0.05)。

(t 值为4.331,5.221,均P<0.01),而MM患者缓解组IL-6表达水平显著低于初治组,且差异有统计学意义(t =4.101,P<0.01)。MM患者初治组与复发组血清中IL-27的表达水平均明显低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义(t 值为2.133,2.521,均P<0.05),而MM患者缓解组IL-6表达水平高于初治组,且差异有统计学意义(t =2.001,P<0.05)。

损伤与高钙血症等为特征的浆细胞恶性增殖性疾病

病,其病因迄今未十分明确,其发展涉及一系列骨髓微环境变化^[5],至今仍不能治愈,近年来发病率显著上升,早期发现和明确诊断,以便及时治疗具有非常重要的临床意义。血清免疫固定电泳、蛋白电泳与免疫球蛋白轻链定量等检测对其辅助诊断有一定价值^[6]。最新研究表明,MM患者体内有着免疫系统的多种失调与缺陷^[7,8],并且该病一个主要特征为免疫功能缺陷。

IL-6 可通过自分泌以及旁分泌这两种分泌方式来维持骨髓瘤细胞增殖与存活,并能促进骨髓血管的新生以及刺激骨骼的重吸收功能。并且在多发性骨髓瘤细胞的表面可表达 IL-6 的受体,其中糖蛋白 130(glucoprotein 130, gp130)是该受体系统信号转导的重要成员^[9],其下游信号分子如 JAK-STAT, PI-3K, MAPK 等在介导骨髓瘤细胞异常增殖中起重要作用,有研究报道^[10],IL-6 也可通过 MAPK 和 PI-3K 作用激活重要的细胞信号转导分子鞘醇激酶(sphingosine kinase, SK),从而调节其迁移与增殖。IL-27 是最近新发现的一种 IL-6/IL-12 细胞因子家族成员,由 EBI3 与 P28 这 2 个亚基单位构成,具有复杂生物学功能,主要由活化抗原递呈细胞所产生,在抗感染免疫和自身免疫疾病等发挥较为重要的作用,它的抗肿瘤活性也日益受到重视^[11]。IL-27 受体由 gp130 与 WSX-1/TCCR 共同组成功能性信号通路复合体,主要通过肿瘤特异性 CD8+T 细胞分泌 IFN-γ 来发挥抗肿瘤作用,也可激活 NK 细胞,抑制血管生成等抑制肿瘤生长,它与 IL-12 类似,具有较强的抗肿瘤作用,它与 IL-6 共享受体亚单位 gp130^[12]。

本研究发现,MM 患者 I 期、II 期与 III 期血清中 IL-6 表达水平明显高于正组人,并且其表达水平与 MM 病情进展呈现正相关性,表明 IL-6 可能参与 MM 的发生,并且在其疾病进程中发挥重要作用,监测 IL-6 水平可以评估该疾病严重程度,从而更有效地针对治疗。而 MM 患者 I 期、II 期与 III 期血清中 IL-27 表达水平显著低于对照组,并且与疾病疗效评价呈负相关性,与 Song 等^[13]的研究结果相一致,表明 IL-27 在 MM 发病中可能起抑制作用,监测 IL-27 的水平也可辅助判断疾病的进展及预后情况。这提示在治疗过程中,合理应用 IL-27 有可能缩短病程,这也为细胞因子的生物学治疗提供了实践方法与理论依据。然而,机体是一个整体的免疫调节系统,它的平衡调节机制是精细复杂的,需要后期研究中不断探索各类相关的细胞及其分泌因子的相互作用,也有待更多更全面的大样本研究才能更全面地揭示疾病的发生发展规律。

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