

## 老年哮喘患者支气管肺泡灌洗液中 粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子水平变化及意义<sup>\*</sup>

杨晓红<sup>1</sup>,徐庆雷<sup>1</sup>,马小波<sup>1</sup>,张巍<sup>1</sup>,刘玲玲<sup>1</sup>,王加平<sup>2</sup>

(1. 沭阳县人民医院检验科,江苏沭阳 223600;2. 东海县人民医院检验科,江苏东海 222300)

**摘要:**目的 探讨老年哮喘患者支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF)水平变化及其临床意义。方法 通过支气管镜肺泡灌洗,收集2015年1月~12月确诊的39例老年哮喘患者急性发作期和缓解期以及35例对照者的BALF标本。显微镜下计数BALF中中性粒细胞(NEU)占白细胞百分比,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测BALF中GM-CSF和髓过氧化物酶(MPO)水平。统计学处理采用LSD-t检验和Pearson相关分析。结果 老年哮喘患者BALF中GM-CSF水平急性发作期( $184.6 \pm 35.0$  ng/L)显著高于缓解期( $132.9 \pm 31.4$  ng/L)及对照组( $125.0 \pm 26.1$  ng/L),差异有统计学意义( $t=6.778, P < 0.01$ );MPO水平急性发作期( $43.9 \pm 11.7$  ng/L)显著高于缓解期( $24.5 \pm 9.9$  ng/L)及对照组( $21.8 \pm 8.5$  ng/L),差异有统计学意义( $t=7.804, P < 0.01$ );NEU百分比急性发作期( $42.1\% \pm 9.6\%$ )显著高于缓解期( $31.6\% \pm 8.2\%$ )及对照组( $28.8\% \pm 7.5\%$ ),差异有统计学意义( $t=5.127, P < 0.01$ )。老年哮喘患者缓解期BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分比与对照组比较,差异均无统计学意义( $t=1.153 \sim 1.840, P > 0.05$ )。老年哮喘患者急性发作期BALF中GM-CSF和NEU百分比及MPO水平均呈正相关( $r=0.554, 0.725, P < 0.01$ ),NEU百分比与MPO呈正相关( $r=0.569, P < 0.01$ )。结论 老年哮喘患者急性期BALF中GM-CSF水平升高,与疾病的发生发展关系密切,可作为病情的有效监测指标。

**关键词:**粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子;中性粒细胞;髓过氧化物酶;支气管肺泡灌洗液;哮喘

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## Level of Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid from Elderly Patients with Asthma Bronchial and Their Significance

YANG Xiao-hong<sup>1</sup>, XU Qing-lei<sup>1</sup>, MA Xiao-bo<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Wei<sup>1</sup>, LIU Ling-ling<sup>1</sup>, WANG Jia-ping<sup>1</sup>

(1. Department of Clinical Laboratory, People's Hospital of Shuyang,  
Jiangsu Shuyang 223600, China; 2. Department of Clinical Laboratory,  
People's Hospital of Donghai, Jiangsu Donghai 222300, China)

**Abstract: Objective** To elucidate clinical significance of the varied level of granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) from elderly patients with asthma bronchial. **Methods** From January to December 2015, 39 asthma bronchial patients and 35 controls were enrolled into the current study. BALF were obtained through the bronchoscope alveolar lavage. Cells were counted under the microscope, GM-CSF and myeloperoxidase (MPO) were detected by ELISAs, LSD-t test and Pearson correlation were used for statistical analysis. **Results** There was significant difference in GM-CSF levels of asthma bronchial patients in attack stage ( $184.6 \pm 35.0$  ng/L), remission stage ( $132.9 \pm 31.4$  ng/L) and control groups ( $125.0 \pm 26.1$  ng/L). Through pairwise comparison, the GM-CSF levels in asthma bronchial patients in attack stage were significantly higher than that in remission stage ( $t=6.778, P < 0.01$ ) and control groups ( $t=8.115, P < 0.01$ ). The levels of MPO in the 3 groups were  $43.9 \pm 11.7$  ng/L,  $24.5 \pm 9.9$  ng/L,  $21.8 \pm 8.5$  ng/L, respectively. Comparison to remission and normal control groups, the MPO levels were markedly higher in attack stage ( $t=7.804, 9.080$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ). The percentages of neutrophils were  $42.1\% \pm 9.6\%$ ,  $31.6\% \pm 8.2\%$  and  $28.8\% \pm 7.5\%$  respectively in the 3 groups, respectively. The percentages of neutrophils in attack stage were markedly higher than that in remission stage ( $t=5.127, P < 0.01$ ) as well as normal control groups ( $t=6.497, P < 0.01$ ). The levels of GM-CSF and MPO and the percentages of neutrophils were no significant differences between asthma bronchial patients in remission stage and in control groups ( $t=1.153 \sim 1.840$ , all  $P > 0.05$ ). Furthermore, the result of this study showed a positively correlated between the GM-CSF and the percentages of neutrophils ( $r=0.554, P < 0.01$ ) as well as the MPO ( $r=0.725, P < 0.01$ ) and a positive correlation between the percentages of neutrophils and the MPO ( $r=0.569, P < 0.01$ ) in elderly patients with

\* 作者简介:杨晓红(1969—),女,医学学士,副主任技师,专业:临床医学检验,E-mail:992898662@qq.com。

通讯作者:王加平,女,副主任技师,研究方向:临床免疫学检验及临床相关疾病研究,E-mail:jiapingwang8080@126.com。

asthma bronchial in attack stage. **Conclusion** These results indicated that GM-CSF was higher in asthma bronchial patients in attack stage, and suggesting that GM-CSF might be involved in the pathological process of asthma. GM-CSF may be used as an effective index to monitor the condition of elderly patients with asthma.

**Keywords:** granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor; neutrophil; myeloperoxidase; bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; asthma

支气管哮喘(哮喘病)是一种严重影响人类健康的疾病。研究证实,哮喘病是一种以呼吸道炎症为病理基础的慢性气道炎症性疾病,中性粒细胞等多种细胞和细胞因子参与其中<sup>[1~3]</sup>。粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor, GM-CSF)是具有直接趋化中性粒细胞作用的细胞因子,可招募、激活中性粒细胞<sup>[4,5]</sup>。髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO)属于亚铁血红素酶,在中性粒细胞中含量较恒定,是与氧化应激关联的细胞因子<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究以老年哮喘患者为研究对象,检测其支气管肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF)中GM-CSF和MPO的水平及中性粒细胞比例,探讨GM-CSF在老年哮喘发生中的作用机制。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 哮喘急性发作期老年哮喘患者39例,为2015年1月~12月在沭阳县人民医院呼吸科门诊及住院就诊患者,其中男性20例,女性19例,平均年龄62±7岁。哮喘患者入选标准:①诊断依据中华医学会呼吸病学分会哮喘学组制定的“支气管哮喘防治指南”的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>;②按照“全球哮喘防治创议”(GINA)方案<sup>[8]</sup>判断哮喘急性发作严重程度。③72 h内未使用糖皮质激素、受体兴奋剂及茶碱类等药物。

对照组为同期因支气管异物住院的患者,共35例,其中男性18例,女性17例,平均年龄59±6岁。排除免疫性及过敏性疾病,近期无感染和慢性疾病史。以上各组患者均签署知情同意书后行纤维支气管镜术及支气管肺泡灌洗术(BAL),同时获沭阳县人民医院医学伦理委员会批准。

表 1

老年哮喘患者BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及中性粒细胞百分率比较

| 项目           | 哮喘发作期      | 哮喘缓解期      | 对照组        | F值    | P     |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|
| GM-CSF(ng/L) | 184.6±35.0 | 132.9±31.4 | 125.0±26.1 | 45.78 | 0.000 |
| MPO(ng/L)    | 43.9±11.7  | 24.5±9.9   | 21.8±8.5   | 69.21 | 0.000 |
| NEU(%)       | 42.1±9.6   | 31.6±8.2   | 28.8±7.5   | 51.72 | 0.000 |

老年哮喘患者急性发作期、缓解期以及对照组BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分率在三组间的差异均有统计学意义( $F=45.78 \sim 69.21$ ,  $P$ 均=0.000)。经两两比较发现,老年哮喘患者急性发作期BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分率显著高于缓解期及对照组,差异有

1.2 仪器与主要试剂 酶标仪采用美国Bio-Tek Instruments公司uQuant型,GM-CSF和MPO试剂购自美国RB公司。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本采集和处理:39例急性发作期老年哮喘患者分别于入院给予常规抗哮喘治疗,症状缓解1天后及经过3~6月的控制治疗后病情稳定,症状、体征消失并被确诊为临床缓解时采集标本。在完成支气管术检查后行肺泡灌洗术。第1次灌洗所得BALF送检病原学培养,其余灌洗液混匀,1500 r/min,离心半径13.5 cm,离心10 min,沉渣用于细胞学分析,上清液置于-70℃保存用于GM-CSF和MPO检测。

1.3.2 细胞学检查:采用计数池法对BALF沉渣进行细胞计数,涂片法进行细胞分类计数,瑞氏染色法对沉渣涂片进行染色,每张涂片计数500个细胞,取两张涂片的平均值。

1.3.3 GM-CSF和MPO检测:采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)法检测GM-CSF和MPO,按照说明书进行操作,酶标仪检测样本吸光度值,通过标准曲线计算样本浓度值。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS17.0软件进行数据统计分析。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LSD-t检验。相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 老年哮喘患者BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分率与对照组比较 见表1。

统计学意义( $t=5.127 \sim 9.080$ ,  $P$ 均<0.01);老年哮喘患者缓解期BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分比与对照组比较,差异均无统计学意义( $t=1.153 \sim 1.840$ ,  $P$ 均>0.05)。

2.2 哮喘患者发作期BALF中GM-CSF和MPO水平及NEU百分率相关性分析 采用直线相关

分析老年哮喘患者急性发作期 BALF 中 GM-CSF 和 MPO 水平及 NEU 百分率之间的相关性,结果显示 GM-CSF 和 NEU 百分率之间呈正相关( $r=0.554, P=0.005$ ),见图 1。NEU 百分率和 MPO 水平之间呈正相关( $r=0.569, P=0.004$ ),见图 2。GM-CSF 和 MPO 水平之间呈正相关( $r=0.725, P=0.000$ ),见图 3。

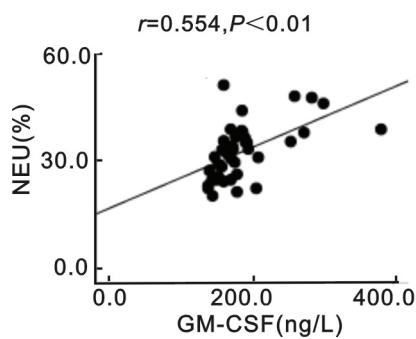


图 1 老年哮喘患者急性发作期 BALF 中 GM-CSF 和 NEU 百分率相关性分析

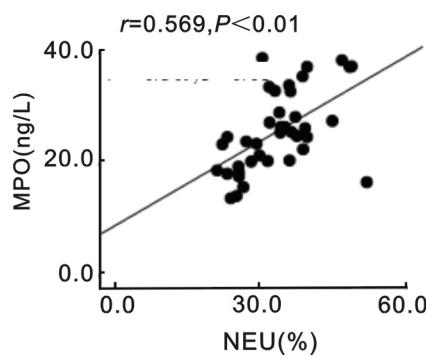


图 2 老年哮喘患者急性发作期 BALF 中 NEU 百分率与 MPO 水平相关性分析

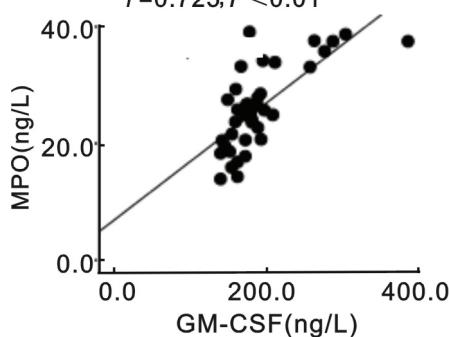


图 3 老年哮喘患者急性发作期 BALF 中 GM-CSF 水平与 MPO 水平相关性分析

**3 讨论** GM-CSF 是由内皮细胞等在细菌脂多糖(LPS)、白细胞介素-1(IL-1)和 TNF- $\alpha$  等炎症因子的刺激下分泌的一种细胞因子,属于糖蛋白,分子量 24~33kDa。GM-CSF 介导炎性反应,发挥多种重要功能,可趋化、激活中性粒细胞。体外试验证

实 GM-CSF 能诱导中性粒细胞发生迁移,体内研究发现 GM-CSF 可招募并诱导中性粒细胞向血管外迁移<sup>[5]</sup>。GM-CSF 还可以激活中性粒细胞并能提高中性粒细胞寿命和存活能力<sup>[9,10]</sup>。支气管上皮细胞能分泌 GM-CSF 来维持中性粒细胞的存活、减缓中性粒细胞的凋亡<sup>[11]</sup>。新近的研究发现 GM-CSF 参与哮喘的发生和发展,表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)能调节气道上皮细胞(AEC)对 GM-CSF 的分泌,提示 EGFR/GM-CSF 轴可成为治疗哮喘的新靶点<sup>[12]</sup>。Lee 等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究表明,1,8-桉油素对支气管上皮细胞分泌 GM-CSF 具有抑制作用,能降低哮喘小鼠的气道高反应性(AHR)并减轻其炎症反应。本研究结果显示老年哮喘患者 BALF 中 GM-CSF 水平在急性发作期升高,提示 GM-CSF 在哮喘急性发作过程中起着重要作用,GM-CSF 可使中性粒细胞向气道局部聚集,并将其激活,促进气道炎症的发展。本研究首次探讨 GM-CSF 在老年哮喘患者 BALF 中水平的变化,既往未见报道。

中性粒细胞在哮喘的发病机制中起着重要作用,参与气道炎症的发生发展<sup>[14]</sup>。MPO 是中性粒细胞的活化标志<sup>[15]</sup>。MPO 是由两个分子量均为 73kDa 的单体通过胱氨酸连接成的二聚体,是一种血红素蛋白的过氧化物酶类。由活化的中性粒细胞释放。MPO 参与多种疾病的发生、发展,能使细胞膜的不饱和脂肪酸发生氧化级联反应,导致脂质过氧化造成细胞损伤<sup>[16,17]</sup>。动物研究证实在哮喘大鼠的肺组织切片中支气管壁及血管壁周围 MPO 阳性表达的细胞数明显增高,表明 MPO 参与了哮喘的发病机制<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究结果显示哮喘患者急性发作期 BALF 中中性粒细胞比例和 MPO 水平增高,佐证了这一结果。提示中性粒细胞在气道的聚集与活化参与了哮喘的急性发作过程,同时也支持 MPO 参与哮喘的发生、发展相关之观点。

本研究结果提示,GM-CSF 参与哮喘的发病过程。其机制可能是 GM-CSF 促进中性粒细胞在气道局部聚集并将其激活,活化的中性粒细胞释放 MPO 等多种酶类进而发生病理反应。GM-CSF 可作为哮喘患者病情监测的有效指标,尚需通过大样本进一步研究证实。

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(上接69页)

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