

新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎患者血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平检测及临床意义

陈小冰，张雪梅，陈求凝，谢邦贵，卢玉朱（三亚中心医院新生儿科，海南三亚 572000）

摘要：目的 探讨新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎（necrotizing enterocolitis, NEC）患儿血清白细胞介素-12（IL-12）及白细胞介素-17（IL-17）水平变化及临床意义。**方法** 选取80例新生儿NEC作为病例组和65例健康新生儿作为对照组。80例NEC新生儿根据修正Bell分期分为Ⅰ期组（31例），Ⅱ期组（37例）和Ⅲ期组（12例）。对照组于出生3天后，病例组于治疗前检测血清IL-12及IL-17水平变化。应用ROC曲线分析血清IL-12及IL-17水平对新生儿NEC的诊断价值。**结果** 病例组血清IL-12（ 63.80 ± 10.27 ng/L vs 20.62 ± 5.83 ng/L）及IL-17（ 22.73 ± 6.50 ng/L vs 6.35 ± 2.28 ng/L）水平明显高于对照组，差异有统计学意义（ $t=12.640$, 9.572, 均 $P<0.05$ ）。Ⅲ期血清IL-12（ 79.30 ± 14.80 ng/L vs 62.40 ± 9.52 ng/L, 51.72 ± 7.40 ng/L）及IL-17（ 34.60 ± 9.72 ng/L vs 20.85 ± 6.17 ng/L, 14.20 ± 4.38 ng/L）水平均明显高于Ⅰ期和Ⅱ期，差异有统计学意义（ $F=10.205$, 7.228, 均 $P<0.05$ ）；且Ⅱ期血清IL-12及IL-17均明显高于Ⅰ期（ $P<0.05$ ）。ROC曲线分析显示，血清IL-12及IL-17水平诊断新生儿NEC的最佳截值分别为48.75 ng/L和15.60 ng/L，两项联合诊断新生儿NEC的曲线下面积（0.902, 95%CI: 0.845 ~ 0.963）最大，其敏感度和特异度分别为90.3%和83.5%。**结论** 血清IL-12与IL-17水平在新生儿NEC中明显升高，且与患儿病情严重程度相关，两项联合检测对新生儿NEC诊断具有一定的价值。

关键词：新生儿；坏死性小肠结肠炎；白细胞介素-12；白细胞介素-17

中图分类号：R722.132；R392.11 **文献标识码：**A **文章编号：**1671-7414 (2020) 06-179-04

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2020.06.044

Detection and Clinical Significance of Serum IL-12 and IL-17 Levels in Neonatal Necrotizing Enterocolitis

CHEN Xiao-bing, ZHANG Xue-mei, CHEN Qiu-ning, XIE Bang-gui, LU Yu-zhu

(Department of Neonatology, Sanya Central Hospital, Hainan Sanya 572000, China)

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the changes and clinical significance of serum interleukin-12 (IL-12) and interleukin-17 (IL-17) levels in neonates with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC). **Methods** 80 cases of NEC were selected as the case group and 65 healthy newborns as the control group. 80 NEC neonates were divided into I stage group (31 cases), II stage group (37 cases) and III stage group (12 cases) according to modified Bell stage. Serum IL-12 and IL-17 levels in the control group were detected three days after birth and in the case group before treatment. The diagnostic value of serum IL-12 and IL-17 levels in neonatal NEC were analyzed by ROC curve. **Results** Serum levels of IL-12 (63.80 ± 10.27 ng/L vs 20.62 ± 5.83 ng/L) and IL-17 (22.73 ± 6.50 ng/L vs 6.35 ± 2.28 ng/L) in the case group were significantly higher than those in the control group the differences were statistically significant ($t=12.640$, 9.572, all $P<0.05$). Serum levels of IL-12 (79.30 ± 14.80 ng/L vs 62.40 ± 9.52 ng/L, 51.72 ± 7.40 ng/L) and IL-17 (34.60 ± 9.72 ng/L vs 20.85 ± 6.17 ng/L, 14.20 ± 4.38 ng/L) in III stage were significantly higher than those in I and II stage, the differences were statistically significant ($F=10.205$, 7.228, all $P<0.05$). The levels of IL-12 and IL-17 in phase II were significantly higher than those in phase I ($P<0.05$) . ROC curve analysis showed that the best cut-off values of serum IL-12 and IL-17 levels for neonatal NEC were 48.75 ng/L and 15.60 ng/L, respectively. The area under the curve (0.902, 95% CI: 0.845~0.963) of the two combined diagnoses of neonatal NEC was the largest, with a higher sensitivity and specificity of 90.3% and 83.5%. **Conclusion** Serum levels of IL-12 and IL-17 were significantly increased in neonatal NEC, and correlated with the severity of the disease. The combined detection of IL-12 and IL-17 has certain value in the diagnosis of neonatal NEC.

Keywords: neonatal; necrotizing enterocolitis; interleukin-12; interleukin-17

坏死性小肠结肠炎（necrotizing enterocolitis, NEC）是一种常见于新生儿的急性肠道炎症性疾病，其病情进展迅速，预后较差，治疗时间长，严重时可出现感染性休克、多系统器官功能衰竭，病

死率高达20% ~ 30%^[1]。早期发现新生儿NEC，并进行及时、有效的临床治疗，对改善NEC患儿的预后具有重要意义。目前，新生儿NEC的病因及具体发病机制尚未完全明确，且新生儿NEC的

早期症状多不典型，容易漏诊或误诊。因此，探寻新生儿 NEC 诊断及病情评估的生物学指标是研究热点。近期的研究表明，促炎因子白细胞介素-12 (interleukin-12, IL-12) 及白细胞介素-17 (interleukin-17, IL-17) 通过促进各种炎症因子的转录，启动炎症级联反应，参与 NEC 发病过程^[2-3]。本研究通过观察 NEC 患儿血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平变化，分析其对新生儿 NEC 诊断及病情评估的价值，为新生儿 NEC 的诊疗提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2015 年 1 月 ~ 2018 年 12 月三亚中心医院收治的足月新生儿 NEC 80 例作为病例组，其中男性 52 例，女性 28 例，胎龄 37 ~ 40 周，平均胎龄 37.80 ± 1.40 周。纳入标准：①NEC 的诊断符合《实用新生儿学》(4 版) 标准^[4]，且为足月新生儿；②存在肠道症状和体征，全身症状和体征，腹部 X 线平片显示肠充气或功能性梗阻，肠胀气肠壁囊样积气体。排除标准：①非足月新生儿，低或极低出生体重儿；②并发其他消化系统疾病及感染性疾病者。另选取同期非消化系统疾病、非感染性疾病的健康足月新生儿 65 例作为对照组，其中男性 44 例，女性 21 例，胎龄 37 ~ 41 周，平均胎龄 38.30 ± 1.60 周。两组年龄、性别及胎龄等基本资料比较，差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 方法 根据修正 Bell 分期^[4]，将 80 例 NEC 患儿分为 I 期 31 例：主要表现为全身非特异性症状及胃肠道表现，腹部 X 线检查表现为肠间隙增宽，肠壁增厚，无肠壁积气；II 期 37 例：除 I 期症状外还可表现为肠鸣音消失及腹痛加重，X 线可出现肠扩张，肠梗阻，肠壁积气征或伴门静脉积气；III 期 12 例：全身进行性恶化（如心动过缓，严重呼吸暂停，酸中毒，弥散性血管内凝血等），多有腹膜炎体征，X 线常提示肠穿孔。对照组于出生 3 天后，病例组于治疗前采集空腹静脉血 3 ml 置于未加抗凝剂的离心管中，置 37℃ 水浴箱 30 min 后，以离心半径 13.5 cm, 3 500 r/min 离心 10 min，分离血清保存于 -80℃ 低温，待检。IL-12 及 IL-17 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测，试剂盒由上海科新生物技术股份有限公司提供。

1.3 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件分析，

计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，方差分析多组间均数，采用成组 t 检验进行两组间比较；计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 检验。血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平对新生儿 NEC 的诊断价值应用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线进行分析，曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 比较采用 Z 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例组和对照组血清 IL-12, IL-17, 白细胞计数及血小板比较 见表 1。病例组血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平明显高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组白细胞及血小板计数比较，差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 病例组和对照组血清 IL-12, IL-17, 白细胞及血小板计数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组 (n=65)	病例组 (n=80)	t	P
IL-12 (ng/L)	20.62 ± 5.83	63.80 ± 10.27	12.640	<0.001
IL-17 (ng/L)	6.35 ± 2.28	22.73 ± 6.50	9.752	<0.001
白细胞 ($\times 10^9/L$)	8.62 ± 2.35	9.30 ± 3.46	0.713	0.548
血小板 ($\times 10^9/L$)	263.40 ± 58.20	258.60 ± 56.30	0.492	0.637

2.2 各期 NEC 患儿血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平比较 见表 2。III 期血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平均明显高于 I 期和 II 期，差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)；且 II 期血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平均明显高于 I 期，差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 2 各期 NEC 患儿血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	I 期 (n=31)	II 期 (n=37)	III 期 (n=12)	F	P
IL-12 (ng/L)	51.72 ± 7.40	62.40 ± 9.52	79.30 ± 14.80	10.205	<0.001
IL-17 (ng/L)	14.20 ± 4.38	20.85 ± 6.17	34.60 ± 9.72	7.228	<0.001

2.3 血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平对新生儿 NEC 的诊断价值 见表 3。血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平诊断新生儿 NEC 的最佳截值分别为 48.75 ng/L, 15.60 ng/L，两项联合诊断新生儿 NEC 的曲线下面积 (0.902, 95%CI: 0.845~0.963) 明显高于单项 IL-12 (0.826, 95%CI: 0.768~0.887) 及 IL-17 (0.797, 95%CI: 0.742~0.854)，差异均有统计学意义 ($Z = 4.658, 5.116, P < 0.05$)，其敏感度和特异度为 90.3% 和 83.5%。

表 3

血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平对新生儿 NEC 的诊断价值

项目	最佳截值 (ng/L)	AUC (95%CI)	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	阳性预测值 (%)	阴性预测值 (%)	阳性似然比	阴性似然比	约登指数
IL-12	48.75	0.826 (0.768 ~ 0.887)	84.2	75.8	79.0	81.6	3.479	0.208	0.600
IL-17	15.60	0.797 (0.742 ~ 0.854)	80.4	73.6	70.3	84.2	3.045	0.266	0.540
两项联合	-	0.902 (0.845 ~ 0.963)	90.3	83.5	87.0	88.2	5.473	0.116	0.738

3 讨论

新生儿 NEC 是临幊上常见的一类重症消化系统疾病，其病情进展快，早期表现不典型，轻症与重症临幊表现差别较大，部分与早产儿并发症难以鉴别，临幊上仍以预防、早期治疗为主^[5-6]。目前，临幊上缺乏对 NEC 早期诊断的可靠实验室指标，故其早期诊断率较低，往往延误了患儿救治的最佳时机。因此，寻找一种能早期诊断 NEC 的敏感度及特异度高的实验室指标对本病的诊治具有重要意义。IL-12 是重要的促炎介质，能激发炎症的级联反应，介导机体的免疫功能，与小儿肠道炎症性疾病的发生发展相关^[7]。IL-17 是一种前炎症细胞因子，通过诱导多种细胞释放促炎因子参与 NEC 的发病^[8]。

本研究显示，病例组血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平明显高于对照组，提示血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平在 NEC 患儿中呈高表达，可能参与 NEC 的发生发展。目前临幊常以修正 Bell 分期诊断标准对 NEC 进行分期，其中 I 期为轻症 NEC，病情较少进展；II 期为 NEC 确诊期；III 期为重症 NEC，病情进展迅速、危重，死亡率极高。NEC 的预后与分期密切相关，若能在 I 期识别，及时给予禁食、抗生素治疗等处理，则有阻断病情进展的可能。反之，病情快速进展，肠道炎症加重，进入 III 期出现穿孔、腹膜炎表现，此时保守治疗则无效，只能外科手术处理。本研究显示，III 期血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平均明显高于 I 期和 II 期，且 II 期血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平均明显高于 I 期，提示血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平与 NEC 患儿的病情严重程度有关，其水平越高，NEC 患儿病情进展越快，发生死亡的风险越大。李晓霞等^[9]研究发现，NEC 患儿血清 IL-12 呈高表达，对 NEC 的病情进展可能有促进作用，在 NEC 诊断中有一定价值。邱玉芬等^[10]研究表明，血清 IL-17 水平在 NEC 患儿中显著升高，与重症 NEC 患儿预后显著相关，可能是 NEC 诊断或预后判断的一个预测因素。本研究进一步应用 ROC 曲线分析显示，血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平诊断新生儿 NEC 的最佳截值分别为 48.75ng/L, 15.60 ng/L，两项联合诊断新生儿 NEC 的曲线下面积 (0.902, 95%CI: 0.845 ~ 0.963) 最大，其敏感度和特异度较高。胡利霞等^[11]研究表明，抗炎或促炎细胞因子水平与 NEC 的临床分期及肠道菌群丰富度密切相关，可作为 NEC 病情诊断的辅助指标。亦有研究认为，促炎细胞因子 IL-12 在新生儿 NEC 发病过程中起着重要作用，利用促炎细胞因子的拮抗剂，可为新生儿 NEC 的防治提供新的方向^[12]。

综上所述，血清 IL-12 及 IL-17 水平在 NEC 患

儿中明显升高，与患儿病情严重程度相关，有望作为新生儿 NEC 早期诊断的实验室指标，两项联合检测对新生儿 NEC 诊断具有一定的价值。

参考文献：

- [1] RICH B S, DOLGIN S E. Necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. Pediatrics in Review, 2017, 38(12): 552-559.
- [2] CORSINI I, SIMONE P, TAROCCHI M, et al. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-γ agonist pioglitazone reduces the development of necrotizing enterocolitis in a neonatal preterm rat model[J]. Pediatric Research, 2017, 81(2): 364-368.
- [3] TIAN Jiayi, LIU Yanjun, JIANG Yanfang, et al. Association of single nucleotide polymorphisms of IL23R and IL17 with necrotizing enterocolitis in premature infants[J]. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2017, 430(1/2): 201-209.
- [4] 邵肖梅, 叶鸿瑁, 丘小汕. 实用新生儿学[M]. 4 版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2011: 477-482.
SHAO Xiaomei, YE Hongmao, QIU Xiaoshan. Practical neonatology [M]. 4th Ed. Beijing: People's Health Press, 2011: 477-482.
- [5] 吕志宝, 盛庆丰. 新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎的病因与诊治研究进展 [J]. 临床小儿外科杂志, 2019, 18 (5) : 352-355.
LÜ Zhibao, SHENG Qingfeng. Advances in the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. Journal of Clinical Pediatric Surgery, 2019, 18 (5): 352-355.
- [6] EATON S, REES C M, HALL N J. Current research on the epidemiology, pathogenesis, and management of necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. Neonatology, 2017, 111(4): 423-430.
- [7] BRUCE E S. Inhibition of interleukin-12 and/or-23 for the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease[J]. Gastroenterology & Hepatology, 2016, 12(12): 784-786.
- [8] LAWRENCE S M, RUOSS J L, WYNN J L. IL-17 in neonatal health and disease[J]. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology , 2018, 79(5): e12800.
- [9] 李晓霞. β - 葡萄糖苷酶、IL-6 和 IL-12 在诊断新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎中的应用价值 [J]. 中国现代医生, 2012, 50 (23) : 78-79, 83.
LI Xiaoxia. The clinical diagnostic significance of cytosolic β -glucosidase, IL-6 and IL-12 in serum of neonatal necrotizing enterolitis[J]. China Modern Doctor, 2012, 50 (23): 78-79, 83.
- [10] 邱玉芬, 高晓燕, 冯琳, 等. 白细胞介素-17 对坏死性小肠结肠炎早产儿病死率的预测价值 [J]. 重庆医学, 2016, 45 (33): 4666-4668.
QIU Yufen, GAO Xiaoyan, FENG Lin, et al. Value of interleukin-17 in predicting mortality rate of premature infants with necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2016, 45 (33): 4666-4668.
- [11] 胡利霞, 方红霞. 细胞因子与新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎的相关性 [J]. 中国妇幼健康研究, 2019, 30 (1): 19-22.
HU Lixia, FANG Hongxia. Relationship between cytokines and neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. Chinese Journal of Woman and Child Health Research,

2019, 30 (1): 19-22.

- [12] 蔡娜, 王瑞娟, 封志纯. 抗炎或促炎细胞因子在新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎发病过程中的作用 [J]. 中华围产医学杂志, 2014, 17 (1): 61-64.
CAI Na, WANG Ruijuan, FENG Zhichun. The role of

(上接第 86 页) 源小分子非编码 RNA, microRNA-106b 在甲状腺癌、视网膜母细胞瘤、胃癌和肾细胞癌等组织中存在异常表达, 其在肝细胞癌和喉癌中呈显著高表达, 发挥促癌作用; 而在胶质瘤和胃癌中呈显著低表达。目前关于 microRNA-106b 与 CC 的关联研究相对较少, 本研究拟分析 microRNA-106b 在 CC 中的表达水平及不同水平 microRNA-106b 与 CC 患者临床病理特征间的关系, 旨在为 CC 的临床诊断提供合理参考。

结果显示, 相较于瘤旁正常组织, microRNA-106b 在 CC 中呈显著高表达, 提示 microRNA-106b 是 CC 潜在的生物学标记物。高、低水平的 microRNA-106b 与 CC 患者的淋巴结转移和分化程度有密切关系。此外, 高水平的 microRNA-106bCC 患者的 OS 较低, 反之亦然, 提示 microRNA-106b 可预测 CC 患者的预后。下一阶段本研究组将继续深入开展 microRNA-106b 在 CC 中作用机制的有关研究。

综上所述, microRNA-106b 与 CC 的发生、发展有密切关系, 其对 CC 的诊治及预后有关键作用。

参考文献:

- [1] HU Xiaoxia, SCHWARZ J K, LEWIS J S, et al. A microRNA expression signature for cervical cancer prognosis[J]. Cancer Research, 2010, 70(4):1441-1448.
- [2] LI Shuang , HU Ting , LÜ Weiguo , et al. Changes in prevalence and clinical characteristics of cervical cancer in the People's Republic of China: a study of 10 012 cases from anationwide working group[J]. Oncologist, 2013, 18(10):1101-1107.
- [3] TALICIA T. Cancer Facts & Figures 2012. American Cancer Society (ACS) [M]. Atlanta :GA American Cancer Society, 2012:66.
- [4] MIRANDA K C,HUYNH T, TAY Y, et al. A pattern-based method for the identification of microRNA binding sites and their corresponding heteroduplexes[J]. Cell, 2006, 126(6):1203-1217.
- [5] MITCHELL P S,PARKIN R K,KROH E M, et al. Circulating microRNAs as stable blood-based markers for cancer detection[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2008, 105(30):10513-10518.
- [6] SCHWARZENBACH H, NISHIDA N,CALIN G A, et al. Clinical relevance of circulating cell-free microRNAs in cancer[J]. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2014, 11(Suppl 3):145-156.
- [7] HAN Ying, LIU Mei, WANG Ziyi, et al. Serum microRNAs related with chemoradiotherapy resistance in advanced-stage cervical squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Translational Oncology, 2017, 10(3):378-384.
- [8] HOW C K,HOU S K,SHIH H C, et al. Expression profile of microRNAs in gram-negative bacterial anti-inflammatory or proinflammatory cytokines in the pathogenesis of neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis [J]. Chinese Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2014, 17 (1): 61-64.
- [9] PARMIGIANI G, GARRETT E S., IRIZARRY R A, et al. The analysis of gene expression data: an overview of methods and software [M]. The Analysis of Gene Expression Data, New York: Springer,2003:1-45.
- [10] SHIN J H, BLAY S , MCNENEY B,et al. LDheatmap: An R function for graphical display of pairwise linkage disequilibria between single nucleotide polymorphisms[J]. Journal of Statistical Software, 2006, 16(3): 1-10.
- [11] LI Feng, WANG Feiran, ZHU Changlai, et al. MiR-221 suppression through nanoparticle-based miRNA delivery system for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy and its diagnosis as a potential biomarker[J]. Int J Nanomedicine. 2018; 13: 2295-2307..
- [12] LIEB V, WEIGELT K, SCHEINOST L, et al. Serum levels of miR-320 family members are associated with clinical parameters and diagnosis in prostate cancer patients.[J]. Oncotarget, 2018, 9(12):10402-10416.
- [13] WANG Fengjun,ZHENG Zhiguo, GUO Jiangfeng, et al. Correlation and quantitation of microRNA aberrant expression in tissues and sera from patients with breast tumor[J]. Gynecologic Oncology, 2010, 119(3): 586-593.
- [14] GONG Chang, QU Shaohua, LÜ Xiaobin, et al. BRMS1L suppresses breast cancer metastasis by inducing epigenetic silence of FZD10 [J].Nat Commun,2014, 5(50):591-602.
- [15] GAO Chundi,ZHOU Chao,ZHUANG Jing ,et al. MicroRNA expression in cervical cancer: Novel diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers.[J]. Journal of cellular biochemistry, 2018, 119(8):7080-7090.
- [16] 余小多, 欧阳汉, 林蒙, 等. 2009 年国际妇产科联盟子宫内膜癌分期标准对磁共振成像分期诊断价值的影响 [J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2011,33 (9):692-696.
YU Xiaoduo, OUYANG Han, LIN Meng, et al. Impact of 2009 FIGO staging system on the diagnostic value of preoperative MRI staging of endometrial carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Oncology, 2011,33 (9):692-696.
- [17] YI Yuexiong, LIU Yanyan , WU Wanrong , et al. The role of miR-106p-5p in cervical cancer: from expression to molecular mechanism[J]. Cell Death Discovery, 2018, 4(1):87-108.
- [18] CHENG Yuan,GUO Yanli, ZHANG Youyi,et al. MicroRNA-106b is involved in transforming growth factor β 1-induced cell migration by targeting disabled homolog 2 in cervical carcinoma[J]. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 35(1):11.
- [19] RUAN Tongde, GU Chuanlan , GUO Hongbo,et al. C-myc-regulated miR-106b promotes proliferation of human bladder cancer cells by targeting DAPK2[J]. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology,2017,10(4), 4370-4376.

收稿日期: 2019-09-27 修回日期: 2020-06-11

sepsis[J]. Shock, 2015, 43(2):121-127.

- [9] PARMIGIANI G, GARRETT E S., IRIZARRY R A, et al. The analysis of gene expression data: an overview of methods and software [M]. The Analysis of Gene Expression Data, New York: Springer,2003:1-45.
- [10] SHIN J H, BLAY S , MCNENEY B,et al. LDheatmap: An R function for graphical display of pairwise linkage disequilibria between single nucleotide polymorphisms[J]. Journal of Statistical Software, 2006, 16(3): 1-10.
- [11] LI Feng, WANG Feiran, ZHU Changlai, et al. MiR-221 suppression through nanoparticle-based miRNA delivery system for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy and its diagnosis as a potential biomarker[J]. Int J Nanomedicine. 2018; 13: 2295-2307..
- [12] LIEB V, WEIGELT K, SCHEINOST L, et al. Serum levels of miR-320 family members are associated with clinical parameters and diagnosis in prostate cancer patients.[J]. Oncotarget, 2018, 9(12):10402-10416.
- [13] WANG Fengjun,ZHENG Zhiguo, GUO Jiangfeng, et al. Correlation and quantitation of microRNA aberrant expression in tissues and sera from patients with breast tumor[J]. Gynecologic Oncology, 2010, 119(3): 586-593.
- [14] GONG Chang, QU Shaohua, LÜ Xiaobin, et al. BRMS1L suppresses breast cancer metastasis by inducing epigenetic silence of FZD10 [J].Nat Commun,2014, 5(50):591-602.
- [15] GAO Chundi,ZHOU Chao,ZHUANG Jing ,et al. MicroRNA expression in cervical cancer: Novel diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers.[J]. Journal of cellular biochemistry, 2018, 119(8):7080-7090.
- [16] 余小多, 欧阳汉, 林蒙, 等. 2009 年国际妇产科联盟子宫内膜癌分期标准对磁共振成像分期诊断价值的影响 [J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2011,33 (9):692-696.
YU Xiaoduo, OUYANG Han, LIN Meng, et al. Impact of 2009 FIGO staging system on the diagnostic value of preoperative MRI staging of endometrial carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Oncology, 2011,33 (9):692-696.
- [17] YI Yuexiong, LIU Yanyan , WU Wanrong , et al. The role of miR-106p-5p in cervical cancer: from expression to molecular mechanism[J]. Cell Death Discovery, 2018, 4(1):87-108.
- [18] CHENG Yuan,GUO Yanli, ZHANG Youyi,et al. MicroRNA-106b is involved in transforming growth factor β 1-induced cell migration by targeting disabled homolog 2 in cervical carcinoma[J]. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 35(1):11.
- [19] RUAN Tongde, GU Chuanlan , GUO Hongbo,et al. C-myc-regulated miR-106b promotes proliferation of human bladder cancer cells by targeting DAPK2[J]. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology,2017,10(4), 4370-4376.

收稿日期: 2020-09-30 修回日期: 2020-11-18