

# 尿液 NGAL, Kim-1 及 CTGF 水平与糖尿病早期肾损伤的相关性研究

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**摘要:**目的 探讨尿结缔组织生长因子(connective tissue growth factor, CTGF)、尿中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(urine neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, u-NGAL)和尿肾损伤分子1(kidney injury molecule-1, Kim-1)判断糖尿病早期肾损伤的价值。方法 收集2019年10月~2020年10月中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九八七医院84例糖尿病患者作为研究对象,84例患者中单纯糖尿病(糖尿病组)28例,糖尿病并发早期肾损伤(糖尿病早期肾损伤组)30例及临床糖尿病肾病阶段(临床糖尿病肾病组)26例。比较三组患者u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF水平。分析u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF与UACR水平的相关性,分析u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF判断早期肾损伤的价值。结果 尿清蛋白/肌酐比率(urinary microalbumin/creatinine ratio, UACR)与u-NGAL和CTGF呈显著正相关性( $r=0.39, 0.41$ ; 均 $P<0.01$ ),UACR与Kim-1无显著相关性( $r=0.13, P=0.21$ )。受试者工作曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)分析显示u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF联合预测概率判断早期肾损伤的AUC为0.86( $SE=0.05, 95\%CI=0.71\sim0.91, P=0.01$ )。u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF联合检测预测糖尿病早期肾损伤的AUC值高于单项检测( $Z=-1.972, -2.021, -2.817$ ; 均 $P<0.05$ )。结论 u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF联合预测有助于提高糖尿病早期肾损伤检出率。

**关键词:**糖尿病;肾损伤;尿结缔组织生长因子;尿中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白;尿肾损伤分子1  
中图分类号: R446.122; R587.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2021)03-076-04

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2021.03.017

## Research of the Correlation between the Levels of NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF in Urine and Early Renal Injury in Diabetes Mellitus

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**Abstract : Objective** To study the value of the connective tissue growth factor (CTGF), urine neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (u-NGAL) and kidney injury molecule-1(Kim-1) to judge the early renal injury in diabetes mellitus. **Methods** 84 patients with diabetes mellitus were collected from the 987 Hospital of the Joint Service Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army from October 2019 to October 2020. There were 28 cases of simple diabetes mellitus (diabetic group), 30 cases of diabetes mellitus with early renal injury (diabetic early renal injury group) and 26 cases of clinical diabetic nephropathy (clinical diabetic nephropathy group) among the 84 patients. The levels of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF were compared among the three groups, the correlation of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF with UACR were analyzed, and the value of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF in the diagnosis of early renal injury were analyzed. **Results** The urinary microalbumin/creatinine ratio(UACR) were positively correlated with u-NGAL and CTGF ( $r = 0.39, 0.41$ , all  $P < 0.01$ ), and there was no significant correlation between UACR and Kim-1 ( $r = 0.13, P = 0.21$ ). The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis showed that the area under curve (AUC) of combined prediction probability of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF to predict the early renal injury was 0.86( $SE = 0.05, 95\% CI = 0.71\sim0.91, P = 0.01$ ). The AUC of combined detection of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF to diagnose the early renal injury in diabetes mellitus were higher than that of single detection ( $Z = -1.972, -2.021, -2.817$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The combined prediction of u-NGAL, Kim-1 and CTGF can help to improve the detection rate of renal injury in patients with early diabetic.

**Keywords:** diabetes mellitus; kidney injury; connective tissue growth factor(CTGF); urine neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin(u-NGAL), kidney injury molecule-1(Kim-1)

糖尿病是中老年常见病,调查发现糖尿病发病率呈加速增长趋势<sup>[1]</sup>。随着糖尿病进展,可累及心

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血管、肾脏等其他组织器官,糖尿病早期肾损伤多因微血管病变引起,可造成终末期肾病等严重后果。保守治疗对延缓病情具有重要价值,但对于已发生肾小球硬化或肾小管间质纤维化的患者,药物治疗已不能扭转上述病变<sup>[2-3]</sup>。因而,如何早期预防糖尿病肾损伤成为临床关注焦点。目前,尿清蛋白/肌酐比率(urinary microalbumin/creatinine ratio, UACR)是判断早期肾损伤的依据<sup>[4]</sup>,但报道发现UACR存在一定的假阴性结果<sup>[5]</sup>。有学者提出联合检测血清标记物可能有助于糖尿病早期肾损伤的筛查<sup>[6]</sup>,但有关联合检测的应用尚未形成规范性意见。本研究收集糖尿病患者尿液作为实验标本,分析尿结缔组织生长因子(connective tissue growth factor, CTGF)、尿中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(urine neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, u-NGAL)和尿肾损伤分子1(kidney injury molecule-1, Kim-1)在判断糖尿病早期肾损伤中的价值。报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2019年10月~2020年10月我院84例糖尿病患者作为研究对象,根据UACR水平将84例患者分为三组。其中UACR<30mg/g者28例,为糖尿病组。UACR 30~300mg/g者30例,为糖尿病早期肾损伤组。UACR>300mg/g者26例,为临床糖尿病肾病组<sup>[7]</sup>。

纳入标准:①糖尿病诊断参照2017版指南标

准<sup>[8]</sup>;②均在本院接受规范诊疗;③均签署知情同意书。

排除标准:①并发有肾小球肾炎、肾病综合征或其他可引起尿蛋白水平异常疾病;②并发泌尿系肿瘤者;③正在接受其他研究项目者。

1.2 仪器与试剂 采用艾美捷科技有限公司提供的u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF试剂盒进行试验。

1.3 方法 在患者入院后1周内连续3天收集三组患者尿液,高速离心15min后取上清液,冷冻保存送检。u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF均采用酶联免疫吸附法进行检测,具体操作步骤按试剂盒说明进行。

1.4 统计学分析 选用SPSS 22.0软件,符合正态分布时,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,多组间比较行F检验,两组间比较行t检验,计数资料以频数(频率)表示,组间行 $\chi^2$ 检验,采用Pearson相关性分析,以受试者工作曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)分析预测价值,以曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)>0.75为预测价值高, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 三组u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF比较 见表1。糖尿病组、糖尿病早期肾损伤组及临床糖尿病肾病组u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF水平比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。u-NGAL和CTGF两两比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。糖尿病早期肾损伤组与临床糖尿病肾病组Kim-1无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。

表1 三组u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

指标	糖尿病组 (n=28)	糖尿病早期 肾损伤组(n=30)	临床糖尿病 肾病组(n=26)	F值	P值
u-NGAL (ng/ml)	12.79 $\pm$ 4.05	15.63 $\pm$ 3.83	17.92 $\pm$ 4.21	11.04	<0.01
Kim-1 (ng/ml)	7.21 $\pm$ 0.95	9.47 $\pm$ 1.22	10.09 $\pm$ 1.43	43.19	<0.01
CTGF (ng/mg)	25.71 $\pm$ 7.49	50.22 $\pm$ 13.09	104.86 $\pm$ 30.14	122.11	<0.01

注:糖尿病组与糖尿病早期肾损伤组比较,u-NGAL: $t=2.74, P=0.01$ ; Kim-1: $t=7.873, P<0.01$ ; CTGF: $t=8.67, P<0.01$ ; 糖尿病组与临床糖尿病肾病组比较 u-NGAL: $t=4.56, P<0.01$ ; Kim-1: $t=8.78, P<0.01$ ; CTGF: $t=13.45, P<0.01$ 。糖尿病早期肾损伤组和临床糖尿病肾病组比较: u-NGAL: $t=2.13, P=0.04$ ; CTGF: $t=9.01, P<0.01$ 。

2.2 u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF与UACR相关性分析 见表2。Pearson相关系数分析显示,UACR与u-NGAL及CTGF呈显著正相关性( $r=0.39, 0.41$ ;

均 $P<0.01$ ),UACR与Kim-1无显著相关性( $r=0.13, P=0.21$ )。

表2 u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF判断糖尿病早期肾损伤价值

指标	AUC	SE	P	95%CI	敏感度	特异度	截断值
u-NGAL	0.64	0.06	0.03	0.53~0.76	0.77	0.52	15.74
Kim-1	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.60~0.83	0.70	0.63	8.01
CTGF	0.73	0.06	0.00	0.61~0.85	0.76	0.69	38.89
联合预测概率	0.86	0.05	0.00	0.71~0.91	0.87	0.66	--

2.3 u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF判断早期肾损伤价值分析 以u-NGAL, Kim-1及CTGF作为检验变

量,以是否发生糖尿病早期肾损伤为状态变量,绘制ROC,见图1。结果显示u-NGAL, Kim-1

及 CTGF 联合预测概率判断早期肾损伤的 AUC 为 0.81 (SE=0.05, 95%CI=0.71~0.91,  $P=0.00$ )。联合预测概率判断肾损伤的 AUC 显著高于 u-NGAL, Kim-1 及 CTGF ( $Z=-2.817, -2.021, -1.972$ ;  $P=0.00, 0.01, 0.03$ )。

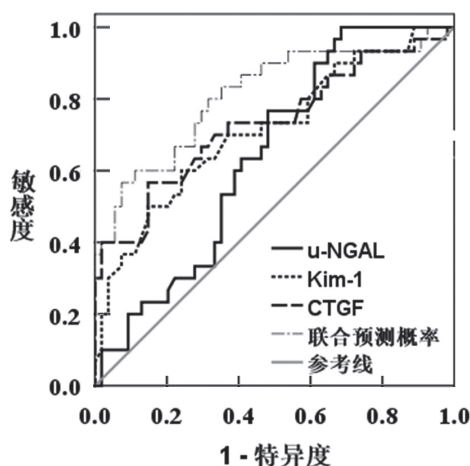


图1 u-NGAL, Kim-1 及 CTGF 判断糖尿病早期肾损伤的价值分析

### 3 讨论

糖尿病肾损伤多因微血管病变引起,其早期隐匿性强,临床常被忽视<sup>[9]</sup>。目前多数学者推荐 UACR 在 30~300mg/g 作为早期肾损伤的诊断标准,此阶段患者具有持续微量清蛋白尿特点,而早期干预能有效缓解症状,部分患者甚至可能扭转病情<sup>[10]</sup>。因而,本研究采用这一标准作为糖尿病早期肾损伤依据。Kim-1 为 I 型跨膜糖蛋白。研究显示,肾脏发生局部缺血性损伤时, Kim-1 可在金属基质蛋白酶作用下发生裂解反应而被释放,进入尿液<sup>[11]</sup>。因而,检测尿 Kim-1 水平可监测肾损伤的发生。本研究也显示尿 Kim-1 有助于判断糖尿病早期肾损伤。但也有报道发现 Kim-1 可能促进肾小管上皮细胞增殖和修复过程<sup>[12]</sup>。因而,在肾损伤发生后 Kim-1 与肾损伤程度无相关性。本文结果也发现早期肾损伤与临床肾损伤患者 Kim-1 水平无显著性差异,且 Kim-1 与 UACR 无相关性,可能与此有关。

u-NGAL 为脂质运载蛋白 lipocalin 家族成员, NGAL 能诱导肾小管中性粒细胞凋亡,并抑制炎症反应<sup>[13]</sup>。詹颖等<sup>[14]</sup>还认为 NGAL 可促进肾小管上皮细胞转化和肾小管上皮细胞再生,抑制肾损伤。当糖尿病患者累及微血管,造成早期肾损伤时,持续的尿蛋白导致重吸收蛋白负荷增加,引起蛋白尿,并导致肾间质损伤<sup>[15]</sup>,使 u-NGAL 应激性增加。因而, u-NGAL 对判断早期肾损伤具有较高敏感度,本研究结果也证实这一点。陶青松等<sup>[16]</sup>还认为 u-NGAL 水平有助于监测肾损伤病情,这与本研究结果一致。

CTGF 为转化生长因子  $\beta$  下游因子,能介导细胞增殖和黏附过程<sup>[17]</sup>。CTGF 通过促进肾小球系膜细胞外基质聚集,参与肾小球硬化和肾小管间质纤维化病变<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究也显示尿 CTGF 水平与 UACR 呈显著正相关性,通过抑制 CTGF 有助于延缓肾损伤进展。赵雯红等<sup>[19]</sup>还认为尿 CTGF 判断早期肾损伤风险的敏感度较肾小球滤过率更高。本研究采用 ROC 进一步分析也显示其敏感度达 0.76,说明 CTGF 可作为早期筛查糖尿病肾损伤的指标。而 CTGF 与 Kim-1, u-NGAL 联合检测判断早期肾损伤的 AUC 达 0.86,高于其他单项指标检测,说明 CTGF 与 Kim-1, u-NGAL 联合检测有助于提高预测早期肾损伤的价值。

综上, CTGF 与 Kim-1, u-NGAL 联合检测用于糖尿病患者,能提高早期肾损伤检出率。

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收稿日期: 2021-01-11

修回日期: 2021-03-09