

HCV 感染患者血清 miR-199 和 miR-483 水平表达及其临床价值

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摘要: 目的 探讨丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)感染患者血清miR-199及miR-483的表达, 分析其对肝癌的诊断价值。方法 选取121例HCV感染患者和健康体检正常者50例作为研究对象, 其中HCV感染患者分为慢性丙型肝炎(CHC)50例、肝硬化43例和肝癌28例。检测各组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平和HCV-RNA含量。应用ROC曲线分析miR-199及miR-483对肝癌的诊断价值。Pearson相关分析miR-199与miR-483在HCV感染患者中的相关性。**结果** 肝癌组、肝硬化组和CHC组血清miR-199(3.40 ± 1.25 , 1.83 ± 0.72 , 1.70 ± 0.65 vs 0.80 ± 0.14)及miR-483(3.86 ± 1.62 , 2.04 ± 0.91 , 1.93 ± 0.82 vs 0.71 ± 0.08)表达水平均明显高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($t=11.904\sim16.825$, 均 $P<0.001$)。肝癌组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平均明显高于CHC组和肝硬化组, 差异均有统计学意义($t=11.604\sim14.817$, 均 $P<0.001$)。ROC曲线显示, miR-199及miR-483二者联合诊断肝癌的曲线下面积(0.922, 95%CI: 0.858~0.977)最大, 其敏感度和特异度为93.7%和86.4%。相关性分析显示, 肝癌患者血清miR-199表达水平与miR-483呈正相关($r=0.803$, $P<0.001$)。**结论** 血清miR-199及miR-483水平在HCV感染患者中明显升高, 二者联合对诊断HCV感染导致的肝癌具有较好的诊断价值。

关键词: 丙型肝炎; 肝癌; 微小核糖核酸-199; 微小核糖核酸-483

中图分类号: R512.63; R392.11 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2021)05-058-04

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2021.05.013

Expression and Clinical Value of Serum miR-199 and miR-483 in Patients with HCV Infection

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of serum miR-199 and miR-483 in patients with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and analyze their diagnostic value for liver cancer. **Methods** The 121 patients with HCV infection and 50 healthy people were selected as the research objects. The patients with HCV infection were divided into 50 cases of chronic hepatitis C (CHC), 43 cases of liver cirrhosis and 28 cases of liver cancer. The expression levels of serum miR-199 and miR-483 and the content of HCV-RNA in each group were detected. ROC curve was used to analyze of miR-199 and miR-483 in the diagnosis of liver cancer. Pearson correlation analysis were used to analyze the correlation between miR-199 and miR-483 in HCV infected patients. **Results** The expression levels of miR-199 (3.40 ± 1.25 , 1.83 ± 0.72 , 1.70 ± 0.65 vs 0.80 ± 0.14) and miR-483 (3.86 ± 1.62 , 2.04 ± 0.91 , 1.93 ± 0.82 vs 0.71 ± 0.08) in liver cancer group, cirrhosis group and CHC group were significantly higher than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant($t=11.904\sim16.825$, all $P<0.001$). The expression levels of miR-199 and miR-483 in liver cancer group were significantly higher than those in CHC group and cirrhosis group, the differences were statistically significant($t=11.604\sim14.817$, all $P<0.001$). ROC curve showed that the area under curve (0.922, 95%CI: 0.858~0.977) of the combined diagnosis of liver cancer with miR-199 and miR-483 were the largest, and its sensitivity and specificity were 93.7% and 86.4%, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that the expression level of serum miR-199 in liver cancer group was positively correlated with miR-483 ($r=0.803$, $P<0.001$). **Conclusion** The expression levels of serum miR-199 and miR-483 in patients with HCV infection increased significantly, and the combination of the two has a good value in the diagnosis of liver cancer caused by HCV infection.

基金项目: 保定市科学计划与发展指导计划项目(18ZF043)。

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Keywords: hepatitis C; liver cancer; miR-199; miR-483

丙型肝炎病毒（hepatitis C virus, HCV）可导致慢性丙型肝炎（chronic hepatitis C, CHC）、肝硬化，部分患者发展为肝癌，是全球范围内重大的公共卫生问题^[1-2]。微小核糖核酸（microRNA, miRNA）是一类高度保守的非编码RNA，其在丙型肝炎中存在异常表达，可能在丙型肝炎的发病机制中发挥着重要的作用^[3-4]。近期的研究指出，miR-199及miR-483表达水平与HCV所致的相关肝炎有关，在肝脏疾病的发病机制和进展中起着重要作用，是诊断和监测肝脏疾病进展的潜在无创生物标志物^[5-6]。为此，本研究通过检测血清miR-199及miR-483水平在HCV感染肝病患者中的表达情况，分析miR-199及miR-483对肝癌的诊断价值，旨在为该病的诊疗提供帮助。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取保定市人民医院2018年1月~2020年12月收治的121例HCV感染患者，其中男性70例，女性51例，年龄28~68（49.25±9.70）岁。121例HCV感染患者中慢性丙型肝炎50例，肝硬化43例，肝癌28例。纳入标准：CHC的诊断参考《丙型肝炎防治指南》^[7]；排除标准：存在其他类型肝病及感染性疾病。另设计对照组50例为体检正常者，其中男性27例，女性23例，年龄30~65（48.60±9.35）岁。各组年龄、性别比较差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。

1.2 仪器与试剂 SLAN96P型荧光定量PCR仪（上海宏石公司），PCR试剂盒、RNasey试剂盒、miRNA Easy试剂盒和Trizol试剂盒均购自上海生

表1

各组ALT, AST及HCV-RNA水平比较

项目	对照组(n=50)	CHC组(n=50)	肝硬化组(n=43)	肝癌组(n=28)	F	P
ALT (U/L)	16.72±5.70	97.46±25.90	101.73±30.82	98.75±31.50	7.936	<0.001
AST (U/L)	24.28±7.04	88.73±22.50	92.46±24.37	91.30±22.84	8.205	<0.001
HCV-RNA (Ig IU/ml)	-	6.42±1.61	6.27±1.58	6.53±1.71	1.194	0.217

2.2 各组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平比较 见表2。与对照组比较，肝癌组、肝硬化组和CHC组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平均明显升高，差异有统计学意义（t=14.704, 12.151, 11.904,

表2

各组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平比较（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）

项目	对照组(n=50)	CHC组(n=50)	肝硬化组(n=43)	肝癌组(n=28)	F	P
miR-199	0.80±0.14	1.70±0.65	1.83±0.72	3.40±1.25	15.736	<0.001
miR-483	0.71±0.08	1.93±0.82	2.04±0.91	3.86±1.62	18.227	<0.001

2.3 miR-199及miR-483诊断肝癌的价值 见表3和图1。miR-199及miR-483诊断肝癌的最佳截断值为2.28和2.53，二者联合诊断肝癌的曲线下面积（0.922, 95%CI: 0.858~0.977）最大，明显高于单

工生物工程公司，贝克曼Au680全自动生化分析仪。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 丙肝病毒载量 (hepatitis C virus-RNA, HCV-RNA) 检测：所有研究对象在治疗前采集静脉血5ml，离心分离血清，HCV-RNA载量使用荧光定量PCR仪检测。

1.3.2 miR-199及miR-483检测： 使用荧光定量PCR仪检测miR-199及miR-483，反应体系为20μl: 10μl TaqMan通用混合物溶液(2×), 1μl引物及探针Mix(20×), 1.33μl反向转录脱氧核糖核酸, 7.67μl双蒸水。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算miR-199及miR-483水平。

1.3.3 相关检测：丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)水平采用贝克曼Au680全自动生化分析仪及配套试剂检测。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS22.0统计软件，计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，多组间比较采用方差分析，两组间比较采用t检验。应用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析miR-199及miR-483诊断肝癌的价值。相关性分析采用Pearson相关。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组ALT, AST及HCV-RNA水平比较 见表1。肝癌组、肝硬化组和CHC组ALT及AST水平均明显高于对照组，差异有统计学意义($t=12.316, 10.972, 9.625, 13.417, 11.805, 10.611$, 均 $P<0.001$)。各组间HCV-RNA比较，差异无统计学意义($t=0.715, 0.924, 0.583$, 均 $P>0.05$)。

16.825, 13.512, 13.106, 均 $P<0.001$ ；且血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平在肝癌组均明显高于CHC组和肝硬化组，差异有统计学意义($t=12.553, 11.604, 14.817, 13.216$, 均 $P<0.001$)。

项miR-199(0.811, 95%CI: 0.753~0.870)及miR-483(0.850, 95%CI: 0.788~0.912)，差异有统计学意义($t=6.270, 5.812$, 均 $P<0.05$)，其敏感度和特异度为93.7%和86.4%。

表3

miR-199 及 miR-483 诊断肝癌的价值

项目	最佳截断值	曲线下面积 (95%CI)	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	阳性预测值 (%)	阴性预测值 (%)
miR-199	2.28	0.811 (0.753 ~ 0.870)	83.5	75.2	79.0	80.4
miR-483	2.53	0.850 (0.788 ~ 0.912)	86.2	80.3	83.5	84.2
二者联合	-	0.922 (0.858 ~ 0.977)	93.7	86.4	89.0	91.6

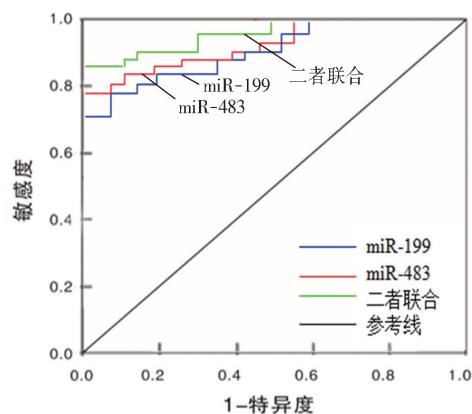


图1 miR-199 及 miR-483 诊断肝癌的ROC曲线

2.4 miR-19与miR-483的相关性分析 见图2。Pearson相关分析显示，CHC组血清miR-199表达水平与miR-483呈正相关($r=0.725, P<0.001$)，肝癌组血清miR-199表达水平与miR-483呈正相关($r=0.803, P<0.001$)。

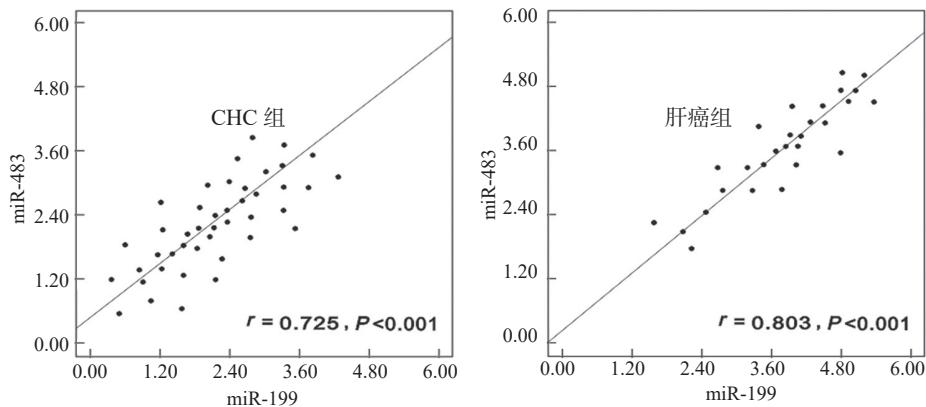


图2 血清miR-199表达水平与miR-483的相关性

本研究显示，与对照组比较，肝癌组、肝硬化组和CHC组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平均明显升高，且肝癌组血清miR-199及miR-483表达水平升高最明显。提示miR-199及miR-483高表达促进了病情进展，其在丙型肝炎的发展过程中具有一定的促进作用。有研究指出，miRNA在HCV感染过程中参与了病毒复制，这些miRNA可以直接靶向HCV基因组参与调控丙型肝炎的发病，与肝细胞癌的发生和发展有关^[13]。LU等^[14]研究显示，miR-483在肝癌组织中显著上调，并能显著促进肝癌细胞在体外的迁移和侵袭，是肝癌侵袭转移的重要调控因子和复发的独立危险因素，可作为评估肝癌复发风险的生物标志物。肝癌是最常见的恶性肿

3 讨论

miRNA作为基因表达的转录后调节因子，在丙型肝炎的发生发展中发挥了重要的作用^[8]。国内外研究表明，miRNA具有调节肝脏的生理和病理功能，其表达改变与肝脏代谢失调、肝损伤、肝纤维化和肿瘤的发生发展有关，使得miRNA成为诊断和治疗肝脏疾病的重要策略，未来可能是肝癌诊断、治疗和预后判断的无创性生物标志物^[9-10]。EL-HEFNY等^[11]研究发现，miR-199异常表达与肝癌细胞增殖、细胞周期和凋亡有关，可能在肝脏疾病的进展中发挥潜在作用，是诊断和监测肝脏疾病进展一个有用的生物标志物。TANG等^[12]研究认为，miR-483与肝癌的发生有关，在肝癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭中发挥促进作用，其高表达是肝癌患者生存期缩短的独立预测因子，可作为肝癌的诊断和预后评估的潜在标志物。

瘤之一，发病率和死亡率都很高，寻找新的、可靠的、无创的生物标志物对提高肝癌的早期诊断具有重要意义。本研究ROC曲线显示，miR-199及miR-483二者联合诊断肝癌的曲线下面积最大，其敏感度为93.7%，特异度为86.4%，相关分析结果也显示，肝癌组miR-199与miR-483呈显著正相关。这说明miR-199及miR-483二者联合检测有助于提高肝癌诊断的价值，有望作为肝癌诊断的生物学指标。JIAO等^[15]研究发现，miR-199是反映肝损伤的一种新的生物标志物，与肝功能密切相关，对评估肝癌患者预后和反映治疗效果具有很好的价值。另有研究表明，miR-483表达水平在肝癌的不同生物学过程中起着重要作用，其在肝癌患者中的表达水平

高于肝硬化患者，可作为诊断HCV感染后肝癌患者的潜在生物标志物^[16]。

综上所述，血清miR-199及miR-483水平在HCV感染患者中明显升高，而且在肝癌患者中升高最明显，miR-199及miR-483二者联合检测有助于提高肝癌诊断的价值，可能是肝癌治疗的潜在靶向。

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收稿日期：2021-01-17 修回日期：2021-05-29

(上接第54页)

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收稿日期：2021-01-13 修回日期：2021-05-04