

初诊活动性肺结核患者血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平表达及其临床意义

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摘要: **目的** 探讨初诊肺结核患者血浆白细胞介素-6 (IL-6)、白细胞介素-17 (IL-17)、白细胞介素-37 (IL-37) 及 T 细胞免疫球蛋白黏蛋白分子-3 (TIM-3) 水平变化及其临床意义。**方法** 收集 2018 年 1 月~2020 年 10 月百色市人民医院收治的活动性肺结核患者 57 例、肺炎患者 50 例和健康对照 40 例。57 例肺结核患者中菌阳肺结核 31 例, 菌阴肺结核 26 例。57 例肺结核按病情轻重、病程长短及病变范围分为轻症组 32 例和重症组 25 例。采用酶联免疫吸附测定 (ELISA) 法检测各组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平, 并进行比较。**结果** 肺结核组血浆 IL-6 (41.37 ± 13.50 pg/ml vs 26.28 ± 9.16 pg/ml, 3.05 ± 1.08 pg/ml), IL-17 (62.50 ± 10.73 pg/ml vs 30.47 ± 7.18 pg/ml, 16.13 ± 5.86 pg/ml), IL-37 (14.63 ± 4.18 pg/ml vs 9.85 ± 2.74 pg/ml, 4.10 ± 1.02 pg/ml) 及 TIM-3 (18.17 ± 5.16 ng/ml vs 11.80 ± 3.52 ng/ml, 6.24 ± 2.15 ng/ml) 水平均明显高于肺炎组和对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=7.338\sim 13.273$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。菌阳肺结核组血浆 IL-6 (52.60 ± 15.71 pg/ml vs 30.16 ± 8.95 pg/ml), IL-17 (72.35 ± 15.20 pg/ml vs 46.52 ± 9.13 pg/ml), IL-37 (16.50 ± 6.14 pg/ml vs 12.48 ± 3.17 pg/ml) 及 TIM-3 (21.70 ± 7.93 ng/ml vs 15.21 ± 4.92 ng/ml) 水平均明显高于菌阴肺结核组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=8.472, 10.161, 6.925, 9.106$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。重症组血浆 IL-6 (56.38 ± 17.26 pg/ml vs 25.84 ± 9.27 pg/ml), IL-17 (79.50 ± 16.38 pg/ml vs 48.20 ± 8.74 pg/ml), IL-37 (18.48 ± 6.20 pg/ml vs 10.82 ± 3.26 pg/ml) 及 TIM-3 (23.26 ± 8.15 ng/ml vs 13.90 ± 4.71 ng/ml) 水平明显高于轻症组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=12.642, 14.513, 10.205, 13.172$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。**结论** 血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平在肺结核患者中明显升高, 对判断肺结核严重程度有一定的价值。

关键词: 肺结核; 白细胞介素-6; 白细胞介素-17; 白细胞介素-37; T 细胞免疫球蛋白黏蛋白分子-3
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Expression and Clinical Significance of Plasma IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 and TIM-3 in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes and clinical significance of plasma interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-17 (IL-17), interleukin-37 (IL-37) and T cell immunoglobulin mucin-3 (TIM-3) levels in patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis. **Methods** The 57 patients with active tuberculosis, 50 in the pneumonia group and 40 in the healthy control group were collected from People's Hospital of Baise from January 2018 to October 2020. Among the 57 pulmonary tuberculosis patients, 31 cases were in the positive pulmonary tuberculosis group and 26 cases were in the negative pulmonary tuberculosis group. The 57 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were divided into mild group (32 cases) and severe group (25 cases) according to the severity of the disease, duration of the disease and lesion range. The levels of plasma IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 and TIM-3 were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and the groups were compared. **Results** The levels of plasma IL-6 (41.37 ± 13.50 pg/ml vs 26.28 ± 9.16 pg/ml, 3.05 ± 1.08 pg/ml), IL-17 (62.50 ± 10.73 pg/ml vs 30.47 ± 7.18 pg/ml, 16.13 ± 5.86 pg/ml), IL-37 (14.63 ± 4.18 pg/ml vs 9.85 ± 2.74 pg/ml, 4.10 ± 1.02 pg/ml) and TIM-3 (18.17 ± 5.16 ng/ml vs 11.80 ± 3.52 ng/ml, 6.24 ± 2.15 ng/ml) in tuberculosis group were significantly higher than those in pneumonia group and control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t=7.338\sim 13.273$, all $P < 0.001$). The levels of plasma IL-6 (52.60 ± 15.71 pg/ml vs 30.16 ± 8.95 pg/ml), IL-17 (72.35 ± 15.20 pg/ml vs 46.52 ± 9.13 pg/ml), IL-37 (16.50 ± 6.14 pg/ml vs 12.48 ± 3.17 pg/ml) and TIM-3 (21.70 ± 7.93 ng/ml vs 15.21 ± 4.92 ng/ml) in bacterial positive tuberculosis group were significantly higher than those in bacterial negative tuberculosis group, the differences were statistically significant ($t=8.472, 10.161, 6.925, 9.106$, all $P < 0.001$). The levels of plasma IL-6 (56.38 ± 17.26 pg/ml vs 25.84 ± 9.27 pg/ml), IL-17 (79.50 ± 16.38 pg/ml vs 48.20 ± 8.74 pg/ml),

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IL-37 (18.48 ± 6.20 pg/ml vs 10.82 ± 3.26 pg/ml) and TIM-3 (23.26 ± 8.15 ng/ml vs 13.90 ± 4.71 ng/ml) in severe group were significantly higher than those in mild group the differences were statistically significant ($t=12.642, 14.513, 10.205, 13.172$, all $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** The levels of plasma IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 and TIM-3 were significantly increased in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, which has a certain value in judging the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: pulmonary tuberculosis; interleukin-6; interleukin-17; interleukin-37; T cell immunoglobulin mucin-3

肺结核是一种慢性传染性疾病,临床表现多样,病情轻重不一,主要通过飞沫传播,对人民生活和健康造成极大影响^[1]。近年来的研究认为,多种细胞因子在肺结核患者中存在异常表达,参与肺结核的发生、发展,了解细胞因子在肺结核中的作用机制对该病的治疗具有重大帮助^[2]。研究发现,白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6),白细胞介素-17(interleukin-17, IL-17)及白细胞介素-37(interleukin-37, IL-37)具有促炎、促细胞增殖作用,其表达失衡参与了肺结核的免疫应答及免疫发病过程,可能在肺结核诊疗中具有一定应用价值^[3-5]。T细胞免疫球蛋白黏蛋白分子-3(T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain molecule-3, TIM-3)是近年发现的新的基因家族成员之一,主要表达于未分化的Th1型细胞, TIM-3参与介导免疫反应和维持炎症反应稳态,在肺结核的免疫应答中发挥了重要的作用^[6]。本研究检测血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平在肺结核患者中的表达情况,分析其与患者病情变化的关系,旨在为肺结核的治疗提供指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2018年1月~2020年10月百色市人民医院初治的活动性肺结核患者57例,男性33例、女性24例,年龄17~63(32.85 ± 10.46)岁。肺结核的诊断参照《WS288-2017肺结核诊断》^[7]的诊断标准。依据痰结核分枝杆菌涂片及培养阳性判定为菌阳肺结核患者31例(菌阳肺结核组),菌阴肺结核26例(菌阴肺结核组)。57例

肺结核患者按病情轻重、病程长短及病变范围分为轻症组32例和重症组25例。另收集50例非肺结核的普通肺炎患者作为肺炎组,男性30例,女性20例,年龄20~68(34.10 ± 10.27)岁,肺炎的诊断参照《中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南》^[8]。收集40例体检正常者作为对照组,男性25例,女性15例,年龄18~65(33.60 ± 9.82)岁。各组性别、年龄比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 680型全自动酶标分析仪(Bio-Rad公司),酶联免疫吸附试剂盒(武汉华美生物工程公司)。

1.3 方法 分别采集肺结核患者,肺炎患者就诊时和对照组于体检时的空腹静脉血5ml于肝素抗凝管中,3 500 r/min离心10 min分离血浆,采用酶联免疫吸附测定法检测血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS20.0统计软件分析,计量资料呈正态分布以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组内比较采用SNK- q 检验;两组间比较采用 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺结核组、肺炎组和对照组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平比较 见表1。肺结核组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平均明显高于肺炎组和对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t=7.338\sim 13.273$, 均 $P < 0.001$);肺炎组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平均明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。

表1 肺结核组、肺炎组和对照组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组($n=40$)	肺炎组($n=50$)	肺结核组($n=85$)	F	P
IL-6 (pg/ml)	3.05 ± 1.08	26.28 ± 9.16	41.37 ± 13.50	14.610	< 0.001
IL-17 (pg/ml)	16.13 ± 5.86	30.47 ± 7.18	62.50 ± 10.73	16.352	< 0.001
IL-37 (pg/ml)	4.10 ± 1.02	9.85 ± 2.74	14.63 ± 4.18	11.513	< 0.001
TIM-3 (ng/ml)	6.24 ± 2.15	11.80 ± 3.52	18.17 ± 5.16	14.319	< 0.001

2.2 菌阳肺结核组和菌阴肺结核组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平比较 见表2。菌阳肺结核组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平均明显高于菌阴肺结核组,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$)。

表2 菌阳肺结核组和菌阴肺结核组血浆IL-6, IL-17, IL-37及TIM-3水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	菌阴肺结核组($n=26$)	菌阳肺结核组($n=31$)	t	P
IL-6 (pg/ml)	30.16 ± 8.95	52.60 ± 15.71	8.472	< 0.001
IL-17 (pg/ml)	46.52 ± 9.13	72.35 ± 15.20	10.161	< 0.001
IL-37 (pg/ml)	12.48 ± 3.17	16.50 ± 6.14	6.925	< 0.001
TIM-3 (ng/ml)	15.21 ± 4.92	21.70 ± 7.93	9.106	< 0.001

2.3 重症组和轻症组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平比较 见表3。重症组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平均明显高于轻症组, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.001$)。

表3 重症组和轻症组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	轻症组 (n=32)	重症组 (n=25)	t	P
IL-6 (pg/ml)	25.84 ± 9.27	56.38 ± 17.26	12.642	< 0.001
IL-17 (pg/ml)	48.20 ± 8.74	79.50 ± 16.38	14.513	< 0.001
IL-37 (pg/ml)	10.82 ± 3.26	18.48 ± 6.20	10.205	< 0.001
TIM-3 (ng/ml)	13.90 ± 4.71	23.26 ± 8.15	13.172	< 0.001

3 讨论

肺结核是由结核分枝杆菌感染引起的呼吸道传染病, 其发病与机体免疫应答紊乱有关, 多种炎症细胞因子参与肺结核的免疫炎症病理损伤过程^[9]。IL-6 是一种机体炎症反应的重要调节因子, 由激活的 T 细胞、巨噬细胞等细胞产生, 对多种免疫活性细胞具有直接或间接的调节功能, 在肺结核的发生发展过程中具有重要的作用^[10]。IL-17 是由辅助性 T 细胞 17 分泌的促炎症性细胞因子, 能够募集效应细胞, 并促进炎症因子释放和细胞增殖, 在肺结核的病理过程和炎症反应中发挥关键作用^[11]。IL-37 是一种新型细胞因子, 定位于染色体 2q12-13, 具有抑制炎症反应进展的作用, 也可刺激机体免疫细胞分泌促炎因子, 对调节肺结核的免疫炎症反应起着重要作用^[12]。TIM-3 是 T 细胞调节蛋白, 能够调控自然杀伤性 T 淋巴细胞的活性, 其通过参与肺结核患者体内 Th1 细胞 /Th2 细胞免疫失衡, 促进肺结核的发生和发展^[13]。

本研究显示, 肺结核组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平均明显高于肺炎组 and 对照组, 提示 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 可能参与了肺结核的免疫病理机制, 促进细胞免疫应答。王毓微等^[14]研究显示, 肺结核患者 IL-17 水平明显高于正常对照组, 随着抗结核疗程的进行, IL-17 水平逐渐降低, 提示 IL-17 可能参与肺结核患者的炎症反应。陈思达等^[15]研究指出, 与对照组比较, 肺结核组 IL-37 水平升高, 提示 IL-37 通过影响细胞因子之间的平衡促进结核病的发病发展, 有望为结核病治疗提供新的思路。本研究中菌阳肺结核组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平均明显高于菌阴肺结核组, 且重症组血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平明显高于轻症组, 提示 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平与肺结核严重程度相关, 其水平越高肺结核患者病情越严重, 对肺结核的病情判断有一定指导意

义。LOSADA 等^[16]研究发现, IL-6 与肺结核的发生、发展密切相关, 监测 IL-6 水平, 可为评估肺结核病变活动性和病情严重程度提供帮助。武艳霞等^[17]研究认为, TIM-3 水平在肺结核患者较健康人群显著升高, 且与患者结核分枝杆菌活动程度和病情进展有关, 可作为评估肺结核病情变化的参考指标。由此可见, 检测肺结核患者血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平可在一定程度上了解肺结核的发病机制, 有助于判断疾病的进程及治疗效果。

综上所述, 肺结核患者血浆 IL-6, IL-17, IL-37 及 TIM-3 水平明显升高, 其水平升高与肺结核的严重程度有关, 对判断肺结核严重程度有一定的价值, 有助于更好地指导临床治疗。

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