

急性缺血性脑卒中患者血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 表达水平及对预后的评估价值研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨血清陷窝蛋白-1(Caveolin-1, Cav-1)及生长分化因子-15(growth differentiation factor-15, GDF-15)水平在急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)中的表达及对预后的预测价值。方法 选取2019年2月~2021年6月宜宾市第一人民医院神经内科收治的156例AIS患者作为观察组,根据美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分结果将其分为轻、中、重度组;根据脑梗死面积将其分为腔隙性、中等面积、大面积脑梗死组;根据出院3个月改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分结果将其分为预后良好组和预后不良组。另选取同期进行体检的60例健康者为对照组。比较各组血清Cav-1和GDF-15水平;采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评估血清Cav-1和GDF-15水平对患者预后的预测价值。结果 观察组血清Cav-1(22.78 ± 4.54 ng/ml)和GDF-15(790.90 ± 76.75 pg/ml)水平均高于对照组(8.51 ± 2.52 ng/ml, 410.51 ± 37.58 pg/ml),差异有统计学意义($t=22.997$, 36.699 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。重度组、中度组和轻度组血清Cav-1(26.95 ± 5.08 ng/ml, 23.22 ± 2.79 ng/ml和 18.97 ± 3.29 ng/ml)和GDF-15(839.82 ± 96.62 pg/ml, 806.82 ± 52.01 pg/ml和 728.45 ± 54.70 pg/ml)表达水平依次降低,差异均有统计学意义($F=50.667$, 33.847 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。大面积梗死组、中等面积梗死组和腔隙性梗死组血清Cav-1(26.91 ± 4.67 ng/ml, 22.66 ± 2.98 ng/ml和 18.95 ± 3.15 ng/ml)和GDF-15(847.38 ± 84.92 pg/ml, 800.64 ± 46.49 pg/ml和 717.99 ± 54.56 pg/ml)表达水平依次降低,差异均有统计学意义($F=51.550$, 48.155 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。预后不良组血清Cav-1(25.88 ± 3.69 ng/ml)和GDF-15(828.52 ± 74.32 pg/ml)水平均高于对照组(20.62 ± 3.77 ng/ml, 764.74 ± 67.25 pg/ml),差异有统计学意义($t=8.658$, 5.579 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。Pearson相关分析显示, AIS患者血清Cav-1和GDF-15水平与NIHSS评分、脑梗死面积和mRS评分呈正相关($r=0.496 \sim 0.715$, 均 $P < 0.05$); ROC曲线表明,血清Cav-1、GDF-15和血清Cav-1+GDF-15预测AIS患者预后的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.847, 0.785和0.910,血清Cav-1+GDF-15的AUC高于血清Cav-1和GDF-15($Z=5.396$, 7.853 , 均 $P < 0.05$),血清Cav-1+GDF-15预测AIS预后的敏感度和特异度分别为87.6%和80.1%。结论 AIS患者血清Cav-1和GDF-15水平升高,并与病情严重程度及预后密切相关,两者联合检测可作为评估病情及预测预后的重要指标。

关键词: 急性缺血性脑卒中; 陷窝蛋白-1; 生长分化因子-15

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Expression Levels of Serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 and Their Prognostic Value in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of serum Caveolin-1(Cav-1) and growth differentiation factor-15 (GDF-15) in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) and its prognostic value. **Methods** 156 patients with AIS in the First People's Hospital of Yibin were selected as the observation group. According to the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), they were divided into mild, moderate and severe groups. According to the area of cerebral infarction, they were divided into lacunar, medium and large area cerebral infarction groups. According to the modified Rankin Scale (MRS) score of three months after discharge, they were divided into good prognosis group and poor prognosis group. Another 60 healthy persons who underwent physical examination at the same time were selected as the control group. The levels of serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 were compared. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was used to evaluate the prognostic value of serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 levels. **Results** The levels of serum Cav-1 (22.78 ± 4.54 ng/ml) and GDF-15 (790.90 ± 76.75 pg/ml) in the observation group were higher than those in the control group (8.51 ± 2.52 ng/ml, 410.51 ± 37.58 pg/ml), the differences were statistically significant($t=22.997$, 36.699 , all $P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in serum Cav-1 (26.95 ± 5.08 ng/ml, 23.22 ± 2.79

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ng/ml, 18.97 ± 3.29 ng/ml) and GDF-15 (839.82 ± 96.62 pg/ml, 806.82 ± 52.01 pg/ml, 728.45 ± 54.70 pg/ml) decreased successively between severe group, moderate group and mild group the difference were statistically significant ($F=50.667$, 33.847 , all $P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in serum Cav-1 (26.91 ± 4.67 ng/ml, 22.66 ± 2.98 ng/ml, 18.95 ± 3.15 ng/ml) and GDF-15 (847.38 ± 84.92 pg/ml, 800.64 ± 46.49 pg/ml, 717.99 ± 54.56 pg/ml) decreased successively between large area infarction group, medium area infarction group and lacunar infarction group, the differences were statistically significant ($F=51.550$, 48.155 , all $P < 0.05$). The levels of serum Cav-1 (25.88 ± 3.69 ng/ml) and GDF-15 (828.52 ± 74.32 pg/ml) in the poor prognosis group were higher than those in the good prognosis group (20.62 ± 3.77 ng/ml, 764.74 ± 67.25 pg/ml), the differences were statistically significant ($t=8.658$, 5.579 , all $P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the levels of serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 in patients with AIS were positively correlated with NIHSS score, cerebral infarction area and mRS score ($r=0.496 \sim 0.715$, all $P < 0.05$). The ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of serum Cav-1, GDF-15 and serum Cav-1+GDF-15 in predicting the prognosis of AIS patients were 0.847 , 0.785 and 0.910 . The AUC of serum Cav-1+GDF-15 was higher than that of serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 ($z=5.396$, 7.853 , all $P < 0.05$). The sensitivity and specificity of serum Cav-1 + GDF-15 were 87.6% and 80.1% , respectively. **Conclusion** The levels of serum Cav-1 and GDF-15 in patients with AIs are increased, which were closely related to the severity and prognosis. The combined detection of them can be used as an important index to evaluate the condition and predict the prognosis.

Keywords: acute ischemic stroke; caveolin-1; growth differentiation factor-15

急性缺血性脑卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 是一种常见脑血管疾病, 具有发病急、进展快及预后差等特点, 对患者生命健康造成严重威胁^[1-2]。目前 AIS 的相关医疗技术已经获得较大发展, 但患者经治疗后发生预后不良情况的比例仍较高^[3]。因此, 寻找良好的早期评估 AIS 患者预后的生物标志物并指导临床治疗, 对改善预后具有重要临床意义。陷窝蛋白-1(caveolin-1, Cav-1) 是一种参与构成陷窝的重要膜蛋白, 其在炎性介质释放、动脉粥样硬化斑块的稳定性、血脑屏障的完整性及神经保护功能等脑血管病的病理生理学过程中发挥着重要作用^[4-5]。生长分化因子-15(growth differentiation factor-15, GDF-15) 是一种应激反应蛋白, 具有抗炎、促凋亡作用, 还可参与缺血再灌注过程, 在神经缺损功能评价中具有重要临床价值^[6]。影响 AIS 发生发展的因素较多, 联合多个生物学指标对其预后进行评估可能具有更好的效果。本研究探讨血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 AIS 患者预后的关系, 为 AIS 早期预后评估提供指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象 选择 2019 年 2 月 ~ 2021 年 6 月宜宾市第一人民医院神经内科收治的 156 例 AIS 患者作为研究对象。纳入标准: 年龄 ≥ 18 岁; 均符合 AIS 诊断标准^[7]; 均经头颅 CT 或 MRI 证实; 均是首次脑卒中发作; 发病 24h 内入院。排除标准: ①既往有脑卒中史; ②并发脑外伤者; ③头颅恶性肿瘤或其他部位恶性肿瘤脑转移者; ④存在出血性倾向者; ⑤存在心、肝、肾等重要脏器功能不全者; ⑥入组前接受过抗凝、抗血栓治疗者; ⑦资料不完整者。156 例 AIS 患者中男性 86 例, 女性 70 例, 平均年龄 58.42 ± 8.75 岁; 另选取同

期医院体检健康者 60 例作为对照组, 男性 35 例, 女性 25 例, 平均年龄 58.42 ± 8.75 岁。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。根据美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS) 评分结果分组: NIHSS < 5 分者纳入轻度组, 共 46 例; NIHSS $5 \sim 15$ 分者纳入中度组, 共 76 例; NIHSS > 15 分者纳入重度组, 共 34 例。根据入院时脑梗死面积分组: 梗死最大直径 < 1.5 cm 者纳入腔隙性梗死组 ($n=41$), 梗死最大直径 $1.5 \sim 5$ cm 者纳入中等面积脑梗死组 ($n=75$), 梗死最大直径 > 5 cm 者纳入大面积脑梗死组 ($n=40$)。根据出院 3 个月随访改良 Rankin 量表 (modified Rankin Scale, mRS) 评分分组: mRS ≤ 2 分者纳入预后良好组, 共 92 例; mRS > 2 分者纳入预后不良组, 共 64 例。本研究经医院道德伦理委员会批准通过, 所有样品采集均取得患者及家属知情同意并签字。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Cav-1, GDF-15 检测试剂盒购自美国 MyBioSource 公司。

1.3 方法 患者入组后清晨空腹抽取外周肘静脉血约 5 ml, 3000 r/min 离心 10 min, 取上层血清于 -80°C 冻存待用。采用酶联免疫吸附法检查血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 水平, 操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.4 统计学分析 应用 SPSS22.0 统计软件进行统计学分析, 计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 进行描述, 两组比较采用 t 检验, 多组间比较采用方差分析, 进一步两两比较用 LSD- t 检验; 采用 Pearson 相关分析 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 NIHSS 评分、脑梗死面积、mRS 评分的相关性; 采用 MedCalc v9.2.0.1 软件绘制血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平的受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver

operating characteristic curve, ROC), 比较曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC), 评估其对预后的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察组和对照组血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 观察组血清 Cav-1 (22.78 ± 4.54 ng/ml), GDF-15 (790.90 ± 76.75 pg/ml) 水平高于对照组 (8.51 ± 2.52 ng/ml, 410.51 ± 37.58 pg/ml), 差异均

有统计学意义 ($t=22.997, 36.699$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 不同神经缺损程度 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 见表 1。重度组患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平高于轻、中度组 ($t=8.512, 6.632, 4.958, 2.798$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 中度组患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平高于轻度组 ($t=7.529, 7.855$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 差异有统计学意义。

表 1 不同神经缺损程度 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	重度组 ($n=34$)	中度组 ($n=76$)	轻度组 ($n=46$)	F	P
Cav-1(ng/ml)	26.95 ± 5.08	23.22 ± 2.79	18.97 ± 3.29	50.667	0.000
GDF-15(pg/ml)	839.82 ± 96.62	806.82 ± 52.01	728.45 ± 54.70	33.847	0.000

2.3 不同梗死面积 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 见表 2。大面积梗死组患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平高于中等面积梗死组和腔隙性梗死组

($t=5.936, 3.820, 9.011, 8.179$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 中等面积梗死组患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平高于腔隙性梗死组 ($t=6.821, 8.602$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 不同梗死面积 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	大面积梗死组 ($n=40$)	中等面积梗死组 ($n=75$)	腔隙性梗死组 ($n=41$)	F	P
Cav-1(ng/ml)	26.91 ± 4.67	22.66 ± 2.98	18.95 ± 3.15	51.550	0.000
GDF-15(pg/ml)	847.38 ± 84.92	800.64 ± 46.49	717.99 ± 54.56	48.155	0.000

2.4 不同预后 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平比较 预后不良组血清 Cav-1 (25.88 ± 3.69 ng/ml), GDF-15 (828.52 ± 74.32 pg/ml) 水平高于预后良好组 (20.62 ± 3.77 ng/ml, 764.74 ± 67.25 pg/ml), 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=8.658, 5.579$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.5 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 NIHSS 评分、脑梗死面积、mRS 评分的相关性分析 Pearson 相关分析显示, AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 NIHSS 评分、脑梗死面积、mRS 评分呈正相关 ($r_{\text{Cav-1}}=0.715, 0.628, 0.583$; $r_{\text{GDF-15}}=0.593, 0.496, 0.629$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.6 血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平对 AIS 患者预后的预测价值分析 见表 3。血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平 AIS 患者预后预测的曲线下面积 (AUC) 分别为 $0.847(95\%CI=0.783\sim0.912)$ 和 $0.785(95\%CI=0.708\sim0.861)$ 。运用最佳阈值计算的敏感度分别为 82.8% 和 78.1%, 特异度分别为 84.8% 和 78.3%。血清 Cav-1 与 GDF-15 联合检测对 AIS 患者预后预测的 AUC 为 $0.910(95\%CI=0.864\sim0.956)$, 敏感度和特异度分别为 87.6% 和 80.1%。血清 Cav-1+GDF-15 的 AUC 显著高于血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 ($Z=5.396, 7.853$; $P=0.002, 0.000$)。

表 3 血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平对 AIS 患者预后的预测价值

类别	AUC(95%CI)	Cut-off	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)
血清 Cav-1	$0.847(0.783 \sim 0.912)$	24.03mg/ml	82.8	84.8
血清 GDF-15	$0.785(0.708 \sim 0.861)$	802.14pg/ml	78.1	78.3
血清 Cav-1+GDF-15	$0.910(0.864 \sim 0.956)$		87.6	80.1

3 讨论

急性缺血性脑卒中 (AIS) 是由于脑的供血动脉狭窄或闭塞、脑供血不足导致的脑组织坏死, 具有高致残率、高复发率及高病死率等特点, 对人类健康造成严重影响^[8]。研究报道, AIS 患者经治疗后致残率仍有 50% 左右, 病死率仍有 10% 左右^[9]。对 AIS 患者预后进行有效地评估并制定针对性治疗方案, 可有效改善预后。研究报道, 炎症反应在 AIS 的发生发展中扮演着重要角色, 可对 AIS 患者的预后产生影响^[10]。因此, 早期通过检测 AIS 患

者血清相关细胞因子水平可对患者病情及预后进行有效评估。

Cav-1 是细胞陷窝的主要组成部分, 在脑组织内主要在神经胶质细胞、神经内皮细胞及神经元上表达, 在中枢神经系统内参与调控氧化应激反应、自由基形成、炎症反应及血脑屏障渗出, 还能促进神经元突触再生及髓鞘修复^[11-12]。研究报道, 在缺血/再灌注小鼠模型中, 敲除 Cav-1 蛋白的小鼠的基质金属蛋白的表达高于未敲除的小鼠, 紧密连接蛋白的表达低于未敲除的小鼠, 敲除 Cav-1 蛋白的

小鼠再表达 Cav-1 蛋白后基质金属蛋白表达下降, 紧密连接蛋白表达升高, 表明了 Cav-1 蛋白可通过对紧密连接蛋白及基质金属蛋白的调控, 从而起到保护血脑屏障的作用^[14]。研究报道, Cav-1 可通过调控 VEGF/bFGF/CD34 通路促进血管内皮细胞增殖及迁移, 促进微血管形成^[15]。王晋雁等^[16] 研究报道, AIS 患者血清 Cav-1 高表达, 且与梗死体积呈正相关。本研究结果显示, 观察组血清 Cav-1 水平高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 不同神经缺损程度 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1 水平比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 不同梗死面积 AIS 患者血清 Cav-1 水平比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); Pearson 相关分析显示, AIS 患者血清 Cav-1 水平与 NIHSS 评分、脑梗死面积呈正相关 ($P < 0.05$)。结果表明, 血清 Cav-1 水平与 AIS 密切相关, 其水平可反映疾病严重程度。AIS 属于脑部血管性病变疾病, 当脑梗死程度或面积更大, 神经细胞因缺血缺氧造成损伤或坏死情况越严重, 脑部炎症反应、血管病变程度越严重, 血脑屏障内皮组织上的 Cav-1 表达上升, 对血脑屏障发挥保护作用。

GDF-15 是转化生长因子 β -超家族的成员之一, 是一种应激反应蛋白^[17]。GDF-15 具有调控炎症反应、免疫应答和细胞凋亡、修复及生长等多种生物学功能^[18]。在正常生理条件下, GDF-15 仅在胎盘和前列腺中高表达, 而在其他脏器及组织中低表达, 但当肝、心脏及神经系统等脏器受炎症和缺氧等应激后, GDF-15 表达明显上升。研究报道, GDF-15 与动脉僵硬、动脉粥样硬化、内皮功能障碍等心脑血管疾病密切相关^[19]。王小雯等^[20] 研究报道, 血清 GDF-15 水平随 AIS 患者病情程度的变化而上升, 可作为 AIS 患者病情严重程度及预后评估的生物学标志物。张茜等^[21] 研究报道, AIS 患者血清 GDF-15 水平显著高于健康对照组, 且与 NIHSS 评分呈正相关, 血清 GDF-15 水平越高患者预后越差。本研究结果显示, 观察组血清 GDF-15 水平高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 不同神经缺损程度 AIS 患者血清 GDF-15 水平比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 不同梗死面积 AIS 患者血清 GDF-15 水平比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); Pearson 相关分析显示, AIS 患者血清 GDF-15 水平与 NIHSS 评分、脑梗死面积呈正相关 ($P < 0.05$)。结果表明, 血清 GDF-15 水平与 AIS 的发生发展密切相关。

AIS 发生过程中会造成血脑屏障破坏, 产生炎症反应会进一步损伤脑组织。研究报道, 炎症细胞因子的表达水平与 AIS 患者预后密切相关, 且 AIS 的预后与多个炎症细胞因子相关^[22]。尹克金等^[23] 研究报道, AIS 患者预后不良组血清 Cav-1 水平显

著高于预后良好组。周静等^[24] 研究报道, AIS 患者预后不良组血清 GDF-15 水平显著高于预后良好组。本研究结果显示, 预后不良组血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平高于预后良好组 ($P < 0.05$); Pearson 相关分析显示, AIS 患者血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 mRS 评分呈正相关 ($P < 0.05$)。结果提示, 血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平与 AIS 患者预后密切相关。本研究通过 ROC 曲线分析血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平对 AIS 患者预后的预测价值, 结果显示, 血清 Cav-1, GDF-15 水平及两者联合检测对 AIS 患者预后预测的 AUC 分别为 0.847, 0.785 和 0.910, 联合检测预测预后的 AUC 显著高于血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 单独检测, 且敏感度和特异度均较高。结果表明, 血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 检测对 AIS 患者预后具有较高的预测价值, 两者联合检测对 AIS 患者预后的预测效能更高。因此, 血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 水平较高的 AIS 患者需予以针对性的治疗, 最大限度地避免不良预后的发生。

综上所述, AIS 患者急性期血清 Cav-1 和 GDF-15 水平显著升高, 且与病情严重程度及预后密切相关, 早期联合检测可作为临床评估病情及判断预后的重要生化标志物。

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