

原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b 和 miR-520f 表达水平 及其临床诊断价值分析

齐 锐, 王何斌, 李 劲, 杨茂辉, 徐 杰(攀枝花学院附属医院肝胆科, 四川攀枝花 617000)

摘要: 目的 探讨原发性肝癌(primary carcinoma of the liver)患者血清微小核糖核酸(microRNA, miR)-196b, 微小核糖核酸(microRNA, miR)-520f表达水平及其临床诊断价值。方法 选择2020年6月~2022年6月攀枝花学院附属医院收治的73例原发性肝癌患者作为研究组, 患者均符合《原发性肝癌诊疗规范》中的诊断标准; 选择同期医院体检的80例健康人群作为对照组。抽取研究对象清晨空腹外周静脉血5ml, 采用实时荧光定量逆转录-聚合酶链反应(real time fluorescent quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)检测两组血清miR-196b和miR-520f表达水平。分析不同临床病理特征原发性肝癌患者血清miR-196b和miR-520f表达水平差异, 采用Pearson相关性分析探讨血清miR-196b与miR-520f的关系, 采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析血清miR-196b和miR-520f对原发性肝癌的诊断价值。结果 研究组血清miR-196b表达水平(2.73 ± 0.56)明显高于对照组(0.99 ± 0.24), miR-520f表达水平(1.69 ± 0.44)明显低于对照组(3.34 ± 0.64), 差异具有统计学意义($t=30.578$, 12.690 , 均 $P<0.05$)。与I~II期、中高分化、无淋巴结转移、肿瘤直径 $<5\text{cm}$ 患者相比, III~IV期、低分化、淋巴结转移和肿瘤直径 $\geq 5\text{cm}$ 患者血清miR-196b表达水平均升高, miR-520f表达水平均降低, 差异具有统计学意义($t_{\text{miR-196b}}=6.919 \sim 13.229$, $t_{\text{miR-520f}}=3.873 \sim 7.814$, 均 $P<0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析显示, 原发性肝癌患者血清miR-196b表达水平与miR-520f表达水平呈负相关($r=-0.445$, $P=0.006$)。ROC曲线分析显示, 血清miR-196b预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度、特异度及95%置信区间(95% confidence interval, 95%CI)分别为0.842, 2.55, 91.78%, 62.50%和95%CI(0.810~0.874); miR-520f预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度、特异度及95%置信区间分别为0.872, 2.43, 91.78%, 67.50%和95%CI(0.848~0.906); 血清miR-196b联合miR-520f预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、敏感度、特异度及95%置信区间分别为0.923, 86.30%, 87.50%和95%CI(0.891~0.955)。结论 原发性肝癌患者血清miR-196b表达水平上调, miR-520f表达水平下调, 其表达水平变化与肿瘤直径、临床分期、分化程度和淋巴结转移密切相关, 联合检测血清miR-196b与miR-520f能有效提高原发性肝癌的诊断效能。

关键词: 原发性肝癌; 微小核糖核酸-196b; 微小核糖核酸-520f

中图分类号: R735.7; R730.43 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2023)05-047-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2023.05.009

Expression and Clinical Diagnostic Value of Serum miR-196b and miR-520f in Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma

QI Rui, WANG Hebin, LI Jing, YANG Maohui, XU Jie (Department of Hepatology, Affiliated Hospital of Panzhihua University, Sichuan Panzhihua 617000, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore the expression level and diagnostic value of serum microRNA (miR)-196b and microRNA (miR)-520f in primary hepatocellular carcinoma. **Methods** Seventy-three patients with primary hepatocellular carcinoma who met the criteria in Diagnosis, Management, and Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in the Affiliated Hospital of Panzhihua University from June 2020 to June 2022 were enrolled as study group. Meantime, another 80 healthy individuals underwent physical examination during the same period were set as control group. Milliliters (5ml) of fasting venous blood samples were obtained from all subjects. Expression levels of miR-196b and miR-520f in serum were detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). The two indicators were compared among primary hepatocellular carcinoma patients with different clinicopathological characteristics. Thereafter, the Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to discuss the correlation between serum miR-196b and miR-520f expression, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to evaluate the value of serum miR-196b and miR-520f in primary hepatocellular carcinoma. **Results** Serum miR-196b expression level was 2.73 ± 0.56 in study group, which was higher than in control group(0.99 ± 0.24),

基金项目: 国家重大疑难病中西医临床协作试点项目。

作者简介: 齐锐(1986-), 男, 本科, 主任医师, 研究肝胆胰脾疾病方面, E-mail:1183804251@163.com。

通讯作者: 王何斌(1972-), 男, 本科, 主任医师, 研究肝胆胰脾疾病方面。

and miR-520f expression level was 1.69 ± 0.44 in study group, which was lower than in control group(3.34 ± 0.64), and the differences were statistically significant ($t=30.578, 12.690, P<0.05$). Compared with patients with stage III ~ IV, low differentiation, lymph node metastasis, and tumor diameter ≥ 5 cm detected higher serum miR-196b expression levels and lower miR-520f expression compared with those with stage I ~ II, moderate-to-high differentiation, no lymph node metastasis, and tumor diameter <5 cm, respectively, and the differences were statistically significant ($t_{miR-196b}=4.868 \sim 13.229, t_{miR-520f}=3.873 \sim 7.814$, all $P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis denoted that the miR-196b expression level in serum of patients with primary hepatocellular carcinoma was negatively correlated with the miR-520f expression level ($r=-0.445, P=0.006$). In the prediction of primary hepatocellular carcinoma, ROC curve analysis suggested that the area under the curve, cut-off value, sensitivity, specificity and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were 0.842, 2.55, 91.78%, 62.50%, and 95%CI (0.810~0.874) for serum miR-196b, and those were 0.872, 2.43, 91.78%, 67.50%, and [95%CI(0.848 ~ 0.906)] for serum miR-520f, while the combined detection of the two indicators showed better predictive efficacy, with area under the curve, sensitivity, specificity and 95%CI of 0.923, 86.30%, 87.50%, and 95%CI [95%CI(0.891 ~ 0.955)], respectively. **Conclusion** Patients with primary hepatocellular carcinoma have up-regulated miR-196b expression and down-regulated miR-520f in serum, and the two abnormal changes are closely correlated with the tumor diameter, clinical stage, differentiation degree, and lymph node metastasis in patients. Furthermore, the combined detection of two indicators is of great value in the diagnosis of primary hepatocellular carcinoma.

Keywords: primary hepatocellular carcinoma; micro RNA-196b; micro RNA-520f

原发性肝癌 (primary hepatocellular carcinoma) 作为临床常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤, 其高发病率和死亡率已成为国家重要的公共卫生问题^[1]。尽管近年来随着医学技术的发展, 原发性肝癌的治疗取得很快的进步, 但其术后复发率、死亡率仍然较高。因此, 如何降低原发性肝癌术后死亡率成为当前临床面临的重要问题。既往有研究表明, 微小核糖核酸 (microRNA, miRNA, miR) 在肝癌早期诊断、预后监测及靶向治疗中发挥重要作用^[2-3]。miR-196b, miR-520f 均是 miRNA 家族成员之一, miR-196b 具有参与肿瘤的淋巴结转移和细胞增殖等作用, 研究显示 miR-196b 与头颈部鳞状细胞癌患者预后密切相关^[4-5]; 而 miR-520f 在多种恶性肿瘤中发挥抑癌基因作用, 下调 miR-520f 表达水平不仅增强癌细胞的增殖作用, 同时可作为诊断肺癌的生物标志物^[6-7]。但目前关于血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 对原发性肝癌诊断价值的研究尚不清楚。因此, 本研究探讨原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 水平表达及临床诊断价值研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择 2020 年 6 月 ~ 2022 年 6 月经攀枝花学院附属医院收治的 73 例原发性肝癌患者作为研究组, 其中男性 30 例, 女性 43 例, 年龄 35 ~ 80 (52.66 ± 4.24) 岁。同时选择同期在医院体检的 80 例健康人群作为对照组, 其中男性 32 例, 女性 48 例, 年龄 36 ~ 80 (53.01 ± 4.43) 岁。纳入标准: ①研究组患者均符合《原发性肝癌诊疗规范》中的诊断标准^[8]; ②所有研究对象及其家属均已签署知情同意书; ③所有研究组患者均为初次诊治, 术前未接受过化疗、放疗等治疗者。排除标准: ①

伴有重要脏器功能障碍者; ②并发严重感染性疾病、免疫系统疾病、血液系统疾病以及其他恶性肿瘤疾病者; ③伴有酒精性肝损伤、活动性肝炎等肝脏疾病者; ④术前进行其他抗肿瘤治疗以及存在治疗禁忌症者; ⑤既往有精神病史或存在认知功能障碍者; ⑥临床资料不全者; ⑦无法完全配合治疗或中途退出研究者。本研究经过医院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 仪器与试剂 NanoDr-ropND-1000(美国 Thermo 公司), Trizol 试剂(北京索莱宝科技有限公司), TaqMan miRNA 检测相关的试剂盒(美国, 赛默飞公司), miRNeasy Mini 检测相关的试剂盒(美国, 通用公司), ABI7900 型 PCR 仪(美国, ABI 公司)。

1.3 方法 样本收集: 获得本研究纳入患者知情同意后, 于入院后次日清晨抽取空腹外周静脉血 5 ml 送检, 室温下以 2 500 r/min 离心 10 min, 随后取上清液存放至 -80 °C 冰箱内用于后续 RNA 提取及检测。总 RNA 提取: 取出血清样本后按照提取 Trizol 试剂说明书提取血清中总 RNA, 应用 NanoDr-ropND-1000 测定 RNA 纯度, 随后将提取出的 RNA 样品置于 -80 °C 冰箱保存盒。实时荧光定量逆转录 - 聚合酶链反应 (qRT-PCR) 检测: 采用 miScript 逆转录试剂盒将上述血清总 miRNA 合成 cDNA, 每 10 μl 逆转录作为一个反应体系。反应条件为 95 °C 10 s, 40 个循环, 90 °C 5 s, 40 个循环。并利用 CFX manager 3.0 软件对 Ct 值进行分析, 再通过 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法 ($\Delta t=Ct_{miRNA}-Ct_{U6}$) 计算血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 的相对表达量。

1.4 统计学分析 运用 SPSS24.0 进行统计学数据处理量, 计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 采用成组设计资料的 t 检验; 计数资料比较使用

$n(\%)$ 描述，采用 χ^2 检验；采用 Pearson 相关性分析血清 miR-196b 与 miR-520f 的关系，采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 对原发性肝癌的诊断价值。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 研究组、对照组血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达水平比较 研究组血清 miR-196b 表达水平明显高于对照组 (2.73 ± 0.56 vs 0.99 ± 0.24)，而 miR-520f

表达水平明显低于对照组 (1.69 ± 0.44 vs 3.34 ± 0.64)，差异具有统计学意义 ($t=30.578, 12.690$, 均 $P<0.05$)。

2.2 血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达与原发性肝癌临床病理特征的关系 见表 1。原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达水平与肿瘤直径、临床分期、分化程度、淋巴结转移对比，差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P<0.05$)。

表 1 血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达与原发性肝癌临床病理特征的关系 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

类别		n	miR-196b	t 值	P 值	miR-520f	t 值	P 值
年龄 (岁)	≥ 52	33	3.30 ± 0.71	1.413	0.162	1.62 ± 0.38	1.198	0.235
	<52	40	3.37 ± 0.62			1.75 ± 0.46		
临床分期	I ~ II 期	48	3.02 ± 0.61	6.334	<0.001	1.75 ± 0.49	5.892	<0.001
	III ~ IV 期	25	3.95 ± 0.92			1.57 ± 0.31		
分化程度	中高分化	45	3.06 ± 0.53	6.919	<0.001	1.73 ± 0.45	4.564	<0.001
	低分化	28	3.79 ± 0.88			1.62 ± 0.27		
淋巴结转移	无	47	2.95 ± 0.73	4.868	<0.001	1.76 ± 0.28	3.873	<0.001
	有	26	4.05 ± 0.78			1.56 ± 0.13		
肿瘤直径 (cm)	≥ 5	40	4.06 ± 0.80	13.229	<0.001	1.38 ± 0.40	7.814	<0.001
	<5	33	2.47 ± 0.60			2.06 ± 0.54		

2.3 原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b 与 miR-520f 表达的相关性 Pearson 相关分析显示，原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b 表达水平与 miR-520f 表达水平呈负相关 ($r=-0.445, P=0.006$)。

2.4 血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 对原发性肝癌的诊断价值 见图 1。ROC 曲线分析显示，血清 miR-196b 预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度、特异度及 95% 置信区间 (95% confidence interval, 95%CI) 分别为 0.842, 2.55, 91.78%, 62.50%, 95%CI (0.810 ~ 0.874)；miR-520f 预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度、特异度及 95%CI 分别为 0.872, 2.43, 91.78%, 67.50%, 95%CI (0.848 ~ 0.906)；血清 miR-196b 联合 miR-520f 预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、敏感度及特异度分别为 0.923, 86.30%, 87.50%, 95%CI (0.891 ~ 0.955)。

3 讨论

目前原发性肝癌的世界标准化发病率、死亡率分别为 10.1/10 万, 9.5/10 万^[9]。原发性肝癌起病隐匿，恶化程度高，筛查率低，大部分患者确诊时经常已到中晚期，虽然国家原发性肝癌的治疗已取得显著进展，但总体发病率和死亡率尚无明显改善，因此进一步提高患者生存预后仍面临严峻挑战。因此，早发现、早诊断、早治疗是防治原发性肝癌的关键环节，其中甲胎蛋白、癌胚抗原、糖蛋白抗原 199 等生物标志物作为筛选原发性肝癌的重要指标，

其敏感度、特异度均不高；部分原发性肝癌患者用上述指标检测无法确诊^[10]。miRNAs 作为一类具有 19 ~ 22 个核苷酸的内源性非编码单链 RNA，能够调节细胞增殖、凋亡、侵袭、迁移以及胚胎发育等多种生物学过程^[11]。因此，本研究拟探讨原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达水平及诊断价值。

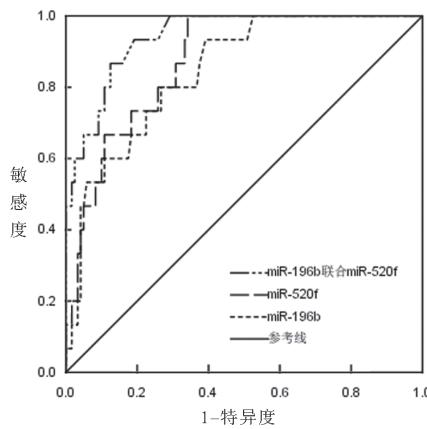


图 1 血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 对原发性肝癌诊断 ROC 曲线

越来越多的研究发现 miRNA 在肿瘤疾病中发挥促癌或抑癌等作用，并且与肿瘤的发生、转移、复发和预后密切相关^[12]。miR-196b, miR-520f 作为 miRNA 家族的成员，可参与肿瘤疾病的发生发展。miR-196b 作为一种促癌基因，基因定位于人染色体 7p15.2，可参与机体的生长发育等生物学过程^[13]。

近年已有相关研究发现, miR-196b 在非小细胞肺癌预后不良患者中呈高表达, 并可作为预测患者术后不良预后的分子标志物^[14]; 同时另一实验研究发现抑制 miR-196b 可能通过下调 PI3K/Akt 通路相关蛋白表达, 从而降低宫颈癌细胞对顺铂的耐药性^[15]。肖二辉等^[16]人分析 miR-196b 靶向核凋亡诱导因子 1 (nuclear apoptosis-inducing factor 1, NAIF1) 调控肝癌细胞生长和凋亡的机制, 结果发现下调 miR-196 b 靶向负调控 NAIF1 表达抑制肝癌细胞生长并诱导凋亡。而 miR-520f 是一种肿瘤抑制因子, 定位于 19 号染色体, 具有调控胚胎干细胞生长分化, 抑制肿瘤细胞恶性生物学行为的作用^[17]。目前已有研究发现, miR-520f 表达下调与非小细胞肺癌细胞恶性增殖、侵袭行为及非小细胞肺癌患者不良预后密切相关^[18]。XU 等^[19]研究亦发现 miR-520f 和成纤维细胞生长因子 16 的过度表达与肝细胞癌患者的侵袭性表型和不良生存率呈正相关, miR-520f 通过调节 FGF16 表达促进 HCC 侵袭性表型。因此, 通过检测血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 含量可能在原发性肝癌的诊断中存在一定的临床价值。

因此, 本研究对血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 分析, 结果发现研究组血清 miR-196b 表达水平明显高于对照组, miR-520f 表达水平明显低于对照组 ($P<0.05$), 说明原发性肝癌患者体内的 miR-196b 相对表达水平高于正常人, 而 miR-520f 相对表达水平低于正常人, 其原因可能是 miR-196b 高表达促进肿瘤细胞增殖及 miR-520f 在肿瘤中发挥抑癌作用有关。苗春木等^[20]研究显示, 胰腺癌组织 miR-196b 表达上调, 且可导致肿瘤恶性进展。CUI 等^[21]研究显示, miR-520f 过表达可以抑制非小细胞肺癌的增殖、迁移和入侵。本研究结果显示, 原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达水平与肿瘤直径、临床分期、分化程度、淋巴结转移存在显著关系 (均 $P<0.05$), 表明 miR-196b 表达上调及 miR-520f 表达下调均能够促进原发性肝癌恶性进展。Pearson 相关分析显示, 原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b 表达水平与 miR-520f 表达水平呈负相关 ($P<0.05$); 说明血清 miR-196b, miR-520f 表达水平能够在一定程度上反映原发性肝癌发生、发展。ROC 曲线分析显示, 血清 miR-196b 预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度以及特异度分别为 0.842, 2.55, 91.78% 和 62.50%, miR-520f 预测原发性肝癌的的曲线下面积、截断值、敏感度以及特异度分别为 0.872, 2.43, 91.78% 和 67.50%, 提示血清 miR-196b 和 miR-520f 均可有效诊断原发性肝癌, 且当机体外周血中 miR-196b 表达水平高于 2.55, miR-520f 表达水平低于 2.43 时, 提示原发性

肝癌发生风险较高。既往的研究显示, miR-196b 作为一种促癌基因, 其表达上调能够通过激活 AKT 信号通路, 促进下游血管内皮生长因子等癌基因的表达, 进而导致肿瘤发生发展^[22]。因此本研究患者血清 miR-196b 表达水平升高可调节细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭, 导致原发性肝癌发生发展。同时既往研究发现, 下调 miR-520f 可减弱细胞凋亡抑制作用^[23], 当本研究外周血 miR-520f 表达水平降低可导致机体肝癌细胞增殖、生长和侵袭能力提高, 进而促进原发性肝癌发生发展。既往多项研究表明联合检测血清 microRNA 是一种有效的提高肿瘤诊断效能的新方法, 因此本研究经 ROC 曲线分析发现, 血清 miR-196b 联合 miR-520f 预测原发性肝癌的曲线下面积优于单一血清 miR-196b, miR-520f, 证实临床联合检测血清 miR-196b 和 miR-520f 是能够更有效提高原发性肝癌诊断效能的有效方法, 可为临床治疗以及预后评估提供更及时的参考依据。

综上所述, 原发性肝癌患者血清 miR-196b 表达水平上调, miR-520f 表达水平下调, 其表达水平与原发性肝癌肿瘤直径、临床分期、分化程度、淋巴结转移密切相关, 且联合检测血清 miR-196b 和 miR-520f 能有效提高原发性肝癌的诊断效能。但本研究为回顾性, 单中心样本分析, 且未分析血清 miR-196b 和 miR-520f 与患者预后的关系, 因此更多结论需在今后的研究中进一步分析。

参考文献:

- XIA Changfa, DONG Xuesi, LI He, et al. Cancer statistics in China and United States, 2022: profiles, trends, and determinants[J]. Chinese Medical Journal, 2022, 135(5): 584-590.
- 莫嘉浩, 方彩珊, 许洪彬, 等. 基于信使核糖核酸和微型核糖核酸芯片分析进展期肝癌靶基因 [J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2020, 36(13): 1837-1841.
- MO Jiahao, FANG Caishan, XU Hongbin, et al. Target genes for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma based on messenger RNA and microRNA chips[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2020, 36(13): 1837-1841.
- 马智, 曹男, 李昶. 血清 miR-122, miR-33a 水平在老年原发性肝癌患者中的意义及其对 TACE 治疗预后的影响 [J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2022, 43(9): 1106-1110.
- MA Zhi, CAO Nan, LI Chang. Significance of serum miR-122 and miR-33a levels in elderly patients with primary liver cancer and their influence on prognosis after TACE [J]. International Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 43(9): 1106-1110.
- GAMLEN H A, ROMER-SEIBERT J S, LAWLER M E, et al. MiR-196b-TLR7/8 signaling axis regulates innate immune signaling and myeloid maturation in DNMT3A-mutant AML[J]. Clinical Cancer Research,

- 2022, 28(20): 4574-4586.
- [5] DIOGUARDI M, CANTORE S, SOVERETO D, et al. Potential role of miR-196a and miR-196b as prognostic biomarkers of survival in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: a systematic review, meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis[J]. Life Basel Switzerland, 2022, 12(8): 1269.
- [6] SUN Mingxia, AN Qun, CHEN Lamei, et al. MiR-520f regulated itch expression and promoted cell proliferation in human melanoma cells[J]. Dose-Response, 2020, 18(2): 1559325820918450.
- [7] ZHOU Yingyan, SHEN Shimo. MiR-520f acts as a biomarker for the diagnosis of lung cancer[J]. Medicine(Baltimore), 2019, 98(30): e16546.
- [8] 中华人民共和国卫生和计划生育委员会医政医管局. 原发性肝癌诊疗规范(2017年版)[J]. 中华消化外科杂志, 2017, 16(7): 635-647.
Bureau of Medical Administration, National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China. Standardization of diagnosis and treatment for hepatocellular carcinoma (2017 edition) [J]. Chinese Journal of Digestive Surgery, 2017, 16(7): 635-647.
- [9] 程松, 郭婧澜. 血清miR-21, miR-148b, miR-200a, miR-200 b在原发性肝癌患者中的表达及临床诊断意义[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2020, 40(5): 951-955.
CHENG Song, GUO Jinglan. Expressions of serum miR-21, miR-148b, miR-200a and miR-200b in patients with primary liver cancer and their clinical significance [J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2020, 40(5): 951-955.
- [10] 董顺玲. 在原发性肝癌临床诊断中检测甲胎蛋白、癌胚抗原、糖原199及糖原125指标的准确性分析[J]. 黑龙江医学, 2022, 46(2): 147-148, 152.
DONG Shunling. Accuracy analysis of detection of AFP, CEA, CA199 and CA125 in the clinical diagnosis of primary liver cancer [J]. Heilongjiang Medical Journal, 2022, 46(2): 147-148, 152.
- [11] 刘雯, 沙银中, 李亚东. 循环microRNA在常见肿瘤中的应用研究进展[J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2018, 39(16): 1950-1954.
LIU Wen, SHA Yinzong, LI Yadong. Advances in the application of circulating microRNAs in common tumors[J]. International Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2018, 39(16): 1950-1954.
- [12] 袁冲, 赵征, 廖子君, 等. 血清miR-122和miR-570联合检测对原发性肝癌的临床诊断价值[J]. 现代肿瘤医学, 2021, 29(2): 267-270.
YUAN Chong, ZHAO Zheng, LIAO Zijun, et al. The clinical diagnostic value of serum miR-122 and miR-570 combined detection in primary hepatic carcinoma [J]. Journal of Modern Oncology, 2021, 29(2): 267-270.
- [13] 车佳, 黄兰兰, 娄琼, 等. 利用TCGA数据库分析miR-196b在结直肠癌患者中的临床表达特征并探索miR-196b的体外抗5-FU作用[J]. 中国病理生理杂志, 2018, 34(1): 152-157.
CHE Jia, HUANG Lanlan, LOU Qiong, et al. Analyzing clinical characteristic of miR-196b in human colorectal cancer using TCGA and effect of miR-196b on 5-FU resistance of CRC cell line [J]. Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology, 2018, 34(1): 152-157.
- [14] 彭艳艳, 李聪, 张欣宇. 非小细胞肺癌组织中miR-92a, miR-196b表达水平及其临床意义[J]. 实用癌症杂志, 2021, 36(9): 1421-1425.
PENG Yanyan, LI Cong, ZHANG Xinyu. Expression levels and clinical significance of miR-92a and miR-196b in non-small cell lung cancer tissues [J]. Practical Journal of Cancer, 2021, 36(9): 1421-1425.
- [15] 张玉清, 邢惠海, 刘立秋, 等. miR-196b调控PI3K/Akt通路对宫颈癌细胞顺铂耐药的影响研究[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2021, 37(23): 2865-2870.
ZHANG Yuqing, XING Huihai, LIU Liqiu, et al. Effect of miR-196b on cisplatin resistance of cervical cancer cells by regulating PI3K/Akt pathway [J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2021, 37(23): 2865-2870.
- [16] 肖二辉, 宁会彬, 康月花, 等. 下调miR-196b靶向核凋亡诱导因子1调控肝癌细胞生长和凋亡的机制[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2020, 36(10): 2230-2235.
XIAO Erhui, NING Huibin, KANG Yuehua, et al. Downregulation of miR-196b in regulating the growth and apoptosis of hepatoma cells by targeting nuclear apoptosis-inducing factor 1 [J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2020, 36(10): 2230-2235.
- [17] 陶正贵, 杜静虎, 田葵, 等. miR-520f-3p靶向MCL1抑制结肠癌细胞生长及移植瘤发生[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2022, 42(14): 3526-3532.
TAO Zhenggui, DU Jinghu, TIAN Kui, et al. MiR-520f-3p targets MCL1 to inhibit the growth of colon cancer cells and xenograft tumorigenesis[J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2022, 42(14): 3526-3532.
- [18] 张玲玲, 张小霞, 于潇潇, 等. 非小细胞肺癌患者血浆miR-520f, miR-143-3p表达与病理特征和预后的相关性研究[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2022, 37(3): 69-72, 78.
ZHANG Lingling, ZHANG Xiaoxia, YU Xiaoxiao, et al. Correlation study on plasma miR-520f and miR-143-3p expression with pathological features and prognosis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 37(3): 69-72, 78.
- [19] XU Fengfeng, XIE Wenfeng, ZHA Guoqing, et al. MiR-520f promotes cell aggressiveness by regulating fibroblast growth factor 16 in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(65): 109546-109558.
- [20] 苗春木, 龚建平, 熊彬, 等. microRNA-196b, microRNA-217与TGF β R1蛋白在胰腺导管腺癌组织中的表达及其意义[J]. 中国普外基础与临床杂志, 2018, 25(9): 1077-1082.
MIAO Chunmu, GONG Jianping, XIONG Bin, et al. The expressions of microRNA-196b, microRNA-217, and TGF β R1 protein in the pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma tissues [J]. Chinese Journal of Bases and Clinics in General Surgery, 2018, 25(9): 1077-1082.
- [21] CUI Jinggang, LI Wei, LIU Guohua, et al. A novel circular RNA, hsa_circ_0043278, acts as a potential biomarker and promotes non-small cell lung cancer cell

- proliferation and migration by regulating miR-520f[J]. *Artificial Cells, Nanomedicine, and Biotechnology (Print)*, 2019, 47(1): 810-821.
- [22] 范婧怡, 王健. 胰腺导管腺癌组织miR-196b, TGF β R1表达变化及其意义[J]. 山东医药, 2021, 61(10): 53-56.
- FAN Jingyi, WANG Jian. Expression of miR-196b and TGF β R1 in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma and its significance[J]. *Shandong Medical Journal*, 2021, 61(10): 53-56.
- [23] DU Xiaoqin, FAN Wanhu, CHEN Yunru. MicroRNA-520f inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cell proliferation and invasion by targeting TM4SF1[J]. *Gene*, 2018, 657:30-38.

收稿日期: 2022-09-13

修回日期: 2023-05-25

(上接第4页)

- SUN Tao, LIU Qingyin, PU Ke, et al. Application of metagenomic next-generation sequencing in the detection of pathogenic bacteria in brain abscesses[J]. *Clinical Medicine of China*, 2023, 39(1): 14-18.
- [6] 中华医学会呼吸病学分会. 中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2016年版)[J]. 中华结核和呼吸杂志, 2016, 39(4): 253-279.
- Chinese Thoracic Society. Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of community-acquired pneumonia in Chinese adults(2016 edition)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases*, 2016, 39(4): 253-279.
- [7] SALIH W, SCHEMBRI S, CHALMERS J D. Simplification of the IDSA/ATS criteria for severe CAP using meta-analysis and observational data[J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2014, 43(3): 842-851.
- [8] ALHASSAN N, ALMETRI T, ABUALSOUUD S, et al. Causes of hospitalization for systemic lupus erythematosus in Saudi Arabia compared with the global setting: a retrospective single-center observational study[J]. *Cureus*, 2021, 13(10): e18858.
- [9] LIANG Han, PAN Haifeng, TAO Jinhui, et al. Causes and factors associated with frequent hospitalization in Chinese patients with systemic lupus erythematosus: an ambispective cohort study[J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2019, 25:8061-8068.
- [10] 杜晶晶, 王桂琴. 原发性干燥综合征患者感染相关因素的研究[J]. 重庆医学, 2021, 50(4): 654-658.
- DU Jingjing, WANG Guiqin. Study on the infection-related factors in patients with primary Sjogren's syndrome[J]. *Chongqing Medicine*, 2021, 50(4): 654-658.
- [11] 秦云. 肺炎患者血液PLT, PA/Fig 和NGAL联合检测在不同类型病原菌感染鉴别及疗效评估中的价值[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2021, 36(5): 83-89.
- QIN Yun. Value of combined detection of PLT, PA/fig and NGAL in the blood of patients with pneumonia in the identification of different types of pathogenic infections and the evaluation of therapeutic effects[J]. *Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine*, 2021, 36(5): 83-89.
- [12] WANG Jiahui, HAN Yelei, FENG Jing. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing for mixed pulmonary infection diagnosis[J]. *BMC Pulmonary Medicine*, 2019, 19(1): 252.
- [13] MIAO Qing, MA Yuyan, WANG Qingqing, et al. Microbiological diagnostic performance of metagenomic next-generation sequencing when applied to clinical practice[J]. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2018, 67(suppl_2): S231-S240.
- [14] TARABICHI M, SHOHAT N, GOSWAMI K, et al. Diagnosis of periprosthetic joint infection: the potential of Next-Generation sequencing[J]. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume*, 2018, 100(2): 147-154.
- [15] SUN Ting, WU Xiaojing, CAI Ying, et al. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing for pathogenic diagnosis and antibiotic management of severe community-acquired pneumonia in immunocompromised adults [J]. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*, 2021, 11: 661589.
- [16] GENG Shike, MEI Qing, ZHU Chunyan, et al. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing technology for detection of pathogens in blood of critically ill patients [J]. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 2021, 103: 81-87.
- [17] 张淋, 洪城, 孟新科, 等. 宏基因组学第二代测序技术对比传统实验室微生物培养在脓毒症病原学诊断中的优势[J]. 中国急救医学, 2022, 42(2): 114-120.
- ZHANG Lin, HONG Cheng, MENG Xinke, et al. The advantages of metagenomic next-generation sequencing compared with traditional laboratory microbial culture in the pathogen diagnosis of sepsis[J]. *Chinese Journal of Critical Care Medicine*, 2022, 42(2): 114-120.
- [18] HOGAN C A, YANG Shangxin, GARNER O B, et al. Clinical impact of metagenomic next-generation sequencing of plasma cell-free DNA for the diagnosis of infectious diseases: a multicenter retrospective cohort study[J]. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2021, 72(2): 239-245.
- [19] SUN Ting, LIU Yijie, CAI Ying, et al. A paired comparison of plasma and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for metagenomic next-generation sequencing in critically ill patients with suspected severe pneumonia [J]. *Infect Drug Resist*, 2022, 15: 4369-4379.
- [20] CLARKE E L, LAUDER A P, HOFSTAEDTER C E, et al. Microbial lineages in sarcoidosis: a metagenomic analysis tailored for low-microbial content samples[J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2018, 197(2): 225-234.

收稿日期: 2023-02-08

修回日期: 2023-06-27