

## 甲状腺乳头状癌患者血清 EGR1/2 mRNA 水平检测在 临床早期实验诊断中的价值研究

周 钧<sup>a</sup>, 汪庭军<sup>b</sup>, 唐 珍<sup>a</sup> (苏州市立医院北区 a. 检验科; b. 普外科, 江苏苏州 215008)

**摘要:** 目的 探讨血清早期生长反应因子1(early growth response factor 1, EGR1)mRNA, 早期生长反应因子2(early growth response factor 2, EGR2)mRNA表达水平在甲状腺乳头状癌(papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC)患者早期诊断中的价值。方法 选择2019年1月~2022年2月在苏州市立医院确诊治疗的78例PTC患者(PTC组)和46例甲状腺良性肿瘤患者(良性肿瘤组)为研究对象, 另以同期到该院体检的38例健康者为对照组, 收集整理所有PCT患者的临床基本资料。采用实时荧光定量PCR法检测各组血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA表达水平, 比较PTC患者、良性肿瘤患者和对照组血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA表达水平差异, 分析PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA水平与患者临床病理特征的关系, 采用Pearson法分析PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA表达相关性, 采用ROC曲线分析血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA水平对PTC患者早期诊断的价值。结果 对照组、良性肿瘤组和PTC组血清EGR1 mRNA( $1.03 \pm 0.14$ ,  $0.81 \pm 0.10$ ,  $0.74 \pm 0.08$ ), EGR2 mRNA( $0.98 \pm 0.12$ ,  $0.76 \pm 0.09$ ,  $0.67 \pm 0.06$ )水平依次显著降低, 差异具有统计学意义( $F=103.402$ ,  $166.508$ , 均 $P<0.001$ )。肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ( $0.71 \pm 0.13$ )、有淋巴结转移( $0.69 \pm 0.12$ )、浸润程度超过包膜( $0.67 \pm 0.17$ )的PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA表达水平低于肿瘤分期为Ⅰ~Ⅱ、无淋巴结转移、浸润程度未浸润包膜的患者( $0.78 \pm 0.15$ ,  $0.77 \pm 0.16$ ,  $0.79 \pm 0.18$ ), 差异有统计学意义( $t=2.206$ ,  $2.415$ ,  $2.945$ , 均 $P<0.05$ )；肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ( $0.63 \pm 0.08$ )、有淋巴结转移( $0.63 \pm 0.11$ )、浸润程度超过包膜( $0.58 \pm 0.12$ )的PTC患者血清EGR2 mRNA表达水平低于肿瘤分期为Ⅰ~Ⅱ、无淋巴结转移、浸润程度未浸润包膜的患者( $0.71 \pm 0.12$ ,  $0.70 \pm 0.14$ ,  $0.73 \pm 0.16$ ), 差异有统计学意义( $t=3.481$ ,  $2.382$ ,  $4.455$ , 均 $P<0.05$ )；Pearson相关性分析显示, PTC患者血清中EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA表达呈正相关( $r=0.216$ ,  $P<0.05$ )；血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA水平联合检测早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.829, 敏感度、特异度分别为85.90%, 73.91%。**结论** PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA, EGR2 mRNA水平下调, 其水平变化与PTC病情发展密切相关, 二者联合检测对PTC早期诊断具有重要意义。

**关键词:** 甲状腺乳头状癌; 早期生长反应因子1; 早期生长反应因子2

**中图分类号:** R736.1; R730.43 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2023)05-093-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2023.05.018

## Value of Serum EGR1/2 mRNA Detection in Early Clinical Diagnosis of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma

ZHOU Jun<sup>a</sup>, WANG Tingjun<sup>b</sup>, TANG Zhen<sup>a</sup> (a. Department of Clinical Laboratory; b. Department of General Surgery, North District of Suzhou Municipal Hospital, Jiangsu Suzhou 215008, China)

**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the value of serum early growth response factor 1(EGR1)mRNA and early growth response factor 2(EGR2)mRNA levels in the early diagnosis of papillary thyroid carcinoma(PTC). **Methods** Seventy-eight patients with PTC(PTC group) and forty-six patients with benign thyroid tumor(benign tumor group) diagnosed and treated in the North District of Suzhou Municipal Hospital from January 2019 to February 2022 were selected as the study objects, in addition, 38 healthy people who came to the North District of Suzhou Municipal Hospital for physical examination at the same time were taken as the control group, the basic clinical data of all PCT patients were collected and sorted out. The serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA levels in each group were detected by real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR, the differences in serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA expression levels were compared among PTC patients, benign tumor patients and control group, the relationship between serum EGR1 mRNA, EGR2 mRNA levels and clinicopathological characteristics of PTC patients was analyzed, Pearson method was applied to analyze the correlation between serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA expression in

基金项目: 2015年度南京医科大学科技发展基金项目(2015NJMU129): 钙剂对继发性甲状腺次全切除术后的血透患者血清BALP的相关研究。

作者简介: 周钧(1983-), 男, 本科, 副主任技师, 研究方向: 临床生物化学和免疫学, E-mail: vruzhc@163.com。

通讯作者: 唐珍(1986-), 女, 本科, 副主任技师, 研究方向: 临床免疫和化学发光。

PTC patients, ROC curve was applied to analyze the value of serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA levels in early diagnosis of PTC patients. **Results** Serum EGR1 mRNA ( $1.03 \pm 0.14$ ,  $0.81 \pm 0.10$ ,  $0.74 \pm 0.08$ ) and EGR2 mRNA ( $0.98 \pm 0.12$ ,  $0.76 \pm 0.09$ ,  $0.67 \pm 0.06$ ) levels in control group, benign tumor group and PTC group were significantly decreased successively, the differences were statistically significant ( $F=103.402$ ,  $166.508$ , all  $P<0.001$ ). The expression level of serum EGR1 mRNA in PTC patients with tumor stage III ~ IV ( $0.71 \pm 0.13$ ), lymph node metastasis ( $0.69 \pm 0.12$ ) and invasion degree exceeding capsule ( $0.67 \pm 0.17$ ) was lower than that in patients with tumor stage I ~ II, no lymph node metastasis and invasion degree not infiltrating capsule ( $0.78 \pm 0.15$ ,  $0.77 \pm 0.16$ ,  $0.79 \pm 0.18$ ), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=2.206$ ,  $2.415$ ,  $2.945$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The expression level of serum EGR2 mRNA in PTC patients with tumor stage III ~ IV ( $0.63 \pm 0.08$ ), lymph node metastasis ( $0.63 \pm 0.11$ ) and invasion degree exceeding capsule ( $0.58 \pm 0.12$ ) was lower than that in patients with tumor stage I ~ II, no lymph node metastasis and invasion degree not invading capsule ( $0.71 \pm 0.12$ ,  $0.70 \pm 0.14$ ,  $0.73 \pm 0.16$ ), the differences were statistically significant ( $t=3.481$ ,  $2.382$ ,  $4.455$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between the expression of EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA in serum of PTC patients ( $r=0.216$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The area under the ROC curve of the combined detection of serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA levels for early diagnosis of PTC was 0.829, and the sensitivity and specificity were 85.90% and 73.91%, respectively. **Conclusion** The serum EGR1 mRNA and EGR2 mRNA levels in patients with PTC were down-regulated, and their changes were closely related to the development of PTC. The combined detection of the two is of great significance for the early diagnosis of PTC.

**Keywords:** papillary thyroid carcinoma; early growth response factor 1; early growth response factor 2

甲状腺乳头状癌 (papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC) 是甲状腺癌类型中最常见的一种类型, PTC 发生时临床症状不明显, 通常确诊时即已出现转移现象<sup>[1-3]</sup>。因此, 寻找临床特异度诊断标志物对 PTC 早期诊断具有重要的意义, 早期生长反应因子 (early growth response factor, EGR) 不同成员具有不同的转录调节功能<sup>[4]</sup>。EGR1 普遍存在于机体各个部位, 在细胞生长和分化过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[5]</sup>, 可作为抑癌基因抑制多种恶性肿瘤生长增殖及分化, 例如乳腺癌、胃癌、喉癌等<sup>[6-7]</sup>。EGR2 在体内广泛分布, 其表达水平受多个信号通路的影响调控, 能被细胞因子、激酶、应激反应相关的多种细胞外信号分子诱导<sup>[8]</sup>, 参与多种疾病的发生与发展, 例如甲状腺癌、胃癌、肝癌等<sup>[9-10]</sup>。但 EGR1 mRNA 和 EGR2 mRNA 对 PTC 产生影响的相关研究较少, 因此, 本研究主要探讨 EGR1 mRNA 和 EGR2 mRNA 水平变化对 PTC 早期诊断的临床价值。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择 2019 年 1 月 ~ 2022 年 2 月在苏州市立医院确诊治疗的 78 例 PTC 患者为 PTC 组, 男性 41 例, 女性 37 例, 年龄  $42 \sim 65$  ( $50.67 \pm 6.29$ ) 岁; 46 例甲状腺良性肿瘤患者为良性肿瘤组, 男性 22 例, 女性 24 例, 年龄  $43 \sim 67$  ( $51.34 \pm 6.31$ ) 岁; 对照组为 38 例同期到本院体检的健康者, 男性 21 例, 女性 17 例, 年龄  $41 \sim 60$  ( $49.84 \pm 6.11$ ) 岁。三组人员年龄、性别差异均无统计学意义 ( $F=0.599$ ,  $\chi^2=0.492$ , 均  $P>0.05$ ), 收集整理所有患者的临床基本资料。纳入标准: ① PTC 患者和甲状腺良性肿瘤患者均经病理检查确诊; ②患者入院前未服用过激素类药物和其它肿瘤相关治疗类药物; ③患者及

家属均知情, 签署知情同意书。排除标准: ①伴有其它恶性肿瘤患者; ②伴有严重感染或其它血液系统疾病者; ③伴有严重自身免疫性疾病者。本研究内容已经本院伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Trizol 试剂盒 (赛默飞世尔科技有限公司), 实时荧光定量 PCR 试剂盒 (武汉默沙克生物科技有限公司), 7500 荧光定量 PCR 仪 (美国 ABI 公司)。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 样本采集: 分别抽取对照组体检时、患者清晨空腹静脉血  $3 \sim 5$  ml,  $3500$  r/min 离心 15 min, 取上清于  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  保存备用。

1.3.2 实时荧光定量 PCR 法: 采用实时荧光定量 PCR 方法检测血清中 EGR1 mRNA 和 EGR2 mRNA 相对表达量。使用 Trizol 提取各组血清中的总 RNA, 然后将 RNA 反转录为 cDNA, 根据实时荧光定量 PCR 试剂盒操作说明进行操作, qRT-PCR 反应体系  $20 \mu\text{l}$ : SYBR<sup>®</sup> Premix Ex Taq<sup>TM</sup> II ( $2 \times$ ) (北京伊塔生物科技有限公司)  $12.5 \mu\text{l}$ , dNTP  $1.6 \mu\text{l}$ , TaqDNA 聚合酶  $1 \mu\text{l}$ , PCR 上下游引物 ( $10 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) 各  $1 \mu\text{l}$ , 加 ddH<sub>2</sub>O 至  $25 \mu\text{l}$ ; 反应参数:  $92^{\circ}\text{C}$  预变性 20s,  $96^{\circ}\text{C}$  变性 2s,  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  延伸 20s,  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$  退火 6s, 共 30 个循环。为减小实验误差, 各样品重复 3 次。引物序列见表 1, 以 GAPDH 作为内参基因, 采用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  值表示相对表达水平。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS25.0 软件进行数据分析, 计数资料以  $n$  (%) 表示, 采用  $\chi^2$  检验; 计量资料以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 两组间比较采用  $t$  检验, 多组间计量资料比较及进一步的两两比较分别采用单因素方差分析及 snk-q 检验, 采用

Pearson法分析EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA表达水平的相关性，采用ROC曲线分析血清中EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA表达对PTC患者早期诊断的临床价值， $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 PTC组、良性肿瘤组和对照组血清EGR1mRNA, EGR2mRNA水平对比 见表2。PTC组、良性肿瘤组患者血清EGR1 mRNA, EGR2 mRNA水平低于对照组( $q=13.857, 20.241; 16.514, 25.785$ , 均 $P<0.05$ ), PTC组患者血清EGR1 mRNA, EGR2

表2 PTC组、良性肿瘤组和对照组血清EGR1 mRNA, EGR2 mRNA水平对比 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

项目	对照组 (n=38)	良性肿瘤组 (n=46)	PTC组 (n=78)	F值	P值
EGR1 mRNA	$1.03 \pm 0.14$	$0.81 \pm 0.10$	$0.74 \pm 0.08$	103.402	< 0.001
EGR2 mRNA	$0.98 \pm 0.12$	$0.76 \pm 0.09$	$0.67 \pm 0.06$	166.508	< 0.001

2.2 不同病理特点PTC患者血清EGR1mRNA, EGR2 mRNA水平分析 见表3。PTC患者在不同肿瘤分期、浸润程度及淋巴结转移方面血清EGR1

mRNA水平低于良性肿瘤组( $q=5.199, 7.966$ , 均 $P<0.05$ ), 差异均有统计学意义。

表1 引物序列

项目	引物序列
EGR1 mRNA	上游引物 5'-ACCTGACCGCAGACTCTTTTC-3'
	下游引物 5'-GATGAGCTGGACTGGTAGC-3'
EGR2 mRNA	上游引物 5'-CAATGGTGAACCTGGAGG-3'
	下游引物 5'-ACTGTGGGTCAATGGAGAAT-3'
GAPDH	上游引物 5'-GAACGGGAAGCTCACTGG-3'
	下游引物 5'-GCCTGCTTCACCACCTTCT-3'

表3 不同病理特点PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA, EGR2 mRNA水平分析 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

病理特征	n	EGR1 mRNA	t值	P值	EGR2 mRNA	t值	P值
年龄(岁)	<50	$0.76 \pm 0.10$	1.472	0.145	$0.69 \pm 0.12$	1.606	0.112
	$\geq 50$	$0.73 \pm 0.08$			$0.65 \pm 0.10$		
性别	男	$0.75 \pm 0.13$	0.981	0.330	$0.70 \pm 0.15$	1.878	0.064
	女	$0.72 \pm 0.14$			$0.64 \pm 0.13$		
肿瘤直径(cm)	<3	$0.77 \pm 0.13$	1.839	0.070	$0.68 \pm 0.08$	1.021	0.311
	$\geq 3$	$0.72 \pm 0.11$			$0.66 \pm 0.09$		
TNM分期	I ~ II	$0.78 \pm 0.15$	2.206	0.030	$0.71 \pm 0.12$	3.481	0.001
	III ~ IV	$0.71 \pm 0.13$			$0.63 \pm 0.08$		
浸润程度	未浸润包膜	$0.79 \pm 0.18$	2.945	0.004	$0.73 \pm 0.16$	4.455	< 0.001
	超过包膜	$0.67 \pm 0.17$			$0.58 \pm 0.12$		
淋巴结转移	无	$0.77 \pm 0.16$	2.415	0.018	$0.70 \pm 0.14$	2.382	0.020
	有	$0.69 \pm 0.12$			$0.63 \pm 0.11$		

2.3 PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA水平相关性分析 采用Pearson相关性分析,结果显示PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA表达呈正相关( $r=0.216$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。

2.4 PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA水平早期诊断的ROC曲线分析 见图1。血清EGR1 mRNA早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.693, 敏感度、特异度分别为91.03%, 41.30%; EGR2 mRNA早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.775, 敏感度、特异度分别为91.03%, 52.17%;二者联合检测早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.829, 敏感度、特异度分别为85.90%, 73.91%。

## 3 讨论

甲状腺是人体重要的内分泌腺体, 在机体激素

水平调节、新陈代谢、生长发育等方面起着重要的作用<sup>[11]</sup>。甲状腺结节是甲状腺细胞出现异常增生的常见疾病, 通常为良性结节, 但仍有10%~15%为恶性结节, 病变发展为甲状腺癌等相关恶性肿瘤疾病<sup>[12]</sup>。甲状腺癌(thyroid carcinoma)主要分为乳头状癌、未分化癌、滤泡状癌和髓样癌, 其中, 乳头状癌占全部甲状腺癌的半数以上<sup>[13]</sup>。PTC发生发展是一个多因素、多机制的过程, 碘异常摄入、辐射、肿瘤家族史、内分泌紊乱等都可能引发PTC, 近年来PTC发病率逐年增长, 女性发病率高于男性, 多为中青年人群<sup>[14]</sup>。PTC恶性程度低, 但易出现淋巴结转移和复发, 且多数患者早期症状不明显、不易发现, 病程进展缓慢。PTC发生早期, 若肿瘤出现特异性核改变时, 临床诊断较为容易; 若肿瘤

仅在局灶出现某些不确定的核改变，临床常规形态学检查难以作出准确判断，另外，一部分良性病变中会出现乳头状增生病变，该病变无特异度细胞核改变，且核增大、淡染等不典型形态或乳头状结构也不明显，很难与乳头状癌区分；当出现甲状腺微小乳头状癌，尤其是镜下发现的甲状腺微小乳头状癌位于硬化性间质内，其细胞形态不具有特异度，给临床诊断造成了一定的困难<sup>[15]</sup>。因此，早期进行确诊对患者治疗和预后具有重要意义。

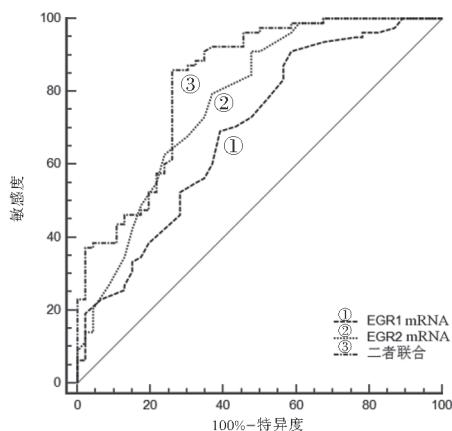


图1 PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA水平早期诊断的ROC曲线

早期生长反应因子(EGR)又称为即刻早期基因，在体内主要参与影响细胞生长、分化和凋亡等一系列过程，是机体维持稳定运行的重要转录因子<sup>[16]</sup>。EGR1属于即刻早期基因成员之一，在体内可刺激正常细胞从静止期进入增殖期，参与细胞生长分化等过程<sup>[17]</sup>。研究发现，正常细胞的异常分化是引起肿瘤发生的必经过程，而大部分的生长因子基因和原癌基因的启动子区域中均存在EGR1蛋白的结合位点，提示EGR1可能与肿瘤的发生发展密切相关<sup>[18]</sup>。EGR1在体内分布广泛，例如脑部、肺部、乳腺等多部位均有表达，EGR1在正常机体内高表达，在恶性肿瘤细胞中表达降低，提示EGR1基因可能有抑制肿瘤细胞生长增殖的功能<sup>[19]</sup>。GUO等<sup>[20]</sup>研究了EGR1和EGR2通过抑制PTEN和BAX的表达，抑制PTC细胞生长的作用机制，EGR1和EGR2通过直接结合启动子区域调控PTEN和Bax的表达，从而抑制PTC的发生发展，EGR1和EGR2有望成为PTC临床诊断的分子标志物和治疗靶点。本研究结果显示，PTC组患者血清EGR1 mRNA水平显著低于良性肿瘤组( $P<0.05$ )，血清EGR1 mRNA表达与肿瘤分期、淋巴结转移、浸润程度有关，血清EGR1 mRNA早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.693，敏感度、特异度分别为91.03%，41.30%，表明EGR1 mRNA诊断PTC的

敏感度较高，但特异度较低，提示EGR1 mRNA水平与PTC发生发展密切相关，可能作为抑癌基因参与抑制PTC的发生发展，诊断PTC时需结合其它指标进行综合判断。

EGR2转录因子最早在果蝇胚胎发育分节现象中被发现，包含一个C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>型的锌指结构，由406个氨基酸组成<sup>[21]</sup>。EGR2属于反式作用蛋白，体内广泛分布，通过调节多种信号通路在体内表达，与某些基因的启动子相结合从而影响下游基因的表达<sup>[22]</sup>。既往研究表明，EGR2参与细胞生长、分化和凋亡等过程，参与调节并影响多种类型疾病的发生发展，例如胃癌、肝癌等<sup>[23]</sup>。ZANG等<sup>[24]</sup>研究了miR-224-5p靶向EGR2促进甲状腺乳头状癌发生发展机制，结果显示PTC组织和细胞中miR-224-5p表达上调，EGR2表达下调，且与PTC患者的TNM分期和淋巴结转移有关( $P<0.05$ )，miR-224-5p直接靶向EGR2基因，两者水平表达呈负相关( $P<0.05$ )，上调EGR2会减弱miR-224-5p的致癌作用。本研究结果显示，PTC组患者血清EGR2 mRNA水平显著低于良性肿瘤组( $P<0.05$ )，血清EGR2 mRNA表达与肿瘤分期、淋巴结转移、浸润程度有关，EGR2 mRNA早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.775，敏感度、特异度分别为91.03%，52.17%，表明EGR2 mRNA诊断PTC的敏感度较高，但特异度较低，提示EGR2 mRNA水平与PTC发生发展密切相关。

本文研究结果显示，PTC患者血清中EGR1 mRNA与EGR2 mRNA表达呈正相关，二者联合检测早期诊断PTC的ROC曲线下面积为0.829，敏感度、特异度分别为85.90%，73.91%，说明两者可能共同作用于PTC肿瘤细胞的生长、分化和凋亡等过程，对PTC早期诊断具有较高的临床价值，但两者具体的作用机制还需进一步设计试验深入研究。

综上所述，PTC患者血清EGR1 mRNA和EGR2 mRNA水平显著下调，且二者联合检测对PTC早期诊断具有更好的效能。但是，本研究纳入的样本量较少，后续会增加样本量，继续验证本研究结论，以期对患者临床诊断提供参考。

#### 参考文献：

- [1] 刘美莲, 苏法铭, 李晓玲, 等. 血管内皮生长因子和促血管生成素2对甲状腺乳头状癌及颈部淋巴结转移的诊断价值[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2021, 37(11): 1441-1444.  
LIU Meilian, SU Farming, LI Xiaoling, et al. Research on the predictive value of VEGF and Ang-2 in thyroid papillary carcinoma and its concomitant cervical lymph node metastasis [J]. Journal of Practical Medicine, 2021, 37(11): 1441-1444.

- [2] COCA-PELAZ A, SHAH J P, HERNANDEZ-PRERA J C, et al. Papillary thyroid cancer-aggressive variants and impact on management: a narrative review[J]. Advances in Therapy, 2020, 37(7): 3112-3128.
- [3] KANG S Y, AHN H R, YOUN H J, et al. Prognosis of papillary thyroid carcinoma in relation to preoperative subclinical hypothyroidism[J]. Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 2021, 103(5): 367-373.
- [4] 金婷, 曹含弘, 张斌, 等. 2型糖尿病患者EGR1, UACR及CMI指数与非酒精性脂肪性肝病的关系[J]. 海南医学, 2021, 32(23): 3003-3007.  
JIN Ting, CAO Hanhong, ZHANG Bin, et al. Association of EGR1, UACR and CMI with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in type 2 diabetic patients [J]. Hainan Medical Journal, 2021, 32(23): 3003-3007.
- [5] AI Kai, LI Xiaozhou, ZHANG Pan, et al. Genetic or siRNA inhibition of MBD2 attenuates the UUO- and I/R-induced renal fibrosis via downregulation of EGR1[J]. Molecular Therapy Nucleic Acids, 2022, 28: 77-86.
- [6] 李全营, 唐红娜, 秦长江, 等. STIP1调控EGR1表达并促进胃癌细胞DNA损伤修复[J]. 消化肿瘤杂志(电子版), 2022, 14(1): 14-20.  
LI Quanying, TANG Hongna, QIN Changjiang, et al. STIP1 regulates EGR1 expression and promotes DNA damage repair in gastric cancer cells [J]. Journal of Digestive Oncology(Electronic Version), 2022, 14(1): 14-20.
- [7] 郭瑞霞, 陈玲燕, 张岩. EGR1在乳腺癌组织中的表达及临床意义[J]. 现代肿瘤医学, 2022, 30(10): 1767-1771.  
GUO Ruixia, CHEN Lingyan, ZHANG Yan. The expression and clinical significance of EGR1 in breast cancer[J]. Journal of Modern Oncology, 2022, 30(10): 1767-1771.
- [8] 马俊福, 孟庆良, 苗喜云, 等. 转录因子EGR2/EGR3在类风湿关节炎寒证中的作用机制[J]. 世界科学技术-中医药现代化, 2021, 23(8): 2816-2822.  
MA Junfu, MENG Qingliang, MIAO Xiyun, et al. Mechanism of transcription factor EGR2/EGR3 in cold syndrome of rheumatoid arthritis[J]. World Science and Technology-Modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2021, 23(8): 2816-2822.
- [9] GENG Xiang, SUN Yangyang, FU Jinjin, et al. MicroRNA-17-5p inhibits thyroid cancer progression by suppressing early growth response 2 (EGR2)[J]. Bioengineered, 2021, 12(1): 2713-2722.
- [10] CHEN Mi, FAN Li, ZHANG Simin, et al. LINC01939 inhibits the metastasis of gastric cancer by acting as a molecular sponge of miR-17-5p to regulate EGR2 expression[J]. Cell Death Dis, 2019, 10(2): 70.
- [11] 王玲, 王健, 赵寅生, 等. 甲状腺乳头状瘤患者血清促甲状腺激素水平和组织促甲状腺激素受体检测的临床应用价值[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2021, 36(1): 61-64.  
WANG Ling, WANG Jian, ZHAO Yinsheng, et al.
- Clinical application value of serum thyrotropin level and tissue thyrotropin receptor detection in patients with thyroid papillary carcinoma[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2021, 36(1): 61-64.
- [12] CARTWRIGHT S, FINGERET A. Contemporary evaluation and management of tall cell variant of papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Obesity, 2020, 27(5): 351-357.
- [13] 曹丽红, 朱玉海, 姜若愚. 血清CD26对于甲状腺乳头状瘤的诊断价值及临床意义[J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2020, 47(15): 788-791.  
CAO Lihong, ZHU Yuhai, JIANG Ruoyu. Diagnostic value and clinical significance of serum CD26 in papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 47(15): 788-791.
- [14] ZEMBSKA A, JAWIARCZYK-PRZYBYŁOWSKA A, WOJTCZAK B, et al. MicroRNA expression in the progression and aggressiveness of papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Anticancer Research, 2019, 39(1): 33-40.
- [15] 张哲, 商建峰, 王伟, 等. 联合检测CK19, MC, TPO及CD56在甲状腺乳头状瘤病理诊断中的意义[J]. 临床与实验病理学杂志, 2020, 36(5): 598-600.  
ZHANG Zhe, SHANG Jianfeng, WANG Wei, et al. The significance of combined detection of CK19, MC, TPO and CD56 in pathological diagnosis of thyroid papillary carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology, 2020, 36(5): 598-600.
- [16] 杜炜玮, 段铮, 胡斌. 经皮RFA治疗原发性肝癌的效果及对血清TGF-β1, EGR2水平的影响[J]. 分子诊断与治疗杂志, 2022, 14(4): 635-638.  
DU Weiwei, DUAN Zheng, HU Bin. Effect of percutaneous RFA in the treatment of primary liver cancer and its influence on serum TGF-β1, EGR2 levels[J]. Journal of Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2022, 14(4): 635-638.
- [17] 曾伟兰, 汪艳. 早期生长反应蛋白1参与肝病发生主要病理机制研究进展[J]. 中国药理学与毒理学杂志, 2020, 34(9): 702-712.  
ZENG Weilan, WANG Yan. Research progress in involvement of early growth response protein 1 in pathogenesis of chronic liver diseases[J]. Chinese Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2020, 34(9): 702-712.
- [18] JUNG S N, OH C, CHANG J W, et al. EGR1/GADD45α activation by ROS of non-thermal plasma mediates cell death in thyroid carcinoma[J]. Cancers, 2021, 13(2): 351.
- [19] LI Lechen, AMERIA H, WANG Simeng, et al. EGR1 regulates angiogenic and osteoclastogenic factors in prostate cancer and promotes metastasis[J]. Oncogene, 2019, 38(35): 6241-6255.
- [20] GUO Hao, ZHANG Linlei. EGR1/2 inhibits papillary thyroid carcinoma cell growth by suppressing the expression of PTEN and BAX[J]. Biochemical Genetics, 2021, 59(6): 1544-1557.
- [21] 郑炜, 马俊福. 转录因子EGR2/EGR3的生物学作用及与自身免疫性疾病的相关性[J]. 医学研究生学

- 报, 2018, 31(5): 524-528.
- ZHENG Wei, MA Junfu. Study on EGR2/EGR3 and autoimmune diseases[J]. Journal of Medical Postgraduates, 2018, 31(5): 524-528.
- [22] REGAN J L, SCHUMACHER D, STAUDTE S, et al. Identification of a neural development gene expression signature in colon cancer stem cells reveals a role for EGR2 in tumorigenesis[J]. iScience, 2022, 25(7): 104498.
- [23] BUCHOU C, LAUD-DUVAL K, VAN DER ENT W, et al. Upregulation of the mevalonate pathway through EWSR1-FLI1/EGR2 regulatory axis confers ewing cells exquisite sensitivity to statins[J]. Cancers(Basel), 2022, 14(9): 2327.
- [24] ZANG C S, HUANG H T, QIU J, et al. MiR-224-5p targets EGR2 to promote the development of papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences, 2020, 24(9): 4890-4900.

收稿日期: 2022-12-08

修回日期: 2023-06-20

(上接第89页)

- [10] CLELAND J A, WHITMAN J M, HOUSER J L, et al. Psychometric properties of selected tests in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis[J]. Spine Journal, 2012, 12(10): 921-931.
- [11] 朱超, 茹平, 罗文强. 骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者血清N-MID和尿液DPD水平与椎体愈合程度的相关性研究[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2020, 35(4): 130-133.
- ZHU Chao, RU Ping, LUO Wenqiang. Correlation between the levels of serum N-MID, urine DPD and the degree of vertebral union in osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2020, 35(4): 130-133.
- [12] BERBER M A, SATILMIŞ İ G. Characteristics of low back pain in pregnancy, risk factors, and its effects on quality of Life[J]. Pain Management Nursing, 2020, 21(6): 579-586.
- [13] HEMMER C R. Evaluation and treatment of low back pain in adult patients[J]. Orthopaedic Nursing, 2021, 40(6): 336-342.
- [14] 李朋. MiR-133a-5p对肾透明细胞癌增殖转移的作用及其分子机制研究[D]. 南昌: 南昌大学, 2021.
- LI Peng. The molecular mechanism of miR-133a-5p on the proliferation and metastasis of renal clear cell carcinoma[D]. Nanchang: Nanchang University, 2021.
- [15] 杨波, 刘小方. MicroRNA-133a-5p调控c-met表达对胆管癌细胞迁移和侵袭的影响[J]. 中国中西医结合外科杂志, 2020, 26(3): 429-434.
- YANG Bo, LIU Xiaofang. The effect of microRNA-133a-5p on the migration and invasion of cholangiocarcinoma cells through regulating c-met[J]. Chinese Journal of Surgery of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine, 2020, 26(3): 429-434.
- [16] DU Xianfa, CUI Haitao, PAN Hehai, et al. Role of the miR-133a-5p/FBXO6 axis in the regulation of intervertebral disc degeneration [J]. Journal of Orthopaedic Translation, 2021, 29: 123-133.
- [17] ZHOU Yuting, LIN Yingbo, CHEN Zhijie, et al. Expression of miR-133a-5p and ROCK2 in heart in methamphetamine-induced rats and intervention of rhynchophylline[J]. Pharmacology, 2020, 105(5/6): 300-310.
- [18] LEI Yun, WANG Jiangong, WANG Dan, et al. SIRT1 in forebrain excitatory neurons produces sexually dimorphic effects on depression-related behaviors and modulates neuronal excitability and synaptic transmission in the medial prefrontal cortex[J]. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25(5): 1094-1111.
- [19] 龙借帆, 李翠, 高元标, 等. 联合检测血清SIRT1和CTRP5水平对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者预后的预测价值研究[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2022, 37(3): 162-166, 176.
- LONG Jiefan, LI Cui, GAO Yuanbiao, et al. Prognostic value of combined detection of serum SIRT1 and CTRP5 levels in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 37(3): 162-166, 176.
- [20] 华汤锋, 金红芳, 吕晨, 等. 腹腔注射木犀草素调控sirt1/FOXO1通路对慢性坐骨神经结扎大鼠痛觉敏化的影响[J]. 浙江医学, 2021, 43(14): 1489-1493, 1512.
- HUA Tangfeng, JIN Hongfang, LÜ Chen, et al. Effect of luteolin intraperitoneal injection on hyperalgesia in rats with chronic sciatic nerve constriction injury by regulating sirt1/FOXO1 pathway[J]. Zhejiang Medical Journal, 2021, 43(14): 1489-1493, 1512.
- [21] 杨荷雨, 王招娣, 赵佳佳, 等. SRT1720靶向激活SIRT1抑制NLRP3炎症小体活化缓解病理性疼痛[J]. 中国病理生理杂志, 2021, 37(11): 2038-2043.
- YANG Heyu, WANG Zhaodi, ZHAO Jiajia, et al. SIRT1 activation by SRT1720 alleviates chronic pain by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome sensitization[J]. Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology, 2021, 37(11): 2038-2043.
- [22] 谢权, 肖欢, 孙雯. 血清25-羟基维生素D3浓度与腰痛患者疼痛和功能障碍的相关性[J]. 颈腰痛杂志, 2022, 43(4): 570-572.
- XIE Quan, XIAO Huan, SUN Wen. Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 concentration and pain in patients with low back pain and dysfunction[J]. Journal of Cervicodynia and Lumbodynia, 2022, 43(4): 570-572.
- [23] 朱洪柳, 王维. 中国中老年人腰痛相关因素分析及列线图预测模型的构建[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2023, 27(31): 4937-4942.
- ZHU Hongliu, WANG Wei. Correlation analysis of low back pain in middle-aged and elderly people in China and construction of a linear graph prediction mode[J]. Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research, 2023, 27(31): 4937-4942.

收稿日期: 2023-12-30

修回日期: 2023-06-30