

# 老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平表达及其临床意义

张伟<sup>a</sup>, 张斌<sup>b</sup> (四川省江油市人民医院 a. 下肢关节科; b. 骨科, 四川江油 621700)

**摘要:** **目的** 探讨血清性别决定区 Y 框 4 (sex determining region Y-box 4, SOX4) 和骨形态发生蛋白 2 (bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP2) 在老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者中的蛋白变化及临床意义。**方法** 收集江油市人民医院 2018 年 1 月~2020 年 1 月住院治疗的 80 例老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者, 根据术后一年的髋关节功能将患者分为优良组 ( $n=62$ ) 和欠佳组 ( $n=18$ ), 对比两组间患者术前和术后 24h 血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平变化。比较两组一般资料; Logistic 回归分析老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的影响因素; 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的评估价值。**结果** 术前和术后 24h 欠佳组血清 SOX4 表达水平 ( $332.28 \pm 58.84\text{pg/ml}$ ,  $76.86 \pm 7.79\text{pg/ml}$ ) 均高于优良组 ( $238.32 \pm 43.98\text{pg/ml}$ ,  $65.26 \pm 6.56\text{pg/ml}$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $t=7.373$ ,  $6.328$ , 均  $P=0.000$ ); 术后 24h 欠佳组血清 BMP2 表达水平 ( $143.27 \pm 35.56\text{mg/L}$ ) 低于优良组 ( $237.58 \pm 46.98\text{mg/L}$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $t=7.873$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。优良组与欠佳组年龄、手术时间、术后引流量、Harris 髋关节功能评分, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $t=3.787$ ,  $3.319$ ,  $4.795$ ,  $7.815$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 术前 SOX4 水平 [OR (95%CI) = 3.548 (1.773 ~ 7.101)], 术后 24h SOX4 水平 [OR (95%CI) = 1.982 (1.340 ~ 2.910)], 手术时间 [OR (95%CI) = 2.343 (1.274 ~ 4.310)], 术后引流量 [OR (95%CI) = 1.753 (1.151 ~ 2.685)] 为老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后不良的危险因素 (均  $P<0.05$ ); 术后 24h BMP2 水平 [OR (95%CI) = 0.683 (0.558 ~ 0.836)], Harris 髋关节功能评分 [OR (95%CI) = 0.102 (0.047 ~ 0.221)] 为保护因素 (均  $P<0.05$ )。术前 SOX4, 术后 24h SOX4 和术后 24h BMP2 水平评估老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者髋关节功能的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为 0.950, 0.912 和 0.934。**结论** 血清 SOX4 水平和 BMP2 水平均为老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的影响因素, 二者可较好地评估老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的预后。

**关键词:** 性别决定区 Y 框 4; 骨形态发生蛋白 2; 老年股骨粗隆间骨折

**中图分类号:** R683.42; R392.11 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-7414 (2023) 06-108-06

**doi:**10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2023.06.020

## Expression and Clinical Significance of Serum SOX4 and BMP2 in Elderly Patients with femoral Intertrochanteric Fracture

ZHANG Wei<sup>a</sup>, ZHANG Bin<sup>b</sup> (a. Lower Limb Arthrology Department; b. Department of Orthopedics, Jiangyou People's Hospital in Sichuan Province, Sichuan Jiangyou 621700, China)

**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the changes of serum sex determining region Y-box 4 (SOX4) and bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2) in elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture and their clinical significance. **Methods** Collected 80 elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures of the femur who were hospitalized at Jiangyou People's Hospital from January 2018 to January 2020, and the changes of serum SOX4 and BMP2 levels before and 24 hours after operation were compared. The patients were divided into excellent group ( $n=62$ ) and poor group ( $n=18$ ) according to the hip joint function one year after operation. The general data of the two groups were compared, Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the prognostic factors of elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture, and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the prognostic value of serum SOX4 and BMP2 levels in elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture. **Results** The expression level of serum SOX4 in poor group ( $332.28 \pm 58.84\text{pg/ml}$ ,  $76.86 \pm 7.79\text{pg/ml}$ ) was higher than that in excellent group before operation and at 24 hours after operation ( $238.32 \pm 43.98\text{pg/ml}$ ,  $65.26 \pm 6.56\text{pg/ml}$ ), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=7.373$ ,  $6.328$ , all  $P=0.000$ ). At 24h after operation, the expression level of serum BMP2 in poor group ( $143.27 \pm 35.56\text{mg/L}$ ) was lower than that in excellent group ( $237.58 \pm 46.98\text{mg/L}$ ), and the difference was statistically significant ( $t=7.873$ ,  $P=0.000$ ). There were obvious differences between excellent group and poor

**基金项目:** 四川省医学会骨科疾病专项科研课题立项 (编号: 2020SAT28); 县级三级医院下快速康复模式在股骨粗隆间骨折手术治疗的应用。

**作者简介:** 张伟 (1985-), 男, 本科, 主治医师, 研究方向: 老年髋部骨折诊治, E-mail: qgfw80@163.com。

group in age, operation time, postoperative drainage volume and Harris hip function score ( $t=3.787, 3.319, 4.795, 7.815$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that preoperative SOX4 level [OR (95%CI) = 3.548 (1.773 ~ 7.101)], postoperative 24h SOX4 level [OR (95%CI) = 1.982 (1.340 ~ 2.910)], operation time [OR (95%CI) = 2.343 (1.274 ~ 4.310)] and postoperative drainage volume [OR (95%CI) = 1.753 (1.151 ~ 2.685)] were the risk factors for poor prognosis of elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture (all  $P<0.05$ ). The level of BMP2 [OR (95%CI) = 0.683 (0.558 ~ 0.836)] and Harris hip function score [OR (95%CI) = 0.102 (0.047 ~ 0.221)] at 24h after operation were protective factors (all  $P<0.05$ ). The area under curve (AUC) of preoperative SOX4, postoperative SOX4 and postoperative BMP2 levels to evaluate the hip joint function of elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture WAS 0.950, 0.912 and 0.934, respectively. **Conclusion** Serum SOX4 level and BMP2 level are the prognostic factors of elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture, and both of them can better evaluate the prognosis of elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture.

**Keyword:** sex determining region Y-box 4; bone morphogenetic protein 2; femoral intertrochanteric fracture in the elderly

老年股骨粗隆间骨折是一种多发于老年人的下肢脆性骨折, 主要是因为老年人群骨质疏松, 使得骨强度降低所致<sup>[1]</sup>, 患者临床主要表现为骨折部位处于外旋或畸形内收状态、粗隆部现肿胀疼痛、皮下淤血堆积<sup>[2]</sup>。老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的保守治疗需要绝对卧床休息, 因此易引发泌尿系统感染、压疮、肺部感染等一系列并发症, 导致骨折愈合慢<sup>[3]</sup>。股骨近端防旋髓内钉是一种新型股骨近端内固定系统, 是治疗老年股骨粗隆间骨折的较好方式<sup>[4]</sup>, 但临床观察发现术后可能存在因手术而产生的应激反应、过度炎症反应, 以及髋关节功能恢复不佳等问题<sup>[5]</sup>。因此, 找到一种行之有效的方法判断患者预后情况并进行及时的医疗干预, 对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的术后恢复具有重要意义。性别决定区 Y 框 4 (sex determining region Y-box 4, SOX4) 是 SOX 基因家族的成员, 通过介导多种信号途径, 在细胞、器官的发育、分化以及癌症的发生、发展方面起着重要作用<sup>[6]</sup>。骨形态发生蛋白 2 (bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP2) 属于转化生长因子  $\beta$  (transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ ) 基因家族成员, 在骨细胞增殖分化、软骨愈合等骨骼发育过程中起着关键作用<sup>[7]</sup>。然而, 目前 SOX4 和 BMP2 在老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清的表达及与预后的关系, 尚未见报道。因此, 本研究通过检测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者术前和术后 24 h 血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平, 分析与老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者髋关节功能的关系, 为老年股骨粗隆间骨折的预后改善提供参考依据。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 在收集 2018 年 1 月 ~ 2020 年 1 月在江油市人民医院住院治疗的 80 例老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者。纳入标准: ①患者年龄  $\geq 60$  岁; ②经 X 光片、CT 检查等影像学检查确诊为股骨粗隆间骨折; ③在我院接受股骨近端防旋髓内钉手术治疗; ④研究对象本人详知此项研究内容, 并自愿签

署同意书。排除标准: ①患有其他严重疾病者; ②伴骨代谢或炎症性疾病; ③自身免疫性疾病患者; ④病例资料不完整患者。本研究遵循《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》。

对所有老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者进行一年的随访, 根据 Harris 髋关节功能评分量表<sup>[8]</sup>:  $\geq 70$  分为优良,  $< 70$  分为欠佳; 将患者分为优良组 ( $n=62$ ) 和欠佳组 ( $n=18$ )。收集老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的年龄、性别、体重指数、手术时间、切口长度、术中出血量、术后引流量、术后负重时间等基本资料。

**1.2 仪器与试剂** 人 SOX4 酶联免疫吸附测定法 (ELISA) 试剂盒 (货号: H00006659-Q01, 上海群己生物科技有限公司), 人 BMP2 ELISA 试剂盒 (货号: JL10752-96T, 上海江莱生物科技有限公司)。酶标仪 [型号: SpectraMax i3x, 美谷分子仪器 (上海) 有限公司]。

## 1.3 方法

**1.3.1 样本收集:** 所有患者均在入院后 48 h 内进行股骨近端防旋髓内钉手术, 患者取仰卧位, 进行局部麻醉或者全身麻醉, 在大粗隆的顶部近端 2cm 处切开 5cm 左右, 透视下定位, 置入股骨近端防旋髓内钉主钉, 冲洗后关闭切口, 术后进行抗生素治疗<sup>[9]</sup>。在入院 (2 h 内) 和术后 24 h 时, 空腹于肘正中静脉采血 5 ml, 以 3 000 r/min 离心 10 min (离心半径 12 cm), 分离血清后, 分装于无菌 EP 管中, 于  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  冰箱中保存, 待检。

**1.3.2 检测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平:** 按照人 SOX4, BMP2 试剂盒说明书, 采用酶标仪在 450 nm 处测定老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清 SOX4, BMP2 的吸光度值, 计算血清中 SOX4, BMP2 的含量。

**1.4 统计学分析** 数据以 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计学分析, 经正态性检验, 计量数据均符合正态分布, 以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 描述, 采用独立

样本  $t$  检验或配对样本  $t$  检验进行组间计量资料比较; Logistic 回归老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的影响因素; 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 水平对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的预测价值,  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 不同髋关节功能的老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清 SOX4 和 BMP2 表达水平比较 术前和术后 24 h, 欠佳组血清 SOX4 表达水平均高于优良组 ( $332.58 \pm 58.84 \text{ pg/ml}$  vs  $238.32 \pm 43.98 \text{ pg/ml}$ ,  $76.86 \pm 7.79 \text{ pg/ml}$  vs  $65.26 \pm 6.56 \text{ pg/ml}$ ), 差异有统

计学意义 ( $t=7.373$ ,  $6.328$ , 均  $P=0.000$ ); 术前优良组和欠佳组 BMP2 水平 ( $126.98 \pm 35.98 \text{ pg/mL}$ ,  $120.58 \pm 33.53 \text{ pg/mL}$ ) 差异无统计学意义 ( $t=0.674$ ,  $P=0.502$ ); 术后 24 h, 欠佳组血清 BMP2 表达水平 ( $143.27 \pm 35.56 \text{ mg/L}$ ) 低于优良组 ( $237.58 \pm 46.98 \text{ mg/L}$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $t=7.873$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。

2.2 两组一般临床资料比较 见表 1。优良组与欠佳组年龄、手术时间、术后引流量、Harris 髋关节功能评分, 差异均有统计学意义 (均  $P < 0.05$ ), 性别、切口长度、术中出血量、术后负重时间, 差异均无统计学意义 (均  $P > 0.05$ )。

表 1 两组一般临床资料比较 [ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $n$  (%) ]

类别	优良组 ( $n=62$ )	欠佳组 ( $n=18$ )	$\chi^2/t$ 值	$P$ 值
性别 [ $n$ (%) ] 男	32 (74.42)	11 (25.58)	0.506	0.477
女	30 (81.08)	7 (18.92)		
年龄 (岁)	$72.16 \pm 3.42$	$75.68 \pm 3.65$	3.787	0.000
体重指数 ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ )	$23.14 \pm 2.65$	$22.96 \pm 1.98$	0.267	0.790
手术时间 (min)	$73.68 \pm 6.83$	$79.80 \pm 7.09$	3.319	0.000
切口长度 (cm)	$5.15 \pm 1.19$	$5.23 \pm 1.21$	0.250	0.803
术中出血量 (ml)	$180.32 \pm 33.87$	$194.67 \pm 39.60$	1.523	0.132
术后引流量 (ml)	$132.93 \pm 19.54$	$158.64 \pm 21.59$	4.795	0.000
术后负重时间 (天)	$2.87 \pm 0.62$	$2.64 \pm 0.41$	1.479	0.143
Harris 髋关节功能评分 (分)	$78.98 \pm 7.59$	$63.63 \pm 6.34$	7.815	0.000

2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的影响因素 见表 2。以老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者术后髋关节功能为因变量 (欠佳 = 1, 优良 = 0), 以术前 SOX4, 术后 24 h SOX4, 术后 24 h BMP2, 年龄、手术时间、术后引流量、Harris 髋关节功能评分为自变量 (均为连续变量) 进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 术前血清 SOX4 水平 [OR (95%CI) = 3.548 (1.773 ~ 7.101)]、术

后 24 h SOX4 [OR (95%CI) = 1.982 (1.340 ~ 2.910)]、手术时间 [OR (95%CI) = 2.343 (1.274 ~ 4.310)]、术后引流量 [OR (95%CI) = 1.753 (1.151 ~ 2.685)] 为老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者不良预后的危险因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ ); 术后 24 h 血清 BMP2 水平 [OR (95%CI) = 0.683 (0.558 ~ 0.836)]、Harris 髋关节功能评分 [OR (95%CI) = 0.683 (0.558 ~ 0.836)] 为保护因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

表 2 多因素 Logistic 回归分析老年股骨粗隆间骨折影响因素

因素	$\beta$ 值	SE 值	Wald 值	$P$ 值	OR 值	95%CI
术前 SOX4	1.266	0.354	12.797	0.000	3.548	1.773 ~ 7.101
术后 24h SOX4	0.684	0.196	12.182	0.000	1.982	1.340 ~ 2.910
术后 24h BMP2	-0.381	0.103	13.702	0.000	0.683	0.558 ~ 0.836
年龄	0.967	0.564	1.411	0.235	1.954	0.647 ~ 5.902
手术时间	0.851	0.311	7.495	0.006	2.343	1.274 ~ 4.310
术后引流量	0.564	0.216	6.822	0.009	1.753	1.151 ~ 2.685
Harris 髋关节功能评分	-2.283	0.394	33.569	0.000	0.102	0.047 ~ 0.221

2.4 血清 SOX4, BMP2 水平对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的预测价值 见表 3 和图 1。术前血清 SOX4 预测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的曲线下

面积 (area under curve, AUC) 为 0.950; 术后 24 h 血清 SOX4 预测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的 AUC 为 0.912; 术后 24h 血清 BMP2 预测老年股骨



粗隆间骨折患者预后的 AUC 为 0.934。三者均对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后有良好的预测价值。

表 3 血清 SOX4, BMP2 水平对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的预测价值

变量	AUC	截断值	95%CI	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	Youden 指数
术前 SOX4	0.950	286.07 pg/ml	0.877 ~ 0.986	83.33	90.32	0.737
术后 24h SOX4	0.912	73.11 pg/ml	0.828 ~ 0.964	88.89	87.10	0.760
术后 24h BMP2	0.934	164.36 mg/L	0.855 ~ 0.977	77.78	93.55	0.713

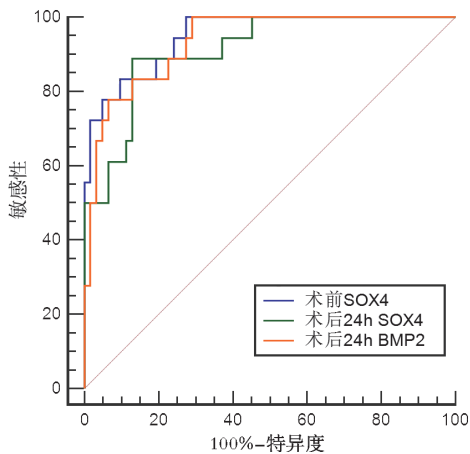


图 1 血清 SOX4, BMP2 水平预测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨论

随着经济社会的发展,医疗水平不断提高,人均寿命得到延长,人口老龄化程度加剧,老年股骨粗隆间骨折的发病率呈增加趋势<sup>[10]</sup>。虽然股骨近端防旋髓内钉手术对治疗老年股骨粗隆间骨折有较好的效果,但仍存在术后髋关节恢复欠佳的问题<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,及时了解患者髋关节功能恢复情况并积极进行医疗干预,对提高治疗效果,改善老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的预后具有重要意义。

血清学指标在老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后评估方面起着重要的作用,其检测简单、方便、快速<sup>[12]</sup>。SOX4 位于 Y 染色体 6p22.3 区域,编码 474 个氨基酸,可以与多种转录因子互作调控下游基因表达,调控着多种生理和病理进程<sup>[13]</sup>。研究表明 SOX4 是致癌基因,通过促进癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭来促进肿瘤发生,与乳腺癌、肝癌、前列腺癌、胃癌等多种癌症的发展密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>。BAGATI 等<sup>[15]</sup>发现 SOX4 在乳腺癌组织高表达,并且在体外增强了乳腺癌细胞的活力,在体内促进了肿瘤的生长和转移。TSAI 等<sup>[16]</sup>发现 SOX4 在肝癌组织中高表达,且与肿瘤血栓形成、微血管密度以及患者预后不良显著相关;敲除 SOX4 可延缓体内肿瘤生长、体外血管形成、网状纤维生成。魏晓颖等<sup>[17]</sup>发现 SOX4 基因在滑膜炎组织中高表达,抑制 SOX4 表达可以抑制类风湿关节炎滑膜成纤维细胞的增殖,促进凋亡。李娜等<sup>[18]</sup>发现 SOX4 mRNA 在乳腺癌组织中异常

表达,检测组织中 SOX4 表达水平有利于乳腺癌的早发现。叶小康等<sup>[19]</sup>发现 SOX4 在骨关节炎滑膜成纤维细胞中高表达,干扰 SOX4 表达可延缓细胞衰老,减轻软骨损伤。本研究结果发现术前和术后 24 h,欠佳组血清 SOX4 表达水平高于优良组,提示 SOX4 可能对于初步判断老年股骨粗隆间骨折的髋关节恢复情况具有一定意义,提示抑制 SOX4 表达,对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的恢复起促进作用。

BMP2 是脊椎动物骨骼的关键介质之一,可以促进骨细胞增殖,同时抑制破骨细胞生成,是软骨和骨形成的主要诱导剂<sup>[20]</sup>。CAI 等<sup>[21]</sup>发现 BMP2 可以调节骨髓微环境,促进骨髓间充质干细胞增殖和成骨分化,对于骨质疏松症的防治具有重要意义。LI 等<sup>[22]</sup>发现 BMP2 是抑癌基因,可诱导巨噬细胞分化为破骨细胞,加速溶骨机制,促使癌细胞骨转移。本研究结果发现术后 24h 欠佳组血清 BMP2 表达水平低于优良组,提示血清 BMP2 水平可能通过调节老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的骨髓微环境加快患者恢复,有望成为老年股骨粗隆间骨折预后的潜在标志物。YI 等<sup>[23]</sup>发现 SOX4 在滋养细胞侵袭性迁移过程中抑制 BMP2 基因表达。XIN 等<sup>[24]</sup>发现 miR-214 通过抑制 SOX4 基因表达、增强 BMP2 基因表达,进而影响成骨细胞的增殖、凋亡和骨形成,参与骨折愈合过程。ROC 曲线显示术前 SOX4,术后 24 h SOX4,术后 24h BMP2 均对老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后有良好的预测价值,提示 SOX4 可能抑制 BMP2 的表达,在老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后中发挥着重要的作用。本研究进一步发现,术前 SOX4,术后 24h SOX4,手术时间、术后引流量为老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者不良预后的危险因素;术后 24 h 血清 BMP2 水平、Harris 髋关节功能评分为保护因素,提示应密切关注上述因素,以便及时对患者采取干预措施,改善预后。

综上所述,老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者血清 SOX4, BMP2 水平与术后髋关节功能密切相关,对预测老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者预后有较好参考价值。然而 SOX4, BMP2 参与老年股骨粗隆间骨折发生发展的具体机制仍需进一步探究。

### 参考文献:

[1] ÇİLOĞLU O, KARAALI E, KUŞVURAN Ö A, et al.

- Distally-fixed non-modular monoblock fluted long-stem hemiarthroplasty versus proximal femoral nailing for elderly patients with an osteoporotic intertrochanteric fracture: a retrospective comparative study[J]. *Hip International*, 2022, 32(1): 124-130.
- [2] 周智,熊亚琼.脉冲冲洗联合氨甲环酸在老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者人工股骨头置换术中的应用研究[J]. *实用医学杂志*, 2020, 36(22): 3100-3103.  
ZHOU Zhi, XIONG Yaqiong. Application of pulse irrigation combined with tranexamic acid in femoral head replacement for intertrochanteric fracture in elderly patients[J]. *The Journal of Practical Medicine*, 2020, 36(22): 3100-3103.
- [3] 徐小东,王颜华,司徒炫明,等.综合康复治疗对老年股骨转子间骨折患者术后功能的影响研究[J]. *中华创伤骨科杂志*, 2021, 23(6): 543-547.  
XU Xiaodong, WANG Yanhua, SITU Xuanming, et al. Influence of comprehensive rehabilitation on postoperative functions in elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fracture[J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma*, 2021, 23(6): 543-547.
- [4] 胡靖,王林,陈义,等.防旋股骨近端髓内钉治疗老年股骨粗隆间骨折的效果及对髋关节功能、生活质量和日常生活能力的影响[J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2022, 42(12): 2918-2920.  
HU Jing, WANG Lin, CHEN Yi, et al. Effect of antirotation proximal femur intramedullary nail on intertrochanteric fracture of femur in elderly patients and its effect on hip function, quality of life and ability of daily living[J]. *Chinese Journal of Gerontology*, 2022, 42(12): 2918-2920.
- [5] 武英楷,王瑞强,宁尚攀,等.股骨近端防旋髓内钉固定股骨粗隆间骨折失败的因素[J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2022, 30(22): 2050-2054.  
WU Yingkai, WANG Ruiqiang, NING Shangpan, et al. Risk factors of proximal femoral nail anti-rotation failure for femoral intertrochanteric fractures[J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2022, 30(22): 2050-2054.
- [6] MORENO C S. SOX4: The unappreciated oncogene[J]. *Seminars in Cancer Biology*, 2020, 67(1): 57-64.
- [7] YU Shuaitong, GUO Jinqiang, SUN Zheyi, et al. BMP2-dependent gene regulatory network analysis reveals Klf4 as a novel transcription factor of osteoblast differentiation[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2021, 12(2): 197.
- [8] 刘胜才,朱令孝,郭建中,等.血清指标评估老年股骨粗隆间骨折术后预后[J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29(18): 1648-1652.  
LIU Shengcai, ZHU Lingxiao, GUO Jianzhong, et al. Serum markers of bone metabolism and inflammation for predicting prognosis of femoral intertrochanteric fractures fixed with intramedullary nail in the elderly[J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2021, 29(18): 1648-1652.
- [9] 张刚,冯源,李秉胜,等.两种体位下股骨近端防旋髓内钉固定转子下骨折比较[J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29(18): 1633-1637.  
ZHANG Gang, FENG Yuan, LI Bingsheng, et al. Comparison of two positions for placement of proximal femoral nail anti-rotation in treatment of femoral subtrochanteric fractures[J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2021, 29(18): 1633-1637.
- [10] 袁媛,喻博,焦竞,等.加速康复外科理念在老年股骨粗隆间骨折围术期中的应用[J]. *中国康复医学杂志*, 2022, 37(9): 1214-1218.  
YUAN Yuan, YU Bo, JIAO Jing, et al. Application of the concept of accelerated rehabilitation surgery in the perioperative period of intertrochanteric fracture of femur in senile patients[J]. *Chinese Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*, 2022, 37(9): 1214-1218.
- [11] 章鑫隆,慈文韬,罗开文,等.股骨近端防旋髓内钉修复后内固定失效:原因和再手术的策略分析[J]. *中国组织工程研究*, 2022, 26(6): 973-979.  
ZHANG Xinlong, CI Wentao, LUO Kaiwen, et al. Internal fixation failure after proximal femoral nail antirotation: causes and reoperation strategies[J]. *Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research*, 2022, 26(6): 973-979.
- [12] 邓弘扬,魏丰贤,张宇浩,等.新型血清学指标早期预测急性胰腺炎严重程度及预后的研究进展[J]. *中国免疫学杂志*, 2021, 37(10): 1274-1278.  
DENG Hongyang, WEI Fengxian, ZHANG Yuhao, et al. Research progress of new serological indicators in early predicting severity and prognosis of acute pancreatitis[J]. *Chinese Journal of Immunology*, 2021, 37(10): 1274-1278.
- [13] ZHANG Jing, XIAO Chunhua, FENG Zhenbo, et al. SOX4 promotes the growth and metastasis of breast cancer[J]. *Cancer Cell International*, 2020, 20: 468.
- [14] HANIEH H, AHMED E A, VISHNUBALAJI R, et al. SOX4: epigenetic regulation and role in tumorigenesis[J]. *Seminars in Cancer Biology*, 2020, 67(Pt 1): 91-104.
- [15] BAGATI A, KUMAR S, JIANG Peng, et al. Integrin  $\alpha v \beta 6$ -TGF  $\beta$ -SOX4 pathway drives immune evasion in Triple-Negative breast cancer[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2021, 39(1): 54-67, e9.
- [16] TSAI C N, YU Shuchuan, LEE C W, et al. SOX4 activates CXCL12 in hepatocellular carcinoma cells to modulate endothelial cell migration and angiogenesis in vivo[J]. *Oncogene*, 2020, 39(24): 4695-4710.
- [17] 魏晓颖,王军涛,田景霞,等.微RNA-214靶向性别决定区Y-box 4对类风湿关节炎滑膜成纤维细胞增殖凋亡的影响[J]. *中华风湿病学杂志*, 2021, 25(7): 455-460, c7-1.  
WEI Xiaoying, WANG Juntao, TIAN Jingxia, et al. Effects of miR-214 on the proliferation and apoptosis of rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts by targeting sex determining region Y-box 4[J]. *Chinese Journal of Rheumatology*, 2021, 25(7): 455-460, c7-1.
- [18] 李娜,赵晓娟,苏晓明.乳腺组织中SMG-1mRNA和SOX4mRNA检测在乳腺癌监测中的应用[J]. 现

- 代检验医学杂志, 2019, 34(2): 35-39.
- LI Na, ZHAO Xiaojuan, SU Xiaoming. Application of detection of SMG-1mRNA and SOX4mRNA in breast tissue in surveillance for breast cancer[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2019, 34(2): 35-39.
- [19] 叶小康. SOX4对骨关节炎患者滑膜成纤维细胞衰老的作用及机制研究[D]. 大连: 大连医科大学, 2021.
- YE Xiaokang. Effect and mechanism of SOX4 on senescence of fibroblast-like synoviocytes in patients with osteoarthritis[D]. Dalian: Dalian Medical University, 2021.
- [20] XU Yamei, YANG Yao, HUA Ziyi, et al. BMP2 immune complexes promote new bone formation by facilitating the direct contact between osteoclasts and osteoblasts[J]. Biomaterials, 2021, 275: 120890.
- [21] CAI Hantao, ZOU Ji, WANG Wei, et al. BMP2 induces hMSC osteogenesis and matrix remodeling[J]. Molecular Medicine Reports, 2021, 23(2): 125.
- [22] LI Tongtong, LAI Yongwei, HAN Xu, et al. BMP2 as a promising anticancer approach: functions and molecular mechanisms[J]. Investigational New Drugs, 2022, 40(6): 1322-1332.
- [23] YI Yuyin, ZHU Hua, KLAUSEN C, et al. Transcription factor SOX4 facilitates BMP2-regulated gene expression during invasive trophoblast differentiation[J]. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35(12): e22028.
- [24] XIN Zhaoxu, CAI Defu, WANG Jingchun, et al. MiR-214 regulates fracture healing through inhibiting SOX4 and its mechanism[J]. Journal of Musculoskeletal & Neuronal Interactions, 2020, 20(3): 429-436.
- 收稿日期: 2023-02-03  
修回日期: 2023-05-04

(上接第107页)

- in chronic rhinosinusitis and evaluation of structured reporting of paranasal sinus CT [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiology, 2021, 55(3): 222-230.
- [12] KLINGLER A I, STEVENS W W, TAN B K, et al. Mechanisms and biomarkers of inflammatory endotypes in chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyps[J]. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2021, 147(4): 1306-1317.
- [13] WANG Weiqing, XU Yi, WANG Lun, et al. Single-cell profiling identifies mechanisms of inflammatory heterogeneity in chronic rhinosinusitis[J]. Nature Immunology, 2022, 23(10): 1484-1494.
- [14] YAN Bing, LOU Hongfei, WANG Yang, et al. Epithelium-derived cystatin SN enhances eosinophil activation and infiltration through IL-5 in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps[J]. The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2019, 144(2): 455-469.
- [15] WANG Di, ZHANG Yaping, SHEN Chengxing. Research update on the association between SFRP5, an anti-inflammatory adipokine, with obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease[J]. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2020, 24(5): 2730-2735.
- [16] KOUTAKI D, MICHOS A, BACOPOULOU F, et al. The emerging role of Sfrp5 and Wnt5a in the pathogenesis of obesity: implications for a healthy diet and lifestyle[J]. Nutrients, 2021, 13(7): 2459.
- [17] ZHANG Yi, RAN Yuxin, KONG Lingna, et al. Decreased SFRP5 correlated with excessive metabolic inflammation in polycystic ovary syndrome could be reversed by metformin: implication of its role in dysregulated metabolism[J]. Journal of Ovarian Research, 2021, 14(1): 97.
- [18] 吴慧, 韩文龙, 柏蕾, 等. 胎膜早破产妇血清 SFRP5, TIMP-1 和 HMGB1 水平与并发组织学绒毛膜羊膜炎的相关性研究 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2022, 37(5): 112-117, 158.
- WU Hui, HAN Wenlong, BAI Lei, et al. Correlation of serum SFRP5, TIMP-1 and HMGB1 levels with histological chorioamnitis in pregnant women with premature rupture of membranes[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 37(5): 112-117, 158.
- [19] SUN Minghui, WANG Weijun, MIN Lingtian, et al. Secreted frizzled-related protein 5 (SFRP5) protects ATDC5 cells against LPS-induced inflammation and apoptosis via inhibiting Wnt5a/JNK pathway[J]. Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Research, 2021, 16(1): 129.
- [20] BOCHNER B S, STEVENS W W. Biology and function of eosinophils in chronic rhinosinusitis with or without nasal polyps[J]. Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Research, 2021, 13(1): 8-22.
- [21] TSUDA T, MAEDA Y, NISHIDE M, et al. Eosinophil-derived neurotoxin enhances airway remodeling in eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis and correlates with disease severity[J]. International Immunology, 2019, 31(1): 33-40.
- [22] TAKABAYASHI T, SCHLEIMER R P. Formation of nasal polyps: the roles of innate type 2 inflammation and deposition of fibrin[J]. The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2020, 145(3): 740-750.
- [23] 靳晶, 许昱. 鼻腔分泌物中生物标志物在慢性鼻窦炎内在型诊断和临床应用中的研究进展 [J]. 临床耳鼻喉头颈外科杂志, 2022, 36(11): 888-892.
- JIN Jing, XU Yu. Research progress of biomarkers in nasal secretions in endotypes diagnosis and clinical application of chronic rhinosinusitis[J]. Journal of Clinical Otorhinolaryngology, Head, and Neck Surgery, 2022, 36(11): 888-892.
- 收稿日期: 2023-02-26  
修回日期: 2023-07-20