

原发性舍格伦综合征患者血清 ADAM17 表达水平 及其与病情程度的相关性研究

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摘要: **目的** 探究原发性舍格伦综合征(primary Sjogren syndrome, PSS)患者中血清解聚素金属蛋白酶17(a disintegrin and metalloprotease 17, ADAM17)表达水平及其与病情程度的关系。**方法** 选取东莞市人民医院风湿科在2022年2月1日~10月1日收治的86例PSS患者(PSS组),分活动期组和稳定期组,选取同期健康体检者43例作为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清ADAM17水平;采用免疫双扩散法检测血清抗SSA抗体和抗SSB抗体;采用流式细胞法检测血清炎症因子;采用Logistic回归分析PSS的影响因素;采用Pearson法分析血清ADAM17与PSS患者生化指标的相关性;采用spearman分析血清ADAM17与舍格伦综合征疾病活动指数(Sjogren's syndrome disease activity index, SSDAI)评分的相关性;采用多元线性回归分析影响SSDAI评分的因素。**结果** 稳定期组和活动期组抗SSA抗体阳性率、抗SSB抗体阳性率、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素-17(interleukin-17, IL-17)和ADAM17表达水平均高于对照组,白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10; IL-10)表达水平低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.288\sim53.030$, $t=4.860\sim33.081$, 均 $P<0.05$);PSS患者活动期组抗SSA抗体阳性率、抗SSB抗体阳性率、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17, ADAM17和SSDAI评分高于稳定期组,IL-10表达水平低于稳定期组,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.764, 13.936$, $t=8.186, 4.862, 13.295, 5.108, 9.846$, 均 $P<0.05$);Logistic多因素回归分析表明,高水平ADAM17,抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、高水平TNF- α ,高水平IL-6,低水平IL-10和高水平IL-17是影响PSS发生的危险因素($P<0.05$);根据Pearson相关性分析得知,PSS患者血清ADAM17水平与TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17水平呈正相关($r=0.543, 0.582, 0.578$, 均 $P<0.05$),与IL-10水平呈负相关($r=-0.572, P<0.05$);根据spearman相关性分析得知,血清ADAM17水平与SSDAI评分呈正相关($r=0.603, P<0.05$)。多元线性回归分析结果表明,高水平ADAM17,抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、高水平TNF- α ,高水平IL-6,低水平IL-10和高水平IL-17是影响SSDAI评分的危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论** PSS患者血清ADAM17水平显著升高,其与患者的病情严重程度相关,其表达水平随着病情严重程度增加而增加。

关键词: 原发性舍格伦综合征;解聚素金属蛋白酶17;免疫功能

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Study on the Expression Level of Serum ADAM17 in Patients with Primary Sjogren's Syndrome and Its Correlation with the Severity of the Disease

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression level of serum a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain-17 (ADAM17) in patients with Primary Sjogren syndrome (PSS) and its relationship with the degree of disease. **Methods** A total of 86 PSS patients (PSS group) admitted by the Department of Rheumatology of Dongguan People's Hospital from February 1, 2022 to October 1, 2022 were divided into active and stable groups, and 43 healthy physicalexaminers during the same period were selected as the control group. Serum adam17 level was detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Serum anti-SSA antibody and anti-SSB antibody were detected by immunoducible diffusion method. Flow cytometry was used to detect serum inflammatory factors. Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of PSS. Pearson method was used to analyze the correlatiion between serum ADAM17 and biochemical indexes of PSS patients. Spearman was used to analyze the correlation between serum ADAM17 and Sjogren's syndrome disease activity index (SSDAI) score. And multivariate

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linear regression was used to analyze the factors influencing the SSDAI score. **Results** SSA antibody positivity rates, SSB

antibody positivity rates, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-6(IL-6), interleukin-17(IL-17), ADAM1 and in stable group and active groups expression level were higher than that of control group, but interleukin-10 expression level was lower than that of control group, and the differences were statistically significant($\chi^2=4.288\sim53.030$; $t=4.860\sim33.081$, all $P<0.05$). Positive rates of anti-SSA antibody, anti-SSB antibodies, and TNF- α in the active phase group of PSS patients- α , IL-6, IL-17, ADAM17 and SSDAI scores were higher in the stable phase group, while IL-10 expression levels were lower in the stable phase group, and the differences were statistically significant($\chi^2=11.764, 13.936$; $t=8.186, 4.862, 13.295, 5.108, 9.846$, all $P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that high level of ADAM17, positive anti-SSA antibody, positive anti-SSB antibody, high level of TNF- α , high level of IL-6, low level of IL-10, and high level of IL-17 were risk factors for PSS (all $P<0.05$). According to Pearson correlation analysis, the level of serum ADAM17 in PSS patients was positively correlated with TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17 levels ($r=0.543, 0.582, 0.578$, all $P<0.05$), and negatively correlated with IL-10 level ($r=-0.572, P<0.05$). According to spearman correlation analysis, serum ADAM17 levels were positively correlated with SSDAI scores ($r=0.603, P<0.05$). The results of multiple linear regression analysis showed that high level of ADAM17, positive anti-SSA antibody, positive anti-SSB antibody, high level of TNF- α , high level of IL-6, low level of IL-10, and high level of IL-10 were the risk factors affecting the SSDAI score (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum ADAM17 levels in patients with PSS are significantly elevated, which correlated with the severity of the patient's condition, and its expression level increases with increasing severity.

Keywords: primary Sjogren's syndrome; a disintegrin and metalloprotease 17; immune function

原发性舍格伦综合征(primary Sjogren syndrome, PSS)是全身性自身免疫疾病,机体会产生多种自身抗体以及外分泌腺淋巴结细胞高度浸润,导致分泌功能发生障碍,临床表现为干燥、疼痛和疲劳等症状^[1-2]。PSS多发于绝经女性及老年人,可从轻度症状逐渐延伸成为严重全身性疾病,对于其治疗有很大困难^[3]。因此,研究PSS病理机制,筛选可用于疾病诊断以及疗效评估的生物标记物十分重要。解聚素金属蛋白酶17(a disintegrin and metalloprotease 17, ADAM17)作为一种糖蛋白,其介导黏附因子、细胞以及生长因子等多种膜分子水解脱落,参与细胞信号转导,调节危害机体细胞发生发展过程以及转移途径^[4]。研究发现,ADAM17在PSS炎症上皮中显著升高^[5],但其与病情程度关系尚不清楚。因此,本研究主要探讨ADAM17在PSS患者血清中的表达及其与病情程度关系,为临床治疗PSS患者提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取东莞市人民医院风湿科2022年2月1~10月1日收治的86例PSS患者(PSS组)。纳入标准:①PSS符合《原发性干燥综合征诊疗规范》^[7];②患者临床病理检测资料完整。排除标准:①并发其他血液系统疾病;②年龄>80岁;③并发严重肝肾功能障碍者;④并发全身急慢性感染性疾病者;⑤并发原发性精神障碍者;⑥并发恶性肿瘤者。舍格伦综合征疾病活动指数(Sjogren's syndrome disease activity index, SSDAI)评分^[6]共包括11个检查项目和加权临床表现,评分为0~21分,根据SSDAI评分将PSS患者分为活动期(≥ 5 分)45例(活动期组),其中男性17例,女性28例,平均年龄 50.53 ± 11.51 岁,体质质量指数(BMI)

$22.49 \pm 2.51 \text{ kg/m}^2$;吸烟24例,饮酒22例,高血压14例,糖尿病15例;稳定期(<5分)41例(稳定期组),其中男性14例,女性27例,平均年龄 50.39 ± 11.48 岁, BMI $22.37 \pm 2.46 \text{ kg/m}^2$;吸烟20例,饮酒21例,高血压12例,糖尿病11例。同时选取同期健康体检者43例作为对照组,其中男性19例,女性24例,平均年龄 50.34 ± 11.46 岁, BMI $22.43 \pm 2.41 \text{ kg/m}^2$;吸烟21例,饮酒18例,高血压5例,糖尿病6例。三组的性别、年龄、BMI,吸烟、饮酒、高血压以及糖尿病之间的比较,差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2/F=0.919, 0.003, 0.026, 0.240, 0.809, 1.757, 4.559$, 均 $P>0.05$)。本研究所有患者均签署知情同意书,且经医院伦理委员会批准通过。

1.2 仪器与试剂 血清ADAM17试剂盒(武汉华美生物工程有限公司);抗SSA抗体和抗SSB抗体试剂盒(广东固康生物科技有限公司);肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α),白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6),白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10, IL-10),白细胞介素-17(interleukin-17, IL-17)试剂盒(上海酶研生物科技有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本采集:所有研究对象均抽取清晨空腹静脉血5 ml,离心($4\,000 \text{ r/min}$, 10 min)提取上层血清,置于 -80°C 冰箱中储存待检。

1.3.2 观察指标检测:采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清ADAM17水平,具体操作严格按照说明书进行。采用免疫双扩散法检测血清抗SSA抗体、抗SSB抗体;采用流式细胞法检测血清炎症因子TNF- α , IL-6, IL-10, IL-17的水平。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 25.0分析本研究数据。

计数资料以 $[n(\%)]$ 表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用LSD- t 检验;采用Logistic回归分析PSS的影响因素;采用Pearson法分析血清ADAM17与PSS患者生化指标的相关性,采用spearman分析血清ADAM17与SSDAI评分的相关性;采用多元线性回归分析影响SSDAI评分的因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组、稳定期组、活动期组间各项指标的比

表1 对照组、稳定期组、活动期组间各项指标的比较 $[n(\%), (\bar{x}\pm s)]$

项目	对照组($n=43$)	稳定期组($n=41$)	活动期组($n=45$)	$F/\chi^2/t$ 值	P 值
抗SSA抗体(阳性)	8(18.60)	16(39.02)	34(75.56)	29.676	<0.001
抗SSB抗体(阳性)	3(6.98)	19(46.34)	38(84.44)	53.043	<0.001
TNF- α ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	80.59 ± 15.65	96.62 ± 19.74	122.48 ± 25.26	46.005	<0.001
IL-6($\mu\text{g/L}$)	45.38 ± 8.53	66.74 ± 15.35	80.39 ± 26.17	40.338	<0.001
IL-10($\mu\text{g/L}$)	89.47 ± 12.26	59.82 ± 9.72	39.48 ± 7.63	275.910	<0.001
IL-17($\mu\text{g/L}$)	55.73 ± 9.92	86.35 ± 14.37	97.48 ± 17.37	99.970	<0.001
ADAM17(pg/ml)	57.31 ± 9.05	68.13 ± 14.33	89.81 ± 18.19	62.363	<0.001
SSDAI评分(分)	—	4.35 ± 0.41	14.45 ± 4.32	14.901	<0.001

2.2 多因素Logistic回归分析发生PSS的影响因素以是否发生PSS为因变量(是=1,否=0),以ADAM17,抗SSA抗体、抗SSB抗体、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-10和IL-17为自变量,各自变量赋值见表2,进行多因素Logistic回归分析。多因素Logistic回归分析表明,高水平ADAM17,抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、高水平TNF- α ,高水平IL-6,低水平IL-10,高水平IL-17是影响PSS发生的危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 Logistic回归分析发生PSS的影响因素

因素	β	SE	Wald	OR	P 值	95%CI
ADAM17	1.320	0.576	5.255	3.745	0.022	1.211 ~ 11.581
抗SSA抗体	1.052	0.475	4.907	2.864	0.027	1.129 ~ 7.266
抗SSB抗体	0.305	0.122	6.261	1.357	0.012	1.068 ~ 1.724
TNF- α	0.945	0.374	6.380	2.572	0.012	1.236 ~ 5.353
IL-6	1.104	0.452	5.961	3.015	0.015	1.243 ~ 7.312
IL-10	0.710	0.253	7.876	2.034	0.005	1.239 ~ 3.340
IL-17	1.038	0.436	5.670	2.824	0.017	1.202 ~ 6.637

2.3 PSS患者血清ADAM17水平与炎症指标、SSDAI评分的相关性 根据Pearson相关性分析得知,PSS患者血清ADAM17水平与TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17水平呈正相关($r=0.543, 0.582, 0.578$, 均 $P<0.05$),与IL-10水平呈负相关($r=-0.572$, $P<0.05$)。根据spearman相关性分析得知,血清ADAM17水平与SSDAI评分呈正相关($r=0.603$,

见表1。稳定期组、活动期组抗SSA抗体阳性率、抗SSB抗体阳性率、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17, ADAM17水平高于对照组,IL-10水平低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.288, 28.586, 16.824, 53.030, t=5.019, 13.425, 7.525, 12.624, 19.169; 33.081, 13.899, 19.398, 4.860, 14.943$, 均 $P<0.05$);活动期组抗SSA抗体、抗SSB抗体阳性率、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17, ADAM17, SSDAI评分高于稳定期组,IL-10水平低于稳定期组,差异均具有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.764, 13.936, t=8.186, 4.862, 13.295, 5.108, 9.846, 14.901, 6.099$, 均 $P<0.05$)。

表2 各自变量赋值方式

因素	赋值方式
ADAM17	$> 71.417 \text{ pg/ml}=1, \leq 71.417 \text{ pg/ml}=0$
抗SSA抗体	阳性=1, 阴性=0
抗SSB抗体	阳性=1, 阴性=0
TNF- α	$> 100.298 \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 100.298 \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-6	$> 63.135 \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 63.135 \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-10	$< 62.608 \mu\text{g/L}=1, \geq 62.608 \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-17	$> 81.026 \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 81.026 \mu\text{g/L}=0$

$P<0.05$)。

2.5 影响SSDAI评分的因素(多元线性回归分析)以SSDAI评分为因变量($\geq 5=1, < 5=0$),以ADAM17,抗SSA抗体、抗SSB抗体、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-10, IL-17为自变量,各自变量赋值见表4,进行多元线性回归分析。结果表明,高水平ADAM17,抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、

高水平 TNF- α ，高水平 IL-6，低水平 IL-10，高水平 IL-17 是影响 SSDAI 评分的危险因素（均 $P < 0.05$ ）。见表 5。

表 4 各自变量赋值方式

因素	赋值方式
ADAM17	$> 79.474 \text{ pg/ml}=1, \leq 79.474 \text{ pg/ml}=0$
抗 SSA 抗体	阳性=1, 阴性=0
抗 SSB 抗体	阳性=1, 阴性=0
TNF- α	$> 109.151 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 109.151 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-6	$> 72.839 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 72.839 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-10	$< 49.176 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=1, \geq 49.176 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=0$
IL-17	$> 92.174 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=1, \leq 92.174 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}=0$

3 讨论

原发性舍格伦综合征（PSS）是以侵犯外分泌腺体的系统性自身免疫病，病理上表现为外分泌腺

表 5 影响 SSDAI 评分的因素

因素	β	SE	Wald	OR	P 值	95%CI
ADAM17	0.780	0.348	5.027	2.182	0.025	1.103 ~ 4.316
抗 SSA 抗体	1.343	0.596	5.079	3.831	0.024	1.191 ~ 12.321
抗 SSB 抗体	0.584	0.249	5.499	1.793	0.019	1.101 ~ 2.921
TNF- α	1.175	0.445	6.968	3.237	0.008	1.353 ~ 7.743
IL-6	1.427	0.537	7.063	4.167	0.008	1.456 ~ 11.938
IL-10	0.883	0.284	9.656	2.417	0.002	1.385 ~ 4.217
IL-17	0.447	0.147	9.230	1.563	0.002	1.172 ~ 2.085

解聚素金属蛋白酶 17（ADAM17）被称为肿瘤坏死因子 α 转化酶（TACE），是 ADAM 家族一员，主要是由 824 个氨基酸组成，是具有多个结构域的 I 型跨膜蛋白，在细胞黏附、蛋白水解以及细胞信号转导途径中起着关键作用，广泛存在于哺乳动物中^[12]。ADAM17 底物包括多种细胞因子、黏附分子和其相关受体，因此，ADAM17 在机体炎症反应和免疫系统中起着重要调节作用，主要通过剪切各种底物参与癌症和机体自身免疫性疾病^[13]。ADAM17 作为一种机体潜在标志物，在多种实体肿瘤如乳腺癌和卵巢癌中呈现高表达^[14]。此外 ADAM17 在结直肠癌中阳性表达率显著高于正常组织，可能与结直肠癌侵袭有关，可作为结直肠癌患者临床诊断^[15]。还有研究发现，miR-146a-5p 靶向并负调控膜 mIL-23 R 的外胚层脱落酶 ADAM17，从而减少膜 mIL-23 R 外胚层脱落，为治疗 PSS 提供一种新方法^[16]。在本研究中，活动期组和稳定期组血清 ADAM17 水平均升高，说明 ADAM17 与 PSS 的发生发展密切相关。

检查抗 SSA 抗体和抗 SSB 抗体对于诊断 PSS 临床价值具有重要意义，因为该抗体具有高效特异性^[17]。有研究发现引起 PSS 关键的因素还有炎症

体中大量淋巴细胞浸润内脏器官，导致多种器官和系统损伤，其中唾液腺和泪腺进行性淋巴细胞浸润会产生抗 SSA 抗体、抗 SSB 抗体或其他外分泌腺特异性抗体，导致外分泌腺分泌功能受损^[8]。患者有干渴感、眼睛干涩、浑身乏力、有酸痛感^[9]。PSS 主要是 T 淋巴细胞亚群活化产生促炎细胞因子 IL-6、TNF- α 等，从而引发炎症环境^[10]，体液因子、环境和遗传等因素都会导致炎症发生^[11]。PSS 发病率呈逐渐上升趋势，大多以女性和老年人为主要发病群体，因其主要发病机制尚不明确，在临床上患者症状多样化，所以会出现漏诊现象。因此，寻找敏感生物标记物，能够早期发现 PSS 并正确判断病情严重程度，采取合理治疗方案对于改善患者健康尤为关键。

因子，如 IL-10 是抑制炎症反应因子，而 TNF- α ，IL-6，IL-17 是促进炎症细胞因子，TNF- α 也是反映疾病严重程度的标志，IL-6 主要由机体中性粒细胞和单核巨噬细胞分泌，还会诱导合成其他炎症因子，IL-17 会促进中性粒细胞和树突状细胞分泌，加快其成熟和趋化过程，可以促进病情发展^[18]。在本研究中，稳定期组和活动期组抗 SSA 抗体阳性率、抗 SSB 抗体阳性率、TNF- α ，IL-6，IL-17 表达均升高，稳定期组和活动期组 IL-10 表达水平降低，说明 PSS 患者免疫功能明显下降，加速病情发展。ADAM17 可以水解 TNF- α ，IL-6 等膜蛋白细胞外的功能区并导致脱落，促使配体的形成，通过旁分泌或自分泌从而结合相应的受体，协调 NF- κ B，Notch 信号通路、EGFR-PI3K-Akt 途径等转移信号，参与炎症反应、细胞增殖、血管生成等过程^[19]。根据 Pearson 相关性分析得知，PSS 患者血清 ADAM17 水平与 TNF- α ，IL-6，IL-17 表达水平呈正相关，与 IL-10 表达水平呈负相关。说明 ADAM17 对机体免疫应答起着正向调控作用。

有研究报道，SSDAI 评分越高，病变程度越高，病情越严重^[20]。根据相关性分析得知血清 ADAM17 水平与 SSDAI 评分呈正相关，说明血清

ADAM17与患者病情程度有关, Logistic回归分析得知, 高水平ADAM17, 抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、TNF- α , IL-6, IL-17以及低水平IL-10是影响PSS发生的危险因素。多元线性回归分析得知, 高水平ADAM17, 抗SSA抗体阳性、抗SSB抗体阳性、高水平TNF- α , 高水平IL-6, 低水平IL-10, 高水平IL-17是影响SSDAI评分的危险因素, 说明血清ADAM17水平与PSS的病情严重程度密切相关, 临床检测血清ADAM17可评估患者病情严重程度。

综上所述, PSS患者血清ADAM17水平显著升高, 其与患者的病情严重程度相关, 其表达水平随着病情严重程度增加而增加。本研究尚存在局限性, 如未探究ADAM17在PSS中的具体调控机制, 样本量不足等, 后续将会增加细胞和动物实验, 扩大样本量对本研究进行验证。

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