

# 溃疡性结肠炎患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平表达与疾病活动指数的相关性研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨溃疡性结肠炎 (ulcerative colitis, UC) 患者血清 Elabela, 富亮氨酸  $\alpha$ -2 糖蛋白 -1 (leucine-rich-alpha-2-glycoprotein-1, LRG1) 表达与疾病活动指数 (disease activity index, DAI) 的相关性。**方法** 选择 2022 年 1 月 ~ 2022 年 12 月运城市中心医院收治的 98 例 UC 患者为 UC 组, 其中活动期 62 例, 缓解期 36 例。根据患者病情严重程度分为轻度组 ( $n=26$ )、中度组 ( $n=43$ ) 和重度组 ( $n=29$ )。根据内镜活动指数 (endoscopic activity index, EAI) 分为 I 级组 ( $n=25$ )、II 级组 ( $n=40$ ) 和 III 级组 ( $n=33$ )。根据内镜下黏膜愈合情况分为愈合组 ( $n=65$ ) 和未愈合组 ( $n=33$ )。另取 51 例结肠息肉患者为对照组 1, 50 例健康体检者为对照组 2。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清 Elabela 和 LRG1 水平。Pearson 法分析 UC 患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平与疾病活动指数的相关性。受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线分析血清 Elabela 和 LRG1 对内镜下黏膜愈合的预测价值。**结果** UC 组血清 Elabela ( $4.77 \pm 1.36$  ng/ml), LRG1 ( $352.12 \pm 39.45$  ng/ml) 水平高于对照组 1 ( $2.51 \pm 0.53$  ng/ml,  $121.02 \pm 21.06$  ng/ml) 和对照组 2 ( $2.35 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml,  $120.35 \pm 23.49$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=11.410 \sim 39.000$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。活动期组血清 Elabela ( $5.26 \pm 0.54$  ng/ml), LRG1 ( $370.42 \pm 12.49$  ng/ml) 高于缓解期组 ( $3.93 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml,  $320.60 \pm 8.47$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=12.705, 21.242$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。重度组血清 Elabela ( $5.89 \pm 0.20$  ng/ml), LRG1 ( $369.92 \pm 16.59$  ng/ml) 高于中度组 ( $4.51 \pm 0.67$  ng/ml,  $356.12 \pm 18.75$  ng/ml) 和轻度组 ( $3.95 \pm 0.21$  ng/ml,  $325.65 \pm 10.14$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=3.205 \sim 35.077$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。III 级组血清 Elabela ( $5.80 \pm 0.18$  ng/ml), LRG1 ( $369.16 \pm 13.47$  ng/ml) 高于 II 级组 ( $4.49 \pm 0.35$  ng/ml,  $355.46 \pm 16.34$  ng/ml) 和 I 级组 ( $3.86 \pm 0.16$  ng/ml,  $324.15 \pm 8.71$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=3.854 \sim 48.725$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。未愈合组血清 Elabela ( $5.12 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml), LRG1 ( $367.12 \pm 14.27$  ng/ml) 高于愈合组 ( $4.08 \pm 0.37$  ng/ml,  $322.57 \pm 10.35$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=12.043, 15.917$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。UC 患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平与 EAI, 红细胞沉降率呈正相关 ( $r=0.602, 0.298; 0.576, 0.302$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ), 与血红蛋白水平呈负相关 ( $r=-0.351, -0.334$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。血清 Elabela, LRG1 联合预测内镜下黏膜愈合的曲线下面积为 0.926 (95%CI: 0.880 ~ 0.958), 高于 Elabela, LRG1 单独预测的 0.803 (95%CI: 0.741 ~ 0.856), 0.783 (95%CI: 0.720 ~ 0.838), 差异有统计学意义 ( $Z=4.101, 4.228$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** UC 患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平升高, 且与疾病活动指数增加和病情加重有关, 检测血清 Elabela, LRG1 可为 UC 内镜下黏膜愈合评估提供参考。

**关键词:** 溃疡性结肠炎; 富亮氨酸  $\alpha$ -2 糖蛋白 -1; 疾病活动指数; 黏膜愈合

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## Correlation between the Expression of Serum Elabela, LRG1 Levels and Disease Activity Index in Patients with Ulcerative Colitis

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the expression of serum Elabela and leucine-rich-alpha-2-glycoprotein-1 (LRG1) in ulcerative colitis (UC) patients and their correlation with disease activity index (DAI). **Methods** A total of 98 patients with UC admitted to Yuncheng Central Hospital from January to December 2022 were selected as the UC group, including 62 patients in active stage and 36 patients in remission stage. According to the severity of the disease, these patients were divided into mild group ( $n=26$ ), moderate group ( $n=43$ ) and severe group ( $n=29$ ). In addition, these patients were grouped into grade I group ( $n=25$ ), grade II group ( $n=40$ ) and grade III group ( $n=33$ ) based on the endoscopic activity index (EAI). According to the mucosal healing condition under endoscopy, these patients were divided into the healed group ( $n=65$ ) and the unhealed

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group ( $n=33$ ). Another 51 patients with colonic polyps were selected as control group 1, and 50 healthy individuals were selected as control group 2. Serum Elabela and LRG1 levels were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Pearson method was used to analyze the correlation between serum Elabela, LRG1 levels and DAI in UC patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to analyze the predictive value of serum Elabela and LRG1 for endoscopic mucosal healing. **Results** The levels of Elabela ( $4.77 \pm 1.36$  ng/ml) and LRG1 ( $352.12 \pm 39.45$  ng/ml) in UC group were higher than those in control group 1 ( $2.51 \pm 0.53$  ng/ml,  $121.02 \pm 21.06$  ng/ml) and control group 2 ( $2.35 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml,  $120.35 \pm 23.49$  ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=11.410 \sim 39.000$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of Elabela ( $5.26 \pm 0.54$  ng/ml) and LRG1 ( $370.42 \pm 12.49$  ng/ml) in the active group were higher than those in the remission group ( $3.93 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml,  $320.60 \pm 8.47$  ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=12.705, 21.242$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of Elabela ( $5.89 \pm 0.20$  ng/ml) and LRG1 ( $369.92 \pm 16.59$  ng/ml) in the severe group were higher than those in the moderate groups ( $4.51 \pm 0.67$  ng/ml,  $356.12 \pm 18.75$  ng/ml) and mild groups ( $3.95 \pm 0.21$  ng/ml,  $325.65 \pm 10.14$  ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=3.205 \sim 35.077$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of Elabela ( $5.80 \pm 0.18$  ng/ml) and LRG1 ( $369.16 \pm 13.47$  ng/ml) in grade III group were higher than those in grade II group ( $4.49 \pm 0.35$  ng/ml,  $355.46 \pm 16.34$  ng/ml) and grade I group ( $3.86 \pm 0.16$  ng/ml,  $324.15 \pm 8.71$  ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=3.854 \sim 48.725$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of Elabela ( $5.12 \pm 0.42$  ng/ml) and LRG1 ( $367.12 \pm 14.27$  ng/ml) in unhealed group were higher than those in healed group ( $4.08 \pm 0.37$  ng/ml,  $322.57 \pm 10.35$  ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=12.043, 15.917$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of Elabela and LRG1 in UC patients were positively correlated with EAI and ESR ( $r=0.602, 0.298; 0.576, 0.302$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ), but negatively correlated with hemoglobin level ( $r=-0.351, -0.334$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The area under the curve predicted by the combination of serum Elabela and LRG1 for endoscopic mucosal healing was 0.926 (95% CI: 0.880 ~ 0.958), was higher than the 0.803 (95% CI: 0.741 ~ 0.856) and 0.783 (95% CI: 0.720 ~ 0.838) predicted by Elabela and LRG1 alone, and the difference was statistically significant ( $Z=4.101, 4.228$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The serum levels of Elabela and LRG1 in UC patients increased, and they were related to the increase of DAI and worsening of the condition. Testing serum Elabela and LRG1 can provide a reference for evaluating mucosal healing under UC endoscopy.

**Keywords:** ulcerative colitis; leucine-rich-alpha-2-glycoprotein-1; disease activity index; mucosal healing

溃疡性结肠炎（ulcerative colitis, UC）是临床常见的炎症性肠病，该病病程长且易反复发作，不仅可导致累积性肠道损伤，引起心肌梗死、中风等并发症，且具有潜在癌变风险，尤其是在疾病活动期间<sup>[1]</sup>。UC发病机制尚不明确，目前认为肠道上皮血管通透性增加和肠屏障损伤与UC的发生相关<sup>[2]</sup>。Elabela是维持血管功能的重要调节因子，具有抗凋亡、抗炎和抗氧化作用，被认为是预测血管损伤的潜在指标<sup>[3]</sup>。富亮氨酸 $\alpha$ 2糖蛋白1（leucine-rich $\alpha$ 2 glycoprotein 1, LRG1）是一种50 kDa的糖蛋白，含有富含亮氨酸基序的重复序列，在白细胞介素（interleukin, IL）-22, 肿瘤坏死因子（tumor necrosis factor, TNF）- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ 等刺激下，在神经细胞、肝细胞、中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞和肠上皮细胞等细胞中表达升高，参与血管生成，与关节炎、感染、心力衰竭等多种疾病有关<sup>[4-5]</sup>。Elabela和LRG1在UC的报道并不多见，鉴于此，本研究检测UC患者血清Elabela, LRG1水平，探讨两者与UC疾病活动指数的相关性，以期为临床诊治提供参考。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2022年1~12月运城市中心医院收治的98例UC患者为UC组，其中男性55例，

女性43例，年龄32~43（ $36.62 \pm 2.85$ ）岁，体质指数21~23（ $22.15 \pm 0.63$ ）kg/m<sup>2</sup>。纳入标准：①符合《溃疡性结肠炎诊疗指南》<sup>[6]</sup>中诊断标准；②行结肠镜检查，内镜评估内容和黏膜病理学资料完整；③年龄>18岁。排除标准：①急性或慢性肝病；②并发或既往慢性免疫介导性炎症疾病（炎症性肠病除外）、既往结肠切除术史、活跃侵蚀性胃肠黏膜疾病；③正在接受任何形式的UC治疗；④妊娠患者。参考《溃疡性结肠炎诊疗指南》<sup>[6]</sup>，根据黏膜病理学检查结果将UC患者分为活动期组（ $n=62$ ）和缓解期组（ $n=36$ ）。根据病情严重程度将UC患者分为轻度组（ $n=26$ ）、中度组（ $n=43$ ）和重度组（ $n=29$ ）。另选择收治的51例结肠息肉患者为对照组1，体检中心体检健康的50例志愿者为对照组2。对照组1中男性29例，女性22例，年龄30~41（ $36.01 \pm 2.71$ ）岁，体质指数20~23（ $22.01 \pm 0.60$ ）kg/m<sup>2</sup>。对照组2中男性28例，女性22例，年龄31~45（ $36.72 \pm 2.49$ ）岁，体质指数20~23（ $22.06 \pm 0.57$ ）kg/m<sup>2</sup>。三组性别、年龄、体质指数比较，差异均无统计学意义（ $F/\chi^2=0.010, 1.023, 0.685$ ，均  $P > 0.05$ ）。本研究经运城市中心医院伦理委员会批准，并获得所有研究对象的知情同意。

1.2 仪器与试剂 XE-2100全自动血细胞分析

仪(日本Sysmex株式会社),ESR40全自动动态血沉分析仪(济南博坤科学仪器有限公司),Multiskan FC全自动酶标仪(美国赛默飞公司),Elabala试剂盒(上海语纯生物科技有限公司),LRG1试剂盒(上海研启生物科技有限公司)。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 内镜分级、黏膜愈合情况评估:根据内镜活动指数(endoscopic activity index, EAI)<sup>[7]</sup>对患者进行评分,其中造粒散射反射光:是记0分,否记2分;血管分型:正常记0分,扭曲记1分,缺失记2分;黏膜出血:无记0分,接触性出血记2分,自发性出血记4分;黏膜病变:主要包括黏液、渗出物、糜烂、溃疡等,无记0分,轻度记2分,显著记4分。总分0~12分,0~3分为正常<sup>[8]</sup>,分值越高表示疾病活动性越强。本文根据EAI将UC患者分为I级组(4~6分,n=25)、II级组(7~9分,n=40)和III级组(10~12分,n=33)。所有UC患者接受氨基水杨酸类抑制剂、糖皮质激素或免疫抑制剂治疗后再次接受内镜检查。根据内镜下黏膜愈合情况将患者分为愈合组(n=65例)和未愈合组(n=33)。

1.3.2 实验室指标检测:采集所有受试者入组当日空腹静脉血7ml,取2ml采用全自动血细胞分析仪

表1

三组血清Elabala, LRG1表达水平及HB, ESR水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

项目	UC组(n=98)	对照组1(n=51)	对照组2(n=50)	F值	P值
Elabala(ng/ml)	4.77±1.36	2.51±0.53	2.35±0.42	132.289	0.000
LRG1(ng/ml)	352.12±39.45	121.02±21.06	120.35±23.49	1304.243	0.000
血红蛋白(g/L)	102.35±10.93	115.32±9.43	116.15±10.27	41.243	0.000
ESR(mm/h)	28.35±6.49	13.65±3.49	13.02±3.65	98.987	0.000

2.2 活动期组和缓解期组血清Elabala, LRG1水平比较 活动期组血清Elabala(5.26±0.54ng/ml),LRG1(370.42±12.49ng/ml)水平高于缓解期组(3.93±0.42ng/ml,320.60±8.47ng/ml),差异具有统计学意义( $t=12.705, 21.242$ ,均 $P<0.05$ )。

2.3 不同病情严重程度患者血清Elabala, LRG1水

表2

不同病情严重程度患者血清Elabala, LRG1水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

项目	轻度组(n=26)	中度组(n=43)	重度组(n=29)	F值	P值
Elabala(ng/ml)	3.95±0.21	4.51±0.67	5.89±0.20	127.936	0.000
LRG1(ng/ml)	325.65±10.14	356.12±18.75	369.92±16.59	53.287	0.000

2.4 不同内镜分级患者血清Elabala, LRG1水平比较 见表3。III级组血清Elabala, LRG1水平高于II级组和I级组,差异有统计学意义( $t=19.466, 48.725, 3.854, 8.710$ ,均 $P<0.05$ ),II级组血清Elabala, LRG1水平高于I级组,差异有统计学意义( $t=8.447, 8.812$ ,均 $P<0.05$ )。

检测血红蛋白水平,另取2ml采用全自动动态血沉分析仪检测红细胞沉降率(ESR)水平。取3ml经离心后(3000r/min,5min)分离血清,-80℃保存待检。应用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清Elabala及LRG1水平,具体操作根据试剂盒说明进行。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 25.00进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,三组间比较采用单因素方差分析。计数资料以率(%)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。Pearson法分析UC患者血清Elabala及LRG1水平与EAI,HB,ESR的相关性。受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC)分析血清Elabala, LRG1及联合检测对内镜下黏膜愈合的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

2.1 三组血清Elabala, LRG1表达水平及HB, ESR水平比较 见表1。UC组血清Elabala, LRG1和ESR水平高于对照组1和对照组2,HB低于对照组1和对照组2,差异具有统计学意义( $t=11.410, 12.269, 39.000, 38.194, 15.065, 15.483, 7.192, 7.412$ ,均 $P<0.05$ )。

平比较 见表2。重度组血清Elabala, LRG1水平高于中度组和轻度组,差异有统计学意义( $t=10.751, 35.077, 3.205, 11.771$ ,均 $P<0.05$ ),中度组血清Elabala, LRG1水平高于轻度组,差异有统计学意义( $t=4.130, 7.625$ ,均 $P<0.05$ )。

2.5 愈合组和未愈合组血清Elabala, LRG1水平比较 未愈合组血清Elabala(5.12±0.42ng/ml),LRG1(367.12±14.27ng/ml)水平高于愈合组(4.08±0.37ng/ml,322.57±10.35ng/ml),差异有统计学意义( $t=12.043, 15.917$ ,均 $P<0.05$ )。

2.6 UC患者血清Elabala, LRG1水平与EAI,

HB, ESR 的相关性 UC 患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平与 EAI, HB 呈正相关 ( $r=0.602, 0.298; 0.576,$

$0.302$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ) , 与血红蛋白水平呈负相关 ( $r=-0.351, -0.334$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ) 。

表 3

不同内镜分级患者血清 Elabela, LRG1 水平比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

项目	I 级组 ( $n=25$ )	II 级组 ( $n=40$ )	III 级组 ( $n=33$ )	F 值	P 值
Elabela (ng/ml)	$3.86 \pm 0.16$	$4.49 \pm 0.35$	$5.80 \pm 0.18$	434.814	0.000
LRG1 (ng/ml)	$324.15 \pm 8.71$	$355.46 \pm 16.34$	$369.16 \pm 13.47$	77.903	0.000

2.7 血清 Elabela, LRG1 对内镜下黏膜愈合的预测价值 见表 4 和图 1。血清 Elabela, LRG1 联合预测内镜下黏膜愈合的曲线下面积高于 Elabela,

LRG1 单独预测, 差异有统计学意义 ( $Z=4.101, 4.228$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ) 。

表 4

血清 Elabela, LRG1 对内镜下黏膜愈合的预测价值

项目	曲线下面积 (95%CI)	截断值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	约登指数
Elabela	0.803 (0.741 ~ 0.856)	4.41ng/ml	79.59	79.21	0.588
LRG1	0.783 (0.720 ~ 0.838)	356.79ng/ml	76.53	82.18	0.587
联合	0.926 (0.880 ~ 0.958)	-	93.88	79.21	0.731

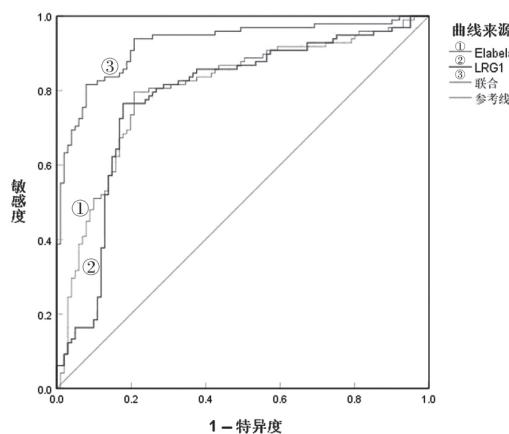


图 1 血清 Elabela, LRG1 预测内镜下黏膜愈合的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨论

溃疡性结肠炎 (UC) 病因尚不明确, 被认为与遗传、环境、黏膜免疫失调等有关。自进入 21 世纪以来, 抗肿瘤坏死因子治疗显著改善了 UC 的治疗结果, 治疗目标从症状缓解转变为内窥镜下组织学愈合。结肠镜检查是评估 UC 患者病情的金标准, 但作为一种可对患者造成明显疼痛的侵入性检查, 其仅适宜诊断, 并不适合实时评估患者的肠黏膜病变。因此有必要探寻能够准确地评估 UC 患者的肠黏膜情况的生物学标志物。研究报道, 免疫反应失调, 血管壁损伤和血管通透性增高在 UC 的发病中起重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>。研究发现, UC 小鼠模型中可观察到结肠黏膜区血管周围水肿, 提示 UC 小鼠肠道内皮损伤, 肠道血管通透性增加, 肠屏障功能障碍<sup>[10]</sup>。结肠炎期间瞬时受体电位香草素 4 通道激活, 通过降低血管内皮钙黏素的表达, 增加血管内皮通透性促进结肠炎症的发展<sup>[11]</sup>。血管通透性增加提示肠道上皮屏障功能障碍, 通常与 UC 风险增加和疾

病活动性增加有关<sup>[9]</sup>。

血清 Elabela 是一种含有 32 个氨基酸的激素肽, 被认为是 Apelin 受体的第二内源性配体, 广泛分布于不同的组织器官中, 在血压控制、心脏形态发生、细胞凋亡、血管生成、细胞增殖、迁移等生理过程中发挥重要作用, 与心功能障碍、心力衰竭、高血压、肾脏疾病、癌症和中枢神经系统疾病等病理状况有关<sup>[12]</sup>。Elabela 在未分化胚胎干细胞中高度表达, 调控内胚层分化, 在血管内皮细胞中也有表达, 可趋化血管内皮细胞迁移和增殖分化, 对正常血管发育至关重要<sup>[12]</sup>。现有研究显示 Elabela 通过抑制 IL-6/信号转导子与激活子 3 信号通路和激活谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 4 信号通路, 缓解血管紧张素 II 诱导的心脏成纤维细胞增殖、迁移和氧化应激, 抑制不良心肌重塑和纤维化<sup>[13]</sup>。Elabela 也是一种新的 apelin 受体 (apelin receptor, APJ) 内源性配体, Elabela/APJ 轴通过抑制血管紧张素转换酶 (angiotensin I converting enzyme, ACE) 表达和血管紧张素 II 信号通路, 抑制 ACE 2 水平预防压力过载诱导的高血压和心力衰竭<sup>[14]</sup>。Elabela 还可通过激活成纤维细胞生长因子 21-ACE2 信号通路, 抑制动脉外膜成纤维细胞凋亡, 并缓解氧化应激和炎症反应, 修复受损血管和维持血管正常功能<sup>[3]</sup>。临床报道显示, 肢端肥大症患者血清 Elabela 水平高于健康对照组, 血清 Elabela 水平与收缩压、N-末端 B 型利钠肽原水平呈正相关, 血清 Elabela 水平是肢端肥大症患者早期心血管受累的标志<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究发现 UC 患者血清 Elabela 水平显著高于对照组 1 和对照组 2, 且随着疾病活动、病情严重程度、内镜分级的增加而增加。推测 Elabela 参与 UC 的机制为: Elabela 在血管损伤早期代偿性升高以促

使血管内皮细胞迁移和增殖，促使新生血管形成，修复受损血管。随着UC活动度增加和病情加重，Elabala水平虽增加，但其血管保护的生物学作用减弱，继而引起血管损伤程度加重，通透性增加，导致肠道上皮屏障功能障碍和UC病情进展。

富亮氨酸 $\alpha$ 2糖蛋白1(LRG1)是富亮氨酸重复序列蛋白家族的重要成员，作为转化生长因子 $\beta$ (transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ )上游重要信号分子，通过激活TGF- $\beta$ 信号通路介导TGF- $\beta$ 的生物学效应，比如LRG1与TGF- $\beta$ 受体结合激活下游smad1/5/8通路，启动血管生成信号通路，LRG1还与TGF- $\beta$ 受体1/激活素受体样激酶5结合形成复合物，调节T细胞分化，促进内皮型一氧化氮合酶合成等，与感染、恶性肿瘤、免疫疾病、心血管疾病等发病有关<sup>[16-17]</sup>。现有研究显示克罗恩病患者血清LRG1水平显著升高，且与内镜活动性增加有关<sup>[18]</sup>，提示LRG1可能作为炎症性肠病的标志物。本研究发现UC患者血清LRG1水平显著增高，并与UC活动期、病情加重以及内镜分级增加有关，血清LRG1水平与EAI分级呈正相关，表明LRG1过度合成可能促使UC活动性增加和病情加重。分析LRG1参与UC的机制为：内皮细胞调节血管张力、血管通透性和白细胞黏附，在维持血管稳态中起着重要作用，促炎细胞因子可诱导核因子- $\kappa$ B活化，激活内皮细胞中LRG1并迅速释放。LRG1作为一种新型的血管生成调节因子，通过激活内皮细胞中TGF- $\beta$ 及其下游Smad1/5/8通路，发挥促血管生成作用，并介导单核细胞捕获、黏附和随后的跨内皮迁移<sup>[19]</sup>，与血管炎症损伤、通透性增加以及肠屏障功能障碍有关。另外LRG1过度表达可促使肠上皮血管异常增生，增加癌变风险<sup>[20]</sup>。ROC分析结果显示，血清Elabala、LRG1水平可预测UC内镜下黏膜愈合情况，联合两者检测预测效能更高，表明血清Elabala、LRG1对临床疗效判断具有一定价值。

综上，UC患者血清Elabala、LRG1水平增高，且与UC活动期、病情加重和内镜分级增加有关。血清Elabala、LRG1可作为UC疾病活动、病情严重程度、内镜下黏膜愈合评估的标志物，通过靶向Elabala、LRG1可能为UC治疗提供新的方向和思路。本研究不足之处在于样本例数较少，且为单中心研究，可能存在一定偏倚，仍需进一步扩大样本例数加以证实。

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