

系统性红斑狼疮患者尿液 Gal-3BP, VSIG4 表达水平与疾病活动度及肾损伤的相关性研究

符妹丽, 江 强, 周仕群, 符书山 (儋州市人民医院肾内科, 海南儋州 571799)

摘要: **目的** 探讨尿半乳糖凝集素-3结合蛋白(galectin-3 binding protein, Gal-3BP)及V-set包含免疫球蛋白域4(V-set containing immunoglobulin domain 4, VSIG4)水平在系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)患者尿液中的表达及其与疾病活动和肾损伤的关系。**方法** 选取儋州市人民医院收治的SLE患者105例(SLE组)和体检正常者50例(对照组)作为研究对象。105例SLE患者根据SLE疾病活动度指数(SLEDAI)评分分为轻度活动度组(SLEDAI评分 ≤ 9 分, $n=51$)、中度活动度组($14 \leq \text{SLEDAI} \leq 10$ 分, $n=29$)和重度活动度组(SLEDAI评分 ≥ 15 分, $n=25$)。按肾功能受损程度分为肾功能正常组、肾功能轻度受损组和肾功能中重度受损组。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测尿液Gal-3BP, VSIG4表达水平, 应用多元Logistic回归分析影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素, 绘制ROC曲线分析尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的价值。**结果** SLE组尿Gal-3BP(251.38 ± 46.75 ng/ml)及VSIG4(13.40 ± 4.27 ng/ml)水平均明显高于对照组(117.50 ± 18.24 ng/ml, 2.73 ± 0.85 ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义($t=19.315, 15.681$, 均 $P<0.001$)。SLE患者活动度越高, 尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平越高, 重度活动度组 $>$ 中度活动度组 $>$ 轻度活动度组, 差异具有统计学意义($F=23.416, 17.380$, 均 $P<0.001$)。肾功能中重度受损组和轻度受损组尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于肾功能正常组($t=24.580, 18.163; 20.864, 15.947$), 且中重度受损组尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于轻度受损组($t=19.837, 11.215$), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$)。多元Logistic回归分析显示, 尿Gal-3BP(OR=3.472, 95%CI: 2.685 ~ 11.463)及VSIG4(OR=2.376, 95%CI: 1.842 ~ 9.105)水平升高是影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示, Gal-3BP及VSIG4二项联合预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的曲线下面积(95%置信区间)[AUC(95%CI)]最大[0.909(0.846 ~ 0.973)], 其准确度为88.6%。相关分析显示, SLE患者尿Gal-3BP与VSIG4水平呈正相关($r=0.813, P<0.05$), 尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平与SCr, BUN, 24h尿蛋白、抗dsDNA抗体及SLEDAI评分均呈正相关($r=0.358 \sim 0.702$, 均 $P<0.05$), 而与血红蛋白、eGFR均呈负相关($r=-0.479 \sim -0.670$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平在SLE患者中明显升高, 其高表达与疾病活动和肾损伤有关, 二项联合预测SLE患者发生肾损伤有较好的价值。

关键词: 系统性红斑狼疮; 半乳糖凝集素-3结合蛋白; V-set包含免疫球蛋白域4; 疾病活动度; 肾脏损伤
中图分类号: R593.241; R392.11 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2024)04-088-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2024.04.016

Study on the Correlation among Urine Gal-3BP, VSIG4 Expression Levels, Disease Activity and Kidney Injury in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

FU Meili, JIANG Qiang, ZHOU Shiqun, FU Shushan

(Department of Nephrology, Danzhou People's Hospital, Hainan Danzhou 571799, China)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of urinary galectin-3 binding protein (Gal-3BP) and V-set containing immunoglobulin domain 4 (VSIG4) in urine from patient with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and its relationship with disease activity and kidney injury. **Methods** A total of 105 SLE patients (SLE group) and 50 normal patients (control group) admitted to Danzhou People's Hospital were selected as the study objects. According to SLEDAI score, 105 SLE patients were divided into mild active group (SLEDAI ≤ 9 points, $n=51$), moderate active group ($14 \leq \text{SLEDAI} \leq 10$ points, $n=29$) and severe active group (SLEDAI ≥ 15 points, $n=25$). According to the degree of renal function impairment, they were divided into normal renal function group, mild renal function impairment group and moderate and severe renal function impairment group. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the expressions of Gal-3BP and VSIG4. Multiple Logistic regression was applied to analyze the risk factors of kidney injury in SLE patients, and ROC curve was drawn to analyze the value of urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels in predicting kidney injury in SLE patients. **Results** The urinary

Gal-3BP (251.38 ± 46.75 ng/ml) and VSIG4 (13.40 ± 4.27 ng/ml) levels in the SLE group were higher than those in the control group (117.50 ± 18.24 ng/ml, 2.73 ± 0.85 ng/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ($t=19.315, 15.681$, all $P<0.001$). The higher the activity level of SLE patients, the higher the urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels, with severe activity group>moderate activity group>mild activity group, and the differences were statistically significant ($F=23.416, 17.380$, all $P<0.001$). The urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels in the moderate to severe renal function group and mild renal function group were higher than those in the normal renal function group ($t=24.580, 18.163, 20.864, 15.947$), and the urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels in the moderate to severe renal function group were higher than those in the mild renal function group ($t=19.837, 11.215$), and the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.001$), respectively. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that elevated levels of urinary Gal-3BP (OR=3.472, 95%CI: 2.685 ~ 11.463) and VSIG4 (OR=2.376, 95%CI: 1.842 ~ 9.105) were risk factors for renal injury in SLE patients (all $P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the combination of Gal-3BP and VSIG4 had the highest area under the curve (95% confidence interval) [AUC (95%CI)] for predicting renal injury in SLE patients [0.909 (0.846 ~ 0.973)], with an accuracy of 88.6%. Correlation analysis showed that the urinary Gal-3BP level was positively correlated with VSIG4 level ($r=0.813, P<0.05$), and the levels of urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 were positively correlated with SCr, BUN, 24-hour urine protein, anti-dsDNA antibodies, and SLEDAI scores ($r=0.358 \sim 0.702$, all $P<0.05$), while urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels were negatively correlated with hemoglobin and eGFR in SLE patients ($r=-0.479 \sim -0.670$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Urinary Gal-3BP and VSIG4 levels are elevated in SLE patients, and their high expressions are related to disease activity and renal injury. The combination of the two have good value in predicting renal injury in SLE patients.

Keywords: systemic lupus erythematosus; galectin-3 binding protein; V-set contains immunoglobulin domain 4; disease activity; kidney injury

系统性红斑狼疮 (systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 是一种自身免疫性疾病, 可出现重要内脏器官损害, 甚至危及生命^[1]。肾脏损伤是 SLE 最常见、最严重的表现之一, 未及时诊治可发展为肾功能衰竭, 进而导致 SLE 患者死亡^[2]。SLE 疾病活动度与病情进展有关, 其活动度越高, 组织器官损伤程度越重^[3]。因此, 准确评估疾病活动度及肾脏损伤程度对于降低 SLE 患者死亡风险尤为重要。研究发现, 半乳糖凝集素-3 结合蛋白 (galectin-3 binding protein, Gal-3BP) 作为一种干扰素诱导的凝集素家族蛋白质, 参与调节细胞黏附、凋亡及免疫反应等过程, 可能是判断 SLE 患者肾脏受累和炎症活性的标志物^[4]。V-set 包含免疫球蛋白域 4 (V-set contains immunoglobulin domain 4, VSIG4) 是免疫球蛋白超家族成员之一, 参与肾脏疾病的免疫调节及发生发展, 在肾损伤的诊断、治疗和预后方面发挥关键作用^[5]。然而, 关于 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 与 SLE 活动度和肾损伤的相关性尚未清楚。本研究通过检测 SLE 患者尿 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 水平, 分析其与疾病活动度和肾损伤的关系, 并探讨 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 水平对 SLE 发生肾损伤的预测价值, 以期临床诊疗提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2021 年 1 月 ~ 2023 年 9 月儋州市人民医院收治的 SLE 患者 105 例, 其中, 男性 14 例, 女性 91 例, 年龄 20 ~ 51 (38.62 ± 9.70) 岁。纳入标准: ①年龄 ≥ 18 岁, SLE 诊断参考《2020

中国系统性红斑狼疮诊疗指南》^[6]; ②无肾脏疾病史, 配合本次研究。排除标准: ①并发内分泌系统疾病、恶性肿瘤及其他自身免疫疾病者; ②妊娠和哺乳期女性、精神障碍者。另选取同期体检正常者 50 例作为对照组, 其中, 男性 10 例, 女性 40 例, 年龄 21 ~ 48 (37.95 ± 8.42) 岁。研究对象均知情同意。

1.2 仪器和试剂 680 型全自动酶标分析仪 (美国 BIO-RAD 公司), Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 试剂盒 (美国 R&D 公司)。全自动生化分析仪 Cobas 8000 (德国罗氏) 及配套试剂。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 研究方法: 收集研究对象的临床资料、白细胞计数、血红蛋白、血小板、红细胞沉降率 (ESR)、尿素氮 (BUN)、血肌酐 (SCr)、补体 C3, 补体 C4, 抗双链 DNA (dsDNA) 抗体及 24h 尿蛋白水平等。

1.3.2 临床分组: 依据 SLE 疾病活动度指数 (SLEDAI) 评估疾病活动度情况^[7], 按 SLEDAI 评分分为: 轻度活动度组 ($n=51$, SLEDAI ≤ 9 分), 中度活动度组 ($n=29$, $14 \leq \text{SLEDAI} \leq 10$ 分) 和重度活动度组 ($n=25$, SLEDAI ≥ 15 分)。估算肾小球滤过率 (eGFR) 计算采用改良 MDRD 公式, 按肾功能受损程度分为: eGFR ≥ 90 ml/[min $\cdot(1.73\text{m}^2)$] 为肾功能正常组 ($n=57$), $60 \text{ ml/[min}\cdot(1.73\text{m}^2)] \leq \text{eGFR} < 90 \text{ ml/[min}\cdot(1.73\text{m}^2)]$ 为肾功能轻度受损组 ($n=28$), eGFR $< 60 \text{ ml/[min}\cdot(1.73\text{m}^2)]$ 为肾功能中重度受损组 ($n=20$)。

1.3.3 Gal-3BP及VSIG4检测:分别留取SLE患者入院当天和正常者体检时尿液标本8 ml, 3 500r/min离心10 min,取上清液,酶联免疫吸附法测定尿液Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 23.0软件,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;多组间比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用 q 检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。应用多元Logistic回归分析影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素,绘制ROC曲线分析尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的价值。相关性分析采用Pearson相关。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 SLE组和对照组尿VSIG4及Gal-3BP水平比较 LE组尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平分别为 251.38 ± 46.75 ng/ml, 13.40 ± 4.27 ng/ml,均明显高于对照组的

117.50 ± 18.24 ng/ml, 2.73 ± 0.85 ng/ml,差异具有统计学意义($t=19.315, 15.681$,均 $P<0.001$)。

2.2 SLE患者不同疾病活动度组临床资料及实验室指标比较 见表1。重度活动度组和中度活动度组24 h尿蛋白、Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于轻度活动度组($t=6.512, 21.913, 15.724; 5.612, 18.724, 12.836$),且重度活动度组Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于中度活动度组($t=16.340, 9.605$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);重度活动度组SCr, BUN及抗dsDNA抗体水平高于轻度活动度组($t=4.570, 4.728, 6.910$),重度活动度组血红蛋白低于轻度活动组($t=5.426$),重度活动度组和中度活动度组C3水平明显低于轻度活动度组($t=6.742, 5.381$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

表1 SLE患者不同疾病活动度组临床资料及实验室指标比较 [$\bar{x}\pm s, n(\%)$]

项目	轻度活动度组($n=51$)	中度活动度组($n=29$)	重度活动度组($n=25$)	χ^2/F 值	P 值
女性	45 (88.2)	25 (86.2)	21 (84.0)	0.263	0.608
年龄(岁)	38.10 ± 9.82	39.42 ± 9.26	38.37 ± 9.74	1.263	0.301
病程(年)	3.05 ± 0.36	3.24 ± 0.48	3.37 ± 0.41	1.305	0.284
白细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$)	4.70 ± 2.19	4.83 ± 2.37	4.50 ± 2.26	0.772	0.481
血红蛋白(g/L)	110.35 ± 20.84	103.72 ± 24.16	92.40 ± 22.75	5.741	0.003
SCr($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	62.35 ± 24.17	84.27 ± 38.50	103.96 ± 46.18	4.809	0.020
BUN(mmol/L)	5.62 ± 2.37	6.40 ± 3.58	8.15 ± 4.62	4.915	0.016
24 h尿蛋白(g)	1.04 ± 1.16	1.85 ± 1.73	1.91 ± 1.68	4.902	0.017
C3(g/L)	0.81 ± 0.25	0.55 ± 0.27	0.50 ± 0.31	7.108	<0.001
C4(g/L)	0.17 ± 0.12	0.16 ± 0.08	0.15 ± 0.10	1.817	0.135
抗dsDNA抗体(IU/ml)	234.81 ± 53.70	283.25 ± 67.30	302.76 ± 69.53	5.631	0.004
Gal-3BP (ng/ml)	166.90 ± 27.41	260.28 ± 52.90	340.72 ± 64.20	23.416	<0.001
VSIG4 (ng/ml)	6.15 ± 2.16	15.50 ± 6.13	19.64 ± 7.42	17.380	<0.001

2.3 SLE患者不同肾损伤程度组临床资料及实验室指标比较 见表2。肾功能中重度受损组 and 轻度受损组病程、SCr, BUN, Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于肾功能正常组($t=8.427, 4.938, 6.183, 24.580, 18.163; 7.315, 4.670, 5.294, 20.846, 15.947$),且中重度受损组SCr, BUN, 24 h尿蛋白、SLEDAI评分、Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平明显高于轻度受损组($t=4.608, 5.482, 6.210, 8.153, 19.837, 11.215$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。肾功能中重度受损组血红蛋白水平明显低于轻度受损组和肾功能正常组($t=6.270, 7.115$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.4 多元Logistic回归分析影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素 见表3。以SLE患者是否发生肾

损伤为因变量,将所有影响因素为自变量进行多元Logistic回归分析,结果显示血红蛋白低(OR=2.218, 95%CI: 1.683 ~ 5.104)、病程长(OR=1.726, 95%CI: 1.205 ~ 3.319)、SLEDAI评分高(OR=2.104, 95%CI: 1.503 ~ 4.427)以及SCr(OR=1.857, 95%CI: 1.306 ~ 3.915)、Gal-3BP(OR=3.472, 95%CI: 2.685 ~ 11.463)、VSIG4(OR=2.376, 95%CI: 1.842 ~ 9.105)水平升高是影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.5 尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的价值 见表4和图1。尿Gal-3BP水平 ≥ 285.37 ng/ml预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的特异性最高(84.2%),二项联合预测肾损伤的曲线下面积(95%置信区间)[AUC(95%CI)]最大(0.909,

95%CI: 0.846 ~ 0.973)，其敏感度和特异度分别为 95.8% 和 82.4%，准确度达 88.6%。

表 2 SLE 患者不同肾损伤程度组临床资料及实验室指标比较 [($\bar{x} \pm s$), n (%)]					
项 目	肾功能正常组 (n=57)	肾功能轻度受损组 (n=28)	肾功能中重度受损组 (n=20)	χ^2/F 值	P 值
女性	50 (87.7)	24 (85.7)	17 (85.0)	0.102	0.751
年龄 (岁)	38.15 \pm 9.80	38.60 \pm 9.84	39.14 \pm 9.92	1.247	0.306
病程 (年)	2.16 \pm 0.24	3.57 \pm 0.62	4.05 \pm 0.58	9.864	<0.001
白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)	4.82 \pm 2.17	4.65 \pm 2.26	4.47 \pm 2.28	1.135	0.342
血红蛋白 (g/L)	114.75 \pm 21.26	101.86 \pm 24.27	87.25 \pm 21.80	8.347	<0.001
SCr (μ mol/L)	50.74 \pm 23.80	87.20 \pm 41.16	118.95 \pm 50.38	5.439	0.008
BUN (mmol/L)	4.58 \pm 1.93	7.14 \pm 3.62	9.26 \pm 4.73	6.702	<0.001
24 h 尿蛋白 (g)	1.02 \pm 1.15	1.51 \pm 1.60	2.91 \pm 2.04	6.674	<0.001
C3 (g/L)	0.70 \pm 0.24	0.62 \pm 0.28	0.59 \pm 0.30	2.106	0.097
C4 (g/L)	0.18 \pm 0.11	0.17 \pm 0.10	0.14 \pm 0.13	1.927	0.105
抗 dsDNA 抗体 (IU/ml)	261.30 \pm 57.24	276.42 \pm 63.85	280.73 \pm 65.92	1.693	0.147
SLEDAI 评分 (分)	7.45 \pm 2.80	9.10 \pm 3.25	15.90 \pm 6.73	11.327	<0.001
Gal-3BP (ng/ml)	153.27 \pm 21.84	268.40 \pm 56.27	351.30 \pm 69.15	26.912	<0.001
VSIG4 (ng/ml)	5.10 \pm 1.97	15.72 \pm 6.28	20.74 \pm 7.95	19.351	<0.001

表 3 多元 Logistic 回归分析影响 SLE 患者发生肾损伤的危险因素					
因 素	β	SE	Wald 值	OR (95%CI)	P 值
病程	0.542	0.247	4.835	1.726 (1.205 ~ 3.319)	0.017
血红蛋白	0.797	0.367	4.710	2.218 (1.683 ~ 5.104)	0.025
SCr	0.619	0.294	4.425	1.857 (1.306 ~ 3.915)	0.041
BUN	0.407	0.290	1.973	1.502 (0.971 ~ 1.846)	0.107
24 h 尿蛋白	0.334	0.279	1.437	1.396 (0.850 ~ 1.638)	0.182
SLEDAI 评分	0.742	0.273	7.381	2.104 (1.503 ~ 4.427)	<0.001
Gal-3BP	1.245	0.338	13.528	3.472 (2.685 ~ 11.463)	<0.001
VSIG4	0.865	0.284	9.275	2.376 (1.842 ~ 9.105)	<0.001

表 4 尿 Gal3BP 及 VSIG4 水平预测 SLE 患者发生肾损伤的价值 (%)									
项目	最佳截值	AUC (95%CI)	敏感度	特异度	阳性预计值	阴性预计值	准确度	约登指数	P 值
Gal-3BP	285.37 ng/ml	0.865 (0.807 ~ 0.928)	85.4	84.2	82.0	87.3	84.8	0.696	<0.001
VSIG4	17.16 ng/ml	0.812 (0.750 ~ 0.873)	81.3	77.2	75.0	83.0	79.0	0.585	<0.001
二项联合	-	0.909 (0.846 ~ 0.973)	95.8	82.5	82.1	96.0	88.6	0.783	<0.001

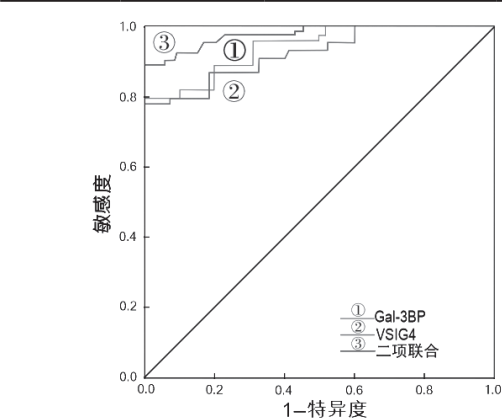


图 1 尿 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 水平预测 SLE 患者发生肾损伤的 ROC 曲线

2.6 尿 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 水平与 SLE 患者疾病活动度和肾功能指标的相关性 见表 5。相关性分析显示，SLE 患者尿 Gal-3BP 与 VSIG4 水平呈正相关 ($r=0.813$, $P<0.05$)；尿 Gal-3BP 及 VSIG4 水平与 SCr, BUN, 24h 尿蛋白、抗 dsDNA 抗体及 SLEDAI 评分均呈正相关 (均 $P<0.05$)，而与血红蛋白、eGFR 均呈负相关 (均 $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

SLE 是一种累及全身多个器官的免疫性疾病，肾脏损伤是造成 SLE 患者死亡最主要原因之一^[8]。SLE 肾损伤的发病机制复杂，与免疫复合物沉积、炎症反应、氧化应激反应及免疫功能紊乱等因素有

关^[9]。Gal-3BP是一种多功能的分泌型糖蛋白,在细胞黏附、细胞生长和增殖、血管生成、肿瘤免疫等方面发挥作用,并与机体免疫反应及炎症反应有关^[10-11]。有研究指出,Gal-3BP参与介导免疫复合物沉积在肾小球基底膜及自身抗体的产生,在SLE的进展中起到关键作用^[12]。VSIG4是一种B7家族的I型跨膜蛋白,主要通过刺激细胞增殖、活化、代谢及信号传导等过程,参与肾脏疾病的免疫炎症反应及肾损伤^[13]。

表5 尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平与SLE患者疾病活动度和肾功能指标的相关性

项目	Gal-3BP		VSIG4	
	r值	P值	r值	P值
血红蛋白	-0.612	<0.001	-0.479	0.005
SCr	0.485	0.002	0.462	0.010
BUN	0.412	0.019	0.358	0.043
eGFR	-0.670	<0.001	-0.614	<0.001
24h尿蛋白	0.403	0.028	0.436	0.017
C3	-0.381	0.037	-0.101	0.215
C4	-0.159	0.163	-0.130	0.174
抗dsDNA抗体	0.548	<0.001	0.473	0.006
SLEDAI评分	0.702	<0.001	0.625	<0.001

本研究发现,与对照组相比,尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平在SLE患者中异常高表达,其可能参与SLE的发病过程。既往研究也发现,SLE患者血清Gal-3BP水平与对照组相比显著升高,可反映疾病活动性,参与SLE发生发展^[14]。SLEDAI评分和eGFR作为评估SLE患者疾病活动和肾功能的主要指标,SLEDAI评分越高表明疾病活动度越强,eGFR水平越低表明肾脏损伤程度越重。本研究SLE患者活动度越高,尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平越高,且SLE患者肾损伤程度越重,尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平也越高。相关性分析也显示,SLE患者尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平与SLEDAI评分呈正相关,与eGFR呈负相关。说明Gal-3BP及VSIG4高表达与疾病活动度及肾损伤有关,其可能促进病情恶化和肾脏损伤。这可能是Gal-3BP及VSIG4高表达参与SLE进展过程中的氧化应激、炎症反应及血管内皮功能障碍,导致肾脏缺血缺氧和损伤,促进疾病进展。以往的研究也认为,VSIG4可通过调控机体免疫系统,参与炎症反应、氧化应激和细胞凋亡,在肾脏损伤中发挥作用^[15]。

血红蛋白作为反映机体营养状况和全身炎症反应的主要指标之一,其水平降低可引起机体免疫功能障碍和炎症反应,使机体出现蛋白质代谢紊乱和肾脏有效血流灌注降低,是造成肾脏损伤的影响

因素。李罇江等^[16]研究报道,SLE患者血红蛋白水平不仅显著降低,而且与疾病活动度和肾脏损害存在一定关联,可反映不同程度的肾脏损害。SLEDAI评分是评估疾病活动度的客观指标,对评估SLE病情进展及肾脏损伤具有一定的临床意义,与王娇等^[17]研究结果相似。SCr作为反映肾实质受损的筛查指标,其水平升高与SLE肾损伤有关。尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平升高是影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的重要因素,一方面Gal-3BP水平升高可加速氧化应激反应,引起机体血管炎症,加重组织损伤,对肾脏损伤造成很大影响;另一方面VSIG4作为一种免疫调节分子,其水平升高可能促进机体炎症反应,导致血管内皮受损、通透性增加,造成肾脏炎性损伤,进而使肾脏结构和功能受损。此外,病程长也是SLE患者肾损伤的危险因素,与AFIFI等^[18]研究结果一致。这与病程越长,血管炎症损伤越敏感、越易发生肾损伤有关。ROC曲线分析显示,Gal-3BP及VSIG4二项联合预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的AUC最大,其准确度最高。相关性分析也显示,Gal-3BP与VSIG4水平呈正相关。提示Gal-3BP及VSIG4对预测SLE肾损伤均具有一定价值,二项联合可提高临床预测SLE患者发生肾损伤的效能。DING等^[19]研究发现,与非活动性狼疮肾炎和健康对照组相比,活动性狼疮肾炎患者Gal-3BP水平显著,与SLEDAI评分呈正相关,可作为一种反映疾病活动性及病情进展的非侵入性生物标志物。另有研究表明,血清VSIG4水平升高与狼疮肾炎疾病活动和病情进展有关,对狼疮肾炎诊断及预后预测有一定价值^[20]。

综上所述,尿Gal-3BP及VSIG4水平在SLE患者中明显升高,其高表达与疾病活动度和肾损伤有关,是影响SLE患者发生肾损伤的危险因素,二项联合预测SLE患者发生肾损伤有较好的价值。本研究的局限性在于:①样本量较小,结果可能存在偏倚,未来需扩大样本量进行研究;②未深入探究Gal-3BP及VSIG4影响SLE患者肾损伤的具体途径。

参考文献:

- [1] LERTWISES S, RATTANASUPAR A, CHANG A. Factors predictive of in-hospital mortality in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus: a single-centre retrospective analysis [J]. Acta Medica Academica, 2023, 52(1): 37-46.
- [2] LI Suchun, LUO Qimei, FAN Yuting, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of lupus nephritis patients with acute kidney injury[J]. American Journal of Nephrology, 2023, 54(11/12): 536-545.

(下转第115页)

- 83.
- [21] TUTTOLOMONDO A, PINTO A. Serum pentraxin 3 as a clinical biomarker of branch atheromatous disease: a marker of brain ischaemia or an atherotrombosis marker?[J]. *European Journal of Neurology*, 2020, 27(7): 1100-1101.
- [22] ŞENGEZE N, GIRAY S. The relationship between first pass recanalization of stent-retriever-based thrombectomy and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in middle cerebral artery occlusions[J]. *International Journal of Neuroscience*, 2021, 131(7): 634-640.
- [23] MECHTOUFF L, BOCHATON T, PACCALET A, et al. A lower admission level of interleukin-6 is associated with first-pass effect in ischemic stroke patients[J]. *Journal of Neurointerventional Surgery*, 2022, 14(3): 248-251.
- 收稿日期: 2024-01-19
修回日期: 2024-03-20
-
- (上接第92页)
- [3] TANAKA Y, O'NEILL S, LI Mengtao, et al. Systemic lupus erythematosus: targeted literature review of the epidemiology, current treatment, and disease burden in the Asia Pacific Region[J]. *Arthritis Care & Research*, 2022, 74(2): 187-198.
- [4] FAUSTINI F, IDBORG H, FUZZI E, et al. Urine galectin-3 binding protein reflects nephritis activity in systemic lupus erythematosus[J]. *Lupus*, 2023, 32(2): 252-262.
- [5] HAN S Y, GHEE J Y, CHA J J, et al. The role of V-set Ig domain-containing 4 in chronic kidney disease models[J]. *Life (Basel)*, 2023, 13(2): 277.
- [6] 中华医学会风湿病学分会, 国家皮肤与免疫疾病临床医学研究中心, 中国系统性红斑狼疮研究协作组. 2020 中国系统性红斑狼疮诊疗指南 [J]. *中华内科杂志*, 2020, 59(3): 172-185.
Chinese Rheumatology Association, National Clinical Research Center for Dermatologic and Immunologic Diseases, Chinese Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Treatment and Research Group, et al. 2020 Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus [J]. *Chinese Journal of Internal Medicine*, 2020, 59(3): 172-185.
- [7] CHITPET P, CHAIAMNUAY S, NARONGROEKNWIN P, et al. The effect of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) disease activity score and sle disease activity index 2000-based remission states in patients with SLE on damage accrual [J]. *International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases*, 2023, 26(12): 2509-2516.
- [8] ZEN M, SALMASO L, BARBIELLINI AMIDEI C, et al. Mortality and causes of death in systemic lupus erythematosus over the last decade: Data from a large population-based study [J]. *European Journal of Internal Medicine*, 2023, 112: 45-51.
- [9] CROW M K. Pathogenesis of systemic lupus erythematosus: risks, mechanisms and therapeutic targets[J]. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*, 2023, 82(8): 999-1014.
- [10] RASMUSSEN N S, DRABORG A H, HOUEN G, et al. Human herpesvirus infections and circulating microvesicles expressing galectin-3 binding protein in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus[J]. *Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology*, 2022, 40(1): 158-161.
- [11] CAPONE E, IACOBELLI S, SALA G. Role of galectin 3 binding protein in cancer progression: a potential novel therapeutic target[J]. *Journal of Translational Medicine*, 2021, 19(1): 405.
- [12] RASMUSSEN N S, NIELSEN C T, NIELSEN C H, et al. Microvesicles in active lupus nephritis show toll-like receptor 9-dependent co-expression of galectin-3 binding protein and double-stranded DNA[J]. *Clinical and Experimental Immunology*, 2021, 204(1): 64-77.
- [13] HAN S Y, GHEE J Y, CHA J J, et al. Upregulation of VSIG4 in type 2 diabetic kidney disease[J]. *Life (Basel)*, 2022, 12(7): 1031.
- [14] KALINSKA-BIENIAS A, KOWALCZYK E, BIENIAS P, et al. Serum galectin-3 and galectin-3 binding protein levels in systemic lupus erythematosus and cutaneous lupus erythematosus [J]. *Postepy Dermatol Alergol*, 2021, 38(2): 274-280.
- [15] GONG E Y, JO H A, PARK S H, et al. VSIG4 induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition of renal tubular cells under high-glucose conditions[J]. *Life (Basel)*, 2020, 10(12): 354.
- [16] 李铸江, 肖友文, 董建华, 等. 系统性红斑狼疮患者贫血和疾病活动及肾脏损害的关系 [J]. *临床肾脏病杂志*, 2021, 21(2): 124-129.
LI Bojiang, XIAO Youwen, DONG Jianhua, et al. Relationship of anemia with disease activity and renal damage in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [J]. *Journal Of Clinical Nephrology*, 2021, 21(2): 124-129.
- [17] 王娇, 杜利君, 赵佳, 等. 系统性红斑狼疮患者 ANA 免疫荧光核型分布及其与病情发展的相关性研究 [J]. *现代检验医学杂志*, 2023, 38(6): 42-47, 130.
WANG Jiao, DU Lijun, ZHAO Jia, et al. Correlation between ANA immunofluorescence karyotype distribution and disease development in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [J]. *Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine*, 2023, 38(6): 42-47, 130.
- [18] AFIFI N, EL BAKRY S A, MOHANNAD N, et al. Clinical features and disease damage risk factors in an egyptian SLE cohort: a multicenter study [J]. *Current Rheumatology Reviews*, 2021, 17(2):222-231.
- [19] DING Huihua, SHEN Yiwei, LIN Cheng, et al. Urinary galectin-3 binding protein (G3BP) as a biomarker for disease activity and renal pathology characteristics in lupus nephritis[J]. *Arthritis Research and Therapy*, 2022, 24(1): 77.
- [20] TANG Chenling, ZHANG Shu, TEYMUR A, et al. V-set immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 4 as a novel serum biomarker of lupus nephritis and renal pathology activity[J]. *Arthritis Rheumatol*, 2023, 75(9): 1573-1585.
- 收稿日期: 2024-01-03
修回日期: 2024-04-12