

子宫内膜异位症患者血清 GP73 和 SMAD2 表达水平及临床价值研究

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摘要：目的 探究血清中高尔基体蛋白 73 (GP73)，SMAD 家族成员 2 (SMAD2) 在子宫内膜异位症 (endometriosis, EMT) 中的表达及临床意义。方法 选取 2022 年 3 月 ~ 2023 年 9 月新疆军区总医院收治的 175 例 EMT 患者作为观察组，根据 EMT 分期将患者分为轻度组 (I 期, n=61)、中度组 (II 期, n=52) 和重度组 (III ~ IV 期, n=62)；选择同期进行体检的 163 例健康女性作为对照组。采用 ELISA 法对血清 GP73, SMAD2 水平进行检测，并对观察组和对照组的一般资料进行比较。采用 Logistic 回归模型分析患者发生 EMT 的影响因素。采用 Pearson 法对 EMT 患者血清 GP73 与 SMAD2 的水平相关性进行分析；ROC 曲线评估血清 GP73, SMAD2 水平以及二者联合对 EMT 患者的诊断价值。结果 两组患者是否存在痛经和月经不调比较，差异具有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=17.633, 39.268$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。观察组血清 GP73 ($73.68 \pm 19.23 \text{ ng/ml}$), SMAD2 ($42.27 \pm 9.61 \text{ mg/L}$) 表达水平均高于对照组 ($58.61 \pm 13.27 \text{ ng/ml}$, $35.26 \pm 6.37 \text{ mg/L}$)，差异具有统计学意义 ($t=8.327, 7.845$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。轻度组、中度组、重度组血清 GP73 (59.79 ± 17.26 , 73.73 ± 18.17 , $87.29 \pm 22.05 \text{ ng/ml}$) 和 SMAD2 (35.18 ± 7.39 , 39.97 ± 9.45 , $51.17 \pm 11.96 \text{ mg/L}$) 水平依次增加，差异具有统计学意义 ($F=31.067, 42.866$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。Pearson 法分析 EMT 患者血清 GP73 水平与 SMAD2 水平呈正相关 ($r=0.427, P<0.001$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示，月经不调、痛经、血清 GP73[OR(95%CI): 2.035(1.208 ~ 3.428)], SMAD2[OR (95%CI) : 1.972 (1.284 ~ 3.029)] 水平是患者发生 EMT 的危险因素 (均 $P < 0.05$)。血清 GP73 和 SMAD2 联合诊断 EMT 的 AUC (95%CI) 为 0.821 (0.776 ~ 0.861)，高于血清 GP73 和 SMAD2 单独诊断 [0.763 (0.714 ~ 0.807), 0.708 (0.656 ~ 0.756)]，差异具有统计学意义 ($Z=3.121, 4.346$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 EMT 患者血清 GP73, SMAD2 水平升高，均与患者的病情程度有关，对 EMT 有一定诊断价值。

关键词：高尔基体蛋白 73；SMAD 家族成员 2；子宫内膜异位症

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Study on the Expression Level of Serum GP73 and SMAD2 and Clinical Value in Patients with Endometriosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression and clinical significance of serum Golgi protein 73 (GP73) and SMAD family member 2 (SMAD2) in endometriosis. Methods From March 2022 to September 2023, 175 patients with endometriosis who visited Xinjiang Military Region General Hospital were collected as the observation group. According to the staging of endometriosis, patients were separated into mild group (stage I, n=61), moderate group (stage II, n=52) and severe group (stage III-IV, n=62). The healthy group comprised 55 healthy individuals who underwent medical examinations from December 2020 to December 2022 at Xinjiang Military Region General Hospital. ELISA was applied to detect serum GP73 and SMAD2 levels, the general data of the observation group and the control group were compared. Logistic regression was used to analyze the relevant factors affecting the occurrence of endometriosis, the Pearson method was applied to investigate the correlation between serum GP73 and SMAD2 levels in patients with endometriosis. ROC curves were used to assess the diagnostic value of serum GP73, SMAD2 levels and their combination in patients with EMT. Results The presence or absence of dysmenorrhea and irregular menstruation was compared between the two groups, and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2=17.633, 39.268$, all $P < 0.001$). Serum GP73 ($73.68 \pm 19.23 \text{ ng/ml}$), SMAD2 ($42.27 \pm 9.61 \text{ mg/L}$) expression levels in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ($58.61 \pm 13.27 \text{ ng/ml}$, $35.26 \pm 6.37 \text{ mg/L}$), and the differences were statistically significant ($t=8.327, 7.845$, all $P < 0.05$). GP73 (59.79 ± 17.26 , 73.73 ± 18.17 , $87.29 \pm 22.05 \text{ ng/ml}$) and SMAD2 (35.18 ± 7.39 , 39.97 ± 9.45 , $51.17 \pm 11.96 \text{ mg/L}$) increased sequentially in the mild, moderate and severe groups, and

the differences were statistical significance ($F=31.067, 42.866$, all $P<0.05$). Pearson analysis showed serum GP73 levels were positively correlated with SMAD2 levels in EMT patients ($r=0.427, P<0.001$). Multifactorial Logistic regression analysis showed that irregular menstruation, dysmenorrhea, serum GP73 [OR(95%CI) : 2.035 (1.208 ~ 3.428)], SMAD2 [OR(95%CI) : 1.972 (1.284 ~ 3.029)] levels were risk factors for the development of EMT in patients (all $P<0.05$). The AUC(95%CI) for the combined diagnosis of EMT by serum GP73 and SMAD2 was 0.821 (0.776 ~ 0.861), which was higher than that of serum GP73 and SMAD2 alone [0.763 (0.714 ~ 0.807), 0.708 (0.656 ~ 0.756)], respectively, and the differences were statistically significant ($Z=3.121, 4.346$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Elevated serum GP73 and SMAD2 levels in EMT patients are all related to the extent of the patient's condition and have some diagnostic value for EMT.

Keywords: golgi protein 73; SMAD2; endometriosis

子宫内膜异位症 (endometriosis, EMT) 在育龄期女性中发病较多,且发病率呈现一种不断增加的趋势^[1-2],主要临床症状表现为痛经、月经不调,严重者甚至会导致不孕,对女性乃至整个家庭的生活质量产生影响^[3-4]。影像学检查是临幊上常见的疾病观察方法,除此之外,还有临床症状和实验室检查的方法,但是存在敏感度或者特异度相对较低的缺陷,因此,积极寻找能够尽早且有效诊断EMT的标志物对于女性患者至关重要。有研究表明,新生血管组织、免疫系统紊乱等与EMT的发生发展密切相关,且细胞水平的异常表达对疾病的预测具有一定的作用^[5-6]。高尔基体蛋白73 (Golgi protein, GP73) 是一个相对分子质量为73 KDa的跨膜蛋白,其主要位于高尔基体腔面^[7]。已有研究发现,血清GP73可作为原发性肝癌早期诊断的标志物^[8]。SMAD家族成员2 (SMAD2) 是转化生长因子-β (TGF-β) 信号通路下游的主要分子,也是SMAD家族的主要成员之一。已有研究报道,SMAD2在多种肿瘤的迁移和侵袭中发挥重要作用^[9]。

但是二者在EMT中的研究相对较少,因此本研究主要探究血清中GP73, SMAD2在EMT中的表达以及临床意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准,(批号为202112-13058),研究对象或家属知情同意。观察组为2022年3月~2023年9月在新疆军区总医院收治的符合本研究标准的175例EMT患者。并根据EMT分期将患者分为轻度组(I期,n=61)、中度组(II期,n=52)和重度组(III~IV期,n=62)。纳入标准:①符合《子宫内膜异位症的诊治指南》中诊断标准^[10];②处于生育期的女性;③近6个月未使用激素类药物;④近期未使用避孕药。排除标准:①处于绝经期后的女性;②存在有其他生殖系统疾病者;③存在有恶性肿瘤者;④肝肺功能存在异常者。选择同期进行体检的163例健康女性作为对照组,两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。结果见表1。

表1

对照组与观察组一般资料比较[n(%), $\bar{x}\pm s$]

类别	n	对照组(n=163)	观察组(n=175)	χ^2/t	P
初潮年龄(岁)	>12	182	92(50.55)	0.853	0.356
	≤12	156	71(45.51)		
孕次(次)	>2	112	56(50.00)	0.211	0.646
	≤2	226	107(47.35)		
产次(次)	>1	84	44(52.38)	0.773	0.379
	≤1	254	119(46.85)		
痛经	有	156	56(35.90)	17.633	<0.001
	无	182	107(58.79)		
月经不调	有	181	62(34.25)	29.268	<0.001
	无	157	101(64.33)		
性生活年龄(岁)	>18	285	136(47.72)	0.186	0.666
	≤18	53	27(50.59)		
性伴侣数量(个)	≥2	76	39(51.32)	0.375	0.540
	<2	262	124(47.33)		
体质指数(kg/m ²)		22.51±3.07	22.67±3.81	0.423	0.672
年龄(岁)		32.61±6.23	32.56±6.17	0.074	0.941
经期时长(天)		5.73±0.80	5.62±0.71	1.339	0.182

1.2 仪器与试剂 GP73 酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)试剂盒(浙江羽翔生物科技有限公司,货号:EYX-DD01598),SMAD2 ELISA试剂盒(武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司,货号:EH2147)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 资料收集:收集患者和健康体检者的年龄、体质质量指数、经期时长、初潮年龄、孕次、产次、性生活年龄、性伴侣数量,以及是否痛经、是否月经不调等一般资料,其中孕次、产次分别以2和1分层参考相关文献^[11-12],并进行适当修改。

1.3.2 血清GP73, SMAD2水平检测:收集患者和体检者静脉血5ml注入含乙二胺四乙酸二钾的紫色抗凝管中,3000r/min离心5min,分离血清-80°C冰箱保存备用。采用ELISA法对血清GP73, SMAD2水平进行检测,其实验操作步骤按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 25.0统计软件对研究数据进行处理。计量资料,如血清GP73, SMAD2水平等,用均数±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F检验,用SNK-q

检验进行两两多重比较;计数资料以n(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;Pearson法分析EMT患者血清GP73, SMAD2水平的相关性;Logistic回归模型筛选发生EMT的影响因素;ROC曲线分析血清GP73, SMAD2以及二者联合检测对EMT的诊断效能。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组和观察组血清GP73, SMAD2水平比较 观察组血清GP73($73.68 \pm 19.23\text{ng/ml}$),SMAD2($42.27 \pm 9.61\text{mg/L}$)水平均高于对照组($58.61 \pm 13.27\text{ng/ml}$, $35.26 \pm 6.37\text{mg/L}$),差异具有统计学意义($t=8.327$, 7.845 ,均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.2 轻度组、中度组、重度组血清GP73, SMAD2水平比较 见表1。轻度组、中度组和重度组血清GP73, SMAD2水平依次升高,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$)。重度组、中度组血清GP73, SMAD2水平较轻度组升高($t=7.694$, 4.176 , 17.514 , 3.021),且与中度组相比,重度组血清GP73, SMAD2水平升高显著($t=3.584$, 5.558),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表1 轻度组、中度组、重度组血清GP73和SMAD2水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	轻度组(n=61)	中度组(n=52)	重度组(n=62)	F值	P值
GP73(ng/ml)	59.79 ± 17.26	73.73 ± 18.17	87.29 ± 22.05	31.067	< 0.001
SMAD2(mg/L)	35.18 ± 7.39	39.97 ± 9.45	51.17 ± 11.96	42.866	< 0.001

2.3 EMT患者血清GP73, SMAD2水平的相关性 Pearson相关性分析结果显示,EMT患者血清GP73水平与SMAD2水平呈显著正相关($r=0.427$, $P < 0.001$)。

2.4 Logistic回归分析患者发生EMT的影响因素 见表2。以是否发生EMT为因变量(否=0,

是=1),以是否月经不调(否=0,是=1)、是否痛经(否=0,是=1)、血清GP73水平(实测值)以及血清SMAD2水平(实测值)为自变量,进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,月经不调、痛经、血清GP73, SMAD2水平是患者发生EMT的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2 Logistic回归分析患者发生EMT的影响因素

因素	β	SE	Wald	P	OR	95%CI
月经不调	1.012	0.312	10.520	0.001	2.751	1.492 ~ 5.071
痛经	0.309	0.156	3.922	0.048	1.362	1.003 ~ 1.849
GP73	0.710	0.266	7.134	0.008	2.035	1.208 ~ 3.428
SMAD2	0.679	0.219	9.614	0.002	1.972	1.284 ~ 3.029

2.5 血清GP73, SMAD2水平对EMT患者的诊断价值 见表3,图1。ROC曲线显示,血清GP73, SMAD2单独和二者联合诊断的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.763, 0.708, 0.821;截断值为73.41 ng/ml,

41.25mg/L,敏感度和特异度分别为55.43%和88.96%,53.71%和82.21%,74.86%和76.69%,二者联合诊断优于血清GP73, SMAD2单独诊断($Z=3.121$, 4.346 ,均 $P < 0.05$)。

表4

血清GP73, SMAD2水平对EMT患者的诊断价值

项目	AUC	截断值	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)	Youden指数	95%CI
GP73	0.763	73.41 ng/ml	55.43	88.96	0.444	0.714 ~ 0.807
SMAD2	0.708	41.25 mg/L	53.71	82.21	0.359	0.656 ~ 0.756
二者联合	0.821	-	74.86	76.69	0.515	0.776 ~ 0.861

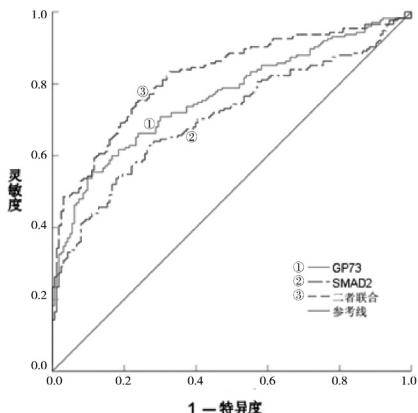


图1 血清GP73, SMAD2水平对EMT患者诊断价值的ROC曲线

3 讨论

EMT是子宫内膜样上皮和间质在子宫外的器官(如卵巢、输卵管等^[13-14])上生长的一种良性妇科疾病。该病易导致盆腔、卵巢等发生粘连,一般认为与环境、遗传等因素有关^[15],但其具体机制尚不清楚。手术结合药物辅助治疗是其常用治疗方法,但是存在复发率高的缺点^[16-17]。EMT具有很多恶性肿瘤的特征,这也是导致不孕的主要原因^[18],所以对于EMT的早期诊断、改善患者临床预后具有重要意义。

GP73是最早在2000年发现的具有401个氨基酸的跨膜糖蛋白,位于第9号人染色体,其不仅可以进一步加工蛋白,还对细胞分化、凋亡以及细胞间的信号转导等生物学过程具有重要的调节作用^[19]。GP73作为血清标志物,主要是帮助合成的蛋白质向高尔基体进行转运,研究发现,GP73可能通过影响巨噬细胞炎症,在动脉粥样硬化中发挥作用^[20]。已经有研究证实,GP73在膀胱癌中发挥作用^[21]。本研究中,观察组血清GP73水平较对照组升高,重度组和中度组血清GP73水平较轻度组升高,且与中度组相比,重度组血清GP73水平显著升高,表明血清GP73参与EMT的发生,其水平的高低还会反映EMT患者病情的发展程度以及严重程度,血清GP73水平的升高对EMT患者的发展具有促进作用。与GP73在多种肝慢性疾病中其表达升高趋势一致^[22-23]。其可能原因为GP73的高表达会导致一些与细胞代谢活动有关的信号通路紊乱,从而诱发一些疾病的产生^[24]。

SMAD2是一种受体调节型的SMAD,已有研究发现,在EMT中,SMADS存在异常表达^[25]。本研究中,观察组血清SMAD2水平较对照组升高,

重度组和中度组血清SMAD2水平较轻度组升高,且与中度组相比,重度组血清SMAD2水平显著升高,表明血清SMAD2参与EMT的发生,其水平的高低还会反映EMT患者病情的发展程度以及严重程度,血清SMAD2水平的升高对EMT患者的发展具有促进作用。与NIE等^[26]发现EMT患者血清中SMAD2/SMAD3表达上调结果相一致。其可能原因为EMT的主要病理表现包括子宫内膜周围组织的纤维化。而宗欣等^[27]研究发现,虽然EMT发生纤维化的机体仍不十分清楚,但是SMADS蛋白家族会诱导EMT纤维化的发生。

Pearson相关性分析结果显示,EMT患者血清GP73水平与SMAD2水平存在明显的正相关关系,提示血清GP73与SMAD2二者可能通过某些通路途径共同参与EMT的形成及进展过程,但具体机制仍需要进一步探究。进一步比较观察组、对照组一般资料发现,两组研究对象是否存在痛经和月经不调比较,差异具有统计学意义。月经不调、痛经、血清GP73水平和血清SMAD2水平是发生EMT的危险因素,表明月经不调、痛经、血清GP73, SMAD2水平与EMT的发生密切相关。本研究中,血清GP73, SMAD2联合诊断的检测效能明显大于其单独检测,提示GP73和SMAD2联合诊断对EMT具有较高的诊断价值。因此,GP73和SMAD2可能是诊断EMT的潜在生物标志物,可能有助于评估EMT发生的风险,为临床诊断提供思路。罗亮等^[28]研究发现,血清增殖诱导配体(APRIL)与N-myc下游调节基因1(NDRG1)也影响EMT患者,具有一定的诊断价值。

综上所述,在EMT患者中,血清GP73, SMAD2呈高表达,且其水平高低反映EMT发生的风险高低。二者有望成为诊断EMT的指标,为评估是否发生EMT的风险提供参考价值。但是本研究存在样本来源比较单一和样本量较少的缺点,针对这一缺点,后续会进一步扩大样本来源和加大样本量,进行更加细致、深入的研究,以减少实验误差。

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