

# 急性脑梗死患者血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 表达水平与神经功能损害程度及预后的关系研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨急性脑梗死 (ACI) 患者血清溶质载体家族 7 成员 11 (SLC7A11) 和酰基辅酶 A 合成酶长链家族成员 4 (ACSL4) 表达与神经功能损害程度及预后的关系。方法 将 2019 年 10 月~2022 年 12 月上海交通大学医学院苏州九龙医院神经内科收治的 60 例 ACI 患者记为 ACI 组, 将同期体检的 60 例健康者作为对照组; 采用酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 检测两组受试者血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 水平。根据患者神经功能损害程度 [美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (NIHSS) 评估] 将 60 例 ACI 患者分为轻症组 ( $n=41$ ) 和重症组 ( $n=19$ ), 根据患者出院三个月后的预后情况 [采用改良 Rankin 量表 (mRS) 评分评估] 将 60 例 ACI 患者分为良好组 ( $n=47$ ) 和不良组 ( $n=13$ ), 比较不同组别 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 水平。采用 Pearson 相关性分析血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平与神经功能损害程度和预后的相关性; 受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线分析血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良的预测价值。结果 ACI 组血清 SLC7A11 水平 ( $16.88 \pm 3.19$  ng/ml) 低于对照组 ( $25.13 \pm 5.61$  ng/ml), ACSL4 水平 ( $40.01 \pm 4.23$  ng/ml) 高于对照组 ( $23.29 \pm 5.72$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=9.902, 18.205$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。重症组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 水平 ( $15.16 \pm 3.91$  ng/ml) 低于轻症组 ( $17.68 \pm 2.41$  ng/ml), ACSL4 ( $42.08 \pm 5.02$  ng/ml) 水平高于轻症组 ( $39.05 \pm 3.40$  ng/ml), 不良组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 水平 ( $14.25 \pm 2.95$  ng/ml) 低于良好组 ( $17.61 \pm 2.85$  ng/ml), ACSL4 水平 ( $43.54 \pm 3.87$  ng/ml) 高于良好组 ( $39.03 \pm 3.78$  ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=3.070, 2.747; 3.735, 3.789$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。Pearson 相关性分析显示, 血清 SLC7A11 水平与 ACI 患者 NISS 及 mRS 评分均呈负相关 ( $r=-0.416, -0.378$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ), 而血清 ACSL4 水平与 NISS 及 mRS 评分均呈正相关 ( $r=0.351, 0.415$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 两者联合预测 ACI 患者预后不良的 AUC (95%CI) 为 0.810 (0.688~0.900), 敏感度和特异度分别为 68.09%, 92.31%, 优于各自单独检测 ( $Z=2.176, 1.974, P=0.030, 0.048$ )。结论 血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良的预测效能较高。

**关键词:** 急性脑梗死; 溶质载体家族 7 成员 11; 酰基辅酶 A 合成酶长链家族成员 4; 神经功能损害

**中图分类号:** R743.33; R392.11 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-7414 (2025) 01-153-05

**doi:**10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2025.01.029

## Study on the Relationship between the Expression Levels of Serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 and the Degree of Neurological Impairment and Prognosis in Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To investigate the relationship between the expression of serum solute carrier family member 11 (SLC7A11) and acyl CoA synthase long-chain family member 4 (ACSL4) and the degree of neurological impairment and prognosis in patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI). **Methods** 60 ACI patients admitted to the Department of Neurology, Suzhou Jiulong Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University from October 2019 to December 2022 were selected as the ACI group, and 60 healthy people in the same period were taken as a control group. Serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 levels were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). According to the degree of neurological impairment [assessed by the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)], 60 patients with ACI were divided into a mild group ( $n=41$ ) and a severe group ( $n=19$ ). According to the prognosis of patients 3 months after discharge [assessed by the modified Rankin scale (mRS) score], 60 patients with ACI were divided into good group ( $n=47$ ) and bad group ( $n=13$ ), and the serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 levels of ACI patients in different groups were compared. Pearson correlation was used to analyze the correlation between serum SLC7A11

**基金项目:** 江苏省医院协会医院管理创新研究课题 (JSYGY-3-2021-455)。

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and ACSL4 levels and the degree of neurological impairment and prognosis, and receiver operating characteristic(ROC) curve was used to analyze the value of serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 levels in predicting poor prognosis of ACI patients. **Results** The serum SLC7A11 ( $16.88 \pm 3.19\text{ng/ml}$ ) level in ACI group was lower than that in the control group ( $25.13 \pm 5.61\text{ng/ml}$ ), and the ACSL4( $40.01 \pm 4.23\text{ng/ml}$ ) level was higher than that in the control group ( $23.29 \pm 5.72\text{ng/ml}$ ), with statistical significance ( $t=9.902, 18.205$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Serum SLC7A11( $15.16 \pm 3.91\text{ng/ml}$ ) level in ACI patients in the severe group was lower than that in the mild group ( $17.68 \pm 2.41\text{ng/ml}$ ), and ACSL4 ( $42.08 \pm 5.02\text{ng/ml}$ ) level was higher than that in a mild group ( $39.05 \pm 3.40\text{ng/ml}$ ), the serum SLC7A11( $14.25 \pm 2.95\text{ng/ml}$ ) level of ACI patients in the bad group was lower than that in the good group ( $17.61 \pm 2.85\text{ng/ml}$ ), and the ACSL4 ( $43.54 \pm 3.87\text{ng/ml}$ ) level was higher than that in the good group ( $39.03 \pm 3.78\text{ng/ml}$ ), and the differences were statistical significance ( $t=3.070, 2.747; 3.735, 3.789$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum SLC7A11 level was negatively correlated with NISS and mRS scores of ACI patients ( $r=-0.416, -0.378$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The serum ACSL4 level was positively correlated with NISS and mRS scores ( $r=0.351, 0.415$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The AUC (95% CI) of serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 in predicting the poor prognosis of ACI patients was 0.810 (0.688 ~ 0.900), and the sensitivity and specificity were 68.09% and 92.31%, respectively, which were better than those of individual detection ( $Z=2.176, 1.977, P=0.030, 0.048$ ). **Conclusion** The combination of serum SLC7A11 and ACSL4 has a high predictive efficiency for the poor prognosis of ACI patients.

**Keywords:** acute cerebral infarction; solute carrier family member 11; acyl CoA synthase long chain family member 4; neurological impairment

急性脑梗死 (acute cerebral infarction, ACI) 指因缺血、缺氧等因素引起的脑血管血流供应突然中断而引发的脑组织坏死, 其具有高残疾率、死亡率等特点<sup>[1-2]</sup>。早期评估 ACI 风险和预后对防治 ACI, 改善患者不良结局具有重要意义。铁死亡是急性脑损伤中病理性细胞死亡的重要机制, 使用铁死亡抑制剂抑制铁死亡可逆转神经损伤, 抑制该过程可能是治疗包括 ACI 在内的相关缺血性疾病的有效策略<sup>[3-4]</sup>。溶质载体家族 7 成员 11 (solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11) 是一种氨基酸转运蛋白, 抑制其表达可导致谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px) 活性和抗氧化能力降低, 促进铁死亡的发生, 引起脑组织损伤<sup>[5]</sup>。酰基辅酶 A 合成酶长链家族成员 4 (acyl-coa synthetase long-chain family member, ACSL4) 是调节铁死亡的重要基因, 抑制其表达可通过抑制铁死亡促进脑卒中后的神经功能恢复<sup>[6]</sup>。目前, 关于 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 在 ACI 患者血清中表达及临床意义的研究尚鲜见报道。基于此, 本研究通过检测血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 表达水平, 对以上问题进行探讨, 现将结果作如下报道。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 研究经医院伦理委员会审批后 (审批号: HG-2023-006), 将 2019 年 10 月 ~ 2022 年 12 月上海交通大学医学院苏州九龙医院神经内科收治的 60 例 ACI 患者纳入研究组。纳入标准: ①符合 ACI 诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>, 且经颅内 CT 等影像学检查确诊; ②首次发病, 且在发病 72h 内入院; ③已签署知情同意书。排除标准: ①并发肝肾功能不全、感染、恶性肿瘤和精神疾病者; ②并发脑出血、蛛

网膜下腔出血、脑血管畸形、脑外伤、脑占位性病变和动脉炎者; ③近期接受药物治疗或有外科手术者。另外, 将同期体检的 60 例健康者作为对照组。对照组中男性 42 例, 女性 18 例; 年龄 30 ~ 75 ( $63.45 \pm 6.10$ ) 岁; ACI 组中男性 43 例, 女性 17 例; 年龄 32 ~ 74 ( $63.23 \pm 5.66$ ) 岁; 对照组和 ACI 组性别构成比、年龄对比差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2/t=0.040, 0.205, P=0.841, 0.838$ )。

**1.2 仪器与试剂** 康捷 KJ80-2 型离心机 (江苏康捷医疗器械有限公司), HBS-1096A 型酶标仪 (南京德铁实验设备有限公司), 人 SLC7A11, ACSL4 试剂盒 (武汉艾美捷科技有限公司)。

## 1.3 方法

**1.3.1 血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 检测:** 在入院当天, 采集研究组和对照组受试者 5ml 空腹静脉血于抗凝管中, 在 2h 内 3 000 r/min 离心 (半径 8 cm) 15min 分离血清; 置于  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  冰箱中保存待测; 采用酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 检测血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 水平, 具体操作严格按照试剂说明进行。

**1.3.2 神经功能损害程度:** 在入院当天, 采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)<sup>[8]</sup> 评估 ACI 患者神经功能的损伤情况, 该量表从意识水平、上下肢运动和语言等 11 个方面进行评估, 总分 0 ~ 42 分, 分值越高表示神经损伤越严重。其中, 根据 ACI 患者得分情况参考文献 [9] 将得分  $< 8$  分的患者纳入轻症组 ( $n=41$ ), 将得分  $\geq 8$  分的患者纳入重症组 ( $n=19$ )。

**1.3.3 预后随访情况:** 所有 ACI 患者在出院三个月后采用电话或复查等方式了解患者预后情况, 并采

用改良 Rankin 量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)<sup>[10]</sup>评估患者预后, mRS 量表分为 0~6 级(共 7 个等级), 0 级为无症状, 6 级为死亡, 共 0~6 分, 得分越高表示预后情况越差。将评分>2 分定义为不良, 纳入不良组( $n=13$ ); 将评分 $\leq 2$  分为良好, 纳入良好组( $n=47$ )。在随访过程中无失访情况。

1.4 统计学分析 数据应用 SPSS21.0 软件进行处理分析, 计数资料表述形式为  $n(\%)$ , 组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验; 符合正态分布的计量资料表述形式为均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ), 组间比较采用  $t$  检验; Pearson 相关性分析血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平与 ACI 患者神经功能损害程度及预后的相关性; 受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良的预测价值。 $P<0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组与 ACI 组血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平比较 ACI 组血清 SLC7A11 水平( $16.88\pm 3.19\text{ng/ml}$ )低于对照组( $25.13\pm 5.61\text{ng/ml}$ ), ACSL4 水平( $40.01\pm 4.23\text{ng/ml}$ )高于对照组( $23.29\pm 5.72\text{ng/ml}$ ), 差异具有统计学意义( $t=9.902, 18.205$ , 均  $P<0.001$ )。

2.2 轻症组与重症组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平比较 重症组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 水平( $15.16\pm 3.91\text{ng/ml}$ )低于轻症组( $17.68\pm 2.41\text{ng/ml}$ ), ACSL4 水平( $42.08\pm 5.02\text{ng/ml}$ )高于轻症组( $39.05\pm 3.40\text{ng/ml}$ ), 差异具有统计学意义( $t=3.071, 2.747$ ,  $P=0.003, 0.008$ )。

2.3 预后良好组与预后不良组 ACI 患者 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平比较 预后不良组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 水平( $14.25\pm 2.95\text{ng/ml}$ )低于预后良好组

( $17.61\pm 2.85\text{ng/ml}$ ), ACSL4 水平( $43.54\pm 3.87\text{ng/ml}$ )高于预后良好组( $39.03\pm 3.78\text{ng/ml}$ ), 差异具有统计学意义( $t=3.735, 3.789$ , 均  $P<0.001$ )。

2.4 血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 水平与 ACI 患者神经功能损害程度及预后的相关性分析 Pearson 相关性分析显示, 血清 SLC7A11 水平与 ACI 患者 NISS, mRS 评分均呈负相关( $r=-0.416, -0.378$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ); 而血清 ACSL4 水平与 NISS 及 mRS 评分呈均正相关( $r=0.351, 0.415$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。

2.5 血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合预测 ACI 患者预后不良的 ROC 曲线分析 见图 1 和表 1。ROC 曲线分析结果显示, 血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良预测的 AUC(95%CI)分别为 0.655(0.521~0.773), 0.710(0.579~0.820), 0.810(0.688~0.900), 血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 联合预测优于各自单独检测( $Z=2.176, 1.974$ ,  $P=0.030, 0.048$ )。

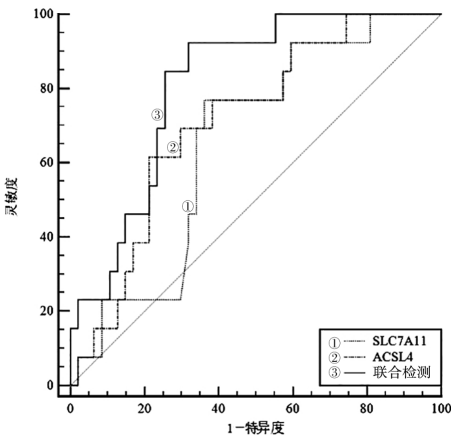


图1 血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良预测的 ROC 曲线

血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 及两者联合对 ACI 患者预后不良预测的 ROC 分析					
项目	AUC	95%CI	特异度(%)	敏感度(%)	Youden 指数
SLC7A11	0.655	0.521~0.773	63.83 (30/47)	76.92 (10/13)	0.408
ACSL4	0.710	0.579~0.820	78.72 (37/47)	61.54 (9/13)	0.403
联合检测	0.810	0.688~0.900	68.09 (32/47)	92.31 (12/13)	0.604

3 讨论

ACI 是一种临床常见的脑血管疾病, 具有起病急、致残率高、死亡率高和预后差等特点, 该类患者往往伴有不同程度的神经功能缺损, 为我国第一致残和第三致死原因<sup>[11-12]</sup>。及时准确判断入院后患者的神经功能损害程度对制定针对性的治疗方案, 改善不良预后尤为重要。目前, 关于 ACI 病情严重程度的判断主要通过临床表现和头颅 CT 等影像学检查, 但脑 CT 仅仅能够排查脑出血, 对患者病情程度的判断存在一定的限制<sup>[13]</sup>。近年来, 血清学

标志物已成为预测疾病严重程度及短期预后的主要方法<sup>[14]</sup>。但目前临床中仍缺乏特异度生化指标判断 ACI 病情和预测患者预后, 而寻找准确且有效的生化指标一直是近年来研究的热点。

本研究中, ACI 组血清 SLC7A11 水平低于对照组, ACSL4 水平高于对照组。分析原因可能为 SLC7A11 是调节铁死亡的重要转运蛋白, 可导致谷胱甘肽过氧化酶 4 活性和抗氧化能力降低, 促进铁死亡的发生<sup>[15]</sup>。ACSL4 是一种催化长链酰基辅酶 A 分子形成的酶, 在促进多不饱和脂肪酸介导的



质膜脂质过氧化中发挥着重要作用,抑制其表达可在特定条件下潜在地预防铁死亡<sup>[16]</sup>。近年来<sup>[17]</sup>,有学者通过血清代谢组学和脑蛋白质组学联合分析发现,SLC7A11, ACSL4 等的显著改变可能参与重金属混合物诱导的神经损伤;在体外 ACI 细胞模型中,miR-3098-3p 在 ACI 患者血清中以较低水平表达,且其过表达可通过抑制细胞活力和铁死亡保护 HT22 细胞损伤,ACSL4 是 miR-3098-3p 下游靶标,在糖氧剥夺诱导的 HT22 细胞中升高,其过表达减轻了 miR-3098-3p 的功能并加速了 HT22 细胞损伤<sup>[18]</sup>。有研究指出<sup>[19]</sup>,在心房颤动犬模型中,SLC7A11 作为 miR-23a-3p 的靶基因,随着起搏 CF-exos 后 miR-23a-3p 高表达而下调,加剧心肌细胞铁死亡;血清 SLC7A11 在心房颤动病人中表达下调,且其表达与心房颤动的进展密切相关<sup>[20]</sup>;肺癌患者血清 ACSL4 水平降低,并与肺癌的严重程度和预后不良有关<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究中,重症组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 低于轻症组,ACSL4 高于轻症组;另外,不良组 ACI 患者血清 SLC7A11 低于良好组,ACSL4 水平高于良好组。分析原因可能为 SLC7A11 低表达和 ACSL4 高表达通过促进铁死亡加重神经细胞损伤,进而促进缺血性脑卒中的发生发展<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究中,血清 SLC7A11, ACSL4 均对 ACI 患者预后不良有一定的预测价值,且两者联合的预测效能更佳,可将 AUC 从 0.655, 0.710 提高至 0.810。提示低水平 SLC7A11 和高水平 ACSL4 可能是导致 ACI 病情进展和预后不良的重要因素,有望成为 ACI 患者不良预后预测因子。

综上所述,血清 SLC7A11 和 ACSL4 在 ACI 患者中异常表达,且与患者神经功能损害程度及预后有关,并有助于预测患者近期不良预后,在临床上可推广使用。本研究的不足之处在于,所纳入的样本量偏少,研究结果可能存在一定的偏倚;另外,仅评估了患者出院后 3 个月的近期预后情况,并未进行远期预后的评估。下一步需扩大样本量,从远期预后角度进行深入研究。

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- 收稿日期: 2023-12-21  
修回日期: 2024-04-29
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- 收稿日期: 2024-01-04  
修回日期: 2024-05-24