

# 类风湿性关节炎患者血清中RF-CIC解离后RF水平检测及其应用价值研究

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**摘要:**目的 基于血清循环免疫复合物(CIC)解离技术, 检测类风湿因子免疫复合物(RF-CIC)解离后类风湿因子(RF)含量, 并探讨其在风湿性关节炎(RA)中的应用价值。方法 选取2024年1~12月联勤保障部队第九〇三医院诊治的RA患者55例为RA疾病组, 同时选取健康体检者20例为对照组, 并收集与RA症状相近其他疾病患者[系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)、痛风、强直性脊柱炎(AS)、骨关节炎等患者]57例作为非RA疾病组。采用CIC解离技术处理三组研究对象的血清样本, 检测RF-CIC解离后的RF含量, 同时使用生化分析仪检测所有研究对象血清中的C反应蛋白(CRP)和RF水平。比较三组研究对象血清RF-CIC的阳性率及水平差异, 并分析RF-CIC与炎症指标的相关性。结果 RA疾病组、非RA疾病组、对照组血清中RF-CIC阳性率分别为87.27%(48/55), 10.53%(6/57), 0.0%(0/20), 组间差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=84.520$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。进一步亚组分析显示, RF阴性亚组RA疾病组患者RF-CIC阳性率[61.11%(11/18)]高于非RA疾病组[1.92%(1/52)]和对照组[0%(0/20)], 差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=44.493$ , 21.671, 均 $P<0.05$ )。RA疾病组RF阳性患者RF-CIC阳性率高于RF阴性患者(100% vs 61.11%), 差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=16.487$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。RA疾病组RF阳性患者血清中RF-CIC含量高于RF阴性患者[16.35(10.53, 26.49) vs [3.57(2.53, 3.89)]], 差异具有统计学意义( $Z=-4.243$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。相关分析显示, RA疾病组患者血清中CRP和RF含量与RF-CIC含量呈正相关( $r=0.490$ , 0.970, 均 $P<0.05$ )。结论 RF阴性的RA患者血清中RF-CIC有较高的阳性率, 且RF-CIC含量与炎症指标存在相关性。RF-CIC有望成为RA早期诊断及疾病活动性评估的血清学指标。

**关键词:** 类风湿因子; 类风湿性关节炎; 循环免疫复合物; 抗体解离技术

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## Application Value Research and Detection of RF after RF-CIC Dissociation in the Serum of Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients

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**Abstract: Objective** To detect the content of rheumatoid factor(RF) after RF-CIC dissociation using serum circulating immune complexes(CIC) dissociation technology and evaluate its diagnostic and clinical value in rheumatic arthritis (RA). **Methods** 55 RA patients diagnosed and treated in the 903rd Hospital of the People's Liberation Army from January 2024 to December 2024 were selected as the RA disease group, and 20 healthy individuals were selected as the control group. In addition, 57 non RA patients with symptoms resembling RA[patients with systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE), gout, ankylosing spondylitis(AS), osteoarthritis, etc)] as the non RA disease group. Using CIC dissociation technology, RF content after RF-CIC dissociation was detected in the serum of all three groups of study subjects, and C-reactive protein (CRP) and RF levels in all subjects were detected using a biochemical analyzer. Analyzed and compared the differences in the positive rate and levels of RF-CIC among three groups object of study. In addition, analyze and compare the correlation between RF-CIC and inflammatory index CRP. **Results** The positive rates of RF-CIC in the serum of RA disease group, non RA disease group, and control group were 87.27% (48/55), 10.53% (6/57) and 0.0% (0/20), respectively, and the differences between the three groups was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=84.520$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). Further subgroup analysis showed that the RF-CIC positivity rate in the RF negative subgroup of RA disease patients [61.11% (11/18)] higher than that in the non RA disease group [1.92% (1/52)] and the control group [0% (0/20)], and the differences were statistically significant ( $\chi^2=44.493$ , 21.671, all  $P < 0.05$ ). The RF-CIC positivity rate was higher in RF positive patients than in RF negative patients in the RA disease group(100% vs 61.11%), and the difference was statistically significant

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( $\chi^2=16.487, P<0.05$ ). The RF-CIC content in the serum of RF positive patients in the RA disease group was higher than that of RF negative patients[16.35(10.53, 26.49) vs 3.57(2.53, 3.89)], and the difference was statistically significant ( $Z=-4.243, P<0.05$ ). Correlation analysis showed that the levels of CRP and RF in the serum of RA patients were positively correlated with the levels of RF-CIC ( $r=0.490, 0.970$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** RF-CIC demonstrates high positivity even in RF-negative RA patients, and their levels correlate with CRP. RF-CIC shows potential as a serological indicator for early diagnosis and disease activity assessment in RA.

**Keywords:** rheumatoid factor; rheumatoid arthritis; circulating immune complexes; antibody dissociation technology

类风湿性关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)是一种以侵蚀性关节炎为主要临床表现的自身免疫性疾病。流行病学调查显示, RA的全球发病率为0.5%~1%, 中国发病率为0.42%, 女性患病率约为男性的4倍<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前RA的发病机制尚不明确, 多认为与大量循环免疫复合物(circulating immune complexes, CIC)沉积在关节滑膜、软骨组织等部位, 激活补体系统和活化巨噬细胞, 诱导炎性细胞因子的产生, 导致长期的慢性炎症有关<sup>[3-4]</sup>。研究发现, RA患者早期未经及时治疗, 大多数最终导致关节畸形和功能丧失<sup>[5-6]</sup>, 甚至可并发心、肺、肾、血管等多个系统疾病<sup>[7-8]</sup>。患者从具有相关的临床症状至确诊为RA, 往往需要6个月以上, 甚至有部分RA患者确诊需要一年以上, RA的早期诊断对治疗和预后影响重大<sup>[9]</sup>。目前临床上诊断RA最常用的血清学指标是类风湿因子(rheumatoid factor, RF)和抗环瓜氨酸肽(anticyclic citrullinated peptide, CCP)抗体, 但两者对于RA早期诊断都有局限性。检测体内的CIC对某些疾病的诊断、疗效判断、预后评估等具有重要的临床价值。目前CIC常用检测方法也比较多, 如聚乙二醇沉淀法(polyethylene glycol precipitation, PEG precipitation)、人补体1q(C1q)-酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)、蛋白印迹法(Western blotting)等, 这些方法虽能方便检测出CIC, 但无法判断CIC由何种物质形成, 对于疾病的诊断不具有特异性, 无法证实其与疾病的相关性。CIC抗体解离技术是一种采用PEG二次沉淀法将CIC从血清样本中高效分离出来, 然后以甘氨酸盐酸(Glycine HCl)为解离缓冲体系, 建立的通用、高效、适用于多种CIC中抗体解离的缓冲解离技术。该技术可以针对血清样本CIC中抗体进行解离, 然后针对CIC中不同特异性抗体采用临床实验室已建立的常规检测方法, 对CIC中多个目标抗原的特异性抗体进行灵敏、特异地检测, 如采用化学发光法检测乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原(HBsAg)-CIC中的乙肝表面抗体(HBsAb)<sup>[10]</sup>、甲状腺球蛋白(thyroglobulin, TG)-CIC中的抗甲状腺球蛋白抗体(TG-Ab)<sup>[11]</sup>, ELISA法检测丙型肝炎核心抗原(hepatitis C core antigen, HCV Ag)-CIC中的HCV抗体(抗-HCV)<sup>[12]</sup>等。本研究借助自主研制的CIC抗体解离技术, 对RA患者血

清RF-CIC进行分离、解离, 通过检测RF-CIC解离后的RF含量来反映RA患者血清中RF-CIC水平, 结合RA患者相关的临床资料进行比较分析, 评价RF-CIC在RA中的应用价值。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2024年1~12月在中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇三医院就诊的55例RA患者作为RA疾病组, 其中男性12例, 女性43例, 年龄31~80( $56.25 \pm 7.18$ )岁。RA纳入标准: 符合《中国类风湿性关节炎诊疗指南(2018版)》<sup>[13]</sup>中的诊断标准。选取同期与RA症状相近其他疾病[系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)、痛风、强直性脊柱炎(AS)、骨关节炎等]患者57例为非RA疾病组, 其中男性13例, 女性44例, 年龄29~76( $54.65 \pm 8.34$ )岁。另选取20例健康体检者作为对照组, 其中男性4例, 女性16例, 年龄33~78( $54.7 \pm 13.43$ )岁。研究对象年龄、性别比较, 差异无统计学意义( $t/\chi^2=0.945, 1.599$ , 均 $P>0.05$ )。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核通过(批号20200717/07/01/209)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 C16000全自动生化分析仪(美国雅培公司); 类风湿因子检测试剂盒(美康生物有限公司); C反应蛋白测试试剂盒(北京利德曼生化股份有限公司); 四硼酸钠、氯化钠、硼酸(重庆市科龙化工有限公司); 三(羟甲基)氨基甲烷生化试剂[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司]; 聚乙二醇6000(上海合成洗涤剂二厂); 浓盐酸(兰溪市六洞山试剂厂); 甘氨酸(国药集团化学试剂公司)。试剂配制: 依据文献和专利, 利用相关试剂配制CIC分离剂、复溶剂、解离剂及中和剂<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 采集研究对象空腹状态下外周静脉血5ml, 以800×g离心5min, 分离上层血清, -70℃超低温冰箱保存待测。在雅培C16000生化仪上采用速率散射比浊法检测RF含量, 采用免疫比浊法检测C反应蛋白(CRP)含量。

1.3.2 CIC抗体解离技术对血清中RF-CIC进行解离, 通过检测RF-CIC解离后的RF水平来反映血清中RF-CIC水平。具体操作步骤参照文献<sup>[10,14-15]</sup>: 对采用PEG二次沉淀分离的两份待测样本中总的CIC分

别加入10 $\mu$ l复溶剂,将每份样本含有CIC的沉淀物重悬,然后一份同时加入70 $\mu$ l的CIC抗体解离剂和70 $\mu$ l的CIC抗体中和剂,混匀后测定RF,其结果作为空白值;另一份加入70 $\mu$ l的CIC抗体解离剂,于15 $^{\circ}$ C放置30min后,加入70 $\mu$ l的CIC抗体中和剂,混匀后测定RF。结果判断:测定值<110%空白值,判定为RF-CIC阴性;反之则判断为RF-CIC阳性,RF-CIC含量=测定值-空白值。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS27.0软件处理数据,计数资料用 $n(\%)$ 表示,采用多个独立样本率的 $\chi^2$ 检验。计量资料为正态分布,采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示;为非正态分布时采用中位数(四分位距)[ $M(Q1\sim Q3)$ ]表示,非正态分布两组样本数据间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验;线性回归分析使用GraphPad Prism 10.4软件完成。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 三组研究对象RF-CIC阳性率比较 RA疾病组、非RA疾病组、对照组RF-CIC阳性率分别为87.27%(48/55), 10.53%(6/57), 0%(0/20), 组间比较差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=84.520, P<0.05$ )。进一步亚组分析显示,RF阳性亚组无论是RA疾病组还是非RA疾病组,其RF-CIC阳性率均为100%(37/37, 5/5), 差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。然而RF阴性亚组RA疾病组患者

RF-CIC阳性率61.11%(11/18)高于非RA疾病组[1.92%(1/52)]和对照组[0%(0/20)], 差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=44.493, 21.671, 均P<0.05$ )。此外,在RA疾病组,RF阳性患者的RF-CIC阳性率显著高于RF阴性患者(100% vs 61.11%), 差异具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=16.487, P<0.05$ )。

2.2 RA疾病组与非RA疾病组血清中RF和RF-CIC含量 在RA疾病组,RF阳性组患者血清RF[327.50(141.55, 536.50) IU/ml]及RF-CIC[16.35(10.53, 26.49) IU/ml]含量高于RF阴性组[24.70(22.15, 26.00) IU/ml, 3.57(2.53, 3.89) IU/ml], 差异具有统计学意义( $Z=-5.974, -4.243, 均P<0.05$ )。在非RA疾病组RF阳性患者血清RF[117.65(5.90, 156.95) IU/ml]和RF-CIC[8.61(6.38, 12.49) IU/ml]含量高于RF阴性组[9.65(8.30, 11.70) IU/ml, 2.29(1.99, 2.82) IU/ml], 差异具有统计学意义( $Z=-3.669, -3.979, 均P<0.05$ )。另外值得注意的是,RF阳性的RA患者血清中RF-CIC含量远高于RF阳性的非RA患者。

2.3 RA患者血清中CRP, RF及RF-CIC含量间的相关性分析 见图1。结果显示,RA患者血清CRP含量与RF-CIC含量呈正相关( $r=0.490, P<0.05$ )。CRP含量与RF含量呈正相关( $r=0.469, P<0.05$ )。而RF-CIC含量与RF含量呈现显著的正相关( $r=0.970, P<0.05$ )。

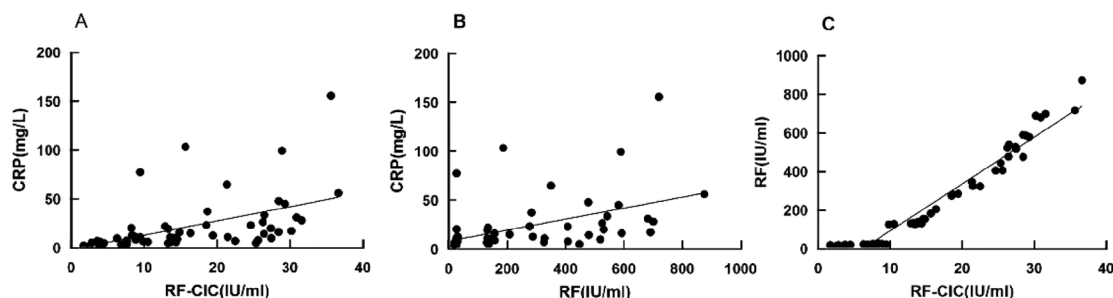


图1 风湿关节炎患者中CRP, RF及RF-CIC含量的相关性分析

## 3 讨论

正常情况下,体内CIC可被快速降解,因此在血清中检测不到或浓度很低。当体内的CIC无法及时被机体清除时,CIC将随血液循环,激活补体,沉积于毛细血管壁、肾小球基底膜及其他血管外组织中,进而诱导炎症反应导致器官损伤,最终导致免疫复合物病。

RA是一种以炎性滑膜炎为主的慢性自身免疫性疾病,RA患者体内的CIC,反复沉积于小关节滑膜引起炎症反应,逐渐造成关节软骨和骨破坏,最终导致关节畸形和功能丧失。RF是目前诊断RA最常用的血清学指标,虽然RF在RA以外的其他自身免疫性疾病中也可检出,特异度较差,但RF与患者临床表现和关节损害程度密切相关。

RA病情进展是一个连续的过程,常导致不可逆

的关节损伤,早期识别RA具有重要意义。临床上有近1/3的RA患者RF和抗-CCP抗体为阴性<sup>[16-17]</sup>,因此需要寻找更多的生物标志物用于RA的早期诊断。近年来随着对CIC研究的深入,普遍认为CIC测定在临床上对RA诊断、评估疾病进展与预后具有重要的意义<sup>[18-19]</sup>。目前CIC常用检测方法也比较多,如PEG沉淀法、C1q-ELISA法、Western blot法等,这些方法虽能检测血清中的CIC,但不能区别CIC类型,对于疾病的诊断不具有特异性。随着质谱技术的应用,TANG等<sup>[20]</sup>利用液相色谱-串联质谱法检测CIC,该方法能同时分辨患者血清中多种不同类型的CIC,但该方法步骤繁琐、技术要求高、设备昂贵,不利于在临床上常规开展。CIC抗体解离技术是一种能够对CIC进行沉淀、分离、解离后直接测定抗体的前处理技术,采用PEG二次沉淀分离法将CIC从样

本中高效地分离出来,然后通过优化的CIC抗体解离技术将CIC中抗体解离成游离抗体,最后采用临床实验室常规方法进行直接测定。YAN等<sup>[21]</sup>利用CIC抗体解离技术,在大部分HBeAg阳性而HBsAg阴性的献血者血清中,可检测出HBsAg-CIC,提高了献血源的乙肝检出率。陶昭君等<sup>[11]</sup>通过CIC抗体解离技术,对甲状腺疾病患者血清进行解离,发现大部分患者血清中存在TG-CIC,且TG-CIC含量与血清游离TG-Ab含量呈相关性。SUN等<sup>[22]</sup>通过CIC抗体解离技术来分析重组人血清白蛋白抗药抗体,对于评估药物在临床试验中的风险具有重要作用。CIC抗体解离技术逐渐应用于各种疾病的诊断与评估,故本研究采用CIC抗体解离技术,从血清CIC中分离出RF,然后采用常规试剂检测RF来反映血清中的RF-CIC水平。本研究结果显示,在RA患者血清中RF的阳性率为87.27%,与国内外报道基本一致<sup>[9,16]</sup>。在部分RF阴性的RA患者中仍能检测到RF-CIC,同时非RA疾病组RF-CIC阳性率为10.53%,表明RF-CIC对RA具有较高的诊断敏感度和特异度,可作为RA早期诊断指标。RA疾病组血清RF-CIC水平高于非RA疾病组和对照组,提示RA患者体内存在大量的RF-CIC,此外,RA关节损伤可能与CIC沉积相关,RF-CIC是否直接参与关节骨质破坏需进一步研究证实。

RA常用治疗药物包括激素、非甾体抗炎药和改变病情的抗风湿药(DMARDs),这些药物均以缓解症状为目的,无法治愈RA,因此定期对RA疾病活动度进行评估非常重要。CRP是由肝脏合成的一种急性时相反应蛋白,CRP会随着RA病情活动度的增加而升高<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究对RA患者血清中RF-CIC含量与RF、CRP进行相关性评价发现,RA患者血清RF-CIC的含量与CRP存在正相关,提示RF-CIC与RA疾病活动度有关,可作为疗效监测的指标。RA诊疗指南已表明,RF水平与关节损害相关,本研究发现RF-CIC与RF含量呈极强的正相关,因此推断RF-CIC水平也可能与关节损害严重程度相关。但这值得未来通过设计纵向研究,直接分析RF-CIC水平与影像学关节进展的相关性来加以验证。

本研究存在一定局限性,本研究的样本量相对较小,现有结果仍需多中心、大样本量的研究进一步验证。此外,未进行治疗前后RA患者血清RF-CIC水平的对比,未能进一步论证RF-CIC作为评估RA病情控制情况指标的可靠性。

综上所述,基于CIC抗体解离技术检测RF-CIC,对于RA,尤其是血清RF阴性的RA患者具有良好的诊断价值。RA患者血清RF-CIC水平与疾病活动指标CRP呈正相关,表明RF-CIC可能成为评估RA疾

病活动性的指标。RF-CIC与RF的含量存在紧密相关,虽可推断其与关节损伤程度相关,但其在预测关节损伤和疗效监测中的价值有待进一步研究。

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