

哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平表达及与气道重塑的相关性分析

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摘要:目的 探究哮喘患者血清长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)HOXA末端转录本反义RNA(HOTTIP)和线粒体RNA处理核糖核酸内切酶RNA组份(RMRP)表达变化及其与气道重塑的相关性。方法 选取2022年1月~2024年6月江苏省江阴市人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科收治的急性发作期哮喘患者72例为急性发作期组,同期门诊随访哮喘缓解期患者70例为缓解期组,健康体检者142例为健康对照组。采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(qRT-PCR)检测血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平。采用多排螺旋CT测量患者肺内气道的内径(L)、外径(D),计算气道壁厚度与气道外径比值(T/D)和管壁面积占支气管总横截面积百分比(WA%)。采用肺功能检测仪检测第一秒用力呼气量(FEV1)、最高呼吸气流(PEF)水平。Spearman相关性分析哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与哮喘控制测试(ACT)评分的关系。Pearson相关性分析哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平以及与肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、 γ 干扰素(IFN- γ)、白细胞介素-18(IL-18)水平、气道重塑以及肺功能指标的关系。结果 与健康对照组相比,急性发作期组和缓解期组IFN- γ 水平显著降低($t=14.161, 8.886$), TNF- α 、IL-18、lncRNA HOTTIP($1.32 \pm 0.15, 1.15 \pm 0.15$ vs 1.01 ± 0.14)和RMRP($1.27 \pm 0.14, 1.16 \pm 0.14$ vs 1.02 ± 0.13)水平显著升高($t=9.345 \sim 28.361$);与缓解期组相比,急性发作期组ACT评分、IFN- γ 水平显著降低($t=13.344, 4.475$), TNF- α 、IL-18、lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平显著升高($t=6.861 \sim 15.675$), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。与健康对照组相比,急性发作期组和缓解期组FEV1、PEF水平显著降低($t=13.346 \sim 55.694$), T/D、WA%水平显著升高($t=19.145 \sim 33.035$);与缓解期组相比,急性发作期组FEV1、PEF水平显著降低($t=21.802, 21.446$), T/D、WA%水平显著升高($t=9.994, 10.082$), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。Spearman相关性分析显示哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与ACT评分呈负相关($r=-0.614, -0.399$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。Pearson相关性分析显示,哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平呈正相关($r=0.625, P < 0.05$)。哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与TNF- α ($r=0.658, 0.632$)、IL-18($r=0.584, 0.586$)、T/D($r=0.604, 0.631$)、WA%($r=0.597, 0.588$)水平呈正相关,与IFN- γ ($r=-0.587, -0.517$)、FEV1($r=-0.568, -0.577$)、PEF($r=-0.634, -0.627$)水平呈负相关(均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平均呈高表达,与气道重塑和肺功能指标变化有关。

关键词:哮喘;长链非编码核糖核酸HOXA末端转录本反义RNA;线粒体RNA处理核糖核酸内切酶RNA组份;气道重塑

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Expression of Serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP in Asthma Patients and Their Correlation Analysis with Airway Remodeling

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression changes of lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP in the serum of patients with asthma, and their correlation with airway remodeling. **Methods** From January 2022 to June 2024, 72 patients with acute attack admitted to Jiangyin People's Hospital were selected as the acute attack group, 70 patients with asthma remission during outpatient follow-up during the same period were selected as the remission group, and 142 healthy volunteers who underwent physical examination in the hospital were selected as the healthy control group. Real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was applied to detect serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP levels. Multi row spiral CT was applied to measure its inner diameter (L), outer diameter (D), and the ratio of airway wall thickness to airway outer diameter (T/D) and the percentage of wall area to total cross-sectional area of the airway (WA%) were calculated. The pulmonary function tester was used to measure the forced expiratory volume in first second (FEV1) and the peak expiratory flow (PEF). Used Spearman correlation analysis to investigate the relationship between serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP levels and asthma control test (ACT) scores in

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asthma patients, Pearson correlation analysis was used to investigate the levels of serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP in asthma patients, as well as their relationship with tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interferon gamma (IFN- γ), interleukin-18 (IL-18) levels, airway remodeling and lung function indicators. **Results** Compared with the healthy control group, IFN- γ levels in acute attack and remission groups were significantly reduced ($t=14.161, 8.886$). TNF- α , IL-18, lncRNA HOTTIP ($1.32 \pm 0.15, 1.15 \pm 0.15$ vs 1.01 ± 0.14) and RMRP ($1.27 \pm 0.14, 1.16 \pm 0.14$ vs 1.02 ± 0.13) levels were significantly increased ($t=9.345\sim 28.361$). The levels of ACT score and IFN- γ in the acute attack group were significantly lower than those in the remission group ($t=13.344, 4.475$). Levels of TNF- α , IL-18, lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP were significantly increased ($t=6.861\sim 15.675$), and the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). Compared with the healthy control group, the levels of FEV1 and PEF in acute attack and remission groups were significantly decreased ($t=13.346\sim 55.694$), and the levels of T/D and WA% were significantly increased ($t=19.145\sim 33.035$). Compared with remission group, the levels of FEV1 and PEF in acute attack group were significantly decreased ($t=21.802, 21.446$), and the levels of T/D and WA% were significantly increased ($t=9.994, 10.082$), the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the levels of serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP in asthma patients were negatively correlated with ACT scores ($r=-0.614, -0.399$, all $P<0.001$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP levels were positively correlated in patients with asthma ($r=0.625, P<0.05$). serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP levels in patients with asthma were correlated with TNF- α ($r=0.658, 0.632$), IL-18 ($r=0.584, 0.586$), T/D ($r=0.604, 0.631$), WA% ($r=0.597, 0.588$) levels were positively correlated with IFN- γ ($r=-0.587, -0.517$), FEV1 ($r=-0.568, -0.577$), PEF ($r=-0.634, -0.627$) levels (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Serum lncRNA HOTTIP and RMRP levels are highly expressed in asthma patients and are associated with airway remodeling and changes in lung function indicators.

Keywords: asthma; long chain non coding ribonucleic acid HOXA transcript at the distal tip (lncRNA HOTTIP); RNA component of mitochondrial RNA-processing endoribonuclease (RMRP); airway remodeling

哮喘是全球最常见的慢性炎症性呼吸系统疾病之一,它由遗传、环境和生活方式等因素共同引起,是一种异质性慢性气道炎症性疾病,其特征是气道高反应性、支气管收缩和气道重塑^[1]。哮喘的症状包括喘息、呼吸急促、胸闷和咳嗽以及呼气气流受限^[2]。气道重塑是哮喘气道内发生结构变化的统称,这些变化包括上皮下纤维化、气道平滑肌层增厚、黏液腺增生、血管生成和上皮层完整性丧失,所有这些都导致气道壁增厚和变硬,影响患者的生命^[3]。因此寻找与哮喘患者气道重塑有关的生物标志物有重要意义。研究发现长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)在哮喘进展中发挥重要作用, lncRNA HOXA末端转录本反义RNA (HOXA transcript at the distal tip, HOTTIP)是一种源自HOXA 5'端的非编码RNA分子,在哮喘患者和小鼠血清样本中均显著过表达^[4]。线粒体RNA处理核糖核酸内切酶RNA组份(RNA component of mitochondrial RNA-processing endoribonuclease, RMRP)作为miR-206的海绵上调CC趋化因子配体2表达,动脉平滑肌细胞RMRP低表达抑制了炎性细胞因子分泌^[5]。有关血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP在哮喘中的研究甚少,因此,本研究通过探究哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP表达变化,分析其与气道重塑的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2022年1月~2024年6月江苏省江阴市人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科收治的急性发作期哮喘患者72例为急性发作期组,年龄45~63

(53.15 ± 6.12)岁,男性40例,女性32例,平均体质指数(BMI)为 $21.74 \pm 2.49\text{kg/m}^2$,吸烟史38例,饮酒史25例;同期门诊随访哮喘缓解期患者70例为缓解期组,年龄44~63(53.28 ± 6.07)岁,男性44例,女性26例, BMI为 $21.63 \pm 2.50\text{kg/m}^2$,吸烟史40例,饮酒史27例;同期体检健康的志愿者142例为健康对照组,年龄45~66(53.24 ± 6.11)岁,男性89例,女性53例, BMI为 $21.70 \pm 2.44\text{kg/m}^2$,吸烟史80例,饮酒史50例。健康对照组、急性发作期组和缓解期组年龄、性别、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史比较差异无统计学意义($t=0.144, 0.179, 0.063, 0.158, 0.376, 0.275; \chi^2=1.165, 0.331, 0.290$, 均 $P>0.05$)。纳入标准:符合《支气管哮喘的规范化诊断及分期、分级标准》^[6]。排除标准:①其他呼吸系统性疾病患者;②神经系统疾病患者;③免疫系统疾病患者;④传染性疾病患者;⑤血液系统疾病患者;⑥无法进行正常交流的患者;⑦其他炎症性疾病患者。本研究获得江阴市人民医院伦理委员会批准,所有研究对象均签署知情同意书(V.2021.10)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Trizol试剂(货号:CD-102523GM,武汉纯度生物科技有限公司);反转录试剂盒(货号:GV359881,上海一基实业有限公司);RealStar Green Power Mixture试剂盒(货号: BK087,上海圻明生物科技有限公司);qRT-PCR仪(型号: Turbo 16P,南京诺唯赞生物科技股份有限公司);多排螺旋CT仪(型号: Voluson E8,西安瑞源医疗器械有限责任公司);肺功能检测仪(型号: spirolab III,上海欧启电子科技有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 收集资料: 收集所有研究对象入院检查当天的哮喘控制测试(asthma control test, ACT)评分及炎症因子: 肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 、 γ 干扰素(duck interferon gamma, IFN- γ)、白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-18水平。

1.3.2 血清中lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平检测: 取所有研究对象入院检查当天的空腹静脉血, 以4500r/min离心15min, 取其上清液置于-80℃保存,

表1

qRT-PCR 引物序列

基因	正向引物	反向引物
lncRNA HOTTIP	5'-CTTACGCCCGCAACAAAACA-3'	5'-TGGATGCGCACATTCACCTCT-3'
RMRP	5'-ACTCCAAAGTCCGCCAAGA-3'	5'-TGCCTAACTAGAGGGAGCTGAC-3'
GAPDH	5'-GCCTCGTCCCGTAGACAAAA-3'	5'-GCAACAATCTCCACTTTGCCA-3'

1.3.3 气道重塑以及肺功能指标检测: 对研究对象肺部检查, 取仰卧状, 以层厚2mm, 层距8mm从肺尖到底部进行扫描。分别由两位影像专业医师于气管隆突上1.5cm、气管隆突下1.5cm、右肺静脉下2cm、3cm处及右侧膈肌5个部位选择能清晰显示的气道, 测量其内径(L)、外径(D), 计算气道壁厚度与气道外径比值(T/D)=(D-L)/D; 管壁面积占支气管总横截面积百分比(WA%)=(D²-L²)/D²×100%。肺功能指标检测第一秒用力呼气量(forced expiratory volume in first second, FEV₁)、最高呼吸气流(peak expiratory flow, PEF)水平。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据处理。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示(正态分布并且方差齐), 两组采用独立样本t检验进行比较, 三组间计量资料比较用单因素方差分析, 进一步两两比较用SNK-q检验; 计数资料组间比较用n(%)表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。Spearman相关性分析哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与ACT评分的关系。

表2

三组一般资料及血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	急性发作期组 (n=72)	缓解期组 (n=70)	健康对照组 (n=142)	F	P
ACT评分(分)	16.65±2.64	24.05±3.87	-	13.344	< 0.001
TNF- α (pg/ml)	68.21±8.69	60.14±7.03	50.03±5.17	186.336	< 0.001
IFN- γ (pg/ml)	58.32±6.74	62.14±7.44	68.74±7.29	55.012	< 0.001
IL-18 (pg/ml)	150.32±20.41	120.41±18.03	103.68±12.08	201.282	< 0.001
lncRNA HOTTIP	1.32±0.15	1.15±0.15	1.01±0.14	110.660	< 0.001
RMRP	1.27±0.14	1.16±0.14	1.02±0.13	86.395	< 0.001

2.2 三组气道重塑以及肺功能指标比较 见表3。与健康对照组相比, 急性发作期组和缓解期组FEV₁($t=38.766$ 、 13.346)、PEF($t=55.694$ 、 30.524)水平显著降低, T/D($t=30.921$ 、 19.145)、WA%($t=33.035$ 、

提取总RNA(纯度检测 $1.8 < A_{260}/A_{280} < 2.0$)。将RNA反转录为cDNA, 采用实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)对lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP进行扩增, 22 μ l反应体系: cDNA 1 μ l, 上下引物(10pmol/ μ l)各0.8 μ l, RealStar Green Power Mixture 11 μ l, ddH₂O 8.4 μ l。反应条件为: 96℃ 10min; 96℃ 15s, 58℃ 1min, 72℃ 30s, 共43次循环。引物序列详见表1。用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 公式计算lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平。

Pearson相关性分析哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP、RMRP水平与TNF- α 、IFN- γ 、IL-18、气道重塑以及肺功能指标的关系。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组一般资料及血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平比较 见表2。与健康对照组相比, 急性发作期和缓解期组IFN- γ ($t=14.161$ 、 8.886)水平显著降低, TNF- α ($t=26.602$ 、 14.655)、IL-18($t=28.361$ 、 10.080)水平显著升高; 与缓解期组相比, 急性发作期组ACT评分($t=13.344$)、IFN- γ ($t=4.475$)水平显著降低, TNF- α ($t=10.178$)、IL-18($t=15.675$)水平显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。与健康对照组相比, 急性发作期组和缓解期组lncRNA HOTTIP($t=20.889$ 、 9.345)和RMRP($t=18.092$ 、 10.037)水平显著升高; 与缓解期组相比, 急性发作期组lncRNA HOTTIP($t=9.873$)和RMRP($t=6.861$)水平显著升高, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

21.138)水平显著升高; 与缓解期组相比, 急性发作期组FEV₁($t=21.802$)、PEF($t=21.446$)水平显著降低, T/D($t=9.994$)、WA%($t=10.082$)水平显著升高, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表3 三组气道重塑以及肺功能指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目		急性发作期组 (n=72)	缓解期组 (n=70)	健康对照组 (n=142)	F	P
气道重塑	T/D	0.44 ± 0.09	0.35 ± 0.10	0.20 ± 0.05	260.992	< 0.001
	WA%	70.52 ± 8.54	60.45 ± 8.48	42.08 ± 8.32	301.672	< 0.001
肺功能指标	FEV ₁ (L)	1.74 ± 0.25	2.66 ± 0.30	3.15 ± 0.42	375.758	< 0.001
	PEF (L/s)	3.72 ± 0.44	5.65 ± 0.58	8.04 ± 0.94	815.695	< 0.001

2.3 哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平与 ACT 评分的关系 Spearman 相关性分析显示哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平与 ACT 评分呈负相关 ($r = -0.614, -0.399$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.4 哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平与炎症因子、气道重塑肺功能指标的关系 见表

4。Pearson 相关性分析显示, 哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平呈正相关 (均 $P < 0.05$)。哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平与 TNF- α 、IL-18、T/D、WA% 水平呈正相关, 与 IFN- γ 、FEV₁、PEF 水平呈负相关 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

表4 哮喘患者血清 lncRNA HOTTIP 和 RMRP 水平与 TNF- α 、IFN- γ 、IL-18、气道重塑肺功能指标的关系

指标	lncRNA HOTTIP		RMRP	
	r	P	r	P
lncRNA HOTTIP	-	-	0.625	< 0.001
TNF- α	0.658	< 0.001	0.632	< 0.001
IFN- γ	-0.587	< 0.001	-0.517	< 0.001
IL-18	0.584	< 0.001	0.586	< 0.001
T/D	0.604	< 0.001	0.631	< 0.001
WA%	0.597	< 0.001	0.588	< 0.001
FEV ₁	-0.568	< 0.001	-0.577	< 0.001
PEF	-0.634	< 0.001	-0.627	< 0.001

3 讨论

哮喘是一种高度流行的慢性呼吸道疾病, 在世界范围内发病率不断上升^[7]。值得注意的是, 气道炎症是哮喘最重要的病理过程, 伴有炎症细胞浸润和各种细胞因子的释放^[8]。在哮喘中, 固定性气流阻塞是由气道壁重塑引起的, 也显著导致急性哮喘发作期间支气管收缩期间的气道闭合^[9]。因此寻找与哮喘气道重塑有关的生物指标对疾病的研究有重要意义。

lncRNA HOTTIP 是一个重要的致癌因子, 有报道称其失调可促进卵巢癌、肝癌、食管癌和肺癌等肿瘤的发生发展^[10]。此外, 已有研究表明 lncRNA HOTTIP 参与炎症调节, 例如 lncRNA HOTTIP 可诱导类风湿关节炎模型大鼠的炎症反应^[11]。抑制 lncRNA HOTTIP 可显著减少哮喘模型小鼠的炎症细胞数量, 降低支气管肺泡灌洗液中 IgE、IL-4、IL-5 和 IL-13 的分泌, 从而减轻哮喘模型小鼠的炎症^[4,12]。本次研究表明, 与健康对照组相比, 急性发作期组和缓解期组 lncRNA HOTTIP 水平显著升高; 与缓解期组相比, 急性发作期组 lncRNA HOTTIP 水平显著升高, 提

示 lncRNA HOTTIP 参与哮喘的发生和发展过程, 与前人研究结果基本一致, 推测其原因可能为 lncRNA HOTTIP 通过参与炎症反应进一步参与哮喘的发生。lncRNA HOTTIP 在气道平滑肌细胞迁移过程中也有作用, 它可能通过调节细胞骨架相关蛋白的表达来影响细胞迁移能力, 比如它能够上调某些肌动蛋白结合蛋白的表达, 改变细胞骨架的动态组装, 使主动脉平滑肌细胞更容易发生迁移, 这在气道壁结构改变和气道重塑中是重要的病理生理过程^[11]。

RMRP 参与多种疾病, 如急性白血病、急性心肌梗死和类风湿性关节炎^[13]。据报道, RMRP 可以调节脂多糖诱导的脓毒症小鼠的心肌细胞凋亡^[14]。RMRP 的过表达通过调节 miR-206 的表达来增强肺癌细胞的生长、侵袭和集落形成^[15]。本次研究表明, 与健康对照组相比, 急性发作期组和缓解期组 RMRP 水平显著升高; 与缓解期组相比, 急性发作期组 RMRP 水平显著升高, 表明 RMRP 水平与哮喘的发生密切相关, 提示 RMRP 水平变化与肺功能有关, RMRP 水平升高导致肺功能紊乱进一步导致哮喘的发生。在气道重塑方面, RMRP 可能通过影响气道

上皮细胞的功能来参与这一过程,它可能改变上皮-间充质转化(EMT)过程,这是气道重塑中的一个关键机制,在EMT过程中,上皮细胞失去极性,获得间充质细胞的特性,如增强的迁移和侵袭能力^[15]。

ACT评分能够反映哮喘患者病情控制水平^[16]。TNF- α 是一种在哮喘气道中大量产生的细胞因子,参与气道高反应性的进展^[17]。与轻度和中度哮喘相比,重度哮喘患者的TNF- α 水平较高^[18]。IFN- γ 在严重哮喘模型小鼠中影响皮质类固醇难治性气道反应^[19]。IL-18与慢性肺病和皮肤病的组织重塑有关,包括过敏性哮喘相关疾病^[20]。与健康对照组相比,急性发作期和缓解期组IFN- γ 水平降低,TNF- α ,IL-18水平升高;与缓解期组相比,急性发作期组ACT评分、IFN- γ 水平降低,TNF- α 、IL-18水平升高,与前人研究结果基本一致^[16-20]。Spearman相关性分析显示哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与ACT评分呈负相关,进一步表明lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平能够反映哮喘的病情。Pearson相关性分析显示哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平呈正相关,提示lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP可以影响气道上皮细胞与平滑肌细胞之间的信号传递,lncRNA HOTTIP可能在平滑肌细胞中调节细胞因子的分泌,这些细胞因子可以作用于上皮细胞,而RMRP在上皮细胞中可以调节对这些细胞因子的响应,从而促进细胞间的协同作用,共同推动气道重塑的进程。哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与TNF- α 、IL-18水平呈正相关,与IFN- γ 呈负相关,表明lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与炎症因子有关。与健康对照组相比,急性发作期和缓解期组FEV1、PEF水平降低,T/D、WA%水平升高;与缓解期组相比,急性发作期组FEV1、PEF水平降低,T/D、WA%水平升高,与前人研究结果相似^[21]。Pearson相关性分析显示,哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与T/D、WA%水平呈正相关,与FEV1、PEF水平呈负相关,进一步说明lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平与肺功能指标以及气道重塑有关,哮喘患者肺功能受损,影响气道重塑,及时检测lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平能够反映哮喘患者肺功能。

综上所述,哮喘患者血清lncRNA HOTTIP和RMRP水平均呈高表达,与气道重塑和肺功能指标变化密切相关。但本次研究的样本量受限,后续将扩大样本量深入研究。

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