

蒙古族急性肺血栓栓塞症患者临床特征分析及其与蛋白质组学的关系研究

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摘要:目的 分析蒙古族急性肺血栓栓塞症(APTE)患者临床特征,并探究其与血清蛋白质组学的关系。方法 选择2022年1月~2025年1月在内蒙古自治区人民医院就诊的413例蒙古族APTE患者作为研究对象,并根据APTE严重程度分为:低危组($n=66$)、中危组($n=319$)和高危组($n=28$)。分析三组患者基线资料、血清生化指标方面存在的差异。选择180例同期体检的健康者纳入对照组,分析APTE患者与同期体检健康者在血清生化指标方面的差异。蛋白质标记定量技术结合液相色谱-串联质谱联用(LC-MS/MS)技术鉴定和筛选APTE的差异蛋白,并分析差异蛋白的生物学功能及富集的信号通路。结果 APTE不同危险度患者在高血压、静脉血栓栓塞、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)方面的差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.654, 7.267, 35.251$, 均 $P<0.05$)。随着APTE危险度增加,纤维蛋白原(FIB)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(LDL-C)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、D-二聚体(D-D)、肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)和N-末端脑利钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)明显上升($F/H=3.669\sim 786.487$),白蛋白(ALB)、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(HDL-C)明显下降($F=19.143, 36.954$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。各危险度APTE患者白细胞(WBC)、红细胞体积分布宽度(RDW)、FIB、TC、TG、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI和NT-proBNP明显高于对照组($F/H=16.859\sim 1\ 740.668$),血小板(PLT)、血红蛋白(Hb)、ALB和HDL-C明显低于对照组($F=37.228\sim 123.817$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。APTE患者与对照组血清蛋白质组学共筛查鉴定出352个差异蛋白。与对照组比较,研究组患者4个蛋白显著上调,10个蛋白显著下调。差异蛋白主要参与生物学过程调控、代谢过程和跨膜运输等生物学过程,构成细胞质、细胞器等细胞成分,发挥蛋白质结合、酶催化活性、酶水解活性与能量运输活性等分子功能;主要富集于信号分子和相互作用、碳水化合物代谢和脂质代谢等信号通路。3个上调蛋白均与WBC、ALB、FIB、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP显著相关($r=-0.73\sim 0.92$, 均 $P<0.05$),且上调蛋白载脂蛋白C-III还与ALB、FIB、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP显著相关($r=-0.74\sim 0.78$, 均 $P<0.05$);9个下调蛋白均与FIB、CRP、D-D、NT-proBNP显著相关($r=-0.95\sim -0.72$, 均 $P<0.05$),且抗凝血酶III、凝血因子XII和前胶原C端肽醇增强子还与PLT呈显著正相关($r=0.56\sim 0.68$, 均 $P<0.05$)。结论 蒙古族APTE患者临床特征多样,与危险度存在一定关联。血清生化指标随危险度增加而变化。APTE相关差异蛋白主要参与信号分子和相互作用、碳水化合物代谢和脂质代谢等调控过程,且同临床指标密切相关,为蒙古族APTE的发病机制和诊断提供了潜在生物标志物。

关键词:蒙古族;急性肺血栓栓塞症;临床特征分析;蛋白质组学

中图分类号:R563.5;R446.11 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1671-7414(2026)02-029-08

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2026.02.006

Clinical Characteristics and Its Relationship with Proteomics in Mongolian Patients with Acute Pulmonary Thromboembolism

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the clinical characteristics of Mongolian patients with acute pulmonary thromboembolism (APTE) and explore its relationship with proteomics. **Methods** 413 Mongolian APTE patients who received treatment at Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region people's Hospital from January 2022 to January 2025 were selected as the research subjects and grouped according to the severity of APTE into low-risk group ($n=66$), medium-risk group ($n=319$) and high-risk group ($n=28$). The differences in baseline characteristics, and serum biochemical indexes among the three groups were analyzed. A total of 180 healthy subjects undergoing physical examinations at the same time were included in the healthy group. The differences in serum biochemical indexes between APTE patients and healthy subjects were analyzed. The differential proteins in APTE were identified and screened by quantitative protein profiling combined with liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). The biological functions and enriched signaling pathways of these differential proteins were further analyzed.

基金项目:内蒙古自治区人民医院院内基金(编号:2022YN29)。

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Results There were statistically significant differences in hypertension, venous thromboembolism and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among patients with different risk of APTE ($\chi^2=6.654, 7.267, 35.251$, all $P<0.05$). As the risk of APTE increased, fibrinogen (FIB), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer (D-D), cardiac troponin I (cTnI) and N-terminal probrain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) were significantly increased ($F/H=3.669 \sim 786.487$), Albumin (ALB) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), were significantly decreased ($F=19.143, 36.954$), and the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). White blood cells (WBC), red blood cell distribution width (RDW), FIB, TC, TG, LDL-C, CRP, D-D, cTnI and NT-proBNP in APTE patients with different risk levels were significantly higher than those in healthy subjects ($F/H=16.859 \sim 1740.668$, all $P<0.05$). Platelet count (PLT), hemoglobin (Hb), ALB and HDL-C were significantly lower than those of healthy subjects ($F=37.228 \sim 123.817$), and the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). A total of 352 differentially expressed proteins were identified by serum proteomics screening between APTE patients and healthy subjects. Compared with healthy subjects, 4 proteins were significantly up-regulated and 10 proteins were significantly down-regulated in APTE patients. The bioinformatics analysis showed that these differentially expressed proteins were mainly involved in biological processes such as regulation of biological processes, metabolic processes and transmembrane transport, forming cellular components such as cytoplasm and organelles, and exerting molecular functions such as protein binding, enzymatic catalytic activity, enzymatic hydrolysis activity and energy transport activity. The differentially expressed proteins primarily participated in signaling pathways such as signaling molecules and interactions, carbohydrate metabolism and lipid metabolism. The 3 up-regulated proteins were significantly associated with WBC, ALB, FIB, CRP, D-D, cTnI and NT-proBNP ($r=-0.73 \sim 0.92$, all $P<0.05$). Additionally, the up-regulated protein apolipoprotein C-III showed significant correlations with ALB, FIB, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, CRP, D-D, cTnI and NT-proBNP ($r=-0.74 \sim 0.78$, all $P<0.05$). The 9 down-regulated proteins were significantly associated with FIB, CRP, D-D and NT-proBNP ($r=-0.95 \sim -0.72$, all $P<0.05$). Furthermore, anti-thrombin-III, coagulation factor XII and procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer exhibited significant correlations with PLT ($r=0.56 \sim 0.68$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The clinical characteristics of Mongolian APTE patients are diverse, and there is a certain correlation with the risk levels of APTE. Serum biochemical parameters change with the increase of risk levels. APTE-associated differentially expressed proteins are mainly involved in the regulatory processes of signaling molecules and interactions, carbohydrate metabolism and lipid metabolism, and are closely related to clinical indexes, which provide potential biomarkers for elucidating the pathogenesis and aiding diagnosis of APTE in the Mongolian population.

Keywords: Mongolian; acute pulmonary thromboembolism; clinical characteristics analysis; proteomics

肺血栓栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE)是肺栓塞最为常见的亚型^[1-2],在全球范围内具有较高的死亡率^[3]。且其通常急性发作,因而也被称为急性肺血栓栓塞(acute pulmonary thromboembolism, APTE)^[4]。因其误诊率和漏诊率较高,对患者的长期生存率与预后产生影响^[7-9]。因此,深入研究APTE的临床特征及其发病机制,对于提高APTE的诊断准确度具有重要意义。近年来,蛋白质组学通过对生物体内所有蛋白质的全面分析,能够揭示疾病状态下蛋白质表达谱的变化,从而为疾病的诊断和治疗提供新的视角和策略^[10-11]。蒙古族是我国重要的少数民族之一,鉴于蒙古族人群在遗传背景、生活习惯及环境因素等方面的独特性,其APTE的临床特征及发病相关蛋白质可能具有独特性。因此,本研究旨在通过分析蒙古族APTE患者的临床特征,并结合蛋白质组学技术,探究与APTE发病相关的差异蛋白,以期为该疾病的早期诊断、病情评估提供新的线索和潜在生物标志物。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性选择2022年1月~2025年1月于内蒙古自治区人民医院就诊的413例蒙古族

APTE患者作为研究对象。其中男性216例,女性197例,年龄30~89(62.84 ± 14.58)岁。根据欧洲心脏病学会2019年发布的《急性肺栓塞诊断和治疗指南》^[12]中的APTE严重程度评估表,对患者进行危险度分组,其中低危组66例、中危组319例和高危组28例。纳入标准:①经CT肺动脉造影、核素肺通气/灌注显像检查确诊为APTE;②诊断结果符合2018年《肺血栓栓塞症诊治与预防指南》^[13]中的标准;③临床资料完整;④患者自愿参与本研究。排除标准:①非蒙古族患者;②严重肝肾功能不全患者;③入院前3个月内使用抗凝药物患者;④慢性PTE患者。另选取180例同期于内蒙古自治区人民医院进行体检的健康者作为对照组。本研究经内蒙古自治区人民医院伦理委员会批准通过(审批号SC-07/01KT2025065)。

1.2 主要仪器和试剂 全自动血液细胞分析仪及其配套试剂、全自动血凝分析仪及其配套试剂(货号:BC-5000, C3100, 深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司); AU5800全自动生化分析仪及其配套试剂(美国贝克曼); Q Exactive HF质谱仪、TMTduplexTM同量异位标记试剂盒(90065, 美国赛默飞世尔科技公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 资料收集:患者基线资料信息,包括性别、年龄、身体质量指数(BMI)、吸烟史、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、恶性肿瘤、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)、静脉血栓栓塞、脑梗死和手术史。实验室指标,包括白细胞(WBC)、血小板(PLT)、血红蛋白(Hb)、红细胞体积分布宽度(RDW)、白蛋白(ALB)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(LDL-C)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、D-二聚体(D-D)、肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)和N-末端脑利钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)。

1.3.2 蛋白质组学鉴定:采集APTE患者与对照组空腹静脉血5ml,3 000r/min离心10min,得到上层血清。去除血清中的高丰度蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白质含量,并对测定后的样本进行酶解,使用串联质谱标签(TMT)试剂标记。将每组实验标记后的肽段混合,进行肽段强阳离子交换柱预分级,根据预分级色谱图将每组实验样品合并,冻干后用C18 Cartridge脱盐。液相色谱-串联质谱联用法(LC-MS/MS)进行检测。通过Uniprot数据库和Proteome Discoverer软件对蛋

白质检索和鉴定。通过基因本体分析(Gene Ontology, GO)(网址为<https://geneontology.org/>)和京都基因与基因组百科全书富集分析(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG)(网址为<https://www.kegg.jp/>)进行差异蛋白质的功能注释。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行统计分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 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;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验。多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验;计数资料以*n*(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。*P*<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同危险度APTE患者与对照组基线资料比较 见表1。不同危险度APTE患者在高血压、静脉血栓栓塞、COPD方面的差异具有统计学意义(均*P*<0.05),不同危险度APTE患者与对照组基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义(均*P*>0.05)。

表1 不同危险度APTE患者体检健康者基线资料比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%)$]

类型	APTE组 (<i>n</i> =413)			χ^2/F	<i>P</i>	对照组 (<i>n</i> =180)	不同危险度APTE组 vs 对照组		
	低危组 (<i>n</i> =66)	中危组 (<i>n</i> =319)	高危组 (<i>n</i> =28)				χ^2/F	<i>P</i>	
性别	男	36 (54.55)	164 (51.41)	16 (57.14)	0.498 [▲]	0.780	104 (57.78)	2.014 [▲]	0.570
	女	30 (45.45)	155 (48.95)	12 (42.86)					
年龄 (岁)	61.67 ± 14.63	63.14 ± 14.42	62.14 ± 16.60	0.314	0.731	60.02 ± 12.42	1.924	0.125	
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.92 ± 1.14	24.98 ± 1.18	24.81 ± 1.01	0.338	0.713	24.71 ± 0.97	2.342	0.072	
吸烟史	19 (28.79)	81 (25.39)	7 (25.00)	0.341 [▲]	0.843	40 (22.22)	1.265 [▲]	0.737	
高血压	5 (7.58)	28 (8.78)	7 (25.00)	6.654 [▲]	0.029	-	-	-	
糖尿病	11 (16.67)	44 (13.79)	5 (17.86)	0.632 [▲]	0.729	-	-	-	
冠心病	9 (13.64)	47 (14.73)	6 (21.43)	1.021 [▲]	0.600	-	-	-	
恶性肿瘤	3 (4.55)	10 (3.13)	2 (7.14)	2.014 [▲]	0.273	-	-	-	
COPD	1 (1.52)	59 (18.50)	15 (52.57)	35.251 [▲]	<0.001	-	-	-	
静脉血栓栓塞	21 (31.82)	119 (37.30)	17 (60.71)	7.267 [▲]	0.026	-	-	-	
脑梗死	8 (12.12)	43 (13.48)	3 (10.71)	0.111 [▲]	0.965	-	-	-	
手术史	13 (19.70)	48 (15.05)	7 (25.00)	2.451 [▲]	0.294	-	-	-	

注:▲: χ^2 检验。-: 无数据。

2.2 不同危险度APTE患者与对照组血清生化指标比较 见表2。随着APTE危险度增加, FIB、TC、TG、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI和NT-proBNP明显上升, ALB和HDL-C明显下降, 差异具有统计学意义(均

P<0.05)。各危险度APTE患者WBC、RDW、FIB、TC、TG、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI和NT-proBNP明显高于对照组, PLT、Hb、ALB和HDL-C明显低于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义(均*P*<0.05)。

表2 不同危险度患者与对照组血清生化指标比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]

项目	APTE组 (n=413)					对照组 (n=180)	不同危险度 APTE组 vs 对照组	
	低危组 (n=66)	中危组 (n=319)	高危组 (n=28)	F/H	P		F/H	P
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	7.89 ± 1.41	8.20 ± 1.62	8.71 ± 2.38	2.472	0.086	7.08 ± 1.99	17.764	<0.001
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	217.23 ± 41.70	207.79 ± 47.07	196.17 ± 33.87	2.283	0.103	254.10 ± 56.71	37.228	<0.001
Hb (g/L)	125.55 ± 20.22	120.40 ± 17.45	117.04 ± 17.95	2.977	0.052	142.64 ± 14.17	70.843	<0.001
RDW (%)	14.40 ± 2.27	14.98 ± 2.25	15.50 ± 2.17	2.776	0.063	12.14 ± 2.07	69.157	<0.001
ALB (g/L)	39.75 ± 5.18	34.83 ± 6.30	34.03 ± 4.61	19.143	<0.001	42.77 ± 5.04	79.717	<0.001
FIB (g/L)	3.11 ± 0.72	3.20 ± 0.53	3.48 ± 0.61	4.055	0.018	2.90 ± 0.37	16.859	<0.001
TC (mmol/L)	4.43 ± 1.20	5.06 ± 0.88	5.26 ± 1.01	13.139	<0.001	4.33 ± 0.83	30.141	<0.001
TG (mmol/L)	1.65 ± 0.80	1.88 ± 0.74	2.08 ± 0.95	3.669	0.026	1.42 ± 0.29	21.951	<0.001
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.33 ± 0.20	1.12 ± 0.20	1.05 ± 0.217	36.954	<0.001	1.47 ± 0.23	123.817	<0.001
LDL-C (mmol/L)	3.71 ± 0.46	3.93 ± 0.40	4.14 ± 1.06	9.251	<0.001	2.74 ± 0.63	207.194	<0.001
CRP (mg/L)	14.96 ± 5.84	61.42 ± 14.73	135.48 ± 14.01	786.487	<0.001	3.52 ± 0.84	1740.668	<0.001
D-D (mg/L)	1.74 (1.41, 2.02)	4.08 (3.57, 4.52)	8.22 (6.50, 10.39)	220.347 [•]	<0.001	0.80 (0.73, 0.88)	482.426 [•]	<0.001
cTnI ($\mu g/L$)	9.49 ± 3.07	13.09 ± 4.92	17.86 ± 4.75	33.703	<0.001	0.93 ± 0.08	424.124	<0.001
NT-proBNP (ng/L)	470.51 (215.70, 672.73)	1 091.44 (578.63, 1 591.37)	1 404.15 (833.43, 1 892.62)	79.309 [•]	<0.001	203.52 (192.64, 213.54)	337.573 [•]	<0.001

注: [•]: Kruskal-Wallis 秩和检验。

2.3 蛋白质组学分析

2.3.1 LC-MS/MS 鉴定差异蛋白结果: 见表3。共鉴定出352个差异蛋白, 其中124个蛋白上调, 228个蛋白

下调。以差异倍数(fold change, FC) > 1.2倍为显著上调, FC < 0.83倍为显著下调, 与对照组比较, APTE组血清中4个蛋白显著上调, 10个蛋白显著下调。

表3 APTE患者与对照组差异蛋白比较

GenBank	蛋白全称	蛋白中文名	变化
AAH20721.1	complement component 9	补体成分9	上调
NP_000177	complement factor H	补体因子H	上调
AAK95527.1	leucine-rich α -2-glycoprotein	富亮氨酸 α -2-糖蛋白	上调
AAB59372.1	apolipoprotein C-III	载脂蛋白C-III	上调
KAI4054939.1	carboxylesterase 1	羧酸酯酶	下调
AAB40025.1	antithrombin-III	抗凝血酶III	下调
AAB59490.1	coagulation factor XII	凝血因子XII	下调
KAI4014989.1	procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer	前胶原C端肽酶增强子	下调
EAW81581.1	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, member 4	丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂A4	下调
EAW81585.1	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, member 5	丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂A5	下调
KAI4063220.1	carboxypeptidase B2	羧肽酶B2	下调
KAI4025717.1	alpha-albumin	α -白蛋白样蛋白	下调
AAA60166.1	protein C	蛋白C	下调
KAI4030572.1	protein S	蛋白S	下调

2.3.2 差异蛋白GO、KEGG富集分析: 见图1、2。352个蛋白中, 175个蛋白主要参与生物学过程(biological process, BP), 包括调控、代谢和跨膜运输等。54个蛋白也可作为细胞组成成分(cellular component, CC), 包括细胞质、细胞器等。123个蛋白主要行使

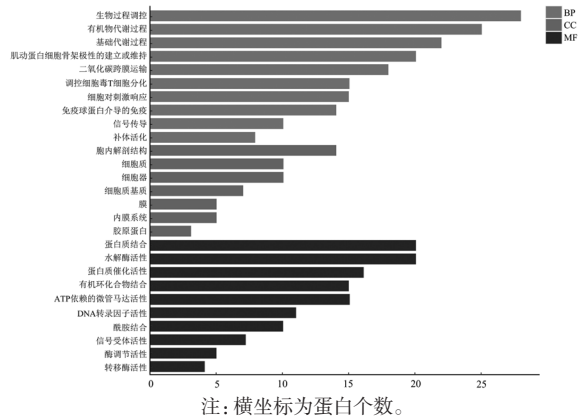


图1 APTE组与对照组差异蛋白的GO富集分析

分子功能(molecular function, MF), 涉及蛋白质结合、酶催化活性、酶水解活性与能量运输活性等。在KEGG分析中, 共识别出24条显著富集的通路, 主要集中在信号分子和相互作用、碳水化合物代谢和脂质代谢。

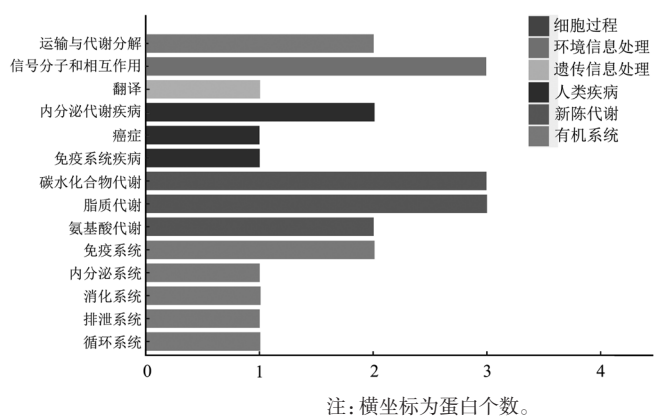


图2 APTE组与对照组差异蛋白的KEGG富集显著通路分析

2.4 APTE组与对照组实验室指标与差异蛋白的相关性分析 见图3。3个上调蛋白均与WBC、FIB、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP呈显著正相关($r=0.68 \sim 0.92$, 均 $P<0.05$), 与ALB呈显著负相关($r=-0.73 \sim -0.58$, 均 $P<0.05$); 上调蛋白载脂蛋白C-III与FIB、TC、TG、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP呈显著正相关($r=0.53 \sim 0.78$, 均 $P<0.05$), 与ALB、HDL-C呈显著负相关($r=-0.61$ 、 -0.74 , 均 $P<0.05$)。9个下调蛋白均与FIB、CRP、D-D、NT-proBNP呈显著负相关($r=-0.95 \sim -0.72$, 均 $P<0.05$), 且抗凝血酶III、凝血因子XII和前胶原C末端酶增强子还与PLT呈显著正相关($r=0.56 \sim 0.68$, 均 $P<0.05$)。

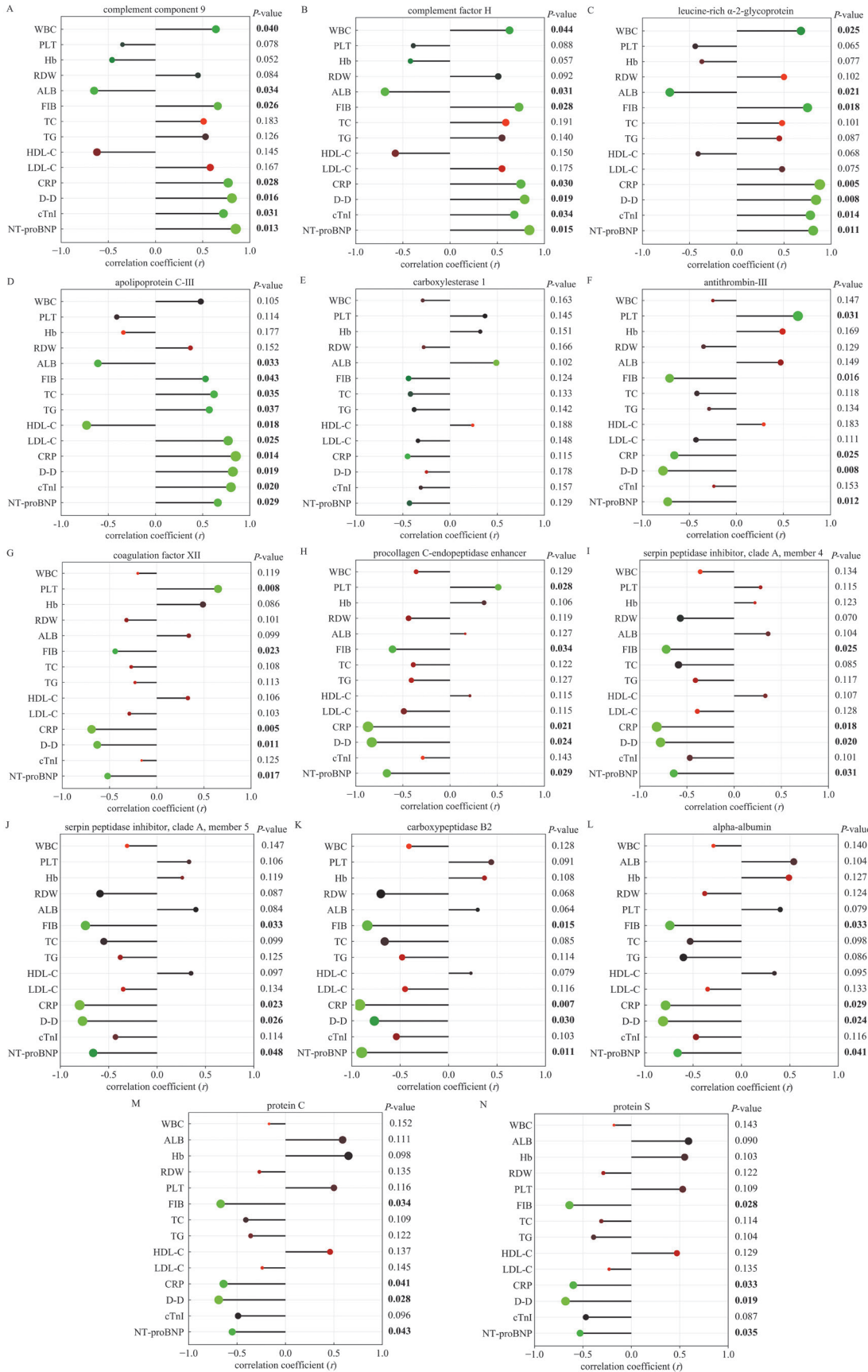
3 讨论

APTE是常见且致死率高的急性心血管疾病, 严重威胁人类健康^[14]。蒙古族长期以奶类、肉食为主, 喜好饮酒、吸烟, 具备多种血栓形成的高危因素^[15], 使得蒙古族人群在APTE的发病率、病情严重程度等方面表现出一定的特殊性。因此, 对蒙古族APTE患者的病情严重程度应进行早期准确的风险评估。

APTE发病机制为内/外源性栓子随血液循环流动至肺动脉及其分支阻断血流供应^[16]。血栓形成会释放炎症介质, 血液凝固异常与炎症反应促进APTE发展^[17-18]。APTE发生使WBC黏附于血管内皮, 加速血栓形成^[19], 血栓形成会消耗PLT, 使其水平下降^[20]。APTE发生还会使红细胞大小形态稳定性变化, 促使RDW升高^[21], Hb降低^[22]。ALB降低影响PLT聚集, 增加血栓形成风险^[23], 当血栓形成时, FIB转化为纤维蛋白激活纤溶系统, 产生D-D^[16,23]。TC、TG、LDL-C升高可增加血液黏滞度, HDL-C降低会使外周血中血脂

堆积性升高, 促进血栓生成^[24-25]。APTE发生可使cTnI和NT-proBNP随危险度的升高显著增高^[26]。本研究发现APTE危险度增加, FIB、TC、TG、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI和NT-proBNP明显上升, ALB、HDL-C明显下降, 且和对照组存在显著差异。

本研究通过蛋白质组学技术共筛查鉴定出352个与APTE相关的差异蛋白, 其中4个蛋白显著上调, 10个蛋白显著下调。生物信息学分析发现, 14个差异蛋白主要参与生物学过程调控、代谢过程和跨膜运输等生物学过程, 构成细胞质、细胞器等细胞成分, 发挥蛋白质结合、酶催化活性、酶水解活性与能量运输活性等分子功能。在14个显著差异蛋白中, 补体成分9和补体因子H是复杂补体系统的一部分, 在病理条件下促进血栓形成, 从而诱发APTE^[27]。抗凝血酶III是人体凝血系统重要的抗凝血因子, 由血管内皮细胞和肝脏产生, 与血栓形成密切相关, 在凝血过程中, 凝血酶产生后就与抗凝血酶-III结合形成凝血酶-抗凝血酶III复合物, 阻碍血栓形成^[28]。蛋白S和蛋白C是一种重要的内源性抗凝剂, 通过充当活化蛋白C和组织因子通路抑制剂通路的辅助因子, 在调节凝血中起关键作用^[29]。进一步的相关性分析结果显示上调的3个蛋白均与WBC、ALB、FIB、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP等实验室指标显著相关, 上调蛋白载脂蛋白C-III与ALB、FIB、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、CRP、D-D、cTnI、NT-proBNP等实验室指标显著相关, 而下调的9个蛋白均与FIB、CRP、D-D、NT-proBNP等实验室指标显著相关, 其中抗凝血酶III、凝血因子XII和前胶原C末端酶增强子还与PLT呈显著相关。这一结果表明差异蛋白的



注：A~D临床指标与上调蛋白的相关性分析；F~N临床指标与下调蛋白的相关性分析。点的大小表示差异蛋白和临床指标之间的关联强度，点越大表示相关性越强；点的颜色代表P值：颜色越绿，P值越显著。

图3 APTE组与对照组实验室指标与差异蛋白的相关性分析

表达变化与APTE的临床表现和病理生理过程密切相关,可能参与APTE的发病机制。因此,这些差异蛋白有望成为APTE的早期诊断、病情监测和预后评估的潜在生物标志物。

本研究也存在一些不足之处。首先,样本量相对有限,可能限制了结果的普遍性和可靠性。未来需要扩大样本量,进一步验证这些差异蛋白在APTE发病中的作用。其次,本研究主要关注了蒙古族APTE患者的临床特征和差异蛋白的表达变化,但未对其他民族或地区的患者进行比较分析。因此,无法确定这些差异蛋白是否具有蒙古族人群特异性。未来可以开展多中心、多民族的研究,以探讨APTE在不同人群中的差异性和共性。最后,本研究虽然发现了一些与APTE发病相关的差异蛋白,但并未深入探讨这些蛋白的具体功能和作用机制。未来需要进一步开展功能研究,以揭示这些蛋白在APTE发病中的确切作用。

综上所述,本研究通过对蒙古族APTE患者的临床特征和差异蛋白表达变化进行综合分析,为APTE的发病机制和诊断提供了新的线索和潜在生物标志物。

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收稿日期: 2025-04-30

修回日期: 2025-10-17

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收稿日期: 2025-05-04

修回日期: 2025-07-28