

# 人附睾分泌蛋白在绝经前后女性慢性肾脏疾病患者中的表达水平与疾病相关性研究\*

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨人附睾分泌蛋白4(HE4)在绝经前后女性慢性肾脏疾病(CKD)患者中的表达水平及其与疾病分期和肾小球滤过率(eGFR)的相关性。方法:选取2017年1月—2019年6月收治的100例女性CKD患者,其中绝经前37例,绝经后63例。根据eGFR分为CKD2期26例、CKD3期42例、CKD4~5期32例。另选同期健康体检女性50例作为对照组。采用化学发光微粒子免疫检测法检测患者血清中HE4的表达水平,采用脲酶-GLDH偶联速率法检测血清中尿素(Urea)水平,采用MDRD公式计算eGFR,比较绝经前后女性CKD患者中HE4的表达水平,分析HE4与Urea和eGFR的相关性。结果:CKD各期患者HE4水平均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );CKD各期患者绝经后HE4水平均高于绝经前,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );CKD4~5期组HE4、Urea水平高于CKD3期组,eGFR水平低于CKD3期组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );CKD3期组HE4、Urea水平高于CKD2期组,eGFR水平低于CKD2期组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),CKD2期组HE4、Urea水平高于对照组,eGFR水平低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );Pearson相关性分析表明,CKD患者HE4水平与eGFR呈负相关( $r=-0.622, P<0.05$ ),CKD患者HE4水平与Urea呈正相关( $r=0.652, P<0.05$ )。结论:CKD患者绝经后HE4表达水平高于绝经前,可用于评价CKD患者的肾脏功能。

**[关键词]** 慢性肾脏病;人附睾分泌蛋白4;肾小球滤过率

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## Correlation between expression level of human epididymal protein 4 and disease in perimenopausal women with chronic kidney disease

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**Abstract Objective:** To explore the expression level of human epididymal protein 4(HE4) in perimenopausal women with chronic kidney disease(CKD) and its correlation with disease stage and eGFR. **Methods:** A total of 100 female patients with CKD admitted to our hospital from January 2017 to June 2019 were selected, including 37 before menopause and 63 after menopause. According to the glomerular filtration rate, all patients were divided into three groups, including 26 cases of CKD stage 2, 42 cases of CKD stage 3 and 32 cases of CKD stage 4~5. Another 50 healthy female patients in our hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. Serum HE4 levels were measured by chemiluminescent immunoassay, serum Urea levels were measured by urease-gldh coupling rate, and eGFR was calculated by MDRD formula. The expression levels of HE4 in postmenopausal women with CKD were compared, and the correlation between HE4 and both Urea and eGFR was analyzed. **Results:** The HE4 levels of CKD patients at each stage were higher than those of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). The HE4 levels of patients at each stage of CKD after menopause were higher than those before menopause, and the difference was statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). HE4 and eGFR levels in the CKD 4~5 stage group were higher than those in the CKD 3 stage group and lower than those in the CKD 3 stage group, with statistically significant differences( $P<0.05$ ). HE4 and ethylene levels in the CKD 3 stage group were higher than those in the CKD 2 stage group, and eGFR levels were lower than that in the CKD 2 stage group, with statistically significant differences( $P<0.05$ ). HE4 and ethylene levels in the CKD stage group were higher than those in the control group, and eGFR levels were lower than that in the control group, with statistically significant differences( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that HE4 level in CKD patients was negatively correlated with eGFR( $r=-0.622, P<0.05$ ), and HE4 level was positively correlated with eGFR in CKD patients( $r=0.652, P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The expression level of HE4 in patients with CKD after menopause was higher than that before menopause, which could be used to evaluate renal function in the patients with CKD.

**Key words** chronic kidney disease; human epididymal protein 4; estimated glomerular filtration rate

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近年来,慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)发病率呈持续增长趋势,有调查显示,北京大于40岁人群中10%以上存在肾功能损伤指标异常<sup>[1]</sup>。CKD已经成为全球范围内的危害人体生命健康的一大疾病,高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症等均为其危险因素<sup>[2]</sup>。CKD还可增加患者心血管危险事件的发生率,大部分患者最终死于冠心病、心律失常、脑血管疾病等心血管事件<sup>[3-4]</sup>。CKD患者人数较多,早期预防和及早治疗具有重要的意义。部分CKD患者起病隐匿,无尿少、水肿等明显临床症状,一旦病情进展到终末期,需采取肾脏代替治疗,给患者带来较大痛苦,极大影响其生活质量<sup>[5]</sup>。临床迫切地需要寻找简单、有效的指标来评估CKD患者的肾脏功能,以指导后期治疗。人附睾分泌蛋白4(human epididymal protein 4, HE4)在生殖道、输精管、远端肾小管等多种腺体中稳定表达,是一种小分子糖蛋白,可作为监测卵巢癌进展的指标<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来,研究发现HE4的表达水平与CKD的发生有密切的关系。肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate,eGFR)、尿素(Urea)是评价肾功能的重要指标。目前,临幊上针对HE4与CKD疾病分期和eGFR的相关性研究报道较少,本研究探讨HE4与CKD疾病分期和eGFR的相关性,并分析绝经前后女性CKD患者中的表达水平,现将结果报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料

选取我院2017年1月—2019年6月收治的100例女性CKD患者,其中绝经前37例,绝经后63例;年龄35~85岁,平均(60.3±3.2)岁。根据eGFR分为CKD2期26例、CKD3期42例、CKD4~5期32例,另选同期我院健康体检女性50例作为对照组。

纳入标准:①符合美国肾病基金会慢性肾脏疾病的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>;②自愿参与本研究,并签署知情同意书;③认知功能正常。排除标准:①合并其他类型恶性肿瘤者;②合并肝、肾、心脑血管疾病患者;③合并免疫性疾病患者;④孕妇或妊娠期妇女;⑤精神障碍患者。

### 1.2 方法

检测血清中HE4在绝经前后女性CKD患者中表达水平。采集患者和对照组空腹肘静脉血5mL,保存在抗凝管中,使用离心机(3000 r/min,15 min)离心后取其上清液,置于-80°C冷藏。采用化学发光微粒子免疫检测法检测患者血清中HE4的表达水平,试剂盒购自上海恒远生物技术发展有限公司,操作步骤严格按照说明书进行。

采用Pearson相关性分析,分析HE4与疾病分期和eGFR的相关性。采用MDRD公式计算

eGFR:eGFR(mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>)=186×(Scr)-1.154×(年龄)-0.023×(0.072体重)。Scr血清肌酐单位为mg/dl,年龄以岁为单位,体重以kg为单位。根据CKD-EPI标准进行CKD分期:eGFR>90 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>为CKD1期,eGFR在60~89 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>为CKD2期,eGFR在30~59 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>为CKD3期,eGFR在15~29 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>为CKD4期,eGFR<15 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 m<sup>-2</sup>为CKD5期。采用脲酶-GLDH偶联速率法检测血清中Urea的水平。

### 1.3 统计学处理

数据分析采用SPSS 19.0进行,计数资料以%表示,采用χ<sup>2</sup>检验比较,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验比较,相关性研究采用Pearson相关性分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 HE4在绝经前后女性CKD患者中的表达水平

CKD各期患者HE4水平均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);CKD各期患者绝经后HE4水平均高于绝经前,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 HE4在绝经前后女性CKD患者中的表达水平比较  
 $\bar{x}\pm s$

组别	例数	HE4/(pmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )
对照组	50	43.58±2.47
CKD 2 期	26	
绝经前	10	72.31±8.26 <sup>1)</sup>
绝经后	16	81.51±11.37 <sup>1)</sup>
CKD 3 期	42	
绝经前	15	179.59±14.32 <sup>1)</sup>
绝经后	27	200.58±15.26 <sup>1)</sup>
CKD 4~5 期	32	
绝经前	12	570.61±20.66 <sup>1)</sup>
绝经后	20	630.42±22.47 <sup>1)</sup>

与对照组比较,<sup>1)</sup>P<0.05。

### 2.2 血清HE4、Urea和eGFR水平比较

4组血清HE4、Urea和eGFR水平比较,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);CKD4~5期组HE4、Urea水平高于CKD3期组,eGFR水平低于CKD3期组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);CKD3期组HE4、Urea水平高于CKD2期组,eGFR水平低于CKD2期组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),CKD2期组HE4、Urea水平高于对照组,eGFR水平低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表2。

表 2 4 组血清 HE4、Urea 和 eGFR 水平比较

组别	例数	HE4/(pmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	Urea/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	eGFR/(ml·min <sup>-1</sup> ·1.73 m <sup>-2</sup> )	$\bar{x} \pm s$
对照组	50	43.56±6.21	4.32±0.67	88.35±3.45	
CKD 2 期	26	79.25±10.21 <sup>1)</sup>	6.53±1.24 <sup>1)</sup>	66.15±3.25 <sup>1)</sup>	
CKD 3 期	42	201.36±32.49 <sup>1)2)</sup>	8.02±1.69 <sup>1)2)</sup>	40.58±4.26 <sup>1)2)</sup>	
CKD 4~5 期	32	616.57±115.36 <sup>1)2)3)</sup>	16.28±2.64 <sup>1)2)3)</sup>	24.57±3.38 <sup>1)2)3)</sup>	

与对照组比较,<sup>1)</sup>  $P < 0.05$ ; 与 CKD 2 期组比较,<sup>2)</sup>  $P < 0.05$ ; 与 CKD 3 期组比较,<sup>3)</sup>  $P < 0.05$ 。

### 2.3 Pearson 相关分析

Pearson 相关性分析表明,CKD 患者 HE4 水平与 eGFR、Urea 均相关。CKD 患者 HE4 水平与 eGFR 呈负相关( $r = -0.622, P < 0.05$ ),CKD 患者 HE4 水平与 Urea 呈正相关( $r = 0.652, P < 0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 Pearson 相关分析

项目	eGFR	Urea
$r$	-0.622	0.652
$P$	<0.05	<0.05

### 3 讨论

肾脏是机体不可缺少的器官,可生成尿液,清除体内代谢物<sup>[8]</sup>。近年来,随着糖尿病、高血压的发病率增加,人口老龄化,中国 CKD 的发病率逐年增加,流行病学显示,患病率为 9.0%~12.2%,给国家和个人带来沉重负担<sup>[9-10]</sup>。CKD 病程≥3 个月,严重影响人的生命健康,常见的病因包括慢性肾炎、糖尿病、高血压等<sup>[11]</sup>。早期 CKD 可无典型临床症状,终末期 CKD 患者肾功能明显减退,代谢产物潴留,体内内环境紊乱。CKD 5 期为尿毒症,严重时可危及生命,早发现、早治疗是阻止 CKD 进展的重要环节。采用何种指标评估 CKD 患者的肾脏功能是临床重点关注的问题。

HE4 与多种肿瘤密切相关,对卵巢癌的诊断价值较高,是一种新型的肿瘤标志物,可监测卵巢癌的进展<sup>[12]</sup>。HE4 是分子量较小的糖蛋白,由乳清酸性蛋白基因编码,其血清水平可随着肾功能的变化而变化<sup>[13-14]</sup>。目前国内有关 HE4 的血清水平与肾脏功能的研究较少。eGFR、Urea 是临幊上研究肾脏功能的重要指标,本研究重点探究了 HE4 与 CKD 患者疾病分期和 eGFR 的相关性。Yuan 等<sup>[15]</sup>选择了 230 例健康对照者和 238 例 CKD 女性患者作为研究对象<sup>[11]</sup>,发现 CKD 患者血清 HE4 水平高于健康对照组。多重比较表明 5 个 CKD 亚组血清 HE4 水平差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),可作为预测 CKD 患者的潜在指标。Piek 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明,HE4 在急性心力衰竭患者中具有重要的预后价值,慢性心力衰竭患者 HE4 水平与心力衰竭严重程度、肾功能相关。

本研究结果发现,CKD 4~5 期、CKD 3 期、CKD 2 期各亚组之间差异有统计学意义,HE4、Urea、eGFR 水平与肾功能分级具有重要的关系,从 CKD 2 期到 CKD 4~5 期,HE4、Urea 水平逐渐升高,eGFR 水平逐渐降低,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步进行 Pearson 相关性分析,结果表明 CKD 患者 HE4 水平与 eGFR 呈负相关( $r = -0.622, P < 0.05$ ),CKD 患者 HE4 水平与 Urea 呈正相关( $r = 0.652, P < 0.05$ )。提示 HE4 水平可在一定程度上反映 CKD 患者的肾脏功能,与 Yuan 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究结果类似。分析认为:CKD 患者实质细胞减少,成纤维细胞增多,成纤维细胞中乳清酸性蛋白基因表达上调,HE4 水平升高,具体代谢途径仍需进一步研究探讨。

本研究中,CKD 各期患者绝经后 HE4 水平均高于绝经前( $P < 0.05$ );CKD 各期患者 HE4 水平均高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。提示无论绝经前还是绝经后,CKD 患者均高于健康人水平,且绝经后高于绝经前。马潇潇等<sup>[17]</sup>研究表明,月经周期及年龄可影响血清 HE4 水平,与本研究结果类似。

总之,CKD 患者绝经后 HE4 表达水平高于绝经前,HE4 表达水平为预测 CKD 患者肾脏功能提供新的指标。

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