

· 老年人心肾疾病专栏 ·

健康老年人群血浆可溶性血栓调节蛋白和肾小球滤过率的关系

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年人群血浆可溶性血栓调节蛋白(sTM)与估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)的相关性。**方法** 采用整群随机抽样的方法对北京市9个社区283名≥65岁健康老年人进行研究, 酶联免疫吸附法测定血浆可溶性血栓调节蛋白水平, 应用CKD-EPI公式评估eGFR, 同时行人体学测量及血清生化指标测定, 并做相关和回归分析。**结果** 北京社区健康老年人群eGFR水平与sTM、年龄、尿素氮、肌酐、C反应蛋白(CRP)及收缩压呈负相关, 与白蛋白、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平呈正相关; 在校正了年龄、血压、血糖(GLU)、CRP、血脂、尿酸(UA)等指标后, 健康老年人血浆sTM仍然和eGFR呈负相关($B = -3.340, P = 0.000$)。在进一步的研究中, 将入组的北京社区健康老年人分为老年(65~80岁)和高龄老年(>80岁)两组; 两组之间eGFR和sTM水平差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 老年组和高龄老年组eGFR均与sTM水平呈负相关($r = -0.229, P = 0.000; r = -0.3613, P = 0.02$), 校正了年龄、血压、GLU、CRP、血脂、UA等指标后差异仍有统计学意义($B = -3.26, P = 0.000; B = -4.45, P = 0.013$)。**结论** sTM可作为判断老年人群肾功能下降的指标。

【关键词】 血栓调节蛋白; 肾小球滤过率; 老年人

【中图分类号】 R341; R334.1; R339.34

【文献标识码】 A

【DOI】 10.3724/SP.J.1264.2014.00021

Relationship between plasma soluble thrombomodulin and glomerular filtration rate in healthy elderly

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the correlation of plasma level of soluble thrombomodulin (sTM) and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) in healthy elderly. **Methods** A total of 283 healthy elderly subjects (> 65 years) were selected by cluster sampling from 9 communities of Beijing. Their plasma levels of sTM were measured by ELISA. Their estimated GFR (eGFR) was evaluated with Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) formula. And also, their anthropometric measurements and serum biochemical indices were measured. Pearson and Spearman correlation tests and multiple linear regression analysis were used to analyze the data and their correlations. **Results** eGFR had negative correlation with plasma sTM, age, urea nitrogen, C-reactive protein (CRP), and systolic pressure in these subjects, and had positive correlation with albumin, high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). After adjusting age, blood pressure, blood glucose (GLU), CRP, blood lipid, uric acid (UA) and the other factors in the multiple linear regression, a negative correlation was still seen between plasma sTM and eGFR in the elderly ($B = -3.340, P = 0.000$). When the cohort of patients was divided into elderly (65 to 80 years) and very elderly groups (> 80 years), there was no difference in eGFR and plasma sTM between them. While negative correlation of eGFR with plasma sTM was still seen within both groups ($r = -0.229, P = 0.000; r = -0.3613, P = 0.02$). And the negative correlation was still observed after adjusting age, blood pressure, GLU, CRP, blood lipid, and UA ($B = -3.26, P = 0.000; B = -4.45, P = 0.013$). **Conclusion** The plasma level of sTM may be used as an index of renal function decline in healthy elderly.

【Key words】 thrombomodulin; glomerular filtration rate; aged

This work was supported by Beijing Natural Science Foundation(7122163).

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肾硬化是老年人群肾功能进行性下降的主要原因, 而肾小球毛细血管内皮细胞受损是肾纤维化重 要的启动和加速因素^[1]。血栓调节蛋白 (thrombomodulin, TM) 是普遍存在于血管内皮细

收稿日期: 2013-11-06; 修回日期: 2013-12-15

基金项目: 北京市自然科学基金 (7122163)

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胞膜的一种糖蛋白, 血浆中可溶性血栓调节蛋白 (soluble thrombomodulin, sTM) 是血管内皮细胞损伤的标志^[2]。本研究旨在探讨老年人群血浆sTM与肾功能的关系。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象选择

采用整群随机抽样的方法对北京市9个社区1024名自评健康常住人口进行调查, 经体格检查及健康问卷调查除外高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、家族性高脂血症、慢性肾衰竭、恶性肿瘤患者后纳入465例, 进一步进行血尿常规和生化检查, 纳入283例>65岁健康人为对照组。纳入标准: (1) 收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP) < 140mmHg (1mmHg = 0.133kPa) 和舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP) < 90mmHg; (2) 胆固醇 (cholesterol, CH) ≤ 5.7mmol/L; (3) 三酰甘油 (triglycerides, TG) ≤ 1.7mmol/L; (4) 血糖 (glucose, GLU) < 7.0mmol/L。所有参与者签署书面知情同意书, 研究方案获得医院伦理委员会通过, 采用面对面的方式由经过培训的医师实施问卷调查。

1.2 测定指标

人体测量学指标包括身高、体质量、血压, 生化指标包括白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、GLU、CH、TG、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、尿酸 (uric acid, UA)、肌酐 (creatinine, Cr)、尿素氮 (urea nitrogen, UN)、血常规、C反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)、TM。赤脚穿贴身内衣测定身高、体质量。血压的测定: 被测试者休息5min后采用台式血压计测定坐位右臂血压, 连续测量2次, 间隔>1min, 记录两次结果的平均值。以Korotkoff I期为SBP, V期为DBP。采集清晨空腹12h静脉血, 普通生化指标的检测采用HITACHI7600-110大型自动生化分析仪完成。血常规采用SYMEX-3000检测, CRP、ALB的测定采用BN PROSPEC特种蛋白分析仪测定, 所有测定的指标均经标准化处理。

1.3 血浆sTM检测

抽取全血1.8ml与枸橼酸抗凝剂0.2ml按1:9比例混合抗凝, 留取血浆, -70℃冻存待测。sTM的测定采用ELISA法, 试剂盒购自法国Diacclone公司, 具体方法按说明书进行, 每份标本均同时测定2次, 取均值。

1.4 肾功能的评估

采用CKD-EPI公式估算肾小球滤过率 (estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用EXCEL2003录入并核对, 应用SPSS15.0统计软件进行分析, 计量资料采用均数±标准差表示, 应用Pearson相关和Spearman相关和多元线性回归分析观察eGFR和sTM各指标的关系。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 eGFR与sTM的相关性

283名健康老年人, 男性132名, 女性151名, 年龄 (73.48 ± 5.84) 岁, eGFR为 (88.07 ± 17.84) ml / (min · 1.73m²), sTM为 (3.92 ± 1.36) μg/L。单因素分析显示, eGFR水平与sTM、年龄、UN、肌酐、CRP及SBP呈负相关, 与ALB、HDL-C、LDL-C水平呈正相关 (表1)。

表1 健康老人eGFR与sTM的相关性
Table1 Correlation analysis between eGFR and sTM in healthy elderly

Index	r	P
sTM	-0.258	0.000
sex	0.045	0.447
age	-0.147	0.014
ALB	0.187	0.002
CH	0.027	0.656
TG	0.109	0.068
HDL-C	0.138	0.021
LDL-C	0.136	0.022
GLU	-0.003	0.964
UN	-0.401	0.000
Cr	-0.760	0.000
UA	-0.019	0.757
HB	0.0267	0.655
CRP	-0.122	0.043
SBP	-0.130	0.030
DBP	-0.069	0.248
WHR	0.083	0.164
BMI	-0.000	0.999

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; sTM: soluble thrombomodulin; ALB: albumin; CH: cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; HDL-C: high density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low density lipoprotein cholesterol; GLU: glucose; UN: urea nitrogen; Cr: creatinine; UA: uric acid; HB: hemoglobin; CRP: C-reactive protein; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; WHR: working heart rate; BMI: body mass index

2.2 多元线性回归分析健康老人eGFR和sTM的相关性

多元线性回归分析显示, 在校正了年龄、血压、GLU、CRP、血脂、UA等指标后健康老年人血浆sTM仍然和eGFR呈负相关 ($B = -3.340, P = 0.000$; 表2)。

表2 健康老年人eGFR和sTM的多元线性回归分析
Table 2 Multivariate linear regression of the related factors on eGFR in healthy elderly

Independent variable	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	P
Constant	134.164	13.277	—	10.105	0.000
sTM	-3.340	0.775	-0.251	-4.309	0.000
Age	-0.436	0.176	-0.144	-2.475	0.014
CRP	-0.518	0.229	-0.132	-2.259	0.025

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; sTM: soluble thrombomodulin; CRP: C-reactive protein

2.3 老年和高龄老年组eGFR和sTM的相关性的比较

在进一步的研究中,将入组的北京社区健康老年人分为老年(65~80岁)和高龄老年(>80岁)两组,两组之间eGFR和sTM水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),老年组和高龄老年组eGFR均与sTM水平呈负相关($r=-0.229$, $P=0.000$; $r=-0.3613$, $P=0.02$;图1),校正了年龄、血压、GLU、CRP、血脂、UA等指标后仍有意义($B=-3.26$, $P=0.000$; $B=-4.45$, $P=0.013$)。

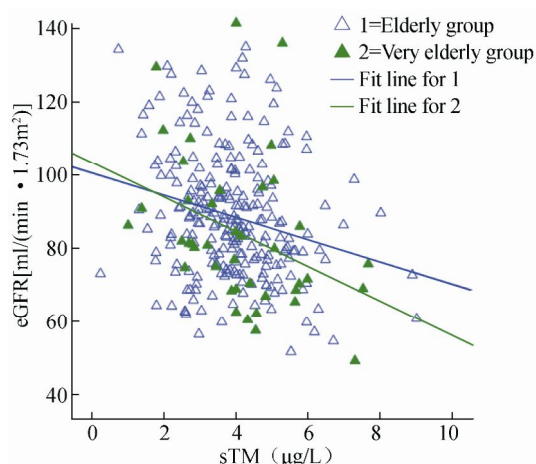


图1 老年组和高龄老年组eGFR和sTM的相关性

Figure 1 Relationship of eGFR with sTM between elderly and very elderly groups

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; sTM: soluble thrombomodulin

3 讨论

TM是血管内皮细胞的膜表面发现的一种跨膜糖蛋白,主要表达于内皮细胞表面,在调节血管内凝血以及纤溶、炎症、细胞增殖等方面起重要作用^[2]。生理状态下可少量从内皮细胞表面水解脱落,游离于血浆中。当血管内皮细胞受损时, TM大量释放入血,参与调节血管紧张度与免疫反应^[3,4]。在房颤、烧伤、急性肺损伤等^[5,6]各种内皮细胞损伤性疾病中,可在血浆、尿液、关节滑液中检测到sTM的升高,提示血浆中sTM是血管内皮细胞损伤重要的指示分子^[7,8]。TM在肾脏血管内皮细胞也有分布,并且在一定程度上反映肾损伤的程度。研究发现,过敏性紫癜合并紫癜性肾炎的

患者血浆中sTM明显升高^[9],系膜增生性肾炎患者血浆中sTM水平也有明显升高,其升高程度和蛋白尿程度呈正比^[10]。糖尿病性肾病患者在正常蛋白尿期,就可观察到血浆sTM水平的升高,其升高程度与尿蛋白排泄率成正比^[11]。

目前尚没有肾脏衰老人群血浆sTM水平升高的报道,由于肾脏是最早出现衰老的器官之一,正常人在>40岁以后,肾功能以每年0.8%~1.0%的速度减退,肾脏衰老的组织学改变主要包括肾小球硬化、肾小管萎缩、间质纤维化和动脉内膜纤维性增厚^[12,13],其中肾纤维化是导致肾功能进行性下降和慢性肾衰竭的主要原因。肾小球毛细血管内皮细胞受损被激活是肾纤维化的重要启动因素,血管内皮细胞是覆盖在血管内膜表面的单层或多角型细胞,通过维持血管内膜光滑防止血小板和白细胞黏附和侵入血管壁。由于受脂质物质堆积和氧化应激的影响,以及肾小球血流动力学异常与血管活性物质等的作用,往往容易导致老年人群肾小球内皮细胞损伤和激活^[14]。内皮细胞激活后,通过自分泌与旁分泌,促使肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统活化,同时内皮细胞合成分泌体液因子、血管活性物质异常,破坏了内皮细胞维持肾小球血流动力学的动态平衡状态,是肾小球硬化的重要启动因素。随着血管内皮细胞损伤的加重,内皮细胞膜的通透性增加,蛋白漏出,并刺激系膜细胞和基质生成,诱使凝血酶活化,使肾小球内易形成微血栓、微动脉瘤以及一系列的炎症反应等,进一步加重肾小球的损伤和肾硬化^[15]。

本研究发现,北京社区健康老年人群eGFR水平与sTM呈负相关,在校正了年龄、血压、GLU、CRP、血脂、UA等因素后相关性仍有意义,高龄老年组(>80岁)相关性更强。提示sTM可作为判断老年人群肾功能下降的一项指标。

本研究观察到sTM水平升高是社区健康老年人群eGFR下降的独立危险因素,由于是横断面研究,其临床意义及可能的机制有待进一步纵向研究及临床试验确定。

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(编辑: 王雪萍)