

·新技术新方法·

外周血红细胞表面增强拉曼光谱对老年认知障碍的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 运用表面增强拉曼光谱(SERS)方法对患者外周血红细胞的拉曼光谱进行测量与分析,以探索其对不同认知功能状态老年认知障碍患者的诊断价值。**方法** 选择上海市第六人民医院老年病科住院的患者(年龄>65岁)共62例,均行神经心理量表及临床评估,分为正常对照组、轻度认知障碍(MCI)组、痴呆(AD)组;同时记录基线数据。对红细胞进行SERS测量;运用五阶拟合等方法处理并提取样本拉曼光谱中的有效数据,线性判别法建立数据模型,受试者工作特征曲线检验诊断价值。**结果** 3组间红细胞SERS存在差异。由红细胞SERS数据得到的对照组与AD组判别模型可正确区分71.8%的病例,灵敏度和特异度分别为91.3%和56.2%;对照组与MCI组判别模型可正确区分58.7%的病例,灵敏度和特异度分别为56.5%和73.9%;AD组与MCI组判别模型可正确区分61.5%的病例,灵敏度和特异度分别为75.0%和65.2%。**结论** 红细胞SERS数据在认知功能障碍诊断中有一定的价值,可能对研究AD红细胞病理生理变化有所启发。

【关键词】 阿尔茨海默病; 表面增强拉曼光谱分析; 红细胞; 诊断价值

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Diagnositc value of surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy of peripheral erythrocytes for geriatric cognitive disorder

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) of peripheral erythrocytes in the diagnosis of geriatric cognitive disorder. **Methods** A total of 62 patients (aged >65 years) in the Department of Geriatrics of the Sixth People's Hospital received neuropsychological and clinical assessment. Accordingly, they were divided into normal control (NC) group, mild cognitive impairment (MCI) group, and Alzheimer disease (AD) group. The baseline characteristics were collected and recorded. SERS was performed for erythrocytes. A fifth-order polynomial fitting algorithm was employed to process and extract effective SERS data, linear discriminant method to build a data model, and receiver operating characteristic curve to examine diagnostic value.

Results Differences between groups were observed in the SERS of erythrocytes. Discriminant model for NC and AD groups can accurately distinguish 71.8% patients with a sensitivity of 91.3% and specificity of 56.2%, discriminant model for NC and MCI groups can distinguish 58.7% patients with a sensitivity of 56.5% and specificity of 73.9%, and discriminant model for AD and MCI groups can accurately distinguish 61.5% patients with a sensitivity of 75.0% and specificity of 65.2%. **Conclusion** SERS of erythrocytes proves to be of diagnostic value for cognitive impairment, inspiring the research on pathophysiology of erythrocytes in AD.

【Key words】 Alzheimer disease; surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy; erythrocyte; diagnostic value

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对于阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer disease, AD)的诊断,临幊上普遍应用的是神经心理量表,其对轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)敏感性低,并

受到临幊医师主观影响^[1]。

拉曼光谱被认为是分子的“指纹”,可反映物质分子的结构信息。许多生物分子具有拉曼活性,呈

现出明显的光谱峰位和强度特征,这些光谱特征反映了组织正常或疾病状态下的分子信息。上海交通大学光谱检测与仪器实验室对糖尿病患者的尿液^[2]以及骨髓瘤患者的血液^[3]进行表面增强拉曼光谱(surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy,SERS)检测与分析,获得了理想的区分效果。

Kosenko 等^[4]认为 AD 的主要启动机制可能是红细胞内能量代谢紊乱。AD 患者红细胞转运能力长期慢性代偿性增强引起三磷酸腺苷和 2,3-二磷酸甘油酸水平升高,使血红蛋白对氧的亲和力增强,不易解离,脑组织氧供给不足,最终导致认知下降^[5]。红细胞膜在氧化应激下受损,使其在毛细血管中转移能力受到影响,进而导致血液流变学的异常,加重了组织氧供给不足^[6]。我们推测 AD 患者血浆中红细胞成分的改变可能在拉曼光谱上表现出特异改变,尝试通过 SERS 技术将其显现,并进一步探索其对不同程度老年认知障碍患者的诊断价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

共计 62 例患者纳入本研究。所有患者及家属知情并同意进行相关神经心理学量表测定,包括:简易智能精神状态检查(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)量表、北京版蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment scale, MOCA)、临床痴呆量表(clinical dementia rating scale, CDR)、总体衰退量表(global deterioration scale, GDS)、14 项版本日常生活活动力量表(activities of daily living scale, ADL)、Hachinski 缺血量表(Hachinski ischemic score, HIS)等。受教育时间≤12 年者,以 MMSE 作为筛查工具;受教育时间≥13 年者,以 MOCA 作为筛查工具。符合 Petersen 等 2001 年提出的 MCI 诊断标准者,结合量表评估纳入 MCI 组($n=23$);符合美国精神病学会精神障碍诊断和统计手册

(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition, DSM-V) 中 AD 诊断标准者,结合量表评估纳入 AD 组($n=16$)。其余 23 例纳入认知功能正常对照组。

排除标准:任何引起痴呆的其他神经系统疾病,包括帕金森病、癫痫、脑外伤等;既往 2 年内患抑郁症,或符合 DSM-V 的其他精神疾病;既往 2 年内有酒精、药物滥用或依赖史;任何血液系统疾病;任何显著的系统性疾病或不稳定医学情况,包括系统红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎、急性心功能衰竭、神经梅毒等;前 2 周内使用过影响脑功能的药物。

各组基线数据比较中,3 组性别、年龄、教育年限、共存疾病构成差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表 1);血常规相关实验室指标经统计分析,3 组间各指标差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表 2)。

1.2 研究方法

本研究采用问卷调查方法记录入选对象年龄、学历等人口学资料情况;根据病例住院期间临床资料获取患者基础疾病,实验室检查结果。调查前调查员进行统一培训;调查时调查员对入选对象进行一对一调查;所有资料由双人录入。

入选病例的外周静脉血液经离心方法得到红细胞,-80°C 储藏。取 10 μl 红细胞样本与 10 μl 银纳米颗粒混合;将混合物转移至洁净的铝板静置待测。使用上海交通大学光谱检测与仪器实验室自主研发的便携式拉曼光谱仪 Hx-Spec 进行拉曼光谱测量,激发光波长 785 nm,测量范围 200~2 700/cm,分辨率 6/cm;激发光功率 100 mW,积分时间 5 s,每个样本取 3 次拉曼光谱平均值。对所采集的光谱利用五阶拟合等方式去除样本的荧光散射背景,光谱数据归一化以减少误差。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 19.0 统计软件包进行数据分析。所有计量资料进行正态检验,对符合正态分布者以均

表 1 各组一般情况汇总

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of all subjects

Item	NC group ($n=23$)	MCI group ($n=23$)	AD group ($n=16$)	Statistics	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	81.65±5.80	84.83±4.76	86.00±3.54	$F=0.189$	0.829
Gender(female/male, n)	6/17	6/17	4/12	$\chi^2=0.095$	1.000
Schooling duration(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	14.83±2.64	13.65±3.70	11.56±4.87	$F=0.096$	0.909
HTN[n (%)]	18(78.3)	20(87.0)	14(87.5)	$\chi^2=0.829$	0.749
DM[n (%)]	4(17.4)	9(39.1)	6(37.5)	$\chi^2=3.034$	0.267
CHD[n (%)]	12(52.2)	13(56.5)	11(68.8)	$\chi^2=1.101$	0.582
Dyslipidemia[n (%)]	10(43.5)	7(30.4)	7(43.8)	$\chi^2=1.056$	0.673

NC: normal control; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; AD: Alzheimer disease; HTN: hypertension; DM: diabetes mellitus; CHD: coronary heart disease.

数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,3组均数比较采用方差检验;定性资料采用率或构成比表示,组间差异比较采用 χ^2 检验;应用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线检验特异度和灵敏度。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 各组红细胞表面增强拉曼光谱及其判别

我们以拉曼位移为横坐标,相对强度为纵坐标,绘制各组红细胞标本拉曼光谱图(图1)。

从光谱中选出相对强度差异明显的拉曼位移值479.7, 719.8, 1 126.8, 1 219.4, 1 334.1, 1 438.1, 1 582.4/cm。对应拉曼位移处的相对强度分别用 $I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6, I_7$ 表示。

2.2 红细胞光谱拉曼位移主要归属

经查阅相关文献[7-9],确定所取拉曼位移相对应的化学键及所可能归属的生物分子如表3所示。

2.3 红细胞光谱数据对疾病的诊断能力

为充分利用光谱数据,取上述拉曼位移处两两强度的比值,进行逐步判别分析,得到判别函数并交叉验证其灵敏度及特异度。结果提示 $I_1/I_3(x_1)$, $I_3/I_5(x_2)$ 能够最有效地区分各组(表4)。

典型判别函数主要用于考察各类别中个体之间的关系。我们用典型判别函数得到不同y值,可以作为区分各组的新指标。经ROC检验得出相应的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve,AUC)及相应的灵敏度和特异度(表5;图2)。

表2 各组实验室检测指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of laboratory indices between 3 groups

($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Variances	NC group ($n=23$)	MCI group ($n=23$)	AD group ($n=16$)	F	P value
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	5.77±1.70	4.96±1.26	5.96±1.74	2.397	0.100
HGB(g/L)	126.78±13.64	126.04±11.59	123.81±14.88	0.246	0.782
MCV(fL)	92.43±5.02	93.08±4.36	91.33±5.80	0.576	0.565
MCH(pg)	30.40±1.68	33.39±13.17	29.93±2.15	1.112	0.336
MCHC(g/L)	316.20±62.91	316.06±63.15	328.06±10.63	0.282	0.755
RDW(%)	13.23±1.12	13.32±0.48	13.74±0.77	1.934	0.154
Hct(%)	38.55±3.82	38.32±3.59	37.64±4.51	0.261	0.771

NC: normal control; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; AD: Alzheimer disease; WBC: white blood count; HGB: hemoglobin; MCV: mean corpuscular volume; MCH: mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC: mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; RDW: red cell distribution width; Hct: hematocrit.

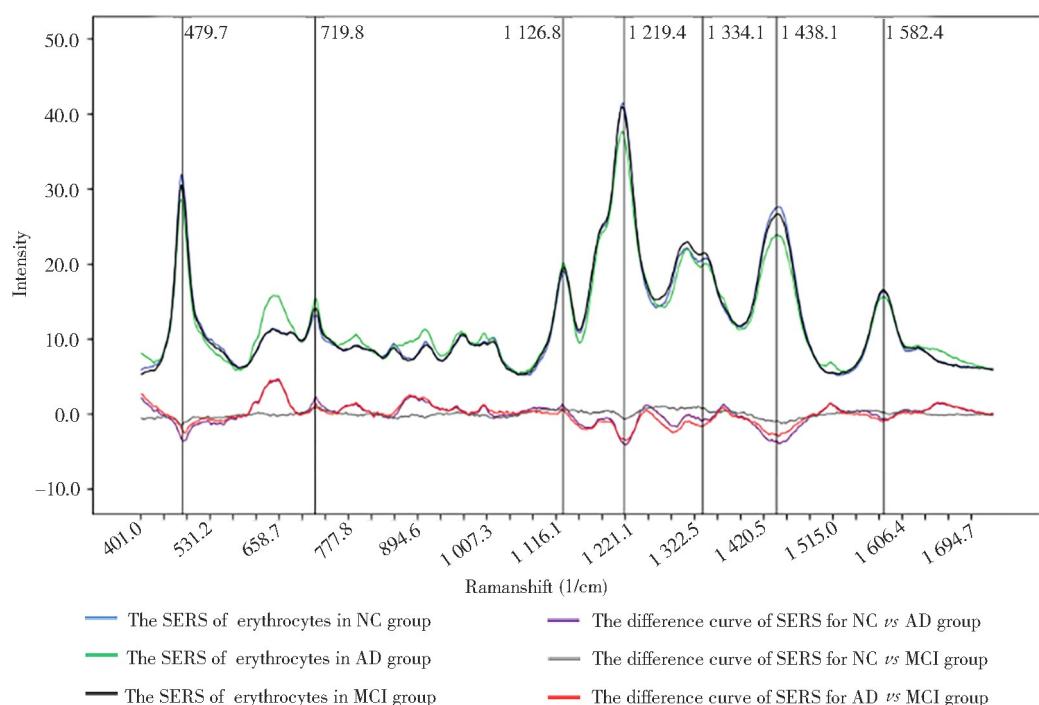


图1 各组红细胞SERS

Figure 1 SERS of erythrocytes for groups

SERS: surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy; NC: normal control; AD: Alzheimer disease; MCI: mild cognitive impairment.

表3 红细胞SERS位移主要归属

Table 3 Major SERS bands and assignments of corresponding vibrational band

Ramanshift(1/cm)	Vibration model	Major assignments
479.7	γ_{12}	Porphyrin ring
719.8	$\delta(\text{COO}^-)$	Globin, cellular constituent(amino acids)
1126.8	$=\text{C}_{2\text{vinyl}}\text{H}, \nu(\text{C}_{\beta\text{-methyl}}), \nu(\text{C-N})$	Heme, porphyrin ring, pyrrole ring, lipid
1219.0	$\delta(\text{CmH})$	Porphyrin ring
1334.1	$\nu(\text{Pyr}_{\text{half-ring}}) \text{ asym}\delta(\text{CH}), \text{ w}(\text{CH}_3)$	Porphyrin ring, cellular constituent(proteins)
1582.4	$\nu(\text{C}_\alpha\text{C}_\text{m}) \text{ asym}, \nu\delta$	Heme, porphyrin ring, cellular constituent(phenylalanine, tyrosine)

SERS: surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy; ν : stretching vibration; δ : bending vibration; w : rocking vibrations.

表4 两两之间红细胞拉曼光谱数据判别结果

Table 4 Discriminant results of erythrocyte SERS data for different paired groups

Item	NC group vs AD group	NC group vs MCI group	AD group vs MCI group
Canonical discriminant function	$y_1 = 3.053x_1 - 5.432$	$y_2 = 3.672x_1 - 6.730$	$y_3 = 4.855x_2 - 4.588$
Fisher discriminant function	$Y_{\text{AD}} = 14.740x_1 - 12.352$ $Y_{\text{NC}} = 25.846x_1 - 25.465$	$Y_{\text{NC}} = 17.861x_1 - 17.813$ $Y_{\text{AD}} = 24.645x_1 - 13.578$	$Y_{\text{MCI}} = 23.579x_2 - 21.310$ $Y_{\text{MCI}} = 20.622x_2 - 9.715$
Correct recognition rate	71.8%	58.7%	61.5%
P value	0.003	0.042	0.015

NC: normal control; AD: Alzheimer disease; MCI: mild cognitive impairment.

表5 红细胞光谱诊断方法ROC检验结果

Table 5 Results of ROC test for erythrocyte spectrum

Paired group	AUC	95%CI	Sensitivity	Specificity
NC vs AD	0.791	0.650-0.932	91.3%	56.2%
NC vs MCI	0.654	0.495-0.814	56.5%	73.9%
AD vs MCI	0.717	0.551-0.884	75.0%	65.2%

ROC: receiver operating characteristic; SERS: surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy; NC: normal control; AD: Alzheimer disease; MCI: mild cognitive impairment.

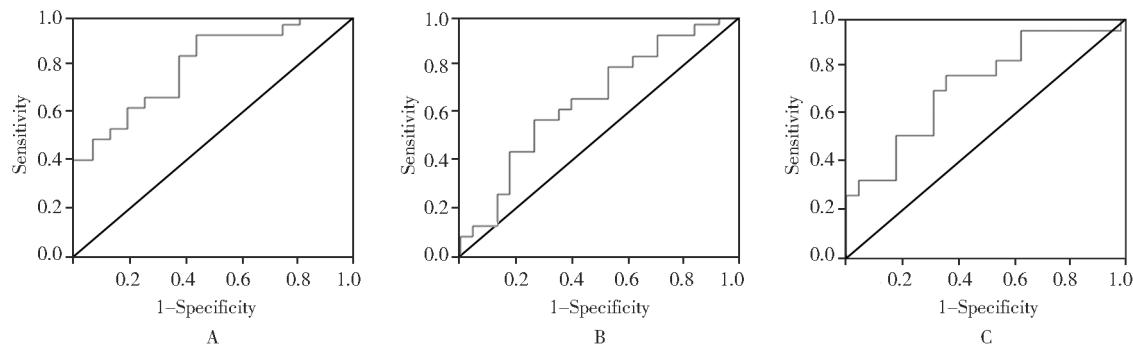


图2 两组间y值的受试者工作特征曲线

Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristic curve of y value for paired groups

A: NC group vs AD group; B: NC group vs MCI group; C: MCI group vs AD group. NC: normal control; AD: Alzheimer disease; MCI: mild cognitive impairment.

3 讨论

在对AD的不断探索中,研究者们发现AD患者外周血液发生了一系列的生理病理改变。一些生化标志物被相继提出,期望能有助于AD的诊断、治疗及随访观察。但是,在AD的诊断方面,这些生化标志物的权重大小、特异度和敏感度高低以及各自相互间如何作用等问题还有待进一步探讨^[10]。

目前将SERS应用于AD患者红细胞病理改变的研究并不多见。SERS检测技术可以观察到 β -淀粉样蛋白40($\text{amyloid } \beta\text{-protein 40, A}\beta40$)在结合细胞膜脂质模型时构像发生变化^[11]。亦有研究发现 $\text{A}\beta$ 与红细胞膜结合能够抑制细胞膜乙酰胆碱酯酶和蛋白激酶及细胞内某些能量代谢相关酶的活性,干扰能量代谢过程,介导红细胞膜脂质过氧化,最终导致红细胞死亡^[12,13]。而且 $\text{A}\beta25\sim35$ 诱发的小鼠

AD模型中红细胞发生变异,已有研究人员应用显微拉曼光谱仪检测技术得到了特异的光谱信号^[6]。

我们对红细胞SERS进行分析,同样发现AD组与对照组、MCI组间的光谱差异明显。这些拉曼位移强度的差异主要指向血红蛋白内血红素、卟啉环、吡咯环中的分子键震动模型的变化,这也可能验证了前文所述的红细胞输氧能力的改变。另外,在AD患者大脑皮质尸检中发现老年斑中同时富含血红素的沉积物,脑脊液中亚铁血红素的氧化活性增强,因为Aβ与血红素结合的复合物能够表现出过氧化物酶的活性^[14]。这些可能证明了红细胞及其成分确实参与了AD病理生理变化。

但是,细胞SERS的差异在分辨3组病例时的准确性不够理想,对AD的诊断价值还有待我们进一步挖掘。我们分析原因归结如下。首先,红细胞由细胞膜、血红蛋白及复杂多样的细胞器组成。在样本准备及检测过程中,细胞完整性受到了破坏,细胞组分间相互作用的产物可能掩盖了原有的光谱特征。其次,血红蛋白容易受到周围环境中氧化物质的氧化影响,作为红细胞主要组成部分对光谱有较大影响。不同酸碱度^[15]、氧化^[8]、金属胶体颗粒的毒性^[7]以及所用基片^[16]和入射光波长^[17]等条件对红细胞拉曼光谱特征都有影响。第三,本研究使用的样本为离心后红细胞沉淀,细胞膜完整性破坏,与细胞内物质形成混合物,SERS技术可能不能很好地展示其光谱特点。今后,我们拟利用红细胞与银胶体颗粒孵化的技术来保证红细胞的完整性及部分生理特点,以便于观察细胞膜的及细胞内物质的光谱变化。

总之,拉曼光谱技术所检测光谱信号正是混合物中各成分信号的总和,其应用在AD红细胞中的研究鲜见报道。因为SERS能整体上反映研究对象的变化,可对疾病的病理变化进行全面分析,对AD这类机制复杂不清的全身性疾病的诊断可能有所裨益。

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