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【应用研究】

apelin-APJ 系统基因单核苷酸多态性与糖尿病视网膜病变的关系[△]

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Relationship between single nucleotide polymorphism of apelin-APJ system gene and diabetic retinopathy

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the relationship between single nucleotide polymorphisms of apelin-APJ system and diabetic retinopathy. **Methods** According to the cross-sectional survey method, 885 patients with type 2 diabetes were enrolled from July 2017 to July 2018. The patients were divided into two groups according to the international clinical classification criteria for diabetic retinopathy (DR), including 346 patients in the DR group and 539 patients in the non-DR (NDR) group. Laboratory examinations including eye examination, body mass index (BMI) calculation, blood pressure measurement, fasting blood glucose (FBG) test, blood biochemical indicators and blood lipids were performed in both groups. The genotypes of apelin gene rs3115757, rs56204867, rs3761581 and APJ gene rs7119375 and rs9943582 were obtained by Taqman @ MGB probe quantitative PCR method. Differences in genotype distribution and differences in genotype distribution between different sex groups were compared between the two groups. Logistic regression was used to analyze the correlation of DR with 5 SNPs of apelin and APJ genes. **Results** The duration of diabetes in the DR group was significantly longer than that in the NDR group whether males or females (all $P = 0.000$). The distribution of allele frequencies of the three apelin genes in the males and the NDR groups was statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the distribution of allele frequencies of two APJ genes between the DR group and the NDR group (all $P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the distribution of 5 SNP loci allele frequencies between the DR group and the NDR group (all $P > 0.05$). After adjusting age, BMI, and FBG, logistic regression analysis showed that patients with rs3115757-C, rs56204867-C, and rs3761581-A mutations were more likely to have DR than rs3115757-G, rs56204867-G, rs3761581-T, respectively, regardless of males or females (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The three SNPs of apelin gene, rs3115757, rs56204867 and rs3761581, are involved in the occurrence of DR.

[Key words] apelin; APJ; single nucleotide polymorphism; diabetic retinopathy

【摘要】 目的 研究 apelin-APJ 系统基因单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP) 与糖尿病视网膜病变 (diabetic retinopathy, DR) 的关系。**方法** 横断面研究。自 2017 年 7 月至 2018 年 7 月纳入 2 型糖尿病患者 885 例,参照 DR 国际临床分型标准对患者进行分组,其中 DR 组 346 例,非 DR (non-DR, NDR) 组 539 例。两组均行眼部检查,计算体质量指数,测量血压,检测空腹血糖,并进行血液生化指标及血脂等实验室检查。采用定量 PCR 方法获得 apelin 基因 rs3115757、rs56204867、rs3761581 和 APJ 基因 rs7119375、rs9943582 共 5 个位点的基因分型,比较不同性别两组间各基因型分布的差异,采用 Logistic 回归分析 apelin 和 APJ 基因 5 个 SNP 与 DR 的关系。**结果** 无论男性还是女性,DR 组糖尿病病程均显著长于 NDR 组 (均为 $P = 0.000$)。男性 apelin 基因的 3 个 SNP 位点突变等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均有统计学意义 (均为 $P < 0.05$),APJ 基因 2 个 SNP 突变位点等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均无统计学意义 (均为 $P > 0.05$)。女性的 5 个 SNP 突变位点等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均无统计学意义 (均为 $P > 0.05$)。调整年龄、体质量指数、空腹血糖后,Logistic 回归分析结果显示,无论男性还是女性,携带 rs3115757-C、rs56204867-C、rs3761581-A 突变等位基因者患 DR 的风险均明显高于携带相应野生等位基因者 (均为 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** apelin 基因的 3 个 SNP rs3115757、rs56204867、rs3761581 与 DR 的发生有关。

【关键词】 apelin; APJ; 单核苷酸多态性; 糖尿病视网膜病变

【中图分类号】 R774.1

迄今为止,全球罹患糖尿病的人数已超过 2.85 亿,随着人口老龄化进程的加剧,预计至 2030 年,全球糖尿病患者人数将达 4.39 亿,糖尿病发病率的逐年升高,致使糖尿病相关并发症的发病率也不断增加^[1-2]。糖尿病是由遗传因素和环境因素共同影响所致的复杂性多基因遗传病。相关数据显示,遗传因素在糖尿病的发病中所起的作用占 30%~50%,不仅糖尿病发病率体现遗传性,而且糖尿病病情严重程度、是否有并发症等方面也体现遗传性^[3]。糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是临床上常见且多发的一种糖尿病微血管并发症,临床症状主要表现为黄斑水肿、视网膜微血管瘤、硬性渗出、出血斑点、新生血管及玻璃体积血等,可严重影响患者视功能,是世界上仅次于白内障的第二大致盲性眼病,其确切的发病机制仍未明确。有研究表明,apelin 及其受体 APJ 基因单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)在 2 型糖尿病及其微血管并发症的发病过程中发挥重要作用^[4]。Li 等^[5]验证了 apelin-APJ 系统的 SNP 现象,但目前国内外关于 apelin-APJ 系统 SNP 与 DR 关系的研究较少,我们就此做一研究,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 横断面研究。以我院 2017 年 7 月至 2018 年 7 月按 WHO 糖尿病诊断标准^[6]确诊的 2 型糖尿病患者 885 例作为研究对象,其中男 332 例,女 553 例。依据 2002 年 DR 国际临床分型标准将患者分为非 DR(non-DR, NDR)组与 DR 组。NDR 组 539 例,其中男 168 例、女 371 例;DR 组 346 例,其中男 164 例、女 182 例。纳入标准:患者个体间无亲缘关系;确诊糖尿病时年龄≥50 岁,糖尿病病程≥10 a;无 DR 以外的其他眼部病变。排除标准:非 2 型糖尿病患者;有其他严重全身疾病或急性并发症者。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,患者均知情并签署知情同意书。

表 1 DR 组与 NDR 组人口基线特征比较

| 指标 | 男 | | | | 女 | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| | DR 组(<i>n</i> = 164) | NDR 组(<i>n</i> = 168) | <i>t</i> 值 | <i>P</i> 值 | DR 组(<i>n</i> = 182) | NDR 组(<i>n</i> = 371) | <i>t</i> 值 | <i>P</i> 值 |
| 年龄/岁 | 64.51 ± 8.47 | 62.74 ± 8.91 | 1.854 | 0.065 | 64.81 ± 8.53 | 63.90 ± 8.86 | 1.149 | 0.251 |
| 糖尿病病程/年 | 15.87 ± 5.10 | 13.18 ± 4.58 | 5.059 | 0.000 | 15.91 ± 5.17 | 13.94 ± 4.60 | 4.540 | 0.000 |
| 收缩压/mmHg | 139.51 ± 8.60 | 137.85 ± 8.10 | 1.811 | 0.071 | 138.64 ± 8.73 | 137.49 ± 8.24 | 1.512 | 0.131 |
| 舒张压/mmHg | 89.38 ± 8.24 | 88.60 ± 7.98 | 0.876 | 0.382 | 88.42 ± 8.10 | 87.55 ± 7.71 | 1.226 | 0.221 |
| BMI/kg·m ⁻² | 24.85 ± 3.01 | 24.98 ± 3.20 | 0.381 | 0.703 | 24.70 ± 2.89 | 24.64 ± 3.91 | 0.184 | 0.854 |
| FBG/mmol·L ⁻¹ | 10.31 ± 5.10 | 9.28 ± 4.84 | 1.888 | 0.060 | 10.08 ± 5.04 | 9.35 ± 4.71 | 1.673 | 0.095 |
| HbA1c/% | 9.15 ± 2.64 | 8.76 ± 2.50 | 1.382 | 0.168 | 9.24 ± 2.70 | 8.81 ± 2.52 | 1.841 | 0.066 |
| TG/mmol·L ⁻¹ | 1.86 ± 0.81 | 1.80 ± 0.78 | 0.688 | 0.492 | 1.89 ± 0.83 | 1.83 ± 0.80 | 0.819 | 0.413 |
| TC/mmol·L ⁻¹ | 5.28 ± 1.14 | 5.16 ± 1.15 | 0.955 | 0.340 | 5.33 ± 1.18 | 5.27 ± 1.17 | 0.565 | 0.572 |

注:1 kPa = 7.5 mmHg

2.2 apelin-APJ 系统基因型和等位基因在 DR 组和 NDR 组的分布 apelin 基因位于 X 染色体上,apelin 基因的 HWE 遗传平衡检验仅在女性中进行,

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般检查和眼部检查 血压计测量右侧肱动脉收缩压与舒张压,每间隔 5 min 测量一次,连续测量 3 次取平均值。测量身高、体质量,计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)。采取 Snellen 视力表检查视力,进行裂隙灯显微镜及眼底彩色照相检查。

1.2.2 实验室检查 晨起空腹抽取前臂静脉血 5 mL,经 3000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 10 min 后取血清,采用 SC-150 全自动生化分析仪(北京倍肯恒业科技发展有限公司)检测总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)及空腹血糖(fasting blood sugar, FBG)水平。

1.2.3 apelin-APJ 系统基因多态性检测 采用东莞三月三转化医学有限公司提供的小量全血基因组 DNA 快速提取试剂盒抽提 DNA,在 ABI 7300 Real Time PCR 仪器上应用 Taqman[®] MGB 探针定量 PCR 方法,检测 rs3115757、rs56204867、rs3761581 和 APJ 基因 rs7119375、rs9943582 共 5 个位点的基因分型,以自带软件包读取荧光信号同时对基因进行自动分型。

1.3 统计学处理 使用 SPSS 19.0 统计学软件分析数据,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用独立样本 *t* 检验;计数资料采用频数(*n*)或百分数(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。遗传平衡吻合度检验采用 Hardy-Weinberg (HWE)平衡法。apelin-APJ 系统 5 个 SNP 与 DR 的关系采用二元 Logistic 回归分析。检验水准:α = 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 DR 组与 NDR 组人口基线特征比较 无论男性还是女性,除 DR 组糖尿病病程均较 NDR 组显著延长(均为 *P* = 0.000)外,DR 组与 NDR 组患者在年龄、收缩压、舒张压、BMI、FBG、HbA1c、TG 及 TC 水平上,差异均无统计学意义(均为 *P* > 0.05)。见表 1。

而 APJ 基因可在男、女中进行。apelin: rs3115757、apelin: rs56204867、apelin: rs3761581、APJ: rs7119375、APJ: rs9943582 均存在等位基因,且在 DR

组和 NDR 组各基因的多态性分布均符合 HWE 平衡 (DR 组: $\chi^2=0.51,P=0.48$;NDR 组: $\chi^2=1.38,P=0.24$),显示受检人群具有较高的群体代表性。男性 apelin 基因的 3 个 SNP 突变位点 rs3115757、rs56204867 及 rs3761581 等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<$

0.05);APJ 基因 2 个 SNP 突变位点 rs7119375、rs9943582 等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P>0.05$)。女性的 5 个 SNP 突变位点等位基因频率在 DR 组与 NDR 组间分布差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P>0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 apelin-APJ 系统基因型和等位基因在 DR 组和 NDR 组的分布

| 基因型 | 男 | | | | 女 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| | DR 组(<i>n</i> = 164) | NDR 组(<i>n</i> = 168) | <i>t</i> 值 | <i>P</i> 值 | DR 组(<i>n</i> = 182) | NDR 组(<i>n</i> = 371) | <i>t</i> 值 | <i>P</i> 值 |
| apelin; rs3115757 | | | | | | | | |
| CC | — | — | | | 27(14.84) | 22(16.86) | 13.734 | 0.001 |
| CG | — | — | | | 69(37.91) | 178(47.98) | | |
| GG | — | — | | | 86(47.25) | 171(46.09) | | |
| C | 89(54.27) | 25(14.88) | 57.101 | 0.000 | 62(34.07) | 108(29.11) | 1.408 | 0.235 |
| G | 75(45.73) | 143(85.12) | | | 120(65.93) | 263(70.89) | | |
| apelin; rs56204867 | | | | | | | | |
| CC | — | — | | | 38(20.88) | 48(12.94) | 6.606 | 0.037 |
| CT | — | — | | | 78(42.86) | 189(50.94) | | |
| TT | — | — | | | 66(36.26) | 134(36.12) | | |
| C | 48(29.27) | 81(48.21) | 12.538 | 0.000 | 78(42.86) | 145(39.08) | 0.723 | 0.395 |
| T | 116(70.73) | 87(51.79) | | | 104(57.14) | 226(60.92) | | |
| apelin; rs3761581 | | | | | | | | |
| AA | — | — | | | 69(37.91) | 100(26.95) | 32.291 | 0.000 |
| AC | — | — | | | 71(39.01) | 234(63.07) | | |
| CC | — | — | | | 42(23.08) | 37(9.97) | | |
| A | 118(71.95) | 89(52.98) | 12.729 | 0.000 | 104(57.14) | 222(59.84) | 0.367 | 0.545 |
| C | 46(28.05) | 79(47.02) | | | 78(42.86) | 149(40.16) | | |
| APJ; rs7119375 | | | | | | | | |
| AA | 3(1.83) | 29(17.26) | 23.816 | 0.000 | 20(10.99) | 45(12.13) | 6.276 | 0.043 |
| AG | 64(39.02) | 47(27.98) | | | 78(42.86) | 119(32.08) | | |
| GG | 97(59.15) | 92(54.76) | | | 84(46.15) | 207(55.80) | | |
| A | 36(21.95) | 50(29.76) | | | 60(32.97) | 122(32.88) | | |
| G | 128(78.05) | 118(70.24) | 2.638 | 0.104 | 122(67.03) | 249(67.12) | 0.000 | 0.984 |
| APJ; rs9943582 | | | | | | | | |
| TT | 21(12.80) | 30(17.86) | 2.023 | 0.364 | 20(10.99) | 33(8.89) | 0.687 | 0.709 |
| TC | 61(37.20) | 64(38.10) | | | 84(46.15) | 171(46.09) | | |
| CC | 82(50.00) | 74(44.05) | | | 78(42.86) | 167(45.01) | | |
| T | 54(32.93) | 62(36.90) | | | 58(31.87) | 126(33.96) | | |
| C | 110(67.07) | 106(63.10) | 0.578 | 0.447 | 124(68.13) | 245(66.04) | 0.241 | 0.623 |

注:因 apelin 基因位于 X 染色体上,故男性群体无相应基因型;括号内为百分数(%)

2.3 apelin 及其受体 APJ 基因 5 个 SNP 与 DR 的关系 Logistic 回归分析显示,调整了年龄、BMI、FBG 后,无论男性还是女性,apelin 基因的 3 个 SNP,携带 rs3115757-C、rs56204867-C、rs3761581-A 突变等位基因者患 DR 的风险均明显高于携带相应野生

等位基因者(均为 $P<0.05$)。无论男性还是女性,APJ 基因携带 rs7119375-A、rs9943582-T 突变等位基因者患 DR 的风险与携带相应野生等位基因者,差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 apelin 及其受体 APJ 基因 5 个 SNP 与 DR 的关系

| 性别 | SNP | 基因型 | β 值 | 标准误差 | χ^2 值 | OR 值 | 95% CI | <i>P</i> 值 |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|------------|------|--------------|------------|
| 男 | apelin; rs3115757 | CC + CG(GG 为参照) | 0.912 | 0.243 | 15.610 | 6.42 | 3.81 ~ 10.83 | 0.000 |
| | apelin; rs56204867 | CC + CT(TT 为参照) | 0.874 | 0.227 | 16.270 | 2.56 | 1.52 ~ 3.91 | 0.000 |
| | apelin; rs3761581 | AA + AC(CC 为参照) | 0.465 | 0.174 | 7.648 | 2.06 | 1.32 ~ 3.24 | 0.006 |
| | APJ; rs7119375 | AA + AG(GG 为参照) | 0.225 | 0.228 | 1.015 | 1.53 | 0.75 ~ 2.91 | 0.274 |
| | APJ; rs9943582 | TT + TC(CC 为参照) | 0.164 | 0.168 | 0.984 | 1.47 | 0.81 ~ 2.74 | 0.359 |
| 女 | apelin; rs3115757 | CC + CG(GG 为参照) | 0.129 | 0.354 | 4.057 | 2.15 | 1.15 ~ 4.29 | 0.039 |
| | apelin; rs56204867 | CC + CT(TT 为参照) | 0.567 | 0.268 | 7.764 | 2.18 | 1.35 ~ 3.54 | 0.005 |
| | apelin; rs3761581 | AA + ACV(CC 为参照) | 0.826 | 0.342 | 10.864 | 2.15 | 1.46 ~ 3.15 | 0.000 |
| | APJ; rs7119375 | AA + AG(GG 为参照) | 0.123 | 0.354 | 0.249 | 1.17 | 0.75 ~ 1.95 | 0.684 |
| | APJ; rs9943582 | TT + TC(CC 为参照) | 0.126 | 0.345 | 0.259 | 1.01 | 0.65 ~ 1.67 | 0.684 |

3 讨论

DR 是糖尿病患者中常见且多发的一种眼部并发症,常引起视网膜出血、水肿或玻璃体积血等,随着病情进展,可引发牵拉性视网膜脱离,是导致患者失明的重要原因,尤其是增生型糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR),主要表现为视网膜新生血管的形成、神经胶质纤维酸性蛋白和血管内皮生长因子表达增多^[7]。1993年,O'Dowd等^[8]采用同源性克隆方法发现了一个结构与血管紧张素Ⅱ受体1(angiotensin type 1 receptor, AT1R)相似的蛋白APJ。1998年,Tatemoto等^[9]采取反向药理学方法首次从牛胃分泌物中提取并纯化其内源性配体apelin。人类apelin基因位于X染色体q25-26.3,包含3个外显子和2个内含子,可被分解为多个不同亚型,如apelin-12、apelin-16、apelin-17等^[10]。APJ基因位于11号染色体q12,含377个氨基酸残基,是7次跨膜G蛋白耦联受体家族成员之一。APJ无亚型,是现阶段唯一已知的apelin受体^[11]。Liao等^[12]研究显示,apelin基因的rs3115757位点与中国女性腰围、BMI密切相关,CC基因型在高腰围与高BMI者的比例分别较GG或GC基因型增加了1.07倍、1.29倍。研究证实,apelin可以促进视网膜内皮细胞的增生、移行及毛细血管形成^[13]。Qin等^[14]体外实验发现,高糖状态下,apelin-13在视网膜局部的表达增多,通过PI3K/Akt和MEK/ERK通路增强视网膜内皮细胞、Müller细胞、视网膜色素上皮细胞的增生迁移。而在活体状态下,尤其是情况更为复杂的人体内,apelin对DR的影响鲜有报道。

本研究通过分析apelin及其受体APJ基因的5个SNP位点与DR的关系,发现apelin基因的3个SNP位点rs3115757、rs56204867及rs3761581可能是DR众多SNP候选位点之一,且无性别差异。在调整了年龄、BMI、FBG后,对于apelin基因而言,无论男性还是女性,携带rs3115757-C、rs56204867-C、rs3761581-A突变等位基因者患DR的风险均分别明显高于携带相应野生等位基因者。提示,apelin基因多态性可能与DR的遗传机制有关,与既往文献^[15]报道基本吻合。本研究结果还显示,无论男性还是女性,APJ基因的rs7119375和rs9943582这2个位点从基因型和等位基因分布上,均未观察到有统计学意义的差异性。上述结果提示,配体apelin基因的多态位点对DR有影响,而受体APJ基因对DR无影响。分析原因可能为apelin-APJ系统对DR的影响需要apelin与APJ共同作用才可实现。临床研究证实,apelin在PDR患者血浆、玻璃体内的表达明显高于非糖尿病患者^[16]。PDR患者纤维血管膜中,apelin-13和APJ均呈强阳性表达,纤维膜中多种细胞成分表达apelin-13和APJ,且二者与CD31在膜中共表达,同时二者mRNA水平在纤维血管膜中增高,

提示apelin与APJ可能共同参与调控PDR纤维血管膜的形成及进展^[17]。Saint-Geniez等^[18]进行小鼠视网膜血管铺平原位杂交实验的结果表明,mstr/APJ转录与血管生成相关,且转录痕迹与表面血管的延伸相符,故其推测apelin-APJ系统可能作为一种促血管生成因子参与视网膜血管的生成,促进了DR的发生进展。Du等^[19]将糖尿病患者分为NDR组、DR组、PDR组,检测结果显示,血清apelin-13在PDR组患者中的水平均显著高于其余2组。可见,apelin促进病理性血管新生,加速已经发生的DR向PDR进展。本研究还发现,DR组患者糖尿病病程明显长于NDR组。Klein等^[20]研究表明,DR的发生与2型糖尿病的病程呈正相关,病程低于5a者DR发生率为38%~39%;病程为5~10a者DR发生率提升至50%;一旦病程超过30a,则DR发生率可高达90%,与本文结果基本吻合。

综上所述,apelin基因的3个SNP rs3115757、rs56204867、rs3761581与DR的发生及发展有关,但仍需开展大样本流行病学调查,以进一步验证本研究结果及明确DR的发病机制。apelin的促血管生成作用使其在DR等病理性视网膜血管生成的治疗中具有巨大的潜力,APJ成为治疗DR很有前景的靶点,未来可以考虑利用APJ的阻断剂治疗DR。

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