

异柠檬酸脱氢酶1及其产物 在肝衰竭患者的表达与临床意义

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摘要: **目的** 探讨肝衰竭患者血清异柠檬酸脱氢酶1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1, IDH1) 及其产物的水平变化, 分析其作用及潜在作用机制。**方法** 回顾性分析2019年2月至2019年12月在武汉大学人民医院就诊的肝硬化患者(40例)、肝衰竭患者(30例)、肝衰竭合并感染者(30例)及健康体检者(20例)的临床资料。采集各组血清, 检测各组IDH1水平、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶原活动度(prothrombin time activity, PTA)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine transaminase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate amino transferase, AST)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、中性粒细胞比例(neutrophil ratio, Neu%)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)及超敏C-反应蛋白(hs C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)水平, 检测血清异柠檬酸、 α -酮戊二酸及NADPH丰度。采用Spearman相关分析探究临床生物化学指标与IDH1的相关性, 采用二元Logistic回归分析肝衰竭患者发生感染的影响因素, 采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估影响因素对肝衰竭患者发生感染的价值。**结果** 对照组、肝硬化组、肝衰竭组及肝衰竭合并感染组血清IDH1水平依次升高(中位数: 15.35 U/L vs 34.69 U/L vs 75.26 U/L vs 135.82 U/L), 差异有统计学意义($H = 105.70$, $P < 0.001$)。血清IDH1水平与ALT、AST及TBil呈正相关(r 值分别为0.884、0.876、0.830, P 均 < 0.001), 与PTA呈负相关($r = -0.626$, $P < 0.001$)。肝衰竭组IDH1底物异柠檬酸丰度较对照组增加(929982.67 ± 187082.79 vs 261854.12 ± 116906.79), 产物 α -酮戊二酸丰度较对照组降低(1375241.56 ± 235207.2 vs 4362813.42 ± 635864.95), 肝衰竭组NADPH丰度较对照组降低(495.99 ± 48.83 vs 916.13 ± 101.16), 差异均有统计学意义($t = -3.029$, $P = 0.009$; $t = 4.407$, $P = 0.001$; $t = 3.740$, $P = 0.002$)。Logistic多因素回归分析表明, IDH1和hs-CRP为肝衰竭患者发生感染的独立危险因素($OR = 1.088$, 95%CI: 1.042~1.136, $P < 0.001$; $OR = 1.059$, 95%CI: 1.042~1.136, $P = 0.049$)。IDH1预测肝衰竭患者发生感染的ROC曲线下面积为0.847, 显著高于hs-CRP(0.651; $z = 2.107$, $P = 0.035$)。**结论** IDH1在肝衰竭诊断中具有一定价值, 与肝衰竭发展具有一定关系, 是评估肝衰竭患者发生感染的独立危险因素。

关键词: 肝衰竭; 异柠檬酸脱氢酶1; 烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸

Expression and clinical significance of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 and its products in patients with liver failure

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the level of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) and its products in patients with liver failure and to analyze its effects and potential mechanisms.

Methods The clinical data of patients with liver cirrhosis (40 cases), patients with liver failure (30 cases), liver failure patients complicated with infection (30 cases) and healthy subjects (20 cases) in Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University from February 2019 to December 2019 were analyzed retrospectively. The serum of each group was collected and the levels of IDH1, activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), prothrombin time activity (PTA), alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate amino transferase (AST), albumin (ALB), total bilirubin (TBil), white blood cell count (WBC), neutrophil ratio (Neu%), platelet count (PLT), red blood cell count (RBC), hemoglobin (Hb) and hs C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) were detected. The abundance of serum isocitrate, α -ketoglutarate and NADPH were also measured. Spearman correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation between clinical biochemical indexes and IDH1. Binary Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of infection in patients with liver failure. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the value of influencing factors for infection in patients with liver failure.

Results The serum IDH1 levels of patients in control group, liver cirrhosis group, liver failure group and liver failure combined with infection group increased sequentially (median: 15.35 U/L vs 34.69 U/L vs 75.26 U/L vs 135.82 U/L), the difference was statistically significant ($H = 105.70$, $P < 0.001$). The level of serum IDH1 was positively correlated with ALT, AST and TBil, respectively ($r = 0.884$, 0.876 , 0.830 , all $P < 0.001$), and negatively correlated with PTA ($r = -0.626$, $P < 0.001$). Compared with those of control group, the abundance of IDH1 substrate isocitrate in liver failure group increased (929982.67 ± 187082.79 vs 261854.12 ± 116906.79), α -ketoglutarate (1375241.56 ± 235207.2 vs 4362813.42 ± 635864.95) and NADPH (495.99 ± 48.83 vs 916.13 ± 101.16) decreased, the differences were statistically significant ($t = -3.029$, $P = 0.009$; $t = 4.407$, $P = 0.001$; $t = 3.740$, $P = 0.002$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that IDH1 and hs-CRP are independent risk factors for infection in patients with liver failure ($OR = 1.088$, $95\%CI: 1.042 \sim 1.136$, $P < 0.001$; $OR = 1.059$, $95\%CI: 1.042 \sim 1.136$, $P = 0.049$). The area under the ROC curve for IDH1 predicted infection in patients with liver failure was 0.847, which was significantly higher than that of hs-CRP (0.651; $z = 2.107$, $P = 0.035$). **Conclusion** IDH1 had a certain value in the diagnosis of liver failure, had a certain relationship with the development of liver failure, and could be used as an independent factor to evaluate the occurrence of infection in patients with liver failure.

Key words: Liver failure; Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1; Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate

肝脏是人体营养代谢、合成、解毒和生物转化等的重要场所, 是人体富含线粒体最多的器官之一。肝衰竭是由多种因素引起的肝功能损伤, 如嗜肝病毒、药物、酒精、高脂饮食、寄生虫、自身免疫性疾病等。肝衰竭中出现的代谢障碍主要有糖酵解、乳酸代谢增强, 线粒体功能障碍(如三羧酸循环及氧化磷酸化受损等)等^[1]。异柠檬酸脱氢酶(isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH)是线粒体三羧酸循环中的限速酶, 催化异柠檬酸氧化脱羧转变为 α -酮戊二酸。IDH1是IDH家族3个同工酶中的一

种, 位于细胞质, 利用烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)作为辅助因子^[2,3]。IDH1在糖代谢、脂质代谢及氧化应激等生命活动中发挥重要作用, 在肝脏中高度表达^[4]。不同肝病患者血清IDH水平不同, 既往有研究发现IDH水平在不同肝病患者中主要表现为急性肝炎>慢性活动性肝炎>肝硬化^[5]。本研究通过测定不同肝病患者IDH1含量并分析其可能机制, 探讨肝衰竭中IDH1及其产物的作用与意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2019年2月至2019年12月武汉大学人民医院感染科收治的40例肝硬化患者、30例肝衰竭患者、30例肝衰竭合并感染者以及20例同期体检健康者的临床资料。纳入标准:肝硬化诊断符合《肝硬化诊治指南》^[6];肝衰竭诊断符合《肝衰竭诊治指南(2018版)》^[7];肝衰竭合并感染诊断综合《肝衰竭诊治指南(2018版)》^[7]及相关文献^[8]。排除标准:①肝癌相关病例;②合并脑、肺、肾、心等重要脏器严重病变者;③合并其他恶性肿瘤相关病例;④合并妊娠相关病例。本研究经武汉大学人民医院伦理委员会批准通过(伦审号:WDRY2021-K016)。

1.2 方法 采集入选研究对象空腹静脉血,离心后留取血清,检测活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶原活动度(prothrombin time activity, PTA)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine transaminase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate amino transferase, AST)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、中性粒细胞比例(neutrophil ratio, Neu%)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、超敏C-反应蛋白(hs C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)水平。采用人血清靶向能量代谢组学检测血清异柠檬酸、 α -酮戊二酸及NADPH丰度(上海拜谱公司),血清IDH1检测试剂盒购自武汉碧云天公司,均严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析,APTT、PT、PTA及ALB等正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组比较采用单因素方差分析,组间比较使用LSD-*t*检验;WBC、PLT、AST及TBil等非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(p_{25}, p_{75})$ 表示,采用非参数检验。血清IDH1与临床生物化学指标的相关性采用Spearman相关分析。采用Logistic回归分析肝衰竭患者发生感染的危险因素,采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估各高危因素对肝衰竭患者发生感染的价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 肝硬化组40例,男性26例,女性14例,年龄(51.6 ± 11.9)岁;肝衰竭组30例,男性

并感染组30例,男性19例,女性11例,年龄(51.5 ± 14.2)岁。对照组20例,男12例,女8例,年龄(49.6 ± 8.9)岁。4组性别和年龄差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.254$, $P = 0.968$; $F = 0.373$, $P = 0.773$)。

2.2 各组血清学指标比较 肝硬化组PTA、ALB、RBC、Hb、WBC、PLT均显著低于对照组(P 均 < 0.05);肝衰竭组APTT、PT、ALT、AST、TBil均显著高于对照组和肝硬化组(P 均 < 0.05),PTA显著低于对照组和肝硬化组($P < 0.05$);肝衰竭合并感染组Hs-CRP显著高于对照组、肝硬化组及肝衰竭组($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 各组IDH1水平比较 对照组、肝硬化组、肝衰竭组及肝衰竭合并感染组血清IDH1水平依次升高,分别为 $[15.35 (14.19, 17.10)]$ U/L、 $[34.69 (23.12, 46.72)]$ U/L、 $[75.26 (61.47, 106.00)]$ U/L、 $[135.82 (99.91, 162.36)]$ U/L,差异有统计学意义($H = 105.70$, $P < 0.001$)。见图1。

2.4 血清IDH1与生物化学指标的相关性分析 Spearman相关性分析表明,血清IDH1水平与ALT、AST及TBil水平呈正相关(r 值分别为0.884、0.876、0.830, P 均 < 0.001),与PTA水平呈负相关($r = -0.626$, $P < 0.001$)。见图2。

2.5 对照组与肝衰竭组IDH1底物及产物丰度 肝衰竭组IDH1底物异柠檬酸丰度较对照组水平增加,产物 α -酮戊二酸丰度较对照组降低($P < 0.01$)。见表2。

2.6 对照组与肝衰竭组NADPH丰度水平变化 肝衰竭组NADPH丰度较对照组降低(916.13 ± 101.16 vs 495.99 ± 48.83),差异有统计学意义($t = 3.740$, $P = 0.002$)。

2.7 肝衰竭患者发生感染的影响因素 将上述可能与肝衰竭患者发生感染相关的临床指标,如年龄、WBC、Neu、ALB、Hs-CRP及IDH1纳入Logistic单因素回归分析,结果表明hs-CRP和IDH1与患者感染相关。以上述指标作为自变量进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示IDH1对肝衰竭患者发生感染仍有独立预测能力,hs-CRP也是肝衰竭患者发生感染的独立危险因素。见表4、表5。

2.8 各项指标评估肝衰竭患者发生感染的ROC曲线 IDH1、hs-CRP预测肝衰竭患者发生感染的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.847(95% CI: 0.752~0.941)、0.651(95% CI: 0.508~0.795),IDH1的ROC曲线下面积显著高于hs-CRP($z = 2.107$, $P = 0.035$),见图3。

表1 各组临床生物化学指标

项目	对照组 (20例)	肝硬化组 (40例)	肝衰竭组 (30例)	肝衰竭合并感染组 (30例)	统计量值	P值
APTT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	30.77 \pm 5.24	35.29 \pm 7.10	49.82 \pm 21.41 ^{ab}	52.16 \pm 20.71 ^{ab}	$F = 12.66$	< 0.001
PTA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	82.74 \pm 10.50	60.12 \pm 17.39 ^a	46.63 \pm 24.65 ^{ab}	40.35 \pm 11.22 ^{ab}	$F = 27.41$	< 0.001
PT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	12.80 \pm 1.87	15.48 \pm 3.70	22.64 \pm 12.56 ^{ab}	20.86 \pm 5.13 ^{ab}	$F = 10.98$	< 0.001
ALB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	46.34 \pm 1.76	30.83 \pm 6.42 ^a	30.96 \pm 4.77 ^a	29.91 \pm 4.50 ^a	$F = 55.08$	< 0.001
RBC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^{12}/L$)	4.76 \pm 0.55	3.50 \pm 0.85 ^a	4.14 \pm 0.85 ^{ab}	3.91 \pm 0.99 ^{ab}	$F = 10.33$	< 0.001
Hb ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	145.40 \pm 15.78	111.45 \pm 24.56 ^a	123.13 \pm 23.85 ^{ab}	120.80 \pm 19.57 ^a	$F = 10.71$	< 0.001
WBC [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	6.15 (5.56, 7.52)	4.17 (3.21, 6.42) ^a	6.17 (3.99, 6.75)	5.46 (4.47, 9.36)	$H = 11.30$	0.01
Neu ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	56.70 \pm 8.66	61.62 \pm 10.37	59.56 \pm 11.86	63.49 \pm 11.91 ^a	$F = 1.75$	0.16
PLT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	214.50 (179.25, 270.75)	76.50 (63.50, 120.50) ^a	114.00 (77.00, 160.25) ^a	80.50 (51.75, 155.50) ^a	$H = 36.45$	< 0.001
ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	19.00 (13.25, 26.75)	34.00 (19.00, 65.75)	557.00 (82.25, 1530.00) ^{ab}	368.50 (117.50, 775.25) ^{ab}	$H = 60.50$	< 0.001
AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	19.50 (18.00, 23.00)	39.00 (29.50, 84.00) ^a	354.50 (136.50, 1072.25) ^{ab}	212.00 (112.25, 668.75) ^{ab}	$H = 73.39$	< 0.001
TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	14.95 (12.53, 18.20)	33.75 (18.33, 48.43)	207.15 (136.35, 307.95) ^{ab}	233.20 (145.25, 314.38) ^{ab}	$H = 92.26$	< 0.001
Hs-CRP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mg/L]	5.13 (2.39, 6.58)	8.86 (3.64, 12.63)	10.82 (7.98, 15.77) ^a	17.72 (8.74, 24.81) ^{abc}	$H = 32.46$	< 0.001

注: ^a 与正常组相比, $P < 0.05$; ^b 与肝硬化组相比, $P < 0.05$; ^c 与肝衰竭组相比, $P < 0.05$ 。

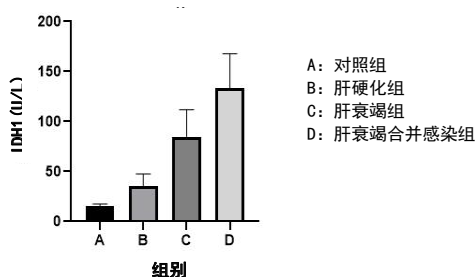


图1 各组血清 IDH1 水平

注: A 组 vs B 组 $t = -3.088$, $P = 0.012$; A 组 vs C 组 $t = -6.140$, $P < 0.001$; A 组 vs D 组 $t = -9.324$, $P < 0.001$; B 组 vs C 组 $t = -3.838$, $P = 0.001$; B 组 vs D 组 $t = -7.643$, $P < 0.001$; C 组 vs D 组 $t = -3.559$, $P = 0.002$ 。

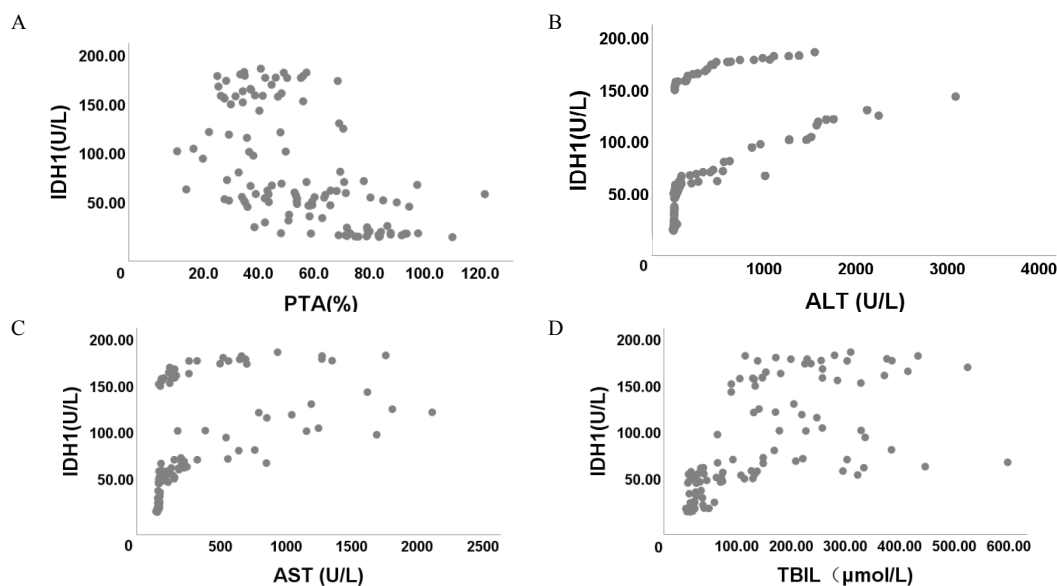


图2 IDH1 和 PTA、ALT、AST、TBil 的相关性分析散点图

表 3 对照组和肝衰竭组异柠檬酸与 α -酮戊二酸丰度 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	异柠檬酸	α -酮戊二酸
对照组	261854.12 \pm 116906.79	4362813.42 \pm 635864.95
肝衰竭组	929982.67 \pm 187082.79	1375241.56 \pm 235207.28
<i>t</i> 值	-3.029	4.407
<i>P</i> 值	0.009	0.001

表 4 Logistic 单因素回归分析肝衰竭患者发生感染的影响因素

变量	β 值	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>OR</i> 值	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>P</i> 值
年龄	0.014	0.018	0.560	1.014	0.978~1.050	0.454
WBC	0.128	0.079	2.579	1.136	0.972~1.327	0.108
Neu%	0.029	0.023	1.608	1.029	0.985~1.076	0.205
ALB	-0.051	0.058	0.772	0.951	0.849~1.064	0.380
Hs-CRP	0.057	0.029	3.881	1.059	1.000~1.121	0.049
IDH1	0.046	0.012	15.263	1.047	1.023~1.072	< 0.001

表 5 Logistic 多因素回归分析肝衰竭患者发生感染的影响因素

变量	β 值	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>OR</i> 值	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>P</i> 值
hs-CRP	0.084	0.040	4.454	1.088	1.006~1.176	0.035
IDH1	0.053	0.014	14.497	1.055	1.026~1.084	< 0.001

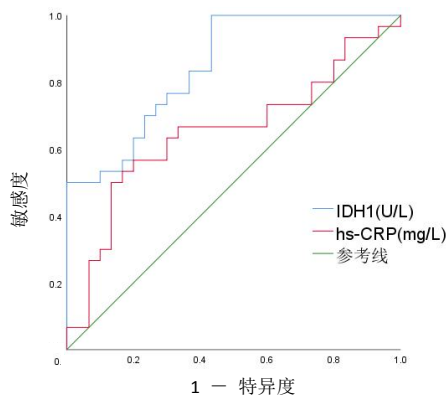


图 3 IDH1、hs-CR 评估肝衰竭患者发生感染的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

既往研究发现，肝病患者IDH升高较ALT出现早且持续时间长^[9]。在本研究中，各组血清IDH1含量在肝硬化组、肝衰竭组、肝衰竭合并感染组均显著增加，且水平依次升高。肝衰竭常伴有能量代谢紊乱（如静息时能量消耗增加）、低血糖、糖酵解增强、氧化磷酸化受抑制、电解质代谢紊乱、易并发感染等^[10,11]。肝衰竭时可存在低血糖状态，并且肝细胞坏死会使胞质中的IDH1释放入血，Mailloux等^[12]在体外细胞实验中发现，低糖培养48 h后，成肌细胞内NADP依赖的IDH蛋白水平升高，这可能是血清IDH1水平升高的原因之一。此外，本研究也发现IDH1与AST、ALT具有较好的相关性，Bautista等^[13]在小鼠的肝损伤坏死研究中也证实了上述观点。

NADPH是一种递氢体，可参与各种代谢反应（如脂肪酸及核苷酸合成），还可维持体内还原性谷胱甘肽的水平以及抵抗活性氧刺激等^[14,15]。肝衰竭中存在三羧酸循环的抑制，其抑制会使NADPH产生减少^[16]。IDH1可通过调节细胞内NADP/NADPH的比值，起到保护肝细胞免受脂多糖诱导氧化应激的生理作用^[17,18]。而在本研究中，肝衰竭组NADPH水平较正常组降低（ $P < 0.01$ ）。而低水平的NADPH与肝脏炎症密切相关^[19]，Jin等^[20]发现肝损伤中存在高表达IDH1，其通过产生NADPH（并且是其主要来源）发挥抗氧化应激作用。肝衰竭最常见的病理学形式是坏死与凋亡，其中一个凋亡途径为线粒体自噬^[21]。此外，在小鼠模型中，研究人员发现从胞质转运到线粒体的NADPH的减少会使细胞色素c、caspase-9和caspase-3表达增强，从而导致线粒体凋亡途径激活^[22]，这进一步阐释了NADP依赖的IDH1在肝衰竭中的可能作用机制，为肝衰竭的治疗提供一个潜在方向。本课题组前期研究显示，组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂ACY-1215可通过DDX3X/NLRP3信号转导通路改善肝衰竭糖酵解通路，抑制M1巨噬细胞的激活，促进肝细胞内IDH1的表达，从而提高NADPH含量，缓解肝衰竭^[23]。因此，靶向IDH1/NADPH通路可能是肝衰竭治疗的方向之一。

此外，本研究发现，肝衰竭组IDH1底物异柠檬酸含量较对照组增加，产物 α -酮戊二酸较对照组降低，这进一步说明肝衰竭中存在着三羧酸循环受抑制。并且 α -酮戊二酸还具有抗氧化及调节免疫的作

用,对肝脏损伤具有保护作用^[24,25]。因此,提高肝衰竭患者 α -酮戊二酸水平可能有一定保护作用,这需进一步研究。

在肝衰竭中,常伴有肠道菌群移位以及肠源性内毒素血症^[26],并且肝衰竭患者免疫力低下,因此更容易并发感染。脂多糖可诱导肝脏巨噬细胞活化,使其释放多种细胞因子和炎症递质,从而加重肝脏损伤^[27,28]。此外,在细胞实验中,脂多糖对巨噬细胞IDH1的表达也存在影响^[29]。本研究中,肝衰竭和肝衰竭合并感染者IDH1水平差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),单因素分析表明IDH1和hs-CRP是肝衰竭患者发生感染的危险因素,而Logistic多因素分析显示,即使在矫正了混杂因素后,IDH1对肝衰竭患者发生感染仍有独立预测能力,且IDH1的ROC曲线下面积为0.847,预测效果较好。Moreau等^[11]研究发现,肝衰竭中免疫细胞产生剧烈防御反应,刺激NADPH氧化酶产生活性氧等物质,导致线粒体功能障碍,从而促进器官衰竭的发生,并且发现肝衰竭合并败血症组的IDH高于肝衰竭组,这与本研究结论一致。

综上所述,IDH1在肝衰竭的诊断及治疗中具有一定价值,但由于本研究样本量较小,并且尚未对肝衰竭进行分型,因此仍需扩大样本量进一步验证。

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