

CETP和CDKN1A基因多态性与代谢相关脂肪性肝病和冠心病易感性分析

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摘要: **目的** 分析血浆胆固醇酯转移蛋白(cholesterol ester transfer protein, CETP)和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂1A(cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A, CDKN1A)基因多态性与代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)和冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)的易感性。**方法** 以青岛市市立医院2018年6月至2018年11月收治的153例健康人群(健康对照组)、209例MAFLD患者(MAFLD组)、138例CHD患者(CHD组)、95例MAFLD合并CHD患者(MAFLD合并CHD组)为研究对象。检测血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, GGT)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)及空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FPG)。采用聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)对CETP rs1800775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623进行扩增,采用ABI veriti-384 Prism测序系统直接测序并进行基因分型。**结果** 各组间CETP rs1800775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623基因型分布和等位频率分布差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。CETP rs1800775 C等位基因携带者和非携带者各临床指标差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05), CETP rs3816117 C等位基因携带者GGT水平显著低于非携带者(中位数: 25.15 U/L比29.59 U/L; $z = -1.782$, $P = 0.021$)。CDKN1A rs762623 G等位基因携带者的HDL水平显著低于非携带者(中位数: 1.07 mmol/L比1.15 mmol/L; $z = 4.079$, $P = 0.043$)。**结论** 本研究未发现CETP rs1800775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623多态性与MAFLD及CHD易感性有关,而CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623基因多态性均与血脂水平有关。

关键词: 脂质代谢; 胆固醇酯转移蛋白; 细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂1A; 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 冠心病

Analysis of CETP and CDKN1A gene polymorphisms in susceptibility to metabolic associated fatty liver disease and coronary heart disease

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Abstract: Objective To analyze gene polymorphisms of plasma cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) and cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 1A (CDKN1A) and the susceptibility to metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) and coronary heart disease (CHD). **Methods** Total of 153 healthy controls (healthy control group), 138 cases with CHD (CHD group), 209 cases with MAFLD (MAFLD group) and 95 cases with MAFLD and CHD (MAFLD and CHD group) in

Qingdao Municipal Hospital from June 2018 to November 2018 were enrolled in this study. Levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), total bilirubin (TBil) and fasting blood glucose (FPG) were detected. CETP rs1800775, CETP rs3816117, and CDKN1A rs762623 were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and genotyped directly using ABI veriti-384 Prism sequencing system. **Results** The genotype distribution and allele frequency distribution of CETP rs1800775, CETP rs3816117 and CDKN1A rs762623 had no statistical difference among the groups (all $P > 0.05$). There were no statistical significance in the differences of clinical indicators between carriers and non-carriers of CETP rs1800775 C alleles (all $P > 0.05$). GGT level was significantly lower in CETP rs3816117 C allele carriers than that in non-carriers (median: 25.15 U/L vs. 29.59 U/L; $z = -1.782$, $P = 0.021$). HDL level was significantly lower in CDKN1A rs762623 G allele carriers than that in non-carriers (median: 1.07 mmol/L vs. 1.15 mmol/L; $z = 4.079$, $P = 0.043$). **Conclusions** No association was found between CETP rs1800775, CETP rs3816117 and CDKN1A rs762623 polymorphisms and susceptibility to MAFLD and CHD, while CETP rs3816117 and CDKN1A rs762623 polymorphisms were related to the changes of blood lipid levels.

Keywords: Lipid metabolism; Cholesterol ester transfer protein; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A; Polymorphism; Metabolic associated fatty liver disease; Coronary heart disease

代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 这一术语更新以来, 已在多方面证明其科学性优于传统术语非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) [1]。脂肪性肝病与冠心病 (coronary heart disease, CHD) 的危险因素高度重合, 并与其预后密切相关 [2], 有研究表明, 与NAFLD相比, MAFLD与心血管疾病的相关性更强, 且均与血脂代谢异常密切相关 [3-5]。血浆胆固醇酯转移蛋白 (cholesterol ester transfer protein, CETP) 可调节血浆中高密度脂蛋白胆固醇的浓度和粒径, 并被认为是胆固醇逆向转运中发挥重要作用 [6]。遗传易感性和环境因素等共同导致脂肪性肝病和心血管疾病 [7-10]。目前有研究发现, CETP基因位点多态性与脂质代谢明显相关, 并与2型糖尿病、CHD及代谢综合征的易感性具有相关性 [11-14]。细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂1A (cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A, CDKN1A) 基因可编码一种有效的细胞周期蛋白依赖激酶抑制剂 [15]。编码蛋白结合并抑制细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶2或细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶4复合物的活性, 因此可在G₁期发挥调节细胞周期进展的作用 [16]。不同研究均表明CDKN1A变异与疾病进展速度有关, 例如, CDKN1A变异与特发性肺纤维化的快速进展及非小细胞肺癌死亡风险增加有关, 其还可联合参与系统性红斑狼疮的进展。CDKN1A变异可能在脂肪性肝病的疾病进展中发挥类似作用, 且CDKN1A rs762623被证明与肝纤维化有关 [17-19]。目前尚无CETP rs180775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623位点多态性与MAFLD和CHD易感性的相关

研究, 本研究通过飞行质谱测序法分析山东省青岛地区人群中CETP和CDKN1A基因多态性, 并分析其与MAFLD及CHD易感性的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 以青岛市市立医院2018年6月至2018年11月收治的153例健康人群 (健康对照组)、209例MAFLD患者 (MAFLD组)、138例CHD患者 (CHD组)、95例MAFLD合并CHD患者 (MAFLD合并CHD组) 为研究对象。全部受试者均为北方汉族, 无直系血缘关系。MAFLD的诊断基于脂肪性肝病的超声证据, 并存在以下3个标准中的至少1个, 即①超重/肥胖 (在亚洲定义为体重指数 $\geq 23.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$); ②糖尿病; ③代谢失调。CHD通过经皮冠状动脉造影诊断, 即至少有一条冠状动脉存在50%狭窄。排除有其他肝病、其他心脏病或糖尿病的受试者。本病例对照研究根据《赫尔辛基宣言》及其附录 [20] 原则进行。全部受试者在进入本研究前均已签署知情同意书。本研究经青岛市市立医院伦理委员会审批, 批号: 2017临审字第20号 (快)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 观察指标 受试者基本临床资料 (性别、年龄、身高和体质量) 通过标准研究问卷获得。采集受试者空腹静脉血, 置于含乙二胺四乙酸 (ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, EDTA) 的采血管中。血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶 (γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, GGT)、碱性磷酸酶 (alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol,

TC)、高密度脂蛋白 (high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil)、空腹血糖 (fasting blood glucose, FPG) 采用临床标准实验室技术 (IChem-540全自动生化分析仪, 中国深圳) 测定。

1.2.2 基因组DNA提取与基因分型 采用基因组DNA纯化试剂盒 (博淼生物科技有限公司, 北京) 分离得到血液基因组DNA, 并在-20℃保存。用聚合酶链式反应 (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) 对CETP rs1800775, CETP rs3816117和CDKN1A rs76262进行检测。PCR引物序列见表1。PCR扩增条件: 94℃初始变性5 min, 94℃变性20 s, 56℃退火30 s, 72℃延伸1 min, 共45个循环。采用ABI veriti-384 Prism测序系统直接测序, 采用MassARRAY TYPER 4.0软件分析原始数据。采取盲法进行基因分型, 成功率> 95%。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 26.0进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料 (如体重指数) 以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析。不符合正态分布的计量资料 (如ALT、AST等) 以 $M (p_{25}, p_{75})$ 表示, 两组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验, 多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。性别等计数资料以例数和 (或) 百分数表示, 应用Pearson χ^2 检验分析各组间性别、基因型及等位基因频率的差异以及分析基因型分布是否符合Hardy-Weinberg平衡, 以确定检验样本是否具有群体代表性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 受试者的一般资料及生物化学指标 MAFLD组患者体重指数、ALT、AST、GGT、ALP及TG水平均显著高于健康对照组, 年龄、HDL水平显著低于健康对照组 (P 均 < 0.05)。CHD组患者体重指数、

ALT、AST、GGT、ALP、TG及FPG水平均显著高于健康对照组, TC、HDL和LDL水平显著低于健康对照组 (P 均 < 0.05)。MAFLD合并CHD组患者体重指数、ALT、AST、GGT、ALP、TG、FPG水平显著高于健康对照组, TC、HDL、LDL水平显著低于健康对照组 (P 均 < 0.05)。与MAFLD合并CHD组患者相比, MAFLD组患者体重指数、TC、HDL、LDL显著高于MAFLD合并CHD组, ALP和FPG水平显著低于MAFLD合并CHD组 (P 均 < 0.05)。见表2。

2.2 基因型分布及等位基因频率 健康对照组CETP rs1800775 ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$)、CETP rs3816117 ($\chi^2 = 0.081, P = 0.960$) 及CDKN1A rs762623 ($\chi^2 = 0.791, P = 0.673$) 基因型分布均符合Hardy-Weinberg平衡, 具有人群代表性。各组间CETP rs1800775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623的基因型和等位基因分布差异无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05), 见表3。

2.3 不同基因多态性受试者临床指标比较 CETP rs1800775 C等位基因携带者和非携带者各临床指标差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05), 见表4。CETP rs3816117 C等位基因携带者GGT水平显著低于非携带者 ($z = -1.782, P = 0.021$), 其余指标差异无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05), 见表5。CDKN1A rs762623 G等位基因携带者的HDL水平显著低于非携带者 ($z = 4.079, P = 0.043$), 其余指标差异无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05), 见表6。

表1 PCR 引物序列

名称	序列 (5'-3')
CETP rs1800775	上游引物: ACGTTGGATGCCAGAAACAGTCTCTATG
	下游引物: ACGTTGGATGGAGGCAGCCAATGATCTCAG
CETP rs3816117	上游引物: ACGTTGGATGTAGCCAGAGAGAGGAGTG
	下游引物: ACGTTGGATGAACCTTGACCTTGAAGCGGAG
rs762623	上游引物: ACGTTGGATGCCAGAAACAGTCTCTATG
	下游引物: ACGTTGGATGGAGGCAGCCAATGATCTCAG

表2 健康对照组、MAFLD组、CHD组及MAFLD合并CHD组的一般资料及生物化学指标

项目	健康对照组 (153例)	MAFLD组 (209例)	CHD组 (138例)	MAFLD合并CHD组 (95例)	统计量值	P 值
男/女 (例)	72/81	108/101	95/43	64/31	$\chi^2 = 20.65$	< 0.001
年龄 [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, 岁]	53.00 (38.00, 59.00)	46.00 (42.00, 61.00)	67.00 (62.00, 75.25)	62.00 (56.00, 67.00)	$z = 176.15$	< 0.001
体重指数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	23.66 \pm 3.32	26.32 \pm 2.78 ^{ab}	24.92 \pm 3.12 ^a	25.28 \pm 2.59 ^a	$z = 56.44$	< 0.001
ALT [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	17.91 (12.54, 23.27)	23.62 (17.25, 35.15) ^a	20.94 (14.80, 30.03) ^a	22.70 (15.64, 32.78) ^a	$z = 36.04$	< 0.001
AST [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	19.56 (16.31, 23.65)	22.35 (18.77, 28.11) ^a	22.56 (17.24, 34.00) ^a	22.09 (17.27, 29.87) ^a	$z = 18.52$	< 0.001
GGT [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	18.19 (13.00, 29.00)	30.22 (20.54, 45.58) ^a	27.35 (19.00, 44.24) ^a	25.49 (18.49, 42.98) ^a	$z = 61.13$	< 0.001
ALP [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	67.48 (54.30, 82.82)	77.72 (61.36, 95.08) ^{ab}	83.22 (66.24, 108.63) ^a	82.59 (73.51, 98.34) ^a	$z = 45.28$	< 0.001
TG [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.12 (0.90, 1.59)	1.51 (1.12, 2.19) ^a	1.33 (0.98, 1.83) ^a	1.46 (0.96, 2.180) ^a	$z = 33.664$	< 0.001
TC [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	5.20 (4.40, 5.79)	5.32 (4.53, 5.98) ^b	4.48 (3.86, 5.40) ^a	4.28 (3.79, 5.58) ^a	$z = 45.38$	< 0.001
HDL [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.36 (1.10, 1.63)	1.20 (1.04, 1.35) ^{ab}	1.00 (0.84, 1.16) ^a	1.03 (0.85, 1.18) ^a	$z = 109.01$	< 0.001
LDL [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	3.29 (2.76, 3.91)	3.27 (2.70, 3.69) ^b	2.69 (2.09, 3.36) ^a	2.63 (2.12, 3.55) ^a	$z = 49.32$	< 0.001
TBil [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, μ mol/L]	14.10 (11.30, 18.80)	11.70 (9.95, 15.35)	13.35 (10.18, 17.62)	13.10 (10.10, 16.30)	$z = 14.35$	0.002
FPG [$M (p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	4.80 (4.28, 5.42)	4.81 (4.43, 5.32) ^b	5.22 (4.56, 6.64) ^a	5.51 (4.77, 6.42) ^a	$z = 44.34$	< 0.001

注: ^a 与健康对照组相比 $P < 0.05$, ^b 与MAFLD合并CHD组相比 $P < 0.05$ 。

表3 健康对照组、MAFLD组、CHD组及MAFLD合并CHD组CETP rs1800775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623基因位点的基因型分布和等位基因频率分布[例(%)]

	健康对照组 (153例)	MAFLD组 (209例)	CHD组 (138例)	MAFLD合并CHD组 (95例)	χ^2 值	P值
CETP rs1800775						
基因型						
AA	50 (32.7)	72 (34.4)	51 (37.0)	35 (36.8)	2.442	0.875
AC	75 (49.0)	97 (46.4)	61 (44.2)	38 (40.0)		
CC	28 (18.3)	40 (19.1)	26 (18.8)	22 (23.2)		
等位基因						
A	175 (57.2)	241 (57.7)	163 (59.1)	108 (56.8)	0.298	0.960
C	131 (42.8)	177 (42.3)	113 (40.9)	82 (43.2)		
CETP rs3816117						
基因型						
CC	48 (31.4)	72 (34.4)	51 (37.0)	37 (38.9)	2.137	0.907
TC	77 (50.3)	97 (46.4)	62 (44.9)	43 (45.3)		
TT	28 (18.3)	40 (19.1)	25 (18.1)	15 (15.8)		
等位基因						
C	173 (56.5)	241 (57.7)	164 (59.4)	117 (61.6)	1.442	0.696
T	131 (42.8)	177 (42.3)	113 (40.9)	82 (43.2)		
CDKN1A rs762623						
基因型						
GG	38 (67.8)	32 (74.4)	130 (81.8)	67 (83.7)	5.522	0.479
AA	3 (5.4)	1 (2.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (2.5)		
GA	15 (26.8)	10 (23.3)	27 (16.9)	11 (13.8)		
等位基因						
G	91 (81.2)	74 (86.0)	287 (90.3)	145 (90.6)	3.192	0.363
A	21 (18.8)	12 (14.0)	31 (9.7)	15 (9.4)		

表4 CETP rs1800775 C等位基因携带者与非携带者的临床特征和生物化学指标

指标	CC + CA (387例)	AA (208例)	统计量值	P值
体重指数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	25.10 \pm 3.16	25.22 \pm 3.13	$t = 0.409$	0.683
ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	20.97 (14.93, 32.07)	21.30 (15.20, 29.52)	$z = -0.054$	0.957
AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	21.05 (17.10, 27.04)	22.01 (18.23, 28.27)	$z = -1.540$	0.124
GGT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	26.89 (17.30, 41.06)	24.60 (17.02, 38.36)	$z = -0.914$	0.360
ALP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	77.37 (61.78, 94.94)	78.61 (61.24, 97.36)	$z = -0.290$	0.772
TG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.39 (0.98, 1.95)	1.31 (0.97, 1.92)	$z = -0.828$	0.408
TC [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	4.94 (4.08, 5.76)	5.08 (4.18, 5.86)	$z = -0.742$	0.458
HDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.12 (0.94, 1.32)	1.17 (1.00, 1.37)	$z = -1.695$	0.090
LDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	3.05 (2.42, 3.65)	3.16 (2.50, 3.66)	$z = -0.870$	0.384
TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, μ mol/L]	12.90 (10.30, 17.10)	13.50 (10.28, 16.60)	$z = -0.218$	0.827
FPG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	4.96 (4.08, 5.76)	4.96 (4.50, 5.57)	$z = -0.001$	1.000

表5 CETPrs3816117 C等位基因携带者与非携带者的临床特征和生物化学指标

指标	CC + TC (487例)	AA (108例)	统计量值	P值
体重指数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	25.11 \pm 3.16	25.29 \pm 3.10	$t = 0.523$	0.601
ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	20.90 (14.75, 29.92)	21.00 (15.71, 33.18)	$z = -0.282$	0.662
AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	21.29 (18.00, 27.34)	21.97 (17.15, 28.45)	$z = -0.018$	0.951
GGT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	25.15 (17.13, 39.17)	29.59 (17.78, 46.72)	$z = -1.782$	0.021
ALP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	77.39 (62.19, 95.19)	79.36 (60.22, 98.03)	$z = -0.219$	0.652
TG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.38 (0.97, 1.94)	1.37 (1.06, 1.87)	$z = -0.171$	0.812
TC [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	4.97 (4.11, 5.80)	5.03 (4.14, 5.82)	$z = -0.511$	0.567
HDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.13 (0.97, 1.35)	1.19 (0.91, 1.35)	$z = -0.185$	0.870
LDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	3.11 (2.46, 3.66)	3.07 (2.45, 3.65)	$z = -0.014$	0.833
TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, μ mol/L]	13.20 (10.10, 16.80)	13.20 (10.70, 18.13)	$z = -1.181$	0.314
FPG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	4.93 (4.11, 5.80)	4.99 (4.43, 6.02)	$z = -0.838$	0.364

表6 CDKN1A rs762623 G 等位基因携带者与非携带者的临床特征和生物化学指标

指标	GG + GA (329例)	AA (8例)	统计量值	P值
体重指数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	25.02 ± 3.45	24.16 ± 2.64	$t = 0.670$	0.413
ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	22.69 (15.53, 33.68)	16.01 (13.77, 28.54)	$z = 1.142$	0.285
AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	22.56 (17.69, 32.91)	20.87 (17.27, 27.12)	$z = 0.303$	0.582
GGT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	26.34 (17.43, 43.51)	17.80 (9.60, 35.03)	$z = 2.072$	0.150
ALP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	77.74 (61.30, 97.91)	66.61 (59.58, 69.24)	$z = 1.228$	0.268
TG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.36 (0.95, 1.89)	0.80 (0.61, 3.26)	$z = 0.444$	0.505
TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	4.74 ± 1.20	5.46 ± 1.78	$t = 1.409$	0.235
HDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.07 (0.93, 1.24)	1.15 (1.13, 1.61)	$z = 4.079$	0.043
LDL [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	2.79 (2.16, 3.41)	2.73 (2.32, 4.30)	$z = 0.595$	0.441
TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, μ mol/L]	12.70 (9.93, 16.59)	13.60 (9.60, 14.40)	$z = 0.364$	0.546
FPG [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, mmol/L]	5.13 (4.50, 6.15)	4.77 (4.38, 5.82)	$z = -0.588$	0.557

3 讨论

本研究分析了CETP rs180775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623基因在健康人群、MAFLD患者、CHD患者及MAFLD合并CHD患者中的基因型分布及不同等位基因携带者与非携带者临床资料的异同。虽未发现基因型分布与疾病易感性的关联，但研究表明CETPrs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623不同等位基因携带者血脂相关指标存在差异。

MAFLD的诊断标准与肝脂肪变性的诊断标准相同，但将代谢失调因素作为诊断的先决条件，而NAFLD的诊断绝大多数都符合MAFLD的诊断^[21]。全基因组关联研究确定了NAFLD人群的主要风险变异^[22]。目前，至少有5种不同基因变异与NAFLD进展的易感性密切相关，包括PNPLA3、TM6SF2、GCKR、MBOAT7和HSD17B13^[24,25]。这些基因大多被证实与胰岛素抵抗、葡萄糖和脂质稳态有关^[26,27]，而这些也是CHD的危险因素。因此提示MAFLD和CHD可能具有共同遗传学易感因素参与其发病机制。然而，NAFLD中的一些疾病易感变异与其他代谢紊乱的风险降低有关，如NAFLD风险等位基因PNPLA3 I148M^[28]和TM6SF2^[29]与心血管疾病风险呈负相关。因此，风险基因对肝脏脂肪含量和代谢变量的影响复杂，不可一以贯之。

本研究未发现CETP rs180775、CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623基因型分布在MAFLD患者、CHD患者及健康人群中分布存在差异。然而CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623多态性均在不同程度上与血脂水平有关。有研究发现CETP rs1800775位于CETP基因的启动子区，这种变异可能通过改变结合位点Sp1/Sp3来影响CETP基因的功能，进而抑制CETP启动子的活性，且CETP rs1800775与女性基因组健康研究（Women's Genome Health Study, WGHS）的血浆HDL水平显著相关^[30]。Wang等^[30]研究发现，健康对照组中CETP rs180077 CC基因型患

者HDL水平低于AA基因型 $[(1.28 \pm 0.41) \text{ mmol/L}]$ 比 $[(1.49 \pm 0.72) \text{ mmol/L}]$ 。在拉脱维亚人口中也发现了同样倾向^[31]。而在本研究中，CETP rs3816117 TT基因型的健康对照组LDL水平显著高于TC + CC基因型患者，TT基因型CHD患者的GGT和体重指数显著高于TC + CC基因型者。以上结果提示CETPrs3816117基因型与血脂水平有关，这与此前研究结果一致。

CDKN1A rs762623 G等位基因携带者HDL水平显著低于非携带者。近期有研究发现在NAFLD患者中CDKN1A基因表达水平上调，而CDKN1A rs762623位于p21的启动子区域，这种变异可通过修改启动子活性来影响p21的表达^[32]。值得注意的是，CDKN1A rs762623 A等位基因取代G等位基因已被证明可消除E2启动子结合因子（E2 promoter binding factor, E2F）结合位点并减少p21表达。肝细胞p21表达与纤维化分期和糖尿病独立相关，p21可被视为肝细胞衰老的标志物，其细胞周期停滞和凋亡作用可导致肝脏疾病的不良结果^[33]。细胞内活性氧水平升高是p21诱导脂肪变性机制的重要组成部分^[33]，p21不仅可能诱导细胞凋亡或衰老，还可能导致肝细胞脂肪变。这些结果强调了p21在加重脂肪性肝病进展方面的作用，并表明p21上调可能导致线粒体脂肪酸 β 氧化异常，从而导致TG在肝脏中的积累。CETP及CDKN1A基因多态性与NAFLD和CHD发生的确切机制尚不明确，但CETP rs762623基因多态性与血浆HDL水平间的关系可能提供了一个值得深入研究的方向。

综上所述，我们在中国汉族人群中分析了CETP rs180775、CETP rs3816117、CDKN1A rs762623与MAFLD及CHD易感性及临床指标的关系，提示虽然未发现上述多态性分布与MAFLD及CHD的易感性的关联，而CETP rs3816117及CDKN1A rs762623可能与血脂水平改变有关。鉴于

脂质水平改变与MAFLD和CHD的发生密切相关,这些多态性对于疾病的潜在作用仍不可忽视。

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