

miR503在缺血性脑卒中患者外周血中的表达

张惠婷, 潘群文, 马晓塘, 赵斌 (广东医科大学附属第一医院神经内科, 广东医科大学附属第一医院神经病学研究所, 广东湛江 524001)

摘要:目的 通过检测缺血性脑卒中患者与正常对照组外周血中miR503的表达水平, 探讨其与缺血性脑卒中的相关性及其作为诊疗分子标记的可能性。方法 纳入55名缺血性脑卒中患者以及48名健康对照组, 收集外周血, 提取总miRNA, 采用QRT-PCR法检测miR503的表达水平。比较两组外周血中miR503表达水平的差异, 进一步在不同病程及中国缺血性卒中分型(CISS)分组中进行比较。结果 脑梗死患者外周血中miR503表达水平较健康对照组明显增高($P<0.01$); 急性期组miR503表达水平显著增加($P<0.01$)。根据CISS亚型分组分析比较, 大动脉粥样硬化组及心源性卒中组的miR503表达水平明显增高($P<0.01$)。结论 miR503在缺血性脑卒中患者外周血中表达异常, 明显增高, 提示miR503可能与缺血性脑卒中相关。

关键词: miR503; 缺血性脑卒中; CISS分型

中图分类号: R 743.3

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 2096-3610(2017)06-0585-04

Expression of miR503 in peripheral blood of the ischemic stroke patients

ZHANG Hui-ting, PAN Qun-wen, MA Xiao-tang, ZHAO Bin (Neurological Department, Institute of Neurology of the Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang 524001, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore the relationship between miR503 expression and ischemic stroke and the possibility to be a diagnostic molecular marker by detecting the expression of miR503 in peripheral blood of ischemic stroke patients and normal healthy people. Methods A total of 55 ischemic stroke patients and 48 healthy controls were enrolled. Peripheral blood was collected and total miRNA was extracted. The expression of miR503 was detected by QRT-PCR. The difference in the miR503 expression in peripheral blood was compared between the two groups, and further compared among different groups with different courses and with China ischemic stroke subclassification (CISS). Results The expression of miR503 in peripheral blood of the ischemic stroke patients was significantly higher than that of healthy Control Group ($P<0.01$). The expression of miR503 was significantly increased in acute stage ($P<0.01$). According to the comparison among CISS subgroups, the expression of miR503 in the Large-Artery Atherosclerosis Group and Cardiogenic Stroke Group was significantly increased ($P<0.01$). Conclusion The expression of miR503 is significantly increased in peripheral blood of ischemic stroke patients, suggesting that miR503 may be associated with ischemic stroke.

Key words: miR503; ischemic stroke; CISS typing

脑卒中是全球第2位的致死性疾病^[1], 其中缺血性脑卒中(IS)占80%^[2], 其高发病率、高死亡率、高致残率及高复发率给社会带来沉重的负担。目前IS诊疗手段尚不足以降低其发病率及致死率。因此, 进一步探讨IS的诊疗标志物十分重要。MicroRNAs(miRNAs)是一类分子量小(19~23 nt)的非编码RNA, 被认为是基因表达的内源性生物调控子, 可通过上

调或抑制RNA的转录来调控基因的表达^[3]。miR503是miRNAs家族中的重要成员之一, 可抑制血管生长因子VEGF的表达来参与血管内皮功能的调节^[4]。此外, 它可通过与多种靶基因结合广泛参与缺血性脑卒中重要的致病因素—糖尿病的病理过程, 有研究发现miR503在2型糖尿病大鼠分离出的心肌微血管内皮细胞中表达升高^[5], 及其在糖尿病患者血浆中表达增加^[6], 这些提示miR503可能在缺血性脑卒中发病过程中发挥作用。本研究中, 我们以缺血性脑卒中患者为研究对象, 旨在观察缺血性脑卒中患者外周血中miR503的表达水平, 为IS的诊疗提供新的理论依据。

基金项目: 广东医科大学科研基金面上培育项目
(No.M2014036)

收稿日期: 2017-10-16; **修订日期:** 2017-11-28

作者简介: 张惠婷(1988-), 女, 硕士, 住院医师。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年1月至2016年12月来我院神经内科就诊的患者,依照《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2010》,纳入标准如下:(1)年龄18~85岁,男女不限;(2)头部CT/MR确诊为缺血性脑卒中。排除标准:(1)排除脑出血、脑脓肿、脑肿瘤、多发性硬化等脑部疾病;(2)排除既往脑梗死,既往及新发的心肌梗死以及心力衰竭患者;(3)排除急慢性炎症、近3个月大手术病史及血液系统疾病患者;(4)排除怀孕或哺乳期妇女。本研究共纳入55例缺血性脑卒中患者(缺血性脑卒中组),其中男28例,女27例,平均年龄(65.3±10.5)岁。采用频数比配法从同一时期我院体检中心选择正常健康体检人员48名(对照组),其中男23名,女25名,平均年龄(63.5±13.1)岁。两组受试者均签署知情同意书,且两组受试者年龄、性别构成差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 试剂和仪器

MiRNeasy Mini Kit (cat. No. 217004); Hairpin-it Hsa-mir-503 qRT-PCR定量试剂盒;反转录试剂盒(上海吉玛制药技术有限公司);荧光定量PCR仪(德国Roche);酶标仪(美国BioTek)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 QRT-PCR检测外周血中miR503的表达水平 (1)血样标本采集:采集受试者静脉血2 mL,按照miRNeasy Mini Kit试剂盒说明提取总miRNA;(2)用反转录试剂盒将总miRNA反转录成cDNA,用QRT-PCR法检测miR503的表达水平,U6作为内参基因。

1.3.2 缺血性脑卒中分型 (1)根据中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南标准分为急性期(<24 h)、亚急性期(24 h~2周)和慢性期(>2周)3个病程,分析不同病程的患者外周血中miR503的表达水平。(2)根据中国缺血性卒中分型(Chinese Ischemic Stroke Subclassification, CISS)将缺血性脑卒中分为大动脉粥样硬化、心源性卒中、穿支动脉疾病、其他病因及不明原因,比较不同亚型患者外周血中miR503的表达水平。

1.4 统计学处理

实验数据采用统计学软件SPSS 17.0及Graphpad prism 5进行数据统计处理。计量资料用均数±标准差表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析及 q 检验;相关性采用Pearson相关分析法。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 缺血性脑卒中与影响因素的相关性分析

收集脑梗死患者的一般资料及生化指标,采用相关分析法分析以上因素及miR503与缺血性脑卒中的关系,miR503、男性、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、高收缩压、血糖、胆固醇与脑梗死呈正相关,提示以上因素是脑梗死的危险因素。详见表1。

表1 缺血性脑卒中与影响因素的相关性分析

缺血性脑卒中	r值	P值
miR503	0.209	0.016
性别(男)	0.198	0.022
年龄	0.205	0.019
高血压病史	0.208	0.017
糖尿病病史	0.190	0.029
酗酒史	0.154	0.077
抽烟史	0.125	0.153
收缩压	0.409	0.000
血糖	0.181	0.039
胆固醇	0.233	0.007

2.2 miR503在缺血性脑卒中患者及对照组外周血中的表达水平

脑梗死患者外周血中miR503的表达水平较对照组明显升高($P<0.01$),详见表2。

表2 缺血性脑卒中组及对照组外周血miR503表达水平的比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	miR503/(mmol/L)
缺血性脑卒中组	55	0.091±0.11 ^a
对照组	48	0.016±0.03

与对照组比较:^a $P<0.01$ 。

2.3 不同病程中miR503表达水平比较

3个病程中,急性期miR503表达水平明显升高,与对照组、亚急性期及慢性期相比,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$);而亚急性期及慢性期的miR503表达水平与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表3。

2.4 CISS亚型分组外周血miR503表达的比较

大动脉粥样硬化组、心源性卒中组的外周血miR503明显升高,与对照组相比差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);而穿支动脉疾病组及其他病因及不明原因组与对照组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表4。

表3 不同病程的缺血性脑卒中患者外周血miR503表达水平的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	miR503/(mmol/L)
对照组	48	0.016 ± 0.03
急性期	16	0.124 ± 0.15 ^a
亚急性期	24	0.046 ± 0.05
慢性期	15	0.029 ± 0.03

与另3组比较: ^aP<0.01。

表4 CISS亚型分组miR503表达水平的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	miR503/(mmol/L)
对照组	48	0.016 ± 0.03
大动脉粥样硬化	18	0.172 ± 0.11 ^a
主动脉弓粥样硬化	0	-
颅内外大动脉粥样硬化	18	-
载体动脉阻塞穿支	10	-
动脉-动脉栓塞	6	-
低灌注/栓子清除下降	1	-
混合机制	1	-
心源性卒中	13	0.077 ± 0.05 ^a
穿支动脉疾病	19	0.048 ± 0.03
其他病因+不明病因	5	0.014 ± 0.01

与对照组比较: ^aP<0.01。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,缺血性脑卒中患者外周血中的miR503的表达水平显著升高,相关性分析结果显示miR503、男性、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、高收缩压、血糖、胆固醇与脑梗死呈正相关,提示以上因素是脑梗死的危险因素。将55例患者进一步分组分析,发现急性期患者外周血中的miR503表达最高。有研究指出脑梗死急性期的细胞凋亡水平增加^[7];以及血流的急性阻断会促使氧化应激ROS激活、表达增高,而一氧化氮(NO)生成减少^[8],miR503与ROS、NO生成及凋亡的关系需进一步研究。根据CISS亚型分组结果显示,大动脉粥样硬化组及心源性卒中组患者的miR503水平明显升高。CISS是2012年出台的唯一将大动脉粥样硬化脑梗死的病理生理机制进一步分类的卒中分析方法。此亚型分析的结果提示miR503的表达可能与患者血管炎症的炎症程度相关。

miRNAs是近年来研究的热点,不同组织或器官来源的血清/血浆的miRNAs不仅稳定且耐核酸酶消化^[9],提示miRNAs可作为较理想诊疗靶点,其中

miR503作为miRNAs大家族中重要的成员之一,首次是在人类视网膜母细胞瘤中被发现的^[10]。此外,在人脐静脉内皮细胞、人微血管内皮细胞、肺动脉平滑肌细胞、体外模型中,BrdU结果显示miR503抑制细胞增殖、拮抗迁移,提示其具有抗血管生成作用^[11];它还可以促进单核细胞向巨噬细胞的分化,参与炎症反应^[12]。综上所述,本研究证实miR503在缺血性脑卒中患者的外周血中表达明显增高,提示miR503可能与缺血性脑卒中发病、严重程度、病灶大小有直接关系,其具有作为诊疗分子标记的可能性,本研究为后续的细胞实验和动物实验提供了临床依据,但其潜在的分子机制有待进一步探讨。

参考文献:

- [1] Donnan G A, Fisher M, Macleod M, et al. Stroke[J]. Lancet, 2008, 371(9624): 1612-1623.
- [2] Krishnamurthi R V, Feigin V L, Forouzanfar M H, et al. Global and regional burden of first-ever ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke during 1990-2010: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010[J]. Lancet Global Health, 2013, 1(5): e259-281.
- [3] 梁柱,陈捷,何湛,等. microRNA-31和LAST2蛋白在非小细胞肺癌组织中的表达[J]. 广东医学院学报, 2016, 34(6): 596-598.
- [4] Caporali A, Meloni M, Nailor A, et al. p75NTR-dependent activation of NF-κB regulates microRNA-503 transcription and pericyte-endothelial crosstalk in diabetes after limb ischaemia[J]. Nat Commun, 2015, 6: 8024.
- [5] Wang X H, Qian R Z, Zhang W, et al. MicroRNA-320 expression in myocardial microvascular endothelial cells and its relationship with insulin-like growth factor-1 in type 2 diabetic rats[J]. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol, 2009, 36(2): 181-188.
- [6] Caporali A, Meloni M, Völlenkle C, et al. Deregulation of microRNA-503 contributes to diabetes mellitus-induced impairment of endothelial function and reparative angiogenesis after limb ischemia[J]. Circulation, 2011, 123(3): 282-291.
- [7] Kim J, Kang Y, Kojima Y, et al. An endothelial apelin-FGF link mediated by miR-424 and miR-503 is disrupted in pulmonary arterial hypertension[J]. Nat Med, 2013, 19(1): 74-82.
- [8] Ito Y, Tsurushima H, Sato M et al. Angiogenesis therapy for brain infarction using a slow-releasing drug delivery system for fibroblast growth factor 2[J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2013, 432(1): 182-187.
- [9] Chen X, Ba Y, Ma L, et al. Characteriza- (下转第591页)

- Sp-transcription factors[J]. *Oncogene*, 2007, 26(31): 4550-4562.
- [13] Ludwig K, Fassan M, Mescoli C, et al. PDCD4/miR-21 dysregulation in inflammatory bowel disease-associated carcinogenesis[J]. *Virchows Arch*, 2013, 462(1): 57-63.
- [14] Schmid T, Bajer M M, Blees J S, et al. Inflammation-induced loss of Pdc4 is mediated by phosphorylation-dependent degradation[J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2011, 32(10): 1427-1433.
- [15] Zhang Y, Wang Q, Chen L, et al. Inhibition of p70S6K1 Activation by Pdc4 Overcomes the Resistance to an IGF-1R/IR Inhibitor in Colon Carcinoma Cells[J]. *Mol Cancer Ther*, 2015, 14(3): 799-809.
- [16] Wang L, Zhao M, Guo C, et al. PDCD4 Deficiency Aggravated Colitis and Colitis-associated Colorectal Cancer Via Promoting IL-6/STAT3 Pathway in Mice[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2016, 22(5): 1107-1118.
- [17] Peacock O, Lee A C, Cameron F, et al. Inflammation and MiR-21 pathways functionally interact to downregulate PDCD4 in colorectal cancer[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(10): e110267.
- [18] Asangani I A, Rasheed S A, Nikolova D A, et al. MicroRNA-21 (miR-21) post-transcriptionally downregulates tumor suppressor Pdc4 and stimulates invasion, intravasation and metastasis in colorectal cancer[J]. *Oncogene*, 2008, 27(15): 2128-2136.
- [19] Wu L, Li S, Peng R, et al. Drug resistance of colon cancer cells to 5-fluorouracil mediated by microRNA-21[J]. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Yi Chuan Xue Za Zhi*, 2015, 32(5): 620-624.
- [20] Ando Y, Mazzurana L, Forkel M, et al. Downregulation of MicroRNA-21 in Colonic CD3+ T Cells in UC Remission [J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2016, 22(12): 2788-2793.
- [21] Shi C, Yang Y, Xia Y, et al. Novel evidence for an oncogenic role of microRNA-21 in colitis-associated colorectal cancer [J]. *Gut*, 2016, 65(9): 1470-1481.
- [22] Muppala S, Mudduluru G, Leupold J H, et al. CD24 induces expression of the oncomir miR-21 via Src, and CD24 and Src are both post-transcriptionally downregulated by the tumor suppressor miR-34a[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(3): e59563.
- [23] Liu X, Zhang Z, Sun L, et al. MicroRNA-499-5p promotes cellular invasion and tumor metastasis in colorectal cancer by targeting FOXO4 and PDCD4[J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2011, 32(12): 1798-1805.
- [24] Liu Y, Uzair-Ur-Rehman, Guo Y, et al. miR-181b functions as an oncomiR in colorectal cancer by targeting PDCD4[J]. *Protein Cell*, 2016, 7(10): 722-734.
- [25] Mudduluru G, Medved F, Grobholz R, et al. Loss of programmed cell death 4 expression marks adenoma-carcinoma transition, correlates inversely with phosphorylated protein kinase B, and is an independent prognostic factor in resected colorectal cancer[J]. *Cancer*, 2007, 110(8): 1697-1707.
- [26] Ma G, Zhang H, Dong M, et al. Downregulation of programmed cell death 4 (PDCD4) in tumorigenesis and progression of human digestive tract cancers[J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2013, 34(6): 3879-3885.
- [27] Horiuchi A, Iinuma H, Akahane T, et al. Prognostic significance of PDCD4 expression and association with micro RNA-21 in each Dukes' stage of colorectal cancer patients[J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2012, 27(5): 1384-1392.
- [28] Allgayer H. Pdc4, a colon cancer prognostic that is regulated by a microRNA[J]. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*, 2010, 73(3): 185-191.
- [29] Ferraro A, Kontos C K, Boni T, et al. Epigenetic regulation of miR-21 in colorectal cancer: ITGB4 as a novel miR-21 target and a three-gene network (miR-21-ITGBeta4-PDCD4) as predictor of metastatic tumor potential[J]. *Epigenetics*, 2014, 9(1): 129-141.

~~~~~

(上接第587页)

- tion of microRNAs in serum: a novel class of biomarkers for diagnosis of cancer and other diseases[J]. *Cell Res*, 2008, 18(10): 997-1006.
- [10] Chong Y, Zhang J, Guo X, et al. MicroRNA-503 acts as a tumor suppressor in osteosarcoma by targeting L1CAM[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(12): e114585.
- [11] Caporali A, Meloni M, Nailor A, et al. p75NTR-dependent activation of NF- $\kappa$ B regulates microRNA-503 transcription and pericyte-endothelial crosstalk in diabetes after limb ischaemia[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2015, 6: 8024.
- [12] Muñoz-Pacheco P, Ortega-Hernández A, Miana M, et al. Ezetimibe inhibits PMA-induced monocyte/macrophage differentiation by altering microRNA expression: a novel anti-atherosclerotic mechanism[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2012, 66(6): 536-543.