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## 甘露糖结合凝集素补体途径与糖尿病肾病的相关性的研究进展

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**[摘要]** 糖尿病肾病是糖尿病最严重的微血管并发症, 是终末期肾病的重要病因之一。甘露糖结合凝集素(mannose-binding lectin, MBL)是糖尿病肾病发生发展重要的生物标志物, H型纤维胶原凝集素(H-ficolin)也与糖尿病肾病的发展有关, 而MBL相关丝氨酸蛋白酶与糖尿病肾病的关系有待进一步研究。

**[关键词]** 糖尿病肾病; 甘露糖结合凝集素; H型纤维胶原凝集素; 甘露糖结合凝集素相关丝氨酸蛋白酶

## Research progress on the relationship between mannose binding lectin complement pathway and diabetic nephropathy

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**Abstract** Diabetic nephropathy is one of the most important microvascular complications of diabetes, and is a significant cause of end-stage renal disease. There is evidence that the mannose binding lectin (MBL) has become a common development biomarker of diabetic nephropathy, and H-ficolin is also associated with the development of diabetic nephropathy, but the relationship between MBL associated serine protease and diabetic nephropathy remains to be further studied.

**Keywords** diabetic nephropathy; mannose binding lectin; H-ficolin; mannose binding lectin associated serine protease

糖尿病肾病是一种由肾结构和功能改变引起的慢性进行性发展的肾脏疾病, 是糖尿病最严重的微血管并发症之一。超过1/2的2型糖尿病患者和1/3的1型糖尿病患者可发展为肾脏疾病, 而糖尿病肾病也是许多患者透析的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>。糖尿病肾病的病理特点主要包括细胞外基质(extracellular

matrix, ECM)过度积累、肾小球基底膜弥漫性增厚、肾小球系膜基质增宽、弥漫性和结节性肾小球硬化症Kimmelstiel-Wilson结节及肾间质纤维化和足突融合<sup>[2]</sup>。糖尿病肾病患者尿蛋白排泄进行性增加, 肾小球滤过率逐渐下降, 肾小管萎缩, 肾功能减退, 最终发展为终末期肾病。糖尿病肾病患者处

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于血液高凝状态,血黏度增高,红细胞聚集,血小板黏附和聚集,血液流速减慢,最后造成微血栓或微血管闭塞,并可能导致心血管并发症的发生。糖尿病肾病的发生发展涉及遗传因素、代谢、肾血流动力学改变、炎症反应等多方面。除此之外,糖尿病肾病的发生发展与补体系统,尤其是甘露糖结合凝集素(mannose-binding lectin, MBL)补体途径有密切关系。

## 1 凝集素途径概述

凝集素途径在先天性免疫中起关键作用,是补体激活三大途径之一。模式识别分子包括MBL, ficolin-1, 2, 3和胶原凝集素11(c1-11或CL-K1)等可直接识别细胞或多种病原微生物表面的甘露糖、岩藻糖及N-乙酰葡萄糖胺等糖基配体<sup>[3-6]</sup>,进而依次活化MBL相关丝氨酸蛋白酶-1(MBL-associated protease, MASP-1), MASP-2, C4, C2, C3。其中MBL分子通过与MASP-2结合形成复合物, MASP-2随之被活化,被活化的MASP-2按照级联酶促反应首先裂解C4和C2形成C4b2a即C3转化酶<sup>[7]</sup>, C3转化酶再将C3进一步裂解形成C5转化酶,此后的反应过程同于补体经典途径激活;活化的MASP-1能直接裂解C3产生C3b。从而激活补体旁路途径。三大补体激活途径包括经典途径、凝集素途径、补体旁路途径,均具有共同的末端通路——形成膜攻击复合物(membrane attack complex, MAC) C5b~9,最终导致组织细胞损伤。

### 1.1 MBL与糖尿病肾病

MBL是一种主要由肝产生的血清蛋白,属C型钙离子依赖型凝集素,在先天免疫中起重要作用。MBL蛋白的多态性MBL2基因位于10号染色体,由4个外显子编码。MBL功能包括通过与凝集素途径中的MBL相关的丝氨酸蛋白酶结合形成复合物激活补体系统<sup>[8]</sup>,通过影响细胞因子释放在适应性免疫反应和炎症反应中发挥重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>,对巨噬细胞吞噬凋亡细胞起促进作用<sup>[10]</sup>等。血清MBL水平与糖尿病肾病相关。Østergaard等<sup>[11]</sup>发现:将T1DM模型野生型小鼠的MBL基因敲除后,与对照组相比,基因敲除小鼠肾损害减少,表明MBL对糖尿病肾病的发生起重要作用。另一项研究<sup>[12]</sup>通过检测诱导糖尿病发生后血清MBL水平及注射重组人MBL后血清MBL的半衰期,结果显示:糖尿病诱导发生后内源性MBL水平上升,重组人MBL

的半衰期增加,表明糖尿病患者血清MBL水平升高是由于血清MBL生成增加且代谢时间延长;同时,在STZ诱导的糖尿病大鼠的模型中,与非糖尿病大鼠相比,MBL水平增加2倍,从而进一步证实了MBL与糖尿病肾病相关。Saraheimo等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现:微量白蛋白尿或大量蛋白尿的糖尿病患者有较高的血清MBL水平,即使在糖尿病形成前血清MBL水平仍有升高。Hansen等<sup>[14]</sup>的一项横断面研究结果显示:糖尿病肾病MBL水平的升高不仅体现在动物模型中,而且在糖尿病患者中同样适用。高MBL水平的糖尿病患者肾病发生率增加50%,并在10年随访中病死率明显高于低MBL表达患者。在新发的糖尿病患者中,血清MBL水平同样有重要作用,是糖尿病肾病出现微量蛋白尿强有力的预测因子。一项大型多中心前瞻性研究<sup>[15]</sup>表明:肾病患者从大量蛋白尿发展为终末期肾病均与血清MBL浓度相关。MBL与糖尿病肾病的关系起源于MBL基因多态性。一项评估了MBL基因多态性与中国北方人群2型糖尿病患者发生糖尿病肾病的关系的研究<sup>[16]</sup>发现GA和rs1800450位点与T2DM AA基因型有关。因此,MBL水平对T1DM和T2DM糖尿病肾病有重要的预测价值,MBL将成为重要的预测糖尿病肾病发生、发展、预后的新的生物标志物。

### 1.2 纤维胶原凝集素

纤维胶原凝集素(ficolins)是具有凝集素样活性的可溶性低聚防御蛋白,也是先天免疫凝集素途径中的模式识别分子,参与细胞凋亡、炎症反应等过程。目前已确定的人类纤维胶原凝集素包括L-ficolin, H-ficolin和m-ficolin(分别被称为ficolin-2, 3和1)。H-ficolin即ficolin-3与糖尿病肾病有关。Østergaard等<sup>[17]</sup>进行了长达18年的前瞻性随访观察研究,通过研究起始队列270例新诊断为1型糖尿病的糖尿病肾病患者持续性微量白蛋白尿和大量白蛋白尿在未来的18年的发展,并测量H-ficolin水平,结果显示:调整糖化血红蛋白、血压、尿微量白蛋白排泄率(urinary microalbumin excretion, UAE)、吸烟状况和基线H-ficolin水平后,与最低四分位数的患者相比, H-ficolin水平最高的四分位数患者有2倍UAE发展恶化的风险。因此, H-ficolin水平与微量白蛋白尿发展为大量白蛋白尿的风险强烈相关。

### 1.3 MASPs

MASPs包括MASP-1, MASP-2, MASP-3,

MAP19, MAP44等。与补体凝血级联反应有关的蛋白酶包括MASP-1和MASP-2。MASP-1是一种与凝血酶有许多共同特征的丝氨酸蛋白酶,就结构、底物特异性和抑制剂而言,它是凝血级联反应中的执行丝氨酸蛋白酶<sup>[18]</sup>。凝血酶通过从纤维蛋白原N末端的 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 链分别释放纤维蛋白A和B(FPA和FPB)激活纤维蛋白原。Krørup等<sup>[19]</sup>研究表明:MASP-1可释放FPB,但不能在不同的节点裂解 $\alpha$ 链释放FPA,另外虽然与凝血酶相比,MASP-1催化效率较低,但能直接激活纤维蛋白交联因子凝血因子XIII。Gulla等<sup>[20]</sup>再次证明MASP-1可激活凝血级联反应中的底物蛋白如纤维蛋白原、凝血因子XIII(FXIII),并能催化交联纤维蛋白的形成。Hess等<sup>[21]</sup>研究发现:虽然MASP-1介导纤维蛋白形成是凝血酶依赖性的,但MASP-1可直接激活凝血酶原、凝血因子XIII和TAFI,从而证明MASP-1在纤维蛋白凝块形成过程中发挥作用。TAFI纤溶抑制物通过组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(t-PA)抑制纤溶。Jenny等<sup>[22]</sup>证明:MASP-1激活凝血酶原、影响血栓形成主要由凝血酶原活化介导。MASP-2不直接激活纤维蛋白原和凝血因子XIII,但能通过凝血酶原的活化介导纤维蛋白原和凝血因子XIII转化<sup>[23]</sup>。综上所述,MASP-1促进纤维蛋白的形成,与凝血酶发挥协同作用在血浆和全血中形成血凝块,并影响纤维蛋白结构。内皮细胞的活化可增强凝血因子和血凝块的作用<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,血栓环境下容易出现血管闭塞。第一个体内证据<sup>[25]</sup>表明:MASP-1参与凝血和血栓的是MASP-1和MBL基因敲除小鼠,其尾尖切除术后的表现为出血时间延长。在MASP-1/-3基因敲除和没有MBL基因的小鼠中三氯化铁诱导血栓形成显著减少<sup>[26]</sup>。据研究<sup>[27]</sup>报道:重组MASP-1能够诱导人血浆凝血酶原相关血栓形成。

研究<sup>[28]</sup>发现:在亚急性心肌梗死患者中,MASP-1血浆水平增加,但在急性缺血性脑卒中患者中,MASP-1水平下降,与健康对照组相比,心肌梗死和脑卒中患者MASP-2水平较低,而MASP-3和MAP44组之间没有差异。在2型糖尿病患者的队列研究<sup>[29]</sup>中,发生急性心血管事件的患者MASP-2水平显著降低。在另一项研究<sup>[30]</sup>中,急性心肌梗死患者MASP-2的含量也较低。表明MASP-1和MASP-2两者与凝血相互作用,在急性心、脑血管疾病患者中发生变化。这些改变是否确实与凝血系统的激活以及血管事件有关,有待于进一步研究阐明。

糖尿病患者的血液处于高凝状态,并存在多种血液流变学异常。这将导致糖尿病微血管并发症的发生,其中糖尿病肾病是糖尿病患者危害最严重的微血管并发症之一。糖尿病肾病发展为尿毒症并发心血管事件,直接影响患者生命安全。Jenny等<sup>[31]</sup>通过比较30例T1DM患儿和45名T1DM成人与各自年龄匹配后的非糖尿病对照组间MASP-1, MASP-2和MASP-3的水平,发现在T1DM患儿与成人组丝氨酸蛋白酶MASP-1和MASP-2的水平明显高于各自的对照组,而MASP-3和MAP44水平与对照组之间没有差异,从而可得出假设:高血糖 $\rightarrow$ 血浆MBL, MASP-1, MASP-2水平升高 $\rightarrow$ 结合晚期糖基化终产物 $\rightarrow$ 激活MASP-1, MASP-2 $\rightarrow$ 纤维蛋白形成增加,这可能是糖尿病及其血管并发症之间的一个重要环节<sup>[31]</sup>。糖化血红蛋白水平与MASP-1, MASP-2的水平相关,改善血糖控制可降低其水平。到目前为止,尚没有糖尿病肾病相关MASP-1和MASP-2水平的研究。虽然MASP-1和MASP-2水平升高可能提示T1DM补体活性增加,但糖尿病肾病和糖尿病肾病心血管事件的发展与MASP-1, MASP-2水平潜在的相关性仍需进一步调查。

## 2 凝集素途径与其他肾脏疾病

### 2.1 凝集素途径与过敏性紫癜肾炎

Hisano等<sup>[32]</sup>研究发现:MBL可在过敏性紫癜肾炎患者的肾中沉积,并表达C3, C4, C5b-9等补体因子,说明凝集素途径激活参与了过敏性紫癜肾炎的发病机制。

### 2.2 凝集素途径与IgA肾病

IgA肾病是指肾小球系膜区以IgA或IgA沉积为主,伴或不伴有其他免疫球蛋白在肾小球系膜区沉积的原发性肾小球病。IgA肾病与凝集素途径激活有关。Roos等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现:肾小球系膜区MBL染色阳性的IgA肾病均伴有MBL相关丝氨酸蛋白酶L-ficolin和C4d沉积,且肾小球MBL和L-ficolin沉积与系膜增生、肾小球硬化及间质纤维化有关。系膜区C4d染色阳性的IgA肾病患者20年肾存活率明显低于系膜区C4d阴性者(分别为28%, 85%),系膜区C4d沉积是独立于基线肾小球滤过率、蛋白尿之外的影响肾功能下降和远期预后的风险因素<sup>[34]</sup>。与正常人相比,IgA肾病患者尿液中MBL水平明显升高,且与肾功能、蛋白尿、高血压、系膜增生、节段性肾小球硬化、内皮细

胞增殖等指标相关, 随访终点显示: 病情无缓解的患者尿MBL水平明显高于病情缓解者, 说明尿MBL是评价IgA肾病严重程度及预后的可靠的生物标志物<sup>[35]</sup>。Segarra-Medrano等<sup>[36]</sup>最新研究发现: 尿MBL和C4d水平可作为IgA肾病肾小球系膜MBL与C4d沉积患者的敏感、特异的生物标志物。由此可见, 凝集素途径在IgA肾病的发病机制和临床进展中发挥重要作用, 对IgA肾病诊疗及判断预后具有一定意义。

### 2.3 凝集素途径与狼疮性肾炎

狼疮性肾炎(lupus nephritis, LN)是免疫介导的肾小球、肾血管和肾小管间质的损伤, 50%左右的系统性红斑狼疮患者可并发狼疮性肾炎。MBL缺乏可使疾病高活动性的风险增加, 从而改变SLE患者的临床表现。Perazzio等<sup>[37]</sup>发现: 与不存在血清MBL缺乏的患者相比, MBL缺乏(血清水平低于1 000 g/L)的患者出现狼疮性肾炎(II类、III类、IV型或V型)的频率更高。Tanha等<sup>[38]</sup>证明MBL2基因多态性导致MBL缺乏与SLE发展为LN有关。在低血清MBL水平、高抗dsDNA抗体血清水平的狼疮性肾炎小鼠动物模型<sup>[39]</sup>中, 使用MBL治疗可减少疾病活动。肾活检是诊断狼疮性肾炎的金标准。Nisihara等<sup>[40]</sup>通过免疫荧光检查和单克隆抗体技术, 对11例狼疮性肾炎患者的肾活检标本进行补体沉积成分的研究, 结果显示: 其中9例(82%)MBL沉积, 7例(63.6%)fcrn-2沉积, 且患者均有c5b-9沉积, 证明凝集素途径参与了LN原位组织损伤的发生, 说明凝集素途径在狼疮性肾炎发病机制中的重要作用。

## 3 结语

综上所述, 补体系统特别是MBL补体途径在慢性肾病发病过程中发挥重要作用。目前虽已证明MBL补体途径与糖尿病肾病的关系, 但补体激活导致糖尿病肾病发病机制的相关研究仍有广阔的研究前景。研究补体途径中糖尿病肾病的致病因子, 有助于积极干预糖尿病并发症的发生或延缓糖尿病肾病的进展。糖尿病肾病并发心力衰竭直接威胁患者生命, 研究糖尿病肾病血液高凝状态与补体的关系可指导预防心血管事件的发生, 最终达到改善糖尿病肾病患者预后、延长患者寿命的目的。

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