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LDLR基因多态性与瑞舒伐他汀改善颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性

孟令婷¹, 孙建梅², 徐寅³

(1. 内蒙古医科大学附属第一医院药剂部, 呼和浩特 010050; 2. 内蒙古医科大学附属第一医院骨科A区, 呼和浩特 010050;
3. 内蒙古第四医院内五科, 呼和浩特 010080)

[摘要] 目的: 分析低密度脂蛋白受体(low-density lipoprotein receptor, LDLR)rs688基因多态性分布与瑞舒伐他汀治疗颈动脉粥样硬化(carotid atherosclerosis, CAS)患者临床疗效的关系。方法: 选取缺血性脑血管病(ischemic cerebrovascular disease, ICVD)患者360例, 依据CAS分为两组: 研究组170例, 确诊存在CAS; 对照组190例, 颈动脉无粥样硬化斑块。两组均接受瑞舒伐他汀药物治疗1年, 均取血液样本提取基因组DNA, 应用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性技术对所有样本LDLR rs688基因进行基因型分布和等位基因频率分析。采用彩色多普勒检测两组患者的颈动脉内膜中层厚度(intima-media thickness, IMT), 检测两组血清TG, TC, LDL-C及HDL-C浓度。应用多元logistic回归分析LDLR rs688基因多态性与CAS患者IMT的相关性。结果: 与对照组相比, 研究组的IMT, TC, LDL-C显著升高, HDL-C显著降低($P<0.05$), 而TG差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与对照组相比, 研究组TT及CC基因型比例显著降低($P<0.05$), TC基因型比例显著升高($P<0.05$); 研究组等位基因C频率显著升高($P<0.05$), T频率显著降低($P<0.05$)。多元logistic回归分析显示: TC基因型与T等位基因频率是CAS患者IMT的易感因素($P<0.05$)。不同基因型CAS患者的TC, LDL-C及IMT($TC>TT>CC$, $P<0.05$)和HDL-C($TC<TT<CC$, $P<0.05$), 差异均有统计学意义; TG的3种基因型差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: LDLR rs688基因多态性与ICVD患者应用瑞舒伐他汀治疗的CAS密切相关, 并且基因型为TC的CAS患者应用瑞舒伐他汀治疗斑块改善最不明显。

[关键词] 颈动脉粥样硬化; 低密度脂蛋白受体基因; 瑞舒伐他汀; 基因多态性

Correlation of the atherosclerotic plaque and LDLR gene rs688 polymorphisms in patients with carotid atherosclerosis received by rosuvastatin

MENG Lingting¹, SUN Jianmei², XU Yin³

(1. Department of Pharmacy, Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050;
2. A Department of Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050;
3. Fifth Department of Internal Medicine, Inner Mongolia Fourth Hospital, Hohhot 010050, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the correlation of the atherosclerotic plaque and LDLR rs688 gene polymorphisms in

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 徐寅, Email: 418207555@qq.com

patients with carotid atherosclerosis received by rosuvastatin. **Methods:** A total of 360 patients diagnosed to ischemic cerebrovascular disease (ICVD) were selected and divided into two groups according to diagnosing to carotid atherosclerosis, which were research group (170 cases, diagnosed to carotid atherosclerosis) and a control group (190 cases, excluded carotid atherosclerosis). All patients were receiving the treatment by rosuvastatin and the course was one year. The genes DNA of blood samples in two groups were extracted. The LDLR rs688 genotypes and alleles in two groups were detected by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method. The indexes of carotid intima-media thickness (IMT) of two groups were determined by color Doppler ultrasound. The serum levels of triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) were detected by automatic biochemical analyzer. The relationship of the genetic polymorphisms of LDLR rs688 and the carotid atherosclerosis in patients with CHD received by rosuvastatin was analyzed by the logistic regression. **Results:** Compared to control group, the serum levels of IMT, TC and LDL-C in research group were higher ($P<0.05$), and the serum levels of HDL-C in research group were lower ($P<0.05$), but the serum levels of TG were no different between two groups ($P>0.05$). Compared to control group, the frequencies of TT and CC genotype in research group were lower ($P<0.05$), and the frequencies of TC genotype were higher ($P>0.05$); the allele frequency of C in research group were higher ($P<0.05$), and the allele frequency of T were lower ($P>0.05$). The Logistic regression result showed that TC genotype and T allele were the risk factors to the carotid atherosclerosis of the patients with CHD received by rosuvastatin ($P<0.05$). The levels of TC, LDL-C and IMT at three kinds of genotypes were different, which were $TC>TT>CC$ ($P<0.05$), and the sequence of HDL-C was $TC<TT<CC$ ($P<0.05$), but the levels of TG at three kinds of genotypes were no different ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The polymorphisms on LDLR rs688 gene is related to the carotid atherosclerosis of the patients with ICVD, and the carotid atherosclerosis degree of patients received by rosuvastatin with TC genotype of LDLR rs688 gene is more serious.

Keywords carotid atherosclerosis; low density lipoprotein receptor gene; rosuvastatin; genetic polymorphism

颈动脉粥样硬化(carotid atherosclerosis, CAS)与缺血性脑血管病(ischemic cerebrovascular disease, ICVD)发生存在较强相关性, 因此改善CAS是降低ICVD发病率的重要措施^[1]。病理生理研究^[2]证实: 脂质代谢异常, 尤其是高胆固醇血症被公认为动脉粥样硬化形成的重要原因, 也是ICVD独立危险因素。临床指南要求服用他汀类药物予以调脂治疗, 其中瑞舒伐他汀是近年来新型他汀类药物, 其改善CAS得到研究证实^[3]。临床实践中发现ICVD患者即便予以相同剂量及疗程的他汀治疗, 部分患者CAS改善不显著, 其具体机制尚未完全阐明, 但多数研究者^[4]认为与遗传因素有关。低密度脂蛋白受体(low-density lipoprotein receptor, LDLR)是介导胆固醇代谢的关键效应分子, LDLR缺陷是引起高胆固醇血症的主要原因之一。近年来研究^[5]认为LDLR存在基因多态性, 且与改善CAS存在相关性。但是目前尚未见临床对LDLR基因多态性与他汀改善CAS疗效间相关性进

行报道。因此本研究以国内汉族人群作为研究对象, 通过分析接受瑞舒伐他汀治疗ICVD患者LDLR基因多态性分布情况, 分析其CAS改善与LDLR基因多态性的相关性, 为临床进一步治疗ICVD提供循证依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取在内蒙古医科大学附属医院2014年1月至2016年12月住院就诊的ICVD患者360例作为研究对象, 其中男186例, 女174例; 年龄(54.6 ± 14.1)岁。研究对象均为汉族, 相互间无血缘关系, 均书面签署知情同意书。本研究经内蒙古医科大学附属医院医学伦理委员会审批。纳入标准: 1) ICVD诊断标准依据2018年中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组制定的《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南》诊断标准^[6], 且均有脑CT和/

或MRI影像检查证实; 2)均接受彩色多普勒超声检查且证实CAS, 具体为至少一个动脉段的单个最大颈动脉内膜中层厚度(intima-media thickness, IMT) ≥ 1.0 mm或者局部有斑块形成; 以及由IMT增厚、局部斑块引起颈动脉管狭窄。3)患者依医嘱随访且临床资料齐备。排除标准: 1)合并有严重心脏瓣膜疾病、心包疾病、恶性心律失常等; 2)罹患严重脑、肺、肝、肾等重要脏器功能不全及恶性肿瘤、甲状腺功能异常等全身系统性疾病; 3)对他汀类药物过敏或不能耐受的患者。

1.2 分组

依据是否存在CAS斑块分为两组: 研究组170例, 确诊存在CAS斑块; 对照组190例, 颈动脉无粥样硬化斑块。本研究均按照临床指南要求予以瑞舒伐他汀片20 mg, 每晚口服, 疗程均为1年。两组年龄、性别比、病程、BMI、血糖血脂指标等方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表1)。

1.3 LDLR 基因分型检测

1.3.1 提取基因组 DNA

两组在空腹清晨抽取周围静脉血2 mL, 置于EDTA抗凝管, 分离并收集白细胞。应用常规酚/氯仿抽提方法提取白细胞基因组DNA, 置于 -80 °C冰箱保存待检。

1.3.2 LDLR 基因多态性的检测

采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段多态性技术(polymerase chain reaction- restriction fragment length polymorphism, PCR-RFLP)对LDLR基因进行基因分型, 根据既往参考文献^[3], 由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成设计合成引物。PCR产物片段长度为200 bp, 正向引物:

5'-CGCCTCTACTGGGTTGACT-3', 反向引物: 5'-CATCTPGGCTYGAGTGATCT-3'。

PCR反应体系为20 μ L, 其中上下游引物分别1.0 μ L、模板DNA 2 μ L、10 mmol/L的dNTP溶液1.0 μ L、Taq酶0.4 μ L、10 \times 缓冲液4 μ L、50mmol/L的MgCl₂溶液1.5 μ L、双蒸水9.0 μ L。使用ABI-7500 PCR仪进行PCR循环, 具体PCR反应条件设置为: 98 °C变性30 s, 95 °C预变性2 min, 60 °C复性30 s, 70 °C延伸60 s, 共35个循环, 再72 °C延伸5 min。将酶切产物置于2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 银染染色后拍片观察分型, 分为TT, TC和CC 3种基因型。计算两组患者的T, C等位基因频率及LDLR rs688基因型频率。

1.4 心脏彩超检查

随访1年(最后一次门诊随访)时, 两组均接受彩色多普勒超声检测并记录IMT。由内蒙古医科大学附属医院高年资的超声主治医师测量, 对两位医师的测量结果取平均值。

1.5 血脂指标检测

两组清晨空腹抽取肘静脉血4 mL, 置于促凝管中, 分离血清, 采用酶法, 应用全自动生化分析仪测定血清TG, TC, LDL-C及HDL-C浓度。

1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间比较采用成组 t 检验, 同一组不同基因型患者IMT以及血脂指标比较采用ANOVA分析; 计数资料以百分率表示, 两组比较采用 χ^2 检验。应用多元logistic回归分析LDLR rs688基因多态性与CAS患者IMT的相关性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 两组基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the basic indexes between the two groups

组别	<i>n</i>	年龄/岁	性别比 (男:女)	BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	病程/年	FBS/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)	TC/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	LDL-C/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)
研究组	170	53.2 \pm 14.6	90:80	21.1 \pm 2.2	2.9 \pm 0.9	7.1 \pm 1.7	4.2 \pm 0.9	2.5 \pm 0.3
对照组	190	56.1 \pm 15.8	96:94	20.7 \pm 2.4	3.1 \pm 2.4	6.8 \pm 1.4	4.0 \pm 0.8	2.3 \pm 0.4
t/χ^2		1.802	2.232	1.642	4.302	1.835	2.421	1.896
<i>P</i>		0.072	0.066	0.102	0.090	0.067	0.059	0.058

2 结果

2.1 两组血脂指标及颈动脉 IMT 比较

与对照组相比, 研究组的IMT, TC, LDL-C显著较高, HDL-C显著较低($P < 0.05$), 而TG差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。

表2 两组血脂指标及颈动脉IMT比较

Table 2 Comparison of the indexes of serum lipid and carotid IMT between two groups

组别	<i>n</i>	TG/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	TC/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	LDL-C/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	HDL-C/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	IMT/mm
研究组	170	1.52 ± 0.27	4.72 ± 0.92	2.87 ± 0.24	1.09 ± 0.19	1.13 ± 0.22
对照组	190	1.58 ± 0.33	5.06 ± 1.06	2.96 ± 0.32	1.16 ± 0.17	1.20 ± 0.34
<i>t</i>		1.875	3.232	2.991	3.689	2.289
<i>P</i>		0.062	0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.023

表3 两组LDLR rs688基因型频率比较

Table 3 Comparison of the LDLR rs688 genotype frequencies between two groups

组别	<i>n</i>	TT/[例(%)]	TC/[例(%)]	CC/[例(%)]
研究组	170	17 (10.00)	33 (19.41)	120 (70.59)
对照组	190	43 (22.63)	14 (7.37)	133 (70.00)
χ^2			18.562	
<i>P</i>			<0.001	

表4 两组LDLR rs688等位基因频率比较

Table 4 Comparison of the LDLR rs688 alleles frequencies between two groups

组别	<i>n</i>	位点数	T/[例(%)]	C/[例(%)]
研究组	170	340	67 (19.71)	273 (80.29)
对照组	190	380	100 (26.32)	280 (73.68)
χ^2			4.401	
<i>P</i>			0.036	

2.3 影响瑞舒伐他汀改善颈动脉 IMT 危险因素的 logistic 回归分析

以组别为因变量(对照组=0, 研究组=1), 以LDLR rs688基因型(TT=0, TC=1, CC=2)、等位基因(T=0, C=1)为自变量, 多元logistic回归分析结果显示: C基因型与T等位基因频率是瑞舒伐他汀改善CAS患者IMT的易感因素($P < 0.05$, 表5)。

2.2 两组基因型及等位基因频率比较

与对照组相比, 研究组TT及CC基因型比例显著较低($P < 0.05$), TC基因型比例显著较高($P < 0.05$, 表3)。与对照组相比, 研究组等位基因C频率显著较高($P < 0.05$), T频率显著较低($P < 0.05$, 表4)。

2.4 不同基因型血脂指标及颈动脉 IMT 比较

不同基因型CAS患者应用瑞舒伐他汀改善IMT测定, 结果显示3类基因型的TC, LDL-C及IMT差异均有统计学意义($TC > TT > CC$, $P < 0.05$), 而HDL-C为 $TC < TT < CC$, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), TG差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表6)。

表5 影响瑞舒伐他汀改善颈动脉IMT危险因素logistic回归分析结果

Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of risk factors to the improvement of carotid IMT by rosuvastatin

变量	β	SE	Wald值	OR	95% CI	P
常数项	-0.007	0.035	0.040	0.993	0.726~1.305	0.723
等位基因						
T	1.182	0.275	18.475	3.261	2.793~3.737	0.001
C	0.156	0.154	1.028	1.169	0.636~1.719	0.084
基因型						
TT	0.264	0.235	1.261	1.302	0.824~1.826	0.079
TC	1.095	0.413	7.029	2.989	2.202~3.692	0.026
CC	0.712	0.527	1.825	2.038	2.144~4.580	0.070

表6 不同基因型血脂指标及颈动脉IMT比较

Table 6 Comparison of the indexes of serum lipid and carotid IMT among different genotypes

基因型	TG/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	TC/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	LDL-C/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	HDL-C/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	IMT/mm
TT	1.48 ± 0.32	5.18 ± 0.99	2.87 ± 0.24	1.17 ± 0.17	1.31 ± 0.26
TC	1.54 ± 0.30	5.72 ± 0.81	3.02 ± 0.35	1.01 ± 0.12	1.42 ± 0.30
CC	1.60 ± 0.29	4.65 ± 0.97	2.70 ± 0.21	1.20 ± 0.20	1.10 ± 0.19
F	5.734	8.232	6.896	6.213	8.568
P	0.072	0.017	0.033	0.042	0.022

3 讨论

近年来CAS发病率逐年增加,其继发脑卒中发病率及病死率也逐年上升,是心脑血管主要病种之一^[1]。CAS治疗原则仍以调节血清胆固醇水平,稳定粥样斑块,抑制粥样斑块局部炎性活性为主,目前临床指南推荐他汀类药物长期应用^[7]。研究^[8-9]显示:他汀类药物可以有效调节血清LDL代谢平衡,改善动脉内皮功能,延缓及逆转动脉粥样硬化发生,有效改善临床症状,显著减少心脑血管事件发生。瑞舒伐他汀是新型选择性HMG-CoA还原酶抑制剂,近年来研究证实其对CAS、脑卒中后遗症、心肌梗死后心室扩张以及慢性心力衰竭均具有较好的治疗疗效,但研究^[10]也证实瑞舒伐他汀改善CAS患者疗效临床报道存在较大差异。在荟萃分析及进一步统计学分析后^[11-12],目前

精准医学认为影响瑞舒伐他汀改善CAS患者疗效的主要受体是LDLR,其致病基因突变具有群体异质性,这也可能是导致临床疗效较大差异的原因之一。近年来国外研究^[5,7-9]证实:阿托伐他汀以及辛伐他汀等他汀类药物改善动脉粥样硬化斑块也存在群体异质性,推测与LDLR基因多态性可能存在相关性。然而目前LDLR基因多态性与他汀类药物改善CAS疗效相关性的临床研究尚无报道,因此本研究以瑞舒伐他汀为例对此进行探讨。

本研究以是否存在CAS斑块为依据进行分组,采用瑞舒伐他汀20 mg/d治疗CAS患者,随访1年结果显示: CAS患者的血清LDL和TC水平明显较高,而HDL-C显著较低,这提示血清TC, LDL和HDL水平均与CAS发病过程存在密切相关性。既往病理生理研究^[13-14]认为LDL在颈动脉内壁上过度积聚,进而氧化修饰后生成ox-LDL,不仅上调氧化

应激反应, 促进血管平滑肌及胶原纤维增殖, 而且促进巨噬细胞转变为泡沫细胞, 这均会进一步促进CAS的形成和发展。颈动脉IMT增加被认为是动脉粥样硬化的早期表现, 本研究CAS患者的颈动脉IMT水平明显较高, 这与既往研究^[15]结果是一致的。

LDLR被公认为是介导LDL功能的关键效应分子之一, 研究证实其主要功能是通过与血清LDL识别结合后, 介导细胞吞噬将胆固醇摄入细胞内降解, 确保循环胆固醇水平恒定。LDLR基因存在多态性, 研究热点是其外显子12上的rs688位点, 这与LDLR剪接效率密切相关^[8]。国外研究^[16-17]证实: rs688等位基因与CAS、冠心病、脑卒中等多种动脉粥样硬化性疾病密切相关。本研究采用PCR-RFLP技术检测LDLR rs688基因多态性, 结果显示: 两组的LDLR rs688 3种基因型频率差异均存在统计学意义, CAS患者TT及CC基因型比例较低, 而TC基因型比例较高。同时等位基因频率分析显示: CAS患者LDLR rs688的等位基因C频率较高, 而T频率较低。由此进一步通过logistic回归分析证实, LDLR rs688的TC基因型与T等位基因频率是瑞舒伐他汀改善CAS患者IMT的易感基因。而LDLR rs688的TC基因型LDL, TC以及IMT水平均高于TT和CC基因型, 而CC型基因型的相关指标最低。因此LDLR rs688的T等位基因突变是影响瑞舒伐他汀改善CAS患者IMT的关键因素, 并且LDLR rs688 TC基因型可能与瑞舒伐他汀治疗CAS疗效不佳密切相关。

然而也要注意的, 由于本研究的样本量偏少, 且为单中心研究, 因此本研究结果仍需要大样本多中心的临床研究来进一步验证。

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