

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.09.036

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.09.036>

特发性膜性肾病静脉血栓形成机制的研究进展

王姣姣 综述 解汝娟 审校

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院肾内科, 哈尔滨 150000)

[摘要] 静脉血栓形成(venous thromboembolism, VTE)是特发性膜性肾病(idiopathic membranous nephropathy, IMN)常见并发症之一, 与患者病死率相关。传统观点认为VTE机制主要包括大量蛋白尿及肝代偿性合成导致的促凝、抗凝及纤溶系统平衡紊乱。但这并不能解释IMN患者VTE高风险的机制, 因此急需探究其独特的形成机制。炎症参与IMN的发生、发展, 其炎症系统活化至少会影响Virchow三联征中的内皮功能障碍和血液高凝。通过以Virchow三联征为框架, 总结IMN患者VTE发生的流行病学特点及可能的病理生理学机制, 以期为VTE的发病机制提供未来的方向, 为早期的预防和治疗提供更多的治疗靶点和策略。

[关键词] 特发性膜性肾病; 静脉血栓形成; 发病机制; Virchow三联征

Research progress in the pathogenesis of venous thromboembolism in idiopathic membranous nephropathy

WANG Jiaojiao, XIE Rujuan

(Department of Nephrology, First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150000, China)

Abstract Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is one of the common complications of idiopathic membranous nephropathy (IMN) and is associated with mortality. Traditionally, the mechanism of VTE mainly includes the imbalance of procoagulant, anticoagulant, and fibrinolytic systems caused by proteinuria and compensatory synthesis of the liver. However, this can't explain the mechanism of high VTE risk in IMN patients, so it is urgent to explore its unique formation mechanism. Inflammation is involved in the development of IMN, and activation of the inflammatory system affects the Virchow's triad: endothelial dysfunction and hypercoagulability. By summarizing the epidemiological characteristics and possible pathophysiological mechanisms of VTE occurrence in IMN patients under the framework of the Virchow's triad, it is possible to provide future directions for the pathogenesis of VTE and more therapeutic targets and strategies for early prevention and treatment.

Keywords idiopathic membranous nephropathy; venous thromboembolism; pathogenesis; Virchow's triad

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2022-02-13

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 解汝娟, Email: hljxrj@qq.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 黑龙江省自然科学基金优秀青年项目 (YQ2019H019)。This work was supported by Heilongjiang Provincial Natural Science Foundation for Excellent Young Scholars, China (YQ2019H019).

特发性膜性肾病(idiopathic membranous nephropathy, IMN)是一种以肾小球上皮细胞下免疫复合物沉积为特征的自身免疫性疾病, 约80%的患者起病时表现为肾病综合征(nephrotic syndrome, NS)^[1]。静脉血栓形成(venous thromboembolism, VTE)是危及IMN患者生命的常见并发症之一^[2-3], 包括深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)、肺栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE)及肾静脉血栓形成(renal vein thrombosis, RVT)。研究^[4-6]表明: 与其他表现为NS的患者相比, IMN患者更易发生VTE, 发生率为7%~36%。但是目前关于IMN相关血栓形成高风险机制尚存在争议。近年来, 越来越多的研究^[7]表明IMN是一种炎症性疾病, 如在环境刺激下导致炎症系统活化。而炎症与VTE血管损伤、血液高凝和血流瘀滞的发生密切相关。本文以Virchow三联征为框架来描述导致VTE的基本机制, 讨论IMN患者VTE高风险的机制。

1 流行病学

在一项包含1 313例原发性肾小球疾病(IMN、局灶性肾小球硬化和IgA肾病)患者的队列研究^[4]中, 经过调整蛋白尿和低白蛋白血症后, IMN组的VTE风险最高, 风险比(hazard ratio, HR)为10.8(与IgA肾病相比), 在这个大队列中, 组织学诊断是VTE的独立危险因素。因此, 了解IMN独特的VTE形成机制对于患者的诊治至关重要。各研究中IMN的VTE发生率数据存在较大差异。Lionaki等^[5]的一项包括2个登记处的898例IMN患者的分析显示: 临床明显的VTE发生率约占7%, VTE风险随着低白蛋白血症恶化而增加(白蛋白<2.8 g/dL时最高)。大多数VTE发生在诊断后2年内, 部分发生在NS表现出现的早期(有时在之前或同时发生)。由于检测VTE的方法、频率以及无症状VTE的存在, 导致发病率被低估。在中国, Li等^[6]对入组的100例IMN患者均进行VTE检测, 结果显示: IMN合并NS的患者VTE发生率为36%, 其中33例(33%)患者出现RVT, 17例(17%)患者出现PE。VTE的高发生率对肾小球疾病的病死率亦有重要影响, 在IMN中, VTE的年病死率高达10%^[8]。

2 病理生理机制: 以 Virchow 三联征为框架

IMN是一种肾特异性的自身免疫性疾病, 由于对足细胞抗原失去正常的免疫耐受, 并形成致

病抗体, 导致肾小球损伤的病理模式^[1,9-11]。在过去的20年里, 众多研究^[9,12-16]表明70%~80%的IMN患者的发病与M型磷脂酶A2受体(phospholipase A2 receptor, PLA2R)有关。循环中的PLA2R抗体是针对PLA2R上不同表位的IgG4抗体, 在大多数IMN病例中被发现^[9,12-16]。1型血小板反应蛋白7A结构域(thrombospondin type-1 domain-containing 7A, THSD7A)是导致约5%的MN患者发病的另一种靶抗原, 同样与循环抗体产生相关^[17-18]。循环中大量自身抗体的存在导致免疫复合物的形成和丰富的补体激活。另外, 环境刺激导致IMN体内炎症级联活化, 促炎因子IL-4、IL-6等产生增多, 抗炎因子IFN β 、IL-10等产生减少^[7]。IMN诱导的全身性炎症导致内皮细胞损伤, 血小板活化聚集, 凝血瀑布激活继而血栓形成。

2.1 血管内皮损伤机制

众多研究^[7,19-26]表明: IMN是一种无菌性炎症性疾病, 并且与环境刺激有关。在中国, Xu等^[19]发现IMN的发病与长期暴露于空气污染(PM2.5)有关。空气污染可能诱导肺部炎症和氧化应激, 参与IMN的发病^[20-22], 也可以激活炎症微环境中的抗原提呈细胞和自身反应性T细胞。Cremoni等^[7]的研究显示: 与IL-17A水平低的患者相比, IL-17A水平高的IMN患者生活在PM2.5高度暴露地区, 环境刺激(PM2.5)可以将免疫反应重新导向Th17介导的炎症通路, 并且这部分IMN患者有更多的VTE事件发生和更频繁的复发。此外, IMN被报道与幽门螺杆菌感染也密切相关^[23-25]。因此, 炎症不仅是IMN发病的机制之一, 而且与VTE有关。与上述结果相同的是, 1个新的IMN全基因组显著(genome wide association study, GWAS)风险位点被发现, 它编码2个炎症转录调控因子NFKB1和IRF4, 亦表明IMN是一种炎症性疾病^[26]。

内皮细胞作为一种动态内膜, 调控着凝血系统与周围细胞的复杂相互作用。当炎症刺激, 血管内皮损伤, 血小板黏附在暴露的细胞外基质上并立即作出反应, 随后血小板-血小板相互作用形成凝块, 与此同时, 内皮细胞形成促凝复合物和凝血的支持平台。Roca等^[27]研究证明: IMN患者循环中内皮损伤或活化标志物如血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)、血管细胞黏附分子-1(vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VACM-1)及E-选择素水平升高, 并且高水平的vWF、VACM-1与VTE有关。另外, Chen等^[28]也发现: 与其他表现为NS的病理类型的患者相比, IMN患者循环中

内皮损伤的标志物多配体蛋白聚糖-1水平明显升高, 并且参与血液高凝状态的形成。Gao等^[29]的研究显示: 临床表现为NS的IMN患者循环中内皮细胞源性微粒(endothelial cell microparticles, EMPs)产生增多, 其可以通过刺激凝血酶的组装和触发组织因子(tissue factor, TF)依赖性凝血酶的形成, 促进各种疾病的血栓前状态, 最终导致体内血栓形成^[30-34]。此外, 由于内皮黏附分子的表达^[33], EMPs可以与其他类型的细胞(如单核细胞)结合并转移具有生物活性的分子(如TF)从而促进促凝反应的放大^[35]。高脂血症也与内皮功能障碍的增加有关, 加重了血栓前状态^[36-39]。

近些年来, 肾小球内皮细胞在NS患者VTE病理过程中的作用引起了人们的关注。IMN循环中炎症介质产生增多, 可能与肾小球内皮细胞损伤有关。炎症不仅可以直接损伤内皮细胞, 而且可通过刺激微粒(microparticles, MPs)及细胞胞外诱捕网(extracellular traps, ETs)等物质释放, 间接参与肾小球内皮细胞的损伤, 并且可能与肾VTE有关。

2.2 血液高凝的机制

传统认为临床表现为NS的IMN患者相关VTE形成与大量蛋白尿导致各种凝血调节因子损失, 肝代偿性合成凝血因子(如因子V、VIII、X、纤维蛋白原), 抗凝及纤溶物质减少(抗凝血酶III、蛋白C、蛋白S及纤溶酶原)有关^[40]。研究^[41]显示: 在NS患者循环中, 血小板活化标志物P-选择素增加, 提示血小板异常活化聚集参与高凝状态形成。高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症及糖皮质激素的应用^[42-44]等亦与IMN高凝状态形成有关。除上述NS相关的机制外, IMN自身亦是高凝状态形成的独立危险因素。鉴于蛋白尿的绝对数量不能独立解释IMN患者VTE的高风险, 不同类型的原发性肾小球肾炎可能导致蛋白尿的性质不同。在IMN患者中, 蛋白质丢失的特定分子质量可能导致影响血栓形成易感性的蛋白质发生疾病特异性改变^[45]。Hamano等^[46]发现: 与其他病理类型相比, IMN肾组织局部纤溶酶原激活物抑制物-1的表达水平明显升高, 这提示肾组织局部的免疫炎症反应可能与其易于合并VTE有关。在IMN患者中已观察到针对 α -烯醇化酶的抗体, 这些抗体可能具有抗纤溶活性^[47-48]。也有研究^[49]提示: 凝血因子V Leiden突变可能与IMN相关, 提供除NS外的第2种高凝危险因素。MPs是一种直径 $<1\ \mu\text{m}$ 的细胞源性囊泡, 由活化或者凋亡的细胞释放。MPs表面不仅携带多种

信号分子参与细胞间交流, 并且通过表面磷脂酰丝氨酸(phosphatidylserine, PS)及TF的暴露起到促凝作用。Gao等^[29]研究表明: NS患者循环中内皮细胞、红细胞、血小板源性MPs产生增多并通过表面PS的外翻参与高凝状态形成, 尤其是MN患者。但是关于MPs产生的原因, 此研究并未证明。与上述结果相似的是, Wang等^[50]通过研究证明: IMN循环中增多的脂多糖刺激单核细胞源性的微粒产生增多, 并通过表面TF的表达促进高凝状态的形成。因此, 炎症刺激导致MPs的产生是IMN患者VTE高风险的特异性机制之一。另外, 在多种自身免疫性疾病及肾病中发现中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网(neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)的异常产生与疾病相关的高凝状态形成有关。NETs是由中性粒细胞在氧化应激、炎症等多种病理条件作用下活化后释放的一种以DNA为骨架, 表面附着髓过氧化物酶、组蛋白、弹性蛋白酶等胞内物质的网状结构, 具有抗炎、促凝的作用^[51-53]。我们推测在环境刺激(PM2.5)下, IMN体内炎症系统活化, 促炎因子释放, 诱导中性粒细胞向炎症部位趋化、浸润并释放NETs, 循环中NETs的产生有助于IMN高凝状态的形成。另外, IMN肾小球中有中性粒细胞浸润, NETs是否在局部异常产生并参与肾小球的损伤尚未可知。虽然目前尚缺乏NETs在NS各病理类型中的研究, 但是, NETs的异常产生亦可能是IMN患者VTE高风险的机制之一。另外, Llach等^[54]发现: 与IMN未合并RVT的患者相比, 合并RVT患者外周血中有循环免疫复合物生成, 这提示循环免疫复合物的形成亦可能与IMN患者凝血系统活化有关。但是, 关于PLA2R抗体与VTE风险之间的关系仍需要进一步的探索^[9]。总之, IMN患者VTE高风险的机制十分复杂, 需要我们不断地探索, 为临床治疗选择提供方向。

2.3 血液黏稠与血流瘀滞机制

IMN相关因素导致血浆黏稠的血流淤滞是Virchow三联征的重要触发因素。但是, 目前缺乏关于血浆黏度增加和随后VTE发展的详细机制研究。大量蛋白尿、低白蛋白血症是其常见临床表现, 这导致患者组织水肿, 有效循环血量不足, 血液浓缩, 继而血液黏稠。并且当患者水肿严重时, 治疗时将会频繁使用利尿剂, 虽然同时会使用人血白蛋白, 但是血浆黏度仍会随着利尿剂相关的红细胞压积增加、高纤维蛋白原浓度增加而增加。高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症及利尿剂的使用进一步加重血液黏稠程度^[55]。另外, NETs

及MPs的产生也可以通过为循环中凝血元素提供支架, 促使血液黏稠^[29,50,53]。其他, 如制动(肾活检术后24~48 h)或活动量的减少将导致血流瘀滞。

3 结语

VTE是IMN常见并发症之一, 并且部分患者表现为无症状。本文以Virchow三联征为框架, 分别总结了IMN患者相关血管损伤、血液高凝以血流淤滞的机制。其中内皮细胞损伤相关研究目前仍局限于现象的描述研究, 如相关损伤及活化标志物的产生增多, 但是对于内皮细胞损伤的机制尚需探究, 尤其是对于肾小球内皮细胞在IMN患者相关VTE形成中的作用。另外, 本文总结了IMN血液高凝的机制主要包括2个部分: IMN相关NS表现的传统机制及IMN自身相关的机制, 除对现有如MPs异常产生等机制的总结, 提出了NETs, 循环或者肾组织局部的异常产生, 可能于IMN患者VTE产生相关。另外, IMN相关致病性抗体, PLA2R及THSD7A抗体, 是否参与此病理过程及参与机制亦有待研究。血流瘀滞在VTE过程中亦起到重要作用, 但是目前对于IMN患者血流瘀滞形成原因尚缺乏研究。本文通过对患者临床表现及治疗等方面的综合思考对其机制进行了总结。对这些问题的进一步研究将有助于揭示IMN患者VTE的发病机制, 并寻找出特异性的指标和靶点指导临床诊治。

参考文献

- Couser WG. Primary membranous nephropathy[J]. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2017, 12(6): 983-997.
- Mahmoodi BK, ten Kate MK, Waanders F, et al. High absolute risks and predictors of venous and arterial thromboembolic events in patients with nephrotic syndrome: Results from a large retrospective cohort study[J]. *Circulation*, 2008, 117(2): 224-230.
- Sprangers B, Bomback AS, Cohen SD, et al. Idiopathic membranous nephropathy: Clinical and histologic prognostic features and treatment patterns over time at a tertiary referral center[J]. *Am J Nephrol*, 2012, 36(1): 78-89.
- Barbour SJ, Greenwald A, Djurdjev O, et al. Disease-specific risk of venous thromboembolic events is increased in idiopathic glomerulonephritis[J]. *Kidney Int*, 2012, 81(2): 190-195.
- Lionaki S, Derebail VK, Hogan SL, et al. Venous thromboembolism in patients with membranous nephropathy[J]. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2012, 7(1): 43-51.
- Li SJ, Guo JZ, Zuo K, et al. Thromboembolic complications in membranous nephropathy patients with nephrotic syndrome—a prospective study[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2012, 130(3): 501-505.
- Cremoni M, Brglez V, Perez S, et al. Th17-immune response in patients with membranous nephropathy is associated with thrombosis and relapses[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2020, 11: 574997.
- Fervenza FC, Sethi S, Specks U. Idiopathic membranous nephropathy: Diagnosis and treatment[J]. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2008, 3(3): 905-919.
- Beck LH Jr, Bonegio RG, Lambeau G, et al. M-type phospholipase A2 receptor as target antigen in idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2009, 361(1): 11-21.
- Debiec H, Guignon V, Mougenot B, et al. Antenatal membranous glomerulonephritis due to anti-neutral endopeptidase antibodies[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2002, 346(26): 2053-2060.
- Kerjaschki D. Pathomechanisms and molecular basis of membranous glomerulopathy[J]. *Lancet*, 2004, 364(9441): 1194-1196.
- Li X, Wei D, Zhou Z, et al. Anti-PLA2R antibodies in Chinese patients with membranous nephropathy[J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2016, 22: 1630-1636.
- Burbelo PD, Joshi M, Chaturvedi A, et al. Detection of PLA2R autoantibodies before the diagnosis of membranous nephropathy[J]. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2020, 31(1): 208-217.
- Hill PA, McRae JL, Dwyer KM. PLA2R and membranous nephropathy: A 3 year prospective Australian study[J]. *Nephrology (Carlton)*, 2016, 21(5): 397-403.
- Ramachandran R, Kumar V, Kumar A, et al. PLA2R antibodies, glomerular PLA2R deposits and variations in PLA2R1 and HLA-DQA1 genes in primary membranous nephropathy in South Asians[J]. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*, 2016, 31(9): 1486-1493.
- Pang L, Zhang AM, Li HX, et al. Serum anti-PLA2R antibody and glomerular PLA2R deposition in Chinese patients with membranous nephropathy: A cross-sectional study[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2017, 96(24): e7218.
- Wang J, Cui Z, Lu J, et al. Circulating antibodies against thrombospondin type-i domain-containing 7A in Chinese patients with idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2017, 12(10): 1642-1651.
- Tomas NM, Beck LH Jr, Meyer-Schwesinger C, et al. Thrombospondin type-1 domain-containing 7A in idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2014, 371(24): 2277-2287.
- Xu X, Wang G, Chen N, et al. Long-term exposure to air pollution and increased risk of membranous nephropathy in China[J]. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2016, 27(12): 3739-3746.
- Liu W, Gao C, Dai H, et al. Immunological pathogenesis of

- membranous nephropathy: Focus on PLA2R1 and its role[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2019, 10: 1809.
21. Xu X, Nie S, Ding H, et al. Environmental pollution and kidney diseases[J]. *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2018, 14(5): 313-324.
 22. van de Logt AE, Fresquet M, Wetzels JF, et al. The anti-PLA2R antibody in membranous nephropathy: What we know and what remains a decade after its discovery[J]. *Kidney Int*, 2019, 96(6): 1292-1302.
 23. Nagashima R, Maeda K, Yuda F, et al. *Helicobacter pylori* antigen in the glomeruli of patients with membranous nephropathy[J]. *Virchows Arch*, 1997, 431(4): 235-239.
 24. Sugimoto T, Furukawa T, Maeda T, et al. Marked reduction of proteinuria after eradication of gastric *Helicobacter pylori* infection in a patient with membranous nephropathy: Coincidental or associated?[J]. *Intern Med*, 2007, 46(17): 1483-1484.
 25. Yang AH, Lin BS, Kuo KL, et al. The clinicopathological implications of endothelial tubuloreticular inclusions found in glomeruli having histopathology of idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*, 2009, 24(11): 3419-3425.
 26. Xie J, Liu L, Mladkova N, et al. The genetic architecture of membranous nephropathy and its potential to improve non-invasive diagnosis[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2020, 11(1): 1600.
 27. Roca N, Jatem E, Martín ML, et al. Relationship between soluble urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor and serum biomarkers of endothelial activation in patients with idiopathic nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Clin Kidney J*, 2021, 14(2): 543-549.
 28. Chen X, Geng X, Jin S, et al. The association of syndecan-1, hypercoagulable state and thrombosis and in patients with nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2021, 27: 10760296211010256.
 29. Gao C, Xie R, Yu C, et al. Procoagulant activity of erythrocytes and platelets through phosphatidylserine exposure and microparticles release in patients with nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 2012, 107(4): 681-689.
 30. Abid Hussein MN, Böing AN, Biró E, et al. Phospholipid composition of in vitro endothelial microparticles and their in vivo thrombogenic properties[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2008, 121(6): 865-871.
 31. Aras O, Shet A, Bach RR, et al. Induction of microparticle- and cell-associated intravascular tissue factor in human endotoxemia[J]. *Blood*, 2004, 103(12): 4545-4553.
 32. Chironi GN, Boulanger CM, Simon A, et al. Endothelial microparticles in diseases[J]. *Cell Tissue Res*, 2009, 335(1): 143-151.
 33. Combes V, Simon AC, Grau GE, et al. In vitro generation of endothelial microparticles and possible prothrombotic activity in patients with lupus anticoagulant[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 1999, 104(1): 93-102.
 34. Shet AS, Aras O, Gupta K, et al. Sick blood contains tissue factor-positive microparticles derived from endothelial cells and monocytes[J]. *Blood*, 2003, 102(7): 2678-2683.
 35. Sabatier F, Roux V, Anfosso F, et al. Interaction of endothelial microparticles with monocytic cells in vitro induces tissue factor-dependent procoagulant activity[J]. *Blood*, 2002, 99(11): 3962-3970.
 36. Singhal R, Brimble KS. Thromboembolic complications in the nephrotic syndrome: pathophysiology and clinical management[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2006, 118(3): 397-407.
 37. Nickolas TL, Radhakrishnan J, Appel GB. Hyperlipidemia and thrombotic complications in patients with membranous nephropathy[J]. *Semin Nephrol*, 2003, 23(4): 406-411.
 38. Resh M, Mahmoodi BK, Navis GJ, et al. Statin use in patients with nephrotic syndrome is associated with a lower risk of venous thromboembolism[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2011, 127(5): 395-399.
 39. Orsi FA, Cannegieter SC, Lijfering WM. Statin therapy to revert hypercoagulability and prevent venous thromboembolism: a narrative review[J]. *Semin Thromb Hemost*, 2019, 45(8): 825-833.
 40. Bellomo R, Atkins RC. Membranous nephropathy and thromboembolism: Is prophylactic anticoagulation warranted?[J]. *Nephron*, 1993, 63(3): 249-254.
 41. Eneman B, Levtchenko E, van den Heuvel B, et al. Platelet abnormalities in nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 2016, 31(8): 1267-1279.
 42. Zou P, Li H, Cai J, et al. Statins can benefit patients with primary membranous nephropathy on venous thromboembolism[J]. *Ren Fail*, 2021, 43(1): 302-306.
 43. Famularo G, Cherubini C, Nicoletti MC. Systemic venous thromboembolism with membranous nephropathy and hyperhomocysteinemia[J]. *Eur J Intern Med*, 2005, 16(4): 304.
 44. Johannesdottir SA, Horváth-Puhó E, Dekkers OM, et al. Use of glucocorticoids and risk of venous thromboembolism: A nationwide population-based case-control study[J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2013, 173(9): 743-752.
 45. Bazzi C, Petrini C, Rizza V, et al. Characterization of proteinuria in primary glomerulonephritides: Urinary polymers of albumin[J]. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 1997, 30(3): 404-412.
 46. Hamano K, Iwano M, Akai Y, et al. Expression of glomerular plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 in glomerulonephritis[J]. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 2002, 39(4): 695-705.
 47. Wakui H, Imai H, Komatsuda A, et al. Circulating antibodies against alpha-enolase in patients with primary membranous nephropathy (MN)[J]. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 1999, 118(3): 445-450.
 48. López-Alemay R, Longstaff C, Hawley S, et al. Inhibition of cell surface mediated plasminogen activation by a monoclonal antibody against alpha-Enolase[J]. *Am J Hematol*, 2003, 72(4): 234-242.
 49. Elinav E, Rubinger D, Hiller N, et al. Renal vein thrombosis and

- membranous glomerulopathy in a patient homozygote for factor V Leiden mutation: A mere coincidence?[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 2006, 95(4): 740-743.
50. Wang GH, Lu J, Ma KL, et al. The release of monocyte-derived tissue factor-positive microparticles contributes to a hypercoagulable state in idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *J Atheroscler Thromb*, 2019, 26(6): 538-546.
51. Thiam HR, Wong SL, Wagner DD, et al. Cellular mechanisms of NETosis[J]. *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol*, 2020, 36: 191-218.
52. Li T, Zhang Z, Li X, et al. Neutrophil extracellular traps: Signaling properties and disease relevance[J]. *Mediators Inflamm*, 2020, 2020: 9254087.
53. Noubouossie DF, Reeves BN, Strahl BD, et al. Neutrophils: back in the thrombosis spotlight[J]. *Blood*, 2019, 133(20): 2186-2197.
54. Llach F. Hypercoagulability, renal vein thrombosis, and other thrombotic complications of nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Kidney Int*, 1985, 28(3): 429-439.
55. Fahal IH, McClelland P, Hay CR, et al. Arterial thrombosis in the nephrotic syndrome[J]. *Postgrad Med J*, 1994, 70(830): 905-909.

本文引用: 王姣姣, 解汝娟. 特发性膜性肾病静脉血栓形成机制的研究进展[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2022, 42(9): 2301-2306. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.09.036

Cite this article as: WANG Jiaojiao, XIE Rujuan. Research progress in the pathogenesis of venous thromboembolism in idiopathic membranous nephropathy[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2022, 42(9): 2301-2306. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.09.036