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过敏性紫癜患儿血清 IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α 及 IgA1 水平与紫癜性肾炎发生的相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨过敏性紫癜患儿血清白细胞介素-21(IL-21)、转化生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、免疫球蛋白 A1(IgA1)与紫癜性肾炎发生的相关性。**方法:**选择我院 2015 年 11 月~2016 年 5 月收治的 57 例过敏性紫癜患儿,其中 29 例普通过敏性紫癜患儿,28 例紫癜性肾炎,同期选择 30 例健康体检儿童作为对照组。观察并比较三组患儿血清 IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1, 免疫球蛋白 A(IgA), 补体 C3 及 C4 水平。**结果:**过敏性紫癜肾炎组 IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1 及 IgA 高于普通过敏性紫癜组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);普通过敏性紫癜组 IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1 及 IgA 高于对照组($P<0.05$);过敏性紫癜组 IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1 及 IgA 高于对照组($P<0.05$)。三组患儿补体 C3 及 C4 比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α 及 IgA1 均参与过敏性紫癜及紫癜性肾炎的发生及发展过程。

关键词:过敏性紫癜;紫癜性肾炎;白细胞介素-21;转化生长因子- β 1;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;免疫球蛋白 A1

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Correlation of Serum Levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α and IgA1 in Children with Allergic Purpura and Occurrence of Purpura Nephritis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To research the correlation of serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α and IgA1 in children with allergic purpura and the purpura nephritis. **Methods:** 57 cases with allergic purpura who were treated in our hospital from November 2015 to May 2016 were selected and 29 cases were diagnosed with general allergic purpura, and another 28 cases were diagnosed with purpuric nephritis. 30 healthy children were selected as the control group. Then the serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1, immunoglobulin A (IgA), C3 and C4 between the three groups were observed and compared. **Results:** The serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1 and IgA in the purpuric nephritis group were higher than those of the control group and the general allergic purpura group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α , IgA1 and IgA in the general allergic purpura group were higher than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); There was no statistically significant difference about the C3 and C4 in the three groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1, TNF- α and IgA1 may be involved in the development of henoch-schonlein purpura and purpura nephritis.

Key words: Allergic purpura; Purpura nephritis; Interleukin-21; Transforming growth factor β 1; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Immunoglobulin A1

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前言

过敏性紫癜是发生于小动静脉,毛细血管中的血管炎症,多发生于儿童,且男性多于女性,皮肤紫癜、腹痛、关节肿痛、血尿是其典型的临床表现^[1]。过敏性紫癜作为一种自限性良性疾病,其病变累及范围较广,紫癜性肾炎是其严重并发症,病程长,且难于控制^[2]。目前过敏性紫癜的发病机制尚未完全明确,但有研究认为其发生及发展与遗传、凝血功能障碍、免疫及细胞因子紊乱等因素有关,其中白细胞介素-21(IL-21)、转化生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、免疫球蛋白

A1(IgA1)等免疫细胞因子紊乱可起到主导作用^[3]。临床上关于过敏性紫癜与紫癜性肾炎的报道并不全面,本研究就儿童过敏性紫癜血 IL-21、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 、IgA1、IgA 与紫癜性肾炎发生的相关性展开探讨。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2015 年 11 月~2016 年 5 月收治的 57 例过敏性紫癜患儿,其中 29 例普通过敏性紫癜患儿,28 例紫癜性肾炎,纳入未接受免疫抑制剂治疗;过敏性紫癜急性期者。排除既往

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伴荨麻疹、过敏性鼻炎、支气管哮喘、肾病综合征、系统性红斑狼疮等疾病。同期选择 30 例健康体检儿童作为对照组,均无急慢性病史。普通过敏性紫癜组有 19 例男性,有 10 例女性;年龄 2~12 岁,平均(8.64±0.87)岁。紫癜性肾炎组有 17 例男性,有 11 例女性;年龄 2~13 岁,平均(8.23±0.94)岁。对照组有 22 例男性,有 8 例女性;年龄 2~14 岁,平均(8.91±0.97)岁。比较三组性别、年龄等无统计学差异($P>0.05$),有比较性。

均符合过敏性紫癜诊断标准^[4](满足①~④中任 1 项,且满足第⑤项):① 皮肤紫癜;② 急性关节痛或者关节炎;③ 腹痛呈弥散性;④ 组织学检查提示沉积大量 IA 免疫复合物;⑤ 危及肾脏。紫癜性肾炎诊断标准^[5]:① 肉眼或者镜下出现血尿;② 蛋白尿(尿常规蛋白于 1 周内呈 3 次阳性或者 24 h 尿蛋白定量在 150 mg 以上或者 1 周内尿微量白蛋白超过三次高于正常值)。

1.2 方法

比较三组 IL-21、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 、IgA1、免疫球蛋白 A(IgA)、补体 C3 及 C4 水平。收集三组儿童外周空腹静脉血 2 mL,置于促凝管中,采用血清分离机以 13.5 cm 半径,3000 r/min 转速分离 10 min,取标本于 -80℃低温中待检。采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法检测 IL-21、TGF- β 1 及 TNF- α 水平。已包被的反应孔中加入 0.4 mL 标本,放置于 35℃恒温环境 1h 后

洗涤。期间实施阳性和阴性空白对照孔,于每个反应孔内滴入 0.2 mL 刚稀释的酶标抗体,放置于 35℃恒温环境于 30 min 后洗涤。于每个反应孔内滴入新配制的 TMB 底物液 0.2 mL,置于 35℃恒温环境,再于 15 min 后于每个反应孔中加入 0.06 mL 硫酸,放置在酶联反应检测仪中读取结果。IgA1、IgA、C3、C4 采用全自动免疫分析仪检测。

1.3 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据统计,计数资料表示用[(n)%],比较使用 χ^2 检验;计量资料表示用($\bar{x}\pm s$),比较使用 t 检验;多组间比较采用方差分析,比较用 F 值,两组间比较采用 LSD-t 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 比较三组研究对象血清 IL-21、TGF- β 1 及 TNF- α 水平

过敏性紫癜肾炎组 IL-21、TGF- β 1 及 TNF- α 高于普通过敏性紫癜组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);普通过敏性紫癜组 IL-21、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 、IgA1 及 IgA 水平高于对照组($P<0.05$);过敏性紫癜组 IL-21、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 、IgA1 及 IgA 高于对照组($P<0.05$),组间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组研究对象血清 IL-21、TGF- β 1 及 TNF- α 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the serum levels of IL-21, TGF- β 1 and TNF- α between three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-21 (pg/L)	TGF- β 1 (ng/L)	TNF- α (pg/L)
Control group	30	112.57±16.23 ^{bc}	2.79±0.41 ^{bc}	127.14±18.16 ^{bc}
General allergic purpura group	29	145.70±20.71 ^{ac}	5.22±0.76 ^{ac}	226.70±32.30 ^{ac}
Purpuric nephritis group	28	162.68±23.26 ^{ab}	6.98±0.99 ^{ab}	344.96±49.25 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with general allergic purpura group ^b $P<0.05$; compared with purpuric nephritis group, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.2 比较三组研究对象免疫球蛋白水平

过敏性紫癜肾炎组 IgA1、IgA 高于普通过敏性紫癜组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);普通过敏性紫癜组 IgA1、IgA 高于

对照组 ($P<0.05$); 过敏性紫癜组 IgA1、IgA 高于对照组 ($P<0.05$),组间比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 比较三组免疫球蛋白水平($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the levels of immunoglobulin between three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	IgA1 (mg/L)	IgA (g/L)
Control group	30	402.65±57.89 ^{bc}	1.22±0.19 ^{bc}
General allergic purpura group	29	831.26±118.95 ^{ac}	1.85±0.26 ^{ac}
Purpuric nephritis group	28	917.40±132.50 ^{ab}	2.17±0.32 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with general allergic purpura group ^b $P<0.05$; compared with purpuric nephritis group, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.3 比较三组补体水平

三组研究对象 C3 及 C4 比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 3。

3 讨论

小儿过敏性紫癜属自身免疫性疾病,目前其发病率呈上升趋势,不仅能够引起皮肤表现,还可诱导肾脏及胃肠道病变,其中紫癜性肾炎是其常见并发症,部分患儿可进展为肾终末

期,严重危害患儿的生长发育^[6,7]。肾活检是诊断紫癜性肾炎的黄金标准,但其操作难度大,存在明显的创伤性,同时费用比较高^[8]。有关研究指出免疫因素是过敏性紫癜的主要诱因,多种过敏原可引起机体出现变态反应,诱导免疫复合物产生并沉积,导致免疫损伤,其中多种免疫细胞因子可起到关键作用^[9]。

IL-21 可于 NK 细胞、CD4⁺、Th17 等活化细胞中合成、产生,可诱导 B 淋巴细胞增殖,利于浆细胞产生分化,并促进抗体的生成,增加 IgG 表达,阻止 IgE 生成,从而介导机体的体液免

表 3 比较三组研究对象补体水平($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of the levels of alexin between three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	C3(g/L)	C4(g/L)
Control group	30	1.19± 0.18	0.23± 0.03
General allergic purpura group	29	1.18± 0.16	0.23± 0.02
Purpuric nephritis group	28	1.18± 0.15	0.22± 0.01

疫^[10]。同时 IL-21 可诱导 T 淋巴细胞增殖,增 NK 细胞的杀伤能力,提高机体细胞免疫^[11]。本结果显示,紫癜性肾炎组 IL-21 水平依次高于普通过敏性紫癜组及对照组,可能与过敏性紫癜发病时机体已出现体液及细胞免疫紊乱,机体可释放大量的 IL-21 以恢复免疫系统平衡,使 B 细胞、T 淋巴、NK 细胞的功能增强,从而诱导大量自身抗体及免疫复合物产生,导致血管内皮及自身免疫受损加剧^[12]。

TGF- β 1 作为一种活性多肽,既往研究表示其主要作用于胚胎发育、细胞生长、炎症、肿瘤等方面,近年来研究发现其也可参与机体的免疫反应^[13]。TGF- β 1 能够阻止 B 淋巴细胞合成 IgM,诱导 B 细胞分泌为 IgA 及 IgE,使外周血中 NK 细胞活性减弱,且可使 Th1/Th2 功能产生抑制^[14]。但 TGF- β 1 浓度过高可利于肾脏系膜细胞产生增生,诱导细胞外基质出现沉积,促进肾小球发生硬化,且可诱导纤维细胞产生增殖,导致肾组织出现纤维化^[15]。临床研究也证实 TGF- β 1 可参与新月体形成、血管增生、免疫复合物沉积等系列肾脏病理改变,加剧肾病的恶化^[16]。本结果显示,紫癜性肾炎组 TGF- β 1 水平均高于普通过敏性紫癜组及对照组,表明 TGF- β 1 水平过高可使肾脏损伤加重,通过测定其水平可评估疾病进展程度。

TNF- α 多由单核巨噬细胞合成,存在双向生物学作用,其生理浓度时可起到免疫防护作用。浓度过高时可引起内皮细胞生成白介素、白细胞黏附分子等炎性介质,并于小血管内壁沉积,导致微血管受损,且可使血管内皮细胞进一步损伤,破坏血管完整性,增加其通透性,使红细胞于皮下渗出,从而产生紫癜、淤斑等症状;甚至可导致肾脏内皮细胞出现破坏,引起红细胞外漏,导致血尿^[17]。有研究发现,紫癜性肾炎受损程度与 TNF- α 水平呈正相关,TNF- α 水平升高可使尿红细胞计算增加,相应加剧肾脏受损程度^[18]。本结果显示,紫癜性肾炎组和普通过敏性紫癜组 TNF- α 水平均高于对照组,且紫癜性肾炎组 TNF- α 水平又显著高于普通过敏性紫癜组,证实 TNF- α 水平可反映肾脏受损程度。

过敏性紫癜由于遗传、免疫、感染等诱因容易使异常糖基化 IgA1 生成,导致铰链区唾液酸残基或者半乳糖的缺乏,造成唾液酸糖蛋白受体无法清除异常 IgA1,引起血清中 IgA1 水平上升,同时生成 IgA1 免疫复合物并于皮肤小血管壁与肾小球系膜内沉积。IgA1 多存在于血清中,且是 IgA 重要组成部分,因此其水平与 IgA 呈正相关。本结果显示,紫癜性肾炎组和普通过敏性紫癜组 IgA、IgA1 水平均高于对照组,且紫癜性肾炎组 IgA、IgA1 水平又显著高于普通过敏性紫癜组,表明 IgA1 可参与过敏性紫癜发病过程,其水平过高是组织器官受损的重要依据。

补体是存在于机体组织与血清中的蛋白质,经活化后可产

生酶活性,可起到非特异性的防御反应。病理学检查发现过敏性紫癜患者皮肤、肠道毛细血管壁和肾小球系膜中均有 C3 及免疫复合物沉积,说明过敏性紫癜发病中补体激活及免疫复合物可发挥一定作用^[19]。研究报道紫癜性肾炎患儿 IgA1 沉积于肾小球系膜者是经旁路途径引起补体激活,IgA1/IgA2 沉积于肾小球系膜者是经凝集素及旁路途径引起补体激活,表明 IgA 免疫复合物是以激活补体导致组织产生免疫病理性受损^[20]。本结果显示,对照组 C3、C4 水平与过敏性紫癜组及紫癜性肾炎组比较无差异,考虑与血补体水平和机体代谢有关,因此尽管免疫复合物疾病伴补体消耗增加现象,但同时其代偿性补体合成可相应增加,以至于血清补体水平无明显改变。

综上所述,过敏性紫癜伴体液免疫及细胞免疫紊乱,IL-21、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 、IgA1 均参与过敏性紫癜及紫癜性肾炎发生发展,通过测定其水平可评估疾病进展程度。但本研究由于纳入样本量比较小,且观察时间较短,结果可能存在一定偏差,有待进一步研究。

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