

## • 临床检验研究论著 •

# 冠心病 PCI 术后再狭窄患者 IL-18 基因多态性的研究

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**摘要:** 目的 研究白细胞介素-18(IL-18)基因多态性对冠心病患者经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)术后支架内再狭窄(ISR)易感性的潜在影响。方法 将PCI术后的241例有再发缺血临床症状的冠心病患者作为研究对象, 并根据冠状动脉造影结果分为支架内再狭窄(ISR)组(ISR组, n=68)和非ISR组(n=173), 另选择109例排除冠心病的人群作为对照组。采用聚合酶链反应对IL-18基因型进行检测, 同时测定血清IL-18浓度。结果 ISR组、非ISR组患者G等位基因频率分别为0.93、0.83, 二者明显高于对照组(0.73, P<0.01), ISR组患者的G等位基因频率明显高非ISR组(P<0.01)。ISR组、非ISR组患者GG基因型频率分别为0.87、0.69, 二者明显高于对照组(0.54, P<0.01), ISR组患者GG基因型频率明显高非ISR组(P<0.01)。ISR组、非ISR组患者血清IL-18浓度分别为(309.39±86.75)、(245.37±59.04)ng/L, 明显高于对照组[(138.41±47.28)ng/L](P<0.01), ISR组患者血清IL-18浓度明显高于非ISR组(P<0.01)。结论 IL-18启动子-137G/C基因多态性可能会影响血清IL-18浓度及PCI术后再狭窄发生的易感性。

**关键词:** 白细胞介素8; 多态性, 单核苷酸; 冠状动脉疾病; 支架内再狭窄

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## A research of IL-18 gene polymorphism of patients with coronary heart disease suffering in-stent restenosis after PCI

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**Abstract: Objective** To study the potential impacts of interleukin-18(IL-18) gene polymorphism on in-stent restenosis(ISR) susceptibility of patients with coronary heart disease after percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI). **Methods** 241 patients with coronary heart disease suffering clinical symptoms of recurrent ischemia after PCI were served as research objects and were divided into in-stent restenosis(ISR) group(n=68) and non-ISR group(n=173) according to the results of coronary angiography. Another 109 people excluding coronary heart disease were served as control group. Polymerase chain reaction was employed to detect IL-18 genotypes and its serum concentration. **Results** G allele frequencies of patients in ISR group and non-ISR group were 0.93, 0.83, respectively, which were both markedly higher than that in control group(0.73, P<0.01). G allele frequency of patients in ISR group was obviously higher than that in non-ISR group(P<0.01). GG genotype frequencies of patients in ISR group and non-ISR group were 0.87, 0.69, respectively, which were both markedly higher than that in control group(0.54, P<0.01). GG genotype frequency of patients in ISR group was obviously higher than that in non-ISR group(P<0.01). Serum IL-18 concentration of patients in ISR group and non-ISR group were (309.39±86.75), (245.37±59.04)ng/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than that in control group[(138.41±47.28)ng/L](P<0.01). Serum IL-18 concentration of patients in ISR group was obviously higher than that in non-ISR group(P<0.01). **Conclusion** Polymorphism of IL-18 promoter -137G/C may affect serum IL-18 concentration and ISR susceptibility after PCI.

**Key words:** interleukin-8; polymorphism, single nucleotide; coronary artery disease; in-stent restenosis

白细胞介素-18(IL-18)在新生内膜形成<sup>[1]</sup>、内皮细胞凋亡<sup>[2-3]</sup>、人冠状动脉平滑肌细胞迁移进程<sup>[4]</sup>中起着关键性的作用。近来的研究证实<sup>[5]</sup>, 在IL-18基因启动子-137G/C(RS187238)位点, 单核苷酸基因多态性可影响IL-18的表达。本研究探讨了IL-18基因多态性对经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)术后支架内再狭窄易感性的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** PCI术后1月至2年的241例有再发缺血临床症状的冠心病患者作为研究对象, 再发缺血的临床症状包括: 再发劳累性心绞痛, 出现急性冠状动脉综合征, 负荷心电图、负荷超声心动图或单光子发射计算机断层成像术(SPECT)心肌灌注影像发现新的心肌缺血征象。所有患者均通过冠状动脉造影重估, 并根据结果分为支架内再狭窄(ISR)组(ISR组, n=68)和非ISR组(n=173), 以支架节段内或毗邻

支架5 mm内狭窄超过50%称ISR。另选择109例年龄匹配的经冠状动脉造影检查排除冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(冠心病)人群作为对照组。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 PCI和血管造影分析** 常规术前用药包括: 阿司匹林片(100 mg口服, 1次/d)及氯吡格雷片(75 mg口服, 1次/d), 至少3 d。如果没有常规术前给药的患者, 则予阿司匹林片(300 mg口服)及氯吡格雷片(450~600 mg口服)。PCI过程和国产雷帕霉素药物洗脱支架植入采用传统技术。以1:1的比例选定支架的直径, 而支架的长度则比病灶两端的距离大3~5 mm。植入成功的标志是残余狭窄小于20%, 血流分级为心肌梗死溶栓(TIMI)3级。术后患者接受氯吡格雷片75 mg口服, 1次/d, 至少12个月, 阿司匹林片100 mg口服, 1次/d, 终身服用。在随访中, ISR被定义为狭窄超过50%。冠状动脉

造影图像在初始和后续研究中均在能最佳显示狭窄的同一部位记录，并且其定量分析由一个独立核心实验室进行验证。冠心病被分为单支血管病变和多支血管病变，这是根据狭窄超过 70% 的主要血管数量区分的。

**1.2.2 IL-18 基因型及血清浓度的检测** 冠状动脉造影前留取动脉血标本，基因组 DNA 采用盐析法从外周血中提取并保留在 -20 ℃ 冰箱备用。采用聚合酶链反应对 IL-18 基因型进行检测，酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清 IL-18 浓度。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS13.0 软件进行统计学分析，基因型频率采用哈迪-温伯格平衡进行统计学分析，数量较少的 CC 纯合子和 CG 杂合子合并进行统计学分析。分类变量资料采用 Pearson  $\chi^2$  检验。组间比较采用 *t* 检验，以  $\alpha=0.05$  为检验水准，以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

ISR 组和非 ISR 组患者及对照组受检者性别、高血压、血脂异常和吸烟比例无明显差异 ( $P>0.05$ )。与非 ISR 组比较，ISR 组患者的多支血管病变比例更高，但差异没有统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

ISR 组、非 ISR 组患者 G 等位基因频率分别为 0.93、0.83，二者明显高于对照组 (0.73,  $P<0.01$ )，ISR 组患者的 G 等位基因频率明显高非 ISR 组 ( $P<0.01$ )。ISR 组、非 ISR 组患者 GG 基因型频率分别为 0.87、0.69，二者明显高于对照组 (0.54,  $P<0.01$ )，ISR 组患者 GG 基因型频率明显高非 ISR 组 ( $P<0.01$ )。ISR 组、非 ISR 组患者血清 IL-18 浓度分别为 (309.39 ± 86.75)、(245.37 ± 59.04) ng/L，明显高于对照组 [(138.41 ± 47.28) ng/L] ( $P<0.01$ )，ISR 组患者血清 IL-18 浓度明显高非 ISR 组 ( $P<0.01$ )。GG 纯合子人群血清 IL-18 浓度明显高于含有 C 等位基因的人群 ( $P<0.01$ )。

## 3 讨 论

支架技术的出现为介入心脏病学领域降低球囊血管成形术后再狭窄发生带来了革命性的变化，然而，ISR 仍然是首要的具有临床意义的缺陷<sup>[6]</sup>。ISR 相关因素包括：病变或操作因素、患者和遗传相关的因素<sup>[7-8]</sup>。Shah 等<sup>[9]</sup> 报道，与冠状动脉粥样硬化相关的白三烯通路基因 ALOX5AP 也与 ISR 相关。Oguri 等<sup>[10]</sup> 认为，解偶联蛋白 3 基因-55C/T 基因多态性有助于 ISR 遗传危险性评估。Miranda-Malpica 等<sup>[11]</sup> 报道了 IL-1 家族基因多态性与支架植入后 ISR 的关联性。

已经证实，IL-18 是关键性的前炎症因子，在动脉粥样硬化斑块的进展和不稳定状态中起着重要的作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。IL-18 基因启动子区功能性 -137G/C 基因多态性已经被人们所认同。从鸟嘌呤到胞嘧啶的变化可影响人类组蛋白 H4 基因特异性转录因子 1 结合部位。研究发现，C 等位基因的 -137 位点启动子活性更低，因此，与 CC 基因型相比，具有明显高转录活性的 -137GG 基因型可使 IL-18 蛋白表达水平更高<sup>[5,15]</sup>。

本研究评估了 IL-18 基因 -137G/C 基因多态性对 ISR 易感性的影响，发现与非 ISR 组相比，ISR 组患者 G 等位基因或 GG 基因型频率明显增高，表明 GG 纯合子比携带 C 等位基因的患者 ISR 发生率更高，提示 IL-18 介导通路可能是 ISR 的发病机制之一。

本研究发现，ISR 组患者血清 IL-18 浓度明显高于非 ISR 组，提示高血清 IL-18 浓度和冠状动脉支架植入术后再狭窄相关。同时发现，GG 纯合子患者血清 IL-18 浓度明显高于携带 C 等位基因的患者，提示 IL-18 基因 -137G/C 基因多态性影响了血清 IL-18 水平和 ISR 的发生。

总之，IL-18 基因和 ISR 敏感性之间的表型及基因型的相

互作用关系，IL-18 基因 -137G/C 基因多态性和 IL-18 趋化因子在 ISR 进程中起着关键性的作用。

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