

• 临床研究 •

绝经后骨质疏松患者血清中脂肪细胞因子-13 和成纤维细胞生长因子 21 的表达及其临床意义

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[摘要] 目的:探讨脂肪细胞因子-13(Apelin-13)和成纤维细胞生长因子 21(FGF21)在绝经后骨质疏松患者血清中的表达水平及其临床意义。方法:采取前瞻性实验设计,收集 2021 年 6 月至 2023 年 1 月收治的 60 例绝经后骨质疏松患者作为骨质疏松组,另选取同期于本院就诊且与骨质疏松组一般资料相匹配的 60 例绝经后骨密度降低患者(骨密度降低组)、60 例绝经后骨密度正常的健康志愿者(骨密度正常组)。比较各组血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平;Pearson 法分析绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平分别与骨密度及骨代谢指标的相关性;受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平对绝经后骨质疏松的预测价值。结果:骨质疏松组股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度以及血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平均显著低于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,骨密度降低组股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度以及血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平均显著低于骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。骨质疏松组血清 I 型胶原 C 端肽 β 降解产物(β -CTX)和 I 型胶原氨基端延长肽(P1NP)水平显著高于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);骨密度降低组血清 β -CTX 和 P1NP 水平显著高于骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平分别与股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度呈显著正相关,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与 β -CTX、P1NP 呈负相关,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Apelin-13 和 FGF21 二者联合预测绝经后骨质疏松的曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.903,敏感性为 83.33%,特异性为 86.67%,优于 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 各自单独预测($Z_{\text{联合检测-Apelin-13}} = 2.945, Z_{\text{联合检测-FGF21}} = 2.617; P = 0.003, 0.009$)。结论:绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平显著降低,二者联合对绝经后骨质疏松有较好的预测价值。

[关键词] 脂肪细胞因子-13;成纤维细胞生长因子 21;绝经后骨质疏松;预测价值

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The Levels and Clinical Significance of Serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis Patients

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the expression levels and clinical significance of adipocytokine-13 (Apelin-13) and fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) in the serum of postmenopausal osteoporosis patients. **Methods:** 60 postmenopausal osteoporosis patients from June 2021 to January 2023 were collected as the osteoporosis group, additionally, 60 postmenopausal patients with reduced bone mineral density (reduced bone mineral density group) and 60 healthy volunteers with normal bone mineral density (normal bone mineral density group) who were treated during the same period and matched with the general information of the osteoporosis group were collected. The levels of serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 in each group were compared; Pearson method was applied to analyze the correlation between serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 levels, bone mineral density, and bone metabolism indicators in postmenopausal osteoporosis patients; Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to analyze the predictive value of serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 levels for postmenopausal

osteoporosis. **Results:** The bone mineral density of neck of femur, femoral trochanter, lumbar vertebrae, and the levels of serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 in osteoporosis group were obviously lower than those in reduced bone mineral density

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group and normal bone mineral density group, the bone mineral density of neck of femur, femoral trochanter, lumbar vertebrae and the levels of serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 in the reduced bone mineral density group were obviously lower than those in the normal bone mineral density group ($P < 0.05$). The serum levels of β isomer of C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen (β -CTX) and procollagen type 1 amino-terminal propeptide (P1NP) in the osteoporosis group were obviously higher than those in the reduced bone mineral density group and the normal bone mineral density group ($P < 0.05$), the serum levels of β -CTX and P1NP in the reduced bone mineral density group were obviously higher than those in the normal bone mineral density group ($P < 0.05$). Serum Apelin-13 and FGF21 levels in postmenopausal osteoporosis patients were obviously positively correlated with bone mineral density of neck of femur, femoral trochanter and lumbar spine ($P < 0.05$), and obviously negatively correlated with β -CTX and P1NP ($P < 0.05$). The combined prediction of Apelin-13 and FGF21 for postmenopausal osteoporosis had an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.903, sensitivity of 83.33%, and specificity of 86.67%, which was superior to the individual prediction of Apelin-13 and FGF21 ($Z_{\text{combined detection-Apelin-13}} = 2.945$, $Z_{\text{combined detection-FGF21}} = 2.617$, $P = 0.003, 0.009$). **Conclusion:** The serum levels of Apelin-13 and FGF21 in postmenopausal osteoporosis patients are obviously decreased, and the combination of the two has good predictive value for postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Keywords: adipocytokine-13; fibroblast growth factor 21; postmenopausal osteoporosis; predictive value

骨质疏松是一种全身性骨骼疾病,女性绝经后雌激素水平显著降低,是原发性骨质疏松症的主要原因之一^[1-2]。脂肪细胞因子-13(Apelin-13)是一种短肽,参与血管病变、能量代谢、体液稳态等过程,可以调控成骨细胞活性、促进骨折愈合^[3]。成纤维细胞生长因子 21(FGF21)是一种多肽,具有降血糖、抗炎、抗氧化等生理功能,介导磷酸盐、钙代谢参与骨骼稳态调控^[4]。基于此,本研究检测绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平,以提高患者的诊治效能,现报告如下。

1 研究对象和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究采取前瞻性实验设计,收集应急总医院 2021 年 6 月至 2023 年 1 月收治的 60 例绝经后骨质疏松患者作为骨质疏松组。另选取同期于本院就诊且与骨质疏松组一般资料相匹配的 60 例绝经后骨密度降低患者和 60 例绝经后骨密度正常的健康志愿者,收集年龄、体重指数、绝经时间等一般资料。

1.2 诊断标准

参照《原发性骨质疏松症诊疗指南(2017)》^[5],采用双能 X 射线骨密度仪测定股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨骨密度,得出 T 值, $T \leq -2.5$ 为骨质疏松组。

1.3 纳入标准

1)符合骨质疏松症相关诊断标准^[5];2)年龄为 45~75 岁,时间 ≥ 1 年的自然绝经;3)研究经本院伦理委员会批准,研究对象本人自愿签署知情同意书。

1.4 排除标准

1)入组前近 6 个月内接受过骨质疏松治疗的患者;2)入组前近 6 个月内服用过糖皮质激素等影响骨代谢的药物;3)心、肝、肾等重要脏器功能不全患者;4)恶性肿瘤患者。

1.5 方法

1.5.1 骨密度检测 所有研究对象就诊当日采用双能 X 射线骨密度仪检测股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度,软件自动分析得出 T 值, $T \geq -1.0$ 为骨密度正常组, $-2.5 \leq T < -1.0$ 为骨密度降低组。

1.5.2 血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 及骨代谢指标水平检测 所有研究对象就诊当日清晨采空腹静脉血约 3~5 mL,离心半径为 12 cm,时间为 10 min,放入 -20°C 冰箱中保存。采用多功能酶标仪,用 Apelin-13 酶联免疫试剂盒(货号为 A6469,默克生命科学技术有限公司)、FGF21 酶联免疫试剂盒(货号为 ml086395,上海酶联生物科技有限公司)、I 型胶原 C 端肽 β 降解产物(β -CTX)酶联免疫试剂盒(货号为 ml038555,上海酶联生物科技有限公司)、I 型原胶原氨基端延长肽(P1NP)酶联免疫试剂盒(货号为 ml057938,上海酶联生物科技有限公司)检测血清 Apelin-13、FGF21、 β -CTX、P1NP 水平。

1.6 统计学方法

数据以 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计学分析,计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步两两比较行 SNK- q 检验;Pearson 法分析绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平分别与骨密度和骨代谢指标的相关性;Medcalc 软件绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,分析血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平对绝经后骨质疏松的预测价值, $P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

骨质疏松组患者股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度显著低于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,骨密度降低组

患者股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度显著低于骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);三组患者间年龄、体重指数、绝经时间等基本资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 三组患者一般资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	年龄/岁	体重指数 ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	绝经时间/年	骨密度/($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)		
				股骨颈	股骨粗隆	腰椎
骨密度正常组	58.67±6.05	23.02±3.14	9.28±2.65	1.05±0.21	1.03±0.25	1.08±0.34
骨密度降低组	60.35±6.85	22.12±2.94	9.54±7.73	0.93±0.17 ¹⁾	0.91±0.19 ¹⁾	0.87±0.28 ¹⁾
骨质疏松组	61.27±6.96	21.85±2.79	9.83±2.96	0.85±0.14 ¹⁾²⁾	0.79±0.15 ¹⁾²⁾	0.72±0.21 ¹⁾²⁾
<i>F</i>	0.879	2.570	0.180	19.503	21.404	25.580
<i>P</i>	0.417	0.079	0.835	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:1)与骨密度正常组比较, $P<0.05$;2)与骨密度降低组比较, $P<0.05$ 。

2.2 三组患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 和骨代谢指标水平比较

骨质疏松组患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平显著低于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组, β -CTX 和 P1NP 水平显著高于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);骨密度降低组患者血

清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平显著低于骨密度正常组, β -CTX 和 P1NP 水平显著高于骨密度正常组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 血清 Apelin-13、FGF21 水平与骨密度及骨代谢指标的相关性分析

Pearson 法分析显示,绝经后骨质疏松患者血清

表 2 三组患者血清 Apelin-13、FGF21 和骨代谢指标水平比较($n=60,\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	Apelin-13/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	FGF21/($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	β -CTX/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	P1NP/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)
骨密度正常组	1 182.63±121.72	124.67±24.85	0.38±0.09	35.75±3.87
骨密度降低组	873.29±93.68 ¹⁾	91.73±21.12 ¹⁾	0.57±0.15 ¹⁾	43.82±4.62 ¹⁾
骨质疏松组	757.14±75.83 ¹⁾²⁾	61.49±19.87 ¹⁾²⁾	0.81±0.26 ¹⁾²⁾	56.29±9.77 ¹⁾²⁾
<i>F</i>	296.733	123.243	85.112	269.193
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:1)与骨密度正常组比较, $P<0.05$;2)与骨密度降低组比较, $P<0.05$ 。

Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平分别与股骨颈、股骨粗隆、腰椎骨密度正相关,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与 β -CTX 和 P1NP 呈负相关,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 3。

各自单独预测($Z_{\text{联合检测-Apelin-13}}=2.945,Z_{\text{联合检测-FGF21}}=2.617;P=0.003,0.009$),见图 1 和表 4。

表 3 血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平与骨密度及骨代谢指标的相关性分析

指标	Apelin-13		FGF21	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
股骨颈骨密度	0.587	<0.001	0.296	0.013
股骨粗隆骨密度	0.345	<0.001	0.327	<0.001
腰椎骨密度	0.264	0.012	0.583	<0.001
β -CTX	-0.576	<0.001	-0.452	<0.001
P1NP	-0.429	<0.001	-0.596	<0.001

2.4 血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 对绝经后骨质疏松的预测价值

血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 二者联合预测绝经后骨质疏松的 AUC 为 0.903,优于 Apelin-13 和 FGF21

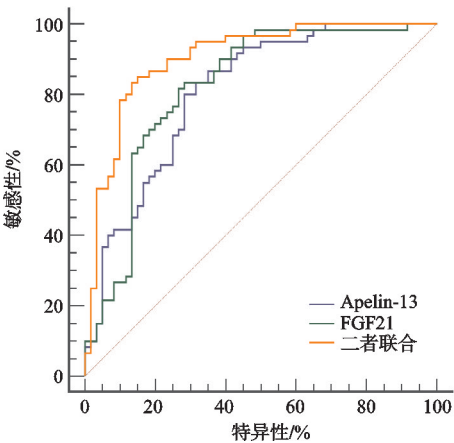


图 1 血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平预测绝经后骨质疏松的 ROC 曲线

表 4 血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 对绝经后骨质疏松的预测价值

变量	AUC	截断值	95%CI	敏感性/%	特异性/%	Youden 指数
Apelin-13	0.808	822.14 ng/mL	0.725~0.874	80.00	71.67	0.517
FGF21	0.821	82.03 pg/mL	0.740~0.885	83.33	71.67	0.550
二者联合	0.903		0.836~0.950	83.33	86.67	0.700

3 讨论

Apelin-13 是一种与 APJ 特异性结合的主要活性亚型,通过其受体 APJ 作用,在氧化应激、抗细胞凋

亡、抗炎等方面发挥重要作用^[6]。Lin 等^[7]发现适当剂量的 Apelin-13 可增加细胞活力,显著提高细胞存活率,Apelin-13 在体外通过加强自噬和减弱早期脊髓

损伤后细胞凋亡来保护神经元。Liu 等^[8]发现 Apelin-13/APJ 系统激活下游信号通路,减少髓核细胞外基质降解,促进增殖,降低细胞凋亡和炎症水平,从而延缓椎间盘退变。Xu 等^[9]发现 Apelin-13 预处理可减轻脊髓组织缺血再灌注损伤,抑制线粒体功能障碍,抗氧化应激,抑制自噬,促进运动功能恢复。Hang 等^[10]发现局部注射外源性 Apelin-13,在大鼠胫骨缺损模型中观察到 Apelin-13 促进了体内骨缺损的愈合,外源性 Apelin-13 蛋白的添加或 Apelin-13 基因的过表达通过促进骨髓间充质干细胞体外成骨细胞分化促进骨折愈合。本研究结果显示,骨质疏松组血清 Apelin-13 水平显著低于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,骨密度降低组血清 Apelin-13 显著低于骨密度正常组,提示 Apelin-13 低表达可能导致细胞凋亡和炎症水平升高,导致患者骨密度降低,Apelin-13 水平对于初步判断绝经后骨质疏松的发生具有一定价值。

FGF21 是一种代谢激素,作用于多个组织以调节能量和代谢稳态,其表达失调与 2 型糖尿病、肥胖、慢性肾病、非酒精性脂肪肝、心血管疾病等多种疾病的发生、发展密切相关^[11]。Sun 等^[12]发现在线粒体功能障碍条件下,骨骼肌中 FGF21 的表达和分泌显著增加,FGF21 对骨骼肌等骨骼系统稳态维持发挥重要作用。Jiang 等^[13]发现 FGF21 通过增加钙沉积和内皮-间质转化来增强甲状旁腺激素对人主动脉内皮细胞的钙化作用,是血液透析患者血管钙化的潜在预测因子和促进因子。Choi 等^[14]发现在健康的绝经前女性中,血清 FGF21 水平与骨密度呈正相关。马艳琦等^[15]发现,骨量减少、骨质疏松的中老年 2 型糖尿病患者血清 FGF21 水平较骨量正常的中老年 2 型糖尿病患者显著降低,FGF21 水平降低可能是中老年 2 型糖尿病患者骨量减少的影响因素。本研究结果显示,骨质疏松组血清 FGF21 水平显著低于骨密度降低组和骨密度正常组,骨密度降低组血清 FGF21 显著低于骨密度正常组,提示 FGF21 低表达可能使骨骼系统稳态受到破坏,FGF21 水平可能作为绝经后骨质疏松发生的生物标志物。进一步 ROC 曲线显示,Apelin-13 和 FGF21 二者联合对绝经后骨质疏松的预测价值优于 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 各自单独预测,提示 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 与绝经后骨质疏松的发生密切相关,临床上可检测二者水平来评估疾病的发生。

研究表明 β -CTX 和 P1NP 是常用的骨代谢指标,在绝经后骨质疏松患者血清中显著高表达^[16]。本研究发现,骨密度正常组、骨密度降低组、骨质疏松组骨密度呈依次降低趋势,骨代谢指标 β -CTX 和 P1NP 呈依次增加趋势,进一步研究发现,绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平分别与股骨颈、股骨粗

隆、腰椎骨密度呈显著正相关,与 β -CTX 和 P1NP 呈显著负相关,提示 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 可能通过影响骨代谢水平影响骨密度。

综上所述,绝经后骨质疏松患者血清 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 水平显著降低,二者联合对绝经后骨质疏松的发生有较好的预测价值,而 Apelin-13 和 FGF21 参与绝经后骨质疏松的具体机制仍需进一步研究。

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