

· 脂肪性肝病 ·

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生长激素促分泌素受体(GHSR)rs2922126基因多态性与非酒精性脂肪性肝病易感性的关系

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摘要: 目的 研究生长激素促分泌素受体(GHSR)rs2922126位点基因多态性与青岛地区汉族人群非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)遗传易感性,为疾病诊疗提供诊疗依据。方法 纳入2022年6月—2023年6月就诊于青岛市市立医院的220例经影像学确诊的NAFLD患者为NAFLD组,纳入167例同期健康人群为对照组。采集受试者空腹血液样本,检测相关生化指标,并提取全血DNA,采用聚合酶链反应及MALDI-TOF质谱仪进行基因分型测定。计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料两组间比较采用成组 t 检验或Mann-Whitney U 检验;采用二元Logistic回归模型分析患病风险的关系。结果 NAFLD组受试者年龄、BMI、空腹血糖(FBG)、TG、GGT、ALP、ALT、AST水平均显著高于对照组,而HDL水平明显低于对照组(P 值均 <0.05)。GHSR rs2922126基因型分布符合哈迪-温伯格定律,证明纳入的受试者具有群体代表性(NAFLD组: $P=0.106$;对照组: $P=0.849$)。GHSR rs2922126位点共AA、TA、TT三种基因型,在对照组及NAFLD组之间分布无显著差异($P=0.099$);两组的等位基因频率分布亦无统计学差异($P=0.063$)。在A等位基因的隐性模型中,两组间AA纯合子与TA+TT基因型频率分布差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.609, P=0.032$),回归模型分析显示,AA纯合子携带者相对TA+TT基因型携带者NAFLD的发病风险增加($OR=1.712, 95\%CI: 1.045 \sim 2.807, P=0.033$),校正年龄、性别、BMI后差异仍具有统计学意义($OR=2.156, 95\%CI: 1.221 \sim 3.808, P=0.008$)。在NAFLD患者组中,AA基因型携带者血清TC水平高于TT+TA携带者($Z=-1.99, P=0.046$)。结论 在青岛地区汉族人群中,GHSR rs2922126 AA基因型可能与NAFLD风险增高有关,携带GHSR rs2922126 AA基因型与NAFLD患者TC水平升高有关。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病;受体,胃促生长素;基因**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金(32171277)

Association of growth hormone secretagogue receptor rs2922126 gene polymorphism with susceptibility to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

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Abstract: Objective To investigate growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR) rs2922126 gene polymorphisms and their association with genetic susceptibility to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in the Chinese Han population in Qingdao, China, and to provide a basis for diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** A total of 220 patients who were admitted to Qingdao Municipal Hospital from June 2022 to June 2023 and were diagnosed with NAFLD based on radiological examination were enrolled as NAFLD group, and 167 healthy individuals during the same period of time were enrolled as control group. Fasting blood samples

were collected from all subjects, and related biochemical parameters were measured. Whole blood DNA was extracted, and polymerase chain reaction and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer were used for genotyping. The chi-square test was used for comparison of categorical data between groups, and the independent-samples *t* test or the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparison of continuous data between groups. The binary logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the risk of NAFLD.

Results Compared with the control group, the NAFLD group had significantly higher age, body mass index (BMI), fasting plasma glucose, triglyceride, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase, and aspartate aminotransferase, as well as a significantly lower level of high-density lipoprotein (all $P < 0.05$). The distribution of GHSR rs2922126 genotypes was consistent with the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, suggesting population representativeness in the subjects enrolled (NAFLD group: $P = 0.106$; control group: $P = 0.849$). There was no significant difference in the distribution of AA, TA, and TT genotypes at GHSR rs2922126 locus between the control group and the NAFLD group ($P = 0.099$), and there was also no significant difference in allele frequency between the two groups ($P = 0.063$). In the recessive model of A allele, there was a significant difference in the distribution of AA homozygote and TA+TT genotype between the NAFLD group and the control group ($P = 0.032$). The binary logistic regression analysis showed that in the recessive model of A allele, AA homozygote carriers had an increased risk of NAFLD compared with TA+TT genotype carriers (odds ratio [OR] = 1.712, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.045—2.807, $P = 0.033$). There was still a significant difference after adjustment for sex, age, and BMI (OR = 2.156, 95% CI: 1.221—3.808, $P = 0.008$). In the NAFLD group, AA genotype carriers had a significantly higher serum level of total cholesterol (TC) than TT+TA carriers ($Z = -1.99$, $P = 0.046$).

Conclusion GHSR rs2922126 AA genotype may be associated with the increased risk of NAFLD in the Chinese Han population in Qingdao, and GHSR rs2922126 AA genotype is associated with the increase in TC in NAFLD patients.

Key words: Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; Receptors, Ghrelin; Genes

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非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是慢性肝病的主要原因,影响世界范围内约38%的成年人口,造成重大健康负担^[1]。NAFLD是遗传易感个体由于多种原因引起的肝脏脂肪病理性蓄积,可以从简单的脂肪变发展为脂肪性肝炎,最终进展为不可逆转的肝硬化、肝细胞癌^[2]。NAFLD被认为是遗传和代谢共同作用的结果,目前已发现与脂质代谢、炎症氧化应激及纤维化相关的基因和通路的失调影响NAFLD的发病与进展^[3]。GCKR、PNPLA3、MBOAT7等已被证实不同地区和种族的NAFLD患者遗传易感性中起关键作用^[4-5]。生长激素促分泌素受体(growth hormone secretagogue receptor, GHSR)基因位于3号染色体长臂26.2区域,是一个与肥胖和代谢综合征相关的多种表型密切相关的数量性状基因,可编码产生属于G蛋白偶联蛋白家族的GHSR-1a型受体,其在大脑中枢、肠道、胰腺、脂肪组织中广泛表达,具有一定结构活性^[6-7]。GHSR-1a通过与内源性配体结合,在食欲调节、机体生长、能量代谢稳态和体质量控制方面发挥重要作用,已有研究表明,GHSR基因与肥胖、胰岛素抵抗及代谢综合征相关^[8-9],在汉族人群中GHSR rs2922126基因多态性与高胆固醇血症、血脂血糖水平相关^[10-11]。胰岛素抵抗、肥胖和代谢综合征及其成分与

NAFLD的发生进展密切相关,具有共同潜在机制,可能具有共同的遗传易感性位点^[12]。本研究拟探讨青岛地区汉族人群GHSR rs2922126位点多态性与NAFLD之间的遗传易感性,为疾病预防及诊疗提供理论基础。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 随机选取2022年6月—2023年6月就诊于本院的220例NAFLD患者为研究对象(NAFLD组)。NAFLD诊断参考《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018更新版)》^[13]:(1)影像学诊断为脂肪肝,且无肝硬化表现;(2)患者无过量饮酒史;(3)未应用毒性药物致肝损伤和肝功能指标异常升高;(4)排除自身免疫性肝病、肝豆状核变性、肝炎病毒感染等特殊肝病患者;(5)排除全胃肠外营养支持、乳糜泻等特殊情况导致的脂肪肝。随机选取同期167例健康体检者作为对照组。

1.2 资料收集 采集受试者的年龄、性别等基本临床信息,测量身高、体质量,计算BMI。各受试者在禁食12 h后,抽取空腹静脉血4 mL分别置于2个抗凝管中,其中1管送本院检验科进行生化指标检测;另1管保存于实验室-80 °C冰箱,用于DNA的提取和测序。使用无创血清学标志物进行肝纤维化严重程度评估:BARD评分=BMI \geq 28

(是=1分,否=0分)+AST/ALT \geq 0.8(是=2分,否=0分)+糖尿病(是=1分,否=0分)。BARD评分 \geq 2提示显著肝纤维化高风险,BARD评分 $<$ 2提示肝纤维化低风险。

1.3 基因组DNA提取、基因型鉴定 全血基因组DNA提取采用血液基因组DNA提取试剂盒(博森生物科技有限公司,北京)进行。采用聚合酶链反应(PCR)方法进行目的基因的扩增,PCR引物由同一公司设计合成,引物序列为:上游序列:5'-ACGTTGGATGCAAGTGAAGAAGAG-GCTGTG-3';下游序列:5'-ACGTTGGATGCTGATCTCTCTC-AGTTATGC-3'。进行PCR扩增后对产物进行碱性磷酸酶反应处理,然后进行单碱基延伸反应、树脂纯化,最后进行质谱检测(MALDI-TOF)。

1.4 统计学方法 通过哈迪-温伯格定律判定受试群体基因是否具有代表性, $P>0.05$ 则证明具有群体代表性。数据分析采用SPSS 26.0软件进行。符合正态分布和方差齐性的计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用成组 t 检验,不符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。应用二元Logistic回归分析计算基因型与NAFLD发病风险之间的关系,计算比值比(OR)和95%CI。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 共纳入387例受试者,其中NAFLD组220例(男109例,女111例),健康对照组167例(男80例,女87例)。两组一般临床资料及相关生化指标比较结果见表1。NAFLD组受试者年龄、BMI、空腹血糖(FPG)、TG、GGT、ALP、ALT、AST水平均显著高于对照组,而HDL水平明显低于对照组(P 值均 <0.05)。

2.2 GHSR rs2922126位点基因型、等位基因分布 GHSR rs2922126基因型分布符合哈迪-温伯格定律,证明纳入的受试者具有群体代表性(NAFLD组: $P=0.106$;对照组: $P=0.849$)。对照组和NAFLD组中的GHSR rs2922126位点共AA、TA、TT三种基因型分布无显著差异($P=0.099$),等位基因频率分布亦无统计学差异($P=0.063$)。在A等位基因的隐性模型中,AA纯合子与TA+TT基因型频率在两组间比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.032$)(表2)。二元Logistic回归模型分析显示,在A等位基因的隐性模型中,AA纯合子携带者较TT+TA携带者发生NAFLD风险增加($OR=1.712$,95%CI:1.045~2.807, $P=0.033$)。校正性别、年龄、BMI后,差异仍有统计学意义($OR=2.156$,95%CI:1.221~3.808, $P=0.008$)(表3)。

表2 GHSR rs2922126位点基因型和等位基因频率在两组间的分布

Table 2 Distribution of genotype and allele frequencies at GHSRrs2922126 between two groups

项目	对照组 ($n=167$)	NAFLD组 ($n=220$)	χ^2 值	P 值
基因型[例(%)]			4.623	0.099
AA	30(18.0)	60(27.3)		
TA	83(49.7)	98(44.5)		
TT	54(32.3)	62(28.3)		
等位基因[例(%)]			3.457	0.063
A	143(42.8)	218(49.5)		
T	191(57.2)	222(50.5)		
显性模型[例(%)]			0.780	0.377
AA+TA	113(67.7)	158(71.8)		
TT	54(32.3)	62(28.2)		
隐性模型[例(%)]			4.609	0.032
TT+TA	137(82.0)	160(72.7)		
AA	30(18.0)	60(27.3)		

表1 对照组与NAFLD组临床特征与生化指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics and biochemical indicators between NAFLD and control group

指标	对照组($n=167$)	NAFLD组($n=220$)	统计值	P 值
女/男(例)	87/80	111/109	$\chi^2=0.10$	0.749
年龄(岁)	43.97 \pm 10.94	52.85 \pm 12.83	$t=-7.19$	<0.001
BMI(kg/m ²)	24.26(21.85~27.10)	26.80(24.60~29.10)	$Z=-5.13$	<0.001
FPG(mmol/L)	4.91(4.49~5.19)	5.12(4.60~5.86)	$Z=-2.78$	0.005
TC(mmol/L)	4.99 \pm 1.12	5.15 \pm 1.23	$t=-1.09$	0.273
TG(mmol/L)	1.05(0.79~1.46)	1.72(1.14~2.42)	$Z=-6.78$	<0.001
HDL(mmol/L)	1.30(1.13~1.46)	1.15(1.00~1.32)	$Z=-4.10$	<0.001
LDL(mmol/L)	3.10(2.47~3.46)	3.12(2.63~3.55)	$Z=-1.09$	0.276
ALT(U/L)	17.80(12.97~26.15)	28.22(17.61~41.19)	$Z=-5.57$	<0.001
AST(U/L)	20.00(16.22~24.00)	24.41(19.79~32.96)	$Z=-5.49$	<0.001
GGT(U/L)	18.00(12.00~26.00)	30.22(21.62~53.26)	$Z=-7.09$	<0.001
ALP(U/L)	74.66(60.35~87.06)	87.17(72.32~103.66)	$Z=-3.68$	<0.001

表3 GHSR rs2922126在不同基因模型下的回归分析
Table 3 Regression analysis of GHSR rs2922126 under different gene models

模型	未校正		校正后 ¹⁾	
	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值
隐性模型				
AA	1.712(1.045~2.807)	0.033	2.156(1.221~3.808)	0.008
TT+TA	1.000		1.000	
显性模型				
TT	1.218(0.786~1.886)	0.377	1.367(0.842~2.221)	0.206
TA+AA	1.000		1.000	

注:1)校正年龄、性别与BMZ。

2.3 GHSR rs2922126位点不同基因型之间生化指标的比较 在全部人群中,不同基因型生化指标差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(表4)。在NAFLD组中,AA纯合子携带者TC水平高于TT+TA基因型携带者(P=0.046)(表5)。

2.4 GHSR rs2922126基因型肝纤维化风险比较 AA组与TA+TT组相比,纤维化程度差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表6)。

表6 GHSR rs2922126基因型肝纤维化风险比较
Table 6 Comparison of the risk of liver fibrosis with the GHSR rs2922126 genotype

项目	例数	AA	TA+TT
纤维化低风险	84	19(31.7)	65(40.6)
纤维化高风险	136	41(68.3)	95(59.4)
χ^2 值		1.484	
P值		0.223	

表4 全部受试者GHSR rs2922126不同等位基因携带者生化指标比较
Table 4 Comparison of biochemical indexes of different allele carriers of GHSR rs2922126 in all subjects

指标	AA(n=90)	TA+TT(n=297)	统计值	P值
女/男(例)	48/42	150/147	$\chi^2=0.22$	0.638
年龄(岁)	50.00±15.81	48.87±13.62	t=0.62	0.539
BMI(kg/m ²)	25.64±3.26	26.67±4.75	t=-1.89	0.060
FPG(mmol/L)	5.06(4.48~5.71)	5.04(4.60~5.79)	Z=-0.47	0.641
TC(mmol/L)	5.24±0.96	5.05±1.26	t=1.59	0.116
TG(mmol/L)	1.32(0.98~2.15)	1.47(0.95~2.06)	Z=-0.47	0.655
HDL(mmol/L)	1.27(1.04~1.50)	1.18(1.04~1.35)	Z=-1.94	0.053
LDL(mmol/L)	3.10(2.67~3.54)	3.12(2.53~3.53)	Z=-0.04	0.966
ALT(U/L)	22.85(13.91~34.59)	23.00(15.58~37.05)	Z=-0.83	0.409
AST(U/L)	22.82(18.46~27.45)	22.05(18.51~29.79)	Z=-0.16	0.872
GGT(U/L)	27.00(17.32~48.84)	24.11(17.00~42.74)	Z=-0.87	0.837
ALP(U/L)	83.54(66.47~103.38)	85.64(71.35~99.91)	Z=-0.50	0.620

表5 NAFLD组GHSR rs2922126不同等位基因携带者生化指标比较
Table 5 Comparison of biochemical indexes of different allele carriers of GHSR rs2922126 in the NAFLD group

指标	AA(n=59)	TA+TT(n=160)	统计值	P值
女/男(例)	32/27	78/82	$\chi^2=0.52$	0.471
年龄(岁)	55.16±14.73	52.34±12.54	t=1.39	0.166
BMI(kg/m ²)	26.24(24.33~28.19)	27.17(24.55~29.67)	Z=-1.76	0.079
FPG(mmol/L)	5.22(4.56~5.80)	5.11(4.62~6.10)	Z=-0.22	0.828
TC(mmol/L)	5.31(4.74~6.07)	4.99(4.31~5.77)	Z=-1.99	0.046
TG(mmol/L)	1.51(1.17~2.27)	1.76(1.14~2.44)	Z=-0.61	0.545
HDL(mmol/L)	1.22(1.02~1.42)	1.13(0.99~1.30)	Z=-1.69	0.092
LDL(mmol/L)	3.11(2.68~3.57)	3.13(2.62~3.53)	Z=-0.40	0.690
ALT(U/L)	26.17(15.03~36.69)	28.51(18.00~46.45)	Z=-1.52	0.130
AST(U/L)	24.97(19.76~32.30)	24.36(19.76~34.26)	Z=-0.59	0.559
GGT(U/L)	30.74(21.97~58.07)	30.12(21.13~50.38)	Z=-0.42	0.677
ALP(U/L)	90.13(75.87~108.64)	86.47(71.53~103.23)	Z=-0.69	0.493

3 讨论

关于NAFLD的发病机制,目前较为公认的理论是“多次打击”学说,即高脂饮食、缺乏运动、遗传、胰岛素抵抗等多种因素导致肝脂肪过多蓄积,随后脂毒性物质、炎症氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍之间共同作用造成的级联反应导致肝细胞损伤,加速疾病的进展^[14]。基于NAFLD代谢性疾病的特征,与能量代谢有关的基因可能是影响NAFLD发生发展的潜在候选基因。

GHSR在机体中广泛表达,可与生长激素释放肽(Ghrelin)等配体相互作用,传递信号到细胞内的下游通路,帮助调节生理活动和糖脂能量代谢。GHSR-Ghrelin可通过G蛋白激活磷脂酶C信号通路、激活环磷酸腺苷及其反应元件结合蛋白通路,从而影响细胞内储存的Ca²⁺释放,并可产生二酰基甘油参与生理功能调节。体外研究发现,通过非典型GHSR-1a信号通路介导,GHSR-Ghrelin抑制胰腺β细胞胰岛素分泌,调节糖代谢稳态^[15-16]。在下丘脑表达的GHSR通过平衡促食神经肽Y/刺豚鼠相关蛋白神经元上大量的食欲抑制信号,调节食欲及介导配体对血糖的调节^[17]。GHSR基因缺陷及功能异常和肥胖、糖代谢异常的发生过程相关,也可能对NAFLD的发生和进展产生影响。本研究结果显示,GHSR rs2922126位点包括AA、TA、TT三种基因型,在A等位基因的隐性模型中,基因型频率分布存在统计学差异,AA纯合子携带者相较于TA+TT基因型携带者,NAFLD的发病风险增加,校正性别、年龄、BMI后,差异仍具有相关性,提示GHSR rs2922126与NAFLD易感性相关。而印度人群中的研究结果与本研究结果不一致,GHSR SNP的病例和对照之间的基因型频率无显著差异^[18]。一项纳入310例受试者的研究显示,NAFLD与GHSR rs2922126基因多态性无明显相关性^[19]。研究结果不一致可能与研究人群种族差异和生活地域差异有关。GHSR rs2922126与NAFLD易感性的相关性尚需不同地域大样本的研究来验证。

本研究还发现,在NAFLD组中,GHSR rs2922126 AA基因型携带者TC水平更高($P<0.05$)。GHSR rs2922126 AA基因型影响TC水平,这与既往研究结果一致^[11,20]。目前的研究结果尚未明确GHSR基因rs2922126位点多态性对血脂水平的影响机制,GHSR rs2922126位于启动子区域,推测其可能通过改变GHSR的转录活性发挥作用。肝脏是胆固醇代谢的重要器官,涉及胆固醇的生物合成、摄取,以及随胆汁排出、生物转化等过程。总胆固醇紊乱导致肝脏内脂肪代谢异常,与NAFLD疾病的发生发展密

切相关^[21]。研究发现,NAFLD患者血清和肝脏中TG与TC水平显著升高,胆固醇的毒性作用还会影响线粒体和内质网的功能,诱导肝细胞凋亡和坏死,加剧肝损伤^[22-24]。GHSR rs2922126基因多态性可能通过影响胆固醇稳态,进而影响NAFLD发生。

综上所述,在青岛地区汉族人群中,GHSR rs2922126 AA基因型携带与NAFLD发病风险增高有关,确切机制尚不明确,但AA基因型携带者与TC水平升高相关,可能提供了一个值得进一步研究的方向。下一步可通过动物模型体内实验的方式,探讨GHSR影响NAFLD发病机制的具体环节。本研究仅为单中心回顾性病例对照研究,未来可以开展多中心研究验证结果。

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