

• 临床研究 •

## Hsa-miR-106b-5p联合UA、HCY检测对子痫前期的预测价值

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**[摘要]** 目的: 筛选子痫前期(preeclampsia, PE)与正常妊娠者血清中可能存在的差异表达microRNA, 联合血液及生化指标分析, 为早期诊断PE提供一定的预测价值。方法: 从GEO数据库中下载与子痫相关的microRNA数据集, 利用DESeq2[1.36.0]包筛选差异表达microRNA, 并在血清标本中进行验证。收集2024年1—7月在南京医科大学附属妇产医院正常产检并分娩的PE患者37例及同期在年龄、孕周匹配的对照组正常孕妇33例血清, 提取血清总microRNA, 荧光定量PCR法检测两组血清microRNA表达, 并收集同期血液学参数和生化检测数据。采用独立样本 $t$ 检验对检验结果进行差异性分析, 运用卡方检验比较两组间并发症差异。此外, 利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价筛选出来的microRNA及其与血液生化指标联合应用在预测和诊断PE方面的价值。结果: GEO数据库下载早发型子痫患者与正常孕妇外周血中表达的microRNA数据集GSE234611和原发性高血压患者与正常个体的microRNA数据集GSE118578, 利用DESeq2[1.36.0]包分别筛选出2个数据集表达的差异microRNA, 2个数据集之间存在4个相同的差异表达microRNA(即hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p)。进一步的血清样本检测发现, PE组血清中hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-106b-5p表达显著升高( $P < 0.05$ ), 而hsa-miR-24-3p和hsa-miR-92b-3p表达差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。两组间血液学和生化指标比较发现, PE组血小板计数和中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值水平明显低于对照组, 淋巴细胞计数、平均血小板体积、尿酸和同型半胱氨酸的水平显著升高( $P < 0.05$ )。ROC曲线分析显示, 血清中hsa-miR-451a、hsa-miR-106b-5p、尿酸、同型半胱氨酸预测诊断PE的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)分别是0.827、0.931、0.801、0.704; 而hsa-miR-451a、尿酸和同型半胱氨酸三者联合诊断的AUC可达0.908, 其灵敏度和特异度分别为72.22%、94.12%; hsa-miR-106b-5p、尿酸和同型半胱氨酸三者联合诊断的AUC为0.941, 其灵敏度和特异度分别为94.44%、88.23%。PE组患者发生不良妊娠并发症发生率显著高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: 联合检测血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、尿酸、同型半胱氨酸对PE具有一定的预测和诊断价值。

**[关键词]** 子痫前期; 微小RNA; 尿酸; 同型半胱氨酸

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## Predictive value of hsa-miR-106b-5p combined with uric acid and homocysteine detection in preeclampsia

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To screen differentially expressed microRNAs in serum of normal pregnancy and preeclampsia (PE) patients, and analyze them in conjunction with hematological and biochemical indicators, aiming to provide predictive value for early PE diagnosis. **Methods:** MicroRNA dataset related to PE was downloaded from the GEO database, and differentially expressed microRNAs were screened using the DESeq2 [1.36.0] package, followed by experimental validation in serum samples. Serum samples were collected from 37 PE patients who underwent antenatal examinations and delivered at Nanjing Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital from January 2024 to July 2024, as well as 33 age- and gestational week - matched normal pregnant controls. Total serum microRNAs were extracted, and the expression levels were detected by quantitative fluorescence PCR. At the same time, hematological parameters and biochemical test data were collected. Independent sample  $t$ -test was used to analyze the differences in test results, and

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chi-square test was used to compare the differences in complications between the two groups. In addition, the value of the screened microRNAs and their combination with blood biochemical indicators in predicting and diagnosing preeclampsia was evaluated by using the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results:** Two microRNA datasets - GSE234611 (early-onset PE vs. normal pregnancies) and GSE118578 (primary hypertension vs. normal individuals) - were downloaded from GEO. Using DESeq2[1.36.0], four overlapping differentially expressed microRNAs were identified (hsa-miR-106b-5p, hsa-miR-24-3p, hsa-miR-451a, and hsa-miR-92b-3p). Subsequent serum validation revealed significantly elevated expression of hsa-miR-451a and hsa-miR-106b-5p in the PE group ( $P < 0.05$ ), while hsa-miR-24-3p and hsa-miR-92b-3p showed no significant differences ( $P > 0.05$ ). Hematological and biochemical indicators analyses indicated that the PE group had significantly lower platelet counts and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratios but higher lymphocyte counts, mean platelet volumes, uric acid, and homocysteine levels compared to controls ( $P < 0.05$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC) values for hsa-miR-451a, hsa-miR-106b-5p, uric acid, and homocysteine in diagnosing PE were 0.827, 0.931, 0.801, and 0.704, respectively. The combined AUC of hsa-miR-451a, uric acid, and homocysteine was 0.908, with a sensitivity of 72.22% and a specificity of 94.12%, while the combined AUC of hsa-miR-106b-5p, uric acid, and homocysteine was 0.941, with a sensitivity of 94.44% and a specificity of 88.23%. The incidence of adverse pregnancy complications in the PE group was significantly higher than that in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Combined detection of serum hsa-miR-106b-5p, uric acid, and homocysteine has predictive and diagnostic value for PE.

[Key words] preeclampsia; microRNA; uric acid; homocysteine

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子痫前期(preeclampsia, PE),是一种严重且危及生命的妊娠期并发症,多发于妊娠20周后,病情可呈持续性恶化。若未得到及时有效的干预,可导致心脑血管等多器官功能障碍,因此,寻找预测和诊断PE的生物标志物极其重要<sup>[1]</sup>。PE的异质性和复杂性为风险评估和开发有效治疗方法带来了挑战。人体组织(包括胎盘)释放的循环RNA,为间接观察疾病从发病初期到发展过程中的病理变化提供了一种潜在手段,通过这种手段能够将PE患者循环RNA表达水平的变化与健康孕妇进行对比分析<sup>[2]</sup>。循环RNA包括转录但不翻译的片段,称为非编码RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA)。ncRNA分为4种不同的类别:PIWI相互作用RNA(PIWI-interacting RNA, piRNA)、环状RNA(circular RNA, circRNA)、长度超过200个核苷酸的长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)和长度低于200个核苷酸的微小RNA(也称为microRNA, miRNA)。其中,miRNA是微小核糖核酸,调控信使核糖核酸(messenger ribonucleic acid, mRNA)的表达。miRNA在正常和病理条件下可以释放到细胞外(称为循环miRNA)<sup>[3]</sup>。循环miRNA能够调节细胞几乎各个方面的功能,已成为包括先兆子痫在内的各种妊娠相关并发症的关键参与者。在许多组织中观察到特定miRNA的表达谱发生改变,包括先兆子痫女性的胎盘、母体循环和尿液,突显了它们在疾病发病机制中的作用及其作为诊断和预后生物标志物的潜力<sup>[4]</sup>。也有研

究表明PE的发生发展与一些血液学参数和生化检测指标有关<sup>[5]</sup>。国内外文献研究多为单指标对PE严重程度和妊娠结局之间相关性的探讨,但miRNA、血液学参数和生化检测指标三者联合检测用于PE的预测研究却鲜见报道。鉴于此,本研究致力于识别PE和正常妊娠孕妇血清中差异表达miRNA,为PE的诊断提供有价值信息。研究将利用GEO数据库,筛选不同PE患者血清非编码RNA分析的数据集,找出共同存在的差异表达microRNA,随后检测这些microRNA在PE和正常妊娠孕妇血清中表达,同时比较其血液学参数和生化指标。通过综合分析差异microRNA及其与临床指标的联合作用,评估它们对PE的预测诊断价值,从而为临床工作提供有益的参考。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

选取2024年1—7月在南京医科大学附属妇产医院(南京市妇幼保健院)进行产前检查的37例PE为研究对象,即PE组;选择同期正常孕妇33例作为对照组。PE组纳入标准:①符合PE诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>;②单胎妊娠;③自然受孕;④孕前无高血压。正常组纳入标准:①血压 $< 140/90$  mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);②单胎妊娠;③自然受孕。排除标准:①原发性高血压、糖尿病、甲状腺功能亢进等;②精神疾病;③心、肝、肾等主要脏器病变及感染性疾病、

免疫系统疾病等。本研究经南京市妇幼保健院伦理委员会批准(伦理号:2022-KY043),参与研究的孕妇均签署知情同意书。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 数据来源与筛选

分别以“miRNA”、“preeclampsia”、“hypertension”和“blood”为关键词,从美国国家生物技术信息中心(National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI)的GEO数据库中筛选相关的microRNA数据集。筛选标准:样本来源为外周血样本的ncRNA分析阵列,并提供完整的原始数据。选择并下载ncRNA分析阵列数据集GSE234611和GSE118578的数据交集作为本研究原始数据。数据集GSE234611从NCBI官网下载,包括5个早发型PE、5个晚发型PE和7个非疾病对照组。数据集GSE118578由Ye等<sup>[7]</sup>提供,共包括4例原发型高血压患者且未经治疗和4例正常人对照组。通过DESeq2[1.36.0]包分别读取2组数据并完成差异表达ncRNA的分析。以调整 $P$ 值 $< 0.05$ 及 $\log_2FC > 1$ 为标准,获得2个数据集差异表达基因列表,之后对2个数据集取交集。

### 1.2.2 样本采集

孕妇在32周产检时抽取静脉血标本,静置15 min

后3 500  $g$ 离心10 min,取上层血清分装于1.5 mL无酶EP管,每管300~500  $\mu$ L血清,共3管,冻存于 $-80$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱中待测,避免反复冻融。

### 1.2.3 实时荧光定量PCR法检测血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p的水平

采用miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advanced Kit(QIAGEN公司,德国)试剂盒提取RNA,再使用miRNA 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit(by tailing A)试剂(南京诺唯赞公司)进行microRNA加尾反应和逆转录反应得到cDNA。采用实时荧光定量PCR仪对血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a、hsa-miR-92b-3p及内参miR-16-5p进行扩增反应。反应条件:95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 预变性30 s;95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 变性10 s,60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 退火30 s,40个循环;熔解曲线95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 15 s,60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 60 s,95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 15 s。扩增试剂盒为Taq Pro Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix(南京诺唯赞公司)。根据miR-16-5p的表达对每个microRNA进行标准化,使用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 方法进行分析。引物由北京擎科生物科技股份有限公司合成,各microRNA的扩增引物序列见表1。

### 1.2.3 临床资料收集

收集孕妇的年龄、孕前体重指数(body-mass index, BMI)、收缩压(systolic pressure, SBP)、舒张压

表1 RT-qPCR中使用的引物序列  
Table 1 Primer sequences used in RT-qPCR

microRNA	Forward primer	Reverse primer
hsa-miR-106b-5p	5'-GCGCGTAAAGTGCTGACAGT-3'	5'-AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT-3'
hsa-miR-24-3p	5'-GCGTGGCTCAGTTCAGCAG-3'	5'-AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT-3'
hsa-miR-451a	5'-CGCGAAACCGTTACCATTAC-3'	5'-AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT-3'
hsa-miR-92b-3p	5'-GCGTATTGCACTCGTCCCG-3'	5'-AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT-3'
miR-16-5p	5'-GCGGTAGCAGCACGTAAATA-3'	5'-AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT-3'

(diastolic pressure, DBP)、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, DBIL)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、总蛋白(total protein, TP)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, HCY)、白细胞计数(white blood cell, WBC)、红细胞计数(red blood cell, RBC)、中性粒细胞计数(neutrophil, NEUT)、淋巴细胞计数(lymphocyte, LYMPH)、血小板计数(platelet, PLT)、血小板压积(plateletcrit, PCT)、平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume, MPV)、

血小板分布宽度(platelet distribution width, PDW),并计算中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和全身免疫炎症指数(systemic immune-inflammation index, SII),即外周血中血小板计数 $\times$ 中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS29.0和R4.2.0软件对数据进行分析;计量资料均符合正态分布,用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用 $t$ 检验;受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价各指标预测诊断PE效能;卡方检验分析比较两组并发症情况。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 差异表达microRNA的筛选

对数据集GSE234611和GSE118578的原始数据进行数据归一化和log<sub>2</sub>转换,以调整P值<0.05及log<sub>2</sub>FC>1为标准,经分析数据集GSE234611和GSE118578分别有93和163个差异表达的microRNA,2个数据集差异表达的microRNA交集中存在4个相同的microRNA,即hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p(图1)。

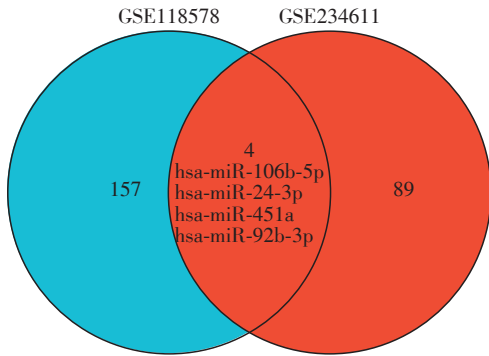


图1 两组数据集差异表达microRNA的韦恩图  
Figure 1 Venn diagram of differentially expressed microRNAs in two groups of datasets

2.2 各组孕妇血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p的表达情况

与对照组比较,PE组血清中hsa-miR-24-3p和hsa-miR-92b-3p水平无显著性差异(P均>0.05);hsa-miR-106b-5p和hsa-miR-451a水平显著上调(t值分别为5.885,2.715),差异均有统计学意义(P均<0.05,图2)。

2.3 两组孕妇一般资料、血液学参数、生化检测指标水平比较

PE组:年龄(29.94±3.69)岁、收缩压(154.47±

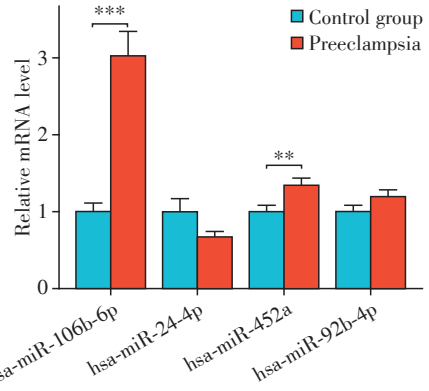


图2 两组孕妇血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p表达水平的柱状图

Figure 2 Bar chart of the expression levels of hsa-miR-106b-5p, hsa-miR-24-p, hsa-miR-451a, and hsa-miR-92b-3p in the serum of two groups pregnant women

16.25)mmHg、舒张压(100.17±10.72)mmHg、孕前BMI(24.33±3.26)kg/m<sup>2</sup>;对照组:年龄(29.64±3.21)岁、收缩压(114.06±14.15)mmHg、舒张压(73.70±7.45)mmHg、孕前BMI(21.29±2.31)kg/m<sup>2</sup>。两组比较,年龄差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),收缩压、舒张压和孕前BMI的差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。与对照组比较,PE组PLT、NLR水平下降,LYMPH、MPV、UA、HCY水平升高,且差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05,表2、3)。

2.4 血清中UA、HCY、hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-451a对子痫前期的预测价值

ROC曲线分析显示,血清中UA、HCY、hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-451a水平预测PE的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)分别是0.801、0.704、0.931、0.827;hsa-miR-451a、UA和HCY三者联合检测的AUC为0.908,其灵敏度和特异度分别为

表2 两组孕妇血液学参数水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of hematological parameters levels between the two groups of pregnant women

Indicator	Control group(n=33)	PE group(n=37)	t	P
WBC(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	9.48 ± 2.74	9.59 ± 2.55	0.171	0.865
RBC(×10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	4.00 ± 0.34	4.06 ± 0.34	0.642	0.523
PLT(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	202.23 ± 48.53	177.88 ± 49.03	-2.009	<0.05
NEUT(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	7.07 ± 2.41	7.04 ± 2.42	-0.050	0.960
LYMPH(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	1.65 ± 0.36	1.88 ± 0.47	2.184	<0.05
PCT(%)	0.18 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.03	-0.463	0.645
MPV(fl)	9.00 ± 0.81	10.59 ± 1.62	4.786	<0.05
PDW(fl)	16.34 ± 0.40	16.46 ± 0.35	1.326	0.190
NLR	4.30 ± 1.43	3.52 ± 1.16	-2.298	<0.05
SII	756.27 ± 244.96	707.93 ± 367.37	-0.569	0.572

表3 两组孕妇生化检测指标水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of biochemical test indicators between the two groups of pregnant women

Indicator	Control group (n=33)	PE group (n=37)	t	P
ALT(U/L)	11.97 ± 4.43	12.51 ± 4.04	0.477	0.635
AST(U/L)	17.96 ± 2.48	17.90 ± 2.83	-0.077	0.939
TBIL(μmol/L)	6.12 ± 1.72	5.96 ± 2.40	-0.298	0.767
DBIL(μmol/L)	2.44 ± 0.78	2.09 ± 0.63	-1.931	0.058
UA(μmol/L)	240.81 ± 44.83	316.04 ± 94.89	3.871	<0.05
TP(g/L)	63.45 ± 3.47	61.60 ± 5.35	-1.609	0.113
ALB(g/L)	36.18 ± 2.29	35.39 ± 1.82	-1.429	0.158
FBG(mmol/L)	4.51 ± 0.33	4.63 ± 0.40	1.314	0.194
HCY(μmol/L)	5.71 ± 1.05	6.46 ± 1.26	2.493	<0.05

72.22%、94.14%；hsa-miR-106b-5p、UA和HCY三者联合检测的AUC为0.941，其灵敏度和特异度分别为94.44%、88.23%。可见hsa-miR-106b-5p、UA和HCY三者联合检测的AUC值高于UA、HCY、hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-92b-3p单独检测以及hsa-miR-451a、UA和HCY三者联合检测的AUC值(表4)。

### 2.5 两组孕妇并发症的比较

PE组早产、妊娠期糖尿病、胎儿生长受限、胎盘梗死、胸腔积液、胎盘粘连等的并发症情况均高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ , 表5)。

## 3 讨论

PE是一种与妊娠相关的高血压疾病，影响5%~

表4 血清中UA、HCY、hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-451a对PE的预测价值

Table 4 The predictive value of UA, HCY, hsa-miR-106b-5p, and hsa-miR-451a in serum for PE

Indicator	AUC	95%CI	Youden's index	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	Cut-off value
UA(μmol/L)	0.801	0.651-0.950	0.549	66.67	88.24	276.450
HCY(μmol/L)	0.704	0.531-0.878	0.382	50.00	88.24	6.455
hsa-miR-106b-5p	0.931	0.833-1.030	0.886	94.44	94.12	2.134
hsa-miR-451a	0.827	0.687-0.966	0.598	83.33	76.47	1.247
UA, HCY, hsa-miR-451a combined	0.908	0.816-1.001	0.663	72.22	94.12	0.521
UA, HCY, hsa-miR-106b-5p combined	0.941	0.861-1.021	0.827	94.44	88.23	0.314

表5 两组孕妇并发症的比较

Table 5 Comparison of pregnancy complications between the two groups

Complication	Control group(n=33)	PE group(n=36)	$\chi^2$	P
Premature birth	1(3.03)	19(52.78)	20.701	<0.05
Gestational diabetes	5(15.15)	17(47.22)	8.154	<0.05
Premature placental abruption	1(3.03)	1(2.78)	0.004	0.950
Premature rupture of membranes	7(21.21)	3(8.33)	2.304	0.129
Placenta previa	1(3.03)	0(0)	1.107	0.293
Intrauterine growth restriction	0(0)	11(30.56)	11.996	<0.05
Placental infarction	0(0)	4(11.11)	3.892	<0.05
Chorioamnionitis	2(6.06)	7(19.44)	2.719	0.099
Pleural effusion	0(0)	6(16.67)	6.024	<0.05
Postpartum hemorrhage	4(12.12)	1(2.78)	2.236	0.135
Umbilical cord torsion	4(12.12)	2(5.56)	0.935	0.334
Umbilical cord around the neck	6(18.18)	5(13.89)	0.237	0.627
Placental adhesion	1(3.03)	7(19.44)	4.526	<0.05

7%的妊娠者，每年导致超过70 000例孕产妇死亡<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究通过一般临床资料比较，两组孕妇年龄无明显差异，但SBP、DBP和孕前BMI的差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。PE组孕前BMI高于对照组，并且 $P < 0.001$ ，表明孕前BMI是患者发生PE的危险因

素，孕前BMI过高与PE的发生呈显著正相关。因此，有效指导育龄期女性控制孕前体重，可降低发生PE的风险<sup>[9]</sup>。

PE滋养层细胞侵袭缺陷引起广泛的内皮损伤，而血小板激活被认为是由于血小板和内皮细胞之

间的凝血过程的变化引起的<sup>[10]</sup>。血小板激活会导致其大小、数量和分布的变化。本研究发现,PE患者血小板数量相对低于正常妊娠孕妇,MPV高于正常妊娠孕妇,且差异有统计学意义,而PDW没有差异。MPV的增加可能是血小板响应内皮损伤而激活的表现。

外周血中的NLR被认为是反映全身炎症的重要指标。越来越多的研究表明NLR与PE有关。一般来说,PE的严重程度与NLR呈正相关,这与PE孕妇外周血中性粒细胞通过胎盘时被进一步激活,中性粒细胞通过释放促炎因子和自身抗体,刺激炎症反应,引发免疫应答有关<sup>[11]</sup>。然而,本研究发现孕32周时PE患者NLR水平却低于正常妊娠孕妇,且差异有统计学意义。再次对比数据发现,PE组NEUT计数并没有高于正常妊娠孕妇组,但LYMPH计数却高于正常妊娠孕妇组,从而导致PE组NLR水平降低。与本研究结果类似,Cui等<sup>[12]</sup>在研究NLR作为PE患者肝脏和凝血功能障碍的预测指标时,同样观察到PE患者LYMPH计数上升伴随NLR值降低,并阐述了淋巴细胞参与妊娠相关的促炎和抗炎作用。类似地,Ozkan等<sup>[13]</sup>研究正常妊娠孕妇组和PE组的NLR时,发现孕20周时PE组的NLR较低,但这种差异并未贯穿整个孕期,表明正常妊娠孕妇与PE组的NLR具有动态变化的特性。因此,本研究发现的孕32周PE孕妇中NLR降低的现象,可能与不同的孕周以及在PE病程中不同类型的白细胞发挥促炎和/或抗炎作用的差异有关,其具体作用机制尚需更为深入地探索。

本研究发现与对照组相比,PE组孕妇血清生化检测指标中UA和HCY的表达水平均升高,且差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。尿酸是人体中一种强大的自由基清除剂。尽管尿酸具有抗氧化作用,但高血清尿酸水平与氧化应激、心血管疾病、2型免疫反应和先兆子痫的增加有关<sup>[14]</sup>。尿酸主要在肝脏、肠道和血管内皮合成。在血管内皮中,由于黄嘌呤氧化酶或黄嘌呤脱氢酶的酶活性增强,尿酸产生增加<sup>[15]</sup>。PE患者体内由于血管内皮功能障碍导致肾小球滤过率受损从而导致血清UA水平升高<sup>[16]</sup>。同型半胱氨酸水平升高产生的超氧化物和过氧化物可导致血管内皮损伤,随着妊娠的进展,这种内皮损伤可能会加重胎盘缺血,从而导致PE的发生<sup>[17]</sup>。

本研究从GEO数据库筛选下载关于PE外周血miRNA数据集(GSE234611)和高血压患者外周血miRNA数据集(GSE118578)的差异表达miRNA交

集中获得共同miRNA(即hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-24-3p、hsa-miR-451a和hsa-miR-92b-3p),说明它们有可能参与了PE的发病机制。Hsa-miR-106b-5p可激活过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体和cAMP反应元件结合蛋白家族因子途径诱导增强肾素的产生,从而促进高血压的发生,进而会导致血管内皮损伤<sup>[18]</sup>。有研究表明PE外周血清及胎盘组织miR-451表达水平均与胎盘组织MMP-2蛋白、MMP-9蛋白呈负相关。miR-451可能通过调控MMP-2、MMP-9的表达抑制胎盘滋养细胞的侵袭能力,参与PE的发病过程<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究进一步进行RT-qPCR实验,结果显示PE组血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p和hsa-miR-451a表达水平显著升高,提示hsa-miR-106b-5p和hsa-miR-451a可能参与PE的发生发展,有助于临床对于PE的早期诊断。

在PE患者体内hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-451a、UA和HCY均与血管内皮损伤有关。研究发现这四者在PE患者体内表达水平均上调,hsa-miR-106b-5p、UA和HCY三者联合诊断预测PE的AUC为0.941,其灵敏度和特异度分别为94.44%、88.23%,提示三者联合检测可提高预测PE的价值,且血清学指标更易于获得,更方便于临床应用。查阅文献,未见hsa-miR-106b-5p联合UA、HCY检测预测PE的报道,因此研究具有一定的创新性。

PE患者体内血管内皮损伤、微循环障碍,从而诱发胎盘缺血缺氧,导致不良妊娠的风险大大增加<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究显示,PE患者产生早产、妊娠期糖尿病、胎儿生长受限、胎盘梗死、胸腔积液、胎盘粘连等并发症的发生率均升高。因此,对于存在PE高危因素的孕妇应进行早诊断、早治疗以促进妊娠结局的改善。

综上,PE血清中hsa-miR-106b-5p、hsa-miR-451a、UA和HCY表达水平均上调,hsa-miR-106b-5p、UA和HCY三者联合诊断对PE的发病具有较好的预测价值。但本研究标本量较小,后期将进一步加大标本量,动态评估整个孕期三者与PE患者病情进展的关系。

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#### Author's Contributions:

ZHOU Luya designed the research and drafted the paper extracted and detected the expression of microRNA from serum samples. PAN Yingzi collected and analysed clinical data. ZENG Yu designed the mathematical methods. DING Hongjuan reviewed the paper. SHI Aiwu designed the research and drafted the paper.

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