

线粒体DNA通过激活Toll样受体9/髓样分化因子88/核因子 κ B通路参与维持性血液透析患者肌肉减少症发生的研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨维持性血液透析(maintenance hemodialysis, MHD)患者外周血单核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMC)中线粒体DNA(mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA)与Toll样受体9(toll like receptor 9, TLR9)/髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)/核因子 κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路活化及肌肉减少症(sarcopenia, SP)的关系。**方法** 纳入2023年6月—2024年12月在浙江省仙居县人民医院行MHD治疗的患者,分为SP组及非肌肉减少症(nonsarcopenia, NSP)组。比较2组患者血生化指标,白细胞介素6(interleukin 6, IL-6),肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α),PBMC中TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、mtDNA,骨骼肌指数(skeletal muscle index, SMI)及握力的差异;分析SP发生的危险因素。**结果** 共纳入87例患者,其中SP组25例,NSP组62例。SP组IL-6($t=4.129, P<0.001$)、TNF- α ($t=4.483, P<0.001$)、TLR9($t=5.207, P<0.001$)、MyD88($t=7.918, P<0.001$)、NF- κ B($t=2.837, P=0.006$)及mtDNA($t=2.081, P=0.040$)表达均高于NSP组。mtDNA与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 呈正相关($r=0.338, P=0.001; r=0.415, P<0.001; r=0.451, P<0.001; r=0.569, P<0.001; r=0.435, P<0.001$)。SMI及握力与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6、TNF- α 、mtDNA均呈负相关($r=-0.490, P<0.001; r=-0.677, P<0.001; r=-0.421, P<0.001; r=-0.500, P<0.001; r=-0.388, P<0.001; r=-0.432, P<0.001$ 及 $r=-0.400, P<0.001; r=-0.475, P<0.001; r=-0.323, P=0.002; r=-0.358, P=0.001; r=-0.274, P=0.010; r=-0.332, P=0.002$)。MyD88($\beta=0.735, P<0.001$)、TLR9($\beta=0.311, P<0.001$)及mtDNA($\beta=0.185, P=0.008$)水平升高是MHD患者发生SP的危险因素。**结论** mtDNA可能通过活化TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路参与MHD患者SP的发生。

【关键词】线粒体DNA;髓样分化因子88;核因子 κ B;维持性血液透析;肌肉减少症

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Study on the role of mitochondrial DNA in the pathogenesis of sarcopenia in maintenance hemodialysis patients via activation of the Toll-like receptor 9/myeloid differentiation factor 88/nuclear factor-kappa B signaling pathway QIU Jie-shan¹, FANG Shen-shen¹, JI Li-jun¹, XU Zhi-yong¹, DING Yan¹, ZHOU Shu-lan², ZHANG Ting-yu¹ ¹Department of Nephrology, Xianju People's Hospital, Southeast district of Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital, Xianju 317300, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the relationship between mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and the activation of the Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9)/myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88)/nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) signaling pathway, as well as its association with sarcopenia (SP) in patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (MHD). **Methods** Patients undergoing MHD treated at Zhejiang Xianju People's Hospital from June 2023 to December 2024 were enrolled and divided into the SP group and the non-sarcopenia (NSP) group. The differences in biochemical blood indicators, interleukin 6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), TLR9, MyD88, NF- κ B, mtDNA, skeletal muscle index (SMI), and handgrip strength were compared between the two groups. Risk factors for SP were analyzed. **Results** A total of 87 patients were enrolled, including 25 in the SP group and 62 in the NSP group. The levels of IL-6 ($t=4.129, P<0.001$), TNF- α ($t=4.483, P<0.001$), TLR9 ($t=5.207, P<0.001$), MyD88 ($t=7.918, P<0.001$), NF- κ B ($t=2.837, P=0.006$) and mtDNA ($t=2.081, P=0.040$) expression levels were all significantly higher in the SP group than in the NSP group. mtDNA was positively correlated with TLR9, MyD88, NF- κ B, and TNF- α ($r=0.338, P=0.001; r=0.415, P<0.001; r=0.451, P<0.001; r=0.569, P<0.001; r=0.435, P<0.001$, respectively). SMI and handgrip strength were negatively correlated with TLR9, MyD88, NF- κ B, IL-6, TNF- α , mtDNA ($r=-0.490, P<0.001; r=-0.677, P<0.001; r=-0.421, P<0.001; r=-0.500, P<0.001; r=-0.388, P<0.001; r=-$

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-0.432, $P<0.001$ and $r=-0.400$, $P<0.001$; $r=-0.475$, $P<0.001$; $r=-0.323$, $P=0.002$; $r=-0.358$, $P=0.001$; $r=-0.274$, $P=0.010$; $r=-0.332$, $P=0.002$, respectively). Elevated levels of MyD88 ($\beta=0.735$, $P<0.001$), TLR9 ($\beta=0.311$, $P<0.001$) and mtDNA ($\beta=0.185$, $P=0.008$) were identified as risk factors for the development of SP in MHD patients. **Conclusion** mtDNA may contribute to the development of SP in MHD patients by activating the TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling pathway.

【Key words】Mitochondrial DNA; Myeloid differentiation factor 88; Nuclear factor- κ B; Maintenance hemodialysis; Sarcopenia

肌肉减少症(sarcopenia, SP)在维持性血液透析(maintenance hemodialysis, MHD)患者中的发生率约为28.5%,显著高于不伴有慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)的患者,且会使包括心脑血管终点事件在内的全因死亡率增加33%^[1,2]。除尿毒症毒素及神经内分泌机制参与MHD患者SP的发生外^[3],炎症介质尤其是白细胞介素6(interleukin 6, IL-6)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)与SP的特征性病理变化密切相关^[4]。线粒体携带自身基因组线粒体DNA(mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA),可作为病原相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular patterns, PAMP)分子,与Toll样受体9(Toll like receptor 9, TLR9)结合,诱导髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)及核因子 κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)活化,并使其下游炎症因子IL-6及TNF- α 的表达增强,触发固有免疫应答^[5]。有研究发现MHD患者外周血mtDNA的含量明显升高^[6],其与MHD患者SP发生的关系仍不明确。本研究旨在探讨MHD患者外周血单核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMC)中mtDNA与TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路活化及SP的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

采用横断面研究方式纳入2023年6月—2024年12月在浙江省仙居县人民医院行MHD治疗的患者。纳入标准:①年龄 ≥ 18 岁;②HD治疗 ≥ 6 月;③每周血液透析(hemodialysis, HD)治疗不少于3次。排除标准:①1个月内有急性局部或全身严重感染的患者;②服用激素、免疫抑制剂或血管活性药物的患者;③合并血液系统肿瘤及其他实体器官肿瘤患者;④合并系统性自身免疫性疾病的患者;⑤合并严重心脑血管疾病患者;⑥先天或后天性残疾患者。本研究经浙江省仙居县人民医院伦理委员会审核批准(仙医伦审2023研第31号),所有纳入者均自愿参加并签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 一般资料 收集患者性别、年龄、身高等基

线数据。留取血液透析前空腹血标本,检测血肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、血尿酸(uric acid, UA)、血白蛋白(albumin, Alb)、血钙、血磷、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、全段甲状旁腺激素(intact parathyroid hormone, iPTH)。

1.2.2 分组 根据2022年中国健康促进基金会SP专家共识的诊断标准^[7],将患者分为SP组及非肌肉减少症(nonsarcopenia, NSP)组。SP诊断标准:肌量检测阳性且伴有肌力测试阳性。肌量采用In-Body770型电阻抗人体成分分析仪(Biospace公司,韩国)进行测定,测量受试者四肢骨骼肌质量并计算骨骼肌指数(skeletal muscle index, SMI),SMI=四肢骨骼肌质量(kg)/身高(m)²。SMI男性 <7.0 kg/m²,女性 <5.4 kg/m²即为肌肉减少。通过香山牌EH101型握力器(广东香山衡器集团股份有限公司,中国)检测患者非透析侧肢体握力来评估患者肌力,握力男性 <28 kg,女性 <18 kg即为肌力减少。

1.2.3 实验室检查 使用AU5800型全自动生化分析仪(贝克曼库尔特,美国)检测Scr、BUN、UA、钙、磷、Alb,i2000型化学发光免疫仪(雅培公司,美国)检测iPTH,BC-7500型全自动血液分析仪(迈瑞医疗国际股份有限公司,中国)检测Hb。酶联免疫吸附(Elisa)法检测血清IL-6及TNF- α (上海源桔生物科技有限公司,中国)。

1.2.4 PBMC中TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B及mtDNA mRNA表达水平检测 采用实时定量PCR法检测PBMC中TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B及mtDNA:取患者静脉血5 ml,置于EDTA抗凝管,按1:1比例与人外周血PBMC分离液(Sigma公司,美国)混匀,采用密度梯度离心法分离单个核细胞。运用Trizol法提取总RNA,测定RNA浓度,符合要求后按逆转录试剂盒说明书进行逆转录,合成cDNA。mtDNA检测方法:按上述方法分离PBMC后提取无细胞DNA。通过扩增线粒体细胞色素B(cytochrome B, Cyto B)基因的高度保守区来量化mtDNA拷贝数,PCR引物和TaqMan酶由武汉赛维尔生物科技有限公司设计和合成。含mtDNA基因片段的

已知质粒用灭菌去离子水10倍稀释为标准品,标准品经10倍浓度梯度稀释至8个浓度,用实时荧光定量PCR法测定,制备标准曲线,根据建立的标准曲线计算mtDNA拷贝数,以拷贝数/u1表示。引物序列见表1。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 16.0软件统计包进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以频数(百分比)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析法。Logistic回归分析采用易侖统计2.0软件包分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 SP组和NSP组患者临床指标、炎性介质及mtDNA比较

共纳入87例患者,其中SP组25例,NSP组62例。其中原发性肾小球肾炎44例,糖尿病肾病37例,高血压肾损害6例。SP组和NSP组患者在性别、年龄、透析龄、Scr、BUN、Alb、血钙、血磷、PTH及Hb等方面比较均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。SP组患者血

清IL-6、TNF- α , PBMC中TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B及mtDNA水平均高于NSP组($P < 0.05$)。详见表2。

2.2 炎性介质、mtDNA与SMI及握力的相关性分析

相关性分析显示IL-6与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B均呈正相关($P < 0.05$),TNF- α 与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B均呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 分别与SMI呈负相关($P < 0.05$),与握力呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。mtDNA分别与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 呈正相关($P < 0.05$),与SMI及握力呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。详见表3。

2.3 MHD患者发生SP危险因素的多元回归分析

以透析龄、Scr、BUN、UA、Alb、血钙、血磷、Hb、iPTH、TLR9mDNA、MyD88 mDNA、NF- κ BmDNA、IL-6及TNF- α 及mtDNA为自变量,以是否发生SP为因变量,行多元回归分析,发现MyD88 mDNA、TLR9mDNA及mtDNA水平升高是MHD患者发生SP的危险因素,详见表4。

3 讨论

SP是一种全身性退行性骨骼肌疾病,涉及肌肉功能和质量的丧失,与跌倒风险增加、功能下降、虚

表1 引物序列

项目	正向引物	反向引物
TLR9	5'-CACTTCCCCAGCTACATCC-3'	5'-ACGGAACCACTGGCATTCA-3'
MyD88	5'-CTAGCTAGCTGTAGCTGC-3'	5'-ATCGTATCGTATCTATCGT-3'
NF- κ B	5'-ATCGTAGCTAGCTGTAG-3'	5'-TGCTAGCTAGCTAGCTC-3'
Cyto B	5'-ATGACCCCAATACGCAAAAT-3'	5'-CGAAGTTTCATCATGCGGAG-3'
GAPDH	5'-TAGCTAGCTAGCTAGCT-3'	5'-CGTATGCGTACGTATC-3'

注:TLR9,Toll样受体9; MyD88,髓样分化因子88; NF- κ B,核因子 κ B; Cyto B,线粒体细胞色素B。

表2 SP组和NSP组患者临床指标、炎性介质及mtDNA比较

项目	SP组($n=25$)	NSP组($n=62$)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
性别[男, $n(\%)$]	16(64.000)	39(62.903)	0.009	0.563
年龄[岁, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	56.960 $\pm$ 9.204	53.565 $\pm$ 9.588	1.512	0.134
合并糖尿病[$n(\%)$]	11(44.000)	26(41.935)	0.031	0.523
透析龄[月, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	64.960 $\pm$ 40.258	81.871 $\pm$ 39.037	1.812	0.073
Scr [μ mol/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	665.368 $\pm$ 255.241	710.472 $\pm$ 227.478	0.808	0.421
BUN[mmol/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	29.372 $\pm$ 9.264	33.375 $\pm$ 16.204	1.159	0.250
UA [μ mol/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	390.200 $\pm$ 58.117	397.116 $\pm$ 85.521	0.435	0.665
钙[mmol/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	2.113 $\pm$ 0.240	2.118 $\pm$ 0.203	0.096	0.924
磷[mmol/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	2.009 $\pm$ 0.627	2.186 $\pm$ 0.717	1.074	0.286
iPTH[pg/ml, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	425.924 $\pm$ 250.010	487.585 $\pm$ 248.775	1.045	0.299
Alb[g/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	33.980 $\pm$ 4.730	33.136 $\pm$ 4.918	0.733	0.466
Hb[g/L, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	105.042 $\pm$ 13.192	107.484 $\pm$ 10.996	0.885	0.379
mtDNA [$\times 10^4$ 拷贝/u1, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	6.425 $\pm$ 1.767	5.855 $\pm$ 0.795	2.081	0.040
TLR9mDNA ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.022 $\pm$ 0.775	1.139 $\pm$ 0.542	5.207	<0.001
MyD88mDNA ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.420 $\pm$ 0.823	1.098 $\pm$ 0.223	7.918	<0.001
NF- κ BmDNA ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.040 $\pm$ 4.564	23.927 $\pm$ 4.657	2.837	0.006
IL-6[pg/ml, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	27.844 $\pm$ 3.704	24.403 $\pm$ 3.442	4.129	<0.001
TNF- α [pg/ml, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	25.412 $\pm$ 2.828	22.407 $\pm$ 2.830	4.483	<0.001
SMI[kg/m ² , ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	4.944 $\pm$ 1.292	8.822 $\pm$ 1.699	10.266	<0.001
握力[kg, ($\bar{x} \pm s$)]	20.424 $\pm$ 4.540	28.358 $\pm$ 5.817	6.104	<0.001

注:SP,肌肉减少症; NSP,非肌肉减少症; Scr,血肌酐; BUN,血尿素氮; UA,血尿酸; iPTH,全段甲状旁腺激素; Alb,白蛋白; Hb,血红蛋白; mtDNA,线粒体DNA; TLR9,Toll样受体9; MyD88,髓样分化因子88; NF- κ B,核因子 κ B; IL-6,白细胞介素6; TNF- α ,肿瘤坏死因子- α ; SMI,骨骼肌指数。

弱及高死亡率相关^[8]。流行病学调查资料显示:CKD患者中SP的发生率为9.7%,不伴CKD者为5.0%,在接受透析治疗的患者中发生率更高^[1,2]。在病理状态下,肌肉局部炎症可通过改变神经激素反应及蛋白质合成和降解的失衡使肌肉再生能力下降^[9]。将老年小鼠的骨髓细胞移植给年轻小鼠,可显著减少肌肉组织卫星细胞的数量并促进其向纤维化表型转变而导致肌细胞减少,提示免疫细胞调节了肌细胞的数量^[10]。此外,在SP发生过程中骨骼肌中T淋巴细胞减少,而巨噬细胞和粒细胞则增殖并过度产生TNF- α ^[11]。因此,SP是促炎和抗炎过程失衡的结果,长期的促炎机制激活将导致肌肉退化。

MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路是维持骨骼肌稳态的关键因素。研究发现脂多糖可通过激活TLR9/MyD88依赖性途径触发炎症反应而导致肌肉萎缩^[12]。MyD88还可破坏肠道内环境稳态而促进SP发展,敲除肠上皮细胞中MyD88基因可促进自噬而改善肠道氧化应激及炎性损伤,还可通过挽救细胞周期停滞而改善肠上皮细胞损伤后的增殖^[13]。此外,研究发现^[14]MyD88抑制剂可显著改善小鼠的肠道粘液屏障缺陷,改善营养吸收能力及抑制炎症,延缓SP的进展。本研究也发现SP组患者PBMC中MyD88表达水平显著高于NSP组,且与SMI及肌力呈负相关,提示MyD88参与了MHD患者SP的发生,与上述基础研究的结果相符合。

本研究中,SP组患者血清IL-6及TNF- α 的表达水平显著升高,提示炎性介质参与了MHD患者SP的发生。研究显示活化的NF- κ B可通过抑制肌肉分化相关基因表达及增加炎症相关分子如IL-6及

TNF- α 的表达而直接或间接激活肌肉萎缩相关程序并抑制肌肉合成^[15]。而IL-6及TNF- α 是MyD88/NF- κ B通路下游的主要炎性因子,参与了SP的发生及发展,抑制NF- κ B的活化可显著改善创伤后骨骼肌再生。IL-6被证实是一种肌细胞因子,长期暴露于IL-6可减弱肌肉合成,促进肌肉萎缩,IL-6还可通过刺激信号的表达来加速肌肉退化转导子和转录激活因子-3而使肌肉抑制素增加并导致肌肉损失^[16]。此外,MHD患者通常还表现出高水平TNF- α 的表达,TNF- α 可显著降低肌球蛋白重链、肌酸激酶活性和肌管细胞表面积^[11]。有学者^[17]发现布洛芬可通过降低老年动物的TNF- α 水平而显著减少肌肉质量损失。研究发现TNF- α 水平与肌肉质量及肌力呈负相关,与肌肉细胞的凋亡激活呈正相关。此外,高水平的C反应蛋白、IL-6及TNF- α 与握力、膝盖伸展强度及肌肉质量成负相关。临床调查还显示血清白细胞介素-1 β 、IL-6及TNF- α 浓度与患者SP的发病率和死亡率密切相关^[18]。这些研究均提示NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 参与了SP的发生,与本研究结果相似。

为了进一步明确IL-6及TNF- α 水平升高是否与TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路活化相关,本研究还检测了PBMC中TLR9、MyD88及NF- κ B的基因表达水平,结果发现SP组患者上述分子的基因表达水平显著升高,且IL-6及TNF- α 水平与TLR9、MyD88及NF- κ B均呈正相关,提示在SP患者中TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路被激活并由此而导致IL-6及TNF- α 水平升高。前序研究^[6]发现MHD患者的疾病进展及恶化与全身炎症反应显著相关,而mtDNA可能是

表3 mtDNA、炎性介质、SMI、握力的相关性分析($n=87$)

因素		TLR9 mRNA	MyD88 mRNA	NF- κ B mRNA	IL-6 (pg/ml)	TNF- α (pg/ml)	mt-DNA($\times 10^4$ 拷贝/u1)
IL-6 (pg/ml)	r	0.313	0.471	0.380			
	P	0.003	<0.001	<0.001			
TNF- α (pg/ml)	r	0.305	0.491	0.343			
	P	0.004	<0.001	0.001			
mtDNA($\times 10^4$ 拷贝/u1)	r	0.338	0.415	0.451	0.569	0.435	
	P	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
SMI (kg/m ²)	r	-0.490	-0.677	-0.421	-0.500	-0.388	-0.432
	P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
握力 (kg)	r	-0.400	-0.475	-0.323	-0.358	-0.274	-0.332
	P	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.002

注:mtDNA,线粒体DNA; TLR9,To11样受体9; MyD88,髓样分化因子88; NF- κ B,核因子 κ B; IL-6,白细胞介素6; TNF- α ,肿瘤坏死因子- α ; SMI,骨骼肌指数。

表4 MHD患者发生SP危险因素的多元回归分析($n=87$)

因素	B	SE	β	t	P	95% CI
常量	1.204	0.141		8.519	<0.001	1.023~1.486
MyD88 mRNA	0.437	0.041	0.735	10.563	<0.001	0.355~0.520
TLR9 mRNA	0.193	0.042	0.311	4.606	<0.001	0.110~0.277
mtDNA($\times 10^4$ 拷贝/u1)	0.070	0.026	0.185	2.738	0.008	0.019~0.122

注:MHD,维持性血液透析; SP,肌肉减少症; MyD88,髓样分化因子88; mtDNA,线粒体DNA; TLR9,To11样受体9。

诱发此类炎症反应的重要因素,因为mtDNA含有与细菌DNA相似的炎症性非甲基化CpG基序,可作为PAMPs与TLR9结合而激活MyD88信号途径,促进该通路下游的炎症介质IL-6及TNF- α 的表达^[7]。研究显示血浆mtDNA的增加有助于促炎状态的发生和维持,且mtDNA的高拷贝数与MHD患者的SP发生风险显著相关^[19]。有学者^[20]发现MHD患者中,SP组的循环mtDNA水平显著高于NSP组,且PBMC中TLR9及IL-6的表达水平显著升高。另有研究^[21]也发现外周血mtDNA拷贝数每增加一个标准差,SP的发生率增加20%。因此,本研究还检测了PBMC中mtDNA的基因表达水平,发现在SP组患者中其基因表达水平显著升高,与上述研究结果一致。且本研究中mtDNA分别与TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 呈正相关,与SMI及肌力呈负相关,回归分析也显示NF- κ B、IL-6、TNF- α 及mtDNA均是MHD患者发生SP的危险因素,提示mtDNA可能通过激活TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路参与MHD患者SP的发生。

综上所述,本研究分析了MHD患者PBMC中mtDNA与TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路活化及SP的关系。结果发现TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 随mtDNA表达水平的升高而升高,且mtDNA、TLR9、MyD88、NF- κ B、IL-6及TNF- α 分别与SMI及握力呈负相关。且MyD88、TLR9及mtDNA水平升高是MHD患者发生SP的危险因素。提示mtDNA可能参与了MHD患者TLR9/MyD88/NF- κ B信号通路活化,且可能通过该通路参与了SP的发生。

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