

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.12.019

外泌体 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达变化与胃癌临床病理特征、无疾病进展生存率的相关性*

王晓丽 王 燕 宋诸臣 肖金章 宋佳烨 曹永峰[△]

(南通大学附属肿瘤医院肿瘤内科 江苏南通 226361)

摘要目的:探究胃癌患者血清外泌体长链非编码 RNA-MIR100HG(lncRNA-MIR100HG)及微小核糖核酸-100(miR-100)表达情况,并分析其与患者临床病理特征和无疾病进展生存率之间的相关性。**方法:**收集 60 例胃癌患者和 60 例良性疾病患者,提取外泌体,检测 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 的表达情况并进行组间比较。采用 Pearson 相关分析 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 表达水平的相关性,应用单因素卡方检验分析与胃癌患者临床病理特征相关性,采用 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达情况与无疾病进展生存率。**结果:**(1)胃癌组患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 显著高于,miR-100 相对表达水平显著低于胃良性疾病组 ($P<0.05$);(2)Pearson 相关分析结果显示血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 和 miR-100 存在显著负相关关系($r=-0.483, P<0.05$);(3)单因素卡方检验分析结果显示:胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 相对表达水平与肿瘤大小、分化程度、肿瘤浸润深度、临床分期、淋巴结转移和远处转移相关,血清 miR-100 相对表达水平与肿瘤大小、分化程度、临床分期和淋巴结转移相关($P<0.05$);(4)血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 低水平表达胃癌患者 PFS 显著长于高水平患者($\chi^2=37.371, P<0.05$),miR-100 高水平表达胃癌患者 PFS 显著长于低水平患者 ($\chi^2=28.631, P<0.05$)。**结论:**胃癌患者血清外泌体 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达水平与肿瘤大小、肿瘤浸润深度、临床分期等病理特征相关,lncRNA-MIR100HG 高表达与 miR-100 低表达可能提示胃癌患者预后越差。

关键词:胃癌;外泌体;lncRNA-MIR100HG;miR-100;病理特征;无进展生存;预后

中图分类号:R735.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2023)12-2305-05

Correlation between the Expression of LncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 in Exosomes and Clinicopathological Characteristics and Progression Free Survival Rate of Gastric Cancer*

WANG Xiao-li, WANG Yan, SONG Zhu-chen, XIAO Jin-zhang, SONG Jia-ye, CAO Yong-feng[△]

(Department of Oncology, Tumor Hospital Affiliated to Nantong University, Nantong, Jiangsu, 226361, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of long chain non coding RNA-MIR100HG (lncRNA-MIR100HG) and microribonucleic acid-100 (miR-100) in serum exosomes of patients with gastric cancer, and analyze the correlation between them and clinical pathological characteristics and progression free survival rate. **Methods:** Blood samples from 60 patients with gastric cancer and 60 patients with benign diseases were collected, and the exosomes were extracted. The expression of lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 was detected and compared between groups. Pearson correlation was used to analyze the correlation between the expression level of lncRNA-MIR100HG and miR-100, single factor chi square test was used to analyze the correlation with the clinicopathological characteristics of gastric cancer patients, and Kaplan-Meier survival was used to analyze the expression of lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 and the progression free survival rate. **Results:** (1) The level of serum lncRNA-MIR100HG in patients with gastric cancer was higher than that in patients with gastric cancer, and the relative expression level of miR-100 was lower than that in patients with benign gastric diseases ($P<0.05$); (2) Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was a negative correlation between serum lncRNA-MIR100HG and miR-100 ($r=-0.483, P<0.05$); (3) Single factor chi square analysis showed that the relative expression level of serum lncRNA-MIR100HG in gastric cancer patients was correlated with tumor size, differentiation, depth of tumor invasion, clinical stage, lymph node metastasis and distant metastasis, and the relative expression level of serum miR-100 was correlated with tumor size, differentiation, clinical stage and lymph node metastasis ($P<0.05$); (4) PFS of gastric cancer patients with low level expression of serum lncRNA-MIR100HG and miR-100 was longer than that of patients with high level expression ($\chi^2=37.371, P<0.05$), PFS of gastric cancer patients with high miR-100 expression was longer than that of patients with low miR-100 expression ($\chi^2=28.631, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expression level of serum exosomes lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 in patients with gastric cancer is increased, which is related to tumor size, tumor

* 基金项目:江苏省基础 Research 计划(自然科学基金)——面上项目(BK20191208);南通市卫生健康委员会科研课题(MA2020008)

作者简介:王晓丽(1987-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:消化肿瘤内科,E-mail:wang_xl2019@163.com

△ 通讯作者:曹永峰(1976-),男,博士研究生,副主任医师,研究方向:胃癌的基础与临床,E-mail:doctor_caoyf@163.com

(收稿日期:2022-12-06 接受日期:2022-12-30)

invasion depth, clinical stage and other pathological characteristics. High expression of lncRNA-MIR100HG and low expression of miR-100 may indicate that the prognosis of gastric cancer patients is worse.

Key words: Gastric cancer; Exosomes; LncRNA-MIR100HG; MiR-100; Pathological characteristics; Survival without progression; Prognosis

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R735.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2023)12-2305-05

前言

胃癌是起源于胃的黏膜上皮的一种恶性肿瘤,是全球第二大致死性癌症^[1]。胃癌发生和进展较快,并能够迅速发生转移,且因胃癌早期阶段并无明显症状,多数患者在确诊时已经处于中晚期,淋巴结转移、腹膜散播等比例较高,因此仍有必要继续深入探索胃癌发生机制,并寻找新的诊断和治疗靶点^[2]。外泌体是直径在 30~200 nm 的双层膜性囊泡小体,包括肿瘤细胞在内的几乎所有活性细胞都能够分泌外泌体。外泌体具有异质性,且对于不同类型和不同恶性程度的肿瘤,释放的数量及内容物种类数量也不同,且外泌体有较好的稳定性,在外周血中大量存在^[3-5]。故外泌体是理想的癌症治疗和预后判断的潜在无创靶标。外泌体内含有 DNA、信使 RNA (Messenger RNA, mRNA)、长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)、微小 RNA (MicroRNA, miRNA) 等多种活性物质,参与多种生理和病理过程^[6]。本研究课题组前期发现 miRNA-100(miR-100)能够通过靶向结合 lncRNA-MIR100HG 和 CXCR7 趋化因子受体 7 (chemokine receptor 7, CXCR7) 基因 3'-非翻译区 (3'-untranslated region, 3'-UTR) 调节胃癌细胞增殖、侵袭和转移,并发现胃癌组织中 lncRNA-MIR100HG 呈高表达状态。本次研究进一步探究了血清外泌体 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 能否作为评估胃癌患者病情,预测预后的有效潜在指标,以期对胃癌的诊治以及预后判断提供新的生物学靶点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2020 年 1 月至 2021 年 12 月期间收治的 60 例胃癌患者,60 例胃良性疾病患者。

纳入标准:(1)胃癌患者均经病理组织学活检确诊,术前未经癌症治疗;(2)胃良性疾病未合并其他消化系统疾病;(3)临床资料和病理资料完整者;(4)知情同意。

排除标准:(1)经放化疗、靶向治疗、手术治疗者;(2)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(3)合并全身感染性疾病及重要脏器器质性疾病者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血液采集及处理 在研究对象接受治疗前采集 10 mL

静脉血,300×g,4℃ 条件下离心 10 min 后分离血清,再于 12 000×g,4℃ 条件下离心 10 min 去除细胞碎片,血清保存于 RNase-free 试管中,-80℃ 保存待测。

1.2.2 血清外泌体提取 使用 exoEasy Maxi Kit(QIAGEN)采用超滤法从 250 μL 血清中提取外泌体,电镜观察并鉴定。-20℃ 保存。

1.2.3 外泌体总 RNA 提取及 cDNA 合成 采用 QIAzol 裂解液提取外泌体中总 RNA,按照 Taqman miRNA 逆转录试剂盒说明书将总 RNA 反转录成 cDNA。

1.2.4 荧光定量 PCR 检测 以 cDNA 为模板,采用 2×TaqMan 快速通用 PCR 反应液进行荧光定量检测。lncRNA-MIR100HG 上游引物:5'-GGCGACATCAGACAGACA-GA-3',下游引物:5'-AGGACCAGCTGAAAGGAACA-3';miRNA 上游引物:5'-AAGGAGAACCCGTAGATCCG-3',下游引物:5'-GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC-3'。引物由上海生工生物工程股份有限公司合成。

1.2.5 资料收集 收集患者年龄、性别、病变部位、肿瘤大小、分化程度、病理分级、病理分期、有无幽门螺杆菌 (*Helicobacter pylori*, Hp) 感染、淋巴结转移、远处转移、血管或者神经受累、浸润深度。

1.2.6 随访 从患者出院之日起每月通过电话、微信等方式随访 1 次,随访时间截止至 2022 年 8 月。记录所有患者无进展生存期 (Progress-free survive, PFS),PFS 指从患者接受治疗到胃癌进展或者死亡的时间。

1.4 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 25.0 进行分析。计量资料表示为 ($\bar{x} \pm s$),采用 t 检验。采用 Pearson 相关分析 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 表达水平的相关性。应用单因素卡方检验分析与胃癌患者临床病理特征相关性。采用 Kaplan-Meier 法制作生存曲线并使用 Log-Rank 比较分析 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达情况与 PFS 的关系。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般临床资料比较

两组一般临床资料对比无差异 ($P > 0.05$),有可比性,如表 1 所示。

表 1 一般临床资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data

Index	Gastric cancer group (n=60)	Benign group (n=60)
Sex	Male	37(61.67)
	Female	23(38.33)
Age (years)	54.48± 10.64	55.62± 11.75

2.2 两组血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平比较

差异($P<0.05$);胃癌组患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 相对表达水平显著高于胃良性疾病组,miR-100 相对表达水平低于胃良性疾病组($P<0.05$)。如表 2 所示。

将两组研究对象血清中 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 相对表达水平纳入本次研究并进行组间差异比较,结果显示两组血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 相对表达水平比较有显著

表 2 一般手术指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of expression levels of serum lncRNA-MIR100HG and miR-100 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Index	Gastric cancer group(n=60)	Benign group (n=60)
lncRNA-MIR100HG	6.87±2.18**	2.54±0.64*
miR-100	0.74±0.15**	1.43±0.32*

Note: Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with benign group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平的相关性分析

采用 Pearson 相关分析血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平间的相关性,结果显示血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 和 miR-100 存在显著负相关关系($r=-0.483, P<0.05$)。

将两组研究对象血清中 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 相对表达水平纳入本次研究并进行组间差异比较,结果显示两组血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 相对表达水平比较有显著

表 3 胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平与临床病理特征关系

Table 3 Relationship between expression levels of serum lncRNA-MIR100HG, miR-100 and clinicopathological characteristics in patients with gastric cancer

Pathological characteristics	Cases	lncRNA-MIR100HG		miR-100		
		High expression	Low expression	High expression	Low expression	
Sex	Male	37	18(48.65)	19(51.35)	17(45.95)	20(54.05)
	Female	23	12(52.17)	11(47.83)	13(56.52)	10(43.48)
Age (years)	<50	24	10(41.67)	14(58.33)	13(54.17)	11(45.83)
	≥ 50	36	20(55.55)	16(44.45)	17(47.22)	19(52.78)
Lesion location	Gastric bottom	21	10(47.62)	11(52.38)	12(57.14)	9(42.86)
	Gastric body	30	17(56.67)	13(43.33)	12(40.00)	18(60.00)
	Antrum	9	3(33.33)	6(66.67)	5(55.56)	4(44.44)
Tumor size (cm)	<5	38	18(47.37)	20(52.63)	24(63.16)	14(36.84)
	≥ 5	22	12(54.55)	10(45.45)	6(27.27)	16(72.73)
Differentiation	Well	21	15(71.43)	6(28.57)	4(19.05)	17(80.95)
	Poorly differentiation	39	15(38.46)	24(61.54)	26(66.67)	13(33.33)
Tumor depth	T1~T2	33	11(33.33)	22(66.67)	20(60.61)	13(39.39)
	T3~T4	27	19(70.37)	8(29.63)	10(37.04)	17(62.96)
Clinical stage	I ~II	22	6(27.27)	16(72.73)	15(68.18)	7(31.82)
	III~IV	38	24(63.16)	14(36.84)	15(39.47)	23(60.53)
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	27	20(74.07)	7(25.93)	5(14.82)	23(85.18)
	No	33	10(30.30)	23(69.70)	26(78.79)	7(21.21)
Distant metastasis	Yes	17	13(76.47)	4(23.53)	6(35.29)	11(64.71)
	No	43	17(39.53)	26(60.47)	24(55.81)	19(44.19)
Hp infection	Yes	32	17(53.12)	15(46.88)	14(43.75)	18(56.25)
	No	28	13(46.43)	15(53.57)	16(57.14)	12(42.86)

2.4 胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平与临床病理特征关系

(≥ 3.75)、lncRNA-MIR100HG 低表达组 (<3.75),miR-100 高表达组(≥ 1.95)、miR-100 低表达组(<1.95)。单因素卡方检验分析结果显示:胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 相对表达水平与肿瘤大小、分化程度、肿瘤浸润深度、临床分期、淋巴结转

分别根据胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 相对表达水平的中位值将其分为 lncRNA-MIR100HG 高表达组

移和远处转移相关，血清 miR-100 相对表达水平与肿瘤大小、分化程度、临床分期和淋巴结转移相关($P<0.05$)。如表 3 所示。

表 4 胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平与 PFS 的关系

Table 4 Relationship between serum lncRNA-MIR100HG, miR-100 expression levels and PFS in patients with gastric cancer

Relative level	lncRNA-MIR100HG			miR-100		
	Median PFS	SE	95%CI	Median PFS	SE	95%CI
High	16.342	0.822	14.690~17.910	26.800	0.753	25.324~28.276
Low	26.972	0.753	25.234~28.276	15.300	1.366	12.622~17.978

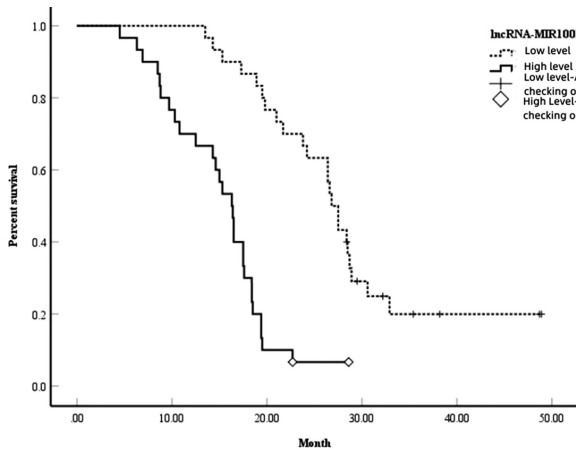


图 1 不同血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 表达水平胃癌患者 PFS 生存曲线
Fig. 1 PFS survival curve of patients undergoing radical prostatectomy with different serum lncRNA-MIR100HG levels

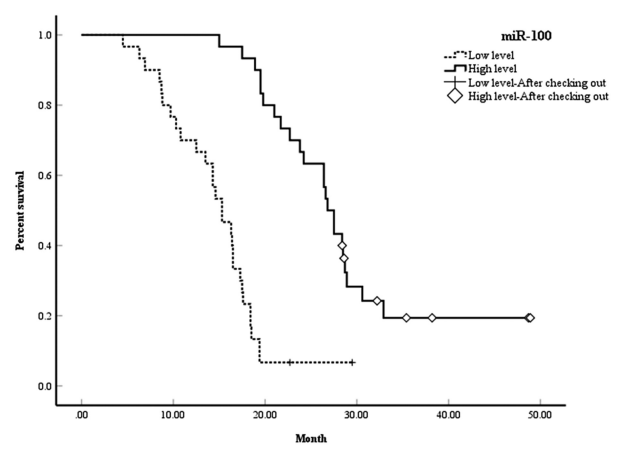


图 2 不同血清 miR-100 表达水平胃癌患者 PFS 生存曲线
Fig. 2 PFS survival curve of patients undergoing radical prostatectomy with different serum miR-100 levels

2.5 胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平与 PFS 的关系

Log-Rank 检验发现，血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 低水平表达胃癌患者 PFS 显著长于高水平患者 ($\chi^2=37.371, P<0.05$)、miR-100 高水平表达胃癌患者 PFS 显著长于低水平患者 ($\chi^2=28.631, P<0.05$)，如表 4、图 1 和图 2 所示。

3 讨论

胃癌已经成为全球范围内病死率位居第二的恶性肿瘤，因早期缺少典型症状常被误诊为普通胃病，造成患者在确诊时已经处于中晚期或者发生转移，导致预后不佳^[7]。随着分子生物学技术的进步和发展对胃癌相关基因的研究已经较多，尽管尚未完全清楚胃癌发生和进展的分子机制，但已经发现外泌体内多种 miRNAs、lncRNAs 等在胃癌发病中具有重要作用，也成为当前胃癌基础研究和药物研究的重要靶点^[8-10]。外泌体是上世纪 80 年代就已经发现并命名，起初认为外泌体是细胞碎片，后经过大量研究发现外泌体是细胞之间交流的基本模式，能够作为载体向受体细胞输送生物活性内容，包括物质转运、信号分子传递^[11,12]。肿瘤领域的相关研究均发现外泌体在肿瘤发生、进展、转移、侵袭过程中具有重要作用，如抑制免疫细胞的抗肿瘤活性，参与肿瘤微环境重塑等^[13-15]。

lncRNAs 是由 200 个以上核苷酸组成的非编码 RNA，lncRNAs 参与了多种生物学过程，涉及的作用模式各不相同^[16,17]。现已发现 lncRNA-MIR100HG 在多种肿瘤组织和患者血液中呈异常表达。Yu 等^[18]采用微阵列基因表达检测发现非小细胞肺癌组织或者血液样本中 lncRNA-MIR100HG 表达下

调，但结直肠癌、骨肉瘤、结直肠癌中的研究则发现 lncRNA-MIR100HG 表达上调。本研究发现胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 表达显著高于良性疾病组和对照组，且胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 相对表达水平与肿瘤大小、分化程度、肿瘤浸润深度、临床分期、淋巴结转移和远处转移相关，提示 lncRNA-MIR100HG 可能与胃癌发生、进展、转移有关。Su 等^[19]研究发现 lncRNA-MIR100HG 过表达与骨肉瘤患者肿瘤直径大、临床分期增加有密切关系。Shang 等^[20]发现盆腔淋巴结转移的颈癌患者 lncRNA-MIR100HG 表达水平更高。Li 等^[21]发现，胃癌患者血清 lncRNA-MIR100HG 高表达与其临床分期、肿瘤浸润、淋巴结转移、远端转移相关，同时进行的体外细胞研究结果则显示下调 MIR100HG 表达可抑制胃癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。

miRNA 能够在转录水平上参与靶基因调控^[22]。在胃癌中已经发现多种 miRNAs 在肿瘤形成、血管生成、转移等过程中具有重要作用^[23]。miR-100 是最早发现的 miRNA，在多种肿瘤中均被发现呈现异常表达^[24]，本研究发现胃癌患者血清 miR-100 表达水平显著低于良性疾病组和对照组，血清 miR-100 相对表达水平与胃癌肿瘤大小、分化程度、临床分期和淋巴结转移相关，国外研究也发现随着胃癌分期等级提高，肿瘤组织中 miR-100 表达水平随之降低^[25]，徐迎迅等^[26]研究发现 miR-100 能够抑制胃癌细胞生长、增殖以及侵袭能力，促进肿瘤细胞凋亡，并可显著提高放疗敏感性。以上研究结果均说明 miR-100 在胃癌进展中有抑制作用。可抑制 NCI-N87 细胞的生长增殖侵袭迁移能力，促进其凋亡，且提高其辐射敏感性现有研究认为 lncRNAs 发挥其生物学效应的作用机制可能包括：

(1) lncRNAs 可调节 mRNAs 表达,主要通过吸附 miRNAs,抑制 miRNAs 与 mRNAs 结合,减低了 mRNAs 的降解^[27];(2) lncRNAs 可抑制翻译,调节可变剪接模式或影响 mRNA 的稳定性;(3) lncRNAs 可以募集染色质修饰因子来改变染色质状态,进而影响靶基因的表达^[28];(4) lncRNA 可调节蛋白质活性,改变蛋白质定位,或影响蛋白质的结构;(5) lncRNA 可与转录因子相互作用以干扰转录。由此可见 lncRNAs 与 miRNA 之间的相互作用在生物学过程中的重要程度。Lu 等^[30]通过全外显子测序及转录谱分析方法研究了西妥昔单抗敏感结肠癌细胞经西妥昔单抗暴露后耐药的遗传机制,发现 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 表达同时上调,并认为 miR-100 是由 lncRNA-MIR100HG 的第三内含子编码的。本研究中采用 Pearson 分析发现胃癌患者血清外泌体中 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 表达水平存在显著负相关性,提示 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 可能存在一定的关系。但目前对于 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与 miR-100 如何共同调控胃癌发生和进展的机制尚未清楚,仍需进一步研究。

本研究进一步分析了血清外泌体中 lncRNA-MIR100HG、miR-100 表达水平与胃癌患者 PFS 的关系,Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线和 Log-Rank 比较分析结果表明,血清外泌体低水平 lncRNA-MIR100HG 与高水平 miR-100 胃癌患者 PFS 显著延长。这是由于高水平 lncRNA-MIR100HG、低水平 miR-100 能够促进胃癌组织生长、转移和侵袭,促进疾病进展。Li 等^[20]研究发现肿瘤组织中 lncRNA-MIR100HG 低表达的胃癌患者 PFS 和总生存期显著长于高表达患者,与本次研究结论一致。

综上,胃癌患者血清外泌体 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达水平升高,与肿瘤大小、肿瘤浸润深度、临床分期等病理特征相关,高表达可能提示胃癌患者预后越差。本次研究样本量较少,未分析 lncRNA-MIR100HG/miR-100 表达水平与 OS 的相关性,也未深入探讨二者之间的调控机制和信号通路,这需要进一步设计方案进行随访和分子生物学领域的研究。

参考文献(References)

[1] 朱娜,黄迪,薛军,等.加速康复外科对腹腔镜胃癌根治术患者营养状态,免疫功能及炎症因子水平的影响[J].现代生物医学进展,2021,21(2):383-387

[2] Jc A, Npa B, Mc C, et al. Gastric cancer screening in low incidence populations: Position statement of AEG, SEED and SEAP [J]. Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2021, 44(1): 67-86

[3] Yin S, Jia F, Ran L, et al. Exosomes derived from idiopathic gingival fibroma fibroblasts regulate gingival fibroblast proliferation and apoptosis[J]. Oral Dis, 2021, 27(7): 1789-1795

[4] Qian M, Wang S, Guo X, et al. Hypoxic glioma-derived exosomes deliver microRNA-1246 to induce M2 macrophage polarization by targeting TERF2IP via the STAT3 and NF-kappa B pathways [J]. Oncogene, 2020, 39(2): 428-442

[5] Gao Z, Yuan H, Mao Y, et al. In situ detection of plasma exosomal microRNA for lung cancer diagnosis using duplex-specific nuclease and MoS₂ nanosheets[J]. Analyst, 2021, 146(6): 1924-1931

[6] Wu F, Li F, Lin X, et al. Exosomes increased angiogenesis in papillary thyroid cancer microenvironment [J]. Endocr Relat Cancer, 2020, 27(3): X5

[7] Hamashima C, Shabana M, Okada K, et al. Mortality reduction from gastric cancer by endoscopic and radiographic screening [J]. Cancer Sci, 2021, 106(12): 1744-1749

[8] Guo F, Guo R, Zhang L. Downregulation of lncRNA FOXD2-AS1 Confers Radiosensitivity to Gastric Cancer Cells via miR-1913/SETD1A Axis[J]. Cytogenet Genome Res, 2022, 162(1/2): 10-27

[9] Shen J, Niu W, Zhang H, et al. Downregulation of MicroRNA-147 Inhibits Cell Proliferation and Increases the Chemosensitivity of Gastric Cancer Cells to 5-Fluorouracil by Directly Targeting PTEN [J]. Oncol Res, 2021, 29(1): 79

[10] Wang X, Kan J, Han J, et al. lncRNA SNHG16 Functions as an Oncogene by Sponging MiR-135a and Promotes JAK2/STAT3 Signal Pathway in Gastric Cancer[J]. J Cancer, 2019, 10(4): 1013-1022

[11] Yi X, Wei X, Lv H, et al, Guihua. Exosomes derived from microRNA-30b-3p-overexpressing mesenchymal stem cells protect against lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury by inhibiting SAA3[J]. Exp Cell Res, 2020, 394(1): 1-2

[12] Lee SH, Oh HJ, Kim MJ, et al. Canine oviductal exosomes improve oocyte development via EGFR/MAPK signaling pathway [J]. Reproduction, 2020, 160(4): 613-625

[13] Qian L, Pi L, Fang BR, Meng XX. Adipose mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes accelerate skin wound healing via the lncRNA H19/miR-19b/SOX9 axis[J]. Lab Invest, 2021,101(9): 1254-1266

[14] Bagheri E, Abnous K, Farzad SA, et al. Targeted doxorubicin-loaded mesenchymal stem cells-derived exosomes as a versatile platform for fighting against colorectal cancer[J]. Life Sci, 2020, 261(5): 1-12

[15] 芦淑娟,张晓艳,关佳楠,等.胃癌患者中 CEA、AEP 的表达及相关性分析[J].现代生物医学进展,2020,20(9):1783-1787

[16] He S, Arikun A, Chen J, et al. Transcriptome Analysis Identified 2 New lncRNAs Associated with the Metastasis of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma[J]. ORL J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec, 2022, 84(3): 247-254

[17] Kato S, Lewis SJ. Recognition of posterior thoracolumbar instrumentations used in spinal deformity surgery and techniques for implant removal[J]. J Clin Neurosci, 2021, 86(2): 217-222

[18] Yu H, Xu Q, Liu F, et al. Identification and Validation of Long Noncoding RNA Biomarkers in Human Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinomas[J]. J Thorac Oncol, 2015, 10(4): 645-654

[19] Su X, Teng J, Jin G, et al. ELK1-induced upregulation of long non-coding RNA MIR100HG predicts poor prognosis and promotes the progression of osteosarcoma by epigenetically silencing LATS1 and LATS2[J]. Biomed Pharmacother, 2019, 109(5): 788-797

[20] CL Shang, WH Zhu, TY Liu, et al. Characterization of long non-coding RNA expression profiles in lymph node metastasis of early-stage cervical cancer[J]. Oncol Rep, 2016, 35(6): 3185-3197

[21] Li J, Xu Q, Wang W, et al. MIR100HG: a credible prognostic biomarker and an oncogenic lncRNA in gastric cancer [J]. Bioscience Rep, 2019, 39(3): 0171

[22] 王成,汪俊军.细胞外囊泡 miRNA 作为肿瘤新型液体活检分子指标的价值[J].中华检验医学杂志,2021,44(3):250-254

[23] 涂龙霞. miRNA-181a 在胃癌细胞增殖和迁移中的作用[J].基因组学与应用生物学,2020,39(2):852-859

- [8] Etzerodt A, Moestrup SK. CD163 and inflammation: biological, diagnostic, and therapeutic aspects [J]. *Antioxid Redox Signal*, 2013, 18(17): 2352-2363
- [9] Čurnová L, Mezerová K, Švachová V, et al. Up-regulation of CD163 expression in subpopulations of blood monocytes after kidney allograft transplantation[J]. *Physiol Res*, 2020, 69(5): 885-896
- [10] 中国狼疮肾炎诊断和治疗指南编写组. 中国狼疮肾炎诊断和治疗指南[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2019, 99(44): 3441-3455
- [11] Touma Z, Urowitz MB, Taghavi-Zadeh S, et al. Systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity Index 2000 Responder Index 50: sensitivity to response at 6 and 12 months [J]. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*, 2012, 51(10): 1814-1819
- [12] Lech M, Anders HJ. The pathogenesis of lupus nephritis[J]. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2013, 24(9): 1357-1366
- [13] 睦维国, 贾艺聪, 陈浩晶, 等. 系统性红斑狼疮的流行率和病理机制及其相关的生物标志物[J]. *医学综述*, 2015, 21(16): 2956-2958
- [14] Yu F, Haas M, Glasscock R, et al. Redefining lupus nephritis: clinical implications of pathophysiologic subtypes[J]. *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2017, 13(8): 483-495
- [15] Wu Z, Zhang Z, Lei Z, et al. CD14: Biology and role in the pathogenesis of disease [J]. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev*, 2019, 48: 24-31
- [16] 廖娟, 林礼兴, 李扬宇, 等. sCD14-ST 在脓毒症早期诊断中的应用[J]. *检验医学*, 2016, 31(7): 562-566
- [17] Wang Z, Zhu F, Wang J, et al. Increased CD14+HLA-DR-/low Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells Correlate With Disease Severity in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Patients in an iNOS-Dependent Manner[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2019, 10(5): 1202
- [18] Zhou J, Ouyang X, Cui X, et al. Renal CD14 expression correlates with the progression of cystic kidney disease[J]. *Kidney Int*, 2010, 78(6): 550-560
- [19] Klocke J, Kopetschke K, Griebbach AS, et al. Mapping urinary chemokines in human lupus nephritis: Potentially redundant pathways recruit CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells and macrophages [J]. *Eur J Immunol*, 2017, 47(1): 180-192
- [20] Skytthe MK, Graversen JH, Moestrup SK. Targeting of CD163⁺ Macrophages in Inflammatory and Malignant Diseases [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(15): 5497
- [21] Matsushita T, Takehara K. Soluble CD163 is a potential biomarker in systemic sclerosis[J]. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn*, 2019, 19(3): 197-199
- [22] Zhi Y, Gao P, Xin X, et al. Clinical significance of sCD163 and its possible role in asthma (Review)[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2017, 15(5): 2931-2939
- [23] Qian S, Zhang H, Dai H, et al. Is sCD163 a Clinical Significant Prognostic Value in Cancers? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10(11): 585297
- [24] Jude C, Dejica D, Samasca G, et al. Soluble CD163 serum levels are elevated and correlated with IL-12 and CXCL10 in patients with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis [J]. *Rheumatol Int*, 2013, 33(4): 1031-1037
- [25] Nishino A, Katsumata Y, Kawasumi H, et al. Usefulness of soluble CD163 as a biomarker for macrophage activation syndrome associated with systemic lupus erythematosus[J]. *Lupus*, 2019, 28(8): 986-994
- [26] David C, Divard G, Abbas R, et al. Soluble CD163 is a biomarker for accelerated atherosclerosis in systemic lupus erythematosus patients at apparent low risk for cardiovascular disease[J]. *Scand J Rheumatol*, 2020, 49(1): 33-37
- [27] Nielsen AJ, Nielsen MC, Bim H, et al. Urine soluble CD163 (sCD163) as biomarker in glomerulonephritis: stability, reference interval and diagnostic performance [J]. *Clin Chem Lab Med*, 2020, 59(4): 701-709
- [28] Kishimoto D, Kirino Y, Tamura M, et al. Dysregulated heme oxygenase-1low M2-like macrophages augment lupus nephritis via Bach1 induced by type I interferons [J]. *Arthritis Res Ther*, 2018, 20(1): 64
- [29] Ikezumi Y, Kondoh T, Matsumoto Y, et al. Steroid treatment promotes an M2 anti-inflammatory macrophage phenotype in childhood lupus nephritis[J]. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 2021, 36(2): 349-359
- [30] Tao J, Zhao J, Qi XM, et al. Complement-mediated M2/M1 macrophage polarization may be involved in crescent formation in lupus nephritis[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2021, 101(Pt A): 108278

(上接第 2309 页)

- [24] 郝鹏, 潘冰, 汪洋, 等. 结直肠癌患者组织中 miR-99a 和 miR-100 表达水平与肿瘤转移的关系[J]. *国际消化病杂志*, 2021, 41(1): 45-49
- [25] Ueda T, Volinia S, Okumura H, et al. Relation between microRNA expression and prognosis of gastric cancer: a microRNA expression analysis[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2010, 11(2): 136-146
- [26] 徐迎迅, 杨成. miRNA-100 对胃癌细胞侵袭迁移力及放射敏感性的影响[J]. *滨州医学院学报*, 2016, 39(2): 96-99
- [27] Wang G, Zheng X, Zheng Y, et al. Construction and analysis of the lncRNA miRNA mRNA network based on competitive endogenous RNA reveals functional genes in heart failure[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2018, 19(2): 994-1003
- [28] Jiang L, Wang W, Li G, et al. High TUG1 expression is associated with chemotherapy resistance and poor prognosis in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma[J]. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, 2016, 78(2): 333-339
- [29] Setten RL, Chomchan P, Epps EW, et al. CRED9: a differentially expressed lncRNA regulates expression of transcription factor CEBPA[J]. *RNA*, 2021, 27(8): 891-906
- [30] Lu Y, Zhao X, Liu Q, et al. lncRNA MIR100HG-derived miR-100 and miR-125b mediate cetuximab resistance via Wnt/ β -catenin signaling[J]. *Nat Med*, 2017, 23(11): 1331-1341