

·论著·

急性冠脉综合征血浆基质金属蛋白酶9水平及介入治疗对其的影响

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[摘要] 目的:通过测定冠心病患者介入治疗前后及正常对照者冠脉造影前后血浆基质金属蛋白酶9(MMP-9)水平,探讨MMP-9水平在评估冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块稳定性中的价值。方法:用ELISA法测定29例急性心肌梗死(AMI)、34例不稳定心绞痛(UAP)、27例稳定心绞痛(SAP)患者及28例正常对照者血浆MMP-9水平,同时用乳胶颗粒增强速率散射比浊法测定血清hs-CRP水平。结果:AMI组PCI术前血浆MMP-9水平为171.30 ng/ml,明显高于SAP组的52.00 ng/ml及正常对照组的52.75 ng/ml($P < 0.01$),UAP组的143.55 ng/ml明显高于SAP组及正常对照组($P < 0.05$)。AMI组的血清hs-CRP水平为5.260 mg/L,明显高于UAP组的2.040 mg/L、SAP组的1.070 mg/L及正常对照组的0.550 mg/L($P < 0.01$),UAP组高于SAP组($P < 0.05$)及正常对照组($P < 0.01$)。术后血浆MMP-9水平明显降低,AMI组MMP-9的变化值(MMP-9)为135.40 ng/ml,明显大于SAP组的29.50 ng/ml及正常对照组的26.50 ng/ml($P < 0.01$),UAP组的103.50 ng/ml大于SAP组及正常对照组($P < 0.05$)。hs-CRP水平与MMP-9水平呈正相关,两者与Gensini评分及病变支数间无相关性。结论:hs-CRP、MMP-9可作为预测斑块稳定性的指标,PCI术后血浆MMP-9的降低可能与心肌缺血及炎症改善有关。

[关键词] 急性冠脉综合征;基质金属蛋白酶-9;超敏反应;C反应蛋白

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Plasma level of matrix metalloproteinase-9 in patients with acute coronary syndrome and its percutaneous coronary intervention

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To determine the plasma MMP-9 levels in patients with coronary heart disease before and after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and in healthy controls before and after coronary angiography, so as to assess the value of MMP-9 in evaluating the plaque stability in atherosclerosis. **Methods:** The plasma MMP-9 levels were determined by ELISA in 29 patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI), 34 patients with unstable angina (UAP), 27 patients with stable angina (SAP), and 28 healthy controls. Meanwhile, their serum hs-CRP levels were measured by particle-enhanced immunonephelometry. **Results:** The baseline level of MMP-9 was higher in AMI group (171.30 ng/ml) than those in SAP (52.00 ng/ml, $P < 0.01$) and control (52.75 ng/ml, $P < 0.01$) groups, and was higher in UAP group (143.55 ng/ml) than those in SAP and the control groups ($P < 0.05$). The serum level of hs-CRP was higher in AMI group (5.260 mg/L) than those in UAP (2.040 mg/L, $P < 0.01$), SAP (1.070 mg/L, $P < 0.01$), and the control (0.550 mg/L, $P < 0.01$) groups, and was higher in UAP group than those in the SAP ($P < 0.05$) and the control groups ($P < 0.01$). The levels of MMP-9 were obviously decreased after operation. The change of MMP-9 (MMP-9) in AMI group (135.40 ng/ml) was more obvious than those in SAP (29.50 ng/ml, $P < 0.01$) and the control (26.50 ng/ml, $P < 0.01$) groups. MMP-9 in UAP (103.05 ng/ml) group was more obvious than those in SAP and the control groups ($P < 0.05$). The plasma levels of MMP-9 were positively correlated with the levels of hs-CRP; neither MMP-9 nor hs-CRP was correlated with Gensini score or the number of diseased arteries. **Conclusion:** Plasma levels of MMP-9 and hs-CRP can be used for evaluation of plaque stability in coronary atherosclerosis. The post-PCI decrease of plasma MMP-9 level may be related to the improvements of ischemia and inflammation.

[KEY WORDS] acute coronary syndrome; matrix metalloproteinase-9; hypersensitivity; C-reactive protein

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急性冠脉综合征的发病与动脉粥样硬化斑块不稳定,继之破裂、血栓形成有关。许多机制参与斑块破裂的发生,如炎症、斑块组织不稳定、血液流变学因素、管壁应力及血管收缩等。研究发现细胞外基质降解酶——基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)通过斑块纤

维帽的降解及破裂在急性冠脉综合征的发病机制中起着决定性的作用^[1]。Ⅳ型胶原是粥样斑块基底膜

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和纤维帽的主要成分,基质金属蛋白酶9(MMP-9)是降解型胶原的最主要成员之一,在病理情况下潜在型MMP-9被激活,参与粥样硬化动脉的重构及斑块破裂的发生,其影响斑块的稳定性与多种炎症因子有关。有研究显示急性心梗患者梗死相关冠状动脉局部MMP-9水平明显升高^[2,3],PCI术后冠状动脉血MMP-9水平较术前进一步升高^[2]。本研究通过测定ACS患者PCI术前及术后即刻血浆MMP-9水平,探讨MMP-9对斑块稳定性的预测价值及PCI术后MMP-9的变化情况。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象 入选2005年4月至2006年1月在第二军医大学长海医院心内科住院行冠状动脉造影的患者共118例。根据临床症状及造影结果分为急性心肌梗死(AMI)组、不稳定心绞痛(UAP)组、稳定心绞痛(SAP)组及正常对照组。其中AMI组29例[男21例,女8例,平均年龄(61.93±11.61)岁],UAP组34例[男25例,女9例,平均年龄(63.12±9.4)岁],SAP组27例[男19例,女8例,平均年龄(62.37±11.41)岁],正常对照组28例[男14例,女14例,平均年龄(57.96±12.25)岁]。

1.2 入选标准 (1)AMI组:有典型的胸痛表现,持续30 min以上;标准12导联心电图上两个相邻导联的ST段抬高大于0.2 mV,有典型心电图动态演变;心肌酶肌酸磷酸激酶同工酶CK-MB增高大于正常上限的2倍以上及肌钙蛋白动态变化。具有以上任何2项可确诊。(2)UAP组:在相对稳定的劳累性心绞痛基础上出现逐渐加重的典型的胸痛表现,胸痛发作的次数、严重程度、持续时间较前增加。新出现的心肌缺血的表现。在静息和轻体力活动时即出现心绞痛。有一过性缺血性ST段压低(0.1 mV)伴或不伴有T波改变,肌酸磷酸激酶同工酶CK-MB的升高低于正常高值的2倍。(3)SAP组:有典型的胸痛表现,但胸痛的性质、发作的次数及严重程度无改变。(4)正常对照组:同期入选具有非典型的胸痛表现,冠状动脉造影及运动试验正常,性别、年龄相匹配患者作为对照组。

1.3 排除标准 所有入选者严格除外急性感染,恶性肿瘤,全身免疫性疾病,严重肝、肾功能不全,以及应用炎症抑制药物如非类固醇类消炎镇痛药、类固醇和阿片类药物。

1.4 标本的收集及处理 全部入选患者均于冠状动脉造影前及PCI术后(冠心病患者)或冠脉造影术后即刻由股动脉鞘管中抽取动脉血标本5 ml,置于

肝素抗凝无菌聚丙烯试管中,即刻以3 000 r/min的速度离心15 min,取上清液1 ml于离心管中,置于-80℃冰箱中保存待测。并同时测定hs-CRP、血脂。

1.5 MMP-9测定 采用ELISA法测定,试剂盒(Human MMP-9 KIT. Quantikine)由美国R&D System公司提供,购自上海晶美生物工程有限公司。MMP-9的浓度单位为ng/ml,灵敏度0.156 ng/ml。

1.6 hs-CRP测定 以德国DADE BEHRINR公司的BN Pro Spec特定蛋白分析仪,采用乳胶颗粒增强速率散射比浊法测定。

1.7 血脂测定 以日立HITACHI 7600-020自动生化分析仪统一测定血脂,包括TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C。TG、TC采用酶法测定;HDL-C、LDL-C采用直接匀相测定法。

1.8 冠脉造影检查及病变程度评分 采取股动脉穿刺法,予Judkins方法行冠状动脉造影检查,采用标准多体位(左右前斜位+头或足位,后前位+头或足位)。冠脉系统定义为左主干、左前降支、左回旋支及右冠状动脉。冠状动脉病变的评分标准根据美国心脏病协会规定的冠状动脉血管图像记录分段评价标准,冠状动脉狭窄直径比例25%为1分,50%为2分,75%为4分,90%为8分,99%为16分,100%为32分。不同节段冠状动脉评分系数采用Gensini冠状动脉积分系统(GCS)标准,每例患者冠状动脉病变程度的最终积分为各分支积分之和^[4]。

1.9 统计学处理 应用SPSS 12.0 for Windows统计软件分析,所有符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组比较采用方差分析,两两比较用LSD-t检验。符合偏态分布的计量资料采用中位数表示,多组比较用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,两两比较用Nemenyi法检验。两组比较用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料间比较用 χ^2 检验。相关性采用线性相关分析。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 4组平均年龄、性别、吸烟、饮酒、高血压、糖尿病、血脂水平均无显著统计学差异。SAP、UAP及AMI 3组间冠心病史无显著差异。见表1。

2.2 各组血浆MMP-9水平及血清hs-CRP水平比较 PCI术前AMI组和UAP组血浆MMP-9水平显著高于SAP组及正常对照组($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),而AMI组与UAP组及SAP组与正常对照

组间无显著差异(表2)。AMI组和UAP组术前血清hs-CRP水平显著高于SAP组及正常对照组,并且AMI组明显高于UAP组,而SAP组与正常对照组间无显著差异(表1)。4组合并后术前MMP-9与hs-CRP浓度间呈正相关($r=0.404$, $P<0.001$,图1)。冠心病患者PCI术后血浆MMP-9水平较术

前均明显降低($P<0.01$),正常对照组冠脉造影后也明显降低($P<0.01$)。术后MMP-9水平各组间无显著差异。AMI组及UAP组MMP-9水平的变化值(MMP-9)大于SAP组及正常对照组,而AMI组与UAP组、SAP组与正常对照组间无显著差异。

表1 四组一般临床资料

Tab 1 Clinical characteristics of 4 groups

Risk factors	Control ($N=28$)	SAP ($N=27$)	UAP ($N=34$)	AMI ($N=29$)
Sex (Male/female)	14/14	19/8	25/9	21/8
Age(year)	57.96 ±12.3	62.37 ±11.4	63.12 ±9.4	61.93 ±11.6
Hypertension(n)	8	16	16	18
Diabetes(n)	1	3	4	5
Smokers(n)	7	9	13	14
Drinkers(n)	4	8	6	9
TG($\text{cmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	1.4 ±0.64	1.75 ±1.0	1.63 ±0.76	1.83 ±1.43
TC($\text{cmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	4.84 ±1.09	4.70 ±0.92	4.92 ±1.50	5.03 ±1.31
HDL($\text{cmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	1.13 ±0.28	1.04 ±0.23	1.02 ±0.41	1.12 ±0.30
LDL($\text{cmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	2.95 ±0.77	2.94 ±0.62	3.27 ±1.33	3.18 ±0.87
CHD history(n)	0	7	5	2
hs-CRP($\mu\text{g}/\text{mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$)	0.550(0.303/1.185)	1.070(0.641/2.600)	2.040(1.537/3.120) **	5.260(3.780/5.740) **

* * $P<0.01$ vs control; $P<0.05$, $P<0.01$ vs SAP; $P<0.05$ vs UAP

表2 冠心病组介入治疗前后及对照组冠状动脉造影前后血浆MMP-9水平

Tab 2 Plasma levels of MMP-9 before and after coronary angiography or PCI in 4 groups

(median, $\mu\text{g}/\text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$)

Group	Initial MMP-9	Second MMP-9	MMP-9
Control ($n=28$)	52.75(34.88/143.28)	25.20(15.58/52.93)	26.50(8.20/117.03)
SAP ($n=27$)	52.00(23.50/104.20)	12.90(9.30/40.30)	29.50(4.20/79.10)
UAP ($n=34$)	143.55(65.50/275.08) *	28.00(16.03/63.08)	103.05(42.08/193.18) *
AMI($n=29$)	171.30(103.95/350.40) **	26.10(18.95/38.50)	135.40(80.65/313.30) **

Initial MMP-9: The plasma levels of MMP-9 before coronary angiography of PCI; Second MMP-9: The plasma levels of MMP-9 after coronary angiography or PCI; MMP-9: The difference of initial MMP-9 and second MMP-9; * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs control and SAP; ** $P<0.01$ vs initial MMP-9

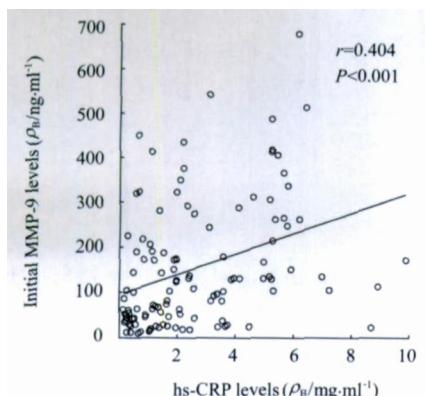


图1 四组合并后血浆MMP-9与血清hs-CRP水平间的相关性

Fig 1 Correlations between MMP-9 plasma levels and serum hs-CRP levels in the 4 groups

2.3 PCI术前MMP-9水平与冠状动脉病变程度间的相关性分析 冠状动脉病变程度以Gensini评分标准衡量,AMI组为(49.10 ± 24.78)分,高于UAP组的(35.85 ± 23.83)分($P<0.05$)及SAP组的(27.98 ± 18.19)分($P<0.01$)。UAP组高于SAP组,但无统计学意义。冠心病3组合并后PCI术前血浆MMP-9水平及血清hs-CRP水平与Gensini评分(图2)及病变支数(图3)间均无显著相关性。冠心病3组合并后血浆MMP-9变化值(MMP-9)与球囊扩张次数($r=0.168$, $P=0.114$)及支架植入个数间($r=-0.075$, $P=0.484$)相关性不显著(图4)。

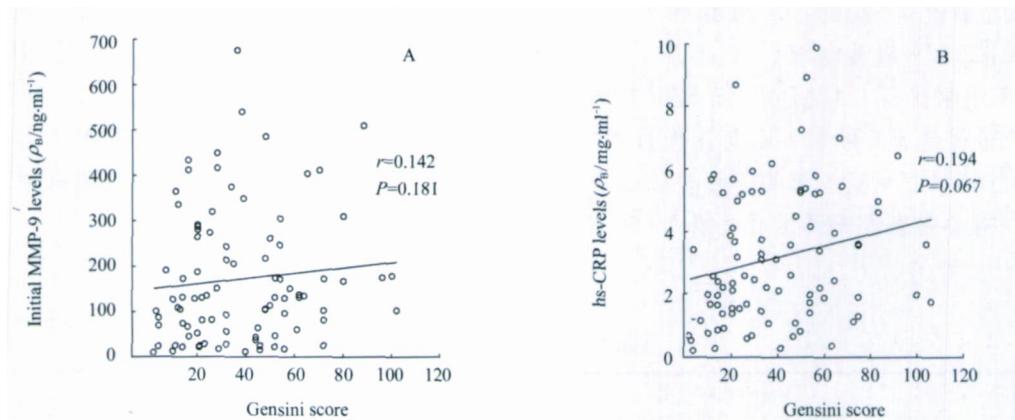


图2 冠心病三组合并后PCI术前血浆MMP-9水平(A)和血清hs-CRP水平(B)与Gensini评分间的相关性
Fig 2 Correlation between initial MMP-9 levels (A) and initial hs-CRP levels(B) with Gensini score in CHD groups

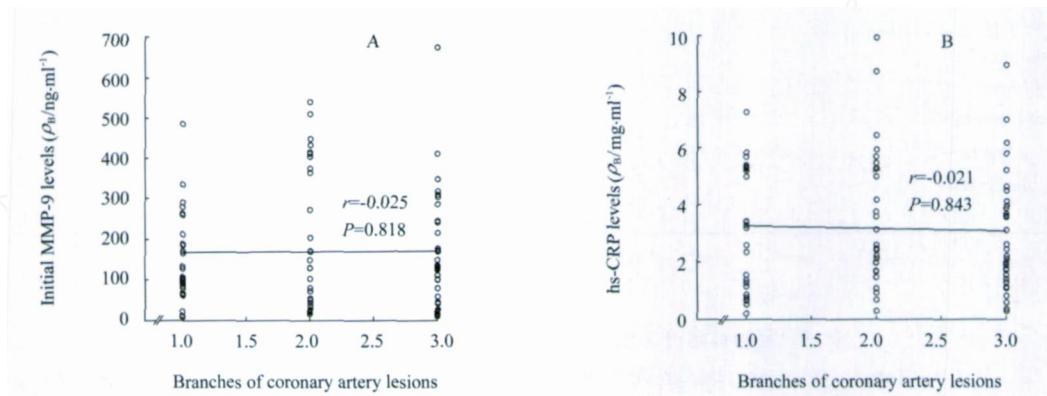


图3 冠心病三组合并后PCI术前血浆MMP-9水平(A)和血清hs-CRP水平(B)与病变支数间的相关性
Fig 3 Correlation between initial MMP-9 levels (A) and initial hs-CRP levels(B) with diseased branches in CHD groups

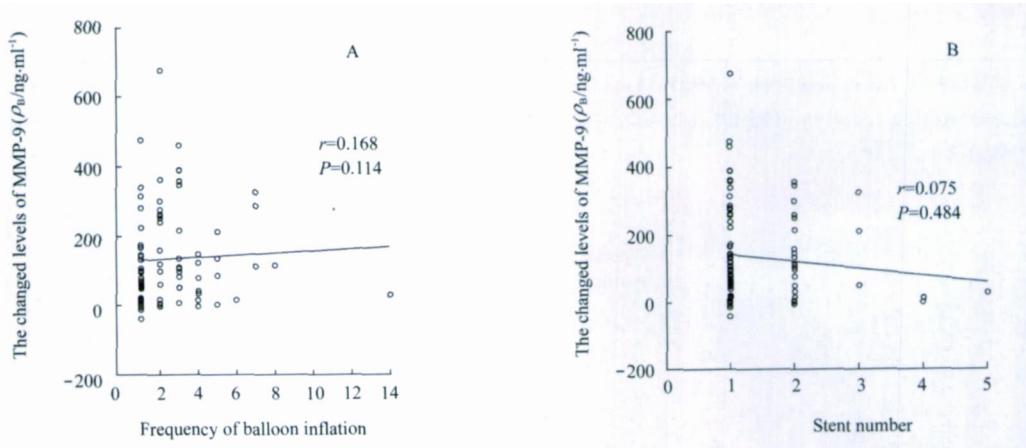


图4 冠心病三组合并后血浆MMP-9的变化值(MMP-9)与球囊扩张次数(A)和支架植入个数(B)间的相关性
Fig 4 Correlation between MMP-9 values (the changed levels of MMP-9) with frequency of balloon inflation(A) and stent number(B)

3 讨论

MMPs在动脉粥样硬化的全过程对细胞外基质重构起着作用,MMPs与其组织抑制剂(TIMPs)相

互作用所构成的动态平衡,共同维持着心血管基质的降解与重塑。MMP-9主要由巨噬细胞及血管平滑肌细胞合成^[5],在动脉粥样硬化斑块血管平滑肌细胞及聚集的巨噬细胞内诱导MMP-9表达^[6],尤

其在动脉粥样硬化斑块的肩部及脂质核心内诱导表达使斑块容易破裂。Zouridakis 等^[7]的研究显示 MMP-9 是冠状动脉病变进展的独立预测因子。

本研究发现血浆 MMP-9 与 hs-CRP 在急性心梗组及不稳定心绞痛组显著高于正常对照组及稳定心绞痛组,并且不随冠脉病变支数的增加和 Gensini 积分的增加而升高。说明血浆 MMP-9 与血清 hs-CRP 浓度与冠状动脉斑块不稳定有关,而与冠脉造影所示的冠脉病变严重程度无关。这一结果提示 MMP-9 及 hs-CRP 可以作为评价冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块不稳定性的指标。而稳定心绞痛组与正常对照组间差异不显著,说明稳定心绞痛患者冠脉病变斑块处于稳定状态。同时对 MMP-9 与 hs-CRP 间的相关性分析显示两者呈正相关,说明 hs-CRP 与 MMP-9 间可能存在相互作用,共同参与冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块不稳定的发生。

PCI 治疗已成为目前冠心病治疗的主要方法,成功 PCI 治疗后能有效改善患者的心肌缺血,可以挽救心梗患者濒死心肌,使梗死面积缩小,临床症状改善。本研究发现 PCI 术后血浆 MMP-9 水平明显降低,MMP-9 水平的变化值(MMP-9) 在急性心梗组及不稳定心绞痛组明显高于稳定心绞痛组及正常对照组,考虑可能与炎症及缺血改善有关。因为国外研究发现心肌梗死早期缺血心肌间质中存在 MMP-9 的释放及激活^[8],外周静脉血 MMP-9 水平升高与肌钙蛋白 I 间存在相关性^[9],这提示缺血、坏死心肌也是 MMP-9 的主要来源。这与 Kai 等^[10]的研究存在相似之处。同时发现 MMP-9 在稳定心绞痛组中高于正常对照组,但统计学上无显著差别,考虑 SAP 患者冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块处于稳定状态,PCI 后患者临床症状改善的同时斑块的稳定性也受到一定程度的影响。对 MMP-9 与冠状动脉支架植入个数及球囊扩张次数间的相关性分析显示两者无显著相关,说明 PCI 对冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块的影响对体循环 MMP-9 水平的影响较小。

本研究与 Higo 等^[2]对 AMI 患者 PCI 术后冠状动脉血中 MMP-9 水平变化的研究结果不同。考虑冠状动脉循环与体循环血中 MMP-9 的来源可能存在差别。Higo 等^[2]认为冠状动脉血中 MMP-9 主要由冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块释放。而本研究结果提示血管周围巨噬细胞及粒细胞可能是体循环 MMP-9 升高的主要来源。国外研究显示 ACS 患者体循环中单核细胞被激活^[11],对闭塞病变更成功植入支架后,炎症过程可能得到改善,血管周围巨噬细胞及粒细胞可能减少^[12]。关于循环血中 MMP-9 的来源目

前报道较少,仅 Higo 等^[2]报道 PCI 术后冠状动脉循环中 MMP-9 可能来源于动脉粥样硬化斑块的释放,对于体循环血中 MMP-9 的来源仍不明确,故其确切机制仍有待进一步研究。

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