

心肌梗死患者载脂蛋白B基因多态性

徐玉芳 拾景达^① 陈吉棣^① 刘丽^②

(北京心肺血管疾病研究所动脉硬化研究室, 北京 100029)

主题词 心肌梗死; 载脂蛋白B; 基因表达; 基因型; 基因频率; 多态性; 动脉粥样硬化; 患者

摘要 为研究载脂蛋白B基因多态性与动脉粥样硬化的关联, 选择健康体检者84人和确诊为心肌梗死患者84人为对象, 进行载脂蛋白B基因多态性的研究。用聚合酶链反应检测心肌梗死患者和正常人的载脂蛋白B基因上3个位点的遗传多态性标记, 结果显示, 心肌梗死患者组载脂蛋白B基因上的XbaI酶切位点上X+等位基因相对频率明显高于正常组($P<0.05$)。而EcoRI和Msp I酶切位点的E+和M+等位基因相对频率与正常人组无明显差异($P>0.05$)。以上结果提示XbaI与心肌梗死有关联, 而E+和M+等位基因与心肌梗死之间可能无内在关联。

The Apolipoprotein B Gene Polymorphisms in Myocardial Infarction Patients

XU Yu-Fang, SHI Jing-Da^①, CHEN Ji-Di and LIU Li

(Department of Atherosclerosis, Beijing Heart Lung & Blood Vessel Institute, Beijing 100029. ①Institute of Sports Medicine, Beijing Medical University, Beijing 100083, China)

MeSH Myocardial Infarction; Apolipoprotein B; Gene Expression; Gene Frequency; Genotype; Polymorphisms; Atherosclerosis; Patients

ABSTRACT Aim To study on the three polymorphic sites of apolipoprotein B gene Ecoli, Mspl and Xbal and their association with atherosclerosis in Chinese Han nationality. **Methods** Subjects were 84 patients of myocardial infarction (MI) and 84 normal matched controls. Polymorphisms of apo B gene were determined by using polymerase chain reaction technique. The plasma lipid were performed, TC were measured by enzymatic method, TG were measured by ethylene acetone micro-method, HDLC was determined after phosphotungstate precipitation, LDLC was measured by polyvinyl sulfate precipitation method, apoAI and apo B were quantified by immunonephrometry and the determination of Lp(a) was performed with ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay). **Results** In Chinese Han population, the appearance of E+ and M- were frequent ones at EcoRI and MapI restriction sites in apoB gene (the frequencies were 0.945 and 0.969 respectively); comparatively, relative frequencies of E- and M+ alleles were only 0.056 and 0.081 respectively, which were significantly lower than in the White. The relative frequency of X+ allele at XbaI restriction site in apoB gene was significantly higher in the MI group than that in the control group (the frequencies were 0.0774 and 0.0297, ($P<0.05$)). The levels of TC, TG, LDLC, apoB, Lp(a) and the ratio of LDLC/HDLC, (TC-HDLC/HDLC) were significantly higher; and the level of HDLC, the ratio of apoAI/B were significantly lower in MI patients as compared with those of controls ($P<0.05$). The incidence of hyperlipidemia in MI group was 72% higher than control group ($P<0.05$), But the three polymorphic sites of apo B were not associated with the variation of the levels of lipid, lipoprotein and apolipoprotein. **Conclusion** The data suggested that allele of X+ at XbaI restriction sites in apoB gene was associated with susceptibility to coronary atherosclerosis.

动脉粥样硬化是一种多基因、多因素性疾病; 即环境因素与遗传因素共同作用的结果。研究提示, 载脂蛋白B基因多态性可能与脂质代谢紊乱和心血管疾病的发生有关, 某些载脂蛋白的遗传基因变异使个体更易于受外界环境因素影响发生脂质代谢紊乱甚至动脉粥样硬化。本研究对心肌梗死(myocardial infarction, MI)和正常人群的载脂蛋白B基因三个

酶切位点的多态性进行分析, 探讨载脂蛋白B基因上遗传变异对动脉粥样硬化的影响。

1 对象及方法

1.1 研究对象

心肌梗死组(MI组)为北京医科大学附属第三医院确诊的MI患者, 经动脉造影证实至少有一支冠状动脉主支狭窄, 并除外肝、肾、甲状腺疾病及糖尿病等, 检查前三天控制高脂饮食, 并禁服降血脂药物, 共84例。正常对照组为与冠心病人同期门诊体检

①北京医科大学运动医学研究所, 北京100083

②北京医科大学三院心内科, 北京100083

者中选择的84例健康者。以上两组均为北京地区汉族人,无亲缘关系,性别和年龄相对匹配。

1.2 血样

受试者空腹12 h以上,取肘静脉血5 mL,EDTA抗凝。取上层血浆用于血脂测定,下层血细胞用于提取染色体DNA。

1.3 血浆脂质及载脂蛋白测定

总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)用酶反应试剂药盒测定;甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)用乙酰丙酮微量测定法;低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDLC)用聚乙烯硫酸沉淀法^[1];高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDLC)用磷钨酸镁沉淀法;载脂蛋白A1和B用免疫比浊法测定^[2];脂蛋白(a)用酶联免疫双夹心法测定,以半对数值从标准样品的标准曲线上求出脂蛋白(a)值。

1.4 DNA聚合酶链反应体外扩增

用饱和酚:氯仿法抽提白细胞中基因组DNA。参照文献[3],载脂蛋白B三对引物的寡核苷酸序列为:

EcoRI-5'	5'-CTGAGAGAAGTGCTTCGAAG-3'
EcoRI-3'	5'-CTCGAAAGGAAGTGTAAATGAC-3'
MspI-5'	5'-GAACTATTGCTAGGTAAGCCA-3'
MspI-3'	5'-CTAAGGACTTCGCAATGTCAAGG-3'
XbaI-5'	5'-GGAGACTATTCAAGCTAA-3'
XbaI-3'	5'-GAAGAGCCTGAAGACTGACTC-3'

聚合酶链反应(PCR)在PCR扩增仪中进行,温控条件,热循环周期及EcoRI酶切片段多态性、MspI酶切片段和XbaI酶切片段多态性的判断按文献[3]进行。

1.5 统计学处理

在SPSS软件中作各类数据分类处理,求出两组人群分别的具体结果,各组基因型频率,等位基因频率,经过Hardy-Weinberg试验^[4]表明各组基因频率已达到连锁平衡,具有群体代表性。MI组与对照组基因型频率、等位基因频率等的比较用 χ^2 检验。

2 结果

2.1 血浆脂质和载脂蛋白水平

病人组的血浆TC和TG明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);心肌梗死病人的HDLC和载脂蛋白A1/载脂蛋白B水平都明显低于对照组。心肌梗死病人血浆LDLC水平显著高于正常人;心肌梗死病人载脂蛋白B水平明显高于正常人($P<0.05$)。MI病人脂蛋白(a)水平明显高于对照组人群($P<0.05$)(表1,

Table 1)。

表1. 受试者各项血脂水平比较

Table 1. Comparison of lipids and apolipoproteins among the subjects($\bar{x}\pm s$, g/L)

Index	Control	MI
TC(mmol/L)	4.67±0.8	5.65±1.2
TG(mmol/L)	1.2±0.6	3.96±1.7
HDLC(mmol/L)	1.0±0.3	0.88±0.2 ^a
LDLC(mmol/L)	2.43±0.8	3.35±1.1 ^a
Apo A I (g/L)	1.52±0.3	1.45±0.3
Apo B(g/L)	0.95±0.2	1.28±0.4 ^a
Lp(a)(g/L)	0.15±0.1	0.26±0.2 ^a
LDLC/HDLC	2.19±1.0	3.95±1.4 ^a
(TC-HDLC)/HDLC	3.26±1.6	5.64±1.6 ^a
Apo A I /Apo B	1.69±0.5	1.18±0.3 ^a

a: $P<0.05$, compared with control group

表2. 受试者载脂蛋白B的酶切基因频率比较

Table 2. Comparison of genetic frequencies of apo B among subjects(n=84)

	Control (%)	MI (%)
E+/E+	76 (90.5)	75 (89.3)
E-/E-	0	0
E-/E+	8 (9.5)	9 (10.7)
allele E1	0.9525	0.9465
E2	0.0475	0.0545
M-/M-	80 (95.24)	79 (94.05)
M+/M+	0	0
M-/M+	4 (4.76)	5 (5.95)
allele M1	0.9762	0.9702
M2	0.0238	0.0298
X-/X-	79 (94.15)	71 (84.52)
X+/X+	0	0
X-/X+	5 (5.95)	13 (15.48)
allele X1	0.9703	0.9926
X2	0.0297	0.0774 ^a

a: $P<0.05$, compared with control group.

2.2 两组多态性位点基因频率比较

EcoRI酶切位点上E+等位基因相对频率在MI病人组和正常人组之间无明显差异(分别为0.0545和0.0475, $P>0.05$);MspI酶切位点上的M+等位基因相对频率在MI病人组和正常人组之间也

未见明显差异(分别为0.0298和0.0238, $P>0.05$),而XbaI酶切位点上MI病人组X+等位基因相对频率高于正常人组(分别为0.0774和0.0297, $P<0.05$)。

2.3 不同基因型亚组间血浆脂质和载脂蛋白比较

心肌梗死病人组EcoRI、MspI和XbaI酶切位点上各种不同基因型亚组间各项血脂水平无明显差异,正常人组内EcoRI、MspI和XbaI酶切位点上各种不同基因型亚组间各项血脂水平亦无明显差异。

3 讨论

关于载脂蛋白B基因酶切位点及限制片段长度多态性(restricted fragment length polymorphisms,RFLP)与冠心病(coronary heart disease,CHD)的关系已有不少报道,Hegele等^[5]报道,XbaI的RFLP在MI组与正常对照组之间有明显差异,为预测CHD的一项独立指标。随后又报道,XbaI酶切位点上X+等位基因与As有关。本文发现,MI组的X+等位基因相对频率明显高于正常组,XbaI酶切位点的基因型对血脂和载脂蛋白水平无明显影响。这种现象提示,XbaI酶切位点多态性存在种族差异。由于X+等位基因在中国人中很低,而在白种人中很高,所以,在中国人群中研究X+等位基因对血脂水平的影响较难获得阳性结果。尽管EcoRI酶切位点的RFLP发生于载脂蛋白B基因的编码区,并引起载脂蛋白B一级结构中氨基酸序列的变化,但有关EcoRI酶切位点对As及脂质代谢的影响报道差异很大^[6~9]。在对白种人群的研究中,发现EcoRI酶切位点的RFLP与心血管疾病及脂质代谢紊乱有关,但在对南亚各地区人群的研究中,却发现EcoRI酶切位点多态性与CHD及脂质代谢紊乱无关。Saha等^[9]在对新加坡154名健康华人和139名CHD患者华人的载脂蛋白B基因多态性研究中,没有观察到EcoRI酶切位点多态性与CHD有关;也没有发现血脂异常与EcoRI酶切位点有关。本文实验结果与其相似。MspI酶切位点位于载脂蛋白B基因第26个外显子,第3611位密码子的第二个碱基G→A突变,产生一个新的MspI内切酶识别位点,即引起M+等位基因,使原先所编码的精氨酸被谷氨酸取代^[3,10]。有报道MspI RFLP的M+等位基因与

CHD有关^[8,10];但存在种族差异^[3]。Saha等^[9]报道M+等位基因与CHD无关,与脂质代谢紊乱也缺乏联系。本文发现,心肌梗死患者和正常人间MspI RFLP无明显差异;两组的血脂水平和MspI酶切位点的M+等位基因也缺少明显联系。载脂蛋白B基因的上述三种酶切位点虽改变了氨基酸的构成,但并没有引起载脂蛋白B构象的变化,因而不会影响载脂蛋白B与LDL受体结合的能力,因此没有影响载脂蛋白B的功能,不造成血脂水平的变化^[11]。

参考文献

- 王抒,李培瑛,李健斋,等. 血清LDLC测定. 中华医学检验杂志,1991,14(2): 66~70
 - 王嘉瑾,李健斋,李培瑛,等. 光散射及透射比浊法测定人血清转脂蛋白A1和B. 中华医学检验杂志,1988,11(1): 2~7
 - Boerwringkle E, Lee SS, Rutter R, et al. Rapid typing of apolipoprotein B DNA polymorphisms by DNA amplification. *Atherosclerosis*, 1989, 81(3): 225~232
 - Emery AH. Methodology in Medical Genetics, 2nd ed. London Chuschill, 1986; 3~11
 - Hegele RA, Huang LS, Herbert P, et al. Apolipoprotein B gene DNA polymorphisms associated with Myocardia Infarction. *N Engl J Med*, 1986, 315(24): 1509~515
 - Priestly L, Knott T, Walls S, et al. RFLP for human apolipoprotein B gene. II: EcoRI. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 1985, 13(18): 6790~793
 - Talmud PJ, Barni N, Kessling AM, et al. Apolipoprotein B gene variants are involved in the determination of serum cholesterol levels: a study of normals and hyperlipidemic individuals. *Atherosclerosis*, 1987, 67(1): 81~89
 - Rajpant W, Knott TJ, Wllis SC, et al. Variation of apolipoprotein B gene is associated with obesity, high blood cholesterol levels and increase risk of coronary heart disease. *Lancet*, 1988, 2(8627): 1442~446
 - Saha N, Teng MC, Tay JSH, et al. DNA polymorphism of the apolipoprotein B gene Chinese coronary artery disease patients. *Clin Genet*, 1992, 42(4): 164~170
 - Copper DN, Claytort J. DNA polymorphism and the study of disease association. *Hum Genet*, 1988, 78(4): 299~312
 - Tikkanen MJ, Xu CF, Hamalainen T. XbaI polymorphism of the apolipoprotein B gene influences plasma lipid response to diet intervention. *Clinical Genetics*, 1990, 37(5): 327~334
- (此文1998-09-01收稿,1999-01-30修回)
(此文编辑朱雯霞)