

# 膝关节骨性关节炎患者尿液中 C2C 水平检测

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**摘要:** **目的** 观察并探讨尿液中 II 型胶原羧基末端 3/4 片段 (C2C) 水平与膝关节骨性关节炎 (KOA) 患者病变程度的关系。**方法** 收集 90 例膝关节骨性关节炎患者及 20 例非膝关节骨性关节炎患者清晨尿液标本 5 mL 及膝关节正侧位影像学资料, 尿液标本置 -80 °C 冰箱保存, 影像学资料根据 Kellgren-Lawrence 放射学分级标准对膝关节骨性关节炎患者的影像学表现进行分级, 实验分为五组, 对照组, I 级组, II 级组, III 级组及 IV 级组。各组间年龄及性别构成比较没有显著性差异, 无统计学意义。尿液标本收齐后采用酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 检测尿液中 C2C 水平。**结果** 与对照组 (261.235 ± 39.944 pg/mL) 相比, 膝关节骨性关节炎组 C2C 水平 (218.341 ± 22.270 pg/mL) 明显升高, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ )。各组 C2C 水平比较: IV 组 (311.872 ± 18.759 pg/mL) > III 组 (273.753 ± 18.595 pg/mL) > II 组 (256.251 ± 23.379 pg/mL) > I 组 (219.009 ± 13.431 pg/mL) 或正常组 (218.341 ± 22.270 pg/mL) ( $P = 0.000$ )。I 级膝关节骨性关节炎组患者尿液 C2C 与对照组水平相差无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论** 骨性关节炎患者 C2C 水平较正常对照组高, C2C 升高水平与膝关节骨性关节炎病变程度平行, 且二者呈高度正相关。

**关键词:** 骨性关节炎; C2C; II 型胶原

## Detection of urine C2C level in patients with knee osteoarthritis

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**Abstract: Objective** To observe the relationship between the urine C2C level and the severity of knee osteoarthritis (KOA).

**Methods** Ninety patients with KOA were selected as KOA group, and 20 healthy volunteers were selected as control group. Five ml morning urine of each subject was collected and stored at -80 °C. The anterior-posterior and lateral position of X-ray detection of knee joint was performed. The X-ray images were classified according to the Kellgren-Lawrence radiographic grading criteria. All the subjects were divided into 5 groups: control group, group I, group II, group III, and group IV, with no significant difference of age and sex. The urine C2C level was detected using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). **Results** The urine C2C level in KOA group (218.341 ± 22.270 pg/mL) was significantly higher than that in control group (261.235 ± 39.944 pg/mL) ( $P < 0.01$ ). The urine C2C level in group IV, group III, group II, group I, and control group was 311.872 ± 18.759 pg/mL, 273.753 ± 18.595 pg/mL, 256.251 ± 23.379 pg/mL, 219.009 ± 13.431 pg/mL, and 218.341 ± 22.270 pg/mL, respectively, and the difference was significant ( $P = 0.000$ ). No significant difference of the urine C2C level between group I and control group was observed ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The urine C2C level in patients with KOA was higher than that in normal subjects. And the elevation of urine C2C level is parallel to the severity of KOA, showing a high-positive correlation.

**Key words:** Osteoarthritis; C2C; Type II collagen

膝关节骨性关节炎 (Knee osteoarthritis, KOA) 是一

种常见的主要累及膝关节的关节退行性疾病, 影响中老年人日常生活, 严重的甚至致残。目前其诊断主要依靠临床症状及 X 线表现, MRI 可用于辅助诊断<sup>[1]</sup>, 存在较大的局限性。通过关节软骨病理标本

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研究发现,即使在X线表现正常时,软骨也可能已严重受累<sup>[2]</sup>。以往已有针对KOA的生物标记物的研究,但未见对KOA患者尿液中软骨代谢产物与KOA等级的相关对比研究。C2C(II型胶原羧基末端3/4片段、Col-3/4),是软骨降解时产生的重要片段,可随尿液排出。本研究的目的是通过采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测不同严重组的膝关节患者尿液中C2C浓度,进而研究C2C与膝关节退变等级的关系。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 研究对象

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①女性患者均绝经以后,避免患者尿液中C2C受雌激素影响<sup>[3]</sup>;②所有患者肝肾功能无异常;③所有对象无其他影响软骨代谢疾病,如强直性脊柱炎及类风湿关节炎;④所有对象未服用影响激素及软骨代谢药物;⑤对照组(非KOA组)来自同龄人群,未有膝关节骨性关节炎症状及影像学改变。⑥实验方案经医学伦理学委员为审批,研究对象对实验研究知情同意。⑦所有影像学资料由3名医生进行讨论分级。

**1.1.2 分级标准:**所有KOA患者均符合1995年美国风湿病学会关于KOA的诊断标准,即KOA严重程度分级采用Kellgren-Lawrence放射学分级标准,0级:正常;I级:关节间隙可疑狭窄,可能有骨赘;II级:明确的骨赘,关节间隙正常或可疑狭窄;III级:中度骨赘,关节间隙明显狭窄,软骨下骨部分硬化,可能有畸形;IV级:巨大骨赘,关节间隙明显狭窄,软骨下骨严重硬化,明确的畸形。

**1.1.3 分组方法:**分为五组,对照组, I级组, II级组, III级组及IV级组。收集2013年3~6月在桂林医学院附属医院门诊及住院膝关节疾病患者尿液90例,自愿者20例。

表1 各组一般资料(计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 The general information in each group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	年龄 (岁)	性别	
			男	女
对照组	20	55.8 ± 7.0	8	12
I级组	31	55.3 ± 6.5	11	20
II级组	14	56.0 ± 3.9	6	8
III级组	23	57.9 ± 10.9	8	15
IV级组	22	55.2 ± 8.4	4	18

注:各组年龄及性别构成无统计学意义( $P > 0.1$ )

Note: Groups of age and gender has no statistical significance ( $P > 0.1$ )

### 1.2 标本采集、处理及酶联免疫吸附试验方法检测

取门诊及住院患清晨尿液5 mL, 2 500 R/min离心20 min后取上清液保存在-80℃冰箱内待测,并拍摄单侧膝关节正侧位片,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测尿液液中C2C的水平,操作按试剂盒(天津灏洋公司提供)说明书进行。

**C2C水平检测:**从-80℃冰箱取出尿液标本,在室温下解冻,解冻后2 500 R/min离心20 min,同时在酶标包被板上设标准品孔10孔,空白孔一个,其余孔板加待测样品,稀释5倍,37℃温育1 h,洗板5次,每孔加入酶标试剂50 μL,空白孔除外,继而加入显色剂A、B各50 μL,避光37℃温育15 min,加入终止液,15 min内在450 nm波长下测量各孔的吸光度值(OD值),以OD为纵坐标绘制标准曲线,计算出曲线方程,计算出其中C2C含量,用pg/mL表示。

### 1.3 观察指标

所有影像学资料由3名医生进行讨论分级,患者的尿液标本由两位专业技术人员用ELISA检测两次取平均值。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS11.5软件。计量资料结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组数据比较应用单因素方差分析,采用SNK- $q$ 检验。各组性别构成比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,KOA组与非KOA组间数据比较应用秩和检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 KOA组与对照组患者尿液中C2C水平比较

KOA组患者尿液中C2C水平( $261.235 \pm 39.944$ ) pg/mL高于对照组( $218.341 \pm 22.270$ ) pg/mL,  $P = 0.000$ 。

### 2.2 对照组与各KOA亚组C2C水平比较

C2C水平比较:IV组( $311.872 \pm 18.759$  pg/mL) > III组( $273.753 \pm 18.595$  pg/mL) > II组( $256.251 \pm 3.379$  pg/mL) > I组( $219.009 \pm 13.431$  pg/mL)或正常组( $218.341 \pm 22.270$  pg/mL),  $F = 104.060$ ,  $P = 0.000$ 。对照组与I级组无统计学差异,  $P > 0.05$ 。

## 3 讨论

软骨由软骨细胞、基质及水分构成。软骨基质几乎只来源于软骨,是软骨的主要成分<sup>[4]</sup>;C II(II型胶原)是由3条完全相同的“ $\alpha$ ”链构成的三螺旋结构。C II三螺旋结构分泌到细胞外后形成了成熟

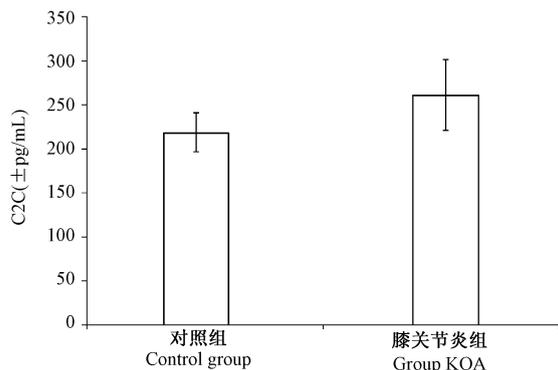


图1 对照组与KOA组患者尿液中C2C水平对比

Fig. 1 Comparison of the urine C2C level between control group and KOA group ( $P < 0.01$ ).

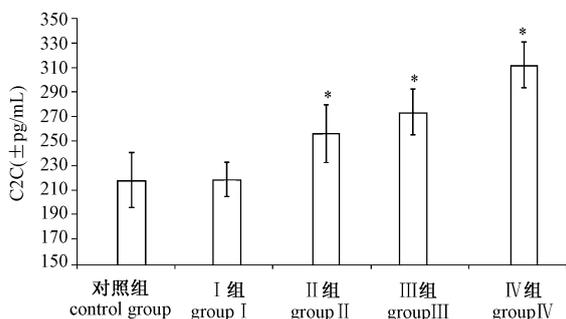


图2 对照组与各KOA亚组患者尿液C2C水平对比

Fig. 2 Comparison of the urine C2C level between control group and each KOA group

\*  $P < 0.05$  compared with control group

\*  $P < 0.05$  compared with group I.

C II<sup>[5]</sup>。当软骨基质处更新活跃状态时, II型胶原的三螺旋结构解聚加快, 产生 C2C ( II型胶原羧基末端 3/4 片段、Col-3/4)。

II型胶原羧基末端 3/4 片段也称 Col-3/4 (C2C) 为成熟 II型胶原的裂解产物, 以小肽形式进入尿液。由于尿液中 C2C 浓度直接反映了关节软骨的分解情况, 而不同浓度的软骨标记物和膝关节严重程度成正相关<sup>[6,7]</sup>。分析尿液中相关软骨代谢生物标记物的浓度可能是在较短的时间内诊断 KOA 一个有效的方法<sup>[8]</sup>。2004 年 Poole 等学者<sup>[9]</sup>利用合成肽 CGGE787GPOGPQG794 (其中 O 为羟脯氨酸) 制备了单克隆抗体 C2C, 该 787GPOGPQG794 片段被称为 C2C。

2007 年 Cahue<sup>[10]</sup>等通过对患者 18 个月的随访监测发现, KOA 患者体内 C2C 值与病情进展的相关性很高。随着临床实验的进展, 2008 年 Conrozier T<sup>[11]</sup>等对 56 例 KOA 患者进行了 II型胶原降解产物

(CTX-II、C2C、C1、C2) 及合成产物 (CPII) 的血清检测, 发现多关节 KOA 患者 CTX-II 水平明显降低, 这可能提示在 KOA 修复过程中代谢加快, 导致 CTX-II 不足。同时还发现, C2C 水平和单髁关节 OA 的发生之间有显著的相关性。Jordan<sup>[12]</sup>等也报道了经 X 线检查出患有膝关节 OA 的患者血清中 C2C 水平相应增高。但尚未有对于比较 KOA 患者及非 KOA 膝关节疾病患者的尿液中 C2C 的含量水平变化与 KOA 影像学严重程度分级的相关性的文章。本实验研究结果表明, KOA 患者尿液中 C2C 水平明显高于对照组, 且尿液中 C2C 水平可随着患者病情加重逐渐增高。所以检测患者尿液中 C2C 水平来辅助诊断膝关节骨性关节炎提供一定的实验依据。

本研究结果提示, 在对照组中, 患者尿液中 C2C 水平含量较低, 随着膝关节炎的退变加重其浓度显著增加, 说明随着患者膝关节骨性关节炎的加重软骨分解代谢增加, II型胶原裂解也随之增加。本实验中发现对照组与 I 级骨性关节炎患者组患者尿液中 C2C 浓度无统计学意义, 一些资料研究显示一个规律<sup>[13]</sup>, 即 KOA 病变相对早期时软骨的胶原含量基本不变, 因为最早期骨性关节炎患者只能依靠患者的疼痛症状初步诊断, 初期膝关节炎患者膝关节液中细胞因子对骨关节炎的进展起了重要作用, 如肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)、白细胞介素-1 (IL-1) 和白细胞介素-6 (IL-6) 等在骨性关节炎患者关节液中水平相对增高, 且具有促进软骨细胞分泌疼痛因子白细胞介素-6、前列腺 E 和一氧化氮的作用, 引起滑膜炎病理变化, 进而引起疼痛<sup>[14]</sup>, 但尚未涉及软骨表面的分解代谢, 故在 X 线及 MRI 上未有相应的影像学改变发生。当关节软骨表面的胶原纤维进一步退化, 使软骨负荷面变薄, 可见龟裂, 粗糙不平软骨表面, 此时 II型胶原含量基本稳定, 主要是结构的改变, 如 II型胶原纤维的肿胀。随着软骨的严重丢失, 达到影像学上的改变时, 胶原也同时大量丢失变薄, 骨质暴露, 故我们实验检测到二级三级四级膝关节患者尿液中 II型胶原代谢产物 C2C 浓度相比正常组与一级组明显升高。

但本实验选择检测指标较单一, 综合分析各个软骨代谢产物, 以选择较明显膝骨性关节炎诊断指标有待进一步实验证实。

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# 膝关节骨性关节炎患者尿液中C2C水平检测

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