

综述

M型磷脂酶A2受体及其抗体在特发性膜性肾病中作用的研究进展

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摘要: 膜性肾病是成人肾病综合征的常见病因之一, 其中特发性膜性肾病 (idiopathic membranous nephropathy, IMN) 发病机制尚未完全清楚, 且缺乏敏感而特异的检测指标, 对其治疗和预后还存在争议。M型磷脂酶A2受体 (M-type phospholipase A2 receptor, PLA2R) 被看作是IMN的血清学诊断的生物标记物, PLA2R与抗PLA2R抗体 (anti-PLA2R) 在IMN患者体内共表达, 且抗体具有较高的特异性和灵敏性。检测肾组织中PLA2R和血清中anti-PLA2R对IMN诊断、治疗、预后具有重要意义, 本文通过对PLA2R及其抗体在IMN中作用的最新研究进展进行论述, 以总结其在IMN中的临床意义。

关键词: M型磷脂酶A2受体; 抗PLA2R抗体; 特发性膜性肾病

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Effects of M type phospholipase A2 receptors and its antibody on idiopathic membranous nephropathy

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Abstract: Membranous nephropathy is the main cause of nephrotic syndrome in adults, and the pathogenesis of idiopathic membranous nephropathy (IMN) is incompletely understood. IMN lacks sensitive and specific detection index, and its treatment and prognosis still remain controversial. M type phospholipase A2 receptors (PLA2R) is considered as a serological biomarker of IMN. Both PLA2R and its antibody (anti - PLA2R) are expressed in IMN patients, which have high specificity and sensitivity. Detection of PLA2R in kidney tissues and anti - PLA2R in serum have important significance to the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of IMN. This article reviews the latest research progress of PLA2R and its antibody in IMN, and summarizes its clinical value in IMN.

Keywords: M-type phospholipase A2 receptor; anti - PLA2R; idiopathic membranous nephropathy

膜性肾病(membranous nephropathy, MN)是成人肾病综合征中最常见的病因^[1]。虽然超过1/3的膜性肾病可自发缓解^[2-3], 然而相当数量的患者经过免疫治疗后效果较差, 可进展到终末期肾病。70%~80%的MN为特发性(idiopathic membranous nephropathy, IMN); 20%~30%为继发性膜性肾病(secondary membranous nephropathy, SMN), 常继发于乙型肝炎^[4]、病毒感染、恶性肿瘤、药物中毒、系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)等^[5-6]。膜性肾病的发病是循环中的自身抗体识别肾小球足细胞的靶抗原, 抗原与抗体结合后在上皮下形成免疫复合物, 激活补体形成膜攻击复合物, 引起基底膜和肾小球滤过屏障受损, 出

现蛋白尿^[7]。近年来, 人们针对特发性膜性肾病的靶抗原作了大量研究, 特别是人肾组织表达M型磷脂酶A2受体(M-type phospholipase A2 receptor, PLA2R)被认为是人类特发性膜性肾病的主要抗原^[8], 这一发现推动了IMN的发病机制、诊断、治疗的研究。

1 PLA2R及anti-PLA2R的相关概念

磷脂酶A2(phospholipase A2, PLA2)是一组酶系, 包括细胞质型磷脂酶A2(cPLA2)、非钙依赖型磷脂酶A2(iPLA2)和分泌性磷脂酶A2(sPLA2)^[9]。作为成人IMN的主要跨膜抗原, PLA2R是一种在肾小球足细胞中高度表达的跨膜受体。PLA2R有两个亚型, 即N型PLA2R和M型PLA2R, 广泛分布于人体各器官。PLA2R由胞内段(C端)和胞外段组成, 胞外段包含8个串联的C型凝集素样区域(C-type lectin-like domain, CTLD)、N末端的半乳糖胺富含区域、1个II型纤维蛋白样区域^[10]。PLA2R也是一类在人类足细胞内大量表达的甘露糖家族跨膜受体蛋白。这类家族可在细胞膜进行持续的胞内再循环^[11], 因而PLA2R可以在足细胞膜表面持续表达。另外甘露糖受体家族可有伸展和折叠型

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的不同构象, N端去糖基化后PLA2R的免疫原性仍保持, 但用还原剂处理后, 抗体针对PLA2R的反应性消失, 提示这种构象与二硫键相关, 可能针对的是PLA2R上的某种构象表位。

大多数anti-PLA2R可能是以PLA2R蛋白的一个特定区域为靶点^[11-13]。两项不同的研究发现了3个靠近PLA2R N末端的结构域, 均可作为抗PLA2R抗体识别的优势表位^[12-13]。其中一项研究进一步发现一个小型的由9个氨基酸构成的序列, 该序列可在很大程度上抑制抗体-抗原相互作用^[14]。

2 PLA2R及anti-PLA2R与IMN诊断

PLA2R对诊断IMN有重要意义。在IMN肾小球免疫检测中PLA2R抗原沉积物较anti-PLA2R更为敏感, PLA2R行组织染色可能比检测循环anti-PLA2R敏感性更高(69%~84%)^[15-18]。考虑可以在血清抗体反应阴性的患者组织中检测到抗原^[19]。如有学者发现在循环抗PLA2R抗体敏感性相对较低的研究中, 24%的循环中无抗体的IMN患者行活体标本免疫荧光法检查时, 可从免疫沉积物中检出PLA2R抗原, 而anti-PLA2R因为众多原因(获得患者血清样本时, 疾病可能处在非活动期和缓解期等)未能检测出。这表明肾活体标本PLA2R染色(免疫荧光法或免疫组织化学法)也可作为识别IMN的方法^[20], 其诊断IMN较anti-PLA2R有一定的优势。

anti-PLA2R对诊断IMN具有高特异性(接近100%)和高灵敏度。Du等^[21]纳入9篇文章、15项研究共计221例患者的Meta分析中, 抗PLA2R抗体的特异性高达99%(95% CI: 96~100), 敏感性达到78%(95% CI: 66~87)。anti-PLA2R在继发性膜性肾病中阳性率低^[22], 在5项来自欧洲和中国的队列研究中, 分别有57%、74%、75%、78%和82%的特发性膜性肾病患者血清中可检测出anti-PLA2R^[20,23-26], 而8例狼疮或乙型肝炎所致继发性膜性肾病、15例非膜性肾病(如糖尿病肾病或局灶节段性肾小球硬化)所致蛋白尿患者和30例健康对照者均未检测到血清中存在anti-PLA2R。在中国原发性膜性肾病患者诊断中, anti-PLA2R敏感性和特异性也较高^[27]。当然, 血清中anti-PLA2R或肾穿刺活检检出PLA2R抗原不应该作为排除继发性膜性肾病的依据, 尤其是结节病患者^[28]。Pourcin等^[29]主持的由108名MN患者组成, 历时14年的回顾性分析发现, 将PLA2R和anti-PLA2R结合起来会增加诊断IMN的敏感性。

3 anti-PLA2R及PLA2R与IMN疾病进展

3.1 anti-PLA2R对IMN病情的评估 在一项研究中, anti-PLA2R滴度与自发缓解率呈负相关^[26];在另一项研究中, 也提示anti-PLA2R与临床状态密切相关^[25]。anti-PLA2R显示出与尿蛋白定量的显著相关性, 与血清白蛋白负相关^[30]。不同anti-PLA2R含量组5年、10年、15年肾存活率无显著差异^[31]。但是也有相关研究显示, anti-PLA2R水平增高, 是肾功能下降的危险因素^[32]。

3.2 anti-PLA2R对IMN药物治疗效果的监测 最新研究表明, 接受免疫抑制治疗的患者血清抗体滴度的下降早于尿蛋白的减少, 提示免疫学缓解可能先于临床缓解, 同时对

抗体滴度的动态监测, 有助于判断治疗效果^[33]。如通过检测Anti-PLA2R滴度下降, 预判停药以减轻免疫抑制剂的不良反应以及不良事件的发生, 通过监控PLA2R-Ab滴度度升高帮助确定启动免疫抑制药物以免耽误病情^[34]。

3.3 anti-PLA2R对IMN患者肾移植后治疗效果的监测 在早期肾移植后复发IMN患者血清中, 可检测到循环anti-PLA2R, 考虑IMN复发与这些抗体的致病作用有关^[35-37]。一项调查显示, 肾移植前anti-PLA2R阳性对肾移植后IMN复发预测准确率是83%, 同时anti-PLA2R阴性对IMN未复发预测准确率是42%, 持续或者反复出现的肾移植后的anti-PLA2R与不断增加的尿蛋白和难以缓解的肾病相关, 建议肾移植前后都应检测患者anti-PLA2R^[18]。尤其肾移植前的anti-PLA2R测试结果有助于预测肾移植后的复发风险^[38]。相反, 有些患者anti-PLA2R的滴度很高, 但并未复发, 甚至组织学检查也没有复发的征象。因此anti-PLA2R对移植时机的评估及肾移植后治疗有一定意义, 但仍需进一步研究。

3.4 PLA2R与IMN疾病进展 IMN患者肾sPLA2R-Ab(分泌性磷脂酶A2抗体)滴度与患者预后结果有重要联系, 然而没有观察到肾小球PLA2R滴度与结果有显著相关性。Qin等^[39]主持的一项关于结合抗磷脂酶A2受体自身抗体和肾小球免疫沉积物预测膜性肾病的研究中发现, 持续免疫沉积物(抗体与抗原复合物)与疾病复发有关。

4 IgG4与PLA2R的相关性

IgG4也是特发性膜性肾病肾小球免疫沉积物中最丰富的IgG亚类, IgG1、IgG2或IgG3多在一些继发性膜性肾病如系统性红斑狼疮和肿瘤相关性膜性肾病患者中检出, 而IgG4很少在继发性MN中检测出^[40-42]。IgG4相关性疾病引起肾损伤常为肾小管间质性肾炎, 导致MN较少^[43]。特发性膜性肾病患者肾活检时发现, PLA2R与IgG4均定位于肾组织的免疫沉积物中。然而继发性膜性肾病活体组织中没有IgG4与PLA2R共同存在的免疫沉积物, 且组织中也不能洗脱出anti-PLA2R。Dong等^[44]组织的一项由179例IMN、40例LN-MN(狼疮相关性膜性肾病)、26例HBV-MN(乙肝相关性膜性肾病)、2例肿瘤相关性膜性肾病、1例IgG4相关性膜性肾病患者组成的研究中发现, IMN肾组织有PLA2R和IgG4沉积, 而LN-MN和大多数HBV-MN患者的肾组织通常没有。因此PLA2R和IgG4沉积对区分IMN和SMN有重要价值。

5 PLA2R与THSD7A的相关性

PLA2R阴性的IMN可能是针对不同的足突细胞抗原产生的抗体。如PLA2R可在70% IMN患者中发现, 1型血小板反应蛋白7A域(thrombospondin type-1 domain-containing 7A, THSD7A)的抗体在PLA2R阴性MN患者中有8%~14%为阳性^[18]。PLA2R和THSD7A也可存在于正常肾组织中, 且有相似的结构和生化特性, 二者的自身抗体大部分为IgG4。除此之外, IMN患者仅对PLA2R起自身免疫反应, 或是仅对THSD7A发生自身免疫反应, 但不会同时对两种抗原起反应, 这就提示PLA2R、THSD7A是IMN两种不同的抗原。同时Hoxha等^[45]研究发现大量的抗PLA2R和

抗THSD7A均阴性的MN患者预后良好,可能不需要免疫治疗。PLA2R和THSD7A结合有利于提高诊断IMN阳性率,同时今后的研究应致力于PLA2R、THSD7A抗体均阴性的IMN发病机制^[46]。

6 结语

PLA2R以及anti-PLA2R的研究对IMN产生了深远的影响,使IMN无创性诊断成为可能,也能监测IMN患者的疾病活动程度、药物疗效、肾移植时机,有利于改善临床管理^[47]。但仍旧有许多问题未解决,如PLA2R及其抗体在足细胞和IMN发病机制中的作用;目前有关血清抗体与预后关系的报道仍然较少,且随访时间短,多为回顾性研究,有一定局限;为了解PLA2R及其抗体对IMN预后的意义还需要更多大样本前瞻性及早随访的研究,尤其评判血清中anti-PLA2R滴度平均水平与anti-PLA2R滴度趋势,哪一种方式对IMN的预后更有临床意义,需要进一步研究。此外关于anti-PLA2R阴性IMN的研究也缺乏报道,大多研究停留在THSD7A及其抗体与IMN的相关性,其他抗原抗体研究较少,而在尿液中PLA2R和THSD7A抗体研究更是罕见。

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