

## · 临床研究 ·

# 急性重型颅脑创伤患者外周血微小RNA和白细胞介素-1表达变化及分子机制研究

蒋达锦 王晨秋 吴杰 陈君 李严

**【摘要】目的** 探讨急性重型颅脑创伤患者血清白细胞介素-1 $\alpha$ 和1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ )表达变化以及外周血单个核细胞微小RNA(miRNA)相对表达量,并探讨其分子机制。**方法** 采用生物学信息软件TargetScan Release 7.1分析调控IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因的miRNA;酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 表达变化,逆转录-聚合酶链反应检测外周血单个核细胞miRNA相对表达量;双荧光素酶报告基因载体验证基因之间相互作用。**结果** IL-1 $\alpha$ 是miRNA-24-3p调控的靶基因,IL-1 $\beta$ 是miRNA-383-3p调控的靶基因。急性重型颅脑创伤患者血清IL-1 $\alpha$ [(4.09±2.32) ng/L对(0.56±0.02) ng/L;  $t=124.369$ ,  $P=0.030$ ]和IL-1 $\beta$ [(3.99±1.73) ng/L对(0.89±0.03) ng/L;  $t=163.123$ ,  $P=0.010$ ]水平高于正常对照者。急性重型颅脑创伤患者外周血miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p相对表达量为23%和17%,IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因相对表达量为390%和420%。双荧光检测显示,各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因( $F=40154.000$ ,  $P=0.000$ )和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因( $F=4015.000$ ,  $P=0.003$ )表达量差异有统计学意义,其中miRNA-24-3p组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因表达量低于空白对照组( $P=0.000$ )、miRNA-24-3p抑制剂组( $P=0.023$ )、阴性对照组( $P=0.023$ )和阴性抑制剂组( $P=0.023$ ),miRNA-383-3p组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达量低于空白对照组( $P=0.000$ )、miRNA-383-3p抑制剂组( $P=0.000$ )、阴性对照组( $P=0.000$ )和阴性抑制剂组( $P=0.000$ );经过转染克隆IL-1 $\alpha$ -mut-3'UTR和IL-1 $\beta$ -mut-3'UTR质粒后,各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因( $F=72.400$ ,  $P=0.001$ )和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因( $F=37.000$ ,  $P=0.000$ )表达量差异有统计学意义,但miRNA-24-3p组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因表达量与空白对照组、miRNA-24-3p抑制剂组、阴性对照组和阴性抑制剂组差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),miRNA-383-3p组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达量与空白对照组、miRNA-383-3p抑制剂组、阴性对照组和阴性抑制剂组差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。**结论** 急性重型颅脑创伤患者血清IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 水平高于正常对照者,其作用机制可能是IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因受miRNA-24-3p负性调控、IL-1 $\beta$ 基因受miRNA-383-3p的负性调控。

**【关键词】** 颅脑损伤; 微RNAs; 白细胞介素1; 基因; 转染; 逆转录聚合酶链反应; 细胞,培养的

## Expression and molecular mechanism of microRNA and interleukin-1 in peripheral blood of patients with acute severe traumatic brain injury

JIANG Da-jin, WANG Chen-qiu, WU Jie, CHEN Jun, LI Yan

Department of Neurosurgery, BenQ Medical Center of Suzhou, Suzhou 210019, Jiangsu, China

Corresponding author: WANG Chen-qiu (Email: 3188391178@qq.com)

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the expression change of serum interleukin-1 $\alpha$  (IL-1 $\alpha$ ) and interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) concentrations and relative expression of microRNA (miRNA) in peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) of patients with acute severe traumatic brain injury (sTBI) and its molecular mechanism. **Methods** TargetScan Release 7.1 software was used to analyze miRNA regulating IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  genes. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect expressions of serum IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ . Reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to detect miRNA relative expression of PBMC. Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System was constructed to verify the interaction between genes. **Results** IL-1 $\alpha$  was the target gene regulated by miRNA-24-3p, and IL-1 $\beta$  was the target gene regulated by miRNA-383-3p. Compared with control group, the concentrations of serum IL-1 $\alpha$  [(4.09±

2.32) ng/L vs. (0.56 ± 0.02) ng/L;  $t = 124.369, P = 0.030$ ] and  $IL-1\beta$  [(3.99 ± 1.73) ng/L vs. (0.89 ± 0.03) ng/L;  $t = 163.123, P = 0.010$ ] in sTBI group were significantly higher. In sTBI group, the relative expressions of miRNA-24-3p and miRNA-383-3p in PBMC were 23% and 17%, and the relative expressions of  $IL-1\alpha$  and  $IL-1\beta$  were 390% and 420%. Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System showed the expressions of  $IL-1\alpha$  ( $F = 40.154.000, P = 0.000$ ) and  $IL-1\beta$  ( $F = 4015.000, P = 0.003$ ) had significant difference in different groups. The expression of  $IL-1\alpha$  in miRNA-24-3p group was significantly lower than that in control group ( $P = 0.000$ ), miRNA-24-3p inhibitor group ( $P = 0.023$ ), negative control group ( $P = 0.023$ ) and negative inhibitor group ( $P = 0.023$ ). The expression of  $IL-1\beta$  in miRNA-383-3p group was significantly lower than that in control group ( $P = 0.000$ ), miRNA-383-3p inhibitor group ( $P = 0.000$ ), negative control group ( $P = 0.000$ ) and negative inhibitor group ( $P = 0.000$ ). After transfected with clone  $IL-1\alpha$ -mut-3'UTR and  $IL-1\beta$ -mut-3'UTR plamid, there were significant differences in different groups on expressions of  $IL-1\alpha$  ( $F = 72.400, P = 0.001$ ) and  $IL-1\beta$  ( $F = 37.000, P = 0.000$ ). However, the expression of  $IL-1\alpha$  in miRNA-24-3p group had no significant difference with control group, miRNA-24-3p inhibitor group, negative control group and negative inhibitor group ( $P > 0.05$ , for all), and the expression of  $IL-1\beta$  in miRNA-383-3p group had no significant difference with control group, miRNA-383-3p inhibitor group, negative control group and negative inhibitor group ( $P > 0.05$ , for all). **Conclusions** The concentrations of  $IL-1\alpha$  and  $IL-1\beta$  in serum of sTBI patients are higher than that of normal controls. The mechanism may be that  $IL-1\alpha$  is negatively regulated by miRNA-24-3p and  $IL-1\beta$  is negatively regulated by miRNA-383-3p.

**[Key words]** Craniocerebral trauma; MicroRNAs; Interleukin - 1; Genes; Transfection; Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; Cells, cultured

急性颅脑创伤(TBI)患者存在明显的氧化应激反应和炎症反应,过度激活的炎症反应使脑血管通透性增加、白细胞释放增多、补体激活等,导致炎性因子瀑布性爆发,加重脑组织二次损伤<sup>[1-7]</sup>。微小RNA(miRNA)是包含19~23个核苷酸的非编码单链小分子RNA,通过结合其靶基因mRNA的3'非翻译区(3'UTR)以抑制mRNA降解或翻译,从而调控靶基因表达<sup>[8]</sup>。研究显示,miRNA与脑缺血的发生与发展密切相关,某些miRNA参与脑缺血后炎症反应、氧化应激反应、兴奋性神经毒性、神经元凋亡等病理生理学过程<sup>[9]</sup>。我们课题组的前期研究显示,黄体酮可以减少急性颅脑创伤患者血清炎性因子的产生,降低颅内压,改善预后<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究旨在观察急性颅脑创伤患者外周血白细胞介素-1(IL-1)和外周血单个核细胞(PBMC)miRNA表达变化,以为揭示其分子机制提供理论依据。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)男性。(2)年龄为16~70岁。(3)创伤至入院时间<6 h。(4)重型颅脑创伤[Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分≤8分],并经头部CT证实存在脑挫裂伤、蛛网膜下隙出血(SAH)、脑出血等病变。(5)本研究经江苏省苏州明基医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)复合伤。(2)创伤后出现低氧血症。(3)既往有低血压、肝肾功能障碍等严重器质性病变。

3. 一般资料 (1)急性重型颅脑创伤组(sTBI组):选择2016年5月1日~2017年12月31日在江苏省苏州明基医院神经外科住院治疗的急性重型颅脑创伤患者共50例,均为男性;年龄16~70岁,平均(51.00±2.30)岁;创伤至入院时间2~6 h,平均(3.50±0.80)h;致伤原因为脑挫裂伤10例(20%),颅内血肿20例(40%),蛛网膜下隙出血20例(40%);入院时GCS评分为1~8分,平均(5.00±0.05)分。(2)正常对照组(对照组):选择同期在我院进行体格检查的健康志愿者50例,均为男性;年龄15~55岁,平均(28.60±1.30)岁。两组受试者年龄差异具有统计学意义( $t = 123.000, P = 0.010$ )。

## 二、研究方法

1. 生物学信息分析 通过UCSC基因浏览器(美国加州大学Santa Cruz分校)查找 $IL-1\alpha$ 和 $IL-1\beta$ 全基因组序列,然后采用TargetScan Release 7.1软件([http://www.targetscan.org/vert\\_71/](http://www.targetscan.org/vert_71/))在线分析调控 $IL-1\alpha$ 和 $IL-1\beta$ 基因的miRNA。

2. 标本采集及相关指标检测 sTBI组患者分别于入院时和伤后6 h采集外周静脉血5 ml,对照组受试者血液标本由我院体检中心提供,以3000×g离

心5 min, 取上清液, 于-70 ℃保存备用; 采用 Ficoll 细胞分离试剂(北京冬璞泰和科技有限责任公司)分离外周血单个核细胞, 严格按照试剂说明书进行操作; 采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA, 上海酶联生物科技有限公司)检测外周血IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 表达变化, 严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。重复试验3次, 取平均值。

3. 细胞培养和转染 (1)细胞培养:人胚肾细胞293(HEK293)购自中国科学院生物化学与细胞生物学研究所, 经分离、体外培养、鉴定和扩增传代, 传至第3代。置于37 ℃、含5%二氧化碳(CO<sub>2</sub>)的饱和湿度培养箱中培养, 培养基为含10%胎牛血清(FBS)的RPMI-1640培养基[赛默飞技术(北京)有限公司], 每2~3天以0.25%胰蛋白酶消化传代培养, 选择呈对数生长期且台盼蓝染色拒染率>95%的HEK293细胞。(2)细胞转染:以500 μl opti-MEM溶液稀释20 μl脂质体5 min, 再以500 μl opti-MEM溶液稀释20 μl模拟物5 min, 二者混合, 轻轻吹打均匀后室温静置20 min, 以不含胎牛血清的DMEM培养液将培养皿中细胞清洗干净, 再向培养皿中加入3 ml不含胎牛血清的DMEM培养液转染细胞。

4. 实时逆转录-聚合酶链反应检测IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因相对表达量 (1)试剂与仪器:甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)、U6小核RNA(snRNA)购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司, Trizol溶液购自美国Inventrogen Gibco公司, Oligo(dT)18 Primer、10 mmol/L dNTP溶液、RNase抑制剂、RNA酶抑制剂、M-MLV逆转录酶、5×Buffer溶液、SYBR Prime Script-RT Reagent Kit试剂盒购自美国Promega公司, OptimaL-100XP型超高速冷冻离心机购自美国Beckman Coulter公司, Multiscan MK3分光光度计购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司, GeneAmp PCR System 2400型PCR扩增仪购自美国PE公司。(2)实时逆转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR):采用Trizol法提取细胞总RNA, 于260 nm波长处测定RNA含量, 以GAPDH、U6 snRNA作为内参照物, miRNA-24-3p正向引物序列为5'-ACACTCCAGCTGGGTGGCTCAGTTCAAGC-3'、反向引物序列为5'-CTCAACTGGTGTGAGTCGGCAATTCAAGTT-GAGCTGTTCCCT-3', miRNA-383-3p正向引物序列为5'-ATCCAGTGCCTGTCGTG-3'、反向引物序列为5'-CTCAACTGGTGTGAGTCGGCAATTCAAGTT-GAGCTGACCA-3', GAPDH正向引物序列为5'-

CCACCCATGGCAAATTCCATGGCA-3'、反向引物序列为5'-TCTAGACGGCAGGTCAGGTCCAC-3', U6 snRNA正向引物序列为5'-ATCCAGTGCCTGTCGTG-3'、反向引物序列为5'-TGCTTAAGGCAGTGTATTGTT-3', IL-1 $\beta$ 正向引物序列为5'-GCTGCCAATGGCTCTAAATG-3'、反向引物序列为5'-GGAGACTGCAGTGGAGTACT-3', IL-1 $\alpha$ 正向引物序列为5'-CCAGGATGAGGACCCAAGCA-3'和5'-TGCCGACCATTGCTGTTTCG-3'。采用SYBR Prime Script-RT Reagent Kit试剂盒行RT-PCR反应, 反应条件为96 ℃ 5 min、94 ℃ 10 s、56 ℃ 20 s、70 ℃ 30 s、75 ℃ 20 s, 共40个循环, 反应体系共计50 μl。采用2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>法计算目的基因相对表达量, 其中 $\Delta\Delta Ct = \text{目的基因 } Ct - \text{内参基因 } Ct$ 。

5. 构建双荧光素酶报告基因载体和荧光活性检测 (1)试剂与仪器:KOD Plus Neo DNA聚合酶和DNA凝胶回收试剂盒为日本Toyobo公司产品, DpnI酶由美国Promega公司提供, 高纯质粒小量提取试剂盒和T4 DNA连接酶为日本TaKaRa公司产品, Dual-Luciferase双荧光素酶报告基因检测系统购自美国Promega公司。(2)双荧光素酶报告基因载体和荧光活性检测:将HEK293细胞分为对照组、miRNA组[miRNA-24-3p组和miRNA-383-3p组(各20 μmol/L)]、miRNA抑制剂组[miRNA-24-3p抑制剂组和miRNA-383-3p抑制剂组(各20 μmol/L)]、阴性对照组和阴性对照抑制剂组(各20 μmol/L)。提取外周血单个核细胞基因组DNA作为PCR扩增模板, 取IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因3'UTR序列, 扩增引物分别添加Xho正向引物序列和Not反向引物序列酶切位点, Xho正向引物序列为5'-CCGCTCGAGACGCTCTCAAAACTGGACAG-3'、Not反向引物序列为5'-ATAAGAATGCGGCCGCTCATTTAATTTAACG-TATTTATTTTC-3', Xho和Not双酶切上述PCR产物, 再将扩增片段连接至psiCHECK-2载体, 连接产物转化感受态DH5a大肠杆菌, 均匀涂抹至蓝白斑筛选平板表面, 完全吸收后倒置于温箱、37 ℃孵育过夜, 再于4 ℃静置数小时, 酶切鉴定正确的阳性克隆行基因测序, 采用双荧光检测<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 三、统计分析方法

本研究数据采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表

**表1** sTBI组与对照组受试者血清IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 水平的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ng/L)

**Table 1.** Comparison of serum IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  concentrations between sTBI patients and controls ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ng/L)

Group	N	IL-1 $\alpha$	IL-1 $\beta$
Control	50	0.56 ± 0.02	0.89 ± 0.03
sTBI	50	4.09 ± 2.32	3.99 ± 1.72
<i>t</i> value		124.369	163.123
<i>P</i> value		0.030	0.010

sTBI, severe traumatic brain injury, 重型颅脑创伤; IL-1 $\alpha$ , interleukin-1 $\alpha$ , 白细胞介素-1 $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ , 白细胞介素-1 $\beta$

**表2** 各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 表达量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Table 2.** Comparison of IL-1 $\alpha$  expressions in cells of different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	miRNA-24-3p + IL-1 $\alpha$ -3'UTR	miRNA-24-3p + IL-1 $\alpha$ -mut-3'UTR
Control (1)	1.000 ± 0.000	1.000 ± 0.000
miRNA-24-3p (2)	0.250 ± 0.001	0.990 ± 0.001
miRNA-24-3p inhibitor (3)	0.990 ± 0.002	0.990 ± 0.001
Negative control (4)	0.980 ± 0.001	1.000 ± 0.000
Negative inhibitor (5)	0.980 ± 0.002	1.000 ± 0.000
<i>F</i> value	40 154.000	72.400
<i>P</i> value	0.000	0.001

miRNA, microRNA, 微小RNA; IL-1 $\alpha$ , interleukin-1 $\alpha$ , 白细胞介素-1 $\alpha$ ; 3'UTR, 3'untranslated region, 3'非翻译区。The same for Table 3

**表3** 各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 表达量的两两比较\*

**Table 3.** Paired comparison of IL-1 $\alpha$  expressions in cells of different groups\*

Paired comparison	miRNA-24-3p + IL-1 $\alpha$ -3'UTR	miRNA-24-3p + IL-1 $\alpha$ -mut-3'UTR
(1) (2)	0.000	0.060
(2) (3)	0.023	0.539
(2) (4)	0.023	0.070
(2) (5)	0.023	0.070

\*P value, *P*值

示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用两独立样本的*t*检验;各处理组荧光活性的比较,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-*t*检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 一、生物信息学分析

采用TargetScan Release 7.1软件进行预测,结果显示,IL-1 $\alpha$ 是miRNA-24-3p调控的靶基因,IL-1 $\beta$

是miRNA-383-3p调控的靶基因。

### 二、外周血白细胞介素-1 $\alpha$ 和1 $\beta$ 表达变化

ELISA法显示,sTBI组患者外周血IL-1 $\alpha$ ( $P = 0.030$ )和IL-1 $\beta$ ( $P = 0.010$ )水平均高于对照组且差异有统计学意义(表1)。

### 三、外周血单个核细胞微小RNA、IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因相对表达量

RT-PCR法显示,急性重型颅脑创伤患者外周血miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p相对表达量分别为23%和17%,IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因相对表达量分别为390%和420%(设定对照组基因相对表达量为100%)。

### 四、微小RNA调控IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达变化

双荧光法显示,各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因( $P = 0.000$ )和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因( $P = 0.003$ )表达量差异有统计学意义,其中miRNA-24-3p组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因表达量低于空白对照组( $P = 0.000$ )、miRNA-24-3p抑制剂组( $P = 0.023$ )、阴性对照组( $P = 0.023$ )和阴性抑制剂组( $P = 0.023$ )且差异有统计学意义,miRNA-383-3p组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达量低于空白对照组( $P = 0.000$ )、miRNA-383-3p抑制剂组( $P = 0.000$ )、阴性对照组( $P = 0.000$ )和阴性抑制剂组( $P = 0.000$ )且差异有统计学意义,表明miRNA-24-3p通过结合IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因3'UTR、miRNA-383-3p通过结合IL-1 $\beta$ 基因3'UTR,改变细胞荧光活性(表2~5)。经转染克隆IL-1 $\alpha$ -mut-3'UTR和IL-1 $\beta$ -mut-3'UTR质粒后,各处理组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因( $P = 0.001$ )和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因( $P = 0.000$ )表达量差异有统计学意义,miRNA-24-3p组细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因表达量与空白对照组、miRNA-24-3p抑制剂组、阴性对照组和阴性抑制剂组差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ),miRNA-383-3p组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达量与空白对照组、miRNA-383-3p抑制剂组、阴性对照组和阴性抑制剂组差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ),表明miRNA-24-3p不能通过结合IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因3'UTR、miRNA-383-3p不能通过结合IL-1 $\beta$ 基因3'UTR,改变细胞荧光活性,结合位点突变完全(表2~5)。

## 讨 论

急性颅脑创伤后肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)和白细胞介素的大量生成促进炎性因子聚集和激活,增强中性粒细胞和单核细胞的粘附作用,导致脑血管结构和血-脑屏障(BBB)破坏,进一步加剧脑组织损害,

**表4** 各处理组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 表达量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Table 4.** Comparison of IL-1 $\beta$  expressions in cells of different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	miRNA-383-3p + IL-1 $\beta$ -3'UTR	miRNA-383-3p + IL-1 $\beta$ -mut-3'UTR
Control (1)	1.000 ± 0.000	0.964 ± 0.001
miRNA-383-3p (2)	0.290 ± 0.001	0.933 ± 0.002
miRNA-383-3p inhibitor (3)	0.990 ± 0.001	0.975 ± 0.004
Negative control (4)	1.000 ± 0.000	0.979 ± 0.003
Negative inhibitor (5)	1.000 ± 0.000	0.982 ± 0.002
F value	4015.000	37.000
P value	0.003	0.000

miRNA, microRNA, 微小RNA; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ , 白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ ; 3'UTR, 3'untranslated region, 3'非翻译区。The same for Table 5

**表5** 各处理组细胞IL-1 $\beta$ 表达量的两两比较\*

**Table 5.** Paired comparison of IL-1 $\beta$  expressions in cells of different groups\*

Paired comparison	miRNA-383-3p + IL-1 $\beta$ -3'UTR	miRNA-383-3p + IL-1 $\beta$ -mut-3'UTR
(1) (2)	0.000	0.764
(2) (3)	0.000	0.567
(2) (4)	0.000	0.080
(2) (5)	0.000	0.090

\*P value, P值

并导致脑脊液和血清多种细胞因子表达变化,细胞因子在急性颅脑创伤后继发性脑组织损害中发挥重要作用<sup>[1-13]</sup>。IL-1系单核细胞产生的多肽,主要包括IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 两种异构体,血清IL-1水平与急性颅脑创伤严重程度呈正相关关系<sup>[14-15]</sup>。研究显示,颅脑创伤后IL-1 $\beta$ 广泛参与脑组织破坏、水肿形成等多种病理生理学过程<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果显示,sTBI组患者血清IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 水平以及外周血单个核细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因相对表达量均高于对照组,提示IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 参与急性颅脑创伤后炎症反应的发生,但具体分子机制尚待进一步研究。

晚近研究显示,miRNA与缺血性脑组织损害的发生与发展密切相关,一些miRNA参与脑缺血后炎症反应、氧化应激反应、兴奋性神经毒性、细胞凋亡等病理生理学过程,且血液循环中特定miRNA表达变化有助于缺血性脑组织损害的诊断和预后<sup>[8-9]</sup>。本研究进一步探讨IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 参与急性颅脑创伤后炎症反应的分子机制,sTBI组外周血单个核细胞miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p相对表达量(23%和17%)低于对照组(100%),且miRNA-24-3p通过结

合IL-1 $\alpha$ 基因3'UTR发挥调控作用、miRNA-383-3p通过结合IL-1 $\beta$ 基因3'UTR发挥调控作用,提示miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p分别负性调控IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因表达,并影响外周血单个核细胞IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 的产生和释放。研究显示,miRNA-146a通过下调IL-1受体激活酶的免疫活性而抑制Toll样受体2和4(TLR2和TLR4)表达,减轻脑缺血后TLR信号转导通路激活导致的脑组织损害,从而发挥神经保护作用<sup>[17]</sup>。脑卒中患者血清miRNA-210水平显著降低,尤其是脑卒中后7和14天,miRNA-210的诊断灵敏度为88.3%<sup>[18-19]</sup>;且脑卒中预后良好患者血清miRNA-210水平高于预后不良患者<sup>[20]</sup>,提示miRNA-210是急性缺血性卒中临床诊断和预后评价的新型、敏感性较高的生物学标志物。

综上所述,急性重型颅脑创伤患者血清IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 高于正常对照者,作用机制可能是IL-1 $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 基因受miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p的负性调控。miRNA-24-3p和miRNA-383-3p参与急性重型颅脑创伤的炎症反应,故二者可能成为急性重型颅脑创伤患者预后评价的潜在生物学标志物。

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## Fourth Festival of Neuroscience of British Neuroscience Association 2019

Time: April 14–17, 2019

Venue: Dublin, Ireland

Website: <http://meetings.bna.org.uk/bna2019/>

In April 14–17, 2019, at the Convention Centre Dublin (CCD), the British Neuroscience Association (BNA), in partnership with Neuroscience Ireland (NI) and the British Society for Neuroendocrinology (BSN), will host its fourth Festival of Neuroscience.

The first Festival (BNA2013 in London) set the template for a completely novel forum, where other organizations with an interest in brain research were invited to join the BNA to create a cross-disciplinary and celebratory neuroscience event, bringing together fundamental research with clinical expertise and public engagement as well. Subsequent Festivals (BNA2015 in Edinburgh, BNA2017 in Birmingham) confirmed the success and popularity of this innovation; each attracted 1150–1500 delegates, a remarkable thirty partner organisations have taken part to date, and each has created a genuinely diverse and stimulating mix of neuroscientific interests.