

· 论著 ·

轻度认知障碍和主观认知功能下降患者血清 β -淀粉样蛋白、磷酸化 Tau 蛋白水平 及其与认知功能的关系研究



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【摘要】 目的 探讨轻度认知障碍 (MCI) 和主观认知功能下降 (SCD) 患者血清 β -淀粉样蛋白 ($A\beta$)、磷酸化 Tau 蛋白水平及其与认知功能的相关性。方法 选取2019年6月至2022年12月南京医科大学第一附属医院康复医学中心收治的MCI患者62例为MCI组, SCD患者99例为SCD组, 认知功能正常 (NC) 者44例为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、磷酸化 tau-181 蛋白 (p-Tau-181) 水平。采用简易精神状态检查量表 (MMSE) 和蒙特利尔认知评估量表 (MoCA) 评价受试者整体认知功能, 采用华山版听觉词语学习测验 (AVLT-H) 中的延迟记忆 (N5)、再认 (N7) 维度评价受试者记忆功能, 采用连线测试 (TMT)-A 和 TMT-B 评价受试者执行功能, 采用波士顿命名测试 (BNT) 和动物流畅性测验 (AFT) 评价受试者言语功能。比较三组血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平及认知功能量表评分, 血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平及认知功能量表评分间的相关性分析采用 Spearman 秩相关分析。结果 SCD 组血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平高于对照组, MoCA 评分低于对照组, TMT-A、TMT-B 结果长于对照组, AFT 结果少于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); MCI 组血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平高于对照组, MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、N5 维度评分、N7 维度评分低于对照组, TMT-A、TMT-B 结果长于对照组, BNT、AFT 结果少于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); MCI 组 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、N5 维度评分、N7 维度评分低于 SCD 组, TMT-A、TMT-B 结果长于 SCD 组, BNT、AFT 结果少于 SCD 组 ($P < 0.05$)。Spearman 秩相关分析结果显示, 血清 $A\beta$ 1-42 水平与血清 p-Tau-181 水平呈正相关, 与 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、N7 维度评分、AFT 结果呈负相关 ($P < 0.05$); 血清 p-Tau-181 水平与 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、AFT 结果呈负相关 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 MCI 及 SCD 患者血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平高于 NC 者, 血清 $A\beta$ 1-42、p-Tau-181 水平与整体认知功能、言语功能呈负相关, 可考虑作为诊断认知障碍的辅助指标。

【关键词】 认知障碍; 淀粉样 β 肽类; Tau 蛋白质类; 认知

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Serum Amyloid β -Protein and Phosphorylated Tau Protein Levels in Patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment and Subjective Cognitive Decline and Their Correlation with Cognitive Function TANG Yao^{1,2}, ZHU Yi³, ZHANG Shichang⁴, DONG Yuanyuan⁴, PENG Lijun³, TIAN Hui Fang¹, YANG Xi¹, GAO Yaxin⁵, ZHONG Qian⁶, WANG Tong³

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the serum amyloid β -protein ($A\beta$) and phosphorylated Tau protein levels in patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and subjective cognitive decline (SCD) and their correlation with cognitive function.

Methods A total of 62 patients with MCI admitted to the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine of the First Affiliated Hospital

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of Nanjing Medical University from June 2019 to December 2022 were selected as the MCI group, 99 patients with SCD were selected as the SCD group, and 44 patients with normal cognition (NC) were selected as the control group. Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) were used to evaluate the global cognition function, the delayed memory (N5) and recognition (N7) dimension in the Auditory Verbal Learning Test-Huashan Version (AVLT-H) were used to evaluate the memory function, Trail Making Test (TMT) -A and TMT-B were used to evaluate the executive function, and Boston Naming Test (BNT) and Animal Fluency Test (AFT) were used to evaluate the language function. Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels and scores of cognition function scales were compared among the three groups, and the correlations between serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels and scores of cognition function scales were analyzed by Spearman rank correlation analysis. **Results** Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels in the SCD group were higher than those in the control group, the MoCA score was lower than that in the control group, TMT-A and TMT-B results were longer than those in the control group, and AFT results was lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels in the MCI group were higher than those in the control group, MMSE score, MoCA score, N5 dimension score and N7 dimension score were lower than those in the control group, TMT-A and TMT-B results were longer than those in the control group, BNT and AFT results were less than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The MMSE score, MoCA score, N5 dimension score, and N7 dimension score in the MCI group were lower than those in the SCD group, TMT-A and TMT-B results were longer than those in the SCD group, and BNT and AFT results were less than those in the SCD group ($P < 0.05$). The results of Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that serum A β 1-42 level was positively correlated with serum p-Tau-181 level, but negatively correlated with MMSE score, MoCA score, N7 dimension score, and AFT results ($P < 0.05$); serum p-Tau-181 level was negatively correlated with MMSE score, MoCA score, and AFT results ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion**

Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels in SCD and MCI patients are higher than those in NC patients. Serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels are negatively correlated with global cognition function and language function, which can be considered as auxiliary diagnostic indicators of cognitive function.

【Key words】 Cognition disorders; Amyloid beta-peptides; Tau proteins; Cognition

阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer disease, AD) 是一种神经退行性疾病, 其特征是进行性认知障碍和日常生活能力丧失^[1]。在AD发生前, 患者通常会经历主观认知功能下降 (subjective cognitive decline, SCD) 和轻度认知障碍 (mild cognition impairment, MCI) 两个阶段^[2-3]。SCD是一种自述的认知功能下降而没有任何神经心理学测试变化的情况^[4-5]。MCI是介于正常老化和痴呆之间的一种过渡状态^[6]。AD的致病原因尚不明确, 其神经病理特征为神经退行性变、突触丢失、细胞外 β -淀粉样蛋白 (amyloid β -protein, A β) 沉积形成老年斑、细胞内Tau蛋白神经纤维缠结和神经胶质反应^[7]。脑脊液中A β 1-42是公认的AD生物标志物, 可在AD发病前15年出现改变^[8]; 脑脊液中Tau蛋白是另一种AD生物标志物, 也是轴突损伤的标志物^[9]。研究显示, 脑脊液中A β 联合Tau蛋白预测MCI转化为AD的灵敏度为95%, 特异度为87%^[10]。研究表明, 在正常人与MCI患者脑脊液中A β 和Tau蛋白升高与认知功能下降相关^[11-12], 然而脑脊液检查为有创检查且技术要求高, 较多患者不易接受, 目前部分研究描述了血清A β 和Tau蛋白水平在AD患者中的变化以及其与认知功能的关系, 但结果存在争议^[13-15]。本研究旨在分析MCI、SCD患者血清A β 、磷酸化Tau蛋白水平及其与认知功能的关系, 以供临床参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: (1) MCI组: ①符合2018年美国国立老化研究院和阿尔茨海默病协会颁布的MCI诊断标准^[16]。②主诉记忆力减退 ≥ 6 个月, 但日常生活可以自理。③满足以下条件之一者: 在三大认知域 (记忆、执行、言语功能) 中至少有一个认知域的两个神经心理测试评分低于参考范围的1个标准差 (1 SD); 三大认知域中均有一个神经心理测试评分低于参考范围的1 SD。④临床痴呆评定量表 (Clinical Dementia Rating, CDR) 评分为0.5分^[17]。(2) SCD组: ①未达到MCI的诊断标准; ②主诉记忆力减退 > 3 个月并存在担忧; ③CDR评分为0分。(3) 对照组: ①无记忆力减退主诉; ②CDR评分为0分。排除标准: (1) 年龄 < 55 岁或 > 85 岁者; (2) 诊断为血管性认知障碍者; (3) CDR评分 ≥ 1 分, 改良Hachinski缺血指数量表评分 > 4 分者; (4) 因存在失明、失聪、重度语言障碍等而不能配合认知功能检查者; (5) 合并严重心血管疾病、脑血管疾病、肝肾功能障碍和精神疾病者; (6) 近6个月内有使用影响认知功能相关药物或酒精依赖者; (7) 正在参与其他临床试验者。

1.2 研究对象 选取2019年6月至2022年12月南京医科大学第一附属医院康复医学中心收治的MCI患者62例为MCI组, SCD患者99例为SCD组, 认知功能正常 (normal cognition, NC) 者44例为对照组。三组性别、年龄、

受教育年限、BMI、基础疾病比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),见表1。本研究通过南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:2019-SR-015),受试者均已签署知情同意书。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 血清A β 1-42、磷酸化Tau-181蛋白(phosphorylated Tau-181 protein, p-Tau-181)水平抽取受试者空腹静脉血5 ml, 3 000 r/min离心5 min(离心半径25 cm),吸取血清并置于-80℃冰箱内保存。检测前从冰箱中将标本取出,置于室温复溶后使用。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平。A β 1-42检测试剂盒和人p-Tau-181检测试剂盒购自深圳市安群生物工程有限公司,操作过程严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.3.2 认知功能量表评分 由同一研究者评估研究对象认知功能,评估内容包括:(1)认知功能:采用简易精神状态检查量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)^[18]和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)^[19]评估认知功能,总分均为30分,评分越高表示认知功能越好;(2)记忆功能:采用华山版听觉词语学习测验(Auditory Verbal Learning Test-Huashan Version, AVLT-H)^[20]中的延迟记忆(N5)、再认(N7)维度评估记忆功能,N5维度总分为12分,N7维度总分为24分,评分越高表示记忆功能越好;(3)执行功能:采用连线测试(Trail Making Test, TMT)-A和TMT-B^[21]评估执行功能,记录测试完成时间,时间越短表示执行功能越强;(4)言语功能:采用波士顿命名测试(Boston Naming Test, BNT)^[22]和动物流畅性测验(Animal Fluency Test, AFT)^[23]评估言语功能,完成个数越多表示言语功能越好。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 24.0统计学软件包进行数据分析。计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料符合正态分布以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 q 检验;计量资料不符合正态分布以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验;血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平及认知功能量表评分间的相关性分析采用Spearman秩相

关分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组观察指标比较 三组血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平和MMSE评分、MoCA评分、N5维度评分、N7维度评分及TMT-A、TMT-B、BNT、AFT结果比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。其中,SCD组血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平高于对照组,MoCA评分低于对照组,TMT-A、TMT-B结果长于对照组,AFT结果少于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);MCI组血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平高于对照组,MMSE评分、MoCA评分、N5维度评分、N7维度评分低于对照组,TMT-A、TMT-B结果长于对照组,BNT、AFT结果少于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);MCI组MMSE评分、MoCA评分、N5维度评分、N7维度评分低于SCD组,TMT-A、TMT-B结果长于SCD组,BNT、AFT结果少于SCD组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.2 相关性分析 Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,血清A β 1-42水平与血清p-Tau-181水平呈正相关,与MMSE评分、MoCA评分、N7维度评分、AFT结果呈负相关($P<0.05$);血清p-Tau-181水平与MMSE评分、MoCA评分、AFT结果呈负相关($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

AD是一种常见的中枢神经系统退行性疾病,其病理变化是大脑中A β 和Tau蛋白异常积累,虽然目前已有多种药物可减轻AD症状,但均不能阻止AD进展^[24],因此,在AD临床前期SCD阶段或AD亚临床期MCI阶段及时发现认知障碍人群,可能成为降低AD发病率的关键。目前认知障碍的主要监测手段是脑脊液标志物检测、MRI或正电子发射型计算机断层显像技术检查^[25-26]。脑脊液标志物检测和PET检查能反映脑内A β 和Tau蛋白的病理变化^[16]。但脑脊液标志物检测具有侵入性,PET检查费用昂贵,其均不易被大众接受,而A β 、Tau蛋白可以通过血脑屏障从中枢进入外周血液循环^[27]。因此,本研究旨在观察MCI、SCD患者血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平,并分析其与认知功能的相关性。

A β 1-42主要由大脑产生,最先沉积在脑组织,受细胞表达及内皮细胞等因素影响,A β 的大量积累可增

表1 三组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among the three groups

组别	例数	性别 [n (%)]		年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	受教育年限 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 年)	BMI [M (P_{25} , P_{75}), kg/m ²]	基础疾病 [n (%)]		
		男性	女性				高血压	糖尿病	腔隙性脑梗死
对照组	44	22 (50.0)	22 (50.0)	68.2 \pm 7.4	12.2 \pm 2.4	23.9 (22.3, 27.0)	23 (52.3)	6 (13.6)	6 (13.6)
SCD组	99	41 (41.4)	58 (58.6)	66.0 \pm 7.4	11.8 \pm 2.5	23.8 (21.8, 26.0)	50 (50.5)	14 (14.1)	10 (10.1)
MCI组	62	25 (40.3)	37 (59.7)	68.4 \pm 8.3	11.1 \pm 2.8	23.6 (21.9, 26.1)	30 (48.4)	15 (24.2)	9 (14.5)
检验统计量值		1.163 ^a		2.350 ^b	2.739 ^b	0.766 ^c	0.161 ^a	3.188 ^a	0.803 ^a
P值		0.559		0.098	0.067	0.682	0.923	0.203	0.669

注:SCD=主观认知功能下降,MCI=轻度认知障碍;^a表示 χ^2 值,^b表示 F 值,^c表示 H 值

表2 三组观察指标比较 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]
Table 2 Comparison of observation indicators among the three groups

组别	例数	A β 1-42 (ng/L)	p-Tau-181 (ng/L)	MMSE评分 (分)	MoCA评分 (分)
对照组	44	43.58 (32.40, 58.10)	8.03 (4.76, 11.54)	28 (28, 30)	27 (24, 28)
SCD组	99	63.35 (39.71, 105.58) ^a	17.48 (8.64, 30.67) ^a	28 (27, 29)	24 (21, 25) ^a
MCI组	62	66.10 (39.87, 115.96) ^a	21.03 (9.53, 33.24) ^a	27 (26, 28) ^{ab}	21 (19, 23) ^{ab}
H值		13.047	27.412	21.013	58.499
P值		0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

组别	N5维度评分 (分)	N7维度评分 (分)	TMT-A (s)	TMT-B (s)	BNT (个)	AFT (个)
对照组	5 (4, 7)	22 (20, 23)	52 (42, 68)	140 (108, 168)	26 (22, 28)	19 (16, 23)
SCD组	5 (4, 6)	21 (20, 22)	59 (50, 75) ^a	159 (130, 189) ^a	24 (22, 26)	17 (15, 19) ^a
MCI组	2 (0, 3) ^{ab}	18 (17, 20) ^{ab}	79 (60, 103) ^{ab}	225 (182, 264) ^{ab}	20 (18, 24) ^{ab}	14 (12, 17) ^{ab}
H值	54.324	52.493	35.310	53.104	27.127	32.603
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: A β = β -淀粉样蛋白, p-Tau-181=磷酸化Tau-181蛋白, MMSE=简易精神状态检查量表, MoCA=蒙特利尔认知评估量表, N5=延迟记忆, N7=再认, TMT=连线测试, BNT=波士顿命名测试, AFT=动物流畅性测验; ^a表示与对照组比较, $P<0.05$; ^b表示与SCD组比较, $P<0.05$

表3 血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平与认知功能量表评分的相关性分析
Table 3 Correlation analysis of serum A β 1-42 and p-Tau-181 levels and scores of cognition function scales

项目	A β 1-42		p-Tau-181	
	r值	P值	r值	P值
p-Tau-181	0.481	<0.001	-	-
MMSE评分	-0.191	0.006	-0.240	0.001
MoCA评分	-0.171	0.014	-0.251	<0.001
N5评分	-0.050	0.478	-0.104	0.137
N7评分	-0.241	<0.001	-0.123	0.080
TMT-A	0.034	0.629	0.130	0.063
TMT-B	-0.009	0.896	0.032	0.650
BNT	-0.064	0.363	-0.079	0.264
AFT	-0.197	0.005	-0.201	0.004

注: -表示无此项数据

加大脑毒性, 并可能导致严重的认知障碍^[28]。一项关于AD和遗忘性MCI患者的研究提示, 血清A β 1-42水平与认知障碍严重程度呈负相关^[15]。Tau蛋白过度磷酸化后可丧失维持微管运输的功能, 形成神经纤维并缠结沉积在脑血管, 进而导致神经元或轴突死亡^[29]。一项研究指出, 血清p-Tau-181水平可以用于区分早期AD患者的疾病严重程度^[30]。本研究结果显示, SCD组和MCI组患者血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平高于对照组, 血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平与MMSE评分、MoCA评分、AFT结果呈负相关。说明与NC人群相比, MCI及SCD患者血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平明显升高, 认知功能明显降低, 且血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平与整体认知功能及言语功能存在负向关联。

此外, 本研究结果还显示, 血清A β 1-42水平与血清p-Tau-181水平呈正相关, 说明两者之间可能存在相互作用。有研究显示, 大脑中A β 升高早于Tau蛋白

发生病理变化, 两者相互协同, A β 诱导Tau蛋白磷酸化, 而Tau蛋白又促进A β 的产生^[31], 该结论在动物实验中得到证实^[32]。

综上所述, MCI及SCD患者血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平高于NC者, 血清A β 1-42、p-Tau-181水平与整体认知功能、言语功能呈负相关, 可考虑作为诊断认知障碍的辅助指标。本研究局限性在于: 未取得脑脊液样本或PET检查结果, 未验证血液样本与脑脊液样本或PET检查结果的相关性。

作者贡献: 汤瑶进行文章的构思与设计, 统计学处理, 论文撰写; 朱奕进行研究的实施与可行性分析, 论文的修订; 汤瑶、张世昌、董媛媛、彭丽君、田慧芳、杨茜、高雅新、钟倩进行资料收集与整理; 王彤负责文章的质量控制及审校, 对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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