

• 论 著 • DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2020.23.016

GSK-3 β 抑制剂对糖尿病肾病大鼠肾组织病理、NF- κ B 及 TGF- β 1 的影响

王雪梅, 陈海青

中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九八一医院质量管理控制科, 河北承德 067000

摘 要:目的 探讨糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (GSK-3 β)抑制剂对糖尿病肾病(DN)大鼠肾组织病理、核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)及转化生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)的影响。方法 将 36 只 SD 大鼠分为 Tz 组(DN 模型)、Ty 组(GSK-3 β 抑制剂干预)和 Wt 组(正常大鼠)各 12 只,观察比较 3 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白水平。采用苏木精-伊红(HE)染色观察肾组织结构改变情况,实时荧光定量 PCR(RT-qPCR)检测 NF- κ B mRNA 表达水平,免疫组织化学(免疫组化)检测 TGF- β 1 阳性表达情况,Western blot 法检测 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 蛋白的表达情况。结果 Tz 组及 Ty 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白水平均高于 Wt 组,Ty 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白水平低于 Tz 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Wt 组大鼠肾组织内细胞结构、形态较完整,未观察到增生、肥大的细胞;Tz 组大鼠肾小球、系膜基质生长异常,毛细血管管腔、肾小管管腔凹陷、阻塞,伴有间质水肿;Ty 组大鼠肾小球和肾小管病变程度较 Tz 组有明显好转。Tz 组、Ty 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 mRNA 水平高于 Wt 组,Ty 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 mRNA 水平低于 Tz 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。免疫组化检测结果显示,Tz 组 TGF- β 1 阳性表达最高,Wt 组 TGF- β 1 阳性表达最低,Ty 组 TGF- β 1 阳性表达较 Tz 组明显降低,但高于 Wt 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Tz 组及 Ty 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 蛋白表达水平高于 Wt 组,Ty 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 蛋白表达水平低于 Tz 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 GSK-3 β 抑制剂能减缓糖尿病肾病大鼠肾损伤程度,降低肾组织中 NF- κ B 和 TGF- β 1 的表达。

关键词:糖尿病肾病; 糖原合成酶激酶-3 β 抑制剂; 核因子- κ B; 转化生长因子- β 1

中图分类号:R692.9

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1672-9455(2020)23-3448-05

Effects of GSK-3 β inhibitor on renal histopathology, NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 in diabetic nephropathy rats

WANG Xuemei, CHEN Haiqing

Department of Quality Management Control, No. 981 Hospital of the PLA,
Chengde, Hebei 067000, China

Abstract: Objective To investigate the effects of glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta(GSK-3 β) inhibitor on renal histopathology, nuclear factor Kappa B(NF- κ B) and transforming growth factor- β 1(TGF- β 1) in diabetic nephropathy rats. **Methods** Thirty-six Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into Tz group (diabetic nephropathy model), Ty group (GSK-3 β inhibitor intervention), Wt group (normal rats). The 24 h urinary protein levels of the 3 groups were observed and compared. The structural changes of renal tissues were observed by hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining. The mRNA expression level of NF- κ B was detected by RT-qPCR, the positive expression of TGF- β 1 was detected by immunohistochemistry, and the protein expression level of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 were detected by Western blot. **Results** The 24 h urinary protein level of rats in Tz group and Ty group was significantly higher than that of Wt group, and the 24 h urinary protein level of Ty group was lower than that of Tz group, with statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$). The cell structure and morphology of the kidney tissue of the Wt group were relatively intact, and no hyperplastic or hypertrophic cells were observed. In the Tz group, the growth of glomerular and mesangial matrix was abnormal, and the capillary lumen and renal tubule were depressed and obstructed, accompanied by edema interstitium. The degree of glomerular and tubular lesions in the Ty group was significantly better than that in the Tz group. Compared with the Wt group, the levels of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 in the Tz group and Ty group were significantly increased, and the expression of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 in the Ty group was lower than that in the Tz group, with statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical test results showed that the positive expression of TGF- β 1 in Tz group was the highest, the positive expression of TGF- β 1 in Wt group was the lowest, and the positive expression of TGF- β 1 in Ty group was significantly lower than that in Tz group, but higher than that in Wt group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 protein expression levels in the Tz group and the Ty group were significantly higher than those in the Wt group, while those in the Ty group were significantly lower than those in the Tz group, with statistically sig-

nificant differences ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** GSK-3 β inhibitor can alleviate the degree of renal injury in diabetic nephropathy rats, and reduce the expression of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 in renal tissue.

Key words: diabetic nephropathy; glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta inhibitor; nuclear factor Kappa B; transforming growth factor- β 1

糖尿病肾病(DN)已成为我国除心脏疾病外的第二大疾病,临床症状主要为身体水肿和尿蛋白水平升高,而糖尿病作为一种代谢性疾病,使患者身体健康受到损伤,还会引起各种并发症,给患者心理和生理造成极大的负担^[1-2]。糖尿病引起的肾损伤十分常见,主要表现在肾功能衰退会减少降糖物质的排泄,药物在机体内停留时间增加,这些药物大多数都在肾脏排泄,肾负担加重^[3]。据不完全统计,我国每年由糖尿病患者转为 DN 患者的概率为三分之一,并有部分患者病情加重,甚至发展到肾病终期^[4]。转化生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)作为调节细胞增殖及分化的重要因素,参与了许多生理学和病理学过程,可引起细胞外矩阵和基底膜的分解,DN 患者肾损伤程度受 TGF- β 1 表达水平影响^[5]。随着医学领域的不断发展,核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)成为研究热点。作为核转录中最重要的因子之一,NF- κ B 参与了细胞的凋亡及炎症反应,炎症信号最先转入细胞膜中,通过细胞中 I- κ B 激酶等途径增加 NF- κ B 活性进行特异性识别,出现基因转录和调控引发病变^[6-7]。糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (GSK-3 β)是涉及多个细胞信号传输路径的丝/苏氨酸激酶,其生物学功能复杂,除了参与糖代谢之外,GSK-3 β 还涉及细胞分化、增殖、炎症反应等过程。近年研究发现,GSK-3 β 抑制剂可减轻胰岛素抵抗,在 DN 的临床治疗中效果明显^[8]。由此,本文探讨 GSK-3 β 抑制剂对 DN 大鼠肾组织病理、NF- κ B 及 TGF- β 1 的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 模型建立和分组 将购自广东省医学实验动物中心的 36 只体质质量为 0.20~0.25 kg 的 SD 大鼠随机分为 Tz 组(DN 模型)、Ty 组(GSK-3 β 抑制剂干预)和 Wt 组,各 12 只。Wt 组大鼠正常饲养,Tz 组、Ty 组大鼠采用链脲佐菌素(STZ)腹腔注射,建立 DN 动物模型(不予喂食,空腹 3 d 后抽取大鼠尾部静脉血测血糖,血糖 ≥ 16.7 mmol/L 视为合格糖尿病模型)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 美国 ENZO 公司生产的 STZ,AVIVA 公司生产的小鼠抗 NF- κ B 单克隆抗体,苏州巨能科技公司羊抗兔 IgG,上海 Superchip technology 公司生产的实时荧光定量 PCR(RT-qPCR)试剂盒等。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 干预及 24 h 尿蛋白测定 Ty 组大鼠采用 GSK-3 β 抑制剂(氯化锂)干预,Wt 组及 Tz 组(DN 模型)采用等量生理盐水腹腔注射。3 组大鼠均继续饲养 12 d。24 h 尿蛋白定量处死大鼠前,收集 3 组大鼠禁食(正常喝水)24 h 后的尿液,测定 24 h 尿蛋白。

1.3.2 苏木精-伊红(HE)染色 将大鼠处死,取出双肾,甲醛溶液固定肾组织,乙醇溶液脱水,石蜡包埋

后切片(厚度 4 μ m),山羊血清封闭,苏木精和伊红染液复染,时间分别为 6~8 min 和 10 s,于显微镜下观察 Wt 组、Tz 组、Ty 组肾组织结构改变情况。24 h 大鼠的尿标本,运用 Bradford 法进行检测。

1.3.3 实时荧光定量 PCR(RT-qPCR)检测 NF- κ B 表达水平 取肾组织,加入裂解液,制备组织匀浆,采用 Trizol 法提取总 RNA。将总 RNA 反转录成 cDNA,以 β -actin 为内参,按说明书进行实验,试剂盒购自上海 Superchip technology 公司生产的。反应条件:60 $^{\circ}$ C 10 min,95 $^{\circ}$ C 30 s,72 $^{\circ}$ C 30 s,95 $^{\circ}$ C 5 min,循环次数 40 次,实验次数至少 3 次,用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 计算 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 的 mRNA 表达水平。见表 1。

表 1 PCR 引物序列	
指标	引物序列
NF- κ B	F:5'-TGC ATT CTG ACC TTG CCT ATC-3'
	R:5'-AAA TCC TTC CCA AAC TCC ACC-3'
TGF- β 1	F:5'-CGG CAG CTG TAC ATT GAC T-3'
	R:5'-AGC GCA CGA TCA TGT TGG AC-3'
β -actin	F:5'-ATC TGA CAC CAC ACC TTC TAC AAT GAG CTG CG-3'
	R:5'-CGT CAT ACT CCT GCT TGC TGA TCC ACA TCT G-3'

1.3.4 免疫组化检测 TGF- β 1 表达 取石蜡包埋的肾组织,切片(厚度 5 μ m),乙醇溶液脱水,滴加抗原消化液、修复液,应用山羊血清封闭,按 1:50 加入一抗及二抗,恒温箱孵育 30 min,磷酸缓冲盐溶液(PBS)冲洗 3 次,选择 3,3'-二氨基联苯胺染色,利用蒸馏水终染,苏木精衬染,脱水后可烘干,肾组织棕(褐)色为 TGF- β 1 阳性表达,于光镜下进行观测。

1.3.5 Western blot 法检测 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 变化 取石蜡包埋的肾组织,使用 PBS 洗涤,将 1 mL 裂解液与切碎的肾组织混匀,对肾组织匀浆进行蛋白测定,十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)100 V 电泳,Bradford 法可来定量电泳产物,再移至 PVDF 膜,10%山羊血清封闭操作,一抗过夜 4 $^{\circ}$ C 下孵育,待二抗孵育完毕后,使用 TBST 漂洗 2 遍,TBS 漂洗 1 遍,每次 10 min。使用增强化学发光法试剂来检测蛋白,暗室内曝光,Quantity One 4.0 软件分析,3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)作内参,检测 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 蛋白变化。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS19.0 统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两组间比较采用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白定量 Tz 组及 Ty 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白水平[分别为(118.53 $\pm$ 21.68)mg/24 h、

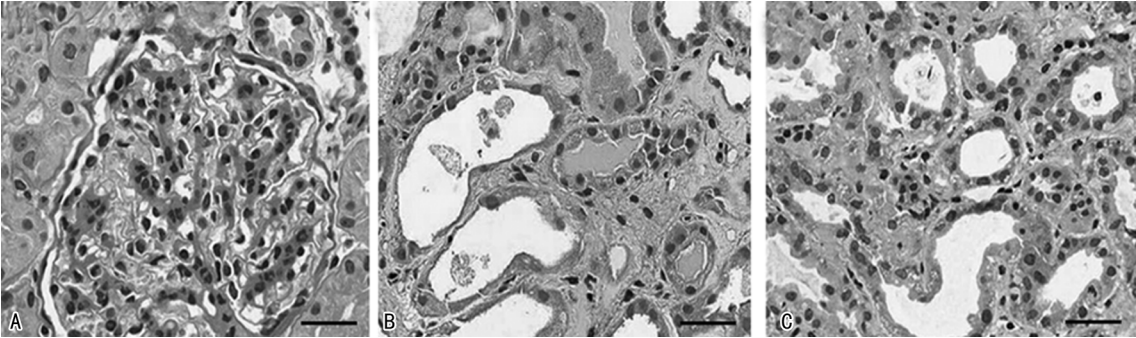
(76.54±10.23)mg/24 h)均高于 Wt 组[(12.66±2.57)mg/24 h],Ty 组大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白水平低于 Tz 组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.2 HE 染色结果比较 Wt 组大鼠肾组织内细胞结构、形态较完整,未观察到增生、肥大的细胞。Tz 组大鼠肾小球、系膜基质生长异常,毛细血管管腔、肾小管管腔凹陷、阻塞,伴有水肿间质。Ty 组大鼠肾小球和肾小管病变程度较 Tz 组有明显好转。见图 1。

2.3 各组大鼠 NF-κB、TGF-β1 mRNA 水平比较 Wt、Tz 组及 Ty 组大鼠肾组织中 NF-κB mRNA 水平分别为(1.27±0.14)、(8.04±2.16)、(5.68±1.09);

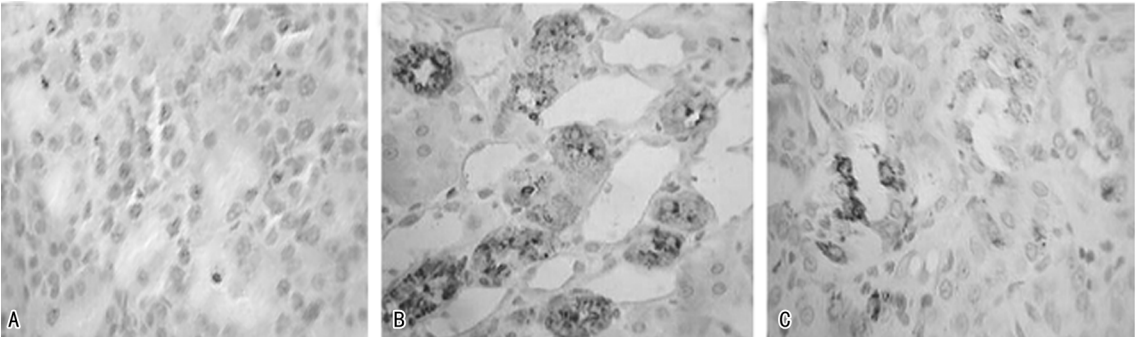
TGF-β1 mRNA 水平分别为(1.09±0.11)、(8.23±1.37)、(4.41±0.64)。Tz 组及 Ty 组 NF-κB、TGF-β1 mRNA 水平高于 Wt 组,Ty 组 NF-κB、TGF-β1 mRNA 水平低于 Tz 组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.4 3 组 TGF-β1 阳性表达情况比较 免疫组化检测结果显示,Wt 组 TGF-β1 阳性表达最低,Tz 组 TGF-β1 阳性表达最高,且 Ty 组 TGF-β1 阳性表达较 Tz 组明显降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见图 2。



注:A 为 Wt 组大鼠肾组织染色图;B 为 Tz 组大鼠肾组织染色图;C 为 Ty 组大鼠肾组织染色图。

图 1 各组大鼠肾组织 HE 染色图(×200)



注:A 为 Wt 组大鼠肾组织 TGF-β1 阳性表达;B 为 Tz 组大鼠肾组织 TGF-β1 阳性表达;C 为 Ty 组大鼠肾组织 TGF-β1 阳性表达。

图 2 免疫组化检测 TGF-β1 表达(×200)

2.5 Western blot 法检测 NF-κB、TGF-β1 蛋白变化 Wt 组、Tz 组及 Ty 组大鼠肾组织中 NF-κB 蛋白表达水平分别为(0.16±0.02)、(0.72±0.09)、(0.45±0.05),TGF-β1 蛋白表达水平分别为(0.24±0.02)、(0.81±0.11)、(0.36±0.04)。Ty 组及 Tz 组 NF-κB、TGF-β1 蛋白表达水平高于 Wt 组;Ty 组 NF-κB、TGF-β1 蛋白表达水平低于 Tz 组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见图 3。

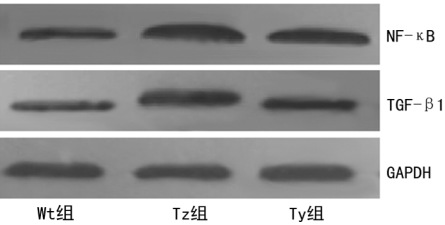


图 3 Western blot 检测 NF-κB、TGF-β1 蛋白表达水平

3 讨论

DN 是全球糖尿病患者中发病率较高的微血管疾病,在我国 DN 的发病率逐年升高^[9]。有研究表明,DN 临床表现肾脏肥大、肾小球滤过率增高、肾小球内膜增厚,病情加重,研究表明,尿蛋白与 DN 发展有密切关系^[10]。当人体血液中糖分升高时,体内糖代谢出现紊乱,会促进多元醇活化,激活蛋白酶通路会增加晚期糖基化的产生,使病情迅速发展,血液黏度增加,血管内皮组织活化,炎症因子增加,打破机体平衡,诱发微血管疾病的发生,最终发展为 DN^[11-12]。DN 发展为终末期肾脏病后,治疗难度增加,治疗效果下降,因此,及时防治 DN 对肾组织的保护意义重大^[13]。

通过观察大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白定量,Tz 组大鼠较 Wt 组有明显上升,Ty 组大鼠低于 Tz 组,但高于 Wt 组,GSK-3β 抑制剂可降低大鼠尿蛋白水平。有研究表

明,抑制 GSK-3 β 活性,可降低 DN 大鼠血清纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1(PAI-1)及蛋白尿水平,改善肾脏凝血纤溶状态,对肾脏起到保护作用。通过观察大鼠肾组织 HE 染色,NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 表达发现,Wt 组大鼠肾组织内细胞结构、形态较完整,未观察到增生、肥大的细胞,Tz 组大鼠肾小球、系膜基质生长异常,毛细血管管腔、肾小管管腔凹陷、阻塞,伴有水肿间质;Ty 组大鼠肾小球和肾小管病变程度较 Tz 组有明显好转;与 Wt 组比较,Tz 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 表达水平明显升高,与 Tz 组比较,Ty 组 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 表达水平低于 Tz 组,较 Wt 组有所升高。说明注射 GSK-3 β 抑制剂后 TGF- β 1 明显降低。有研究证实,持续高血糖和胰岛素抵抗可导致活性氧及糖基化终末产物增加,进而启动炎症反应、内皮功能障碍激活 NF- κ B 信号通路,高糖作用下 NF- κ B 活性增强,导致 TGF- β 1 趋化因子和细胞黏附分子等细胞因子释放增加^[14]。过量的 TGF- β 1、IL-6 及 MCP-1 可导致内皮细胞凋亡,炎症水平升高,NF- κ B 可影响血管内皮生长因子等多种信号通路的表达,导致血管细胞损伤及血管生成,促进 DN 的发生^[15]。有研究证实,在患者体内 NF- κ B、TGF- β 1 表达水平呈上升趋势,会使 DN 患者病情加重,同时 NF- κ B 是检测疾病发生的重要指标之一,在脏器损伤中扮演重要角色,在炎症或肾脏损伤后,NF- κ B 水平上升迅速^[16]。TGF- β 1 属于一组新近发现的调节细胞生长和分化的 TGF- β 超家族,在细胞增殖、细胞分化过程中起调节作用,促进细胞外矩阵合成,在多种疾病中呈过表达趋势^[17-18]。TGF- β 1/2 可作为 DN 的预后指标使用,TGF- β 1 负调节可以对肾组织关联成纤维细胞的分化产生抑制作用,并且可以阻碍疾病微环境的形成减缓病情^[19]。有研究证实,DN 患者受到 TGF- β 1 过表达影响疾病呈恶化状态,免疫功能也会受到抑制,肾损伤程度明显加重^[20-21]。TGF- β 与其他因子共同激活了 NF- κ B,导致巨噬细胞聚集向 M1 极化促炎性反应,GSK-3 β 是一种存在于真核细胞中、维持上皮细胞结构和表型所必需的多功能蛋白激酶,具有调控该酶催化糖酵解、参与胰岛素、调控炎症反应等功能^[22]。抑制 GSK-3 β 活性可改善胰岛素抵抗,抑制高糖介导的系膜细胞凋亡。有研究表明,抑制 GSK-3 β 可调控 RANK-RANKL 的表达与活性,从而下调了 NF- κ B 的表达,减轻炎症反应,缓解 DN 病变进程^[23],这与本研究结果相似。

综上所述,GSK-3 β 抑制剂能减缓糖尿病大鼠肾损伤程度,降低肾组织中 NF- κ B 和 TGF- β 1 的表达。

参考文献

[1] ZHU H G,JIANG Z S,GONG P Y,et al. Efficacy of low-

protein diet for diabetic nephropathy:a systematic review of randomized controlled trials[J]. *Lipids Health Dis*, 2018,17(1):141.

- [2] KIM S Y,JEONG T D,LEE W,et al. Plasma neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin as a marker of tubular damage in diabetic nephropathy[J]. *Ann Lab Med*,2018,38(6):524-529.
- [3] WU C Y. Effect of astragalus polysaccharides on expression of NF-kappa B and TGF-beta1 in the renal tissue of diabetic rats with the deficiency of kidney[J]. *Med J*, 2006,27(3):381-384.
- [4] JIA Q Q,WANG J C,LONG J,et al. Sesquiterpene lactones and their derivatives inhibit high glucose-induced NF- κ B activation and MCP-1 and TGF- β 1 expression in rat mesangial cells[J]. *Molecules*, 2013, 18(10):13061-13077.
- [5] ISHINAGA H,JONO H,LIM J K,et al. Synergistic induction of nuclear factor-kappa B by transforming growth factor-beta and tumour necrosis factor-alpha is mediated by protein kinase A-dependent RelA acetylation[J]. *Biochem J*,2009,417(2):583-591.
- [6] GIUNTI S, TESCH G H, PINACH S, et al. Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 has proclerotic effects both in a mouse model of experimental diabetes and in vitro in human mesangial cells[J]. *Diabetologia*, 2008, 51(1): 198-207.
- [7] XIE X,PENG J,HUANG K,et al. Polydatin ameliorates experimental diabetes-induced fibronectin through inhibiting the activation of NF- κ B signaling pathway in rat glomerular mesangial cells[J]. *Mol Cell Endocrinol*, 2012, 362(1/2):183-193.
- [8] JUNG D H,KIM Y S,KIM N H,et al. Extract of Cassiae Semen and its major compound inhibit S100b-induced TGF-beta1 and fibronectin expression in mouse glomerular mesangial cells[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*,2010,641(1):7-14.
- [9] XU X,QI X,SHAO Y,et al. Blockade of TGF- β -activated kinase 1 prevents advanced glycation end products-induced inflammatory response in macrophages[J]. *Cytokine*,2016,7(8):62-68.
- [10] STRIDH S,PALM F,HANSELL P. Renal interstitial hyaluronan: functional aspects during normal and pathological conditions[J]. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol*,2012,302(11):1235-1249.
- [11] AHAD A,GANAI A A,MUJEEB M,et al. Ellagic acid, an NF- κ B inhibitor, ameliorates renal function in experimental diabetic nephropathy[J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2014,21(9):64-75.
- [12] JAKUS V. The role of free radicals,oxidative stress and antioxidant systems in diabetic vascular disease[J]. *Bratisl Lek Listy*,2000,101(10):541-551.

- [13] ABDULAMIR A S, HAFIDH R R, ABUBAKAR F. Different inflammatory mechanisms in lungs of severe and mild asthma: crosstalk of NF- κ B, TGF β 1, Bax, Bcl-2, IL-4 and IgE[J]. Scand J Clin Lab Invest, 2009, 69(4): 487-495.
- [14] SULAIMAN M K. Diabetic nephropathy: recent advances in pathophysiology and challenges in dietary management [J]. Diabetol Metab Syndr, 2019, 11(1): 7.
- [15] SHAH K, GANDHI A, NATARAJAN S. Diabetic retinopathy awareness and associations with multiple comorbidities: insights from DIAMOND Study[J]. Indian J Endocrinol Metab, 2018, 22(1): 30-35.
- [16] LI J, LU Q, LU P. Quantitative proteomics analysis of vitreous body from type 2 diabetic patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2018, 18(1): 151.
- [17] OHARA Z, TABUCHI H, NAKAKURA S, et al. Changes in choroidal thickness in patients with diabetic retinopathy[J]. Inter Ophthalmol, 2018, 38(1): 279-286.
- [18] SAWIRES H, BOTROUS O, ABOULMAGD A, et al. Transforming growth factor- β 1 in children with diabetic nephropathy[J]. Pediatr Nephrol, 2018, 34(1): 1-5.
- [19] ZHU L, HAN J, YUAN R, et al. Berberine ameliorates diabetic nephropathy by inhibiting TLR4/NF- κ B pathway [J]. Biol Res, 2018, 51(1): 9.
- [20] ZHANG M, YAN Z, BU L, et al. Rapeseed protein-derived antioxidant peptide RAP alleviates renal fibrosis through MAPK/NF- κ B signaling pathways in diabetic nephropathy[J]. Drug Des Devel Ther, 2018, 12(10): 1255-1268.
- [21] HONG J, WANG X, ZHANG N, et al. D-ribose induces nephropathy through RAGE-dependent NF- κ B inflammation[J]. Arch Pharm Res, 2018, 41(8): 838-847.
- [22] JING D, BAI H, YIN S. Renoprotective effects of emodin against diabetic nephropathy in rat models are mediated via PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β and Bax/caspase-3 signaling pathways[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2017, 14(5): 5163-5169.
- [23] ZHOU Y X, SHI L X, YANG H, et al. Effects of a GSK-3 β inhibitor on the renal expression levels of RANK, RANKL and NF- κ B in a rat model of diabetic nephropathy[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2016, 11(6): 2495-2502.

(收稿日期: 2020-04-09 修回日期: 2020-10-18)

(上接第 3447 页)

- and inaccuracy of analytical systems for clinical chemistry [J]. Eur J Clin Chem Clin Biochem, 1992, 30(1): 311-317.
- [4] XIA J, CHEN S F, XU F, et al. Quality specifications of routine clinical chemistry methods based on sigma metrics in performance evaluation[J]. J Clin Lab Anal, 2018, 32(3): e22284.
- [5] LI R, WANG T, GONG L, et al. Comparative analysis of calculating sigma metrics by a trueness verification proficiency testing-based approach and an internal quality control data inter-laboratory comparison based approach[J]. J Clin Lab Anal, 2019, 33(9): e22989.
- [6] BACHORIK P S, ROSS J W. National cholesterol education program recommendations for measurement of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol: executive summary. The national cholesterol education program working group on lipoprotein measurement[J]. Clin Chem, 1995, 41(10): 1414-1420.
- [7] WARNICK G R, WOOD P D. National cholesterol education program recommendations for measurement of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol: executive summary. The national cholesterol education program working group on lipoprotein measurement[J]. Clin Chem, 1995, 41(10): 1427-1433.
- [8] WESTGARD S, BAYAT H, WESTGARD J O. Analytical sigma metrics: are view of six sigma implementation tools for medical laboratories [J]. Biochem Med (Zagreb), 2018, 28(2): 020502.
- [9] HENS K, BERTH M, ARMBRUSTER D, et al. Sigma metrics used to assess analytical quality of clinical chemistry assays: importance of the allowable total error (TEa) target[J]. Clin Chem Lab Med, 2014, 52(1): 973-980.
- [10] RICOS C, ALVAREZ V, CAVA F, et al. Current databases on biological variation: pros, cons and progress[J]. Scand J Clin Lab Invest, 1999, 59(1): 491-500.
- [11] Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Evaluation of precision performance of quantitative measurement methods: EP5-A2[S]. Wayne, PA, USA: CLSI, 2004.
- [12] KINNS H, PITKIN S, HOUSLEY D, et al. Internal quality control: best practice[J]. J Clin Pathol, 2013, 66(1): 1027-1032.
- [13] WESTGARD J O, WESTGARD S A. Quality control review: implementing a scientifically based quality control system[J]. Ann Clin Biochem, 2016, 53(1): 32-50.
- [14] COSKUN A. Six sigma and calculated laboratory tests [J]. Clin Chem, 2006, 52(4): 770-771.
- [15] KALLNER A, MCQUEEN M, HEUCK C. The stockholm consensus conference on quality specifications in laboratory medicine, 25 - 26 April 1999 [J]. Scand J Clin Lab Invest, 2000, 59(1): 475-476.
- [16] FRASER C G. The 1999 Stockholm consensus conference on quality specifications in laboratory medicine [J]. Clin Chem Lab Med, 2015, 53(1): 837-884.

(收稿日期: 2020-02-04 修回日期: 2020-10-26)