

急性冠脉综合征患者补体水平动态变化及与心肌损伤的关系

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血清补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平与急性冠脉综合征(ACS)心肌损伤的关系。**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法,选择 2014 年 1 月至 2016 年 7 月因缺血性胸痛或胸部不适 12 h 内收治于天津市人民医院心内科的 170 例 ACS 患者[ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)110 例,非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征(NSTE-ACS)60 例],以同期 36 例健康体检者作为健康对照组。记录患者入院 1、3、7 d 血清补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平及心功能指标,随访 1 年的主要不良心血管事件(MACE)发生情况和再入院率。用 Pearson 相关分析法分析血清补体与心功能指标的相关性。**结果** ① NSTE-ACS 组和 STEMI 组发病 1 d 时血清补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平均显著高于健康对照组[C3(g/L): 1.04 ± 0.33 、 1.26 ± 0.35 比 0.39 ± 0.21 , C4(g/L): 0.31 ± 0.14 、 0.33 ± 0.10 比 0.19 ± 0.07 , C5b-9(g/L): 575.46 ± 197.26 、 659.26 ± 160.77 比 501.40 ± 141.51 , 均 $P < 0.05$];随时间延长, NSTE-ACS 组 C3、C4 无明显变化, C5b-9 于 3 d 达高峰[(700.63 ± 218.42)g/L]后下降;而 STEMI 组 C3 [(1.37 ± 0.33)g/L]、C4 [(0.42 ± 0.12)g/L]、C5b-9 [(754.72 ± 136.22)g/L]均于 3 d 达高峰,且 STEMI 组发病 3 d、7 d 时补体 C4、C5b-9 水平均明显高于 NSTE-ACS 组。② 与 NSTE-ACS 组比较, STEMI 组肌钙蛋白 T(TnT)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1(sICAM-1)及全球急性冠状动脉事件注册(GRACE)评分、行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)的比例明显升高,左室射血分数(LVEF)明显下降,而两组 N 末端 B 型脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)、再入院率和 MACE 发生率差异无统计学意义。③ 根据 GRACE 评分将 ACS 患者分为低危组(≤ 108 分, 26 例)、中危组(109~140 分, 61 例)、高危组(> 140 分, 83 例)。中危组 TnT、sICAM-1 明显高于低危组;高危组 TnT、sICAM-1、C3、C4、C5b-9 明显高于中危组和低危组, LVEF 明显低于中危组和低危组。④ Pearson 相关分析显示,发病 3 d 时血清补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 与 TnT(r 值分别为 0.481、0.367、0.292)、sICAM-1(r 值分别为 0.298、0.249、0.365)均呈正相关(均 $P < 0.01$),与 LVEF 均呈负相关(r 值分别为 -0.384、-0.260、-0.200, 均 $P < 0.01$);sICAM-1 与 TnT 呈正相关($r = 0.536$, $P = 0.000$),与 LVEF 呈负相关($r = -0.341$, $P = 0.001$)。 **结论** ACS 患者急性期存在补体激活,补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 参与了心肌损伤过程,可能是反映心肌损伤程度、预示心功能不良的指标。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 补体; 炎症因子; 心肌损伤

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Dynamic changes of complement level in patients with acute coronary syndrome and its relationships with myocardial injury Shao Aihong, Qi Xin, Li Qi, Jia Wenjun, Wei Liping, Hou Wenguang, Qi Yanfang, Liu Yue

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【Abstract】 Objective To study relationships between myocardial injury and the levels of serum complement C3, C4 and C5b-9 in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Methods** A retrospectively analysis was conducted. 170 ACS patients [including 110 cases of ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and 60 cases of non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTE-ACS)] with ischemic chest pain or chest discomfort onset within the prior 12 hours admitted to the cardiology department of Tianjin Union Medicine Center from January 2014 to July 2016 were enrolled. Thirty-six healthy cases were enrolled as control during the same time. The levels of serum complement C3, C4 and C5b-9 on 1, 3 and 7 days after admission and myocardial function indicators were analyzed. Major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) and readmission rate were analyzed after 1 year follow-up. The correlation between serum complement levels and myocardial function indicators was analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. **Results** ① The levels of serum C3, C4 and C5b-9 on the first day in NSTE-ACS group and STEMI group were significantly higher than control group [C3 (g/L): 1.04 ± 0.33 , 1.26 ± 0.35 vs. 0.39 ± 0.21 , C4 (g/L): 0.31 ± 0.14 , 0.33 ± 0.10 vs. 0.19 ± 0.07 , C5b-9 (g/L): 575.46 ± 197.26 , 659.26 ± 160.77 vs. 501.40 ± 141.51 , all $P < 0.05$]. There were no changes of serum C3, C4 in NSTE-ACS group, but C5b-9 decreased after a peak (g/L: 700.63 ± 218.42) at 3 days. Serum complements in STEMI group reached peak on the third day [C3 (g/L): 1.37 ± 0.33 , C4 (g/L): 0.42 ± 0.12 , C5b-9 (g/L): 754.72 ± 136.22]. The levels of serum C4 and C5b-9 in STEMI group were higher than NSTE-ACS group on the third and seventh day. ② The levels of troponin T (TnT), creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB), solution intercellular

adhesion molecule-1 (sICAM-1), global registry of acute coronary events (GRACE) scores and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) numbers in STEMI group were significantly higher than those in the NSTEMI-ACS group, which were as opposite as left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). However, there were no significant differences in levels of serum N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), Fibrinogen (Fib), readmission rate and incidence of MACE between STEMI and NSTEMI-ACS groups. ③ According to GRACE, patients with ACS were divided into low risk group (≤ 108 scores, 26 cases), intermediate risk group (109–140 scores, 61 cases) and highest group (> 140 scores, 83 cases). TnT and sICAM-1 in intermediate risk group were significantly increased as compared with low risk group. Levels of TnT, sICAM-1, C3, C4 and C5b-9 in the highest group were significantly higher than the low and intermediate risk groups, however the lowest LVEF was found in the highest group. ④ It was shown by Pearson correlation analyses that levels of serum C3, C4, C5b-9 were positively correlated with TnT (r value was 0.481, 0.367, 0.292, respectively, all $P < 0.01$), sICAM-1 (r value was 0.298, 0.249, 0.365, respectively, all $P < 0.01$), but negatively correlated with LVEF (r value was -0.384 , -0.260 , -0.200 , respectively, all $P < 0.01$). In addition sICAM-1 positively correlated with TnT ($r = 0.536$, $P = 0.000$), but negatively correlated with LVEF ($r = -0.341$, $P = 0.001$). **Conclusions** Serum complements activation was found in the acute phase of ACS patients. Serum complement C3, C4 and C5b-9 are involved in the process of myocardial injury, and may reflect severity of myocardial injury and cardiac dysfunction.

【Key words】 Acute coronary syndrome; Complement; Inflammatory factor; Myocardial injury

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急性冠脉综合征(ACS)早期成功血运重建是挽救缺血心肌的关键。研究显示,与优化药物治疗相比,经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)并不能减少稳定型心绞痛患者心肌梗死、死亡及其他不良心血管事件的发生^[1]。故继续研究冠心病的发生机制非常重要。动脉粥样硬化被认为是修饰过后的脂蛋白、单核/巨噬细胞、T细胞和动脉壁内的正常细胞分子相互作用的一种慢性炎症过程^[2]。该炎症过程能加重冠状动脉(冠脉)硬化的病变程度,逐渐阻塞冠脉,一旦冠脉斑块破裂及血栓形成,就会发生急性心肌梗死(AMI)。炎症因子和补体激活产物在动脉粥样硬化中的致病作用已被证实^[3]。补体作为炎症反应的主要介质参与各种心血管疾病的发生发展^[4];炎症及补体激活也参与了缺血或再灌注所致的心肌损伤^[5],但其参与并加重缺血后心肌损伤的机制仍不明确。本研究中通过观察ACS患者补体水平的动态变化,探讨其与急性心肌缺血损伤程度的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的纳入和排除标准:采用回顾性研究方法,选择2014年1月至2016年7月因缺血性胸痛或胸部不适于12 h内收治于本院心内科的ACS患者;选择同期本院健康体检者作为健康对照组。

1.1.1 纳入标准:符合2012全球第3次心肌梗死定义^[6]或2014年美国心脏病学会非ST段抬高型急性冠脉综合征(NSTEMI-ACS)的诊断标准^[7];发病12 h内入院;年龄 > 18 岁;男女不限。

1.1.2 排除标准:其他原因导致的非缺血性胸痛;合并感染,严重肝肾功能不全,自身免疫性疾病,重度贫血,严重出血倾向等原发性疾病;精神异常者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究遵循医学伦理学原则,经本院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2016-B01)。

1.2 观察指标:记录患者的性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、既往史、血压、血生化指标,肌钙蛋白T(TnT)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、N末端B型脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)、可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1(sICAM-1)、左室射血分数(LVEF)、全球急性冠脉事件注册(GRACE)评分、是否行PCI治疗;入院1、3、7 d补体C3、C4、C5b-9水平;随访1年的再入院率和主要不良心血管事件(MACE)发生率。

1.3 统计学处理:使用SPSS 17.0软件统计数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用多因素方差分析的 q 检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;各指标之间的相关性采用Pearson相关分析法。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料(表1):共纳入170例ACS患者,男性125例,女性45例;年龄(62.78 ± 7.93)岁;其中ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)110例,NSTEMI-ACS 60例。36例健康者中男性21例,女性15例;年龄(54.19 ± 7.98)岁。STEMI组和NSTEMI-ACS组患者年龄、合并糖尿病比例高于健康对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),且STEMI组男性、合并糖尿病比例高于NSTEMI-ACS组(均 $P < 0.05$);而3组间BMI、吸烟史、收缩压、舒张压、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、血肌酐比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表 1 各组研究对象一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	男性 [例(%)]	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ²)	吸烟史 [例(%)]	糖尿病史 [例(%)]	收缩压 (mmHg)
健康对照组	36	21 (58.3)	54.19 ± 7.98	24.42 ± 3.03	10 (29.0)	0 (0)	116.30 ± 14.16
NSTE-ACS 组	60	38 (64.4)	64.09 ± 1.22 ^a	24.59 ± 0.24	29 (49.2)	21 (35.6) ^a	129.60 ± 15.48
STEMI 组	110	87 (78.4) ^{ab}	62.06 ± 11.59 ^a	24.45 ± 1.98	43 (38.7)	70 (63.0) ^{ab}	133.44 ± 25.80
组别	例数 (例)	舒张压 (mmHg)	总胆固醇 (mmol/L)	甘油三酯 (mmol/L)	低密度脂蛋白 胆固醇 (mmol/L)	高密度脂蛋白 胆固醇 (mmol/L)	血肌酐 (μmol/L)
健康对照组	36	73.57 ± 7.51	4.19 ± 0.45	0.97 ± 0.31	2.65 ± 0.34	1.34 ± 0.27	65.75 ± 13.19
NSTE-ACS 组	60	73.98 ± 8.79	4.97 ± 1.28	1.71 ± 0.44	2.70 ± 0.67	1.49 ± 0.55	79.19 ± 28.64
STEMI 组	110	73.51 ± 13.78	4.66 ± 0.91	1.60 ± 0.87	2.86 ± 0.75	1.22 ± 0.28	76.28 ± 24.29

注: NSTE-ACS 为非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征, STEMI 为 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死, BMI 为体重指数; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与健康对照组比较, ^a $P<0.05$; 与 NSTE-ACS 组比较, ^b $P<0.05$

表 2 两组患者临床指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	TnT (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	CK-MB (U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	NT-proBNP (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	sICAM-1 (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Fib (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVEF ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	GRACE 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	PCI [例(%)]
NSTE-ACS 组	60	3.37 ± 0.43	64.22 ± 11.07	1 710.65 ± 608.46	194.64 ± 5.24	3.59 ± 0.12	0.544 ± 0.009	128.80 ± 30.97	27 (45.8)
STEMI 组	110	7.28 ± 0.30 ^a	151.55 ± 7.85 ^a	2 644.80 ± 346.65	228.13 ± 4.10 ^a	3.50 ± 0.10	0.486 ± 0.006 ^a	142.79 ± 25.55 ^a	74 (66.8) ^a

注: NSTE-ACS 为非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征, STEMI 为 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死, TnT 为肌钙蛋白 T, CK-MB 为肌酸激酶同工酶, NT-proBNP 为 N 末端 B 型脑钠肽前体, sICAM-1 为可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1, Fib 为纤维蛋白原, LVEF 为左室射血分数, GRACE 为全球急性冠状动脉事件注册, PCI 为经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 与 NSTE-ACS 组比较, ^a $P<0.01$

表 4 不同 GRACE 危险分层 3 组 ACS 患者各项指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	TnT (μg/L)	sICAM-1 (μg/L)	LVEF	3 d C3 (g/L)	3 d C4 (g/L)	3 d C5b-9 (g/L)
低危组	26	1.79 ± 0.53	171.13 ± 10.89	0.544 ± 0.077	1.07 ± 0.37	0.35 ± 0.15	697.10 ± 111.58
中危组	61	4.03 ± 0.75 ^a	191.74 ± 26.30 ^a	0.521 ± 0.069	1.20 ± 0.37	0.35 ± 0.13	694.00 ± 114.52
高危组	83	7.94 ± 2.93 ^{ab}	248.93 ± 8.32 ^{ab}	0.483 ± 0.067 ^{ab}	1.38 ± 0.34 ^{ab}	0.42 ± 0.10 ^{ab}	778.94 ± 133.38 ^{ab}

注: GRACE 为全球急性冠状动脉事件注册, ACS 为急性冠脉综合征, TnT 为肌钙蛋白 T, sICAM-1 为可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1, LVEF 为左室射血分数; 与低危组比较, ^a $P<0.05$; 与中危组比较, ^b $P<0.05$

2.2 各组临床指标比较(表 2): STEMI 组 TnT、CK-MB、sICAM-1 水平及 GRACE 评分、行 PCI 比例明显高于 NSTE-ACS 组, LVEF 显著低于 NSTE-ACS 组(均 $P<0.01$), 而两组 NT-proBNP、Fib 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。STEMI 组 MACE 发生率(7.2% 比 11.9%)和再入院率(23.4% 比 27.1%)略低于 NSTE-ACS 组(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.3 各组血清补体水平动态变化(表 3): NSTE-ACS 组和 STEMI 组发病 1 d 时 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平均显著高于健康对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。随时间延长, NSTE-ACS 组 C3、C4 无明显变化, C5b-9 于 3 d 达高峰后显著下降; STEMI 组 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平均于 3 d 达峰值, 且 STEMI 组发病 3 d、7 d 时血清补体 C4、C5b-9 水平均显著高于 NST-ACS 组(均 $P<0.05$)。说明在发生急性心肌损伤特别是 STEMI 后, 补体存在从激活到高峰、再下降的动态变化过程。

2.4 不同 GRACE 危险分层患者各指标比较(表 4): 根据 GRACE 评分将 ACS 患者分为低危组(≤ 108 分, 26 例)、中危组(109 ~ 140 分, 61 例)和高危组

表 3 各组研究对象血清补体水平变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数 (例)	C3 (g/L)	C4 (g/L)	C5b-9 (g/L)
健康对照组		36	0.39 ± 0.21	0.19 ± 0.07	501.40 ± 141.51
NSTE-ACS 组	发病 1 d	60	1.04 ± 0.33 ^a	0.31 ± 0.14 ^a	575.46 ± 197.26 ^a
	发病 3 d	60	1.08 ± 0.37 ^a	0.31 ± 0.10 ^a	700.63 ± 218.42 ^{ab}
	发病 7 d	60	1.01 ± 0.38 ^a	0.27 ± 0.13 ^{ac}	599.64 ± 192.14 ^{ac}
STEMI 组	发病 1 d	110	1.26 ± 0.35 ^a	0.33 ± 0.10 ^a	659.26 ± 160.77 ^a
	发病 3 d	110	1.37 ± 0.33 ^{ab}	0.42 ± 0.12 ^{abd}	754.72 ± 136.22 ^{abd}
	发病 7 d	110	1.19 ± 0.33 ^{ac}	0.31 ± 0.10 ^{acd}	623.13 ± 152.36 ^{acd}

注: NSTE-ACS 为非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征, STEMI 为 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死; 与健康对照组比较, ^a $P<0.05$; 与本组发病 1 d 比较, ^b $P<0.05$; 与本组发病 3 d 比较, ^c $P<0.05$; 与 NSTE-ACS 组同期比较, ^d $P<0.05$

(>140 分, 83 例)。中危组 TnT、sICAM-1 明显高于低危组(均 $P<0.05$); 高危组 TnT、sICAM-1、C3、C4、C5b-9 明显高于中危组和低危组, LVEF 明显低于中危组和低危组(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.5 ACS 患者血清补体与各临床指标的相关性(表 5): ACS 患者发病 3 d 时补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平均与 TnT、sICAM-1 呈显著正相关, 与 LVEF 呈显著负相关(均 $P<0.01$)。

表 5 ACS 患者发病 3 d 时各指标的相关性

指标	r 值	P 值	指标	r 值	P 值
C3 与 TnT	0.481	0.000	C5b-9 与 TnT	0.292	0.000
C3 与 sICAM-1	0.298	0.000	C5b-9 与 sICAM-1	0.365	0.000
C3 与 LVEF	-0.384	0.000	C5b-9 与 LVEF	-0.200	0.009
C4 与 TnT	0.367	0.000	sICAM-1 与 TnT	0.536	0.000
C4 与 sICAM-1	0.249	0.001	sICAM-1 与 LVEF	-0.341	0.001
C4 与 LVEF	-0.260	0.001			

注: ACS 为急性冠脉综合征, TnT 为肌钙蛋白 T, sICAM-1 为可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1, LVEF 为左室射血分数

3 讨论

ACS 是由于急性心肌缺血或坏死导致的严重临床综合征,炎症及免疫反应是发生 ACS 的重要因素。CRP 作为一种炎症标志物,可引起动脉粥样硬化及粥样斑块不稳定^[8]。张耀辉^[9]研究发现,超敏 C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)在 AMI 患者血清中明显升高,能够成为评估 AMI 风险的指标。降钙素原(PCT)可反映炎症反应程度,李重伟等^[10]研究发现, PCT 与心肌梗死的自发冠脉再通相关。炎症可以激活心肌成纤维细胞并在梗死部位分泌基质蛋白,长期炎症可导致心室扩张和心力衰竭的发生^[11]。贾莉莉等^[12]研究发现,肝移植患者新肝期心肌损伤与炎症细胞浸润密切相关。在冠心病缺血/再灌注损伤中,高迁移率族蛋白 B1 通过致炎促进肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 (IL-1) 等表达,加重了心肌损伤^[13]。他汀类药物通过抗炎、稳定斑块的作用,可减轻冠心病患者心肌损伤^[14]。很多中药通过抗炎可发挥保护 ACS 患者冠脉内皮细胞的作用^[15-16]。焦春利等^[17]研究表明,调控炎症体信号通路降低炎症反应可发挥保护心肌的作用。

炎症通过激活补体损伤动脉内膜,促进动脉粥样硬化形成^[18-20],导致 ACS 发生并加重心肌损伤。研究发现,ACS 患者 C3、C4 水平明显高于对照组^[21]。急性期炎症因子及补体系统激活可进一步加重缺血性心肌损伤^[22]。激活后的补体 C3 和 C5 被转化为过敏毒素多肽,即 C3a 和 C5a,其具有重要的炎症介质作用,可启动炎症反应^[23-24]。急性缺血事件发生后,心肌缺血和心肌细胞坏死导致亚细胞膜成分的释放,进一步激活补体级联反应产生 C5b-9,诱导平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞的激活、增殖^[25],直接攻击心肌细胞膜,促进心肌细胞和组织的损伤与坏死。实验研究表明,抑制补体激活能减少心肌梗死后淋巴细胞的募集,说明补体级联反应能促发缺血心肌的炎症反应^[26]。有研究者提出补体及其激活产物在 AMI 患者血中异常升高,梗死区心肌中有 C5b-9

沉积^[27-28],若冠脉阻塞,血清补体水平显著改变, C5b-9 水平随病情发展呈逐步升高趋势^[29]。实验研究显示,心肌梗死后 2~3 d 小鼠死亡情况较严重, 7 d 后心脏功能明显下降,在梗死区心肌组织有明显的炎性细胞浸润及心肌组织纤维化^[30],且补体因子和炎症因子参与并加重了心肌的坏死和纤维化进程,成为加重心脏病理损伤的共同因素。

本研究也证实在 ACS 急性期即发生了补体激活,表现为患者发病 1 d 时 C3、C4、C5b-9 水平即明显升高,3 d 达到峰值,且与病情严重程度密切相关;另外,补体水平与 sICAM-1、TnT 呈正相关,与 LVEF 呈负相关,说明补体激活与炎症因子及心肌损伤密切相关,可能是反映心肌损伤程度、预示心功能不良的指标。有研究发现,ACS 患者补体 C3、C4 水平显著升高,且与 TnI、CK-MB、CRP 峰值呈正相关,说明补体激活与炎症反应和心肌损伤程度直接相关^[31]。炎症通路在参与损伤、修复和梗死后心肌重构过程中发挥着至关重要的作用^[32];在梗死区,坏死的心肌细胞释放危险信号,激活炎症反应,梗死心肌 CRP 大量产生及 ICAM-1 水平增高共同加重了缺血心肌细胞的坏死进程。因此,急性期的炎症因子和补体水平可能与心肌坏死面积及预后相关。

本研究显示,ACS 发生时 GRACE 评分高危组患者的补体水平明显高于中危组和低危组,说明重症患者补体和炎症因子激活后介导了严重的心肌细胞损伤,影响了心脏泵血功能,从而影响了患者的预后。伴随着心脏组织损伤,免疫系统在整个急性炎症反应和再生应答中承担着重要和复杂的角色。因此,探讨补体在心肌损伤中的作用将成为 ACS 患者急性期病情评估与判断预后的重要方面^[33]。补体 C3、C4、C5b-9 可能是 ACS 发生时的生物标志物,抑制补体活性,减少补体激活产物介导的心肌细胞损害,可改善 ACS 患者的预后。补体因子在急性心肌缺血坏死中的激活机制及其与炎症因子关系的研究具有重要意义,有望成为 ACS 治疗的新靶点。

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