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ET-1 在中枢神经系统特发性炎性脱髓鞘疾病中的表达及其临床意义

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摘要 目的 探究中枢神经系统特发性炎性脱髓鞘疾病(IIDDs)进程中,内皮素-1(ET-1)的表达水平与疾病残疾程度的相关性。方法 纳入45例中枢神经系统脱髓鞘疾病患者,其中IIDDs患者25例,中枢神经系统血管性脱髓鞘疾病患者20例,同时纳入健康对照者10例。用ELISA的方法测定患者血清ET-1水平,并进一步分析IIDDs组患者血清ET-1水平与实验室检验指标、情绪认知功能及疾病残疾程度的相关性。结果 ①在三组中,IIDDs组血清ET-1含量最高($P < 0.0001$),血清ET-1在血管性脱髓鞘疾病组表达水平较健康对照组降低,但差异无统计学意义。②IIDDs中EDSS评分重度障碍患者血清ET-1水平较EDSS评分轻中度障碍患者升高($Z = -3.250 P = 0.001$);EDSS评分与血清ET-1水平($r_s = 0.503 P = 0.010$)、脑脊液总蛋白($r_s = 0.475 P = 0.016$)、脑脊液白蛋白($r_s = 0.480 P = 0.020$)、脑脊液IgG($r_s = 0.544 P = 0.007$)、脑脊液IgA($r_s = 0.660 P = 0.002$)及脑脊液IgM($r_s = 0.555 P = 0.011$)水平存在正相关性。③IIDDs组患者血清ET-1水平与脑脊液IgM水平($r_s = 0.455 P = 0.044$)存在正相关性,与外周免疫指标无明显相关性($P > 0.05$)。结论 血清ET-1水平反映了IIDDs临床症状的严重程度,且与外周免疫指标无明显相关性,但与疾病严重程度及脑脊液IgM水平存在正相关性,提示血清ET-1水平可反映中枢神经系统炎症程度,并在IIDDs发生发展中起到重要作用。

关键词 中枢神经系统特发性炎性脱髓鞘疾病; 内皮素-1; 中枢神经系统血管性脱髓鞘; 中枢神经系统炎症; 残疾程度; 情绪认知功能

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中枢神经系统特发性炎性脱髓鞘疾病(idiopathic inflammatory demyelinating disease, IIDDs) 是一组由免疫系统介导攻击髓鞘而引起的中枢神经系统疾病,主要包括多发性硬化(multiple sclerosis, MS)、视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders, NMOSD)、急性播散性脑脊髓炎等^[1]。该病发病机制复杂,且髓鞘损伤后无法完全修复,轴突损伤无法逆转,导致永久性神经功能障

of the *mecA*, *sea*, *tst*, and *pvl* genes; The microtiter plate crystal violet staining method was used to assess biofilm formation ability; The CCK-8 assay was used to evaluate cytotoxicity against macrophages. **Results** Seven hemolytic phenotypes were identified among the *Staphylococcus aureus* clinical isolates. Differences were found among *Staphylococcus aureus* clinical isolates with different hemolytic phenotypes in terms of mRNA expression levels of hemolysin genes, antibiotic resistance, virulence gene prevalence, biofilm formation ability, and cytotoxicity to mouse macrophages ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** *Staphylococcus aureus* clinical isolates exhibit diverse hemolytic phenotypes, which should be a focus across multiple dimensions, including microbiological testing, clinical treatment, and nosocomial infection prevention and control.

Key words *Staphylococcus aureus*; clinical isolate; hemolytic phenotype; hemolysin; antibiotic resistance; virulence

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碍,严重影响患者的生活质量及预后^[2]。

内皮素-1(endothelin-1,ET-1)是一种由血管内皮细胞和活化的星形胶质细胞分泌的神经毒素之一^[3]。研究^[3~4]表明,ET-1参与中枢神经系统疾病的多种病理过程,可对免疫系统产生影响。目前关于ET-1在IIDDs中的作用研究较少。因此,为探究ET-1在IIDDs中的作用,该研究通过检测IIDDs患者血清中ET-1表达水平与疾病严重程度的关系,阐明ET-1在IIDDs疾病中的关键作用,并探讨其在临的应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料 纳入2020年1月—2022年12月就诊于海军军医大学第一附属医院神经内科的IIDDs患者25例,同时纳入同期就诊的中枢神经系统血管性脱髓鞘患者20例及健康对照患者10例。IIDDs患者入选标准:①符合MS 2017版McDonald诊断标准;②符合国际NMO诊断小组2015年制定的NMOSD修订诊断标准;③符合长节段脊髓病变标准:脊髓磁共振检查提示病变节段≥3个节段、无视神经及颅内临床定位体征,且符合IIDDs影像学特征、血清学、脑脊液检验结果及临床特征;④符合临床孤立综合征诊断;⑤年龄>18岁;⑥患者或家属知情同意并签署同意书。血管性脱髓鞘入选标准:①影像学提示头颅磁共振T2加权像皮质下高信号(包括侧脑室旁、深部脑白质等区域)^[5];②具有脑血管病危险因素;③具有脑动脉硬化等脑血管病基础疾病;④>18岁;⑤患者或家属知情同意并签署同意书。IIDDs患者排除标准:①颅内感染性疾病;②全身系统性疾病导致的中枢神经系统脱髓鞘病变(如风湿免疫相关疾病、肝肾疾病以及恶性肿瘤患者等);③近1个月内有发热、感染病史的患者;④患有其他自身免疫性疾病的患者。血管性脱髓鞘排除标准同IIDDs。健康对照组为年龄>18岁且无器质性病变的头晕患者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 采用标准化病例报告表收集IIDDs及中枢神经系统血管性脱髓鞘患者的一般资料,包括姓名、性别、年龄及体质质量指数(body mass index,BMI)等。既往史:高血压(被诊断为高血压或正在接受降压治疗,或就诊后连续2次非同一天血压>140/90 mmHg);糖尿病(符合2010年美国糖尿病协会指南)。个人史:吸烟史(既往吸烟≥10支/d,时间≥6个月),饮酒史(既往持续饮酒≥

50 mL/d,时间≥6个月)。

1.2.2 标本采集与实验室检查 采集患者入院后第2天上午7:00—10:00空腹外周静脉血,按照常规测C反应蛋白、血沉、免疫球蛋白(IgA、IgG、IgM)、白细胞介素(interleukin,IL)-2、4、5、6、8、10等水平。患者入院后当天或次日行腰椎穿刺,留取脑脊液样本送检:脑脊液常规、脑脊液总蛋白、脑脊液白蛋白、脑脊液免疫球蛋白等指标。

1.2.3 血清ET-1检测 采集患者入院后第2天上午7:00—10:00空腹外周静脉血4~5 mL,立即送至4℃冰箱保存并于当天离心(血浆:1 500 r/min、15 min;血清:3 000 r/min、10 min)后收集血清及血浆存于冻存管中并于置-80℃冰箱超低温保存。采用ELISA法测定外周血血清中的ET-1含量。

1.2.4 临床扩展致残量表(expanded disability status scale,EDSS) 采用EDSS对IIDDs患者神经系统的各项功能状态进行评估,包括:锥体系统、小脑、脑干、感觉、直肠膀胱、视力、皮层功能,评分范围为0~10分,得分越高表明神经功能障碍程度越重,EDSS评分≤2.5表示为轻度功能障碍,3~6分表示为中度功能障碍,≥6.5分表示为重度功能障碍。

1.2.5 汉密尔顿抑郁量表(hamilton's depression scale,HAMD)及汉密尔顿焦虑量表(hamilton anxiety scale,HAMA) 采用HAMD和HAMA评估IIDDs组患者情绪状况,其能反映患者近2周的情绪水平。HAMD评分:<8分表示无抑郁;8~20分表示轻度抑郁;>20~35分表示中度抑郁;>35分表示重度抑郁。HAMA评分:总分范围0~56分,0~6分表示无焦虑,>6~20分表示可能存在焦虑,>20~28分表示存在焦虑,>28~56分表示严重焦虑。

1.2.6 疲劳严重程度量表(fatigue severity scale,FSS) 采用FSS评估患者疲劳程度,以7分制评估疲劳对不同功能域的影响情况,FSS评分<36分表明不存在疲劳,评分越高疲劳感越重。

1.2.7 蒙特利尔认知评估量表(montreal cognitive assessment,MoCA)及简易智能检查量表(mini mental state examination,MMSE) 采用MoCA评估总体认知功能,主要包括视空间与执行功能、命名、记忆、注意、语言、定向等子认知域,满分30分,若受试者受教育年限≤12年则在总分基础上加1分;≥26分为正常,18~<26分为轻度认知障碍,10~<18分为中度认知障碍,≤10分为重度认知障碍。MMSE总分30分,文盲<17分认为存在认知障碍;小学文化水平<20分认为存在认知功能障碍;初中及以上

文化水平<24分认为存在认知功能障碍;≥21分为轻度认知障碍;10~<20中度认知障碍;<10分重度认知障碍。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS26.0软件进行统计分析。正态分布计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较运用独立样本t检验,多组间比较采用One-way ANOVA检验;偏态分布计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较运用非参数检验;计数资料以 $n(%)$ 表示,组间比较使用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法;不符合正态分布采用Spearman相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料分析 共纳入患者45例,其中IIDDs组患者25例,中枢神经系统血管性脱髓鞘患者20例,健康对照组10例,高血压病史占比三组间比较差异有统计学意义($P = 0.019$),其他资料三组间比较差异无统计学意义。见表1。

2.2 三组患者血清ET-1水平的ELISA检测结果

通过ELISA方法评估三组患者血清ET-1水平结果发现,在IIDDs组患者中,ET-1水平较健康对照组及血管性脱髓鞘组均升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.0001$);而血管性脱髓鞘组与健康对照组血清ET-1水平比较差异无统计学意义。见图1。

2.3 不同严重程度IIDDs患者的血清ET-1水平及其他实验室指标比较 根据EDSS评分将IIDDs患者分成两组:轻中度障碍组(EDSS≤6分)、重度障碍组(EDSS≥6.5分)。对两组患者的实验室检验结果进行统计学分析发现,与IIDDs轻中度障碍组比较,IIDDs重度障碍组患者血清ET-1水平($Z = -3.250, P = 0.001$)、脑脊液IgG($Z = -2.170, P = 0.030$)、IgA($Z = -2.550, P = 0.011$)及IgM($Z = -2.370, P = 0.018$)水平均升高,差异有统计学意

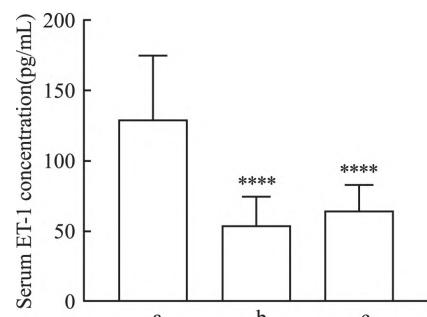


图1 三组血清ET-1水平比较

Fig. 1 Serum ET-1 levels in IIDDs, vascular demyelination, and healthy control groups

a: IIDDs group; b: Vascular demyelinating disease group; c: Healthy control group; **** $P < 0.0001$ vs IIDDs group.

义。见表2。

2.4 IIDDs患者血清ET-1、实验室指标与EDSS残疾评分相关性分析 通过相关性分析发现,IIDDs患者EDSS残疾评分与血清ET-1含量($r_s = 0.503, P = 0.010$)、脑脊液总蛋白($r_s = 0.475, P = 0.016$)、脑脊液白蛋白($r_s = 0.480, P = 0.020$)、脑脊液IgG($r_s = 0.544, P = 0.007$)、脑脊液IgA($r_s = 0.660, P = 0.002$)、脑脊液IgM($r_s = 0.555, P = 0.011$)正相关,与其余实验室检验结果无明显相关性($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

2.5 IIDDs患者血清ET-1水平与情绪认知量表评分的相关性分析 IIDDs组患者血清ET-1水平与ADL、FSS、HAMA、HAMD、MMSE及MoCA量表评分无明显相关性($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

2.6 IIDDs患者血清ET-1水平与血清和脑脊液免疫指标的相关性分析 血清ET-1水平与脑脊液IgM($r_s = 0.455, P = 0.044$)存在正相关性,与其余实验室检验结果无明显相关性($P > 0.05$)。见表5。

表1 三组患者基线和临床资料对比[$\bar{x} \pm s, n(%)$]

Tab. 1 Comparison of baseline and clinical data among the three patient groups [$\bar{x} \pm s, n(%)$]

Variables	IIDDs (n=25)	Vascular demyelinating disease group (n=20)	Healthy control group (n=10)	F/ χ^2 value	P value
Age (years)	49.00 ± 13.89	56.05 ± 9.05	50.70 ± 7.70	2.822	0.069
Male	15(60.00)	12(60.00)	3(30.00)	2.970	0.227
Hypertension	7(28.00)	14(70.00)	5(50.00)	7.900	0.019
Diabetes	4(16.00)	8(40.00)	5(50.00)	5.083	0.079
Smoking	5(20.00)	7(35.00)	3(30.00)	1.306	0.520
Drinking	6(24.00)	5(25.00)	3(30.00)	0.139	0.933

表2 IIIDs 轻中度和重度患者实验室检验指标比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]Tab. 2 Comparison of laboratory test indicators between mild-to-moderate and severe IIIDs patients [$\bar{x} \pm s$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]

Variables	The mild to moderate impairment group (n = 19)	Severe disability group (n = 6)	t/Z value	P value
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.45 ± 3.12	22.78 ± 1.87	0.490	0.626
Age of onset(years)	48.00 ± 15.00	56.50 ± 10.90	-1.590	0.130
ET-1(pg/mL)	111.25(88.30 ,141.35)	212.32(163.67 ,974.16)	-3.250	0.001
CRP(mg/L)	2.69(1.65 ,1.19)	5.48(1.93 ,17.90)	-1.200	0.229
C3(g/L)	0.84 ± 0.12	0.87 ± 0.17	-0.528	0.603
C4(g/L)	0.19 ± 0.89	0.20 ± 0.05	-0.278	0.784
IL-2(pg/mL)	3.80 ± 1.59	3.01 ± 2.58	0.796	0.438
IL-4(pg/mL)	6.19 ± 2.66	7.88 ± 9.44	-0.395	0.712
IL-5(g/mL)	2.18 ± 1.07	1.42 ± 1.32	1.268	0.223
IL-6(pg/mL)	8.36(4.62 ,14.65)	9.21(1.78 ,22.55)	0.000	1.000
IL-8(pg/mL)	32.64 ± 45.92	10.80 ± 8.57	1.040	0.310
IL-10(pg/mL)	5.45(4.06 ,7.21)	7.52(5.11 ,247.92)	-1.330	0.183
Total protein of cerebrospinal fluid (mg/L)	399.00(323.00 ,464.00)	1 000.50(631.75 ,1 278.25)	-2.160	0.310
Cerebrospinal fluid albumin (mg/L)	289.00(216.50 ,337.50)	659.50(389.50 ,894.25)	-2.100	0.360
The number of nucleated cells in cerebrospinal fluid(× 10 ⁶ /L)	8.00(2.00 ,16.00)	19.50(6.25 ,56.75)	-1.340	0.180
Cerebrospinal fluid IgG(mg/L)	35.10(29.10 ,49.80)	78.50(39.55 ,197.75)	-2.170	0.030
Cerebrospinal fluid IgA(mg/L)	4.30(2.20 ,5.20)	24.25(13.68 ,46.38)	-2.550	0.011
Cerebrospinal fluid IgM(mg/L)	0.60(0.30 ,1.00)	8.40(6.10 ,20.30)	-2.370	0.018

表3 IIIDs 患者 EDSS 残疾评分与实验室检验指标的相关性

Tab. 3 Correlation between EDSS disability scores and laboratory test indicators in IIIDs patients

Variables	EDSS	
	r _s value	P value
ET-1	0.503	0.010
C3	-0.060	0.786
C4	-0.175	0.425
IL-8	-0.218	0.343
IL-6	0.159	0.490
TNF-α	-0.027	0.907
IL-4	0.003	0.992
IL-5	0.059	0.818
IL-12P70	0.338	0.171
Total protein of cerebrospinal fluid	0.475	0.016
Cerebrospinal fluid albumin	0.480	0.020
The number of nucleated cells in cerebrospinal fluid	0.285	0.168
Cerebrospinal fluid IgG	0.544	0.007
Cerebrospinal fluid IgA	0.660	0.002
Cerebrospinal fluid IgM	0.555	0.011

3 讨论

ET-1 来源于血管内皮细胞以及活化的星形胶质细胞。为研究 ET-1 在 IIIDs 中的特殊作用,本研究纳入了一组血管性脱髓鞘患者作为 IIIDs 的对照。结果表明,与血管性脱髓鞘组及健康对照组比

表4 IIIDs 患者血清 ET-1 含量与量表评分的相关性

Tab. 4 Correlation between serum ET-1 levels and scale scores in IIIDs patients

Variables	ET-1	
	r _s value	P value
ADL	0.430	0.075
HAMD	-0.088	0.720
HAMA	-0.810	0.743
MMSE	0.082	0.737
MoCA	-0.113	0.644
FSS	0.002	0.994

较 IIIDs 组患者血清 ET-1 水平显著升高,而血管性脱髓鞘组与健康对照组比较差异无统计学意义。从临床层面初步证明 ET-1 高表达与 IIIDs 相关。Chang et al^[6] 研究发现,MS 患者血清 ET-1 水平高于周围神经炎性脱髓鞘疾病、阿尔兹海默病和健康对照组。因此,ET-1 可能主要在 IIIDs 中发挥重要作用。

本研究对纳入的 25 例 IIIDs 患者血清 ET-1 含量、血清和脑脊液免疫指标与 EDSS 残疾程度评分进行分析,发现重度残疾患者血清 ET-1 水平较轻中度患者显著升高,EDSS 评分与 ET-1 水平呈正相关性;同时发现 ET-1 水平与脑脊液免疫指标 IgM 呈正相关,而与外周血免疫指标无相关性。

Hammond et al^[7] 研究发现,ET-1 在 MS 病灶反

表5 IIIDs 患者血清 ET-4 水平与外周免疫因子及脑脊液指标相关性

Tab.5 Correlation between serum ET-4 levels and peripheral immune factors as well as cerebrospinal fluid indicators in IIIDs patients

Variables	ET-4	
	r _s value	P value
C3	0.170	0.439
C4	0.041	0.854
IL-8	-0.418	0.059
IL-6	-0.160	0.489
TNF-α	0.192	0.405
IL-10	0.409	0.092
IL-4	0.241	0.336
IL-5	0.032	0.900
IL-12P70	0.138	0.584
Total protein of cerebrospinal fluid	0.229	0.272
Total protein of cerebrospinal fluid	0.262	0.226
The number of nucleated cells in cerebrospinal fluid	0.182	0.384
Cerebrospinal fluid IgG	0.242	0.266
Cerebrospinal fluid IgA	0.324	0.164
Cerebrospinal fluid IgM	0.455	0.044

应性星形胶质细胞中表达升高。Yi et al^[3] 研究发现,在 NMOSD 中血清 ET-4 水平显著高于健康对照组,且 ET-4 含量与 EDSS 评分呈正相关。Jankowska-Lech et al^[8] 收集了 MS 非活动期患者的血样本,检测 ET-4 在血浆中的含量,发现在疾病非活动期及免疫调节治疗后 MS 患者血浆 ET-4 水平显著降低。Rocha et al^[9] 及 Yi et al^[3] 研究均发现 ET-4 与外周免疫因子水平无关。Yi et al^[3] 认为这可能是由于 ET-4 与外周炎症对疾病的影响是独立发生的。本研究发现血清 ET-4 水平与外周血免疫因子无相关性,但与脑脊液免疫球蛋白 IgM 存在相关性。提示,ET-4 水平升高可反映中枢神经系统炎症情况及疾病严重程度。

IIIDs 是一种自身免疫性疾病,已有研究^[10] 发现,情绪及认知功能障碍是 MS 和 NMOSD 的常见合并症。在 MS 患者中抑郁症的患病率可达 50%,重度抑郁是 MS 的严重合并症^[11],Meca-Lallana et al^[12] 研究发现疲劳、疼痛及抑郁是 NMOSD 患者的常见合并症,严重影响患者的生活质量。Huang et al^[13] 研究发现在脑组织外观正常的 NMOSD 患者中,双侧区域额叶皮质也变薄,且变薄程度与临床残疾和认知功能相关。目前 ET-4 与 IIIDs 患者情绪认知功能的关系尚无相关研究。因此,本研究对纳

入的 IIIDs 患者进行情绪认知量表评估,发现 ET-4 水平与患者焦虑抑郁及认知水平无相关性,这可能与样本量较少有关,需扩大样本量进一步验证。

综上所述,ET-4 在 IIIDs 中发挥重要作用,可能成为 IIIDs 修复的治疗靶点。目前尚缺乏促进 IIIDs 髓鞘修复的有效药物,减少 ET-4 生成可能成为该类疾病治疗的新研究方向。

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The expression level and clinical significance of ET - 1 in idiopathic inflammatory demyelinating diseases of central nervous system

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Abstract Objective To examine the relationship between the levels of endothelin-1 (ET-1) and the severity of clinical symptoms in idiopathic inflammatory demyelinating diseases (IIDDs) of the central nervous system. **Methods** A total of 45 patients with central nervous system demyelinating diseases were enrolled in the study. Among them, 25 patients were diagnosed with idiopathic IIDDs, 20 had vascular demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system, and 10 healthy controls were also included. Serum ET-1 levels were assessed using ELISA, and a further analysis was conducted to investigate the correlation between these ET-1 levels, laboratory test results, and the degree of disease disability in the IIDDs patient group. **Results** ① Of the three groups, ET-1 levels were highest in the IIDDs ($P < 0.0001$). The expression level of ET-1 in the vascular demyelinating disease group was lower than in the healthy control group, but there was no statistical difference. ② Serum ET-1 levels in patients with severe EDSS score group in IIDDs were higher than those in patients with mild to moderate EDSS score group ($Z = -3.250$, $P = 0.001$). EDSS score was positively correlated with serum ET-1 levels ($r_s = 0.503$, $P = 0.010$), CSF total protein ($r_s = 0.475$, $P = 0.016$), CSF albumin ($r_s = 0.480$, $P = 0.020$), CSF IgG ($r_s = 0.544$, $P = 0.007$), IgA ($r_s = 0.660$, $P = 0.002$) and IgM ($r_s = 0.555$, $P = 0.011$) levels. ③ There was a positive correlation between serum ET-1 levels and CSF IgM levels ($r_s = 0.455$, $P = 0.044$) in IIDDs group. Serum ET-1 level showed no significant correlation with peripheral immune reaction ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum ET-1 levels reflect the severity of clinical symptoms in IIDDs and show no significant correlation with peripheral immune markers, however, exhibit a positive correlation with disease severity and cerebrospinal fluid IgM levels. These findings suggest that serum ET-1 levels may indicate the degree of central nervous system inflammation and play an important role in the development and progression of IIDDs.

Key words idiopathic inflammatory demyelinating disease of the central nervous system; endothelin-1; vascular demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system; central nervous system inflammation; disability severity; emotional-cognitive function

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