车辆制动液检测 波箱油 变速箱油独立第三方油品检测实验室为您服务。

产品名称	车辆制动液检测 波箱油 变速箱油独立第三方油品检测实验室为您服务。
公司名称	鉴联国检(广州)检测技术有限公司
价格	1000.00/件
规格参数	报告用途:质量评定 样品量:1000-毫升 检测周期:5个工作日
公司地址	广州市天河区岑村沙埔大街323号B-5栋
联系电话	15915704209 13620111183

产品详情

车用润滑油液关键检验项目:

广东 汽车冷却液检测、车辆齿轮油检测、车辆玻璃清洗剂检测 第三方油品检测服务:广州市、深圳市。

19个地级市:珠海市、汕头市、佛山市、韶关市、湛江市、肇庆市、江门市、茂名市、惠州市、梅州市 、汕尾市、河源市、阳江市、清远市、东莞市、中山市、潮州市、揭阳市、云浮市。

行业动态:

Minda Hospital of Hubei University for Nationalities, Enshi 445000, China) Abstract: An ultra-high performance liquid chromatography - quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrome try (UPLC - Q/TOF MS) was applied to establish a metabolic map on the serum samples of 60 healthy vol unteers (control group) and 65 gout patients (gout group), to investigate the serum metabolomics differ ences between patients suffering from gout and healthy volunteers to find potential serum biomarkers . The obtained data were pattern-identified based on principal component analysis and orthogonal partial least squares analysis. The serum metabolic markers for gout patients were screened by the combination of variable weight projection analysis and a volcanic map. Through data analysis and database search, a total of 63 different metabolites were screened, 27 metabolites were significantly upregulated (P < 0.05), while 36 metabolites were significantly down-regulated (P < 0.05), mainly including glycerol phospholip ids, amino acids and choline, etc. Firstly, conducting ROC curve analysis on the obtained differential metabolites, 14 metabolites with AUC area greater than 0.8 were the better metabolites for diagnosis. Then , 63 differential metabolites screened were analyzed for metabolic pathway enrichment . Impact > 0. 1 doi : 10. 19969/j. fxcsxb. 22120604 收稿日期: 2022 - 12 - 06;修回日期: 2023 - 03 - 13基金项目:风湿性疾病发生 与干预湖北省重点实验室项目(PT022105);恩施州指导性项目(E20210033) 通讯作者:唐生尧,硕士,主管技师,研究方向:临床生化检验,E-mail:1171519941@qq.com 刘国生,硕士,主管检验师,研究方向:临床医学检验,E-mail:125015647@qq.com 第 5 期 田 力等:基于UPLC - Q/TOF MS技术的痛风患者血清代谢组学研究 and P < 0.05 were taken as the standards, the obtained metabolic pathway primarily included glycerol phospholipid metabolism, ether lipid

metabolism, linoleic acid metabolism, cysteine and methionine metabolism, arachidonic acid metabolism and the mutual conversion of pentasaccharide and glucuronic acid. Results showed that there were apparent differences in serum metabolism levels between gout patients and healthy control populations, and the identification of differential metabolites provided an experi mental basis for the pathogenesis and early screening of gout. Key

words: gout; metabolomics; UPLC - Q/TOF MS; biomarkers; serum

痛风(Gout)是一种因嘌呤代谢异常或尿酸排泄障碍导致尿酸单钠晶体(Monosodium urate,MSU)在 关节及非关节结构中沉积引起的间歇性发作的慢性代谢性疾病,临床以严重疼痛的急性炎性关节炎、 下肢关节活动受限为主要表现 [1 - 2]

- 。20世纪以来,由于人口年龄结构变化及代谢综合征以及相关疾病 的患病率不断上升,痛风的发病率逐步攀升,且男性的发病率高于女性[1]
- 。肥胖、慢性肾脏疾病、高

血压、2型糖尿病、血脂异常、心血管疾病的发生率在痛风患者中持续增加[3]。