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2 型糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 水平与胰岛素抵抗的相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨 2 型糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 水平和胰岛素抵抗的相关性及其影响因素。**方法:**2 型糖尿病患者 50 例,纳入健康人群 30 例为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定研究对象血清 Irisin 水平;同时测定糖尿病患者 C 肽、胰岛素抵抗指数、糖化血红蛋白水平。采用多元回归分析分析影响血清 Irisin 水平的因子。**结果:**病例组和对照组间 BMI、腰围、血清 Irisin、低密度脂蛋白间差异有统计学意义($p < 0.05$)。血清 Irisin 水平和 BMI、腰围、低密度脂蛋白、糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程呈负相关($r = -0.73, -0.68, -0.56, -0.79, -0.65, -0.73$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。血清 Irisin 水平和 C 肽成正相关($r = 0.62, P < 0.05$)。胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程是影响血清 Irisin 水平的独立负影响因子。**结论:**糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 水平明显降低,和糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗和病程密切相关。

关键词:2 型糖尿病;血清 Irisin;胰岛素抵抗;相关性

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Researching Association of Serum Irisin and Insulin Resistance in Patient's with Type 2 Diabetes*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the serum Irisin levels in patients with type 2 diabetes and the correlation with insulin resistance and its influencing factors. **Methods:** 50 cases of patients with type 2 diabetes were selected from our hospital. At the same time, 30 cases of healthy people were selected as control group. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent method was used to determine their levels of serum Irisin. In the meanwhile, the diabetes C peptide, insulin resistance index and glycated hemoglobin levels were also determined. Multiple regression method was applied to analyze the factors affecting the level of serum Irisin. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences in BMI, waist circumference, serum Irisin and low density lipoprotein between the case group and the control group ($p < 0.05$). Serum Irisin level showed a negative correlation with BMI, waist circumference, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (hdl-c), glycosylated hemoglobin, insulin resistance index and diabetes duration ($r = -0.73, -0.68, -0.56, 0.79, -0.65, -0.73$, respectively, $P < 0.05$). While serum Irisin level and C peptide showed a positive correlation ($r = 0.62, P < 0.05$). In addition, the insulin resistance index and the diabetes duration were independent risk factors for the level of serum Irisin. **Conclusions:** The significantly low Irisin serum level of diabetes patients had close relation with insulin resistance and the course of the disease.

Key words: Type 2 diabetes; Serum Irisin; Insulin resistance; Correlation

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前言

糖尿病的发病率急剧上升,新的 WHO 统计数据显示全世界约有 1/10 成年人患有糖尿病,2 型糖尿病(T2DM)占总病例 90%以上^[1]。胰岛素抵抗(Insulin resistance, IR)是 2 型糖尿病主要的发病机制之一,指胰岛素作用的靶器官对胰岛素作用的敏感性下降,即正常剂量的胰岛素产生低于正常生物学效应的一种状态,伴随着 2 型糖尿病发生、发展的全过程,与肥胖、高脂血

症、态高血压有关^[2,3]。Sharma 等研究发现了多种和肌肉糖代谢相关的肌肉因子,包括 BDNF、FGF21、IL-1 β 、myonectin、myostatin、irisin,探讨它们对于对糖能量限制的影响,发现 irisin 的作用具有其独特性^[4],其可能作为运动改善代谢的独特因子,参与了 2 型糖尿病的发病过程^[5]。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

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2015年12月到2016年6月我院就诊的2型糖尿病患者50例,男26例,女24例,年龄43~76(55.3±12.5)岁,2型糖尿病诊断明确。排除严重肝肾功能障碍、过度肥胖、恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病等。同时纳入健康人群30例为对照组,其中男20例,女10例,年龄40~72(57.5±11.9)岁,均来自本院健康职工。

1.2 糖尿病患者一般属性资料采集

采集研究对象的性别、年龄、体重、BMI、腰围、糖尿病病程(糖尿病患者)、是否吸烟、是否存在糖尿病并发症、是否有高血压病、收缩压、舒张压、血脂(包括总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白、高密度脂蛋白)等。

1.3 血清 Irisin 水平检测

采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测血清 irisin 浓度,ELISA试剂盒购自武汉尤尔生生物技术公司。实验大体步骤:将Ⅲ型纤维蛋白域蛋白5抗体包被于48孔微孔板中,形成固相载体,向孔中加入标准品和测定的目标标本,然后加入生物素化Ⅲ型纤维蛋白域蛋白5抗体,再加入HRP标记的亲合素,彻底洗涤后加入TMB底物显色,根据颜色的深浅和样品中的FNDC5呈正相关,采用分光光度计计算样品浓度。

1.4 C肽、糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数测定

采集2型糖尿病患者清晨外周肘静脉空腹血8mL,高速离心后保存血清。糖化血红蛋白由生化仪器检测。胰岛素抵抗

指数检测,HOMA模型 $HOMA-IS = FINS \times 20 / (FPG - 3.5)$, $FINS$: Fasting serum insulin 空腹胰岛素 FPG: Fasting plasma glucose 空腹血糖采集参与研究者静脉血2.0mL,离心分离血清后,采用化学发光法测定血清胰岛素水平。糖化血红蛋白检测采用高压液相色谱法,选择法国Bio-Rad Laboratories公司提供的全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪检测。采用放射免疫法测定血清C肽及餐后2h血清C肽,利用全自动生化检测仪检测。

1.5 统计学方法

计量资料采用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$),应用t检验;采用多元线性回归分析影响血清 irisin 水平的影响因子; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例组和对照组血清 Irisin 水平、属性资料差异

病例组2型糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 1.47 ± 0.34 ng/L,对照组为 2.67 ± 0.58 ng/L,两组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。病例组和对照组间年龄、性别、体重、吸烟史、高血压病、收缩压、舒张压、高血压病史、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白、高密度脂蛋白差异无统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组间BMI、腰围、血清 Irisin、低密度脂蛋白间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表1 病例组和对照组间血清 Irisin 水平、属性资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of serum levels of Irisin and general data between the case group and the control group

	The Control Group	The Case Group	T/	P
Gender	Male 20	26	0.84	0.34
	Female 10	24		
Age	55.32±12.51	57.56±11.93	1.23	0.16
Weight(Kg)	65.22±12.57	66.45±11.73	1.09	0.23
BMI(Kg/m²)	22.52±2.36	25.36±2.54	3.16	0.00
Waist Circumference(Cm)	78.26±9.47	92.03±10.35	2.98	0.00
Smoking	Yes 9	16	2.32	0.22
	No 21	34		
High Blood Pressure	Yes 10	13	1.78	0.31
	No 20	37		
Systolic Blood Pressure (MmHg)	124.29±13.36	128.93±15.13	1.56	0.09
Diastolic Blood Pressure (MmHg)	74.43±9.58	77.68±10.83	1.17	0.19
Serum Irisin (Ng/L)	2.67±0.58	1.47±0.34	3.09	0.00
Total Cholesterol (Mmol/L)	3.48±0.89	3.62±0.91	1.33	0.12
Triglycerides (Mmol/L)	6.09±1.24	5.98±1.35	0.78	0.42
Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (Mmol/L)	2.66±0.57	2.83±0.72	1.98	0.01
High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (Mmol/L)	1.68±0.43	1.73±0.51	1.27	0.11

2.2 糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 和各指标的相关性

血清 Irisin 水平和患者性别、年龄、体重、高血压病史、吸烟史、收缩压、舒张压、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白无相关性(均 $p > 0.05$)。血清 Irisin 水平和 BMI、腰围、低密度脂蛋白、糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程呈负相关($r = -0.73$,

$-0.68, -0.56, -0.79, -0.65, -0.73$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。血清 Irisin 水平和 C 肽成正相关($r = 0.62, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 影响糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 水平多因素分析

根据2.2相关性分析结果,采用多元线性回归分析 BMI、腰围、低密度脂蛋白、糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病

病程、C 肽对血清 Irisin 影响因素。表 3 看出,在排除了 BMI、腰围、低密度脂蛋白、糖化血红蛋白、C 肽等因素的干扰下,胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程是影响血清 Irisin 水平的独立负影响因素。

3 讨论

胰岛素分泌不足和胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是 2 型糖尿病主要的发病机制,指胰岛素作用的靶器官对胰岛素作

用的敏感性下降,即正常剂量的胰岛素产生低于正常生物学效应的一种状态,伴随着 2 型糖尿病发生、发展的全过程,与肥胖、高脂血症、态高血压有关^[6]。研究者们发现,许多非传统的内分泌组织可以分泌细胞因子,分泌的细胞因子可以增加能量代谢、改善身体组分、增强胰岛素敏感性,称他们为肌因子(myokine)^[7,8]。国外研究发现,irisin 的作用具有其独特性,其可能作为运动改善代谢的独特因子,和糖尿病的发病密切相关^[9]。

表 2 糖尿病患者血清 Irisin 和各指标的相关性

Table 2 Correlation of Irisin serum levels of diabetes patients with the indexes

Indicators	the correlation coefficient r	P
Gender	-0.009	>0.05
Age	0.01	>0.05
Weight	0.003	>0.05
Bmi	-0.73	<0.05
Waist circumference	-0.68	<0.05
High blood pressure	0.14	>0.05
Smoking	0.03	>0.05
Systolic blood pressure	0.22	>0.05
Diastolic blood pressure	0.21	>0.05
Diabetes duration	-0.73	<0.05
Triglycerides	-0.15	>0.05
Total cholesterol	0.13	>0.05
Low density lipoprotein cholesterol	-0.56	<0.05
High density lipoprotein cholesterol	0.32	>0.05
C peptide	0.62	<0.05
Glycosylated hemoglobin	-0.79	<0.05
The insulin resistance index	-0.65	<0.05

表 3 血清 Irisin 水平影响因子多元回归分析

Table 3 Multiple regression analysis on impact factors for serum level of Irisin

Indicators	The Standardized Regression Coefficients	T	P
Bmi	-0.003	0.044	>0.05
Waist Circumference	-0.035	-0.87	>0.05
Diabetes Duration	-3.937	-4.98	<0.05
Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol	-0.061	-0.53	>0.05
C Peptide	0.123	0.67	>0.05
Glycosylated Hemoglobin	-0.029	-0.43	>0.05
The Insulin Resistance Index	-2.752	-6.43	<0.05

动物实验发现增加大鼠的活动可以明显诱导其体内的 Irisin 的分泌,血清 Irisin 水平轻度增加即可显著增加大鼠的心输出量,证实 Irisin 可以产生与运动相同的效果^[10]。等证实,男性运动员体内的血清 Irisin 水平明显比非运动的水平要高,肌肉重量是 Irisin 的预测因子^[11]。2 型糖尿病大鼠循环中的 Irisin 水平明显低于非糖尿病对照组,且给肥胖大鼠肌注 Irisin 后明显改善胰岛素抵抗^[13]。同时有研究证实,循环血中 Irisin 水平与年龄、性别、BMI 无关,证明 Irisin 水平的减少是新发 2 型糖尿

病患者的独立标记^[14]。

目前的研究大致结论认为,血清 Irisin 参与了 2 型糖尿病发病过程,参与了体内糖代谢的过程,是 2 型糖尿病发病的抑制因素^[15]。研究发现,Irisin 参与体内的糖代谢过程,依赖于过氧化物酶体增殖物受体 γ 共激活受体作用,具有改善胰岛素抵抗作用^[16,17]。人们认为 C 肽一直被认为是 β 细胞分泌的一个副产品,在临床作是判断胰岛细胞功能的指标,代表了机体胰岛素分泌的能力,可以用来判断糖尿病患者主要是属于胰岛素分泌

不足,还是胰岛素抵抗^[18-20]。本研究证实,血清 Irisin 水平和 BMI、腰围、低密度脂蛋白、糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程呈负相关 ($r=-0.73, -0.68, -0.56, -0.79, -0.65, -0.73$, 均 $P<0.05$)。血清 Irisin 水平和 C 肽成正相关($r=0.62, P<0.05$)。胰岛素抵抗指数、糖尿病病程是影响血清 Irisin 水平的独立负影响因素。研究结果证实,血清 Irisin 和 C 肽呈正相关,说明胰岛素分泌越少,血清 Irisin 水平越低,胰岛素和 Irisin 分泌存在密切相关性;同时和胰岛素抵抗密切相关。

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