

· 论著 ·

不同糖代谢状态肥胖患者胰淀素水平和罗格列酮干预研究

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[摘要] 目的: 胰淀素(amylin)胰腺内沉积是胰岛β细胞功能进行性下降的主要原因之一。本研究目的在于了解不同糖代谢状况的新就诊肥胖患者空腹和糖负荷30 min 胰淀素水平, 探讨罗格列酮对新诊断肥胖2型糖尿病的胰淀素干预作用。**方法:** 92名肥胖患者分为糖耐量正常组(A组, n=31)、糖耐量减低组(B组, n=30)和2型糖尿病组(C组, n=31), 糖尿病组再随机分为4个月罗格列酮4 mg治疗组和生活方式调整对照组。分别测定体重指数、腰围、空腹和糖负荷后30 min 血浆真胰岛素和胰淀素。**结果:** B组和C组的胰岛β细胞功能指标, 即胰岛素和葡萄糖变化之比(糖负荷后30 min - 空腹水平)(ΔTl30/ΔG30)、真胰岛素曲线下面积(AUC)和HOMA-胰岛β细胞功能指数(HBCI)均低于A组($P < 0.05$)。与A组相比, B组和C组的空腹、30 min 胰淀素与真胰岛素之比降低($P < 0.05$), 而B组和C组之间差异无统计学意义。C组的胰淀素变化与血糖变化之比(ΔALI30/ΔG30)明显低于A组和B组($P < 0.01$)。C组中的罗格列酮治疗组经治疗后, 空腹、服糖后30 min 及2 h 血糖降低, 腰臀比下降, 空腹及服糖后30 min 胰淀素和HBCI水平升高($P < 0.05$), 真胰岛素水平无明显变化; 与对照组相比, 30 min 和2 h 血糖降低, 30 min 胰淀素水平、与真胰岛素之比和ΔALI30/ΔG30升高($P < 0.05$), 但仍低于A组水平。**结论:** 与糖代谢正常的肥胖患者比, 糖耐量减低和2型糖尿病患者的空腹和30 min 胰淀素水平与其胰岛素之比降低, 经胰岛素增敏剂罗格列酮治疗后, 胰淀素水平升高而胰岛素水平无明显变化; 胰岛β细胞可能存在加工与分泌胰淀素缺陷, 与胰淀素在胰腺内沉积有关, 罗格列酮能够部分改善此项缺陷。

[关键词] 淀粉样蛋白; 糖尿病, 2型; 肥胖症; 胰岛; 罗格列酮

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Investigation of amylin level changes among obese patients at different glucose metabolic states and effects of rosiglitazone intervention

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ABSTRACT Objective: To measure the changes in plasma amylin level among obese patients at different glucose metabolic states, and to evaluate effects of rosiglitazone intervention on obese type 2 diabetes patients. **Methods:** A total of 92 obese patients were categorized into normal glucose tolerance group (Group A, n=31), impaired glucose tolerance group (Group B, n=30), and type 2 diabetes group (Group C, n=31) according to oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) results. Within the new type 2 diabetes group, patients were further randomized into 4 mg rosiglitazone treatment group and life style adjustment group. Body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference of all the patients were measured, and their plasma amylin and true insulin levels measured by radioimmunoassay and EIA. **Results:** Compared with Group A, both fasting and 30 minute glucose load plasma amylin levels, and ΔAmylin30/ΔGlucose30 in Group B and C were lower. Compared with the life style adjustment group, both fasting and 30 minute plasma amylin levels, and homeostasis model assessment for B cell function (HOMA-B) were higher in the group that received rosiglitazone treatment, but still lower than those in the Group A. **Conclusion:** Pancreatic B cell function and amylin secretion were impaired in the abnormal metabolic states of impaired glucose tolerance and type 2 diabetes patients. Rosiglitazone intervention helped to improve B cell function and increase amylin level.

KEY WORDS Amyloid; Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Obesity; Islets of Langerhans; Rosiglitazone

临床病理研究发现, 90% 以上的2型糖尿病患者有胰岛淀粉样蛋白沉积于β细胞内, 引起胰岛β

细胞凋亡增多, β细胞的功能异常又促进了胰岛淀粉样蛋白沉积^[1-2], 与2型糖尿病胰岛细胞功能进

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行性减退密切相关。

胰淀粉样多肽(islet amyloid polypeptide, IAPP)又称胰淀素(amylin, ALI),在正常和糖尿病时随胰岛素同时分泌,其生理作用是抑制胃排空和胰高糖素,对于血糖代谢稳定起重要作用^[3]。糖尿病胰岛细胞的潜在生化异常如“糖脂毒性”造成胰淀素加工异常,促进胰岛淀粉样蛋白沉积,加重胰岛细胞功能衰竭^[4-5]。目前针对2型糖尿病胰淀素血浆变化的研究结论不一^[6-7]。胰岛素增敏剂罗格列酮减少胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素需求,能够改善2型糖尿病动物模型的胰岛细胞结构^[8]。Smith等^[9]的动物试验发现噻唑烷二酮类药物(TZDs)中的罗格列酮能够阻止β细胞形态学的破坏;Hull等^[10]在转人胰淀素基因大鼠罗格列酮干预研究中发现,罗格列酮明显减少胰淀素在胰岛内沉积;ADOPT研究组发现罗格列酮比格列本脲和二甲双胍更能够保持2型糖尿病患者的胰岛细胞功能^[11]。这种TZDs药物对于胰腺的保护作用是否与胰淀素有关还不清楚,因此我们观察不同糖代谢状态的肥胖患者胰淀素分泌变化,并分析罗格列酮干预后的变化。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

按照中国肥胖标准(2002年)和口服75 g葡萄糖耐量试验(oral glucose tolerance test, OGTT)结果,将北京大学第一医院内分泌科门诊就诊的患者分为肥胖糖耐量正常组(A组,n=31)、肥胖糖耐量减低组(B组,n=30)和肥胖2型糖尿病组(C组,n=31),再将糖尿病组随机分为4个月罗格列酮4 mg治疗组(n=16)和生活方式调整对照组(n=15)。本研究获得北京大学生物医学伦理委员会批准(登记号2008010)。

1.2 观察方法和指标

所有入选患者测定体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、腰围、OGTT空腹和糖负荷后血浆真胰岛素(true insulin, TI)和胰淀素水平。葡萄糖采用葡萄糖氧化酶法,真胰岛素(Linco Research Co., 批内变异系数5.8%)和胰淀素(Pheonix Co., 批内变异系数10.2%)采用放射免疫分析法。胰淀素对葡萄糖反应以30 min-空腹与葡萄糖30 min-空腹之比($\Delta\text{ALI30}/\Delta\text{G30}$)来评价。以胰岛素曲线下面积(AUC)和HOMA-B=(空腹胰岛素×20)/(空腹血糖-3.5)反映胰岛β细胞功能。

1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 10.0软件进行分析,所有结果以均

数±标准差表示。不符合正态分布的统计数据经自然对数转换后进行显著性检验。初诊时3组的比较采用方差分析,糖尿病治疗组和对照组之间的比较采用t检验,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

根据OGTT结果将患者分为糖代谢正常组(A组)、糖耐量减低组(B组)和2型糖尿病组(C组)。与A组相比,B组和C组的空腹、30 min胰淀素和分别与真胰岛素之比降低($P<0.05$),而B组和C组之间差异无统计学意义。C组的胰淀素变化与血糖变化之比($\Delta\text{ALI30}/\Delta\text{G30}$)明显低于A组和B组($P<0.01$),见表1。

2型糖尿病的治疗组经罗格列酮治疗后,空腹、30 min及2 h血糖降低,腰臀比下降,空腹及服糖后30 min胰淀素和HOMA-胰岛β细胞功能指数(HBCI)水平升高($P<0.05$),真胰岛素水平无明显变化。与对照组相比,30 min和2 h血糖降低,30 min胰淀素水平、与真胰岛素之比和 $\Delta\text{ALI30}/\Delta\text{G30}$ 升高($P<0.05$),但仍低于A组,表2。

3 讨论

尽管已经明确了胰岛淀粉样蛋白是2型糖尿病的病理特征,但是关于胰岛淀粉样蛋白仍有很多方面不清楚,如:胰岛淀粉样蛋白是疾病的一个诱因还是作为疾病发展后的一种结果,以及通过何种机制影响胰岛分泌功能的进行性恶化等。在2型糖尿病早期阻止淀粉样蛋白所致的胰岛β细胞衰竭,可保护内源性胰岛素分泌并延缓糖尿病发展。

本研究发现,糖耐量减低组和2型糖尿病组的空腹胰淀素水平降低,与Mäkimattila等^[12]的研究结果一致。过去认为,2型糖尿病的高胰淀素水平导致其在胰岛内沉积,但大鼠、非糖尿病的肥胖患者和妊娠女性的血胰淀素水平亦很高,却无胰岛淀粉样蛋白沉积,且很少进展为糖尿病。目前认为,胰淀素高水平并非胰岛淀粉样蛋白沉积于β细胞内的主要原因,而胰岛功能异常造成胰淀素错误加工和胰腺内清除减少可能更为重要^[13-14]。对葡萄糖刺激后胰淀素水平增加低于糖代谢正常组的结论与之前的研究不同,Kahn等^[15]的研究结果表明,在口服糖刺激的情况下,在前30 min内,胰淀素水平的增高在正常人群、糖耐量减低和2型糖尿病患者中是没有区别的,血浆胰岛素和胰淀素水平如果用30 min $\Delta\text{IRI}/\Delta\text{G}$ 和 $\Delta\text{ALI}/\Delta\text{G}$ 来

反映,糖耐量减低患者的增高幅度显著低于正常人群。

表1 各组基线情况、糖耐量和胰淀素结果

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and amylin levels of the patients

	Normal glucose tolerance group	Impaired glucose tolerance group	Type 2 diabetes group
Total (n)	31	30	31
Male/Female (n)	16/15	14/16	17/14
Age (year)	50.34 ± 8.06	55.43 ± 8.05	50.35 ± 8.76
BMI (kg/m ²)	26.55 ± 2.52	26.84 ± 4.00	27.12 ± 4.40
Waist circumference (cm)	92.75 ± 6.74	93.00 ± 1.89	95.15 ± 6.97
SBP (mmHg)	116.56 ± 13.20	121.67 ± 16.60	120.97 ± 14.16
DBP (mmHg)	75.63 ± 8.68	76.50 ± 9.95	75.65 ± 8.82
Glucose (mmol/L)			
0 min	5.23 ± 0.48	5.82 ± 0.67 *	7.00 ± 1.32 *▲
30 min	8.87 ± 1.34	9.98 ± 1.55	12.09 ± 2.09
60 min	9.55 ± 1.84	11.53 ± 1.77	14.95 ± 2.08
120 min	6.49 ± 0.89	9.33 ± 1.35 *	14.46 ± 2.50 *▲
TI (pmol/L)			
0 min	0.70 ± 0.19	0.70 ± 0.26	0.77 ± 0.23
30 min	1.35 ± 0.22	1.27 ± 0.33	1.17 ± 0.39
60 min	1.29 ± 0.20	1.34 ± 0.36	1.47 ± 0.38
120 min	1.15 ± 0.27	1.20 ± 0.35	1.14 ± 0.43
AUC (IU/L)	42.18 ± 20.65	59.38 ± 41.02 *	37.71 ± 32.52
HOMA-B	1.77 ± 0.32	1.72 ± 0.27	1.50 ± 0.23 *
Amylin0 (ng/L)	107.30 ± 26.39	35.85 ± 20.1 *	32.99 ± 20.46 *
Amylin30 (ng/L)	131.56 ± 30.78	50.52 ± 26.23 #	45.04 ± 24.8 #
Amylin0/TI (%)	1.49 ± 0.21	0.88 ± 0.42 *	0.94 ± 0.25 *
Amylin30/TI (%)	0.85 ± 0.28	0.52 ± 0.41 *	0.65 ± 0.23 *
ΔAmylin30/ΔG30	0.79 ± 0.34	0.68 ± 0.30 *	0.36 ± 0.41 #▲

* P < 0.05, #P < 0.01, compared with normal glucose tolerance group; ▲P < 0.05, compared with impaired glucose tolerance group; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa; TI, ture insulin; AUC, area under the curve; HOMA-B, homeostasis model assessment for beta cell function.

表2 2型糖尿病患者中罗格列酮治疗组和生活方式调整对照组的比较结果

Table 2 Comparison of rosiglitazone treatment group and life style adjustment group pre-and post-therapy

	Rosiglitazone treatment group (n = 16, male = 9, female = 7)	Rosiglitazone treatment group (n = 16, male = 9, female = 7)	Pre-therapy	Post-therapy
Glucose (mmol/L)				
0 min	7.54 ± 1.02	6.78 ± 0.62	7.86 ± 1.82	6.92 ± 1.12
30 min	12.29 ± 2.09	10.09 ± 2.09 ▲	12.09 ± 2.09	11.52 ± 1.38
60 min	14.05 ± 3.12	13.12 ± 2.87	14.38 ± 2.63	13.41 ± 3.26
120 min	14.10 ± 3.50	11.36 ± 3.02 ▲	14.57 ± 1.80	12.96 ± 3.12
TI (pmol/L)				
0 min	0.79 ± 0.16	0.85 ± 0.12	0.82 ± 0.21	0.85 ± 0.10
30 min	1.49 ± 0.52	1.41 ± 0.49	1.47 ± 0.13	1.51 ± 0.53
60 min	1.89 ± 0.20	1.78 ± 0.18	1.79 ± 0.13	1.91 ± 0.63
120 min	1.67 ± 0.17	1.40 ± 0.25	1.64 ± 0.23	1.58 ± 0.43
HOMA-B	1.47 ± 0.12	1.62 ± 0.27 ▲#	1.46 ± 0.82	1.51 ± 0.46
Amylin0 (ng/L)	33.18 ± 18.12	59.29 ± 15.38 ▲#	32.67 ± 11.58	35.99 ± 20.46
Amylin30 (ng/L)	44.04 ± 12.86	65.04 ± 18.7 ▲#	45.34 ± 14.26	46.04 ± 22.31
Amylin0/TI (%)	0.93 ± 0.28	1.19 ± 0.42 ▲#	0.94 ± 0.12	0.95 ± 0.22

P < 0.05, compared with the pre-therapy group of the rosiglitazone treatment group. ▲P < 0.05, compared with the post-therapy group of the life style adjustment group; TI, ture insulin; HOMA-B, homeostasis model assessment for beta cell function.

胰岛素/胰淀素的比值在3组人群中是恒定的,表明ALI与IRI是成比例地增高,理论上胰岛素和胰淀素总是平行分泌,但地塞米松增加胰岛素而抑制胰淀素转录,仅胰淀素可在高糖无钙离子时分泌,说明二者的合成和分泌可能存在不同的调控机制^[16],特别是糖代谢异常时可能存在更加明显的胰淀素加工分泌缺陷。目前已有多项研究证实糖尿病和肥胖时血浆胰淀素和胰岛素比例异常。

本研究中,2型糖尿病患者的治疗组经4个月每日4 mg罗格列酮治疗后,空腹和服糖后30 min胰淀素水平及与胰岛素之比升高,并未增加胰岛素水平,与对照组(生活方式调整组)相比,罗格列酮改善了β细胞功能,纠正了胰淀素加工分泌异常。罗格列酮代表的胰岛素增敏剂类降糖药是通过直接作用于β细胞还是间接降低糖、脂毒性和炎性因子等实现上述对胰岛细胞的保护作用还需要进一步的研究。与磺脲类和双胍类药物不同,磺脲类药物增加胰岛素分泌,二甲双胍降低胰淀素水平,而罗格列酮增加胰淀素但并不增加胰岛素的分泌,可能纠正二者的分泌比例异常,对胰岛细胞功能的保护可能更为有利。

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