

·综述·

# 骨转换标志物在糖尿病中的研究进展

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**摘要:** 随着糖尿病和骨质疏松症在我国的广泛流行,糖尿病性骨质疏松症已成为糖尿病患者致死、致残的重要原因,严重影响患者的生活质量,并给个人、社会带来沉重负担。1型糖尿病患者骨密度降低,骨折风险增加;2型糖尿病患者骨密度常增高或正常,但骨折风险也是增加的,这不能仅靠双能X线骨密度来解释。骨转换标志物具有灵敏度高、特异性强、稳定性好等优点,近年来在糖尿病中得到广泛研究,如骨碱性磷酸酶、1型原胶原N-端前肽、1型胶原交联C-末端肽、骨钙素、骨保护素、脱氧吡啶啉等。骨转换标志物反映骨吸收和骨形成的具体变化情况,反映骨强度,较骨密度更早的反映骨量变化,大量临床研究发现,它为临床早期发现和诊断糖尿病性骨质疏松症,评估糖尿病患者骨折风险提供了新思路。联合检测骨转换标志物和骨密度,更全面、合理的评估骨转换,及时发现高危人群,更有利于糖尿病性骨质疏松症患者的早期诊断及治疗,预防骨折的发生。本文将对骨转换标志物在糖尿病中的研究进展作一综述。

**关键词:** 糖尿病; 糖尿病性骨质疏松症; 骨质疏松症; 骨转换标志物

## Research progress on the application of bone turnover markers in diabetes

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**Abstract:** With the increasing prevalence of diabetes and osteoporosis in China, diabetic osteoporosis has become an important cause of disability and mortality in patients with diabetes, which seriously affects the quality of life of patients and is a heavy burden to individuals and society. Type 1 diabetic patients have lower bone mineral density and increased fracture risk, whereas type 2 diabetic patients often have normal or increased bone density, but still increased risk of fracture, which cannot be explained by dual energy X-ray bone density measurement. With high sensitivity, strong specificity and good stability, bone turnover markers have been widely studied in diabetes in recent years, including bone alkaline phosphatase (BALP), procollagen 1 N-terminal peptide (PINP), type 1 collagen protein C-terminal crosslinking peptide (CTX), osteocalcin (OC), osteoprotegerin (OPG) and deoxypyridinoline (DPD). Bone turnover markers can reflect the specific changes of bone resorption and bone formation, reflect bone strength, and reflect the changes in bone mass much earlier than bone mineral density (BMD). A large number of clinical studies have found that they provide new approaches for clinical early detection and diagnosis of diabetic osteoporosis, as well as fracture risk assessment in diabetic patients. Combined monitoring of bone turnover markers and BMD and more comprehensive and reasonable assessment of bone turnover could enable timely identification of the high risk population, and early diagnosis and treatment of diabetic osteoporosis patients, therefore play a role in fracture prevention. This paper reviews the research progress on bone turnover markers in diabetes.

**Key words:** Diabetes mellitus; Diabetic osteoporosis; Osteoporosis; Bone turnover markers

随着人口的老龄化,糖尿病和骨质疏松症的患病率迅速增加。糖尿病性骨质疏松症(diabetic osteoporosis, DOP)是指糖尿病并发单位体积内骨量减少,骨组织微结构改变,骨强度降低、脆性增加等

易发生骨折的一种全身性、代谢性骨病,是糖尿病在骨骼系统的重要并发症之一。糖尿病患者骨质量下降,骨折风险增加,双能X线骨密度仅提供骨量的变化,不能完全反映骨质量,而骨转换标志物具有灵敏度高、特异性强、无创、易重复等优点,较骨密度更

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早的反映骨量的变化,还反映骨强度。联合监测骨转换标志物和骨密度,为DOP的诊断和治疗提供了新思路。

## 1 糖尿病和骨质疏松症的流行病学

糖尿病是最常见的内分泌代谢紊乱性疾病,全球大约有3.27亿人患有此类疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。随着人口的老龄化,糖尿病并发骨质疏松症的患病率呈逐年升高趋势。流行病学调查显示,1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)患者的骨密度是减低的<sup>[2-3]</sup>,其骨量减少和骨质疏松症的发病率为48%~72%<sup>[4]</sup>。对于2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者,骨密度增高、降低或不变的结果国内外文献均有报道<sup>[5-8]</sup>。近年来研究发现,T2DM患者代谢性骨病和骨质疏松性骨折风险明显高于普通人群,其骨质疏松症的发生率可达20%~60%<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 2 骨转换标志物

骨转换标志物(bone turnover markers, BTMs)<sup>[9]</sup>,是骨组织本身的代谢(分解与合成)产物,在骨骼重建过程中释放于血液、尿液中,是能够被检测出来的一些活性物质。它分为骨形成标志物和骨吸收标志物,前者代表成骨细胞活动及骨形成时的代谢产物,后者代表破骨细胞活动及骨吸收时的代谢产物,特别是骨基质降解产物。BTMs的测定具有创伤小、灵敏度和特异性高,判断骨转换类型,反映骨丢失速率,部分反映骨质量、骨强度,早期诊断骨质疏松症,监测骨质疏松药物疗效,评估骨折风险等优点。

### 2.1 常见骨形成标志物

**2.1.1 血清碱性磷酸酶**(serum alkaline phosphatase, ALP)和**骨碱性磷酸酶**(bone alkaline phosphatase, BALP):ALP通过水解磷脂释放无机磷,使局部磷浓度增加,促进骨矿化,有利于骨形成,是目前很常用的评价骨形成的指标。但它在全身多个组织均有分布,对骨组织的灵敏度和特异性差,BALP具有较高的骨组织特异性,临幊上多检测BALP。绝经后妇女的BALP随年龄增加呈负相关,与骨密度呈正相关,证明与骨代谢相关<sup>[10]</sup>。BALP为骨化活动指标,已在骨代谢性疾病中广泛使用<sup>[11]</sup>。

**2.1.2 1型前胶原氨基末端前肽**(procollagen 1 N-terminal peptide, P1NP)和**1型前胶原羧基末端前肽**

(procollagen 1 C-terminal peptide, P1CP):90%以上的骨基质是由I型胶原组成,I型前胶原分子由成骨细胞合成,其羧基末端和氨基末端有延伸的多肽,这些多肽在胶原细胞代谢过程中被蛋白酶分解,产生P1NP和P1CP,因此P1NP和P1CP反映了I型胶原的合成和转化,二者水平升高提示I型胶原合成加快,骨形成活跃。比起P1CP,P1NP受昼夜节律和饮食的影响较小<sup>[12-13]</sup>,且不受激素的影响,是反映骨形成更为特异和灵敏的指标。Zhang等的实验表明,骨质疏松组病人P1NP值明显低于正常对照组<sup>[14]</sup>。

**2.1.3 骨钙素**(osteocalcin, OC):骨钙素由成骨细胞分泌,在骨组织含量丰富,大部分沉积于骨基质。在骨吸收及骨溶解时,沉积在骨基质中的OC就会游离出来,释放入血。测定血中OC,一方面能反映成骨细胞的活性,但在更大程度上反映的是骨转换。当骨转换升高,血中OC水平升高,反之则下降。骨钙素的主要功能是维持骨正常矿化速率,抑制异常的羟基磷灰石晶体的形成,抑制生长软骨矿化的速率,增加破骨细胞的募集和(或)分化,从而刺激骨的吸收<sup>[15]</sup>,是成骨细胞功能和骨质矿化的特殊标志物。

**2.1.4 骨保护素**(osteoprotegerin, OPG):OPG和细胞核因子kB受体活化因子(RANK)是肿瘤坏死因子受体家族新成员,由成骨细胞产生。OPG是一种可溶性糖蛋白,能特异性地抑制破骨细胞形成与分化,增加骨密度。RANK存在于破骨细胞和前破骨细胞表面,RANKL是其唯一配体。OPG/RANK/RANKL系统在骨形成和骨重塑中起着至关重要的作用<sup>[16]</sup>。RANK与RANKL相互结合诱使破骨细胞分化,而OPG通过与RANKL竞争性结合,阻止其与RANK的结合,从而抑制破骨细胞的形成及分化,抑制骨吸收<sup>[17-18]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[19]</sup>,外周循环中OPG和RANKL水平与BMD成负相关,并且促进绝经后妇女骨质疏松的发生。

### 2.2 常见骨吸收标志物

**2.2.1 吡啶啉**(pyridinoline, PYD)和**脱氧吡啶啉**(deoxypyridinoline, DPD):PYD和DPD存在于I型胶原纤维中,是成熟的I型胶原纤维分子构成胶原纤维时分子间的连物,起稳定胶原链的作用。当破骨细胞活动时PYD和DPD作为I型胶原纤维降解产物释放入血,不经中间代谢直接从尿中排出,且不受饮食影响,是反映骨吸收的一个特异指标<sup>[20]</sup>。已有不少研究<sup>[21]</sup>表明,尿DPD/Cr测定对骨流失及骨

质疏松症的诊断早于骨密度检测,是反映骨吸收的特异而敏感的指标。

**2.2.2 1型胶原蛋白C末端交联肽**(type 1 collagen protein C-terminal crosslinking peptide, CTX)和1型胶原蛋白N末端交联肽(type 1 collagen protein N-terminal crosslinking peptide, NTX):CTX和NTX是破骨细胞在骨吸收过程中降解产生的特异性产物,能直观的反映骨吸收情况。NTX和CTX在血清中和尿液中均可检出,在血清中的水平受昼夜生理节律、饮食的影响较大,而24h尿中NTX、CTX可以克服生理节律的影响,受饮食的影响也比较小<sup>[22]</sup>。Bouzid K等<sup>[23]</sup>认为,女性骨质疏松患者绝经后,测定CTX比ALP、BALP有更高的灵敏度和特异性。

**2.2.3 抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶**(tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase, TRACP):TRACP主要由破骨细胞释放,参与骨基质中钙磷矿化底物的降解。TRACP被蛋白酶分解成5a和5b两个亚型,纯化的人破骨细胞TRACP是TRACP5b。最近在对TRACP5b和骨微结构参数研究发现,骨组织损伤(特别是骨小梁)破坏会导致血清TRACP5b浓度升高,血浆中的TRACP水平可反映破骨细胞活性及骨吸收的状态<sup>[24]</sup>。血清TRACP5b已大量应用于绝经后妇女抗骨吸收监测及作为乳腺癌患者骨转移的诊断工具<sup>[25]</sup>。对骨代谢异常的患者监测发现,2年骨密度下降2.5%相对的皮质区下降5.8%,与TRACP5b水平呈正相关,结果表明,TRACP5b可用于骨代谢异常的早期监测<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 2.3 T1DM与BTMs

T1DM的骨密度降低,骨质疏松及骨折风险增加,可能与骨吸收增强,骨形成减少有关<sup>[27]</sup>。一项横断面研究认为,T1DM的ALP、BALP与非糖尿病组比较没有差异,但OC水平下降<sup>[28-29]</sup>。一项包括22篇文章的荟萃分析显示<sup>[30]</sup>,与健康对照组相比,T1DM的25羟维生素D3、OC和CTX水平明显降低。但甲状旁腺激素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)、钙、P1CP、BALP和DPD在统计学上没有显著差异。另有研究表明,T1DM患者的OC( $28.4 \pm 16.4$  VS  $41.2 \pm 14.6$  ng/mL,  $P = 0.005$ )和BALP( $51.3 \pm 118$  VS  $61.7 \pm 10.6$  U/L,  $P = 0.006$ )水平较健康对照组明显降低<sup>[31]</sup>。

对于T1DM患者,尤其是青年起病的糖尿病患者,青年时期获得的峰值骨量明显低于正常同龄人,糖尿病心血管疾病、糖尿病肾病等慢性并发症出现早,降低了骨微循环的营养物质供应及对维生素D

的转化能力,导致随年龄增长的骨质疏松及骨折风险增加;同时,T1DM由于促骨形成的重要合成类激素-胰岛素及胰岛素样生长因子1(insulin-like growth factor 1, IGF-1)的严重缺乏,使骨形成明显减少;T1DM患者骨及骨髓中内源性的抗氧化物质如谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GPx)、过氧化物歧化酶应激的SVCT2表达下调,T1DM小鼠骨密度明显下降<sup>[32]</sup>。此外,T1DM的自身免疫及炎症状态也可以引起骨量丢失以及矿化缺陷<sup>[33]</sup>。

### 2.4 T2DM与BTMs

T2DM患者的骨密度多数增高或无变化,可能与T2DM患者骨转换水平降低有关<sup>[34]</sup>。印度的一项研究表明<sup>[35]</sup>,与健康对照组相比,T2DM的OC水平显著降低( $4.06 \pm 1.97$  VS  $9.62 \pm 3.29$  ng/mL,  $P < 0.001$ )。一项横断面研究显示<sup>[36]</sup>,T2DM与非糖尿病患者相比,TRACP( $1.39 \pm 0.99$  VS  $1.85 \pm 0.81$  UI/L,  $P < 0.05$ )、CTX( $0.20 \pm 0.12$  VS  $0.33 \pm 0.15$  ng/mL,  $P < 0.05$ )降低;BALP( $14.83 \pm 6.5$  VS  $12.96 \pm 6.73$   $\mu$ g/mL,  $P = 0.11$ )、OC( $1.48 \pm 1.25$  VS  $1.45 \pm 1.2$  ng/mL,  $P = 0.911$ )水平没有差异。另有研究表明<sup>[37]</sup>,T2DM的骨形成指标(P1NP,  $P < 0.001$ )和骨吸收指标(CTX,  $P < 0.001$ )显著降低。也有研究发现T2DM的OPG水平是升高的<sup>[38-39]</sup>。

T2DM患者本身的高血糖可导致渗透性利尿,使钙、磷、镁等从尿中大量排出,使机体处于负钙平衡;低血钙及低血镁促进甲状腺功能亢进,使破骨细胞活性增强,钙、磷动员增加,骨质脱钙,骨密度下降,导致骨质疏松<sup>[40-41]</sup>。长期高血糖也可使体内产生过多的糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end-products, AGEs),对骨骼形成有负面作用<sup>[42]</sup>。AGEs的堆积可以刺激破骨细胞骨吸收因子白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )形成,这些因子可以促进破骨细胞的成熟,导致骨吸收增加<sup>[40-42]</sup>。OPG/RANKL系统可能干扰了T2DM的骨转换<sup>[38]</sup>。也有研究<sup>[43-44]</sup>认为,T2DM对骨转换的影响可能是通过改变Wnt通路使骨硬化蛋白的水平升高,增加OPG的表达,促进骨吸收所致。在T2DM晚期,胰岛素分泌不足,影响成骨细胞的分化和形成,并影响骨基质的形成和矿化,从而引起骨密度和骨强度的下降。另外大多数T2DM合并肥胖,血脂联素水平升高,脂联素水平与骨密度呈负相关,与尿NTX的排出呈正相关<sup>[45]</sup>。

## 3 糖尿病肾病与BTMs

一项临床研究<sup>[46]</sup>,分别检测T2DM正常白蛋白

尿患者(51例)与糖尿病肾病(diabetic nephropathy, DN)患者(微量白蛋白尿组40例,临床白蛋白尿组28例,肾功能不全组20例)的骨密度及BTMs,结果显示25羟维生素D3在正常白蛋白尿组最高,在DN各组间随着肾功能的恶化逐渐降低( $P < 0.05$ )。DN各组OC及P1NP均低于正常白蛋白尿组( $P < 0.05$ )。DN各组CTX均高于正常白蛋白尿组( $P < 0.05$ )。大量白蛋白尿组及肾功能不全组各部位骨密度值均低于正常白蛋白尿组( $P < 0.05$ )。结论是随着T2DM患者肾功能逐渐下降,其骨量减少的程度逐渐加重,P1NP、OC、CTX、25羟维生素D3等骨代谢指标较骨密度更敏感地反映DN早期骨转换的变化。

DN是糖尿病的主要微血管并发症,DN肾小球滤过膜通透性增加,25羟维生素D3缺乏,体内钙、磷代谢失衡等因素均不断作用于骨代谢,随着肾小球滤过功能的明显下降,肾小管分泌与重吸收功能消失,钙、磷代谢紊乱及其引起的继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进等进一步加重骨损害,引起一系列代谢性骨病的发生,从而影响骨转换。

## 4 新型降糖药与BTMs

### 4.1 肠促胰岛素治疗药物与BTMs

肠促胰岛素治疗药物主要指胰高血糖素样肽受体激动剂(glucagon-like peptide, GLP)及二肽基肽酶-4抑制剂(dipeptidase - 4 inhibitors, DPP-4抑制剂)。肠促胰岛素是肠源性激素,通过激活肠促胰岛素受体信号通路发挥其生物学效应,GLP-1、GLP-2以及肠抑胃肽(gastric inhibitory polypeptide, GIP)在肠细胞摄入营养时释放入血。骨细胞包括成骨细胞及破骨细胞上均有GIP和GLP肠促胰岛素受体的表达。研究表明,GIP既可以作为抗骨吸收激素也可作为骨合成代谢激素<sup>[47]</sup>,GLP主要是作为一种抗骨吸收激素<sup>[48]</sup>,GLP-1受体对骨吸收的调节必不可少,缺少GLP-1受体的小鼠由于破骨细胞活性增加,从而使其骨皮质孔隙度增加。GIP和GLP-2对骨吸收有直接抑制作用,GLP-1则是间接的通过降钙素依赖性途径发挥其生物学效应。肠促胰岛素在调节骨转化过程中扮演着重要的角色。Henriksen等<sup>[49]</sup>在绝经后妇女的皮下注射利拉鲁肽后,发现CTX水平下降、OC相应增加,表明利拉鲁肽对骨形成具有刺激作用。故推断肠促胰岛素在骨代谢中发挥调节作用DPP-4可使肠促胰岛素失活,DPP-4抑制剂则可延长GLP-1的作用时间,其对骨

代谢的影响类似于GLP-1的作用。有荟萃分析表明,DPP-4抑制剂可以降低糖尿病患者的骨折风险<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 4.2 钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白(sodium glucose transporters 2,SGLT2)抑制剂与BTMs

肾脏通过钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白(SGLT2)对葡萄糖进行重吸收,SGLT2存在于近端肾单位,可独立于胰岛素将葡萄糖转运至细胞内<sup>[51]</sup>,约90%的葡萄糖通过SGLT2转运体重新进入血液。SGLT2抑制剂可通过调节血中钙与磷酸盐的水平,从而影响骨量以及增加骨折的风险。临床资料显示,应用SGLT-2抑制剂与安慰剂组相比较,血清钙以及25羟维生素D3的水平未见明显改变,而血清磷酸盐、镁和PTH水平较安慰剂组有所增加,相比差异有统计学意义<sup>[52]</sup>。Taylor等<sup>[53]</sup>提出SGLT2抑制剂可对骨代谢产生不利影响。认为SGLT2抑制剂通过阻断近端小管上皮细胞上的钠-葡萄糖共转运体2降低钠转运,从而驱动磷酸盐和钠的共同转运。血清中升高的磷可促进甲状腺旁腺PTH分泌从而增强骨吸收。

## 5 他汀类药物与BTMs

长期的高血糖可促使动脉硬化,斑块形成,还有部分肥胖的T2DM患者常合并高脂血症,这就依赖于他汀类药物的治疗来达到调脂稳定斑块的作用。有研究报道<sup>[54]</sup>,与使用他汀类药物治疗的健康对照组相比,T2DM患者使用他汀类药物治疗后P1NP、CTX是明显下降的。而且使用他汀药物治疗3年以上的T2DM患者比使用该药物3年以下的健康对照组的CTX水平更低。一项随机的安慰剂对照交叉试验表明<sup>[55]</sup>,T2DM患者使用阿托伐他汀治疗12周与对照组相比BALP、OC和CTX并无明显差异。

## 6 骨转换抑制剂与BTMs

部分糖尿病患者合并代谢性骨病时,常常会使骨转换抑制剂治疗。一项随机对照试验表明,使用阿仑膦酸钠治疗的T2DM患者的尿NTX水平比使用维生素D治疗的患者明显降低<sup>[56]</sup>;与使用安慰剂治疗的T2DM患者相比,其CTX、NTX、BALP都是下降的<sup>[57]</sup>。另有研究表明,使用雷洛昔芬治疗的T2DM患者的NTX水平下降,但BALP水平无明显变化<sup>[58]</sup>。丹麦的一项队列研究表明,T2DM患者使用骨吸收抑制剂有利于预防骨折的发生<sup>[59]</sup>。

## 7 小结

骨质疏松症是糖尿病严重的并发症之一，因其致残率、致死率较高越来越备受关注。T1DM 和 T2DM 患者均是骨质疏松症和骨折的高危人群，双能 X 线骨密度不能完全评估骨密度正常或增高的这部分糖尿病患者骨质疏松及骨折风险。近年来，某些 BTMs 如 P1NP、CTX、OC、25 羟维生素 D3 及 IGF-1 被认为可以早期发现糖尿病患者骨量减少、预测骨质疏松及骨折风险；但各研究之间存在很大的异质性，且影响 BTMs 与糖尿病关系的因素很多，可能与年龄、性别、体重、糖尿病类型、糖尿病病程、观察时间、糖尿病并发症及伴发病、跌倒、糖尿病治疗等密切相关。所以对于高危人群我们需要联合监测骨密度与 BTMs，更全面、合理的评估骨质量，早发现、早诊断、早治疗 DOP 患者，预防骨折。目前，虽然 BTMs 的实验室检查方法、正常值范围不统一，但其独特的应用潜力及临床价值不容忽视，开展 BTMs 的研究，特别是在糖尿病患者中，这对防治 DOP 及骨折至关重要。总之，DOP 已经成为我们必须关注的健康问题，糖尿病患者骨折风险明显增加，BTMs 为我们提供了 DOP 早期诊断和疗效评估的有效方法。

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