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# 缺铁性贫血患者血清 Hepcidin 和红细胞 CD71 的变化

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**摘要 目的** 探讨缺铁性贫血患者血清 Hepcidin 和红细胞 CD71 的变化及其意义。**方法** 分别应用酶联免疫吸附法和流式细胞仪检测 50 例缺铁性贫血患者(病例组)和 20 例健康体检者(对照组)血清 Hepcidin 和红细胞 CD71 水平。**结果** 病例组与对照组比较血清 Hepcidin 明显降低( $P < 0.01$ ), 红细胞 CD71 明显升高( $P < 0.01$ )。中度贫血组和重度贫血组血清 Hepcidin 与轻度贫血组比较明显降低( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ), 重度贫血组红细胞 CD71 与轻度贫血组比较明显升高( $P < 0.05$ )。病例组血清 Hepcidin 与血红蛋白(Hb)、红细胞平均体积(MCV)、平均血红蛋白含量(MCH)、平均血红蛋白浓度(MCHC)和血清铁蛋白(SF)呈正相关( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ), 与红细胞分布宽度(RDW)呈负相关( $P < 0.01$ ), 与网织红细胞百分比(RET%)和红细胞 CD71 无相关性( $P$  均  $> 0.05$ ); 红细胞 CD71 与 Ret% 呈正相关( $P < 0.01$ ), 与 HB、MCV、MCH、MCHC、SF 和 RDW 无相关性( $P$  均  $> 0.05$ )。**结论** 缺铁性贫血患者血清 Hepcidin 降低和红细胞 CD71 升高, 其变化程度与疾病严重程度相关。

**关键词** 缺铁性贫血 Hepcidin CD71 铁代谢

**The Changes of Serum Hepcidin and Erythrocyte CD71 in Iron Deficiency Anemia Patients.** Jiang Yajun, Li Xiumei, Han Xiuhua, Zhuang Wanchuan, Zhu Guihua, He Yao. Department of Hematology, The Affiliated Lianyungang Hospital of Bengbu Medical College (The Second) People's Hospital of Lianyungang, Jiangsu 222002, China

**Abstract Objective** To investigate the changes of serum Hepcidin and erythrocyte CD71 in iron deficiency anemia patients and analyse their clinical significances. **Methods** Serum Hepcidin and erythrocyte CD71 in 50 patients with iron deficiency anemia (disease group) and 20 healthy subjects (control group) were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and flow cytometry respectively.

**Results** Compared with control group, the serum Hepcidin in disease group was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.01$ ), and erythrocyte CD71 was obviously increased ( $P < 0.01$ ). The serum Hepcidin in moderate anemia group and severe anemia group was lower than mild anemia group ( $P < 0.05$ ), and erythrocyte CD71 in severe anemia group was higher than mild anemia group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Hepcidin in disease group was positively correlated to hemoglobin (HB), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and serum ferritin (SF) respectively ( $P$  all  $< 0.05$ ) and negatively to red cell distribution width (RDW) ( $P < 0.01$ ), but not to reticulocyte rate (Ret%) and erythrocyte CD71 ( $P$  all  $> 0.05$ ). Erythrocyte CD71 in disease group was associated with Ret% positively ( $P < 0.01$ ), but not with HB, MCV, MCH, MCHC, SF and RDW ( $P$  all  $> 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** Serum Hepcidin is decreased and erythrocyte CD71 is increased in iron deficiency anemia patients and both of them are correlated with the severity of disease.

**Key words** Iron deficiency anemia; Hepcidin; CD71; Iron metabolism

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负调控机体铁稳态的关键因子。CD71是一种跨膜糖蛋白,主要表达于红细胞前体细胞,成熟红细胞膜几乎不表达,通过与转铁蛋白结合促进铁细胞内转运来正性调节铁代谢。

本研究表明IDA患者血清Hepcidin与对照组比较明显降低,与国外部分研究结果一致<sup>[5,6]</sup>。Choi等<sup>[6]</sup>研究表明铁缺乏症儿童血清Hepcidin明显低于对照组,与HB、SF、TS呈正相关,与sTfR、TIBC呈负相关,对铁缺乏症诊断具有良好的敏感度和特异性。相关性分析发现IDA患者血清Hepcidin与HB、MCV、SF等参数呈正相关,与RDW呈负相关,提示血清Hepcidin可能与IDA患者铁缺乏状态有关,对铁缺乏病的诊断具有一定意义。Cheng等<sup>[5]</sup>研究证实IDA患者血清Hepcidin低于对照组,而ACD患者则高于对照组,通过检测血清Hepcidin可能有助于IDA和ACD的鉴别诊断。研究还证实IDA患者尿液Hepcidin水平明显降低,其机制可能与血清Hepcidin浓度降低致肾脏滤过排泄减少有关,是否存在肾小管重吸收增多需要研究证实<sup>[7]</sup>。也有研究表明IDA患者血清Hepcidin与ACD患者比较无明显变化<sup>[8,9]</sup>。且与SF呈负相关,与上述结果不一致,可能与样本量多少、研究对象异质以及检测手段差异等因素有关。IDA患者红细胞CD71表达较对照组升高,与Ret%呈正相关,相关机制可能为当细胞内铁减少时有核红细胞及网织红细胞CD71表达升高,促进铁向细胞内转运,从而增加红细胞对铁的摄取。因此笔者认为血清Hepcidin降低以及红细胞CD71升高可能是IDA患者对铁缺乏的一种保护性的代偿反应,在维持机体铁稳态过程中发挥重要作用。

IDA患者血清Hepcidin水平和红细胞CD71表达随贫血程度加重分别呈降低和升高趋势,其中中度贫血组和重度贫血组血清Hepcidin与轻度贫血组比较明显降低,重度贫血组红细胞CD71表达与轻度贫血组比较明显升高,提示IDA患者血清Hepcidin水平和红细胞CD71表达与贫血严重程度有关。不同程度贫血患者血清Hepcidin离散程度较大,与红细胞参数等指标间相关性分析结果差异较大,提示其水平可能受到多种外在因素的干扰。研究证实铁负荷增加、炎症反应等因素能增强Hepcidin表达,而贫血、缺氧、促红细胞生成素等因素能抑制其表达<sup>[10,11]</sup>。郭晓强等<sup>[10]</sup>初步研究结果表明注射脂多糖能够通过白介素-6表达增高诱导肝脏Hepcidin表达增高,肝脏和脾脏Fpl表达降低,能够部分造成血

清铁降低和贫血的发生。Nicolas等<sup>[11]</sup>通过低铁饮食、静脉放血和苯肼腹腔注射分别建立小鼠缺铁性贫血、失血性贫血和溶血性贫血动物模型后研究发现肝脏Hepcidin表达均显著降低。研究证实IDA患者存在白介素-6和促红细胞生成素水平增高,对血清Hepcidin水平可能产生影响,有待深入研究。IDA患者外周血多数为成熟红细胞以及少量网织红细胞,骨髓中含有大量有核红细胞,因此笔者初步推测IDA患者骨髓有核红细胞表面CD71表达增高可能更加明显,仅观察患者外周红细胞CD71表达情况可能是血清Hepcidin和红细胞CD71间无相关性的主要原因,有待进一步研究证实。

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