

2

,

2

,

2000

12

가

가

	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	6
1.	.....	6
2.	.....	6
가.	.....	6
.	.....	7
.	.....	7
.	malondialdehyde	7
.	8
.	9
.	9
III.	10
1.	10
2.	MTHFR MS	11
3.	,	13
가.	13
.	14
.	14
4.	14
5.	,	16

IV.	18
V.	23
	24
	33

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2

2 가

가

가
(homocysteine)

가

, 2

가 ,

1.

(total glucose disposal rate)

2

. 2

(retinol),

-

(carotene),

(cryptoxanthin),

-

가

2.

, - ,

, / -

(tocopherol)

,

,

,

,

,

,

B₁₂,

,

,

,

3.

2

(100 μU/mL)

가

, / - ,

, / -

4.

2

5. methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) (C₆₇₇T)
 (VV) 가
 synthase (MS) G (A₂₇₅₆G) . Methionine
 , 2 가 가

: , , ,

2

,
< >

I.

가 ,
 2 , 가
 , (cytokine) .¹ 2 , ,
 가 .^{2,3} 2
 , ,
 .⁴ ,
 .
 ,
 (very low density lipoprotein, VLDL) (hypertriglyceridaemia)
 (high density lipoprotein, HDL) , 가 가
 (low density lipoprotein, LDL) 가 가
 .⁵⁻⁷ plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI)-1 가
 가 ,⁸ ,^{9,10}
 PI-3 kinase 가 ,
 (adhesion molecule) nitric oxide (NO)
 .^{11,12}
 가,¹³ ,¹⁴ ¹⁵
^{16,17} PDGF (platelet derived
 growth factor) .¹⁸ ,

mitogen-activated protein kinase

19

가
가

가
가

가

20

가

가

redox state

21,22

23-25

(monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, macrophage colony-stimulating factor)

(scavenger receptor)

26-29

가

가

가

30-32

가

(homocysteine, Hcy)

33,34

(methionine)

(cysteine)

, methionine synthase (MS)

cystathionine β -synthase (CBS)

re-methylation

trans-sulfuration

re-methylation

B₁₂가

(Fig. 1).³⁵

B₁₂

36,37

re-methylation

MS

(A₂₇₅₆G) 5,10-methylenetetrahydro folate reductase (MTHFR, C₇₆₆T)

38-40

가

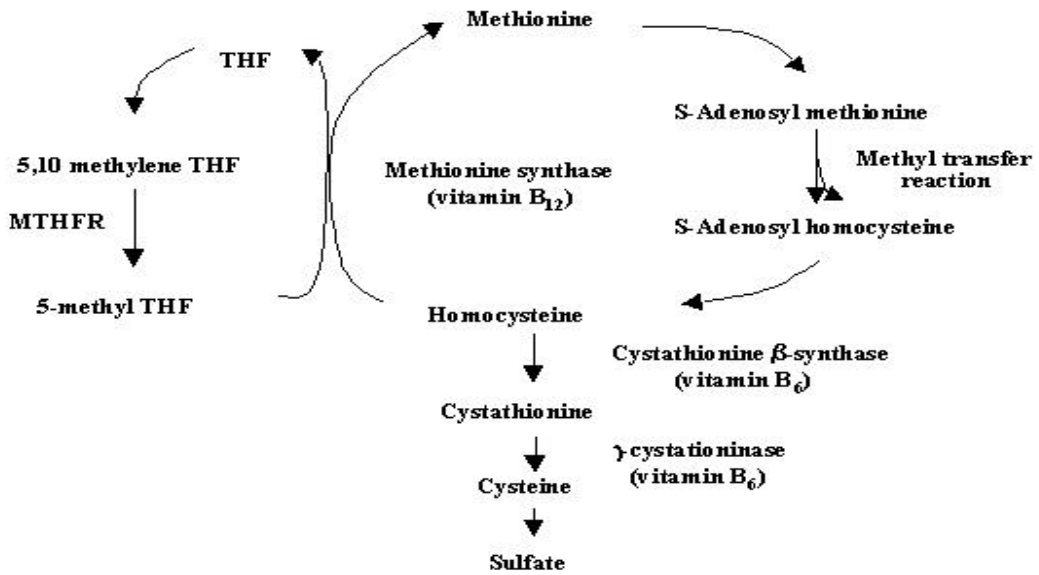


Fig. 1. Homocysteine metabolism. THF: tetrahydrofolate. MTHFR: 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

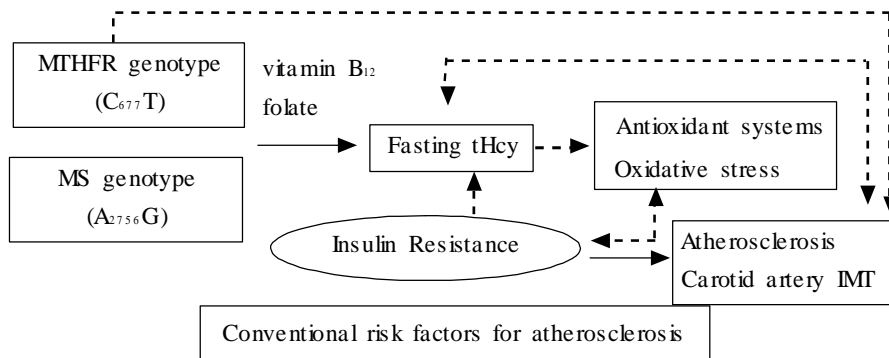


Fig. 2. Theoretical relationship of homocysteine with antioxidants, insulin resistance and atherosclerosis. MTHFR: 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase. MS: methionine synthase. tHcy: total homocysteine. IMT: intima-media thickness.

가 가 ,

(Fig. 2).⁴¹⁻⁴³

가

가

, 2

(MTHFR, MS)
가 .

II.

1.

1999 3 2000 2
35 2 26 , 16
45 65 12 . 2 NDDG (National diabetes
data group)⁴⁴ , 4.9 (± 0.9)
. 11 , 15 ,
50% .
6 (5%) ,

⁴⁵

2.

3 12
, .
, malondialdehyde -70°C
3 .
가.

(waist hip ratio, WHR) (body mass index, BMI) ,
(body fat analyzer, Model TBF-10, Tanita Co., Tokyo, Japan) (body fat
proportion) (glucose analyzer, Beck-
man Co., Fullerton, CA, U.S.A) . (Hitachi
736-40 automatic analyzer, Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) , dextran sulfate
MgCl₂ , Friedewald .

PAI-1 (mouse monoclonal anti-human PAI-1 antibody, Biopool, Ventura, California, U.S.A) (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), fibrinogen (ACL-3000, Instrumentation Laboratory, Milano, Italy)

De Fronzo⁴⁶ 10 40
 mU/m² 100 μU/dL 2
 5
 20% 90 mg/dL
 20 (M: mg/kg · min)
 120
 (Diagnostic Products, Los Angeles, U.S.A)
 (intraassay CVs) 3.1%, (interassay CVs) 4.9%

Anderson⁴⁷ EDTA
 2,300 rpm 30 500
 μL pH 9.0 borate dithiothreitol (DTT) 가
 (sulfur), (internal standard) L-norleucine (Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, U.S.A) 20% sulphosaicylic acid (SSA) 가 3300
 rpm 15 0.2 μm (membrane filter, Waters, Milford, MA, U.S.A) 100 μL postcolumn ninhydrin reaction system
 Bio20 autoloader amino acid analyzer (Pharmacia Biotech, Cambridge, England)
 20 mL/hr, ninhydrin 25 mL/hr
 (peak) DL- (Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, U.S.A) (retention time)

가 L-norleucine
 malondialdehyde
 (retinol), / - (carotene), (cryptoxanthin),
 (lycopene), / - (tocopherol)
 -70°C . 500 μL
 chloroform : methanol (2 : 1, v/v) 4.5 mL tocopheryl
 acetate 가 , 0.9% NaCl . 4°C, 2,500 rpm
 10 , chloroform CHCl₃ 가

2.5 mL hexane 가 4°C, 2,500 rpm 10
 , hexane chloroform extract 가 가
 375 µL ethanol , 50 µL high performance liquid chromatography system
 (HPLC) . HPLC system reverse phase system , Alliance
 Waters 2690 separating module, Waters 996 Photodiode array detector, Waters TM474 scanning
 fluorescence detector, C18 Symmetry 3.9 × 15 cm column (Waters, Milford, MA, U.S.A)

A (CH₃CN : THF : d-H₂O=50 : 20 : 30, v/v/v) B (CH₃CN :
 THF : d-H₂O=50 : 44 : 6, v/v/v) , 1.2 mL/min .

HPLC ,

가 .

(UV spectrum)

^{48,49}

millenium analysis system (Waters, Milford, MA, U.S.A)

tocopheryl acetate . ,

(mmol)

malondialdehyde (MDA) 50 µL 1/12 N
 H₂SO₄ 4 µL, 10% phosphotungstic acid 0.5 mL 가 , 5
 3,300 rpm 15 1/12 N H₂SO₄ 2 mL

10% phosphotungstic acid 0.3 mL ,

5 mL 1% thiobarbituric acid 2 mL 가 90 95°C 20 .

n-butanol 5 mL 가 1 , butanol

(luminescence spectrophotometer, Amino Bowman Series, NY, U.S.A)

excitation 500 nm, emission 553 nm (fluorescence
 intensity) ⁵⁰ .

MTHFR (C₆₇₇T) MS (A₂₇₅₆G) EDTA
 가 가 Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega Co.,

U.S.A) DNA . DNA (spectrophotometer)

merase chain reaction, PCR) (primer set) (poly-
 merase chain reaction, PCR) DNA

(initial denaturation) 94°C 60 , 62°C 60

72°C 60

35

. MTHFR

sense primer (5'-TGA AGGAGAAGGTGTCTGCGGGA-3') antisense
 primer (5'-AGGACGGTGCGGTGAGAG TG-3') 677 가 198

, 677 가 cytosine thymine Hinfl
 (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) 37°C 12 , 8% polyacrylamide gel
 ethidium bromide . MTHFR
 (C₆₇₇T) Hinfl 175 bp, 23 bp DNA ,
 198 bp (AA), 198 bp 175 bp 가
 (AV), 175 bp (VV) ⁵¹ MS
 (A₂₇₅₆G) sense primer (5'-CATGGAAGAATATGAAGATATTAGAC-3') antisense primer
 (5'-GAACTAGAA GACAGAAATTCTCTA-3') 2,756 가 189
 , 2,756 adenine guanine HaeIII (Boehringer
 Mannheim, Germany) , 189 bp (DD), 159 bp
 30 bp 가 (DG), 175 bp 가
 (GG) ⁵² 10% (AA, DD), (DG, AV),
 (VV, GG)

(intima-media thickness, IMT) B-mode (Toshiba
 SSA-270A, Toshiba, Japan) 7.5 MHz

(far wall) 가
 10 mm, 10 mm
 5 가
 (heterogeneity)

Digimatic (Mitutoyo CD-15B, Japan)

^{53,54}
 SPSS for Window (6.0) , ±
 1 (one-way ANOVA) , LSD (least significant
 difference)
 (partial correlation analysis)
 가
 (Wilcoxon's signed rank test) ,
 .

P

0.05

III.

1.

51.1 (±2.0) , 2 48.6 (± 1.8) ,
 56.1 (±2.4) 가 (p=0.036),
 (p=0.092). 8.4±0.4 mg/kg · min, 2
 3.7±0.4 mg/kg · min, 4.2±0.4 mg/kg · min
 (p < 0.001)(Table 1).

Table 1. Clinical and biochemical characteristics

	Normal control (n=12)	Type 2 DM (n=26)	CHD (n=16)
Age (years)	51.1±2.0	48.6± 1.8	56.1±2.4*
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	21.6±2.0	25.2±0.4 [‡]	25.9±0.6 [‡]
Waist hip ratio	0.92±0.01	0.93±0.09	0.95±0.01
Smoking, n (%)	9 (75.0)	20 (76.9)	14 (87.5)
Alcohol, n (%)	6 (50.0)	14 (53.8)	7 (43.8)
Hypertension, n (%)	2 (16.7)	2 (7.7)	9 (56.3)
Body fat proportion (%)	22.5± 1.4	25.5±0.9	25.8± 1.3
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	174.0±7.5	207.8± 10.7	204.6± 6.4
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	151.2± 30.3	198.5±20.1	199.0± 34.6
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	99.0±7.1	127.2±6.4	120.6± 8.9
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	44.8±2.7	45.2± 1.5	43.8±2.1
Fibrinogen (mg/dL)	300.5± 34.8	310.1± 16.0	432.0± 38.4 [‡]
PAI-1 (ng/mL)	22.5±4.1	27.3±3.0	23.8±4.0
Fasting blood sugar (mg/dL)	98.3± 3.6	141.6±6.2 [¶]	93.4±4.2
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.0±0.1	1.1±0.1	1.1±0.1
Glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	8.4±0.4	3.7±0.4 [¶]	4.2±0.4 [¶]
Fasting total homocysteine (μmol/mL)	8.9±0.7	11.9± 1.0	11.5±0.9
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	557.0±72.9	728.5±58.6	557.4±49.5
Folate (ng/mL)	9.1± 1.3	6.7±0.8	6.5± 1.0
Insulin (μU/mL)	7.6±0.7	10.4±0.8	11.5±2.1

*: p < 0.05, †: p < 0.01, ¶: p < 0.001 compared with normal control group.

DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease. PAI: plasminogen activator inhibitor.

가
MDA

($p < 0.001, p=0.05$)(Table 2).

2. MTHFR MS

MTHFR (C₆₇₇T) 52 (AA) 12 (35.5%),
(AV) 29 (46.8%), (VV) 11 (21.7%)가

Table 2. The serum concentrations of retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols and malondialdehyde in normal control, type 2 DM and CHD groups

Lipid-corrected levels	Normal control (n=12)	Type 2 DM (n=26)	CHD (n=16)
Retinol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	447.64 \pm 58.73	247.19 \pm 27.20 [¶]	333.00 \pm 59.18
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	5.76 \pm 1.26	5.04 \pm 1.01	5.43 \pm 0.98
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	67.13 \pm 14.46	32.69 \pm 5.87 [‡]	40.04 \pm 7.42*
Cryptoxanthin ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	152.11 \pm 24.98	60.04 \pm 9.92 [¶]	57.97 \pm 22.37 [¶]
Lycopene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	89.91 \pm 20.79	68.12 \pm 16.26	76.83 \pm 20.26
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	0.88 \pm 0.16	0.68 \pm 0.064	0.88 \pm 0.15
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	0.025 \pm 0.0065	0.017 \pm 0.0021	0.020 \pm 0.0041
Malondialdehyde ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$)	3.69 \pm 0.71	4.23 \pm 0.60	4.21 \pm 0.86

*: $p < 0.05$, †: $p < 0.01$, ¶: $p < 0.001$ compared with normal control group.
DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease.

Table 3. Clinical characteristics by methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase genotypes

	Genotype		
	AA (n=12)	AV (n=29)	VV (n=11)
Normal control, n (%)	1 (8.3)	8 (66.7)	3 (25.0)
Type 2 DM, n (%)	17 (65.4)	8 (30.8)	1 (3.8)
CHD, n (%)	12 (75.0)	3 (18.8)	1 (6.2)
Fasting tHcy ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$)	10.6 \pm 0.9	10.1 \pm 0.7	13.6 \pm 1.5*
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	619.3 \pm 85.2	695.0 \pm 51.7	529.6 \pm 79.8
Folate (ng/mL)	7.4 \pm 1.0	7.0 \pm 0.6	5.9 \pm 1.5
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.1 \pm 0.04	1.1 \pm 0.03	1.1 \pm 0.05
Total glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	5.0 \pm 0.5	5.1 \pm 0.5	4.5 \pm 0.7

* $p < 0.05$, MTHFR: Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.
DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease.

creatinine (A₂₇₅₆G) (DD) 37 (69.9%), 가 (p=0.017)(Table 3). MS 가 (DG) 14 (26.4%), B₁₂,

Table 4. Clinical characteristics by methionine synthase genotypes

	Genotype		
	DD (n=37)	DG (n=14)	GG (n=2)
Normal control, n (%)	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	0 (0)
Type 2 DM, n (%)	3 (11.5)	16 (61.6)	7 (21.9)
CHD, n (%)	8 (57.2)	5 (35.7)	1 (7.1)
Fasting tHcy (μ mol/mL)	11.1 \pm 0.7	11.4 \pm 1.0	9.6 \pm 5.2
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/mL)	653.3 \pm 40.6	602.8 \pm 92.2	693.5 \pm 123.5
Folate (ng/mL)	7.1 \pm 0.6	7.6 \pm 1.4	6.4 \pm 2.4
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.1 \pm 0.04	1.0 \pm 0.05	1.0 \pm 0.1
Total glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	5.2 \pm 0.4	4.5 \pm 0.6	2.6 \pm 1.2

MS: methionine synthase. DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease.

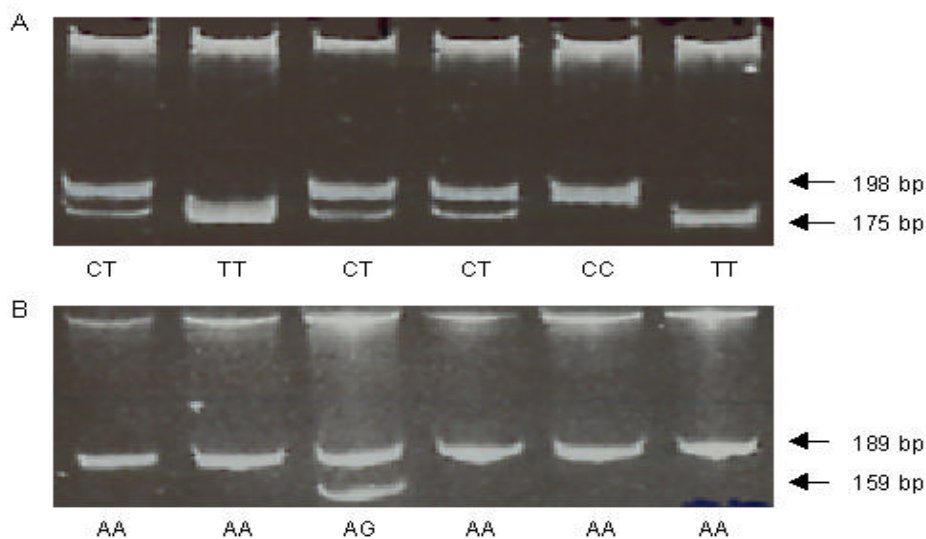


Fig. 3. Restriction enzyme analysis for the substitution of 677 cytosine to thymine of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene (A) and of 2756 adenine to guanine of methionine synthase gene (B).

(GG) 2 (3.7%)가 ,
(Table 4)(Fig. 3).

3.
가.

Table 5. The serum concentrations of retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols and malondialdehyde in each tertile of total glucose disposal rate (GDR)

Lipid-corrected levels	GDR tertile (mg/kg · min)		
	I (1.11 3.79)	II (3.87 5.54)	III (6.00 11.65)
Retinol (μg/mmol)	224.11±26.83 [‡]	320.52±43.04	455.30±56.11
-carotene (μg/mmol)	4.13±0.57	6.17±1.50	5.65±0.97
-carotene (μg/mmol)	25.09±6.04*	44.46±7.18	58.00±10.89
Cryptoxanthin (μg/mmol)	34.45±3.03 [‡]	81.06±11.98*	124.15±19.40
Lycopene (μg/mmol)	47.60±6.82	92.57±26.67	86.46±15.97
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	0.69±0.10	0.74±0.12	0.92±0.12
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	0.015±0.023 [‡]	0.020±0.039	0.024±0.044
Malondialdehyde (μmol/mL)	4.84±0.84	3.49±0.67	4.02±0.62

*: $p < 0.05$, [‡]: $p < 0.001$ compared with levels of GDR tertile III.

Table 6. Correlation coefficients of total glucose disposal rate with retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols and malondialdehyde

Lipid-corrected levels	Model 1		Model 2	
	r	p-value	r	p-value
Retinol (μg/mmol)	0.513	< 0.001	0.411	0.003
-carotene (μg/mmol)	0.110	0.426	0.102	0.487
-carotene (μg/mmol)	0.405	0.002	0.339	0.017
Cryptoxanthin (μg/mmol)	0.589	< 0.001	0.467	0.001
Lycopene (μg/mmol)	0.188	0.174	0.173	0.234
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	0.295	0.030	0.324	0.023
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	0.268	0.050	0.267	0.064
Malondialdehyde (μmol/mL)	-0.062	0.659	-0.182	0.212

Model 1: simple correlation. Model 2: partial correlation adjusted by age, BMI, fasting blood sugar, and fasting total homocysteine.

Table 7. Correlation coefficients of log transformed fasting total homocysteine with retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols and malondialdehyde

Lipid-corrected levels	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	r	p-value	r	p-value	r	p-value
Retinol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.064	0.646	0.038	0.809	0.202	0.150
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.056	0.689	0.182	0.908	-0.010	0.941
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.210	0.132	-1.135	0.469	-0.042	0.769
Cryptoxanthin ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.327	0.017	-0.313	0.041	-0.098	0.488
Lycopene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	0.114	0.418	-0.043	0.786	-0.037	0.794
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.060	0.671	-0.101	0.521	0.078	0.581
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.139	0.321	-0.175	0.261	-0.028	0.842
Malondialdehyde ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$)	0.074	0.600	0.195	0.210	-0.052	0.715

Model 1: simple correlation. Model 2: partial correlation adjusted by age, body mass index, fasting blood sugar, vitamin B₁₂, folate, and creatinine. Model 3: partial correlation adjusted by total glucose disposal rate.

5). 가 MDA (Table

MDA 가 (Table 6).

MDA (Table 7).

(VV) (Table 8), B₁₂, MTHFR (VV)가 (Table 9).

4.

2

Table 8. coefficients of log transformed fasting total homocysteine in linear regression analysis

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	<i>p</i> -value		<i>p</i> -value		<i>p</i> -value	
Age (years)	-0.004	0.454	-	-	-	-
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	0.022	0.343	-	-	-	-
Smoking (yes or no)	0.030	0.813	0.005	0.967	-	-
Alcohol (yes or no)	0.112	0.282	0.103	0.332	-	-
Vitamin B ₁₂ (10 pg/mL)	-0.001	0.958	-0.001	0.980	-	-
Folate (ng/mL)	-0.017	0.181	-0.013	0.351	-	-
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.299	0.265	0.333	0.226	-	-
Total cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	0.024	0.053	0.022	0.091	0.019	0.188
Triglyceride (10 mg/dL)	0.010	0.020	0.009	0.039	0.010	0.049
LDL-cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	0.012	0.427	0.010	0.831	0.006	0.739
HDL-cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	-0.004	0.954	0.014	0.541	-0.021	0.789
Glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	-0.066	0.001	-0.078	0.001	-0.086	0.003
MTHFR genotype [VV (vs AA or AV)]	0.295	0.023	0.286	0.029	0.354	0.035
MS genotype [GG or DG (vs DD)]	0.011	0.927	0.013	0.912	0.052	0.688

Model 1: simple linear regression. Model 2: adjusted by age and body mass index. Model 3: adjusted by age, body mass index, smoking, alcohol, vitamin B₁₂, folate, and creatinine.

MTHFR: methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase. MS: methionine synthase.

Table 9. Multiple linear regression analysis, entering log transformed fasting total homocysteine as the dependent variable and fasting triglyceride, glucose disposal rate and MTHFR genotype as independent variables

	<i>p</i> -value
Total glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	-0.053
MTHFR genotype [VV (vs AA or AV)]	0.262
Triglyceride (10 mg/dL)	0.005

MTHFR: methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

(Table 2, 10).

가

Table 10. Changes of total homocysteine, retinol, carotenoids and tocopherols after 2-hour hyperinsulinemia in normal control, type 2 DM and CHD groups

Change of levels after 2-hour hyperinsulinemia	Normal control (n=12)	Type 2 DM (n=26)	CHD (n=16)
Total homocysteine ($\mu\text{mol/mL}$)	-0.42 ± 0.79	0.60 ± 1.17	-0.39 ± 0.83
Retinol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$132.58 \pm 38.25^\dagger$	-0.44 ± 14.26	$80.64 \pm 29.75^*$
-carotene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$2.17 \pm 0.84^*$	0.96 ± 0.88	0.35 ± 0.67
-carotene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$24.90 \pm 9.81^*$	0.54 ± 2.71	6.72 ± 4.14
Cryptoxanthin ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$40.26 \pm 11.23^\dagger$	-4.05 ± 3.81	$10.94 \pm 4.08^{*\S}$
Lycopene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	30.74 ± 16.10	6.12 ± 12.09	$13.35 \pm 6.13^*$
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$0.19 \pm 0.063^*$	-0.13 ± 0.18	0.074 ± 0.087
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	$0.0071 \pm 0.0028^*$	-0.00040 ± 0.0033	0.0030 ± 0.0025

*: $p < 0.05$, † : $p < 0.01$ compared with baseline levels, § : $p < 0.01$ compared with normal control groups. CHD: coronary heart disease. DM: diabetes mellitus.

Table 11. Changes of total homocysteine, retinol, carotenoids and tocopherols after 2-hour hyperinsulinemia in each tertile of total glucose disposal rate (GDR)

Change of levels after 2-hour hyperinsulinemia	GDR tertile (mg/kg · min)		
	I (1.11 3.79)	II (3.87 5.54)	III (6.00 11.65)
Total homocysteine ($\mu\text{mol/mL}$)	-0.53 ± 1.67	1.56 ± 2.31	-0.80 ± 2.56
Retinol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	14.92 ± 10.89	45.45 ± 28.05	$99.07 \pm 34.20^\dagger$
-carotene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	0.030 ± 0.62	1.75 ± 1.21	$1.36 \pm 0.63^*$
-carotene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	1.19 ± 2.95	6.84 ± 4.37	$15.32 \pm 7.27^*$
Cryptoxanthin ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	1.47 ± 1.94	4.23 ± 6.06	$25.02 \pm 9.55^\dagger$
Lycopene ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	1.58 ± 2.95	19.55 ± 4.37	20.09 ± 7.24
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	-0.24 ± 0.27	$0.083 \pm 0.034^*$	$0.16 \pm 0.045^\dagger$
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g/mmol}$)	-0.0031 ± 0.0046	0.0039 ± 0.0020	$0.0062 \pm 0.0020^\dagger$

*: $p < 0.05$, † : $p < 0.01$, compared with baseline levels.

가 (Table 5, 11).

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($p < 0.001$).

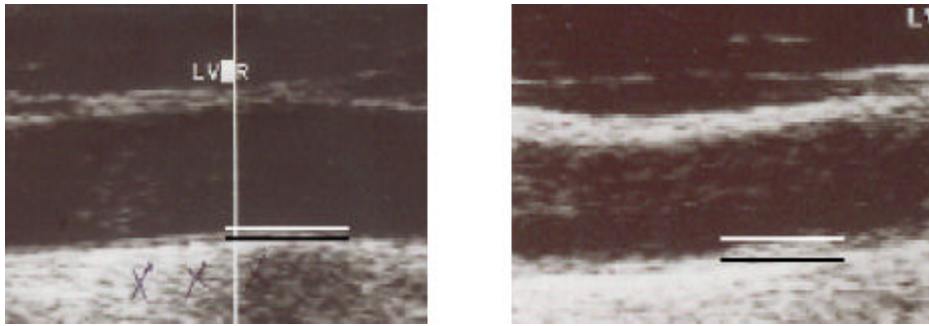


Fig. 4. High resolution ultrasonography for the measurement of intima-media thickness of carotid arteries in normal control (A) and type 2 DM subjects (B).

Table 12. Mean and maximum intima-media thickness of carotid arteries in study groups and each tertile of total glucose disposal rate

		Mean IMT (mm)	Maximal IMT (mm)
Groups (n)			
Control	(n=12)	0.58 ± 0.033	0.66 ± 0.027
Type 2 DM	(n=26)	0.82 ± 0.026*	0.96 ± 0.047*
CHD	(n=16)	0.88 ± 0.047*	1.00 ± 0.062*
GDR tertile (mg/kg · min) (n)			
I (1.11 3.79)	(n=17)	0.91 ± 0.023 [†]	1.02 ± 0.052 [†]
II (3.87 5.54)	(n=17)	0.84 ± 0.043 [†]	0.89 ± 0.065 [†]
III (6.00 11.65)	(n=18)	0.61 ± 0.025	0.66 ± 0.023

*: $p < 0.001$ compared with normal control group. [†]: $p < 0.001$ compared with GDR tertile III. DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease. IMT: intima-media thickness. GDR: total glucose disposal rate.

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($p < 0.001$)(Fig. 4)(Table 12).
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, MTHFR (VV) MS G (DG, GG)
(Table 13).
($p=0.001, p=0.003$).

Table 13. coefficients of intima-media thickness of carotid arteries in linear regression analysis after adjusting age and body mass index

	Mean IMT		Maximum IMT	
		<i>p</i> -value		<i>p</i> -value
Body fat composition (%)	-0.036	0.563	-0.024	0.778
Waist hip ratio	-1.850	0.766	0.979	0.911
Type 2 DM (yes or no)	2.320	< 0.001	2.951	0.001
CHD (yes or no)	2.601	< 0.001	2.790	0.003
Fasting glucose (10 mg/dL)	0.060	0.409	0.093	0.360
Triglyceride (10 mg/dL)	0.027	0.189	0.053	0.071
Total cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	0.130	0.024	0.201	0.012
DL-cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	0.126	0.080	0.173	0.085
HDL-cholesterol (10 mg/dL)	0.136	0.655	0.166	0.694
Fibrinogen (10 mg/dL)	0.018	0.435	0.003	0.417
PAI-1 (ng/mL)	0.019	0.418	0.025	0.922
Total homocysteine (μ mol/mL)	0.139	0.020	0.171	0.041
Vitamin B ₁₂ (10 pg/mL)	0.010	0.244	0.013	0.301
Folate (ng/mL)	-0.058	0.361	-0.084	0.340
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.045	0.706	0.428	0.801
Total glucose disposal rate (mg/kg · min)	-0.058	< 0.001	-0.699	< 0.001
MTHFR genotype [VV (vs AA or AV)]	-0.151	0.803	-0.617	0.479
MS genotype [GG or DG (vs DD)]	0.255	0.629	0.224	0.762

: regression coefficients per 0.1 mm change in variable. IMT: intima-media thickness. DM: diabetes mellitus. CHD: coronary heart disease. PAI: plasminogen activator inhibitor. MTHFR: methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase. MS: methionine synthase.

(Table 14),

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Table 14. Correlation coefficients of intima-media thickness of carotid arteries with retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols and malondialdehyde

Lipid corrected levels	Mean carotid IMT				Maximum carotid IMT			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 1		Model 2	
	r	p-value	r	p-value	r	p-value	r	p-value
Retinol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.379	0.005	-0.273	0.055	-0.378	0.005	-0.286	0.044
Cryptoxanthin ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.516	< 0.001	-0.480	< 0.001	-0.465	< 0.001	-0.433	0.002
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.222	0.107	-0.210	0.143	-0.242	0.078	-0.219	0.127
-tocopherol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.279	0.041	-0.291	0.367	-0.227	0.099	-0.230	0.108
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.119	0.393	-0.125	0.386	-0.083	0.548	-0.084	0.564
-carotene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.311	0.022	-0.318	0.024	-0.265	0.053	-0.273	0.056
Lycopene ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mmol}$)	-0.174	0.208	-0.190	0.186	-0.160	0.248	-0.170	0.327
Malondialdehyde ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$)	0.123	0.379	0.206	0.151	0.101	0.470	0.175	0.306

Model 1: simple correlation. Model 2: partial correlation adjusted by age, body mass index, and fasting blood sugar. IMT: intima media thickness.

56-59
가
60
가
61,62
가
63,64
가
65-67
가
1996
(chromium), (zinc), C

acid가 ,^{68,69} -lipoic 가

가 ,⁷⁰ 가

가 ,⁷¹ 가

가 ,⁷² 가

가 ,⁷³ 가

가 ,⁷⁴ 가

가 ,²¹ 가

가 ,⁷⁵ NO 가

가 ,^{61,76} NO 가

가 ,^{77,78} 가

가 ,⁶¹ 가

superoxide dismuatase, glutathion peroxidase family
, transferrin, ceruloplasmin, haemoglobin
, heat shock protein

가 ,^{79,80} ,

가 ,

가 ,

가

81,82

가 ,

83,84

가

가

가

MDA가

가

MDA가

가

가

85

가

가

가

가

86-88

B₁₂

가

89,90

91

가
가
가

가

^{92,93} , 10
 20
⁹⁴ , , thiol 가
 , thiol 가
 , 가 MTHFR (³⁵ (C₆₇₇T) (VV)
 가
⁹⁵⁻⁹⁷ , B₁₂ 가 가 가가
⁹⁸ , , (MTHFR (C₆₇₇T), MS
 (A2756G)) B₁₂ , ,
 . trans-sulfuration CBS exon 8
 68 844ins68 , T833C G919A , 844ins68
 methionine
 , T₈₃₃C, G₉₁₉A
^{99,100} . 가 ,
 , 47%가 , ,
 가
¹⁰¹ . MTHFR 가
 가
^{102,103} ,
 가
¹⁰⁴⁻¹⁰⁶ ,
 가
 , , , , ,
 , , , , ,
 ,
 MTHFR

MTHFR 가
가가 B₁₂

¹⁰⁷ 가

^{108,109}

¹¹⁰ 가 2
가 ,
가 가
가 3 가
가 가 (300 mU/m² · min)
가 ¹¹¹

B₁₂ 가 ,

V.

가 2

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Abstract

Relationships between insulin resistance, homocysteine, antioxidant system and carotid artery intima media thickness in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Insulin resistance is a main pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes and common phenomenon of risk factors for atherosclerosis. Evidence has accumulated indicating that generation of reactive oxygen species, namely oxidative stress, may play an important role in the process of vascular disease. Therefore, role of antioxidants, such as tocopherol, carotenoids and retinol, has been carefully considered in the primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Recently, independent association of total homocysteine level (tHcy) with cardiovascular disease has been observed in some prospective epidemiological studies. The process of tHcy to vascular lesion were also suggested to be the generation of reactive oxygen species by oxidation of homocysteine. This study was performed to evaluate the inter-relationships of insulin resistance with tHcy and antioxidants, and to analyze the association of carotid artery intima-media thickness measured by high resolution B-mode ultrasonography with insulin resistance, antioxidants and tHcy in normal controls and patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) or coronary heart disease (CHD). The results are summarized as follows:

1. Total glucose disposal rate (GDR), index of insulin sensitivity, and fasting levels of retinol, β -carotene and cryptoxanthin were lower in DM and CHD groups than those in normal controls.

2. Fasting levels of antioxidants, such as retinol, β -carotene, cryptoxanthin, / α -tocopherol were positively correlated with GDR, independent of age, body mass index (BMI), fasting glucose and homocysteine levels.

3. Fasting levels of tHcy were negatively related with GDR, when adjusting age, BMI, smoking habit, alcohol drinking, vitamin B₁₂, folate and creatinine levels. However, there was no independent relationships between tHcy and antioxidants.

4. The levels of antioxidants, retinol, / β -carotene, cryptoxanthin, / α -tocopherol were

significantly decreased after 2-hour hyperinsulinemia (100 μ U/mL) in normal controls and upper tertile of GDR, while the levels of tHcy were not significantly changed.

5. Mean and maximal carotid artery intima-media thickness were significantly related with the presence of type 2 DM or CHD, total cholesterol, GDR, antioxidant vitamins, and fasting tHcy, when adjusting age and BMI. However those relationships were not significant, when adjusting GDR.

6. Multiple regression analysis showed that methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) variant homozygote (VV) and GDR were independent factors associated with fasting tHcy level. MTHFR polymorphism was not related with carotid intima-media thickness.

These data provide evidence that insulin resistance is closely associated with homocysteine and antioxidants, and has strong influence on the relation of homocysteine and antioxidants to carotid artery intima-media thickness in patients with type 2 DM and coronary heart disease. Therefore, proper consideration of insulin resistance should be taken in the evaluation of role of homocysteine and antioxidant system.

Key Words: insulin resistance, homocysteine, antioxidants, carotid artery intima-media thickness