

## 综述

维生素B<sub>12</sub>的研究进展

吕颖坚, 黄俊明

(广东省疾病预防控制中心卫生毒理所, 广东 广州 510300)

**摘要:** 本文对维生素B<sub>12</sub>的吸收与代谢、缺乏原因及疾病、营养水平鉴定、人群维生素B<sub>12</sub>营养状况、食物强化的研究进展进行了综述,以期提高对维生素B<sub>12</sub>的认识和重视、为解决维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏人群的健康问题提供参考。

**关键词:** 维生素B<sub>12</sub>; 维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏; 营养强化; 推荐摄入量

中图分类号: R587.2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1004-8456(2012)04-0394-06

**Progress on the studies of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>**

Lv Yingjian, Huang Junming

(Institute for Toxicology, Guangdong CDC, Guangzhou 510300, China)

**Abstract:** In order to improve the awareness and attention on the importance of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> and to provide reference for solving problems of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency, this review concentrates on five aspects of studies on vitamin B<sub>12</sub>: absorption and metabolism of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>; cause/outcome of deficiency; biomarkers and their application; vitamin B<sub>12</sub> status; and supplementation and fortification.

**Key words:** Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>; vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency; food fortification; recommended nutrient intake

维生素B<sub>12</sub>,即钴胺素,是一类含有咕啉环的类咕啉化合物。俗称的维生素B<sub>12</sub>指氰钴胺,用于营养品、食物强化剂和药品。维生素B<sub>12</sub>在维持正常造血以及神经系统功能中起到关键的作用。它参与人体细胞的代谢,影响DNA的合成与调节,还参与脂肪酸的合成和能量的生成。

**1 维生素B<sub>12</sub>吸收和代谢**

小剂量的维生素B<sub>12</sub>通过主动吸收进入机体,需要完好的胃粘膜、内因子、胰腺和正常的回肠末端功能。在胃部,食物结合的维生素B<sub>12</sub>在胃酸和酶的作用下与蛋白质分离后与结合咕啉结合。B<sub>12</sub>由结合咕啉转运到回肠腔,在胰蛋白酶的作用下与结合咕啉解离,然后与内因子结合,经小肠吸收。进入血液循环的维生素B<sub>12</sub>中有30%与转钴胺素Ⅱ(TC)结合,到达各种组织。维生素B<sub>12</sub>-TC结合物称为全反钴胺素(holoTC),它代表有生物活性的维生素B<sub>12</sub>。

没有研究显示维生素B<sub>12</sub>的吸收与体内维生

素B<sub>12</sub>水平相关,但口服剂量的增加会导致吸收率减少。小肠对维生素B<sub>12</sub>的主动吸收在2 μg的时候达到饱和:0.5 μg约吸收70%,1 μg约吸收50%,5 μg约吸收20%,25 μg约吸收5%,大于25 μg吸收率少于1%<sup>[1]</sup>。美国对26~83岁近期未服用补充剂的人群研究表明,在每天0~10 μg范围内,每摄入增加1倍,血液中维生素B<sub>12</sub>升高34 pmol/L。对于没患恶性贫血的成年人,无论是否有用补充剂,每天摄入大约10 μg时达到最大的吸收值<sup>[2]</sup>。人体储存的维生素B<sub>12</sub>约2~5 mg,每天约丢失0.1%~0.2%。发生明显的缺乏需要3~6年的时间<sup>[3]</sup>。

维生素B<sub>12</sub>在细胞内转化为腺苷钴胺和甲钴胺两种形式。腺苷钴胺是甲基丙二酰辅酶A的辅酶,参与甲基丙二酸辅酶A向琥珀酰辅酶A的转化。维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏时,血液中甲基丙二酸(MMA)浓度升高。

甲钴胺是甲硫氨酸合成酶的辅酶,参与甲硫氨酸-同型半胱氨酸代谢。在甲硫氨酸循环中,同型半胱氨酸转变为甲硫氨酸的反应,需要以维生素B<sub>12</sub>作为辅酶的N5-甲基四氢叶酸转甲基酶的催化。若体内维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,甲硫氨酸循环不能正常进行,可能产生的后果包括三方面:一,甲硫氨酸的合成受阻。作为甲基的供体、由甲硫氨酸激活形成的S-腺苷甲硫

收稿日期:2012-04-22

基金项目:维生素B<sub>12</sub>在保健食品中检测方法与限量标准研究

作者简介:吕颖坚 女 硕士生 医师 E-mail: luiassay@sina.cn

通信作者:黄俊明 男 硕士生导师 主任医师 研究方向为食品  
毒理学

氨酸(SAM)减少,使机体处于“低甲基化”状态,干扰神经递质、蛋白质的合成。二,造成高同型半胱氨酸血症的原因之一。三,影响四氢叶酸的再生。

## 2 维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏

### 2.1 维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的原因

#### 2.1.1 摄入过少

人体不能合成维生素 B<sub>12</sub>。膳食中的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>来源于动物食品,乳及乳制品中含量较少,植物性食品基本不含维生素 B<sub>12</sub>。素食者比起非素食者,更容易发生维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[4]</sup>。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>的摄入量与血清维生素 B<sub>12</sub>的水平呈正相关<sup>[5-6]</sup>。母亲的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏或者摄入不足,可能会因为乳汁中维生素 B<sub>12</sub>含量低导致婴儿的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[7]</sup>。

#### 2.1.2 吸收不良

老年人容易发生维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,约 60% 是由于胃肠原因造成食物中结合的钴胺素吸收不良<sup>[8]</sup>。每天服用大于 12~30 μg 的合成维生素 B<sub>12</sub>可使老年人的低维生素 B<sub>12</sub>、高 MMA 的风险降低<sup>[9]</sup>。口服大剂量的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>能使大部分维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的老年人的 MMA 恢复正常<sup>[10]</sup>。

#### 2.1.3 内因子缺乏

维生素 B<sub>12</sub>需要与内因子结合才能最终被吸收。恶性贫血患者产生内因子的自身免疫抗体,可导致严重的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[11]</sup>。

#### 2.1.4 其他

服用抗癫痫药物<sup>[12]</sup>、二甲双胍<sup>[13]</sup>、组胺 H<sub>2</sub> 受体抑制剂和质子泵抑制剂<sup>[14]</sup>、遗传性钴胺传递蛋白 II 缺乏<sup>[14]</sup>、热带口炎性腹泻<sup>[15]</sup>、幽门螺杆菌感染<sup>[16]</sup>、寄生虫感染等,也可导致维生素 B<sub>12</sub>的缺乏。

## 2.2 维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏与疾病

### 2.2.1 贫血

维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏所引起的贫血,同缺乏叶酸一样,也是巨幼细胞性贫血。然而,无论是老年人还是动物源性食物摄入较少的人群中,维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的状态与贫血并不相关<sup>[17-18]</sup>。对于维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的人群补充维生素 B<sub>12</sub>并不影响全血细胞计数<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 2.2.2 高同型半胱氨酸血症

血液中总同型半胱氨酸浓度超过 10 μmol/L 时即可增加动脉粥样硬化和静脉血栓形成的危险性。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>参与同型半胱氨酸的甲基化代谢过程,是甲硫氨酸合成酶(催化同型半胱氨酸甲基化的酶)的必要辅助因子。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>、叶酸浓度与血中同型半胱氨酸浓度相关<sup>[20]</sup>。在印度素食人群中,冠状动脉疾病的高发病率与维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏相关<sup>[21]</sup>。糖尿病视网膜病变人群中,维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏与高同型半胱

氨酸相关,且维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏可能是糖尿病视网膜病变的一个独立危险因素<sup>[22]</sup>。但是维生素 B<sub>12</sub>并不能降低心血管病或糖尿病的风险<sup>[23-24]</sup>。

### 2.2.3 神经精神疾病

维生素 B<sub>12</sub>与叶酸对维持中枢神经系统(CNS)正常功能有着举足轻重的作用。SAM 是大脑内甲基的重要供体,甲基化的失衡是神经和精神疾病的原因之一。高同型半胱氨酸也是 CNS 失常的原因之一,与认知障碍相关<sup>[25]</sup>。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>或者叶酸缺乏可导致同型半胱氨酸浓度的增加并干扰甲基化状态。MMA 对神经系统也存在毒性<sup>[26]</sup>。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>与叶酸可以对老年人 CNS 病变、情绪异常和痴呆(包括血管性痴呆和阿尔茨海默病性痴呆)起到保护作用<sup>[27-28]</sup>,另一些研究则为阴性结果<sup>[29-30]</sup>。尽管大量文献表明 B 族维生素与同型半胱氨酸、认知和情绪障碍、痴呆相关,但即使它们能降低同型半胱氨酸的水平,在随机对照试验中尚无清晰的证据表明补充维生素 B<sub>12</sub>与叶酸能改善认知障碍与痴呆<sup>[31]</sup>,也不能改善抑郁症状<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 2.2.4 生育与出生缺陷

叶酸是神经管缺陷(NTD)的一个保护因素,与叶酸代谢紧密联系的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>也是 NTD 的一个独立危险因素<sup>[33-34]</sup>。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏也是怀孕早期流产、反复性流产的危险因素之一<sup>[35-36]</sup>。在新生儿期,维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏可严重损害神经系统的发育和功能,婴儿多表现为生长迟缓和神经系统的缺陷,而不是贫血。婴儿一旦发生维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,维生素 B<sub>12</sub>的低水平将会至少持续一年<sup>[5]</sup>。即使早期纠正了维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,这些孩子仍可能表现为长期的神经、认知损害,包括易激惹、厌食、生长迟缓、发育倒退和智力低下。

### 2.2.5 其他

维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏可能增加一些癌症发生的机率<sup>[37-38]</sup>。维生素 B<sub>12</sub>和骨密度可能相关,但不同的研究结论并不一致<sup>[39-41]</sup>。

## 3 维生素 B<sub>12</sub>营养水平鉴定

从 1950 年开始,普遍使用测定总的维生素 B<sub>12</sub>浓度来确定维生素 B<sub>12</sub>水平。但这个方法灵敏度和特异度均不高。代谢标志物 MMA 和同型半胱氨酸更为敏感。然而同型半胱氨酸的升高同时存在于叶酸缺乏的病人,MMA 对测定的要求很高,而且可能会受到肠道菌群或肾功能的影响。holoTC 可反映早期维生素 B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[42]</sup>,但成本比测定总浓度要高出一倍,对于其与现存指标相比诊断价值究竟高出多少仍存在争议<sup>[43]</sup>。

维生素B<sub>12</sub>“耗竭”和“缺乏”的临界值分别为血清或血浆中总量<148 pmol/L(200 pg/ml)和148~221 pmol/L(200~300 pg/ml)<sup>[44]</sup>。维生素B<sub>12</sub>浓度在正常范围不一定表示机体不存在维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[45]</sup>,可能存在MMA升高(>300 nmol/L)和holoTC降低(<35 pmol/L)<sup>[4]</sup>。holoTC低、高水平MMA以及同型半胱氨酸,表示功能性维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,并不一定出现临床症状。holoTC≤40 pmol/L提示存在维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[46]</sup>。在血肌酐正常的维生素B<sub>12</sub>充足的人群中,MMA 95%范围的上限是210 μmol/L<sup>[47]</sup>,在维生素B<sub>12</sub>浓度测定不确定的时候,MMA可以起鉴别诊断的作用。血液中维生素B<sub>12</sub><200 pg/ml的人群中有50.9%存在血清中高水平同型半胱氨酸(≥13 μmol),而200~30 pg/ml和>300 pg/ml的分别为25.7%和20.4%<sup>[48]</sup>。

#### 4 人群维生素B<sub>12</sub>营养状况

由于抽样人群及判断标准差异,文献报道人群中维生素B<sub>12</sub>营养状况各地区差异很大。老年人中缺乏维生素B<sub>12</sub>的比例从0.6%~46%<sup>[3]</sup>。在国家层面的调查中,低维生素B<sub>12</sub>状态与地区分布不相关,并且在给定的年龄段甚至同一地区中变异很大。在成年人中,美国的维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的比例为2.7%,英国8.3%,而德国高达14.7%。对于老年人,维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏情况则为:美国2.7%,新西兰12.0%,英国31.8%<sup>[49]</sup>。

#### 5 维生素B<sub>12</sub>推荐摄入量、治疗量、食物强化

维生素B<sub>12</sub>的推荐膳食营养素供给量(RDA)为儿童早期每天0.9 μg到成人期每天2.4 μg,可以满足97.5%人口的需要。孕期妇女为每天6 μg<sup>[50]</sup>。尽管RDA没有提高老年人的推荐量,但是老年人容易存在维生素B<sub>12</sub>吸收不良,建议增加维生素B<sub>12</sub>强化食品或者补充剂的摄入<sup>[1]</sup>。

饮食因素引起的维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏,一般口服50~150 μg氰钴胺素。非饮食原因引起的缺乏,一般为口服大剂量氰钴胺素(例如第一个月1 mg/d,然后125~500 μg/d维持)<sup>[51]</sup>或者肌注羟钴胺素(例如开始时隔天1 mg,症状消失后每两月1 mg)<sup>[52]</sup>。口服高剂量维生素B<sub>12</sub>在治疗贫血和神经症状上与肌肉注射有同等的效果<sup>[53]</sup>,能使MMA恢复正常,降低同型半胱氨酸水平<sup>[54~55]</sup>。

从众多的治疗经验来看,维生素B<sub>12</sub>的耐受性良好。在健康人群中,没有证据表明从食物或营养补充剂中摄入过量的维生素B<sub>12</sub>会发生损害作用。美国国家科学院医学研究所的食品与营养委员会没

有设定维生素B<sub>12</sub>的摄入上限。在动物实验中增加维生素B<sub>12</sub>的摄入会提高某些特定化学物的致癌风险。然而,这些研究结果与一些文献报道的维生素B<sub>12</sub>抑制人类肝脏、结肠和食管癌的诱导互相矛盾。一般认为,2~25 mg范围的维生素B<sub>12</sub>是安全的,足以治疗维生素B<sub>12</sub>低于参考值的症状<sup>[56]</sup>。当剂量超过25 mg,甚至超过50 mg时,在典型的病例中会出现副反应,例如感觉异常<sup>[57]</sup>。

一些发达国家,如美国和加拿大食品和药物管理局从1998年起强制要求生产商在营养强化的谷物制品中添加叶酸,即谷物强化叶酸的公共健康措施。谷物强化叶酸的成功引起了研究者们对维生素B<sub>12</sub>食物强化的思考。有研究认为,通过食物强化获得的过量叶酸,会对维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的人群造成危害<sup>[58]</sup>。低维生素B<sub>12</sub>的人群中,血清叶酸>59 nmol/L的人群的贫血和认知损害的水平几乎是正常叶酸浓度(≤59 nmol/L)人群的两倍<sup>[59]</sup>。在维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏的老年人中,血中未代谢的叶酸水平与低认知测试分数及小的细胞体积相关<sup>[60]</sup>,且血液中总同型半胱氨酸和MMA随叶酸水平的升高而升高<sup>[61~62]</sup>。在印度,怀孕期间血液中叶酸浓度高,尤其伴有维生素B<sub>12</sub>不足的妇女,后代更容易肥胖和产生胰岛素抵抗<sup>[63]</sup>。叶酸强化模式是以成功的临床随机对照试验以及人体对叶酸的良好吸收为前提,目前还未有随机干预实验表明维生素B<sub>12</sub>的补充或者强化在NTD的一级预防中的作用。维生素B<sub>12</sub>的生物利用度比叶酸要低,代谢复杂,而且越有机会缺乏维生素B<sub>12</sub>的人群通常越存在吸收障碍,譬如老年人。也无统一的意见表明,一般的亚临床缺乏状态是否有确实的健康相关风险、有多大的机会转变成出现临床症状的缺乏。典型的吸收障碍、巨幼细胞性贫血和神经功能障碍,并不是进行大规模人口干预的指征,维生素B<sub>12</sub>食物强化并不能很好地预防和治疗临床维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺乏<sup>[64]</sup>。

#### 6 结语

维生素B<sub>12</sub>作为一种重要的生物活性物质,受到越来越多的关注。近十年来,尤其随着多中心、大规模的社区随机对照研究的开展,维生素B<sub>12</sub>的研究在贫血、神经系统疾病、出生缺陷、评价指标、营养强化等方面有了很大的进展,人们对它的认识逐渐清晰,但是有很多方面未能达成共识,检测指标也未尽完善。根据现有资料,我国规定的保健食品中营养补充剂维生素B<sub>12</sub>补充量1~10 μg/d是安全和合理的。鉴于老年人由于胃肠原因容易造成食物中结合的钴胺素吸收不良,从而造成维生素B<sub>12</sub>缺

乏,建议适当增加补充量。同时,应开展我国不同群体人群血清维生素B<sub>12</sub>水平调查,以解决其补充量及缺乏人群的健康问题。

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## 综述

# 营养素及相关物质风险评估

刘秀英

(湖南省疾病预防控制中心,湖南 长沙 410005)

**摘要:** 营养素物质摄入超过某个上限值时,也能导致不良健康作用,其潜在危害可以通过风险评估描述。但一定量的营养素摄入又是机体正常功能所必需的,新的评估模型应充分考虑营养素物质的特殊性。目前,安全摄入上限(UL)法是国际上广泛接受的营养素物质风险评估方法。对于尚未发现不良作用的营养素物质,FAO/WHO提出了所观察到的最高摄入量(HOI)的概念。对于不存在无风险摄入量水平、风险摄入量水平与生物所需摄入量水平有重叠的营养素物质,亟待在UL法的基础上进一步研究其风险评估方法。本文就上述各类营养素物质的风险评估做一简要综述。

**关键词:** 营养素物质;风险评估;安全摄入上限;所观察到的最高摄入量

中图分类号:R15;X820.4 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-8456(2012)04-0399-04

## Risk assessment for nutrients and related substances

Liu Xiuying

(Hunan Provincial Center For Disease Control and Prevention, Changsha 410005, China)

**Abstract:** Nutrients and related substances can produce adverse health effects when the intake of them exceeds certain levels. Their potential hazards can be identified and characterized by risk assessments. The specificity that certain amount of nutrients is uniquely essential for maintenance of normal body functions should be fully considered in the new risk assessment model. The Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL) for nutrients and related substances is the internationally accepted risk assessment method. FAO and WHO defined a risk assessment value termed the Highest Observed Intake (HOI) for nutrients without established adverse effects. For nutrients and related substances that do not have threshold level for adverse health effect, and the intake levels of them associated with an overlap of risk and essentiality, new risk assessment methods should be explored on the basis of UL model. Risk assessments on the above nutrients and related substances are reviewed in this paper.

**Key words:** Nutrients and related substances; risk assessment; tolerable upper intake level (UL); highest observed intake (HOI)

营养素及相关物质(nutrients and related substances,简称营养素物质,nutrient substances)是生物机体必需或被证明对健康有益的食物固有组

收稿日期:2012-03-01

作者简介:刘秀英 女 主任医师 研究方向为健康相关产品的毒理学安全性评价和保健食品的功能检验与评价 E-mail: mimixiu2006@yahoo.com.cn

分,包括必需营养素及膳食纤维、食物中的生物活性成分等对健康有益的物质、脂肪酸等非完全必需宏量营养素<sup>[1]</sup>。营养素物质摄入超过某一上限时,也能导致副作用,其潜在危害可通过风险评估进行描述。近几年,世界各地膳食补充剂<sup>[2]</sup>、强化食品、功能性食品生产及上市数量显著增加,营养素物质品种不断扩大,国际、地区间贸易日益增加,大量人