

# 丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白6 在脂肪性肝病患者中的表达及意义

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白6 (hepatitis C virus core-binding protein 6, HCBP6) 在脂肪性肝病患者中的表达及意义。方法 收集2019年8月至2020年2月首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院确诊的30例脂肪性肝病患者为研究对象, 其中酒精性脂肪性肝病 (alcoholic liver disease, ALD) 组10例, 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 组20例, 另选取30例同期健康体检者为正常对照组。采用全自动生化分析仪检测血清生物化学指标, 包括: 丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil)、直接胆红素 (direct bilirubin, DBil)、总胆固醇 (cholesterol, CHOL) 和甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG)。采用Western blot和酶联免疫吸附试验 (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 检测血清HCBP6水平。结果 脂肪性肝病组患者ALT [ (80.16 ± 21.26) U/L vs (29.20 ± 3.58) U/L]、AST [ (97.10 ± 20.76) U/L vs (46.30 ± 4.52) U/L]、CHOL [ (4.41 ± 0.09) mmol/L vs (3.77 ± 0.08) mmol/L]和TG [ (1.92 ± 0.08) mmol/L vs (1.48 ± 0.03) mmol/L]水平均显著高于正常对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 < 0.05), TBil [ (91.11 ± 25.75)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (42.90 ± 7.50)  $\mu$ mol/L]和DBil [ (65.23 ± 20.12)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (26.14 ± 5.01)  $\mu$ mol/L]差异无统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 > 0.05)。NAFLD组、ALD组及正常对照组ALT [ (70.25 ± 18.24) U/L vs (99.98 ± 53.82) U/L vs (29.20 ± 3.58) U/L]、AST [ (91.35 ± 26.09) U/L vs (98.60 ± 35.93) U/L vs (46.30 ± 4.52) U/L]、CHOL [ (4.56 ± 0.10) mmol/L vs (4.12 ± 0.11) mmol/L vs (3.77 ± 0.08) mmol/L]和TG [ (1.97 ± 0.02) mmol/L vs (1.81 ± 0.09) mmol/L vs (1.48 ± 0.03) mmol/L]水平差异有统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 < 0.05), TBil [ (97.34 ± 34.91)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (78.67 ± 35.21)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (42.90 ± 7.50)  $\mu$ mol/L]和DBil [ (69.34 ± 27.35)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (57.01 ± 27.24)  $\mu$ mol/L vs (26.14 ± 5.01)  $\mu$ mol/L]差异无统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 > 0.05)。其中, NAFLD组和ALD组ALT、AST、CHOL和TG水平均显著高于正常对照组 ( $P$ 均 < 0.05); NAFLD组CHOL水平显著高于ALD组 ( $t = 2.681$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ), 两组患者ALT、AST和TG水平差异无统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 > 0.05)。脂肪性肝病组患者血清HCBP6水平显著低于正常对照组 [ (0.46 ± 0.02)  $\mu$ g/L vs (0.67 ± 0.03)  $\mu$ g/L], 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 5.737$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。NAFLD组、ALD组及正常对照组血清HCBP6水平 [ (0.46 ± 0.02)  $\mu$ g/L vs (0.47 ± 0.03)  $\mu$ g/L vs (0.67 ± 0.03)  $\mu$ g/L] 差异有统计学意义 ( $F = 16.190$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), 与正常对照组相比, NAFLD组和ALD组患者HCBP6水平均显著降低 ( $t = 4.871$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = 3.520$ ,  $P = 0.001$ )。结论 HCBP6在脂肪性肝病患者, 尤其是NAFLD患者外周血中呈低表达。  
**关键词:** 丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白6; 脂肪性肝病, 非酒精性; 脂肪性肝病, 酒精性

## Expression and clinical significance of hepatitis C virus core-binding protein 6 in patients with fatty liver disease

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DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2020.04.009

基金项目: 首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院青年人才发展基金“萌芽”支持计划 (DTMY201801); 北京市医院管理中心扬帆计划 (xmlx201837); “十三五”艾滋病和病毒性肝炎等重大传染病防治 (2018ZX10302206-003-006); 北京市医院管理中心消化内科学科协同发展中心项目 (XXT26); 首都卫生发展科研专项 (首发2020-1-2171)

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the expression and clinical significance of hepatitis C virus core-binding protein 6 (HCBP6) in patients with fatty liver disease. **Methods** A total of 30 patients with fatty liver disease in Beijing Ditan Hospital, Capital Medical University from August 2019 to February 2020 were selected, including 10 cases in alcoholic fatty liver (ALD) group and 20 cases in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) group. Another 30 healthy subjects were collected as normal control group. Automatic biochemical analyzer was used to detect the serum levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), total bilirubin (TBil), direct bilirubin (DBil), cholesterol (CHOL) and triglyceride (TG). Western blot and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) were used to detect the serum level of HCBP6. **Results** ALT [(80.16 ± 21.26) U/L vs (29.20 ± 3.58) U/L], AST [(97.10 ± 20.76) U/L vs (46.30 ± 4.52) U/L], CHOL [(4.41 ± 0.09) mmol/L vs (3.77 ± 0.08) mmol/L] and TG [(1.92 ± 0.08) mmol/L vs (1.48 ± 0.03) mmol/L] levels of patients in fatty liver group were significantly higher than those of normal control group (all  $P < 0.05$ ), and there were no significant difference in TBil [(91.11 ± 25.75) μmol/L vs (42.90 ± 7.50) μmol/L] and DBil [(65.23 ± 20.12) μmol/L vs (26.14 ± 5.01) μmol/L] (all  $P > 0.05$ ). There were significant differences in ALT [(70.25 ± 18.24) U/L vs (99.98 ± 53.82) U/L vs (29.20 ± 3.58) U/L], AST [(91.35 ± 26.09) U/L vs (98.60 ± 35.93) U/L vs (46.30 ± 4.52) U/L], CHOL [(4.56 ± 0.10) mmol/L vs (4.12 ± 0.11) mmol/L vs (3.77 ± 0.08) mmol/L] and TG [(1.97 ± 0.02) mmol/L vs (1.81 ± 0.09) mmol/L vs (1.48 ± 0.03) mmol/L] levels of patients in NAFLD group, ALD group and normal control group (all  $P < 0.05$ ), and there were no significant differences in TBil [(97.34 ± 34.91) μmol/L vs (78.67 ± 35.21) μmol/L vs (42.90 ± 7.50) μmol/L] and DBil [(69.34 ± 27.35) μmol/L vs (57.01 ± 27.24) μmol/L vs (26.14 ± 5.01) μmol/L] (all  $P > 0.05$ ). ALT, AST, CHOL and TG levels of patients in NAFLD group and ALD group were significantly higher than those of normal control group (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The CHOL level of patients in NAFLD group was significantly higher than that of ALD group ( $t = 2.681$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ), and there were no significant differences in ALT, AST and TG levels between the two groups (all  $P > 0.05$ ). Serum HCBP6 level of patients in fatty liver group was significantly lower than that of normal control group [(0.46 ± 0.02) μg/L vs (0.67 ± 0.03) μg/L], the difference was statistically significant ( $t = 5.737$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Serum HCBP6 levels of patients in NAFLD group, ALD group and normal control group [(0.46 ± 0.02) μg/L vs (0.47 ± 0.03) μg/L vs (0.67 ± 0.03) μg/L] were statistically significant ( $F = 16.190$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). The serum HCBP6 level of patients in NAFLD group and ALD group were significantly lower than that of normal control group ( $t = 4.871$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = 3.520$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ). **Conclusions** HCBP6 is lowly expressed in the peripheral blood of patients with fatty liver disease, especially patients with NAFLD.

**Key words:** Hepatitis C virus core-binding protein 6; Fatty liver disease, non-alcoholic; Fatty liver disease, alcoholic

脂肪性肝病是Rokitansky根据肥胖症患者肝脏组织肝实质细胞内大量脂质沉积而命名。依据患者是否存在长期大量饮酒史分为酒精性脂肪性肝病(alcoholic liver disease, ALD)及非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)。NAFLD指既往无大量饮酒史(折合乙醇量男性 $< 30$  g/d, 女性 $< 20$  g/d)及其他明确的肝损伤因素(肝炎病毒、自身免疫、药物等),以肝细胞内脂肪过度沉积为特征的临床病理综合征<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来由于人们饮食结构和生活方式的改变,NAFLD全球发病率持续升高,但对于NAFLD的发病机制尚未明确,尚无理想的治疗方案。

丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白6(hepatitis C

virus core-binding protein 6, HCBP6)是利用酵母双杂交技术筛选出的可与丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合的蛋白之一<sup>[2]</sup>,HCBP6在抑制脂肪性肝病的发生或糖脂代谢中具有重要作用<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究主要分析脂肪性肝病患者与健康对照者血清HCBP6的表达差异,为HCBP6作为NAFLD治疗靶点的研究奠定基础。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2019年8月至2020年2月就诊于首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院的30例脂肪性肝病患者为研究对象,其中ALD患者10例,NAFLD患者20例。ALD及NAFLD的诊断符合《酒精性肝病防治指南(2018更新版)》<sup>[4]</sup>和《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018更新版)》<sup>[5]</sup>中相关标准。另选

取30例同期健康体检志愿者为正常对照组。所有研究对象均签署知情同意书。研究方案已获首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院伦理委员会批准(京地伦科字{2020}第(003)-01号)。

## 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 试剂 酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒购自美国艾伯维公司, HCBP6抗体(兔抗人)购自中国Abnova公司, 4×蛋白变性缓冲液和ECL显色试剂盒购自美国Thermo Scientific公司。Bis-Tris凝胶、电泳液和电转液购自美国Life Technology公司。

1.2.2 Western blot测定血清HCBP6水平 取研究对象外周静脉血2 ml, 3 h内1200×g离心12 min, 取上层血清, 用PBS液将各样品血清总蛋白浓度调至相同, 分别加入1/3总体积4×蛋白变性缓冲液, 充分混匀, 置于99℃恒温混匀仪变性10 min后-80℃保存。根据Western blot步骤检测血清HCBP6表达水平。

1.2.3 ELISA测定血清HCBP6水平 取研究对象外周静脉血2 ml, 取血后4 h内1200×g离心15 min, 取上层血清, -80℃保存。采用ELISA试剂盒检测血清HCBP6的表达水平, 具体步骤按照试剂盒说明书操作。

1.2.4 生物化学指标检测 采用全自动生化分析仪检测血清生物化学指标, 包括: 丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, DBil)、总胆固醇(cholesterol, CHOL)和甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 18.0软件进行统计学分析。年龄、ALT、AST、TBil、DBil、CHOL、TG及血清HCBP6表达水平为计量资料, 均符合正态分布, 以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验, 多组间比较采用方差分析, 组内两两比较采用LSD- $t$ 检验。性别为计数资料, 以例数表示, 采用 $\chi^2$

检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 一般资料 脂肪性肝病组患者共30例, 男性21例, 女性9例, 年龄( $40.6 \pm 1.85$ )岁。其中NAFLD患者20例, 男性12例、女性8例, 年龄( $39.7 \pm 2.46$ )岁; ALD患者10例, 男性9例, 女性1例, 年龄( $42.5 \pm 2.62$ )岁。正常对照组共30例, 其中男性18例, 女性12例, 年龄( $37.23 \pm 0.75$ )岁。脂肪性肝病组与正常对照组间性别和年龄差异无统计学意义( $z = 0.812$ ,  $P = 0.417$ ;  $t = 1.705$ ,  $P = 0.094$ )。

2.2 Western blot结果 Western blot结果表明脂肪性肝病患者血清HCBP6水平低于正常对照组, 见图1。

2.3 生物化学指标 脂肪性肝病组患者ALT、AST、CHOL和TG水平均显著高于正常对照组, 差异有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), TBil和DBil差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ ), 见表1。NAFLD组、ALD组患者及正常对照组ALT、AST、CHOL和TG水平差异有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), TBil和DBil差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。其中, NAFLD组和ALD组患者ALT、AST、CHOL和TG水平均显著高于正常对照组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), NAFLD组患者CHOL水平显著高于ALD组患者( $t = 2.681$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ), ALT、AST和TG水平差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ ), 见表2。

2.4 血清HCBP6水平 脂肪性肝病组患者血清HCBP6水平显著低于正常对照组[( $0.46 \pm 0.02$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  vs ( $0.67 \pm 0.03$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ], 差异有统计学意义( $t = 5.737$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。NAFLD组、ALD组患者及正常对照组血清HCBP6水平[( $0.46 \pm 0.02$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  vs ( $0.47 \pm 0.03$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  vs ( $0.67 \pm 0.03$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ] 差异有统计学意义( $F = 16.190$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), 与正常对照组相比, NAFLD组和ALD组患者HCBP6水平显著降低( $t = 4.871$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = 3.520$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ), NAFLD组和ALD组患者HCBP6水平差异无统计学意义( $t = 0.229$ ,  $P = 0.82$ ), 见图2。

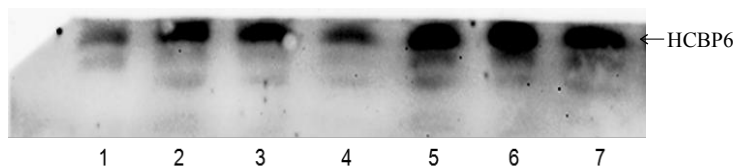


图1 脂肪肝病组及正常对照组 HCBP6 的 Western blot 图

注: 1、2、4 为 ALD 组, 3 为 NAFLD 组, 5~7 为正常对照组, 以血清总蛋白浓度为内参

表1 脂肪性肝病组和正常对照组生物化学指标 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	ALT (U/L)	AST (U/L)	TBil ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	DBil ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	CHOL (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)
正常对照组	30	29.20 $\pm$ 3.58	46.30 $\pm$ 4.52	42.90 $\pm$ 7.50	26.14 $\pm$ 5.01	3.77 $\pm$ 0.08	1.48 $\pm$ 0.03
脂肪性肝病组	30	80.16 $\pm$ 21.26	97.10 $\pm$ 20.76	91.11 $\pm$ 25.75	65.23 $\pm$ 20.12	4.41 $\pm$ 0.09	1.92 $\pm$ 0.08
$t$ 值		2.364	2.391	1.798	1.885	5.656	4.844
$P$ 值		0.022	0.020	0.077	0.064	< 0.001	< 0.001

表2 NAFLD组、ALD组及正常对照组生物化学指标 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	ALT (U/L)	AST (U/L)	TBil ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	DBil ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	CHOL (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)
正常对照组	30	29.20 $\pm$ 3.58	46.30 $\pm$ 4.52	42.90 $\pm$ 7.50	26.14 $\pm$ 5.01	3.77 $\pm$ 0.08	1.48 $\pm$ 0.03
NAFLD组	20	70.25 $\pm$ 18.24	91.35 $\pm$ 26.09	97.34 $\pm$ 34.91	69.34 $\pm$ 27.35	4.56 $\pm$ 0.10	1.97 $\pm$ 0.02
ALD组	10	99.98 $\pm$ 53.82	98.60 $\pm$ 35.93	78.67 $\pm$ 35.21	57.01 $\pm$ 27.24	4.12 $\pm$ 0.11	1.81 $\pm$ 0.09
$F$ 值		3.891	2.925	1.681	1.831	20.465	13.777
$P$ 值		0.024	0.059	0.192	0.166	< 0.001	< 0.001
$t_1$ 值		2.650	2.284	-	-	6.376	4.670
$P_1$ 值		0.011	0.027	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001
$t_2$ 值		2.634	2.391	-	-	5.656	4.844
$P_2$ 值		0.022	0.020	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001
$t_3$ 值		0.653	0.050	-	-	2.681	0.988
$P_3$ 值		0.519	0.960	-	-	0.012	0.332

注:  $t_1$ 、 $P_1$  为正常对照组与 NAFLD 组相比,  $t_2$ 、 $P_2$  为正常对照组与 ALD 组相比,  $t_3$ 、 $P_3$  为 NAFLD 组与 ALD 组相比; “-” 为无相关数据

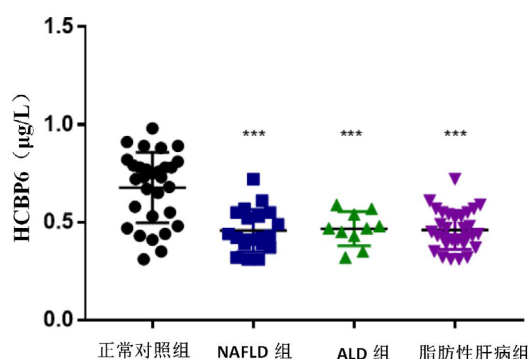


图2 正常对照组和脂肪性肝病组患者血清 HCBP6 水平

注: 对正常对照组相比, \*\*\* $P < 0.001$

### 3 讨论

根据临床特征, NAFLD可表现为单纯性脂肪肝、非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)和脂肪性肝纤维化、脂肪性肝硬化<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来NAFLD在全球发病率逐年增加,在西方国家已成为肝病最常见的病因,发病率为28%~30%<sup>[6-8]</sup>,在亚洲已上升到25%<sup>[9,10]</sup>,目前尚无针对NAFLD的特效治疗药物,治疗方案多集中在通过适度锻炼和优化饮食结构减少心血管疾病及代谢综合征的相关危险因素,如糖尿病、高血压、高

脂血症和胰岛素抵抗,以改善NAFLD相关的代谢指标,然而这些治疗并不能明确改善肝脏状况<sup>[11,12]</sup>。一项前瞻性队列研究表明,体质量减轻>10%时,90%患者脂肪性肝炎可得到改善,更有45%的患者纤维化减轻<sup>[13,14]</sup>。临床实践指南目前建议体质量减轻至少7%~10%以达到组织学改善脂肪性肝炎和坏死性炎症<sup>[15]</sup>。然而,仅3%~6%的受试者能够经历长期持续的运动并达到体质量减轻<sup>[16-18]</sup>。而药物治疗方面集中在胰岛素增敏剂、降脂类药物、抗氧化剂及肠道菌群调节类药物等。①胰岛素增敏剂,如二甲双胍

类药物和噻唑烷二酮类药物,研究表明,对于二甲双胍治疗过程中能够减轻体重并改善ALT水平的成年患者,其治疗后肝组织活检结果显示肝细胞气球样变得到改善<sup>[19,20]</sup>,然而大多数评估二甲双胍治疗NASH的研究并未显示出明显疗效。②降脂类药物,他汀类药物已被用于治疗NAFLD患者的高脂血症<sup>[21-23]</sup>,但这些药物均未见改善组织学或减轻肝功能损害、降低相关发病率和病死率的作用<sup>[24]</sup>。③抗氧化剂,维生素E是目前研究最广泛的抗氧化剂,具有降低氧化应激的作用,并已被用于治疗NASH。有研究表明,维生素E(800 IU/d)治疗96周后,43%患者肝组织学得到改善<sup>[25]</sup>。然而,亦有研究表明长期或高剂量使用维生素E会增加患者全因病死率<sup>[26]</sup>、出血性脑卒中<sup>[27]</sup>和前列腺癌的风险<sup>[28]</sup>。④肠道菌群调节类药物,干酪乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus casei* Shirota, LCS)可通过肝脏中Toll-样受体4信号转导通路减轻高果糖诱导的NAFLD<sup>[29]</sup>。

近年来,NAFLD的发病率逐渐升高,且低龄化趋势日益严重。目前尚无防治NAFLD的有效单体药物。HCBP6是丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白<sup>[2]</sup>,根据表达谱芯片分析提示HCBP6与细胞代谢、凋亡、增殖和分化等过程相关。研究表明,在体外细胞中过表达HCBP6后,细胞内固醇调节元件结合蛋白1c(sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1c, SREBP1c)、脂肪酸合成酶(fatty acid synthase, FASN)、胆固醇调节元件结合蛋白2基因(sterol regulatory element binding protein 2 gene, SREBP2)、3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酸单酰辅酶A还原酶(hydroxy-methyl-glutaryl coenzyme A reductase, HMGCR)mRNA及蛋白水平显著下降,细胞内甘油三酯及胆固醇水平也相应下降,且HCBP6随甘油三酯和胆固醇的改变而动态变化<sup>[3,30,31]</sup>。提示HCBP6可能通过减少脂质合成从而抑制NAFLD的发生。在NAFLD小鼠肝组织中,HCBP6表达减少;与高脂饮食诱导的野生型小鼠相比,HCBP6基因敲除小鼠脂肪肝程度显著重于野生型小鼠且体内脂肪含量增加更显著,血浆胆固醇及高密度脂蛋白胆固醇增加<sup>[3,30,31]</sup>。细胞学实验表明,HCBP6通过抑制SREBP2/HMGCR及SREBP1c/FASN通路抑制胆固醇和甘油三酯的合成,且可在一定程度上感知细胞内胆固醇及甘油三酯水平变化,通过负反馈动态调控自身表达,以保持细胞内胆固醇及甘油三酯稳态<sup>[3,30,31]</sup>。本研究表明,脂肪性肝病患者血清HCBP6水平显著低于正常对照组,且在NAFLD患者中变化更明显,进一步提示HCBP6的缺乏可能参

与了NAFLD的发病过程。HCBP6在脂肪肝小鼠模型中呈低表达,结合细胞学结果考虑HCBP6能够在一定范围内调节自身表达量以维持细胞内脂质代谢稳态,但超出一定脂质储存范围后HCBP6无法代偿性高表达,这也进一步为HCBP6作为NAFLD潜在的治疗靶点提供了思路<sup>[3]</sup>。在脂肪肝相关肝硬化、肝细胞癌中,HCBP6是否存在动态改变,是否参与了相关机制的调控,需行进一步研究。

综上,HCBP6可能在NAFLD和ALD发病过程中发挥重要作用,以HCBP6作为潜在的药物靶点是否能够改善脂肪性肝病患者的肝组织病理、生物化学指标及其在肝硬化和肝细胞癌中的作用机制,尚待进一步研究。

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收稿日期: 2020-06-30

张雨, 纪世博, 李炜, 等. 丙型肝炎病毒核心蛋白结合蛋白6在脂肪性肝病患者中的表达及意义[J/CD]. *中国肝脏病杂志(电子版)*, 2020, 12(4): 48-53.