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# 二恶英暴露下奶牛血液代谢组学研究\*

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摘 要 旨在研究食用被 PCDD/Fs 污染的饲料对奶牛血液代谢组的影响.选择飞灰作为 PCDD/Fs 的载体,暴露期间将 30g 飞灰与 40kg 奶牛饲料均匀混合,使用配制的污染饲料饲喂奶牛,连续饲喂 38d 后采集血液.采用液相色谱-质谱(LC-MS)联用技术对血液进行代谢组学分析,并且结合主成分分析(PCA)和正交偏最小二乘法判别分析(OPLS-DA)对代谢轮廓进行模式识别分析并筛选差异代谢产物.共鉴定差异代谢物 50个,主要为氨基酸、胆酸、磷脂与脂肪酸类成分.将差异代谢物进行通路分析并注释,涉及 19条代谢通路,主要与氨基酸、脂肪酸及胆碱代谢相关.PCDD/Fs 暴露干扰了奶牛的脂肪酸代谢、氨基酸代谢、磷脂代谢、胆汁酸代谢,可作为 PCDD/Fs 暴露的靶标代谢通路供进一步的研究. 关键词 二恶英,奶牛,代谢组学,LC-MS.

## Metabolomics study on blood of cow exposed to PCDD/Fs

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**Abstract** The aim of this study was to explore the influence of PCDD/Fs pollution on the blood metabolism of cows. Fly ash was selected as the carrier of PCDD/Fs, 30 g of fly ash and 40 kg of cow feed were homogeneously mixed during exposure, the prepared polluted feed is used for feeding cows, and blood is collected after continuous feeding for 38 days. Using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) technology to analyze blood metabolism, principal component analysis (PCA) and orthogonal partial least squares-discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) were combined to conduct pattern recognition analysis on metabolic profiles and screen differential metabolites. A total of 50

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different metabolites were identified, mainly amino acids, bile acids, phospholipids, and fatty acids. Differential metabolites were subjected to pathway analysis and noted. There were 19 metabolic pathways involved, mainly related to the metabolism of amino acids, fatty acids and choline. In summary, the results showed that PCDD/Fs exposure interfered with fatty acid metabolism, amino acid metabolism, phospholipid metabolism and bile acid metabolism of cows, and it could be used as the target metabolic pathway of PCDD/Fs exposure for further research

Keywords PCDD/Fs, cow, metabolomics, LC-MS.

多氯代二苯并-对-二恶英和多氯代二苯并呋喃(PCDD/Fs)是传统的持久性有机污染物(POPs),具有 POPs 典型的持久性、高毒性、长距离迁移性和生物累积性的特征<sup>[1]</sup>,能给动物和人类带来严重的健康风险.随着全球工业的快速发展,PCDD/Fs 排放源的数量不停增长密度持续增大,农产品也不可避免的受到了影响<sup>[2]</sup>.从 20 世纪末到 21 世纪,PCDD/Fs 污染畜禽饲料及农产品等的污染事件频繁发生<sup>[2-3]</sup>. 华北某地区是著名的"钢都"同时也是全国第二大的"奶都".钢铁厂是 PCDD/Fs 污染的典型来源,钢铁厂坐落在农田附近又紧挨奶牛养殖场,农田中农作物的生产不可避免的会受到影响.而相当部分的农作物会作为畜禽动物的饲料原料直接进行回收加工,使得 PCDD/Fs 沿着食物链进行传递.目前关于PCDD/Fs 的研究主要集中在环境污染调查和致毒效应探究<sup>[4]</sup>.并且国际上关于奶牛这种大型哺乳动物的污染物暴露实验极少,多数实验采用纯品添加进饲料进行暴露,无法还原实际污染条件,可能存在夸大 PCDD/Fs 暴露风险的问题.

代谢组学是研究生物内源性小分子代谢物整体及其变化规律的学科,以高通量、高灵敏度著称<sup>[3]</sup>, 是继基因组学和蛋白组学新发展起来的学科.近年来代谢组学的发展为毒理学的深入研究提供了新的 技术手段和思路.可以通过检测代谢通路上多种代谢物的变化来探究代谢紊乱背后的机制,评价环境 污染物暴露所带来的毒性效应<sup>[6]</sup>,进而推断毒性作用的分子机制,具有快速和高灵敏度等特点.血液作 为机体的重要媒介体液,包含了不同组织器官的多种代谢产物<sup>[7]</sup>. Tian 等<sup>[8]</sup>采用血液代谢组学检测与奶 牛热应激有关的生物标志物,共鉴定出 41 种代谢产物.迄今为止对奶牛血液代谢物的研究主要是对血 液中葡萄糖、胆固醇、游离脂肪酸等常规参数的测定,很少有研究探究污染物对奶牛整体代谢的影响.

本研究通过在饲料中添加飞灰暴露奶牛,探究其对奶牛血液代谢组的影响,筛选差异代谢物,揭示 PCDD/Fs 暴露的健康效应和在奶牛体内的迁移代谢规律,寻找潜在的生物标志物.

# 1 材料与方法 (Materials and methods)

## 1.1 动物喂养实验及采样

场地设置在一个集中式的奶牛养殖场,选择体重约为 600 kg, 二胎次的荷斯坦奶牛 4 头进行暴露, 洁净饲料饲喂奶牛为对照.由于更换养殖场地可能会导致奶牛出现严重应激反应,影响奶牛食欲和产 奶量.因此适应期阶段使用洁净饲料进行饲喂,让奶牛适应环境后开始实验.将飞灰作为 PCDD/Fs 的 载体,每日将 30 g 飞灰与 40 kg 洁净饲料充分混匀,暴露量为 0.61 pgTEQ·g<sup>-1</sup>,连续饲喂 38 d.于第 38 天采集血液,离心,收集上层血清,置于-80 ℃ 冰箱保存,样品信息见表 1.

	表1 样品信息	
	Table 1     Sample information	
样品名称	数量	标记
Name	Quantity	Sample name
对照组	4	D1-D4
暴露组	4	B1-B4

### 1.2 样品前处理

样品解冻后, 取适量血清(200 μL), 加 3 倍量乙腈(600 μL), 涡旋 2 min, 13000 r·min<sup>-1</sup> 离心 10 min,

取上清 400 μL, 氮气吹干. 吹干样品后用 100 μL 50% 乙腈复溶, 涡旋 60 s, 离心 10 min(13000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>, 4 ℃). 吸取上清 2 μL 进样. 另取所有样品适量, 等量混合, 为 QC 样品. 检测过程中每 4 个样品插入一 针 QC, 用于监测仪器与方法的稳定性.

### 1.3 LC-MS 分析

采用 SCIEX Exion LC 联合 X-500R Q-TOF mass spectrometer (AB Sciex, Foster City, CA, USA)液质 联用仪按表 2 中参数进行分析, 电喷雾离子源 ESI, 正负离子扫描模式, 扫描范围 m/z100-1250.

Table 2 Mass spectral condition				
模式	正离子模式	负离子模式		
Ion mode	ESI (+)	ESI (-)		
GS1	55	45		
GS2	55	45		
CUR	35	35		
TEM	550	550		
ISVF	5500	-4500		
DP(MS/MS)	60	-60		
CE(MS/MS)	35	-35		
CES	15	15		

表2 质谱条件

所使用色谱柱为 Waters Acquity BEH C18 column (2.1 mm×100 mm, 1.7 µm), 洗脱程序如表 3 所示. 柱温为 35 ℃, 流动相为 A: 水(含 0.1% 甲酸); B: 乙腈; 流速: 0.3 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>; 进样体积: 2 µL.

	Table 3     Mobile phase elution proce	edures
时间/min	流动相A/%	流动相B/%
Time	Mobile phase A	Mobile phase B
0	95	5
8	40	60
18	3	97
21	3	97
21.1	95	5
25	95	5

表 3	流动相洗脱程序
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### 1.4 数据分析及统计分析

通过 SCIEX OS Analytics 提取原始图谱并进行数据矩阵的转换,主要包括质荷比(m/z)和保留时间(Rt)及峰面积(intensity)等信息.所有数据用总峰面积进行归一化后生成的 excel 表用于代谢组学分析.为减少偶然误差产生的信号干扰,对 QC 中 RSD≥40% 的变量先行在 excel 中剔除.将 excel 文件导入 SIMCA 14.1 软件中进行多元数理统计分析.

## 2 结果与讨论(Results and disscusion)

## 2.1 血液样本代谢谱分析

图 1 为对照组和暴露组正负离子模式下的叠加离子流图,可以看到保留时间和峰面积重叠较好, 图谱几乎完全重合.说明在样本检测序列中,仪器方法稳定,所得数据质量可靠.

数据经预处理后进行多维统计分析和模式识别,无监督的主成分分析(PCA)结果如图 2 所示.该 数据用于评价样品组内差异情况,点分布越聚集表示代谢组越相似.反之,分布越分散表示差异越大. 结果可见,两组样本间可以明显区分,暴露组样品分布较离散,组内差异较大.暴露组离子流图谱中也



可观察到组内色谱峰组成、分布与强度有一定偏差(图 la, b). 对照组平行性较好,图谱基本一致,在 PCA 中也聚集紧密. 以上结果提示污染物的暴露对奶牛血液代谢组产生了显著的影响.

#### 图1 叠加离子流图

(a)暴露组所有样品正离子总离子流叠加图;(b)暴露组所有样品负离子总离子流叠加图;(c)对照组所有样品正离子总离子流叠加图; (d)对照组所有样品负离子总离子流叠加图.

### Fig.1 Superimposed ion current map

(a)Overlay of total positive ion currents of all samples in the exposure group; (b) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the exposure group; (c) Overlay of total positive ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (a) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (b) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (c) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of all samples in the control group; (d) Overlay of total negative ion currents of



(a) 正离子 PCA 图(R<sup>2</sup>X 0.805, Q<sup>2</sup> 0.570); (b) 负离子 PCA 图(R<sup>2</sup>X 0.632, Q<sup>2</sup> 0.143).

Fig.2 PCA scatter plot for all samples

(a) Positive ion PCA map ( $R^2X0.805, Q^20.570$ ); (b) Negative ion PCA map ( $R^2X0.632, Q^20.143$ )

2.2 多元统计学分析

采用正交偏最小二乘法判别分析(OPLS-DA)使对照组与暴露组差异扩大,筛选差异代谢物. OPLS-DA 将分组纳入变量,放大了组间差异,主要用于观测不同组间的差异大小. 散点越接近说明两 组间差异越小,反之则组间差异越大. 图 3 为两组的 OPLS-DA 图,暴露组和对照组在正负离子模式下 都有较为明显的分离趋势,正离子模式下 *R*<sup>2</sup>X 0.984、*R*<sup>2</sup>Y 1.000、*Q*<sup>2</sup> 0.771,负离子模式下 *R*<sup>2</sup>X 0.950、*R*<sup>2</sup>Y 1.000、*Q*<sup>2</sup> 0.830, *R*<sup>2</sup>Y 和 *Q*<sup>2</sup> 的数值均大于 0.5,这表明模型预测能力强且可靠.

2.3 差异代谢物的筛选

在 OPLS-DA 模型的基础上,根据变量投影重要性指标(VIP 值)筛选差异变量(VIP>1),考虑组内 差异的影响,降低 pcorr 标准(|pcorr|>0.4).对筛选出的代谢物进行鉴定,因为样本量较少,故采用 U检 验进行补充分析,满足其中一种检验方式(P<0.05),视为差异性代谢物.最终鉴定的结果见表 4,共鉴 定差异代谢物 50 个.主要为溶血磷脂类、脂肪酸类,可从脂质代谢异常切入研究.本实验基本呈现出



脂肪酸与氨基酸升高,溶血磷脂降低的结果,提示奶牛在二恶英类物质暴露下可能导致脂质代谢的紊乱,如脂肪酸的堆积等,从而进一步影响能量代谢.



差异代谢	物	分子式	贡献度	偏相关系数	差异倍数	P value	P value
Identificati	on	Formula	VIP	p(corr)	Fold change	(T-test)	(U-test)
Choline	胆碱	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>14</sub> NO	3.73	0.52	2.20	0.19	0.34
Enterodiol sulfate	硫酸肠二醇	$\mathrm{C_{18}H_{22}O_7S}$	1.55	0.04	1.08	0.91	1.00
L-Valine*#	L−缬氨酸	$C_5H_{11}NO_2$	3.74	0.71	6.08	0.05	0.03
Guanidinopropionic acid	胍基丙酸	$\mathrm{C_4H_9N_3O_2}$	2.27	0.54	1.66	0.16	0.20
<i>L</i> –Proline	L-脯氨酸	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	1.63	0.15	1.38	0.73	0.69
<i>L</i> -Tyrosine	L-酪氨酸	$C_9H_{11}NO_3$	2.32	0.34	2.20	0.42	1.00
L-Isoleucine	异亮氨酸	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$	2.56	0.25	1.69	0.55	0.34
L-Leucine	L-亮氨酸	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$	1.88	0.22	1.48	0.59	1.00
L-Phenylalanine	L-苯丙氨酸	$C_9H_{11}NO_2$	2.21	0.3	1.57	0.47	0.89
Indoleacrylic acid	吲哚丙烯酸	$C_{11}H_9NO_2$	2.67	0.29	1.56	0.48	1.00
Glycocholic acid	甘氨胆酸	$\mathrm{C}_{26}\mathrm{H}_{43}\mathrm{NO}_{6}$	2.5	-0.41	0.70	0.31	0.34
Phytosphingosine	植物鞘氨醇	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>39</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	5.12	0.22	1.17	0.60	1.00
Cholic acid	胆酸	$C_{24}H_{40}O_5$	1.21	0.26	1.20	0.53	0.69
Undecanoylcholine#	十一烷酰胆碱	$\mathrm{C_{16}H_{34}NO_{2}}$	2.27	0.67	2.52	0.07	0.03
Chenodeoxyglycocholic acid	乙酰脱氧甘氨胆酸	$\mathrm{C}_{26}\mathrm{H}_{43}\mathrm{NO}_{5}$	1.44	-0.31	0.84	0.46	0.89
LysoPC(14:0/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(14:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{22}\mathrm{H}_{46}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	2.1	-0.69	0.38	0.06	0.20
LysoPC(16:1/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(16:1)	$\mathrm{C}_{24}\mathrm{H}_{48}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	2.44	-0.49	0.52	0.22	0.34
LysoPE(20:3/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(20:3)	$\mathrm{C}_{25}\mathrm{H}_{46}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	1.05	-0.67	0.41	0.07	0.20
LysoPE(18:0/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{23}\mathrm{H}_{48}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	4.73	-0.65	0.41	0.08	0.20
LysoPC(20:5/0:0)*#	溶血磷脂酸(20:5)	$\mathrm{C}_{28}\mathrm{H}_{48}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	3.71	-0.83	0.38	0.01	0.03
LysoPC(18:2/0:0)*#	溶血磷脂酸(18:2)	$\mathrm{C}_{26}\mathrm{H}_{50}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	14.1	-0.83	0.41	0.01	0.03
LysoPC(20:4/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(20:4)	$\mathrm{C}_{28}\mathrm{H}_{50}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	2.31	-0.32	0.75	0.44	0.69
LysoPC(14:1/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(14:1)	$C_{22}H_{44}NO_7P$	1.10	0.55	11.03	0.16	0.34

表4 差异代谢物

							续表 4
差异代谢物		分子式	贡献度	偏相关系数	差异倍数	P value	P value
Identific	ation	Formula	VIP	p(corr)	Fold change	(T-test)	(U-test)
LysoPC(22:5/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(22:5)	$\mathrm{C_{30}H_{52}NO_{7}P}$	1.17	-0.22	0.85	0.61	0.89
LysoPC(0:0/16:0)	溶血磷脂酸(16:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{24}\mathrm{H}_{50}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	26.27	-0.53	0.55	0.18	0.49
LysoPC(18:3/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:3)	$\mathrm{C_{26}H_{48}NO_{7}P}$	5.38	-0.51	0.58	0.20	0.69
LysoPC(20:3/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(20:3)	$\mathrm{C}_{28}\mathrm{H}_{52}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	2.99	-0.48	0.73	0.23	0.34
LysoPC(P-16:0/0:0)*#	溶血磷脂酸(16:0)	$C_{24}H_{50}NO_6P$	7.46	-0.74	0.66	0.03	0.03
LysoPC(18:1/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:1)	$\mathrm{C_{26}H_{52}NO_{7}P}$	9.09	-0.34	0.66	0.41	0.89
LysoPC(22:4/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(22:4)	$C_{30}H_{54}NO_7P$	1.45	0.08	1.05	0.86	1.00
LysoPC(P-18:1/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:1)	$C_{26}H_{52}NO_6P$	2.38	-0.60	0.75	0.11	0.11
LysoPC(P-18:0/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{26}\mathrm{H}_{54}\mathrm{NO}_{6}\mathrm{P}$	1.42	-0.34	0.86	0.41	0.49
LysoPC(20:2/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(20:2)	$\mathrm{C}_{28}\mathrm{H}_{54}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	1.39	-0.36	0.74	0.38	0.69
LysoPC(18:0/0:0)	溶血磷脂酸(18:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{26}\mathrm{H}_{54}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	14.11	-0.45	0.69	0.27	0.69
LysoPC(20:0/0:0)*#	溶血磷脂酸(20:0)	$\mathrm{C}_{28}\mathrm{H}_{58}\mathrm{NO}_{7}\mathrm{P}$	2.51	-0.82	0.52	0.01	0.03
4-Ethylphenylsulfate	4-乙基苯基硫酸盐	$C_8 \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_4 \mathrm{S}$	2.19	-0.28	1.20	0.50	0.34
(10E,12Z)-9-HODE	十八碳二烯酸	$C_{18}H_{32}O_3$	3.40	-0.21	1.53	0.61	0.34
7-HETE	7-羟基花生四烯酸	$C_{20}H_{32}O_3$	2.23	-0.31	1.81	0.45	1.00
Dodecanoic acid	十二烷酸	$\mathrm{C_{12}H_{24}O_2}$	1.02	-0.51	1.37	0.19	0.34
Eicosapentaenoic acid	二十碳五烯酸	$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$	2.39	-0.35	1.88	0.39	1.00
Linolenelaidic acid	亚油酸	$C_{18}H_{30}O_2$	4.10	-0.34	2.83	0.42	0.49
Palmitoleic acid	棕榈酸	$C_{16}H_{30}O_2$	2.45	-0.46	3.81	0.25	0.69
Arachidonic acid	花生四烯酸	$C_{20}H_{32}O_2$	7.30	-0.41	2.02	0.31	0.20
Docosapentaenoic acid#	二十二碳五烯酸	$C_{22}H_{34}O_2$	2.46	-0.54	1.99	0.17	0.03
Linoleic acid	亚油酸	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	10.71	-0.35	1.75	0.39	0.69
Dihomo-alpha-linolenic acid	亚麻脂酸	$C_{20}H_{34}O_2$	4.31	-0.40	1.51	0.32	0.49
Adrenic acid#	肾上腺酸	$C_{22}H_{36}O_2$	2.94	-0.53	2.83	0.18	0.03
Palmitic acid*	软脂酸	$\mathrm{C_{16}H_{32}O_2}$	4.69	-0.73	1.45	0.04	0.11
Oleic acid	油酸	$\mathrm{C}_{18}\mathrm{H}_{34}\mathrm{O}_{2}$	4.95	-0.41	1.81	0.31	0.49
Hippuric acid*#	马尿酸	C <sub>o</sub> H <sub>o</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	5.98	0.81	0.40	0.01	0.03

\*表示T检验下有显著性差异, #表示Mann-Whitney U检验下有显著性差异

### 2.4 生物信息学分析和生物标记物筛选

将差异化合物导入 MetaboAnalyst 5.0 (http://www.MetaboAnalyst.ca/) 进行通路分析,代谢通路信息见表 5,并且形成拓扑图(图 4),共涉及到 19 条通路,主要与氨基酸、脂肪酸、胆汁酸与磷脂相关.热图见图 5,颜色越红表示该代谢物响应越高,越蓝表示响应越低,可见溶血磷脂类成分在暴露后响应降低较为明显.

	Table 5     Metabolic pathway information		
通路名称	相关代谢物	P值	影响
Pathways	Metabolites	-lg10(p)	Impact
Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis	L-Phenyl'alanine; L-Valine; L-Isoleucine; L-Leucine; L-Tyrosine; L-Proline	4.19	0.00
Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids	Hexadecanoic acid; (9Z)-Octadecenoic acid; Linoleate; Arachidonate; (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-Icosapentaenoic acid	3.75	0.00
Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis	L-Leucine; L-Isoleucine; L-Valine	3.73	0.00
Phenylalanine metabolism	L-Phenylalanine; Hippurate; L-Tyrosine;	3.15	0.36

表 5 代谢通路信息

			续表5
通路名称	相关代谢物	P值	影响
Pathways	Metabolites	-lg10(p)	Impact
Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis	L-Phenylalanine; L-Tyrosine;	2.85	1.00
Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation	L-Valine; L-Isoleucine; L-Leucine	1.63	0.00
Linoleic acid metabolism	Linoleate	1.11	1.00
Glycerophospholipid metabolism	1-Acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine; Choline	0.96	0.04
Ubiquinone and other terpenoid- quinone biosynthesis	<i>L</i> -Tyrosine	0.87	0.00
Primary bile acid biosynthesis	Cholic acid; Glycocholate	0.79	0.02
Fatty acid biosynthesis	Hexadecanoic acid; Dodecanoic acid	0.77	0.01
Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis	<i>L</i> -Valine	0.58	0.00
Sphingolipid metabolism	Phytosphingosine	0.54	0.00
Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism	Choline	0.37	0.00
Arachidonic acid metabolism	Arachidonate	0.35	0.32
Arginine and proline metabolism	<i>L</i> -Proline	0.34	0.08
Fatty acid elongation	Hexadecanoic acid	0.33	0.00
Fatty acid degradation	Hexadecanoic acid	0.33	0.00
Tyrosine metabolism	<i>L</i> -Tyrosine	0.31	0.14
Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis	L-Phenylalanine; L-Valine; L-Isoleucine; L-Leucine; L-Tyrosine; L-Proline	4.19	0.00
Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids	Hexadecanoic acid; (9Z)-Octadecenoic acid; Linoleate; Arachidonate; (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-Icosapentaenoic acid	3.75	0.00



苯丙氨酸,酪氨酸和色氨酸均为芳香族氨基酸.芳香族氨基酸合成途径中底物均为莽草酸.其中苯 丙氨酸与酪氨酸的结构相似,在体内苯丙氨酸可被苯丙氨酸羟化酶催化引入羟基生成酪氨酸<sup>[9-13]</sup>.色 氨酸和苯丙氨酸均为人体无法合成的必需氨基酸,这些氨基酸血清水平的增加可能与分解代谢途径改

变有关<sup>[14]</sup>. 苯丙氨酸可转化生成苯丙酮酸, 苯丙酮酸大量堆积会导致中枢神经系统受到损伤<sup>[15-16]</sup>. 并且 有研究发现动脉粥样硬化患者的心血管疾病发生风险与苯丙氨酸负相关, 心绞痛患者发生短暂缺血时 体内苯丙氨酸也显著降低<sup>[17]</sup>. 酪氨酸是一种非必须氨基酸, 可在肾上腺髓质中合成肾上腺素、去肾上 腺素和多巴胺<sup>[18]</sup>. 酪氨酸是黑色素的前体, 临床发现炎症性皮肤病与黑色素细胞功能改变密切相关<sup>[19]</sup>. 黑色素生物合成途径的第一步是酪氨酸酶催化, 酪氨酸酶活性的降低会导致体内酪氨酸水平的增高<sup>[19]</sup>. 苯丙氨酸、酪氨酸代谢的稳定对机体维持正常生理机能至关重要. 本研究发现, 与对照组相比暴露组 苯丙氨酸、酪氨酸含量均显著上升, 说明 PCDD/Fs 暴露会干扰苯丙氨酸、酪氨酸生物合成的相关代谢 通路.



每个色块表示代谢物在各样品中的响应高低.颜色越红表示代谢物响应越高,越蓝响应越低.虚线框标记区域为暴露恢复后回调的代谢物.绿色虚线框中色块偏蓝,表示暴露后,代谢物响应水平降低,主要为溶血磷脂类化合物.

### Fig.5 Heat map analysis

Each color block indicates the level of response of the metabolite in each sample. A red color indicates a higher metabolite response, and a blue color indicates a lower response. The area marked by the dashed box is the metabolite recalled after exposure recovery. The color block in the dashed green box is bluish, indicating that upon exposure, the response levels of metabolites, mainly lysophospholipid compounds, were decreased.

色氨酸是人体必需的10种氨基酸之一,是构成机体蛋白质的主要成分,能促进T淋巴前体细胞分化为成熟的T淋巴细胞<sup>[12]</sup>.色氨酸在体内主要有两种代谢途径:甲氧基吲哚途径和犬尿氨酸途径.犬尿

氨酸途径是色氨酸非蛋白代谢的主要途径<sup>[14]</sup>. 色氨酸通过犬尿氨酸途径的改变在癌症、阿尔茨海默症和抑郁症等疾病中都有过报道<sup>[14,20-22]</sup>. 有研究发现体内色氨酸水平降低会抑制T细胞的活化与增殖, 使T细胞在G1期停滞, 导致机体免疫功能降低<sup>[23]</sup>. 甲氧基吲哚途径中包含了许多具有神经活性物质的代谢物,如5-羟色胺, 褪黑素, 血清素等<sup>[24-25]</sup>. 有研究表明, 皮肤中的血清素可以调节免疫反应, 通过控制免疫细胞的凋亡导致慢性特应性皮炎的发生<sup>[25]</sup>. 高苯丙氨酸水平会抑制5-羟色胺脱羧酶的活性, 从而降低血清素的生成<sup>[26]</sup>. 本研究中观察到色氨酸响应水平升高可能反映了色氨酸转化途径受到了干扰. 在鉴定出的代谢物中, 吲哚丙烯酸(Indoleacrylic acid)在暴露后浓度升高(图6), 且吲哚丙烯酸为芳香烃受体(AhR)的配体. AhR 信号通路与脂肪酸和氨基酸代谢高度相关, 脂肪酸的积累是通过AHR-PPARA/G-FATP1 信号通路介导的, 可能为 PCDD/Fs 通过 AhR 影响全身代谢提供依据<sup>[9]</sup>, 也提示我们PCDD/Fs 可能通过干扰色氨酸代谢引起免疫和神经系统的损伤.



Fig.6 Comparison of indoleacrylic acid response before and after exposure

亚油酸是生长发育过程中所必需的一种饱和脂肪酸<sup>[27]</sup>. 作为前列腺素的前体,同时也是游离脂肪酸的重要成分,在基因表达调节、细胞的膜构建及细胞信号传导等方面都有至关重要的作用<sup>[27-29]</sup>.有研究表明亚油酸有助于降低血清胆固醇抑制动脉血栓的形成<sup>[30]</sup>. 也有研究发现亚油酸诱导机体产生大量活性氧物质,引起机体红细胞的急性损伤<sup>[31]</sup>,亚油酸可通过 TLR4-NF-κB 通路调控牛乳腺上皮细胞的抗乳腺炎作用,促进 IL-1β、IL-6 等促炎细胞因子的分泌<sup>[32]</sup>. 本研究发现,暴露组的血清亚油酸响应水平显著降低,提示我们 PCDD/Fs 暴露奶牛体内亚油酸代谢紊乱.

## 3 结论(Conclusion)

综上所述,本实验采用代谢组学技术研究了饲喂奶牛含 PCDD/Fs 的饲料血液代谢组学变化情况, 发现 PCDD/Fs 暴露导致奶牛的脂肪酸代谢、氨基酸代谢、糖代谢均受到影响,从代谢层面揭示了 PCDD/Fs 的潜在健康风险.本研究共鉴定 50个差异代谢物,其中包含 AhR 内源性配体,为探究 PCDD/Fs 暴露的健康风险生物标志物提供了重要依据.

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