

# 玉米赤霉烯酮及其衍生物的毒性和转化研究进展

何雨朔, 李萌萌, 刘远晓, 关二旗, 金 瑞, 王瑞虎, 卞 科\*  
(河南工业大学粮油食品学院, 河南 郑州 450001)

**摘要:** 玉米赤霉烯酮是由镰刀菌产生的真菌毒素, 具有多种毒性。其本身及其衍生物的化学结构与雌激素相似, 被动物或人体摄入后会导致雌激素平衡紊乱, 对生殖系统造成危害; 其还可能改变细胞基因结构从而影响各基因的表达, 甚至损伤生物体的免疫系统使免疫反应减弱。玉米赤霉烯酮在食品加工过程中或被动物和植物吸收后会转化为玉米赤霉烯酮衍生物, 由于结构和理化性质发生改变, 其毒性也随之改变。研究玉米赤霉烯酮及其衍生物的毒性及其在各种生物体内的代谢转化, 对粮食安全及真菌毒素毒性风险评估具有重要意义。

**关键词:** 玉米赤霉烯酮; 玉米赤霉烯酮衍生物; 毒性; 转化; 真菌毒素

## Advances in Studies on Toxicity and Transformation of Zearalenone and Its Derivatives

HE Yushuo, LI Mengmeng, LIU Yuanxiao, GUAN Erqi, JIN Rui, WANG Ruihu, BIAN Ke\*  
(College of Cereal and Food, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou 450001, China)

**Abstract:** Zearalenone (ZEN) is a mycotoxin produced by the *Fusarium* species, which has various toxic effects. The chemical structures of ZEN and its derivatives are similar to that of estrogen. When ingested by animals or humans, ZEN and its derivatives can lead to disturbance of estrogen balance, thereby harming the reproductive system. Moreover, they can alter gene structure and consequently affect gene expression, and can even cause damage to the immune system, thus weakening the immune response. ZEN is transformed and metabolized into ZEN derivatives during food processing or after absorption by animals and plants, and its toxicity is altered due to structural and physicochemical changes. Studying the toxicity of ZEN and its derivatives as well as their transformation and metabolism in various organisms is important for ensuring food security and mycotoxin toxicity risk assessment.

**Keywords:** zearalenone; zearalenone derivatives; toxicity; transformation; mycotoxin

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真菌毒素是由曲霉、青霉、镰刀菌、链格孢霉等真菌产生的一类次级代谢产物, 可对人体和动物的健康造成危害, 甚至导致死亡。玉米赤霉烯酮(zearalenone, ZEN)作为谷物中常见的真菌毒素, 污染范围较广、毒性较大。ZEN是一种类雌激素真菌毒素, 化学式为 $C_{18}H_{22}O_5$ , 由多种镰刀菌代谢产生, 这些镰刀菌主要

生长于谷物上, 最易污染玉米, 大麦、燕麦、小麦、高粱、粟、稻谷等作物也易受到侵袭<sup>[1]</sup>。ZEN与天然雌激素的结构相似, 因此其能够通过雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)结合逐渐影响生殖系统<sup>[2]</sup>。ZEN还具有基因毒性、致畸性、血液毒性、免疫毒性、致癌性和肝脏毒性<sup>[3]</sup>。虽然ZEN的急性毒性

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第一作者简介: 何雨朔(1998—)(ORCID: 0000-0002-2101-1310), 男, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为小麦加工理论与技术。

E-mail: yushuohe@foxmail.com

\*通信作者简介: 卞科(1960—)(ORCID: 0000-0003-3308-5461), 男, 教授, 硕士, 研究方向为谷物蛋白质化学、粮油储藏科学与技术、农产品资源转化与利用。E-mail: kebian\_lysp@haut.edu.cn



## 2.2 基因毒性

ZEN及其衍生物的基因毒性指其破坏细胞内DNA等遗传物质、导致突变甚至癌症的特性。ZEN及其衍生物如 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL的基因毒性与其激活ER相关, ER调节许多转录因子的活动, 并影响许多相关生化途径成分的表达。高剂量ZEN可损伤小鼠编码卵母细胞成熟促进因子的DNA, 也会使 $\gamma$ -H2A.X磷酸化蛋白表达下降, 同时干扰DNA的损伤修复<sup>[29]</sup>。ZEN处理的猪卵母细胞中5mC甲基化水平、H3K9me3、H3K27me3和H3K4me2以及相关基因的表达水平都有所增加, 导致猪卵母细胞DNA甲基化和组蛋白甲基化水平发生变化<sup>[30]</sup>。 $\alpha$ -ZEL还能增加人肝癌细胞HepG2的DNA甲基化、组蛋白甲基化和乙酰化程度, 效果与ZEN接近; 通过聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)分析可将这些改变与负责修饰的酶联系起来, 发现甲基转移酶(DNA甲基转移酶1(DNA methyltransferase 1, DNMT1)、常染色组蛋白赖氨酸N-甲基转移酶2(euchromatic histone lysine N-methyltransferase 2, EHMT2)、蛋白精氨酸甲基转移酶6(protein arginine methyltransferase 6, PRMT6)和含SET结构域蛋白8(SET domain-containing protein 8, SETD8))和乙酰转移酶(姐妹染色单体内聚力的建立N-乙酰转移酶1(establishment of sister chromatid cohesion N-acetyltransferase 1, ESCO1)、组蛋白乙酰转移酶(histone acetyltransferase 1, HAT1)、赖氨酸乙酰转移酶2B(lysine acetyltransferase 2B, KAT2B))的表达量明显增加, 组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)1和HDAC3的表达量下降, DNA甲基化和组蛋白去乙酰化会抑制相关基因的表达, 从而影响细胞周期的调节、细胞的增殖与凋亡<sup>[31]</sup>。ZEN衍生物的基因毒性与ZEN相似, 都可能造成基因突变和DNA损伤。 $\alpha$ -ZAL和ZAN的代谢物已被证明可诱发人体肝脏的氧化性DNA损伤和甲基化, 表明其具有潜在的基因毒性<sup>[32]</sup>。采用含量分别为5、10、20 mg/kg的 $\alpha$ -ZAL及 $\beta$ -ZAL处理小鼠骨髓细胞后, 其染色体畸变率明显增加<sup>[33]</sup>。在海拉细胞中进行类似实验, 结果表明基因毒性的排序为: $\alpha$ -ZAL $\approx$ ZEN $>$  $\beta$ -ZAL<sup>[33]</sup>。

## 2.3 免疫毒性

ZEN及其衍生物的免疫毒性指其抑制生物体的免疫反应、引发氧化应激反应的特性。ZEN及其衍生物的免疫抑制活性会导致人体对病原体的免疫反应和异物引起的炎症反应减弱, 对健康产生极不利的影响<sup>[34]</sup>。炎症和氧化应激是ZEN衍生物产生免疫毒性的主要机制。一项关于H9c2细胞的体外研究表明,  $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL都会引发H9c2细胞的氧化应激机制<sup>[35]</sup>。Abid-Essefi等<sup>[36]</sup>通过3-(4,5-二甲基-2-噻唑基)-2,5-二苯基四氮唑溴盐(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide, MTT)比色法评估了ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL对人克隆结肠腺癌细胞Caco-2的毒性, 并通过测定丙二醛的

生成量来评估其诱导人体细胞氧化应激的能力, 与ZEN相比,  $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL的毒性都有所下降, 且 $\beta$ -ZEL的毒性大于 $\alpha$ -ZEL。当HepG2细胞暴露于ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL中时, 促炎性细胞因子白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (interleukin-1 $\beta$ , IL-1 $\beta$ )、IL-8、肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumour necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )的表达量降低<sup>[34]</sup>。研究表明,  $\alpha$ -ZEL可降低T细胞增殖的能力, 能抑制T细胞中促炎性细胞因子IL-2和干扰素 $\gamma$ (interferon- $\gamma$ , IFN- $\gamma$ )的转录<sup>[37]</sup>。体外实验证实 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZAN能显著缩短猪中性粒细胞和外周血单个核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cell, PBMC)的寿命, 多种ZEN衍生物都能明显减少免疫球蛋白G(bulin G, IgG)、IgA、IgM抗体的产生, 并以相似的速率抑制中性粒细胞中IL-8和PBMC中TNF- $\alpha$ 的表达<sup>[38-39]</sup>。

## 2.4 细胞毒性

ZEN及其衍生物的细胞毒性指其诱导细胞氧化应激、细胞凋亡和细胞周期停止及损害细胞正常生理活动的特性<sup>[40-42]</sup>。在ZEN对鸡胚成纤维细胞的体外实验中使用Annexin V-FITC/PI双染法检测到细胞凋亡数量极显著升高, 细胞线粒体膜电位显著降低, 表明ZEN可通过内质网应激途径导致鸡胚成纤维细胞凋亡<sup>[43]</sup>。ZEN可通过内质网应激通路调控促进体外培养的山羊子宫内膜基质细胞凋亡<sup>[44]</sup>。通过研究ZEN对小鼠离体刀豆蛋白A(concanavalin A, Con A)活化T淋巴细胞内活性氧及线粒体膜电位水平的影响, 证明ZEN可影响小鼠T淋巴细胞的正常氧化还原及生理功能<sup>[45]</sup>。ZEN及其衍生物的细胞毒性机制在不同的细胞系中有所不同, 这与各种组织中不同生化途径造成的干扰有关<sup>[46]</sup>。与ZEN及其他ZEN衍生物相比,  $\beta$ -ZEL在HepG2细胞、Caco-2细胞、小鼠巨噬细胞RAW264.7、人神经母细胞瘤细胞SH-SY5Y中的细胞毒性较高<sup>[34,36,47-48]</sup>。在RAW264.7细胞中,  $\beta$ -ZEL显示的细胞毒性明显高于 $\alpha$ -ZEL, 二者都可以引起细胞凋亡<sup>[48]</sup>(表1)。

## 2.5 联合毒性

在食品、动物饲料和其他副产品中ZEN及其衍生物常共同出现<sup>[53]</sup>, 其联合毒性指其同时作用于生物体时可能会发生交互作用, 产生协同、拮抗或加和效应。将HepG2细胞暴露于ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL 72 h后进行中性红实验, 结果表明HepG2细胞寿命明显缩短,  $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZEN和 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN和 $\beta$ -ZEL具有联合毒性作用; 且ZEN和 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN和 $\beta$ -ZEL两两混合对抑制促炎性细胞因子的表达有协同作用, 并随着毒素浓度的升高而增加<sup>[34]</sup>。ZEN及其衍生物对细胞核受体如雌激素、雄激素、甲状腺激素受体- $\beta$ 亚型(thyroid hormone receptor beta, THR $\beta$ )和过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, PPAR)的内分泌活性影响实验结果表明, ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL显示出较强的协同雌激素毒性<sup>[54]</sup>。一项体外实验使用MA-10 Leydig细胞系评估了ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL单独或混合作用对睾丸类固醇生成的影响, 结果显示三者具有协同作用,

表1 ZEN及其衍生物毒性的体外实验

Table 1 *In vitro* studies assessing the toxicity of ZEN and its derivatives

测试细胞系	毒素	毒性测定方法	毒性测定结果	参考文献
人克隆结肠腺癌细胞 (Caco-2)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	MMT实验	半抑制浓度: ZEN为20 $\mu$ mol/L; $\beta$ -ZEL为60 $\mu$ mol/L; $\alpha$ -ZEL为80 $\mu$ mol/L	[36]
人克隆结肠腺癌细胞 (Caco-2)	ZEN-14-Glc	刃天青指示剂染色	没有检测到毒性	[49]
人神经母细胞瘤细胞 (SH-SY5Y)	$\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	MTT实验	半抑制浓度: $\beta$ -ZEL为7.5 $\mu$ mol/L; $\alpha$ -ZEL为14 $\mu$ mol/L	[47]
从猪的外周血分离出的中性粒细胞 (neutrophil)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZAN	MTT实验、酶联免疫吸附测定法 (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 法	半抑制浓度: ZAN为53.1 $\mu$ mol/L; $\beta$ -ZEL为56.8 $\mu$ mol/L; $\alpha$ -ZEL为59.0 $\mu$ mol/L; ZEN为73.4 $\mu$ mol/L。ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZAN均导致中性粒细胞中IL-8的表达量降低	[38]
从猪外周血中分离出的外周血单个核细胞	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZAN	MTT实验、ELISA法	半抑制浓度: $\beta$ -ZEL为17.3 $\mu$ mol/L; ZEN为22.7 $\mu$ mol/L; ZAN为26.3 $\mu$ mol/L; $\alpha$ -ZEL为29.1 $\mu$ mol/L; ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZAN均能够减少IgG、IgA、IgM抗体的产生	[39]
小鼠单核巨噬细胞白血病细胞 (RAW264.7)	$\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	总超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 活性检测试剂盒 (WST-8法)、流式细胞术	$\beta$ -ZEL比 $\alpha$ -ZEL毒性更强; $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL均可通过线粒体应激反应而非坏死诱导细胞凋亡	[48]
人乳腺癌细胞 (MCF-7)	ZEN-14-Glc	淋巴细胞增殖检测法 (MTS法)	没有表现出毒性	[50]
人乳腺癌细胞 (MCF-7)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	环境雌激素体外筛选法 (environmental estrogen <i>in vitro</i> screening methods, E-screen)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL均显示出雌激素活性	[24]
JURKAT细胞	$\alpha$ -ZEL	逆转录-PCR (reverse transcription PCR, RT-PCR)	$\alpha$ -ZEL抑制T细胞IL-2和IFN- $\gamma$ 因子的表达	[37]
人结肠癌细胞 (HCT116)	$\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	定量RT-PCR实验	细胞暴露于 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL时检测到内质网应激标志物	[35]
人肝癌细胞 (HepG2)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	中性红染色法	半抑制浓度: $\beta$ -ZEL为13.1 $\mu$ mol/L; ZEN为39.7 $\mu$ mol/L; $\alpha$ -ZEL为119 $\mu$ mol/L	[34]
人肝癌细胞 (HepG2)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL	MTT实验	半抑制浓度: $\alpha$ -ZEL为131.40 $\mu$ mol/L; ZEN为143.35 $\mu$ mol/L	[51]
人肝癌细胞 (HepG2)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL	MTT实验	毒性排序为 $\alpha$ -ZEL > $\beta$ -ZEL > ZEN	[52]
人肝癌细胞 (HepG2)	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL	蛋白质印迹法	甲基转移酶和乙酰转移酶的活性升高, 编码代谢途径成分和核受体的基因表达量增加	[51]

可导致Leydig细胞类固醇生成失调, 对男性生殖健康构成潜在威胁<sup>[55]</sup>。HepG2细胞实验也表明ZEN及其衍生物共同存在会产生协同作用导致联合毒性<sup>[46]</sup>。 $\alpha$ -ZEL与 $\beta$ -ZEL、ZEN与 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN与 $\beta$ -ZEL均对细胞有联合毒性<sup>[41]</sup>。将SH-SY5Y细胞暴露于 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL中, 二者的联合毒性随着毒素浓度的增加而增加<sup>[47]</sup>。

## 2.6 毒性与结构的关系

ZEN的大多数共轭反应都可降低其毒性, ZEN衍生物的雌激素活性与其结构上的大环内酯有关, 而ZEN衍生物向顺式的转化则降低了其柔韧性, 不利于其与ER结合, 故 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL之间的生殖毒性差别巨大<sup>[26]</sup>。对15-羟基玉米赤霉烯酮 (15-hydroxy-zearalenone, 15-OH-ZEN) 的毒性研究表明, C15位置的羟基化会导致ZEN的雌激素活性明显降低, 证明ZEN结构上的羟基对其毒性影响较大<sup>[56]</sup>。ZEN与其他化合物结合反应 (如葡萄糖醛酸化、葡萄糖苷化和磺化) 也会导致其毒性降低, 这是因为结合反应抑制了ZEN与ER的结合。有研究表明ZEN被转化为葡萄糖醛酸共轭物ZEN-14-O-GlcA、 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14-O-GlcA、 $\beta$ -ZEL-7-O-GlcA、 $\beta$ -ZEL-14-O-GlcA、 $\beta$ -ZEL-16-O-GlcA后雌激素活性降低<sup>[27]</sup>。ZEN-14-Sulf和ZEN-14-Glc由于C14位置的酚羟基被阻断, 故其雌激素活性也降低<sup>[57]</sup>。

## 2.7 毒性测定方法

### 2.7.1 直接法

直接法可分为体外实验模拟和体内实验直接测定两种, 主要通过观察ZEN及其衍生物在动物、人体、细胞、肝微粒体中的代谢及生物体对毒素的反应, 以细胞或生物体生理指标的变化得出毒性数据。

### 2.7.2 间接法

ZEN衍生物毒性测定的间接方法主要有计算机模拟法和相对效能因子法 (relative effect factor, RPFs)。计算机模拟作为近年来的新兴方法, 可模拟预测化合物的毒性, 并用于破译毒素分子和配体之间的结合机制, 研究毒素分子结构与毒性关系; 已被用于评估乙酰化ZEN、硫酸化ZEN、异构化ZEN的毒性<sup>[58]</sup>。利用计算机模拟进行分子对接技术, 通过受体的特征及受体与药物分子之间的相互作用方式来预测其结合模式和亲和力, 已被用于预测ZEN衍生物的代谢转化、生物活性和潜在毒性。一项计算机模拟分析了ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL的毒性, 结果显示其毒性排序为: 肾毒性 > 肝毒性 > 内分泌干扰毒性 > 致突变性 > 基因毒性<sup>[59]</sup>。MetaTox和SwissADME软件模拟结果表明ZEN对内分泌系统功能有显著的破坏作用, ZEN衍生物的遗传毒性比ZEN更大, ZEN向其衍生物的生物转化反应显著降低了其诱导细胞凋亡的能力<sup>[60-61]</sup>。已有研究将计算机模拟与体外实验结合起来检测ZEN衍生物的毒性。在直接法和间接法的结合实验中, 对ZEN-14-Glc的计算机模拟结果显示其难以与ER结合, 而进一步的体外实验结果证实了该预测<sup>[62]</sup>。

RPFs是一种假定各种化合物之间为剂量相加, 并且在所有剂量水平下每种化合物的效能比保持不变的方法。该方法可为包括ZEN衍生物在内的真菌毒素及衍生物在食品中的限量标准提供基于健康的指导值<sup>[63]</sup>, 并根据真菌毒素的毒性来评估食品中其衍生物的毒性, 但该方法对毒性的预测不够准确<sup>[64]</sup>, 需要更多关于ZEN及其衍生物的毒物动力学和毒性的研究数据。

间接法可作为直接法的参考,但其预测结果还需要直接法的进一步证实。

### 3 ZEN及其衍生物的转化

#### 3.1 食品加工转化

虽然ZEN的热稳定性使其能够在大多数食品和饲料加工过程中化学结构保持不变,但在食品加工过程中ZEN也会与大分子成分如多糖、蛋白质或脂质反应转化为其衍生物<sup>[65-66]</sup>;ZEN衍生物也可能重新分解为ZEN,但目前相关支撑数据较少,有待进一步实验研究。

#### 3.2 生物转化

##### 3.2.1 微生物转化

真菌可感染谷物等植物而产生ZEN及其衍生物<sup>[7,67]</sup>,常见的ZEN衍生物有ZEN-14-Sulf和ZEN-14-Glc。镰刀菌以及真菌属*Rhizopus*、*Aspergillus*、*Trichoderma*可将ZEN代谢转化成ZEN-14-Sulf<sup>[9-10]</sup>。玉米茎和水稻茎上存在的镰刀菌还可产生 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL、 $\alpha$ -ZAL、 $\beta$ -ZAL<sup>[68-69]</sup>。ZEN可被毛霉菌属的真菌有效地转化为ZEN-14G<sup>[10]</sup>。酵母菌也能够转化ZEN,研究表明*Pichia*、*Brettanomyces*、*Hansenula*、*Schizosaccharomyces*、*Candida*、*Saccharomycopsis*属的一些菌株能够将ZEN还原为 $\alpha$ -ZEL<sup>[70]</sup>。部分镰刀菌如根霉、曲霉和木霉可将ZEN代谢成ZEN-14-Sulf<sup>[9-10]</sup>。部分酵母菌株也具有代谢ZEN的能力<sup>[71]</sup>,ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL可被白色念珠菌、汉森纳菌、皮氏菌和酵母菌还原。粉红螺旋聚孢霉菌能代谢消除ZEN内酯环上的酯键从而降低其雌激素活性<sup>[72]</sup>。曲霉菌和根霉菌的菌株可诱导ZEN糖基化为ZEN-14-Glc<sup>[9]</sup>。

##### 3.2.2 哺乳动物转化

由于ZEN衍生物可在哺乳动物的消化道中被水解,在生物体内ZEN可以通过肠道微生物菌群发生结构变化,这些变化导致了各种ZEN代谢物的产生<sup>[73]</sup>,因此需要在体内进行毒物动力学调查以评估潜在的健康风险。目前已报道了一些对人类和动物如猪、大鼠和鸡进行的毒物动力学研究<sup>[1-2,11-12,68,74-82]</sup>。

##### 3.2.2.1 体外转化

体外实验中瘤胃微生物可大量代谢转化ZEN<sup>[83-84]</sup>。ZEN-14-Glc、 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14-Glc、 $\beta$ -ZEL-14Glc难以被人工消化液如唾液、胃液、十二指肠液、胆汁或植物酶

$\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酶水解<sup>[74,85]</sup>。结肠菌群能够将ZEN-14-Glc和ZEN-14-Sulf在30 min内水解为ZEN<sup>[74]</sup>;粪便微生物群可在4 h内水解几乎所有的ZEN-14-Glc、 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14-Glc、 $\beta$ -ZEL-14-Glc<sup>[86]</sup>。大鼠、鸡、猪、山羊、牛以及人体肝脏微粒体的体外代谢实验表明,大部分ZEN-14-Glc可被代谢为ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14Glc、 $\beta$ -ZEL-14Glc、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN-16-GlcA、ZEN-14-GlcA,但不同物种间转化率有差异<sup>[75]</sup>。牛的血浆、全血和血清白蛋白、胎牛血清可将ZEN-14-Glc水解为ZEN或将其转化为 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL,研究推断可能是某种具有酶活性的蛋白质负责水解<sup>[87]</sup>。ZEN-14-Glc可在MCF-7细胞中被水解为ZEN<sup>[50]</sup>,与在牛的全血、血浆和血清中的实验结果<sup>[87]</sup>类似。ZEN-14-Glc、 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14-Glc、 $\beta$ -ZEL-14-Glc在体外模拟胃肠道消化液中稳定,但能被肠道微生物群有效降解<sup>[86]</sup>。体外实验中,ZEN衍生物在哺乳动物细胞中的吸收和水解取决于其浓度、细胞类型和细胞培养条件。因体外模型无法模拟动物体内重要的生理和结构特征,如消化道内的酶与微生物菌群的组成、组织和器官之间的血液循环以及肠肝再循环等,故需要进一步进行体内实验来验证体外实验结果。ZEN及其衍生物的体外转化研究见表2。

##### 3.2.2.2 体内转化

ZEN在单胃动物和人类的胃肠道中被转化为 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL以及 $\alpha$ -ZAL和 $\beta$ -ZAL,然后通过两条途径进行生物转化<sup>[1,76]</sup>。第一条途径基于羟基化作用,ZEN在羟类固醇脱氢酶的催化下形成 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL。 $\alpha$ -ZEL对ER有更大的亲和力,因此比ZEN毒性更强; $\beta$ -ZEL对ER的亲和力较低,因此毒性很小。第二条途径依赖于尿苷-5'二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶催化的ZEN及其衍生物与葡萄糖醛酸共轭。在人体内,ZEN的生物转化发生在肝脏、肺部、肾脏和肠道中<sup>[68,77]</sup>。ZEN的代谢情况与动物的种类密切相关<sup>[78-79]</sup>。对人类尿液样本的分析表明,ZEN的主要代谢物是ZEN-GlcA和 $\alpha$ -ZAL-GlcA<sup>[11-12]</sup>。向大鼠体内注射ZEN-14-Glc,55 min后约16%~19%的ZEN-14-Glc被水解为游离的ZEN,表明葡萄糖苷在上消化道中被部分水解<sup>[80]</sup>。在大鼠体内,ZEN-14-Glc主要被水解为ZEN,被水解后的ZEN被还原为 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL或被羟基基化为4-OH-ZEN、5-OH-ZEN、6-OH-ZEN;ZEN-14-Glc还可以直接转化为其葡萄糖醛酸形式,如ZEN-14G-16-GlcA和 $\alpha$ -ZEL-14G-16-GlcA<sup>[75]</sup>。仔猪通过灌胃摄入

表2 ZEN及其衍生物体外转化

Table 2 *In vitro* metabolism of ZEN and its derivatives

毒素	浓度	物种	测试方法	反应体系	代谢物	转化率	参考文献
ZEN-14-Sulf	/	人类肝脏微生物群	分批培养	介质: 唾液、胆汁、十二指肠液; 温度: 37℃	ZEN-14-Sulf、ZEN	没有观察到转化	[74]
ZEN-14-Glc	/	人类肝脏微生物群	分批培养	介质: 唾液、胆汁、十二指肠液; 温度: 37℃	ZEN-14-Glc、ZEN	没有观察到转化	[74]
ZEN-14-Glc	0.5 mg/L	/	粪便发酵	介质: 粪便浆液+生长培养基; 温度: 37℃	ZEN、ZEN其他衍生物	40%~60%	[74]
ZEN-16-Glc	100 $\mu$ mol/L	肠上皮Caco-2细胞	分批培养	酶: 人细胞 $\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酶; 缓冲液: 磷酸钠+乙二胺四乙酸; 终止液: 乙醇	ZEN-16-Glc、ZEN	/	[49]

注: / 文献中无此数据,下同。

ZEN-14-Glc 48 h后在其尿液和粪便中的ZEN总生物回收率达 $(48 \pm 7)\%$ <sup>[2]</sup>。ZEN-14-Glc易水解为游离形式,但在没有移植门静脉导管的情况下,大鼠和猪的体内实验无法确定水解部位;向猪的静脉注射 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL后,二者向ZEN的转化率很低;但ZEN-14-Glc向ZEN的转化率较高,可达约20%<sup>[81]</sup>。在大鼠静脉注射的实验中,ZEN的葡萄糖苷化衍生物向ZEN的转化率较高,且研究表明这些反应是在血液中的酯酶和肝酶的作用下发生的<sup>[82]</sup>。一项体内实验结果表明,人体结肠的微生物可迅速将ZEN-14-Glc和ZEN-14-Sulf水解为ZEN,其对肠道上皮细胞有潜在毒性风险<sup>[74]</sup>。这些数据表明ZEN衍生物对ZEN的总体毒性有贡献,因此有必要将这些衍生物和ZEN一起纳入毒性风险评估中,但ZEN转化的研究数据仍然不足。ZEN衍生物的最大毒性风险为其在肠道微生物的作用下重新转化为ZEN,且不应忽视ZEN及其衍生物的累积影响,因为其联合毒性往往高于单种毒素的毒性。ZEN及其衍生物的体内转化研究见表3。

表3 ZEN及其衍生物体内转化  
Table 3 *In vivo* metabolism of ZEN and its derivatives

毒素	测试物种	实验剂量	检测部位	生物回收率/%	代谢物	转化率/%	参考文献
			胃	/	ZEN-14-Glc、ZEN、ZEN-14-GlcA	16~19	[80]
ZEN-14-Glc	大鼠	口服25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	小肠	/	ZEN-14-Glc、ZEN、ZEN-14-GlcA	/	[80]
			结肠	/	ZEN、ZEN-14-Glc、ZEN-14-GlcA	/	[80]
ZEN-14-Sulf	猪	口服12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ $m_b$	尿	14~24	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN-14-GlcA	/	[2]
ZEN-14-Glc	猪	口服15.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ $m_b$	尿	11~35	ZEN-14-GlcA、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN	26 $\pm$ 10	[2]
			粪便	21~40	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL	61	
ZEN-16-Glc	猪	口服15.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ $m_b$	尿	3~18	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、ZEN-14-GlcA	/	[2]
			粪便	16~31	ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL	/	

### 3.2.3 植物转化

植物体内的ZEN转化主要经历3个阶段:第一阶段是转化或激活,第二阶段是溶解或共轭,第三阶段为隔离<sup>[88]</sup>。在第二阶段代谢中,尿苷二磷酸糖基转移酶(uridinediphosphate glycosyltransferases, UGTs)将ZEN与葡萄糖共轭是植物的主要解毒机制之一<sup>[89]</sup>。最近有研究发现大麦的UGT编码基因*HvUGT14077*对ZEN、 $\alpha$ -ZEL和 $\beta$ -ZEL具有高催化活性,其还可催化ZEN C14和C16的O-葡萄糖基化<sup>[90]</sup>。植物中最常见的ZEN衍生物是ZEN-14-Glc、 $\alpha$ -ZEL、 $\beta$ -ZEL及ZEN葡萄糖苷<sup>[91-92]</sup>。对小麦细胞的悬浮培养物进行实验,结果表明ZEN植物糖基化的反应产物还包括ZEN-16-Glc和ZEN丙二酰葡萄糖苷<sup>[93]</sup>。草本植物鼠耳芥可将ZEN代谢为ZEN-14-Sulf<sup>[92]</sup>,但鲜有研究报道在谷物中观察到这种情况。ZEN感染作物植物后,植物酶如酯酶、酰胺酶和细胞色素P-450酶将活性基团

引入ZEN导致其结构发生转化,ZEN会在植物酶作用下与更多的极性物质如糖、氨基酸和硫酸盐共轭,葡萄糖基转移酶将一个葡萄糖分子附着在ZEN上以增加其水溶性<sup>[94-95]</sup>。ZEN共轭衍生物在植物细胞的特定细胞器如液泡和叶绿体或细胞质外空间如细胞壁中被隔离<sup>[95]</sup>,因此无法对植物产生有害影响,但会在植物中残留,被动物或人体摄入后对其健康造成危害。

## 4 结语

ZEN及其衍生物在食品中共存的情况很常见,因此应加强对其联合毒性机制的研究。此外,还需要更多毒性代谢动力学和体内实验毒性的数据来提高毒性评估系统的准确性。应利用从体外实验中获得的毒理学数据着重于分析毒素的生物利用率、降解率、吸收速率等。体内研究表明ZEN衍生物可通过酶转化为游离形式,近年来针对ZEN衍生物的体外毒性实验大多是在胃、肠和肝脏的细胞系中进行,因此未来的体外毒性研究应更多使用代表内脏的细胞系,而非以往研究使用的细胞如癌细胞系。

大多数被动物和植物代谢转化而成的ZEN衍生物为结合物,相比ZEN毒性更低,但可在动物和人体内通过肠道微生物菌群的转化或组织器官的代谢重新转化为ZEN或其他有毒产物;植物来源的ZEN衍生物同样分布广泛,但对其研究较少,植物通过增加ZEN溶解度将其转化为毒性或活性较低的ZEN衍生物,从而排出植物体或将其隔离。大多数ZEN衍生物毒性各不相同,其毒性与其结构和化学性质密切相关,因此有必要进行进一步的研究以充分阐明其生理和毒理学作用,其研究结果可指导相关法规标准的制定,对食品中毒素污染的综合管理也有重要意义。

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