

## 综述

## 呕吐毒素生物脱毒研究进展

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**摘要:** 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(DON)又名呕吐毒素(VT),是镰刀菌属(*Fusarium* spp.)产生的最常见的真菌毒素之一,广泛存在于谷物及其相关制品中,给世界粮食生产造成巨大经济损失,也给人类和动物健康带来重大威胁。目前,利用微生物和酶对DON进行生物脱毒的方法展现出良好的应用前景。很多真菌和细菌能够通过自身吸附或降解的方式在DON的脱毒过程中发挥作用。本文概述了食物中DON的发生、毒性作用及DON生物转化机制,对近年来利用真菌、细菌和植物进行DON脱毒以及脱毒材料的应用进行了较为详细的阐述,以期对食品和饲料中DON的生物防控提供参考。

**关键词:** 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇; 呕吐毒素; 生物脱毒; 脱毒酶

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## Recent progress on biological detoxification of vomitoxin

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**Abstract:** Deoxynivalenol (DON), also known as vomitoxin (VT), is one of the most common mycotoxins produced by *Fusarium* spp. It is widely distributed in cereal and related products, which can cause huge economic losses to the world food production and poses a major threat to human and animal health. At present, the method of biological detoxification using microorganisms and enzymes shows good application prospects. Many microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi, have the ability to absorb or degrade mycotoxins. This article outlines the occurrence and toxicity of DON in food, as well as the mechanism of biological detoxification of DON. Then, the recent progress in the detoxification of DON using fungi, bacteria and plants is summarized in more detail. Biological agents relating to DON detoxification are also discussed, with the aim of providing a reference for biocontrol of DON in food and feed.

**Key words:** Deoxynivalenol; vomitoxin; microbial detoxification; detoxification enzyme

真菌毒素是真菌在生长过程中产生的次级代谢产物,对人体、动植物都可产生危害。真菌广泛存在于自然界中,农作物在生长、收割、储藏、运输、加工等过程中都有可能受到真菌污染,导致粮食产量降低。由于物理化学性质稳定,真菌毒素在传统食品加工处理过程中难以被消除<sup>[1]</sup>。此外,真菌毒素还可通过饲料喂食转移到牛奶、肉类和鸡蛋等动

物源产品中,从而被摄入人体,对健康造成严重威胁<sup>[2]</sup>。脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(Deoxynivalenol, DON),属于单端孢霉烯族化合物,其化学名称为12,13-环氧-3 $\alpha$ ,7 $\alpha$ ,15-三羟基单端孢霉-9-烯-8酮,主要由禾谷镰刀菌(*Fusarium graminearum*)、粉色镰刀菌(*Fusarium pink*)、黄色镰刀菌(*Fusarium culmorum*)、尖孢镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)、燕麦镰刀菌(*Fusarium avenaceum*)、蔷薇镰刀菌(*Fusarium briar*)和雪腐镰刀菌(*Fusarium snow rot*)等镰刀菌属真菌产生,是粮食、饲料和食品中最常见的霉菌毒素之一。由于它可以引起猪的呕吐症状,故又名呕吐毒素(vomitoxin)<sup>[3]</sup>。

DON作为一种强致病因子,不仅会污染小麦、玉米、大麦等农作物和土豆等经济作物,还会在谷物产品,如啤酒和酱油以及动物源产品,如肉、蛋、

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奶类存在不同程度的残留,造成严重的食品安全问题<sup>[2]</sup>。DON 因其致畸性、致癌性和免疫抑制性等毒性,已被确定为最危险的自然发生食品污染物,被列为国际研究热点。全球各国对于粮食及其产品中 DON 含量制定了严格的限量标准<sup>[4]</sup>。此外,DON 可通过饲料、食品加工原料等形式进入食物链中。DON 的物理化学性质稳定,在低 pH、高温、烹饪和烘焙等处理条件下很难破坏<sup>[5]</sup>。被 DON 污染的饲料或食品一旦摄入,就有可能在体内长期积累,给人和家畜带来严重威胁<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,有效防控谷物及其制品中 DON 的污染,对保障食品安全、促进我国粮食及其制品相关产业的发展极其重要。目前已报道了多种用于去除 DON 的传统物理和化学方法,虽然具有一定效果,但由于脱毒不彻底和引入新的污染物等安全问题以及脱毒的成本问题限制了其应用和推广<sup>[7]</sup>。生物脱毒是指利用微生物、酶将毒素转化为无毒或低毒化合物的方法,目前被认为是最理想的脱毒方式<sup>[8]</sup>。相比于物理和化学方法,生物脱毒直接作用于毒素毒性功能基团,具有高效性和特异性,不仅可以将 DON 降解为低毒或无毒产物,而且不会破坏粮食和农作物的营养成分,可以保证粮食的质量安全。本文主要概述了 DON 的毒性、生物脱毒方式,总结了近年来针对 DON 的生物脱毒的研究进展,旨在为 DON 的食品安全防控提供参考。

### 1 DON 的毒性

动物摄入被 DON 污染的饲料后,最典型的特征是拒绝喂食并伴有呕吐现象<sup>[9]</sup>。DON 对人和动物都具有很强的毒性,可引起人和动物胃部不适、呕吐、头晕、头痛、腹泻、拒食、神经混乱、流产、死胎等,不仅如此,DON 还会损害人与动物的免疫和生殖功能,甚至造成动物的死亡<sup>[10]</sup>。猪对于 DON 的

敏感性相较于其他动物更高,其次是啮齿动物、狗、猫、家禽和反刍动物<sup>[10]</sup>。DON 中毒会导致动物对饲料转化率下降,从而引起肉、蛋和牛奶等动物性产品生产质量降低或数量减少,同时该类产品中 DON 的残留也可能对人体健康造成影响(图 1)。

DON 具有很强的细胞毒性,主要影响迅速生长和分裂的细胞,肝脏、脾脏、胸腺和肠道等都是 DON 作用的关键靶器官<sup>[11]</sup>。DON 与核糖体结合干扰核糖体 60S 亚基上的肽基转移酶活性中心,从而抑制正常的蛋白质合成,此外,它能够将信号转导至双链 RNA 蛋白激酶和造血细胞激酶并激活体内的 MAPK 信号通路,从而引起各种生理反应<sup>[12]</sup>。另有研究表明,DON 可能通过破坏线粒体和细胞膜并诱导脂质过氧化的自由基进而对细胞造成损害<sup>[13]</sup>。

据研究报道,在断奶仔猪和猪肺泡巨噬细胞中,高剂量和低剂量的 DON 可分别引起免疫抑制和免疫促进,导致免疫功能异常<sup>[14]</sup>。DON 还可以通过线粒体凋亡途径诱导猪海马神经细胞凋亡<sup>[15]</sup>。不仅如此,DON 具有很强的生殖毒性,对动物的生殖器官、繁殖能力以及对后代健康产生极大影响<sup>[16]</sup>,对软骨、皮肤和其他器官也有毒性作用<sup>[17]</sup>。此外,DON 还具有致癌、致畸和致突变的风险<sup>[18]</sup>。基于 DON 的危害性,探究有效的方法来去除或降低食品和饲料中的 DON 极其重要。

### 2 DON 的生物脱毒类型

具有生物脱毒效果的生物材料来源广泛,包括微生物、植物和动物。生物脱毒法根据其作用方式和产物不同可分为生物吸附和生物转化。生物吸附脱毒主要是通过微生物细胞壁上存在的诸如葡甘露聚糖等物质来完成的,因此,该方法的有效性取决于细胞对毒素的吸附能力,而非酶的活性。DON 的生物转化方法主要包括异构化、乙酰化、糖

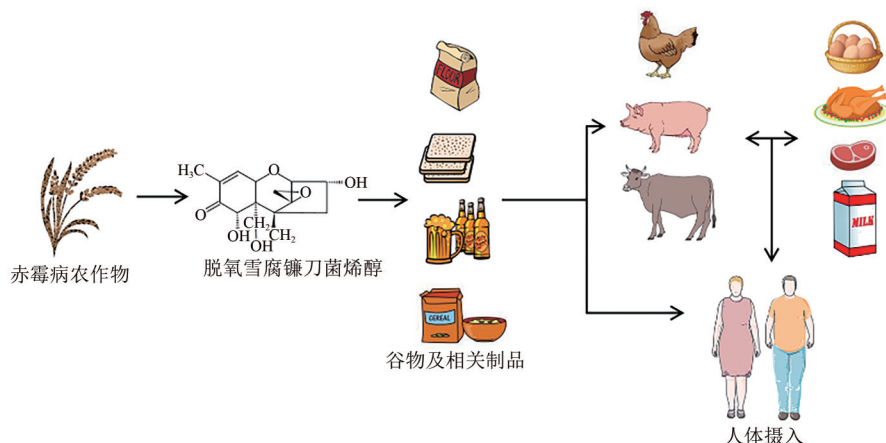


图 1 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇的产生与在食物链中的传递

Figure 1 The production of deoxynivalenol and its transmission in the food chain

基化、氧化、硫化、羟基化和水合<sup>[19]</sup>。DON的主要毒性基团为C12-13位环氧环、C3位羟基、C16位羟基以及C8位酮基<sup>[20, 21]</sup>,因此,DON的生物脱毒作用主要集中在在这几种毒性基团的转化反应。

## 2.1 真菌的脱毒作用

### 2.1.1 真菌吸附作用

许多真菌对于DON具有菌体吸附作用,相比于传统的物理吸附方法,微生物菌体吸附作用具有反应条件温和且不破坏反应基质中的营养成分构成的优点。研究者们发现深红酵母(*Rhodotorula rubra*)、粘红酵母(*Rhodotorula glutinis*)、美极梅奇酵母(*Metschnikowsa pulcherrima*)、发酵地霉酵母(*Geotrichum fermentan*)和酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)等酵母菌属具有降低反应基质中DON含量的能力<sup>[22]</sup>,而酿酒酵母的添加也能够减轻暴露于DON的IPEC-J2细胞的损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 2.1.2 真菌降解作用

某些内生真菌如粉红粘帚霉(*Clonostachys rosea*)、粪生粪壳菌(*Sordaria fimicola*)和哈茨木霉(*Trichoderma harzianum*)具有降解DON的功能<sup>[24]</sup>。在以DON为唯一碳源的培养基中,米曲霉(*Aspergillus oryzae*)和米根霉(*Rhizopus oryzae*)都能够降低DON含量,并伴有过氧化物酶活性提高<sup>[25]</sup>。HE等<sup>[26]</sup>从土壤中分离出一株曲霉菌(*Aspergillus tabens*)NJA-1,在与DON共培养两周后可以水解94.4%的DON并产生具有较大分子量的产物。另有研究发现,球孢菌(*Sphaerodes mycoparasitica*)SMCD 2220-01具有DON转化能力<sup>[27]</sup>。TIAN等<sup>[28]</sup>发现哈茨木霉(*Trichoderma harzianum*)Q710613,深绿木霉(*Trichoderma atroviride*)Q710251和棘孢木霉(*Trichoderma asperellum*)Q710682也可以较高效地降解DON。

## 2.2 细菌的脱毒作用

### 2.2.1 细菌吸附作用

研究发现,布氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus brucei*)、德氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus delbrueckii*)、短乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus brevis*)、干酪乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus casei*)、黄杆菌(*Lactobacillus flavus*)、罗伊氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus reuteri*)、猪乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus suis*)、嗜酸乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus acidophilus*)、清酒乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus sake*)、戊糖乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus pentose*)、植物乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus plantarum*)和副干酪乳杆菌等乳杆菌都具有DON吸附能力,且它们的脱毒机理类似<sup>[29, 30]</sup>。除乳杆菌外,NIDERKORN等<sup>[31]</sup>发现链球菌和肠球菌等乳酸菌也具有DON吸附能力,其中嗜热链球菌的吸附率可以达到33%,

推测其吸附作用与细胞壁的结构或非共价键的形成有关。

### 2.2.2 细菌降解作用

具有DON降解能力的细菌来源广泛,不同菌种的降解能力也具有明显差异。李晓凤等<sup>[32]</sup>在水稻土壤中发现一株肠杆菌W-D具有降解DON功能,其降解效果为40.40%。在中国渤海55米深度的海水样品中,学者们分离到一株具有DON降解效果的耐盐轮枝菌株(*Pelagibacterium halotolerans*)ANSP101,推测与DON降解相关的物质为胞内蛋白酶<sup>[33]</sup>。

研究发现,在自然界中广泛存在的芽孢杆菌属细菌具有高效的DON降解能力。来源于土壤的地衣芽孢杆菌YB9<sup>[34]</sup>和解淀粉芽孢杆菌CPLK1314<sup>[35]</sup>能高效降解DON。余祖华等<sup>[36]</sup>在稻草中分离的蜡状芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*)B. JG05对DON的降解率超过80%。谭剑等<sup>[37]</sup>在被污染的玉米中分离到一株枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*),该菌可以分泌一种降解DON的胞外蛋白,最高降解率可达73.5%。除此之外,某些动物消化道来源的菌种也具有降解DON的功能<sup>[38, 39]</sup>。在鸡的消化道中分离出来的伊格尔兹氏菌(*Eggerthella sp.*)DII-9和莱氏曼氏乳杆菌(*Slackia sp.*)D-G6具有良好的DON脱毒能力<sup>[38, 40]</sup>。更值得关注的是,人的肠道微生物也可以部分降解DON<sup>[41]</sup>。动物对于DON的脱毒作用大多基于肠道微生物对DON的脱毒作用。

## 2.3 植物的脱毒作用

镰刀菌侵染小麦过程中会释放出DON,进一步辅助镰刀菌侵染的同时也对植物产生毒害作用,该过程会引发小麦自身的防卫反应,通过UDP-糖基转移酶将DON糖基化为DON-3-葡萄糖苷,从而达到解毒和增强抗赤霉病的作用<sup>[42]</sup>。在大麦、水稻和二穗短柄草(*Brachypodium distachyon*)中相继发现了编码UDP-糖基转移酶基因簇<sup>[43-45]</sup>。值得一提的是,DON植物脱毒形式的UDP-糖基转移酶类,在人体中也存在,但仅有个别酶可将DON转化为DON-葡萄糖苷酸(DON-GlcA)<sup>[46]</sup>。不仅如此,在被镰刀菌侵染的植物中,研究人员检测到了DON的谷胱甘肽结合物质,推测这个物质的产生过程也是植物对DON的脱毒反应过程<sup>[47]</sup>。目前已定名的赤霉病抗性基因有7个,为*Fhb1~Fhb7*,研究发现,小麦的遗传改良物种之一——长穗偃麦草,可以通过基因水平转移的方式从内生真菌中获得镰刀菌赤霉病抗性基因*Fhb7*,该基因编码谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(Glutathione S-transferase, GST),通过脱环氧化对DON进行脱毒,从而提高小麦抗赤霉病的能

力<sup>[48-50]</sup>。此外,在用镰刀菌间接处理或 DON 直接处理 96 h 的小麦穗中,研究人员检测到了 DON-3 硫酸盐和 DON-15 硫酸盐的存在,将两种转化产物对小麦核糖体的体外合成蛋白质能力的影响进行评估,发现 DON-15-硫酸盐的毒性相较于其原型毒素 DON 低约 44 倍,而 DON-3-硫酸盐几乎无毒性,表明硫化作用也是植物对 DON 脱毒的一种方式<sup>[51]</sup>。另外,在米糠、豆粕、蘑菇中,研究者还提取到了可以用于生物降解 DON 的过氧化物酶<sup>[52-54]</sup>。

### 3 DON 的毒力基团及脱毒反应

#### 3.1 C12,13 位脱环氧反应

DON 的 C12,13 位的脱毒反应主要是通过脱环氧生成低毒产物 DOM-1(图 2)。最早鉴定出具有该功能的菌株 BBSH 797 来源于真杆菌属(*Eubacterium sp.*)<sup>[55]</sup>。随后,研究者从动物的消化道中分离出具有 DON 脱环氧作用的菌株,如鸡消化道来源的伊格尔兹氏菌(*Eggerthella sp.*)分离株 DII-9 和鹅消化道来源的梭菌属(*Clostridium sp.*)分离株 WJ06<sup>[17, 38]</sup>。以上来源于瘤胃或肠道的微生物需要严格的厌氧环境才能进行脱环氧化作用,这在一定程度上限制了其实际应用。HE 等<sup>[56]</sup>在土壤中

筛选到的含 10 个属的混合菌群也具有将 DON 转化成 DOM-1 的能力,值得一提的是,土壤来源的脱硫杆菌(*Desulfitobacterium sp.*)PGC-3-9 在有氧和无氧条件下都能够有效消除小麦籽粒中的 DON,且在较广泛的 pH(6~10)和温度(15~50 °C)范围内都表现出高 DON 脱环氧化活性<sup>[57]</sup>,这将为未来脱环氧化菌株的开发和应用提供新思路。此外,浮游生物(*Lemna minor L*)可以将 DON 转化成 DOM-1 和 3-epi-DOM-1<sup>[58]</sup>。部分植物内生真菌可通过 GST 进行脱环氧反应对 DON 进行脱毒<sup>[48]</sup>。

#### 3.2 C3 位氧化和异构化反应

DON 的 C3 位羟基可被多种微生物氧化生成 3-酮基-DON(3-keto-DON),或进一步还原转化成 3-异构-DON(3-epi-DON),也可直接通过异构化生成 3-epi-DON<sup>[59]</sup>(图 2)。SHIMA 等<sup>[60]</sup>从日本农田土壤中分离获得一株根瘤农杆菌(*Agrobacterium Rhizobium*)E3-39,这是首株被发现能够将 DON 氧化形成 3-keto-DON 的细菌。随后,土壤中相继分离到多种具有氧化 DON 能力的其他菌株,如德沃斯氏菌(*Dervos sp.*)和鞘氨醇单胞菌属(*Sphingomonas sp.*),在这些土壤细菌与 DON 的反应中,3-keto-DON 仅作为中间产物存在,还会进一步被还原成 3-

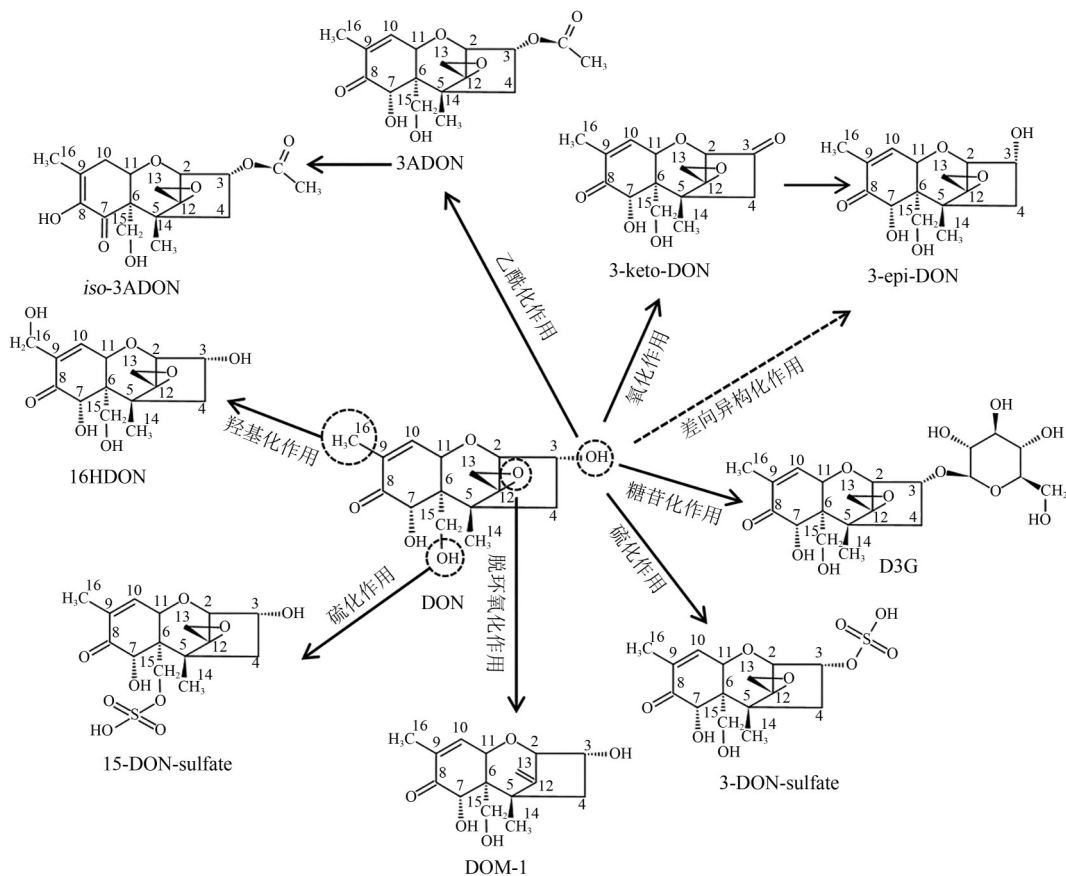


图2 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇的生物转化过程  
Figure 2 The biological transformation of deoxynivalenol

epi-DON<sup>[61, 62]</sup>。从土壤分离的一些菌群混合物也具有对 DON 进行两步酶促差向异构化的能力<sup>[63, 64]</sup>。在小麦农田土壤中分离到的新菌株 *Paradevosia shaoguanensis* DDB 001, 能够将 DON 异构化为 3-epi-DON, 由于未检测到中间产物 3-keto-DON, 推测该菌株可能是通过一步异构化反应生成 3-epi-DON<sup>[65]</sup>。土壤来源的一株类诺卡氏菌(*Nocardioideis*) 具有完全矿化 DON 的功能, 其转化产物 3-epi-DON 可以被该菌株再利用<sup>[66]</sup>。此外, 在来源于江苏省的小麦叶片上也分离到具有异构化功能的菌群 IFSN-C1, 但其代谢产物主要是 3-keto-DON, 而 3-keto-DON 到 3-epi-DON 的转化程度很低<sup>[67]</sup>。研究表明, 鼠李糖乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus rhamnosus*) 在体外可将 DON 转化为 3-epi-DON, 体内实验表明鼠李糖乳杆菌的加入能够缓解 DON 的体内毒性<sup>[68]</sup>。浮游生物也能代谢 DON, 产生 3-epi-DON 和 3-epi-DOM-1<sup>[58]</sup>。

### 3.3 C3位和C15位乙酰化作用

DON 的乙酰化作用是 C3 位或 C15 位的羟基乙酰化, 生成产物 3-乙酰-DON(3A-DON) 或 15-乙酰-DON(15A-DON) (图 2)。C3 位的乙酰化作用最初发现于镰刀菌属的毒素合成途径中<sup>[69]</sup>, 这个过程主要由镰刀菌属的编码单端孢酶烯 3-O-乙酰转移酶(*Trichothecene 3-O-acetyltransferase*)的 *TRI101* 基因和其同源基因编码的 3-O-乙酰转移酶所介导<sup>[70]</sup>。在拟南芥中表达外源禾谷镰刀菌 3-O-乙酰转移酶基因后, DON 被乙酰化并被排出植物细胞外, 从而为植物提供保护作用<sup>[71]</sup>。此外, 有研究指出, 一种乙二醛酶变体 SPG 可以将 3A-DON 进一步转化成细胞毒性更低的异构化 3A-DON(*iso*-3A-DON)<sup>[72]</sup>。C15 位的乙酰化作用与 C3 位类似, 但产物 15A-DON 与 3A-DON 相比具有更高的毒性<sup>[73]</sup>。

### 3.4 C3位糖苷化作用

C3 位糖苷化作用即在 DON 的 C3 位羟基位置发生糖苷化反应生成 DON-3-葡萄糖苷(D3G) (图 2)。D3G 在农作物中通常与 DON 同时存在, 部分样品中检出率甚至高于 DON<sup>[74]</sup>。D3G 的产生是小麦对抗赤霉病的植物防卫反应, 且其在小麦中的累积量与小麦的赤霉病抗性有关<sup>[75]</sup>。在拟南芥、大麦和水稻等植物中, 学者们都分离到了能将 DON 转化成 D3G 的 UDP-葡萄糖基转移酶<sup>[76]</sup>。研究表明, 外源表达 UDP-葡萄糖基转移酶可以提高部分植物的赤霉病抗性<sup>[77, 78]</sup>。

### 3.5 C3位和C15位硫化作用

通过硫化作用进行 DON 脱毒的研究在 20 世纪 80 年代时就已经出现<sup>[79]</sup>。最初研究者发现 DON 可以被某些硫试剂还原生成毒性大幅降低的 DON-磺

酸盐<sup>[80]</sup>。随后, KIM 等<sup>[27]</sup>发现真菌球孢菌(*Sphaerodes mycoparasitica*) SMCD 2220-01 可以将 DON 转化成 DON-硫酸盐。研究发现, 小麦也能够将 DON 转化成低毒性的 DON-硫酸盐<sup>[51]</sup> (图 2)。体内研究证明, DON 硫化物在猪的体内不会重新转化成原型毒素 DON<sup>[81]</sup>。

### 3.6 C16位羟基化作用和C8位酮基水合作用

C16 位羟基化作用即在 DON 的 C16 位发生羟基化反应生成 16-羟基-DON(16H-DON) (图 2)。截至目前, DON C16 位羟基化报道较少。2013 年, 学者发现日本一湖泊来源的鞘氨醇单胞菌属(*Sphingomonas* sp.) 菌株 KSM1 可以通过细胞色素 P450 系统代谢 DON, 并对其中起关键作用的氧化还原酶基因进行了克隆和功能验证, 发现了 DdnA-Kdx-KdR 酶催化体系对 DON 的羟基化作用<sup>[20]</sup>。与 C8 位酮基水合作用相关的研究也较少且具体机制未知, 仅 2008 年有学者在土壤中分离出一株曲霉菌属真菌(*Aspergillus*), 其 DON 转化产物的分子量比 DON 高 18.1 kDa, 推测 DON 发生水合反应<sup>[26]</sup>。

## 4 DON脱毒制剂

目前, 虽然部分脱毒基因已被克隆并外源表达, 但由于其脱毒位点存在单一性、安全性评价不够完善且反应条件严苛等限制, 能够应用于实际生产中的脱毒酶制剂较少<sup>[20, 82-84]</sup>。针对真菌毒素脱毒酶的脱毒功能单一, 研究者们开发了具有多种毒素降解功能的融合酶, 如降解玉米赤霉烯酮(Zearalenone, ZEA) 和赭曲毒素 A (Ochratoxin A, OTA) 的 ZHDCP 双功能酶以及降解 ZEA 和黄曲霉毒素 B1(Aflatoxin B1, AFB1) 的 ZPF1 双功能酶<sup>[85, 86]</sup>, 但尚未产业化。目前已经商品化的 DON 脱毒添加剂仍较少, 现有的脱毒剂主要包括含螯合成分的化学试剂、膨润土、藻类、酶类和真菌提取物等形式<sup>[87, 88]</sup>, 但脱毒效果并不理想, 且安全性评价也不够完善。最早商业化的真杆菌属(*Eubacterium* sp.) 菌株 BBSH 797 因其脱毒效果不稳定而存在争议<sup>[89]</sup>。2015 年, HAHN 等<sup>[90]</sup>对 20 种商业化 DON 脱毒剂进行了评测, 20 种脱毒剂由酶类、细菌、酵母及酵母组分、粘土矿物、天然提取物和维生素混合搭配组成, 其中包含 4 种生物降解功能的产品和 16 种吸附或结合功能的产品, 其中仅有 1 个由细菌、酵母及酵母组分、粘土矿物、天然提取物组成的产品可以在厌氧条件下将 DON 完全转化为无毒性的 DOM-1, 其他产品无论在有氧或无氧条件下的 DON 降解效果都不显著, 但厌氧条件本身也一定程度上限制了脱毒剂的实际应用。在 2021 年的一份研究

报告中,研究者对4种由不同成分组成的市售DON解毒饲料添加剂的体内安全性进行了评估,通过监测猪的生长性能和表观总消化道消化率的相关指标,发现仅含有螯合成分加真菌提取物或含焦亚硫酸钠的2种添加剂,不仅不会对保育猪的表现产生负面影响,还能通过降低超氧化物歧化酶基因的表达来缓解由摄入DON引起的肠道氧化应激,而另外2种含有粘土加酵母细胞壁提取物的添加剂或只含有螯合成分的添加剂并不能缓解由DON引起的生长性能的改变<sup>[87]</sup>。此外,由膨润土、藻类、酶和酵母组成的某种DON脱毒剂可以减轻由DON引起的肠道损伤和肝损伤,改善葡萄糖水平<sup>[88]</sup>。由此可见,现有商业化的DON脱毒剂的实际脱毒效果存在与其预期效果不一致的现象,且缺乏可靠的安全性评价,因此,脱毒剂的效果验证及体外安全性评价实验,对于筛选有效的真菌毒素脱毒添加剂十分必要,用于筛选的添加剂经过严格的、多方面的安全性评价后或可使用。

## 5 讨论

DON作为一种广泛存在于各种农作物中的真菌毒素,随着食物链的传递最终进入到人体内,对人体健康产生危害,是食品安全防控的重要隐患。利用生物脱毒的方式对农作物及农产品进行脱毒,可以更安全、高效地去除DON,避免其对农畜业产生影响。在现有研究中,尽管已有大量的脱毒菌株被分离鉴定,但仅有少部分菌株的脱毒机制被阐明,而目前商品化的脱毒剂大多效果不稳定且安全性有待验证,因此,利用生物脱毒添加剂进行DON脱毒的效果仍存在不确定性。

针对生物脱毒的当前研究进展,我们发现限制当前生物脱毒剂的开发和应用的因素主要有以下几点:(1)大量脱毒菌株的脱毒机理不明且其安全性未知;(2)部分DON脱毒产物因具有在体内转化成原型毒素DON的风险而需更加全面的体内实验数据来支撑其安全性;(3)现有DON脱毒酶的脱毒效果有待验证且体内安全性评价数据需完善;(4)实际中粮食饲料中往往多种真菌毒素污染,而现有生物脱毒菌株或酶制剂侧重单一毒素,关于具有两种及以上真菌毒素降解能力的菌株和生物制剂研究较少,需要进一步加强力度;(5)自然界中已知的可降解DON的生物源性材料匮乏。随着基因组测序技术的快速发展,测序成本的不断降低,这使得越来越多的潜在解毒菌株的基因组、转录组和蛋白质组被测序。因此,针对DON分子特有的分子结构,如何对生物序列大数据进行深入挖掘与分

析,为DON脱毒酶蛋白安全高效再设计提供全新的研究思路和筛选平台是今后真菌毒素生物脱毒的研究热点。通过基因工程技术对筛选到的候选脱毒基因进行体外表达和定向进化,提高蛋白酶产量和理化性质。此外,要加强DON生物转化产物检测技术,为DON代谢产物的快速鉴定和毒理学评价提供基础。相信不久的将来,越来越多的安全高效的新型DON降解酶会被发现,DON的脱毒代谢机制也会被阐述清楚。未来更多的生物菌剂和酶制剂将应用于饲料和食品行业,以保障粮食生产和食品质量安全。

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