

风险评估

雪腐镰刀菌烯醇危害评估

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摘要:目的 对雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(NIV)的健康影响进行危害评估。方法 通过对文献型数据库以及国内外专业机构网站进行文献的检索、去重、筛选、梳理,基于最终纳入文献的毒理学信息对NIV进行危害评估。结果 高剂量NIV急性经口暴露后最常见症状为呕吐,亚慢性和慢性毒性试验显示暴露于NIV最主要效应是白细胞计数减少,对免疫、血液系统和生长发育产生危害,并且NIV与呕吐毒素有联合毒性。结论 长期高剂量暴露于NIV可能会导致机体出现免疫毒性和生殖发育毒性以及白细胞计数减少等敏感毒效应。

关键词:雪腐镰刀菌烯醇; 危害评估; 真菌毒素

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Hazard assessment of Nivalenol

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the health impacts of Nivalenol (NIV). **Methods** By conducting literature retrieval, deduplication, screening, and organization through literature databases and professional institutional websites both domestically and internationally, the hazards of NIV was assessed based on toxicological information extracted from the ultimately selected literature. **Results** High-dose oral exposure to NIV commonly resulted in vomiting as the predominant symptom. Subchronic and chronic toxicity studies demonstrated that exposure to NIV primarily induces leukopenia, posing hazards to the immune, hematopoietic systems, and growth and development. Additionally, NIV exhibited combined toxicity with deoxynivalenol. **Conclusion** Long-term exposure to NIV at high doses may induce immunotoxicity and reproductive developmental toxicity in the organism, as well as sensitive toxic effects such as reduced white blood cell count.

Key words: Nivalenol; hazard assessment; mycotoxin

雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(Nivalenol, NIV)是由几种镰刀孢霉菌合成产生的次生代谢物,属于B族单端孢霉烯族化合物^[1]。NIV在各种谷物作物(小麦、玉米、大麦、燕麦和黑麦)和谷物食品(面包、麦芽和啤酒)中污染水平较高。1970年诸冈信一等第一次从赤霉病大麦中分离出致呕吐毒素,1972年Morooka等从日本香川县大麦和小麦中再次分离出该物质,并命名为NIV^[2]。

NIV污染现象普遍,在世界各地均有报道,人和牲畜在误食被污染的粮谷类后可产生广泛的中毒反应,不仅可引起呕吐、拒食、体质量减轻,还具有皮肤毒性,会损害免疫系统和造血系统。在1973年联合国粮食及农业组织(Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO)和世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)召开的第三场食品添加剂和污染物的会议上将单端孢霉烯族毒素列为国际优先研究和最危险的天然食品污染物之一。除此之外,有研究表明膳食暴露于NIV与食管癌和胃癌发病率增高有关,但由于其对实验动物致癌性证据并不充分,国际癌症研究中心(International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC)将NIV列为第三类致癌物^[3]。

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本文根据系统文献检索方法,制定检索策略,收集 NIV 毒理学资料,对 NIV 进行系统研究和危害评估。

1 资料与方法

1.1 文献检索及筛选策略

通过检索文献型数据库和国内外专业机构网站获得 NIV 的相关毒理学资料。文献型数据库:中国知网(CNKI)、万方数据知识服务平台、PubMed、Toxline,国内外专业机构网站:WHO、美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)、联合国粮农组织/世界卫生组织食品添加剂联合专家委员会(Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, FAO/WHO JECFA)、粮农组织/世界卫生组织农药残留联席会议(the WHO/FAO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues, JMPR)、美国国家环境保护局(US Environmental Protection Agency, USEPA)、德国联邦风险评估中心(Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, BfR)、欧洲食品安全局(European Food Safety Authority, EFSA)、澳新食品标准局(Food Standards Australia New Zealand, FSANZ)、美国农业部(US Department of Agriculture, USDA)、新西兰食品安全局、日本食品安全委员会(Food Safety Commission of Japan, FSCJ)、欧盟食品科学委员会(Scientific Committee on Food, SCF)、FAO、国际食品法典委员、IARC、中华人民共和国生态环境部、国家市场监督管理总局。

中文检索词包括:雪腐镰刀菌烯醇、单端孢霉烯族毒素、NIV 毒素。检索表达式包括:限定研究对

象:人+人类+人群+动物+啮齿类动物+家畜+体外细胞+作用模式+MOA+替代方法+生物标志物+分子机制;毒性:毒性+危害+急性毒性+亚急性毒性+亚慢性毒性+慢性毒性+遗传毒性+发育毒性+生殖毒性+细胞毒性+神经毒性+致癌性;风险评估:安全评价+安全评估+危险性评估+风险评估+危险评估+暴露评估+毒理学+健康+研究进展。英文检索词包括:nivalenol、NIV、Fusarium nivale、trichothecene toxins 及选择相关范围:Adverse Effects、Toxicity、Cytotoxicity 等。通过检索词和检索公式的组合检索文献,并追踪纳入文献的参考文献。检索时间从建库至 2023 年 9 月 12 日。

纳入标准:研究对象为动物或人;研究结局关注毒效应终点;通过文献质量评价后筛选高质量文献。排除标准:会议摘要,不提供全文;研究对象为植物;重复报告文献或原始数据不完整。

1.2 系统文献检索结果

利用 EndNote 软件排除重复文献,根据文献题目和摘要进行初步筛选、再根据文献题录和原文进行二级筛选,最后提取数据汇总表。CNKI 和万方数据知识服务平台检索得到 325 文献,去重后共 282 篇文献;PubMed、Toxline 数据库检索得到 362 篇文献,去重后共 266 篇文献,SCF、IARC、FSCJ、EFSA 等专业机构报告共 4 篇,文献筛选流程如图 1 所示,筛选流程在 Endnote X9 上进行,最后纳入参考文献共 79 篇。

2 结果

2.1 理化性质

NIV 是一种倍半萜烯类结晶状化合物^[4],化学

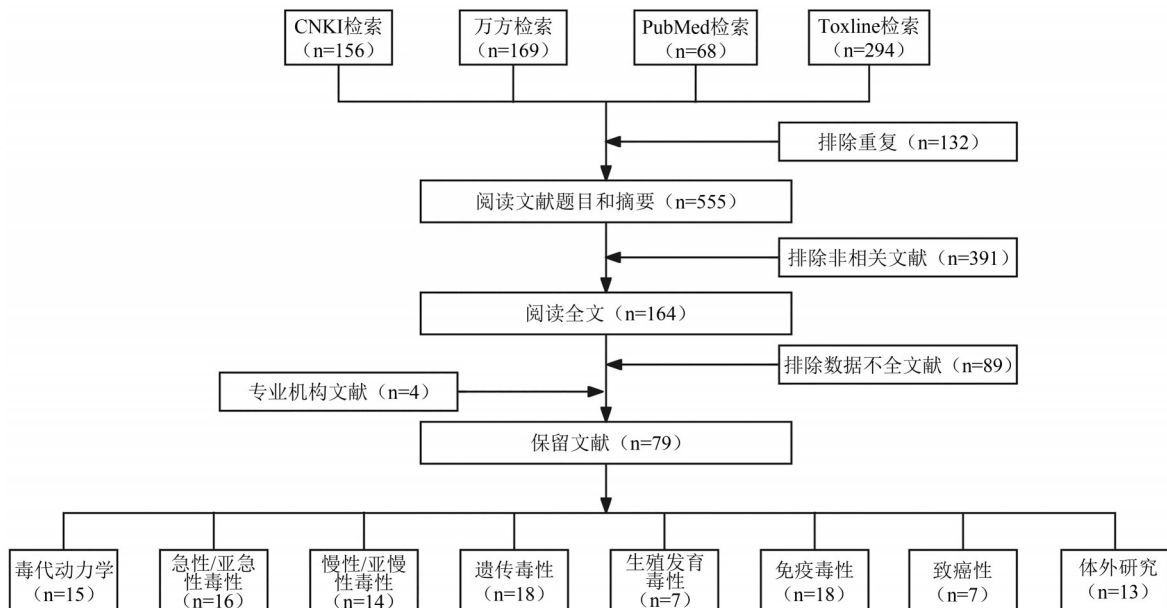


图 1 文献筛选流程图

Figure 1 Process diagram of literature screening

结构式见图 2,分子量为 312.3,熔点为 222~223 °C,易溶于水、乙醇等溶剂,性质稳定,一般的烹煮加工和发酵方法难以破坏该毒素。

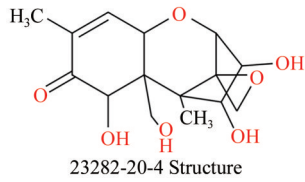


图 2 NIV 的化学结构式

Figure 2 The chemical structural formula of NIV

NIV 与脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(Deoxynivalenol, DON)化学结构高度相似,不同之处在于 NIV 在单端孢霉烯骨架上含有环氧环,而 DON 则缺乏这个环氧环结构。DON 又被称为呕吐毒素,化学结构式见图 3。

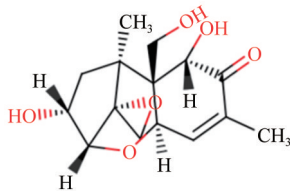


图 3 DON 的化学结构式

Figure 3 The chemical structural formula of DON

NIV 为无色结晶化合物,可溶于极性溶剂和碳酸钠水溶液。因此,目前去除 NIV 的有效方法是使用碳酸钠溶液。用 1 mol/L 的碳酸钠溶液冲洗谷物样品可有效去除至少 70% 的 NIV;1 mol/L 碳酸钠溶液浸泡谷物样品 24 h 可去除 42% 的 NIV,且随

着浸泡时间越长,NIV 去除的越彻底,浸泡 72 h 后,NIV 可完全去除^[1]。

2.2 产毒条件及污染情况

膳食摄入被镰刀菌感染的谷物及其制品是动物和人类暴露 NIV 的主要途径,NIV 产生和污染受到环境因素的广泛影响,包括气候条件、食品处理及储存等^[5]。NIV 产毒的最适温度为 25 °C 和 35 °C,当气温 ≤ 10 °C 时,真菌不产生 NIV^[6]。水分活度(a_w)在真菌生长及毒素产生的过程中发挥着重要作用。NIV 的适宜产毒环境 a_w 为 0.99~0.96,NIV 产量在 a_w 为 0.981^[7] 达到最高。除了气温和水分活度外,底物不同亦可影响 NIV 的污染,据 VOGELGSANG 等^[8] 研究,NIV 的有利基质为玉米籽粒,其次是小麦、燕麦和水稻。而 NAZARI 等^[6] 研究则表明在粮食加工产品中,全麦小麦粉是 NIV 污染的有利基质。并且不同人群 NIV 摄入频率和水平与其所处地理位置、年度降水情况、膳食多样性、食物充足程度等条件有关。

NIV 是全球性的谷物污染物,目前全球的 NIV 污染分布(表 1)大致为:小麦污染主要在温暖潮湿的地区(澳大利亚、东欧、北美和中国南部),而玉米污染主要在气候寒冷的西欧地区^[9]。在近几十年的毒素污染研究中发现 NIV 在小麦、大麦、花生和玉米中的浓度范围从 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 到超过 mg/kg ^[10]。污染水平最高的是谷物及其制品($107.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$),其次是豆类和豆制品($31.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)。以谷物为基础的婴儿食品污染水平较低($17.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$),而酒精饮料中未发现 NIV^[11]。

表 1 全球 NIV 污染情况

Table 1 NIV pollution situation

地区	样品	污染率/%	平均值/ $(\mu\text{g}/\text{kg})$	污染范围/ $(\mu\text{g}/\text{kg})$	参考文献
亚洲	中国,薏仁米	100.0	149.00	20.40~783.00	[12]
	中国,11 个麦区小麦	100.0	273.44	73.35~393.70	[13]
	中国,13 省小麦粉	88.4	8.08	0.30~218.20	[14]
	中国,13 省玉米制品	93.4	11.92	0.30~382.00	[15]
	中国,西藏青稞	0.7	33.10	33.10	[16]
	韩国,谷物豆类及加工产品	77.1	59.00	4.6~370.80	[17]
非洲	日本,小麦	55.8	7.00	1.00~27.00	[18]
	埃及,玉米粉及面粉	54.8	131.00	<LOQ~462.00	[19]
	尼日利亚,谷类产品	25.0	2.00	1.80~2.50	[20]
美洲	巴西,玉米	10.0	335.00	33.28~683.00	[21]
	阿根廷,小麦	18.9	0.22	0.10~0.60	[22]
欧洲	加拿大,小麦	7.0	57.50	22.10~114.60	[9]
	波兰,啤酒	56.0	2.40	0.50~7.60	[23]
	奥地利,小麦	12.9	34.10	20.20~45.90	[24]
	英国,小麦	25.0	10.00	10.00~157.00	

注:LOQ 为定量限

值得注意的是,NIV 通常与其他 B 型单端孢霉烯,特别是 DON 共存,并在不同的食物基质中同时检测到。表 2 展示了 NIV 与 DON、T-2、ZEN 等毒素共污染的情况^[25-26]。

2.3 危害识别

所纳入的文献通过体内外试验方法,包括对 NIV 的吸收、分布、代谢和排泄过程及毒作用机制的研究,并对其一般毒性、免疫毒性、内分泌干扰、遗

表2 NIV与其他毒素联合污染情况

Table 2 Joint contamination of NIV and other toxins

来源	样品	联合污染毒素种类	共污染率/%	参考文献
巴西	小麦	DON+NIV	3.8	[27]
		ZEN+DON+NIV	74.0	
苏格兰	燕麦	T-2+DON+NIV	8.3	[28]
		T-2+NIV	25.0	
	小麦	T-2+DON+NIV	100.0	[13]
		ZEN+NIV	100.0	
中国	薏仁米	NIV+BEA	100.0	[12]
		NIV+FB ₁	92.5	
		NIV+T-2	50.0	
瑞士	小麦	DON+NIV	36.0	[29]
		DON+NIV	22.5	
加拿大	大麦	T-2+NIV	2.5	[22]
		OTA+NIV	2.5	

传毒性以及致癌性等多种毒效应开展定性和定量分析。

2.3.1 吸收、分布、代谢、排泄

基于小鼠、猪和肉鸡的经口暴露研究, POAPOLATHEP等^[30]、HEDMAN和PETTERSSON^[31]以及KONGKAPAN等^[32]发现NIV主要被肠道所吸收,并且分别在60 min、2.5~4.5 h和2.4 h达到最大血浆浓度,分布半衰期和消除半衰期分别为2.53和2.5~14.34 h。

NIV的I相代谢物和II相代谢物分别是脱环氧-NIV(DE-NIV)和NIV-3-葡萄糖苷(NIV3Glc)^[33]。已在大鼠、猪、家禽和鱼等动物粪便中证实脱环氧-NIV是已知的NIV的唯一I相代谢途径,且可能与胃肠道微生物菌群相关^[34-36]。GRATZ等^[37]通过Caco-2/TC7细胞体外模型发现NIV3Glc不能有效地通过肠上皮细胞单层转运,基于大鼠体内研究证实NIV3Glc在胃肠道中发生水解释放其糖苷配基后进一步生成毒性更小的代谢物^[38]。

NIV主要通过粪便排出,大鼠经口暴露NIV后观察到80%的NIV通过粪便排泄,1%以脱环氧-NIV的形式通过尿液排泄^[39]。在各组织器官内未观察到NIV明显的积聚^[30],但有研究表明NIV可通过胎盘或乳汁转运到胎鼠或者乳鼠体内^[40]。

2.3.2 毒作用机制体外细胞实验研究

基于外周血单核细胞研究发现,NIV可抑制丝裂原诱导的细胞增殖,降低抗体依赖性介导的细胞毒性,抑制NK细胞活性^[41]。在Jurkat细胞中观察到NIV诱导的细胞毒性与浓度和时间有关,其中细胞毒性可能是通过磷脂酰丝氨酸外翻、线粒体释放细胞色素C、Pro-caspase-3降解以及Bcl-2降解导致细胞凋亡所诱导的^[42-43]。SMITH等^[44]观察到THP-1细胞暴露于NIV后发生细胞坏死,且p38、SAPK/JNK和ERK1/2三条经典MAPK信号通路被可结合核糖体的NIV抑制剂快速激活,产生剂量依赖性

细胞凋亡,结果提示NIV诱发的细胞坏死可能与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶等相关。

基于肠道相关细胞研究发现,WAN等^[45]和ALASSANE等^[46]分别采用MTT法对NIV作用于IPEC-J2细胞和Caco-2细胞的细胞活力进行试验,结果却得到相似的IC₅₀值,分别是0.94和(0.9±0.24) μmol/L,进一步证明NIV可影响细胞增殖,尤其是在细胞增殖水平较高的组织中,如肠上皮细胞。同时,NIV对小牛小肠上皮细胞B细胞的IC₅₀为8.1~0.8 μmol/L^[47]。上述结果表明,与其他物种来源的细胞相比,人源细胞对NIV的反应更强^[41]。

2.3.3 急性毒性

动物急性经口暴露于高剂量的NIV后最常见的症状为呕吐、体质量减轻、拒食、便血和皮炎,此外还可能出现心跳迟缓、腹泻、出血、水肿、皮肤组织坏死、胃肠道上皮黏膜出血、造血组织破坏和免疫抑制等中毒表现。

基于C57小鼠经口暴露的研究发现,NIV的半数致死量(Median lethal dose, LD₅₀)是38.9 mg/kg·BW,腹膜内、皮下和静脉注射的LD₅₀为5~10 mg/kg·BW,大多数非正常早死小鼠病理结果中肠道存在明显充血和出血^[48]。而F344小鼠经口暴露和皮下注射的NIV LD₅₀分别是19.5和0.9 mg/kg·BW,NIV暴露小鼠表现为萎靡、腹泻和消化道充血^[49]。除此之外,B6C3F1小鼠腹腔注射的NIV的LD₅₀是4.0 mg/kg·BW^[50]。

WU等^[50]研究表明NIV对动物致呕吐能力大于DON,基于鸭雏经口的致呕吐剂量是1.0 mg/kg·BW,LD₅₀是4.1 mg/kg·BW;NIV诱导水貂出现呕吐效应的半数有效量(Median effective dose, ED₅₀)是180 μg/kg·BW^[51],未观察到不良效应水平(No observed adverse effect level, NOAEL)是0.1 mg/kg·BW,LOAEL是0.25 mg/kg·BW。除了致呕吐以外,胃肠道反应是NIV另一主要的急性反应。CHEAT等^[52]发现急性暴露于1~10 mg/kg·BW NIV后,肠道黏膜发生显著变化,隐窝肠细胞的增殖指数和绒毛顶部的细胞凋亡增加。

2.3.4 亚急性毒性

雌性C24BL小鼠经连续24 d喂饲含30 mg/kg·BW NIV的饲料后,出现了明显的红细胞减少症和轻微的白细胞减少症。超微结构观察发现,其骨髓细胞发生了多核糖体分解。但是在连续30 d给予0.4或2.0 mg/kg·BW的NIV喂食的大鼠中,未检测到相关生物学和血液学参数的显著变化,虽然染毒结束后大鼠均出现肝脏和脾脏重量增加的现象,但在组织学上尚未观察到显著变化^[53]。而相反的是,以

含 0、6 和 12 mg/kg 的 NIV 饲料喂食大鼠 4 周后,大鼠体重增加但肝器官重量减少,并且观察到 CYP450 和谷胱甘肽转移酶活性的变化^[49,54]。

基于幼龄 ICR 衍生的肾小球肾炎 (Immune complex-mediated glomerulonephritis, ICGN) 雄性小鼠经口暴露研究,ICGN 和 ICR 小鼠肾脏对 NIV 敏感性无差异,结果提示肾脏可能不是 NIV 靶器官^[55]。

2.3.5 亚慢性及慢性毒性

NIV 的亚慢性及慢性毒性研究表明 NIV 的主要不良效应终点为白细胞减少及免疫系统损害。C57 小鼠经口持续 4 或 12 周暴露于 NIV 后 (0、6、12 和 30 mg/kg·BW),小鼠体质量增加减缓,饲料消耗减少,4 周后在最高剂量组雌性动物中观察到胸腺和脾脏的相对器官重量的显著降低,12 周后动物肝脏的相对器官重量降低^[56]。GOUZE 等^[57]对 C57 小鼠灌胃给予 0.014~8.87 mg/kg·BW 的 NIV,连续 4 周后观察到最高剂量组动物的血浆磷酸盐增多,CYP450 依赖性单加氧酶和 IgM 活性降低,血浆碱性磷酸盐和 IgG 增多等现象,该研究提出 NIV 的 NOAEL 为 1.8 mg/kg·BW。

TAKAHASHI 等^[58]根据经合组织 OECD 的指南对 NIV 开展的以血液学不良效应为终点的 90 天亚慢性毒性实验得到的 NIV 的 NOAEL 为 6.25 mg/kg·BW。F344 大鼠经喂食 0、6、25、25 或 100 mg/kg·BW 的 NIV

后,25 和 100 mg/kg·BW 剂量组的动物体质量增长均被不同程度的抑制,动物出现了稀便的症状^[58-59]。在最高剂量组的雄性和所有雌性动物中,白细胞计数均显著降低。此外,最高剂量组大多数动物器官的绝对重量略有减少且雌性的胸腺相对重量明显减少,主要原因可能是动物身体生长减慢。同时,该剂量组中 T 淋巴细胞/B 淋巴细胞 (CD3⁺/B220⁺) 比率呈剂量依赖性降低,CD161/NKR-P1A 活性降低,提示 NIV 可抑制 NK 细胞活化^[60]。

NIV 慢性毒性研究表明 NIV 可引起小鼠生长抑制和白细胞减少,其 LOAEL 为 0.7 mg/kg·BW。C57 小鼠经持续 1 年经口暴露 NIV (0、6、12 和 30 mg/kg·BW) 后,所有处理组动物的体质量增加和饲料消耗量下降。30 mg/kg·BW 剂量组的动物肝脏绝对重量明显减少,而 12 mg/kg·BW 剂量组的动物肾脏重量明显减少,6 mg/kg·BW 剂量组的动物则在喂食 1 年后出现严重的白细胞减少症,但 2 年慢性毒性研究的小鼠中未观察到该现象^[48,61]。

2.3.6 遗传毒性

目前对 NIV 遗传毒性尚未有明确定论,大量的体内外遗传试验结果为阴性 (表 3),但有少数试验表明 NIV 可致 DNA 损伤和诱导染色体畸变。2013 年 EFSA 基于 BONY 和 FSCJ 的研究结果进一步评估认定 NIV 不太可能具有遗传毒性^[62]。

表 3 NIV 遗传毒性试验

Table 3 Genotoxicity test of NIV

试验种类	试验终点	受试对象	受试浓度	试验结果	参考文献
体外试验	DNA 损伤	CHO 细胞	50~100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	阳性	[63]
	DNA 链断裂				
	回复突变	鼠伤寒沙门菌菌株 TA100、TA98	10~100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$	阴性	[64-65]
	染色体畸变	中国仓鼠 V79 细胞	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		
			30 ng/mL	阳性	[66-67]
	染色体断裂损伤	0.075~0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	阴性		
动物实验	DNA 损伤	Caco-2 细胞	0~0.5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$	阳性	[69]
	基因突变	TK 6 细胞	1.56~25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	作用于分裂期-阴性	
	DNA 损伤	小鼠	1.56~25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	阴性	[70]
	DNA 损伤	小鼠	1.56~25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	阴性	[62]
	微核形成	小鼠	灌胃 20 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\cdot\text{BW}$; 腹腔注射 3.7 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\cdot\text{BW}$	阴性	[62]
	基因突变	小鼠	灌胃 5~20 mg/kg	阴性	[70]
	DNA 损伤	小鼠	灌胃 0 或 6 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\cdot\text{BW}$	阴性	[71]

2.3.7 生殖发育毒性

对妊娠中期的 ICR 小鼠行腹腔注射 NIV,发现在 0.5 和 1.5 mg/kg·BW 剂量组的小鼠胚胎死亡率分别为 48% 和 88%,未观察到胎儿畸形^[72]。该团队另一研究中,ICR 小鼠妊娠期喂饲含 NIV 的霉变大米,在妊娠中期开始灌胃 NIV (1~20 mg/kg·BW)。在 30 mg/kg·BW 喂饲组和大于 10 mg/kg·BW 灌胃

组中,均观察到母体和胚胎毒性。12 mg/kg·BW 喂饲组和 5 mg/kg·BW 灌胃组小鼠中观察到胎儿发育迟缓^[73]。基于宫内生长迟缓,经口暴露的 LOAEL 为 1.4 mg/kg·BW,灌胃的 LOAEL 为 5 mg/kg·BW。

WANG 等^[74]研究表明暴露于 NIV 后,小鼠卵母细胞中参与纺锤体形成和发挥细胞器功能的多个基因表达改变,线粒体分布异常,线粒体数量、线粒

体膜电位和 ATP 水平降低,从而对小鼠卵母细胞的纺锤体结构和细胞器功能产生不良影响。

2.3.8 免疫毒性

2013 年 EFSA 的报告中提出免疫系统是 NIV 的作用靶点之一^[62]。在体外,NIV 可诱导多种免疫细胞凋亡,如淋巴细胞、树突状细胞和巨噬细胞,导致其功能特性降低。啮齿动物体内研究也表明,暴露于 NIV 后,其胸腺、派伊尔淋巴结或脾脏等多个免疫器官的淋巴细胞凋亡增加。此外,NIV 可增加血浆中的 IgA 浓度,诱导其在肾脏中沉积。

2.3.8.1 动物实验

NIV 急性暴露可诱导骨髓毒性,并影响淋巴器官,小鼠连续 24 d 暴露于 3.5 mg/kg·BW 的 NIV,可观察到其红细胞减少、白细胞轻度减少,长期接触可致白细胞减少症^[48]。

此外,基于小鼠的 NIV 慢性毒性研究显示,小鼠血清 IgA 增加,同时在肾脏中观察到与人类 IgA 肾病相似的免疫病理学变化^[75]。CHOI 等^[76]基于卵清蛋白特异性 T 细胞受体 $\alpha\beta$ 转基因小鼠开展研究,发现 NIV 可抑制总 IgE 和抗原特异性 IgE 的产生,IL-4 减少,IL-2 表达增加。与此相反,在 Balb/c 小鼠中虽观察到血清 IgA 和 IgG 剂量依赖性增加、肾小球沉积,但未观察到肾小球组织病理学变化;在 HIGA 小鼠研究中亦未观察到肾小球免疫球蛋白沉积增多或组织病理学改变^[77]。

NIV 还可对淋巴细胞数量产生影响,对 ICR 雄性小鼠单次经口给予 5~15 mg/kg·BW 的 NIV,给药 12~24 h 后,胸腺、派伊尔淋巴结、脾脏中淋巴细胞出现剂量依赖的凋亡增加^[78]。同一研究组对雌性 BALB/c 小鼠单次经口给药 15 mg/kg·BW 的 NIV,发现在 NIV 发挥免疫毒性的过程派伊尔淋巴结最先受到攻击,但胸腺受到的攻击最严重^[79]。在胸腺中,CD4⁺和 CD8⁺细胞出现选择性损害;派伊尔淋巴结中 CD4⁺细胞、T 细胞和 B 细胞数量减少,IgA 水平显著下降;在脾脏中,IgM 产生受到抑制。基于 F344 大鼠的亚慢性研究同样报告了 CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值升高以及脾脏细胞对 YAC-1 小鼠淋巴瘤细胞(NK 靶细胞)活性增加^[64]。

2.3.8.2 体外试验

啮齿动物源细胞系体外试验主要是研究 NIV 对小鼠巨噬细胞、树突状细胞和淋巴细胞的作用。在小鼠 J7741 巨噬细胞中,NIV 诱导细胞凋亡与细胞周期阻滞、Pro-caspase-3 降解,并提示 NIV 免疫毒性与 ERK23、Bax 和 ADP-PARP 通路的激活有关^[80]。在 RAW 264 细胞中,NIV 可抑制脂多糖诱导的 IFN- β 和 NO 的产生,且具有浓度依赖性^[81]。在脂多糖处理

的树突状细胞中,NIV 可使 MHC-II 和 CD11c 表达下调、NO 产生减少,促进 TNF- α 的分泌,诱导树突状细胞坏死^[82]。而在小鼠原代胸腺细胞中,NIV 可减少活细胞的数量,尤其是 CD4⁺、CD8⁺细胞^[83]。

在人源细胞系体外试验中,NIV 浓度为 72 ng/mL 时,可抑制丝裂原诱导的人淋巴细胞胚生成^[84];THUVANDER 等^[85]发现在植物血凝素(Phytoagglutinin, PHA)和促有丝分裂原 PW (Pokeweed)的刺激下,NIV 可抑制人类淋巴细胞的增殖和 PW 诱导免疫球蛋白产生的作用。上述结果提示 NIV 可通过有丝分裂对人类淋巴细胞胚泡的生成产生抑制作用,从而抑制淋巴细胞增殖。

2.3.9 致癌性

夏求洁等^[86]发现 NIV 在食管癌高发的河南林县谷物中含量较高,以该地玉米中的 NIV 配合促癌物十四烷酰佛波醋酸酯 TPA 多次作用于小鼠皮肤后发生上皮乳头状瘤及多种增生性病变,作用 57~64 周后部分发展为上皮性癌,该研究结果提示 NIV 与食管癌的发生密切相关,且可诱发上皮乳头瘤。

IARC 基于 C57 小鼠经口暴露 NIV 的慢性毒性研究评估其致癌性,与对照组相比,所有处理组动物质量增加均减少,且所有组别动物肿瘤(主要是淋巴瘤)发病率相似。SAKAI 等^[87]应用 V-ha-ras 转染的 BALB/3T3 细胞进行体外短期转化试验,发现 NIV 非肿瘤的启动子和增强子。根据上述研究,目前无法得出 NIV 在动物体内具有致癌性的结论。

2.3.10 NIV 与 DON 联合毒性

NIV 和 DON 化学结构相似,有许多共同的毒理学特性,如可引起呕吐、腹泻。此外,这两种毒素都可抑制蛋白合成,MAPKs 应激性激活和血清碱性磷酸酶水平增加^[10]。C57 小鼠经口暴露于 NIV 和 DON 后,联合给药和单独给药所观察到的反应相似,两者对血浆 IgA 和肝脏 DCNB 结合过程的影响可能是相加或协同作用^[88]。NIV 和 DON 均被报道具有免疫毒性且评价指标之一是对活化巨噬细胞释放 NO 的抑制作用,研究发现在脂多糖诱导下 NIV 和 DON 抑制小鼠巨噬细胞活化,且为浓度呈正相关的相加作用^[89]。ICR 小鼠经口暴露于 NIV 和 DON 后,两种毒素可通过与半胱天冬蛋白酶有关机制或内在凋亡途径诱导细胞死亡,但毒素联合作用引起的淋巴细胞死亡率较单独作用低^[90]。WAN 等^[91]利用 IPEC-J2 研究 DON 和 NIV 单独及混合暴露对促炎因子 mRNA 表达的影响,结果表明 0.5NIV-0.5DON 组合相加形式可以诱导 IL1 β 、TNF α 、MCP-1

的显著上调,这种变化可能与细胞毒性有关。

2.4 危害特征描述

IARC(1993)基于1989年Ohtsubo的慢性毒性研究认为没有足够的证据表明雪腐镰刀菌烯醇对实验动物具有致癌性,同时没有可用的人体实验

数据,总体结论是致癌性不可分类(第3组)^[92]。2000年,SCF首次发表了关于NIV的结论,并确定了临时每日耐受摄入量(tTDI)为0~0.7 μg/kg BW^[93]。之后FSCJ、EFSA分别在2010年和2013年相继对NIV提出科学意见(表4)。

表4 各机构对NIV的科学意见

Table 4 Opinions of various institutions on NIV

机构	设置依据	推荐值/(μg/kg BW)
SCF ^[93]	一般毒性、血液毒性和免疫毒性	tTDI:0~0.7
FSCJ ^[94]	90天大鼠亚慢性实验及敏感终点效应为白细胞计数下降	TDI:0.4
EFSA ^[62]	敏感终点效应为白细胞计数下降及18个欧洲国家10年的NIV流行数据	ADI:1.2 ArfD:14

注:TDI:每日耐受摄入量;ADI:每日允许摄入量;ArfD:短期参考剂量

3 小结

NIV在我国谷物等食品中普遍存在污染问题,且与其他真菌毒素存在较明显的共污染现象。NIV通过膳食暴露可进入人体或动物体内,产生以呕吐为主的急性毒性效应及以白细胞减少为主的亚慢性、慢性毒性效应,具有生长发育毒性和免疫毒性。系统文献分析结果表明,NIV的免疫毒性为其主要敏感毒性效应,可诱导免疫器官细胞凋亡和IgA在肾脏沉积,效应终点为白细胞减少。基于该敏感毒性效应终点,EFSA提出了NIV的ADI为1.2 μg/kg BW。此外,NIV常与其他镰刀菌毒素联合污染所产生累积毒性效应应予以关注。

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