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敌敌畏生理毒物代谢动力学模型的建立

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摘要:利用生理毒物代谢动力学(PBTK)模型,对大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后其在体内分布及转化代谢过程进行模拟,旨在探寻评价敌敌畏饮食暴露风险的合理方法。该PBTK模型共包括4个房室:肝脏、肾脏、充分灌注室和不充分灌注室,各房室内敌敌畏的浓度变化率采用质量守恒微分方程表示。根据欧拉数值计算方法,对大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后的毒物代谢动力学数据进行模拟,分别预测了大鼠经口摄入10、25和50 mg/kg b. w. 的敌敌畏后,肝脏和血液中敌敌畏浓度变化以及血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化的曲线。为验证该方法的准确性,将大鼠经口摄入35 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后血液中敌敌畏的浓度变化模拟值,以及经口摄入10 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化的模拟值与文献的实验测量值进行了比较,结果显示,模拟值与实验值之间不存在显著性差异。因此认为,利用该PBTK模型可以估测大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后的体内生理毒物代谢动力学数据,为评估人体的有害物质暴露剂量提供了便捷途径。

关键词:敌敌畏;生理毒物代谢动力学模型;大鼠;欧拉数值法;经口摄入

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Physiologically based toxicokinetic model for dichlorvos in *Rattus norvegicus*

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Abstract: A physiologically based toxicokinetic(PBTK) model was applied to simulate the process of absorption, distribution and metabolism of dichlorvos in *Rattus norvegicus*' body after oral ingestion. The PBTK model for dichlorvos contained four compartments: liver, kidney, rapidly perfused tissues and slowly perfused tissues. The change rate of dichlorvos concentration in the compartments was described by the mass balance differential equation. The toxicokinetic data were simulated according to Euler's method of numerical integration. The concentrations of dichlorvos in the liver and blood and the changing of AChE activity in blood were predicted after exposing to 10, 25 and 50 mg/kg b. w. dichlorvos. In order to validate this method, the simulation values and experimental values of the dichlorvos concentration in *Rattus norvegicus*' blood following oral ingestion of 35 mg/kg b. w. dichlorvos was compared, the blood AChE activity changing in *Rattus norvegicus* following oral ingestion of 10 mg/kg b. w. dichlorvos was also compared. It was found that the simulation results

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obtained had no significant difference with the experimental values. The results suggested that PBTK model could predict the toxicokinetics of oral ingestion of dichlorvos in *Rattus norregicus*, and provided a new route for assessing the delivered dose of human being exposed to hazards.

Keywords: dichlorvos; physiologically based toxicokinetic model; *Rattus norregicus*; euler's method; oral ingestion

为明确农产品中残留农药对人体健康的负面影响,对其进行暴露分析以及潜在慢性风险评估是非常必要的。我国于2009年公布实行的《食品安全法》中,对建立食品安全监测与评估制度提出了明确要求。开发更准确、更详尽的化合物风险评估新方法已成为国际趋势,其中对我国相关领域影响最为显著的是生理毒物代谢动力学(PBTK)模型的引入^[1]。PBTK模型可预测多种条件下化合物在人体及其他动物体内的吸收、扩散、代谢和排泄过程,将其应用于风险评估中可以大大降低结果的不确定性^[2],同时,该模型与美国国家研究委员会(NRC)所推荐的发展使用体外方法代替活体毒性试验方法的理念相吻合^[3],因此具有不可低估的发展潜力^[4]。欧洲食品安全局(EFSA)出版的《化学物质联合机制风险评估意见》^[5]中认为:PBTK模型适用于化合物的风险评估,并且是目前最精确的模型。有关PBTK模型在医药开发及应用领域的研究报道较多^[3],但关于其在农药领域应用的研究较少,目前仅有关于毒死蜱(chlorpyrifos)^[6]、三唑酮

(triadimefon)^[7]、莠去津(atrazine)^[8]及二嗪磷(diazinon)^[9]的PBTK模型的报道。本研究拟建立大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后的PBTK模型,并采用欧拉数值计算法进行模拟与验证,以期为评估敌敌畏的饮食暴露风险提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 模型框架

本研究主要关注大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后药剂在体内分布、吸收和代谢的过程,不考虑呼吸和皮肤接触暴露途径。所建立的PBTK模型将相应的组织器官作为单独房室看待,房室间借助血液循环相连,设定药剂在各房室间的转运和转化遵循质量守恒定律。根据相关毒理学资料^[10],经口摄入敌敌畏的PBTK模型可分为4个房室:肝脏、充分灌注室(包括小肠、大肠、脾脏、大脑)、不充分灌注室(包括肌肉、皮肤、脂肪、骨头)和肾脏。血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶动力学机制模型中,自由及被抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶同样遵循质量守恒定律。具体如图1所示。

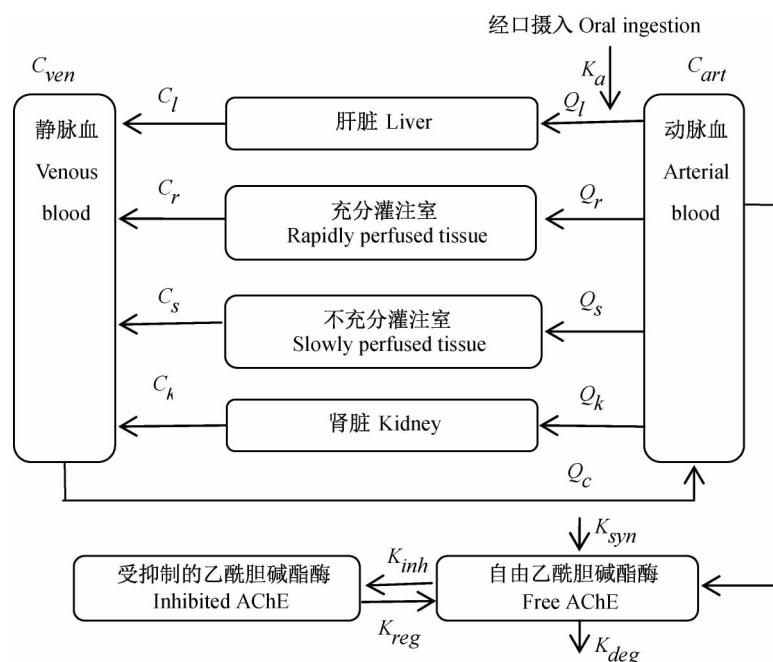


图1 敌敌畏经口摄入后在大鼠体内分布代谢的PBTK模型

Fig. 1 The PBTK model of dichlorvos in *Rattus norregicus* following oral ingestion

假设敌敌畏只在肝脏和肾脏中发生代谢,依据各房室的血流速率、敌敌畏在房室内的组织/血液分配系数和房室所占有的组织体积,可建立每一房室内敌敌畏浓度变化率的微分方程^[11]。

动脉血和静脉血中敌敌畏含量的计算方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} dA_{art}/dt = & Q_c(A_{ven}/V_{ven}) - Q_l(A_{art}/V_{art}) - \\ & Q_r(A_{art}/V_{art}) - Q_s(A_{art}/V_{art}) - \\ & Q_k(A_{art}/V_{art}) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dA_{ven}/dt = & A_d K_a + Q_l C_l + Q_r C_r + Q_s C_s + \\ & Q_k C_k - Q_c(A_{ven}/V_{ven}) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中: A_d —每千克体重经口摄入的敌敌畏的质量(mg); A_{art} —动脉血中敌敌畏质量(mg); A_{ven} —静脉血中敌敌畏质量(mg); K_a —吸收速率(h^{-1}); V_{art} —动脉血体积(L); V_{ven} —静脉血体积(L); Q_c —心脏输出血流量(L/h); Q_l —肝脏血流量(L/h); Q_r —充分灌注室血流量(L/h); Q_s —不充分灌注室血流量(L/h); Q_k —肾脏血流量(L/h); C_l —肝脏中敌敌畏浓度(mg/kg); C_r —充分灌注室中敌敌畏浓度(mg/kg); C_s —不充分灌注室中敌敌畏浓度(mg/kg); C_k —肾脏中敌敌畏浓度(mg/kg)。

充分灌注室以及不充分灌注室中敌敌畏质量的计算方程为:

$$dA_i/dt = V_i \times dC_i/dt = Q_i(C_{art} - A_i/(V_i P_i)) \quad (3)$$

肝脏和肾脏中敌敌畏质量的计算方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} dA_i/dt = & V_i \times dC_i/dt = Q_i(C_{art} - A_i/(V_i P_i)) - \\ & A_i \times K_{mi} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 A_i —各房室中敌敌畏质量(mg); Q_i —各房室中血流量(L/h); V_i —各房室体积(L); P_i —各房室的组织/血液分配系数; K_{mi} —房室中敌敌畏代谢速率(h^{-1})。

自由以及被抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶含量的计算方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} dA_{AChE}/dt = & K_{syn} - A_{AChE} \times (K_{deg} + K_{inh} \times C_{ven}) + \\ & A_{AChEi} \times K_{reg} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} dA_{AChEi}/dt = & A_{AChE} \times K_{inh} \times C_{ven} - A_{AChEi} \times \\ & K_{reg} - A_{AChEi} \times K_{deg} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中: A_{AChE} —自由乙酰胆碱酯酶量(mol); A_{AChEi} —被抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶量(mol); K_{syn} —酶合成速率($\mu\text{mol}/\text{h}$); K_{deg} —酶降解速率(h^{-1}); K_{inh} —酶抑制速率常数[($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$) $^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$]; K_{reg} —酶再生速率常数(h^{-1}); C_{art} —动脉血中敌敌畏浓度($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$); C_{ven} —静脉血中敌敌畏浓度($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$)。

1.2 生理参数及分配系数

模型模拟所用的大鼠生理参数见表1。其中,

体重及各组织血流量数据来自文献[12];各组织体积数据来自文献[13];敌敌畏在大鼠体内的组织/血液分配系数根据文献[14]中的方法计算得到。

表1 大鼠生理参数以及敌敌畏在其体内的组织/血液分配系数

Table 1 Physiological parameter and partition coefficients of tissues/blood for dichlorvos in *R. norvegicus*

生理参数及分配系数 Physiological parameter and partition coefficients	数值 Value
生理参数 Physiological parameter	
体重 Body weight, b. w. / (kg)	0.25 ^[12]
心脏输出量 Cardiac output, Q_c / (L/h)	6.60 ^[12]
肝脏血流量 Blood flow to liver, Q_l / (L/h)	1.21 ^[12]
充分灌注室血流量 Blood flow to rapidly perfused tissue, Q_r / (L/h)	0.63 ^[12]
不充分灌注室血流量 Blood flow to slowly perfused tissue, Q_s / (L/h)	3.48 ^[12]
肾脏血流量 Blood flow to kidney, Q_k / (L/h)	0.93 ^[12]
动脉血体积 Volume of arterial blood compartment, V_{art} / (mL)	3.38 ^[13]
静脉血体积 Volume of venous blood compartment, V_{ven} / (mL)	10.13 ^[13]
肝脏体积 Volume of liver compartment, V_l / (mL)	19.6 ^[13]
肾脏体积 Volume of kidney compartment, V_k / (mL)	3.7 ^[13]
充分灌注室体积 Volume of rapidly perfused tissue compartment, V_r / (mL)	15.9 ^[13]
不充分灌注室体积 Volume of slowly perfused tissue compartment, V_s / (mL)	295 ^[13]
分配系数 Partition coefficients	
肝脏/血液分配系数 Liver to blood, P_l	5.38 ^[14]
肾脏/血液分配系数 Kidney to blood, P_k	3.42 ^[14]
充分灌注室/血液分配系数 Rapidly perfused tissue to blood, P_r	44.58 ^[14]
不充分灌注室/血液分配系数 Slowly perfused tissue to blood, P_s	9.00 ^[14]

1.3 代谢及生化反应常数

模型模拟所需敌敌畏在大鼠体内代谢及生化反应常数见表2。其中,酶合成速率和降解速率参照文献[15]中数值计算得到;酶抑制速率常数来自文献[16];酶再生速率常数来自文献[17];肝、肾代谢速率以及吸收速率由文献[18]中数值计算得到。

1.4 模型模拟与验证

采用欧拉数值法,借助Excel电子表格对模型求解^[19],并将其与相关的实验测量值进行比较,验证方法的可靠性。欧拉数值法是一阶数值方法,对于一阶微分方程,认为时间t时方程的解近似等于t-Δt时方程的解加上微分方程的斜率与步长(Δt)的

乘积,是解决数值常微分方程的一类显形方法。根据该方法,可以计算出不用时间下各房室中敌敌畏的浓度以及血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性的变化。

表 2 敌敌畏在大鼠体内代谢及生化反应常数

Table 2 Metabolic and biochemical reaction constants for dichlorvos in *R. norregicus*

代谢及生化反应常数	数值
Metabolic and biochemical reaction constants	Value
酶合成速率	1.9 ^[15]
Rate of enzyme synthesis, $K_{syn}/(\mu\text{mol}/\text{h})$	
酶降解速率	0.1 ^[15]
Rate of enzyme degradation, K_{deg}/h^{-1}	
酶抑制速率常数	84 ^[16]
Rate constant for enzyme inhibition, $K_{inh}/(\mu\text{mol}/\text{L})^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$	
酶再生速率常数	5 ^[17]
Rate constant for enzyme regeneration, K_{reg}/h^{-1}	
肝代谢速率	0.013 ^[18]
Rate of metabolism in the liver, K_{ml}/h^{-1}	
肾代谢速率	0.009 ^[18]
Rate of metabolism in the kidney, K_{mk}/h^{-1}	
吸收速率 Absorption rate constant, K_a/h^{-1}	4.711 ^[18]

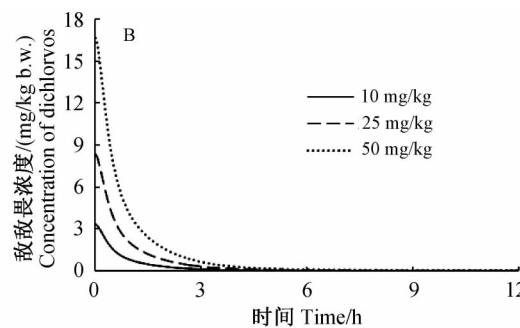
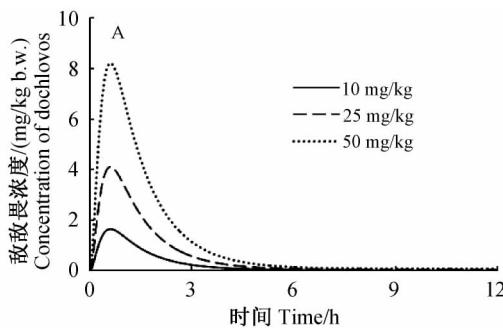


图 2 大鼠经口摄入不同剂量敌敌畏后其在肝脏(A)及血液(B)中浓度变化模拟曲线

Fig. 2 Simulation of dichlorvos changing curve in *R. norregicus*' liver (A) and blood (B) following different concentration of oral ingestion

2.2 模型的验证

将模型模拟所得敌敌畏在大鼠体内的毒物代谢动力学数据与前人的实测数据进行比较,以验证模型和求解方法的准确性。袁丽等^[20]实际测量了大鼠经 35 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏灌胃后不同时间其在血液中的浓度, Hinz 等^[21]研究了大鼠经口摄入 10 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化情况。本研究模型模拟结果与上述实验数据的比较见图 4 和图 5,其中,血液中敌敌畏浓度和乙酰胆碱酯酶活性的实验测量值与模拟值经方差分析, $P > 0.05$, 差异均不显著,由此可以认为,本研究采用模型模拟方法得到的结果与实验测量结果相符。

2 结果与分析

2.1 大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏的模拟结果

分别对大鼠经口摄入 10、25 和 50 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后在肝脏、血液中的毒物代谢动力学进行了模拟,步长为 0.004 h。图 2 (A) 为肝脏中敌敌畏浓度变化模拟曲线,当经口摄入不同剂量敌敌畏 0.6 h 后,其在肝脏中的浓度均达到最高,随后下降;图 2 (B) 为血液中敌敌畏浓度变化的模拟曲线,由于该模拟曲线是以大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后瞬间在血液中分布达到平衡这一假设为前提的,因此该曲线与实际相比具有一定的前延性,即经口摄入敌敌畏后初期血液中敌敌畏浓度有一个增加的过程,继而达到最高,随后下降;图 3 为大鼠经口摄入 5、10 和 25 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化模拟曲线,不同摄入量情况下,乙酰胆碱酯酶活性下降到最低所需的时间不同,分别为 0.06、0.116 和 0.164 h,随后活性开始回升。大鼠经口摄入 25 mg/kg b. w. 敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性抑制率最高(94%),抑制作用显著。

3 结论与讨论

敌敌畏属有机磷类杀虫剂,其作用靶标为昆虫乙酰胆碱酯酶,对实验动物具有迟发性神经毒性、生殖毒性及致畸、致癌等多种作用^[10]。人群对敌敌畏的非职业暴露途径主要为饮食暴露。由于毒理学实验条件要求严格、实验动物使用有限,虽然已有一系列关于敌敌畏对大鼠的毒理学研究资料^[22-25],但大部分以高剂量暴露为主,在用于评估实际暴露风险时具有很大的局限性。PBTK 模型基于毒物代谢动力学机制开展毒理学研究,具有明显的优势,在低剂量暴露情形下优势尤为突出^[26]。尽管该模型需要

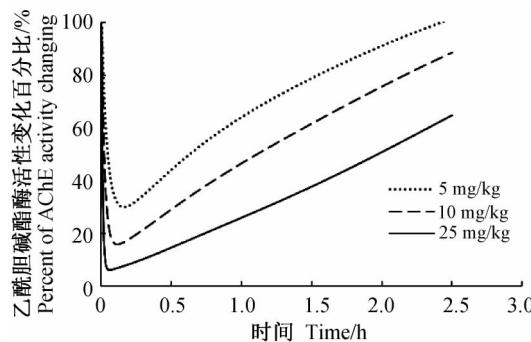


图 3 大鼠经口摄入不同剂量敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化模拟曲线

Fig. 3 Simulation of blood AChE activity changing curve in *R. norvegicus* following oral ingestion of different concentration of dichlorvos

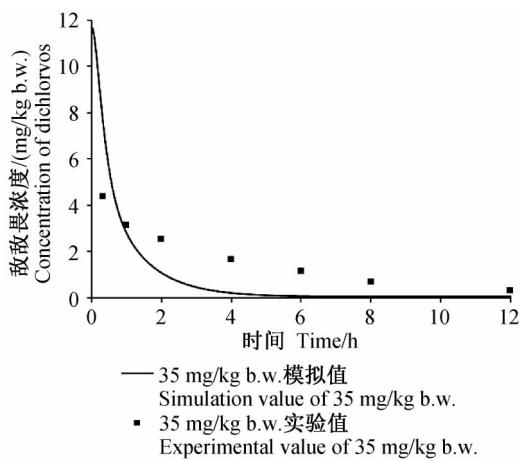


图 4 大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后其在血液中浓度变化的实验值与模拟值对比

Fig. 4 Experimental data and simulation value of dichlorvos concentration in *R. norvegicus*' blood following oral ingest

一定的实验数据来建立、优化和验证,但一旦建成,低剂量-反应曲线即可由模型模拟得到。

目前一般通过相关软件编程来求解 PBTK 模型中的质量守恒微分方程,例如 ACSL、Berkeley Madonna 和 Matlab^[27]等。本研究未使用相关软件,而是利用欧拉数值法求解 PBTK 方程组,不需昂贵模拟软件,且不需编程,是一种简便、易学且经济的方法。但需注意到,当欧拉数值法的步数增多时,其误差会因积累而增大,因此不适用于代谢缓慢的化合物的 PBTK 模型模拟。

利用 PBTK 模型可以较好地模拟大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后的体内代谢动力学过程,获得组织、血液中敌敌畏浓度变化以及血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化

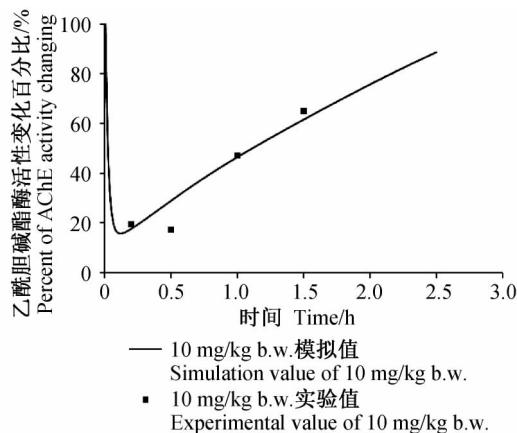


图 5 大鼠经口摄入敌敌畏后血液中乙酰胆碱酯酶活性变化的实验值与模拟值对比

Fig. 5 Experimental data and simulation value of blood AChE activity in *R. norvegicus* following dichlorvos oral ingest

等内剂量 (delivered dose) 数据,为进一步评估人群的敌敌畏暴露风险提供了有效途径。

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