

GnRH 主动免疫对公猪体内粪臭素代谢的影响

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摘要: 旨在探讨促性腺激素释放激素(Gonadotropin releasing hormone, GnRH)主动免疫对公猪体内粪臭素代谢的影响。36只公猪随机分为免疫组(10周龄时初免, 18周龄加免)、手术去势组(1周龄外科阉割)及完整对照组(不作任何处理)。应用ELISA检测血清中睾酮、雌二醇及雄烯酮含量, 采用高效液相色谱检测脂肪中粪臭素、雄烯酮和血液中雄烯酮含量, 荧光定量PCR检测肝中粪臭素代谢相关基因mRNA表达量, ELISA检测肝中粪臭素代谢相关蛋白表达。结果显示, GnRH主动免疫后, 血清睾酮浓度显著下降($P < 0.05$), 睾丸严重萎缩。免疫组和手术组公猪血清中睾酮、雌二醇、雄烯酮浓度和脂肪中粪臭素、雄烯酮含量相似($P > 0.05$), 均显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。免疫组公猪肝中CAR、COUP-TF1、CYP2E1、CYB5A、CYP2C49、GSTO2 mRNA表达变化与手术组相似($P > 0.05$), 均显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$); CYP2A19 mRNA表达量手术组显著高于免疫组($P < 0.05$), 免疫组显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$); 而PXR、SULT1A1 mRNA表达量在3组间无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。免疫组公猪肝中CYP2A19、CYP2C49和GSTO2蛋白表达变化与手术组相似($P > 0.05$), 均显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$); CYP2E1和CYB5A蛋白表达量在手术组最高, 对照组最低, 免疫组介于两组之间, 与两组均有显著性差异($P < 0.05$); 而SULT1A1蛋白表达量在3组间无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。综上所述, GnRH主动免疫降低公猪血清中睾酮、雌二醇和雄烯酮含量, 上调肝CYP450s和GSTO2基因和蛋白表达, 加速粪臭素在肝中的代谢, 从而降低公猪膻味。

关键词: GnRH主动免疫; 肝; 粪臭素代谢; 公猪膻味

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Effects of Active Immunization against GnRH on Skatole Metabolism in Male Pigs

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Abstract: The objective of the present study was to investigate the effects of active immunization against GnRH on skatole metabolism in boars. Thirty-six boars at the age of 10 weeks were randomly allocated to 3 groups. Included intact males(not administrated), Immuno-castrates(immunized against GnRH at 10 and 18 weeks of age), and Surgical castrates (surgically castrated at the age of one week). The hormone levels of testosterone and estradiol in plasma were determined by ELISA, the androstenone levels in plasma and androstenone, skatole levels in fat were determined by HPLC. The mRNA expression of skatole-metabolism genes in the liver were analyzed by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR technique, and the protein expression of them were determined

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by ELISA. Active immunization against GnRH in boars resulted in a atrophy of testes and reduction of plasma testosterone levels ($P < 0.05$). Plasma testosterone, androstenone, estradiol levels and fat androstenone and skatole levels in immunized boars were similar to that of surgical castrated boars ($P > 0.05$), in which were significantly lower than that of intact controls ($P < 0.05$). In the liver, *CAR* *COUP-TF1*, *CYP2E1*, *CYB5A*, *CYP2C49*, *GSTO2* mRNA expression in immunized boars were similar to that of surgical castrated boars ($P > 0.05$), which were significantly higher than that of intact controls ($P < 0.05$); the *CYP2A19* mRNA expression in surgical castrated pigs was higher than in intact controls ($P < 0.05$), while *CYP2A19* mRNA expression in immunized boars was in between, which was significantly different from either surgical castrates or intact controls ($P < 0.05$), *PXR* and *SULT1A1* mRNA expression were not significantly different among 3 groups ($P > 0.05$). In the liver, the *CYP2E1*, *CYB5A* protein expression were highest for surgical castrated pigs and lowest for intact controls, with vaccinated pigs at an intermediate level; *CYP2A19*, *CYP2C49*, *GSTO2* protein expression in surgical castrated boars were similar to that of surgical castrated boars ($P > 0.05$), in which both were significantly higher than intact controls ($P < 0.05$); but *SULT1A1* protein expression had no significant difference among 3 groups ($P > 0.05$). Active immunization against GnRH in boars decreased plasma testosterone, estradiol and androstenone levels, increased *CYP450s* and *GSTO2* mRNA and protein expression and to reduce boar-taint by accelerating skatole metabolism in the liver.

Key words: active immunization against GnRH; liver; skatole metabolism; boar taint

粪臭素是引起公猪膻味(Boar taint)的 2 种物质之一,主要由色氨酸在大肠中经微生物降解产生,机体吸收后经肝代谢,代谢产物主要由尿液排出,其中未被代谢的部分经外周血液循环,沉积在脂肪组织中,形成“膻味”^[1-2]。粪臭素在动物肝中的代谢主要分为 I 相代谢和 II 相代谢, I 相代谢主要是给粪臭素加上亲水性的羟基; II 相代谢是通过 I 相添加的羟基连接磺基等水溶性基团,以增强粪臭素的水溶性,便于经尿液排出体外^[3-6]。研究表明细胞色素 P450 家族中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYB5A* 和 *CYP2C49* 主要参与粪臭素 I 相代谢,而磺基转移酶(*SULT1A1*)和谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 2(*GSTO2*)主要参与粪臭素 II 相代谢反应^[7]。孤儿核受体((Constitutive androstane receptor, *CAR*)和(Pregnane X receptor, *PXR*))通过调节机体内外源物质新陈代谢进而参与粪臭素代谢^[8-9]。

有研究表明, GnRH 主动免疫可有效抑制睾丸发育,降低动物生殖激素浓度及公猪肉中“膻味”物质含量,从而去除公猪肉中的“膻味”,已成为最有望替代传统外科阉割去势方法^[10-15]。GnRH 主动免疫能有效降低公猪肉中粪臭素含量^[16-17],其主要原因是粪臭素在肝中的代谢产生影响^[18]。GnRH 主动免疫对公猪粪臭素代谢影响的分子机制至今鲜

见报道。为此,本试验拟研究 GnRH 主动免疫后公猪体内相关激素含量变化和肝中粪臭素代谢相关基因(*CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYB5A*、*CYP2C49*、*GSTO2* 和 *SULT1A1*) mRNA 和蛋白表达变化,以阐明 GnRH 主动免疫对公猪体内粪臭素代谢影响的分子机制。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 疫苗制备

G6k-GnRH-tandem 的合成采用 R. H. Meloen 等^[19]报道的方法,以赖氨酸、色氨酸等 10 种氨基酸为原料,并用 D 型赖氨酸(D-lysine)取代第 6 位的甘氨酸(Glycine),合成品用高压液相色谱纯化。G6k-GnRH-tandem -dimer (TDK-GnRH) 合成采用 DMSO 法将合成的 G6k-GnRH-tandem 纯化物进行二聚化,得到 GnRH 并列体二聚物(TDK-GnRH)。EDCI 法将 TDK-GnRH 与鸡卵清蛋白(OVA)连接,形成免疫复合抗原,并与 specol 佐剂充分乳化。

1.2 试验动物选取及处理

1.2.1 试验动物的选择、分组及饲养管理 选取 10 周龄、体重一致、健康状况良好的大白×长白×杜洛克公猪 36 头,按体重随机分为 3 组,每组 12

头,组 I 为正常完整对照组、组 II 为 GnRH 免疫组、组 III 为手术去势组。每组分 3 圈饲养,每圈 4 头猪。试验期间动物统一饲喂商品日粮和自由饮水。

1.2.2 动物免疫程序 免疫组公猪 10 周龄初免,18 周龄加免,采用颈部肌肉注射,注射剂量为 2 mL(62.5 μ g G6k-GnRH-tandem),对照组公猪不作任何处理,手术组公猪于 1 周龄进行外科阉割去势。

1.2.3 样品采集 初免当天颈静脉采血,以后每 4 周采血 1 次,直至屠宰。每次所采血样在 4 $^{\circ}$ C 放置过夜,3 000 r \cdot min $^{-1}$ 离心 20 min,制备血清,-20 $^{\circ}$ C 保存。所有试验猪于育肥期末(26 周龄)屠宰。屠宰后立即采集睾丸、肝和背部脂肪组织,用电子天平称睾丸重量,用游标卡尺测量每侧睾丸长度和宽度,睾丸体积采用公式: $V = (4 * \pi * (\text{宽度}/2)^2 * (\text{长度}/2)) / 4$ 进行计算,记录为每对睾丸的平均体积。用生理盐水清洗采取组织后迅速放入液氮中备

用,再转入-80 $^{\circ}$ C 超低温冰箱保存备用。

1.3 激素含量测定

采用酶联免疫试剂盒测血清中睾酮和雌二醇浓度^[20]。睾酮灵敏度是 0.05 ng \cdot mL $^{-1}$,最低检测值是 0.1 ng \cdot mL $^{-1}$;雌二醇灵敏度是 25 pg \cdot mL $^{-1}$,最低检测限值是 20 pg \cdot mL $^{-1}$ 。采用高效液相色谱检测血液雄烯酮的浓度及脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮含量^[21]。

1.4 基因表达测定

使用苯酚-氯仿法提取肝总 RNA,利用反转录试剂盒将其反转录成 cDNA,再以 cDNA 为模板在特定引物下进行定量检测。95 $^{\circ}$ C 10 s;95 $^{\circ}$ C 变性 5 s,58~61 $^{\circ}$ C 退火+延伸 25 s,40 个循环,最后进行熔解曲线分析以检测 PCR 扩增产物的特异性,每个样品 3 次重复。目的 mRNA 相对表达水平采用标准曲线法进行计算。引物序列见表 1。

表 1 引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences of body tissue genes

基因 Gene	收录号 GenBank accession No.	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence	长度/bp Length	退火温度/ $^{\circ}$ C Annealing temperature
COUP-TF1	XM_003123784.1	F:CACTACGGCCAATTCACCTGC R:GCCCACTTTGAGGCACTTCTTG	162	88.6
CAR	NM_001037996	F:CCGCCATATGGGCACTATGT R:GCGAAATGCATGAGCAGAGA	154	88.7
PXR	NM_001038005	F:CACCAGCAGGTGCATTAATGTC R:ATGCCCAGAAGGTAGGAAGGA	164	87.6
CYB5A	NM_001001770	F:CCGAACAGTCCGACAAAGCC R:CACCTCCAGCTTGTTCCCTTAA	168	87.4
CYP2E1	NM_214421	F:ACCCTGAGATACGGGCTCCTAA R:ACGGCATCCAGGTAGGGCAT	140	86.0
GSTO2	NC_010456.4	F:CAGCATGAGATTCTGTCCCTTTCG R:TGGCACCAGACCTGAGGGATT	139	86.8
SULT1A1	NM_213765	F:GACCACAGCATCTCAGCCTTCA R:GGTTACAGCCTGCCATCTTCTCA	121	87.1
CYP2A19	NM_214417	F:GGAGAAGAAGAATCCTGACACCG R:GCCTCCACATCCGGTTTCTT	144	88.6
CYP2C49	NM_214420	F:TCCCAACCCAGAGGTGTT R:CCTTCTCCACACAAATTCGTT	152	88.2
β actin	DQ845171.1	F:GGCCGCACCACTGGCATTGTCAT R:AGGTCCAGACGCAGGATGGCG	104	60

应用 Real-time PCR 测定肝中 CAR、PXR、COUP-TF1(转录因子)、CYP2E1、CYP2A19、CYB5A、CYP2C49、SULT1A1、GSTO2 mRNA 相对表达量。

1.5 蛋白表达测定

取一部分肝组织,称重,液氮研磨,加入 500 μ L PBS 缓冲液(pH=7.4)并充分震荡,3 000 r \cdot min 离心 20 min,仔细收集上清。应用酶联免疫法进行酶

含量测定,严格按照 ELISA 试剂盒(Antibodies-online.com)说明书进行操作。

1.6 数据处理

利用 SAS 9.0 统计学软件中 GLM 对所测数据进行单因子方差分析,采用 Duncan 法进行数据间多重比较,结果以“平均值±标准差”表示。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异显著, $P<0.01$ 表示差异极显著。

2 结果

数据处理过程剔除 4 头犯病公猪,其中对照组 2 头,手术组与免疫组各 1 头,最后统计各组动物数分别为对照组 10 头,免疫组 11 头,手术组 11 头。当样品激素含量(睾酮、雌二醇)低于最低检测值时,以最低检测限值统计。

2.1 血清抗 GnRH 抗体滴度

如图 1 所示,公猪初免后产生较好的免疫反应,免疫后血清抗 GnRH 抗体滴度显著升高,初免后 4 周上升到 32%,屠宰时(初免后 16 周)抗体滴度上升到 63%。

2.2 睾丸重量和体积

如表 2 所示,GnRH 主动免疫后,免疫去势公猪睾丸严重萎缩,免疫去势公猪睾丸重量和体积均下降到对照组 33%($P<0.01$)。

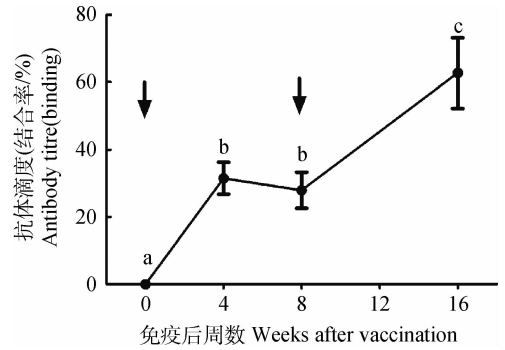
表 2 屠宰时睾丸重量、体积,脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮及血液中激素的含量

Table 2 Testicular weight, volume, skatole and androstenone in fat and hormones in plasma of entire male, immuno-castrates, surgical castrates at slaughter

项目 Items	对照组($n=10$) Entire male	免疫组($n=11$) Immuno-castrates	手术组($n=11$) Surgical castrates
睾丸重量/g Testicular weight	229.07±56.61 ^a	73.59±35.66 ^b	—
睾丸体积/cm ³ Testicular volume	185.31±48.45 ^a	61.40±25.65 ^b	—
脂肪中膻味物质 Boar taint compounds in fat			
粪臭素/(ng·g ⁻¹) Skatole	45.33±9.84 ^a	16.48±4.23 ^b	14.62±1.54 ^b
雄烯酮/(μg·g ⁻¹) Androstenone	1.06±0.08 ^a	0.17±0.04 ^b	0.16±0.04 ^b
血液中激素 Hormones in plasma			
睾酮/(ng·mL ⁻¹) Testosterone	5.80±0.46 ^a	0.15±0.03 ^b	0.11±0.01 ^b
雌二醇/(pg·mL ⁻¹) E ₂	71.96±7.57 ^a	32.61±3.84 ^b	27.53±2.34 ^b

同行不同上标小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)

Different lower-case superscripts letter within row donates a significant difference ($P<0.05$)



不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$);箭头表示免疫时间点
Different letters among treatments donate a significant difference ($P<0.05$);arrows indicate time-points of vaccination

图 1 血清抗 GnRH 抗体滴度($n=11$)

Fig. 1 Serum anti-GnRH antibody titers ($n=11$)

2.3 血清中睾酮、雌二醇和雄烯酮激素浓度

GnRH 主动免疫显著降低公猪血清睾酮,雌二醇和雄烯酮的浓度(表 2)。屠宰时,免疫组公猪血清中睾酮、雌二醇和雄烯酮浓度与手术组相似($P>0.05$),且极显著低于完整对照组($P<0.01$)。

2.4 背部脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮含量

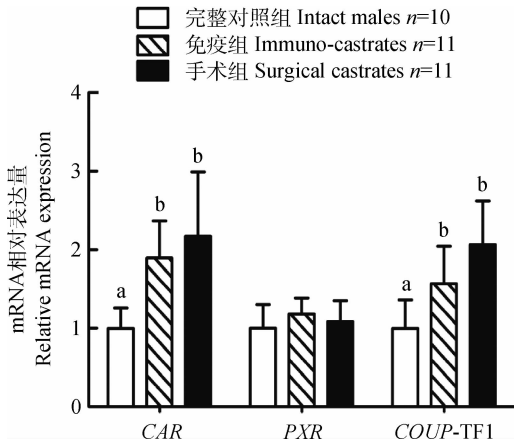
屠宰时背部脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮含量见表 2。与完整对照组相比,GnRH 主动免疫显著降低脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮含量($P<0.05$);手术组公猪脂肪中粪臭素和雄烯酮含量与免疫组相似($P>0.05$),均显著高于完整对照组($P<0.05$)。

2.5 肝组织中 *CAR*、*PXR* 和 *COUP-TF1* mRNA 表达变化

以 β -actin 为参考基因,肝组织中 *CAR*、*PXR* 和 *COUP-TF* mRNA 相对表达量如图 2 所示。免疫组和手术组公猪肝中 *CAR*、*COUP-TF1* mRNA 表达量相似 ($P > 0.05$),均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$);*PXR* mRNA 表达量在 3 组间无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.6 肝组织中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49*、*CYB5A*、*GSTO2* 和 *SULT1A1* mRNA 相对表达量

以 β -actin 为参考基因,肝组织中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49*、*CYB5A*、*GSTO2*、*SULT1A1* 的 mRNA 相对表达量见图 3。免疫组公猪肝中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP5A*、*CYP2C49*、*GSTO2* mRNA 表达量与手术组相似 ($P > 0.05$),均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$);*CYP2A19* mRNA 表达量手术组显著高于免疫组 ($P < 0.05$),免疫组显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$);而 *SULT1A1* mRNA 表达量在 3 组间无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。



处理间不同字母表示差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。下同
Different letters among treatments denote a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). The same as below

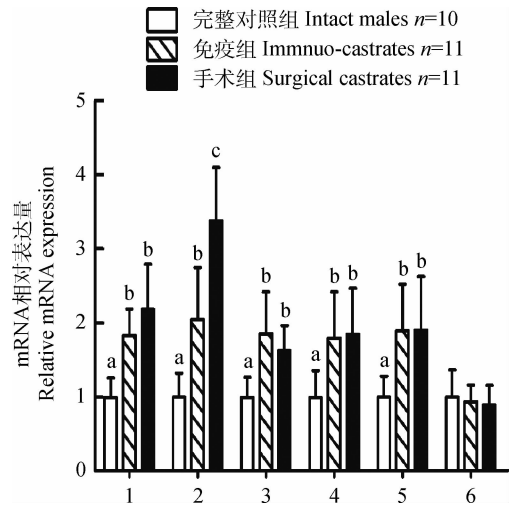
图 2 完整对照组、免疫组和手术组肝组织中 *CAR*、*PXR* 和 *COUP-TF1* mRNA 表达量

Fig. 2 mRNA expression of *CAR*, *PXR*, *COUP-TF1* in the liver from intact males, immuno-castrates and surgical castrates

2.7 肝组织中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49*、*CYB5A*、*GSTO2* 和 *SULT1A1* 蛋白表达量

CYP2E1、*CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49*、*CYB5A*、*GSTO2* 和 *SULT1A1* 蛋白表达量如图 4。免疫组公猪肝中 *CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49* 和 *GSTO2* 蛋白表达量与手术组相似 ($P > 0.05$),均显著高于对照组 ($P <$

0.05);公猪肝中 *CYP2E1* 和 *CYB5A* 蛋白表达量在手术组最高,对照组中最低,免疫组在两者之间,与两组均有显著性差异 ($P < 0.05$),*SULT1A1* 蛋白表达量在 3 组间无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。



1. *CYP2E1*; 2. *CYP2A19*; 3. *CYP2C49*; 4. *CYB5A*; 5. *GSTO2*; 6. *SULT1A1*

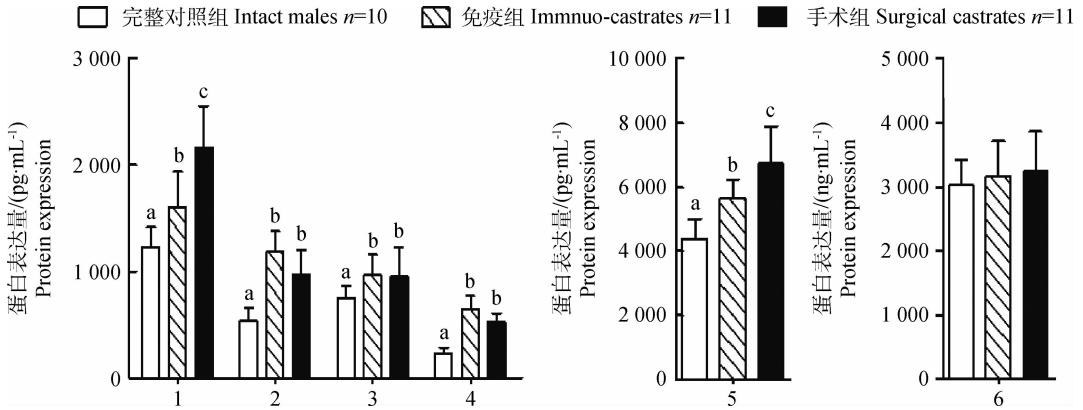
图 3 完整对照组、免疫组和手术组肝组织中 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A19*、*CYP2C49*、*CYB5A*、*GSTO2*、*SULT1A1* mRNA 表达

Fig. 3 mRNA expression of *CYP2E1*, *CYP2A19*, *CYP2C49*, *CYP5A*, *GSTO2*, *SULT1A1* in the liver from intact males, immuno-castrates and surgical castrated pigs

3 讨论

GnRH 主动免疫后,血液中睾酮含量显著降低,睾丸严重萎缩,与前人研究结果一致^[10-12,14]。本研究中 GnRH 主动免疫公猪脂肪粪臭素和雄烯酮含量下降到外科阉割公猪水平,表明 GnRH 主动免疫可有效降低公猪肉中由粪臭素和雄烯酮沉积引起的膻味,与文献^[14,16]研究结果一致。

免疫组公猪脂肪粪臭素含量降低,主要是由于肝中参与粪臭素代谢的酶活性增加,加速肝粪臭素代谢。而肝中粪臭素代谢是由细胞色素 P450 家族的一系列酶催化完成,可分为 I 相代谢和 II 相代谢两个阶段^[8]。I 相代谢中,发现细胞色素 P450 家族中的 *CYP2E1*、*CYP2A*、*CYB5A* 和 *CYP2C49* 是催化粪臭素氧化产生具羟基、氨基和巯基,使粪臭素进入 II 相代谢反应的重要酶^[18,22]。粪臭素 II 相代谢主要由磺基转移酶(*SULT1A1*)和谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 2(*GSTO2*)参与完成^[8-9]。其中,*SULT1A1* 主要使 I 相代谢产物加上磺基团增加其水溶性,便于排出体外^[23];而 *GSTO* 不仅可以转运粪臭素的代谢物



1. CYP2E1; 2. CYP2A19; 3. CYP2C49; 4. GSTO2; 5. CYB5A; 6. SULT1A1

图4 完整对照组、免疫组和手术组肝组织中 CYP2E1、CYP2A19、CYP2C49、GSTO2、CYB5A 和 SULT1A1 的蛋白表达量

Fig. 4 Protein expression of CYP2E1, CYP2A19, CYP2C49, GSTO2, CYB5A, SULT1A1 in the liver from intact males, immuno-castrates and surgical castrated pigs

排出体外,还可以与粪臭素结合提高粪臭素在组织中转运速度^[7]。本研究 GnRH 主动免疫显著上调公猪肝粪臭素代谢 I 相代谢 CYP2E1、CYP2A19、CYP2C49、CYB5A, 及 II 相代谢 GSTO mRNA 和蛋白表达水平,表明 GnRH 主动免疫能有效增强公猪肝对粪臭素的亲水代谢反应和转运能力,继而提高公猪体内粪臭素代谢的能力。

GnRH 主动免疫后,引起 CYP450 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平增高,主要原因是免疫后公猪血清中性激素显著下调,而性激素可以直接或间接作用于 CYP450,影响其活性。性激素是调节粪臭素代谢 CYP450 酶活性一个重要因子,睾酮可以抑制 CYP2E1、CYP2A19 的活性^[23-26],而雌二醇和雄烯酮主要对 CYP2E1 表达有抑制作用^[16,27]。与上述研究结果相同,本研究中手术去势与免疫组相似,睾酮、雌二醇及雄烯酮含量显著降低,而公猪肝粪臭素代谢 CYP2E1、CYP2A、CYB5A、CYP2C49 和 GSTO2 基因表达和蛋白水平显著上调,也表明性激素对肝粪臭素代谢重要酶具有抑制作用。由此推测,GnRH 主动免疫可能也是主要通过降低睾丸性激素合成,继而增强肝粪臭素相关代谢酶的活性,从而降低公猪脂肪粪臭素含量。

性激素除直接抑制 CYP450s 表达和活性外,还可以与核受体结合从而启动一些粪臭素代谢相关基因的转录^[8,25,26]。参与粪臭素代谢的主要核受体包括 CAR 和 PXR。其中 CAR 主要在肝上表达,由性激素和雄烯酮前体物抑制其活性,通过改变核上配体结合的部位来启动 CYB5A、CYP2A 和 CYP2B

基因的转录^[28]。本研究中与对照组相比,免疫组和手术组肝 CAR mRNA 表达显著上调而对 PXR 无显著作用。CAR 表达增加可启动肝上 CYP2A19、CYB5A 转录来加速粪臭素 I 相代谢反应,从而降低脂肪中粪臭素含量。因此,GnRH 主动免疫可通过上调公猪肝脏核受体 CAR 表达,上调 CYP450s 基因表达和蛋白活性,加速粪臭素 I 相氧化反应来有效减少脂肪粪臭素含量。

4 结论

综上所述,GnRH 主动免疫公猪通过下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴降低睾丸产生的类固醇激素睾酮、雌二醇、雄烯酮的合成,从而直接或间接通过核受体 CAR 上调肝中 CYP450s 和 GSTO2 基因表达和蛋白活性,加快肝粪臭素代谢,从而降低公猪背部脂肪中粪臭素含量。

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