

摄食DHA-磷脂酰丝氨酸对发育期小鼠体组织DHA水平的影响

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摘要: 目的: 比较研究断乳后干预二十二碳六烯酸-磷脂酰丝氨酸 (docosahexaenoic acid-phosphatidylserine, DHA-PS) 和DHA-甘油三酯 (DHA-triglyceride, DHA-TG) 对发育期ICR小鼠体组织DHA含量以及脂肪酸组成的影响。方法: 母鼠孕期及哺乳期喂饲n-3多不饱和脂肪酸 (n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, n-3 PUFAs) 缺乏饲料, 子代雄小鼠断乳后随机分为3组, 分别喂饲n-3 PUFAs缺乏饲料 (n-3缺乏组)、DHA-TG饲料 (DHA-TG组)、DHA-PS饲料 (DHA-PS组), 每组8只, 喂养2周后检测小鼠脑皮质、精巢、肝脏、红细胞中脂肪酸组成和DHA含量。结果: 补充DHA-PS和DHA-TG可以使发育期小鼠各组织中DHA含量显著增加 ($P<0.05$), 二十二碳五烯酸和花生四烯酸含量显著降低 ($P<0.05$)。DHA-TG组精巢中DHA含量明显高于DHA-PS组; DHA-PS组肝脏TG、磷脂和红细胞中DHA水平显著高于DHA-TG组 ($P<0.05$), 而两组脑皮质DHA水平无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。结论: 膳食补充DHA-PS和DHA-TG均可明显提高发育期小鼠各组织中DHA水平, 但二者的组织蓄积特性不同, DHA-PS可以更高效地提高小鼠肝脏和红细胞中DHA水平。

关键词: 二十二碳六烯酸; 二十二碳六烯酸-磷脂酰丝氨酸; 甘油三酯; 磷脂; 小鼠

Effect of Dietary DHA-Phosphatidylserine on DHA Level of Body Tissues in Developing Mice

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the comparative effects of post-weaning dietary docosahexaenoic acid-phosphatidylserine (DHA-PS) and DHA-triglyceride (DHA-TG) on DHA concentration and fatty acid composition of lipids in various tissues of developing mice. Methods: ICR female mice were fed n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) deficient diet during maternal pregnancy and lactation, and the weanling (3-week old) ICR-strain male mouse pups were randomly assigned to three groups, which were fed three different types of diets including n-3 PUFAs deficiency (n-3 PUFAs Def group), DHA-TG (DHA-TG group) and DHA-PS (DHA-PS group), respectively. After 2 weeks of feeding, all mouse pups were sacrificed, and cortex, testis, liver, and red blood cells were harvested for detecting DHA level and fatty acid composition of lipids. Results: Compared to the n-3 Def group, the concentration of DHA in developing mouse tissues in the DHA-TG and DHA-PS groups was significantly increased, whereas the concentrations of docosapentaenoic acid (DPA) and arachidonic acid (AA) were decreased. The DHA-PS group exhibited significantly higher DHA levels in erythrocytes, liver triglyceride and phospholipid but lower DHA level in testis compared with the DHA-TG group. There was no difference in DHA level in cortex between the two groups. Conclusion: Dietary supplementation of DHA-PS and DHA-TG significantly increased the level of DHA in the tissues of developing mice, but resulted in different accumulation patterns of DHA and DHA-PS more effectively increased DHA contents in the liver and erythrocytes.

Keywords: docosahexaenoic acid; docosahexaenoic acid-phosphatidylserine; triacylglycerol; phospholipid; mice

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二十二碳六烯酸 (docosahexaenoic acid, DHA, C_{22:6, n-3}) 是脑组织中含量最丰富的一种n-3多不饱和脂肪酸 (n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, n-3 PUFAs), 对脑部发育和功能十分重要^[1-3]。研究表明, 妊娠期和哺乳期n-3 PUFAs摄入不足会降低子代体内DHA水平, 导致神经元可塑性改变, 影响脑组织正常发育和功能, 并增加成年期患抑郁与焦虑的风险^[4-5]。脑胶质细胞和内皮细胞合成DHA能力有限, 脑组织DHA蓄积主要来自肝脏利用亚麻酸 (linoleic acid, LNA) 合成及直接摄入, 研究显示, 单纯摄入LNA合成的DHA并不能满足脑对DHA的需求, 因此, 需要通过膳食直接摄取DHA^[6]。鱼油是膳食DHA补充的主要形式, 市售鱼油主要有甘油三酯型DHA (DHA-triglyceride, DHA-TG) 和乙酯型DHA (DHA-EE), 而磷脂是脑内DHA的主要存在形式。目前, DHA-TG主要用于婴幼儿配方乳粉中, 研究发现磷脂型DHA比DHA-TG更能有效地提高体组织中DHA水平^[7]。磷脂酰丝氨酸 (phosphatidylserine, PS) 是脑磷脂中重要的组成成分, 可以维持和改善脑功能、增强记忆和认知能力^[8]。同时, 神经系统中DHA主要富集于PS中, DHA的富集可以促进PS的生物合成和聚集^[9]。膳食补充DHA-PS, 不仅可提高脑中DHA含量, 还可以同时提高PS水平^[10], 对认知障碍具有明显改善作用^[11-12]。然而, 膳食补充DHA-PS对发育期小鼠体组织脂肪酸组成的研究较少, 本实验通过建立小鼠n-3 PUFAs缺乏模型, 比较研究DHA-PS和DHA-TG对小鼠各组织DHA水平的影响, 以为婴幼儿配方乳粉的开发提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物、材料与试剂

8周龄雌、雄性ICR小鼠各30只, SPF级, 体质量(20±2)g (许可证号: SCXK(京)2007-0001), 购自北京维通利华实验动物有限公司。

冷冻鱿鱼卵 威海博宇食品有限公司; TG型鱼油 宜宾汇海源生物科技有限公司; 实验试剂均为国产分析纯。

1.2 仪器与设备

LABORO-TA 4000型旋转蒸发仪 德国Heidolph公司; CP100MX型超速冷冻离心机 日本日立公司; HD-200p型加热器及氮吹设备 瑞士Blue Marlin公司; 7820型气相色谱仪 美国Agilent科技公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 DHA-PS的制备

将冷冻的鱿鱼卵在室温解冻后匀浆, 经真空冷冻

干燥后打碎磨粉, 提取鱿鱼卵总脂肪^[13], 经冷丙酮洗涤数次后获得DHA-磷脂粗脂。用硅胶柱层析法^[14]纯化DHA-磷脂粗脂, 即得DHA-PC。采用酶合成法^[15]将DHA-PC转化为DHA-PS (原料中PS含量96.4%、PC含量3.57%)。

1.3.2 动物分组与饲养

雌鼠与雄鼠各30只分开适应性喂养1周后, 按雌雄比1:1合笼, 隔天上午观察雌鼠阴栓, 有阴栓的视为妊娠第0天的孕鼠, 母代雌鼠在孕期和哺乳期均喂饲n-3 PUFAs缺乏饲料。将断乳时(出生第21天)雄性子代小鼠随机分为n-3 PUFAs缺乏组、DHA-TG组、DHA-PS组, 每组8只(仔鼠产自不同母鼠), 分别喂食n-3 PUFAs缺乏饲料、含0.1% DHA-TG(质量分数, 下同)和0.1% DHA-PS的饲料, 饲养2周。在AIN93G配方^[16]的基础上配制各组饲料(表1), 采用气相色谱法^[17]测定3组饲料的脂肪酸组成(表2)。

表1 各组饲料配方
Table 1 Composition of experimental diets

| 成分 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | g/kg |
|----------|--------------|---------|---------|------|
| 干酪素含量 | 200 | 200 | 200 | |
| 蔗糖含量 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 玉米淀粉含量 | 397.49 | 397.49 | 397.49 | |
| 麦芽糊精含量 | 132 | 132 | 132 | |
| 纤维素含量 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 矿物质混合物含量 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 维生素混合物含量 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| DL-蛋氨酸含量 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 酒石酸胆盐含量 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | |
| 特丁基苯二酚含量 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| 氢化椰子油含量 | 56.7 | 51.95 | 45.89 | |
| 红花油含量 | 13.3 | 12.39 | 12.39 | |
| DHA-TG含量 | 0 | 5.66 | 0 | |
| DHA-PS含量 | 0 | 0 | 11.72 | |

表2 各组饲料脂肪酸组成及含量
Table 2 Fatty acid composition of experimental diets

| 主要脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 14.24 | 15.51 | 14.54 | |
| C _{18:0} | 31.9 | 10.09 | 8.82 | |
| C _{18.1, n-9} | ND | 0.81 | 0.93 | |
| C _{18.2, n-6} | 14.81 | 14.63 | 14.59 | |
| C _{18.3, n-3} | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.12 | |
| C _{20.5, n-3} | ND | 0.53 | 0.56 | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | ND | 3.97 | 3.89 | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs/ Σn-3 PUFAs | 134.64 | 3.16 | 3.19 | |

注: ND未检出。表7同。

小鼠自由摄食和饮水，在室温（ 23 ± 2 ）℃、12 h明暗交替条件下喂养。每天更换饲料，测定并记录摄食量和体质量。在末次喂食后，禁食不禁水10 h，眼球取血处死，血液室温放置30 min后3 000 r/min离心20 min，获得血清和红细胞，取脑皮质、肝脏和精巢称质量后，于-80 ℃保存，备用。

1.3.3 各组织脂肪酸组成测定

参考文献[13]的方法提取红细胞、精巢、脑皮质和肝脏总脂质。用薄层色谱法^[18]将肝脏总脂中的TG和磷脂分开。各脂质样品经皂化后，盐酸-甲醇法进行甲酯化，使用气相色谱仪进行脂肪酸组成分析：色谱柱选用INNOWax石英毛细管柱（30 m×320 μm, 0.25 μm），分流比为20:1，压力设定值为9.06 psi，流速为1.19 mL/min；柱温：起始温度为170 ℃，保持5 min，之后按照3 ℃/min的速率升至210 ℃，然后在210 ℃保持30 min；检测器为氢火焰离子化检测器，进样口温度240 ℃，检测器温度250 ℃^[16]。各组织脂肪酸含量以其占总脂肪酸含量的百分比表示。

1.4 数据统计分析

采用SPSS 11.0软件对数据进行分析，结果用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，3组间用Duncan's多重比较分析， $P<0.05$ 为具有统计学意义上的差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠生长指标的影响

表3 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠生长指标的影响（n=8）

Table 3 Effect of DHA-TG and DHA-PS on growth parameters in mice (n = 8)

| 指标 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 体质量/g | 25.06±0.29 | 26.16±0.17 | 26.06±0.16 |
| 摄食量/(g/d) | 3.50±0.15 | 3.60±0.20 | 3.40±0.08 |
| 肝脏质量/g | 1.76±0.08 ^a | 1.26±0.02 ^b | 1.30±0.06 ^b |
| 脑质量/g | 0.36±0.03 | 0.33±0.03 | 0.34±0.02 |

注：同行肩标小写字母不同表示组间差异显著（ $P<0.05$ ）。下同。

如表3所示，各组小鼠体质量、摄食量均无显著差异（ $P>0.05$ ）。实验测定了脑和肝脏质量，3组小鼠脑质量无明显差异（ $P>0.05$ ）；与n-3 PUFAs缺乏组相比，DHA-TG组和DHA-PS组小鼠肝脏质量显著降低（ $P<0.05$ ）。

2.2 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠红细胞脂肪酸组成的影响

表4显示，与n-3 PUFAs缺乏组相比，DHA-TG和DHA-PS组小鼠红细胞DHA含量分别升高了2.98倍和3.26倍（ $P<0.05$ ）；二十二碳五烯酸（docosapentaenoic acid, DPA, C_{22:5, n-6}）水平分别由2.13%下降至1.11%和0.30%（ $P<0.05$ ）；Σn-6 PUFAs/Σn-3 PUFAs分别下降了83.73%和85.08%（ $P<0.05$ ）。

表4 小鼠红细胞脂肪酸组成及含量（n=8）

Table 4 Fatty acid composition of lipids in red blood cells of mice (n = 8)

| 脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 25.93±0.35 | 26.70±0.32 | 26.80±0.50 | |
| C _{18:1} | 25.33±0.31 | 25.87±0.26 | 23.75±0.67 | |
| C _{18:2, n-6} | 1.88±0.23 ^a | 4.05±0.23 ^b | 3.79±0.28 ^b | |
| C _{20:4, n-6} | 13.40±0.29 ^a | 9.61±0.34 ^b | 9.17±0.21 ^b | |
| C _{22:4, n-6} | 15.51±0.32 ^a | 9.36±0.32 ^b | 9.60±0.34 ^b | |
| C _{22:5, n-6} | 2.13±0.22 ^a | 1.11±0.16 ^b | 0.30±0.02 ^c | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | 1.46±0.08 ^a | 5.81±0.22 ^b | 6.22±0.19 ^b | |
| Σn-3 PUFAs | 1.46±0.08 ^a | 5.81±0.13 ^b | 6.22±0.07 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs | 35.66±1.05 ^a | 23.51±1.04 ^b | 24.46±0.83 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs/ Σn-3 PUFAs | 24.46±0.47 ^a | 3.98±0.03 ^b | 3.65±0.02 ^b | |

2.3 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠精巢脂肪酸组成的影响

表5 小鼠精巢脂肪酸组成及含量（n=8）

Table 5 Fatty acid composition of lipids in testis of mice (n = 8)

| 脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 29.16±0.42 | 29.91±3.5 | 27.06±1.61 | |
| C _{18:1} | 24.04±0.50 | 28.88±0.88 | 27.02±1.19 | |
| C _{18:2, n-6} | 1.37±0.22 ^a | 3.11±0.11 ^b | 5.05±0.13 ^b | |
| C _{20:4, n-6} | 13.88±0.16 ^a | 10.09±0.49 ^b | 6.86±0.36 ^c | |
| C _{20:5, n-3} | 0.17±0.02 ^a | 0.47±0.02 ^b | 0.44±0.03 ^b | |
| C _{22:4, n-6} | 3.08±0.04 ^a | 2.82±0.04 ^b | 2.24±0.15 ^b | |
| C _{22:5, n-6} | 12.58±0.21 ^a | 8.16±0.53 ^b | 4.96±0.04 ^c | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | 2.35±0.18 ^a | 9.04±0.47 ^b | 7.12±0.52 ^c | |
| Σn-3 PUFAs | 2.58±0.27 ^a | 9.51±0.51 ^b | 7.21±0.24 ^c | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs | 31.36±0.45 ^a | 22.31±1.31 ^b | 19.11±0.54 ^c | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs/ Σn-3 PUFAs | 12.16±0.02 ^a | 2.35±0.01 ^b | 2.69±0.02 ^c | |

由表5可见，与n-3 PUFAs缺乏组相比，膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS显著提高了小鼠精巢DHA水平（2.85、2.03倍， $P<0.05$ ），而n-3 PUFAs缺乏组花生四烯酸（arachidonic acid, AA, C_{20:4, n-6}）、DPA含量显著高于另外两组（ $P<0.05$ ），DHA-TG组和DHA-PS组精巢Σn-6 PUFAs/Σn-3 PUFAs分别降低了80.67%和77.88%（ $P<0.05$ ）。

2.4 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠肝脏TG和磷脂脂肪酸组成的影响

表6 小鼠肝脏TG组成及含量（n=8）

Table 6 Fatty acid composition of lipids in liver of mice (n = 8)

| 脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFAs缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 27.78±0.38 ^a | 39.96±0.30 ^b | 39.40±0.20 ^b | |
| C _{18:0} | 1.83±0.02 | 1.89±0.02 | 1.98±0.26 | |
| C _{18:1, n-9} | 47.83±0.39 ^a | 36.86±0.20 ^b | 36.30±0.40 ^b | |
| C _{18:2, n-6} | 6.45±0.33 ^a | 7.91±0.04 ^b | 8.38±0.38 ^b | |
| C _{20:4, n-6} | 1.99±0.11 ^a | 0.42±0.03 ^b | 0.40±0.02 ^b | |
| C _{20:5, n-3} | 0.41±0.04 | 0.45±0.03 | 0.53±0.03 | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | 0.17±0.02 ^a | 2.86±0.06 ^b | 4.43±0.17 ^c | |
| Σn-3 PUFAs | 0.58±0.17 ^a | 3.31±0.21 ^b | 4.96±0.35 ^c | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs | 10.07±0.47 ^a | 11.85±0.25 ^b | 11.42±0.34 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFAs/ Σn-3 PUFAs | 17.37±0.20 ^a | 3.58±0.13 ^b | 2.3±0.14 ^c | |

表7 小鼠肝脏磷脂组成及含量 (n=8)

Table 7 Fatty acid composition of phospholipid in liver tissues of mice (n = 8)

| 脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFA缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 22.79±0.24 ^a | 26.99±0.21 ^b | 25.01±0.27 ^c | |
| C _{18:0} | 16.40±0.39 ^a | 11.84±0.29 ^b | 11.01±0.32 ^b | |
| C _{18:1, n-9} | 21.41±0.42 ^a | 15.20±0.21 ^b | 15.54±0.33 ^b | |
| C _{18:2, n-6} | 7.32±0.32 ^a | 9.47±0.44 ^b | 9.09±0.16 ^b | |
| C _{20:4, n-6} | 20.33±0.32 ^a | 9.10±0.21 ^b | 7.64±0.33 ^c | |
| C _{20:5, n-3} | ND | 0.61±0.04 ^a | 0.92±0.03 ^b | |
| C _{22:4, n-6} | 3.62±0.09 | 3.40±0.28 | 2.92±0.20 | |
| C _{22:5, n-6} | 3.19±0.22 | ND | ND | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | 2.07±0.07 ^a | 18.45±0.46 ^b | 24.59±0.39 ^c | |
| Σn-3 PUFA | 2.07±0.07 ^a | 19.06±0.70 ^b | 25.51±0.42 ^c | |
| Σn-6 PUFA | 34.47±0.94 ^a | 21.97±0.93 ^b | 19.65±0.37 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFA/Σn-3 PUFA | 16.62±0.15 ^a | 1.15±0.02 ^b | 0.77±0.01 ^b | |

对肝脏中TG(表6)和磷脂(表7)组成分析可知,肝脏中主要的单不饱和脂肪酸是C_{18:1}, TG中饱和脂肪酸以C_{16:0}为主, 磷脂中饱和脂肪酸主要是C_{16:0}和C_{18:0}。膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS可显著提高肝脏DHA水平, TG中DHA分别增加了15.82倍和25.06倍($P<0.05$), 磷脂中DHA含量分别增加了7.91、10.88倍($P<0.05$)。同时, 膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS, 肝脏TG中AA分别降低了78.89%、79.90%, 磷脂中AA分别降低了55.24%、62.42%, Σn-6 PUFA/Σn-3 PUFA显著下调($P<0.05$)。

2.5 DHA-TG和DHA-PS对小鼠脑皮质脂肪酸组成的影响

表8 小鼠脑皮质脂肪酸组成及含量 (n=8)

Table 8 Fatty acid composition of lipids in cerebral cortex of mice (n = 8)

| 脂肪酸 | n-3 PUFA缺乏组 | DHA-TG组 | DHA-PS组 | % |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| C _{16:0} | 25.77±0.58 | 25.19±0.94 | 26.47±0.21 | |
| C _{18:0} | 21.61±1.13 | 22.83±0.92 | 22.64±0.28 | |
| C _{18:1, n-9} | 13.07±0.19 | 13.73±0.15 | 13.67±0.15 | |
| C _{18:2, n-6} | 0.71±0.02 ^a | 0.12±0.01 ^b | 0.16±0.02 ^b | |
| C _{20:4, n-6} | 11.43±0.56 ^a | 9.64±0.39 ^b | 9.55±0.11 ^b | |
| C _{22:4, n-6} | 3.54±0.60 | 3.90±0.86 | 2.55±0.15 | |
| C _{22:5, n-6} | 8.45±0.25 ^a | 3.93±0.17 ^b | 4.37±0.24 ^b | |
| C _{22:6, n-3} | 7.17±0.13 ^a | 15.59±0.39 ^b | 15.85±0.16 ^b | |
| Σn-3 PUFA | 7.17±0.13 ^a | 15.59±0.50 ^b | 15.85±0.16 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFA | 24.12±0.27 ^a | 17.55±0.86 ^b | 16.61±0.17 ^b | |
| Σn-6 PUFA/Σn-3 PUFA | 3.36±0.10 ^a | 1.13±0.09 ^b | 1.05±0.02 ^b | |

脑皮质脂肪酸组成分析结果显示(表8), DHA是脑内主要的n-3 PUFA。膳食补充DHA-TG与DHA-PS后, 脑皮质DHA含量分别升高1.17倍与1.21倍($P<0.05$)。同时, 膳食补充DHA-TG与DHA-PS后, 脑皮质Σn-6 PUFA显著下调($P<0.05$), 其中DPA含量分别下降了53.49%和48.28%, AA含量分别下降了15.66%和16.45%。

3 讨论

孕期及哺乳期母体饮食中n-3 PUFA水平会影响子代脑和外周组织中DHA含量^[19-20]。本研究发现孕期与哺乳期缺乏n-3 PUFA, 其子代脑皮质、肝脏、精巢、红细胞DHA含量较低, Σn-6 PUFA/Σn-3 PUFA较高, 膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS, 均可显著提高各组织DHA含量($P<0.05$), 但二者在各组织的蓄积效率存在差异。

研究表明, DHA-PS比DHA-TG能更高效地提高组织中DHA水平^[21-22]。本研究发现, 膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS, 均能显著提高肝脏磷脂与TG中DHA含量, 降低AA和DPA等n-6 PUFA的水平, 且DHA-PS对肝脏DHA补充效果明显优于DHA-TG。膳食摄入的脂肪进入血浆后会逐渐进入红细胞膜中, 并在一系列脂肪酶和血浆脂质共同作用下缓慢代谢, 因此, 红细胞膜脂肪酸组成能够更可靠地反映机体一段时间内的脂质代谢状况^[23]。本研究发现, 膳食补充DHA-PS和DHA-TG, 前者可以更高效地提高红细胞中DHA水平, 这与Ramprasad等^[24]的实验结果一致。膳食补充DHA可以改变精巢脂肪酸组成并调节睾酮生成, 影响精子浓度与活力, 与生殖能力相关^[25], 本研究发现, 膳食补充DHA-TG和DHA-PS均显著提高小鼠精巢DHA水平($P<0.05$), 且DHA-TG效果较佳, 这表明DHA的分子形式不同, 其在精巢中的蓄积效率存在差异性。

已有报道, 磷脂型AA比TG型AA在脑部具有更高的蓄积效率^[26], DHA-PS对脑组织的补充效率也明显优于DHA-TG, Graf^[27]和Lagarde^[28]等发现低脂饮食条件下, 磷脂型DHA在成年大鼠脑部蓄积效率显著高于DHA-TG。Batetta等^[29]发现, 高脂饮食条件下分别喂食大鼠磷脂型DHA和DHA-TG, 前者可以更高效地提高脑部磷脂中DHA含量。Liu Lei等^[30]通过新生小猪短期喂养模型发现, 膳食补充DHA-PC比DHA-TG更高效地提高脑组织中DHA含量。本研究通过在小鼠孕期与哺乳期喂食n-3 PUFA缺乏饲料, 使子鼠脑内DHA含量明显降低, n-3 PUFA缺乏组小鼠脑内DHA含量为7.17%, 断乳时补充DHA-TG与DHA-PS两周, 脑皮质DHA含量显著提高至15.59%和15.85%, 但是二者无明显差异。这可能由于断乳时小鼠还处于发育期, 仍需要摄取足量DHA以满足脑组织正常的生长发育, 此时膳食补充DHA-TG与DHA-PS, 脑组织快速摄取DHA, 2周后, 脑内DHA含量已经趋于饱和。因此, 本实验结果尚不能判断DHA-TG与DHA-PS对脑内DHA补充效率是否存在差异, 需要进一步实验验证。

综上所述, 膳食补充DHA-PS和DHA-TG均可明显提高生长发育期小鼠各组织中DHA水平, 但二者蓄积效果不同, DHA-PS对于红细胞、肝脏中DHA水平的蓄积效果好于DHA-TG。

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