

两种不同 DHA 含量的精制鱼油 对小鼠记忆改善作用比较

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摘要:旨在为鱼油的临床应用提供参考,以 DHA 标注含量分别为 85%、40% 的精制鱼油为试样,将雌性 ICR 小鼠随机分为阴性对照组,鱼油(DHA 85%)低、中、高(0.2、0.4、0.6 g/kg)剂量正常组,鱼油(DHA 40%)低、中、高(0.2、0.4、0.6 g/kg)剂量正常组,模型对照组,鱼油(DHA 85%)低、中、高(0.2、0.4、0.6 g/kg)剂量模型组,鱼油(DHA 40%)低、中、高(0.2、0.4、0.6 g/kg)剂量模型组,按 5 mL/kg 经口灌胃,每日一次,连续 30 d,末次给药后从阴性对照组及各剂量正常组中分别取 10 只小鼠直接进行跳台、避暗、水迷宫实验,从模型对照组及各剂量模型组中分别取 10 只小鼠于训练前腹腔注射东莨菪碱造模后进行跳台、避暗、水迷宫实验。结果表明:与阴性对照组相比,鱼油(DHA 85%)高剂量、鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量正常组小鼠在跳台实验重测验阶段潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 85%)中剂量、鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量正常组小鼠在避暗实验消退阶段潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$);与模型对照组相比,鱼油(DHA 85%)中剂量模型组小鼠在跳台实验重测验阶段潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$)、错误反应小鼠比例明显降低($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 85%)低剂量模型组小鼠在避暗实验重测验阶段和消退阶段的潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量模型组小鼠在避暗实验训练阶段的错误次数明显降低($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)低、中、高剂量模型组小鼠在水迷宫实验的训练和测试阶段到达终点的总时间明显缩短($p \leq 0.05$ 或 $p \leq 0.01$),鱼油(DHA 85%)中、高剂量及鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量模型组小鼠在水迷宫实验的训练和测试阶段总错误次数均明显减少($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 85%)低、中、高剂量及鱼油(DHA 40%)中剂量模型组小鼠在水迷宫实验的训练和测试阶段到达终点总小鼠数量占比均明显增加($p \leq 0.05$ 或 $p \leq 0.01$);与鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量模型组相比,鱼油(DHA 85%)中剂量模型组小鼠在跳台实验重测验阶段的潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$),错误反应小鼠比例明显降低($p \leq 0.05$),鱼油(DHA 85%)低剂量模型组小鼠在避暗实验消退阶段的潜伏期明显延长($p \leq 0.05$)。综上,鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)具有改善小鼠记忆作用,且鱼油(DHA 85%)效果优于鱼油(DHA 40%)。

关键词:鱼油;二十二碳六烯酸(DHA);改善记忆;跳台实验;避暗实验;水迷宫实验

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Comparison of the memory – improving effects of two refined fish oils with different DHA contents on mice

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Abstract: To provide a reference for the clinical application of fish oil, refined fish oils with DHA –

labeled contents of 85% and 40% were used as test samples, female ICR mice were randomly divided into the following groups: a negative control (NC) group, a normal group with low-, medium-, and high-doses of DHA-labeled fish oil (85% and 40%) at 0.2, 0.4 g/kg, and 0.6 g/kg, a model control (MC) group, a model group with low-, medium-, and high-doses of DHA-labeled fish oil (85% and 40%) at 0.2, 0.4 g/kg, and 0.6 g/kg, and the mice were administered 5 mL/kg of the fish oil orally once a day for 30 d. After the last administration, 10 mice from the NC group and each dose normal group were directly subjected to the jumping test, dark avoidance test, and water maze test, while the model groups were tested with jumping test, dark avoidance test, and water maze test after intraperitoneal injection of scopolamine to induce the model. The results showed that compared with the NC group, the high-dose normal group of fish oil (DHA 85% and 40%) had significantly longer retest phase latency in the jumping test ($p \leq 0.05$), and the medium-dose normal group of fish oil (DHA 85%) and the high-dose normal group of fish oil (DHA 40%) had significantly longer extinction phase latency in dark avoidance test ($p \leq 0.05$). Compared with MC group, the medium-dose model group of fish oil (DHA 85%) had significantly longer retest phase latency ($p \leq 0.05$) and a significantly lower error rate of animals ($p \leq 0.05$) in the jumping test, the low-dose model group of fish oil (DHA 85%) had significantly longer retest and extinction phase latency in the dark avoidance test ($p \leq 0.05$), the errors number of the high-dose model group of fish oil (DHA 40%) in the dark avoidance test training stage was significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$). In the water maze test, compared with MC group, the total time to reach the end in the low-, medium-, and high-dose model groups of fish oil (DHA 85%) and fish oil (DHA 40%) at the training and test stage decreased significantly ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$), the total number of errors at the training and test stage in the medium- and high-dose model groups of fish oil (DHA 85%) and the high-dose model groups of fish oil (DHA 40%) reduced significantly ($p \leq 0.05$), and the proportion of the total number of animals reaching the end at the training and test stage in the low-, medium- and high-dose model groups of fish oil (DHA 85%) and the medium-dose model groups of fish oil (DHA 40%) increased significantly ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$). In the model group, the latency of medium-dose fish oil (DHA 85%) in the retest stage of jumping test was significantly longer than that in the high-dose of DHA 40% ($p \leq 0.05$), and the proportion of mice with false response was significantly lower than that in the high-dose of fish oil (DHA 40%) ($p \leq 0.05$), and the latency of low-dose of fish oil (DHA 85%) in dark avoidance test was significantly longer than that of high dose of fish oil (DHA 40%) ($p \leq 0.05$). In summary, fish oil (DHA 85%) and fish oil (DHA 40%) can improve the memory of mice, and the effect of fish oil (DHA 85%) is better than that of fish oil (DHA 40%).

Key words: fish oil; docosahexaenoic acid (DHA); improving memory; jumping test; dark avoidance test; water maze test

近年来,随着老龄化加剧、年轻人工作节奏加快、电子产品过度使用等社会问题的突出,记忆力减退、思考能力差等脑力疲劳现象已经是社会常态,同时健忘症、阿尔茨海默病等疾病发生率也越来越高^[1-4]。因此,改善记忆类产品的市场需求日益增长,展现出非常广阔的应用前景。

鱼油是从鱼类动物体中经不同工艺加工提炼而成的油脂,与其他动物油脂以饱和脂肪酸为主不同,鱼油富含不饱和脂肪酸,尤其是 $n-3$ 不饱和脂肪酸

二十二碳六烯酸(DHA)和二十碳五烯酸(EPA)^[5]。研究发现,DHA对神经细胞突触和树突发挥正常作用至关重要,是神经膜磷脂的重要组成部分,能够增加神经元膜的流动性,对大脑维持注意力、记忆、思维等功能有重要意义^[6]。另外,DHA占脑内总脂肪酸的10%~20%,对神经细胞膜的稳定性、信号传导和神经传递功能也有着重要作用,同时还可调节线粒体的功能和生物合成,具有抗炎^[7]、抗癌^[8]、降血脂^[9]、免疫调节^[10]以及预防心血管疾病^[11]等功

效,在保健食品、医学等领域^[12-14]得到了广泛应用。2009年,鱼油及鱼油提取物被我国批准为新资源食品(卫生部2009第18号),2021年,鱼油被国家卫生健康委员会列入保健食品原料目录。大量文献报道,鱼油制剂具有改善小鼠记忆的功能^[15-18]。

目前,市场上普通鱼油DHA含量为20%,精制鱼油DHA含量一般为40%~80%,而不同DHA含量的鱼油辅助改善记忆作用的优劣尚未见文献报道。本研究参考《保健食品检验与评价技术规范》(2023年版),采用正常小鼠、东莨菪碱诱导的记忆获得障碍模型小鼠对DHA含量分别为85%、40%的精制鱼油进行研究,考察两种DHA含量的鱼油辅助改善记忆作用的优劣性,以期鱼油的临床应用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

1.1.1 受试样品

精制鱼油(DHA 85%,批号133082009001,乙酯型)、精制鱼油(DHA 40%,批号1332109010,乙酯型),均为浅黄色油状液体,经检测鱼油(DHA 85%)中DHA、EPA含量分别为89.97%、1.12%,鱼油(DHA 40%)中DHA、EPA含量分别为40.22%、31.60%,其人体推荐食用量均为1.2 g/d,由山东新华制药股份有限公司提供。给样前按剂量设计要求采用成品原液用花生油配制相应剂量的受试样品液,现用现配。

1.1.2 实验动物

SPF级雌性ICR小鼠,体质量18.0~22.0 g,购自湖南斯莱克景达实验动物有限公司。实验动物生产许可证号SCXK(湘)2019-0004,饲养于SPF级动物房,实验动物使用许可证号SYXK(湘)2020-0015。所有实验小鼠均需适应3 d,经检疫合格后开始实验。

1.1.3 仪器与试剂

ME2002E/02型电子天平(准确度Ⅱ级)、PL6001-L型电子天平(准确度Ⅰ级),梅特勒-托利多仪器(上海)有限公司;DT-200型跳台自动测试仪、水迷宫,成都泰盟科技有限公司;Digbehv型动物行为分析系统,上海吉量软件科技有限公司;东莨菪碱(纯度>99%,批号D2017146),阿拉丁公司;0.9%氯化钠注射液(批号21052901D),湖南康源制药有限公司;精制花生油(批号00390),山东鲁花集团有限公司。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 实验分组及剂量设计

选取检疫合格的SPF级雌性ICR小鼠420只,

按体质量随机分成三批,每批140只小鼠,分别用于水迷宫实验、避暗实验、跳台实验。每批小鼠根据体质量随机分组,即阴性对照组(NC),鱼油(DHA 85%)低(85%-L)、中(85%-M)、高(85%-H)剂量正常组,鱼油(DHA 40%)低(40%-L)、中(40%-M)、高(40%-H)剂量正常组,模型对照组(MC),鱼油(DHA 85%)低(85%-L)、中(85%-M)、高(85%-H)剂量模型组,鱼油(DHA 40%)低(40%-L)、中(40%-M)、高(40%-H)剂量模型组,每组10只。鱼油(DHA 85%)和鱼油(DHA 40%)低、中、高3个剂量组分别设为0.2、0.4、0.6 g/kg(分别相当于人体推荐食用量的10、20倍和30倍),阴性对照组、模型对照组给予相应体积花生油,经口灌胃,给样量为5 mL/kg,每天灌胃一次,连续给样30 d;每周称体质量一次,并根据体质量调整给样量。末次给样后,阴性对照组及正常组各10只小鼠分别直接进行跳台实验、避暗实验、水迷宫实验,模型对照组及模型组各10只小鼠分别于训练前10 min腹腔注射东莨菪碱5 mg/kg^[19],之后进行跳台实验、避暗实验、水迷宫实验^[20]。

1.2.2 跳台实验

将小鼠放入跳台自动测试仪的反应箱中适应环境3 min,然后将小鼠放置于反应箱内的铜栅上,通入32 V的交流电,小鼠受到电击跳回平台。训练一次后,将小鼠放在反应箱内的平台上,记录5 min内各小鼠跳下平台的错误次数和潜伏期(第一次跳下平台所需的时间)、各小鼠3 min内受电击次数和受电击的小鼠数量,以此作为学习成绩。24 h后进行重测验,将小鼠放在平台上,记录各小鼠潜伏期、各小鼠3 min内受电击次数和受电击的小鼠数量,同时计算出现错误反应的小鼠比例。停止训练5 d后进行记忆消退实验(方法同重测验)。

1.2.3 避暗实验

实验时将小鼠面部背向洞口放入明室,同时启动计时器,小鼠穿过洞口进入暗室受到电击,计时器自动停止,取出小鼠,记录小鼠潜伏期(从放入明室至进入暗室遭电击所需的时间),训练5 min,并记录5 min内电击次数。24 h后进行重测验,记录每只小鼠进入暗室的潜伏期和5 min内的电击次数(错误次数)。停止训练5 d后进行记忆消退实验(方法同重测验)。

1.2.4 水迷宫实验

训练期间继续给样,每天一次。小鼠训练时间限定为120 s,120 s内未到达终点的小鼠均记为120

s。分别从水迷宫的起点、A(1次)处、B(3次)处〔具体位置见《保健食品检验与评价技术规范》(2023年版)〕开始训练,测试从起点进行,记录每次到达终点的时间和发生错误的次数。计算各组小鼠5次训练和测试的总错误次数、到达终点的总时间及2 min内到达终点的总小鼠数量占比。停止训练5 d后进行记忆消退实验。

1.2.5 实验数据统计

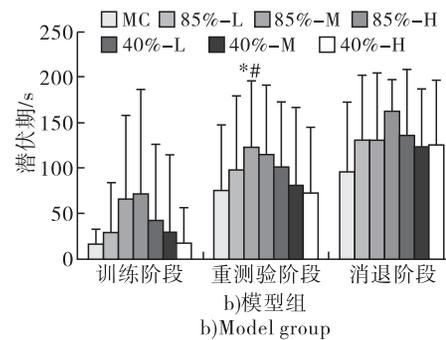
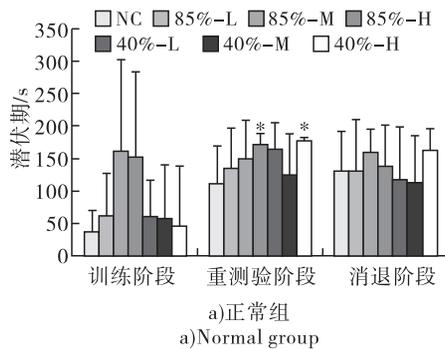
采用SPSS 22.0 软件进行统计分析,计量资料采用“均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)”表示,用 Leven's test 方

法检验正态性和方差齐性,如果符合正态性和方差齐性($p > 0.05$),用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和 Post Hoc LSD 进行组间统计分析;对不符合正态性和方差齐性($p \leq 0.05$)的数据采用秩和检验进行统计。计数资料对频数进行加权后采用卡方(χ^2)检验。评价时考虑统计学差异和生物学意义。

2 结果与分析

2.1 跳台实验

各组小鼠跳台实验结果如图1、图2、图3所示。



注:与 NC/MC 比较, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$;与 40% - H 比较, # $p \leq 0.05$ 。下同

Note: Compare with the NC/MC group, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$; compare with the 40% - H group, # $p \leq 0.05$. The same below

图1 小鼠跳台实验潜伏期 ($n = 10$)

Fig.1 Latency of jumping test in mice ($n = 10$)

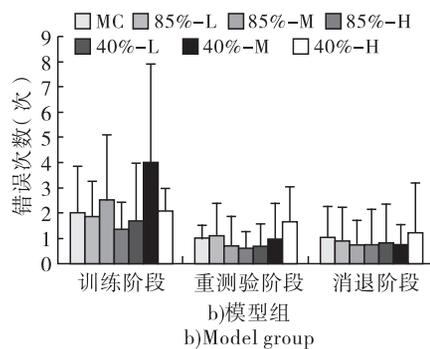
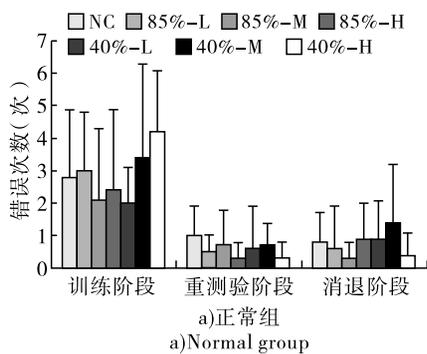


图2 小鼠跳台实验错误次数 ($n = 10$)

Fig.2 Number of errors of jumping test in mice ($n = 10$)

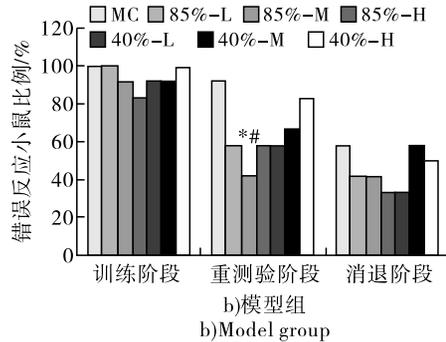
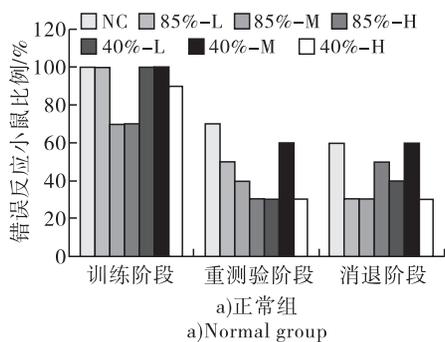


图3 小鼠跳台实验错误反应小鼠比例 ($n = 10$)

Fig.3 Percentage of false response animals of jumping test in mice ($n = 10$)

由图1~图3可知:与 NC 比较,85% - H 和 40% - H 正常组小鼠在重测验阶段的潜伏期明显延

长($p \leq 0.05$);与 MC 及 40% - H 模型组比较, 85% - M 模型组小鼠在重测验阶段的潜伏期明显延长, 错误反应小鼠比例明显降低($p \leq 0.05$);其余各剂量组小鼠各检测指标均未见统计学差异($p >$

0.05)。上述结果提示, 鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)该项实验结果阳性。

2.2 避暗实验

各组小鼠避暗实验结果如图 4、图 5 所示。

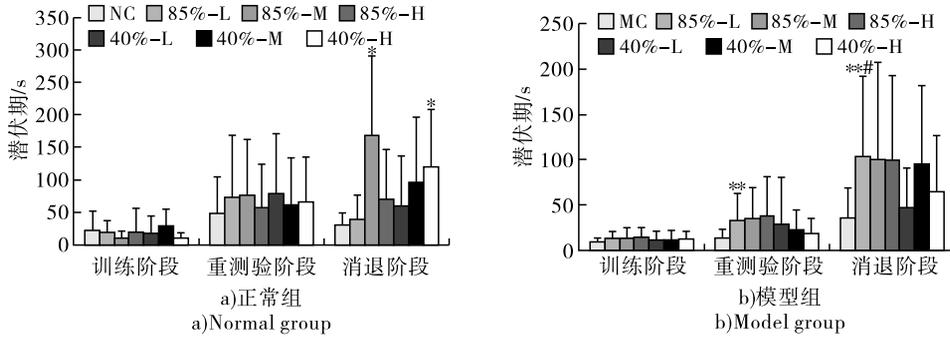


图 4 小鼠避暗实验潜伏期 ($n = 10$)

Fig. 4 Latency of dark avoidance test in mice ($n = 10$)

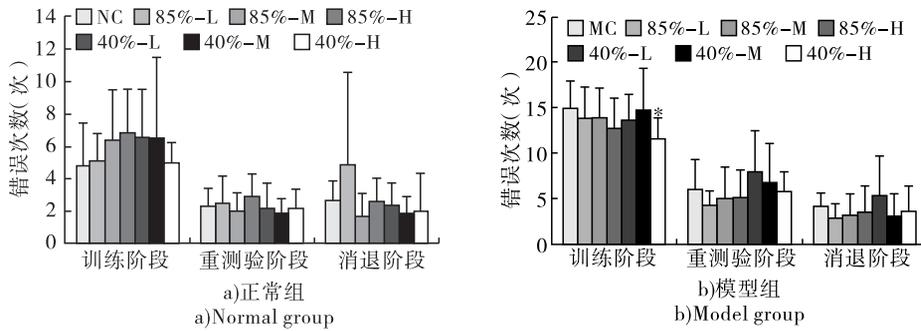


图 5 小鼠避暗实验错误次数 ($n = 10$)

Fig. 5 Number of errors of dark avoidance test in mice ($n = 10$)

由图 4、图 5 可知:与 NC 比较, 85% - M 和 40% - H 正常组小鼠在消退阶段的潜伏期明显延长 ($p \leq 0.05$);与 MC 比较, 85% - L 模型组小鼠在重测验阶段和消退阶段的潜伏期明显延长 ($p \leq 0.01$), 40% - H 模型组小鼠在训练阶段的错误次数明显降低 ($p \leq 0.05$);与 40% - H 模型组比较, 85% - L 模型组小鼠在消退阶段的潜伏期明显延长

($p \leq 0.05$);其余各剂量组小鼠各检测指标均未见统计学差异($p > 0.05$)。上述结果提示, 鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)该项实验结果阳性。

2.3 水迷宫实验

各组小鼠水迷宫实验结果如图 6、图 7、图 8 所示。

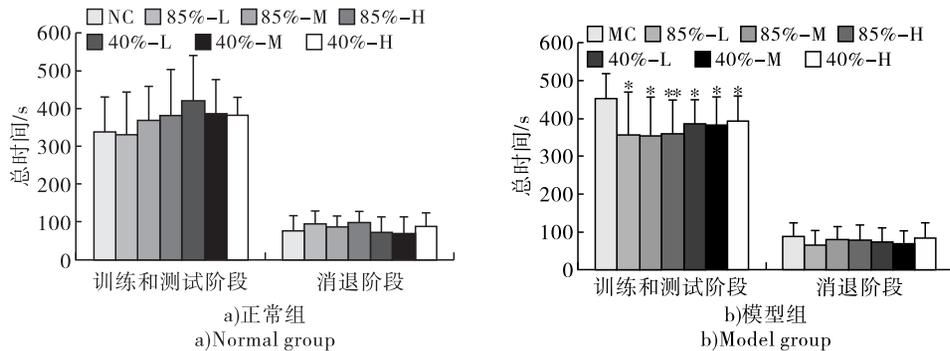
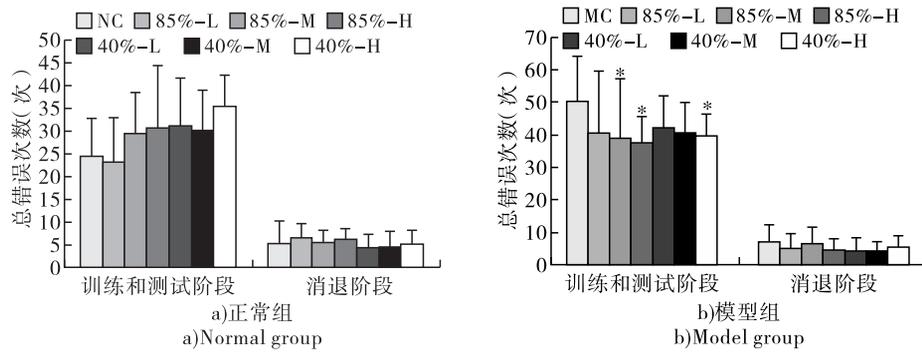
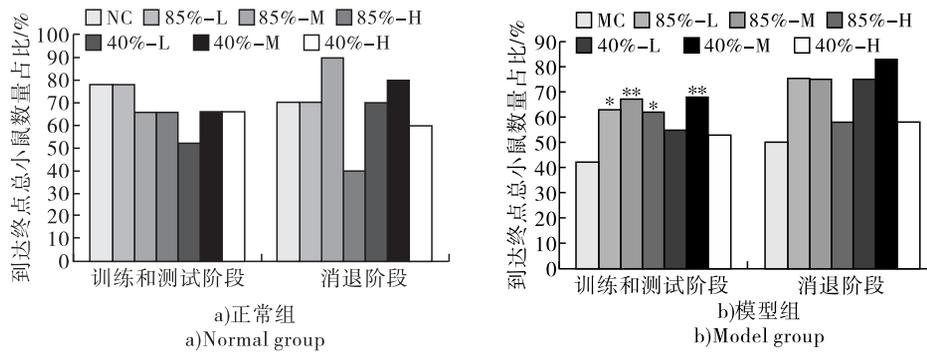


图 6 小鼠水迷宫实验到达终点的总时间 ($n = 10$)

Fig. 6 Total time of water maze test in mice ($n = 10$)

图7 小鼠水迷宫实验总错误次数 ($n=10$)Fig.7 Number of errors of water maze test in mice ($n=10$)图8 小鼠水迷宫实验到达终点总小鼠数量占比 ($n=10$)Fig.8 Proportion of total number of animals of water maze test in mice ($n=10$)

由图6~图8可知:与NC比较,鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)各剂量正常组小鼠在训练、测试和消退3个阶段到达终点的总时间、总错误次数和到达终点总小鼠数量占比均未见统计学差异($p>0.05$);与MC比较,85%-L、85%-M、85%-H、40%-L、40%-M、40%-H模型组小鼠在训练和测试阶段到达终点的总时间均明显缩短($p\leq 0.05$ 或 $p\leq 0.01$),85%-M、85%-H、40%-H模型组小鼠在训练和测试阶段的总错误次数明显减少($p\leq 0.05$),85%-L、85%-M、85%-H、40%-M模型组小鼠在训练和测试阶段到达终点总小鼠数量占比明显增加($p\leq 0.05$ 或 $p\leq 0.01$),其余各剂量组小鼠各检测指标均未见统计学差异($p>0.05$)。上述结果提示,鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)该项实验结果阳性。

3 结论

鱼油(DHA 85%)和鱼油(DHA 40%)的小鼠跳台实验、避暗实验和水迷宫实验结果均为阳性,且跳台实验重测验阶段鱼油(DHA 85%)中剂量模型组小鼠潜伏期及错误反应小鼠比例、避暗实验消退阶段鱼油(DHA 85%)低剂量模型组小鼠潜伏期等指标均优于鱼油(DHA 40%)高剂量模型组的。综上,鱼油(DHA 85%)、鱼油(DHA 40%)均具有改善小

鼠记忆作用,且鱼油(DHA 85%)效果优于鱼油(DHA 40%)。

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