

阻燃剂磷酸三丁酯对斑马鱼早期发育的影响

李瑶, 朱晶颖, 李尧, 陈丽梅, 朱鹏飞, 丁新良, 周伟杰

无锡市疾病预防控制中心(南京医科大学无锡医学中心), 江苏 无锡 214400



DOI 10.11836/JEOM24391

摘要:

[背景] 磷酸三丁酯(TBP)作为一种有机磷酸酯阻燃剂被广泛应用,然而TBP在低浓度暴露下对水生生物毒性研究有限。

[目的] 以斑马鱼作为模式动物,探讨阻燃剂TBP对斑马鱼早期发育的影响。

[方法] 将受精后2 h(2 hpf)的斑马鱼胚胎随机分为4组,分别为0.01%二甲亚砜(DMSO)对照组和TBP染毒组(0.02、0.2、2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)。染毒时间为2 hpf至120 hpf,分别观察斑马鱼胚胎72 hpf孵化率、畸形率、心率和体长,24~29 hpf卷尾频率、96 hpf运动能力和120 hpf存活率。染毒结束后利用酶联免疫法检测幼鱼全身三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T_3)及甲状腺素(T_4)含量,采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(q-PCR)法检测下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴(HPT)和神经发育相关基因的表达水平。

[结果] TBP染毒组斑马鱼胚胎均出现心率下降($P<0.001$),0.02、2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组的存活率下降($P<0.05$),2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组畸形率上升($P<0.05$),主要表现为心包水肿。各组斑马鱼胚胎卷尾频率在25 hpf达到最高,各染毒组的卷尾频率低于对照组($P<0.001$)。运动行为实验中,暗周期0.02、0.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组斑马鱼游泳速度下降($P<0.05$),在光周期0.2、2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组斑马鱼游泳速度明显下降($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比,0.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组幼鱼 T_3 水平上升($P<0.05$)。q-PCR结果表明,染毒组HPT轴相关基因甲状腺激素受体(tra 、 $tr\beta$)、甲状腺球蛋白(tg)、钠碘共转运体(nis)表达水平下调,甲状腺转运蛋白(ttr)在0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组上调,碘甲腺氨酸脱碘酶2($dio2$)在0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组下调($P<0.05$);染毒组神经发育相关基因乙酰胆碱酯酶($ache$)下调,髓鞘碱性蛋白(mbp)和ELAV样神经元特异性RNA结合蛋白3($elavl3$)在0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组也下调($P<0.05$)。

[结论] TBP暴露可导致斑马鱼早期发育异常,表现为孵化期和早幼期的发育毒性、甲状腺内分泌破坏和神经毒性。

关键词: 有机磷酸酯;磷酸三丁酯;斑马鱼;内分泌干扰;神经毒性;发育毒性

Effects of flame retardant tributyl phosphate on early development of zebrafish Li Yao, ZHU Jingying, LI Yao, CHEN Limei, ZHU Pengfei, DING Xinliang, ZHOU Weijie (Wuxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Wuxi Medical Center, Nanjing Medical University), Wuxi, Jiangsu 214400, China)

Abstract:

[Background] Tributyl phosphate (TBP) is widely used as an organophosphate flame retardant. However, there are limited studies on the toxicity of TBP to aquatic organisms at low levels of exposure.

[Objective] To investigate the effects of TBP on early development of zebrafish (*Danio rerio*).

[Methods] Zebrafish embryos were randomly divided into four groups at 2 h post-fertilisation (2 hpf), namely, the 0.01% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) control group and TBP exposure groups (0.02, 0.2 and 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$). The exposure time was from 2 hpf to 120 hpf and the hatching rate, malformation rate, heart rate and body length of zebrafish embryos at 72 hpf, the frequency of tail curling at 24-29 hpf, the locomotor ability at 96 hpf and the survival rate at 120 hpf were evaluated, respectively. The whole-body triiodothyronine (T_3) and tetraiodothyronine (T_4) levels of juvenile fish were measured by enzyme immunoassay at the end of the infection, and the expression levels of hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis (HPT) and neurodevelopmental-related genes were detected by quantitative real-time PCR (q-PCR).

[Results] The heart rates of zebrafish embryos were significantly decreased in all TBP-treated

组稿专家

陈涛(苏州大学公共卫生学院), E-mail: tchen@suda.edu.cn

张蕴晖(复旦大学公共卫生学院), E-mail: yhzgang@shmu.edu.cn

基金项目

南京医科大学无锡医学中心2023年“揭榜挂帅”项目(WMCJ202302);无锡市水质健康研究队列建设项目(WMCC202318)

作者简介

李瑶(2000—),女,硕士生;

E-mail: 1468784489@qq.com

通信作者

周伟杰, E-mail: wxcdcwj@163.com

作者中包含编委会成员 无

伦理审批 已获取

利益冲突 无申报

收稿日期 2024-08-02

录用日期 2024-10-22

文章编号 2095-9982(2024)12-1376-08

中图分类号 R114

文献标志码 A

►引用

李瑶,朱晶颖,李尧,等.阻燃剂磷酸三丁酯对斑马鱼早期发育的影响[J].环境与职业医学,2024,41(12):1376-1383.

►本文链接

www.jeom.org/article/cn/10.11836/JEOM24391

Funding

This study was funded.

Correspondence to

ZHOU Weijie, E-mail: wxcdcwj@163.com

Editorial Board Members' authorship No

Ethics approval Obtained

Competing interests None declared

Received 2024-08-02

Accepted 2024-10-22

► To cite

Li Yao, ZHU Jingying, LI Yao, et al. Effects of flame retardant tributyl phosphate on early development of zebrafish[J]. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, 2024, 41(12): 1376-1383.

► Link to this article

www.jeom.org/article/en/10.11836/JEOM24391

groups ($P < 0.001$), the survival rates of the 0.02 and 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP groups were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), and the malformation rate of the 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ treated group was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), which was mainly manifested by pericardial oedema. The frequency of tail curling of zebrafish embryos in all groups reached the highest at 25 hpf, which was significantly lower ($P < 0.001$) in all exposure groups than in the control group ($P < 0.001$). In the locomotor behaviour experiments, the swimming speed of zebrafish larvae in the dark cycle was significantly decreased in the 0.02 and 0.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP groups ($P < 0.05$), and similar results were found for the light cycle in the 0.2 and 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP groups ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, the T_3 level of zebrafish juveniles in the 0.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP group increased significantly ($P < 0.05$). The q-PCR results showed that the expression levels of HTP axis-related genes [thyroid hormone receptors (*tr α* , *tr β*), thyroglobulin (*tg*), and sodium/iodide co-transporter (*nis*)] were significantly down-regulated in the exposure groups, the expression level of transthyretin (*ttr*) was significantly up-regulated in the 0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP group, and the iodothyronine deiodinase 2 (*dio2*) expression level was significantly down-regulated in the 0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP group ($P < 0.05$); the neurodevelopment-related gene acetylcholinesterase (*ache*) was significantly down-regulated in the exposure groups, and the expression levels of myelin basic protein (*mbp*) and Elav like neuron-specific RNA binding protein 3 (*elav3*) were significantly down-regulated in the 0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP group ($P < 0.05$).

[Conclusion] TBP exposure can lead to early developmental abnormalities in zebrafish, manifested as developmental toxicity, thyroid endocrine disruption and neurotoxicity during hatching and early juvenile stages.

Keywords: organophosphate; tributyl phosphate; zebrafish; endocrine disruption; neurotoxicity; developmental toxicity

随着溴代阻燃剂的禁用,有机磷酸酯阻燃剂(organophosphate flame retardants, OPFRs)因具备优良的阻燃效能及化学稳定性,被广泛应用。磷酸三丁酯(tributyl phosphate, TBP)作为一种常见的有机磷化合物,因其优良的萃取性能和润滑性能,在石油加工、金属提取、塑料制造及农药生产等多个领域得到广泛应用。由于TBP等OPFRs以物理方式与基质材料结合,它们可通过挥发、浸出和磨损等多种途径释放到环境中^[1],最终对生物体和生态环境造成破坏。最新研究报告显示,各种环境样本中均能检测到高浓度TBP。例如,室内空气检测到的TBP浓度达1.7~29 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$,其中居民区室内空气TBP的浓度最高(1.0~30 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)^[2]。中国太湖沉积物OPFRs污染调查发现,TBP、磷酸三苯酯(triphenyl phosphate, TPP)等5种为主要污染类型,其总浓度区间为3.38~14.25 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[3]。研究表明,我国多地人群尿液中TBP代谢产物的检出率为66%,浓度中位数为0.84 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ^[4]。然而,目前毒理学研究中所用到的TBP暴露浓度主要在25~3125 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,远高于其环境浓度。研究发现,TBP在高浓度暴露下可以影响斑马鱼神经发育,降低其游泳速度,改变体内乙酰胆碱酯酶活性和相关基因的转录水平^[5]。然而关于TBP在低浓度暴露下对水生生物神经毒性及内分泌毒性研究有限,需要开展基于环境暴露水平下TBP的相关毒性实验。

斑马鱼逐渐成为毒理学研究的理想动物模型^[6],具有易于维持、生命周期短、繁殖力高、发育快速、对环境毒素敏感等优点。本研究以斑马鱼胚胎为模型,研究TBP对其早期胚胎发育、甲状腺激素破坏和神经发育的影响,为了解TBP对水生生物的潜在健康风险提供数据支持。

1 对象与方法

1.1 实验材料与仪器

实验用AB系野生型斑马鱼(中国木芮生物科技有限公司),TBP(美国Sigma),三碘甲状腺原氨酸(triiodothyronine, T_3)和甲状腺素(tetraiodothyronine, T_4)酶联免疫试剂盒(中国华美生物公司),蛋白浓度测定试剂盒(美国Biosharp),反转录试剂盒(中国诺唯赞),实时荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, q-PCR)试剂盒(中国诺唯赞)。

体式显微镜(SMZ18,日本尼康),斑马鱼(幼鱼)行为追踪分析仪(Noldus,中国诺达思),超微量分光光度计(NANODROP 2000,美国Thermo Scientific),多功能酶标仪(Infinite M200PRO,瑞士TECAN),实时荧光定量PCR仪(LightCycler480 II,瑞士Roche),双量程电子天平(ME155DU,美国梅特勒),台式离心机(AllegraX-30R,德国贝克曼)。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 工作液配制 研究团队前期对无锡市太湖水源生活饮用水监测发现TBP含量为1.71~50.82 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,平均浓度为20.44 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,本研究以0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 作为最低染毒剂量。准确称取TBP标准品0.125 g,溶于1 mL的二甲基亚砜(dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO),配制成浓度为 1.25×10^5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的标准储存溶液,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存备用。使用胚胎培养液将TBP标准储存溶液梯度稀释为0.02、0.2、2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,置于-20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 避光保存。

1.2.2 斑马鱼胚胎染毒实验 受精后2 h(2 hours of fertilization, 2hpf)内收集斑马鱼胚胎,随机分配到6孔板中,每孔30只,加入3 mL工作液以进行斑马鱼的生长发育观察、运动行为检测及q-PCR分析。另外在10 cm培养皿中随机放置100只鱼卵,每个培养皿的

液体总体积为 10 mL^[7],用于检测幼鱼全身 T₃、T₄ 的含量。分组情况为 0.01% DMSO 对照组,0.02、0.2、2 μg·L⁻¹ TBP 染毒组,每组 3 个重复。将胚胎置于培养箱中,14 h 光照与 10 h 黑暗循环,温度保持 28 °C,至 120 hpf 暗周期暴露结束。暴露期间,每天更换暴露液体,保持 TBP 暴露浓度恒定,每天及时挑除并记录死亡胚胎及幼鱼。

按照经济合作与发展组织(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD)制订的有关使用斑马鱼进行急性发育毒性测试的指南 *Test-Guideline 236*(TG236),记录斑马鱼 72 hpf 孵化数、畸形数、心率、体长,记录 120 hpf 存活率^[8]。

1.2.3 幼鱼运动行为检测 从 24 hpf 开始记录尾巴的交替卷绕或弯曲直到 29 hpf,每隔 1 h 进行一次记录,每次持续 1 min。在 84 hpf 时,每组随机挑选 24 条幼鱼经干净的胚胎培养液清洗后按次序放入 96 孔培养板中,每孔 1 条。于 96 h 置于行为追踪分析仪中^[9],设置仪器 20 min 亮-10 min 暗-10 min 亮-10 min 暗,开始记录前适应 10 min。记录 50 min 内幼鱼的游动距离及速度。

1.2.4 甲状腺激素含量测定 暴露结束后,每组取 100 条斑马鱼幼鱼放于离心管中,匀浆并收集上清液用于检测。在进行激素含量测量之前,取适量上清液测量蛋白浓度,以备后续激素含量的标化。然后按说明书进行激素含量的测定操作,用酶标仪在 450 nm 波长下依序测得各孔的光密度(optical density, OD)值。根据浓度和 OD 值用软件拟合,算出标准曲线的回归方程。该试剂盒 T₃、T₄ 的检出限分别为 0.5~8 ng·mL⁻¹、20~320 ng·mL⁻¹。

1.2.5 引物设计及合成 本研究所用引物均查阅以往文献^[5,10],包括下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid, HPT)轴与神经发育相关基因,引物序列见表 1。

1.2.6 斑马鱼胚胎总 RNA 提取及基因检测 暴露结束后,提取每组 25 条幼鱼的 RNA,采用反转录试剂盒合成互补脱氧核糖核酸(complementary deoxyribonucleic acid, cDNA),按照说明配置反应体系,使用 q-PCR 仪进行扩增。结果采用对照基因 β 肌动蛋白对目的基因转录表达进行归一化处理,分析目的基因表达的相对变化。

1.3 统计学分析

实验数据通过 SPSS 20.0 软件进行处理分析,对照组和染毒组的差异采用单因素方差分析进行检验。根

据方差齐性结果,如果方差齐,两两比较采用 LSD-t 检验;如果方差不齐,两两比较则采用 Dunnett-t 检验。P 值小于 0.05,认为差异有统计学意义。利用专业作图软件 OriginPro 8.0 进行作图。

表 1 斑马鱼荧光定量 PCR 引物序列
Table 1 The sequences of zebrafish qPCR primers

目的基因 (Target gene)	引物序列 (Primer sequence)
β肌动蛋白(<i>β-actin</i>)	F: 5'-CAGTGCCCATCTACGAGGGTTAT-3' R: 5'-CGGCTGTGGTGGTGAAGGAGT-3'
甲状腺激素受体α(Thyroid hormone receptor α, <i>trα</i>)	F: 5'-CGAGAAGTGTGAGGAGAT-3' R: 5'-GTTCTGTACCTTCATCAG-3'
甲状腺激素受体β(Thyroid hormone receptor β, <i>trβ</i>)	F: 5'-ACTTGAGCATTGAGAGG-3' R: 5'-CCTTGTGCTTACGGTAGT-3'
甲状腺球蛋白(Thyroglobulin, <i>tg</i>)	F: 5'-GTGAAGAGGATGGTGAGT-3' R: 5'-GATGGCTGGTTGAATGAC-3'
钠碘共转运体(Sodium-iodide transporter, <i>nis</i>)	F: 5'-GGTGGCATGAAGGCTGTAAT-3' R: 5'-GATACGGCATCCATGTTGG-3'
甲状腺转运蛋白(Transthyretin, <i>ttr</i>)	F: 5'-CTCCTGGTGTGTATCGGGT-3' R: 5'-AGGATGTCAGTCATGTGCCIT-3'
尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶(Udp-glucuronosyltransferase family 1 member A1, <i>ugt1ab</i>)	F: 5'-CCACCAAGTCTTCCGTGTT-3' R: 5'-GCAGTCTTCACAGGCTTTC-3'
碘甲状腺原氨酸脱碘酶1(Iodothyronine deiodinase 1, <i>dio1</i>)	F: 5'-CTGGACCGACAGAAGCAGAG-3' R: 5'-TGCAGATTGCTGAAGTCTC-3'
碘甲状腺原氨酸脱碘酶2(Iodothyronine deiodinase 2, <i>dio2</i>)	F: 5'-CTCGACACTTGGCTTGACT-3' R: 5'-TTGGATCAGGACGGAGAGGT-3'
乙酰胆碱酯酶(Acetylcholinesterase, <i>ache</i>)	F: 5'-CCCTCAGTGGGTACAAGAA-3' R: 5'-GGGCCTCATCAAGGTAACA-3'
髓鞘碱性蛋白(Myelin basic protein, <i>mbp</i>)	F: 5'-AATCAGCAGGTTCTTCGGAGAGA-3' R: 5'-AAGAAATGCAGCAGGTTGACG-3'
突触素 II a(Synapsin II a, <i>syn2a</i>)	F: 5'-GTGACCATGCCAGCATTTTC-3' R: 5'-TGGTTCTCCACTTTCACCTT-3'
生长相关蛋白43(Growth associated protein 43, <i>gap43</i>)	F: 5'-TGCTGCATCAGAAGAACTAA-3' R: 5'-CCTCCGGTTTGATTCCATC-3'
ELAV样神经元特异性RNA结合蛋白3(ELAV like neuron-specific RNA binding protein 3, <i>elavl3</i>)	F: 5'-AGACAAGATCAGGCCAGAGCTT-3' R: 5'-TGGTCTGCAGTTTGAGACCGTTGA-3'
胶质纤维酸性蛋白(Glial fibrillary acidic protein, <i>gfap</i>)	F: 5'-GGATGCAGCCAATCGTAAT-3' R: 5'-TTCCAGGTCACAGGTCAG-3'
音猬因子a(Sonic hedgehog signaling molecule a, <i>shha</i>)	F: 5'-GCAAGATAACCGCAATTCGGAGA-3' R: 5'-TGATCTCTGTGTCATGAGCCTGT-3'

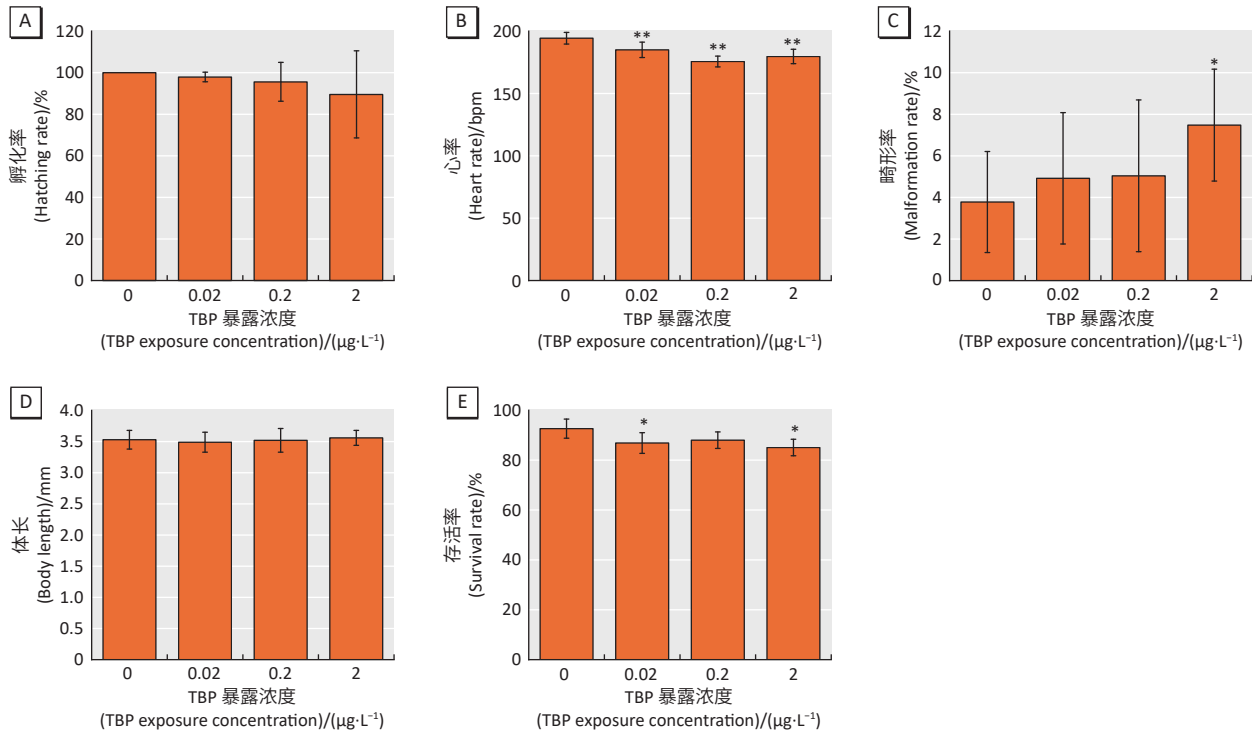
2 结果

2.1 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼胚胎发育的影响

各染毒组的斑马鱼孵化率与对照组相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (图 1A); 与对照组相比,各染毒组斑马鱼的心率分别下降 4.8%、9.5%和 7.5% ($P < 0.001$) (图 1B); 2 μg·L⁻¹ 染毒组斑马鱼畸形率较对照组升高 49.4% ($P < 0.05$),主要表现为心包水肿,0.02、0.2 μg·L⁻¹ 染毒组斑马鱼的畸形率较对照组分别升高 30.1%和 33.3%,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (图 1C),另外,

各染毒组斑马鱼的心包腔均有不同程度的增大,心包面积增加(图 2); 斑马鱼胚胎的体长与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(图 1D)。120 hpf 时,0.02、

$2\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组斑马鱼的存活率较对照组分别下降 6.2% 和 8.2%($P<0.05$)(图 1E)。

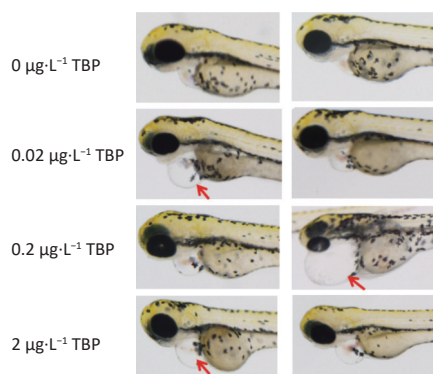


[注] A~D: 72 hpf; E: 120 hpf。与对照组比较, *: $P<0.05$, **: $P<0.001$ 。

[Note] A-D: 72 hpf; E: 120 hpf. Compared with the control group, *: $P<0.05$; **: $P<0.001$ 。

图 1 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼胚胎发育的影响 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=3$)

Figure 1 The effects of TBP exposure on zebrafish embryo development ($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=3$)



[注] 暴露时间: 72 hpf; 红色箭头: 心包水肿。

[Note] Exposure time: 72 hpf. Red arrow: Pericardial edema.

图 2 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼心脏形态的影响 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=3$)

Figure 2 The effects of TBP exposure on zebrafish heart morphology ($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=3$)

2.2 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼发育早期运动行为的影响

24~29 hpf 卷尾行为检测发现, 各组斑马鱼胚胎每分钟的卷尾次数在 25 hpf 时达到最高。25 hpf 时, 与对照组相比, 各染毒组的斑马鱼胚胎卷尾频率分别下降 19.6%、32.6%和 43.5%($P<0.001$)(图 3A)。

暴露后各组幼鱼自由游泳行为变化结果如图 3B

所示。染毒组的幼鱼游泳速度的变化差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。幼鱼光暗周期刺激下的游泳行为变化如图 3B 所示, 与对照组相比, 暗周期时 0.02、 $0.2\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的染毒组斑马鱼幼鱼游泳速度下降($P<0.05$), 光周期时 0.2、 $2\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组幼鱼游泳速度有明显的下降($P<0.05$)。

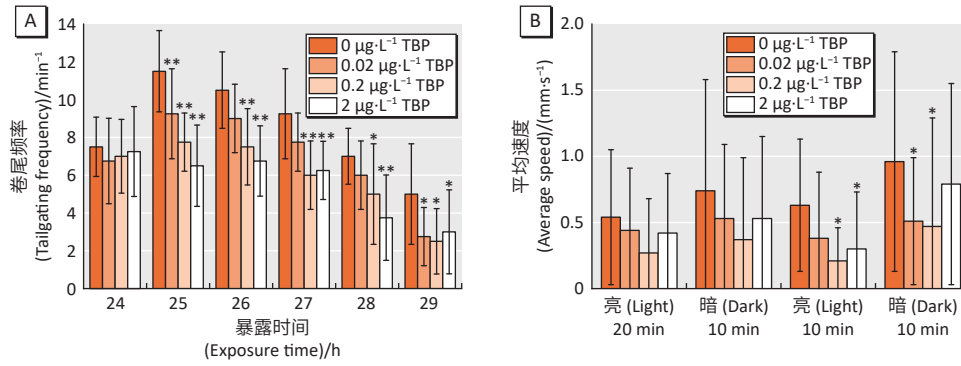
2.3 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼幼鱼甲状腺激素含量的影响

暴露结束后, 对幼鱼体内的甲状腺激素含量进行了测定, 结果如图 4。0.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组幼鱼体内 T_3 含量与对照组相比有上升($P<0.05$), 各染毒组幼鱼体内 T_4 含量差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.4 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼 mRNA 转录水平的影响

2.4.1 TBP 暴露对斑马鱼 HPT 轴相关基因表达的影响

与对照组相比, *tra*、*trβ*、*tg*、*nis* 基因的表达在各染毒组均下调($P<0.05$), *ttr* 基因的表达在 0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组上调($P<0.05$), *dio2* 基因的表达在 0.02 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组下调($P<0.05$)。而与对照组相比, *ugt1ab* 和 *dio1* 基因表达在各染毒组差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(图 5A)。

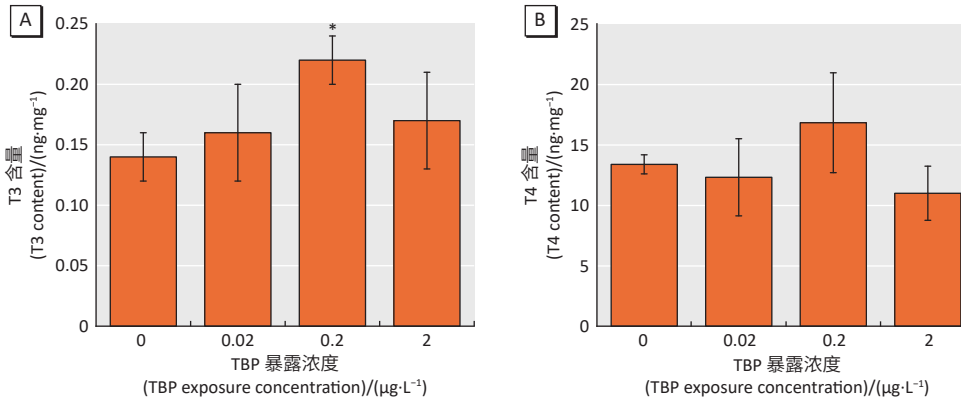


[注] A: 24~29 hpf; B: 96 hpf。与对照组比较, *: $P < 0.05$, **: $P < 0.001$ 。

[Note] A: 24-29 hpf; B: 96 hpf. Compared with the control group, *: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.001$.

图3 TBP暴露对斑马鱼运动行为的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Figure 3 The effects of TBP exposure on zebrafish locomotor behaviour ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

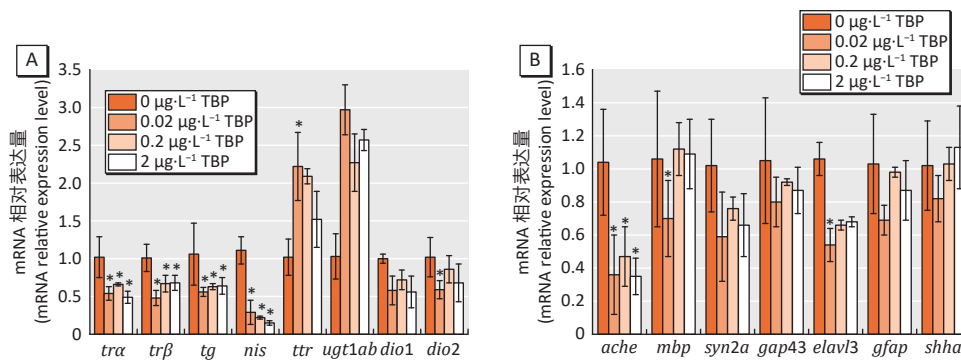


[注] A~B: T_3 、 T_4 。*: 与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

[Note] A-B: T_3, T_4 . *: Compared with the control group, $P < 0.05$.

图4 TBP暴露对斑马鱼甲状腺激素含量的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Figure 4 The effects of TBP exposure on zebrafish thyroid hormone content ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)



[注] A~B: HPT轴相关基因、神经发育相关基因。*: 与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

[Note] A-B: HPT axis-related genes and neurodevelopment-related genes. *: Compared with the control group, $P < 0.05$.

图5 TBP暴露对斑马鱼HPT轴及神经发育相关基因表达的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Figure 5 The effects of TBP exposure on the expression of genes related to zebrafish HPT axis and neurodevelopment ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

2.4.2 TBP暴露对斑马鱼神经发育相关基因表达的影响 与对照组相比, *ache* 基因的表达在各染毒组下调 ($P < 0.05$), $0.02 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组 *mbp* 和 *elavl3* 基因的表达下调 ($P < 0.05$), 其他神经发育相关基因的表达差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见图 5B。

3 讨论

生命早期的毒性试验经常被用来评估环境污染对鱼类的不良影响, 因为它们在这一阶段对化学物质暴露极为敏感。一些致命的和非致命的终点, 如存活率、心率、孵化率、畸形率和体长等, 通常被用于评

估发育毒性。在本实验中, TBP 对斑马鱼早期发育造成了负面的效应, 具体表现为各染毒组斑马鱼心率均出现降低, 同时, 在 $2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组心包水肿的畸形发生增加, 可能是 TBP 对斑马鱼心脏的发育造成抑制, 导致心囊水肿, 加大了心脏对血液的传导压力所导致的^[11]。研究发现, 斑马鱼暴露于 90 或 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 TPP 也会增加斑马鱼卵黄囊水肿, 心包水肿和脊柱变形等畸形的发生^[12-13]。另外, 本实验中暴露于 0.02 、 $2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP 会降低斑马鱼生存率, 这也可能与染毒组幼鱼的心率降低以及心包水肿等畸形发生有关。孵化是胚胎发育的一个重要步骤, 但在本研究未发现斑马鱼胚胎的孵化率和体长存在明显变化。以往研究发现, 在高剂量 TBP ($25\sim 3125 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) 的暴露下斑马鱼的孵化率和体长均没有影响^[5], 与本研究一致。因此, 暴露于环境相关浓度的 TBP 可能会通过降低幼鱼心率, 增加心包水肿畸形进而对斑马鱼的胚胎发育产生不利影响。

运动行为被认为是斑马鱼的重要神经发育指标^[14]。在斑马鱼中, 肌源性自发运动(即卷尾行为)作为发育早期的第一个运动行为, 只涉及脊髓神经元的神经支配, 独立于大脑神经支配^[15-16]。本实验中, 各染毒组斑马鱼卷尾频率均有降低。对其他阻燃剂(如得克隆、纳米二氧化钛与 TPP 联合暴露)的研究也报告了类似的结果^[8, 17]。游泳行为是在发育后期发生的一种更为复杂的运动行为, 其依赖于后脑的输入和化学信号的传递来实现^[14]。光暗周期刺激实验是最常用来测试焦虑行为的实验模型^[18]。毒性研究发现, 斑马鱼幼鱼暴露于三(1, 3-二氯-2-丙基)磷酸酯 [tris(1, 3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate, TDCIPP] 会影响黑暗和光亮环境下的游泳速度, 暴露于磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯 [tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate, TCEP] 会导致幼鱼在光亮环境下的游泳速度下降^[19]。本实验与以往研究一致, 染毒组的斑马鱼在光暗周期游泳速度均有的下降, 提示低剂量的 TBP 也可以对神经系统产生毒性作用。

斑马鱼的早期发育异常可能与甲状腺激素分泌有关^[16]。由于甲状腺激素的作用, 早期阶段的鱼类幼鱼比成鱼对毒性化学物质更敏感^[20]。在本研究中, 染毒组的 T_4 浓度未发现明显变化, 暴露于 $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ TBP 升高了幼鱼体内 T_3 的水平。但该染毒组的心率、存活率及运动能力下降, 可能的原因是暴露于 TBP 导致前期斑马鱼全身 T_3 含量低, 促甲状腺激素开始负反馈上升, 导致 T_3 含量在 120 h 升高^[21]。之前的研究显示, 暴露于 TDCIPP 和 TPP 降低雄性斑马鱼血浆中 T_3 和 T_4

的浓度, 并改变下丘脑、脑垂体和甲状腺的受体转录^[22-27], 可能是暴露浓度和斑马鱼暴露时期与本研究不同, 导致对甲状腺激素的影响也不同。

HPT 轴在调节甲状腺激素的合成、运输和代谢中起着重要作用^[28-29], 本研究检测了 HPT 轴的基因表达情况。 *tra* 和 *trβ* 可以通过与 HPT 轴上的特定 DNA 序列结合, 调节与斑马鱼幼鱼早期发育相关的靶基因的转录^[30-31]。实验结果表明, 斑马鱼胚胎暴露于不同浓度的 TBP 后, *tra* 和 *trβ* 基因的表达水平降低可能影响甲状腺激素与之结合, 使下游级联反应激活失败, 较少的甲状腺激素能发挥作用进而抑制斑马鱼的心率和存活率^[32]。 *tg* 和 *nis* 用于合成甲状腺素^[33]; *ttr* 在甲状腺素转运及代谢中起重要作用^[16]。研究表明, 环境污染物可以通过竞争性结合 *ttr* 来影响血清中 THs 的水平^[34]。在本研究中, TBP 染毒组的 *tg* 和 *nis* 的转录水平下调, 但是 T_3 含量上升。这可能与 *ttr* 转录上调有关, *ttr* 转录上调可以导致游离的 THs 含量减少, 使其不容易被肝脏代谢清除, 从而导致 T_3 总含量上升。碘甲状腺原氨酸脱碘酶 (iodothyronine deiodinase 3, *dios*) 负责甲状腺激素的激活和失活。在鱼类中, *dio1* 影响碘的恢复和甲状腺激素的降解; 而鱼类 *dio2* 的功能与人类相似, 将外周游离 T_4 转化为活性 T_3 ; 而 *dio3* 将 T_4 和 T_3 分别转化为无生物活性的反三碘甲状腺原氨酸 (reverse triiodothyronine, rT_3) 和二碘甲状腺原氨酸 (diiodothyronine, T_2)^[35]。在本研究中, 斑马鱼胚胎经 TBP 暴露后, 低剂量组的 *dio2* 表达增加, 但是该染毒组 T_3 水平并未升高, 可能原因是 *dio3* 表达上调, 加快 T_3 转化为 rT_3 和 T_2 ^[36]。

基于与有机磷农药的结构相似性, TBP 对鱼类的潜在神经毒性越来越备受关注^[23]。本研究已发现斑马鱼的卷尾频率和游泳速度下降, 所以我们进而在分子水平上量化与斑马鱼 120 hpf 神经发育相关基因的表达。与对照组相比, 只有 *ache* 转录水平在各染毒组均有性的下调。先前的研究已揭示, TBP 能够提升鸡胚胎血液中 *ache* 浓度, 然而具体分子机制尚待进一步阐明^[37]。在鱼的中枢神经系统发育时, *mbp* 作为髓鞘形成的标志性生物分子, 在轴突髓鞘化的关键环节中发挥着不可或缺的作用^[38]。神经系统中 *elavl3* 在神经板区域的神经前体细胞内呈现出高度表达的特性, 这一发现进一步强调了其在神经系统早期发育中的潜在重要性^[39]。在本实验中, $0.02 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的染毒组 *mbp* 和 *elavl3* 表达下调, 提示 TBP 可能对轴突髓鞘造成损伤; 0.2 、 $2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 染毒组与对照组相比差异无统计学意义,

这可能是机体出现代偿行为,导致 *mbp* 和 *elavl3* 表达出现上升。本研究中仍有一些不足:首先,虽然斑马鱼基因与人类基因高度相似,但也存在差异,可采用斑马鱼模型结合其他动物模型深入地探讨差异基因的具体作用及其潜在影响。其次,本研究只观察了斑马鱼早期的急性发育毒性,今后还需研究长期在环境暴露剂量下对于成鱼的毒性。

综上所述,TBP 暴露可导致斑马鱼早期发育异常,可能是通过影响斑马鱼的 HPT 轴和神经发育相关基因的表达,下调 *tra*、*trβ*、*tg*、*nis*、*dio2*、*ache*、*mbp* 和 *elavl3* 的表达,上调 *ttr* 的表达;干扰了机体内 T_3 的含量,导致斑马鱼心率、生存率的降低和畸形率的上升;卷尾频率下降,在光暗周期游泳速度均下降。本研究基于环境暴露剂量水平研究 TBP 毒性,结果为进一步深入研究 TBP 对鱼类生长发育的影响提供支持,也为 TBP 的生态毒性效应及风险性评价积累资料。

参考文献

- [1] BOLLMANN UE, MÖLLER A, XIE Z, et al. Occurrence and fate of organophosphorus flame retardants and plasticizers in coastal and marine surface waters[J]. *Water Res*, 2012, 46(2): 531-538.
- [2] MEEKER JD, STAPLETON HM. House dust concentrations of organophosphate flame retardants in relation to hormone levels and semen quality parameters[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2010, 118(3): 318-323.
- [3] MARTÍNEZ-CARBALLO E, GONZÁLEZ-BARREIRO C, SITKA A, et al. Determination of selected organophosphate esters in the aquatic environment of Austria[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2007, 388(1/3): 290-299.
- [4] 张晓华, 赵繁荣, 胡建英. 我国人群有机磷阻燃剂暴露评估及其健康风险[J]. *生态毒理学报*, 2021, 16(3): 155-165.
ZHANG XH, ZHAO FR, HU JY. Exposure assessment and health risk of organophosphate flame retardants in general population in China[J]. *Asian J Ecotoxicol*, 2021, 16(3): 155-165.
- [5] 彭涛. 有机磷酸酯阻燃剂对模式鱼的行为毒性[D]. 杭州: 浙江工业大学, 2015.
PENG T. Behavioral toxicity of organophosphate flame retardants to model fish[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University of Technology, 2015.
- [6] DAI YJ, JIA YF, CHEN N, et al. Zebrafish as a model system to study toxicology[J]. *Environ Toxicol Chem*, 2014, 33(1): 11-17.
- [7] 刘云浪. 典型工业区有机磷酸酯的环境暴露特征及对斑马鱼胚胎代谢影响研究[D]. 武汉: 中国地质大学, 2022.
LIU Y L. Environmental exposure to organophosphate esters in typical industrial areas and their effects on zebrafish embryo metabolism[D]. Wuhan: China University of Geosciences, 2022.
- [8] 范博雅. 纳米二氧化钛与磷酸三苯酯联合暴露对斑马鱼仔鱼神经发育毒性的研究[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2021.
FAN B Y. Study on the neurodevelopmental toxicity of combined exposure of Nano-TiO₂ and triphenyl phosphite on zebrafish larvae[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2021.
- [9] EASTER SS JR, NICOLA GN. The development of vision in the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) [J]. *Dev Biol*, 1996, 180(2): 646-663.
- [10] 彭未娟. 6PPD和IPPD对斑马鱼胚胎的发育毒性效应及机制研究[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2022.
PENG W J. Toxic effects and mechanisms of 6PPD or IPPD on zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryonic development[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2022.
- [11] 刘笑楠, 吴昊, 郑丽利, 等. 全氟辛烷磺酸对斑马鱼胚胎的急性毒性与致畸效应[J]. *水产科学*, 2023, 42(1): 11-20.
LIU XN, WU H, ZHENG LL, et al. Acute toxicity and teratogenic effects of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid on zebrafish *Danio rerio* embryos[J]. *Fish Sci*, 2023, 42(1): 11-20.
- [12] 高丹, 同帆, 张圣虎, 等. 4种典型有机磷阻燃剂对斑马鱼胚胎毒性及风险评价[J]. *生态与农村环境学报*, 2017, 33(9): 836-844.
GAO D, TONG C, ZHANG SH, et al. Toxicity of four typical organic phosphorus flame retardants to Zebrafish embryo and risk assessment[J]. *J Ecol Rural Environ*, 2017, 33(9): 836-844.
- [13] SHI Q, WANG M, SHI F, et al. Developmental neurotoxicity of triphenyl phosphate in zebrafish larvae[J]. *Aquat Toxicol*, 2018, 203: 80-87.
- [14] DRAPEAU P, SAINT-AMANT L, BUSS RR, et al. Development of the locomotor network in zebrafish[J]. *Prog Neurobiol*, 2002, 68(2): 85-111.
- [15] BRUSTEIN E, SAINT-AMANT L, BUSS RR, et al. Steps during the development of the zebrafish locomotor network[J]. *J Physiol Paris*, 2003, 97(1): 77-86.
- [16] POWER DM, LLEWELLYN L, FAUSTINO M, et al. Thyroid hormones in growth and development of fish[J]. *Comp Biochem Physiol C Toxicol Pharmacol*, 2001, 130(4): 447-459.
- [17] CHEN X, DONG Q, CHEN Y, et al. Effects of Dechlorane Plus exposure on axonal growth, musculature and motor behavior in embryo-larval zebrafish [J]. *Environ Pollut*, 2017, 224: 7-15.
- [18] STEENBERGEN PJ, RICHARDSON MK, CHAMPAGNE DL. Patterns of avoidance behaviours in the light/dark preference test in young juvenile zebrafish: a pharmacological study[J]. *Behav Brain Res*, 2011, 222(1): 15-25.
- [19] DISHAW LV, HUNTER DL, PADNOS B, et al. Developmental exposure to organophosphate flame retardants elicits overt toxicity and alters behavior in early life stage zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) [J]. *Toxicol Sci*, 2014, 142(2): 445-454.
- [20] ZOELLER RT, TYL RW, TAN SW. Current and potential rodent screens and tests for thyroid toxicants[J]. *Crit Rev Toxicol*, 2007, 37(1/2): 55-95.
- [21] DE GROEF B, VAN DER GEYTEN S, DARRAS VM, et al. Role of corticotropin-releasing hormone as a thyrotropin-releasing factor in non-mammalian vertebrates[J]. *Gen Comp Endocrinol*, 2006, 146(1): 62-68.
- [22] KIM S, JUNG J, LEE I, et al. Thyroid disruption by triphenyl phosphate, an organophosphate flame retardant, in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos/larvae, and in GH3 and FRTL-5 cell lines[J]. *Aquat Toxicol*, 2015, 160: 188-196.
- [23] WANG Q, LAI NL S, WANG X, et al. Bioconcentration and transfer of the organophosphorus flame retardant 1, 3-dichloro-2-propyl phosphate causes thyroid endocrine disruption and developmental neurotoxicity in zebrafish larvae[J]. *Environ Sci Technol*, 2015, 49(8): 5123-5132.
- [24] EGLOFF C, CRUMP D, PORTER E, et al. Tris(2-butoxyethyl)phosphate and triethyl phosphate alter embryonic development, hepatic mRNA expression, thyroid hormone levels, and circulating bile acid concentrations in chicken embryos[J]. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol*, 2014, 279(3): 303-310.
- [25] SUN L, TAN H, PENG T, et al. Developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphate flame retardants in early life stages of Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) [J]. *Environ Toxicol Chem*, 2016, 35(12): 2931-2940.
- [26] SUN L, XU W, PENG T, et al. Developmental exposure of zebrafish larvae to organophosphate flame retardants causes neurotoxicity[J]. *Neurotoxicol Teratol*, 2016, 55: 16-22.

- [27] LIU X, CAI Y, WANG Y, et al. Effects of tris(1, 3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) and triphenyl phosphate (TPP) on sex-dependent alterations of thyroid hormones in adult zebrafish[J]. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf*, 2019, 170: 25-32.
- [28] PERELLO M, ÇAKIR I, CYR N E, et al. Maintenance of the thyroid axis during diet-induced obesity in rodents is controlled at the central level[J]. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*, 2010, 299(6): E976-E989.
- [29] CHENG H, YAN W, WU Q, et al. Parental exposure to microcystin-LR induced thyroid endocrine disruption in zebrafish offspring, a transgenerational toxicity[J]. *Environ Pollut*, 2017, 230: 981-988.
- [30] LIU Y W, LO L J, CHAN W K. Temporal expression and T3 induction of thyroid hormone receptors $\alpha 1$ and $\beta 1$ during early embryonic and larval development in zebrafish, *Danio rerio*[J]. *Mol Cell Endocrinol*, 2000, 159(1/2): 187-195.
- [31] REN X, WANG W, ZHAO X, et al. Parental exposure to tris(1, 3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate results in thyroid endocrine disruption and inhibition of growth in zebrafish offspring[J]. *Aquat Toxicol*, 2019, 209: 132-141.
- [32] LAZCANO I, PECH-POOL S M, OLVERA A, et al. The importance of thyroid hormone signaling during early development: Lessons from the zebrafish model[J]. *Gen Comp Endocrinol*, 2023, 334: 114225.
- [33] MANCHADO M, INFANTE C, ASENSIO E, et al. Thyroid hormones down-regulate thyrotropin β subunit and thyroglobulin during metamorphosis in the flatfish Senegalese sole (*Solea senegalensis* Kaup)[J]. *Gen Comp Endocrinol*, 2008, 155(2): 447-455.
- [34] MORGADO I, CAMPINHO MA, COSTA R, et al. Disruption of the thyroid system by diethylstilbestrol and ioxynil in the sea bream (*Sparus aurata*) [J]. *Aquat Toxicol*, 2009, 92(4): 271-280.
- [35] OROZCO A, VALVERDE-R C. Thyroid hormone deiodination in fish[J]. *Thyroid*, 2005, 15(8): 799-813.
- [36] HU Q, LIU Z, GAO Y, et al. Waterborne exposure to microcystin-LR alters thyroid hormone levels, iodothyronine deiodinase activities, and gene transcriptions in juvenile zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) [J]. *Chemosphere*, 2020, 241: 125037.
- [37] SLOTKIN T A, SEIDLER F J, FUMAGALLI F. Targeting of neurotrophic factors, their receptors, and signaling pathways in the developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates in vivo and in vitro [J]. *Brain Res Bull*, 2008, 76(4): 424-438.
- [38] FAN C Y, COWDEN J, SIMMONS S O, et al. Gene expression changes in developing zebrafish as potential markers for rapid developmental neurotoxicity screening [J]. *Neurotoxicol Teratol*, 2010, 32(1): 91-98.
- [39] CHEN L, YU K, HUANG C, et al. Prenatal transfer of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) results in developmental neurotoxicity in zebrafish larvae [J]. *Environ Sci Technol*, 2012, 46(17): 9727-9734.

(英文编辑: 汪源; 责任编辑: 张晨晨, 王晓宇)

(上接第 1375 页)

- [16] FENG L, OUYANG F, LIU L, et al. Levels of urinary metabolites of organophosphate flame retardants, TDCIPP, and TPHP, in pregnant women in Shanghai[J]. *J Environ Public Health*, 2016, 2016: 9416054.
- [17] DOHERTY B T, HOFFMAN K, KEIL A P, et al. Prenatal exposure to organophosphate esters and behavioral development in young children in the Pregnancy, Infection, and Nutrition Study[J]. *NeuroToxicology*, 2019, 73: 150-160.
- [18] LIU Q, JIANG M, LU X, et al. Prenatal triphenyl phosphate exposure impairs placentation and induces preeclampsia-like symptoms in mice[J]. *Environ Res*, 2024, 257: 119159.
- [19] JANANI C, RANJITHA KUMARI B D. PPAR gamma gene-A review[J]. *Diabetes Metab Syndr*, 2015, 9(1): 46-50.
- [20] WADA K, KAMISAKI Y. Role of PPARgamma in the development of the central nervous system[J]. *Nihon Yakurigaku Zasshi*, 2003, 122(4): 301-308.
- [21] FAN X, XU M, REN Q, et al. Downregulation of fatty acid binding protein 4 alleviates lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress in diabetic retinopathy by regulating peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ -mediated ferroptosis[J]. *Bioengineered*, 2022, 13(4): 10540-10551.
- [22] HONG J, JIANG M, GUO L, et al. Prenatal exposure to triphenyl phosphate activated PPAR γ in placental trophoblasts and impaired pregnancy outcomes[J]. *Environ Pollut*, 2022, 301: 119039.
- [23] JIANG Q, LUST R M, STRYNAR M J, et al. Perfluorooctanoic acid induces developmental cardiotoxicity in chicken embryos and hatchlings[J]. *Toxicology*, 2012, 293(1/3): 97-106.
- [24] GUO Y, YUAN J, NI H, et al. Perfluorooctanoic acid-induced developmental cardiotoxicity in chicken embryo: roles of miR-490-5p[J]. *Environ Pollut*, 2022, 312: 120022.
- [25] HOFFMAN K, BUTT C M, WEBSTER T F, et al. Temporal trends in exposure to organophosphate flame retardants in the United States[J]. *Environ Sci Technol Lett*, 2017, 4(3): 112-118.
- [26] JIANG Q, XU X, NI H, et al. In ovo early-in-life inhalation exposure to gas/aerosol with a chicken embryo model[M]//PAN X P, ZHANG B H. *Environmental Toxicology and Toxicogenomics*. New York: Humana, 2021: 197-201.
- [27] ZHAO M, JIANG Q, GENG M, et al. The role of PPAR alpha in perfluorooctanoic acid induced developmental cardiotoxicity and L-carnitine mediated protection-Results of *in ovo* gene silencing[J]. *Environ Toxicol Pharmacol*, 2017, 56: 136-144.
- [28] SHAHIN S, MEDLEY E A, NAIDU M, et al. Exposure to organophosphate esters and maternal-child health[J]. *Environ Res*, 2024, 252: 118955.
- [29] YAN Z, FENG C, JIN X, et al. Organophosphate esters cause thyroid dysfunction via multiple signaling pathways in zebrafish brain[J]. *Environ Sci Ecotechnol*, 2022, 12: 100198.
- [30] HOU M, FANG J, SHI Y, et al. Corrigendum to "Exposure to organophosphate esters in elderly people: relationships of OPE body burdens with indoor air and dust concentrations and food consumption" [Environ. Int. 157 (2021) 106803][J]. *Environ Int*, 2022, 164: 107270.
- [31] DUY P Q, JUX B, ZHAO S, et al. *TRIM71* mutations cause a neurodevelopmental syndrome featuring ventriculomegaly and hydrocephalus[J]. *Brain*, 2024: awae175.
- [32] SGHARI S, GUNHAGA L. Temporal requirement of *Mab21l2* during eye development in chick reveals stage-dependent functions for retinogenesis[J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2018, 59(10): 3869-3878.
- [33] GASTALDELLI A, SABATINI S, CARLI F, et al. PPAR- γ -induced changes in visceral fat and adiponectin levels are associated with improvement of steatohepatitis in patients with NASH[J]. *Liver Int*, 2021, 41(11): 2659-2670.
- [34] PHAM J, ARUL NAMBI RAJAN K, LI P, et al. The role of Sirtuin1-PPAR γ axis in placental development and function[J]. *J Mol Endocrinol*, 2018, 60(4): R201-R212.
- [35] PENG C, ZHANG X, CHEN Y, et al. Toxicity assessment of organophosphate flame retardant triphenyl phosphate (TPHP) on intestines in mice[J]. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf*, 2023, 268: 115685.

(英文编辑: 汪源; 责任编辑: 汪源)