

维生素 C 对染 Cr(VI) 小鼠肠道菌群紊乱的影响

张丽敏^{1a}, 刘晨^{1a}, 刘玉梅^{1a,1b}, 吴学谦^{1a}, 舒明^{1b}, 周健^{1a}, 徐东群², 王秦², 李万伟^{1a}, 李晓红^{1a}

1. 山东第二医科大学 a. 公共卫生学院/潍坊市卫生检验与检疫重点实验室 b. 公共卫生与管理实验中心, 山东 潍坊 261053

2. 中国疾病预防控制中心环境与健康相关产品安全所, 北京 100021



DOI 10.11836/JEOM24058

摘要:

[背景] 六价铬 [Cr(VI)] 暴露可引起肠道菌群结构紊乱, 造成功能损伤。维生素 C (VC) 是人体必需的微量营养素之一, 在促进肠道益生菌生长, 改善肠道屏障, 维持肠道菌群稳态中起重要作用。而 VC 对 Cr(VI) 暴露致肠道菌群紊乱的调节作用还有待研究。

[目的] 探讨 VC 对 Cr(VI) 暴露导致小鼠肠道菌群紊乱的影响。

[方法] 32 只 SPF 级 C57BL/6 小鼠适应性喂养 3 d 后, 随机分为正常对照组 (Con 组)、VC 组、重铬酸钾 ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) 组 [Cr(VI) 组] 和 VC+ $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 组 [VC+Cr(VI) 组]。于第 4 天早 8:00, Con 组小鼠灌胃给予双蒸水, 腹腔注射双蒸水; VC 组小鼠灌胃给予 VC, 腹腔注射双蒸水; Cr(VI) 组小鼠灌胃给予双蒸水, 腹腔注射 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液; VC+Cr(VI) 组小鼠灌胃给予 VC, 腹腔注射 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液。VC 给药量为 $200\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 给药量为 $1.25\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 连续处理 45 d 后处死小鼠, 取结肠内容物于无菌冻存管中, 每组收集 3 个重复样本。标记好后立即投入液氮中迅速冷冻。待所有样本收集完成后, 转移至 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 超低温冰箱中保存。结肠内容物样本通过高通量测序及生物信息学软件分析肠道菌群结构。

[结果] 与 Con 组相比, Cr(VI) 暴露导致小鼠体重增加值减少。小鼠回肠组织发生病理改变, Cr(VI) 组有明显炎症细胞浸润, VC+Cr(VI) 组炎症细胞浸润减少。Cr(VI) 组小鼠肠道菌群分类操作单元 (OTU) 数目改变。 α 多样性分析中, Cr(VI) 暴露组 Sobs 指数平均为 240.333 ± 67.796 , Chao 指数为 258.173 ± 64.813 , Ace 指数为 259.481 ± 66.891 , 较 Con 组降低 ($P<0.05$), PD whole tree 指数为 27.863 ± 2.399 , 较 Con 组升高 ($P<0.05$), VC 干预可改善 Cr(VI) 暴露导致上述指标的变化 ($P<0.05$)。 β 多样性分析中, 主坐标分析结果表明 Cr(VI) 组和 Con 组之间有明显分离, VC 干预后, 分离趋势有回调, 差异减小。多样本相似性树状图结果显示正常对照组和 VC 组最先聚类在一起, 然后与 VC+Cr(VI) 组聚成一类, 最后再与 Cr(VI) 组聚成一类。Cr(VI) 组小鼠肠道中的拟杆菌门、单糖菌门和软壁菌门丰度降低, 厚壁菌门丰度升高; 乳杆菌属、另枝菌属、拟杆菌属和瘤胃梭菌属丰度升高, 其中拟杆菌属与 Con 组小鼠相比, 丰度升高有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); 而经 VC 干预后, 上述肠道微生物中菌门及菌属的丰度变化均有所改善。

[结论] Cr(VI) 暴露可导致小鼠肠道损伤及菌群结构紊乱, 而 VC 干预可在一定程度上改善上述变化, 使肠道菌群结构趋向正常。

关键词: 维生素 C; 六价铬; 肠道菌群; 多样性; 相对丰度; 高通量测序

Effect of vitamin C on intestinal flora disorders in Cr(VI)-contaminated mice ZHANG Limin^{1a}, LIU Chen^{1a}, LIU Yumei^{1a,1b}, WU Xueqian^{1a}, SHU Ming^{1b}, ZHOU Jian^{1a}, XU Dongqun², WANG Qin², LI Wanwei^{1a}, LI Xiaohong^{1a} (1.a. School of Public Health/ Weifang Key Laboratory of Health Inspection and Quarantine b. Experimental Center of Public Health and Management, Shandong Second Medical University, Weifang, Shandong 261053, China; 2. National Institute of Environmental Health, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 100021, China)

Abstract:

[Background] Hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] exposure can cause structural disruption of intestinal flora and functional impairment. Vitamin C (VC) is one of the essential micronutrients, which plays an important role in promoting the growth of intestinal probiotics, improving the intestinal barrier, and maintaining the homeostasis of intestinal flora. However, the regulatory effect of VC on the intestinal flora disorders caused by Cr(VI) exposure remains to be investigated.

基金项目

山东省自然科学基金面上项目 (ZR2020MH336); 山东省中医药科技项目 (M-2023299); 潍坊市科学技术发展计划项目 (2022GX015)

作者简介

张丽敏 (2000—), 女, 硕士生;
E-mail: zlmr1018@163.com

通信作者

李万伟, E-mail: lilili127@163.com
李晓红, E-mail: lixh118@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 2024-02-14
录用日期 2024-05-23

文章编号 2095-9982(2024)07-0807-07

中图分类号 R114

文献标志码 A

引用

张丽敏, 刘晨, 刘玉梅, 等. 维生素 C 对染 Cr(VI) 小鼠肠道菌群紊乱的影响[J]. 环境与职业医学, 2024, 41(7): 807-813.

本文链接

www.jeom.org/article/cr/10.11836/JEOM24058

Funding

This study was funded.

Correspondence to

LI Wanwei, E-mail: lilili127@163.com
LI Xiaohong, E-mail: lixh118@163.com

Editorial Board Members' authorship No

Ethics approval Obtained

Competing interests None declared

Received 2024-02-14

Accepted 2024-05-23

To cite

ZHANG Limin, LIU Chen, LIU Yumei, et al. Effect of vitamin C on intestinal flora disorders in Cr(VI)-contaminated mice[J]. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, 2024, 41(7): 807-813.

Link to this article

www.jeom.org/article/en/10.11836/JEOM24058

[Objective] To investigate the effect of VC on intestinal flora disruption in mice due to Cr(VI) exposure.

[Methods] Thirty-two SPF-grade C57BL/6 mice were acclimatized and fed for 3 d and randomly divided into control (Con), VC, potassium dichromate [$K_2Cr_2O_7$, Cr(VI)], and VC+ $K_2Cr_2O_7$ [VC+Cr(VI)] groups. At 8:00 a.m. on day 4, the Con group (double-distilled water given by gavage and injected intraperitoneally), the VC group (VC given by gavage and double-distilled water injected intraperitoneally), the Cr(VI) group (double-distilled water given by gavage and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution injected intraperitoneally), and the VC+Cr(VI) group (VC given by gavage and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution injected intraperitoneally) were treated. The dose of VC was $200\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, and the dose of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ was $1.25\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. The mice were treated for 45 consecutive days and then executed, the contents of the colon were sampled in sterile freezing tubes, and three replicates were collected from each group. After labeling, the samples were immediately put into liquid nitrogen for rapid freezing. After all the samples were collected, they were transferred to a $-80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ultra-low temperature refrigerator for storage. Samples of colon contents were analyzed for intestinal flora structure by high-throughput sequencing and bioinformatics software.

[Results] The Cr(VI) exposure resulted in reduced body weight gain values in mice compared to the Con group. Pathological changes occurred in the ileal tissue of mice, with significant inflammatory cell infiltration in the Cr(VI) group and reduced inflammatory cell infiltration in the VC+Cr(VI) group. The number of operational taxonomic units (OTUs) of intestinal flora was altered in the Cr(VI) group of mice. In the α diversity analysis, the mean Sobs index in the Cr(VI) group was 240.333 ± 67.796 , the Chao index was 258.173 ± 64.813 , and the Ace index was 259.481 ± 66.891 , which were significantly lower than those in the Con group ($P<0.05$), the PD whole tree index in the Cr(VI) group was 27.863 ± 2.399 , which was significantly higher than that in the Con group ($P<0.05$), and the VC intervention significantly reversed the changes of the above indexes due to Cr(VI) exposure ($P<0.05$). In the β diversity analysis, the principal coordinates analysis (PCoA) results showed a significant separation between the Cr(VI) group and the Con group, and after the VC intervention, there was a retraction of the separation trend and the difference was reduced. The multi-sample similarity dendrogram results showed that the control and the VC groups clustered together first, then with the VC+Cr(VI) group, and finally with the Cr(VI) group. The abundances of Bacteroidetes, Saccharibacteria, and Tenericutes in the intestine of mice in the Cr(VI) group were decreased, and the abundance of Firmicutes was increased; the abundances of *Lactobacillus*, *Alistipes*, *Bacteroides*, and *Ruminiclostridium* were also increased. Included among these, *Bacteroides* showed a significantly higher abundance compared to the control mice ($P<0.05$). Changes in the abundances of phyla and genera of the above mentioned gut microorganisms were reversed after the VC intervention.

[Conclusion] Cr(VI) exposure can lead to intestinal damage and disorganization of the intestinal flora structure in mice, while VC intervention can ameliorate the above changes to a certain extent and normalize the intestinal flora structure.

Keywords: vitamin C; hexavalent chromium; intestinal flora; diversity; relative abundance; high-throughput sequencing

环境中的铬主要以三价铬 [Cr(III)] 和六价铬 [Cr(VI)] 的形式存在, Cr(III) 的生物利用度和生态毒性较低, 而 Cr(VI) 易溶于水, 具有高度流动性和毒性, 易穿透细胞壁, 可通过消化道、呼吸道、皮肤进入到体内^[1-2], 表现出致癌和致突变倾向, 对生物体的损害性更强^[3-4]。Cr(VI) 进入生物体后能够诱导机体产生活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS), 促进氧化应激, 对脂质、DNA 和其他大分子造成损伤, 危害健康^[5]。研究表明, Cr(VI) 可促进 1,2-二甲基肼 (1,2-dimethylhydrazine, DMH) 诱导小鼠结肠癌 (colorectal cancer, CRC) 的发生, 其机制可能与 Cr(VI) 促进氧化应激导致肠道菌群结构紊乱有关^[6]。维生素 C (vitamin C, VC) 又被称为抗坏血酸, 是公认的强抗氧化剂, 能够改善机体的氧化应激状态, 在维持机体正常生理功能和促进健康中起重要作用^[7]。适量的 VC 摄入能够特异性清除机体内过多的氧自由基, 缓解氧自由基损伤引起的肠道黏膜屏障破坏, 降低肠源性感染的发生, 有助于维持肠道稳态^[8]。综上所述, 本研究旨在探讨 Cr(VI) 暴露对机体肠道菌群的影响及 VC 的改善作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物及分组

32 只 SPF 级 C57BL/6 雄性小鼠, 周龄 6~7 周, 体重 (22 ± 2) g, 适应性喂养 3 d。随机分为正常对照组 (Con)、VC 组、重铬酸钾 ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) 组 [Cr(VI) 组] 和 VC+重铬酸钾 ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) 组 [VC+Cr(VI) 组], 每组 8 只。利用双蒸水配制 $4\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ VC 及 $0.03\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液。于第 4 天早 8:00, 正常对照组灌胃给予双蒸水, 腹腔注射双蒸水; VC 组灌胃给予 VC, 腹腔注射双蒸水; Cr(VI) 组灌胃给予双蒸水, 腹腔注射 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液; VC+Cr(VI) 组灌胃给予 VC, 腹腔注射 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液。结合文献^[9-10]及课题组前期研究, 本研究中设置 VC 给药量为 $200\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 溶液给药量为 $1.25\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 连续处理 45 d, 称量体重并记录。饲养温度范围 $18\sim 22\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 相对湿度范围 45%~55%, 12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗, 自由进食、饮水。本实验经山东第二医科大学伦理委员会审查并批准, 批准号为 WPMC2016/SQ-06。

1.2 结肠内容物样本收集

小鼠处死后, 在无菌操作台内分别收集各组小鼠结肠内容物, 每组小鼠结肠内容物分装于 3 个无菌冻

存管中,并立即投入液氮中迅速冷冻。待所有样本收集完成后,转移至-80℃超低温冰箱保存并送检。

1.3 肠道菌群测序

结肠内容物样本交予上海微基公司,利用16SrDNA分析技术对粪便标本的聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)产物进行高通量测序,并进行质控。序列质控采用Trimmomatic(version: 0.38)软件,采取按窗口去低质量的方法,cutadapt(version: 1.16)软件进行测序接头和引物处理,FLASH(version: 1.2.11)软件筛选不符合序列,并进行序列优化。

1.4 统计学方法

1.4.1 高通量测序及生物信息学分析 对12个样本进行文库制备并进行高通量测序及生物信息学分析,区分每个样本的测序结果,并对序列质量进行质控和过滤得到优化序列。将优化序列进行分类操作单元(operational taxonomic units, OTU)聚类分析和物种分类学统计。OTU是为了方便分析,人为给某一个分类单元(品系、属、种等)设置的同一标志,了解一个样品测序结果中的菌门、菌属等信息,需要对序列进行归类操作,按相似性分为若干小组,一个小组就是一个OTU,根据不同的相似度水平,对所有序列进行OTU划分及生物信息统计分析。基于OTUs聚类分析结果,进行 α 多样性指数分析及群落结构上的 β 多样性分析。检测 α 多样性相关指标,如Sobs、Chao、ACE指数,反映样品中微生物群落的丰富度,即群落中物种的数量;Shannon、Simpson、PD whole tree指数等,反映样品微生物群落中物种丰富度和均匀度。检测 β 多样性相关指标,包括基于Unweighted Unifrac进行的主坐标分析(principal co-ordinates analysis, PCoA),基于Jaccard相似系数(Jaccard similarity coefficient)的多样本相似性树状图等,比较样品(组)间在物种多样性方面的差异大小。

1.4.2 统计学分析 采用R(version:3.6.0)语言、GraphPad 8.0.2、SPSS 26.0软件统计分析数据及作图。数据结果用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析进行组间比较,最小显著差数法进行两两比较,若数据方差不齐用Dunnett T3检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 小鼠体重变化

各组小鼠连续处理45 d后体重增加值见图1。正常对照组和VC组小鼠体重45 d前后变化无明显差异。Cr(VI)组小鼠体重增加值低于正常对照组($P<0.05$)。

VC干预可在一定程度上改善Cr(VI)暴露引起的小鼠体重增加值降低。

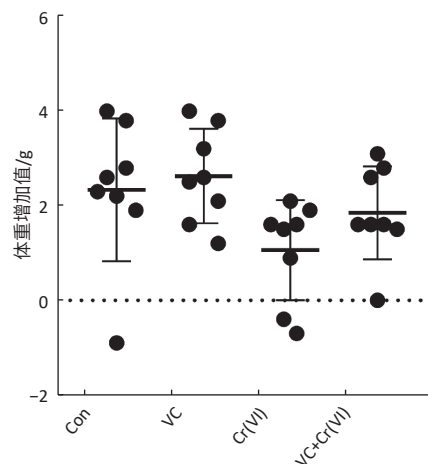


图1 VC对Cr(VI)暴露小鼠体重变化的影响

Figure 1 Effects of VC on body weight changes in Cr(VI)-exposed mice

2.2 各组小鼠结肠内容物样本的稀释性曲线

如图2,当序列数逐渐增加,稀释曲线趋向平坦时,更多的数据量只会产生少量新的OTUs,表明各组样本测序数据量合理,物种多样性检测有足够的测序数据支持,可进行数据分析。

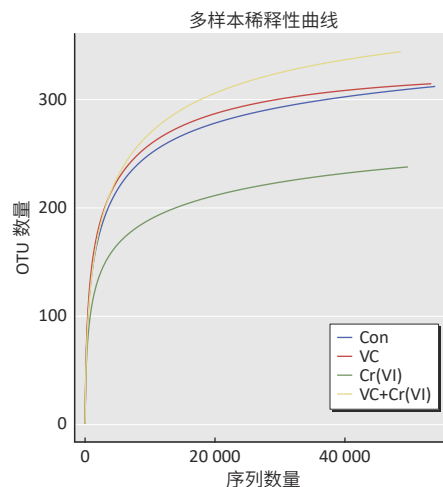


图2 各组小鼠结肠内容物样本的稀释性曲线

Figure 2 Dilution curves of mouse colon content samples in each group

2.3 VC对Cr(VI)暴露小鼠肠道菌群OTUs的影响

图3为各组小鼠肠道菌群基于OTUs的韦恩图,反映各组样本的OTUs数目构成的相似性及重叠情况。四组之间共有OTUs 285个。正常对照组、VC组、Cr(VI)组和VC+Cr(VI)组特有OTUs分别为3、11、19和61个,各组之间的微生物类别存在一定程度的差异。

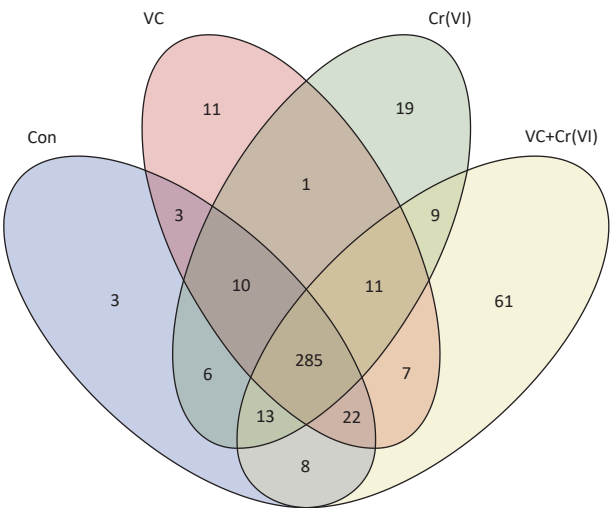


图3 VC对Cr(VI)暴露小鼠肠道菌群OTUs的影响
Figure 3 Effects of VC on OTUs of intestinal flora in Cr(VI)-exposed mice

2.4 α多样性分析

表1为各组小鼠肠道微生物α多样性指数。各组

测序深度指数(Coverage)均达到0.999以上,表明此次测序结果能够代表样品的真实情况。由表1知,Cr(VI)组Sobs、Chao、Ace指数与正常对照组相比降低($P<0.05$),PD whole tree指数高于正常对照组($P<0.05$); Shannon、Simpson指数的变化与正常对照组相比,差异无统计学意义。VC干预后,Sobs、Chao、Ace指数和PD whole tree指数与Cr(VI)组相比前三个指标升高($P<0.05$),而PD whole tree指数降低($P<0.05$)。

2.5 β多样性分析

2.5.1 各组小鼠肠道菌群的主坐标分析 图4是各组小鼠肠道菌群基于Unweighted Unifrac进行的主坐标分析。正常对照组和VC组之间分离不明显,提示这两组小鼠肠道菌群的组成差异不大,而Cr(VI)组和正常对照组之间有明显分离,提示这两组小鼠肠道菌群的组成存在较大差异,VC干预后,小鼠肠道菌群的组成与正常对照组相比又有回调,差异减小。

表1 各组肠道微生物α多样性指数

Table 1 α diversity indexes of intestinal microorganisms of mice in each group

组别	Sobs	Chao	Ace	Shannon	Simpson	PD whole tree
Con	314.333±5.508	341.069±7.324	334.756±5.041	3.930±0.117	0.056±0.008	22.644±0.053
VC	315.000±9.000	322.352±9.255	323.642±12.075	4.099±0.049	0.041±0.001	22.646±1.066
Cr(VI)	240.333±67.796 [*]	258.173±64.813 [*]	259.481±66.891 [*]	3.618±0.685	0.071±0.043	27.836±2.399 [*]
VC+Cr(VI)	346.333±23.714 [#]	370.576±26.666 [#]	367.008±21.662 [#]	3.950±0.347	0.051±0.023	24.506±1.428 [#]
F	4.610	5.379	4.768	0.810	0.782	8.048
P	0.037	0.025	0.034	0.523	0.536	0.008

[注]:*:与Con组相比, $P<0.05$;#:与Cr(VI)组相比, $P<0.05$ 。

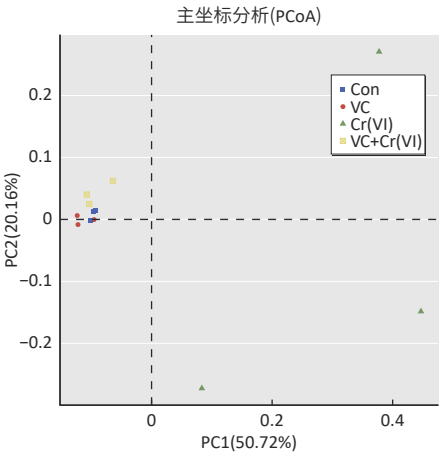


图4 各组小鼠肠道菌群的主坐标分析
Figure 4 Principal coordinate analysis of the intestinal flora of mice in each group

2.5.2 各组小鼠肠道菌群的多样本相似性树状图 图5为各组小鼠肠道菌群的Jaccard多样本相似性树状图,通过对样本进行聚类分析,进一步研究不同样本间的

相似性。由图可知,正常对照组和VC组最先聚类在一起,表明这两组菌群结构相似性最高,然后与VC+Cr(VI)组聚成一类,最后再与Cr(VI)组聚成一类,提示Cr(VI)组菌群结构与正常对照及VC组相比,差异较大。

2.5.3 各组小鼠肠道菌群的门水平差异性分析 各组小鼠门水平肠道微生物物种分布如图6。经OTUs注释分析得出,各组主要优势菌门为厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)和拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes)。Cr(VI)暴露使厚壁杆菌(Firmicutes)相对丰度升高,拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes)、单糖菌门(Saccharibacteria)和软壁菌门(Tenericutes)降低,而VC干预可在一定程度上缓解上述变化。

2.5.4 各组小鼠肠道菌群的属水平差异性分析 图7和表2为各组小鼠属水平肠道微生物物种分布。从属水平上看,在Cr(VI)暴露后,小鼠肠道中乳杆菌属(Lactobacillus)、另枝菌属(Alistipes)、拟杆菌属(Bacteroides)和瘤胃梭菌属(Ruminiclostridium)丰度均有

所升高,与正常对照组相比,拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*)相对丰度升高明显($P<0.05$)。VC干预后,上述4个菌属相对丰度均有所降低,其中瘤胃梭菌属(*Ruminiclostridium*)和拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*)相对丰度与Cr(VI)组相比,明显降低($P<0.05$)。

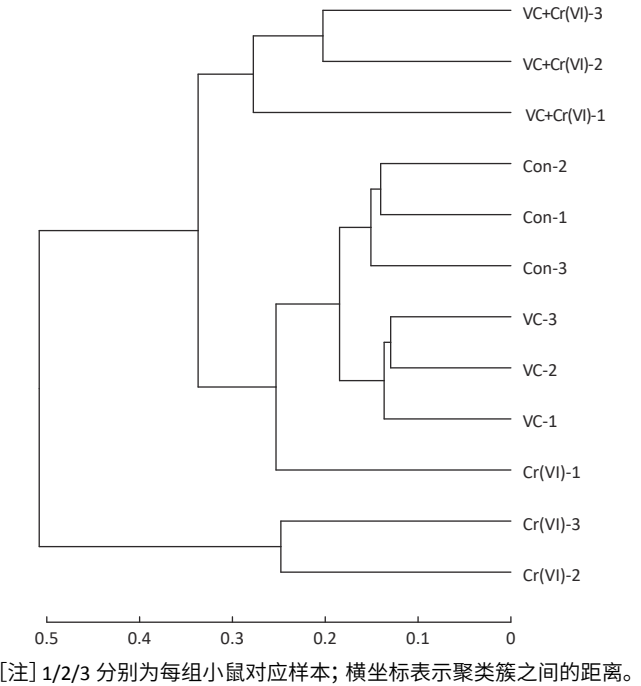


图5 各组小鼠肠道菌群的多样本相似性树状图
Figure 5 Multi-sample similarity dendrogram of intestinal flora in each group of mice

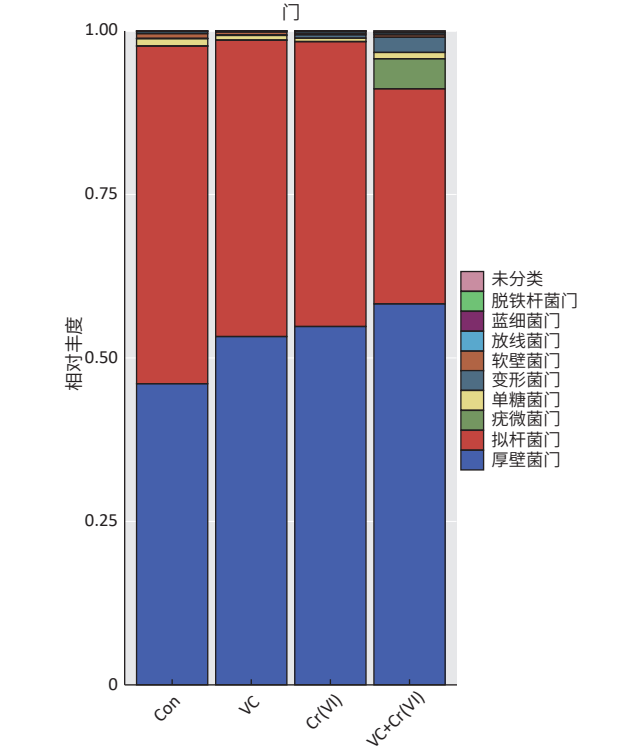


图6 各组小鼠肠道微生物门水平物种分布柱状图
Figure 6 Histogram of species distribution at the phylum level of intestinal microorganisms in each group of mice

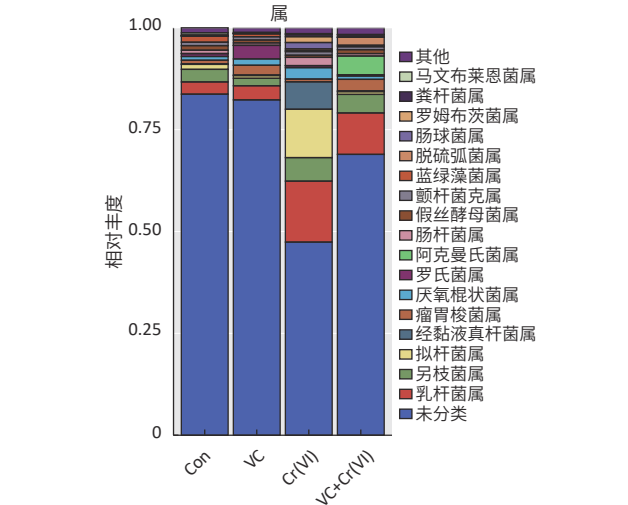


图7 各组小鼠肠道微生物属水平物种分布柱状图
Figure 7 Histogram of species distribution at the genus level of intestinal microorganisms in each group of mice

表2 各组小鼠肠道微生物优势菌属水平
Table 2 Levels of dominant genus of intestinal microorganisms in each group of mice

组别	乳杆菌属	另枝菌属	拟杆菌属	瘤胃梭菌属
Con	0.030±0.005	0.031±0.013	0.012±0.005	0.001±0.001
VC	0.035±0.017	0.018±0.006	0.007±0.001	0.002±0.001
Cr(VI)	0.150±0.128	0.058±0.069	0.112±0.087*	0.067±0.049
VC+Cr(VI)	0.102±0.116	0.046±0.039	0.007±0.004#	0.002±0.001#
F	1.306	0.546	4.764	9.214
P	0.338	0.664	0.034	0.006

[注]*:与Con组相比, $P<0.05$;#:与Cr(VI)组相比, $P<0.05$ 。

3 讨论

Cr(VI)被世界卫生组织列为1类致癌物,能以多种途径进入人体,降低免疫系统活性^[11-12],增加致癌、致畸和致突变风险^[13]。长期暴露于高浓度的Cr(VI)还可引起明显的胃肠道症状,常伴有体重减轻,胃黏膜出血和溃疡等,提示Cr(VI)暴露可能会严重影响胃肠道形态和生理功能^[2]。本研究中Cr(VI)暴露致小鼠回肠组织发生病理改变,出现绒毛表层破损,局部脱落及炎症细胞浸润。Cr(VI)暴露能抑制肉鸡、鼠、鱼等动物的生长趋势^[14-15]。本研究亦发现Cr(VI)暴露导致小鼠体重增长减缓,推测可能与Cr(VI)暴露导致小鼠肠道损伤有关。

肠道作为外界物质进入人体的主要渠道,极易受到各种因素影响而使菌群结构发生改变。肠道菌群由大量不同的微生物组成,是一种复杂的微生态系统,一般情况下都保持着一种动态平衡以维持机体健康^[16]。本研究对Cr(VI)暴露小鼠肠道微生物进行了检测和分析,稀释性曲线结果表明样本测序充分,数据

量合理,结果具有统计意义。OTU 分析表明 Cr(VI) 暴露对肠道微生物的丰富性有一定影响。 α 多样性指数分析结果表明,Cr(VI) 暴露小鼠 Sobs、Chao、Ace 指数均显著降低,PD whole tree 指数显著升高,表明小鼠肠道微生物的丰度、多样性及均匀度发生变化。有研究发现,鸡暴露于 Cr(VI) 后,其肠道菌群的组成及菌群在不同门、属水平上均发生变化^[2]。本研究中,Cr(VI) 暴露后,小鼠肠道微生物门水平上拟杆菌门、单糖菌门、软壁菌门、厚壁菌门丰度均发生改变。而在属水平上,Cr(VI) 暴露导致小鼠肠道内乳杆菌属、另枝菌属、拟杆菌属和瘤胃梭菌属的丰度均升高,其中,拟杆菌属丰度升高明显。拟杆菌属不仅是导致腹腔内脓毒症的最常见感染因素之一,还与皮肤与软组织感染、妇科感染、坏疽性阑尾炎及其他疾病有关^[17]。乳酸杆菌作为乳杆菌属的一种,是来自肠道的机会性病原体,可引起败血症、风湿性心脏病和感染性心内膜炎^[18]。另枝菌属能导致细菌产生有害代谢物,如氨、硫化氢、甲酚、吡啶、苯酚等,这些有害代谢物能被人体吸收从而损害结肠细胞,诱导结直肠癌的发生^[19-21]。瘤胃梭菌属可在一定情况下产生内毒素,与肠道疾病、免疫性疾病、神经系统疾病相关^[22]。以上提示 Cr(VI) 暴露导致小鼠肠道微生物属水平发生显著变化,增高机体相关患病风险,进而促进肠组织发生病理改变,小鼠吸收功能障碍,体重增加减缓。

VC 作为一种人体必需的膳食营养素,是一系列生物合成及基因调节酶的辅助因子,可直接影响肠道的氧化还原稳态,调节肠道微生物群^[23],促进肠道益生菌的生长,改善肠道屏障,维持肠道菌群稳态,在免疫系统的功能调节中起重要作用^[24]。有研究发现 VC 干预可使大鼠肠道内乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌的数量较酒精性肝损伤大鼠明显增多,高剂量组甚至恢复到正常组水平,表明 VC 对酒精性肝损伤大鼠的肠道菌群失衡有显著改善作用^[25]。本研究中,VC 干预亦在一定程度上改善 Cr(VI) 暴露导致的小鼠肠道菌群紊乱,缓解肠组织病理损伤,进而使小鼠的体重增加值升高。

本研究的局限性主要为样本量较少,后期将在本次研究结果的基础上增加肠道内容物样本量,进一步探究 Cr(VI) 暴露致肠道微生态改变的机制,为包括 Cr(VI) 在内的重金属及其他外源化学物导致健康危害的防治提供新方向与参考。

参考文献

[1] ANTHONY E T, OLADOJA N A. Process enhancing strategies for the reduction of Cr(VI) to Cr(III) via photocatalytic pathway[J]. *Environ Sci Pollut Res*,

2022, 29(6): 8026-8053.

[2] LI A, DING J, SHEN T, et al. Environmental hexavalent chromium exposure induces gut microbial dysbiosis in chickens[J]. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf*, 2021, 227: 112871.

[3] TALOKAR A Y. Studies on removal of chromium from waste water by adsorption using low cost agricultural biomass as adsorbents[J]. *Int J Adv Biotechnol Res*, 2011, 2(4): 452-456.

[4] JOBBY R, JHA P, YADAV A K, et al. Biosorption and biotransformation of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)]: A comprehensive review[J]. *Chemosphere*, 2018, 207: 255-266.

[5] HAN B, LI S, LV Y, et al. Dietary melatonin attenuates chromium-induced lung injury via activating the Sirt1/Pgc-1 α /Nrf2 pathway[J]. *Food Funct*, 2019, 10(9): 5555-5565.

[6] ZHANG Z, CAO H, SONG N, et al. Long-term hexavalent chromium exposure facilitates colorectal cancer in mice associated with changes in gut microbiota composition[J]. *Food Chem Toxicol*, 2020, 138: 111237.

[7] MICHELS A J, HAGEN T M, FREI B. Human genetic variation influences vitamin C homeostasis by altering vitamin C transport and antioxidant enzyme function[J]. *Annu Rev Nutr*, 2013, 33(1): 45-70.

[8] 薛世祥, 牟东, 代剑华, 等. 谷氨酰胺联合维生素C对热应激致大鼠肠源性内毒素血症的预防作用[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2011, 33(17): 1779-1782.

XUE S X, MOU D, DAI J H, et al. Preventive effect of glutamine combined with vitamin C on intestinal endotoxemia induced by heat stress in rats[J]. *J Third Mil Med Univ*, 2011, 33(17): 1779-1782.

[9] 欧阳钊, 柯鸿阳, 周健, 等. 维生素C对氯化镉致小鼠肾损伤的保护作用[J]. 卫生研究, 2022, 51(5): 791-796,807.

OUYANG C, KE H Y, ZHOU J, et al. Renal injury induced by cadmium chloride and the protective effect of vitamin C in mice[J]. *J Hyg Res*, 2022, 51(5): 791-796,807.

[10] LI X, HE S, ZHOU J, et al. Cr (VI) induces abnormalities in glucose and lipid metabolism through ROS/Nrf2 signaling[J]. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf*, 2021, 219: 112320.

[11] SHARMA P, SINGH S P, PARAKH S K, et al. Health hazards of hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)) and its microbial reduction[J]. *Bioengineered*, 2022, 13(3): 4923-4938.

[12] ALVAREZ C C, GÓMEZ M E B, ZAVALA A H. Hexavalent chromium: regulation and health effects[J]. *J Trace Elem Med Biol*, 2021, 65: 126729.

[13] WISE J P JR, YOUNG J L, CAI J, et al. Current understanding of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] neurotoxicity and new perspectives[J]. *Environ Int*, 2022, 158: 106877.

[14] ZHAO Y, ZHANG H, WU X, et al. Metabonomic analysis of the hepatic injury suffer from hexavalent chromium poisoning in broilers[J]. *Environ Sci Pollut Res*, 2019, 26(18): 18181-18190.

[15] ROLING J A, BAIN L J, GARDEA-TORRESDEY J, et al. Hexavalent chromium reduces larval growth and alters gene expression in mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) [J]. *Environ Toxicol Chem*, 2006, 25(10): 2725-2733.

[16] MU J, GUO Z, WANG X, et al. Seaweed polysaccharide relieves hexavalent chromium-induced gut microbial homeostasis[J]. *Front Microbiol*, 2023, 13: 1100988.

[17] WEXLER H M. *Bacteroides*: the good, the bad, and the nitty-gritty[J]. *Clin Microbiol Rev*, 2007, 20(4): 593-621.

[18] O'CALLAGHAN J, O'TOOLE P W. *Lactobacillus*: host-microbe relationships[J]. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol*, 2013, 358: 119-154.

[19] PARKER B J, WEARSCH P A, VELOO A C M, et al. The genus *Alistipes*: gut bacteria with emerging implications to inflammation, cancer, and mental

- health[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2020, 11: 906.
- [20] KAUR H, DAS C, MANDE SS. *In silico* analysis of putrefaction pathways in bacteria and its implication in colorectal cancer[J]. *Front Microbiol*, 2017, 8: 2166.
- [21] FUNG KY C, OOI CC, ZUCKER MH, et al. Colorectal carcinogenesis: a cellular response to sustained risk environment[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2013, 14(7): 13525-13541.
- [22] WANG P, LI D, KE W, et al. Resveratrol-induced gut microbiota reduces obesity in high-fat diet-fed mice[J]. *Int J Obes (Lond)*, 2020, 44(1): 213-225.
- [23] LIU P, ZHANG Y, ZHANG Z, et al. Antibiotic-induced dysbiosis of the gut microbiota impairs gene expression in gut-liver axis of mice[J]. *Genes (Basel)*, 2023, 14(7): 1423.
- [24] LI XY, MENG L, SHEN L, et al. Regulation of gut microbiota by vitamin C, vitamin E and β -carotene[J]. *Food Res Int*, 2023, 169: 112749.
- [25] 匡逸静, 谢安琪, 田鹏, 等. 维生素C对酒精性肝损伤大鼠肠道菌群的影响[J]. *现代食品*, 2021(10): 192-195,202.
- KUANG YJ, XIE AQ, TIAN P, et al. Effect of Vitamin C on intestinal flora in rats with alcoholic liver injury[J]. *Modern Food*, 2021(10): 192-195,202.
- (英文编辑: 汪源; 责任编辑: 赵芸稼, 丁瑾瑜)
-
- (上接第 806 页)
- [10] 张锐, 凌瑜双, 陈奕文, 等. 重庆市地铁车厢空气微生物污染状况调查[J]. *环境与健康杂志*, 2015, 32(11): 1000-1002.
- ZHANG R, LING YS, CHEN YW, et al. Investigation of air microorganism pollution in metro carriages in Chongqing[J]. *J Environ Health*, 2015, 32(11): 1000-1002.
- [11] CHEN YY, SUNG FC, CHEN ML, et al. Indoor air quality in the metro system in North Taiwan[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2016, 13(12): 1200.
- [12] ZHAO YH, QU H, WANG Y, et al. Detection of microorganisms in hospital air before and during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2022, 26(3): 1020-1027.
- [13] SIRIARCHAWATANA P, PUMKAE P, HARNPICHARNCHAI P, et al. Temporal, compositional, and functional differences in the microbiome of Bangkok subway air environment[J]. *Environ Res*, 2023, 219: 115065.
- [14] ROBERTSON CE, BAUMGARTNER LK, HARRIS JK, et al. Culture-independent analysis of aerosol microbiology in a metropolitan subway system[J]. *Appl Environ Microbiol*, 2013, 79(11): 3485-3493.
- [15] TRIADÓ-MARGARIT X, VEILLETTE M, DUCHAINE C, et al. Bioaerosols in the Barcelona subway system[J]. *Indoor Air*, 2017, 27(3): 564-575.
- [16] GRYDAKI N, COLBECK I, MENDES L, et al. Bioaerosols in the Athens Metro: metagenetic insights into the PM₁₀ microbiome in a naturally ventilated subway station[J]. *Environ Int*, 2021, 146: 106186.
- [17] HASSAN ZU, CHO H, PARK C, et al. Seasonal variations of the airborne microbial assemblages of the Seoul subway, South Korea from 16S and ITS gene profiles with chemical analysis[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2022, 12(1): 18456.
- [18] JONBLAT S, AS-SADI F, ZIBARA K, et al. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* biofilm assembly and self-dispersion: bacteria and matrix dynamics[J]. *Int Microbiol*, 2024, 27(3): 831-844.
- [19] AHMAD S, RAHMAN H, MUMTAZ S, et al. *mecA* and *fdh*: markers of pathogenicity and commensalism in *Staphylococcus epidermidis* of pediatric origin from Pakistan[J]. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis*, 2024, 108(1): 116109.
- [20] BOWSTEAD TT, SANTIAGO SM. Pleuropulmonary infection due to *Corynebacterium striatum* [J]. *Br J Dis Chest*, 1980, 74(2): 198-200.
- [21] 曾丽娟, 胡辛兰, 林凤辉, 等. 纹带棒状杆菌感染的患者临床科室、标本分布特点与易患因素分析[J]. *创伤与急诊电子杂志*, 2019, 7(3): 127-129,151.
- ZENG LJ, HU XL, LIN FH, et al. Distribution characteristics and predisposing factors of *Corynebacterium striatum* infection[J]. *J Trauma Emerg*, 2019, 7(3): 127-129,151.
- [22] MOELLING K, BROECKER F. Air microbiome and pollution: composition and potential effects on human health, including SARS coronavirus infection [J]. *J Environ Public Health*, 2020, 2020: 1646943.
- [23] NAKAMURA T, COHEN A L, SCHWARTZ S, et al. The global landscape of pediatric bacterial meningitis data reported to the world health organization-coordinated invasive bacterial vaccine-preventable disease surveillance network, 2014-2019[J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2021, 224(12 Suppl 2): S161-S173.
- [24] SAHUQUILLO-ARCE JM, HERNÁNDEZ-CABEZAS A, CASTAÑO-AROCA MJ, et al. *Streptococcus agalactiae* in childbearing age immigrant women in Comunitat Valenciana (Spain) [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10(1): 9904.
- [25] PELTON SI, LAPIDOT R. Inferring public health policies from epidemiology and whole genome sequencing of invasive pneumococcal isolates from a surveillance network[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2021, 72(12): e957-e958.
- (英文编辑: 汪源; 责任编辑: 丁瑾瑜)