## 研究简报

79Se-AMS生物示踪方法学的研究 王伟<sup>1</sup>; 何明<sup>1</sup>; 陈春英<sup>2</sup>; 李柏<sup>2</sup>; 陆丽燕<sup>1</sup>; 龚杰<sup>1</sup>; 吴绍雷<sup>1</sup>; 周国强<sup>2</sup>; 焦芳<sup>2</sup>; 许耀刚<sup>2</sup>; 赵金 璇<sup>2</sup>: 武绍勇<sup>1</sup>; 姜山<sup>1</sup>

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由于具有放射性非常弱以及对生物组织甚至是细胞无损伤的特点,<sup>79</sup>Se是对硒元素进行长期无损伤生 摘要 命科学研究的理想示踪核素。 $^{79}$ Se示踪方法学的建立对于硒的生命科学与生物医学研究将具有十分特殊的意义。 加速器质谱测量 $^{79}$ Se( $^{79}$ Se-AMS)的生物示踪方法学具有高灵敏度,高准确性以及高精度等特点。通过采用 $^{79}$ S e-AMS方法对亚毒性剂量的硒代谢过程进行研究,建立了<sup>79</sup>Se-AMS生物示踪方法学,重点探索了生物示踪样品 的制备流程,化学处理以及样品测量过程。采用分子负离子的引出形式以及四阳极双栅电离室对<sup>79</sup>Se和<sup>79</sup>Br两种 同量异位素进行鉴别,从而记录实际样品中<sup>79</sup>Se的原子个数。实验建立了亚毒性剂量硒在Wistar大鼠肾脏内的代 谢曲线,为生命科学以及生物医学领域提供了新的测量方法与手段,也为AMS的应用开拓了新的领域。

79<u>Se</u> 加速器质谱仪 生物示踪

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## Biological Tracer Methodology of <sup>79</sup>Se-AMS

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**Abstract** <sup>79</sup>Se, with little radioactivity and little intrusiveness to biological tissue even to cell, is a n ideal tracer nuclide for long period and non-intrusive biological research of selenium. Establishm ent of its tracer methodology is significant in biomedicine and life science. <sup>79</sup>Se-AMS is an alter native owing to its high sensitivity, accuracy and precision. Tracer experiment using arried out to investigate the metabolism kinetics of selenium in the rat kidney, and therefore establi shment of <sup>79</sup>Se-AMS biological tracer methodology is detailed, including tracing sample prepar ation, chemical procedure, and AMS measurement processing. During AMS measurement, mole cular negative ions of SeO<sup>-2</sup> were extracted from the ion source, and the counts of <sup>79</sup>Se were det <sup>79</sup>Se and <sup>79</sup>Br by four-anode double-grid ionization c ermined from the discrimination between hamber. Metabolism curve of sub-poisonous selenium in the kidney of Wistar rat was establishe <sup>79</sup>Se-AMS for biological research will be explored. d finally. Further applications of

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