论著

胚胎早期低剂量甲基汞暴露对大鼠的行为致畸效应

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摘要 目的:探讨胚胎早期甲基汞低剂量暴露对大鼠仔代的行为致畸效应。方法:Wistar 大鼠雌性80 只、雄性20只以3:1 交配,大鼠随机分为4 组,于妊娠6~9 d 用氯化甲基汞0.00 mg/(kg·bw·d)、0.01 mg/(kg·bw·d)、0.05 mg/(kg·bw·d)、2.00 mg/(kg·bw·d)灌胃染毒。进行胚胎毒性研究;记录201 只仔鼠出生后早期生理发育和神经行为发育指标;10 周龄的仔鼠32 只进行操作行为测试;24 只进行脑组织形态学检查和单胺类神经递质(去甲肾上腺素、多巴胺、52羟色胺)测定(荧光分光光度法)。结果:胚胎早期低剂量甲基汞对胎仔体重及尾长发育有抑制作用(P<0.01),暴露组仔鼠的体重增长、早期生理发育及神经行为发育滞后于对照组(P<0.05 或P<0.01);操作行为成绩均比对照组降低(P<0.05 或P<0.01);3 个暴露组仔鼠均未观察到脑组织形态学改变,但单胺类神经递质含量均比对照组显著增高(P<0.05 或P<0.01)。所有结果呈现出剂量2反应关系。结论 胚胎早期低剂量甲基汞暴露有一定的胚胎毒性,可影响仔鼠神经系统的发育,导致行为改变。

关键词 行为致畸 仔代 甲基汞 大鼠

NEUROBEHAVIORAL TERATOGENIC EFFECT ON RAT OFFSPRING AFTER EARLY PREGNANT EXPOSURE TO METHYLMERCURY ATLOW DOSE

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Abstract Purpose: To detect the neurobehavioral teratogenic effect of methylmercury exposure at early embryonic stage on off spring. Methods: Methylmercury chloride was force2fed to the Wistar rat s during the 6th~9th day after conception at doses of 0. 00 mg/ (kg·bw·d), 0. 01 mg/ (kg·bw·d), 0. 05 mg/(kg·bw·d) and 2. 00mg/(kg·bw·d). The toxicity in the embryos, developmental landmarks of 201 off spring and operant behavior test of 32 off spring were measured. The brain morphology and the levels of monamine neurot ransmitters (NA, DA, 52HT) were tested in 24 off spring at 10 weeks old. Double blind was used in whole experiment . Results :In 3 exposure groups , the body weight and tail development of embryos were slower (P < 0.01), the early developmental landmarks and neurobehavioral development of off spring were delayed (P < 0.05), and their performances in operant behavior were worse than those of the cont rol group (P < 0.05). No histomorphological alteration in the off spring brains was observed in all groups. The levels of monamine neurot ransmitters in brains of 3 exposure groups were increased (P < 0.05). Some result's showed a dose2effect relationship. Conclusion: Early pregnant exposure to methylmercury at a low dose showed some embryotoxicity and adverse effect s on the developing nervous system of the rat off spring and also resulted in neurobehavioral changes.

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