

乙烯基 DNA 加合物检测技术研究

田永峰^{1,2},侯宏卫¹,刘勇²,胡清源¹,王安²

1. 国家烟草质量监督检验中心, 郑州 450001
2. 中国科学院安徽光学精密机械研究所, 合肥 230031

摘要 为了深入的研究乙烯基 DNA 加合物,本文综述了 DNA 氧化损伤的种类、修复机制和产物以及 3 种乙烯基 DNA 加合物:乙 基腺嘌呤($1,N^6$ -ethenoadenine, ϵ Ade)、乙 基鸟嘌呤($1,N^2$ -ethenoguanine, ϵ Gua)和乙 基胞嘧啶($3,N^4$ -ethenocytosine, ϵ Cyt)的体内生成机制。讨论了目前检测乙烯基 DNA 加合物的方法,如 32 P-标记法,气相色谱-质谱法,液相色谱-串联质谱法等。 32 P-标记法在检测灵敏度方面表现较优;气相色谱-质谱法分析样品需要衍生化,因此易导致样品在前处理过程中损失;液相色谱-串联质谱法具有前处理方法简单、稳定性好、选择性强、灵敏度高等优点。乙烯基 DNA 加合物作为生物标志物对评价生物体脂质过氧化具有重要意义。液相色谱-串联质谱法是目前在检测乙烯基 DNA 加合物方面较为理想的方法。

关键词 生物标志物; 乙烯基 DNA 加合物; 氧化损伤

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Analytical Method for Etheno DNA Adducts

TIAN Yongfeng^{1,2}, HOU Hongwei¹, LIU Yong², HU Qingyuan¹, WANG An²

1. China National Tobacco Quality Supervision and Test Center, Zhengzhou 450001, China
2. Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Science Anhui, Hefei 230031, China

Abstract In order to deeply study etheno-DNA adducts, the variety of DNA oxidative damages, repair mechanisms, and their products are summarized. The generative mechanism in vivo and analytical method of etheno-DNA adducts, including 1, N^6 -ethenoadenine (ϵ Ade), 1, N^2 -ethenoguanine (ϵ Gua), and 3, N^4 -ethenocytosine (ϵ Cyt) are reviewed. The current analytical methods of etheno-DNA adducts have been discussed, which include Immunoaffinity Chromatography/ 32 P-postlabelling technique (IC- 32 P), Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS), and Liquid Chromatography-tandem Mass Spectrometer (LC-MS/MS). IC- 32 P has the excellent performance on the sensibility, but when determining etheno-DNA adducts, complex operations and many steps have been involved. As analytical devices, the characteristics of mass spectrometer make the device obtain ideal sensibility and specificity. GC-MS method has the lower limit of determination than that for LC-MS/MS method. As sample derivatization is needed, the sample usually cost more for the method of GC-MS during the pre-handling; LC-MS/MS method offers many practical advantages on the pre-handling, stability, selectivity, and sensibility. These advantages could enhance the efficiency of samples analysis. LC-MS/MS is the ideal analytical method for the research on etheno-DNA adducts. The mechanism of DNA oxidative damage is inconclusive. As the biomarkers of DNA oxidative damages, etheno-DNA adducts possess significant meanings on the risk evaluation of lipid peroxidation.

Keywords biomarker; etheno DNA adducts; oxidative damage

0 引言

DNA 是生命的遗传物质。在 DNA 利用碱基互补配对原则进行复制的过程中,环境中的射线、致癌物,有机体内部代

谢产生的活性氧自由基等会使组成 DNA 的碱基发生氧化损伤^[1]。损伤可导致组成 DNA 链的基本单位碱基发生变化,最终改变 DNA 上携带的遗传信息。DNA 损伤种类包括:碱基修

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作者简介: 田永峰,博士研究生,研究方向为烟草化学和生物标志物,电子信箱:yongfengtian@126.com;胡清源(通信作者,中国科协所属全国学会个人会员登记号 E531720008M),研究员,研究方向为烟草化学和生物标志物,电子信箱:huqy@ztri.com.cn

饰,丧失碱基位点,DNA链断裂。被修饰的碱基依据其结构和性质可分为3类:氧化类碱基(oxidized base),烷化类碱基(alkylated base),外环加成类碱基(exocyclic base adducts),如图1所示^[2]。乙烯基DNA加合物作为重要的外环加成类碱基,既可以作为接触标志物反映毒物在靶部位的效应剂量,又可以作为效应标志物反映DNA的损伤程度^[3-4],同时在评估脂质过氧化程度以及疾病预防方面具有重要价值^[5]。例如导致胆管癌的肝脏慢性传染病患者体内白细胞或体液中乙烯基DNA加合物含量是正常人的3—5倍^[6],羧基乙烯基脱氧胞嘧啶(H-edCyd)在细胞中引起基因错配的几率高达90%^[7]。研究表明乙烯基DNA加合物在体内的修复和转录是异常复杂的^[8],并已在肝癌组织中检测到其存在^[9]。乙烯基DNA加合物是由两个亲核性官能团的化合物与正常碱基反应,形成乙烯基环状修饰碱基。乙烯基所修饰的部位是DNA配对时氢键形成

的位置,此类变异碱基结构会使得DNA的配对异常^[10-13]。并且乙烯基DNA加合物被DNA修复酶修复的速度较慢,很可能是基因突变形成癌症的中间产物^[14],DNA加合物产生过程被认为是细胞致癌的起始阶段(initiation stage)。因此乙烯基DNA加合物是评估许多疾病非常有用的生化指标,在DNA氧化损伤以及癌症研究中具有重要的意义。

乙烯基DNA加合物主要有:乙烯基腺嘌呤(1,N⁶-ethenoadenine,εAde)、乙烯基鸟嘌呤(1,N²-ethenoguanine,εGua)和乙烯基胞嘧啶(3,N⁴-ethenocytosine,εCyt)等。乙烯基DNA加合物在体内的含量很低,所以研究准确定量它们的检测方法非常重要。早期的研究使用免疫亲和层析色谱搭配³²P后标记技术(immunoaffinity chromatography/³²P-postlabelling technique)^[15]。目前,乙烯基DNA加合物的分析检测更多地应用气相色谱-质谱联用技术(GC-MS)^[16-18]和液相色谱-串联质

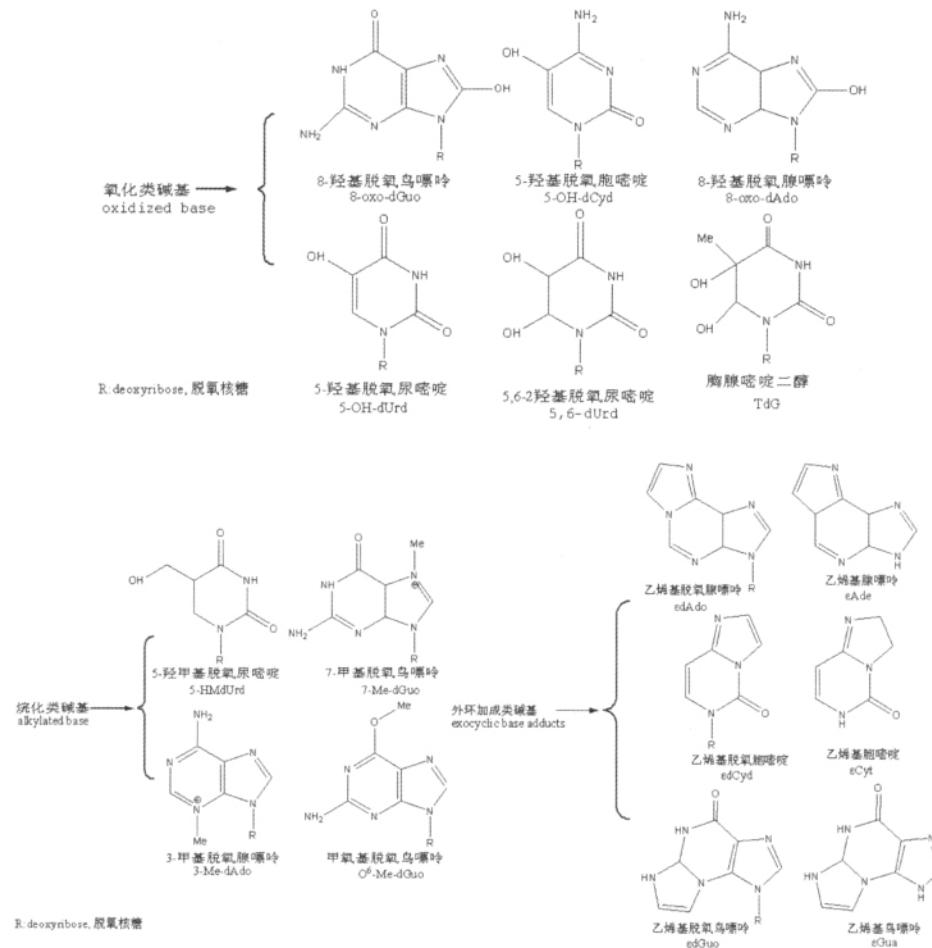


图1 DNA加合物

Fig. 1 DNA adducts

谱联用技术(LC-MS/MS)^[19-20]。

1 DNA损伤修复

研究表明乙烯基DNA加合物是被DNA糖基化酶(N-glycosylases)修复^[21-24],如3-甲基腺嘌呤DNA糖基化酶(3-

methyladenine-DNA glycosylase)可特异性的对乙烯基腺嘌呤(εAde)进行剪切^[22]。乙烯基DNA加合物与肝脏内P450 2E1酶的含量水平具有强相关性^[25-26]。剪切后的DNA加合物通过体内代谢,随尿液排出体外,在尿液中形成游离的DNA加合物(图2)。一旦外源脂质过氧化物体内聚集过多,生成的乙烯

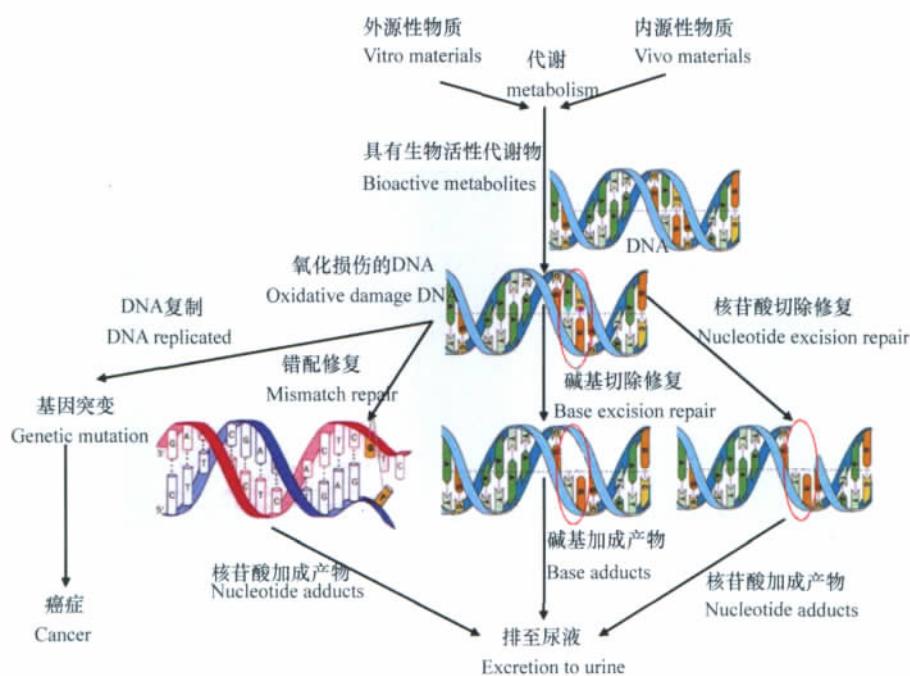


图 2 DNA 损伤修复

Fig. 2 DNA-repair mechanisms

基 DNA 加合物逃避修复, 加合物就会保留在 DNA 链上进入复制过程, 形成致突变、致畸、致癌的启动因子^[27-29], 在蛋白质合成和细胞复制时造成突变, 从而造成蛋白质功能异常或诱发癌症。

如图 2 所示, 尽管由脂质过氧化(LPO)^[30]所产生的乙烯基 DNA 加合物引起的碱基配对的特异性和复制错误的模型已经建立, 但是对于外环加成类 DNA 加合物在分子水平的形成机制仍不清楚^[31], 并且不同的氧化损伤有机体采取了何种修调机制这个问题也值得深入研究。

2 乙烯基 DNA 加合物的产生途径

机体内的乙烯基 DNA 加合物主要是由 DNA 与体内脂质过氧化所形成的化学物质反应生成^[23]。 ω -6 不饱和脂肪酸(ω -6 polyunsaturated fatty acid)与具有反应性的活性氧自由基发生脂质过氧化后, 会分解成链长不等的烯醛类物质^[32-35], 如反式-4-羟基壬醛(trans-4-hydroxy-2-nonenal, HNE)^[36]就是其中含量较高者。HNE 是人体过氧化物酶的底物, 当烯醛类物质生成之后, 在体内又可进一步被代谢氧化成反应性更高的环氧化醛类, 例如:HNE 进一步生 2,3-环氧-4-羟基壬醛(2,3-epoxy-4-hydroxy-2-nonenal, EH), EH 会与碱基发生反应形成乙烯基加成产物^[37]。EH 是 HNE 与碱基反应时的一个中间体, 它的反应活性比 HNE 高^[38], 在体外的实验中, 当环氧化醛类与核苷酸反应之后, 会有乙烯基腺嘌呤(ε Ade)、乙烯基胞嘧啶(ε Cyt)、乙烯基鸟嘌呤(ε Gua)的产生^[39], 其反应途径如图 3 所示^[40-42]。

当生物体内发生脂质过氧化作用后, 长链会断裂, 生成链长不等的烯醛类化合物, 如 HNE 在过氧化叔丁醇(t-

BuOOH)和过氧化脂肪酸(FAOOH)作用下又可进一步形成 EH^[43], 在体内会与碱基反应生成乙烯基 DNA 加合物。

3 乙烯基 DNA 加合物的检测方法

目前, 乙烯基 DNA 加合物的研究主要集中在两方面:一是乙烯基 DNA 加合物在体内的生成机理、代谢途径以及如何影响 DNA 复制, 二是开发乙烯基 DNA 加合物的检测方法。

3.1 免疫亲和性层析色谱搭配 32 P 后标记技术

免疫亲和性层析色谱搭配 32 P 后标记技术(immunoaffinity chromatography/ 32 P-postlabelling technique, IC- 32 P)是现今检测乙烯基 DNA 加合物最为灵敏的方法, 可以检测到 10^{10} 分子中含有的 1 个 DNA 加合物, 而且检测时只需要 30—40 μ g 的 DNA 样品。此方法的具体步骤为: 利用放射性同位素 32 P 标记的三磷酸腺苷(ATP)与免疫亲和层析柱(immunoaffinity column)纯化后的 DNA 水解产物结合, 产生 32 P 标记的 DNA 加合物。 32 P 标记的 DNA 加合物再经过聚乙烯亚胺纤维膜(polyethyleneimine cellulose)纯化。通过计算 32 P 放射强度, 可以得到 DNA 加合产物的含量^[44-48]。

1982 年, Gupta 等^[39]首次应用此法检测 DNA 中的多环芳烃、芳基胺和无放射性芳基胺, 此法在当时用于检测大量的 DNA 加合物中的少量致癌物, 并且这些致癌物既无放射性也没有特异性抗体。此后 IC- 32 P 就成为研究者研究有机体氧化损伤, 检测致癌物的最灵敏方法。其检测的灵敏度可达到从 10^9 分子中检测到 0—27^[24] 个标志物, 检测所需样品量只需 500 μ g^[46]。

Winter 等^[46]在 1986 年证实 HNE 和 DNA 碱基发生作用可生成乙烯基脱氧核苷酸。Nair 等^[47]在此基础上利用 32 P 后标

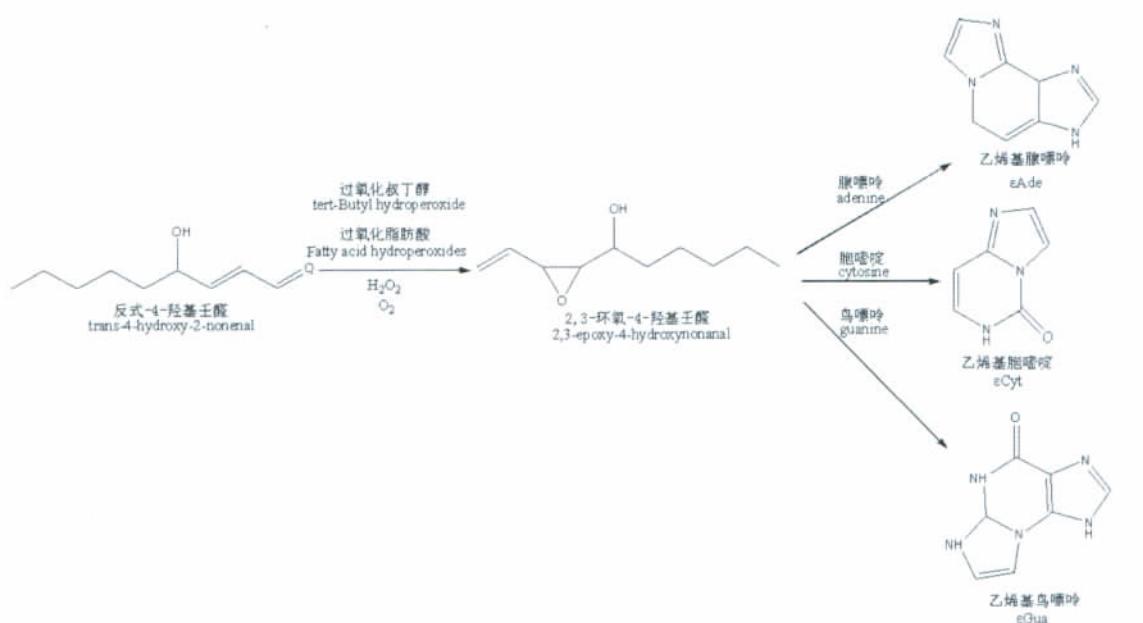


图3 乙烯基DNA加合物的体内合成途径

Fig. 3 Pathway and regulation of etheno-DNA adducts biosynthesis

记技术(³²P-postlabelling technique)研究了慢性胰腺炎和结肠炎病人病变组织的乙烯基脱氧腺嘌呤(εdAdo)和乙烯基脱氧胞嘧啶(εdCyd)含量,发现其含量分别比正常值高了2和28倍;克罗恩病(crohn's)病人εdCyd则明显提高了19倍。因此推断,εdAdo和εdCyd存在致癌性。

Fernando^[48]研究了给小鼠注射乙烷基胺基甲酸盐和代谢产物乙烯基胺基甲酸盐并使用IC-³²P检测注射前后小鼠体内εdAdo和εdCyd的含量。发现注射乙烷基胺基甲酸盐的小鼠肺部中的乙烯基DNA加合物是注射其代谢产物乙烯基胺基甲酸盐的3倍,同时成年小鼠的乙烯基DNA加合物也是幼年小鼠的2—3倍,而检测小鼠肝脏也发现乙烯基DNA加合物注射后明显高于注射前。此研究证实了外源物质是产生乙烯基DNA加合物的主要原因。产生的DNA加合物主要为εdAdo和εdCyd,器官是肝脏和肺部。

免疫亲和性层析色谱搭配³²P后标记技术虽然十分灵敏且仪器要求简单,但步骤繁琐,在免疫亲和层析柱富集纯化样品的过程中会有微量的DNA样品的损失,并且缺乏适当的内标准物来准确定量。采用非标准化仪器进行分析或者在分析大量的生物样品的时候,人工操作对检测结果的影响无法忽视,并且在使用不同亲和性小柱时的回收率会影响检测方法的整体回收率。

3.2 质谱法

质谱法是指通过检测样品中化合物离子质荷比来定性定量鉴定的方法^[49],可分为以下2类:有机质谱技术(气相色谱质谱联用、液相色谱质谱联用、傅里叶变换质谱、基质辅助激光解吸飞行时间质谱)和无机质谱技术(火花源双聚焦质谱、电感耦合等离子体质谱、二次离子质谱)^[50]。

3.2.1 气相色谱-质谱法

气相色谱-质谱法(GC-MS)可使检测限达到fg级别,并已成功运用于检测尿液中乙烯基腺嘌呤(εAde)^[51]和乙烯基胞嘧啶(εCyt)^[52]。实验过程选用[¹³C₁,⁵¹N₂]εAde,[¹⁵N₃]εCyt为内标,尿液样本经过C18-OH固相萃取柱富集后,用反向高效液相色谱的光电二极管阵列检测器检测富集程度。加入衍生化试剂衍生化,经C18-OH固相萃取柱富集,GC-MS检测。

Chung等^[53]在1996年首次使用GC-MS方法检测乙烯基腺嘌呤(εAde)、乙烯基胞嘧啶(εCyt),并提出了脂质过氧化是有机体内产生乙烯基DNA加合物的原因。

Chen等^[51]在2003年使用气相色谱-电子捕获负离子化学电离-质谱法(GC-NICI-MS)对10名吸烟者和13名非吸烟者24h尿液进行检测。发现男性吸烟者εAde明显高于非吸烟者。虽然存在分析样本量较少(仅有23名志愿者)的缺陷,但是提出了可以利用εAde来评估吸烟者的致癌风险的新思路。此后随着液相色谱串联质谱技术的成熟,研究乙烯基DNA加合物多使用液相色谱串联质谱法。虽然GC-MS具有灵敏度高、分离效率高、分析速度快等特点,但不能对εAde、εCyt直接定量分析。同时检测前需要对乙烯基DNA加合物进行化学衍生化,这无疑增加了分析结果的不准确性。衍生化是指利用特定的衍生化试剂与化合物之间发生化学反应,使反应后的化合物与原化合物结构类似^[54],而溶解度、沸点、熔点、聚集态或化学成分与原化合物不同^[55]。衍生化的目的是要把难于分析的物质转化为与其化学结构相似易于分析的物质^[56-58]。当检测物不易被检测时,可对其进行衍生化处理。使用GC-MS法检测乙烯基DNA加合物,其衍生化步骤是用溴甲基五氟苯(PFB-Br)^[59]与腺嘌呤和胞嘧啶反应,生

成 PFB- ε Ade、PFB- ε Cyt, 然后用 GC-MS 法进行检测分析^[60-61]。从已知报道来看, 应用此法单独分析 ε Ade 或者 ε Cyt 已取得比较理想的结果, 同时分析两种或以上乙烯基 DNA 加合物应用此法并不理想。同时衍生化过程中带来的样品损失难以准确定量, 并需要较为繁琐的固相萃取过程才能满足分析的要求。

3.2.2 液相色谱-串联质谱法

由于液相色谱-串联质谱法(LC-MS/MS)具有高选择性与灵敏度, 在乙烯基 DNA 加合物的检测分析过程中得到了应用, 也是未来分析化学学科发展的方向。选用 LC-MS/MS 分析检测乙烯基 DNA 加合物的主要优势是可以稳定高效的同时检测两种或以上乙烯基 DNA 加合物。尤其是纳流柱(nanoflow)、纳喷离子源(nanospray)技术结合 LC-MS/MS 技术后, 大大提高了检测结果的灵敏度以及稳定性。使检测乙烯基 DNA 加合物的结果准确性及可重复性得到了极大提高。此方法样品在进入纳流柱高效液相串联质谱检测前, 也需要 C-18 固相萃取柱对样品进行富集, 目的是除去极性的杂质干扰以及盐类。

2000 年, Doerge 等^[62]首次报导了利用 LC-MS/MS 法同时检测 DNA 中 ε Ade, ε Cyt。该方法使用同位素稳定内标和固相萃取, 成为之后生物标志物研究者广泛采用的方法。但是由于检测的样品里 DNA 加合物含量较低, 采用自动固相萃取技术以及样品中基质效应的干扰, 敏感度比正常条件下低了近 5 倍。

2006 年, Hillestrom 等^[63]采用 LC/APCI-MS/MS 同时检测了人尿液中的乙烯基腺嘌呤(ε Ade)、乙烯基脱氧胞嘧啶(ε dCyd)和乙烯基脱氧腺嘌呤(ε dAdo), 三种加合物的定量限分别可以达到 5.3fmol, 7.5fmol 和 1.3fmol。试验中首次使用柱转换技术, 同时检测 ε Ade、 ε dCyd、 ε dAdo 三种乙烯基 DNA 加合物。并且准确定量了志愿者 24h 尿液中 ε Ade, ε dCyd 和 ε dAdo 代谢量, 分别达到了 45.8pmol ε Ade/24h, 96.8pmol ε dCyd/24h 和 18.1pmol ε dAdo/24h。这为评估体内氧化损伤压力和癌症的研究提供了参考。

Chen 等^[64]近年来利用 LC-MS/MS 法检测尿液中的乙烯基鸟嘌呤(ε Gua), 乙烯基腺嘌呤(ε Ade)^[65], 尤其是 2009 年在液相色谱电喷雾串联质谱中使用纳流柱、纳喷离子源技术同时检测乙烯基脱氧腺嘌呤(ε dAdo)、乙烯基脱氧胞嘧啶(ε dCyd) 和乙烯基脱氧鸟嘌呤(ε dGuo), 进样量低至 30 μ g DNA 样品或 1—1.5mL 的血液样品, 检出限分别达到 0.2fg, 40fg 和 10fg, 定量限分别为 50fg, 1.0pg 和 1.0pg^[66]。并且首次同时检测了血液 DNA 中的三种乙烯基加合物(ε dAdo, ε dCyd, ε dGuo), 为乙烯基 DNA 加合物作为评估体内氧化损伤和癌症风险的生物标志物走向临床应用奠定了理论基础。

4 展望

乙烯基 DNA 加合物在体内的含量很低, 所以研究准确定量乙烯基 DNA 加合物的检测方法将是今后发展的重要方

向之一。一方面, 随着近年来串联质谱与高效液相色谱技术联用技术的突破, 以及将纳流柱结合纳喷离子源技术的逐渐普及推广, 利用高效液相串联质谱技术同时检测多个乙烯基 DNA 加合物的研究必将成为研究热点。另一方面, 外源物质导致体内乙烯基 DNA 加合物的变化及其与癌症发生的关联性还需要深入地研究, 目前外源物质导致的 DNA 氧化损伤机理还没有确定的结论, 因此找到可以很好的评价 DNA 氧化损伤程度的乙烯基 DNA 加合物具有重要意义。

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·学术动态·

“第三届国际生物能源与生物技术学术会议”征稿



为促进生物质基础研究和生物能源开发利用 华中农业大学、中国植物生理学会和中国林业科学研究院 拟于 2012 年 10 月 14—20 日在武汉市共同举办第三届国际生物能源与生物技术学术会议。

征稿范围 CO₂ 固定与生物质产量 植物细胞壁合成与降解 能源作物与能源林木 能源微生物与能源藻类 生物质热裂解与能源工程 生物质生化降解与转化 中国与全球生物能源政策。

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联系电话 027-87281765

电子邮箱 tsbb2012@gmail.com

会议网站 <http://www.cspp.cn/news.asp?id=1214>