

微量元素铬的营养概况

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摘要: 铬是动物机体必需微量元素之一, 它可以作为葡萄糖耐受因子的组成成分, 协助胰岛素发挥生理功能。作者主要综述了铬的理化性质、形式和代谢、营养生理作用及缺乏和毒性。

关键词: 铬; 营养; 综述

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1959年, Schwarz首次从啤酒酵母中分离出含有铬的葡萄糖耐受因子, 并通过小鼠试验证实, 铬可以促进胰岛素调节葡萄糖代谢和脂肪合成, 由此掀起了微量元素铬的研究热潮。近年来, 关于铬在畜禽生产上应用效果的研究报道日益丰富, 大量研究结果表明, 铬作为动物机体必需微量元素, 具有促进动物生长、增强免疫功能、提高胴体品质、改善繁殖性能。但由于人们对铬的研究起步较晚, 在配制动物日粮时, 通常忽略了动物对铬的营养需要。作者主要就铬的理化性质、形式和代谢、营养生理作用、缺乏和毒性进行了综述, 为实际生产中, 铬的进一步开发和应用提供理论参考。

1 铬的理化性质

铬属过渡元素, 在元素周期表中位于第4周期、VIB族, 原子序数24, 相对原子质量51.966。铬为

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银白色金属, 质硬而软, 密度7.20 g/cm³, 熔点(1857±20)℃, 沸点2672℃。铬的化合物中, 主要有卤化物、氧化物和硫化物, 常见的氧化态包括0、+2、+3、+6, 并且随着价态升高, 氧化性逐渐增强。零价铬不能天然存在于地壳中, 并且无生物活性。二价铬(Cr²⁺)是一种很强的还原剂, 在空气中容易被氧化成三价铬(Cr³⁺)。六价铬(Cr⁶⁺)在酸性介质中是一种很强的氧化剂, 容易与氧结合, 形成具有强氧化性的铬酸盐(CrO₄²⁻)或重铬酸盐(Cr₂O₇²⁻)。Cr⁶⁺极易穿过细胞膜, 并与细胞中的蛋白质成分和核酸发生反应, 然后被还原成Cr³⁺。Cr³⁺是生物体内最稳定的氧化态形式, 也是生物体内铬的主要存在形式。Cr³⁺容易形成多齿配位化合物, 但Cr³⁺不容易穿过细胞膜, 并且反应活性很低。因此, 许多三价铬化合物(如Cr₂O₃)常被用作养分消化率测定的外源指示剂。

2 铬的形式和代谢

铬可以分为有机形态的铬和无机形态的铬两种形式。无机铬主要有CrCl₃·6H₂O、Cr₂O₃、Cr₂(SO₄)₃

Abstract: The aim of this experiment was to study the effects of 4 kinds of compound additives on performance and serum biochemical index in Black-bone silky fowl. One hundred and eighty chickens at the age of three hundred days were selected and randomly allocated to five treatment groups with three replicates, four diets containing four different compound additives (0.5%, 0.2%, 0.2% and 0.2%) and basic diet were given to feed these chickens for 78 days in order to. The results showed that laying rates were increased with diets of compound additives. When compared to control group, the laying rates of group 1, 2 and 4 were significantly increased by 6.09%, 13.82% and 6.57% ($P < 0.05$), respectively. The values of average egg weight and the feed conversion rate of group 2 were the least in these treatment groups and were decreased by 2.05% and 12.5% compared to control group ($P < 0.05$). The content of total cholesterol (TC) and glucose (GLU) of group 1 were decreased by 21.24% and 8.93% ($P < 0.05$), and the content of creatine kinase (CK) was increased by 32.73% ($P < 0.05$) compared to control group. There were no difference between group 2 and control group at all the serum biochemical index. The concentration of malonaldehyde (MDA) and CK of group 3 were lower than that of control group ($P < 0.05$). The content of GLU of group 4 was increased by 13.97% ($P < 0.05$) and the content of TC was decreased by 13.72% ($P < 0.05$) compared to control group.

Key words: Black-bone silky fowl; productive performance; serum biochemical index

等;有机铬主要包括烟酸铬、吡啶甲酸铬、丙酸铬、氨基酸螯合铬和酵母铬等。铬广泛分布于动物体组织和器官中,其中肝脏、肺、肾脏、脾脏是动物体内的“铬库”。饲料中的铬一般是以有机形态存在,并且新鲜饲料的铬含量比干饲料更低。禾谷类、坚果、豆类、植物油、奶制品、动物肝脏等是天然有机铬的主要来源。

Mertz(1969)认为,铬具有很强的形成配位化合物的能力,它很可能以低分子有机铬配合物的形式,通过肠黏膜吸收进入血。无机铬在动物胃肠道中很难被吸收,吸收率仅为0.4%~3.0%;而有机铬的吸收率远高于无机铬,可达10%~25%(Anderson, 1987; Sano等, 1997)。铬被吸收以后,主要经过肾小球滤过作用,从尿液中排出,也有一小部分铬通过毛发、汗腺和胆汁排泄。当动物处于应激状态时,体内葡萄糖代谢加强,加速铬的动员,因而铬的排泄量可能会增加10~300倍(Minoia等, 1988)。

3 有机铬的营养生理作用

3.1 促进动物生长 大量研究结果表明,在动物(尤其是猪和牛)日粮中补充有机铬,能够促进动物生长,提高生产性能。Page等(1993)研究结果发现,在生长肥育猪日粮中添加0.05或0.2 mg/kg 吡啶甲酸铬,与对照组相比,分别提高仔猪日增重4.09%、7.81%;分别降低料重比4.47%、5.50%。Lindemann等(2008)研究结果发现,在生长猪日粮中添加5 mg/kg(美国FDA规定铬添加量0.2 mg/kg)吡啶甲酸铬、丙酸铬、蛋氨酸铬和酵母铬,与对照组相比,可以提高仔猪日增重和日采食量,其中,酵母铬可以提高仔猪日增重9.65%,并达显著水平;但Lien等(2005)研究结果却发现,0.2 mg/kg丙酸铬对断奶仔猪生产性能无影响,这可能与日粮铬水平、仔猪机体铬含量、日粮氨基酸及其他营养素水平有关。Moonsie-Shageer等(1993)研究结果发现,在平均体重236 kg的杂交牛日粮中添加0.2、0.5和1.0 mg/kg 酵母铬,与对照组相比,分别提高牛日增重27.27%、6.06%和27.27%;降低料重比12.50%。Chen等(2001)研究结果发现,在火鸡日粮中添加1 mg/kg 烟酸铬,与对照组相比,可以显著提高火鸡(9~18周龄生长阶段)的日增重和采食量。

3.2 增强免疫功能 有机铬可以增强动物机体的免疫功能,并且在抵抗应激时,作用效果更加明显。

Van Heugten等(1997)研究结果发现,在断奶仔猪日粮中添加0.2 mg/kg 烟酸铬,与对照组相比,可以显著增加仔猪绵羊红细胞抗体滴度(sheep red blood cells, SRBC)。Lien等(2005)研究结果也发现,丙酸铬可以显著增加仔猪特异的绵羊红细胞抗体滴度和血清球蛋白数量。Debski等(2004)研究结果发现,在肉鸡日粮中添加0.2 mg/kg 酵母铬,可以增强肉鸡免疫功能,降低死亡率。Burton等(1993)研究结果发现,在奶牛日粮中添加0.5 mg/kg 有机螯合铬,可以改善应激奶牛的特异性免疫功能。Gatta等(2001)研究结果还发现,酵母铬能够增强虹鳟鱼的免疫应答能力。

3.3 提高胴体品质 在动物(猪和鸡)日粮中补充有机铬,可以提高动物胴体品质,增加瘦肉率。Van Mooney等(1997)研究结果发现,在生长猪日粮中添加0.2 mg/kg 吡啶甲酸铬,与对照组和无机铬组相比,可以降低生长猪胴体脂肪和第十肋背膘厚;提高眼肌面积和瘦肉率。Debski等(2004)研究结果发现,酵母铬可以提高肉鸡胸肌率,并降低肌内脂肪和胆固醇含量;但关于有机铬对其他动物(牛或羊)胴体品质的改善是否存在积极作用,目前尚未得到一致结论。

3.4 改善繁殖性能 有机铬可以改善动物繁殖性能,提高生产效率。Lindemann等(2004)研究结果发现,在母猪日粮中添加0.200、600、1000 ng/g 吡啶甲酸铬,母猪的窝产仔分别为10.34、11.13、11.76、11.11;产活仔数分别为9.49、9.82、10.94、10.07。Bryan等(2004)研究结果发现,在奶牛日粮中添加蛋氨酸铬(6.25 mg/d),在奶牛配种后28 d,与对照组相比,可以显著提高奶牛妊娠率27.55%。Devegowda等(1997)研究结果发现,在肉种鸡日粮中添加0.2 mg/kg 酵母铬,可以显著提高种鸡孵化率4.68%。Anderson等(1981)研究结果还发现,雄性小鼠日粮中铬含量不足(<100 μg/kg),将导致精细胞数量减少50%;繁殖性能下降25%。

4 铬的缺乏和毒性

动物缺铬将引起葡萄糖耐受量降低,而血液中胰岛素水平增加,由此容易导致动物产生超高胰岛素血症(hyperinsulinemia)。铬的缺乏还可能会引起机体血液参数发生变化(如血红蛋白、红细胞压积、红细胞、白细胞和平均红细胞容积)和总蛋白浓度增加。动物缺铬一般表现为生长受阻、繁殖性能下降,甚至出现神经症状。三价铬的毒性很小,一般

低于铜、碘、锌、锰,尤其是硒。六价铬比三价铬更容易吸收,毒性是三价铬的5倍以上(Barceloux等,1999)。动物铬中毒的特点是肺、肾脏和肝脏出现病理变化,如肺充血、糜烂和呼吸系统黏膜层炎症。动物铬中毒一般表现为接触性皮炎、鼻中隔穿孔,甚至产生肺癌。

5 结语

现有研究结果已表明,微量元素铬作为葡萄糖耐受因子的重要活性成分,可以增强胰岛素活性,参与碳水化合物、脂肪、蛋白质和核酸代谢。在动物日粮中添加有机铬以后,它可以通过各种不同的作用机制,进入到细胞当中,并最终被机体吸收利用,但其中的某些生理、生化调节过程仍不清楚。由于人们对铬的重视不够,甚至美国NRC等都尚未提出各种动物对铬的营养需要量标准。因此,铬的各项后续研究工作任重道远。

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Nutrition Situation of Trace Element Chromium

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Abstract: Chromium, as one of the essential trace elements, is an active constituent of glucose tolerance factor(GTF), which can potentiate insulin activity. This article mainly reviews the physico-chemical property, type, metabolism, nutrition physiological action, deficiency and toxicity of chromium.

Key words: chromium; nutrition; review