1.5 人体内における放射性炭素・トリチウム代謝に関する調査研究

Metabolism of Radiocarbon and Tritium in the Human Body

增田 毅, 松下 兼作, 多胡 靖宏, 久松 俊一 環境影響研究部

Tsuyoshi MASUDA, Kensaku MATSUSHITA, Yasuhiro TAKO, Shun'ichi HISAMATSU Department of Radioecology

Abstract

In the radiation safety review for nuclear facilities including the first commercial spent nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Rokkasho, Japan, the internal doses of the pubic due to radiocarbon (¹⁴C) and ³H have been estimated using the dose conversion factors based on the ICRP metabolic models of carbon and those of hydrogen in the human body, respectively. The models are simple and are believed to be conservative leading to overestimation of radiation dose. The carbon model has one compartment of total carbon with biological half-life of 40 d, and the hydrogen model comprises a free water tritium (FWT) compartment and an organically bound tritium (OBT) compartment having biological half-lives of 10 and 40 d, respectively.

Although the biological half-life of tritium water (HTO) in the human body was examined in many cases such as accidental intakes or experimental administrations, actual data on the metabolism of organic 14 C and OBT are quite limited. The objectives of this research program are to establish experimentally the metabolisms of organic 14 C and OBT in the human body for more realistic dose estimations. The metabolism model of 14 C is also to be utilized for OBT, because a significant part of the hydrogen atoms in OBT covalently bonds to carbon and is hard to remove from the carbon excluding decomposition to inorganic forms of the elements: CO_2 and H_2O .

We have tried to establish a more realistic metabolic model of ingested ¹⁴C through the metabolism experiments of volunteers who ingested one or two ¹³C-labeled chemicals each of which were representative of carbohydrates, proteins or lipids. The metabolic models constructed by the results of experiments well simulated the metabolism of ¹³C -labeled rice, but failed in the case of ¹³C-labeled bean. This failure suggests that each nutrition group cannot be represented by only one or two chemicals, and the metabolism of more chemicals representing each nutrition group is necessary for developing the realistic metabolic model of ¹⁴C and ³H in diet. We have launched a further project to study the metabolism of additional ¹³C-labeled compounds during FY 2015-2019.

All processes of the experiment were approved by the IES Review Board for Human Subject Experiments, and written informed consents were obtained from all volunteers. After oral administration of ¹³C-labeled compounds, breath samples are collected at pre-determined times as representative of inorganic carbon excretion. Hair samples are also collected on the final day of the experiment as representative of organic carbon excretion such as via hair, nail, skin cells, mucus, and other secretions. For estimating growth rate of each hair sample, a small dose of ¹³C-labeled compounds was administered 7-10 days before collecting the sample. In FY 2015, ¹³C-labeled linoleic acid and glutamic acid with dose rates of 14 and 21 mg kg⁻¹ d⁻¹ ¹³C, respectively, were administered to volunteers as part of lunches consumed on four successive days. Breath

samples were collected until 154-170 d after the first administration and hair samples were collected at the end of the experimental period. Concentrations of ¹³C in breath samples were measured in FY2015, while hair samples are to be analyzed in FY2016.

A five-compartment metabolic model was developed for organic carbon ingestion; it consisted of a digestive tract C_{DT} , fast and slow compartments excreting carbon as an inorganic form (C_{Bf} and C_{Bs}) and fast and slow compartments excreting carbon as an organic form (C_{Of} and C_{Os}),. Some parameter values in the model were estimated by a least square fitting method using the measured data for breath, while all parameters are to be estimated in FY2016 by using the additional data for hair. Mean distribution factor to carbon excretion via an inorganic form of linoleic acid (0.62 ± 0.14) was lower than that for the palmitic acid group (0.97 ± 0.05) studied previously, suggesting that there is less utilization of linoleic acid for energy production than palmitic acid. The mean distribution factor of the glutamic acid group (0.84 ± 0.08) was larger than that of the leucine group (0.69 ± 0.14) though the differences were not statistically significant.

1. 目的

本調査では、実測データに基づき、有機放射性炭素及び有機結合型トリチウム経口摂取に対する人体内代謝モデルを作成することを目的としている。そのため、放射性炭素と同様の代謝が期待できる安定同位体の炭素(13C)を用い、三大栄養素(炭水化物、脂質、蛋白質)のそれぞれを代表する1から数種類の糖、脂肪酸、及びアミノ酸を標識したものを被験者に投与して代謝排泄データを取得し、人体内代謝モデルを作成する。脂肪酸及びアミノ酸に関してはこれまでにパルミチン酸及びロイシンの代謝データを取得している。

平成 27 年度はリノール酸及びグルタミン酸に 13 C 標識したものを投与し、それぞれに含まれる有機 13 C のうち、無機態の 13 CO₂ に代謝分解され呼気へ排出される成分に対する代謝モデルを作成することを目標とした。また、有機態のまま毛髪、皮膚、消化管上皮の脱落等として排出される成分に対する代謝モデルを作成するための毛髪試料を得ることを目標とした (分析及び代謝モデルの作成は平成 28 年度に実施予定)。

2. 方法

健常な日本人男性及び女性被験者に、連続した4日間の昼食前(12:05)に体重あたり投与量14 mg kg⁻¹の ¹³C標識リノール酸あるいは21 mg kg⁻¹の ¹³C標識グルタミン酸を市販のカップ麺に溶解し経口投与した。

また、最初の投与を0日として154~170日に5回目の追加投与を行った。呼気は被験者自身が容量5 Lのアルミバッグに採取し、採取時間を記録した。採取は投与前のプレコントロールとして-7,-6,-5,-4,-3及び0日の起床時に、投与後は28日までは毎起床時に、その後は5回目の投与まで週2回の割合で起床時に、また、投与を行った0,1,2,3日には12:30から17:50までの20分毎及び19:00から23:00までの60分毎に採取を行った。5回目の投与から1週間後以降にブラッシングにより毛髪10本を採取した。採取した呼気の¹³C濃度は質量分析装置(Delta V, Thermo Fisher Scientific)により測定した。全ての実験は環境科学技術研究所研究倫理委員会により承認を受けてから実施された。また、全ての被験者から書面でのインフォームドコンセントを得た。

3. 成果の概要

経口摂取した炭素の排出経路として、無機態まで 代謝分解されて呼気等から排出される経路と、有機 態のまま毛髪、皮膚、消化管上皮の脱落等として排 出される経路とを持ち、また、両経路とも速い代謝 速度成分と遅い代謝速度成分とを代表する2つの炭 素コンパートメントを持つ炭素代謝モデルを作成し た (Fig. 1)。 ¹³C 標識リノール酸及び ¹³C 標識グル タミン酸を投与した被験者から得られた呼気中 ¹³C 濃度データを得た (Fig. 2, 3)。連続投与期間中の呼 気 ¹³C 濃度変化パターンは、リノール酸とパルミチ ン酸とではおおよそ同様であった(Fig. 2)。グルタミン酸ではロイシンよりも高いピーク値が観察された(Fig. 3)。得られたデータを用いて炭素代謝モデル(Fig. 1)内の呼気を介して炭素が排泄される経路のパラメータを最小二乗法により被験者毎に求めた(Table 1, 2)。経口摂取したリノール酸中の炭素の呼気排出経路への分配率はパルミチン酸より有意に小さかった。これは不飽和脂肪酸群であるリノール酸がエネルギー代謝以外に細胞膜構成成分や情報伝達物質としても利用されるため代謝排出経路への分配が小さかったと考えられる。グルタミン酸中のそれはロイシンよりも大きい傾向があったが有意な差ではなかった。また、これらの「3C標識投与実験から平成 28 年度に解析する毛髪試料を得た。

引用文献

環境科学技術研究所(2009)平成 20 年度生物圏物質循環総合実験調査報告書,環境科学技術研究所,青森

環境科学技術研究所(2008)平成 19 年度生物圏物質循環総合実験調査報告書,環境科学技術研究所,青森

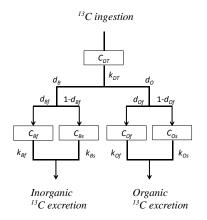


Fig. 1 Structure of the metabolic model for ingested 13 C. C_{DT} is a digestive tract compartment. C_{Bf} and C_{Bs} , are fast and slow compartment excreted as an inorganic form, and C_{Of} and C_{Os} are those excreted as an organic form. d and k denote distribution factor and elimination rate constant, respectively.

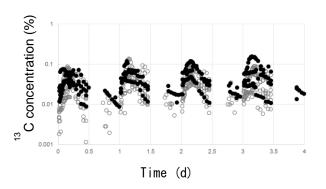


Fig. 2 Time course of the elevation of ¹³C concentration from the mean pre-control concentration in breath samples during the ¹³C labeled fatty acid administration period of four days. Solid circles, linoleic acid. Open circles, palmitic acid.

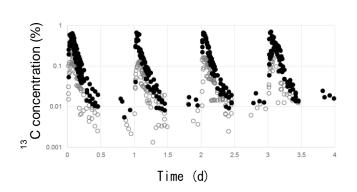


Fig. 3 Time course of the elevation of ¹³C concentration from the mean pre-control concentration in breath samples during the ¹³C labeled amino acid administration period of four days. Solid circles, glutamic acid. Open circles, leucine.

Table 1 Estimated parameters for ¹³C in fatty acids*.

Parameters	Linoleic acid		Palmitic	Palmitic acid**	
$k_{DT}(d^{-1})$	26±19		2.7	0.1	
d_B	0.62	0.14	0.97	0.05	
d_{Bf}	0.50	0.16	0.54	0.19	
$k_{Bf}(\mathbf{d}^{-1})$	3.6	3.7	2.7	0.1	
k_{Bs} (d ⁻¹)	0.061	0.019	0.073	0.069	

^{*} Mean value with a standard deviation for 3 volunteers.

Table 2 Estimated parameters for ¹³C in amino acids*

Parameters	Glutamic acid		Leu	Leucine**	
•	Mean	Standard	Mean	Standard	
		deviation	Mean	deviation	
k_{DT}	32	28	19	6	
d_B	0.84	0.08	0.69	0.14	
d_{Bf}	0.74	0.04	0.50	0.11	
k_{Bf}	26	24	5.4	1.1	
k_{Bs}	0.19	0.07	0.061	0.029	

^{*} Mean value with a standard deviation for 3 volunteers.

^{**} Institute for Environmental Sciences, 2010.

^{**} Institute for Environmental Sciences, 2009.