

秋谷¹⁷⁾によれば炭素数 10 以上の炭化水素は毒性を示すと報告されているが、スクアレン、スクアラン以外の側鎖を有する炭化水素がセボレンを発生させるか否かについてはさらに究明する必要があると思われる。

オレイゲレートと与えてセボレートを発生した白ネズミに対してその投与を中止しエチルノレート投与にかえて飼育したところ、次にセボレア症状を回復した。またスクアレンを与えてセボレートを発生した白ネズミに対してその投与を中止し、市販の固型飼料(オリエンタル酵母製 M.F.) に切り換えたところ症状の回復をみた。セボレートを体組織に蓄積を与えず、代謝が不良であることによるものと推察される。

さらに、着者は二重蒸餾と側鎖を有する γ-ルコロールとのエステル¹⁸⁾、側鎖をもつ脂肪族のエステルを合成して、白ネズミに投与しセボレアの発生についても研究を続けている。

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総説「油脂の加熱による変化」松尾 登, 油化学, **11**, 261 (1963) および総説「不飽和脂肪酸エステルの酸化」松尾 登, 油化学, **18**, 447 (1969) をも参照されたい。

自動酸化油脂の長期投与飼育試験*

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A Long-Term Nutritional Study with Autoxidized Oil

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In the previous paper, authors reported that triglyceride content in the liver of rat given orally autoxidized methyl linoleate increased 18 h after the administration of the oxidized ester, but during these periods, no change was observed in the activities of the enzymes such as α -glycerophosphate dehydrogenase and triglyceride synthetase related with lipid synthesis in the liver.

One of the purposes of this experiment is to examine whether the same phenomenon observed in the previous experiment occurs among the mice fed on autoxidized safflower oil for long time. Commercial stock diet, 10g per mouse are fed as basal diet to one of the three groups each consisting of 50 mice. Mice in other two groups received 0.1 ml of fresh or autoxidized safflower oil per mouse by mixing each with 10g of the basal diet, respectively. Feedings were continued for 9 months and observation was performed on growth rate and mortality during this period. Five mice of each group were killed at 2, 9, 14, 30 and 39 weeks after the start of feeding to determine blood glucose level, hepatic triglyceride and cholesterol contents and activities of various enzymes in liver.

The following results were obtained:

1. The autoxidized oil obviously caused the lowering of average gain of the body weights of mice of the group fed this oil as compared with other two groups fed on basal diet or with fresh oil.
2. At the time when the lowering of body weight gain was observed, the mortalities of the mice of this group became higher than those of other two groups.
3. The glucose levels in bloods, triglyceride and cholesterol contents in livers did not show any difference among three test groups fed on basal diet, with fresh oil and with oxidized oil.
4. In the present experimental conditions, no clear difference in tested enzyme activities in livers of mice was observed among the three test groups mentioned above.

毒性の本質についてなお不明な点が多く、特に長期間にわたって過酸化油脂を与えた実験は数少ない。

著者らは先にラットにリノール酸メチルの過酸化油脂を経口的に経口投与した 18h 後に、肝臓中のグリコリンゲンが急減し、トリグリセリドが蓄積したことを報告した。今回はマウスに対し約9か月間にわたって油脂の過酸化油脂を与えた場合、肝臓中にトリグリセリドが蓄積するかどうかについて検討すると同時に、成長率、へい死率および肝臓中の酵素活性などに対する影響について調べた結果について報告する。

2 実 験

1 緒 言

周知のとおり水産食品中に含有される油脂は魚油や畜産物に含有される油脂に比べて、酸化されやすい高度不飽和脂肪酸の含量が高いため、市販される水産加工品等に乾留品、治療品などでは高い過酸化油脂の量が見いだされている。従って、水産物については酸化防止技術が要求される一方、過酸化油脂や酸化重合物の毒性の本質を明らかにすることは重要な課題である。従来、過酸化油脂やその他の油脂類の毒性については金田¹⁾、松尾²⁾あるいは俣野³⁾らの報告が数多く知られているが、

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トリグリセリド台成酸 (TS): Hutscher 法によ
た。

アデニントリホスファターゼ (ATPase) とグルコ
ース-6-ホスファターゼ (G-6-Pase): 50 mM トリス-
HCl 緩衝液 (ATPase: pH 8.5, G-6-Pase: pH 6.5)
0.2 ml, 25 mM MgCl₂ 液 0.1 ml, 蒸留液 (20 μmol/ml)
と所蔵ホモネート液 0.1 ml を試験管中でよく混合し、
37°C で 30 min インキュベートした後 2 ml の冷 5% ト
リクロロ酢酸液を添加した。その混合液を遠沈し上澄み
液中のホモネート液の量を Fiske-Subbarow 法によ
って定置した。

α-グリセリン酸脱水素酵素 (α-GPDH) とイソクニ
ン酸脱水素酵素 (ICDH): 0.1 M トリス-HCl 緩衝液
(α-GPDH: pH 8.6, ICDH: pH 7.6) 0.2 ml と 250
mM MgCl₂ 液 0.2 ml と 0.5 M 蒸留液 0.2 ml と NA
D (α-GPDH) あるいは NADP (ICDH) の 50 mg
ml 濃度の溶液 0.2 ml とを同一試験管に入れ、よく混
合し 37°C で 30 min インキュベートした後 10% Na
WO₄ 液 0.2 ml とアセトン 1.4 ml とを添加した。そ
の混合液を遠心分離し、上澄み液の吸収を 340 nm で測
定した。

3 実験結果と考察

Fig-1 に各試験区のマウスの平均体重増を
この図より、区間の差が顕著となるのは、
酸化油投与区では他の 2 区に比し体重増が明らかに劣
ってきた。なお動物の死亡 (死亡状況を観察すると、実験開
始直後では酸化油添加区のマウスは他の 2 区に比し、死
えまが多かったが、1~2 週目より死亡になれ、死
えまほとんどみられなくなった。したがって、上記の作

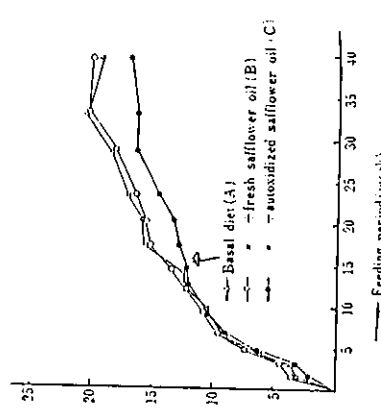


Fig-1 Body weight gains of male mice feeding various diets.

注) アジホスホリジンスクラノレド
注) トリスホスホリジンスクラノレド

2-1 実験動物と飼料
この実験では、5週間の体重 15g 程度の ddw 系マウ
ス 150匹を用いた。7日間の予備飼育中は市販の粉末飼
料 (日本ケンゲイ株式会社) を 1 匹当たり、4g の割合
で適量の水で練って与えた。予備飼育終了後、各区 50
匹ずつの 3 区にマウスを分けた。各区のマウスにはそれ
ぞれ実験期間中、異なる飼料をマウスの大部分が食べ
られる程度を与え、飼料に近い飼料とした。3 区の実験
区のうち第 1 区には予備飼育期間と同じ粉末飼料のみ
を引き続き与え、これを油無添加区とした。第 2 区
のマウスには新鮮なサフラワー油を粉末飼料 4g に対し
て外量で 0.1 ml を混合し与え、これを新鮮油添加区と
した。第 3 区のマウスにはサフラワー油を下記のよう
に自動酸化したものと同量の新鮮油と同じ割合で添加し与え、
これを酸化油添加区とした。

自動酸化の方法は新鮮なサフラワー油を乾燥した空気を
吹き込みつつ酸化し、POV が 2,000 meq/kg 程度に
なった時点で通気を中止し、これを酸化油の試料とし
た。なお、油質試験の試料は毎日取り、使用後は Na₂S₂O₅
を充てんし、-20°C の冷凍庫中に保存し、極力試験期
間中の油質試験料の変化を防止した。

2-2 実験期間と処理

実験期間は 9 か月とし、その間に 1~2 回、体重を
測定した。また酸化油試料は 1 か月後に、新しく同じ条
件で新鮮なサフラワー油から調製した自動酸化油に取
りかえ、これを適用して実験を継続した。

2-3 分析法

2-3-1 成分測定法
血中グルコースはグルコースオキシゲナーゼ法¹⁾、ト
リグリセリドは Van Handel 法²⁾、コレステロールは
Zak-Henly 変法³⁾により測定を行った。

2-3-2 酵素活性の測定法
グルタミン酸オキサロ酢酸トランスアミナーゼ (GO
T) とグルタミン酸ピルビン酸トランスアミナーゼ (G
PT): Friedman 反応に基づいた Feitman-Frankel 法⁴⁾
によった。

注) 水分 6.0%、脂肪 24.0%、粗タンパク 3.5%、粗糖
質 4.5%、粗灰分 6.0%、可溶性蛋白質 56.0%、ビタミン
E 10.0、ビタミン B₁ 5.6、ビタミン B₂ 0.02、ビタミン
Ca 26.7、ナイアシン 4.7、葉酸 0.87、酸化コリン
400.7。

注) 通常の条件では POV 3,000~5,000 meq/kg 程度に
達し、以後は分級により低下する。

注) 通常の条件では POV 3,000~5,000 meq/kg 程度に
達し、以後は分級により低下する。

Table-1 Mortality in different feeding periods of male mice fed various diets.

Feeding periods (weeks)	A + Safflower oil	
	Fresh (B)	Autoxidized (C)
0-2	0/49	0/50
2-3	0/45	0/45
5-9	0/40	1/39
9-14	0/35	0/33
14-19	0/30	0/29
19-30	0/25	6/24
30-39	1/20	0/13

* Four mice were killed in accident.
The numerical values show the number of mice in each group dying between successive withdrawals of mice.

重増が他の 2 区に比して劣る原因は酸化油投与の影響と
考えられる。これと同様の結果は L'Esprance らの豚
を用いた試験および Andrews らのラットを用いた試
験においても観察されている。
上記の結果をまとめると、酸化油添加区の場合、
マウスの体重が減少し始めた時期に、死亡率が高まるこ
とが推測される。
これに似た酸化油を長期投与した動物における肝硬
変の増加は Kaunitz らのラットにおいて認められて
いるが、組織学的所見では必ずしも心臓腫瘍が認められ
ない。

Table-2 Average body weight, relative weight of liver to body weight and blood glucose level of male mice in different feeding periods.

Feeding periods (weeks)	Experimental group			Average body weight (g)	LW/BW*	Blood glucose (mg/dl)
	A**	B**	C**			
0	A**	B**	C**	18.0±1.9(50)		181±24(5)
				17.6±1.9(48)		166±31(5)
				17.4±1.9(50)		145±35(5)
2	A	B	C	21.1±3.1(50)	6.0±0.5(5)	161±24(5)
				21.3±3.0(48)	5.8±0.8(5)	166±31(5)
				19.5±2.7(50)	5.8±0.6(5)	145±35(5)
9	A	B	C	28.3±4.8(40)	5.7±0.4(5)	164±61(5)
				31.4±3.1(38)	5.9±0.3(5)	176±30(5)
				29.8±4.7(39)	5.9±0.2(5)	143±17(5)
14	A	B	C	31.4±4.9(35)	5.1±0.6(5)	145±70(5)
				31.4±3.1(33)	5.6±1.0(4)	100±19(4)
				29.8±4.7(34)	5.2±0.9(5)	171±40(5)
19	A	B	C	33.7±5.5(30)	4.3±0.5(5)	161±48(5)
				33.0±3.1(24)	5.2±0.1(4)	144±59(5)
				29.2±6.4(22)	5.4±0.3(5)	146±44(5)
30	A	B	C	37.1±6.9(25)	5.0±0.6(5)	84±12(5)
				36.7±4.9(19)	4.5±0.1(5)	185±9(5)
				36.1±5.0(17)	4.3±0.1(5)	214±14(5)
39	A	B	C	37.2±8.6(14)	4.5±0.3(4)	164±25(4)
				38.9±6.0(9)	4.2±0.2(5)	131±40(5)
				25.2±5.1(8)	4.5±0.5(5)	121±25(5)

Each value presents the mean ± standard deviation. The numbers of determinations performed for each value quoted are in parentheses.
* Relative weight of liver to body weight.
** See in Table-1.

(M⁺-側鎖-18-42) が認められる。390(M⁺-18) が認められず、365(M⁺-15-18) のピークが低いことなど、これらの開裂パターンは 5α-エルゴステ-7, 22-ジエン-3β-オールの文献値(10)のそれとよく一致した。UV (nm): 272, 282 に吸収極大がみられず、α-ヒドロキノンでないことを示す。

なお、このものは、エルゴステリアルアセテートより合成して得られた 7,22-エルゴステラジエンアセテートの IR 及び NMR の主要吸収スペクトルと一致した。以上の結果からめしまこぶの主ステロイドは 7,22-エルゴステラジエンオールと同定した。

3 考 察

3-1 脂質の量的関係及び脂肪酸組成
 脂質の含有率は 0.1~3.0% で一般のきのこと同様に低い値を示している。脂質中の不けん化物含有率は 16.9~42.3% と高い値を示し、とんびまいの 42.3% は今まで著者らの調べたものの中ではえぞひすめだけの 43.5% につく高い値である。

3-2 ステロイド組成
 GLC と UV 吸収の結果から、とんびまいの主なステロイドはエルゴステロイド (95.4%)、他の 4 種の主なステロイドは 7,22-エルゴステラジエンオールと考えられ、その含有率はそれぞれ、めしまこぶ 86.9%、きつねかわらたけ、83.8%、しちぢまのこしかけ 94.0%、及びほうろくたけ 87.9% であった。めしまこぶからはこれを AgNO₃-TLC により分離し、IR, GLC, NMR 及び

MS により、7,22-エルゴステラジエンオールと同定した。めしまこぶのステロイドについては、小島、高橋らは¹¹⁾、その mp, IR によりエルゴステロイドとしており、われわれの実験結果からは、それは認められなかった。

替わりに、本研究に当たり、終始御指導をいただいた東京学芸大学三橋進教授、数多くの御助言をいただいた日本学理工学部松本太郎教授ならびに MS, NMR を測定していただいた伊藤俊博氏、滝戸俊夫氏に深く感謝する。

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自動酸化油の毒性に関する研究 (第 7 報)

自動酸化油投与マウスの病理組織学的研究 (慢性毒性)

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Studies on the Toxicity of the Autoxidized Oils. VII.

Histopathological Studies on Mice Administered with Autoxidized Oils. (Chronic Toxicity)

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In a previous paper¹⁾, the acute toxicity of methyl linoleate hydroperoxides (LMHPOs) and secondary oxidation products on mice were reported histopathologically. In that paper, the authors noticed that LMHPOs and secondary oxidation products showed similar toxic effects, i.e. gross symptoms were observed in small intestine, liver, lung and kidney. Marked symptoms which were observed in tissues were necrosis, fatty accumulation, and congestive hyperemia. The present study was designed to clarify histopathologically the mechanism of chronic toxicity induced by autoxidized oils. Two kinds of autoxidized methyl linoleate were used for experiments, one contained hydroperoxides (AOML-1) and the other was secondary oxidation products rich (AOML-2).

Those autoxidized methyl linoleates were administered to mice orally in one-tenth or one-twentieth of the amounts of acute toxicity for 2 months. The mice were inspected during the feeding period. The died and/or survived mice were anatomized and small intestine, liver, lung, and kidney were separated immediately from body. The chronic toxicity occurred only when sample oils were administered over a definite amount (one-tenth of the amount of acute toxicity) to mice. The chronic toxicity was similar to acute toxicity in the symptoms. However, such symptoms were more severe than that of acute toxicity. From the fact that feeding of small amounts of sample oils had no detectable toxic effects, whereas they were toxic when sample oils were ingested in larger amounts, we noticed the existence of a barrier for the occurrence of chronic toxicity. From the results obtained, we conclude that the mechanism of chronic toxicity caused by autoxidized oils is almost similar to that of acute toxicity.

1) *Eizo to Shokuryo (J. Jap. Soc. of Food and Nutrition)*, 29, 85 (1976)

1 緒 言

著者らは、本研究の第 5 報¹⁾において自動酸化油の毒性発生機構を明らかにするため、リノール酸メチルヒド

- LMHPO: Methyl linoleate hydroperoxides
- AOML: Autoxidized methyl linoleate
- AOML-1: Autoxidized methyl linoleate contained hydroperoxides
- AOML-2: Autoxidized methyl linoleate contained secondary oxidation products

ロベルネキンド (LMHPO) 及びその二次酸化生成物のマウスに対する急性毒性試験を行い、各種臓器を病理組織学的に検討し、LMHPO と二次酸化生成物による死亡マウスの小腸、肝、肺、じんなどの組織に壊死、脂肪沈着、血管の拡張と充血を認めた。これらの障害の程度は、マウスに対する毒性の強さと平行しており、特に二次酸化生成物は各組織に対し一層強い障害を与えることを認めた。

自動酸化油投与時の急性毒性の病理的変化については従

Table-3 Histopathological observation in the small intestines of mice administered orally AOML-1 and AOML-2.

Table with 10 columns: Group, Status, Villi, Vacuolization of epithelial cells, Fatty deposition, Dilatation of blood vessels, Degeneration of blood cells. Rows include Control, AOML-1, and AOML-2.

Necrosis is reached to mucosa and tela submucosa. The degree of symptoms is roughly indicated by the number of + signs: - negative, + very weak, ++ weak, +++ moderate, ++++ strong, +++++ very strong.

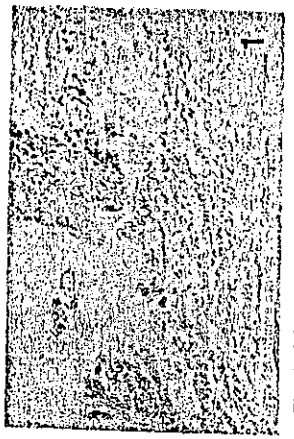


Fig-1 Jejunal villi in dead mouse fed AOML-2 with severe colliquative necrosis at the tip of jejunal villi.



Fig-2 Liver in dead mouse fed AOML-2 with vacuolization and degeneration of nuclei, severe diffusional necrosis and hemorrhage.

Table-4 Histopathological observation in the livers of mice administered orally AOML-1 and AOML-2.

Table with 10 columns: Group, Status, Nuclei of liver cells, Diffusional necrosis, Atrophy of liver cells, Glycogen deposition, PAS stain, Activation of reticuloendothelial sys., Fatty deposition, Lipids, Hemorrhage, Congestive hyperemia, Dilatation of portal veins, Intracellular vacuolization.

Microscopic observations: 肝細胞腫大, 肝細胞萎縮, 肝細胞核溶解, 細胞核溶解, 細胞核消失, 細胞核濃縮, 細胞核増大.

い、一定時刻に1日1回60d連続投与した。試料投与前後、固型飼料と水道水を自由に摂取させた。飼育期間中はマウスの状態を観察するとともに体重の変化も調べた。

飼育途中、死亡したマウスは死亡直後、生存したものは60d後同時に断頭と殺し、ただちに、小腸、肝、脾、じんの各組織を採取し、前報¹⁾のとおり組織標本を製作し、病理組織学的検査を行った。

3 結 果

3-1 各実験群の症状とその出現経過
各試料を60d連続投与した結果 (Table-2), AOML-1 0.15 ml/d, AOML-2 0.1 ml/d の投与では毒性を察せず、同様とも対照群よりやや劣るが体重は増加し、正常に近い成長を示した。すなわち、いずれれも毒を思わせる外観的徴候を示さず、死亡はなかった。しかし、投与量を2倍にするると急性毒性時と同様な外観的徴候を示し、AOML-1 0.3 ml/d 投与マウス中1匹は試料投与48d後他の1匹は57d後に死亡した。AOML-2 0.1 ml/d を45d間投与しても毒性が出現しなかつた。2匹は0.2 ml/d と2倍にしたが、うち1匹は試料投与54d後に死亡した。また、他の1匹は生存したが衰弱が目立った。なお、AOML-1 群でも毒性が出現する状態となり、体重は急減し、60d以内に死亡した。生存マウスは体重の増加を示したが、その程度は対照群が最も大きく、次いでAOML-1 群、AOML-2 群の順となりAOML-2 を投与したものが体重の増加が少なかった。

3-2 病理組織学的所見

1) 小腸: Table-3 に示すように死亡マウスには急性毒性時と同様、粘膜の壊死が強く、とくに粘膜下組織にまで及んでおり、高度の炎症が認められた。腸管 (Fig-1)。腸管の炎症は組織の破壊のため波及できなかった。固有層内血管中の赤血球はPAS陽性となり、赤血球の異染色性を認めたが、その程度は急性毒性時より強かった。生存マウスではじゅう毛先端部の壊死と、リンパ管の拡張が程度に見られたが、血管中の異染色性と腸管の炎症は認められなかった。本実験における小腸の障害は前報¹⁾で報告したリノール酸メチルとドレボネキは他の臓器に比べ強かった。

2) 肝臓: Table-4 に示すように両群の死亡マウスの肝臓にも急性毒性時と同様な症状が出現した。すなわち血管に近接した部位にびまん性壊死がみられた。肝細胞のグリコーゲン消失し、中性脂肪が蓄積していた。一方、静脈管内皮細胞は肥大し、多核細胞が侵入してあり、同組織の活性化が認められた。血管系では門脈系血管の拡張とうっ血が強く、出血も強くみられたが出血

求いつつかの知見が得られているが、慢性毒性について病理組織学的研究はほとんどされていない。そこで、この飼育で蓄積した過酸化脂質及び二次酸化生成物を含む自動酸化リノール酸メチル (AOML) を少量ずつ長期飼育マウスに投与し、投与した時発生する慢性毒性による組織障害を病理組織学的に検討したので報告する。

2 実 験

2-1 試料の調製

前報¹⁾と同様に調製した。すなわち、純度98%のリノール酸メチルを60°Cで酸素を吹きこみ自動酸化させた。25h後、過酸化脂質 (POV) が最高値付近に達したとき試料を採取し (AOML-1)、さらに90h酸化させ、POVが極大値を過ぎ過酸化物がこれより二次酸化生成物を多く生成するようになつたものを試料とした (AOML-2)。これら試料の化学分析値を Table-1 に示した。

Table-1 Characteristics of autoxidized methyl linoleate used for feeding experiments.

Table with 4 columns: Sample, POV meq/kg, COV meq/kg, MMW. Rows include AOML-1 and AOML-2.

MMW: Mean molecular weight; AOML: Autoxidized methyl linoleate

慢性毒性試験にはこれらをオレイン酸メチルで10倍に希釈した。

2-2 動物実験

1群5匹よりなる若年雄21-22gのDDI系マウスにAOML-1, AOML-2の各試料をTable-2に示すように、急性毒性時の1/10-1/20量を経口投与した。すなわちAOML-1結晶群にはオレイン酸メチルで10倍に希釈したものを3匹に、2匹には0.3 ml/d, AOML-2 群では3匹に同量希釈したものを0.1 ml/d, 他の2匹には0.1-0.2 ml/d (0.1 ml/d 45d, 0.2 ml/d 15d) 与えた。また、対照群5匹にはオレイン酸メチルを0.3 ml/d 与えた。これら試料は stomach tube を用

Table-2 Toxicity of each sample orally administered on mice.

Table with 4 columns: Sample, Amount of sample orally administered, Mortality after 2 months, No. of survival. Rows include MO, AOML-1, AOML-2, and Methyl oleate.

Methyl oleate; Autoxidized methyl linoleate

All mice were used for histopathological observation.

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The Japan Oil Chemists' Society
 Yushi Koogyo Kaikan, 13-11, Nihombashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, JAPAN

過酸化脂質・最近の話題

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Recent Topics on Lipid Peroxides

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筆者に与えられた題は他の4人の方々の内容と重複し
 ている。それは、現在の過酸化脂質の研究方向は生
 体内過酸化脂質、つまり、成人病との関連において多く
 集められており、本企画も題名から察すると、おらには
 同じように思われる。そのため、私としては誌に書き
 にくいのだが、なるべく重複しないよう心がけ、最近5
 年間ぐらいの過酸化脂質の研究について触れることにす
 る。

1 脂質の自動酸化に関するもの

リノール酸メチルの自動酸化時には主として Table-
 1 のような4種のヒドロペルオキシド (HPO) を生成す
 るが、Chan ら¹⁾は高速液体クロマトグラフィー (HPLC)
 により各 HPO を単離後、40°C, 16h 保つと、
 HPO の再配列がおこり、それぞれの HPO から新たな
 HPO を生成するという。

Table-1 Major isomeric hydroperoxides formed from
 autoxidized methyl linoleate.

I	Methyl 9-hydroperoxy-trans-10,cis-12-octadeca- dienoate
II	Methyl 9-hydroperoxy-trans-10, trans-12-octadeca- dienoate
III	Methyl 13-hydroperoxy-cis-9, trans-11-octadeca- dienoate
IV	Methyl 13-hydroperoxy-trans-9, trans-11-octadeca- dienoate

例えば、I の HPO より II~IV の HPO も生ずる。
 このことはシステートランス異性体でなく、トランス-トラ
 ンス異性体でも認められる。Chan らは HPO の再配
 列機構をより明らかにするため、トマトのリポキシダー
 ゼを用い、¹⁴O₂ を標識した I をつくり、40°C に 24 h
 保ったところ、異性体を生じ、その組成は I-37.5%,
 II-27.1%, III-6.7%, IV-28.7% となった。¹⁴O-異性
 体の割合は、I-81.8%, II-54.2%, III-56.4%, IV-
 53.9% で、残りは ¹⁶O がついていた。この変化は再配

列の際、空気中の三重項酸素と ¹⁸O が入れ代わったも
 のと想定している。

池田、福生²⁾はシス及びトランス種の酸化速度の比
 較を行っている。すなわち、オレイン酸及びエリジン
 酸の各メチルエステル種の自動酸化速度を比較し、誘導期
 までは、オレイン酸はエリジン酸の 10.4 倍速く酸化
 すること、誘導期以降では 20 倍速く酸化して
 いる。また、リノール酸メチル及び trans-9, trans-12-
 オクタデカジエン酸メチルの場合は、前者が酸化しやす
 く、自動酸化に対する幾何異性体効果を認めている。オ
 レイン酸、リノール酸、リノレン酸、C_{18:1}+C_{18:2} 酸
 (50:50) の各メチルの誘導期の比較からみた相対酸化
 速度は 1:8.0:21.7:39.10 であるという。また、cis-
 trans 及び trans-trans 共役オクタデカジエン酸メチルの
 自動酸化においては、リノール酸メチルの自動酸化の誘
 導期より明らかな誘導期が現れず、はじめから酸化が
 進行するが、誘導期後の酸化速度は小さいとした。しか
 し、酸化速度は小でもラジカルの生成速度は大で、また
 生成量も多いこと、共役ジエンの減少量が大きく、孤立ト
 ランス二重結合形成が大なこと、HPO の形成は少ない
 こと、システートランス共役体はトランス-トランス共役体
 よりも自動酸化されやすいことなどを報告した。

2 ヒドロペルオキシドの分解

Selke, Frankel³⁾はオレイン酸メチル HPO を加熱
 した際に生成する揮発性物質について検討している。こ
 の HPO は 8-HPO (27%), 9-HPO (23%), 10-HPO
 (23%), 11-HPO (27%) の混合物だが、これを GC-
 MS に直接注入し、19 余の主ピークを得ている。これ
 らはヘプタン、オクタタン、ヘプタナール、1-ヘプタノー
 ル、オクタナール、1-オクタノール、ノナナール、2-ノ
 ナール、デカナール、2-デセナール、2-ウンデセナー
 ル、9-オキソノナールメチル、10-オクタデセン酸メチ
 ルなどを主とした。これら揮発物は、同氏らがききに報

Table 5 Comparative LD₅₀ of oxidation products formed in autoxidized methyl linoleate.

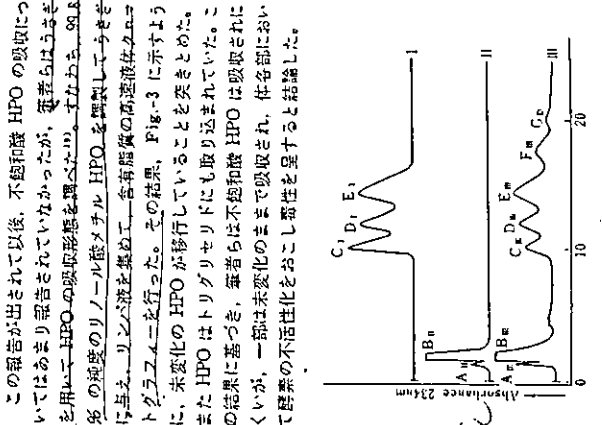
Compound	LD ₅₀ , mmol/kg mice	LD ₅₀ , mg/kg mice
n-Hexanal	82.79	8,292
trans-2-Hexenal	6.98	655.0
2-Hydroxyhexanal	5.15	508.2
4-Hydroperoxy-2-alkenals	0.45 as pentenal	32.5
Methyl linoleate hydroperoxide	39.10	12,760

すと思われた。
 柴田、衣巻ら¹¹⁾はマウスに自動酸化サフラワラ油 (POV 2000) を9か月間与えた際の血中グルコース量、肝トリグリセリド及びコレステロール量を定量化したところ、対照の新製サフラワラ油給与群との間に差を認めなかった。また、肝におけるグルタミン酸オキシサロ酢酸トランスアミラーゼ (GOT)、グルタミン酸ピルビン酸トランスアミラーゼ (GPT)、ATPase、α-グリセリン酸脱水素酵素 (α-GPDH) などの活性も対照群と差がなかったという。
 Budowski や Frankel¹²⁾はサフラワラ油を 145°C で 24 h 加熱した鳥に与え、脳疾患 (Encephalopathy) (NE) を生じることが認められた。本油は桐油油に比べてノルノル酸やビタミンEが少なかった。このこと以外に原因が不明である。合成オキソオクタデカン酸及びオキソデカノ酸の毒性は鳥に NE をおこさせるが、加熱油より製した脂肪酸メチルの毒性部分は NE の発生を促進した。このことより、加熱油中の共役ケトンポリアン酸、または加熱により油中のビタミンEが少なくなるとり内因的に生じた同様な酸により NE を生ずるとしている。

5 不飽和酸ヒドロペルオキシドの興奮よりの吸収

脂質過酸化物は未変化した脂質に比べ薬理的に劣り、毒性も呈するが、この際の毒性発現機構については多くの報告が出されている。しかし、いちばんもとなる脂質過酸化物の腸における吸収形態については不明の点が多く、いろいろな仮説が出されている。すなわち、筆者らは 25 年も前から不飽和酸ヒドロペルオキシドの一部は分解され、そのままの形で腸管を通過して、肝臓に吸収され、他にも同様な見解が報告されている。しかし、脂質過酸化物を動物に与えてもリンパ中に過酸化物質はほとんど見られず、過酸化物質は腸壁で分解し、この分解物が腸管より吸収され、毒性を呈するとして報告も出された。ただし、この際、どのような形に分解され、吸収されるか知られていない。
 Bergan ら¹³⁾は 1-¹⁴C-リノール酸メチル HPO をねず

みに与え、リンパを集めて、脂質を抽出したところ、ヒドロキシ酸を見いだしたが、ヒドロペルオキシドは存在しなかった。また、リンパトリグリセリドのトリエン酸に ¹⁴C が取り込まれるとしている。そして、ヒドロキシ酸やトリエン酸は HPO の吸収の際、HPO の還元-脱水反応により生成すると述べている。
 この報告が出されて以後、不飽和酸 HPO の吸収についてはあまり報告されていなかったが、筆者らはさききを用いて HPO の吸収形態を調べた。すなわち、99.8% の純度のリノール酸メチル HPO を調製して、さききに与え、リンパ液を集めて、各系脂質の高濃度抽出液をトランスアミンを行った。その結果、Fig. 3 に示すように、未変化した HPO が移行していることを突きとめた。(3) また HPO はトリグリセリドにも取り込まれていた。この結果に基づき、筆者らは不飽和酸 HPO は吸収されにくい、一部は未変化したまま吸収され、体各部において酵素の不活性化をおこし毒性を呈すると結論した。



Peak A and Peak B: Triglycerides and their related substance; Peak C: Methyl 13-hydroperoxy-*cis*-9, *trans*-11-octadecadienoate; Peak D: Methyl 13-hydroperoxy-*trans*-9, *trans*-11-octadecadienoate; Peak E: Methyl 9-hydroperoxy-*trans*-10, *trans*-12-octadecadienoate; Peak F and G: Derivatives of MLHPs which are not identified yet. MLHPs = methyl linoleate hydroperoxides.
 Fig. 3 High performance liquid chromatography of original MLHPs (I), extracts from control lymph (II) and extracts from lymph of rabbit dosed MLHPs (III).

6 過酸化脂質と老化

生体内に生成する過酸化脂質と老化との関係について最近多くの研究が報告されるようになった。^{14,15)} 生体内過酸化脂質の老化への影響として各種酵素の不活性化が考えられるが、この反応機構が *in vivo* 及び *in vitro* で検討されている。また、組織中に生成する酸化と関係のある色素の生成過程についても多くの報告がなされている。このほか、生体内脂質過酸化に關する色素の形

態についても報じられているので、そのうちのいくつかを紹介する。
 生体内に生じたスーパーオキシド O₂⁻ は脂質過酸化に關与することが知られている。キサンチンのキサンチンオキシダーゼによる酸化により脂質は過酸化されるが、この際、Khan¹⁶⁾ によれば
 $2O_2 + 2H^+ \rightarrow O_2 + H_2O_2$
 のように一重項酸素を生じ、酸化されるという。また、Kellogg ら¹⁷⁾ は脂質過酸化は
 $O_2 + H_2O \rightarrow OH + OH + O_2$
 のようにして生じている。O₂ による O₂⁻ の生成は、Swingen ら¹⁸⁾ は脂質過酸化におけるスーパーオキシドや一重項酸素の役割について検討し、キサンチンオキシダーゼにより触媒される脂質過酸化の機構はスーパーオキシド、一重項酸素、アデノシン 5'-ジホスホホスホクレートイオン (ADP-Fe²⁺) の依存性であり、ADP-Fe²⁺ がなくともスーパーオキシドがスーパーオキシダーゼの活性を阻害することを認め、また、一重項酸素のトラップ剤として 2,5-ジフェニルピラゾールを用いたところ、一重項酸素は過酸化の開始には關与せず、むしろ、過酸化脂質の連鎖生成に關与していた。

生体内に生成する lipofuscins やセロイドとよばれるけい光を有する色素は Tappel ら^{19,20)} により多くの研究が行われ、その基本構造は
 $-N \cdot \dot{C} - C = \dot{C} - N -$
 とされている。すなわち、脂質の過酸化により生じたマロンアルデヒドが2個の第一級アミンと縮合して、共役シッフ塩を生じ、これがけい光発色団となるとされている。Taubold ら²¹⁾ は人胎の lipofuscin を分け、その組成を検討し、重台脂質とアミノ酸または脂質またはタンパク質を含むリン脂質より成るとしている。
 lipofuscin 色素はミトコンドリア、ミクロソーム、リゾソームなどで脂質過酸化により生成する。本色素のけい光発色極大は 420 から 470 nm に、励起極大は 340 から 370 nm にある。^{22,23)} lipofuscin の定量に際しては、リノールのような妨害物質をあらかじめ除去する必要があるが、Csallany ら²⁴⁾ はセファデックス LH-20 のカラムを用い、組織クロロホルム、メタノール抽出液からリノールやより低分子のけい光物質を除いたのち定量を行っている。

脂質過酸化物質とアミノ酸、タンパク質のラジカル反応についてはいくつかの報告があるが、Schatch ら²⁵⁾ は酸化リノール酸メチルからアミノ酸、タンパク質への連鎖的移動をモデル系で検討している。すなわち、リン酸、アルギニン、トリプトファン、システイン、還元型グルタチオンなどをリノール酸メチルと混合し、37°C に 20 d 間保ち、ESR によるラジカル濃度の測定をした結

果、上記アミノ酸やグルタチオンにフリーラジカルのシグナルを生じた。本反応は次式のようにペルオキシラジカルやアルコキシラジカルの連鎖生成の過程で、アミノ酸やタンパク質にラジカルが移行するためとしている。
 $LO_2 + PH \rightarrow P \cdot + LOOH$
 $LO \cdot + PH \rightarrow P \cdot + LOH$
 $LOOH = \text{脂質 HPO, PH} = \text{タンパク質}$
 タンパク質中のアミノ酸残基のうち含硫アミノ酸は酸化に対し最も不安定とされ、SH-酵素は脂質過酸化物質により容易に不活性化される。SH-基をもつタンパク質は脂質過酸化物質にさらすと thiyl ラジカルを生ずる。²⁶⁾ また、システインを含めたチオール類は脂質過酸化物質によりジスルフィドにまで酸化される。²⁷⁾ この際、遷移金属や含硫タンパク質は酸化を促進する。^{28,29)}

リノール酸 HPO とシステインの鉄イオン触媒による反応生成物については多くの知見がえられているが、Gardner³⁰⁾ は Fe²⁺-Fe³⁺ の酸化還元系におけるラジカルによりシステインから thiyl ラジカルを生じ、RO[•] が HPO より生ずるとしている。また、80% エタノール中でリノール酸 HPO に N-アセチルシステインと鉄イオンを加えると、チオール結合の生成を認めている。すなわち、13-ヒドロペルオキシ-*trans*-11, -*cis* 9-オクタデカジエン酸と N-アセチルシステインより 9-S-(N-acetyl cysteine)-10-ethoxy-13-hydroxy-*trans*-11-octadecenoic acid などが生成するといふ。

生体内における過酸化脂質とタンパク質の反応を説明するため過酸化リノール酸を用いた実験もある。Nielsen³¹⁾ はカルジオリピンの懸濁液をワールブルグ後計付フラスコに入れ、Cu²⁺ の存在下 30°C、120 h 酸化させ、各段階の酸化物質にアルブミンを加えてインキュベートしたところ両者間に共有結合がみられた。15 mol までのカルジオリピンは 1 mol のアルブミンに結合するが、重台反応はおこなわなかった。また 20~25 mol 程度までカルジオリピンを増すとわずかに重合がおこり、314 mol にすると重合がおこった。このことは、過酸化カルジオリピんとアルブミンの結合はタンパク質の分子内橋かけなしにおこなうことを示唆した。

Sundholm ら³²⁾ は脂質過酸化物質存在下でのコラーゲンの橋かけを検討するため、セラチン膜にとうもろこし油を加え、UV 及び日光照射したところ、コラーゲンの橋かけ反応を認められたが、本反応は添加脂質の酸化により生じたカルボニル化合物とアミノ酸の結合によると推定している。

Matsushita ら³³⁾ は脂質過酸化物質及び二次分解物の酵素に対する作用をいくつか報告している。すなわち、リノール酸メチル HPO は RNase を不活性化するが、この際 HPO は RNase 中へ取り込まれる。HPO の二次

酸化物による RNase の不活性化はリノール酸 HPO はどではなかった。しかし、トリブリンに対しては不活性化を示した。ペブリンに対しては活性化の傾向を示した。ペブリンに対する作用は筆者らも認められているが、どうして、ペブリンの場合のみ、不活性化されぬばかりでなく、逆に活性化されるのかなお不明であり、今後のおもしろい研究題目となるだろう。

はじめに述べたように、過酸化脂質の研究方向は主として生体内脂質の過酸化に関する問題及び各種疾病との関係に向けられており、この分野の研究は今後、益々隆盛すると思われる。

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過酸化脂質の生成と分析

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Formation and Determination of Lipid Peroxides

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1 はじめに

過酸化脂質の生体機序は, Farmer, Bolland, Gee を中心とした, 1940 年代の研究を Holman¹⁾, Utri²⁾, Lundberg³⁾ が総観にまとめ, 一応の完成をみたものと思う。金田⁴⁾ はその理論も細部には不明りょうな問題点を列挙し指摘しているが, 今のところこれに代わる新しい理論はみられない。今日, 過酸化脂質の生成が新たに注目されるのは, 1969 年の Superoxide dismutase⁵⁾ の発見と, 1974 年の血小板リボキシゲナーゼ⁶⁾ の発見で代表される, 生体内の過酸化脂質の生成と消去に関するものである。本項では古典的な過酸化脂質の生成理論を基に, 今日注目されている生体内の過酸化脂質の生成と分析について, 研究の現状を紹介する。

1 過酸化脂質の生成機序 I (自動酸化)

2-1 過酸化脂質の定義

過酸化脂質の定義は金田⁴⁾ に従い, 「過酸化物 (peroxide) を含む脂質」とする。また, ここでは常に断らなにかぎり, 過酸化脂質はヒドロペルオキシド (-OOH) の結合した脂肪酸, 又は脂質に付いた。

主な略号は次のようにした。ROOH: 過酸化脂質, LOOH: リノール酸ヒドロペルオキシド, MLH: リノール酸メチルヒドロペルオキシド, R: 脂肪酸から水素原子が離脱してできたラジカル, 又は同脂質, PUFA: 高度不飽和脂肪酸, PG: プロスタグランジン, PGG₂: プロスタグランジン G₂, ADP: アデノシンジホスフェート, NADPH: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (還元型), NADP⁺: 同 (酸化型), EDTA: エチレンジアミン四酢酸。

2-2 油脂の自動酸化

油脂の自動酸化 (autoxidation) は自触媒で進行するラジカル連鎖反応であり, 理想的な条件下での過酸化脂質の生成は 図-1a のように表される⁷⁾。反応の初期は誘

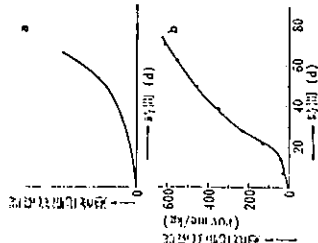
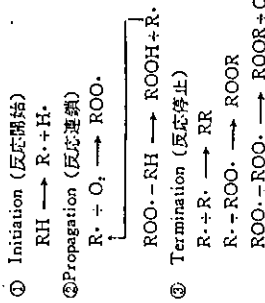


図-1 a. 典型的な油脂の自動酸化⁷⁾と b. 系例 (筆者ら, 未発表)

導期 (induction period) と呼ばれ, 過酸化脂質の生成は非常にゆっくり進む。誘導期を過ぎると過酸化脂質は急激に増加し, その過程は自触媒 (autocatalysis) で進行するラジカル連鎖反応 (propagation) と呼ばれる。一般に油脂の自動酸化は次のように説明される⁸⁾。



①不飽和脂肪酸から水素原子が引き抜かれ, ラジカルが生成する。②R₁ラジカルは酸素と結合してペルオキシラジカル (ROO₁) となり, 他の脂肪酸から水素を引き抜いてヒドロペルオキシド (ROOH) となる。他方, 水素を失った脂肪酸は, 新しい R₁ラジカルとして再び

qualities of crackers produced with good hydrogenated shortenings.

Oat flour and oat flour extracts were found to have but a slight favorable effect on the keeping qualities of crackers (Triebeid, 1938). The oat flour and extracts were added to the cracker sponge, in doughing up the sponge, or sprayed or dusted upon the baked crackers. A protective factor from 0 to 2, which for all practical purposes is negligible, was exerted by the various treatments.

Lundberg, Halverson, and Burr (1944) found that NDGA (nordihydroguaric acid) when added to a lard used in making pie crusts and soda crackers exerted some stabilizing effect on the resulting product (protective factor of approximately 2 in crackers and 10 in pie crusts). The lesser effectiveness of the NDGA in crackers was thought to be due to the alkalinity imparted by the baking soda since alkaline solutions of NDGA oxidize rapidly when exposed to air.

Higgins and Black (1944) studied the effect of several antioxidants added to lard used in the preparation of crackers. They found gum guaiac to be an effective antioxidant for lard with the stability carrying over into the baked product (protective factors of 2.5-7, depending upon concentration). Propylgallate exerted a stabilizing effect on the lard but practically none on the resulting crackers. The same was also true for the tocopherols and for a wheat germ oil derivative (an ethylene dichloride extract of wheat germ oil combined with citric acid).

Mizing, *Fermentation and Baking*. These manipulative procedures involved in the manufacture of baked goods likely play a role in the keeping quality of the resulting product. This has been referred to previously in the destruction of pre-oxidants and antioxidants present in a fat when baked into crackers. Mixing spreads the fat over a greater area and also in the presence of salt may cause the solution of certain fat components into the aqueous phase, thereby facilitating their oxidation later. Fermentation produces sugars and organic acids, and these may have an effect upon the stability of the shortening. The temperature and length of baking time might be anticipated to have an effect on the stability of the fat in baked products. Apparently as long as there is sufficient moisture present so that the prod-

uct does not scorch, the effect is not great. However, crackers with scorched spots or crackers that have been crispied by successive reheatings show a marked decrease in keeping quality.

Packaging. The possibility of the absorption of fat from a baked product by the package must not be overlooked. The lining of cracker packages with grease-proof paper has helped greatly. However, some baked products are packaged in cardboard boxes. In such packages the fat may be absorbed rapidly by the cardboard, thereby spread over a large surface, and consequently undergoes rapid oxidation. This emphasizes the need for proper packaging to insure a good keeping quality product.

Several patents have been taken out on the impregnation of cardboard packages and wrappers with antioxidants and these are used to some extent. In certain instances these have proved helpful in retarding spoilage of the products contained, while in other instances they have been ineffective.

The use of colored glass to cut out the blue and ultraviolet rays of light was suggested by Burr (1937) as a means of protecting dairy products from oxidative deterioration. This has led to the development and effective use of colored cellophanes for packaging food products that will be exposed to light when merchandized.

Summary. In summarizing, it would appear that effects on the stability of cereal products to oxidative deterioration by formula components as well as methods of processing, are not understood to the degree that they should be and that there is a great need for studies along these lines.

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Toxicity of Rancid Fats*

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THE scientific literature contains a number of reports of malnutrition resulting from rancid dietary fat. The symptoms include ophthalmia, gastric papillomatosis, and other digestive disturbances, reproductive failure, anemia, dermatitis, and cancer. In some cases the symptoms have been attributable to known deficiencies. Some others are not so readily explained even in terms of present knowledge. Whether rancid fats exert a direct toxic action is also uncertain.

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before absorption. Carotene fed in linoleic ester was found ineffective unless fed with tocopherol. Undoubtedly, the tocopherol itself was partially inactivated in protecting the carotene from oxidation. Water-soluble antioxidants such as hydroquinone were ineffective in the tract.

The loss of dietary essentials through oxidation by rancid fat is not confined to those which are fat-soluble. Some of the water-soluble vitamins are known to be inactivated as well. Biotin has been shown to be destroyed by oxidized fat (3), and ascorbic acid may be oxidized to some extent in performing its synergistic role with antioxidants of the phenolic type (4). Not nearly enough work has been done to establish the effects of rancid fat on other B-vitamins, either directly or through an influence on the microflora which produce vitamins in the intestinal tract.

So much for effects on known dietary essentials. The symptoms which result from the individual deficiencies are well known, and many of them have been observed in animals on rancid diets.

Secondly, I should like to review briefly some of the symptoms which have been observed on rancid diets but which were not readily attributable to known deficiencies. One of these is anemia. Gyorgi et al. (5) fed rats a synthetic diet containing thiamin, riboflavin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, and 16% of crude linoleic acid. The rats lost weight, developed an anemia of the secondary type, and a leucopenia. The condition was prevented by the addition of yeast to the diet.

Burr and Barnes (6) fed a synthetic diet containing lard, cod liver oil, and wheat germ oil and found that rats lost weight and died. Even when the cod liver oil was fed separately from the rancid lard diet the animals lost weight and became anemic, and their white and red blood cell count fell. Vitamin A deficiency was ruled out since the livers of these animals contained normal amounts. Yeast prevented the anemia. Since yeast also prevented the development of rancidity in the diet, its effect was attributed to its antioxidant activity. It was suggested that the rancid fat exerted a direct toxic action. A study of the relationship to certain B-vitamins might be worthwhile in this connection.

Dermatitis is another symptom sometimes reported to occur on rancid diets. Whipple (7) fed four dogs a diet containing 25% rancid lard and produced an "oxidized fat syndrome." The symptoms were loss of hair, skin lesions, emaciation, intestinal hemorrhage, and death. Three dogs on fresh fat all remained normal. Since the dermal symptoms resembled those of linoleic acid deficiency in rats, the probable cause was believed to be destruction of the unsaturated fat linkages. Similar symptoms were subsequently (8) produced in rats on a low fat diet. Either-extracted yeast was fed as a separate supplement. The rats which were fed 10 cc. daily of oxidized lard (per. no. 15 to 20) lost weight, lost hair, and developed scaly lesions and later edematous swelling of lips and paws. The symptoms were similar to those later described as acrolynia. Increasing the lard supplement to 20 cc. did not cure but hastened death. On the other hand, increasing the yeast supplement caused the animals to resume their previous rate of growth.

In our studies (9) on acrolynia, several highly oxidized fats (per. no. 300 to 400) were tested for curative properties. The only B-vitamins contained in the

basal diet were thiamin and riboflavin. Ten mg. daily of linoleic ester effected permanent cures. Twenty mg. of oxidized wheat germ oil or corn oil likewise effected prompt cures; however, many of these were followed by relapse and death two or three weeks later. Increased supplements of rancid fat intensified the symptoms and hastened death. In view of these observations and the comparatively low degree of oxidation of the lard used by Whipple, it seems doubtful that linoleic deficiency caused the death of her dogs and rats. Apparently the rancid lard exerted some other effects.

Some attention has been given to reproductive failure as one of the symptoms caused by rancid dietary fat. Kudrjashov (10) reported a direct toxic effect on the fetus during pregnancy and in some cases the prevention of implantation of the fertilized egg. Pregnant rats fed rancid fats resorbed their fetuses on the 6th to 9th day, not because of vitamin E deficiency but because of toxic decomposition products in the fat. These were believed to be higher aldehydes and ketones. Others (11) have reported degenerative changes in the testicles of rats which were fed 10 to 25% rancid fat in addition to a diet containing ample vitamin E. On the other hand, Mattill and his co-workers (12) found that rancid fats and their degradation products did not interrupt pregnancy in rats. Litters were born normally unless the doses were large enough to produce systemic intoxication in the mother. However, mortality of the young was high.

Finally, mention should be made of the alleged carcinogenic properties of rancid fats. Roffo (13) has reported that olive oil or animal fats which had been oxidized by heating tended to produce cancer when fed to rats. He pointed out that the spectral characteristics of the heated fats resembled those of carcinogenic phenanthrene derivatives. Lavik and Bauman (14) found that high fat diets increased tumor formation on the skin of rats which had been painted with methyl cholanthrene. The action of fat was increased by heating one hour at 300° C. Prolonged heating had no further effect. The carcinogenic effect of fats was found to be at least partly due to an increased caloric intake. Apparently it was not related to rancidity since fats rancidified by treatment with ultraviolet light or copper oleate were not more carcinogenic than fresh fats.

In summary, it is evident that one of the chief adverse effects of rancid fat is the destruction of vitamins and other dietary essentials. However, some symptoms which have been observed and confirmed are not readily explained in such terms. These include certain types of anemia, dermatitis, and reproductive failure. It is probable that further work will provide additional specific instances in which rancid fat exerts its effect through inactivation of dietary essentials. However, until such experimental evidence provides the full explanation, it must be assumed that rancid fats are able to exert a direct toxic effect.

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A Volumetric and a Weighing Method for Measuring Semi-Micro Oil Samples*

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DURING several years of spectrophotometric vitamin A assay and plant testing of the liver reduction process two methods for measuring semi-micro oil samples have been developed which have served almost all laboratory and plant requirements. The volumetric procedure described below enables the analyst rapidly to test vitamin A bearing oils for routine control work. The volumetric method also has been of value in conducting vitamin A stability tests on oils during storage. The weighing procedure described has been used as an accurate and rapid method in the quantitative estimation of vitamin A in fish liver oils and concentrates.

Volumetric Method: This procedure is suitable for routine use in vitamin A liver processing plants. Blood pipettes commonly in use for red and white cell counts are employed. The red cell type holds approximately 9 mg. of oil and the white cell type approximately 26 mg. of oil. The pipettes are standardized by weighing them filled to the mark below the bulb with the oil commonly being analyzed. In the assaying procedure the pipette is filled to the mark with the oil, and the tip is wiped carefully with a cleansing tissue or towel. The filled pipette is then attached to a siphon containing the desired solvent, and the sample is washed thoroughly into a volumetric flask. The pipette may then be cleaned with petroleum ether and dried with suction. Accurate should not be used since it may dissolve the mixing bead.

Weighing Method: In vitamin A assay, a simple method of weighing small oil samples is that of using a micro cover glass. The square cover slip, which has been cut into halves or thirds by using the edge of a carborundum pencil or stone, is suitable as long as it will easily slip through the neck of the volumetric flask. The cut cover slip will weigh approximately 100 mg. With the aid of a small glass rod, samples of oil from 10 to 30 mgs. may be transferred to the slip and weighed. With forceps the slip with oil is dropped into a volumetric flask, which contains a small amount of suitable solvent. The flask is swirled for a few seconds until all visible oil is dissolved then made up to volume and mixed. This technique eliminates the weighing error that may be inherent in

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Oils and Fats

Abstracts

Edited by
M. M. FISUR and SARAH HIGGS

SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF COTTONSEED AND PEANUT OILS. BOILING POINT-VAPOR PRESSURE-COMPOSITION RELATIONS FOR MISCELLAS OF OILS IN HEXANE. E. F. Pollard, H. L. E. Yix and E. A. Gastrock. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 37, 1022-6 (1945). The boiling points and densities of mixtures of cottonseed and peanut oils with commercial hexane are reported. They are useful in the design of vacuum evaporators and strippers and for control operations involving temperature, time of heating, and concentration of oil-solvent mixtures of various compositions, to prevent or minimize fixation of objectionable coloring matter or other deteriorative heat effects.

THE DETERMINATION OF FAT IN MIXTURES CONTAINING FATTY ACIDS, AND THE DETERMINATION OF UNSAPONIFIABLE MATTER IN OILS AND FATS. N. D. Sylvester, A. N. Ainsworth and E. B. Hughes. *Analyst*, 70, 295-8 (1945). The method depends on adsorbing the free fat acids on Al_2O_3 in an adsorption column. With oils free fat acids are removed from glycerides and unsaponifiable. When the glycerides are saponified, and the acid freed with acid, the acids can be removed from the unsaponifiable by the process.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES OF THE OXIDATION OF FATS. V. THE COLOR OF OXIDIZED FATS IN ALCOHOLIC ALKALI. R. T. Holman, W. O. Lundberg and G. O. Barr. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 67, 1689-72 (1945). The ultraviolet absorption spectra of diacetyl, acetylpropionyl, 9,10-diketostearic acid, p-xyloquinone, duroquinone, dichloroquinone, chroman-5,6-quinone, and rancid lard have been determined and compared with their spectra in alkaline solution. Diketostearic acid in alkali may give rise to a quinone homologous to duroquinone. The alcoholic alkali color of rancid fats is probably not due to the formation of p-quinones from a-dicarbonyl compounds formed during the oxidation of the fat. The alcoholic alkali color is only to a very small extent due to chroman-5,6-quinone derived from tocopherol or its degradation products in alkali. The alcoholic alkali color may to an appreciable extent be due to compounds derived from the unsaturated fatty acids which are closely related to the compounds obtained from chroman-5,6-quinone by treatment with alkali. The alcoholic alkali color may largely result from other unsaturated carbonyl compounds which are oxidation products of unsaturated fatty acids.

FLAVOR REVERSION IN HYDROGENATED LINED OIL. II. EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN PROCESSING PROCEDURES. H. W. Lemon, A. Lips and W. H. White. *Can. J. Res.*, 23F, 295-303 (1945). Shortenings prepared from various lined oils by different methods were stored at 43.3° and sampled at 8-week intervals for 56 weeks. Storage life in terms of flavor reversion was not highly correlated with mean peroxide value or unsaturation. All shortenings were resistant to normal oxidation, but unstable to reversion unless hydrogenated to a very low I number. Hot and cold pressed oils yielded products equally susceptible to flavor reversion. Changes in stability attributable to variations in methods of alkali refining, bleaching, and hydrogenation were only minor. High alkali

concentrations (30-40° Bé) were beneficial, while lower temperatures (140° and 115°). Blending with other vegetable oils, or the use of hydroquinone or a wheat-germ oil preparation as antioxidants, slightly retarded the onset of reversion. None of the laboratory or commercially prepared samples examined was considered to be a satisfactory stable product.

CORROSION OF LEAD BY OXIDIZING AGENTS AND LAURIC ACID IN HYDROCARBON SOLVENTS. C. F. Prutton, D. Turnbull and D. E. Frey. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 37, 977-24 (1945). Corrosion of lead by an acyl peroxide is independent of acid concentration down to concentrations as low as 10^{-3} mole of acid per liter and is determined only by peroxide concentration. Detailed studies of the mechanism of reaction of quinone and lauric acid with Pb in benzene at 70° showed that at reactant concentrations below 0.05 mole per liter the reaction is second order, and the rate is proportional to the concentration of both quinone and lauric acid. Further, Pb laurate had a pronounced catalytic effect upon the rate of this reaction. For hydroperoxides and O_2 it is probable that $Pb(OH)_2$ or PbO is intermediate in the corrosion process. At low temperatures insoluble soap films formed on the Pb surface are very effective in slowing the corrosion rate. A film formed slowly appears to be more protective than one formed rapidly.

HYDROXYLATION OF MONOSATURATED FATTY MATERIALS WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. D. Swern, G. N. Eillen, T. W. Findley and J. T. Scanlan. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 67, 1786-9 (1945). A new and rapid general reaction for the quantitative hydroxylation of long-chain, monosaturated, aliphatic compounds has been described. The oxidizing agent, performic acid, is not isolated but is prepared and utilized in situ. This is accomplished by dissolving the unsaturated compounds in $HCOOH$ and adding H_2O_2 . Because of the rapidity of the reaction and the mild conditions, only one mole of H_2O_2 is required for each mole of monosaturated compound. This reaction has been applied to pure oleic, elaidic, and hendecenoic (undecylenic) acids, oleyl alcohol, and Me ricinoleate to give excellent yields of the corresponding hydroxy derivatives. In addition, it has been shown that substantially identical results are obtained when HOAc containing catalytic quantities of H_2SO_4 is substituted for $HCOOH$ in the mixture with H_2O_2 . The oxidizing agent in the case is performic acid. Either of the 2 hydroxylation methods described should be suitable for the industrial production of hydroxyated fatty acids and related compounds.

TALL OIL ESTERS AS PLASTICIZERS FOR GR-S. W. I. Harber and C. S. Yorav. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 37, 953-6 (1945). Tall oil is a rich source of resin and fatty acids. Previous work has shown that this material exerts a plasticizing effect on GR-S. The structure of tall oil was modified by esterification with alcohols. Most interesting were those esters derived from hydroxy compounds related to GR-S unit structure. They were superior to tall oil in rate of incorporation

SUMMARY

Experiments were conducted with young male albino rats to determine: (1) whether lamb protein is deficient in cystine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tryptophan or valine at the 7.5% protein level; and (2) the biological value of the protein in different cuts of lamb at 4 levels of intake.

The results of these experiments indicate that the protein from the entire carcass of lamb is deficient only in cystine or methionine. The addition of the same quantity of either amino acid to the diet was equally effective in promoting much more rapid growth and better utilization of the lamb protein.

When the protein in the leg, shoulder, and entire carcass of lamb was fed at the 7.5, 10.0, 12.5, and 15.0% levels of intake, it was found in one experiment, at the first three protein levels, that the protein in the entire carcass was superior in biological value to that in the leg. In a second experiment with another lot of lambs, when protein constituted 12.5 and 15.0% of the diets, practically the same biological values were obtained for the three cuts of lamb at each protein level.

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THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON
THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF
SOME VEGETABLE OILS

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INTRODUCTION

Oil-seed crops are becoming increasingly important to Canadian economy. While the meal plays a significant role in livestock feeding, the oils pressed from seeds have been adapted to many uses. Of current concern is the manufacture of vegetable oils into edible products such as margarine and salad oils.

Because certain of the more highly unsaturated vegetable oils develop undesirable odors and flavors on exposure to heat or light, their use as edible products was hindered. In 1945 Privett and his co-workers showed thermal polymerization to be a simple and yet satisfactory method for rendering such vegetable oils less susceptible to this "flavor reversion." Polymerization has reportedly been used in the processing of herring oil for human consumption in the United States (Larsen et al., '49), and in Norway (Schwitzer, '48) to replace olive, cotton seed and groundnut oils with herring oil for canning, cooking and to some extent as a table and salad oil.

However, when linseed oil prepared by the method of Privett et al. ('45) was fed in 28-day tests to rats in this laboratory (Crampton and Millar, '46) a high incidence of death occurred.

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Because unheated linseed oil is known to be wholesome and nutritious (Molotkow, '32), it was suspected that heat polymerization had somehow deleteriously affected the nutritional value of that oil.

Reports in the literature of adverse effects on fats of severe heat are scanty. Roffo ('44) found that rats fed sunflower seed and olive oils heated to 350°C. for 30 minutes developed stomach tumors which became cancerous over a period of 12 to 30 months. Although no other published reports confirm these observations, Morris et al. ('43) noted growth failure and weight loss in rats fed diets containing 50% lard which had been heated at 300°C. for 120 minutes. Accompanying these effects on growth, Morris observed in some animals a paralysis similar to that produced in rats fed a vitamin E-deficient diet by Mackenzie et al. ('40); also some cirrhosis of the liver and chronic gastric ulcers. However, both these groups of workers used fat heated in air, where oxidation may have been an important factor, whereas Privett's polymerization is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas.

In 1947, Harris fed rats fish oils heated at 280°C. under a vacuum of 10 mm of mercury for 8 to 12 hours and observed symptoms of retarded growth and general ill-health.

Subsequent to our original findings, a series of experiments was conducted, the most pertinent of which are reported herein, to investigate further the influence of heat on the nutritiveness of herring oil, linseed oil and other vegetable oils which are potentially important to the food industry.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The general plan of each of the tests in this study involved feeding to young growing rats basal diets in which one or the other of the several fats, subjected to heats of varying duration, was incorporated at levels of 10% or 20% by weight. Fats examined in the tests reported include linseed, soybean, rapeseed, corn, peanut, and herring oils.

The vegetable oils were heated in a salt bath at 275°C. for the desired time in all-glass apparatus. Carbon dioxide was blown through the oil continuously to exclude air and to remove volatile decomposition products thoroughly. The herring oil was a caustic soda-refined, bleached, deodorized product of a process reportedly used in Norway (Schwitzer, '48), involving heating while passing through steam at 280°C. under a vacuum of 10 mm of mercury for 10 hours.

The effect of the heat treatment on the nutritive value of the oils was measured by the growth rates of the rats, their feed consumption, and their general conditions of health and thrift as compared to those of animals fed identical basal diets but containing the unheated oil. Post mortem examination of the viscera was performed on all rats failing to survive the planned feeding period and on representatives of the groups at the close of the test.

Equal numbers of male and female white rats of approximately 28 days of age were allotted at random within sexes to the test groups, which ranged in size from 6 to 16 animals per lot. Thus each lot contained equal numbers of male and female animals. They were housed in individual wire-bottom cages, and were allowed feed and water ad libitum throughout each 28-day test period. Weekly weight gain and feed consumption for each rat were recorded.

Diets

The percentage compositions of the three basal diets used are shown in table I.

It will be noted that diets I and III differed only in the level of fat, which varied by weight at the expense of the flour. Diet II was a modification of diet I through the addition of yeast in place of the thiamine, riboflavin and niacin. The level of protein in the basal diets was such that it supplied between 20% and 24% of the Calories.

In preparation for feeding, the oils were added to the thoroughly mixed dry ingredients and the whole baked at 375°F.

for approximately 20 minutes. The resulting biscuit was then granulated and air-dried for 24 hours, after which the supplements were added. Diets were refrigerator-stored until the beginning of the test period, during which time they were held at room temperature.

In addition to the diet, weekly doses of cod liver oil were administered orally to supply 175 I.U. of vitamin A and 35 I.U. of vitamin D.

TABLE 1
Percentage composition of the basal diets

INGREDIENTS	I	II	III
White flour	47.0	44.0	57.0
Casein	11.5	11.5	11.5
Milk powder	19.0	19.0	19.0
Oil	20.0	20.0	10.0
Bone meal	2.0	2.0	2.0
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yeast ¹	...	3.0	...
Thiamine ¹	10 p.p.m.	...	10 p.p.m.
Niacin ¹	250 p.p.m.	...	230 p.p.m.
Riboflavin ¹	5 p.p.m.	...	5 p.p.m.
Protein in the diet (%)	20.4	20.4	24.3

¹ Added after baking.

RESULTS OF FEEDING TRIALS

Clinical observations

Symptoms of defective diet were most pronounced in those animals fed polymerized linseed oil, and the severity of the symptoms varied with the amount of oil incorporated in the diet. However, animals fed any of the polymerized oils, and whose weight gains were significantly lower than those of their controls, excreted dark, sticky feces. Lassen et al. ('49) noted abnormal feces from adult rats fed polymerized sardine oil as 5% of the diet. In our tests, in addition to the sticky fecal residue, animals fed polymerized oil as 20% of the diet showed oily, matted coats.

Growth and feed consumption

In examination of the results which follow it must be understood that the data presented were collected from a series of individual tests. Control groups of animals fed the appropriate unheated oils were carried in each experi-

TABLE 2
Summary of data showing the effects of heat treatment of oils as measured by daily gains of rats, feed intakes, and gains per 1,000 Calories eaten

TEST AND OIL USED	DIET NO.	OIL IN DIET %	DURATION OF HEAT TREATMENT AT 275°C.	NO. OF ANIMALS	AVE. DAILY		GAIN/1,000 CALORIES
					GAIN	FEED INTAKE	
			Ave.		g/m	g/m	
Linseed	III	10	nil	10	3.9	9.6	91
			2	10	3.8	9.6	91
			4	10	3.4 ¹	9.5	80
Rapeseed	III	10	8	10	2.5 ¹	8.1	69
			nil	10	3.4	10.0	76
			15	10	2.9	9.5	69
Corn	III	10	30	10	2.3 ¹	7.8	64
			nil	12	3.6	10.4	78
			15	12	2.8	8.7	71
Peanut	III	10	30	12	2.3 ¹	8.0	64
			nil	12	3.0	9.3	87
			15	12	2.6	10.0	80
Soybean	II	20	30	12	0.8 ¹	5.2	30
			nil	10	4.6	10.2	90
			2	10	4.0	9.4	85
Herring	I	20	9	10	3.3 ¹	8.3	80
			nil	10	2.9 ¹	7.7	76
			20	16	2.6	8.1	64
		20	10	0.89 ¹	6.3	28	

¹ Weight gains significantly lower than those of control animals fed the unheated oil.

² Weight gains significantly lower than those of animals fed linseed oil heated only 4 hours.

ment, and quantitative comparisons of the data shown in these tables are strictly valid only within tests.

In table 2 is presented a summary of the average daily gains and feed intakes of animals fed in 6 different tests covering a series of potentially edible oils.

It should be noted that the duration of heating stated is not necessarily the earliest point at which the nutritional value of the oil is damaged. Our experiments, for example, have shown linseed oil heated two hours at polymerizing temperatures, and soybean oil heated three hours, to be as nutritious as the unheated control oils. The intermediate periods between 15 and 30 hours for rapeseed, corn, and peanut oils have not been tested, nor the periods up to 10 hours with herring oil.

TABLE 3
Effect of 10% vs. 20% of heated oil in the diets as measured by daily gains and feed intake ratios of rats

TEST AND OIL FED	OIL IN DIET %	DURATION OF HEAT TREATMENT	NO. OF ANIMALS	AVE. DAILY		GAIN/1,000 FEED CALORIES
				AVR. DAILY GAIN	FEED INTAKE	
	%	Ave.		g/m	g/m	g/m
Linseed	20	nil	10	3.7	10.1	80
	10	12	10	2.3 ¹	8.2	72
	20	12	10	-0.1 ²	6.0	4
Soybean	10	nil	10	3.7	10.3	92
	10	6	10	3.5	10.4	87
Soybean	20	nil	10	4.6	10.2	90
	20	6	10	3.3 ¹	8.3	76

¹ Weight gain significantly lower than that of group fed unheated oil.

² Weight gain significantly inferior to that of group fed heated oil as 10% of the diet.

That the duration of heating is a factor in the extent of the damage in linseed and soybean oils is clearly indicated by the progressive decrease in weight gains as the heating period was prolonged.

The data presented in table 3 indicate that the diet becomes progressively poorer as the proportion of heated oil in it increases.

When linseed oil, heated 12 hours, was fed as 10% of the diet, the growth resulting over a 4-week period was significantly lower than that of animals fed unheated oil. When the heated oil was included in the diet as 20% by weight, the final

weight of the group was even lower than the starting weight, showing extreme growth inhibition.

When soybean oil was fed as 10% of the diet, oil heated 6 hours appeared as nutritious as the unheated oil. However, when oil treated in the same manner was fed as 20% of the diet, significantly lower gains resulted.

While the results from this series of trials leave no doubt that heat polymerization does adversely affect the nutritive value of the oils examined, the mechanism of this damage was not elucidated. Digestion studies rule out incomplete absorption as a causal factor. It can be postulated that growth inhibition was either the result of some factor in the heated oil toxic to the animals, or that it was a consequence of the destruction by abnormal products of fat polymerization of some necessary dietary component other than fat. To differentiate between these two possibilities as a guide to further investigations, the effect of feeding polymerized linseed oil by dropper was compared to that of feeding the oil mixed into the diet.

Animals fed the oil by dropper were given free access for 16 hours daily to diet III minus the fat. Subsequently, and following three hours of fasting, an amount of oil was administered equal to 10% of the fat-free diet consumed during the preceding 16-hour feeding period. Five hours then elapsed before access to the diet was again permitted.

The results of a 28-day feeding trial conducted in this manner are summarized in table 4.

The method of oil feeding had no effect on the growth of animals receiving unheated oil. However, the growth of animals fed the heated oil by dropper appeared superior to that of animals receiving the heated oil as part of the diet mixture, perhaps because the oil-free diet was more acceptable than the mixture containing the heated fat. However, comparison of gains made in relation to equal caloric intake shows that feed utilization was equally poor in the diets in which heated oil was included, regardless of the method of oil feeding.

We are not prepared at this point to explain why appetite was depressed only when the heated oil was a diet component. However, the observation that growth was depressed even when the oil was fed apart from the rest of the diet indicates that the deleterious effects exerted by polymerized oils were not incurred through the destruction of some essential non-lipid diet component, but through some oil constituent that acted in a toxic manner directly upon the animals' metabolic pools. This is in accord with the previous observations that the growth depression was intensified as the level of polymerized oil in the diet was increased, and also as the time of heating was lengthened.

TABLE 4

Summary of daily gains, feed intake and gains per 1,000 Calories eaten of animals fed polymerized linseed oil by dropper and as a dietary component

TREATMENT OF OIL	METHOD OF FEEDING	NO. OF ANIMALS	AVG. DAILY GAIN	AVG. DAILY FEED INTAKE	GAIS/1,000 CALORIES
			g/m	g/m	g/m
Unheated	As a diet component	8	4.2	12.4	87
Unheated	by dropper	8	4.1	12.5	85
Heated 12 hrs.	As a diet component	8	2.7	9.7	71
Heated 12 hrs.	by dropper	8	3.4	12.4	71

It appears logical at this time, therefore, to conclude that the toxic material is some product of polymerization and that its development is related to the unsaturation of the oil. Linseed is the most highly unsaturated of all the oils tested and was the most rapidly susceptible to nutritive damage by heating.

A series of nutritional studies of various fractions of polymerized oils designed to identify the toxic substance or substances will be reported in a subsequent paper.

CONCLUSIONS

From the data reported herein, the following conclusions are warranted:

1. Ingestion of certain oils heat-polymerized at 275°C. has been shown to depress rat growth and the efficiency of feed utilization. This reflects a lowered nutritive value of those oils which varies in severity with the degree of unsaturation of the oil, the length of time of heating each oil, and the level at which the heated oil is incorporated in the diet.

2. The factor or factors responsible for these adverse nutritional effects appear to be present in the oil itself, and act in a manner directly toxic to the animal.

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THE NUTRITION OF THE MOUSE

X. STUDIES ON THE UTILIZATION OF HIGH AND MODERATELY LOW PROTEIN DIETS FOR GROWTH IN FOUR STRAINS OF MICE¹.

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FOUR FIGURES

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Tumor growth, whatever its cause, involves the deposition of new tissue and the synthesis of new protein. It may be expected to give rise to measurable alterations in the pattern of nitrogen metabolism of the host. This immediately raises the question of whether the nitrogen metabolism of a tumor-susceptible animal during the period before tumors appear differs from that of a non-susceptible one.

Mice of the highly inbred strains C₃H, I, A and C₃H maintained in our colony seemed to be particularly suited to the investigation of this question since the first two strains show a low incidence and the last two a high incidence of spontaneous tumors. Previous observations (Fenton and Cowgill, '47; Fenton, Cowgill, Stone and Justice, '50) have shown significant strain differences to exist with respect to the requirements of certain vitamins for growth. It seemed possible that there might also be differences with respect to

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