

抗雄性激素和孕酮对6岁龄梅花鹿 二茬茸生长发育的影响

赵海平¹, 崔学哲¹, 张伟¹, 陈广信³, 杨万云¹, 王权威¹, 李春义^{1,2*}

(1. 中国农业科学院 特产研究所 特种经济动物分子生物学国家重点实验室 吉林省鹿茸工程研究中心, 吉林 长春 130112; 2. 长春科技学院, 吉林 长春 130600; 3. 吉林大学 动物医学学院, 吉林 长春 130000)

[摘要] 为研究抗雄性激素药物和醋酸美伦孕酮对6岁龄梅花鹿二茬茸生长发育的影响,选择体质量和头茬茸产量相近的6岁龄健康梅花鹿20只,采用单因子试验设计,随机均分成5组。基础粮饲相同,对照组不做特殊处理,其余4组分别注射抗雄性激素氟他胺(flutamide)、康士得(bicalutamide)、醋酸环丙孕酮(progesterone acetate)和醋酸美伦孕酮(melengestrol acetate)。试验期60 d,共采集血液4次,测定梅花鹿血浆中雄性激素睾酮的含量,对比不同组变化规律;观察二茬茸生长发育状态;实验结束,梅花鹿二茬茸锯茸称重,计算二茬茸比重。结果发现,试验组二茬茸质量显著高于对照组,氟他胺、康士得、醋酸环丙孕酮、醋酸美伦孕酮与对照组相比分别增重100.50%,64.46%,87.16%,117.46%。试验早期(35 d)各组梅花鹿血液睾酮含量差异不显著;试验末期各组梅花鹿睾酮含量均极显著高于前一阶段($P < 0.01$);其中注射氟他胺组极显著低于其他组($P < 0.01$),康士得组和醋酸美伦孕酮组极显著高于其他组($P < 0.01$)。结果表明为梅花鹿注射抗雄性激素和孕酮均促进了二茬茸的发育,增加了二茬茸的质量,其中以醋酸美伦孕酮组最为显著。从鹿茸的形态观察发现,抗雄性激素和孕酮处理延缓鹿茸骨化,从而延长了二茬茸的生长期,但是均没有影响血浆睾酮水平。

[关键词] 梅花鹿; 抗雄性激素; 孕酮; 睾酮; 二茬茸

DOI:10.19540/j.cnki.cjcmm.20180514.010

Effect of anti-androgen and progesterone on development of regrowth antlers in 6 year old sika deer

ZHAO Hai-ping¹, CUI Xue-zhe¹, ZHANG Wei¹, CHEN Guang-xin³, YANG Wan-yun¹, WANG Quan-wei¹, LI Chun-yi^{1,2*}

(1. Institute of Special Animal and Plant Sciences of CAAS, State Key Laboratory for Molecular Biology of Special Economic Animals, Deer Antler Engineering Research Center, Changchun 130112, China; 2. Changchun Sci-Tech University, Changchun 130600, China; 3. College of Veterinary Medicine of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, China)

[Abstract] To investigate the effects of anti-androgen drugs and melengestrol acetate (MGA) on development of regrowth antlers in 6 year old sika deer, twenty healthy sika deer with similar body weight and antler weight were randomly divided into five groups by using single factor test design: flutamide ($n=4$), bicalutamide ($n=4$), progesterone acetate (CPA, $n=4$), melengestrol acetate (MGA, $n=4$), control ($n=4$). All deer were fed with same diets and were housed outside together in an opened fence of 15 m $\times$ 30 m with free access to water and feed. Treatment groups were injected subcutaneously sustained-release agents of the four drugs respectively when two-branched antlers were harvested. The control group had no special treatment. In the experiment period of 60 d, blood samples were collected for 4 times for each deer. The concentration of testosterone in plasma was tested and analyzed to compare the changes between different groups. Development of regrowth antlers was observed. At the end of the experiment, regrowth antlers were weighted and analyzed. The results showed that the weights of regrowth antlers in treatment groups were significantly greater than those from control group and the weight gain (as compared with the control group) was 100.50%, 64.46%, 87.16% and 117.46% respectively in

[收稿日期] 2018-04-11

[基金项目] 吉林省重点科技攻关项目(20150204071NY)

[通信作者] 李春义, 博士, 研究员, 研究方向为鹿茸干细胞及生物学, E-mail: lichunyi1959@163.com

[作者简介] 赵海平, 助理研究员, 研究方向为鹿茸干细胞及生物学, E-mail: zhperic@163.com

flutamide group, bicalutamide group, progesterone acetate group and melengestrol acetate group. For plasma testosterone concentration, it was not significantly different in the early stage (in the first 35 d), but at the end of the experiment, it was significantly higher than that of earlier stage ($P < 0.01$) in various groups. Testosterone concentration of flutamide treated group was significantly lower than that of the other groups ($P < 0.01$), while the level in bicalutamide and MGA treated groups was significantly higher than that in other groups ($P < 0.01$). The results showed that both anti-androgen drugs and MGA treatment promoted the development of regrowth antlers and increased the weight of regrowth antlers, where the effect was most significant by MGA treatment. From the morphological observation of the antlers, it was found that anti-androgen and MGA treatments prolonged the growth period of regrowth antlers through delaying the ossification of antlers. However, plasma testosterone concentration was not affected by the treatments.

[Key words] sika deer; anti-androgen; progesterone; testosterone; regrowth antler

鹿茸是雄性鹿科动物的第二性征(驯鹿除外)。大多数的温带鹿种,鹿茸发生于冬末春初。春季,当鹿进入青春期时,鹿茸从头部额外脊处的未来生茸区或者永久性的骨桩(角柄)上发起;夏天,鹿茸进入快速生长期。秋天,鹿茸快速骨化,脱去茸皮,露出骨质,称为鹿角。正个冬季,鹿角牢固的附着在角柄上,直到第二年的春天,鹿角脱落,开始下一轮的生茸周期^[1]在白尾鹿(white-tailed deer)^[2-5]、黑尾鹿(black-tailed deer)^[6]、狍子(roe deer)^[7-8]、赤鹿(red deer)^[9-10]、斑鹿(axis deer)^[11-12]、黇鹿(fallow deer)^[13-17]、水鹿(rusa deer)^[18]、坡鹿(Eld's deer)^[19]、普度鹿(pudu)^[20]和梅花鹿^[21]等众多鹿种上的研究发现,鹿茸的生长发育受血浆睾酮水平的严格调控^[22]。Bubenik^[23]用免疫组织化学的方法,发现睾酮存在于鹿茸的生发层中。在鹿茸的生发层中睾酮受体的^[24],证明鹿茸是雄激素作用的靶器官。李春义等^[25]通过梅花鹿生茸周期过程中血浆睾酮水平变化的一系列研究,探明了梅花鹿鹿茸生长周期内血浆睾酮水平的变化规律;并据此将鹿茸的发育时期分为2个部分:生长期和骨化期。在鹿角脱落后的75 d内,鹿茸处于“生长期”,生长速率逐渐上升;血浆睾酮水平较低(睾酮水平几乎检测不到),该时期睾酮水平平稳,各次测定值间差异不显著。约75 d以后,鹿茸处于“骨化期”,生长速率下降,同时伴随着鹿茸的加速骨化;睾酮水平快速上升,到鹿茸停止生长时显著高于生长期的平均值($P < 0.01$)^[25]。最终,持续上升的睾酮水平导致鹿茸在配种季节到来之前完全骨化,变成自发性死亡的骨组织^[25]。配种季节,睾酮水平达到最高峰,随后逐渐下降,直至第二年春天,鹿茸再生前睾酮水平达到低谷,随后缓慢上升,进入鹿茸生长期^[23,26]。

鹿茸的生长速度最快时超过 $2 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ^[27],被认为是生长最快的哺乳动物组织(15' Antler IMS)。

在自然界,如此快速的形成一个有序的动物器官而不发生癌变,给人类提供了一个难得的研究自然界组织(或器官)如何抵抗癌变的机会。鹿茸的形成和快速生长与血浆睾酮水平有关。若在鹿茸的快速生长期将雄鹿去势,阻断血浆睾酮水平的上升,鹿茸将不再骨化,也不会脱去茸皮,而是持续生长,形成永久不脱皮和也不脱落的肿瘤样的畸形茸,如:假发样的孢子茸、蘑菇状黇鹿茸^[28]。鹿最终死于这种不断生长的瘤样畸形茸^[28]。巴恒星等^[29]通过对鹿茸发运组织(角柄骨膜)的miRNAs进行KEGG分析,发现该组织中与癌症共有的信号通路有16条($P = 0.004$),前列腺癌8条($P = 0.002$),胰腺癌6条($P = 0.019$)。Li等^[30]认为鹿茸这种睾酮依赖性的生长发育与前列腺癌的形成类似,因为二者均受到某些共同的信号通路的调控,如:睾酮受体信号通路。因此,深入探索鹿茸的生长发育与睾酮的关系,有可能为癌症(尤其是前列腺癌)的治疗,提供新的方法和思路^[31-32]。

鹿茸是自然界唯一能够完全周期性再生的哺乳动物器官(参考)。若在梅花鹿茸的二杠期(生长期)将鹿茸锯掉,将会再生出一个完整的二杠茸,称为二茬茸。理论上,通过药物对雄性鹿进行抗雄性激素处理,抑制睾酮的作用,可能会延迟二杠茸的骨化,从而延长鹿茸的生长期。然而目前为止,却没有相关试验数据来证实。本研究选取成年雄性梅花鹿,采用二茬茸的质量作为衡量指标,检测抗雄性激素药物(3种)和孕酮(1种)对二茬茸发育的影响,进一步探讨雄性激素影响鹿茸发育的机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物 试验在农业部长白山野生生物资源重点野外科学观测试验站开展,选取6岁龄梅花鹿,体质量和产茸量相近的雄性梅花鹿20头,按照该时期梅花鹿营养需求及管理规范常规程序饲养。

1.2 药物及缓释剂制备 4种药物分别为氟他胺(flutamide)、康士得(bicalutamide)、醋酸环丙孕酮(progesterone acetate, CPA)、醋酸美伦孕酮(melengestrol acetate, MGA), 其中前3种已被证明为抗雄性激素类药。动物皮下埋置缓释剂由本试验室制备, 预计缓释时间为60 d。将上述药物分别与4 mL皮下埋置缓释剂混合均匀, 即可制备成药物缓释剂。氟他胺和康士得参考人类前列腺癌治疗用量, 但由于人类用量较大, 难以与缓释剂很好的混溶, 因此适当降低了用量, 氟他胺用量为2 g/头, 康士得用量为1 g/头; 醋酸环丙孕酮参考人类避孕用量, 并按体质量换算, 其用量为0.3 g/头; 醋酸美伦孕酮用量参考自Wilson等^[33]在贴鹿上的用量, 并按体质量换算, 用量为0.012 g/头。

1.3 试验处理 6岁龄梅花鹿于标准头茬二杠茸形成时, 使用陆眠灵(0.015~0.020 mL·kg⁻¹)臀部吹针麻醉, 收取头茬茸, 称重; 选取产茸量相近的鹿作为试验鹿, 将药物缓释剂一次性皮下注射于颈背部; 同时采集血样; 肌肉注射和耳缘静脉注射陆醒宁(与陆眠灵同等用量, 肌注1/2, 静注1/2)解麻。试验鹿均分为5组($n=4$), 前4组每组分别用氟他胺、康士得、醋酸环丙孕酮、醋酸美伦孕酮药物缓释

剂处理, 最后1组用空白缓释剂处理, 用做对照。待二茬茸骨化前, 收取二茬茸, 称重。

1.4 睾酮指标测定 空腹采集血样共4次, 采集时间为锯头茬茸时、锯二茬茸时, 中间采集2次(麻醉)。所有血液样品抗凝处理, 4 (20~25) °C离心10 min后收取血浆, -20 °C保存备用。采用Iodine [125I]-testo RIA Kit(天津九鼎)对血浆样品中的睾酮(Testosterone)水平进行测定, 按照说明说操作。

1.5 鹿茸发育情况观察 药物缓释剂注射后, 每周观察二茬茸的发育情况, 拍照记录。

1.6 统计分析 采用SPSS Institute Inc., V8)进行分析, 以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 的形式表示。

2 结果

2.1 二茬茸生长发育观察 选定的试验鹿头茬茸重见表1, 各组之间差异不显著。试验组的鹿茸发育状况见图1 各组生长速度均超过对照组鹿茸。锯二茬茸时, 试验组鹿茸(图1A3~D3)毛发稀疏、皮肤闪亮、尖部圆润饱满, 整体上呈典型的茸皮特征; 而对照组鹿茸(图1E3)暗淡无光, 茸毛长且散乱, 尖部虫形成鹿角尖的趋势, 整体上不再具备典型的茸皮特征, 而是呈现骨化特征, 说明对照组鹿茸的骨化程度更高一些。

表1 头茬茸和二茬茸的质量($\bar{x} \pm s, n=4$)

Table 1 Weight of antlers and regrowth antlers ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=4$)

组别	头茬茸重/g	二茬茸重/g	二茬茸相对茸重/%	增产/%
对照	1 578.75 ± 232.64	296.25 ± 78.67 ^{Cb}	15.02 ± 6.51 ^{Cc}	0
氟他胺	1 430.00 ± 90.28	541.25 ± 74.99 ^{ABa}	27.37 ± 1.59 ^{ABab}	82.7
康士得	1 645.00 ± 76.70	466.25 ± 36.83 ^{Ba}	22.05 ± 1.16 ^{Bb}	57.38
醋酸环丙孕酮	1 415.00 ± 303.40	577.50 ± 115.51 ^{ABa}	29.03 ± 0.49 ^{Aa}	94.94
醋酸美伦孕酮	1 718.75 ± 153.12	611.25 ± 47.15 ^{Aa}	26.26 ± 1.19 ^{ABab}	106.33

注: 用药60 d; 肩标不同大写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$), 肩标不同小写字母表示差异极显著($P<0.01$), 相同字母表示差异不显著(表2同)。

2.2 二茬茸质量 二茬茸重出现了不同程度的差异, 见表1。对照组茸重低于试验组, 差异达到极显著水平($P<0.01$)。试验组中也出现了不同程度的差异, 其中康士得处理组显著低于其他3组($P<0.05$), 其他3组之间差异不显著。

对照组二茬茸“相对茸重”低于试验组, 达到极显著水平($P<0.01$)。试验组二茬茸相比对照组的增加程度采用“增重率”来表示, 结果显示, 实验组增重率分别为82.70%, 57.38%, 94.94%,

106.33%; 其中醋酸美伦孕酮组增重最多, 达到106.33%。

$$\text{相对茸重} = \text{二茬茸重} / (\text{头茬茸重} + \text{二茬茸重}) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{增重率} = (\text{试验组二茬茸重平均值} - \text{对照组二茬茸重平均值}) / \text{对照组二茬茸重平均值} \times 100\%$$

2.3 睾酮含量 每组试验鹿的睾酮水平随着二茬茸发育而呈现上升趋势, 同组不同次之间的血浆睾酮水平变化规律一致, 见表2。前3次组内差异不显著, 处于低水平期; 而第4次(二茬茸锯茸时期)



A. 氟他胺处理; B. 康士得处理; C. 醋酸环丙孕酮处理; D. 处理; E. 对照组; 1. 7 月 12 日; 2. 7 月 29 日; 3. 8 月 25 日。

图 1 二茬茸的发育情况

Fig. 1 Development of regrowth antlers

表 2 血浆睾酮浓度 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=4$)

Table 2 Testosterone concentration of plasman M ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=4$)

组别	6 月 25 日	7 月 12 日	7 月 29 日	8 月 25 日
对照	0.83 ± 0.30 ^{ac}	1.74 ± 1.45 ^{ac}	2.64 ± 0.67 ^B	22.40 ± 5.73 ^{Aa}
氟他胺	0.58 ± 0.15 ^{ac}	0.89 ± 0.32 ^{ac}	0.70 ± 0.14 ^C	16.04 ± 0.46 ^{Bab}
康士得	0.78 ± 0.36 ^{ac}	1.14 ± 0.44 ^{ac}	2.20 ± 1.77 ^B	9.70 ± 1.83 ^{Cb}
醋酸环丙孕酮	0.84 ± 0.34 ^{ac}	0.89 ± 0.33 ^{ac}	3.74 ± 0.58 ^A	19.85 ± 3.60 ^{ABa}
醋酸美伦孕酮	0.74 ± 0.31 ^{ac}	1.15 ± 0.80 ^{ac}	4.60 ± 2.67 ^A	15.96 ± 3.31 ^{Bab}

注: a, b 代表组内不同次之间; c, d 代表组间。

曲线^[35-39]。鹿茸生长速度最快的时间为脱盘后的 75 d(生长期和骨化期的分界点), 前后大约共 2 个月的时间^[40]。而二茬茸的生长时期为脱盘后的 45 d(标准二茬茸的形成时间)^[34]到 105 d 左右(二茬茸锯茸时间), 前 30 d 对应于鹿茸生长期, 后 30 d 对应于鹿茸的骨化期。该时期正好处于鹿茸生长最快的时间段; 该时期后期, 血浆睾酮水平自低水平快速上升, 促使鹿茸骨化。

6~8 岁龄是梅花产茸量最高的年龄。此时鹿茸正处于壮年期, 选择此年龄段的同龄鹿进行试验, 能够最大化的将试验组和对照组二茬茸重的差异呈现出来。在梅花鹿产茸量方面, 个体之间差异较大,

较前 3 次相比, 血浆睾酮水平升高, 5 个组均达到极显著水平 ($P < 0.01$); 前 3 次试验组的血浆睾酮水平组间结果一致, 前期(7 月 12 日之前)试验组与对照组均没有显著差异; 7 月 12 日至 7 月 29 日, 组间比较 CPA 和显著高于其他组 ($P < 0.05$)。锯二茬茸时血浆睾酮水平组间差异较大, 其中氟他胺组极显著低于其他组 ($P < 0.01$), 康士得组醋酸美伦孕酮组极显著高于其他组 ($P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

鹿茸的发育受睾酮水平的严格调控^[25,34], 睾酮通过与受体结合而起到调控鹿茸生长的作用。本研究通过抗雄性激素药物和孕酮的处理, 均促进了二茬茸的发育, 增加了二茬茸的质量。从鹿茸的形态观察发现, 药物处理延缓鹿茸骨化, 从而延长了二茬茸的生长期。

3.1 试验时期 梅花鹿鹿茸是我国的传统中药, 价格昂贵, 但是抗雄性激素处理的鹿茸可能会涉及到药物残留等问题, 现在还不清楚是否适合人类服用。本研究选择锯二茬茸后的二茬茸作为试验时期, 既不影响头茬鹿茸的生产, 将试验成本降到最低, 又满足了试验需求。鹿茸的生长速度为标准的 S 型生长

从不足 1 kg 到数 10 kg 不等。为消除个体差异, 本试验建立了如下方法来选取试验鹿: 以头茬的标准二茬茸(鹿茸形态由试验站技术人员鉴定)为依据, 选择产出相似质量的头茬茸的鹿作为试验鹿。对头茬茸重的统计分析结果证明, 各组之间没有明显差异, 保证了试验鹿具有同等水平的产茸量; 同时, 采用相对茸重来表示二茬茸的发育情况, 最大限度的屏蔽个体之间差异, 保证了结果的可靠性。本研究的结果充分说明, 这 4 种药物均大幅度促进了二茬茸生长, 其中醋酸美伦孕酮效果最好, 增重达到了 106.33%。采用相对茸重来表示二茬茸的发育状态, 统计学分析结果与二茬茸重分析结果一致。

3.2 药物作用机制 鹿茸的发育受睾酮水平的严格调控,睾酮通过与受体结合而起到调控鹿茸生长和促进鹿茸骨化的作用^[25,34]。锯头茬茸时,试验鹿血浆睾酮水平组间差异不显著。随后间隔17 d的2次采血的血浆睾酮水平检测,发现组间没有显著性差异,说明药物没有影响血浆睾酮水平。锯二茬茸时,不同组之间血浆睾酮水平差异较大,可能是于个体差异造成的。自然条件下,雄性鹿进入配种期的时间并不完全一致,有的早有的晚,进入配种期早的个体,血浆睾酮水平会相对高一些。关于醋酸美仑孕酮对血浆睾酮水平的影响,不同的试验出现了不同的结果。Patton等^[41]在中国喜马拉雅斑羚(*Chinese goral*)上的研究发现,醋酸美仑孕酮能够降低血浆睾酮水平,而Wilson等^[34]黠鹿上的研究结果与喜马拉雅斑羚正好相反,醋酸美仑孕酮升高了血浆睾酮水平。本研究中的发现与上述2种结果不同,发现醋酸美仑孕酮并没有对血浆睾酮水平产生影响。

试验中选用的氟他胺^[42-43]、康士得^[44]为非甾体类睾酮拮抗剂,醋酸环丙孕酮为合成甾体类睾酮的拮抗剂^[45]。这3种药物都是通过与睾酮受体结合并与之形成无活性的复合物,而起到抗雄性激素的作用。在本研究中这3种药物处理,均促进了二茬茸的发育,抑制了二茬茸的骨化,延长了二茬茸的发育时期。该结果与在鹿茸生长期将雄性鹿去势的结果类似,说明本研究中血浆睾酮的作用受到了抑制。最可能的作用机制是药物通过与睾酮受体结合而阻断了睾酮的作用。

醋酸美仑孕酮是一种优良孕激素^[46],生产上常以埋植或液体剂型用做兽用药物,可以促进生长、提高饲料利用率和控制母畜同期发情^[47-48]。Wilson等^[33]用醋酸美仑孕酮处理1岁龄的雄性黠鹿,提高了当年的茸重,其作用机制目前并不清楚。试验证明睾酮对鹿茸的骨化作用是通过芳香化成雌二醇才实现的^[49]。至于醋酸美仑孕酮处理是否会影响血浆雌二醇的浓度,尚需进一步试验探索。

3.3 作用剂量 抗雄性激素的用量主要参考人类用量。由于药物制剂剂型的需要,氟他胺和康士得处理组的用量远低于人类临床用量,这可能是这2组二茬茸的增重率低于其他2组的主要原因。但是这个剂量处理也对鹿茸骨化起到了明显的抑制作用,可能是因为在生茸期,鹿的血浆睾酮水平远低于

人类,因而即使较低的剂量也足呈现出显著的效果。

3.4 睾酮依赖性 睾酮对鹿茸生长具有双重作用。在鹿茸生长期,睾酮含量越高鹿茸生长越快,呈现对睾酮的依赖性过程;鹿茸骨化期,睾酮含量越高,生长速度越慢(鹿茸走向骨化死亡的速度越快)^[22],鹿茸的生长呈现对睾酮的非依赖性过程。鹿茸对睾酮依赖性的这个转变与人类的前列腺癌类似^[29]。前列腺癌是主要的致死性癌症之一,在美国其致死率在癌症患者中排第二位^[41]。在前列腺癌初期,通过去势或者抗雄性激素药物处理^[50-52],能够延缓疾病的发展进程,呈现对睾酮的依赖性过程^[54]。随后,癌症转变成睾酮非依赖性过程,抗雄性激素疗法失去效果。

本研究中采用的抗雄性激素类药氟他胺^[42-43]、康士得^[44,53,55-56]和醋酸环丙孕酮^[57-58]均为临床前列腺癌的主要治疗药物,应用于延缓前列腺癌的发展进程。本研究中将其应用于鹿茸的生长期(睾酮依赖性过程)和骨化期(睾酮非依赖性过程)。生长期二茬茸较小,难以分辨药物对其生长速度的影响,然而骨化期的结果却很明显,即抗雄性激素处理显著促进了二茬茸的生长,延缓了鹿茸的自发性死亡进程。

抗雄性激素治疗法并不能根治前列腺癌,只能达到减慢疾病进程和提高生存率的目的;而且由于睾酮受体的突变,使得药物的作用越来越弱^[44,59-63]。进一步探索鹿茸在睾酮非依赖性过程中,雄性激素和抗雄性激素的作用机制,或许会对睾酮非依赖期的前列腺癌的治疗提供思路和借鉴。

4 结论

本研究通过抗雄性激素药物和孕酮的处理,均促进了二茬茸的发育,增加了二茬茸的质量。从鹿茸的形态观察发现,药物处理延缓鹿茸骨化,从而延长了二茬茸的生长期。

[参考文献]

- [1] Li C, Suttie J M, Clark D E. Morphological observation of antler regeneration in red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) [J]. *J Morphol*, 2004, 262 (3): 731.
- [2] Mirarchi R E, Scanlon P F, Kirkpatrick R L, et al. Androgen levels and antler development in captive and wild white-tailed deer [J]. *J Wildl Manage*, 1977, 41 (2): 178.
- [3] Brown R D, Chao C C, Faulkner L W. The endocrine control of the initiation and growth of antlers in white-tailed deer [J]. *Acta Endocrinologica*, 1983, 103 (1): 138.
- [4] Bubenik G A, Pomerantz D K, Schams D, et al. The role of an-

- drostenedione and testosterone in the reproduction and antler growth of a male white-tailed deer [J]. *Acta Endocrinol*, 1987, 114(1):147.
- [5] Bubenik G A, Schams D, Coenen G. The effect of artificial photoperiodicity and antiandrogen treatment on the antler growth and plasma levels of LH, FSH, testosterone, prolactin and alkaline phosphatase in the male white-tailed deer [J]. *Comp Biochem Physiol A Physiol*, 1987, 87(3):551.
- [6] West N O, Nordan H C. Hormonal regulation of reproduction and the antler cycle in the male Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*). Part II. The effects of methallibure and hormone treatment [J]. *Can J Zool*, 1976, 54(10):1637.
- [7] Sempéré A J, Boissin J. Relationship between antler development and plasma androgen concentrations in adult roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) [J]. *J Reprod Fertil*, 1981, 62(1):49.
- [8] Sempéré A J, Lacroix A. Temporal and seasonal relationships between LH, testosterone and antlers in fawn and adult male roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L.): a longitudinal study from birth to four years of age [J]. *Acta Endocrinol*, 1982, 99(2):295.
- [9] Sempéré A J, Maugeat R, Bubenik G A. Influence of photoperiod on the seasonal pattern of secretion of luteinizing hormone and testosterone and on the antler cycle in roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) [J]. *J Reprod Fertil*, 1992, 95(3):693.
- [10] Suttie J M, Gluckman P D, Butler J H, et al. Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-I) antler-stimulating hormone [J]. *Endocrinology*, 1985, 116(2):846.
- [11] Bartos L, Schams D, Bubenik G A. Testosterone, but not LH, LH, prolactin or cortisol, may serve as antler-stimulating hormone in red deer stags (*Cervus elaphus*) [J]. *Behav*, 2003, 41(4):691.
- [12] Loudon A S, Curlewis J D. Cycles of antler and testicular growth in an aseasonal tropical deer (*Axis axis*) [J]. *J Reprod Fertil*, 1988, 83(2):729.
- [13] Bubenik G A, Brown R D, Schams D. Antler cycle and endocrine parameters in male axis deer (*Axis axis*): seasonal levels of LH, FSH, testosterone, and prolactin and results of GnRH and ACTH challenge tests [J]. *Comp Biochem Physiol A Physiol*, 1991, 99(4):645.
- [14] Rolf H J, Fischer K. Serum testosterone (T) and 5- α -dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in male fallow deer (*Dama dama* L.): seasonality and age dependence [J]. *Comp Biochem Physiol A Physiol*, 1990, 95(3):445.
- [15] Rolf H J, Fischer K. Serum testosterone, 5- α -dihydrotestosterone and different sex characteristics in male fallow deer (*Cervus dama*): a long-term experiment with accelerated photoperiods [J]. *Comp Biochem Physiol A Physiol*, 1996, 115(3):207.
- [16] Asler G W, Berg D K, Beaumont S, et al. Comparison of seasonal changes in reproductive parameters of adult male European fallow deer (*Dama dama dama*) and hybrid Mesopotamian $\times$ European fallow deer (*D. d. mesopotamica* $\times$ *D. d. dama*) [J]. *Anim Reprod Sci*, 1996, 45(3):201.
- [17] Bartos L, Schams D, Kierdorf U, et al. Cyproterone acetate induced antler growth in surgically castrated fallow deer [J]. *Endocrinol*, 2000, 164(1):87.
- [18] Mourik S V, Stelmasiak T. Endocrine mechanisms and antler cycles in Rusa deer, *Cervus (Rusa) timorensis* [M]//L. New York: Springer, [2018-04-11]. http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-1-4613-8967-5_15.
- [19] Monfort S L, Brown J L, Bush M, et al. Cross annual inter-relationships among reproductive hormones, gross morphometry, behaviour, ejaculate characteristics and testicular histology in Eld's deer stags (*Cervus eldi thamin*) [J]. *J Reprod Fertil*, 1993, 98(2):471.
- [20] Reyes E, Bubenik G A, Echols A, et al. Seasonal levels of cortisol, IGF-I and triiodothyronine in adult male pudu [J]. *Folia Zool*, 1997, 46(2):169.
- [21] 李春义, 刘钟安, 赵世臻, 等. 梅花鹿 (*Cervus nippon hortulorum*) 茸角生长发育各阶段血浆睾酮、雌二醇的含量变化 [J]. 兽类学报, 1988, 8(3):224.
- [22] 高志光. 梅花鹿鹿茸生长速度与睾酮、雌二醇关系的研究 [J]. 经济动物学报, 1999(3):27.
- [23] Bubenik G A. Endocrine regulation of the antler cycle [M]//Brown R D. Antler Development in Cervidae. Kingsville: Caesar Kieberg Wildl Res Inst, 1982:73.
- [24] 李春义, 赵世臻, 宋建华, 等. 梅花鹿茸组织中性激素受体的等电聚焦电泳测定 [J]. 动物学杂志, 1987(3):26.
- [25] 李春义, 赵世臻, 王文英. 鹿茸 [M]. 北京:中国农业科技出版社, 1988.
- [26] Bartos L, Bubenik G A, Kuzmova E. Endocrine relationship between rank-related behavior and antler growth in deer [J]. *Front Biosci (Elite Ed)*, 2012, 4(3):1111.
- [27] Goss R J. Problems of antlerogenesis [J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 1970, 69:227.
- [28] Goss R J. Future directions in antler research [J]. *Anat Rec*, 1995, 241(3):291.
- [29] Ba H, Wang D, Li C. MicroRNA profiling of antler stem cells in potentiated and dormant states and their potential roles in antler regeneration [J]. *Mol Genet Genomics*, 2016, 291(2):943.
- [30] Li C, Zhao H, Liu Z, et al. Deer antler—a novel model for studying organ regeneration in mammals [J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2014, 56:111.
- [31] Li C. Development of deer antler model for biomedical research. [J] *Res Gate*, 2003, 4(2):256.
- [32] Kierdorf U, Kierdorf H. Deer antlers—a model of mammalian appendage regeneration: an extensive review [J]. *Gerontology*, 2011, 57(1):53.
- [33] Wilson T W, Neuendorff D A, Lewis A W, et al. Effect of zeranol or melengestrol acetate (MGA) on testicular and antler development and aggression in farmed fallow bucks. [J]. *J Animal Sci*, 2002, 80(6):1433.
- [34] 高志光, 李春义, 刘钟安, 等. 梅花鹿鹿茸生长速度、骨化程

- 度与睾酮、雌二醇、碱性磷酸酶关系的研究[J]. 畜牧兽医学报, 1988, 19(3):171.
- [35] Gaspar-López E, García A J, Landete-Castillejos T, et al. Growth of the first antler in Iberian red deer (*Cervus elaphus hispanicus*) [J]. Eur J Wildl Res, 2008, 54(1):1.
- [36] Li C, Littlejohn R P, Corson I D, et al. Effects of testosterone on pedicle formation and its transformation to antler in castrated male, freemartin and normal female red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) [J]. Gen Comp Endocrinol, 2003, 131(1):21.
- [37] Blake J E, Rowell J E, Suttie J M. Characteristics of first-antler growth in reindeer and their association with seasonal fluctuations in steroid and insulin-like growth factor I levels [J]. Can J Zool, 1998, 76(11):2096.
- [38] Suttie J M, Hamilton W J. The effect of winter nutrition on growth of young Scottish Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) [J]. J Zool, 2010, 201(2):153.
- [39] Fennessy P F and Suttie J M. Antler growth: nutrition and endocrine factors [M] //Biology of deer production. Wellington: Royal Society of New Zealand Bulletin, 1985:112.
- [40] Suttie J M, Fennessy P F, Corson I D, et al. Pulsatile growth hormone, insulin-like growth factors and antler development in red deer (*Cervus elaphus scoticus*) stags [J]. J Endocrinol, 1989, 121(2):351.
- [41] Patton M L, Aubrey L, Edwards M, et al. Successful contraception in a herd of Chinese Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral arnouxiannus*) with melengestrol acetate [J]. J Zoo Wildl Med, 2000, 31(2):228.
- [42] Labrie F. Mechanism of action and pure antiandrogenic properties of flutamide [J]. Cancer, 2015, 72(S12):3816.
- [43] Chojnacka K, Hejmej A, Zarzycka M, et al. Flutamide induces alterations in the cell-cell junction ultrastructure and reduces the expression of Cx43 at the blood-testis barrier with no disturbance in the rat seminiferous tubule morphology [J]. Reprod Endocrinol, 2016, 14(1):14.
- [44] Bassetto M, Ferla S, Pertusati F, et al. Design and synthesis of novel bicalutamide and enzalutamide derivatives as antiproliferative agents for the treatment of prostate cancer [J]. Eur J Med Chem, 2016, 118:230.
- [45] Rime H, Nguyen T, Ombredane A, et al. Effects of the anti-androgen cyproterone acetate (CPA) on oocyte meiotic maturation in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) [J]. Aquatic Toxicology, 2015, 164:34.
- [46] Finch, Bryson E, Blackwell, et al. Effects of 17 α -trenbolone and melengestrol acetate on *Xenopus laevis* growth, development, and survival [J]. Environ Sci Pollut Res, 2013, 20(2):1151.
- [47] Lauderdale J W, Goings L S, Krzeminski L F, et al. Studies of a progestogen (MGA) as related to residues and human consumption [J]. J Toxicol Environ Health, 1977, 3(1/2):5.
- [48] Lauderdale J W. Use of MGA (melengestrol acetate) in animal production [M] // Meissonnier E, Mitchell-Vigneron J. Antibiotics in Animal Production. Paris: Office International des Epizooties, 1983:193.
- [49] Sadighi M, Li C, Littlejohn R P, et al. Effects of testosterone either alone or with IGF-I on growth of cells derived from the proliferation zone of regenerating antlers *in vitro* [J]. Growth Horm Igf Res, 2001, 11(4):240.
- [50] Buttyan R, Ghafar M A, Shabsigh A. The effects of androgen deprivation on the prostate gland: cell death mediated by vascular regression [J]. Curr Opin Urol, 2000, 10(5):415.
- [51] Muramaki M, Miyake H, Fujisawa M. Androgen oligonucleotide therapy for patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer [J]. Prostate, 2004, 61(4):332.
- [52] Kato T, Komiya A, Suzuki H, et al. Effect of androgen deprivation therapy on quality of life in Japanese men with prostate cancer [J]. Int J Urol, 2006, 14(5):416.
- [53] Yun G Y, Kim S H, Kim S W, et al. Atypical onset of bicalutamide-induced liver injury [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2016, 22(15):4062.
- [54] Oefelein M J, Corman R. Failure to achieve castrate levels of testosterone during luteinizing hormone releasing hormone agonist therapy: the case for monitoring serum testosterone and a treatment decision algorithm [J]. J Urol, 2000, 164(3):726.
- [55] Huggins B. Maximum androgen blockade in advanced prostate cancer: an overview of the randomised trials. Prostate Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group [J]. Lancet, 2000, 355(9214):1491.
- [56] Klotz L, Schellhammer P, Carroll K. A re-assessment of the role of combined androgen blockade for advanced prostate cancer [J]. Bju International, 2015, 93(9):1177.
- [57] Neumann F. The antiandrogen cyproterone acetate: discovery, chemistry, basic pharmacology, clinical use and tool in basic research [J]. Exp Clin Endocrinol, 1994, 102(01):1.
- [58] Neri R, Kassem N. 322 Biological and clinical properties of anti-androgens [J]. J Steroid Biochem, 1983, 19(21):107.
- [59] Bogner J, Zolghadr K, Hickson I, et al. The fluorescent two-hybrid assay for live-cell profiling of androgen receptor modulators [J]. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol, 2016, 166:45.
- [60] Sharifi N. Mechanisms of androgen receptor activation in castration-resistant prostate cancer [J]. Endocrinology, 2013, 154(11):4010.
- [61] Penning T M. Mechanisms of drug resistance that target the androgen axis in castration resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) [J]. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol, 2015, 153:105.
- [62] Gottlieb B, Beitel L K, Nadarajah A, et al. The androgen receptor gene mutations database: 2012 update [J]. Human Mutat, 2010, 23(6):887.
- [63] End D, Molina A, Todd M, et al. Interactions of abiraterone, eplerenone, and prednisolone with wild-type and mutant androgen receptor: a rationale for increasing abiraterone exposure or combining with MDV3100 [J]. Cancer Res, 2013, 73(9):2926.