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紫外吸收剂在湖泊中的分布及其对底栖动物的毒性效应

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摘要: 紫外吸收剂大量用于工业材料和个人护理品中, 近年来在水体中不断被检出, 同时由于其高度亲脂性, 易在底泥和水生生物体内富集, 产生潜在的毒性效应, 已成为一类新型污染物。本文综述了紫外吸收剂在湖泊环境中的分布和生物富集效应, 重点分析了二苯甲酮类等典型紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的药物代谢系统、抗氧化系统及其生长发育的影响及其毒性作用机制, 并对未来该领域的研究进行了展望。

关键词: 紫外吸收剂; 底栖动物; 生长发育毒性; 湖泊; 氧化应激

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Distribution of UV Absorbers in Lake Environment and Their Toxicological Effects on Benthic Animals

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Abstract: UV absorbers are high production volume compounds that are widely used in industrial materials and personal care products. Due to their ubiquitous application and persistence, UV absorbers have been frequently detected in aquatic ecosystems and become emerging pollutants. For their high lipophilicity, UV absorbers can be adsorbed in sediments and bioaccumulated in benthic animals, and thus show their potential toxicity. In this review, the distribution of UV absorbers in the lake environment and their bioaccumulation in benthic animals were summarized. Furthermore, the toxicological effects of UV absorbers (e.g. diphenylmethanones) on chemical metabolism, oxidative stress as well as growth and development of aquatic organisms were highlighted. Based on these, limita-

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tions of current toxicological research on UV absorbers were pointed out and suggestions were accordingly proposed for future studies of these chemicals in aquatic toxicology.

Keywords: UV absorbers; benthic animals; developmental toxicity; lake ecosystem; oxidative stress

紫外吸收剂是一类具有紫外光吸收功能的有机化合物,主要吸收 UVA(320 ~ 400 nm)和 UVB(280 ~ 320 nm)波长段,广泛用于塑料等工业材料和化妆品等个人护理品,以防止光诱导的降解或保护人体皮肤免受辐射^[1]。紫外吸收剂按照用途可分为紫外光稳定剂(UV stabilizer, UVS)和紫外光过滤剂(UV filter, UVF),分别作为工业材料和个人护理品中的添加剂。目前常用的紫外吸收剂可分为二苯甲酮类、苯并三唑类、樟脑衍生物类、对氨基苯甲酸类、肉桂酸酯类和水杨酸酯类等(图 1)^[2]。本文主要介绍二苯甲酮类和苯并三唑类紫外吸收剂(文中关于化合物的相关信息见图 1 和表 1)。

紫外吸收剂属大量生产及使用的一类化合物。2013 年全球光稳定剂(主要是受阻胺类光稳定剂和紫外吸收剂)的总消费量和总产量约 5.5 万 t,其中美

国消费量占全球总消费量的 20%,欧洲占 25%,我国占 15%,日本占 8%。二苯甲酮类和苯并三唑类分别占我国光稳定剂总消费量的 23% 和 17%^[3]。随着大量使用,紫外吸收剂已经在地下水^[4]、河流^[5-6]、湖泊^[7-8]、海洋^[9]、沉积物^[1,10-11]、污水^[12]、污泥^[5]和室内尘埃^[13]等多种环境介质中检出。大量研究表明,紫外吸收剂可在生物体内富集并沿食物链生物放大^[14-15],且具有遗传毒性^[16]、生殖发育毒性^[8,17]和内分泌干扰毒性^[18-19]等效应,已成为一类新型污染物。由于高度亲脂性^[2],水环境中紫外吸收剂易聚集在沉积物中,因此,相对于其他上层水生生物,底栖动物更容易受到暴露。另外,湖泊作为紫外吸收剂重要的接纳水体,由于流动性较差,且与外界交换较少,容易导致污染物聚集。因此,本文以湖泊为研究对象,重点介绍紫外吸收剂在湖泊环境中的分布及其对底栖动物的毒性效应。

表 1 化合物缩写释义补充

Table 1 Supplementary explanation of compound abbreviation

缩写 Abbreviation	IUPAC 名 IUPAC name	中文名称 Chinese name	CAS 号 CAS No.
OC	2-Ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylprop-2-enoate	奥克立林	6197-30-4
3-BC	(2E)-2-Benzylidene-4,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-3-one	3-亚苄基樟脑	15087-24-8
BM-DBM	1-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione	丁基甲氧基二苯甲酰基甲烷	70356-09-1
BH	Diphenylmethanol	二苯甲醇	91-01-0
THB	Phenyl-(2,3,4-trihydroxyphenyl)methanone	2,3,4-三羟基二苯甲酮	1143-72-2
BP-2	Bis(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)methanone	二苯甲酮-2	131-55-5
BP-3	(2-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-phenylmethanone	二苯甲酮-3	4065-45-6
BP-4	5-Benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenesulfonic acid	二苯甲酮-4	4065-45-6
BP-8	(2-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-(2-hydroxyphenyl)methanone	二苯甲酮-8	131-53-3
BS	Benzyl 2-hydroxybenzoate	水杨酸苄酯	118-58-1
MA	Methyl 2-aminobenzoate	邻氨基苯甲酸甲酯	134-20-3
Eto	Ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylprop-2-enoate	依托立林	5232-99-5
2EHMC	2-Ethylhexyl (E)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enoate	4-甲氧基肉桂酸-2-乙基己酯	5466-77-3
2,4-DBP	(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-phenylmethanone	2,4-二羟基二苯甲酮	136-85-6
5-MeBT	5-Methyl-1-H-benzotriazole	5-甲基苯并三唑	136-86-5
UV-234	2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)phenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-234	70321-86-7
UV-320	2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditert-butylphenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-320	3846-71-7
UV-327	2,4-ditert-butyl-6-(5-Chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-327	3864-99-1
UV-328	2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(2-methylbutan-2-yl)phenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-328	25973-55-1
UV-9	2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-prop-2-enylphenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-9	2170-39-0
UV-360	2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-[[3-(benzotriazol-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-5-(2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-yl)phenyl]methyl]-4-(2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-yl)phenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-360	103597-45-1
UV-571	2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-dodecyl-4-methylphenol	紫外线吸收剂 UV-571	125304-04-3

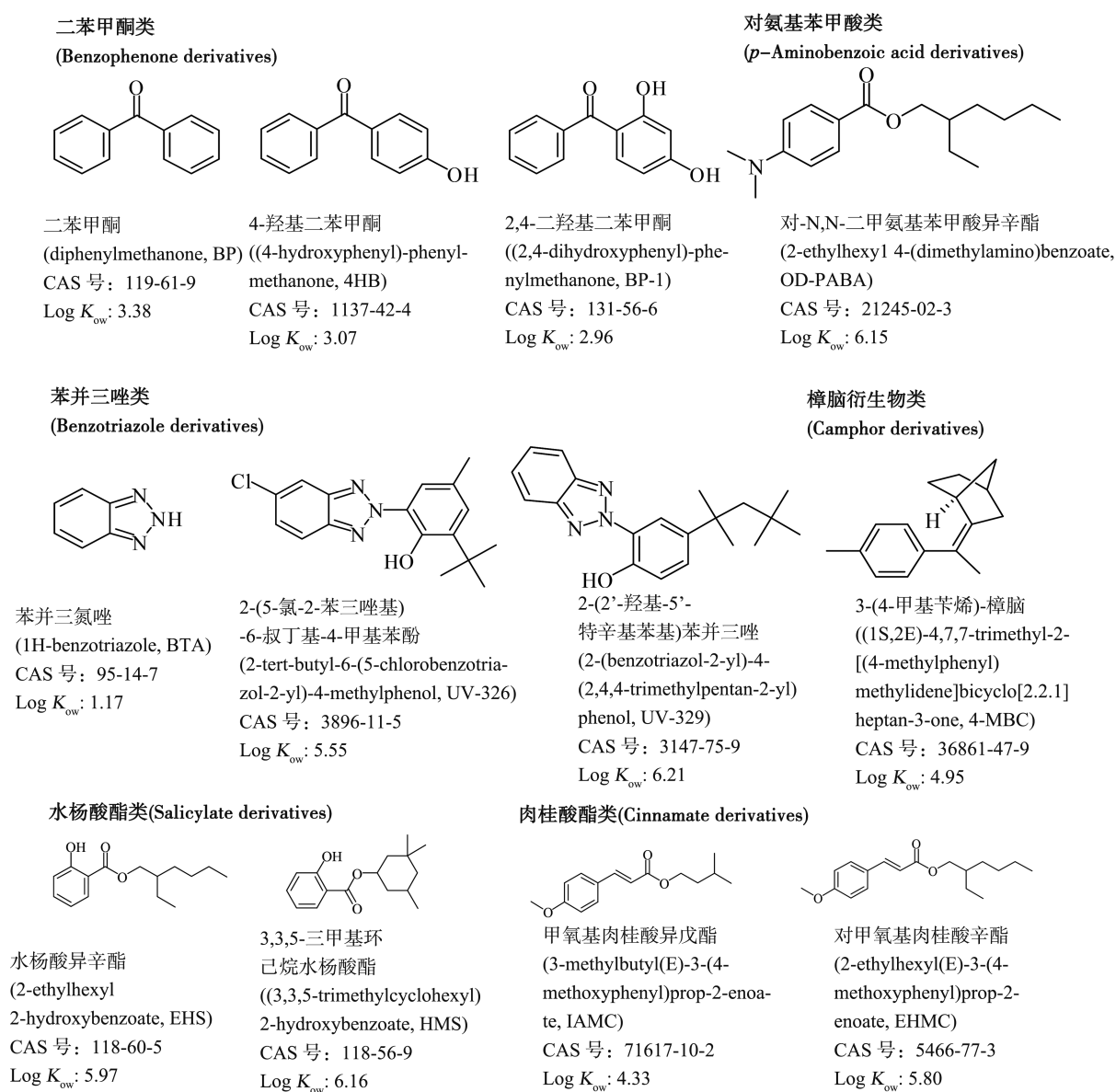


图1 典型紫外吸收剂的结构和物理化学特性

Fig. 1 Structure and physicochemical characteristics of most frequently detected UV absorbers

1 紫外吸收剂在湖泊中的分布 (The distribution of UV absorbers in the lake environment)

由于环境介质中紫外吸收剂的浓度相对较低 ($\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} \sim \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 水平), 且为避免环境样品中复杂基质的影响, 提高分析精度, 通常需要在测定前对样品进行适当的预处理, 以便进行后续分析。目前针对水样中紫外吸收剂的前处理方法主要有固相萃取 (solid-phase extraction, SPE)^[12,20]、固相微萃取 (solid-phase microextraction, SPME)^[21] 和液-液萃取 (liquid-liquid extraction, LLE)^[6] 等。常用的测定方法主要包括气相色谱-串联质谱法 (GC-MS/MS)^[22-23]、液相色谱/高效液相色谱-串联质谱法 (LC/HPLC-MS/

MS)^[20,24-25] 等。随着分析方法的优化, 目前测定紫外吸收剂的检测限可降低至 $0.1 \sim 0.5 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (或 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[11,26], 使得这类化合物近年来在环境中不断检出。

1.1 湖泊环境中紫外吸收剂的浓度

由于紫外吸收剂结构等不同, 所以亲脂性有差异, 故其在环境中的分布也有一定差异性。在讨论有机污染物在不同环境介质 (水、沉积物或脂肪) 中的分布时, 常用正辛醇-水分配系数 (octanol-water partitioning coefficient, K_{ow}) 作为其分配平衡时的参数。研究发现, 当 $\log K_{ow} > 4$ 时, 可认为紫外吸收剂具有较高的亲脂性^[27]。二苯甲酮类紫外吸收剂 (如:

BP-1)的 $\log K_{ow}$ 值较小,在水中溶解度高,故在湖泊水体中检出率较高。苯并三唑类紫外吸收剂(如:UV-329)有较高的 $\log K_{ow}$ 值,在水中的溶解度很低,故在水中不易被检出,但在土壤/沉积物中检出率较高。

国内关于湖泊中紫外吸收剂的研究非常有限,大部分研究集中于河流(如:珠江流域^[2]、黄浦江^[28])、海洋^[9]及市政污水^[5]。根据已有报道,紫外吸收剂在湖泊水体中的浓度大约在 $\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \sim \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,其中, BP-3、OC 和 4-MBC 的检出率较高,最高浓度均达到 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 级别(表 2)。如 Haunschmidt 等^[29]通过实时质谱(direct analysis in real-time mass spectrometry, DART-MS)和热解析-气相-质谱法(thermal desorption-gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, TD-GC-MS)2 种方法对某湖泊水体中 8 种紫外吸收剂进行研究,均可检测到 BP-3 和 OC,其中 OC 的浓度分别达到 $1\,400 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $1\,710 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。另外,德国 Cospuden 湖水样中检测到的紫外吸收剂中, IAMC、4-MBC、OC 和 OD-PABA 的浓度均达到 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($1.14 \sim 3.05 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 级^[30-31]。研究表明,市政污水及生活污水的直接排放是湖泊水环境中紫外吸收剂的主要来源。Ma 等^[26]对南京玄武湖、秦淮河和长江等水体中 8 种紫外吸收剂的浓度进行分析,发现 BM-DBM、OD-PABA、BP-3、BP-4 和 BP-1 的检出率为 100%, EHMC、HMS 和 4-MBC 的检出率分别为 94.7%、78.9% 和 21.3%;其中, BP-4 浓度最高,为 $329 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,其他化合物的平均浓度在 $0.764 \sim 11.6 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 之间,且通过不同采样点水样中化合物浓度比较发现,湖泊入河口及污水排放汇流处下游的紫外吸收剂浓度均高于其他采样点。韩雪等^[27]对巢湖入湖河流中 12 种紫外吸收剂含量进行调查,发现位于污水处理厂下游水体中有机紫外吸收剂总含量普遍高于污水处理厂上游,流经人口密集区的河段中污染物总含量明显高于偏远地区。Balmer 等^[12]通过对瑞士 4 个湖泊紫外吸收剂浓度的比较,同样得出人类活动对紫外吸收剂浓度有直接影响。

而对于天然湖泊或受人类活动影响较小的湖泊水体,紫外吸收剂的浓度相对较低($< \text{LOD} \sim \text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 水平),这可能是由于紫外吸收剂在由河流进入湖泊的过程中,易富集到河流底泥中,导致湖泊中化合物的浓度相对较低。同时由于大部分紫外吸收剂有较高的亲脂性,进入湖泊的化合物容易吸附于底泥中,导致湖水中化合物浓度较低而不易检出。Jeon 等^[6]

在对韩国湖泊水样中的紫外吸收剂的检测中发现,湖水中除 4HB 检出外,其余化合物的浓度均低于检测限或定量限,而在沉积物中检测到 4 种化合物(BP、BH、4HB 和 BP-8),浓度范围为 $0.5 \sim 18.38 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 干重(dry weight, dw)。已有报道显示,在湖泊沉积物中, EHMC 和 OC 检出率较高,且浓度较高($> 6.8 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw),其中 OC 的最高浓度达到 $642 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw(表 2)。Kaiser 等^[11]利用 GC-MS 测定了德国莱茵河周边 10 个湖泊沉积物中的紫外吸收剂,其中 BM-DBM、EHMC 和 OC 的检出率达 100%,且最大浓度分别为 62.2 、 6.8 和 $642 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw。Rodil 和 Moeder^[32]检测了德国莱比锡市周边 Cospuden 湖、Bagger 湖和 1 个图林根(Prößdorf)的湖泊的沉积物样品中 8 种紫外吸收剂的浓度,发现只有 EHMC($21 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw、 $14 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw 和 $34 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw)和 OC($61 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw、 $63 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw 和 $93 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ dw)被检出。

1.2 湖泊底栖动物体内紫外吸收剂的浓度

底栖动物具有分布广、活动性低的特点,与其他湖泊水生生物相比,因其对污染物敏感度更高且活动区域固定,可直接反映水体受污染程度而备受关注^[37]。湖泊环境中常见的底栖动物有摇蚊幼虫(如:中国长足摇蚊(*Tanytus chinensis*)、花翅前突摇蚊(*Procladius choreus*)),寡毛类(如:苏氏尾鳃蚓(*Branchiura sowerbyi*))、霍夫水丝蚓(*Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri*)),腹足类(如:铜锈环棱螺(*Bellamya aeruginosa*)、纹沼螺(*Parafossarulus striatulus*)),双壳类(如:背角无齿蚌(*Anodonta woodiana*)、河蚌(*Corbicula fluminea*))等^[38]。

大量研究表明,紫外线吸收剂的亲脂性较强,如大部分苯并三唑类紫外光稳定剂(benzotriazole UV stabilizers, BUVSs)的 $\log K_{ow} > 6$,因此这类物质极易在生物体内富集。目前,紫外吸收剂已在无脊椎动物、鱼类、海洋哺乳类动物以及鸟类等多种生物体内检出^[39-40]。如 Balmer 等^[12]对瑞士 Zürichsee、Greifensee 和 Hüttnersee 湖中湖拟鲤(*Rutilus rutilus*)体内的 4-MBC 进行测定,发现 4-MBC 在鱼体内的浓度($44 \sim 166 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 脂重(lipid weight, lw))显著高于其在水中的浓度($2 \sim 40 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)。

相对于上层水生生物,底栖动物由于长期生活在紫外吸收剂浓度相对更高的底泥中,可能受到的暴露风险更高。然而目前,关于紫外吸收剂在底栖动物中富集的报道相对较少,其中主要集中于双壳类(表 3)。Fent 等^[15]分析了瑞士 Glatt 河及 Greifen

湖流域中9种紫外吸收剂的分布,发现BP-3、4-MBC和EHMC是检出率最高的化合物,浓度为6~68 ng·L⁻¹,其中EHMC在大型无脊椎动物和鱼类体内的浓度达337 ng·g⁻¹ lw,在斑马贻贝(*Dreissena polymorpha*)和钩虾(*Gammarus* sp.)体内的浓度在22~150 ng·g⁻¹ lw之间。另外,Bachelot等^[41]在法国沿海地区的蓝贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)和紫贻贝(*Mytilus*

galloprovincialis)体内也检测到EHMC,浓度范围在3~256 ng·g⁻¹ dw之间。Picot Groz等^[42]在葡萄牙海岸的紫贻贝组织中,检测到OC、EHMC和OD-PABA的最高浓度分别为3 992、1 765和833 ng·g⁻¹ dw。Nakata等^[9]在对亚太地区沿海水域中绿贻贝(*Perna viridis*)和蓝贻贝体内BUVSs的调查中发现,UV-326和UV-328是最主要的污染物,最高浓度分别达到

表2 湖泊水体和沉积物中紫外吸收剂的分析方法和浓度

Table 2 Analytical methods and concentrations of UV absorbers in lake waters and sediments

采样点 Sampling point	化合物 Compounds	预处理方法 Pre-processing method	分析方法 Analysis method	LOD	LOQ	检出率/% Detection rate/%	浓度 Concentrations	参考文献 References
水体 Waters								
中国 月牙湖、玄武湖 Yueya Lake, Xuanwu Lake, China	4-MBC			0.60		21.3		
	EHMC			0.65		94.7		
	HMS			0.3		78.9		
	BM-DBM	SPE	HPLC-MS/MS	0.90	-	100	0.764 ~ 329	[26]
	OD-PABA			0.3		100		
	BP-3			0.8		100		
	BP-4			1.0		100		
BP-1	0.30			100				
中国 东湖 East Lake, China	4HB			3 700				
	2,4-DBP	IL-DLLME	HPLC-UV	6 000	-	0	<LOD	[33]
	BP			600				
	BP-3			5 300				
中国 东湖 East Lake, China	4HB	Magnetic stirring-assisted	HPLC-DAD	200	-	0	<LOD	[34]
	2,4-DBP			400				
	BP			500				
	BP-3			800				
美国 位于埃姆斯市 某湖 A lake in Ames City, USA	EHS			5.7	19	100	23	
	HMS			1.2	4.0	100	42	
	BS			1.1	3.6	0	<LOD	
	BP-3			3.3	11	0	<LOD	
	MA	HS-SPME	GC-MS	5.0	17	100	7	[7]
	OD-PABA			41	138	0	<LOD	
	Eto			4.2	14	0	<LOD	
	2EHMC			4.5	15	100	31	
	OC			70	232	0	<LOD	
奥地利 某景观湖泊 A typical landscape lake, Austria	BP-3			20		0	40	
	OD-PABA			20		0	<LOD	
	BM-DBM			40		0	<LOD	
	HMS	SBSE	DART-MS	40	-	0	<LOD	[29]
	EHS			20		0	<LOD	
	OC			40		100	1 400	
4-MBC	20			0		<LOD		

续表2

采样点 Sampling point	化合物 Compounds	预处理方法 Pre-processing method	分析方法 Analysis method	LOD	LOQ	检出率/% Detection rate/%	浓度 Concentrations	参考文献 References
	BP-3			0.28~4.3		100	32	
奥地利	OD-PABA			0.28~4.3		0	<LOD	
某景观湖泊	BM-DBM			50		0	<LOD	
A typical landscape lake, Austria	HMS	SBSE	TD-GC-MS	0.28~4.3	-	100	-	[29]
	EHS			0.28~4.3		100	-	
	OC			0.28		100	1 710	
	4-MBC			4.3		100	-	
德国	4-MBC			51		100	2 351	
Cospuden 湖	BP-3			44		100	83	
Lake Cospuden, Germany	EHMC	MEPS	PTV-GC-MS/MS	34	-	100	150	[30]
	OC			81		100	3 052	
	EHS			0.8		100	40	
	HMS			0.9		100	146	
德国	IAMC			1.7		100	1 140	
Cospuden 湖	4-MBC			8.5		100	2 431	
Lake Cospuden, Germany	BP-3	MALLE	LC-APPI-MS/MS	10	-	100	4 381	[31]
	EHMC			0.4		0	<LOD	
	OD-PABA			16		100	3 009	
	OC			4		100	748	
	BM-DBM			4		0	<LOD	
	EHS			4	6	50	<LOD~51	
德国	HMS			1	3	50	<LOD~5	
Cospuden 湖、 Bagger 湖	IAMC			2	3	25	<LOD~51	
Lake Cospuden, Lake Bagger, Germany	4-MBC			4	13	75	<LOD~148	
	BP-3	SBSE	TD-GC-MS	11	17	75	<LOD~55	[35]
	EHMC			16	26	50	<LOD~33	
	OD-PABA			0.2	0.6	75	<LOD~5	
	OC			7	11	100	10~250	
	BM-DBM			63	212	0	<LOD	
韩国	BP			5	25	0	<LOD	
汉江、锦江、 荣山江及洛东江 流域附近湖泊	BH			5	25	0	>LOD	
Lakes near Han, Gum, Youngsan, and Nakdong Rivers basin, South Korea	4HB			10	50	16.7	85	
	BP-3	LLE	GC-MS	5	25	0	<LOD	[6]
	BP-1			5	25	0	<LOD	
	BP-8			5	25	0	>LOD	
	THB			10	50	0	<LOD	
瑞士	4-MBC			2		81.8	<LOD~28	
Switzerland	BP-3			2		81.8	<LOD~35	
Lake Jörisee, Lake Zürichsee, Lake Greifensee and Lake Hüttnersee	EHMC	SPE	GC-MS	2	-	36.4	<LOD~7	[12]
	OC			2		18.2	<LOD~5	

续表2

采样点 Sampling point	化合物 Compounds	预处理方法 Pre-processing method	分析方法 Analysis method	LOD	LOQ	检出率/% Detection rate/%	浓度 Concentrations	参考文献 References
瑞士 Switzerland Lake Zürichsee, Lake Hüttnersee	4-MBC			2		100	<LOD ~ 82	
	EHMC			2		100	<LOD ~ 26	
	OC	SPE	GC-MS	2	-	33.3	<LOD ~ 27	[36]
	BP-3			2		100	<LOD ~ 125	
	BM-DBM			20		14.3	<LOD ~ 24	
沉积物 Sediments								
德国 莱茵河流域 附近 10 个湖泊 10 lakes near the Rhine Valley, Germany	BP-3				1.0	-	3.6	
	3-BC				0.2	0	<LOD	
	BM-DBM				1.0	100	62.2	
	OD-PABA	UE	GC-MS	-	0.1	0	<LOD	[11]
	EHMC				0.1	100	6.8	
德国 Cospuden 湖, Bagger 湖, 位于图林根州某湖 Lake Cospuden, Lake Bagger, and a lake in Prößdorf, Germany	4-MBC			6		0	<LOD	
	BP-3	PLE	GC-MS	1	-	0	<LOD	[32]
	EHMC			5		100	14 ~ 34	
	OD-PABA			2		0	<LOD	
	OC			2		100	61 ~ 93	
韩国 汉江、锦江、荣山江 及洛东江流域附近湖泊 Lakes near Han, Gum, Youngsan, and Nakdong Rivers basin, South Korea	BP			0.1	0.5	93.3	1.52 ~ 9.73	
	BH			0.1	0.5	6.7	0.53	
	4HB			0.1	0.5	6.7	18.38	
	BP-3	LLE	GC-MS	0.1	0.5	0	<LOD	[6]
	BP-1			0.1	0.5	0	<LOD	
	BP-8			0.1	0.5	80	0.5 ~ 2.14	
THB			0.1	0.5	6.7	<LOD		

注: LOD 表示检测限, LOQ 表示定量限, “-” 表示数据未提供, <LOD 表示未检出, >LOD 表示可检出但无法定量。SPE 为固相萃取, IL-DLLME 为离子液体-分散液液微萃取, DLLME 为分散液液微萃取, HS-SPME 为顶空固相微萃取, SBSE 为搅拌棒吸附萃取, MEPS 为填充吸着剂微萃取, MALLE 为膜辅助液液萃取, LLE 为液液萃取, UE 为超声萃取, PLE 为加压液相萃取。HPLC-MS/MS 表示高效液相色谱-串联质谱法, HPLC-UV 表示高效液相色谱-紫外检测法, HPLC-DAD 表示高效液相色谱-二极管阵列检测法, GC-MS 表示气相色谱-质谱法, DART-MS 表示实时直接分析质谱, TD-GC-MS 表示热脱附-气相色谱-质谱联用, PTV-GC-MS/MS 表示程序升温汽化-气相色谱-三重四极杆串联质谱法, LC-APPI-MS/MS 表示液相色谱-大气压光离子质谱法。水样中浓度单位为 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 沉积物中浓度单位为 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ 。

Note: LOD stands for limits of detection; LOQ stands for limits of quantification; “-” stands for data not provided; <LOD means data not detected; >LOD means data detected but non-quantified. SPE stands for solid phase extraction; IL-DLLME stands for ionic liquid-dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction; DLLME stands for dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction; HS-SPME stands for headspace solid-phase microextraction; SBSE stands for stir bar sorption extraction; MEPS stands for microextraction by packed sorbent; MALLE stands for membrane-assisted liquid-liquid extraction; LLE stands for liquid-liquid extraction; UE stands for ultrasonic extraction; PLE stands for pressurised-liquid extraction. HPLC-MS/MS stands for high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry; HPLC-UV stands for high performance liquid chromatography-ultraviolet; HPLC-DAD stands for high performance liquid chromatography-diode array detector; GC-MS stands for gas chromatography-mass spectrometry; DART-MS stands for direct analysis in real time-mass spectrometry; TD-GC-MS stands for thermal desorption-gas chromatography-mass spectrometry; PTV-GC-MS stands for programmed temperature vaporization sampling technology-gas chromatography-mass spectrometry; LC-APPI-MS/MS stands for liquid chromatography-atmospheric pressure photoionization-tandem mass spectrometry. Unit for waters is $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, while for sediment is $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$.

1 500 和 830 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ 。此外,研究表明这类物质容易在鱼类的肝脏和肌肉组织中富集^[43]。如 Buser 等^[44]在瑞士 7 条河流的褐鳟鱼(brown trout, *Salmo trutta fario*)的肌肉组织中均检测到 4-MBC 和 OC,最高浓度分别高达 1 800 和 2 400 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ 。然而关于紫外吸收剂在底栖动物不同组织中的分布、富集尚不清晰,今后应开展相应研究,以进一步阐明该类化合物在底栖动物不同组织中的富集规律。

2 紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的毒性效应 (The toxicological effects of UV absorbers on benthic animals)

随着紫外吸收剂在水体和水生生物体内不断检出,该类化合物潜在的健康效应和生态毒理效应引起了广泛的关注。相对于鱼类等其他水生生物,紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的毒性研究十分有限,目前大部分工作以摇蚊幼虫为研究对象,已有研究表明,该类物质可干扰底栖动物的抗氧化系统和内分泌系统,影响幼体的生长和发育。

2.1 急性毒性研究

根据已有报道,紫外吸收剂对水生生物的急性毒性在 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 水平。Kim 等^[45]报道了 9 种 BUVSs (UV-9、UV-234、UV-320、UV-326、UV-327、UV-328、UV-329、UV-571 和 UV-360)对大型溞(*Daphnia magna*)的急性毒性,其中 UV-571 的 24 h-LC₅₀ 和 48 h-LC₅₀ 分别为 6.35 和 2.59 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,其余 BUVSs 的 LC₅₀ 值均大于 10 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。Li^[46]对 14 种二苯甲酮类紫外吸收剂对日本三角涡虫(*Dugesia japonica*)的急性毒性进行了测试,得出其 48 h-LC₅₀ 为 0.9 ~ 145 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,96 h-LC₅₀ 为 0.5 ~ 77 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,其中 BP-3 毒性最高。Du 等^[47]分析了 BP-3 和 BP-4 对小球藻(*Chlorella vulgaris*)、大型溞(*D. magna*)和斑马鱼(*Brachydanio rerio*)的急性毒性,得到 BP-3 和 BP-4 对小球藻的 96 h-EC₅₀ 值分别为 2.98 和 201 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$;BP-3 和 BP-4 对大型溞的 48 h-LC₅₀ 分别为 1.09 和 47.47 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$;BP-3 和 BP-4 对斑马鱼的 96 h-LC₅₀ 分别为

表 3 紫外吸收剂在底栖动物体内的浓度

Table 3 Concentrations of UV absorbers in benthic animals

采样点 Sampling point	生物 Organisms	化合物 Compounds	浓度 Concentrations	参考文献 References
法国沿海地区 French coastal regions	蓝贻贝(<i>M. edulis</i>); 紫贻贝(<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>)	EHMC OC	5 ~ 45 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$; 3 ~ 256 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$ <LOD ~ 23 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$; <LOD ~ 7 112 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$	[41]
葡萄牙南部海滩 Beaches in the south of Portugal	紫贻贝 (<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>)	EHMC OC OD-PABA	$\leq 1\ 765\ \text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$ $\leq 3\ 992\ \text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$ $\leq 833\ \text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{dw}$	[44]
瑞士 Glatt 河/ Greifen 湖流域 Glatt River/Lake Greifen basin, Switzerland	斑马贻贝(<i>D. polymorpha</i>); 钩虾(<i>Gammarus</i> sp.)	BP-3 EHMC	<LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ 22 ~ 150 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; 91 ~ 133 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$	[15]
挪威 Oslofjord 峡湾/ 挪威 VEAS 污水 处理厂北部 Inner Oslofjord, Norway /North of Norwegian VEAS WWTW	北极虾(<i>Pandalus borealis</i>); 岸蟹(<i>Carcinus meanas</i>)	BP-3 OD-PABA EHMC OC UV-324 UV-327 UV-328 UV-329	<LOD ~ 68.9 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD ~ 23.1 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD ~ 51.8 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$ <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$; <LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ww}$	[14]
亚太地区沿海水域 Asia Pacific coastal waters	绿贻贝(<i>Perna viridis</i>); 蓝贻贝(<i>M. edulis</i>)	UV-320 UV-326 UV-327 UV-328	<LOD $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; <LOD ~ 86 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ <LOD ~ 450 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; <LOD ~ 1 500 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ <LOD ~ 300 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; 34 ~ 280 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$ <LOD ~ 830 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$; 36 ~ 710 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{lw}$	[9]

注: dw 表示干重, lw 表示脂重, ww 表示湿重; <LOD 表示未检出。

Note: dw stands for dry weight; lw stands for lipid weight; ww stands for wet weight; <LOD stands for not detected.

3.89 和 633.00 mg·L⁻¹。

相对于鱼类、大型溞等,目前关于紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的毒性研究十分有限,已有研究集中于摇蚊幼虫(*Chironomus riparius*),此外霍夫水丝蚓(*L. hoffmeisteri*)和萝卜螺(*Radix auricularia*)等底栖动物也开始受到关注(表4)。4-MBC、EHMC、OD-PABA、OC、4HB 和 BP-3 对摇蚊四龄幼虫的 96 h 急性暴露实验中, BP-3 的急性毒性最高,其 LC₅₀ 为 1.709 mg·L⁻¹; OC 的急性毒性最低, LC₅₀ 为 959 mg·L⁻¹[48-49]。而在联合暴露时,紫外吸收剂的毒性与单一化合物暴露时有所差别,表现为协同或拮抗效应。如 Ozáez 等[48]研究二元混合物对摇蚊幼虫的急性毒性时发现,4-MBC 和 BP-3/EHMC 联合暴露时的 96 h-LC₅₀ 值较各化合物单独暴露时大,表明联合暴露后,化合物对摇蚊幼虫的毒性作用减小,化合物之间具有拮抗作用。

2.2 亚急性及慢性毒性研究

尽管紫外吸收剂对水生生物的急性毒性较低,但国内外学者在紫外吸收剂对水生生物分子效应

及酶活等生理生化影响方面开展了大量研究,表明其具有亚急性及慢性毒性效应,且主要作用于抗氧化系统和内分泌系统。目前关于紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的报道较少,已有研究多集中于对摇蚊幼虫的研究(表5)。此外,带丝蚓(*Lumbriculus variegatus*)、淡水螺(*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)等底栖动物开始受到关注。

2.2.1 对药物代谢系统的影响

根据已有报道,在无脊椎动物的代谢过程中,胰岛素途径调节脂质和碳水化合物的储存,在类固醇合成和药物代谢等方面起着重要作用[57-58]。Ozáez 等[54]将摇蚊幼虫和胚胎暴露于 BP-3 和 4-MBC 中,发现 2 种化合物均可干扰荷尔蒙受体相关基因的表达,而只有 BP-3 改变了胰岛素样受体基因(*insulin-like receptor, insr*)的 mRNA 水平,说明 BP-3 在代谢过程中很可能通过干扰胰岛素代谢途径影响摇蚊幼虫的生长发育。另外,在药物代谢系统中,细胞色素 P450 酶(*cytochrome P450, Cyp450*)发挥着重要的作用。Cyp450 广泛存在于各组织器官中,主要参与代

表4 紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的急性毒性

Table 4 Acute toxicity of UV absorbers to benthic animals

化合物 Compounds	受试生物 Organisms	48 h-LC ₅₀ (mg·L ⁻¹)	96 h-LC ₅₀ (mg·L ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
BTA	萝卜螺(<i>R. auricularia</i>)	-	118.42	[50]
	摇蚊四龄幼虫(Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	75.29	-	
	霍夫水丝蚓(<i>L. hoffmeisteri</i>)	200.72	-	
5-MeBT	萝卜螺(<i>R. auricularia</i>)	-	76.20	[50]
	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	23.47	-	
	霍夫水丝蚓(<i>L. hoffmeisteri</i>)	157.24	-	
4-MBC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	120.526 120.5	9.856 10.9	[48] [49]
	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	51.470 71.4	9.433 11.1	[48] [49]
EHMC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	51.470 71.4	9.433 11.1	[48] [49]
OD-PABA	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	81.6	24.0	[49]
OC		276.9	95.9	
4HB		30.6	3.9	
BP-3	摇蚊四龄幼虫(Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	32.099	1.709	[48]
4-MBC+BP-3(0.1 mg·L ⁻¹)	摇蚊四龄幼虫(Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	120.362	25.717	[48]
4-MBC+EHMC(0.1 mg·L ⁻¹)		181.209	30.853	
EHMC+4-MBC(0.1 mg·L ⁻¹)		48.238	12.076	
BP-3+4-MBC(0.1 mg·L ⁻¹)		56.048	2.733	

注:“-”表示数据未提供。

Note:“-” stands for data not provided.

表5 紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的毒性效应研究

Table 5 Toxicological effects of UV absorbers on benthic animals

化合物 Compounds	受试生物 Organisms	暴露相 Exposure phase	暴露浓度 Concentration	暴露时间 Exposure duration	毒性效应 Toxicological effects	参考文献 References
BP-3, 4-MBC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1, 1 mg·L ⁻¹	8 h and 24 h	引起药物代谢系统相关酶的基因表达变化: Alter the expression of drug metabolism system related enzyme gene: (1) BP-3: glutathione S-transferase d3 (<i>gst d3</i>), <i>gstel</i> ↑; multidrug resistance protein 1 (<i>mrrp1</i>) ↑ (2) 4-MBC: cytochrome P450 (<i>cyp450s</i>) ↓; <i>gstol</i> ↓; <i>mrrp1</i> ↑	[51]
BP-3, 4-MBC, OC	摇蚊一龄幼虫 (First instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水土两相 Water and sediment	2.5, 5, 10 mg·kg ⁻¹	28 d	3种化合物均影响摇蚊幼虫的生长, 导致发育迟缓和成虫体重减少 All the three compounds affect the growth of chironomid larvae, leading to developmental delay and decreased imagoes, weight.	[52]
BP-3, 4-MBC, OC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水土两相 Water and sediment	0.25, 2.5, 25 mg·kg ⁻¹	48 h	(1) 4-MBC: CAT 活性(catalase activity) ↓, GST 活性(glutathione S-transferase activity) ↑ (2) OC: GPx 活性(glutathione peroxidase activity) ↑ (3) 3种化合物均增加了摇蚊幼虫的能量消耗 All the three compounds increase the energy consumption of <i>C. riparius</i> larvae.	[52]
BP-3, 4-MBC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1, 1 mg·L ⁻¹	8 h and 24 h	BP-3 和 4-MBC 影响热休克蛋白的转录活性: BP-3 and 4-MBC affect the transcriptional activity of heat shock proteins: (1) BP-3: 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ , 8 h, <i>hsc70-3</i> ↑; 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ , 24 h, <i>hsp22</i> , <i>hsp23</i> and <i>hsp27</i> ↑; 1 mg·L ⁻¹ , 8 h, <i>hsp21</i> ↑ (2) 4-MBC: 1 mg·L ⁻¹ , 8 h, <i>hsp21</i> ↑; 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ , 24 h, <i>hsp22</i> ↑, <i>hsp23</i> ↑, <i>hsp27</i> ↓	[53]
BP-3, 4-MBC	摇蚊胚胎 (<i>C. riparius</i> embryo)	水相 Water	0.1, 1 mg·L ⁻¹	24 h	BP-3 和 4-MBC 影响摇蚊高尔蒙受体转录 BP-3 and 4-MBC alter the expression of endocrine hormonal receptors of <i>C. riparius</i> (1) 4-MBC: hormonal receptor 38 (<i>hr38</i>) ↑; methoprene-tolerant (<i>met</i>) ↑; membrane-associate progesterone receptor (<i>mapr</i>) ↓ (2) BP-3: <i>met</i> ↑; <i>hr38</i> ↑; <i>mapr</i> ↑; insulin-like receptor (<i>insr</i>) ↑ ↓	[54]
BP-3, 4-MBC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1, 1, 10 mg·L ⁻¹	24 h	(1) 4-MBC: 10 mg·L ⁻¹ , <i>met</i> ↑ (2) BP-3: 1, 10 mg·L ⁻¹ , <i>insr</i> ↑	[54]

续表5

化合物 Compounds	受试生物 Organisms	暴露相 Exposure phase	暴露浓度 Concentration	暴露时间 Exposure duration	毒性效应 Toxicological effects	参考文献 References
4-MBC、EHMC、4HB、 OC、OD-PABA	摇蚊胚胎 (<i>C. riparius</i> embryo)	水相 Water	1 mg·L ⁻¹	24 h ~ 3 d	(1) 4-MBC, EHMC, 4HB, OC, OD-PABA: ecdysone receptor (<i>Ecr</i>) ↑ (2) 4-MBC, EHMC, OD-PABA: <i>hsp70</i> ↑	[49]
4-MBC、EHMC、4HB、 OC、OD-PABA	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1 ~ 100 mg·L ⁻¹	24 ~ 96 h	(1) 4-MBC, EHMC, OD-PABA: <i>Ecr</i> ↑ (2) 4-MBC, EHMC: <i>hsp70</i> ↑	[49]
EHMC、BP-3、4-MBC	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1, 1, 10 mg·L ⁻¹	24 h	(1) 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ 4-MBC: <i>Ecr</i> ↑ (2) 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ 4-MBC + BP-3: <i>Ecr</i> ↑; <i>hsp70</i> ↑ (3) 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ BP-3 + 4-MBC: <i>Ecr</i> ↑; <i>hsp70</i> ↑ (4) 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ 4-MBC + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ EHMC: <i>hsp70</i> ↑ (5) 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ EHMC + 10 mg·L ⁻¹ 4-MBC: <i>hsp70</i> ↑	[48]
BP-3	摇蚊胚胎 (<i>C. riparius</i> embryo)	水相 Water	4×10 ⁻⁶ mol·L ⁻¹	12 ~ 36 h	(1) <i>Ecr</i> ↑; 早期蜕皮素应答基因(early ecdysone-responsive gene) <i>E74</i> ↑; <i>hsp70</i> ↑ (2) 引起孵化延迟 Altered embryogenesis delaying hatching	[17]
BP-3	摇蚊四龄幼虫唾液腺 (Salivary glands in fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	4×10 ⁻⁷ mol·L ⁻¹	30 ~ 180 min	<i>Ecr</i> ↑; <i>E74</i> ↑; <i>hsp70</i> ↑	[17]
EHMC、4-MBC、 OD-PABA、 OC、4HB、BP-3	摇蚊四龄幼虫 (Fourth instar larvae of <i>C. riparius</i>)	水相 Water	0.1, 1, 10 mg·L ⁻¹	24 h	(1) 4-MBC, EHMC and OD-PABA: <i>Ecr</i> ↑ (2) 10 mg·L ⁻¹ BP-3: 超气门蛋白基因(ultraspiracle gene) <i>usp</i> ↓	[55]
3-BC、4-MBC	淡水螺 (<i>P. antipodarum</i>)	水土两相 Water and sediment	0.08 ~ 50 mg·kg ⁻¹	56 d	无壳胚胎数量显著增加, 最高暴露浓度组死亡率增加 The number of shellless embryos increased significantly, and the mortality rate increased in the highest exposure concentration group.	[56]
3-BC、4-MBC	带丝蚓 (<i>L. variegatus</i>)	水土两相 Water and sediment	0.08 ~ 50 mg·kg ⁻¹	28 d	(1) 3-BC 和 4-MBC 高浓度组繁殖率均降低 Reproduction decreased in high concentration groups of 3-BC and 4-MBC (2) 3-BC 高浓度组带丝蚓体重增加 The worms' weight increased in high concentration group of 3-BC	[56]

谢外源性物质以及内源性生理化合物在体内的氧化、还原和水解等3种I相反应,从而参与内分泌代谢和其他代谢过程^[51,59]。Martinez-Guitarte^[51]分析了摇蚊幼虫在4-MBC或BP-3暴露下4种不同的*cyp450*基因(*cyp4d2*、*cyp6b7*、*cyp9f2*和*cyp12a2*)的表达,结果显示,低浓度4-MBC($0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)暴露24 h后*cyp9f2*显著下调,而 $1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 4-MBC暴露24 h后,所有*cyp450s*的mRNA水平均被显著抑制;BP-3对这些基因的转录活性并未产生显著影响,这些结果说明,4-MBC很可能通过影响*cyp450*的表达,干扰细胞对化学应激的反应能力及其在细胞内的生物代谢过程,从而对生物体产生不利影响。

此外,紫外吸收剂由于其结构差异,经生物体代谢其毒性可能被抑制或活化。Molina-Molina等^[18]通过检测4种二苯甲酮类紫外吸收剂对雌激素受体的转录激活作用,发现BP-3的半数有效浓度(EC_{50})高于其代谢产物BP-1和BP-2,说明BP-3经代谢后毒性降低。Zhuang等^[19]报道了BUVSS经CYP3A4酶代谢后抗雄激素活性发生变化,其中UV-328经CYP3A4酶代谢后抗雄激素活性显著提高,而UV-P经代谢后抗雄激素活性降低。因此,不同结构的紫外吸收剂的毒性效应和作用机制很可能与其代谢特征相关。

2.2.2 影响抗氧化系统

生物体在受到外界污染物刺激时会产生氧化应激,导致生物体内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)等自由基的增加或形成,当自由基过量时会导致氧化胁迫和氧化损伤^[60]。而抗氧化酶系统在氧化应激时起着关键作用,生物体内主要的抗氧化酶包括超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GPx)、谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(glutathione reductase, GR)^[37]。这些抗氧化酶相互协调,维持着机体氧化和抗氧化平衡。其中SOD可以通过催化ROS和 H^+ 的反应将活性氧转化为 H_2O_2 和 H_2O ,产生的 H_2O_2 在CAT的作用下经两步氧化还原反应生成 H_2O 和 O_2 ,而使生物体免受氧化损伤的危害。当污染物进入生物体中,会和机体解毒酶(如GST)结合进行生物转化,而在解毒过程中会产生大量氧自由基,谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)及其相关酶则通过与还原型辅酶II(NADPH)共同作用,将有氧的过氧化物还原成羟基化合物或通过结合反

应将活化的中间产物代谢解毒,防止细胞膜等生物组织受到氧化损伤^[61]。Campos等^[52]将摇蚊四龄幼虫分别暴露于 $0.25\sim 25\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-3、4-MBC和OC 48 h后,对抗氧化系统相关酶的活性进行了测试,结果表明,在4-MBC暴露下,CAT活性降低,GST活性增加,而在OC暴露下摇蚊幼虫体内的总谷胱甘肽水平增加。Martinez-Guitarte^[51]将摇蚊四龄幼虫在4-MBC和BP-3暴露8 h和24 h后,对GST相关基因(*gstd3*、*gstd6*、*gstel*、*gstol*和*gstt1*)的mRNA水平进行了测定,结果显示,*gstol*在 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 4-MBC暴露24 h后显著下调,而在 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-3暴露8 h后,*gstd3*和*gstel*显著上调。这些结果表明紫外吸收剂可在基因和酶活水平上引起摇蚊幼虫的氧化应激。

在氧化应激反应中,热休克蛋白(heat shock proteins, Hsp)作为分子伴侣,有助于新生蛋白的正确折叠,防止蛋白质聚集和变性^[62],从而保护细胞蛋白质,此外研究发现其在免疫防御中也起着重要作用^[63]。Hsp70是氧化应激反应中研究最多的热休克蛋白之一,已经证明多种紫外吸收剂(4-MBC、OD-PABA、OC、EHMC和BP-3)可以改变*hsp70*的mRNA水平^[48,53]。例如:Ozez等^[49]将摇蚊受精卵暴露于 $0.1\sim 100\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的4-MBC、EHMC、4HB、OC和OD-PABA中24 h,发现4-MBC、OD-PABA和OC触发*hsp70*应激基因的转录激活,出现显著上调。另外,Ozez等^[48]用几种紫外吸收剂对摇蚊幼虫进行联合暴露,发现4-MBC与BP-3或EHMC联合暴露时,*hsp70* mRNA水平较4-MBC单一暴露时高,表明4-MBC和BP-3/EHMC对摇蚊幼虫*hsp70*基因转录活性的影响具有协同作用。

2.2.3 生长发育毒性

研究表明,紫外吸收剂会影响底栖动物的生长发育,已有的毒性研究多集中于摇蚊幼虫。在摇蚊幼虫的生长发育过程中,蜕皮激素(20-hydroxyecdysone, 20E)和保幼激素(juvenile hormone, JH)滴度随着发育阶段的不同发生变化,20E诱导摇蚊幼虫的蜕皮变态,而JH控制蜕皮的性质与方向,2种激素相互作用,共同调节幼虫的生长、发育、蜕皮及变态^[64-65]。研究发现,保幼激素受体(Methoprene-tolerant, Met)是JH的细胞内受体^[54],受体Met与JH结合后形成JH应答元件(JH response element, JHRE),进而激活下游*kr-h1*(Kruppel homolog)等基因的表达^[64],调控摇蚊幼虫的生长发育(图2)。

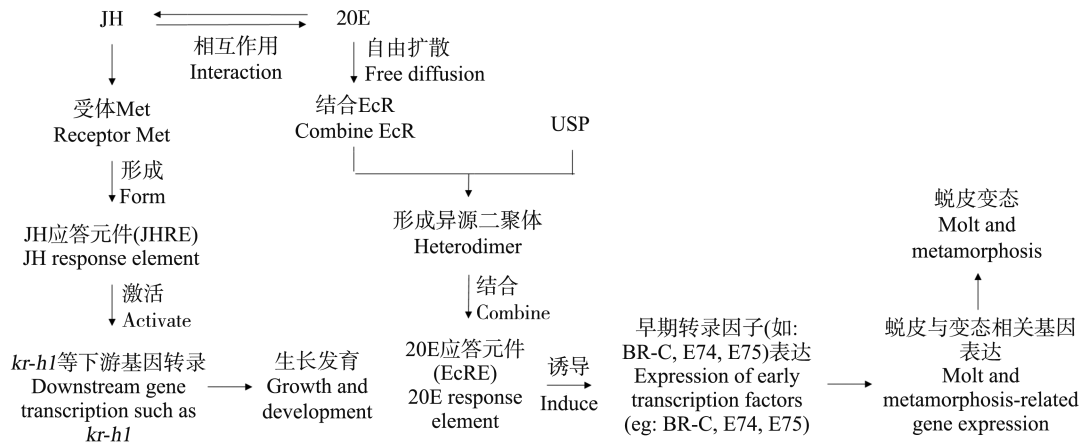


图2 蜕皮激素(20E)和保幼激素(JH)在摇蚊幼虫发育调控中的分子机制

注:EcR表示蜕皮激素受体,USP表示超气门蛋白。

Fig. 2 The molecular mechanisms underlying the action of 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E) and juvenile hormone (JH) in regulating *C. riparius* larva development

Note: EcR stands for ecdysone receptor; USP stands for ultraspiracle.

蜕皮激素受体(ecdysone receptor, EcR)是在无脊椎动物中发现的配体依赖性核转录因子^[66-67],属核受体(nuclear receptor, NR)超家族的成员,并且是配体诱导型核转录因子^[66]。在摇蚊幼虫的蜕皮变态过程中,20E与EcR结合后,需要先与超气门蛋白(ultraspiracle, USP)形成非共价异二聚体,然后选择性结合20E应答元件(20E response element, EcRE),进而调节早期转录因子(如:BR-C、E74和E75等)及蜕皮与变态相关基因的表达,调控摇蚊幼虫的蜕皮变态^[64,68](图2)。

已有研究表明,紫外吸收剂BP-3、4-MBC、EHMC和OD-PABA等均可干扰EcR基因的表达。Ozáez等^[55]发现摇蚊幼虫在0.1~10 mg·L⁻¹的4-MBC、EHMC或OD-PABA中暴露24 h后,EcR基因显著上调,呈显著的剂量-效应关系。Ozáez等^[54]将摇蚊胚胎分别暴露于0.1和1 mg·L⁻¹ 4-MBC和BP-3中,发现在所有暴露组中*met*基因表达均显著增加,摇蚊幼虫在相同条件下暴露,只有1 mg·L⁻¹ BP-3暴露下*met*基因表达受到影响,表现为增加;将摇蚊幼虫暴露于10 mg·L⁻¹ 4-MBC和BP-3,发现*met*基因均显著增加。Ozáez等^[49]将摇蚊胚胎和幼虫分别暴露于1 mg·L⁻¹的4-MBC、EHMC、4HB、OC和OD-PABA中,发现所有化合物对胚胎EcR的转录均有影响,暴露24 h后,EcR mRNA水平比对照高2~6倍;而在幼虫中,只有4-MBC、EHMC和OD-PABA上调了EcR基因,这些结果表明胚胎对

紫外吸收剂的暴露较幼虫更敏感。

紫外吸收剂可通过干扰摇蚊荷尔蒙受体通路中EcR及其相关基因的表达影响其生长发育。Ozáez等^[17]将摇蚊胚胎暴露于BP-3(4×10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹),发现暴露12 h后,EcR的表达量增加了15倍,同时,BP-3暴露24 h后,E74蜕皮激素-早期响应基因的mRNA水平增加约4倍。而EcR和E74的上调导致了摇蚊胚胎孵化延迟。Campos等^[52]将摇蚊一龄幼虫分别暴露于0.25~25 mg·kg⁻¹的BP-3、4-MBC和OC中,发现3种化合物均影响了摇蚊幼虫的生长,引起发育迟缓和成虫体重减少等发育毒性效应。另外,Schmitt等^[56]将带丝蚓和淡水螺分别暴露于0.08~50 mg·kg⁻¹的3-BC或4-MBC中,发现带丝蚓在高浓度3-BC和4-MBC暴露28 d后繁殖率均降低;淡水螺在3-BC和4-MBC暴露56 d后,所有暴露浓度组无壳胚胎数量均显著增加,但是死亡率仅在最高暴露浓度组增加。

3 展望(Future prospects)

(1)目前,关于紫外吸收剂对底栖动物的毒性效应研究十分有限,尤其是苯并三唑类紫外吸收剂,且大部分研究以摇蚊作为模式生物,而针对河蚬等双壳类底栖动物的毒性研究未见报道,亟待开展。

(2)关于紫外吸收剂在底栖动物中的吸收、富集和代谢模式尚不清晰,尤其是不同结构的化合物经生物转化后,其毒性的变化及其对生物的表型效应

之间的关系仍不明确,今后应开展相应研究,以进一步阐明该类化合物的毒性效应及其作用机制。

(3)紫外吸收剂的生态毒理效应及其生态风险评价刚刚起步,目前的研究仍集中于环境浓度分析及有限的毒性效应研究,而针对该类物质的生态风险评价仍十分匮乏,因此,在推进紫外吸收剂毒性研究的基础上,应加强其生态风险评价研究。

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