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有机紫外吸收剂对珊瑚的毒理效应研究进展

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摘要: 作为海洋中最为重要的生态系统之一, 珊瑚礁生态系统近年来因受全球变暖、海洋酸化等气候变化和过度捕捞、化学品污染等人类活动影响而面临着严峻的退化问题。其中, 有机紫外吸收剂(organic ultraviolet absorbents, OUVs)是一类对珊瑚健康有重要影响的“准”持久性有机污染物, 广泛存在于各地珊瑚礁区的环境介质中。为系统掌握 OUVs 对珊瑚的毒害机制及生态风险, 本文从毒理实验的设计和毒理效应终点 2 个角度对相关文献进行了全面综述。结果表明, 不管在个体、组织或分子层面, OUVs 对珊瑚都具有一定的毒理效应, 具体表现为珊瑚死亡、白化、触角收缩、幼虫变态发育受阻、组织病变、遗传物质或代谢物质受损等。最后, 本文展望了 OUVs 对珊瑚毒理学的研究方向。

关键词: 紫外线吸收剂; 珊瑚; 毒理效应

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Research Progress on Toxicological Effects of Organic Ultraviolet Absorbents on Coral

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Abstract: Coral reef ecosystem, which is one of the most important marine ecosystems, is suffered from serious degradation due to climate change (such as global warming and ocean acidification) and human activities (such as overfishing, chemical pollution). Organic ultraviolet absorbents (OUVs) are a kind of emerging “pseudo-persistent” organic pollutants. Previous studies indicated that OUVs have an importantly negative influence on coral health and are ubiquitous in various coral reef regions. To systematically understand the toxicity mechanism and ecological risk of OUVs to corals, this paper reviewed the toxicological effects of OUVs on corals from the perspectives of toxicological experiment design and toxicological effect endpoint. The results show that OUVs are toxic to corals at individual, tissular and molecular levels, with the toxicological endpoints of lethality, bleaching, tentacle retraction,

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larva metamorphosis retardation, tissue pathology, DNA damage, and metabolic abnormalities. Finally, the future research directions about OUVs' toxicology on corals are proposed.

Keywords: ultraviolet absorbents; coral; toxicological effect

有机紫外吸收剂(organic ultraviolet absorbents, OUVs)是一类可吸收紫外线辐射的芳香族化合物,被广泛地添加到塑料、油漆等工业品,织物、家具等生活品和防晒霜、化妆品等个人护理品中。OUVs会通过游泳、冲浪和潜水等海上娱乐活动的直接排放或河流、废水等间接排放进入海洋环境^[1-3],之后经历海流迁移、颗粒沉积、生物吸收和微生物降解等复杂的物理、化学和生物过程,最终分布于海水^[4-13]、沉积物^[4,9,14]及海洋生物体中^[4,9]。

珊瑚礁生态系统是地球上最重要的生态系统之一,具有极高的生产力和生物多样性,为人类社会提供了优质的渔业资源、旅游观光资源和海岸生态服务。但是,近年来受全球变暖、海洋酸化等气候变化和过度捕捞^[15-16]、废水排放^[17-19]等人类活动的影响,珊瑚礁面临着严峻的退化问题^[20-21]。其中,OUVs被证实是一类对珊瑚健康产生严重威胁的化学污染物^[22]。作为一种“准”持久性有机污染物,OUVs在世界各地珊瑚礁区(中国香港^[4]、中国台湾^[5-6]、中国南海^[7]、日本冲绳岛^[8]、美国夏威夷瓦胡岛^[9]、美属维尔京群岛象鼻湾^[10]、美属圣约翰岛^[11]、荷兰博奈尔岛^[12]、格林纳达^[13])水体中的浓度高达 $214 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,在珊瑚组织(美国夏威夷瓦胡岛^[9]和中国香港岛屿^[4])中的浓度高达 $56.8 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。根据全球OUVs的使用量评估,其对世界海域内高达10%的珊瑚具有致白化风险^[22]。以二苯酮-3(BP-3)为例,当以珊瑚虫变形、浮浪幼虫死亡、珊瑚白化或者珊瑚死亡作为毒理效应终点时,中国台湾、日本冲绳岛等多个海域的BP-3对珊瑚的生态风险达到高风险级别^[4-13](图1)。目前,有关国家和地区已相继采取措施限制某些OUVs的使用^[23]。

近年来,关于OUVs对珊瑚的毒理逐渐受到关注,相关论文被陆续发表。为全面地梳理该领域的研究进展,本文从毒理实验设计(OUVs种类选择、暴露浓度、珊瑚受试种类选择)和毒理效应终点(白化、浮浪幼虫或珊瑚虫死亡、珊瑚虫收缩、浮浪幼虫变形、幼虫变态发育受阻、珊瑚组织病变、遗传物质受损、代谢异常等)2个角度进行了综述,并展望了OUVs对珊瑚毒理学的研究方向。

1 毒理实验设计 (Design of toxicological experiment)

迄今为止,国内外关于珊瑚暴露OUVs的毒理实验研究大多从个体、组织和分子水平探究OUVs对珊瑚的毒理机制,以及量化珊瑚对OUVs生态响应的时间-效应和剂量-效应关系。珊瑚和OUVs种类繁多,不同种类的珊瑚对不同的OUVs耐受程度具有差异。因此,在珊瑚毒理实验设计中,需针对珊瑚种类和目标OUVs,合理设计暴露条件。

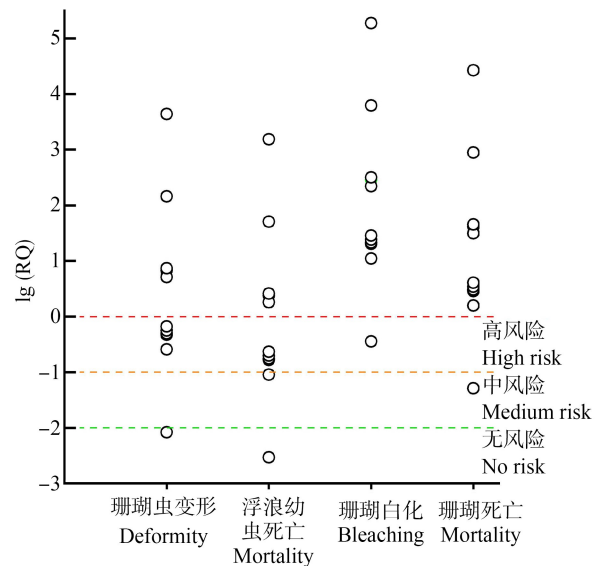


图1 不同珊瑚礁区海水中二苯酮-3(BP-3)浓度对珊瑚风险评价的结果

Fig. 1 Results of coral risk assessment with benzophenone-3 (BP-3) concentrations in seawater from different coral reef areas

1.1 毒理实验目标OUVs的选择

目前,用于开展珊瑚毒理暴露实验较常见的OUVs包括二苯甲酮-1(BP-1)、二苯酮-3(BP-3)、二苯酮-8(BP-8)、奥克立林(OC)和对甲氧基肉桂酸辛酯(EHMC)等(表1),其中,对BP-3和EHMC的研究最多,这可能与其毒性强或用量大有关。2015—2019年防晒类化妆品中防晒剂的使用情况表明,BP-3和EHMC的使用率分别高达24.0%和82.3%^[24]。且多项毒理实验均已表明,BP-3可从分子水平到器官水平上影响人体内分泌及生殖发育^[25-26];EHMC可干

扰哺乳动物神经系统的发育及人体甲状腺的功能^[27]。自 2021 年起,夏威夷已禁止销售含有 BP-3 和 EHMC 的防晒霜^[28]。

1.2 毒理实验中 OUVs 的暴露浓度

在珊瑚的毒理实验设计中,为尽可能还原珊瑚暴露于 OUVs 的真实海洋环境,实验中 OUVs 的暴露浓度应尽量覆盖珊瑚礁区实测浓度,且还需考虑不同珊瑚对 OUVs 耐受力的差异。在对 OUVs 进行监测的多个珊瑚礁区(中国香港^[4]、中国台湾^[5-6]、中国南海^[7]、日本冲绳岛^[8]、美国夏威夷瓦胡岛^[9]、美属维尔京群岛象鼻湾^[10]、美属圣约翰岛^[11]、荷兰博奈尔岛^[12]、格林纳达^[13]),BP-1、BP-3、BP-8、OC 和 EHMC 在海水中的浓度为 0.30 ~ 213 796.21 ng·L⁻¹;而在沉积物中的浓度为 0.26 ~ 11.2 ng·g⁻¹;在珊瑚组织中的浓度为 0.025 ~ 12.71 ng·g⁻¹。不同环境介质储存 OUVs 的能力不同,故在珊瑚毒理实验中,OUVs 暴露浓度应根据暴露介质而设计。目前,OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理实验几乎全部基于海水环境介质,且设计浓度范围为 ng·L⁻¹ 到 mg·L⁻¹(表 1)。另外,不同生长阶段的珊瑚(珊瑚细胞、浮浪幼虫和珊瑚株)对 OUVs 的敏感程度不同。在光照条件下,BP-3 对萼柱珊瑚细胞(*Stylophora pistillata*)的致死率远高于其对浮浪幼虫的致死率^[11];而 BP-8 对浅杯排孔珊瑚株(*Seriatopora caliendrum*)最低效应浓度(LOEC)低于其对浮浪幼虫的 LOEC^[5]。对 OUVs 毒性越敏感的珊瑚体系,毒理实验中浓度设置越小。以 Downs 等^[11]的研究为例,针对珊瑚细胞、浮浪幼虫和珊瑚共生体,作者将 BP-3 的暴露浓度分别设置为 0.57 ~ 246 000 μg·L⁻¹、0.1 ~ 288 000 μg·L⁻¹ 和 0.1 ~ 2 000 μg·L⁻¹。值得注意的是,在珊瑚毒理实验设计过程中,OUVs 浓度的设置还需考虑实际浓度和理论浓度是否匹配的问题。这是因为在 OUVs 加入到珊瑚缸之后,受微生物代谢转化^[29]、珊瑚缸吸附^[30]和海水金属离子络合等影响,养殖海水中 OUVs 的游离浓度通常低于表观浓度。因此,在珊瑚毒理实验中,各种因素的复杂性使得确定 OUVs 对珊瑚毒理的阈值具有较大挑战^[31]。

1.3 毒理实验中受试珊瑚种类的选择

不同种类的珊瑚抵抗环境胁迫的能力具有差异。在珊瑚对 OUVs 的毒理暴露实验中,为了更全面、更保守地评估珊瑚礁受 OUVs 影响的生态现状,一般选择对环境更敏感的珊瑚种类进行研究。由于鹿角珊瑚科、杯形珊瑚科等枝状珊瑚对

环境的敏感度高于块状珊瑚,故常被选做受试对象(表 1)。实验结果表明,枝状摩羯鹿角珊瑚(*Acropora cervicornis*)在 4 h 光照下暴露于 BP-3 的 LC₂₀ 和 LC₅₀ 分别为 0.063 μg·L⁻¹ 和 9 μg·L⁻¹,而块状萼柱珊瑚(*Stylophora pistillata*)、大石星珊瑚(*Montastrea annularis*)、圆菊珊瑚(*Montastrea cavernosa*)、芥末滨珊瑚(*Porites astreoides*)和细手指滨珊瑚(*Porites divaricata*)在该条件下的 LC₂₀ 和 LC₅₀ 分别为 0.502 ~ 671 μg·L⁻¹ 和 36 ~ 340 μg·L⁻¹^[11]。显然,枝状珊瑚对 BP-3 的耐受力更弱。不同种类珊瑚对环境胁迫耐受力的差异和多种因素有关,比如珊瑚组织厚度^[32-34]、共生微生物(虫黄藻、细菌、古生菌和病毒等)群落多样性和组成^[35-37]等。相关研究表明,组织层越厚的珊瑚(如块状珊瑚>枝状珊瑚),拥有的能量储备越高,应对环境胁迫(高温胁迫^[38]、高悬浮颗粒物^[32,39]和沉积物^[40]等)的能力越强;含有 D 系群虫黄藻比例较高的珊瑚,耐高温胁迫的能力较强^[41-42]。

2 OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理效应 (Toxicological effects of OUVs on corals)

目前,OUVs 对珊瑚毒理研究的效应终点包括白化、死亡、触角收缩、幼虫变形、幼虫变态发育受阻、遗传物质受损和代谢异常等(图 2)。珊瑚共生体、浮浪幼虫和珊瑚细胞响应 OUVs 污染的生物学机制不同,故应根据受试对象合理选择效应终点。



图 2 OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理效应

Fig. 2 Toxicological effects of OUVs on coral

表1 珊瑚暴露于有机紫外吸收剂(OUVs)的毒理实验结果
Table 1 Toxicological test results of coral exposed to organic ultraviolet absorbers (OUVs)

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints				参考文献 References
				珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	
BP-1	浮浪幼虫 Larva	鹿角杯形珊瑚、浅杯排孔珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> , <i>Seriatoportula calicandrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡 (2.5% of <i>P. damicornis</i> larvae died)	$\leq 1\ 000\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; <i>P. damicornis</i> 浮浪幼虫未白化 (<i>P. damicornis</i> larvae did not bleach), LOEC (14 d, 14 h): 10 h 光: 暗周期: 10 h 光: 暗周期循环 14 h: 10 h 光: 暗周期循环 14 h: 10 h 光: 暗周期, <i>S. calicandrum</i>) = 500 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	附着失败 (De-settlement); EC ₅₀ (14 d, 14 h: 10 h 光: 暗周期循环 14 h: 10 h 光: 暗周期, <i>S. calicandrum</i>) = 184.13 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	[5]	
			0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 100% 珊瑚虫死亡 (100% of corals died)	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 33% 珊瑚白化 (33% of corals bleached), NOEC = 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 66.7% 珊瑚收缩 (The tentacles of 66.7% of coral polyps were retracted)	[5]	
BP-2	浮浪幼虫 Larva	萼柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pistillata</i>	2.46 ~ 246 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	NOEC = 246 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (8 h, 光照或黑暗 Light or darkness), LC ₅₀ = 120 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (8 h, 光照 Light), 165 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (24 h, 光照 Light), 144 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness), 548 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (24 h, 黑暗 Darkness)	> 2.28 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 珊瑚出现白化迹象 (Corals bleached)	畸形 (Deformity); NOEC (8 h, 光照或黑暗 Light or darkness) = 246 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, EC ₂₀ (24 h, 光照 Light) = 246 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, EC ₂₀ (24 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 9.6 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 组织变异 (Tissue mutation): 246 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (光照 Light), 珊瑚的表皮和胃真皮中大规模坏死 (Corals experienced catastrophic tissue lysis both within the epidermis and gastrodermis), 246 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (黑暗 Darkness), 珊瑚细胞自噬并死亡 (Coral cells experienced autophagy and died)	遗传物质受损 (DNA damage); EC ₂₀ (8 h, 光照 Light) = 52 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, EC ₂₀ (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 4 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, EC ₅₀ (8 h, 光照 Light) = 8.6 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, EC ₅₀ (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 1.8 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, NOEC (8 h, 光照 Light) = 24.6 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	[43]

续表 1

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	效应终点 Endpoints	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	遗传物质受损或代谢异常 DNA damage or metabolic abnormality	参考文献 References
		弯柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pistillata</i>	2.28 ~ 228 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	LC_{50} (8 h, 光照 Light)=3.1 mg· L^{-1} 、 LC_{50} (24 h, 光照 Light) = LC_{50} (8 h, 光照 Light) = 139 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 LC_{50} (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness)=16.8 mg· L^{-1} 、 LC_{50} (24 h, 黑暗 Darkness)=779 $\mu\text{g} \cdot$ L^{-1}	LOEC (8 h, 光照 Light) = 2.28 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、LOEC (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 22.8 $\mu\text{g} \cdot$ L^{-1}		变形 (Deformity): EC_{50} = 107 μg $\cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (8 h, 光照 Light), 436 $\mu\text{g} \cdot$ L^{-1} (8 h, 黑暗 Darkness), 49 μg $\cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (24 h, 光照 Light), 137 $\mu\text{g} \cdot$ L^{-1} (24 h, 黑暗 Darkness), EC_{20} = 6.5 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (24 h, 光照 Light), 10 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (24 h, 黑暗 Darkness); 组织变异 (Tissue mutation): 22.8 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (光照 Light), 珊瑚 外皮层变白色不透明 (The epi- dermis of corals took on a white opaque hue), 288 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (光照 Light), 珊瑚组织溶解与表皮、 胃真皮细胞降解 (Corals experi- enced catastrophic tissue lysis and cellular degradation in both the epidermis and gastrodermis), 以及中胶质层部分坍塌 (As well as partial collapse of the mesoglea)		[11]	
BP-3		鹿角杯形珊瑚、 浅杯排孔珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i> , <i>Seriatopo- ra calicandrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; 3% <i>P. damicornis</i> 幼虫死亡; (3% of <i>P. dami- cornis</i> larvae died)	1 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; 95% <i>S. cal- icandrum</i> 白化 (95% of <i>S. calicandrum</i> bleached)		附着失败 (De-settlement): 1 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, <i>S. calicandrum</i> 珊瑚幼 虫附着率从 100% 降到 (65.0 ± 21.79)% (Settlement rates of <i>S.</i> <i>calicandrum</i> in the 1 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ BP-3 were reduced from 100% to (65.0±21.79)%)		[5]	
		浮生益形珊瑚 <i>Galaxea fascicu- laris</i>	310 ~ 10 000 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	LC_{50} (96 h) = 6.5 mg· L^{-1}						[45]

续表1

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints				参考文献 References
				珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	
BP-3	珊瑚细胞 Coral cell	圆柱珊瑚、鹿角 杯形珊瑚、摩羯 鹿角珊瑚、大石 星珊瑚、圆菊珊 瑚、芥末滨珊瑚、 细手指滨珊瑚	0.57 ~ 228 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	LC ₅₀ (4 h, 光照 Light)=42 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ LC ₁₀ (<i>S. pistillata</i>), 8 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. damicornis</i>), 9 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>A. cervicornis</i>), 74 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>M. annularis</i>), 52 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>M. cavernosa</i>), 340 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. astreoides</i>), 36 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. divaricata</i>), LC ₅₀ (4 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 671 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>S. pistillata</i>), LC ₂₀ (4 h, 光照 Light) = 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>S. pistillata</i>), 0.062 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. damicornis</i>), 0.063 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>A. cervicornis</i>), 0.562 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>M. annularis</i>), 0.502 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>M. cavernosa</i>), 0.175 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. astreoides</i>), 0.175 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>P. divaricata</i>), LC ₂₀ (4 h, 黑暗 Darkness) = 14 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (<i>S. pistillata</i>)				[1]
		佳丽鹿角珊瑚 <i>Acropora pulchra</i>	10 ~ 100 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	33 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 48 h, 86% <i>Acropora</i> sp.白化 (86% of <i>Acropora</i> sp. bleached); 50 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 96 h, 93% <i>A. pulchra</i> 白化 (93% of <i>A. pulchra</i> bleached)			[22]	
	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	浅杯排孔珊瑚 <i>Seriatopora calendrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 6 d 后 <i>S. calendrum</i> 死亡 (<i>S. calendrum</i> corals died after 6 d)	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 50% 珊瑚 白化 (50% of corals bleached)	10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 16.7% 珊 瑚收缩 (The tentacles of 16.7% of coral pol- yps were retracted)	[5]	

续表 1

OUV's	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints			参考文献 References	
				珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation		
BP-3	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	2 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	代谢异常 (Metabolic abnormality); 7 d 后代珊瑚中的 过氧化角甾醇增加 (Ergosterol peroxide in metabolites increased after 7 d)	[51]
		萼柱珊瑚、 鹿角珊瑚 <i>Stylopora pistillata</i> , <i>Acropora tenuis</i>	26 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; (0.05 \pm 0.03) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 33 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; (0.06 \pm 0.04) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	0.06 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; <i>S. pistillata</i> 白化 (<i>S. pistillata</i> bleached), 光合产量降低 22% ~ 33% (The photosynthetic yield decreased by 22% ~ 33%); <i>A. tenuis</i> 光 合产量降低 5% (Photo- synthetic yield of <i>A. tenuis</i> decreased by 5%); 虫黄藻 密度无变化 (The zooxan- thellae density did not change)	0.06 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; <i>S. pistillata</i> 白化 (<i>S. pistillata</i> bleached), 光合产量降低 22% ~ 33% (The photo- synthetic yield decreased by 22% ~ 33%); <i>A. tenuis</i> 光 合产量降低 5% (Photo- synthetic yield of <i>A. tenuis</i> decreased by 5%); 虫黄藻 密度无变化 (The zooxan- thellae density did not change)	附着失败 (De-settlement); 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, <i>S. caltendrum</i> 幼虫附 着率从 100% 下降到 (75.0 \pm 18.03)% (Settlement rate of <i>S. caltendrum</i> was reduced from 100% to (75.0 \pm 18.03)%)	代谢异常 (Metabolic abnormality); 7 d 后代珊瑚中的 过氧化角甾醇增加 (Ergosterol peroxide in metabolites increased after 7 d)	[44]
BP-4	浮浪幼虫、 珊瑚共生体 Larva, Nubbins	鹿角杯形珊瑚、 浅杯非孔珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> , <i>Seriatopora caltendrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	附着失败 (De-settlement); 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, <i>S. caltendrum</i> 幼虫附 着率从 100% 下降到 (75.0 \pm 18.03)% (Settlement rate of <i>S. caltendrum</i> was reduced from 100% to (75.0 \pm 18.03)%)	[5]
BP-8	浮浪幼虫 Larva	鹿角杯形珊瑚、 浅杯非孔珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> , <i>Seriatopora caltendrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	附着失败 (De-settlement); 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, <i>S. caltendrum</i> 幼虫附 着率从 100% 下降到 (75.0 \pm 18.03)% (Settlement rate of <i>S. caltendrum</i> was reduced from 100% to (75.0 \pm 18.03)%)	[5]

续表 1

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints				参考文献 References
				珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	
BP-8	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbin	鹿角杯形珊瑚、 浅杯排孔珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> , <i>Seriato- pora calicendrum</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 4 d 后 2 种珊瑚 的死亡率均达到 100% (The mortalities of two coral species were 100% after 4 d); LOEC (14 d, 14 h : 10 h 光 : 暗周期循环 14 h : 10 h light : dark cycle, <i>S. calicendrum</i>) = 100 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 100% <i>S. calicendrum</i> 白化 (100% of <i>S. calicendrum</i> corals bleached); LOEC (14 d, 14 h : 10 h 光 : 暗周期循环 14 h : 10 h light : dark cycle, <i>S. calicendrum</i>) = 100 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 83.3% <i>S. calicendrum</i> 收缩 (The tentacles of 88.3% of <i>S. calicendrum</i> polyps were retracted); 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 100% <i>P. damicornis</i> 收缩 (The tentacles of 100% of <i>P. damicornis</i> coral polyps were re- tracted)	[5]	
		萼柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pistil- lata</i>	10 ~ 5 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	LOEC (35 d) = 1 318 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; NOEC (35 d) = 517 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			代谢异常 (Metabolic ab- normality); 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 珊瑚组织中酰基肉碱的浓 度增加了 40 倍 (The con- centrations of acylcarnitines increased as much as 40 times); 50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 7 d 后 珊瑚代谢异常 (Coral me- tabolism was abnormal after 7 d), 安全浓度为 5 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (Safe concentration was 5 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	[30]
OC	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbin	鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i>	5 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			>300 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 大多数 珊瑚虫收缩 (The ten- tacles of most coral polyps were retracted)	[52]	
		浅杯排孔珊瑚、 鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Seriato- pora cali- endrum</i> , <i>Pocillo- pora damicornis</i>	0.1 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 这 2 种 珊瑚虫都收缩 (The tentacles of both spe- cies of coral polyps were retracted)	[28]	

续表 1

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints			参考文献 References
				珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	
EHMC	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	佳丽鹿角珊瑚 <i>Acropora pulchra</i>	10~100 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[22]
		浅杯排孔珊瑚、 鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Seriatopora cali- endrum</i> , <i>Pocillo- pora damicornis</i>	0.1~1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[28]
4-MBC	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	佳丽鹿角珊瑚 <i>Acropora pulchra</i>	10~100 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[22]
AVO	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	弯柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pisi- lata</i>	10~5 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[30]
		鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i>	<1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[51]
ET	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbins	弯柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pisi- lata</i>	10~5 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[30]
		鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i>	<1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	珊瑚虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚虫收缩 Polyp retraction	珊瑚虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[51]

续表 1

OUVs	珊瑚种类 Species	名称 Name	暴露浓度 Exposure concentrations	效应终点 Endpoints			参考文献 References
				珊瑚虫或浮浪 幼虫死亡 Mortality	珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	
mexoryl SX	珊瑚 Nubbin	萼柱珊瑚 <i>Stylophora pislil- lata</i>	10 ~ 5 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		珊瑚白化 Bleaching	珊瑚幼虫变态发育受阻 或珊瑚组织变异 Retardation of larval development and metamorphosis or tissue mutation	[30]
EHS	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbin	鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i>	5 ~ 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			代谢异常 (Metabolic abnormality); > 300 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 触发应激/炎症反应 (The stress/inflammatory response was triggered), 多不饱和脂肪酸、溶血磷脂酰胆碱和溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺浓度显著升高 (Significant increase in the concentrations of polyunsaturated fatty acids, lysophosphatidylcholines and lysophosphatidylethanolamines); 50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 7 d 后珊瑚代谢物中过氧麦角甾醇浓度有显著升高 (Ergosterol peroxide in coral metabolites increased after 7 d)	[51]
BEMT, DBT, DHHB, HS,MBBT	珊瑚 共生体 Nubbin	鹿角杯形珊瑚 <i>Pocillopora dami- cornis</i>	< 1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$			代谢异常 (Metabolic abnormality); 未影响珊瑚代谢 (Coral metabolism was unaffected)	[51]

2.1 珊瑚白化

OUVs 可诱导珊瑚发生白化(图 3(a))。白化是指珊瑚由于失去体内共生的虫黄藻和(或)共生的虫黄藻失去体内色素而导致五彩缤纷的珊瑚变白的一种生态现象^[43]。它是珊瑚毒理实验中最常用的毒性

终点。珊瑚白化的定量手段包括根据珊瑚颜色^[5, 11, 43]、叶绿素荧光参数^[44]和虫黄藻密度变化^[5, 22]等进行计算。珊瑚对 OUVs 的耐白化能力与其种类有关,而且多种 OUVs 联合暴露会加剧其白化程度。

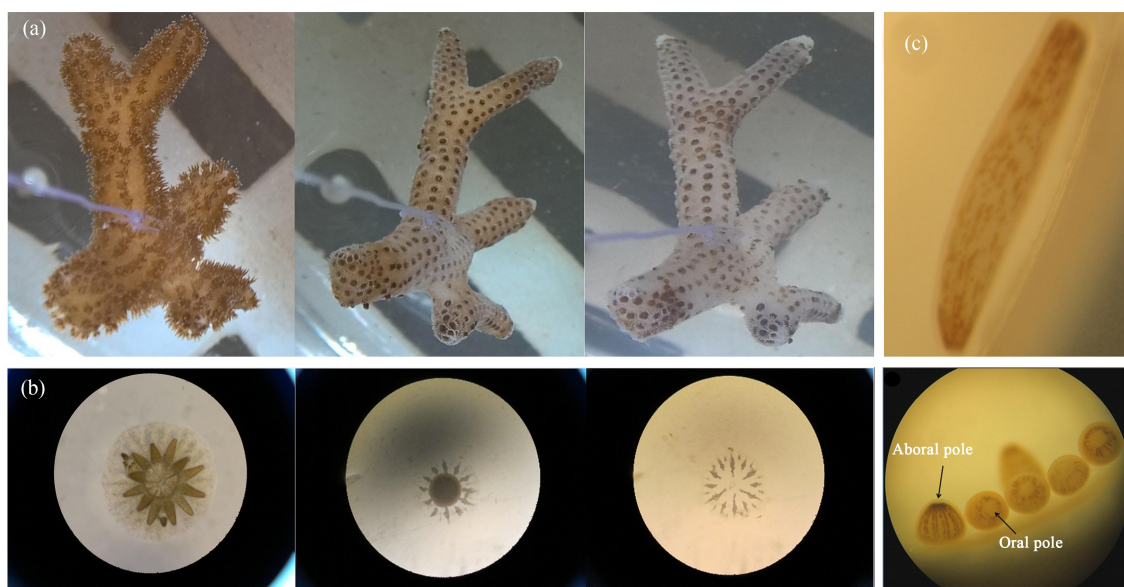


图3 OUVs对珊瑚的毒理效应

注:(a) 白化、触角收缩;珊瑚暴露于5%防晒霜洗净水后出现触手闭合和白化现象^[28](从左至右分别为控制组、暴露5 d和7 d的实验组);
(b) 附着失败;珊瑚浮浪幼虫暴露于 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-8后出现附着失败现象^[5](从左至右分别为控制组、暴露7 d和8 d的实验组);
(c) 幼虫变形;珊瑚浮浪幼虫暴露于 $24.6\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-2下出现变形现象(从上至下分别为控制组、暴露8 h的实验组)。

Fig. 3 Toxicological effects of OUVs on corals

Note: (a) bleaching, tentacle retraction; occurrence of tentacle retraction and bleaching when corals were exposed to 5% sunscreen wash-off water^[28] (from left to right: the control group, test groups with exposure time of 5 d and 7 d, respectively); (b) failure of larval settlement; occurrence of settlement failure when coral larvae were exposed to $1\ 000\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-8^[5] (from left to right: the control group, test groups with exposure time of 7 d and 8 d, respectively); (c) deformation of larvae; occurrence of deformation when coral larvae were exposed to $24.6\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BP-2 (from top to bottom: the control group, test groups with exposure time of 8 h, respectively).

如上文所述,珊瑚耐受性与其形态紧密相关。块状珊瑚的耐受性通常高于片状或枝状珊瑚。同样,珊瑚对 OUVs 的耐白化能力亦是如此。如,块状丛生盔形珊瑚(*Galaxea fascicularis*)在 $10\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的BP-3溶液中4 d内未发生白化^[45];而枝状浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)在 $1\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的BP-3溶液中7 d内的白化率高达95%^[5]。另外,同种珊瑚对不同 OUVs 的耐白化能力亦具有差异,如对浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)而言,BP-8造成其白化的LOEC值为 $250\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,而BP-3则高达 $1\ 000\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。显然,浅杯排孔珊瑚对BP-3的耐受性高于BP-8^[5]。

为了同时吸收多种不同波段的紫外光,防晒霜生产厂家通常会在防晒霜中加入多种 OUVs,如对

UVB(290~320 nm)有吸收的EHMC、对UVA(320~340 nm)和UVB(290~320 nm)同时吸收的OC^[46]等。然而,多种 OUVs 联合暴露可能会加剧珊瑚白化。He等^[28]将浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)暴露于 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的EHMC溶液7 d(光照:黑暗时间为14 h:10 h,循环处理),发现83.3%的珊瑚白化;而同等光照条件下,5%的防晒霜洗净水(防晒霜洗净水由志愿者把涂上防晒霜的双手放入海水中浸泡一段时间后,将海水进行不同程度的稀释所得,对应EHMC和OC浓度分别为 $(422.34\pm 37.34)\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $33.50\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$),会造成100%的珊瑚发生白化。当前,有关于珊瑚白化的细胞假说包括活性氧物质(reactive oxygen species, ROS)、光系统II(photosystem

II, PSII)、DNA 损伤和细胞凋亡等^[47],其中 ROS 产生和积累所导致的细胞氧化应激反应被认为是珊瑚白化现象的关键机制^[48]。故推测在多种 OUVs 联合暴露时,珊瑚的氧化应激系统可能受到了更为严重的损伤。

2.2 珊瑚虫或浮浪幼虫死亡

OUVs 对珊瑚的致死率与珊瑚种类及暴露条件有关。浮浪幼虫或珊瑚虫死亡的效应终点通常选择 LC₅₀ 或 NOEC 值;鉴别珊瑚死亡的方法有台盼蓝拒染法和肉眼观察法,其中肉眼观察法以珊瑚幼虫静止且组织腐烂作为死亡判定标准。Downs 等^[11,43]通过台盼蓝拒染法测得萼柱珊瑚(*S. pistillata*)浮浪幼虫在光照和黑暗条件下暴露于 BP-3 溶液 24 h 的 LC₅₀ 值分别为 139 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 779 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$;而 He 等^[5]通过肉眼观察法发现浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)浮浪幼虫暴露于 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 BP-3 溶液 7 d(光照:黑暗时间为 14 h:10 h,循环处理),其死亡率仅为 3%。在这 2 个研究工作中,BP-3 对珊瑚的致死 LC₅₀ 值具有较大差异,这可能是由于如下原因。(1)珊瑚种类不同。相对于浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)和鹿角杯形珊瑚(*P. damicornis*),萼柱珊瑚(*S. pistillata*)对环境变化较为敏感。(2)2 组毒理实验设计的暴露条件存在差异,如光照条件、海水来源(人工海水 vs 天然海水)、有机溶剂添加等。

同样,多种 OUVs 联合暴露会加剧珊瑚虫的死亡^[28]及进一步降低珊瑚的繁殖能力^[49]。He 等^[28]将浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)、鹿角杯形珊瑚(*P. damicornis*)分别暴露于 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ EHMC 溶液、1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ OC 溶液和 5% 防晒霜洗净水 4 d。结果显示,1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 EHMC 溶液造成 33.3% 的浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)及 0% 的鹿角杯形珊瑚(*P. damicornis*)死亡;而 1 000 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 OC 溶液未造成任何一种珊瑚死亡;相比较而言,5% 的防晒霜洗净水即可造成 66.7% ~ 83.3% 的浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)和 33.3% ~ 50% 的鹿角杯形珊瑚(*P. damicornis*)死亡。由此可见,防晒霜洗净水对 2 种珊瑚的死亡危害远远高于 EHMC 或 OC 的单独溶液。当多种毒物同时作用在同一个生物体时,可表现为独立作用、加和作用、协同作用或拮抗作用。尽管每一种 OUV 在珊瑚礁区的浓度可能较低,但当多种 OUVs 联合作用时,其对珊瑚死亡率的影响将趋于复杂化。故为更加准确评估多种 OUVs 联合暴露或 OUV 与其他污染物联合暴露对珊瑚的毒理效

应,应适当发挥等效线图法、混合物毒性指数法、析因分析法等多种评价方法^[50]在毒理实验中的作用。

2.3 珊瑚遗传物质或代谢异常

OUVs 对珊瑚的毒性除了表现在个体(死亡)或者组织水平(白化)上,还表现在分子水平上,如诱导珊瑚基因变异^[11,43]、代谢紊乱^[51-52]等。当萼柱珊瑚(*S. pistillata*)浮浪幼虫暴露于 BP-3 溶液时,其遗传物质受到损伤^[11],这可能和 BP-3 的基因毒性有关。BP-3 通过诱导 umu 操纵子产生阳性诱变反应,进而增加 DNA 损伤率^[53],且在阳光照射下,其基因毒性增强^[54]。Stien 等^[52]利用高分辨率质谱对暴露于 OC 的珊瑚进行代谢组学分析,发现 OC 在珊瑚体内通过与脂肪酸形成络合物干扰脂质的代谢,并导致线粒体功能紊乱。ES 同样会诱导珊瑚应激/炎症反应,引起多不饱和脂肪酸、溶血磷脂酰胆碱和溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺等代谢物的上调^[51]。OUVs 对珊瑚代谢的干扰可能是通过激发珊瑚共生体的氧化应激系统,进而破坏珊瑚细胞的结构;或通过病毒感染破坏珊瑚细胞^[22],造成珊瑚内分泌紊乱^[11,55]。

2.4 其他影响

OUVs 除了造成珊瑚白化、死亡、遗传物质受损及代谢异常外,还影响珊瑚触角闭合、幼虫变态发育等。健康的珊瑚虫对触摸敏感,被触摸时触角闭合,停止触摸后触角很快再次张开^[28],但暴露于 5% 防晒霜洗净水下的珊瑚,其闭合/张开行为受到干扰^[28](图 3(a)),表现在触角完全收缩并伴随白化,对触摸行为无响应等。触角收缩可能是珊瑚适应 OUVs 污染物胁迫的一种生理适应机制^[56-57]。除此之外,幼虫附着是珊瑚幼虫变态发育的重要过程之一,但 OUVs 胁迫会干扰该生理过程。例如,BP-8 暴露会引起浅杯排孔珊瑚(*S. caliendrum*)的浮浪幼虫附着失败(图 3(b));BP-2 暴露会引起该珊瑚幼虫形态由正常的棒状变成球状(图 3(c))^[11,43]。

OUVs 不仅危害珊瑚健康,还会通过连锁反应对该生态系统中的其他生物产生危害。McCoshum 等^[49]将一个完整的珊瑚群落(包括扁形虫(*Convolutriloba macropyga*)、光合硅藻(*Nitzschia* sp.)、海葵(*Aiptasia*)、珊瑚(*Xenia* sp.))暴露于防晒霜稀释液中 21 d,发现珊瑚的繁殖能力下降,海葵的健康指数降低(表现为脚盘附着力减弱,反应迟缓,身体颜色发生变化等),扁虫部分死亡、且无性繁殖能力下降,硅藻的叶绿素 a 含量下降,即 OUVs 引起了珊瑚礁整个生态系统的健康指数下降。珊瑚礁作为全球物种

多样性最高的生态系统之一,食物链涉及多个生物营养级,一旦其中某个营养级被中断,整个生态系统将可能面临土崩瓦解的风险。

2.5 OUVs 和其他自然因素的协同效应

珊瑚的生存不仅面临人类活动带来的各种污染物的威胁,还面临着全球变暖、海洋酸化等诸多自然条件恶化的挑战。当 OUVs 与高温胁迫、光照辐射等其他自然条件联合作用时,珊瑚受到的危害进一步增强^[44]。如,高温胁迫会通过产生活性氧物质(ROS)破坏珊瑚共生虫黄藻的 PS II 系统^[58-60],进而降低其光合效率^[30],而当 OUVs 和高温胁迫联合作用时,其光合效率进一步降低^[44]。OUVs 和高温联合作用同样会改变珊瑚共生微生物的群落结构^[44],而微生物群落改变会引发珊瑚共生体内诸如固氮能力下降等众多生理生化反应的变化^[61]。

光照是珊瑚礁生态系统的另外一个重要限制因子。一方面,造礁珊瑚及附礁生物中的共生虫黄藻需要足够的辐照度进行光合作用;另一方面,珊瑚繁殖需要一定的黑暗条件。因此,合适的光照条件对珊瑚的生长发育至关重要。当萼柱珊瑚(*S. pistillata*)浮浪幼虫分别在光照和黑暗条件下暴露于 BP-3 溶液 8 h 时,其 LC₅₀ 值分别为 3.1 mg·L⁻¹ 和 16.8 mg·L⁻¹,即光照增加了 BP-3 对珊瑚的毒性^[11, 43]。值得注意的是,珊瑚礁生态系统主要分布在热带海域,在清澈的海水中,光合有效辐射的强度高达 2 000 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹,在如此强烈的光照条件下,OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理效应可能会进一步增强^[11]。OUVs 作为一类对紫外光有吸收作用的化合物,它和光照的联合作用可能导致对珊瑚的致毒机制有别于其他毒物。

3 结语与展望 (Summary and perspective)

OUVs 作为一种新型有机污染物,广泛存在于珊瑚礁区的各种环境介质中,对珊瑚具有不可忽视的毒害作用。在个体层面,OUVs 可致珊瑚白化、死亡、触角收缩、幼虫变形和附着失败;在组织层面,OUVs 可致珊瑚组织发生病变;在分子层面,OUVs 可使珊瑚遗传物质受损、代谢异常等。当 OUVs 与其他环境因子(如高温、紫外线)联合胁迫,其毒性可进一步增强。

虽然国内外已陆续开展 OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理研究,但多数停留于对毒害现象的描述,受害过程及致毒机理的研究仍很薄弱。为更全面探究 OUVs 对珊瑚的致毒机理,未来需要在以下几个方面继续开展工作。(1)开展新型 OUVs 对珊瑚的毒理研究。随着

某些传统 OUVs 的禁用,一些新型 OUVs(如天然防晒剂^[62]、光控智能防晒剂^[63])应运而生,其对珊瑚的毒性需要受到关注。(2)开展多种 OUVs 的联合毒性研究。目前大多研究只采用 1 种或 2 种 OUVs 暴露,而环境中通常多种 OUVs 共存。因此,多种 OUVs 的联合毒性亟需重点关注。(3)从共生体的不同角度探索珊瑚对 OUVs 的毒理响应。珊瑚是由珊瑚虫、共生虫黄藻、微生物和病毒等组成的共生体,它们在维护珊瑚共生体稳定方面均发挥着重要作用,单独对每个对象进行研究可加深对 OUVs 致毒机理的认知。(4)多组学技术联合使用,深挖 OUVs 对珊瑚的致毒机理。近年来迅速发展的高通量和高灵敏度的组学(Omics)技术(如基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学和代谢组学等)有助于揭示污染物的致毒过程、机制及致毒后的典型特征,有望成为解决 OUVs 毒理学中诸多问题的强有力工具。(5)珊瑚毒性效应终点量化方法有待改进。精准量化效应终点是评价 OUVs 对珊瑚毒性的基础,然而,目前定量珊瑚白化、触角收缩和致死等的方法具有一定的局限性,开发新型、高效的效应终点量化方法是未来需要努力的方向。

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