

DOI: 10.7524/AJE.1673-5897.20171207001

王晓科, 石清清, 邓代莉, 等. 基于土壤模式生物的纳米材料毒理研究进展[J]. 生态毒理学报, 2018, 13(3): 31-41

Wang X K, Shi Q Q, Deng D L, et al. Review on toxicology of nanomaterials based on soil model organisms [J]. Asian Journal of Ecotoxicology, 2018, 13(3): 31-41 (in Chinese)

基于土壤模式生物的纳米材料毒理研究进展

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收稿日期: 2017-12-07 录用日期: 2018-01-12

摘要: 随着纳米科技与工业的高速发展,大量的纳米材料被广泛应用并最终汇聚到土壤环境中,对土壤生态和人体健康造成潜在影响。由于土壤生物具有多样性,选择具有代表性、敏感性并便于获取的土壤模式生物作为实验受体进行纳米材料的生物安全评估及环境毒理效应研究尤为重要。较为系统地回顾和总结了儿种典型土壤模式生物的特点,为纳米材料毒理研究中受试生物的选择提供参考,在此基础上整理了大量基于典型土壤模式生物的纳米材料毒性研究资料,归纳了不同层次的研究方法,分析探索了纳米材料毒性机理,并展望了未来的研究重点。

关键词: 纳米材料;模式生物;生物毒性;秀丽线虫;蚯蚓

文章编号: 1673-5897(2018)3-031-11 中图分类号: X171.5 文献标识码: A

Review on Toxicology of Nanomaterials Based on Soil Model Organisms

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Received 7 December 2017 **accepted** 12 January 2018

Abstract: With the rapid development of nanotechnology and industry, a large number of nanomaterials are widely used and eventually accumulated into the soil environment, which have become a potential threat to the stability and functions of soil ecosystems and human health. In biosecurity and environmental toxicological assessment of nanomaterials, the effects of soil biodiversity should be taken into consideration, and it is particularly important to select the representative, sensitive and easily available model organisms as the experimental receptor. In order to provide references for the selection of tested organisms in toxicological researches of nanomaterials, the characteristics of several typical soil model organisms were systematically reviewed and summarized. Besides, the different levels of research methods were summed up according to previous researches on toxicity of nanomaterials based on

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(41772264);国家环境基准委托业务择优资助项目(2016-BZ-003-W-17)

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model organisms. Meanwhile, its toxicity mechanism was explored and analyzed. The potential research focus was further prospected finally.

Keywords: nanomaterials; model organisms; biological toxicity; *Caenorhabditis elegans*; earthworms

随着纳米科技的快速发展,越来越多的纳米材料进入到环境中,产生环境及生物体健康风险^[1]。纳米材料的潜在生物毒性,已经成为全世界科学界、环保主义者、社会学家、伦理学家所关注的重大安全问题。2003年4月,美国学者首先研究了碳纳米管的生物效应^[2]。2004年1月,Masciangioli等^[3]在肯定了纳米技术带给人类生活便利的同时,也强调必须关注纳米技术的安全性研究。随后,越来越多的科学家及学者加入到了研究纳米材料生物毒理的行列中。研究纳米材料对生物、人体健康和环境的负面影响,对保证纳米技术的可持续发展,不断造福人类有重要意义。

由于土壤作为纳米材料释放到环境中主要的汇,研究纳米材料对土壤生物毒性作用也成为关注热点^[4]。研究纳米材料的生物毒性需要选择适合的模式生物,由于土壤生物种类繁多,选择具有代表性的生物十分必要,而理想的模式生物又能为科研节约时间和经济成本^[5]。模式生物的选择需要注意以下几点:(1)在分类学、营养水平及生理特征上具有代表性;(2)易于实验室培养繁殖和大量获取;(3)生理学、营养学、遗传学和生态学背景资料丰富;(4)对毒物具有敏感性,测试终点清晰且易于试验操作^[6-7]。当前用于纳米材料生物毒性研究的典型土壤模式生物主要有秀丽隐杆线虫^[8]、蚯蚓^[9-11]、跳虫^[12-14]和潮虫^[15],都具有生理特征代表性、便于获取与操作、繁殖周期短等普遍模式生物特性。

本文通过大量的文献调研,较系统地归纳总结了基于几种典型土壤模式生物的纳米材料毒理研究现状与进展,提供了土壤模式生物的特性对比选择,梳理了纳米材料生物毒性机理,并对未来研究方向及重点做了进一步的展望。

1 基于秀丽隐杆线虫的纳米材料毒理研究 (Toxicology of nanomaterials to *Caenorhabditis elegans*)

秀丽隐杆线虫(*C. elegans*),简称秀丽线虫,是一种被广泛用于生态毒理学和生物毒性测试的模式生物^[5],一般为雌雄同体,是在土壤中数量丰富的多细胞生物,具有结构简单、小而透明、生命周期短、对环境变化敏感、行为反应模式稳定、遗传背景清楚及指标体系多样等特点^[16-18]。早在1965年,Sydney Brenner博士就开始培养线虫作为模式生物。2002

年,美国材料与试验协会颁布了秀丽线虫用于土壤毒性评价的标准化指南,这肯定了线虫可作为评价土壤生物毒性的模式生物^[19]。

秀丽线虫的评价指标体系分为个体(动物)水平和细胞(分子)水平^[5]。个体水平的指标主要有致死率、生长发育、生殖、寿命、运动及摄食等^[20]。细胞水平的评价指标主要包括氧化应激、基因表达、蛋白质表达、DNA损伤、RNA干扰、细胞凋亡及细胞周期停滞等^[21-22]。

工程中常用的纳米材料主要分3种:碳基纳米材料、量子点纳米材料、金属及金属氧化物纳米材料。表1梳理并总结了不同纳米材料对秀丽线虫的毒性影响。

在探索毒性机理的过程中,不同研究可能得到不完全一致的结论,可能存在某些影响毒性结果的因素,如土壤的物理化学特征(如粒度分布和有机物质)^[37]及暴露环境等。有研究发现氧化石墨烯(GO)通过DNA损伤诱导生殖细胞凋亡和细胞周期阻滞,损伤性腺发育进而导致秀丽线虫生殖能力降低^[27]。GO引起秀丽线虫体内ROS产生,是造成靶器官损伤的主要原因^[26]。此外,某些信号通路在控制GO对生物体毒性过程中也起着关键作用,如神经元ERK^[38]和肠道p38 MAPK介导的信号传导途径^[39]协同作用调节对GO暴露的响应;Wnt配体基因的功能丧失突变调节GO毒性和易位^[40];抗菌蛋白在胰岛素信号通路和肠道中起作用以调节对GO的响应^[41];Long noncoding RNAs通过调节生物学过程和信号传导途径来影响GO毒性^[42]。有研究表明,存在反馈机制来加强MicroRNA let-7抑制保护线虫免受多壁碳纳米管(MWCNT)毒性的作用^[43]。

有研究表明CdTe QDs对秀丽线虫的毒性不仅源于Cd²⁺的释放,还与NPs在肠道中^[30]及其胞内分布有关^[44]。除了氧化应激,细胞识别也影响CdTe QDs在线虫中的神经毒性^[45]。编码Mn-SOD的基因的过表达有效地抑制了CdTe QDs对受体介导(RME)运动神经元的发育和功能的神经毒性作用。据相关研究显示,CdTe QDs的氧化应激、神经元细胞识别和生物利用度共同作用,影响了RMEs运动神经元中CdTe QDs的神经毒性^[29]。

表 1 不同纳米材料对秀丽线虫的毒性影响
Table 1 The toxicity of different nanomaterials to *C. elegans*

| 纳米材料 Nanomaterials species | 纳米粒径 Initial size | 浓度范围 Concentration ranges | 暴露介质 Exposure media | 试验周期 Duration | 测试终点 Endpoints | 结果 Outcomes | 参考文献 Reference |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| 单壁碳纳米管 Single-walled carbon nanotubes | 长 0.5~2.0 μm Length 0.5-2.0 μm | 50~500 μg·mL ⁻¹ | NGM | 1~30 d | 生长, 生殖能力, 寿命 Growth, reproduction, and lifespan | 生长减缓, 寿命缩短 Slow down growth, shorten lifespan | [23] |
| 酰胺改性单壁碳纳米管 (a-SWCNTs) | 长 0.7~1.0 μm Length 0.7-1.0 μm | 100~500 mg·L ⁻¹ | NGM | 1~48 h | 致死率, 生长, 生殖能力, 内吞作用, 耗氧速率, 基因表达 Lethality, growth, reproduction, endocytosis, oxygen consumption rate, and gene expression analysis | 急性毒性(延迟生长, 缩短寿命和有缺陷的胚胎发生)可恢复, 抑制了内吞作用 Recoverable acute toxicity (delayed growth, shortened lifespan and defective embryogenesis), restraining endocytosis | [23] |
| 羧化富勒烯纳米粒子 Hydroxylated fullerene C ₆₀ | 4, 7, 40.1 nm | 1~100 mg·L ⁻¹ | NGM | 5~30 d | 寿命, 生殖能力, 体长, 细胞凋亡, 基因表达 Lifespan, reproduction, body length, cell apoptosis and gene expression analysis | 抑制生长, 寿命缩短, 繁殖能力降低, 诱导细胞凋亡 Restrained growth, shortened lifespan, lowered reproductive capacity, induced apoptosis | [24] |
| 石墨烯 GNPs | 1~20 nm | 50~250 μg·mL ⁻¹ | NGM | 20 d | 致死率, 体长, 生长发育, 生殖能力, 寿命 Lethality, body length, growth, reproduction and lifespan | 无明显急性毒性 No obvious acute toxicity | [25] |
| 氧化石墨烯 GO | 72 nm | 0.1~100 mg·L ⁻¹ | NGM | 24~48 h | 致死率, 生长发育, 生殖能力, 运动能力, 自发荧光, 肠内 ROS 测试 Lethality, growth, reproduction, locomotion behavior, intestinal autofluorescence, and intestinal ROS production | 0.5~100 mg·L ⁻¹ 有毒性影响 Toxicity in 0.5-100 mg·L ⁻¹ | [26] |
| 氧化石墨烯 GO | 40~50 nm | 0.1~1 000 mg·L ⁻¹ | NGM | | 生长发育, 细胞凋亡, 生殖能力, DNA 损伤, RNA 干扰 Growth, germline apoptosis, fertility ability, DNA damage, RNA interference | 体长缩短, 生殖能力降低 Shortened body length, decreased reproductive ability | [27] |
| 石墨烯量子点 GQDs | <15 nm | 1~100 mg·L ⁻¹ | NGM | 6 d | 致死率, 运动能力, 多巴胺神经元, 谷氨酸能神经元, γ-氨基丁酸能神经元 Lethality, locomotion, dopamine neurons, glutamatergic neurons and γ aminobutyric acid neurons | 低致死率, 行为缺陷, 神经损伤 Low lethality, behavioral deficits and neural damages | [28] |

续表1

| Nanomaterials species | 纳米材料 | 纳米粒径 Initial size | 浓度范围 Concentration ranges | 暴露介质 Exposure media | 试验周期 Duration | 测试终点 Endpoints | 结果 Outcomes | 参考文献 Reference |
|---|------|----------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 碲化镉量子点 CdTe QDs | | 3.7 nm | 0.001~1 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | 5 d | 繁殖,觅食行为,排泄行为,神经发育 Reproduction, foraging behavior, defecation behavior, and neuronal development | 影响觅食行为,减少后代数目 Hindered foraging behavior and lessened larva | [29] |
| 硫化锌修饰碲化镉量子点 CdTe@ZnS QDs | | 3.9 nm | 0.1, 1 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | 5 d | 觅食行为,神经发育 Foraging behavior and neuronal development | 对神经无显著毒性影响 No significant toxicity on neurons | [29] |
| 硫化锌修饰碲化镉量子点 CdTe@ZnS QDs | | 15~20 nm | 1~20 $\text{nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | 6 d | 存活率,生殖能力 Survival and reproduction | 对生存和繁殖无显著影响 No significant effect on survival and reproduction rates | [30] |
| 二氧化硅 SiO ₂ | | 20, 60 nm | 0.1~5.0 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | LB | 1~3 d | 体长,生殖能力,运动能力 Body length, reproduction and locomotion | 影响有浓度差异 Concentration-dependent toxic effects | [31] |
| 二氧化钛 TiO ₂ | | 4, 10, 60, 90 nm | 0.001~10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | | 致死率,生长发育,生殖能力,ROS,肠道自发荧光 Lethality, growth, reproduction, ROS and intestinal autofluorescence | | [32] |
| 二氧化钛 TiO ₂ | | 25, 100 nm | 0~500 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | | 致死率,生长发育 Lethality and growth | LC ₅₀ (25 nm): 77 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | [33] |
| 氧化铝 Al ₂ O ₃ | | 40 nm | 1~10 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | LB | 0.2~48 h | 生长发育,寿命,生殖能力 Growth, lifespan and reproduction | 无明显急性毒性 No obvious acute toxicity | [34] |
| 氧化铝 Al ₂ O ₃ | | 60 nm | 8.1, 15.6, 23.1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | 6 h and 2~10 d | 运动能力,氧化应激,酶活性 Locomotion, oxidative stress and enzymatic activity | | [35] |
| 氧化锌 ZnO | | 25, 100 nm | 0~40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | NGM | | 致死率,生长发育 Lethality and growth | LC ₅₀ (25 nm): 0.32 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC ₅₀ (100 nm): 2 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | [33] |
| 氧化锌、氧化钛、氧化硅 ZnO, TiO ₂ , SiO ₂ | | 30 nm | 0.05~50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | KM | 24 h | 致死率,生长,生殖能力,运动能力 Lethality, growth, reproduction and locomotion | 毒性由大到小依次是:氧化锌,氧化钛,氧化硅 Toxicity: ZnO > TiO ₂ > SiO ₂ | [36] |

注: ROS, 活性氧簇; NGM, 线虫生长培养基; KM, K 培养基; LB, 液体培养基; a-SWCNTs, 酰胺改性单壁碳纳米管; GNPs, 纳米石墨片; GO, 氧化石墨片; LC₅₀, 半数致死浓度。

Note: ROS, reactive oxygen species; NGM, nematode growth medium; KM, K-medium; LB, liquid broth; a-SWCNTs, amide-modified single-walled carbon nanotubes; GNPs, graphite nanoplatelets; GO, graphene oxide; LC₅₀ (lethal concentration 50), concentration for 50% of lethality.

现在较为公认的纳米金属及氧化物材料毒性机理有 ROS 的产生^[35]、金属离子的释放^[46]、DNA 损伤与线粒体毒性^[47]等。ROS 产生与致死率、生长、繁殖、运动行为和肠道自身荧光显著相关,有证据表明 ROS 通过控制氧化应激所需基因的表达水平变化,在诱导 NPs 毒性效应中发挥重要作用^[35]。Luo 等^[48]发现 Ag NPs 通过引起氧化应激增加、线粒体毒性和 DNA 损伤,诱导细胞凋亡,进而对秀丽线虫产生影响。另外,热休克蛋白、金属硫蛋白(MT)、内吞作用以及细胞凋亡信号等信号通路也是纳米材料造成生物毒性的机制^[49]。但是考虑到土壤基质的复杂性和可用数据的缺乏,更精确的生物毒性机理目前科学界还不能轻易下定论,需要更全面深入的研究。

2 基于蚯蚓的纳米材料毒理研究 (Toxicology of nanomaterials to earthworms)

蚯蚓是陆地生态系统中最常见的无脊椎土壤动物,其生物量占土壤动物总量的 60%~80%,在土壤生态系统中具有重要的作用。蚯蚓有较强的环境适应能力、对污染物敏感、体型较大、方便检测体内粒子分布、培养方便、操作简单等特点^[50],被广泛应用于污染物生物毒性测试和土壤污染风险评估,被认为是理想的土壤污染指示生物^[9]。蚯蚓生态毒性测试的标准方法已经由国际标准化联合会(International Organization for Standardization, ISO)制定,实验室开展蚯蚓生物富集研究的标准草案也已经由美国测试与材料学会发布^[10]。

纳米材料对蚯蚓的毒性研究主要从 3 个层次展开:种群水平、个体水平、微观水平^[11]。个体水平研究包括食物富集作用、存活及行为反应、发育繁殖效应。目前常用的蚯蚓微观评价指标有:DNA 的损伤、酶活性、金属硫蛋白和氧化应激水平等^[51]。表 2 梳理并总结了不同纳米材料对蚯蚓的毒性影响。

纳米材料对蚯蚓的毒性机理包括影响酶活性^[57]、诱导 ROS 产生^[60]、DNA 损伤^[60]、消耗能量储备^[61]等。不同测试指标的敏感度也不尽相同,有研究表明,蚯蚓对污染物的回避行为可能比更成熟的生物参数(如死亡率、生长或繁殖)更敏感^[60],具有反应快速、灵敏度高和重现性良好等特点。利用蚯蚓回避行为评价土壤环境质量的标准化试验方法(ISO, 2005)的发布,表示蚯蚓作为模式生物在污染土壤生态评价方面具有广阔前景^[52]。

3 基于其他模式生物的纳米材料毒理研究 (Toxicology of nanomaterials to other model creature)

3.1 跳虫

跳虫(springtails 或 Collembolans)又称弹尾虫、腹管虫、粘管虫等,是弹尾纲动物的俗称,是分布广泛的一种无脊椎节肢动物,生活在潮湿的土壤环境中,其种类丰富,数量众多,在土壤生态系统中扮演了重要角色^[12]。常用的跳虫主要有 *Folsomia candida* 和 *Orchesella cincta* 等,其中跳虫 *Folsomia candida* 应用最广泛,它生长周期短,易于实验室人工饲养,对土壤污染较为敏感。*Folsomia candida* 生态毒性测试方法(ISO, 1999)为应用跳虫对污染土壤进行生态毒性评价提供了基础依据^[62]。

Tourinho 等^[63]研究发现 CeO_2 NPs 对 *Folsomia candida* 的存活和繁殖没有不利影响。在高浓度 $6\ 400\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 下, ZnO NPs 不影响跳虫的存活、繁殖,而低浓度时有轻微影响, 30 nm 和 200 nm ZnO 的毒性几乎没有差异^[64],说明粒径大小并没有明显影响生物毒性。由 ZnO NPs 释放的锌离子可能是影响毒性大小的主要因素。ZnO NPs 对生殖的影响随着 pH 的增加而降低, EC_{50} 值随着 pH 值的增加而增加^[64]。跳虫暴露在浓度高达 $673\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 的 Ag NPs 下 28 d 后时仍然没有观察到跳虫的生存和繁殖异常,但是溶解的银离子会被跳虫吸收而造成一定影响^[65]。纳米银的潜在毒性是否由释放的游离银离子引起,还需要更多的研究。

3.2 潮虫

潮虫(*Porcellio*)俗称鼠妇、木虱或西瓜虫等,属于甲壳动物亚门软甲纲等足目潮虫亚目,是唯一能完全适应陆地生活的等足类动物,其分布广泛,主要活动于地表凋落物层中,是土壤有机体的重要分解者。其数量巨大,种类繁多,对环境敏感性好,也被用于评价污染土壤的毒性测试^[15]。

Novak 等^[66]通过常规的毒性测试如摄食率、体重等,评估摄入浓度为 $1\ 000$ 、 $2\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 纳米 TiO_2 对潮虫的短期(3 d 和 7 d)和长期(14 d 和 28 d)变化和死亡率的影响。在饮食暴露于纳米 TiO_2 3、7、14 或 28 d 没有观察到严重的毒性作用,即没有死亡,体重无明显变化。Drobne 等^[67]也发现在 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $3\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 纳米 TiO_2 暴露时,潮虫的存活率、摄食率和体重没有变化。但是在微观指标方面却有不一样的发现, Jemec 等^[68]研究发现摄食纳

表2 不同纳米材料对蚯蚓的毒性影响
Table 2 The toxicity of different nanomaterials to earthworms

| 纳米材料 Nanomaterials species | 纳米粒径/mm Initial size/mm | 受试生物 Species tested | 浓度范围 Concentration ranges | 暴露介质 Exposure media | 试验周期 Duration | 测试终点 Endpoints | 结果 Outcomes | 参考文献 Reference |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| 富勒烯 C ₆₀ | 10~15 | 红正蚓 <i>Lumbricus rubellus</i> | 0, 15.4 and 154 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 人工土壤 Artificial soil | 28 d | 致死率, 生长, 繁殖能力 Lethality, growth and reproduction | 幼年生长率和死亡率有显著影响 Significant effect on juvenile growth rate and mortality | [52] |
| 改性纳米碳黑 NCB, SCB, KCB | 20~70 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | | 自然土壤 Natural soil | 35, 60 d | 体长, 生长, 存活率, 酶活性, 繁殖能力 Body length, growth, survival and enzymatic activity | 暴露于SCB和NCB导致蚯蚓生长和存活的显著抑制 Exposure to SCB and NCB resulted in a significant inhibition of growth and survival | [53] |
| 银 Ag | 5.08±2 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | | 人工土壤 Artificial soil | 1, 3, 14 d | 死亡率, 发育, 酶活性, 细胞活性 Lethality, growth, enzymatic activity and cell activity | 促进细胞死亡, 影响发育 Accelerated cell death and hindered development | [11] |
| 银 Ag | 80 | 绿色异唇蚓 <i>Allobophora chlorotica</i> | 12.5~250 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 自然土壤 Natural soil | 1, 2, 7, 14 d | 死亡率, 回避反应, 生殖能力 Lethality, avoidance and reproduction | | [54] |
| 银 Ag | 10, 30~50 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | 10~1 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ dry soil | 人工土壤, 自然土壤 Artificial and natural soil | 28 d | 死亡率, 发育, 生殖能力 Lethality, growth and reproduction | EC ₅₀ = 8.7 mg·kg ⁻¹ | [55] |
| 银 Ag | 30~50 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | 1 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ dry soil | 沙质土壤 Sandy loam soil | 28 d | 死亡率 Lethality | | [56] |
| 纳米零价铁 nZVI | 50~100 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | 100~1 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 自然土壤 Natural soil | 1~28 d | 体长, 回避反应, 酶活性, 活性氧 Body length, avoidance, enzymatic activity and ROS formation | 抑制了生长, 增加了回避反应 Restraining growth and increasing the avoidance response | [57] |

续表2

| 纳米材料 Nanomaterials species | 纳米粒径/mm Initial size/mm | 受试生物 Species tested | 浓度范围 Concentration ranges | 暴露介质 Exposure media | 试验周期 Duration | 测试终点 Endpoints | 结果 Outcomes | 参考文献 Reference |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 氧化铝 Al ₂ O ₃ | 11 | 赤子爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | 100~10 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 自然土壤 Natural soil | 48 h and 28 d | 致死率,回避反应,生殖能力 Lethality, avoidance and reproduction | 影响繁殖和行为 Affected reproduction and locomotion | [58] |
| 二氧化钛 TiO ₂ | 5, 10, 21 | 赤子爱胜蚓和安德爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> and <i>Eisenia andrei</i> | 20~10 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 人工土壤, 自然土壤 Artificial and natural soil | 2, 14, 28 d | 存活率,发育,生殖能力,回避 反应 Survival, growth, reproduction and avoidance | | [59] |
| 二氧化钛 TiO ₂ | 20~40 | 夏威夷毛蚓 <i>Pheretima hawayana</i> | 10~100 μg·kg ⁻¹ , 1~400 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 自然土壤 Natural soil | 1~28 d | 死亡率,酶活性,脂质过氧化 Lethality, enzymatic activity and lipid peroxidation | 24 h LC ₅₀ = 145.36 mg·kg ⁻¹ | [60] |
| 二氧化钛 TiO ₂ | 32 | 赤子爱胜蚓和安德爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> and <i>Eisenia andrei</i> | 0.1~10 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ 0.1~1 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 人工土壤, 沙质土壤 Artificial and sandy loam soil | 14 d | 存活率,生殖能力 Survival and reproduction | | [61] |
| 氧化锌 ZnO | 40~100 | 赤子爱胜蚓和安德爱胜蚓 <i>Eisenia fetida</i> and <i>Eisenia andrei</i> | 0.1~10 000 mg·kg ⁻¹ | 人工土壤, 沙质土壤 Artificial and sandy loam soil | 14 d | 存活率,生殖能力 Survival and reproduction | | [61] |

注:EC₅₀,半数最大效应浓度;SCB、NCB、KCB,经过硫酸、硝酸、高锰酸钾化学修饰过的纳米碳黑;nZVI,纳米零价铁。

Note: EC₅₀, concentration for 50% of maximal effect; SCB, NCB and KCB, commercial nano-carbon black chemically modified by treating it with H₂SO₄, HNO₃ or KMnO₄ respectively; nZVI, nanosized zero-valent iron.

米 TiO₂对潮虫消化腺体中过氧化氢酶(CAT)和谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶(GST)等抗氧化酶的活性以剂量依赖性方式影响,高浓度和低浓度时 CAT 和 GST 活性有所降低,但是中等浓度(1~1 000 mg·kg⁻¹)时没有导致酶活性的显著变化。暴露于较低浓度纳米颗粒的潮虫,其消化细胞膜严重不稳定。研究表明细胞膜强烈的不稳定性是零星存在的^[64],需要进一步的研究来证实纳米颗粒的这种零星的毒性效应。

4 结语与展望(Conclusion and prospect)

目前基于土壤模式生物的纳米毒理研究还处于起步阶段,理论基础比较缺乏,研究数据也不全面,研究的深度和广度都有待提高。近年来的研究有从单一污染物向复合污染物,静态研究向动态研究转变的趋势,但是也多侧重于直接毒性,而对于土壤中生物物种之间的相互作用关注较少,因此在种群或群落水平研究有很大差距。依据模式生物选择原则,重点考虑生命周期、暴露方式和毒理学意义,不断完善土壤模式生物体系,对评估纳米毒性和探究纳米毒性机理至关重要,也对建立相关的环境基准有重要意义。而由于生物多样性和地理分布差异,不同地区的物种敏感度分布也存在差异,因此,对于不同国家建立本土物种的毒性测试数据库也十分必要。秀丽线虫、蚯蚓和跳虫等是目前纳米毒理学研究中应用最多的模式生物,与此同时,其他良好的模式生物也要加快探索,以便更全面、准确地评价纳米生物毒性和探索毒性机理。

随着纳米材料生物毒理的逐步研究深入,其对土壤模式生物的研究应在以下几个方面加以发展和完善:(1)依据模式生物选择原则进一步筛选合适的理想模式生物;(2)建立标准化的实验方法,建立并完善统一的在线共享数据库;(3)深入探索从个体水平、细胞水平到分子水平的毒性机理,应用基因技术和蛋白质技术探索深层次毒性机理;(4)将体内和体外研究结合起来,重点关注生物种群间相互作用,探索纳米材料对微生物群落的结构和功能的影响;(5)开展对影响纳米材料生物毒性的有关因素的研究,重点研究土壤性质在纳米材料对模式生物毒性中的作用。

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