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采用 HRMS 结合¹³ C-同位素比值技术探究 水环境中新兴污染物的归趋和转化机制*

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摘 要 新兴污染物(ECs)释放到水体中能够对野生物种和人群健康构成潜在隐患.天然有机质(NOM)含有羟基、氨基、羧基和醌基等活性官能团,可参与水体中天然酶介导的酶催化氧化腐殖化反应(ECOHRs),并通过自由基耦合机制与 ECs 形成共价结合产物.该过程不仅降低了 ECs 的生态毒性,也增加了水体中有机碳、氮储备.然而,如何分析和鉴定 ECOHRs 中 ECs 和 NOM 分子之间形成的共价结合产物已经成为限制研究者阐明 ECs 在天然水体中迁移和转化机理的瓶颈.本文综述了天然水体中 ECs 的来源、污染现状、分布特征和生态毒理学效应,明确了 ECOHRs 对 ECs 生物有效性和转化行为的影响,重点利用高分辨质谱(HRMS)结合¹³C-同位素比值技术分析和鉴定了 ECs 和 NOM 分子之间形成的共价结合产物.该方法主要通过精确的分子量、同位素标记差值和相对强度比值,从水环境中筛选出 ECs 和 NOM 分子之间所有可能存在的共价结合产物,为深入阐明 ECs 在天然酶介导 ECOHRs 中的归趋和转化机理提供了理论支持和技术保障.

关键词 新兴污染物, 天然有机质, 酶, 高分辨质谱, 同位素比例, 转化机制.

Migration and transformation mechanism of emerging contaminants in the aquatic environments by HRMS coupled with ¹³C-isotope labeling

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Abstract: Emerging contaminants (ECs, such as endocrine disrupting chemicals, antibiotics, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products, *etc.*) are released into the aquatic environments from multiple sources including effluents from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants, which pose potential threat to the wild species and human health. Natural organic matter (NOM) is rich in various functional groups such as carboxyl, amino, hydroxyl, and quinone groups, which play a vital role in the aquatic environments during natural enzyme-catalyzed oxidative humification reactions (ECOHRs). In particular, NOM radicals can couple ECs radicals to form the cross—coupling

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products via the covalent binding mechanism during ECOHRs, which can alter the migration ECs in the natural aquatic environments. It is noted that the formation of cross-coupling products effectively reduces the toxicity of ECs and improves the conservation of organic C and N. The information is however limited regarding the analysis and identification of covalent binding products between NOM and ECs molecules during ECOHRs. Aiming at the problems, this paper reviews the sources, pollution situations, distribution characteristics, and environmental effects of ECs, and the influence of ECOHRs on the bioavailability and transport of ECs is also investigated. More importantly, a method combining high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) and ¹³C-isotope ratio is systematically estimated for the identification of cross-coupling products between NOM and ECs molecules. The analytical method is mainly based on the following four rules: (1) The isotope labeling in combination with the extremely high accuracy of the HRMS; (2) The exact difference in molecular weight (MW) between monoisotopic m/z peak and its corresponding isotope peak ($\Delta MW =$ 1.0033n, n is an integer and n > 0; (3) The relative intensity ratios between product peaks and their isotope-labeled counterparts (1:1 for one isotope-labeled counterpart, 1:2:1 for two isotopelabeled counterparts, and 1:3:3:1 for three isotope-labeled counterparts, etc.); (4) The MW of the covalent binding product is greater than ECs, and does not appear in the control samples. The combination of HRMS and isotope labeling is of great importance to screening all of cross-coupling products between NOM and ECs molecules, and to illuminating the fate and transformation of ECs in the complex aquatic environments.

Keywords: emerging contaminants, natural organic matter, enzyme, high-resolution mass spectrometry, isotope ratio, fate and transformation.

目前,环境化学的研究热点已经从传统有机污染物转向新兴污染物(ECs).ECs 是指在环境中最新引起关注,且在低浓度下即可对生态系统和人群健康构成潜在危害的一类有机污染物^[1-3].环境中典型的 ECs 包括抗生素(AN)、内分泌干扰物(EDCs)、药物(DR)、个人护理产品(PCPs)和全氟化合物(PFCs)等.这些污染物主要来源于人类生产活动,如工业污水和城市废水排放、AN 和 DR 滥用、畜禽养殖和人类生活用品等.常规的水处理工艺无法完全去除 ECs,其残留物持续进入天然水生态系统中,并在水体中拥有较长半衰期,对水生物种产生特殊的生态毒理效应,如扰乱生物体内分泌系统、影响生殖发育和导致鱼类死亡等^[4-8].目前,国际上关于 ECs 在天然水体中的分布特征和转化机制等研究方兴未艾.如何系统地阐明水环境中 ECs 的存在状况、分布规律、生物毒性效应和迁移转化机制是研究者亟待解决的难点问题之一.

天然有机质(NOM)广泛地分布于水生态系统中,且具有多种活性功能团,能够显著地影响水体中ECs的归趋和转化^[9].一方面,NOM可以通过吸附和共价结合作用降低水体中ECs的表观浓度,从而减低其生物可利用性和环境毒理效应^[10-11];另一方面,在天然酶介导的酶催化氧化腐殖化(ECOHRs)反应中,NOM和ECs分子可以形成苯氧基、羟基、氨基或羧基等活性自由基中间体,这些自由基中间体能够进一步通过自由基耦合机制形成共价结合产物^[12-13].需强调,如何追踪和鉴定该过程中形成的共价结合产物已经成为限制人们研究ECs在复合环境介质中归趋和转化的主要障碍.本文综述了天然水体中ECs的来源、污染程度及其生物危害,阐明了ECOHRs进程中NOM和ECs分子之间的共价结合机理,重点提出了一种采用高分辨质谱(HRMS)结合同位素比值技术识别和鉴定共价结合产物的理论体系.该方法主要以精确的分子量、同位素标记差值和相对强度比值为理论基础,有望从复合水环境介质中筛选和鉴定出 NOM和ECs分子之间所有可能存在的共价结合产物,为准确地追踪和评估ECs在天然酶介导 ECOHRs中的归趋和转化机理提供了理论支持和技术保障.

1 水环境中新兴污染物(Emerging contaminants in the aquatic environments)

1.1 新兴污染物的来源、污染现状和环境效应

水体中 5 种不同类型的代表性 ECs 理化性质如表 1 所示.它们在水中的溶解度普遍较高,理化性能稳定,不易被去除.ECs 主要来源于人类生产活动(如工业污水、城市废水和生活污水等),并能够通过诸多途径释放到天然水环境中 $^{[14-16]}$.Kolpin 等 $^{[17]}$ 指出美国 139 个溪流中 AN、DR、雌性荷尔蒙和三氯生等ECs 浓度范围分别为 0.03—1.9、0.01—10、0.017—2、0—0.14 μ g·L $^{-1}$.另有研究表明,牙买加海湾河流入海口沉积物中含有较高浓度三氯生 $^{[18]}$.我国也同样存在大量 ECs 污染水体.Zhao 等 $^{[19]}$ 研究表明,珠江表层水体中 EDCs 的浓度范围为 0.6—8890 μ g·L $^{-1}$;而在我国河北农业灌溉水体中 $^{[20]}$,EDCs 和 DR 的浓度变化范围分别高达 1.2—4879 μ g·L $^{-1}$ 和 1.0—1600 μ g·L $^{-1}$.分析污染水体中 ECs 的分布规律和时空变化有助于了解其对水生物种和人群健康的影响机制.

表 1 常见的 5 种不同类型的新兴污染物基本理化性质

Table 1	Selected	physical	and	chemical	properties	of the	5 ECs

		Table 1 Selected physical	and chemical p	properties of t	ine 5 EUs	A	
类别 Category	名称 Chemical compound	化学结构 Chemical structure	分子式 Molecular formula	分子量 Molecular weight/ (g·mol ⁻¹)	溶解度 Solubility/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	辛醇-水分 配系数 lg K _{ow}	解离常数 pK _a
EDCs	17β-雌二醇(E2) 17β-estratiol	H ₃ C OH H H H H	$C_{18}H_{24}O_2$	272.38	3.85	4.01	10.23
AN	四环素 Tetracycline	H ₃ C OH H ₃ C N CH ₃ H OH OH OH OH	C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₈	444.44	1700	-1.19	7.68
DR	磺胺二甲嘧啶 Sulfadimidine	CH ₃ N CH ₃ O=S=O NH ₂	$C_{12}H_{14}N_4O_2S$	278.33	1500	0.8	2.3(7.4)
PFCs	全氟辛酸 Perfluorooctanoic acid	CF ₃ (CF ₂) ₅ CF ₂ OH	$C_8HF_{15}O_2$	414.07	3400	4.81	2.5
PCPs	三氯生 Triclosan	CI CI OH	$C_{12}H_7Cl_3O_2$	289.54	4.62	4.8	8.14

注释: K_{ow} 和 pK_a 分别表示辛醇-水分配系数和解离常数.

Notes: K_{ow} and pK_a indicated octanol-water partioning coefficient and dissociation constant, respectively.

ECs 具有高毒、持久和难降解等特点,其暴露在水体中能够对水生物种造成诸多负面效应^[17,21-25].例如,E2 在微量或痕量水平即可诱导生理学反应、增加癌症发病率、影响生殖发育、干扰水生物种性别比例和引起雄鱼雌性化等^[4,13,26].表 2 列举了水体中几种常见的不同类型 ECs 暴露浓度对水生物种产生的毒性效应.由表 2 可知,ECs 在较低浓度范围内均可对多种水生物种产生明显致死和毒害作用.此外,它们也可以通过地表径流、农业灌溉和生物富集等途径威胁动物和人群健康.例如,Adolfsson-Erici等^[37]在人类母乳中发现了三氯生,该物质的大量蓄积能够对人体产生致癌作用.Olsen等^[35]研究了 26 名PFCs 生产工人血样中 PFCs 浓度变化;结果发现,这些工人血样中 PFCs 的浓度变化范围高达 72—

5100 ng·mL⁻¹,且拥有较长半衰期,对人体健康构成巨大隐患.由此可知,ECs 在生物体内具有较长潜伏周期,并可能引发生物致癌风险.如何有效地去除水环境中 ECs,保障动物和人群健康亟需解决.

表 2 新兴污染物的生物毒性效应和生态风险

Table 2	Toxic effects an	d ecological	ricke of F	Ce in the	natural	amustic	environmente
Table 2	Toxic enects an	u ecological	i fisks of e	acs in the	naturai	aduatic	environments

新兴污染物 Emerging contaminants	暴露浓度 Concentration of exposure	生态风险 Ecological risks	参考文献 Reference
性荷尔蒙	< 0.01 μg·L ⁻¹	阻控珊瑚虫生殖发育	[27]
炔雌醇	0.30 — $30 \mu g \cdot L^{-1}$	影响斑马鱼生理学反应	[28]
药物	$8.2~\mathrm{mg}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1}$	大型溞有效中浓度	[29]
药物	10—100 mg⋅L ⁻¹	抑制浮萍和链代藻生长	[30]
抗生素	1.3—158 mg⋅L ⁻¹	抑制绿藻生长繁殖	[31]
四环素	10—100 μg·L ⁻¹	抑制集胞藻和浮萍生长	[32]
三氯生	29.0—101.3 μg·L ⁻¹	减少鱼类精子数量	[33]
三氯卡班	$0.017~\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1}$	月牙藻致死中浓度	[34]
全氟化合物	_	可能对人体产生致癌作用	[35]
全氟辛酸	≥ 31.8 mg·L ⁻¹	狐尾藻半最大效应浓度	[36]

1.2 新兴污染物的去除工艺

目前,研究者已经提出了多种方法用于去除污水中 ECs.这些方法主要包括物理吸附、高级氧化、生物降解和电化学降解等^[38-42].例如,Nakada 等^[38]研究了臭氧对城市污水厂中 24 种具有 DR 活性物质的处理效果;结果表明,臭氧对这些 ECs 的去除效率约为 80%.另有研究者^[40]分别采用 Ti/SnO₂-Sb、Ti/SnO₂-Sb/PbO₂和 Ti/SnO₂-Sb/MnO₂作为阳极,探讨不同金属材料对电化学分解水中全氟辛酸的影响;结果发现,反应 90 min 后,3 种材料的阳极全氟辛酸的降解效率分别为 90.3%、91.1%和 31.7%.虽然,这些技术均能够用于减低常见的高浓度 ECs 引发的水体污染,但是对于低浓度 ECs 的去除效果并不明显,且存在诸多弊端^[43].亟需寻找一种简单、新型、环保、高效地技术手段彻底消除水环境中低浓度 ECs.

天然酶介导的 ECOHRs 已经被广泛地应用于水体中 ECs 的去除和转化,它们具有底物广谱性、易操作、高效率、耗能低和环境友好等优点^[13].例如,辣根过氧化物酶和木质素过氧化物酶能够以 H₂O₂ 作为电子接受体,催化氧化酚类和氨基类 ECs 形成活性自由基中间体,这些自由基中间体通过自由基耦合机制生成低聚物^[11].多酚氧化酶是另一种能够介导 ECs 催化氧化耦合反应的酶类;该类酶能够以水溶液中分子氧作为电子接受体,催化氧化 ECs 的共价耦合反应^[25].例如,在漆酶的催化中心位点包含 4 个铜离子,其中三环的铜簇位点能够结合水中的溶解氧,介导底物形成活性自由基,而剩下的 T1 铜中心则能够参与还原底物的氧化^[13].Sun 等^[8,13]研究证实,漆酶对三氯生和 E2 的去除效率均高达 99%以上.由此可见,天然酶介导的 ECOHRs 有望作为一种高效地技术手段调控水体中 ECs 的去除和转化.须指出,水体中存在大量的 NOM,它们能够显著地影响 ECOHRs 中 ECs 的迁移途径和转化机制^[44].

2 天然有机质对新兴污染物归趋和转化的影响(Influence of natural organic matter on the migration and transformation of emerging contaminants)

2.1 天然有机质

NOM 是生态系统中能量和物质循环的重要组成部分,其主要成分是腐殖质,占总有机碳含量 60—80%.腐殖质主要由动植物残体在土壤-溶液体系中经过生物化学转化形成的有机大分子化合物构成^[45-46].水体中 NOM 的来源和时空分布存在显著性差异.例如,Wu 和 Tanoue^[47]比较了 6 个湖泊沉积物中多种氨基酸组分在早期成岩过程的变化规律;结果发现,含氮有机质优先降解,而且含有不同氨基酸的有机质来源不同.黎文等^[48]证实贵州红枫和百花湖中 NOM 的来源存在明显地季节性变化特征.此外,NOM 包含多种官能团,如羟基、氨基、羧基和其它活性功能团的芳香族和脂肪族碳水化合物,具有亲水性、阳离子交换能力和络合作用等特点,在水化学和生态学中扮演着重要角色^[49].已有资料显示,NOM的活性功能团不仅能够增加 ECs 表观溶解度,影响其在水环境体系中的生物化学循环过程,也可以促进

ECs 参与天然腐殖化进程,增强 ECs 与 NOM 分子之间的共价结合作用^[13].由此可见,在天然酶介导的 ECOHRs 过程中,NOM 能够显著地影响 ECs 的归趋和转化.

2.2 天然酶介导的催化氧化腐殖化反应

在天然水体中,生物聚合物如脂肪、蛋白质和木质纤维素等能够被降解为不稳定的小分子物质(如氨基酸、脂肪酸和单糖).一方面,这些小分子物质在特定的酶系作用下可以被矿化为 CO₂和 H₂O,或通过 ECOHRs 重新聚合成大分子腐殖质^[50-52];另一方面,ECOHRs 也可以促进 ECs 与 NOM 分子之间的共价耦合反应,改变 ECs 在环境中的迁移和转化途径.如图 1 所示,ECOHRs 可通过自由基耦合机制促进 ECs 和不稳定物质的聚合反应,形成稳定的大分子腐殖酸物质.该过程不仅降低了 ECs 的环境毒性和生物可利用性,也增加了环境中有机碳、氮储备^[13].例如,天然酶能够介导腐殖酸发生聚合反应并形成芳基和烷基醚,增加腐殖酸的疏水性和分子尺寸^[51];同时,天然酶也可以通过 ECOHRs 促进 E2、磺胺类药物和对乙酰氨基酚等 ECs 合并入腐殖酸分子中,形成共价耦合产物^[11,12,50].

NOM 具有很强的反应活性和迁移特征,能够对水生态系统中 ECs 的环境行为、毒性效应和生物可利用性产生重要的影响^[53].酶介导的 NOM 可以进一步参与腐殖化进程,并进行分子重组形成新的化合物.该过程中 NOM 的芳香环、不饱和键等化学键能够发生断裂或分子内重排,致使 NOM 分子构象发生改变^[54-55].同时,NOM 也可能分解为羧酸、醛类等小分子物质^[54].该过程中产生大量的活性自由基,其与 ECs 自由基发生共价耦合反应,减低 ECs 的环境毒性和生物可利用性,从而影响 ECs 在环境中的归趋和转化机理^[10].例如,Singh 等^[55]测定了漆酶介导的土壤腐殖化进程;结果发现,ECOHRs 不仅能够促进小分子量腐殖酸合并成大分子量腐殖酸,也能够将雌激素结合在腐殖酸中形成共价耦合产物.Mao 等^[11]也证实,木质素过氧化物酶能够催化氧化水溶液中雌激素与 NOM 分子通过共价结合机制形成交叉耦合产物.然而,没有直接地证据表明这些耦合产物的存在,部分原因是由于在分子水平很难定性 NOM^[56].

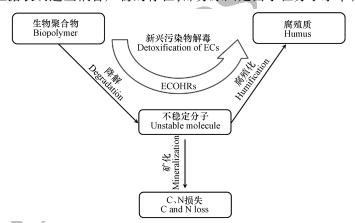


图1 ECOHRs 进程中 NOM 的形成机理

Fig.1 Three processes are interacted to effect NOM transformation during ECOHRs

2.3 共价结合产物的识别

目前,研究者已经采用纯反应体系鉴定了 ECs 与 NOM 模式化合物分子之间形成的共价结合产物. 例如,Lu 等^[50]以愈创木酚作为 NOM 的模式化合物,研究了漆酶介导的愈创木酚与对乙酰氨基酚之间发生的共价结合反应;结果表明,两者之间能够通过 C—O—C 结合形成交叉耦合产物.尽管如此,由于 NOM 分子的复杂性和不确定性,如何识别复合水环境介质中 ECs 与 NOM 分子形成的未知耦合产物已经成为国际上亟需解决的难点问题之一.

已有资料显示,高效液相排阻色谱(HPSEC)和¹⁵N核磁共振(NMR)技术能够用于表征 ECs 和腐殖质之间形成的交叉耦合产物的分子尺寸大小、活性官能团变化和化学结构^[12,54,57].例如,Sun等^[54]采用HPSEC测定了二氧化锰介导的腐殖酸结构变化;结果指出,腐殖酸分子不仅能够发生分子内重组,也可以与 E2 分子通过共价结合作用形成大分子物质.Bialk 和 Pedersen^[12]利用 NMR 研究了酶介导的 AN 与腐殖质之间发生的反应,证实真菌分泌的过氧化物酶能够催化氧化磺胺类药物与腐殖质的共价耦合反应.另有研究指出,在电镀酶工艺中腐殖酸和双酚 A 形成的交叉耦合产物的分子量大于腐殖酸自我耦合

产物的分子量^[57].遗憾的是,由于腐殖质的分子结构比较复杂,红外光谱、NMR 和 HPSEC 等方法很难从分子水平分析和鉴定 ECs 和腐殖质之间形成的共价耦合产物.近年来,随着 HRMS 和同位素比值技术的发展和应用,使得该技术可能用于明确天然水环境中共价耦合产物的元素组成和化学结构.

3 高分辨质谱结合¹³ C-稳定同位素比值技术的应用(Application of HRMS coupled with ¹³ C-isotope labeling)

质谱分析是一种测量离子质荷比(m/z)的分析方法,其基本原理是使样品中各组分在离子源中发生电离,生成不同荷质比的带电荷离子,经加速电场作用形成离子束,进入质量分析器.在质量分析器中,再利用电场和磁场使发生相反的速度色散,将它们分别聚焦而得到质谱图,从而确定其质量.与普通质谱分析法相比,HRMS 具有分辨率高、质量数精确和全波段扫描灵敏度高等特点,可以精确地对样品进行定性和定量分析,有望用于追踪和探讨 ECs 在环境中的迁移和转化规律^[58-59];而¹³C-稳定同位素标记技术能够有效地降低基质效应,显著地提高 HRMS 的准确性和重现性.例如,Sun 等^[25]采用 HRMS 鉴定了漆酶介导的腐殖酸溶液中 AN 的转化产物,并指出其产物的测定分子量与理论值的质量误差范围均小于 5 ppm,该技术提高了未知产物分子式的唯一识别能力.目前,研究者已经提出在水环境中加入摩尔比为 1:1 的 ECs 和¹³C_n-ECs,并成功的利用 HRMS 追踪和鉴定 ECs 和 NOM 分子之间形成的未知共价结合产物^[13].该方法的引入为更加简单、快速、准确地追踪和测定 ECs 在天然水体中的归趋和转化机制开辟了广阔的前景,尤其是用于识别 ECs 和 NOM 分子之间形成的未知共价结合产物.其理论基础主要包括以下 4 个方面(见图 2).

- (1)采用¹³C_n-稳定同位素标记结合 HRMS 的高精确度识别.在天然酶介导的 ECOHRs 中, ECs 与 NOM 分子之间能够通过共价结合机制,形成未知的共价耦合产物.鉴于 HRMS 拥有分辨率高、质量数精确和灵敏度高等特点,其能够将未知化合物的分子量精确到小数点后第四位;因此,采用 HRMS 和元素分析法,可以直接推测未知化合物的元素组成和化学结构式,其具备未知产物分子式的唯一识别能力^[60-62].
- (2)单一同位素分子量与其相应同位素分子量的精确差值^[63].采用 HRMS 结合¹³ C_n-稳定同位素标记技术,能够进一步提高 HRMS 检测未知化合物的准确性和对比性.在反应体系中添加摩尔比为 1:1 的单一同位素和¹³ C_n-同位素标记物(n 为大于 0 的整数).由于单一同位素和¹³ C_n-同位素标记物相差 n 个 ¹³ C标记的碳原子,而每个¹³ C 与¹² C 原子的分子量差值为 1.0033(Δ MW = 1.0033);因此,单一同位素 m/z 峰至少含有 1 个同位素标记产物峰,且两者的分子量差值为 1.0033n(n 为大于 0 的整数, Δ MW = 1.0033n).
- (3) 共价结合产物峰和¹³ C_n -同位素标记组分的相对强度比值.在反应体系中单一同位素和¹³ C_n -同位素标记物的添加量为 1:1 (摩尔比),理论上推测单一同位素和¹³ C_n -同位素标记物的未知共价结合产物峰的相对强度比值为 1:1 (含有 1 \wedge 13 13 13 12 14 15
- (4) ECs 和 NOM 分子之间形成的未知共价结合产物的分子量. 天然酶介导的 ECOHRs 中,共价结合产物是由 ECs 和 NOM 分子(或 ECs 和 NOM 释放的小分子有机物)之间通过自由基中间体共价结合形成,共价结合产物的分子量均大于 ECs 和 NOM 的分子量(或 ECs 和 NOM 释放的小分子有机物的分子量). 因此,在筛选的过程中应当设置共价结合物的分子量大于 ECs 的分子量.

采用 Matlab 编辑程序,分离筛选出所有符合上述 4 种条件要求的共价耦合产物,并逐一进行元素分析和化学结构验证,进而确定所有筛选的共价结合产物的分子量大小、元素组成和化学结构式.由此可见,HRMS 结合 ¹³ C_n-同位素比值方法具有广阔的开发和应用前景,为探明复合水环境介质中 ECs 的归趋和转化机制提供了重要的理论基础和技术保障.

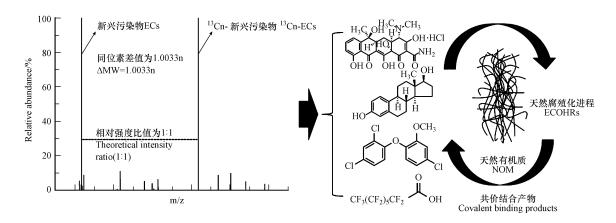


图 2 高分辨质谱结合同位素比值图谱

Fig.2 HRMS spectrum and relative intensity radio of the ECs and their isotope-labeled counterparts

4 结论与展望(Conclusion and outlook)

NOM 广泛地分布于水环境中,能够改变 ECs 在环境中的归趋和转化.一方面,在天然酶系介导的 ECOHRs 过程中,NOM 可以重新发生分子内重组现象,该过程形成大量的自由基中间体;另一方面,天然酶系也能够催化氧化 ECs 形成自由基中间体,这些自由基中间体能够与 NOM 自由基通过交叉耦合机制生成共价结合产物.共价结合产物的形成不仅减低了 ECs 的环境毒性和生物可利用性,也增加了环境中有机碳、氮储备.然而,如何识别和追踪这些共价结合产物的分子结构和环境去向仍是研究者亟待解决的难点问题之一.HRMS 结合稳定同位素比值技术的成功应用,为明晰复合水环境介质中 ECs 的迁移转化机制提供了有力保障,其实际应用价值有待进一步的开发和拓展.

鉴于此,该理论技术的发展还需从以下几个方面着手^[62,64-66]:(1)优化样品的前期处理、增强方法 检出限,提高 HRMS 对未知化合物的分离和鉴定效果;(2)HRMS 在全波段扫描模式下产生大量的数据,需要增强计算机存储和计算分析能力;(3)开发 HRMS 和稳定同位素比值以及计算机和软件技术的结合分析方法,加速其对大批量未知化合物分子的结构解析和鉴定.随着 HRMS 结合稳定同位素比值技术的不断发展和完善,今后其必将在诸多领域得到广泛地应用.

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