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新污染物有机磷酸酯生物地球化学过程的研究进展*

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摘要 有机磷酸酯 (organophosphate esters, OPEs) 作为阻燃剂和增塑剂广泛应用于建筑材料和电子产品等材料, 随着生产和使用量的增加, 导致其普遍存在于各种环境介质中. 作为一类新污染物, OPEs 的环境行为及归趋引起了越来越多环境学者的关注. 本文系统阐述了 OPEs 在环境中可能发生的物理、化学和生物过程. 现有研究表明: (1) OPEs 自身理化性质和结构 (疏水性和 π - π 效应) 是影响其迁移转化过程的重要因素; (2) 复杂的介质环境 (温度、pH 值、溶解性有机质、氧化活性物种等) 能够影响 OPEs 的大气传输/沉降、吸附/解吸、水解、光解、生物富集和植物吸收等过程; (3) OPEs 在迁移转化中能生成二酯或单酯类产物 (化学键断裂)、羟基化产物、甲氧基化产物以及其他小分子化合物等. 针对目前的研究现状建议未来可重点关注 OPEs 在小型生态系统中多介质中的迁移转化过程与机制以及在迁移转化过程中生成产物的理化特性与生物效应等.

关键词 有机磷酸酯, 地球化学过程, 迁移转化, 环境行为.

Research progress on biogeochemical process of emerging contaminants organophosphate esters

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Abstract Organophosphate esters (OPEs) are the most widely used flame retardants and plasticizers in building materials and electronic products, etc. The increasing widespread use and production have resulted in their ubiquitous occurrence in the environment. As emerging contaminants, the environmental behaviors and fates of OPEs are attracting the attention of more and more scholars. In this article, the physical, chemical and biological processes of OPEs that may occur in the environment are systematically reviewed. Firstly, the physicochemical properties and structure of OPEs (hydrophobicity and π - π interaction) are important factors that influence their migration and transformation processes. Secondly, the complex media environment including temperature, pH, dissolved organic matter, oxidatively active species, etc. will affect the atmospheric transport/deposition, adsorption/desorption, hydrolysis, photolysis, bioconcentration and plant uptake of OPEs. Thirdly, diester or monoester products from breakage of chemical bonds, hydroxylation products,

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methoxylation products, and other small molecule compounds can be generated by OPEs in the processes of migration and transformation. The study puts forward a prospect for future research on the migration and transformation processes and mechanisms of OPEs in multi-media of microecosystems as well as the physicochemical properties and biological effects of the products generated during the migration and transformation.

Keywords organophosphate esters (OPEs), biogeochemical process, migration and transformation, environmental behavior.

有机磷酸酯(OPEs)是近年来受到人们广泛关注的一类新有机污染物,其作为阻燃剂和增塑剂被应用于各类产品中,如建筑材料、家具、润滑剂、纺织品以及电子产品等^[1-4]. OPEs 是磷酸酯类衍生物,多具有磷酸三酯的共同骨架结构,根据取代基酯键的不同 OPEs 可大致分为烷基取代磷酸酯(Alkyl-OPEs),氯代磷酸酯(Cl-OPEs)和芳基取代磷酸酯(Aryl-OPEs)^[5],其中,Cl-OPEs 阻燃效率更高主要被用于生产阻燃剂,而非 Cl-OPEs 多用于生产增塑剂^[6]. 据报道投入全球生产和使用的 OPEs 超过 40 种,而从 2011 年到 2015 年,仅作为阻燃剂的 OPEs 生产量已从 50 万吨增长到 68 万吨^[7-8]. 由于部分 OPEs 对生态安全与人体健康造成了潜在的威胁,目前有一些传统的 OPEs(如磷酸三氯乙基酯(TCEP))已经在产品生产中禁止,进而导致对新型 OPEs 的需求持续增加,如基于磷酸三苯酯(TPHP)结构衍生出的双酚 A 双(磷酸二苯酯)(BPA-BDPP)和磷酸甲苯二苯酯(CDP)等^[9-10]. 近年来,新型 OPEs 在环境中的污染也逐渐引起了环境学者的重视,表 1 列出了工业上应用的一些传统和新型 OPEs 及其理化性质和主要用途^[9-13].

表 1 环境介质中常见和新型 OPEs 的理化性质和主要用途^[9-13]

Table 1 Physicochemical properties and main application of traditional and emerging organophosphate esters in environments

| 化合物 Compounds | 简称 Abbreviation | CAS | 25 °C 时水 中溶解度/ (mg·L ⁻¹) Solubility | 25 °C 时 蒸气压/ (mm Hg) Vapor pressure | 正辛醇- 水分配 系数lg K _{ow} | 正辛醇-空 气分配系数 lg K _{oa} | 主要用途 Main application |
|--|--------------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 磷酸三乙酯(Triethyl phosphate) | TEP | 78-40-0 | — | 3.93 × 10 ⁻¹ | 0.80 | 5.6 | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三丙酯 (Tri- <i>n</i> -propyl phosphate) | TPP | 513-08-6 | 6.43 × 10 ³ | 2.31 × 10 ⁻² | 2.35 | 6.42 | 阻燃剂、增塑剂 |
| 磷酸三丁酯 (Tri- <i>n</i> -butyl phosphate) | TnBP | 126-73-8 | 7.36 | 3.49 × 10 ⁻³ | 3.82 | 8.24 | 消泡剂、增塑剂 |
| 磷酸三-(2-氯乙基)酯 (Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate) | TCEP | 115-96-8 | 7.00 × 10 ³ | 3.91 × 10 ⁻⁴ | 1.63 | 7.42 | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三-氯(2-氯异丙基)酯 (Tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate) | TCIPP | 13674-84-5 | 1.20 × 10 ³ | 5.64 × 10 ⁻⁵ | 2.89 | 8.20 | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯 (Tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl) phosphate) | TDCIPP | 13674-87-8 | 7.00 | 2.86 × 10 ⁻⁷ | 3.65 | 10.6 | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三(2-丁氧乙基)酯 (Tris(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate) | TBOEP | 78-51-3 | 1.10 × 10 ³ | 1.23 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 3.00 | 13.0 | 增塑剂、消泡剂 |
| 磷酸三苯酯(Triphenyl phosphate) | TPHP | 115-86-6 | 1.90 | 4.72 × 10 ⁻⁷ | 4.70 | 8.45 | 消泡剂、增塑剂 |
| 磷酸三异癸酯 triisodecyl phosphate | TiDeP | 29733-20-8 | — | 2.74 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 12.4 | 14.1 | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三壬基酚酯 Trisnonylphenol phosphate | TNPP | 26523-78-4 | — | 2.74 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 18.1 | 20.8 | 阻燃剂 |
| 双酚 A 双(磷酸二苯酯) (Bisphenol A bis(diphenyl phosphate)) | BPA-BDPP | 5945-33-5 | | | | | 阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸甲酚二苯酯 (Cresyl diphenyl phosphate) | CDP | 26444-49-5 | | | | | 增塑剂、阻燃剂 |
| 磷酸三(2,4-二-叔-丁基苯基)酯 (tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphate) | AO168 | 95906-11-9 | — | 2.74 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 16.2 | 19.5 | 阻燃剂 |
| 双(2,4-二叔丁基苯基)异戊四醇磷 酸二酯(bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphate) | AO626 | 97994-11-1 | — | 2.74 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 9.8 | 19.9 | 阻燃剂 |

由于 OPEs 多是以简单的物理添加而非化学键合方式加于各类产品中, 很容易通过磨损、渗滤、蒸发、溶解等途径扩散至大气、水以及土壤等环境介质中^[14-15]. 大气中 OPEs 以干/湿沉降或者气-液/气-固交换进入水环境或者土壤, 土壤中 OPEs 可通过地表径流或者灌溉等方式进入水体. 由于具有疏水性, 大部分进入水中的 OPEs 会被悬浮物吸附而进入生物相以及沉积物中. 吸附在沉积物上的 OPEs 还可以再悬浮而再次进入到水相, 成为流动的污染物. 目前, OPEs 已在空气^[16-19]、饮用水和表层水体^[20-21]、沉积物^[22-25]以及人体^[26]等多种介质中频繁检出. 毒理学相关研究也逐渐报道 OPEs 具有神经毒性^[27-29]、发育毒性^[30-32]、生殖毒性^[33-35]以及致癌性^[36]等, 从而对生态环境和人体健康造成潜在的危害.

现有的综述研究多集中于 OPEs 在环境中的检出方法、分布情况、毒性和部分介质中的风险评估等方面^[37-40], 有关 OPEs 迁移转化的报道非常有限. 而 OPEs 在环境中的归趋决定了其对生态环境以及人体健康的影响, 是当今环境科学基础研究的热点之一. 基于此, 本文综述了近年来 OPEs 在环境中可能发生的迁移转化过程, 并就当前研究的不足和将来的研究方向提出一些思考和展望, 旨在为今后 OPEs 的生态风险评估和污染管控提供支撑. 目前, 环境中 OPEs 的迁移转化过程主要包括大气传输沉降、地表地下径流扩散、界面交换与吸附解吸、水解和光解, 以及生物富集、植物吸收和代谢转化和微生物降解等.

1 物理过程 (Physical processes)

1.1 大气传输/沉降

大多数 OPEs 属于半挥发性物质, 且以非化学键合方式添加于各类产品表面, 导致 OPEs 在其使用过程中很容易挥发到周围大气中. 有研究评估过磷酸三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯 (TDCIPP) 和磷酸三-氯(2-氯异丙基)酯 (TCIPP) 每天从全球地面建筑物以及交通工具等表面向大气的排放总量分别可达 15.33 kg 和 89.56 kg^[41]. OPEs 具备潜在的长距离传输能力, 可通过附着于大气中颗粒相而进行长距离传输, 从而迁移至海洋以及极地环境中^[42-46]. 据报道, 在欧洲海域、公海和极地地区上空大气层中检测出多种 OPEs, 且浓度高于传统溴代阻燃剂^[16,46-47]. 此外, Liu 等^[48]在其研究中也揭示了大气中-OH 的氧化作用可延长附着于气溶胶颗粒上 OPEs 的半衰期, 并预测了 TPHP、磷酸三辛酯 (TEHP) 和 TDCIPP 的半衰期分别为 5.6 d、4.3 d 和 13 d. 该研究解释了 OPEs 发生长距离迁移的可能性, 并指出由于 Cl-OPEs 的低活性可导致其更易发生长距离迁移. 随着 OPEs 在全球范围内的大气传输, 其在各大洋上空大气中浓度水平大致表现为: 北大西洋>南大西洋>北太平洋>南太平洋>印度洋, 且低纬度地区含量高于高纬度地区^[42,46].

随大气迁移至偏远地区的 OPEs 可进一步通过干沉降和湿沉降进入水体和土壤介质^[49-51], 进而导致大气干湿沉降成为有些地区湖泊和土壤中 OPEs 的潜在来源^[52-53]. OPEs 的干沉降过程主要受大气团、风速以及气压的影响, 例如侯超^[54]在探究极地大气 OPEs 的沉降中发现, 白令海峡的高沉降通量主要归因于白令海峡夏季风速低和气压低, 而北冰洋高纬度区沉降通量较高主要是受到大西洋北部气团的影响. OPEs 的湿沉降主要受到大气中污染物浓度的影响, 同时 Mihajlovic 和 Fries^[41]的研究发现, 降雪对 Cl-OPEs 的沉降作用高于降雨. 一般情况下, OPEs 的沉降作用会因其进一步迁移到深层土壤而被覆盖, 但沉降作用对于气-土交换仍占重要地位. Rodgers 等^[55]的研究发现, 安大略湖中 6 种 OPEs 的负荷有 13% 来自于大气沉降.

1.2 地表、地下水径流/扩散

污水处理厂排水被认为是天然水体中 OPEs 的重要来源之一^[56]. 通常污水处理厂进水中检测的 OPEs 浓度水平可高至 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 水平^[49,57]. 由于传统污水处理厂的处理工艺对于 OPEs 的去除效果较差 (平均约 50%)^[49], 尤其 Cl-OPEs 的处理效率更低, 导致 OPEs 随出水源源不断地进入到下游河流. 此外, 大气干湿沉降、土气交换、污水灌溉以及污泥的土壤应用也会使得 OPEs 不断进入到土壤环境中^[50,56-57]. 这些 OPEs 会随地表径流汇入附近河流, 同时可以通过渗透作用进入临近含水层的地下水中^[58-60]. 随着时间的累积以及降水渗透等过程有些地区的地下水中 OPEs 的检出浓度明显高于其在地表水中的浓度^[61]. 进入地表水和地下水中的 OPEs 能够进一步随水流迁移, 扩散至偏远地区^[61-63].

从陆地输出的 OPEs 主要通过水流转移至海洋表层水中,且速度受到风、气温变化以及潮流速度的影响^[62,64],不同取代基 OPEs 表现的趋势相同.来源于辽河,海河以及黄河河口的 OPEs 会随海洋流汇集于深海区,并且至洋流缓慢区浓度较高,与此同时 OPEs 也会随洋流进行再分布^[64].此外,地表水和地下水中 OPEs 也会在流动中不断与表层土壤和沉积物发生交换,有研究评估了北太平洋(白令海)到北冰洋的海洋沉积物中的 OPEs 水平,发现 OPEs 总浓度随着纬度的增加而增加(0.16—4.66 ng·g⁻¹),并指出偏远地区的海洋沉积物将是这些化合物的一个重要储存地^[24].

2 化学过程 (Chemical processes)

2.1 吸附/解吸

OPEs 在不同介质上的吸附/解吸不仅影响其在环境中的迁移和分布,同时也是影响其光解以及生物降解等过程的重要因素,且对 OPEs 在环境中的缓解和修复至关重要.目前,有关 OPEs 的吸附过程的研究主要是基于液相-固相界面和气相-固相界面,表 2 总结了 OPEs 在不同环境介质中的吸附动力学模型和吸附等温线^[65-72].一般情况下 OPEs 在不同介质上的吸附包含前期快速的物理吸附和化学吸附,本文中主要探讨化学吸附过程.

表 2 不同介质上 OPEs 的吸附

Table 2 Adsorption of OPEs on different media

| | 吸附介质 Adsorption medium | 模型化合物 Model compounds | 吸附动力学模型 Adsorption dynamic model | 吸附等温线 Adsorption isotherm |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 气-固 | 不锈钢介质 ^[65] | TCEP | | Freundlich等温式 |
| | 沸石吸附剂 ^[66] | TCEP | | Langmuir等温式 |
| | 沉积物 ^[67] | TPHP | 准二级动力学模型 | Langmuir等温式 |
| 液-固 | 微塑料 ^[68] | TnBP, TCEP | 准二级动力学模型 | Freundlich等温式 |
| | | TCEP | 准二级动力学模型 | Langmuir等温式 |
| | 石墨烯纳米材料 ^[69] | TCP | 准二级动力学模型 | Langmuir等温式 |
| | 碳纳米管 ^[70] | TnBP, TCEP, TPHP | | Dubinin-Ashtakhov 模型 |
| | 树脂 ^[71] | TPHP | 准二级动力学模型 | Langmuir等温式 |
| | 土壤 ^[72] | TDCP, TCIPP | 准二级动力学模型 | |

OPEs 吸附动力学模型中一级动力学模型和准二级动力学模型的应用较为广泛^[65-66,69,73],当 OPEs 的吸附满足准二级动力学模型时,说明吸附过程主要受化学作用控制^[74]. OPEs 的吸附速率与自身理化性质和结构紧密相关,疏水性越强(K_{ow} 越大)的化合物,在介质表面的吸附速率越快,如 OPEs 在活性炭表面吸附速率快慢表现为 TEP < TCIPP < TCEP < TnBP < TPHP,基本与各化合物 $\lg K_{ow}$ 大小顺序一致(TCIPP 除外),而当 OPEs 的疏水性接近时, Aryl-OPEs 的吸附能力要明显高于 Alkyl-OPEs,表明 Aryl-OPEs 结构中 π - π 相互作用对其吸附过程的影响也十分重要^[70,73].

此外, OPEs 吸附行为还受到吸附介质的特性、温度、pH 值、盐度以及环境中共存物种等的影响^[68,70,73,75-76].一般情况下,吸附介质的孔隙扩散以及膜扩散是控制有机污染物吸附过程快慢的控制步骤,因此,吸附剂的尺寸对 OPEs 的吸附动力学和吸附能力具有重要的影响,如粉末状活性炭表面的吸附速率和吸附能力明显高于颗粒状活性炭^[73].土壤介质对 OPEs 的吸附受到土壤有机碳含量(organic carbon, OC)的影响,OC 含量越高,其吸附能力越强^[50].而当吸附介质中含有含氧官能团能够通过氢键与水分子发生作用,可减少自身有效的吸附位点而降低介质的吸附性能^[76].溶液 pH 值不仅影响吸附介质的表面活性,也影响被吸附物的物种形成,随着 pH 值的升高, OPEs 在介质表面的吸附量越大^[73].

当介质(土壤或沉积物)上被吸附的 OPEs 通过解吸作用释放出来时,能够对环境造成二次污染,而带来潜在的生态风险.目前,有研究指出 OPEs 解吸作用会出现解吸滞后现象,且该过程受到其自身理化性质的影响^[67,76].例如 Wang 等^[67]研究表明化合物分子大小对于 OPEs 在沉积物上解吸速度的影响高于化合物疏水性,因此,TPHP 的解吸滞后现象相对于磷酸二苯酯(DPHP)和磷酸苯酯更明显.Cristale 等^[76]指出水溶性较高的 TCEP、TCIPP 和 TBEP 在土壤表面发生吸附后,可以有一定程度的解

吸, 而水溶性较低的 TnBP、磷酸 2-乙基己基二苯基酯(EHDPP)和 TPHP 的则未发生解吸过程, 可能是由土壤 OC 的高亲和力导致的。

2.2 水解

OPEs 的水解是其自然消减的一个重要过程, 与其在水环境中的稳定性紧密相关。基于 OPEs 的三酯结构, 其在水解过程容易发生酯键的断裂, 形成二酯和单酯结构的产物, 并且水解过程通常受水环境的 pH 值和自身结构的影响。在酸性或中性条件下, OPEs 容易发生 C—O 键的断裂, 而碱性条件下则会造 P—O 键的断裂^[77]。在 pH 值相同的情况下, OPEs 水解形成的二酯化合物相较母化合物更稳定, 随着 pH 值的增加, OPEs 的水解速率明显加快, 且稳定性表现为: Alkyl-OPEs>Cl-OPEs>Aryl-OPEs^[78]。目前, 有关二酯结构的 OPEs 的毒性研究还非常有限, Su 等^[79]探究了 TPHP 和其二酯结构水解产物 DPHP 对细胞毒性和 RNA 基因表达的影响, 并发现尽管两者的细胞毒性较低, 但在基因表达过程中 DPHP 改变的基因数量明显高于 TPHP。由此可见, 有关 OPEs 的转化产物的相关毒性研究还需继续深入开展。

水环境中溶解的金属离子以及矿物表面可以催化 OPEs 的水解过程^[80-81]。Fang 等^[81]探究了不同矿物质催化 OPEs 的水解过程, 发现当 pH = 6 时, 大多数 OPEs 的水解半衰期超过 10 年, 但加入矿物质后其相应的半衰期则小于 10 d, 表明矿物质的加入对于 OPEs 半衰期的影响非常显著。在加入的矿物质中, 相比于铝氧化物和硅氧化物, 铁(III)氧化矿物质对于 OPEs 的水解促进效果更为明显, 但由于其表面的—OH 基团的限制, 二氧化锰的存在时其水解速率相比铁(III)氧化矿物质的水解速率快约一个数量级^[82], 该结果表明富含锰、铁矿物质的土壤和沉积物等体系能够发生促进 OPEs 水解的过程。

2.3 光解

水环境和表层土壤中 OPEs 能够在光照条件下发生光解反应。通常情况下 OPEs 在环境中的光解过程可以分为直接光解和间接光解^[83-85]。在直接光解过程中, OPEs 可直接吸收太阳光能而发生化学键的断裂, 而间接光解过程则是环境中光敏性物质吸收光后生成的氧化活性物种(ROS, 如羟基自由基—OH、单线态氧¹O₂、超氧自由基 ROO⁻)而引发 OPEs 的降解。有研究表明 OPEs 中只有 Aryl-OPEs 和磷酸三(2-丁氧乙基)酯(TBOEP)能够吸收 220—400 nm 的光, 而 Cl-OPEs 和 Alkyl-OPEs 因没有发色团而不吸收全波段的光^[86], 从而导致环境介质中 OPEs 不易发生直接光解过程。因此, 有关 OPEs 直接光解的研究较少, 我们课题组通过实验室模拟光照探究了不同光强条件下 TCP 的直接光解过程, 并推断了 OPEs 直接光解的两种可能反应路径: (1) 吸光后直接发生 P—O 键断裂, 与 H₂O 反应后生产磷酸二酯; (2) 吸光后发生抽氢反应, 进而与环境—OH 发生反应而形成羟基化产物^[85]。

目前, 有关 OPEs 间接光解的相关研究主要集中于探究不同结构 OPEs 的降解速率、光解产物以及转化机制等^[82-85]。尽管大部分 OPEs 在纯水中不易发生光降解, 但可以作为光敏化剂转化为高能激发态 OPEs*而发生共同降解, 且 OPEs 的光降解受其自身结构、光照强度以及环境组分的影响^[82-84]。Cristale 等^[86]在实验室模拟光照条件下研究发现多种 OPEs 共存时降解速率表现为 Aryl-OPEs>Alkyl-OPEs>Cl-OPEs。此外, OPEs 可在天然介质(湖水等)中发生光降解^[87], 可见湖水中的溶解性有机质以及无机离子等能够促进 OPEs 的降解, 例如 Xu 等在实验室条件下^[88]的研究探究了多种典型阴离子对 OPEs 光解的影响, 结果发现, 对 TCEP 的光降解速率的影响表现为 HCO₃⁻>NO₃⁻>Cl⁻>HPO₄²⁻。

此外, 环境介质中溶解性金属或金属氧化物能够作为催化剂诱发 OPEs 的间接光降解作用^[83,89]。近年来高级氧化技术除采用 UV-H₂O₂⁻、UV-SO₄⁻、UV-O₃/H₂O₂^[88,90-93]作为催化体系探究水中 OPEs 的去除效果外, 还应用金属氧化物(如 TiO₂)和金属离子(Fe²⁺)等作为用催化剂^[83,94-95], 探究其在紫外光照射条件下加快 OPEs 降解的过程及影响因素。催化剂产生的 ROS 能够诱导 OPEs 发生 P—O 键断裂或卤素原子的脱离而形成二酯和单氯乙酸, 进一步降解为甲酸、乙酸和磷酸根等小分子化合物^[96]。Zhang 等^[84]总结了 OPEs 间接光解过程可能发生的 3 种路径: (1) —OH 加成到苯环上形成加合物; (1) P—O 键断裂后, —OH 加成到中心磷原子上; (3) 抽氢反应后, 与大气中 O₂ 形成过氧化物最终形成具有高活性而分子量较低的羰基产物和烷烃自由基。

光解过程是有机物在环境中发生的重要转化过程之一, 它不可逆的改变了分子结构, 通常情况下污染物光解产物的毒性相较于母化合物降低^[97], 但也有可能在光照过程中生成毒性更强的中间产物

或终产物^[98], 从而对生态环境以及人体产生潜在危害. 有关 OPEs 光解过程中生成中间产物和终产物及相关毒性的研究较少, 还需继续深入探究.

3 生物过程 (Biological process)

3.1 生物富集 (累积)

自 1979 年 Saeger 等^[99] 发现 OPEs 能够在生物体内累积后, 越来越多研究学者开始探究 OPEs 在不同生物体的潜在富集效应. 目前, OPEs 已经被发现在啮齿类、鱼类、两栖类以及鸟类等生物体内可以发生富集, 可进一步对生态系统以及人体健康造成潜在的威胁^[100-103]. OPEs 的富集行为受到其自身理化性质、生理生化过程以及代谢过程等因素的影响.

(1) 理化性质的影响

前面提到 OPEs 疏水性越强, 越容易发生吸附作用, 同样的, 其疏水性越强, 越容易在生物体内发生富集^[100-101]. 例如 Wang 等^[100] 和 Hou 等^[101] 的研究发现 lgBAF 与 OPEs 的 $\lg K_{ow}$ 值具有显著相关性, K_{ow} 值越高, 在同一物种中其生物富集因子 (BAF) 值越大, 验证了 OPEs 的疏水性在其生物富集过程起到重要作用. 但研究学者在 Nakdong 河^[104] 和北部湾^[105] 等区域的生物体内却没有发现类似的规律, 如 Zhang 等^[105] 的研究中发现, 在小虾和螃蟹体内富集 OPEs 的 lgBAF 与 $\lg K_{ow}$ 呈现抛物线型关系, 在 $\lg K_{ow}=7$ 时达到峰值, 由此说明 OPEs 的生物富集不仅受到自身机构的影响, 暴露方式、环境介质中浓度、生物种类及生活习惯、代谢途径等因素也会影响 OPEs 的生物富集行为.

(2) 生理生化过程的影响

进入生物体内的 OPEs 会与组织细胞中的脂肪、蛋白以及酶等发生非特异性结合, 进而导致其在生物体内不同组织和器官中富集规律具有明显差异性. Bekele 等^[106] 在其研究中发现, OPEs 在斑马鱼体内不同器官富集的 BCFs 值大小表现为肝脏>肾脏>肠>>肌肉. Wang 等^[107] 发现生物性别也会导致 TDCPP 富集行为的差异, 仅在雌性斑马鱼体大脑内检出, 而雄性斑马鱼未检出. 一方面部分学者表明生物体内 OPEs 的分布与组织中脂肪的含量有明显相关性^[108-111], 是影响 OPEs 生物富集的重要因子; 另一方面也有研究表明 OPEs 的生物富集与组织脂肪含量没有明显相关性^[112-114], 可见不同生物的生理生化过程错综复杂, 需综合多方面因素探究 OPEs 在生物体内的富集行为.

(3) 代谢过程的影响

进入生物体内的 OPEs 可进一步被代谢转化, 从而影响其生物富集效应^[103,111,115-121]. 一些体外研究发现 OPEs 能够在在鱼类^[115]、鸟类^[84,116]、海洋哺乳动物^[117] 和人类^[118] 肝脏微粒体中可以发生快速代谢. 例如, 有机磷三酯 (tri-OPEs) 可以在生物体内通过氧化脱烷基和羟化作用代谢成相应的二酯 (di-OPEs) 和羟化代谢物^[83,116,118]. 有研究指出 TDCIPP 和 TPHP 在斑马鱼肝脏和肠道内的二酯代谢产物检出量为其母体化合物的 1.2 倍和 2.0 倍, 且这两种 OPEs 的转化率分别为 42.3% 和 13.7%, 说明该转化过程消耗了富集于生物体内的 OPEs^[108]. 在生物体内转化过程中取代基的不同导致 OPEs 的转化效果明显不同, 长链 Cl-OPEs 或 Aryl-OPEs 的转化比例明显高于 Alkyl-OPEs 和短链 Cl-OPEs^[118]. 值得注意的是 OPEs 的一些代谢产物比其母体化合物的毒性更强, 例如羟基化产物 5-OH-EHDPP 比母体化合物 EHDPP 引起雄性激素受体拮抗活性强 3.1 倍^[104], 说明 OPEs 的部分代谢产物也具有潜在的威胁. 可见, 代谢转化对于 OPEs 的生物富集行为至关重要, 现有研究多采用计算代谢产物生成量的方式来表征化合物的转化效率, 但对于不同代谢产物的定量以及二级代谢产物的表征是非常复杂的过程, 难于准确获得 OPEs 的转化比例, 且组织特异性代谢对其在生物体内的残留物也有不同的影响, 因此还需进一步研究不同生物体和不同组织内 OPEs 的转化机制, 有助于掌握其生物富集行为.

此外, 前文提到疏水性 ($\lg K_{ow}>5$) 强的 OPEs 容易发生生物富集, 可能在食物网中发生放大^[100,109,119-120], 如异癸磷酸二苯酯 (IDPP) 被发现能够在红树林生态系统食物链中发生生物放大作用^[109]. 但生物体内 OPEs 的代谢转化也会削弱其在食物链及食物网中的放大效应. Wang 等^[100] 的研究中发现, 尽管 EHDPP 的 $\lg K_{ow}=5.73$, 但富集于体内后由于降解作用综合效应测定的营养级放大因子 TMF 仅为 3.61. 目前有研究发现 OPEs 在部分流域食物网中具有生物放大效应, 如中国莱州湾海峡^[119], 安大略湖、伊利湖^[121]、Nakdong River^[104] 以及西方斯凯尔特河河口淡水区^[104], 但也有研究指出菲律宾马尼拉湾海峡

食物网^[111]中未发现 OPEs 具有放大效应,这主要与生物种类以及区域环境因子紧密相关.例如 Ding 等^[120]研究中 7 种 OPEs 在热带地区水生食物网中的 TMFs 值低于温带和寒带地区.目前,关于 OPE 生物放大的研究主要集中于水生生物食物网,研究结果有限而尚无定论^[122].因此,为全面掌握 OPEs 的生物富集过程应继续开展陆生生物食物网的相关研究.

目前,针对 OPEs 在生物体内的富集多基于水生生物,如斑马鱼、鲈鱼等.用于斑马鱼体内的毒代动力学模型(PBPK)表明,尽管富集于体内的部分 OPEs 发生了代谢转化,但是母体化合物仍有超过 50% 的剩余,而 OPEs 的分配过程则主导其富集作用.有研究计算了斑马鱼组织内 TDCIPP, TPHP 和 TnBP 的分配系数为 0.03—0.91,同时 OPEs 的 $\lg\text{BCF}$ 与 $\lg K_{ow}$ 具有明显的相关性($P < 0.01$),表明 OPEs 的疏水性在分配以及体腔沉积过程至关重要^[108].再者,沉积物作为水生系统中 OPEs 的重要储存库,也是底栖生物的主要暴露源. OPEs 的有机碳-水分配系数范围较广,进而在水和颗粒物之间的分配差异性较大,也会影响 OPEs 在生物体内的利用性及随后的富集行为.如 Zhang 等^[123]在珠江三角洲区域的研究发现 OPEs 在不同采样点水样中的主要检出同类物具有明显差异性,但 OPEs 在水体和颗粒物之间的分配导致了不同采样点中悬浮颗粒物中 OPEs 的组成相似.同时该计算 TNBP、TCEP 和 TCIPP 的沉积物富集因子 $\lg\text{BSAF}$ 均小于 1,说明其具有较低的生物体潜在富集性.

3.2 植物吸收和代谢转化

OPEs 一旦通过植物进入食物链将逐级积累,可能产生生物放大效应,最终危害人类健康.近年来,对于 OPEs 的植物吸收研究主要集中于实验室的水培试验,野外暴露试验较少.植物吸收主要包括根、茎、叶对 OPEs 的吸附、节流以及吸收分解等.一般情况下,根的吸收能力高于茎和叶.

(1) 植物吸收

OPEs 自身的理化性质(疏水性)是影响植物吸收的重要因素,疏水性越高的 OPEs 越容易被根部吸收,疏水性越弱的 OPEs 更易向顶部转移^[124-125].Liu 等^[126]发现小麦根部吸收中蒸腾作用是疏水性化合物吸收的动力,4 种 OPEs 的吸收速率表现为 $\text{TCIPP} > \text{TBOEP} > \text{TPHP} > \text{TEHP}$,与其 $\lg K_{ow}$ 呈正相关($P < 0.05$),并指出疏水性是决定 OPEs 在植物根部(尤其是根脂质部位)吸收中的重要性.而 Gong 等^[127]则继续深入探究了小麦对水解产物磷酸二酯的植物吸收机制,探究了其在小麦体内的吸收机制,并指出该类水解产物可进一步发生根吸收主要分布于细胞壁间隙且难以发生跨膜运输,能够稳定存在于植物体内(图 1).此外,植物的特性、植物根系的脂质和蛋白质含量、微生物群落等因素也直接影响植物对污染物的吸收行为,涉及到植物叶面积、蒸腾系数等因素.Liu 等^[126]的研究指出根部和植物细胞液中蛋白质的含量在 OPEs 的吸收中扮演重要角色,蛋白质含量越高,吸收速率越快,并指出吸收机理包括两个方面,一方面对于疏水性低的化合物主要是通过蒸腾流作用,而对于高疏水性 OPEs 则是与 nsLTP 蛋白质相结合进入根部脂质部位而被富集.

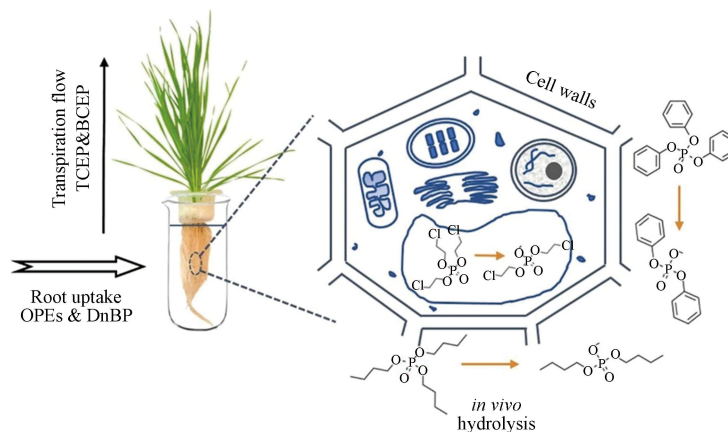


图 1 小麦根部细胞内 OPEs 的转化^[79]

Fig.1 Transformation of OPEs in cells of wheat root^[79]

与先前的研究不同,Wang 等^[128]探究了沿海地带典型植被翅碱蓬对 OPEs 的吸附作用,发现 OPEs 的 $\lg\text{RCF}$ 与 K_{ow} ,以及不同取代基 OPEs 的 $\lg\text{TF}$ 与 K_{ow} 之间无明显相关性,说明不同植被对

OPEs 吸附过程具有不同的影响. 与室内实验相比, 野外采样监测主要体现了植物对 OPEs 吸附的长期动态平衡过程.

(2) 代谢转化及机制

进入植物体内的 OPEs 可能发生代谢和水解反应. Wan 等^[125] 在小麦的代谢产物中发现了包含脱氯、羟基化、脱烷基、谷胱甘肽以及葡萄糖苷键合等产物的生成(图 2), 且脱烷基生成的二酯类化合物为主要产物. 研究还发现, 小麦体内 OPEs 的代谢产物与母体化合物相较具有更强的极性, $\lg K_{ow}$ 值更低, 因此更容易发生迁移. 同时, 该研究首次在小麦体内发现了羟基化 OPEs 的代谢产物. 而值得注意的是, 部分 OPEs 的羟基化代谢产物的内分泌干扰效应比母体化合物更强^[129].

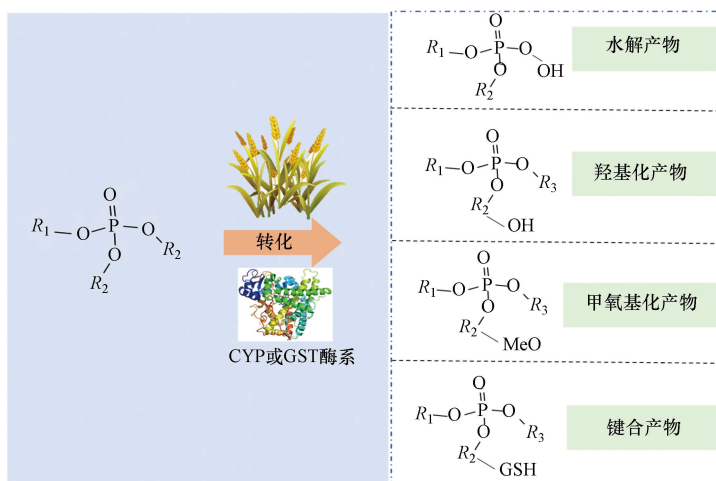


图 2 小麦细胞内 OPEs 的转化产物^[124]

Fig.2 Transformation products of OPEs in wheat cells^[124]

进入植物体后, OPEs 能够与植物大分子发生键合, 例如反应活性酶 CYP 酶系和基因表达酶系 GST 酶系. 这些反应活性酶具有疏水性, 含有活性空穴, 易与 OPEs 通过范德华力而完成对接. 同时, OPEs 与植物大分子发生键合的能力与其疏水性呈正相关, 进一步验证了植物吸收 OPEs 的主要途径是疏水分配. 与植物大分子键合反应受到 OPEs 自身结构影响, 其中, 卤代 OPEs 容易与 GSH 酶系键合, 而非卤代 OPEs 更容易与 CYP 酶系键合生成反应产物.

3.3 微生物降解

微生物降解是环境中污染物有效的去除方式之一, 能够避免因化学降解以及焚烧等处理方式产生的二次污染. 土壤以及海洋环境中有多种微生物能够将 OPEs 作为碳源、磷源等使其降解. 生物降解过程中 P—O—烷基和 P—O—芳基的水解是微生物降解的主要步骤^[130]. 前人指出微生物利用磷酸水解酶可以将 OPEs 的支链水解, 断裂酯键而快速降解 OPEs^[130]. 因此, 筛选能够有效降解 OPEs 的微生物菌群可为土壤中污染物的去除提供有效支撑.

目前, 已有研究筛选出多种具有降解 OPEs 能力的菌种, 如 *Serratia odorifera*^[131]、*Sphingobium*^[132]、*Aspergillus niger*^[133]、*Trichoderma hazianmum*^[134]、*Bacillus cereus*^[135] 等. Berne 等^[131,136] 在受 TnBP 污染的土壤中分离出 *Serratia odorifera* 和 *Rhodopseudomonas palustris* 菌株, 能够有效降解 TnBP, 且光照条件更有利于菌株的降解效率, 21 d 的去除率达 80%. 近年来, 研究学者开始逐渐探究海洋和沉积物中生物降解的相关基因和酶系, 用以确认生物降解的机制. Takahashi 等^[130] 用 TCEP 和 TDCIPP 作为唯一磷源来筛选能够降解 Cl-OPEs 的菌种, 分离纯化后得到两种菌株并纯化克隆出两种卤代烷基磷水解酶 (TCM-HAD 和 TDK-HAD), 能够应用于土壤修复.

4 结论与展望(Conclusion and prospect)

OPEs 在环境中的迁移转化途径主要包括大气传输/沉降、吸附/解吸、光解、生物富集和转化、植物吸收以及微生物降解等, 其中光转化和生物转化能够有效的将 OPEs 去除, 但实际环境中光转化强度较弱, 降解去除速率缓慢, 导致 OPEs 会不断在环境介质中积累进而对生态环境和人体健康产生潜

在的危害. 本文综述了 OPEs 环境中可能发生的物理、化学和生物过程, 重点论述了 OPEs 的生物转化过程中吸收富集和代谢转化过程及机制, 为后续环境中 OPEs 的归驱和生态风险评估等相关研究提供理论依据. 目前, 有关环境介质中 OPEs 的检测以及迁移转化机制的研究有限, 建议未来 OPEs 的研究可继续考虑以下几个方面:

(1) 现有对 OPEs 迁移转化的研究多集中于两种介质之间, 对于全面评估和掌握实际环境中 OPEs 的归驱具有一定局限性, 应结合小型流域或小型生态系统中多种介质(如水-沉积物-生物体)的迁移转化过程进行深入分析, 探究其过程及机制.

(2) 针对生物过程中 OPEs 生物富集的研究多集中室内养殖小型生物实验, 鉴于受试生物的有限性和“3R”原则, 应考虑结合不同生物体内 OPEs 的检出水平和自身理化学特性, 建立该类化合物的定量构效关系(QASR)模型预测和评估 OPEs 在生物体内的富集和代谢过程及转化机制, 一方面可以与实验测定结果相互验证, 另一方面可补充缺少的其他物种富集信息, 进而更全面的掌握生物富集过程.

(3) 目前有关 OPEs 代谢转化的研究多集中于追踪其自身的变化, 尚缺乏针对该过程中产生中间体及终产物的相关特性(如疏水性, 持久性和毒性等)研究, 特别是这些产物的环境行为以及其对环境伤害的风险评估和对人体的安全性评估, 建议进一步开展这方面相关研究, 有助于评估 OPEs 的应用前景和管理措施的制定.

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