

果品中有机磷农药联合毒性研究进展

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摘要: 果品中的农药残留问题一直是果品质量安全工作中的重点, 有机磷农药作为目前果树种植中应用最广泛的一类农药, 在防治果树害虫方面占据重要地位。然而有机磷农药具有神经毒性、遗传毒性、免疫毒性、生殖发育毒性等多种潜在毒性, 大量使用可能会在果品和环境中产生残留, 通过环境和饮食进入人体后会对人体健康造成极大威胁。此外在果树种植过程中, 往往复配或同时混合使用多种不同的农药, 农药混合物的联合毒性值得引起人们更多的关注。文章归纳了有机磷农药对人体健康的影响、农药混合物的联合作用模式和评价方法, 重点综述了不同实验模型在有机磷农药联合毒性中的应用和国内外研究进展, 以为今后果品中农药残留混合污染物风险评估提供相关参考依据。

关键词: 果品; 农药残留; 有机磷; 人体健康; 联合毒性; 动物模型; 细胞模型

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Research progress of combined toxicity induced by organophosphorus pesticides in fruits

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Abstract: With the continuous improvement of quality of life, people concern nutrition and health more and more. The proportion of fruits on agricultural production and consumption is gradually increasing for its rich nutrition. And people has higher requirement for fruit quality and safety. In the process of fruit tree planting, people often use a variety of pesticides to control the disease, insects and pests. The protective effect of pesticides on fruit trees is worth affirmation. But pesticides have neurotoxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and other potential toxicity. Using high dose of pesticides can produce residue in the environment and fruits. It will enter the body through diet and cause great threat to human health. The pesticide residue in fruits has always been the focus on fruits quality and safety. In order to reduce the resistance of pests and achieve better control effect, people usually used compound pesticides or used different pesticides simultaneously in the process of fruit tree planting. This leads to that food products such as fruits may simultaneously contain residues of several different pesticides. It was also found in the actual detection that two or more kinds of pesticide residues can be detected in a fruit sample. As a result, the human body exposure to the complex mixtures of pesticides unavoidably through diet and environment. However current risk assessments of pesticide residues in fruits at home and abroad are mostly based on single pesticide toxicity evaluation. China has established some pesticide residue detection technologies for citrus, apples and other fruits. But the formulation of the stan-

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standards about maximum residue limits for pesticides is limited to single pesticide. In fact, although a single pesticide may be limited within a standard, a variety of low dose pesticides exposure at the same time can bring harm to human body, increasing or decreasing the toxicity of each other and leading to a combined effect different from the single toxicity. According to the targets and mechanisms of the different components in the pesticide mixture, the combined effect mainly includes the following three modes: additive action, independent action and interaction. When the several kinds of pesticides in mixture have the same target and the similar action mechanisms, their combined toxicity effect presents additive action. When the several kinds of pesticides in mixture have the different targets and action mechanisms, their combined toxicity effect presents independent action. When the several kinds of pesticides in mixture have the same target and their action mechanisms may influence each other, their combined toxicity effect presents interaction. And this interaction is called synergism or antagonism respectively as the combined toxicity is stronger or weaker. The combined toxicity of pesticide mixture can be predicted by CA (concentration addition), IA (independent addition) and CI (combination index) methods. Organophosphorus pesticides are widely used as insecticides on citrus, apple and other fruit trees. It is also the first group of pesticides to carry out joint exposure risk assessment in many countries and organizations. Organophosphorus pesticides are often used with pyrethroid and carbamate insecticides. Because they are all typical nerve poisons, having the same target organ and similar toxicity mechanism. Therefore, the combined toxicity of organophosphorus pesticides includes the joint toxicity effect induced by several organophosphorus pesticides and the joint toxicity effect induced by organophosphorus with pyrethroid or carbamate pesticides. Consequently, using genomics, proteomics and metabolomics methods to analyze the interaction patterns and the toxicity mechanisms between different pesticides, and then carrying out research of combined toxicity induced by organophosphorus pesticide mixtures in fruits have great important significance. This will not only provide the toxicological basis for the formulation of the standards about maximum residue limits for pesticide mixtures and risk assessments of organophosphorus pesticide residue mixtures in fruits in the future. When evaluating the combined toxicity of pesticide mixtures, *in-vivo* and *in-vitro* experiments can be used. *In-vivo* experiments commonly use mammals and aquatic animals as experiment models such as rats and fish. Most of the experimental animals have similar physiology, pathology and pharmacology metabolism to human, the results can be extrapolated to human. So the traditional studies on combined toxicity of organophosphorus pesticide mixtures mostly use living animals as experimental model *in vivo*. But animal experiments are time-consuming, high-energy and high cost. Cell culture *in vitro* is rapid, simple and low cost. And cell models can specifically study the toxic effect of pesticide mixtures to target cells, ruling out the interference of matrix and other systems. So this method is gradually used for evaluation of organophosphorus pesticide mixtures safety in recent years. This paper summarized the effects of organophosphorus pesticide on human health, the interaction patterns and evaluation methods of pesticide mixtures. It also reviewed the applications and research progress of different experimental models in combined toxicity induced by organophosphorus pesticides, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of different evaluation methods as well as *in vivo* and *in vitro* models. At the same time, it is worth noting that the current evaluations on the combined toxicity effect of organophosphorus pesticide mixtures have some problems, and putting forward the development directions in the future, so as to provide relevant reference about the risk assessment of organophosphorus pesticide residue mixtures in fruits in the future.

Key words: Fruit; Pesticide residue; Organophosphorus; Human health; Combined toxicity; Animal model; Cell model

随着生活水平的不断提高,人们越来越关注营养与健康,果品因其营养丰富在农产品生产和消费中所占的比重逐渐增大,同时人们对果品的质量安全要求也越来越高。在果树栽培过程中,往往伴随多种虫害的发生,如柑橘中的红蜘蛛、潜叶蛾^[1]和苹果中的桃小食心虫、金纹细蛾^[2]等,因此人们施用多种农药来进行防治。我国作为果品生产大国,大部分果树栽培区农药年防治次数超过10次,个别甚至为15~20次,用药种类在8种以上^[3]。其中,有机磷农药因其高效、广谱等特点,成为果品中应用最广泛的一种杀虫剂,总产量占我国杀虫剂的70%^[4],常用的有毒死蜱、甲基对硫磷、水胺硫磷、敌敌畏、甲胺磷等,这些农药在苹果、梨、柑橘、桃子、草莓等高消费果品中均有检出^[5]。有机磷农药在防治害虫保护果树生长方面的作用可以肯定,但其通过环境、果品残留对人体和其他非靶标生物的影响不容忽视,短期高剂量暴露有机磷农药会对人体造成急性中毒,严重时甚至导致死亡,而长期低剂量暴露有机磷农药则有可能引发神经毒性、遗传毒性、生殖发育毒性、免疫毒性和癌症等多种慢性不良影响^[6]。此外,人们往往通过饮食等途径暴露多种农药残留,农药等混合污染物长期低剂量暴露会对人体产生不同于单一毒性的联合效应^[7],因此单一毒性评价已不足以描述农药混合物所带来的风险,有机磷农药的潜在毒性以及混合物的联合效应值得引起人们的重视。文章归纳了果品中常用有机磷农药对人体健康的影响,先后从不同联合作用评价方法和实验模型的应用方面综述了有机磷农药联合毒性的国内外研究进展,以期今后有机磷农药的健康调查和联合毒性效应评价提供相关毒理学依据,为果品中农药残留混合污染物风险评估提供更多参考。

1 有机磷农药对人体健康的影响

环境和饮食是有机磷农药进入人体两大途径。环境中的农药会通过呼吸道、消化道和皮肤黏膜进入人体,而食物中的农药残留则通过食物摄入进入人体,其中果品、蔬菜和茶叶中的有机磷农药残留较为严重^[4]。有机磷农药是典型的神经毒剂,通常认为其毒性机制是通过与胆碱能神经突触中乙酰胆碱酯酶(acetylcholinesterase, AChE)相结合,从而抑制AChE的活性,使AChE无法水解乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, ACh),导致ACh在突触间隙大量聚积^[8],从

而产生神经毒性(图1),这也是其主要的杀虫机制。

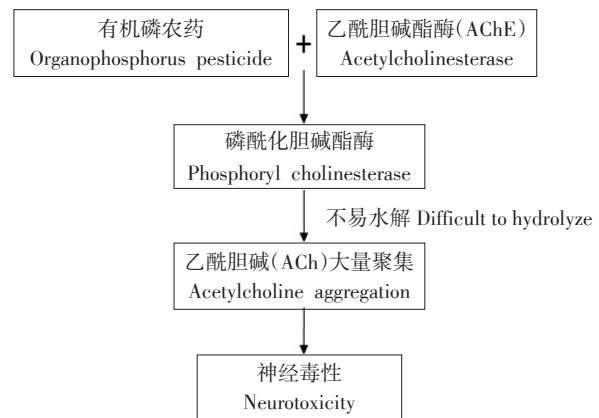


图1 有机磷农药神经毒性机制分析

Fig. 1 The neurotoxic mechanism of organophosphorus pesticide

除了神经毒性,有机磷农药还会不同程度地影响人体的免疫系统、遗传行为和生殖发育功能等,对人体健康的危害程度取决于暴露途径、剂量和时间,轻则产生呕吐、腹痛等急性中毒症状,重则造成畸变、诱发癌症,甚至死亡,这些都与有机磷农药的急性毒性和神经毒性、遗传毒性、生殖发育毒性、免疫毒性等多种慢性毒性有密不可分的关系(表1)。有机磷农药急性中毒的常见暴露途径有皮肤接触、口服、呼吸等,潜伏期在30 min~2 h不等,常见的临床症状有头晕、恶心、呕吐、流涎、出汗、视力模糊、呼吸困难、肌张力减低等,严重者还会出现昏迷、肺水肿和肝功能异常^[8]。而有机磷农药对人体的慢性毒性主要通过职业暴露和膳食摄入途径,由于农药生产者、施药工人及农民接触有机磷农药的时间较长,剂量较高,其神经、遗传、生殖、免疫系统及功能可能会受到不同程度的影响,而对于普通人群,果品等农产品上残留的农药会通过膳食摄入进入人体,长期低剂量暴露会危害人体健康,特别是婴幼儿和孕妇抵抗力较差,也属于易感人群。

2 有机磷农药的联合毒性

2.1 开展有机磷农药联合毒性研究的意义

为了降低害虫的抗药性,达到更好的防治效果,农业生产中常常复配、交替或混合施用多种农药,这导致果品等农产品上可能会同时残留多种不同的农药。比如,在2007年报道的欧盟进行农药残留风险监测的所有食品中,检出2种及以上农药残留的约

表1 有机磷农药对人体慢性毒性的流行病学调查结果

Table 1 Epidemiological investigation of chronic toxicity to human body induced by organophosphorus pesticide

毒性类型 Toxicity	暴露人群 Exposed population	危害结果 Harm
神经毒性 Neurotoxicity	生产施药工人 Workers	出现记忆功能障碍、情绪异常、疲劳 ^[9] 、精神不集中 ^[10] 等症状,神经末梢感觉功能 ^[11] 和自主神经系统功能 ^[12] 紊乱。 Memory dysfunction, mood disorder, fatigue, lack of concentration, nerve endings feeling function and autonomic nervous system function disorder.
	婴幼儿童 Kids	Brazeltors 新生儿神经功能评价得分降低 ^[13] ,儿童短程记忆下降、手眼协调性不佳、反射时间延长 ^[14] ,易患孤独症、脑性瘫痪和精神发育迟滞等疾病 ^[15-16] 。 Reduction of Brazeltors neonatal nerve function score, children short-range memory decline, poor hand-eye coordination, prolonged reflection, autism, cerebral palsy and mental retardation.
遗传毒性 Genotoxicity	生产施药工人 Workers	外周血淋巴细胞姐妹染色单体交换率(SCE) ^[17] 、微核率(MN) ^[18] 增高。 Increasing of peripheral blood lymphocyte sister chromatid exchange (SCE) and micronucleus (MN) rate.
	口服自杀者 Suicides	淋巴细胞出现染色体畸变和非整倍体改变 ^[19] 。 Lymphocyte chromosome aberration and aneuploid change.
生殖发育毒性 Reproductive and developmental toxicity	男性工人 Male workers	睾酮等男性生殖激素分泌减少 ^[20] ,精子质量和数量下降 ^[21] ,精子染色体结构发生突变 ^[22] ,受精能力降低,易造成不育 ^[23] 。 Drop of male reproductive hormones and sperm quality and quantity, sperm chromosome structure mutation, reduction of fertilization ability, infertility.
	女性工人 Female workers	月经周期异常、月经先兆症状明显 ^[24] ,阴道炎、宫颈炎发生率升高 ^[25] 。 Abnormal menstrual cycle, menstrual aura symptoms, vaginitis, cervicitis.
	孕期妇女 Pregnant women	妊高症、妊娠贫血、妊娠恶阻等妊娠并发症和早产、过期产、自然流产等异常生殖结局 ^[26] ,胎儿发育迟缓、新生儿出生体重低、有出生缺陷等 ^[27] 。 Pregnancy hypertension, gestational anemia, hyperemesis gravidarum, premature birth, retarded birth, spontaneous abortion, developmental delays, low birth weight and birth defects.
免疫毒性 Immunotoxicity	生产施药工人 Workers	免疫细胞总数及体内抗体(IgG或IgM)含量下降,抵抗力下降,病毒感染、白血病和癌症等发生率上升 ^[28] 。 Drop of total number of immune cells and antibodies (IgG and IgM), drop of resistance, viral infections, leukemia and cancer.

占26%,检出3种以上的占6.3%,其中1种样品最多可检出8种农药^[29]。杨桂玲等^[30]在2013年检测了浙江省草莓的农药残留情况,发现超过20%的样品检出了3种以上农药残留,其中同一样品中检出的农药甚至多达10种。因此,人们不可避免地通过饮食等途径持续暴露于复杂的农药混合物中,然而目前国内关于果品中农药残留的风险评估大多基于对单一农药的毒性评估,我国虽已建立了柑橘^[31]、苹果^[32]等果品农药多残留检测技术,但对农药最大残留限量标准的制定还仅限于单一农药品种^[33]。事实上,单一农药可能未超过限量标准,多种农药低剂量同时暴露却会在人体内产生相互作用,增强或减弱彼此的毒性,从而引起不同于单一毒性的联合效应。开展农药混合物联合毒性效应研究,利用基因组学、蛋白组学和代谢组学等方法分析不同农药之间的相互作用模式和联合效应机制,不仅为今后农药混合物残留限量标准的制定和果品中农药残留混合污染物风险评估工作提供相应的毒理学依据,还有助于开发和寻找更多用于联合毒性评价的试验方法和模型。

早在1996年,美国就开始关注农药多残留暴露风险,通过《食品质量保护条例》要求对食品、水和环境中具有相同毒性机制的外源物质开展累积风险评估^[34];随后欧盟食品安全局(European Food Safety Authority, EFSA)专门成立了累积性风险评估工作组,提出了多种农药联合暴露的累积性风险评估方法,并制定了机制相同或相似农药的累积性评估分组标准^[35];从2009年开始,法国国家食品、环境及劳动卫生署(French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety, ANSES)开展了PERICLES研究项目,该项目以法国人口膳食中同时暴露的最常见农药混合物为对象,研究其在人体细胞中可能产生的联合毒性效应^[36];近年来包括我国在内的一些国家也陆续开展了农药混合物联合效应的研究,而有机磷农药作为首批进行联合暴露风险评估的化合物^[34],始终备受关注。

在果树的实际种植过程中,除了多种有机磷农药的复配和同时使用,拟除虫菊酯类和氨基甲酸酯类农药也常与有机磷农药复配或同时使用,这3类农药同属于神经毒剂,作用机制相同或相似,混合使

用能够达到更好的杀虫效果。因此,有机磷农药的联合毒性包括多种有机磷农药之间混合所产生的联合毒性效应,以及有机磷和拟除虫菊酯类、氨基甲酸酯类农药混合所产生的联合毒性效应,国内外学者们先后运用不同的数学评价方法和试验模型对其进行了研究。

2.2 有机磷农药联合作用模式与评价模型

2.2.1 联合作用模式 联合作用概念早在 1939 年由 Bliss^[37]首次提出,随后 Hewlett 等^[38]对其进行了探讨和补充。根据混合物中不同组分的作用靶点和作用机制,联合作用主要有以下 3 种模式:(1)相加作用:作用靶点相同,作用机制相似;(2)独立作用:作用靶点和作用机制均不同;(3)相互作用:作用靶点相同,作用机制会互相影响,从而产生更强(协同)或更弱(拮抗)的毒性。其中,相加作用和独立作用模式下的联合毒性可分别用浓度相加(concentration addition, CA)模型和独立作用(independent addition, IA)模型来预测,这是评价农药混合物联合毒性最常用的 2 种方法,此外,联合指数(combination index, CI)模型近年来也被广泛应用于药物相互作用的研究中。

2.2.2 评价模型及应用 CA 模型又称剂量相加模型,或 Loewe 相加模型,由 Loewe 等效线图法^[39]发展而来,计算方程为:

$$EC_{x,mix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{p_i}{EC_{x,i}} \right)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

其中, $EC_{x,mix}$ 表示毒性效应为 $x\%$ 时混合物的浓度, $EC_{x,i}$ 表示混合物中组分 i 单独使用毒性效应为 $x\%$ 时的浓度, p_i 表示组分 i 在混合物中所占比例。

IA 模型又称效应相加模型,或 Bliss 独立模型,计算方程为:

$$E(c_{mix}) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - E(c_i)) \quad (2)$$

其中, $E(c_{mix})$ 表示混合物在总浓度为 c_{mix} 时的毒性效应, $E(c_i)$ 表示混合物中组分 i 在浓度为 c_i 时的毒性效应。

CI 模型是以 Chou 等^[40]描述的中效方程为基础得出的,计算方程为:

$$(CI)_x = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(D_j)}{(D_x)_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(D_x)_{1-n} \left\{ \frac{[D]_j}{\sum_i^n [D]_i} \right\}}{(D_m)_j \left\{ \frac{(f_{ax})_j}{[1 - (f_{ax})_j]} \right\}^{1/m_j}} \quad (3)$$

其中, $(CI)_x$ 表示农药混合物中各组分产生 $x\%$ 效应时的联合指数, $(D_x)_{1-n}$ 表示混合物引起 $x\%$ 效应时各组分的浓度之和, $[D]_j / \sum_i^n [D]_i$ 表示混合物引起 $x\%$ 效应时各组分的浓度比例, $(D_m)_j \left\{ \frac{(f_{ax})_j}{[1 - (f_{ax})_j]} \right\}^{1/m_j}$ 表示引起 $x\%$ 效应时每种单一组分的浓度^[41]。

在研究中,常常同时采用前 2 种模型进行联合毒性预测,并将结果进行比较。一般来说,2 种模型的混合物毒性效应预测值差别不大,都比实际观察值稍低,通常 CA 模型预测的联合毒性比 IA 模型高。Phyu 等^[42]用 2 种模型评价了 3 种农药对网纹水蚤的联合毒性,发现 IA 模型会明显低估农药混合物的毒性,而 CA 预测值与实际观察值的偏离较小, Silva 等^[43]在葡萄牙河流流域中农药混合物的水生风险评估中发现,利用 CA 模型预测的农药混合物 EC_{50} 值比 IA 模型低,即 CA 模型联合毒性效应预测值比 IA 模型高, Sousa 等^[44]在法国饮食中常见农药混合物对孕烷 X 受体作用的评估中也得到一致的结果,以上研究结果都表明 CA 模型比 IA 模型更为准确合理,更适用于评价联合毒性。但是也存在 IA 模型预测毒性高于 CA 模型的情况, Zhang 等^[45]在对 18 组农药混合物毒性效应的评价中发现,其中有 3 组农药混合物用 IA 模型预测的毒性效应值比 CA 模型高,而其余 15 组用 2 种模型预测的结果均一致,笔者认为 2 种模型预测结果之间的关系主要取决于农药混合物的组成成分。在实际研究中,绝大多数农药混合物组分之间的作用机制符合 CA 模型,满足 IA 模型作用条件的情况较少,加之综合考虑认为 CA 模型的预测结果更为准确和保守,因此,在过去的农药混合物联合毒性评价中,一般将 CA 模型作为默认方法。虽然 CA 和 IA 模型已能够较准确地预测联合毒性,但这 2 种传统模型都没有考虑农药混合物各组分之间的相互作用,往往会低估联合毒性,于是近年来有学者开始应用一种新的模型——CI 模型来评价农药混合物的联合效应。CI 指数可通过 CompuSyn、Calculusyn 等^[41, 46]软件进行计算分析, $CI < 1$ 、 $CI = 1$ 和 $CI > 1$ 分别表示协同、相加和拮抗作用。然而 CI 模型在农药混合物的联合毒性效应评价中还未得到广泛应用,在国内已有的研究中, Chen 等^[47]利用 CI 方法成功评价了 7 种农药和 1 种重金属多元混合对蚯蚓的联合毒性效应, CompuSyn 软件的分析结果表明,四元及以上混合物在低剂量下均表

现出协同效应,同时研究者还将CI方法同CA、IA方法进行了比较,发现CI方法能够更准确地预测农药混合物的联合毒性。

3 不同试验模型在有机磷农药联合毒性评价中的应用

过去的农药毒性研究中,活体动物是最常用的试验模型,其中包括哺乳动物模型和其他动物模型。然而随着研究的不断深入,人们发现并非所有的动物试验都能准确反映农药对人体的危害,特别是在联合毒性评价中,大量的试验样本和数据的积累,动物试验存在耗时、耗力、成本高等弊端,一种新的方法——离体细胞试验逐渐受到研究者的青睐。近年来2种模型在有机磷农药联合毒性评价中都被广泛使用。

3.1 活体动物模型

原则上哺乳动物(如大鼠、小鼠等)的体内试验结果可外推到人,因此是有机磷农药的联合毒性评价中普遍采用的方法之一。Yu等^[48]以雄性小鼠为模型,以小鼠体重、睾丸功能、精子数量和质量,以及性激素的分泌情况为观察指标,研究了敌敌畏、乐果和马拉硫磷混合使用对生殖毒性的联合效应,发现3种有机磷农药的联合效应表现为协同作用。文一等^[49]以SD大鼠为体内试验模型,研究了有机磷农药氧化乐果和毒死蜱混合使用对雄性生殖功能的联合毒性,发现有机磷农药混合物能够降低受试大鼠睾丸标志酶乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、酸性磷酸酶(ACP)、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)和 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(γ -GT)的活力,增加大鼠的附睾系数和睾丸中促卵泡生成激素含量,同时降低精子数量、精子活力和睾酮含量,其联合毒性呈现协同效应。Xu等^[50]同样以大鼠为模型,以氧化应激标志物丙二醛(MDA)、蛋白羧基(PCO)水平和2种抗氧化酶超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)的活性为毒性终点,研究了有机磷农药敌敌畏和溴氰菊酯在低剂量亚慢性暴露下对大鼠肝脏氧化损伤的联合效应,结果发现2种农药均能显著诱导大鼠肝脏的氧化应激效应,其中溴氰菊酯比敌敌畏的诱导效果更明显,而联合毒性则呈现拮抗效应。关于联合毒性效应机制,文一等^[49]认为有机磷农药混合物对哺乳动物的联合毒性可以概括为3个作用机制:体内贮运中的相互作用、对靶标位点的相互作用和代谢过程中的相互作用,其中,氧化乐

果和毒死蜱对大鼠雄性生殖功能的协同效应可能是由对靶标位点和代谢过程中的相互作用共同引起的。而Xu等^[50]则认为敌敌畏和溴氰菊酯对大鼠肝脏氧化应激的拮抗效应可能是由农药混合物对靶标位点的相互作用引起,即2种农药在大鼠肝脏中共享了同一毒性靶标,从而抑制了彼此的毒性作用。有机磷农药联合毒性效应的机制还尚未明确和统一,有待于进一步研究。

除了大鼠和小鼠,农药毒理学研究中还常常用到鱼类、藻类等水生生物和蚯蚓、昆虫等其他生物等试验模型,这些模型主要用于评价农药对水体、土壤等生态环境的影响^[51]。其中,生物头部及大脑的AChE等酶活性是有机磷农药生态毒理学中最常用的毒性终点标志物,蒋曼等^[52]在有机磷农药毒死蜱和氨基甲酸酯农药甲萘威对斑马鱼的联合毒性效应评价中,以斑马鱼头部AChE、SOD、GST、CAT、AKP 5种酶的活性为毒性终点,同时比较了这2种农药对以上指标的敏感程度,发现2种农药单独及混合使用时对AChE活性均有显著的抑制作用,其中联合毒性呈现协同效应,而对SOD、GST、CAT、AKP活性的影响无明显规律,说明斑马鱼头部的AChE活性是最为敏感的毒性标志物。Chen等^[53]研究了有机磷农药毒死蜱和马拉硫磷、三唑磷,以及和氨基甲酸酯农药仲丁威、丁硫克百威二元混合使用时对鲤鱼大脑AChE活性抑制作用的影响,混合时采用2种方式:等效混合(50%)和等浓度混合,结果发现2种方式下毒死蜱和马拉硫磷的联合毒性均呈现显著的协同效应,毒死蜱和三唑磷均呈现相加效应;毒死蜱和仲丁威在等效混合时呈现相加效应,等浓度混合则呈现协同效应;毒死蜱和丁硫克百威在等效混合时呈现拮抗效应,等浓度混合则呈现相加效应,这说明不同的混合方式会导致联合毒性作用类型不同。Stepic等^[54]以爱胜蚓为模型,以3种酶AChE、CAT和GST的活性作为毒性评价终点,研究了有机磷农药双硫磷、马拉硫磷和虫螨磷单独及二元混合使用时的毒性,发现3种农药单独及二元混合使用时CAT和GST活性均增强,而AChE活性则受到显著抑制,其中双硫磷和马拉硫磷、虫螨磷二元混合均表现为相加效应,而马拉硫磷和虫螨磷的联合毒性表现为拮抗效应。研究者根据其结果推测和总结出产生拮抗效应的2个主要机制:一种是一种农药代谢时产生的代谢物使另一种农药的代谢速率变慢,从

而毒性作用减弱;二是一种农药影响和改变了另一种农药的毒物动力学代谢途径。

活体动物试验一般采用整体动物,便于进行神经学、行为学、生理学等整体功能的评价,同时试验结果中的形态学指标变化肉眼可见^[55],较为直观,此外大多数试验动物的生理、病理和药理代谢与人体相似(如小鼠的基因和人体接近),试验结果可外推到人。但是饲养动物的过程漫长,耗时耗力,样本量大会导致动物消耗量大,试验成本高,并且动物体内环境复杂,不可控因素较多。

3.2 离体细胞模型

体外细胞培养具有快速、简便、成本低等优点,用细胞试验代替和印证动物试验结果,成为近年来进行农药安全性评价的常用方法。表2总结了近年来细胞模型在农药常见毒性联合效应评价中的应用情况。目前关于细胞模型在有机磷农药联合毒性评价中的应用国内外也有一些研究。其中,Abhishek等^[56]以人角质形成细胞 HaCaT 为模型,以细胞增殖、细胞内 ROS 和 DNA 损伤为毒性终点,评估了有机磷农药甲基对硫磷和氨基甲酸酯农药克百威低剂量单独和混合使用时的细胞毒性和遗传毒性,发现2种农药单独使用时均表现出微弱的细胞毒性和遗传毒性,而混合使用时对 HaCaT 细胞增殖、细胞内 ROS 和 DNA 损伤的影响大于2种农药单独使用,甚至是其2~3倍,研究者推测这可能是由于2种农药之间的协同效应导致毒性的增强。Raszewski等^[57]以人神经母细胞瘤细胞 SH-SY5Y 为模型,研究了有机磷农药毒死蜱和拟除虫菊酯农药氯氰菊酯及其混合物对细胞凋亡的诱导效应,发现低浓度下单独使用氯氰菊酯不会诱导 SH-SY5Y 细胞凋亡,但毒死蜱和2者的混合物均能显著诱导 SH-SY5Y 细胞的凋亡,并且联合毒性呈现协同效应。国内有研究者发现,在细胞实验中有有机磷农药的使用剂量及处理时间会影响联合毒性效应。周炯林等^[58]以人肝癌细胞系 HepG2 为试验模型,通过体外细胞微核试验,评价了有机磷农药敌敌畏、乐果和马拉硫磷的遗传毒性联合效应,发现在低剂量暴露时,农药二元混合物的联合毒性均呈现协同效应,而高剂量暴露则呈现拮抗效应。檀德宏等^[59]以原代培养皮层神经细胞为模型,研究了氨基甲酸酯农药克百威预处理对有机磷农药毒死蜱神经毒性的影响,发现 $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度的克百威处理 72 h 后不会对皮层神经细胞产生明显的细胞毒

性,而用同样浓度的克百威预处理后可以拮抗毒死蜱产生的细胞毒性,且拮抗效应随着间隔时间的变化而变化,其中2者同时染毒时不出现拮抗效应,克百威预处理 2 h 时产生轻微的拮抗效应,预处理 8 h 时产生最大的拮抗效应,由此推断有机磷和氨基甲酸酯农药之间的联合毒性效应受2者暴露时间间隔的影响。此外,相比动物模型,细胞模型更有利于从不同的信号通路进行毒性机制的深入研究,其中,Raszewski等^[57]通过免疫印迹法测定发现,有机磷农药可以影响多巴胺能细胞凋亡通路中半胱天冬酶 3、Bcl-2 和 Bcl-xL 基因的表达,激活 MAPK 途径中 ERK1/2、p38、JNK 等信号通路,这从分子水平上探究了毒死蜱和农药混合物的毒性机制,认为有机磷农药主要是通过凋亡机制产生的细胞毒性。檀德宏等^[59]同样采用免疫印迹的方法分析毒死蜱和克百威混合对 ERK1/2 的激活效应,发现克百威预处理会抑制毒死蜱对 ERK1/2 的激活,并且抑制作用与细胞毒性降低规律相同,因此认为克百威与毒死蜱的联合毒性作用机制与 ERK1/2 激活的抑制效应有关。

离体细胞试验大多采用肿瘤细胞,这类细胞具有增殖速度快、操作简单、培养周期短、成本低、剂量反应关系易测、环境因素可控性强等优点,并且细胞模型具有针对性,在研究对一种系统的毒性作用时,选择特定的靶细胞可排除母体及其他系统相互作用的干扰^[60],因为细胞模型能够较为准确地反映农药的毒性作用机制和毒理学代谢过程,所以常常用于农药的早期筛选。但是特定离体细胞培养脱离了机体内环境,可能会失去部分维持或辅助信号,以及与其他细胞或蛋白之间的联系与反应,因此与动物试验相比,细胞试验结果的稳定性和整体性较差,无法再现人体内部环境中复杂的相互作用过程,更无法预测农药对人体内其他系统和器官的毒性作用,试验结果很难外推到人。

总之,动物模型和细胞模型在评价有机磷农药的联合毒性时各有利弊,人体的内部结构及功能十分复杂,目前细胞试验还不能够完全取代动物试验,需要相互补充和印证,以便更全面地评价有机磷农药的毒性及联合效应。

4 存在问题及展望

有机磷农药高效、快速、广谱等特点决定了其在

表2 体外细胞模型在农药常见毒性联合效应评价中的应用
Table 2 *In vitro* cell models in the combined toxicity of common pesticides

毒性 Toxicity	农药 Pesticide	细胞模型名称 Cell model	来源 Source	毒性终点 Toxicity index	联合效应类型 Combined effect
神经毒性 Neurotoxicity	毒死蜱+氯氰菊酯 ^[61] Chlopyrifos+cypermethrin	大鼠嗜铬细胞瘤细胞 PC12	大鼠肾上腺髓质 Rat adrenal medulla	Ca ²⁺ 浓度 Ca ²⁺ concentration	相加 Addition
	毒死蜱+除虫菊酯 ^[62] Chlopyrifos+pyrethrin	小鼠神经母细胞瘤细胞 N2a	小鼠神经母细胞瘤 Mouse neuroblastoma	神经轴突生长的抑制 Neurite growth-promoting factor	协同 Synergism
	硫丹+代森锌 ^[63] Endosulfan+zineb	人神经母细胞瘤细胞 SH-SY5Y	人神经母细胞瘤 Human neuroblastoma	早期细胞凋亡、晚期细胞 凋亡和坏死 Early and late cell apoptosis and necrosis	协同 Synergism
	毒死蜱+氯氰菊酯 ^[67] Chlopyrifos+cypermethrin	人神经母细胞瘤细胞 SH-SY5Y	人神经母细胞瘤 Human neuroblastoma	细胞凋亡 Cell apoptosis	协同 Synergism
遗传毒性 Genotoxicity	久效磷+克百威 ^[64] Monocrotophos+carbofuran	人外周血淋巴细胞 PBL	人外周血液 Human peripheral blood	DNA损伤、染色体畸变 DNA damage, chromosome aberration	协同 Synergism
	马拉硫磷+异马拉硫磷 ^[65] Malathion+isomalathion	人肝祖细胞 HepaRG	人体肝前体细胞系的 终端分化肝组织 Human liver precursor cell line terminal differen-	细胞活力、细胞凋亡、caspase-3、 CYP3A4、CYP2B6和CYP1A2活性 Cell viability, cell apoptosis, caspase 3, CYP3A4, CYP2B6 and CYP1A2 activity	相加 Addition
	甲基对硫磷+克百威 ^[65] Parathion-methyl+ carbofuran	人永生表皮细胞 HaCaT	人体皮肤 Human skin	细胞增殖、细胞内ROS、 DNA损伤 Cell proliferation, intracellular ROS, DNA damage	协同 Synergism
	草甘膦+莠去津 ^[66] Glyphosate + atrazine	中国仓鼠卵巢细胞 CHO-K1	中国仓鼠卵巢 Chinese hamster ovary	微核效应、细胞内ROS Micronucleus effect, intracellular ROS	协同 Synergism
	吡虫啉+甲磺草胺 ^[67] Imidacloprid+sulfentrazone	人肝癌细胞系 HepG2	人体肝脏组织 Human liver tissue	DNA损伤、微核效应、致突变效应 DNA damage, micronucleus effect, mutagenic effect	拮抗 Antagonism
	免疫毒性 Immunotoxicity	马拉硫磷、林丹、增效醚 ^[68] Malathion, lindane, piperonyl butoxide	小鼠脾细胞 Mouse Splenocytes	小鼠脾脏 Mouse spleen	细胞毒性、细胞形态学、DNA断 裂、细胞凋亡及坏死、免疫表型 Cytotoxicity, cell morphology, DNA breakage, cell apoptosis and necrosis, immune phenotype
林丹、马拉硫磷、氯菊酯 ^[69] Lindane, malathion, permethrin		小鼠胸腺细胞 C57BL/6	小鼠胸腺 Murine thymus	细胞毒性、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)释 放量、细胞形态学、DNA断裂、胸 腺细胞亚种群 Cell toxicity, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), cell morphology, DNA breakage, thymus cell subpopulations	协同 Synergism
内分泌干扰 Endocrine disruption	丙环唑、氯氰菊酯等 14种 ^[70] Propiconazole, cypermethrin, etc. 14	人乳腺癌细胞、中 国仓鼠卵巢细胞、 人绒毛膜癌细胞 MVLN, CHO-K1, JEG-3	人乳腺、中国仓鼠 卵巢、人绒毛膜 Human breast, Chinese hamster ovary, human chorionic	雌激素受体(ER)活性、雄激素 受体(AR)活性、芳香酶活性 Estrogen receptor (ER), androgen receptor (AR) activity, aromatase activity	相加或协同 Addition or synergism
	特丁津、代森锰锌 等13种 ^[71] Terbutylazine, mancozeb, etc. 13	大鼠垂体瘤细胞 GH3	大鼠垂体瘤 Rat pituitary	甲状腺激素(TH)功能、芳香烃受 体(AhR)活性 Thyroid hormone (TH) function, aro matic hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) activity	相加 Addition
	嘧霉胺、戊唑醇等10种 ^[72] Pyrimethanil, tebuconazole, etc. 10	人肾上腺皮质癌 细胞系 H295R	人肾上腺皮质 Human adrenal	雌激素酮产量 Estrogen production	大多数相加 Addition mostly

国际杀虫剂市场上的重要地位,近年来,人们越来越重视有机磷农药之间以及有机磷农药和拟除虫菊酯

类、氨基甲酸酯类农药混合使用时所产生的联合毒性效应,国内外研究者们先后运用不同的数学评价

方法、体内和体外试验模型,以及不同的毒性终点对有机磷农药混合物的联合毒性进行评价,并取得了一定的进展。但仍存在以下不足:(1)研究大多集中在农药的高剂量急性毒性水平,并且对协同、拮抗、相加效应缺乏明确的机制分析;(2)联合毒性评价体系指标及方法尚未统一;(3)细胞模型在该研究领域还未得到广泛的使用。在未来的研究中,建议将研究重点放在长期低剂量暴露水平上,同时深入对联合毒性作用机制的分析;此外,建议使用统一的联合毒性评价体系指标及方法,特别是在考虑农药混合物不同组分之间相互作用的基础上,积极推广和应用联合指数 CI 这一新的评价方法;最后,建议寻找和开发新的可用于有机磷农药联合毒性评价的细胞模型,补充和印证动物试验结果,为有机磷农药联合毒性效应风险评估提供更多的毒理学依据。

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