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手性除草剂异丙甲草胺毒理研究进展

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[摘要] 异丙甲草胺是目前广泛使用的酰胺类芽前阔叶杂草防除剂。文章综述了异丙甲草胺进入环境后对非靶标生物急性毒性、慢性毒性的对映体选择性差异,这种选择性差异与生物体的吸收及代谢密切相关。最后对异丙甲草胺手性毒理的未来研究进行了展望。

[关键词] 异丙甲草胺;对映体选择性;毒性

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Progress in toxicity of chiral herbicide metolachlor

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Abstract: Chiral herbicide metolachlor is widely used for preemergence control of broad-leaved weeds. This review focused on its enantioselective differences of acute and chronic toxicities to non-target organisms after entering the environment. These differences are closely related to biological absorption and metabolism. The developmental trends of future investigations on chiral toxicology were also discussed.

Key words: metolachlor; enantioselectivity; toxicity

异丙甲草胺[2-乙基-6-甲基-N-(1-甲基-2-甲氧乙基)氯代乙酰替苯胺],通用名为metolachlor,是一种酰胺类杂草防除剂^[1],因其具有广谱、高效、选择性强等特点,可广泛应用于70多种作物田的杂草防除^[2]。异丙甲草胺有4种光学异构体,分别为aS,1S-、aR,1S-、aR,1R-和aS,1R-(图1)。目前市场上常见的异丙甲草胺商品化产品有2种:一种是外消旋异丙甲草胺(Rac-metolachlor),即4种异构体同时存在,又称都尔、杜尔、杜耳、稻乐思、屠莠胺、莫多草、甲氧毒草胺;另一种是S-异丙甲草胺(S-metolachlor),又称精异丙甲草胺、金都尔,去除了2

个非活性的R-(aR,1R-和aS,1R-)并富集了S-构型异构体。S-异丙甲草胺的沸点、蒸汽压、稳定性、溶解度、防治杂草种类、吸收与传导、代谢与降解等特性均与Rac-异丙甲草胺相似^[3]。异丙甲草胺95%的除草活性来自S-异构体(aS,1S-和aR,1S-异丙甲草胺)^[4],所以S-异丙甲草胺的有效用量比Rac-异丙甲草胺低35%~38%^[5]。但同时,随着异丙甲草胺的广泛应用,造成环境生物与其接触,由此造成持续低水平暴露下的非靶标毒性,而这些毒性也呈现出不同程度的对映体差异性^[6-7]。

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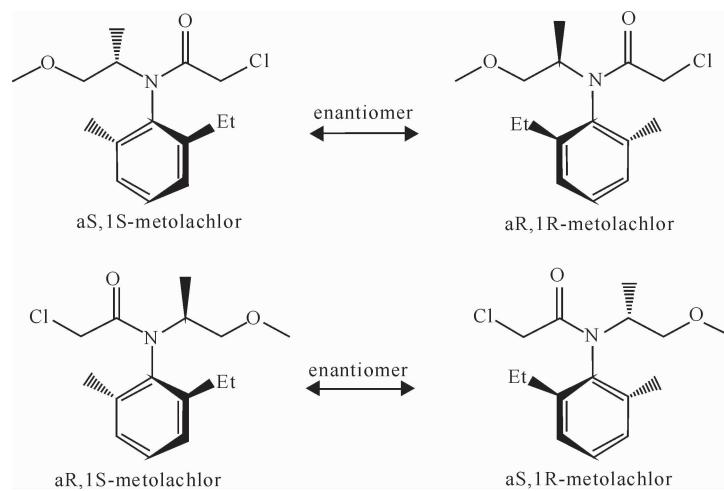


图1 异丙甲草胺的4种光学异构体

Fig. 1 Four isomers of metolachlor

1 异丙甲草胺急性毒性的对映体选择性

1.1 异丙甲草胺对动物的对映体选择性

异丙甲草胺在使用过程中可能会对非靶标生物造成影响或危害,如异丙甲草胺泄漏、污染、残留等情况下,动植物及人类可能在短时间内接触到高浓度的异丙甲草胺,继而发生急性中毒^[8]。Rac-异丙

甲草胺对雌、雄大鼠急性经口毒性的半数致死量(LD_{50})分别为2 330 mg/kg和3 160 mg/kg^[9],S-异丙甲草胺原药对雄、雌性大鼠亚慢性经口染毒剂量分别为158.0 mg/kg和632.0 mg/kg及以上时,对大鼠有毒性效应^[10]。S-异丙甲草胺对水生大型蚤和蚯蚓的 LD_{50} 分别为51.2 mg/kg^[11]和34.63 mg/kg^[12](表1)。说明水生动物对异丙甲草胺的毒性敏感度较哺乳动物大鼠的更高。

表1 异丙甲草胺对受试生物的急性毒性

Table 1 Acute toxicity of metolachlor to tested organisms

受试生物 Tested organism	异丙甲草胺类型 Type of metolachlor	评价指标 Evaluation index	EC_{50}/LC_{50}	参考文献 Reference
雌性大鼠 Female rats	Rac-	LD_{50}	2 330	[9]
雄性大鼠 Male rats	Rac-	LD_{50}	3 160	
大型蚤 <i>Daphnia magna</i>	S- Rac-	LD_{50}	51.2 69.4	[11]
蚯蚓 Earthworms	S- Rac-	LD_{50}	34.63 35.68	[12]
普通核小球藻 <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	0.170 0.383	[16]
斜生栅藻 <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i>	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	0.083 0.150	[16]
蛋白核小球藻 <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i>	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	0.068 0.152	[17]
栅藻 <i>Scenedesmus</i>	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,24\text{ h}}$	5.5 0.232	[18]
羊角月牙藻 <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	Rac-	$EC_{50,72\text{ h}}$	0.056	[15]
小球藻 <i>Chlorella</i>	Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	18.926	[13]
绿藻 Green alga	Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	5.508	[14]
玉米 Maize	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	755.98 782.73	[19]
水稻 Rice	S- Rac-	$EC_{50,96\text{ h}}$	9.44 12.32	[19]

注:1. EC_{50} 的单位为mg/L;2. LD_{50} 的单位为mg/kg。

Note: 1. The unit of EC_{50} is mg/L; 2. The unit of LD_{50} is mg/kg.

1.2 异丙甲草胺对水生植物的对映体选择性

小球藻和绿藻暴露在 Rac-异丙甲草胺环境下 96 h,半数最大效应浓度(EC_{50})分别达到 18.926 mg/L^[13] 和 5.508 mg/L^[14]。羊角月牙藻暴露于 Rac-异丙甲草胺条件下 72 h, EC_{50} 低至 0.056 mg/L^[15]。S- 和 Rac-异丙甲草胺对斜生栅藻、粉核小球藻和水稻的半数最大效应浓度(EC_{50})存在明显的差异,对于栅藻,Rac-异丙甲草胺表现出的毒性效应比 S-异丙甲草胺更强(表 1)。这表明异丙甲草胺

对多种不同非靶标生物均表现出比较明显的急性毒性。

2 异丙甲草胺慢性毒性的对映体选择性

对于异丙甲草胺的慢性毒性,现有研究多以胚胎细胞、肝癌细胞、肝微粒体、水生鱼类及哺乳动物个体等为生物模型进行评价,并且在发育毒性、免疫毒性、肝毒性等方面已有部分研究成果(表 2)。

表 2 异丙甲草胺对受试生物的慢性毒性

Table 2 Chronic toxicities of metolachlor to tested organisms

毒性 Toxicity	受试生物 Tested organism	异丙甲草胺类型 Type of metolachlor	结果 Result	参考文献 Reference
发育毒性 Developmental toxicity	斑马鱼胚胎 Zebrafish embryos	Rac-	致死致畸 Lethal and teratogenesis	[22]
	鸡胚胎细胞 Chicken embryos	S-	细胞数量减少 Reduce the amount of cells	[20]
	鼠胚胎细胞 Murine preimplantation embryos	Rac-	细胞凋亡率显著升高 Increase significantly cell apoptosis rate	[21]
免疫毒性 Immunotoxicity	人淋巴细胞 Human lymphocytes	Rac-	对细胞数量无影响 Not inhibit cell growth	[25]
	雄性大鼠 Male rats	S-	引起生殖系统内分泌的变化 Changes in reproductive endocrinology	[26]
	鼠骨髓嗜多染红细胞 Polychromatic erythrocytes	Rac-	细胞数量减少 Reduce the amount of cells	[24]
遗传毒性 Genetic toxicity	小鼠个体 Mice	Rac-	对体液免疫和非特异性免疫有抑制作用 Inhibit humoral immune function and nonspecific immune function	[23]
	小鼠个体 Mice	Rac-	无 None	[9]
	日本青鳉鱼 Japanese medaka	Rac-	毒性很弱 Harmless	[34]
肺毒性 Lung cancer risk	仓鼠肺细胞 Hamster lung cells	S-	毒性很弱 Harmless	[10]
	农药使用者 Farmers	Rac-	毒性很弱 Harmless	[35]
前列腺毒性 Prostate toxicity	农药使用者 Farmers	Rac-	毒性很弱 Harmless	[36]
	鼠肝微粒体 Rat liver microsomes	Rac-	致癌作用 Carcinogenic effect	[27]
肝毒性 Hepatotoxicity	大鼠个体 Rats	S-	肝细胞轻度水肿 Mild edema of liver cells	[10]
	人肝癌细胞 Human liver (Hep G2) cells	Rac-	致死 Lethal	[28]

2.1 发育毒性

胚胎和幼年时期是动物发育的一个重要敏感期,该时期外源性污染物的吸收和积累可能会严重影响到胚胎发育和器官形成,导致身体畸形甚至死亡等不可逆转的伤害。2.88 ng/mL 的 S-异丙甲草胺即可显著减少鸡胚胎细胞的数量^[20]。在小鼠胚胎细胞培养液中加入 100 ng/mL Rac-异丙甲草胺,72 h 后细胞凋亡率显著升高,囊胚发育受到抑制,胚胎细胞数减少^[21]。 10^{-3} mol/L 的 Rac-异丙甲草胺对斑马鱼胚胎即表现出明显的致死、致畸、抑制发

育等不良影响,并且呈现一定的时间剂量依赖性^[22](表 2)。

2.2 免疫毒性

Rac-异丙甲草胺具有免疫毒性,主要表现为对体液免疫和非特异性免疫功能的抑制作用,影响淋巴细胞活力和分泌功能及抗体生产量^[23]。2.0 μ g/mL 的 Rac-异丙甲草胺即可使小鼠骨髓嗜多染红细胞有丝分裂指数显著下降,40 μ g/mL 的 Rac-异丙甲草胺则能观察到该细胞数量明显减少^[24]。Rac-异丙甲草胺还能降低小鼠脾脏体比,抑制细胞

活力和降低抗体水平,抑制B淋巴细胞功能,对小鼠体液免疫功能表现出抑制作用;另外,小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞吞噬鸡红细胞试验也发现,Rac-异丙甲草胺可使小鼠巨噬细胞吞噬率明显降低,且存在剂量-效应关系,对小鼠非特异性免疫功能也表现出一定毒性^[23]。3 ng/mL的Rac-异丙甲草胺对人淋巴细胞数量无影响^[25]。Mathias等^[26]研究发现,50 mg/kg的S-异丙甲草胺可引起雄性大鼠生殖系统内分泌的变化。

2.3 肝毒性

在大鼠体内细胞色素P450酶系作用下,Rac-异丙甲草胺能代谢为具有致癌作用的二烷基醌亚胺^[27]。周明等^[10]对S-异丙甲草胺原药进行大鼠亚慢性(90 d)经口毒性试验,在整个染毒期间,高剂量(632 mg/kg)组经病理组织学检查发现大鼠肝细胞轻度水肿,而其他各脏器未见病理改变,说明受检样品高剂量组对大鼠肝脏有一定影响。从分子水平上研究手性农药的肝毒机制也已逐渐展开,如以肝癌细胞Hep G2为体外模型,发现Rac-异丙甲草胺能对调节细胞周期蛋白的表达起到显著抑制作用,影响细胞正常增殖,进而引起该细胞凋亡^[28]。近年来,以癌细胞、原代细胞等为研究模型的体外监测技术在毒理学领域的应用日益广泛,它们不但可以减少实验动物用量,实现快速、便捷、高通量分析,而且对于解释被测物质毒理学效应的分子机理也有重要意义^[29-32]。目前,研究者多是分析Rac-异丙甲草胺的肝毒机制^[33],对异丙甲草胺毒性的对映体选择差异性研究尚未涉及。

2.4 其他毒性

也有其他研究者以小鼠个体、水生动物及人为生物模型,研究Rac-异丙甲草胺的遗传毒性、甲状腺毒性、肺毒性和前列腺毒性作用,发现Rac-异丙甲草胺对甲状腺、肺和前列腺有很弱的毒性作用,无遗传毒性^[9-10,34-36]。

3 异丙甲草胺吸收及代谢的对映体选择性

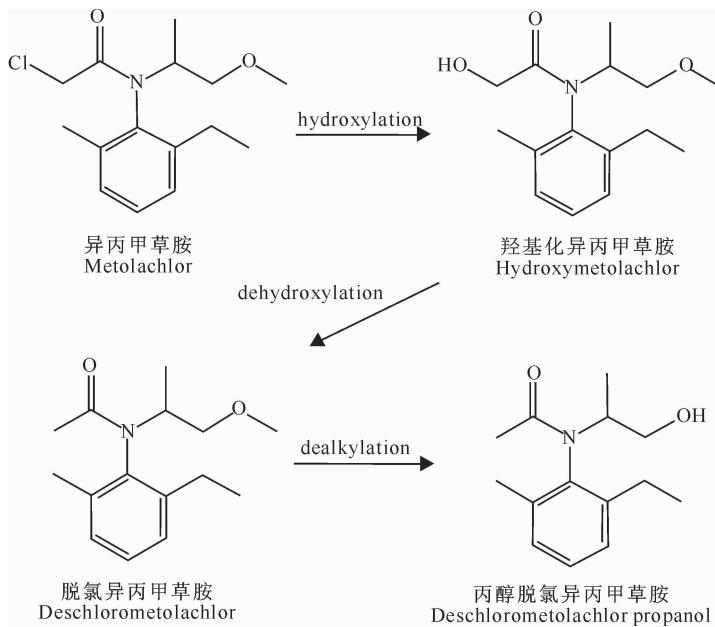
3.1 生物吸收的对映选择性

手性农药对映体选择性的跨膜作用和特异性的生物吸收,使得实际产生毒性作用的单一对映体的含量与进入生物体内的初始含量并不一致,其中单一对映体的累积在生物体内被广泛观察到^[37]。Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺对斜生栅藻细胞膜通透性的影响

存在选择性差异,Rac-异丙甲草胺对普通核小球藻和斜生栅藻的EC₅₀,96 h时分别是S-异丙甲草胺的2.25和1.81倍^[16]。Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺处理玉米和水稻幼苗根系后,玉米和水稻质膜通透性均显著增加,且通透性与2种农药浓度都呈正相关,但S-对映体处理后的质膜通透性显著大于Rac-对映体处理^[38]。在透射电子显微电镜(Transmission electron microscope, TEM)下观察经Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺处理的蛋白核小球藻,发现二者均有质壁分离现象,并且在叶绿体中聚集了许多淀粉粒,在胞质中有一些脂质小滴和一些未知的电子不透明沉淀小体,还有大量的处于分裂状态或未完全分裂即已死亡的细胞,这些都是细胞受损的信号,S-异丙甲草胺处理组的形态变化更为严重^[19]。这些研究说明,Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺均会破坏受试生物的细胞结构,抑制细胞的正常生长和代谢,且Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺表现出立体选择差异性,S-异丙甲草胺对受试生物的毒性比Rac-异丙甲草胺的毒性更大。

3.2 生物代谢的对映选择性

手性农药进入环境后,在生物体的吸收、转运、分布及代谢中不仅可生成多种降解产物,而且会表现出对映体选择性差异,其代谢产物可作为母体在环境中的风险评估指标,研究手性化合物在生物体内的转变过程对解释选择性毒性作用机制非常重要^[39]。Rac-及S-异丙甲草胺在玉米根系中的代谢产物是一致的,它们在玉米根系中的代谢过程分为3步,依次是氯离子被羟基取代、脱羟基作用和甲氧基被羟基取代(图2),可能对应的降解产物分别为羟基化异丙甲草胺(Hydroxymetolachlor)、脱氯异丙甲草胺(Deschlorometolachlor)和丙醇脱氯异丙甲草胺(Deschlorometolachlor propanol)^[38]。玉米根系对低浓度Rac-和S-异丙甲草胺消解(根系吸收和降解)较快,且S-异丙甲草胺的消解速率快于Rac-异丙甲草胺,说明2种农药在玉米根系的消解存在立体选择差异性^[38]。但是,母体的降解并不意味着生态风险的降低或消逝,这些降解产物是新型污染物,其环境行为和毒理特性仍是未知的^[30,40]。Rac-异丙甲草胺在大鼠体内代谢则生成具有致瘤作用的二烷基醌亚胺^[27,41],这说明手性除草剂异丙甲草胺在不同生物体内的代谢产物可能具有对映体选择性。

图 2 Rac- 和 S- 异丙甲草胺在玉米根系的可能代谢途径^[38]Fig. 2 Possible metabolic pathway of Rac- and S-metolachlor in maize root^[38]

4 展望

我国目前使用的手性农药约占农药市场份额的40%^[42]。手性除草剂异丙甲草胺作为一种疏水性持久有机物,其在营养级中有一个从低级到高级的积累过程^[43],且在一条食物链的循环过程中还会伴随着异丙甲草胺在生物体内的对映选择性富集放大^[37]。当异丙甲草胺对映体进入生态环境或生物体后,若依据非手性分析方法对其分析,所得信息可能会与实际生理效应并不相符,因此深入研究对映体选择性毒性,将为手性农药的环境安全和人体健康风险评价提供不可或缺的技术支持和科学依据^[44]。尽管已有不少国内外科学家开展了相关的工作,但是要得出普遍的规律,还需要更多研究结果的支撑。

由于不同对映体对靶标生物具有不同的生物作用,在关注对靶标生物具有活性的对映异构体的同时,却忽略了处理其在环境或是生物体中对非靶标生物具有毒性效应的单一对映异构体^[45]。实践证明,手性农药的不同对映异构体对于不同生物体的毒性存在显著差异,这种选择差异性既取决于手性农药的对映异构体,亦与生物体内参加作用的生物大分子相关^[46-47]。而且,目前对于异丙甲草胺的手性分析主要集中在对映体分数(EF值)或对映体比(ER值)的测定上,其对映体在环境或生物体内代谢机理及毒理学机制等诸多方面亟待加强^[48]。今

后的研究可以从对映体水平结合物种、器官等因素进行综合评价:一是可以从对映体间的毒性差异来展开研究;二是可针对不同物种或器官来评价对映体不同的毒性行为;三是既包括观察对映体的选择性代谢,也包含深入认识不同对映体对环境和生物体的生化影响过程,最终要深入到代谢机理、蛋白和基因水平上,阐述产生手性对映体选择性的根源。只有在对映体水平上研究异丙甲草胺的生物活性行为,才能更准确地评估其生态风险性以及对人类健康的影响,对异丙甲草胺的合理使用也才有较好的指导意义,从而减少其非活性部分对环境及生物产生的危害和风险,减少资源浪费^[49-50]。

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