

杀螟丹和Cr⁶⁺复合污染对赤子爱胜蚓的毒性研究

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引用本文:

朱艳, 高晨昕, 孟雨婷, 等. 杀螟丹和Cr⁶⁺复合污染对赤子爱胜蚓的毒性研究[J]. *农业环境科学学报*, 2021, 40(2): 300–309.

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杀螟丹和Cr⁶⁺复合污染对赤子爱胜蚓的毒性研究

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摘要:为了考察土壤中重金属与农药复合体系下的联合毒性效应,以赤子爱胜蚓为受试生物,采用毒性试验方法,研究了Cr⁶⁺和杀螟丹的单一及复合污染对蚯蚓的影响。结果表明,杀螟丹对赤子爱胜蚓单一毒性大于Cr⁶⁺,杀螟丹和Cr⁶⁺联合毒性效应作用类型以拮抗作用为主。在不同污染物暴露下,蚯蚓的生理生化指标都有不同程度的变化。杀螟丹单一作用时,赤子爱胜蚓体内蛋白含量随染毒时间和浓度增加先升高后降低;在短时间内,超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide dismutase, SOD)活力存在诱导作用;丙二醛(Malondialdehyde, MDA)和过氧化氢酶(Catalase, CAT)含量在染毒初期被促进,随时间延长两者含量大幅度降低。Cr⁶⁺单一作用时,赤子爱胜蚓体内蛋白含量、CAT活力随Cr⁶⁺浓度升高先升高后降低;SOD活力在后期受到抑制,MDA含量持续升高。杀螟丹和Cr⁶⁺联合作用初期对赤子爱胜蚓体内蛋白含量有增加作用;SOD活力前期、中期促进,后期抑制;随染毒时间的延长,CAT活力升高,MDA含量则降低。研究表明,SOD活力、MDA含量均可作为蚯蚓在应对氧化胁迫时,机体受氧化损伤程度的判断指标。

关键词:重金属;农药;复合污染;联合毒性;酶

中图分类号:X171.5 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-2043(2021)02-0300-10 doi:10.11654/jaes.2020-0934

Joint toxicity of cartap and Cr⁶⁺ to *Eisenia foetida*

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Abstract: *Eisenia foetida* was used as the test organism to investigate the joint toxicity of the heavy metal Cr⁶⁺ and the pesticide cartap on earthworms. Results showed that the single toxicity of cartap to *Eisenia foetida* was greater than that of Cr⁶⁺ and that their joint toxicity manifested antagonistic effects. While exposed to different pollutants, the physiological and biochemical properties of *Eisenia foetida* varied to different degrees. As the exposure time and concentration of cartap increased, the protein content of *Eisenia foetida* increased at the initial phase and then decreased. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity was induced in a short time and catalase (CAT) and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents increased during the initial stages of exposure and decreased significantly with time. When exposed to Cr⁶⁺ as a single pollutant, proteins and CAT in *Eisenia foetida* first increased and then decreased as the concentration of Cr⁶⁺ increased, and SOD concentrations were inhibited in the later stages as those of MDA continued to increase. The compounds of cartap and Cr⁶⁺ induced an increase in the protein content in *Eisenia foetida*, while SOD activity was promoted during the early stage and middle stage and inhibited in the late stage. CAT activity and MDA content increased and decreased, respectively, as the exposure time increased. These results show that SOD and MDA can be used as indicators to judge the degree of oxidative damage to *Eisenia foetida*.

Keywords: heavy metal; pesticide; composite pollution; joint toxicity; enzyme

收稿日期:2020-08-10 录用日期:2020-10-16

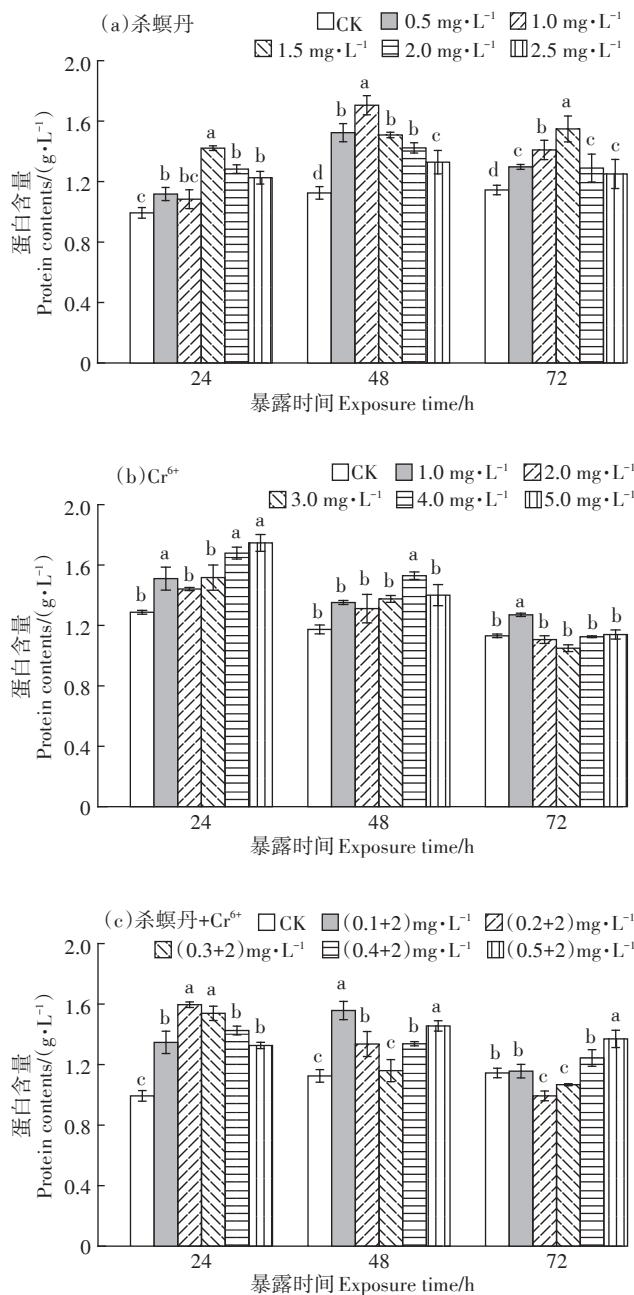
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基金项目:江苏省研究生科研创新计划项目(SJCX20_0940)

Project supported: The Research and Innovation Program for Postgraduates of Jiangsu Province (SJCX20_0940)

持续降低,且各处理均与CK存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。可能是随着染毒时间的延长,蚯蚓体内环境遭到破坏,损伤程度增强,导致在72 h时SOD活力不断降低。蚯蚓经 Cr^{6+} 染毒后SOD活力在24 h时最高(图2b),1.0、2.0、3.0、4.0、5.0 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理分别是CK组



不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同
Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among treatments ($P<0.05$). The same below

图1 杀螟丹、 Cr^{6+} 单一染毒及二元联合染毒对蚯蚓体内蛋白含量的影响

Figure 1 Effect of single toxicity and joint toxicity of cartap and Cr^{6+} on protein contents of earthworm

的145%、156%、174%、148%和133%,随着 Cr^{6+} 处理浓度的增加,蚯蚓体内SOD活力呈现先升高后降低的趋势,最大值出现在 Cr^{6+} 浓度为3.0 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,较CK增加了74.12%,可能由于高浓度污染使蚯蚓机体严重受损。不同暴露时间下,各处理均与CK存在显著差异($P<0.05$),72 h时除CK外各处理并无显著差异。蚯蚓经杀螟丹和 Cr^{6+} 二元联合染毒后,24 h时SOD活力随处理浓度的增加持续升高,各处理组分别较CK升高了10.79%、15.10%、22.07%、28.07%和41.89%

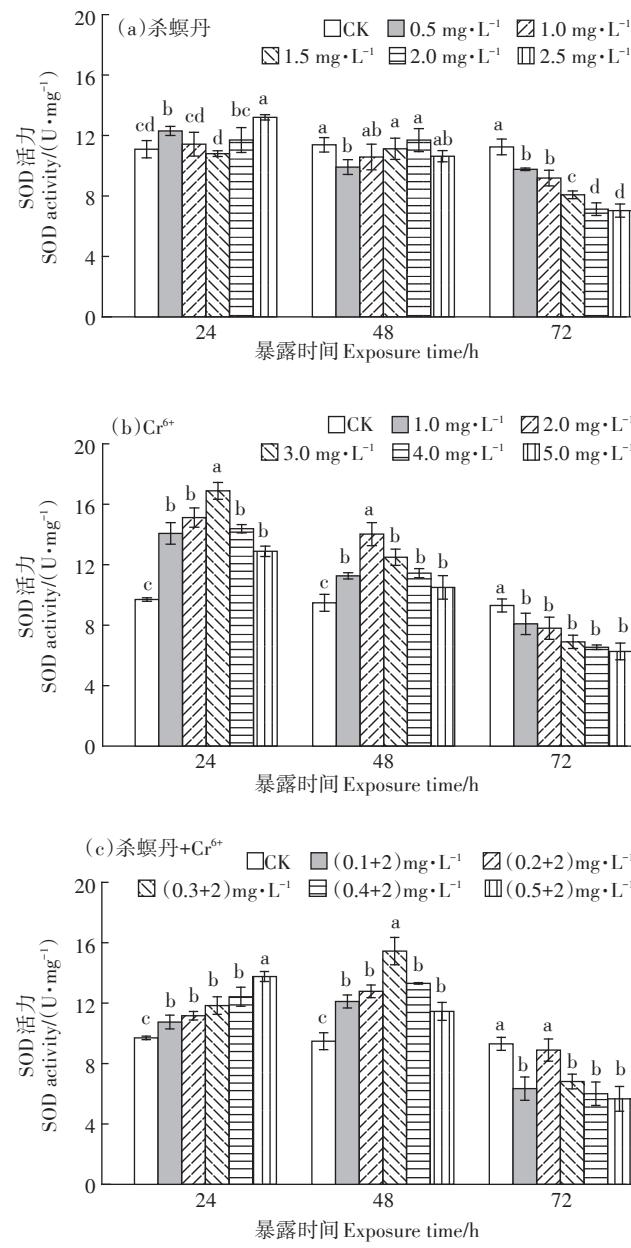


图2 杀螟丹、 Cr^{6+} 单一染毒以及二元联合染毒对蚯蚓体内SOD活力的影响

Figure 2 Effect of single toxicity and joint toxicity of cartap and Cr^{6+} on SOD activity of earthworm

