

SO₂ 对蚕豆根尖细胞微核的诱导作用

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摘要:应用蚕豆根尖微核试验, 对SO₂的遗传毒性效应进行了研究。结果表明:一定浓度范围内(0.108~14.00 mg/m³), 蚕豆根尖微核细胞数与SO₂浓度间呈正相关, 太原市大气污染严重的冬季采暖期根尖细胞微核率明显高于非采暖期; SO₂浓度0.604 mg/m³处理24 h和48 h或2.80~28.00 mg/m³熏气处理4 h可使蚕豆根尖中具有微核的细胞数明显增加, 结果表明, 低浓度SO₂较长时间接触或高浓度短期接触均可引起蚕豆根尖细胞遗传物质的损伤, 应用蚕豆根尖细胞微核实验可对大气SO₂污染进行生物监测。SO₂(2.80~28.00 mg/m³)熏气实验中, 接触时间延长能导致根尖细胞微核率下降, 2.80 mg/m³熏气组下降较快, 14.00 mg/m³熏气组下降较慢, 研究结果提示, 在运用蚕豆根尖微核实验监测环境SO₂污染时要考虑蚕豆的染毒方式, 避免假阴性结果的出现。

关键词: SO₂; 蚕豆; 微核

Effect of sulfur dioxide on the micronuclei formation in *Vicia faba* root tips

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Abstract: Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is a ubiquitous air pollutant, present in low concentrations in the urban air, and in higher concentrations in the working environments. Consequently, it has become important to study the toxic effects of SO₂ in the environment to humans. *Vicia faba* have been used for evaluating chromosomal aberrations since the early 1920s. In the present study, the *Vicia* root-micronucleus assays was selected to assess for DNA aberrations induced by sulfur dioxide.

The *V. faba* test was essential carried out according to Kanaya *et al.* Dry seeds of *V. faba* were soaked for 36 h in tap water and the seedlings were allowed to germinate between two layers of moist cotton. When the newly emerged roots were of 1.00~2.00 cm in length, they were used in the test.

The *Vicia* seedlings, which incubated in tap water, divided into groups. One group of seedlings unexposed to SO₂ was used for negative control. One group incubated in SO₂ polluted air. Other groups of seedlings were exposed to SO₂ at 2.80, 14.00 and 28.00 mg/m³ respectively, 4 h per day for 10 days. The *Vicia* roots after a recovery period (20 h) were fixed overnight in freshly prepared 1:3 aceto-ethanol solution, and then transferred to 70% ethanol for storage. They were hydrolyzed in 1 mol/L HCl at 60 C

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for 8~10 min and stained with Schiff reagent for 40~60 min, 1 mm of the mitotic zone from well-stained root tips were immersed in a drop of distilled water on a clean slide and squashed under a cover glass. About 5000 cells were examined from 5 separate *Vicia* seedlings per experimental group. Micronucleus (MCN) frequency was expressed in terms of the number of cells with MCN per 1000 root tip cells. The Dunnett's *t* test was used for analyzing the significant difference between different treatments.

The results showed that sulfur dioxide induced genetic damage in *Vicia* root tip cells. The MCN frequencies had positive response to SO₂ concentration, and increased with the concentrations in the range of 0.108~14.00 mg/m³, the higher the concentration was, the more the cells with MCN in root tips. The MCN frequencies increased significantly when *V. faba* seedlings exposed to sulfur dioxide for 24~48 h at 0.604 mg/m³ or for 4 h in the range of 2.80~28.00 mg/m³. It was suggested that both the low concentration for longer exposure and the high concentration for shorter duration could induce cytogenetic damage and *V. faba* root micronucleus test could be used to monitor SO₂ pollutant in the environment.

The experimental results also showed that MCN frequencies went down gradually along with the exposure time prolonged. At 2.80 mg/m³ it takes 4 days to decrease the MCN frequencies near to the control's level, and at 14.00 mg/m³ it takes at least 9 days. The results indicated that the toxicity of sulfur dioxide to *Vicia* root cells became slight after a longer exposure, so we should be careful to avoid the incorrect monitoring results.

Key words:sulfur dioxide; *Vicia faba*; micronucleus

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我国是世界上少数以煤炭为主要能源的国家之一。大量煤炭的燃烧导致我国SO₂排放量逐年增加,统计资料显示,至1997年,我国排放的SO₂量达2346万t,居世界第一位,大气污染造成的酸雨面积也大幅增加,年均降水pH值低于5.6的区域面积占全国面积的40%左右。流行病学调查发现,SO₂污染可引起呼吸道疾病,并与肺癌的发生有密切关系^[1]。研究表明,SO₂及其衍生物能够引起哺乳动物和人体细胞遗传损伤,产生微核、SCE、染色体畸变等^[2,3],能促进中国仓鼠卵巢细胞(CHO-AS52)突变^[4]。由SO₂污染形成的酸雨,对生态系统及建筑物有破坏作用。酸雨导致土壤和水系酸化,降低农牧业生产力,影响人类的生活及健康。SO₂和酸雨对植物的生长发育、物质代谢及酶的活性有明显的影响,而且具有遗传损伤作用^[5-7]。

太原市是以煤炭、冶金、机械、化工为主体的能源重化工基地,空气污染综合指数连续几年列全国31个省会城市之首,其中SO₂是主要的污染物之一,1999年SO₂排放量为21.1万t,对大气环境造成严重污染。建立和运用快速有效的监测系统对环境质量进行监测和评价,是环境治理的一个必要环节。生物监测能够反映环境污染对机体的毒性效应,具有其它检测手段无可比拟的优点。

蚕豆根尖微核试验是世界范围内推广运用的环境致突变性检测技术^[8,9],1986年被我国环保局列为水环境生物测试的规范方法,用于检测水体的致突变性,而对空气SO₂污染的监测尚未见报道。本实验对太原地区SO₂污染诱发的蚕豆根尖细胞微核进行检测,并用SO₂熏气试验,研究其对蚕豆的遗传毒理效应,探索应用蚕豆根尖细胞微核实验检测环境SO₂污染的可能性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 蚕豆(*Vicia faba*),采用华中师范大学提供的松滋青皮豆,是经过专门筛选、隔离栽培、无污染的品种。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 蚕豆萌发 参照Kanaya等^[9]的方法。蚕豆于24℃用自来水浸泡36h,湿纱布包裹催芽36h。选已发芽的蚕豆放入垫有湿脱脂棉的培养皿中培养36h。其间每12h用水冲洗1次,换水培养。选择根长整齐一致,根长约1.5~2.0 cm的蚕豆随机分组。

1.2.2 SO₂处理 采用甲醛吸收-副玫瑰苯胺分光光度法测定SO₂浓度。非采暖期对照组为冬季供暖前

培养的蚕豆,采暖期对照组为供暖后置于自然空气中生长的蚕豆。采用不同的SO₂浓度(2.80, 14.00, 28.00 mg/m³)对蚕豆幼苗进行暴露实验(动式熏气)。SO₂暴露试验持续10 d,每日连续熏气4 h后从染毒缸取出,于实验室自然空气中(18~20℃)恢复培养20 h,次日继续熏气。SO₂暴露时间按累计值计算。于每次染毒结束恢复20 h后,从培养皿中取出部分蚕豆进行根尖固定,其余蚕豆继续熏气。其间每12 h用水冲洗1次,换水培养。

1.2.3 根尖固定和染色 切取蚕豆根尖,卡诺氏固定液(甲醇:冰乙酸=3:1)固定24 h。转入70%的乙醇中4℃保存。制片时,用1 mol/L的HCl于60℃解离根尖8~10 min,孚尔根(Feulgen)法染色。

1.2.4 根尖细胞制片和镜检 切取根尖分生区,常规压片。直接在显微镜下观察记录。每个处理观察5~8株幼苗的根尖,每个根尖约1000个细胞。

1.3 数据分析

对镜检所得数据进行方差分析,采用t检验,检测不同处理组之间的差异显著性。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 SO₂诱发蚕豆根尖细胞微核的浓度效应

镜检中凡是主核大小1/3以下,着色与主核相当或稍浅并与主核分离的小核,作为细胞中的微核。微核细胞中多数具有1个微核,少数具有2个微核,个别细胞有3~5个微核。研究结果表明(表1),蚕豆根尖细胞对空气中的SO₂非常敏感,在一定浓度范围内,根尖微核细胞数呈剂量依赖性变化。在非采暖期大气SO₂含量低于国家环保局颁布的《环境空气质量标准》(GB3095-1996)二级标准(0.15 mg/m³)时,蚕豆根尖细胞微核率较低;采暖期大气SO₂含量增大,实验时高出二级标准4.03倍,期间生长的蚕豆幼根细胞微核率显著高于非采暖期。SO₂浓度2.80 mg/m³和14.00 mg/m³熏气4 h后蚕豆根尖细胞微核显著高于采暖期和非采暖期,而植物外形上无可见变化。28.00 mg/m³熏气组根尖微核率明显比低浓度熏气组低,但高于非采暖期和采暖期对照组。研究结果说明,SO₂低浓度较长时间接触和高浓度短时间接触均能诱发蚕豆根尖细胞微核显著增加。

高浓度组根尖微核率降低的原因,与高浓度处理抑制根尖细胞分裂、延滞细胞周期,从而使根尖参与分裂的细胞数目减少有关^[10]。

表1 SO₂诱导的蚕豆根尖细胞微核

Table 1 Frequencies of micronuclei in *V. faba* root tips exposed to sulfur dioxide for 4 h or to polluted air for 24 h

处 理 Treatment	浓 度 Concentration (mg/m ³)	时 间 Duration (h)	观 察 细 胞 数 Number of scored cells	微 核 率 (%) MCN frequency (Mean±S.E.)	污 染 程 度 Significance
非采暖期 Negative control	0.108	24	6100	3.08±0.05	
采暖期 Polluted air	0.604	24	5020	9.15±0.47**	
SO ₂ 熏气组 SO ₂ fumigation	2.800	4	8336	21.36±4.29**	++
	14.00	4	4514	36.33±5.56**	++
	28.00	4	5208	13.60±1.46**	+

与采暖期比较: +p<0.05, ++p<0.01; 与非采暖期比较: *p<0.05, **p<0.01

由于太原市是以煤炭、冶金、化工为主体的能源重化工基地,目前为止多数工业生产和民用锅炉没能很好地解决燃煤过程中的SO₂排放问题,造成太原市大气SO₂含量严重超标,采暖季节SO₂浓度达0.015~2.711 mg/m³,日均值0.503 mg/m³,超标率为87.53%,全年超标率47.08%,局部的SO₂含量超过大气环境质量标准(GB3095-82)数十倍。蚕豆根尖微核实验的结果表明,一定浓度的SO₂能够诱发根尖微核细胞数增加,且呈现剂量效应关系,说明在一定的浓度范围内,用蚕豆根尖细胞微核实验技术,能够监测环境中的SO₂污染。

2.2 SO₂诱发蚕豆根尖细胞微核的时间效应

表2为次日继续熏气4 h后根尖微核细胞统计结果,各不同浓度SO₂熏气组微核率比表1有不同程度的下降,2.80 mg/m³组根尖微核率下降幅度最大,14.00 mg/m³组下降幅度较小。但是,采暖期的根尖微核

率在延长接触时间后无明显变化。

表 2 SO₂诱导的蚕豆根尖细胞微核

Table 2 Frequencies of micronuclei in *V. faba* root tips exposed to sulfur dioxide for 4×2 h or to polluted air for 48 h

处理 Treatment	浓度 Concentration (mg/m ³)	时间 Duration (h)	观察细胞数 Number of scored cells	微核率(%) MCN frequency (Mean±S.E.)	污染程度 Significance
非采暖期 Negative control	0.108	48	5000	3.12±0.13	
采暖期 Polluted air	0.604	48	4800	7.90±0.94*	
SO ₂ 熏气组 SO ₂ fumigation	2.800	4×2	4393	11.03±1.10**	+
	14.00	4×2	5193	34.30±3.67**	++
	28.00	4×2	5038	11.12±1.58**	+

与采暖期比较: + p<0.10, ++ p<0.01; 与非采暖期比较: * p<0.05, ** p<0.01

为了研究根尖微核率与SO₂接触时间的关系,用2.80 mg/m³和14.00 mg/m³的SO₂对蚕豆幼苗进行长期暴露,结果见表3和表4。

表 3 2.80 mg/m³的SO₂熏气对蚕豆根尖细胞微核的影响

Table 3 The effects of SO₂ at 2.80 mg/m³ on the MCN frequencies in *V. faba* root tips

熏气时间 Duration (h)	观察细胞数 Number of scored cells	正常细胞数 Number of normal cells	微核率(%) MCN frequency	污染程度 Significance
4×1	8336	7949	21.36**	++
4×2	4393	4280	12.23**	++
4×3	4528	4379	11.70*	+
4×4	4634	4520	9.70	
4×5	4535	4405	10.25	
4×6	5691	5546	7.91	

与采暖期比较: + p<0.05, ++ p<0.01; 与SO₂熏气4×6h组比较: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01

表3和表4中两个不同浓度处理组在熏气4h后根尖细胞微核率最高,随着熏气时间的延长,熏气组根尖微核细胞率显著下降。同期的根尖有丝分裂指数也表现相同的特点。2.80 mg/m³熏气组2d后分裂指数最低为12.16%,之后逐渐回升,6d后为17.27%。研究结果说明,蚕豆对环境中一定浓度的SO₂具有一个适应过程,对环境的适应导致根尖中微核细胞数目减少,分裂细胞数增多。

表 4 14.00 mg/m³的SO₂熏气对蚕豆根尖细胞微核的影响

Table 4 The effects of SO₂ at 14.00 mg/m³ on the MCN frequencies in *V. faba* root tips

熏气时间 Duration (h)	观察细胞数 Number of scored cells	正常细胞数 Number of normal cells	微核率(%) MCN frequency	污染程度 Significance
4×1	4514	4336	36.33**	++
4×2	5193	5094	34.30**	++
4×3	4519	4399	28.54**	++
4×4	4324	4200	35.17**	++
4×5	5021	4881	19.06**	++
4×6	4105	4006	15.81*	++
4×7	4507	4376	10.85	
4×8	4422	4285	11.56	+
4×9	6832	6639	8.23	
4×10	8102	7864	7.85	

与采暖期比较: + p<0.05, ++ p<0.01; 与SO₂熏气4×10h组比较: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01

从表3和表4可以看出,两个不同浓度的处理在一定长的接触时间后根尖微核率降低到对照水平,但是14.00 mg/m³处理组根尖微核细胞率降低到对照水平需要的时间比2.80 mg/m³组长,结果说明,蚕豆

接触环境中一定浓度的SO₂后,能够通过生理代谢产生一定的适应性,在较短的时间内适应环境中低浓度的SO₂,并通过较长时间适应较高浓度的SO₂,从而使得SO₂对根尖细胞中染色体的表观损伤减小。但SO₂浓度过高时将导致急性中毒,出现组织坏死、细胞死亡。168 mg/m³急性染毒4 h后,导致蚕豆叶片褐色坏死斑,根尖细胞几乎全部固缩,部分细胞核解体。

本文用蚕豆根尖细胞研究的结果与动物细胞实验结果^[1]相似,说明SO₂诱发蚕豆根尖细胞遗传损伤能够反映同等条件下动物细胞的损伤情况,SO₂诱发遗传物质损伤在动物细胞和植物细胞中具有一致性,有可能采用蚕豆根尖微核实验检测环境中的SO₂污染。

研究结果还表明,蚕豆根尖微核实验可用于一定浓度范围内SO₂污染的监测,但要选择蚕豆接触SO₂气体的时间和方式。由于植物体对环境发生适应性反应,造成表观遗传损伤减弱,根尖细胞微核率随着处理时间的延长而降低,容易导致漏检。

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