

生物传感器在有机磷农药残留量检测中的应用研究进展

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摘要: 有机磷农药是我国使用最广泛的农药, 具有广谱、高效等特点, 但对人类的健康和环境安全存在潜在威胁。因此, 发展快速、简易、准确测定有机磷农药残留量的方法具有重要意义。生物传感器具有简单、灵敏、低成本、便于携带, 可实现现场监控等优点, 已成为有机磷农药残留量速测技术中的研究热点。本文综述了近年来国内外生物传感器技术在有机磷农药测定中的应用情况, 主要介绍了酶生物传感器、免疫生物传感器。最后本文对生物传感器在有机磷农药残留检测中应用的未来发展进行展望。

关键词: 生物传感器; 有机磷农药; 酶生物传感器; 免疫生物传感器

Recent progress of biosensors for detection of organophosphorus pesticide residues

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ABSTRACT: Organophosphorus pesticides are extensively used in China owing to their high insecticide activity. However, human health and environment safety are threatened by organophosphorus pesticide residues due to their high toxicity. It is of great significance to develop a rapid, easy and reliable analytical method for pesticide detection. Biosensors are particularly attractive due to their advantages of simple operation, high sensitivity, low cost, easy portability and *in-situ* monitoring. In this review, recent progress of biosensors for detection of organophosphorus pesticide residues had been summarized with emphasis on the development of enzyme-based biosensor and immunosensor. Besides, limitations as well as possible research tendency had been discussed, which might provide practical guidance for future research of biosensor.

KEY WORDS: biosensor; organophosphorus pesticides; enzyme-based biosensor; immunosensor

基金项目: 北京市农林科学院青年科研基金(QNJJ201521)、公益性行业(农业)科研专项课题 (201303075)、农业部农产品质量安全风险评估实验室(北京)开放课题项目(ATFM-KFKT2014004)

Fund: Supported by Youth Foundation of Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences (QNJJ201521), Special Fund for Agro-scientific Research in the Public Interest Project (201303075), Open Project of Risk Assessment Lab for Agro-products(Beijing), Ministry of Agriculture (ATFM-KFKT2014004)

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1 引言

有机磷农药是目前我国使用最为广泛的一类农药, 可以用来控制虫害、鼠害、杂草、细菌等, 具有高效性和广谱性等特点, 在农业生产过程中发挥着巨大作用^[1-5]。然而, 研究发现, 有机磷农药对维持人和动物神经系统中调节突触传导的神经递质-乙酰胆碱酯酶具有抑制作用, 有机磷农药可通过呼吸、接触等方式进入人体, 经血液和淋巴循环到全身各器官和组织, 极低剂量的有机磷农药暴露即可导致对神经细胞的毒性刺激, 可能引发腹泻、呕吐、高血压、心动过缓、呼吸麻痹、器官衰竭等毒性反应^[6-10]。有机磷农药残留给人、动物和环境均可能带来潜在风险。因此, 开发有机磷农药残留量的检测方法, 对残留物质进行有效监控成为农药残留检测技术研究的焦点。有机磷农药残留量的传统分析方法主要有气相色谱法、气相色谱-质谱联用法、液相色谱法、液相色谱联用法以及光谱法等^[11-14], 这些方法对有机磷农药的特异性、灵敏度和准确度要求都比较高, 但样品的前处理过程复杂, 检测周期长、对检测仪器要求高, 需要专业人员进行操作, 无法满足现代农业快速、现场检测的需求。生物传感器技术因其具有简单、快速、灵敏、低成本、便于携带, 可实现现场、实时监控等特点成为目前有机磷农药残留量速测技术的研究热点^[15-20]。

2 生物传感器的检测原理

生物传感器通常由识别元件、转换元件及检测元件 3 部分构成, 识别元件一般为酶、蛋白质、抗体、抗原等生物敏感物质, 可完成对特定化学物质或生物活性物质的特异性识别, 转换元件是决定生物传感器灵敏度和准确性的关键元件, 可将生化信号转化为可识别的电信号, 最后通过检测元件测定 pH、电导等物理化学信号的变化^[21,22], 达到检测农药残留量的目的。

3 生物传感器在有机磷农药残留量检测中的应用

应用于有机磷农药残留量检测的生物传感器主要有酶生物传感器、免疫生物传感器等。

3.1 酶生物传感器

酶生物传感器是以酶作为识别元件的一种生物传感器, 用于测定有机磷农药的酶生物传感器一般基于农药毒性与酶活性降低之间的相关性, 因此, 生物传感器主要通过测定酶暴露于目标测定物前后活性的变化来实现对有机磷农药残留量的检测^[23,24]。常用的有机磷农药酶生物传感器有 2 类: 酶抑制生物传感器和有机磷水解酶生物传感器。

3.1.1 酶抑制生物传感器

在过去 20 年中, 关于农药生物传感器的报道中有

40%~50%是基于酶抑制原理制备的生物传感器^[25]。有机磷农药酶抑制生物传感器的制备中较常用是乙酰胆碱酯酶、丁酰胆碱酯酶^[26]等胆碱酯酶, 其中乙酰胆碱酯酶最为常用。测定的主要原理是乙酰胆碱酯酶可以催化乙酰硫代胆碱水解, 酶促反应的产物是硫代胆碱和乙酸, 硫代胆碱具有电化学活性, 在电极上形成不可逆的氧化峰电流。有机磷农药可以不可逆地抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶的活性, 减少硫代胆碱的氧化, 硫代胆碱的氧化峰电流与有机磷农药的浓度呈反比, 通过测定硫代胆碱被抑制前后, 氧化峰电流的大小即可测定出有机磷农药的浓度^[27]。因此, 如何将乙酰胆碱酯酶有效固定在电极表面, 并保持其原始的催化活性是研究者们设计新型高灵敏度乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器的关键环节。

研究者们以玻碳电极、碳纳米管等为基础, 采用多种修饰方法, 添加功能化基团, 开发出多种新型材料增大电极对乙酰胆碱酯酶的固定作用。Wei 等^[28]构建了一种用于检测有机磷农药的新型乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器, 这种乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器采用磺酸功能化离子液体([BSmim]HSO₄)-纳米金-多孔碳组成的蜂窝状复合材料来修饰含硼金刚石电极, 循环伏安法和电化学阻抗法对乙酰胆碱酯酶的电化学行为的考察结果显示, 经复合材料修饰的乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器所产生的峰电流是未经修饰的乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器的 4.5 倍, 采用此生物传感器测定敌敌畏, 检出限为 6.61×10^{-11} g/L, 线性范围为 $10^{-10} \sim 10^{-6}$ g/L。Yu 等^[29]将乙酰胆碱酯酶固定于氨基功能化的碳纳米管上, 制备了一种测定有机磷农药的高灵敏度生物传感器, 与原始的采用羧基和羟基修饰的碳纳米管电极相比, 经氨基功能化的新型生物传感器中碳纳米管表面可以吸附更多的酶, 从而使新型碳纳米管电极获得更强的电流响应。采用这种电极来测定对氧磷, 线性范围为 0.2~1 nmol/L 和 1~30 nmol/L, 在测定浓度为 0.08 nmol/L 时, 重复性和稳定性良好, 分别以卷心菜、洋葱、胡萝卜为基质, 添加浓度为 5 nmol/L 的对氧磷, 加样回收率分别为 89.2%、106.7%、103.8%。Zheng 等^[30]采用环氧化物的开环反应合成了离子液体功能化石墨烯, 并在此基础上将离子液体功能化石墨烯与明胶制备成复合材料共同对玻碳电极进行修饰, 离子液体功能化石墨烯-明胶复合材料具有优良的导电性和生物相容性可为乙酰胆碱酯酶的吸附提供亲水表面, 将乙酰胆碱酯酶更牢固的固定在玻碳电极上, 使得乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器获得更高的检测灵敏度。采用这种生物传感器对久效磷残留量进行测定, 线性范围为 $1.0 \times 10^{-13} \sim 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$ mol/L, 检出限为 4.6×10^{-14} mol/L, 所建立的电极具有较高的灵敏度、良好的稳定性, 成本低。Zhao 等^[31]建立了一种对有机磷农药具有高灵敏度、高选择性的生物传感器, 这种生物传感器将电化学还原氧化石墨烯-纳米金颗粒- β -环糊精和普鲁士蓝-壳聚糖直接电镀在玻碳电极上来增强电

极对乙酰胆碱酯酶的固定作用,普鲁士蓝-壳聚糖不仅可有效催化硫代胆碱的氧化,而且可以将氧化电位从 0.68 V 降低到 0.2 V,从而显著提高了生物传感器的灵敏度。电化学还原氧化石墨烯与纳米金颗粒之间具有协同作用,可以促进普鲁士蓝与玻碳电极之间的电子转移,并显著提高硫代胆碱的电化学氧化性。此外, β -环糊精可与底物形成可逆性结合,实现对底物的富集作用,从而提高生物传感器的选择性和灵敏度。采用此乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器测定,马拉硫磷的线性范围在 $7.98\sim 2.00\times 10^3$ pg/mL,检出限为 4.14 pg/mL。

研究者在开发新型修饰材料的同时,在传统乙酰胆碱酯酶的基础上,对转基因乙酰胆碱酯酶进行筛选,增强乙酰胆碱酯酶与有机磷农药的结合率。Mishra 等^[32]采用转基因的乙酰胆碱酯酶 B394 和 B4 作为生物传感器的生物识别元件,建立了可测定牛奶中马拉氧磷等有机磷农药的乙酰胆碱酯酶生物传感器,这种转基因的乙酰胆碱酯酶与有机磷农药可形成不可逆的结合,采用此生物传感器测定牛奶中马拉氧磷,在 $1.01\times 10^{-10}\sim 9.17\times 10^{-11}$ mol/L 线性关系良好,回收率为 100.66%。

除单酶系统外,研究者们还开发了多酶系统酶抑制生物传感器。Crew 等^[33]所制备的生物传感器中同时添加了 6 种乙酰胆碱酯酶,可在 6 min 内完成对敌敌畏、马拉氧磷、毒虫畏等 6 种有机磷农药残留的测定。Silletti 等^[34]建立的一种多酶生物传感器同时含有乙酰胆碱酯酶、酪氨酸酶、脲酶、 β -半乳糖苷酶、D-乳酸、衣藻细胞 6 种生物介质,可实现同时对牛奶中残留的毒死蜱等 6 种化学物质进行检测,其中毒死蜱的检测限可达 0.6 μ g/L。Zhang 等^[35]所构建的生物传感器,采用碳纳米材料对多种酶进行包被,使得生物传感器具有多功能纳米接口,可有效区分有机磷农药和非有机磷农药。

3.1.2 有机磷水解酶生物传感器

有机磷水解酶是一种可以直接催化水解有机磷农药的酶类,能水解磷酸三酯,催化有机磷农药中的 P-O、P-S 和 P-CN 键水解。水解产物 4-硝基苯酚,可在特定电势产生电子,电子产生的多少与样品中有机磷农药残留量浓度呈正比^[25]。有机磷水解酶生物传感器具有反应特异性高、反应条件温和、无刺激等优点^[36],可以测定毒死蜱、对氧磷、对硫磷、甲基对硫磷、二嗪磷和蝇毒磷等有机磷农药^[37,38]。Kim 等^[39]将金结合多肽与有机磷水解酶的融合蛋白固定于金电极表面,制备出一种低成本的可一次性使用的生物传感器,这种生物传感器将融合蛋白固定在金电极表面形成特殊的立体环境,将有机磷水解酶提升到蛋白表面,有助于有机磷水解酶与有机磷类农药进行结合,提高有机磷水解酶生物传感器的特异性和灵敏度。Yan 等^[40]基于量子点技术制备了有机磷水解酶生物传感器,将其应用在甲基对硫磷的残留检测中,线性范围为 $25\sim 3000$ ng/mL,检

出限为 18 ng/mL,并建立了自来水和大米中甲基对硫磷残留量的检测方法,自来水中甲基对硫磷的回收率为 96.48%~102.97%,大米中甲基对硫磷的回收率为 96.69%~117.13%。

3.2 免疫生物传感器

免疫生物传感器是基于抗原-抗体间的特异性分子识别,将免疫分析技术与传感技术结合而构建的一类生物传感器。免疫生物传感器因其具有特异性、廉价、高通量处理样品等特点,近年来日益受到关注。免疫生物传感器可分为无标记型和标记型 2 种,标记型免疫生物传感器在检测前需要对待测物进行标记处理,通过测定标记物的变化来进行免疫分析。而非标记型免疫生物传感器无需对待测物进行标记,可直接测定抗原抗体复合物形成过程中的变化,制备过程简单,检测过程易于操作,成为免疫生物传感器发展的主要方向^[41]。Liu 等^[42]制备了一种新型的多组分分析电化学免疫生物传感器,采用微接触印刷技术将单壁碳纳米管摹制在玻碳电极表面,并将抗体直接附着在其表面。这种新型的免疫生物传感器可以同时测定对氧磷和硫丹,其中对氧磷的线性范围为 $2\sim 2500$ ng/mL,检出限为 2 ng/mL。Wang 等^[43]基于薄膜体声波谐振器制备了非标记免疫生物传感器,采用此免疫生物传感器测定对硫磷的线性范围为 $0.17\sim 32.5$ μ g/L,检出限为 0.08 μ g/L。对萝卜样品中的对硫磷残留量进行测定,检测结果与气相色谱的结果相符。此外,研究者们还通过分子印迹技术人工合成受体制备生物传感器。分子印迹技术(molecularly imprinted technique, MIT)是制备对特定目标分子具有特异性识别能力的分子印迹聚合物技术(molecularly imprinted polymers, MIP),分子印迹聚合物可被用作人工合成抗体,作为传感器的分子识别元件。谭学才等^[44]以马来松香丙烯酸乙二醇酯为交联剂,以石墨烯为电极增敏材料,以毒死蜱为模板分子,利用分子印迹技术,使用自由基热聚合法制备了毒死蜱的分子印迹电化学传感器,经循环伏安法、电化学交流阻抗法等对所制备的传感器考察,在最佳检测条件下,在 $2.0\times 10^{-7}\sim 1.0\times 10^{-5}$ mol/L 范围内传感器的峰电流与毒死蜱浓度呈线性关系,相关系数为 $r^2=0.9959$,检出限为 6.7×10^{-8} mol/L,对实际样品油麦菜中残留的毒死蜱进行检测,加样回收率为 94.1%~95.2%。

4 展 望

随着人们对食品安全和环境保护的日益重视,生物传感器技术因其具有简单、快速、可实现实时监控等特性将在有机磷农药残留量的检测中应用更加广泛。目前酶生物传感器仍然是生物传感器研发的热点,这类生物传感器可以较准确、灵敏地检测有机磷农药,但是酶与电极之间的固定方式是酶生物传感器发展的限速环节,进一步研发

新型修饰材料,并通过基因工程技术筛选高性能的转基因酶,将酶牢固固定在电极上,将会是生物传感器研发的工作重点。另外,目前关于生物传感器在有机磷农药检测方面的报道,很多停留在对标准溶液的测定,对食物、土壤、水等实际样品测定的研究还处于初级阶段,如何提升生物传感器的性能,更好地为检测实际样品的服务,也是研究者们今后工作的重要方面。

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