

农产品中农药残留检测前处理方法的研究进展

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摘要: 世界上农药年产量高于 200 万吨, 有 1000 多种人工合成化合物被用作杀虫剂、杀藻剂、除虫剂、杀菌剂、落叶剂等农药。有机农药的大量施用会造成严重的污染问题, 并对人体健康造成严重威胁。因此, 建立简单、高效和成本低的农药残留快速检测方法非常重要。由于农残检测涉及的样品种类繁多、样品组成复杂和样品形态多变, 这对农残检测造成的干扰增加, 所以需要选择和改进农药残留检测的前处理方法。科研人员在农药残留快速检测技术方面做了大量的研究, 并取得了较大的进步。本文介绍了该领域一些热点技术的研究方法和动态, 并对存在问题进行了分析, 以期为农药残留快速检测的深入研究提供参考。

关键词: 农药残留; 前处理; 净化; 提取

Research advances on pretreatment methods for pesticide residues detection in agricultural products

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ABSTRACT: The world's annual pesticide production is more than 2 million tons, and more than 1,000 synthetic compounds are used as pesticides, algicides, insecticides, fungicides, defoliants and other pesticides. The large-scale application of organic pesticides causes serious pollution problems and poses a serious threat to human health. Therefore, it is very important to establish a simple, efficient and low-cost method for rapid detection of pesticide residues. Due to the wide variety of samples involved in pesticide residue detection, complex sample composition and variable sample morphology, this has increased the number of interference factors caused by pesticide residue detection. Therefore, it is necessary to select and improve the pretreatment method for pesticide residue detection. Researchers have done a lot of researches on the rapid detection technology of pesticide residues, and have made great progress. This paper introduced the research methods and dynamics of some hot technologies in this field, and analyzed the existing problems, in order to provide reference for the in-depth study of rapid detection of pesticide residues.

KEY WORDS: pesticide residue; pretreatment; purification; extraction

1 引言

农药残留是指农药使用后一个时期内没有被分解而残留于生物体、收获物、土壤、水体、大气中的微量农药原体、有毒代谢物、降解物和杂质的总称^[1]。我国已登记

的化学农药种类在逐年增加, 每年都有新的农药进入田间, 尤其是在粮食、蔬菜、茶叶、水果种植过程中的使用量居高不下, 而这些农药的不合理使用会导致食用农产品中的农药残留超过一定限量, 影响消费者饮食安全, 农产品中的农药残留主要来自于施药后的直接污染以及从环境中吸

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收, 它会对人类产生急性或慢性毒性^[2-6]。目前我国农药残留超标现象普遍存在, 这将直接影响我国农产品的出口贸易, 损害进出口企业的利益。当今世界各国农作物使用的农药种类有差异, 限用的农药品种也有很大的不同, 导致进出口农产品的农药残留限量标准也不同, 而且农药残留已成为农产品国际贸易的技术壁垒^[7]。

随着社会和经济的发展, 食品安全问题上升至关乎民生的大问题, 食品中农药超标和农药残留是困扰人民群众的问题, 消费者不敢轻易食用市场上买回的蔬菜、水果。准确可靠的检验结果不仅可以正确地评价和有力地保证食品安全, 而且还可以作为国家贸易公平公正交易的有效凭证。由于不同食品和农药的主要成分在物理化学性质上存在一定差别, 例如水果中糖含量高, 粮谷类食品中油脂含量高, 蔬菜类食品中色素和水分含量高; 大部分农药都是中性或碱性的, 但少部分农药是酸性的; 大部分农药都是易挥发的, 但有些农药的挥发性却很差; 有些农药含有卤素, 有些农药含有氮磷硫。这些差别直接或间接影响农药残留检测的各个步骤, 在很大程度上决定了农药残留分析过程的复杂程度。为了确保食用农产品的质量安全, 尽快协调统一国际农药残留标准, 有必要对农药残留进行及时有效的监测, 不断地提高检测技术, 开发高效、快速的农药残留检测方法。

目前, 国际上普遍采用色谱-质谱联用技术进行农药残留检测, 如气相色谱-质谱、气相色谱-质谱/质谱等^[8-12]。我国许多科研机构已购置先进的检测设备, 食用农产品农药残留的检测技术已取得较大进展, 其中检测的技术水平主要差别在于样品的前处理过程^[13]。本文介绍了该领域一些样品前处理热点技术的研究方法和动态, 并对存在问题进行了分析, 以期为农药残留快速检测的深入研究提供参考。

2 现有技术以及存在的问题

食品中的农药残留检测分析是在复杂的基质中对特定化合物进行定性和定量。农药残留的一般分析过程为提取-净化-检测。经典的农药残留分析步骤通常是: 水溶性溶剂提取-非水溶性溶剂再分配-固相吸附柱净化-气相或液相色谱检测^[14]。其中提取和净化是样品前处理部分, 这些前处理过程往往对农药残留分析的准确性、精确程度有重要影响。据统计表明^[15], 大部分农药残留检测实验室中用于农药残留检测样品前处理过程的时间约占整个分析时间的2/3。为了提高分析测定效率, 改善和优化农药残留检测样品制备的方法和技术是一个重要问题。经典的提取和净化方法主要有振荡浸取、组织捣碎、索氏提取、柱层析、超声波提取、共沸蒸馏液-液分配等技术。随着技术的进步, 样品前处理技术向着省时、省力、廉价、微型化、自动化和减少环境污染方向发展^[16]。目前, 已取得广泛应用的前处理新技术主要有固相萃取(solid phase extraction, SPE)、

固相微萃取(solid phase microextraction, SPME)、高效萃取吸管(DPX)、凝胶渗透色谱(gel permeation chromatography, GPC)、微波辅助萃取(microwave assisted extraction, MAE)、基质固相分散萃取(matrix solid-phase dispersion, MSPD)和超零界流体萃取(supercritical fluid extraction, SFE)等^[17]。

2.1 固相萃取

固相萃取利用固体吸附剂将液体样品中的目标化合物吸附, 与样品的基体和干扰化合物分离, 然后再用洗脱液洗脱或加热解吸附, 达到分离和富集目标化合物的目的, 主要用于复杂样品中微量或痕量目标化合物的分离和富集。固相萃取具有样品容量大、稳定、精确、分离度高的优点, 但对于复杂基质和手性化合物的分离效果不理想^[18-21]。Satpathy等^[22,23]做了不少研究来进一步改善此方法。例如在检测蔬菜和水果中多种农药残留, 使用了微波辅助萃取和分散固相萃取的前处理方法, 具有快速、高效、环境友好等优点, 检出限为0.002~0.02 mg/kg, 定量限为0.025~0.100 mg/kg, 回收率是72%~114%, 相对标准偏差(relative standard deviation, RSD)小于20%。

2.2 固相微萃取

固相微萃取不需溶剂, 原理是利用待测物在基体和萃取相之间的非均相平衡, 使待测组分扩散吸附到石英纤维表面的固定相涂层, 待吸附平衡后, 再以气相色谱或高效液相色谱分离和测定待测组分。与固相萃取技术相比实现了前处理过程一体化, 净化程度更高, 对仪器污染更小, 广泛用于挥发性、半挥发性物质的富集和检测, 包括在粮食、蔬菜、水果、饮料等各类食品中的应用^[24,25]。Melo等^[26]利用高效液相法测定了生菜中多种杀虫剂残留, 采用固相微萃取法处理样品, 分别试验4种萃取涂层: PDMS(100 μm)、PDMS/DVB(60 μm)、CW/TPR(50 μm)、PA(85 μm)的萃取效果, 并对萃取温度、萃取时间等条件进行了优化。最后发现将CW/TPR萃取纤维直接侵入到样品溶液中, 室温下萃取30 min, 萃取时以1000 r/min的速度不断搅拌, 萃取效果最好。但是该方法受环境影响干扰大导致进样耗时增加, 且因固定相吸附容量有限, 定量结果误差相对较大, 主要用于定性测定。

2.3 凝胶渗透色谱

凝胶渗透色谱是根据溶质(被分离物质)分子量的不同, 通过具有分子筛性质的固定相(凝胶), 使物质达到分离。前人研究采用GPC提纯步骤, 用高效液相色谱(high performance liquid chromatography, HPLC)检测了5种气相色谱(gas chromatography, GC)无法检测的农药(杀虫隆、氟虫脲、四螨嗪、噻螨酮、除虫脲), 方法灵敏度高, 准确度及精密度好^[19]。凝胶渗透色谱的应用范围较广, 对含色素和脂类的样品净化效果较好, 而且净化柱可回收利用, 节约了成本, 但此方法净化时间长, 溶剂消耗大, 对分子量

相近的分析物选择性不高。

2.4 超临界流体

超临界流体是指利用处于超临界状态的流体为溶剂对样品中待测组分的萃取方法。Lehotay 等^[27,28]首次报道了应用 SFE 技术检测蔬菜中五氯硝基苯残留, 样品无需进一步净化即可通过气质联机检测, 并得到了验证。超临界流体萃取的净化速度快, 试剂用量少, 但成本较高^[29-32]。

2.5 微波辅助萃取

微波辅助萃取技术是对样品进行微波加热, 利用极性分子可迅速吸收微波能量的特性来加热一些具有极性的溶剂, 达到萃取样品中含目标化合物, 分离杂质的目的。微波辅助萃取技术的优点是快速节能、节省溶剂、污染小; 缺点是不易自动化, 且一般仅用于有机氯类农药的提取^[33,34]。张焱屾等^[19]利用微波给萃取溶剂提供能量产生局部的高温高压, 使目标分析物很快地从基质转移到萃取液里面。

2.6 基质固相分散萃取

基质固相分散萃取集传统的样品前处理中的均化、提取、净化等过程为一体, 避免了样品均化、沉淀、离心、转溶、乳化、浓缩等造成的目标分析物的损失, 具有简便、灵活、快速、低耗等优点^[35], 已被广泛应用于药物、农药、食品、动植物样品^[36-45]的分析。

2.7 高效萃取吸管

高效萃取吸管是将样品、吸附剂和固定相充分混匀, 并迅速地从样品中提取目标化合物的一次性装置, 该法溶剂用量少, 净化速度快, 但成本高。我国对该提取法的研究还处于起步阶段, 研究领域主要是蔬菜^[46-48], 国外使用高效萃取吸管法相对较多, Guan 等^[41]使用此方法做了许多农药残留检测试验, 结果表明该方法适用于大多数水果和蔬菜中农药残留的分离, 具有净化效果好, 回收率高等优点。

2.8 QuEChERS

QuEChERS 是 2003 年由美国农业部的 Aanstassiades 等^[49,50]开发出的一种快速(quick)、简便(easy)、低廉(cheap)、高效(effective)、稳定(rugged)和安全(safe)的样品前处理方法。科研工作者对 QuEChERS 方法不断改进, 并拓宽其应用范围, 使其成为农药残留检测的首选前处理方法。优点是: (1) 分析速度快; (2) 回收率高, 一般大于 85%; (3) 精确度和准确度高, 可用内标法进行校正; (4) 溶剂使用量少, 污染小, 价格低廉且不使用含氯溶剂; (5) 操作简便, 无需良好训练和较高技能便可很好地完成; (6) 可分析的农药范围广, 包括极性、非极性的农药种类均能利用此技术得到较好的回收率; (7) 样品制备过程中使用很少的玻璃器皿, 装置简单; (8) 乙腈加到容器后立即密封, 使其与工作人员的接触机会减少。Lehotay 等^[51]对该方法进行了改进, 即样品粉碎, 单一溶剂乙腈提取分离, 加入 MgSO₄ 等盐类

除水, 加入乙二胺-N-丙基硅烷等吸附剂除杂质, 上清液进行检测。目前该方法已发展成一系列针对不同基质的方法, 是一种发展潜力很大的处理方法。

3 关键技术的改进

样品前处理不仅要求尽可能完全提取样品中的待测组分, 还要尽量去除样品中与特定目标物质共存的杂质, 减少对检测器和色谱柱的污染, 降低对检测结果的干扰, 提升检测的灵敏度和准确性。因此提取和净化是农药残留分析过程中十分重要的前处理步骤, 不断探索开发快速、易操作、回收率高的前处理方法, 是样品检测的关键环节, 特别是对食品样品中痕量组分的测定尤为重要。关键技术有:

(1) 对提取溶剂 pH 的控制: 部分农药在酸性或碱性基质中不稳定, 容易降解, Schulze 等^[52]在提取溶剂中加入柠檬酸盐, 形成 pH 约为 5.2 的缓冲体系; Lehotay 等^[51]在提取溶剂中加入乙酸和乙酸钠, 形成 pH 约为 4.8 的缓冲体系, 缓冲盐的加入大大降低了酸碱敏感性农药的降解程度;

(2) 样品加水量的确定: 对于含水量过高或过低的样品, 如何达到最佳的提取效果, 需要对加水量进行对比摸索试验; 不同的加水量对试验结果也有一定影响, 如 Pareja 等^[53]在 10 g 稻米中分别加入 5、7.5、10 g 的水进行对比试验, 结果表明, 加入 7.5 g 水的样品回收率较高;

(3) 净化剂的选择: 传统的方法使用的净化剂是 PSA, 面对复杂基质样品的检测, 单一的净化剂已不能满足前处理的需求。此外, 还有石墨化碳黑 (graphitacxi carbon black, GCB)、C18、二氧化锆、氧化铝、EMR-Lipid 等多种净化剂。应根据不同的样品, 选择合适搭配的净化剂组合, 有利于提高净化效率;

(4) 操作方法的改进, 例如前处理方法中加入无水硫酸镁或者将样品提前放入冰箱降温到 4 °C 后再匀浆, 对于高脂肪含量的动植物样品需放入冰箱冷冻过夜^[54,55]。无水硫酸镁遇水放热并结块, 样品温度升高会使一些热不稳定的农药如氧乐果、甲胺磷、甲拌磷、克菌丹等发生降解, 因此对温度的控制直接影响农药的回收率。

以上改进并优化农药残留前处理方法, 更好地为农药残留分析提供技术支持。

4 结 论

随着近年来在食品行业出现的越来越多的农药残留超标问题, 以及由此而引发的人体健康、环境污染和贸易壁垒等问题, 使人们对食品中农药残留问题越来越重视, 各种新型的农药残留检测方法不断出现, 主要体现在新的前处理手段和新的分析仪器上。当前技术革新应该在现有基础上进行改进, 寻找一种快速、易操作、回收率高、成本低的前处理方法, 来保证分析结果的正确性和可靠性。例如新的提取剂和净化剂被开发^[56], 不同样品中的提取

剂、净化剂和加水比例不断完善, 针对农药残留检测具有适用范围广、灵敏度高、回收率高、检测快速简便等优点, 可弥补当前检测方法的不足, 对于有效监管农药残留问题, 保护广大消费者利益具有重大意义。另外, 检测仪器的小型化和集成化、多通道检测、在线监测、高稳定性和重复性是未来农药残留快速检测发展方向。

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(责任编辑: 陈雨薇)

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