

# 毛细管电泳在食品安全检测中的应用进展

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**摘 要:** 作为一个全球性问题, 食品安全不仅影响每个人的健康水平与生活质量, 更关乎整个国家的经济与发展。近年来, “毒奶粉”、“地沟油”、“染色馒头”、“毒豆芽”等频繁发作的食品安全恶性事件引起了社会的极大关注, 也使人们对食品安全检测的需求进一步提高。而食物种类多样、成分复杂、及加工工艺繁琐等特点也为食品安全检测技术和方法带来了更大的难度和挑战。众多检测方式中, 毛细管电泳法(capillary electrophoresis, CE)以分析成本低、样品用量少、分离模式灵活多样、对环境污染小等优势被广泛应用。本文综述了 2015 年以来 CE 在食品安全检测中农药残留、兽药残留、多种食品添加剂、食品包装材料中双酚 A 和塑化剂等多个方面的分析应用, 并对其未来的发展方向作了简要的展望。

**关键词:** 毛细管电泳; 食品安全; 分析检测

## Recent advances in the application of capillary electrophoresis for food safety

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**ABSTRACT:** As a global issue, food safety not only affects everyone's health and quality of life, but also affects the economy and development of the whole country. In recent years, a series of frequently occurring malignant food safety incidents, such as “poisonous milk powder”, “drainage oil”, “stained steamed buns”, and “tainted bean sprouts”, have aroused great concern in the society, which cause people's demand for food safety testing further increasing as well. The variety of food, complex ingredients, and complicated processing technology also bring more difficulties and challenges to the food safety detection technology and methods. Among the many detection methods, capillary electrophoresis (CE) is widely used for its advantages such as low analysis cost, small sample amount, flexible separation modes, and low environmental pollution. This paper summarized the analysis and application of CE in pesticide residues, veterinary drug residues, various illegal additives, bisphenol A and plasticizer in food packaging materials since 2015. In addition, the future development direction was also briefly prospected.

**KEY WORDS:** capillary electrophoresis; food safety; analysis and detection

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## 1 引言

食物作为人类生存和社会进步最重要的物质基础,在生活中占据关键地位。随着生活质量日益提高,人们对食品安全愈发关注。而近年来,食品安全卫生事件层出不穷,在严重危害人们健康的同时,也向食品安全检测技术提出了更高的要求。如何快速准确地对食品中各有害成分实现定性定量分析,成为科研工作者的研究热点之一<sup>[1]</sup>。

毛细管电泳法(capillary electrophoresis, CE)是一类在高压直流电场作用下,以电渗流为驱动力,毛细管为分离通道,依据样品中各组分的迁移速度不同而实现分离的新型液相分离技术,主要由毛细管、进样系统、高压系统、检测系统和数据收集系统五部分组成<sup>[2]</sup>。与其他色谱技术相比,具有分离模式多、分析时间短、分辨率高、样品和试剂消耗极小等优点,但也存在制备能力差,对非电活性物质进样及分离效率低等局限性,在近些年被广泛应用于手性分离、生物分析、食品安全、环境监测等领域<sup>[3-7]</sup>。本文将主要就 CE 在食品中对药物残留、非法添加剂及包装材料等方面的检测应用进行介绍,以期对今后该技术在食品安全检测中的应用起到一定的借鉴作用。

## 2 毛细管电泳对药物残留的分析检测

我国是人口大国,人均占有土地面积小。为了提高粮食产量、避免病虫害与动物疾病等带来的损害,农药和兽药被广泛使用。由于专业知识缺乏抑或利益驱使,易出现滥用农兽药,造成食物中残留超标,农、畜、水污染等现象,严重影响了人类健康和生态平衡。以下就 CE 在该方面的应用进行详细介绍。

### 2.1 农药残留分析

农药残留主要指农药使用后,残留在生物体、农副产品、环境中的微量农药本体,农药代谢物、降解物 and 有毒杂质等,是食品 5 大污染源之一。在我国,农药类标准分析方法一般以气相色谱法(gas chromatography, GC)为主,但对于热稳定性差、易挥发的农药,采用 GC 需大量有机溶剂且样品预处理过程复杂。相比之下,CE 更适合用来分析这类农药残留<sup>[6]</sup>。这些工作中,尤以分离各种除草剂、灭虫剂,测定单种农药制剂或复配农药有效成分的报道居多<sup>[8]</sup>。

有机磷农药是目前使用量最大的农药之一,国标允许最大残留量为 0.2 mg/kg<sup>[9]</sup>。唐婷婷<sup>[10]</sup>将合成的高性能荧光量子点与毛细管电泳-激光诱导荧光(capillary electrophoresis-laser induced fluorescence, CE-LIF)检测技术结合,建立了高效灵敏、可用于有机磷农药残留的检测方法。利用该方法测定农药中的水胺硫磷、对硫磷、苯硫

磷和敌敌畏等,检出限达 1.0~13.0 nmol/L,不仅为有机磷农药检测提供了新思路,也拓宽了高性能量子点和多肽等在 CE 中的使用。Li 等<sup>[11,12]</sup>通过合成不同性能的分子印迹聚合物,先后建立了分子印迹磁固相萃取-毛细管电泳(molecularly imprinted magnetic solid phase extraction-capillary electrophoresis, MIMSPE-CE)和仿生免疫分析-毛细管电泳(biomimetic immunoassay-capillary electrophoresis, BI-CE)方法来实现对蔬菜中痕量敌百虫残留的定量分析,实验结果与气相色谱法检测结果吻合。

季铵盐和苯脲类除草剂在农作物中应用也较广。张庆庆<sup>[13]</sup>利用 CE 在线富集技术和离线固相萃取富集技术,实现了对鱼塘水、人体尿液和全血样本中 3 种季铵盐除草剂的基线分离和检测,方法灵敏度高、快速准确,可应用于环境、农业、临床和刑事中毒案件等方面。Lanaro 等<sup>[14]</sup>建立了大麻样品中百草枯、草甘膦和氨基乙基膦酸 3 种季铵盐除草剂的毛细管电泳-紫外可见(capillary electrophoresis ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometer, CE-UV)检测方法,其中百草枯可直接用紫外测定,后 2 种因缺乏生色团,需采用间接 UV。Hu<sup>[15]</sup>则通过毛细管电泳-电化学发光法(capillary electrophoresis-electrochemical luminescence, CE-ECL)同时测定了山药中灭草隆、绿谷隆和敌草隆 3 种苯脲类除草剂,得到平均回收率为 90.992%,相对标准差均低于 3.2%。

### 2.2 兽药残留分析

兽药残留通常指任何可食用的动物性产品中所含兽药、配体化合物或其代谢物等,多蓄积和贮存在动物细胞、组织和器官中。被人间接食用后,易导致过敏、畸形、中毒、致癌等后果<sup>[16]</sup>。其常见种类有抗生素、抗菌药物、激素等<sup>[17]</sup>,下面主要介绍 CE 对食品中四环素类(tetracyclines, TCs)、喹诺酮类(quinolones, QNs)、磺胺类(sulfonamides, SAs)和氨基糖苷类(aminoglycosides, AGs)等常见抗生素药物的检测应用,并在表 1 中详细列出。

TCs 抗生素是由放线菌产生的一种广谱抗生素,可分为天然产品和半合成产品,因毒性和成本较低,在抑制细菌感染的防治动物疾病方面被广泛应用。Islas 等<sup>[18]</sup>建立了 SPE 结合大容量样品堆积-毛细管电泳法(large volume sample stacking-capillary electrophoresis, SPE-LVSS-CE)对牛奶中的四环素、土霉素、氯四环素和强力霉素进行了分析,与常规毛细管区带电泳(capillary zone electrophoresis, CZE)相比,该方法对几种 TCs 的富集系数可达 50.33~70.85。Moreno-Gonzalez 等<sup>[19,20]</sup>将 LVSS 和场放大样品注入(field-amplified sample injection, FASI)分别与 CE-UV 结合,测定环境水和人体尿液中的 TCs,借助不同样品富集技术克服了 UV 灵敏度差的缺陷。

QNs 抗生素是一组合成抗菌剂,多用于控制细菌感染。Ali 等<sup>[21]</sup>通过比较液相色谱(liquid chromatography, LC)

与 CE 对 QNs 的检测结果, 突出了 CE 操作简单、成本低的优势。Xu 等<sup>[22]</sup>以 300 mmol/L 三羟甲基氨基甲烷(tromethamine, Tris)、5 mmol/L  $\gamma$ -环糊精(pH 10.0)为样品基质缓冲液, 利用场放大样品堆积-毛细管电泳(field amplification sample stacking-capillary electrophoresis, FASS-CE)法测定了多种食物中的恩诺沙星和环丙沙星, 与常规 CE 法相比, 二者灵敏度分别提高了 376 倍和 406 倍。Zhang 等<sup>[23]</sup>则利用离线的免疫亲和提取(immune affinity extraction, IAE)结合毛细管电泳质谱(capillary electrophoresis mass spectrometry, CE-MS), 同时对环境水中 8 种典型的 QNs 药物进行了分离检测, 检出限低至 1.2~5.0 nmol/L。

SAs 抗生素是一类广泛应用于动物饲料和鱼类养殖的合成抗生素, 具有高效率、低成本的特点。Dai 等<sup>[24]</sup>通过发现磺胺二嘧啶、磺胺嘧啶和磺胺噻唑对银(III)鲁米诺化学发光(chemiluminescence, CL)反应有抑制作用, 以银(III)络合物为氧化剂, 利用毛细管区带电泳-在线化学发光(CE-CL)法对猪肉、鸡肉和牛奶中这 3 种 SAs 的残留水平进行了准确监测, 为食品安全提供了数据。Zhao 等<sup>[25]</sup>采用原位紫外光聚合法制备了嵌入石墨烯的多孔聚合物整体柱作为管内固相微萃取(in-tube solid phase microextraction, IT-SPME)柱, 结合 CE-LIF 实现了对牛奶中残留 SAs 的简单、快速、灵敏、环保分析。

AGs 抗生素是蜂蜜中最常见的污染物, 而欧盟规定养蜂过程中不得使用抗生素<sup>[17,26]</sup>。利用 CE 可以进行 AGs

的高灵敏定性分析。Moreno 等<sup>[27]</sup>以分子印迹聚合物固相萃取(molecularly imprinted polymer solid phase extraction, MISPE)和 FASS 对样品纯化和预浓缩, 结合毛细管电泳串联质谱法(capillary electrophoresis with tandem mass spectrometry, CE-MS/MS)对不同蜂蜜中 9 种 AGs 进行了测定。

此外, 不少工作对食物中多类药物同时实现了分离定量。Diaz-Quiroz 等<sup>[28]</sup>通过 FASI-CZE 检测了猪废水中 2 种 TCs(土霉素、氯四环素)和 2 种 QNs(恩诺沙星、环丙沙星), 经比较证明, 该方法的精密度和灵敏度与 LC 相当, 可直接用于猪粪废水的分析。Moreno 等<sup>[29]</sup>将多种技术结合, 建立了固相萃取-毛细管区带电泳-四极杆-飞行时间-质谱联用(solid phase extraction-capillary zone electrophoresis-quadrupole-time of flight-mass spectrometry, SPE-CZE-Q-TOF-MS)方法, 可在一次运行中快速测定牛奶中 15 种抗生素残留(8 种 TCs 和 7 种 QNs), 适用于不同类型牛奶样品的多类多残留检测。

3 毛细管电泳对食品添加剂的分析检测

食品添加剂是一类可改善食品色香味、延长其保存时间、便于食品加天然/化学合成物质, 在食品生产中应用极为广泛<sup>[33]</sup>。而滥用合法添加剂或使用非法添加剂, 均会危及人体健康, 对其在食品中的定性定量分析至关重要。下面着重介绍 CE 在防腐剂、食用色素、瘦肉精和三聚氰胺等方面的检测应用并在表 2 中一一列举。

表 1 毛细管电泳检测食物中的各类抗生素药物  
Table 1 Determination of antibiotic drugs in food by capillary electrophoresis

| 抗生素种类 |                                                                           | 样品基质                     | CE 检测模式             | 检出限                            | 参考文献 |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 四环素类  | 四环素、土霉素、氯四环素和强力霉素                                                         | 牛奶                       | SPE-LVSS-CE         | 0.0186~0.0238 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ | [18] |
|       | 四环素、甲烯土霉素、土霉素、氯四环素、强力霉素                                                   | 河流、地下水                   | LVSS-CE             | 20~50 ng/L                     | [19] |
|       |                                                                           | 人体尿液                     | FASI-CE             | 0.10~0.20 mg/L                 | [20] |
| 喹诺酮类  | 四环素、土霉素、氯四环素                                                              | 药物                       | CE-C <sup>4</sup> D | 0.0130~0.0240 mg/mL            | [30] |
|       | 恩诺沙星、环丙沙星                                                                 | 牛奶、肉类                    | FASS-CE             | 1.87~2.21 ng/mL                | [22] |
|       | 氟罗沙星、加替沙星、洛美沙星、诺氟沙星                                                       | 牛奶                       | MSPE-CE             | 0.0129~0.0188 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ | [31] |
|       | 环丙沙星、恩诺沙星、培氟沙星、氧氟沙星、加替沙星、氟罗沙星、洛美沙星、依诺沙星                                   | 湖泊                       | CE-MS               | 1.20~5.00 nmol/L               | [23] |
| 磺胺类   | 磺胺二甲嘧啶、磺胺嘧啶、磺胺噻唑                                                          | 牛奶、肉类                    | CE-CL               | 0.6500~3.1400 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ | [24] |
|       | 磺胺嘧啶、磺胺甲基嘧啶、磺胺二甲嘧啶                                                        | 牛奶                       | CE-LIF              | 0.2500~0.4700 $\mu\text{g/L}$  | [25] |
|       | 磺胺噻唑、磺胺二甲嘧啶、磺胺嘧啶、磺胺甲恶唑、磺胺醋酰、磺胺氯达嗪、酞磺胺噻唑、琥珀磺胺噻唑                            | 牛奶                       | CZE                 | 0.0300~0.2000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ | [32] |
|       | 庆大霉素 C <sub>1</sub> 、庆大霉素 C <sub>1a</sub> 、庆大霉素 C <sub>2</sub> 、新霉素、氨基糖苷类 | 安普霉素、巴龙霉素、双氢链霉素、大观霉素、链霉素 | CE-MS/MS            | 0.40~28.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}$     | [27] |

3.1 防腐剂

在食品生产储存中,防腐剂可控制不良微生物生长、保持食物新鲜。适当添加无碍,可一旦过量便会对人体造成危害,多数国家对其在食品中的添加量都制定了严格标准,对此进行准确、痕量检测很有必要。Guadalupe 等<sup>[34,35]</sup>先后利用毛细管电泳-电容耦合非接触电导检测法(capillary electrophoresis-capacitance coupled noncontact conductance detection, CE-C<sup>4</sup>D)、CE-UV 测定了面包切片中的丙酸和山梨酸酯,用时分别为 7 min 和 5 min,方法快速简便,皆可用于商业检测。Drevinskas 等<sup>[36]</sup>首次将 CE-C<sup>4</sup>D 用于发酵乳制品中天然防腐剂乳酸菌素的分离分析,预处理简单、灵敏度高,定量限达 0.02 μg/mL。

3.2 食用色素

我国使用的食用色素大致可分为天然类(胡萝卜素、叶绿素等)和人工合成类(胭脂红、日落黄等),前者对人体无碍,而后者以煤焦油中的苯胺染料为原材料、经化学加工制得,不但不能提供营养,还会给人体造成疾病和损害<sup>[37,38]</sup>。Yuan 等<sup>[39]</sup>以玫瑰红为模板,甲基丙烯酸为功能单体,二甲基丙烯酸乙酯为交联剂,借原位聚合法制备了玫瑰红印迹整体柱,采用 MISPE-CE-LIF 法对红糖中的玫瑰红进行了准确的定量分析,检出限为 3 ng/mL。Yi 等<sup>[40]</sup>首次将 FASI-CE-C<sup>4</sup>D 与分散固相萃取(dispersive solid-phase extraction, dSPE)样品清理技术结合,10 min 内可使果脯中 5 种合成食用色素(胭脂红、苋菜红、柠檬黄、日落黄和孔雀兰)同时实现分离定量。该方法简单高效,已成功用于复杂基质食物的商业检测中。

3.3 瘦肉精

瘦肉精属于 β-兴奋剂类药物,可治疗哮喘、肺气肿等呼吸性疾病。但近几十年,它们却被当作生长促进剂,非法用以增加牲畜的瘦肉量,极大增加了人们的患病几率<sup>[41,42]</sup>。Lv 等<sup>[43]</sup>以二丙酮-甘露醇-硼酸络合物为手性拆分剂,建立了非水相毛细管电泳紫外可见法(non-aqueous capillary electrophoresis is visible in ultraviolet light, NACE-UV)分离分析口服液中 7 种 β-兴奋剂及其对映体,检出限和定量限分别低于 1.25 μg/mL 和 5.00 μg/mL。Hsieh 等<sup>[44]</sup>将二(2-乙基己基)-琥珀酸磺酸钠代替传统的阴离子表面活性剂用于 FASI,结合扫描胶束电动力学(micellar electrokinetic chromatography, MEKC)测定了动物饲料中瘦肉精含量,与传统 MEKC 相比,灵敏度提高了 400~2000 倍。

3.4 三聚氰胺

三聚氰胺是一种三嗪类含氮杂环有机化合物,常用于化工原料,因氮含量较高(66.7%),被添加到奶粉或动物饲料中以增加表观蛋白含量,易引发肾结石、膀胱癌等疾病。2008 年的奶粉事件使其被人熟知,也让食品安全再次成为世界关注的焦点<sup>[45]</sup>。此后检测乳制品中三聚氰胺的方法被相继建立<sup>[46]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[47]</sup>借聚多巴胺和聚(2-甲基-2-恶唑啉)水解混合物修饰熔融石英毛细管内表面涂层,利用 CE-UV 测定牛奶中三聚氰胺含量,检出限为 0.097 μg/mL。Guo 等<sup>[48]</sup>则是先用吐温 20 和烷基化磷酸盐双表面活性剂辅助电膜萃取(double surfactant assisted electrofilm extraction, DS-EME)技术纯化提取了样品中的三聚氰胺,再将提取物通过 CE-C<sup>4</sup>D 分离定量,方法稳定可靠,富集因子达 115~123 倍。

表 2 毛细管电泳检测食物中的各类食品添加剂  
Table 2 Determination of food additives in food by capillary electrophoresis

|      | 食品添加剂                               | 样品基质      | CE 检测模式                  | 检出限                 | 参考文献 |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|
| 防腐剂  | 丙酸、山梨酸酯                             | 面包        | CE-C <sup>4</sup> D      | 0.67~1.23 mg/L      | [34] |
|      | 丙酸、山梨酸酯                             | 面包        | CE-UV                    | 0.009~0.025 mg/L    | [35] |
|      | 乳酸菌素                                | 乳制品       | CE-C <sup>4</sup> D      | —                   | [36] |
|      | 味精、苯甲酸和山梨酸                          | 罐装食品      | CE-UV                    | 0.22~0.46 mg/L      | [49] |
|      | 玫瑰红                                 | 红糖        | CE-LIF                   | 3.00 ng/mL          | [39] |
| 食用色素 | 胭脂红、苋菜红、柠檬黄、日落黄、孔雀兰                 | 果脯        | FASI-CE-C <sup>4</sup> D | 0.0350~0.0550 mg/kg | [40] |
|      | 胭脂红、柠檬黄、日落黄、孔雀兰                     | 果汁饮料      | dSPME-CE                 | 0.03~0.36 mg/L      | [50] |
|      | 克伦特罗、环仑特罗、班布特罗、妥布特罗、特布他林、氯丙那林、沙丁胺醇  | 口服液       | NACE-UV                  | 0.25~1.25 μg/mL     | [43] |
| 瘦肉精  | 沙丁胺醇、西马特罗、克伦特罗、可尔特罗、特布他林、莱克多巴胺、齐帕特罗 | 动物饲料      | FASI-MEKC                | 5.0~20.0 ng/mL      | [44] |
|      | 克伦特罗、莱克多巴胺                          | 猪饲料       | CZE-UV                   | 1.10~1.50 μg/kg     | [51] |
|      |                                     | 牛奶        | CE-UV                    | 0.097 μg/mL         | [47] |
|      | 三聚氰胺                                | 地表水、土壤、黄瓜 | CE-C <sup>4</sup> D      | 1.10~1.50 ng/mL     | [48] |

## 4 毛细管电泳对食品包装材料的分析检测

常用的食品包装材料除需具备实用、经济、环保等特点外, 更要确保食品的卫生安全, 不能有任何气味和有害物质污染。而有些塑料包装中所含的双酚 A 和塑化剂等会从材料中慢慢渗透, 威胁人体健康, 提高脏器疾病的罹患风险<sup>[52,53]</sup>。Liu 等<sup>[54]</sup>将 CE-C<sup>4</sup>D 与电膜萃取 (electric membrane extraction, EME) 技术结合, 测定了瓶装饮料中乙烷-1,2-二胺和己烷-1,6-二胺 2 种常见的塑化剂, 检出限可达亚 ng/mL 级。Zhang 等<sup>[55]</sup>利用 MISPE-CE 对自来水、河水、饮料和尿液等样品中的微量双酚 A 进行了分析, 与其他方法相比, 该方法具有样品易雾化、消耗少等优点, 可用于专业检测。

## 5 结论与展望

凭借诸多优势, CE 在食品安全检测中得到了广泛应用。但由于食品中有害物质含量普遍较低且复杂多样, 人们对其分析技术和方法有了更高的要求。为了进一步保证食品安全, 今后可注重以下几方面的研究与开发: (1) 将 CE 同时与 LIF、MS、核磁 (nuclear magnetic resonance, NMR) 等联用, 建立高灵敏度、高选择性检测方法, 满足对痕量/超痕量有害物质与未知成分的准确定性定量; (2) 基于 CE 分离模式灵活多样的特点, 发展能满足各类样品、减少或避免样品前处理的分离检测方法; (3) 设计开发低成本、便携式、可实时检测的微流控芯片, 以建立高通量、微型化、集成化的 CE, 使其在食品安全检测中, 更加高效便捷、快速准确。随着检测系统的不断优化完善, CE 在食品分析领域势必会有更好的发展前景, 也必将发挥更重要的作用。

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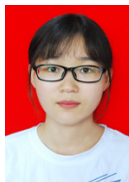
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