

基于适配体检测农药残留的技术进展

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摘要: 随着多种农药地广泛使用, 农药残留带来的健康问题越来越受到大众的关注。基于核酸适配体进行农药残留的检测技术在有毒有害物质检测方面发挥着重要作用。相比于抗体, 适配体具有稳定性好、容易合成和修饰、靶标范围广等优势。近些年来, 发表了一些适配体与荧光检测、电化学检测、拉曼光谱等方法进行结合的新型方法。这些方法可以更加准确、灵敏地检测出农药残留量。其中有部分新方法实现了高通量检测。本文总结了近5年使用的核酸适配体进行农药残留检测的方法, 同时比较了前几年的检测方法。

关键词: 适配体; 农药残留; 比色法; 电化学法

Technical progress of pesticide residue detection based on aptamer

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ABSTRACT: With the widespread use of various pesticides, the health problems caused by pesticide residues have attracted more and more public attention. The detection technology of pesticide residues based on nucleic acid aptamers plays an important role in the detection of toxic and hazardous substances. Compared with antibodies, aptamers have the advantages of good stability, easy synthesis and modification, and a wide range of targets. In recent years, some new methods combining aptamer with fluorescence detection, electrochemical detection, Raman spectroscopy and other methods have been published. These methods can detect pesticide residues more accurately and sensitively. Some of the new methods also achieve high-throughput detection. This article summarized the methods of pesticide residue detection using nucleic acid aptamers in the past five years, and compared them with the detection methods of previous years.

KEY WORDS: aptamer; pesticide residue; colorimetric method; electrochemical method

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0 引言

随着国内外对食品安全的关注, 农药残留量成为评判食品是否安全的重要指标。生活中比较常见的杀虫剂丙溴磷、氧化乐果、水胺硫磷、甲拌磷等, 少量残留便会对人体产生严重的危害^[1-2]。有机磷农药不仅与神经毒性的增加、生理缺陷有关^[3-4], 同时还会造成水体污染^[5-6]。因此研发灵敏度高、稳定性好、方便快捷的检测方法尤为重要。

传统的农药残留检测方法包括气相色谱法(gas chromatography, GC)^[7]、高效液相色谱法(high performance liquid chromatography, HPLC)^[8]、酶抑制法(enzyme Inhibition, EI Ms)^[9-10]和酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)^[11-12]。这些方法操作复杂、灵敏度较低。近几年, 适配体广泛应用于医学诊断^[13-14]、食品^[15]、环境监测^[16-17]等方面。作为识别分子, 适配体成功应用于微生物^[18-19]、细胞^[20]、重金属离子^[21-22], 也逐渐应用于农药残留的检测。与传统的抗原抗体结合的方法比较, 适配体具有成本低、方便、可以与各种化学标签有良好的结合能力等优点^[23-24]。这些新方法通过指数富集的配基系统进化技术(systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment, SELEX)对单链寡核苷酸序列优化筛选, 得到最适的适配体进行检测^[25]。本文讨论了基于适配体作为识别分子, 与多种检测方法结合的新技术, 优化农药残留的检测, 旨在对近5年该领域的技术总结归纳, 为基于适配体检测农药残留提供新的思路。

1 比色法

目前常用的比色法是基于金、银纳米粒子(NPs)比色法。BAI等^[26-28]将有机磷农药的适配体结合在金纳米颗粒上, 可以快速简便地检测出河水中有机磷农药残留。ABNOUS等^[29]对该方法进行了改进, 将适配体互补链发夹结构组装在金纳米颗粒上, 当马拉硫磷存在时, 互补链被竞争下来, 颜色发生改变。最低检出限降低至1 pmol/L。另一方面, 近些年来基于金纳米颗粒的比色法应用比较普遍, 研究发现, 银纳米颗粒的摩尔消光系数远大于金纳米颗粒, 所以采用银纳米颗粒可以提高灵敏度和改善可见度^[30]。BALA等^[31]利用银纳米颗粒与适配体结合, 检测马拉硫磷残留量, 最低检出限降为0.5 pmol/L。

WANG等^[32]利用指数富集技术筛选出了一种可以检测4种农药(磷酸酯、丙溴磷、水胺硫磷和氧化乐果)的广谱适配体。LIU等^[33]通过筛选, 得到了氧化乐果和水胺硫磷的广谱适配体, 在最佳条件下, 该方法对水胺硫磷、氧化乐果的检测范围分别为50~1000 ng/mL、100~500 ng/mL。广谱适配体的发现解决了高通量检测农药残留的问题。

比色法作为比较传统的方法, 应用范围较广, 技术也

比较成熟。对比其他方法, 比色法可以更直观地对农药残留进行分辨, 缩短了检测时间。但是该方法的定量分析受环境因素和样品复杂程度影响较大。近些年来比色法与一些新技术的结合, 也使比色法的准确性大大提高。由上述的检测方法可以看出, 比色法和适配体结合可以应用在现场检测中, 且可以实现高通量检测。目前金纳米颗粒被广泛应用于比色法中, 成本更低的银纳米颗粒具有很大的发展前景。

2 荧光法

荧光法是基于荧光值的变化来检测农药残留的一种灵敏度高、选择性好的检测方法。荧光检测法不仅可以检测强荧光, 也可以用来检测无荧光和弱荧光的物质。近几年, 基于适配体的荧光检测方法得到了快速发展。

2.1 传统荧光法

YI等^[34]引入SYBR Green I染料(SG-I)检测氧氟沙星的残留。SYBR Green I染料(SG-I)与DNA双链结合, 荧光值显著增强。SG-I从OFL适体释放到溶液中, SG-I的荧光下降。荧光强度在1.1~200 nm范围内呈线性下降, 检出限为0.34 nmol/L。JING等^[35]以6-羧基荧光素标记适配体为探针, 功能化磁性纳米粒子为分离载体, 建立了一种快速、灵敏的检测有机磷农药的荧光分析方法。在优化条件下, 敌百虫、草甘膦和马拉硫磷的检出限分别为72.20、88.80、195.37 ng/L。该方法被广泛应用于蔬菜的农药残留检测中。FAN等^[36]以AT-rich双链DNA模板结合铜纳米粒(CuNPs)为荧光探针, 建立了一种无标记、无酶的啶虫脒敏感检测传感器。当带有适配体-啶虫脒复合物的单链与另一条链杂交成稳定结构时, AT-rich dsDNA与Cu²⁺相互作用, 产生了强烈荧光的ATrich-dsDNA/CuNPs, 从而达到了检测目标物的目的。该方法的最低检出限为2.37 nmol/L。传统荧光法虽然在荧光材料和适配体互补链设计上有一些改进, 但是检出限较低, 检测范围窄, 无法实际应用在微量及大规模检测中。

2.2 金纳米颗粒检测法

DOU等^[37]在金纳米微球的基础上, 采用分子信标对有机磷农药残留进行检测。金纳米信标探针可以快速灵敏的对4种农药(水胺硫磷、丙溴磷、甲拌磷和氧化乐果)进行检测, 检出限分别为0.035、0.134、0.384、2.35 μmol/L。SU等^[38]利用分散的金纳米粒子(AuNPs)抑制罗丹明B(rhodamine B, RhoB)的荧光, 间接检测多菌灵的含量。TANG等^[39]基于金纳米颗粒, 设计了一种适配体三螺旋结构, 当啶虫脒存在时, 三螺旋结构被打开, 对应的指示剂荧光信号增强。这种检测方法, 得到的最低检出限为2.38 nmol/L。金纳米颗粒的使用降低了

方法的最低检出限且特异性良好，但是荧光强度会受背景荧光值影响。

2.3 量子点荧光检测

近些年来，量子点已经是荧光检测传感器的优秀荧光标签。ARVAND 等^[40]首次提出一种简单、高灵敏度、高选择性的氧化石墨烯能量转移适配体传感器。适配体传感器可以实现荧光共振转移，量子点荧光被猝灭。在乙二磷存在的情况下，乙二磷代替氧化石墨烯板，荧光强度恢复。在 GO 板上，适配体浓度为 5×10^{-4} ~ 6×10^{-3} mg/L 时，乙二磷的最低检出限是 1.3×10^{-4} mg/L。ZHANG 等^[41]利用上述原理，在石墨烯量子点(graphene quantum dots, GQDs)中掺杂氮，N-GQDs-aptamer 探针的荧光被氧化石墨烯(graphene oxide, GO)关闭，但被氧化乐果恢复，采用荧光偏振法将检出限降低至 0.029 pmol/L。BALA 等^[42]设计了一种量子点，聚[N-(3-氨基丙基)甲基丙烯酰胺]均聚物和马拉硫磷适配体组成的纳米探针，该方法检测马拉硫磷的最低检出限为 4 pmol/L。CHENG 等^[43]设计了一种基于新型荧光猝灭剂纳米对(量子点纳米珠和金纳米颗粒)的荧光适配体侧向生物传感器。检测毒死蜱、二嗪农、马拉硫磷三重目标物。检出限分别为 0.73、6.7、0.74 ng/mL。通过对量子点的改性，使用量子点检测可以有更广泛的应用前景。

2.4 上转换荧光检测

上转换纳米粒子(up-conversion nanoparticles, UCNPs)具有显著的物理化学性质，如高抗光漂白、高穿透深度、低自荧光背景和低毒性^[44]，因此，通常被用作

理想的发光探针。RANG 等^[45]建立了一种快速、灵敏的荧光共振能量转移(fluorescence resonance energy transfer, FRET)检测食品中二嗪农的方法。在最佳条件下，线性检测范围为 0.05~500 ng/mL，检出限为 0.023 ng/mL。SUN 等^[46-47]将上转换颗粒与金纳米颗粒相结合，将上转换颗粒修饰在互补链上，做为荧光标记物，对啶虫脒和乙酰胺进行定量分析。该方法的最低检出限为 0.65 μg/L 和 0.36 nmol/L。

2.5 碳点荧光检测

碳点(carbon dots, CDs)在光稳定性、化学惰性、成本效益、低毒性、良好的生物相容性以及可调光致发光等方面的优异性能使其在许多新的应用中优于传统的荧光探针，如量子点^[48-49]、有机染料^[50]等。WANG 等^[51-52]构建了一个由金纳米粒子的聚集情况，诱导碳点荧光变化的新颖而灵敏的检测平台。DNA 和高浓度盐适用于调整单分散和聚集的金纳米颗粒的比例(如图 1)。该方法提供了一种对乙酰胺、S-18 具有高灵敏度的检测方法，实际样品中的检出限分别为 1.5 nmol/L、1.08 μg/L。SABERI 等^[53]建立了一种基于荧光滴定的灵敏检测方法。以西曲溴铵(cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, CTAB)为原料，采用水热法合成了带蓝色荧光的阳离子碳点(cation carbon point, cCDs)。如果在体系中加入啶虫脒，静电吸附在碳点表面的适配体与啶虫脒结合，成为具有强特异性亲和力的靶标。因此，荧光随啶虫脒的浓度成比例增加。该传感器的检出限为 0.3 nmol/L，动态检测范围为 1.6~120 nmol/L，与上述其他检测技术相比具有较高的灵敏度。

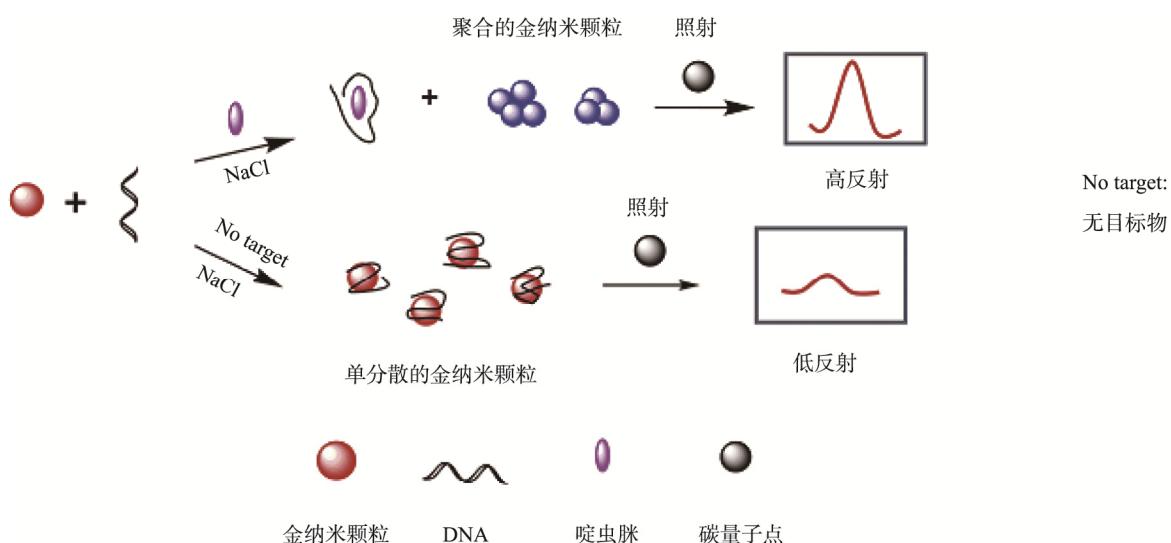


图 1 由金纳米粒子的聚集情况诱导碳点荧光变化的检测平台原理图^[52]

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the detection platform for the fluorescence change of carbon dots induced by the aggregation of gold nanoparticles^[52]

传统荧光法检出限较低, 随着技术的发展, 更多的纳米材料被应用在荧光法中。基于纳米材料的荧光法有较强的选择性和灵敏度, 有部分的分析已经引入了无标记概念, 使荧光法有更广泛的应用范围。同时也存在一些挑战, 一方面该检测方法的部分生物固件不适用于现场检测, 另一方面某些纳米材料存在毒性且不能保证粒径分散均匀。

3 电化学法

电化学技术已被证明是检测食品和水污染物的有用工具。这种方法应用起来价格便宜、携带方便、操作简便、检测速度快, 因此往往比其他分析技术更受青睐。

3.1 方波伏安法

YI 等^[54]基于三维多孔电极(3D-CS/rGO/GCE)制备了一种新型的啶虫脒残留检测的无标签电化学传感器。在采用3D-CS/rGO/GCE增加电极上啶虫脒适体的负载的同时, DNA自组装策略还可进一步增加DNA量。因此, 在上述协同作用下, 由于磷酸盐基团数量的增加, 电化学电流显著增大。方波伏安法测定啶虫脒残留量灵敏度高, 检出限为71.2 fmol/L。

3.2 电化学阻抗谱

电化学阻抗谱是一种通过探测电极/电解液界面来检测固定在电极表面的生物分子复合物形成的有效技术^[55]。EISSA 等^[56]通过使用法拉电化学阻抗谱测量氧化还原偶的电子传递电阻的增加量, 检测多菌灵适配体的响应。该方法检出限为8.2 pg/mL。MADIANOS 等^[57]基于电化学阻抗技术, 研制了一种简单、无标记的微丝修饰适配体, 用于啶虫脒和阿特拉津的检测。优化的铂纳米颗粒(platinum

nanoparticles, Pt-NPs)表面覆盖率及其在微丝中的排列方式, 使2种农药的测定具有良好的选择性、重现性和准确性。最低检出限分别为1 μmol/L和10 μmol/L。ZHU 等^[58]报道了一种以碳纳米角/金纳米粒子复合材料为基础的阻抗传感器, 用于检测生菜和橙汁中的多菌灵(carbendazim, CBZ)。在最佳条件下, 该传感器对CBZ的线性响应范围为1~1000 pg/mL, 检出限为0.5 pg/mL。由于电势和电流间存在着线性关系, 测量过程中电极处于准稳态, 使得电化学阻抗谱测量结果的数学处理简化且具有较低的最低检出限。

3.3 差分脉冲伏安法

差分脉冲伏安法(differential pulse voltammetry, DPV)是线性扫描伏安法(linear sweep voltammetry, LSV)的导数, 在线性扫描上叠加一系列规则的电压脉冲。电流在每一个电势变化之前立即测量, 并将产生的电流差绘制成施加电势的函数^[59]。HASSANI 等^[60]开发一种将巯基化适体修饰的丝网印刷金电极固定在金纳米粒子(Au-NPs)上的传感器, 用于检测有机磷化合物二嗪农。采用微分脉冲伏安法在 $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$ 溶液中进行电化学检测。在 DZN 浓度0.1~1000 nm 范围内检测电流的波动, 该传感器的检出限为0.0169 nmol/L。LI 等^[61]介绍了一种用于杀虫剂克百威的电化学微流控芯片。它利用分子印迹膜(molecularly imprinted membrane, MIP)和DNA适配体作为双识别单元。同时使用氧化石墨烯支撑的金纳米粒子(GO-AuNPs)来提高电化学检测器的灵敏度(如图2)。DPV 响应在 0.2~50 nm, 检出限为 67 pmol/L。该方法灵敏度高, 分辨能力高, 较其他方法可以大大降低空白值。同时, 实验所用的仪器设备价格低廉, 检测物用量也较少。

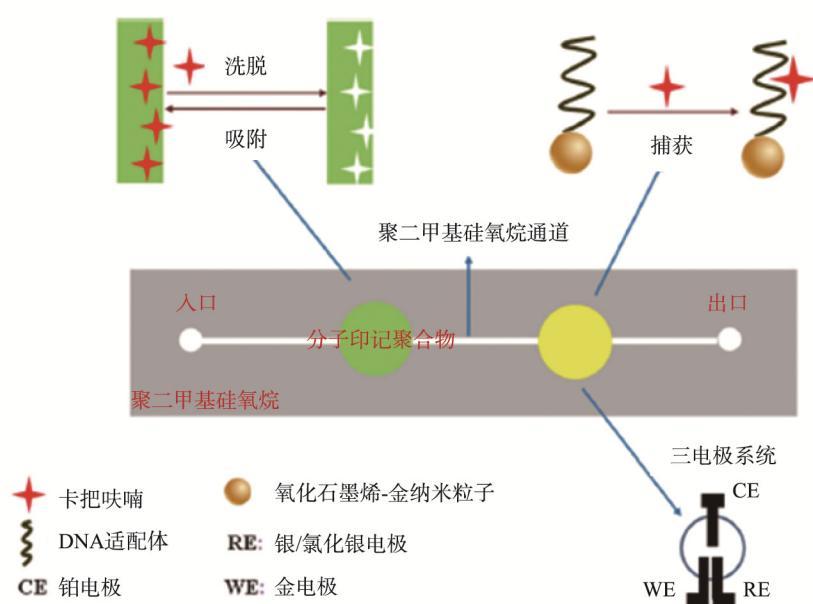


图2 用于检测呋喃丹的微流控芯片原理图^[61]

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of microfluidic chip for detecting carbofuran^[61]

3.4 光电化学

光电化学(photoelectrochemistry, PEC)是一种用于化学合成、催化和生物分析的光电分析技术。在生物传感中, PEC 利用光作为激发源, 将化学能转化为电能, 产生的光电流作为检测信号。由于该技术具有高灵敏度和低背景信号的特点, 近年来已被用于食品和水环境的分析^[62]。

JIANG 等^[63]使用氮掺杂耦合超薄 MoS₂纳米板结合石墨烯量子点技术延长了电荷载体的使用寿命, 促进电荷分离和放大光电流信号的方法。由于剧烈的信号放大和啶虫脒适配体的引入, 该方法实现了对的啶虫脒亚飞秒级的检测。SUN 等^[64]将阿特拉津适配体与石墨烯结合, 得到适配体-石墨烯(aptamer-grapheme, APT-GN)络合物, 作为溶液中的识别元素。加入脱氧核糖核酸酶 I(deoxyribonuclease I, DNase I)使信号进一步循环放大。所设计的 PEC 传感器 ATZ 的线性范围为 50.0 fmol/L~0.3 nmol/L, 检出限为 12.0 fmol/L。TAN 等^[65]首次将六方氮化硼(hexagonal-boron nitride, h-BN)基材料应用于 PEC 传感器中, 创新性地提出了在六方氮化硼中掺杂硫构建与石墨化氮化碳耦合。这种检测方法检出限为 6.8 pmol/L, 具有极好的选择性和显著的稳定性。

电化学法可以提供多种适配体修饰方式和信号放大模式, 且具有较宽的检测范围。由于电化学的检测器件简单, 易操作, 是最有可能实现自动化的检测方法。利用高精度的特点可以检测出微反应量。但是电化学法的选择性没有其他方法高, 且寿命较短, 对环境的温度要求也较高。检测模式单一且光电转换效率有待提高。

4 其他方法

4.1 拉曼光谱

表面增强拉曼光谱法(surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy, SERS)增强了吸附在粗糙金属表面或纳米结构上形成的拉曼散射, 因此是一种使表面敏感的技术。SERS 除了应用于农药残留的检测, 还应用在检测食品添加剂^[66~68]、病毒^[69~70]、细菌^[71~72]等方面。

SUN 等^[73]用含 C≡N 键的 4(巯基甲基)苯甲腈(MMBN)作为拉曼标记, 建立 AuNP-MMBN 适配体拉曼探针, 研制了一种新型的啶虫脒检测适配传感器系统。所提出的 Raman 标签(MMBN-AuNPs 适配体)在 2227 cm⁻¹ 处显示出高度区分、稳定和强的信号(如图 3)。啶虫脒的线性检测范围为 25~250 nm, 检出限为 6.8 nmol/L。WANG 等^[74]报道了一种新的磁性花状银复合微球的合成方法。Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@Ag(微花)通过声化学辅助方法形成具有高度分枝的壳结构。微尺度的磁芯赋予微花以优越的磁性, 通过磁诱导聚集来富集目标分析物并产生丰富的粒子间热点。因此, 通过对非吸附 R6G 分子和吸附农药福美双的检测, 证明了微花是一种多功能的 SERS 底物, 检出限分别为 1×10^{-14} mol/L 和 1×10^{-11} mol/L。

拉曼光谱法是目前较为简单的检测方法。表面增强拉曼光谱法免去了一些表面处理, 保证了样品的完整性。较其他方法操作简单, 仪器便携, 更适用于现场检测, 且定量分析能力高于比色法。表面增强拉曼光谱信号的稳定性和重现性主要取决于表面增强基底的纳米结构, 所以在基底的选择上有更广阔的前景。

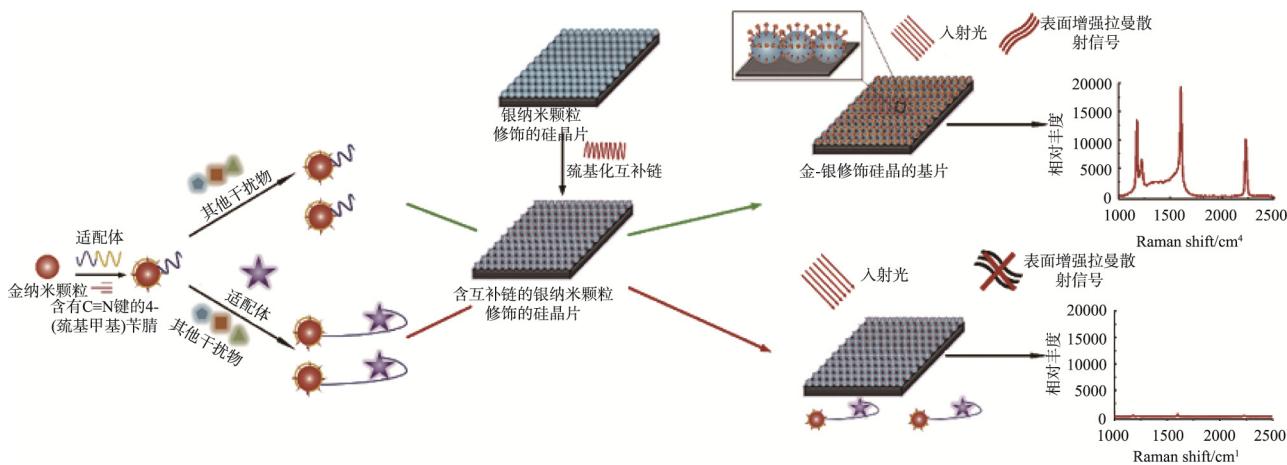


图 3 适配体传感器的制造过程和对乙酰胺检测的机理的图解说明^[73]

Fig.3 Illustration of the fabrication process of aptasensor and mechanism for acetamiprid detection^[73]

4.2 L-适配体检测

由于抗核酸酶的消化作用, 蛋白质无法与细胞内的D-核酸杂交而产生的靶向效应。由于核酸具有生物镜像性质, L-核酸可以有效地解决D-核酸使用时存在的问题^[75-76]。

CHEN等^[77]基于手性底物的相互专一性, 以非手性分子、乙醇胺(ethanol amine, EA)和孔雀绿(malachite green, MG)为模型靶, 通过对已有的D-适配子进行手性反转, 分别生成了生物稳定的L-DNA适配体和L-RNA适配体。在用L-DNA适体传感器检测EA时, 证实了策略的可行性, 而在L-RNA适体检测MG时, 获得了0.1~5 μmol/L范围内的线性校准曲线, 检出限为0.065 μmol/L。LUO等^[78]基于设计巧妙的L-RNA适配体探针, 建立了一种简便、快速、可靠的检测鱼组织中镁的方法。这种L-适配体保留了结合亲和力和识别专一性的优点, 具有稳定性, 特别是抗酶解的优点(如图4)。在0.05~2 μmol/L范围内线性良好, 检出限为47.7 nmol/L。

L-适配体检测主要是对适配体方面进行改善。相对于D-适配体, L-适配体具有更好的应用范围, 更加稳定的结构。改善了适配体在检测体系中不稳定的问题。有望于应用在各种检测的新技术中。

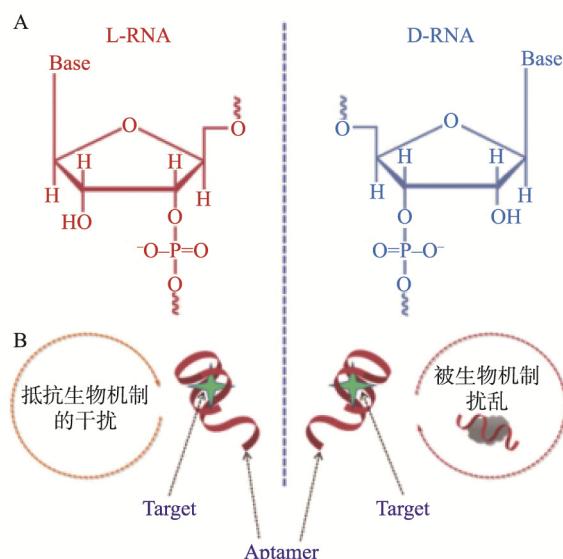


图4 (A)L-RNA 和 D-RNA 的镜像结构;(B)镜像适配体的对映体^[78]

Fig.4 (A) Mirror-image structures of L-RNA and D-RNA;
(B) Mirror-image enantiomers of aptamers^[78]

5 结论与展望

近年来, 适配体被广泛应用于检测领域。不仅是单一的使用适配体链进行检测, 还开发了一些广谱适配体、L-适配体、AT-rich双链DNA模板等新型适配体。与使用抗

体检测的方法不同, 适配体更加稳定、对环境要求不高、特异型好且成本较低。在检测方法逐渐简化的趋势下, 适配体具有很大的优势。

虽然基于适配体检测农药残留技术已经得到了很大的发展, 但是这方面也存在着很大的改进空间。首先, 目前可用的适配体数量较少, 需要筛选更多的农药适配体。其次, 目前在适配体的应用上比较偏重于偶联材料的改变, 在未来适配体的应用上可以考虑将多种检测方法相结合, 更快速高效的检测农药残留。最后, 因为农药的种类繁多, 一种物质中可能有多种农药残留, 所以开发同时检测多种农药的高通量检测方法尤为重要。综上所述, 本文总结了近5年基于适配体的农药残留检测的方法, 希望为今后的农药残留的快速检测提供新的思路, 将适配体更加广泛地应用在农药残留检测中。

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“粮油加工与质量安全”专题征稿函

民以食为天,食以安为先。食品安全的源头在农业,粮油产品是基础。我国作为粮食生产大国和人口大国,粮油质量安全受到政府、产业和消费者的高度关注。与此同时,随着乡村振兴战略和农业高质量发展,发掘不同产地、不同品种粮油产品特异品质,促进优质粮油产品开发,是推动粮油产业高质量发展、满足人民日益增长的消费需要的重要举措。

鉴于此,本刊特别策划了“粮油加工与质量安全”专题,主要围绕粮油加工工艺、质量安全检测技术研究、粮油产品特异品质挖掘与评价、粮油产品质量安全风险评估、真实性与产地溯源、检测方法的标准化和分析质量控制技术以及粮油质量安全管理技术等方面展开论述和研究,本专题计划在2021年4月出版。

鉴于您在该领域的成就,本刊主编吴永宁技术总师特别邀请您为本专题撰写稿件,以期进一步提升该专题的学术质量和影响力。综述及研究论文均可,请在2021年1月20日前通过网站或E-mail投稿。我们将快速处理并优先发表。

同时,希望您能够推荐该领域的相关专家并提供电话和E-mail。

谢谢您的参与和支持!

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