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环境污染造成鱼类视觉缺陷的研究进展

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摘要: 多溴联苯醚、重金属、双酚类化合物和农药等环境污染物在多种环境介质中广泛被检出, 众多研究表明视觉缺陷的发生也与环境污染物的广泛存在密切相关。视觉系统的正常发育和视觉功能的形成对鱼类摄食、集群和繁殖等生命活动具有重要作用, 而视觉缺陷将会影响其生存和种群稳定, 因此环境污染物所产生的视觉缺陷备受研究者关注。本文以鱼类的眼睛发育、视觉转导和视觉行为等方面为指标, 对几类常见的环境污染物(多环芳烃、多氯联苯、多溴联苯醚、重金属、双酚类化合物及其衍生物和农药等)所造成的视觉毒性效应及机制研究做了综合阐述, 期望为今后进一步探究环境污染物的视觉毒性作用及其安全性评价提供更多理论参考。

关键词: 环境污染物; 鱼类; 视觉缺陷; 毒性机制

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Advances in Visual Impairment Caused by Environmental Pollutants in Fish

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Abstract: Environmental pollutants including polybrominated diphenyl ethers, heavy metals, bisphenols and pesticides have been widely detected in various environmental medias, and increasing evidences have shown that development of certain visual defects are positively correlated with the exposure to these environmental chemicals. In fish, the normal development of visual system and visual function are essential for many physical functions such as feeding, clustering, and reproduction, while the visual deficiency may probably affect its survival and population stability. Accordingly, increasing concern has been focused on the visual impairment caused by environmental pollutants. Advances in studies about visual toxicity of several kinds of environmental pollutants (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, heavy metals, bisphenols and pesticides) were reviewed in this paper, including effects on fish ocular development, visual transduction and visual behaviour, with an emphasis on the underlying mechanisms. Overall, this review would help to further investigate the visual toxicity and provide more theoretical reference for evaluating the safety of environmental pollutants.

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Keywords: environmental pollutants; fish; visual impairment; toxic mechanism

近年来,环境污染物的视觉毒性备受研究者关注,越来越多的研究发现无眼、小眼和(眼组织)残缺等视觉缺陷都与环境污染物的暴露有关^[1-4]。如今,非感染性眼病如弱视、色盲等发病率呈上升趋势。据报道,环境污染是导致视觉发育异常的重要原因^[5-6]。视觉发育受损最终会影响动物的视觉功能,对其运动、捕食、逃避天敌和繁殖等活动产生不利影响,影响其在环境中的生存,进而影响种群的稳定^[7]。本综述总结了近10年来多环芳烃、多氯联苯、多溴联苯醚、重金属、双酚类化合物及其衍生物、全氟烷基化合物、农药和杀虫剂等几类常见的环境污染物对鱼类的视觉毒性效应及机制研究进展,为环境污染物的安全性评价提供更多的毒理学数据支撑。

1 鱼类视觉系统的结构及功能 (Structure and function of visual system in fish)

硬骨鱼类的视觉系统较为发达,对摄食、集群等生命活动有着重要作用。其中,眼球是鱼类视觉系统的重要组成部分,正常的视觉功能主要依赖于视网膜。硬骨鱼类视网膜具有脊椎动物视网膜的典型结构,厚度通常在200~300 μm之间。光镜下观察,从脉络膜至玻璃体可分为10层,依次为视网膜色素上皮层(retinal pigment epithelium, RPE)、感光细胞层(photoreceptor layer, PRL)、外界膜(outer limiting membrane, OLM)、外核层(outer nuclear layer, ONL)、外丛状层(outer plexiform layer, OPL)、内核层(inner nuclear layer, INL)、内丛状层(inner plexiform layer, IPL)、神经节细胞层(ganglion cell layer, GCL)、神经纤维层(nerve fibre layer, NFL)和内界膜(inner limiting membrane, ILM)。视网膜的特化程度以及视网膜各类细胞的形态结构和数量分布与鱼类视觉功能的发达程度有着必然的联系^[8]。目前,研究较为深入的为斑马鱼的视网膜发生过程。受精后28 h(28 hours post fertilization, 28 hpf),神经发育开始,斑马鱼视网膜中神经节细胞出现;30 hpf时,第一个视神经轴突出现;到48 hpf,神经节细胞的突触逐渐延伸到达视顶盖^[9],此时视锥细胞和视杆细胞视蛋白开始在腹侧部分表达;50 hpf时INL开始出现无长突细胞和水平细胞^[10];55 hpf时ONL中出现视锥和视杆细胞的外段及其突触末端^[11],视杆细胞和穆勒胶质细胞最晚分化^[12];60 hpf后双极细胞开始出现;65 hpf时开始出现突触带;74 hpf后,突触带发育成熟,

除视杆细胞外,其他与视觉相关的视网膜细胞也基本发育成熟^[11],此时视网膜可以进行视觉信息处理,视网膜初具功能^[13]。

鱼类的视觉功能几乎完全由感光细胞介导。大多数硬骨鱼的感光细胞由一种视杆细胞及4种视锥细胞构成。这4种视锥细胞分别为:对蓝光敏感的长单锥视锥细胞、对紫外光敏感的短单锥视锥细胞、对红光敏感的长双锥细胞和对绿光敏感的短双锥细胞,其中长双锥和短双锥细胞配对形成一个双锥结构(对红光敏感的长双锥细胞占主要部分)。视蛋白由光感受器合成,决定视觉色素的光谱特征^[14]。长单锥视锥细胞中含有蓝光敏感视蛋白,由*opn1sw2*基因编码;短单锥视锥细胞含有紫外敏感视蛋白,由*opn1sw1*基因编码;长双锥细胞中含有红光敏感视蛋白,由*opn1lw1*和*opn1lw2*基因编码;短双锥细胞含有绿光敏感视蛋白,由*opn1mw1*、*opn1mw2*、*opn1mw3*和*opn1mw4*基因编码。视锥细胞中含有的视锥视蛋白与明视觉相关;视杆细胞中含有视紫红质视蛋白,由*rho*基因编码,与暗视觉相关。

在视网膜感光细胞层内,视杆细胞核靠近内层视网膜与视锥细胞相邻,视杆细胞外节突出超过视锥细胞的外节并整合入RPE中。感光细胞的发育如同其他类型的视网膜神经细胞一样,也受内在因素和环境因素共同调节。视网膜祖细胞在环境信号影响下,经过一系列的竞争机制,产生所有可能的细胞类型。光转导是视觉信号转导系统的重要组成部分,光刺激被感光细胞的受体接受后,通过与受体偶联的G蛋白激活视紫红质,后者则捕获光子并将其转变为电信号,通过视网膜向神经节细胞传递,顶盖是鱼脑中高度发达的部分,视觉信息通过视交叉投射至对侧顶盖,轴突传递信号到大脑内,从而产生视觉^[11]。

敏锐的视觉对鱼类运动、捕食或逃避捕食者等生命活动至关重要,而视觉缺陷(包括视觉功能障碍和视觉系统发育缺陷等)将会影响其生存和种群稳定^[7]。目前已报道的评估视觉功能的方法主要包括眼动反应(optokinetic responses, OKR)、视动反应(optomotor response, OMR)、趋光反应、视觉刺激躲避行为和光暗循环运动等视觉行为实验以及视网膜电图^[15-17],其中OKR和OMR这2种行为学指标是简单有效的视觉功能检测方法^[18]。视觉系统发育缺陷

除包括眼睛减小、眼部色素减退等表型缺陷外,还包括视网膜组织学改变和视网膜神经发育异常(如感光细胞、神经节细胞及轴突发育缺陷等),通过组织学切片可以检测视网膜结构变化,如视网膜各层厚度和面积、视网膜细胞排列和数目等。此外,斑马鱼视觉缺陷突变体及转基因模型可以用来研究视网膜病变及基因突变,如斑马鱼 *repl* 突变致脉络膜缺失模型、视网膜脉络膜萎缩模型、色素性视网膜炎模型、视锥和视杆营养不良模型、视网膜纤毛病模型、糖尿病视网膜病变模型和斑马鱼白化突变体等^[19]。

2 不同种类的环境污染物对鱼类视觉系统的毒性效应及机制研究进展 (Advances in visual toxicity effects of different kinds of environmental pollutants in fish and the underlying mechanism)

2.1 多环芳烃(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs)

PAHs 是一类普遍存在的环境持久性有机污染物,其主要来源不仅包括化石燃料、石油和木材等的燃烧,还包括城市废物、工业废水、石油泄漏、汽车尾气和煤焦油生产等人为来源^[20]。近年,在我国厦门沿海地区表层海水中检出 PAHs 浓度为 $18.1 \sim 248 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[21],沉积物中 PAHs 的浓度为 $5.118 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ^[22]。PAHs 除具有心脏毒性和生殖毒性外^[23-25],还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。研究表明,河豚鱼的仔鱼在 $0 \sim 192 \text{ hpf}$ 阶段暴露于 $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ (以重油(heavy oil, HO)计)会导致孵化出的仔鱼眼表面积减小、眼睛长宽比(纵向和横向长度之比)改变,进而破坏其节律性运动,干扰仔鱼的趋光性行为^[26]。暴露于“深水地平线”(deepwater horizon, DWH)原油中的 PAHs 导致蓝鳍金枪鱼 (*Thunnus thynnus*)、黄鳍金枪鱼 (*Thunnus albacares*) 和琥珀鱼 (*Seriola dumerili*) 等多种鱼类仔鱼的眼睛减小^[27]。

近年来,很多研究报道了菲(phenanthrene, Phe)、苯并(a)芘(benzo[a]pyrene, BaP)、苯并(c)菲(benzo[c]phenanthrene, BcP)和萘(naphthalene, NAP)等典型 PAHs 的视觉毒性作用机制。一方面,PAHs 可通过诱导细胞凋亡,影响鱼类视网膜结构,进而影响其视觉功能。例如,Liu 等^[28]采用 20 、 40 和 $80 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 NAP 染毒斑马鱼胚胎($6 \sim 144 \text{ hpf}$),发现 48 hpf 仔鱼眼部出现浓度依赖性的细胞凋亡, 144 hpf 仔鱼视网膜 GCL 细胞数量减少,且分布不均,使得仔鱼在光暗循环运动行为实验中暗时段的游动速度明显

减慢。Xu 等^[29]研究发现, $0.67 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浮油染毒麒麟鱼($6 \sim 48 \text{ hpf}$)可导致孵化后 $7 \sim 10 \text{ d}$ ($7 \sim 10 \text{ days post hatch}$, $7 \sim 10 \text{ dph}$)仔鱼视网膜、INL 和 GCL 直径显著增加,OMR 反应减弱。Huang 等^[3]的体内和体外实验结果表明,Phe 可通过激活芳香烃受体通路,促进丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(Caspase 3)依赖性的凋亡,导致 72 hpf 仔鱼视网膜、RPE 的厚度和晶状体的直径显著减小,进而影响斑马鱼的视觉行为。另一方面,PAHs 还可以通过干扰鱼类眼睛发育及光转导通路相关基因表达,最终导致视觉系统发育缺陷和视觉功能障碍。研究报道,浮油暴露麒麟鱼(*Coryphaena hippurus*)胚胎至 96 hpf ,能够显著下调光转导通路相关基因 *rho*、*gnat2*、*pde6g* 和 *grk7* 表达量,干扰仔鱼视紫红质的再生,光转导过程受抑制,进而损伤视觉功能^[30]。Huang 等^[31]借助微阵列技术,发现 BaP 可通过干扰光转导通路相关基因(*opn1sw1*、*opn1mw1*、*gnat2*、*LOC100004285* 和 *arr3l* 等)以及感光细胞发育基因(*per2*、*hspb6*、*chrna1*、*cyp1b1*、*cryba4*、*atoh8*、*zgc:73142*、*guk1* 和 *lin7a* 等)的表达,影响斑马鱼感光细胞的维持和光转导过程,进而导致其视觉系统发育缺陷。在鱼体内,BcP 被代谢为 3-羟基苯并(c)菲(3-OHBcP),Chen 等^[32]将 $1 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 3-OHBcP 注射入日本青鲈胚胎,发现其能通过上调 *lim2.5*、*lim2.4*、*bfs2*、*bfs1*、*crygm12*、*crygn2*、*crybb13*、*cryba12*、*crybb1* 和 *cryba1b* 等眼睛发育相关基因表达量,导致青鲈胚胎眼睛晶状体不完整、眼睛颜色变暗等发育缺陷。

2.2 多氯联苯(polychlorinated biphenyls, PCBs)

PCBs 是另一类环境持久性有机污染物,主要来源于火灾的不完全燃烧、变压器废油和电气设备等的非法填埋和焚烧^[33-34]、酸浴提取金属所产生废液^[35]、船舶油漆和残骸^[36]等。已有研究报道,在我国长江三角洲水稻土壤中检出的 PCBs 浓度高达 $2726 \text{ pg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ^[37],此外,在江苏省长江流域表层水中检出的 PCBs 浓度已经超过了世界卫生组织环境质量标准的 $20 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[38]。PCBs 除具有生殖毒性、免疫毒性和心脏发育毒性外^[39-41],还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。研究表明,斑马鱼胚胎暴露于 0.25 、 0.5 、 0.75 和 $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 PCB-95($0 \sim 72 \text{ hpf}$),会导致受精后 5 d ($5 \text{ days post fertilization}$, 5 dpf)仔鱼眼睛显著减小,干扰仔鱼视觉刺激躲避行为,随 PCB-95 浓度的升高,仔鱼游泳速度呈剂量依赖性降低^[42]。

目前的研究报道,PCBs 主要通过影响感光细胞、视网膜神经节细胞等的发育和凋亡等,导致视网膜结构或功能受损,进而产生视觉障碍。Zhang 等^[43]报道,0.5 mg·L⁻¹和 1 mg·L⁻¹的 PCB-1254 染毒斑马鱼胚胎至 7 dpf,能够显著下调感光细胞发育基因 *opnsws1*、*opnsws2*、*crx* 和 *rho* 表达量,导致仔鱼感光细胞发育异常,OMR 显著减弱。研究表明,sonic hedgehog (Shh)信号通路在视网膜发育过程中起重要作用。分泌细胞分泌 Shh 蛋白后,由靶细胞膜上的 2 种受体 Ptch 和 Smo 接收信号。Shh 信号通路的下游核内因子主要为 Gli 蛋白家族,包含 Gli1、Gli2 及 Gli3 这 3 种转录因子。正常情况下,Ptch 抑制 Smo 蛋白活性,从而抑制下游靶基因的转录。当 Ptch 与 Shh 结合后,解除对 Smo 的抑制作用,促使 Gli 蛋白进入核内激活下游靶基因转录^[44]。研究发现,Shh 蛋白主要由神经节细胞分泌,调节视网膜神经节细胞及感光细胞的发育,参与视网膜发育的诸多过程^[45-47]。Shh 通过调节 *pax2* 和 *pax6* 决定视泡远近轴及腹侧视网膜的发育从而影响视网膜分层^[48]。Wei 等^[49]的体内和体外实验结果表明,PCB-1254 可通过抑制 Shh 信号通路相关基因(*shha*、*shhb*、*gli1* 和 *gli2*)表达,抑制视网膜神经节细胞(RGC-5)增殖,并促进其凋亡,进而导致视网膜发育异常。除此之外,microRNA(miRNA)在 PCBs 诱导的视网膜细胞功能损伤中也发挥着重要作用,PCBs 可以通过作用于细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK)和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinase, MAPK)等途径,诱导细胞凋亡,进而影响视觉功能。张晓倩等^[50]报道,0.125、0.250、0.500 和 1.000 mg·L⁻¹的 PCB-1254 暴露可通过 miR-182 靶向成纤维细胞生长因子 FGF9 激活 MAPK/ERK 信号通路,或通过 miR-20b 靶向成纤维细胞生长因子 FGF2/生长因子受体结合蛋白 GRB2,抑制 MAPK/ERK 信号通路,促进视网膜神经节细胞和感光细胞(661w)的凋亡,导致视网膜结构和视觉功能异常。

2.3 多溴联苯醚(polybrominated diphenyl ethers, PBDEs)

PBDEs 是一类新型持久性环境有机污染物,作为成本低廉的添加性溴代阻燃剂,广泛应用于电子电器设备、自动控制设备、建筑材料和纺织品等的制造生产中。工业生产的 PBDEs 混合物主要包括 3 种:五溴二苯醚混合物(DE-71)、八溴二苯醚混合物

(DE-79)和十溴二苯醚混合物。五溴二苯醚混合物包含 BDE-47、BDE-99 和 BDE-100 等,八溴二苯醚主要为 BDE-183,十溴二苯醚主要为 BDE-209。已有研究报道,我国广东省清远市龙塘镇水样检出的 PBDEs 最高浓度为 24.4 ng·L⁻¹^[51]。在我国珠江三角洲地区废水中检出的 PBDEs 浓度为 3.3 ~ 2 496.4 ng·L⁻¹^[52]。PBDEs 除具有心脏发育毒性、肝脏毒性^[53]和生殖毒性^[54]外,还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。研究表明,450 ng·L⁻¹和 1 350 ng·L⁻¹的 BDE-47 暴露导致 10 dph 日本青鳉仔鱼 OMR 反应显著减弱^[55]。Zhao 等^[56]的研究表明,5、50 和 500 μg·L⁻¹的 BDE-47 连续染毒斑马鱼胚胎(3 hpf ~ 6 dpf)及间隔染毒斑马鱼胚胎(24 hpf ~ 2 dpf, 3 ~ 4 dpf),导致孵化出的仔鱼光暗循环运动行为改变,其中最高浓度的 BDE-47 暴露导致 5 dpf 和 6 dpf 仔鱼在黑暗时段的运动距离显著减少。Dong 等^[57]报道,1、10 和 100 nmol·L⁻¹的 6-OH-BDE-47 染毒斑马鱼胚胎至 10 dpf,可导致 30 hpf 斑马鱼胚胎眼部黑色素出现剂量依赖性降低。

近年来,许多研究报道了 DE-71、BDE-47、BDE-99 和 BDE-209 等典型 PBDEs 的视觉毒性及作用机制。PBDEs 可以通过干扰眼睛发育相关基因的表达,损伤视网膜结构,从而导致鱼类视觉功能障碍。Xu 等^[58]用 500 μg·L⁻¹的 BDE-47 染毒斑马鱼胚胎(3 hpf ~ 6 dpf),借助深度测序技术,发现 BDE-47 通过干扰眼睛发育相关基因(*opn1sw1*、*rx2*、*crx* 和 *cdh4* 等)的表达,导致 6 dpf 仔鱼视网膜感光细胞排列紊乱,INL 厚度增大且细胞分布稀疏,最终影响视觉功能。另有研究表明,斑马鱼胚胎暴露于 3.58 μg·L⁻¹和 31.0 μg·L⁻¹的 BDE-71,使 15 dpf 仔鱼的 INL 面积显著增大,而 IPL 面积及 GCL 细胞数量显著减少,最终导致 OKR 和趋光行为加剧^[59]。Zezza 等^[60]用 1、10、25、50、75 和 100 nmol·L⁻¹的 BDE-47、BDE-99 和 BDE-209 分别染毒斑马鱼胚胎至 96 hpf,发现低浓度下的 BDE-47 和 BDE-99 及高浓度下的 BDE-209 暴露导致仔鱼 OPL 面积减小,造成斑马鱼视网膜结构损伤,最终影响视觉功能。除了上述作用机制外,PBDEs 还可以通过干扰视黄酸(retinoic acid, RA)、甲状腺激素(thyroid hormones, THs)介导的视觉系统发育过程等,影响鱼类的视觉发育,进而造成视觉毒性。

研究表明,RA 在视觉系统发育、视原基形成、感光细胞的维持和增殖中起着重要的调节作

用^[61-63]。在脊椎动物中,RA在视网膜中合成^[64],促进RPE的发育,而RA供给不足或合成受抑制会影响感光细胞的发育^[65]。乙醛脱氢酶(Aldh1a2和Aldh1a3)是催化视黄醛合成RA的关键酶^[66]。感光细胞的外段含有视色素,由视蛋白及11-顺视黄醛组成,遇光时后者转变为全反式结构,从而启动视网膜中的光转导和RA循环。RA异构酶(retinal pigment epithelium-specific 65 kDa protein, RPE65)和卵磷脂视黄醇酰基转移酶(lecithin retinol acyltransferase, LRAT)是参与RA循环中的关键酶,可以催化全反式视黄醇经过一系列变化转变为11-顺视黄醛,然后与视蛋白结合形成新的视色素,进入下一轮光化学反应循环^[67]。研究发现,PBDEs可以通过干扰RA信号通路相关基因以及视蛋白基因的表达,导致视觉系统发育缺陷和视觉功能障碍。例如,DE-71染毒斑马鱼胚胎至120 hpf,能够显著下调仔鱼RA信号通路相关基因(*raldh2*、*rbpl1a*、*rdh1*、*crbpl1a*、*crabp2a*和*raraa*等)表达量,干扰视黄醛和RA的再生,RA信号转导过程受抑制,进而损伤视觉功能。此外,DE-71还能通过上调*opn1sw1*、*opn1sw2*和*rho*等视蛋白基因表达,干扰仔鱼眼睛发育^[68]。王超^[69]的研究结果表明,BDE-47通过降低视黄醇饱和酶(*retsat*)、乙醛脱氢酶2型(*aldh1a2*)、细胞色素P450酶(*cyp26a1*)和视黄醇脱氢酶8a(*rdh8a*)等RA合成相关基因的表达量,导致斑马鱼体内RA代谢合成紊乱,影响斑马鱼视觉发育及视觉功能。

THs是对脊椎动物早期发育具有重要调控作用的一种内分泌激素,早期发育阶段甲状腺激素受体 β (thyroid hormone receptor β , TR β)主要在视网膜的外核层表达,其中包含发育中的光感受器^[70]。体外和体内实验均发现,THs可以调节视网膜光感受器的分化、视锥细胞的形成及存活、视蛋白基因的表达等^[71-73]。因此,干扰甲状腺激素系统会影响其所调控的鱼类眼睛发育,进而影响视觉能力和行为。研究表明,PBDEs可通过干扰THs调控的发育通路,诱导视网膜细胞凋亡,最终影响鱼类视觉功能。例如,PBDEs及其羟基代谢物(OH-BDEs)的化学结构与内源性甲状腺素(thyroxine, T_4)和三碘甲状腺原氨酸(triiodothyronine, T_3)相似,Dong等^[57]的研究表明,6-OH-BDE-47能够模拟 T_3 ,通过降低*thrb*转录水平,增加视网膜细胞凋亡,细胞增殖减少,RPE厚度降低且出现空隙,导致眼部黑色素沉着减少,最终影响斑马鱼的视觉行为。另外,李嘉伟等^[74]的体外实

验结果表明,BDE-99和5-OH-BDE-99都可以与TR β ,10 nmol·L⁻¹和100 nmol·L⁻¹的BDE-99和5-OH-BDE-99暴露导致60 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼*thrb*的转录水平显著降低,造成仔鱼眼睛色素沉着减少,进而影响视觉功能。

2.4 重金属

重金属是水生生态系统重要的持久性污染物,其主要来源不仅包括自然风化、火山活动、植被释放和土壤排放等,还包括化石燃料的燃烧,工业生产水泥、钢铁和有色金属等人为来源。已有研究表明,世界各国河流与湖泊等水生生态系统均受到重金属不同程度的污染。例如,巴基斯坦奇纳布河水体中可溶性铅(Pb)的浓度为188.2~206.9 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,镉(Cd)的浓度为22.3~33.6 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,铬(Cr)的浓度为76.7~196.8 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,铜(Cu)的浓度为27.5~46.1 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。王益平^[75]研究发现,我国珠江流域广东段水体溶解态重金属Cr的浓度为1.695 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,Cu的浓度为1.092 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,锰(Mn)的浓度为1.061 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,锌(Zn)的浓度为3.611 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,Cd的浓度为0.042 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,Pb的浓度为0.077 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。重金属除具有免疫毒性、生殖毒性和内分泌毒性^[76-78]外,还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。例如,10 nmol·L⁻¹和30 nmol·L⁻¹的Pb染毒斑马鱼胚胎至24 hpf,导致成鱼对视觉刺激的反应明显减弱^[79]。Hen Chow等^[80]的研究结果表明,Cd染毒斑马鱼胚胎(4~24 hpf),导致24 hpf斑马鱼胚胎小眼表型显著增多,与对照组相比,7 dpf仔鱼在明亮的环境中皮肤色素沉积增多,导致视觉介导的背景适应行为发生改变。

近年来,很多研究报道了汞(Hg)、Pb和Cd等典型重金属的视觉毒性及作用机制。重金属可以通过促进氧化应激,诱导细胞凋亡,导致鱼类视网膜结构改变,最终影响视觉功能。Avallone等^[81]的研究结果表明,0.3 mg·L⁻¹和3.0 mg·L⁻¹的Cd染毒成年斑马鱼30 d,导致神经纤维层明显增厚且有空泡,感光细胞层出现空白区域,GCL和ONL细胞凋亡增多,视网膜结构受损,导致成年斑马鱼视觉躲避逃逸反应改变。曾建平^[82]的研究表明,染Pb培养胎儿RPE细胞系(fRPE-13)及成人RPE细胞系(ARPE-19),可造成RPE细胞产生氧化应激,最终导致RPE细胞凋亡或坏死。Hg被存在于环境中的细菌甲基化,转化为甲基汞(MeHg)。Pereira等^[83]在鲮鱼(*Liza aurata*)大脑、眼壁和晶状体中发现高水平MeHg积

累,进一步研究表明,MeHg可能通过降低过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和乙酰胆碱酯酶活性,促进氧化应激,增加氧化损伤,干扰神经传递过程从而发挥眼部毒性^[84]。重金属也可以通过干扰Shh信号通路相关基因表达,影响视网膜神经元分化,从而影响视觉功能。例如,Hen Chow等^[80]研究表明,Cd能够干扰*shh*的转录水平,导致神经节细胞和光感受器细胞数量减少,影响视网膜神经发育,干扰轴突形成,最终影响视觉功能。*crestin*是一种泛神经嵴标记物^[85],常用于指示神经嵴或黑色素细胞的形态发生。重金属还可以通过干扰*crestin*的表达量,影响神经嵴和色素细胞的形成,进一步影响眼睛发育和视觉功能。Zhang等^[86]借助高通量分子筛选技术发现,Cd通过降低*crestin*的表达量,阻断神经嵴的发育,抑制了色素细胞的形成,导致斑马鱼头眼发育不全和色素减退表型,最终影响视觉功能。

2.5 双酚类化合物及其衍生物(bisphenol analogues, BPs)

BPs是一类结构相似(具有2个羟苯基)的物质,主要包括双酚A(bisphenol A, BPA)、双酚S(bisphenol S, BPS)、双酚F(bisphenol F, BPF)、双酚AF(bisphenol AF, BPAF)、四氯双酚A(tetrachlorobisphenol A, TCBPA)和四溴双酚A(tetrabromobisphenol A, TBBPA)等^[87-88]。BPs作为工业产品的原材料,广泛应用于环氧树脂、婴儿奶瓶、热敏纸、硫化物和杀虫剂、皮革鞣剂、染料分散剂和纤维添加剂等^[89-90]。据报道,BPs在世界各国水、沉积物等多种环境介质中被检出^[91]。例如,在中国太湖中检测到的BPA和TBBPA浓度范围分别为73~678 ng·L⁻¹和1.7~7.1 ng·L⁻¹,平均浓度分别为217 ng·L⁻¹和3.5 ng·L⁻¹^[92];日本Tamagawa河采集的水样中BPF的浓度为2.85 μg·L⁻¹;而在印度Adyar河中检测到的BPS浓度高达7.20 μg·L⁻¹^[93]。此外,我国珠江河口沉积物中BPA浓度范围为9.48~143 ng·L⁻¹^[94]。BPs除具有免疫毒性、神经内分泌毒性和生殖毒性^[95-96]外,还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。例如,Inagaki等^[97]的研究结果表明,200 μg·L⁻¹的BPA染毒日本青鳉(自1 dpf开始),导致4 dpf青鳉仔鱼眼睛色素沉着显著增多。Fraser等^[98]的研究表明,斑马鱼胚胎暴露于BPS(6~118 hpf),导致96、100和118 hpf仔鱼光暗循环运动行为改变。

近年来,一些研究报道了BPS和TBBPA等双

酚类化合物的视觉毒性及作用机制。一方面,BPS通过干扰视蛋白基因的表达,影响光感受器的发育,进而影响视觉功能。Liu等^[99]的研究表明,1、10、100和1 000 μg·L⁻¹的BPS长期染毒斑马鱼胚胎,干扰了120 dpf雄性斑马鱼感光细胞视蛋白基因(*opn1sw1*、*opn1sw2*、*opn1mw1*、*opn1lw1*和*rho*)的表达,导致感光细胞排列不规则,从而减弱了斑马鱼的视觉追踪能力。另一方面,BPS还可以通过促进细胞凋亡,破坏视网膜结构,最终导致视觉行为异常。视网膜凋亡通常由促凋亡基因*bax*和抗凋亡基因*bcl-2*介导^[100],*bcl-2*表达下调表明细胞凋亡增多。BPS长期染毒斑马鱼胚胎至其性成熟,通过降低*bcl-2*的转录水平,诱导视网膜细胞凋亡,导致成年雄性斑马鱼IPL、GCL和视网膜厚度减小,最终导致OMR和OKR减弱^[99]。此外,Gu等^[101]的研究也表明,0.3 mg·L⁻¹和3.0 mg·L⁻¹的BPS染毒斑马鱼胚胎至6 dpf,导致6 dpf仔鱼细胞凋亡增加,视网膜结构改变(RPE出现空洞,GCL细胞排列稀疏),显著减弱了仔鱼的运动行为。

双酚类化合物的衍生物TBBPA可以与甲状腺激素受体相互作用,干扰甲状腺激素系统,从而影响眼睛发育和视觉功能。Baumann等^[102]用0、100、200、300和400 μg·L⁻¹的TBBPA染毒斑马鱼胚胎,发现TBBPA通过干扰*trα*、*tpo*等甲状腺系统相关基因的表达量,导致5 dpf斑马鱼仔鱼眼睛的相对大小显著减小,RPE色素沉积减少,随TBBPA浓度的增加,仔鱼OKR呈剂量依赖性减弱,且仔鱼趋光性行为也发生改变。进一步借助微阵列技术,Baumann等^[103]发现TBBPA还可以通过干扰鱼类光转导和RA循环通路相关基因(*pde6a*、*pde6h*、*arr3a*和*rpe65a*等)的表达,影响斑马鱼光转导和RA循环过程,从而影响视觉功能。

2.6 全氟烷基化合物(perfluoroalkyl substances, PFASs)

PFASs由一个全氟化的长碳主链组成,末端基为羧基、醇或磺酸基,属于新型的持久性有机污染物。全氟辛酸(perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA)和全氟辛烷磺酸(perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, PFOS)是2种典型的长碳链PFASs^[104],因其优良的耐高温、耐水解、耐微生物降解及强酸强碱等特性,广泛应用于润滑剂、油漆、化妆品和消防泡沫等工业和消费品中^[105-106],目前在世界各国河流、湖泊及饮用水中均有检出。例如,五大湖中PFOA的检出浓度范围为

7~50 ng·L⁻¹^[107],而在美国田纳西河下游 PFOS 的检出浓度达 100 ng·L⁻¹^[108]。此外,在莱茵河-鲁尔河地区饮用水中 PFOA 的检出浓度高达 519 ng·L⁻¹^[109]。据报道,PFOA 除具有生殖毒性和免疫毒性外,还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。研究表明,高浓度的 PFOA(414 mg·L⁻¹)暴露导致 24 hpf 斑马鱼胚胎眼部出现细胞凋亡,诱导 120 hpf 斑马鱼仔鱼 DNA 损伤增加,导致仔鱼在光暗循环运动行为中暗时段的游动速度明显减慢^[110]。另有研究表明,0.5、2.0 和 4.0 mg·L⁻¹ 的 PFOS 染毒斑马鱼胚胎(6~96 hpf),导致 24 hpf 斑马鱼胚胎眼部发生细胞凋亡,最终导致 5 dpf 仔鱼光暗循环运动行为改变^[111]。

全氟丁烷磺酸(perfluorobutane sulfonate, PFBS)是一种新出现的水生污染物,短碳链的 PFBS 作为 PFOS 的替代物,广泛用于商业和工业产品的生产^[112],据报道,我国湖北省唐浔湖中 PFBS 的平均检出浓度高达 8.0 μg·L⁻¹^[113]。近年来,很多研究报道了 PFBS 的视觉毒性及作用机制。一方面,PFBS 可以通过影响神经递质系统,干扰视觉信号转导,最终影响视觉功能。视网膜各细胞层间丰富的突触连接对视觉信号的转导、整合和放大具有重要作用^[68],视觉信息在视网膜回路中的传递是由多种神经递质协同介导的。Chen 等^[114]在青鳉眼中发现高水平 PFBS 积累,进一步研究表明,PFBS 可以通过扰乱谷氨酸、γ-氨基丁酸、乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, ACh)、去甲肾上腺素和肾上腺素等神经递质系统,干扰视觉信号传递过程,进而影响视觉功能。另一方面,PFBS 还可以通过干扰鱼类眼睛发育相关基因表达,最终导致视觉系统发育缺陷和视觉功能障碍。Chen 等^[114]发现 PFBS 暴露导致青鳉晶体蛋白表达降低,干扰眼球晶状体和角膜的发育,最终导致青鳉视觉功能异常。此外,PFBS 可以通过干扰 RA 循环通路相关基因表达,进而影响视觉功能。如 Hu 等^[115]用 PFBS(0、10 和 100 μg·L⁻¹)染毒成年雌性斑马鱼 28 d,发现 PFBS 能够干扰 RA 循环关键基因(*rdh1*、*crbp2a*、*raldh2* 和 *cyp26a* 等)的表达,扰乱 RA 循环代谢过程,最终影响斑马鱼视觉功能。

2.7 农药和杀虫剂

有机磷农药(organophosphate pesticides, OPs)具有高效、快速、广谱性的特点,常被作为高效杀虫剂和植物生长调节剂而广泛用于农业生产中,是世界上生产和使用最多的农药品种之一。研究表明,在

农药施用过程中,仅有 1% 左右作用于靶生物,其余的或残留于土壤,或通过间接途径进入水环境,对水生生物造成较大的危害。常见的 OPs 有毒死蜱(chlorpyrifos, CPF)和马拉松等。CPF 作为一种广谱 OPs,广泛应用于农业和城市的害虫防治及草坪维护等,还可用作建筑物周围或建筑物下的杀虫屏障^[116]。意外泄漏、未经处理排放废水和喷溅等均会导致大量 CPF 随雨水冲洗经地表径流最终进入水生生态系统^[117-119]。研究表明,2010—2011 年在马来西亚运河水域 CPF 的检出浓度范围为 28~44 μg·L⁻¹^[120]。马拉松属于另一种 OPs,其在世界各地的地下水中的检出浓度范围为 2.62~105.2 μg·L⁻¹^[121-122]。

近年来,一些研究报道了 CPF 和马拉松等典型 OPs 的视觉毒性及作用机制。一方面,CPF 可以通过扰乱神经递质代谢进而影响视觉功能。乙酰胆碱酯酶(acetylcholinesterase, AChE)存在于脊椎动物视觉系统的不同组织(角膜、脉络膜、虹膜和视网膜等)中,对维持体内稳态发挥重要作用。神经递质 ACh 由突触前神经末梢分泌,释放到突触间隙后,被 AChE 迅速降解。Qiu 等^[123]用 0.024 mg·L⁻¹ 的 CPF 染毒青鳉 4 d 后导致青鳉眼部 AChE 活性显著降低,造成乙酰胆碱的积累,进而损伤视觉系统,最终导致青鳉惊吓反应(球体下落引起的视觉刺激)改变和视觉功能障碍。另一方面,CPF 胁迫还可以通过诱导细胞凋亡进而影响鱼类视网膜结构,最终影响视觉功能。Marigoudar 等^[124]的研究表明,0.04、0.09、0.15、0.29 和 0.56 μg·L⁻¹ 的毒死蜱染毒尖吻鲈 30 d,导致尖吻鲈体内 SOD 活性显著降低,活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)和细胞凋亡增多,造成 ONL 细胞间隙增加,视网膜各层(RPE、ONL 和 INL)连接疏松,GCL 出现空泡,导致尖吻鲈视网膜结构受损,最终影响视觉功能。另有研究表明,CPF 染毒遮目鱼(*Chanos chanos*)30 d,导致其视网膜神经纤维层出现空泡,OPL、ONL 和 RPE 等各层连接松散,视网膜组织和结构紊乱,最终影响其视觉功能^[125]。马拉松可以通过干扰甲状腺激素系统,扰乱视网膜发育进而影响鱼类视觉功能。研究表明,1.56、3.12 和 6.25 μg·L⁻¹ 的马拉松染毒塞内加尔比目鱼(4~30 dph),导致 *thrf* 的转录水平和 T₄ 水平减少,干扰了 THs 对视网膜发育的调控,导致 RPE 厚度及面积显著减小,进而影响其视觉功能^[126]。

合成拟除虫菊酯是农业和家庭害虫防治中普遍使用的杀虫剂之一。氯氰菊酯(cypermethrin, CP)属

于Ⅱ型拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂。据报道,CP除具有生殖毒性^[127]、肝脏毒性^[128]和心脏毒性^[129]外,还能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。例如,Ranjani等^[130]借助转录组技术分析发现,10 mg·L⁻¹的CP染毒斑马鱼胚胎48 h,干扰了仔鱼视觉系统发育相关基因(*crygmd3*、*fabp11b*、*pax6a*、*pax2a*、*six3b*和*sox2*等)的表达,最终影响其视觉发育及视觉功能。

2.8 其他环境污染物

近年来的研究也报道了丙烯酰胺(acrylamide, ACR)、三甲基氯化锡(trimethyltin chloride, TMT)、炔诺酮(norethindrone, NET)、磷酸三苯酯(triphenyl phosphate, TPhP)、三苯基锡(triphenyltin, TPT)、对乙酰氨基酚(paracetamol, PAR)、三氯生(triclosan, TCS)、双氯芬酸(diclofenac, DCF)、土霉素(oxytetracycline, OTC)和庆大霉素等其他环境污染物的视觉毒性及作用机制。

ACR是一种广泛应用于工业的水溶性化学物质,可在烟草烟雾和高温烹饪的淀粉类食品中形成^[131-132]。TMT是工业和农业领域应用最广泛的有机锡化合物之一,广泛存在于土壤及水生系统中。研究表明,ACR和TMT也可以通过诱导细胞凋亡,改变鱼类视网膜结构,最终影响视觉功能。例如,Albalawi等^[133]的研究表明,1 mmol·L⁻¹和2 mmol·L⁻¹的ACR暴露导致斑马鱼胚胎*sod1*、*sod2*、*catalase*、*gpx1*和*nrf2*等抗氧化基因表达水平降低,同时SOD和CAT等抗氧化酶活性也显著降低,ROS和丙二醛增多,诱导Caspase 3依赖性的凋亡,导致视杆细胞和视锥细胞的缺失,进而影响视觉功能。此外,Kim等^[134]将斑马鱼胚胎暴露于2.5、5和10 μmol·L⁻¹的TMT,发现5 μmol·L⁻¹和10 μmol·L⁻¹的TMT导致72 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼眼内ROS增多,抗氧化酶相关基因(*sod*、*cat*、*gpx1*和*hmx1*等)表达下调,凋亡相关基因(*tp53*、*bcl2*、*casp3*、*casp8*、*casp9*和*aif*等)表达上调,细胞凋亡呈剂量依赖性增多,导致晶状体、GCL、INL、ONL和RPE厚度减小,同时仔鱼眼轴长度和眼表面积减小,最终导致120 hpf仔鱼趋光反应改变。NET是一种合成孕激素,因其避孕、治疗更年期症状等医疗用途而被广泛使用,是废水中排放最多的药物之一^[135-137]。TPhP作为有机磷阻燃剂,在环境介质中经常被检出。NET和TPhP分别通过干扰光转导相关基因及视蛋白相关基因的表达,抑制光转导过程,导致仔鱼视网膜发育及视觉功能损伤。Bridges等^[138]用环境浓度(16、32、63、

125、250、500和1 000 ng·L⁻¹)的NET染毒斑马鱼胚胎,借助转录组学技术,发现500 ng·L⁻¹的NET导致28 dph斑马鱼光转导相关基因(*arr3a*、*gnat1*、*gnat2*、*pde6a*、*pde6b*、*grk*、*guca*和*rcvrn*等)显著下调,光转导受抑制,最终影响视觉功能。van der Veen和de Boer^[139]用0、0.1、1、10和30 μg·L⁻¹的TPhP染毒斑马鱼胚胎(2~144 hpf),发现10 μg·L⁻¹和30 μg·L⁻¹的TPhP显著下调了144 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼感光细胞视蛋白相关基因(*opn1sw1*、*opn1sw2*、*opn1mw1*、*opn1mw2*、*opn1mw3*、*opn1mw4*、*opn1lw1*、*opn1lw2*和*rho*)的表达水平,同时ONL、INL和IPL面积显著减小,干扰视网膜发育,最终导致仔鱼OKR和趋光反应呈剂量依赖性减弱。2012—2013年的一项调查表明,TPT作为稻田作物杀菌剂,在我国三峡库区的最高检出浓度为11.25 ng·L⁻¹(以Sn计)^[140]。研究表明,TPT可以通过干扰仔鱼视网膜轴突发育进而影响其视觉功能。Xiao等^[141]通过纳米注射将斑马鱼胚胎暴露于TPT(0、0.8、4.0、20和100 ng·g⁻¹,以TPT-Cl计),发现4.0、20和100 ng·g⁻¹(以TPT-Cl计)改变了5 dpf斑马鱼仔鱼视网膜轴突发育相关基因(*pax6*和*ephrinB1*)的表达量,破坏了RA代谢,导致视网膜轴突发育缺陷,最终造成仔鱼体表色素沉着增多,影响其视觉功能。

对乙酰氨基酚(paracetamol, PAR)、三氯生(triclosan, TCS)和双氯芬酸(diclofenac, DCF)等属于新兴的药物和个人护理品(pharmaceuticals and personal care products, PPCP)类环境污染物。DCF是一种消炎药,PAR是一种止痛和退热类药物,TCS作为公认的高效广谱抗菌剂,广泛应用于医药、化妆品、洗涤剂以及日常护理用品等领域,其在中国和罗马尼亚等国家的水环境(废水、饮用水和河水等)中广泛被检出^[142-144]。研究表明,TCS、DCF和PAR等PPCP均能够对鱼类的视觉发育和视觉功能造成有害影响。例如,0.4 mg·L⁻¹和0.6 mg·L⁻¹的TCS及3.38 μmol·L⁻¹的DCF染毒斑马鱼胚胎均可导致96 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼眼睛减小^[145]。此外,TCS暴露可导致120 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼对光刺激的反应延迟^[146]。Nassef等^[147]通过纳米注射TCS(9 ng·egg⁻¹)染毒青鳉胚胎,导致2 dpf青鳉胚胎眼睛色素沉着减少。同样,PAR染毒斑马鱼胚胎也可导致72 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼眼部色素沉积减少^[148]。借助透射电子显微镜技术,张灵等^[149]发现0.2 mg·L⁻¹和0.4 mg·L⁻¹的TCS暴露导致144 hpf斑马鱼仔鱼IPL和OPL厚度

减小,感光细胞数量及视网膜神经元之间连接减少,导致仔鱼视网膜结构改变,最终影响视觉功能。抗生素是由微生物或高等动植物所产生的一类次级代谢产物,是具有抗病原体或其他活性的化学物质,且能作为一种促生长剂广泛应用于畜牧及水产养殖业。土霉素(oxytetracycline, OTC)是一种四环素抗生素。在中国河流中,OTC的检出浓度范围为 $0.235 \sim 0.712 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[150]。研究表明,长期暴露于OTC导致虹鳟眼中AChE活性被抑制^[151]。庆大霉素是氨基糖苷类抗生素,庆大霉素处理导致斑马鱼仔鱼视觉运动反应行为改变,影响其视觉功能^[152]。

3 总结与展望(Summary and prospect)

本综述总结了多环芳烃、多氯联苯、多溴联苯醚、重金属、双酚类化合物及其衍生物、全氟烷基化合物、农药和杀虫剂等几类常见的环境污染物对鱼类产生视觉毒性的效应及机制。这些污染物主要以视网膜为潜在靶点,通过增加细胞凋亡,干扰光感受器发育,造成视网膜结构损伤,进一步通过干扰光传导及RA循环通路相关基因表达,造成鱼类视觉功能异常。但是环境污染物对鱼类视觉系统毒性效应及机制的研究多集中于体内实验,今后可以结合体内和体外实验深入研究,综合评估环境污染物的视觉毒性,为环境污染物的安全性评价提供更多的毒理学数据支撑。

在鱼类早期发育过程中,环境污染物的毒性效应可能受到暴露方式的影响。常见的暴露方式有连续暴露、早期脉冲暴露和间隔暴露等。一些疏水化学物质如PBDEs,它们在水中的含量很难保持恒定,生物和物理扰动可能使其分布以及毒理学影响更加复杂^[153-154]。鱼类在扰动区和非扰动区之间的游动类似于污染物的间隔暴露,这与连续暴露实验不同。因此,间隔暴露不仅有利于研究污染物的作用方式,而且还具有重要的环境意义,值得研究者进一步去探索。通过比较不同暴露方式的结果,为进一步揭示环境污染物的视觉毒性效应及其潜在机制提供参考。

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