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老化微塑料的主要成分、检测方法及其毒性效应的研究进展*

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摘 要 近年来, 微塑料因其分布广泛及其对生物群落具有严重威胁而引起了全世界的关注. 此外, 塑料被释放到环境中会发生老化反应, 导致其物理化学性质发生变化, 并诱导塑料添加剂的释放. 而且塑料与水的长期接触会导致释放的添加剂溶解. 本文阐述了微塑料在老化过程中的物理化学特征变化规律以及在老化过程中释放的浸出液的主要成分, 介绍了老化微塑料颗粒以及浸出液的表征和检测方法, 总结了老化微塑料浸出液对生物的发育毒性、生殖毒性、神经毒性和氧化应激等效应, 旨在加深人们对老化微塑料颗粒及浸出液的了解, 为微塑料的污染治理提供依据.

关键词 微塑料, 老化, 添加剂.

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Research progress on the main components, detection methods and toxic effects of aging microplastic

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Abstract In recent years, microplastics have garnered worldwide attention due to their extensive distribution and the significantly threat they pose to various forms of life. Additionally, plastics released into the environment undergo an aging process that altered their physicochemical properties and prompted the release of plastic additives. Furthermore, prolonged exposure of plastics into water could result in the dissolution of these additives. The paper aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the alterations in the physicochemical characteristics of microplastics during the aging process, along with an examination of the primary components released in the leachate during aging. Furthermore, it was introduced to the methods for characterizing and detecting aging microplastic

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particles and leaching solutions. Moreover, the paper summarized the detrimental effects of aging microplastic leachates on organisms, including developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity, and oxidative stress. The intention is to deepen the understanding of ageing microplastic particles and leachate, and to provide a basis for pollution management of microplastics.

Keywords microplastics, aging, additives.

塑料制品存在于日常生活中,全球每年会生产数百万吨塑料^[1].塑料制品因低成本、耐用性和轻便性而被广泛使用.由于生产规模大和处理不当,导致在环境中积累了大量的废弃塑料.据统计,2050 年约有 120 亿 t 塑料垃圾被释放到自然环境中^[2].塑料制品在环境中经过物理、化学或生物作用慢慢被分解成更小的碎片.粒径<5 mm 的塑料被定义为微塑料(microplastics, MPs),小于 1000 nm 的塑料被定义为纳米塑料(nanoplastics, NPs)^[3-4].环境中的微塑料会经历漫长的分解时间,在此期间,MPs 会经历光、温度、化学物质、微生物等环境介质诱导老化^[5].微塑料的分解老化过程不仅会改变其亲水性和表面电荷,还会向环境介质释放各种副产物,如溶解性有机物(dissolved organic matter, DOM)、纳米塑料和有毒有害物质等^[6,7].

MPs 很容易被各种生物体摄入,并造成负面影响,包括生长减缓、氧化应激、神经毒性和生殖障碍等^[8-10].其浸出液中的多种组分已被证实对生物会产生毒性作用^[11].塑料制品中含有多种化学物质可以增强塑料制品所需的特性^[12].增塑剂可以改变塑料的柔韧性和耐久性^[13],阻燃剂可以增强塑料的耐燃性,而抗氧化剂和稳定剂能防止塑料制品的氧化和降解从而延长塑料的使用寿命^[14].然而,这些小分子塑料添加剂没有与聚合物基体发生化学结合,导致它们通过浸出、磨损和溶解过程释放到环境中对多种生物造成毒性效应^[12,15-16].

现有文章多聚焦于原始 MPs 或某种添加剂的毒性效应中,但在自然过程中 MPs 经历多种老化过程,不仅改变 MPs 表面性质也造成多种添加剂的释放,其相关研究较少,所以应给予老化 MPs 浸出液的研究更多的重视.本文综述了 MPs 经老化后其浸出液的主要成分及特征,介绍了老化 MPs 浸出液的制备及检测方法,并总结了老化 MPs 浸出液对生物的毒性效应,为老化 MPs 浸出液的主要成分及特征、检测方法、毒性效应提供数据基础.

1 老化对微塑料理化性质的影响及表征方法(Effect of aging on physicochemical properties of microplastics and characterization methods)

1.1 对物理性质的影响

多数研究通过分析微观形态和观察宏观变化,来研究 MPs 的物理老化行为.从宏观来讲,经过老化,大多数 MPs 表明会发生明显的颜色变化,所以颜色这项指标可以直观的观察到的塑料的老化^[17].MPs 颜色的变化一方面是因为老化的 MPs 表面具有发色团,另一方面是由于塑料降解产物或树脂中使用的热稳定剂(酚醛抗氧化剂)的积累^[18-19].塑料可能会因老化而变黄或黄橙色,而黄色可用固体比色计进行量化^[20].通常,MPs 老化时间越长,老化程度越深,其颜色会加深.此外,Wang 等^[21]发现,经历光老化后 MPs 的荧光增强.从微观来看,Luo 等^[22]用扫描电子显微镜(scanning electron microscope, SEM)观察经光老化 6 周后 MPs 的表面形貌,发现 MPs 表面出现了裂缝和缺陷,表明光老化可以改变微塑料的表面形貌.Tian 等^[23]通过 SEM 图像分析了用生物方式降解的 MPs 表面特征,与生物方式处理前对比,生物方式降解后的 MPs 表面变得更加粗糙.化学老化的聚氯乙烯(polyvinyl chloride, PVC)塑料的 SEM 图像显示,与原始 PVC 塑料相比,经过硫酸盐处理过的 PVC 塑料表面变得更加粗糙以及产生更多的裂缝^[24].

老化 MPs 通常有更大的比表面积(SSA).一方面,SSA 与粒径成反比;另一方面,老化过程中产生的气孔、裂纹、凹陷和突起也增加了 MPs 的表面积.Liu 等^[25]用高压汞紫外灯照射聚苯乙烯(polystyrene, PS)96 h 后发现老化 PS 的表面出现裂纹和脆化,经过 BET 分析表明老化后 PS 的比表面积增加,其亲水性和表面电荷也发生了变化.一般来说,老化表面的疏水性是用接触角来评估的,接触角测定仪可以测量接触角,MPs 的表面电荷通常可以通过电位滴定或 Zeta 电位分析来确定^[26-28].差示

扫描量热法 (differential scanning calorimetry, DSC)是目前研究中最常用的表征老化 MPs 结晶度的方法. 塑料中的结晶度还可以用 X 射线衍射 (X-ray diffraction, XRD)来测量^[29-31].

1.2 对化学性质的影响

多数研究通过观察活性氧(ROS)、环境持久性自由基(EPFRs)、官能团来研究 MPs 的化学老化过程. 当 MPs 暴露于环境中, 其表面吸附的氧化性物质会释放 ROS, 导致多种生物发生不同程度的氧化应激^[32-33]. 已有研究证实, 老化过程中 MPs 会产生 EPFRs, 它们可以诱导产生高 ROS 的化学转化反应对生物体造成氧化应激损伤, 增加 MPs 毒性^[34]. EPFRs 作为一种新型环境污染物具有难降解的特性, EPFRs 的生成通常是由于芳香族化合物与过渡金属的电子转移或化学键的断裂^[34]. 环境中的许多 MPs, 如 PS 和酚醛树脂, 具有类似的共轭苯环结构^[35]. 已有研究表明, 在日光照射下, PS 和 PF 表面可形成大量 EPFRs 和活性氧自由基^[34]. 多数研究使用电子顺磁共振 (electron paramagnetic resonance, EPR) 来确定 MPs 上自由基的信号^[36-38]. 欧阳等^[24]通过 EPR 观察到在 MPs 老化过程中产生了羟基自由基 ($\cdot\text{OH}$)、超氧阴离子自由基 ($\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$)、单线态氧 ($^1\text{O}_2$), 且所有信号都随着辐照时间的延长而增强. 傅里叶变换红外光谱 (FTIR) 和拉曼光谱被广泛用于测定聚合物的分子键信息和鉴定 MPs. Wang 等^[39]开发了两种原位光谱方法, 利用配备湿度控制系统的傅里叶变换红外光谱显微镜和激光拉曼显微镜, 系统地探索了空气湿度对 MPs 光老化的影响. FTIR 通过提供分子中不同化学键的信息来区分表面官能团^[40]. 多数研究常用的参数是 CI 和 O/C, 可以用来评估 MPs 的老化程度^[41]. CI 是羰基吸收峰强度与基准峰强度的比值. O/C 是指聚合物表面上氧和碳的比例, 数据是根据 X 射线光电子能谱 (XPS) 表征结果计算得出的^[42-43]. 一般来说, 老化 MPs 的 CI 和 O/C 值会增加. 例如, 在 Liu 等^[25]的研究中, MPs 经过光芬顿处理后, CI 和 O/C 分别达到原始材料的 10 倍.

2 老化微塑料释放的添加剂及检测 (Additives and detection methods for aging release of microplastics)

2.1 添加剂的种类

老化的 MPs 之所以比原生塑料对生态环境的危害更大一方面因其性质发生改变, 另一方面也是因为从 MPs 中固有添加剂的释放. 在多数塑料制品中, 聚合物与不同的添加剂结合在一起, 这些添加剂是为了改善聚合物的性能 (例如, 在聚合物成型期间, 通过注塑、挤出、吹塑、真空成型等)、功能和抗老化能力而添加的化合物. 在不同类型的聚合物包装材料中最常用的添加剂有: 增塑剂、阻燃剂、抗氧化剂、酸清除剂、光稳定剂、热稳定剂、润滑剂、颜料和抗静电剂. 它们在增强塑料产品的功能特性方面发挥着不同的作用^[12]. 如增塑剂能提高聚合物的抗冲击性, 阻燃剂能提高聚合物的耐燃性, 稳定剂使聚合物不易降解和老化. 本文关于塑料中添加剂的信息见表 1.

表 1 塑料中添加剂信息
Table 1 Information on additives in plastics

添加剂种类 Types of additives	具体物质 Specific substances	添加剂功能 Additive function	参考文献 Reference
增塑剂 Plasticizers	邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己基)酯(DEHP)、邻苯二甲酸二辛酯(DOP)等; 己二酸二异辛酯(DOA)、柠檬酸乙酰三丁酯(ATBC)等	提高聚合物薄膜的柔韧性、耐久性和拉伸性, 同时减少熔体流动; 减少聚合物生产混合过程中的剪切, 提高最终塑料薄膜的抗冲击性;	[12]
阻燃剂 Flame retardant	四溴双酚A、多溴联苯醚(PBDEs)、六溴环十二烷(HBCD)、三(2-氯异丙基)磷酸(TCIPP)等	增加高分子材料耐燃性	[49]
抗氧化剂 Antioxidants	丁基羟基甲苯(BHT)、丁基羟基茴香醚(BHA)、三壬基苯基亚磷酸酯(TNPP)等	减少老化过程中的高活性自由基的生成, 或通过还原氧化物来阻止塑料的氧化降解	[50]
相容剂 compatibilizers	嵌段或接枝共聚物如马来酸酐	增加多种组分或不相容相之间的混合	[51]
光稳定剂 Light stabilizers	2-羟基-4-甲氧基二苯甲酮(UV-9)、2,2'-硫代双(4-叔辛基酚氧基)镍(AM-101)等	捕获聚合物光氧化过程中产生的自由基, 或吸收紫外线的方式减少塑料的光老化	[52]
热稳定剂 Heat stabilizers	镉和铅化合物、壬基酚等	防止塑料暴露在高温下而发生热降解	[53]

续表 1

添加剂种类 Types of additives	具体物质 Specific substances	添加剂功能 Additive function	参考文献 Reference
润滑剂 Slip additives	脂肪酸酰胺, 如油酰胺、硬脂酰胺; 脂肪酸酯、金属硬脂酸盐(例如, 硬脂酸锌)和蜡	降低聚合物表面的摩擦系数从而防止薄膜粘在一起, 并有较低的表面电阻, 静电荷能迅速泄漏而达到抗静电目的	[52]
发泡剂 Blowing agents	偶氮二甲酰胺、N, N-二亚硝基五亚甲基四胺、二氧化碳等	在特定条件下产生气体, 在塑料中形成泡孔结构.	[54]
金属添加剂 Metal additives	铅盐、钡盐、锌盐、镉盐、镍盐等	提高塑料制品的抗机械剪切力, 或作为其他添加剂(如稳定剂)添加在塑料中.	[55]

2.2 添加剂的释放

塑料添加剂是物理混合到聚合物中, 而不是化学结合到聚合物上. 一旦废弃, 塑料在自然界的老化过程中易受到高温、光照、生物和磨损等因素将添加剂释放到环境中, 构成潜在的风险. 近年来, 大量的研究发现了塑料老化过程中添加剂的释放. 研究表明, MPs 中的阻燃剂释放到环境介质中通常通过三个主要步骤: (1)MPs 基体内部扩散, (2)跨 MPs 介质边界层传输, (3)扩散到环境介质中^[44]. 添加剂从 MPs 中释放的速度相当缓慢, 但老化会破坏 MPs 的物理化学结构从而加速添加剂的释放. Sun 等^[45]研究了在老化条件下溴化阻燃剂(BFRs)从丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯塑料(acrylonitrile butadiene styrene plastic, ABS)中的释放, 随着 ABS 结构的分解可以显著降低阻燃剂在 MPs 中的扩散阻力, 原因是 MPs 粒径的减小增加了 BFRs 的扩散系数, 温度升高增加了 BFRs 的扩散活化能. Yan 等^[46]的研究表明, 老化可以通过增加 PVC 塑料在太阳照射下的亲水性来促进邻苯二甲酸酯类(PAEs)增塑剂的释放. 与单一老化方式相比多种老化方式的共同作用更能促进添加剂的释放. Paluselli 等^[47]的研究中, 与单一因素相比, 在光和细菌联合对塑料的老化下, PVC 电缆释放的 PAEs 总量增加了 5 倍. Meng 等^[30]的研究表明, 自然老化和化学老化都会促进商品 PVC 中 Mn、Cu、Pb、Zn 和 Ni 等重金属释放到环境中. Luo 等^[48]观察到, 随着老化时间的推移, MPs 释放出更多的 Pb 和 Cr, 对微藻的生态毒性更高, 表明老化可能加速重金属的释放, 进一步提高生态风险.

不同老化方式释放的添加剂种类也会有差异性. 近年来, 大量的研究发现了 MPs 老化过程中添加剂的释放. 表 2 概述了各种添加剂在 MPs 老化后的释放行为的研究.

表 2 微塑料老化过程中添加剂的释放
Table 2 Release of additives during microplastics aging

MPs种类 Types of microplastics	老化技术 Aging technology	添加剂 Additives	参考文献 Reference
PC	光老化(汞灯)	双酚A(BPA)	[56]
	化学氧化(过氧化氢)	Cr, Ni, Pb, Cu, Zn, Cd 和 Mn	[30]
PVC	光老化	PAEs	[46]
	光和细菌联合老化	PAEs	[47]
	光老化(氙灯)与盐酸	Cr、Pb	[48]
PE	臭氧、芬顿和热活化过硫酸盐	色素	[57]
	光老化(氙灯)	TiO ₂	[58]
PP	模拟阳光	含铁红色素	[59]
	紫外光老化	有机磷酸酯(OPEs)	[60]

2.3 检测方法

液相色谱-质谱(LC-MS)、气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)和电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)技术可以用于检测塑料浸出液中的化学物质^[61]. 这些方法具有通用性、特异性、敏感性和可重复性, 它们通常用于识别和量化各种添加剂. 物质的物理化学性质影响分离方法的选择. 通常, 液相色谱法(LC)更适用于热不稳定和非挥发性物质^[62]. 挥发性和半挥发性物质极性较低的通常用气相色谱(GC)分离^[63-64]. 而 ICP-MS 可以检测聚合物浸出液中的金属含量. 质谱技术能够在市售质谱库的帮助下鉴定化合物, 并且效率很高, 质谱库包含由电子冲击和四极杆质谱分析仪获得的光谱. 当使用其他质谱分析仪(如飞行时

间)时,质谱图可能会有一些差异^[65-66]。化学电离和其他电离技术产生的质谱与文库的质谱无法比较。离子阱允许进一步破碎选定的质量碎片,这提高了化合物鉴定。当质谱库无法识别化合物时,高分辨率质谱(HRMS)技术,如飞行时间(TOF)或静电场轨道阱(Orbitrap)仪器,可以提供准确的质量测量和全扫描光谱,有助于化合物识别^[67]。Luo 等^[22]采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)分别检测了老化 6 周、3 周以及原始的 MPs 浸出液中色素的含量,结果表明老化时间越长,浸出液中的色素含量越高,其研究证实了老化过程促进了色素的浸出。Schiavo 等^[68]使用 ICP-MS 检测了 PE、PS 和 PP 在自然老化下的浸出液中重金属的含量。Yan 等^[53]利用 GC-MS 定量了老化 PVC 中的增塑剂邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(DnBP),采用 HPLC 定量了老化 PVC 浸出液中的 DnBP,用 TOC 分析仪定量测定从商业 MPs 中浸出的 DOC。利用三维激发-发射矩阵(3D-EEM)荧光光谱分析了释放 DOC 的成分信息,其检测结果证实了老化过程促进了增塑剂的释放。

3 微塑料浸出液的毒性效应(Toxic effects of microplastic leachate)

塑料中的增塑剂、阻燃剂和稳定剂等添加剂可能同时暴露,有必要评估多种化学物质之间的相互作用。化学物质的相互作用可能是协同、相加、拮抗的。因此总结和讨论塑料浸出液的毒性十分重要。现有研究证实塑料浸出液会对微藻、线虫、斑马鱼等多种生物造成发育、生殖、神经和氧化应激等多种毒性效应。

3.1 发育毒性

目前,已有研究证实塑料的浸出液会对生物造成发育毒性。Li 等^[69]对农用塑料地膜进行了 60 h 紫外光老化,结果表明塑料地膜的浸出液($6\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,以塑料重量计的质量浓度)与不添加浸出液的对照组相比,增加了斑马鱼幼体发育早期 96 h 的死亡率和畸形率,降低了幼体的孵化率、心率和体长。Pant 等^[70]研究了塑料制成的生物学设备的浸出液对贴壁的小鼠成纤维细胞系 L929 的负面影响,结果表明所有类型生物学设备的浸出液在暴露后的最初 12 h 内显示出细胞生长、存活、集落形成能力和有丝分裂指数都有所下降。Ni 等^[11]探究了光老化的 PS 颗粒与浸出液对海洋微藻的毒性效应,结果表明浸出液组在第 2、3 和 4 天对微藻的生长抑制率达到了 30.2%、69.6% 和 83.6%,MPs 在光老化过程中释放具有内分泌干扰作用添加剂,这是浸出液抑制微藻生长的重要原因之一。Oliviero 等^[71]评估了聚氯乙烯 MPs 浸出液对海胆胚胎的毒性作用,结果表明不同浓度的浸出液都对海胆幼体产生影响,表现为海胆幼体长度缩短以及幼体发育受阻。Capolupo 等^[72]评估了轮胎橡胶(CTR)、聚丙烯(polypropylene, PP)、聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯(polyethylene glycol terephthalate, PET)、PS 和 PVC 产生的浸出液对海洋贻贝和藻类的毒性效应,结果表明由于浸出液中相对较高浓度的无机金属添加剂以及有机添加剂,对藻类生长和贻贝早期生长发育产生了不同程度的抑制。

3.2 生殖毒性

有研究表明,暴露于 MPs 浸出液会对亲代甚至子代产生生殖毒性效应。Thayen 等^[73]在 $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 和 $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下用常见的食物基质(水、汤汁、肉汁、黑咖啡)对膨胀聚苯乙烯(expandable polystyrene, EPS)进行了浸出,利用海洋水蚤进行毒性评估,结果表明水蚤繁殖率显著下降。虽然乙苯是浸出液中浓度最高的物质,但该浓度下乙苯不具有毒性,因此在 EPS 浸出液中检测到的明显的不良反应,可能是由于浸出液中复杂物质的协同作用所致。Lin 等^[74]探究食品包装浸出液对斑马鱼生殖的影响,结果表明,在 8 周的暴露过程中,用沸水处理的塑料袋浸出液会降低斑马鱼的产卵量、胚胎孵化率、精子质量,提高了幼虫畸形率,并诱发生殖系统功能障碍,从而对斑马鱼的繁殖产生不利影响。Al-Khatim 等^[75]对哺乳期小鼠使用储存在塑料袋中腹膜透析液,导致后代产生生化指标的变化。在对幼鼠进行各种生化测试中,丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、非蛋白氮化合物(NPN)、钾和甘油三酯显著升高;高密度脂蛋白(HDL)胆固醇下降,单核细胞和粒细胞增多,淋巴细胞减少。其原因是腹膜透析液中可能含有塑料储存袋浸出的重金属。

3.3 神经毒性

运动行为是神经作用的终点,通常用运动行为来反映生物的神经毒性^[76]。蛋白质 MBP 是神经毒性的生物标志物,对于发育中的中枢神经系统中轴突的髓鞘形成至关重要,在 Qiu 等^[77]的研究中,海洋

青鳉鱼暴露于老化塑料浸出液后其游泳速率下降, *mbp* 基因的表达显著下调. Lin 等^[74] 评估了塑料浸出液对成年斑马鱼的神经行为反应, 结果表明, 在自由游泳试验和游泳过程中, 明暗期过渡刺激下, 游泳速度下降, 对雄性的影响比对雌性更严重. 在明暗探索和镜像攻击试验期间, 暴露组斑马鱼每分钟的攻击次数也显著减少. 在 Capolupo 等^[72] 的研究中, 暴露于 PVC 浸出液的贻贝中发现了 AChE 抑制的证据. 乙酰胆碱酯酶 AChE 是水生生物中最常用的神经毒性生物标志物, 它的抑制诱导神经刺激的延长. Walpitagama 等^[78] 的研究发现, 3D 打印塑料的浸出液导致斑马鱼幼体运动迟缓、光运动反应改变, 并导致瘫痪, 运动神经元和腹侧中间神经元表现出特征性的形态异常以及 AChE 的抑制.

3.4 氧化应激

塑料浸出液暴露影响一般应激参数, 包括 ROS 生成、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、丙二醛(MAD)和脂褐素含量、中性脂含量、溶酶体膜稳定性和溶酶体体积. ROS 在正常生理状态下可以维持细胞代谢和生物化学反应的平衡; 而在过量积累时却会引起氧化应激, 从而对细胞造成不良影响, SOD 在体内氧化和抗氧化活性的平衡中发挥重要作用, 因为它可以清除超氧阴离子自由基, 保护细胞免受损伤, SOD 含量可以反映体内氧化应激的水平. Capolupo 等^[72] 发现, PET、PS 和 PP 浸出液以及 PP、PVC 和 CTR 浸出液分别使贻贝的脂质过氧化产物丙二醛和脂褐素含量升高. PET 和 PP 浸出液提高了谷胱甘肽 s-转移酶的活性, CTR 浸出液分别使贻贝的脂质过氧化产物丙二醛(MAD)和脂褐素含量升高. Walpitagama 等^[78] 为了评估塑料浸出液诱导发育中的胚胎氧化应激, 评估了其生化指标, 结果表明暴露于塑料浸出液的斑马鱼比对照组增加了原位 ROS 生成且蛋白质氧化水平、脂质过氧化水平, SOD 活性均显著升高.

4 总结与展望(Summary and outlook)

本文主旨在于总结 MPs 经老化后其浸出液的主要成分及特征、老化 MPs 浸出液的制备及检测方法、老化 MPs 浸出液对生物的毒性效应. 在老化过程中, 不仅塑料表面的性质发生了变化, 塑料也逐渐被分解为更小粒径. 降解过程中释放的添加剂、残余单体和聚合物会对生物造成不同程度不同类型的毒性效应.

然而现在对 MPs 在老化过程中产生的浸出液的研究还较少, 未来研究应集中在以下几方面:

(1) 由于浸出液中成分十分复杂, 化学物质的相互作用可能是加性的、倍增性的或拮抗性的. 在现有研究中, 较少关注不同成分之间的相互作用, 未来的研究应深入探讨浸出液复杂成分的毒性作用机制.

(2) 环境中的 MPs 受到多种方式的老化作用, 实验室化学老化可以模拟环境中 MPs 的老化过程, 其操作简单且能人为控制老化程度. 但是该方法只能模拟环境中一种老化方式, 未来研究应开发能够模拟多种环境因素的技术, 例如将化学老化与光老化等多种老化方式相结合来模拟 MPs 在自然界中的老化作用, 使 MPs 浸出液的浓度及成分更符合自然环境.

(3) 现有研究使用高浓度短期的急性暴露, 缺乏环境浓度下的长期毒性实验, 较难评估环境浓度中 MPs 浸出液造成的毒性作用, 未来研究应更多对塑料浸出液进行长期毒性实验, 进一步揭示其对生物的影响.

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