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硕 士 学 位 论 文

**TBT 在疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 体内的
吸收和代谢动力学研究**

**The Bioaccumulation and Biotransformation of TBT in
Gastropod Whelk (*Thais clavigera*)**

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目 录

摘 要.....	VII
Abstract.....	IX
缩略词表.....	XI
第 1 章 前言.....	1
1.1 研究背景.....	1
1.1.1 有机锡化合物的物理化学性质.....	3
1.1.2 有机锡化合物的用途.....	4
1.1.3 有机锡化合物的毒性.....	4
1.1.4 疣荔枝螺 (<i>Thais clavigera</i>) 的生理习性.....	5
1.2 国内外研究进展.....	7
1.2.1 三丁基锡 (Tributyltin, TBT) 的污染现状.....	7
1.2.2 不同暴露方式下 TBT 的富集和分布.....	10
1.2.3 不同暴露方式下 TBT 的代谢和排除.....	11
1.2.4 “汤”暴露.....	12
1.2.5 不同性别生物对 TBT 的富集和分布.....	13
1.2.6 不同性别生物对 TBT 的代谢和排除.....	14
1.2.7 疣荔枝螺在 TBT 暴露下生理调控机制的初步研究.....	15
1.3 研究目标.....	16
1.4 研究内容.....	17
1.5 技术路线.....	18
第 2 章 水相和食物相暴露下, TBT 在不同性别疣荔枝螺体内的吸	
收和代谢动力学.....	19
2.1 实验材料和方法.....	19
2.1.1 实验试剂和材料.....	19
2.1.2 实验设计方法.....	21

2.1.3 性畸变辨识和组织器官解剖方法.....	22
2.1.4 疣荔枝螺对 TBT 吸收富集代谢各动力学参数的计算.....	24
2.1.5 数据处理方法.....	25
2.2 有机锡分析方法.....	25
2.2.1 样品前处理.....	25
2.2.2 仪器条件.....	26
2.2.3 分析方法质量控制.....	26
2.3 结果.....	28
2.3.1 通过水相暴露, TBT 及其代谢产物在牡蛎消化腺中的变化趋势... ..	28
2.3.2 疣荔枝螺通过水相、食物相暴露和净化对总 TBTs 的吸收和代谢.....	29
2.3.3 疣荔枝螺通过水相暴露和净化对 TBT 的吸收和代谢.....	35
2.3.4 疣荔枝螺通过食物相暴露和净化对 TBT 的吸收和代谢.....	37
2.3.5 疣荔枝螺性畸变情况和各器官 TBT 富集量之间的关系.....	40
2.4 讨论.....	40
2.4.1 水相、食物相暴露下, TBT 在疣荔枝螺体内吸收和代谢动力学过程探讨.....	40
2.4.2 疣荔枝螺性畸变程度和各器官中 TBT 含量之间的关系探讨.....	51
2.4.3 不同性别疣荔枝螺对 TBT 吸收和代谢的动力学差异探讨.....	52
第 3 章 “TBT 汤” 暴露下, TBT 在不同性别疣荔枝螺体内的吸收和代谢动力学.....	56
3.1 实验材料和方法.....	56
3.1.1 实验试剂和材料.....	56
3.1.2 实验设计方法.....	56
3.1.3 “TBT 汤” 的制备方法.....	57
3.1.4 性畸变辨识和组织器官的解剖方法.....	57
3.1.5 疣荔枝螺对 TBT 吸收富集代谢各动力学参数的计算.....	57
3.1.6 实验数据处理方法.....	57

3.2 有机锡分析方法.....	57
3.3 结果.....	58
3.3.1 疣荔枝螺通过“汤”暴露对总 TBTs 的吸收和代谢动力学.....	58
3.3.2 疣荔枝螺通过“汤”暴露对 TBT 的吸收和代谢动力学.....	60
3.3.3 通过“汤”暴露, 疣荔枝螺生存指标 (Condition index) 及性畸 变指标 (VDSI 和 RPSI) 的变化趋势.....	65
3.4 讨论.....	69
3.4.1 通过“汤”暴露, TBT 在疣荔枝螺体内的吸收代谢动力学过程探 讨.....	69
3.4.2 通过“汤”暴露, 不同性别疣荔枝螺对 TBT 的吸收和代谢动力学 差异探讨.....	70
3.4.3 “汤”暴露对疣荔枝螺生存指数和性畸变指标的影响.....	71
3.4.4 疣荔枝螺通过“汤”和食物相暴露对 TBT 吸收和代谢动力学差异 探讨.....	73
第 4 章 经过 TBT 水相和食物相暴露, 疣荔枝螺生理调控机制的初 步研究.....	77
4.1 能量储存指标测定的实验材料和方法.....	77
4.1.1 实验试剂和材料.....	77
4.1.2 脂肪含量的测定.....	77
4.1.3 肝糖原含量的测定.....	78
4.1.4 总蛋白含量的测定.....	78
4.1.5 能量储存 Ea 值的计算.....	79
4.2 实验结果.....	79
4.2.1 雌雄螺各器官中脂肪含量和 TBT 富集量之间的关系.....	79
4.2.2 雌雄螺各器官中肝糖原含量和 TBT 富集量之间的关系.....	83
4.2.3 雌雄螺各器官中总蛋白含量和 TBT 富集量之间的关系.....	86
4.2.4 雌雄螺各器官中总能量储存指标 (Ea) 和 TBT 富集量之间的关系	

.....	89
4.3 讨论.....	92
第 5 章 总结和展望	97
5.1 结论.....	97
5.2 展望.....	99
参考文献.....	100
附录.....	111
致谢.....	112

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Content

Abstract in Chinese	VII
Abstract	IX
Abbreciation	XI
Chapter 1 Instrudution	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2.1 Physicochemical properties of OTs.....	3
1.2.2 Usage of OTs	4
1.2.3 Toxicity of OTs.....	4
1.2.4 physiological habits of <i>Thais clavigera</i>	5
1.2 Research progress in China and overseas	7
1.2.1 Pollution status of TBT all around the world.....	7
1.2.2 The accumulation and distribution of TBT in organisms via different exposure pathways	10
1.2.3 The metabolism and elimination of TBT in organisms via different exposure pathways	11
1.2.4 “Soup” exposure	12
1.2.5 The gender difference of TBT accumulation and distribution in organisms	13
1.2.6 The gender difference of TBT metabolism and elimination in organisms	14
1.2.7 The primary research of physiological control mechanisms in <i>Thais clavigera</i> under TBT exposure	15
1.3 Research objects	16
1.4 Research contents	17
1.5 Research scheme	18
Chapter 2 The process of accumulation and mtabolism of TBT in different gender <i>Thais clavigera</i> via aqueous and dietary exposure ..	19
2.1 Experimental methods and materials	19
2.1.1 Instrument and reagents	19

2.1.2 Experimental design.....	21
2.1.3 Imposex identification and anatomization of <i>Thais clavigera</i>	22
2.1.4 The method of kinetica parameters calculated.....	24
2.1.5 The method of date analyze	25
2.2 The method of TBT analyze	25
2.2.1 Sample preparation	25
2.2.2 GC-FPD analysis	26
2.2.3 QA/QC	26
2.3 Result.....	28
2.3.1 The changes of TBT and its metabolites in the digestive gland of oyster (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>).....	28
2.3.2 The accumulation and metabolism of TBTs in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via aqueous and dietary exposure	29
2.3.3 The accumulation and metabolism of TBT in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via dietary exposure	35
2.3.4 The accumulation and metabolism of TBT in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via aqueous exposure.....	37
2.3.5 Relationship between the imposex index and TBT tissue burdens in <i>Thais clavigera</i>	40
2.4 Discussion.....	40
2.4.1 The different of accumulation and metabolism of TBT in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via aqueous and dietary exposure	40
2.4.2 Relationship between the imposex index and TBT tissue burdens.....	51
2.4.3 Gender differences in TBT accumulation and transformation in <i>Thais clavigera</i>	52
Chapter 3 The process of accumulation and mtabolism of TBT in different gender <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure	56
3.1 Experimental methods and materials	56
3.1.1 Instrument and reagents	56
3.1.2 Experimental design.....	56
3.1.3 soup preparation.....	57

3.1.4	Imposex identification and anatomization of <i>Thais clavigera</i>	57
3.1.5	The method of kinetica parameters calculated.....	57
3.1.6	The method of date analyze	57
3.2	The method of TBT analyze	57
3.3	Results	58
3.3.1	The accumulation and metabolism of TBTs in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure.....	58
3.3.2	The accumulation and metabolism of TBT in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure.....	60
3.3.3	The changes of condition index(CI) and imposex index(VDSI and RPSI) in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure.....	65
3.4	Discussion.....	69
3.4.1	The biokinetics of TBT in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure	69
3.4.2	The accumulation and metabolism of TBT in different gender <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure.....	70
3.4.3	The effect of condition index(CI) and imposex index(VDSI and RPSI) in <i>Thais clavigera</i> via soup exposure.....	71
3.4.4	The different of TBT accumulation and metabolism in <i>Thais clavigera</i> between soup and dietary exposure	73
Chapter 4	The primary research of physiological control mechanisms in <i>Thais clavigera</i> after aqueous and dietary exposure	77
4.1	Experimental methods and materials	77
4.1.1	Instrument and reagents	77
4.1.2	lipid content analyze	77
4.1.3	Glycogen content analyze	78
4.1.4	Protein content analyze	78
4.1.5	The method of Ea calculated.....	79
4.2	Results	79
4.2.1	Relationship of lipid content and TBT tissue burdens in male and female <i>Thais clavigera</i>	79
4.2.2	Relationship of glycogen content and TBT tissue burdens in male	

and female <i>Thais clavigera</i>	83
4.2.3 Relationship of protein content and TBT tissue burdens in male and female <i>Thais clavigera</i>	86
4.2.4 Relationship of the whole energy reserves (Ea) and TBT tissue burdens in male and female <i>Thais clavigera</i>	89
4.3 Discussion.....	92
Chapter 5 Conclusions and perspectives	97
5.1 Conclusion.....	97
5.2 Perspectives	99
References	100
Appendix	111
Acknowledgment.....	112

摘要

有机锡化合物是迄今为止人为引入海洋环境中毒性最大的污染物之一，也是目前已知内分泌干扰物中唯一的金属化合物，已有大量文献报道三丁基锡（TBT）在极低的环境浓度条件下（ng/L）就可导致 150 多种海洋腹足类生物产生性畸变的现象，即雌性个体长出雄性生殖器官。疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）不仅是被公认为进行有机锡污染监测的敏感生物标志物，同时也是岩相海岸带生态系统中重要的捕食者之一，其性畸变现象于 1988 年在香港首次被报道。本文首先对不同性别的疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）通过 TBT 水相和食物相（以先在 TBT 水相暴露 4 周后的牡蛎消化腺为食）暴露 45 d 并净化 30 d，结果发现 TBT 均可快速地被疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）各器官（特别是消化和生殖系统）吸收和富集（吸收速率 $ku=0.004\sim 0.022/d$ ）。在净化阶段，各器官（特别是消化和生殖系统）对 TBT 的代谢（生物代谢系数 $BDI=5.38\sim 23.3$ ）和排出速率（净化速率 $ke=0.017\sim 0.053/d$ ）也相对迅速。疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）对 TBT 的代谢产物中 MBT 占了相对较高的比例。因此，疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）各器官中 TBT 的含量可以有效地反映周围环境中 TBT 的近期污染状况。通过食物相暴露 45 d 后，疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）对 TBT 的富集含量相对较高，并且在此暴露途径下，疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）对 TBT 的代谢（ $BDI=0.40\sim 23.30$ ）和排除能力（ $ke=0.024\sim 0.053/d$ ）也相对较强。因此，从牡蛎到疣荔枝螺的食物链传递过程中 TBT 没有出现生物放大现象（ $BMF<1$ ）。在暴露的最后一天，所有的雌螺都产生了性畸变现象，并且雌螺的性畸变指标：阴茎相对大小指数（RPSI）和输精管发展指数（VDSI）均与各器官（特别是生殖系统和剩余组织）中 TBT 的富集量呈现良好的相关性（ $p<0.001$ ）。

不同性别疣荔枝螺（*Thais clavigera*）对 TBT 的吸收富集和代谢转化的动力学过程存在着显著性差异。雌螺易于将 TBT 转移并富集在其生殖系统当中，而雄螺更倾向于富集在其消化系统中，并且雌螺生殖系统对 TBT 的吸收和富集能力（ $ku=0.006\sim 0.126/d$ ）要显著强于雄螺（ $ku=0.004\sim 0.055/d$ ），但其代谢能力和净化速率（ $BDI=5.38\sim 10.51$ ， $ke=0.017\sim 0.027/d$ ）却显著低于雄螺（ $BDI=7.78\sim 12.42$ ， $ke=0.025\sim 0.050/d$ ）。这说明雌螺的生殖系统可能是 TBT 进行富集和作用的潜在

靶器官。

本文还通过特殊的“汤”暴露方式，发现通过“喝汤”的方式也是疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 吸收和富集 TBT 的一条不容忽视的有效途径，并且其吸收过程和分配方式与食物相暴露相类似，即污染物首先被消化系统的细胞所吸收然后再通过血液循环向其它组织器官输送。但疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 通过“汤”暴露的吸收速率 ($ku=0.001\sim 0.003/d$) 要显著低于通过食物相暴露的方式，对 TBT 的同化效率 (AE) 是通过食物相暴露的 7%~8%，并且对 TBT 的代谢能力 ($BDI=2.421\sim 7.512$) 也要显著低于通过食物相暴露的方式。

通过 TBT 水相和食物相暴露对疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 体内正常的能量储存和代谢平衡产生了影响，TBT 通过与一系列受体 (如 RXR 和 PPAR γ) 竞争性结合，对脂肪的氧化及代谢过程产生了影响，从而导致了雌性疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 生殖系统中的脂肪含量随着 TBT 的富集发生了显著上升的趋势，而雄螺体内各器官脂肪含量的升高与 TBT 富集量之间却没有显著的相关性。此外，肝糖原和总蛋白也是疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 降解 TBT 并抵抗 TBT 毒性作用的重要能量来源，从而导致了这两个指标的含量随着 TBT 的富集均发生了显著的下降趋势，其中蛋白质的变化要比其它两个指标更为敏感。最终，雌雄疣荔枝螺各器官的总能量储存指标 Ea 值 (脂肪、肝糖原和总蛋白含量之和) 随着 TBT 富集量的增加均发生了显著的下降。同时，这一系列能量储存指标的变化与 TBT 在疣荔枝螺 (*Thais clavigera*) 体内的动力学过程存在着一定的联系，雌螺的生殖系统和雄螺消化系统中各能量储存指标的变化相对于剩余组织更为显著，而这两个组织器官也正是 TBT 易于富集的主要靶器官。

关键词：疣荔枝螺；三丁基锡 (TBT)；不同暴露方式；不同性别；动力学过程；
能量储存指标

Abstract

Tributyltin (TBT) is not only one of the most toxic chemicals that have been released into marine environments because of artificial activities but also the only one of metallic endocrine disrupting chemicals that has been known to us. It has been widely reported that it could induce imposex in the females of approximately 150 gastropod species even at very low environmental concentrations (ng/L levels), the imposex is the development of vas deferens and formation of penis in females and was first described in *T. clavigera* in 1988. In this study, the female and male *Thais clavigera* whelks were exposed to aqueous and dietary (using oysters as the prey) tributyltin (TBT) for up to 45 days, followed by a 30-day depuration, we found that TBT could be accumulated by each tissue of *Thais clavigera*, especially for the digestive and reproductive tissues, the uptake rate constant (ku) was in the range of 0.004~0.022/d. In the depuration period, the metabolism and elimination of TBT by each tissue was also significant, especially for the digestive and reproductive tissues, the BDI ranges from 5.38~23.3 and the elimination rate constant (ke) ranges from 0.017~0.053/d. Meanwhile, MBT was generally the major metabolite in each tissue, indicating a significant metabolism of TBT by the whelks. Accordingly, that tissue TBT concentration is useful in assessing the recent changes in ambient TBT levels. Accumulation, transformation as well as elimination were more significant following dietary exposure than following aqueous exposure and there was no biomagnification of TBT in the food chain transfer from oysters to whelks(BMF<1). By the end of exposure period, all of the female whelks developed imposex, and both the relative penis size index (RPSI) and the vas deferens sequence index (VDSI) were positively correlated with the tissue burden of TBT.

In particular, we observed gender-related differences in the biokinetics of TBT. The female whelks preferentially accumulated TBT into their reproductive organs, while the male whelks tended to accumulate TBT in their digestive tissues. The female whelks had higher bioaccumulation ($ku=0.006\sim0.126/d$) but lower elimination and metabolism (BDI=5.38~10.51, $ke=0.017\sim0.027/d$) of TBT in their reproductive organs than male ones ($ku=0.004\sim0.055/d$, BDI=7.78~12.42, $ke=0.025\sim0.050/d$), which indicating that the reproductive organs of females were the potential targets of

TBT accumulation and effect.

In this study, the “soup” exposure experiments showed that the significance and effectiveness of “soups” ingestion was also a route of TBT uptake by whelks and this process seems to be similar with the dietary intake, through which the contaminant is usually taken up by cells in the digestive tract first and then distributed to other tissues by means of the blood circulation. However, the uptake rate constant (ku) of “soup” uptake ($ku=0.001\sim 0.003/d$) was significant lower than the dietary exposure, the assimilation efficient (AE) of TBT via “soup” exposure was 11~13% of dietary exposure. Moreover, the BDI of “soup” exposure ($BDI=2.421\sim 7.512$) was also evidently lower than the dietary uptake.

The normal energy reserves and metabolism balance of *Thais clavigera* were badly influenced by the TBT exposure, competitive-binding of TBT to some receptors (just like RXR and PPAR γ resulted in the inhibition of lipid oxidation and metabolism progress. Thus, the lipid content in the reproductive organs of female whelk increased markedly with the accumulated of TBT tissue burdens, but this phenomenon was not obvious in the males. Additionally, the glycogen and protein are also the important energy sources for *Thais clavigera* to metabolize TBT and resistant the deleterious effects of TBT. Therefore, these two indexes declined positively with the TBT accumulation in each tissue of *Thais clavigera*, the change of protein content was more sensitive than other two indexes. Meanwhile, the whole energy reserves (protein, lipid and sugar) also declined with the TBT tissue burdens accumulation compared with the initial levels. Moreover, the fluctuations of these energy reserve indexes were somewhat associated with the kinetics of TBT in *Thais clavigera*. Because it was found that these changes were much more obvious not only in the reproductive organs of female *Thais clavigera* but also in the digestive tissues of the male ones. These organs and tissues were exactly the main targets of TBT tended to be accumulated.

Key Words: *Thais clavigera*; TBT; Different routes of exposure; Different genders; kinetics; Energy reserves index

缩略词表

缩略词	英文	中文
TBT	Tributyltin	三丁基锡
IMO	International Maritime Organization	国际海事组织
RXR	Retinoid X Receptor	维甲类受体
DBT	Dibutyltin	二丁基锡
MBT	Monobutyltin	一丁基锡
TPhT	Triphenyltin	三苯基锡
GST	Glutathione S-transferase	谷胱甘肽硫转移酶
CAT	Catalase	过氧化氢酶
MDA	Malondialdehyde	丙二醛
GSH	Glutathione	还原型谷胱甘肽
TBTO	Bis (tri- <i>n</i> -butyltin) oxide	氧化双三丁基锡
BTs	Butyltin Compounds	丁基锡化合物
FPD	Flam Photometric Detector	火焰光度检测器
GC	Gas Chromatography	气相色谱
APDC	Ammonium Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate	吡咯烷二硫代氨基甲酸铵
BDI	Butyltin Degradation Index	丁基锡化合物降解指数
VDSI	Vas Deferens Sequences Index	输精管发展指数
<i>ku</i>	Uptake Rate Constant	吸收速率
<i>ke</i>	Elimination Rate Constant	净化速率
ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate	三磷酸腺苷
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor	生物浓缩系数
BMF	Biomagnificant Factor	生物放大系数
Ea	Energy Reserve Fractions	能量储存指标
RPSI	Relative Penis Size Index	相对阴茎大小指数
AE	Assimilation Efficient	同化效率

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