七种环境毒物对指示菌 E. coli 的毒性研究

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用指示菌来研究化学物质毒性 具 有 快速、灵敏、简便、经济等优点、大肠杆菌(E. coli) 是公认为较好的指示菌、对环境毒 物尤为敏感、

汞、镉、铅、砷、铬、酚、氰化物等对人类危害较大,而它们又是工业废水中常见的环境毒物。 因而分别研究此七种物质对指示菌 E. coli 的毒性影响——即采用琼脂扩散法(3-5),观察环境毒物对指示菌有无抑制以及抑菌圈大小。 这方面的资料国内未见报道,国外也缺乏完整的资料,本文就此提供实验依据。

一、材料与方法

- 1. 实验菌种
- E.~coli 标准菌株,由本校微生物教研室提供。

2. 受试化学物

Hg(HgCl₂)、Cd(CdCl₂)、Pb[Pb(NO₃)₂]、As(As₂O₂)、Cr⁶⁺(K₂Cr₂O₇)、酚(精制苯酚)、CN⁻(KCN) 均为优级纯化学试剂,用蒸馏水配制成所需浓度,并使溶液 pH 为中性.

3. 培养

取 E. coli 菌种在液体培养基中(含蛋白胨 1%,牛肉浸膏 0.3%,氯化钠 0.5%)于 $37\% \times 24h$ 培养后,取 250μ l 均匀涂在已划分为六等分的平 皿 固体 培养 基(含 琼脂 1.2%,胰蛋白胨 0.1%, NaCl 0.5%)表面. 然后在每一等分为贴一张直径为 6mm 的已消毒的滤纸片,每平皿可放 7 张,用定量移液管向每张滤纸片分别加 10μ l 不同浓度的每

种受试化学物质溶液,同时在每个平皿内做一溶剂对照(蒸馏水)。 另用平皿选结晶紫(1%)作为阳性对照。待所加 10μl 受试物液基本被滤纸片吸收后,倒转平皿于 37℃ × 24h 进行培养,观察并记录抑菌圈情况及其直径大小。

4. 预试

本次实验各受试物浓度范围的选择,是通过多次预试后而定的。当开始出现直径≥7mm 的抑菌圈时,则认为有抑菌现象出现。此时的浓度,则为最小抑制 浓度 (MIC)^[4]。最高浓度的确定,则是选择抑菌圈直径在 30mm 左右时的浓度为宜。当抑菌圈过大时会相互融合,有时还会出现边缘模糊不清的现象,不能准确量出结果。

在此范围内将浓度划分为若干个等级,观察有无剂量~反应关系.

二、结果与讨论

1. 汞、镉、铅、砷各种浓度的平均抑菌圈 直径见表 1--4.

根据抑菌圈大小来 判断 受 试 物 对 E. coli 的毒性作用程度。结果表明:抑菌圈直径随受试物浓度增加而增加的 (见图 1),阴性对照(蒸馏水)均未出现抑菌圈,阳性对照(结晶紫)均出现明显抑制,平均抑菌圈直径为30mm。其中汞、砷两种受试物在 MIC 时有部分未出现抑菌圈,这种情况即不宜作直径为0或6mm 计算,因有一直径6mm 滤纸片,故在平均时未计算在内。

铬6+浓度在 100-1000ppm 范围内,可观

表 1 汞对 E. coli 的抑菌圈

汞浓度 (ppm)	0.5	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000	蒸馏水	结晶紫
样本数	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	3
平均直径(mm)	-	7.52	9.83	12.07	17.22	20.20	26.00	29.68		30
标准差 (mm)		0.65	0.30	0.68	0.52	0.61	0.74	0.61		

注:"一"表示无抑菌圈出现,以下各表同.

表 2 镉对 E. coli 的抑菌圈

镉浓度 (ppm)	10	50	100	500	1000	蒸馏水	结晶紫
样本粒	32	32	32	32 ·	32	32	8
平均直径 (mm)		13.27	17.38	24.66	27.77	~	30
标准差 (mm)		1.76	0.60	0.75	0.92		

表 3 铅对 E. coli 的抑菌圈

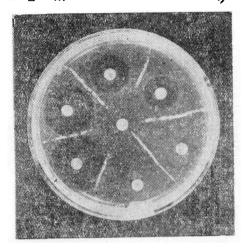
铅浓度 (ppm)	10	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000	蒸馏水	结晶紫
样 本 数	28	28	28	28	27	28	27	28	8
平均直径(mm)	-	7.47	8.46	8.88	9.33	[4.02	17.44	-	30
标 准 差(mm)		0.42	0.27	n.35	0.31	0.79	0.87]	

表 4 砷对 E. coli 的抑菌圈

砷浓度 (ppm)	100	200	400	600	800	蒸馏水	结晶 紫
样本数	32	19	32	32	32	32	8
平均直径 (mm)	-	19.37	23.72	27.09	27.91	_	30
标准差 (mm)		0.96	1.14	0.69	U.86		

表 5 七种受试物对 E. coli 的最小抑制浓度

父 试 物	MIC (ppm)	抑菌圈平均直径 (mm)	加菌 爾描述		
Hg	1	7.52	背 晣		
Cd	50	13.27	较 清 晰		
$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{b}}$	50	7.48	海 晰		
As	200	19.37	稍 模 楜		
Cr*+		抑菌圏模糊			
		不能准确测量			
苯酚	Ì	无抑菌圈			
KCN		无抑菌圈			



不同浓度汞所产生的抑菌圈

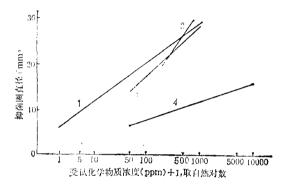


图 2 抑菌圈直径与 Hg、Cd、Pb、As 浓度的关系

① Hg $\hat{Y} = 3.849 + 3.599 \ln(X + 1)$ r = 0.9959(P < 0.001)

(2) As $\hat{Y} = 7.304 \text{In}(X + 1) - 19.420$ r = 0.9928(P < 0.001)

(3) Cd $\hat{Y} = 4.7981n(X+1) - 5.228$ r = 0.9986(P < 0.001)

(4) Pb $\hat{Y} = 1.713 \ln(X + 1) - 0.313$

r = 0.9128(P < 0.001)

察到抑菌现象,但由于呈部分抑制,抑菌圈 模糊,不能准确测量。酚和氰化物在浓度达 到 10000ppm 时,尚去观察到抑菌现象,若 再继续提高浓度,其意义不大.

2. 七种受试物对 E. coli 的最小抑制浓 度 (MIC), 从表 5 中可看出, 重金属类对 E. coli 的毒性作用较酚、氰化物为强,而五种 金属类对 E. coli 的 MIC 依次为 Hg (1 ppm) < Cd (50 ppm), Pb (50 ppm) < As(200ppm) < Cr⁶⁺。如果用 MIC 来表示 E. coli 对受试物的敏感性,那么与上述相反, E. coli 对这五种金属类的敏感性为: Hg> $Cd > Pb > As > Cr^{5+}$

3. 将 Hg、Cd、Pb、As 浓度 (X) + 1 再取自然对数,与抑菌圈平均直径 (Y)作相 关回归分析,得 Hg 浓度与抑菌圈平均直径 的同归方程为: $\hat{Y} = 3.849 + 3.599 \ln(X + 1)$ 1),相关系数 r = 0.9959(P < 0.001); Pb 浓 度与抑菌圈平均直径的回归方程为:

$$\hat{Y} = 1.713 \ln(X+1) - 0.313,$$

$$r = 0.9128 (P < 0.001);$$

Cd 浓度与抑菌圈平均直径的回归方程 为:

$$\hat{Y} = 4.798 \ln(X + 1) - 5.228.$$

$$r = 0.9986(P < 0.001);$$

As 浓度与抑菌圈平均直径的回归方程 为.

$$\hat{Y} = 7.304 \ln(X+1) - 19.420,$$

$$r = 0.9928 (P < 0.001)$$

见图 2.

上述四个相关分析的相关系数 * 经显著 性检验,均有高度显著性意义 (P < 0.001), r值均 > 0.9, 其中 Hg、Cd、As 的 r值均 >0.99. 回归斜率表示随受试物浓度变化,抑 菌圈直径亦相随变化情况, 其依 次 顺 序 为 As(7.304) > Cd(4.798) > Hg(3.599) > Pb(1.713), 以 Pb 的斜率为最小。从表 3 中可 以看出, Pb 在浓度为 50ppm 时,出现抑菌 圈 (7.48mm), 但到 1000ppm 时, 抑遠圈直径 尚无显著变化,当浓度达 10000ppm 时,抑菌 圈平均直径只有 17.44 mm。 造成这种现象 的原因,可能与铅在琼脂平皿上扩散能力较 差有关[4]。同时通过回归方程,在一定范围 内,可互推浓度与抑菌圈直径.

/]\ 结

本实验的结果表明:用 E. coli 为指示 微生物,采用琼脂扩散法评价汞、镉、铅、砷、 铬矿、苯酚与氰化物七种环境毒物毒性,以五 种金属对 E. coli 的毒性较酚、氰化物强,其 (下转第55页)

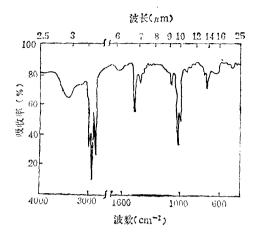


图 5 DOSO 与 Cr(VI) 萃合物的红外光谱

$$DOSOH^+ \cdot HCr_2O_7^- \tag{1}$$

解脱反应:

DOSOH⁺ · HCr₂O₇ + 4NaOH
$$\Longrightarrow$$

DOSO + 2Na₂CrO₄ + 3H₂O (2)

四、结 论

1. 以 DOSO 及 PSO 为载体,液膜法提取 Cr(VI) 的实验室间歇实验较好条件 为:油相(磺化煤油 30.0ml; 3% DOSO(1, 2-二氯乙烷) 3.0ml; 兰-113A 4.5%);内相(0.5 mol NaOH 25.0 ml);外相(pH 1.25, NaCl 0.6%,含 Cr(VI) 200ppm 的重铬酸钾

H₂SO₄ 水溶液 250.0 ml);温度(25.0 ± 0.2 °C)。 该实验操作方便,设备简单,提取效果好, 10 min 后提取率一般都在 99%。

2. 提出了亚砜迁移 Cr(VI) 的液膜机理 为

络合:

DOSO + H⁺ + HCr₂O₇
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 DOSOH⁺ · HCr₂O₇

解吸:

......

DOSOH⁺ ·
$$HCr_2O_7^-$$
 + $4NaOH \Longrightarrow$
DOSO + $2Na_2CrO_4$ + $3H_2O$

- 3. 液膜经高压静电破乳后,有机相可重复使用数次,但随着循环次数的增加,提取率逐渐降低。
- 4. 亚砜类萃取剂(含石油亚砜)作为流动载体液膜法提取 Cr(VI) 再经试验可望用于处理含低浓度的 Cr(VI) 废水。

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中以汞的毒性为最强.各种金属受试物都有剂量与反应关系.

根据汞、镉、铅、砷的抑菌浓度与抑菌圈 大小所作出的回归方程,可为进一步研究提 供依据。 若考虑用 E. coli 为指示菌监测废 水毒性,则主要适应于监测富含金属类的废 水。

致谢:本研究承蒙本校微生物学教研室 钟性吾副教授的大力支持,特表感谢。

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water came from the products of HNO₃ or CH₈OH. Using the biological reactor filled with fibre, 5000 mg/L urea in the influent was hydrolyzed by 93% in 3 hours, meanwhile 280 mg/L NO₃-N was reduced to 120 mg/L. (See pp. 48—51)

Treatment of Cr(VI) Aqueous Solution by Liquid Membrane with Sulfoxides as Carriers

Ding Mei et al. (Research Center for Eco Environmental Sciences, Academia Sinica, Beijing)

Extraction of Cr (VI) by liquid membrane has been studied. DOSO and PSO were used as carriers. The related factors i.e. type and amount of the sulfactants, quantity of carriers, concentration of NaOH, volume ratio of oil phase and that of internal phase, acidity of external aqueous phase and temperature were studied in bench-scale experiment. The optimization of technological operative factors were obtained in intermittent experiments. Based on this research, the authors considered the graph of state distribution of $Cr_2O_2^{2-}$ and CrO_2^{2-} in aqueous solution under various pH values and infrared spectra of free DOSO and the extrated species of Cr(VI), the Cr(VI) extraction mechanism by liquid membrane with DOSO is ptoposed as follows:

Complexing: DOSO + H+ + HCr₂O₇ \rightleftharpoons DOSOH+ • HCr₂O₇ Freeing: DOSOH+ • HCr₂O₇ + 4NaOH \rightleftharpoons DOSO + 2Na₂CrO₄ + 3H₂O (See pp. 52 55)

Analysis of Anisokinetic Sampling Errors for PM10 (Particulate Matter $\phi < 10 \mu m$)

Zhou Yao (The Chinese Academy of Prevention Medicine, Beijing)

Isokinetic sampling is called the in-stack sampling which is different from ambient air sampling. The PM10 in-stack sampling is rather difficult as a fixed flow is used in PM10 sampling. In this article, two methods, varied from the nozzle size and EGR(Exhaust Gas Recirculation) method, have been introduced. Anisokinetic sampling er-

rors and their limits which are caused by the former one have been emphasized. Meanwhile, some other factors which cause errors such as numbers of sampling point and angles of sampling nozzle are briefly illustrated. (See pp. 56—58)

Toxicity of Seven Environmental Toxicants to the Bacteria E. coli as an Indicator

Dai Jisen et al. (Hunan University of Medicine, Changsha)

Agar plate method has been used to observe toxicity of Hg, Cd, Pb, As, Cr. phenol and cyanide toward the indicating bacteria *E. coli*. The result is that sensitivity of *E. coli* to the seven chemicals is Hg>Cd>Pb>As>Cr and the inhibition zones of phenol and cyanide have not been seen. *E. coli* used as a kind of indicating bacteria to detect industrial sewage is suitable for the sewage containing metals.

Analysis of regression is taken with the concentrations of Hg, Cd, Pb and As to each mean diameter of inhibition zone, and each correlation coefficient has high significant level, the regression slopes are As>Cd>Hg>Pb. The analysis of regression may provide evidence for further reserch. (See pp. 59—61)

Study on Relationship of BOD, and COD in Accordance with Biochemical Theory

Gao Jianqun and Zheng Yingming (University of Rivers and Seas, Nanjing)

This paper based on biochemical theory focuses on relative mechanism between BODs and COD, and has established a relevant mathematical model which is linear in form. The authors have proposed an assessment formula for rhe biochemical reaction of wastewater, and so has proved fine relativity between BODs and COD to use water quality data of the Suzhouhe River of Shanghai. (See pp. 62—66)