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## 长吻帆蜥鱼作为生物采集器探究海洋中深层生物微塑料污染特征

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**摘要:** 海洋中深层生物作为链接海洋上层与深层食物网的媒介, 对维系大洋生态系统结构和功能的稳定有着不可替代的重要作用。由于样品采集的困难性, 针对中深层生物微塑料污染研究十分缺乏。长吻帆蜥鱼具有特殊的消化机制, 是优秀的生物采集器。本研究利用激光红外成像光谱技术, 量化分析了长吻帆蜥鱼胃中保存的中深层物种体内微塑料的丰度和理化特征。共采集中深层鱼类和头足类7种, 其肠道中检测出微塑料146个, 检出率85.71%, 丰度为(10.43±12.12)个/尾, 粒径为20.34~309.89 μm(47.36 μm±43.41 μm)。微塑料以颗粒状(59.58%)和碎片状(36.30%)为主, 聚合物成分主要是丙烯酸酯共聚物(Acrylate copolymer), 占比60.27%。本研究首次证明了长吻帆蜥鱼作为生物采集器开展海洋中深层生物微塑料污染研究的可行性, 研究结果对解析大洋生态系统微塑料污染及其潜在生态风险具有重要意义。

**关键词:** 微塑料; 长吻帆蜥鱼; 生物采集器; 大洋中深层生物

**中图分类号:** X 174; X 55 **文献标志码:** A

塑料具有化学性质稳定、耐冲击性高和生产成本低等特性, 被广泛应用于食品工业、建材和渔业等领域<sup>[1-2]</sup>。受到回收处理能力的限制, 塑料引起的污染问题日趋严重<sup>[3-4]</sup>, 目前已发展成为21世纪最受关注的环境问题之一<sup>[5]</sup>。微塑料是指粒径小于5 mm的塑料碎片、薄膜、颗粒和微珠等<sup>[6]</sup>。与一般塑料污染物相比, 微塑料粒径小且易随洋流进行长距离输送, 分布区域已遍及全球各大洋<sup>[7]</sup>。多项研究<sup>[8-10]</sup>表明, 海洋生物可通过误食、被动吸入或食物链传递等多种途径摄入微塑料, 并可能会对生物机体产生负面影响, 如肠道堵塞、降低新陈代谢、氧化应激等<sup>[11-12]</sup>。此外, 微塑料表面附着的致病菌、重金属、持久性有机物等其他污染物还会造成复合毒性<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

海洋生物的微塑料污染已被广泛报道<sup>[15-17]</sup>, 学者们主要利用拖网采集海洋生物, 并对其机体组织中的微塑料进行检测分析。而大洋中深层

生物主要栖息在200~1 500 m的水层, 在该水层采集生物所使用的拖网及配套设备的成本和操作难度较高, 因此国内外对大洋中深层生物的微塑料研究仍然匮乏, 难以准确评估微塑料对海洋中深层生态系统的潜在影响<sup>[18]</sup>。大洋中深层生物会摄食甲壳类、桡足类及小型鱼类等低营养级生物, 同时也是鲨鱼、长吻帆蜥鱼(*Alepisaurus ferox*)及头足类等高营养级生物的主要食物来源<sup>[19]</sup>, 在大洋上层和深层间的物质循环和能量传递中发挥着重要作用<sup>[20-21]</sup>。因此, 量化海洋中深层生物体内微塑料的污染特征有助于系统认识大洋生态系统的微塑料污染水平<sup>[22-23]</sup>。

长吻帆蜥鱼广泛分布于太平洋、印度洋和大西洋的热带、亚热带和温带海域, 是典型的大洋中深层捕食者<sup>[24]</sup>, 也是金枪鱼延绳钓渔业中的主要兼捕物种<sup>[22, 25]</sup>。长吻帆蜥鱼吻长齿大, 为伏击性捕食者<sup>[26]</sup>, 常栖息于海洋表层至1 400 m<sup>[24]</sup>, 最

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大深度可达 1 830 m。其食性泛化且具有特殊的消化机制,能够将饵料生物完整暂存于胃中<sup>[26-27]</sup>,可作为其饵料生物科学研究的生物采集器。因此,本研究通过采集长吻帆蜥鱼胃中完整饵料生物,分析这些饵料生物肠道内微塑料丰度和理化特征,以期解析大洋中深层生物微塑料污染特征。

## 1 材料与amp;方法

### 1.1 样品采集与预处理

样品来自上海海洋大学“淞航”号在 2021 和

2022 年中西太平洋生物资源调查,采集海域为 12°03'N~16°01'N, 130°01'E~138°58'E(图 1)。长吻帆蜥鱼在 -20 °C 条件下冷冻运送回实验室,室温解冻后,测定叉长和体质量。在金属托盘中,使用剪刀、镊子取出胃中饵料生物,鉴定物种并在 FishBase 数据库中查找相应摄食习性及栖息深度等生物学信息。解剖取出饵料生物肠道,使用铝箔纸包装, -20 °C 冷冻存放,以等待进一步处理。所有样本采集、实验流程、研究方法均严格按照《上海海洋大学实验室动物伦理规范》和上海海洋大学伦理委员会制定的规章制度执行。

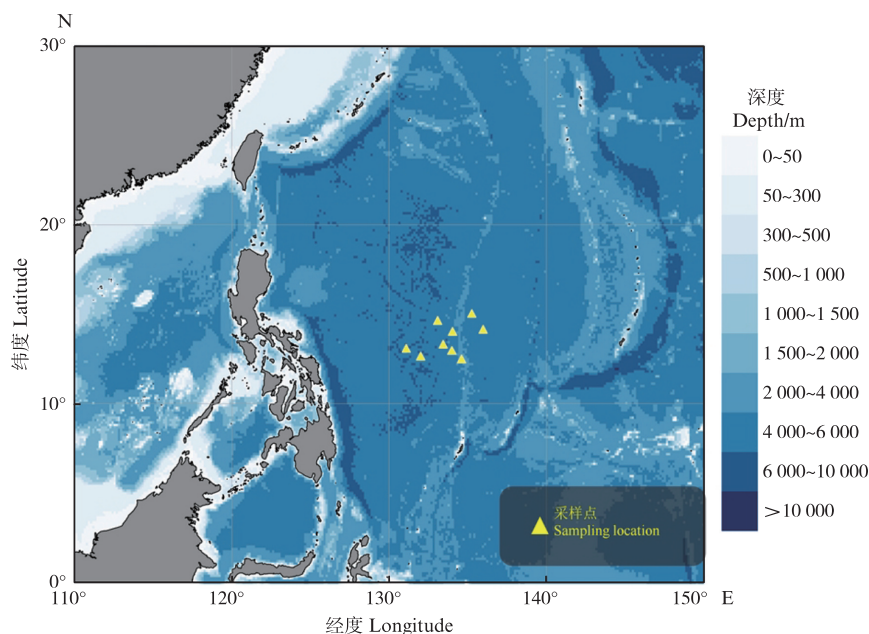


图 1 中西太平洋长吻帆蜥鱼采样点

Fig. 1 Sampling sites of longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* in Western and Central Pacific Ocean from August to September in 2021 and 2022

### 1.2 样品消解与抽滤

将长吻帆蜥鱼饵料生物的肠道从铝箔纸中取出,用超纯水冲洗表面,以降低环境中微塑料的影响,测量并记录湿重。将样品依次移入锥形瓶中并加入质量分数为 68% 的浓硝酸,常温消解 16 h 后放置在石墨加热板上(60 °C)直至消解完成。使用 13 μm 孔径的不锈钢滤膜进行真空抽滤。将滤膜转移至干净的培养皿中暂时保存,以待后续分析。

### 1.3 微塑料提取与鉴定

采用激光红外成像光谱(Laser direct infrared spectroscopy)技术对组织样品内微塑料进行提取与鉴定。将滤膜浸入乙醇溶液中进行超声处理,使得滤膜上的物质分散在乙醇溶液中。待滤膜上所有颗粒完全转移后将乙醇溶液浓缩,继而滴

加在高反玻璃上,等待乙醇完全挥发,再利用 Agilent 8700 LDIR 激光红外成像系统进行颗粒分析,选择微塑料谱库建立方法,设置自动测试方法(粒径范围 20~500 μm),通过比较匹配度超过 80% 的扫描光谱或被认为具有可靠的光谱匹配度来进行聚合物鉴定。

### 1.4 数据处理

参考 LIU 等<sup>[28]</sup>基于宽高比及圆形度将所检测的微塑料分为纤维、微珠、颗粒及碎片等 4 种形状。将所检测出的微塑料使用 Image J 软件计算面积,并利用公式(1)将其转换为等效直径,以该值作为微塑料粒径<sup>[28]</sup>。微塑料丰度以每尾鱼肠道内微塑料个数(个/尾)表示。绘图使用软件 Origin 2023。数据结果以平均值 ± 标准差表示。

$$A = \frac{P_i \times D^2}{4} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $A$  为微塑料面积;  $P_i$  为微塑料  $i$  的周长;  $D$  为微塑料的等效直径。

### 1.5 污染控制

所有实验过程均严格实施了防污染措施。实验人员全程穿戴实验服、乳胶手套及特制口罩,所有实验用具如镊子、锥形瓶、烧杯、玻璃棒、培养皿等在使用前均用不锈钢滤膜过滤后的超纯水清洗3遍。实验过程中关闭门窗,减少空气流动。在消解、抽滤和显微镜观察过程中,将洁净的滤膜放置操作台上作空白对照实验,以避免空气中微塑料沉降对实验结果的潜在影响。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 长吻帆蜥鱼生物学参数及饵料生物组成

共采集11尾长吻帆蜥鱼,叉长为78.0~118.0 cm (98.03 cm±13.01 cm),体质量为1 160~5 470 g (2 757.27 g±1 265.19 g)。经解剖鉴定后,在长吻帆蜥鱼胃中共发现7个物种14尾个体完整的中深层鱼类或头足类,分别为拟低褶胸鱼 (*Sternoptyx pseudobscura*)、短吻鲟蜥鱼 (*Paralepis brevisrostris*)、日本乌鲂 (*Brama japonic*)、异鳞蛇鲭 (*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*)、灰鳍异大眼鲷 (*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*)、锤颌鱼 (*Omosudis lowii*)及头足类(Cephalopods)(表1)。

表1 长吻帆蜥鱼基础生物参数及饵料生物组成  
Tab. 1 Basic biological parameters and food composition of *Alepisaurus ferox*

长吻帆蜥鱼 <i>Alepisaurus ferox</i>	叉长 Fork length/cm	体质量 Body mass/g	饵料生物 Preys	饵料生物尾数 Number of preys
1	99.2	2 590	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
2	78.0	1 320	短吻鲟蜥鱼 <i>Paralepis brevisrostris</i>	1
3	95.0	2 100	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
4	91.1	1 840	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
5	95.0	2 100	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
6	95.0	2 770	日本乌鲂 <i>Brama japonic</i>	1
7	118.0	3 800	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
8	95.0	2 500	异鳞蛇鲭 <i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	2
			灰鳍异大眼鲷 <i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	1
9	113.0	4 480	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
			头足类 Cephalopods	1
10	97.0	2 300	拟低褶胸鱼 <i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	1
11	118.0	5 470	锤颌鱼 <i>Omosudis lowii</i>	1

### 2.2 饵料生物微塑料丰度和粒径

在14尾中深层鱼类或头足类的肠道内,共鉴定出微塑料146个(空白对照中未发现微塑料),检出率为85.71%(12/14)。微塑料丰度为0~46个/尾 [(10.43±12.12)个/尾],粒径为20.34~309.89 μm (47.36 μm±43.41 μm)。基于粒径将所

有微塑料分为4组,分别为LG<sub>1</sub>(20~100 μm)、LG<sub>2</sub>(101~200 μm)、LG<sub>3</sub>(201~300 μm)及LG<sub>4</sub>(>300 μm)。中深层鱼类或头足类肠道内微塑料的粒径主要集中在LG<sub>1</sub>(93.84%),LG<sub>4</sub>的微塑料仅占总数的0.68%(表2)。

表2 中西太平洋长吻帆蜥鱼饵料生物肠道内微塑料粒径分布

Tab. 2 Size distribution of microplastics in stomach contents in the intestines of longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* in Western and Central Pacific Ocean

粒径分组 Size group	数量 Number of microplastics	百分比 Percentage/%
LG <sub>1</sub>	137	93.84
LG <sub>2</sub>	6	4.11
LG <sub>3</sub>	2	1.37
LG <sub>4</sub>	1	0.68

2.3 饵料生物微塑料形状与聚合物组成

共发现4种形状的微塑料,其中颗粒是常见的形状(59.58%),其次是碎片(36.30%),纤维状及微珠状微塑料占比较低(图2)。

微塑料的聚合物包括11种类型,其中丙烯酸酯共聚物(Acrylate copolymer, ACR)占比最高(60.27%),其次为聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(Polymethylmethacrylate, PMMA)和聚丙烯(Polypropylene, PP),分别占总数的10.27%和9.59%。

氟橡胶(Fluororubber)、顺丁橡胶(Butadiene rubber, BR)、氯化聚乙烯(Chlorinated polyethylene, CPE)、乙烯-醋酸乙烯酯共聚物(Ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer, EVA)、聚对苯二甲酸乙二酯(Polyethylene terephthalate, PET)、聚氯乙烯(Polyvinylchloride, PVC)及聚氨酯(Polyurethane, PU)占比均低于9%。此外,聚乙烯在检出微塑料的6个物种中均有发现(图3)。

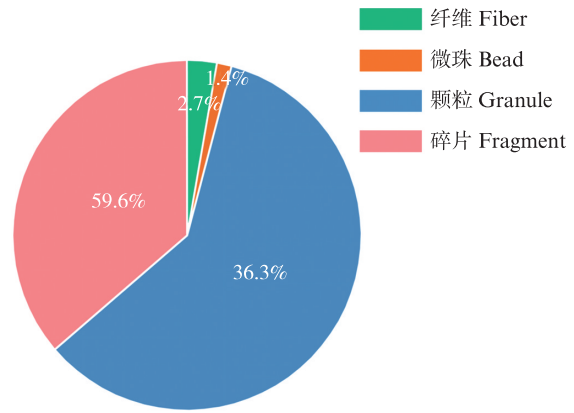


图2 中西太平洋长吻帆蜥鱼饵料生物肠道内微塑料形状分布

Fig. 2 Shape distribution of microplastics in stomach contents in the intestines of longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* in Western and Central Pacific Ocean

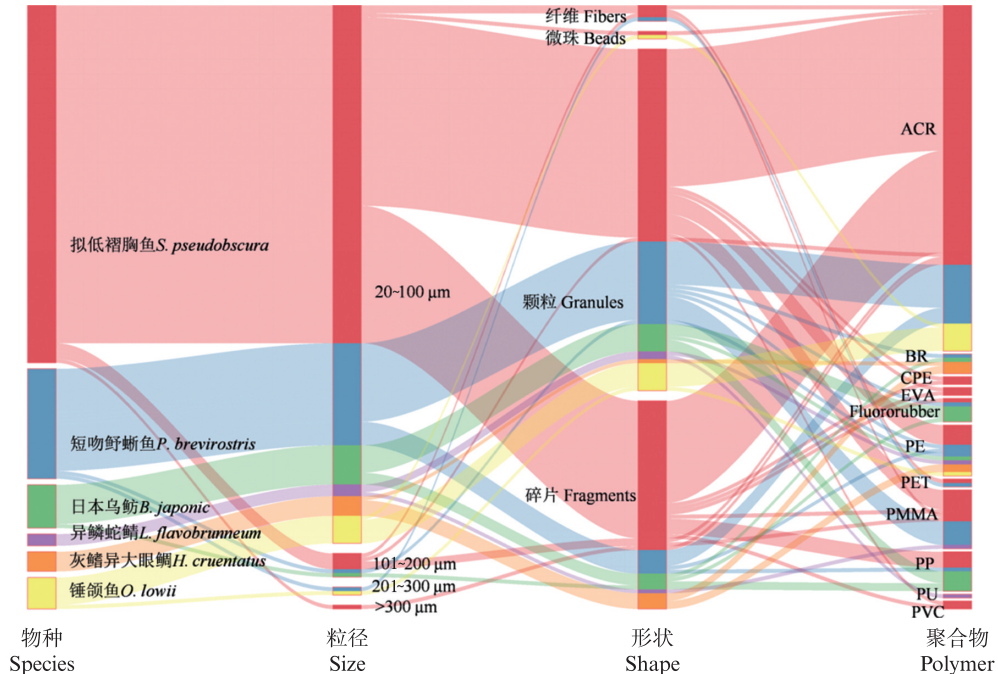


图3 中西太平洋长吻帆蜥鱼饵料生物肠道内微塑料污染特征

Fig. 3 Characteristics of microplastic contamination in stomach contents in the intestines of longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* in Western and Central Pacific Ocean

### 3 讨论

长吻帆蜥鱼是一种分布广泛且资源丰富的中深层捕食者,食物选择性较低且消化机制特殊,其胃中饵料生物多样性大、完整度高。多项研究<sup>[24,29]</sup>表明长吻帆蜥鱼是研究远洋食物网的优秀生物采集器。本研究首次探究了长吻帆蜥鱼作为生物采集器在中深层物种微塑料污染研究的应用前景。通过解剖鉴定中西太平洋长吻帆蜥鱼胃含物,共发现7种14尾保存完整的中深层鱼类或头足类。微塑料的高检出率表明远洋水域以及中深层物种可能已普遍暴露于微塑料环境中<sup>[23,30]</sup>。海洋生物对微塑料的摄入与栖息环境中的微塑料污染密切相关<sup>[31-32]</sup>。与一般塑料污染物相比,微塑料粒径小、质量轻,可在洋流作用下进行长距离输送。已有研究<sup>[33]</sup>发现,东太平洋海域(17.4°S~61.0°N,85.0°W~180.0°W)漂浮着至少21 290 t微塑料。WANG等<sup>[34]</sup>通过检测中西太平洋海洋表层水样发现,微塑料丰度为6 028~95 335个/km<sup>2</sup>。这些微塑料会通过直接摄入<sup>[34]</sup>或随食物链传递间接进入海洋生物体内<sup>[35-37]</sup>。此外,研究<sup>[38-39]</sup>表明海洋生物能够将部分微塑料与排泄物一起排出体外,因此,大洋中深层物种在垂直洄游的摄食与排泄过程中可能会将海洋上层的微塑料输运至海洋深层<sup>[23]</sup>,从而增强微塑料对海洋深层生态系统的影响。

在长吻帆蜥鱼的饵料生物中共检测出微塑料146个,平均丰度为(10.43±12.12)个/尾,该结果高于其他有关大洋性中层鱼类的微塑料研究<sup>[15,40]</sup>结果。这种差异性可能是由于研究海域和检测技术的差异造成。研究<sup>[41-42]</sup>表明不同研究海域微塑料的污染特征存在明显的空间异质性。例如,栖息在地中海的小点猫鲨(*Scyliorhinus canicula*)胃肠道中的微塑料丰度显著高于东北大西洋海域<sup>[43-44]</sup>,其可能是因为地中海是现代旅游业及海上运输的重要海域,人为活动密集且半封闭盆地流体动力学特殊,其水体及生物体内塑料污染相较于其他远洋水域可能更为严重<sup>[45]</sup>。此外,生物体内微塑料丰度的空间差异也可能发生在相对较小的尺度范围内,如JOYCE等<sup>[46]</sup>发现同一海域不同采样点的3种贻贝中微塑料丰度存在明显差异,并表明该种差异可能与采样港口的特殊地势有关。以往

对海洋鱼类体内微塑料的研究主要利用傅里叶变换红外光谱技术(Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy),该方法需要人工进行显微镜观察,筛选出需要进行聚合物成分检测的疑似微塑料颗粒。因此,研究结果易受到不同研究人员肉眼识别判断能力差异的影响。本研究所采用的激光红外成像光谱技术是基于仪器自动化扫描滤膜上每个颗粒的聚合物成分,可以在一定程度上减少微粒识别的主观性<sup>[47]</sup>,但其缺点是所呈现的微粒为黑白图像,不能直接识别形状<sup>[28]</sup>。检测技术差别是目前海洋鱼类微塑料研究结果差异的可能影响因素<sup>[23,48]</sup>。因此,未来研究应充分考虑微塑料污染的空间异质性及检测技术的标准化,以更系统地了解大洋中深层鱼类或头足类体内微塑料的污染状况。

粒径是评估微塑料对海洋生物机体产生机械损伤及毒性效应的重要参数<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究所检测出的微塑料粒径较小(20.34~309.89 μm),其中93.84%分布在20~100 μm,这种现象在其他海洋中深层鱼类中也有发现。如MANCIA等<sup>[49]</sup>研究发现地中海小点猫鲨的胃肠道中,粒径小于100 μm的微塑料占比92.03%;PRATA等<sup>[50]</sup>在大西洋竹筴鱼(*Trachurus trachurus*)的多组织内均发现小粒径微塑料(1~100 μm)。小粒径微塑料的高检出率可能是因为在海洋中分布广泛且更易被海洋生物所误食<sup>[32,51]</sup>。同时,作为饵料生物,中深层鱼类或头足类体内的小粒径微塑料可能会进一步经食物链传递至大洋高营养级生物体内<sup>[36,52]</sup>。已有研究<sup>[53]</sup>表明,粒径较小的微塑料会在机体组织间转移,从而对机体产生更大的危害。LU等<sup>[53]</sup>通过对斑马鱼(*Danio rerio*)的室内暴露实验发现,小粒径的微塑料在组织间的转移现象更为明显,其中粒径为5 μm的聚苯乙烯颗粒在斑马鱼的鳃、肝脏及肠道中均有发现,而粒径为20 μm的颗粒仅在鳃及肠道中积累。此外,小粒径的微塑料会扰乱鱼类的脂质和能量代谢<sup>[53]</sup>,同时会显著增加细胞内活性氧水平从而引发氧化应激反应<sup>[53-54]</sup>。

颗粒和碎片是本研究中微塑料的主要形状,其可能来源于塑料制品或个人护理品添加的微珠<sup>[55-56]</sup>,或由较大的塑料经太阳辐射、物理磨损、化学作用等裂解而成<sup>[6]</sup>。不同形状的微塑料在组织间转移机制存在差异且大粒径(微)塑料在转

移过程中可能会因压力等机械作用而进一步裂解为其他形状的微塑料<sup>[57]</sup>。海洋中漂浮的微塑料颗粒及碎片可以作为细菌、病毒等微生物生长的基质并于表面形成附着生物膜<sup>[58]</sup>,生物膜的形成会改变微塑料的密度、浮力及黏性,并减弱其疏水性<sup>[59]</sup>,促使微塑料下沉,在一定程度上提高其被中深层生物摄入的概率。此外,颗粒和碎片的稳定性及浮力作用可能会导致其携带有毒或致病菌长距离传输,从而扩大其对海洋生物的生态风险<sup>[11,14]</sup>。

微塑料的聚合物组成是表征其来源的重要指标<sup>[28,60]</sup>。本研究中丙烯酸酯共聚物在数量上占比最高( $n=88/146$ ; 60.27%),聚乙烯在物种分布上检出率最高( $n=6/7$ ; 85.71%)。两种聚合物均具有良好的化学稳定性,其中丙烯酸酯共聚物多应用于化纤、纺织、涂料及黏合剂行业,而聚乙烯主要用于制造薄膜、包装材料、渔网等。多项研究在海洋生物体内及水体中发现丙烯酸酯共聚物与聚乙烯<sup>[34,61]</sup>,其可能是因为丙烯酸酯共聚物密度(1.05~1.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)与海水相似,易随洋流运输并富集,而聚乙烯是全球微塑料产量占比最高的聚合物类型<sup>[62]</sup>。因此本研究中的中深层生物存在较大概率暴露于富集这两种聚合物微塑料的水域中。值得注意的是,所检测出的11种聚合物中部分毒性较高,如聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯和聚氯乙烯,其可释放致癌单体和内在增塑剂<sup>[63-64]</sup>。尽管目前尚未发现摄入这些微塑料对本研究中的中深层生物产生的直接毒理学效应,但针对其他海洋鱼类的室内毒理学实验已证实微塑料会产生肠道阻塞、氧化应激和繁殖抑制等危害<sup>[12]</sup>。因此需要进一步跟踪研究微塑料在大洋中深层生物中污染特征的变动情况。

#### 4 不足与展望

本研究为利用长吻帆蜥鱼作为生物采集器开展大洋中深层生物微塑料污染研究提供了直接证据。通过对长吻帆蜥鱼饵料生物的肠道分析,中西太平洋中深层鱼类已受到微塑料污染。未来研究可进一步比较分析大洋中深层生物多组织微塑料污染特征,以更准确地评估其污染状况。此外,长吻帆蜥鱼作为金枪鱼延绳钓渔业的主要兼捕物种,可以加以利用,作为生物采集器探究不同海域间的中深层生态系统的微塑

料污染状况,为制定有效的管理措施提供科学依据。

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## Longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* as biological samplers in the study of meso/bathypelagic microplastic pollution

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**Abstract:** The meso/bathypelagic organisms in the ocean serve as a crucial link between the epipelagic and bathypelagic food webs, playing an indispensable role in upholding the stability of the structure and function of the ocean ecosystem. Research on microplastic pollution in the meso/bathypelagic zone is limited due to the challenges associated with sample collection. Longnose lancetfish *Alepisaurus ferox* possesses a unique digestive mechanism and serves as an effective biological accumulator. This study quantitatively analyzed the abundance and physicochemical characteristics of microplastics in meso/bathypelagic species preserved within the stomachs of longnose lancetfish using laser infrared imaging spectroscopy. A total of 146 microplastics were found in the intestines of 7 species of meso/bathypelagic fish and cephalopods, with a detection rate of 85.71%. The average abundance was (10.43±12.12) items/individual, while the size ranged from 20.34 to 309.89 μm with an average size of (47.36±43.41) μm. The majority of microplastics were granules (59.58%) or fragments (36.30%), with acrylic copolymer being the predominant polymer composition at 60.27%. This study demonstrates the feasibility of using longnose lancetfish as a biological sampler to investigate microplastic pollution in the meso/bathypelagic organisms for the first time. The results of this study are highly significant for analyzing microplastic pollution and its potential ecological risks in ocean ecosystems.

**Key words:** microplastics; longnose lancetfish; biological sampler; meso/bathypelagic species