

# 双酚A对大豆幼苗根系生长及体内含量的影响

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**摘要:** 双酚A(BPA)是一种代表性的环境内分泌干扰物, 由于大规模的生产及广泛使用, 其在环境中无处不在。与BPA对植物生长影响的研究工作相比, BPA的环境植物学作用机理, 尤其是BPA影响植物生长的机理甚少报道。基于此, 研究了BPA在大豆根系内含量的变化, 以揭示BPA对大豆根系生长影响的直接作用机理。结果表明: 在 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA处理时大豆幼苗根系BPA含量为 $23.68 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , 根系各生长指标(根鲜干重、总长、表面积及体积)均有所增加。当浓度增加至 $6.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA处理时大豆幼苗根系BPA含量为 $9.87 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , 根鲜干重、根表面积及体积下降, 随着BPA处理组浓度的增加, 根系内BPA含量逐渐增加, 并至 $96.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 达到 $1044.88 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , 根系各生长指标受严重抑制。BPA胁迫解除后, 大豆幼苗根系内BPA含量变化规律与胁迫期一致, 并较胁迫期明显下降, 各生长指标均有一定恢复, BPA剂量越低, 恢复程度越高。

**关键词:** 双酚A; 大豆根系; 幼苗期; 双酚A含量

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## Effects of BPA on Root Growth and BPA Content in Soybean Roots at Seedling Stage

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**Abstract:** Bisphenol A (BPA) is a representative endocrine-disrupting chemical, it is continuously released into the environment because of its large-scale production and extensive application. Compared with the studies of environmental BPA on plants, the mechanisms of BPA action on plants, especially the direct mechanism of environmental BPA on plant growth has been rarely reported. Thus, in this paper, the effect of BPA on soybean roots was investigated from the view of the change of BPA content. After 7 d of  $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA treatment, the content of BPA in soybean roots was  $23.68 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , and the root growth indices (the fresh and dry weights, length, surface and volume of roots) were increased. The BPA content in soybean roots was  $9.87 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  at  $6.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA treatment, and the fresh and dry weights, surface and volume of roots were decreased. With the increasing of the BPA treatment, the BPA content in roots was gradually increased and reached  $1044.88 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  at  $96.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA treatment, causing the inhibiting effect of root growth. The change trend of BPA content in soybean roots in recovery period was similar to that in the stress period. In addition, the BPA content was obviously decreased and the root growth could be restored when BPA was removed, and the restore degree of root growth was higher with the decreasing of BPA treatment.

**Keywords:** Bisphenol A; Soybean roots; Seedling stage; Bisphenol A content

双酚A[BPA, 2,2-二-(4-羟基苯基)丙烷]是聚碳酸酯塑料, 环氧树脂和不饱和聚酯苯乙烯树脂等产品的重要原料, 广泛用于婴儿奶瓶、食品、饮料包装、牙齿固封剂等<sup>[1-2]</sup>。BPA每年全球产量已超过37亿t<sup>[3]</sup>, 且年需求量以6%~10%的速度增长<sup>[4]</sup>。BPA可通过多途径进入环境, 包括大气、污泥、污水排放以及垃圾渗滤液浸出等<sup>[5-7]</sup>。在日本, 垃圾渗滤液中BPA浓度高至 $17.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ <sup>[8]</sup>。欧盟曾就BPA对生态系统的风险做了综合性的环境风险评价报告, 该报告的早期草案要求增加BPA对食物链底层(例如植物)的毒性研究数据, 以进一步了解BPA对植物的潜在风险<sup>[9]</sup>。

Nobuyuki等<sup>[10]</sup>研究表明,  $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA促进大豆生长和芽分化。Speranza等<sup>[11]</sup>观察到 $10 \sim 50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的BPA能显著抑制猕猴桃(*Actinidia deliciosa* var. *deliciosa*)花粉管的增长和生长, 并对花粉管的基本功能产生不利影响。Dogan<sup>[12]</sup>等研究指出,  $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA严重抑制鹰嘴豆(*Cicer arietinum* cv. *Ispanyol*)种子的萌发。Staples<sup>[13]</sup>等研究显示, 在双酚A含量为 $120 \sim 320 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的范围内, 卷心菜(*Brassica oleracea*), 玉米(*Zea mays*)和燕麦(*Avena sativa*)的茎干重下降。Li等<sup>[14]</sup>研究了在BPA浓度为 $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, 微小小环藻生长率与生物量显著降低, 细胞分裂受明显抑制。Adamakis等<sup>[15]</sup>研究

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表明 BPA 可通过抑制豌豆根尖细胞分裂与伸长而影响根茎生长。Qiu 及 Hu 等<sup>[16-17]</sup>研究显示,大豆幼苗生长变化与地上器官光合作用有关。

尽管前期研究对 BPA 的植物生长与生理效应取得一定成果,但一个基础性问题仍有待解决:即 BPA 引发上述生物学效应时,其观测器官中的 BPA 含量是否存在相应的消长变化。大豆是重要的油料和粮食作物,并被美国环境保护局推荐用于毒理学研究的重要粮食<sup>[18]</sup>。幼苗期是植物对逆境胁迫最敏感时期<sup>[19]</sup>。此外,作为 BPA 直接作用的重要器官,根系的生长发育状况直接影响着植物的生长<sup>[20]</sup>。为此,本文以大豆为试验材料,从根系双酚 A 含量变化角度揭示 BPA 对大豆幼苗根系生长的直接影响,为科学评估 BPA 潜在生态风险提供理论和实验基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 溶液配制与 BPA 处理

根据 BPA 环境污染现状以及 BPA 对植物作用的报道<sup>[8,22-24]</sup>,共选取 7 个 BPA 浓度( $1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12.0, 24.0, 48.0, 96.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )于配好的 Hoagland 溶液(pH7.0)中加入适量 BPA,配制成  $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 母液,以  $1/2$  Hoagland 营养液作为稀释液,将 BPA 母液配制成梯度溶液分别为  $1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12.0, 24.0, 48.0, 96.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  所需 BPA 溶液。将供试大豆幼苗根部直接浸入含上述浓度的 BPA 溶液中生长,持续 7 d,对照植株(CK)用未加 BPA 的等量营养液培养。每 2 d 换 1 次处理溶液,处理后第 7 天测定各指标,此为胁迫期。第 7 天改换营养液培养上述处理后的大豆根部,持续 7 d,每 2 d 换 1 次营养液,恢复后第 7 天测定各指标,此为恢复期。

### 1.2 试材培养

大豆中黄 25 种子用  $0.1\% \text{ HgCl}_2$  消毒 5 min,去离子水反复冲洗,浸种后于恒温培养箱( $25 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$ )中萌发。待胚根长至  $0.5 \text{ cm}$ ,选取 3 株长势一致的幼苗移入塑料钵中(直径为  $15 \text{ cm}$ ,高为  $30 \text{ cm}$ ),每钵内填  $1.0 \text{ kg}$  风干的珍珠岩:蛭石(体积比 =  $1:1$ ),加入无磷营养液维持基质含水量为 60%,置于温度( $25 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ),光照强度  $300 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,光周期  $14 \text{ h}/10 \text{ h}$ ,相对湿度  $70\% \sim 80\%$  的温室中培养。大豆植株用无磷营养液来浇灌以维持基质含水量为 60%,每隔一天向大豆叶片喷淋一次  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  用以补充植物所需的无机磷。

### 1.3 测定项目与方法

#### 1.3.1 根系指标测定 将根系 Epson 数字化扫描仪(Perfection V700 Photo)扫描后,用 WinRHIZO

(Pro 2009)根系图像分析系统软件(加拿大 Regent Instruments 公司)对根系扫描图像进行定量分析形态指标。以株为单位,分别测出每株幼苗根鲜重之后,于恒温干燥箱中  $100^\circ\text{C}$  杀青 10 min,  $80^\circ\text{C}$  烘 12 h 至恒重,分别称其干重。

**1.3.2 BPA 含量的测定** 采用高效液相色谱对根系中 BPA 含量进行测定,参考 Ferrara 等<sup>[21]</sup> 和 Loffredo 等<sup>[22]</sup> 的方法。

**1.3.3 色谱测定条件** 色谱柱:Agilent XDB-C18 柱( $3.9 \text{ mm} \times 150 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu\text{m}$ );流动相:甲醇 - 水体积比为 70:30 等度洗脱;流速:恒流  $350 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ;柱温: $40^\circ\text{C}$ ;进样量为  $10 \mu\text{L}$ ,采用分流进样;总时间:8 min。所用流动相临用前需超滤 5 min,以防洗脱过程产生气泡和堵塞管道。

## 1.4 数据分析

用 SPSS 17.0 进行数据分析。试验中所得数据均经过统计学分析,每处理重复测定 3 次,取平均值并求标准误差(平均值  $\pm$  标准误差)。通过 LSD 检验( $P < 0.05$ )分析各组间差异显著性。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 胁迫期 BPA 对大豆幼苗根系生长的影响

表 1 可知,随着 BPA 浓度的增加,各生长指标均显著下降,并呈现明显剂量效应关系,其中根总长较其它指标下降幅度较大。低浓度 BPA ( $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 处理时,大豆根系鲜重、干重、根总长以及根体积均较 CK 显著增加,根表面积变化不明显。 $3.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理时,根干重及表面积较 CK 显著下降,根鲜重、总长及根体积变化不明显。 $6.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理下的根鲜重、根干重、根表面积及体积较 CK 显著下降,根总长变化不明显。

### 2.2 恢复期 BPA 对大豆幼苗根系生长的影响

表 2 可知,与 CK 相比, $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理时,大豆根干重、根总长及根体积有显著增加,根鲜重与根表面积变化不明显,表明  $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理对根干重、根总长及根体积仍有一定促进作用,但升幅较胁迫期有所下降; $3.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理时,根总长显著降低,根干重和根体积显著增加,根表面积及根鲜重没有明显变化,表明  $3.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 根干重与体积有一定恢复; $6.0$  和  $12.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理时,各生长指标均显著下降,且较之胁迫期,根鲜重、根干重与根总长降幅下降,表明  $6.0$  和  $12.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理根鲜重,根干重与根总长有一定恢复; $24.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理时,各生长指标均显著下降,根鲜重、根总长与根表面积降幅较胁迫期下降,表明  $24.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  BPA 处理根鲜重,根总长

与根表面积有一定恢复;48.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA 处理时,各生长指标均显著下降,且根鲜重、根总长、根表面积与根体积较胁迫期降幅下降;96.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA

处理时,各生长指标均显著下降,降幅低于胁迫期,且恢复程度不及中低浓度 BPA 处理组。

表 1 胁迫期 BPA 对大豆幼苗生长指标的影响

Table 1 Effects of BPA on the growth indices in soybean seedlings in the stress period

BPA/mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	鲜重 Fresh weight/g	干重 Dry weight/g	根总长 Root length/mm	根表面积 Root surface area/cm <sup>2</sup>	根体积 Root volume/cm <sup>3</sup>
0	2.58 ± 0.05 b (100.00)	0.21 ± 0.01 b (100.00)	964.90 ± 8.51 b (100.00)	201.30 ± 2.41 a (100.00)	1.78 ± 0.031 b (100.00)
1.5	2.66 ± 0.05 a (103.14)	0.26 ± 0.01 a (123.80)	1004.00 ± 8.85 a (104.05)	206.40 ± 2.48 a (102.53)	1.90 ± 0.03 a (106.74)
3.0	2.54 ± 0.05 b (98.45)	0.20 ± 0.01 c (95.23)	937.11 ± 2.17 b (97.12)	192.62 ± 0.38 b (95.69)	1.85 ± 0.03 ab (103.93)
6.0	2.42 ± 0.05 c (93.80)	0.18 ± 0.01 d (85.71)	824.22 ± 7.27 b (85.42)	182.50 ± 2.19 c (90.67)	1.59 ± 0.03 b (89.57)
12.0	2.25 ± 0.04 d (87.21)	0.17 ± 0.02 e (80.95)	609.82 ± 5.38 c (63.20)	159.41 ± 1.92 d (79.19)	1.47 ± 0.03 c (82.58)
24.0	1.67 ± 0.03 e (64.73)	0.15 ± 0.01 f (71.43)	554.53 ± 4.89 d (57.47)	139.06 ± 1.67 e (69.08)	1.32 ± 0.02 d (74.16)
48.0	1.32 ± 0.03 f (51.16)	0.10 ± 0.01 g (47.62)	422.05 ± 3.72 e (43.74)	96.88 ± 1.17 f (48.13)	0.80 ± 0.02 e (44.94)
96.0	0.88 ± 0.02 g (34.03)	0.05 ± 0.01 h (23.81)	198.96 ± 1.75 f (20.62)	61.98 ± 0.75 g (30.79)	0.51 ± 0.01 f (28.65)

数据为平均值 ± 标准误差(n=3);同列中不同小写字母表示在 P < 0.05 水平上差异显著;括号内为相对值。下同。

Data were presented as means ± standard deviation (n=3); Significant differences at P < 0.05 were showed with different lowercase letters in the same row. Values in the brackets were relative value. The same below.

表 2 恢复期 BPA 对大豆幼苗生长指标的影响

Table 2 Effects of BPA on the growth indices in soybean seedlings in the recovery period

BPA /mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	鲜重 Fresh weight/g	干重 Dry weight/g	根总长 Root length/mm	根表面积 Root surface area/cm <sup>2</sup>	根体积 Root volume/cm <sup>3</sup>
0.0	2.64 ± 0.02 ab (100.00)	0.19 ± 0.02 b (100.00)	1001.19 ± 8.87 b (100.00)	206.65 ± 3.00 a (100.00)	1.93 ± 0.02 b (100.00)
1.5	2.71 ± 0.02 a (102.65)	0.22 ± 0.01 a (115.79)	1035.33 ± 9.13 a (103.41)	209.86 ± 3.05 a (101.45)	2.01 ± 0.02 a (104.15)
3.0	2.58 ± 0.02 b (97.73)	0.18 ± 0.01 c (94.75)	1020.45 ± 9.00 ab (101.92)	208.32 ± 3.03 a (100.80)	1.88 ± 0.02 a (97.41)
6.0	2.54 ± 0.04 c (96.21)	0.17 ± 0.01 d (89.47)	922.91 ± 8.58 c (92.18)	183.53 ± 2.93 b (88.81)	1.64 ± 0.02 c (84.97)
12.0	2.39 ± 0.02 d (90.53)	0.16 ± 0.01 e (84.21)	832.60 ± 6.84 d (83.16)	158.81 ± 2.51 c (76.85)	1.53 ± 0.01 d (79.31)
24.0	2.02 ± 0.19 e (76.52)	0.13 ± 0.01 f (68.42)	676.77 ± 5.00 e (67.60)	147.57 ± 2.01 d (71.41)	1.42 ± 0.01 e (73.58)
48.0	1.39 ± 0.17 f (52.65)	0.08 ± 0.01 g (42.11)	451.73 ± 3.98 f (45.12)	119.75 ± 1.71 e (57.95)	0.88 ± 0.01 f (45.60)
96.0	0.97 ± 0.09 g (36.68)	0.07 ± 0.01 h (36.84)	281.33 ± 2.48 g (28.10)	70.85 ± 1.15 f (34.29)	0.56 ± 0.01 g (29.02)

### 2.3 胁迫期与恢复期大豆根系中的BPA含量

由表3胁迫期可知,1.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理下,大豆根系中BPA含量为23.68 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>;BPA浓度增加至6.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,大豆根系中BPA含量逐渐降低至9.87 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>;12.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理下,大豆根系中BPA含量为41.44 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>;随着BPA浓度的增加,大豆根系中BPA含量显著增加,并呈现明显剂量效应关系。由表3恢复期结果可知,1.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理下,大豆根系中BPA含量为14.13 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>,BPA浓度增加至6.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,大豆根系中BPA含量逐渐降低至7.60 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>;12.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理下,大豆根系中BPA含量为28.70 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>;随着BPA浓度的增加,大豆根系中BPA含量显著增加,并呈现明显剂量效应关系。与胁迫期相比,恢复期各组中BPA含量明显下降。

### 2.4 胁迫期与恢复期大豆根系中BPA含量和各生长指标的相关性

由表4胁迫期结果可知,BPA含量与根干鲜

重、根总长、根表面积及根体积呈显著负相关关系。由表4恢复期结果可知,BPA含量与根干鲜重、根总长、根表面积及根体积呈显著负相关关系。

表3 胁迫期与恢复期大豆根系中的BPA含量

Table 3 BPA contents in the roots in stress and recovery period

BPA /mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	胁迫期 Stress period/μg·g <sup>-1</sup>	恢复期 Recovery period/μg·g <sup>-1</sup>
0	—	—
1.5	23.68 ± 0.77 de	14.13 ± 0.46 e
3.0	15.79 ± 0.51 e	9.65 ± 0.32 f
6.0	9.87 ± 0.32 e	7.60 ± 0.25 f
12.0	41.44 ± 1.35 d	28.70 ± 0.94 d
24.0	110.51 ± 3.60 c	33.96 ± 1.10 c
48.0	138.13 ± 4.50 b	114.11 ± 3.72 b
96.0	1044.88 ± 34.04 a	134.60 ± 4.38 a

表4 胁迫期与恢复期大豆根系各生长指标与BPA含量相关性分析

Table 4 Relationship between root growth index and BPA content in soybean seedlings root treated with BPA

胁迫期 Stress period		恢复期 Recovery period	
线性回归方程 Linear regression equation	相关系数/R Correlation coefficient	线性回归方程 Linear regression equation	相关系数/R Correlation coefficient
$y_1 = -0.243x_1 + 0.070$	0.830 **	$y_1 = -0.276x_2 + 0.043$	0.955 **
$y_2 = -0.202x_1 + 0.008$	0.765 **	$y_2 = -0.194x_2 + 0.006$	0.888 **
$y_3 = -0.447x_1 + 0.094$	0.738 **	$y_3 = -4.391x_2 + 0.259$	0.969 **
$y_4 = -0.09x_1 + 0.012$	0.861 **	$y_4 = -0.693x_2 + 0.042$	0.967 **
$y_5 = -1.71x_1 + 0.043$	0.715 **	$y_5 = -0.01x_2 + 0.001$	0.926 **

$y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5$ 分别代表鲜重、干重、根总长、根表面积及根体积;  $x_1$ 和 $x_2$ 分别代表胁迫期和恢复期的BPA含量; \*\*代表在P<0.01水平上差异显著。

$y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4$  and  $y_5$  represent total root fresh weights, dry weight, root length, root surface area and root volume, respectively;  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  represent BPA content in stress and recovery period, respectively; \*\* mean significance at 0.01 level.

### 3 结论与讨论

前期研究表明<sup>[6, 23]</sup>,BPA胁迫下植物生长受多因素影响。Dogan<sup>[12]</sup>研究显示BPA抑制根系生长与其打破抗氧化系统平衡有关,高浓度BPA导致活性氧大量产生,进而导致膜脂过氧化,根系生长受到抑制。Terouchi等<sup>[15]</sup>研究指出高浓度BPA可通过抑制细胞分裂和伸长而影响植物生长。Qiu, Li与Hu等<sup>[16-17, 24]</sup>从叶绿素荧光反应角度解释了BPA抑制大豆幼苗生长与其降低叶片光合作用相关。然而,前期研究多建立于“剂量-效应”关系上的间接推测,BPA可由根系摄入,通过地下器官积累、转化与迁移<sup>[21, 25-26]</sup>,进而直接影响植物生长。

在胁迫期,根系内BPA含量变化呈现先降低再

增加的趋势,即随着BPA浓度从1.5~6.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,根系内BPA含量降至最低,而随着BPA浓度从12.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>增至96.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,根系内BPA含量逐渐增加并升至最高。在恢复期,根系内BPA含量变化规律与胁迫期大体一致,即呈现先增后降的趋势,并且各处理组中根系BPA含量较胁迫期明显下降。

由相关性分析表明,根系中BPA含量增加是大豆根系生长指标(根鲜重、根总长、根体积及表面)受到抑制的原因之一。胁迫期,1.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理对根系生长有一定促进作用,推测这可能与根系细胞中的BPA含量可刺激植物细胞分裂,促进根系生长有关<sup>[27]</sup>。3.0及6.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>BPA处理组的BPA含量与中高剂量BPA处理组相比较少,推测此时根系BPA积累能力较低,对根系生长抑制程度较

小。随着 BPA 处理组剂量的继续增加,根系 BPA 含量逐渐增加,各根系生长指标抑制程度增加,这可能由于根系细胞膜结构在较高剂量 BPA 处理下受到破坏,从而使膜通透性增加,根系细胞对 BPA 含量的积累作用明显,进入根系细胞的 BPA 可能会破坏线粒体结构<sup>[26]</sup>,线粒体结构的改变将影响线粒体的功能,从而影响到植物细胞呼吸,干扰植物代谢的正常进程,影响根系生长。

恢复期,1.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA 处理时,根系 BPA 含量较胁迫期下降,使得其刺激细胞分裂促进生长功能减弱,大豆根干重、总长及体积增幅较胁迫期有所下降。3.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA 处理时,根系 BPA 含量较胁迫期下降,根干重和根体积有一定程度恢复。6.0 和 12.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA 处理时,BPA 含量增幅较胁迫期下降,大豆幼苗根系生长指标根干鲜重、根长、根表面积及根体积降幅较胁迫期有所下降,表明根系内 BPA 含量可能通过降解,迁移至地上器官等作用下降,使得根系生长指标均有一定恢复。而在 48.0 与 96.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> BPA 处理时,大豆根系 BPA 含量虽较胁迫期明显降低,根系各指标恢复程度较低,推测可能根系在胁迫期时 BPA 在植株体内大量积累,导致植物细胞内环境稳态遭到破坏,引起酶活性降低或酶钝化<sup>[28]</sup>;也可能 BPA 运输至地上器官破坏叶绿体等细胞亚显微结构<sup>[26, 29]</sup>,从而造成植物细胞内物质能量代谢失衡;同时植物体内活性氧代谢系统的平衡可能遭到威胁,导致自由基积累,过量自由基攻击细胞膜中不饱和脂肪酸,最终造成细胞质膜透性增大<sup>[28]</sup>,电解质渗漏增强,细胞电化学平衡破坏,此时细胞结构和功能遭到破坏,无法正常启动自我修复机制,植株根系生长受抑制,造成不可恢复的伤害。

综上所述,胁迫期 BPA 对大豆根系生长存在剂量效应关系,根系内 BPA 含量变化是影响根系生长的直接原因。恢复期大豆幼苗根系内 BPA 含量较胁迫期明显下降,各生长指标均有一定恢复,且不同处理组大豆幼苗各生长指标恢复程度不一,BPA 剂量越低,恢复程度越高。

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