

# 某火电厂余氯排放对附近牡蛎消瘦、死亡原因的分子诊断

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**摘要:**采用随机扩增 DNA 多态性(RAPD)技术,通过现场调查和室内模拟试验相结合,研究了火电厂余氯排放对牡蛎养殖区牡蛎基因组 DNA 多态性的影响。结果表明,现场火电厂附近牡蛎与对照组牡蛎的生物学特性(平均壳长、平均壳宽、平均重量等)差异显著( $P<0.05$ ),室内模拟试验中随着余氯污染浓度的增加,牡蛎死亡现象更加严重;随着余氯处理浓度的增加,牡蛎的 RAPD 谱带发生了明显的变化,主要表现为谱带的消失以及谱带荧光强度的减弱,即牡蛎的基因组模板稳定性(GTS)随着余氯处理浓度的增加而更加明显,两者之间存在着明显的剂量-效应关系,其相关性较好( $y=-105.16x+102.98, R^2=0.9788$ ),GTS 与牡蛎的死亡率相关性也较好,呈现出负相关( $y=-0.7422x+96.526, R^2=0.973$ )。另外,火电厂附近牡蛎与余氯模拟曝露试验牡蛎的 GTS 及特征带谱比较发现,其 GTS 和死亡率正好介于 0.2~0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 余氯处理组之间,牡蛎长期受到的余氯的影响程度相当于室内余氯短期模拟试验中 0.35 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 左右的余氯处理。研究结果也表明 DNA 多态性(RAPD)技术可用于相关的水生生态影响评价。

**关键词:**余氯; 牡蛎; 基因组模板稳定性; RAPD

中图分类号:X503.225 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1672-2043(2008)06-2440-07

## Molecular Diagnoses on the Death and Thinness of Oyster Living Round Power Plant

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**Abstract:** Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique was employed to investigate residual chlorine stress on DNA polymorphism in oyster. The results indicated that the biological characteristics (including the average length, width and weight of shell) showed significant differences between the oyster living round power plant and control group, and the phenomena of death of oyster was becoming more and more serious when the concentration of residual chlorine increased; The DNA bands changes of RAPD profiles of oyster following residual chlorine treatment included loss of normal DNA bands and appearance of new DNA bands and variation in DNA intensity in comparison to that of the normal oyster. Additionally, the genome template stability (GTS) and residual chlorine had good accord ( $y=-105.16x+102.98, R^2=0.9788$ ), GTS and death rate of oyster also showed good correlation. ( $y=-0.7422x+96.526, R^2=0.973$ ). Moreover, compared with the GTS and RAPD profiles between oyster living round power plant and test group in laboratory, the lasting effect of oyster living round power plant stressed by residual chlorine was equal to acute toxicity of residual chlorine which concentration was 0.35 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>. The research results show that DNA polymorphisms detected by RAPD analysis could be used as a useful biomarker assay for the detection of genotoxic effects of residual chlorine pollution on aquatic animal, and which may be useful for risk assessment of environmental contamination.

**Keywords:** residual chlorine; oyster; genome template stability; RAPD

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收稿日期:2007-12-13

基金项目:科技部社会公益研究专项(2005DIB3J021);上海市908专项(PJ1-1)

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