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固相萃取-液相色谱-串联质谱测定人体尿液中有机磷酸酯及其二酯和羟基代谢物*

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摘 要 尿液中的有机磷酸酯二酯代谢物 (di-OPEs) 是现阶段识别和量化人体暴露于有机磷酸酯 (OPEs) 的首选生物标志物. 目前鲜有研究同时对 OPEs 及其二酯代谢物、羟基代谢物 (OH-OPEs) 进行分析测定, 且关注的目标化合物种类较少. 本研究对尿液前处理过程中常用的净化浓缩方法进行了优化, 建立了人体尿液样品中 14 种 OPEs、7 种 di-OPEs 和 3 种 OH-OPEs 的高效液相色谱-串联质谱分析方法 (HPLC-MS/MS). 取 2 mL 样品经 β -葡萄糖醛酸酶/芳基硫酸酯酶酶解 6 h 后, 加入 2% 甲酸/水调节 pH, 然后用 STRATA-X-AW 固相萃取柱进行净化, 收集固相萃取过程中的 2% 甲酸/甲醇淋洗液和 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱液氮吹浓缩后分别进行 OPEs、OH-OPEs 和 di-OPEs 的 HPLC-MS/MS 测定, OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 的质谱检测选用电喷雾正离子模式电离, di-OPEs 选用负离子模式, 在多重反应监测模式 (MRM) 下测定. 尽管尿液样品中多数目标物质在检测时存在基质效应 (均值 24%—159%), 但通过合适的同位素内标进行校正, 可以抵消部分基质影响. 在优化的条件下, 24 种目标物质在 0.05—40 ng·mL⁻¹ 范围内线性关系良好 ($r>0.99$), 方法检出限 (MDL) 0.0008—0.32 ng·mL⁻¹, 加标回收率 60%—131%, RSD 为 4%—22%. 采用本方法对实际人体尿液样本进行分析, 7 种 di-OPEs 和 3 种 OH-OPEs 的总含量为 0.07—7.04 ng·mL⁻¹, 中位含量为 0.54 ng·mL⁻¹, 14 种 OPEs 的总含量为 <MDL—0.68 ng·mL⁻¹, 中位含量为 0.05 ng·mL⁻¹. 两种具有直接工业生产应用的 di-OPEs (磷酸二苯基酯 DPHP 和磷酸二丁酯 DBP) 检出率高于 60%, 其来源值得追溯. 一种新型有机磷酸酯阻燃剂 3-异丙基苯基二苯基磷酸酯 (3IPDPDP) 的检出率为 66.7%, 应该引起关注.

关键词 有机磷酸酯, 代谢物, 固相萃取, 高效液相色谱-串联质谱, 人体尿液.

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Determination of organophosphate esters and their diester and hydroxylated metabolites in human urine by high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry combined with solid phase extraction

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Abstract Organophosphate diester (di-OPE) metabolites in urine are commonly used as biomarkers to identify and quantify human exposure to organophosphate esters (OPEs). Few studies have determined OPEs and their diester and hydroxyl metabolites (OH-OPEs) at the same time, and there were fewer types of substances of concern. In this study, purification and concentration parameters in the pretreatment process were optimized, and a high-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) method was established for the detection of 14 OPEs, 7 di-OPEs and 3 OH-OPEs in human urine samples. 2 mL of the sample was digested by β -glucuronidase/aryl sulfatase enzyme solution for 6 h. After adding 2% formic acid in water to adjust the pH value, the samples were cleaned up by a STRATA-X-AW solid phase extraction column, 2% formic acid/methanol rinse and 2% ammonia/methanol eluent were collected and concentrated for the detection of OPEs, OH-OPEs and di-OPEs by HPLC-MS/MS. OPEs and OH-OPEs were ionized in electrospray ionization positive mode, di-OPEs were ionized in electrospray ionization negative mode, then the analytes were detected in the multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode. Although most of the target analytes in urine samples have matrix effects (average in range of 24%—159%), the matrix effects can be partially cancelled out by choosing suitable isotopic internal standards for correction. Under the optimized condition, the linear relationships of all the analytes were good in the range of 0.05—40 ng·mL⁻¹ ($r > 0.99$). The method detection limits (MDL) ranged from 0.0008 ng·mL⁻¹ to 0.32 ng·mL⁻¹. The average recoveries of 24 analytes in urine were in the range of 60%—131% and the RSDs were in the range of 4%—22%. The optimized method was applied to detect OPEs, di-OPEs and OH-OPEs in 15 human urine samples. The total concentrations of 7 di-OPEs and 3 OH-OPEs ranged from 0.07 ng·mL⁻¹ to 7.04 ng·mL⁻¹, with a median concentration of 0.54 ng·mL⁻¹, and the total concentrations of 14 OPEs ranged from < MDL to 0.68 ng·mL⁻¹, with a median concentration of 0.05 ng·mL⁻¹. Diphenyl phosphate (DPHP) and dibutyl phosphate (DBP), which have direct industrial production and applications, were detected at a rate higher than 60%, so their sources need to be further studied. 3-isopropylphenyl diphenyl phosphate (3IPDP), a new organophosphate flame retardant, was detected at a rate of 66.7%, and it should be a cause for concern.

Keywords organophosphate esters, metabolites, solid phase extraction (SPE), high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, human urine.

有机磷酸酯(organophosphate esters, OPEs)作为阻燃剂或增塑剂被广泛应用于各类工业和民用产品,如塑料、涂料、橡胶、泡沫、纺织、电子、家具、建筑材料等^[1].多溴二苯醚(polybrominated diphenyl ethers, PBDEs)等溴代阻燃剂在环境中具有持久性、远距离迁移性、生物累积性和高毒性^[2],已经被逐渐淘汰和禁用^[3-4].作为其替代品,OPEs的产量和消费量逐年增加,全球OPEs消费量从1992年的10万吨增加到2015年的68万吨,2018年增加到105万吨^[5-7].由于OPEs通常以物理添加而非化学键合的方式添加到各种材料中,因此很容易通过挥发、浸出、磨损等方式释放到不同环境介质中^[8-10].OPEs已在世界各地的空气^[11-13]、灰尘^[11,14-15]、水^[16-18]、沉积物^[16,19]和土壤^[20-22]等环境介质中广泛检出.毒理学研究表明,OPEs对动物具有许多潜在毒性,如生殖毒性^[23-24]、发育毒性^[25-26]、神经毒性^[27]等,长期接触OPEs可能会导致严重的健康问题.

OPEs的广泛使用和环境存在会不可避免导致人体暴露,人体会通过呼吸^[14,28]、皮肤接触^[29-31]、饮食^[32-33]等多种途径摄入OPEs.目前已在人体尿液、血液、母乳、头发、指甲等多种生物基质中检出OPEs及其代谢物^[34-37].进入人体内的大部分OPEs易经肝脏等代谢器官转化成二酯代谢物(di-OPE)和

羟基化代谢物(OH-OPE), 并通过尿液等方式排泄或在体内累积^[38]. 尿液以非侵入性方式收集, 较血液等基质更容易获取, 可提供人体暴露 OPEs 的综合信息, 涵盖所有类型的来源和暴露途径, 因此尿液是人体 OPEs 暴露评估的最常用基质, 尿液中 di-OPEs 是现阶段识别和量化人体暴露于 OPEs 的首选生物标志物^[39-40].

大多数 OPEs 能在人体内被快速代谢, 但也有部分 OPEs 的转化效率较低. 例如, 体外研究发现, 2-乙基己基二苯基磷酸酯(EHDPP)可稳定存在于人肝细胞内, 48 h 代谢率仅为 6.12%^[41]; 银鸥肝微粒将磷酸三苯酯(TPHP)转化为 DPHP 的转化率仅为 15%±3%^[42]. He 等^[43] 在澳大利亚儿童尿液中检出了磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯(TCEP)、磷酸三(1-氯-2-丙基)酯(TDCIPP)、磷酸三(2-乙基己基)酯(TEHP)、TPHP、EHDPP 等多种 OPEs. 人肝微粒的体外实验表明, OH-OPEs 是许多 OPEs 的主要转化产物而非 di-OPEs^[44], 一些研究也对尿液中 OH-OPEs 进行了分析^[45-48]. 但鲜有研究同时对 OPEs、di-OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 进行定量分析, 且目前关注的目标化合物种类较少, 或要分别进行前处理操作, 过程复杂, 试剂用量大^[49].

本研究优化了萃取和净化等前处理参数, 建立了一种同时测定尿液样品中 14 种 OPEs、7 种 di-OPEs 和 3 种 OH-OPEs 的 HPLC-MS/MS 分析方法, 用以评估人体 OPEs 暴露水平及代谢特征.

1 实验部分(Experimental section)

1.1 仪器与试剂

UltiMate 3000 高效液相色谱仪(美国 Thermo Fisher 公司); Triple Quad™ 三重四极杆串联质谱检测系统(MS/MS, 美国 AB SCIEX 公司); DP200D-1 氮吹浓缩仪(东莞市普标仪器实验器材科技有限公司); STRATA-X-AW 固相萃取小柱(60 mg, 3 mL, 美国 Phenomenex); β-葡萄糖醛酸酶/芳基硫酸酯酶(2 mL, 1.1 g·cm⁻³ (20 °C), 美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司); 甲醇(色谱纯, 德国 Merck 公司); 甲酸(色谱纯, 美国 Fluka 公司); 乙酸(优级纯, 上海沪试化工有限公司); 无水乙酸钠(99%, 上海麦克林生化科技股份有限公司); 氢氧化铵(优级纯, 上海沪试化工有限公司); 蒸馏水(4.5 L, 屈臣氏); 乙酸铵(97%, 美国 Alfa Aesar 公司).

14 种 OPEs 及其替代内标的标准品: TEP、TMP、TCEP、TPHP、TMPP、TBOEP、EHDPP 和 CDDP 购自德国 Dr. Ehrenstorfer GmbH 公司; TCEP-D₁₂、TCIPP-D₁₈ 购自加拿大 Toronto Research Chemicals 公司; TMP-D₉、TEP-D₁₅ 购自加拿大 C/D/N Isotopes 公司; V6、3IPDPP、B3IPPPP、3tBPDPP、B3tBPPP、TnBP-D₂₇ 和 TPHP-D₁₅ 购自美国 Cambridge Isotope Laboratories 公司. 7 种 di-OPEs 及其替代内标的标准品: DnBP、DiBP、BBOEP、BCEP、BCIPP、BDCIPP、DPHP、DoCP、DpCP、DnBP-D₂₇、BBOEP-D₈、BCEP-D₈、BCIPP-D₁₂、BDCPP-D₁₀、DPHP-D₁₀、DoCP-D₁₄ 和 DpCP-D₁₄ 均购自加拿大 Toronto Research Chemicals 公司. 3 种 OH-OPEs 及其替代内标的标准品: BBOEHEP、4-OH-TPHP、5-OH-EHDPP、BBOEHEP-D₄ 均购自加拿大 Toronto Research Chemicals 公司.

OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 单标储备液及其内标储备液(1000 mg·L⁻¹)用乙腈稀释, 配制成质量浓度为 1 mg·L⁻¹ 的混合标准储备液和混合内标储备液, di-OPEs 单标储备液及其内标储备液(1000 mg·L⁻¹)用甲醇稀释, 配制成质量浓度为 1 mg·L⁻¹ 的混合标准储备液和混合内标储备液, 于-4 °C 储存备用.

1.2 样品处理

尿样在室温解冻后取 2 mL 于 10 mL 玻璃离心管中, 加 10 μL 内标混合溶液(1 mg·L⁻¹)静置老化 30 min 以充分均匀, 加入 200 μL β-葡萄糖醛酸酶/芳基硫酸酯酶(1000 单位/mL, pH=5, 0.2 mol·L⁻¹ 醋酸钠缓冲液), 37 °C 水浴加热酶解 6 h 以上, 加入 800 μL 2% 甲酸/水溶液涡旋混匀准备净化.

STRATA-X-AW 固相萃取柱依次用 860 μL 2% 甲酸/甲醇和 860 μL 2% 甲酸/水进行活化, 前述准备好的酶解样品上样后依次用 860 μL 2% 甲酸/水和 860 μL 2% 甲酸/甲醇淋洗, 最后用 1.2 mL 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱. 分别收集 2% 甲酸/甲醇淋洗液和 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱液, 氮吹挥干后用 1:1 甲醇/水定容至 250 μL, 涡旋复溶后转移至放有 250 μL 玻璃内插管的进样小瓶中, 进行 HPLC-MS/MS 检测.

1.3 仪器检测条件

1.3.1 色谱条件

样品分析采用配有双三元梯度泵、自动进样器和柱温箱的高效液相色谱(Ultimate 3000, Thermo Fisher Scientific)与配有电喷雾电离(ESI)源的三重四极杆质谱(API 4500)串联仪器。

使用 Acquity UPLC BEH C18 色谱柱(2.1 mm × 100 mm, 1.7 μm, 美国 Waters)进行样品分离, 柱温 25 ℃, 流动相 A 为 5 mmol·L⁻¹ 乙酸铵缓冲溶液, B 为甲醇; 流速为 300 μL·min⁻¹, OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 的梯度洗脱程序为: 0 min 流动相 B 比例为 10%, 1 min 内增加到 40%, 到 4 min 时增加到 90%, 4.1 min 时设定为 100% B 流动相, 在此状态下保持 8.4 min, 最后在 0.1 min 内恢复到 10% B, 并保持 5.4 min, 总分析时长为 18 min. di-OPEs 的梯度洗脱程序: 初始流动相 B 比例为 20%, 保持 0.5 min, 1 min 时增加到 40%, 到 4 min 时增加到 100%, 保持 6 min, 最后在 0.1 min 内恢复到 20% B, 保持 6.9 min, 总分析时长为 17 min.

1.3.2 质谱条件

对于 OPEs 和 OH-OPEs, 采用电喷雾离子源正离子模式(ESI+)电离, 多重反应监测模式(MRM)分析, 气帘气压 0.14 MPa, 碰撞气压 0.02 MPa, 离子源喷雾电压 5000 V, 温度 600 ℃, 雾化气 0.34 MPa, 辅助雾化气 0.28 MPa. 对于 di-OPEs, 选择负离子模式(ESI-)电离 MRM 分析, 气帘气压 0.07 MPa, 碰撞气压 0.02 MPa, 离子源喷雾电压-4500 V, 温度 500 ℃, 雾化气 0.34 MPa, 辅助雾化气 0.34 MPa. 其余质谱参数信息详见表 1 和表 2.

1.4 质量保证与质量控制

在整个采样和实验过程中, 为保证样品检测结果的可靠性, 尽量避免使用塑料和橡胶制品, 所有玻璃器皿在每次使用前依次用超纯水和甲醇清洗 3 次. 样品前处理时, 在每 11 个样品中加 1 个程序空白样品以监测前处理过程中可能引入的污染. 使用内标法对目标物质进行定量, 仪器检测时, 每 15 个样品加 1 针标准溶液(5 ng·mL⁻¹)作为质控样, 以监测仪器信号的稳定性, 若质控样测定结果与其真实值的偏差大于±20%, 则须重新绘制标准曲线.

表 1 7 种 di-OPEs 的质谱参数
Table 1 MS parameters for 7 di-OPEs

化合物 Compounds	缩写 Abbreviation	母离子 Precursor ion(m/z)	子离子 Product ion (m/z)	解簇电压/ V DP	入口电压/ V EP	碰撞出口 电压/ V CXP
Dibutyl phosphate (磷酸二丁酯)	DBP	209	78.9*, 152.9	-70, -70	-10	-7, -8
Diphenyl phosphate (磷酸二苯基酯)	DPHP	248.9	92.9*, 155	-80, -80	-10	-6, -10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (磷酸二(2-氯乙基)酯)	BCEP	221	35.1*, 36.9	-15, -15	-10	-10, -10
Bis(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate (磷酸二丁氧酯)	BBOEP	297	78.8*, 197.0	-100, -100	-10	-6, -10
Di-o-tolyl-phosphate (磷酸二甲苯酯)	BMPP	277	107*, 169.0	-95, -95	-10	-8, -6
Bis(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (磷酸二(1-氯-2-丙基酯))	BCIPP	248.8	34.9*, 37.0	-30, -30	-10	-9, -10
Bis(1,3-dichlo-ro-2-propyl) phosphate (磷酸二(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯)	BDCPP	316.9	35.0*, 37.0	-35, -35	-10	-5, -9
内标 IS	DnBP-D ₁₈	227.1	78.9*, 163	-70, -20	-10	-7, -8
	DPHP-D ₁₀	258.9	98.0*, 158.9	-90, -90	-10	-8, -8
	BCEP-D ₈	229.0	35.0	-22	-10	-9
	BCIPP-D ₁₂	260.6	35.0*, 37.0	-20, -20	-10	-9, -10
	BBOEP-D ₈	305.0	78.9	-52	-10	-7
	BMPP-D ₁₄	291	114.0*, 174.9	-100, -100	-10	-9, -12
	BDCPP-D ₁₀	326.8	35	-40	-10	-9

注: *定量离子Quantitative ion; DBP包括DnBP (Di-n-butyl phosphate)和DiBP (Di-iso-butyl phosphate), BMPP包括DoCP (Di-o-tolyl-phosphate)和DpCP (Di-p-tolyl-phosphate).

表 2 14 种 OPEs 和 3 种 OH-OPEs 的质谱参数
Table 2 MS parameters for 14 OPEs and 3 OH-OPEs

化合物 Compound	缩写 Abbreviation	母离子 Precursor ion(m/z)	子离子 Product ion (m/z)	解簇 电压/V DP	入口 电压/V EP	碰撞出口 电压/V CXP
Triethyl phosphate (磷酸三乙酯)	TEP	183.0	99.0*, 81.0	54, 60	10	7, 8
Trimethyl phosphate (磷酸三甲酯)	TMP	141.1	109.1*, 79.0	60, 60	10	10, 6
Tri(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯)	TCEP	285.0	63.0*, 99.2	80, 75	10	10, 10
Tri-phenyl phosphate (磷酸三苯酯)	TPHP	327.1	152.0*, 77.1	130, 130	10	11, 7
Trimethylphenyl phosphate (磷酸三甲苯酯)	TMPP	369.2	166.1*, 90.9	147, 147	10	11, 8
Tri(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate (磷酸三丁氧酯)	TBOEP	399.3	299.3*, 199.0	95, 95	10	10, 10
2-Ethylhexyl di-phenyl phosphate 2-乙基己基二苯基磷酸酯	EHDPP	363.2	251.0*, 76.9	72, 70	10	9, 7
Tri(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (磷酸三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯)	TDCPP	431.1	98.9*, 208.9	85, 84	10	9, 8
Cresyl diphenyl phosphate (磷酸甲苯二苯酯)	CDPP	341.1	152.1*, 165.1	135, 135	10	10, 10
2,2-bis(Chloromethyl) trimethylene bis(bis(2-chloroethyl)phosphate) 2,2-双(氯甲基)三亚甲基双(双(2-氯乙基)磷酸酯)	V6	582.9	361.1*, 234.7	111.6, 111.6	10	11, 16
3-isopropylphenyl diphenyl phosphate 3-异丙基苯基二苯基磷酸酯	3IPDPDP	368.9	327.0*, 152.1	130, 130	10	11, 10
Bis(3-isopropylphenyl) phenyl phosphate 磷酸双(3-异丙基苯基)苯酯	B3IPPPP	411.0	327.0*, 369.1	149, 149	10	12.5, 11
3-tert-Butylphenyl diphenyl phosphate 3-叔丁基苯基二苯基磷酸酯	3tBPDPP	383.0	327.0*, 215.0	132, 132	10	12.5, 13
Bis(3-tert-butylphenyl) phenyl phosphate 磷酸双(3-叔丁基苯基)苯酯	B3tBPPP	439.1	327.0*, 383.0	167, 167	10	16, 14
Bis(2-butoxyethyl) hydroxyethyl phosphate 双(2-丁氧基乙基)羟乙基磷酸酯	BBOEHEP	343.2	243.1*, 101.1	72, 70	10	16, 10
4-hydroxyl triphenyl phosphate 4-羟基苯基三苯基磷酸酯	4-OH-TPHP	343.1	141.1*, 215.1	119, 130	10	5, 8
2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl diphenyl phosphate 2-乙基-5-羟基己基二苯基磷酸酯	5-OH-EHDPP	379.1	251.0*, 153.1	70, 130	10	12, 7
内标 IS	TEP-D ₁₅	198.0	101.9	65	10	8
	TMP-D ₉	150.1	83.1	90	10	7
	TCEP-D ₁₂	299.1	102.0	75	10	6
	TBOEP-D ₁₈	426.2	208.2	85	10	15
	TCIPP-D ₁₈	345.1	101.9	75	10	8
	TDCPP-D ₁₅	445.8	101.9	85	10	8
	TPHP-D ₁₅	342.3	160.0	135	10	10
	BBOEHEP-D ₄	347.3	100.8	140	10	9

注: *定量离子Quantitative ion.

2 结果与讨论(Results and discussion)

2.1 SPE 条件的优化

固相萃取小柱、淋洗与洗脱溶剂是决定样品富集净化效果的重要因素. 本研究选取尿液样本处理中最常用的 STRATA-X-AW 萃取小柱, 考察了 5% 三乙胺/乙腈和 2% 氨水/甲醇两种溶剂对目标物加标回收结果的影响. 使用 2% 氨水/甲醇的固相萃取过程如“1.2”所述, 使用另一种溶剂的净化过程为: 用 2 mL 乙腈、2 mL 水活化萃取小柱, 上样后用 2 mL 水淋洗, 最后用 2 mL 5% 三乙胺/乙腈洗脱目标物, 将收集的洗脱液氮吹挥干后用 1:1 甲醇/水定容至 1 mL.

两种方法在 $2\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $5\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 和 $10\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 加标水平下对 7 种 di-OPEs 的加标回收率如图 1 所示,除 BCEP($5\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 加标水平)外,其余物质的回收率不存在明显差异. 5% 三乙胺/乙腈洗脱方法中 OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 的加标回收率为 60%—126%, RSD 为 2%—24%. 但 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱液中多数 OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 未检出,检出物质的回收率低于 1%,分析原因可能是该方法中使用的 2% 甲酸/甲醇酸性有机淋洗液即可将填料吸附的 OPEs 完全洗脱,因此收集前处理过程中 2% 甲酸/甲醇淋洗液氮吹浓缩后上机检测 OPEs 和 OH-OPEs.

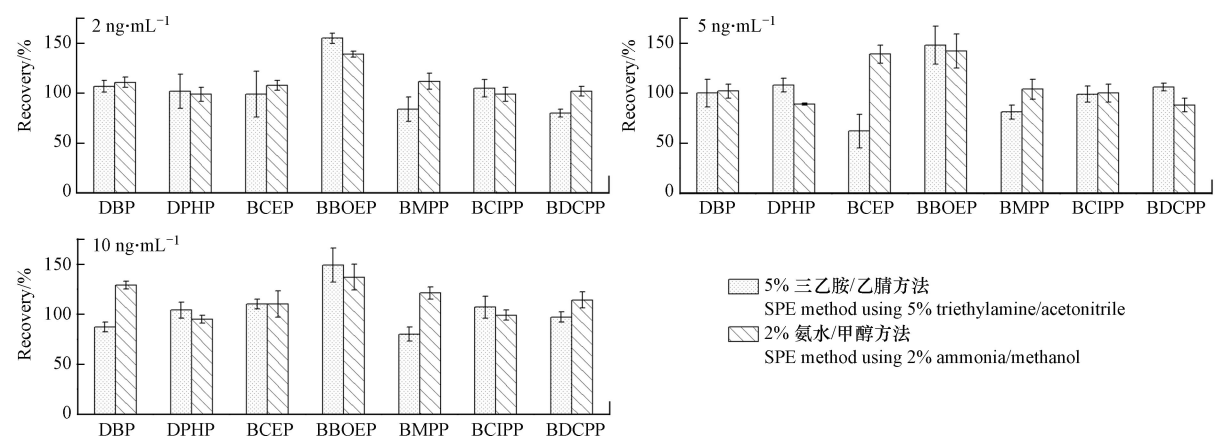


图 1 两种前处理方法下 7 种 di-OPEs 的回收率($n=4$)

Fig.1 Recoveries of 7 di-OPEs using two different pre-treatment methods($n=4$)

另外,考虑到实际尿液样本中 OPEs 及其代谢物浓度较低,本研究又在尿液样本中添加 $1\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 的浓度水平下对比了两种方法对目标物的萃取回收结果(图 2), 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱方法所有物质加标回收率为 60%—131%, 5% 三乙胺/乙腈洗脱方法中 BCEP 浓度小于检出限,其余目标物的加标回收率为 54%—185%. 上述结果说明低浓度水平下, 2% 氨水/甲醇方法表现出更好的回收率,对目标物质的洗脱效率更高,且该方法浓缩倍数高,具有更低的方法检出限和更高的灵敏度,溶剂用量更少. 综合考虑,选择收集固相萃取过程中的 2% 甲酸/甲醇淋洗液测定 OPEs 及 OH-OPEs, 收集 2% 氨水/甲醇洗脱液测定 di-OPEs.

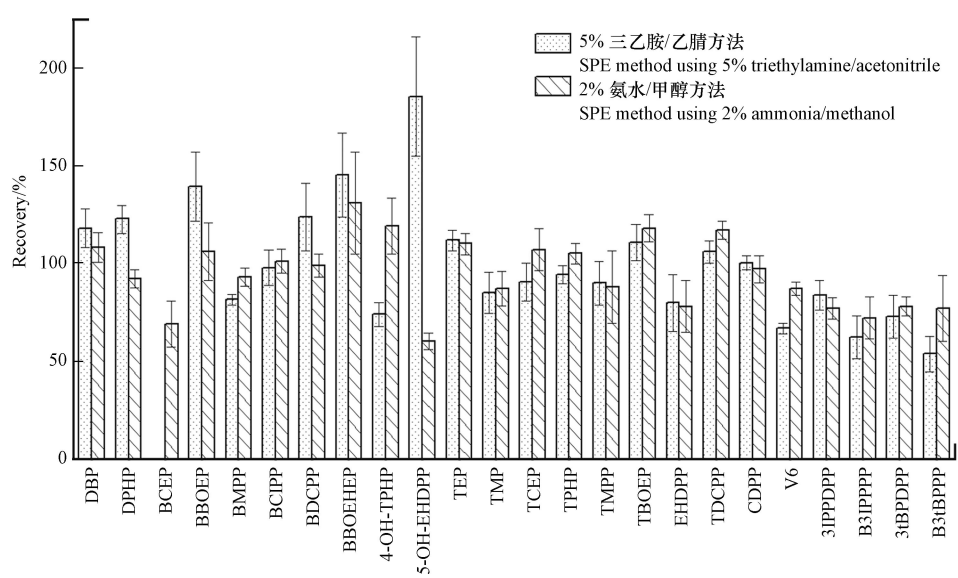


图 2 两种前处理方法 $1\text{ ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 下 7 种 di-OPEs、3 种 OH-OPEs 及 14 种 OPEs 的回收率($n=4$)

Fig.2 Recoveries of 7 di-OPEs, 3 OH-OPEs and 14 OPEs using two different pre-treatment methods($n=4$)

2.2 基质效应

本研究采用提取后添加法评估人体尿液样本的基质效应(matrix effect, ME)^[50],取不添加任何目标物质以及内标的尿液样品,根据前处理过程进行萃取净化,将获得的萃取液混合得到基质空白.在空白

基质中加入标准物质和内标, 浓度为 2 ng·mL⁻¹, 设置 4 个平行, 上机检测. 目标化合物的基质效应计算方法见公式(1):

$$ME(\%) = \frac{A_1 - A_0}{A_2} \times 100$$

(1)

其中, A_0 为混合基质空白中目标物的响应峰面积; A_1 为加标混合基质中目标物的响应峰面积; A_2 为纯溶剂中目标物的响应峰面积.

ME<100%, 表示有基质抑制效应; ME>100%, 表示有基质增强效应; ME=100%, 表示无基质效应. 由表 3 可见, 人体尿液中的 24 种目标物质的基质效应为 24%—159%, 大部分的 di-OPEs 和 OH-OPEs 呈现基质抑制效应, 而大多数的 OPEs 呈现基质增强效应. 其中大部分物质的基质效应, 如 BBOEP(35%)、TBOEP(156%)等, 可通过其相应的同位素内标(BBOEP-D₈(35%)、TBOEP-D₆(151%))进行消除, 一些不具有对应同位素内标的化合物也可通过选择合适的内标定量抵消部分基质效应的影响, 校正后 OPEs 及其代谢物的回收率为 78%—125%, 整体可达到微量分析的要求.

表 3 7 种 di-OPEs、3 种 OH-OPEs 及 14 种 OPEs 在人体尿液中 2 ng·mL⁻¹ 水平下的基质效应($n=4$)
Table 3 Matrix effect of the 7 di-OPEs, 3 OH-OPEs and 14 OPEs in human urine at level of 2 ng·mL⁻¹ ($n=4$)

化合物 Compound	基质效应/% ME	精密度/% RSD	内标 Internal standard	基质效应/% ME	精密度/% RSD
DBP	65	6	DnBP-D ₁₈	58	5
DPHP	59	8	DPHP-D ₁₀	59	0
BCEP	59	8	BCEP-D ₈	96	6
BBOEP	35	10	BBOEP-D ₈	35	5
BMPP	53	9	BMPP-D ₁₄	49	1
BCIPP	103	9	BCIPP-D ₁₂	88	3
BDCPP	52	8	BDCPP-D ₁₀	45	10
BBOEHEP	52	8	BBOEHEP-D ₄	29	6
4-OH-TPHP	34	13	TPHP-D ₁₅	22	7
5-OH-EHDPP	78	11	TBOEP-D ₆	141	4
TEP	84	2	TEP-D ₁₅	74	3
TMP	140	8	TMP-D ₉	136	6
TCEP	24	6	TCEP-D ₁₂	23	7
TPHP	86	9	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
TMPP	144	8	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
TBOEP	156	5	TBOEP-D ₆	151	4
EHDPP	139	20	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
TDCPP	73	10	TDCPP-D ₁₅	67	6
CDPP	112	5	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
V6	58	6	TCIPP-D ₁₈	68	4
3IPDP	147	6	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
B3IPPP	155	6	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
3tBPDPP	147	5	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3
B3tBPPP	159	6	TPHP-D ₁₅	89	3

2.3 方法线性范围与检出限

以 1:1 甲醇/水为溶剂, 配制与样品浓度相对应的质量浓度范围为 0.05—40 ng·mL⁻¹ 的 7 种 di-OPEs 的混合标准溶液, 以及 3 种 OH-OPEs 和 15 种 OPEs 的混合标准溶液, 在“1.3”的仪器条件下按照标准溶液浓度从低到高的顺序进行检测, 以目标化合物与对应内标物峰面积之比为纵坐标(y), 以目标物质量浓度为横坐标(x)绘制标准曲线. 结果表明, 所有目标化合物均在该范围内表现出良好的线性

关系(相关系数 $r>0.99$). 对于实验中存在过程空白的物质, 以过程空白的 3 倍标准偏差作为方法检出限(MDL), 不存在过程空白的物质, 以 3 倍信噪比计算方法检出限, 最终所得 OPEs、OH-OPEs 和 di-OPEs 的 MDL 分别为 0.0008—0.32 ng·mL⁻¹、0.0040—0.0083 ng·mL⁻¹ 和 0.0072—0.23 ng·mL⁻¹(表 4).

表 4 7 种 di-OPEs、14 种 OPEs 及 3 种 OH-OPEs 的线性范围、线性方程、相关系数和方法检出限
Table 4 Linear ranges, linear equations, correlation coefficients, detection limits and quantitation limits of 7 di-OPEs, 3 OH-OPEs and 14 OPEs

化合物 Compound	内标 Internal Standard	线性范围/(ng·mL ⁻¹) Linear range	线性方程 Linear equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient (<i>r</i>)	方法检出限/(ng·mL ⁻¹) MDL
DBP	DnBP-D ₁₈	0.1—40	$y=0.156x+0.00739$	0.9977	0.0076
DPHP	DPHP-D ₁₀	0.05—20	$y=0.0397x+0.00325$	0.9979	0.015
BCEP	BCEP-D ₈	0.5—20	$y=0.144x+0.0057$	0.9962	0.23
BBOEP	BBOEP-D ₈	0.05—20	$y=0.0827x-0.00404$	0.9938	0.018
BMPP	BMPP-D ₁₄	0.1—40	$y=0.265x+0.00289$	0.9969	0.0072
BCIPP	BCIPP-D ₁₂	0.05—20	$y=0.028x+0.00059$	0.9983	0.020
BDCPP	BDCPP-D ₁₀	0.05—20	$y=0.146x+1.44\times10^{-6}$	0.9992	0.028
BBOEHEP	BBOEHEP-D ₄	0.05—20	$y=1.55x+0.00241$	0.9921	0.0056
4-OH-TPHP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.157x+0.00405$	0.9974	0.0083
5-OH-EHDPP	TBOEP-D ₆	0.05—20	$y=0.113x+0.00154$	0.9967	0.0040
TEP	TEP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.122x+0.00335$	0.9992	0.0081
TMP	TMP-D ₉	0.5—20	$y=0.147x-0.00803$	0.9986	0.32
TCEP	TCEP-D ₁₂	0.05—20	$y=0.155x+9.44\times10^{-5}$	0.9996	0.014
TPHP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.161x+0.00159$	0.9997	0.010
TMPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.161x+0.00159$	0.9997	0.0018
TBOEP	TBOEP-D ₆	0.05—20	$y=0.0823x+0.0118$	0.9998	0.013
EHDPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.0782x+0.00242$	0.9992	0.011
TDCPP	TDCPP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.0342x+0.00384$	0.9987	0.0061
CDPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.033x+0.000638$	0.9990	0.036
V6	TCIPP-D ₁₈	0.05—20	$y=0.22x+0.00543$	0.9991	0.0036
3IPDPDP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.471x+0.0111$	0.9982	0.0013
B3IPPPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.506x+0.0125$	0.9977	0.0008
3IBPDPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.476x+0.00998$	0.9983	0.0009
B3tBPPP	TPHP-D ₁₅	0.05—20	$y=0.36x+0.00378$	0.9993	0.0008

2.4 方法的准确度与精密度

通过尿液基质加标回收实验考察了方法的准确度和精密度. 将实际人体尿液样品作为实验基质, 添加 0.5 ng·mL⁻¹ 和 1 ng·mL⁻¹ 水平的目标化合物混合标准溶液, 每个浓度水平设置 4 个平行样本, 进行前处理和分析. 结果如表 5 所示, 7 种 di-OPEs 加标回收率 69%—121%, RSD 为 5%—19%; 3 种 OH-OPEs 和 15 种 OPEs 的加标回收率 60%—131%, RSD 为 4%—22%, 说明方法具有较好的准确度和精密度, 能够满足检测的要求.

2.5 实际样品分析

使用本方法对 15 个实际人体尿样中的 OPEs 及其代谢物(m-OPEs)进行分析, 结果见表 6. 7 种 di-OPEs 和 3 种 OH-OPEs 的总含量为 0.07—7.04 ng·mL⁻¹, 中位含量为 0.54 ng·mL⁻¹. DPHP 在 15 个样品中均被检出, DBP 的检出率高于 50%, 这可能与两种 di-OPEs 具有直接的工业生产和应用有关, 需对其来源进一步分析追溯. 14 种 OPEs 的总含量为< LOD—0.68 ng·mL⁻¹, 中位含量为 0.05 ng·mL⁻¹, 浓度和检出率较 m-OPEs 低, 但一种新的有机磷酸酯阻燃剂 3-异丙基苯基二苯基磷酸酯(3IPDPDP)的检出率为 66.7%, 需引起关注.

续表 6

化合物 Compound	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Σm-OPEs	1.27	0.47	7.04	0.07	0.54	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.58	0.77	0.45	2.02	5.06	0.99	0.12
TEP	—	—	0.31	0.02	—	0.48	—	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.01	—	0.01	0.02
TMP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TCEP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TPHP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TMPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TBOEP	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.07	—
EHDPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TDCPP	—	—	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CDPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3IPPDPP	0.03	0.01	0.01	—	0.02	—	0.01	—	—	0.08	0.02	0.05	—	0.08	0.05
B3IPPPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3tBPDPP	—	0.00	0.16	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.03
B3tBPPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ΣOPEs	0.03	0.01	0.68	0.02	0.05	0.48	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.09	0	0.19	0.10

—:未检出.

3 结论(Conclusion)

本研究建立了通过一次前处理即实现人体尿液中 7 种 di-OPEs、3 种 OH-OPEs 和 14 种 OPEs 的提取测定分析方法. 方法操作简便快捷, 具有较低的检出限, 对人体尿液中低浓度目标物有良好的回收率和重现性, 可满足人体尿液中 OPEs 及其代谢物的分析要求.

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