

壬基苯酚環境荷爾蒙對環境生態之影響

1、前言

人類為了清洗衣物，去除油污，保持環境整潔，先民早年用了許多天然清潔劑，其中最負盛名者當推「茶粕」，一種利用茶籽擠榨茶油殘留下來的副產品茶籽渣，但茶粕的清洗力不是很好，且使用不甚方便；因此肥皂傳入之後，茶粕為肥皂所取代。肥皂是利用乳化及肥皂泡沫之吸附作用以去污；只是肥皂也有缺點，當肥皂用於硬水洗滌，會大量消耗，且用肥皂又洗又搓，亦頗費人力。所以當德國人首先開發之合成洗潔劑ABS引進之後，風靡一時，號稱「非肥皂」，其後又有「汰漬」上市，用量少，且浸泡後，立即可去污，非常方便，大家競相採用。其後，發現含有ABS洗潔劑的洗滌水，排放到河川之後，難以被微生物所分解，泡沫在水體內持久不消，嚴重影響生態環境，稱之『硬性洗衣粉』。接著美國研究開發直鏈式之『軟性洗衣粉』LAS洗潔劑，雖去污力稍遜，但易於被分解。迨1975年又在洗潔劑中添加磷酸鹽以增加洗劑之緩衝效果。不幸，磷酸鹽排入水體會造成水體優養化，藻類大量繁殖，水體發臭，甚至於孳生毒藻，洗潔劑再次引起環境污染問題。另有於洗潔劑中添加某些種酵素，藉生化反應以去污者；此後市面上洗潔劑的開發，五花八門，琳瑯滿目，人類為了環境清潔使用了許多清潔劑，但這些清潔劑於使用之後排放，卻常衍生許多環境污染問題，始所未料。

現行市售之化學合成清潔劑，依其去污原理，可概分為陽離子界面活性劑、陰離子界面活性劑、兩性界面活性劑、非離子界面活性劑等種類；其中以陰離子界面活性劑（70%）及非離子界面活性劑（27.4%）最大宗。而壬基酚聚乙氧基醇類佔非離子界面活性劑市場的八成，為工業洗滌及去除油污之主要成份，廣用於清洗工業及乳化工業。非離子界面活性劑使用後估計約有35%以上排放於水體環境中。過去咸認其安全無虞，但其代謝衍生物-壬基苯酚在水環境中不易被分解，且其化學結構與動物及人類之雌性荷爾蒙酷似（圖一），具微弱的環境荷爾蒙效應，一旦進入雄性動物體內，即會干擾內分泌之正常生理作用。

2、壬基苯酚聚乙氧基醇非離子界面活性劑對魚類生態環境之影響

烷基酚聚乙氧基醇類為使用最廣之非離子界面活性劑，包括辛基苯酚類、壬基苯酚類、癸基苯酚類三種，其中有80%以上之產品為壬基苯酚聚乙氧基醇(NPEO)，其次為辛基苯酚類。該等化學物質分子構造中的苯酚經基(R)部分為親脂性，後面的聚乙氧基醇長鏈(EOs)為親水性。當工業洗劑或乳化劑使用後，多是經由處理過或未經處理之廢水流入自然水體環境；據Loo(1998)之報告，NPEO在厭氧環境中經厭氧微生物脫乙氧基作用，切斷其親水性的聚乙氧基醇水溶性之EOs長鏈，而形成NP1EC和NP2EC，最後都分解成親脂性難溶於水之壬基苯酚(Nonylphenol, NP)，在水環境中不易被分解。在河川水體首先受到壬基苯酚環境荷爾蒙衝擊者為暴露於NP之魚貝類，Jobling(1998)曾在英國報導河川裡的鯉魚(Rutilus rutilus)有中性魚(intersex)之現象。次年Van Aerle亦發現鱖魚(Gobio gobio)也有相同之現象。

Fairchild(1999)在探討加拿大鮭魚(Salmo salar)頻臨絕種的原因時，更將之歸咎於可能在1973-1990年間為了防治森林害蟲，針對16條河流域，噴灑含有NPEO乳化劑之農藥，造成其分解物NP干擾魚群內分泌所致。Shioda(2000)將雄青鯉(Oryzias latipes)暴露於NP二週後與雌魚配對，發現魚卵孵化率大為減低。

據Ren(1996)之報告，幼魚不論雌雄均具有卵黃前質(vitellogenin, Vtg)之前驅物質mRNA，一旦暴露於雌性激素(EE2)4小時後，魚體即產生Vtg，而mRNA開始消失；NP亦具有同樣的生理效應。

Flouriou(1995)曾證實NP可以取代EE2，固著於肝臟激素受體(estrogen receptor, ER)導致Vtg之累積。Yadetic(1999)以NP直接模擬鮭魚肝臟之ES，與ER結合，魚體分泌出放射狀蛋白層(zona radiata protein, Zrp)以及Vtg。Arukwe(2000)將鮭魚以NP 5mg/kg之劑量注射2週後，其原生質明顯產生Zrp與Vtg，且Zrp比Vtg更敏銳。Allner(1999)報告幼鱒魚(Oncorhynchus mykiss)以NP 40mg/條/天餵食，暴露3週後，血清中明顯的檢出Vtg增加。

Islinger(1999)以鱒魚肝臟囊細胞培養法檢定NP之生理效應，甚為微弱，約為天然雌性激素EE2之1/2000。Christiansen(1998)以NP處理雄鱒魚(Zoarces viviparus)25天後，發現雄性生殖腺細小或缺如，且卵黃前質的合成大為增加。進行睪丸之組織學切片檢查，發現在精母細胞活化期(active spermatogenesis)暴露之個體，精原細胞囊(spermatogenic cysts)產生精液之小葉(semiferous lobules)退化；而在精母細胞生成後期暴露之個體，生精小葉上的細精管支持細胞(Sertoli cells)萎縮成鱗片狀。在老鼠此細精管支持細胞為-glutamyl transpeptidase (-GTP)酵素之製造者，暴露於NP之雄鼠，其-GTP酵素之活化因此大為減低。英國將壬基苯酚對魚類的無顯著影響濃度(No observation effect concentration, NOEC)訂為10 µg/L，日本則訂為6.08 µg/L，並取其1/10，0.608 µg/L為預估無顯著影響濃度(PNEC)。雄魚在水中壬基苯酚濃度23.5 µg/L時會出現二次性徵之雌化，在11.6 µg/L時出現精巢卵。Loomis(2000)亦以亞特蘭大蛙(Micropogonias undulatus)進行NP暴露試驗，解剖雄蛙精巢組織精子形成期之碎片，發現親生殖腺素之刺激(gonadotropin-stimulated)降低，睪丸硬甾酮(11-ketotestosterone, 11-KT)之生產減少。

為了探討NP在魚體內之代謝，Coldham(1998)曾將鱒魚苗暴露於NP中48小時後，檢測NP在魚體內各部位之濃度：膽汁 > 排泄物 > 肝 > 腎 > 腦 > 鰓 > 心 > 肌肉 > 皮。NP主要在膽囊內與尿甘酸化合物(glucuronide)結合而代謝，只有1.7% > 皮。NP主要在膽囊內與尿甘酸化合物(glucuronide)結合而代謝，只有1.7%殘留在肝臟。Arukwe(2000)亦證實NP在魚體

內為膽汁之尿甘酸化合物所迅速代謝，在肌肉之半衰期為24-48小時；彼推測NP大概不至於在魚肉內產生生物累積、生物轉移及生物濃縮現象。但Snyder等(2001)卻報告NP在 *Pimephales promelas* 魚體內之生物濃縮係數(Bioconcentration factors, BCFs) 245-380倍，魚肉之平均濃度達184 ng/g wet wt。

Burkhardt-Holm(2000)以鱒魚暴露於10 μ g/L之NP中10天，發現其整個表皮黏膜結構引起不規則黏液狀顆粒，且伴隨著細胞呈一塊塊分離，細胞質形成空泡，細胞核嚴重畸形。Stoffel(2000)進一步以電子顯微鏡觀察暴露於10 μ g/L NP中之鱒魚，亦發現鱒魚魚鰓上表皮細胞嚴重變形，多數呈氯化細胞(chloride cell)，並著生微細絨毛。

日本環境省於2001年8月正式發表壬基苯酚會使雄魚變性之實驗結果，並決定修改現行之「化學物質審查、製造管制法」，以便將對魚類等生態環境有影響之物質納入管制。同時日本環境省亦宣佈將於今年12月15-17日在Tsukuba國際會議中心舉行「第四屆國際內分泌干擾物質研討會」，研討快速篩檢方法、基因毒理、野生生物效應、健康效應等。此外，日本環境省將於2002年編列65億預算，作為改善環境荷爾蒙及地球溫暖化對策事業等之用途。

3、壬基苯酚對哺乳動物之影響

NP對哺乳動物之影響，據Lee(1998)之報告，幼鼠在出生的前13天，母鼠給予20.8 mg/kg/day之NP劑量15天，然後停用並施予NP解毒劑，結果雄幼鼠出生長大成熟後對雌鼠之受孕率仍大為降低；NP處理過的老鼠，其睪丸、副睪丸、精囊、攝護腺均減小，且隱睪症(cryptorchidism)頻率增加。彼又於次年報告稱哺乳期之雄幼鼠暴露於NP一個月後，20-30%之鼠隻精小管缺少分化，精子數目減少，精子游動之比率及睪丸蛋白酵素之調節功能降低。Chapin(1999)以30-100、100-350 mg/kg/day之NP劑量餵飼老鼠，其子二代之精子密度分別減少8%、13%。另Odum(1999)以40mg/kg/day處理剛成熟之成鼠，發現老鼠乳腺增生並結成小葉狀。Ren(1997)以乳癌細胞暴露NP二小時後，即可誘發其三葉形縮胺酸(trefoil peptide) pS2 mRNA、MUC1 mRNA及激素受體基因(ER gene)。Blom(1998)以人體乳癌細胞培養篩選環境荷爾蒙化學物質時，檢定NP之細胞增殖最低臨界濃度為1 μ M。另Skakkebaek(1998)報告稱NP可以導致睪丸未降(undescended testis)、尿道下裂(hypospadias)，甚至於引起睪丸癌(carcinoma in situ testis, CIS)，對男性生殖健康造成嚴重威脅。此外，Paganetto(2000)報告NP會降低人體攝護腺內retinoic acid對類固醇受體(steroid receptors)之結合。Masuyama(2000)解釋其作用機制，一種類固醇X受體(Pregnane X receptor PXR)在類固醇荷爾蒙代謝上佔重要角色；NP可以取代類固醇荷爾蒙，藉由PXR影響內分泌功能。

4、壬基苯酚對人類可能之暴露途徑

NP如何進入人體？據Charuk(1998)之報告，NPEO廣用為界面活性劑，其分解產物NP可能經由飲食、接觸或注射而為人體所吸收。Ruthann(1998)在污水處理場下游之地下水中檢出NP之濃度為30 μ g/L，飲用井水有高達32.9 μ g/L者，彼懷疑不完整的污水下水道系統可能為地下水NPEOs污染主要之來源。丹麥Copenhagen's大學教學醫院(2000)在一項環境研究計畫中報告稱，非離子界面活性劑NPEO分解後之代謝衍生物，與人類的生殖力有直接關係。

另Monteiro-Riviere(2000)以1%之NPEO、NP進行人、豬、鼠之皮膚角質層接觸穿透試驗8小時，證實極少由皮膚吸收。但由於其強力的去油脂效果，容易傷害油脂腺，使頭髮、頭皮、皮膚粗糙乾裂，因此市售洗髮精、沐浴乳都不添加非離子界面活性劑，而改以由植物煉製成之天然椰子界面活性劑或其他物質取代。

Minami(2000)以含NPEO之清潔劑進行兔子之陰道內殺精蟲處理，結果卻發現約有相當於靜脈注射量66%之NPEO被吸收，尿中並可檢出微量(被吸收劑量的0.22%)的NP。因此，結論NPEO可能經由皮膚黏膜組織滲透侵進身體。又Soto(1991)發現有機溶劑可從離心機之塑膠管溶析釋出NP，並據以推論人類廣泛的使用聚苯乙烯保麗龍，亦可能增加NP暴露之風險。因此，聚苯乙烯保麗龍免洗餐具之使用，務必格外審慎。至於NP在生物體內之代謝，Thibaut(1998)曾以鱒魚膽汁進行NP之代謝研究，發現NP經鍵上之omega及omega-1會被羥基化而形成9-hydroxynonylphenol及8-hydroxynonylphenol，進而氧化為酸類。而Charuk(1998)則報告，NPEO為腎臟一種分泌物P-glycoprotein(Mdr1p)之作用介質，Mdr1p可助NPEO排出體外。日本環境省(2001)亦聲稱NP對人體尚無明確影響。

參考文獻：

1. Allner B, Wegener G, Knacker T, Stahlschmidt-Allner P. Electrophoretic determination of estrogen-induced protein in fish exposed to synthetic and naturally occurring chemicals. *Sci Total Environ* 1999;233:21-31.
2. Antonio DC, Romina C, Carlo C, Manuela N. Occurrence and abundance of dicarboxylated metabolites of Nonylphenol polyethoxylate surfactants in treated sewages. *Environ Sci Technol* 2000;34:3914-9.

3. Arukwe A, Celius T, Walther BT, Goksoyr A. Effects of xenoestrogen treatment on zona radiata protein and vitellogenin expression in Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Aquatic Toxicol* 2000;49:159-70.
4. Arukwe A, Thibaut R, Ingebrigtsen K, Celius T, Goksoyr A, Cravedi J. In vivo and in vitro metabolism and organ distribution of nonylphenol in Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Aquatic Toxicol* 2000;49:289-304.
5. Barberio C, Fani R. Biodiversity of an *Acinetobacter* population isolated from activated sludge. *Res Microbiol* 1998;149:665-73.
6. Blackburn MA, Waldock MJ. Concentrations of alkylphenols in rivers and estuaries in England and Wales. *Water Research* 1995;29:1623-9.
7. Blom A, Ekman E, Johannisson A, Norrgren L, Pesonen M. Effects of xenoestrogenic environmental pollutants on the proliferation of a human breast cancer cell line (MCF-7). *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol* 1998;34:306-10.
8. Burkhardt-Holm P, Wahli T, Meier W. Nonylphenol affects the granulation pattern of epidermal mucous cells in rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. *Ecotoxicol* 2000;46:34-40.
9. Chapin RE, Delaney J, Wang Y, Lanning L, Davis B, Collins B, Mintz N, Wolfe G. The effects of 4-nonylphenol in rats: a multigeneration reproduction study. *Toxicol Sci* 1999;52:80-91.
10. Charuk MH, Grey AA, Reithmeier RA. Identification of the synthetic surfactant nonylphenol ethoxylate: a P-glycoprotein substrate in human urine. *Am J Physiol* 1998;274:F1127-39.
11. Christiansen T, Korsgaard B, Jespersen A. Effects of nonylphenol and 17 beta-oestradiol on vitellogenin synthesis, testicular structure and cytology in male eelpout *Zoarces viviparus*. *J Exp Biol* 1998;201:179-92.
12. Coldham NG, Sivapathasundaram S, Dave M, Ashfield LA, Pottinger TG, Goodall C, Sauer MJ. Biotransformation, tissue distribution, and persistence of 4-nonylphenol residues in juvenile rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). *Drug Metab Dispos* 1998;26:347-54.
13. Daniels WM, Housea WA, Rae JE, Parker A. The distribution of micro-organic contaminants in river bed-sediment cores. *Sci Total Environ* 2000;253:81-92.
14. Dayue YS, Robie WM, Michale GI. Persistence of nonylphenol ethoxylate surfactants and their primary degradation products in sediments from near a municipal outfall in the strait of Georgia, British Columbia, Canada. *Environ Sci Technol* 1999;33:1366-72.
15. Ding WH, Tzing SH. Analysis of Nonylphenol polyethoxylates and their degradation products in river water and sewage effluent by gas chromatography-ion trap (tandem) mass spectrometry with electron impact and chemical ionization. *J Chromatogr A* 1998;824:79-90.
16. Ding WH, Tzing SH, Lo JH. Occurrence and concentrations of aromatic surfactants and their degradation products in river waters of Taiwan. *Chemosphere* 1999;38:2597-606.

17. Dominic MJ, House WA, White GF. Environmental fate of nonylphenol ethoxylates: differential adsorption of homologs to components of river sediment. *Environ Toxicol and Chem* 2000;19:293-300.
18. Edward T, Alvin S. Rapid mineralization of the endocrine-disrupting chemical 4-nonylphenol in soil. *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2000;19:313-8.
19. ENDS Daily 2000/3/17. Anglo-Welsh endocrine disrupter plan launched. <http://www.ends.co.uk> 2000.
20. Fairchild WL, Swansburg Eo, Arsenault JT, Brown SB. Does an association between pesticide use and subsequent declines in catch of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) represent a case of endocrine disruption? *Environ Health Perspect* 1999;107:349-58.
21. Flouriot G, Pakdel F, Ducouret B, Valotaire Y. Influence of xenobiotics on rainbow trout liver estrogen receptor and vitellogenin gene expression. *J Mol Endocrinol* 1995;15:143-51.
22. Giger W, Brunner PH, Schaffner C. 4-Nonylphenol in sewage sludge: accumulation of toxic metabolites from nonionic surfactants. *Science* 1984;225:623-5.
23. Hawrelak M, Bennett E, Metcalfe C. The environmental fate of the primary degradation products of alkylphenol ethoxylate surfactants in recycled paper sludge. *Chemosphere* 1999;39:745-52.
24. Islinger M, Pawlowski S, Hollert H, Volkl A, Braunbeck T. Measurement of vitellogenin-mRNA expression in primary cultures of rainbow trout hepatocytes in a non-radioactive dot blot/RNase protection-assay. *Sci Total Environ* 1999;233:109-22.
25. Jobling S, Nolan M, Tyler CR, Brighty G, Sumpter JP. Widespread sexual disruption in wild fish. *Environ Sci & Tech* 1998;32:2498-506.
26. John DM, White GF. Mechanism for biotransformation of nonylphenol polyethoxylates to xenoestrogens in *Pseudomonas putida*. *J Bacteriol* 1998;180:4332-8.
27. Kazuki M, Mouchun Y, Akira O. Seasonal changes in ethylene oxide chain length of poly(oxyethylene)alkylphenol ether nonionic surfactants in three main rivers in Tokyo. *Environ Sci Technol* 2000;34:343-8.
28. Kevin HG, Miguel SA. Clay swelling and formation permeability reductions induced by a nonionic surfactant. *Environ Sci Technol* 2000;34:160-6.
29. Korner W, Bolz U, Sussmuth W, Hiller G, Schuller W, Hanf V, Hagenmaier H. Input/output balance of estrogenic active compounds in a major municipal sewage plant in Germany. *Chemosphere* 2000;40:1131-42.
30. Kvestak R, Ahel M. Occurrence of toxic metabolites from nonionic surfactants in the Krka River estuary. *Ectotoxicol Environ Saf* 1994;28:25-34.
31. Lee PC. Disruption of male reproductive tract development by administration of the xenoestrogen, nonylphenol, to male newborn rats. *Endocrine* 1998;9:105-11.
32. Lee PC, Arndt P, Nickels KC. Testicular abnormalities in male rats after lactational exposure to nonylphenols. *Endocrine* 1999;11:61-8.

33. Legler J, van den Brink CE, Brouwer A, Murk AJ, van der Saag PT, Vethaak AD, van der Burg B. Development of a stably transfected estrogen receptor-mediated luciferase receptor gene assay in the human T47D breast cancer cell line. *Toxicol Sci* 1999;**48**:55-66.
34. Lin JG, Arunkumar R, Liu CH. Efficiency of supercritical fluid extraction for determining 4-nonylphenol in municipal sewage sludge. *J Chromatogr A* 1999;**840**:71-9.
35. Long JLA, House WA, Parker A, Rae JE. Micro-organic compounds associated with sediments in the Humber rivers. *Sci Total Environ* 1998;**210/211**:229-253.
36. Loo TW, Clarke DM. Nonylphenol ethoxylates, but not Nonylphenol, are substrates of the human multidrug resistance P-glycoprotein. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1998;**247**:478-80.
37. Loomis AK, Thomas P. Effects of estrogens and xenoestrogens on androgen production by Atlantic croaker testes invitro:evidence for a nongenomic action mediated by an estrogen membrane receptor. *Biol Reprod* 2000;**62**:995-1004.
38. Maki H, Masuda N, Fujiwara Y, Ike M, Fujita M. Degradation of alkylphenol ethoxylates by *Pseudomonas* sp. strain TR01. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1994;**60**:2265-71.
39. Masuyama H, Hiramatsu Y, Kunitomi M, Kudo T, MacDonald PN. Endocrine disrupting chemicals, phthalic acid and nonylphenol, activate pregnane X receptor-mediated transcription. *Mol Endocrinol* 2000;**14**:421-8.
40. Minami Y, Iida K, Tajima H. Absorption of a vaginal contraceptive, nonoxynol (polyoxyethylene nonylphenol ether) and its metabolism to nonylphenol in female rabbits. *Yakugaku Zasshi* 2000;**120**:298-303.
41. Monteiro-Riviere NA, Van Miller JP, Simon G, Joiner RL, Brookes JD, Riviere JE. Comparative in vitro percutaneous absorption of nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE-4 and NPE-9) through human, porcine and rat skin. *Toxicol Ind Health* 2000;**16**:49-57.
42. Odum J, Pyrah IT, Foster JR, Van Miller RL, Ashby J. Comparative activities of p-nonylphenol and diethylstilbestrol in noble rat mammary gland and uterotrophic assays. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol* 1999;**29**:184-95.
43. Okaia Y, Higashi-Okaib K, Machidac K, Nakamurac H, Nakayamac K, Fijitac K, Tanakac T, Taniguchic M. Protective effects of alpha-tocopherol and beta-carotene on para-nonylphenol-induced inhibition of cell growth, cellular respiration and glucose-induced proton extrusion of bacteria. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 2000;**187**:161-5.
44. Paganetto G, Campi F, Varani K, Piffanelli A, Givannini G, Borea PA. Endocrine-disrupting agents on healthy human tissues. *Pharmacol Toxicol* 2000;**86**:24-9.
45. Ren L, Lewis SK, Lech JJ. Effects of estrogen and nonylphenol on the post-transcriptional regulation of vitellogenin gene expression. *Chem Biol Interact* 1996;**100**:67-76.
46. Ren L, Marquardt MA, Lech JJ. Estrogenic effects of nonylphenol on PS2, ER and MUC1 gene expression in human breast cancer-MCF-7. *Chem Biol Interact* 1997;**104**:55-64.
47. Ruthann AR, Steven JM, Paul WG, Gang S, Julia GB. Identification of Alkylphenols and other estrogenic phenolic compounds in wastewater, septage, and groundwater on

cape cod, Massachusetts. Environ Sci Technol 1998;32:861-9.

48. Shioda T, Wakabayashi M. Effect of certain chemicals on the reproduction of medaka (*Oryzias latipes*). Chemosphere 2000;40:239-43.

49. Skakkebaek NE, Rajpert-De Meyts E, Jorgensen N, Carlsen E, Ptersen PM, Giwercman A, Andersen AG, Jensen TK, Andersson AM, Muller J. Germ cell cancer and disorders of spermatogenesis: an environmental connection. APMIS 1998;106:3-11.

50. Sonnenschein C, Soto. An updated review of environmental estrogen and androgen mimics and antagonists. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol 1998;65:143-50.

51. Soto AM, Justicia H, Wray JW, Sonnenschein C. p-Nonylphenol: an estrogenic xenobiotic released from 「modified」 polystyrene. 1991;92:167-73.

52. Staples CA, Williams JB, Blessing RL, Varineau PT. Measuring the biodegradability of nonylphenol ether carboxylates, octylphenol ether carboxylates, and nonylphenol. Chemosphere 1999;38:2029-39.

53. Stoffel MH, Wahli T, Friess AE, Burkhardt-Holm P. Exposure of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) to nonylphenol is associated with an increased chloride cell fractional surface area. Schweiz Arch Tierheilkd 2000;142:263-7.

54. Sundaram KM, Szeto S. The dissipation of nonylphenol in stream and pond water under simulated field conditions. J Environ Sci Health B 1981;16:767-76.

55. Tanghe T, Dhooge W, Verstraeyte W. Isolation of a bacterial strain able to degrade branched nonylphenol. Appl Environ Microbiol 1999;65:746-51.

56. Thibaut R, Debrauwer L, Rao D, Cravedi JP. Characterization of biliary metabolites of 4-n-nonylphenol in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Xenobiotica 1998;28:745-57.

57. Tsuda T, Takino A, Kojima M, Harada H, Muraki K, Tsuji M. 4-Nonylphenol and 4-tert-octylphenol in water and fish from rivers flowing into Lake Biwa. Chemosphere 2000;41:757-62.

58. Van AR, Jobling S, Nolan M, Christiansen LB, Sumpter JP, Tyler CR. Sexual disruption in gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*) in UK rivers. Proceedings, Sixth International Symposium on Reproductive Physiology of Fish, Bergen, Norway, July 4-9, p 372.

59. Van Hamme JD, Odumeru JA, Ward OP. Community dynamics of a mixed-bacterial culture growing on petroleum hydrocarbons in batch culture. Can J Microbiol 2000;46:441-50.

60. White R, Jobling S, Hoare SA, Sumpter JP, Parker MG. Environmentally persistent alkylphenolic compounds are estrogenic. Endocrinology 1994;135:175-82.

61. Yadetie F, Arukwe A, Goksoyr A, Male R. Induction of hepatic estrogen receptor in juvenile Atlantic salmon in vivo by the environmental estrogen, 4-nonylphenol. Sci Total Environ 1999;233:201-10.

62. 丁望賢、吳建誼：環境荷爾蒙-壬基苯酚與雙酚A在台灣水環境中之分析與流布調查。環境檢驗雙月刊 2000;33:12-9。

63. 王正雄：環境荷爾蒙-地球村二十一世紀之熱門課題。環境檢驗雙月刊 2000;29:6-14。

64. 王正雄、張小萍、黃壬瑰、王世冠、李宜樺、洪文宗、陳珮珊：環境荷爾蒙-壬基苯酚殘留調查及其對雄鯉魚生理效應之研究。中華衛誌接受刊登中2001。
65. 施純榮：我國的介面活性劑工業。化工技術 1997;5:112-7.
66. 朝日新聞20011005.htm：<http://www.asahi.com/national/update/1005/003.html>
67. 日本環境部：<http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/end/kentol304/en-annai2.pdf>
68. 環境goo NEWS 20001/10/03：<http://eco.goo.ne.jp/news/indexdaily.html>
69. Snyder SA, Keith TL, Pierens SL, Snyder EM, Giesy JP. Bioconcentration of nonylphenol in fathead minnow(*Pimephales promelas*). Chemosphere 2001;44:1697-1702.
70. Snyder SA, Keith TL, Naylor CG, Staples CA, Giesy JP. Identification and quantitation method for nonylphenol and lower oligomer nonylphenol ethoxylates in fish tissues. Environ Toxicol Chem 2001;20:1870-1873.

環境檢驗所 副所長 王正雄

本網頁於097/06/03編輯發行，最新檢視日期：102/03/01。
【資料內容為已確認之文件，非屬應即時更新之統計資訊】

