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论著

应用蚕豆根尖细胞微核技术检测上海给排水系统中的致突变情况

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摘要 目的：本文主要检测上海市给排水系统中不同水体的遗传毒性。方法：采用蚕豆根尖细胞微棱技术 结果：除自来水、菜公园池塘水为无朽染外，雨水、某江上街水、某河水、菜污水处理厂出水、进水都有不同程度的污染， I巾菜污水处理厂进水污染最严重。结论：研究发现蚕豆根尖微棱方法灵敏、茼单、经济，是一种很有价值的筛选环境致突变物的短期生物试验方法。

关键词 短期生物试验 遗传毒理；蚕豆根尖微核试验；水体

THE GEN0T0XICITY STUDY 0F WATER SAMPLE FR0M WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM USING MICR0NUCLEUS IN VICIA FABA R00T TIP CELLS

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Abstract Pcrpo~ ： In order to detect genotoxieity of the different samples from water supply and drainage in Shanghai． Methods：vicia—miemnueleus test was used in this study． Results：It showed that besides tap watP2"and pond water in one Park． there exited some different levels of pollution in the rain water，upriver water，one river，and one po llution plant． The water po llution in the infall of pollution plant was the heaviest． Conelnsion：Vieia—mieronucleus test was sensitive． simple，economic． So it was a very valuable short—term bloloical test for screen environmental mutagen．

Keywords genotoxitity；Vieia—micronucleus test；sh。rt—terlTi biological test

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