

海洋防污涂层的抗污机制及制备策略研究进展

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摘要: 首先简要陈述了海洋生物/微生物在金属基底表面的生物粘附和代谢物-腐蚀过程, 包括条件膜吸附、生物膜形成、藻类和幼虫附着、大型生物寄居 4 个阶段。其次介绍了海洋防污涂层的 2 种抗污机制, 分别是利用物理法抑制生物污损在材料表面附着和利用化学法释放防污剂或是产生活性氧杀灭微生物, 并对比和分析了 2 种抗污机制的差异及其局限性。进一步将海洋防污涂层的构筑策略分为协同抗污和仿生抗污这两大类, 其中协同抗污策略包括利用复配防污剂来提升抗菌广谱性, 降低耐药性, 或是引入电、热、磁等外场干预来协同强化涂层抗污效果。仿生抗污策略则是师法自然, 在材料表面构筑微纳米结构, 赋予涂层超浸润、超润滑、动态自抛光等仿生学特性, 从而实现涂层的高效抗污。此外, 还可以在涂层中引入天然防污剂或合成其衍生物, 以降低防污剂对生态环境的毒害作用。最后展望了涂层防污机制的研究方向, 并提出了新一代防污涂层的设计思路。

关键词: 生物污损; 防污涂层; 外场干预; 仿生灭菌

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Review on Mechanism and Preparation Strategy of Advanced Anti-fouling Coatings

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ABSTRACT: Marine biofouling not only accelerates the corrosion of offshore infrastructures but also increases the shipping

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resistance. In addition, bio-adhesion could promote trans-regional biological invasion. In order to reduce the damage from biofouling, anti-fouling coatings are regarded as one of the easiest and most economical ways to combat biofouling, which are widely used in ships, offshore wind power, offshore oil platforms, and other fields. Traditional anti-fouling coatings have some limitations such as short service periods, biological toxicity, and microplastic pollution, failing to meet the requirements of practical applications. Therefore, it has become a hotspot to develop a series of new-type marine anti-fouling coatings characterized by high efficiency, broad spectrum and environmental protectivity.

In this work, the latest advance on marine anti-fouling coatings as well as their anti-biofouling mechanisms and preparation strategies were summarized. Firstly, the bio-adhesion and metabolite-corrosion processes of marine organisms/microbes on the surface of metal substrates were briefly described, including four stages: surface conditioning, biofilm formation, algal and larval attachment, and microorganism colonization. There were two anti-kind of fouling mechanisms. The physical anti-fouling was conducted through the adhesion inhibition of biological fouling on the surface of materials, and the chemical anti-fouling was through releasing anti-fouling agents or active oxygen to kill microorganisms.

Furthermore, the preparation strategies of marine anti-fouling coatings could be divided into two categories: synergistic anti-fouling and bionic anti-fouling. Specifically, synergistic anti-fouling strategies contained the application of anti-fouling agents to improve broad-spectrum antibacterial properties. Moreover, the stimulus of electric, thermal, magnetic, and other external field interventions could synergistically strengthen the anti-fouling properties of coatings. In contrast, the bionic anti-fouling strategy was to construct micro-nano patterns on the surface of materials in a natural way, endowing the coatings with super-wettability, super-lubricative, dynamic self-polishing, and other bionic properties, thus hindering the adhesion of microorganism through forming a blocking layer like air cushion or hydration layer, to realize efficient anti-fouling capability. In addition, natural anti-fouling agents or their synthetic derivatives could also be incorporated into marine coatings to reduce their toxicity on ecological environments. Finally, it is prospected that a deep investigation on the anti-fouling mechanism would further propose new development of anti-fouling coatings for marine engineering.

KEY WORDS: biofouling mechanism; anti-fouling coatings; external stimulus; bionic sterilization

海洋生物污损是指海洋中的各种生物(细菌、藻类、藤壶等)在船体或者海洋工业的材料表面附着以及生长的现象。海洋生物污损不仅会增大船舶的航行阻力,加速腐蚀金属基体,阻碍海洋经济的健康发展^[1-3],而且微生物会随着错综复杂的海洋贸易跨越地理障碍,对生态系统造成远距离的生物入侵^[4]。目前,防污涂料是应对海洋生物污损较为简单、经济的手段之一^[5-6]。传统的防污涂层主要通过释放有毒物质来实现防污^[7],如三丁基锡、氧化亚铜等防污剂释放涂层,有机锡自抛光涂层等。随着环保意识的增强,人们发现三丁基锡等有毒杀菌剂会在海洋生物体内积累,最终对人类造成伤害^[8],因此在2008年三丁基锡等有毒防污涂层被禁止使用。目前研究人员已经开发出新型的无锡自抛光防污涂层,但仍无法完全满足实际应用的要求。例如已广泛运用的聚丙烯型无锡自抛光涂层,其作用机制是通过侧链的水解使表面具有一定的水溶性,在水流冲刷下实现表面的自抛光,但在缺少强水流的静态环境中,防污性能不理想,且主链的C—C键难以降解,造成微塑料污染^[9-10]。为了提高自抛光涂层的环保性和高效性,开发主链可降解型自抛光防污涂层,并接枝抗污基团是目前自抛光涂层的发展方向之一^[11-12]。此外,新型的自抛光涂层仍需要向海洋环境中释放防污剂来增强抗污功能^[10],而防污剂的释放不仅会对环境造成负面影响,且单一防污剂在实际应用中不具备广谱性,并容易产生耐药

性,长期使用会导致涂层抗污性能下降。采用复配防污剂或外场协同响应策略可以有效提高防污涂层的广谱及高效性,开发无防污剂释放的高效防污涂层或者使用绿色环保的防污剂则可以减轻防污剂对环境的影响。近年来,科研人员从仿生学角度制备出新型的环保防污涂层,相比于现有的自抛光涂层等,绿色环保是其突出的优势,使之成为未来海洋防污涂层发展的一个重要方向。

本文综述了近年来新型海洋防污涂层的研究进展,先重点厘清了海洋生物的污损机理,接着阐明了新型防污涂层的抗污机制,并总结和评述了防污涂层的构筑策略,最后对海洋防污涂层的开发所面临的挑战以及未来发展的方向进行了展望,以期未来发展出高效、广谱、绿色的海洋防污涂层提供参考。

1 海洋生物污损机制

目前国内外研究人员大都认为,海洋生物污损是一个动态的连续过程,可以分为4个阶段(如图1所示):1)当金属基体浸入海水后,由于范德华力、静电力以及氢键的作用,基体表面能够快速吸附多糖、蛋白质和糖蛋白等,形成一层吸附膜^[13-15];2)受到金属表面吸附膜的吸引,细菌等微生物开始附着,并代谢分泌出由多糖和蛋白质组成的胞外聚合物固定自身,从而形成一层生物膜^[16-17];3)生物膜的存在

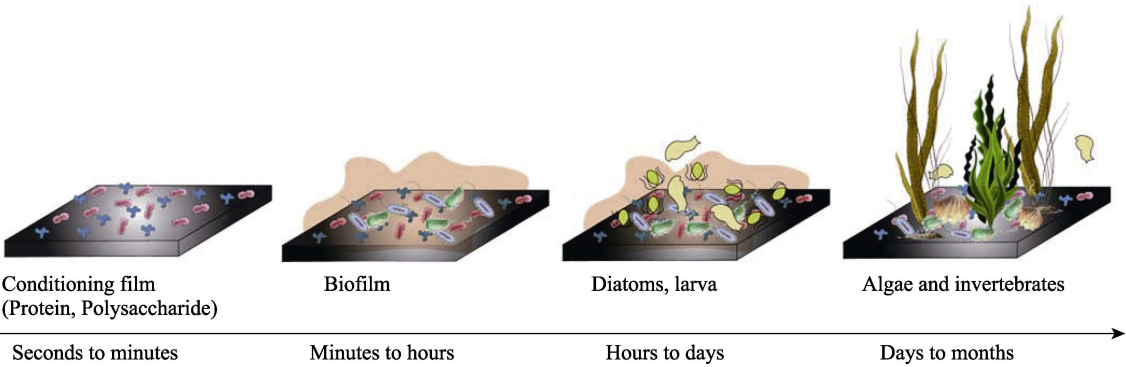


图 1 海洋生物污损的典型生长过程^[20]
Fig.1 Typical growing process of marine bio-fouling^[20]

能为海洋中的硅藻、幼虫等提供营养物质, 促进其附着生长; 4) 随着小型海洋生物的附着, 基体表面的生态系统逐渐完善, 海洋大型生物(如藤壶)的幼虫, 以大型附着物的形式开始在表面定居和生长, 最终造成严重的生物污损^[18]。大型海洋生物的生长积累能够为基体表面的微生物提供一定的保护作用, 而微生物以及第一阶段的吸附膜作为海洋生物污损的源头, 能够为大型海洋生物营造适宜的生长环境^[19]。

然而, 上述过程也不是一成不变的。例如大型绿藻石莼的孢子和纹藤壶属的幼虫可在几分钟内附着在无生物膜的表面^[21]。除了海洋生物本身种类丰富, 其所处的环境也复杂多变, 如 pH、温度、剪切力、酸碱度、水流速度、基体种类等对海洋生物在金属基底的黏附也有重大影响^[22]。然而, 在偌大的海洋中, 环境条件难以被人为调控, 开发一种具有海洋环境相适应的防污涂层仍面临挑战。

2 海洋涂层抗污机制

针对海洋生物污损的附着过程, 通过减少前期蛋白质、多糖等的吸附, 抑制中期细菌、微藻等微型海洋生物的附着, 促进后期藤壶、贻贝等大型海洋生物的脱附, 研究人员开发出了高效防污涂层, 其抗污机制可以分为物理防污和化学防污两大类。

2.1 物理抗污机制

物理防污涂层的抗污功能依赖于涂层的表面性质, 常见的物理防污机制有超疏水表面防污(低表面能表面)、超亲水表面防污、超润滑表面防污等。

超疏水表面技术来源于自然界中荷叶的表面自清洁现象。由于荷叶表面的微纳米结构及毛绒状蜡质物质的共同作用, 水珠无法停留在倾斜的荷叶表面, 在滚动过程中带走了附着在荷叶表面的污垢从而保持叶面的洁净与干燥, 如图 2 所示。超疏水表面的防污机制与荷叶表面自清洁现象的原理类似。这是因为超疏水表面存在大量的微纳米结构, 能够捕获气体形成气穴, 众多气穴汇聚形成空气层, 如图 3 所示。空

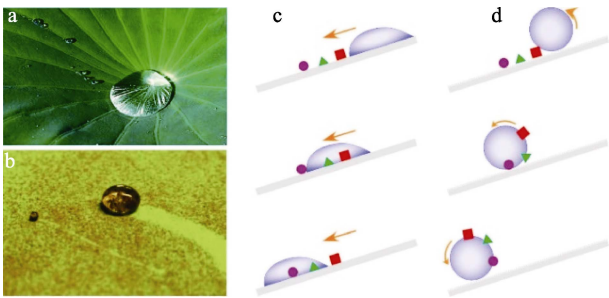


图 2 荷叶表面的自清洁现象^[23]
Fig.2 Self-cleaning phenomenon on lotus leaf surface^[23]

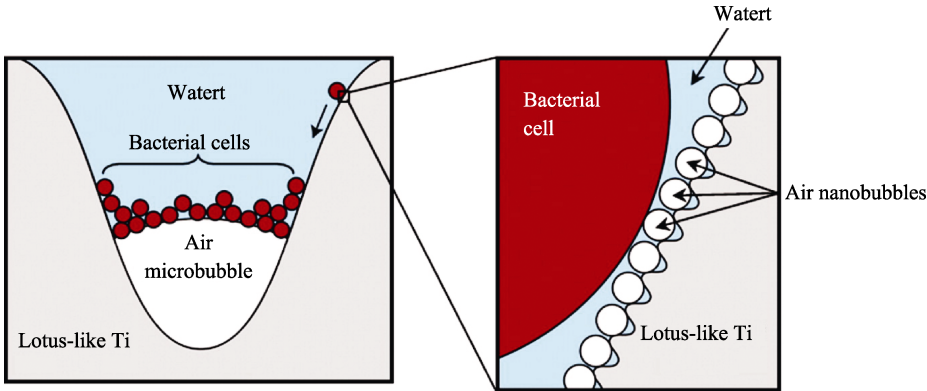


图 3 球形细菌在超疏水荷叶状钛表面的附着^[24]
Fig.3 Attachment of spherical bacteria to superhydrophobic lotus-shaped titanium surfaces^[24]

气层的存在隔绝了环境中液体的浸入,细菌以及硅藻等微生物受到气膜的阻隔,只能悬浮在微结构的顶端,无法在基底上黏附定居,从而随环境中水的流动被带走,实现抗污功能。

与超疏水表面理论类似,超亲水表面同样具有抗污功能。超亲水表面具有高表面能和较大的极性,由相似相溶原理,超亲水表面容易吸附大极性的水分子,同时排斥小极性的有机物。因此,当超亲水表面涂层浸入到海洋中时,由于表面的亲水特性,能够吸附水分子在表面形成一层水化膜。水化膜的存在相当于在金属基底与污损介质之间形成了一堵“水墙”,阻碍了金属基体对多糖、蛋白质和糖蛋白等有机物的吸附,减弱了细菌与基底的疏水相互作用,从源头上阻止了海洋生物污垢的形成。常见的亲水高分子材料,如聚乙二醇(PEG)、聚环氧乙烷(PEO)和聚2-甲基丙烯酸羟乙酯(PHEMA),两性聚合物等都显示出有效的抗蛋白质非特异性吸附能力,进而减少细菌的附着以及生物膜的形成。

受猪笼草捕虫方式的启发,研究者在具有微纳米表面结构的材料中注入氟化物或硅油等润滑液,制备得到超润滑注液多孔表面(SLIPS)。与传统的超疏水/亲水表面不同,超润滑表面注入的润滑剂会覆盖固体表面,降低材料的表观粗糙度。细菌在SLIPS表面的滑动阻力显著减小,更容易被水流带走,且硅油等润滑剂能够阻断细菌之间的信息传递,阻止生物膜的形成^[25],同时降低贻贝等大型海洋污损生物在表面发生粘附的概率以及黏附强度^[26]。但超润滑涂层的抗污功能依赖于润滑剂在表面存在的稳定性,在复杂的海洋环境中,一旦表面润滑剂过度消耗,抗污涂层便会随之失效^[27-28]。

总而言之,物理防污涂层的机制大多是通过调控涂层表面的理化性质来获得空气层、水化层、超“滑”表面等特殊表面,从而在空间上阻断对蛋白质等有机营养物质的吸附或者微生物的沉降,阻止生物膜的形成。物理防污涂层一般是基于仿生理理念制备的绿色

环保型涂层,但仍存在局限性。表面隔绝层的稳定性决定了物理防污涂层的服役时间,一旦表面状态发生改变,防污性能会降低甚至丧失,因此开发一种广谱、长效的物理防污涂层仍是研究的难点。

2.2 化学抗污机制

化学防污涂层则是依赖于涂层中防污剂在海洋环境中的释放,进而达到抗污的效果,也被称为“防污剂释放型涂层”。该涂层制备简易,成本低廉,主要由树脂和防污剂构成。树脂为涂层提供机械强度、黏结力以及对防污剂释放的调控,而防污剂作为抗污的主要功能成分,在释放后发挥杀灭微生物的作用。防污剂主要作用于海洋生物污垢形成的第二阶段,阻断生物膜的形成。常见的类型有季铵盐类^[29]、胍类^[30]、杂环类^[31]、ZnO^[32]等无机纳米粒子复合材料等。不同防污剂的杀菌效果以及细菌对其产生的抗药性有所不同,其杀菌机制大致可分为2类:接触杀菌,活性氧(ROS)杀菌。

接触杀菌机制是通过防污涂层释放的防污剂与细菌接触来实现灭杀细菌的,不同类型的防污剂的接触杀菌机制的原理也有区别。

1) 季铵盐类、胍类等表面活性杀菌剂。以胍类杀菌剂为例,胍基具有强碱性,在水中能够质子化,成为带正电荷的阳离子。细菌细胞膜由磷脂双分子层组成,在环境中带负电。由于静电相互作用以及氢键等作用力的影响,带负电的细菌会被阳离子胍类杀菌剂吸引,胍基与磷脂双分子层中的磷酸基团结合(如图4所示),改变细胞膜结构及其通透性,使得细菌发生破裂,细胞质流出,从而导致细菌裂解死亡^[33]。同时,长链烷基胍类等杀菌剂能在与细菌细胞膜接触后能够渗入到细菌内部,破坏蛋白质结构,影响细菌的正常生命代谢活动,进而实现杀菌功能。

2) 杂环类杀菌剂与细菌接触后,被细菌吸收入线粒体中代谢,这个过程显著抑制了三磷酸腺苷(ATP)的合成,从而破坏细菌生命系统的能量供应。

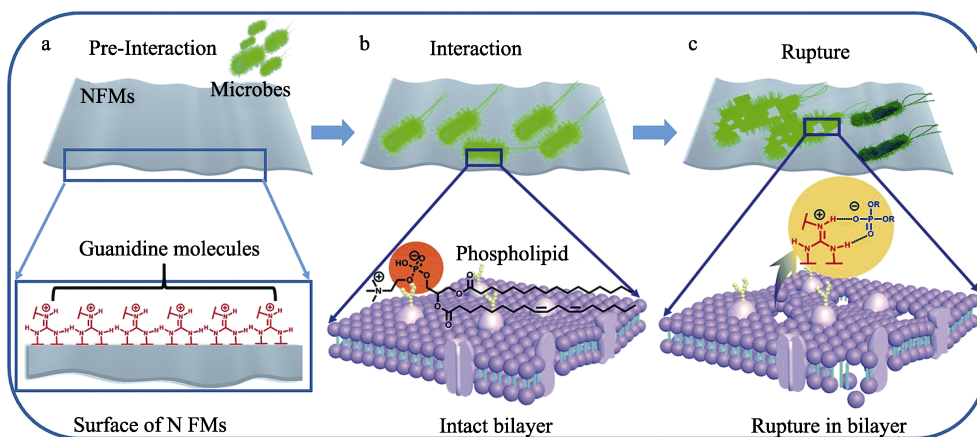


图4 胍基团与细菌相互作用示意图^[34]

Fig.4 Schematic diagram of guanidine group interaction with bacteria^[34]

氟脞胺、脞酰菌胺、氟脞菌酯、噻菌灵等杂环杀菌剂均能抑制微生物的能量供应^[35]。

3) 无机纳米粒子复合材料种类丰富, 其中纳米 Ag^[36]以及纳米 Zn^[37]在杀菌领域应用广泛。如纳米氧化锌能够在细菌表面沉积, 与细菌的细胞膜以及细胞壁直接作用, “刺破”细菌的膜结构, 实现杀菌效果。Zhang 等^[38]研究发现, 纳米氧化锌的抗菌活性随颗粒浓度的增加或纳米粒子的粒径越小, 其对细菌膜的破坏就越强。

活性氧 (ROS) 杀菌机制则是防污剂诱导细菌在细胞内外产生具有强氧化性的活性氧 (ROS), 从而损伤细菌结构, 实现杀菌抗污功能。部分无机纳米粒子复合材料杀菌剂除了接触杀菌, 还产生活性氧来进行杀菌, 且不产生抗药性, 具有良好的应用前景。如银纳米粒子杀菌剂, 其活性氧的产生机制如图 5 所

示。银纳米粒子诱导自由基氧化细菌体外膜^[39], 使细菌裂解死亡, 同时可以在细菌内部与过氧化氢或者氧分子反应, 产生羟基自由基, 损伤细菌内部的 DNA 以及酶等重要结构^[40]。Lv 等^[41]通过微弧氧化的方法, 将 Ag NPs 和乙二胺四乙酸锌二钠四水合物加入到电解质溶液中, 制备了具有良好的抗菌性能的 Ag、Zn 共掺杂的 TiO₂ 涂层, 其对金黄色葡萄球菌的杀菌率达到了 97.8%。

除上述抑制海洋生物污垢第二阶段形成的杀菌剂外, 还有部分从自然界中提取的天然防污剂可以直接作用于第三、四阶段的宏观海洋污损的附着上。角木果根部的代谢产物以及枯草芽孢杆菌蛋白酶等均可以强烈抑制藤壶的附着, 具有优异的抗污性能^[42-43]。这些生物质防污剂天然环保可降解, 在开发绿色防污涂层上有巨大的应用前景。

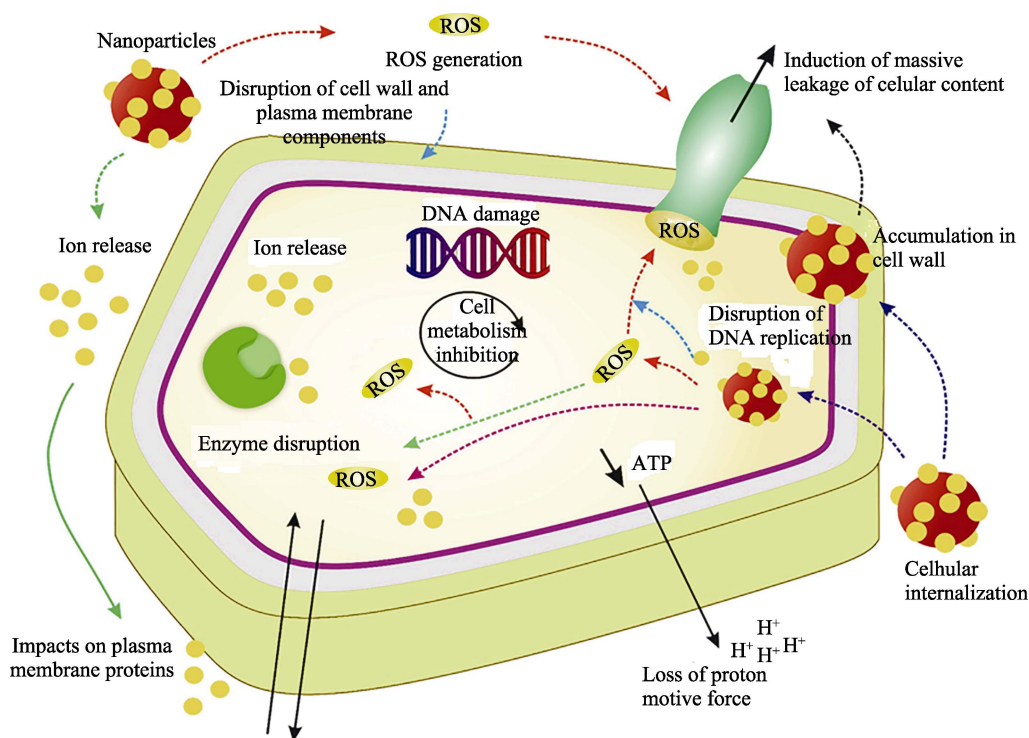


图 5 银纳米粒子抗菌特性原理^[36]

Fig.5 Antibacterial properties of silver nanoparticles^[36]

化学防污涂层需要向环境中释放防污剂, 因此防污剂的性能至关重要, 充分了解防污剂的作用机制对提高防污剂的性能以及寻找新型高效抗污剂具有指导作用。除此之外, 防污剂的生物毒性、涂层的可降解性、防污剂释放速率等都是评价防污涂层有效性的重要因素, 在构筑防污涂层时需要充分考虑。

3 海洋防污涂层构筑策略

基于前文描述的海洋生物的污损过程及防污涂层的防污机制, 本节总结了四种新型防污涂层的构筑策略, 并对其优缺点进行了评述。协同防污策略是通

过复配防污剂的使用或电场、可见光等外场响应协同作用来构筑防污涂层; 仿生防污策略则是使用天然的高效防污杀菌剂或仿制自然界中存在的天然抗污特殊表面来构筑防污涂层。

3.1 协同防污策略

3.1.1 复配防污剂

单一的防污剂在实际工况中, 会存在一定的限制。例如, 防污剂对不同微生物的效果存在差异, 如铜类防污剂对微生物、无脊椎动物毒性较强而对藻类、大型植物作用有限^[44]。单一防污杀菌剂的长期使

用容易产生耐药性。将防污杀菌剂进行复配是应对上述问题的解决方法之一。该方法通过将2种及以上的活性杀菌物质复合,或将杀菌剂与增效剂、渗透剂复配,来提高杀菌活性及抗菌广谱性^[35]。

Xu等^[45-48]研究发现,D-蛋氨酸与杀菌剂有协同作用,可以作为增效剂来提升杀菌剂的性能。D-蛋氨酸可以通过分散或者破坏生物膜,将生物膜中的附着细菌变成游离态,降低硫酸盐还原菌(SRB)细菌在材料表面的黏附量。Xu等用等摩尔的D-酪氨酸、D-蛋氨酸、D-色氨酸和D-亮氨酸混合物复配四羟甲基硫酸磷(THPS)和乙二胺-N,N-二琥珀酸(EDDS)杀菌剂,结果该三重复合杀菌剂有效地防止了SRB生物膜的形成,并去除了已形成的SRB生物膜。在无机杀菌剂领域,Wu等^[49]以纳米MgO为主体,与纳米CuO、Cu₂O、Ag₂O等进行复配,得到了一种具有优良抗菌性能的纳米粉浆,并可以根据需求选择不同的纳米粒子以及其含量配比,且不会产生耐药性,具有良好的应有前景。

防污剂的复配使用能够有效地提高防污涂层的防污能力以及广谱杀菌性能,但并非所有防污剂都能复配,作用机理相同的防污剂复配将加速微生物耐药性的产生。因此,在进行防污剂复配时,需要重点关注复配药剂的选择,以及药剂含量的最佳配比,同时还应充分考虑环境效益和经济效益,发展高效、安全、绿色的新型复配防污剂。

3.1.2 外场协同灭菌

防污杀菌剂的不合理或过度使用会导致微生物出现耐药性,降低杀菌效率,可以在现有防污剂的基础上引入电^[50]、光^[51]、热^[52]、磁^[53]等外场的协同作用,强化防污杀菌效果。外场作用大致可从3个方面加强防污涂层的性能。

1) 外场直接协同灭菌。Blenkinsopp等^[54]研究发现,3种常用的工业杀菌剂在低强度电场和低电流密度下对铜绿假单胞菌生物膜均有增强作用。Liu等^[55]也探讨了电场和杀菌剂对SRB生物膜的协同作用,结果表明,外加电场对生物膜的形成影响不大,但会破坏生物膜结构,有利于杀菌剂的传质过程和钙镁离子的脱附,增强杀菌剂对生物膜的破坏作用。Jiang等^[56]提出了一种新型的抗菌光动力法,通过光激活抗生素的活性,可以在低剂量抗生素的情况下实现高效灭菌。

2) 外场作用产生防污活性物质。Tan等^[57]研究发现,压电陶瓷可以在水溶液中构成阴阳两极表面,使部分水分子发生微电解,在阴极表面形成ROS,实现选择性杀菌。除了外加电场外,通过光刺激响应也能产生灭菌活性物质。Song等^[58]利用可见光照射RGO/Bi₂WO₆产生光生电子以及空穴,将环境中的部分水分子以及氢氧根离子氧化成羟基自由基,利用羟基自由基的强氧化性灭杀细菌,如图6所示。

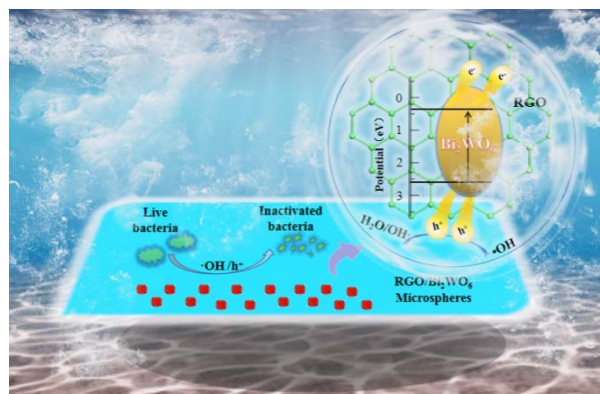


图6 可见光下RGO/Bi₂WO₆光催化剂对细菌的作用机理^[58]

Fig.6 Mechanism of RGO/Bi₂WO₆ photocatalyst on bacteria under visible light^[58]

3) 在外场刺激作用下实现防污剂可控释放,提高防污效率,延长防污涂层的使用寿命。Hao等^[59]采用微乳液法制备了具有pH响应的聚多巴胺/单宁酸-大蒜素@壳聚糖(PDA/TA-ALL@CS)多层涂层,CS的氨基能在酸性环境中质子化及碱性环境中去质子化,大蒜素作为杀菌剂可以从纳米胶囊中释放出来,并发挥抗菌性能。Yang等^[52]将丹皮酚硅酸钠(PAS)嵌入MgAl和ZnAl层状双氢氧化物(LDH)中,可根据环境条件的变化,自动调节防污剂的释放速率,延长防污涂料的使用寿命。

与复配策略相比,外场协同灭菌策略仍受限于原有的抗菌谱系,但防污剂性能的增强可以减少防污剂的用量,在实际使用 and 环境保护方面具有优势。因此,如何将压电材料、抗菌光敏材料、导电高分子作为外场响应材料,应用到海洋抗污领域值得进一步地探索。

3.2 仿生防污策略

3.2.1 表面形貌仿生设计

自古以来,自然界就是启发人类各种技术思想的源泉。在海洋防污领域,仿生学也得到了充分的应用。研究人员发现,鲨鱼表皮除了有类似于荷叶的微纳米级粗糙结构外,还能分泌黏液层,阻止污损生物的附着以及促进其脱附^[60],并基于此策略制备出了效果优异的防污涂层。与协同防污策略不同,仿生型涂层的防污性能不依赖于毒性防污剂的释放,环保优势突出。按照表面性质的差异,这些涂层可分为超浸润表面、超滑表面、仿生动态表面等。

Wang等^[61]开发了一种灵活的自下而上制备超疏水表面的方法,先在铜网格上原位制造由纳米晶须-纳米线分层结构构成的蘑菇状结构,然后浸涂PDMS,得到具有优异力学性能的抗污超疏水铜网,其静态接触角为151.8°、滑动角为3.6°。Xia等^[62]采用简便的“胶水+颗粒”策略,以十六烷基三甲氧基硅烷改性的SiO₂纳米粒子(NPs)作为超疏水底漆,

聚丙烯酸改性的 ZnO NPs 植入聚二甲基硅氧烷中作为超疏油面漆, 制备了双功能的复合涂层, 表现出了优异的超疏油性和对假单胞菌的抗黏附性。超疏水表面抗污性能优异, 但表面脆弱的微纳米结构容易受到海洋水流的冲击或沙石的摩擦破坏。Fan 等^[63]通过加入苯基甲基硅油作为润滑剂的方法, 合理控制混合纳米粒子(羟基化多壁碳纳米管和纳米磁铁矿)的质量比, 制备了兼具超疏水性的超滑涂层。浸出的苯基甲基硅油组成的隔离层可以对涂层表面的微纳米结构起到良好的保护作用, 具有出色的抗生物膜黏附性能, 对生物膜去除率高达 98%。与前文所述一致, 润滑剂能否稳定存在, 成为超滑表面在实际应用的限制性因素。Wang 等^[64]仿生珊瑚表面制备出可再生固体有机凝胶涂层, 通过可再生工艺牺牲烷烃面层, 可以很容易地去除黏附的污垢。Dai 等^[65]报道了一种自补充的两性离子聚合物表面, 可以有效地抵抗海洋细菌(假单胞菌属)和硅藻(假单胞菌属)的附着。在实际应用中, 仿生动态表面依赖于水流提供的剪切力实现涂层表层污损的脱落, 限制了其在静态环境中的应用。

单纯依靠表面微纳米结构或者润滑剂进行防污仍无法满足实际应用的要求, 因此需要在此基础上引进防污基团。Zhang 等^[66]将 PEG 链段等防污基团接枝在 PDMS 树脂上, 藻类的附着量降至普通 PDMS 涂层的 1%。Ober 等^[67]通过原子转移自由基聚合(ATRP)制备了 PEG 与 PDMS 的嵌段共聚物 SiEG, 并与 PDMS 交联体共混。SiEG/PDMS 复合涂层对石莼孢子及对成年藤壶的去除率明显优于纯 PDMS。对

表面仿生策略而言, 关键在于如何保持表面物理化学性质的耐久性, 以及如何引入合适的抗污活性基团。

3.2.2 天然高效防污剂

除了仿生防污表面外, 研究人员发现, 大自然中还有着天然高效的防污剂, 如海洋中的部分植物会分泌萜烯糖^[68]、卤代呋喃酮^[69]等具有抗污性的活性物质, 部分陆生植物的提取物如辣椒素^[70-71]、香芹酚^[72]等也同样具有防污功能。分离纯化后的这些物质有望作为绿色防污剂应用于海洋防污防腐领域(见表 1), 但目前存在 2 个问题: 天然防污剂在生物体中含量较低, 提取复杂, 且稳定性较差, 易受外界环境影响而失去活性, 如温度、pH 等^[73], 增加天然防污剂的成本。天然防污剂要想充分发挥防污功能, 需要适配树脂载体, 保证防污剂的稳定、可控释放^[9]。

为解决这些问题, 研究人员深入研究了天然防污剂的化学结构, 合成类似的化合物, 以达到或超过天然防污剂的防污性能, 如目前已开发出的商用有机防污剂 DCOIT 和 Econeal 等。Song 等^[82]基于天然防污剂冰片单体, 通过自由基聚合法制备了聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯-丙烯酸乙酯-甲基丙烯酸六氟丁酯-甲基丙烯酸异龙脑酯共聚物(PBAF), 对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的抗性分别达到 98.2%和 92.3%。Zhang 等^[38]使用胍基作为抗污基团制备了具有高渗透选择性和优良抗污性滤膜。这些合成的化合物毒性较低, 且不会在海洋生态中累积, 是制备新一代防污/抗菌表面的理想材料。

表 1 部分天然防污剂在防污领域的应用
Tab.1 Application of some natural anti-fouling agents in anti-fouling field

Antifouling gent	Anti-fouling efficiency	Use and Advantage
Coumarin ^[74]	Escherichia coli 98.17% Under light conditions, algae cover is lower	Has effects on both bacteria and algae and can respond to fluorescence synergistic anti-fouling
Terpene with sugar ^[75]	Antifouling activity to barnacle larvae, EC ₅₀ =0.088 μg/mL	Antifungal and cytotoxic, non-toxic to barnacles
Capsaicine ^[70,76]	The antibacterial properties against P.aeruginosa are 96.91%	The adhesion of anemone to the base was inhibited obviously. Do not to break the chain of Marine life
Piperine ^[77]	Exhibits high resistance to barnacle sedimentation, EC ₅₀ =1.1 ± 0.3 μg/mL	Non-poisonous. Anti-sedimentation is reversible, barnacles can perform a normal metamorphosis
Carvacrol ^[78]	Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus decreased by 65%~80% and 60%~75%	It has the strongest bactericidal effect at 37 °C and can reduce biofilm formation
Cinnamyl aldehyde ^[79]	Has good antibacterial performance against MRSA and its biofilms	The application of liposomes further improves the stability of antibacterial drugs and prolongs the action time
Glycine betaine ^[80]	It has 99.9% inhibition on the growth of staphylococcus	Hydrolysis is controllable and after hydrolysis coating still, maintain amphoteric
Bacillus subtilis protease ^[81]	Effectively reduced the settlement and adhesion strength of zoospores of Ulva and Navicula cells	High efficiencyAntifouling ability increased with the increase of enzyme surface concentration and activity
Halogenated furanone ^[69]	Strongly inhibits barnacle larvae and algae spores.EC ₅₀ <25 ng/cm ³	The growth of the marine bacterium SW8 was inhibited more strongly than by the common antibiotic gentamicin

为了充分发挥天然防污剂的实用性能,需要设计合理的树脂载体。香港科技大学钱培元教授研究团队^[83-86]通过改性海洋链霉菌代谢物,开发出丁烯酸内酯类防污剂,并以生物降解的PCL基聚氨酯作为载体,通过树脂的生物降解,实现了防污剂的缓慢释放。受海蛞蝓通过摄取猎物的毒素然后释放这些毒素来对抗捕食者的防御行为的启发,Tong等^[87]以香豆素和香芹酚作为抗污基团接枝到聚氨酯侧链,基于2个香豆素基团之间可逆化学键的二聚化和去二聚化,制备了一种具有紫外响应可控释放香豆素和紫外-愈合特性的智能海洋防污聚氨酯(PU)涂层。该涂层具有优异的力学性能、透明度、抗菌性能、抗藻性能,在海洋防污领域具有良好的应用前景。Ferreira等^[88]将Econea生物杀菌剂异氰酸功能化后,化学固定在聚合物框架中,大大减少了杀菌剂的释放,比传统的释放系统低90%,在实际海水条件下提供了2年多的长效防污效果。

随着环保意识的增强,以及相关法律法规的完善,具有天然环保性的防污涂层必然是发展的主旋律。相比于其他策略,绿色环保是天然高效防污剂的突出特点。目前天然防污剂在实际应用中的问题已经得到部分解决,但天然防污剂难以应对海洋生态中丰富多样的微生物附着。基于天然防污剂,开发出具有广谱性、高效性、长效性的海洋防污材料仍具有挑战性。

4 总结与展望

本文从海洋生物污损机制入手,讨论了目前海洋涂层的物理和化学2种防污机制。重点介绍了海洋防污涂层的2种构筑策略:协同防污策略、仿生防污策略,并对每种策略的优缺点进行了评述。最后对海洋防污涂层的后续研究做了如下几点展望。

1) 可进一步从分子层面深入研究海洋污损附着机制。海洋生物种类丰富,且其黏附行为受环境影响重大,需要进一步研究污损物在分子层级与基体、生物与基体之间的相互作用,为开发新型防污涂层提供理论指导。

2) 目前,大多数涂层的防污性能测试均在室内进行,而忽略了在实际服役环境对其性能的影响,尤其是对刺激响应型防污涂层。因此,开发一种能够在水下接收光、电、磁等外场刺激并快速做出反应,如切换表面润湿性,改变防污剂释放速率以及涂层降解速率的防污涂层仍是未来发展的一大难点。

3) 充分利用天然防污剂的优势。近年来,研究人员师法自然,提取了多种天然的抗污活性物质,如何将其与防污涂层复配是未来研究的方向。如将天然防污剂与仿生表面技术结合,不仅为天然防污剂提供了载体,而且仿生表面失效后仍能释放防污剂,以实现梯次抗污,提高仿生表面的抗污寿命,或将天然防

污剂与可降解涂料结合开发零污染的防污涂层。但实现天然防污剂的工业化规模提取以及仿生表面的工业化制作,仍面临着高成本的问题,有待进一步解决。

总之,开发一种能够普遍适应复杂的海洋环境的高效、经济、环境友好的海洋防污涂料仍需努力。在恶劣的海洋环境下,涂层单一的防污策略难以满足实际要求,如何整合多种抗污手段,扬长避短,构筑协同抗污涂料是未来设计海洋防腐防污涂层的重要研究方向。在实际应用情况中,不仅要考虑防污性能,防污涂层的环境效益、经济效益、以及工业化生产也需要统筹考虑。

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