的优化 细胞工厂

微生物木糖发酵产乙醇的代谢工程

张颖¹,马瑞强^{1,2},洪浩舟¹,张维¹,陈明¹,陆伟¹

1 中国农业科学院生物技术研究所,北京 100081 2 中国农业大学生物学院,北京 100193

要:利用木质纤维素发酵生产乙醇具有广泛的应用前景。而自然界中缺少有效转化木糖为乙醇的微生物是充分利 摘 用纤维素水解产物、提高乙醇产率、降低生产成本的关键因素。多年来研究者利用分子生物学技术对微生物菌株进行 了代谢工程改造,使其能更有效地利用木糖生产乙醇。以下主要对运动发酵单胞菌、大肠杆菌和酵母等候选产乙醇微 生物的木糖代谢工程研究进展进行了概述。 0.00

关键词: 微生物, 木糖, 乙醇, 代谢工程

Metabolic engineering for microbial production of ethanol from xylose: a review

Ying Zhang¹, Ruiqiang Ma^{1,2}, Haozhou Hong¹, Wei Zhang¹, Ming Chen¹, and Wei Lu¹

1 Biotechnology Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, China

2 College of Biological Sciences, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China

Abstract: Discovery of an efficient bioconversion of cellulosic biomass and its hydrolysis to ethanol is the key to unlocking in developing of a bioethanol industry. The lack of industrially suitable microorganisms to convert xylose to ethanol fuel has been cited as a major technical bottleneck. In the past decades, many improvements have been made in the metabolic engineering of microorganisms, including Zymomonas mobilis, Escherichia coli, and yeasts, for the fermentation of xylose to produce ethanol by introducing genes for either xylose metabolism or ethanol production. The history and the current progress in constructing these strains are presented in this review.

Keywords: microorganisms, xylose, ethanol, metabolic engineering

地球上的化石能源储量正在以惊人的速度减 少,20世纪消耗的全部能源几乎等于前19个世纪 所消耗的能源的一半,在人类目前的能源消耗结构 中化石类能源占了大约 85%的份额^[1]。根据全球最 大的能源公司 (BP) 2009 年的统计, 按当前经济发展

速度对能源需求进行估算,目前地球上已探明的可供 开采的石油、煤和天然气将分别在 42 年、122 年和 60.4年内耗尽。因此开发新的能源就显得刻不容缓。

传统的乙醇生产以玉米、小麦和木薯等高淀粉 植物为原料,但是随着对乙醇需求量的增大,势必

Received: May 31, 2010; Accepted: September 13, 2010

Supported by: National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program) (No. 2007CB707805), National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program) (Nos. 2006AA02Z229, 2006AA020101).

Corresponding author: Wei Lu. Tel/Fax: +86-10-82106106; E-mail: luwei0317@vip.sina.com

国家重点基础研究发展计划 (973 计划) (No. 2007CB707805),国家高技术研究发展计划 (863 计划) (Nos. 2006AA02Z229, 2006AA020101) 资助。

造成燃料与人争粮的局面。地球上每年通过光合作 用固定到植物的碳达 2×10¹¹ t, 相当于全世界每年耗 能量的10倍。这些植物纤维原料主要由各种单糖通 过糖苷键以不同的方式构成,其中葡萄糖和木糖是 主要的组成成分。利用酸解或酶解的方法将木质纤 维素转化为还原性糖会产生大量的五碳糖 (D-木糖 和 L-阿拉伯糖) 和六碳糖 (葡萄糖、半乳糖和甘露 糖),其中六碳糖约占 2/3,五碳糖约占 1/3。而在半 纤维素的水解产物中, D-木糖约占 90%。由于产乙 醇微生物不能有效地利用木糖,因此,乙醇的生产 效率低,生产成本高^[2]。研究表明充分利用纤维素 原料中的木糖发酵生产乙醇,能使乙醇的产量在原 有基础上增加 25% [3-4]。因此, 高效利用木糖是利用 植物纤维资源生产乙醇的关键之一。微生物利用木 糖发酵乙醇的研究已开展 30 多年,本文就这方面的 研究进行概述。

1 利用木糖产乙醇的微生物

迄今为止已发现 100 多种能代谢木糖的微生物,包括细菌、真菌和酵母。Kurtzman 等^[5]1982 年 首次分离到能发酵木糖产乙醇的酵母嗜鞣管囊酵母 Pachysolen tannophilus,由于酵母菌发酵木糖产乙醇 的能力较其他微生物强,而引起了人们的关注。此后 又分离到多种可发酵木糖产乙醇的酵母菌株,如:树 干毕赤酵母 Pichia stipitis、休哈塔假丝酵母 Candida shehatae、酒香酵母 Brettanomyces naardenensis、纤细 假丝酵母 Candida tenuis 和赛沟毕赤酵母 Pichia segobiensis^[6]。尽管酵母可生产相对较多的酒精,但

Table 1 The studies of engineering microorganism for xylose metabolism

表1 木糖代谢遗传工程菌研究

是,这些分离到的木糖发酵酵母产乙醇量和乙醇耐 受性都要低于酿酒酵母 Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 且需要限制性供氧,使得生产控制难度更大。同时, 还存在对水解物中低浓度抑制物敏感、副产物较多 等问题。目前所发现的能利用木糖发酵产乙醇的菌 株,除酵母菌外,还包括细菌:多动拟杆菌 Bacteroides polypragmatus、菊欧文氏杆菌 Erwinia chrysanthem、 植物克雷伯杆菌 Klebsiella planticola、嗜热厌氧乙醇 菌 Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus、球状螺旋体 Spirochaeta coccoides sp.、植物发酵梭菌 Clostridium phytofermentas sp.; 真菌: 尖孢镰刀菌 Fusarium oxysporum、粗糙脉孢菌 Neurospora crassa 和燕麦镰 刀菌 Fusarium avenaceum 等。但这些菌株利用木糖转 化乙醇的效率比葡萄糖等已糖发酵效率低,发酵速率 慢并产生大量副产物、难以应用于乙醇工业生产。

木糖发酵产乙醇研究主要集中在大肠杆菌、酵 母菌和运动发酵单胞菌上。大肠杆菌底物广泛,所 需营养简单,生长速度快,但是厌氧条件木糖发酵 乙醇产量低;酿酒酵母乙醇耐受性高,对纤维素水 解液中抑制物的抗性高,但是缺乏将木糖转化为木 酮糖所需的酶;运动发酵单胞菌能够耐受低 pH 环 境,高浓度葡萄糖以及高乙醇浓度,是唯一厌氧条 件下通过 ED 途径发酵葡萄糖的微生物,但它却不 能利用五碳糖。上述3类微生物在木糖利用上均存 在缺陷,难以应用于乙醇工业生产,因此,随着生 物技术的发展,多年来人们一直致力于不断地利用 遗传工程改造上述微生物,以期获得适于大规模乙 醇工业化生产的菌株 (表1)。

Object	Method	Result	References
Escherichi coli	Construction of pLOI297 containing genes encoding pyruvate decarboxylase and alcohol dehydrogenase II from <i>Z. mobilis</i> under the control of the <i>lac</i> promoter from <i>E. coli</i> .	The ethanol yield per gram of xylose was higher for recombinant <i>E. coli</i> than commonly reported for <i>S. cerevisiae</i> with glucose. Glucose (12%), lactose (12%), and xylose (8%) were converted to (by volume) 7.2% ethanol, 6.5% ethanol, and 5.2% ethanol, respectively.	[7–10]
	The recombinant plasmid pSE- <i>pdc-adhB</i> was transformed into <i>E. coli</i> DH5α and induced to express ADH II and PDC with IPTG.	Ethanol which recombinant strains produced from 10 % glucose and 10% xylose was separately 21 times and 5 times than that of the the wild-type <i>E. coli</i> DH5 α under the condition of 37°C and 72 h	[11-12]

续	表	1

Object	Method	Result	References
	Z. mobilis genes for pyruvate decarboxylase (pdc) and alcohol dehydrogenase II (adhB) were integrated into the E. coli chromosome within or near the pyruvate formate-lyase gene (pif).	KO11 (<i>frd</i>) progressively lost its hyperethanologenicity on xylose, indicating genetic instability.	[13-17]
	<i>E. coli</i> mutant of AH242 ($\Delta ldhA\Delta pflB$)-SE2378 was obtained after mutagenesis with ethyl methane sulfonate. this mutant was mapped within the <i>pdh</i> operon.	Approximately 88% of the fermentation products was ethanol. The maximum specific productivity of ethanol for SE2378 with xylose of 2.24 g/(h·g cells) was higher than that with glucose.	[18]
	<i>E. coli</i> mutant TCS083 was derived from MG1655 which has eight genes deleted(Δzwf , Δndh , $\Delta sfcA$, $\Delta maeB$, $\Delta ldhA$, $\Delta frdA$, $\Delta poxB$, $\Delta pta::Km$).	TCS083/pLOI297 phenotype for growth on 80 g/L xylose was similar to that for growth on glucose. It achieved an ethanol yield of (39.22±0.09) g/L.	[19]
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> cells transformed with a plasmid, pRD1(<i>XYL1-XYL2</i>).	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> pRD1 transformants were able to grow on xylose as a sole carbon source. But it utilizes xylose almost entirely oxidatively.	[20-21]
	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> strain CPB.CR4 was constructed by deleted <i>GDH1</i> gene, put <i>GDH2</i> gene under a <i>PGK</i> constitutive promoter and transformated with the plasmid YipXR/XDH/XK.	This shift solve the redox imbalance and the ethanol yield increase 25%.	[22-23]
	Reconstructed metabolic network of <i>S. cerevisiae</i> by using a genome-scale cell models. expressing xylose reductase, xylitol dehydrogenase and GAPN in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> .	Ethanol yield increase 25% on xylose/glucose mixtures.	[24]
	The xylA gene from <i>Thermus</i> <i>thernwphilus</i> and XKS1 gene from <i>S. cerevisiae</i> were integrated into the genome rDNA locus of <i>S. cerevisiae</i>	The recombinant consumed 4.6 g/L xylose and produced 6.9 g/L ethanol, which were 43.8% and 9.5% higher than the parent strain NAN-27 respectively.	[25]
	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> strain transformed with <i>P. stipitis</i> R276H <i>Ps</i> XR mutant (Y-R276H).	Compared with WT, a 20% increase in ethanol production and a 52% decrease in xylitol excretion were observed.	[26]
	S. cerevisiae Cen.PK 113-7D chromosome was integrated <i>C. tenuis</i> XR in wildtype or double mutant form, XDH from <i>Galactocandida</i> <i>mastotermitis</i> , and the endogenous xylulose Kinase (XK). Overexpression of each gene was under control of the constitutive TDH3 promoter.	The strain harboring the XR double mutant showed 42% enhanced ethanol yield (0.34 g/g) compared to the reference strain harboring wild-type XR. The yields of xylitol and glycerol were decreased 52% and 57% respectively.	[27]
Zymomonas mobilis	Recombinant strains of Z. mobilis were constructed that carried the xylAB genes of the xylose catabolic pathway from Klebsiella pneumoniae.	Recombinant growth-inhibited in the presence of xylose.	[28]
	The pZB5 plasmid was constructed which contain <i>E. coli xylA/xylB and tal/tktA</i> genes. And it was transfered into <i>Z. mobilis</i> CP4.	The recombinant was capable of growth on xylose as a sole carbon source. Ethanol was produced at a yield of 0.44g/g of xylose consumed, corresponding to 86% of theoretical yield.	[29]

2 木糖代谢途径

微生物是通过木糖转化为木酮糖的代谢途径 而利用木糖。在一些细菌和低等真菌中木糖通过木 糖异构酶 (Xylose isomerase, XI) (EC 5.3.1.5) 催化 后转化为木酮糖;而在一些酵母和丝状真菌中,木 糖经木糖还原酶 (Xylose reductase, XR) (EC 1.1.1.21) 催化生成木糖醇, 然后由木糖醇脱氢酶 (Xylitol dehydrogenase, XDH) (EC 1.1.1.9) 作用生成 木酮糖, XR 和 XDH 分别需要 NADPH 和 NAD⁺作 为辅酶。木酮糖经过木酮糖激酶 (Xylulokinase, XK) 磷酸化生成 5-磷酸木酮糖,进入磷酸戊糖途径 (Pentose phosphate pathway, PPP)。磷酸戊糖途径的 中间产物 6-磷酸葡萄糖以及 3-磷酸甘油醛通过酵解 途径形成糖代谢的中心产物丙酮酸,丙酮酸在缺氧 条件下被丙酮酸脱羧酶和乙醇脱氢酶脱羧还原为乙 醇。最近在新月柄杆菌 Caulobacter crescentus 中又 发现了新的木糖代谢途径^[30],即 NAD 依赖的木糖 脱氢酶 (XDH) 途径。该途径从 D-xylose 经木糖脱 氢酶 (xylB) 脱氢生成 D-xylonolactone, 再经 xylonolactonase (xylC) 反应生成 D-xylonate, 再经过 脱水酶 (xvlD) 脱水后生成 2-酮-3-脱氧戊酸, 经过 进一步脱水及脱氢反应,最后生成 α-酮戊二酸,进 入 TCA 循环 (图 1)。



图 1 木糖的主要代谢途径 Fig. 1 Main metabolic pathway of xylose.

3 利用木糖产乙醇酵母的代谢工程

随着利用木糖微生物的分离以及木糖代谢途 径研究的深入和分子生物学的发展。利用代谢工程 研究和开发能高效代谢各种糖源的产乙醇重组菌 成为全球关注的重点。主要包括两个方面:1)引 入五碳糖代谢途径到高效产乙醇菌中,如酿酒酵母 S. cerevisiae、运动发酵单胞菌 Zymomonas mobilis, 扩大底物利用范围;2)将高效产乙醇基因导入具有 底物利用范围广的微生物中如大肠杆菌 Escherichia coli,提高乙醇转化率。

3.1 酿酒酵母木糖发酵乙醇途径的改造

酿酒酵母是工业上生产乙醇的优良菌株,与细菌 相比具有较高的乙醇耐受浓度,对纤维素水解液中的 抑制物有较高的抗性。但是,酵母菌不能利用木糖, Kotter 等^[31]、Amore 等^[32]在酿酒酵母中表达树干毕赤 氏酵母的木糖还原酶基因 (*XYL1*)与木糖醇脱氢酶 基因 (*XYL2*),其酵母转化子在有氧条件下能利用木 糖生成木酮糖。但是,木糖还原酶对 NADPH 的亲 和能力比对 NADH 高,木糖醇脱氢酶仅利用 NAD⁺, 使得辅酶代谢不平衡,导致重组酿酒酵母发酵木糖 过程中木酮糖累积、细胞生长和木糖发酵速率下降。

为了提高重组酿酒酵母利用木糖产生乙醇的转 化效率, Watanabe 等^[26]将点突变的毕赤氏酵母木糖 还原酶 (K270R 替换的 PsXR) 和其野生型木糖醇脱 氢酶 (PsXDH) 基因,转入到 S. cerevisiae,由于 K270R PsXR 降低了 NADPH 亲和能力, 使得重组 S. cerevisiae 的乙醇产量增加了 41%,降低了木糖醇 产量的积累 (下降 86%)。Almeida 等^[33]证实, 表达 P. stipitis 的 XR 的重组 S. cerevisiae 菌,不但能利用 木糖,还能还原糠醛化合物,减轻其毒害作用,从 而能够利用羟甲基糠醛含量高的木质纤维素水解液 发酵产生乙醇。另外, Petschacher 等^[27]构建了利用 S. cerevisiae 强启动子 TDH3 表达 C. tenuis 的木糖还 原酶 (XR) 或 K274R-N276D 双突变体酶和 Galactocandida mastotermitis 的木糖醇脱氢酶 (XDH) 基因的操纵子, 整合到 S. cerevisiae 的基因 组中,重组菌厌氧发酵木糖 (20 g/L) 结果表明,含

K274R-N276D 双突变体 CtXR 工程菌较含野生型 CtXR 工程菌乙醇产量增加 42% (0.34 g/g),木糖醇 和甘油的产量分别降低了 52%和 57%。Karhumaa 等^[34]利用 P. stipitis 的 XR、XDH 和 Piromyces sp. 的 XI 编码基因,导入 S. cerevisiae 中,分别构建了 重组菌株 TMB3057 和 TMB3066,木糖发酵试验显 示 TMB3057 在 100 h 内消耗木糖 39.6 g/L,每克木 糖产生 0.33 g乙醇; TMB3066 菌株 100 h 内消耗木 糖 16.8 g/L,每克木糖产生 0.43 g乙醇。

由于细菌木糖异构酶催化 D-木糖转化为 D-木酮 糖过程中不需要辅酶,不会引起细胞内还原力的不平 衡^[35]。Lonn 等^[36]将嗜热细菌 *Thermus thermophilus* 的木糖异构酶基因 *xylA* 导入酿酒酵母 *S. cerevisiae* 中,并定向进化筛选获得 K274R 和 N276D 替换的 木糖异构酶,能在酵母适宜生长温度条件下稳定表 达,其酶活提高到原来的 9 倍。沈煜等^[25]将来自嗜 热细菌 *T. thermophilus* 的 *xylA* 基因和酿酒酵母自身 的 *xks1* 基因插入酿酒酵母工业菌株 NAN-227 的染 色体中,其重组菌的木糖异构酶和木酮糖激酶活性 均高于出发菌株;木糖、葡萄糖共发酵试验结果显 示木糖利用率和乙醇产率比出发菌株分别提高了 43.8%和 9.5%。

3.2 木糖转运途径的改造

酿酒酵母的木糖吸收主要是通过高亲和力葡萄糖运输因子 HXT4、HXT5、HXT7和 Gal2 介导的, 其木糖的跨膜运输受葡萄糖的强烈抑制^[37]。 Leandro^[38]将中间假丝酵母 *Candida intermedia* 编码 葡萄糖/木糖同向转移因子的基因导入到酿酒酵母, 有效提高木糖的跨膜运输 (其表达产物转运木糖的 *K*m值是转运葡萄糖 *K*m值的 1/10)。Saloheimo 等^[39] 采用缺失 7个己糖转运因子基因的酵母突变株为宿 主菌,从高效代谢戊糖的丝状真菌 *Trichoderma reesei* 的 cDNA 文库中,筛选到 *hxt1、hxt2、hxt4、 hxt7*和 *trxlt1*的五碳糖转运因子基因,这些基因的表 达促进了重组酵母对木糖的利用。在酵母中过量表 达真菌 *Orpinomyces* 木糖异构酶基因,毕赤酵母糖 转运蛋白 (SUT1)基因和自身的木酮糖激酶基因, 促进木糖的转运和乙醇的生成^[40]。

4 利用木糖的产乙醇细菌的代谢工程

4.1 运动发酵单胞菌利用木糖的乙醇代谢工程

运动发酵单胞菌 Z. mobilis 是唯一利用 ED 途径 厌氧生产乙醇的微生物,具有高效转化己糖为乙醇 的酶系统。但 Z. mobilis 底物利用范围极窄,不能利 用五碳糖。目前已有两株 Z. mobilis 菌的全基因组序 列公布^[41-42]。1995年, Zhang 等^[29]通过代谢工程, 将 E. coli 的 xvlA (木糖异构酶基因)、xvlB (木酮糖激 酶基因)、talB(转酮醇酶基因)、tktA(转醛醇酶基因) 导入到 Z. mobilis 中。使 Z. mobilis 获得利用木糖的能 力,其乙醇产率为0.44 g/(g·h),达到理论值的84%。 Zhang 等^[43]在 2003 年又将含有上述木糖代谢途径的 基因整合到位于染色体上的乳酸脱氢酶基因 (ldh) 中,减少了重组菌中乳酸的形成,增加了细胞的生 长,其乙醇产率与质粒转化的重组菌相当。同时, 在无选择压力的情况下保持了外源基因的遗传稳定 性。本研究室将大肠杆菌木糖代谢的关键酶基因, 引入到运动发酵单胞菌中,混合糖发酵过程中,重 组菌利用葡萄糖和木糖生成乙醇的效率分别达到理 论值的 81.2% 和 63.1% [44]。

另外 Thompsan 等将 Z. mobilis 的丙酮酸脱羧酶 (pdc) 基因转入热葡糖苷酶地芽孢杆菌 Geobacillus thermoglucosidasius 中,在 52° 条件下仍然可以表 达出有活性的 PDC,为高温发酵产乙醇探索了新菌 株和新途径^[45]。

4.2 大肠杆菌的发酵乙醇代谢工程

大肠杆菌 E. coli 是目前基因工程中研究最广泛和最深入的模式菌株,其底物利用范围广,包括植物生物量中的几乎所有糖类。Ingram等^[46]首次将含有PET 操纵子 (携带运动发酵单胞菌丙酮酸脱氢酶和乙醇脱氢酶基因)的质粒转化到 E. coli 菌株,使重组 E. coli 的已糖和戊糖代谢形成的中心代谢物—— 丙酮酸转向乙醇生产;重组大肠杆菌每克木糖发酵乙醇的产量高于已报道的酿造酵母每克葡萄糖发酵乙醇的产量。12%葡萄糖、12%乳糖、8%木糖发酵分别能产生7.2%、6.5%、5.2%的乙醇 (V/V)^[8]。Ohta等^[13]将运动发酵单胞菌产乙醇基因整合到位于染色体上的丙酮酸甲酸裂解酶基因 (pfl)中,并敲除丙 酮酸-甲酸裂解代谢支路。构建的重组菌 KO11 具有 较好的遗传稳定性, Yomano 等^[47]通过不断增加乙醇 浓度对 KO11 定向进化,获得耐乙醇突变株 LY01, 突变株发酵木糖 (140 g/L) 产生的乙醇达理论值 的 88.5%, 高于亲本菌 KO11 (83.3%)。Gonzalez 等^[48]对耐乙醇突变株LY01和亲本菌KO11在乙醇胁 迫下的全基因表达图谱分析的结果显示, LY01 增加 渗透保护物的代谢(氨基乙酸的降解和甜菜碱合成 和吸收), 增强了对木质纤维素水解产物中抑制物的 耐受能力。Hespell 等^[9]、Dien 等^[49]采用缺失乳酸脱 氢酶 (ldh) 和丙酮酸甲酸裂解酶 (pfl) 的大肠杆菌 为出发菌株,构建含 pet 操纵子质粒的重组菌 (FBR1、FBR2和FBR5),由于缺失 ldh和 pfl 后,细 胞不能厌氧生长,导入的质粒能恢复细胞厌氧生长, 使得重组菌高表达产乙醇基因,同时在厌氧条件下 质粒不丢失。在发酵过程中,含有 pdc 和 adhB 基因 质粒的重组菌在无添加抗生素时维持遗传稳定和高 乙醇产率。乙醇产量最好的菌株为 FBR5, 能利用玉 米芯水解产物,发酵每克糖产生 0.46~0.51 g乙醇, 达理论产值的 90% 以上。利用大肠杆菌 AldhA ApflB 突变株, Kim 等^[18]通过化学诱变方法, 使自身的乙 醇代谢途径发生突变,获得一株能在厌氧条件下生 长的产乙醇菌株 SE2378。突变位点在 pdh 操纵子内, 使得通常只在有氧条件下才有活性的丙酮酸脱氢酶 在厌氧条件下参与了乙醇发酵,突变株发酵木糖的 产量达到 2.24 g/(h·g cells), 无论是发酵产量还是发 酵速率都高于葡萄糖发酵。

近来, Trinh 等^[19]提出一种具有最基本细胞功能 生产目标产物的生物转化器的策略,为获得高效产 乙醇重组菌,从大肠杆菌中15000条可能的途径中 挑选出了6条代谢途径,进行中心代谢路径的改造。 构建了Δ*zwf、Δndh、ΔsfcA、ΔmaeB、ΔldhA、ΔfrdA、* Δ*poxB、Δpta::Km*缺失突变株 TCS083。导入 pLOI297的TCS083重组菌发酵80g/L葡萄糖产生 38.77g/L乙醇,与通过模型计算的39.20g/L极其 接近,高于 MG1655/pLOI297的最终乙醇产量 (36.53g/L)。其乙醇转化率比KO11、FBR5/pLOI297 菌株高出6%,达到了96%。

5 展望

利用丰富、廉价的木质纤维素生产乙醇是乙醇 工业发展的趋势。工业生产乙醇的优良菌种酿酒酵 母主要以淀粉为原料,不能发酵木糖;而具有将己 糖高效转化成乙醇的运动发酵单胞菌底物利用范围 窄,使其应用受到极大的限制;大肠杆菌能利用木 糖,但是乙醇的发酵效率低,因此,迫切需要开发 出能有效利用各种糖类高效生产乙醇的微生物菌 种。尽管对各种微生物进行乙醇发酵代谢工程改造, 能有效地扩大菌株的底物利用范围、提高乙醇产率 等,但仍存在着不少问题,比如产乙醇菌株的遗传 稳定性、代谢工程优化代谢体系过程中最大限度地减 少副产物的产生, 增强乙醇代谢酶的表达及活性, 因 改变细胞代谢流而引起的代谢平衡丧失、细胞生长减 缓等。另外,通过基因工程等技术选育耐高温、耐高 乙醇和耐高渗能力的产乙醇微生物和重组菌是缩短 发酵周期和提高乙醇产量、降低成本的一个关键问 题。因此,这方面的研究将成为未来研发的重点。

REFERENCES

- Goldemberg J. Ethanol for a sustainable energy future. Science, 2007, 315(5813): 808–810.
- [2] Lee J. Biological conversion of lignocellulosic biomass to ethanol. *J Biotech*, 1997, 56(1): 1–24.
- [3] Jeffries TW and Kurtzman CP. Strain selection, taxonomy, and genetics of xylose-fermentation yeasts. *Enzyme Microbial Technol*, 1994, 16: 922–932.
- [4] Saddler JN. Bioconversion of forest and agricultural plant residues. Wallingford, UK: CAB Inter., 1993: 1–11.
- [5] Kurtzman CP, Bothast RJ, Van cauwenberge JE. Conversion of D-xylose to ethanol by yeast *Pachysolen tannophilus*: US, 4359534. 1982-11-16.
- [6] Jeffries TW, Jin YS. Ethanol and thermotolerance in the bioconversion of xylose by yeasts. *Adv Appl Microbiol*, 2000, 47: 221–268.
- [7] Ingram LO, Conway T. Expression of different levels of ethanologenic enzymes from Zymomonas mobilis in recombinant strains of Escherichia coli. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1988, 54(2): 397–404.
- [8] Alterthum F, Ingram LO. Efficient ethanol production from glucose, lactose, and xylose by recombinant *Escherichia coli. Appl Environ Microbiol*, 1989, 55:

1943-1948.

- [9] Hespell RB, Wyckoff H, Dien BS, et al. Stabilization of pet operon plasmids and ethanol production in Escherichia coli strains lacking lactate dehydrogenase and pyruvate formate-lyase activities. Appl Microbiol, 1996, 62: 4594–4597.
- [10] Ohta K, Alterthum F, Ingram LO. Effects of environmental conditions on xylose fermentation by recombinant *Escherichia coli. Appl Environ Microbiol*, 1990, 56(2): 463–465.
- [11] Lu J, Wei YT, Huang K, *et al.* Construction of genetic engineered strain for producting fuel alcohol with glucose and xylose. *J Guangxi Agric Biol*, 2005, 24: 187–190.
- [12] Wang ZC, Chen M, Xu YQ, et al. An ethanol-tolerant recombinant Escherichia coli expressing Zymomonas mobilis pdc and adhB genes for enhanced ethanol production from xylose. Biotechnol Lett, 2008, 30: 657–663.
- [13] Ohta K, Beall DS, Mejia JP, et al. Genetic improvement of Escherichia coli for ethanol production: chromosomal integration of Zymomonas mobilis genes encoding pyruvate decarboxylase and alcohol dehydrogenase II. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1991, 57(4): 893–900.
- [14] Lawford HG, Rousseau JD. Loss of ethanologenicity in *Escherichia coli* B recombinants pLOI297 and KO11 during growth in the absence of antibiotics. *Biotechnol Lett*, 1995, 17: 751–756.
- [15] York SW, Ingram LO. Ethanol production by recombinant *Escherichia coli* KO11 using crude yeast autolysate as a nutrient supplement. *Biotechnol Lett*, 1996, 18: 683–688.
- [16] Dumsday GJ, Zhou B, Yaqin W, et al. Comparative stability of ethanol production by *Escherichia coli* KO11 in batch and chemostat culture. J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol, 1999, 23: 701–708.
- [17] Tao H, Gonzalez R, Martinez A, et al. Engineering a homo-ethanol pathway in *Escherichia coli*: increased glycolytic flux and levels of expression of glycolytic genes during xylose fermentation. J Bacteriol, 2001, 183(10): 2979–2988.
- [18] Kim Y, Ingram LO, Shanmugam KT. Construction of an *Escherichia coli* K-12 mutant for homoethanologenic fermentation of glucose or xylose without foreign genes. *Appl Environ Microbiol*, 2007, **73**(6): 1766–1771.
- [19] Trinh CT, Srienc UP, Minimal F. *Escherichia coli* cell for the most efficient production of ethanol from hexoses and pentoses. *Appl Environ Microbiol*, 2008, 74: 3634–3643.
- [20] Kotter P, Amore R, Hollenberg CP, *et al.* Isolation and characterization of the *Pichia stipitis* xylitol dehydrogenase

gene, *XYL2*, and construction of a xylose-utilizmg *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* transformant. *Curr Genet*, 1990, **18**: 493–500.

- [21] Walfridsson M, Hallborn J, Penttila M, et al. Xylose-metabolizing Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains overexpressing the TKL1 and TAL1 genes encoding the pentose phosphate pathway enzymes transketolase and transaldolase. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1995, 61(12): 4184-4190.
- [22] Roca C, Nielsen J, Olsson L, et al. Metabolic engineering of ammonium assimilation in xylose-fermenting Saccharomyces cerevisiae improves ethanol production. Appl Environ Microbiol, 2003, 69(8): 4732–4736.
- [23] Grotkjer T, Christakopoulos P, Nielsen J, et al. Comparative metabolic network analysis of two xylose fermenting recombinant Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains. Metabolic Engineering, 2005, 7(5/6): 437–444.
- [24] Bro C, Regenberg B, Forster J, et al. In silico aided metabolic engineering of Saccharomyces cerevisiae for improved bioethanol production. Metabolic Engineering, 2006, 8(2): 102-111.
- [25] Shen Y, Wang Y, Shi WL, et al. Construction of industrial Saccimromyces cerevisiae expressing xylose-metabolizing genes in XI pathway. China Biotechnol, 2005, 25(9): 69–73. 沈煜, 王颖, 史文龙, 等. 酿酒酵母工业菌株中XI木糖代 谢途径的建立. 中国生物工程杂志, 2005, 25(9): 69–73.
- [26] Watanabe S, Pack SP, Saleh AA, et al. The positive effect of the decreased NADPH-preferring activity of xylose reductase from *Pichia stipitis* on ethanol production using xylose-fermenting recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem*, 2007, **71**(5): 1365–1369.
- [27] Petschacher B, Leitgeb S, Kavanagh KL, et al. Altering the coenzyme preference of xylose reductase to favor utilization of NADH enhances ethanol yield from xylose in a metabolically engineered strain of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microb Cell Fact, 2008, 7: 9.
- [28] Feldmann SD, Sahm H, Sprenger GA. Pentose metabolism in Zymomonas mobilis wild-type and recombinant strains. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 1992, 38: 354–361.
- [29] Zhang M, Eddy C, Deanda K, et al. Metabolic engineering of a pentose metabolism pathway in ethanologenic Zymomonas mobilis. Science, 1995, 267: 240–243.
- [30] Stephens C, Christen B, Fuchs T, et al. Genetic analysis of a novel pathway for D-xylose metabolism in *Caulobacter* crescentus. J Bacteriol, 2007, 189(5): 2181–2185.
- [31] Kötter P, Amore R, Hollenberg CP, *et al.* Isolation and characterization of the *Pichia stipitis* xylitol dehydrogenase gene, XYL2, and construction of a xylose-utilizing

Saccharomyces cerevisiae transformant. Curr Genet, 1990, **18**(6): 493–500.

- [32] Amore R, Kotter P, Kuster C, et al. Cloning and expression in Saccharomyces cerevisiae of the NAD(P)H-dependent xylose reductase-encoding gene (XYL1) from the xyloseassimilating yeast Pichia stipitis. Gene, 1991, 109(1): 89–97.
- [33] Almeida JR, Modig T, Röder A, et al. Pichia stipitis xylose reductase helps detoxifying lignocellulosic hydrolysate by reducing 5-hydroxymethyl-furfural (HMF). Biotechnol Biofuels, 2008, 11: 1–12.
- [34] Karhumaa K, Sanchez R, Hahn-Hägerdal B, et al. Comparison of the xylose reductase-xylitol dehydrogenase and the xylose isomerase pathways for xylose fermentation by recombinant Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microb Cell Fact, 2007, 6: 5.
- [35] Jeffries TW, Jin YS, Metabolic engineering for improved fermentation of pentoses by yeasts. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol*, 2004, 63(5): 495–509.
- [36] Lonn A, Gardonyi M, van Zyl W, et al. Cold adaptation of xylose isomerase from *Thermus thermophilus* through random PCR mutagenesis. Gene cloning and protein characterization. *Eur J Biochem*, 2002, 269(1): 157–163.
- [37] Buziol S, Becker J, Baumeister A, et al. Determination of in vivo kinetics of the starvation-induced Hxt5 glucose transporter of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Res, 2002, 2(3): 283–291.
- [38] Leandro MJ, Goncalves P, Spencer-Martins I. Two glucose/xylose transporter genes from the yeast *Candida intermedia*: first molecular characterization of a yeast xylose-H⁺ symporter. *Biochem J*, 2006, **395**(3): 543–549.
- [39] Saloheimo A, Rauta J, Stasyk OV, et al. Xylose transport studies with xylose-utilizing Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains expressing heterologous and homologous permeases. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 2007, 74(5): 1041–1052.
- [40] Madhavan A, Tamalampudi S, Ushida K, et al. Xylose isomerase from polycentric fungus Orpinomyces: gene sequencing, cloning, and expression in Saccharomyces

cerevisiae for bioconversion of xylose to ethanol. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol*, 2009, **82**: 1067–1078.

- [41] Seo JS, Chong H, Park HS, et al. The genome sequence of the ethanologenic bacterium Zymomonas mobilis ZM4. Nat Biotechnol, 2005, 23: 63–68.
- [42] Kouvelis VK, Saunders E, Brettin TS, et al. Complete genome sequence of the ethanol producer Zymomonas mobilis NCIMB 11163. J Bacteriol, 2009, 191(22): 7140-7141.
- [43] Zhang M, Chou YC. Method of site-specific insertion in Zymomonas mobilis: WO0183784, 2003.
- [44] Zhang Y, Ma RQ, Hong HZ, et al. The construction and characteristic Evaluation of xylose-utilizing recombinant Zymomonas mobilis strain. Biotechnol Bull, 2009, 7: 160-165.
 张颖,马瑞强,洪浩舟,等.重组运动发酵单胞菌的构 建及木糖利用特性研究.生物技术通报, 2009, 7: 160-165.
- [45] Thompsn AH, Studholme DJ, Green EM, et al. Heterologous expression of pyruvate decarboxylase in Geobacillus thermoglucosidasius. Biotechnol Lett, 2008, 30: 1359-1365.
- [46] Ingram LO, Conway T, Clark DP, et al., Genetic engineering of ethanol production in Escherichia coli. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1987, 53(10): 2420–2425.
- [47] Yomano LP, York SW, Ingram LO, et al. Isolation and characterization of ethanol-tolerant mutants of *Escherichia coli* KO11 for fuel ethanol production. J Ind Microbiol Biotech, 1998, 20: 132–138.
- [48] Gonzalez R, Tao H, Purvis J E, et al. Gene array-based identification of changes that contribute to ethanol tolerance in ethanologenic Escherichia coli: comparison of KO11 (parent) to LY01 (resistant mutant). Biotechnol Prog, 2003, 19: 612–623.
- [49] Dien BS, Nichols NN, O'Bryan PJ, et al. Development of new ethanologenic Escherichia coli strains for fermentation of lignocellulosic biomass. Appl Biochem Biotechnol, 2000, 84/86: 181–196.