

常压室温等离子体诱变高效利用木糖产丁二酸菌株

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摘要: 大肠杆菌 *Escherichia coli* AFP111 是 *E. coli* NZN111 ($\Delta pflAB\Delta ldhA$) 的 *ptsG* 自发突变株, 其转化 1 mol 的木糖合成丁二酸的过程中净产生 1.67 mol ATP, 但是转化 1 mol 的木糖合成丁二酸的过程中实际需要 2.67 mol ATP, 因此在厌氧条件下, ATP 的供给不足导致 *E. coli* AFP111 不能代谢木糖。采用常压室温等离子体射流诱变产丁二酸大肠杆菌菌株, 在厌氧条件下, 利用以木糖为碳源的 M9 培养基, 筛选得到一株可以代谢木糖并积累丁二酸的突变株 DC111。该突变菌株在发酵培养基中, 72 h 内可以消耗 10.52 g/L 木糖产 6.46 g/L 的丁二酸, 丁二酸的得率达到了 0.78 mol/mol。而且突变株中伴有 ATP 产生的磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶 (PCK) 途径得到加强, PCK 的比酶活相对于出发菌株提高了 19.33 倍, 使得其在厌氧条件下能够有足够的 ATP 供给来代谢木糖发酵产丁二酸。

关键词: ATP, 常压室温等离子体诱变, 木糖, 丁二酸

Mutating *Escherichia coli* by atmospheric and room temperature plasmas for succinic acid production from xylose

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Abstract: *Escherichia coli* AFP111 is a spontaneous mutant with mutations in the glucose specific phosphotransferase

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system (*ptsG*) in NZN111($\Delta pflAB \Delta ldhA$). In AFP111, conversion of xylose to succinic acid generates 1.67 molecule of ATP per xylose. However, the strain needs 2.67 molecule ATP for xylose metabolism. Therefore, AFP111 cannot use xylose due to insufficient ATP under anaerobic condition. Through an atmospheric and room temperature plasma (ARTP) jet, we got a mutant strain named DC111 that could use xylose under anaerobic condition in M9 medium to produce succinic acid. After 72 h, DC111 consumed 10.52 g/L xylose to produce 6.46 g/L succinic acid, and the yield was 0.78 mol/mol. Furthermore, the reaction catalyzed by the ATP-generating PEP-carboxykinase (PCK) was enhanced. The specific activity of PCK was 19.33-fold higher in DC111 than that in AFP111, which made the strain have enough ATP to converse xylose to succinic acid.

Keywords: ATP, atmospheric and room temperature plasma (ARTP), xylose, succinic acid

大肠杆菌 *Escherichia coli* AFP111 是 NZN111 ($\Delta pflAB \Delta ldhA$) 的 *ptsG* 自发突变株, 其恢复了在厌氧条件下代谢葡萄糖的能力^[1-2]。在 AFP111 中, 转化 1 mol 木糖合成丁二酸的过程中净产生 1.67 mol 的 ATP, 但是转化 1 mol 的木糖合成丁二酸的过程中实际需要 2.67 mol 的 ATP^[3-4]。因此, ATP 供给不足导致 AFP111 不能代谢木糖并合成丁二酸^[5]。本课题组为了获得可以在厌氧条件下代谢木糖的菌株, 尝试用诱变的方法来选育目的菌株。

常温常压等离子体诱变系统 (ARTP) 由清华大学研发, 通过 ARTP 所产生的射线和活性粒子束对菌株的遗传物质造成损伤, 从而引起菌株的突变^[6-7]。ARTP 具有射流温度低、产生的等离子体均匀、无需真空装置、操作简易、成本低、与生物大分子和细胞作用明显等优点^[8], 已成为快速突变微生物基因组的有效方法。本研究通过利用 ARTP 常温常压等离子体诱变系统对出发菌株 AFP111 进行诱变, 通过以木糖为碳源的固体平板筛选, 最终得到一株在厌氧条件下可以代谢木糖并积累丁二酸的突变株。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材料

Escherichia coli strain AFP111 [F⁺ λ - rpoS396(Am) rph-1 $\Delta(pflAB::Cam) \Delta(ldhA::Kan)$

$\Delta ptsG$], 由 David P. Clark 教授 (Southern Illinois University) 惠赠。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 ARTP 诱变

利用常压室温等离子体育种机 (ARTP) 进行诱变^[9]。以氦气为气体, ARTP 射频等离子体的气体流量为 10 L/min; 作用距离 2 mm; 作用功率 120 W。将培养好的种子用 0.85% 的生理盐水稀释至 $OD_{600}=1$, 取 10 μ L 菌液均匀涂布于无菌金属平板上, 利用无菌风将菌液吹干; ARTP 处理适当的时间, 将诱变后的菌体置于装有 1 mL 无菌生理盐水的离心管中; 将菌液稀释 1×10^4 涂布于固体平板上, 37 $^{\circ}$ C 厌氧培养。

1.2.2 摇瓶培养

用接种环从平板上挑取单菌落, 接种到装液量为 5 mL LB 的血清瓶中, 加入 2~3 g/L 木糖, 通入无菌过滤的 CO₂ 气体 2 min, 37 $^{\circ}$ C、200 r/min 培养 12 h 作为一级种子。将一级种子按 10% 的接种量接种到装液量为 30 mL M9 培养基的血清瓶中, 加入 20 g/L 木糖, 通入无菌过滤的 CO₂ 气体 2 min, 37 $^{\circ}$ C、200 r/min 培养 72 h。

1.2.3 分析方法和酶活分析

细胞生长用紫外可见分光光度计于波长 600 nm 处测定吸光度值。有机酸、木糖用高效液相色谱法 (HPLC) 检测^[10]。磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶

(PCK) 和磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 (PPC) 酶活的测定方法见参考文献[11]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 ARTP 诱变致死率曲线

由图 1 可以看出, 等离子体对 AFP111 的杀伤力比较强, ARTP 处理 6 s 会杀死 80% 的菌体; 处理 10 s 以后致死率达到 90% 以上; 处理 30 s 致死率达到 100%。据文献报道, 当存活率为 1%~10% 时, 外界处理对细胞的诱变效应较强^[12-13], 本实验选取 15 s 对细胞进行处理。

2.2 厌氧菌株的选育

以平板上菌落的大小作为初选条件, 并辅以 HPLC 精确检测突变菌株产酸性能, 最后筛选到 4 株性能良好的菌株, 将此 4 株菌进行厌氧摇瓶发酵验证, 其发酵结果见表 1。

由表 1 可以看出, 在厌氧条件下, 出发菌株根本无法代谢木糖, 而突变株可以在厌氧条件代谢木糖并积累丁二酸, 其中突变株 DC111 生长及产酸的性能最好, 发酵 72 h 菌体 OD_{600} 达到了 2.26, 丁二酸产量为 6.46 g/L, 丁二酸得率为 0.78 mol/mol, 并且其在厌氧条件下的生长和耗糖曲线, 如图 2 所示。

表 1 AFP111 和突变株纯厌氧发酵性能比较

Table 1 Comparison between AFP111 and the mutants

| Strains | OD_{600} | Xylose consumed (g/L) | Succinic acid (g/L) | Acetic acid (g/L) | Succinic acid yield (mol/mol) |
|---------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| AFP111 | 0.36±0.02 | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| DW111 | 1.21±0.03 | 5.12±0.04 | 1.71±0.03 | 0.81±0.01 | 0.43±0.03 |
| DA111 | 1.62±0.02 | 4.21±0.05 | 1.02±0.02 | 1.02±0.03 | 0.31±0.04 |
| DX111 | 2.01±0.01 | 6.51±0.05 | 3.46±0.01 | 1.18±0.06 | 0.68±0.02 |
| DC111 | 2.26±0.08 | 10.52±0.06 | 6.46±0.04 | 1.51±0.03 | 0.78±0.03 |

ND: not detected.

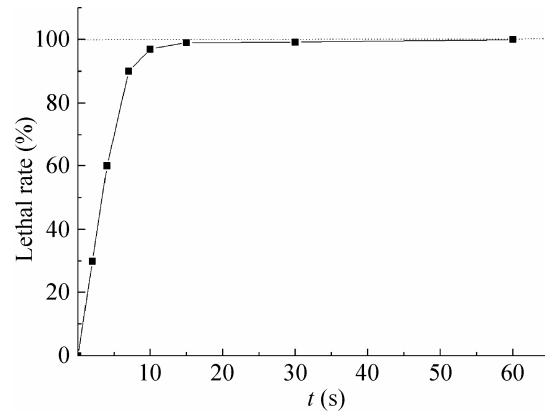


图 1 大肠杆菌 AFP111 的致死率曲线

Fig. 1 Variaton of the lethal rate of AFP111 with the ARTP treatment time.

2.3 PCK 和 PPC 酶活测定

在 AFP111 厌氧发酵途径中, 磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 (PPC) 和磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 (PCK) 皆可催化由磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸 (PEP) 到草酰乙酸 (OAA) 的反应^[14]。而由 PCK 催化的反应伴有 ATP 的生成^[15-16], 对突变株和出发菌株的 PPC 和 PCK 比酶活测定, 结果如表 2 所示。

由表 2 可以看出, 突变株 DC111 中的 PCK 的比酶活提高了 19.33 倍, 而 PPC 的比酶活降低了 2.32 倍。因此, 在 DC111 中, PEP 转化为 OAA 的反应 PCK 起到了主导作用, 而在 PCK 催化过程中伴有 1 molATP 的生成^[7], 从而使 DC111 在厌氧

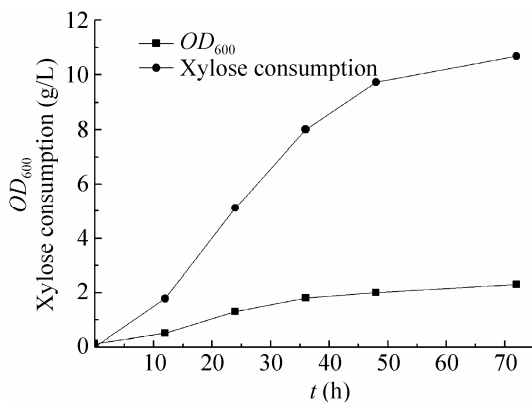


图2 DC111的生长和耗糖曲线

Fig. 2 Anaerobic growth and xylose consumption of DC111.

表2 DC111和AFP111的比酶活

Table 2 Specific activities of PPC and PCK in crude extracts of the strain DC111 and AFP111

| Strain | PPC activity (U/mg) | PCK activity (U/mg) |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| AFP111 | 0.93 ± 0.03 | 0.03 ± 0.01 |
| DC111 | 0.28 ± 0.02 | 0.58 ± 0.06 |

条件下能够有足够的ATP供给来代谢木糖并积累丁二酸。

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