

极端环境微生物分离策略及其活性物质研究进展

赵肖肖, 白世博, 吕磊, 张新国*

兰州理工大学 生命科学与工程学院 甘肃省中藏药筛选评价及深加工重点实验室, 甘肃 兰州 730050

赵肖肖, 白世博, 吕磊, 张新国. 极端环境微生物分离策略及其活性物质研究进展[J]. 生物工程学报, 2024, 40(10): 3407-3426.

ZHAO Xiaoxiao, BAI Shibo, LYU Lei, ZHANG Xinguo. Research progress in isolation strategies and bioactive substances of microorganisms in extreme environments[J]. Chinese Journal of Biotechnology, 2024, 40(10): 3407-3426.

摘要: 微生物资源丰富多样, 是生物活性物质发现的重要来源, 但是随着对微生物次级代谢产物研究的深入, 从常规环境中发现新型微生物及新颖活性次级代谢产物变得愈发困难。极端环境微生物由于其独特的生理特性, 能够形成独特的代谢途径, 因而具有产生高度化学多样性和显著新颖生物活性次级代谢物的巨大潜力。本文就近年来极端环境微生物分离策略及其产生的抗菌、抗肿瘤、抗氧化等活性物质的研究进展进行综述, 为极端微生物资源的开发利用及其相关研究提供参考。

关键词: 极端环境微生物; 分离策略; 活性物质; 微生物资源

Research progress in isolation strategies and bioactive substances of microorganisms in extreme environments

ZHAO Xiaoxiao, BAI Shibo, LYU Lei, ZHANG Xinguo*

Key Laboratory of Screening and Deep Processing in New Tibetan Medicine of Gansu Province, School of Life Science and Engineering, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu, China

Abstract: Microbial resources are diverse and abundant, serving as a crucial source for the discovery of bioactive substances. However, as the research on microbial secondary metabolites deepens, discovering new microorganisms and novel bioactive secondary metabolites from conventional environments is becoming increasingly challenging. The microorganisms inhabiting extreme environments have unique physiological characteristics and can develop

资助项目: 国家自然科学基金(32160021); 甘肃省自然科学基金(23JRRA792); 甘肃省重点研发计划(22YF7NA176); 温州市科技局项目(2022Y0883)

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (32160021), the Natural Science Foundation of Gansu Province (23JRRA792), the Key Research and Development Program of Gansu Province (22YF7NA176), and the Project Science and Technology Bureau of Wenzhou Municipal (2022Y0883).

*Corresponding author. E-mail: biodrug@163.com

Received: 2024-02-01; Accepted: 2024-04-24; Published online: 2024-04-26

distinctive metabolic pathways, holding immense potential for producing chemically diverse and novel bioactive secondary metabolites. This article comprehensively overviews the recent advancements in the isolation strategies of microorganisms from extreme environments and the research progress in their bioactive substances, including antimicrobial, anticancer, and antioxidant compounds. This review aims to serve as a reference for the development and utilization and the related studies of the microbial resources in extreme environments.

Keywords: microorganisms in extreme environments; isolation strategies; bioactive substances; microbial resources

微生物不仅分布广泛,而且物种丰富多样,被认为是目前地球上已知的最庞大的物种和基因资源库。微生物在其生命周期过程中产生的生理活性物质及其衍生物在生命科学领域发挥着巨大的作用^[1]。目前已知有超过 22 000 种生物活性化合物来源于微生物^[2],其中许多来自微生物的活性物质已被开发为成熟的药物,如抗菌药物利福霉素、抗癌药物博来霉素、抗寄生虫药物阿维菌素、免疫抑制剂雷帕霉素等^[3]。但是近年来,随着对微生物次级代谢产物研究的深入,在发现大量有价值化合物的同时,随之而来的微生物资源重复筛选问题日渐凸显,新颖结构活性物质的发现概率逐渐下降。因此,发掘微生物新资源,从特殊环境中寻找新颖结构活性物质成为研究者关注的热点^[4]。

极端环境(extreme environments)泛指一些具有低温、高温、高压、高辐射、高酸、高碱、寡营养、高盐和高重金属离子浓度等一个或多个理化特点的自然或者人工环境,例如深海、极地、冰川、盐湖、酸性采矿废水、深海热液口、温泉、油田和沙漠等;而能在这些环境中生存的微生物被称为极端环境微生物^[5]。这些微生物作为一类独特的生物群体,在生物医疗、生物能源和生物材料等领域具有巨大的应用潜力^[6]。由于它们能够适应极端的生存环境,这些微生物往往进化出独特的生理生化特征,因而具有产生结构独特次级代谢产物的潜力^[7]。

研究人员还从极端环境微生物中发现了大量结构新颖和生物活性显著的次级代谢物^[7-8],例如 Chien 等^[9]从极端水生栖热菌(*Thermus aquaticus*)中分离纯化出一种最适温度为 80 °C 的稳定脱氧核糖核酸(deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA)聚合酶,其对 PCR 相关的酶的开发具有较大价值。基于此,本文就近年来极端环境微生物活性物质的研究进展进行综述,以期为更好利用该资源提供理论基础。

1 极端环境微生物分离策略的研究进展

极端环境生态特殊,往往是高温或低温、高压、高盐浓度以及两个或多个极端因素的叠加组合^[10]。这些特殊的环境变量塑造了该生境下微生物的独特生物学特性。目前有关极端环境微生物的分离培养策略研究尚不够深入,在不同极端环境的微生物资源挖掘中,研究人员需充分考虑环境的特异性以及微生物的独特生存适应机制。为此通常需要选择适宜微生物生长和增殖的培养基,并模拟原位环境条件,以提供最佳的生长和增殖环境。

1.1 高温环境

高温环境,如温泉、热液喷口和火山等^[11],其特殊温度条件往往是限制生命存在的主要因素之一,为了成功培养和分离这些热环境微生物,提高培养温度通常是必要的^[12]。例如, Panda

等^[13]为了分离塔拉巴洛温泉的微生物,在不同地点采样后,将其在超高温(90 °C)的营养肉汤培养基上培养,而后置于 37 °C 脱脂乳琼脂(skimmed milk agar, SMA)培养基上进一步分离,最终获得的一株嗜热芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus* sp.),可以成为热稳定蛋白酶的来源,用于制药及其他工业应用。为了解高温极端环境可培养微生物的多样性,Aanniz 等^[14]以摩洛哥的 4 个热泉为样本,利用 55 °C 高温在胰蛋白胨大豆琼脂(trypticase soy agar, TSA)培养基上分离获得 79 株菌,这些菌株多显示淀粉(70.83%)和蛋白(50.41%)溶解活性,同时有 19 株(5.41%)能产生纤维素酶,展现出生物活性的多样性和潜在的工业应用价值。

除了模拟目标环境的物理和化学条件进行分离外,了解目标微生物的代谢适应机制,也是探索其生存策略的关键,比如可以通过添加特定底物或营养物质,以促进目标微生物的生长。例如, Puopolo 等^[15]为了从意大利 Campi Flegrei 火山的热液活跃区泥池中分离微生物(该火山环境富含各种矿物元素,包括砷),在高温(50 °C)的富含砷的溶菌肉汤(luria-bertani, LB)选择性培养基(含 50 mmol/L Na_2HAsO_4)上培养,分离得到的嗜热地衣芽孢杆(*Geobacillus stearothermophilus* GF16)不仅对一些重金属离子显示出特殊抗性,还具有用于砷和镉解毒的金属抵抗系统。

1.2 低温极寒环境

低温环境不仅占据了地球约 26%的陆地土壤,还涵盖了约 90%的海洋生态系统^[16]。一般温度常年低于 5 °C 的环境被认为是永久寒冷环境^[17],如北极和南极、永久冻土、非极地高寒地区和深海等^[18]。Liu 等^[19]从中国 4 个冰川冻土中取样,用无菌 0.5% (质量体积比) NaCl 稀释后,在低温(14 °C)、黑暗的好氧环境中,通过蛋白胨-酵母提取物-葡萄糖(peptone-yeast extract-glucose,

PYG)培养基培养,分离获得了 47 株黄杆菌(*Flavobacterium* spp.),这些菌株具有极好的类胡萝卜素合成能力,被认为是一种重要的抗氧化剂来源。

在进行嗜冷微生物分离时,除了需要考虑上述低温、氧气和光照等理化性质外,还需添加一些其他特定的外部因素来提高目的菌株的分离^[12,20]。Dziurzynski 等^[21]从挪威斯瓦尔巴群岛的波兰极地站附近的永久冻土中采样,在低温(18 °C)、有氧的黑暗环境中,采用补充制霉菌素和金属盐的 R2A 琼脂平板进行培养,分离获得了一株具有多金属抗性的 *Agrococcus* sp. ARC_14 菌株。Silva 等^[22]则从南极洲南乔治王岛的 *Deschampsia antarctica* 根际土壤中收集样本,采用补充环己酰亚胺和制霉菌素的淀粉酪蛋白琼脂(starch casein agar, SCA)培养基、腐殖酸-维生素琼脂(humic acid-vitamins, HVA)培养基和国际链霉菌计划 2 号(international streptomyces project 2, ISP 2)培养基进行培养,分离出 72 株不同的放线菌,其中包含了多个具有潜在医药价值的微生物。这些研究揭示了极端低温环境也是活性微生物发现的重要资源之一。

值得注意的是,由于低温环境微生物生长缓慢,在低温环境进行微生物分离通常需要更长的孵育时间,一般至少需要适当延长 2-4 个月;同时,由于低温环境中往往营养物质相对匮乏,含有较低的有机质和无机盐,因此在分离时可考虑采用寡营养的培养基,如 1/4 R2A 或 1/10 TSA 培养基,以获得更好的分离效果^[12]。

1.3 高盐环境

高盐环境是指盐浓度高于海水(约为 3.5%,质量体积比)的特定地域^[23],通常包括湖泊、盐沼和盐碱地等多种生境。在这些环境中生存的微生物,由于需要适应特定的盐浓度以维持其正常生理所需的渗透压^[12],因此在进行这类微

生物分离时,不同的盐含量是分离策略选择的关键考量因素之一。例如, Mahmoudnia^[24]从伊朗中部沙漠区的 Howz-e Sultan 高盐湖中采集土壤和沉积物样品,在含有高盐(18% NaCl, 质量体积比)的水解酪蛋白(mueller-hinton, MH)培养基(pH 7.0–7.5, 40–45 °C)上进行培养,成功分离获得一株具有嗜盐性和嗜热性的纤细芽孢杆菌(*Gracilibacillus*)。

此外,由于不同的高盐环境具有各自特有的不同成分,因此相应的培养基的选择可能需要根据样品的特性进行适当调整,以提高分离的效率。例如, Wu 等^[25]从我国青海湖高寒草甸(高盐度 12.5 g/L; 碱性 pH 9.5)采样,在含有 8.0 g/L NaCl 和 10 mmol/L 苯酚的液体矿物盐培养基(minimal salt medium, MSM) (pH 7.0–9.0) 上培养,获得了一株优异耐盐碱性的考克氏菌属菌株(*Kocuria* sp.) TIBETAN4, 该菌株具有在高盐和碱性环境下有效降解苯酚的能力。需要注意的是,由于不同盐湖所处的演化阶段及矿质元素成分存在差异,因此不同类型的高盐湖中极端嗜盐菌种类及多样性也存在差异。李泉泉等^[26]从我国新疆维吾尔自治区七角井盐湖和南湖碱湖中采集土壤样品,利用 4 种培养基—中性嗜盐古菌培养基(neutral haloarchaeal medium, NHM)、嗜盐古菌培养基(haloarchaeal medium, HM)、碱性寡营养培养基(alkaline oligotrophic medium, AOM)和中性寡营养培养基(neutral oligotrophic medium, NOM)进行培养,分离出了 1 679 株不同种属极端嗜盐菌,该研究结果也提示分离时根据分离目的选择不同类型的培养基进行分离培养也是需要考虑的。

1.4 高酸、高碱极端环境

酸性矿山废水是一个典型的酸性环境,它同时有着 pH 值低以及重金属离子浓度高的特点。因此,酸性矿山废水环境中的微生物会受

到这些条件的限制,这些限制条件往往是分离该生境下微生物需要重点考虑的策略之一^[12]。例如, Jiang 等^[27]从中国云南省铜矿酸性矿井排水收集沉积物样品,在 30 °C 下由基础盐溶液(basal salts solution, BSS)组成的 B2M 液体培养基(含 FeSO₄·7H₂O, 3 mol/L H₂SO₄; pH 2.7)上培养,获得了具有嗜酸性和嗜温性的脂环酸芽孢杆菌属的 2 个新物种:弯曲脂环酸杆菌(*Alicyclobacillus curvatus* sp. nov.)和蒙自脂环酸芽孢杆菌(*Alicyclobacillus mengziensis* sp. nov.)。

高碱环境,如碱湖、盐碱湖、高碳酸浓度的土壤环境等,通常有着极高的 pH 值^[12,28]。 Sultanpuram 等^[29]从印度马哈拉施特拉邦布尔达纳的碱性洛纳尔湖中采集样品,利用淀粉-酪蛋白琼脂培养基分离菌株,通过在 pH 7.5±0.2 下在酵母提取物-麦芽提取物(yeast extract-malt extract, YEME)琼脂培养基上重复划线分离物来获得嗜碱耐热放线菌 AC3^T。

1.5 其他极端环境

为从自然界筛选具有铜和锌富集转化能力的微生物,本研究组^[30-31]从矿场周围采集土样,分别采用含有高铜(铜浓度大于 500 μg/mL, 硫酸铜)和高锌(锌浓度大于 800 μg/mL, 硫酸锌)的马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(potato dextrose agar, PDA)培养基和孟加拉红培养基(rose bengal medium, RBM)进行培养,最终获得一株黑曲霉(*Aspergillus niger* sp.) N-2 和一株热带假丝酵母(*Candida tropicalis* sp.) T-A, 其最大耐铜和耐锌量可达 1 600 μg/mL 和 8 000 μg/mL, 显示了作为有机微量元素开发的良好潜力。

考虑到极端环境的多样性及不同生境因子的相互影响,这些生境中的微生物往往不仅能够在单一极端环境下生存,还可以在多重极端条件下生长^[10]。这类生活在多重环境中的微生物通常具有复杂的营养需求,单一类型的培养

基通常难以满足其生长需要。因此,从这些特殊环境中分离微生物时,所选用培养基除了要综合考虑提供多样化的营养需求外,还需要考虑所生存环境的其他环境因子^[12]。Musilova 等^[32]从南极干谷寒冷沙漠环境采集土壤样本,采用 γ 射线(4 kGy 和 6 kGy)辐照处理后,用无菌杜氏磷酸盐缓冲液(dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline, DPBS)稀释,在营养琼脂平板上进行培养,成功分离了多种新型抗辐射细菌,包括盐单胞菌属菌株(*Halomonas* sp. MVT161、MVT463、MVT464 和 MVT468)。另外,由于光对深海微生物生长可能存在影响,分离该生境微生物时,光照也是需要考虑的环境因子之一。Shan 等^[33]通过采用蓝光诱导方法,用不同波长的光照处理南海中采集的样品,在特制的富含蓝光的液体寡营养培养基上进行培养,成功分得一株新菌株南海海绵杆菌(*Spongiibacter nanhainus* sp. nov.),该菌株不仅能感知蓝光,还表现出了对光信号的特殊感知能力。

此外,极端环境微生物的分离策略与其活性次级代谢物的研究之间也存在着相互依赖、相互促进的关系。例如,对于耐高温微生物,需要在高温条件下进行培养基的配制和培养过程;对于嗜盐微生物,则需要在培养基中加入高浓度的盐分,只有通过这些特定的分离策略,才能成功分离出目标微生物,进而从这些微生物中筛选和研究其产生的活性次级代谢物^[34]。同时活性次级代谢物的研究又能指导和优化分离策略,形成一个相互促进的循环。随着对极端环境微生物活性次级代谢物研究的深入,Zhu 等^[35]发现微生物在特定的生长条件下,如特定的营养成分、环境压力或微生物间的相互作用下,可能会激发其产生新的特定活性物质或增加其产量,这些发现为分离策略的优化提供了重要指导。例如,通过添加特定的诱导剂到培

养基中,可以促进微生物产生特定的次级代谢物;通过模拟自然环境中的微生物相互作用,可以激发微生物产生在单一培养条件下不会产生的活性物质^[36]。因此,活性次级代谢物的研究不仅有助于发现新的生物活性物质,也为微生物的分离策略提供了优化的方向。

2 极端环境微生物活性代谢产物的研究进展

微生物一直被认为是生物活性分子的重要来源^[37],但从常规环境发现新型微生物及新颖活性次级代谢产物正在变得愈发困难^[38]。令人欣喜的是,过去 10 年的研究表明,适应极端生境的微生物正在变成新活性代谢物的潜在源泉^[4]。这些极端环境微生物由于其独特的生理特性,可以形成独特的代谢途径,从而产生具有高度化学多样性和显著新颖生物活性的次级代谢物^[38]。由此,本文就近年有关该领域的相关研究进行汇总(表 1),其中化合物的具体结构如图 1 所示。

2.1 抗菌活性

随着抗生素滥用引发的耐药问题急剧增加,使得寻找新型抗菌活性药物的任务迫在眉睫^[66-67]。Lai 等^[48]从中国台湾省龟山岛热液喷口沉积物中分离得到的木霉菌(*Trichoderma* sp.) JWM29-10-1 中分离得到的新型聚酮类化合物 C1 和 C2 对幽门螺杆菌(包括多重耐药菌株)的最小抑菌浓度(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC)范围为 2–8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,该类化合物是目前研究报道的为数不多的对多重耐药的幽门螺杆菌菌株具有活性的化合物。Zhou 等^[55]从源于南极海洋动物附生放线菌埃及拟诺卡氏菌(*Nocardopsis aegyptia*) HDN19252 的大米培养基乙酸乙酯提取物中分离得到 4 个新的萜醌衍生物 C4–C7,其中 C4 和 C5 对耐甲氧西林凝固酶阴性葡萄球

表 1 极端环境微生物活性物质研究概况
Table 1 Overview of bioactive compounds research in extreme environment microorganisms

Extreme environments	Isolation location	Geographical area	Active strains	Active compounds and their structures (compound structure codes)	Characteristics of compounds	References
Drought	Deserts	Saudi arabian desert	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. DA3-7	Pyridine-2,5-diacetamide (C8)	Antimicrobial activity: the MIC value of <i>Escherichia coli</i> is 31.25 µg/mL	[39]
		Western Egypt	<i>Streptomyces werraensis</i> MI-S.24-3	Not clear	Antimicrobial activity: the MIC values for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> were (12.7±0.1) mg/mL and (18.3±0.2) mg/mL, respectively	[40]
	Hydrothermal vent	Kueishantao of Taiwan of China	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. YQ-13	3-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-4-methylbenzoyl)-5-methoxy-benzoic acid methyl ester (C23), 1,2-seco-trypacidin (C24), leporin A (C25), chaetomimine (C26)	Antioxidant activity: the IC_{50} values for DPPH radicals were 206.6, 338.6, 219.7, and 251.4 µg/mL, respectively	[41]
Saline-alkali	Sediment of saltern	Putian of Fujian Province of China	<i>Aspergillus ffloculosus</i> PT05-1	Ergosteroid (C9), 7-nor-ergosterolide (C10), 3β-hydroxyergosta-8,24(28)-dien-7-one (C11)	Antimicrobial activity: the MIC values for <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , and <i>Candida albicans</i> were 1.6, 7.5, 15, 3.3, 7.5, 100, 3.3, 1.9, and 100 µmol/L, respectively	[42]
	Saltpan	Bay of Bengal, India	<i>Streptomyces</i> VITSVK5 spp.	5-(2,4-dimethylbenzyl)pyrrolidin-2-one (C27)	Antioxidant activity: exhibit scavenging activity against DPPH radicals	[43]
Acidic	Acid mine waste lake	Berkeley	<i>Pleurostomophora</i> sp.	Berkcetoazaphilone B (C38)	Anti-inflammatory activity: exhibits good inhibitory effects on the production of inflammatory mediators such as IL-1β, TNFα, and IL-6	[44]
			<i>Penicillium clavigerum</i>	Phomopsolide C (C16)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} value for human retinoblastoma cell line Y79 was 1.4 µmol/L	[45]

(待续)

(续表 1)

Extreme environments	Isolation location	Geographical area	Active strains	Active compounds and their structures (compound structure codes)	Characteristics of compounds	References
High temperature	Deep-sea hydrothermal sulfide deposits	Atlantic	<i>Graphostroma</i> sp. MCCC 3A00421	Graphostromanes F (C39)	Anti-inflammatory activity: exhibit significant inhibitory effects on NO production in LPS-induced RAW264.7 macrophages, with an IC_{50} value of 14.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[46]
			<i>Graphostroma</i> sp. MCCC 3A00421	Reticulol (C44), 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-3,4-dihydroisocoumarin (C45), hydroxyemodin (C46)	Antifood allergy activity: compound C44 has a good inhibitory effect on IgE-mediated RBL-2H3 cell degranulation, with an IC_{50} value of 13.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[47]
	Hydrothermal vent	Kueishantao of Taiwan of China	<i>Trichoderma</i> sp. JWM29-10-1	(2E)-1-[(5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-1-benzopyran-3-yl)methyl]3-methyl-2-pentenedioate (C1), (2S,3S)-5-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-7-methoxy-2-methyl-4-chromanone (C2)	Antibacterial activity: the MIC values against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> are all within the range of 2–8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	[48]
Low temperature	Antarctica sponge	Antarctic	<i>Penicillium</i> sp. HDN151272	Ketidocillinone B (C3)	Antibacterial activity: the MIC values of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Mycobacterium phlei</i> and methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococci</i> (MRCNS) were 1.6, 3.1 and 6.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively	[49]
	Sandy soil	Antarctic	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. OUCMDZ-4348	Cyclamenol B (C13)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} value of human gastric carcinoma cell line N87 is 10.8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[50]
	Sediment from Prydz bay	Antarctic (E77.57°, S68.34°)	<i>Penicillium crustosum</i> HDN153086	(R,E)-1,4-dimethyl-3-(4-((3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)benzylidene)-6-(methylthio)piperazine-2,5-dione (C12)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} value of human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line K562 was 12.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[51]

(待续)

(续表 1)

Extreme environments	Isolation location	Geographical area	Active strains	Active compounds and their structures (compound structure codes)	Characteristics of compounds	References
	High-latitude soil of the arctic	Arctic	<i>Nectria</i> sp. B-13	Nectriatone A (C19), illicicolin E (C20), illicicolin D (C21)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} values of human pancreatic cancer cell line SW1990, human colon cancer cell line HCT-116, human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, and human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line K562 were all within the range of 0.4–42.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[52]
	Himalayan cold habitat	India	<i>Trichoderma velutinum</i>	Lipovelutibol B, D (C17, C18)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} values against human pancreatic cancer cells SW1990, colon cancer cells HCT-116, breast cancer cells MCF-7, and chronic myeloid leukemia cells K562 ranged from 0.43 to 42.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[53]
	Chinese antarctic station	Antarctic	<i>Aspergillus ochraceopetaliformis</i> SCSIO 05702	Ochracene B, C (C36, C37)	Anti-inflammatory activity: it has significant inhibitory effects on LPS-induced NO release in RAW 264.7 macrophages, with IC_{50} values of (14.6 \pm 0.5) and (18.3 \pm 1.7) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, respectively	[54]
	Shallow water sediments of antarctic	Antarctic	<i>Aequorivita</i> sp.	Not clear	Insecticidal activity: intracellular extracts killed 90% of <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> at a concentration of 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	[37]
	Marine animal	Antarctic	<i>Nocardioopsis aegyptia</i> HDN19252	Saliniquinones G (C4), saliniquinones H (C5), saliniquinones I (C6), heraclemycin E (C7)	Antimicrobial activity: the MIC values for MRCNS, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Proteus</i> sp. and <i>Bacillus cereus</i> are in the range of 3.1–12.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[55]

(待续)

(续表 1)

Extreme environments	Isolation location	Geographical area	Active strains	Active compounds and their structures (compound structure codes)	Characteristics of compounds	References
	Antarctic soil	Antarctic	<i>Streptomyces griseus</i> NTK 14	gephyromycin (C15)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} values for human prostatic cancer cells was $(1.8 \pm 0.3) \mu\text{mol/L}$	[56]
	Ocean sediment	Antarctic	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. SCO-736	Antaroides (C49)	Inhibit melanin synthesis: it can suppress the mRNA expression of melanogenic enzymes such as tyrosinase, TRP-1, and TRP-2	[57]
	Excrements of the adélie penguins	Antarctic	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> CCTCC M 2020019	2-aminophenoxazin-3-one (C48)	Inhibitory effect on α -glucosidase: it has significant inhibitory effects on α -glucosidase, with an inhibitory rate of 85.4% at a concentration of $10 \mu\text{mol/L}$, which is close to that of the positive control acarbose (inhibitory rate of about 99%) at the same concentration	[58]
Low temperature and high pressure	Deep-sea sediment (1 171 m)	Hatsushima island of Shizuoka of Japan	<i>Penicillium steckii</i> FKJ-0213	Hatsusamide A (C14)	Anticancer activity: the IC_{50} value of human colon cancer cell line HT29 was $6.8 \mu\text{mol/L}$	[59]
	Deep-sea (283 m)	Ryukyu Trench of Japan	<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i> FKJ-0123	Hatsusamide A (C41), tanzawaic acid B (C42)	Insecticidal activity: the IC_{50} values of both strains were 27.2, 78.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for K1 strain and 27.9, 79.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for FCR3 strain of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	[60]
				N-cinnamoyl tripeptide ciprophelin (C22)	Antioxidant activity: the scavenging activity against hydroxyl radicals at a concentration of 0.1 mmol/L is equivalent to that of quercetin (positive control) at the same concentration	

(待续)

(续表 1)

Extreme environments	Isolation location	Geographical area	Active strains	Active compounds and their structure codes	Characteristics of compounds	References
	Deep-sea (2 326 m)	South China Sea (E111.8°, N17.98°)	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i> SCSIO 41502	6-methylbenzene-1,2,4-triol (C28), violaceol-II (C29), cordyol C (C30), sydowiol B (C31), sydowiol E (C32), sydowiol D (C33)	Antioxidant activity: the IC_{50} values for DPPH radicals were 35.08, 31.16, 52.27, 21.22, 25.18, and 18.92 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, respectively	[61]
	Deep-sea sediment (1 428 m)	South China Sea	<i>Trichobotrys effuse</i> FS524	Trieffusol C, D (C34, C35)	Anti-inflammatory activity: it had moderate inhibitory effects on LPS-induced NO production in RAW264.7 macrophages, with IC_{50} values ranging from 51.9 to 55.9 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[62]
	Deep-sea sediment (3 000 m)	Pacific Ocean	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> B5	7,13-epoxy-1-macrolactin A (C40)	Anti-inflammatory activity: it can significantly inhibit the mRNA expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines iNOS, IL-1 β , and IL-6 in LPS-induced RAW264.7 macrophages	[63]
	Deep-sea sediment (3 928 m)	South China Sea	<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i> DFFSCS025	6-(methyl 3-methylbutanoate)-7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-4-methylphthalan-1-one (C43)	Insecticidal activity: it has significant anti-fouling activity against <i>Bugula neritina</i> larval settlement, with an EC_{50} value of 13.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, and $IC_{50}/EC_{50} > 100$	[64]
	Deep-sea sediment (2 769 m)	Mediterranean Sea	<i>Aspergillus sydowii</i> LF660	Asperentin B (C47)	Anti-PTPBI activity: it has <i>in vitro</i> anti-PTPBI activity with an IC_{50} value of 2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	[65]

Compound structure codes are consistent with Figure 1.

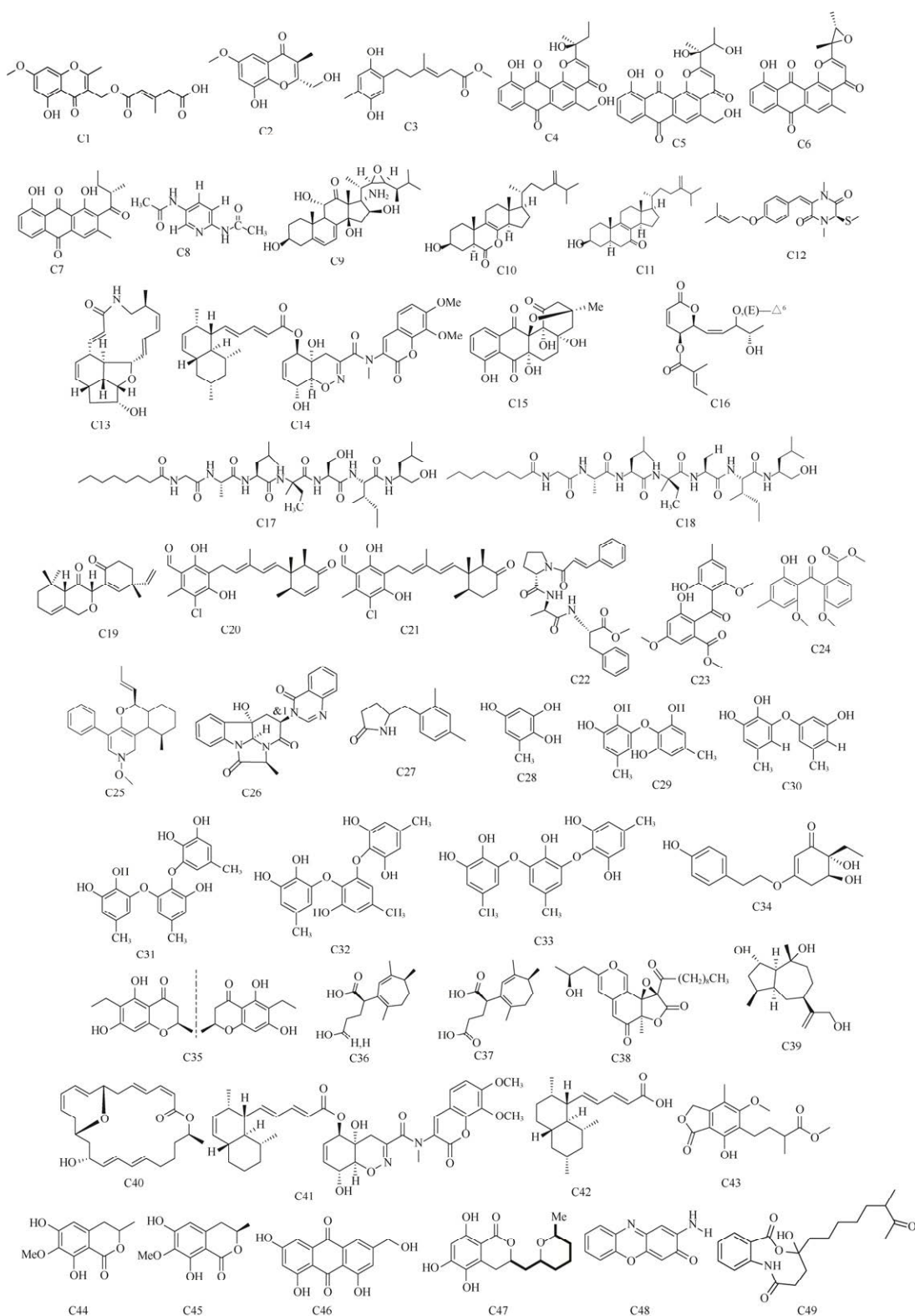


图 1 极端环境微生物活性物质中的代表性化合物结构式

Figure 1 Structural representation of representative compounds in bioactive substances from extremophilic microorganisms.

菌、枯草芽孢杆菌、变形杆菌、蜡状芽孢杆菌等 MIC 范围为 3.1–12.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 表现出较强的抑制作用。本研究组从甘肃省武威、民勤等地采集沙漠土壤植物蓝刺头、沙芥、戈壁针茅等, 并从中分离得到的内生细菌多粘芽孢杆菌 XZ-21 和真菌土曲霉 SH-16-1 菌丝体提取物对金黄色葡萄球菌具有较强的抑制活性, 且 MIC 均为 31.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 证明极端环境植物内生菌也是开发新活性化合物的潜在来源(数据未发表)。此外, 除细菌和真菌外, 极端环境来源放线菌也是活性物质的良好来源。Nithya 等^[39]从沙特阿拉伯沙漠来源的链霉菌(*Streptomyces* sp.) DA3-7 中分离得到的新型吡啶生物碱类抗生素 C8, 与链霉素相比, 展示出了对大肠杆菌更好的抗菌活性(MIC 值分别为 31.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 和 50.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)。Zhang 等^[68]从深海无脊椎动物中分离到的小单孢菌属放线菌(*Micromonospora* sp.) WMMC-415 中发现了一种新的抗真菌先导分子 turbinmicin; 这种分子的作用机制独特, 它通过靶向囊泡转运通路中的 Sec14 蛋白发挥作用, 展现了与其他抗真菌药物不同的作用模式; 由于其较高的疗效和安全性, turbinmicin 有望被开发成新型的抗真菌药物。随着极端环境中具有新颖结构抗菌活性物质不断被发现, 这些物质为从相似环境中寻找其他活性物质提供了重要的线索。

2.2 抗肿瘤活性

近年来, 癌症已成为全球性的重大健康挑战。源自极地环境的真菌被证实是新颖化合物的重要来源^[7,52]。Liu 等^[51]从来源于南极普里兹湾沉积物的真菌皮壳青霉(*Penicillium crustosum*) HDN153086 中分离出的新化合物 C12, 对人慢性髓系白血病细胞 K562 表现出较强的抑制活性, IC_{50} 为 12.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。深海环境的极端特性催生了微生物的高度生物多样性及其独特的生物、物理

和化学机制, 成为抗肿瘤化合物的另一重要来源^[69]。Matsuo 等^[59]在日本静冈初岛 1 171 m 深的沉积物样品中分离出真菌歧皱青霉(*Penicillium steckii*) FKJ-0213, 其产生的新型含氮代谢物 hatsusamide A (C14)对人结肠癌细胞 HT29 表现出显著的抑制作用, IC_{50} 为 6.8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。此外, 其他极端生境也被发现是抗癌新颖代谢产物的重要来源。Lee 等^[70]研究了从深海热带盐孢菌(*Salinispora tropica*)分离到的化合物 salinosporamide A, 该化合物能通过抑制蛋白酶体的功能, 阻断细胞中蛋白质的降解; 蛋白酶体在调节细胞周期和细胞凋亡中发挥关键作用, 因此 salinosporamide A 通过破坏蛋白酶体功能能有效抑制肿瘤细胞的生长和增殖; 这种独特的作用机制显示了 salinosporamide A 在抗癌治疗中的独特潜力。Singh 等^[53]从印度喜马拉雅地区的丝状耐寒真菌毛簇木霉(*Trichoderma velutinum*)中分离出的新化合物 lipovelutibol B, D (C17, C18)对人急性白血病细胞 HL-60 和人结肠癌细胞 LS180 表现出良好的抑制活性, IC_{50} 分别为 2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和 4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。这些新化合物的发现及其作用机制凸显了极端环境微生物在新药发现领域, 尤其是在探索新型抗肿瘤治疗策略方面的巨大潜力^[71]。

2.3 抗氧化活性

抗氧化剂在抑制和清除自由基方面发挥着重要作用, 从而有助于保护人类免受各种感染和退行性疾病的侵害。极端栖息地中分离出的微生物已被认为是探索和发现新型抗氧化剂的重要来源^[72]。Jamwal 等^[73]在研究中发现, 从高盐环境中分离出的嗜盐细菌伸长盐单胞菌(*Halomonas elongate*)所产生的化合物 hydroxyectoine, 能够有效地保护蛋白质和其他生物大分子免受氧化应激造成的损伤; 这种化合物通过稳定蛋白质结构来防止自由基的生成, 并且能够直接清除

自由基,从而保护细胞免受氧化损伤;由于 hydroxyectoine 对极端环境的高度适应性,因此被认为是一种极具潜力的抗氧化剂,可用于开发新型化妆品和药物,以保护皮肤和其他组织免受环境应激和氧化损伤。李婷等^[74]的研究中利用来自柴达木盆地和南极 Lake Vida 荒漠土壤资源,通过过氧化氢氧化筛选法,成功分离出两种细菌:海床动性微菌(*Planomicrobium okeanokoites*) AX6 和海洋考克氏菌(*Kocuria marina*) KD4。在 3 mmol/L 过氧化氢环境中,菌株 KD4 的过氧化氢酶活性提升至 1.16 U/mL,显著高于阳性对照耐辐射球菌,同时羟自由基的清除能力也显著提高。此外,Matsuo 等^[60]从日本琉球海沟深海沉积物样品中分离出的真菌短密青霉(*Penicillium brevicompactum*) FKJ-0123 中分离得到一个新型化合物 N-肉桂酰基三肽(C22),在 0.1 mmol/L 浓度下,该化合物展现出与阳性对照槲皮素相似的显著抗氧化活性。这些研究成果进一步证明了极端环境微生物在探索新型抗氧化剂方面的潜力。

2.4 抗炎活性

探索安全有效的抗炎药一直是生物医学研究的热点^[75]。近期研究显示,深海真菌次级代谢产物也是抗炎活性发现的重要资源^[69]。Chen 等^[62]对从中国南海 1 428 m 深处的沉积物样品中分离的真菌渗出毛霉菌(*Trichobotrys effuse*) FS524 进行研究,发现其中的高度取代的苯酚衍生物 C34 和 C35 能够抑制脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的 RAW264.7 巨噬细胞产生一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO);该 2 个化合物的 IC_{50} 值在 51.9–55.9 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 之间,与阳性对照氨基胍(IC_{50} 值为 24.8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)的效果相当。而 Wang 等^[54]从南极长城站附近土壤真菌赭曲霉(*Aspergillus ochraceopetaliformis*) SCSIO 05702 中分离得到的倍半萜类新化合物

ochracenes B, C (C36, C37)展现了较上述化合物更好的抑制活性,其 IC_{50} 值分别为(14.6 \pm 0.5) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和(18.3 \pm 1.7) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。此外,Stierle 等^[44]从美国伯克利酸性矿山废湖中分离到的嗜酸侧孔菌属真菌(*Pleurostomophora* sp.)中分离出的氮杂菲酮(C38)在 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的浓度下能完全抑制白细胞介素 6 (Interleukin-6, IL-6)和 IL-33 的产生,并使肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)和 IL-1 β 的产生减少 95%,显示出其在抗炎方面的潜在价值。

2.5 抗虫活性

目前,现有抗虫药仍然存在诸如治疗周期长、高毒性、易耐药性或缺乏治疗依从性等突出问题^[76],因此迫切需要寻找高效低毒的抗虫新型先导化合物^[77]。一些极端环境被认为可能是发掘具有抗害虫和抗结核生物活性次级代谢物的重要来源^[64]。Matsuo 等^[59]从日本静冈县深海沉积物来源的真菌 *Penicillium steckii* FKJ-0213 中分离出一种新型的含氮代谢物 hatsusamide A (C41);该化合物对恶性疟原虫 K1 株和恶性疟原虫 FCR3 株的 IC_{50} 均为 27.9 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,显示出较强的抗疟活性。此外,Xu 等^[64]从源于中国南海 3 928 m 深处的海洋沉积物的真菌 *Penicillium brevicompactum* DFFSCS025 中分离得到的化合物 C43 对总合草苔虫(*Bugula neritina*)幼虫沉降具有显著的防污活性, EC_{50} 值为 13.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,且 $LC_{50}/EC_{50}>100$ 。同样,Palma Esposito 等^[37]对南极浅水沉积物中分离到的海菌属细菌(*Aequorivita* sp.)的粗提物进行研究,通过液体毒性试验发现,该菌的胞内提取液在 500、250 和 120 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 浓度下,对 L4 期秀丽隐杆线虫的杀灭率分别为 90%、80%和 60%。

2.6 其他活性

除上述抗菌、抗肿瘤等活性外,极端环境微生物次级代谢产物还显示出其他生物活

性^[78]。例如,来自大西洋热液硫化物矿床图氏菌属真菌(*Graphostroma* sp.) MCCC 3A00421 中的聚酮化合物 C44、C45 和 C46 均具有抗食物过敏活性,其中 C44 显示出对免疫球蛋白 E 介导的大鼠嗜碱性白血病-2H3 细胞(rat basophilic leukemia-2H3, RBL-2H3)脱颗粒的有效抑制作用, IC_{50} 值为 13.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 约为氯雷他定(IC_{50} 为 91.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)的 7 倍^[47]。此外,源自地中海深海沉积物的聚多曲霉(*Aspergillus sydowii*) LF660 中分离到一种具有抗蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1B (protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B, PTP1B)活性的化合物 asperentin B (C47), 其 IC_{50} 为 2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 是阳性对照(苏拉明)的 6 倍,被认为是治疗 2 型糖尿病和昏睡病的潜在候选药物^[65]。来源于南极艾莱企鹅粪便中产黄青霉(*Penicillium chrysogenum*) CCTCC M 2020019 的化合物 C48 对 α -葡萄糖苷酶显示出显著的抑制活性,在 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时的抑制率为 85.4%,与阳性对照阿卡波糖(相同浓度下抑制率约为 99%)的抑制作用接近,显示出一定的研究价值^[58]。另外,研究人员从来自南极沿海海洋沉积物的链霉菌(*Streptomyces* sp.) SCO-736 中分离得到了 1 个新型九元大环内酯 antaroide (C49),其对黑色素合成有强烈的抑制作用,还可以抑制 α -黑素细胞刺激素(α -melanocyte stimulating hormone, α -MSH)诱导的树突形成和抑制酪氨酸酶、酪氨酸酶相关蛋白-1 (tyrosinase-related protein-1, TRP-1)和酪氨酸酶相关蛋白-2 (tyrosinase-related protein-2, TRP-2)等黑色素生成酶的 mRNA 表达^[57]。

此外,值得一提的是,在极端环境中除了上述可培养的微生物之外,尚存在着许多难以用传统方法进行分离和纯培养的微生物,这些微生物往往在其自然环境中以复杂的菌群形式存在,相互作用并共同参与物质循环和能量流动^[36]。研究显示,这些微生物也是活性物质发

现的良好资源,现在随着现代分子生物学技术的发展,特别是高通量测序(如 16S rRNA 基因测序)和宏基因组学的应用,使得研究人员能够直接从环境样品中分析微生物群落的组成和功能,而不必依赖于培养进行该类微生物源活性物质的探索^[34]。例如赵晶等^[79]以南极中山站排污口的土壤样品为研究对象,直接提取其中微生物总基因组 DNA,再以黏粒(superCos1)为载体构建宏基因组文库,通过差异性 DNA 修复试验法对文库进行筛选,获得 13 个具有抗肿瘤活性的克隆子,并采用 MTT 法对其中活性较高的克隆子进行细胞毒活性测定,表明克隆子 AE-3 对卵巢癌细胞具有明显的生长抑制作用。尽管该研究方法相对复杂,但也为该类微生物资源的利用指明了方向,相信随着相关技术的发展,必将为其利用提供更多的选择。

3 展望

随着微生物资源重复筛选的问题日益突出,新颖结构活性物质的发现概率逐渐下降,从极端环境中分离培养微生物,发现具有新颖结构的活性物质已经成为当前研究的热点。近年来,研究者们陆续从极端微生物中发现了许多结构新颖并具有良好的抗菌、抗肿瘤、抗氧化等生物活性的次级代谢产物,为以微生物为资源进行创新药物研究提供了宝贵的资源^[80]。但是由于极端环境的特殊性,对于该环境下微生物的研究仍面临着诸多挑战。

首先,取样工作在极端生境中无疑是一项艰巨的任务,极端生境环境特殊,在寻找极端微生物的过程中,研究人员需要进入环境苛刻,甚至是生命罕至的极端地区,如何开发高效和适应性强的取样工具和技术是未来需要关注的领域之一。例如可以利用遥感技术如卫星遥感和无人机,对极端地区的地形、气候和生物多

样性进行准确的调查,帮助确定潜在的极端生境;同时,可以设计和制造专门用于探测极端生境的机器人自主进入危险地区进行采样和数据收集,降低人员风险;此外,遥控取样器的研发也可以在不需要直接进入的情况下进行样品采集和分析,提高效率。生物传感器的运用则可以监测极端生境中微生物活动,通过远程数据传输避免直接接触危险环境^[81]。另外,与当地专业机构或研究团队的合作也是必要的,充分利用当地资源和技术,共同开展对极端微生物的研究。

其次,实验室培养极端微生物也存在较大难度,由于极端微生物所需的生长环境和营养需求极为特殊和复杂,培养它们通常需要特殊的技术和设备。为了有效地培养这些微生物,可通过优化培养基成分,针对目标微生物设计特定的营养配方,并调整培养条件,如温度、pH值、氧气浓度和压力等,来尽可能地满足其生长所需。同时,为了进一步提高培养成功率,利用如高通量测序等手段,研究者能够更深入地分析目标环境中的微生物群落,发掘共生微生物,并借助共培养技术设计更精准的培养策略。然而,尽管已有这些努力,目前的研究仍主要聚焦于少数可培养的极端微生物,对于难培养或不可培养的微生物及其与极端环境的互作机制,仍知之甚少。因此,研究者们正积极探索新的培养技术,例如基于iChip的原位培养技术,通过模拟目标微生物的自然生长环境来分离培养微生物,有利于微生物与自然生境之间建立化学交流,可在一定程度上提高未培养或稀有类群的培养率^[82];此外还有微流控培养技术,该技术可在微观尺寸下对复杂流体进行控制、操作和检测,其能短时间同时检测多种未培养微生物的存在,还能获得目标微生物的纯培养物;另外,单细胞分离和培养技术可从混合群落的细胞悬液中分离单个细胞,因

此也能有效地提高对难培养微生物的分离和培养效率^[83]。

此外,极端环境微生物的次级代谢产物也是一个值得关注的领域,这些微生物能够产生丰富多样的次级代谢产物,然而,如何利用现代技术手段对这些微生物进行新颖基因的挖掘和新型天然产物结构的鉴定仍是一个挑战。目前,已有一些通过代谢组学和基因组学相结合的方法挖掘新颖基因的相关探索。研究人员通过高通量测序技术测定极端环境微生物的基因组,并结合生物信息学工具分析代谢途径和潜在次级代谢基因簇,从而筛选出可能编码新型天然产物的基因^[84]。其次,质谱技术的应用为分析微生物代谢产物,尤其是那些与新基因相关的产物提供重要支持^[85]。此外,单细胞测序技术可用于鉴定微生物多样性,揭示潜在生物多样性并挖掘新型产物^[86]。综上所述,尽管极端环境微生物的研究面临着诸多挑战,但随着相关技术的不断进步和研究的深入,相信未来会有更多新型结构的活性成分被挖掘,并产生良好的应用前景。

REFERENCES

- [1] 于晴,黄婷婷,邓子新. 微生物药物产业现状与发展趋势[J]. 中国工程科学, 2021, 23(5): 69-78.
YU Q, HUANG TT, DENG ZX. Microbial medicine industry: current status and future trends[J]. Strategic Study of CAE, 2021, 23(5): 69-78 (in Chinese).
- [2] KUNCHAROEN N, TANASUPAWAT S. Endophytic actinomycetes: secondary metabolites and genomic approaches[M]//Natural Products from Actinomycetes. Singapore: Springer, 2022: 363-391.
- [3] 高盛. 两株特殊生境细菌中活性天然产物的挖掘[D]. 济南: 山东大学硕士学位论文, 2023.
GAO S. Mining of bioactive natural products from two habitat-special bacteria[D]. Jinan: Master's Thesis of Shandong University, 2023 (in Chinese).
- [4] SAYED AM, HASSAN MHA, ALHADRAMI HA, HASSAN HM, GOODFELLOW M, RATEB ME.

- Extreme environments: microbiology leading to specialized metabolites[J]. *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 2020, 128(3): 630-657.
- [5] 朱玉玲, 彭晶, 唐诗哲, 周凯燕, 程海娜. 宏基因组技术在极端环境酯酶挖掘中的应用[J]. *生命科学*研究, 2021, 25(2): 169-175.
ZHU YL, PENG J, TANG SZ, ZHOU KY, CHENG HN. Metagenomics applied to extreme environment esterase mining[J]. *Life Science Research*, 2021, 25(2): 169-175 (in Chinese).
- [6] 庄滢潭, 刘芮存, 陈雨露, 杨岑玥, 余岩, 王涛, 王友亮, 宋亚军, 滕越. 极端微生物及其应用研究进展[J]. *中国科学: 生命科学*, 2022, 52(2): 204-222.
ZHUANG YT, LIU RC, CHEN YL, YANG CY, YU Y, WANG T, WANG YL, SONG YJ, TENG Y. Extremophiles and their applications[J]. *Scientia Sinica (Vitae)*, 2022, 52(2): 204-222 (in Chinese).
- [7] 于豪冰, 胡波, 段松, 宁哲, 何颖, 焦炳华, 刘小宇. 极地生物活性次级代谢产物研究进展[J]. *中国海洋药物*, 2022, 41(1): 70-85.
YU HB, HU B, DUAN S, NING Z, HE Y, JIAO BH, LIU XY. Research progress on bioactive secondary metabolites from polar organisms[J]. *Chinese Journal of Marine Drugs*, 2022, 41(1): 70-85 (in Chinese).
- [8] THAKUR N, SINGH SP, ZHANG CY. Microorganisms under extreme environments and their applications[J]. *Current Research in Microbial Sciences*, 2022, 3: 100141.
- [9] CHIEN A, EDGAR DB, TRELA JM. Deoxyribonucleic acid polymerase from the extreme thermophile *Thermus aquaticus*[J]. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 1976, 127(3): 1550-1557.
- [10] GOSTINČAR C, STAJICH JE, GUNDE-CIMERMAN N. Extremophilic and extremotolerant fungi[J]. *Current Biology: CB*, 2023, 33(14): R752-R756.
- [11] CABRERA MÁ, BLAMEY JM. Biotechnological applications of archaeal enzymes from extreme environments[J]. *Biological Research*, 2018, 51(1): 37.
- [12] YANG ZW, LIAN ZH, LIU L, FANG BZ, LI WJ, JIAO JY. Cultivation strategies for prokaryotes from extreme environments[J]. *iMeta*, 2023, 2(3): e123.
- [13] PANDA MK, SAHU MK, TAYUNG K. Isolation and characterization of a thermophilic *Bacillus* sp. with protease activity isolated from hot spring of Tarabalo, Odisha, India[J]. *Iranian Journal of Microbiology*, 2013, 5(2): 159-165.
- [14] AANNIZ T, OUADGHIRI M, MELLOUL M, SWINGS J, ELFAHIME E, IBIJBIJEN J, ISMAILI M, AMAR M. Thermophilic bacteria in Moroccan hot springs, salt marshes and desert soils[J]. *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology: [Publication of the Brazilian Society for Microbiology]*, 2015, 46(2): 443-453.
- [15] PUOPOLO R, GALLO G, MORMONE A, LIMAURO D, CONTURSI P, PIOCHI M, BARTOLUCCI S, FIORENTINO G. Identification of a new heavy-metal-resistant strain of *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* isolated from a hydrothermally active volcanic area in southern Italy[J]. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 2020, 17(8): 2678.
- [16] 黄艳, 叶天一, 杜阳, 丛日征, 杨兰, 何山, 王晓红. 冻土及其微生物的研究进展[J]. *温带林业研究*, 2021, 4(2): 13-18.
HUANG Y, YE TY, DU Y, CONG RZ, YANG L, HE S, WANG XH. Research progress on frozen soil and its microorganisms[J]. *Journal of Temperate Forestry Research*, 2021, 4(2): 13-18 (in Chinese).
- [17] 雷婷婷, 陈良仲, 陈绍兴, 沈亮. 微生物对低温极端环境适应性的研究进展[J]. *微生物学报*, 2022, 62(6): 2150-2164.
LEI TT, CHEN LZ, CHEN SX, SHEN L. Progress in research on the adaptability of microorganisms to extremely cold environments[J]. *Acta Microbiologica Sinica*, 2022, 62(6): 2150-2164 (in Chinese).
- [18] HAMID B, BASHIR Z, YATOO AM, MOHIDDIN F, MAJEED N, BANSAL M, POCZAI P, ALMALKI WH, SAYYED RZ, SHATI AA, ALFAIFI MY. Cold-active enzymes and their potential industrial applications-a review[J]. *Molecules*, 2022, 27(18): 5885.
- [19] LIU Q, LI W, LIU D, LI LY, LI J, LV N, LIU F, ZHU BL, ZHOU YG, XIN YH, DONG XZ. Light stimulates anoxic and oligotrophic growth of glacial *Flavobacterium* strains that produce zeaxanthin[J]. *The ISME Journal*, 2021, 15(6): 1844-1857.
- [20] 李欣怡, 杨媛媛, 李浩铭, 贾洋洋, 刘泽钊, 史舟, 沈超峰. 复苏促进因子辅助单细胞分离筛选青藏高原低温联苯降解潜力菌[J]. *科学通报*, 2023, 68(4): 414-423.
LI XY, YANG YY, LI HM, JIA YY, LIU ZF, SHI Z, SHEN CF. Resuscitation-promoting factor assists single-cell isolation for screening potential low-temperature biphenyl-degrading bacteria in Qinghai-Xizang Plateau[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*,

- 2023, 68(4): 414-423 (in Chinese).
- [21] DZIURZYNSKI M, ROKOWSKA A, GORECKI A, DECEWICZ P, SZYCH A, DZIEWIT L. Draft genome sequence of Arctic, heavy metal-resistant *Agrococcus* sp. strain ARC14 isolated from active layer of permafrost from spitsbergen (norway)[J]. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2022, 11(6): e0022122.
- [22] SILVA LJ, CREVELIN EJ, SOUZA DT, LACERDA-JÚNIOR GV, de OLIVEIRA VM, RUIZ ALTG, ROSA LH, MORAES LAB, MELO IS. Actinobacteria from Antarctica as a source for anticancer discovery[J]. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10: 13870.
- [23] MARTÍNEZ GM, PIRE C, MARTÍNEZ-ESPINOSA RM. Hypersaline environments as natural sources of microbes with potential applications in biotechnology: the case of solar evaporation systems to produce salt in Alicante County (Spain)[J]. Current Research in Microbial Sciences, 2022, 3: 100136.
- [24] MAHMOUDNIA F. Isolation of a novel halothermophilic strain of the genus *Gracilibacillus* from Howz-e Sultan hypersaline lake in Iran[J]. Iranian Journal of Microbiology, 2021, 13(3): 399-406.
- [25] WU LY, ALI DC, LIU P, PENG C, ZHAI JX, WANG Y, YE BP. Degradation of phenol *via* ortho-pathway by *Kocuria* sp. strain TIBETAN4 isolated from the soils around Qinghai Lake in China[J]. PLoS One, 2018, 13(6): e0199572.
- [26] 李泉泉, 王芸, 王科珂, 倪萍, 孙鹏, 苏为涌, 张碧柳. 新疆两盐湖可培养极端嗜盐菌组成及功能多样性研究[J]. 微生物学报, 2022, 62(6): 2074-2089.
LI QQ, WANG Y, WANG KK, NI P, SUN P, SU WY, ZHANG BL. Composition and functional diversity of extreme halophiles isolated from two salt lakes in Xinjiang[J]. Acta Microbiologica Sinica, 2022, 62(6): 2074-2089 (in Chinese).
- [27] JIANG Z, WU D, LIANG ZL, LI XT, HUANG Y, ZHOU N, LIU ZH, ZHANG GJ, JIA Y, YIN HQ, LIU SJ, JIANG CY. *Alicyclobacillus curvatus* sp. nov. and *Alicyclobacillus mengziensis* sp. nov., two acidophilic bacteria isolated from acid mine drainage[J]. International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology, 2022, 72(3): 005285.
- [28] UMA G, BABU MM, PRAKASH VSG, NISHA SJ, CITARASU T. Nature and bioprospecting of haloalkaliphilics: a review[J]. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2020, 36(5): 66.
- [29] SULTANPURAM VR, MOTHE T, MOHAMMED F. *Streptomyces alkalithermotolerans* sp. nov., a novel alkaliphilic and thermotolerant actinomycete isolated from a soda lake[J]. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 2015, 107(2): 337-344.
- [30] WEI YR, WEI GX, WANG ZY, XIE DD, FAN XY, JIA ZP, ZHANG J, ZHANG XG. Preparation and process optimization of microbial organic copper as a feed additive[J]. Arquivo Brasileiro de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, 2021, 73(5): 1225-1236.
- [31] SU Y, ZHU JN, LI XR, ZHANG XG, FENG M, WANG N, LIU WJ. *Candida tropicalis* sp. nov., a novel, zinc-enriched yeast species found in China[J]. Food Science and Technology, 2021, 41(1): 8-14.
- [32] MUSILOVA M, WRIGHT G, WARD JM, DARTNELL LR. Isolation of radiation-resistant bacteria from Mars analog Antarctic dry valleys by preselection, and the correlation between radiation and desiccation resistance[J]. Astrobiology, 2015, 15(12): 1076-1090.
- [33] SHAN YQ, LIU G, CAI RN, LIU R, ZHENG RK, SUN CM. A deep-sea bacterium senses blue light *via* a BLUF-dependent pathway[J]. mSystems, 2022, 7(1): e0127921.
- [34] SALAM N, XIAN WD, ASEM MD, XIAO M, LI WJ. From ecophysiology to cultivation methodology: filling the knowledge gap between uncultured and cultured microbes[J]. Marine Life Science & Technology, 2021, 3(2): 132-147.
- [35] ZHU Z, FANG Y, LIANG Y, LI Y, LIU S, LI Y, LI B, GAO W, YUAN H, KUZYAKOV Y, WU J, RICHTER A, GE T. Stoichiometric regulation of priming effects and soil carbon balance by microbial life strategies[J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2022, 169: 108669.
- [36] YAN C, OWEN JS, SEO EY, JUNG D, HE S. Microbial interaction is among the key factors for isolation of previous uncultured microbes[J]. Journal of Microbiology, 2023, 61(7): 655-662.
- [37] PALMA ESPOSITO F, INGHAM CJ, HURTADO-ORTIZ R, BIZET C, TASDEMIR D, de PASCALE D. Isolation by miniaturized culture chip of an Antarctic bacterium *Aequorivita* sp. with antimicrobial and anthelmintic activity[J]. Biotechnology Reports, 2018, 20: e00281.
- [38] GAO H, WANG YN, LUO Q, YANG LY, HE XX, WU J, KACHANUBAN K, WILAI PUN P, ZHU WM, WANG Y. Bioactive metabolites from acid-tolerant

- fungi in a Thai mangrove sediment[J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2021, 11: 609952.
- [39] NITHYA K, MUTHUKUMAR C, BISWAS B, ALHARBI NS, KADAIKUNNAN S, KHALED JM, DHANASEKARAN D. Desert actinobacteria as a source of bioactive compounds production with a special emphases on pyridine-2,5-diacetamide a new pyridine alkaloid produced by *Streptomyces* sp. DA3-7[J]. *Microbiological Research*, 2018, 207: 116-133.
- [40] MOHAMED H, HASSANE A, RAWWAY M, EL-SAYED M, GOMAA AER, ABDUL-RAOUF U, SHAH AM, ABDELMOTAAL H, SONG YD. Antibacterial and cytotoxic potency of thermophilic *Streptomyces werraensis* MI-S.24-3 isolated from an Egyptian extreme environment[J]. *Archives of Microbiology*, 2021, 203(8): 4961-4972.
- [41] TAO QN, DING CH, AUCKLOO BN, WU B. Bioactive metabolites from a hydrothermal vent fungus *Aspergillus* sp. YQ-13[J]. *Natural Product Communications*, 2018, 13(5): 1934578X1801300.
- [42] ZHENG JK, WANG Y, WANG JF, LIU PP, LI J, ZHU WM. Antimicrobial ergosteroids and pyrrole derivatives from halotolerant *Aspergillus flocculosus* PT05-1 cultured in a hypersaline medium[J]. *Extremophiles*, 2013, 17(6): 963-971.
- [43] SAURAV K, KANNABIRAN K. Cytotoxicity and antioxidant activity of 5-(2,4-dimethylbenzyl) pyrrolidin-2-one extracted from marine *Streptomyces* VITSVK5 spp.[J]. *Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2012, 19(1): 81-86.
- [44] STIERLE AA, STIERLE DB, GIRTSMAN T, MOU TC, ANTCZAK C, DJABALLAH H. Azaphilones from an acid mine extremophile strain of a *Pleurostomophora* sp.[J]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2015, 78(12): 2917-2923.
- [45] STIERLE AA, STIERLE DB, MITMAN GG, SNYDER S, ANTCZAK C, DJABALLAH H. Phomopsolides and related compounds from the alga-associated fungus, *Penicillium clavigerum*[J]. *Natural Product Communications*, 2014, 9(1): 87-90.
- [46] NIU SW, XIE CL, XIA JM, LUO ZH, SHAO ZZ, YANG XW. New anti-inflammatory guaianes from the Atlantic hydrotherm-derived fungus *Graphostroma* sp. MCCC 3A00421[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2018, 8: 530.
- [47] NIU SW, LIU QM, XIA JM, XIE CL, LUO ZH, SHAO ZZ, LIU GM, YANG XW. Polyketides from the deep-sea-derived fungus *Graphostroma* sp. MCCC 3A00421 showed potent antifood allergic activities[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2018, 66(6): 1369-1376.
- [48] LAI CR, CHEN JY, LIU J, TIAN DM, LAN DH, LIU TZ, WU B, BI HK, TANG JS. New polyketides from a hydrothermal vent sediment fungus *Trichoderma* sp. JWM29-10-1 and their antimicrobial effects[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2022, 20(11): 720.
- [49] SHAH M, SUN CX, SUN ZC, ZHANG GJ, CHE Q, GU QQ, ZHU TJ, LI DH. Antibacterial polyketides from Antarctica sponge-derived fungus *Penicillium* sp. HDN151272[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2020, 18(2): 71.
- [50] SHEN JJ, FAN YQ, ZHU GL, CHEN H, ZHU WM, FU P. Polycyclic macrolactams generated via intramolecular diels-alder reactions from an Antarctic *Streptomyces* species[J]. *Organic Letters*, 2019, 21(12): 4816-4820.
- [51] LIU CC, ZHANG ZZ, FENG YY, GU QQ, LI DH, ZHU TJ. Secondary metabolites from Antarctic marine-derived fungus *Penicillium crustosum* HDN153086[J]. *Natural Product Research*, 2019, 33(3): 414-419.
- [52] YU HB, JIAO H, ZHU YP, ZHANG JP, LU XL, LIU XY. Bioactive metabolites from the Arctic fungus *Nectria* sp. B-13[J]. *Journal of Asian Natural Products Research*, 2019, 21(10): 961-969.
- [53] SINGH VP, YEDUKONDALU N, SHARMA V, KUSHWAHA M, SHARMA R, CHAUBEY A, KUMAR A, SINGH D, VISHWAKARMA RA. Lipovelutibols A-D: cytotoxic lipopeptaibols from the Himalayan cold habitat fungus *Trichoderma velutinum*[J]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2018, 81(2): 219-226.
- [54] WANG JF, HE WJ, KONG FD, TIAN XP, WANG P, ZHOU XJ, LIU YH. Ochracenes A-I, humulane-derived sesquiterpenoids from the Antarctic fungus *Aspergillus ochraceopetaliformis*[J]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2017, 80(6): 1725-1733.
- [55] ZHOU LN, CHEN XD, SUN CX, CHANG YM, HUANG XF, ZHU TJ, ZHANG GJ, CHE Q, LI DH. Saliniquinone derivatives, saliniquinones G-I and heraclemycin E, from the marine animal-derived *Nocardiosis aegyptia* HDN19-252[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2021, 19(10): 575.
- [56] DING WJ, JI YY, JIANG YJ, YING WJ, FANG ZY, GAO TT. Gephyromycin C, a novel small-molecule

- inhibitor of heat shock protein Hsp90, induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in PC3 cells *in vitro*[J]. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 2020, 531(3): 377-382.
- [57] RYU MJ, BAEK EK, KIM S, SEONG CN, YANG I, LIM KM, NAM SJ. Antaroide, a novel natural nine-membered macrolide, inhibits melanin biosynthesis in B16F10 murine melanoma cells[J]. *Biomolecules & Therapeutics*, 2021, 29(1): 98-103.
- [58] KHAN I, ZHANG HB, LIU W, ZHANG LP, PENG F, CHEN YC, ZHANG QB, ZHANG GT, ZHANG WM, ZHANG CS. Identification and bioactivity evaluation of secondary metabolites from Antarctic-derived *Penicillium chrysogenum* CCTCC M 2020019[J]. *RSC Advances*, 2020, 10(35): 20738-20744.
- [59] MATSUO H, HOKARI R, ISHIYAMA A, IWATSUKI M, HIGO M, NONAKA K, NAGANO Y, TAKAHASHI Y, ŌMURA S, NAKASHIMA T. Hatsusamides A and B: two new metabolites produced by the deep-sea-derived fungal strain *Penicillium steckii* FKJ-0213[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2020, 18(10): 513.
- [60] MATSUO H, MOKUDAI T, HIGO M, NONAKA K, NAGANO Y, NAGAHAMA T, NIWANO Y, TAKAHASHI Y, ŌMURA S, NAKASHIMA T. Cipralphelin, a new anti-oxidative N-cinnamoyl tripeptide produced by the deep sea-derived fungal strain *Penicillium brevicompactum* FKJ-0123[J]. *The Journal of Antibiotics*, 2019, 72: 775-778.
- [61] HUANG ZH, NONG XH, REN Z, WANG J, ZHANG XY, QI SH. Anti-HSV-1, antioxidant and antifouling phenolic compounds from the deep-sea-derived fungus *Aspergillus versicolor* SCSIO 41502[J]. *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, 2017, 27(4): 787-791.
- [62] CHEN SC, LIU ZM, CHEN YC, TAN HB, LI SN, LIU HX, ZHANG WM, ZHU S. Highly substituted phenol derivatives with nitric oxide inhibitory activities from the deep-sea-derived fungus *Trichobotrys effuse* FS524[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2020, 18(3): 134.
- [63] YAN X, ZHOU YX, TANG XX, LIU XX, YI ZW, FANG MJ, WU Z, JIANG FQ, QIU YK. Macrolactins from marine-derived *Bacillus subtilis* B5 bacteria as inhibitors of inducible nitric oxide and cytokines expression[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2016, 14(11): 195.
- [64] XU XY, ZHANG XY, NONG XH, WANG J, QI SH. Brevisamides and mycophenolic acid derivatives from the deep-sea-derived fungus *Penicillium brevicompactum* DFFSCS025[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2017, 15(2): 43.
- [65] WIESE J, ALDEMIR H, SCHMALJOHANN R, GULDER TAM, IMHOFF JF. Asperentin B, a new inhibitor of the protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2017, 15(6): 191.
- [66] 李昌鹏. 四株深海真菌次生代谢产物结构与活性研究[D]. 烟台: 中国科学院大学(中国科学院烟台海岸带研究所)博士学位论文, 2023.
- LI CP. Structures and activities of secondary metabolites from four deep-sea-derived fungi[D]. Yantai: Doctoral Dissertation of Yantai Institute of Coastal Zone Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2023 (in Chinese).
- [67] ZAIN UL ARIFEEEN M, MA YN, XUE YR, LIU CH. Deep-sea fungi could be the new arsenal for bioactive molecules[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2019, 18(1): 9.
- [68] ZHANG F, ZHAO M, BRAUN DR, ERICKSEN SS, PIOTROWSKI JS, NELSON J, PENG J, ANANIEV GE, CHANANA S, BARNS K, FOSSEN J, SANCHEZ H, CHEVRETTE MG, GUZEI IA, ZHAO CG, GUO L, TANG WP, CURRIE CR, RAJSKI SR, AUDHYA A, et al. A marine microbiome antifungal targets urgent-threat drug-resistant fungi[J]. *Science*, 2020, 370(6519): 974-978.
- [69] WANG YN, MENG LH, WANG BG. Progress in research on bioactive secondary metabolites from deep-sea derived microorganisms[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2020, 18(12): 614.
- [70] LEE HS, JEONG GS. Salinosporamide A, a marine-derived proteasome inhibitor, inhibits T cell activation through regulating proliferation and the cell cycle[J]. *Molecules*, 2020, 25(21): 5031.
- [71] SIVALINGAM P, HONG K, POTE J, PRABAKAR K. Extreme environment *Streptomyces*: potential sources for new antibacterial and anticancer drug leads?[J]. *International Journal of Microbiology*, 2019, 2019: 5283948.
- [72] XIE FY, PATHOM-AREE W. Actinobacteria from desert: diversity and biotechnological applications[J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2021, 12: 765531.
- [73] JAMWAL VS, MISHRA S, KUMAR REDDY DS, BANSAL DD, JAVED S, SINGH A, KUMAR GAUTAM H, ARORA R, KUMAR SHARMA A, KUMAR SHARMA R, KUMAR R. Evaluation of antioxidant and radioprotective properties of

- hydroxyectoine[J]. *Trakia Journal of Sciences*, 2013, 10: 25-33.
- [74] 李婷, 张威, 吴明辉, 刘光琇, 陈拓, 李师翁. 荒漠土壤中两株抗氧化细菌的抗氧化生理生化特征[J]. *微生物学通报*, 2020, 47(2): 379-389.
- LI T, ZHANG W, WU MH, LIU GX, CHEN T, LI SW. Physiological and biochemical characteristics of two antioxidant bacteria in desert soil[J]. *Microbiology China*, 2020, 47(2): 379-389 (in Chinese).
- [75] LI CQ, MA QY, GAO XZ, WANG X, ZHANG BL. Research progress in anti-inflammatory bioactive substances derived from marine microorganisms, sponges, algae, and corals[J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2021, 19(10): 572.
- [76] VARELA MT, FERNANDES JPS. Natural products: key prototypes to drug discovery against neglected diseases caused by trypanosomatids[J]. *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, 2020, 27(13): 2133-2146.
- [77] CHAN-BACAB MJ, REYES-ESTEBANEZ MM, CAMACHO-CHAB JC, ORTEGA-MORALES BO. Microorganisms as a potential source of molecules to control trypanosomatid diseases[J]. *Molecules*, 2021, 26(5): 1388.
- [78] IBRAR M, ULLAH MW, MANAN S, FAROOQ U, RAFIQ M, HASAN F. Fungi from the extremes of life: an untapped treasure for bioactive compounds[J]. *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2020, 104(7): 2777-2801.
- [79] 赵晶, 杨祥胜, 曾润颖. 南极土壤微生物宏基因组文库构建及其抗肿瘤活性初探[J]. *自然科学进展*, 2007, 17(2): 267-271.
- ZHAO J, YANG XS, ZENG RY. Construction of Antarctic soil microbial metagenomic library and its anti-tumor activity[J]. *Progress in Natural Science*, 2007, 17(2): 267-271 (in Chinese).
- [80] KOCHHAR N, I K K, SHRIVASTAVA S, GHOSH A, RAWAT VS, SODHI KK, KUMAR M. Perspectives on the microorganism of extreme environments and their applications[J]. *Current Research in Microbial Sciences*, 2022, 3: 100134.
- [81] DONG LN, TONG J, WANG CY. The application of airborne remote sensing technology in land and resources[J]. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, 2014, 644: 4360-4363.
- [82] NICHOLS D, CAHOON N, TRAKHTENBERG E M, PHAM L, MEHTA A, BELANGER A, KANIGAN T, LEWIS K, EPSTEIN SS. Use of ichip for high-throughput in situ cultivation of “uncultivable” microbial species[J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2010, 76(8): 2445-2450.
- [83] STEVENSON BS, EICHORST SA, WERTZ JT, SCHMIDT TM, BREZNAK JA. New strategies for cultivation and detection of previously uncultured microbes[J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2004, 70(8): 4748-4755.
- [84] MARCO DE, ABRAM F. Using genomics, metagenomics and other “Omics” to assess valuable microbial ecosystem services and novel biotechnological applications[J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2019, 10: 151.
- [85] DUNN WB. Current trends and future requirements for the mass spectrometric investigation of microbial, mammalian and plant metabolomes[J]. *Physical Biology*, 2008, 5(1): 011001.
- [86] COUVILLION SP, ZHU Y, NAGY G, ADKINS JN, ANSONG C, RENSLOW RS, PIEHOWSKI PD, IBRAHIM YM, KELLY RT, METZ TO. New mass spectrometry technologies contributing towards comprehensive and high throughput omics analyses of single cells[J]. *Analyst*, 2019, 144(3): 794-807.

(本文责编 陈宏宇)