

重组海洋细菌漆酶 Lac15 脱色人工合成纺织染料的潜力

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摘 要: 以重组海洋细菌漆酶 Lac15 (rLac15) 为生物催化剂, 对蒽醌类和偶氮类染料进行脱色, 考察了 rLac15 对人工合成纺织染料的脱色潜能。通过研究催化的介体、酶量、pH、染料浓度以及温度对脱色效率的影响, 进一步优化了 rLac15 对部分蒽醌类和偶氮类人工合成纺织染料的脱色条件。以丁香酸甲酯为介体, 在 pH 8.5、45 °C 条件下反应 1 h, 20 U/L rLac15 对 100 μmol/L 偶氮染料类 Acid Red 6B (AR-6B), Reactive Blue 194 (M-2GE), Reactive Brilliant Orange (K-7R) 和 Reactive Blue 171 (KE-R) 具有较好的脱色效果, 脱色率分别达到 95%、93%、76% 和 61%。随着染料浓度的增加, 脱色率呈下降趋势, 但当染料浓度达到 200 μmol/L 时, M-2GE 和 AR-6B 仍可保持 80% 以上脱色率。在常温下, rLac15 对 AR-6B、M-2GE、K-7R 和 KE-R 显示较高脱色率, 25 °C 反应 24 h, 分别达到 96%、86%、66% 和 66%。rLac15 是具有常温以及偏碱性环境脱色能力的细菌漆酶, 具有潜在工业应用价值。

关键词: 细菌漆酶, 染料, 脱色, 介体

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Dye decolorization by bacterial laccase Lac15

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Abstract: We screened for laccase from a marine metagenomic library and obtained a bacterial laccase Lac15 and studied its decolorization ability. Using synthetic azo dyes and anthraquinonic dyes as substrates, we investigated the dye decolorization ability of recombinant Lac15 (rLac15). The purified rLac15 had better decolorization ability towards the azo dyes than the anthraquinonic dyes. When incubated at 45 °C and pH 8.5 for 1 h with methylsyringate as the mediator, 20 U/L of rLac15 could decolorize 95% of 100 µmol/L Acid Red 6B (AR-6B), 93% of Reactive Blue 194 (M-2GE), 76% of Reactive Brilliant Orange (K-7R) and 66% of Reactive Blue 171 (KE-R). The decolorization ability of rLac15 decreased with the dye concentration increasing. However, more than 80% of M-2GE and AR-6B were degraded even when the dye concentration was up to 200 µmol/L. At room temperature, rLac15 exhibited significant decolorization ability, with 96% of AR-6B, 86% of M-2GE, 66% of K-7R and 66% of KE-R degraded within 24 h at 25 °C. rLac15 has the potential of industrial applications.

Keywords: bacterial laccase, dye, decolorization, mediator

合成染料 (Synthetic dye) 在纺织工业的规模化应用中产生了大量的染料废水, 造成了严重的环境污染问题。印染废水的处理方法有物理法、化学法及生物法等, 但是物理法、化学法不能完全破坏难降解染料化合物的结构, 易产生二次污染^[1-2]。生物法具有脱色率高、运行成本低、绿色环保的优势, 是处理印染废水的有效手段^[3-4]。

生物法处理难降解染料主要依靠各类微生物转化酶, 如漆酶、锰过氧化物酶等^[5]。漆酶 (Laccase, EC 1. 10. 3. 2) 是一类含铜的多酚氧化酶, 其活性中心含有 4 个铜原子, 底物在单核铜中心失去电子被氧化, 氧分子在三核铜中心得到电子被还原成水。漆酶作用的底物特异性不强, 能够催化多种酚类和非酚类化合物氧化; 在介体存在的条件下, 漆酶的作用底物范围更为广泛。宽泛的作用底物以及环境友好的催化特性, 使漆酶在染料脱色、生物修复及生物漂白等领域显示

出良好的应用潜力^[6-7]。

真菌漆酶的纺织工业染料脱色已经得到较多研究, 其中以白腐真菌 (White rot fungi) 来源的漆酶研究较多^[8]。真菌漆酶在偏酸或中性条件下, 具有较好的脱色效果, 而在偏碱性、氯离子存在的条件下难以发挥作用^[9-11]。细菌漆酶拥有不同于真菌漆酶的特性, 如在偏碱性条件下催化活性高、卤族离子耐受性强等, 在合成染料脱色中的应用潜力受到关注^[12-18]。不断发掘新型细菌漆酶, 并探讨其在偏碱性等条件下的染料脱色能力, 对于扩大新型工业用酶的种类、推进漆酶的产业化应用进程具有重要意义。

我们前期通过元基因组文库技术从海洋微生物筛选获得了新型细菌漆酶 Lac15 (GenBank Accession No. ADM87301), 其氨基酸序列与已报道的细菌漆酶的序列一致性低于 40%。rLac15 有优良的卤元素耐受性, 耐受浓度 K_i 为 1 mol/L, 并

显示了良好的常用纺织工业染料脱色潜能^[13]。本文在前期工作的基础上,进一步优化了 rLac15 对部分蒽醌类和偶氮类人工合成纺织染料脱色条件,考察了介体、给酶量、反应 pH、染料浓度以及温度对脱色效果的影响,为其工业化应用奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

漆酶表达菌株 *E. coli* BL21 (DE3)/pET22b-*lac15* 为本实验室构建;丁香醛联氮 (Syringaldazine), ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate)), HBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole), 丁香酸甲酯 (Methylsyringate), 丁香醛 (Syringaldehyde) 购自 Sigma 公司;染料由江苏省泰兴市锦鸡染料有限公司馈赠,或购自上海生工生物工程有限公司 (表 1)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 漆酶制备及纯化

E. coli BL21(DE3)/pET22b-*lac15* 接种于液

体 LB 培养基, 37 °C 培养至 OD_{600} 达到 0.6, 加入终浓度为 0.2 mmol/L IPTG, 16 °C 诱导表达 10 h。收集菌体, 超声破碎, 30 000×g 离心 30 min, 收集上清, 利用 Ni-NTA 柱亲和纯化蛋白, 纯化过程参照 Novagen 使用说明书。SDS-PAGE 电泳检测蛋白纯度, BCA 法 (Bio-Rad) 测定蛋白浓度。

1.2.2 漆酶活力测定

以丁香醛联氮为底物考察漆酶活力, 测定方法参照 Fang 等^[13]。酶活力单位 (U) 定义为每分钟氧化 1 μmol 丁香醛联氮所需的酶量。

1.2.3 染料脱色率测定体系

采用 1 mL 反应体系, 包括 $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ 缓冲液 (50 mmol/L, pH 7.5)、不同终浓度的染料, rLac15 以及介体。各脱色体系在 45 °C 反应 1 h, 在各染料最大吸收波长处检测吸收值。

$$\text{脱色率} (\%) = [(A_0 - A_t) / A_0] \times 100$$

对照组添加等量 100 °C 失活的酶液, A_0 、 A_t 分别为对照组和实验组反应 t 小时后在最大吸收波长处的吸光值。

表 1 染料类型和性质

Table 1 Dye classification and maximum absorbance wavelengths

Classification	Dyes	Absorbance wavelength (nm)
Anthraquinonic dyes	Reactive Blue 4 (X-ARL)	595
	Reactive Yellow Brown (K-GR)	600
	Reactive Brilliant Blue (X-BR)	600
Azo dyes	Reactive Blue 194 (M-2GE)	600
	Reactive Brilliant Orange (X-GN)	480
	Reactive Brilliant Red (KD-8B)	540
	Reactive Red 11 (KM-8B)	520
	Reactive Brilliant Orange (K-7R)	490
	Reactive Blue 171 (KE-R)	600
	Reactive Red 241 (M-3BE)	540
	Acid Red 6B (AR-6B)	520

1.2.4 介体对染料脱色的影响

分别使用ABTS、丁香酸甲酯、丁香醛或HBT为介体,终浓度为100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,以表1所列11种染料(50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)为底物,测定脱色率以获得最优介体。

1.2.5 给酶量对染料脱色的影响

以50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ M-2GE或AR-6B为底物,100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 丁香酸甲酯作为介体,测定反应体系给酶量分别为10、20、40、80 U/L时脱色率的变化。

1.2.6 pH对染料脱色的影响

选取100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ M-2GE、K-7R、KE-R或AR-6B为底物,在不同pH(6.5~9.5)条件下测定脱色率。缓冲体系分别为50 mmol/L $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ 缓冲液(pH 6.5~8.5),50 mmol/L Tris-HCl缓冲液(pH 8.5~9.5)和50 mmol/L Gly-NaOH缓冲液(pH 8.5~9.5)。

1.2.7 染料浓度对染料脱色的影响

分别以100~400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ M-2GE、K-7R、KE-R或AR-6B为底物,100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 丁香酸甲酯作为介体,给酶量为20 U/L,考察脱色率的变化以确定染料浓度对脱色的影响。

1.2.8 温度对染料脱色的影响

分别以200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ M-2GE、K-7R、KE-R或AR-6B为底物,在50 mmol/L $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ (pH 8.5)缓冲体系中,25~55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (间隔10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)条件下,反应24 h,测定脱色率的变化以确定温度对脱色的影响。

2 结果与分析

2.1 rLac15的纯化及酶活测定

SDS-PAGE电泳检测纯化后的诱导产物,显

示单一目标蛋白条带,说明rLac15已纯化到SDS-PAGE电泳纯(图未显示)。以丁香醛联氮为底物,rLac15比酶活为1.0 U/mg。

2.2 rLac15对染料的脱色性能比较

rLac15对不同结构的染料脱色效果有明显差异(图1)。在无介体存在条件下,rLac15对部分偶氮类染料具有较好的脱色效果,M-2GE、KM-8B、KD-8B和K-7R脱色率在20%以上,其中M-2GE脱色率达到65%,对其他染料的脱色率均在4%以下。

小分子介体ABTS、HBT、丁香醛或丁香酸甲酯能够不同程度地影响rLac15对染料的脱色效率。其中,丁香酸甲酯为最优催化介体。在丁香酸甲酯存在条件下,rLac15对M-2GE、AR-6B的脱色率分别达到92%和91%,对K-7R和KE-R的脱色率分别上升至73%和52%。

2.3 给酶量对染料脱色的影响

在给酶量为10 U/L的条件下,rLac15对

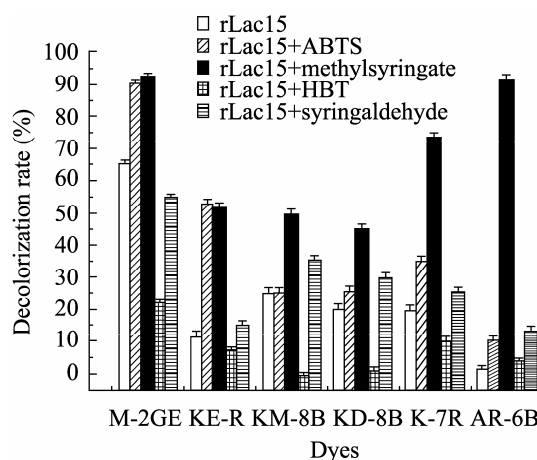


图1 重组细菌漆酶rLac15对不同染料的脱色效果

Fig. 1 Decolorization of different dyes by rLac15. The assay was measured in $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ buffer (50 mmol/L, pH 7.5) at 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h, in the presence of ABTS, HBT, methylsyringate, or syringaldehyde as mediators.

M-2GE 和 AR-6B 的脱色率分别达到 90% 和 52%；20 U/L 的脱色效果优于 10 U/L，分别增至 92% 和 91%。继续增加给酶量，脱色率不再升高 (图 2)。

2.4 pH 对染料脱色的影响

以 4 种脱色效率较好的偶氮类染料 M-2GE、K-7R、KE-R 或 AR-6B 为底物，考察 pH 对酶脱色效率的影响。pH 6.5~9.5 范围内，rLac15 能不同程度脱色 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 染料；其中，pH 8.5 时脱色率最高，对于 M-2GE 和 AR-6B 的脱色率分别达到 93% 和 95%；对 K-7R 和 KE-R 脱色率达到 76% 和 61% (图 3)。

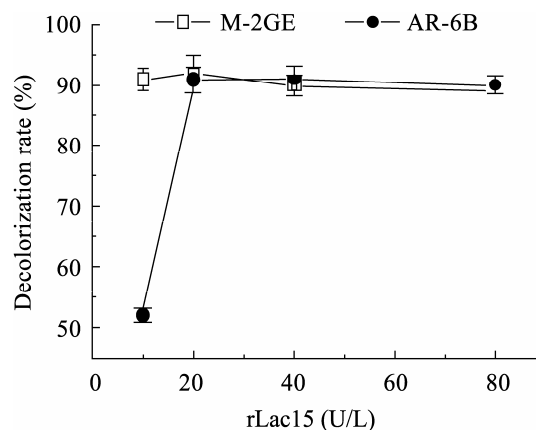


图 2 给酶量对脱色率的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of rLac15 activity on decolorization of dyes. The reaction system contained 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ dyes, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ methylsyngate, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ buffer (50 mmol/L, pH 7.5), and rLac15 from 10 U/L to 80 U/L.

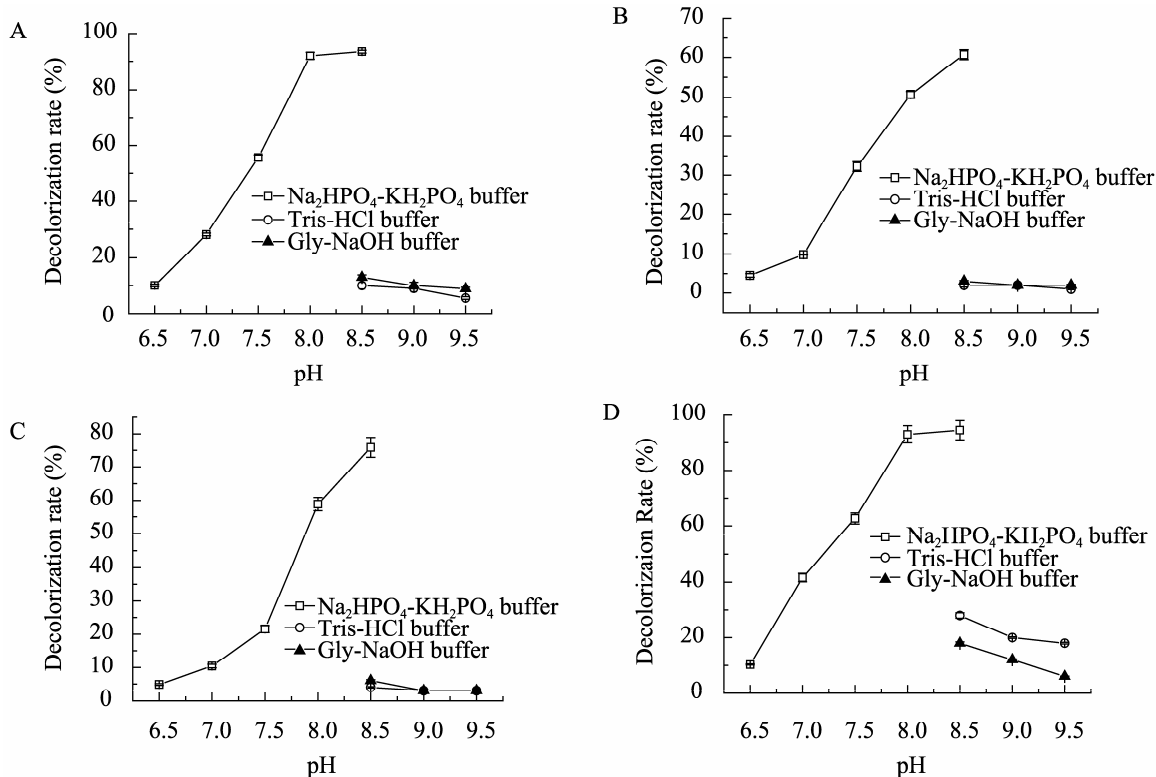


图 3 pH 对染料脱色的影响

Fig. 3 Influence of pH on decolorization by rLac15. The assay was measured in 50 mmol/L $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4\text{-KH}_2\text{PO}_4$, Tris-HCl or Gly-NaOH buffer under 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h, with methylsyngate as mediator. (A) The assay was performed with M-2GE as substrate. (B) The assay was performed with KE-R as substrate. (C) The assay was performed with K-7R as substrate. (D) The assay was performed with AR-6B as substrate.

2.5 染料浓度对脱色效率的影响

在 pH 8.5 条件下,随着染料浓度的增加,脱色率呈现下降趋势(图 4)。染料浓度低于 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,对 M-2GE 和 AR-6B 的脱色率均高于 91%;浓度为 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,脱色率分别达到 84%和 82%;浓度达到 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,仍可保持 50%以上脱色率。K-7R 和 KE-R 的浓度达到 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,脱色率为 33%和 1%。

2.6 温度对染料脱色的影响

在 25~45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 范围内反应 24 h, rLac15 对 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ M-2GE 和 AR-6B 的脱色率为 80%以上。45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 反应 30 min,两种染料的脱色率可以达到 80%,并不随时间延长而提高;25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 反应 24 h,脱色率可以分别达到 86%和 96%。在 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下反应 24 h, rLac15 对 K-7R 和 KE-R 脱色率均达到 66% (图 5)。

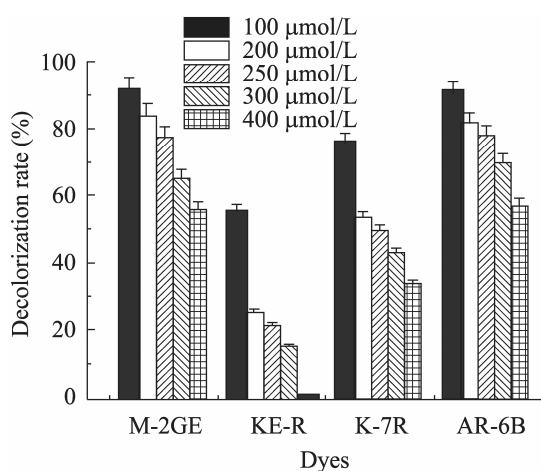


图 4 染料浓度对脱色的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of concentrations of dyes on decolorization. The assay was performed with 200–400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ dyes as substrates under pH 8.5 and 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h with methylsyringate as mediator.

3 讨论

真菌漆酶在中性偏酸条件下,可以对人工合成染料进行有效的脱色^[19-23]。来源于野生革耳 *Panus rudis* 的漆酶对于试验染料的脱色 pH 范围为 3.5~4.5^[19];在 pH 5.0 时,杂色云芝 *Trametes versicolor* 的漆酶对蒽醌类染料的脱色率达 90%以上,而在 pH 7.0 时不足 10%^[20]。其他的一些研究也表明,真菌漆酶在中性偏碱的环境下难以有效发挥脱色作用。本研究中, rLac15 在中性偏碱条件下,对 4 种偶氮染料有较好的脱色效果,在 pH 8.5 条件下,脱色效果最佳,显示出该细菌漆酶在中性偏碱环境下有优于真菌漆酶的脱色特性。

染料大分子的空间结构会阻碍其与酶分子活性中心的结合,随着染料浓度的增加,酶的脱色率会降低^[24]。目前已报道细菌漆酶脱色研究所采用的底物浓度均低于 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ^[14-18],以 *Pseudomonas desmolyticum* 漆酶脱色的染料浓度最高,为 90 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ^[17]。本研究中,在高于 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 底物浓度条件下, rLac15 对部分染料显示较高的脱色率;当染料浓度达到 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,脱色率仍可维持在 50%以上,而达到以上脱色效果所需 rLac15 的酶量仅为 20 U/L,性能优于番薯链霉菌 *Streptomyces ipomoea*、枯草芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus subtilis* 以及 *Pseudomonas desmolyticum* 等来源的细菌漆酶^[15-17],因而 rLac15 具有使用较低酶量,脱色高浓度染料的特点。

低温脱色有利于降低工业应用能耗,已报道细菌漆酶脱色反应温度均在 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[14-18]。 rLac15 在 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下能对部分染料进行有效脱色,显示出其还具有低温脱色的优势,这可能与

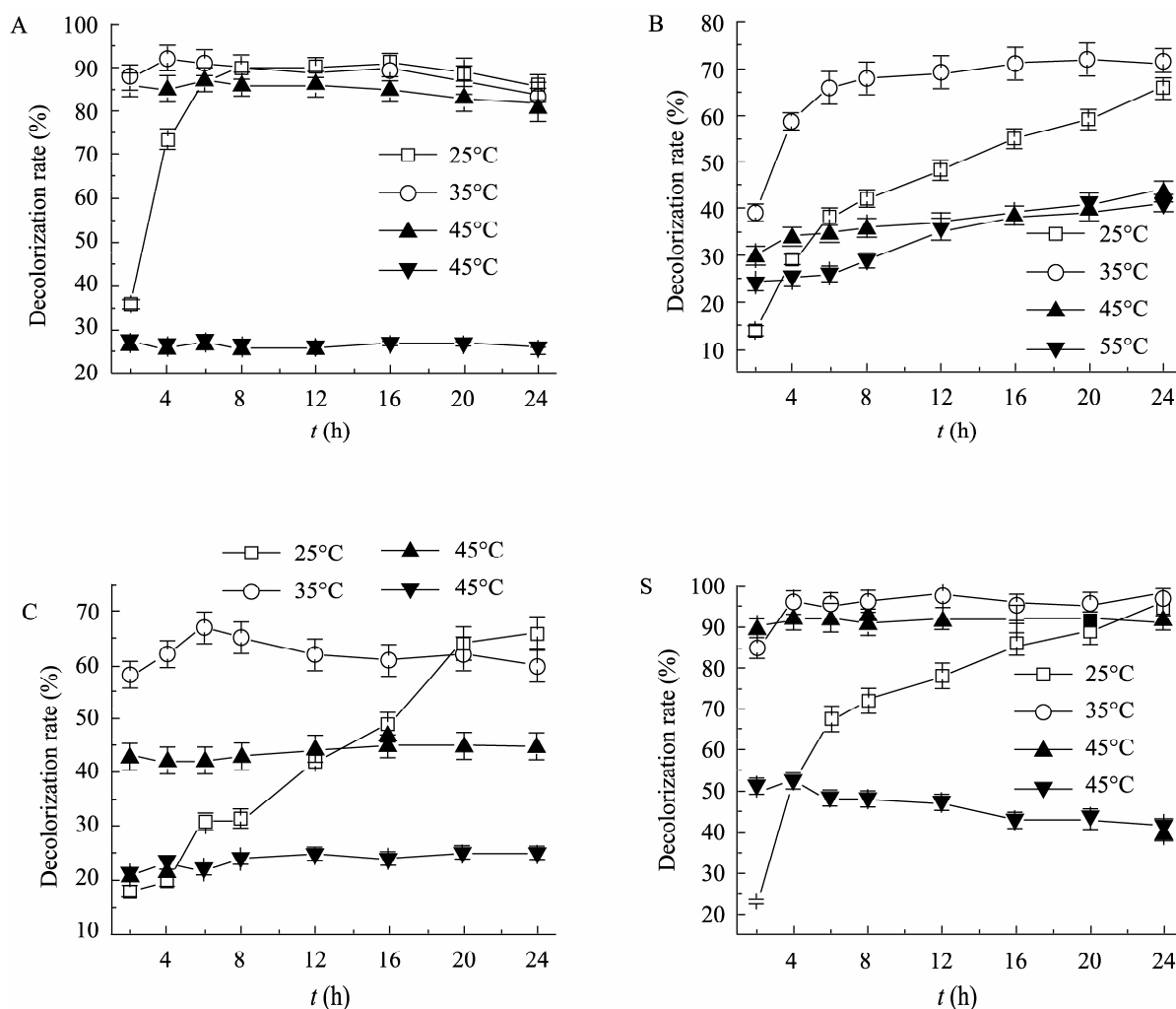


图5 温度对染料脱色的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of temperature on decolorization of different dyes by rLac15. The assay was performed at 25 °C, 35 °C, 45 °C, or 55 °C for 24 h, with methylsyringate as mediator. (A) The assay was performed with M-2GE. (B) The assay was performed with KE-R. (C) The assay was performed with K-7R. (D) The assay was performed with AR-6B.

酶来源于海洋环境有关。以上表明, rLac15 的染料脱色性能优良, 且拥有卤族离子激活和耐受等特性, 是具有潜在工业应用价值的新型细菌漆酶。

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