

主编点评

## 2,4-二硝基甲苯的生物降解

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2,4-二硝基甲苯(2,4-Dinitrotoluene, 2,4-DNT)广泛应用于工业生产<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 因其具有显著的生物毒性<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 美国环境保护署(Environmental Protection Agency, EPA)已将其列入优先控制污染物名单<sup>[6]</sup>。国内外处理2,4-DNT的常用方法有焚烧、吸附、臭氧氧化以及微生物处理等方法。由于焚烧等物理化学方法在实际应用中都存在难点, 因此作为2,4-DNT污染环境修复的有效途径, 生物降解一直是研究的热点。1991年首次成功分离并证明了在有氧条件下 *Pseudomonas* sp. strain DNT可以彻底降解2,4-DNT<sup>[7]</sup>。*Shewanella* 菌属在自然环境中广泛分布, 能利用多种有机物作为电子供体生存, 目前未发现可彻底降解2,4-DNT的菌株。在工业上应用有氧生物降解法处理2,4-DNT很难达到EPA的排放标准<sup>[2]</sup>, 很多报道是先在厌氧条件下将2,4-DNT转化为稳定的中间产物, 再将其进一步有氧降解<sup>[8-9]</sup>。最近, 在受到2,4-DNT污染的海洋沉积物中也观察到类似降解模式, 并发现其中*Shewanella* 菌属菌株起了关键作用<sup>[10]</sup>。因此在深海等厌氧环境中, 研究*Shewanella* 菌属还原转化或彻底降解2,4-DNT具有生物学意义和一定的应用价值。

本刊于2013年第9期刊登了黄杰勋、盛光遥等的论文“厌氧条件下 *Shewanella oneidensis* MR-1对2,4-二硝基甲苯的还原转化”<sup>[11]</sup>。作者以*S. oneidensis* MR-1作为模式菌建立还原体系, 研究厌氧条件下, 以乳酸钠作为唯一电子供体, *S. oneidensis* MR-1还原转化废水中的2,4-DNT。结果显示, 该体系能将2,4-DNT还原为2,4-二氨基甲苯(2,4-Diaminotoluene, 2,4-DAT)。相比其他菌种和研究体系, *S. oneidensis* MR-1转化2,4-DNT更迅速。但与可以彻底降解2,4-DNT的DNT菌株相比, 还原产物2,4-DAT不能被*S. oneidensis* MR-1进一步降解, 仍具有较大毒性。希望作者能利用共代谢或者生物工程的方法, 进一步降解还原产物2,4-DAT, 使环境中的2,4-DNT残留达到无害化状态。相信读者们也期待作者能从2,4-DNT污染环境中分离或富集培养厌氧条件下可彻底降解2,4-DNT的菌株。

**关键词:** 2,4-二硝基甲苯, 生物降解, *Shewanella* 菌属

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## Biodegradation of 2,4-dinitrotoluene

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**Keywords:** 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, Biodegradation, *Shewanella* spp.