

固体发酵技术在油料饼粕合成高附加值微生物代谢产物中的研究进展

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摘要:随着加工技术的快速发展,油料饼粕简单直接的低值化应用已经无法满足产业的需求,如何将其合理转化为高附加值产品是当前社会亟需解决的问题。固体发酵技术由于具有高效、节能、环保等优势而备受关注。近年来,越来越多的研究者针对油料饼粕的特性,利用高通量筛选、代谢工程和人工诱变等方法获得了大量能够有效利用油料饼粕的微生物,以合成高附加值微生物代谢产物,如酶、抗生素、多不饱和脂肪酸、多肽等。本文综述了固体发酵技术在油料饼粕合成高附加值微生物代谢产物中的关键影响因素,包括微生物种类、油料饼粕种类和营养特性、发酵工艺、以及高附加值产物分类等,讨论了固体发酵技术在油料饼粕应用中存在的问题,为油料饼粕等一大类农业副产物的高值化转化提供了新的思路和展望。

关键词:油料饼粕; 固体发酵; 高附加值微生物代谢产物; 生物转化

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Research progress of solid fermentation technology in biosynthesis of high value-added microbial metabolites by utilization of oil crop cake and meal

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Abstract: With the rapid development of processing technology, the direct and low valuable application of oil crop cakes and meals has been unable to meet the needs of industry. How to rationally convert the agricultural by-products into high value-added products is an urgent problem to be solved currently. Solid state fermentation has attracted much attention due to its advantages of high efficiency, energy saving and environmental protection. The use of oil crop cakes and meals to synthesize high value-added microbial metabolites by solid state fermentation has become one of the research hotspots. In recent years, more and more researchers have used high-throughput screening, metabolic engineering, artificial mutagenesis and other methods to obtain a larger number of microorganisms that can effectively utilize oil crop cakes and meals to synthesize high value-added products, such as enzymes, antibiotics, polyunsaturated fatty acids and peptides. This article reviewed the key influencing factors of solid state fermentation technology in synthesis of high value-added microbial metabolites from oil crop cakes and meals, including microbial species, types and nutritional characteristics of oil crops and meals, processes of solid state fermentation, and synthesis of highly additional metabolites. It also discussed the challenges of solid state fermentation tech-

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nology in the application of oil crops and meals, and provided new ideas for synthesizing high value-added microbial metabolites by solid state fermentation with oil crop cakes and meals.

Key words: oil crop cakes and meals; solid state fermentation; high-value added microbial metabolite production; biological transformation

油料作物是人类食用油和植物蛋白质的重要来源,广泛应用于农产品加工和畜牧业养殖,在我国经济发展中占据重要地位。“十二五”期间,全国油料年产量达约3500万吨^[1],国家发展改革委、农业部和国家林业局在《全国大宗油料作物生产发展规划(2016–2020年)》中提出预计2020年大豆、油菜籽、花生、油茶四大油料种植面积达4亿亩,总产量达5980万吨。我国是世界植物油生产大国,植物油加工副产物油料饼粕种类多,如大豆饼粕、菜籽饼粕、花生饼粕、芝麻饼粕、葵花籽饼粕等,产量高,营养成分丰富,多被作为饲料资源应用于畜牧业。据报道,我国饼粕类饲料年产达1500万吨以上^[2],但蛋白质变性严重和存在抗营养因子导致其在动物饲料业利用率不高^[3],造成资源浪费和环境污染。

目前提高油料饼粕利用率的方法众多,如物理法、化学法、酶法和微生物发酵法,其中微生物发酵法作为一种环保、高效、节能的方法,被广泛研究和应用。根据发酵基质中水分含量的不同,微生物发酵可分为固体发酵和液体发酵,其中固体发酵常被应用于各种农业副产物的加工利用,包括生物脱毒、营养成分优化、高附加值产物生产。相较于液体发酵而言,固体发酵存在发酵过程不易监控、匀质效果较差等问题,但同时也具有多种优势:(1)工艺简单,原料适用范围广,可利用多种农业副产物或者废弃物为发酵底物,不经过预处理直接进行生物转化^[4];(2)发酵产物产量高,不易受发酵底物抑制作用的影响,具有高活性^[5];(3)成本低,设备投资少;(4)节能环保,用水量少、排废少、能耗低。

目前,已有许多关于油料饼粕固体发酵获得高附加值微生物代谢产物的报道,本文就选择微生物种类、优化固体发酵工艺和高附加值代谢产物生产进展三个方面进行综述。

1 油料饼粕发酵的微生物种类

1.1 真菌和酵母

真菌是一类非常适宜于固体发酵的微生物,它们能在固体基质表面上直接生长^[6],可通过菌丝体顶端的细胞膨胀压力刺入固体基质,并在基质表面和内部形成分散的丝状结构,有利于养分吸收和代

谢产物的分泌。固体发酵中最常见的真菌包括曲霉、青霉和根霉,具有分泌多种酶的能力,如蛋白酶、脂肪酶、木聚糖酶、纤维素酶、淀粉酶等^[7]。这些酶在油料饼粕的固体发酵中起着极为重要的作用,包括:(1)有利于解决油料饼粕,尤其是菜籽饼粕中营养物质无法被大多数微生物直接吸收利用的问题,既能帮助真菌直接利用油料饼粕中的营养物质,又可以作为预处理手段释放油料饼粕中的营养物质(氨基酸、小肽、磷、钙、还原糖等)进而用于其它微生物间接利用合成高附加值微生物代谢产物;(2)具有多种功能,在食品、化工、医药、环境等多个领域都有广泛应用,且由于真菌所分泌的酶多为胞外酶,有利于酶提取工艺的简化和提取成本的降低。此外,真菌还可以直接合成多种高附加值的微生物代谢产物,如有机酸(柠檬酸、富马酸、乳酸、草酸)、抗生素和色素等^[8]。由于对低水分活度环境的适应性,酵母也被部分应用于固体发酵^[9],如解脂耶氏酵母利用油料饼粕进行脂肪酶的生产^[5]。

1.2 细菌

尽管对于大多数细菌而言,低水分活度并非其生长代谢的最适生长环境,但细菌种类繁多,其中也不乏能够利用油料饼粕固体发酵合成高附加值微生物代谢产物的种类,尤其是芽孢杆菌。芽孢杆菌是一种环境适应能力很强且广泛分布于自然界中的好氧菌,在高温、酸碱等极端环境中可形成芽孢进行生存;芽孢杆菌还具有很强的环境竞争作用,主要表现在营养竞争和空间位点竞争两方面,在发酵过程中具有避免杂菌污染等优势;同时,芽孢杆菌可分泌 α -淀粉酶、蛋白酶、脂肪酶和单宁酶等多种酶类分解油料饼粕中的营养物质以利于其直接利用油料饼粕进行生长代谢。油料作物研究所黄凤洪研究员团队已证明,部分芽孢杆菌在分解和释放油料饼粕中营养物质方面相较于真菌更具优势,是一种在油料饼粕固体发酵和高值化利用中具有重要应用潜力的细菌;此外,芽孢杆菌能利用油料饼粕合成多种具有商业价值的次级代谢产物,如可被用作生物表面活性剂和抗生素的环状脂肽(surfactin, iturin, fengycin)、线性脂肽、大环内酯和非

核糖体肽,广泛应用于农业和医药行业^[10]。以枯草芽孢杆菌为例,作为芽孢杆菌中的一个典型代表,其基因组中存在至少4%与聚酮、非核糖体肽、细菌素和其它抗生素合成相关的基因^[11],目前已有利用枯草芽孢杆菌进行油料饼粕固体发酵生产抗生素的报道^[12]。此外,可同化甘油生成有机物如1,3-丙三醇的酪酸梭状芽孢杆菌,积累生物聚酯作为细胞内能量储备物的钩虫贪铜菌也被用于油料饼粕固体发酵高附加值产物的生产^[13,14]。随着科学技术的进一步发展,利用高通量筛选、代谢工程和人工诱变等方法都可获得具有不同应用价值的微生物,但是目前针对油料饼粕为原料进行固体发酵合成高附加值微生物代谢产物的应用研究还相对较少,需进一步探索。

2 油料饼粕的不同发酵工艺及其关键因素研究

2.1 油料饼粕的种类

目前应用于固体发酵的油料饼粕种类众多,包括大豆饼粕、菜籽饼粕、棉籽饼粕、葵花籽饼粕、花生饼粕和芝麻饼粕等,这些饼粕富含蛋白质、纤维素、碳水化合物,可作为固体发酵基质,提供微生物生长所需营养物质并诱导高商业价值的微生物代谢物产生。由于油料种类和前加工工艺的差异,不同饼粕成分不同(表1)。以饼和粕为例,饼中含油量较高,易酸败,不利于许多微生物发酵,但对于脂肪酶的合成具有促进作用;粕中蛋白含量高,有助于诱导微生物蛋白酶的产生。一般而言,豆粕、芝麻粕、花生粕中粗蛋白质含量较为丰富(44%~56%),棉籽粕、菜籽粕中粗蛋白含量略低,但纤维素含量较高(9%~12%),葵花籽粕蛋白更低(约35%),纤维素含量更高(23.2%~25.3%,表1)。

如何合理利用油料饼粕资源多样性,针对性地选择发酵菌株和合成目的产物,对于油料饼粕高值化利用意义重大。大豆饼粕作为微生物发酵最常用的氮源,目前已经被广泛应用于多种高附加值微生物代谢产物发酵,如蛋白酶、脂肪酶、 α -淀粉酶、木聚糖酶、伊枯草菌素和杆菌肽等。相较于大豆饼粕而言,菜籽饼粕中纤维素、植酸和单宁含量较高,有利于真菌纤维素酶、植酸酶和单宁酶的合成;但由于木质纤维素和植酸含量较高,菜籽饼粕中多种营养物质如蛋白质、碳水化合物、矿物质和维生素不能被大多数细菌和酵母直接利用^[15],可通过真菌固体发酵和水解对菜籽饼粕进行预处理,间接用作细

菌和酵母的营养源^[16],用于高商业价值代谢产物的合成。一些具有多孔隙木质纤维素结构的油料饼粕如葵花籽饼粕也被广泛用于固体发酵,这种独特的结构可为固体发酵提供充分的曝气。葵花籽饼粕中较高含量的脂质还可提供微生物生长所需能量,并在亚麻籽油(富含EPA合成的前体物质)的诱导下,利用高山被孢霉固体发酵获得具有高商业价值的EPA(二十碳五烯酸)^[17]。

不同油料饼粕具备不同的优势,如何将这些优势发挥出来是一个值得思考的科学问题,因此也有很多研究者尝试将多种油料饼粕进行配比使用进行固体发酵,以期取得更好的效果。Wang等^[18]研究发现,菜籽饼中半胱氨酸和谷氨酸在总氨基酸中的占比高于豆粕,而半胱氨酸和谷氨酸可有效诱导地衣芽孢杆菌生产抗生素杆菌肽,因此,以7%豆粕和2%菜籽饼作为氮源时,较9%豆粕杆菌肽产量提高20.5%并达到910.4 U/mL。除了进行多种油料饼粕的配比,其它农业副产物如麦麸、甘蔗渣、木糠的添加使用也可有效提高相关微生物代谢产物的产量,并显著提升这些农业副产物的应用价值。Vitosque等^[19]以含水量84%的豆粕为底物进行黑曲霉固体发酵,96 h获得47.7 IU/g木聚糖酶;Maciel等^[20]利用含水量85%的豆粕和甘蔗渣作为共同底物进行黑曲霉固体发酵,96 h将木聚糖酶含量提高至3099 IU/g。

2.2 水分含量

固体发酵中的一个关键因素是水分含量。通常真菌所需水分含量较低(40%~60%),细菌所需水分含量较高(60%~85%)^[6],需要根据发酵微生物种类的差别进行发酵过程中水分含量的合理调整。此外,相较液体发酵,固体发酵的低水分活度不利于多种环境微生物的生长,可以省去高温高压蒸汽灭菌而直接发酵,有利于减少能耗和保持原料特性。灭菌处理可能导致发酵原料组分的改变,如多糖降解为低聚物和单体、细胞壁破坏及抑制性副产物生成^[21]。灭菌也是发酵过程中高耗能的环节,其成本约占发酵成本的10%~15%^[22]。Wu等^[23]利用嗜热脂肪芽孢杆菌在55℃进行未灭菌豆粕的固体发酵,发酵过程中未观察到污染现象,且未经灭菌豆粕中可溶性蛋白、小肽含量更高,蛋白酶和抗氧化活性更强。

2.3 其它参数

影响油料饼粕固体发酵的其它参数还包括温度、溶氧量等。固体发酵过程中微生物生长代谢大

量产热,这些热量在固体基质中不易扩散,不利于微生物生长,需要及时地进行温度控制;对于耗氧微生物来说,发酵过程需要大量氧气的供应,定期翻转和定时通气是必要的。

3 油料饼粕发酵生产高附加值产物的研究进展

在大多数微生物发酵合成高附加值代谢产物的过程中,发酵原料的成本占总生产成本的20%~40%^[37,38],因此合理利用价格低廉的农业副产物对于节省生产成本、扩大生产规模和提高市场竞争力具有重要意义。油料饼粕作为来源广泛、营养成分丰富且价格低廉的农业副产物,可通过微生物固体发酵获得多种高附加值微生物代谢产物,包括酶、抗生素、化工原料和生物活性肽等。

3.1 酶类

酶是一类由活细胞产生的具有催化活性的蛋白质或RNA,具有来源广泛、种类众多、效率高、反应条件温和等优点,被广泛应用于食品、化工等领域。目前,利用油料饼粕固体发酵生产酶的研究越来越多。固体发酵的低渗透压可促进发酵微生物菌丝体的快速生长并进行酶的分泌,具有催化酶活性的发酵固体可能直接被用作生物催化剂,降低催化剂提取、纯化和固定所需成本。目前,利用油料饼粕进行酶生产的研究多集中在脂肪酶、蛋白酶、 α -淀粉酶和木聚糖酶(表2)。

脂肪酶(EC 3.1.1.3)是一类能够催化三酰基甘油水解以及酯化的酶,被广泛用于洗涤剂、乳化剂、化妆品、抗生素和生物柴油等生产中。油料饼粕中残余的甘油三酯、长链脂肪酸可诱导真菌脂肪酶的产生^[39]。目前,利用油料饼粕进行脂肪酶生产

表1 不同油料饼粕基本组成成分与对应的工艺

Table 1 Ingredient and processing technology of different oil crop cakes and meals

油料饼粕类型 Type of oil crop cakes and meals	干物质 Dry matter /%	粗蛋白 Crude protein /%	粗纤维 Crude fiber /%	粗灰分 Ash /%	粗脂肪 Crude fat /%	加工工艺 Processing technology	文献 Ref.
豆粕 Soybean meal	89.63	44.47	6.56	5.94	0.89	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[24]
豆饼 Soybean cake	94.50	45.20	7.70	6.30	7.20	压榨 Press extraction	[25]
双低菜籽粕 Canola meal	88.00	36.00	12.00	6.10	3.50	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[26]
双低菜籽饼 Canola cake	92.27	36.70	9.70	5.76	14.90	压榨 Press extraction	[27]
菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	88.00	37.76	9.01	7.18	1.33	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[28]
菜籽饼 Rapeseed cake	91.20	32.50	15.50	6.70	10.00	压榨 Press extraction	[29]
葵花籽粕 Sunflower meal	91.60	35.10	21.90	—	1.460	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[30]
葵花籽饼 Sunflower cake	91.85	33.73	—	5.10	6.85	压榨 Press extraction	[31]
芝麻粕 Sesame meal	87.60	47.90	5.60	5.00	3.40	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[32]
芝麻饼 Sesame cake	90.00	44.30	5.40	10.30	8.60	压榨 Press extraction	[32]
花生粕 peanut meal	91.40	56.20	—	8.10	1.30	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[33]
花生饼 peanut cake	90.90	44.70	—	5.20	18.50	压榨 Press extraction	[34]
棉籽粕 Cotton meal	89.86	39.02	11.92	7.15	3.07	溶剂浸提 Solvent extraction	[35]
棉籽饼 Cotton cake	90.60	33.81	—	—	8.09	压榨 Press extraction	[36]

的微生物多为真菌,以青霉、曲霉为主,真菌脂肪酶具有良好的热稳定性、pH稳定性、底物特异性,在有机溶剂中具有高活性^[40]。此外,解脂耶氏酵母也被广泛用于脂肪酶的生产,其基因组中含有多种脂肪酶基因,能产生胞外(内)脂肪酶、细胞结合脂肪酶等多种脂肪酶^[41]。脂肪酶生产所用的油料饼粕多为豆饼(粕)、菜籽饼、棉籽粕等,其活性可达到21~684 U/g,其中脂肪酶活性的不同主要与发酵基质(碳源、氮源)、发酵微生物、发酵条件不同有关(表2)。

蛋白酶(EC 3. 3. 4. 13)是一类水解蛋白质肽链的酶,是地球上所有生命体的重要组成成分,微生物来源的蛋白酶约占工业酶的60%^[38],在皮革、洗涤剂、药品和纺织品等行业得到广泛应用。细菌和真菌是两类主要应用于蛋白酶生产的微生物,在油料饼粕固体发酵的研究中,多采用真菌尤其是曲霉属真菌进行蛋白酶的生产,因为真菌蛋白酶在固体发酵中更易获得。利用曲霉对蛋白质含量高的油料饼粕如豆粕、菜籽饼进行固体发酵,可获得活性263~2331 U/g的脂肪酶(表2),并在宽pH范围(4~11)内具有活性,且表现出广泛的底物催化活性。

α -淀粉酶(EC 3. 2. 1. 1)是将淀粉水解为葡萄糖的酶,可利用真菌和细菌生产获得,具有良好稳定性、经济性和易操作等优点^[42],被广泛用于食品、制药等行业^[43]。目前油料饼粕固体发酵常用的微生物为枯草芽孢杆菌、解淀粉芽孢杆菌等,可产生耐高温(>70℃)的 α -淀粉酶,且产量较高^[44]。在油料饼粕固体发酵基质中额外加入麦麸等淀粉含量高的农业副产物,可获得更高活性的 α -淀粉酶(表2)。

木聚糖酶(EC 3. 2. 1. x)是一类降解木聚糖生成低聚木糖或木糖的酶,被广泛应用于食品、饲料、造纸等行业。真菌和细菌均被广泛应用于木聚糖酶的固体发酵生产中(表2),大部分细菌产生的木聚糖酶属于GH10家族,真菌木聚糖酶属于GH11家族。尽管理论上细菌不完全适用于固体发酵,但耐碱性木聚糖酶多为细菌分泌^[45,46]。通常木聚糖生产多使用廉价的木质纤维素材料,如麦麸、米糠、稻壳、甘蔗渣等,而豆粕等高蛋白含量油料饼粕作为有机氮源的添加可增加木聚糖酶的产量^[47]。利用黑曲霉进行豆粕和甘蔗渣固体发酵,获得3099 IU/g的木聚糖酶^[20]。

3.2 抗生素类

抗生素是一类由微生物或高等动植物产生的具有抗病原体或其它生物活性的次级代谢物质,被广泛应用于医药行业。伊枯草菌素A(Iturin A)是一

类重要的脂肽类抗生素,具有很强的广谱抗真菌活性,可作为潜在的化学农药替代品,对人体和动物具有低毒性和低过敏性。尽管具有良好的功能特性,但较高的生产成本大大制约了Iturin A的推广应用。目前针对Iturin A的生产研究多集中在液体发酵,利用油料饼粕如豆粕、菜籽粕进行固体发酵生产Iturin A是一种降低成本的有效手段,产量可达5.30~6.88 mg/g(表3)。一直以来,枯草芽孢杆菌在Iturin A等环状脂肽类化合物的工业生产中被广泛应用,环状脂肽类物质是枯草芽孢杆菌最常见的次级代谢产物,其相关的生物合成基因簇在枯草芽孢杆菌基因组中广泛存在^[67]。

杆菌肽是一种新型的环肽类抗生素,主要由地衣芽孢杆菌和枯草芽孢杆菌通过次级代谢过程中的非核糖体途径合成,被广泛用作饲料添加剂^[18]。高蛋白含量的豆粕可作为芽孢杆菌固体发酵的主要氮源,在胞外蛋白酶的作用下提供氨基酸,以合成杆菌肽,产量可达约4500 IU/g(表3)。

3.3 生物活性肽

利用微生物对油料饼粕进行固体发酵可获得具有生物活性的饼粕肽类物质,被用作药物、食品添加剂或饲料添加剂等^[68]。芽孢杆菌是生物活性肽生产中应用最多的微生物,具有较强的蛋白酶分泌功能。枯草芽孢杆菌降解豆粕蛋白生成的小肽可诱导大鼠的内皮依赖性血管舒张功能,达到降低血压的效果^[69]。高蛋白含量(47%~55%)的花生粕在地衣芽孢杆菌固体发酵后获得130.54 mg/g花生寡肽,具有良好抗氧化活性。枯草芽孢杆菌和乳酸菌混合固体发酵芝麻粕,所提取的小肽具有强抗氧化活性,且随着肽分子量降低(六肽、四肽、三肽)活性增加^[70],高剂量四肽(8 mg/d)可在一定程度上增强小鼠免疫活性^[71]。

枯草芽孢杆菌与酶协同进行菜籽粕固体发酵可获得125.19 mg/g菜籽肽,具有抑制人肿瘤细胞增殖的效果^[72]。此外,利用枯草芽孢杆菌发酵豆粕,可获得富含小肽、游离氨基酸和 γ -聚谷氨酸的水溶性肥料,对油菜生长具有显著促进作用,可能作为一种潜在的无毒、高效、环保的生物有机肥被推广应用^[73]。

3.4 多不饱和脂肪酸

油料饼粕富含脂质、纤维素、蛋白质等物质,可被广泛应用于多不饱和脂肪酸尤其是长链 ω -3脂肪酸和长链 ω -6脂肪酸的生产中。多不饱和脂肪酸参与动物体内脂质代谢,对心血管疾病具有防治

表 2 油料饼粕固体发酵所产酶

Table 2 Reports of enzyme production in solid state fermentation of oil crop meals and cakes

产物	微生物	油料饼粕种类	产量及生产周期	生物反应器种类	文献
产物	Microorganism	Oil crop cakes and meals	Yield and production period	Bioreactor	Ref.
脂肪酶					
Lipases	筒青霉	豆粕	21 U/g, 7 d	500 mL 锥形瓶	[48]
	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>	Soybean cake		500 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
脂肪酶	筒青霉	豆粕	30 U/g, 80 h	600 mL 圆锥形发酵罐	[49]
	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>	Soybean meal		600 mL Conical reactor	
脂肪酶	青霉	豆粕	186 U/g, 48 h	圆柱型	[50]
	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.	Soybean meal		Cylindrical reactor	
脂肪酶	米黑根毛霉	棉籽粕	93 U/g, 96 h	托盘式	[51]
	<i>Rhizomucor miehei</i>	Cottonseed meal		Tray-type bio-reactors	
脂肪酶	曲霉属 O-4	豆粕/米糠 (6:1, m/m)	25 U/mL, 96 h	300 mL 锥形瓶	[52]
	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. O-4	Soybean meal/rice husk (6:1, m/m)		300 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
脂肪酶/β-葡萄糖苷酶	黑曲霉 LBA 02	豆粕/棉籽粕/麦麸 (1:1:1, m/m/m)	323 U/g, 48 h (脂肪酶); 15 U/g, 96 h (β-葡萄糖苷酶)	250 mL 锥形瓶	[53]
	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> LBA 02	Soybean meal/ cottonseed meal/ wheat bran (1:1:1, m/m/m)	323 U/g, 48 h (Lipases); 15 U/g, 96 h (β-Glucosidase)	250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
脂肪酶	蜂蜜曲霉	双低菜籽饼	684 U/gds, 96 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[54]
	<i>Aspergillus melleus</i>	Canola cake		250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
脂肪酶	解脂耶氏酵母 IMUF RJ 50682	双低菜籽饼	72 U/g, 28 h	聚丙烯圆柱型	[5]
	<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> IMUF RJ 50682	Canola cake		Cylindrical polypropylene bioreactor	
脂肪酶	解脂耶氏酵母 IMUF RJ 50682	棉籽粕	102 U/g, 28 h	托盘式	[55]
	<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> IMUF RJ 50682	Cottonseed cake		Tray-type bio-reactors	
蛋白酶					
Protease					
蛋白酶	黑曲霉 LBA 02	豆粕/麦麸 (1:1, m/m)	263 U/g, 48 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[56]
	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> LBA 02	Soybean meal/wheat bran (1:1, m/m)		250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
蛋白酶	米曲霉 CCBP 001	双低菜籽饼	338 U/g, 96 h	16 柱水浴式	[57]
	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> CCBP 001	Canola cake		16 Columns in a water bath	

续表

产物	微生物	油料饼粕种类	产量及生产周期	生物反应器种类	文献
Products	Microorganism	Oil crop cakes and meals	Yield and production period	Bioreactor	Ref.
蛋白酶	米曲霉	豆粕/麦麸 (6:4, <i>m/m</i>)	2331 U/g, 33 h	-	[58]
Protease	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>	Defatted soybean meal/wheat bran (6:4, <i>m/m</i>)			
蛋白酶	米曲霉 HN 3.042	豆粕	1744 U/g, 40 h	-	[59]
Protease	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> HN 3.042	Defatted soybean meal			
蛋白酶	枯草芽孢杆菌 K-1	棉籽饼	1020 U/mL, 48 h	500 mL 锥形瓶	[60]
Protease	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> K-1	Cotton cake		500 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
α-淀粉酶					
α-Amylase					
α -淀粉酶	解淀粉芽孢杆菌 ATCC 23842	花生饼/麦麸 (1:1, <i>m/m</i>)	62470 U/g, 72 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[61]
α -Amylase	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ATCC 23842	Groundnut oil cake/wheat bran (1:1, <i>m/m</i>)		250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
α -淀粉酶	枯草芽孢杆菌 KCC 103	葵花籽饼/麦麸 (1:1, <i>m/m</i>)	86000 IU/g, 48 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[62]
α -Amylase	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> KCC 103	Sunflower oil cake/wheat bran (1:1, <i>m/m</i>)		250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
α -淀粉酶/蛋白酶	枯草芽孢杆菌	豆粕	825 IU/g (α -淀粉酶); 330 IU/g (蛋白酶), 72 h	150 mL 锥形瓶	[63]
α -Amylase/Protease	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Soybean meal	825 IU/g (α -Amylase); 330 IU/g (Protease), 72 h	150 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
α -淀粉酶	米曲霉 S2	豆粕	22118 U/g, 12 d	1 L 锥形瓶	[64]
α -Amylase	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> S2	Soybean meal		1 L Erlenmeyer flask	
木聚糖酶					
Xylanase					
木聚糖酶	短小芽孢杆菌	豆粕/玉米芯/稻壳 (16:200:150, <i>m/m/m</i>)	327 U/g, 6 d	-	[65]
Xylanase	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Soybean meal/corn cob/paddy husk (16:200:150, <i>m/m/m</i>)			
木聚糖酶	黑曲霉 LPB 326	豆粕/甘蔗渣 (13:7, <i>m/m</i>)	3099 IU/g, 96 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[20]
Xylanase	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> LPB 326	Soybean meal/sugarcane bagasse (13:7, <i>m/m</i>)		250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	
木聚糖酶/内切葡聚糖酶	黑曲霉	豆粕	47 IU/g, 96 h (木聚糖酶)/35 IU/g, 96 h (内切葡聚糖酶)	16 柱水浴式	[19]
Xylanase/Endoglucanase	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Soybean meal	47 IU/g, 96 h (Xylanase)/35 IU/g, 96 h (Endoglucanase)	16 Columns in a water bath	
木聚糖酶	腐皮镰孢菌 SYRN 7	棉籽饼	约 1000 U/g, 96 h	250 mL 锥形瓶	[66]
Xylanase	<i>Fusarium solani</i> SYRN7	Cotton seed cake	About 1000 U/g, 96 h	250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	

作用,在食品、医药、精细化工等许多领域得到广泛应用。二十二碳六烯酸(DHA)是一种重要的长链 ω -3脂肪酸,具有多种生理功能,如降低心血管疾病、癌症和类风湿性关节炎的风险,有助于胎儿大脑和视网膜的健康发育^[74]。菜籽饼粕中丰富的蛋白质、碳水化合物和矿物质是优质的微生物营养来源,但不能被高产DHA的微藻直接利用,利用真菌固体发酵增加菜籽饼粕中游离氨基氮和可溶性糖含量,促进微藻生长代谢,在Gong等^[75]研究中,利用真菌预发酵菜籽粕和废糖蜜替代葡萄糖和酵母提取物分别作为氮源和碳源进行寇氏隐假藻的DHA生产,可达到8.72 mg/L产量(表3)。

二十碳五烯酸(EPA)是另一种对人体和哺乳动物生理具有重要调控作用的长链 ω -3脂肪酸。被孢霉菌可利用富含EPA前体物质亚油酸的亚麻籽油和富含木质纤维素的葵花籽饼产生EPA,获得的高EPA葵花籽饼可作为动物饲料或EPA生产源^[17]。花生四烯酸(ARA)是一种 ω -6脂肪酸,利用真菌被孢霉菌进一步发酵葵花籽饼,在酵母提取物的补充下,可获得4.18 mg/g ARA^[76]。

3.5 γ -聚谷氨酸

γ -聚谷氨酸(γ -PGA)是一类由D-谷氨酸和L-谷氨酸单元组成的聚合物,具有良好的保水性、吸水性、可降解性、成膜特性,可添加至肥料、农药、除草剂,延长其作用时间^[77,78]。油料饼粕如大豆饼粕、菜籽饼粕被广泛应用于 γ -PGA生产的研究中,可提供发酵微生物所需氮源。 γ -PGA生产所用微生物多为芽孢杆菌,可分为L-谷氨酸依赖型和L-谷氨酸非依赖型,其中L-谷氨酸依赖型芽孢杆菌被广泛应用,如解淀粉芽孢杆菌C1^[79]、枯草芽孢杆菌3-10^[80]、枯草芽孢杆菌ZC-5^[81]、地衣芽孢杆菌NCIM 2324^[82]等(表3)。当使用L-谷氨酸依赖型细菌时,需要在发酵基质中额外加入L-谷氨酸^[83],如味精废液。此外,一些碳源和氮源的额外补充可进一步提高 γ -PGA的产量,Bajaj等^[82]研究发现,只使用豆粕进行固体发酵仅得到27.81 mg/g γ -PGA,甘油、柠檬酸、 α -酮戊二酸及L-谷氨酸等的补充使产量提高至98.64 mg/g。

3.6 其它高附加值产物

除了以上所介绍的以外,利用油料饼粕经固体发酵还能合成其它有价值的微生物代谢产物如1,3-丙二醇、生物聚酯、 β -葡聚糖和天麻素C。其中,1,3-丙二醇(1,3-POD)是一种熔点低、溶解性广泛、安全性高的重要化工原料,被用于溶剂、增塑剂、乳

化剂、润滑剂、抗冻剂等^[84],以其为单体合成的新型纤维材料—聚对苯二甲酸丙二酯(PTT),具有良好的回弹性、易染性、热定型性和生物可降解性,被广泛用于化纤领域^[85]。利用米曲霉固体发酵预处理菜籽粕,水解菜籽粕富含氨基酸、肽、磷和还原糖,可作为生产1,3-POD的酪酸梭状芽孢杆菌生长的营养源,在分批补充甘油的情况下,获得65.5 g/L的产量^[86](表3)。

生物聚酯是以可再生资源为原料,经生物发酵等手段获得的一类新型材料,聚3-羟基丁酸酯-共-3-羟基戊酸酯,即P(3HB-co-3HV),是一种典型的已商业化的生物聚酯,具有绿色、环保、可再生等优点,被广泛应用于包装材料、药物缓释等领域^[87,88]。钩虫贪铜菌是一类积累生物聚酯为能量储备物的微生物,利用固体发酵菜籽粕和粗甘油作为钩虫贪铜菌营养源和碳源进行发酵,可获得10.9 g/L P(3HB-co-3HV)^[14]。使用该方法生产聚3-羟基丁酸酯(PHB),每0.72 kg菜籽粕和3.13 kg粗甘油可获得1 kg PHB^[89]。类似地,利用固体发酵葵花籽粕和粗甘油进行发酵可获得9.9 g/L P(3HB-co-3HV)^[90],乙酰丙酸作为碳源进一步加入后,P(3HB-co-3HV)产量提高至23.4 g/L^[91](表3)。

β -葡聚糖是一种具有免疫调节和抗肿瘤活性的生物活性多糖,可在丝状真菌的油料饼粕发酵物中获得,Sutter等^[92]研究发现 β -葡聚糖含量3.46%的固体发酵菜籽粕水提取物表现出显著的免疫调节活性,固体发酵基质可能被直接用作动物饲料添加剂,有助于提高动物免疫力。天麻素C是一类可抑制小鼠肺癌细胞增生和HCV病毒扩增的活性物质,可由牛樟芝进行豆粕固体发酵获得,产量达到6.56 mg/g^[93](表3)。

4 总结和展望

油料饼粕作为一种营养丰富的农业副产物,可利用固体发酵进行各种高商业价值的化合物生产,包括水解酶、抗生素、不饱和脂肪酸、生物活性肽、化工原料等,有利于降低生产成本,提高油料饼粕的利用率和商业价值。

尽管目前关于油料饼粕固体发酵的研究越来越多,但存在一定的问题,制约发酵饼粕行业的发展,包括:

(1)油料饼粕的种类众多,营养组成有所不同,需要针对不同发酵目的,选择合适的饼粕种类和发酵微生物;利用不同饼粕营养差异,进行多种饼粕

表 3 油料饼粕固体发酵所产的除酶类以外的高附加值产物
Table 3 Reports of high-value products (except enzyme) production in solid state fermentation of oil crop meals and cakes

产物 Product	微生物 Microorganism	油料饼粕种类 Oil crop cakes and meals	产量及生产周期 Yield and production period	生物反应器种类 Bioreactor	文献 Ref.
抗生素					
Antibiotic					
伊枯草菌素 A Iturin A	芽孢杆菌 iso 1 <i>Bacillus</i> iso 1	豆粕/麦麸 Defatted soybean meal/wheat bran	6.88 mg/g, 96 h	填充床式 Packed bed bioreactor	[12]
伊枯草菌素 A / γ -聚谷氨酸 Iturin A / γ -PGA	枯草芽孢杆菌 3-10 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> 3-10	菜籽粕/麦麸 (7:3, m/m) Rapeseed meal/wheat bran (7:3, m/m)	5.3 mg/g Iturin A; 51.3 mg/g γ -PGA, 84 h	-	[80]
伊枯草菌素 A / γ -聚谷氨酸 Iturin A / γ -PGA	枯草芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	豆粕/麦麸/米糠 (64:13:23, m/m/m) Defatted soybean meal/wheat bran/rice husk (64:13:23, m/m/m)	5.58 mg/g Iturin A; 3.58 mg/g γ -PGA, 96 h	夹套柱式 Jacketed column bioreactor	[94]
杆菌肽 Bacitracin	地衣芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	豆粕或葵花籽粕 Soybean meal or sunflower meal	4540 IU/g (豆粕); 1330 IU/g (葵花籽粕), 48 h 4540 IU/g (soybean meal); 1330 IU/g (sunflower meal), 48 h	30 L 发酵罐 30 L Glass stainless steel fermenter	[95]
	地衣芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	豆粕/麦麸 (3:1, m/m) Soybean meal/wheat bran (3:1, m/m)	4820 IU/g, 48 h	-	[96]
生物活性肽					
Bioactive peptide					
大豆肽 Soybean peptide	枯草芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	豆粕 Soybean meal	-	30 L 平行发酵罐 Parallel 30 L fermenters	[69]
大豆肽/ γ -聚谷氨酸 Soybean peptide/ γ -PGA	枯草芽孢杆菌 N-2 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> N-2	豆粕 Soybean meal	50.42% 小肽 (水溶性肥料); 79 mg/g γ -聚谷氨酸 50.42% small peptides (water-soluble solution); 79 mg/g γ -PGA	500 mL 锥形瓶 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[73]
芝麻小肽 Sesame peptide	枯草芽孢杆菌/乳酸菌 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> / <i>Lactobacillus</i>	芝麻粕 Sesame meal	71.3 mg/g	-	[70]
菜籽多肽 Rapeseed peptide	枯草芽孢杆菌 10160/雅致放 射毛霉 40252 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> 10160/ <i>Actinomyces</i> 40252	菜籽粕/麦麸 (19:1, m/m) Rapeseed meal powder/wheat bran (19:1, m/m)	125.19 mg/g, 48 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[72]
花生小肽 Peanut peptide	地衣芽孢杆菌 CGMCC 0635 <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> CGMCC0635	花生粕 Peanut meal	130.54 mg/g, 21 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[97]

续表

产物 Product	微生物 Microorganism	油料饼粕种类 Oil crop cakes and meals	产量及生产周期 Yield and production period	生物反应器种类 Bioreactor	文献 Ref.
多不饱和脂肪酸 Polyunsaturated fatty acid					
二十二碳六烯酸 Docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA)	米曲霉 LZ02/粗糙脉孢菌 J2/ 寇氏隐甲藻 <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> LZ02/ <i>Neurospora crassa</i> J2/ <i>Cryptocodinium cohnii</i>	菜籽粕/麦麸 Rapeseed meal/wheat bran	8.72 mg/L, 7 d	锥形瓶 Erlenmeyer flask	[75]
二十碳五烯酸 Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)	高山被孢霉 46 <i>Mortierella alpine</i> 46	葵花籽饼/亚麻籽油 (10:1, <i>m/m</i>) Sunflower press cake/linseed oil (10:1, <i>m/m</i>)	4.6 mg/g	锥形瓶 Erlenmeyer flask	[17]
花生四烯酸 Arachidonic acid (ARA)	高山被孢霉 CBS 754.68 <i>Mortierella alpine</i> CBS 754.68	葵花籽饼 Sunflower cake	4.18 mg/g, 12 d	500 mL 锥形瓶 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[76]
γ-聚谷氨酸 γ-PGA					
γ-聚谷氨酸 γ-PGA	解淀粉芽孢杆菌 C1 <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> C1	豆粕菜籽饼/麦麸/玉米粉/牛粪/谷氨酸钠废液 (1.91:0.5:1.5:0.57:5.51:2.51, <i>m/m/m/m/m/m</i>) Soybean cake/rapeseed cake/wheat bran/corn flour/dairy manure composts/monosodium glutamate production residues (1.91:0.5:1.5:0.57:5.51:2.51, <i>m/m/m/m/m/m</i>) 豆粕/鸡粪/谷氨酸结晶粗提物 (25.15:62.35:15.09, <i>m/m/m</i>) Soybean cake/chicken manure/crude extract of glutamic acid after isoelectric crystallization (25.15:62.35:15.09, <i>m/m/m</i>)	43.7 mg/g, 48 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[79]
γ-聚谷氨酸 γ-PGA	枯草芽孢杆菌 ZC-5 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ZC-5		65.7 mg/g, 48 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[81]
γ-聚谷氨酸 γ-PGA	地衣芽孢杆菌 NCIM 2324 <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> NCIM 2324	豆粕/L-谷氨酸α-酮戊二酸/甘油/柠檬酸 Soybean meal/L-glutamic acid/α-ketoglutaric acid/glycerol/citric acid (25.15:62.35:15.09, <i>m/m/m</i>)	98.64 mg/g, 72 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[82]
其它 Others					
1,3-丙二醇 1,3-propanediol (1,3-POD)	米曲霉/酯酸梭状芽孢杆菌 VPI 1718 <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> / <i>Clostridium butyricum</i> VPI 1718	菜籽粕/麦麸 (1:1, <i>m/m</i>) Rapeseed meal/wheat bran (1:1, <i>m/m</i>)	65.5 g/L, 57 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[86]

续表

产物	微生物	油料饼粕种类	产量及生产周期	生物反应器种类	文献
Product	Microorganism	Oil crop cakes and meals	Yield and production period	Bioreactor	Ref.
聚(3-羟基丁酸酯-co-3-羟基戊酸酯)/poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (P(3HB-co-3HV))	米曲霉/钩虫贪铜菌 DSM 545 <i>Aspergillus oryzae/Cuprianidus necator</i> DSM 545	菜籽粕/麦麸 (2:1, m/m) Rapeseed meal/wheat bran (2:1, m/m)	10.9 g/L, 58 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[14]
聚(3-羟基丁酸酯) poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate) (PHB)	米曲霉/钩虫贪铜菌 DSM4058 <i>Aspergillus oryzae/Cuprianidus necator</i> DSM4058	菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	24.75 g/L, 120 h	-	[89]
聚(3-羟基丁酸酯-co-3-羟基戊酸酯) poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (P(3HB-co-3HV))	米曲霉/钩虫贪铜菌 DSM 545 <i>Aspergillus oryzae/Cuprianidus necator</i> DSM 545	葵花籽粕 Sunflower meal	9.9 g/L, 110 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[90]
聚(3-羟基丁酸酯)/聚(3-羟基丁酸酯-co-3-羟基戊酸酯) poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate)/poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (P(3HB-co-3HV))	米曲霉/钩虫贪铜菌 DSM 7237 <i>Aspergillus oryzae/Cuprianidus necator</i> DSM 7237	葵花籽粕 Sunflower meal	27.9 g/L (PHB), 无乙酰丙酸, 77 h; 23.4 g/L (P(3HB-co-3HV)), 有乙酰丙酸, 97 h 27.9 g/L (PHB), without levulinic acid, 77 h; 23.4 g/L (P(3HB-co-3HV)), with levulinic acid, 97 h	250 mL 锥形瓶 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	[91]
β -葡聚糖 β -Glucan	酱油曲霉 <i>Aspergillus sojae</i>	菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	34.6 mg/g	50 L 填充床式 50 L Packed-bed bioreactor	[92]
天麻素 C Antrodin C	牛樟芝 <i>Antrodia camphorata</i>	豆粕 Soybean meal	6.56 mg/g, 22 d	1 L 锥形瓶 1 L Erlenmeyer flask	[93]

混合发酵,实现营养物质均衡互补并诱导真菌分泌多种高附加值代谢产物。

(2)发酵微生物种类较为单一,需广泛利用高通量筛选和代谢工程、人工诱变等方法获得对极端发酵环境(不灭菌、低水活度、高温)具有强适应能力、发酵产物产量高、活性强的发酵菌种;混菌发酵可能取得更好的发酵效果,但目前针对油料饼粕高附加值产物生产的混菌发酵研究较少,机理也鲜有阐明,需进一步加强这方面研究工作。

(3)固体发酵的工艺尚需进一步完善。目前制约固体发酵发展的主要因素是发酵过程难以控制,如温度、通氧量、pH等指标的控制,如何在发酵过程中在线监测这些指标的变化是未来新型发酵生物反应器设计研究的重点;此外,部分研究证明了不灭菌直接进行固体发酵操作的可行性,这有助于保持原料的营养成分和降低生产成本,其中需要格外注意发酵条件如水分和温度的选择,及辅助手段的应用如微生物饥饿策略,通过控制营养水平来选择性培养发酵微生物;底物抑制,即通过调节底物浓度使其有利于发酵微生物生长、抑制环境微生物生长;调节盐浓度,对于耐盐的发酵微生物,高盐环境与其它策略相结合可能实现非无菌发酵。

(4)大部分利用油料饼粕固体发酵获得高附加值产物仅停留在实验室水平,而不是大规模生产。固体发酵大规模生产需要克服各种问题,包括标准化过程的缺乏,试验结果的重复性差,生物反应器设计、操作和扩大的难度。如何扩大规模使其能够应用于工业生产需要更多的研究试验。

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