

嗜盐光合细菌的分离鉴定及其营养成分分析*

王绍校 杨惠芳 黄志勇 曹文伟¹ 刘志培^{**}

(中国科学院微生物研究所 北京 100080)

(¹ 辽宁师范大学生物系 大连 116021)

摘要 从大连海岸的海泥中分离到4株海洋光合细菌:菌株C410、菌株DS2、菌株E₃和E₄,它们都能在厌氧光照下营光异养生长,菌株C410还能够利用还原性硫化物营光自养生长.依菌对NaCl的需求,菌株C410、DS2归属于嗜盐光合细菌,菌株E₃和E₄属于耐盐光合细菌.根据形态和培养特征、生理生化特征、光合作用内膜结构、泛醌组成、(G+C)的摩尔百分比等指标,菌株C410鉴定为*Rhodovulum sulfidophilus* (嗜硫小红卵菌)、菌株DS2鉴定为*Rhodobium marinum* (海红菌)、菌株E₃和E₄鉴定为*Rhodobacter azotoformans*.4株菌的营养成分分析表明,它们的细胞的最大生长量为 4×10^9 mL⁻¹.粗蛋白含量占细胞干重的55%左右,菌株DS2高达64.2%.4菌株所含氨基酸种类齐全,特别具备人和动物所必需的氨基酸.4菌株均含有辅酶Q10和类胡萝卜素.其中菌株C410的类胡萝卜素含量最高.图1表6参14

关键词 海洋光合细菌;嗜盐紫色非硫细菌;分离鉴定;营养成分

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ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MARINE PHOTOSYNTHESIS BACTERIA AND ANALYSIS OF THEIR NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITIONS

WANG Shaoxiao, YANG Huifang, HUANG Zhiyong, CAO Wenwei¹ & LIU Zhipei^{**}

(Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, China)

(¹ Department of Biology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian 116021, China)

Abstract Four strains of marine photosynthesis bacteria were isolated from seawater and the sediments of Dalian coast. All four strains were motile. They required one or more kinds of growth factors. The isolates were able to grow anaerobically in light or aerobically in dark. Strain C410, E₃ and E₄ contained vesicular intracytoplasmic membranes unlike strain DS2, which contained a lamellar one. Because salt was necessary for the growth of strains C410 and DS2, they belonged to halophilic purple nonsulfur bacteria. Strains E₃ and E₄ belonged to salt tolerant purple nonsulfur bacteria. Strain C410 grew well using sulfide or thiosulfate as electron donors for phototrophic growth. They were identified as *Rhodovulum sulfidophilus* (strain C410), *Rhodobium marinum* (strain DS2), and *Rhodobacter azotoformans* (strains E₃ and E₄). Their cell yields, protein contents, amino acid compositions, and contents of carotenoids were analyzed under the optimum conditions. All of the most cell yields of the four strains were more than 4×10^9 /mL⁻¹. Their protein contents of dry weights were about 55% (for strain DS2 it was 64.2%). They contained all kinds of essential amino acids, and also contained coenzyme Q10 and carotenoid. The carotenoid content of strain E₃ was the most among the four strains. Fig 1, Tab 6, Ref 14

Keywords marine photosynthesis bacteria; halophilic purple nonsulfur bacteria; isolation and identification; nutrient composition

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光合细菌(photosynthesis bacteria)是以光为能源,在缺氧条件下,以有机小分子化合物或二氧化碳为碳源进行繁殖的微生物;是地球上最早出现的具有原始光能合成体系的原核生物,它们广泛分布于湖泊、海洋、土壤中.光合细菌在自然水体中是水生生态系统食物链及物质循环的重要组成部分,水生生物的排泄物、饵料残渣及排入的有机污染物被分解为有机酸、氨基酸等后,可以被光合细菌作为光合原料加以利用,从而起

到净化水质的作用.此外,光合细菌富含蛋白质,含量高于大豆,光合细菌还富含B族维生素、醌类及多种生理活性物质.对于开发饲料的新来源、探索食物人工合成有独特的意义.其中紫色非硫细菌(purple non-sulfur bacteria)是光合细菌中最常见,种类最多、分布最广、最具有应用潜力的一类.该菌群在菌种分离^[1]、废水处理^[2]、水产养殖^[3]以及其它方面^[4]取得了很多成果.国外报道,目前的嗜盐光合细菌共有9种^[5].而国内的研究多集中在淡水种群,极少涉及海洋光合细菌,特别是嗜盐光合细菌的研究,至今尚未见有报道.

本文从海水及底泥中分离到海洋光合细菌,对它们进行了

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** 通讯作者 Corresponding author (E-mail:liuzhipei@hotmail.com)

鉴定,其中2株归属于嗜盐紫色非硫细菌,另2株为耐盐紫色非硫细菌.确定了它们的最适培养特征.对它们的蛋白质、氨基酸、辅酶Q、类胡萝卜素等营养成分进行了分析.为丰富我国的海洋光合细菌资源,海水净化、海产养殖、饲料添加剂、提高鱼虾等的免疫力的应用奠定基础.

1 材料和方法

1.1 菌种的分离、培养和鉴定

本实验所用样品来自大连市沿海地区的海水和底泥.

称取1 g样品接入装有100 mL含盐的AT培养基^[6]中,光照厌氧培养5~15 d,光照度为1 000 lx,待有红色、褐色或绿色生长物明显生长后,应用软琼脂深层逐级稀释法分离单菌落,视纯化效果分离转接3代或更多代,直至获得纯菌株并用显微镜镜检.

细胞形态结构、革兰氏、鞭毛、荚膜染色^[7]后在显微镜下(1 500倍)观察.制作超薄切片在电镜下观察内膜结构影.氮源试验、碳源试验、生长因子试验、硫化物和硫代硫酸盐光能自养生长试验参照Hiraishi^[8].

1.2 测定方法

1.2.1 菌量测定 采用琼脂深层稀释法和称细胞干重.

1.2.2 菌体的吸收光谱 用60%蔗糖溶液重悬干净菌体,在光谱仪(HP 8452A)上测定.

1.2.3 DNA的提取及 $x(G+C)/\%$ 测定 按文献[9]进行.

1.2.4 总蛋白质含量的测定 采用凯氏定氮法[10];17种

常见氨基酸采用酸水解法用Beckman6300高效氨基酸分析仪测定,色氨酸按参考文献[10]测定;类胡萝卜素的相对含量测定见文献[11];醌的提取与测定见文献[12].

2 结果

2.1 菌株的分离和鉴定

从大连海岸的海水和底泥中分离到4株海洋光合细菌,菌株C410、DS2、E₃、E₄,其鉴定特征列于表1和表2.厌氧光照培养下,4株菌的菌体细胞分别呈现出紫褐色、粉红色、棕绿色和棕色等颜色,能利用一些低分子的有机酸、有机醇和糖类作为碳源,营光异养生长,特有菌株C410能利用还原性硫化物作为光合电子供体营光自养生长.所试10种氮源中除硝态氮外,其他8种氮源都能利用.它们的光内膜结构分别为:囊泡状和片层状(图1和表1).表1的结果表明:菌株C410、DS2只能在含有NaCl海水中生长,最高盐度可达10%,而菌株E₃和E₄在无NaCl时均可生长,由此确认:菌株C410、DS2应归属于嗜盐紫色非硫细菌,菌株E₃、E₄属于耐盐紫色非硫细菌.4株分离菌的DNA碱基组成($x(G+C)/\%$)与标准菌株相近(表3).根据《伯杰氏系统细菌学手册》第九版^[5],并查阅了紫色非硫细菌中的有关属、种的最新报道,把4株菌分别鉴定为:菌株C410—*Rhodovulum sulfiphilus*(嗜硫小红卵菌)^[5],菌株DS2—*Rhodobium marinum*(海红菌)^[8],菌株E₃、E₄—*Rhodobacter azotoformans*^[13].

表1 分离菌株的形态和培养特征

Tab 1 Phenotypes of four isolates

	Strain C410	Strain DS2	Strain E ₃	Strain E ₄
Colonies	圆形,褐色 Brown circle	卵圆形,粉色 Pink ovate	圆形,棕绿色 Brown-blue circle	圆形,深棕色 Dark brown circle
Cells	卵圆到杆形 Ovate to rod	杆状 Rod	球形到卵圆形 Spheric to ovate	球形到卵圆形 Spheric to ovate
Cell size (d/mm)	0.8~2.0×0.6~1.0	1.5~2.0×0.6~1.0	0.7~1.0	0.7~1.0
粘液 Mucosa	+	-	+	+
内膜结构 Intracytoplasmic membranes	囊泡状 Vesicular	片层状 Lamina	囊泡状 Vesicular	囊泡状 Vesicular
Flagellum	Polar single	Multi	Polar single	Polar single
E _{opti} /lx	2 200	700~2 200	1 500	700
NaCl range for growth (w/%)	1~10	1~10	0~7	0~7
Optimal NaCl (w/%)	4	4	1	1
Optimal temp (θ/℃)	29	29~37	29~37	29~37
Growth factor	烟酸 Niacin	复杂 Multiplicity	烟酸 Niacin	烟酸 Niacin

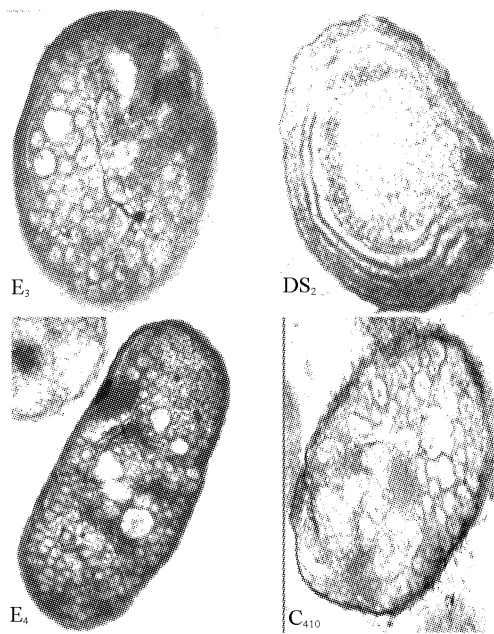


图1 4株菌光内膜结构电镜照片
Fig 1 Electron photograph of photo-intracytoplasmic membranes of four strains

2.2 营养成分分析

2.2.1 分离菌株的菌生长量和蛋白质含量 测定结果见表4,所分离的4株光合细菌菌体生长量都在 $4\times 10^9\text{ mL}^{-1}$ 以上,细胞干重在1~2 g/L.它们都含有较为丰富的蛋白质,其粗蛋白含量分别占细胞干重的50%~60%左右.其中菌株DS2的蛋白质含量最高,高于荚膜红假单胞菌(57.95%)、球形红假单胞菌(58.6%)和酵母菌(*ESS. nestle*)(54%)^[6].

2.2.2 蛋白中氨基酸含量 氨基酸含量的测定结果见表5,4株菌都有较高含量的必需氨基酸,菌株C410:433.16 mg/g,菌株DS2:422.88 mg/g,菌株E₃:427.02 mg/g,菌株E₄:453.33 mg/g,都高于常见的植物蛋白,只略低于鸡蛋(512 mg/g)、牛乳(504 mg/g)、牛肉(480 mg/g)和鱼(485 mg/g)等,而且各种必需氨基酸含量均衡,没有限制性氨基酸,为优质的蛋白资源.其中,菌株C410的色氨酸含量为33.97 mg/g,是鸡蛋(17 mg/g)、牛乳(14 mg/g)、牛肉(12 mg/g)和大豆(14 mg/g)

表2 分离菌株的生理生化特性

Tab 2 Physiological and biochemical characterization of isolates

	Strain C410	Strain DS2	Strain E ₃	Strain E ₄
Assimilation of carbon sources				
Sodium gluconate	-	+	+	+
Sodium lactate	-	-	+	+
Sodium succinate	+	+	+	+
Sodium glutamate	+	+	+	+
Pyruvic acid	+	+	-	-
NaAc	+	+	+	+
Sodium malate	+	+	+	+
Aspartic acid	-	-	+	+
Sucrose	+	-	+	+
Sodium formate	-	-	+	+
Alcohol	+	+	+	+
Glucose	+	-	+	-
Sodium tartrate	-	-	-	-
Sodium arginine	-	-	+	-
Sodium citrate	-	-	-	-
Glycerol	+	+	+	+
Sodium benzoate	-	-	-	-
Mannitol	-	-	+	+
Utilization of nitrogen sources				
Sodium glutamate	+	+	+	+
Peptone	+	+	+	+
NH ₄ NO ₃	+	+	+	+
Arg	+	+/-	+	+
KNO ₃	-	-	-	-
NaNO ₂	-	-	-	-
Hydrolyzed casein	+	+	+	+
NH ₄ Cl	+	+	+	+
Met	+	+	+	+
Yeast extract	+	+	+	+
Electron donor (CO ₂ as carbon source)				
0.5 mmol L ⁻¹ Na ₂ S	+	+	-	-
2.0 mmol L ⁻¹ Na ₂ S	+	-	-	-
5.0 mmol L ⁻¹ Na ₂ S	-	-	-	-
2.0 mmol L ⁻¹ Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃	+	-	-	-

Note: +, Growth; -, No growth

表3 分离菌株和标准菌株DNA的x(G+C)/%

Tab 3 x(G+C)/% of DNA of isolates and standard strains

Isolate	x(G+C)/%	Standard strain	x(G+C)/%
C410	65.38	<i>Rhodovulum sulfiphilus</i> ^[1]	66.3~66.6
DS2	62.05	<i>Rhodobium marinum</i> ^[8]	61.5~64.1
E ₃	66.73	<i>Rhodobacter azotoformans</i> ^[13]	69.5~70.2
E ₄	67.23	<i>Rhodobacter azotoformans</i> ^[13]	69.5~70.2

表4 分离菌株的菌体生长量和细胞蛋白含量

Tab 4 Cell growth and protein content of isolates

Isolate					CK ^[6]		
					<i>Rhodopseudomonas capsulatum</i>	<i>Rhodopseudomonas globiformis</i>	<i>ESS. nestle</i>
Cell yield	Liquid (n/mL ⁻¹)	12×10 ⁹	4×10 ⁹	7×10 ⁹	9×10 ⁹	-	-
	Dry weight (ρ/g L ⁻¹)	1.85	1.13	1.42	1.34	-	-
Protein content in dry cell (w/%)		40.6	63.2	55.6	53.7	57.9	58.6
							54.0

Note: -, Not determined

g)^[14]的两倍多,极为罕见.

2.2.3 细胞色素和生理活性物质 光合细菌细胞中富含细菌叶绿素和类胡萝卜素,还含有辅酶Q等生理活性物质,细胞色素可以提高细胞的有氧代谢水平,辅酶Q是呼吸链中的电子

传递体,可以改善动物的心血管功能,具有抗氧化抗衰老的作用.4株菌均含有多种细菌叶绿素和类胡萝卜素等天然色素,总类胡萝卜素含量以菌株C410为最高(表6).4株菌主要含有生理活性物质辅酶Q10(表6).

表5 分离菌株蛋白质中的氨基酸的 $w/\text{mg g}^{-1}$
Tab 5 $w(\text{amino acid})/\text{mg g}^{-1}$ in the isolates protein

Amino acid	Strain			
	C410	DS2	E ₃	E ₄
* Thr	45.74	46.25	45.27	48.75
* Val	55.54	58.35	64.64	68.79
* Met + Cys	35.79	36.70	33.05	33.67
* Ile	41.38	44.03	39.12	41.25
* Leu	83.10	84.60	78.79	81.92
* Phe + Tyr	75.30	74.43	81.35	91.51
* Lys	43.30	46.95	49.48	49.14
* Trp	33.97	14.40	13.92	16.07
His	19.04	17.17	21.40	22.23
Asp	87.59	99.76	85.25	84.26
Ser	30.64	35.03	31.38	32.31
Glu	111.53	158.13	120.61	125.98
Pro	32.59	36.98	40.04	43.65
Gly	50.49	60.73	58.35	54.92
Ala	90.79	96.68	103.22	100.11
Arg	26.55	65.47	70.36	69.26

* 为必需氨基酸 Essential amino acid

3 讨论

表6 分离菌株细胞吸收光谱、吸收峰、总类胡萝卜素含量和辅酶
Tab 6 Cell absorption spectrum and peak, total carotenoid content and coenzyme

	Strain C410	Strain DS2	Strain E ₃	Strain E ₄
吸收峰 (λ/nm) Absorption peak	378, 478, 514, 594, 804, 458	380, 508, 592, 550, 792	424, 448, 478, 510, 592, 674, 802	420, 450, 478, 510, 592, 672, 802
细胞色素 Cytochrome	细菌叶绿素 a, 球形烯 系列类胡萝卜素	细菌叶绿素 a, 螺菌黄素	细菌叶绿素 a, 球形烯 系列类胡萝卜素	细菌叶绿素 a, 球形烯 系列类胡萝卜素
总类胡萝卜素 ($w_{\text{DW}}/\text{mg g}^{-1}$) Total carotenoid	13.40	1.37	8.63	9.17
主要辅酶 Coenzyme	Q10	Q10	Q10	Q10

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