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水环境中藻类与细菌有益相互作用的研究进展与展望

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摘要 藻类和细菌在生态系统中重要元素的生物地球化学循环、能量流动等过程中具有重要作用。一些细菌可以通过促进藻类生长、帮助藻类抵抗逆境胁迫等作用,与藻类发生有益相互作用,进而对两者的生存、竞争、生理功能方面均产生重要影响。本文对近年来藻类和细菌有益相互作用的主要方式、微生物类群、分子机制,及其在环境污染处理、生物质能源和合成生物学等方面的应用进展进行综述,并对未来研究提出展望。这不仅对理解水体微生物的群落结构与功能、微生物种间关系的机制与效应具有重要作用,也将为维护生态系统的健康、挖掘和利用生物资源造福人类提供重要的科学依据。

关键词 藻类与细菌相互作用;生长促进菌;微生物群落;抗逆

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藻类是湖泊、海洋等水环境中的主要初级生产者,在碳、氮等重要元素的生物地球化学循环以及能量流动过程中发挥着至关重要的作用。与高等植物不同,藻类在形态上不具有真正的根、茎等组织分化。然而,藻类在生长过程中向胞外分泌碳水化合物、有机物等营养物质,也可形成一种类似植物根际环境(rhizosphere)、营养相对丰富的藻际环境(phycosphere)^[1-2],并与其他微生物发生有益或有害的种间相互作用。近年来,许多研究表明藻类与细菌的相互作用对水体微生物群落结构与功能、藻类水华暴发、初级生产力等均具有深远影响,是水环境中重要的生态关系之一^[3]。

在这些藻类与细菌的相互作用中,一些细菌可通过促进藻类生长、帮助藻类抵抗逆境条件胁迫等形式,与藻类产生有益相互作用。深入研究这些相互作用,不仅对理解水体微生物的功能及其机制具有重要意义,也将对有益微生物的资源挖掘、生态环境的保护等方面提供有益启示。本文拟综述近年来在藻类与细菌有益相互作用方式、菌种资源、分子机制、应用情况等方面的研究进展,并对未来研究趋势提出展望。

1 藻类与细菌有益相互作用的形式

1.1 生长互促进作用

一些细菌和藻类共同培养时,可通过提供维生素、激素等代谢产物促进藻类的生长。例如,许多真核藻类在生长中需要外源的维生素B₁₂(VB₁₂)^[4],而某些细菌可以自身合成VB₁₂,两者共存时藻类可以提供光合产物作为细菌所需的碳源,同时利用细菌提供的VB₁₂,从而形成一种稳定的互利共生体系^[5]。还有研究表明亚硫酸盐杆菌可利用硅藻分泌的色氨酸和内源性色氨酸,合成激素吲哚-3-乙酸并促进硅藻细胞生长^[6]。Ma等^[7]在研究赤潮中的微生物群落时发现,细菌可向硅藻提供多种维生素,同时分解硅藻产生的腈类和过氧化氢等有害物质。Gonzalez等^[8]发现植物生长促进菌巴西固氮螺菌(*Azospirillum brasilense*)可显著提高小球藻(*Chlorella vulgaris*)的生长速度、干质量和鲜质量等指标。另外,一些海杆菌属的藻际细菌产生对光敏感的铁载体Vibrioferin,可以促进锥状斯氏藻(*Scrippsiella trochoidea*)吸收生长所需要的铁元素^[9]。

1.2 增强藻类的抗逆能力

在生长条件不利时,某些细菌可协助藻类抵抗逆境胁迫。例如,一些产VB₁₂细菌在与莱茵衣藻

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(*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*) 共生时,可显著增强衣藻的耐热能力^[10-11]。而近期一项研究也表明,VB₁₂对藻际细菌同样具有高温保护效果^[12]。在缺氮条件下,固氮菌 *Mesorhizobium sangaii* 与小球藻共培养时,可发挥固氮作用并提供氮源给小球藻,显著提高小球藻的油脂产量和生物量^[13]。另外,在高盐或高重金属含量等胁迫条件下,巴西固氮螺菌 (*Azospirillum brasilense*)、红球菌 (*Rhodococcus qingshengii*) MEZX29、氨基杆菌 (*Aminobacter* sp.) Y9 菌株可以分别增强不同藻类的耐受能力^[14-16]。

1.3 其他有益相互作用

细菌与藻类共培养时,还会发挥促进产氢、脂质积累、污染物去除等其他作用^[17-18],而这些作用已经在污染防治、生物能源利用等方面得到广泛关注。

2 与藻类发生有益相互作用的细菌

与藻类发生有益相互作用的细菌种属分布较为

广泛(表1)。这些细菌大多数属于变形菌门,例如圆褐固氮菌属 (*Azotobacter*)、固氮螺菌属 (*Azospirillum*)、根瘤菌属 (*Rhizobium*)、假单胞菌属 (*Pseudomonas*) 等革兰氏阴性菌,这些细菌往往可通过分泌特定的物质促进藻类的生长或促进抗逆能力。此外,也有其他一些菌株,如:产吡啶菌属 (*Porphyrobacter*)、芽孢杆菌属 (*Bacillus*)、农杆菌属 (*Agrobacterium*)、泛菌属 (*Pantoea*)、黄杆菌属 (*Flavobacterium*)、贪噬菌属 (*Variovorax*)、甲基杆菌属 (*Methylobacterium*) 等,被发现在与藻类共培养时可以促进藻类的生物质积累。

然而,针对藻类有益细菌的系统性资源挖掘并不多见,而且同一细菌在不同条件下也可能表现出不同的相互作用效果^[17-18]。因此,深入挖掘藻类有益细菌的资源及其功能鉴定依然需要进一步的研究。

表1 代表性藻类有益菌列表

Table 1 List of representative algal growth-promoting bacteria

细菌 Bacteria	藻类 Algae	相互作用形式 Interaction types	文献 References
<i>Achromobacter</i> sp. CBA4603	<i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i> NIES-144	产生生长素	[19]
<i>Aminobacter</i> sp. Y9	<i>Synechocystis</i> sp. PCC6803	提高抗镉能力	[16]
<i>Azospirillum baldaniorum</i> sp. 245	<i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> C1S	降低藻细胞中 ROS, SH 基团、叶绿素和类胡萝卜素的水平,以及盐胁迫诱导的细胞损伤,产生 IAA	[20]
<i>Azospirillum brasilense</i>	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> UTEX2714, <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> U169, <i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i> UTEX2714	产生 IAA	[21-23]
<i>Azospirillum brasilense</i> Cd	<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i> UTEX2714 UTEX2805, <i>Auxenochlorella protothecoides</i> UTEX2341	氮固定;减少 ROS 的积累,分泌 IAA;产生核黄素	[23-25]
<i>Azospirillum brasilense</i>	<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i>	提高耐盐能力	[14]
<i>Azospirillum</i> sp. MERYLM7	<i>Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii</i> FACHB-1503	促进生长	[26]
<i>Azotobacter chroococcum</i> No. 1.0233	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> cc849	氮固定	[27]
<i>Azotobacter vinelandii</i> DJ	<i>Scenedesmus</i> sp. BA032	氮固定且提供铁载体	[28]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> ES4	<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i> UTEX 2714	产生 CO ₂ 、2,3-丁二醇和乙偶姻	[23]
<i>Dinoroseobacter shibae</i>	<i>Chlorella</i> sp. HN11, C1, W1	产生铁载体、氮固定、ACC 脱氨酶	[29]
<i>Dyadobacter</i> sp. HH091	<i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> MZCH 10104	释放多糖降解酶	[30]
<i>Emticicia</i> sp. EG3	<i>Euglena gracilis</i> NIES-48	促进生物质与脂类合成	[31]
<i>Flavobacteria Sphingobacteria</i>	<i>Nannochloropsis oceanica</i> KB1	产生 IAA	[32]
<i>Marinobacter</i> spp.	<i>Scrippsiella trochoidea</i>	提供铁载体	[9]
<i>Mesorhizobium loti</i> MAFF303099	<i>Lobomonas rostrata</i>	产生 VB ₁₂	[5]
<i>Methylobacterium</i> spp.	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scenedesmus vacuolatus</i> , <i>Haematococcus lacustris</i>	合成维生素、铁载体和植物生长素	[33]

续表 1 Continued Table 1

细菌 Bacteria	藻类 Algae	相互作用形式 Interaction types	文献 References
<i>Mycobacterium</i> sp. A1-PYR	<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	促进生长	[34]
<i>Phycocomes zhengii</i> LMIT002 ^T	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	产生 VB ₁₂ 和 IAA	[35]
<i>Porphyrobacter</i> sp. AAP82	<i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> MZCH 10104	产生维生素	[30]
<i>Pseudomonas composti</i>	<i>Characium</i> sp.155-1	释放未知的胞外化合物	[36]
<i>Pseudomonas gessardii</i>	<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i>	增加藻类胞外多糖中的蛋白	[37]
<i>Rhizobium</i> sp.	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scenedesmus</i> sp., <i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	促进生长	[38]
<i>Rhodococcus qingshengii</i> MEZX29	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	提高耐盐能力	[15]
<i>Roseovarius</i> sp. MS2	<i>Ulva</i> (Chlorophyta)	释放生长和形态发生促进因子、冷应激适应因子	[39]
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	提高耐热能力	[10]
<i>Sulfitobacter alexandrii</i> sp. nov	<i>Alexandrium minutum</i> amtk4	产生 VB ₁₂ 和类胡萝卜素	[40]
<i>Variovorax paradoxus</i> S110	<i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> MZCH 10104	产生生长素 IAA 和 VB ₁₂	[30]

3 藻类与细菌有益相互作用的分子机制

近年来,随着多组学、分子生物学的发展,藻类与细菌之间的营养物质交换、信号转导、基因表达调控等机制已得到部分阐明^[41],图1为两者之间的相互作用模式图,深入理解这些分子机制将对我们认识微生物种间关系、水体生态系统的内在规律具有重要意义。

3.1 信号转导机制

群体感应 (quorum sensing, QS) 是广泛存在于微生物的通讯系统。多种细菌可通过分泌小分子信号感知周围群体密度和物种组成变化,引起基因在转录水平的协调表达,从而改变细菌的生长和行为^[42-43]。Wagner-Döbler等^[44]发现一种通常与藻类共存的细菌——玫瑰杆菌属,能够通过N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯 (N-acyl-L-homoserine lactones, AHLs) 分子调节初级代谢过程。实际上,许多变形菌门细菌可产生QS物质,并能分泌一些诱导性物质作用于藻类;同时藻类也能合成分泌一些类似于信息素的物质反作用于细菌,两者相互影响彼此的生理代谢^[45]。因此, QS介导的相互作用对菌藻共生关系有着广泛影响,在微生物群落结构和生态功能等方面有着重要作用^[46]。

其他分子也可介导藻类与细菌之间的互作。Amin等^[6]的研究证明,硫杆菌 (*Sulfitobacter* sp.) 分泌的激素吡啶-3-乙酸作为一种信号分子参与复杂的营养物质交换,最终促进硅藻的细胞分裂。许多藻类也产生 homoserine、fucoserratene 等分子^[47-48],在

调控与细菌之间的相互作用中发挥关键功能。

3.2 基因表达调控模式

转录组学和蛋白质组学等多组学方法为揭示藻类与细菌之间的基因表达调控模式提供了新的线索。例如, Amin等^[6]在硅藻和亚硫酸盐杆菌相互作用的研究中,对单独和共培养的样品进行了比较转录组学和靶向代谢物分析,结果表明在亚硫酸盐杆菌中,负责色氨酸生长素吡啶-3-乙酸生物合成的基因上调,而细菌可利用硅藻提供的氨基酸来合成这种化合物。Helliwell等^[49]采用蛋白质组学方法探究绿藻 *Lobomonas rostrata* 响应细菌 *Mesorhizobium loti* 提供 VB₁₂ 的机制,发现藻类有不少抗逆类蛋白表达量升高。本课题组在利用蛋白质组学技术研究细菌促进海藻耐热的分子机制中,也发掘了一批藻类和细菌相互作用过程中特殊的差异表达蛋白^[50]。这些高通量技术的发展与应用,将继续为揭示藻类与细菌双方在相互作用时独特的诱导表达基因、生化途径的调整提供有益帮助。

3.3 营养物质的运输

一般来说,藻类通过光合作用提供 O₂ 和有机物供细菌利用,而细菌通过产生 CO₂、生长因子、铁载体等物质促进藻类生长,两者的营养物质形成良性的交换^[51]。藻类和细菌均具有大量的转运蛋白用于运输磷酸盐^[52]、维生素^[53]、氨基酸^[54-55]、激素^[56]、糖类^[57-58]等物质,而细胞的胞外聚合物可以提供结合位点增强营养元素的运输^[59]。然而,这些运输体系如何参与藻类与细菌相互作用还存在许多值得研究的方面。例如,针对 VB₁₂ 的运输,细菌中存在 BtuBCDF 转运体系^[60],藻类中也已鉴定出 CBA1 类

的VB₁₂获取蛋白^[61-62]。然而,这些转运蛋白在产VB₁₂细菌-藻类相互作用中的具体作用与调控模式尚不清楚。

3.4 藻类与细菌之间的协同进化

在漫长的进化过程中,基因的水平转移也可能发生在相邻的藻类和细菌之间^[63]。Schönknecht等^[64]在研究单细胞真核生物嗜硫原始红藻(*Galdieria sulfuraria*)如何适应高温、有毒、富含金属等不利生存环境时发现,来自细菌和古菌的水平基因转移具有重要作用。Raymond等^[65]发现,属于金藻纲(Chrysophyceae)的一种藻类中存在活性较弱的冰结

合蛋白,系统发育树分析显示该蛋白最匹配的是细菌蛋白,而其他藻类中存在的冰结合蛋白在细菌和古菌中也曾被发现。这种基因的水平转移可能使藻类功能多样化,更加适应极端环境。

最近的研究表明,曾被认为是海洋藻类*Braarudosphaera bigelowi*内共生体的固氮蓝细菌*Atelocyanobacterium thalassa*(或称UCYN-A),被发现已进化为藻类细胞中一个专门用来固氮的细胞器,为藻类提供氮源^[66]。这些发现不仅表明藻类与细菌之间存在着更直接的协同进化,也为微生物种间关系、真核生物细胞器起源等研究提供了重要材料。

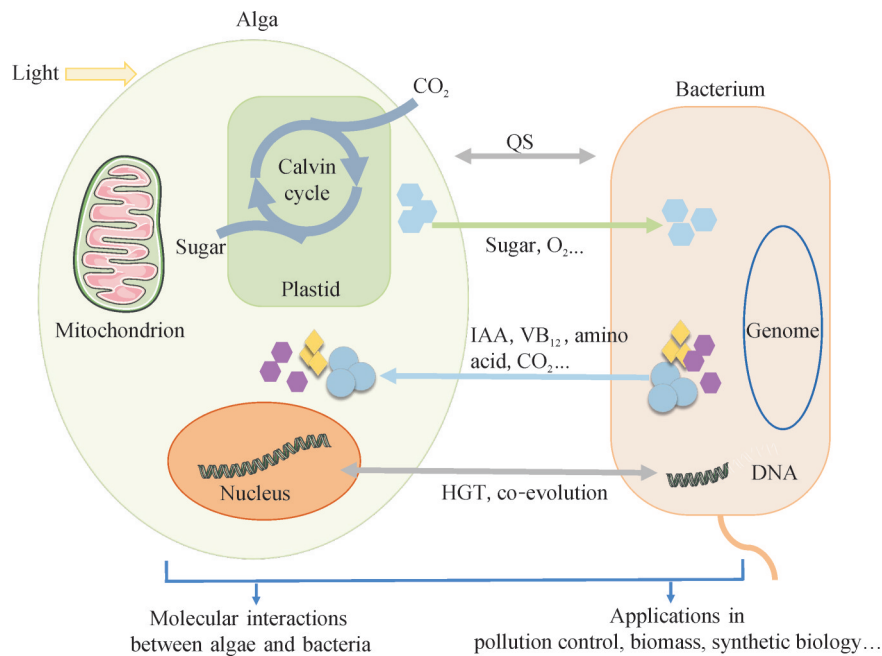


图1 藻类与细菌有益相互作用模式图

Fig.1 The diagram of beneficial interactions between algae and bacteria

4 藻类与细菌有益相互作用的应用

近年来,藻类-细菌共生体系也展现出了引人注目的应用潜力,在环境保护、食品等方面具有广泛的实用价值。

4.1 环境治理

研究证明,藻类和细菌共培养体系比单独的藻类或细菌具有更好的污水治理效果,共培养体系极大地提高了生物体对于环境中N、P的吸收能力,从而达到更好地处理废水的效果^[67]。在该体系中,一方面细菌将水体中的污染物进行分解产生CO₂等物质被藻类所利用,从而促进藻类的生长;另一方面藻类进行高效光合作用的同时,吸收水体中的N、P等元素用于自身的生长^[68],并将产物供细菌生长利用,

达到藻类和细菌协同处理污水的目的^[69]。

藻菌共生系统处理污水的效率受多种因素影响,如藻与菌的种类、接种比例等内部因素以及温度、光照、pH等外部因素^[70]。Gao等^[71]的研究表明,在混合营养条件下光照强度影响细菌与藻类异养代谢与光合作用的协同作用,进而影响营养物质N、P的去除性能。此外,Wang等^[72]证明菌藻共生系统的固定化技术对污水处理效率有影响,选择海藻酸钠作为包埋剂,可以减少水体中的N、P及有机物的含量,对高浓度的废水中COD、氨氮和总磷去除能达到良好的效率。Wang等^[73]筛选获得好氧菌微小杆菌(*Exiguobacterium*)和地衣芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus licheniformis*),构建了小球藻-细菌共生体,用于养猪场废水的处理,为藻类-细菌联合处理废水提供了参考。

4.2 生物质能源生产

一些藻类由于富含脂类而被认为是生物柴油的良好生产原料之一^[74]。Wei等^[13]在缺氮条件下将普通小球藻(*C. vulgaris*)与固氮好氧菌 *Mesorhizobium sngaii* 共培养,发现共培养组小球藻的生长、生物量、脂肪含量、脂肪酸组成较纯藻培养显著提高;细菌通过调节藻类代谢和胞外多聚物组成影响藻类的生物量和脂质积累。张靖洁等^[75]将埃氏小球藻(*Chlorella emersonii*)与藻际优势促生菌共培养时,发现小球藻的生物量和油脂中单不饱和脂肪酸含量较对照组显著提高。因此,藻菌共生体系的建立是一种增加藻类生物质的方法,为提高藻类生物质能源的生产提供了有益参考。

氢能源是另一种清洁的可再生能源。目前,莱茵衣藻由于氢酶活性高、培养容易、基因组背景清晰而被作为研究光制氢的模式物种之一^[76]。Li等^[77]从莱茵衣藻的污染培养物中分离的3株细菌分别与衣藻共培养,发现共培养体系的高呼吸速率导致O₂的快速消耗和氢酶活性的提高,从而显著促进藻类H₂的积累。藻类与细菌也被应用于微生物燃料电池与生物光伏发电的研究中。在以藻类与细菌组成的微生物燃料电池中,藻类可在阴极进行光合作用产生氧气而促进电子的接收,从而提高了微生物燃料电池在产能、废水处理等方面的应用能力^[78]。在生物光伏发电中,Zhu等^[79]设计了一种具有定向电子流的蓝藻-希瓦氏菌合成微生物组:蓝藻通过光合作用生成D-乳酸,希瓦氏菌代谢利用D-乳酸进行产电。结合连续流加的培养方式,该微生物组可实现长期的生物光伏发电输出。这些研究也启示着,藻类与细菌的联合作用在能源生产中具有广阔的应用前景。

另外,细菌也被用于藻类细胞的絮凝收获,是藻类生物质收获的一种经济可行、绿色清洁的方法。藻类和细菌形成絮凝物可能是由于细菌产生的用于相互作用、保护、通讯和黏附的胞外多聚物(多糖、蛋白质、糖醛酸和核酸等)^[80]。藻细胞表面存在的官能团可以根据pH值的变化产生电荷。一项研究表明,微拟球藻(*Nannochloropsis oceanica*)和1株芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus* sp.)菌株的聚集依赖于pH和钙离子中和作用^[81]。因此,藻类与细菌相互作用实现藻类生物质的收获是一种经济可行、绿色清洁的方法。

4.3 合成生物学研究

藻类和细菌分别具有光合作用与多种生物活性

分子的合成能力,两者的有益相互作用体系也可为高价值代谢产物的合成、培养成本的降低提供新的机遇。Na等^[82]研究鞘氨醇单胞菌(*Sphingomonas*) KNU100与卵囊藻(*Oocystis* sp.) KNUA044中发现,藻株在细菌的上清液中可产生单糖岩藻糖,并积累多不饱和脂肪酸。因此,鞘氨醇单胞菌可促进卵囊藻生物量增加和高价值生物活性副产物的合成。Zhang等^[83]将藻株 *Aurantiochytrium* sp. SW1和乳酸菌、枯草芽孢杆菌、地衣芽孢杆菌以及各种大肠杆菌分别构建共生体系,结果发现大肠杆菌SUC菌株持续生成琥珀酸的同时,显著提高了藻株的生长和脂质含量。

另外,藻类产生的光合产物也可作为微生物发酵的碳源。研究表明,乳酸菌可将红藻水解物作为底物生产乳酸^[84],以开发可生物降解的聚乳酸材料。El-Malek等^[85]将藻类 *Corallina mediterranea* 的水解产物作为碳源和氮源,在嗜盐单胞菌(*Halomonas pacifica*) ASL10和 *Halomonas salifodiane* ASL11中生产获得高浓度的聚-β-羟基丁酸酯(PHB)。

5 研究展望

结合藻类和细菌有益相互作用的研究进展与实际问题,我们认为以下的研究方向将值得重点关注。

1)藻类和细菌有益相互作用的微生物资源挖掘。资源挖掘是一件复杂且繁琐的任务,细菌和藻类在生长代谢方面有很大不同,造成共生体系中菌株和藻株的筛选困难。未来研究应该在资源获取的技术方法上进行突破,系统性开展菌株筛选、物种鉴定、专一性分析等资源挖掘工作,广泛获取微生物资源并探究其在分类上的规律。

2)模式体系的建立。目前,藻类与产VB₁₂细菌、产生长素细菌等相互作用已得到了较多的机制研究。然而,研究者还应该进一步将这些体系发展为易于实验室培养、具有成熟遗传操作技术、科学意义重要的通用模式研究体系,并注重开展多物种相互作用、多因子复杂相互作用的模式研究体系的探索。

3)分子机制研究。未来应持续加强对藻类和细菌双方的分子应答、关键基因的表达调控、协同进化等机制和规律的研究。这些机制研究成果不仅有助于加深我们对于自然界微生物种间关系的认识,也可为设计和精准调控的藻类和细菌共培养体系提供有益的支撑。

4)应用研究。藻类与细菌之间有益相互作用已

在环境治理、能源生产等方面展现出了广阔的应用前景。未来的研究应该更加注重如何进一步提高双方生长能力、抗逆能力与联合作用发挥的效率。例如,可通过藻类有益微生物的筛选与遗传改造,提升藻类与细菌之间的协同代谢能力与电子传递效能,进一步促进其产电的效率与稳定性。而上述的微生物资源研究、机制研究等方面的成果也将为实际应用提供关键帮助。

综上所述,藻类与其周际的细菌在长期的共存过程中形成了特定的有益相互作用关系,深入研究这些有益相互作用,将对我们理解水体生物的群落结构与功能、探索微生物种间关系的机制与生态效应,挖掘和利用微生物资源、保护生态系统健康提供重要的帮助。

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Progress and prospects on studying beneficial interactions between algae and bacteria in aquatic environments

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Abstract Algae and bacteria play important roles in the biogeochemical cycle, energy flows of important elements in the ecosystem. Some bacteria can have beneficial interactions with algae by promoting the growth of algae and helping algae resist stress, thereby having important impacts on the survival, competition, and physiological functions of both partners. This article reviewed the main ways of interaction, microbial communities, molecular mechanisms, and the recent applications of beneficial interactions between algae and bacteria in the treatment of environmental pollution, biomass energy, and synthetic biology to in-depth study the beneficial interactions between algae and bacteria. The studies on the beneficial interactions between algae and bacteria were prospected. It will not only play an important role in understanding the structure and function of microbial community in aquatic environments, and the mechanisms and effects of relationships among microbial species, but also provide important scientific basis for maintaining the health of ecosystems, mining and utilizing the biological resources for the benefit of humanity.

Keywords interactions between algae and bacteria; growth-promoting bacteria; microbial community; stress resistance

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