

王强锋,朱彭玲,夏中梅,等.三种农用抗生素降解真菌的筛选及其降解性能[J].农业资源与环境学报,2018,35(6):533-539.

WANG Qiang-feng, ZHU Peng-ling, XIA Zhong-mei, et al. Screening and degradation properties of three kinds of agricultural antibiotics degrading fungi[J]. Journal of Agricultural Resources and Environment, 2018, 35(6): 533-539.

三种农用抗生素降解真菌的筛选及其降解性能

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摘要:为了从重金属污染的土壤中分离筛选出能降解土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶的真菌菌株,利用抗生素作为唯一碳源进行抗生素降解真菌富集驯化培养,分离纯化耐受真菌,将纯化后的菌株回接到以抗生素作为唯一碳源的液体培养基中,运用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)及紫外分光光度法对各菌株抗生素降解能力进行检测,并通过菌落形态学特征、ITS序列和系统发育树对菌株进行分子鉴定。筛选到4株抗生素降解真菌KS248、KS256、KS257、KS272,分别鉴定为轮状镰刀菌(*Fusarium verticillioides*)、腐皮镰刀菌(*Fusarium solani*)、聚多曲霉(*Aspergillus sydowii*)、微紫青霉(*Penicillium janthinellum*)。其中,菌株KS248、KS256、KS257具有土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶降解能力;菌株KS272具有土霉素、诺氟沙星降解能力。在抗生素初始浓度1500 μg·L⁻¹、30 °C、150 r·min⁻¹条件下避光培养7 d后,菌株KS272降解土霉素、诺氟沙星能力最强,降解率分别达到40.29%、10.59%,菌株KS256降解磺胺二甲嘧啶能力最强,降解率达到18.53%。筛选出的菌株均具有2种及以上抗生素降解能力,对抗生素的降解率从高到低依次为土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶,且随着抗生素浓度增加,菌株对各抗生素降解能力有不同程度的削弱。

关键词:土霉素;诺氟沙星;磺胺二甲嘧啶;降解菌;筛选

中图分类号:S154.3

文献标志码:A

文章编号:2095-6819(2018)06-0533-07

doi: 10.13254/j.jare.2018.0069

Screening and degradation properties of three kinds of agricultural antibiotics degrading fungi

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Abstract: Fungal strains capable of degrading oxytetracycline, norfloxacin and sulfadiazine were screened from the soil contaminated by heavy metals. The strains were enriched and domesticated in medium with the antibiotics as the sole carbon source. After isolation and purification of antibiotic-resistant fungi, and the purified strains were returned to the liquid medium with antibiotics as the sole carbon source. Then used high-performance chromatography (HPLC) and UV spectrophotometry to detect the antibiotic degradation ability of each strains, and those strains were identified by morphological characteristics, the ITS DNA sequence determination and phylogenetic analysis. Four strains of antibiotic-degrading fungi named KS248, KS256, KS257, and KS272 were screened and identified as *Fusarium verticillioides*, *Fusarium solani*, *Aspergillus sydowii*, and *Penicillium janthinellum*. Among them, strains KS248, KS256, and KS257 had the ability to degrade oxytetracycline, norfloxacin, and sulfamethazine; strain KS272 had the ability to degrade oxytetracycline and norfloxacin. Under antibiotic content of each antibiotic was 1500 μg·L⁻¹, 30 °C, 150 r·min⁻¹, after 7 days dark culture, the strain KS272 had the strongest ability to degrade oxytetracycline and norfloxacin with the degradation rates of 40.29% and 10.49% respectively; The strain KS256 had the strongest ability to degrade sulfamethazine and the degradation rate was 18.53%. The strains had the ability to degrade two or more antibiotics. The ability of strains to degrade antibiotics from the highest to the lowest was oxytetracycline, norfloxacin, and sulfamethazine. As the concentration of antibiotics increased, the ability of the strains to degrade each antibiotic was weakened.

Keywords: oxytetracycline; norfloxacin; sulfadiazine; degradation strains; screening

收稿日期:2018-03-19 录用日期:2018-06-15

基金项目:四川省财政创新能力提升工程青年基金项目(2015QNJJ-002);四川省财政创新能力提升工程优秀论文基金项目(2016LWJJ-001);四川省科技支撑计划项目(2017SZ0188)

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朱彭玲与王强锋同等贡献

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我国是农业大国,畜牧业废弃物产生量巨大,若处理不当,其中的抗生素、重金属等有害元素会通过雨水淋溶、地下水扩散等作用,加重周边地区污染。据报道,畜牧养殖业可增加周边地区铜、锌、镉等重金属污染^[1-2],且每年用于畜牧养殖业的抗生素超过8000 t^[3]。抗生素大部分为水溶性,使用后不能完全被动物吸收利用,约30%~90%的抗生素通过粪便和尿液排出^[2],造成了很多负面效应,如:通过动物残留、作物吸收后进入食物链,在人体内蓄积,达到一定浓度后,造成急性或慢性中毒,导致恶心呕吐、过敏反应、激素分泌异常等,甚至对人体肝肾、淋巴细胞等造成伤害,影响人体健康^[5-6];危害作物生长,对植物胚轴、根系、叶子的生长均有不同程度的抑制作用^[7-8];影响环境微生态,降低微生物多样性和活性,产生耐药基因^[9-12],可能导致含多重耐药基因的超级细菌产生,带来更严重的深远影响。

据报道,在畜牧养殖业废水、粪便和周边土壤中检出浓度最高的抗生素为四环素、喹诺酮类、磺胺类兽药抗生素,其浓度达到了 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 或 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 级别^[13-16]。这三类抗生素在土壤中都具有易吸附、难降解的共同特点^[17-19],而微生物降解又是大部分抗生素在固相环境中降解的重要途径^[20-21],但目前针对这些残留抗生素的微生物降解菌株的筛选研究,局限于单一类型抗生素^[22-24],且筛选的菌株大多为细菌,在筛选和应用过程中,会导致某些敏感细菌群和抗生素抗性基因的形成和相互传递^[25-26],使得某些致病菌变成多种抗生素耐药菌,造成不可估量的隐形环境污染。因此,本研究以目前畜牧养殖常用的3种抗生素——土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶为靶标物,为减少这3种抗生素抗性因子的传递,筛选鉴定出具有这3种抗生素降解能力的真菌,旨在为防治多种抗生素交叉污染、减少多重耐药基因产生和生产绿色安全农产品提供理论支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

1.1.1 仪器

高效液相色谱仪LC-20A,配有紫外检测器(UV)和二极管阵列检测器(DAD),由日本Shimadzu公司制造;高速离心机由德国Eppendorf公司制造;PCR仪、电泳仪、凝胶成像系统由德国Analytikjena公司制造,紫外分光光度计由北京恒通公司制造。

1.1.2 样品采集

采集四川省什邡双盛镇矿厂周边7个重金属污染土壤,重金属镉、锌、铜、铅含量均超过土壤环境质量标准三级上限。采集样品用无菌袋封装,-20℃保存备用。

1.1.3 培养基

无机盐培养基: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 2.0 g, K_2HPO_4 0.5 g, NaH_2PO_4 0.5 g, 双蒸水(ddH₂O)1 L, pH 7.0~7.4, 1×10^5 Pa灭菌30 min。

驯化及筛选培养基:在灭菌后的培养基中,分别加入适量过滤除菌抗生素母液。

分离纯化培养基:马铃薯蔗糖培养基。

1.2 菌株富集驯化培养

称量10 g用四分法处理后的样品,分别以土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶浓度 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 为起点,每 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 为一个梯度,接种量为10%,7 d为一个周期,逐级增加抗生素浓度,进行富集驯化培养,培养温度30℃,转速150 r·min⁻¹。

1.3 菌株分离与纯化

吸取10 mL菌株富集驯化液,加入装有90 mL无菌水和适量玻璃珠的三角瓶中,150 r·min⁻¹充分振荡20 min作为母液菌悬液,进行常规梯度浓度稀释涂布,30℃培养3~7 d,将不同形态菌落挑出,进行分离纯化培养。

1.4 菌株降解抗生素能力测定

1.4.1 菌株培养

将分离纯化后的菌株斜面培养后,用无菌水将孢子洗脱下来,配制成 $1\times 10^7 \text{ cfu}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 的菌悬液,按10%接种量,接种到分别含有50、1500 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶的无机盐筛选培养基中,每个重复3次,于30℃、150 r·min⁻¹振荡避光培养,为消除理化因素的影响,以含有相同浓度抗生素的培养液作为空白对照。菌株培养7 d后,检测发酵物中各抗生素含量,与空白对照相比计算降解率;取50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 抗生素处理等体积培养物,用真空抽滤分离菌丝体,于60℃烘干至恒质量,计算生物量。

1.4.2 抗生素浓度测定

运用高效液相色谱法及紫外分光光度法进行3种抗生素含量测定。

样品预处理:为排除菌丝吸附抗生素对检测结果的影响,发酵物经超声破碎后,添加提取物进行纯化、洗脱、流动相溶解,供高效液相色谱法测定,其中,磺胺二甲嘧啶纯化工艺参见文献[27];诺氟沙星纯化工艺参见文献[28];土霉素纯化工艺参见文献[29]。

高效液相色谱进样条件:(1)磺胺二甲嘧啶进样条件为C18色谱柱(250 mm×4.6 mm,粒径5 μm),预柱YMG C18,柱温22 °C,流动相为25%乙腈:水=1:3,流速1.0 mL·min⁻¹,进样量20 μL,检测波长270 nm;(2)诺氟沙星进样条件为C18色谱柱(150 mm×4.6 mm,粒径5 μm),预柱Kromasil C18,柱温22 °C,流动相为35%甲醇:水=1:3,流速0.8 mL·min⁻¹,进样量20 μL,检测波长278 nm;(3)诺氟沙星进样条件为C18色谱柱(150 mm×4.6 mm,粒径5 μm),预柱Kromasil C18,柱温22 °C,流动相为35%甲醇:水=1:3,流速0.8 mL·min⁻¹,进样量20 μL,检测波长350 nm。

土霉素紫外分光光度法检测条件参照文献[30],诺氟沙星紫外分光光度法检测条件参照文献[31],磺胺二甲嘧啶紫外分光光度法检测条件参照文献[32]。

1.5 菌株分类鉴定

1.5.1 菌株形态特征观察

对分离得到的菌株用PDA平板30 °C培养7 d后,采用光学显微镜对菌落、菌丝和孢子等结构进行观察,并参照文献[33]进行鉴定。

1.5.2 ITS核苷酸序列扩增及测定

(1)基因组DNA提取。液氮研磨法破壁后,取大约100 mg研磨物转自1.5 mL离心管中,用真菌基因组提取试剂盒进行菌株基因组DNA提取。(2)PCR扩增。ITS序列使用ITS1(5'-TCCGTAGGTGAAACCT-GCGG-3')和ITS4(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')引物进行扩增^[34]。反应体系25 μL:10×Buffer (Mg²⁺ free) 2.5 μL, 2.5 mmol·L⁻¹ dNTPs 2.0 μL, 25 mmol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂ 1.5 μL, 10 μmol·L⁻¹ ITS1和ITS4各1.0 μL, 5 U·μL⁻¹ Taq酶0.3 μL, 模板1.0 μL, ddH₂O 15.7 μL。扩增反应条件:95 °C 5 min, 94 °C 30 s, 55 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 共30个循环;72 °C 10 min。(3)

菌株鉴定。扩增产物送生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行测序,然后在GenBank中进行BLAST比对分析,并用MEGA 6.06软件Neighbor-Joining(NJ)法构建系统发育树。

2 结果与分析

2.1 3种抗生素降解真菌的筛选结果

从采集的样品土样中,通过富集驯化,初筛得到30个具有土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶中一种抗生素降解能力的真菌分离物。将初筛获得的真菌分离物进行复筛,结果(表1)表明,4株真菌分离物具有土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶中至少2种抗生素降解能力。并且,在各抗生素低浓度(50 μg·mL⁻¹)和高浓度(1500 μg·mL⁻¹)含量下,都具有一定的抗生素降解能力,随着抗生素浓度的增加,菌株对抗生素降解能力有不同程度的削弱。在抗生素浓度1500 μg·mL⁻¹条件下,菌株KS256具3种抗生素降解能力,与其他菌株相比其降解磺胺二甲嘧啶能力最强,降解率达到18.53%(与CK相比)。菌株KS272具两种抗生素降解能力,与其他菌株相比其降解土霉素及诺氟沙星能力最强,土霉素降解率达到40.29%、诺氟沙星降解率达到10.59%。各抗生素回收率通过加标法测定,加标样品为空白培养基及菌株各抗生素发酵液,测得回收率结果为91%~96%(表2),每个样品3个重复,平行实验结果确定了方法的可靠性。

2.2 菌株形态描述与鉴定

抗生素降解真菌KS248在PDA平板上28 °C培养6 d形成圆形菌斑,菌落直径3.5~4.5 cm,菌落蛛网状,气生菌丝羊毛状,白色,菌落背面呈牵牛紫;KS256在PDA平板上28 °C培养6 d形成圆形菌斑,菌落直径2.8~4.9 cm,菌落平铺,气生菌丝羊绒状,白色,基物表

表1 具抗生素降解功能的菌株
Table 1 Strains with antibiotic degradation functions

抗生素 Antibiotics	浓度 Concentrations	项目 Items	KS248	KS256	KS257	KS272
土霉素		生物量/g·L ⁻¹	11.53±0.12	5.41±0.09	9.55±0.18	13.17±0.20
	50 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	78.64±0.15	20.17±0.23	30.59±0.14	84.13±0.35
	1500 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	34.63±0.43	1.04±0.26	24.34±0.31	40.29±0.17
诺氟沙星		生物量/g·L ⁻¹	8.37±0.17	8.03±0.09	5.16±0.14	10.91±0.27
	50 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	37.54±0.35	33.59±0.46	15.67±0.55	46.31±0.36
	1500 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	2.31±0.13	1.73±0.54	9.77±0.28	10.59±0.49
磺胺二甲嘧啶		生物量/g·L ⁻¹	7.95±0.38	12.31±0.26	10.52±0.15	1.07±0.25
	50 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	40.37±0.34	63.72±0.16	57.84±0.29	10.24±0.30
	1500 μg·mL ⁻¹	降解率/%	9.83±0.14	18.53±0.21	11.14±0.27	—

面肉色,基物不变色;KS257在PDA平板上28℃培养6 d形成圆形菌斑,菌落直径3~4 cm,质地疏松,初白色、黄色,后变为褐色至淡绿色,背面无色;KS272在PDA平板上28℃培养6 d形成绒絮状菌斑,菌落表面榄灰色产孢层,菌落背面呈黄色(图1)。菌株显微特征见图2。

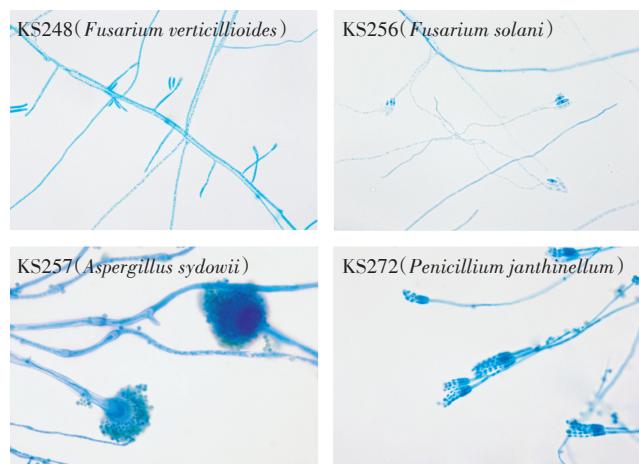
对4个菌株进行DNA提取、PCR扩增,得到的序列提交GenBank中进行BLAST,下载相似度较高的序列,用MEGA 6.06软件邻接法构建系统发育树(图3)。如图3所示,KS272与微紫青霉 *Penicillium janthinellum*

表2 土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶高效液相色谱法回收率

Table 2 Oxytetracycline, norfloxacin, sulfadiazine

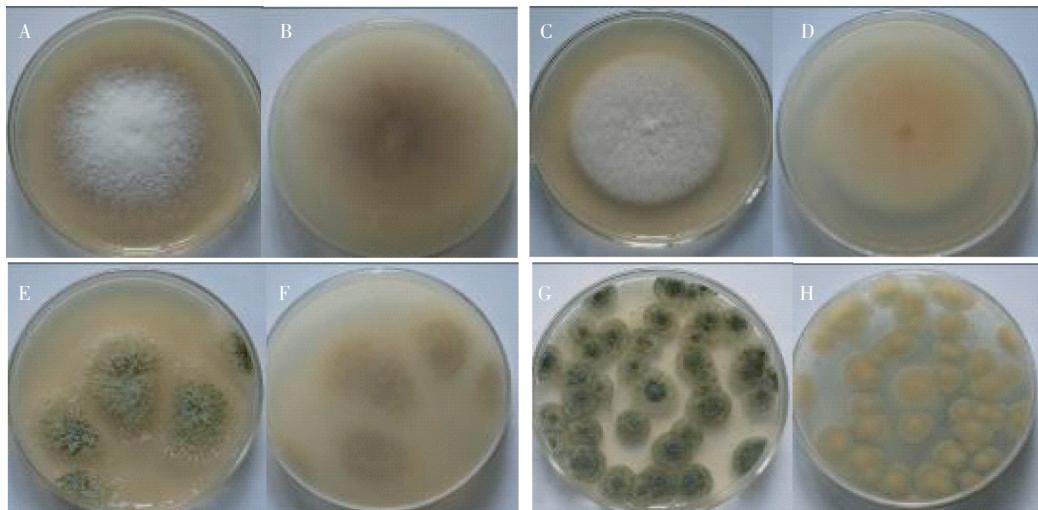
HPLC recovery rates

抗生素 Antibiotics	添加浓度 Concentration/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	回收率 Recovery rates/%
土霉素	30	92.14±0.32
	40	94.58±0.15
	50	96.33±0.48
诺氟沙星	30	91.64±0.26
	40	93.91±0.34
	50	96.47±0.29
磺胺二甲嘧啶	30	92.68±0.17
	40	95.06±0.35
	50	96.01±0.61

图2 菌株KS248、KS256、KS257、KS272的显微镜照片($\times 400$,棉兰染色)Figure 2 The morphology of the strain KS248, KS256, KS257 and KS272($\times 400$, cotton blue staining)

nellum (KM268714)在同一分支上,相似性为99%;KS257与聚多曲霉 *Aspergillus sydowii* (LT745389)在同一分支上,相似性为99%;KS256与腐皮镰刀菌 *Fusarium solani* (JN222393)在同一分支上,相似性为99%;KS248与轮状镰刀菌 *Fusarium verticillioides* (KC752592)在同一分支上,相似性为99%。

结合菌株形态学特征,菌株KS272鉴定为微紫青霉 *Penicillium janthinellum* (GeneBank Accession:



A:KS248菌株正面;B:KS248菌株背面;C:KS256菌株正面;D:KS256菌株背面;E:KS257菌株正面;
F:KS257菌株背面;G:KS272菌株正面;H:KS272菌株背面

A:The face of colony of strain KS248;B:The reverse side of colony of strain KS248;C:The face of colony of strain KS256;
D:The reverse side of colony of strain KS256;E:The face of colony of strain KS257;F:The reverse side of colony of strain KS257;
G:The face of colony of strain KS272;H:The reverse side of colony of strain KS272

图1 真菌在PDA平板上的菌落形态

Figure 1 Colony characteristics of fungi on PDA

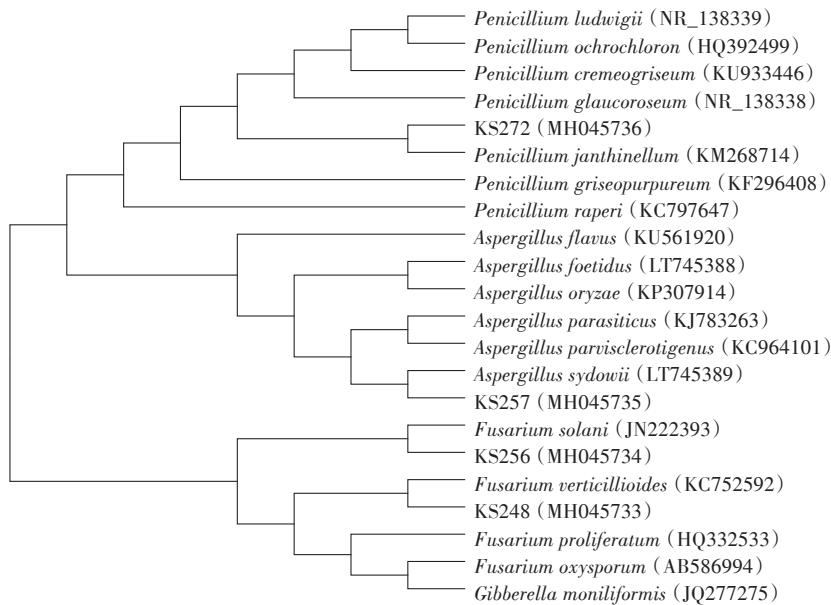


图3 4株菌株rDNA-ITS序列N-J系统发育树

Figure 3 Neighbor-Joining phylogenetic tree constructed from rDNA-ITS sequence of four strains

MH045736);菌株KS257为聚多曲霉*Aspergillus sydowii*(GeneBank Accession: MH045735);菌株KS256为腐皮镰刀菌*Fusarium solani*(GeneBank Accession: MH045734);菌株KS248为轮状镰刀菌*Fusarium verticillioides*(GeneBank Accession: MH045733)。

3 讨论

我国畜牧养殖规模小、较分散及多种抗生素使用,造成了畜禽抗生素污染物具有抗生素种类多、分布广、易累积扩散、环境生态风险大的特点。目前,国内外针对畜禽常用的土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶这3种抗生素物质造成的污染,筛选微生物降解菌进行治理,土霉素降解菌的研究较多,磺胺二甲嘧啶降解菌和诺氟沙星降解菌研究较少,且多数是针对低浓度抗生素的降解筛选,除少量降解土霉素的真菌外^[22,35],其他降解菌多为细菌类降解菌^[36-39]。但在现实的土壤环境,抗生素污染均为多种抗生素交叉污染,它们对环境的生态毒性相互叠加并互补,更加重了对土壤植物、土壤动物、土壤微生物的生态毒性,也加快了土壤环境微生物抗药性发展^[40-41]。而抗生素和某些重金属污染物,能共同作用形成复合污染物,对生态环境造成影响^[42],重金属也可能降低抗生素的降解速率^[43],且这3种抗生素都为广谱性细菌和部分放线菌抑制剂^[44],如若筛选细菌作为这三类抗生素降解菌,会增加高抗药性基因产生概率,从而增加菌株使用的生态风险。因此,针对土壤多重高浓度抗生素

治理,可减少多种抗生素生态毒性叠加,同时减少抗生素-重金属复合污染物的形成,杜绝多种抗性基因及超级细菌的形成和传播。本研究选取了3种使用量较大的畜牧用抗生素为研究对象,综合考虑到抗生素污染的多样性、菌株使用的普适性、菌株对环境的生态友好性及极端环境的适应性,选取重金属污染土壤进行采样,对多种抗生素污染联合修复微生物的筛选进行了探索,在土霉素、诺氟沙星、磺胺二甲嘧啶初始浓度为50 μg·mL⁻¹和1500 μg·mL⁻¹的条件下,筛选到4株具有多种抗生素降解功能的真菌。这对畜禽粪便累积区多种抗生素交叉污染治理,抗生素-重金属复合污染物的防治具有较强的现实意义,今后还应对抗生素降解菌的使用进行环境生态评估,真正实现抗生素无害化处理。

4 结论

(1)在抗生素-重金属复合污染土壤中,对3种农用抗生素微生物修复种质资源进行了筛选,选育到4株抗生素降解真菌,均具有至少2种抗生素降解能力。

(2)菌株对3种抗生素降解率从高到低依次排序为土霉素>诺氟沙星>磺胺二甲嘧啶,这可能与抗生素自身结构有关。

(3)为使所筛选菌株的应用具有普适性,测定了菌株在低、高浓度抗生素情况下对抗生素的降解率,随着抗生素浓度增加,菌株对不同抗生素降解能力有不同程度的削弱。

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