



# 放线菌及其代谢产物研究进展——基于 CiteSpace 可视化分析

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**摘要:** 【目的】探究放线菌及其代谢产物的研究现状和发展趋势。【方法】本文利用 CiteSpace 软件对 Web of Science 数据库中收录的 2001–2021 年间与放线菌及其代谢产物研究相关文献进行了可视化分析。【结果】中国在放线菌代谢产物研究领域发文量位居全球第一, 发文量最大的研究机构为中国科学院。【结论】该研究领域趋向多学科融合化, 主要涉及药理与药剂学、化学等多个学科, 目前该研究领域所涉及的学科主要集中于生物化学与分子生物学。而在研究内容方面, 研究者多侧重于放线菌代谢产物的生物合成, 此外, 放线菌种质资源挖掘也成为目前研究者关注的热点内容。

**关键词:** 放线菌; 代谢产物; CiteSpace; 文献计量学

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# Actinomycetes and their metabolites: visual analysis based on CiteSpace

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**Abstract:** [Objective] To explore the research status and development of actinomycetes and their metabolites. [Methods] We used CiteSpace for a bibliometric review of the literature extracted from Web of Science (WOS) during 2001–2021. [Results] China ranked the first in the world in terms of the number of the published papers involving actinomycete metabolites. Chinese Academy of Sciences had the largest number of published papers in this field among all institutions. [Conclusion] The research of actinomycete metabolites tends to involve multiple disciplines such as pharmacology, pharmacy, chemistry, biochemistry and molecular biology. In terms of the research content, most researchers focus on the biosynthesis of actinomycete metabolites. In addition, the mining of actinomycete germplasm resources has become a hot topic in the field.

**Keywords:** actinomycetes; metabolites; CiteSpace; bibliometrics

放线菌(Actinobacteria)为革兰氏阳性菌的优势菌群之一,隶属于放线菌门、放线菌纲,是一类DNA中G+C含量较高(>55%)的细菌,因其菌丝在培养基上呈放射状而得名<sup>[1]</sup>。该菌在自然界分布广泛,多数为腐生型,少数为寄生型,主要存在于土壤和淡水环境中<sup>[2]</sup>。放线菌能够产生丰富的代谢产物,作为微生物群落中重要的组成部分,放线菌在维持生态系统物质循环和环境保护方面发挥着重要作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>。土壤中,放线菌所分泌的水解酶可加速有机物的分解,促进土壤中养分的转化<sup>[5-6]</sup>。在水体中,放线菌所分泌的细胞外酶,如几丁质酶、木质素酶、木聚糖和果胶酶等,参与了水体中有机物的降解<sup>[7]</sup>。此外,放线菌的代谢产物如放线菌酮、茴香霉素和多氧菌素等,可抑制土壤中的病原菌,有效地诱导植物产生系统抗性,增强植物的抗病性<sup>[8-9]</sup>。一些植物内生放线菌能够产生吡啶乙酸和铁载体等,不仅能够直接作用于植物,还能间接地促进植物对营养物质的

吸收和利用,从而促进植物的生长<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

作为一种重要的微生物资源,放线菌在医药和生物技术等领域也具有重要的应用价值。研究表明放线菌代谢产物(如生物碱、萜类、酯类、肽类等)具有显著的生物活性<sup>[12-14]</sup>,现代药理学表明放线菌代谢产物具有抑癌、抗肿瘤、抑菌等作用<sup>[15-17]</sup>。在药物、酶制剂、免疫调节剂、除草剂和杀虫剂等研发与生产过程中放线菌也发挥着重要作用<sup>[18-19]</sup>。此外,放线菌为天然抗生素的重要来源,约有4 000多种天然抗生素产自于链霉菌属(*Streptomyces*),如常见的蒽环类、氯霉素类、 $\beta$ -内酰胺类、大环内酯类和四环素类等抗生素<sup>[20-21]</sup>。近年来研究者发现小单孢菌属(*Micromonospora*)、诺卡氏菌属(*Nocardia*)和链孢囊菌属(*Streptosporangium*)等可产生如氨基糖苷类、肽类、聚酮类等新型抗生素<sup>[22-23]</sup>。而从高盐碱和干旱等特殊生境所分离出来的放线菌,则可产生一些特殊的新型代谢产物,这些新化合物对于新型药物的研发

具有重要的价值<sup>[24-25]</sup>。

本文利用 CiteSpace 软件对 Web of Science (WOS)核心数据库中 2001–2021 年间所收录的与放线菌代谢产物研究相关的文献进行了可视化分析,以阐明放线菌代谢产物的研究概况和未来的发展趋势,以期为该研究领域提供一定的参考。

## 1 数据的收集、筛选与分析方法

### 1.1 数据的收集、筛选

本文中,文献数据主要通过 Web of Science 核心数据库检索获得,检索式为: Ts=((actinomycetes AND metabolin) OR (actinomyces AND metabolin) OR (ray fungi AND metabolin) OR (actinomycetes AND metabolite) OR (actinomyces AND metabolite) OR (ray fungi AND metabolite) OR (actinomycetes AND product of metabolism) OR (actinomyces AND product of metabolism) OR (ray fungi AND product of metabolism)),文献语言类型设为“English”,论文类型为“Article”,时间范围设为 2001–2021 年,共得到相关文献 3 017 篇。

### 1.2 数据的分析方法

为保证文献数据的可信性,本文在分析数据前对所有内容进行甄别,使用 UltraEdit 25.10 软件剔除与主题内容不符的文献数据后剩余相关文献数据 2 534 条。本文使用 CiteSpace 5.7 R2 软件对文献数据中的国家/地区和机构分布、关键词、发文作者、研究领域等进行可视化分析。软件参数设置依次为:时间段(time slicing): 2001–2021 年,时间切片(years per slice): 1 年,节点类型(node types)则根据不同目的选择不同的类型。阈值参数 G-index、Top N 和 Top N%分别设为 25、50 和 100,其他参数均为系统默认值。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 国家/地区和机构分析

发文量较大的前 15 个国家(共 45 个)如表 1 所示。其中发文量较大的国家为中国(China) (685),其次为美国(USA) (321)、印度(India) (243)、德国(Germany) (216)、日本(Japan) (183)

表 1 发文量前 15 的国家/地区和机构

Table 1 Top 15 countries/regions and institutions

Rank	Country	Count	Central value	Institution	Count	Central value
1	China	685	0.11	Chinese Academy of Sciences	224	0.29
2	USA	321	0.24	University of California San Diego	68	0.09
3	India	243	0.01	University of Chinese Academy of Sciences	66	0.02
4	Germany	216	0.46	Sun Yat-sen University	59	0.11
5	Japan	183	0.11	Ocean University of China	44	0.07
6	Thailand	96	0.04	King Saud University	34	0.04
7	Korea	91	0.02	Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College	32	0.02
8	Egypt	90	0.11	Zhejiang University	28	0.04
9	England	85	0.11	Mahidol University	27	0.01
10	Italy	69	0.08	Yunnan University	25	0.04
11	Saudi Arabia	62	0.04	Kitasato University	24	0.01
12	Australia	54	0.02	Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology	23	0.03
13	Brazil	54	0.00	Peking Union Medical College	23	0.02
14	Canada	53	0.04	Technische Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig	22	0.03
15	France	50	0.05	Seoul national university	22	0.03

和泰国(Thailand) (96)等。在知识图谱中,节点中心值的大小常被用来衡量该节点与其他节点的合作密切程度,较高的中心值表明该节点在某一研究领域具有较高的影响力。本文中,德国在国家/地区知识图谱中具有较高的中心值(0.46),表明该国家的研究者在该研究领域与其他国家合作较多,也具有较高的影响力;其次为美国(0.24)和中国(0.11)等(图1A)。此外,中国在该研究领域虽发文量较大,但其在知识图谱中的学术影响力不及德国和美国(表1)<sup>[26]</sup>。

从该研究领域发文作者所属的科研机构来看(共94个)(表1),中国科学院(Chinese Academy of Sciences)具有最高的频数(224),该节点在知识图谱中也具有较高的中心值(0.29)(图1B),表明中国科学院在该研究领域具有较高学术影响力<sup>[27]</sup>。其次为加利福尼亚大学圣地亚哥分校(University of California San Diego) (68)、中国科学院大学(University of Chinese Academy of Sciences) (66)、中山大学(Sun Yat-sen University) (59)、中国海洋大学(Ocean University of China)

(44)等。在国内,除中国科学院、中国科学院大学、中山大学、中国海洋大学和浙江大学外,上海交通大学(Shanghai Jiao Tong University)、北京大学(Peking University)、云南大学(Yunnan University)、武汉大学(Wuhan University)等科研机构在该研究领域也具有一定的影响力。

## 2.2 作者和共被引作者分析

作者和共被引作者分析可反映某一研究领域中不同作者的合作关系,明确该研究领域中具有较高影响力的研究者。本文中,涉及放线菌代谢产物研究的作者共808人,在知识图谱中出现频数较高的研究者为 Bingui Wang (39)、Xiaoming Li (37)、Paul RJ (34)、Zhigang She (29)和 Yongcheng Lin (23)等(表2)。其中 Bingui Wang 在知识图谱中不仅具有最高的频数,也具有较高的中心值(0.06)(图2A),表明该作者在该研究领域具有较高的学术影响力,属于该研究领域的核心作者<sup>[28]</sup>。由表2可见,该研究领域来自中国的研究者约占了总量的65%以上,表明中国在该研究领域具有较高的

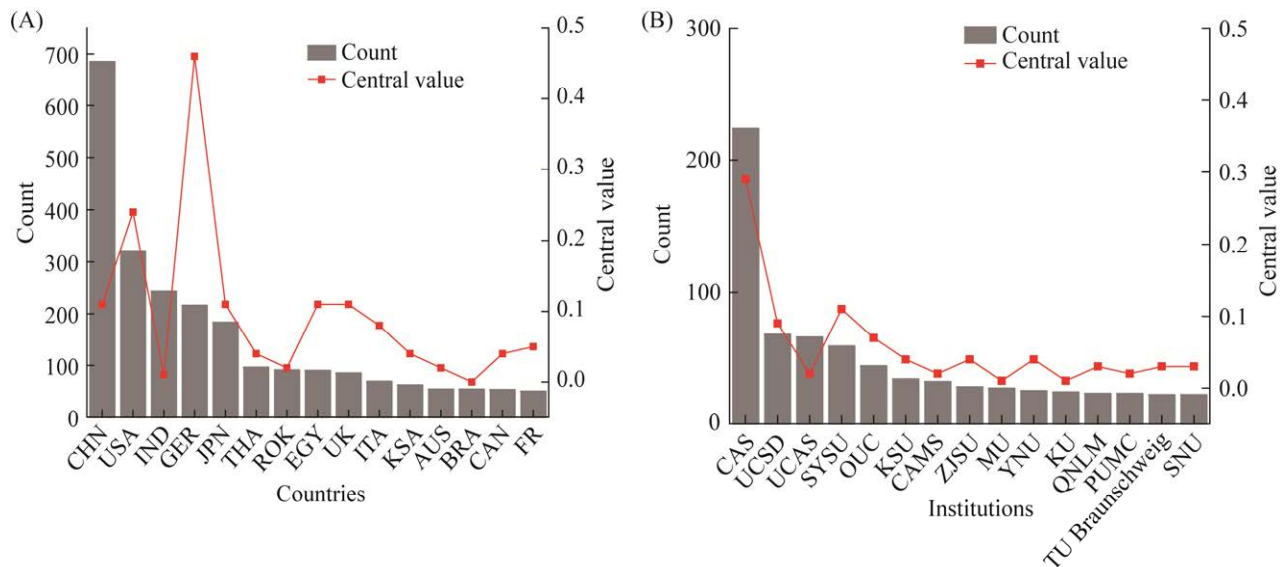


图1 排名前15的国家/地区(A)和机构(B)  
Figure 1 Top 15 countries (A) and institutions (B).

表 2 发文量排名前 15 的作者和共被引作者  
Table 2 Top 15 authors and co-cited authors

Rank	Authors	Count	Central value	Co-cited author	Count	Central value
1	Bingui Wang	39	0.06	Berdy J	343	0.04
2	Xiaoming Li	37	0.04	Shirling EB	228	0.04
3	Paul RJ	34	0.02	Jensen PR	213	0.07
4	Zhigang She	29	0.02	Sheldrick GM	200	0.09
5	Yongcheng Lin	23	0.04	Fenical W	180	0.05
6	William F	21	0.02	Tamura K	178	0.02
7	Yongsheng Che	19	0.03	Newman DJ	167	0.03
8	Yonghong Liu	19	0.01	Goodfellow M	157	0.08
9	Linghong Meng	17	0.01	Kieser T	151	0.01
10	Jianping Wang	17	0.01	Blunt JW	151	0.06
11	Xin Li	16	0.01	Saitou N	149	0.02
12	Liangdong Guo	15	0.02	Bentley SD	135	0.09
13	Michael GF	15	0.03	Baltz RH	124	0.07
14	Peter P	13	0.00	Omura S	120	0.04
15	Tibor K	13	0.02	Altschul SF	115	0.04

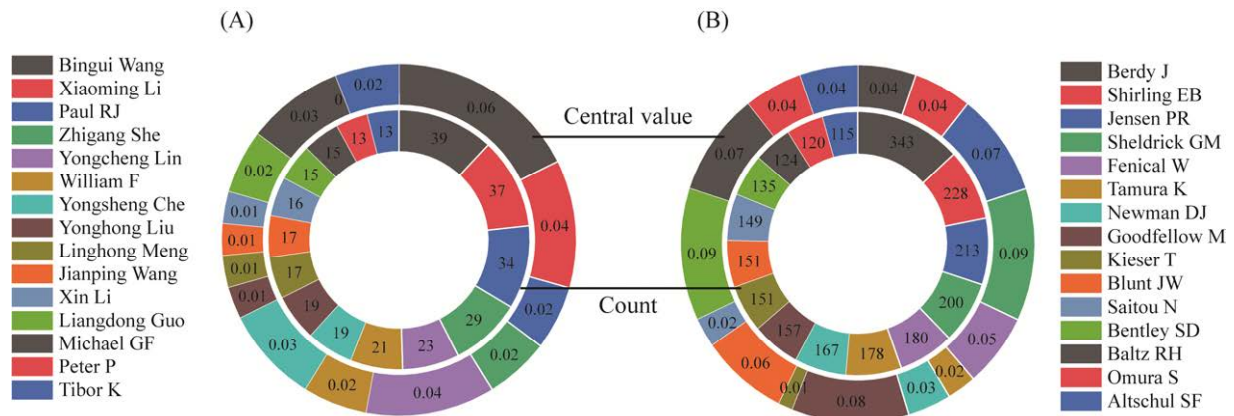


图 2 排名前 15 的作者(A)和共被引作者(B)  
Figure 2 Top 15 authors (A) and co-cited authors (B).

活跃度。涉及放线菌代谢产物方面研究的共被引作者共 925 位，共被引频数较高的前 15 位作者如图 2B 所示。其中 Berdy J 具有最高的共被引频数(343)。其次为 Shirling EB (228)、Jensen PR (213)、Sheldrick GM (200)、Fenical W (180) 和 Tamura K (178)等。较高的共被引频数表明了这些研究者在该研究领域具有较高的学术影

响力<sup>[29]</sup>。

### 2.3 共被引期刊分析

涉及放线菌代谢产物研究的相关期刊共 98 个，其中共被引频数较高的期刊如表 3 所示。由表 3 可见，该研究领域涉及生物学、环境科学、医学、药学等多个研究方向，故所涉及的期刊也较多，其中创刊于 1953 年的期刊

表 3 引用频数排名前 15 的期刊  
Table 3 Top 15 journals cited by frequency

Rank	Journals	Count	Central value	Publishing country	Impact factor (2021)
1	Journal of Antibiotics	1 239	0.01	Japan	2.649
2	Journal of Natural Products	1 182	0.02	USA	4.050
3	Applied and Environmental Microbiology	836	0.01	USA	4.792
4	Natural Product Reports	773	0.01	England	13.423
5	Journal of The American Chemical Society	689	0.01	USA	15.419
6	Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of The United States of America	675	0.01	USA	11.205
7	Journal of Bacteriology	554	0.01	USA	2.472
8	Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology	549	0.01	Germany	4.813
9	Organic Letters	538	0.01	England	6.005
10	Tetrahedron letters	534	0.00	England	2.415
11	Marine Drugs	513	0.01	Switzerland	4.762
12	Journal of Organic Chemistry	505	0.01	USA	4.813
13	Nature	503	0.01	England	49.962
14	Tetrahedron	491	0.01	England	2.457
15	Phytochemistry	486	0.01	England	4.072

*Journal of Antibiotics* 在知识图谱中具有最高的共被引频数(1 239), 表明该期刊在一定程度上属于该研究领域的“核心期刊”。而 *Journal of Natural Products* 在知识图谱中具有较高的中心值(0.02), 则表明该期刊在该研究领域具有较高影响力<sup>[30]</sup>。近年来, 随着该研究领域涉及学科的交叉融合, 隶属于化学学科的期刊如 *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (453) 和 *Journal of the American Chemical Society* (689) 等在知识图谱中也呈现出较高的频数。此外, 一些综合性的期刊也在知识图谱中具有较高的频数, 如 *Nature* (503) 和 *Nature Communications* (465) 等。

## 2.4 学科共现分析

学科共现分析有助于研究者明晰某一研究领域的学科分布特征。本文中经过分析共得共现学科 98 个, 共现频数较高的学科如图 3 所示。其中药理学与药剂学(Pharmacology and

Pharmacy) (651) 具有最高共现频数。其次为化学(Chemistry) (538)、药物化学(Medicinal Chemistry) (523)、微生物学(Microbiology) (473)、生物技术和应用微生物学(Biotechnology and Applied Microbiology) (413) 以及植物学(Plant Sciences) (317) 等学科, 以上结果表明目前该研究领域的研究方向与研究内容趋于多学科融合化。

在知识图谱中生物化学与分子生物学(Biochemistry and Molecular Biology) (0.33) 具有最高的中心值, 表明该学科属于该研究领域的优势学科<sup>[31]</sup>。其次为化学(Chemistry) (0.24)、生物技术和应用微生物学(Biotechnology and Applied Microbiology) (0.24)、环境科学与生态学(Environmental Science and Ecology) (0.18)。

## 2.5 学科突现分析

学科突现分析有助于研究者明晰某一研究领域所涉及学科的时间演替变化特征。本文



(Mycology)学科领域中主要侧重于利用放线菌代谢产物防治植物病害<sup>[36]</sup>。此外,从学科突现时间演替可见,关于放线菌代谢产物研究所涉及的学科在2010年以前主要集中于真菌学(Mycology)、土壤学(Soil Science)、光谱学(Spectroscopy)和水资源学(Water Resources),该时期关于放线菌及其代谢产物研究的内容主要以放线菌代谢产物的分离和鉴定为主。

随着国内外对放线菌及其代谢产物关注度的升高,2010年以后关于放线菌代谢产物研究的内容主要侧重于生物多样性保护(Biodiversity and Conservation)和寄生虫学(Parasitology)方向。该时期研究者主要关注于两方面的研究内容:(1)放线菌代谢产物的生态效应。研究表明,放线菌代谢产物可参与土壤有机质的分解,调节土壤微环境和土壤微生物群落组成,降低土壤中病原菌丰度,减少植物病害,促进植物生长,维持土壤的健康<sup>[37-38]</sup>。此外,放线菌可改变物种间的竞争关系,从而影响生态系统的物种多样性<sup>[39]</sup>。(2)放线菌代谢产物的实际应用。目前,人和动物疾病防治中所使用的抗生素主要来源于放线菌,这使得放线菌在药物研发方面表现出巨大的应用潜力<sup>[40]</sup>。此外,在生物防治方面放线菌代谢产物也发挥着重要的作用,如利用放线菌防治线虫引起的植物病害<sup>[41]</sup>。阿维链霉菌(*Streptomyces avi*)所产生的阿维菌素具有显著的杀虫、螨的作用,目前在农业生产中已被广泛使用<sup>[42]</sup>。而从海洋放线菌盐孢菌属(*Salinispora*)所分离出的内酯类化合物,则具有抑制疟原虫和肿瘤细胞生长的作用<sup>[43]</sup>。

## 2.6 共被引文献分析

本文中,共得到共被引文献1 030篇,其中共被引频数较高的文献如表5。文献共被引分析可反映出某一研究领域的知识结构组成,共被引频数则是衡量一篇学术论文的质量与被

关注度的直接指标,具有高共被引频数的文献一般在该研究领域的发展中具有重要的影响。本文中,具有较高的共被引频数的文献为Bérdy等于2005年发表在*The Journal of Antibiotics*上的题为“Bioactive microbial metabolites-a personal view”一文,该文中作者系统论证了微生物代谢产物研究的现状与前景,分析了代谢产物的产生菌及其物种的多样性,探讨了放线菌代谢产物的功能与应用潜力<sup>[44]</sup>,此文一定程度上成为了该研究领域的“启明灯”,为后来的研究者指明了研究方向。其次为Fenical等于2006年发表在*Nature Chemical Biology*上的题为“Developing a new resource for drug discovery: marine actinomycete bacteria”一文,该文系统探讨了海洋放线菌的研究现状,明确了海洋在放线菌研究中的重要地位,研究者从海洋中分离的盐孢菌属,能够产生多烯大环内酯、萜类、氨基酸衍生物等,在生物和医药领域具有重要作用<sup>[45]</sup>。该文的刊出使得海洋成为放线菌的研究热点。在2007年发表于*Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of The United States of America*上的“Genome sequencing reveals complex secondary metabolome in the marine actinomycete *Salinispora tropica*”一文具有较高的中心值(0.12),该文中研究者利用基因组测序技术分析了专性海洋放线菌盐孢菌属的天然产物合成基因簇<sup>[46]</sup>。该文表明了基因组测序技术在放线菌代谢产物研究中的可行性,为研究者提供了新的研究思路和研究方法。

微生物次级代谢产物作为药物先导化合物的重要来源,微生物资源挖掘为新型代谢产物的挖掘提供了更多的来源。而在微生物代谢产物合成途径中存在大量的“沉默代谢途径”。每个放线菌通常具有20-40个次级代谢产物合成



**表 5 共被引频数排名前 15 的文献**  
**Table 5 Top 15 documents in co-cited frequency**

Rank	Frequency	Central value	References	Journals
1	100	0.04	Bioactive microbial metabolites-a personal view	<i>The Journal of antibiotics</i>
2	66	0.06	Developing a new resource for drug discovery: marine actinomycete bacteria	<i>Nature Chemical Biology</i>
3	63	0.02	MEGA5: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis using maximum likelihood, evolutionary distance, and maximum parsimony methods	<i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i>
4	54	0.01	Thoughts and facts about antibiotics: where we are now and where we are heading	<i>Journal of Antibiotics</i>
5	52	0.05	Natural products as sources of new drugs over the 30 Years from 1981 to 2010	<i>Journal of Natural Products</i>
6	50	0.03	Marine actinomycetes: an ongoing source of novel bioactive metabolites	<i>Microbiological Research</i>
7	49	0.00	A short history of SHELX	<i>Acta Crystallographica A-Foundation and Advances</i>
8	45	0.12	Genome sequencing reveals complex secondary metabolome in the marine actinomycete <i>Salinispora tropica</i>	<i>Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of The United States of America</i>
9	42	0.01	Pharmaceutically active secondary metabolites of marine actinobacteria	<i>Microbiological Research</i>
10	42	0.05	Species-specific secondary metabolite production in marine actinomycetes of the genus <i>Salinispora</i>	<i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i>
11	42	0.02	<i>Salinispora arenicola</i> gen. nov., sp. nov and <i>Salinispora tropica</i> sp. nov., obligate marine actinomycetes belonging to the family <i>Micromonosporaceae</i>	<i>International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology</i>
12	42	0.03	MEGA4: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis (MEGA) software version 4.0	<i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i>
13	39	0.01	antiSMASH 3.0-a comprehensive resource for the genome mining of biosynthetic gene clusters	<i>Nucleic Acids Research</i>
14	39	0.10	Complete genome sequence of the model actinomycete <i>Streptomyces coelicolor</i> A3(2)	<i>Nature</i>
15	39	0.01	MEGA7: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 7.0 for bigger datasets	<i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i>

基因簇，但其中多数或未被研究或在实验室条件下不表达而成为“沉默基因簇”，如何激活这些“沉默基因簇”，成为目前放线菌代谢产物研究的热点<sup>[47-48]</sup>。2015年发表在 *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 上的“Discovery of microbial natural products by activation of silent biosynthetic gene clusters”一文，作者系统地论述了微生物天然产物沉默基因簇的激活和改造而获得新化合物的

方法与途径，论证了基因挖掘(genome mining)技术在微生物代谢产物研究中的可行性<sup>[49]</sup>。这些近年来所发表的论文虽在知识图谱中的共被引频数不高，但对该研究领域的发展具有重要的影响。

### 2.7 关键词共现分析

关键词是一篇学术论文核心内容的直接体现，对文章的关键词进行共现分析有助于研究

者明晰某一研究领域的研究热点和研究趋势。本文中,通过关键词共现分析共得共现关键词659个,其中共现频数较高的关键词如表6所示。通过关键字共现分析可以发现,目前关于放线菌代谢产物的研究主要侧重于天然产物的生物合成方面。放线菌作为天然活性物质的重要来源,绝大多数无法通过传统方法培养,此外传统的放线菌代谢产物研究存在盲目性、耗时长、成本高、化合物重复率高等缺点,已不能满足社会的需求。而借助于合成生物学,以生物技术为基础,结合生物化学、生物物理学、生物信息学等学科进行相关基因的设计、改造、重构,使得放线菌代谢产物的研究得以迅速地发展。

此外,由关键词共现知识图谱可见,早期关于放线菌的研究主要侧重于形态特征和理化特性等方面,无法阐明放线菌代谢产物的合成途径和调控机理。近年来,随着分子生物学技术的发展使得研究者从分子层面阐明放线菌代谢产物的合成机理成为可能<sup>[50-52]</sup>。放线菌属的

微生物含有多个次级代谢产物合成相关的基因簇,通过对这些基因簇的分析,有助于研究者揭示不同代谢产物的合成途径<sup>[53-54]</sup>。如链霉菌属(*Streptomyces*)、北里孢菌属(*Kiatisatospora*)、盐孢菌属(*Salinispora*)、小单孢菌属(*Micromonospora*)和诺卡氏菌属(*Nocardia*)等,拥有20多个次生代谢产物合成基因簇,但其中多数基因簇合成途径不明<sup>[55-56]</sup>,揭示基因簇的调控合成途径成为了目前该研究领域的重点内容之一。如 Xu 等利用一种靶向基因组挖掘的方法阐明了嘌呤核苷抗生素对阿霉素(ARM)和助间型毒素(COF)在小单孢菌和链霉菌中的精细合成途径,为合理寻找嘌呤抗生素开辟了新的道路<sup>[57]</sup>。Bonet 等利用酵母介导转化相关重组天然产物基因簇的方法,从盐孢菌属中发现了与海洋链霉菌(*Streptomyces maritimus*)的肠道菌素(enterocin)具有高度同源性的II型聚酮合成酶途径,并成功地在2种不同的链霉菌宿主菌株中生产了肠道菌素(enterocin)<sup>[58]</sup>。

## 2.8 关键词突现分析

关键词突现分析有助于研究者明晰某一研究领域的研究热点演替。本文中经过分析共得到突现关键词56个,突现强度较高的关键词分别为微生物(microorganism)(6.16)、结构鉴定(structure elucidation)(5.95)、活性分析(assay)(5.88)、全基因组序列(complete genome sequence)(5.48)、晶体结构(crystal structure)(5.36)、种群(population)(5.34)等(表7)。

由表7可见,微生物的鉴定和分离方面的研究突现强度较高,属于该研究领域持续期较长的热点内容。据统计,受分离技术和培养技术的限制,自然界中约80%的微生物未被研究过<sup>[59-60]</sup>,因此研究者们更倾向于挖掘未知的微生物资源。而传统的微生物鉴定方法如形态鉴定、生理生化鉴定等,虽鉴定方法简单,但灵

表6 频数排名前15的关键词

Table 6 Top 15 keywords in frequency ranking

Rank	Keywords	Count	Central value
1	Natural product	313	0.06
2	Biosynthesis	302	0.06
3	Antibiotics	258	0.06
4	Streptomyce	251	0.05
5	Secondary metabolite	226	0.05
6	Gene cluster	202	0.05
7	Diversity	178	0.02
8	Soil	140	0.02
9	Antibacterial activity	134	0.04
10	Bacteria	128	0.04
11	sp. nov.	126	0.02
12	Antimicrobial activity	121	0.03
13	Inhibitor	115	0.05
14	Marine actinomycete	104	0.04
15	Polyketide	104	0.03



(1) 放线菌代谢产物的基础研究：代表聚类有#0 代谢产物(metabolite)、#1 次级代谢产物(secondary metabolism)、#3 放线菌(actinomycetes)、#5 抗生素(antibiotics)。据统计，目前从各种放线菌中共分离获得具有生物活性的代谢产物约10 000多种，其中约有7 600多种代谢产物产自于链霉菌属(占总量的74%)，而稀有放线菌如拟孢囊菌属(*Kibdelosporangium*)、糖单孢菌属(*Saccharomonospora*)、假诺卡氏菌属(*Pseudonocardia*)等则占26%，约有2 500多种化合物<sup>[68-69]</sup> (图5)。这些代谢产物主要包括生物碱类、大环内酯类、肽类、角环素类、萜类

等化合物，均具有较强的抑菌活性，临床上多用作抗生素类药物，如卡那霉素、四环素、阿维菌素等(表8)<sup>[70-71]</sup>。近年来随着抗生素的滥用，使得抗生素的耐药性成了医药和卫生领域面临的重要问题，因此应该挖掘新的放线菌资源用于研发新型药物以应对耐抗生素细菌<sup>[72-73]</sup>。在新型抗肿瘤药物的研发中，放线菌也发挥着重要的作用，如利用诺卡氏菌属、链霉菌属和小单孢菌属的代谢产物所研制的糖肽放线菌素D、聚酮蒽环素、埃洛霉素等是目前临床中常见的抗肿瘤药物<sup>[74-75]</sup>。放线菌所分泌的酶因具有独特的底物特异性和较高的稳定性而在工业

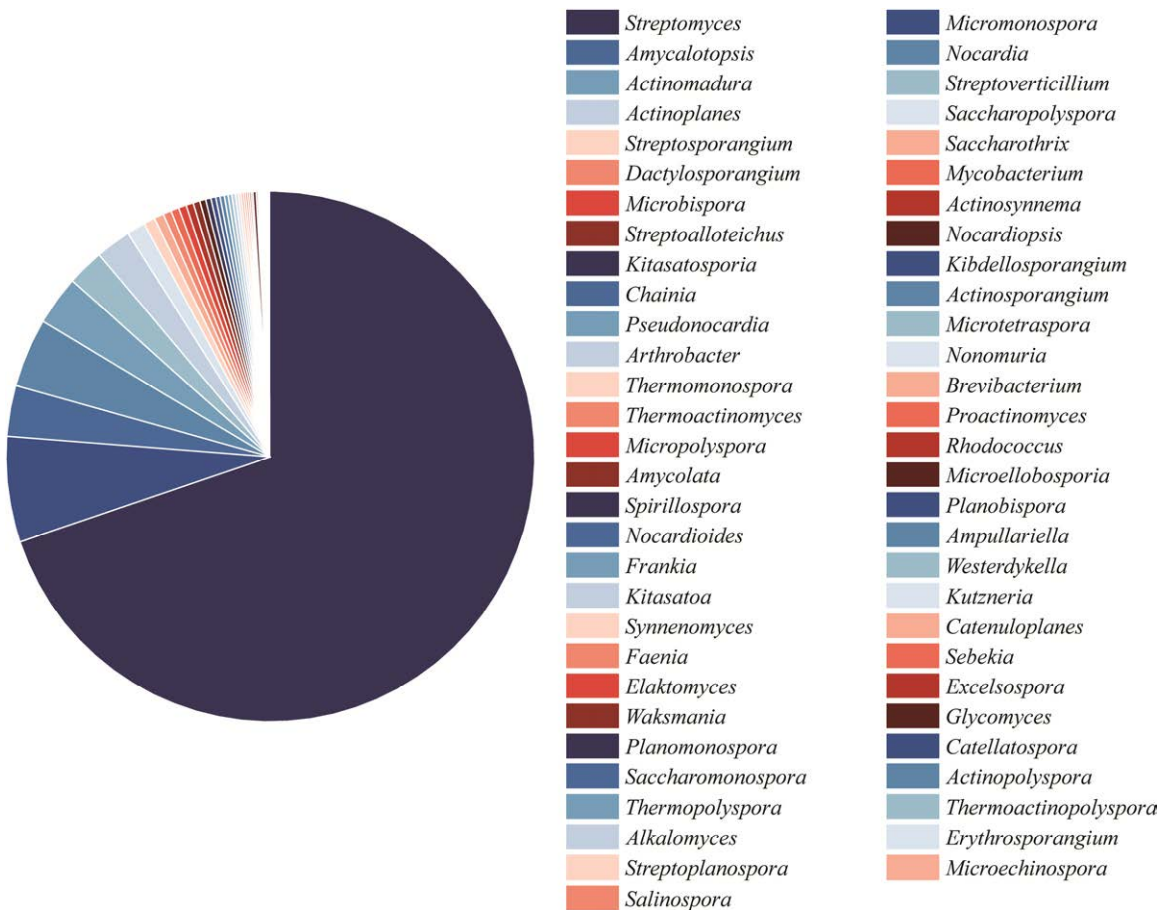


图5 产生生物活性代谢产物的放线菌种类和数目

Figure 5 Species and number of actinomycetes producing bioactive metabolites.

表 8 放线菌产生的部分抗生素

Table 8 Some antibiotics produced by actinomycetes

Rank	Latin name	Compound properties	Antibiotic name	Discovery time
Medical antibiotics				
1	<i>Streptomyces kanamyceticus</i>	Aminoglycosides	Kanamycin	1944
2	<i>Streptomyces aureofaciens</i>	Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	1948
3	<i>Saccharopolyspora erythraea</i>	Macrolides	Erythromycin	1952
4	<i>Amycolatopsis orientalis</i>	Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	1954
5	<i>Streptomyces lincolnensis</i>	Lincosamides	Clindamycin	1962
6	<i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i>	Chloramphenicols	Chloramphenicol	1947
7	<i>Streptomyces fradiae</i>	Phosphate esters	Fosfomycin	1969
8	<i>Streptomyces cattleya</i>	$\beta$ -lactams	Meropenem	1976
9	<i>Streptomyces roseosporus</i>	Cyclic lipopeptide	Daptomycin	1987
10	<i>Streptomyces puniceus</i>	Tuberculin	Viomycin	1951
11	<i>Amycolatopsis rifamycinica</i>	Ansamycins	Rifamycin Sodium	1959
12	<i>Micromonospora</i>	Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	1969
13	<i>Streptomyces noursei</i>	Polyenes	Nystatin	1950
14	<i>Streptomyces aureofaciens</i>	Tetracyclines	Chlorotetracycline	1945
15	<i>Streptomyces verticillata</i>	Glycopeptides	Bleomycin	1962
16	<i>Actinoplans deccanensis</i>	Macrolides	Fidaxomicin	1975
17	<i>Streptomyces orchidaceus</i>	Cycloserines	Cycloserine	1955
Agricultural antibiotics				
18	<i>Streptomyces avermitilis</i>	Macrolides	Avermectin	1993
19	<i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i>	Aminoglycosides	Validamycin	1997
20	<i>Actinomycetes microaurous</i>	Aminoglycosides	Kasugamycin	1963
21	<i>Streptomyces griseochromogenes</i>	Nucleosides	Blasticidin	1955
22	<i>Micromonospora</i>	Aminoglycosides	Astromicin	1979
23	<i>Streptover ticiliumendae</i>	Nucleosides	Nikkomycin	1976
24	<i>Streptomyces kitazawaensis</i>	Nucleosides	Ezomycin	1970
25	<i>Streptomyces mobaraensis</i>	Pyridines	Piericidin	1963
26	<i>Streptomyces kitasazwaensis</i>	Macrolides	Antimycin A	1945
27	<i>Streptomycesnourseivar-xichangensisn-var</i>	Nucleosides	Ningnanmycin	1997

中应用广泛，如  $\alpha$ -淀粉酶、蛋白酶、纤维素酶和几丁质酶等<sup>[76-77]</sup>。此外，放线菌所产生的酶抑制剂常被用作除草剂和杀虫剂使用<sup>[78-79]</sup>。

(2) 放线菌代谢产物的开发与应用研究：代表聚类有#2 生物防治(biological control)、#4 抗菌活性(antimicrobial activity)、#8 辅助

根际放线菌(helper rhizoactinomycetes)、#6 微生物(microbiology)、#7 茎基腐病(basal stem rot disease)。目前，研究者多关注于利用放线菌开展生物防治<sup>[80-81]</sup>。研究表明，植物 70% 的疾病由真菌引起，而放线菌的代谢产物，如萜类、酯类、糖苷类等则可有效抑制植物病原真菌

和害虫的生长<sup>[82-83]</sup>, 放线菌代谢产物(如放线菌素 A、蛇毒霉素 A、核霉素等)广泛地用于油棕茎基腐病(BSR)的防控<sup>[84]</sup>。此外, 链霉菌属的放线菌可产生有机酸, 在土壤养分循环和土壤重金属污染净化中发挥着重要的作用<sup>[85-86]</sup>。一些腐生放线菌能产生赤霉素、生长素和玉米素等生物活性物质可以促进植物生长<sup>[87-88]</sup>。如链霉菌属、小单孢菌属等可促进弗兰克氏菌和石竹共生, 增加石竹的固氮能力。因此腐生放线菌也被认为是植物的“促进或辅助根放线菌”<sup>[89]</sup>。

### 3 总结

本文采用 CiteSpace 软件从发文国家/机构、发文作者、发文期刊、共被引作者、共被引文献、关键词等方面对近 20 年的有关放线菌代谢产物研究方面的文章进行可视化分析, 以阐明该研究的主要特征、研究热点和未来的发展方向, 与传统的文献分析方法相比, 文献计量学的方法可以更直观地了解该领域的研究发展趋势和重点内容。研究结果表明:

(1) 目前放线菌及其代谢产物的研究中, 我国作者发文量较高, 但是影响力不及德国和美国, 因此应该注重提高整体研究的质量和创新性; 在该领域中, 中国科学院发文量较大, 属于该研究领域的核心机构; 目前对于放线菌及其代谢产物的研究呈现多学科化发展, 从不同学科讨论研究放线菌及其代谢产物, 更有利于研究的全面化。

(2) 目前关于放线菌及其代谢产物的研究重点主要偏向于天然产物的生物合成方面, 挖掘新的放线菌资源是目前研究的潜在热点内容, 尤其是极端环境中的放线菌资源。利用高通量测序技术和宏基因组学技术相结合, 对未经培养的微生物进行测定, 从而发现新的特定功能的基因是近年来一个发展趋势。

(3) 未来的研究工作应加大对微生物的生理学、代谢和系统学的深入探究, 建立有效的研究方法, 明晰放线菌代谢产物合成的有关基因簇和合成途径, 利用分子技术改善和提高合成效率, 更有效地开发放线菌的代谢产物资源。

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