



## 基于细胞色素 c 的胞外电子传递过程

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**摘要:** 电活性微生物具有独特的胞外电子传递功能, 在地球化学循环和环境污染修复中起着重要作用。细胞色素 c 在电活性微生物胞外电子传递过程中扮演了重要角色, 不仅参与直接电子传递途径, 还参与电子媒介介导的间接电子传递。其电子传递功能不仅对地球环境中铁、锰、碳等元素的循环具有重要作用, 还应用于能源生产、废水处理、生物修复等众多领域, 具有良好的应用潜力。本文以电活性微生物的 2 个模式菌属(希瓦氏菌属和地杆菌属)为例, 综述了电活性微生物将电子由胞内转移至胞外的方式和途径, 详细阐述了细胞色素 c 在该胞外电子传递过程中的重要作用, 总结了细胞色素 c 介导的胞外电子传递过程所涉及的分析方法, 并对微生物胞外电子传递未来的研究方向提出了展望。

**关键词:** 电活性微生物; 细胞色素 c; 胞外电子传递; 地杆菌; 希瓦氏菌

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# The process of extracellular electron transfer based on cytochrome c

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**Abstract:** Electroactive microorganisms, with the unique ability of extracellular electron transfer, play a key role in geochemical cycle and environmental remediation. Cytochrome c participates in not only direct but also mediated extracellular electron transfer of electroactive microorganisms. The cytochrome c-mediated electron transfer is essential in the circulation of iron, manganese, carbon and other elements in the earth's environment. Furthermore, it demonstrates good application potential in many fields such as energy production, wastewater treatment, and bioremediation. Taking the two model genera (*Shewanella* and *Geobacter*) of electroactive microorganisms as examples, this paper introduces the intracellular-to-extracellular electron transfer pathways of electroactive microorganisms, expounds the important role of cytochrome c in extracellular electron transfer, summarizes the analytical methods of cytochrome c-mediated electron transfer, and finally puts forward the future research direction of microbial extracellular electron transfer.

**Keywords:** electroactive microorganism; cytochrome c; extracellular electron transfer; *Geobacter*; *Shewanella*

微生物是地球化学过程的重要驱动力<sup>[1]</sup>, 其中具有胞外电子传递能力的微生物被称为电活性微生物。电活性微生物将胞内产生的电子转移到胞外电子受体、或将电子由胞外电子供体传递至胞内的过程称为胞外电子传递(extracellular electron transfer, EET)。电活性微生物广泛存在于自然环境中, 例如在土壤、河流/湖泊沉积物、海洋沉积物中成功富集到的硫还原地杆菌(*Geobacter sulfurreducens*)<sup>[2]</sup>、金属还原地杆菌(*G. metallireducens*)<sup>[3]</sup>、铁还原红育菌(*Rhodospirillum rubrum*)<sup>[4]</sup>、奥奈达希瓦氏菌(*Shewanella oneidensis*)<sup>[5]</sup>、腐败希瓦氏菌(*S. putrefaciens*)<sup>[6]</sup>和丁酸梭菌(*Clostridium butyricum*)<sup>[7]</sup>等。电活性微生物不仅通过自身胞外电子传递功能还原

胞外电子受体, 还可以与其他微生物进行种间电子传递, 实现微生物间的互养共生。这些电活性微生物在地球化学循环、污染物降解和微生物燃料电池领域发挥着重要作用, 其电子传递机理、影响因素及应用前景具有重要的研究意义。

电活性微生物的胞外电子传递需要跨膜实现, 因此细菌的细胞外膜、细胞质膜、周质空间的结构都将影响电子传递的效率。细胞色素 c 作为胞外电子传递的活性中心, 不仅参与了直接电子传递, 同时还参与间接电子传递。其电子传递的本质是细胞色素 c 与底物进行电子交换, 因此细胞膜上分布的细胞色素 c 可以作为电子载体或末端还原酶<sup>[8]</sup>, 有利于电子的高效传递。目前, 研究人员在希瓦氏菌属<sup>[9]</sup>和地杆

菌属<sup>[10]</sup>中发现了大量细胞色素 c 功能基因。研究细胞色素 c 在胞外电子传递过程中的作用, 对于认识电活性微生物的生理特性和污染修复功能具有重要意义。本文以电活性微生物的 2 个模式菌属——希瓦氏菌属和地杆菌属为例, 详细阐述了细胞色素 c 在电活性微生物将电子由胞内转移至胞外电子受体过程中的电子传递机制, 并总结了细胞色素 c 介导的电子传递过程研究方法, 以期电活性微生物在生物地球化学循环中的贡献和环境污染控制中的应用潜力提供理论支持。

## 1 电活性微生物胞外电子传递机制

电活性微生物的胞外电子传递机制主要有直接电子传递和间接电子传递 2 种(图 1)。直接电子传递<sup>[11]</sup> (direct extracellular electron transfer, DEET)有以下 2 种情况: (1) 电活性微生物利用外膜细胞色素 c 与胞外电子受体直接接触进行电子转移; (2) 电活性微生物依赖纳米导线将电子传递给胞外电子受体。间接电子传递(indirect extracellular electron transfer, IEET)指微生物利

用自身分泌的代谢产物(核黄素、吩嗪类色素等)或外源介体(生物炭<sup>[12]</sup>、腐殖质<sup>[13]</sup>、硫堇、甲基紫精、中性红等)将电子转移到胞外电子受体。电活性微生物进行胞外电子传递时, 通常运用多种电子传递方式、协同完成对胞外电子受体的还原。

## 2 细胞色素 c 简介

细胞色素广泛存在于动物、植物、微生物体内, 是电子传递链中的关键蛋白。根据细胞色素辅基(铁卟啉或血红素)结构的不同将其分为细胞色素 a、b、c 等, 其中含有血红素 c 结构的即为细胞色素 c (c-Cyts)。血红素 c 以铁卟啉环为中心结构<sup>[14]</sup>(图 2), 通过铁原子氧化态( $Fe^{3+}$ )和还原态( $Fe^{2+}$ )的变化转移电子, 是电子传递的活性中心, 在细胞内膜和外膜电子传递中具有重要作用。通常按照细胞色素 c 含有的血红素 c 辅基数, 可将其分为单血红素细胞色素 c 和多血红素细胞色素 c。单血红素细胞色素 c 是指只含有 1 个血红素辅基的细胞色素 c, 如 *G. sulfurreducens* 的 PccH<sup>[15]</sup>。多血红素细胞色素 c 是指含有 2 个及以上血红素辅基的细胞色素 c, 如 *S. oneidensis* 的 MtrA。多血红素细胞

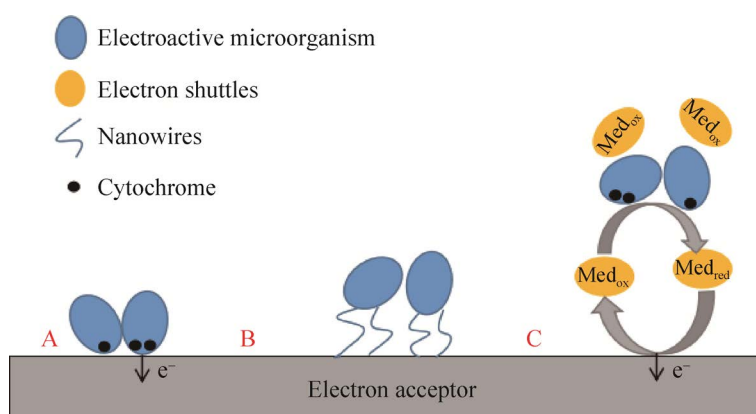


图 1 电活性微生物的胞外电子传递途径

Figure 1 Extracellular electron transport pathways of electroactive microbe. A: Direct electron transport based on cytochrome c. B: Direct electron transfer mediated by “nanowires”. C: Indirect extracellular electron transfer.

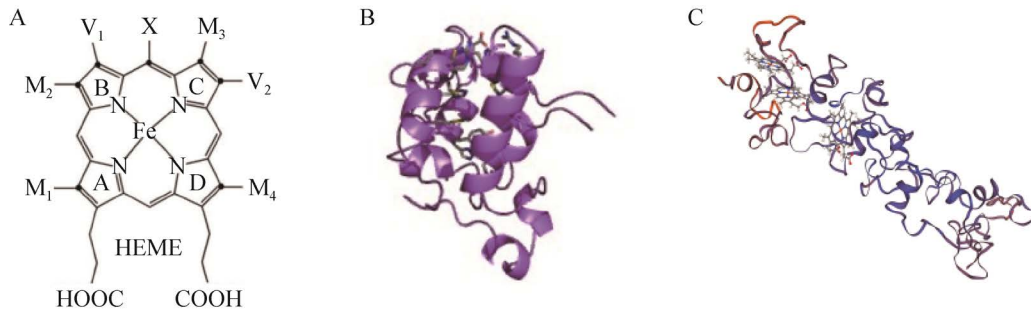


图 2 细胞色素 c 的结构

Figure 2 Structure of cytochrome c. A: The chemical structure of heme c<sup>[14]</sup>. B: Mono-heme cytochrome c-PccH<sup>[15]</sup>. C: Multi-heme cytochrome c-MtrA.

色素 c 中相邻 2 个铁卟啉的铁原子距离一般在 15.5 Å 以内<sup>[14]</sup>, 以保证电子在血红素间的快速转移, 实现对胞外电子受体的还原<sup>[16]</sup>。

具有电子传递能力的细胞色素 c, 定位于电活性微生物的内膜、周质、外膜和膜外。细胞色素 c 在电活性微生物还原胞外电子受体的过程中具有重要作用, 研究细胞色素 c 在电子传递过程中的作用机制尤为重要。

### 3 细胞色素 c 在胞外电子传递中的作用

#### 3.1 直接依赖细胞色素 c 的胞外电子传递

##### 3.1.1 希瓦氏菌胞外电子传递

目前, 在希瓦氏菌属中研究最为广泛的菌株为 *S. oneidensis* MR-1。该菌株作为兼性厌氧菌, 广泛存在于淡水、海水、陆地及放射性元素污染的水体中, 能够利用多种胞外电子受体、具备多种胞外电子传递途径。细胞色素 c 作为胞外电子传递中的关键蛋白已被充分报道。例如 Shi 等<sup>[17]</sup>的研究表明, *S. oneidensis* MR-1 的多血红素细胞色素 c (MtrC 和 OmcA) 部分暴露于细胞外膜, 并介导细胞外的电子转移。Long 等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究发现, 在不同温度下培养 *S. oneidensis* MR-1, 细胞色素 MtrC 的表达受到调控而影响 EET 效率。Delgado 等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究证

明, 细胞色素 STC 和 FccA 是周质电子转移的必需组分。除 *S. oneidensis* MR-1 外, 细胞色素 c 在希瓦氏菌属的其他细胞中同样具有重要作用。早在 1992 年, Myers 等<sup>[20]</sup>对厌氧培养的 *S. putrefaciens* MR-1 进行膜组分分离纯化, 发现细胞外膜上约有 80% 的膜结合细胞色素。Cao 等<sup>[21]</sup>从 *Shewanella* sp. HRCR-1 的 EPS 中提取出 58 种细胞外膜蛋白, 其中 20 种为氧化还原蛋白, 并在其中发现了 *S. oneidensis* MR-1 c 型细胞色素 MtrC 和 OmcA 的同源物。孔冠楠等<sup>[22]</sup>发现, 脱色希瓦氏菌周质空间中的单血红素细胞色素 c (Mcc) 在胞外电子传递过程中也起着重要作用。因此, 希瓦氏菌中存在多种细胞色素 c, 分布于细胞的膜内和膜外, 共同参与希瓦氏菌的胞外电子传递。

目前对于希瓦氏菌金属还原型途径研究较为充分, 即 CymA-MtrABC-OmcA 途径, 如图 3 所示。在 CymA-MtrABC-OmcA 途径中, 首先由位于细胞内膜上的四血红素细胞色素 CymA (电子由内膜传递到周质空间的关键蛋白) 从醌池获取电子<sup>[23]</sup>, 通过位于周质的细胞色素 C3<sup>[24]</sup>、STC<sup>[25]</sup>、四铁血红素细胞色素 CctA<sup>[26]</sup>、延胡索酸还原酶 FccA<sup>[27]</sup>, 将其传递给位于细胞周质的十血红素细胞色素 MtrA (电子由周质空间向细胞外膜传递的关键

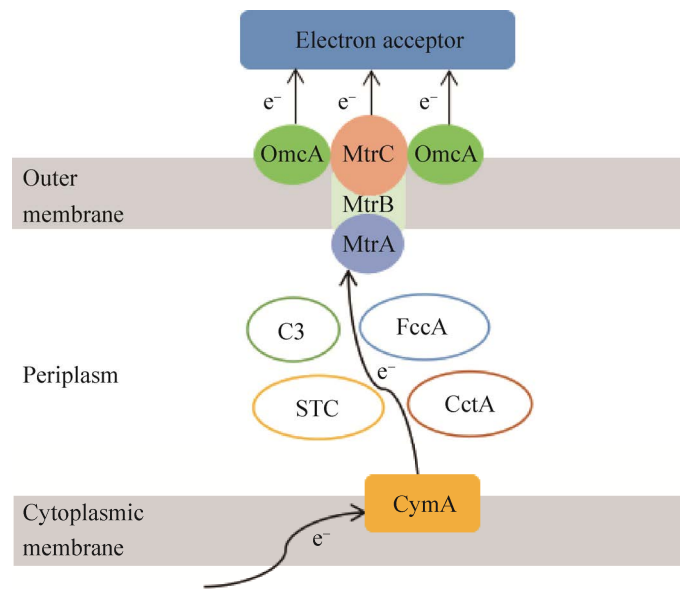


图 3 CymA-MtrABC-OmcA 电子传递途径

Figure 3 The electron transport pathway of CymA-MtrABC-OmcA.

蛋白),再通过外膜上的蛋白质 MtrB (跨膜蛋白) 将电子传递到胞外 MtrC-OmcA 复合物上<sup>[28]</sup>, MtrC 和 OmcA 通过与胞外电子受体直接接触并将其还原。因此希瓦氏菌金属还原途径的主体部分是由 *mtrABC* 操纵子编码的 3 个蛋白质(MtrA、MtrB、MtrC)构成, 3 个蛋白形成孔蛋白-细胞色素复合物(MtrABC), 参与胞外电子传递。

然而, 敲除 *S. oneidensis* MR-1 的 *mtrC* 和 *omcA* 基因后, 基因缺失菌株仍然可以产生电流<sup>[29]</sup>。Breuer 等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究表明, 在 *S. oneidensis* 中含有与 *mtrABC* 同源的基因簇 *mtrDEF*, 该基因簇在胞外电子传递过程中的作用与 MtrABC 类似, 在希瓦氏菌中形成 MtrDEF 途径。除金属还原途径外, *S. oneidensis* MR-1 还存在其他途径。Gralnick 等<sup>[31]</sup>从希瓦氏菌中鉴定出编码二甲基亚砜(DMSO)还原酶的基因, 因此提出了 DMSO 途径。其中细胞色素 DmsE 在 DMSO 途径中的作用类似于 MtrABC 中的 MtrA<sup>[32]</sup>, 负责将电子由周质转移到细胞外膜。DMSO 途径除了用于还原二甲基亚砜外, 还可以增强希瓦氏菌和胞外固体电极间的 EET<sup>[33]</sup>。随着希瓦氏菌

胞外电子传递途径的深入研究, *S. oneidensis* 还能以一种新型的方式向胞外传递电子, 即向胞外分泌游离态的细胞色素 c (MtrC 和 OmcA), 以电子介体的方式参与胞外电子传递<sup>[34]</sup>。Ding 等<sup>[35]</sup>通过蛋白质相互作用网络(PPI)和适应性分析发现, 目前研究较少的细胞色素 CytcB 在细胞周质中也具有介导电子传递的作用, 但其具体的传递方式还需要进一步探索。总结来看, 希瓦氏菌具备多种形式的胞外电子传递途径, 但部分电子传递机制的研究还不清楚, 因此未来有必要进一步探索其他潜在途径, 完善其电子传递机制。此外, Sun 等<sup>[26]</sup>的研究表明, 通过优化周质细胞色素 CctA 的表达, 提高了 CymA 和 Mtr 间的电子传递效率。因此, 未来也可以考虑优化周质细胞色素网络, 提高胞外电子传递效率, 解决 EET 效率低、产电能力弱等问题。

### 3.1.2 地杆菌胞外电子传递

地杆菌作为异化铁还原菌也具有胞外电子传递功能, 并且地杆菌广泛分布于土壤、淡水沉积物、有机物和重金属污染的地下水沉积



物中。*G. sulfurreducens* 作为电活性微生物的模式菌株，在胞外电子传递方面已被广泛研究。研究人员已经获得其完整的全基因组序列，并建立了完善的基因操作手段。研究发现，*G. sulfurreducens* 含有 100 多种细胞色素 c 编码基因<sup>[36]</sup>，远多于 *S. oneidensis* (42 种)<sup>[37]</sup>，且 *G. sulfurreducens* 中起电子传递作用的细胞色素不同于 *S. oneidensis*。例如，Teixeira 等<sup>[38]</sup>对 *G. sulfurreducens* 的单血红素细胞色素 OmcF 进行电化学表征时发现，该蛋白具有高效传递电子的能力。OmcB 在 *G. sulfurreducens* 进行胞外电子传递还原三价铁的过程中具有重要作用<sup>[39]</sup>。在地杆菌其他种的细胞中同样检测到许多与胞外电子传递有关的细胞色素，包括外膜 c 型细胞色素 OmcS 和 OmcZ 以及可溶性 c 型细胞色素 PgcA<sup>[40]</sup>。因此，在地杆菌 EET 中起主要作用的蛋白质不同于希瓦氏菌，它们以不同的电子传递途径还原胞外电子受体。

目前公认的地杆菌胞外电子传递途径为 OMCs 途径(图 4)，由位于细胞外膜的 5 个细胞色素(OmcB、OmcE、OmcS、OmcZ 和 OmcT)构成。研究表明，*G. sulfurreducens* 细胞内膜上存在 2 种电子转移途径，即内膜上的细胞色素 Cbc<sup>[36]</sup>和氢醌氧化酶 ImcH<sup>[41]</sup>接受来自醌池的电子，并将电子转移至周质空间的细胞色素 PpcA (及其家族蛋白 PpcB-PpcE)<sup>[42]</sup>和单血红素细胞色素 PccH (预测定位于细胞周质)<sup>[43]</sup>，经孔蛋白-细胞色素复合物 (OmaB-OmbB-OmcB、OmaC-OmbC-OmcC<sup>[44]</sup>、extABCD<sup>[45]</sup>、extEFG)传递至胞外；电子由外膜细胞色素 (OmcZ<sup>[46]</sup>、OmcE<sup>[47]</sup>、OmcS<sup>[48]</sup>)和膜外的细胞色素 PgcA<sup>[49]</sup>经多种途径转移至胞外电子受体。总结来看，地杆菌的胞外电子传递途径更为复杂，蛋白质与蛋白质之间可以形成多种组合方式来参与不同的电子传递途径，因此未来有必要进一步探究地杆菌潜在的胞外电子传递途径。

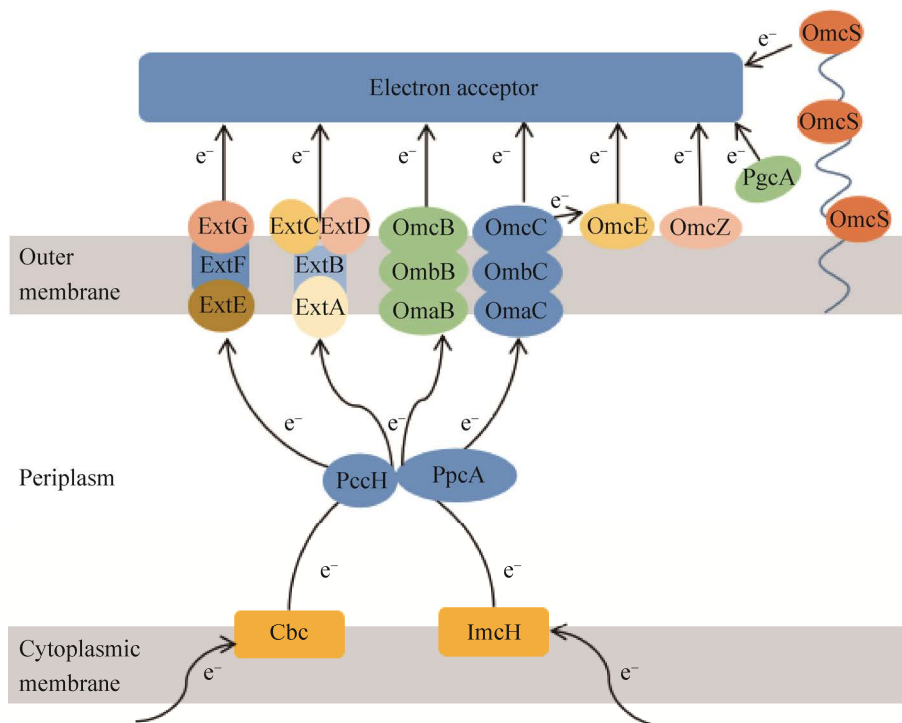


图 4 OMCs 电子传递途径

Figure 4 The electron transport pathway of OMCs.

在厌氧条件下,地杆菌还可以与其他微生物进行种间电子传递,实现微生物间的互养共生。种间电子传递是指微生物作为电子供体和电子受体进行直接和间接电子传递,共同完成单一微生物无法完成的代谢过程的现象<sup>[50]</sup>。Summers 等<sup>[51]</sup>的研究发现,*G. metallireducens*以乙醇作为电子供体,将其氧化后产生的电子传递给*G. sulfurreducens*,后者将电子转移至富马酸,实现*G. metallireducens*和*G. sulfurreducens*的互养共生;并且他们发现,地杆菌的种间电子传递过程与细胞色素c有关。随后,Ha 等<sup>[52]</sup>的研究表明,*Prosthecochloris aestaurii*与*G. sulfurreducens*的种间电子传递依赖细胞色素复合体(OmaB-OmbB-OmcB、OmaC-OmbC-OmcC)。因此,细胞色素c在种间电子传递过程中也具有重要作用。此外,地杆菌还可与厌氧甲烷氧化古菌进行种间电子传递;Ding 等<sup>[53]</sup>的研究认为,反硝化厌氧甲烷氧化古菌或许可以将甲烷氧化产生的部分电子传递给地杆菌,由地杆菌传递至电极表面,实现微生物燃料电池的产电。*G. sulfurreducens*与其他微生物的种间电子传递不仅有利于微生物的互养共生,也对环境污染修复具有重要意义。

### 3.2 间接依赖细胞色素c的胞外电子传递

#### 3.2.1 细胞色素c在纳米导线介导的电子传递过程中的作用

纳米导线是一种具有胞外电子传递能力的蛋白纳米线,其直径为3-5 nm左右,长度为几十到几百微米<sup>[54]</sup>。纳米导线与微生物周质空间和细胞外膜紧密相连,在细胞周围形成导电网络<sup>[55]</sup>参与胞外电子传递。近年来,随着科学家对微生物纳米导线的深入研究,已经确定了地杆菌中存在3种类型的纳米线:Pili、OmcS、OmcZ。例如Wang 等<sup>[56]</sup>采用冷冻电镜技术研究地杆菌时发现,*G. sulfurreducens*可以形成

OmcS 纳米线,该纳米线是六血红素细胞色素OmcS的聚合链。Yalcin 等<sup>[57]</sup>发现,外加电场将刺激OmcZ纳米线的产生,且产生的OmcZ纳米线的导电性是OmcS纳米线的1 000倍。Ye 等<sup>[58]</sup>的研究表明,在*G. sulfurreducens*中基因会影响纳米线的形成,但其生成的导电丝不具有电子传递能力;OmcS纳米线和OmcZ纳米线在生物膜中具有传导电子的作用,且omcZ基因缺失菌株会影响细胞表达导电丝。因此,*G. sulfurreducens*的纳米导线具有胞外电子传递能力,归因于纳米线由细胞色素OmcS和OmcZ组成。

除地杆菌外,早期研究认为希瓦氏菌也能产生纳米线并进行电子传递<sup>[59]</sup>,其纳米线被认为与细胞色素有关。如Gorby 等<sup>[60]</sup>的研究发现,*S. oneidensis*的mtrC和omcA基因缺失菌株的纳米线的导电性明显下降。最近的研究表明,*S. oneidensis*纳米线被称为纳米管,是细胞外膜和周质的延伸,并非传统意义的蛋白质纳米线<sup>[61]</sup>。*S. oneidensis*纳米线包含电子转移所需的细胞色素MtrA、MtrC和OmcA<sup>[62]</sup>。Subramanian 等<sup>[63]</sup>采用冷冻电子断层扫描技术发现,细胞色素MtrA和MtrC无序堆积在*S. oneidensis*外膜延伸的内部和外部,并提出了细胞色素通过多步氧化还原跳跃介导电子转移机制。

综上所述,*G. sulfurreducens*和*S. oneidensis*纳米导线的导电性均与细胞色素有关,细胞色素参与了纳米导线介导的胞外电子传递、并在其中发挥重要作用。但是关于纳米导线的电子传递机制仍然处于假说阶段,未来还需要进一步研究细胞色素c参与纳米线电子传递的方式。

#### 3.2.2 细胞色素c在黄素介导的电子传递过程中的作用

核黄素(RF)是一种具有氧化还原活性的化合物,可以由大多数细胞分泌。细胞自分泌的

RF 首先在细胞质中合成黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (FAD)，随后由自身水解酶水解为黄素单核苷酸 (FMN)，FMN 经“自由穿梭机制”扩散到胞外，以穿梭体的形式参与胞外电子传递<sup>[64]</sup>。FMN 在胞外不稳定，可水解为 RF 继续参与电子传递<sup>[65]</sup>。一方面，黄素可以作为电子穿梭体，通过氧化态和还原态的变化转移电子；另一方面，黄素可以作为外膜细胞色素 c 的辅助因子参与胞外电子传递。例如，Wang 等<sup>[66]</sup>的研究表明，细胞色素与黄素的复合物可以有效提高细胞与胞外赤铁矿等矿物质间的电子传递速率。当 *S. oneidensis* MR-1 分泌的黄素类物质存在时，FMN 通过与细胞外膜的 MtrC 结合，形成 c-Cyt-半醌复合物，通过半醌的形成与消散，促进单电子氧化还原反应，并极大提高反应速率(比游离黄素快  $10^3-10^5$  倍)<sup>[67]</sup>。这种黄素与细胞色素结合的电子传递方式同样存在于地杆菌中。Huang 等<sup>[68]</sup>的研究发现，铈还原地杆菌以电极作为电子受体时，能分泌丰富的核黄素(270 nmol/L)，在电子传递过程中作为细胞色素的辅助因子促进电子传递。近期，Thirumurthy 等<sup>[69]</sup>的研究表明，异源表达的 OmcZ 在电子传递过程中，通过与 RF 瞬时结合，将电子由细胞外膜传递至胞外不溶性电子受体。Huang 等<sup>[70]</sup>的研究表明，金属还原地杆菌细胞色素 Gmet\_2896 是 RF 还原的关键蛋白，而不是 OmcS。因此，在希瓦氏菌和地杆菌中，细胞色素可以通过与黄素化合物结合进行胞外电子传递，增强其胞外电子传递能力，提高胞外呼吸效率。

目前，将细胞色素和黄素通过相互作用促进电子传递的方式，归结为氧化还原结合态辅助因子机制，其电子转移机制如图 5 所示。微生物自身分泌的 FMN 经“自由穿梭机制”扩散至胞外，在外膜细胞色素 MtrC 和不溶性电子受体间以氧化态和还原态的形式反复穿梭，进

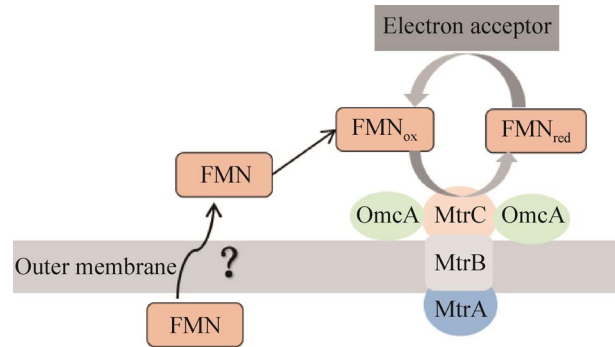


图 5 氧化还原结合态辅助因子机制

Figure 5 Cofactor mechanism of redox binding state.

行胞外电子转移<sup>[71]</sup>。除 FMN 外，RF 被认为可与细胞色素 OmcA 结合<sup>[72]</sup>。Babanova 等<sup>[73]</sup>对 RF 和 OmcA 进行分子模拟对接，发现 OmcA 的血红素可与 RF 相互作用，形成 RF-OmcA 复合物。因此，细胞色素 c 在黄素介导的间接电子传递过程中具有重要作用，但黄素与这些氧化还原蛋白间的电子传递机制还有待进一步研究。

## 4 细胞色素 c 介导的电子传递过程分析方法

细胞色素 c 在电子传递过程中发挥着重要作用，如何表征细胞色素介导的电子传递过程尤为重要。探究细胞色素 c 在胞外电子传递过程中的作用必须结合电化学、光谱学、显微镜观察、分子生物学技术等多种表征方法，表 1 总结了其中常用的一些分析手段。在细胞色素 c 的胞外电子传递过程研究中，电化学方法的使用较为常见，循环伏安(cyclic voltammetry, CV)曲线<sup>[74]</sup>和微分脉冲伏安(differential pulse voltammetry, DPV)曲线<sup>[18]</sup>能够表征细胞色素 c 在电子传递过程中的氧化还原电位、评估其电子转移能力。光谱学能更加深入地研究电子传递过程中、细胞色素与胞外电子受体的结合位



点<sup>[75]</sup>以及电子在细胞色素间的传递速率<sup>[76]</sup>。利用显微镜<sup>[77]</sup>观察则能够在微观层面可视化细胞色素在细胞内膜、细胞周质、细胞外膜、纳米线上的分布<sup>[63]</sup>, 使细胞色素以更加直观的方式

**表 1 细胞色素 c 介导的电子传递过程分析方法**

**Table 1 Analytical methods of cytochrome c mediated electron transport**

Method	Brief description	Application	
Electrochemical methods	Cyclic voltammetry (CV)	CV applies a polarization potential that scans at different rates and records the current	CV is used to consider the electron transfer ability of active redox couples <sup>[74]</sup>
	Differential pulse voltammetry (DPV)	DPV is a voltammetry that applies voltage to the electrode, records the current, and exports the peak potential	It characterizes the redox process in various media and studies the electron transfer Mechanism <sup>[18]</sup>
Spectroscopy	Ultraviolet-visible spectrometry (UV/Vis)	Materials have the ability to absorb ultraviolet and visible light and present absorption spectroscopy	UV/Vis detects the oxidation state and reduction state of cytochrome c in living cells
	ATR-FTIR	ATR-FTIR obtains the structural information of the surface organic components of the sample by analyzing the reflection signal of the sample to infrared light	ATR-FTIR is used to analyze the structure and functional groups of cytochrome c, and judge the binding site between cytochrome and extracellular electron acceptor by the stretching vibration of functional groups <sup>[75]</sup>
	Pump-probe spectroscopy	The transmittance and reflectivity of materials are measured by one or more beams of pump light and one beam of probe light	It measures the electron transfer rate between heme and heme on nanowires <sup>[76]</sup>
Microscope	Atomic force microscopy (AFM)	AFM characterizes the structure and properties of cytochrome c by testing the atomic interaction between the cell surface and micro force sensitive elements	AFM can be combined with cytochrome specific probes to observe the cytochrome on the surface of living bacteria <sup>[77]</sup>
	Cryo-electron tomography (Cryo-ET)	Cryo-ET maintains the natural state of cells through rapid freezing, and analyzes the structure of protein and subcellular at the molecular level	Cryo-ET visualizes the distribution of cytochrome c for high-resolution three-dimensional imaging <sup>[63]</sup>
	Fluorescence microscopy	The sample can be observed under microscope after emitting fluorescence under ultraviolet radiation	It can specifically mark the distribution of cytochrome c in the outer membrane <sup>[78]</sup>
Biotechnology	Immunolabelling	Using fluorescein and radioactive elements mark antigens and antibodies, then detect trace substances qualitatively, quantitatively and locally	Immunolabelling can be combined with microscopy to observe the distribution of cytochrome c <sup>[78]</sup>
	LDS-PAGE	It separates each zone according to the isoelectric point and molecular weight of hemoglobin, and then quantitatively analyzes heme	LDS-PAGE analyses the kinds of cytochrome c in electroactive microbe
	Gene function analysis	Gene function analysis expounds the metabolic function of electroactive microbe on the perspective of genes	The role of cytochrome in electron transport can be studied from the perspective of gene function
Diffuse transmission spectro-electrochemistry	It is a combination of electrochemical technology and diffuse transmission technology	It is applied to the process of electron transfer to obtain the potentials and UV absorption peaks of cytochrome c with oxidation and reduction <sup>[79]</sup>	

得以被观察。免疫标记<sup>[78]</sup>、LDS-PAGE 凝胶电泳、功能基因分析等分子生物学技术也是研究细胞色素电子传递的重要工具。对于细胞色素 c 介导的电子传递过程研究,无法单独依赖一种研究手段,通常需要结合多种方法<sup>[79]</sup>、从多种角度共同表征。

## 5 结论与展望

细胞色素 c 间的相互作用构建了电活性微生物的电子传递网络,参与胞外电子受体的还原。目前关于细胞色素 c 的研究仍然存在较多问题,今后可从以下几方面开展相关工作:

(1) 目前,细胞色素 c 的研究主要集中在单个或几个关键细胞色素上,关于细胞色素 c 与其他相关氧化还原蛋白之间相互作用的研究较少。该部分研究有助于发现胞外电子传递过程中的重要蛋白,为胞外电子传递机制提供理论支持。

(2) 细胞色素 c 参与的胞外电子传递途径有多种,而不同的胞外电子受体涉及不同的电子传递途径。因此,探究电活性微生物中潜在电子传递途径,有助于拓宽电活性微生物的胞外电子受体范围,有助于其在环境污染控制中的应用。

(3) 周质细胞色素在胞外电子传递方面具有重要作用,未来可考虑针对性地促进周质细胞色素 c 的表达,提高胞外电子传递效率。

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