



## 厌氧氨氧化细菌的研究进展

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**摘要:** 厌氧氨氧化是指微生物在无氧条件下, 以  $\text{NO}_2^-$  为电子受体, 将  $\text{NH}_4^+$  氧化成  $\text{N}_2$  的过程, 该过程主要由浮霉菌门下的厌氧氨氧化细菌参与。厌氧氨氧化细菌广泛存在于海洋生态系统、淡水生态系统、陆地生态系统及其他一些特殊生境中, 其在废水生物脱氮和地球氮循环中扮演着重要角色。本文从厌氧氨氧化细菌的发现历程、种类、特性、代谢途径、分布、检测方法及应用上进行了较为全面的总结; 最后对厌氧氨氧化细菌研究前沿问题和未来发展方向进行了探讨与展望。

**关键词:** 厌氧氨氧化细菌, 种类, 特征, 分布, 代谢途径

### 1 厌氧氨氧化细菌的发现历程

1977年, 根据自由能的变化, Engelbert Broda 最先预言自然界中存在着以  $\text{NO}_2^-$  和  $\text{NO}_3^-$  为电子受体氧化  $\text{NH}_4^+$  的过程<sup>[1]</sup>; 10年后, Arnold Mulder 发现在反硝化处理过程中, 随着  $\text{NO}_3^-$  的减少,  $\text{NH}_4^+$  会损失,  $\text{N}_2$  会增加<sup>[2]</sup>; 1995年, Arnold Mulder 在脱氮流化床反应器内证实了上述现象, 并将这一过程称为厌氧氨氧化(anaerobic ammonium oxidation, anammox)<sup>[3]</sup>, 但其并不清楚这一现象是自发的化学反应还是由微生物参与的反应; 随后 van de Graaf 通过实验确认了厌氧氨氧化是微

生物参与的氧化还原反应<sup>[4]</sup>; 1999年, Strous 等<sup>[5]</sup> 利用梯度密度离心法, 从生物膜上获得了纯度高达 99.6%的具有厌氧氨氧化功能的微生物, 系统发育分析显示, 这类微生物属于浮霉菌, 是浮霉菌门起源比较早的分支, 至此, 厌氧氨氧化细菌(anaerobic ammonium-oxidizing bacteria, AnAOB) 被首次确认。

厌氧氨氧化细菌的发现经历了漫长的历程, 这类微生物会在无氧的条件下, 以  $\text{NH}_4^+$  为电子供体,  $\text{NO}_2^-$  为电子受体, 产生  $\text{N}_2$ , 但最新的研究表明, 厌氧氨氧化细菌可以直接以  $\text{NO}$  为电子受体将  $\text{NH}_4^+$  氧化为  $\text{N}_2$ , 且  $\text{N}_2$  是唯一的最终产物, 没

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有  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  和  $\text{NO}_3^-$  的产生<sup>[6]</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌是介导氮循环的重要微生物类群，它的发现颠覆了我们对氮循环的认识<sup>[7]</sup>，且其所具有的脱氮功能，在水体净化以及环境污染治理方面具有重要的意义。

## 2 厌氧氨氧化细菌的种类

厌氧氨氧化细菌属于浮霉菌门下的类群，伯杰氏手册中收录的厌氧氨氧化细菌为 5 个属，但时至今日，厌氧氨氧化细菌共有 6 个属 23 个种(表 1 和图 1)，且都未获得纯培养。这 6 个属分别是 *Candidatus Brocadia* (*B. anammoxidans*、*B. fulgida*、*B. sinica*、*B. brasiliensis*、*B. caroliniensis* 和 *B.*

*sapporoensis*)，*Candidatus Kuenenia* (*K. stuttgartiensis*)，*Candidatus Jettenia* (*J. asiatica*、*J. ecosi*、*J. moscovienalis* 和 *J. caeni*)，*Candidatus Scalindua* (*S. sorokinii*、*S. brodae*、*S. wagneri*、*S. arabica*、*S. sinooilfield*、*S. rubra*、*S. japonica*、*S. profunda*、*S. marina* 和 *S. richardsii*)，*Candidatus Anammoxoglobus* (*A. propionicus*) 及 *Candidatus Brasilis* (*B. concordiensis*)。在上述微生物中，*Candidatus Brasilis*、*Candidatus Kuenenia*、*Candidatus Brocadia*、*Candidatus Anammoxoglobus* 和 *Candidatus Jettenia* 均最先发现于生物反应器中，而 *Candidatus Scalindua* 主要存在于海洋和一些

表 1. 已有的厌氧氨氧化细菌的种类

Table 1. The species of anaerobic ammonium oxidation bacteria

Generic names	Species and genus names	Publication time	Sources	References
<i>Candidatus Brocadia</i>	<i>B. anammoxidans</i>	1999	Wastewater	[5]
	<i>B. fulgida</i>	2008	Bioreactor	[17]
	<i>B. sinica</i>	2010	Bioreactor	[18]
	<i>B. brasiliensis</i>	2011	Wastewater	[19]
	<i>B. caroliniensis</i>	2013	Wastewater	[20]
	<i>B. sapporoensis</i>	2017	Bioreactor	[21]
<i>Candidatus Scalindua</i>	<i>S. brodae</i>	2003	Wastewater	[15]
	<i>S. wagneri</i>	2003	Wastewater	[15]
	<i>S. sorokinii</i>	2003	Seawater	[22]
	<i>S. arabica</i>	2008	Seawater	[23]
	<i>S. sinooilfield</i>	2010	Oil reservoirs	[16]
	<i>S. marina</i>	2011	Marine sediment	[24]
	<i>S. richardsii</i>	2012	Black sea suboxic zone	[25]
	<i>S. profunda</i>	2013	Marine sediment	[26]
	<i>S. rubra</i>	2017	Seawater	[27]
	<i>S. japonica</i>	2017	Bay sediment	[28]
<i>Candidatus Jettenia</i>	<i>J. asiatica</i>	2008	Bioreactor	[29]
	<i>J. caeni</i>	2014	Bioreactor	[30]
	<i>J. ecosi</i>	2018	Bioreactor	[31]
	<i>J. moscovienalis</i>	2015	Bioreactor	[32]
<i>Candidatus Kuenenia</i>	<i>K. stuttgartiensis</i>	2000	Bioreactor biofilm	[9]
<i>Candidatus Anammoxoglobus</i>	<i>A. Propionicus</i>	2007	Bioreactor	[33]
<i>Candidatus Brasilis</i>	<i>B. concordiensis</i>	2011	Bioreactor	[34]

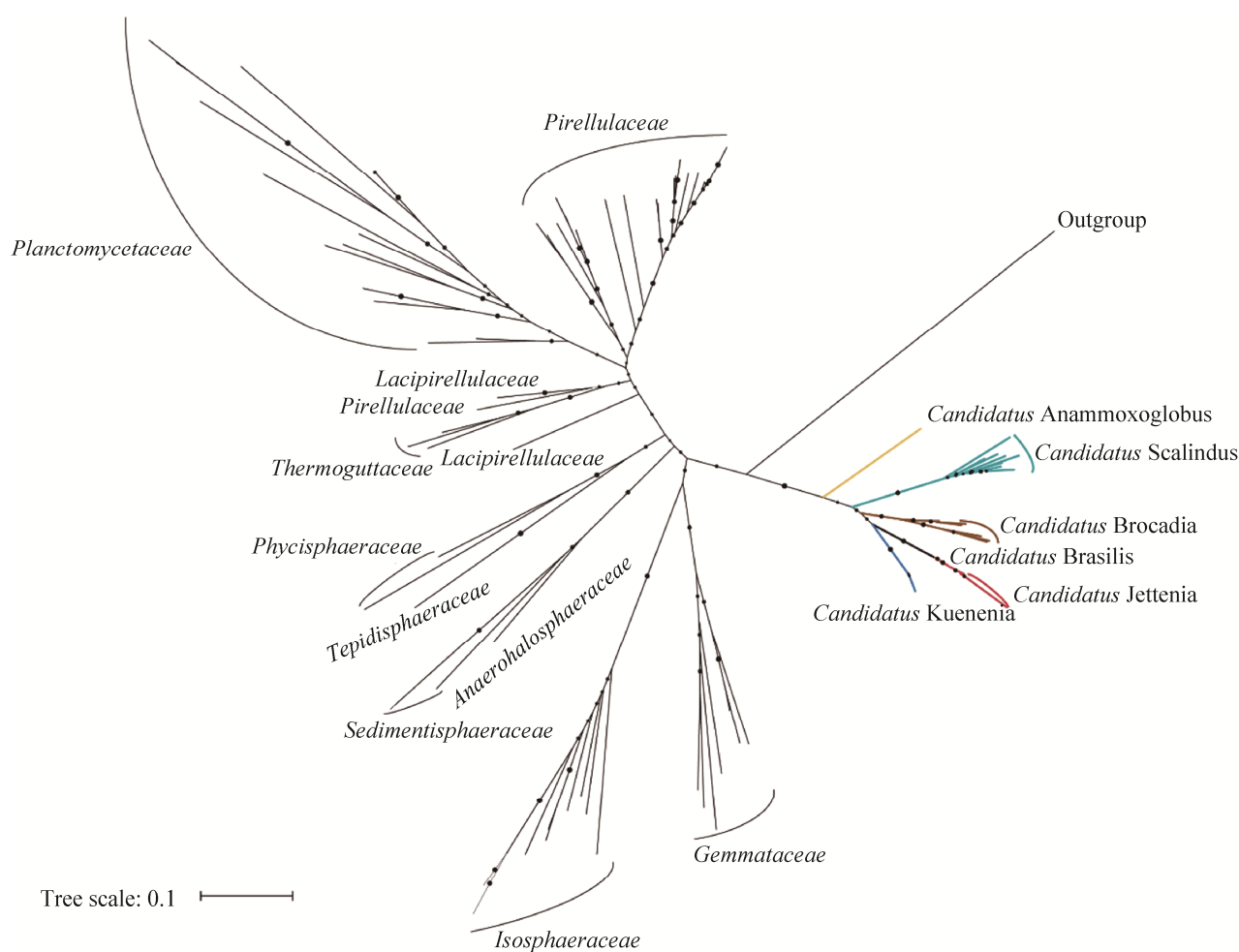


图 1. 基于 16S rRNA 基因序列所构建的厌氧氨氧化细菌进化树  
Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree of AnAOB based on 16S rRNA gene sequences.

低氧的环境内。*Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia anammoxidans*’ 是首个被富集确定的厌氧氨氧化细菌，为该类群的模式种<sup>[5]</sup>；*Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia fulgida*’ 是目前发现的厌氧氨氧化细菌中唯一一个具有发光性能的微生物<sup>[8]</sup>；*Candidatus* ‘*Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*’ 是该类群中第二个被富集到<sup>[9]</sup>，且是首个获得全基因组序列的物种<sup>[10]</sup>；*Candidatus* *Anammoxoglobus* 能氧化甲酸和丙酸，有利于厌氧氨氧化细菌在生活污水脱氮上的应用<sup>[11]</sup>；与其他属相比，*Candidatus* *Jettenia* 对亚硝酸盐的耐受性较高，多存在于淡水中<sup>[12]</sup>；*Candidatus* *Scalindua* 包含 10 个

种，其中 7 个发现于海洋中，多为嗜盐菌<sup>[13-14]</sup>，2 个发现于反应器内<sup>[15]</sup>，另外一个则存在于油藏环境中<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 3 厌氧氨氧化细菌的性质与特殊结构

厌氧氨氧化细菌是能以二氧化碳为唯一碳源的自养类群<sup>[35]</sup>，部分厌氧氨氧化细菌可以氧化乙酸和丙酸等有机物质，如在反应器中添加乙酸和丙酸可分别富集到 *Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia fulgida*’<sup>[8]</sup> 和 *Candidatus* ‘*Anammoxoglobus propionicus*’<sup>[33]</sup>，

但这些小分子有机酸不能被这 2 种微生物用作碳源来合成细胞物质,而最新的研究却表明 *Candidatus* ‘*Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*’能直接以甲酸为碳源,是混合营养型微生物<sup>[36]</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌大多嗜中温,最适生长温度为 15–40 °C,最佳生长 pH 为 6.7–8.3,是严格厌氧微生物,其在不同环境中的群落结构组成和活性受到盐浓度<sup>[37–38]</sup>、温度<sup>[39]</sup>、有机碳<sup>[40]</sup>及无机氮<sup>[41]</sup>等的影响。厌氧氨氧化细菌含有丰富的细胞色素,富集后呈红色,俗称“红菌”,其细胞成不规则的球状或者卵状,为革兰氏阴性菌,细胞内拥有特殊的细胞器,该细胞器被称为厌氧氨氧化体。厌氧氨氧化体最早于 2001 年被提出<sup>[42]</sup>,其占细胞总体积的 50%–80%,是进行厌氧氨氧化过程的场所,它的存在使厌氧氨氧化微生物的细胞物质被细胞质膜、胞浆内膜、厌氧氨氧化体膜分隔成 3 个部分,从外到内分别为外室细胞质、核糖细胞质和厌氧氨氧化体<sup>[43]</sup>。Damsté 等<sup>[44]</sup>用气质联用仪(GC-MS)和高场核磁共振仪对厌氧氨氧化体的膜结构进行了分析,发现其膜上含有一种特殊的成分-梯烷,梯烷是一种由 3–5 个线性串联的环丁烷组成的梯状结构。厌氧氨氧化体的膜主要由梯烷通过烷基链与甘油分子结合而成,甘油有 sn-1、sn-2、sn-3 共 3 个连接位点,其中 sn-1 和 sn-2 位点连接烷烃支链,sn-3 位与一个磷脂分子结合,磷脂分子是整个梯烷脂的首基部分,磷脂酰胆碱(PC)和磷脂酰乙醇胺(PE)是主要的首基,sn-3 位失去极性首基,则被称为核心梯烷脂,含有极性首基则被称为完整梯烷脂<sup>[45]</sup>,而梯烷脂的多样性主要由 sn-1 位上连接的烷烃种类来决定。梯烷结构致密,渗透性差,可阻止厌氧氨氧化过程中产生的有毒物质外泄,避免对厌氧氨氧化细菌自身的毒害作用,其是厌氧氨氧化细

菌的特有成分,目前未见于其他细菌中<sup>[35]</sup>。

## 4 厌氧氨氧化细菌的代谢途径

### 4.1 氮代谢途径

最初认为,在厌氧氨氧化反应中, $\text{NO}_3^-$ 是电子受体<sup>[3]</sup>,随后的研究证实  $\text{NO}_2^-$ 更适合做电子受体<sup>[4,46]</sup>; van de Graaf 使用同位素标记法表明,在厌氧氨氧化过程中有  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  的产生,其由  $\text{NO}_2^-$  转化而来,当系统中有过量  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  和  $\text{NH}_4^+$  时, $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  会有短暂的积累,随后转化为  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  氧化过程释放的 4 个电子被用于  $\text{NO}_2^-$  的还原<sup>[47]</sup>; Schalk 等认为  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  的生成是由细胞质内一种被膜包裹的复杂酶催化而成<sup>[48]</sup>(后被证实这种酶是联氨合成酶),且部分(近 20%) $\text{NO}_2^-$  会转化成  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ; 研究者在对 *Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia anammoxidans*’进行研究时,通过透射电镜发现厌氧氨氧化体是进行厌氧氨氧化代谢的细胞器,是  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  生成的主要场所<sup>[49]</sup>。至此,研究者认为厌氧氨氧化可能的代谢途径是  $\text{NO}_2^-$  转化为  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  与  $\text{NH}_4^+$  转化为  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ , 最后  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  再转化为  $\text{N}_2$ , 且部分  $\text{NO}_2^-$  会转化为  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  氧化过程释放的 4 个电子被用于  $\text{NO}_2^-$  的还原。2006 年,随着测序技术的发展,研究者得到了 *Candidatus* ‘*Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*’的基因组序列<sup>[10]</sup>,从 *Candidatus* ‘*Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*’的基因组数据中,第二种厌氧氨氧化细菌的代谢途径被提出,该途径认为  $\text{NO}_2^-$  还原产生的中间产物并非  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$ , 而是  $\text{NO}$ , 即  $\text{NO}_2^-$  在亚硝酸盐还原酶(NIR)的作用下转化为  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{NO}$  和  $\text{NH}_4^+$  在联氨合成酶(HZS)的作用下转化为  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ , 随后  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  在羟胺氧化还原酶(HAO)或者联氨氧化还原酶(HZO)的作用下生成  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  转化过程中释放 4 个电子,这 4 个电子分别传递给 NIR

和 HZS, 其中 3 个电子传递给 NIR, 1 个电子传递给 HZS。伴随电子传递, 质子被排放至厌氧氨氧化体膜外侧, 该膜两侧形成质子梯度, 驱动 ATP 和 NADPH 的合成<sup>[50]</sup>。2019 年, Kartal 博士发现厌氧氨氧化细菌可以直接以 NO 为电子受体, 将 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> 转化为 N<sub>2</sub>, 且不生成 NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 和 N<sub>2</sub>O 等产物<sup>[6]</sup>, 减少了温室气体的排放, 这一发现进一步拓宽了我们对地球氮循环的认识。因此, 综合上述研究结果, 现被提出的厌氧氨氧化细菌参与的氮循环共有 3 条途径(图 2)。

厌氧氨氧化细菌介导的氮循环过程需要多种酶的参与, 这些酶包括羟胺氧化还原酶(HAO), 亚硝酸盐还原酶(NIR), 亚硝酸氧化还原酶(NXR), 联氨合成酶(HZS), 联氨氧化还原酶(HZO)。HAO 可以同时作用于 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 和 N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 而 HZO 只作用于 N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, HAO 和 HZO 作用于 N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 时, 其活性受到 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 浓度的影响, 当 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 浓度过高时, HZO 活性被抑制, HAO 发挥作用, 当 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 浓度较低时, HZO 和 HAO 可同时发挥作用<sup>[51-52]</sup>。同时, HZS 和 HZO 是厌氧氨氧化细菌所特有的酶, 而其他几种酶在好氧氨氧化细菌和反硝化细菌中都有发现。由于厌氧氨氧化细菌会分泌大量的胞外聚合物, 这使得对其代谢酶的研究有很大难度, 到目前为止, 研究较为深入的酶是 HAO 和 HZO 两种。

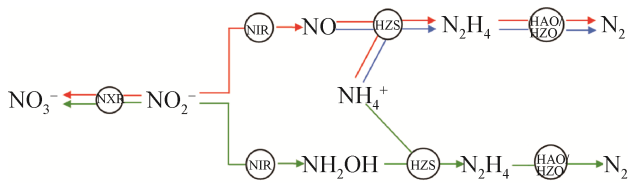


图 2. 厌氧氨氧化细菌的氮代谢途径

Figure 2. Nitrogen metabolism of anammox bacteria. Different colors represent different pathways of nitrogen metabolism.

## 4.2 碳代谢途径

厌氧氨氧化细菌属化能自养型微生物, 主要碳源是 CO<sub>2</sub> 或 HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌的碳代谢是指通过碳固定途径将 CO<sub>2</sub>、碳酸盐或者碳酸氢盐等无机碳源还原为有机化合物。目前已知的微生物固碳途径主要有 7 条: 卡尔文循环、还原型三羧酸循环、还原乙酰辅酶 A 途径、3-羟基丙酸双循环、3-羟基丙酸/4-羟基丁酸循环、二羧酸/4-羟基丁酸循环和反向甘氨酸裂解途径<sup>[53-54]</sup>, 反向甘氨酸裂解途径是最近提出的第 7 种固碳途径<sup>[53]</sup>。最初, 人们通过同位素示踪法和酶活法推断厌氧氨氧化细菌的固碳方式应该为卡尔文循环或者还原性乙酰辅酶 A 途径<sup>[55]</sup>, 但始终未能确认到底是哪一条途径。2006 年, Strous 等采用宏基因组技术对 *Candidatus* ‘Kuenenia stuttgartiensis’ 的序列进行分析, 发现其基因组中存在实现还原性乙酰辅酶 A 途径所需的所有关键基因, 而卡尔文循环中的关键基因有所缺失, 无法形成完整的途径<sup>[56]</sup>, 这一证据表明了厌氧氨氧化细菌对 CO<sub>2</sub> 的固定方式是还原性乙酰辅酶 A 途径。同时, 在 *Candidatus* ‘K. stuttgartiensis’ 基因组中检出了 8 个编码甲酸脱氢酶(Formate dehydrogenase, FDH)的基因和 5 个编码一氧化碳脱氢酶(Carbon monoxide dehydrogenase, CODH)的基因, 并检测出了 FDH 和 CODH 酶活。

## 4.3 其他代谢途径

最初的研究认为, 厌氧氨氧化细菌是专性化能自养型微生物<sup>[57]</sup>, 只能利用 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> 作为电子供, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> 作为电子受体。随着对厌氧氨氧化过程及厌氧氨氧化细菌研究的深入, 人们发现厌氧氨氧化细菌还具有一些独特的生理功能。Strous 等的研究表明, 在 *Candidatus* K. stuttgartiensis 的基因组中, 有多达 200 个基因负责指导合成与代谢和呼吸作

用有关的酶, 厌氧氨氧化细菌可能具有代谢多样性, 能够利用有机物、金属离子( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ 和 $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ )等充当其电子供体和受体。同时, 相关研究表明, 金属离子的添加, 能促进厌氧氨氧化细菌混培物的生长, 促进反应器对氮的去除<sup>[58-60]</sup>。

过去的观点认为有机物的存在会对厌氧氨氧化细菌产生不利影响, 一方面是因为某些有机物对厌氧氨氧化细菌有毒性抑制作用<sup>[61]</sup>, 另一方面是因为有机物对厌氧氨氧化细菌的基质竞争性抑制作用<sup>[62]</sup>。但随着研究的深入, 研究者发现在某些有机碳源条件下厌氧氨氧化细菌仍然能够保持一定活性, 和反硝化细菌竞争底物。有研究表明, 甲烷<sup>[63]</sup>和甲酸盐<sup>[64]</sup>均已被证实能够作为某些厌氧微生物的电子供体来还原 $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ ; 乙酸盐和丙酸盐不仅不影响厌氧氨氧化细菌的生长, 还能被厌氧氨氧化细菌利用。2008年, 研究者通过密度梯度离心的方法获得了高纯度的厌氧氨氧化细菌, 并利用短期和长期运行实验证明该细菌能直接利用 $\text{NH}_4^+$ 为电子供体,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 为电子受体, 实现 $\text{NH}_4^+$ 和 $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 的同时去除<sup>[65]</sup>。

## 5 厌氧氨氧化细菌的分布

厌氧氨氧化过程最早发现于生物废水处理反应器中, 因此早期对厌氧氨氧化的研究主要集中在废水处理系统上, 现在已知的厌氧氨氧化物种大部分都发现于生物反应器中(表1)。2002年, Thamdrup等首次在海洋中发现了厌氧氨氧化细菌<sup>[66]</sup>, 其研究表明在波罗海大陆架沉积物中24%–67%氮气的生成与厌氧氨氧化有关, 这一发现拉开了海洋生境厌氧氨氧化细菌研究的序幕。2003年, Kuypers等通过荧光原位杂交, 同位素标记法和梯烷膜脂的检测, 证实了世界最大的厌

氧盆地黑海中存在着厌氧氨氧化细菌<sup>[22]</sup>。Dalsgaard等利用 $^{15}\text{N}$ 稳定性同位素示踪的方法发现在哥斯达黎加的Golfo Dulce海湾中有19%–35%的氮气的生成与厌氧氨氧化过程有关<sup>[67]</sup>。随后又在其他很多海洋系统中检测到了厌氧氨氧化细菌, 如在鄂霍茨克海的深海沉积物中<sup>[68]</sup>, 中国南海红树林沉积物中<sup>[69]</sup>, 东海郁陵岛流域中<sup>[41]</sup>及张江河口红树林湿地<sup>[70]</sup>等等。在这些海洋生态系统中, *Candidatus Scalindua* 都是主要的厌氧氨氧化细菌类群。

除了存在于反应器和海洋生态系统中外, 厌氧氨氧化细菌还存在淡水生态系统中。2006年, Schubert等通过荧光原位杂交实验及膜脂成分分析, 第一次从世界第二大湖泊Tanganyika中检测到了厌氧氨氧化细菌, 基于16S rRNA基因进行的系统发育分析显示该湖泊中的厌氧微生物与*Candidatus 'Scalindua brodae'*的相似性为95.7%, 同位素标记实验表明该湖泊中13%的氮气生成与厌氧氨氧化细菌有关<sup>[71]</sup>。在Superior湖内, 存在着独特的厌氧氨氧化细菌类群, 其对氮气的排放有着重要的贡献<sup>[72]</sup>。城市河水系统中, 厌氧氨氧化细菌的多样性丰富,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ 对厌氧氨氧化细菌的群落结构有着重要影响<sup>[73]</sup>。除此之外, 厌氧氨氧化细菌还存在于地下水、蓄水层及池塘<sup>[74-76]</sup>等多种淡水生态系统中。

与海洋和淡水生态系统相比较, 陆地生态系统的厌氧氨氧化细菌的发现较晚。2010年, Humbert等首次从沼泽、湖岸、含水土层、冻土及农业土壤中检测到了厌氧氨氧化细菌, 与海洋生态系统相比较, *Candidatus Brocadia*和*Candidatus Kunenenia*在上述陆地生态系统中普遍存在, 表明陆地生态系统中厌氧氨氧化细菌的多样性较海洋

生态系统的丰富, 可能原因是陆地生态系统中适合厌氧氨氧化细菌生长的生态位更丰富<sup>[77]</sup>。2011年, 胡宝兰等通过富集, 从氮含量较高的泥碳土中得到了占比为40%–50%的厌氧氨氧化细菌的富集物<sup>[78]</sup>。2015年, 研究者在蔬菜地检测到了厌氧氨氧化细菌, 且其在蔬菜地中的氮气排放率占到5.9%–20.5%<sup>[79]</sup>。随后, 在根际<sup>[80]</sup>及水稻田土壤<sup>[81]</sup>中也发现了厌氧氨氧化细菌的踪迹。

厌氧氨氧化细菌还存在于一些特殊的环境中。2009年, 研究者在高达52 °C的California和Nevada热泉中, 检测到了 *Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia fulgida*’, *Candidatus* ‘*Brocadia anammoxidans*’和 *Candidatus* ‘*Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*’<sup>[82]</sup>。通过分子生态学手段, 对17个高温油藏中的厌氧氨氧化细菌进行了分析, 其中有9个油藏环境中都有厌氧氨氧化细菌, 基于16S rRNA基因检测的物种与已知的 *Candidatus* *Brocadia*、*Candidatus* *Kuenenia*、*Candidatus* *Scalindua* 和 *Candidatus* *Jettenia* 密切相关, 而基于 HZO 基因检测的物种与 *Candidatus* *Anammoxoglobus*、*Candidatus* *Kuenenia*、*Candidatus* *Scalindua* 和 *Candidatus* *Jettenia* 密切相关<sup>[16]</sup>。Byrne 等在对大西洋中脊的3次海洋考察期间, 从5个深度为750到3650米的热液口采集了样品, 16S rRNA 基因序列的扩增, 脂质分析和同位素检测结果表明, 新分支的厌氧氨氧化类群可能在这些热的栖息地中具有活性<sup>[83]</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌同样存在于海绵这样的古老动物中, 主要类群为 *Candidatus* *Scalindua* 和 *Candidatus* *Brocadia*<sup>[84–85]</sup>, 活性检测显示, 其对氮气产生的贡献率为1.25%<sup>[84]</sup>。

## 6 厌氧氨氧化细菌的研究手段

迄今为止, 厌氧氨氧化类群未获得纯培养物,

因此分子生物学手段成为了研究厌氧氨氧化细菌的重要手段, 包括种类检测、数量检测、分布检测及活性检测。种类检测方面, 主要是根据16S rRNA 基因或者其他功能基因(表2)对环境样品的DNA进行特异性扩增, 结合变形梯度凝胶电泳技术或者克隆文库的构建, 对扩增产物进行测序比对分析, 建立系统发育树, 从而鉴定其种类<sup>[86–88]</sup>。数量的检测方面主要是借助于qPCR技术, 采用特异性引物对DNA进行扩增, 获得其拷贝数; 同时也可以检测样品中总细菌的拷贝数, 根据厌氧氨氧化细菌与总细菌拷贝数的比值来确定厌氧氨氧化细菌在样品中所占的比例<sup>[89–91]</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌拥有特异的16S rRNA 基因或其他功能基因, 以荧光素标记针对上述基因的特有探针并与上述基因特异性结合, 然后在荧光显微镜下观察, 分析厌氧氨氧化细菌的空间分布<sup>[92]</sup>。同位素标记法广泛用于检测环境样品中厌氧氨氧化细菌活性, 用<sup>15</sup>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>和<sup>14</sup>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>作为基质, 收集产生的N<sub>2</sub>, 其中<sup>29</sup>N<sub>2</sub>为厌氧氨氧化细菌产物, 由<sup>29</sup>N<sub>2</sub>产生速度即可推断厌氧氨氧化细菌的活性及其在氮素循环中的贡献率<sup>[81,93]</sup>。厌氧氨氧化细菌具有梯烷这一特殊结构, 因此也有不少研究者通过多梯烷的分析来展开对厌氧氨氧化细菌的研究<sup>[94–95]</sup>。

近年来, 随着测序技术的发展, 扩增子及宏基因组数据为厌氧氨氧化细菌的研究提供了新的手段。罗氏454测序结果显示, 在扬子江内存着 *Candidatus* *Scalindua* 和 *Candidatus* *Brocadia* 两个属内的菌株, 且TOC和TN对其的丰度有着显著影响<sup>[90]</sup>。青海和西藏高原的Hiseq测序结果显示, *Candidatus* *Brocadia*, *Candidatus* *Jettenia* 和 *Candidatus* *Kuenenia* 是土壤中的主要厌氧氨氧化类群, 海拔的不同对其多样性、群落组成和丰度不构成影响<sup>[96]</sup>。在中国南部的酸性土壤中, *Candidatus*

表 2. AnAOB 检测常用引物  
Table 2. PCR primer for detecting of AnAOB

Primers	Amplified fragment	Specificity
<b>Common primers for 16S rRNA gene amplification</b>		
A438f-A684r	250	All AnAOB
Amx368F-Amx820R	470	Except <i>Scalindua</i>
Amx368F-BS820R	470	<i>Scalindua</i>
AMXU368F-AMXU820R	470	All AnAOB
Brod541F-Amx820R	279	<i>Scalindua</i>
Amx368F-1390R	1040	All AnAOB (Nested PCR)
An7F-An1388R	1360	All AnAOB (Nested PCR)
Pla46F-1390R	1360	All AnAOB (Nested PCR)
<b>Common primers for functional gene amplification</b>		
hzocl1F1-hzocl1R2	470	All AnAOB
Ana-hzo1F-Ana-hzo2R	1030	<i>Jettenia</i> , <i>Kuenenia</i>
Scnir372F-Scnir845R	470	<i>Scalindua</i>
AnnirS379F-AnnirS821R	440	Except <i>Scalindua</i>
<b>Common primers for qPCR</b>		
Amx808f-Amx1040R	232	All AnAOB
hzsA-1597f/hzsA-1857r	260	All AnAOB

*Brocadia* 是主要的厌氧氨氧化类群, 所占比例为 93.03%, 氮气的排放速率为 0.01–0.59 nmol/(g·h), 对氮气排放的贡献率为 16.67%–53.27%。此外, 研究者借助高通量数据还对云南淡水湖<sup>[91]</sup>、北京污水处理厂的反应器<sup>[97]</sup>及南海沉积物中厌氧氨氧化细菌进行了研究<sup>[98]</sup>。

## 7 厌氧氨氧化细菌的应用

厌氧氨氧化细菌的应用主要体现在工业污水处理上。随着城市人口的增多和工业化水平的进步, 我国水资源污染问题日渐突出, 水体富营养化问题加剧, 污水处理问题已成为当下热点。氨态氮是水体富营养化的一种重要污染物质, 经济有效控制含氨氮废水污染成为环境工作所面临的重大问题。废水中氨氮的去除方法主要有物化法和生物法, 生物脱氮法主要有消化、反硝化、短程消化与反硝化、同时消化与反硝化及厌氧氨氧

化, 与其他生物脱氮相比, 厌氧氨氧化工艺是在无氧的条件下将  $\text{NH}_4^+$  和  $\text{NO}_2^-$  转化为  $\text{N}_2$ , 在好氧阶段只需将  $\text{NH}_4^+$  转化为  $\text{NO}_2^-$ , 省略后续  $\text{NO}_2^-$  氧化为  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , 可节约 62.5% 的曝气量; 厌氧氨氧化细菌是无机营养型, 所以无需额外添加碳源; 该过程  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  和  $\text{NO}$  的排放量减少, 减少了温室气体对环境的污染; 同时该技术污泥产生量也减少了 90%<sup>[99]</sup>。因此, 厌氧氨氧化处理工艺不仅展现出更好的脱氮性能, 而且可以节约成本, 减少二次污染, 避免温室气体的排放, 减少实验所需的占地空间, 具有广阔的应用前景。

厌氧氨氧化工艺最早是在一个中试规模的反硝化流化床中被发现<sup>[3]</sup>, 随后研究者对此工艺的研究主要集中在反应机理、微生物特征及控制条件等方面。2002 年, 荷兰研究者根据前期的研究成果, 通过数学模型模拟设计出了世界上第一个生产性规模的厌氧氨氧化反应器, 并于 2002 年 6 月



投入运行, 主要用于污泥消化液的脱氮处理<sup>[100]</sup>。目前该工艺主要用于垃圾渗滤液<sup>[101]</sup>, 污泥消化液<sup>[102]</sup>, 食品加工厂废水<sup>[103]</sup>及制药厂废水<sup>[104]</sup>的处理上, 据统计, 全世界现有 110 个全规模的厌氧氨氧化装置<sup>[105]</sup>。国外关于厌氧氨氧化工艺的研究比较成熟, 且取得了一定成果。2002 年, 荷兰设计并启动了第一套全规模厌氧氨氧化系统, 每天的脱氮净重为 750 kgN<sup>[100]</sup>, 为厌氧氨氧化技术在废水脱氮领域的处理奠定了基础。在亚洲, 第一个大型全规模应用在经历了 60 d 的启动后在日本投入使用<sup>[106]</sup>。国内关于厌氧氨氧化工艺的研究虽然较国外起步晚, 2009 年, 厌氧氨氧化工艺才首次在台湾应用于垃圾渗滤液的脱氮全规模应用中<sup>[107]</sup>, 但国内关于厌氧氨氧化工艺的应用研究也相对成熟且取得了一定的研究成果<sup>[108-110]</sup>。

要想通过厌氧氨氧化过程来去除水体中的氨氮, 则必须提供亚硝态氮, 但污水中通常不含有亚硝态氮, 必须将水体中的部分氨氮通过消化作用转化为硝态氮, 因此集合短程的消化作用和厌氧氨氧化过程开发了系列的工艺, 如 SHARON-ANAMMOX (亚硝酸型硝化-厌氧氨氧化联合工艺)<sup>[111-112]</sup>、CANON (全程自养脱氮工艺)<sup>[113-114]</sup>、OLAND (限氧自养反硝化工艺)<sup>[115]</sup>及 DEMON (好氧反氨化工艺)<sup>[116]</sup>。与此同时, 为保证该工艺的正常运行, 不同类型的反应器也相继问世。如连续批式反应器<sup>[117]</sup>、膜反应器<sup>[118]</sup>、移动床生物膜反应器<sup>[119]</sup>及整合固定膜活性污泥反应器<sup>[120]</sup>等。

厌氧氨氧化细菌生长缓慢, 倍增时间长达 10-15 d<sup>[56]</sup>, 细胞产率低, 厌氧氨氧化细菌在细胞密度高达 10<sup>10</sup> 个/mL 以上时, 才能显现出厌氧氨氧化活性, 这导致厌氧氨氧化工艺启动时间较长, 因此, 提高厌氧氨氧化细菌的相对丰度和活性,

加快厌氧氨氧化启动进程才能提高工艺脱氮效率。研究表明添加外加物质(金属离子、无机碳、导电性材料及厌氧氨氧化中间产物), 增大前期厌氧氨氧化种泥接种量或增加后期厌氧氨氧化细菌流加频率<sup>[121-125]</sup>, 可加快厌氧氨氧化细菌的富集, 提高相对丰度和活性, 缩短厌氧氨氧化启动周期, 快速启动厌氧氨氧化工艺。同时厌氧氨氧化细菌对温度、溶解氧、pH 值、有机物、基质浓度、磷酸盐、盐度、硫化物、重金属以及光照等环境条件异常敏感<sup>[126-131]</sup>, 导致厌氧氨氧化工艺不易启动, 容易失稳, 失稳后难以恢复, 厌氧氨氧化细菌的这些缺陷限制了其工艺的广泛运用。

## 8 展望

厌氧氨氧化细菌是介导氮循环的重要微生物类群, 具有脱氮功能, 在水体净化以及环境污染治理方面具有重要的意义, 是一类重要的微生物资源。近年来厌氧氨氧化细菌成为了研究的热点, 具有很多重大的发现, 这些深化了我们对厌氧氨氧化微生物及其所介导的氮循环的认识, 但关于厌氧氨氧化微生物现在仍有很多盲点, 还有诸多问题需要进一步探究。

(1) 近几十年来, 无数研究者致力于厌氧氨氧化细菌的富集及分离, 但仅通过富集得到了丰度更高的该类群, 却始终未获得纯培养菌株, 因此, 结合目前的研究结果, 根据厌氧氨氧化微生物的特性(如生长缓慢, 细胞产率和密度低; 大多嗜中温, 最适生长温度为 15-40 °C; 受无机氮, 有机碳和盐浓度的影响等)优化分离培养条件, 开创新的分离培养方法来获得厌氧氨氧化细菌的纯培养物是后续研究的重点。

(2) 酶学研究和基因组分析揭示了厌氧氨氧

化细菌的代谢方式,但目前对厌氧氨氧化细菌的代谢途径的理解大多停留在对于基因组数据分析的推测层面,一些关键基因的功能及其功能酶的生物化学特性仍有待进一步确认和验证;代谢途径中的很多酶类还没有分离获得,代谢途径还存在很多疑点;目前关于代谢途径的研究仅局限在 *Candidatus* 'Brocadia anammoxidans' 和 *Candidatus* 'Kuenenia stuttgartiensis' 上,对其他 20 多个厌氧氨氧化细菌的代谢途径并没有深入研究。因此,关键酶类的体外解析是否可以帮助完善这类细菌的代谢通路是我们需要探讨的内容;纯培养菌株的获得及以更多的厌氧氨氧化细菌为研究对象,结合多组学研究方法,对其代谢途径进行研究,以获得完整明确的代谢通路是急需开展的工作。

(3) 随着测序技术的发展,高通量数据为我们提供更全面更详细的信息,让我们对环境中的厌氧氨氧化细菌的组成与分布有了更清楚的认识,了解到环境中还存在很多未知的厌氧氨氧化类群,因此采用合适的技术方法来挖掘这些新的厌氧氨氧化物种是今后厌氧氨氧化细菌研究中需要长期进行的研究。

(4) 基于 16S rRNA 基因和功能基因的研究为认识环境中厌氧氨氧化微生物的组成与分布提供了重要信息,目前针对这些基因的引物种类繁多,且这些基因扩增引物的特异性、代表性和有效性存在争议。因此,功能基因与 16S rRNA 基因所代表的微生物之间的聚类关系如何对应,针对厌氧氨氧化微生物的扩增有没有一个统一的标准是我们需要去解答的问题。

(5) 目前已知的 6 个属的厌氧氨氧化微生物都属于浮霉菌门,但在其他细菌类群甚至古菌中是否存在具有厌氧氨氧化功能的微生物,是后续研究中我们需要关注的问题。

(6) 以更多的生境为研究对象,结合多种检测手段,完善厌氧氨氧化微生物在自然界中的分布情况,明确其重要贡献。如厌氧氨氧化细菌虽存在于多种环境中,但目前鲜见关于热泉环境厌氧氨氧化细菌的报道,因此,本课题组对云南热泉环境的厌氧氨氧化微生物进行了研究,宏基因组数据及 16S rRNA 基因的扩增子数据表明在云南热泉环境中存在厌氧氨氧化细菌,主要类群为 *Candidatus* Brocadia 和 *Candidatus* Kuenenia。后期会对相关样点的厌氧氨氧化细菌进行富集,比较富集前后类群和丰度的差异,并对其氮气产生的贡献率进行检测,相关研究可为全面认识云南热泉生态系统中厌氧氨氧化细菌提供重要的理论基础,为掌握其生态学分布及对云南热泉生境中氮循环的贡献率提供重要的理论依据。

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# Recent advance on the anaerobic ammonium oxidation bacteria

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**Abstract:** The anaerobic ammonia oxidation (anammox) reaction with nitrite as an electron acceptor and nitrogen as a product is mediated by bacteria which belong to *Planctomycetales*. AnAOB are widely present in marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystem, it also can be found in some other extreme environments. In this study, we reviewed the most new research advance on taxonomy, characteristics, metabolism, distribution, biotechniques used for the analysis of AnAOB and application. Finally, we discussed some questions existing in this field and prospected future research of anaerobic ammonium oxidation microorganisms.

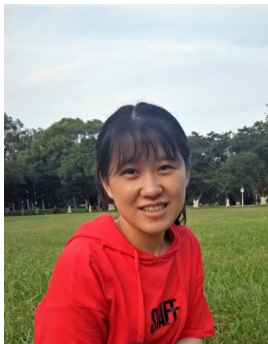
**Keywords:** anaerobic ammonium oxidation bacteria, species, characteristics, distribution, metabolism pathway

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刘兰, 中山大学生命科学学院, 有害生物控制与资源利用国家重点实验室博士后。主要研究方向为热泉微生物资源与生态, 重点关注热泉厌氧微生物资源与生态功能的研究。在高温厌氧微生物的富集、分离、鉴定及多组学研究方面积累了丰富的经验和相关成果。在 *National Science Review*、*The ISME Journal*、*Systematic and Applied Microbiology*、*Microbial Ecology*、*Anaerobe*、*International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* 及 *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 等期刊参与发表学术论文 60 余篇, 其中以第一作者发表学术论文 8 篇, 以并列第一作者(第二位)或第二作者发表学术论文 8 篇, 谷歌学术总引用 428 次。