



微生物几丁质酶研究进展及其在 N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖制备中的应用

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摘要: 几丁质是自然界含量丰富的多糖, 难溶于水, 常被作为废弃物丢弃, 造成资源浪费和环境污染。然而, 其水解产物 N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖(GlcNAc)是一种重要的功能氨基糖类化合物, 广泛应用于医药、保健及护肤品等领域, 市场需求量大。因此, 将几丁质转换为高附加值的 GlcNAc 具有重要意义。几丁质酶可专一性水解几丁质产生 GlcNAc, 用于 GlcNAc 的酶法制备, 从而替代化学加工方法, 降低环境污染, 提高产品质量。本文介绍了微生物来源几丁质酶的特点与分类, 重点阐述了微生物来源的几丁质内切酶、几丁二糖外切酶及 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶在几丁质降解生产 GlcNAc 过程中的作用、方式和产率, 这将为酶法生产 GlcNAc 提供一定的借鉴。

关键词: 微生物几丁质酶, 酶法制备, N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖生产

几丁质又名甲壳素, 是由 2-乙酰氨基-2-脱氧-D-葡萄糖(GlcNAc)通过 β -1, 4 糖苷键连接形成的高分子碳水化合物, 这些化合物和一些蛋白质、酚类、脂类或其他碳水化合物, 如 β -葡聚糖等交联形成高度有序的高分子支架, 构成虾壳、蟹壳、昆虫外壳及真菌细胞壁, 在自然界含量非常丰富, 仅次于纤维素和半纤维素^[1]。几丁质分子间和分子内可形成大量的氢键, 致使结构紧密, 难溶于水。根据分子链的排列方式, 几丁质可分为

α 、 β 和 γ 三种类型: α 型几丁质在自然界中含量最丰富, 由反向平行排列的 GlcNAc 聚合长链通过氢键堆积而成, 结构致密, 难溶于水, 普遍存在于虾、蟹和昆虫等节肢动物的甲壳中; β 型几丁质由同向平行排列的链形成单斜晶性结构, 稳定性比 α 型几丁质差, 遇水会膨胀, 主要存在于鱿鱼、硅藻与蠕虫等生物体中; γ 型几丁质为 α 型几丁质和 β 型几丁质的混合体, 主要存在于鱿鱼的胃及蚕等昆虫体内。几丁质通过强碱或脱乙酰

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酶处理, 脱去 50%以上乙酰基团后成为壳聚糖。几丁质和壳聚糖作为一类可再生资源, 在食品、化工、医药和农业等领域有广泛的应用前景, 如几丁质或壳聚糖可用于手术缝合线、药物递呈载体和染料吸附剂和重金属吸附剂等^[1]。几丁质和壳聚糖进一步的降解产物几丁寡糖、壳寡糖不仅具有几丁质和壳聚糖的某些生物学功能, 如植物生长发育调节、吸附螯合重金属等, 而且具有自身特殊的性质, 如水溶性、抗菌抑菌作用、减肥与降低胆固醇及抗肿瘤活性等功能^[1-3]。

几丁质水解的最终产物 GlcNAc 和 GlcN 是生物体内合成很多功能大分子物质, 如透明质酸、硫酸角质素和硫酸软骨素的前体, 在促进关节滑液合成并减缓关节疼痛, 增加皮肤透明质酸含量, 改善糖尿病与肝炎症状, 增进免疫能力和抗癌等方面起到重要作用^[4]。全世界已有 70 多个国家和地区将 GlcNAc 作为运动营养品、膳食补充剂或药品等用于骨关节病的预防和治疗, 成为国际医学界公认的治疗骨关节疾病的首选药物。随着老龄人口的增加及人们保健意识的增强, GlcNAc 的市场需求量逐年增加。2004 年至 2009 年, GlcNAc 年需求量以 7% 递增, 2014 年全球需求量达到 2.9 万 t, 2017 年进一步增加至 4.66 万 t^[5]。从 2020 到 2023 年, 全球氨基葡萄糖的需求量预计以 8.6% 的年增长率继续递增^[6]。因此, 建立绿色环保的生产工艺并提高氨基葡萄糖的产量对满足日益增大的市场需求有着重要意义。

GlcNAc 及 GlcN 的制备方法有化学法和生物法。生物法可细分为微生物发酵法、微生物水解法和酶水解法。微生物发酵法主要通过原始菌株

或构建基因工程菌, 以粮食或葡萄糖等为底物发酵生产 GlcNAc^[7]。近年来利用基因工程、代谢工程等方法重构代谢途径, 微生物发酵法生产的 GlcNAc 可达到 103.1 g/L^[8]。然而, 微生物发酵法高耗能耗水, 同时耗费粮食等。现今全球粮食资源有限, 用微生物发酵法可能加剧粮食消耗。因此, 利用非粮食资源或加工后的副产品进行深加工是可持续性发展的重要方向。富含几丁质的虾、蟹壳及真菌菌丝体是加工后的废弃物, 每年高达 600 万–800 万 t^[9], 将其转化为具有功能的寡糖或 GlcNAc, 具有很大的发展潜力。目前, 水解几丁质生产 GlcNAc 的主要方法有化学法、微生物水解法及酶水解法。化学法简单、高效, 但在高温长时间用强酸强碱处理几丁质, 会导致产品品质不均、副产物多、设备腐蚀严重及环境污染等问题。微生物水解法由于所用菌株有些是致病微生物或代谢产生有毒副产物, 酶的成分不清楚, 难以定向改造提高活力等缺点, 在应用上受到一定的限制。因此, 酶解法是绿色生物法制备 GlcNAc 及 GlcN 的主要研究方向和热点。此前, 有不少关于几丁质酶的综述, 如 Oyeleye 等从几丁质酶的多样性, 糖苷酶 18 和 19 家族的催化机理, 蛋白质工程对几丁质酶的改造等方面进行了详述; Le 等综合阐述了细菌和真菌等微生物几丁质酶的类型、催化机理及几丁质酶在几丁寡糖生产、单细胞生产和真菌病原菌的生物防治等方面的应用^[10]。这些文章虽较全面介绍了几丁质酶, 但微生物几丁质酶在 GlcNAc 制备上的应用效果及组合方式提及比较少, 因此, 本文主要就近年来微生物几丁质酶的发展及几丁质酶在 GlcNAc 生产制备上展开详述。

1 微生物几丁质酶

几丁质酶(chitinase, EC3.2.1.14)是一种能专一性地催化 GlcNAc-GlcNAc 或 GlcNAc-GlcNAc 糖苷键断裂,从而使几丁质降解成为几丁寡糖或单糖的一类酶的总称,在自然界的碳、氮素循环,微生物侵染植物组织、机体免疫、生物防御等方面发挥了重要作用,广泛分布于微生物、植物、脊椎动物及昆虫中。与其他来源的几丁质酶相比,微生物几丁质酶具有种类多、活力高和性质多样等优点,因此成为研究的热点。

1.1 微生物几丁质酶资源丰富

微生物种类繁多,分布在生物圈的各个角落,包括各种极端环境,因而,微生物是最大的酶资源库。几丁质是微生物重要的碳素和氮素来源,几丁质酶在几丁质的循环利用中发挥了巨大的作用。粘质沙雷氏菌^[11]、芽孢杆菌^[12]、拟杆菌^[13]和木霉^[14]等微生物甚至可产生多种几丁质酶,如最先被研究的粘质沙雷氏菌体内有 3 种几丁质酶: ChiA、ChiB、ChiC 及一种多糖单加氧酶 CBP21^[11]。在 UniProt 数据库(<https://www.uniprot.org/>)中积累的 4378 条几丁质酶相关序列^[10],酶学表征的有 932 条。这些几丁质酶大部分来自于微生物: 2779 条来自细菌, 236 条来自真菌, 5 条来自病毒, 占整个几丁质酶序列的 70%以上^[10]。

1.2 微生物几丁质酶活力高

几丁质是微生物的主要营养来源,为了快速吸收利用几丁质,高活性的微生物几丁质酶发挥了重要作用,很多产几丁质酶的菌种被分离鉴定,并直接用于微生物水解几丁质。Aounallah 等分离的 *Bacillus licheniformis* AT6 可产高活性的几丁质酶,通过培养基优化和高密度发酵,发酵液中几

丁质酶的活力可提高到 505.26 ± 22.223 mU/mL, 24 h 内将几丁质完全水解为 GlcNAc^[15]。2017 年 Cardozo 等从海洋中分离了 10 株可产几丁质酶的 *Aeromonas caviae*, 用 0.5 U/mL 的几丁质粗酶液在 37 °C、pH 5.0 条件下,可将 2% (W/V)胶体几丁质水解为 GlcNAc, 24 h 后 GlcNAc 的产率可达 19%–93%^[16]。因此,有些产几丁质酶的微生物被直接用于水解几丁质,该方法简单方便,不需要复杂的基因克隆和操作,但很多微生物是致病微生物或代谢产生有毒副产物,如 *Aeromonas caviae* 就属于条件致病菌,用于工业生产就需要对菌株进行鉴定和严格分析。

1.3 微生物几丁质酶性质多样

微生物生活在生物圈的各个角落,为适应环境变化,进化出各种性质多样的酶包括几丁质酶。细菌和放线菌的几丁质酶在 pH 4–7 时活性最高, pH 3–10 还有活力;链霉菌的几丁质酶在 pH 8–14 仍能保持 50%以上活力^[10]。大部分微生物来源的几丁质酶较耐热,拟杆菌的几丁质酶在 50–60 °C 保温 6 h,活力保持 80%以上^[13],枯草杆菌的几丁质酶在 100 °C 处理 20 min,其活力几乎不变^[17]。还有部分微生物的几丁质酶在低温也可以发挥作用,如 *Pseudoalteromonas* sp. DL-6 来源的几丁质酶 ChiA 和 ChiC 的最适温度为 20 °C 和 30 °C^[18]。另外,海洋中很多生物以贝类为食,富集和进化了许多活力高、性质特殊的几丁质酶,如 Das 等从海洋中分离的真菌 *Aspergillus terreus*^[19], Yang 等从海洋中筛选的 *Paenicibacillus barengoltzii*^[20]。它们产的几丁质酶降解能力强、耐高盐高温,可满足几丁质降解的一些特殊条件,如含盐量高的海产品及餐饮垃圾。

2 微生物几丁质酶的分类

同其他几丁质酶一样,微生物几丁质酶根据作用方式不同,可分为内切几丁质酶、外切几丁质酶。外切几丁质酶按照作用部位又分为几丁二糖外切酶和 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶^[21-22],图1显示了各种几丁质酶的作用位点和产物。

2.1 内切几丁质酶

内切几丁质酶(EC 3.2.1.14)从几丁质多糖链的内部随机水解产生几丁寡糖((GlcNAc)_n, n \geq 2)^[23](图1),在几丁质的降解中发挥重要功能。微生物来源的内切几丁质酶绝大部分属于糖苷酶18家族,采用(β/α)₈-TIM桶状结构,含有保守的“DXXDXDXE”催化模块和“SXGG”底物结合模块。催化模块中的谷氨酸(E)和第二个天冬氨酸(D)为活性位点,其催化过程及机制在很多文献和综述已经详细阐述^[11,24]。利用内切几丁质酶水解几丁质时,通过薄层层析(TLC)和

高效液相(HPLC)分析水解产物,研究人员发现几丁质先是被降解成分子量不一的寡糖,随着时间的延长,几丁质最终被水解成几丁二糖(GlcNAc)₂及少量的GlcNAc。Yang等报道*Paenibacillus barengoltzii*的内切几丁质酶PbChi70水解胶体几丁质,最初0-0.5 h内产物以几丁寡糖(GlcNAc)₄、(GlcNAc)₃和(GlcNAc)₂为主,随着时间延长,几丁二糖的比例越来越高,最终产物为(GlcNAc)₂和少量的GlcNAc^[20]。不同的内切几丁质酶来源不同的环境,其最适温度、最适pH及催化效率都不相同。表1列出了近几年发掘的微生物内切几丁质酶,这些内切几丁质酶分子量大小不一,最适温度差别比较大。最适温度最高的是来自海洋微生物*Paenibacillus barengoltzii*的几丁质酶PbChi74,可在65℃发挥最大活力;活力最高的是*Streptomyces albolongus* ATCC 27414的几丁质酶SaChiA4,比活力为66.2 U/mg。

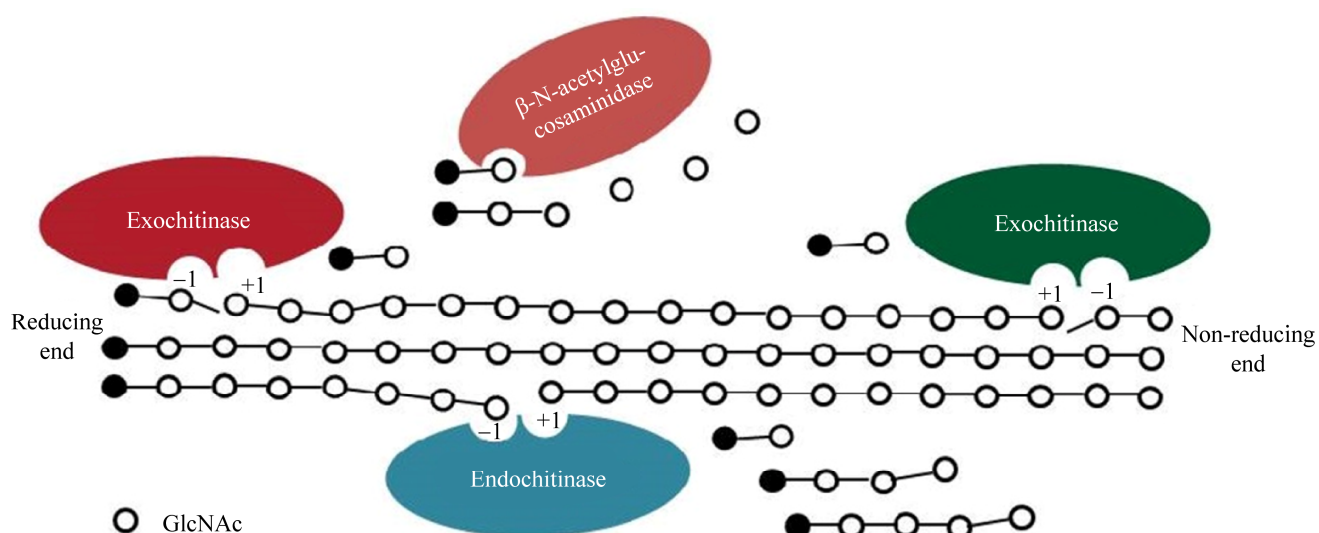


图1. 各种几丁质酶的作用位点和产物

Figure 1. The cutting sites and products of chitinases.

表 1. 微生物几丁质内切酶的酶学性质及比活力

Table 1. Enzymatic properties and specific activity of endochitinases from microorganism

Endochitinases	Organisms	GH family	Molecular weight/kDa	Temperature optimum/°C	pH optimum	Specific activity/(U/mg)	References
FjChiB	<i>F. johnsoniae</i> UW101	GH18	35.5	40	6.0	26.2 ^a	[25]
ChiA	<i>Pseudoalteromonas</i> sp. DL-6	GH18	113.5	20	8.0	42.17 ^a	[26]
PbChi74	<i>Paenibacillus barengoltzii</i>	GH18	74.6	65	4.5	19.9 ^a	[27]
PbChi70	<i>Paenibacillus barengoltzii</i>	GH18	70.1	55	6.0	30.1 ^a	[20]
Chi18H8	metagenome	GH18	45	35	5.0	63.9 ^a	[28]
SaChiA4	<i>Streptomyces albolongus</i> ATCC 27414	GH18	47	55	5.0	66.2 ^a	[29]
LinChi35	<i>Listeria innocua</i>	GH18	35	50	5.0	–	[30]
PbChi67	<i>Paenicibacillus barengoltzii</i>	GH18	67.0	60	3.5	14.1 ^a	[31]

–: not mentioned; a: collidal chitin as substrate.

2.2 几丁二糖外切酶

几丁二糖外切酶是外切酶中的一类, 主要从几丁质的还原端或非还原端以 2 个糖为单位水解几丁质, 生成终产物为几丁二糖(GlcNAc)₂。和几丁质内切酶一样, 微生物几丁二糖外切酶属于糖苷酶 18 和 19 家族, 大部分来自于 18 家族, 同样具有 (β/α)₈-TIM 桶状结构, 含有保守的“DXXDXDXE”催化模块和“SXGG”底物结合模块。与几丁质内切酶不同的是, 几丁二糖外切酶与底物结合区域的空间构造“深且窄”, 可紧密结合底物, 并持续外切

底物^[11]。几丁二糖外切酶在几丁质的降解中也起重要的作用, 不同的几丁二糖外切酶来源不同的环境, 其最适温度、最适 pH 及催化效率都不相同。表 2 列出了近几年发掘的几丁二糖外切酶, 其中, rChit46 的活力最高, 水解胶体几丁质的比活力为 34.5 U/mg, 水解几丁质粉末的比活力可达到 9.5 U/mg, 是目前报道活力最高的几丁二糖外切酶; 来自海洋生物 *Paenicibacillus barengoltzii* 的 PbChi474 在高温和酸性环境中发挥最大活性, 这些特性可满足几丁质水解的一些酸性及高温条件。

表 2. 微生物几丁二糖外切酶的酶学性质与比活力

Table 2. Enzymatic properties and specific activity of chitobiosidase from microorganism

Exochitinases	Organisms	GH family	Molecular weight/kDa	Temperature optimum/°C	pH optimum	Specific activity/(U/mg)	References
PbChi74	<i>Paenicibacillus barengoltzii</i>	GH18	74.6	65	4.5	19.9 ^a	[27]
Chi1	<i>Myceliophthora thermophila</i> C1	GH18	43.8	55	6.0	3.5 ^a	[32]
rChit46	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> GIM3.442	GH18	45.3	45	6.0	34.5 ^a	[33]
Chit42	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	GH18	42.0	35	6.0	5.2 ^a	[34]
RmChi44	<i>Rhizomucor miehei</i>	GH18	44.6	50	4.5	11.3 ^a	[35]
ChiC	<i>Pseudoalteromonas</i> sp. DL-6	GH18	91	30	9.0	159.45 ^b	[22]
Echi47	Pig fecal environment DNA	GH18	47.6	40	5.0	6.84 ^a	[36]
ChiT-7	Metagenome of themangrovetidal flat soil	GH18	43.0	45	6.0	0.63 ^a	[37]
NbchiA	<i>Nosema bombycis</i>	GH19	21.5	40	7.0	58.6 ^c	[38]

a: collidal chitin; b: 4MU-(GlcNAc)₂; c: glycolchitin.

2.3 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶

β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶也属于几丁质外切酶, 大部分不能直接降解几丁质或肽聚糖大分子, 但可水解分子量低的几丁寡糖。因此, β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶可协同几丁质内切酶或几丁二糖外切酶水解几丁质, 从而生成单体GlcNAc。 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶来源广泛, 自上世纪70年代枯草芽孢杆菌来源的 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶首次被分离纯化以来^[39], 一系列细菌(如 *E. coli*、*Bacillus pseudofirmus* 等)、真菌(如 *Rhizomucor miehei*、*Talaromyces emersonii* 等)、植物及昆虫来源的 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶陆续被分离纯化, 这些不同来源 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的酶学性质、底物特异性和催化机制都被研究, 相应的编码基因也被克隆并进行异源表达。2018年, Zhang 基于 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的重要的生物学功能和广泛的工业应用, 重点介绍了 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的酶学性质, 包括底物特异性、催化活性、最适 pH 值、最适温度、热稳定性、各种金属离子和有机试剂的影响

以及转糖基作用^[40]。表3仅列出了近3年来 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的酶学性质与比活力, 可得出来源不同, β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的酶学性质与比活力差别比较大。糖苷酶20家族的比活力普遍比糖苷酶3家族的高, 这与Zhang等得出的结论比较一致^[40], 活性的差别有可能与糖苷酶20和3家族不同的结构和催化位点有关。

3 微生物几丁质酶在GlcNAc生产上的应用

3.1 单一几丁质酶水解制备GlcNAc

陆续有微生物几丁质酶被表征, 发现具有广谱的底物性质, 既具有内切酶或外切二糖酶活性, 又具有 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的活力, 单独可将几丁质水解为GlcNAc。Zhou等总结有8个几丁质酶具有广谱的底物性质^[41], 来源于 *Rhizomucor miehei* 的 RmChi44^[48], *Thermococcus kodakaraensis* KOD1 的 TkChiA^[49], *Chitinolyticbacter meiyuanensis* SYBC-H1 的 CmChi1 等^[48]。这些酶的催化结

表3. β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶的酶学性质与比活力

Table 3. Enzymatic properties and specific activity of β -N-acetylglucosidase

β -N-acetylglucosaminidases	Organisms	GH family	Molecular weight/kDa	Temperature optimum/ $^{\circ}$ C	pH optimum	Specific activity/(U/mg)	References
<i>BpNagZ</i>	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	GH3	70.3	70	6.0	5.91 ^a	[41]
<i>BsNagZ</i>	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> 168	GH3	70.0	60	6.0	—	[39]
<i>NagZ703</i>	<i>Bacillus pseudofirmus</i> 703	GH3	73	60	6.5	10.7 ^a	[42]
<i>BaNagase</i>	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> YX-01	GH3	67.5	65	6.0	16.42 ^a	[43]
<i>PsNagA</i>	<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp. str. FPU-7	GH3	57	47	6.5	1.40 ^a	[44]
<i>SnHex</i>	<i>Stackebrandtia nassauensis</i>	GH20	57.8	50	6.0	0.62 ^a	[45]
<i>SaHEX</i>	<i>Strep-tomyces</i> spp.	GH20	55.7	60	5.5	1149.7 ^a	[46]
<i>MthNAG</i>	<i>Myceliophthora thermophila</i> C1	GH20	71.0	50	4.5	432 ^a	[47]
<i>rJB10Nag</i>	<i>Shinella</i> sp. JB10	GH20	70.9	50	6.0	538.8 ^a	[21]

—: not mentioned; a: pNP-GlcNAc as substrate.

构域有些只有 1 个,有些是多个,单独可将几丁质水解为 GlcNAc,因此,有些酶被用于水解生产 GlcNAc。2015 年,Pradeep 等纯化 *Streptomyces* sp. CS147 的几丁质酶 CS147,将 0.12 mg/mL 的几丁质酶加入 2.5% (W/V) 的胶体几丁质,在 50 °C, pH 11.0 的条件下,反应 24 h,可得到 1.058 mg/mL 的 GlcNAc^[50]。2018 年 Zhang 等在 *E. coli* 中表达 *Chitinolyticbacter meiyuanensis* SYBC-H1 的几丁质酶 CmChi1,比活力高达 15.3 U/mg。该酶既有外切酶和内切酶活力,又有 β -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶的活力,在 pH 5.2, 50 °C, 24 h 内单独可将 1% 胶体几丁质水解,水解率可达到 100%^[48]。2019 年 Tran 等从 *Streptomyces speibonae* TKU048 分离纯化的几丁质酶 TKU048,既具有外切酶活力又具有 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶活力,在 pH 5.0, 50 °C, 96 h 内可将 0.5% β -几丁质粉末水解,得到 0.335 mg/mL 的 GlcNAc,产率 73.64%^[51]。这些单一几丁质酶不需要其他酶的辅助,单独可将几丁质水解为 GlcNAc,工艺简单,因此引起人们的很大兴趣。

3.2 几丁质酶的联合作用

虽然有报道几丁质酶单独可将几丁质水解为 GlcNAc,但这样的几丁质酶类型比较少,绝大部分的几丁质酶只有一种活性,要将几丁质完全降解为 GlcNAc,需要 2 种以上的几丁质酶联合作用。因此,很多研究将几丁质内切酶或外切酶与 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶联合使用,利用内切酶或外切酶将几丁质水解为小分子的几丁寡糖,尔后 β -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶将几丁寡糖水解为 GlcNAc。联合水解时,有些是将 2 种以上的酶一次性添加进去,如 Fu 等将几丁质酶 PbChi74

和 β -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶 RmNAG 一起加入水解 3% (W/V) 的胶体几丁质^[27];有些采用两步法:先用几丁质内切酶或二糖外切酶水解一定时间后,再加入 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶。本课题组采用这种两步法做了很多工作,如 Song 等先用地衣芽孢杆菌 ChiA 在 pH 6.0, 50 °C 水解 30% 的胶体几丁质溶液,12 h 后 HPLC 检测几丁质完全水解为 (GlcNAc)₂,再加入 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 BsNagZ,在 pH 6.0, 60 °C 保温 0.5 h 后, GlcNAc 的产率可达到 88%^[52]。Du 等也先用几丁质外切酶 AMCase 水解 2% 胶体几丁质,2 h 后 HPLC 检测几丁质完全水解为 (GlcNAc)₂,再加入 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 BpNagZ^[41],最终在 2.25 h 内胶体几丁质水解为 GlcNAc,产率达到 87%。表 4 列出了几丁质酶联合水解几丁质的条件和产率,从表中可看出大部分几丁质酶在中温(35–55 °C)、偏酸性的温和条件下可将胶体几丁质水解。其中, Du 等^[41]、Jiang 等^[42]、Zhou 等^[21]、李等^[53]报道在 2 h 左右胶体几丁质水解基本完成; Song 等报道的水解底物浓度可达到 30%,是目前最高水平^[52]。水解率与几丁质酶的活性和浓度、底物浓度及几丁质来源有很大关系,很难比较得出哪个几丁质酶的组合最好。然而,在相同的底物浓度、酶活性及时间内, Liu 等报道的 PbChi70 和 PbNag39 组合水解效率^[54]比 Fu 等报道的 PbChi74 和 RmNAG 组合效率稍高^[27]。另外, PbChi70 和 PbNag39 组合还可水解 3% 的球磨甲壳素粉,产率达到 75.3%,说明这 2 种酶组合的水解效率比较高,有望用于工业生产。相比单一几丁质酶,2 种以上几丁质酶联合使用会缩短几丁质水解时间,提高 GlcNAc 的产率。

表 4. 几丁质酶联合水解几丁质的条件及产率

Table 4. The conditions and yields of chitin combinatory hydrolysis by chitinases

Concentration (<i>W/V</i>) and type of chitin	Concentration of endo- or exo-chitinase	Concentration of β -N-acetylglucosaminidases	Condition of hydrolysis	Yield of GlcNAc/%	Hydrolysis time/h	References
30% collidal chitin	6 U/mL ChiA	1.25 U/mL <i>BsNagZ</i>	pH 6.0, 50 °C and 60 °C	88	12.5	[52]
2% collidal chitin	0.252 U/mL AMCase	100 U/mL <i>BpNagZ</i>	pH 6.0, 55 °C	87	2.25	[41]
4% collidal chitin	0504 U/ mL AMCase	1.5 U/mL <i>BcNagZ</i>	pH 2.0 and pH 5.5, 55 °C	86.9	2.30	[53]
3% collidal chitin	5.0 U/mL <i>PbChi74</i>	1 U/mL <i>RmNAG</i>	pH 6.0, 45 °C	92.6	24	[27]
0.5% collidal chitin	0.5 U/mL <i>CtnSg</i>	0.01 U/mL <i>rJB10Nag</i>	pH 6.0, 37 °C	2.35 times higher than that of chitinase alone	2	[21]
0.5% collidal chitin	0.01 U/mL-1 <i>CtnSg</i>	0.1 U/mL <i>rNag3HWLB1</i>	pH 6.0, 25 °C	3.74 times higher than that of chitinase alone	2	[55]
1% collidal chitin	2 mg/mL <i>SgCtn</i>	50 μ g/mL SaHEX	pH 5.5, 45 °C	93.7	6	[46]
1% α -chitin	1 mg/mL <i>ScChiC</i>	1 mg/mL <i>ScHEX</i>	pH 5.0, 55 °C	90	8	[56]
1% pretreated crab shells	39.4 μ mol/L <i>BsChi</i>	0.6 μ mol/L <i>OfHex1</i>	pH 6.0, 40 °C	60	24	[57]
0.5% swollen chitin	1.2 μ mol/L <i>Chi1</i>	0.8 μ mol/L <i>MthNAG</i>	pH 5.0, 50 °C	37.8	1.9	[47]
3% ball-milled powdery chitin	5.0 U mL-1 <i>PbChi70</i>	1.0 U/mL <i>PbNag39</i>	pH 5.5, 55 °C	75.3	24	[54]
3% collidal chitin	5.0 U/mL-1 <i>PbChi70</i>	1.0 U/mL <i>PbNag39</i>	pH 5.5, 55 °C	97	24	[54]
1% mycelial powder	35 μ mol/L mixture of three enzymes (<i>SmChiA</i> , <i>ChiB</i> , <i>ChiC</i>)	5 μ M <i>OfHex1</i>	pH 6.0, 37 °C	93	6	[58]
2% collidal chitin	<i>ChiA3</i>	3.0 U/mL <i>NagZ703</i>	pH 6.0, 37 ° and pH 6.0, 50 °C	100	2	[42]

4 总结和展望

微生物来源的几丁质酶, 具有来源广泛、催化效率高和性质多样等特点, 因此, 越来越多的微生物几丁质酶被挖掘并被用于几丁质水解。本文综合比较了单一几丁质酶及 2 种以上几丁质酶联合水解几丁质的水解条件、时间和水解率, 发现 2 种以上几丁质酶联合水解, 时间短、效率高, 更适用于工业生产。

利用几丁质酶水解几丁质制备 GlcNAc, 不但可废物利用, 产生可观的经济效益, 而且整个

生产工艺绿色环保。然而, 相对化学法水解生产 GlcNAc, 酶法生产的成本相对较高。因此, 几丁质酶要用于工业化水解几丁质制备 GlcNAc, 还需要在以下 4 个方面不断改进。(1) 需要继续从自然界筛选高活性的几丁质酶。海洋微生物资源丰富, 是尚待深入挖掘的宝库, 国际微生物资源中心(MIRCEN)、中国普通微生物菌种保藏管理中心(CGMCC)和中国典型培养物保藏中心(CCTCC)等可提供大量的菌种资源。另外, 借助飞速发展的基因组测序技术, 通过宏基因组学和宏转录组学测序也是获得新的几丁质酶资源有

效方法；(2) 很多几丁质酶的产量和活性不高，可通过高效表达、理性设计或分子定向进化提高表达量和活性；(3) 协调几种几丁质酶的类型和比例。将文献中表征活力高的几丁质内切酶或外切酶与活力高的 β -*N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖酶按一定比例复配，提高水解效率；(4) 发展有效的几丁质的预处理方法。几丁质难溶于水，水解反应不是在均相中发生，这极大的降低了酶反应的效率。已有研究人员提出了蒸汽爆破法^[59]、高压均质机^[60]和球磨等物理方法降低几丁质的晶体结构，提高几丁质的水溶性，这些措施取得了良好的效果。因此，随着微生物几丁质酶基因资源的挖掘、分子结构、机理及其基因水平调控机理研究的深入，未来能够充分利用微生物，生产更高效的几丁质酶，提高 GlcNAc 生产的经济性。

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Research progress of microbial chitinase and its application in the preparation of N-acetylglucosamine

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Abstract: Chitin is the second most abundant carbohydrate polymer in nature, but often discarded as wastes. *N*-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc), the final hydrolysate of chitin, is an important functional amino sugar compound that can be used in medicine, healthcare, and skin care products with a great demand. Therefore, it is of great significance to convert chitin to GlcNAc with high value added. Chitinase can specifically hydrolyze chitin to produce high value-added *N*-acetylglucosamine, to replace chemical processing strategy, thus reducing environmental pollution and improving product quality. This review briefly introduces specific features and classification of microbial chitinases. Then, the roles, mode and yield of endochitinase, chitobiosidase, and β -*N*-acetylglucosidase in the production of GlcNAc from chitin in recent years are elaborated, to provide references for enzymatic production of GlcNAc.

Keywords: microbial chitinase, enzymatic preparation, production of N-acetylglucosamine

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