

co-expressed leucine dehydrogenase (LDH, *Bacillus cereus*)/formate dehydrogenase (FDH, *Ancylobacter aquaticus*), or leucine dehydrogenase (LDH, *Bacillus cereus*)/alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH, *Rhodococcus*), respectively. L-2-aminobutyric acid was then synthesized by L-threonine deaminase (L-TD) with LDH-FDH or LDH-ADH by coupling with two different NADH regeneration systems. LDH-FDH process and LDH-ADH process were optimized and compared with each other. The optimum reaction pH of LDH-FDH process was 7.5, and the optimum reaction temperature was 35 °C. After 28 h, the concentration of L-2-aminobutyric acid was 161.8 g/L with a yield of 97%, when adding L-threonine in batches for controlling 2-ketobutyric acid concentration less than 15 g/L and using 50 g/L ammonium formate, 0.3 g/L NAD⁺, 10% LDH-FDH crude enzyme solution (V/V) and 7 500 U/L L-TD. The optimum reaction pH of LDH-ADH process was 8.0, and the optimum reaction temperature was 35 °C. After 24 h, the concentration of L-2-aminobutyric acid was 119.6 g/L with a yield of 98%, when adding L-threonine and isopropanol (1.2 times of L-threonine) in batches for controlling 2-ketobutyric acid concentration less than 15 g/L, removing acetone in time and using 0.3 g/L NAD⁺, 10% LDH-ADH crude enzyme solution (V/V) and 7 500 U/L L-TD. The process and results used in this paper provide a reference for the industrialization of L-2-aminobutyric acid.

Keywords: co-expression, L-2-aminobutyric acid, biocatalysis, NADH regeneration

L-2-氨基丁酸 (L-2-aminobutyric acid, L-ABA) 是抑制人体神经信息传递、促进脑细胞代谢的一种非天然手性氨基酸, 也是一种重要的手性医药中间体, 通过对其末端羧基还原可用于制备抗结核药物盐酸乙胺丁醇^[1], 也可通过酰胺化制备抗癫痫药物左乙拉西坦及布瓦西坦^[2-3]。目前, L-2-氨基丁酸的合成方法包括化学法和生物法。化学法包括以氨化水解法、丁酮酸还原法、脱硫法等^[4], 但化学合成反应条件苛刻、易生成副产物和消旋产物、产物分离困难、立体选择性差、工业生产成本高、对环境污染大。生物法包括微生物发酵法和酶催化法, 发酵法易伴随副产物生成, 产物分离提取较困难。酶催化法具有反应条件温和、立体选择性高、环境污染少等优点。目前酶催化法制备 L-2-氨基丁酸主要有两种: 一是对消旋 DL-氨基丁酸进行拆分^[5-7], 理论转化为 50%; 二是通过转氨酶^[8-10]或脱氢酶^[11-14]以 2-丁酮酸 (2-ketobutyric acid, 2-KBA) 为底物进行不对称合成, 该方法常偶联苏氨酸脱氨酶 (Threonine deaminase, L-TD) 将廉价 L-苏氨酸 (L-Threonine, L-Thr) 转化为 2-丁酮酸, 理论转化可达 100%。由于利用转氨酶合成需要引入新氨基酸为氨基供体, 反应过程较为复杂, 且易伴随副产物生成,

产率不理想, 工业化较难。目前, 比较常用的是用亮氨酸脱氢酶 (Leucine dehydrogenase, LDH)^[15]以还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (还原型辅酶 I, NADH) 作为辅酶, 耦合辅酶再生体系用于 L-2-氨基丁酸制备。

辅酶再生体系可选用以葡萄糖脱氢酶 (Glucose dehydrogenase, GDH) 催化葡萄糖、甲酸脱氢酶 (Formate dehydrogenase, FDH) 催化甲酸铵^[16]、醇脱氢酶 (Alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH) 催化异丙醇用于 NADH 的循环再生^[17]。葡萄糖脱氢酶的 NADH 再生系统由于伴有大量葡萄糖酸盐副产物的生成, 产物分离纯化较难, 工业化难度大; 基于甲酸脱氢酶的 NADH 再生系统所产生的副产物为 CO₂, 对产物后分离无影响, 尽管反应结束后残留部分甲酸盐, 但较前者而言产物分离较易; 基于醇脱氢酶 NADH 再生系统的副产物为丙酮, 较前两者更易分离除去。本文将 LDH 基因分别与 FDH 基因和 ADH 基因通过质粒 pRSFDuet-1 构建 pRSFDuet-*ldh-fdh* 及 pRSFDuet-*ldh-adh*, 进而利用重组菌串联表达 LDH-FDH 及 LDH-ADH, 分别偶联 L-TD 制备 L-2 氨基丁酸, 并对上述两种工艺进行探究 (图 1)^[11,17], 提供一条底物转化率高、生产成本低且易于工业化的 L-2-氨基丁酸生产工艺。

