

(HUANJING KEXUE)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第37卷 第6期

Vol.37 No.6

2016

中国科学院生态环境研究中心 主办

科学出版社出版



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第 37 卷 第 6 期 2016 年 6 月 15 日

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微丝菌(*Microthrix parvicella*)原位荧光杂交(FISH)定量过程的条件优化

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摘要:微丝菌(Microthrix parvicella)是世界范围内诱发活性污泥膨胀现象的主要丝状菌之一,它在活性污泥中准确的原位定量解析对污泥膨胀现象及控制策略研究具有非常重要的意义。由于微丝菌自身的特殊生理生化性质(如表面高疏水性及较厚细胞壁)易导致常规荧光原位杂交(FISH)过程中定量结果偏低。本研究针对 FISH 过程中存在的探针渗透率低、荧光信号偏弱等现象,从活性污泥样品前处理、杂交过程条件等方面对 Microthrix parvicella 的 FISH 定量过程进行了优化。结果表明,在 前处理使用溶菌酶(浓度为36 000 $U \cdot mL^{-1}$),探针浓度为 4.5 $ng \cdot \mu L^{-1}$,杂交时间延长至 4 h 的条件下,Microthrix parvicella 的 FISH 定量结果可从 1.12% 提高至 96.70%,并与定量 PCR(q-PCR)结果和 Eikelboom & Jenkins 法(镜检观察)定量结果更为趋近一致.

关键词:污泥膨胀;微丝菌; FISH 技术; 优化; 定量

中图分类号: X172 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2016)06-2266-05 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx.2016.06.033

Optimization for *Microthrix parvicella* Quantitative Processing of Fluorescence *in situ* Hybridization (FISH)

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Abstract: Precise quantification of *Microthrix parvicella*, which is identified as a dominated filamentous bacterium of bulking sludge in the worldwide, is essential for bulking investigation and related control strategies. However, quantitative processing based on fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) is prone to interference due to the specific characteristics of *Microthrix parvicella* (hydrophobic surface with thick cell wall). Our study focused on pretreatment and process optimization to show that the proportion of *Microthrix parvicella* was increased from 1.12% to 96.70% benefited by lysozyme (36 000 U·mL⁻¹), high probe concentration (4.5 ng·μL⁻¹) and longer hybridization time (4 h) employed, mapping with the results of q-PCR method and Eikelboom & Jenkins Observation.

Key words: sludge bulking; Microthrix parvicella; fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH); optimization; quantitative

在城市污水生物处理工艺的运行过程中,污泥膨胀造成的二沉池泥水分离困难现象,不仅会引起出水悬浮物浓度升高、污染物处理效率下降,严重时甚至导致整体生物工艺的崩溃^[1~3].有研究报道指出,90%以上的污泥膨胀是由丝状菌(filamentous bacteria)的过量繁殖引起的^[4],而微丝菌(*Microthrix parvicella*)则是在世界范围内诱发城市污水处理厂污泥膨胀现象的主要丝状菌^[5~10].为了更好地解决污泥膨胀对工艺正常运行的困扰,活性污泥中的优势丝状菌,特别是 *M. parvicella* 的准确定性定量分析在膨胀机制研究及控制中尤为重要.

针对 M. parvicella 的快速定性,目前多采用 Eikelboom & Jenkins 法进行显微镜镜检,从形态学 角度进行快速鉴定[11],但定量分析结果较为粗 略^[12]. 定量 PCR (q-PCR) 尽管可以准确获得 M. parvicella 的数量变化^[13],但结果无法分辨其在菌胶团中的生长位置对污泥沉降性的影响. 荧光原位杂交(FISH)技术同时结合上述两种方法的优点,既可比镜检法更为准确地定量 M. parvicella 的数目变化,同时又能以直接证据的形式表现出 M. parvicella 形态的变化趋势,成为膨胀机制研究中重要的解析方法之一. 但 M. parvicella 为革兰氏阳性菌,且细胞壁较厚,传统方法下的目标探针穿透效果较差,造成与胞内靶向 DNA 的结合效率下降,影响最终的荧光信

收稿日期: 2015-12-07; 修订日期: 2016-01-24

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(51378489, 31170468)

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号通量,引起定量结果的无规律波动[14,15].

本研究根据 M. parvicella 的生理生化特点,在常规荧光原位杂交技术的基础上,通过样品前处理优化、杂交过程参数优化等多种方式,系统提高 FISH 杂交效率,较为准确地获得其在活性污泥中的比例数据,以期为膨胀机制及控制研究奠定扎实的科学数据基础.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品的采集及固定

样品采于某城市污水处理厂污泥膨胀期曝气池的活性污泥,经 Eikelboom & Jenkins 法镜检表明: 丝状菌丰度为 5, 优势丝状菌为 M. parvicella (如图 1).

离心管取样 2 mL,于12 000 r·min ⁻¹离心 5 min, 去上清,加入 1 mL 的冷冻乙醇,摇匀 – 20℃ 保存.

1.2 FISH 定量过程

FISH 操作步骤见文献[16]. 选用探针信息如表1 所示.

样品于荧光显微镜下观察(OLYMPUSBX51),



(a)相差 100×下,丰度为5级; (b)M. parvicella (相差1000×); (c)M. parvicella(革兰氏染色1000×)

图 1 活性污泥中优势丝状菌

Fig. 1 Dominant filamentous bacteria in activated sludge

阳性 M. parvicella 为红色(TRITC),活细菌为绿色(FITC),全细菌为蓝色(DAPI),每视野拍摄 3 组,共 10 个视野,采用 Image J 计数求平均.

由于 M. parvicella 本身的生理特性,造成探针渗透性差,荧光信号不强. 根据报道 [18,19],针对前处理方法 $(1 \text{ mol·L}^{-1} \text{ HCl}, 变溶菌素、溶菌酶)、探针浓度 <math>(1.5 \text{ 、} 3.0 \text{ 、} 4.5 \text{ ng·}\mu\text{L}^{-1})$ 和杂交时间 [20 ~22] (2 、 3 、 4 h) 进行了系统优化研究.

1.3 Real time-PCR 定量过程

普通 PCR 和 q-PCR 具体步骤参考文献[23~25]. 引物信息如表 2 所示.

表1 探针的选择

Table 1 Probes used in this study

探针	目的菌	探针序列	多聚甲醛/%	5′-探针	文献
MPAmix (MPA60 + MPA223 + M. parvicella + MPA645) Candidatus. M. calie		GGATGGCCGCGTTCGACT + GCCGCGAGACCCTCCTAG + CCGGACTCTAGTCAGAGC	20	TRITC	[19]
EUB338mix (Bact338)	Most bacteria	GCTGCCTCCCGT AGG AGT	35	FITC	[17]

表 2 引物的选择

Table 2 Primers used in this study

目的菌	引物名称	探针序列(5'-3')	文献
M. parvicella + Candidatus. M. calida	M1 M2	GGTGTGGGGAGAACTCAACTC GACCCCGAAGGACACCG	[26]
细菌	341F 534R	CCTACGGGAGGCAGCAG TTACCGCGGCTGCTGGCAC	[27]

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同探针浓度下的定量结果对比

随着探针浓度的提高,探针与目标菌结合程度逐步提高,目标菌的荧光信号明显增强,如图 2 所示,当探针浓度为 $4.5 \text{ ng} \cdot \mu \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, M. parvicella 占活菌的比例(MPAmix/EUB)从 1.12% 提高到 12.36%.

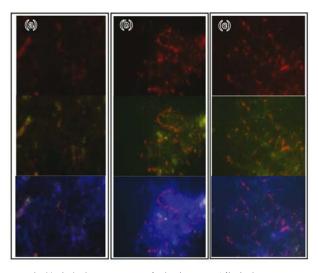
2.2 不同杂交时间下的定量结果

在优化探针浓度为 4.5 ng·μL⁻¹后,考察不同

杂交时间(2、3、4h)对定量结果的影响,结果如图 3 所示. 杂交时间对荧光强度和 M. parvicella 形态有着明显的影响,随着杂交时间的延长,探针的渗透性增加,其与目标菌结合得越完全,目标菌荧光数量和荧光强度都显著增加,且表现出来的形态越完整. M. parvicella 占活菌的比例从 13.30% 提高到33.30%(图3).

2.3 不同前处理条件下的定量结果研究

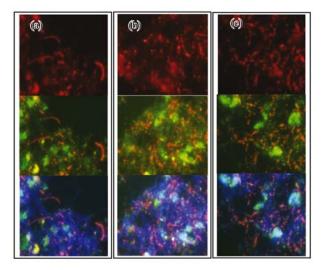
样品经脱水固定后,可以采取不同的方法进行前处理以提高探针的透过效率. 酸处理可以使细胞



(a)探针浓度为 1.5 ng·μL⁻¹时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片; (b)探针浓度为 3.0 ng·μL⁻¹时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片; (c)探针浓度为 4.5 ng·μL⁻¹时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片

图 2 不同探针浓度下 M. parvicella 的 FISH 图片

Fig. 2 FISH analysis of M. parvicella under different probe concentrations



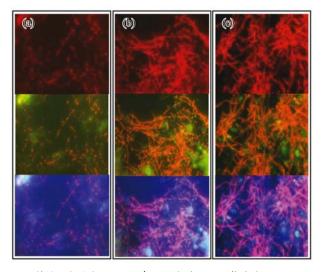
(a) 杂交时间 2 h 时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片; (b) 杂交时间 3 h 时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片; (c) 杂交时间 4 h 时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片

图 3 不同杂交时间下 M. parvicella 的 FISH 图片

Fig. 3 FISH analysis of M. parvicella at different hybridization time

壁蛋白质水解,降低对探针的干扰,增加探针穿透性;变溶菌素则主要作用于连接 N-乙酞胞壁酸和 N-乙酞葡萄糖胺的 β -1,4 糖昔键,使细胞壁得以裂解增加荧光强度 [28];溶菌酶主要通过破坏细胞壁

中的 N-乙酰胞壁酸和 N-乙酰氨基葡糖之间的 β-1,4 糖苷键,使细胞壁不溶性黏多糖分解成可溶性糖肽,从而提高荧光信号^[29,30]. 在采取不同的前处理方法后,如图 4 所示,酸处理并未引起明显变化,而变溶菌素、溶菌酶的使用则显著增强了荧光信号,且 M. parvicella 形态有较完整的表达. 溶菌酶前处理方法下 M. parvicella 形态更接相差下的观察状态,无断点且光滑. 因此,在不同前处理下条件下, M. parvicella 的比例高低依次为溶菌酶 > 变溶菌酶 > 1 mol·L⁻¹ HCl.



(a)前处理方法为1 mol·L⁻¹ HCl 时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片;(b)前处理方法为变溶菌素时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 的图片;(c)前处理方法为溶菌酶时,自上至下依次为 MPAmix、MPAmix/EUB、MPAmix/EUB 叠加 DAPI 图片

图 4 不同前处理下 M. parvicella 的 FISH 图片

Fig. 4 FISH analysis of M. parvicella with different pretreatment methods

2.4 FISH 定量结果与 q-PCR 定量结果的比较

在确认优化的各项条件后, M. parvicella 在活性污泥中定量结果的比例显著提高. 为了更为准确地检验优化条件的作用, 将不同优化状态下的 FISH 定量结果与 q-PCR 定量结果进行了比较, 结果如表3 和表4 所示.

不难看出,q-PCR 定量结果稳定在 80% 左右,而变溶菌素和溶菌酶的优化结果可以分别达到 91% 和 96%.由于方法原理不同,FISH 定量与 q-PCR 定量结果的绝对值之间并不存在数学比较意义.但从污泥膨胀研究的角度出发,特别是考虑到对象的客观比例,相差观察定量、FISH 定量及 q-PCR 定量三者之间的比例数值应大致符合一定范

围,从更多的角度为 M. parvicella 客观比例数值提供较为匹配的横向比较,为今后的研究提供更为准确的科学数据基础.

表 3 FISH 定量数据

Table 3 Quantification of M. parvicella by FISH

条件	=	M. parvicella/EUB/%
	1.5	1. 12 ± 0. 36
①探针浓度/ng·µL ⁻¹	3.0	8. 22 ± 1. 10
	4. 5	12. 36 ± 1.79
	2	13. 30 ± 1.96
②杂交时间/h	3	20.24 ± 2.10
	4	33. 30 ± 2.14
	1 mol·L ⁻¹ HCl	31.64 ± 2.39
③前处理	变溶菌素	91.43 ± 3.21
	溶菌酶	96. 70 ± 3.08

¹⁾①无前处理,杂交时间 2 h; ②无前处理,探针浓度 4.5 $\text{ng} \cdot \mu L^{-1}$; ③探针浓度 4.5 $\text{ng} \cdot \mu L^{-1}$,杂交 4 h

表 4 q-PCR 定量数据

Table 4 Quantification of M. parvicella by q-PCR

细菌	M. parvicella	M. parvicella/细菌	
×10 ⁸ /copies∙μL ⁻¹	×10 ⁸ /copies•μL ⁻¹	/%	
1.77 ± 0.02	1.42 ± 0.03	79. 88 ± 0. 52	

3 结论

- (1)本研究针对因 M. parvicella 本身生理特性导致荧光信号差, FISH 定量结果偏低的实验现象,通过探针浓度、杂交时间及前处理方法等优化,显著提高了定量结果的准确性. 探针浓度为 4.5 ng· μ L⁻¹,杂交时间为 4 h,采用溶菌酶作为前处理得到的最终荧光信号更为完整与稳定地显示了 M. parvicella 在活性污泥中的原位形态.
- (2) 优化后的 FISH 方法通过 10 组(*M. parvicella*/EUB) 平均计算结果 *M. parvicella* 占活菌比例稳定在 96%, q-PCR 结果稳定在 80%. 尽管这两种方法由于原理不一,无法进行直接数值比较,但考虑到客观一致性,优化后杂交方法对种群的定量优势描述更与其他定量方法趋近一致,可以为今后研究提供更为准确的科学数据基础.

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HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 37 No. 6 Jun. 15, 2016

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(月刊 1976年8月创刊)

2016年6月15日 第37卷 第6期

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

(Monthly Started in 1976)

Vol. 37 No. 6 Jun. 15, 2016

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		http://www.hjkx.ac.cn			http://www. hjkx. ac. cn
出	版	# 望 出 版 社	Published	by	Science Press
щ	/IX	北京东黄城根北街 16 号			16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
		邮政编码:100717			Beijing 100717, China
印刷装	ìΤ	北京北林印刷厂	Printed	by	Beijing Bei Lin Printing House
发	行	结 堡 业 废 社	Distributed	by	Science Press
~		电话:010-64017032			Tel:010-64017032
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中国标准刊号: ISSN 0250-3301 CN 11-1895/X

国内邮发代号: 2-821

国内定价:120.00元

国外发行代号: M 205

国内外公开发行