

再生纤维素膜的微生物降解*

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摘要 采用田间掩埋、平皿培养和 CO₂ 释放试验分别测试了再生纤维素膜的生物降解性。试验结果表明:膜的失重随掩埋时间延长而增加;不同试验菌株对膜有不同的降解活性,其顺序为木霉 T-311>黑曲霉 A-305>青霉 P-307;掩埋或用菌株 T-311 接种 42 d 后,膜的生物降解率可超过 70%;在膜的微生物降解过程中,失重、菌株在膜表面的可见生长和 CO₂ 释放分别是膜不同降解程度的表征,彼此既相关又有区别。

关键词 再生纤维素膜,生物降解性,CO₂ 释放。

在自然环境中,纤维素能被微生物最终降解成 CO₂ 和 H₂O,对其降解过程和机理已有深入研究^[1]。而有关再生纤维素膜的微生物降解却报道很少。为了有效地开发和应用再生纤维素膜,需要研究其生物降解性及可控降解问题。本研究采用田间掩埋、平皿培养和 CO₂ 释放试验测试再生纤维素膜的生物降解性,并探讨膜的降解表征与微生物降解的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 再生纤维素膜的制备

按专利介绍的铜氨法^[2]制备再生纤维素膜,原料为襄樊化纤厂提供的棉短绒浆,含 α-纤维素 98%,粘均分子量为 20×10⁴。

1.2 菌株

黑曲霉 A-305 由中国典型培养物保藏中心(武汉)提供,菌株 P-307 和菌株 T-311 由本文笔者从再生纤维素膜掩埋点土壤中分离,根据菌株在察氏培养基上的培养特征及其菌丝体和孢子的显微特征进行鉴定^[3],初步确定菌株 P-307 为青霉(*Penicillium*),菌株 T-311 为木霉(*Trichoderma*)。

1.3 田间掩埋试验

取 15×15 cm² 大小的膜样 15 片,105℃ 烘至恒重,分别称重后夹在塑料窗纱(孔径 2×2 mm²)中,掩埋于菜地土壤(深度为 10 cm),土

壤温度、湿度和 pH 分别在 15—20℃、20%—25% 和 6.7—6.8 范围内。在不同间隔时间(2、8、16、24、36 d)取出残留膜(每次 3 片),洗净,105℃ 烘干后测残重。

1.4 平皿培养试验

按照 ASTM 相关标准的步骤^[4],将营养盐琼脂(每 L 含 0.7 g KH₂PO₄、0.7 g MgSO₄·7H₂O、1.0 g NH₄NO₃、0.05 g NaCl、0.02 g FeSO₄·7H₂O、0.02 g ZnSO₄·7H₂O、0.001 g MnSO₄·7H₂O 和 18 g 琼脂)灭菌后倒入平皿,待琼脂凝固后,在其表面铺一片灭菌膜样(121℃,灭菌 20 min),每皿涂布 0.2 ml 试验菌株的孢子悬液(50 万孢子/ml),置 28℃ 恒温培养,每周观察 1 次试验菌株在膜表面的生长情况。

1.5 CO₂ 释放试验

参照 Sharabi 等人^[5]介绍的方法并作适当改进。称取一定量的膜样(60—80 mg),按上述平皿培养试验的步骤灭菌和接种。将接种后的平皿和装有 CO₂ 吸收液[10 ml 0.7% Ba(OH)₂ 溶液]的小烧杯放入 1000 ml 的玻璃瓶中,密封瓶口后置 28℃ 处培养,同时设不加膜样的空白对照,并选用新华滤纸作降解参照物。每隔

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3—6 d 更换 1 次 CO₂ 吸收液, 取出的 CO₂ 吸收液用 0.09 mol/L 草酸溶液(每 ml 相当于 1 mg CO₂) 滴定至酚酞无色。测得的膜样瓶的 CO₂ 释放量减去空白对照的 CO₂ 释放量, 差量相当于膜样生物降解的净 CO₂ 释放量(CO₂EV)。

膜样的生物降解率(R)根据下式计算:

$$R(\%) = \text{CO}_2\text{EV} / \text{CO}_2\text{TH} \times 100\%$$

式中, CO₂TH 为膜样在好氧条件下完全生物降解的理论 CO₂ 产量, 按纤维素分子的平均组成 [CH₂O] 计算, 每 mg 膜样可以产生 1.47 mg CO₂。

当测定膜样在土壤中生物降解的 CO₂ 释放量时, 用 50 g 菜地细土(湿度为 25%) 掩埋膜样, 其余步骤同上。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 再生纤维素膜在土壤中的降解

在田间掩埋试验中, 膜样的失重随掩埋时间的延长而增加(见表 1)。掩埋 4 d 后, 膜样就有明显的失重。同时, 残留膜的抗张强度和其纤维素的粘均分子量也有明显下降(结果另文报道), 这表明土壤中存在大量降解该膜的微生物。掩埋 36 d 后, 在掩埋点用肉眼找不到残留膜, 但可见真菌的菌丝体。据此可以推断, 膜样的部分组分已经被微生物同化成生物量。

表 1 掩埋时间与膜失重的关系

膜样编号	掩埋时间(d)	平均失重(%)
1—3	4	9.0
4—6	8	9.6
7—9	16	15.3
10—12	24	23.3
13—15	36	100

2.2 不同菌株对再生纤维素膜的降解

在平皿培养试验中, 不同菌株在膜表面的可见生长有明显差异(见表 2)。菌株 T-311 能在膜表面迅速生长, 培养 10 d 后就能布满整片膜样的表面; 菌株 A-305 生长比较缓慢, 培养 21 d 后仍有 50% 左右的膜面不见菌丝生长; 菌株 P-307 的生长十分微弱, 培养 21 d 后, 膜面仅见少许菌丝。

表 2 试验菌株在膜表面的生长等级¹⁾

菌株	时 间 (d)		
	7	14	21
A-305	1	2	3
P-307	1	1	1
T-311	3	4	4

1) 菌株生长等级划分标准^[4]: 0 级为不生长, 1 级为微弱生长(<10% 的膜面积长有菌丝), 2 级为轻度生长(10%—30%), 3 级为中度生长(30%—60%), 4 级为重度生长(60%—100%)

在本项试验中, 再生纤维素膜是试验菌株生长的唯一碳源。由于制膜原料中含有 98% 的 α-纤维素, 而纤维素只有在被纤维素酶降解后才能被微生物吸收和利用, 因此, 可以根据菌株在膜表面的生长等级判断菌株对膜的降解活性, 这种降解活性的实质是菌株产生和分泌纤维素酶的能力。表 2 中的试验结果表明, 菌株 T-311 对再生纤维素膜有较高的降解活性, 菌株 A-305 次之, 而菌株 P-307 的降解活性却很低。

2.3 生物降解率

在 CO₂ 释放试验中, 再生纤维素膜无论是被菌株 T-311 降解, 还是在土壤中降解, 其生物降解率都在 70% 以上(见图 1 和图 2), 这表明膜样中的大部分纤维素在试验期间(42 d) 已经被微生物最终分解成 CO₂ 和 H₂O。通常把 60% 以上的生物降解率作为一种材料能被完全生物降解的标志^[6]。据此可以认为, 再生纤维素膜具有完全生物降解性。

比较 2 图中膜样和滤纸的生物降解曲线, 可以看出, 虽然膜样的生物降解诱导期(从接种或掩埋到测得净 CO₂ 释放量所需的时间)比滤

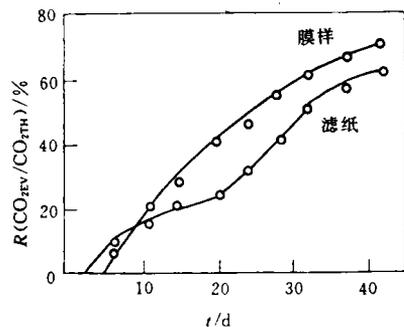


图 1 菌株 T-311 对再生纤维素膜的生物降解

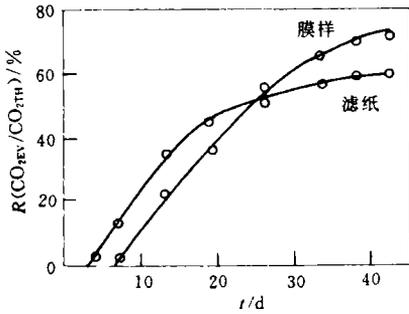


图2 再生纤维素膜在土壤中的生物降解

纸长,但是在降解过程中,膜样的生物降解率却能超过滤纸。再生纤维素膜与滤纸的组成相似,二者在生物降解诱导期长短上的差异主要是由它们的表面结构差异引起。再生纤维素膜致密光滑,微生物不易在其表面附着,因而生物降解需要较长的诱导期。但是,在生物降解开始后,由于微生物对固体样品的降解一般只能从表面开始,因此,在相同条件下,表面积大的样品通常具有较高的生物降解速率。已有试验证实,在一定范围内,比面积大的样品易于被微生物降解^[7]。再生纤维素膜较薄,比面积大于滤纸(约2.5倍),因此,尽管膜样生物降解的诱导期较长,但由于其降解速率高,所以在降解过程中能达到较高的生物降解率。

2.4 试验结果的比较

在再生纤维素膜的微生物降解过程中,失重、菌株在膜表面的可见生长和CO₂释放是同一过程的不同表征。表3列出了3种试验方法测试结果的比较。从时序上看,CO₂释放与试验菌株的可见生长基本同步,但滞后于失重的增加;从数量上分析,膜样的生物降解率明显低于其失重。

表3 再生纤维素膜生物降解性测试结果比较

方法	测试项目	接种物	时间(d)	
			4	24
掩埋试验 ¹⁾	失重(%)	土壤	12.7	76.5
平皿培养试验	菌株生长等级(0—4)	T-311	1	4
CO ₂ 释放试验	生物降解率(%)	土壤	0	51.3
		T-311	0	48.2

1) 为便于比较,掩埋试验在室内恒温(28℃)条件下进行

根据 Eriksson^[1]阐明的纤维素生物降解机

理,可以推导出失重、试验菌株的可见生长和CO₂释放与再生纤维素膜生物降解的关系:在降解过程中,膜样中的纤维素逐渐被微生物分泌的纤维素酶降解成一系列中间产物,导致膜样的失重增加。降解中间产物被微生物吸收后,在细胞内经过复杂的酶促反应,一部分被同化成生物量,表现为微生物的可见生长,其余部分则被最终分解成CO₂和H₂O,完成生物降解的全过程。由此可知,再生纤维素膜的微生物降解实际上是一个多步酶促反应过程。失重、试验菌株的可见生长和CO₂释放分别是再生纤维素膜不同降解程度的表征,彼此既有联系又有区别。由于CO₂是再生纤维素膜生物降解的终产物,因此,基于CO₂释放量计算出的生物降解率可以作为判断该膜是否具有完全生物降解性的直接标志。从定量分析的角度考虑,由于在生物降解过程中有部分中间产物被微生物同化成生物量,因此,再生纤维素膜的生物降解率在数量上应该低于其失重。

3 结论

(1) 再生纤维素膜在菜地土壤中掩埋36d后,失重达到100%。

(2) 试验菌株对再生纤维素膜的降解活性顺序为本霉T-311>黑曲霉A-305>青霉P-307。

(3) 在CO₂释放试验中,再生纤维素膜的生物降解率在70%以上,表明该膜具有完全生物降解性。

(4) 失重、试验菌株的可见生长和CO₂释放可以分别表征再生纤维素膜的不同降解程度。

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A Research on the Ecological Effect of the Soil Animals Community by the Heavy Metal Pollution. Deng Jifu et al. (Zhuzhou Institute of Environ. Sci., Zhuzhou 412000); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 1-5

The research results show that there are 31 soil animal species in the polluted area, in which *Acarina* and *Collembola* are dominant population. The species and quantities of the soil animals are decreased with the aggravation of pollution, which can be found mainly from the growth and decline of the dominant population and decrease and disappearance of the polluted sensitive species. The big animals, such as earthworm and spider, have a strong ability to acculate heavy metal elements. The content of Cd, Pb, As in these animal's body relates proportionally to the metals in soil, but the centipede's ability in accumulating the heavy metal elements is obviously weaken.

Key words: heavy metal pollution, soil animal, ecological distribution, accumulation.

Microbial Degradation of Regenerated Cellulose Film. Zheng Lianshuang et al. (Dept. of Environ. Sci. Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 6-8

The biodegradability of regenerated cellulose film was tested by soil-burial test in field, culture-dish test and CO₂ evolution test respectively. The results of test are as follows: (1) The mass loss of the film increased with the extension of soil-burial test; (2) Test strains had different abilities to degrade the film, and the order of their abilities was strain T-311 > strain A-305 > strain P-307; the biodegradation rate of the film might exceed 70% during 42 days after the film had been buried or inoculated with strain T-311; (4) In the process of biodegradation, mass loss, visible growth of test strains on the film and CO₂ evolution are both relative and different indexes for assessing biodegradation degrees of the film.

Key words: regenerated cellulose film, biodegradability, CO₂ evolution.

Adsorption Behavior of Ammonium Ion in Saturated Silty Sand and Sandy Loam. Zhu Wanpeng et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 9-11

The adsorption characteristics of ammonium ion in saturated silty sand and sandy loam were studied by means of dynamic soil column experiments. The transportation of ammonium ion in soil were modelled with a combined equilibrium and kinetic adsorption model (Cameron's model). The coefficients (K_1 , K_2 and K_3) under different soil and NH₄⁺ concentration in water were obtained. The distribution curves of ammonium ion in soil were drawn. The results indicate that the longitudinal dispersion coefficients (D) in silty sand and sandy loam are 0.175 cm²/min and 0.0093 cm²/min respectively. The dynamic adsorption capacity of silty sand are 0.156 mg/g when concentration of NH₄⁺ in water is 13.7 mg/L and

0.400 mg/g when concentration of NH₄⁺ in water is 41.0 mg/L; the dynamic adsorption capacity of sandy loam is 1.33 mg/g when concentration of NH₄⁺ in water is 51.0 mg/L. Above results can be used to determine the suitable thickness of protective soil in land treatment system of wastewater.

Key words: ammonium ion, saturated silty sand, saturated sandy loam, transportation, dynamic soil column experiment.

Study on the Adsorption Mechanism of Mercury (I) with Prime Amine N₁₉₂₃ Levextrel Resin. Cheng Deping and Xia Shijun (Dept. of Chem., Hangzhou University, Hangzhou 310028); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 12-15

The adsorption mechanisms of mercury (I) with prime amine (N₁₉₂₃) levextrel resin were studied when it doesn't form salt or it is in salt forming condition. The adsorption compounds have been determined and the different mechanisms have been analysed from the results obtained by using constant mole method, slope method, saturated capacity method, IR and NMR spectra, and also discussed the different mechanism in low or high concentration of [HCl] on the therapy.

Key words: mercury, mechanism, levextrel resin, primary amine N₁₉₂₃.

A Study on Effects of Simulated Acid Rain and Sulphur Dioxide on Crops. Liu Liangui et al. (Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing 100012); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 16-19

The effects of acid rain and sulphur dioxide alone and in combination on tomato, carrot and cotton was studied by simulated acid rain irrigating and SO₂ exposure. It was found that the simulated acid rain and sulfur dioxide could inhibit the growth of crops in a degree and reduce the productivity. The synthetic effect of acid rain and sulfur dioxide was more notable than alone, but their mutual effect was not marked.

Key words: simulated acid rain, sulfur dioxide, crop, inhibition, synthetic effect.

The Fluxes of Volatile Mercury over Soil Surface in Guizhou Province. Feng Xinbin et al. (State key Laboratory of Environmental Geochemistry, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang, 550002); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(2), 1996, pp. 20-22

After summing up the work of former researchers, the authors set up a instrument which can be used to measure the fluxes of volatile mercury over soil in field. From Aug. to Oct. in 1993, the authors studied the fluxes of volatile mercury over soil at five sites of three different areas (high mercury contented area, mercury polluted area and reference area). Studies showed that soil release more volatile mercury in day than at night, and that the fluxes of volatile mercury over soil has relationship with both the total mercury content of soil and air temperature.

Key words: mercury, fluxes, flux chamber, Guizhou