

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ISSN 0250-3301 CODEN HCKHDV **HUANJING KEXUE**

肆秩芳华担使命 踔厉扬帆向未来



- 主办 中国科学院生态环境研究中心
- ■出版斜学出版社





2022年11月

第43卷 第11期 Vol.43 No.11

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第43卷 第11期 2022年11月15日

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基于宏基因组与宏转录组分析石化废水生物处理系统 脱氮功能菌群

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摘要: 石化行业是我国的支柱产业,长期以来,石化废水处理一直是水污染治理领域的重难点,阻碍了石化行业高质量可持续 的发展. 由于石化企业和园区多临河或临海而建,其废水排放易造成流域性或区域性水生态风险,尤其石化废水中的氮素污 染,严重威胁了水生态安全及人民群众身体健康. 因此,从上海某化工区的某条石化废水 A/O 脱氮工艺线中采集了污泥样品, 通过宏基因组和宏转录组对比分析了出水水质稳定时期与出水水质波动时期的不同污泥中微生物的群落结构,脱氮菌群的 功能特征和关键的氮代谢途径. 结果表明,工艺的氨氧化功能易波动,而亚氮和硝氮的去除相对稳定. 菌群研究发现该 A/O 工 艺主体脱氮途径为硝化-反硝化脱氮途径,未发现工艺内有厌氧氨氧化相关基因片段. 体系脱氮关键功能基因中约有 90% 与 反硝化作用相关,只有约0.17%的基因参与了硝化过程中氨氮的转化.进一步研究发现,氨氧化功能菌在工艺中丰度极低且 结构单一,主要的氨氧化功能菌属是 Nitrosomonas. 这可能是工艺线出水氨氮浓度易波动的主要原因.

关键词:石化废水; A/O 工艺; 宏基因; 宏转录; 脱氮微生物

中图分类号: X172 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2022)11-5115-08 DOI: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202112283

Metagenomic and Metatranscriptomic Analysis of Nitrogen Removal Functional Microbial Community of Petrochemical Wastewater Biological Treatment Systems

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Abstract: Petrochemicals are one of the pillar industries of China. Despite this, the treatment of petrochemical wastewater has long been seen as a massive challenge in the field of water pollution control, hindering the high-quality and sustainable development of the petrochemical industry. The majority of petrochemical enterprises and zones are located near rivers or seas, so their wastewater discharges can easily cause watershed or regional water ecological risks. Specifically, nitrogen pollution in petrochemical wastewater poses a significant threat to water ecological safety and human health. Sludge samples were collected from a petrochemical wastewater A/O nitrogen removal process line in a chemical industry zone in Shanghai. Metagenomic and metatranscriptomic methods were used to analyze the community structure of microorganisms, the functional characteristics of nitrogen removal bacteria, and the key nitrogen metabolism pathways in different sludges during the period when effluent water quality was stable and fluctuating. During the study, it was found that the nitrite and nitrate removal was relatively stable in this process, but ammonia oxidation fluctuated easily. In the study of microbial communities, it was found to be a nitrification-denitrification pathway that primarily removed nitrogen from the A/O process, and no genes related to ANAMMOX were detected. Approximately 90% of the functional genes responsible for removing nitrogen were responsible for denitrification, whereas only 0.17% of them were involved in the conversion of ammonia nitrogen in the nitrification process. Moreover, the abundance of ammonia-oxidizing bacteria in the process was extremely low, and the main genus was Nitrosomonas. It is likely that this is the main cause of fluctuations in ammonia nitrogen concentration in effluent due to water quality shocks in the process line.

Key words: petrochemical wastewater; A/O process; metagenomic; metatranscriptomic; nitrogen-removing microorganisms

石油化工产业是国家的支柱产业,在国民经济 中扮演着极其重要的角色[1]. 石油化工废水来源多 样,且排放量巨大[2,3]. 据 2019 年中国石油化工行 业报告显示,我国石化废水年排放量已达到40亿 t^[3],主要来自炼油和石油产品加工过程^[4]. 石油化 工废水的处理已成为石油化工行业绿色发展主要挑 战之一[5~7]. 以石油产品加工过程中产生的废水为 例,该种废水通常含有不同浓度的氨氮与氮氧化 物[2],直接排放会加剧水体的富营养化污染. 在石

化行业逐步削减工业取新水总量,并极力推行污水 资源化利用的大背景下,石化废水的脱氮处理更是 关键环节[8].

活性污泥法已被广泛应用于石化废水脱氮处

收稿日期: 2021-12-28; 修订日期: 2022-03-08

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(52170076); 国家重点研发计划 项目(2019YFC0408202);上海市科学技术委员会启明星 计划项目(20QC1400500)

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理^[9~11],然而活性污泥法中的功能微生物群落高度复杂^[12],相关的脱氮过程交错多样^[13].据报道在活性污泥体系中,最核心的脱氮途径是硝化-反硝化结合的脱氮途径^[12,14,15],但同时也可能伴生异化硝酸盐还原(DNRA)^[16],厌氧氨氧化(ANAMMOX)等过程^[17,18].脱氮微生物的群落组成及状态直接影响废水中氮素生物转化的途径和效率^[19].全面地了解脱氮微生物群落结构和功能特征可为石化废水脱氮处理的过程诊断与定向调控提供微生物学依据.然而,以往对石化废水处理工艺中微生物的研究都基于16S rRNA 基因高通量测序分析^[20,21],但由于扩增过程带来的偏向性以及很难直接从功能基因角度获取结果^[22],将导致无法精确地反映复杂系统中实际的菌群结构与功能特征,使人们对石化废水处理中脱氮微生物结构与功能的理解受到限制.

近年来,基于 Illumina 测序的宏基因组测序分 析技术发展迅速,测序分析成本逐渐降低,在微生物 群落深度分析中显示出巨大的优势,已被广泛应用 于饮用水、土壤、实验室模拟反应器和城市污水处 理厂等自然或工程环境中微生物群落的分 析[13,14,23,24]. 宏基因组测序分析已经被证明是一个 强有力的工具,可以助力解开具有较高多样性的工 程生态系统中的"暗物质"[25,26]. 然而,宏基因组测 序只是潜能而非实际功能或活性的测量,联合采用 宏基因组和宏转录组的多组学方法能更好地揭示活 性污泥微生物内部的物种相互作用和基因表达活性 对环境的响应[27,28]. 基于多组学分析方法的石化废 水处理厂中脱氮微生物的分析研究未见报道[29,30]. 本研究通过宏基因组和宏转录组技术对一实际石化 废水生物处理系统中脱氮微生物进行探究,将有助 于明晰石化废水生物脱氮处理的生物过程.

1 材料与方法

1.1 污水处理厂运行数据比较及污泥样品采集

在2021年1~8月期间,对位于上海某化工区污水处理厂的某条生物脱氮 A/O 工艺线,监测了运行数据并收集了污泥样本.该条工艺线主要处理化工区内多家石化企业排出的数十种废水源的混合废水,工艺日处理水量平均值为(6788 ± 99) m³·d⁻¹.该 A/O 工艺缺氧池和好氧池水力停留时间分别为9h和27h,污泥停留时间约为20d.

工艺线的运行数据由在线水质监测探头定时监测,并收集了这期间工艺运行的实际监测数据,通过对进出水氨氮 (NH_4^+-N) 、硝态氮 (NO_3^--N) 和亚硝态氮 (NO_2^--N) 浓度的统计比较,厘清工艺运行效能.污泥样本的采集,选择了工艺运行的两个典型时

期作为采样的时间点,即工艺出水水质稳定时期与工艺出水水质波动时期,以反映工艺由"稳定"状态到"失稳"状态的过程,聚焦此过程中的微生物特征.第一次样本采集在 3 月底,此期间出水水质稳定;第二次样本采集在 6 月初,某家石化企业在 5 月 31 日至 6 月 5 日间进行的检修工作造成了工艺线进水中总油浓度的增加,此期间进水 ρ (总油)为 35. 4 mg·L⁻¹,增加了近 3 倍,是工艺"失稳"期间主要的进水水质变化,并在 6 月 1 ~ 10 日间出水NH₄⁺-N浓度出现波动.每次污泥采样在好氧池首尾两端各设置一个采样位点,共计 2 个采样点,记为 Ω_{Γ} 和 Ω_{b} ;缺氧池设置 1 个采样位点,记为 Ω_{Γ} 和 Ω_{b} ;缺氧池设置 1 个采样位点,记为 Ω_{Γ} 和 Ω_{b} ;。

1.2 DNA 及 RNA 的提取及测序

利用 FastDNATM Spin 及 RNA PowerSoil® (MoBio Laboratories Inc, USA) 试剂盒对所采集的 污泥样品进行总 DNA 和 RNA 提取. 总 DNA 的提取 步骤为:适量污泥混合液经低温离心后取约 0.5 g 加入到裂解介质管,并向其中依次加入磷酸钠缓冲 液和 MT Buffer,振荡离心后保留上清液至洁净离心 管. 加入 250 μL PPS 试剂混匀, 离心后保留上清液 至洁净离心管并加入 1.0 mL Binding Matrix,振荡静 置后小心去除 500 μL 上清液,剩余混合物转移到 SPINTM Filter. 多次洗涤离心后,加入 100 μL ddH₂O 洗脱离心,所得液体即为提取的总 DNA,测序前置 于-20℃冰箱保存. 总 RNA 的提取步骤为:适量污 泥混合液经低温离心后去除上清液,加入 100 μL TE 缓冲液和 350 μL RL 裂解液,振荡混匀后加入 250 μL 的无水乙醇,混合液转移至 CR3 吸附柱. 低 温离心后去除收集管中废液,多次洗涤离心后,加入 30 μL ddH₂O 洗脱离心, 所得液体即为提取的总 RNA,测序前置于 - 80℃冰箱保存. 污泥样品的 DNA 及 RNA 序列分别由 Hiseq-PE150 和 HiSeq xten sequencer (Illumina)测序平台进行测序(派森诺,上 海). 具体测序流程为:将 DNA 样品加入 Fragmentation Buffer,采用超声破碎仪进行随机打 断,将打断后得到的短片段 DNA 用于文库构建,对 于质检合格的文库将采用 Illumina HiSeq 2500 高通 量测序平台进行 PE150 测序. RNA 的测序流程类 似,合格的 RNA 样品用以文库的构建,然后采用 Illumina HiSeq Xten 测序平台进行测序.

1.3 宏基因组与宏转录组分析

基于 DIAMOND (版本 0. 8. 34) [31] 分析手段,将 污泥样本的 DNA 和 RNA 序列与氮循环关键酶的基

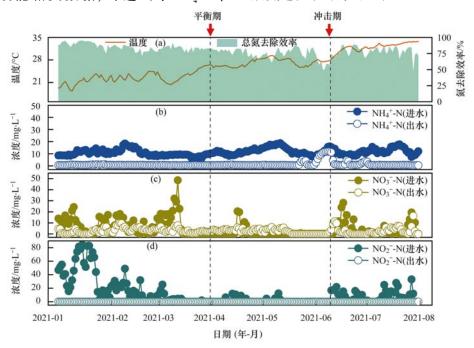
因数据库进行比较,该数据库包含 13 个氮循环关键酶基因^[32].基因组的组装使用 Megahit,超过 80%的测序序列组装成重叠区,大于 500 bp 的重叠区将用于进一步的分析. CheckM (版本 1.0.11)^[33]用于评估拼接出的基因组草图的完整性和污染情况.基于 Kaiju 分析手段,对微生物物种的组成与比例特征进行分析,评价不同样品中微生物的多样性差异^[34].

2 结果与讨论

2.1 工艺脱氮效能

系统分析了两次污泥采样前后 A/O 工艺共 7个月的脱氮效能相关数据,对进出水 $NH_*^{+}-N$ 、

 $NO_3^--N和NO_2^--N浓度以及脱氮效率进行整理,如图 1 所示. 工艺进水 <math>\rho$ (总氮) 平均值为(52.5 ± 1.7) $mg \cdot L^{-1}$ (图 1). 监测期内,总氮去除率平均值为(79.9 ± 0.6)%,去除率随温度变化无明显波动. 出水 ρ (NH₄⁺-N) 平均值为(1.3 ± 0.1) $mg \cdot L^{-1}$,在6月初的出水 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N浓度波动期间,出水 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N浓度波动期间,出水 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N)平均值分别为 < 0.2 $ng \cdot L^{-1}$ 和(2.8 ± 0.2) $ng \cdot L^{-1}$. 结果表明在监测期内,体系中 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N转化效果的波动幅度大,初步判断 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N转化效果的波动幅度大,初步判断 $ng \cdot NH_4^+$ -N的转化可能是 A/O 体系脱氮过程中的薄弱环节.



(a) 温度变化和总氮去除效率,(b) 进、出水 $\mathrm{NH_4^+-N}$ 浓度,(c) 进、出水 $\mathrm{NO_3^--N}$ 浓度,

(d) 进、出水NO₂-N浓度; 虚线标记为污泥采样时间点

图 1 A/O 工艺脱氮效能

Fig. 1 $\,$ Nitrogen removal efficiency of the A/O process

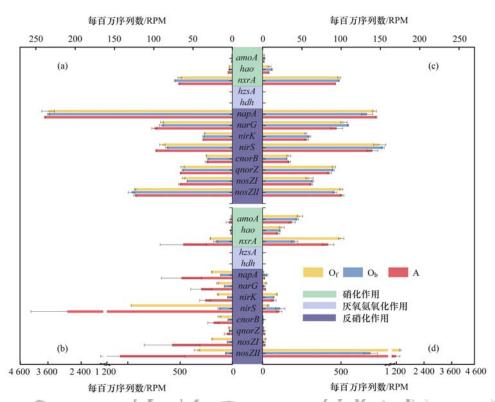
2.2 氮代谢的关键基因分析

为了深入分析体系中氮代谢过程,以测序获得的 DNA 及 RNA 序列,比对硝化过程关键基因(氨氧化: amoA 和 hao; 亚硝酸盐氧化: nxrA)、厌氧氨氧化过程关键基因(hzsA 和 hdh)、反硝化过程关键基因(napA、narG、nirK、nirS、cnorB、qnorZ、nosZ I 和 nosZ II),用标准化序列丰度及表达活性代表样品中关键功能基因的丰度与表达活性,用每百万序列数(reads per million,RPM),即每百万条测得的序列中比对到的目标物种基因组的序列条数作为评估标准,衡量氮代谢中关键功能基因丰度的大小与表达活性的强弱^[24,27].

如图 2 所示,从基因丰度来看,3 月底和 6 月初

不同采样时期的基因丰度变化差异不明显,说明系统中脱氮菌群结构具有一定的稳定性.其中,厌氧氨氧化过程功能基因丰度平均值低于(0.05±0.01) RPM [图 2(a)和 2(c)]. 反硝化过程功能基因丰度平均值为(91.65±7.43) RPM,约占工艺内氮代谢关键基因丰度的 90%. 相比之下,氨氧化过程功能基因丰度相对较低, amoA 基因约占工艺内氮代谢关键基因丰度的 0.17%,比以往的研究报道都要小^[35-37].

此外,本研究还测定了硝化、厌氧氨氧化和反硝化关键基因的表达活性[图 2(b)和 2(d)].但几乎监测不到厌氧氨氧化过程基因的表达.对于硝化作用来说,6月初采样点氨氧化功能基因(amoA



(a) 3 月底样品硝化、厌氧氨氧化和反硝化的关键基因丰度,(b) 3 月底样品硝化、厌氧氨氧化和反硝化的关键基因表达活性,(c) 6 月初样品硝化、厌氧氨氧化和反硝化的关键基因丰度,(d) 6 月初样品硝化、厌氧氨氧化和反硝化的关键基因表达活性; O_f 、 O_b 和 A 分别表示好氧池前端、好氧池后端和缺氧池采样点

图 2 A/O 系统中氮代谢功能基因分析

Fig. 2 Analysis of nitrogen metabolism genes in the A/O system

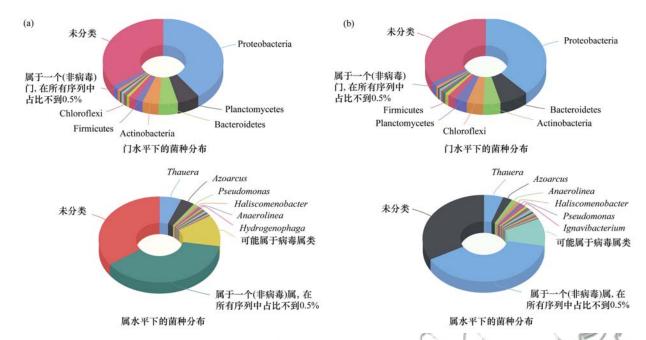
和 hao)的表达活性是 3 月底采样点的近 10 倍,6 月初采样点亚硝酸盐氧化功能基因(nxrA)的表达活性是 3 月底采样点的近 1.5 倍,硝化作用的功能基因表达活性都有增长,可能是由于反应池内NH₄⁺-N浓度的增加,促进了相应氨氧化功能基因的表达.虽然 6 月初 amoA 基因的表达活性更高,但体系中 amoA 基因的低丰度情况并未改变,因此出水NH₄⁺-N浓度依旧升高.

2.3 功能微生物组成分析

对原始样品的宏基因组序列数据通过 Kaiju 分析手段,计算体系中微生物物种组成与比例特征,如图 3 所示. 原始样品中有近 50% 的序列不能被注释,活性污泥内仍有大部分生物不能被识别. 在门水平中,变形菌门(Proteobacteria) 占可注释细菌总数的近 60%,这与以往的报道相似^[38,39],在污水处理厂中变形菌门是活性污泥中最主要的门类. 在属水平中,陶厄氏菌属(*Thauera*)和固氮弧菌属(*Azoarcus*)是主要的优势菌属,占注释菌属比例为62%,是常见的反硝化菌属^[40~42],而且都属于变形菌门(Proteobacteria)中的 β -变形菌通常被认为是活性污泥法群落中的主要成员,在其他的活性污泥微生物研究

中也报告了这一发现^[42].同时, Kaiju 分析结果发现 氨氧化功能菌的丰度小于 0.5%.

通过原始 DNA 序列数据,利用 Megahit 组装共 获得约1 255 238条 500 bp 以上的重叠区(contigs), 通过质量筛选(完整度>70%,污染度<10%),获得 126 个高质量的基因组草图 (draft metagenomeassembled genomes). 对这些基因组草图进行分类注 释,发现共涉及近20个门类,其中,主要门类为变形 菌门(Proteobacteria)、浮霉菌门(Planctomycetes)和 拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes).同时,利用脱氮功能基因 与筛选出的基因组草图做比对,进行功能注释进而 筛选出脱氮功能微生物. 发现 126 个高质量基因组 草图中携带反硝化过程基因的草图个数为81个,且 未发现有携带 amoA 基因的基因组草图. 为了更深 入地了解系统中的优势功能菌,本研究将基因组草 图与原始序列数据进行比对,计算得到相对丰度与 表达活性,以此判断体系中的优势菌,筛选相对丰度 与表达活性最高的前5株菌,如表1所示.结果发 现,这5株优势菌都携带有反硝化过程的功能基因, 尤其是 PRO1 这株菌携带有硝酸盐还原酶(napA/ narG)、亚硝酸盐还原酶(nirK/nirS)及一氧化氮还 原酶(cnorB/qnorZ)的编码基因.



(a) 3 月底采样门和属水平下的物种组成; (b) 6 月初采样门和属水平下的物种组成

图 3 宏基因组数据分类评价不同层次微生物群落组成

Fig. 3 Metagenomic data were used to assess the composition of microbial communities at different levels

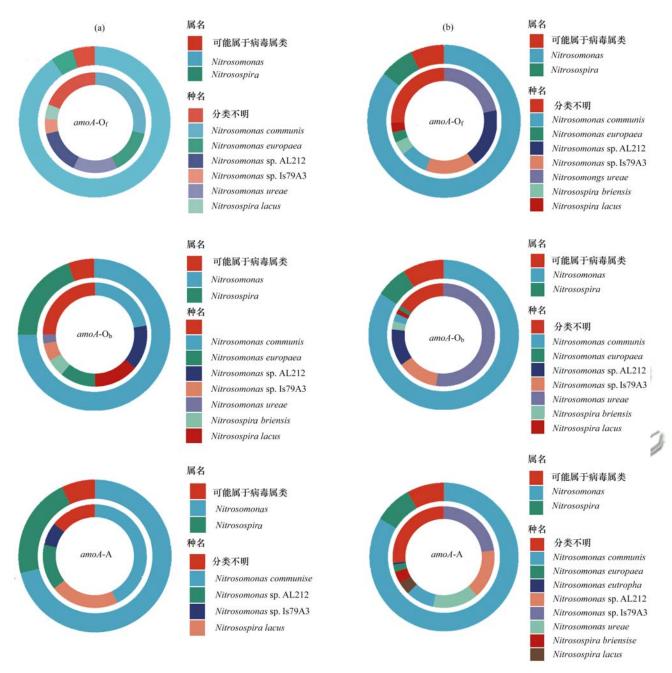
为了进一步探究体系中的氨氧化功能微生物,利用宏转录组的序列数据进行深度挖掘,筛选出携带有 amoA 基因的序列,通过 Kaiju 工具分析体系中氨氧化功能菌的组成情况,如图 4 所示. 由分析结果可知,两个采样时期下,体系中主要的氨氧化功能菌属是亚硝化单胞菌(Nitrosomonas),约占注释序列的近 80%. 而在第一次采样点中,主要的氨氧化菌种为 Nitrosomonas communis,而在第二次采样点中,主

要的氨氧化菌种为 Nitrosomonas ureae,据以往的研究报导,N. communis 和 N. ureae 都是 Nitrosomonas 属中常见的物种,在代谢过程中未发现有特殊差异,在实际污水厂中常被检测到 $^{[43]}$. 体系中氨氧化菌种的变化可能是由于季节变化发生的演替,据报导,季节温度的变化是硝化菌群落演替的关键因素 $^{[26,4]}$. 工艺线中氨氧化菌群丰度低和结构单一,这可能是体系中氨氧化作用处于劣势的主要原因 $^{[44,45]}$.

表1 A/O 工艺体系中的 5 株优势菌

Table 1 Five dominant bacteria in the system

Table 1 Five dominant bacteria in the system											
名称	分类	完整度 污染度		GC 含量	基因组大小	S1 基因丰度/S1		表达活性1)	S2 基因丰度/S2 表达活性		
石 が	刀关	/%	/%	/%	/Mbp	O_{f}	O_b	A^{2}	O_{f}	O_{b}	A
PRO1	Proteobacteria; γ-Proteobacteria; Burkholderiales; Rhodocyclaceae; Azoarcus_C	93. 45	1. 58	66. 80	4. 26	2. 85/2. 27	2. 61/2.	. 38 2. 66/1. 43	1. 39/0. 02	1.41/0.01	1. 49/0. 01
CYB1	Cyanobacteria; Vampirovibrionia; Obscuribacterales	95. 73	4. 27	50. 80	5. 89	1. 78/0. 66	2. 34/0.	. 81 1. 45/0. 73	1. 04/0. 04	1. 27/0. 05	0. 78/0. 03
BCD1	Bacteroidota; Bacteroidia; Chitinophagales	95. 32	0. 99	44. 10	3.89	0. 33/0. 57	0. 43/0.	61 0. 23/0. 40	1. 29/0. 53	1. 20/0. 58	1. 41/0. 62
MYX1	Myxococcota; Polyangia; Polyangiales; Polyangiaceae	92. 04	1. 61	69. 20	7. 53	1.76/1.56	1. 60/1.	. 41 2. 19/1. 61	2. 18/0. 02	2. 03/0. 01	2. 04/0. 01
BCD2	Bacteroidota; Bacteroidia; Chitinophagales; Saprospiraceae; UBA6168	98. 99	2. 78	52. 60	6. 92	2. 07/1. 61	2. 25/1.	30 1.94/1.62	1. 19/0. 22	1. 11/0. 16	1. 25/0. 14



(a) 3 月底属和种水平下的携带 amoA 基因的物种组成,(b) 6 月初属和种水平下的携带 amoA 基因的物种组成; O_f 、 O_b 和 A 分别表示好氧池前端、好氧池后端和缺氧池采样点

图 4 宏转录组数据分析携带 amoA 基因的微生物群落组成

Fig. 4 Composition of the microbial community carrying the amoA gene according to metatranscriptomic analysis

3 结论

本研究通过宏基因组和宏转录组,对上海某化工区的某条石化废水 A/O 脱氮工艺线的活性污泥样品进行了深入分析,聚焦工艺运行由"稳定"状态到"失稳"状态的过程,发现工艺主要的脱氮途径为硝化-反硝化脱氮,且未发现工艺内有厌氧氨氧化发生.反硝化功能基因占关键脱氮功能基因比例约90%,其次是亚硝酸盐氧化功能基因约9%,氨氧化功能基因 amoA 基因最少,仅占约0.17%. 氨氧化功能菌在工艺中丰度极低且结构单一,主要的氨氧化

功能菌属是 Nitrosomonas,这可能是工艺的NH₄⁺-N转化"失稳"的主要原因. 提高工艺中的氨氧化菌丰度以及丰富氨氧化功能菌的种类可能对石化废水A/O工艺出水的稳定达标具有一定的积极作用.

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HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 43 No. 11 Nov. 15, 2022

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