

长江中下游浅水湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性分布

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摘要:采样分析了长江中下游浅水湖泊(鲁湖、梁子湖、后官湖、牛山湖、三角湖、龙阳湖、墨水湖、月湖以及太湖)沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性的分布及其与微生物的关系。结果表明,在水平方向上,沉积物有机质含量较高的湖泊酶的活性明显较高,湖内酶的活性亦有明显的异质性,排污口、水生植物凋落区以及未疏浚点的活性明显较高。在垂直方向上,有机质含量较高的表层显示较高的多酚氧化酶活性。因此,不同来源的有机质均能诱导酶的产生;过氧化物酶活性随深度变化的趋势不明显,且在疏浚与未疏浚点显示相近水平,这种现象可能源于酶与腐殖质的结合;多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性显著正相关,初步揭示了二者在有机质降解与腐质化过程中的偶联;细菌和放线菌(而非真菌)似为酶的主要生产者。并讨论了氧化还原酶在湖泊富营养化过程中的作用。

关键词:湖泊沉积物;多酚氧化酶;过氧化物酶;有机质;湖泊富营养化
中图分类号:X171 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1000-3207(2008)03-0345-09

湖泊富营养化已成为严重的环境问题之一。湖泊沉积物有机质的降解会不断向水中释放营养物质,在外源污染被截断之后,富营养化问题还会因为有机质的继续降解得不到根本解决^[1,2]。沉积物有机质主要以腐殖质的形式存在,一般认为腐殖质约占有机质总量的 70 %—80 %,甚至高达 99 %^[3]。多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶在土壤有机质降解与腐殖质形成过程中具有重要作用,而关于沉积物中的相关研究极少见诸报道^[4-6]。本文分析了长江中下游营养水平不同的浅水湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性分布,并初步探讨

了酶与微生物的关系。旨在描述沉积物有机质的分解与腐质化过程中酶的重要作用,从而进一步揭示内源营养物质的生物地球化学循环机制及其对湖泊富营养化的贡献。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验湖泊 本研究涉及长江中下游流域的 9 个湖泊,其中湖北省的月湖、墨水湖、龙阳湖地处市区;三角湖位于市区与郊区的交界处;后官湖、牛山湖、梁子湖、鲁湖属郊区湖泊;太湖位于江苏省。调查湖泊基本情况(表 1)。

表 1 调查湖泊概况^[1,7,8]
Tab. 1 Situations and conditions of lakes studies

湖泊名 Lake name	面积 (km ²) Dimension	水深(m) Water depth	经纬度 Longitude and latitude	湖泊营养类型 Pattern of lake
鲁 湖	40.20	2.0—2.5	114°09'E, 30°12'N	低营养
梁子湖	220.67	3.0—5.0	114°26'—114°38'E, 30°3'—30°19'N	低营养
牛山湖	40	2.0—4.0	114°27'—114°38'E, 30°16'—30°22'N	中营养
后官湖	66.67	2.5—3.3	114°08'—114°10'E, 30°30'—30°32'N	中营养
三角湖	2.77	0.9—1.3	114°09'—114°10'E, 30°30'—30°31'N	中-富营养
龙阳湖	1.800	0.3—1.3	114°10'—114°11'E, 30°33'N	富营养
墨水湖	2.68	0.9—1.5	114°09'—114°10'E, 30°32'N	富营养
月 湖	0.66	0.45—1.2	114°14'—114°15'E, 30°33'N	超富营养
太 湖	2338	2.12	119°8'—121°55'E, 30°5'—32°8'N	富营养

收稿日期:2006-03-29;修订日期:2007-05-12
基金项目:中国科学院知识创新工程重要方向项目(KZCX2-YW-426);国家“十五”重大科技专项(2002AA601021、2002AA601013)项目资助
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1.2 样品的采集与制备

1.2.1 湖泊调查 2002 年 9 月至 2006 年 1 月,调

查了 9 个湖泊(图 1),采样点随机设置,共有表层样品 74 个。

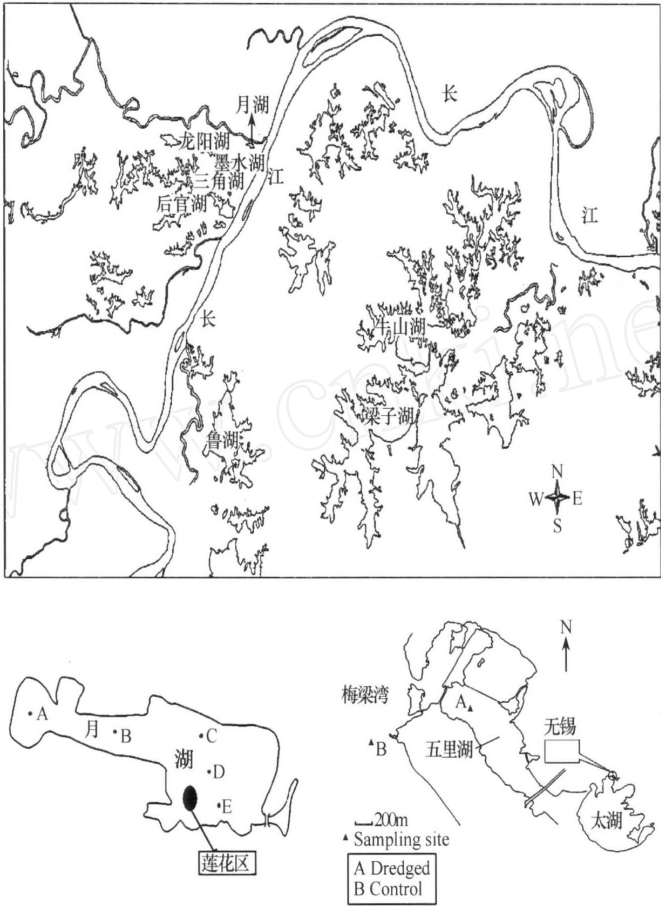


图 1 调查湖泊的地理位置分布图
Fig.1 Map of the study sites

1.2.2 月湖和太湖采样 月湖污染严重区域设置采样点 A(排污口附近)和采样点 B(沿岸区),在同湖污染较轻区域设立对照样点(C、D、E),并采集 5 个样点的分层样品;月湖覆盖水生植物(莲)残体区域设置采样点(T1、T2、T3),同时在湖内附近区域设立对照点(C1、C2、C3);太湖疏浚区设置采样点 A,未疏浚区设置采样点 B。

每个样点在采样船上使用了 GPS 定位仪确定位点。表层泥用彼得森采泥器采集,柱状泥样用直径为 50mm 的有机玻璃采泥器采集。采样深度 25cm,然后立即将泥样分层,每 5cm 一层。新鲜泥样用封口袋包好带回实验室,在自然状态下风干后碾磨过 20 目筛网,进行酶活分析。

1.3 沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性分析 多酚氧化酶活性用邻苯三酚比色法进行测定,酶活

性以 1g 土壤在 1h 内生成没食子素的 mg 数表示^[9];过氧化物酶活性用邻苯三酚比色法进行测定,酶活性以 1g 土壤在 1h 内生成没食子素的 mg 数表示^[10]。

1.4 沉积物微生物活性分析 测定月湖覆盖水生植物(莲)残体区域采样点(T1、T2、T3)和对照样点(C1、C2、C3)鲜样的微生物活性:采用稀释平板培养计数法。细菌采用牛肉膏蛋白胨琼脂培养基,放线菌采用高氏 1 号琼脂培养基,真菌采用蔗糖硝酸钠琼脂培养基^[9,11]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性比较

表层沉积物多酚氧化酶的分布(图 2A)。方差

分析及多重比较的结果表明:月湖、墨水湖、龙阳湖和太湖的多酚氧化酶活性明显高于梁子湖、后官湖和牛山湖的相应值($p < 0.01$);月湖、龙阳湖与太湖多酚氧化酶活性的差异极显著($p < 0.01$),而墨水湖与太湖的相应差异显著($p < 0.05$)。三角湖和鲁湖多酚氧化酶活性的变化明显(变异系数较大)。三角湖的多酚氧化酶活性低于上述四湖,但明显高于后官湖和牛山湖($p < 0.05$);鲁湖的多酚氧化酶活性明显低于月湖($p < 0.01$)以及龙阳湖和墨水湖($p < 0.05$)的相应值。月湖、墨水湖、龙阳湖三湖以及鲁湖、梁子湖、后官湖和牛山湖四湖之间多酚氧化酶活

性的差异均不显著。

表层沉积物过氧化物酶的分布(图 2B)。方差分析及多重比较的结果表明,月湖、墨水湖、龙阳湖三湖的过氧化物酶活性明显高于鲁湖、梁子湖、后官湖、牛山湖和太湖等五湖的相应值($p < 0.01$),后五湖中太湖过氧化物酶活性明显高于后官湖($p < 0.01$)以及鲁湖的相应值($p < 0.05$)。三角湖内沉积物过氧化物酶活性的变化明显,其平均值明显高于太湖、后官湖和鲁湖的相应值($p < 0.05$)。月湖、墨水湖、龙阳湖、三角湖四湖之间以及鲁湖、梁子湖、后官湖和牛山湖四湖之间过氧化物酶活性的差异均不明显。

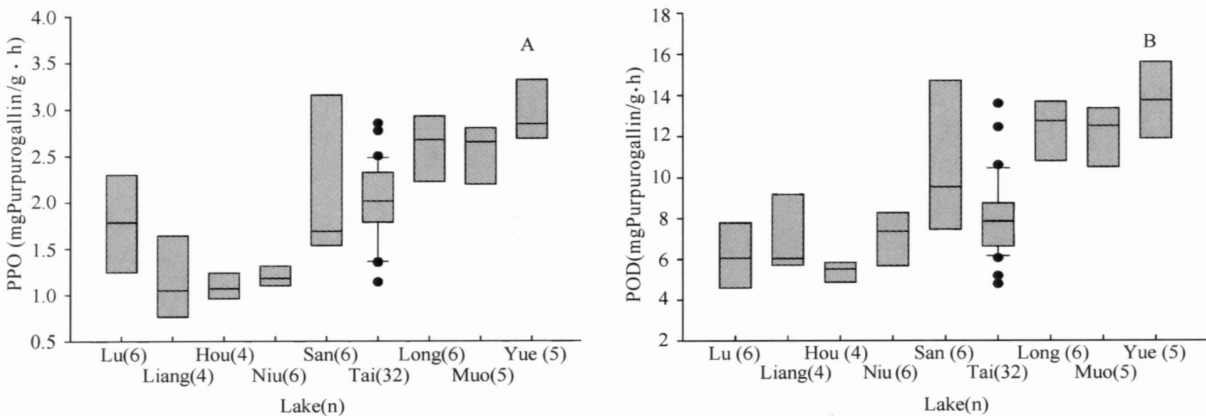


图 2 湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶的水平分布

Fig. 2 Distribution of activity of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in horizontal size in the sediment of lake

2.2 同一湖泊中沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性分布

月湖 A 点位于排污口附近,B 点处沿岸带。A、B 两点的酶活性明显高于敞水带 DE 两点的相应值(图 3)。月湖曾经生长挺水植物(莲)的区域沉积物中多酚氧化酶活性(图 4A)明显高于对照值($p < 0.01$),过氧化物酶活性(图 4B)亦略高($p < 0.10$)。

太湖未疏浚点(B 点)沉积物多酚氧化酶活性明显高于疏浚点(A 点)的相应值($p < 0.01$),过氧化物酶活性亦略高,但未达到显著水平(图 5)。

月湖沉积物多酚氧化酶活性随深度递减(图 6A),表层(0—10cm)活性明显高于深层(20—25cm)活性($p < 0.05$);过氧化物酶的活性随着深度的变化趋势不明显(图 6B)。

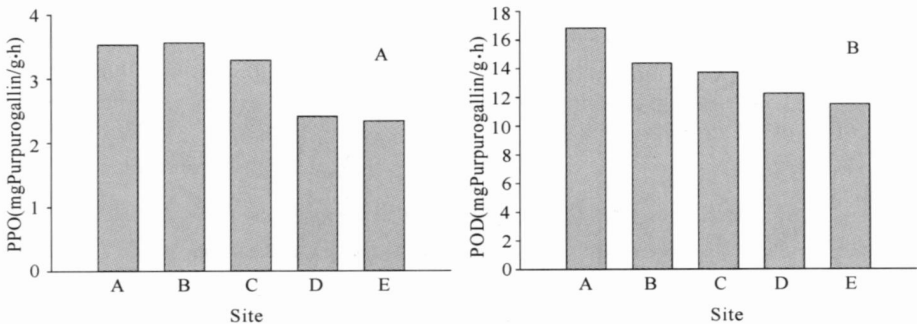


图 3 月湖表层沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性分布

Fig. 3 Distribution of activity of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in surface sediment of Lake Yuehu

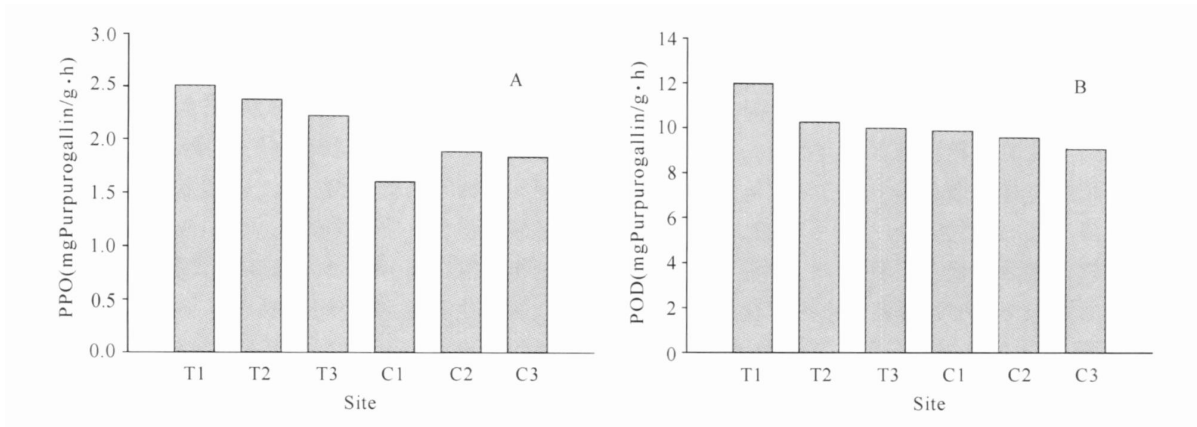


图 4 水生植物残体分解对月湖沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性的影响

Fig.4 Effects of decomposition of plant residues on the activity of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in the sediment of Lake Yuehu

T:处理 Treatment ; C:对照 Control

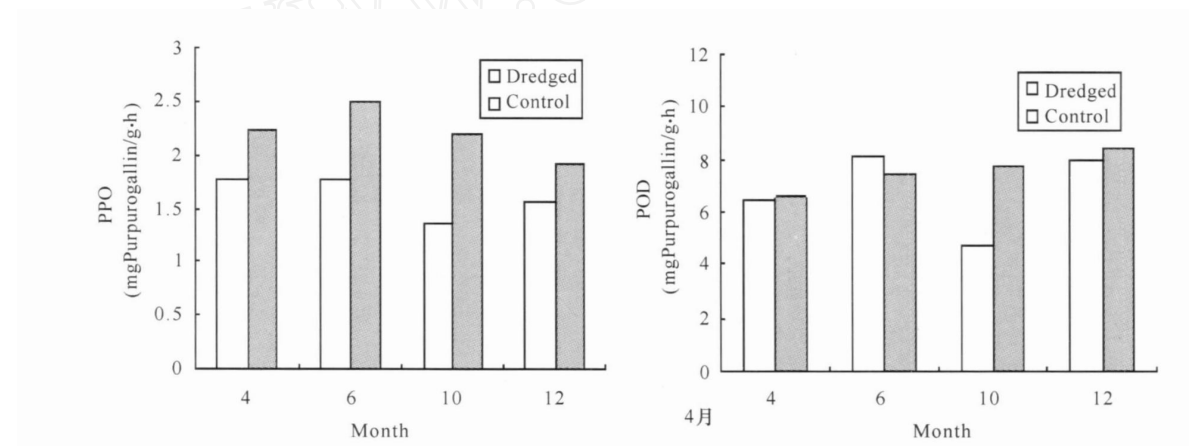


图 5 太湖沉积物疏浚点和未疏浚点多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶比较

Fig.5 Comparison of the activity of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in the dredged and undredged site in the sediment of Lake Taihu

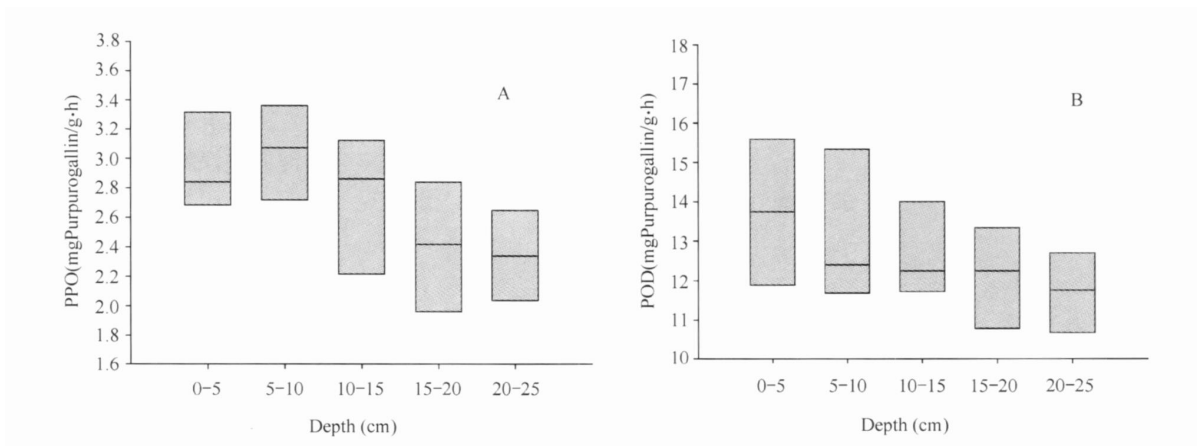


图 6 月湖沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶的垂直分布

Fig.6 Spatial distribution of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in sediment of Lake Yuehu

2.3 微生物与酶活性之间的关系

调查湖泊表层沉积物多酚氧化酶活性与过氧化物酶活性显著正相关 ($n = 74, p < 0.01$) (图 7)。月

湖曾经生长挺水植物(莲)的区域沉积物中细菌与放线菌数量明显高于对照值 ($p < 0.05$),而真菌数量则与对照值无显著差异(图 8)。

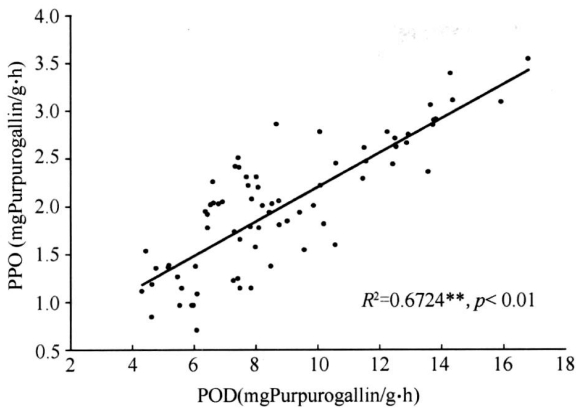


图7 湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶的关系 (n = 74)
Fig. 7 The relationship between polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in the sediment of lake (n = 74)

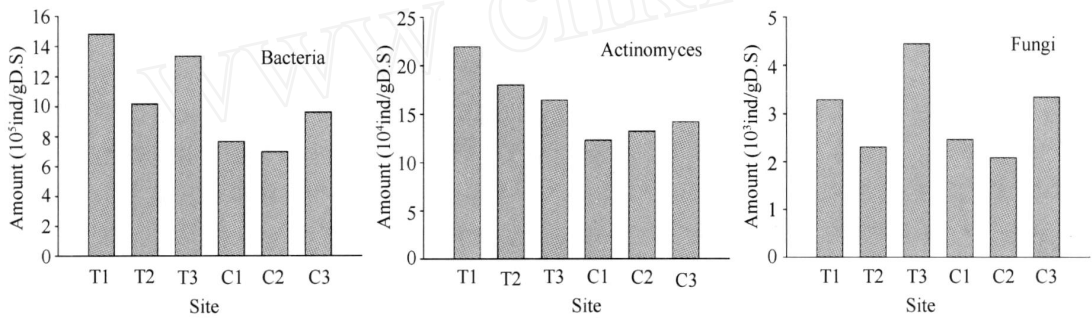


图8 水生植物残体分解对湖泊沉积物微生物活性的影响
Fig. 8 Effects of decomposition of plant residues on microorganism numbers in sediment of lake
T:处理 Treatment ; C:对照 Control

酶活性与有机质的密切关系亦可见诸二者在同一湖内的分布。沉积物有机质分别来自内源和外源。前者包括水中各种生物(如水生植物)的残体,后者系外部输入的溶解与颗粒态有机质等。首先,月湖排污口与沿岸带沉积物酶的活性明显较高(图3)。覆盖城市垃圾与污泥的土壤中,脱氢酶和过氧化氢酶活性明显高于对照值^[14]。东湖养殖罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)的网箱下沉积物中有机质和碱性磷酸酶活性均明显增高^[15]。其次,月湖富含水生植物残体的沉积物酶活性明显高于对照值(图4)。玉米秸秆、稻草与廐肥施入水田后,土壤多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性显著升高^[6]。川西亚高山冷杉林和白桦林土壤多酚氧化酶活性峰值出现在凋落季节(10月)^[16]。再次,太湖未疏浚点沉积物多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性明显高于疏浚点的相应值(图5),而疏浚后太湖五里湖沉积物有机质的降幅达33%^[17]。沉积物酶活性的垂直变化趋势亦能反映它与有机质之间的联系。月湖多酚氧化酶活性随沉积物的深度递减(图6A),有机质含量亦有相同的变

3 讨 论

位于市区的富营养湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性明显高于市郊湖泊的相应值(图2)。这种异质性与有机质的分布有关,相同调查湖泊中:位于市区的富营养化湖泊沉积物有机质的含量明显高于市郊的相应值^[7];此外,垃圾渗滤液灌溉后的土壤多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性增高^[12];而杨树人工林表层土壤多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性与有机质含量随连作代数的增加剧减^[13]。多酚氧化酶以及过氧化物酶活性可用于土壤有机质状况的判断^[5]。

化趋势^[7]。长白山不同林区多酚氧化酶^[18]与东北羊草草原过氧化氢酶^[19]活性均随土壤深度递减;松嫩羊草草甸0—10cm土层多酚氧化酶活性高于10—20cm土层的相应值^[20]。总之,来自外源与内源的高含量的有机质常伴随较高的多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性。多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶均具催化木质素降解的功能^[4,21],有机质中木质素与易降解部分(如多肽、纤维素等)矿化产生的酚类均可作为酶的底物^[10,22]。黑龙江大豆种植土壤中高的酚酸(对羟基苯甲酸与香草酸之和)能诱导多酚氧化酶活性的升高^[23],底物(β-甘油磷酸)的加入可强烈促进盐湖沉积物酸性磷酸酶的合成^[24],湖泊沉积物中酶与有机质的密切联系初步揭示了天然状态下酶的诱导机制。

调查湖泊沉积物过氧化物酶活性随深度变化的趋势不明显(图6B),太湖疏浚点与未疏浚点沉积物过氧化物酶活性亦无显著差异。这种相对独立性得以形成的可能原因在于,过氧化物酶被有机质诱导产生之后即与腐殖质形成络合物,这种相对稳定的固定化酶与有机质的现存量不再具有明晰的对应关

系。过氧化物酶能与腐殖质结合,它比游离酶更具热稳定性和抗降解性,这是细胞释放的酶存在于土壤和沉积物的理论机制之一^[25]。大部分深海沉积物仅表现过氧化物酶活性,而其他酶的活性均不可检测,因此,细胞分泌的酶可能被吸附固定在腐殖质内部避免分解和变性,并伴随腐殖质的沉积得以保存^[26]。这一结果从湖泊沉积物的角度支持了过氧化物酶的络合固定机制。

调查湖泊沉积物多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性显著正相关(图 7)。这种偶联亦可见诸土壤。青藏高原东缘人工云杉林表层(0—20cm)土壤中,多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性显著正相关^[27]。氧化还原酶(过氧化物酶、酪氨酸酶和漆酶)调控的氧化偶联机制在自然界普遍存在,它涉及腐殖质的形成与杀虫剂的聚合等^[28,29]。多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶能联合催化水体污染物与有机质和腐殖质配位,并生成稳定的化合物^[30]。多酚氧化酶能利用氧气将各种形式的酚氧化成醌,后者在适宜的条件下,与氨基酸和肽缩合,形成最初的腐殖质分子(胡敏酸)^[4,10,21,31]。过氧化物酶则能利用环境中的过氧化氢和其他有机过氧化物中的氧,氧化有机物质(酚、胺、某些杂环化合物),最后形成腐殖质分子^[4,10,32,33]。沉积物多酚氧化酶活性越高,有机质转化为腐殖质的能力越强,过氧化物酶腐殖质络合物形成的潜力越大,这可能是上述两种酶活性显著正相关的原因之一。另外,多酚氧化酶催化底物氧化和 O_2 还原是由四个铜离子协同传递电子和价态变化实现的, O_2 的还原可能分两步进行,两个电子先转移产生过氧化氢中间体,再由另两个电子转移作用还原成水^[34]。前者产生的过氧化氢中间体是过氧化物酶催化反应的电子受体,因此,过氧化氢可能对于上述两种酶的偶联具有关键的介导作用。

主要微生物类群均有降解木质素的功能,木质素的利用者包括真菌(担子菌类、子囊菌类)、放线菌与某些细菌种类^[4]。木质素的降解是细菌、放线菌、真菌等微生物群落共同作用的结果。它们均都能释放降解木质素的多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶^[21,35-38]。月湖富含水生植物残体的沉积物中,细菌和放线菌为优势种类,其数量高于同湖对照样点的相应值,而真菌数量则无明显变化(图 8)。这一现象说明,多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶活性与细菌和放线菌数量的变化趋势相同。然而,土壤中上述两种酶的活性却与真菌之间具有密切联系^[4,39,40],产生这种差异的原因可能有二。首先,湖泊沉积物中真菌的相对丰

度较低。有机质含量较高的巢湖中细菌和放线菌的数量高于有机质含量较低的龙感湖的相应值,而真菌数量则无差异^[41]。沉积物与土壤中真菌的种类及其分泌酶的能力可能明显不同。其次,各类微生物在有机质降解的不同阶段发挥不同的作用。农业废弃物堆置过程中,微生物数量发生明显变化,前期细菌数远大于中、后期;而放线菌数中期较高,后期较低;真菌数则前期较高,中期较低,后期随温度的下降缓慢上升^[42]。因此真菌数较小的变化可能与采样时间有关。

综上所述,湖泊沉积物有机质诱导微生物(细菌与放线菌)产生多酚氧化酶与过氧化物酶。二者催化有机质中难降解的部分产生酚类,并将其氧化成醌。后者与氨基酸和肽缩合为最初的胡敏酸分子,继而形成腐殖质。酶又因与腐殖质的络合而得以稳定。这种作用在富营养化过程中具有多重意义。首先,多酚氧化酶在催化反应过程中将消耗氧气,从而促进沉积物无机磷的厌氧释放^[43,44]。东太湖大量茭草残体沉积在湖底形成松散的纤维素腐殖层,由此构成限制沉水植物恢复的主要因素^[45]。腐殖质亦能影响细胞的分裂和伸长,故与藻类水华有关^[46]。这些作用均有促进富营养化过程的效应。其次,腐殖质的形成可固定营养物质,如氨基酸和多糖等^[47]。此外,腐殖质能抑制碱性磷酸酶活性,阻碍有机磷向无机磷的转化与释放^[48],并抑制土壤中的硝化作用,影响氮的循环^[46]。这些作用具有延缓营养循环的效应。再次,过氧化物酶的络合固定将使上述作用和效应得以延续。总之,湖泊沉积物有机质的酶促分解过程复杂多变,有关机制及其最终效应尚待进一步研究。

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLYPHENOL OXIDASE AND PEROXIDASE IN SEDIMENTS OF SHALLOW LAKES IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER REACHES OF THE YANGTZE RIVER

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Abstract : The enrichment of organic matter is a striking feature of lake eutrophication. However, distribution of organic matter associated with extracellular enzymes (especially oxidoreductases) in sediments is inadequately studied. In this paper, we described the distributions of oxidoreductase activities in shallow lakes to reveal their roles in the degradation of organic matters in sediments and the effects on eutrophication. The spatial distribution of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase in sediments of nine lakes (Lake Luhu, Lake Liangzi, Lake Houguan, Lake Niushan, Lake Sanjiao, Lake Longyang, Lake Moshui and Lake Yuehu in Hubei Province and Lake Taihu in Jiangsu Province) in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River were studied and their correlations with microorganisms were also analyzed. The activities of the two enzymes studied among and within the lakes were unevenly distributed, the sediments with the significantly higher contents of organic matter showed the higher activities, which were observed in the inlet of waste water discharge, the zone with plant residues and the undredged sites. Vertically polyphenol oxidase activities were high at surface sediment with higher organic matter contents. Hence, the organic matters derived from the different sources could induce enzymes. The peroxidase activities varied slightly with increasing sediment depth, a result similar in the dredged and undredged areas, which was probably due to the formation of humic-enzyme complex by the peroxidase and humus after the enzyme induction. There was a significantly positive correlation between the activities of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase, therefore, the two enzymes coupled in the process of decomposition of organic matters and humification. Bacteria and Actinomyces (not fungi) were dominant species and may be the main producers of the enzymes. In short, the sediment of eutrophic Lakes would respond to the organic matters enrichment by shaping numbers and compositions of microorganisms (Bacteria and Actinomyces) and inducing polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase that oxidize organic matters to produce the humus in the end. At the same time, the enzyme could be stabilized by the formation of humic-enzyme complex. The multiple roles of oxidoreductases in the process of lake eutrophication were discussed in the paper. It may accelerate the process of eutrophication by promoting anaerobic inorganic phosphorus release because of oxygen consumption by polyphenol oxidase, forming loose detritus layer to restrict submerged macrophyte restoration, and affecting division and growth of cell to cause algae bloom. On the other hand, it may combat eutrophication process through immobilizing nutrient substances such as amino acids and polysaccharides by humus and inhibiting activity of alkaline phosphatase and nitrification, thereby, it delaying phosphorus and nitrogen cycling. Meanwhile, the formation of humic-enzyme complex may sustain the activities mentioned above. In conclusion, the process of enzymatic decomposition of organic matter in lake sediment is complicated, and the underlying mechanisms should be studied further more.

Key words : Lake sediment ; Polyphenol oxidase ; Peroxidase ; Organic matter ; Lake eutrophication