



地下水系统中的抗生素对反硝化的影响研究进展

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Research progress on the impact of antibiotics in groundwater systems on denitrification

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地下水系统中的抗生素对反硝化影响研究进展

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摘要: 微生物反硝化过程是地下水中硝酸盐最重要的脱氮形式。再生水利用和养殖业引起的抗生素污染常与硝酸盐共存。因此, 需深入研究抗生素及其存在形式对地下水中硝酸盐反硝化过程及抗生素抗性基因(ARGs)产生、富集和传播的影响, 以综合解析地下水硝酸盐浓度升高的原因。近年来的研究识别了地下水系统中抗生素的解离/络合形态、吸附形式(层间吸附/表面吸附)、水解与微生物降解产物等存在形式, 并从反硝化微生物群落、功能酶的种类与活性、功能基因丰度以及ARGs产生与传播途径阐释了抗生素对反硝化过程的抑制机制。主要结论为:(1)地下水系统中, 抗生素以多种形式存在, 而不同形式的抗生素对微生物的毒性有显著差异;(2)在每升纳克至微克水平的抗生素存在下, 地下水反硝化过程受到抑制, 抗生素改变了微生物群落结构, 抑制了功能酶活性, 增加了ARGs的丰度, 在这些作用的协同影响下, 硝酸盐降解动力学由零级向一级转变;(3)在抗生素抑制反硝化过程中, 还增加了温室气体N₂O的释放量, 抗生素影响了功能基因nosZ表达, N₂O浓度与nosZ丰度呈负指数关系。在综述相关文献的基础上, 对未来研究提出了展望:(1)定量识别典型抗生素进入地下水系统后的存在形式;(2)厘清不同存在形式的抗生素对反硝化微生物群落、功能酶种类与活性、功能基因丰度和多样性的影响;(3)探索反硝化功能基因在抗生素不同存在形式和不同输入方式下的变化过程, 并建立ARGs产生、富集与传播模式;(4)结合野外观测和室内实验从分子生物学、环境化学和水文地质学多尺度研究复合污染下地下水系统的反硝化过程, 可为日益复杂的地下水污染防治和饮用水安全保障提供理论依据。

关键词: 含水层; 复合污染; 硝酸盐; 反硝化; 抗生素; 抗生素抗性基因

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Research progress on the impact of antibiotics in groundwater systems on denitrification

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Abstract: The microbial denitrification process is the most important form of nitrate-nitrogen removal in groundwater. The reclaimed water reuse and livestock breeding caused antibiotic pollution usually co-occurs with nitrate. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research on the effects of denitrification and the generation,

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accumulation, and dissemination of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) by antibiotics and their forms to comprehensively analyze the reasons for the increased concentration of nitrate in groundwater. Many studies in recent years have identified the dissociation/complexation, adsorption forms (interlayer adsorption/surface adsorption), and the products of hydrolysis and microbial degradation of antibiotics in groundwater systems; and have elucidated the inhibitory mechanism of antibiotics on the denitrification process from the perspectives of denitrifying microbial communities, the types and activities of functional enzymes, abundance of functional genes, as well as the production and transmission pathways of ARGs. The main conclusions are as follows: (1) In groundwater systems, antibiotics exist in various forms, and different forms of antibiotics exhibit significant differences in toxicity to microorganisms. (2) In the presence of antibiotics at levels ranging from nanograms to micrograms per liter, the denitrification process in groundwater is inhibited. Antibiotics alter the microbial community structure, suppress enzymatic activity, and increase the abundance of ARGs. Under the synergistic effects of these actions, the kinetics of nitrate degradation shift from zero-order to first-order. (3) During the antibiotic-induced inhibition of denitrification, there is also an increase in the emission of the greenhouse gas N₂O. Antibiotics primarily affect the expression of the functional gene *nosZ*, and the concentration of N₂O shows a negative exponential relationship with *nosZ* abundance. Based on the review of relevant literature, the prospects for future research are put forward: (1) quantitatively identifying the existence forms of typical antibiotics after entering groundwater systems; (2) elucidating the impact of antibiotics in different existence forms on denitrifying microbial communities, the types and activities of functional enzymes, and the abundance and diversity of functional genes; (3) exploring the dynamic process of denitrification functional genes under different existence forms and input modes of antibiotics, and establishing models for the production, enrichment, and transmission of ARGs; (4) combining field observations and laboratory experiments to study the denitrification process in groundwater systems under complex pollution from molecular biology, environmental chemistry, and hydrogeology perspectives. This research can provide a theoretical basis for addressing the increasingly complex groundwater pollution prevention and drinking water safety assurance.

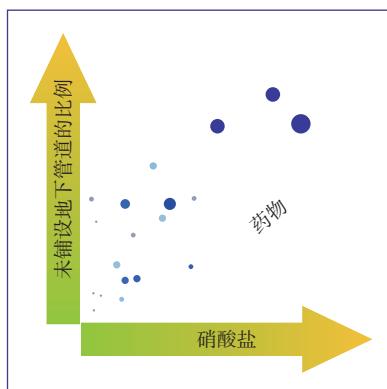
Keywords: aquifer; co-contamination; nitrate; denitrification; antibiotics; antibiotic resistance genes

我国是抗生素生产和使用大国,抗生素滥用引起的问题备受关注。近年的研究表明在环境样品中频繁检测到不同浓度的抗生素^[1~5]。地下水作为我国主要的饮用水水源,也有抗生素检出的报道^[6~7]。环境中抗生素的存在会导致微生物抗生素抗性基因(antibiotic resistance genes, ARGs)的产生,影响环境系统中微生物的生态分布与群落功能^[8~9],进而影响环境系统的自然净化过程。

硝酸盐是地下水中的常见污染物,主要源于农业活动和畜牧养殖,在没有明显受到人类活动影响的含水层中硝酸盐氮浓度低于10 mg/L^[10],地下水中的硝酸盐氮浓度减小主要依靠反硝化过程将其先转化为亚硝酸盐氮再转化为N₂O和N₂。近年的研究发现浅层含水层中硝酸盐氮浓度超过10 mg/L(美国环境保护署《国家饮用水水质标准》最大容许浓度,大致与WHO《饮水水质准则》50 mg/L硝酸根相当)普遍存在,在大多数浅层地下水研究区中硝酸盐氮浓度的90分位数

超过了10 mg/L;其浓度范围为0.1~1 819.5 mg/L,中位值为8.0 mg/L^[11]。

在畜牧养殖、污水排放以及再生水利用地区,硝酸盐氮总是和抗生素的污染同时存在(图1),并具有一定的相关关系^[12]。那么,抗生素的存在对地下水系统的反硝化过程是否会有影响?抗生素的迁移转化与反硝化过程是什么关系?地下水硝酸盐氮浓度升高一直都认为是由于污染来源增加,那么作为脱氮过程的反硝化是否在抗生素存在状态下被抑制以及抑制的机理和过程如何?在此过程中是否会引起ARGs的产生、富集与传播?回答此问题对于理解地下水系统硝酸盐氮浓度的升高和ARGs这类新的污染物非常必要。因此,为了解析受抗生素影响的微生物反硝化过程对地下水硝酸盐浓度升高的贡献,需系统归纳地下水系统中抗生素的存在形式,总结抗生素与反硝化微生物群落、功能酶的种类与活性、功能基因以及ARGs产生与传播之间关系,在此基础上提出该研究领域的科学展望。

图 1 地下水中硝酸盐和药物检出的关系^[12]Fig. 1 The relationship between nitrate and the detection of pharmaceuticals in groundwater^[12]

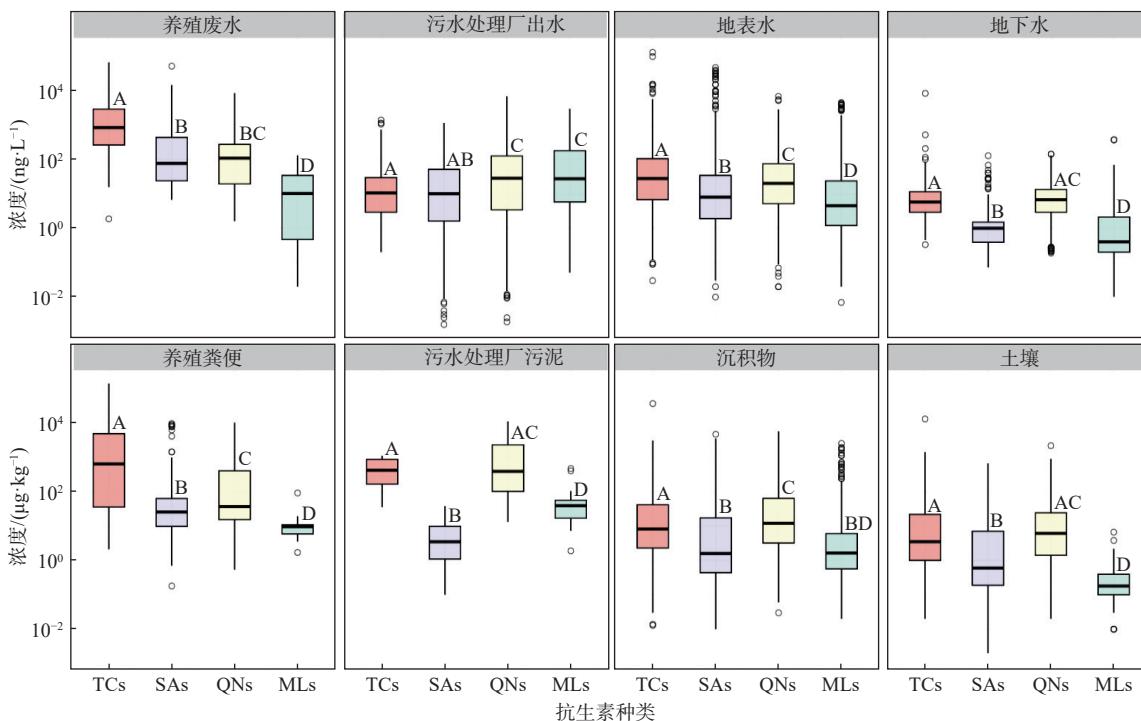
1 地下水系统中的抗生素迁移转化及 ARGs 的分布与传播

1.1 抗生素的来源、毒性与检出

抗生素污染主要来源于抗生素生产、使用和排放的各个环节。环境微生物长期暴露于抗生素环境中

会产生抗药性。我国大部分地区以地下水为饮用水源,现有的水处理技术无法彻底去除水中抗生素,有研究报道在饮用水中检出抗生素及抗药性细菌^[13~14],虽然检出的抗生素是痕量的,但长期饮用仍会影响人体免疫系统^[15~16]。

由于抗生素不能被动物全部吸收,约有 40% 仍以原型或其代谢产物排出体外^[17]。我国 8 个省的大规模家畜和家禽饲养场的 143 个动物粪便样品中均检测到多种抗生素,大多数为氟喹诺酮类抗生素和四环素类抗生素,不同地区和不同种类动物粪便中抗生素的检出浓度和种类有所差异^[18~19]。图 2 为 2009—2019 年我国不同环境介质中抗生素检出种类及浓度,地下水 中不同种类抗生素的中位浓度大小依次为喹诺酮类(6.7 ng/L)/四环素类(5.8 ng/L)>磺胺类(1.0 ng/L)>大环内酯类(0.4 ng/L)(Mann-Whitney test, $p<0.05$)。在养殖场附近的地下水巾抗生素检出浓度较高,北京、河北和天津邻近养猪场的村庄中地下水巾四环素类和喹诺酮类的平均浓度超过 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^[20]。

图 2 我国不同环境介质中抗生素浓度的箱线图^[16]Fig. 2 Boxplot of antibiotic concentrations in various compartments in China^[16]

注: TCs 为四环素类, SAs 为磺胺类, QNs 为喹诺酮类, MLs 为大环内酯类; 具有不同字母 ABCD 的种类间存在显著性差异(Mann-Whitney test, $p<0.05$)。

1.2 抗生素存在形式

在地下水系统中抗生素以多种形式存在,包括解离形态、络合形态、吸附形式(层间吸附/表面吸附)、

水解及微生物降解产物等。

大部分的抗生素含有不止一个可离子化的基团,这些基团在不同 pH 值条件下使抗生素分子带有不同

的电荷而呈现为阳离子、中性分子、两性离子和阴离子,天然水中的有机酸在一定程度上会影响抗生素的形态分布^[5]。有研究表明两性离子形式存在的四环素在大肠杆菌的胞内浓度更高,而阴离子形式的抗生素由于与水中Ca²⁺和Mg²⁺形成络合物改变了其生物可利用性^[21~24]。抗生素在地下水中存在的形态及其影响其存在形态的因素是研究抗生素迁移转化与生态毒性不可缺少的内容。

抗生素在地下水系统中会与包气带/含水层介质发生吸附,吸附行为与抗生素的结构、介质理化性质和溶液水化学条件有关。Kim等^[24]发现土壤对抗生素的吸附量随土壤pH值和有机质含量不同而变化,四环素易吸附于有机质相对较高的酸性土壤中,而阿莫西林和磺胺嘧啶更易迁移。一般来说,吸附能力强的抗生素在环境中不易迁移、易蓄积,而吸附弱的抗生素则易被淋溶进入地下水。Han等^[23]对左氧氟沙星在针铁矿和腐殖酸上的吸附进行了较为深入的研究,发现疏水作用和π-π作用是左氧氟沙星在针铁矿和腐殖酸复合体上的主要吸附机理。包气带/含水层介质中的黏土矿物、铁锰矿物和有机质是抗生素吸附的主要场所,抗生素在不同介质上的吸附模式(表面吸附、层间吸附、化学吸附、吸着等)会影响其对细菌的杀灭作用^[24]。研究表明,通过羧酸和酮基基团的络合作用吸附在针铁矿表面的左氧氟沙星对大肠杆菌的杀灭作用显著减弱,其药效结构在羧酸和酮基基团的络合吸附过程中被破坏;然而通过静电引力作用与层间阳离子交换作用吸附在蒙脱石表面与层间的左氧氟沙星对大肠杆菌的杀灭作用减弱,但仍然具有一定的杀灭能力,其药效结构未被破坏,但层间吸附阻止了左氧氟沙星与微生物充分接触^[24]。综上,从微观尺度研究抗生素在含水层介质上的吸附模式很有必要。

水解是抗生素重要的环境行为,pH值、离子强度等是影响其水解的主要因素。研究表明在高温和酸性或碱性条件有利于大环内脂类抗生素水解,吸附在水铁矿表面的克拉霉素也能发生轻微水解^[25]。土霉素水解作用符合一级反应动力学,pH值和温度对水解有显著影响^[26],但磺胺类和喹诺酮类抗生素难以发生水解作用,半衰期较长^[27]。研究表明在地表水补给地下水过程中,磺胺甲恶唑水解过程符合一级反应动力学,水解率为39%,在中性和碱性环境更易水解;无机阴离子(NO₃⁻与HCO₃⁻)通过抑制活性氧的产生抑制水解过程,羟基化和聚合是其水解的主要途径;此外,在低溶解氧条件下,磺胺甲恶唑也能缓慢水解^[28]。综

上,以往研究中非常关注抗生素的水解动力学,而对于抗生素水解产物相关报道较少,其水解产物的归宿也是抗生素重要的环境过程。

抗生素由于自身结构不同,一些抗生素易发生生物降解,而一些抗生素则很难。抗生素的生物降解研究多集中于污水处理厂活性污泥处理过程,自然环境中抗生素的生物降解报道较少,Maki等^[29]发现养鱼场底泥中氨比西林、多西霉素、土霉素和甲砜氯霉素均发生了明显生物降解,而交沙霉素几乎没有发生降解。Girardi等^[30]发现环丙沙星在液体环境中难以生物降解,在土壤中可降解,且在未灭菌土壤中降解较快。地下水耐药菌可直接破坏和修饰抗生素使其降解,降解机理主要为水解、基团转移和氧化还原。抗生素的微生物降解过程会受到环境基质类型、微生物种群等因素的影响,以地表环境筛选的单一菌种或复合菌群对抗生素的降解研究居多,地下水巾抗生素的生物降解研究十分有限,抗生素降解后的产物是环境研究的热点问题。

1.3 ARGs 的分布与传播

ARGs可在不同细菌间转移和传播甚至是自我扩增,可表现出独特的环境行为,其在环境中的持久性残留、传播和扩散比抗生素本身的危害要大。ARGs在环境中以DNA形式存在于胞内和胞外,可通过垂直基因转移和水平基因转移在同一物种和不同物种间实现基因转移;ARGs的水平基因转移是环境中已知的主要抗生素抗性传播机制,胞内ARGs的水平转移主要通过接合和转导作用,而胞外ARGs是通过自然转化而传播,这些过程均在ARGs的传播中发挥着重要作用^[31]。在地下水环境中的抗生素浓度通常很低,这些低浓度抗生素可作为微生物种群间或种群内的信号分子,使微生物群落中的各微生物种群产生适应性反应^[32],这些微生物种群普遍存在内在抗性基因。新近发展起来的鸟枪法宏基因组学可用于定性与定量分析ARGs,可识别数据库中所有的ARGs种类,但也受其灵敏度的限制,高通量荧光定量PCR(polymerase chain reaction)技术可在覆盖率和灵敏度之间实现良好的平衡,可以同时对多达上百种抗性基因或多个样品进行定量分析^[33~34]。Zhu等^[34]从我国3个城郊大型养猪场及周边地区采集了猪粪、猪粪堆肥和施用堆肥的土壤样品,采用了高通量荧光定量PCR技术对244种抗性基因进行了定量分析,检测到149种抗性基因,这些抗性基因涵盖了目前已知的主要ARGs类型,同时发现有63种抗性基因丰度显著高于没有

施用抗生素的对照样品(192~21 600倍),转座酶基因丰度最高可达对照样品的90 000倍,与AGRs的浓度成显著正相关,表明转座酶是引起抗性基因富集的原因之一。全球地下水中磺胺甲恶唑、红霉素和四环素等抗生素浓度较高,其对应的磺胺类和四环素类AGRs在地下水中更为普遍存在;水文地质条件会影响四环素类ARGs的垂向分布,同时离污染源越近的地下水中四环素类抗生素及其ARGs水平也越高;磺胺类抗生素难以被包气带吸附、不易生物降解,易迁移至地下水中,使得在垃圾填埋场、污水处理厂和养殖场周边的地下水中均检测到丰度较高的磺胺类ARGs,主要的检出类型为*sul 1*和*sul 2*^[35]。低浓度长期累积的抗生素及抗性基因对地下水系统中固有环境过程的影响机制尚属空白,亟需运用水文地球化学、环境化学和分子生物学的综合手段解析抗生素在地下水系统中的迁移转化规律及抗性基因的分布、扩散机制与地下水环境的相互关系。

2 地下水系统中的硝酸盐与反硝化作用

美国地质调查局(US Geological Survey, USGS)从20世纪60年代开始系统监测地下水中的硝酸盐氮,124 000个监测井结果表明^[10, 36],有20%超过3 mg/L,6%超过10 mg/L;1988—2010年的趋势分析认为23%的取样点硝酸盐氮的浓度在上升^[37],浅层水更容易受到硝酸盐的污染。我国地下水中硝酸盐氮的浓度比较高,上升速率惊人。1993—1994年北方14个县市69个地下水、饮用水样中半数以上样品硝酸盐氮含量超过50 mg/L^[38]。2005年北京市平原区浅层地下水硝态氮超标率和严重超标率高达80.5%和66.2%,深层地下水超标率为13.8%^[39];北方环渤海七省市(北京、河北、河南、山东、辽宁、天津、山西)的地下水硝酸盐氮平均值达11.9 mg/L^[40]。根据中国地质调查局调查资料,全国14个地区30 642个地下水样品中,平均检出浓度为7.13 mg/L,6.8%的样品硝酸盐氮浓度超过《地下水质量标准》Ⅲ类水限值(20 mg/L)^[41]。

通常地下水中的硝酸盐氮只能在缺氧或兼氧的条件下,通过微生物驱动的异化反硝化过程进行脱氮,反硝化菌群为寡营养菌,可以利用天然地下水系统中的有机质(天然地下水中有机碳含量一般为每升几到十几毫克),异化反硝化作用主要流程是: $\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{N}_2$, 分别由硝酸盐还原酶(nitrate reductase, Nar, 催化从硝酸盐氮到亚硝酸盐氮)、亚硝酸盐还原酶(nitrite reductase, Nir, 催化从亚硝酸盐氮

到一氧化氮,是反硝化过程的限速酶)、氧化氮还原酶(nitric oxide reductase, Nor, 催化从一氧化氮到一氧化二氮)和氧化亚氮还原酶(nitrous oxide reductase, Nos, 催化从一氧化二氮到氮气,衡量反硝化过程是否完全)等进行催化,相应编码基因分别为*nar*、*nir*、*nor*、*nos*等。虽然关于地下水系统中硝酸盐氮反硝化条件的研究已经比较充分^[42~45],利用复合同位素和水化学手段研究地下水中硝酸盐氮的来源与归宿也比较成熟,但这些研究中对抗生素存在状态下反硝化过程的研究非常缺乏,从反硝化酶和反硝化功能基因层面的研究未见报道。

3 地下水系统中抗生素对反硝化作用和微生物群落的影响

地下水硝酸盐氮浓度的升高,可能受两方面影响:一是污染来源增加,二是反硝化过程被抑制。目前的研究主要集中于污染来源,而且研究表明抗生素和硝酸盐氮同时存在的可能性比较大,硝酸盐氮还作为含水层是否受到抗生素污染的指示因子^[46]。而对于反硝化过程^[47~48],Brooks等^[48]研究表明氯霉素显著抑制反硝化酶的活性,该研究仅利用控制实验表明氯霉素抑制硝酸盐氮的减少和 $\text{N}_2(\text{N}_2\text{O})$ 的生成,对详细抑制过程未做探讨。Schauss等^[49]发现磺胺嘧啶改变了土壤硝化和反硝化功能微生物的丰度与多样性,Costanzo等^[50]和Chen等^[51]分别报道了红霉素和四环素对水中反硝化细菌的抑制作用,特别是Chen等^[51]认为四环素螯合了痕量的铜离子从而抑制了硝酸盐还原酶和亚硝酸盐还原酶的合成,从酶学的角度分析了四环素对反硝化过程的影响,这是个有意思发现。至于抗生素在反硝化过程中是否可以作为碳源使用,由于实际地下水环境中抗生素的浓度为纳克每升,最多为微克每升,其作为微生物碳源使用的意义并不显著。

很多学者在世界各地发现了带有抗性基因的微生物^[52~53],并将ARGs作为一类新的污染物^[54],虽然微量的恩诺沙星可刺激土壤中微生物的活性,但高浓度会大大抑制微生物的呼吸和生长^[55],同时恩诺沙星对土壤呼吸作用、氨化作用、硝化作用、反硝化作用、固氮作用、纤维分解作用和土壤各种酶活性等产生影响^[56];磺胺类(磺胺嘧啶和磺胺甲噁唑)和四环素(土霉素)抗生素会抑制土壤细菌和放线菌的生长,但能促进土壤真菌生物量的增长^[57]。诸多研究表明,微克

每升浓度水平的磺胺类抗生素(磺胺甲嘧啶、磺胺二甲嘧啶和磺胺甲噁唑)显著地抑制了反硝化过程,增加了亚硝酸盐的累积量,且N₂O释放量随着其浓度增加而增加(最大增加了251倍)^[58~60];反硝化功能基因分析表明,磺胺类抗生素对反硝化基因的表达均有抑制,其中对参与N₂O还原为N₂的功能基因nosZ的抑制程度最大,且浓度与功能基因丰度成负指数关系^[59,61]。此外,磺胺类抗生素还能降低电子传递活性与微生物量^[59]。在低浓度(<60 ng/L)下,磺胺甲嘧啶能通过抑制反硝化功能基因(*narG*、*nirS*、*nosZ*)降低反硝化过程脱氮率,增加N₂O释放量和亚硝酸盐的累积量^[62~63]。因此,磺胺类抗生素抑制反硝化功能基因的丰度可能是N₂O释放率变化的主要机制^[63]。此外,纳克每升与微克每升的洛美沙星对硝酸盐还原也存在抑制作用,抑制率达30%~40%,硝酸盐降解动力学则呈现出由零级转变为一级的动态特征,这一转变过程是微生物群落、酶活性和ARGs协同作用的结果;对于纳克每升含量水平,对酶活性的抑制作用是抑制反硝化的主要原因,微生物群落的显著变化与ARGs的富集呈现滞后效应,同时洛美沙星的存在导致了其他种类的ARGs富集,表现出了协同抗性及共选择机制^[64]。连续流柱实验表明洛美沙星对硝酸盐还原的抑制作用随ARGs和可移动基因元件种类的增多以及多重抗药类基因*floR*、*oprD*和*oprJ*等丰度的增加而减弱^[65]。垃圾填埋场中磺胺甲嘧啶和氧四环素对反硝化过程的长期研究表明抗生素的种类不同对反硝化的抑制过程具有明显差异,磺胺甲嘧啶比氧四环素对反硝化的抑制要强烈,而抗生素存在条件下反硝化中间产物的积累主要是由于反硝化菌种群结构的变化,而不是ARGs丰度的变化,微生物可以通过群落结构的演化恢复其反硝化功能,ARGs的富集主要发生在假单胞菌属,没有扩散到整个群落^[66]。因而不同类型的抗生素经过复杂的环境过程后对包气带/含水层微生物群落和代谢过程的影响以及ARGs的富集与传播是个非常具有挑战性的研究领域,需要结合多种研究手段进行详细研究。

由于环境中可被培养的微生物仅占0.1%^[67],难以分离培养而未被发掘的微生物才是环境微生物多样性的主体。宏基因组学技术从环境中直接提取遗传物质对微生物群体进行研究,填补不可培养微生物的研究空白。目前的宏基因组学研究策略分为16S rRNA扩增分析法和全基因组随机测序法^[68~69],而基于RNA-Seq技术的环境微生物宏转录组学在近几年发展也非

常迅速,已应用于水体、土壤、沉积物等方面^[70~73]。该技术通过对不同环境(自然环境或人工控制环境)条件下的DNA和RNA测序数据进行拼接、注释和统计学分析,深入和全面地阐释了不同环境条件对微生物群落结构和功能的影响、微生物应对环境变化而进行的代谢调控以及微生物对污染物分布时空变化的响应模式等^[74~75]。这些技术的综合应用将深化人们对于微生物在复杂环境中的基因表达及调控方式的认识,为揭示微生物在特定生态系统中的地位、微生物之间以及微生物与周围环境的相互作用提供重要技术支撑。

综上所述,凭借功能宏基因组学技术识别和分析复杂地下水环境中的微生物群落结构、反硝化功能基因和抗性基因种类与多样性;通过转录组测序和荧光定量PCR等手段解析活跃的微生物类群以及不同的反硝化功能基因和ARGs的差异性表达与调控;依托于以高效液相色谱(high performance liquid chromatography, HPLC)为核心的联用的定量分析手段揭示反硝化酶的种类和活性。综合污染组分、水化学参数、氮氧同位素、反硝化酶及功能基因等方面的技术必将为全面深入开展地下水系统硝酸盐氮的反硝化过程研究开辟新的视角。

4 结论

近年来的研究识别了地下水系统中抗生素的解离/络合形态、吸附形式(层间吸附/表面吸附)、水解与微生物降解产物等存在形式,并从反硝化微生物群落、功能酶的种类与活性、功能基因丰度以及ARGs产生与传播途径阐释了抗生素对反硝化过程的抑制机制。主要结论为:

(1)地下水系统中,抗生素以多种形式存在,而不同形式的抗生素对微生物的毒性有显著差异。

(2)在纳克至微克每升水平的抗生素存在下,地下水反硝化过程受到抑制。抗生素改变了微生物群落结构,抑制了功能酶活性,增加了ARGs的丰度。在这些作用的协同影响下,硝酸盐降解动力学由零级向一级转变。

(3)在抗生素抑制反硝化过程中,还增加了温室气体N₂O的释放量。抗生素影响了功能基因nosZ表达,N₂O浓度与nosZ丰度呈负指数关系。

当前国内外对地下水中抗生素和硝酸盐氮污染开展了许多研究,但多局限于抗生素的污染调查、抗生素在土壤中的吸附以及ARGs的确认,对于硝酸盐

氮研究多集中于硝酸盐氮的来源和反硝化过程发生的条件研究。对于抗生素和硝酸盐氮共存的情况,不同结构类型抗生素在地下水系统的存在形式研究并不系统,不同结构类型抗生素对微生物群落演化、反硝化酶的种类与活性、反硝化功能基因的多样性与丰度以及ARGs产生与传播的影响差异机制尚不明确。因而,典型抗生素存在状态下地下水系统的反硝化过程研究关键科学问题为:(1)典型抗生素进入地下水系统后会以什么形式存在?(2)不同存在形式的抗生素如何影响微生物群落、反硝化酶种类与活性、反硝化功能基因丰度和多样性以及ARGs种类与丰度?(3)野外现场抗生素和硝酸盐氮共存时反硝化的程度如何?影响反硝化速率的主控因素是什么?

总之,抗生素对地下水系统反硝化过程的研究是个具有挑战性的研究领域,对抗生素存在形式与微生物群落、反硝化酶的种类与活性、反硝化功能基因以及ARGs产生与传播之间关系的理解,对低浓度抗生素长期作用下的抗性基因种类与其富集和传播途径的识别,以及从分子生物学、酶学、环境化学和水文地质学多尺度研究复合污染下地下水系统的反硝化过程,可为日益复杂的地下水污染防治和饮用水安全保障提供理论依据。

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