

漆酶固定化体系在高风险污染物降解中的研究进展

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摘要: 随着工业化进程加快, 抗生素、内分泌干扰物及多环芳烃等高风险污染物在水环境中持续累积, 因其毒性强、持久性高和难以被常规工艺去除而成为环境治理难点。传统方法存在能耗高、选择性差及二次污染等问题, 亟须发展绿色高效的替代技术。漆酶作为一类多铜氧化酶, 具有以氧为电子受体、底物谱广和条件温和等优势, 在降解高风险污染物中展现出良好应用潜力。然而, 游离漆酶在复杂废水体系中稳定性差、难回收及易失活等瓶颈, 限制了其工程化应用。为此, 通过固定化技术与基因工程策略提升漆酶稳定性与可重复使用性成为研究热点。本文系统综述了吸附、共价结合、包埋、交联酶聚集体及复合固定化等方法及其载体特性, 分析了不同固定化方式在染料废水、医药废水、市政污水及含酚废水中的适用性与降解效率差异, 指出了复合固定化在效率与稳定性方面具有显著优势。同时, 总结了基因工程菌在提升酶表达量与环境适应性方面的进展。最后, 从新型复合载体开发、绿色固定化工艺、重复利用性能优化及实际工程验证等方面展望未来发展方向, 旨在为固定化漆酶在高风险污染物治理中的可持续应用提供理论依据与技术参考。

关键词: 废水水处理; 固定化漆酶; 高风险污染物; 基因工程; 生物降解

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Advances in Laccase Immobilization Systems for High-Risk Pollutant Degradation

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Abstract: With the rapid advancement of industrialization and urbanization, high-risk pollutants, including antibiotics, endocrine-disrupting compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides, and synthetic dyes, are now recognized as persistent contaminants in aquatic environments. These contaminants are characterized by high toxicity, environmental persistence, bioaccumulation potential, and resistance to conventional treatment processes, thereby posing long-term ecological and human health risks. Traditional physicochemical methods often suffer from high energy consumption, limited selectivity, incomplete mineralization, and the risk of secondary pollution. This underscores the urgent need for efficient and sustainable alternatives. Laccase, a multicopper oxidase that utilizes molecular oxygen as the terminal electron acceptor, has emerged as a promising green biocatalyst due to its broad substrate spectrum, mild operating conditions, and low environmental impact. It can directly oxidize phenolic and aromatic amine compounds and, in the presence of low-molecular-weight mediators, expand its catalytic scope to non-phenolic and high-redox-potential pollutants. However, the practical

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application of free laccase is hindered by poor operational stability, rapid deactivation, and limited reusability in complex wastewater systems. Immobilization is widely employed to overcome these limitations by anchoring enzymes onto or within solid supports, thereby enhancing structural stability, improving resistance to environmental fluctuations, and enabling enzyme recovery and reuse. In parallel, genetic engineering strategies have been developed to improve enzyme yield, catalytic efficiency, and environmental adaptability. These two approaches are increasingly integrated to construct robust biocatalytic systems. This review systematically summarizes recent advances in immobilized laccase systems for the degradation of high-risk pollutants. Major immobilization strategies, including adsorption, covalent bonding, entrapment, cross-linked enzyme aggregates (CLEAs), and composite immobilization, are comparatively analyzed in terms of their mechanisms, carrier materials, operational performance, and pollutant specificity. Among these, composite immobilization has demonstrated superior performance by coupling adsorption-driven enrichment with catalytic degradation, often achieving removal efficiencies exceeding 90% along with enhanced operational stability. Furthermore, the integration of immobilization with genetically engineered laccase-producing microorganisms is also highlighted, particularly immobilized whole-cell systems and carrier-attached biofilms, which enable continuous enzyme expression, prolonged catalytic activity, and improved adaptability to dynamic wastewater environments. In practical applications, immobilized laccase systems exhibit strong tolerance to complex matrices and maintain high degradation efficiencies in mixed-contaminant systems, such as pharmaceutical-dye and phenol-antibiotic wastewater. Notably, advanced carriers, including magnetic nanomaterials and biochar-based composites, further enhance stability under extreme conditions, such as alkaline pH, high salinity, and temperature fluctuations. Overall, immobilized laccase systems show significant potential for treating dye wastewater, pharmaceutical effluents, municipal secondary effluents, and phenol-containing industrial wastewater. Future research should focus on the development of novel biodegradable composite carriers, the optimization of immobilization strategies to minimize activity loss, the large-scale validation in real wastewater systems, and the comprehensive evaluation of long-term stability and cost-effectiveness. These efforts will facilitate the practical implementation of laccase-based biocatalytic technologies in sustainable environmental remediation.

Keywords: Wastewater treatment; Immobilized laccase; High-risk pollutants; Genetic engineering; Biodegradation

0 引 言

随着全球工业化进程的不断推进,环境污染问题日益严峻,高风险污染物处理方法在效率、成本及环境友好性方面存在诸多不足^[1]。高风险污染物是指对生态系统或人体健康具有较高暴露风险、显著毒性、难以在常规处理工艺中去除,并且具有持久性或生物放大特征的化学物质或微污染物^[2]。在工业排放持续增加与城市污水深度处理需求不断提升的背景下,此类污染物通常以低浓度、长期排放和混合共存的形式存在于环境介质中,从而显著增加了治理难度。常见的高风险污染物包括抗生素、内分泌干扰物、多环芳烃、农药

等^[3],这些物质不仅具有潜在的“三致”效应,还可能诱导抗生素抗性基因传播,对生态系统安全构成长期威胁。因此,发展兼具高效性、经济性与可持续性的处理技术已成为环境工程领域的重要研究方向。

在众多新兴技术中,生物催化技术因其绿色、低能耗和高选择性等优势而备受关注。其中,利用漆酶降解高风险污染物的方法,因具备高效、条件温和以及环境友好等优点,已成为当前环境修复领域的研究热点^[4]。漆酶是一类多铜氧化酶,能够以氧气为最终电子受体,通过单电子转移机制氧化酚类及芳香胺类化合物,并在介体参与下拓展至非酚类或高电位难降解物质。研究表明,漆

酶对染料类废水、含酚废水、抗生素废水等各类工业废水中的高风险污染物普遍具有高效的去除效果^[5]。由于其底物谱广泛、氧化能力强,漆酶在降解多种有机污染物方面展现出巨大的应用潜力^[1]。

游离漆酶在实验室条件下表现出良好的催化性能,但在复杂废水体系中存在稳定性差、难以回收及工程适用性有限等问题。固定化技术被认为是推动漆酶在高风险污染物治理中实现规模化与长期应用的关键手段^[6]。通过吸附、共价结合、包埋、交联酶聚集体及复合固定化等方式,能够显著提升酶的结构稳定性与循环使用性能。

本文梳理漆酶固定化体系在高风险污染物降解领域的研究进展,从漆酶的基本性质、来源与作用机制出发,系统分析不同固定化技术及载体材料的特点与适用范围,探讨基因工程菌在提升酶性能方面的应用潜力,并总结固定化漆酶在各类废水处理中对高风险污染物的应用现状。结合当前技术进展,展望未来研究方向与工程化前景,为漆酶固定化技术在环境污染治理中的可持续应用提供理论支撑与实践参考。

1 漆酶的定义、来源与作用机制

漆酶归属于酚氧化酶亚类,能够通过单电子转移氧化底物,并在活性中心的 T1、T2、T3 α 、T3 β 铜离子协同作用下将 O₂ 还原为水^[7]。这种四

电子还原机制使漆酶在分子水平上兼具高效与环境友好性^[8]。在酶学分类中,凡是以氧气为最终电子受体,可催化邻苯二酚、对苯二酚及类似化合物氧化反应的多铜氧化酶,均可被定义为漆酶^[1]。

漆酶的生物学来源包括真菌、细菌、植物和昆虫^[4],漆酶固定化降解以真菌漆酶应用最为广泛,其次为细菌漆酶^[9]。近年来,关于漆酶的研究呈现快速发展态势,相关成果不断涌现(图 1(a))。以“漆酶”和“固定化”为关键词在 Science Direct 数据库中进行检索,发现近 5 年来以水为介质的相关研究型文献有 130 余篇。其中真菌漆酶占比为 72.3%(图 1(b)),包括云芝菌、白腐真菌、曲霉属真菌、食用菌或担子菌等。细菌来源占比为 6.5%,包括芽孢杆菌属、嗜热菌、海洋细菌等。白腐真菌分泌的漆酶具有较高的氧化电位和广泛的底物特异性,在废水和有机污染物处理研究中被作为模型酶使用^[10]。相比之下,细菌漆酶在结构上更稳定,在高温或碱性条件下仍能保持较高活性,常被用于工程化固定或作为合成生物学工具^[11]。此外,部分植物与昆虫来源的漆酶虽研究较少,但在多酚氧化及材料改性方面显示出一定潜力^[12]。还有一些酶通过使用优化诱导剂、与其他微生物共培养、重组 DNA 表达和蛋白质工程等方法进行生产,从而获得了底物特异性、更高稳定性、工艺过程中易于诱导的特性、成本效益高、产量高和具有工业意义等新特性(表 1)^[13]。

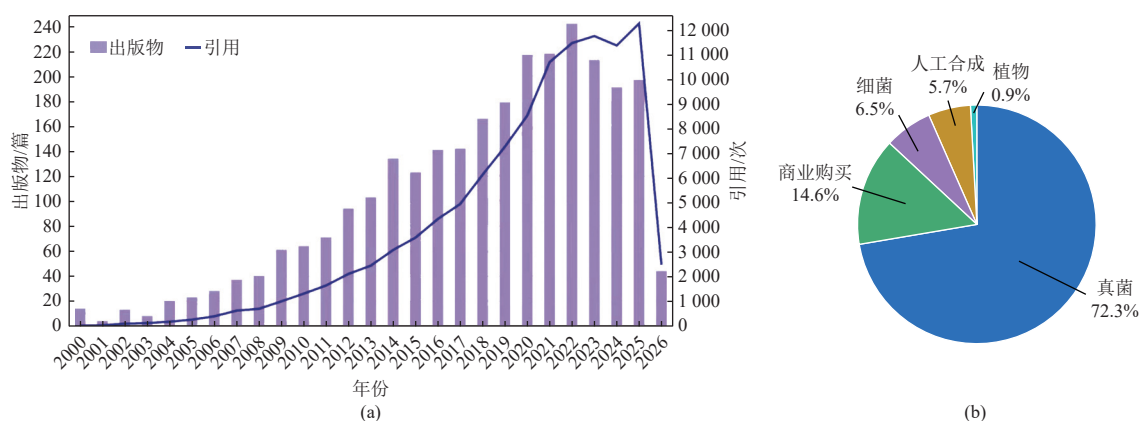


图 1 漆酶研究的发文趋势及固定化降解体系中漆酶来源的构成分析

Fig. 1 Publication trends of laccase research and source distribution of laccase in immobilized degradation systems

漆酶优先氧化酚类和芳香胺类等易形成自由基的底物,在其作用下这些底物首先生成自由基,随后自由基发生自发反应,包括聚合、断裂或进一步降解^[12],从而实现染料、多酚和部分有机污染物的去除。对于非酚类或高电位难降解化合物,

漆酶常借助低分子介体形成反应性自由基或氧化体,介体先被漆酶氧化为活性中间体,再将氧化力传递给难降解底物,显著扩展了漆酶的底物谱^[50]。对于多环芳烃、药物、酚类等难降解污染物,与未使用介体时 20%~40% 的污染物去除率相比,使用

表 1 近五年基于“漆酶”“固定化”为关键词的代表性论文中的漆酶来源、固定化方式及处理性能

Table 1 Laccase sources, immobilization methods, and treatment performance reported in representative papers from the past five years (retrieved using the keywords "laccase" and "immobilization")

来源	应用方式	载体材料	废水类型	处理对象 (初始浓度)	反应条件	处理效率/%	稳定性	参考文献
真菌 漆酶	吸附	生物炭类沸石、 磁性纳米颗粒、 金属有机框架 (MOFs)	染料废水、 含酚废水、 医药废水、 市政污水	染料5~500 mg/L、 酚类10~245 mg/L、 药物类5~100 mg/L、 多环芳烃(PAHs) 1~20 mg/L	23~50 °C, pH=3.0~7.3, 12 min~48 h	35~100	5~10次循环后活性保留 50%~80%，部分在4 °C 下储存30天后活性保留 70%~90%，高温(60 °C) 条件下通常保留50%以 上的活性	[14~17]
	共价结合	磁性纳米颗粒、 MOFs、 共价有机框架 (COFs)、 壳聚糖微球、 纤维素微球	染料废水、 含酚废水、 医药废水、 农业废水	染料10~870 mg/L、 酚类10~100 mg/L、 药物类10~50 mg/L、 农药类20~40 mg/L	20~55 °C, pH=3.0~7.0, 20 min~108 h	80~100	5~14次循环后仍可维持 较高去除率，在4 °C储存 2~6周后活性保留65%~ 90%，在60~85 °C短时间 处理后，仍保持20%~ 65%活性	[18~22]
	包埋	纳米颗粒、 海藻酸盐、 水凝胶	医药废水、 染料废水、 市政污水	药物类5 mg/L、 染料10~50 mg/L、 PAHs 10 mg/L	25~35 °C, pH=3~5, 1~24 h	72~96	部分海藻酸珠5次循环后 活性显著下降，4 °C下 储存15~30天后仍保留 60%~70%活性	[14, 23~24]
	交联酶聚 集体	无需载体、 壳聚糖微球	染料废水、 医药废水	染料100~500 mg/L、 药物类2.5 mg/L	30~50 °C, pH=5.0~5.5, 2~24h	53~100	6~7次循环后仍有一定去 除能力，部分体系在40~ 60 °C下储存8 h仍保持 75%以上的活性	[25~26]
	复合 固定化	纳米纤维、 多孔微球、 磁化生物炭	含酚废水、 染料废水、 医药废水、 农业废水	酚类20~25 mg/L、 染料15~40 mg/L、 药物类 10.0 mg/L、 农药类 0.5~10.0 mg/L	25~55 °C, pH=3.4~5.0, 200 min~7 d	80~100	6~17次循环后仍保留一 定活性，4 °C下储存13~ 50天后仍保留60%~80% 活性	[27~29]
	吸附	稻草	含有机污染 物与重金属 的模拟废水	酚类0.5 mg/L、 金属离子 0.2~10 mg/L	30 °C, pH=6~7, 8~24 h	57.1~100.0	至少循环使用4次，对金 属与雌激素均有一定去 除效果	[30]
细菌 漆酶	共价结合	壳聚糖微球	食品废水	玉米赤霉烯酮 10 µg/mL	37 °C, pH=7, 12 h	90	5次后活性保留约21% ，80 °C下储存30 min仍保 留约87%活性	[31]
	包埋	MOFs	医药废水	药物类 1 000 mg/L	70 °C, pH=4, 1~3 h	95~96	6次循环后约保留50%活 性，4 °C下储存14天仍 保留 86%活性	[32]
	吸附	生物炭	染料废水	染料50 mg/L	30 °C, pH=3.91, 24 h	59.3~88.1	在较宽 pH/温度/储存条 件下更稳定	[33]
商业 漆酶	共价结合	MOFs、 磁化纤维素、 纳米纤维、 海藻酸钙、 凝胶微球	染料废水、 含酚废水、 医药废水、 市政污水	染料类 20~100 mg/L、 酚类 60~120 mg/L、 药物类 0.1~10.0 mg/L、 内分泌干扰物 5~25 mg/L	25~55 °C, pH=3.5~5.0, 3~12 h	69.6~100.0	5~25次循环后仍保持80% 以上活性，4 °C下储存 30~60天仍保留70%~86% 活性，部分体系在20~ 70 °C下保持较高活性	[34~36]

续表

来源	应用方式	载体材料	废水类型	处理对象 (初始浓度)	反应条件	处理效率/%	稳定性	参考文献
商业 漆酶	包埋	MOFs	染料废水、 酚类废水	染料100~200 mg/L、 BPA 25 mg/L	30~40 °C, pH=4~7, 3~8 h	>90	90 °C下储存1 h后仍保留 37.9%活性, 70 °C下储存 24 h后仍保留66%活性, 4 °C下储存5周后仍保留 60%活性	[37-38]
	交联法	磁性交联酶 聚集体	含酚废水、 农业废水	酚类0.4 mg/L、 农药类20 mg/L	30~45 °C, pH=4.5, 40 min~5 h	99~100	循环8~10次后仍保留80% 以上活性, 在20~70 °C下 具有较高活性	[39]
	复合 固定化	复合水凝胶、 生物炭、 磁性纳米颗粒	染料废水、 含酚废水	染料20~100 mg/L、 酚类50~100 mg/L	25~55 °C, pH=3~4, 20~72 h	80~95	5~6次循环后仍保留60% 以上的活性, 储存稳定 性好	[37, 40-41]
基因 工程	吸附	MOFs、 纳米纤维素、 水凝胶纳米 复合材料	染料废水、 医药废水、 酚类废水	染料 150 mg/L、 药物类100 µg/L~ 500 mg/L、 酚类5 mg/L	27~80 °C, pH=5~8, 0.5~6.0 h	60~100	6次循环后仍保留60%以 上的活性	[42-44]
	共价结合	磁性纤维素、 介孔材料(ZIF)	染料废水	染料50~200 mg/L	45~70 °C, pH=5~6, 1~21 h	90.0~95.4	8次循环后仍保持80%以 上的活性, 在4 °C下储存 35 d仍保留78%活性	[45-46]
	复合 固定化	纳米颗粒、 水凝胶纳米 复合材料	染料废水、 农业废水	染料500~1 000 mg/L	27~60 °C, pH=6, 1~3 h	80.0~95.7	15次循环后仍保持75% 以上活性, 在70 °C下储 存数小时仍保持80%以 上活性	[47-48]
植物 漆酶	复合 固定化	磁性复合颗粒	含酚废水	酚类100 mg/L	35 °C, pH=5, 24 h	91.5	在连续10次降解循环中, 降解率保持在80%以上, 在4 °C下储存15 d后活性 保留80.4%	[49]

介体可将其去除率提升至 90%~100%, 同时大幅缩短反应时间^[51]。介体发挥作用的主要机理可归为 3 类: 电子转移(ET)、氢原子转移(HAT)与离子机理(IM), 不同介体与不同底物对应不同主导通路, 直接影响反应速度和产物分布^[50]。漆酶体系的氧化能力部分受酶的氧化还原电位控制; 提高 T1 铜位的氧化还原电位或选择高氧化还原电位的介体可促进对高电位底物的氧化反应^[52]。

2 漆酶降解污染物的应用方式

2.1 漆酶固定化及其载体

漆酶固定化技术主要解决漆酶在污染物治理中应用所面临的稳定性差、回收利用困难、酶失活快等问题。常用的固定化方法包括吸附、共价结合、包埋、交联(图 2)。吸附法操作简便, 载体以生物炭^[14]、沸石^[15]、磁性纳米颗粒^[16]等为主。

共价结合法通常采用氨基功能化材料^[34]、金属有机框架^[18]或磁性复合载体, 能显著增强酶的稳定性与重复使用性。包埋法以海藻酸钙^[53]、聚乙烯醇(PVA)水凝胶^[23]及沸石咪唑骨架^[54]作为载体材料, 在保护酶活性方面优势明显。此外, 吸附-交联与交联酶聚集体等方法通过材料复合^[39], 进一步提升了固定化漆酶的机械强度与操作稳定性。

2.1.1 吸附

吸附固定化是一种简便、温和的方法。漆酶通过氢键、疏水作用或静电相互作用被锚定于载体表面, 无需化学修饰^[55]。研究指出该方法是最简单的固定化方式, 并广泛用于碳基载体系统与磁性纳米材料^[19]。碳基载体具有多级孔结构和芳香碳骨架, 有利于漆酶通过疏水作用和 $\pi-\pi$ 相互作用稳定锚定, 同时能够有效富集酚类、染料及多环芳

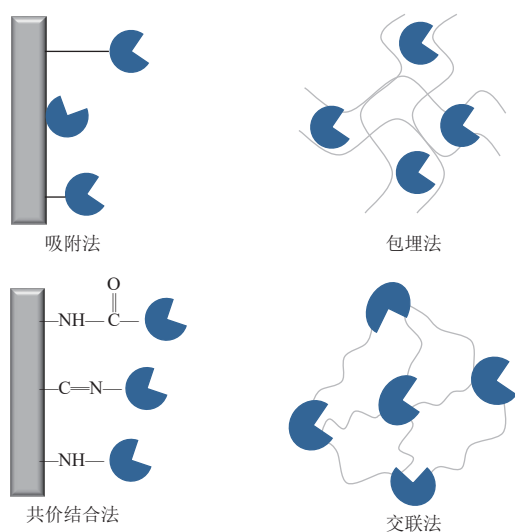


图 2 常用的漆酶固定化方法

Fig. 2 Commonly used methods for laccase immobilization

烃等芳香类污染物,从而在真实复杂废水中形成载体-酶-污染物协同作用体系^[55]。例如 AL SAREJI 等^[56]以农业废弃物菠萝皮制成的活性炭为载体,通过吸附与降解协同方式固定漆酶,可实现对多环芳烃(PAHs)的高效去除,该漆酶对苯并[a]芘(BaP)和蒽(Ant)的去除率分别达 98.72% 和 99.87%,且系统循环 20 次后仍保有约 85% 活性。

磁性纳米材料是近年来常见且应用前景良好的漆酶固定载体。该固定体系可通过磁场快速分离、回收,便于反应器再利用与规模放大。SUHAIMI 等^[57]采用羧甲基淀粉磁性纳米颗粒(CMS-MNP)固定化漆酶降解四环素(TC)。结果显示,在优化条件下固定化漆酶系统对 TC 最大降解率达 56.3%,验证了磁性纳米载体在抗菌药物型污染物处理中的可行性。

2.1.2 共价结合

共价结合是将酶分子的氨基或羧基与载体上的功能基团结合,以建立稳定化学键,从而减少酶洗脱情况并提升漆酶耐热耐碱性^[58]。以生物炭为载体是共价结合固定的主流技术之一^[59]。生物炭凭借其多孔结构、丰富官能团、良好稳定性及低成本特征,在共价固定化酶的废水处理体系中展现出显著优势,适用于处理成分复杂、毒性较高且需长期稳定运行的工业废水^[58],为固定化酶技术的规模化应用提供了兼顾性能与可持续性的载体选择^[58]。SÁ 等^[60]将漆酶分别固定于葡萄籽衍生水热炭(GS-HC)与葡萄籽衍生生物炭(GS-BC),漆酶固定化后在真实废水基质中对乙酰氨基酚

(APAP)、磺胺甲噁唑(SMX)的降解效率高达 90% 以上,且循环使用 8 次后仍保持 80% 以上的降解率。YANG 等^[61]以氨基改性磁性生物炭为载体进行漆酶固定化,在 25 °C、pH=4 条件下,48 h 内该酶对三氯乙烯(TCE)的去除率达到 92.1%。JING 等^[62]制备了固定在高分散性微球上的漆酶(BiVO₄/g-C₃N₄/Lac),共价固定于光催化复合载体,用于光酶协同催化降解有机农药毒死蜱(CPF)。在 24 min 内,BiVO₄/g-C₃N₄/Lac 对 CPF 的降解效率高达 78%。此外,该酶具有良好的稳定性,经过 5 个循环后降解效率仍达 68%。

2.1.3 包埋

该方式是将酶与单体或载体前驱体混合,再通过聚合或凝胶化过程使酶被包埋在聚合网络内,酶与外界环境物理隔离,从而对酶提供保护^[63]。常见的载体材料有 MOFs 和水凝胶类^[17]。

MOFs 具有超高比表面积、规则且可调控的孔道结构,可在不阻碍底物扩散的前提下有效限制漆酶构象变化,从而显著提升其耐热性和耐 pH 波动能力,并降低运行过程中酶流失风险^[63]。部分 MOFs 对有机污染物本身具有吸附能力,可实现污染物富集与生物催化的协同作用^[64],使其在酚类、染料及药物等低至中浓度目标污染物的高效去除中表现出良好应用潜力^[64]。例如 BIRHANLI 等^[65]以 Cu-MOFs 为载体进行漆酶固定化,在 50 °C、pH=5 条件下,1 h 内对活性蓝 171(RB 171)和活性蓝 198(RB 198)的脱色率分别为 89% 和 77%。

水凝胶类载体制备条件温和、生物相容性好,其高含水率的三维网络结构既能维持漆酶的天然构象,又能缓冲复杂水质对酶活性的抑制作用^[66],在印染废水、制药废水及二级出水深度处理中表现出更高的运行稳定性和工程适应性。例如,SA 等^[67]将固定在埃洛石纳米管(HNT)上的香菇漆酶包埋于壳聚糖(CS)微球中,在 30 min、2 h 内分别实现了 SMX 和 TC 的完全去除。

2.1.4 交联酶聚集体

交联酶聚集体(Cross-linked Enzyme Aggregates, CLEAs)是将纯化或部分纯化的酶分子在交联剂作用下直接聚集并交联形成三维稳定颗粒。交联酶聚集体常用的交联剂为戊二醛和壳聚糖^[68]。戊二醛能够与漆酶分子表面的氨基高效形成稳定的共价交联网络,构建结构致密稳定的 CLEAs,适用于复杂水质、连续运行或膜反应器等工程化体

系中^[69]。例如, LIU 等^[70]以牛血清白蛋白为保护剂, 制备了漆酶 CLEAs, 并以戊二醛为交联剂, 以预负载聚多巴胺的 UiO-66-NH₂ 为中间层, 制备了生物催化膜。该生物催化膜对双酚 A(BPA) 的去除率高达 97.13%, 且在不同的进料 pH、浓度下均保持良好的适用性, 同时该生物催化膜还具有良好的储存稳定性和可重复使用性。

壳聚糖中的天然高分子骨架富含氨基和羟基, 可在温和条件下实现漆酶与酪氨酸酶的协同交联与稳定固定, 适用于多酶复合 CLEAs 体系高效去除药物污染物^[71]。例如, STUURMAN 等^[72]使用壳聚糖作为交联剂, 将漆酶和酪氨酸酶交联形成复合物(Combi-CLEA-Lac-Tyr), 并将其固定在由这两种酶构成的改性膜上。再采用相转化法, 以超支化聚乙烯亚胺(HPEI)为添加剂, 将 Combi-CLEA-Lac-Tyr 固定在聚醚砜(PES)膜上。在 pH=7 时, PES/HPEI/Combi-CLEA-Lac-Tyr 膜对 5 mg/L 奈韦拉平(Nevirapine)去除效率达到 98.81%。

2.1.5 复合固定化

单一固定化方法难以适应工业化大规模应用的要求, 因此融合多种固定化策略的复合方法成为发展趋势, 如吸附-交联、包埋-交联、吸附-包埋等^[27-29]。磁性纳米颗粒和生物炭是复合固定化体系中最具代表性的载体材料^[37, 40]。磁性纳米颗粒具有高比表面积和良好的表面可功能化特性, 可通过吸附或共价方式实现高效酶负载^[73], 并在外加磁场作用下实现固定化漆酶的快速分离与重复利用, 从而降低酶流失并提高过程可控性, 适用于连续流反应体系及高频循环操作条件^[74]。例如, IŞIK 等^[75]采用吸附-交联法, 将聚乙烯醇(PVA)与水母提取物的复合纳米纤维垫作为载体固定漆酶。该固定化酶在 2 h 内对 20 mg/L BPA 的去除率达 100%, 使用 10 次后仍保留 52% 的初始活性, 在 4 °C 条件下储存 30 天后保留 44% 的活性。

生物炭来源广泛、成本低廉, 其多孔结构和富含氧官能团不仅有利于漆酶固定化, 还可通过吸附有机污染物实现底物富集, 增强漆酶与底物接触效率, 因而更适用于大体积、低成本导向的实际废水处理场景。例如, YANG 等^[61]采用吸附-交联-共价结合法制备了氨基修饰磁性松木生物炭固定化漆酶, 其酶负载量达 782 mg/g, 重复使用 10 次后活性保留 48.5%, 于 4 °C 贮存 30 天后活性

保持率为 80.8%。

2.2 漆酶基因工程菌

为解决天然漆酶活性低、稳定性不足的问题, 基因工程菌表达的漆酶作为高效氧化还原酶的代表, 已成为研究热点。近年来, 通过基因工程手段对漆酶进行异源表达与蛋白质改造, 已在大肠杆菌、酵母、枯草芽孢杆菌等宿主中实现高效表达, 提升了产量及催化性能^[42]。常见策略包括在大肠杆菌或毕赤酵母等系统中进行异源表达, 并结合密码子优化、融合标签或信号肽设计以提高可溶表达量。此外, 定向进化和理性设计也是改善酶性能的重要手段^[76]。为进一步提高基因工程菌在实际污染物降解中的实用性, 固定化技术被广泛采用^[77-78]。基因工程菌固定化方法包括细胞包埋和载体附着, 通过水凝胶、生物炭等载体固定基因工程菌, 可显著增加其热稳定性和循环使用能力^[43, 47]。

细胞包埋固定化是指将表达漆酶的基因工程菌整体包埋在凝胶或多孔材料中, 保护菌体和酶活性, 避免直接暴露于废水中导致失活, 同时维持一定的底物通透性^[45]。海藻酸钠水凝胶是常见载体, 其优势在于三维多孔网络和高含水率可为工程细菌及其表达的漆酶提供良好的传质条件与生物相容微环境。例如, DATTA 等^[79]利用海藻酸钠水凝胶通过 3D 打印技术固定表达漆酶的工程蓝细菌, 在 28 °C、pH=5 条件下, 10 天内该漆酶对靛蓝胭脂红染料实现了 72.8% 的脱色率。

载体附着通过基因工程菌在生物炭表面形成稳定生物膜, 使菌体持续表达漆酶并催化底物降解^[80], 生物炭作为载体的优势在于其高比表面积和发达孔隙结构有利于菌体高密度附着与长期存活, 同时其表面含氧官能团可增强金属离子吸附并与生物转化形成协同效应^[81], 从而在自然 pH 和较长运行周期内保持稳定去除性能^[80]。这种方式适合在固定床或流化床反应器中处理工业或市政污水^[82]。例如, ADIGÜZEL 等^[83]采用生物炭固定表达漆酶的基因工程菌, 在室温、pH=8 条件下处理 0.5 h, 对初始浓度为 100 µg/L 的 SMX 与双氯芬酸(DFC)去除率分别达到 85% 和 80%。

3 固定化漆酶在污染物降解中的特征

3.1 废水处理的运行条件

针对不同类型的废水体系, 固定化漆酶表现出广泛的底物适应性, 然而其最佳运行参数(pH、

温度与反应时间)因目标污染物的结构与基质复杂程度而呈现显著差异(图3、表1)。总体而言,偏酸性至中性(pH 3~7)和中温(25~60 ℃)条件是固定化漆酶发挥催化效能的核心区间。其中,漆酶对纺织印染废水的研究最为充分,由于染料分子具有高度共轭的芳香结构、稳定的偶氮键和蒽醌结构、较大的分子量,该废水体系要求的运行条件最为激进(pH 3~5, 30~60 ℃),但反应速率较快(数十分钟至数小时),对偶氮、蒽醌等染料的脱色率普遍高于80%,在引入介体后甚至可实现完全脱色。相比之下,医药废水与含酚废水的运行条件相对温和。在pH 4.0~6.5、25~50 ℃的条件下

反应1~24 h,漆酶对环丙沙星、双氯芬酸及双酚A等典型污染物的去除率可稳定维持在70%~100%,且展现出优异的循环使用特性。然而,面对基质更为复杂的市政污水,漆酶的适宜pH区间向中性偏移(pH 5~7、25~35 ℃)。受限于水体中干扰物质的竞争效应,其反应时间通常延长至数小时乃至24 h,对雌激素及药物活性化合物的去除率波动较大(30%~100%)。此外,在处理含有多环芳烃、农药等难降解物质的农业废水时(去除率50%~99%),介体的引入常成为打破传质限制、显著提升反应速率的关键策略。

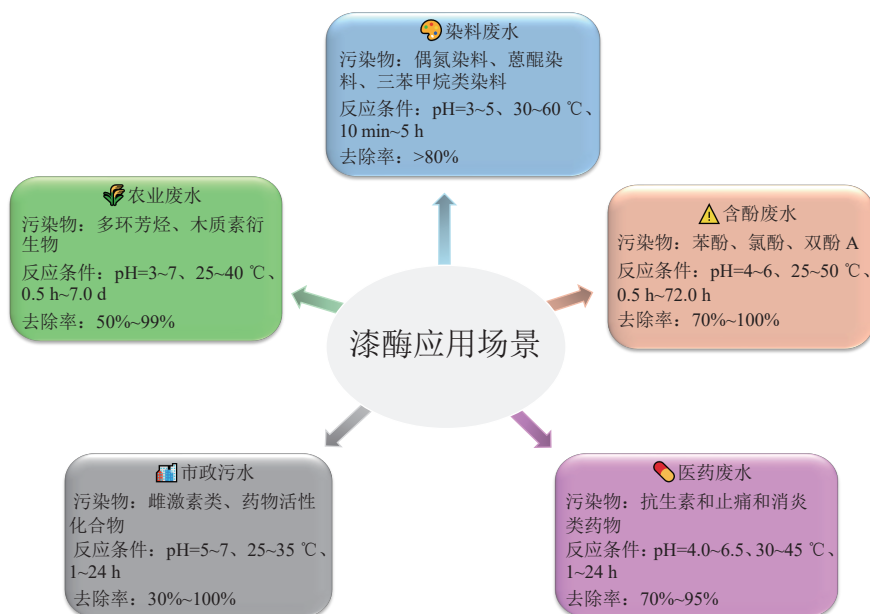


图3 漆酶处理的废水类型及运行条件

Fig. 3 Types of wastewater treated by laccase and their corresponding operating conditions

3.2 污染物类型

漆酶固定化方式的选择不仅取决于载体特性,还与特定污染物之间存在一定的匹配关系。通常,吸附法倾向于处理结构多样、疏水性强或易被载体富集的微污染物与染料^[84];共价结合法因其操作稳定性高,常用于降解条件较为苛刻的体系^[85];包埋法多用于复杂基质中,以实现酶的物理保护与缓释;而复合固定化(如吸附-交联、吸附-共价)则凭借“先富集、后降解”的协同机制,展现出独特优势^[84]。

为直观揭示该规律,本文基于上述 Science Direct 数据库近五年 130 余篇文献,绘制了“固定化方式-污染物类型-废水类型”关联桑基图(图4)。图谱显示,不同技术的应用路径呈现一定

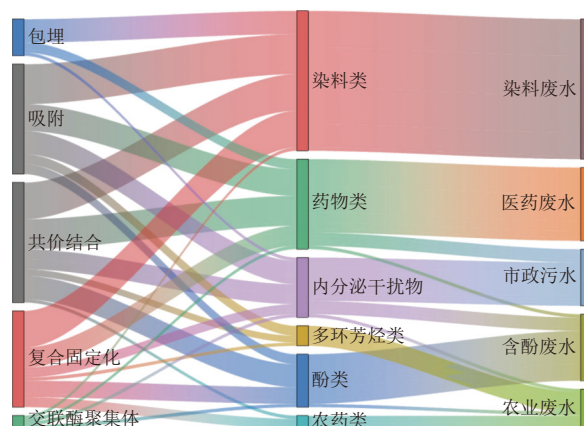


图4 漆酶固定化方式、污染物种类和废水类型间的对应关系

Fig. 4 Correspondence between laccase immobilization methods, pollutant categories, and wastewater types

的差异化: 吸附与共价结合的连接最发散, 全面覆盖了染料、药物、内分泌干扰物及酚类等。其中, 吸附法由于显著的载体富集作用, 主要针对孔雀石绿、靛蓝等染料类污染物, 广泛应用于染料废水与市政污水的处理; 共价结合法则在布洛芬、环丙沙星等药物及抗生素的降解中占比较高, 最终大多导向医药与染料废水。包埋法的流向较为集中, 主要锚定染料与药物分子, 应用场景相对局限于染料和医药废水。交联法(如交联酶聚集体)的应用路径则较为均分, 分散于多类污染物中。复合固定化技术与“染料类”形成了最强的关联通道, 同时兼容酚类、药物及多环芳烃等难降解物质。得益于协同作用, 该技术终端应用不仅主导了染料废水的处理, 还延伸至医药及含酚废水等处理场景。

3.3 污染物的降解效率

固定化方式直接决定了漆酶与载体的结合强度、酶构象稳定性以及底物的传质效率, 进而显著影响污染物的降解表现^[86]。基于对上述近五年 130 余篇相关文献的统计, 不同固定化策略的处理效率呈现出明显的阶梯性差异(图 5)。在单一固定化方法中, 吸附法、共价结合法与包埋法的污染物平均去除率高度相近(分别为 84.7%、84.5% 和 85.4%), 但三者降解污染物的内在机制与面临的瓶颈截然不同。吸附法虽成本低廉且能最大程度保留初始酶活性, 但酶极易脱附导致循环稳定性较差^[87]; 共价结合法通过化学键有效遏制了酶的泄漏, 却常因化学修饰导致酶活性中心受损^[88]; 包埋法虽能提供优异的微环境缓冲, 但载体的空间位阻易引发传质限制, 特别是在处理大分子染料或疏水性污染物时尤为明显^[89]。相比之下, 交联法

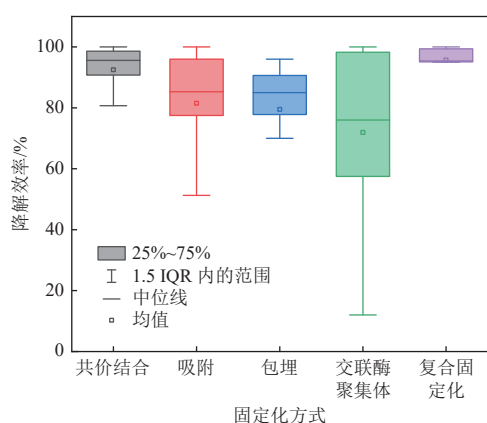


图 5 漆酶不同固定化方式下的降解效率

Fig. 5 Degradation efficiency of laccase under different immobilization methods

的平均处理效率仅为 76.1%, 这主要归因于过度交联造成的活性位点掩蔽及严重的传质阻力^[90]。

为突破单一固定化方法的局限性, 研究多采用复合固定化策略。该策略力求在固定强度与活性保留之间寻求最优解^[91]。例如, “吸附-交联”^[92]与“包埋-交联”^[93]致力于提升机械稳定性和抗脱附能力, 而“吸附-共价”结合了温和吸附与化学加固的双重优势^[48]。统计表明, 复合固定化法的平均去除率大幅跃升至 94.1%, 在处理染料、酚类及内分泌干扰物等复杂体系中, 展现出显著优于单一固定化方式的综合降解效能。需要指出的是, 固定化漆酶对污染物的处理效率除受固定化方式影响外, 还与酶投加量、反应时间以及温度、pH 等理化条件密切相关。因此, 在比较不同固定化策略性能时, 应对相关操作参数进行统一或校正, 以提高结果的可比性与可靠性。

4 总结与展望

本文梳理了漆酶固定化体系在高风险污染物降解领域的研究进展。漆酶作为一类多铜氧化酶, 具有较强的氧化能力和广泛的底物谱。在实际应用中, 通过固定化技术将漆酶锚定于固体载体上, 显著提升其结构稳定性以及循环使用性能, 从而克服游离酶在复杂废水体系中易失活、难回收等问题。从具体技术路径分析, 不同固定化方式在操作复杂性、稳定性及传质性能之间存在一定权衡。吸附法操作简便、成本低廉, 适用于处理染料及疏水性污染物, 但存在酶易脱附、稳定性不足的问题; 共价结合法通过形成稳定化学键显著提高酶的耐热性与重复利用性能, 更适用于高毒性、复杂成分的工业废水, 但可能因化学修饰影响酶活性; 包埋法能够为酶提供良好的微环境保护, 在复杂基质或水质波动较大的体系中表现出较高稳定性, 但易受到传质限制; 交联酶聚集体无需载体、结构稳定, 但存在活性位点掩蔽和扩散阻力较大的问题。复合固定化技术通过整合多种策略, 在底物富集和催化降解之间形成协同效应, 在染料、酚类及药物等复杂污染体系中表现出更高的去除效率。尽管固定化技术在提升酶稳定性方面取得了显著进展, 其催化性能仍受限于天然漆酶本身的性质。因此, 引入基因工程技术成为重要补充手段。通过异源表达、蛋白质工程及定向进化等策略, 可在分子水平优化漆酶结构, 提高其催化效率、热稳定性及对极端环境的耐受能力, 从而

更好地适应复杂污染体系的降解需求。进一步地,将基因工程菌与固定化技术相结合,可实现漆酶的持续表达与长期稳定运行,为实际水处理工程中的规模化应用提供了新的发展方向。

尽管漆酶固定化体系在提升稳定性与污染物去除效率方面已取得显著进展,但其在复杂环境中的长期运行及规模化应用仍面临性能与经济性双重约束的限制。基于现有研究进展,后续研究应着重聚焦于以下两个方面展开探讨。

(1)在绿色高效应用导向下,重点推进固定化材料创新与酶性能协同优化,开发可生物降解的多功能复合载体,通过引入石墨烯、金属氧化物及生物质材料等组分,构建具有高比表面积、多孔结构及丰富活性位点的支撑体系,从而提升酶的负载量与传质效率。同时,针对活性损失与扩散限制问题,需优化固定化策略,如发展温和共价结合、多点固定及空间定向固定技术,以维持酶的天然构象并提高催化性能。此外,利用农业废弃物等低成本原料实现规模化生产,将成为推动漆酶可持续应用的重要方向。

(2)在实际污染场地开展长期运行试验,系统评估固定化漆酶的稳定性、性能衰减及再生策略,并在复杂环境条件下深入解析降解机制及潜在环境风险。在此基础上,进一步加强对成本效益与可持续性的综合评估,以推动漆酶技术从实验室研究走向实际环境修复应用。

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