

生淀粉降解酶的研究进展

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摘要: 生淀粉降解酶 (raw starch degrading enzyme, RSDE) 是指能够在糊化温度以下直接降解淀粉颗粒的淀粉酶。该酶使用时不需要对淀粉进行糊化处理, 在淀粉加工过程中减少了能源消耗, 能够降低淀粉基产品的生产成本, 所以具有广阔的应用前景。不是所有酶都能直接作用于淀粉颗粒, 也不是所有未经糊化的淀粉都能够被淀粉酶水解, 对现有资料进行综述, 分析RSDE对于淀粉颗粒的作用机制具有重要意义。本文对RSDE水解淀粉颗粒的机理进行了系统梳理, 详述了RSDE对淀粉的作用方式, 从淀粉类型和RSDE种类的角度对淀粉颗粒的水解机理进行了总结; 阐述了RSDE的来源; 分析了酶的作用条件、金属离子和淀粉颗粒结合蛋白等影响RSDE活性的因素; 最后介绍了RSDE在淀粉工业中的应用情况, 旨在为RSDE的进一步开发应用提供依据和新思路。

关键词: 生淀粉降解酶; 淀粉颗粒; 水解机理; 影响因素; 应用

Research Progress in Raw Starch Degrading Enzymes

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Abstract: Raw starch degrading enzymes (RSDE) refer to amylases that can directly degrade starch granules below the gelatinization temperature of starch. The enzymes have broad application prospects because they can degrade starch without gelatinization, which reduces the energy consumption of starch processing and the production cost of starch-based products. However, not all amylases can directly act on starch granules, and not all ungelatinized starch can be hydrolyzed by amylases. It is of great significance to review what is currently known about the action mechanism of RSDE on starch granules. This review systematically summarizes the mechanism underlying the hydrolysis of starch granules by RSDE from the perspectives of starch type and RSDE type and elaborates on the action mode of RSDE on starch. Thereafter, this review outlines the sources of RSDE and analyzes the factors affecting RSDE activity, such as amylase action conditions, metal ions, and starch granule-associate protein. Finally, it summarizes the application of RSDE in the starch industry. This review provides a basis and new ideas for the further development and application of RSDE.

Keywords: raw starch degrading enzymes; starch granules; hydrolysis mechanism; influencing factors; application

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淀粉由直链淀粉和支链淀粉组成, 是植物中主要储存碳水化合物的物质, 也是饮食中重要的热量来源。为了拓宽淀粉的应用范围, 使其更好地进行工业应用,

往往通过对生淀粉进行改性以提高其功能特性。淀粉的改性通常涉及物理、化学和酶法改性。酶法相较于其他方法是一种相对环保、有效的改性方法。传统的淀粉酶

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法改性中通常需要糊化，而生淀粉降解酶（raw starch degrading enzyme, RSDE）的应用能省略这一步骤，节省能源。RSDE可用于生淀粉糖化发酵、制备多孔淀粉和一些特殊用途的淀粉。目前已经有许多关于RSDE和产生RSDE菌株的报道。对RSDE的开发和利用，能够使淀粉这种廉价的可再生资源的应用范围进一步扩大。本文简要介绍一些对于生淀粉比活力较高的淀粉酶的来源以及其所属类型；总结以淀粉颗粒结构和淀粉酶作用模式研究RSDE水解机制的成果，基于淀粉结合结构域（starch-binding domain, SBD）和表面结合位点（surface-binding sites, SBS）的介绍，深入认识淀粉颗粒与RSDE的结合机制。通过对RSDE及其应用的总结，阐述RSDE在未来的应用前景，旨在为RSDE进一步的开发和应用提供新思路。

1 RSDE的来源

RSDE又名淀粉颗粒水解酶或生淀粉酶，能够直接作用于淀粉颗粒，水解未经糊化的淀粉。虽然大部分淀粉酶或多或少对生淀粉都有一定的降解能力，但RSDE相较于普通淀粉酶而言，对于生淀粉的比活力较高。RSDE在真菌和细菌中广泛存在，如芽孢杆菌、曲霉菌、链霉菌等；除微生物来源外，RSDE也存在于动、植物体内^[1-3]。许多能分泌RSDE的微生物可能不止会分泌一种淀粉酶。目前发现的有淀粉颗粒降解能力的酶有 α -淀粉酶、葡萄糖淀粉酶、淀粉脱支酶、环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶、 β -淀粉酶。表1总结了部分RSDE及其来源。

表1 部分RSDE及其来源

来源	类型	作用底物	参考文献
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> IFO 3108 (RBSA-1)	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉、蜡质玉米淀粉、小麦淀粉、马铃薯淀粉	[3]
<i>B. subtilis</i> S113	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、马铃薯淀粉	[4]
<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> C	α -淀粉酶	马铃薯淀粉	[5]
<i>L. amylovorus</i>	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[6]
海洋宏基因组文库 (AmyP)	α -淀粉酶	大米淀粉	[7]
<i>Geobacillus thermoleovorans</i> (Gt-amy, Gt-amy II)	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[8-9]
<i>B. paralicheniformis</i> (BliAmy)	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[10]
赤子爱胜蚯蚓 (<i>Eisenia foetida</i>) (Amy I, Amy II)	α -淀粉酶	大米淀粉、玉米淀粉、小麦淀粉等	[11]
尼罗罗非鱼 (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) 内脏 (AMY-T)	α -淀粉酶	马铃薯淀粉	[12]
海洋细菌 <i>Pontibacillus</i> sp. ZY (AmyZ1)	α -淀粉酶	大米淀粉、玉米淀粉、小麦淀粉、蛋白核小球藻淀粉	[13]
海洋湖 <i>B. megaterium</i> NL3	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、玉米淀粉等	[14]
<i>Corallococcus</i> sp. EGB (AmyM)	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、玉米淀粉	[15]
<i>Roseateles terrae</i> HL11 (HL11 Amy)	α -淀粉酶	大米淀粉、马铃薯淀粉、木薯淀粉	[16]
<i>Streptomyces badius</i> DB-1	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、西米淀粉等	[17]
<i>S. precox</i> NA-273	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉、马铃薯淀粉	[18]
<i>S. limosus</i>	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[19]
<i>S. thermocyanoviolaceus</i> IFO 14271	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、大米淀粉、玉米淀粉	[20]
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. strain E-2248	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、大米淀粉等	[2]
<i>Anoxybacillus flavothermus</i>	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[21]

续表1

来源	类型	作用底物	参考文献
<i>A. contaminans</i>	α -淀粉酶	小麦淀粉、玉米淀粉	[22]
海洋鱼类病原体 <i>A. salmonicida</i> ssp. <i>salmonicida</i> A449 (AmyASS)	α -淀粉酶	大米淀粉、小麦淀粉、绿豆淀粉	[23]
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	α -淀粉酶	玉米淀粉、蜡质玉米淀粉、豌豆淀粉等	[24]
猪胰腺	α -淀粉酶	大麦淀粉	[25]
<i>B. species</i>	α -淀粉酶	大麦淀粉	[25]
<i>A. clavatus</i> UEM 04	α -淀粉酶、葡萄糖淀粉酶	大米淀粉、小麦淀粉等	[26]
<i>A. niger</i> AM07	α -淀粉酶、葡萄糖淀粉酶	木薯淀粉、玉米淀粉等	[27]
<i>Arthrobotrys conoides</i>	葡萄糖淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[28]
<i>A. fumigatus</i> A1163	葡萄糖淀粉酶	玉米淀粉	[29]
<i>A. flavus</i> NSH9	葡萄糖淀粉酶	西米淀粉	[30]
<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> GXU20 (PoGA15A)	葡萄糖淀粉酶	玉米淀粉、木薯淀粉	[31]
<i>Acremonium</i> sp. endophytic fungus	葡萄糖淀粉酶	西米淀粉	[32]
<i>Paenibacillus amylolyticus</i> strain NEO03	葡萄糖淀粉酶	米糠淀粉	[33]
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	β -淀粉酶	马铃薯淀粉、玉米淀粉	[34]
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> AS-22	环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶	小麦淀粉	[35]

1.1 α -淀粉酶

α -淀粉酶 (EC 3.2.1.1) 属于内切型淀粉酶，能作用于淀粉的 α -1,4糖苷键，从淀粉分子内部将其切开。 α -淀粉酶广泛存在于动植物和微生物中，是目前研究最多的RSDE之一。已有许多 α -淀粉酶被证实有生淀粉降解的能力。如来源于纤维酵母KZ的 α -淀粉酶虽然无法在淀粉颗粒上稳定吸附，但对生淀粉有降解能力^[36]。来源于栗褐链霉菌DB-1的 α -淀粉酶能够将生淀粉水解为小分子的糖，其中约40%为麦芽四糖^[17]。Ueda^[11]和Tsukamoto^[37]等从赤子爱胜蚯蚓中发现的 α -淀粉酶能将生淀粉水解为葡萄糖、麦芽糖和麦芽三糖。酶对于底物有特异性，RSDE也不例外，如来源于海洋宏基因组文库中的 α -淀粉酶AmyP对生大米淀粉有较高的水解活性^[38]。Ferreira等^[12]发现来源于罗非鱼内脏中的 α -淀粉酶AMY-T对生马铃薯淀粉有很好的水解能力。虽然酶对于底物都有特异性，但有些 α -淀粉酶对于底物的包容性较好，如来源于棒曲霉UEM04的 α -淀粉酶、从深海细菌中筛选的 α -淀粉酶AmyZ1和来源于枯草芽孢杆菌AS01a的 α -淀粉酶AmyB等都具有广泛的底物特异性^[13,26,39-40]。

1.2 葡萄糖淀粉酶

葡萄糖淀粉酶 (EC 3.2.1.3)，也称淀粉葡萄糖苷酶或糖化酶，属于外切酶，不仅能作用于 α -1,4糖苷键，也能作用于 α -1,6糖苷键。葡萄糖淀粉酶能够通过连续水解 α -1,4糖苷键从淀粉的非还原端将淀粉分子水解为葡萄糖。葡萄糖淀粉酶也是研究较多的RSDE之一。Song Weiyan等^[29]在大肠杆菌和毕赤酵母中表达了来源于烟曲霉A1163的葡萄糖淀粉酶，发现其能够有效降解生玉米淀粉。Lincoln等^[33]从芽孢杆菌NEO03中分离出的葡萄糖淀粉酶对生米糠淀粉有降解能力。Karim等^[30]从黄曲霉中提取NHS9基因，并在毕赤酵母中表达产生重组葡萄

糖淀粉酶(rGA2),观察到rGA2对于生西米淀粉有降解能力。Xu Qiangsheng等^[31]从草酸青霉GXU20中纯化出的葡萄糖淀粉酶PoGA15A有较宽泛的底物特异性和pH值稳定性(pH 2.0~10.5),并且能够在40℃条件下降解各种类型的生淀粉;来源于双孢菌属的耐高温葡萄糖淀粉酶和从土壤中分离的黄曲霉葡萄糖淀粉酶对生淀粉也有降解能力^[41-42]。有些产RSDE的微生物不止会生产一种RSDE,如来源于黑曲霉AM07中的RSDE不仅有葡萄糖淀粉酶,而且还有少量的 α -淀粉酶^[27]。棒曲霉UEM04同样也能分泌两种RSDE,其产生的葡萄糖淀粉酶与 α -淀粉酶相似,对大多数生淀粉都有活性,且葡萄糖淀粉酶的活性略高于 α -淀粉酶^[26]。

1.3 脱支酶

对未经改性的支链淀粉或糖原中的 α -1,6糖苷键起直接脱支作用的酶有普鲁兰酶(EC 3.2.1.41)和异淀粉酶(EC 3.2.1.68),两者的区别在于酶解时对底物的作用位点不同,普鲁兰酶相比于异淀粉酶能更有效生成较短的侧支链^[43-44]。普鲁兰酶又称支链淀粉酶,能够在作用于淀粉的过程中产生高比例的直链淀粉;在低于糊化温度以下酶解时,普鲁兰酶只能作用于淀粉颗粒表面的酶活性位点^[45]。Ge Xiangzhen等^[46]用普鲁兰酶处理甘薯淀粉,发现其表面被腐蚀,从而导致开裂。Asiri等^[47]在用普鲁兰酶处理马铃薯淀粉时,也发现马铃薯淀粉颗粒结构完整,表面有轻微损伤,并且随着酶用量的增加损伤增加。普鲁兰酶单独作用于淀粉时效率不高,有时甚至无法直接水解生淀粉,因此常作为一种辅助性的酶与其他RSDE协同使用。如来源于*Priestia koreensis* HL12的I型普鲁兰酶(HL12Pul)单独使用时无法水解生木薯淀粉,但HL12Pul与能降解生淀粉的 α -淀粉酶协同作用时会使其水解产率增加^[48]。异淀粉酶与普鲁兰酶一样可以水解支链淀粉中的 α -1,6糖苷键产生直链淀粉和低聚糖^[49]。Mendez-Montealvo等^[50]用异淀粉酶水解蜡质玉米淀粉,发现无定形片层中支链淀粉分支程度越高,水解效果越好。

1.4 环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶

环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶(EC 2.4.1.19)是一种内切酶,通过作用于多糖链内部的 α -1,4糖苷键。能催化环化、偶联、歧化3种转糖基反应,其中环化作为环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶的特征反应可用于生产环糊精。最常见的是 α -环糊精、 β -环糊精、 γ -环糊精,分别由6、7、8个葡萄糖单体组成。环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶能够作用于生玉米淀粉产生多孔淀粉,但是得到的多孔淀粉孔径较小^[51]。Benavent-Gil等^[52]发现环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶对于生玉米淀粉比生马铃薯淀粉的活性更高。Gawande等^[35]纯化了来源于*Klebsiella pneumoniae* AS-22的环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶,发现其能将生小麦淀粉转化为环糊精。

1.5 β -淀粉酶

β -淀粉酶(EC 3.2.1.2)是一种外切水解酶,从淀粉链的非还原性末端水解 α -1,4糖苷键,连续产生麦芽糖。

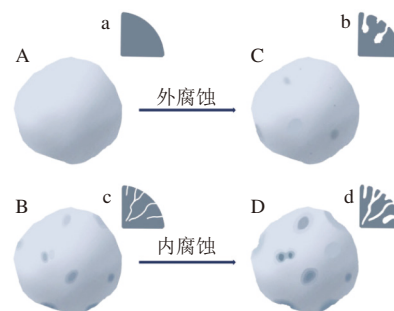
由于其不能水解 α -1,6糖苷键,因此不能完全水解淀粉生成糊精。 β -淀粉酶并不像 α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶一样对生淀粉具有较高活性,大多数需要糊化才能水解,如来源于蜡样芽孢杆菌变种分支杆菌的 β -淀粉酶几乎不水解生淀粉,但是能与生淀粉进行结合^[53]。而Das等^[34]发现来源于花生的 β -淀粉酶对于生淀粉的水解有较高的活性。花生的 β -淀粉酶对淀粉颗粒的水解发生在淀粉的无定形区和结晶区,其对于生马铃薯淀粉的作用模式是外腐蚀,能够使马铃薯淀粉颗粒上产生裂纹;而对于生玉米淀粉是内腐蚀,能够使玉米淀粉颗粒的孔隙变宽。

2 RSDE的作用方式及形成因素

RSDE的底物是未经糊化的淀粉颗粒,与糊化淀粉的酶解相比,生淀粉的降解更加复杂。因为淀粉在过量水中加热处理时会吸水膨胀、双螺旋解离,有利于酶与淀粉分子接触,能使酶更好地作用于淀粉链上的糖苷键;而RSDE对于淀粉颗粒的水解省略了糊化这一步骤,能够直接作用于淀粉颗粒,淀粉颗粒结晶结构的紧密堆积对酶有一定的抗性,阻碍酶分子与淀粉的结合。在酶解过程中,不仅不同来源的酶作用方式存在差异,不同种类淀粉的颗粒特性也会影响酶的作用方式。

2.1 RSDE对淀粉颗粒的作用方式

淀粉颗粒具有半结晶结构特征,其大小通常在1~100 μm 之间,而淀粉酶大小远小于淀粉颗粒^[54-56]。由于淀粉颗粒不溶于水,未糊化的淀粉颗粒在水中以悬浮的形式存在,所以RSDE对于淀粉颗粒的水解是一种非均相反应,该过程包括了酶的扩散、在淀粉颗粒表面的吸附和酶水解淀粉颗粒3个阶段^[57]。根据淀粉种类和RSDE的来源不同,RSDE对淀粉颗粒的作用方式通常有两种(图1):1)外腐蚀,酶从淀粉颗粒外表面开始水解或从淀粉颗粒外层开始剥落,从而产生裂缝和凹陷;2)内腐蚀,对于有表面孔隙的淀粉,酶水解淀粉颗粒产生从表面通向颗粒中心的通道,侵蚀淀粉骨架,过度酶解则会导致淀粉颗粒崩解^[25,58-59]。



A、B.分别为表面光滑和表面存在孔隙的淀粉颗粒;C、D.分别为A、B水解后的颗粒形态;a~d.分别为A~D对应的内部切面。

图1 淀粉颗粒水解图

Fig. 1 Hydrolysis of starch granules

2.2 颗粒特性对水解方式的影响

淀粉颗粒由直链淀粉和支链淀粉组成。无论是直链淀粉还是支链淀粉都由 α -1,4糖苷键连接的直链和 α -1,6糖苷键连接的支链组成。直链淀粉是螺旋结构的线性分子,会有少量的分支,侧链少且长;支链淀粉是高度支化的大分子,呈束状结构,其分子质量比直链淀粉大得多。淀粉颗粒是半结晶结构,由无定形区和结晶区交替出现形成生长环,其横切面呈年轮状,厚度在120~400 nm之间^[60-61]。淀粉颗粒的结晶区是由支链淀粉的短外链有序排列形成,无定形区主要由直链淀粉构成,但直链淀粉不局限于无定形区,同时可以散布在支链淀粉之间,如在玉米淀粉中直链淀粉主要位于无定形区,而在马铃薯淀粉中直链淀粉可与支链淀粉外链共结晶^[62-63]。生淀粉的结构和功能取决于其来源,生淀粉的加工性能与其结构密切相关^[64]。不同来源的淀粉颗粒因为结晶类型、颗粒表面形貌以及微晶结构不同等因素会导致对RSDE有不同的敏感性。

淀粉颗粒的结晶类型可分为A、B、C 3种类型,A型通常存在于谷物淀粉中,如玉米淀粉;B型主要存在于块茎、根茎及高直链淀粉中(直链淀粉相对含量>50%),如马铃薯淀粉;C型淀粉是A型和B型的混合物,常存在于豆类淀粉中,如豌豆淀粉。对结晶类型不同的淀粉,酶的活性存在差异,有研究表明,来源于*R. terrae* HL11的 α -淀粉酶对A型淀粉(大米淀粉)的水解能力要强于B型(马铃薯淀粉)和C型淀粉(木薯淀粉)^[16]。

由于淀粉来源不同,淀粉颗粒表面结构存在差异,会影响与酶的结合,有些淀粉颗粒的表面存在孔隙,这是由于淀粉在合成的过程中内源酶的作用,这些孔隙会成为淀粉颗粒降解时酶的重要结合位点,因此孔隙大小会影响酶解的效率^[65]。Zhang Lei等^[15]发现玉米淀粉的降解是其颗粒表面1~2 μm 的空腔所导致。A型淀粉颗粒较大的通道主要来自于赤道面的凹槽区域,较细的通道分布在颗粒表面的其他区域^[66]。对于属于A型的玉米淀粉,其颗粒表面的孔隙是酶攻击的初始位点, α -淀粉酶会在淀粉颗粒上产生大而均匀的孔^[67-69]。Takaya等^[18,70]用 α -淀粉酶水解玉米淀粉,发现水解从颗粒表面的小孔开始进行,孔的数量和大小随着水解的进行不断增加,并且逐渐向颗粒内部渗透。B型块茎类的淀粉颗粒表面光滑,酶在颗粒表面的吸附能力有限,所以 α -淀粉酶对块茎类淀粉的水解能力较低,酶的作用主要发生在淀粉颗粒的表面^[71]。木薯淀粉是典型的B型淀粉,淀粉颗粒存在断面,其截面是对酶的易感位点,酶对木薯淀粉的侵蚀主要发生在颗粒表面,使光滑表面变得粗糙,进而导致颗粒表面的大块凹陷^[72]。属于C型淀粉的西米淀粉颗粒表面不存在孔隙,因此不易受到淀粉酶的攻击^[73]。Uthumporn等^[74]用 α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶协同处理了玉米、木薯、绿

豆和西米4种不同来源的淀粉,发现酶解后的木薯淀粉和西米淀粉表面变得粗糙,但是一些淀粉颗粒仍然保持完整;而玉米淀粉和绿豆淀粉出现更深和更多的孔。对于属于A型淀粉的玉米淀粉和绿豆淀粉(绿豆淀粉存在A型或C型结晶,其中C型结晶是偏向于A型结晶的CA型结晶),颗粒表面都随机分布着孔隙和凹陷,玉米淀粉由于其颗粒表面孔隙更大,这些天然孔隙增加了淀粉颗粒的比表面积,使酶解过程中酶对淀粉颗粒的渗透性增强^[75]。

淀粉晶型的差异对于淀粉水解的影响不仅与颗粒的表面形貌有关,还与其微晶结构有关。有研究表明在酸改性的淀粉中,A型和B型淀粉水解的差异取决于分支点的分布^[76]。在对淀粉进行酶改性时也存在同样的问题,这是由于A型淀粉比B型淀粉有更多位于结晶区的短侧链,这些 α -1,6糖苷键连接的分支点和短的双螺旋结构产生了强度较差的结晶结构,从而导致由短侧链形成的结晶结构相较于正常的结晶结构更容易被水解;而在B型淀粉中分支点相对集中,且具有相对较少的短支链,能够形成良好的结晶结构,因此B型淀粉更耐酶水解^[77]。此外,也有研究表明淀粉颗粒的核心部分更容易受到 α -淀粉酶的攻击,这可能是因为 α -淀粉酶水解时优先水解无定形区,而无定形区主要位于淀粉颗粒内部的中心位置^[59]。综上所述,这就导致不同来源的淀粉颗粒在酶解时酶解程度和酶解速率存在差异。

2.3 淀粉酶来源对水解方式的影响

不同种类的酶对淀粉颗粒的作用方式也存在差异, α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶对淀粉颗粒的作用模式不同。Li Xia等^[59]分别用 α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶水解山药淀粉颗粒, α -淀粉酶水解后的淀粉颗粒会形成空腔,但是其表面仍保持光滑;而葡萄糖淀粉酶在水解初期会在颗粒表面形成裂纹,随着水解的进行,葡萄糖淀粉酶由表面裂纹进入颗粒中心部分,淀粉颗粒开始水解,最终形成碎片。Li等^[25]用来源于猪胰腺的 α -淀粉酶(porcine pancreatic α -amylase, PPA)、来源于芽孢杆菌的 α -淀粉酶(*Bacillus species* α -amylase, BAA)和来源于黑曲霉的葡萄糖淀粉酶(*Aspergillus niger* amyloglucosidase, AAG)水解生淀粉,结果发现蜡质玉米淀粉经PPA水解21 h后由球状颗粒聚集成海绵状残留物,PPA与BAA对淀粉颗粒的作用模式相似;而AAG的作用模式不同,经AAG水解21 h后淀粉颗粒破碎,透过凹槽能看到颗粒内部的层状结构,与前两者相比AAG的水解被限制在颗粒的切线方向。Fuwa等^[78]的研究表明葡萄糖淀粉酶攻击淀粉颗粒时会在其表面产生针孔样的孔洞,而在 α -淀粉酶的作用下颗粒表面不仅会产生针孔样的孔洞,在一些淀粉颗粒表面上同时也会存在渗透到颗粒内层的较大孔洞;而Dura等^[79]的研究结果完全相反,他们发现 α -淀粉酶产生的孔径小于葡萄糖淀粉酶, α -淀粉酶

作用于淀粉颗粒并在表面产生 $(0.15 \pm 0.04) \mu\text{m}$ 的小孔, 而葡萄糖淀粉酶作用于淀粉颗粒并在其表面产生 $(1.72 \pm 0.18) \mu\text{m}$ 的小孔。此外, 来源不同的同一种类型的淀粉酶对淀粉颗粒的作用也会有差异。Valetudic等^[72]发现来源于细菌的 α -淀粉酶和来源于猪胰腺的 α -淀粉酶在水解山药淀粉颗粒时存在差异, 细菌 α -淀粉酶水解山药淀粉颗粒在水解初期呈海绵状结构, 在水解后期发生破碎, 而猪胰 α -淀粉酶水解山药淀粉颗粒的残留物中存在丝状结构和具有抗性的颗粒外层。

3 RSDE的结构和催化机制

酶的结构是决定酶功能的关键。RSDE的主要结构包括两部分: 催化结构域和结合结构域。酶的催化结构域能将底物分解为产物, 而酶之所以能与特定底物结合, 是由于在催化结构域外还存在与底物结合的结构域。酶在颗粒表面的吸附是催化生淀粉水解的必要条件^[80]。有研究表明, 在非均相催化的反应中, 酶的催化效率可能受到酶吸附或解吸的影响^[81]。如果酶无法有效地吸附在淀粉颗粒上, 就无法进一步与淀粉颗粒结合并水解淀粉颗粒, 从而导致催化效率低; 对于解吸而言则相反, 酶与淀粉颗粒结合太强而导致酶无法及时周转, 从而降低了酶的催化效率。决定吸附作用的关键结构是酶结合底物的结构, 其结合结构分为两种, 一种是作为独立蛋白模块存在的SBD; 另一种是分布于酶表面的SBS。图2展示了淀粉颗粒与RSDE的结合过程, 图3为RSDE的两种结合结构。无生淀粉结合模块的酶不会吸附在淀粉颗粒上, 而有SBD或SBS存在的酶会吸附在淀粉颗粒上, 进而水解生淀粉。

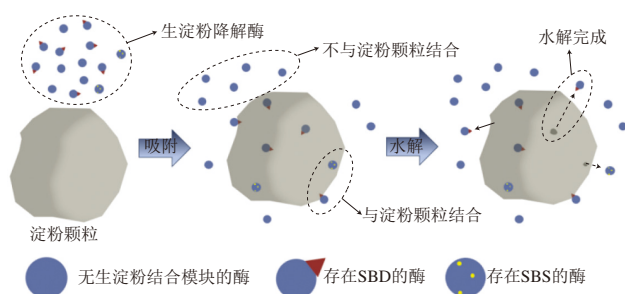
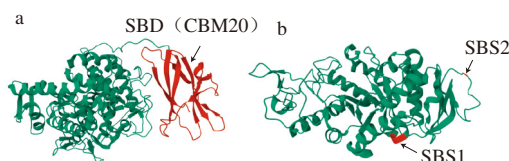


图2 淀粉颗粒与RSDE的结合示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the binding of starch granules to RSDE



a. *Hypocrea jecorina* 的葡萄糖淀粉酶 (PDB 2VN4); b. 大麦 α -淀粉酶同工酶1 (PDB 1RP9)。

图3 淀粉酶的结构图^[26,82]

Fig. 3 Structures of two types of amylase^[26,82]

3.1 SBD

一般在能水解碳水化合物的酶中会存在位于碳水化合物结合模块(carbohydrate-binding module, CBM)的辅助结合位点。SBD是CBM的一种。SBD是一个结构和功能独立的蛋白质模块, 最先在淀粉酶中被识别, 其主要作用是和不溶性生淀粉特异性结合, 增加酶与底物的亲和力, 从而提高催化的效率。SBD是长度大约为100个残基的 β -夹心折叠结构^[83], 位于多肽链的N或C末端, 多数位于C末端, 也有少数位于N末端, 后者如来源于米根霉的葡萄糖淀粉酶的SBD^[84]。大多数RSDE存在一个或多个SBD。大约有10%的淀粉酶含SBD, 能够结合并降解生淀粉^[85]。许多真菌源 α -淀粉酶具有的SBD主要来源于CBM20或CBM21家族^[26]。有研究表明, 在CBM20族系中, SBD对于RSDE与生淀粉的结合起着关键作用^[82,86]。Peng Hui等^[87]通过将来源于隐球酵母 α -淀粉酶的SBD与来自海洋宏基因组文库 α -淀粉酶(AmyP)的核心重组, 使重组后的 α -淀粉酶对生大米淀粉的催化效率提高, 并且增强了热稳定性。Latorre-García等^[88]将来源于黑曲霉的葡萄糖淀粉酶SBD的DNA片段与酿酒酵母基因融合, 发现融合后的葡萄糖淀粉酶具有结合和水解生淀粉的能力。虽然SBD不是降解生淀粉的必要条件, 但是在一些能够降解生淀粉的酶中使其突变缺失SBD会导致其对生淀粉的结合和水解能力下降, 甚至无法水解生淀粉^[6,89]。也有研究发现, SBD不仅有吸附生淀粉颗粒的能力, 同时也有破坏淀粉颗粒结构的作用, 但因SBD对淀粉颗粒结构的破坏很难直接测量和观察, 所以很少被讨论^[90]。

3.2 SBS

SBD不是淀粉酶降解生淀粉的必要条件, 有些能够结合和降解生淀粉的淀粉酶中并没有SBD(如来源于大麦的 α -淀粉酶、来源于酵母的葡萄糖淀粉酶), 这些淀粉酶虽然不含SBD, 但是在其催化结构域上会存在一个或多个次级淀粉结合位点用于生淀粉的结合^[84,91-93]。这些位点被称为SBS, 也称为二级结合位点。这些SBS可以存在于非催化结构域(如SBD)中, 也可以位于催化结构域的表面^[94]。SBS与CBM之间最根本的区别在于, 大多数的CBM是通过柔性接头连接到酶上, 而SBS的位置相对于催化位点是固定的^[95]。第1个关于SBS的报道源于猪胰腺的 α -淀粉酶^[96]。Koropatkin等^[97]对来源于拟杆菌的 α -淀粉酶SusG的SBS基因进行突变, 得到的突变体 Δ SURF, 在以生玉米淀粉为底物时, 其水解效力明显降低。Ye Zhengmao等^[53]研究发现, 来源于蜡芽孢杆菌的 β -淀粉酶中结构域B和结构域C上的SBS参与酶和生淀粉的结合。

SBD和SBS同作为淀粉酶与其底物结合的结构,两者各有优点。SBS的位置包含在有催化位点的单元中,当酶进入有序的多糖结构中时,其阻力要小于SBD这个独立的蛋白质模块。而SBD由于其通过柔性接头连接在酶上,能够使酶拥有足够的自由度从而进行高效的底物催化。另外,由于SBD是独立的蛋白质模块,所以有助于从酶中移除或连接到某种酶中^[95]。

4 影响酶催化活性的因素

4.1 酶的作用条件

淀粉酶通常都有最适的温度和pH值范围,在此范围内才能保持活性和稳定性。大部分 α -淀粉酶的pH值在5.5~7.0,如来源于猪胰腺、芽孢杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌和隐球菌的 α -淀粉酶;葡萄糖淀粉酶pH值在4.9~5.9,如来源于曲霉和根霉的葡萄糖淀粉酶^[98-103]。来源于草酸青霉GXU20的葡萄糖淀粉酶PoGA15A有宽泛的pH值范围,在pH 2.0~10.5都有活性^[31]。来源于线虫真菌的葡萄糖淀粉酶在pH值在4.8~9.0能维持稳定性,最适pH值为5.4~5.8^[28]。当同一种酶作用的底物不同时,其在水解过程中活性最大时的温度也不同,如从链霉菌E-2248中分离的RSDE在50℃时对糊化的玉米淀粉活性最高,而在60℃时对高直链玉米淀粉的活性最高^[2]。酶的作用温度和环境的pH值对于淀粉颗粒的改性至关重要,在亚糊化温度条件下将环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶作用于玉米淀粉得到多孔淀粉,发现淀粉的改性程度取决于pH值,在pH 6.0时效果最好^[104]。

在工业生产中,由于生淀粉的水解需要很长的时间,所以RSDE的pH值范围越大,活性保持时间越长,越有利于应用^[12]。因此对酶进行改性,使其稳定性提高,能克服在进行工业应用时因其稳定性差而受到的阻碍。Nwagu等^[105]对碳酸曲霉中能水解生淀粉的葡萄糖淀粉酶进行酰化改性,使其产生了更耐碱、更耐热的衍生物。

4.2 盐离子

Ca^{2+} 通常是大多数RSDE保持稳定性的重要金属离子^[106-107]。 Ca^{2+} 能够通过对疏水残基的盐析作用增强酶结构的刚性^[108]。Liu Yanhong等^[7]研究发现AmyP在10 mmol/L CaCl_2 溶液存在的条件下40℃反应10 h能够保留80%活性,而在不存在 CaCl_2 的条件下40℃反应3 h就会失去大部分活性。0.1 mmol/L Ca^{2+} 能够使AmyZ1活性增强2.4倍,并且在35℃条件下半衰期从10 min延长至100 min^[13]。也有不依赖 Ca^{2+} 维持稳定性的酶,如AmyM,5 mmol/L的 Ca^{2+} 反而会显著抑制其活性^[109]。有研究发现,低浓度的 Ca^{2+} 能维持功能位点的活性,而高浓度的 Ca^{2+} 有助于维持结构的稳定性^[110]。此外,除了 Ca^{2+} 外其他金属离子也可作为淀粉酶的激活剂,如来源于棒

曲酶UEM04的葡萄糖淀粉酶能够被 Zn^{2+} 、 Cu^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 激活,而 Ca^{2+} 激活能力较弱^[26]。有些金属离子也会抑制酶的活性, Cu^{2+} 、 Fe^{3+} 会占据 α -淀粉酶的活性位点,从而抑制其活性。

4.3 淀粉颗粒结合蛋白(starch granule-associate protein, SGAP)

在谷物成熟的过程中,形成的蛋白质会附着在淀粉颗粒的表面及颗粒的孔洞或通道中^[111]。大部分蛋白会在淀粉分离过程中被去除,可以与淀粉颗粒相互作用从而没有被去除的这些蛋白称为SGAP^[112]。SGAP又包括淀粉颗粒表面蛋白(starch granule-surface protein, SGSP)和淀粉颗粒通道蛋白(starch granule-channel protein, SGCP),分别位于淀粉颗粒的表面和通道上^[112-113]。有研究表明,尽管SGAP在淀粉中的相对含量较低(0.2%~0.8%),但淀粉颗粒周围的蛋白质可能限制了淀粉酶与淀粉颗粒的接触,对淀粉的物理化学性质有较大影响^[114-115]。SGAP可能有促进淀粉颗粒结构稳定性的作用,除去SGCP能够扩展淀粉的通道,SGSP能够对淀粉的表面有保护作用^[114]。Ma Mengting等^[116]研究发现,大米淀粉去除SGAP对其淀粉颗粒形态没有显著影响,但会使淀粉颗粒的表面积增大和出现尺寸更大的孔隙。在水解过程中能够促进 α -淀粉酶向颗粒内部的渗透。故SGAP的存在为淀粉颗粒提供了天然屏障,会抑制 α -淀粉酶与底物形成复合物。可能相较于淀粉颗粒的表面 α -淀粉酶的活性位点大多位于颗粒的通道上,所以去除SGCP的淀粉颗粒水解效率高于去除SGSP的淀粉颗粒^[117]。SGAP的去除同样会提高葡萄糖淀粉酶的水解效率,但是去除SGCP后,水解速率会降低,可能由于在淀粉颗粒中SGCP比SGAP拥有更多的葡萄糖淀粉酶结合位点,当去除SGCP时,葡萄糖淀粉酶只与淀粉颗粒表面结合,攻击颗粒上的蛋白体指纹,使水解速率降低^[118]。

4.4 酶的协同增效

在工业生产中,若要提高生淀粉的水解效率,通常是将 α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶协同作用。首先,因为水解产物的组成和浓度可能会抑制水解反应的发生。低聚糖与酶之间的比值会影响吸附平衡,如麦芽三糖和麦芽糖浓度升高会影响吸附平衡,因此水解速率的降低有一部分原因可能是低聚糖对 α -淀粉酶活性的抑制作用^[119]。但是,若将 α -淀粉酶与葡萄糖淀粉酶协同使用,则能够使葡萄糖淀粉酶作用于 α -淀粉酶酶解淀粉时产生的低聚糖,将其水解为葡萄糖,从而使产物的抑制作用减小。同时 α -淀粉酶作用于淀粉分子上能为葡萄糖淀粉酶提供可用的非还原性末端,加速葡萄糖的生成^[26]。其次,葡萄糖淀粉酶作用于淀粉颗粒表面,形成通往颗粒内部的孔洞或裂纹,使 α -淀粉酶进入颗粒内部进行进一步分解^[120-121]。Han Xiuying等^[122]分别采用 α -淀粉酶、葡萄糖

淀粉酶和两者混合酶制备玉米多孔淀粉,发现 α -淀粉酶产生的孔洞大,葡萄糖淀粉酶产生的孔洞深,而混合酶结合了两者的优点,产生了大而深的孔洞。Zhong Yuyue等^[123]研究发现单独使用转葡萄糖苷酶无法水解玉米淀粉颗粒,使用麦芽糖 α -淀粉酶与转葡萄糖苷酶协同作用于玉米淀粉时,麦芽糖 α -淀粉酶腐蚀淀粉颗粒表面形成小孔隙,但当麦芽糖 α -淀粉酶处理淀粉后,转葡萄糖苷酶进入并开始水解无定形区,在其表面形成较大的孔洞。

5 RSDE在食品工业中的应用

5.1 生产淀粉糖

淀粉糖是指利用淀粉或淀粉基原料,以酶或酸催化水解后得到的糖类产品。相比于酸水解会伴随不良反应的发生,酶水解是一种温和、高效的淀粉糖生产方法。在此转化的过程中,通常包括液化和糖化两个步骤。糊化这一步骤消耗了大量能量,加大了生产成本,且随着淀粉的糊化,淀粉浆的黏度会大大增加,高浓度的淀粉很难被酶利用。所以使用RSDE直接作用于未糊化的淀粉,省略糊化这一步骤,既节约成本,又能降低淀粉浆的黏度。Li Caiming等^[124]用RSDE对高浓度玉米淀粉浆液生产淀粉糖的工艺进行改进能显著提高产物的葡萄糖含量和还原糖当量值。Johnson等^[125]引入了一种RSDE,用于木薯或红薯根浆的水解,其能够在室温条件下将淀粉直接水解为葡萄糖。Tong Zhenyu等^[126]使用含有 α -淀粉酶和葡萄糖淀粉酶的混合RSDE协同作用于淀粉颗粒,将生淀粉水解为葡萄糖。虽然使用RSDE生产淀粉糖能很好地节约资源,但由于其效率问题,通常会采用超声、微波、预热处理等方法对淀粉颗粒预处理,改变淀粉颗粒的结构,增加RSDE对淀粉颗粒的敏感性,从而提高淀粉糖的转化率^[127-129]。

5.2 生产乙醇

生物乙醇是一种农用燃料,其生产资源丰富、廉价且可再生,并且对环境友好。可利用微生物对淀粉类材料进行发酵生产生物乙醇^[130]。淀粉基底物生产乙醇需要3个步骤:1)通过降解原料中的淀粉底物获得用于发酵的糖;2)酵母菌作用于糖,产生乙醇;3)产物分离^[131]。

酿酒酵母不能在没有液化和糖化的情况下直接利用淀粉类物质,然而将淀粉类物质转化为酿酒酵母所能利用的糖类需要大量的能量,使用联合生物培养(consolidated bioprocessing, CBP)技术重组酿酒酵母,使RSDE在工业酿酒酵母菌株中表达,能够使各种生淀粉基底物转化为乙醇,并节约资源^[132]。或者用同步糖化和发酵(simultaneous saccharification and fermentation, SSF)的方法同时加入糖化酶和酵母,防止糖化液中的葡萄糖积累抑制酵母的活性^[133]。RSDE在SSF中的应用能

够进一步降低乙醇的生产成本,但是需要找到能在高浓度乙醇中保持活性的酶。如来源于蚯蚓*Eisenia fetida*的 α -淀粉酶(EF-Amy)以及在毕赤酵母中表达的重组酶rEf-AmyI和rEf-AmyII,两者在40%的乙醇水平条件下具有一定活性,rEf-AmyI在15%的乙醇水平条件下表现出高活性,因此可用于SSF过程^[37]。若在乙醇的生产过程中使用RSDE能够节约10%~20%的能源^[133]。所以开发能够应用于乙醇生产的RSDE或者表达RSDE的酿酒酵母很重要。

5.3 生产多孔淀粉

多孔淀粉是有着蜂窝状结构的一种改性淀粉,与普通淀粉相比,其比表面积大、吸附性能好,能够作为载体或者吸附剂使用^[134-135],以其优越的性能广泛应用于食品、医药、环境、农业等行业^[136-139]。多孔淀粉可以通过酶处理、化学和物理方法或多种方法组合生产。相较于物理、化学改性制备多孔淀粉,基于酶法改性得到的多孔淀粉在结构上更具有特异性^[140]。

对于多孔淀粉的生产,淀粉颗粒的大小至关重要。淀粉粒度小,容易被酶作用,适用于多孔淀粉的生产,并且颗粒小的淀粉比表面积大,能够吸附更多的活性物质。研究表明,随着淀粉颗粒的减小,改性后形成多孔淀粉的吸水、吸油率更高^[141]。

酶法生产多孔淀粉的研究多集中于寻找适配的酶与淀粉的种类。大多数多孔淀粉的制备主要用葡萄糖淀粉酶和 α -淀粉酶^[142]。多孔淀粉不同孔径分布和面积取决于酶的类型及其水平,使用不同酶和浓度的多孔淀粉具有不同的理化性质。Benavent-Gil等^[51]用葡萄糖淀粉酶、真菌 α -淀粉酶、环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶和分支酶对玉米淀粉改性,制备多孔淀粉,发现葡萄糖淀粉酶制备的多孔淀粉孔最大,环糊精葡萄糖基转移酶孔最小。Keeratiburana等^[143]分别用葡萄糖淀粉酶和麦芽糖 α -淀粉酶对大米淀粉进行了改性,葡萄糖淀粉酶处理后的淀粉有大而浅的孔,而麦芽糖 α -淀粉酶处理后的淀粉有更小更深的孔。对于多孔淀粉,孔的大小及分布不仅取决于酶的种类,也取决于酶的活性^[122]。有研究表明,能够通过控制酶与底物的比例和水解时间控制多孔淀粉孔隙的分布和孔径大小^[68]。在对淀粉颗粒进行改性生产多孔淀粉的过程中,可根据所需多孔淀粉的空腔和孔径选择不同种类和活性的酶对其进行改性。

6 结 语

酶法改性是淀粉改性方法中条件温和且环保的方法,随着节能理念的深化和对淀粉酶探索的深入,使用可直接作用于淀粉颗粒的RSDE,可以简化现有产品的生产工艺,提高生产效率。随着食品酶学研究的进步,对RSDE的作用机制有了更深入的认识。然而,在实际应用

中也面临着一些问题和挑战。首先, RSDE效率之间的比较存在问题, 因为不同文献中对于酶活性单位的定义不同, 从而无法直接对RSDE的效率系统地作比较。其次, RSDE在应用中受限的一个重要原因是其对高浓度的生淀粉浆液水解效率低。而为了解决这一问题, 通常在生产过程中采用更高的反应温度, 或者是延长反应时间, 然而无论是采用两者中的哪一种方法, 都背离了使用RSDE的初衷。所以, 在未来的研究中, 寻找在较低温度条件下能够水解高浓度生淀粉浆液的RSDE很有意义。随着RSDE在食品、医药和化工等领域的应用, 应加强淀粉颗粒精细结构与不同RSDE水解效率机制的研究, 以期充分发挥RSDE的优势, 深化其在工业中的应用。

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