

白酒发酵过程中常见酵母菌扣囊复膜酵母的研究进展^{*}

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摘要:扣囊复膜酵母(*Saccharomycopsis fibuligera*)是白酒曲和酒醅发酵前期的优势酵母菌,可分泌淀粉酶(α -淀粉酶、葡糖淀粉酶、生淀粉糖化酶)、蛋白酶、 β -葡萄糖苷酶等水解酶类,降解大分子底物,为酿酒酵母等其他白酒发酵微生物的生长提供营养。扣囊复膜酵母与其他微生物的协同作用,对酒精的生成和白酒风味的形成都具有重要贡献。本文总结了扣囊复膜酵母的基本特征、产酶特性及其对白酒风味物质的影响,有助于优化白酒发酵条件,筛选优良菌株,提高白酒品质。

关键词:扣囊复膜酵母 白酒 淀粉酶 蛋白酶 β -葡萄糖苷酶

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0 引言

扣囊复膜酵母(*Saccharomycopsis fibuligera*),又称拟内孢霉,是子囊菌门(Ascomycota)酵母亚门(Saccharomycotina)下酵母纲(Saccharomycetes)酵母目(Saccharomycetales)酵母科(Saccharomycetaceae)复膜酵母属(*Saccharomycopsis*)的一个种^[1-2]。自Wickerham等^[3]首次报道利用*S. fibuligera*水解淀粉以来,已有大量关于该物种产酶等性状的研究。扣囊复膜酵母作为优势菌株广泛存在于淀粉质含量高的酒曲(如韩国酒曲*Nuruk*^[4]、泰国酒曲*Loog-pang*^[5]、红曲和药曲^[6]、我国清香型白酒酒

曲^[7-9]等)和发酵前期的酒醅中,且随着发酵进行数量迅速减少^[4,10]。扣囊复膜酵母还对白酒香型、风味形成具有贡献价值。本文介绍了扣囊复膜酵母的基本特征、产酶特性及其对白酒风味物质的影响,为利用组合菌株生产酒精饮料或筛选优良菌株用于白酒纯种发酵提供参考依据。

1 扣囊复膜酵母的基本特征

了解扣囊复膜酵母的基本特征是运用该菌种进行白酒纯种发酵的基础,也是改良白酒生产工艺条件的依据。对扣囊复膜酵母基因组信息的解读,有助于研究其次级代谢产物及调控规律,从而提高对酒体、

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风味物质的可操控性和稳定性。

扣囊复膜酵母具有典型的二型性,既存在大量分支状的有隔膜菌丝,又产生酵母状的芽殖细胞^[11]。当转录调控因子、Mig1(Multicopy Inhibitor of GAL Gene Expression)失活^[12],在碳源限制条件下培养(培养基中葡萄糖 $\leq 0.1\%$)或在培养基中加入线粒体呼吸链抑制剂抗霉素 A(Antimycin A)^[11]时,菌株趋向于酵母态生长。该酵母有性繁殖产生球形或卵圆形的子囊,呈游离状或附着于菌丝末端或者侧面。每个子囊可以形成 2—4 个帽子状的子囊孢子,并在成

Table 1 Genomic information comparison of several strains of *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera*

Strain	Genome size (Mb)	Protein-coding gene number	Scaffold number	Genome sequence identity (%) with				Mitochondrial genome size (bp)
				KJJ81 subgenome A	KJJ81 subgenome B	KPH12	ATCC36309	
KJJ81	38.6	12 185	14					67 516
KJJ81 subgenome A	19.7	NA	7	100.0	89.0	99.1	97.9	NA
KJJ81 subgenome B	18.8	NA	7	89.0	100.0	88.6	90.0	NA
KPH12	19.7	6 155	7	99.1	88.6	100.0	98.0	67 427
ATCC36309	19.6	NA	7	97.9	90.0	98.0	100.0	NA

Note: NA indicates data not available

部分只含有 A 型基因组的菌株和含有 A、B 型基因组的杂合菌株具有形态差异:前者的菌落呈白色或微红色,可通过菌丝吻合(Anastomosis)产生大量包含 4 个子囊孢子的子囊,而杂合菌株只呈现白色,产生较少的子囊^[13]。在高温和硫限制条件下,杂合菌株表现出更强的适应性^[11,13]。

2 扣囊复膜酵母的产酶特性

目前关于扣囊复膜酵母的研究多集中于它所分泌的胞外水解酶,包括 β -葡糖苷酶、淀粉酶、蛋白酶等。这些酶绝大部分在葡萄糖或硫限制条件下可被诱导表达,且受 Mig1 负调控^[11-12]。扣囊复膜酵母产生的水解酶可以分解大曲、酒醅中的大分子物质,为酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)等其他参与酿酒的微生物提供营养。

2.1 β -葡糖苷酶

纤维素酶包括内切葡聚糖酶(EC 3.2.1.4)、外切葡聚糖酶(EC 3.2.1.91)和 β -葡糖苷酶(EC 3.2.1.21)^[14]。纤维素先经内/外切葡聚糖酶降解为纤维二糖和寡糖,再由 β -葡糖苷酶降解为葡萄糖。 β -葡糖苷酶为限速酶,可以解除纤维二糖对内/外切葡聚糖

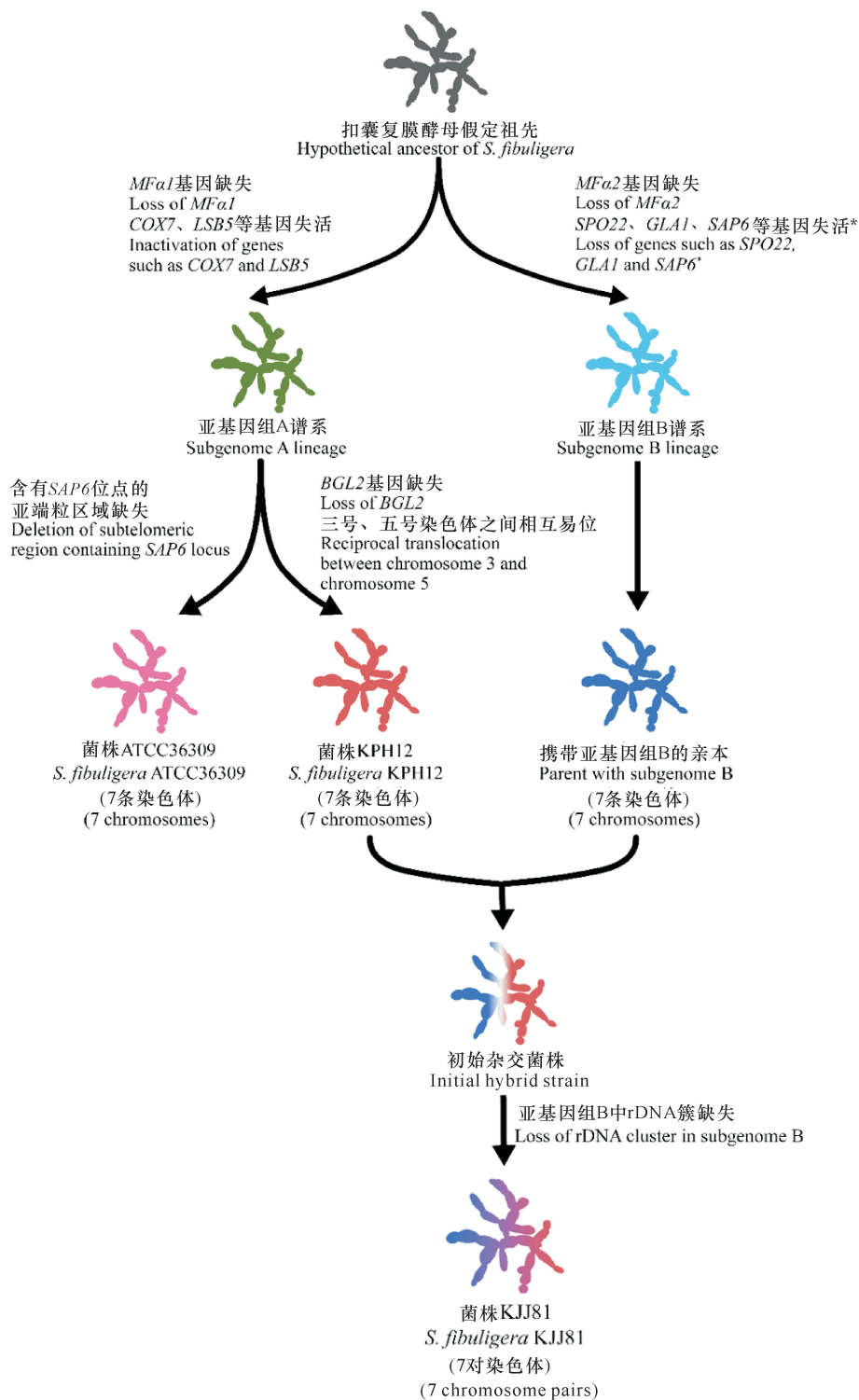
酶时释放^[2]。

目前已公布的基因组分析结果^[11]如表 1 所示。杂合菌株 KJJ81 包含两个亚基因组(A 型和 B 型)。推测由一共同祖先分化为两个谱系(A 型和 B 型),从 A 型谱系中分化出菌株 KPH12 和 ATCC36309。菌株 KPH12 与 B 型谱系菌株杂交,得到菌株 KJJ81 的祖先,丢失部分序列后形成菌株 KJJ81^[11](图 1)。虽然在酒曲中检测到了 B 型谱系的菌株,但目前尚未分离到该谱系的纯菌株^[13]。

酶的抑制,从而决定纤维素的降解速度和程度^[15-16]。

目前已从扣囊复膜酵母中分离得到两种 β -葡糖苷酶:BGL1 和 BGL2,其蛋白序列高度相似(83%),在不同 pH 值、温度及热变性条件下具有相近的酶学特性,但 BGL1 可以更有效地降解纤维二糖^[17]。BGL1 可被 Cr^{6+} 、 Mn^{2+} 和 Fe^{2+} 激活,其中 Cr^{6+} 的激活效果最显著^[18]。此外,还在菌株 KPH12、KJJ81 和 ATCC36309 的基因组中发现与 BGL1 基因具有一定同源性(55%)的 BGL3,以及编码裂殖酵母 β -葡糖苷酶的同系物基因 BGL4,但其功能尚未得到验证^[11]。

将扣囊复膜酵母的 β -葡糖苷酶基因导入酿酒酵母 *S. cerevisiae* 菌株中可用于生产生物乙醇,包括将其整合到基因组中(如 27rDNA 区域)^[19]或通过外源载体表达该基因。在优化外源载体表达条件时,发现利用组成型启动子(Actin Promoter)表达要优于诱导型启动子(Galactose-Inducible Promoter)^[20]。分泌到胞外的 β -葡糖苷酶在水解速率和乙醇产量上均优于胞内 β -葡糖苷酶^[21]。此外,乙醇产量与转化菌株的遗传背景也有相关性^[20]。



* 在亚基因组 B 谱系中某些非必需基因的缺失可能发生在杂交事件之后

* Some non-essential genes in the subgenome B lineage could occur after a hybridization event

图1 基于基因组序列分析推测的 *S. fibuligera* 杂合二倍体菌株 KJJ81 形成过程(仿自 Choo 等^[11])

Fig.1 Hybrid formation of *S. fibuligera* KJJ81 based on genome sequence analysis speculation (modified from Choo et al. ^[11])

2.2 酸性蛋白酶

酸性蛋白酶,也称为天冬氨酸蛋白酶(EC 3.4.23),具有以天冬氨酸位点为催化中心的两个活性区

域,特征序列分别为 N 端的 Asp32-Thr-Gly-Ser 和 C 端的 Asp215-Thr-Gly-Ser/Thr^[22]。酸性蛋白酶在白酒发酵中的作用包括:(1)溶解颗粒状原料并从颗粒

上释放被吸附的 α 淀粉酶^[23-24]; (2)分解原料、死菌菌体蛋白生成的氨基酸,供酿酒酵母摄取利用,促进酵母菌生长繁殖^[23-24]; (3)酵母中氨基酸合成的起始物多来自于糖代谢途径中间产物,吸收利用外源氨基酸可减少自身氨基酸合成代谢,使底物用于酒精发酵,提高出酒率^[24-26]; (4)氨基酸是白酒中高级醇的主要来源,而高级醇及其派生物是白酒中重要的呈香物质^[24]。

扣囊复膜酵母中的酸性蛋白酶多为分泌型(Secreted Aspartyl Proteases, SAP),在N端有作为分泌信号的疏水片段,在基因组中常含有多个拷贝^[11,27]。扣囊复膜酵母中酸性蛋白酶的活性下降会增加海藻糖的积累量,提高淀粉酶的活性和稳定性^[27]。

扣囊复膜酵母中酸性蛋白酶包括两类,一类为天冬氨酸蛋白酶 PEP1 (Aspartic Protease PEP1) 类同源物^[28-29],不含糖基磷脂酰肌醇(Glycosylphosphatidylinositol, GPI) 锚定基序(Anchor Motif),这类酶在葡萄糖和硫限制条件下被诱导表达^[11]; 另一类为酵母天冬氨酸蛋白酶 Yapsin (Yeast Aspartic Protease) 类同源物,在C端具有 GPI 锚定基序,帮助其定位于细胞壁表面,这类酶为组成型表达^[11,30]。

除了白酒酿造过程中发挥作用,扣囊复膜酵母的酸性蛋白酶还可作为凝乳酶(Rennin),在奶酪制作等方面具有巨大潜力。凝乳酶可特异性水解牛奶中 κ -酪蛋白内的 Phe105-Met106 间肽键,破坏酪蛋白胶束,从而使牛奶絮凝。Yu 等^[31]在解脂耶罗维亚酵母(*Yarrowia lipolytica*) 菌株 Po1h 中克隆表达了 *S. fibuligera* 菌株 A11 的蛋白酶基因 APG,筛选得到具有最大水解圈的转化子 71; 从转化子 71 培养基上清中纯化得到重组酶,其分子量约为 94.8 kDa,最适 pH 值为 3.5,最适温度为 33℃; Zn^{2+} 可作为激活剂,而部分离子(Hg^{2+} 、 Fe^{2+} 、 Fe^{3+} 和 Mg^{2+})、EDTA、EGTA、碘乙酸和胃蛋白酶抑制剂会抑制其酶活^[31]。由于表面展示的酸性蛋白酶无需纯化,可直接应用于凝乳过程,节省了成本。Yu 等^[30]将 APG 基因克隆至表面展示载体(Surface Display Vector) pINA1317-YICWP110 并在 Po1h 中表达,发现重组蛋白的 His 标签会降低蛋白酶及凝乳酶活性。分离自海洋鱼类肠道的 *Y. lipolytica* 菌株 SWJ-1b 具有用作单细胞蛋白的潜力,为提高其凝乳酶活性,Yu 等^[32]先将原有的蛋白酶基因 AXP 敲除,以防止其降解外源蛋白,随后克隆表达了 A11 的酸性蛋白酶

基因 AP1,所得转化子 43 酶活力(46.7 U/mg)高于此前得到的菌株 Po1h 转化子 71 的酶活力(26.3 U/mg); 转化子 43 中粗蛋白含量为 43.53% (W:W),略低于原始菌株 SWJ-1b(45.63%),但其凝乳酶活性优于原始菌株 SWJ-1b,因此可用于生产凝乳酶,或作为食品工业中相应蛋白质的来源。

2.3 淀粉酶

淀粉是由直链淀粉(由 α -1,4 糖苷键连接 D-葡萄糖残基而成)和支链淀粉(分别由 α -1,4 和 α -1,6 糖苷键连接 D-葡萄糖残基而成)组成,可被淀粉酶降解为葡萄糖、寡糖和糊精^[33]。目前对扣囊复膜酵母中淀粉酶的研究多集中于 α -淀粉酶(EC 3.2.1.1)、葡糖淀粉酶(EC 3.2.1.3)和生淀粉糖化酶。

2.3.1 α -淀粉酶

α -淀粉酶可催化水解淀粉中的 α -1,4 糖苷键,与其他淀粉酶协同作用,可将淀粉分解为 α -极限糊精、寡糖、麦芽糖和葡萄糖^[34]。

目前已报道的扣囊复膜酵母 α -淀粉酶包括 ALP1^[35-36]、Sfamy KZ^[37]、Sfamy R64^[38]和 SFA1^[39],其蛋白序列长度约为 494 个氨基酸,最适 pH 值为 5.0-6.0,最适温度为 40-50℃; 其蛋白 N 端与催化活性有关,C 端与热稳定性及结合淀粉的能力有关^[38]。扣囊复膜酵母 α -淀粉酶可少量降解生淀粉并具有底物浓度依赖性,但不能结合在淀粉颗粒上^[37-38]。

扣囊复膜酵母 α -淀粉酶的 C 端缺少由芳香族氨基酸组成的表面结合位点^[40],对其进行模拟改造(多个位点突变: S383Y/S386W/N421G/S278N/A281K/Q384K/K398R 和引入环 G400-S401)可提高其吸附淀粉的能力^[40-41]。此外,利用化学修饰和点突变(S336C/S437C)也可提高 α -淀粉酶的稳定性,保护辅助因子 Ca^{2+} ,提高对胰蛋白酶的抗性^[42-43]。在工业应用中,将扣囊复膜酵母 α -淀粉酶基因与其他基因(*S. cerevisiae* 谷氨酰半胱氨酸合成酶基因 *GSH1*^[44],疏绵状嗜热丝孢菌(*Thermomyces lanuginosus*) 葡糖淀粉酶基因 *TLG1*^[45])组合导入酿酒酵母中,可用以生产啤酒或生物乙醇发酵。

2.3.2 葡糖淀粉酶

葡糖淀粉酶可以从淀粉分子和 α -1,4 糖苷键连接的麦芽寡糖非还原末端逐步水解释放 β -葡萄糖^[46],也可以低效水解 α -1,6 糖苷键^[47]。

目前已报道的扣囊复膜酵母葡糖淀粉酶包括 GLU、GLA、GLL、GLM(表 2),此外也在部分菌株基

因组中发现与白色念珠菌葡糖淀粉酶基因 *GAM1* 同源源的开放阅读框(Open Reading Frame, ORF)^[11]。

表 2 *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera* 几个菌株的葡糖淀粉酶特性

Table 2 Enzymatic properties of glucoamylase from several *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera* strains

Enzyme	Strains	Optimal pH	Optimal temperature (°C)	K _m (mmol/L) maltooligosaccharide				Raw starch digestion	Amino acids of mature protein	Amino acids of signal peptide	Variant sites in the protein molecule	References
				Maltose	Maltotriose	Maltotetraose	Maltopentaose					
GLU	HUT7212	5.8	50	1.97	0.4	0.087	0.053	No	492	27	E27, N46, E166, A377, A410, Y461, G467	[48-53]
GLA	KZ	5.0-6.2	40-50	1.82	0.33	0.081	0.05	No	492	27	D27, D46, K166, V377, G410, N461, S467	[46, 49-51, 53-54]
GLL	R64	5.6-6.4	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	492	NA	D27, D46, E166, V377, A410, Y461, G467	[49-50]
GLM	IFO 0111	4.8-5.0	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	489	26	NA	[49, 55-58]

Note: NA, data not available; Different colors indicate that variant sites in GLL are the combination of some variant sites in GLU and GLA

将 *GLU* 和 *GLA* 基因导入酿酒酵母表达, *GLU* 酶活力高于 *GLA* 酶活力^[46, 59]。两者信号肽及 N 端的变异对酶的表达水平没有影响, 而 C 端的变异会同时影响酶活力、底物特异性、最适温度和最适 pH 值。糖基化程度不同会导致表达产物不均一, 影响热稳定性以及热变性后的复性能力, 但不影响酶活力^[50, 59]。将 *GLU* 中 C 端保守活性区域 S5 中的 Gly467 替换为 *GLA* 中的 Ser, 会使其与底物的亲和性接近于 *GLA*, 酶的稳定性降低, 但与底物类似物阿卡波糖的结合能力提高^[50]。

菌株 IFO 0111 产生的单一淀粉酶 GLM 是目前唯一报道的, 可以降解生淀粉的扣囊复膜酵母葡糖淀粉酶^[56-57], 而 *GLU*、*GLA* 和 *GLL* 只能较弱地吸附但不能降解生淀粉^[51]。这是由于 GLM 中含有更多的色氨酸和组氨酸, 其中的芳香族氨基酸(如色氨酸)可以通过疏水堆积作用与底物的糖环结合^[51]。GLM 可水解淀粉、糖原和极限糊精等多种多糖产生葡萄糖。GLM 具有很高的脱支活性(Debranching Activity), 对含支链底物(如支链淀粉、糖原和极限糊精)的降解程度很高, 但不能彻底降解直链淀粉^[60], 其降解生淀粉的最适 pH 值为 4.5, 而降解可溶性淀粉的最适 pH 值为 5.5。当 pH 值为 2.0-7.6 时, GLM 可以完全吸附在生淀粉上; 该酶催化生淀粉的活性会被淀粉酶抑制剂阻遏, 但其对淀粉的吸附性不受影响^[57]。

大部分葡糖淀粉酶是由淀粉催化区域和结合区域通过 O-糖基化区域连接而成^[61], 但 *GLU* 和 *GLM* 都缺少独立的淀粉结合区域, 它们在酶的活性位点附近有一些与生淀粉结合相关的氨基酸残基(*GLM*/*GLU*: D122/K121, H201/Y200, T204/S203, S205/T204, Q276/D277, S278/N282, S139/A138, E60/N60, V351/D354, T353/S356)^[51]。在 *GLU* 表面距

催化位点 25 Å 处有另一个淀粉结合位点, 该位点处的 Arg15、His447、Asp450、Thr462、Tyr464 和 Ser465 具有重要作用。将其中部分氨基酸(Arg15Ala、His447Ala、Thr462Ala 和 His447Ala/Asp450Ala)突变后, *GLU* 不能再与生淀粉结合。在 *GLM* 中部分氨基酸也很保守(Arg15、His444、Asp447、Thr459 和 Phe461)^[47], 将 *GLM* 的 His444 和 Asp447 突变为 Ala 后, *GLM* 结合生淀粉的能力下降, 说明这一位点对结合生淀粉具有重要作用^[62]。

3 扣囊复膜酵母对白酒风味物质的影响

扣囊复膜酵母的代谢物对白酒香型、风味的形成具有一定作用, 其代谢谱与菌株^[63-65]、酶活力^[66]、培养基成分^[67]及培养时间^[67]有关。当碳源为葡萄糖时, 主要的挥发性代谢物包括 2-苯乙醇、2-乙酸苯乙酯和苯乙酸乙酯, 这些均为苯丙氨酸衍生物, 呈果香或花香; 主要的非挥发性代谢物包括 3 种碳水化合物(甘露糖、阿拉伯醇、甘露醇)、4 种脂肪酸(丙酸、软脂酸、硬脂酸、肉豆蔻酸)、2 种有机酸(草酸、琥珀酸)和 8 种氨基酸(异亮氨酸、丝氨酸、丙氨酸、谷氨酸、甘氨酸、脯氨酸、苯丙氨酸、苏氨酸)^[67]。当培养基为高粱时, 代谢物包括 9 种酯类、5 种内酯类、7 种醇类、9 种萜酚类、7 种酸类和 4 种醛酮类化合物, 其中 6 种化合物(苯乙酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、苯乙醛、4-乙基愈创木酚、3-甲基丁酸和苯乙酸)为牛栏山二锅头白酒的重要生香成分^[63]。

在米根霉、酿酒酵母中加入扣囊复膜酵母混合发酵可提升酒中总酸和氨基态氮的含量, 同时大幅减少酒中的有害醇(甲醇、异丁醇、异戊醇)和总高级醇的含量, 从而改善酒的品质。推测其原因, 可能是由于扣囊复膜酵母菌株无法将丙酮酸高效转化为乙醇, 转而生乳酸和乙酸等, 间接抑制了高级醇的生成。除

丁酸乙酯,其他酯类(乙酸乙酯、乳酸乙酯、己酸乙酯)和总低级酯在混合发酵中均有增加,使酒的风味得到改善^[66]。

4 展望

目前关于扣囊复膜酵母中的主要水解酶系和代谢谱已有大量研究,全基因组的公布也为进一步开发利用该物种提供了参考。鉴于扣囊复膜酵母的功能特性,未来还可通过对组学数据的进一步分析和分子生物学研究,阐明其在白酒发酵过程中的代谢通路调控,以及与其他白酒微生物的互作关系。此外,还需确定不同风味白酒酿造中适应不同工艺和发酵条件的扣囊复膜酵母菌株遗传多样性及其在生理、功能上的差异,从而为实际生产中筛选优良菌株,改良白酒品质提供参考依据。

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Advancing Research on *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera*: A Common Yeast Species During Baijiu Fermentation

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Abstract: *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera* is the predominant yeast in the early stage of fermentation of Chinese liquor (Baijiu) and mash. *S. fibuligera* secretes amylases (α -amylase, glucoamylase and raw-starch-degrading glucoamylase), protease, β -glycosidase etc. to degrade macromolecules, providing essential nutrients to other microorganisms (such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) which are involved in the fermentation of Baijiu. Collaborating with other microorganisms used in Baijiu fermentation, *S. fibuligera* plays an important role in the production of alcohol as well as the formation of flavor compounds of Baijiu. This article summarized the basic characteristics, enzyme-producing characteristics of *S. fibuligera* and its effect on Baijiu's flavor substances, which could help optimize fermentation conditions of Baijiu, screen promising strains of the species and enhance Baijiu's quality.

Key words: *Saccharomycopsis fibuligera*, Baijiu, amylases, protease, β -glycosidase

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