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***Rhodococcus sp.BX2*菌对乙腈的降解特性及降解途径研究**

Characteristics and pathway of acetonitrile degradation by *Rhodococcus sp.BX2*

关键词: [乙腈](#) [Rhodococcus sp.BX2](#) [降解特性](#) [腈水合酶](#) [腈水解酶](#) [酰胺酶](#)

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摘要: 对*Rhodococcus sp.BX2*菌降解乙腈的特性及其降解途径进行了研究。结果显示,在底物浓度为 $800 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,接种量为1.0%,培养温度为35 °C,环境pH为7.5的条件下,16 h时*Rhodococcus sp.BX2*菌对乙腈的降解率为95.98%;添加葡萄糖可在培养初期加快*Rhodococcus sp.BX2*菌的生长和对乙腈的降解,蔗糖、乙酰胺和尿素对其影响不大;将BX2菌接种到含有高乙腈浓度($25000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)的合成废水中,培养180 h后,乙腈降解率可达88.59%。在催化反应60 min后,*Rhodococcus sp.BX2*腈水合酶与腈水解酶的总酶活可达到 $422.81 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,对其相关基因序列的分析结果表明,*Rhodococcus sp.BX2*中同时存在腈水解酶基因和腈水合酶基因,因此,确定乙腈的降解主要由腈水合酶途径完成,可能同时存在腈水解酶的降解途径。

Abstract. The characteristics and pathway of acetonitrile degradation by *Rhodococcus sp.BX2* were investigated in this study. Results showed that with the initial acetonitrile concentration of $800 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the degradation rate was 95.98% in 16 hours under the condition of inoculum 1.0%, 35 °C and pH value 7.5. Glucose could accelerate the degradation of acetonitrile in the initial period, while sucrose, acetamide and urea had slight impact. The degradation rate could reach 88.59% when BX2 was cultured in the synthetic wastewater with high concentration of acetonitrile ($25000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) for 180 hours. Total enzyme activities was $422.81 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ when incubated for 60 minutes. The results of related genes sequence showed that *Rhodococcus sp BX2* had both nitrile hydrolase gene and nitrile hydratase gene. The degradation pathway of acetonitrile by *Rhodococcus sp. BX2* was mainly nitrile hydratase (NHase), with possible pathway of the nitrile hydrolase.

Key words: [acetonitrile](#) [Rhodococcus sp. BX2](#) [degrading characteristics](#) [nitrile hydrolase](#) [nitrile hydratase](#) [amidase](#)

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