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## SBR中SRT对总细菌群落结构的影响研究

Influence of sludge retention time on microbial community in  $\operatorname{SBR}$ 

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中文关键词: 序批式反应器 群落结构 聚合酶链式反应-变性梯度凝胶电泳 相似性分析 克隆测序

英文关键词:sequencing batch reactor microbial community PCR-DGGE similarity analysis cloning and sequencing

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中文摘要:

为了揭示序批式反应器不同污泥停留时间(SRT)下总细菌群落结构的异同及SRT变化对总细菌群落结构的影响,应用聚合酶链式反应 变性梯度凝胶电泳(PCR-DGGE)进行研究。通过克隆测序发现,不同的SRT条件下生物多样性和种群结构会有所差异,既存在各SRT条件下相同的优势菌群(*Escheri chia coli*和*Aeromonas* sp.),也存在某些SRT下特有的优势菌群(*Uncul tur ed Peptostreptococcaceae*),SRT为40 d时检测到以降解硫酸盐获得能源的优势微生物。研究还表明,SRT为40 d时多样性指数取得最大值,各SRT条件下微生物的种群相似性差别较大。

## 英文摘要:

In order to reveal the succession procedure of bacteria community structure under different sludge retention times in SBR, the molecular biological techniques of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) were applied. The results of cloning and sequencing revealed that the difference of the structure of bacteria between the samples was obvious. *Escherichia coli* and *Aeromonas* sp. were dominant species in the reactor, however, *Uncul tured Peptostreptococcaceae* was only found in the sample under the SRT of 40 d. It was also found that Shannon-Wiener index was biggest when the SRT was 40 d. The results of similarity analysis showed that the samples were obviously different from each other.

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