

药渣残留泰乐菌素的酶促降解特性

Characteristics of enzymatic degradation for tylosin in pharmaceutical dregs

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英文关键词: [pharmaceutical dregs](#) [Citrobacter amalonaticus](#) [tylosin](#) [degradati on enzyme](#)

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中文摘要:

发酵法生产泰乐菌素过程中产生的药渣,因残留泰乐菌素的存在,会对环境造成不利影响。采用富集驯化方法,从堆放泰乐菌素药渣附近土壤中筛选到1株高效降解泰乐菌素的菌株,经16S rDNA 鉴定为无丙二酸柠檬酸杆菌(*Citrobacter amalonaticus*)。该菌产生的降解泰乐菌素的主要酶是胞内组成酶。单因素实验结果显示,该酶降解泰乐菌素适宜的条件为温度35℃、pH 5.5、加酶量12%和初始底物浓度低于20 mg/L。多因素正交实验结果显示,温度对泰乐菌素的降解率影响较大。

英文摘要:

Pharmaceutical dregs, which are produced in the process of tylosin production using microbial fermentation, possibly have a deleterious effect on the environment because of the existence of tylosin residue. A tylosin-degrading bacteria was isolated from the soil deposited by tylosin dregs using the method of domestication screening culture and identified as *Citrobacter amalonaticus* based on 16S rDNA gene sequence. The tylosin-degrading enzyme produced from *C. amalonaticus* was intracellularly constitutive enzyme. The results obtained from single-factor tests showed that the optimal conditions of enzymatic degradation for tylosin were temperature of 35℃, pH of 5.5, enzyme dosage of 12%, and initial substrate concentration of less than 20 mg/L. The results obtained from multi-factors orthogonal tests showed that the temperature was the most important influencing factor.

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