

李海涛, 吴沿友, 付兵. 碳酸酐酶胞外酶影响下的岩溶湖泊微藻碳汇研究[J]. 中国岩溶, 2022, 41(3): 395-400, 440.

DOI: 10.11932/karst20220307

碳酸酐酶胞外酶影响下的岩溶湖泊微藻碳汇研究

李海涛¹, 吴沿友², 付兵¹

(1. 贵州农业职业学院, 贵州 贵阳 551400; 2. 中国科学院地球化学研究所, 环境地球化学国家重点实验室, 贵州 贵阳 550081)

摘要:以岩溶湖泊——红枫湖的微藻为研究对象, 通过添加两种标记稳定碳同位素组成的无机碳进行室内模拟岩溶环境条件; 并通过添加不同浓度的乙酰唑胺(AZ), 来模拟岩溶湖泊中碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性差异的各类微藻。重点监测微藻蛋白质含量及其稳定碳同位素组成变化等指标, 计算其对不同来源无机碳的吸收利用份额, 并结合微藻的生物量生长指标, 最终计算出碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性差异的各种微藻的碳汇能力。结果显示: 在岩溶湖泊的自然水体中, 碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的微藻碳汇能力是缺乏碳酸酐酶胞外酶的微藻碳汇能力的5倍。碳酸酐酶胞外酶对微藻光合碳汇能力的影响显著。

关键词:微藻; 岩溶碳汇; 碳酸酐酶; 岩溶湖泊

中图分类号: P642.25 文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1001-4810(2022)03-0395-06 开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



0 引言

微藻是水生生态系统的初级生产者, 是指一类生活在水中, 营浮游生活方式的微小植物的总称。碳酸酐酶(Carbonic anhydrase, CA) (EC4.2.1.1) 是一种含Zn的金属酶, 它具有高效、专一地快速催化CO₂和HCO₃⁻之间的相互转化的特点, 在无CA的条件下, CO₂和HCO₃⁻之间的平衡需要一分钟; 而在有CA催化的条件下, CO₂和HCO₃⁻之间的平衡只需要10⁻⁶秒^[1]。碳酸酐酶在促进大气CO₂水合反应进入水体中具有重要作用, 其次, 碳酸酐酶在促进碳酸盐岩溶蚀, 加速水生植物光合作用等方面都具有重要意义^[2-7]。

岩溶碳汇是指以微藻为代表的水生生物吸收利用碳酸盐岩溶蚀的以HCO₃⁻为代表的无机碳的过程。

岩溶湖泊水体的溶质大多受流域的溶蚀作用的控制, 水-岩-气之间存在天然的相互转化, 且它们之间始终处于动态平衡之中(CaCO₃+CO₂+H₂O ↔ Ca²⁺+HCO₃⁻+CO₃²⁻+H⁺), 并最终影响气候变化^[3,5,8]。岩溶地区水体的pH大多为弱碱性(pH介于7.2~8.5之间), 且具有广泛的时空异质性^[2]。不同的pH和HCO₃⁻浓度的岩溶水体环境, 能够显著地影响水体微藻的种群结构^[9-10]。

岩溶湖泊微藻属于自然状态下的多种微藻的混合物。本研究区域的红枫湖已发现微藻种类有7门102种(属), 具有明显的种群多样性^[11]。从时间上看, 微藻类群具有典型的季节更替规律, 春夏以绿藻为主、秋季开始, 硅藻开始增加^[5]; 从空间上看, 微藻存在地域的异质性, 张陶等^[4]发现广西上林县大龙洞岩溶水库中, 发现微藻种类有5门17属, 由

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(U1612441-2); 贵州省科学技术基金资助项目(黔科合基础-ZK[2022]-217)

第一作者简介: 李海涛(1982-), 男, 副教授, 研究方向: 生物地球化学。E-mail: lisea02@126.com。

通信作者: 吴沿友(1966-), 男, 研究员, 专业方向: 生物地球化学。E-mail: wuyanyou@vip.skleg.cn。

收稿日期: 2022-02-20

于气候、地质背景和岩溶等共同作用所带来的水环境差异,造成自然水体的微藻种群差异较大。总之,湖泊微藻也存在典型的季节性周期波动和空间的异质性。

岩溶流域自然水体常出现高浓度的重碳酸盐和低浓度的溶解二氧化碳,这严重影响着以微藻为代表的水生浮游植物的生长。微藻为应对岩溶流域的水体环境,慢慢进化出了通过碳酸酐酶来加快无机碳代谢过程的方法。不同微藻的碳酸酐酶的活力差异悬殊,碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的微藻能够敏感捕捉进入水体的大气 CO_2 , 并快速被微藻的光合作用所利用(即光合碳汇)。而碳酸酐酶活性弱的微藻,在无机碳的转化利用方面存在严重不足。由于不同微藻的碳酸酐酶活性差异较大,并由此带来了不同种属微藻生长的巨大差异,进而影响微藻的光合碳汇能力差异悬殊。

稳定碳同位素组成分析($\delta^{13}\text{C}$)是一种区分不同无机碳来源的重要手段^[12-14]。在无碳酸酐酶催化的条件下,微藻吸收利用重碳酸盐(HCO_3^-)的过程会产生大约 10‰ 的稳定碳同位素分馏^[15];然而,由碳酸酐酶胞外酶催化的碳酸氢根离子的转运过程只存在约 1.1‰ 的碳同位素分馏^[16]。结合已有研究获知,在微藻吸收利用重碳酸盐的过程中,因碳酸酐酶胞外酶的催化与否,两者之间存在约 9‰ 的稳定碳同位素分馏差异^[17]。因此,通过稳定碳同位素技术来识别各种微藻碳酸酐酶胞外酶的差异具有可行性。

本研究通过向微藻培养液中添加不同浓度的碳酸酐酶胞外酶特异性抑制剂乙酰唑胺(Acetazolamide, AZ),来模拟岩溶湖泊水体中碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性差异悬殊的各种微藻。通过向培养液中添加两种 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 差异较大的碳酸氢钠来模拟岩溶地区自然水体中固有的(即碳酸盐岩溶蚀产生的) HCO_3^- ,利用双同位素示踪模型,区分出微藻利用水体中固有的 HCO_3^- 和利用大气 CO_2 两种来源^[18],并结合微藻的生物量,分别定量计算微藻的岩溶碳汇和光合碳汇,来探讨自然水体中的不同微藻对不同碳汇的贡献。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

本研究选择西南岩溶区域——贵阳市著名的红枫湖(N26°26'-N26°35',E106°19'-E106°28')为研究

对象,使用浮游生物网多点采集湖泊表层水体中的微藻样品。打捞到的湖泊微藻尽快带回实验室,去除杂质,作为实验处理的储备藻种。

1.2 实验设计

微藻培养液采用改良的 SE 液体培养基,通过添加少量 NaOH 或 HCl 调节灭菌后的各个处理液 pH 值都稳定在 8.0 ± 0.1 。培养条件如下:光照强度 $200 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,光照 12 h,温度保持在 $22.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$;夜间 12 h,温度保持 $18.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 。碳酸氢钠浓度设置参照红枫湖水体中的可溶性无机碳(Dissolved Inorganic Carbon, DIC)含量,多年观测普遍在 $1.6 \sim 2.7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 之间,本研究取多年观测的平均值,设置为 $2.2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,所添加的标记的两种碳酸氢钠的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值分别为 -17.4‰ 和 -28.4‰ ,乙酰唑胺(Acetazolamide, AZ)浓度梯度设置: $0, 0.5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, 1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, 2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, 10.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。

岩溶湖泊微藻新鲜储备液经充分混合均匀,并严格控制各个处理的初始微藻接种量,尽可能消除微藻浓度及种群的差异,以便精确探讨 AZ 浓度梯度实验处理对岩溶湖泊微藻稳定碳同位素组成的影响。各个实验处理同时同批次平行培养 6 瓶,培养周期为 5 d。且在实验处理过程中,不断随机调换位置,以消除培养室局部的温度、光照差异对微藻生长的影响。

1.3 微藻蛋白质含量的测定及生物量增殖倍数

微藻蛋白质含量的测定采用考马斯亮蓝比色法^[19]。为了更直观地比较各个处理下的微藻增殖情况,本研究采用微藻蛋白质含量的增殖倍数(M)的形式来表示微藻的生长情况,具体如下:

$$M = N_e / N_0 \quad (1)$$

式中: N_e 为处理结束时的微藻蛋白质含量; N_0 为处理开始时的微藻蛋白质含量。

1.4 稳定碳同位素的测定

离心收集处理后的微藻样品,加入适量 $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 盐酸洗涤微藻,以去除微藻表面所携带的无机碳的影响,接下来用超纯水多次洗涤、离心收集待测微藻,直至中性。最后,用冷冻干燥仪充分干燥待测微藻样品。

稳定碳同位素的测定方法参照参考文献[20],最后以 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (Pee Dee Belemnite, PDB)的形式表示。

1.5 微藻的岩溶碳汇和光合碳汇

本研究基于实验处理后的微藻稳定碳同位素组成的信息,通过构建双同位素示踪模型,计算出了微藻吸收利用培养液中添加的碳源份额 f_B ^[18]。

结合实验处理前后,微藻的生物量增殖倍数 M 。分别计算出微藻的岩溶碳汇能力(CS_k)和光合碳汇能力(CS_p),具体如下:

$$CS_k = (M - 1) \times f_B \quad (2)$$

$$CS_p = (M - 1) \times (1 - f_B) \quad (3)$$

式中: CS_k 为岩溶碳汇能力; CS_p 为光合碳汇能力; M 为微藻生物量的增殖倍数; f_B 微藻吸收利用培养液中添加碳源的份额。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 碳酸酐酶胞外酶对微藻生物量的影响

如表1所示,在添加碳酸酐酶胞外酶特异性抑制剂(AZ)处理下,受添加AZ浓度增加影响,藻液的蛋白质含量呈不断下降的趋势。各个实验处理的微藻初始接种时的蛋白质浓度都严格控制在 $0.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 附近,实验处理5 d,未添加AZ处理的藻液蛋白质浓度增长到了 $3.07 \pm 0.15 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,而添加 $10.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AZ处理的微藻增长缓慢,藻液蛋白质浓度仅达到了 $1.05 \pm 0.37 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,两者之间差异显著($n=3, P<0.05$)。由此可见,在微藻碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的条件下,能够显著促进微藻的生长。随着添加AZ浓度的增加,微藻的碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性受到了越来越大的抑制。徐涛等^[21]通过研究AZ对莱茵氏衣藻光合放氧和生长的影响,也得到了同样的抑制效果。

表1 AZ浓度梯度处理下的微藻碳同位素组成(‰, PDB)

Table 1 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the microalgae under different concentrations of AZ (‰, PDB)

[AZ] ^a (mmol·L ⁻¹)	δ_{T1}	δ_{T2}
0	-27.6±0.1	-28.3±0.1
0.5	-29.1±0.2	-30.2±0.2
1.0	-29.3±0.3	-30.6±0.2
2.0	-29.8±0.3	-31.3±0.4
10.00	-32.3±0.5	-33.7±0.5

[AZ]^a—培养液中添加的AZ浓度; δ_{T1} —添加 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为-17.4‰的 NaHCO_3 培养液; δ_{T2} —添加 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 为-28.4‰的 NaHCO_3 培养液;表中数据为平均值±标准差($n=3$)。

本研究发现,以添加 $2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AZ的浓度处理为分界线,各个处理间的微藻蛋白质含量达到了差异显著($n=3, P<0.05$)。总之,添加AZ,碳酸酐酶胞外酶受到了抑制,微藻的生长受到了影响,随着添加AZ浓度的增加,其对微藻生长影响带来了显著差异,直至AZ在培养液中达到过饱和状态($10.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),AZ对微藻碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性的抑制能力达到了上限,其对微藻生长的影响也达到了最大(图1)。

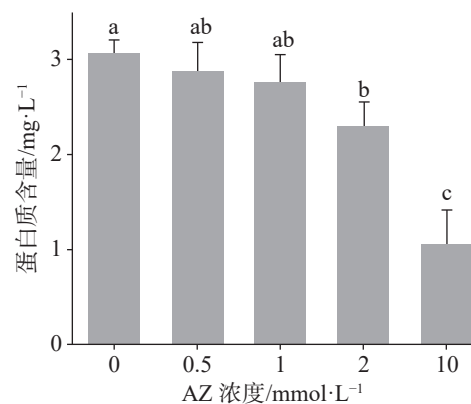


图1 AZ浓度梯度处理下的微藻蛋白质含量

图中相同字母表示无显著差异性($n=3, P<0.05$)

Fig. 1 Content of microalgae protein under different concentrations of AZ

2.2 碳酸酐酶胞外酶对微藻稳定碳同位素组成的影响

从处理后的微藻稳定碳同位素组成来看,微藻 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值随添加AZ浓度的增加,呈不断偏负的趋势(表1),尤其是在添加高浓度AZ条件下,对微藻藻体的 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值影响最大。与未添加AZ条件下的微藻 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 相比,添加高浓度AZ,微藻 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 偏负约5%。结合相关研究,添加高浓度AZ处理下,纯培养的莱茵氏衣藻和蛋白核小球藻的稳定碳同位素分馏-9‰左右^[17]。相同的是:添加AZ,对微藻 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 都是产生偏负的影响;不同的是:AZ对微藻 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 产生的影响程度跟微藻本身固有的碳酸酐酶活性有关,微藻碳酸酐酶活性越强,AZ对其产生的影响越大。岩溶湖泊微藻属于多种微藻的混合物,既有以绿藻为代表的碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的微藻,也有以硅藻为代表的碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性微弱的微藻,甚至还存在以铜绿微囊藻等为代表的没有碳酸酐酶的微藻^[21]。总之,岩溶湖泊微藻的碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性远低于室内纯培养的莱茵氏衣藻的碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性。

2.3 微藻碳酸酐酶胞外酶对不同碳源利用及碳汇能力估算

随着添加 AZ 浓度的增加,微藻利用培养液中添加的无机碳的比例(f_b)呈增长态势(表 2),未添加 AZ 条件下,微藻利用无机碳的比例是 0.06;添加高浓度 AZ 条件下,微藻利用无机碳的比例最高达到了 0.14。但是,微藻对添加无机碳的利用比例普遍

较低。由此可知,岩溶湖泊微藻所利用的碳源主要来自大气 CO_2 ,它占到了微藻利用总无机碳份额的 94%。碳酸酐酶对岩溶系统碳循环具有明显的驱动作用^[22],且碳酸酐酶胞外酶主要是促进微藻利用大气无机碳源,并快速增加微藻进行光合作用的能力^[4-5]。总之,微藻碳酸酐酶胞外酶能够促进微藻的光合碳汇能力(CS_p)。

表 2 AZ 浓度梯度处理下的微藻对不同碳源的利用及碳汇估算

Table 2 Utilization of different carbon source and estimation of carbon sinks by microalgae under different concentrations of AZ

[AZ] ^a /mmol·L ⁻¹	M	f_b	CS_k	CS_p	P/%
0	6.13	0.06	0.33	4.80	100.00
0.5	5.75	0.10	0.47	4.28	88.99
1.0	5.51	0.12	0.53	3.98	83.15
2.0	4.58	0.14	0.49	3.09	64.41
10.00	2.10	0.13	0.14	0.96	19.88

[AZ]^a—培养液中添加的AZ浓度; M—微藻生物量的增殖倍数; f_b —微藻吸收利用培养液中添加的碳源的份额; CS_k —岩溶碳汇能力; CS_p —光合碳汇能力; P—相比于未添加AZ的湖泊自然状态下的微藻碳汇能力的比例。

基于以上结果,获得了微藻对添加无机碳的利用比例,结合处理期间,以微藻蛋白质为代表的生物量净增加数据,我们估算出了不同碳酸酐酶胞外酶活力条件下的微藻碳汇能力。在岩溶湖泊的自然水体中,碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的微藻碳汇能力是缺乏碳酸酐酶胞外酶的微藻碳汇能力的 5 倍。碳酸酐酶胞外酶对微藻碳汇能力的影响显著。蒋忠诚等对水生植物体光合固碳效应的研究也获得了生物过程的参与,加快了岩溶区碳汇的贡献^[23]。

3 结论

本研究基于双同位素示踪技术,通过构建计算模型,量化出了微藻对添加无机碳的利用比例,并获得了微藻对大气碳源的吸收利用比例。通过添加不同浓度的碳酸酐酶胞外酶特异性抑制剂 AZ,模拟了碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性差异的各类微藻,并获得了不同微藻对大气碳源的利用能力差异悬殊。

岩溶湖泊水体中,虽然固有的重碳酸盐含量很高,但是,微藻利用的无机碳依然是主要来自于大气二氧化碳(光合碳汇),而只是少量利用水体中固有的重碳酸盐(岩溶碳汇)。碳酸酐酶胞外酶的主要贡献是加快微藻对大气二氧化碳的吸收利用及转化效率,最终达到了促进微藻的生长,固碳增汇。这对人

类科学选择利用碳酸酐酶胞外酶活性强的微藻来增加碳汇,服务于“碳中和”国家战略,具有重要现实意义。

参考文献

- [1] Khalifah R G. The carbon dioxide hydration activity of carbonic anhydrase. I. Stop-flow kinetic studies on the native human isoenzymes B and C[J]. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 1971, 246(8): 2561-2573.
- [2] 吴沿友,李海涛,谢腾详. 微藻碳酸酐酶生物地球化学作用[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2015, 1-251.
WU Yanyou, LI Haitao, XIE Tengxiang. Biogeochemical Action of Microalgal Carbonic Anhydrase [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2015: 1-251.
- [3] LIU Zaihua, Dreybrodt Wolfgang. Significance of the carbon sink produced by H₂O-carbonate-CO₂-aquatic phototroph interaction on land[J]. *Science Bulletin*, 2015, 2(60): 182-191.
- [4] 张陶,李建鸿,蒲俊兵,李瑞,吴飞红,李丽. 小球藻对岩溶水体 Ca²⁺、HCO₃⁻ 利用效率实验研究[J]. *中国岩溶*, 2018, 37(1): 81-90.
ZHANG Tao, LI Jianhong, PU Junbing LI Rui, WU feihong, LI Li. Experimental study on the utilization efficiency of Chlorella to Ca²⁺ and HCO₃⁻ in karst water[J]. *Carsologica Sinica*, 2018, 37(1): 81-90.
- [5] 黄炳惠,李强,房君佳,曹建华,靳振江,彭文杰,卢晓漩,梁月明. CO₂浓度梯度对两种岩溶微藻碳酸酐酶活性的影响[J]. *中国岩溶*, 2018, 37(1): 91-100.
HUANG Binghui, LI Qiang, FANG Junjia, CAO Jianhua, JIN

- Zhenjiang, PENG Wenjie, LU Xiaoxuan, LIANG Yueming. Effects of CO₂ concentration gradient on carbonic anhydrase of two karst microalgae[J]. *Carsologica Sinica*, 2018, 37(1): 91-100.
- [6] 余龙江, 吴云, 李为, 曾宪东, 付春华. 微生物碳酸酐酶对石灰岩的溶蚀驱动作用研究[J]. *中国岩溶*, 2004, 23(3): 225-228.
YU Longjiang, WU Yu, LI Wei, ZHENG Xiandong, FU Chunhua. Study on the driving effects on limestone corrosion by microbial carbonic anhydrase[J]. *Carsologica Sinica*, 2004, 23(3): 225-228.
- [7] 张小菊, 杨翠珍, 杨娟. 微生物碳酸酐酶在岩溶发育中的研究现状及展望[J]. *化学与生物工程*, 2011, 28(2): 9-11.
ZHANG Xiaoju, YANG Cuizhen, YANG Juan. The status and prospect of microbial carbonic anhydrase research in karst development[J]. *Chemistry and bioengineering*, 2011, 28(2): 9-11.
- [8] PU Junbing, LI Jianhong, Khadka M B, Martin J B, ZHANG Tao, YU Shi, YUAN Daoxiang. In-stream metabolism and atmospheric carbon sequestration in a groundwater-fed karst stream[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2017, 579: 1343-1355.
- [9] Bell T AS, Sen-Kilic Emel, Felföldi Tamás, Gabor V, Fields M W, Peyton B M. Microbial community changes during a toxic cyanobacterial bloom in an alkaline Hungarian lake[J]. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*, 2018, 111(12): 2425-2440.
- [10] Deepa, P K, Panneerselvam, A, Thajuddin, N. Seasonal variation of planktonic microalgal and cyanobacterial diversity in the temple pond of Tepakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu[J]. *Zenith International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2019, 9(3): 23-28.
- [11] 黄国佳, 李秋华, 陈椽, 商立海, 张垒, 欧滕, 高廷进, 高钥, 邓龙. 贵州高原红枫湖水浮游植物功能分组及其时空分布特征[J]. *生态学报*, 2015, 35(17): 1-12.
HUANG Guojia, LI Qiuhua, CHEN Chan, SHANG Lihai, ZHANG Lei, OU Teng, GAO Tingjin, GAO Yue, DENG Long. Phytoplankton functional groups and their spatial and temporal distribution characteristics in Hongfeng reservoir, Guizhou province[J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2015, 35(17): 1-12.
- [12] Fry B, E B Sherr. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ measurements as indicators of carbon flow on marine and freshwater ecosystems[J]. *Contributions in Marine Science*, 1984, 27: 13-47.
- [13] Darren L Bade, Michael L Pace, Jonathan J Cole, Stephen R Carpenter. Can algal photosynthetic inorganic carbon isotope fractionation be predicted in lakes using existing models?[J]. *Aquatic Sciences*, 2006, 68(2): 142-153.
- [14] CHEN Zhen, CHENG Huimin, CHEN Xiongwen. Effect of Cl⁻ on photosynthetic bicarbonate uptake in two cyanobacteria *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Synechocystis PCC6803*[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 2009, 54(7): 1197-1203.
- [15] Mook W G, Bommerson J C, Staverman W H. Carbon Isotope Fractionation Between Dissolved Bicarbonate and Gaseous Carbon Dioxide[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 1974, 22(2): 169-176.
- [16] Marlier J F, O'Leary M H. Carbon kinetic isotope effects on the hydration of carbon dioxide and the dehydration of bicarbonate ion[J]. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1984, 106(18): 5054-5057.
- [17] WU Yanyou, XU Ying, LI Haitao, XING Deke. Effect of acetazolamide on stable carbon isotope fractionation in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* and *Chlorella vulgaris*[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 2012, 57(7): 786-789.
- [18] 李海涛, 吴沿友, 谢腾祥. 微藻利用不同无机碳途径的定量方法[J]. *地球与环境*, 2014, 42(1): 116-121.
LI Haitao, WU Yanyou, XIE Tengxiang. The method of quantifying inorganic carbon pathways in microalga[J]. *Earth and Environment*, 2014, 42(1): 116-121.
- [19] 曲春香, 沈颂东, 王雪峰, 崔永华, 宋卫平. 用考马斯亮蓝测定植物粗提液中可溶性蛋白质含量方法的研究[J]. *苏州大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2006, 22(2): 82-85.
QU Chunxiang, SHEN Songdong, WANG Xuefeng, CUI Yonghua, SONG Weiping. Method research of measuring soluble protein contents of plant rough extraction using Coomassie Brilliant Blue[J]. *Journal of Suzhou university (Natural science edition)*, 2006, 22(2): 82-85.
- [20] 李海涛, 吴沿友, 赵丽华, 张开艳, 杭红涛. 双同位素示踪定量微藻对碳源利用份额的方法研究[J]. *中国岩溶*, 2016, 35(6): 614-618.
LI Haitao, WU Yanyou, ZHAO Lihua, ZHANG Kaiyan, HANG Hongtao. Application of bidirectional labeling method to quantifying carbon utilization in microalgae[J]. *Carsologica Sinica*, 2016, 35(6): 614-618.
- [21] 徐涛, 宋立荣. 三株铜绿微囊藻对外源无机碳利用的研究[J]. *水生生物学报*, 2007, 31(2): 245-250.
XU Tao, SONG Lirong. Studies on the utility of inorganic carbon in three strains of *Microcystis aeruginosa*[J]. *Acta Hydrobiologica Sinica*, 2007, 31(2): 245-250.
- [22] 吴雁雯, 张金池. 微生物碳酸酐酶在岩溶系统碳循环中的作用与应用研究进展[J]. *生物学杂志*, 2015, 32(3): 78-83.
WU Yanwen, ZHANG Jinchí, Microbial carbonic anhydrase action and application on carbon cycling in karst dynamic system: a review[J]. *Journal of Biology*, 2015, 32(3): 78-83.
- [23] 蒋忠诚, 袁道先, 曹建华, 覃小群, 何师意, 章程. 中国岩溶碳汇潜力研究[J]. *地球学报*, 2012, 33(2): 129-134.
JIANG Zhongcheng, YUAN Daoxian, CAO Jianhua, QIN Xiaogun, HE Shiyi, ZHANG Cheng, A Study of carbon sink capacity of karst processes in China[J]. *Acta Geoscientica Sinica*, 2012, 33(2): 129-134.

Carbon sink of microalgae in karst lakes under the influence of the extracellular of carbonic anhydrase

LI Haitao¹, WU Yanyou², FU Bing¹

(1. Guizhou Vocational College of Agriculture, Guiyang, Guizhou 551400, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Environmental Geochemistry, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang, Guizhou 550081, China)

Abstract Carbonic anhydrase is a metal enzyme which contains Zn. It has the characteristics of catalyzing the mutual conversion between CO₂ and HCO₃⁻ with high efficiency and specificity. It plays an important role in promoting the global carbon cycle, such as carbonate dissolution, photosynthesis of plants and atmospheric CO₂ hydration reaction.

Karst carbon sink refers to the biological carbon sequestration process which is the aquatic organisms represented by microalgae absorb and utilize inorganic carbon represented by HCO₃⁻ from carbonate karst erosion. In karst lake, under the catalytic action of carbonic anhydrase, it can greatly accelerate the dissolution process of carbonate rock, significantly affect the pH and the concentration of HCO₃⁻ of karst lake water, and promote the growth of microalgae. Correspondingly, the karst carbon sink capacity of microalgae increased with the increasing of biomass. And on this basis, the life activities of microalgae can promote the dissolution process of the karstification. Finally, it forms an aquatic photosynthetic carbon cycling system between carbonate rocks and atmosphere with the participation of microalgae.

Isotopes are different atoms of the same element with the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. Isotopes in nature can be divided into radioisotopes and stable isotopes according to their stability. Stable isotope analysis is accurate, pollution-free and non-destructive, which can be used to study the interaction between organisms and the environment. It has been widely used in the field of plant ecology. Stable isotopes were used in this study.

Microalgae is the primary producer of aquatic ecosystem, which refers to a class of microscopic plants living in water and living in a planktonic lifestyle. The character of microalgae in karst lakes have typical seasonal fluctuation and spatial heterogeneity. The activity of carbonic anhydrase was different significantly among various microalgae. In spring and summer, green algae dominated with strong carbonic anhydrase activity and fast growth; while in autumn and winter, the dominated algae is the diatoms which with weak carbonic anhydrase activity and slow growth. In conclusion, the activity of carbonic anhydrase determines the ability of microalgae to obtain inorganic carbon, which brings about great differences in the growth of various microalgae, and then affects a huge impact in the capacity of photosynthetic carbon sink in microalgae.

Acetazolamide (AZ) belongs to the sulfonamide group which is a specific inhibitor about the extracellular of carbonic anhydrase. Its substrate is CAex, and it has a good inhibitory effect on CAex.

In this study, the microalgae in Hongfeng lake, a karst plateau lake, was taken as the research object, we simulated karst condition in laboratory by adding different inorganic carbon labeled. In addition, different concentrations of AZ were added to simulate the difference of carbonic anhydrase extracellular enzyme activity of different microalgae of karst lakes. By monitoring the protein content and stable carbon isotope composition of microalgae, the proportion of absorption and utilization of inorganic carbon from different sources was calculated. The carbon sink of microalgae with different extracellular enzyme activities were calculated based on the biomass growth index of microalgae and the above proportion. The results showed that the carbon sink capacity of microalgae with high activity of carbonic anhydrase was 5 times higher than that of microalgae without carbonic anhydrase in natural water of karst lake. The

(下转第 440 页)

related to karst system and the theories, techniques and methods of protection, exploitation and sustainable utilization of related resources. Speleology is the science of caves accessible to human, which main studies cave formation, cave landform and related geological processes, the genesis, processes and environmental significance of cave speleothems (sediments) and various cave features, cave physical, chemical, hydrological and meteorological processes, cave biology and microorganism, cave paleontology and archaeology, cave culture and art, cave surveying and mapping technology, cave exploitation, utilization and protection, cave tourism, cave health care, etc. The establishment of these sub-disciplines reflects the unity of independence and interdisciplinarity of related research directions and disciplinary development in international karstological research, and also reflects the current situation and future trend in international karstological research, which have great significance to the development of international karstology.

Key words disciplinary system, nine sub-disciplines, four functions, karst dynamics, modern karstology

(编辑 张玲 杨杨)

(上接第 400 页)

extracellular carbonic anhydrase had significant effects on the photosynthetic carbon sink capacity of microalgae.

Although the content of native bicarbonate is high in karst lake water, inorganic carbon utilized by microalgae mainly comes from atmospheric carbon dioxide (photosynthetic carbon sink), and only a small amount of native bicarbonate (karst carbon sink) is utilized in karst lake water. The main contribution of carbonic anhydrase extracellular enzyme is accelerating the absorption, utilization and conversion efficiency of atmospheric carbon dioxide by microalgae, and finally promoted the growth of microalgae, carbon sequestration and increase sink. It is of great significance for scientific selection of human using microalgae with strong extracellular enzyme activity of carbonic anhydrase to increase carbon sink and serve the national strategy of "carbon neutrality".

Key words microalgae, karst carbon sink, carbonic anhydrase, karst lake

(编辑 张玲)