

特约评述

DOI: 10.12211/2096-8280.2020-040

人工多细胞体系设计与构建研究进展

钱秀娟¹, 陈琳¹, 章文明^{1,2}, 周杰^{1,2}, 董维亮^{1,2}, 信丰学^{1,2}, 姜岷^{1,2}

(¹ 南京工业大学材料化学工程国家重点实验室, 江苏 南京 211816; ² 南京工业大学江苏先进生物与化学制造协同创新中心 (SICAM), 江苏 南京 211816)

摘要: 合成生物学的发展正从优化基因元件与模块走向从头设计复杂代谢线路。多细胞体系因可实现代谢功能分工、复杂底物多组分利用及耐受复杂环境等, 在医药、食品、化工、环境及能源等领域发挥着不可替代的作用, 并已成为合成生物学发展的新方向。然而, 多细胞体系的研究还处于起步阶段, 理性设计与构建人工多细胞体系、解析细胞间信息互作机制及调控多细胞体系结构等方面还面临诸多挑战。本文综述了人工多细胞体系在医药开发与医疗健康、天然产物合成、木质纤维素一体化生物加工以及环境修复等领域的应用, 总结了人工多细胞体系的构建原理, 阐述了多细胞体系内细胞间的交流机制, 并剖析了人工多细胞体系面临的诸多挑战以及针对性的解决方案, 为构建系统鲁棒、稳定、可控的人工多细胞体系提供理论指导。

关键词: 人工多细胞体系; 医疗健康; 天然产物合成; 一体化生物加工; 环境修复; 交流机制; 菌群结构

中图分类号: Q812 **文献标志码:** A

Recent research progress in the design and construction of synthetic microbial consortia

QIAN Xiujuan¹, CHEN Lin¹, ZHANG Wenming^{1,2}, ZHOU Jie^{1,2}, DONG Weiliang^{1,2}, XIN Fengxue^{1,2},
JIANG Min^{1,2}

(¹ State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 211816, Jiangsu, China; ² Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 211816, Jiangsu, China)

Abstract: Synthetic biology is developed from designing and building simple elements and modules to *de novo* buildup complex metabolic pathway and network. Recent advances in microbial consortia present a valuable approach for expanding the scope of synthetic biology. First, microbial consortia can create a novel microenvironment for strains, potentially resulting in the activation of silent metabolic pathways which are not expressed under "normal" cultivation conditions, leading to discovery of novel chemicals for novel drugs and other purposes; Second, microbial consortia allow a labor division for metabolic modules among different microbial strains, which permit improved efficiency and more complex behavior than

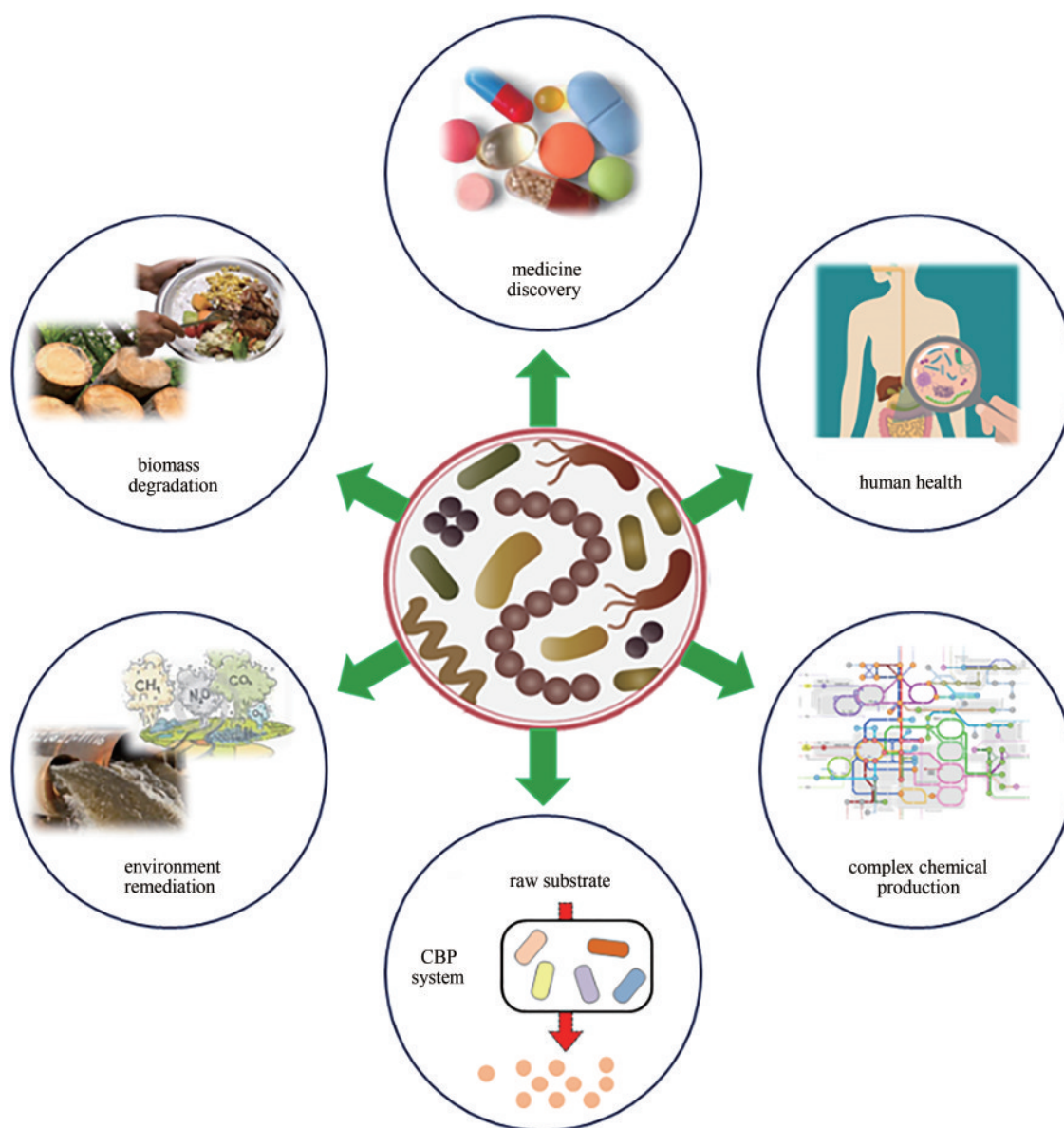
收稿日期: 2020-04-05 修回日期: 2020-08-03

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划“合成生物学”重点专项 (2018YFA0902200, 2019YFA0905500); 国家自然科学基金项目 (31961133017, 21978130, 21978129)

引用本文: 钱秀娟, 陈琳, 章文明, 周杰, 董维亮, 信丰学, 姜岷. 人工多细胞体系设计与构建研究进展[J]. 合成生物学, 2020, 1(3): 267-284

Citation: QIAN Xiujuan, CHEN Lin, ZHANG Wenming, ZHOU Jie, DONG Weiliang, XIN Fengxue, JIANG Min. Recent research progress in the design and construction of synthetic microbial consortia[J]. Synthetic Biology Journal, 2020, 1(3): 267-284

monocultures; Third, microbial consortia consist of multiple functional microorganisms, allowing capability for utilizing complex substrate with robust tolerance to environmental stresses. All these endow microbial consortia an indispensable role in the areas of medicine, food, chemical engineering, energy industry and biodegradation for environmental pollutants. However, the study of synthetic microbial consortia is still in its infancy, facing many unknowns and challenges in the construction of stable and controllable microbial consortia systems, intercellular communication and regulation of microbial population structure. This review summarizes the application of synthetic microbial consortia in the areas of human health monitoring and medicine exploitation, synthesis of valuable compounds, consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulosic materials and environmental bioremediation, as well as the construction principles and research methods for microbial consortia study. In addition, the unrevealed interaction mechanism underlying microbial consortia is addressed. Moreover, the outstanding challenges and future directions to advance the development of high-efficient, stable and controllable synthetic microbial consortia are highlighted.



Keywords: synthetic microbial consortia; human health supervision; valuable compound synthesis; consolidated bioprocessing; environment bioremediation; interaction mechanism; microbial population structure

通过传统代谢工程手段提高单菌发酵性能，为大宗和高附加值化学品的高效生物合成提供了广阔前景^[1]。然而，在构建工程菌株过程中，外源基因受到的排他性和基因沉默途径的存在以及发酵过程需要的严格培养条件等因素，制约了生物制造产业的发展^[2-3]。在自然环境中，99%以上的微生物无法通过传统的技术进行分离培养；天然微生物菌群通过在不同细胞间进行劳动分工，可完成复杂工作，且对复杂环境具有更强的适应性和稳定性^[4]。人类利用微生物混菌体系进行生物发酵已经有几千年的历史，如传统食品发酵过程中奶酪和酱油的生产是由混合菌群发酵完成^[5]。混菌体系具有的强大优势也正促使合成生物学的发展从基本模块和元件的单菌底盘设计逐步走向从头设计和构建人工混菌体系^[6]。近年来，研究人员已在微生物混菌体系的应用潜力开发、菌群细胞的劳动分工设计、细胞间信息互作机制解析以及微生物群落系统统计模型开发等方面开展了大量的研究工作^[7-21]（图1）。

通过解析天然混菌体系的互作机制，指导理性设计与构建系统鲁棒和稳定的人工混菌体系为合成生物学的网络化与多功能化研究开辟了新的研究方向。在基因表达方面，复杂混菌体系为单细胞创造了独特的生长微环境，可能会激活常规单菌培养条件下的“沉默”基因簇，合成新的化学物质，这为新药的研究开发提供了广阔资源^[22]。此外，人体内的微生物群落行为是影响人类健康的一个重要因素，人体内数以万亿计的微生物伴随着人类共同进化，与人体共同构成了一个复杂、和谐并具个体特性的共生系统，以适应不断变化

的宿主生理^[23]。在代谢路径方面，多细胞体系采用“劳动分工”的方法，减轻了单菌底盘的代谢负担，适于完成更复杂的工作^[24-25]。通过菌群结构的调控可以实现代谢路径的模块化组装和优化；而在单菌底盘内，代谢路径的优化需要通过一系列关于启动子、核糖体结合位点、终止子和载体等复杂的基因编辑才能完成^[9]。在系统鲁棒性方面，多细胞体系集合了不同性状、不同功能的细胞，细胞间的作用关系维持着动态平衡，对环境波动具有更强适应性和稳定性，可在复杂环境下完成复杂功能^[26]。目前，人工多细胞体系已在医疗、食品、化工、能源、环境等多个领域广泛应用，并且取得了一定的进展。

目前，人工多细胞体系的研究还处于起步阶段，在设计与构建人工多细胞体系、提升现有多细胞体系的稳定性和可控性等方面仍存在巨大挑战。本文综述了近年来人工多细胞体系在人体健康监测、高附加值化合物合成、木质纤维素的一体化生物加工以及环境生物修复等领域的应用，重点介绍了人工多细胞体系的构建策略与瓶颈、提升人工多细胞体系稳定性和可控性等方面，为人工多细胞体系的构建及应用提供全面深入的剖析与指导。

1 混菌体系在新药研发及人体健康监测方面的应用

1929年，亚历山大·弗莱明（Alexander Fleming）在 *Penicillium* 和 *Staphylococcus* 的混菌体系中发现了青霉素的存在，这被认为是20世纪最有影响力的科

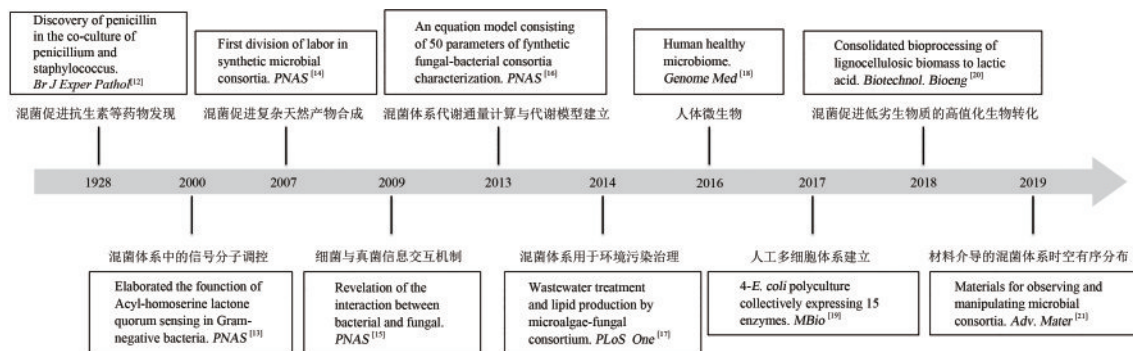


图1 多细胞体系研究进展重要标志成果时间轴

Fig. 1 A brief timeline for some key milestones in microbial consortia development

学突破之一^[12]。随着生物技术的发展,越来越多的新型化合物在多细胞培养体系中被分离和鉴定。例如,共培养 *Fusarium tricinctum* 和 *F. begonia* 合成了对 *Escherichia coli*、*Staphylococcus aureus* 和 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 具有抗菌性的抗生素物质 Subeniatins A and B^[27]。共培养 *Streptomyces clavuligerus* 和 *S. aureus* N315 可以产生全霉素类抗生素物质,而单培养这两株菌都无法获得此抗生素^[28]。基因组测序技术以及生物信息学的快速发展,揭示真菌系统中超过 90% 次级代谢产物合成的基因簇在常规实验室培养条件下处于“沉默”状态^[29]。例如 *Amyco-latopsis* 中的沉默糖肽簇^[30]。有研究表明一些“沉默”基因簇的激活需要其他微生物分泌的一些激活因子的刺激^[31]。表 1 总结了过去 10 年通过微生物混合培养发现的新型化合物,这些新物质中大多都表现出抗菌特性,且只能通过混合培养获得。近年来,抗生素的滥用导致耐药性致病菌株的数量在不断增加,开发更多新型的抗生素刻不容缓^[37]。多细胞体系的特性显示了其在抗生素合成方面的潜力。

除了抗生素等新型物质的发现,多细胞体系在临床研究中也发挥着重要的作用。人体内的微生物与体细胞一样丰富,且含有的基因要比人类基因组更加庞大复杂^[38-39]。除了遗传和环境因素外,人体微生物群体行为也是影响人类健康的另

一个重要因素^[22]。例如,肠道菌群已在个性化医疗中扮演重要角色,对于肠道免疫系统的发展和动态平衡至关重要^[40]。探究人体微生物间及微生物与人体组织间的作用机制是人体微生物组学研究的重要环节,也是人体健康管理的重要方向。

2 “劳动分工”实现复杂代谢路径天然产物的合成

合成生物学和代谢工程在构建和优化模型微生物,如 *E. coli* 和 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 的代谢途径以合成高附加值化学物方面取得了巨大进展。而人工合成网络规模和复杂程度的不断增加,使得利用单菌兼容这些功能成为难题。例如,利用葡萄糖从头合成紫杉醇需要 35~51 步。通过基因编辑获得的 *E. coli* 工程菌株最高只能合成 1.02 g/L 紫杉二烯(紫杉醇的前体)^[41],无法满足工业生产的需求。多细胞体系的研究为这类复杂代谢路径物质的合成提供了新的借鉴和方法。通过理性设计与构建人工多细胞培养体系,将代谢路径分配组装到多个独立细胞,可减轻单菌的代谢负担。并且,通过设计与优化单个底盘细胞的代谢能力,可以实现各模块的最佳组合^[7]。

根据多细胞体系中的微生物组成,可将其分为原核与原核、真核与真核和原核与真核三类组

表 1 混合培养鉴定新的次级代谢物的最新研究

Tab. 1 Recent studies on mixed cultures identifying novel secondary metabolites

微生物组合	新产物	活性	是否可单独培养获得	年份	参考文献
<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> & <i>Nigrospora sphaerica</i>	间苯甲酚,异戊二烯醇	抗真菌	是	2013	[32]
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> & <i>Streptomyces rapamycinicus</i>	富马环素 A, B	抗生素	否	2013	[33]
<i>A. fumigatus</i> & <i>S. bullii</i>	麦角甾醇、二酮哌嗪生物碱	抗菌和抗原虫	否	2013	[34]
<i>Fusarium tricinctum</i> & <i>Fusarium begoniae</i>	亚苯甲酸甲酯,亚苯甲酸乙酯	抗生素	否	2013	[27]
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> & <i>Bionectria ochroleuca</i>	4"-羟基亚砷-2,2"-二甲基硫丙氨酸 P	N/A	否	2014	[31]
<i>Streptomyces clavuligerus</i> & <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	全霉素	抗微生物	否	2012	[28]
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i> & <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	二氯戊菊酯 C 青霉素、MC-141 和施托美霉素	N/A	否 是	2011	[35]
<i>A. fumigatus</i> & <i>Streptomyces peucetius</i>	烟酰胺(1),N,N'-[(1Z,3Z)-1,4-双(4-甲氧基苯基)丁烷-1,3-二烯-2,3-二基]二甲酰胺(2)	(1)无活性 (2)细胞毒素	否	2011	[36]

合方式。在原核与原核多细胞体系中, *E. coli*是最常用的底盘细菌。例如, Zhang等^[42]设计了一种新型*E. coli-E. coli*共培养体系, 生产顺, 顺黏康酸和4-羟基苯甲酸, 这两种化合物都是生产己二酸、对苯二甲酸、肉豆酸和香草醇等高价化合物的平台中间体^[43-44]。在这一研究中, 第一株*E. coli*利用葡萄糖合成中间体3-脱氢莽草酸, 该中间体随后被第二株*E. coli*吸收转化为顺, 顺黏康酸或4-羟基苯甲酸。为了消除这两个菌株之间的碳源竞争, 在第一个菌株中去除了磷酸转移酶系统, 在第二个菌株中删除了催化D-木糖和D-木果糖相互转化的木糖异构酶基因*xyfA*。由此构建的人工多细胞体系可以同时利用葡萄糖和木糖。该策略的应用成功克服了代谢中间产物积累及底物利用效率低的难题。这一策略还被用于构建利用葡萄糖和

甘油混合物合成生物聚酰胺所需的原料尸胺^[45], 以及利用葡萄糖和木糖混合物合成糖苷等人工多细胞体系中^[46]。此外, Zhang等^[47]通过将上游和下游途径融合到两个独立的*E. coli*中, 构建了一个以甘油为唯一碳源的微生物菌群系统, 实现了两种菌株的生长和顺, 顺黏康酸的产生。同样, 通过混合培养4-乙炔基酚或4-乙炔基儿茶酚合成基因工程菌与氰基-3-O-葡萄糖苷生产菌株, 实现了红酒色素吡喃花青素在*E. coli*中的首次合成^[48], 相比于传统的植物提取, 该方法生产的吡喃花青素更加稳定。此外, *E. coli*混合培养系统还被用于合成多种天然产物, 如咖啡酰苹果酸等酯化合物^[49]、 α -蒎烯等萜类化合物^[50]、白藜芦醇等多酚化合物^[51]等。表2总结了人工多细胞体系在天然产物合成方面的最新研究成果。

表2 人工多细胞体系在高附加值化合物生产中的最新研究成果

Tab. 2 Summary of recent progress in valuable compound production applying synthetic microbial consortia

混菌体系	产物	相对单菌体系提升效果	发表年份	参考文献
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	黏康酸	产量提高19倍	2015	[47]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	4-羟基苯甲酸	产量提高8.6倍	2015	[42]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	乙酸苏氨酸	产量提高3.3倍, 生产强度提高34倍	2015	[52]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	3-氨基苯甲酸	产量提高15倍	2016	[53]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	白藜芦醇	22.6 mg/L, 以甘油为底物从头合成首次报道	2016	[51]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	类黄酮	产量提高970倍	2016	[54]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	水杨酸酯2-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷	2.5 g/L, 首次混菌高产	2016	[55]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	柚皮素	产量提高1.5倍	2017	[56]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	咖啡醇	产量提高12倍	2017	[57]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	卡达维林	产量提高3倍	2018	[45]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	芹菜素	产量提高2.1倍	2018	[58]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	咖啡酰苹果酸	产量提高5倍	2018	[49]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	红景天苷	产量提高20多倍	2018	[46]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	白藜芦醇苷	产量提高2.9倍	2018	[59]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	双去甲氧基姜黄素	6.28 mg/L, 以葡萄糖为底物从头合成首次报道	2018	[60]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	蒎烯	产量提高1.9倍	2018	[50]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	吡喃花青素	优于植物提取	2019	[48]
<i>E. coli-E. coli</i>	3-羟基苯甲酸	产量提高5.3倍	2019	[61]
<i>G. oxydans-K. vulgare</i>	2-酮-L-古洛糖酸	89.7%的理论转化率, 与双阶段发酵相当	2016	[62]
<i>P. putida-P. putida</i>	2-羟基联苯	50%转化率	2016	[63]
<i>E. coli-B. subtilis-S. oneidensis</i>	电	0.28 g葡萄糖产生约550 mV电压供电15天	2017	[64]
<i>E. coli-E. coli-E. coli-E. coli</i>	花葵素	9.5 mg/L, 微生物体系首次合成	2017	[65]
<i>E. coli-E. coli-E. coli</i>	迷迭香酸	产量提高38倍	2019	[66]
<i>P. pastoris-P. pastoris</i>	莫那可林J, 洛伐他汀	莫那可林J产量提升55%, 洛伐他汀产量提升71%	2018	[67]

续表

混菌体系	产物	相对单菌体系提升效果	发表年份	参考文献
<i>E. coli</i> - <i>S.cerevisiae</i>	氧化紫杉烷	33 mg/L, 单细胞体系无法合成	2015	[23]
<i>E. coli</i> - <i>S.cerevisiae</i>	柚皮素	产量提高8倍	2017	[68]

相比之下, 关于真核-真核微生物混合培养的研究还较少。比较典型的例子是通过混合培养两株工程 *Pichia pastoris*, 以甲醇为碳源, 实现抗高胆固醇血症的药物莫纳可林J和洛伐他汀的生物合成^[57, 69]。混菌培养体系中, 洛伐他汀和莫纳可林J的产量分别达到250.8 mg/L和593.9 mg/L, 与单一培养相比, 洛伐他汀的生物合成能力提高了2.2倍, 莫纳可林J的生物合成能力提高了13.4%。

细菌与真核生物的跨物种混合培养用于天然产物的合成已取得一定进展。Rodríguez-Bustaante等^[70]分离到一个由酵母菌 (*Trichosporon asahii*) 和细菌 (*Paenibacillus amyllyticus*) 组成的微生物混菌体系, 其中 *T. asahii* 负责将叶黄素裂解为 β -紫罗兰酮, 而 *P. amyllyticus* 将 β -紫罗兰酮还原为7, 8-二氢- β -紫罗兰酮和7, 8-二氢- β -紫罗兰醇衍生物, 这是烟草香气中存在的化合物。在另一种工程 *E. coli* 和 *S. cerevisiae* 的跨种共培养体系中, 以葡萄糖为唯一碳源获得了2 mg/L的含氧紫杉烷 (有效的化疗药物)^[23]。在这一过程中, *E. coli* 负责紫杉烯的上游从头合成, 随后高效表达细胞色素P450的 *S. cerevisiae* 将紫杉烯转化为含氧紫杉烷。然而, 该混合培养体系中, *S. cerevisiae* 代谢产出的乙醇对 *E. coli* 的生长和紫杉烷的合成有显著的抑制作用。为了优化该体系的菌群结构, 研究人员设计了碳源互惠的方式, 即木糖被 *E. coli* 消耗并转化为乙酸, *S. cerevisiae* 利用乙酸为碳源并将其转化为含氧紫杉烷。经过遗传修饰后, 最终获得了33 mg/L的含氧紫杉烷。最近, Zhang等^[68]构建了 *E. coli* 和 *S. cerevisiae* 的交叉培养, 内源性酪氨酸途径被导入 *E. coli*, 用于高水平生产酪氨酸, 随后由下游工程酵母转化为柚皮素。最终以木糖为碳源转化获得了21.16 mg/L柚皮素, 较酵母单菌发酵提高了8倍。

除了两种微生物的相互作用外, 研究者也设计了含有3种或3种以上菌株的复杂人工多细胞体系。比如, Liu等^[64]设计了一种由 *E. coli*、*Bacillus subtilis*

和 *Shewanella. oneidensis* 组成的混菌体系用于微生物发电。在此过程中, *E. coli* 首先转化葡萄糖生产乳酸, 乳酸作为碳源和电子供体被 *B. subtilis* 转化为核黄素。最后, *Shewanella. oneidensis* 转化核黄素进行产电。另一方面, *Shewanella. oneidensis* 氧化乳酸生成醋酸盐, 可作为 *E. coli* 和 *B. subtilis* 的碳源。这3种菌株形成了一个交叉喂养的多细胞产电系统, 11 mmol/L葡萄糖转化可获得约550 mV的稳定电力并持续输出15 d以上。此外, 通过构建一个由3株 *E. coli* 组成的多细胞系统, 可用于迷迭香酸的非线性合成; 与单一菌株培养相比, 迷迭香酸的产量提高了38倍^[66]。另一个多细胞体系的例子是花青素的从头合成, 该研究将苯丙酸、黄烷酮、黄烷-3-醇和花色苷生产过程中涉及的15个酶转化步骤分配到4个独立的 *E. coli* 中, 实现了黄烷-3-醇的首次异源合成^[65]。

虽然多细胞体系在天然产物的合成方面已经取得一定的进展, 但如何将其应用于工业化生产中仍是一个巨大的挑战。除了菌群结构调控和培养条件的权衡优化外, 还有更多的实际问题需要考虑: ①不同微生物组成的混合培养会引起一些次级代谢物的合成, 给菌群结构的调控、产品的下游分离带来了更多挑战; ②多细胞体系内, 细胞之间的交流主要通过物质和信号分子的传递起作用, 如何提高这类物质的传递和接收效率是提高多细胞体系运作效率的关键; ③多细胞体系内细胞之间的交流是一个动态过程, 很难实现长期稳定生产^[9]。因此, 从实验室规模的角度来判断多细胞体系的工业潜力还为时过早。更多的大规模试验, 特别是长期培养过程有待考察。

3 基于多细胞体系构建的木质纤维素一体化加工过程

木质纤维素是世界上储量最丰富的可再生资源, 是生产生物燃料和化学品的理想原料。然而, 木质纤维素的生物炼制是一个复杂的过程, 包括

糖化酶的生产、生物质的降解以及己糖和戊糖的利用等多个步骤^[71]。将这些步骤分开进行将导致高成本和较长的发酵周期。一体化生物加工过程(consolidated bioprocessing, CBP)通过利用一种微生物或微生物菌群同时完成水解酶的生产、生物质原料的降解以及生物化学品的合成这三大功能,能够显著降低木质纤维素原料降解转化的成本^[72-73]。传统的CBP系统设计分为两类:一是改造木质纤维素利用菌株生产化学品^[74-76];二是在非木质纤维素利用菌株中引入木质纤维素降解酶^[77-79]。然而,无论哪种策略,都无法避免繁重的基因编辑工作^[80]。此外,很难找到能够产生所有木质纤维素降解酶的微生物^[81]。目前,异源生产的木质纤维素降解酶活性仅达到每升几百个滤纸单位(FPU)^[82-84],而天然的木质纤维素利用菌株,如*Trichoderma reesei*,其木质纤维素降解酶活性可达到每升数万个滤纸单位。

将多细胞体系应用于一体化生物加工过程中,通过混合培养木质纤维素降解菌株与目标产品生产菌株,可克服传统CBP的技术瓶颈(图2)。通过共培养*T. reesei*和*Lactobacilli* sp.可直接利用未解毒的经水蒸气预处理山毛榉木材,生产19.8 g/L乳酸,相当于理论最高产量的85.2%^[85]。Buzzini^[86]设计了以玉米糖浆低聚糖和糊精为原料生产类胡萝卜素的*Debaryomyces castellii*和*Rhodotorula glutinis*共培养体系。*D. castellii*水解底物获得的麦芽糖和葡萄糖,再经*R. glutinis*转化为类胡萝卜素。在补料分批共培养系统中,以玉米糖浆为碳源可转化获得8.2 mg/L类胡萝卜素。通过混合培养工程*S. cerevisiae*和降解纤维素的放线菌,

可实现直接转化未经加工的生物质,如柳枝稷、玉米秸秆、甘蔗渣和杨树合成甲基卤化物^[87]。此外, Sgobba等^[88]设计的*E. coli*和*Corynebacterium glutamicum*混菌体系,实现了从淀粉直接生产L-赖氨酸及其衍生物。在这一过程中,来自灰链霉菌的 α -淀粉酶被异源引入*E. coli*,使其可以利用淀粉作为唯一碳源进行生长代谢。*E. coli*水解淀粉所产生的葡萄糖继而用于培养*C. glutamicum*。另一方面,*E. coli*为赖氨酸营养缺陷型菌株,*C. glutamicum*合成并分泌的赖氨酸才能存活。*E. coli*和*C. glutamicum*菌形成了一个互惠共生的稳定的人工双细胞体系。

CBP人工多细胞体系目前主要用于能源物质的生产,如生物乙醇、生物丁醇、微生物脂质和氢气等。对于生物乙醇的生产,Patle和Lal^[89]利用*Zymomonas mobilis*和*Candida tropicalis*的混菌体系转化酶解后的木质纤维素合成乙醇,收率高达97.7%。*T. reesei*、*S. cerevisiae*和*Scheffersomyces stipitis*的混合培养,可实现纤维素酶生产以及己糖和戊糖同时利用,以未经脱毒的稀酸预处理后的麦草浆为底物可直接用于乙醇的生产^[90]。原核与原核、原核与真核以及真核与真核用于生物乙醇、生物丁醇和异丁醇生产的CBP人工多细胞体系都已相继报道^[89, 91-93]。*Clostridium beijerinckii*和*C. cellulovorans*组成的人工混菌体系,可转化未经生物处理的麦草生产3.7 g/L乙醇、14.2 g/L丁醇和5.4 g/L丙酮^[94]。在微生物脂质生产方面,Papone等^[95]通过共培养*Chlorella* sp. KKU-S2和*Tolura-sporea globosa* YU5/2,以甘蔗糖蜜为底物时,细胞生物量达到6.90 g/L,油脂产量达到0.33 g/L。此

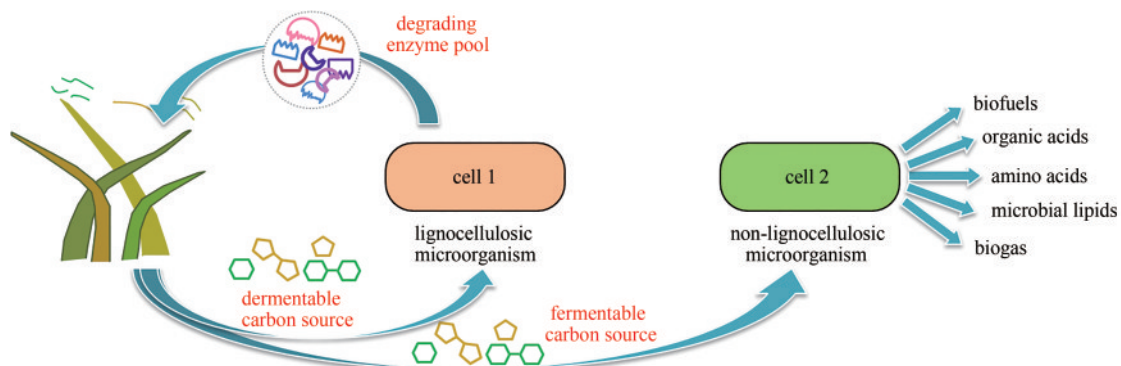


图2 木质纤维素一体化生物加工人工多细胞体系

Fig. 2 Schematic illustrations of consolidated bioprocessing strategy for lignocellulose biorefinery using microbial consortia

外, 研究人员也设计和构建了CBP人工多细胞体系用于沼气发酵和生物氢生产^[96-98]。

底物降解速率是CBP过程中的关键限速步骤。加快木质纤维素的降解, 提高单糖的供给速率是提高CBP降解转化效率的关键。木质纤维素具有非常复杂的结构, 单一的微生物菌株无法有效地分泌降解木质纤维素的所有酶组分。据报道, 微生物共培养可以增加纤维素酶和半纤维素酶复合体的产量^[99]。例如, 共培养*A. ellipticus*和*A. fumigatus*提高了纤维素酶和 β -葡萄糖苷酶的产量^[100]。*Pleurotus ostreatus*和*Phanerochaete chrysosporium*的混合培养体系中, 木质素分解酶的产量也得到提高^[101]。*A. oryzae*与其他真菌, 特别是与*P. chrysosporium*混合后, α -纤维二糖水解酶、 β -葡萄糖苷酶、 β -半乳糖苷酶和漆酶的活性都得到了提升^[102]。多细胞体系降解酶的总活性并不是单个细胞提供的降解酶活性的总和, 甚至会超过这个总和。因此, 共培养木质纤维素降解菌群可以进一步提升木质纤维素的降解速率。

4 多细胞体系强化环境生物修复

人口的迅速增长带来了一系列环境问题, 如水质恶化、重金属污染和可溶性磷的损失等^[103-105]。生物修复技术, 即利用特定的微生物吸收、转化、清除和降解环境污染物, 从而清除环境中的污染物, 已在环境修复方面取得了一定的成果^[106]。然而, 利用单一菌株对环境中的复杂污染物进行生物降解的效率仍然很低且受到诸多限制^[107]。因此, 理性设计与构建鲁棒性强、稳定性好的人工多细胞体系用于生物修复受到越来越多的关注。

针对水质的富营养化问题, 主要的任务是去除氮元素、磷元素、污染物和毒素等^[108]。目前, 污水处理的生物工艺包括厌氧消化、硝化和反硝化3个环节, 并经过多轮循环处理才能达到排放标准, 而每一个环节的处理都需要配备多个处理池以及大量活性污泥, 工艺复杂, 成本投入高^[109]。相比之下, 微藻群落(微藻和细菌/真菌)为水体修复提供了一种有效可行的途径。与仅使用硝化菌相比, 共培养*Scenedesmus dimorphus*和硝化菌可使废水中氮元素和磷元素的去除率分别提高3.4

倍和6.5倍^[110]。微藻*Chlorella vulgaris*和细菌*P. putida*的共培养对营养物质(氮、磷)和化学需氧量(COD)的去除效率较单菌培养都提升显著^[111]。利用*Scenedesmus* sp.和厌氧污泥共培养对淀粉废水进行处理, 氮和磷的去除率分别达到89%和80%^[112]。从共生关系来看, 微藻通过光合作用释放有机物和 O_2 , 而细菌/真菌可以利用这些有机物和 O_2 作为碳源和能源物质。同时, 细菌/真菌为微藻提供 CO_2 和生长促进因子, 如维生素和铁离子(图3)^[113-114]。在实现污水修复的同时, 收获的生物质还可用作生物燃料、生物化学品和动物饲料生产的原料^[115-117]。尽管微藻与细菌/真菌共生系统展现了诸多优势, 但可用的土地、足够的光照和适当的温度仍然严重限制了此生物修复技术在废水处理方面的应用^[118]。此外, 微藻的回收与处理技术还不成熟, 需要很高的能量投入^[118]。为了更好地发展微藻菌群的生物修复技术, 还需设计功能更强大的设备和开发更有效的回收技术。

重金属, 如锌和镍, 会引起核酸和蛋白质的结构变化, 从而被认为是最危险的污染物。尽管已发现多种具有不同金属元素去除潜力的微生物^[119-120], 但由于废水中成分的复杂多样, 使用单一菌株进行金属去除效率低下。多细胞体系中含有多种鲁棒的金属去除菌株, 可以实现金属的多元同步去除。例如, *Scenedesmus quadricauda*和*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*共培养能够去除污水中的 Zn^{2+} 和 Ni^{2+} ^[121]。Ilamathi等^[122]采用海藻酸钠微珠固定化混合培养酵母与铜绿假单胞菌、枯草芽孢杆菌或*E. coli*, 铜、镉、铬和镍的回收率分别达到了84.62%、67.17%、49.25%和61.02%。

偶氮染料是最常用的一类化学染料, 也是一类重要的环境污染物^[123]。普通的物理和化学方法很难对这些染料进行脱色^[124]。虽然特定微生物可以降解偶氮染料, 但其降解产物往往是有毒的芳香胺或比母体染料更难降解的代谢物^[125]。而人工多细胞体系可通过协同代谢实现更高程度的生物降解和矿化^[126]。例如, 橙色二号可以被*Enterobacter cloacae*和*Enterococcus casseliflavus*的菌群完全脱色, 而*E. cloacae*和*E. casseliflavus*单菌对其脱色率分别只有10%和23%^[127]。*Proteus vulgaris*和*Micrococcus glutamicus*混合培养体系可

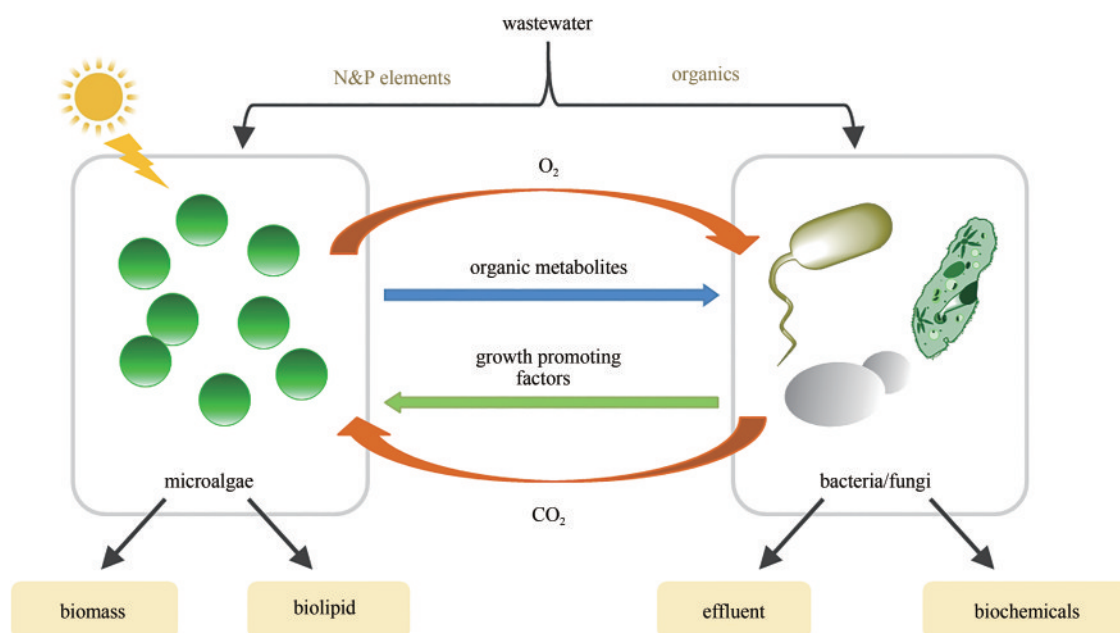


图3 废水处理过程中微藻与细菌/真菌的共生关系

Fig. 3 Symbiotic relationship between microalgae and bacteria/fungi during wastewater treatment

以在 3 h 内完成对猩红 R 的完全脱色，而采用 *P. vulgaris* 和 *M. glutamicus* 单菌对其进行脱色的时间分别为 14 h 和 20 h^[128]。*P. vulgaris* 和 *Micrococcus glutamicus* 的混菌体系对磺化活性染料绿 HE4BD 的脱色率也显著高于使用单菌培养^[129]。

多细胞体系在降解其他污染物，如杀虫剂、抗生素和其他毒素方面也显示出独特的能力。例如，假单胞菌和葡萄球菌共培养比单独培养更有效去除苯酚^[130]。*Serratia* 和 *Trichosporon sp.* 的共培养，可以完全矿化有机磷杀虫剂毒死蜱^[131]。类似地，*Arthrobacter sp.* NB1、*Serratia sp.* NB2 和 *Stenotrophomonas sp.* NB3NB1 组合与单一培养相比，硝基苯的降解效率更高^[132]。有研究表明，多细胞体系对多环芳烃（PAH）的去除效率也高于单一培养物^[133]。

5 多细胞体系内的信号交互机制

为深入探究多细胞系统内细胞间的信息交互机制，还需从信号分子、物理接触以及基因突变等方面进行深入研究。微生物可以产生并分泌一些关键信号化合物，如 *N*-酰基高丝氨酸内酯（AHL）和小肽，在“群体感应”（quorum

sensing, QS）中作为转录调节因子和表观遗传修饰物调控微生物的生物学功能^[134]。AHL 是革兰氏阴性菌群内的主要信号分子^[135]。当环境中的 AHL 浓度达到阈值水平，它们会激活 LuxR 家族的转录调节蛋白。LuxR/AHL 复合物可以激活多个基因的表达，其中包括负责合成 AHL 的基因^[134]。该 QS 调控机制已成功应用于 *E. coli*-*E. coli* 的混合培养中，通过控制细胞的生长和死亡速率，可实现菌群内部结构的可控调节^[136-138]，或减少物种之间的底物竞争^[8]。在革兰氏阳性菌群内，一些小肽物质（或叫自身诱导肽，autoinducing peptide, AIP）是主要的 QS 分子^[135, 139]。与 AHL 不同，这些小肽在序列和结构上各不相同，且需要通过专门的转运蛋白进行分泌和吸收^[140]。AIP 调控的 QS 系统通常采用一种双组分的基因调控机制——膜结合的 AIP 受体组氨酸激酶（HK）和 DNA 结合反应调节器。当环境中的 AIP 达到一定浓度后，就会被 HK 受体磷酸化并导入细胞内。磷酸化的 AIP 会结合到目标 DNA 上以调节其转录^[140]。QS 交流模式不仅存在于同属性的微生物间，在真核微生物和原核微生物之间，也存在 QS 传递系统。例如，通常在真菌/细菌混合培养系统中可发现卟啉酸衍生物，卟啉酸在真菌和细菌的信息交流过程中也扮演着

重要的角色^[141-142]。综上所述,通过理性设计与构建菌群内QS信号分子生产者 and 接受者,可实现菌群结构的可控调节。

上述QS分子都是在环境中自由扩散并通过浓度响应机制实现信息的传递,而有些QS分子的运输需要借助特殊的传播载体。例如,长链AHL等疏水信号需要通过膜泡(membrane vesicle, MV)完成在细胞间的传递^[143]。而在某些情况下,信息的交互还依赖于菌群内细胞的密切接触。典型的案例就是*A. nidulans*与放线菌的密切接触促使了聚酮化合物的合成^[142]。在基因层面,混菌培养会导致基因丢失、组蛋白修饰和水平基因转移等一系列基因表型变化。例如,*Streptomyces clavuligerus*与*Staphylococcus aureus* N315共培养会导致*S. clavuligerus*中一个占基因组大小21%的1.8 Mbp的质粒丢失。而另一方面,*S. clavuligerus*获得了合成全霉素的能力^[28]。推测认为,*S. clavuligerus*基因片段的缺失减轻了细胞代谢过程中基因复制和表达负担。作为回报,沉默的全霉素合成途径被特异性地激活。细菌也可以通过主要的组蛋白乙酰转移酶复合物(Saga/Ada)诱导组蛋白修饰来改变真菌基因的表达^[144]。一般来说,组蛋白乙酰化与转录激活有关,因而可调节基因表达。此外,基因水平转移也是菌群信息交流的常见现象。基因组分析显示,*Rhodococcus* 307CO在微生物组合系统中含有一个来自链霉菌的较大DNA片段,导致产生新的红链霉素A和B的异构体抗生素^[145]。

微生物群体内部的信息交互是一个非常复杂的过程。目前,最有效的途径是通过表征微小混菌体系,降低其复杂性,并通过检测特定的中间代谢物或引入报告菌株,构建具有代表性的混菌模型库。相应地,先进的预测和分析技术,如宏基因组学、系统生物成像质谱、微流控技术、细胞分离和打印、高通量培养等技术的发展,也可指导混菌体系的理性设计、构建与调控。

6 人工多细胞体系的设计与构建

当前的人工多细胞体系研究还比较简单,通常只是共培养两种或三种微生物。此外,共培养体系的构建还相对随机,体系的构建及研究尚处

于初期尝试阶段,缺乏理论指导。设计与构建一个系统鲁棒、稳定和可控的人工多细胞体系需要经历构建、调控、重构和强化等多个阶段,逐级解决每个阶段面临的挑战是多细胞体系研究最有效的方式。

如何实现不同菌种在同一个封闭系统内的稳定共存是构建多细胞体系的前提。多细胞体系内的各类细胞通常具有不同的生长特性,如温度、pH和氧浓度等。为了协调细胞生长条件的不匹配等情况,采用顺序接种培养以满足不同菌株对于生长条件(如温度和pH)的需求是最常用的方法^[146]。然而,顺序培养导致发酵时间延长,产品生产强度降低。近年来,采用生物材料或特殊的发酵设备为菌群内的细胞创造独立适合的微环境,平衡多细胞体系内个体细胞生长与代谢环境,已受到越来越多的关注。例如,微囊和液滴微流控技术已被用于为单个细胞创造相对最佳的生长微环境,每个细胞在空间上独立培养,避免造成交叉影响^[147-148]。此外,在生物反应器中设计一个进气口,其上包裹一层致密的气体渗透膜或其他营养物质的选择透过性膜,可以实现气体或营养成分的梯级分布,实现体系内各类细胞的有序分布和培养^[149]。

合理的菌群结构和底物分配是实现多细胞体系稳定高效运作的关键。调整菌群内不同细胞的接种量和接种时间是调整种群结构最直接、最有效的方法。然而,如果多细胞体系补给相同的碳源时,会存在底物竞争,这将导致每个物种在菌群中的生长不受控制。目前,常用的思路是设计几条平行代谢路径,使菌群内不同细胞专一性地利用不同的碳源,减轻底物造成的生长竞争。例如,在不同的微生物中分别构建只利用戊糖和己糖的代谢途径^[33]。这不仅可以消除底物竞争,而且可以实现木质纤维素水解液中混合糖的同步利用。另一种途径是构建基质和中间体的顺序利用模式。例如,单糖可以首先被第1种微生物代谢成中间代谢物,如乙酸等。然后,无单糖利用能力的另一菌株可以以这些中间代谢物为碳源进行生长代谢,并合成最终目标化学品^[23]。近年来,随着对不同菌种间信号传递机制的深入了解,通过QS响应系统来调节细胞生长相关基因的表达,进而调控菌群的结构已被证实可行^[138]。

高效的传质,包括中间体、能量和辅因子是提升多细胞体系产品合成效率的关键。与单一细胞工厂不同,在多细胞体系内,第一个细胞代谢的产物可能是下一个细胞的底物。因此,这类物质需要穿过多种膜组织,这也增加了物质传递的难度。近期,时空有序分布这一概念在多细胞体系的研究中备受关注。有序的空间分布可以有效调控菌群的内部结构,提升物质、能量和信号的传递效率,提升菌群对外界环境的适应性^[150-151]。事实上,这种3D菌群结构广泛存在于自然环境中。多种微生物共存的厌氧污泥颗粒就是自然界中3D菌群的一个典型案例。产酸菌被包裹在颗粒外面,将复杂的大分子有机物分解成有机酸,这些有机酸随后被位于中间层的乙酸菌转化为 H_2 。外层产生的 H_2 和 CO_2 会被最里层的产甲烷菌消耗转化为甲烷^[152]。在这一体系中,微生物创造了三层球状的菌群结构,实现了营养物质的按需供给、代谢物的高效传递和菌群的“集团作战”能力。

3D菌群的构建可通过自组装和人工组装两种方式完成。自组装可以在不使用任何结合剂的情况下将核心细胞固定在另一微生物形成的基质中。典型的例子是由细菌*Acetobacter acetii*和光合微藻*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*组成的菌群^[153]。在这个系统中,当*A. acetii*在液体培养中生长时,会在空气与水界面产生醋酸纤维垫,这种材料可以捕获*C. reinhardtii*并为其生长提供营养基质,并为*A. acetii*提供氧气^[153]。另一个例子是广泛存在的生物膜,通常是微生物为了适应恶劣的环境条件聚集形成的^[154]。在生物膜中,细菌生活在自身产生的亲水的胞外聚合物(EPS)中,并自我组装形成一个协调的功能群落。在这个群落中,细胞可以分享营养物质,并免受环境中有害因素的影响^[155]。至于人工组装策略,可以通过设计智能设备或材料来帮助通过细胞进行空间排列^[156]。例如,微流控和微孔装置已被用于3D菌群的构建。此外,通过材料介导,在保证中间物质自由交换的前提下为单个物种创造分隔的生长空间也是未来的重点研究方向^[157]。例如,利用喷墨打印细胞和明胶的多光子3D打印技术,已被用于构建具有更复杂结构的多细胞体系^[24, 158]。

开发先进的计算分析工具预测群落行为是多

细胞体系研究的另一重要方向^[54, 148]。Minty等^[82]设计了一个由50个参数组成的方程模型来描述和预测*E. coli*和*T. reesei*的共生行为,这一模型可以识别木质纤维素生产异丁醇过程中的关键参数,并对共培养的稳定性进行深入评估,从而为多细胞体系内复杂代谢网络的研究与调控提供更严谨的数据化分析和指导。因此,菌群内部作用机理的建模、功能载体材料的引入以及分析预测计算模型的开发将成为未来微生物多细胞体系研究的重要方向。

7 展 望

多细胞体系通过:①将产物的合成路径分模块分工到几个细胞中,减轻了单个细胞的工作压力;②实现不同细胞间物质、信号和能量的交换与传递,促进了菌体生长和产物代谢合成;③组合多种功能细胞,提高了群体对复杂环境的适应性和鲁棒性,以完成更加复杂的工作。鉴于此,多细胞体系正在医药、制造、环保、能源等领域发挥着不可替代的作用。但目前人工多细胞体系的构建与应用仍存在一些局限性。通过培养过程的优化、QS的应用、时空有序3D菌群结构的设计以及多细胞体系计算分析工具的开发与模型的构建等策略,从双菌、三菌等简单的多细胞体系入手,针对性地解决共生、合作和发展(work together, work better and work best)三个阶段所面临的挑战,是今后人工多细胞体系的主要研究方向。随着人们对生命系统认知的逐渐提升以及生物技术的不断发展,在可预见的未来,设计与构建稳定、鲁棒和可控的人工多细胞体系将在更多领域得到应用,成为合成生物学发展的新的重要方向。

参 考 文 献

- [1] HALL G M, HOWE J. The impact of synthetic biology in chemical engineering-educational issues [J]. Education for Chemical Engineers, 2012, 7: e51-e55.
- [2] BHATIA S K, BHATIA R K, CHOI Yong-Keun, et al. Biotechnological potential of microbial consortia and future perspectives [J]. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2018, 38: 1209-

- 1229.
- [3] SHONG J, DIAZ M R J, COLLINS C H. Towards synthetic microbial consortia for bioprocessing [J]. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, 2012, 23: 798-802.
- [4] KAEBERLEIN T, LEWIS K, EPSTEIN S S. Isolating "uncultivable" microorganisms in pure culture in a simulated natural environment [J]. *Science*, 2002, 296: 1127-1129.
- [5] HANEMAAIJER M, RÖLING W F M, OLIVIER B G, ET AL. Systems modeling approaches for microbial community studies: from metagenomics to inference of the community structure [J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2013, 6: 213.
- [6] WANG Xin, SU Rui, CHEN Kequan, et al. Engineering a microbial consortium based whole-cell system for efficient production of glutarate from L-lysine [J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2019, 10: 341.
- [7] ZHANG H, WANG X. Modular co-culture engineering, a new approach for metabolic engineering [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2016, 37: 114-121.
- [8] WANG E, LIU Y, MA Q, et al. Synthetic cell-cell communication in a three-species consortium for one-step vitamin C fermentation [J]. *Biotechnology Letters*, 2019, 41(8/9): 951-961.
- [9] ROELL G W, ZHA J, CARR R R, et al. Engineering microbial consortia by division of labor [J]. *Microbial Cell Factories*, 2019, 18: 35.
- [10] LI F, AN X, WU D, et al. Engineering microbial consortia for high-performance cellulosic hydrolyzates-fed microbial fuel cells [J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2019, 10: 409.
- [11] SONG H, DING M, JIA X, et al. Synthetic microbial consortia: from systematic analysis to construction and applications [J]. *Chemical Society Reviews*, 2014, 43: 6954-6981.
- [12] FLEMING A. On the antibacterial action of cultures of a penicillium with special reference to their use in isolation of *B. influenzae* [J]. *Bull World Health Org*, 2001, 79: 780-90 (reprinted from the *Br J Exper Pathol*, 1929, 10: 226-236).
- [13] PARSEK MR, Greenberg EP. Colloquium Paper: Acyl-homoserine lactone quorum sensing in Gram-negative bacteria: a signaling mechanism involved in associations with higher organisms [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2000, 97(16): 8789-8793.
- [14] SHOU W, RAM S, VILAR JMG. Synthetic cooperation in engineered yeast populations [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2007, 104 (6) : 1877-1882.
- [15] SCHROECKH V, SCHERLACH K, NÜTZMANN H-W, et al. Intimate bacterial-fungal interaction triggers biosynthesis of archedetypal polyketides in *Aspergillus nidulans* [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2009, 106: 14558-63.
- [16] MINTY JJ, SINGER ME, SCHOLZ SA, et al. Design and characterization of synthetic fungal-bacterial consortia for direct production of isobutanol from cellulosic biomass [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2013, 110: 14592-7.
- [17] THE PLOS ONE STAFF. Correction: applications and comparisons of four time series models in epidemiological surveillance data [J]. *PLoS ONE*, 2014, 9(2): e91629.
- [18] LLOYD-PRICE J, ABU-ALI G, HUTTENHOWER C. The healthy human microbiome [J]. *Genome Medicine*, 2016, 8: 51.
- [19] JONES JA, VERNACCHIO VR, COLLINS SM, et al. Complete biosynthesis of anthocyanins using *E. coli* polycultures [J]. *MBio*. 2017;8: e00621-17.
- [20] SHAHAB RL, LUTERBACHER JS, BRETHAUER S, et al. Consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulosic biomass to lactic acid by a synthetic fungal-bacterial consortium [J]. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2018, 115.
- [21] JIAO F, XU B: Electrochemical ammonia synthesis and ammonia fuel cells [J]. *Advanced materials*, 2019, 31: 1970221.
- [22] NETZKER T, FLAK M, KRESPACH M K, et al. Microbial interactions trigger the production of antibiotics [J]. *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, 2018, 45: 117-123.
- [23] TURNBAUGH P J, LEY R E, HAMADY M, et al. The human microbiome project [J]. *Nature*, 2007, 449: 804-810.
- [24] ZHOU K, QIAO K, EDGAR S, et al. Distributing a metabolic pathway among a microbial consortium enhances production of natural products [J]. *Nature Biotechnology*, 2015, 33: 377.
- [25] HAYS S G, PATRICK W G, ZIESACK M, et al. Better together: engineering and application of microbial symbioses [J]. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, 2015, 36: 40-49.
- [26] MCCARTY N S, LEDESMA-AMARO R. Synthetic biology tools to engineer microbial communities for biotechnology [J]. *Trends in Biotechnology*, 2019, 37: 181-197.
- [27] WANG J, LIN W, WRAY V, et al. Induced production of depsi-peptides by co-culturing *Fusarium tricinctum* and *Fusarium begoniae* [J]. *Tetrahedron Letters*, 2013, 54: 2492-2496.
- [28] CHARUSANTI P, FONG N L, NAGARAJAN H, et al. Exploiting adaptive laboratory evolution of *Streptomyces clavuligerus* for antibiotic discovery and overproduction [J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7: e33727.
- [29] MARMANN A, ALY A, LIN Wenhan, et al. Co-cultivation-a powerful emerging tool for enhancing the chemical diversity of

- microorganisms [J]. *Marine Drugs*, 2014, 12: 1043-1065.
- [30] SPOHN M, KIRCHNER N, KULIK A, et al. Overproduction of ristomycin A by activation of a silent gene cluster in *Amycolatopsis japonicum* MG417-CF17 [J]. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2014, 58: 6185-6196.
- [31] BERTRAND S, BOHNI N, SCHNEE S, et al. Metabolite induction via microorganism co-culture: a potential way to enhance chemical diversity for drug discovery [J]. *Biotechnology Advances*, 2014, 32: 1180-1204.
- [32] CHAGAS F O, DIAS L G, PUPO M T. A mixed culture of endophytic fungi increases production of antifungal polyketides [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2013, 39: 1335-1342.
- [33] KÖNIG CC, SCHERLACH K, SCHROECKH V, et al. Bacterium induces cryptic meroterpenoid pathway in the pathogenic fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus* [J]. *ChemBioChem*, 2013, 14: 938-942.
- [34] RATEB M E, HALLYBURTON I, HOUSSEN W E, et al. Induction of diverse secondary metabolites in *Aspergillus fumigatus* by microbial co-culture [J]. *RSC Advances*, 2013, 3: 14444-14450.
- [35] NONAKA K, ABE T, IWATSUKI M, et al. Enhancement of metabolites productivity of *Penicillium pinophilum* FKI-5653, by co-culture with *Trichoderma harzianum* FKI-5655 [J]. *The Journal of Antibiotics*, 2011, 64: 769.
- [36] ZUCK KM, SHIPLEY S, NEWMAN DJ. Induced production of *N*-formyl alkaloids from *Aspergillus fumigatus* by co-culture with *Streptomyces peucetius* [J]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2011, 74: 1653-1657.
- [37] TACCONELLI E, CARRARA E, SAVOLDI A, et al. Discovery, research, and development of new antibiotics: the WHO priority list of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and tuberculosis [J]. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 2018, 18(3): 318-327.
- [38] GILBERT J A, BLASER M J, CAPORASO J G, et al. Current understanding of the human microbiome [J]. *Nature Medicine*, 2013, 24: 392-400.
- [39] LLOYD-PRICE J, ABU-ALI G, HUTTENHOWER C. The healthy human microbiome [J]. *Genome Medicine*, 2016, 8: 51.
- [40] CHEN L, GARMAEVA S, ZHERANKOVA A, et al. A system biology perspective on environment-host-microbe interactions [J]. *Human Molecular Genetics*, 2018, 27(R2): R187-R194.
- [41] AJIKUMAR PK, XIAO W, TYO KE, et al. Isoprenoid pathway optimization for taxol precursor overproduction in *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Science*, 2010, 330: 70-74.
- [42] ZHANG H, PEREIRA B, LI Z, et al. Engineering *Escherichia coli* coculture systems for the production of biochemical products [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2015, 112: 8266-8271.
- [43] SENGUPTA S, JONNALAGADDA S, GOONEWARDENA L, et al. Metabolic engineering of a novel muconic acid biosynthesis pathway via 4-hydroxybenzoic acid in *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Applied & Environmental Microbiology*, 2015, 81(23): 8037-8043.
- [44] WANG S, BILAL M, HU H, et al. 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid-a versatile platform intermediate for value-added compounds [J]. *Applied Microbiology & Biotechnology*, 2018, 102(8): 3561-3571.
- [45] WANG J, LU X, YING H, et al. A novel process for cadaverine bio-production using a consortium of two engineered *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2018, 9: 1312.
- [46] LIU X, LI X, JIANG J, et al. Convergent engineering of syntrophic *Escherichia coli* coculture for efficient production of glycosides [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2018, 47: 243-253.
- [47] ZHANG H, LI Z, PEREIRA B, et al. Engineering *E. coli-E. coli* cocultures for production of muconic acid from glycerol [J]. *Microbial Cell Factories*, 2015, 14: 134.
- [48] AKDEMIR H, SILVA A, ZHA J, et al. Production of pyranoanthocyanins using *Escherichia coli* co-cultures [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2019, 55: 290-298.
- [49] LI T, ZHOU W, BI H, et al. Production of caffeoylmalic acid from glucose in engineered *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Biotechnology Letters*, 2018, 40: 1057-1065.
- [50] NIU F, HE X, WU Y, et al. Enhancing production of pinene in *Escherichia coli* by using a combination of tolerance, evolution, and modular co-culture engineering [J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2018, 9.
- [51] CAMACHO-ZARAGOZA J M, HERNÁNDEZ-CHÁVEZ G, MORENO-AVITIA F, et al. Engineering of a microbial coculture of *Escherichia coli* strains for the biosynthesis of resveratrol [J]. *Microbial Cell Factories*, 2016, 15: 163.
- [52] WILLRODT C, HOSCHEK A, BÜHLER B, et al. Coupling limonene formation and oxyfunctionalization by mixed-culture resting cell fermentation [J]. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2015, 112: 1738-1750.
- [53] ZHANG H, STEPHANOPOULOS G. Co-culture engineering for microbial biosynthesis of 3-amino-benzoic acid in *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Biotechnology Journal*, 2016, 11: 981-987.
- [54] JONES J A, VERNACCHIO V R, SINKOE A L, et al. Experimental and computational optimization of an *Escherichia coli* co-culture for the efficient production of flavonoids [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2016, 35: 55-63.

- [55] AHMADI M K, FANG Lei, MOSCATELLO N, et al. *E. coli* metabolic engineering for gram scale production of a plant-based anti-inflammatory agent [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2016, 38: 382-388.
- [56] GANESAN V, LI Z, WANG X, et al. Heterologous biosynthesis of natural product naringenin by co-culture engineering [J]. *Synthetic and Systems Biotechnology*, 2017, 2: 236-242.
- [57] CHEN Z, SUN X, LI Ye, et al. Metabolic engineering of *Escherichia coli* for microbial synthesis of monolignols [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2017, 39: 102-109.
- [58] THUAN N H, CHAUDHARY A K, VAN CUONG D, et al. Engineering co-culture system for production of apigenin in *Escherichia coli* [J]. *Journal of Industrial Microbiology & Biotechnology*, 2018, 45: 175-185.
- [59] THUAN N H, TRUNG N T, CUONG N X, et al. *Escherichia coli* modular coculture system for resveratrol glucosides production [J]. *World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2018, 34: 75.
- [60] FANG Z, JONES J A, ZHOU J, et al. Engineering *Escherichia coli* co-cultures for production of curcuminoids from glucose [J]. *Biotechnology Journal*, 2018, 13: 1700576.
- [61] ZHOU YY, LI ZH, WANG XN, et al. Establishing microbial co-cultures for 3-hydroxybenzoic acid biosynthesis on glycerol [J]. *Engineering in Life Sciences*, 2019, 19: 389-395.
- [62] WANG EX, DING MZ, MA Q, et al. Reorganization of a synthetic microbial consortium for one-step vitamin C fermentation [J]. *Microbial Cell Factories*, 2016, 15: 21.
- [63] MARTÍNEZ I, MOHAMED M E-S, ROZAS D, et al. Engineering synthetic bacterial consortia for enhanced desulfurization and revalorization of oil sulfur compounds [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2016, 35: 46-54.
- [64] LIU Y, DING MZ, LING W, et al. A three-species microbial consortium for power generation [J]. *Energy & Environmental Science*, 2017, 10: 1600-1609.
- [65] JONES JA, VERNACCHIO VR, COLLINS SM, et al. Complete biosynthesis of anthocyanins using *E. coli* polycultures [J]. *mBio*, 2017, 8(3): 28588129.
- [66] LI ZH, WANG XN, ZHANG HR. Balancing the non-linear rosmarinic acid biosynthetic pathway by modular co-culture engineering [J]. *Energy & Environmental Science*, 2019, 54: 1-11.
- [67] LIU YQ, TU XH, XU Q, et al. Engineered monoculture and co-culture of methylotrophic yeast for *de novo* production of monacolin J and lovastatin from methanol [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2018, 45: 189-199.
- [68] ZHANG W, LIU H, LI X, et al. Production of naringenin from D-xylose with co-culture of *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae* [J]. *Engineering in Life Sciences*, 2017, 17: 1021-1029.
- [69] CAMPBELL CD, VEDERAS JC. Biosynthesis of lovastatin and related metabolites formed by fungal iterative PKS enzymes [J]. *Biopolymers*, 2010, 93: 755-763.
- [70] RODRÍGUEZ-BUSTAMANTE E, MALDONADO-ROBLEDO G, ORTIZ M A, et al. Bioconversion of lutein using a microbial mixture-maximizing the production of tobacco aroma compounds by manipulation of culture medium [J]. *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2005, 68: 174-182.
- [71] KLEIN-MARCUSCHAMER D, OLESKOWICZ-POPIEL P, SIMMONS B A, et al. The challenge of enzyme cost in the production of lignocellulosic biofuels [J]. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2012, 109: 1083-1087.
- [72] OLSON DG, MCBRIDE JE, SHAW AJ, et al. Recent progress in consolidated bioprocessing [J]. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, 2012, 23: 396-405.
- [73] XIN FX, CHEN TP, JIANG YJ, et al. Strategies for improved isopropanol-butanol production by a *Clostridium* strain from glucose and hemicellulose through consolidated bioprocessing [J]. *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, 2017, 10: 118.
- [74] JANG Y-S, LEE JY, LEE JM, et al. Enhanced butanol production obtained by reinforcing the direct butanol-forming route in *Clostridium acetobutylicum* [J]. *mBio*, 2012, 3(5): e00314-12.
- [75] YANG XR, XU MM, YANG ST. Metabolic and process engineering of *Clostridium cellulovorans* for biofuel production from cellulose [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2015, 32: 39-48.
- [76] ZHANG XZ, SATHITSUKSANO N, ZHU ZG, et al. One-step production of lactate from cellulose as the sole carbon source without any other organic nutrient by recombinant cellulytic *Bacillus subtilis* [J]. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2011, 13: 364-372.
- [77] EDWARDS MC, HENRIKSEN ED, YOMANO LP, et al. Addition of genes for cellobiase and pectinolytic activity in *Escherichia coli* for fuel ethanol production from pectin-rich lignocellulosic biomass [J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2011, 77(15): 5184-5191.
- [78] FAVARO L, VIKTOR MJ, ROSE SH, et al. Consolidated bioprocessing of starchy substrates into ethanol by industrial *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains secreting fungal amylases [J]. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2015, 112: 1751-1760.
- [79] HASUNUMA T, KONDO A. Development of yeast cell factories for consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulose to bioethanol through cell surface engineering [J]. *Biotechnology Advances*, 2012, 30: 1207-1218.

- [80] VECCHIO DD, QIAN YL, MURRAY RM, et al. Future systems and control research in synthetic biology [J]. *Annual Reviews in Control*, 2018, 45: 5-17.
- [81] VAN ZYL W H, DEN HAAN R, LA GRANGE DC. Developing cellulolytic organisms for consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulosics [M]// GUPTA V K, TUOHY M G. *Biofuel technologies*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 2013: 189-220.
- [82] DEN HAAN R, VAN RENSBURG E, ROSE S H, et al. Progress and challenges in the engineering of non-cellulolytic microorganisms for consolidated bioprocessing [J]. *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, 2015, 33: 32-38.
- [83] GUO ZP, JULIEN R, SOPHIE D, et al. Developing cellulolytic *Yarrowia lipolytica* as a platform for the production of valuable products in consolidated bioprocessing of cellulose [J]. *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, 2018, 11: 141.
- [84] SINGH N, MATHUR AS, GUPTA RP, et al. Enhanced cellulosic ethanol production via consolidated bioprocessing by *Clostridium thermocellum* ATCC 31924 [J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2018, 250: 860-867.
- [85] SHAHAB R L, LUTERBACHER J S, BRETHAUER S, et al. Consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulosic biomass to lactic acid by a synthetic fungal-bacterial consortium [J]. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2018, 115: 1207-1215.
- [86] BUZZINI P. Batch and fed - batch carotenoid production by *Rhodotorula glutinis-Debaryomyces castellii* co - cultures in corn syrup [J]. *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 2001, 90: 843-847.
- [87] BAYER TS, WIDMAIER DM, TEMME K, et al. Synthesis of methyl halides from biomass using engineered microbes [J]. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2009, 131: 6508-6515.
- [88] SGOBBA E, STUMPF AK, VORTMANN M, et al. Synthetic *Escherichia coli-Corynebacterium glutamicum* consortia for L-lysine production from starch and sucrose [J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2018, 260: 302-310.
- [89] PATLE S, LAL B. Ethanol production from hydrolysed agricultural wastes using mixed culture of *Zymomonas mobilis* and *Candida tropicalis* [J]. *Biotechnology Letters*, 2007, 29: 1839-1843.
- [90] BRETHAUER S, STUDER MH. Consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulose by a microbial consortium [J]. *Energy & Environmental Science*, 2014, 7: 1446-1453.
- [91] MINTY JJ, SINGER ME, SCHOLZ SA, et al. Design and characterization of synthetic fungal-bacterial consortia for direct production of isobutanol from cellulosic biomass [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2013, 110: 14592-14597.
- [92] SURIYACHAI N, WEERASAIA K, LAOSIROPOJANA N, et al. Optimized simultaneous saccharification and co-fermentation of rice straw for ethanol production by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Scheffersomyces stipitis* co-culture using design of experiments [J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2013, 142: 171-178.
- [93] ZUROFF T R, XIQUES S B, CURTIS W R. Consortia-mediated bioprocessing of cellulose to ethanol with a symbiotic *Clostridium phytofermentans/yeast* co-culture [J]. *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, 2013, 6: 59.
- [94] VALDEZ-VAZQUEZ I, PÉREZ-RANGEL M, TAPIA A, et al. Hydrogen and butanol production from native wheat straw by synthetic microbial consortia integrated by species of *Enterococcus* and *Clostridium* [J]. *Fuel*, 2015, 159: 214-222.
- [95] PAPONE T, KOOKHUNTHOD S, PAUNGBUT M, et al. Producing of microbial oil by mixed culture of microalgae and oleaginous yeast using sugarcane molasses as carbon substrate [J]. *Journal of Clean Energy Technologies*, 2016, 4: 253-256.
- [96] IKE A, MURAKAWA T, KAWAGUCHI H, et al. Photoproduction of hydrogen from raw starch using a halophilic bacterial community [J]. *Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering*, 1999, 88: 72-77.
- [97] PACHAPUR VL, SARMA SJ, BRAR SK, et al. Co - culture strategies for increased biohydrogen production [J]. *International Journal of Energy Research*, 2015, 39: 1479-1504.
- [98] MASSET J, CALUSINSKA M, HAMILTON C, et al. Fermentative hydrogen production from glucose and starch using pure strains and artificial co-cultures of *Clostridium spp.* [J]. *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, 2012, 5: 35.
- [99] KUMAR R, SINGH S, SINGH O V. Bioconversion of lignocellulosic biomass: biochemical and molecular perspectives [J]. *Journal of Industrial Microbiology & Biotechnology*, 2008, 35: 377-391.
- [100] GUPTE A, MADAMWAR D. Solid state fermentation of lignocellulosic waste for cellulase and β -Glucosidase production by cocultivation of *Aspergillus ellipticus* and *Aspergillus fumigatus* [J]. *Biotechnology Progress*, 1997, 13: 166-169.
- [101] VERMA P, MADAMWAR D. Production of ligninolytic enzymes for dye decolorization by cocultivation of white-rot fungi *Pleurotus ostreatus* and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* under solid-state fermentation [J]. *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, 2002, 102: 109-118.
- [102] HU HL, VAN DEN BRINK J, GRUBEN B S, et al. Improved enzyme production by co-cultivation of *Aspergillus niger* and

- Aspergillus oryzae* and with other fungi [J]. International Bio-deterioration & Biodegradation, 2011, 65: 248-252.
- [103] AHMED N, THOMPSON S, GLASER M. Global aquaculture productivity, environmental sustainability, and climate change adaptability [J]. Environmental Management, 2019, 63: 159-172.
- [104] CAMPBELL-LENDRUM D, PRÜSS-USTÜN A. Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases [J]. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2019, 97: 160.
- [105] WALKER D, BAUMGARTNER D, GERBA C, et al. Surface water pollution [M]// BRUSSEAU M L, PEPPER I L, GERBA C P. Environmental and pollution science. 3rd ed. Cambridge, Massachusetts:Elsevier, 2019: 261-292.
- [106] AZUBUIKE C C, CHIKERE C B, OKPOKWASILI G C. Bioremediation techniques-classification based on site of application: principles, advantages, limitations and prospects [J]. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2016, 32: 180.
- [107] VILLEGAS L B, MARTÍNEZ M A, RODRÍGUEZ A, et al. Microbial consortia, a viable alternative for cleanup of contaminated soils [M]// ALVAREZ A, POLTI M A. Bioremediation in Latin America. Berlin, Germany:Springer, 2014: 135-148.
- [108] MUJTABA G, LEE K. Advanced treatment of wastewater using symbiotic co-culture of microalgae and bacteria [J]. Applied Chemistry for Engineering, 2016, 27(1): 1-9.
- [109] GONÇALVES A L, PIRES J C, SIMÕES M. A review on the use of microalgal consortia for wastewater treatment [J]. Algal Research, 2017, 24(B): 403-415.
- [110] CHOI K-J, HAN T H, YOO G, et al. Co-culture consortium of *Scenedesmus dimorphus* and nitrifiers enhances the removal of nitrogen and phosphorus from artificial wastewater [J]. KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering, 2018, 22: 3215-3221.
- [111] MUJTABA G, RIZWAN M, LEE K. Removal of nutrients and COD from wastewater using symbiotic co-culture of bacterium *Pseudomonas putida* and immobilized microalga *Chlorella vulgaris* [J]. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 2017, 49: 145-151.
- [112] REN HY, LIU BF, KONG FY, et al. Hydrogen and lipid production from starch wastewater by co-culture of anaerobic sludge and oleaginous microalgae with simultaneous COD, nitrogen and phosphorus removal [J]. Water Research, 2015, 85: 404-412.
- [113] ABINANDAN S, SUBASHCHANDRABOSE S R, VENKATESWARLU K, et al. Nutrient removal and biomass production: advances in microalgal biotechnology for wastewater treatment [J]. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2018, 38: 1244-1260.
- [114] BORDEL S, GUIEYSSE B, MUNOZ R. Mechanistic model for the reclamation of industrial wastewaters using algal-bacterial photobioreactors [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2009, 43: 3200-3207.
- [115] BHATIA S K, BHATIA R K, YANG Y-H. An overview of microdiesel-a sustainable future source of renewable energy [J]. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2017, 79: 1078-1090.
- [116] WREDE D, TAHA M, MIRANDA A F, et al. Co-cultivation of fungal and microalgal cells as an efficient system for harvesting microalgal cells, lipid production and wastewater treatment [J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9: e113497.
- [117] STILES W A, STYLES D, CHAPMAN S P, et al. Using microalgae in the circular economy to valorise anaerobic digestate: challenges and opportunities [J]. Bioresource Technology, 2018, 267: 732-742.
- [118] OSUNDEKO O, ANSOLIA P, GUPTA S K, et al. Promises and challenges of growing microalgae in wastewater [M]// SINGH R P, KOLOK A S, BARTELT-HUNT S L. Water Conservation, Recycling and Reuse: Issues and Challenges. Singapore: Springer, 2019: 29-53.
- [119] SATHIYANARAYANAN G, BHATIA S K, KIM H J, et al. Metal removal and reduction potential of an exopolysaccharide produced by Arctic psychrotrophic bacterium *Pseudomonas sp.* PAMC 28620 [J]. RSC Advances, 2016, 6: 96870-96881.
- [120] SHAFIQUE M, JAWAID A, REHMAN Y. As(V) reduction, As(III) oxidation, and Cr(VI) reduction by multi-metal-resistant *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus safensis*, and *Bacillus cereus* species isolated from wastewater treatment plant [J]. Geomicrobiology Journal, 2017, 34: 687-694.
- [121] KIPIGROCH K, JANOSZ-RAJCZYK M, WYKROTA L. Biosorption of heavy metals with the use of mixed algal population [J]. Archives of Environmental Protection, 2012, 38: 3-10.
- [122] ILAMATHI R, NIRMALA G, MURUGANANDAM L. Heavy metals biosorption in liquid solid fluidized bed by immobilized consortia in alginate beads [J]. International Journal of Chem Tech Research, 2014, 6: 652-662.
- [123] SENAN R C, ABRAHAM T E. Bioremediation of textile azo dyes by aerobic bacterial consortium aerobic degradation of selected azo dyes by bacterial consortium [J]. Biodegradation, 2004, 15: 275-280.
- [124] KHAN R, BHAWANA P, FULEKAR M. Microbial decolorization and degradation of synthetic dyes: a review [J]. Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio/Technology, 2013, 12: 75-97.

- [125] SOLÍS M, SOLÍS A, PÉREZ H I, et al. Microbial decoloration of azo dyes: a review [J]. *Process Biochemistry*, 2012, 47: 1723-1748.
- [126] SHANMUGAM B K, EASWARAN S N, LAKRA R, et al. Metabolic pathway and role of individual species in the bacterial consortium for biodegradation of azo dye: a biocalorimetric investigation [J]. *Chemosphere*, 2017, 188: 81-89.
- [127] CHAN G F, RASHID N A, KOAY L L, et al. Identification and optimization of novel NAR-1 bacterial consortium for the biodegradation of Orange II [J]. *Insight Biotechnol*, 2011, 1: 7-16.
- [128] SARATALE R, SARATALE G, KALYANI D, et al. Enhanced decolorization and biodegradation of textile azo dye Scarlet R by using developed microbial consortium-GR [J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2009, 100: 2493-2500.
- [129] SARATALE R, SARATALE G, CHANG J, et al. Decolorization and biodegradation of reactive dyes and dye wastewater by a developed bacterial consortium [J]. *Biodegradation*, 2010, 21: 999-1015.
- [130] SENTHILVELAN T, KANAGARAJ J, PANDA R C, et al. Biodegradation of phenol by mixed microbial culture: an eco-friendly approach for the pollution reduction [J]. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 2014, 16: 113-126.
- [131] XU GM, LI YY, ZHENG W, et al. Mineralization of chlorpyrifos by co-culture of *Serratia* and *Trichosporon spp* [J]. *Biotechnology Letters*, 2007, 29: 1469-1473.
- [132] JIN D F, HU H, LIU D F, et al. Optimization of a bacterial consortium for nitrobenzene degradation [J]. *Water Science and Technology*, 2012, 65: 795-801.
- [133] GONZÁLEZ N, SIMARRO R, MOLINA M, et al. Effect of surfactants on PAH biodegradation by a bacterial consortium and on the dynamics of the bacterial community during the process [J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2011, 102: 9438-9446.
- [134] JOINT I, TAIT K, CALLOW ME, et al. Cell-to-cell communication across the prokaryote-eukaryote boundary [J]. *Science*, 2002, 298: 1207-1207.
- [135] NG W-L, BASSLER B L. Bacterial quorum-sensing network architectures [J]. *Annual Review of Genetics*, 2009, 43: 197-222.
- [136] BALAGADDÉ F K, SONG Hao, OZAKI J, et al. A synthetic *Escherichia coli* predator-prey ecosystem [J]. *Molecular Systems Biology*, 2008, 4.
- [137] BASU S, MEHREJA R, THIBERGE S, et al. Spatiotemporal control of gene expression with pulse-generating networks [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2004, 101: 6355-6360.
- [138] YOU Lingchong, COX R S, WEISS R, et al. Programmed population control by cell-cell communication and regulated killing [J]. *Nature*, 2004, 428: 868-871.
- [139] THOENDEL M, HORSWILL A R. Biosynthesis of peptide signals in gram-positive bacteria [J]. *Advances in Applied Microbiology*, 2010, 71: 91-112.
- [140] MICHIE K L, CORNFORTH D M, WHITELEY M. Bacterial Tweets and Podcasts #signaling#eavesdropping#microbialfight-club [J]. *Molecular & Biochemical Parasitology*, 2016, 208(1): 41-48.
- [141] FISCHER J, MUELLER S Y, NETZKER T, et al. Fungal chromatin mapping identifies BasR, as the regulatory node of bacteria-induced fungal secondary metabolism [J/OL]. *BioRxiv*, 2018, 211979. <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/211979v2>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/211979>
- [142] SCHROECKH V, SCHERLACH K, NÜTZMANN H-W, et al. Intimate bacterial-fungal interaction triggers biosynthesis of archetypal polyketides in *Aspergillus nidulans* [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2009, 106: 14558-14563.
- [143] TOYOFUKU M. Bacterial communication through membrane vesicles [J]. *Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry*, 2019, 83: 1-7.
- [144] NÜTZMANN H W, REYES-DOMINGUEZ Y, SCHERLACH K, et al. Bacteria-induced natural product formation in the fungus *Aspergillus nidulans* requires Saga/Ada-mediated histone acetylation [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2011, 108: 14282-14287.
- [145] KUROSAWA K, GHIVIRIGA I, SAMBANDAN T, et al. *Rhodostreptomycins*, antibiotics biosynthesized following horizontal gene transfer from *Streptomyces padanus* to *Rhodococcus fascians* [J]. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2008, 130: 1126-1127.
- [146] SHAHAB R L, LUTERBACHER J S, BRETHAUER, et al. Labor division in engineered cross-kingdom consortia: consolidated bioprocessing of lignocellulosic biomass to carboxylic acids [D]. Lausanne, Switzerland: École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne(EPFL), 2019.
- [147] WANG C, LI YZ, TAN H, et al. A novel microbe consortium, nano-visible light photocatalyst and microcapsule system to degrade PAHs [J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2019, 359: 1065-1074.
- [148] LINDEMANN S R, BERNSTEIN H C, SONG Hyun-Seob, et al. Engineering microbial consortia for controllable outputs [J]. *The ISME Journal*, 2016, 10: 2077.
- [149] SHAHAB R L, BRETHAUER S, LUTERBACHER J S, et al. Engineering of ecological niches to create stable artificial consortia for complex biotransformations [J]. *Current Opinion in*

- Biotechnology, 2020, 62: 129-136.
- [150] AGAPAKIS C M, BOYLE P M, SILVER P A. Natural strategies for the spatial optimization of metabolism in synthetic biology [J]. Nature Chemical Biology, 2012, 8: 527.
- [151] JOHNS N I, BLAZEJEWSKI T, GOMES A L, et al. Principles for designing synthetic microbial communities [J]. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2016, 31: 146-153.
- [152] MACLEOD F, GUIOT S, COSTERTON J. Layered structure of bacterial aggregates produced in an upflow anaerobic sludge bed and filter reactor [J]. Applied & Environmental Microbiology, 1990, 56: 1598-1607.
- [153] DAS A A, BOVILL J, AYESH M, et al. Fabrication of living soft matter by symbiotic growth of unicellular microorganisms [J]. Journal of Materials Chemistry B, 2016, 4: 3685-3694.
- [154] AZEREDO J, AZEVEDO N F, BRIANDET R, et al. Critical review on biofilm methods [J]. Critical reviews in Microbiology, 2017, 43: 313-351.
- [155] FLEMMING H-C, WINGENDER J. The biofilm matrix [J]. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2010, 8: 623.
- [156] WONDRACZEK L, POHNERT G, SCHACHER F H, et al. Artificial microbial arenas: materials for observing and manipulating microbial consortia [J]. Advanced Materials, 2019, 31(24): 1900284.
- [157] KIM H J, BOEDICKER J Q, CHOI Jang Wook, et al. Defined spatial structure stabilizes a synthetic multispecies bacterial community [J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105: 18188-18193.
- [158] CONNELL J L, RITSCHDORFF E T, WHITELEY M, et al. 3D printing of microscopic bacterial communities [J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110: 18380-18385.



通讯作者:信丰学(1982—),男,博士,教授,研究方向为生物化工与生物能源。
E-mail:xinfengxue@njtech.edu.cn



通讯作者:姜岷(1972—),男,博士,教授,研究方向为生物转化与生物催化。
E-mail:jiangmin@njtech.edu.cn



第一作者:钱秀娟(1992—),女,博士,博士后,研究方向为代谢工程及合成生物学。
E-mail:xiujuanqian@njtech.edu.cn