

油藏微生物群落研究的方法学

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摘要 油藏微生物群落的解析和认知是开发和应用微生物采油技术的基础。利用各种提高油藏微生物可培养性的方法和非培养技术解析不同油藏微生物的群落结构、功能和多样性,对定向调控油藏微生物群落、开发和应用有效微生物驱油技术具有重要的指导意义。通过调查新近发展的提高微生物可培养性的方法和措施以及不依赖于培养的分子微生物生态学技术,总结了油藏微生物群落研究方法学的最新进展。提高微生物可培养性的方法和措施主要通过模拟微生物的生存环境,减少富营养的毒害作用、添加信号分子维持微生物细胞间的作用和提供新型电子供体和受体等手段采用稀释法、高通量培养法等方法得以实现;不依赖于培养的分子微生物生态学技术主要包括荧光原位杂交、末端限制性片段长度多态性分析、变性梯度凝胶电泳和构建克隆文库等技术。这些方法学的进展为更有效的获得各种油藏微生物资源、调控油藏微生物群落以提高石油采收率提供理论指导。

关键词 微生物群落;非培养技术;微生物采油;提高微生物可培养性

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Progress in methodological research of microbial community in oil fields

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Abstract : Understanding microbial community in oil reservoirs is crucial to application of microbial enhanced oil recovery (MEOR) technology. Much effort has been directed toward more insights into the microbial community in oil field, resulting in the development of culture dependent and independent techniques. Culture-dependent methods for enhancement of microbial culturability and culture-independent methods for analyzing microbial communities are reviewed in an attempt to better understand the recent progress in methodological researches on the oil field microbial communities.

Microbial community is analyzed conventionally by culture-dependent approaches which cultivate, enrich and isolate microbial cells, identify and count them, then figure out the microbial structure from the data of the cultivated microbial cells. However, the cultivating nutrients and conditions afforded in laboratory are too simplified and somehow far different from those in the environments where microorganisms live. Consequently, majority of microorganisms can not grow and be culturable. In addition, microorganisms grow at different speeds on the same media and under the same conditions, leading

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to different enrichment and increase of the microbial population. The relative amounts of the cultivated microorganisms are therefore different from the real ratio of the microorganisms in the environments. As a consequence, the pattern of microbial community structure obtained by the conventional culture-dependent methods is not true and not helpful for directing the development and application of MEOR.

Two strategies, the increasing microbial culturability and culture-independent methods, are therefore developed and applied for getting more culturable microbial isolates and more insights into the real microbial community structure and functions. Increasing microbial culturability is to cultivate microorganisms with novel methods and under novel conditions. These novel cultivating conditions include: "oligotrophic" media instead of "rich" nutrients, adding signal molecules, novel electronic donating and accepting chemicals to media, etc.. The novel cultivating methods include dilution culture, high-through culturing, diffusion-growth chamber, cell encapsulation, sequence-guiding isolation techniques, etc. which can mimic environmental conditions and lead to more microorganisms cultivated. Although the novel cultivating techniques and conditions can make much more microorganisms culturable, they can not figure out the overall pattern of microbial community structure, the culture-independent approaches are therefore absolutely necessary for analyzing oil reservoir microbial community. Culture-independent approaches are based on the analyses of the functional genes, such as *mcrA* gene, and 16S rRNA and its gene (16S rDNA). The analyzing techniques contain FISH, T-RFLP, DGGE, clone library and sequencing etc.. Many researches with the culture-independent methods have showed the power of these methods and got many new ideas on the structure and functions of the microbial community in oil reservoirs. Moreover, it is a trend to apply both culture-dependent and culture-independent approaches to understand the functions of microorganisms for MEOR and structure of microbial community. With the microbial strains obtained from oil reservoirs and the knowledge of oil reservoir microbial community, MEOR can be developed and applied feasibly and reliably by manipulating the microbial community in the oil reservoirs.

Key Words: microbial community; culture-independent methods; microbial enhanced oil recovery; increasing microbial culturability

我国是一个能源消耗大国,石油供需矛盾十分突出,已经成为制约我国国民经济发展的重要因素之一。我国陆上大多数主力油田已进入中后期开发阶段,石油产量逐年递减,平均采收率不到 30%,亟需新的技术来提高石油产量和采收率。利用油藏环境中的微生物资源提高采收率 (Microbial Enhanced Oil Recovery, MEOR) 技术,通过调控油藏中微生物和微生物群落、充分发挥其有利于采油的功能,可以很好地提高原油采收率和产量,适合于我国多数油藏,在我国具有巨大的发展潜力。

另一方面,研究表明,油藏中存在着大量的微生物^[1~4],它们通过各种信号转递、相互作用和影响形成群落。所以,微生物存在于群落中并在群落的背景下发挥功能和作用,MEOR 技术的开发和应用就必须充分认识和考虑油藏微生物群落的结构组成和功能特性,通过对油藏微生物群落进行定向调控才能达到提高开采率的目的。

传统上采用培养的方法来研究和认识油藏微生物群落,具体步骤通常为:利用常规的培养条件和富集培养基将微生物从油藏群落中分离出来,通过对分离菌株进行种类鉴别、计数和功能测试来了解油藏微生物群落结构。然而实践证明,建立在该方法基础上的微生物采油技术往往不能有效地提高采收率。究其原因,传统培养的方法具有以下严重的缺陷:(1)传统培养没有充分考虑和模拟环境条件,导致只有极少数的微生物(0.01%~1%)能够在人工培养条件下成活和被培养^[5~7];(2)人工培养条件对微生物具有不同的选择性和富集效果,因而所检测到的微生物在种类、数量和功能上的相对情况是通过选择和富集后的结果,并不能完全准确地反映油藏中的真实情况。综上所述,利用传统培养方法对油藏微生物群落的认知与实际情况存在较大的偏差,从而导致无法对油藏微生物群落进行准确、有效地调控,也无法高效地提高原油采收率。

为了有效地开发和利用微生物采油技术,就必须突破传统培养方法的限制,开发检测和认知微生物群落的新方法,准确地认识和了解油藏微生物群落,定向地对微生物群落进行调控、发挥微生物群落的作用、提高原油采收率。近年来,提高微生物可培养性技术、不依赖于培养的分析技术在微生物群落的研究中得到重视和发展,并在生产实践中开始得到应用。

1 提高油藏微生物可培养性的方法和措施

提高微生物可培养性的方法和技术是建立在“依赖于培养 (Culture-dependent)”的方法体系上,其主要特点是突破了传统微生物培养方法的部分限制。根据油藏微生物不可培养的原因,通过改进培养条件和开发新培养技术来培养微生物,获取更多油藏微生物菌种。

1.1 油藏微生物难以培养的原因

油藏中高温、高压、高矿化度和贫营养等特殊条件造就了油藏微生物对这些极端环境条件的适应性和生存依赖性。然而传统油藏微生物培养和检测往往没有充分考虑油藏微生物对这些特殊生存条件的要求,而是利用普通的“富营养”培养基和恒温(例如 30℃)、恒湿、常压、低盐及好氧等温和条件来培养油藏微生物。研究表明,适应于“贫营养”的微生物(例如油藏微生物)在富营养培养基中被培养的初期,快速生长会产生大量的、微生物自身难以调节的过氧化物、超氧化物和羟基自由基等“反应性氧 (Reactive Oxygen Species)”^[8]。而油藏微生物等寡营养微生物对这些“反应性氧”物质往往缺乏快速分解的能力,从而导致高浓度的营养基质对很多油藏微生物产生毒害作用,而且依赖于油藏极端条件的油藏微生物也往往无法适应人为的温和培养条件,结果都使油藏微生物难以在人工培养中成活和繁殖,而无法被培养和认知。另一方面,微生物生存于群落中,其生存和功能往往依赖于调节微生物种间偏利共生 (Commensalism)、互利共生 (Mutualism) 以及群体感应 (Quorum Sensing) 等相互关系的信号物质,而传统方法通常忽略和截断了微生物之间的信息交流,也就阻止了微生物在培养基中的生长和繁殖。

针对这些情况,提高微生物的可培养性已经成为微生物领域中新的研究热点^[9]。

1.2 提高油藏微生物可培养性的方法和措施

1.2.1 减少富营养的毒害作用

针对传统培养方法使用的高浓度营养基质不利于微生物生长的缺陷,新发展的培养方法不利用“富营养”培养基,而模拟环境条件,利用来自于油藏环境的物质作为基质;或者以多聚物为碳源,以及降低营养基质的浓度,来减轻“反应性氧”对微生物的危害,从而改善微生物的可培养性^[10~12]。关于“饥饿存活 (Starvation survivability)”的研究就是一个实例,利用在无机盐培养液中仅仅添加 0.2% 的酵母提取物于 85℃ 下对油藏微生物进行培养,从油井极端环境中分离获得了 7 株 *Thermococcus* 属的嗜热球菌。在未添加任何有机营养的天然海水和油田采出液中,这些分离自油井的嗜热球菌在 80℃ 时细胞密度下降一半的时间分别 20.2d 和 26.0d,而分离自海洋热水井中的嗜热球菌相同条件下细胞密度下降一半的时间分别为 12.2d 和 4.7d。该结果表明,油井中的嗜热球菌长期适应油井中营养极端匮乏的贫营养环境而更能耐受饥饿。也只有在模拟油井中极端环境的条件下,才能对这些微生物进行培养^[13]。

1.2.2 维持微生物间的相互作用

在培养基中加入调节微生物相互作用的信号分子就可简单模拟微生物间的相互作用,满足微生物生长繁殖的要求。例如,加入酰基碳链长度各异的氮酰高丝氨酸内酯都能有效提高细菌的可培养性^[11,12],而与革兰氏阴性菌多种基因调控有关的另一种信号分子 cAMP 比氮酰高丝氨酸内酯能够使更多细菌获得培养^[14,15]。

1.2.3 供应新型的电子供体和受体

不同微生物的代谢过程各异,因此对反应的底物要求也不尽相同。通过在培养基中添加不同的电子供体和电子受体也可以提高油藏微生物的可培养性,发现传统培养方法所无法培养的、新的生理型微生物^[16,17]。例如,在基础无机盐培养基中添加少量的乙酸盐或丙酸盐作为底物,从油藏中分别分离到了具有硫酸盐还原能力的新种 *Desulfobacter vibrioformis*, *Desulfobulbus rhabdoformis* 和 *Desulfovibrio capillatus* 等^[18~20];而添加硝酸

盐、锰氧化物或铁 (III) 盐作为电子受体,从不同油藏中分别分离到具有反硝化、锰还原和铁还原能力的微生物新种 *Denitrovibrio acetiphilus*、*Deferribacter thermophilus*、*Methanocalculus halotolerans* 等^[21~23]。

1.2.4 其他方法

提高油藏微生物可培养性的其他方法包括微生物细胞分散法,即通过适度的超声处理使聚集生长的微生物细胞分散,使更多的微生物接触培养基而得到培养^[24];延长培养时间,使生长缓慢的微生物能长至肉眼可见的菌落而得以分离^[12 25 26],避免琼脂对某些微生物的毒性作用,采用古兰糖胶等琼脂替代物作为培养基固化剂,可以增加微生物的可培养性^[19]。

此外,还可以借鉴提高非油藏微生物可培养性的技术^[13 18~20]来培养更多的未培养油藏微生物。“稀释培养法 (Dilution Culture)”和“高通量培养法 (High-throughput Culturing)”都是使微生物群体稀释到单个细胞水平,并分散到各个培养单元而使微生物细胞分离,从而获取大量的微生物细胞和不同的微生物类群^[27 28];“扩散生长盒 (Diffusion Growth Chamber)”法主要是利用特定的培养装置将微生物细胞与环境分离,但保证有利于微生物培养的化学物质在微生物培养区间和环境中自由交换,维持微生物群落间的作用,提高微生物可培养性^[29];“细胞包裹法 (Cell Encapsulation)”利用类似稀释培养法的稀释过程,使培养环境接近于微生物的自然生长环境,提高微生物可培养性^[30]。序列引导分离 (Sequence-guiding Isolation) 技术,是利用微生物基因组中特定基因的特异性序列,设计引物或杂交探针,以培养物中目标序列存在和变化情况为指标,来指导选择最优的微生物培养条件,并培养出新的微生物^[12]。

据统计,近 10a 来,研究者们应用上述各种方法从不同油藏中已分离鉴定出与油藏环境特性密切相关的、不同生理功能的微生物新种属,约发现新属 11 个,新种 36 个,其中专性厌氧菌占 75% 以上,并且多数为嗜热菌、少数具有嗜盐或耐盐的特性。由此可见,利用提高微生物可培养性的技术能够获得新的、未被培养的油藏微生物,它们是微生物驱油可利用的重要菌种资源,也为揭示微生物驱油过程的机理提供研究基础。但是,这些方法和培养技术还有缺陷或不完全成熟,无法真实反映油藏中微生物群落的结构组成以及各菌群之间的关系,所以必须结合“非纯培养 (Culture-independent)”方法来对油藏微生物群落进行检测和研究。

2 分析油藏微生物群落结构的非纯培养方法

非纯培养分析技术最初是利用各种染料来直接检测环境中具有不同代谢活性的微生物。随着分子生物学技术的发展,以微生物 DNA、RNA 为研究对象的非纯培养技术,逐步发展为“分子微生物生态学 (Molecular Microbial Ecology)”的重要技术手段,通过分析微生物遗传物质中保守的 16S rRNA 基因及特定功能基因 (如 *mcrA* 基因、*nir* 基因) 等来揭示不同环境中微生物群落结构组成和功能特点。非纯培养分析技术主要包括荧光原位杂交 (FISH)、变性梯度凝胶电泳 (DGGE)、末端限制性片断长度多态性分析 (T-RFLP)、基因克隆文库^[31~39]等,并被广泛应用于微生物群落结构和功能、特殊微生物菌群或特殊基因的跟踪、检测和研究中,也开始在油藏微生物群落的研究中得到应用^[33 35]。例如, FISH 和 DGGE 技术就被利用到单井吞吐相关的硫酸盐还原菌群落结构的分析中^[40],添加不同碳源 (丙酸盐、乙酸盐、乳酸盐、丁酸盐等) 和硫酸盐后,硫酸盐还原菌的活性增强,并且 *Desulfobulbus* 属中的硫酸盐还原菌在添加丙酸盐或乳酸盐后,数量明显增加,但是硫酸盐还原菌群落中主要组成类群并没有明显变化。

借助于 16S rRNA 基因文库的建立,在美国加州高温油井中发现了代表性的细菌属,包括 *Thermococcus*、*Thermoanaerobacter*、*Desulfohalobium*、*Aminobacterium*、*Halomonas*、*Acidaminococcus*、*Pseudomonas*、*Acinetobacter*、*Sphingomonas*、*Methylobacterium* 和 *Desulfomicrobium*^[31]。

应用 TGGE 技术和 16S rRNA 基因克隆文库技术联合分析,发现大港孔店油田孔二北断块注水井比采油井的微生物多样性大,注水井中的细菌主要位于 α 、 β 、 γ 变形菌纲和放线菌纲,其中 *Rhodobacter* 占 47%;采油井中的细菌也主要位于 α 、 β 、 γ 变形菌纲,但假单胞菌属占 62%^[41]。

总之,非培养技术不受微生物可培养性的限制,也克服了选择性培养不能准确反应微生物真实数量的缺点,能够更准确、直接和全面地反映群落的结构及多样性。尽管分子微生物生态学技术在油藏微生物群落分

析和研究方面刚刚起步,但因其可以较准确而且快速地解析采油微生物在油藏中分布、迁移和变化,将对微生物驱油过程中微生物群落结构的研究和调控具有重要的指导意义。

另外,将培养和非培养技术结合也可以更好地了解油藏微生物群落结构和功能特性。利用放射性同位素标记技术、纯培养技术和寡核酸芯片技术发现俄罗斯西伯利亚的高温油井的浅层中(1750~2220m)只有在不发生硫酸盐还原作用时,才能够检测到无机自养的和分解乙酸的产甲烷菌;而在油井的深层(2299~2427m)高温硫酸盐还原菌和产甲烷菌共同存在^[32]。采用传统培养和16S rRNA基因文库相结合的技术发现了加拿大的低温、低盐非水驱油井中的微生物群落结构具有丰富多样性^[33]。

3 问题与展望

油藏系统的复杂性是微生物驱油技术开发和利用最大的制约因素。对各种具有采油功能的微生物来说,这种复杂系统不仅包含具有极端温度、压力、矿化度、孔隙度、渗透率等反映油藏地质、物理特征的宏观环境,还包括油藏微生物群落这一微观环境。由于以前微生物群落的作用和影响常常被忽视,因此在我国微生物采油技术的基础研究中对不同油藏微生物群落结构解析显得十分必要和迫切。

将纯培养技术和非纯培养技术结合起来,解析油藏微生物群落结构,弄清在不同油藏中各种微生物类群的功能和数量,可以为外源驱油微生物的配伍提供指导性蓝图。将分离自油藏的微生物经配伍后再施用到原油藏中,这些微生物由于已经适应了原来油藏的特定生态环境,因而能更好发挥作用。对于油藏中存在的不利于微生物驱油的微生物,可以采用各种手段进行调控降低其危害作用。

此外,建立油藏微生物的菌种资源库和宏基因组库不但能够更好的保护油藏微生物资源,而且有利于油藏微生物资源的进一步开发和应用。随着油藏微生物研究的深入,可以更好地对油藏微生物群落进行定向调控,不断开发和完善高效微生物驱油技术,提高原油开采采收率并实现石油开采工业中的清洁生产。

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