

碳酸酐酶固定化研究进展

刘文芳, 魏利娜

(北京理工大学 化工与环境学院, 北京 100081)

摘要: 近年来, 碳酸酐酶(CA)在CO₂捕集领域的应用引起人们极大的兴趣. 然而, 由于价格昂贵, 游离酶在使用时活性易受到多种环境因素的影响, 稳定性较低且不易回收, 因此有必要对CA固定化. 综述了近十多年来CA固定化的研究进展, 并根据载体的种类进行划分, 分别总结了高分子材料、无机材料、聚合物-无机复合材料、纳米材料固定化CA的酶来源、固定化方法、载体材料、酶活、反应动力学参数和稳定性数据, 并介绍了固定化CA应用于反应器的研究进展. 最后, 指出了不同类型载体材料的优缺点, 提出了固定化CA的未来发展方向.

关键词: 碳酸酐酶; 固定化; 载体; 酶活; 稳定性

中图分类号: Q814.2; Q814.9 **文献标志码:** A

碳酸酐酶(CA, EC4.2.1.1), 也被称为碳酸盐脱水酶或碳酸盐裂合酶, 是一种能快速、高效催化CO₂水合反应的低能耗含锌金属酶, 广泛存在于动物、植物和微生物中^[1-2]. 根据CA酶蛋白的氨基酸序列的不同, 人们将CA分为 α 、 β 、 γ 、 δ 、 ϵ 5种不同类型^[3], 研究主要集中在与人类关系密切的 α -CA和 β -CA上, 两者在氨基酸序列上存在60%的同源性^[4-6]. 所有动物来源的CA都属于 α 类型, 哺乳动物几乎所有组织中都含有参与机体多种生命活动的 α -CA. 目前的研究表明, α -CA至少存在14种不同的同工酶, 其中催化CO₂水合效率最高、研究也最为透彻的是CAII^[7-8]. 单纯的CO₂水合过程是十分缓慢的, 一级反应速率常数仅为 $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, 但在CAII催化下, 速率常数可提高到 $1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ^[9]. 这种性质不仅使它在体内酸碱平衡调节、离子交换过程等方面作用显著^[10-11], 在光合作用、钙化作用、环境监测等过程中也发挥着积极的作用^[12-14]. 近年来, CA在CO₂捕集领域的应用开始逐渐崭露头角, 引起了人们极大的兴趣. 然而, CA是一种相对昂贵且容易失活的生物催化剂, 考虑其应用的经济合理性, 需要对其固定化以提高稳定性、降低成本及便于回收. 我们按照载体的类型进行分类, 综述了CA在 高分子材料、无机材料、聚合物-无机复合材料和纳米材料载体上固定化及其

应用于反应器的研究进展.

1 高分子载体

高分子载体可以分为天然高分子和合成高分子载体.

1.1 天然高分子载体

天然高分子作为固定化酶载体, 不仅原料易得、价格低廉、机械性能较好、化学性能稳定, 且具有可生物降解、固定化酶效率高等诸多优点^[15]. 研究较多的有海藻酸钠、壳聚糖、琼脂糖凝胶以及复合载体等.

Yadav等^[16]用包埋法将CA固定到3种粒径(约为1.96、2.74和3.71 mm)的海藻酸钠微球中, 用W-A法^[17]测定酶活, 并建立了以微球粒径为变量的酶活模型. 发现粒径最小的微球固定化酶活性最高, 为 0.28 U/mm^2 , 其它两种分别为 0.10 和 0.03 U/mm^2 . 固定化CA最适温度比游离酶提高了约 $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 并显示出良好的操作稳定性. Oviya等^[18-19]将从*Bacillus subtilis* VSG-4和*Escherichia coli* MO1中分离纯化出的CA(这里简称为B-CA和E-CA)包埋到壳聚糖-海藻酸钠聚电解质复合物微球(C-A PEC)中, 用催化乙酸对硝基苯酯水解法(*p*-NPA法)^[9]测定酶活, E-CA和E-CA/C-A PEC的 K_m 分别为 18.26 和 19.12 mmol/L , V_{\max} 值分别

收稿日期: 2016-02-03; 修回日期: 2016-02-29.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(20806009), 北京理工大学基础研究基金(20141042006) (Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (20806009) and the Fundamental Research Foundation of Beijing Institute of Technology (20141042006)).

作者简介: 刘文芳(1977-), 女, 博士, 副教授. 主要研究方向: 酶固定化, 聚合物表面改性. E-mail: liuwenfang@bit.edu.cn (Liu Wen-fang (1977-), female, doctor, associate professor. Main research direction: enzyme immobilization and surface modification of polymer materials. E-mail: liuwenfang@bit.edu.cn).

为 434.78 和 416.66 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$; 游离酶和固定化酶在 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的 Tris-HCl 缓冲液 (pH 为 8.2) 中保存 2 h 后, 活性基本保持不变; 在 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时保存 28 d 后, 游离酶完全失活, 固定化酶活性无损失; B-CA/C-A PEC 在 50 d 后, 活性仅损失了 7%, E-CA/C-A PEC 在 40 d 后活性损失了 19%; 酶经过固定化后, 在一定程度上, 对 CA 活性有促进作用的金属离子促进性增强, 有抑制作用的金属离子的抑制性减弱. Bond 等^[20-21] 用吸附法将 CA 固定在壳聚糖-海藻酸钠微球 (1:10) 上, 发现在固定化过程中控制 pH 为 2.0 时, 酶的损失量最小, 只有 9%; pH 为 5.0 时, 酶损失超过 28%, 但稳定性增加. 高伟芳^[22] 以海藻酸钠-聚乙烯醇 (PVA) 为载体, 采用包埋-交联耦合法对 CA 进行固定化, 进行 6 次催化 *p*-NPA 的水解反应后, 可保持 38.8% 的相对酶活.

Prabhu 等^[23] 通过静电作用分别将短小芽孢杆菌细胞 (*Bacillus pumilus*) 和从这种细胞中提取纯化的 CA 固载在壳聚糖- NH_4OH 微球、海藻酸钠-壳聚糖 (4:3) 多层微球和海藻酸钠微球 3 种不同的载体上, 用 *p*-NPA 法来表征酶的催化活性. 固定化细胞的酶活分别为 42、36 和 30.5 U/mL, 均高于游离态的细胞活性 (27.15 U/mL); 纯化的 CA 固定化后的酶活分别为 47.5、35.1 和 38.2 U/mL, 游离酶则为 59.4 U/mL. 其中, 壳聚糖- NH_4OH 微球因表面携带大量羟基增大了载体表面的亲水性, 有利于细胞和纯化 CA 的吸附, 固定化效果最好. 纯化 CA 还被固定在壳聚糖- NH_4OH -氧化铝-碳复合微球上, 游离酶和固定化酶的动力学常数 K_m 分别为 1.89 和 10.35 mmol/L, V_{max} 均为 0.99 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, 相比壳聚糖- NH_4OH 微球来说, 壳聚糖- NH_4OH -氧化铝-碳复合微球具有较大的比表面积, 有利于增加酶的固载量, V_{max} 也增大; 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下磷酸盐缓冲液中贮存 25 d 后, 固定化酶的活力为最初活力的 50%, 4 个循环反应后可保持其最初活力的 50%^[24]. 而比较从 *Bacillus pumilus*、*Pseudomonas fragi* 和 *Micrococcus lysae* 3 种不同菌属中提取的 CA, 用吸附法固定到经 3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷 (APTES) 和表面活性剂溴化十六烷基三甲胺 (HDTMBR) 改性的壳聚糖微球上, 发现从 *Pseudomonas fragi* 提取出来的 CA 的 CO_2 水合能力最高, 在 -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时半衰期为 30 d, 贮存稳定性大大提高^[25]. Wanjari 等^[26] 也研究了从 *Bacillus pumilus* 提取的 CA 吸附固定在壳聚糖- NH_4OH 微球之后的动力学参数. 游离酶和固定化酶的 K_m 依次

为 0.87 和 2.36 mmol/L, V_{max} 依次为 0.93 和 0.54 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, 出现 K_m 增高、 V_{max} 降低的原因可能是固定化使酶的构象发生改变. 对比其半衰期, 在 -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 贮存时, 固定化酶为 216 h, 游离酶为 192 h; 而在 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时, 固定化酶的半衰期为 456 h, 游离酶则为 408 h.

Chandra 等^[27] 从羊血液中提取纯化 CA, 通过 N-羟基琥珀酰亚胺 (NHS) 共价结合在琼脂糖凝胶上, 用 *p*-NPA 法测酶活, 按照固定化前后酶活差异计算固定化效率, 其固定化效率高达 83%. 游离酶和固定化酶的 K_m 值分别为 80 和 50 mmol/L, 固定化 CA 在 80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时酶活性最高, 最佳反应温度比游离酶高 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. CA 分子中折叠区域有很多疏水位点, 当温度超过 63 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 后, CA 就会展开, 其疏水位点暴露出来后与疏水性载体通过分子间作用力结合^[28-29]. Azari 等^[30] 利用这种特性, 首先将 CA 的缓冲液在 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 加热 15 ~ 120 min, 然后再快速转移到 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 环境下放置 1 h, 再用吸附法将经过热变性后的 CA 固定在十六烷基-琼脂糖凝胶上, 所得固定化酶的热稳定性得到显著提高, 在 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 加热 2 h 后还能保持 80% 以上的相对活性. 操作稳定性也有明显改善, 在 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 和 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的填充床反应器中连续反应 50 min 后, 仍能分别保持 90% 和 60% 以上的相对活性. 这种 CA 热变性-复性的方法虽然大大提高了酶的热稳定性, 但是在热变性过程中也导致酶分子之间通过疏水作用而团聚, 从而造成一定的酶活损失. 另外, 烷基链的长度对其与 CA 疏水位点相互作用有一定程度的影响^[31].

表 1 综合比较了近十几年来 CA 在天然高分子载体上固定化的主要文献报道, 列出了酶的来源、固定化方法、载体材料、酶活、反应动力学参数和稳定性数据.

1.2 合成高分子载体

由于合成高分子材料的化学、物理性能都有很大的可变性, 从理论上讲, 可以作为任何一种酶的固定化载体, 而且它们相对于天然高分子来说, 对微生物的腐蚀具有更强的抵抗力^[32].

聚丙烯酰胺 (PAAm) 水凝胶是常用的一种载体材料, 早在 1977 年, Ray 等^[33] 就曾尝试将 CA 包埋在 PAAm 凝胶里, 用 *p*-NPA 法测酶活, 固定化和游离酶的 K_m 分别为 5.6 和 5.9 mmol/L, 最适 pH 值分别为 7.7 和 8.0. 固定化提高了酶对磺胺类抑制剂的耐受性, 当磺胺的浓度为 0.5 mmol/L 时, 游

表 1 天然高分子载体固定化 CA 的文献总结

Table 1 Summary on CA immobilization on natural polymer

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Entrapment	Alginate bead (1.96, 2.74 and 3.71 mm)	The activity of immobilized CA were 0.28, 0.10 and 0.03 U/mm ² , respectively.	—	The optimum reaction temperature of immobilized enzyme was 10 °C higher than that of free enzyme.	[16]
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> VSG-4	Entrapment	Chitosan-alginate poly-electrolyte complex	—	—	Stored in Tris-HCl (pH8.2) buffer at 37 °C for 2 h, the activity of immobilized and free CA kept unchanged. After stored for 28 days at 4 °C, the activity of immobilized CA was constant while free CA lost all activity. Immobilized CA remained 93% of the initial activity after 50 days.	[18]
<i>Escherichia coli</i> MO1	Entrapment	Chitosan-alginate poly-electrolyte complex	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 19.12 and 18.26 mmol/L, respectively. The V_{max} values were 416.66 and 434.78 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$, respectively.	Stored in Tris-HCl (pH8.2) buffer at 37 °C for 2 h, the activity of immobilized and free CA kept unchanged. After stored for 28 days at 4 °C, the activity of immobilized CA was constant while free CA lost all activity. Immobilized CA remained 81% of the initial activity after 40 days.	[19]
Bovine	Entrapment-cross-linking	Alginate-PVA	—	—	Immobilized CA remained 33% of the initial activity after 6 reaction circles.	[22]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Adsorption	Chitosan-NH ₄ OH, alginate-chitosan and alginate bead	The activity of immobilized and free CA were 47.5, 35.1, 38.2 and 59.4 U/mL, respectively.	—	—	[23]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Adsorption	Chitosan-NH ₄ OH-alumina-carbon composite bead	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 10.35 and 1.89 mmol/L, respectively. The V_{max} values were 0.99 and 0.99 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at 4 °C, the $t_{1/2}$ of immobilized CA was 25 days. Immobilized CA remained 50% of the initial activity after 4 reaction circles.	[24]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Adsorption	Chitosan-NH ₄ OH bead	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 2.36 and 0.87 mmol/L, respectively. The V_{max} values were 0.54 and 0.93 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, respectively.	Stored at -20 °C, the $t_{1/2}$ of immobilized and free CA were 216 and 192 h, respectively. The values were 456 and 408 h, respectively, at 25 °C.	[26]
Sheep	Covalent bonding	Sepharose gel	Activity recovery was 83%.	The K_m values of immobilized CA were 50 and 80 mmol/L, respectively.	Immobilized CA exhibited the highest activity at 80 °C, and the optimum reaction temperature was 10 °C higher than that of free enzyme.	[27]

续表 1

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Adsorption	Octyl, dodecyl or palmityl-Sepharose 4B	—	The K_m values of immobilized CA were 0.53, 0.31 and 0.21 mmol/L, respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer (in the presence of 0.5 mmol/L KSCN) for 1 h, immobilized CA remained 95%, 70% and 70% of the initial activity, respectively. Incubated at 65 °C, immobilized CA remained 70%, 60% and 40% of the initial activity, respectively.	[31]

Continued table

离酶完全失活, 而固定化酶仍能保持 40% 的活性; 固定化酶在 80 °C 加热 90 min 后, 还具有 50% 的活性, 而在相同条件下, 游离酶已彻底失活. 张亚涛等^[34-35]利用原位聚合制备了水滑石含量分别为 1%、2% 和 3% 的聚(丙烯酸-丙烯酰胺)/水滑石 (PAA-Am/HT) 纳米复合水凝胶, 然后将 CA 包埋其中, 酶的热稳定性和储存稳定性提高, 用 W-A 法测定其 CO₂ 水合活性, 分别为 1 937、2 002 和 2 066 U/mg, 游离酶则为 2 273 U/mg. 适量水滑石的加入可以明显改善凝胶的吸水性能, 然而, 当水滑石含量超过 3%, 会对 CA 的固载量和酶活造成一定影响. 在原位包埋 CA 的过程中添加 NHS 和二环己基碳二亚胺 (DCC), 使得酶与水凝胶之间形成共价连接, 与物理包埋的水凝胶相比, 载酶量可从 2.8 mg/g 提高到 4.6 mg/g, 酶活分别约为 1 155、1 391、1 746 U/mg; 包埋-共价耦合固定化 CA 在 50 °C 的缓冲液中加热 1 h 后还能保持 80% 的相对活性, 而物理包埋的 CA 只能保持 65% 的活性.

静电纺丝制备的聚合物纤维具有高的比表面积, 因而能够提高酶的固载量, 且易操作、易回收. 崔建东等^[36]用原位包埋法在静电纺丝过程中将 CA 固定到聚氨酯中空纤维内, *p*-NPA 法测得固定化后酶活回收率为 40%, 固定化 CA 的热稳定性和操作稳定性显著增强, 受 Cu²⁺ 和 Fe³⁺ 等金属离子的抑制作用大幅度降低. Sahoo 等^[37]用静电纺丝技术制备聚乳酸 (PLA) 纤维膜, 然后分别用氧化石墨烯 (GO) 和 *n*MOF (一种用 Zn 盐和 2-氨基对苯二甲酸合成的具有纳米金属有机框架的物质) 对 PLA 表面改性后制成 GO/PLA 和 *n*MOF/PLA. CA 以物理吸附的方式固定到 PLA 上, 以吸附-共价耦合的方式分别固定在 GO/PLA 和 *n*MOF/PLA 上, 与 *n*MOF 反应时添加了 1% 的戊二醛 (GA). 用 *p*-NPA 法测

其活性, 游离酶和 3 种固定化 CA 的 K_m 值分别为 6.84、9.65、12.28、14.66 mmol/L, K_{cat}/K_m 值分别为 937.55、786.64、695.79、671.74 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹; 相对于游离酶, 固定化酶活分别为 83.90%、74.21%、71.63%; 70 °C 下反应, 游离酶和 3 种固定化酶的酶活分别为初始值的 22.7%、47.1%、55.9% 和 51.3%; 固定化酶重复利用 10 次后, 分别可保持 43.7%、78.9% 和 69.3% 的酶活, 这是因为前者较后两者来说, 酶流失较为严重.

Joel 等^[38]采用水等离子处理技术在聚甲基戊烯 (PMP) 的中空纤维膜表面引入羟基, 再以 CNBr 为活化剂将 CA 偶联到 PMP 表面. 结果表明, CA 在膜上的单层覆盖率为 88%, 增加放电功率和辉光照射时间对酶的固载量几乎没有影响; 将固定化 CA 用于血液中 CO₂ 的脱除, CO₂ 的去除率约为 8 mL/min/m², 比不加 CA 时高 75%. 王琴梅等^[39]采用同样路线对同种材料进行改性, 用 *p*-NPA 法测其活性, 37 °C 下磷酸盐缓冲液中保存 16 d 后, 游离酶的保留活性仅为 10%, 而固定化酶的保留活性为 36%; 与物理吸附法相比, PMP 表面共价结合的 CA 在 9 次洗涤后, 仍保留约 46% 的活性, 而物理吸附的酶则完全丧失活性. Arazawa 等^[40]则发现, 若将三乙醇胺 (TEA) 与 CNBr 一起使用, 配比为 1.5 : 1 时得到的固定化酶活性为单独使用 CNBr 时的 3.3 倍, 这是因为 TEA 能够催化反应生成活性较高的氰酸酯^[41-42], 从而增大 CA 固载量.

Ozdemir 等^[43]以端基为异氰酸酯的聚乙二醇预聚物为前体, 在合成聚氨酯 (PU) 泡沫的过程中, 利用 CA 分子上的氨基与异氰酸酯结合, 将 CA 交联在了 PU 泡沫中. 用 *p*-NPA 法测其活性, 测得固定化酶和游离酶的动力学参数 K_m 分别为 9.6 和 12.2 mmol/L, 游离酶的 K_{cat}/K_m 值为 2.02 M⁻¹ ·

s^{-1} ; 在 4 °C 储存 45 d 后, 游离酶几乎完全失活, 而固定化酶仍能保持 100% 的活性; 将其用于 CO_2 的水合反应, 连续运行 7 个周期, 没有损失任何活力. 原因在于 PU 疏松多孔的海绵状结构使酶能够充分地接触到从孔中通过的 CO_2 并快速催化其进行水

合反应.

表 2 综合比较了近十几年来 CA 在合成高分子载体上固定化的文献报道, 列出了酶的来源、固定化方法、载体材料、酶活、反应动力学参数和稳定性数据.

表 2 合成高分子载体固定化 CA 的文献总结

Table 2 Summary on CA immobilization on synthetic polymer

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Human	Entrapment	PAAm gel	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 5.6 and 5.9 mmol/L, respectively.	In the presence of 0.5 mmol/L sulfonamides, immobilized CA remained 50% of the initial activity, while free CA lose all activity. Incubated at 80 °C in buffer, immobilized CA remained 50% of the initial activity, while free CA lose all activity.	[33]
Bovine	Entrapment	PAA-AAm/HT nanocomposite hydrogels (HT content of 1%, 2%, 3%)	The activity recovery were 85.2%, 88.1% and 90.9%, respectively, when measured via W-A method.	—	Stored at 50 °C in Tris-HCl buffer, immobilized CA remained 65% of the initial activity after 1 h, while free CA lose all activity.	[34 - 35]
Bovine	Entrapment - covalent	PAA-AAm/HT nanocomposite hydrogels (HT content of 1%, 2%, 3%)	The activity recovery were 50.8%, 61.2% and 76.8%, respectively, when measured via W-A method.	—	Incubated at 50 °C in Tris-HCl buffer, immobilized CA remained 80% of the initial activity after 1 h, while free CA lose all activity.	[34]
Bovine	Entrapment	Electrospinning of polyurethane hollow fiber	Activity recovery was 40%.	—	—	[36]
Bovine	Entrapment, adsorption-covalent	PLA, GO/PLA, nMOF/PLA	The activity recovery were 83.90%, 74.21% and 71.63%, respectively.	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 9.65, 12.28, 14.66 and 6.84 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 786.64, 695.79, 671.74 and 937.55 $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$, respectively.	Reaction at 70 °C in phosphate buffer, immobilized and free CA remained 47.1%, 55.9%, 51.3% and 22.7% of the initial activity. Immobilized CA remained 43.7%, 78.9% and 69.3% of the initial activity after 10 circles reaction, respectively.	[37]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Hydrophilically modified PMP-HFM	—	—	Stored in phosphate buffer at 37 °C, immobilized and free CA remained 36% and 10% of the initial activity after 30 days.	[39]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Hydrophilically modified PMP-HFM	The activity of immobilized CA was 0.99 U	—	—	[40]

续表 2

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Cross-linking	PU foam	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 9.6 and 12.2 mmol/L, respectively.	Stored in Tris-HCl buffer at 4 °C, immobilized CA remained 100% of the initial activity after 30 days, while free CA lost all activity. Immobilized CA remained 100% of the initial activity after 7 reaction circles.	[43]

Continued table

2 无机载体

无机载体具有一些有机材料不具备的优点,如稳定性好、机械强度高、不易被微生物所分解、耐酸碱、成本低、寿命长等^[15],用于固定化 CA 的无机载体有分子筛、氧化硅和氧化铝等。

与普通材料相比,介孔材料具有规则的孔道、大的比表面积、极强的吸附性能、稳定的结构等特点,使其作为固定化酶载体具有得天独厚的优势。Vinoba 等^[44]分别采用交联法、共价结合法和吸附法将 CA 固载在介孔分子筛 SBA-15 上,其中交联法是先先将 SBA-15 与 CA 的磷酸盐缓冲液作用 1 h,使 CA 吸附在 SBA-15 表面,取出后再加入到含 0.1% GA 的磷酸盐缓冲液中作用 0.5 h,使 SBA-15 表面的 CA 交联;共价结合法则是先用 APTES 预处理 SBA-15,在其表面引入氨基,再用 GA 将 SBA-15/APTES 醛基化,然后再与 CA 连接。用 *p*-NPA 法测酶活,游离酶、交联法固定化酶、共价结合法固定化酶和吸附法固定化酶的 K_m 值分别为 6.1、6.3、5.9 和 5.8 mmol/L; K_{cat}/K_m 值分别为 129.51、123.81、98.03 和 62.07 $M^{-1}s^{-1}$; K_{cat} 值分别为 0.79、0.78、0.58 和 0.36 s^{-1} ;重复利用 10 次后,固定化酶分别保持了约 95%、85% 和 50% 的活性;在 25 °C 下磷酸盐缓冲液中储存 30 d 后,交联法固定化酶与游离酶分别保持了约 95% 和 55% 的活性,说明交联可大大提升酶的贮存稳定性。Fei 等^[45]将 CA 共价结合到用 γ -(2,3-环氧丙氧基)丙基三甲氧基硅烷(GPTMS)改性后的 SBA-15 上,用 *p*-NPA 法测定酶活,游离酶和固定化酶的 K_m 值分别为 2.4 和 3.1 mmol/L, K_{cat}/K_m 值分别为 896.4 和 757.4 $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$;4 °C 下缓冲液中储存 30 d 后,分别保持了 30% 和 91% 的酶活;重复利用 20 次后仍保持

87% 的活性。

Yu 等^[46]使用吸附法将 CA 分别固定在 -COOH、-SO₃H 和 -NH₂ 功能化的介孔氧化硅(FMS)、未功能化的介孔氧化硅(UMS)和普通的氧化硅(NPS)上,CA 与载体间通过静电作用、氢键和亲水作用结合。比较发现,在几种不同的功能基团中,-COOH 功能化的 FMS 对酶蛋白具有很高的亲和力且酶固载量高,活性好,20% HOOC-FMS 和 2% HOOC-FMS 的酶固载量分别为 0.49 和 0.46 mg/mg,酶活回收率分别为 62% 和 49%。再造酶表面的残基、增大酶的固载量、改性 FMS 以改变与 CA 的取向以及改变 -COOH 与 FMS 之间的碳链长度都可以调节酶活。

Wanjari 等^[47]将 CA 吸附固定到介孔硅铝酸盐上,用 *p*-NPA 法测定酶活,游离酶和固定化酶的 K_m 值分别为 0.876 和 0.158 mmol/L, V_{max} 值分别为 0.936 和 2.307 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, K_{cat} 值分别为 2.3 和 1.9 s^{-1} ,25 °C 下的半衰期分别为 360 和 600 h。高伟芳^[22]以酸性氧化铝为吸附载体,GA 为交联剂,采用吸附-交联耦合法对 CA 进行固定化,在循环使用 6 次后,可保持 44.2% 的酶活,在 4 °C 磷酸盐缓冲液中保存 30 d 后,仍能保持 80% 的活性,60 d 后还能保持 60% 以上的活性,而游离酶在相同条件下的这一数值为 65.3% 和 22.3%。张朝晖等^[48]在 pH 为 8.0 和 25 °C 下将 CA 经 GA 共价固定到经过 APTES 烷基化改性的多孔玻璃(PG1000400,孔径 100 nm)上,载酶量为 14.7 mg/g,用 *p*-NPA 法测定固定化酶活力为 1.32 U/g,酶活回收率为 33.4%,固定化和游离 CA 的 K_m 值分别为 259×10^{-4} 和 116×10^{-4} mol/L。

Bhattacharya 等^[49]尝试用 4 种方法固定化 CA:前两种是将 APTES 自聚在氧化的铁屑表面,分别用 DCC 和二羧酸连接 CA(简称 DCC 耦合和羧基耦

合),第3种是将薄层玻璃涂覆在粒径0.450~0.280 mm的铁屑表面,然后通过CNBr连接CA(简称CNBr耦合),第4种使用包埋-交联耦合法将CA固定在甲基丙烯酸聚合物上,即先通过甲基丙烯酸和甲基丙烯酸间-氟苯胺硝酸盐合成甲基丙烯酸(MA)聚合物微球,将CA包埋,然后加入GA交联2 h,使酶固定在微球表面(简称PMA耦合).用W-A法测定固定化酶活性,结果表明,这4种方法的固定化效率在85%~98%,循环使用20次后,DCC耦合和羧基耦合的酶活损失约10%,CNBr耦合和MA耦合的酶活则损失了18%.65℃时,DCC耦合的酶失活最慢,PMA耦合的酶失活最快.Lv等^[50]将CA固定化到用十八烯酸改性后的磁性Fe₃O₄微球(粒径0.180~0.154 mm)表面,用p-NPA法测定酶活,在载体用量为3 mg/mL、酶用量为0.012 mg/mL、pH 8.0、转速100 rpm、30℃下反应4 h的条件下,固定化CA的酶活回收率最大(69.2%),催化反应进行10次后仍能保持原有活性的58.5%.

3 聚合物-无机复合载体

传统的无机载体的结构不易调控,影响传质且键合酶的能力差,但可与有机聚合物载体材料形成互补体系.利用组成和结构可调控的有机聚合物对传统无机载体材料改性修饰,制备兼具两者优良特性的复合载体用于酶的固定化研究,受到了众多学者的青睐^[51-52].

Merle等^[53-54]通过电解沉积使氨丙基吡咯聚合在高度多孔的碳管上,并通过控制电解沉积过程的氧化时间来控制聚合层的厚度.接下来使用两种方法固载CA,一种是通过加入GA使碳管表面醛基

功能化,然后与CA表面氨基共价结合,另一种是通过添加间隔臂聚环氧乙烷(PEO)使CA共价结合在载体上.实验结果表明,随着聚合层厚度的增加,两种方法固载酶的量随之增大,在同样聚合层厚度的条件下,第2种方法的固载酶量约为前者的2倍.随着聚合层厚度的增加,第1种固定化酶活性逐渐减小,而第2种固定化酶的活性增加,可能是因为PEO灵活的间隔臂的存在使更多的酶的活性位点暴露出来.在甲基二乙醇胺(MEDA)溶液中70℃保存42 d后,固定化酶保持其酶活的50%,而相同条件下,游离酶仅一天就全部失活,说明固定化酶的耐胺性大大提高.Voicu等^[55]将表面带氨基的碳纳米管分散到聚矾溶液中,通过浸没沉淀相转化技术制备聚矾基碳纳米管多孔复合膜,再使用氰尿酸氯作为连接体,将CA共价结合在薄膜上.由于碳纳米管具有特殊的中空管状结构和较大的比表面积,本身就有很强的CO₂吸附能力,结合CA后进一步促进了CO₂的吸附,因而在复合膜的内表面发现有大量的CO₂吸附,用作生物传感器可增强反应信号,提高生物检测的灵敏度和稳定性.Sahoo等^[56]用GA将CA固定在壳聚糖/SiO₂/γ-Fe₂O₃上,用p-NPA法测定酶活.游离和固定化CA的K_m值分别为9.54和13.87 mmol/L,K_{cat}/K_m值分别为453.2和303.2 M⁻¹·s⁻¹;25℃下在磷酸盐缓冲液中保存12 d后,保留活性分别为60%和75%;固定化CA在重复利用10次后仍保持90%的活性.

表3综合比较了近十几年来CA在无机载体和聚合物-无机复合载体上固定化的文献报道,列出了酶的来源、固定化方法、载体材料、酶活、反应动力学参数和稳定性数据.

表3 无机载体和聚合物-无机复合载体固定化CA的文献总结

Table 3 Summary on CA immobilization on inorganic matrix and polymer-inorganic composite

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Cross-linking	SBA-15	—	The K _m values of immobilized and free CA were 6.3 and 6.1 mmol/L, respectively. The K _{cat} values were 0.78 and 0.79 s ⁻¹ , respectively. The K _{cat} /K _m values were 123.81 and 129.51 M ⁻¹ ·s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at 25℃, immobilized and free CA remained 95% and 55% of the initial activity after 30 days. Immobilized CA remained 95% of the initial activity after 10 reaction circles.	[44]

续表 3

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Covalent bonding	SBA-15	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 5.9 and 6.1 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat} values were 0.58 and 0.79 s^{-1} , respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 98.3 and 129.51 $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$, respectively.	Immobilized CA remained 85% of the initial activity after 10 reaction circles.	[44]
Bovine	Adsorption	SBA-15	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 5.8 and 6.1 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat} values were 0.36 and 0.79 s^{-1} , respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 62.07 and 129.51 $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$, respectively.	Immobilized CA remained 55% of the initial activity after 10 reaction circles.	[44]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Epoxy-functionalized SBA-15	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 3.1 and 2.4 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 757.4 and 896.4 $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$, respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at 4 °C, immobilized and free CA remained 91% and 30% of the initial activity after 30 days. Immobilized CA remained 87% of the initial activity after 20 reaction circles.	[45]
Bovine	Adsorption	FMS、UMS、NPS	The highest activity recovery was 62%.	—	—	[46]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Adsorption	Mesoporous aluminosilicate	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 0.158 and 0.876 mmol/L, respectively. The V_{max} values were 2.307 and 0.936 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mL}$, respectively. The K_{cat} values were 1.9 and 2.3 s^{-1} , respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at 25 °C, the $t_{1/2}$ values of immobilized and free CA were 600 and 360 h, respectively.	[47]
Bovine	Adsorption-cross-linking	Acidic alumina	—	—	Stored in phosphate buffer at 4 °C, immobilized and free CA remained 80% and 65.3% of the initial activity after 30 days. Immobilized CA remained 44.2% of the initial activity after 6 reaction circles.	[22]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Pore glass (CPG)	The activity of immobilized CA was 1.32 U/g and activity recovery was 33.4%.	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 259 $\times 10^{-4}$ and 116 $\times 10^{-4}$ mol/L, respectively.	—	[48]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	DCC-Fe, dicarboxylic-Fe、CNBr-Fe and PMA bead	Activity recovery was 85% ~ 98%.	—	At 65 °C, DCC-coupled CA lost activity was slower than PMA-coupled CA.	[49]

续表 3

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Carboxyl-functionalized Fe ₃ O ₄	Activity recovery was 69.2%.	—	Immobilized CA remained 58.5% of the initial activity after 10 reaction circles.	[50]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Polypyrrole-porous carbon nanotubes	—	—	Stored in ammonia solution at 70 °C, immobilized CA remained 50% of the initial activity after 42 days.	[53, 54]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Chitosan/SiO ₂ /γ-Fe ₂ O ₃	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 13.87 and 9.54 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 303.2 and 453.2 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored at 25 °C in phosphate buffer, immobilized and free CA remained 75% and 60% of the initial activity after 12 days. Immobilized CA remained 90% of the initial activity after 10 reaction circles.	[56]

Continued table

4 纳米载体

将单个酶分子表面包覆上一层聚合物可制成纳米凝胶^[28, 57]或者纳米颗粒^[58-61], 可有效增强酶的热稳定性. Yan 等^[28]先用 N-丙烯酰氧基琥珀酰亚胺(NAS)与 CA 反应, 在酶表面引入乙烯基, 然后以丙烯酰胺(AAm)为单体、N, N'-亚甲基双丙烯酰胺(NMBA)为交联剂, 与 CA 表面上的乙烯基原位共聚制备了粒径分别为 9.1、13.7 和 18.2 nm 的 PAAm 纳米凝胶. 用 *p*-NPA 法测定酶活, K_m 值分别为 1.845、1.865 和 1.878 mmol/L, 而游离酶则为 1.804 mmol/L; K_{cat}/K_m 值分别为 368、356 和 336 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹, 游离酶则为 513 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹. 研究发现, 纳米颗粒具有显著的尺寸效应, 随着颗粒尺寸的减小, 固定化酶的催化效率提高^[62]; 在 75 °C 的磷酸盐缓冲液中保存, 半衰期分别为 40、90 和 100 min, 而游离酶则在 5 min 时就已全部失活; 在 37 °C 的磷酸盐缓冲液中保存 48 h 后, 3 种固定化酶均保留了 87% 的酶活, 而游离酶则在 24 h 后即失去 50% 的酶活.

Yadav 等^[60]首先将 *Bacillus pumilus* 来源的 CA 醛基功能化, 然后再利用醛基与壳聚糖分子表面的氨基结合, 在 CA 外面包裹一层壳聚糖生物大分子, 最后利用壳聚糖分子表面的羟基与 APTES 之间的缩合反应引入硅烷偶联剂, 将其水解交联后在 CA 的外表面形成高度稳定的空间网状结构, 制得的有机-无机杂化生物高分子纳米颗粒(简称 SEN-CA)

平均粒径为 70 ~ 80 nm, 用 *p*-NPA 法测定酶活, SEN-CA 和游离酶的 K_m 值分别为 6.143 和 1.252 mmol/L; V_{max} 值分别为 28.57 和 20.29 μmol/min/mg; K_{cat}/K_m 值分别为 1396.5 和 486.66 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹. 在磷酸盐缓冲液中于 -20 °C 保存 100 d, 发现游离酶在 20 d 后就完全失活, 而 SEN-CA 的酶活在 55 d 内保持上升趋势, 之后缓慢下滑, 100 d 后还保持原有酶活的 95% 左右, 说明酶稳定性大大提高. 此外, 还比较了用上述方法制备的壳聚糖包覆的 CA、以及在壳聚糖包覆 CA 的体系中添加 GA 或者 HDTMBBr 制得的 3 种不同的 SEN-CA^[61], 不过相比直接用壳聚糖包覆的 CA, 添加 GA 和 HDTMBBr 后制得的固定化酶的活性并没有得到提高. 这是因为 GA 和壳聚糖氨基之间的键合导致能与酶表面醛基结合的氨基量减少, 且显正电性的 HDTM⁺ 和阳离子聚合物壳聚糖相互作用, 这些作用均阻碍了壳聚糖表面的氨基与表面醛基化的 CA 结合, 进而影响了固定化酶效果.

Zhang 等^[63]用合成了 3 种 Zr/Si 比例不同的 SiO₂-ZrO₂ 复合纳米粒子, 用 APTES 改性后再用 GA 将 CA 固定化到粒子表面, 比较 3 种固载酶和游离酶在 K₂CO₃/KHCO₃ 吸收液中吸收 CO₂ 的效率, 发现在 50 °C 下反应 60 d 后, 固定化 CA 保持了原有的 56% ~ 88% 的活性, 而同等条件游离酶则为 30%; 在抑制剂 SO₄²⁻、NO₃⁻、Cl⁻ 存在时, 固定化 CA 的活性保持了 40% ~ 75%, 同等条件下游离酶为 30%.

磁性颗粒作为固定化酶载体材料, 具有化学稳定性和热稳定性高、生物相容性好、易分离回收和成本低等优点. Vinoba 等^[64]将 CA 固定到 SiO₂ 包覆改性的 Fe₃O₄ 磁性纳米粒子(10 nm)上, 制得用 GA 连接的 OAPS 功能化的纳米粒子 Fe₃O₄/SiO₂/OAPS-CA(简称 Fe-CA), *p*-NPA 法测定其酶活, $K_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m}}$ 值为 783 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹, 游离酶则为 874 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹, 经过 OAPS 功能化后载体表面灵活的间隔臂作用和 OAPS 本身的立方硅笼型结构有利于保持 CA 的活性; 固定化也显著提高了其贮存稳定性, 30 d 后, Fe-CA 仍能保持 82% 的活性. 这种磁性材料在磁场作用下能够迅速将载体从反应介质中回收, 而氨基功能化使 CA 能够均匀分布在磁性纳米材料表面^[65]. Jing 等^[66]使用 γ -异丁烯酸丙酯基三甲氧基硅烷(MPS)改性磁性 Fe₃O₄ 微球(粒径为 200 ~ 400 nm)使其表面带有丙烯基, 然后与甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯(GMA)共聚引入环氧基, 环氧基开环与 CA 分子表面的氨基共价结合. 用 *p*-NPA 法测定酶活, 固定化和游离 CA 的 K_{m} 值分别为 8.077 和 6.091 mmol/L, V_{max} 值分别为 0.027 和 0.091 mol/min/mL, K_{cat} 值分别为 0.67 和 2.27 s⁻¹; 室温下 Tris-HCl 缓冲液中保存 1 h, 分别保持初始活性的 90.9% 和 71.8%; 70 °C 下 Tris-HCl 缓冲液中保存 1 h, 固定化 CA 酶活基本不变, 游离酶在 0.5 h 后就已完全失活; 固定化 CA 重复利用 6 次后仍能保持

47.6% 的活性.

利用酶表面带正电性的区域与带负电性的金属纳米粒子之间的静电作用制成的金属纳米粒子-酶共轭材料, 能够增大酶的固载量, 且这种固定化酶能够保持较高的生物催化活性^[67-69]. Vinoba 等^[70]先用硅烷偶联剂 3-氯丙基三甲氧基硅烷(CPTMS)改性介孔分子筛 SBA-15, 在其表面引入氯丙基, 然后再分别与 3 种氨基化合物包括三(2-氨基乙基)胺(TAEA)、四乙基五胺(TEPA)、多面体低聚八氨基苯基硅氧烷(OAPS)反应, 引入氨基, 再通过 SBA-15 的特殊的孔道制备出带负电的金属银的纳米粒子, 最后通过静电相互作用将 CA 固定在银纳米颗粒表面. 用 *p*-NPA 法测定固定化酶活性, 动力学参数 $K_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m}}$ 分别为 1 580、1 590 和 1 640 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹, 游离酶为 1 660 M⁻¹ · s⁻¹; 25 °C Tris-HCl 缓冲液中保存 30 d 后, 分别保持了 86.5%、87.5%、89% 的活性, 游离酶为 77%. 也可通过 APTES 和 3-巯丙基三乙氧基硅烷(MPTES)改性 SBA-15, 分别在其表面引入氨基和巯基, 再加入金纳米粒子和 CA, 制成 CA/SBA-15、CA/Au/APTES/SBA-15 和 CA/Au/MPTES/SBA-15^[71], 固定化酶活和动力学参数数据与文献[70]很接近, 见表 4.

表 4 综合比较了 CA 在纳米载体上固定化的文献报道, 列出了酶的来源、固定化方法、载体材料、酶活及反应动力学参数和稳定性数据.

表 4 纳米载体固定化 CA 的文献总结

Table 4 Summary on CA immobilization on nanometer materials

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
Bovine	Covalent bonding	PAAm nanogels with the average size of 9.1, 13.7, 18.2 nm, respectively	—	The K_{m} values of immobilized and free CA were 1.845, 1.865, 1.878 and 1.804 mmol/L, respectively. The $K_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m}}$ values were 368, 356, 336 and 513 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	The $t_{1/2}$ values of immobilized CA were 40, 90, 100 min, respectively, while free CA lost all activity after 5 min.	[28]
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Covalent bonding	APTES/chitosan nanoparticles	—	The K_{m} values of immobilized and free CA were 6.143 and 1.252 mmol/L, respectively. The V_{max} values were 28.57 and 20.29 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$, respectively. The $K_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m}}$ values were 1396.5 and 486.66 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at -20 °C, immobilized CA remained 95% of the initial activity after 100 days, while free CA lost all activity after 20 days.	[60]

续表 4

Enzyme source	Immobilization method	Support material	Enzyme activity	Reaction kinetic parameters	Stability	References
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Covalent bonding	Chitosan, chitosan modified by GA or HDTMBr	The specific activity of immobilized and free CA were 300, 150, 160 and 500 U/mg, respectively.	—	Stored in phosphate buffer at 4 °C, immobilized CA remained 28% of the initial activity after 30 days while free CA lost all activity.	[61]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Fe ₃ O ₄ /SiO ₂ /OAPS	—	The K_{cat}/K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 783 and 874 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored in phosphate buffer at 25 °C, immobilized CA remained 82% of the initial activity after 30 days.	[64]
Bovine	Covalent bonding	Epoxy-functionalized Fe ₃ O ₄	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 8.077 and 6.091 mmol/L, respectively, and the V_{max} values were 0.027 and 0.091 mol/min/mL, respectively. The K_{cat} values were 0.67 and 2.27 s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored at room temperature in Tris-HCl buffer, immobilized and free CA remained 90.9% and 71.8% of the initial activity after 1 h. Immobilized CA remained 47.6% of the initial activity after 6 circles reaction.	[66]
Human	Adsorption	TAEA/CPTMS/SBA-15, TEPA/CPTMS/SBA-15 and OAPS/CPTMS/SBA-15	—	The K_{cat}/K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 580, 1 590, 1 640 and 1 660 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Stored in Tris-HCl buffer at 25 °C, immobilized CA remained 86.5%, 87.5%, 89% of the initial activity after 30 days, respectively.	[70]
Human	Adsorption	SBA-15, Au/APTES-SBA-15 and Au/MPTES-SBA-15	—	The K_m values of immobilized and free CA were 26.85, 22.35, 27.75 and 13.07 mmol/L, respectively. The K_{cat}/K_m values were 1 480, 1 514, 1 612 and 1 663 M ⁻¹ · s ⁻¹ , respectively.	Immobilized CA remained 79%, 93% and 96% of the initial activity after 6 reaction circles, respectively.	[71]

Continued table

5 固定化 CA 应用于反应器的研究进展

研究固定化酶的最终目的是实现工业应用,因此研究固定化 CA 在反应器的应用尤为重要. Zhang 等^[72]将两种 CA(ACA、SCA)分别固定到玻璃材料(CPG38、CPG100)、活性炭 3 种载体上,制成 6 种催化体系,并应用到热钾碱法吸收 CO₂ 工艺中,反应器中加入 200 mg/L 和 400 mg/L 的 ACA-CPG38 时的 CO₂ 吸收速率分别比不加酶时高 50% 和 100%,说明固定化 CA 显著促进了 K₂CO₃ 溶液对 CO₂ 的吸收. 固定化酶的储存稳定性也得到了改善,50 °C 时磷酸盐缓冲液中保存 90 d 后,6 种固定化 CA 至少能够保持 60% 的活性,而游离酶则只能

保持 30% 的活性,60 °C 时磷酸盐缓冲液中保存 30 d,ACA-CPG38 和 ACA 分别保持 53% 和 4% 的活性. 固定化 CA 对温度以及硫酸盐、氯化物等杂质的耐受性明显提高,50 °C 时 ACA-CPG38 在含有 0.4 mol SO₄²⁻、0.05 mol NO₃⁻、0.3 mol Cl⁻ 的磷酸盐缓冲液中储存 20 d,活性没有下降,反而为初始活性的 114%,相同条件下,ACA 只能保持 51% 的活性.

为提升溶解和捕获 CO₂ 的能力, Bhattacharya 等^[73]设计了一种新颖的喷雾式反应器,该反应器采用文献[49]的方法将 CA 共价固定在涂覆有 SiO₂ 的钢材基质上,反应器呈圆柱形,固定化 CA 受支撑置于反应器中部,支撑层上部和反应器顶部多孔

使 CO₂ 气体能够进出且水能够以喷雾的形式进入. 实验研究了气液流速、流动方向、气液组成、钢铁基质孔径和载酶量等条件对催化水合反应的影响. 结果表明气液最佳流动方向为气体水平流动而雾化水流竖直进出膜反应器; 最佳反应条件为 CO₂ 在原料气中的体积百分比达到 70%, 气速 5~7 L/min, 液体流速 8 mL/min, 钢铁基质孔径为 2 μm, 载酶量为 2 mg/mL.

Zhang 等^[74] 将 CAH 包埋于 PAA-AAm/HT 纳米复合水凝胶中, 并填充于中空纤维膜 (HFM) 反应器, 进行密闭空间中接近室温条件下低浓度 CO₂ 的去除. 在反应器中, 通原料气和吹扫气的膜均为平行对称的聚偏氟乙烯 (PVDF) 中空纤维膜, 膜之间充满了包埋有 CA 的纳米复合凝胶. 实验得到最佳操作条件为: CA 浓度 1 g/L, 20 mmol/L 的 Tris-HCl 缓冲液 (pH 为 8.0), 原料气中 CO₂ 体积分数为 0.1%, 吹扫气流速 300 mL/min, 原料气流速 100 mL/min, 操作温度为 20 °C. 在此操作条件下, CO₂ 渗透率可达 1.65×10^{-8} mol/m²/s/Pa, CO₂ 对 N₂ 选择性为 820:1, CO₂ 对 O₂ 的选择性为 330:1, 且该反应器可稳定运行 30 h. Bao 等^[75] 设计了一种 HFM 反应器来捕集燃烧后烟道气中的 CO₂. 该反应器由两束微孔 HFM 组成, 原料气 (O₂、N₂ 和 CO₂ 的混合气) 和尾气分别在两束 HFM 中流动, 包含 CA 的液膜位于两束 HFM 中间的壳层. 以 20% 的二乙醇胺为吸收剂, CA 和 Na₂CO₃-NaHCO₃ 缓冲液的浓度分别为 3.0 g/L 和 1.0 mol/L 时, 比较了反应器液膜中 CO₂ 的渗透率大小. 结果表明, 当原料气中 CO₂ 的体积浓度为 10% 时, 后者的 CO₂ 渗透率是前者的 33.5%; 当 CO₂ 的浓度为 15% 时, 前者的 CO₂ 渗透率比后者高 109%. Favre 等^[76] 将经过亲水改性的 PVDF 膜以及孔径分别为 20 μm 和 60 μm 的亲水性尼龙纤维浸入 SiO₂ 凝胶, 再加入 CA 溶液, 制成有机-无机杂化凝胶膜反应器, 用于分离 N₂/CO₂ 混合气中的 CO₂. 在同样条件下, 这 3 种膜的 CO₂ 渗透率分别为 3.7×10^{-8} 、 2.9×10^{-8} 和 2.6×10^{-8} mol/m²/s/Pa, 没有 CA 时则分别为 4.3×10^{-9} 、 4.7×10^{-9} 和 4.9×10^{-9} mol/m²/s/Pa.

6 结论与展望

总的来说, 以上几类固定化酶载体各有优缺点. 天然高分子作为载体材料时具有无毒性、传质性能好等优点, 但材料强度较低且在厌氧条件下易

被微生物分解; 合成有机高分子种类较多, 且灵活性高, 可根据酶的类型来设计与之相匹配的载体材料, 但载体成本相对较高、耐热性不好、传质性能有待进一步改进, 同时还需尽量降低有毒单体对酶活性的影响, 使其发挥最大性能; 无机材料具有稳定性好、机械强度高、成本低等优点, 但无机材料固定化酶的方式多为物理吸附, 局限性大; 聚合物-无机复合材料兼具有机和无机材料的特点, 机械强度高, 热稳定性好, 但是制备方法复杂; 单分子酶纳米颗粒具有表面积大、体积小、表面自由能高的优点, 固定化酶催化效率高, 热稳定性良好; 纳米颗粒作为载体具有生物相容性好、酶催化活性高等优点, 但在制备和使用过程中易团聚, 且不易分离回收, 磁性纳米颗粒则可克服这一缺点, 在磁场作用下即可实现催化剂分离. 因此, 根据使用场合和要求来选择合适的载体材料和固定化方法对于获得理想性能的固定化 CA 至关重要. 特别值得注意的是, 联合使用几种固定化方法或载体的耦合固定化方法因具有方法多样、操作简便、技术成熟、成本低廉等优点, 有望解决单一固定化方法酶活回收率低、稳定性差、传质阻力差等问题, 未来可更多地尝试用于 CA 的固定化. 此外, CA 经固定化后虽然稳定性大为提高, 但是在应用于反应器时, 耐热、耐溶剂性以及反应器传质条件下酶活保持等方面仍存在一定差距, 一方面可通过寻找更优的固定化方法和载体来改善, 另一方面可通过酶的筛选和改造以获得更适于工业应用的酶.

参考文献:

- [1] Atkins C A, Patterson B D, Graham D. Plant carbonic anhydrases I. Distribution of types among species [J]. *Plant Phys*, 1972, **50**(2): 214-217.
- [2] Hewett Emmett D, Tashian R E. Functional diversity, conservation, and convergence in the evolution of the α-, β-, and γ-carbonic anhydrase gene families [J]. *Mol Phyl Evol*, 1996, **5**(1): 50-77.
- [3] Smith K S, Jakubzick C, Whittam T S, et al. Carbonic anhydrase is an ancient enzyme widespread in prokaryotes [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*, 1999, **96**(26): 15184-15189.
- [4] Lehtonen J M, Parkkila S, Vullo D, et al. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. Inhibition of cytosolic isozyme XIII with aromatic and heterocyclic sulfonamides: a novel target for the drug design [J]. *Bio Med Chem Lett*, 2004,

- 14(14): 3757-3762.
- [5] Tripp B C, Bell C B, Cruz F, *et al.* A role for iron in an ancient carbonic anhydrase [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2004, **279** (8): 6683-6687.
- [6] Tripp B C, Smith K, Ferry J G. Carbonic anhydrase; new insights for an ancient enzyme [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2001, **276**(52): 48615-48618.
- [7] Loferer M J, Tautermann C S, Loeffler H H, *et al.* Influence of backbone conformations of human carbonic anhydrase II on carbon dioxide hydration; hydration pathways and binding of bicarbonate [J]. *J Am Chem Soc*, 2003, **125**(29): 8921-8927.
- [8] Shekh A Y, Krishnamurthi K, Mudliar S N, *et al.* Recent advancements in carbonic anhydrase-driven processes for CO₂ sequestration; minireview [J]. *Crit Rev Env Sci Tec*, 2012, **42**(14): 1419-1440.
- [9] Verpoorte J A, Mehta S, Edsall J T. Esterase activities of human carbonic anhydrases B and C [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1967, **242**(18): 4221-4229.
- [10] Bertucci A, Tambutti S, Supuran C T, *et al.* A new coral carbonic anhydrase in *Stylophora pistillata* [J]. *Mar Biote*, 2011, **13**(5): 992-1002.
- [11] Li Chun-xiu (李春秀), Jiang Xiao-chen (姜笑辰), Qiu Yong-jun (邱勇隼). Physiological function, diversity of carbonic anhydrase and its application (碳酸酐酶的生理功能, 多样性及其在 CO₂ 捕集中的应用) [J]. *Chin J Biopro Eng (China)* (生物加工过程), 2013, **11**(1): 94-103.
- [12] Hu H, Boisson Dernier A, Israelsson Nordström M, *et al.* Carbonic anhydrases are upstream regulators of CO₂-controlled stomatal movements in guard cells [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2010, **12**(1): 87-93.
- [13] Favre N, Christ M L, Pierre A C. Biocatalytic capture of CO₂ with carbonic anhydrase and its transformation to solid carbonate [J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2009, **60**(3/4): 163-170.
- [14] Lionetto M G, Caricato R, Erroi E, *et al.* Potential application of carbonic anhydrase activity in bioassay and biomarker studies [J]. *Chem Ecol*, 2006, **22**(sup1): S119-S125.
- [15] a. Yuan Ding-zhong (袁定重), Zhang Qiu-yu (张秋禹), Hou Zhen-yu (侯振宇). The latest research advancement of immobilized enzyme carriers (固定化酶载体材料的最新研究进展) [J]. *Mater Rev (China)* (材料导报), 2006, **20**(1): 69-72.
- b. Wang Yan (王艳), Xin Jia-ying (辛嘉英), Shi Jia (石佳), *et al.* Lipase-catalyzed esterification of starch using lauric acid under microwave (微波辅助酶促月桂酸淀粉酯的合成) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2014, **28**(1): 67-74.
- c. Gao Jian (高键), Guan Ke-xing (关可兴), Jiao Jing (焦晶), *et al.* Function and catalytic properties of bacterial laccase (细菌漆酶的结构、催化性能及其应用) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2014, **28**(2): 188-196.
- d. Xin Jia-ying (辛嘉英), Yu Jia-qi (于佳琪), Li Hai-yan (李海燕), *et al.* Lipase-catalyzed double kinetic resolution for the preparation of high enantiopurity (S)-naproxen (脂肪酶催化二次动力学拆分制备高光学纯度(S)-萘普生) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2015, **29**(1): 90-95.
- e. Xia Shi-wen (夏仕文), Xiong Wen-juan (熊文娟), Wei Yan-chan (韦燕婵), *et al.* Advances in the amino acid oxidase-catalyzed synthesis of non-natural chiral amino acids (氨基酸氧化酶催化合成非天然手性氨基酸研究进展) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2015, **29**(3): 288-298.
- f. Xia Shi-wen (夏仕文), Xiong Wen-juan (熊文娟), Wei Yan-chan (韦燕婵), *et al.* Biocatalytic deracemization of (RS)-4-fluorophenylglycine to (S)-4-fluorophenylglycine by whole cells of nocardia corallina CGMCC 4.1037 (珊瑚色诺卡氏菌 CGMCC4.1037 全细胞催化(RS)-4-氟苯甘氨酸去旋化为(S)-4-氟苯甘氨酸) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2015, **29**(4): 307-314.
- g. Wang Yan (王艳), Xin Jia-ying (辛嘉英), Yu Jia-qi (于佳琪). One step esterification synergy resolution synthesis (S)-naproxen starch ester by lipase in solvent system (脂肪酶催化一步酯化协同拆分合成 S-萘普生淀粉酯) [J]. *J Mol Catal (China)* (分子催化), 2015, **29**(5): 476-481.
- [16] Yadav R R, Mudliar S N, Shekh A Y, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase in alginate and its influence on transformation of CO₂ to calcite [J]. *Process Biochem*, 2012, **47**(4): 585-590.
- [17] Wilbur K M, Anderson N G. Electrometric and colorimetric determination of carbonic anhydrase [J]. *J Bio Chem*, 1948, **176**(1): 147-154.
- [18] Oviya M, Giri S S, Sukumaran V, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase enzyme purified from *Bacillus subtilis* VSG-4 and its application as CO₂ sequesterer [J]. *Prep Biochem Biotech*, 2012, **42**(5): 462-475.
- [19] Oviya M, Sukumaran, Giri S S. Immobilization and characterization of carbonic anhydrase purified from E.

- coli MO1 and its influence on CO₂ sequestration[J]. *World J Microb Biot*, 2013, **29**(10): 1813-1820.
- [20] Bond G M, Stringer J, Brandvold D K, *et al.* Development of integrated system for biomimetic CO₂ sequestration using the enzyme carbonic anhydrase [J]. *Energy Fuels*, 2001, **15**(2): 309-316.
- [21] Simsek Ege F A, Bond G M, Stringer J. Matrix molecular weight cut-off for encapsulation of carbonic anhydrase in polyelectrolyte beads[J]. *J Biomater Sci Polym Ed*, 2002, **13**(11): 1175-1187.
- [22] Gao Wei-fang(高伟芳). Studies on the immobilization and properties of carbonic anhydrase(碳酸酐酶的固定化及其酶学性质研究)[D]. Doctor's dissertation of Zhejiang University of Technology (China)(浙江工业大学博士论文), 2010.
- [23] Prabhu C, Wanjari S, Gawande S, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase enriched microorganism on biopolymer based materials[J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2009, **60**(1/2): 13-21.
- [24] Prabhu C, Valechha A, Wanjari S, *et al.* Carbon composite beads for immobilization of carbonic anhydrase [J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2011, **71**(1/2): 71-78.
- [25] Prabhu C, Wanjari S, Puri A, *et al.* Region-specific bacterial carbonic anhydrase for biomimetic sequestration of carbon dioxide [J]. *Energy Fuels*, 2011, **25**(3): 1327-1332.
- [26] Wanjari S, Prabhu C, Yadav R, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on chitosan beads for enhanced carbonation reaction[J]. *Process Biochem*, 2011, **46**(4): 1010-1018.
- [27] Chandra M, Waheed A, Singh R K. Characterization of functionally active immobilized carbonic anhydrase purified from sheep blood lysates [J]. *Process Biochem*, 2013, **48**(2): 231-241.
- [28] Yan M, Liu Z, Lu D, *et al.* Fabrication of single carbonic anhydrase nanogel against denaturation and aggregation at high temperature [J]. *Biomacromolecules*, 2007, **8**(2): 560-565.
- [29] Sandor M, Riechel A, Kaplan I, *et al.* Effect of lecithin and MgCO₃ as additives on the enzymatic activity of carbonic anhydrase encapsulated in poly (lactide-co-glycolide)(PLGA) microspheres[J]. *BBA*, 2002, **1570**(1): 63-74.
- [30] Azari F, Nemat Gorgani M. Reversible denaturation of carbonic anhydrase provides a method for its adsorptive immobilization[J]. *Biotechnol Bioeng*, 1999, **62**(2): 193-199.
- [31] Hosseinkhani S, Nemat-Gorgani M. Partial unfolding of carbonic anhydrase provides a method for its immobilization on hydrophobic adsorbents and protects it against irreversible thermoinactivation[J]. *Enzyme Microb Technol*, 2003, **33**(2/3): 179-184.
- [32] Qian Jun-min(钱军民), Zhang Xing(张兴). Recent progress of materials used as enzyme immobilization carriers(酶固定化载体材料研究新进展)[J]. *New Chem Mater (China)(化工新型材料)*, 2002, **30**(10): 21-24.
- [33] Ray B. Purification and immobilization of human carbonic anhydrase B by using polyacrylamide gel[J]. *Experientia*, 1977, **33**(11): 1439-1440.
- [34] Zhang Ya-tao, Zhi T T, Zhang L, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase by embedding and covalent coupling into nanocomposite hydrogel containing hydrotalcite [J]. *Polymer*, 2009, **50**(24): 5693-5700.
- [35] ZhangaYa-tao(张亚涛). Selective separation of low concentration CO₂ using nanocomposite hydrogel immobilized CA enzyme based hollow fiber membrane reactors(纳米复合凝胶固定化酶膜反应器去除低浓度CO₂的研究)[D]. Doctor's dissertation of Zhejiang University (China)(浙江大学博士论文), 2009.
- [36] Cui Jian-dong(崔建东), Li Ying(李莹), Ji Xiao-yuan(姬晓元), *et al.* Bio-sequestration of CO₂ using carbonic anhydrase in situ encapsulated inside electrospun hollow fibers(静电纺丝制备中空纤维原位固定化碳酸酐酶用于二氧化碳的吸收)[J]. *Chem J Chin Univer (China)(高等学校化学学报)*, 2014, **35**(9): 1999-2006.
- [37] Sahoo P C, Sambudi N S, Park S B, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on modified electrospun poly (lactic acid) membranes: quest for optimum biocatalytic performance[J]. *Catal Lett*, 2014, **145**(2): 519-526.
- [38] Kaar J L, Oh H I, Russell A J, *et al.* Towards improved artificial lungs through biocatalysis [J]. *Biomaterials*, 2007, **28**(20): 3131-3139.
- [39] Wang Qin-mei(王琴梅), Zhang Di-hua(张涤华), Zhang Jing-xia(张静霞). Immobilization and characterization of carbonic anhydrase on the surface of hollow fiber membrane of polymethyl pentene(碳酸酐酶在聚甲基戊烯中空纤维膜表面的固定及其性能分析)[J]. *BioTechnol (China)(生物工程学报)*, 2009, **25**(7): 1055-1061.
- [40] Arazawa D T, Oh H I, Ye S H, *et al.* Immobilized carbonic anhydrase on hollow fiber membranes accelerates CO₂ removal from blood[J]. *J Mem Sci*, 2012, **403/404**

- (6): 25–31.
- [41] Jurado L A, Mosley J, W. J H. Cyanogen bromide activation and coupling of ligands to diol-containing silica for high-performance affinity chromatography: Optimization of conditions[J]. *J Chromatogr A*, 2002, **971**(1): 95–104.
- [42] Kohn J M W. A new approach (cyano-transfer) for cyanogen bromide activation of Sepharose at neutral pH, which yields activated resins, free of interfering nitrogen derivatives[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Co*, 1982, **107**(3): 878–884.
- [43] Ozdemir E. Biomimetic CO₂ sequestration: 1. Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase within polyurethane foam [J]. *Energy Fuels*, 2009, **23**(11): 5725–5730.
- [44] Vinoba M, Bhagiyalakshmi M, Jeong S K, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on spherical SBA-15 for hydration and sequestration of CO₂ [J]. *Coll Surf B*, 2012, **90**(2): 91–96.
- [45] Fei X, Chen S, Huang C, *et al.* Immobilization of bovine carbonic anhydrase on glycidoxypropyl-functionalized nanostructured mesoporous silicas for carbonation reaction [J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2015, **116**: 134–139.
- [46] Yu Y, Chen B, Qi W, *et al.* Enzymatic conversion of CO₂ to bicarbonate in functionalized mesoporous silica [J]. *Micro Mes Mat*, 2012, **153**(14): 166–170.
- [47] Wanjari S, Prabhu C, Satyanarayana T, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on mesoporous aluminosilicate for carbonation reaction[J]. *Micro Mes Mat*, 2012, **160**(18): 151–158.
- [48] Zhang Chao-hui(张朝晖), Yang Yu-ying(杨玉莹). Evaluation and characterization of immobilized bovine carbonic anhydrase on controlled pore glass(碳酸酐酶在多孔玻璃上的固定化及性质研究)[J]. *Mat Rev (China)*(材料导报: 纳米与新材料专辑), 2015, **29**(1): 237–241.
- [49] Bhattacharya S, Schiavone M, Chakrabarti S, *et al.* CO₂ hydration by immobilized carbonic anhydrase [J]. *Biotechnol Appl Bioc*, 2003, **38**(2): 111–117.
- [50] Lv B, Yang Z, Pan F, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on carboxyl-functionalized ferroferric oxide for CO₂ capture[J]. *Int J Bio Mac*, 2015, **79**: 719–725.
- [51] Yang Yong(杨勇), Li Yan-feng(李彦锋), Bai Yong-xiao(拜永孝), *et al.* Progress in carrier materials employed in immobilization of enzymes(酶固定化技术用载体材料的研究进展)[J]. *Chem Online(China)*(化学通报), 2007, (4): 257–263.
- [52] Shin J H, Marxer S M, H S M. Nitric oxide-releasing sol-gel particle/polyurethane glucose biosensors [J]. *Anal Chem*, 2004, **76**(15): 4543–4549.
- [53] Merle G, Fradette S, Madore E, *et al.* Electropolymerized carbonic anhydrase immobilization for carbon dioxide capture [J]. *Langmuir*, 2014, **30**(23): 6915–6919.
- [54] Merle G, Brunel L, Tingry S, *et al.* Electrode biomaterials based on immobilized laccase. Application for enzymatic reduction of dioxygen[J]. *Mater Sci Eng*, 2008, **28**(5/6): 932–938.
- [55] Voicu S I, Nechifor A C, Gales O, *et al.* Covalent enzyme immobilization onto carbon nanotubes using a membrane reactor[C]. SPIE Microtechnol Inter Soc Opt Photo, 2011.
- [56] Sahoo P C, Jang Y N, Lee S W. Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase and an artificial Zn(II) complex on a magnetic support for biomimetic carbon dioxide sequestration[J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2012, **82**(82): 37–45.
- [57] Yan M, Ge J, Liu Z, *et al.* Encapsulation of single enzyme in nanogel with enhanced biocatalytic activity and stability[J]. *J Am Chem Soc*, 2006, **128**(34): 11008–11009.
- [58] Kim J, Grate J W. Single-enzyme nanoparticles armored by a nanometer-scale organic/inorganic network [J]. *Nano Lett*, 2003, **3**(9): 1219–1222.
- [59] Ma D, Li M, Patil A J, *et al.* Fabrication of protein/silica core-shell nanoparticles by microemulsion-based molecular wrapping[J]. *Adv Mater*, 2004, **16**(20): 1838–1841.
- [60] Yadav R, Labhsetwar N, Kotwal S, *et al.* Single enzyme nanoparticle for biomimetic CO₂ sequestration[J]. *J Nan Res*, 2010, **13**(1): 263–271.
- [61] Yadva R, Satyanarayanan T, Kotwal S, *et al.* Enhanced carbonation reaction using chitosan-based carbonic anhydrase nanoparticles[J]. *Curr Sci India*, 2011, **100**(4): 520–524.
- [62] Jia H, Zhu G, P W. Catalytic behaviors of enzymes attached to nanoparticles: the effect of particle mobility[J]. *Biotechnol Bioeng*, 2003, **84**(4): 406–414.
- [63] Zhang S, Lu H, Lu Y. Enhanced stability and chemical resistance of a new nanoscale biocatalyst for accelerating CO₂ absorption into a carbonate solution[J]. *Environ Sci Technol*, 2013, **47**(23): 13882–13888.
- [64] Vinoba M, Bhagiyalakshmi M, Jeong S K, *et al.* Carbonic anhydrase immobilized on encapsulated magnetic nanoparticles for CO₂ sequestration [J]. *Chem-Eur J*, 2012, **18**(38): 12028–12034.

- [65] Mukherjee A K, Kumar T S, Rai S K. Statistical optimization of *Bacillus alcalophilus* α -amylase immobilization on iron-oxide magnetic nanoparticles[J]. *Biotechnol Bio-*pro E**, 2010, **15**(6): 984–992.
- [66] Jing G, Pan F, Lv B, *et al.* Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase on epoxy-functionalized magnetic polymer microspheres for CO₂ capture[J]. *Pro Biochem*, 2015, **50**(12): 2234–2241.
- [67] Mukhopadhyay K, Phadtare S, Vinod V P, *et al.* Gold nanoparticles assembled on amine-functionalized Na-Y zeolite: A biocompatible surface for enzyme immobilization[J]. *Langmuir*, 2003, **19**(9): 3858–3863.
- [68] Sadjadi M S, Farhadyar N, Zare K. Synthesis of bi-metallic Au-Ag nanoparticles loaded on functionalized MCM-41 for immobilization of alkaline protease and study of its biocatalytic activity[J]. *Superlatt Micro*, 2009, **46**(4): 563–571.
- [69] Hashemifard N, Mohsenifar A, Ranjbar B, *et al.* Fabrication and kinetic studies of a novel silver nanoparticles-glucose oxidase bioconjugate [J]. *Anal Chim Acta*, 2010, **675**(2): 181–184.
- [70] Vinoba M, Bhagiyalakshmi M, Jeong S K, *et al.* Carbonic anhydrase conjugated to nanosilver immobilized onto mesoporous SBA-15 for sequestration of CO₂ [J]. *J Mol Catal B Enzym*, 2012, **75**(3): 60–67.
- [71] Vinoba M, Lim K S, Lee S H, *et al.* Immobilization of human carbonic anhydrase on gold nanoparticles assembled onto amine/thiol-functionalized mesoporous SBA-15 for biomimetic sequestration of CO₂ [J]. *Langmuir*. 2011, **27**(10): 6227–6234.
- [72] Zhang S, Zhang Z, Lu Y, *et al.* Activity and stability of immobilized carbonic anhydrase for promoting CO₂ absorption into a carbonate solution for post-combustion CO₂ capture[J]. *Biores Technol*, 2011, **102**(22): 10194–10201.
- [73] Bhattacharya S, Nayak A, Schiavone M, *et al.* Solubilization and concentration of carbon dioxide; novel spray reactors with immobilized carbonic anhydrase [J]. *Biotechnol Bioeng*, 2004, **86**(1): 37–46.
- [74] Zhang Y T, Zhang L, Chen H L, *et al.* Selective separation of low concentration CO₂ using hydrogel immobilized CA enzyme based hollow fiber membrane reactors [J]. *Chem Eng Sci*, 2010, **65**(10): 3199–3207.
- [75] Bao L, Trachtenberg M C. Facilitated transport of CO₂ across a liquid membrane: Comparing enzyme, amine, and alkaline[J]. *J Memb Sci*, 2006, **280**(1/2): 330–334.
- [76] Favre N, Pierre, Alain L C. Synthesis and behaviour of hybrid polymer-silica membranes made by sol gel process with adsorbed carbonic anhydrase enzyme in the capture of CO₂[J]. *J Sol-Gel Sci Technol*, 2011, **60**(2): 177–188.

Research Progress on Carbonic Anhydrase Immobilization

LIU Wen-fang*, WEI Li-na

(School of Chemical Engineering & the Environment, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China)

Abstract: In recent years, the application of carbonic anhydrase (CA) in CO₂ capture has attracted great interest. However, as most other enzymes, on one hand, free CA has poor stability and the activity is susceptible to a variety of environmental factors, on the other hand, it is expensive and not easy to recycle. Therefore, it is necessary to immobilize CA for economic reason. This paper summarized the research progress on CA immobilization in the past decade. The type of the carrier was classified into four types: polymer, inorganic matrix, polymer-inorganic composite, nanometer materials, and the source of enzyme, immobilization method, support material, enzyme activity, reaction kinetic parameters and the stability of enzyme immobilized on each type of carrier have been summarized and listed. Research progress on the application of immobilized CA in reactor has been reviewed. At last, the advantages and disadvantages of all kinds of supporting materials were pointed out and the existing problems and future research direction of CA immobilization were presented.

Key words: carbonic anhydrase; immobilization; carrier; enzyme activity; stability