

土壤微生物铁循环及其环境意义^{*}

胡 敏 李芳柏[†]

(广东省生态环境与土壤研究所,广州 510650)

摘要 铁是土壤中重要的高活性高丰度元素。铁的生物地球化学循环包括铁还原与亚铁氧化两个过程,需要微生物提供基本驱动力,已经成为陆地表层系统研究的国际热点。铁循环控制着土壤有机物矿化、反硝化、甲烷产生、重金属固定等环境过程,是连结土壤养分循环与污染物转化的纽带。从生物地球化学循环的角度,综述了微生物作用下的铁还原、亚铁氧化过程及其主要微生物类群,重点论述了厌氧条件铁还原与亚铁氧化的环境效应及其地球化学机理,以及铁还原与亚铁氧化两个过程的协调及其调控因子。本文将有助于深入理解地球表层的关键环境过程与驱动机制。

关键词 亚铁氧化;铁还原;土壤;环境意义;铁循环微生物

中图分类号 X172

文献标识码 A

在纷繁复杂的土壤物质循环过程中,铁循环具有独特的重要性。铁是地壳中含量第四高的元素,也是红壤中重要的氧化还原元素^[1],其地球化学丰度为 5.1%,全铁量在 4%~15% 之间^[2],主要以游离态氧化铁包裹在土壤颗粒表面,具有高地球化学活性。形成于前寒武纪时代的条带状含铁建造(Banded iron formations, BIFs),是岩石圈中铁元素积累最多的地壳结构^[3-4],占全球铁含量的 28%。红土带则是铁发生氧化后在土壤表面形成的矿物沉淀,由于其含有大量的镍钴等贵重金属而具有一定应用价值^[5]。铁能形成各种形态的矿物相,其中包括氧化物、碳酸盐、磷酸盐、硅酸盐及硫化物等,不同形态的铁矿物具有吸附/解吸、氧化/还原、催化等多种功能,直接影响各种土壤过程^[6]。总之,铁元素的生物地球化学循环与土壤中许多重要元素转化关系密切,是驱动土壤物质循环的齿轮,具有重大的环境意义^[7-8],其中包括农药脱毒与降解^[9]、重金属钝化与固定^[10]、养分高效利用^[11]、温室气体排放^[12]等。

1 铁循环的生物地球化学过程

铁是细菌潜在能量来源,铁细菌研究最早可追

溯至 19 世纪。由于铁在生命过程中的重要性,各种具有不同生理结构的微生物均进化出了以铁为底物进行能量代谢的能力。然而相对于其他利用无机盐作为底物的微生物代谢(如硫酸盐还原、氨氧化或者甲烷氧化等),铁微生物代谢机制研究滞后得多。长期以来,Fe(Ⅲ)还原与 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化被误认为是纯化学过程,主要受非生物因素控制(如 pH-Eh 条件)。直至 20 世纪 80 年代,才开始认识到,Fe(Ⅲ)还原与 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化均是由特定微生物驱动的酶促反应。铁还原菌能以胞外固态氧化铁为末端电子受体,通过氧化电子供体偶联 Fe(Ⅲ)还原,并从这一过程中贮存生命活动的能量,即铁呼吸^[13]。自 Lovley 等首次从淡水沉积物中分离出金属还原地杆菌(*Geobacter metallireducens* GS15)以来^[14],铁呼吸研究取得了巨大的进展。微生物学和地质学上越来越多的证据表明,铁呼吸是地球上最早的微生物呼吸形式^[15-16]。与铁还原菌(FeRB)相比,亚铁氧化菌(FeOB)的研究历史较长,早在 20 世纪 50 年代,人们就开始认识到嗜酸 FeOB 是导致酸性环境中 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化的主要因素^[17],但中性 FeOB 的研究起步则晚得多,本文主要对中性 pH 条件下微生物介导的铁还原及亚铁氧化过程进行综述。

对于微生物参与的无数地球化学过程而言,铁

* 国家自然科学基金项目(No. 41025003, 41201253)资助

† 通讯作者,E-mail: cefbli@soil.gd.cn

作者简介:胡 敏(1982—),男,博士,助理研究员,主要从事土壤微生物生态研究。E-mail: humin@soil.gd.cn

收稿日期:2013-09-16; 收到修改稿日期:2014-04-18

元素的氧化还原价态变化及铁氧化物固态 - 可溶态的转换对于自然微生物群落来极其重要的: Fe(Ⅱ) 可作为无机营养细菌的电子供体^[18-20], 而 Fe(Ⅲ) 则作为厌氧铁呼吸的末端电子受体^[21-22]。在 FeRB 的作用下 Fe(Ⅱ) 通过土壤、岩石或者沉积物中的含铁矿物溶解而得到释放, 同时 Fe(Ⅱ) 作为电子供体被微生物群落利用进行以氧气、硝酸盐等为底物的呼吸作用, 或者作为厌氧环境下发生光合作用的电子来源^[23-24] (图 1)。

铁循环生物地球化学过程的重要性是逐步显现的。近年来, 生物地球化学循环的研究逐步形成了全球尺度的多要素、多元素、多过程、多界面耦合

的特征, 许多研究发现铁循环与碳/氮/硫/重金属等元素的循环转化过程密切相关, 铁循环及其环境过程耦合已经成为国际研究前沿。许多论文发表在《Science》、《Nature》、《PNAS》等权威期刊上^[25-29]。2010 年, 《Environmental Science & Technology》发表了热点专刊《Biogeochemical Redox Processes Focus Issue》, 重点论述铁循环与污染物转化降解的关系^[6]。这一领域也逐步得到国内同行的关注与重视^[30-33]。然而目前对铁元素的地球化学循环的研究主要集中于海洋沉积物、海底烟囱、陆表湿地环境^[34], 对铁在陆生生态系统中的作用尚未引起广泛注意。

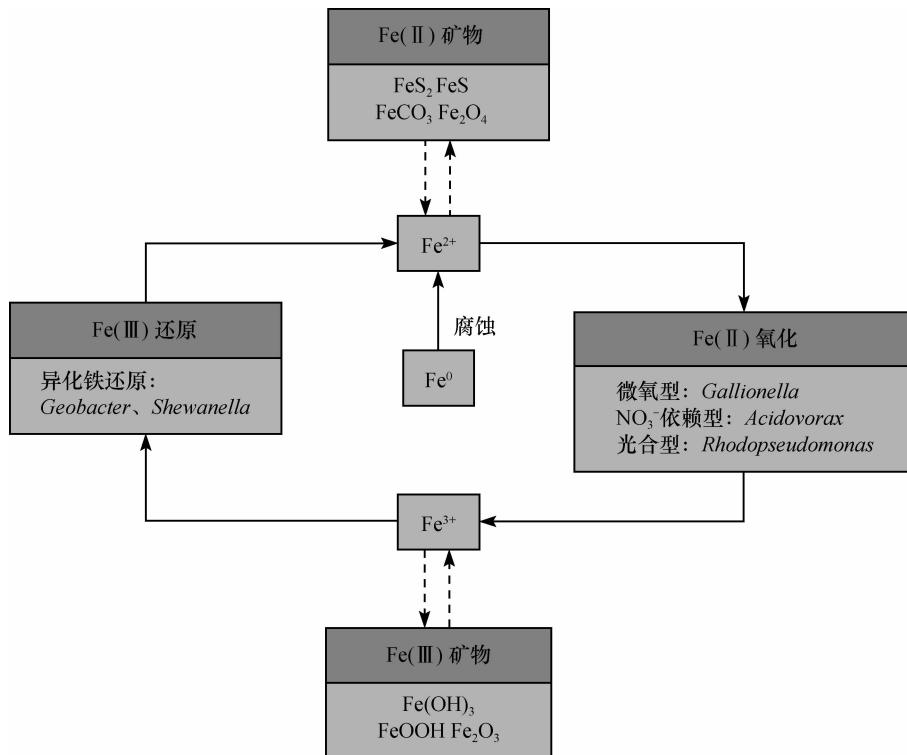


图 1 中性环境微生物介导的铁循环过程

Fig. 1 Microbe-mediated iron redox cycling in neutral pH environment

1.1 微生物介导的异化铁还原过程

微生物参与的铁还原过程分为同化及异化铁还原两种。同化铁还原指 Fe(Ⅲ) 被运输到细胞体内被铁还原酶所还原^[35]; 异化铁还原以铁氧化物作为末端的电子受体, 在细胞膜表面或者远离细胞的位置发生 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原^[36]。在异化铁还原过程中, Fe(Ⅲ) 还原酶作为电子传递链的末端组分, 一般是结合在细胞质膜上, Fe(Ⅲ) 还原耦合着跨细胞质膜的质子生成, 通过跨细胞膜的 ATP 合成酶产生能量, 最终推动营养物质的吸收与运输^[36]。与硫呼吸相同, 异化 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原(铁呼吸)也被认为是最古

老的能量产生途径之一, 较硝酸盐还原或者氧呼吸在地球上出现的时间更早^[37-38]。中性条件下的异化铁还原使微生物广泛参与了铁氧化物的溶解及次生矿物的生成^[36], 具有重要的环境意义, 一直都是铁循环研究的重点。

异化 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原微生物(FeRB)面对的最大挑战来源于如何以不可溶 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物作为末端电子受体。异化 FeRB 发展出了 3 种策略来应对将电子从细胞传递到可溶性低的 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物表面^[39](图 2): (A) 细胞与 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物表面直接接触进行电子传递; (B) 细胞通过分泌胞外螯合物来增加 Fe(Ⅲ)

可溶性从而促进 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原; (C) 细胞不与 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物接触的情况下,通过分泌或者使用环境中自然存在的电子穿梭体来完成细胞到 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物的电子传递过程。考虑到自然环境的复杂性及微

生物群落的强大活性,微生物群落可以在不同环境下采取不同的策略来进行细胞到 Fe(Ⅲ) 矿物的电子传递,比如 *Shewanella algae* 及 *Geothrix fermentans* 均可分泌 Fe(Ⅲ) 融合物及电子穿梭体^[15, 40]。

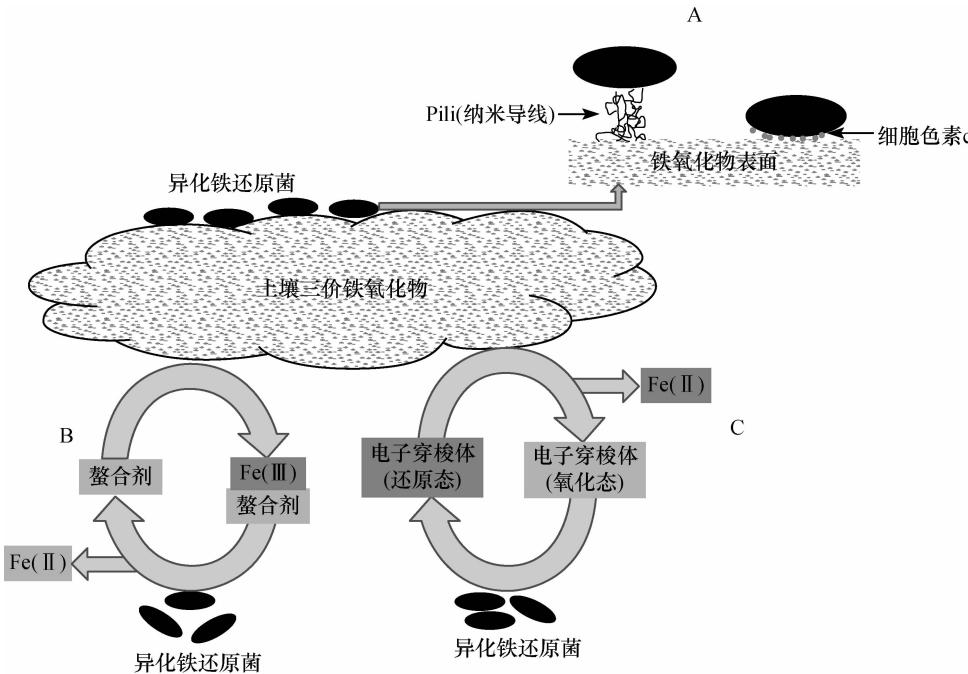


图 2 铁还原菌与矿物之间传递电子的策略

Fig. 2 Strategies of electron transfer between FeRB and iron minerals

1.2 微生物介导的中性亚铁氧化过程

亚铁氧化菌(FeOB)通过 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化获得能量,以此推动生命物质的合成及维持自身代谢^[41]。微生物 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化的分子生物学机制最开始是在嗜酸 FeOB *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans* 中开始的^[27]。根据目前的模型,嗜酸 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化发生在细胞外膜^[42],随后电子被传递到含有 Cu 离子结合区域的铜蓝蛋白(rusticyanin),随之传递到细胞周质的 c 型细胞色素 c,最后通过细胞色素 c 氧化酶将电子传递到 O₂。对于中性厌氧 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化而言,Fe(Ⅱ) 是发生在细胞内还是细胞膜表面还没有定论,使用同位素分离技术^[45]在 *Acidovorax* sp. BoFeN1 菌中发现 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化产物 Fe(OH)₃ 存在于三个位置:细胞周质、细胞表面以及远离细胞区域(如 EPS, extracellular polymeric substance)^[46]。为了获取足够的能量来维持生长,FeOB 需要氧化极大量的 Fe(Ⅱ),但是产物 Fe(Ⅲ) 氧化物会抑制细胞生长甚至致死。在中性环境下,微生物必须应对铁氧化物沉淀及避免产生结壳作用,其中一种机制为细菌在接近细胞的地方形成 pH 较低的微环境^[24, 47],另一

种是细胞通过产生副产物来避免被矿物埋藏^[48],除此之外 FeOB 氧化 Fe(Ⅱ) 的同时,也会增加跨膜的 pH 梯度,以此产生质子动力来对抗结壳作用^[49]。

Fe(Ⅱ) 作为主要底物在氧气存在的条件下可以产生各种有反应活性的物种,FeOB 如何有效避免活性氧分子的毒害对于 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程是至关重要的。Ghiorse 认为 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程中,在周质空间形成的 H₂O₂ 经过酶或者化学作用扩散到细胞外面从而得到消除,这种机制存在于寡营养及微氧的环境中^[50]。微氧型 FeOB *G. ferruginea* 在 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程中会产生高活性及有毒性的氧自由基,在茎秆上进行 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程可以保护细胞免受氧自由基的破坏^[51]。

2 铁循环细菌的物种多样性

2.1 铁还原菌(FeRB, Fe-reducing bacteria)的物种多样性

自 Lovley 等首次报道金属还原地杆菌以来^[16],目前已经报道的 FeRB 超过 200 株。早期研究主要

集中在地杆菌属 (*Geobacter*) 与希瓦氏菌属 (*Shewanella*)，它们均来源于厌氧沉积环境^[52]。从系统发育学角度，铁还原菌分属于古菌和细菌，其中铁还原古菌主要分布在泉古生菌门 (*Crenarchaeota*) 和广古生菌门 (*Euryarchaeota*) 的 5 个纲古生球菌纲 (*Archaeoglobi*)、甲烷球菌纲 (*Methanococci*)、甲烷嗜高温菌纲 (*Methanopyri*)、热球菌纲 (*Thermococci*)、热变形菌纲 (*Thermoprotei*) 的 7 个目中。铁还原细菌分布要广泛得多，涵盖了栖热袍菌门 (*Thermotogae*)、热脱硫杆菌门 (*Thermodesulfobacteria*)、异常球菌 - 栖热菌门 (*Deinococcus-Thermus*)、脱铁杆菌门 (*Deferribacteres*)、变形杆菌门 (*Proteobacteria*)、厚壁菌门 (*Firmicutes*)、放线菌门 (*Actinobacteria*)、酸杆菌门 (*Acidobacteria*) 等 8 个门 13 个纲 22 个目^[21, 53]。FeRB 群落结构与环境密切相关，湖泊、海底沉积物中 FeRB 以地杆菌及希瓦氏菌为主^[54]，地下水的 FeRB 以地杆菌和成团泛菌 (*Pantoea agglomerans*) 为主^[55]。土壤 FeRB 群落的研究也取得了一定进展：Treude 等发现水稻根际的 FeRB 主要为地杆菌和厌氧粘细菌 (*Anaeromyxobacter*)^[56]。对水稻土进行厌氧培养，发现 FeRB 种群结构与培养条件密切相关，以乙酸/氢气为电子供体，水铁矿或针铁矿为电子受体时，富集到的 FeRB 主要包括地杆菌、芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus*)、拟杆菌 (*Bacteroides*) 和梭菌 (*Clostridiales*)；以乙酸为电子供体，富集到的 FeRB 则包括红环菌 (*Rhodocyclaceae*)；以柠檬酸铁为电子受体，富集到的 FeRB 包括根瘤菌 (*Bradyrhizobium*)、拟杆菌、梭菌、罗尔斯顿菌 (*Ralstonia*)^[57]。目前从各种环境中筛选到了大量的 FeRB，然而对自然环境中 FeRB 的物种组成及丰度研究仍难以逃脱培养方法的限制，尽管针对主要的 FeRB 如 *Geobacter*^[58]、*Shewanella*^[59] 已开发出相应的 16S rRNA 基因 PCR 引物来确认其环境丰度，然而环境中还存在大量不能培养的 FeRB，如何找出铁还原过程的关键功能基因，同时针对其设计通用引物将是研究自然环境 FeRB 群落组成的关键。

2.2 中性亚铁氧化菌(FeOB, Fe-oxidizing bacteria) 的物种多样性

相对于 FeRB 的研究，中性厌氧亚铁氧化菌 (FeOB) 在最近十几年才被引起广泛关注。Fe(Ⅱ) 在酸性环境下稳定，但在中性环境下极易被氧气快速氧化，从而与生物亚铁氧化过程竞争^[60]，只有在厌氧或低氧 (< 50 μmol L⁻¹) 情况下，中性厌氧 FeOB 才能抗衡氧气，进行有效的生物亚铁氧化和

代谢过程。FeOB 根据其代谢类型可以分为微氧型、硝酸盐依赖型与厌氧光合自养型三种。

2.2.1 微氧型 FeOB 大多数已知的微氧型 FeOB 属于 β-变形菌纲的披毛菌属 (*Gallionella*) 与纤毛菌属 (*Leptothrix*)。第一株中性 FeOB (*Gallionella ferruginea*) 纯菌是来源于微氧环境下的化能无机自养型 β-变形菌^[61]。海水中发现了属于 δ-变形菌纲的 FeOB (*Mariprofundus ferrooxydans*)^[62-63]。分离自陆表环境的微氧型 FeOB 主要有披毛菌属 (*Sideroxydans lithotrophicus* strain ES-1)^[64] 和泉发菌属 (*Crenohrix polyspora*)^[65]。*G. ferruginea* 属于亚硝化单胞菌目 (*Nitrosomonadales*)，是生存于低氧环境下的无机化能营养型 FeOB，除了还原态 Fe(Ⅱ) 以外也需要足够的碳/磷/氮元素的供给^[66]，其氧化 Fe(Ⅱ) 产物为不溶性的氢氧化铁。*Leptothrix discophora* 属于伯克氏菌目 (*Burkholderiales*)，相比较与其他微氧型 FeOB，其还具有氧化锰的能力^[67]。到目前为止，*G. ferruginea* 和 *L. discophora* 基因组测序尚未完成，电子如何从胞外传递到胞内的过程及其传递链上的主要功能蛋白也有待挖掘。

2.2.2 硝酸盐依赖亚铁氧化菌(ND-FeOB, nitrate-dependent FeOB) ND-FeOB 在亚铁氧化过程中利用硝酸根作为电子受体并耦合其还原，从而使 FeOB 参与到氮循环过程中^[68-69]。Straub 等首次在无机营养型富集培养体系中发现以 Fe(Ⅱ) 作为唯一电子供体的 ND-FeOB^[69]，随后证实 ND-FeOB 广泛分布于海洋、淡水及厌氧沉积物中，归属于 α-、β-、γ- 及 δ- 变形菌纲^[70-72]。Fe(Ⅱ) 作为唯一电子供体难以维持 ND-FeOB 的多代连续培养，在培养数代后必须添加低浓度有机碳源作为共同电子供体^[69-70, 72]。来源于淡水湖泊沉积物 *Acidovorax* 纲的 BoFeN1 菌株作为 ND-FeOB 模式菌株被深入研究^[71]，BoFeN1 菌株以 Fe(Ⅱ) 与醋酸盐为电子供体，NO₃⁻ 为电子受体进行化学异养代谢，在氧化 Fe(Ⅱ) 的同时还原 NO₃⁻，也还原 NO₂⁻ 为 N₂O。其快速生长及连续氧化 Fe(Ⅱ) 需要有机共底物的参与，1 mmol L⁻¹ 醋酸盐可以辅助 4 mmol L⁻¹ Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化为 Fe(Ⅲ)，过程中形成的氧化铁产物主要为针铁矿^[71-73]。其他重要的 ND-FeOB 还包括：*FeS* 氧化耦合硝酸盐还原的 *Thiobacillus denitrificans*^[69]，*FeSO₄* 氧化耦合硝酸盐还原 *Pseudomonas stutzeri*、*Paracoccus denitrificans*^[74] 以及硝酸盐还原耦合有机碳与 Fe(Ⅱ) 共氧化的 *Pseudogulbenkiania 2002*^[75-76]。在群落水平上，Weber 等报道了一个由 *Geobacter* 和

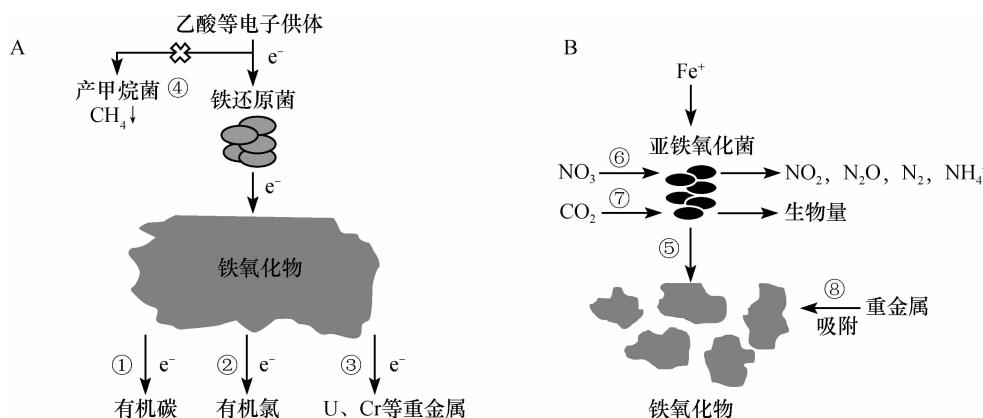
Dechloromonas spp. 组成的 ND-FeOB 群落,能氧化 Fe(Ⅱ)耦合硝酸盐还原成铵^[77]。从沉积物中分离出来的 *Dechloromonas* UWNR4 具有亚铁氧化耦合硝酸盐还原的能力,而 *Dechloromonas* 属微生物大多具有高氯酸还原能力,这预示着亚铁氧化过程也有可能与氯元素循环相关^[78]。

2.2.3 光合型亚铁氧化微生物 光合型 FeOB 最早是在紫色非硫细菌中发现的^[79],以 *Rhodopseudomonas palustris* TIE-1^[80] 及 *Rhodobacter* sp. SW2^[81] 为代表,绝大多数属于 α 变形菌目,驱动 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程且耦合 CO₂ 固定。目前已知的光合型 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化菌适宜的 pH 区间很窄(6.5~7),可以氧化溶解态的 Fe(Ⅱ) 并能够生长在如菱铁矿或硫化亚铁等微溶态 Fe(Ⅱ) 矿物上,不能生长在针铁矿、黄铁矿(FeS₂)或磁铁矿(Fe₃O₄)等难溶态 Fe(Ⅱ) 矿物上^[17]。红杆菌科(*Rhodobacteraceae*)微生物作为光合型 FeOB 的代表,同时具有多种营养代谢途径,有氧及兼性厌氧的异养代谢,发酵型甲基营养代谢以及无氧光合代谢^[82]。非硫紫色细菌(*R. palustris* TIE-1)最初从洞穴铁毡(iron mat)中分离出来,其生物量产生严重依赖于 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程,每氧化 1 mmol Fe(Ⅱ) 可产出 5.36 mg 生物量,相等于

约 72% 的生物量来源于 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化耦合 CO₂ 固定过程^[80]。迄今,光合型亚铁氧化菌大多分离自水体,然而表层土壤的微氧、可接受光照环境为光合型 FeOB 提供了很好的生长环境。光合型亚铁氧化过程不仅耦合 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化与 CO₂ 固定过程,对光合型 FeOB 基因组分析发现:亚铁氧化耦合 CO₂ 固定过程在进化学上是先于氧气型光合作用^[83],对光合型 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程的研究不仅可以加深了解原始生命的代谢机制,同样可以阐明现代厌氧环境中铁-碳循环过程的相互作用。

3 铁循环介导的环境过程

微生物驱动的 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原与 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化在地球演化历史中留下了重要的地质印迹,同时对现代环境仍然起着重要作用。在土壤中存在大量的铁元素,Fe(Ⅲ) 是厌氧土壤中最丰富的电子受体,只有在海洋沉积物中这种优势才会被高浓度的硫酸盐所超过^[84]。与硫酸盐还原、硝酸盐还原等过程相同,铁循环过程强烈影响着碳氮元素循环,微量元素的移动,特别是有机和无机污染物的降解、转化与固定(图 3)。



注: 异化铁还原菌以铁氧化物作为媒介将电子传递给有机碳(①有机碳矿化)、有机氯(②有机氯脱氯)及 U、Cr 等重金属(③重金属还原),也可与产甲烷菌竞争电子供体从而抑制甲烷产生(④)。亚铁氧化菌以 Fe(Ⅱ) 为电子供体产生铁氧化物沉淀(⑤生物成矿),通过微生物自身代谢发生硝酸还原(⑥)及 CO₂ 固定(⑦),产生的铁氧化物对多种重金属均有吸附作用(⑧) Note: Dissimilatory Fe-reducing bacteria transfer electrons to organic carbon (①mineralization), organic chloride (②dechlorination), uranium and chromium (③metals reduction), using iron-oxides as medium and also compete with methanogenic bacteria for electron donors, thus inhibiting methane production (④). FeOB utilize Fe(Ⅱ) as electron donor generating iron-oxide precipitates (⑤biomineralization), while in the process ⑥ nitrate reduction and ⑦ CO₂ fixation occur through metabolism of the microbes which, generating iron oxides that are able to adsorb a variety of heavy metals and lower their mobility (⑧)

图 3 铁循环推动的物质循环过程

Fig. 3 Iron cycling driving material circulation in environment

3.1 铁还原驱动的环境过程

3.1.1 铁还原驱动有机碳矿化 由于对铁循环功能认识不足,铁循环对厌氧有机碳矿化的贡献一直被严重低估。Sutton-Grier 等率先对湿地植物生长条件下有机碳矿化贡献者进行了定量化,发现铁呼吸、产甲烷呼吸、硫酸盐呼吸对有机碳矿化的贡献率分别为 65%、22%、低于 10%^[85]。已有大量研究证实,在氧化还原交替频繁的湿地^[47]、热泉^[86]、根际土壤^[87]等环境中,铁呼吸是有机碳矿化的主要贡献者。缺少 Fe(Ⅲ)作为电子受体时,会明显增加土壤低层有机质浓度,从而影响有机碳的矿化过程^[88]。淹水土壤还原条件下,微生物厌氧降解有机碳产生的有机配体,与 Fe(Ⅲ)结合后可提高其反应活性^[89]。自然条件下的有机碳矿化包括物理碎片化、胞外酶对复杂有机物的水解,及随后微生物呼吸作用将简单有机物完全矿化为 CO₂、CH₄、H₂O 的过程。异化铁还原过程在简单有机物的降解过程中产生了重要的作用^[90]。利用¹³C 示踪方法,发现稻田厌氧环境下 FeRB 与乙酸代谢过程息息相关^[91]。同样异化 FeRB 对芳香族有机物也能起到矿化作用,*Geobacter metallireducens* 可将苯完全氧化为 CO₂ 和 H₂O^[92]。从稻田环境中也分离到了不少具有铁还原耦合苯、苯酚降解能力的微生物^[93]。

3.1.2 铁还原耦合腐殖质还原 FeRB 能够以苯醌类化合物为电子受体进行代谢,还原苯醌为氢醌,氢醌作为 FeRB 的电子供体^[94]。因此,腐殖质等具有苯醌基结构的大分子有机物主要充当铁还原胞外呼吸的电子介体^[95]。自然环境中广泛存在的腐殖质,包括胡敏酸与富里酸是 FeRB 胞外电子介体的主要来源。很多 FeRB 均可以通过胞外腐殖质呼吸进行能量代谢。腐殖质中大量含有的醌基具有较强的还原能力,嗜常温微生物还原胞外醌的能力与 Fe(Ⅲ)还原能力直接相关,腐殖质还原后将电子传递给 Fe(Ⅲ)^[96]。在浸水土壤等厌氧环境中,通过相互电子传递所形成的腐植质还原耦合 Fe(Ⅲ)还原过程不仅促进了体系铁循环,同样也由于腐殖质的广泛作用而决定了无机及有机污染物的命运:还原性的腐殖质(如腐植酸)较氧化态的腐植酸不仅对重金属具有更高的吸附能力^[97];同样还原态的腐殖质能够还原氯代有机物及硝基芳香化合物^[98]。土壤腐殖质也可以作为碳源、营养物质或者是能源被兼性厌氧或者厌氧型的 FeRB 所利用^[99]。此外腐植质还可作为电子穿梭体,在 FeRB 与不溶性 Fe(Ⅲ)矿物电子传递过程中起了重要的作

用^[94, 96]。在风化程度很高的热带潮湿森林土壤中,落叶降解产物加速 Fe(Ⅲ)还原过程^[100],表明腐殖质与 Fe(Ⅲ)还原之间存在紧密联系。早前的研究发现可溶性腐殖质可作为电子穿梭体来促进 Fe(Ⅲ)还原^[94, 101],但是土壤中的绝大多数腐殖质均是以不可溶态的颗粒存在。最近电子自旋共振测量方法(electron spin resonance measurements)发现 FeRB 可以将电子传递给固态腐殖质,同时固态腐殖质将电子从细菌传递到铁氧化物表面而显著加速 Fe(Ⅲ)还原过程^[102]。

3.1.3 铁还原与有机氯还原脱氯的耦合 有机氯农药作为我国土壤环境主要的可还原性污染物^[103],其环境行为与污染控制已经成为土壤学关注的热点。在厌氧土壤中,FeRB 代谢过程中产生大量的 Fe(Ⅱ)物种,Fe(Ⅱ)作为重要的还原剂,对于土壤和水体中有机氯溶剂的转化起着重要的作用^[104]。在铁还原模式菌 *Geobacter*、*Shewanella* 中均发现了具有脱氯功能的菌种,如 *Geobacter lovleyi* 可以将四氯乙烯还原为二氯乙烯^[105];*Shewanella alga* 可以将四氯甲烷转化为三氯甲烷^[106];*Shewanella decolorationis* 在还原 α-FeOOH 条件下可以加速 DDT(双对氯苯基三氯乙烷)转化为 DDD(双对氯苯基二氯乙烷)、DDE(双对氯苯基一氯乙烷)的速率^[9]。此外 *Anaeromxyobacter dehalogenans*、*Klebsiella pneumonia*、*Aeromonas hydrophila*、*Comamonas koreensis* 等也可以耦合 Fe(Ⅲ)还原与脱氯还原^[107-111]。污染环境 Fe(Ⅲ)还原与有机氯脱氯关系紧密,厌氧土壤中 Fe(Ⅲ)还原促进 DTT(双对氯苯基三氯乙烷)的还原转化,以乳酸或者葡萄糖作为碳源可以增加吸附态 Fe(Ⅱ)产量以及 DDT 转化速率,其主要微生物为 *Desulfuromonas*、*Sedimentibacter* 和 *Clostridiumpbacteria*^[112]。可被微生物利用的碳源和电子穿梭体在 Fe(Ⅲ)还原耦合脱氯过程中扮演着重要角色,乳酸及 AQDS(葱醌-2,6-二磺酸钠)的添加可以加速五氯酚脱氯及 Fe(Ⅲ)还原速率^[113]。在厌氧条件下,铁氧化物容易被 FeRB 还原生成具有更高活性的铁物种,在不同铁氧化物界面上进行五氯酚脱氯转化研究,发现不同结构的有机酸能够与铁氧化物形成不同络合形式的铁物种,促进五氯酚的还原脱氯转化^[114]。同样异化铁还原微生物 *Shewanella decolorationis* S12 也能够促进 DTT 的还原脱氯^[9],*Klebsiella pneumoniae* L17 在铁还原条件下可以发生四氯甲烷的脱氯反应^[110],以上证据表明 FeRB 与还原脱氯微生物在代谢过程中也存在密切耦合关系。

3.1.4 铁还原与重金属还原的耦合 FeRB 具有高价重金属还原功能,其中关注较多的重金属包括 U(VI)、Cr(VI)、Cu(II) 等。异化 FeRB 可作为处理环境中铀污染的重要手段,这类细菌以 U(VI) 作为电子受体将 U(VI) 还原为不可溶的 U(IV),从而减低其移动性及生物有效性^[115-116]。*Shewanella* 属中的 *Shewanella putrefaciens*、*Shewanella alga*、*Shewanella oneidensis*, *Geobacter* 属的 *Geobacter sulfurreducens*、*Geobacter metallireducens* 菌具有还原 U(VI) 的能力^[14, 117-119]。FeRB 与 U(VI) 的反应不仅发生在生物层面,同样在生物-化学两个过程中均起作用。通过热力学实验发现 FeRB 还原铁氧化物产生的 Fe(II) 可以直接还原溶解态的 U(VI),而这个过程受体系 pH 及无定型态 Fe(III) 氧化物浓度控制^[120-121]。与铀相同,铬(Cr)也是环境中主要的污染重金属元素,Cr(VI)还原为 Cr(III)可大幅减少其毒性。*Shewanella alga* 利用铁氧化物将 Cr(VI) 完全还原为 Cr(III)^[122],在 FeRB 介导的 Fe(III)-Cr(VI) 还原过程中,水铁矿还原产生的水合态 Fe(II) 能够激发 Cr(VI) 还原^[123]。使用微生物燃料电池作为研究体系,发现阳极 Cr(VI) 还原与阴极 FeRB 介导产生的电解态 H₂O₂ 密切相关^[124],如此 FeRB 可为减少厌氧土壤 U、Cr 毒性,降低其移动性及生物有效性提供新方法。

3.1.5 铁还原抑制甲烷产生 淹水土壤特别是有机质含量较高的土壤中,有机质分解过程伴随着甲烷大量排放,如何有效控制甲烷在淹水稻田中的排放一直是科学界关注热点之一。厌氧条件下 Fe(III) 还原耦合有机质氧化的过程可以抑制甲烷的产生,其机理是 FeRB 将环境中的电子供体维持在很低的水平,使其不能被产甲烷菌所代谢利用^[125]。当实验土壤添加入 Fe(III) 氧化物后,甲烷的产生量可以减少 50% 以上,添加的 Fe(III) 不会抑制有机质分解的速率,表明是抑制电子传递到产甲烷过程,同时伴随着 Fe(III) 还原速率的提高^[126]。能够被 FeRB 所利用的醋酸盐及氢气浓度较产甲烷菌能利用的低得多^[127],除此之外产甲烷菌也可将电子传递给 Fe(III)^[128],表明除了底物竞争以外还有其他因素决定着 Fe(III) 还原抑制甲烷的产生。Beal 等^[129]的研究发现在沉积物中存在能够利用水铁矿的甲烷氧化菌,这预示着铁矿物可以促进甲烷氧化过程来减少环境中甲烷的总量,Fe(III) 还原不仅控制着甲烷产生,而且调控着甲烷氧化^[130],如此将 Fe(III) 对甲烷产生延伸到甲烷氧化过程的影响,将理

解铁循环控制甲烷排放的机理提高到新高度。

3.2 亚铁氧化耦合的环境过程

3.2.1 生物成矿 (biomineralization) 及促进重金属固定 中性 FeOB 不仅在前寒武纪时代的条带状含铁建造中发挥了重要的作用^[3, 131],在现代环境也广泛参与了各种含铁矿物的形成。中性环境 FeOB 氧化 Fe(II) 的产物为结晶度差的水铁矿,其中又以二线水铁矿 (2-line ferrihydrite) 形态为主^[132]。硝酸盐依赖型 FeOB *Acidovorax* sp. BoFeN1 氧化 Fe(II) 的产物主要为无定型态的磷酸铁^[46],同样光合型 FeOB 如 *Rhodobacter* sp. SW2 主要产生 α -FeOOH^[133]。对微氧型 FeOB *Gallionella ferruginea* 及 *Mariprofundus ferrooxydans* 的研究发现无机营养 FeOB 通过胞外的有机茎秆控制矿物生长,并避免结壳作用对细胞产生毒害^[62]。FeOB 在不同形态的 Fe 转换过程中也发挥了重要作用,*Acidovorax* sp. BoFeN1 可以转化蓝铁矿 ($\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$) 为无定形态的磷酸铁^[134]。*Gallionella* 胞外的有机纤维 (茎秆) 可以吸附产生的 FeOOH 并控制其重结晶,胞外多糖羧基基团与可溶性 Fe(II) 有很强的结合能力,那么不同微生物产生的具有不同结构的多糖羧基基团就会影响铁氧化物结构,如此 FeOB 就对环境中铁氧化物的结晶生长、结构产生影响^[49]。水铁矿可以与 FeOB 的胞外多糖发生共沉淀,表明环境有机质可以改变矿物结构、表面化学特性及反应活性^[49]。了解清楚胞外复合物组成、结构与铁氧化物之间的相互关系,将有利于阐明 FeOB 介导的微生物成矿过程及其发生机理。

铁在土壤重金属的固定中扮演着十分关键的作用,铁循环过程控制着土壤中铬、砷、锑等变价重金属元素的环境行为,并且间接影响着土壤中稳定价态金属(锌、钴、镍)的移动性。在矿质土壤中,铁氧化物在一定氧化还原电势下能够固定重金属及类金属,而在有机质含量较高土壤中,铁离子与重金属相互竞争有机底物活性功能团^[135]。从铁化合物的功能活性考虑,可以作为固定重金属元素的改良剂 (ameliorating agents) 与地球化学屏障 (geochemical barriers)^[136]。无论是发生在 Fe(II) 氧化过程中的共沉淀^[137]亦或是新生铁矿物的吸附作用均可以有效去除砷、铬、铀等毒性金属。那么与 Fe(II) 氧化或者 Fe(III) 矿物沉淀相关的微生物就会影响到环境有毒金属离子的迁移、转化及归宿。铁循环与砷的迁移转化过程是近年来国际关注的热点。我国科学家率先报道了基于硝酸盐调控的厌

氧铁氧化微生物的铁-氮-砷耦合机制^[138]。普遍认为,FeRB 驱动氧化铁还原溶解是导致砷迁移的主要原因;而 FeOB 氧化 Fe(Ⅱ)产生新的氧化铁矿物带正电荷,能够强烈吸附 AsO_4^{3-} 、 AsO_3^{3-} 、 CrO_4^{2-} 等带负电的金属离子^[17]。

在土壤及水体环境中,由于铁氧化物对砷有很强的吸附作用,如此就可以阻止砷的释放及促进砷的固定。Zouboulis 和 Katsogiannis 报道微氧型 FeOB 例如 *Gallionella* 和 *Leptothrix* 细菌可以去除地下水中 90% 的 As(Ⅲ)^[139]。硝酸盐依赖的 FeOB *Acidovorax* sp. BoFeN1 已被证实在添加 As(Ⅲ)的时候,可以观察到铁矿物的减少,说明在微生物体内确实存在硝酸盐-铁-砷这么一个耦合的反应机制^[140]。对极端嗜热酸性铁氧化古菌 *Acidianus brierleyi* 的研究发现:微生物产生的 Fe(Ⅲ)以及胞外聚合物(EPS, extracellular polymeric substances)可以介导 As(Ⅲ)的氧化^[141]。说明 FeOB 不仅可以通过其氧化铁产物固定 As,也可能直接促进 As(Ⅲ)氧化,从而影响 As 的移动性及其环境行为。

3.2.2 亚铁氧化耦合硝酸盐还原 土壤铁循环与厌氧反硝化、硝酸盐还原成氨、厌氧氨氧化等过程密切相关,铁-氮循环相互作用受到高度关注^[142-143]。硝酸盐依赖型 FeOB 驱动 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化耦合硝酸盐异化还原过程^[68-69]。中性条件下各种氮形态间的氧化还原电势均较各形态 Fe(Ⅲ)/Fe(Ⅱ)氧化还原电势高($\text{NO}_3^-/\text{NO}_2^-$ 为 +0.43 V, NO_2^-/NO 为 +0.35 V, $\text{NO}/\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 为 +1.18 V, $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{N}_2$ 为 +1.35 V),所以硝酸根在亚铁氧化过程中可能被还原成不同形态氮。ND-FeOB 能以 NO_3^- 、 NO_2^- 、NO 及 N_2O 作为电子受体,耦合反硝化过程^[144],Fe(Ⅱ)氧化偶联硝酸盐还原过程($\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^- \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{N}_2$ 或 $\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+$)控制着 N_2O 的排放^[145]。Straub 等报道,FeOB 能够氧化 Fe(Ⅱ)偶联硝酸盐还原成 N_2 ,FeOB 参与了整个反硝化过程;这个体系中 *Ferroglobus placidus* 将 NO_3^- 还原成 NO_2^- ,*Centrisviolacens* 和 *Paracoccus ferrooxidans* 将 NO_2^- 还原成 N_2 ,说明这种耦合过程是由 FeOB 群落内部不同微生物相互协同完成^[69],Fe(Ⅲ)还原也与土壤厌氧氨氧化转化为 N_2O 、 NO_2^- 及 NO_3^- 的过程息息相关^[146]。最近的研究发现,亚铁氧化不仅控制着反硝化,同时能够影响着厌氧氨氧化^[147],如此 Fe(Ⅱ)-Fe(Ⅲ)组成的铁循环强烈影响着土壤氮元素的循环过程,并控制着土壤氮素流失。

3.2.3 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化耦合 CO_2 固定

将无机碳固

定转化为有机碳是生命活动的基础,光合型亚铁氧化过程无论在生命起源或者是现代缺氧条件下对碳素的固定均产生了重要的作用^[81, 148]。酸性环境下,嗜酸铁氧化微生物如 *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*、*Leptospirillum ferriphilum*、*Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans* 有很强的 CO_2 固定能力^[149-150]。生活在中性厌氧条件下的各种光合型 FeOB 利用光照作为能量来源,Fe(Ⅱ)为电子供体固定 CO_2 。*Rhodobacter capsulatus* SB1003 能够以 Fe(Ⅱ)及醋酸盐为底物,发生自养型光合作用来固定 CO_2 ^[151],其固定的 CO_2 能够占到生物量的 62.8%。Fe(Ⅱ)抑制 *R. capsulatus* 的光合异养生长,如此微生物进化出氧化 Fe(Ⅱ)为 Fe(Ⅲ)的解毒机制并固定 CO_2 以达到生长的需要^[152]。应用宏基因组的研究方法对海洋中高丰度的 FeOB *Zetaproteobacteria* 进行分析发现其含有 CO_2 固定的基因^[153],后续分离出的属于 *Zetaproteobacteria* 的 *Mariprofundus ferrooxydans* PV-1 进一步证实其具有 CO_2 固定潜能^[154]。不仅光合型 FeOB,硝酸盐依赖型 FeOB 也具有 CO_2 固定能力:同位素示踪技术表明每 g 沉积物中含有 10^7 个属于 *actinobacterial* 的自养型 FeOB 细胞^[155]。

综上所述,FeOB 驱动 Fe(Ⅱ)氧化过程且耦合着硝酸盐还原与 CO_2 固定,广泛参与了环境主要生源要素的循环,并且与重金属固定过程相关。然而,目前国内外尚未分离出来源于土壤生态系统的单株 FeOB 功能菌,土壤不同类型 FeOB 的微生物群落结构与物种多样性、功能菌的丰度及其与亚铁氧化速率的关系尚缺乏研究,对关键生源要素循环的贡献也需要回答。

4 铁还原与亚铁氧化过程的协调及调控

中性厌氧条件下铁还原与亚铁氧化过程能够同时发生并共同驱动铁循环持续运转^[156],二者的协调与调控更应引起关注。一般认为,铁还原发生在地表数厘米以下的厌氧区域,而亚铁氧化发生在地表几厘米的好氧区域,两者必须依靠外力“扰动”相互关联^[89]。然而,中性厌氧亚铁氧化过程的发现,表明在土壤厌氧、兼性厌氧或氧化还原交替界面均可能同时发生铁还原与亚铁氧化过程,使得土壤铁循环过程成为完整而持续的微生物驱动过程。Fe(Ⅱ)微生物氧化的终产物 Fe(Ⅲ)矿物为 FeRB 提供 Fe(Ⅲ)作为电子受体;Fe(Ⅲ)微生物还原又

为亚铁氧化菌提供了 Fe(Ⅱ) 作为电子供体,从而形成相互促进的铁循环^[157]。从微生物菌体的生物化学机制来分析,Fe(Ⅲ)还原与 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化是同时进行的,铁元素也是绝大多数蛋白的活性中心^[158]。从微生物群落内部不同种群间的共栖互养而言,通过硝酸盐及其他物质的相互供给或者是环境醌类物质(如 AQDS)进行的物种间电子传导均可以促进群落铁循环过程^[159]。Straub 和 Schink 在 FeRB (*Geobacter bremensis*) 的共培养体系中发现,Fe(Ⅱ) 被微生物氧化成水铁矿,水铁矿作为 FeRB 的电子受体,从而实现了厌氧铁循环,二者协同矿化苯甲酸并还原硝酸盐,而 FeOB 或 FeRB 单独均不具备这一功能^[160]。在厌氧环境的有机质代谢与铁循环耦合过程中,物种间的电子传递发挥了重要的作用,通过将两株 FeRB (*Geobacter metallireducens* 和 *Geobacter sulfurreducens*) 共培养发现,这两种菌嗜好聚集在一起通过相互接触发生电子传导^[161]。Coby 等采用硝酸盐与乙酸调控河流沉积物中 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原与 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程发现,乙酸氧化与硝酸盐还原偶联 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化的细菌达 $6.3 \times 10^6 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ 水平,而乙酸氧化偶联 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原的细菌达 $1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ 水平;同时发现以地杆菌为优势的 FeRB 能够耦合硝酸盐还原成氨并氧化亚铁^[162]。这些结果清楚地表明,厌氧环境中 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原群落与 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化群落共存并受环境因子调控,偶联有机碳氧化促进 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原过程,偶联硝酸盐还原促进 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化。对铁还原菌 *Paracoccus versutus* LYM 研究发现其可以在还原 Fe(Ⅱ)-EDTA-NO 的同时氧化 Fe(Ⅱ)-EDTA,这个过程中葡萄糖的浓度是决定 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化速率的关键^[163],说明同一种菌也存在 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原与 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程调控,可利用的氮源及碳源很有可能是其转化的分子开关。然而主要的环境因子,如溶解氧、pH、阴阳离子等是否也是控制 Fe(Ⅱ)-Fe(Ⅲ) 转化的关键因素仍然缺少详细的研究。

5 结语与展望

微生物介导的铁循环过程强烈地影响着环境碳、氮等生源要素循环乃至有机/无机污染物的固定、转化与降解。目前,中性 FeOB 的研究主要集中于淡水或海水沉积物中。在沉积物^[1, 36, 162]、地下水^[164-165]及海底烟囱^[166-168]等生境的有氧/无氧界面,FeOB 与 FeRB 共同组成 Fe(Ⅱ)/Fe(Ⅲ) 滚轮是推动物质循环与能量代谢的重要驱动力。同样,

浸水土壤厌氧/微氧环境中,Fe(Ⅲ) 还原产生 Fe(Ⅱ),为 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化提供了基本的物质基础。然而,目前国内外对土壤厌氧/微氧体系中性 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程知之甚少,对其所耦合的环境过程与机理也缺乏研究。土壤作为陆地表层最重要的铁循环模式系统,具有同时发生上述 3 类中性亚铁氧化的特殊条件。第一,从土壤剖面层次来看,浸水表层土壤容易接受阳光照射,光合型 FeOB 很可能在土壤表层起着重要作用;第二,植物根系泌氧产生的微氧环境恰好给微氧型 FeOB 的生存提供了有利条件;第三,硝酸盐是土壤重要的氮素养分,也是厌氧 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化的电子受体,能够促进硝酸盐依赖 FeOB 的生长与活性。不同层次土壤在光照/黑暗、干湿交替与根系泌氧引起的土壤氧分压差异等是影响 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化过程的重要因素。然而,土壤生态系统中尚未分离出单株微氧型与硝酸盐依赖型 FeOB 功能微生物,相关微生物群落仍不清楚,硝酸盐还原微生物群落与亚铁氧化群落、CO₂ 固定群落与亚铁氧化群落之间耦合关系也有待于阐明。

随着高通量测序技术的广泛应用,从分子机制上解释 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化与 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原过程必须在 FeRB/FeOB 物种水平上开展基因组、转录组、蛋白组的研究,发掘出细胞色素 c 以外更多参与铁转化与代谢相关的功能基因,及在代谢网络水平揭示铁循环与其他元素循环和无机/有机污染物代谢之间的耦合关系。在自然环境中铁循环相关的功能微生物并不是单独存在的,需要研究清楚铁循环微生物与其他功能微生物之间的代谢互补及共栖共养之间的关系,可以利用同位素示踪结合宏基因组、宏转录组的研究方法,在群落水平了解铁与其他元素之间的耦合关系及铁循环微生物与其他功能微生物之间(如 FeRB 与产甲烷菌)的电子传递途径。目前对 Fe(Ⅲ) 还原过程的了解远较 Fe(Ⅱ) 氧化来的多,浸水土壤所形成氧化-还原环境之间的交替给我们研究 Fe(Ⅱ)-Fe(Ⅲ) 之间的耦合循环关系提供了很好的模式系统,这种自然形成的有氧-无氧界面的铁循环过程对于我们了解土壤元素循环过程是不可多得的材料。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Hauck S, Benz M, Brune A, et al. Ferrous iron oxidation by denitrifying bacteria in profundal sediments of a deep lake (Lake Constance). FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2001, 37(2): 127—134
- [2] 赵其国. 红壤物质循环及其调控. 北京: 科学出版社,

- 2002: 73—163. Zhao Q G. The circulation of materials and control on red soil (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2002: 73—163
- [3] Kappler A, Pasquero C, Konhauser K O, et al. Deposition of banded iron formations by anoxygenic phototrophic Fe(II)-oxidizing bacteria. *Geology*, 2005, 33(11): 865—868
- [4] Konhauser K O, Hamade T, Raiswell R, et al. Could bacteria have formed the precambrian banded iron formations? *Geology*, 2002, 30(12): 1079—1082
- [5] Elias M. Nickel laterite deposits—Geological overview, resources and exploitation//Cooke D, Pongratz J. Giant ore deposits: Characteristics, genesis and exploration. Hobart, TAS: Centre for Ore Deposit Research, University of Tasmania, 2002: 205—220
- [6] Borch T, Kretzschmar R, Kappler A, et al. Biogeochemical redox processes and their impact on contaminant dynamics. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2010, 44(1): 15—23
- [7] Emerson D, Roden E, Twining B S. The microbial ferrous wheel: Iron cycling in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2012, 3: 383
- [8] Schmidt C, Behrens S, Kappler A. Ecosystem functioning from a geomicrobiological perspective-A conceptual framework for biogeochemical iron cycling. *Environmental Chemistry*, 2010, 7(5): 399—405
- [9] Li F B, Li X M, Zhou S G, et al. Enhanced reductive dechlorination of DDT in an anaerobic system of dissimilatory iron-reducing bacteria and iron oxide. *Environmental Pollution*, 2010, 158(5): 1733—1740
- [10] Dixit S, Hering J G. Comparison of arsenic(V) and arsenic(III) sorption onto iron oxide minerals: Implications for arsenic mobility. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2003, 37(18): 4182—4189
- [11] Moore J K, Doney S C, Glover D M, et al. Iron cycling and nutrient-limitation patterns in surface waters of the World Ocean. *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 2001, 49(1/3): 463—507
- [12] Kampschreur M J, Kleerebezem R, de Vet W W J M, et al. Reduced iron induced nitric oxide and nitrous oxide emission. *Water Research*, 2011, 45(18): 5945—5952
- [13] Short K A, Blakemore R P. Iron respiration-driven proton translocation in aerobic bacteria. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 1986, 167(2): 729—731
- [14] Lovley D R, Giovannoni S J, White D C, et al. *Geobacter metal-tolerans* gen. nov. sp. nov., a microorganism capable of coupling the complete oxidation of organic compounds to the reduction of iron and other metals. *Archives of Microbiology*, 1993, 159(4): 336—344
- [15] Lovley D R, Holmes D E, Nevin K P. Dissimilatory Fe(III) and Mn(IV) reduction. *Advances in Microbial Physiology*, 2004, 49: 219—286
- [16] Lovley D R, Stolz J F, Nord G L, et al. Anaerobic production of magnetite by a dissimilatory iron-reducing microorganism. *Nature*, 1987, 330(6145): 252—254
- [17] Kappler A, Straub K L. Geomicrobiological cycling of iron. *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry*, 2005, 59(1): 85—108
- [18] Emerson D, Moyer C. Isolation and characterization of novel iron-oxidizing bacteria that grow at circumneutral pH. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1997, 63(12): 4784—4792
- [19] Emerson D, Revsbech N P. Investigation of an iron-oxidizing microbial mat community located near Aarhus, Denmark: Field studies. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1994, 60(11): 4022—4031
- [20] Emerson D, Weiss J V. Bacterial iron oxidation in circumneutral freshwater habitats: Findings from the field and the laboratory. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2004, 21(6): 405—414
- [21] Lonergan D J, Jenter H L, Coates J D, et al. Phylogenetic analysis of dissimilatory Fe(III)-reducing bacteria. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 1996, 178(8): 2402—2408
- [22] Lovley D R, Coates J D. Novel forms of anaerobic respiration of environmental relevance. *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, 2000, 3(3): 252—256
- [23] Ehrlich H L. *Geomicrobiology*. 3rd ed. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1996
- [24] Kappler A, Newman D K. Formation of Fe(III)-minerals by Fe(II)-oxidizing photoautotrophic bacteria. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2004, 68(6): 1217—1226
- [25] Gorby Y A, Yanina S, McLean J S, et al. Electrically conductive bacterial nanowires produced by *Shewanella oneidensis* strain MR-1 and other microorganisms. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2006, 103(30): 11358—11363
- [26] Methé B A, Nelson K E, Eisen J A, et al. Genome of *Geobacter sulfurreducens*: Metal reduction in subsurface environments. *Science*, 2003, 302(5652): 1967—1969
- [27] Newman D K. Feasting on minerals. *Science*, 2010, 327(5967): 793—794
- [28] Nielsen L P, Risgaard-Petersen N, Fossing H, et al. Electric currents couple spatially separated biogeochemical processes in marine sediment. *Nature*, 2010, 463(7284): 1071—1074
- [29] Reguera G, McCarthy K D, Mehta T, et al. Extracellular electron transfer via microbial nanowires. *Nature*, 2005, 435(7045): 1098—1101
- [30] Liu F, Colombo C, Adamo P, et al. Trace elements in manganese-iron nodules from a Chinese alfisol. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 2002, 66(2): 661—670
- [31] Liu X M, Peng P A, Fu J M, et al. Effects of FeS on the transformation kinetics of gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2003, 37(9): 1822—1828
- [32] Liu Y, Kim H, Franklin R R, et al. Linking spectral and electrochemical analysis to monitor c-type cytochrome redox status in living *Geobacter sulfurreducens* biofilms. *ChemPhysChem*, 2011, 12(12): 2235—2241
- [33] Wei S Y, Liu F, Feng X H, et al. Formation and transformation of iron oxide-kaolinite associations in the presence of iron(II). *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 2011, 75(1): 45—55
- [34] Boyd P W, Ellwood M J. The biogeochemical cycle of iron in the

- ocean. *Nature Geoscience*, 2010, 3(10): 675—682
- [35] Archibald F. *Lactobacillus plantarum*, an organism not requiring iron. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, 1983, 19(1): 29—32
- [36] Weber K A, Achenbach L A, Coates J D. Microorganisms pumping iron: Anaerobic microbial iron oxidation and reduction. *Nature Reviews Microbiology*, 2006, 4(10): 752—764
- [37] Richardson D J. Bacterial respiration: A flexible process for a changing environment. *Microbiology*, 2000, 146(3): 551—571
- [38] Vargas M, Kashefi K, Blunt-Harris E L, et al. Microbiological evidence for Fe(Ⅲ) reduction on early Earth. *Nature*, 1998, 395(6697): 65—67
- [39] Hernandez M E, Newman D K. Extracellular electron transfer. *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences*, 2001, 58(11): 1562—1571
- [40] Nevin K P, Lovley D R. Mechanisms for accessing insoluble Fe(Ⅲ) oxide during dissimilatory Fe(Ⅲ) reduction by *Geothrix fermentans*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2002, 68(5): 2294—2299
- [41] Elbehti A, Brasseur G, Lemesle-Meunier D. First evidence for existence of an uphill electron transfer through the bc1 and NADH-Q oxidoreductase complexes of the acidophilic obligate chemolithotrophic ferrous ion-oxidizing bacterium *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 2000, 182(12): 3602—3606
- [42] Blake R H, Johnson D B. Phylogenetic and biochemical diversity among acidophilic bacteria that respire iron//Lovley D R. Environmental microbe-mineral interactions. Washington DC: ASM Press, 2000: 53—78
- [43] Corstjens P L, de Vrind J P, Westbroek P, et al. Enzymatic iron oxidation by *Leptothrix discophora*: Identification of an iron-oxidizing protein. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1992, 58(2): 450—454
- [44] de Vrind-de Jong E W, Corstjens P L A M, Kempers E S, et al. Oxidation of manganese and iron by *Leptothrix discophora*: Use of N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine as an indicator of metal oxidation. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1990, 56(11): 3458—3462
- [45] Kappler A, Johnson C M, Crosby H A, et al. Evidence for equilibrium iron isotope fractionation by nitrate-reducing iron(Ⅱ)-oxidizing bacteria. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2010, 74(10): 2826—2842
- [46] Miot J, Benzerara K, Morin G, et al. Iron biomineralization by anaerobic neutrophilic iron-oxidizing bacteria. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2009, 73(3): 696—711
- [47] Roden E E, Sobolev D, Glazer B, et al. Potential for microscale bacterial Fe redox cycling at the aerobic-anaerobic interface. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2004, 21(6): 379—391
- [48] Fortin D. What biogenic minerals tell us. *Science*, 2004, 303(5664): 1618—1619
- [49] Chan C S, Fakra S C, Edwards D C, et al. Iron oxyhydroxide mineralization on microbial extracellular polysaccharides. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2009, 73(13): 3807—3818
- [50] Ghiorse W C. Biology of iron-and manganese-depositing bacteria. *Annual Review of Microbiology*, 1984, 38: 515—550
- [51] Hallbeck L, Pedersen K. Benefits associated with the stalk of *Gallionella ferruginea*, evaluated by comparison of a stalk-forming and a non-stalk-forming strain and biofilm studies *in situ*. *Microbial Ecology*, 1995, 30(3): 257—268
- [52] Lovley D R. Microbial Fe(Ⅲ) reduction in subsurface environments. *FEMS Microbiology Reviews*, 1997, 20(3/4): 305—313
- [53] Lovley D R. Dissimilatory Fe(Ⅲ)- and Mn(Ⅳ)-reducing prokaryotes//The prokaryotes. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Verlag, 2013: 287—308
- [54] Lin B, Hyacinthe C, Bonneville S, et al. Phylogenetic and physiological diversity of dissimilatory ferric iron reducers in sediments of the polluted Scheldt estuary, Northwest Europe. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2007, 9(8): 1956—1968
- [55] Scala D J, Hacherl E L, Cowan R, et al. Characterization of Fe(Ⅲ)-reducing enrichment cultures and isolation of Fe(Ⅲ)-reducing bacteria from the Savannah River site, South Carolina. *Research in Microbiology*, 2006, 157(8): 772—783
- [56] Treude N, Rosencrantz D, Liesack W, et al. Strain FAc12, a dissimilatory iron-reducing member of the *Anaeromyxobacter* subgroup of *Myxococcales*. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2003, 44(2): 261—269
- [57] Wang J, Muyzer G, Bodelier P L E, et al. Diversity of iron oxidizers in wetland soils revealed by novel 16S rRNA primers targeting *Gallionella*-related bacteria. *ISME Journal*, 2009, 3(6): 715—725
- [58] Cummings D E, Snoeyenbos-West O L, Newby D T, et al. Diversity of *Geobacteraceae* species inhabiting metal-polluted freshwater lake sediments ascertained by 16S rDNA analyses. *Microbial Ecology*, 2003, 46(2): 257—269
- [59] Himmelheber D W, Thomas S H, Löfller F E, et al. Microbial colonization of an *in situ* sediment cap and correlation to stratified redox zones. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2008, 43(1): 66—74
- [60] Straub K L, Benz M, Schink B. Iron metabolism in anoxic environments at near neutral pH. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2001, 34(3): 181—186
- [61] Kucera S, Wolfe R S. A selective enrichment method for *Gallionella ferruginea*. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 1957, 74(3): 344—349
- [62] Chan C S, Fakra S C, Emerson D, et al. Lithotrophic iron-oxidizing bacteria produce organic stalks to control mineral growth: implications for biosignature formation. *ISME Journal*, 2011, 5(4): 717—727
- [63] Emerson D, Fleming E J, McBeth J M. Iron-oxidizing bacteria: An environmental and genomic perspective. *Annual Review of Microbiology*, 2010, 64: 561—583
- [64] Weiss J V, Rentz J A, Plaia T, et al. Characterization of neutrophilic Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing bacteria isolated from the rhizosphere of wetland plants and description of *Ferritrophicum radicicola* gen. nov. sp. nov., and *Sideroxydans paludicola* sp. nov. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2007, 24(7/8): 559—570
- [65] Stoecker K, Bender B, Schöning B, et al. Cohn's Crenothrix is a filamentous methane oxidizer with an unusual methane mo-

- nooxygenase. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2006, 103(7): 2363—2367
- [66] Halbach M, Koschinsky A, Halbach P. Report on the discovery of *Gallionella ferruginea* from an active hydrothermal field in the deep sea. *InterRidge News*, 2001, 10(1): 18—20
- [67] Nelson Y M, Lion L W, Ghiorse W C, et al. Production of biogenic Mn oxides by *Leptothrix discophora* SS-1 in a chemically defined growth medium and evaluation of their Pb adsorption characteristics. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1999, 65(1): 175—180
- [68] Hafenbradl D, Keller M, Dirmeier R, et al. *Ferroglobus placidus* gen nov, sp nov, a novel hyperthermophilic archaeum that oxidizes Fe^{2+} at neutral pH under anoxic conditions. *Archives of Microbiology*, 1996, 166(5): 308—314
- [69] Straub K L, Benz M, Schink B, et al. Anaerobic, nitrate-dependent microbial oxidation of ferrous iron. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1996, 62(4): 1458—1460
- [70] Benz M, Brune A, Schink B. Anaerobic and aerobic oxidation of ferrous iron at neutral pH by chemoheterotrophic nitrate-reducing bacteria. *Archives of Microbiology*, 1998, 169(2): 159—165
- [71] Kappler A, Schink B, Newman D K. Fe(Ⅲ) mineral formation and cell encrustation by the nitrate-dependent Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizer strain BoFeN1. *Geobiology*, 2005, 3(4): 235—245
- [72] Straub K L, Schönhuber W A, Buchholz-Cleven B E E, et al. Diversity of ferrous iron-oxidizing, nitrate-reducing bacteria and their involvement in oxygen-independent iron cycling. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2004, 21(6): 371—378
- [73] Pantke C, Obst M, Benzerara K, et al. Green rust formation during Fe(Ⅱ) oxidation by the nitrate-reducing *Acidovorax* sp. strain BoFeN1. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2011, 46(3): 1439—1446
- [74] Mueme E M, Gerhardt S, Schink B, et al. Ecophysiology and the energetic benefit of mixotrophic Fe(Ⅱ) oxidation by various strains of nitrate-reducing bacteria. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2009, 70(3): 335—343
- [75] Weber K A, Hedrick D B, Peacock A D, et al. Physiological and taxonomic description of the novel autotrophic, metal oxidizing bacterium, *Pseudogulbenkiania* sp. strain 2002. *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2009, 83(3): 555—565
- [76] Zhao L, Dong H, Kukkadapu R, et al. Biological oxidation of Fe(Ⅱ) in microbially reduced nontronite coupled with nitrate reduction by *Pseudogulbenkiania* sp. strain 2002. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2013, 119: 231—247
- [77] Weber K A, Pollock J, Cole K A, et al. Anaerobic nitrate-dependent iron(II) bio-oxidation by a novel lithoautotrophic *Betaproteobacterium*, strain 2002. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2006, 72(1): 686—694
- [78] Chakraborty A, Picardal F. Neutrophilic, nitrate-dependent, Fe(Ⅱ) oxidation by a *Dechloromonas* species. *World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2013, 29(4): 617—623
- [79] Widdel F, Schnell S, Heising S, et al. Ferrous iron oxidation by anoxygenic phototrophic bacteria. *Nature*, 1993, 362(6423): 834—836
- [80] Jiao Y, Kappler A, Croal L R, et al. Isolation and characterization of a genetically tractable photoautotrophic Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing bacterium, *Rhodopseudomonas palustris* strain TIE-1. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2005, 71(8): 4487—4496
- [81] Hegler F, Posth N R, Jiang J, et al. Physiology of phototrophic iron(Ⅱ)-oxidizing bacteria: Implications for modern and ancient environments. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2008, 66(2): 250—260
- [82] Hedrich S, Schlömann M, Johnson D B. The iron-oxidizing proteobacteria. *Microbiology*, 2011, 157(6): 1551—1564
- [83] Xiong J. Photosynthesis: What color was its origin? *Genome Biology*, 2006, 7(12): 245
- [84] Thamdrup B. Bacterial manganese and iron reduction in aquatic sediments//Schink B. *Advances in microbial ecology*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2000: 41—84
- [85] Sutton-Grier A E, Keller J K, Koch R, et al. Electron donors and acceptors influence anaerobic soil organic matter mineralization in tidal marshes. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2011, 43(7): 1576—1583
- [86] Blöthe M, Roden E E. Microbial iron redox cycling in a circumneutral-pH groundwater seep. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2009, 75(2): 468—473
- [87] Weiss J V, Emerson D, Megonigal J P. Rhizosphere iron(Ⅲ) deposition and reduction in a *Juncus effusus* L.-dominated wetland. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 2005, 69(6): 1861—1870
- [88] Sahrawat K L. Organic matter accumulation in submerged soils. *Advances in Agronomy*, 2003, 81: 169—201
- [89] Ratering S, Schnell S. Nitrate-dependent iron(Ⅱ) oxidation in paddy soil. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2001, 3(2): 100—109
- [90] Lovley D R, Phillips E J P. Organic matter mineralization with reduction of ferric iron in anaerobic sediments. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1986, 51(4): 683—689
- [91] Hori T, Muller A, Igarashi Y, et al. Identification of iron-reducing microorganisms in anoxic rice paddy soil by ^{13}C -acetate probing. *ISME Journal*, 2010, 4(2): 267—278
- [92] Zhang T, Tremblay P L, Chaurasia A K, et al. Anaerobic benzene oxidation via phenol in *Geobacter metallireducens*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2013, 79(24): 7800—7806
- [93] Lu W, Wang H, Huang C, et al. Aromatic compound degradation by iron reducing bacteria isolated from irrigated tropical paddy soils. *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 2008, 20(12): 1487—1493
- [94] Lovley D R, Coates J D, Blunt-Harris E L, et al. Humic substances as electron acceptors for microbial respiration. *Nature*, 1996, 382(6590): 445—448
- [95] Voelker B M, Morel F M M, Sulzberger B. Iron redox cycling in surface waters: Effects of humic substances and light. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 1997, 31(4): 1004—1011
- [96] Kappler A, Benz M, Schink B, et al. Electron shuttling via humic acids in microbial iron(Ⅲ) reduction in a freshwater sediment. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2004, 47(1): 85—92

- [97] Coates J D, Chakraborty R, O' Connor S M, et al. The geochemical effects of microbial humic substances reduction. *Acta Hydrochimica et Hydrobiologica*, 2001, 28(7): 420—427
- [98] Curtis G P, Reinhard M. Reductive dehalogenation of hexachloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and bromoform by anthrahydroquinone disulfonate and humic acid. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 1994, 28(13): 2393—2401
- [99] Bongoua-Devisme A J, Cebron A, Kassin K E, et al. Microbial communities involved in Fe reduction and mobility during soil organic matter (SOM) mineralization in two contrasted paddy soils. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2012, 30(4): 347—361
- [100] Liptzin D, Silver W L. Effects of carbon additions on iron reduction and phosphorus availability in a humid tropical forest soil. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2009, 41(8): 1696—1702
- [101] Nevin K P, Lovley D R. Potential for nonenzymatic reduction of Fe(Ⅲ) via electron shuttling in subsurface sediments. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2000, 34(12): 2472—2478
- [102] Roden E E, Kappler A, Bauer I, et al. Extracellular electron transfer through microbial reduction of solid-phase humic substances. *Nature Geoscience*, 2010, 3(6): 417—421
- [103] Cai Q Y, Mo C H, Wu Q T, et al. The status of soil contamination by semivolatile organic chemicals (SVOCs) in China: A review. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2008, 389(2/3): 209—224
- [104] Kenneke J F, Weber E I. Reductive dehalogenation of halomethanes in iron-and sulfate-reducing sediments. 1. Reactivity pattern analysis. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2003, 37(4): 713—720
- [105] Sung Y, Fletcher K E, Ritalahti K M, et al. *Geobacter lovleyi* sp. nov. strain SZ, a novel metal-reducing and tetrachloroethene-dechlorinating bacterium. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2006, 72(4): 2775—2782
- [106] Amonette J E, Workman D J, Kennedy D W, et al. Dechlorination of carbon tetrachloride by Fe(Ⅱ) associated with goethite. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2000, 34(21): 4606—4613
- [107] Cao F, Li F B, Liu T X, et al. Effect of *Aeromonas hydrophila* on reductive dechlorination of DDTs by zero-valent iron. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2010, 58(23): 12366—12372
- [108] Cao F, Liu T X, Wu C Y, et al. Enhanced biotransformation of DDTs by an iron-and humic-reducing bacteria *Aeromonas hydrophila* HS01 upon addition of goethite and anthraquinone-2,6-disulphonic disodium salt (AQDS). *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2012, 60(45): 11238—11244
- [109] He Q, Sanford R A. Characterization of Fe(Ⅲ) reduction by chlororespiring *Anaeromxyobacter dehalogenans*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2003, 69(5): 2712—2718
- [110] Li X M, Zhou S G, Li F B, et al. Fe(Ⅲ) oxide reduction and carbon tetrachloride dechlorination by a newly isolated *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strain L17. *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 2009, 106(1): 130—139
- [111] Wu C Y, Zhuang L, Zhou S G, et al. Fe(Ⅲ)-enhanced anaerobic transformation of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid by an iron-reducing bacterium *Comamonas koreensis* CY01. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2010, 71(1): 106—113
- [112] Chen M, Cao F, Li F, et al. Anaerobic transformation of DDT related to iron(Ⅲ) reduction and microbial community structure in paddy soils. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2013, 61(9): 2224—2233
- [113] Chen M, Shih K, Hu M, et al. Biostimulation of indigenous microbial communities for anaerobic transformation of pentachlorophenol in paddy soils of Southern China. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2012, 60(12): 2967—2975
- [114] Li F B, Wang X G, Li Y T, et al. Enhancement of the reductive transformation of pentachlorophenol by polycarboxylic acids at the iron oxide-water interface. *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, 2008, 321(2): 332—341
- [115] Truex M J, Peyton B M, Valentine N B, et al. Kinetics of U(Ⅵ) reduction by a dissimilatory Fe(Ⅲ)-reducing bacterium under non-growth conditions. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 1997, 55(3): 490—496
- [116] Wilkins M, Livens F, Vaughan D, et al. The impact of Fe(Ⅲ)-reducing bacteria on uranium mobility. *Biogeochemistry*, 2006, 78(2): 125—150
- [117] Caecavo F, Lonergan D J, Lovley D R, et al. *Geobacter sulfurreducens* sp. nov., a hydrogen-and acetate-oxidizing dissimilatory metal-reducing microorganism. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1994, 60(10): 3752—3759
- [118] Fredrickson J K, Zachara J M, Kennedy D W, et al. Reduction of U(Ⅵ) in goethite (α -FeOOH) suspensions by a dissimilatory metal-reducing bacterium. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2000, 64(18): 3085—3098
- [119] Sheng L, Szymankowski J, Fein J B. The effects of uranium speciation on the rate of U(Ⅵ) reduction by *Shewanella oneidensis* MR-1. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2011, 75(12): 3558—3567
- [120] Boland D D, Collins R N, Payne T E, et al. Effect of amorphous Fe(Ⅲ) oxide transformation on the Fe(Ⅱ)-mediated reduction of U(Ⅵ). *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2011, 45(4): 1327—1333
- [121] Du X, Boonchayaanant B, Wu W M, et al. Reduction of uranium(Ⅵ) by soluble iron(Ⅱ) conforms with thermodynamic predictions. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2011, 45(11): 4718—4725
- [122] Wielinga B, Mizuba M M, Hansel C M, et al. Iron promoted reduction of chromate by dissimilatory iron-reducing bacteria. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2000, 35(3): 522—527
- [123] Hansel C M, Wielinga B W, Fendorf S. Structural and compositional evolution of Cr/Fe solids after indirect chromate reduction by dissimilatory iron-reducing bacteria. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2003, 67(3): 401—412
- [124] Liu L, Yuan Y, Li F B, et al. In-situ Cr(Ⅵ) reduction with electrogenerated hydrogen peroxide driven by iron-reducing bacteria. *Bioresource Technology*, 2011, 102(3): 2468—2473

- [125] Lovley D R, Phillips E J P. Competitive mechanisms for inhibition of sulfate reduction and methane production in the zone of ferric iron reduction in sediments. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 1987, 53(11): 2636—2641
- [126] Lovley D R. Organic matter mineralization with the reduction of ferric iron: A review. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 1987, 5(3—4): 375—399
- [127] Roden E E, Wetzel R G. Competition between Fe(Ⅲ)-reducing and methanogenic bacteria for acetate in iron-rich freshwater sediments. *Microbial Ecology*, 2003, 45(3): 252—258
- [128] Bond D R, Lovley D R. Reduction of Fe(Ⅲ) oxide by methanogens in the presence and absence of extracellular quinones. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2002, 4(2): 115—124
- [129] Beal E J, House C H, Orphan V J. Manganese-and iron-dependent marine methane oxidation. *Science*, 2009, 325(5937): 184—187
- [130] Amos R T, Bekins B A, Cozzarelli I M, et al. Evidence for iron-mediated anaerobic methane oxidation in a crude oil-contaminated aquifer. *Geobiology*, 2012, 10(6): 506—517
- [131] Li Y L, Konhauser K O, Cole D R, et al. Mineral ecophysiological data provide growing evidence for microbial activity in banded-iron formations. *Geology*, 2011, 39(8): 707—710
- [132] Ferris F G. Biogeochemical properties of bacteriogenic iron oxides. *Geomicrobiology Journal*, 2005, 22(3—4): 79—85
- [133] Miot J, Benzerara K, Obst M, et al. Extracellular iron biomobilization by photoautotrophic iron-oxidizing bacteria. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2009, 75(17): 5586—5591
- [134] Miot J, Benzerara K, Morin G, et al. Transformation of vivianite by anaerobic nitrate-reducing iron-oxidizing bacteria. *Geobiology*, 2009, 7(3): 373—384
- [135] Bauer M, Blodau C. Mobilization of arsenic by dissolved organic matter from iron oxides, soils and sediments. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2006, 354(2/3): 179—190
- [136] Vodyanitskii Y N. The role of iron in the fixation of heavy metals and metalloids in soils: A review of publications. *Eurasian Soil Science*, 2010, 43(5): 519—532
- [137] Richmond W R, Loan M, Morton J, et al. Arsenic removal from aqueous solution via ferrihydrite crystallization control. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2004, 38(8): 2368—2372
- [138] Chen X P, Zhu Y G, Hong M N, et al. Effects of different forms of nitrogen fertilizers on arsenic uptake by rice plants. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 2008, 27(4): 881—887
- [139] Zouboulis A I, Katsoyiannis I A. Recent advances in the bioremediation of arsenic-contaminated groundwaters. *Environment International*, 2005, 31(2): 213—219
- [140] Hohmann C, Winkler E, Morin G, et al. Anaerobic Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing bacteria show As resistance and immobilize As during Fe(Ⅲ) mineral precipitation. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 2009, 44(1): 94—101
- [141] Okibe N, Koga M, Sasaki K, et al. Simultaneous oxidation and immobilization of arsenite from refinery waste water by thermoac-
- idophilic iron-oxidizing archaeon, *Acidianus brierleyi*. *Minerals Engineering*, 2013, 48: 126—134
- [142] Clément J C, Shrestha J, Ehrenfeld J G, et al. Ammonium oxidation coupled to dissimilatory reduction of iron under anaerobic conditions in wetland soils. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2005, 37(12): 2323—2328
- [143] Davidson E A, Chorover J, Dail D B. A mechanism of abiotic immobilization of nitrate in forest ecosystems: The ferrous wheel hypothesis. *Global Change Biology*, 2003, 9(2): 228—236
- [144] Picardal F. Abiotic and microbial interactions during anaerobic transformations of Fe(Ⅱ) and NO_x. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2012, 3: 112
- [145] Blothe M, Roden E E. Composition and activity of an autotrophic Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing, nitrate-reducing enrichment culture. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2009, 75(21): 6937—6940
- [146] Yang W H, Weber K A, Silver W L. Nitrogen loss from soil through anaerobic ammonium oxidation coupled to iron reduction. *Nature Geoscience*, 2012, 5(8): 538—541
- [147] Oshiki M, Ishii S, Yoshida K, et al. Nitrate-dependent ferrous iron oxidation by anaerobic ammonium oxidation (anammox) bacteria. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2013, 79(13): 4087—4093
- [148] Fuchs G. Alternative pathways of carbon dioxide fixation: Insights into the early evolution of life? *Annual Review of Microbiology*, 2011, 65(1): 631—658
- [149] Bryan C G, Davis-Belmar C S, van Wyk N, et al. The effect of CO₂ availability on the growth, iron oxidation and CO₂-fixation rates of pure cultures of *Leptospirillum ferriphilum* and *Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans*. *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2012, 109(7): 1693—1703
- [150] DiSpirito A, Tuovinen O. Uranous iron oxidation and carbon dioxide fixation by *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*. *Archives of Microbiology*, 1982, 133(1): 28—32
- [151] Kopf S H, Newman D K. Photomixotrophic growth of *Rhodobacter capsulatus* SB1003 on ferrous iron. *Geobiology*, 2012, 10(3): 216—222
- [152] Poulain A J, Newman D K. *Rhodobacter capsulatus* catalyzes light-dependent Fe(Ⅱ) oxidation under anaerobic conditions as a potential detoxification mechanism. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2009, 75(21): 6639—6646
- [153] Singer E, Dhillon A, Barco R A, et al. Metagenomic insights into Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing *Zetaproteobacteria* from a biomat at Lo'ihi, Hawai'i. *American Geophysical Union, Fall Meeting 2011*, 1: 0519
- [154] Singer E, Emerson D, Webb E A, et al. *Mariprofundus ferrooxydans* PV-1 the first genome of a marine Fe(Ⅱ) oxidizing *Zetaproteobacterium*. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6(9): e25386
- [155] Kanaparthi D, Pommerenke B, Casper P, et al. Chemolithotrophic nitrate-dependent Fe(Ⅱ)-oxidizing nature of actinobacterial subdivision lineage TM3. *ISME Journal*, 2013, 7(8): 1582—1594
- [156] Li Y C, Yu S, Strong J, et al. Are the biogeochemical cycles of

- carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorus driven by the “Fe^{III}-Fe^{II} redox wheel” in dynamic redox environments? *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2012, 12(5): 683—693
- [157] Sobolev D, Roden E. Evidence for rapid microscale bacterial redox cycling of iron in circumneutral environments. *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek*, 2002, 81(1/4): 587—597
- [158] Kiley P J, Beinert H. The role of Fe-S proteins in sensing and regulation in bacteria. *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, 2003, 6(2): 181—185
- [159] Newman D K, Kolter R. A role for excreted quinones in extracellular electron transfer. *Nature*, 2000, 405(6782): 94—97
- [160] Straub K L, Schink B. Ferrihydrite reduction by *Geobacter* species is stimulated by secondary bacteria. *Archives of Microbiology*, 2004, 182(2/3): 175—181
- [161] Summers Z M, Fogarty H E, Leang C, et al. Direct exchange of electrons within aggregates of an evolved syntrophic coculture of anaerobic bacteria. *Science*, 2010, 330(6009): 1413—1415
- [162] Coby A J, Picardal F, Shelobolina E, et al. Repeated anaerobic microbial redox cycling of iron. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2011, 77(17): 6036—6042
- [163] Dong X Y, Zhang Y, Zhou J T, et al. Fe(II) EDTA-NO reduction coupled with Fe(II) EDTA oxidation by a nitrate-and Fe(III)-reducing bacterium. *Bioresource Technology*, 2013, 138: 339—344
- [164] James R E, Ferris F G. Evidence for microbial-mediated iron oxidation at a neutrophilic groundwater spring. *Chemical Geology*, 2004, 212(3/4): 301—311
- [165] Roden E E, McBeth J M, Blothe M, et al. The microbial ferrous wheel in a neutral pH groundwater seep. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2012, 3: 172
- [166] Emerson D, Moyer C L. Neutrophilic Fe-oxidizing bacteria are abundant at the Loihi Seamount hydrothermal vents and play a major role in Fe oxide deposition. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2002, 68(6): 3085—3093
- [167] McAllister S M, Davis R E, McBeth J M, et al. Biodiversity and emerging biogeography of the neutrophilic iron-oxidizing *Zetaproteobacteria*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2011, 77(15): 5445—5457
- [168] Statham P J, German C R, Connelly D P. Iron (II) distribution and oxidation kinetics in hydrothermal plumes at the Kairei and Edmond vent sites, Indian Ocean. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 2005, 236(3/4): 588—596

SOIL MICROBE MEDIATED IRON CYCLING AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATION

Hu Min Li Fangbai[†]

(Guangdong Institute of Eco-Environment and Soil Science, Guangzhou 510650, China)

Abstract Microbe drives biogeochemical cycling of elements on Earth. Being the fourth most abundant element on earth and the most frequently utilized transition metal in the biosphere, iron (Fe) naturally undergoes active reactions between ferrous and ferric states in circumneutral-pH or acid environment. Due to instability of dissolved Fe(II) and adsorptive capability of insoluble Fe(III) compounds, active Fe cycling exerts a strong influence on soil geochemistry. Advances in geo-microbiology have transformed our understanding of the edaphic iron cycling from mere physico-chemical reaction to biogeochemical process over the past three decades. Fe ion, undergoing active oxidation-reduction reactions in all life forms, is required as an integral component in cellular processes. And it has been demonstrated that phylogenetically diverse groups of microbes can grow either aerobically or anaerobically using Fe as electron donor or electron acceptor to generate energy from Fe reduction and Fe oxidation *in vitro* or *in vivo*. In recent years, significant progresses have been made toward understanding the biochemical mechanisms of microorganisms catalyzing anaerobic reduction of Fe(III) in the circumneutral pH environment. *Shewanella* and *Geobacter* are the two model organisms commonly used in studying mechanisms of Fe-reduction, and the use of insoluble ferric oxyhydroxide minerals as terminal electron acceptors in anaerobic respiration through extracellular electron transfer (dissimilatory Fe(III) reduction). Comparatively little information is available on mechanisms of Fe(II) oxidation at neutral pH conditions. Microaerobic Fe(II)-oxidizers, such as *Gallionella* and *Leptothrix*, active at circumneutral pH, could compete with O₂ in abiotic oxidation of Fe(II), forming Fe(III) oxide encrustation specific to the oxic-anoxic interface of soil. Fe-oxidizing microbes are not limited to aerobic habitats, but can also oxidize iron under anaerobic conditions using NO₃⁻ [nitrate-dependent Fe(II) oxidation], or CO₂ [phototrophic Fe(II) oxidation] as the terminal electron acceptor. The microbial Fe(II)-Fe(III) wheel promotes various environmental or ecosystem processes, such as nutrient cycling and contaminant transformation, at the water-soil interphase. It is

worthwhile to note that in anaerobic environments, microbial Fe(III) reduction is an important pathway of anaerobic degradation of organic matter. Besides, dissimilatory Fe(III) reduction is a key process governing reduction of humic substances, reductive dechlorination and metals reduction. Furthermore, Fe(III)-reducing bacteria successfully outcompete methanogenic bacteria for H₂ as an energy source, which results in dropping of methane production in soil of high organic matter content. Fe(II)-oxidizing microbes have been demonstrated to oxidize both soluble and insoluble Fe(II), producing a variety of insoluble Fe(III) mineral products. Owing to their high affinity on surface, bacteriogenic iron oxides are ameliorating agents and geochemical barriers for fixing heavy elements, thus generating a major influence on release, transport, immobilization and bioavailability of heavy metals in soil. As a whole, it is apparent that iron biogeochemical cycling is tightly linked to organic matter degradation, denitrification, methane production and metal immobilization, which is one of the most important issues in environmental science. The processes driving iron cycling are not instantaneous, and Fe(III) reduction and Fe(II) oxidation occur simultaneously in adjacent (micro-scale) locations. Dissimilatory iron-reducing bacteria are found capable of excreting Fe(III), resulting in anaerobic reduction of iron oxides in soil. Fe(II) species in soils is usually soluble and highly mobile, and able to act as an electron donor for iron oxidizing bacteria. Thus, it is re-oxidized to Fe(III), forming secondary iron minerals. So far, it is less understood that the key factors which control Fe-cycling at circumneutral pH include local gradients of oxygen, light, nitrate and ferrous iron. And recent researches have demonstrated that environmental organic matter, such as lactate, plays an important role in the transition of Fe(III) reduction and Fe(II) oxidation. To sum up, in the paper, the authors highlight the process, mechanism and environmental significance of microbe-mediated iron biogeochemical cycling, particularly in circumneutral pH environment that prevails in soil, and also demonstrate the coupling relationship between iron and other related elements in biogeochemical cycling. Furthermore, the authors discussed key factors controlling shift between Fe(II) oxidation and Fe(III) reduction. In the end, the authors present their outlook about priority direction of the research on biogeochemical cycling of Fe in soil environment. This review is believed to be conducive to understanding of iron biogeochemical processes in the environment and formation of new strategies for sustainable rational utilization of the soil resources in China.

Key words Iron oxidation; Iron reduction; Soil; Environmental implications; Iron-cycling microorganism

(责任编辑:陈德明)