

综述

单核细胞增生李斯特菌对季铵盐类消毒剂的耐受机制
及其防控研究进展王振华¹, 李港¹, 张敏¹, 王晔茹²

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摘要:单核细胞增生李斯特菌(以下简称“单增李斯特菌”)是一种常见的食源性病原菌,可通过群体感应在不锈钢食品加工设备表面形成单一或多物种生物膜,成为食品潜在的污染源。季铵盐类消毒剂常用于食品企业加工设备表面的清洗消毒,而单增李斯特菌生物膜在主动外排泵系统、应激反应、基因调控等多种机制的介导下可对其产生耐受性。本文综述了单增李斯特菌生物膜的形成及耐受机制,汇总了近年来物理杀菌以及新型组合杀菌技术在食源性单增李斯特菌防控中的应用,为新型高效杀菌技术的开发提供思路,也为企业建立单增李斯特菌及其他微生物防控措施提供重要参考。

关键词:季铵盐;单核细胞增生李斯特菌;生物膜;耐受机制;杀菌

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Research progress on the resistance of foodborne *Listeria monocytogenes* to quaternary ammonium disinfectants and its prevention and control strategiesWANG Zhenhua¹, LI Gang¹, ZHANG Min¹, WANG Yeru²

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Abstract: *Listeria monocytogenes* (*L. monocytogenes*) is a common foodborne pathogen that can become a potential source of food contamination by forming single or multi-species biofilms through population induction on the surface of stainless steel of food processing equipment. Quaternary disinfectants are commonly used for cleaning and disinfection of processing equipment surfaces in food plant, while *L. monocytogenes* biofilms are tolerant to it through various mechanisms, such as active efflux pump system, stress response and gene regulation. In this paper, the formation and tolerance mechanisms of *L. monocytogenes* biofilms are reviewed, and the applications of physical disinfection and new combined disinfection technologies for foodborne *L. monocytogenes* prevention and control in recent years are summarized to provide ideas for the development of new and efficient disinfection technology, as well as to supply important references for enterprises to establish the control measures for *L. monocytogenes* and other microbial.

Key words: Quaternary ammonium salt; *Listeria monocytogenes*; biofilm; tolerance mechanism; sterilization

单核细胞增生李斯特菌(*Listeria monocytogenes*, 以下简称“单增李斯特菌”)是一种兼性厌氧的革兰

氏阳性杆菌^[1],能在低温、低 pH 和高渗透压的条件下生长^[2],根据菌体抗原和鞭毛抗原可分为 13 种血清型^[3]。其中,95% 以上人类李斯特菌病与 1/2a、1/2b 和 4b 血清型密切相关^[4],易感人群为婴儿、老人以及免疫力低下的人群,感染后主要出现败血症、脑膜炎等症状,住院率达 97%,死亡率达 16%^[5]。李斯特菌病多由食物中毒引起,如食用受单增李斯特菌污染的乳制品、蛋制品、肉制品和其他即食食品等^[6-9]。多项研究证明,单增李斯特菌以生物膜的形式在食品设备上存活数年及以上,以污染的食物作

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为介质向人类传播疾病^[10-12]。

细菌生物膜(Bacterial biofilm)是一种包裹于自身产生的胞外聚合物并黏附于生物或非生物表面的微生物菌落,胞外聚合物的主要成分是水,还含有脂蛋白、多糖、肽聚糖、核酸等物质,可为生物膜内的细菌提供代谢物质、营养和能量支持^[13]。单增李斯特菌生物膜易形成于不锈钢等亲水性材质表面,因此,食品加工设备、传送带、托盘及自来水管道等表面很容易成为食品潜在的污染源^[14-15]。

季铵盐类消毒剂是一种阳离子表面活性剂,常用于清除食品工厂加工设备等不锈钢表面的细菌,能破坏细菌细胞膜,使内容物流失,导致菌体失活^[16]。但有研究表明,单增李斯特菌经季铵盐类消毒剂如苯扎氯铵处理后仍可以存活,其存活机制尚不完全清楚^[17]。消毒剂在使用后未清洗干净,单增李斯特菌在亚致死浓度下被诱导产生耐受性。此外,消毒剂杀菌效果多用浮游细菌评估,生物膜的形成也会增加其耐受性,这严重增加食品工厂对单增李斯特菌的防治难度,为食品安全管理带来重大挑战^[18]。

目前,国内相关文献多聚焦在单一或少数几种耐受机制的介绍,不能全面揭示单增李斯特菌生物膜复杂的协调联合耐受机制。本文详细介绍单增李斯特菌生物膜在不锈钢等非生物材料表面的形成,系统梳理单增李斯特菌对季铵盐类消毒剂的耐受机制,汇总近年来物理杀菌和组合杀菌技术在单增李斯特菌防控领域的研究进展,可为食品企业构建

防控体系、减少食品污染、防治食源性疾病提供重要参考。

1 单增李斯特菌生物膜的形成

单增李斯特菌生物膜可以被视为一种保护自身生长的模式,使细菌免受恶劣环境的影响,其形成过程可分为可逆黏附、不可逆黏附、微菌落形成、成熟、分散5个阶段^[19-20](图1)。单增李斯特菌在食品加工环境的非生物表面黏附通常由非特异性相互作用介导,先以游离的状态存在于非生物表面,再通过疏水作用、范德瓦耳斯力和静电相互作用,其鞭毛和菌毛有助于增强附着力,克服排斥屏障,可逆地附着于非生物表面^[21]。当单增李斯特菌在黏附表面形成单层膜时,可抵抗物理移动,黏附变得不可逆,产生永久结合,如偶极相互作用、氢键或离子共价键^[22],菌体表面蛋白和胞外多糖的分泌能够促进菌体和表面之间的黏附^[23]。包埋在胞外基质中的单增李斯特菌经历协同的群落生长形成微菌落^[24]。随着细胞的复制和胞外聚合物的积累,微菌落大量聚集形成“菌巢”,进而形成具有三维结构的成熟细菌生物膜,其结构为蘑菇状^[25],生物膜进一步成熟,更加复杂的生物膜结构与输送营养物和代谢废物的通道共同形成^[26]。由于受到外界环境压力或养料供给不足的限制,单增李斯特菌会从生物膜中脱离,重新黏附于适宜生长的新设备器具表面^[27],这是一个动态循环的过程。

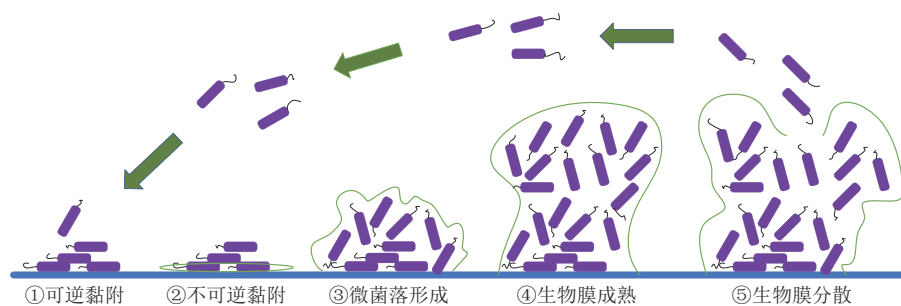


图1 细菌生物膜的形成过程

Figure 1 Formation process of bacterial biofilm

生物膜形成的关键在于细胞之间的信息交流,该机制会驱动膜内的生理代谢过程,影响生物膜的发育。此外,不同血清型或同一血清型不同基因组成的食源性单增李斯特菌,以及定植在不同非生物表面所处的不同环境,均会影响生物膜的形成强度,涉及生物膜形成的复杂机制还有待研究^[28]。

2 单增李斯特菌对季铵盐类消毒剂的耐受机制

单增李斯特菌对季铵盐类消毒剂的耐受性,主要是由生物膜屏障作用、应激反应、群体感应、可存

活但不可培养状态、主动外排泵系统、基因调控造成的(图2)^[29]。揭示单增李斯特菌生物膜对季铵盐类消毒剂的耐受机制,有助于推动新型消毒剂的开发。

2.1 屏障作用

生物膜内单增李斯特菌高度富集,间隙狭小,并且胞外多聚糖以及胞外DNA将细菌包裹起来,构建的三维结构形成一道天然屏障,属于单增李斯特菌保护自己免受消毒剂侵害的第一道防线^[30]。首先,生物膜的复杂结构延缓了消毒剂的渗透,使细

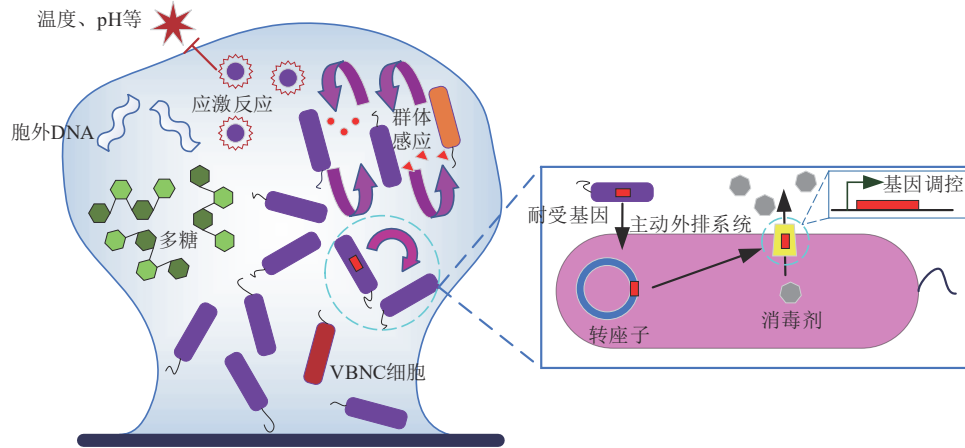


图2 单增李斯特菌生物膜的耐受机制

Figure 2 Tolerance mechanism of *L. monocytogenes* biofilm

胞不与消毒剂直接接触^[31]；其次，当细胞暴露于消毒剂的亚致死浓度下，细胞膜会增加膜饱和脂肪酸含量，从而降低膜的流动性，减少消毒剂进入细胞内部^[32]，即使有少量消毒剂进入膜内也会被外排泵挤出；最后，尽管生物膜包裹的外围细胞被灭活，内部深层细胞或休眠细胞依然会存活。KOSTAKI等^[33]在不锈钢板上培养3株食源性单增李斯特菌形成单物种生物膜(初始细胞平均数量约5.87 lg CFU/cm²)，模拟工厂杀菌条件，在15℃条件下，50 ppm 苯扎氯铵处理6 min后，细胞数量减少约2.10 lg CFU/cm²，表明生物膜的多细胞结构对单增李斯特菌具有一定的保护作用。此后，FAGERLUND等^[34]研究证明食源性单增李斯特菌单种生物膜对过氧乙酸和季铵盐类消毒剂会表现出很高的耐受性，并发现菌株携带编码外排泵的*qacH*基因。生物膜和细胞膜的物理屏障作用有助于单增李斯特菌躲避消毒剂的清除。因此，以破坏生物膜和细胞膜结构为目的，开发既能酶解生物膜胞外基质，又能作用于细胞膜外部组分、细胞质膜甚至细胞质成分(核酸、核糖体)的新型消毒剂十分重要。

2.2 应激反应

单增李斯特菌能在不利的条件下，如干燥、盐、pH、渗透压、温度、氧浓度以及消毒剂亚致死浓度等产生应激反应，提高耐受性。基因调控有助于单增李斯特菌实现生物膜形成过程的适应性调节，并且血清型和应激反应之间存在一定联系。DA SILVA等^[35]研究表明1/2b血清型单增李斯特菌在*agrC*基因中携带过早终止密码子，能在季铵盐质量浓度为7%的条件下产生应激反应，在不锈钢板表面形成高密度生物膜，而1/2c血清型菌株能调控鞭毛蛋白基因*flaA*表达。单增李斯特菌双组分系统*agrCA*被提前激活能感知外界信号变化，刺激细胞作出适应性应答，影响生物膜的表面修饰和形成来体现耐

受性，鞭毛的形成促进细胞初始黏附和生物膜形成。DHOWLAGHAR等^[36]首次报道酸适应产生耐碱性，在酸胁迫下的1/2a和4b血清型单增李斯特菌，能利用H⁺主动运输和F₀F₁-ATP酶质子泵中的H⁺通道、增加直链脂肪酸以及调控*sigB*和*GroE*基因使蛋白质折叠、复性和清除受损蛋白质以维持其pH平衡，同时，基因的调控产生耐碱性，膜脂肪酸的修饰可以使细胞表面产生更多的阴离子和提高疏水性，从而阻止季铵盐类消毒剂进入。由此可知，应激反应的产生与多种基因的调控表达密切相关并受血清型影响，单增李斯特菌既可以直接产生应激反应形成高密度生物膜抵抗消毒剂，又可以在酸等其他应激条件下增强抗性产生交叉保护效应。

2.3 群体感应

作为革兰氏阳性菌，单增李斯特菌主要以自诱导肽(Autoinducing peptide, AIP)作为信号分子进行种内交流，也可以通过呋喃酰硼酸二酯(Autoinducer-2, AI-2)信号分子实现与革兰氏阴性菌的种间信息交流。AIP可以调节单增李斯特菌菌群密度，并对其单种生物膜的形成起着正向调控的作用^[37]。单增李斯特菌、沙门菌、大肠杆菌等多种细菌均可释放AI-2，并且该信号分子不具有种间差异性，当释放量累积达到一定浓度时，AI-2与细胞质或细胞膜上的特定受体结合，调控某些特定基因的表达，进而影响细菌的行为，促使细菌聚集形成多物种生物膜^[38]。有数据显示，AI-2在冷冻鱼中活性很高，而在鸡肉饼中其活性则被抑制^[39]，说明食品基质会增强或降低AI-2活性，间接影响多物种生物膜的形成。单增李斯特菌双物种生物膜比其单种生物膜结构更加致密。KOSTAKI等^[33]在144 h内培养单增李斯特菌和肠炎沙门菌形成双物种生物膜，比其单物种生物膜细胞数量分别增加0.3和0.1 lg CFU/cm²。在经苯扎氯铵处理前，两个物种在双物种生物膜中

的细胞数量百分比接近(单增李斯特菌和肠炎沙门菌分别占 51.7% 和 48.3%),在处理后,单增李斯特菌活细胞的比例为 97.1%,具有很强的耐受性。双物种生物膜强度与其形成时间有关。KOCOT 等^[40]研究表明单增李斯特菌在 24 h 内形成的单种生物膜对季铵盐类消毒剂敏感,与植物乳酸杆菌形成双物种生物膜表现出耐受性,当双物种生物膜发育至 72 h 其结构更加致密,耐受性增加。单增李斯特菌可以与其他细菌进行信息交流,构建双物种生物膜防御屏障,有效降低消毒剂的杀菌效果。由于微生物之间存在拮抗或者协同作用,在真实的食品加工环境中,其他微生物的存在,显然增加了单增李斯特菌多物种生物膜行为的额外复杂性。因此,需要进一步开展单一菌株和多物种组合研究,更好地模拟食品加工微生物生态系统中的环境,更深刻地认识和理解由食物相关细菌形成的多物种生物膜,有助于多物种生物膜群体感应抑制剂的开发,阻断细菌生物膜形成。

2.4 可存活但不可培养状态

可存活但不可培养状态(Viable but nonculturable state, VBNC),指细菌在标准培养基上不形成菌落,但仍保持其代谢活性,在条件有利时可恢复其活性,相当于进入一种“休眠状态”^[41]。含氯消毒剂处理和非离子表面活性剂与无机盐结合可诱导单增李斯特菌进入 VBNC 状态,单增李斯特菌向 VBNC 状态转变是一种耐受苯扎氯铵的机制^[42]。NOLL 等^[43]研究发现单增李斯特菌在苯扎氯铵亚致死浓度下被诱导进入 VBNC 状态,与亲本细胞相比,苯扎氯铵的最小抑菌浓度提升 1 倍,对抗生素(头孢曲松、庆大霉素、利奈唑胺、四环素、甲氧苄啶)敏感性下降。BRAUGE 等^[44]从 4 个烟熏鲑鱼厂的加工设备表面进行单增李斯特菌检测,发现在设备清洗消毒后,切片刀刀片上的 VBNC 细胞数量有所增加。在不锈钢表面上培养单增李斯特菌和肉杆菌形成双物种生物膜,经季铵盐类消毒剂处理后非 VBNC 细胞数量减少并诱导单增李斯特菌进入 VBNC 状态,微观结构显示,生物膜在消毒前是复杂的多细胞结构,消毒后出现较大的聚集体和单细胞区域。VBNC 机制可以躲避商业消毒剂的清除,增加了食品工厂对单增李斯特菌的防控难度,存在极大的公共卫生隐患。

2.5 主动外排泵系统

苯扎氯铵的耐受性是导致李斯特菌在食品加工设施中持续存在的因素之一,单增李斯特菌可通过染色体编码 *lde* 和 *mdrL* 内源性外排泵基因,或者获得可移动遗传元件上的外排泵基因(即 *bcrABC* 耐

受基因盒、*emrE*、*emrC* 和 *qac* 基因)来启动外排泵机制^[45]。JIANG 等^[46]构建单增李斯特菌 *mdrL* 基因缺失突变型菌株,与野生型相比,在苯扎氯铵亚致死浓度下,基因缺失突变型菌株的生长受到损害,在苯扎氯铵致死浓度条件下,其存活水平低于野生型。同时,从食品加工环境中分离出来的单增李斯特菌存在 *bcrABC* 耐药基因盒,其在苯扎氯铵耐受性中发挥作用的报道也越来越多^[47-48]。在 1998—2015 年期间,从冷烟熏鲑鱼加工设施发现质粒携带 *bcrABC* 耐受基因盒和转座子携带耐受基因 *qacH* 的单增李斯特菌分离株,其生存能力与这些基因有关^[49]。从西班牙某家禽肉鸡屠宰场、加工厂、销售商铺 3 个环节分离得到具有耐受苯扎氯铵的单增李斯特菌,并携带可转移 *bcrABC* 耐药基因盒、*qacH* 耐受基因以及 *prfA* 毒力基因(与生物膜形成有关)^[50]。可见,外排泵系统能将季铵盐类消毒剂及时泵出,避免单增李斯特菌与消毒剂产生接触,降低消毒剂的杀菌作用。

2.6 基因调控

单增李斯特菌生物膜耐受性的产生与调控基因的表达有关^[51]。*sigB* 是单增李斯特菌作出应激反应的重要调控基因,同时与生物膜的形成也密切相关^[52],美国在哈密瓜包装厂的卫生评估中将其作为检测指标^[53]。2008 年,RYAN 等^[54]首次得出单增李斯特菌在苯扎氯铵亚致死浓度胁迫下,上调 *sigB* 基因产生耐受性的结论。此后,TAMBURRO 等^[55]研究证实 1/2b 和 1/2c 血清型食源性单增李斯特菌暴露于苯扎氯铵亚致死浓度下,因外排泵基因 *mdrL* 和应激反应基因 *sigB* 过度表达而存活,但也存在 1/2b 血清型菌株基因下调和死亡的现象。现已在单增李斯特菌中鉴定出 4 种转录调节因子(*LstR*、*LltR*、*LftR* 和 *LadR*),其中,*LadR* 调控耐受转运体 *mdrL* 的表达,从而产生对苯扎氯铵的耐受^[56]。随着转录组学技术的发展,通过检测单增李斯特菌 10 种基因(*groEL*、*hly*、*iap*、*inlA*、*inlB*、*lisK*、*mdrD*、*mdrL*、*prfA*、*sigB*)在苯扎氯铵亚致死浓度下的调控情况,1/2a 血清型菌株 *iap*、*inlB* 基因上调,*mdrD* 基因过度表达,4b 血清型菌株 *groEL*、*iap*、*inlA* 基因上调,而 *sigB* 和 *mdrL* 基因在不同血清型菌株中均下调^[57]。这表明受基因组成、环境等因素的影响,不同血清型或相同血清型的单增李斯特菌基因表达调控机制存在显著差异。耐受性的产生涉及应激反应、基因调控及外排泵系统等多种机制的协同效应。

3 单增李斯特菌防控策略

现已证实季铵盐类消毒剂难以长久有效地克

服单增李斯特菌生物膜的耐受机制。单增李斯特菌与其他细菌进行信息交流,形成比其单种生物膜更具抵抗力的多物种生物膜,再加上细胞膜的存在,均有效降低了消毒剂向细胞的渗透。当消毒剂接触细胞时刺激其产生应激反应,菌体上调与生物膜形成相关基因的表达,增强生物膜的强度。即使消毒剂进入细胞膜内,也会被外排泵挤出。被消毒剂诱导进入 VBNC 状态的细胞,其对消毒剂的耐受性增强,对抗生素药物的敏感性降低。因此,季铵盐类化学消毒剂在食源性单增李斯特菌防治方面将面临重大风险挑战,单增李斯特菌对其他类化学消毒剂(如次氯酸钠、过氧化氢、过氧乙酸等)产生

耐受性的研究也有报道^[33]。而物理杀菌以及新型组合杀菌技术因其具有安全、高效、不易产生耐受性等特点,能够防控单增李斯特菌生物膜形成,显著减少其细胞数量,并不会造成食品感官和营养价值的显著损失,在食品领域有很好的应用前景^[58]。

3.1 物理杀菌

随着消费者对产品口感和品质的要求越来越高,物理杀菌是保证产品品质和防控微生物的良好方式。近年来,科研人员将大气冷等离子体技术、辐照杀菌(γ 射线、X射线和电子束)、紫外杀菌、超高压灭菌、脉冲杀菌等技术广泛应用于食品领域单增李斯特菌的防控(表1)。

表1 物理杀菌技术在食品领域单增李斯特菌防控中的应用

杀菌技术	杀菌对象	杀菌条件	单增李斯特菌杀菌效果	文献
大气冷等离子体技术	奶酪	100 kV; 5 min	减少 1.40 lgCFU/g	WAN 等 ^[59]
	生菜	80 kV; 2 min	生物膜无检出;经寒冷胁迫(4 °C, 1 h)的单增李斯特菌和荧光假单胞菌双物种生物膜出现耐受性	PATANGE 等 ^[60]
X射线	不锈钢表面	15 V; 5 min	减少 3.59 lg CFU/mL	GONZALEZ-GONZALEZ 等 ^[61]
	苹果汁	0.8 kGy	减少 6.00 lg CFU/mL	LIM 等 ^[62]
γ 射线	蘸酱	0.6 kGy	减少 3.00 lgCFU/g	OLAIMAT 等 ^[63]
	电子束处理	干腌火腿	2 kGy	无检出
紫外杀菌	饮用水	40 mJ/cm	减少 4.48 lg CFU/mL	KIM 等 ^[65]
	新鲜鸡胸肉	4 000 mJ/cm	减少 2.18 lg CFU/cm ²	WANG 等 ^[66]
超高压灭菌	干腌火腿	600 MPa; 8 min	减少 3.00 lgCFU/g	CAVA 等 ^[67]
	脉冲杀菌	干腌火腿	8.4 J/cm ²	减少 2.00 lg CFU/cm ²
	鲜切生菜	16.8 J/cm ²	减少 4.00 lg CFU/g	TAO 等 ^[69]

由表1发现,部分技术难以有效控制双物种生物膜,但在实际上,食品加工环境还存在其他致病菌和腐败菌。因此,需要在物理杀菌技术的基础上,再结合其他杀菌技术,增强对微生物的防治。

3.2 新型组合杀菌技术

物理杀菌与天然抑菌剂结合已经成为近年来研究的热点,天然抑菌剂具有安全、绿色、高效和

持久的特点,来源于动物(溶菌酶、壳聚糖)、植物(凝集素、酚类和精油)以及细菌(乳酸链球菌素)等的天然成分,它们通过抑制细胞黏附、中断胞外聚合物产生、减少毒力因子产生等方式,阻断生物膜和群体感应系统的发展^[70-72]。此外,其他新型组合技术也不断被应用于单增李斯特菌的防控(表2)。

表2 新型组合杀菌技术在食品领域单增李斯特菌防控中的应用

杀菌技术	杀菌对象	杀菌条件	单增李斯特菌杀菌效果	文献
超声波与富马酸	苹果汁	40 kHz; 0.15%; 5 min	减少 3.47 lg CFU/mL	PARK 和 HA ^[73]
X射线与姜黄素	奶酪切片	0.4 kGy; 0.5 mg/L	减少 3.65 lg CFU/g	PARK 和 HA ^[74]
紫外线与柠檬酸	奶酪切片	0.16 mJ/cm; 0.5%; 90 min	减少 5.17 lg CFU/mL	SEOK 和 HA ^[75]
超高压与绿原酸、壳聚糖、米糠提取物	干腌火腿	600 MPa; 8 min	减少 6.00 lg CFU/g	MARTILLANES 等 ^[58]
超高压和酸性电解水	单增李斯特菌	300 MPa; 20 ppm; 3 min	无检出	CHEN 等 ^[76]
脉冲与抗菌膜	切达奶酪	6.14 J/cm ²	减少 1.50 lg CFU/g	DE MORAES 等 ^[77]
飞秒激光与纳米银颗粒	单增李斯特菌	160 J/cm ² ; 13.3 μ g/mL; 15 min	显著抑制菌体增长	EL-GENDY 等 ^[78]
乳酸链球菌素与香芹酚	不锈钢表面	0.156 3 mg/mL; 0.019 5 mg/mL	抑制生物膜形成	SHI 和 SHI ^[79]
水分活度与温度控制	干腌火腿	0.85; 25 °C	减少 1.00 lg CFU/g	SERRA-CASTELLÓ 等 ^[80]
蓝光与柠檬酸	菠菜	8 min; 1%	减少 5.02 lg CFU/cm ²	CHO 和 HA ^[81]

4 结论与展望

单增李斯特菌对季铵盐类消毒剂有较强的耐受性,其生物膜的形成不仅会使食品加工设备表面受到微生物腐蚀,还会导致食品污染,将病原菌传

播给人类。食品工厂加工环境和菌群构成均会影响多物种生物膜的形成,其复杂的形成及耐受机制仍需深入研究,开发有效的杀菌技术对食品工厂进行微生物防控具有重要意义。

根据现阶段的文献研究成果,建议今后的研究方向和关注点如下:(1)群体感应是多物种生物膜形成的关键机制,针对食品工厂真实的微生物生态系统,利用先进的合成生物学技术构建信号通路和遗传电路,揭示种内或种间信息交流和基因调控表达机制,开发新型群体感应抑制剂阻断生物膜形成;(2)毒力基因和鞭毛基因与应激反应和生物膜形成有关,可以利用转录组学、蛋白质组学以及代谢组学等技术,研究多种耐受或者功能基因的调控表达机制;(3)不同 MLST 型单增李斯特菌在温度、pH、湿度等因素胁迫下,产生应激反应及多重抗性涉及的 pH 稳态系统、基因调控表达、细胞膜脂肪酸及流动性变化的分子机制有待进一步揭示。

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