

生防菌 Hhs.015 对苹果枝条皮层内生细菌区系的影响

颜霞^{1,3}, 张亚男^{1,3}, 刘聪^{1,3}, 赵玲云^{1,3}, 郭红梅^{1,3}, 李燕芳^{1,3}, 黄丽丽^{2,3*}

(¹西北农林科技大学生命科学学院, 陕西杨凌 712100; ²西北农林科技大学植物保护学院, 陕西杨凌 712100; ³旱区作物逆境生物学国家重点实验室, 陕西杨凌 712100)

摘要:【目的】用生防菌 Hhs.015 发酵液处理苹果发病枝条, 研究其对树体微生态的影响。【方法】采用改良 CTAB 法提取样本中的总 DNA, 对细菌群落的 16S rDNA 的 V4+V5 区进行高通量测序, 研究发病枝条涂抹 Hhs.015 菌悬液 30 d 后树皮内细菌区系组成变化, 分析其相对丰度以及多样性指标。【结果】在属水平上, 生防菌处理样本与对照样本中的细菌种类显现出明显差异, 生防菌处理组 *Gluconobacter* 丰度明显升高, 放线菌门菌株丰度高于对照组, *Burkholderia* 和 *Lu-teibacter* 等可能与致病相关的菌属丰度大幅下降。刮去外皮后取样, 糖丝菌属 (*Saccharothrix*) 丰度仍处于较高水平。【结论】Hhs.015 能够在苹果树皮内定殖, 并影响苹果枝条皮层细菌区系。

关键词: 苹果; 生防菌 Hhs.015; 苹果树腐烂病; 细菌区系; 高通量分析

中图分类号: S661.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)09-1170-08

Effect of biocontrol strain Hhs.015 on endophytic bacterial flora of apple trees

YAN Xia^{1,3}, ZHANG Yanan^{1,3}, LIU Cong^{1,3}, ZHAO Lingyun^{1,3}, GUO Hongmei^{1,3}, LI Yanfang^{1,3}, HUANG Lili^{2,3*}

(¹College of Life Science, Northwest A & F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; ²College of Plant Protection, Northwest A & F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; ³State Key Laboratory of Crop Stress Biology for Arid Areas, Northwest A & F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】Apple *Valsa* canker is caused by *Valsa mali* Miyabe et Yamada which decomposes the apple tree bark and even the xylem, it is a serious fungal disease which brings significant damage to apple productivity in China. Biological control can be used on the plant surface or *in vivo*, regulating the balance and proportion of plant indigenous microflora and promoting plant growth to achieve the goal of prevention and stimulation. Microorganisms are an important part of the plant microflora, which are involved in the happenings, developing and declining of some life activities of the host in the level of physiology, pathology, pharmacology and many other life activities. Normal microbial flora is an important part of healthy plants. *Saccharothrix yanglingensis* Hhs.015 is effective in controlling apple *Valsa* canker both indoors and in field trials. This experiment aimed to explore the effects of Hhs.015 on the micro-ecology of apple tree twigs, which is helpful to evaluate its biosecurity. 【Methods】A field trial was carried out in a ‘Fuji’ apple orchard in Yangling, Shaanxi. 10 new sick spots on 10 randomly selected apple tree trunks were divided into two groups. The control was treated with the biocontrol agent *Saccharothrix yanglingensis* Hhs.015 broth, the contrast group was treated with water. Every 5 d the scars were painted for a total of 4 times. Then 30 d after the last time, the tested samples at the boundary between diseased and healthy areas of twigs were collected. DNA was extracted using the modified CTAB method. The V4+V5 region of 16S rDNA was amplified with a specific primer and sequenced by high

收稿日期: 2017-01-10 接受日期: 2017-05-26

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31101476, 31171796); 陕西省科学技术研究发展计划项目(2013K01-45); 杨凌示范区科技计划项目(2014NY-41)

作者简介: 颜霞, 副教授, 主要研究方向为微生物资源利用。Tel: 029-87092262, E-mail: luckyx@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 029-87091312, E-mail: huanglili@nwsuaf.edu.cn

throughput sequencing. From raw pyrosequencing reads, primer and tag sequences were removed, the original tags were jointed by FLASH. After filtration treatment and mosaic deletion, the final valid data were obtained. These sequences were clustered at 97% similarity using Uparse. To study the phylogenetic relationship between OTUs, these sequences were multiple sequence aligned and a tree built to provide taxonomic identification. According to the relative abundance of top 10 genera of phylogenetic relationship information and corresponding to the relative abundance of data, the samples were clustered. The top 35 species heat map were drawn based on the genus annotation and relative abundance, which is helpful to find the differences between the samples of higher and lower species abundance. 【Results】The quality of the sequencing data is ideal, the obtained sequence information could be used to build the OTUs and for the following analysis. 223, 210, 220, 218, 232, 213 OTUs were obtained in F1, F2, F3, BA, BB and BC samples, respectively. According to the results of OTUs species annotation, Cyanobacteria and Proteobacteria are dominant in all 6 samples, especially Cyanobacteria, which accounted for more than 80% each. In addition, there are also many sequences belonging to Acidobacteria, Actinobacteria and Gemmatimonadetes, etc. At the level of genus, the top ten are *Saccharothrix*, *Pseudomonas*, *Gluconobacter*, *Novosphingobium*, *Lysobacter*, *Luteibacter*, *Thermomonas*, *Pseudoxanthomonas*, *Sphingomonas*, and *Burkholderia*. Among the control and the contrast groups, *Burkholderia*, *Gluconobacter* and *Burkholderia* are all present, but in the Hhs.015 treated samples, the number of *Burkholderia* significantly decreased, *Gluconobacter*, *Rhodococcus*, *Saccharothrix*, *Leuconostoc* and *Agrobacterium* increased in the contrast group. The abundance of *Saccharothrix* remained at a high level in the sample taken after scraping the surface tree bark. 【Conclusion】There were similar numbers of tags and OTUs in *Valsa* lesion and *Valsa* lesion applied with Hhs.015 broth. *Cyanobacteria* and *Proteobacteria* were dominant in both samples in the phylum level. However, the abundance of *Gluconobacter* and Actinobacteria in the treatment group were higher than the control group which is consistent with the result of isolation. Pathogenic *Rhodococcus fascians* had also increased. The abundance of *Burkholderia* and *Luteibacter* which may be associated with pathogenic species had a substantial decline. The result showed that the impact of Hhs.015 broth on the *Valsa* lesion bacterial flora was complex. Hhs.015 favored the proliferation of *Gluconobacter* and Actinobacteria and inhibited the growth of harmful bacteria. The abundance of *Saccharothrix* remained at a high level in the bark scraped off the skin which shows that Hhs.015 could colonize in apple trees for some time and affect the bacterial flora of the cortex.

Key words: Apple; *Saccharothrix yanglingensis* Hhs.015; *Valsa mali*; Bacterial flora; High throughput sequencing

苹果树腐烂病是由弱寄生苹果黑腐皮壳真菌 *Valsa mali* 引起的严重病害。苹果树腐烂病主要危害苹果树的主干、主枝和侧枝上的树皮组织,严重时还会渗入木质部。该病害在我国分布广、危害重、防治难,被果农称为苹果树“癌症”。病害轻时引起树皮大面积腐烂坏死、树势衰弱、苹果产量和品质下降;严重时引起主干、大枝以及整树枯死,甚至造成毁园,给果农带来严重经济损失,已成为制约我国苹果产业发展的重要因素。生产上对该病害的防治主要采取刮除病斑结合化学药剂防治的方法。化学方法防治会导致环境污染,生物防治以其安全无残留、对环境无污染等优势越来越受到人们的关注。生物

防治可以利用生防微生物的抗生、竞争、诱导植物产生抗病性、促进植物生长、调节植物微生态等作用达到防治植物病害的目的。20世纪90年代开发的以生防芽孢杆菌为主成分的微生态制剂“益微”,可作用于植物体表或体内,通过调节植物固有微生物的比重和平衡,发挥抗生作用,促进植物生长等,达到防病和增产的效果^[1]。微生物菌群是植物微生态的重要组成部分,它们参与了宿主的生理、病理、药理等多方面生命活动的发生、发展及衰退过程^[2]。以往人们采用纯培养技术研究微生物的种群结构,但环境中大多数微生物处于存活但不能培养的状态。Illumina公司的MiSeq、Roche公司的454等第二代测

序技术直接提取微生物环境宏基因组 DNA, 扩增微生物保守区域内的序列可变区进行高通量测序、比对、分析, 为研究环境微生物组成提供了新的手段。

本实验室前期分离到一株植物内生杨凌糖丝菌 (*Saccharothrix*) Hhs.015, 皿内对峙试验表明其可强烈抑制腐烂病菌生长, 杨凌糖丝菌 Hhs.015 无菌发酵滤液在稀释 200、100 倍时均能有效抑制腐烂病菌的生长, 于田间患病植株上涂抹该菌发酵液能够减缓病斑扩展、促进伤口愈合及减少病斑复发^[3]。笔者拟研究生防菌 Hhs.015 发酵液处理 30 d 后对树皮内细菌群落多样性的影响, 探究 Hhs.015 防治苹果树腐烂病微生物生态学方面的机制, 为应用微生态调控理论防治苹果树腐烂病奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试菌株为杨凌糖丝菌 Hhs.015, 贮藏于西北农林科技大学植物保护学院植物病害综合治理研究室。培养基为高氏一号培养基、TSB 培养基、黄豆粉培养基^[4]。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 试验样本的处理和采集 接种 Hhs.015 到 TSB 培养液中, 28 ℃、150 r·min⁻¹ 培养 5 d 后, 以 10% 的接种量接入黄豆粉发酵培养基中, 28 ℃、150 r·min⁻¹ 摇床培养 4 d 即为涂病斑待用发酵液。

于陕西杨凌上湾村一发病较重的‘富士’苹果园内, 随机选取 10 株苹果树 10 个主干部位的新生病斑分为 2 组, 一组涂抹 Hhs.015 发酵液, 作为处理组。另外一组不做处理, 设为对照组。处理组每隔 5 d 涂发酵液 1 次, 共涂抹 4 次, 最后 1 次涂抹 30 d 后采集样品。

用无菌刮铲刮去病斑和病健交界处约 10 mm 厚的外表皮, 以病健交界为中心宽度约为 4 cm 刮取树皮材料, 深度约为 1 cm。处理组和对照组各有 5 个病斑, 采用多个样本平行处理的方法, 将每组的 5 个病斑混合均匀后放入无菌袋中带回实验室。分别将 2 组材料放入无菌搅拌杯中打碎, 液氮冻干后于 -80 ℃ 冰箱中保存备用。

1.2.2 树皮宏基因组 DNA 的提取 参照赵玲云等^[5]的方法。处理组和对照组各设 3 个平行, 处理组编号为 F1、F2、F3, 对照组编号为 BA、BB、BC。

1.2.3 细菌 16S rRNA 高变区高通量测序 将上述质量合格的 6 个 DNA 样本送北京诺禾致源生物信息

科技有限公司。用带 Barcode 的特异引物 (515F 和 907R) 扩增树皮内细菌 16S rRNA 基因 V4+V5 区序列, 之后根据 PCR 产物浓度进行等浓度混样, 充分混匀后 2% (φ) 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测 PCR 产物, 回收扩增产物, 然后使用 New England Biolabs 公司的试剂盒 (NEB Next Ultra DNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina) 构建文库, 构建好的文库经定量和文库检测合格后上机测序。

1.2.4 测序数据的处理与生物信息学分析 (1) 测序原始数据预处理。首先根据 Barcode 将数据拆分至 6 个样品 (F1、F2、F3、BA、BB、BC) 中, 之后截去 Barcode 和引物序列, 分别使用 FLASH 进行拼接得到原始 Tags 数据^[6], 原始 Tags 经过滤处理^[7] 得到高质量的 Tags 数据, 再经 Tags 去嵌合体序列处理, 得到最终的有效数据^[8-10]。

(2) OTUs 构建及物种注释。用 Uparse 软件^[11] 对有效数据按 97% 的相似性将序列聚类成为 OTUs (operational taxonomic units), 为了研究 OTUs 之间的系统发育关系, 使用 Green Gene 数据库中的信息和 PyNAST 软件^[12] 进行多重序列比对、建树, 得到所有 OTUs 代表序列的系统发生关系数据。选取相对丰度前 10 的属对应的 OTUs 的系统发生关系数据, 并整合这 10 属的相对丰度及物种注释置信度等信息, 直接观察环境中物种组成的多样性。

(3) 丰度聚类。根据相对丰度前 10 的属的系统发生关系信息和对应的相对丰度数据, 实现样品聚类, 研究不同样品间的差异。根据相对丰度前 35 的属的物种注释和相对丰度信息绘制热图, 从相对丰度和样品间差异 2 个层面进行聚类, 便于发现样品间的差异之处和各样品中丰度较高和较低的物种。

(4) 特定物种分类树。统计属水平上相对丰度前 10 的物种所对应的信息构建物种分类树^[13]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 测序数据预处理

对原始数据进行拆分、拼接、过滤、去除嵌合体等处理, 得到最终可用于后续构建 OTUs 的有效数据。以上各步处理得到的序列数统计结果见表 1。通过这些数据可以判断测序质量比较高, 可以根据得到的序列信息进行后续 OTUs 构建等一系列分析。

表 1 序列产出统计

Table 1 Sequence statistics

样品名称 Sample name	原始标签 Raw tags	有效标签 Effective tags	有效数据的平均长度 Average length of effective tags/nt	Q20	Q30	有效数据百分比 The percentage of effective data/%
F1	60 377	58 652	373	97.90	96.15	91.07
F2	60 675	58 888	374	98.00	96.33	91.10
F3	57 258	55 581	373	97.95	96.22	91.12
BA	57 880	56 088	373	98.00	96.31	91.20
BB	61 115	59 114	373	97.95	96.24	90.95
BC	58 022	56 319	374	97.94	96.22	91.17

注:Q20、Q30 分别指有效数据中质量值大于 20(错误率小于 1%)和 30(错误率小于 0.1%)的碱基百分含量;有效数据百分比指有效数据的数目与 Raw data(原始数据)的百分比。

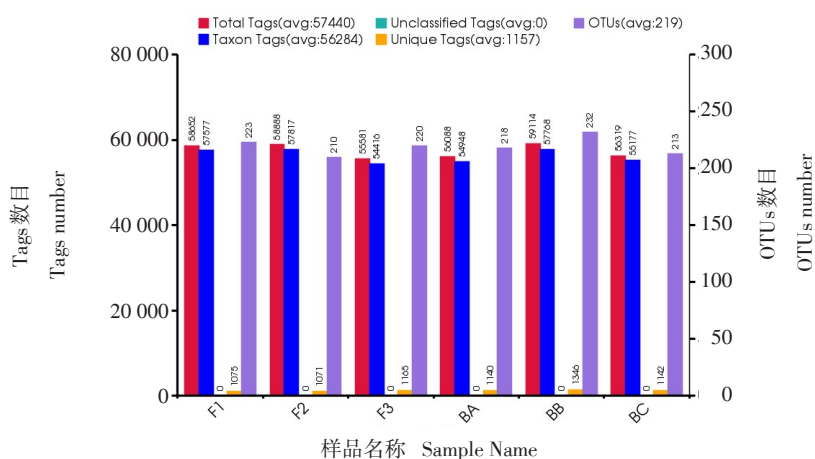
Note:Q20 and Q30 respectively refers to the quality value of base percentage in effective data is greater than 20(error rate is less than 1%), and 30 base percentage(less than 0.1% error rate). The percentage of effective data refers to the percentage of valid data in raw data.

2.2 构建 OTUs 及物种注释

明, F1、F2、F3、BA、BB、BC 分别得到 223、210、220、

2.2.1 各样本中的 Tags 和 OTUs 信息统计 图 1 表

218、232、213 个 OTUs, 数量差异不大, 其他各种 Tags



Total Tags 指过滤后得到的拼接序列总数;Taxon Tags 是用于构建 OTUs 并得到分类信息的 Tags 数目;Unclassified Tags 指用于构建 OTUs 但没有得到分类信息的 Tags 数;Unique Tags 指频数为 1 无法聚类到 OTUs 的 Tags 数;OTUs 为样本最终得到的 OTUs 数目。

Total Tags refers to the splicing sequence number after filtering; Taxon Tags refers to the number of Tags used to construct the OTUs with classification information; Unclassified Tags refers to the number of Tags used to build OTUs without classification information; Unique Tags refers to Tags with the frequency of 1 and not clustered to OTUs; OTUs is the number of the eventual sample.

图 1 6 个样品 Tags 和 OTUs 数统计

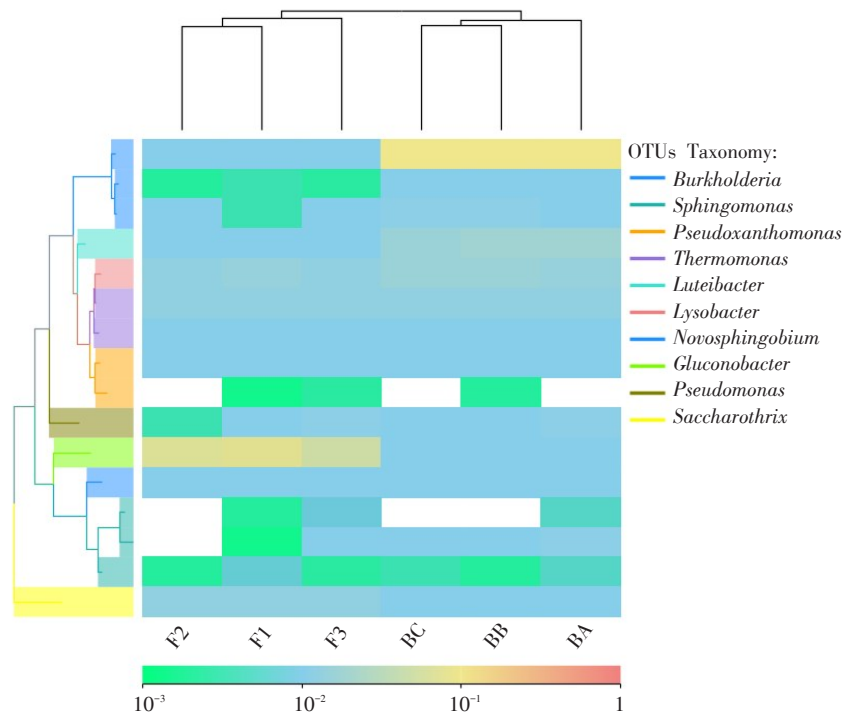
Fig. 1 Tags and OTUs statistics of six samples

数目也比较接近。

2.2.2 Tags 注释结果统计和门水平上的物种相对丰度分布 根据 OTUs 物种注释结果,统计了样品注释到各分类水平上的序列数目,选取在门水平上序列数排名前 10 位的门。大部分序列可以注释到目水平,几乎所有的序列都可以注释到门且 Cyanobacteria(蓝藻门又称蓝细菌)和 Proteobacteria(变形菌门)在 6 个样本中均占绝对优势,尤其是 Cyanobacteria,所占比例均超过 80%。6 个样本中含量比较多的菌门还有 Acidobacteria(酸杆菌门)、Actinobacteria(放线菌门)、Gemmatimonadetes(芽单胞菌门)等。样本

中丰度前 10 位的属有 *Saccharothrix*(糖丝菌属)、*Pseudomonas*(假单胞菌属)、*Gluconobacter*(葡糖杆菌属)、*Novosphingobium*(新鞘脂菌属)、*Lysobacter*(溶杆菌属)、*Luteibacter*(藤黄微杆菌属)、*Thermomonas*(热单胞菌属)、*Pseudoxanthomonas*(假黄单胞菌属)、*Sphingomonas*(鞘脂单胞菌属)和 *Brukholderia*(伯克氏菌属)。

2.2.3 丰度聚类 (1)含系统发生关系的丰度聚类。选取丰度排名前 10 位的属的系统发生关系数据及丰度信息,生成含丰度信息的系统发生聚类图。图 2 中生防菌 Hhs.015 处理的 3 个树皮样本聚



左侧为 10 个属的系统发育树和物种注释,分支颜色代表所在属。上方为样品聚类结果。中间热图是各属的相对丰度,颜色与丰度关系见图中的刻度尺。

The left is the phylogenetic tree and species annotation of 10 genus, the branch color represents the genus. The above is the results of clustering. The heat map indicates the relative abundance of the genus, the relationship between the color and abundance is shown in scale.

图 2 含系统发生关系的丰度聚类分析

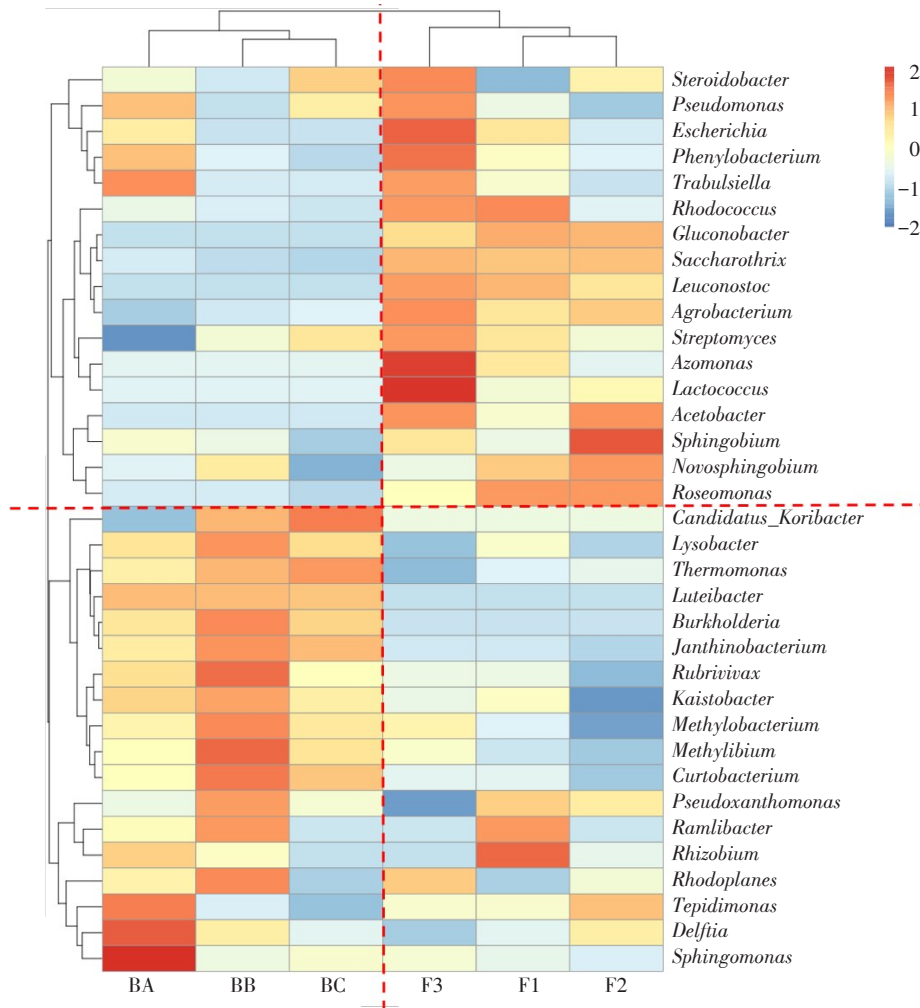
Fig. 2 The abundance clustering map containing the phylogenetic relationship

为一类,未处理的 3 个病斑树皮样本聚为一类,在 2 组样本中丰度明显差异的属有 *Burkholderia* 和 *Gluconobacter*, *Burkholderia* 在 2 组样品中都存在,但生防菌 Hhs.015 处理过的 F 组样品内 *Burkholderia* 数量明显降低(F1 0.0%、F2 0.0%、F3 0.0%、BA 1.7%、BB 2.7%、BC 2.0%), *Luteibacter* 有所降低(F1 0.0%、F2 0.0%、F3 0.0%、BA 0.3%、BB 0.3%、BC 0.3%), 而 *Gluconobacter* 菌含量较高(F1 0.9%、F2 0.9%、F3 0.7%、BA 0.0%、BB 0.0%、BC 0.0%)。 *Luteibacter* 可能与植物病害的发生有关。 *Gluconobacter* 出现在果实、啤酒酵母、葡萄酒、苹果酒等富糖环境中,在处理后的病斑中含量升高可能与 Hhs.015 黄豆粉发酵培养基中含有糖组分有关。还有研究发现, *Gluconobacter* 对松壳色单隔孢有较强的拮抗作用,该细菌在林间松树枝条上能存活 1 个月左右,对枝条上刚发生的溃疡有治疗作用,对嫩梢有保护作用,能显著降低嫩梢的发病率^[14]。

(2) 物种丰度聚类。基于 35 个属的丰度矩阵,实现物种聚类及样品聚类,考察各样品中物种丰度

差异情况。图 3 中生防菌处理 F 组聚为一类,对照 B 组聚为一类。F 组中除 *Gluconobacter* 丰度明显升高外, *Rhodococcus* (红球菌属,放线菌门) (F1 0.1%、F2 0.0%、F3 0.1%、BA 0.0%、BB 0.0%、BC 0.0%)、 *Saccharothrix* (F1 0.1%、F2 0.1%、F3 0.1%、BA 0.0%、BB 0.0%、BC 0.0%)、 *Leuconostoc* (明串珠菌属,放线菌门)、 *Agrobacterium* (土壤杆菌属) 丰度也有所上升,一般认为 *Rhodococcus* 中只有 *R. fascians* (带化红球菌) 是植物病原菌^[15],明串珠菌一般存在于绿色植物的根和地上部分,但数量 <1%^[16]。 *Luteibacter* 丰度下降,但所有这些变化幅度都远远小于 *Burkholderia* 丰度下降的幅度。

2.2.4 多样物种分类树 选择属水平最大相对丰度前 10 位的 OTUs 信息构建的多样物种进化树(图 4)。由图 4 可见,生防菌处理组 *Gluconobacter*、 *Saccharothrix*、 *Rhodococcus fascians* 菌丰度高于对照组, *Burkholderia*、 *Luteibacter* 等可能与致病相关的菌属丰度大幅下降。



横向为样品信息,纵向为物种注释信息。图中左侧的聚类树为物种聚类树;上方的聚类树为样品聚类树。中间热图对应的值为每一行物种相对丰度经过标准化处理后得到的 Z 值,即一个样品在某个分类上的 Z 值为样品在该分类上的相对丰度和所有样品在该分类的平均相对丰度的差除以所有样品在该分类上的标准差所得到的值。

The horizontal is sample information, the longitudinal annotation is species annotation. The left is the species cluster tree. The above is the clustering tree of the sample. The values in heat maps are Z-score after standardization of relative abundance, namely the relative abundance of a sample in a classification and the differences in the average relative abundance of all samples in the classification.

图3 物种丰度聚类分析

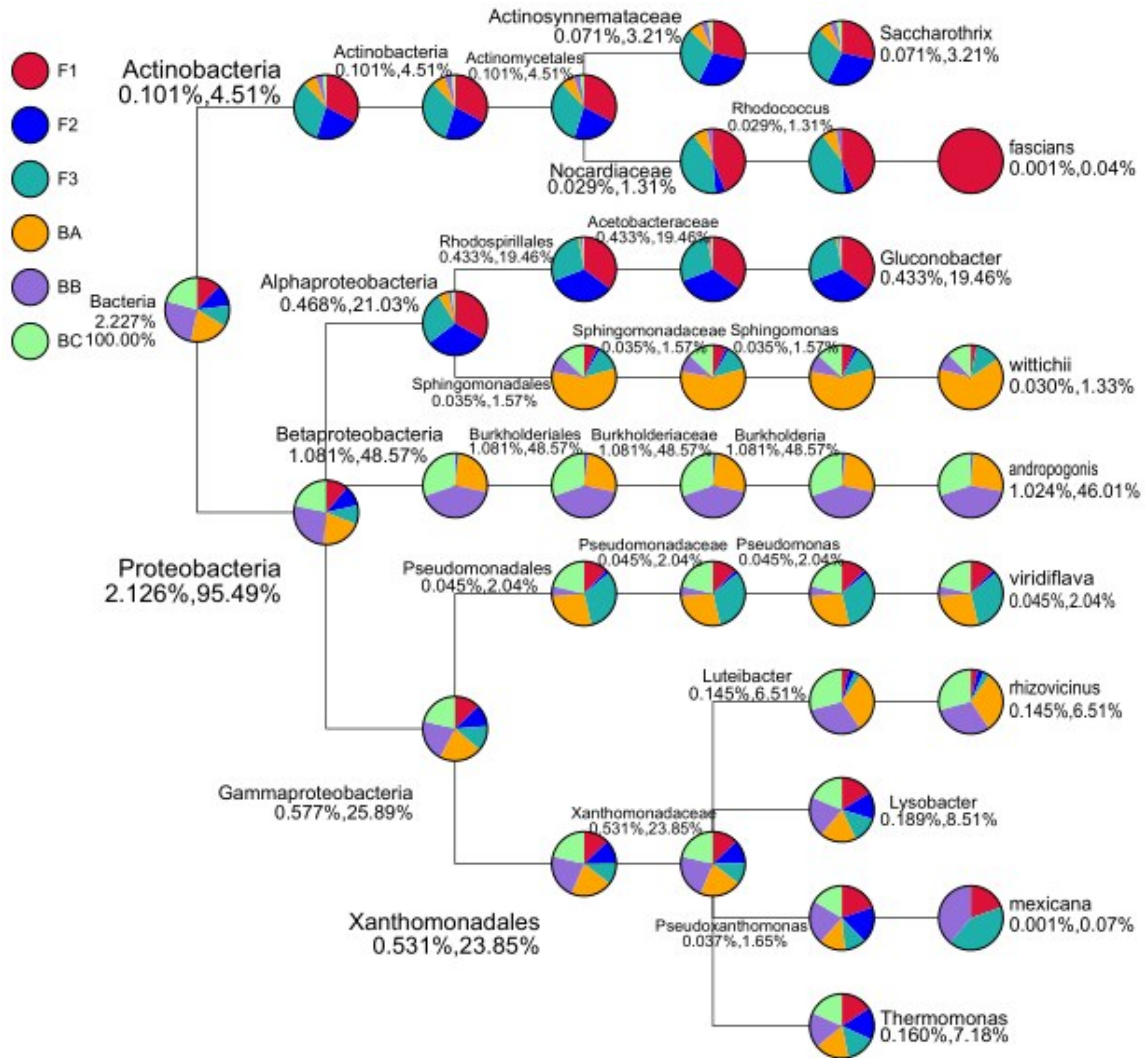
Fig. 3 Clustering map based on species relative abundance

3 讨论

放线菌在植物病害防治方面应用比较广泛,而内生放线菌可以定殖于植物内部,占据生态位,在防治植物病害方面更具优势。本研究的生防菌 Hhs.015 是分离自黄瓜根部的植物内生放线菌,且为稀有糖丝菌属,研究该菌对苹果树腐烂树皮细菌区系的影响,对于阐释 Hhs.015 防治苹果树腐烂病的生态机制,进而借助微生态调控理论防治该病害具有重要意义。

笔者采用 16S rRNA 基因高变区高通量测序法^[17-19]研究涂抹 Hhs.015 发酵液 30 d 后苹果树腐烂

树皮内细菌群落组成发现,与未处理的病斑相比,2 种样本得到的序列数、OTUs 数都比较相似,在门水平上都是 Cyanobacteria 和 Proteobacteria 占有绝对优势,相比其他植物组织,细菌种类比较单一,可能是腐烂病的发生破坏了树皮环境微生物多样性。在属水平上,生防菌处理样本与对照样本中的细菌种类显现出明显的差异,生防菌处理组 *Gluconobacter* 丰度明显升高,放线菌门菌株丰度高于对照组, *Burkholderia* 和 *Luteibacter* 等可能与致病相关的菌属丰度大幅下降,总体来看有利于放线菌等的增殖而抑制有害菌的生长。本实验室的研究结果也证明,施用 Hhs.015 含菌发酵液后对苹果树腐烂病有很好的防



圆圈中不同颜色表示不同样本,扇形面积反映样本在该分类上所占比例。分类名下方的数字第一个表示所有样品在该分类上占有物种的百分比,第二个数字则为所占选物种的百分比。

Different colors in the circles represent different samples, and the sector area reflects the proportion of the sample in the classification. The first number below the category name indicates that all samples account for the percentage of all species in this category, and the second number is the percentage of the selected species.

图 4 多样品相对丰度前 10 位属物种分类树
Fig. 4 The taxonomic tree of multi-sample top 10 species in the genus level

效^[20]。用该菌株发酵液涂刷苹果枝干 2 次对苹果树腐烂病的防治效果比杀菌剂戊唑醇等更好,新增病斑数明显减少,且病斑愈合快。

目前关于微生物农药的研究主要集中在微生物农药的防病效率和作用机制方面。引入生防菌株到田间对土壤或者植物中原有微生物群落多样性的影响和其生态安全性的评估方面的研究却比较少。夏飞^[21]研究了生防枯草芽孢杆菌、荧光假单胞杆菌及哈茨木霉菌对西瓜根围土壤细菌群落影响的规律,表明 3 种生防菌对西瓜根围土壤细菌群落均产生一定的扰动。在生防菌影响土壤微生态方面,燕嗣皇

等^[22]将广谱拮抗木霉生防菌株(*Trichoderma harzianum*)引进辣椒根际,结果证实木霉生防菌对辣椒根际大多数真菌种有抑制作用,且主要引起真菌种群数量的减少和区系组成变化,对数量占绝对优势的细菌和放线菌的种群数量和区系的影响不大。张晓鹿^[23]对生防真菌与放线菌混接的防病促生效果进行较为系统的研究,结果表明生防菌接种对根域微生物区系有显著影响。古丽君等^[24]将生防木霉施入草坪土壤中,测定了其对土壤中细菌、放线菌、真菌 3 种微生物数量的影响。结果表明,施入深绿木霉菌后能够明显引起微生物群落结构的改变。以上研究

表明生防菌的引入会对土壤微生态环境造成影响,但是对于树体微生态的影响报道较少,本研究中Hhs.015对树皮微生态的研究结果可为后续该类研究提供参考。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 张鸿雁,李敏,孙冬梅. 微生物生态学[M]. 哈尔滨:哈尔滨工程大学出版社,2010:124-132.
ZHANG Hongyan, LI Min, SUN Dongmei. Microecology[M]. Harbin: Harbin Engineering University Press, 2010:124-132.
- [2] 蔡元呈. 植物微生物学与植物生态制剂的应用[J]. 中国生态农业学报,2002,10(2):106-108.
CAI Yuancheng. Application of plant microecology and plant microecology preparation[J]. Journal of Chinese Ecological Agriculture, 2002, 10(2): 106-108.
- [3] LI Z P, GAO X N, FAN D Y, YAN X, KANG Z S, HUANG L L. *Saccharothrix yanglingensis* strain Hhs.015 is a promising biocontrol agent on Apple Valsa canker[J]. Plant Disease, 2016, 100(2): 510-514.
- [4] 颜霞,黄以超,兰鑫,高小宁,周童娜,康振生,黄丽丽. 内生放线菌Hhs.015中抗菌成分的性质及初步鉴定[J]. 西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版),2014,42(3):175-180.
YAN Xia, HUANG Yichao, LAN Xin, GAO Xiaoning, ZHOU Tongna, KANG Zhensheng, HUANG Lili. Properties and preliminary identification of antimicrobial active substances of endophytic actinomycete Hhs.015[J]. Journal of Northwest A & F University(Natural Science Edition), 2014, 42(3): 175-180.
- [5] 赵玲云,范东颖,李燕芳,颜霞,黄丽丽. 枝干树皮宏基因组DNA的提取[J]. 生物技术通报,2016,32(1):74-79.
ZHAO Lingyun, FAN Dongying, LI Yanfang, YAN Xia, HUANG Lili. The extraction of metagenom DNA in branch bark[J]. Biotechnology Bulletin, 2016, 32(1): 74-79.
- [6] TANJA M, SALZBERG S L. FLASH: fast length adjustment of short reads to improve genome assemblies[J]. Bioinformatics, 2011, 27(21): 2957-2963.
- [7] BOKULICH N A, SUBRAMANIAN S, FAITH J J, GEVERS D, GORDON J I, KNIGHT R, MILLS D A, CAPORASO J G. Quality-filtering vastly improves diversity estimates from Illumina amplicon sequencing[J]. Nature Methods, 2013, 10(1): 57-59.
- [8] CAPORSO J G, KUCZYNSKI J, STOMBAUGH J, BITTINGER K, BUSHMAN F D. QIIME allows analysis of high-throughput community sequencing data[J]. Nature Methods, 2010, 7(5): 335-336.
- [9] EDGAR R C, HAAS B J, CLEMENTE J C, QUINCE C, KNIGHT R. UCHIME improves sensitivity and speed of chimera detection [J]. Bioinformatics, 2011, 27(16): 2194-2200.
- [10] HAAS B J, GEVERS D, EARL A M, FELDGARDEN M, WARD D V, GIANNOUKOS G, METHE B. Chimeric 16S rRNA sequence formation and detection in Sanger and 454-pyrosequenced PCR amplicons[J]. Genome Research, 2011, 21(3): 494-504.
- [11] EDGAR R C. UPARSE: highly accurate OTU sequences from microbial amplicon reads[J]. Nature Methods, 2013, 10(10): 996-998.
- [12] CAPORASO J G, BITTINGER K, BUSHMAN F D, DESANTIS T Z, ANDERSEN G L, KNIGHT R. PyNAST: a flexible tool for aligning sequences to a template alignment[J]. Bioinformatics, 2010, 26(2): 266-267.
- [13] LI B, ZHANG X, GUO F, WU W, ZHANG T. Characterization of tetracycline resistant bacterial community in saline activated sludge using batch stress incubation with high-throughput sequencing analysis[J]. Water Research, 2013, 47(13): 4207-4216.
- [14] 梁子超,李子仁. 选择抗病松树树种和利用 *Pestalotia cryptomeriae* 及 *Gluconobacter* sp. 防治松梢枯病的探讨[J]. 华南农业大学学报(自然科学版),1982,3(4):35-44.
LIANG Zichao, LI Ziren. Selection of disease resistant pine species and use of *Pestalotia cryptomeriae* and *Gluconobacter* sp. for the control of die-back of pines[J]. Journal of South China Agricultural College(Natural Science Edition), 1982, 3(4): 35-44.
- [15] 华荷根,郭坚华. 红球菌属的分类及应用研究进展[J]. 微生物学通报,2003,30(4):107-111.
HUA Gougen, GUO Jianhua. The taxonomy and application of *Rhodococcus*[J]. Journal of Microbiology, 2003, 30(4): 107-111.
- [16] 成文玉,金红星,胡炎华. 明串珠菌筛选与分类的研究进展[J]. 中国酿造,2010,29(3):7-9.
CHEN Wenyu, JIN Hongxing, HU Yanhua. Research development of screening and classification of *Leuconostoc*[J]. China Brewing, 2010, 29(3): 7-9.
- [17] CAPORASO J G, LAUBER C L, WALTERS W A, BERGLYONS D, LOZUPONE C A, TURNBAUGH P J, KNIGHT R. Global patterns of 16S rRNA diversity at a depth of millions of sequences per sample[J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 2011, 108(Suppl. 1): 4516-4522.
- [18] YOUSSEF N, SHEIK C S, KRUMHOLZ L R, NAJAR F Z, ROE B A, ELSHAHED M S. Comparison of species richness estimates obtained using nearly complete fragments and simulated pyrosequencing-generated fragments in 16S rRNA gene-based environmental surveys[J]. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2009, 75(16): 5227-5236.
- [19] HESS M, SCZYRBA A, EGAN R, KIM T W, CHOKHAWALA H, SCHROTH G. Metagenomic discovery of biomass-degrading genes and genomes from cow rumen[J]. Science, 2011, 331(6016): 463-467.
- [20] 李正鹏. 杨凌糖丝菌Hhs.015对苹果树腐烂病的生物防治研究[D]. 杨凌:西北农林科技大学,2012.
LI Zhengpeng. Effect of biocontrol agent *Saccharothrix yanglingensis* Hhs.015 on apple tree canker[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2012.
- [21] 夏飞. 生防枯草芽孢杆菌、荧光假单胞杆菌及哈茨木霉菌对西瓜根围土壤细菌群落影响规律的研究[D]. 上海:华东理工大学,2012.
XIA Fei. Impact of biocontrol strains *Bacillus subtilis* B99-2, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* CPF10 and *Trichoderma harzianum* T4 on watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) rhizosphere soil bacterial communities[D]. Shanghai: East China University of Science and Technology, 2012.
- [22] 燕嗣皇,吴石平,陆德清. 木霉生防菌对根际微生物的影响与互作[J]. 西南农业学报,2005,18(1):40-46.
YAN Sihuang, WU Shiping, LU Deqing. Influence and interaction of biocontrol *Trichoderma harzianum* on rhizospheric microorganism[J]. Journal of Southwest Agricultural, 2005, 18(1): 40-46.
- [23] 张晓鹿. 辣椒疫病生防真菌与放线菌混合接种的防病促生效应研究[D]. 杨凌:西北农林科技大学,2008.
ZHANG Xiaolu. Growth promotion and prophylaxis effects mixed inoculation with fungi and actinomycetes against *Phytophthora Capsici* on pepper[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2008.
- [24] 古丽君,徐秉良,梁巧兰,尹婷. 生防木霉对草坪土壤微生物区系的影响及定殖能力研究[J]. 草业学报,2013,22(3):321-326.
GU Lijun, XU Bingliang, LIANG Qiaolan, YIN Ting. Investigation on effect and colonization ability of biocontrol *Trichoderma* on the lawn soil microflora[J]. Journal of Grass Industry, 2013, 22(3): 321-326.