

# 杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌 XC01 菌株的全基因组测序及序列分析

柳 凤, 欧雄常, 詹儒林\*

(中国热带农业科学院亚热带作物研究所·农业部热带果树生物学重点实验室, 广东湛江 524091)

**摘要:**【目的】由柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种引起的杧果细菌性角斑病是杧果生产上的重要病害, 解析杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌(柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种)XC01 菌株的基因组序列信息, 为深入研究病菌的致病机制提供序列背景信息。【方法】利用 PacBio RS II 测序平台对柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种 XC01 菌株进行全基因组测序, 并对测序数据进行序列拼接、基因预测与功能注释、COG/GO 聚类分析等。【结果】柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种 XC01 菌株整个基因组大小为 3 865 165 bp, GC 含量为 68.9%, 编码 3 442 个蛋白基因, 共有 3 297 个基因具有明显的生物学功能, 其中 150 个基因参与碳水化合物代谢, 582 个基因参与到寄主与病原互作机制中。序列提交至 GenBank 数据库, 登录号为 CP016836。【结论】本研究首次报道了杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌的全基因组序列, 分析了基因组的基本特征, 初步解释了该菌株致病的关键基因, 为深入开展该病菌侵染植物的作用机制提供重要的理论基础。

**关键词:** 杧果细菌性角斑病; 全基因组测序; 致病机制

中图分类号: S667.7

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2018)10-1244-09

## Complete genome sequencing of *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* XC01 in mango

LIU Feng, OU Xiongchang, ZHAN Rulin\*

(South Asia Tropical Crop Research Institute, CATAS • Key Laboratory of Tropical Fruit Biology, Ministry of Agriculture, Zhanjiang 524091, Guangdong, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), an evergreen plant that belongs to the Anacardiaceae family has been considered the “king of fruits” due to its nutritional value. The bacterial black spot of mango, also called mango bacterial canker, was observed in most mango cultivated countries and regions. It doesn't induce decline in infected trees, but leads to substantial crop losses, deteriorate fruit quality and decrease market value. Symptoms are observed as water soaked angular spots initially and then bacterial exudates deposit appeared on these necrotic portions lesions, which were clearly enclosed by some holes. Most aerial parts including mango fruits can be affected clearly by this pathogen. The unclarity of genomic sequences of *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* is a major hindrance to understand the development and pathogenicity of this bacterium. In this study, the complete genome sequence of *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* strain XC01 was studied, which was isolated from an infected mango fruit in Guangxi, China and the genes were highlighted with a demonstrated or proposed role in the pathogenesis. 【Methods】The strain XC01, was isolated from an infected mango fruit in Guangxi, China. This bacterium was cultured aerobically in LB medium at 25 °C. Genomic DNA from the strain XC01 was extracted using the UltraClean® Microbial DNA Isolation kit, and its quantity and quality were evaluated

收稿日期: 2018-04-10 接受日期: 2018-05-24

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2017YFD0202107); 广东省现代农业产业技术体系创新团队-优稀水果产业技术体系首席专家(2016LM144); 海南省自然科学基金(20163109)

作者简介: 柳凤, 女, 博士, 研究方向为热带果树病害。Tel: 0759-2859311, E-mail: liufengneau@163.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0759-2859686, E-mail: zhanrulin555@163.com

on a NanoDrop spectrophotometer and a Qubit version 2.0 fluorometer. Complete genome of *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* XC01 was sequenced by PacBio RS II high throughput sequencing platform. Then, fragment assembly, gene prediction, functional annotation, and GO/COG cluster were analyzed. To determine the position of the strain XC01 within the evolutionary precinct of *Xanthomonas* pathovars, the protein sequences of seven housekeeping genes were used, i.e. *uvrY*, *secA*, *recA*, *groES*, *dnaK*, *gyrA* and *infB* from 14 completely sequenced *Xanthomonas* spp.. 【Results】The deduced genome of *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* strain XC01 was a circular chromosome of 3 856 165 bp. No plasmid was detected in the course of genome assembly. The average G+C content of strain XC01 genome was 68.9%. Gene prediction and annotation were performed by incorporating RNA-Seq data. A total of 3 442 protein-coding genes with an average length of 1 005 bp were predicted in the draft genome. Of the predicted genes, 3 297 (95%) were assigned putative functions, and 145 (5%) had similarities to proteins of unknown function (conserved hypothetical proteins). A total of 53 tRNAs representing 51 tRNA species were found on the genome using the tRNA scan-SE program. Two separate sets of 23S-5S and 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) genes, each consisting of two operons were also identified. One defective prophage was found on the genome. The genome sequence of the XC01 was deposited at GenBank under the accession number CP016836. Out of 582 genes of the predicted strain XC01 genes, the highest proportion (46.39%) was attributed to the ‘Reduced virulence’ category, followed by a group of ‘Unaffected pathogenicity’ (15.12%), Mixed outcome (10.31%) and Increased virulence (9.96%) as defined by the PHI database. The strain XC01 genome encodes 149 putative CAZymes including 45 glycoside hydrolases (GHs), 30 glycosyl transferases (GTs), 4 polysaccharide lyases (PLs), 40 carbohydrate esterases (CEs), 8 auxiliary activities (AAs) and 23 carbohydrate-binding modules (CBMs). The highest numbers were observed for the carbohydrate esterases family 10 (CE-10), carbohydrate-binding modules family 16 (CBM-16) and glycosyl transferases family 2. The phylogenetic tree indicates that *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* strain XC01 is most closely related with *X. citri* pv. *glycines* CFBP 2526. The closest relative of *X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* strain XC01 is *X. citri* pv. *glycines* CFBP 2526, which causes bacterial pustule on soybeans.【Conclusion】In this study, we presented the whole genome sequence of strain XC01 and used that sequence to identify genes that might be involved in virulence. This study has also contributed to the available genomic resources for the study of the *Xanthomonas* bacterium.

**Key words:** *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*; Whole genome sequencing; Pathogenic mechanism

杧果 (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) 为漆树科杧果属常绿乔木, 原产于印度马来西亚一带, 是著名的热带水果, 素有“热带果王”之称。杧果细菌性角斑病又称黑斑病, 在我国大多数杧果产区均有发生。病害发生早期常造成落叶, 后期延伸至果面疤痕密布, 直接造成产量降低和失去商业价值。该病是由柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种引起的, 可危害杧果的叶片、枝条、花芽和果实。了解和探索病原菌的基因组信息, 可以从基因组水平上了解病原菌的致病相关基因的种类并分析其特征, 为系统研究病原菌的致病机制和病菌的演化进程提供更多有价值的基础性数据。至今上千个植物病原菌的全基因组已经完成<sup>[1]</sup>, 包

括荧光假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)<sup>[2]</sup>、水稻稻瘟病菌 (*Magnaporthe grisea*)<sup>[3]</sup>、铜绿假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)<sup>[4]</sup>、青霉菌 (*Penicillium digitatum*)<sup>[5]</sup>、水稻黄单胞菌 (*Xanthomonas oryzae*)<sup>[6]</sup>、大丽轮枝菌 (*Verticillium dahliae*)<sup>[7]</sup>和致病疫霉 (*Phytophthora infestans*)<sup>[8]</sup>等。近年来, 我国杧果细菌性角斑病在各杧果主产区的危害越来越严重, 杧果一旦得病后, 果面布满斑点, 基本无治愈可能, 从而丧失商品价值, 一直困扰着广大果农。而科研上对于该病菌的致病机制和防治措施等方面的研究也较少<sup>[9-10]</sup>。因此, 对杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌全基因组序列进行测定并分析其致病相关基因的种类和功

能,可在分子水平上系统研究该病菌的致病机制和与寄主的互作机制,为后续抗病品种的筛选和防病策略的制定提供有价值的参考数据,对农业生产和科学研究均有重要意义。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 菌株培养

柑果细菌性角斑病致病菌柑橘黄单胞菌柑果致病变种(*Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*)为笔者实验室从广西百色采集的病果上分离获得,编号为XC01,经柯赫氏法则验证对柑果具有较强的致病性。利用蔗糖蛋白胨培养基(蛋白胨5 g,蔗糖20 g,硫酸镁0.25 g,磷酸二氢钾0.5 g,蒸馏水1 000 mL, pH=7.5)28 °C恒温震荡培养24 h后收集菌体,用于DNA的提取。

### 1.2 DNA的提取、文库构建和PacBio RS II测序

本部分内容委托北京百迈客生物科技有限公司进行。

### 1.3 原始测序数据质量剪切、序列组装与注释

通过SMRT<sup>[11-12]</sup>测序后,采用拼接软件Velevt 1.2.10<sup>[13]</sup>进行序列组装。利用软件Prodigal<sup>[14]</sup>对组装后的基因组进行基因预测。利用预测得到的基因序列与COG、KEGG、GO、Swiss-Prot、nr等功能数据库做BLAST比对,进行基因的COG和GO功能富集分析等基因功能注释。

### 1.4 专有数据库注释

利用预测得到的基因序列与耐药基因(ARDB)、碳水化合物相关酶数据库(CAZyme)、毒力因子数据库(VFDB)、病原体-宿主互作数据库(PHI)等功能数据库做BLAST比对,分析病原菌可能存在的致病机制。

### 1.5 基因组进化分析

利用OrthoMCL软件对菌株XC01、*X. citri* pv. *glycines* CFBP 2526、*X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae* PXO99A、*X. campestris* pv. *campestris* ATCC 33913和*X. albilineans* GPE PC73的蛋白序列进行家族分类,寻找本菌特有的基因家族。为了进一步确定菌株XC01在黄单胞属中的进化关系,选取了包括XC01菌株在内的14个黄单胞菌、2个*Xylella fastidiosa*和2个*Ralstonia solanacearum*菌株的全基因组序列进行分析。将这18个菌株基因组的7个看家基因(*uvrY*、*secA*、*recA*、*groES*、*dnaK*、*gyrA*和*infB*)的序列串联,以*R. solanacearum*为外群,利用MEGA 6软件进行

系统发育树分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 基因组组装与注释

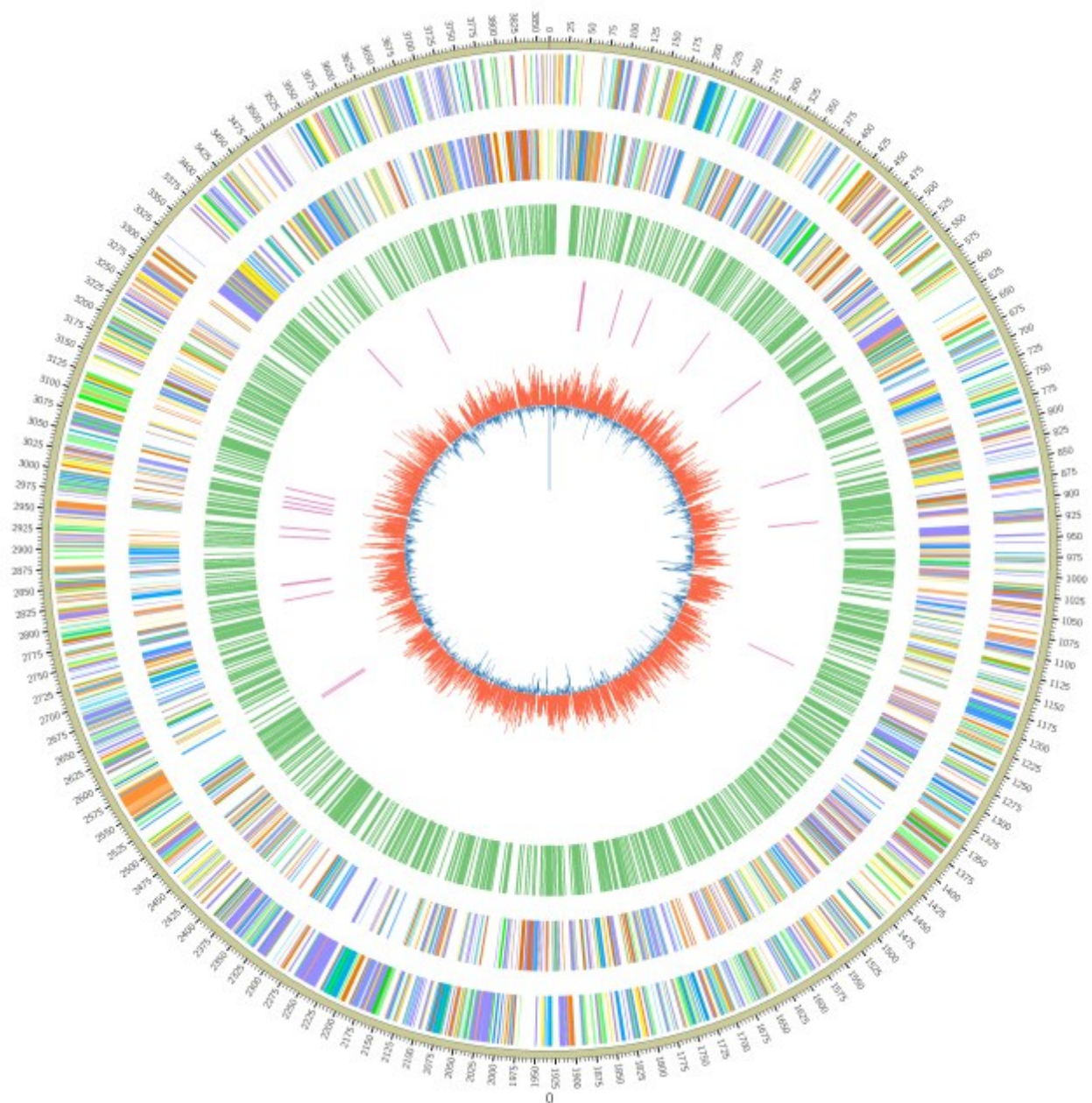
经组装后得到XC01菌株的完整基因组是一条环形细菌染色体,大小为3 865 165 bp(表1、图1),基因组中没有检测到质粒的存在。GC含量为68.9%,明显高于*X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae*(63.7%)、*X. axonopodis* pv. *citri*(64.7%)、*X. campestris* pv. *campestris*(65.0%)和*R. solanacearum*(67.0%)等其他细菌<sup>[15]</sup>。通过软件对组装后的基因组进行基因预测,共获得预测基因3 442个,平均长度为1 005 bp,其中3 297个(95%)获得了注释。通过tRNA-Scan-SE预测,XC01基因组中共有53个tRNA基因。采用RNAmmer 1.2 Server对XC01基因组中含有的rRNA操纵子进行预测,结果显示,5S rRNA、16S rRNA和23S rRNA操纵子在XC01菌株基因组中都含有2个拷贝。XC01菌株序列已提交至GenBank数据库,登录号为CP016836。

表1 XC01菌株基因组组成基本概况

Table 1 Summary of the main assembly and annotation features of the genomes of the strain XC01

特性 Attributes	数值 Value
基因组大小 Genome size/bp	3 865 165
测序平台 Sequencer or array type	PacBio RS II and Illumina MiSeq system
G+C含量 G+C content/%	68.93
蛋白编码区 Protein-coding region/%	89.55
质粒 Plasmid	0
编码基因数 No. of protein-coding genes	3 442
rRNA数量 No. of rRNA operons (Ribosomal RNA)	2
tRNA数量 No. of tRNA genes (Transfer RNA)	53
假基因 Pseudogene	5
基因岛数量 Genome island number	6

将柑橘黄单胞菌柑果致病变种XC01菌株预测基因的蛋白序列与String v9.0数据库进行BLASTp比对,可以获得XC01菌株基因的COG注释结果,并根据注释结果对蛋白进行功能归类。如图2所示,共有2 526个蛋白获得COG功能注释,其中General function prediction only(R,一般功能预测)、Function unknown(S,功能未知)、Amino acid transport and metabolism(E,氨基酸运输和代谢)和Transcription(K,转录)占据比例较大。



最外面一圈为基因组大小的标示,每个刻度为 0.1 Mb;第二圈和第三圈分别为基因组正链和负链上的基因,不同颜色代表不同的 COG 功能分类;第四圈为重复序列;第五圈为 tRNA;最内层为 GC 含量,红色部分表示该区域 GC 含量高于基因组的平均 GC 含量,峰值越高则与平均 GC 含量差异越大,蓝色部分则表示该区域 GC 含量低于基因组的平均 GC 含量。

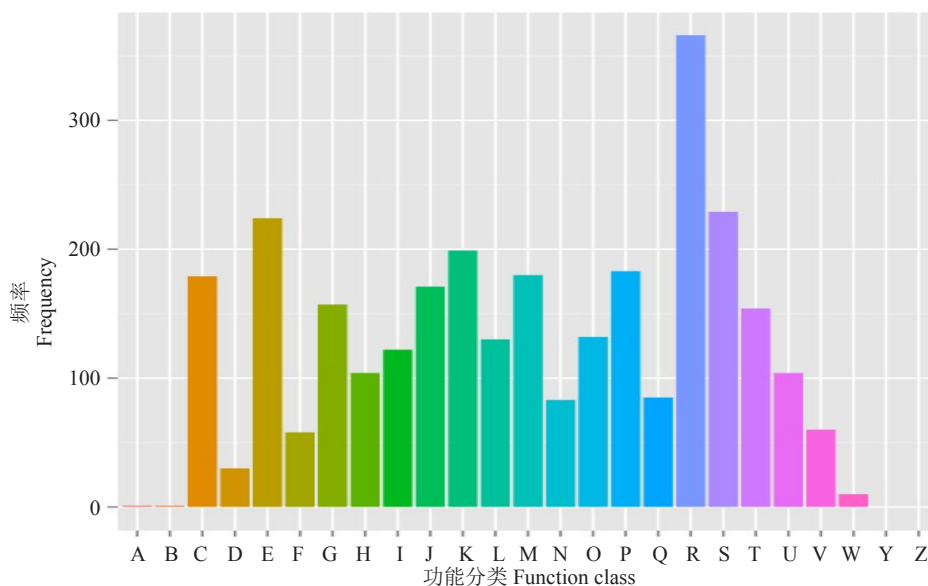
Rings illustrate, from outside to inside, outermost circle indicates locations on the chromosome in base pairs (each unit is 0.1Mb). The second and the third circles show the positions of predicted genes in the clockwise and anticlockwise directions, respectively. The fourth circle shows repetitive sequence. The fifth circle shows tRNA. The last circle indicates percent G+C content, and GC skew.

图 1 XC01 菌株基因组图

Fig. 1 Graphical representation of the chromosome of strain XC01

将预测基因的蛋白序列与 GO 数据库进行 BLASTp 比对获得 GO 注释信息,使用软件 Blast2go 进行 GO 功能聚类分析。共计 1 872 个蛋白基因成功获得 GO 功能注释(图 3)。GO 注释包括 3 个方面

的内容: Biological process(生物学过程)、Cellular component(细胞组分)和 Molecular function(分子功能)。如图 3 所示,在 Cellular component 方面,主要与 Cell part(细胞部分)、Membrane(膜)和 Mem-

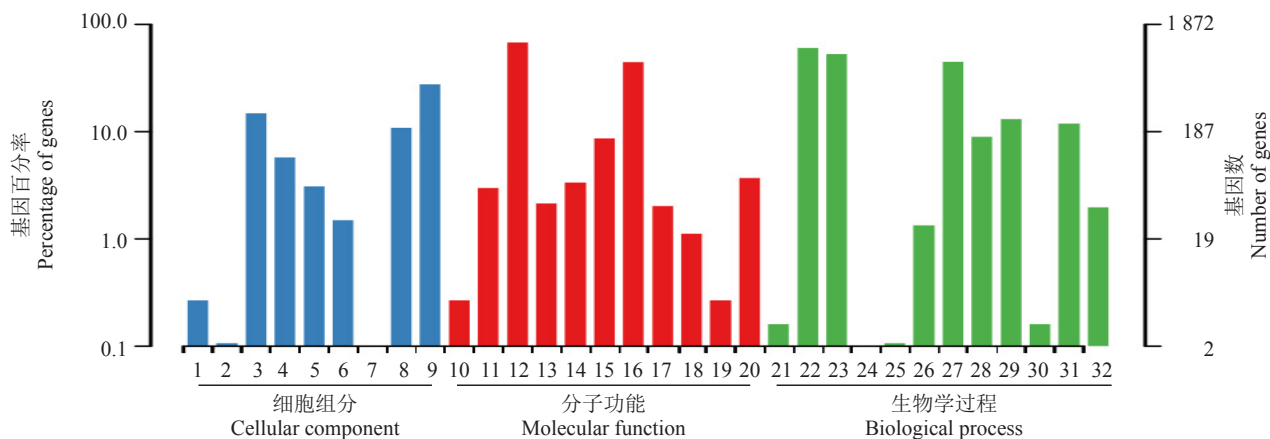


A. RNA 加工与修饰;B. 染色质结构和动力学;C. 能量产生与转化;D. 细胞周期控制,细胞分裂,染色体划分;E. 氨基酸运输和代谢;F. 核苷酸转运和代谢;G. 碳水化合物转移和代谢;H. 辅酶运输和代谢;I. 脂类转移和代谢;J. 翻译,核糖体结构和生物起源;K. 转录;L. 复制、重组和修复;M. 细胞壁/膜/被膜生源起源;N. 细胞运动性;O. 转录后修饰,蛋白质代谢,分子伴侣;P. 无机离子运输和代谢;Q. 此代谢物的合成代谢、转运和分解代谢;R. 一般功能预测;S. 功能未知;T. 信号转导机制;U. 细胞物质转运、分泌和囊泡运输;V. 防御机制;W. 细胞外结构;Y. 核心结构;Z. 细胞骨架。

A. RNA processing and modification; B. Chromatin structure and dynamics; C. Energy production and conversion; D. Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning; E. Amino acid transport and metabolism; F. Nucleotide transport and metabolism; G. Carbohydrate transport and metabolism; H. Coenzyme transport and metabolism; I. Lipid transport and metabolism; J. Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis; K. Transcription; L. Replication, recombination and repair; M. Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis; N. Cell motility; O. Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones; P. Inorganic ion transport and metabolism; Q. Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism; R. General function prediction only; S. Function unknown; T. Signal transduction mechanisms; U. Intracellular trafficking, secretion, and vesicular transport; V. Defense mechanisms; W. Extracellular structures; Y. Nuclear structure; Z. Cytoskeleton.

图 2 XC01 菌株的 COG 功能归类

Fig. 2 Gene distribution based on COG classification of strain XC01



1. 胞外区域;2. 类核;3. 细胞膜;4. 分子复合物;5. 细胞器;6. 细胞器组分;7. 病毒粒子组分;8. 细胞膜组分;9. 细胞组分;10. 蛋白质结合转录因子活性;11. 核酸结合转录因子活性;12. 催化活性;13. 受体活性;14. 结构分子活性;15. 转运活性;16. 结合;17. 电子转移活性;18. 抗氧化活性;19. 酶调节活性;20. 分子传感活性;21. 繁殖;22. 代谢进程;23. 细胞进程;24. 多细胞生物体进程;25. 发育进程;26. 运动;27. 单细胞生物体进程;28. 刺激反应;29. 定位;30. 多生物体进行;31. 生物调节;32. 细胞组分组成和生物合成。

1. Extracellular region; 2. Nucleoid; 3. Membrane; 4. Macromolecular complex; 5. Organelle; 6. Organelle part; 7. Virion part; 8. Membrane part; 9. Cell part; 10. Protein binding transcription factor activity; 11. Nucleic acid binding transcription factor activity; 12. Catalytic activity; 13. Receptor activity; 14. Structural molecule activity; 15. Transporter activity; 16. Binding; 17. Electron carrier activity; 18. Antioxidant activity; 19. Enzyme regulator activity; 20. Molecular transducer activity; 21. Reproduction; 22. Metabolic process; 23. Cellular process; 24. Multicellular organismal process; 25. Developmental process; 26. Locomotion; 27. Single-organism process; 28. Response to stimulus; 29. Localization; 30. Multi-organism process; 31. Biological regulation; 32. Cellular component organization or biogenesis.

图 3 XC01 菌株的 GO 功能聚类

Fig. 3 Gene distribution based on Gene Ontology of strain XC01

brane part(膜组成)有关;在 Molecular function 方面,主要与 Catalytic activity(催化活性)、Transporter activity(转运活性)和 Binding(结合)有关;在 Biological processes 方面,主要与 Metabolic process(代谢过程)、Single organism process(单一生物进程)、Cellu-

lar process(细胞进程)有关。

通过 Nr 库比对进行基因功能注释,得到同源物种信息,如图 4 所示。所有蛋白匹配的同源蛋白来源于 103 个物种,其中 *Luteimonas huabeiensis* 比例最高,为 24.24%。

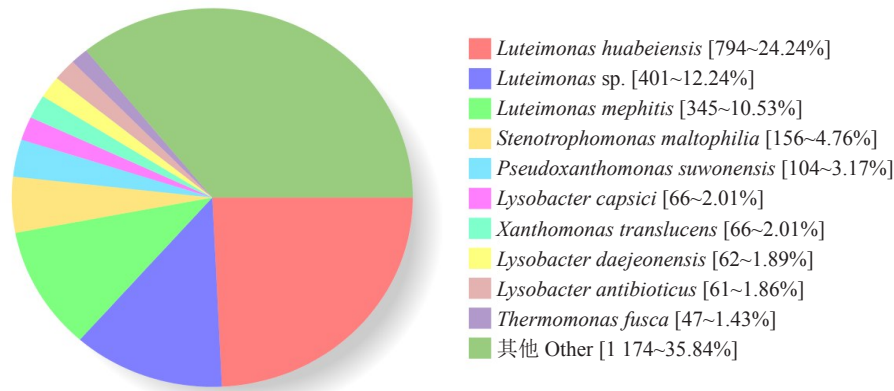


图 4 XC01 菌株的同源物种信息

Fig. 4 Nr homologous species distribution of strain XC01

## 2.2 碳水化合物活性酶类

碳水化合物活性酶类数据库(Carbohydrate-Active Enzymes database)是专业描述结构相关的酶催化或者是碳水化合物绑定模块的数据库,这些基因功能涉及水解、修饰、转移、断裂糖苷键。此数据库

中的一些基因因为具有细胞壁降解酶功能,有助于病原菌突破寄主植株的木质素、纤维素屏障,是致病性的重要基因,如细胞壁降解酶类。如表 2 所示,该数据库的五大类酶中,菌株 XC01 中最多的是糖苷水解酶家族(Glycoside Hydrolase, GH)和碳水化合

表 2 XC01 菌株的 CAZY 酶功能注释

Table 2 CAZY functional annotation of strain XC01

CAZY 种类 CAZY family	No.	预测功能 Putative activities	CAZY 种类 CAZY family	No.	预测功能 Putative activities
碳水化合物结合模块 CMB	23		辅助功能 AA	8	
CMB12	1	几丁质酶 Chitinases	AA2	2	过氧化物酶 Manganese peroxidase
CMB32	3	结合乳糖和半乳糖 Binding to galactose and lactose	AA3	1	纤维二糖脱氢酶 Cellobiose dehydrogenase
CMB44	1	结合纤维素和木聚糖 Bind cellulose and xyloglucan	AA4	1	香草醇氧化酶 Vanillyl-alcohol oxidase
CMB48	5	固定糖原 Glycogen-binding	AA6	3	1,4-苯醌还原酶 1,4-benzoquinone reductase
CMB50	13	结合壳聚糖 Binding to chitopentaose	AA12	1	氧化还原酶 Oxidoreductase
糖苷水解酶家族 GH	45		碳水化合物酯酶 CE	40	
GH10	2	1,4-β 木聚糖内切酶 Endo-1,4-β-xylanase	CE1	10	乙酰木聚糖酯酶 Acetyl xylan esterase
GH13	7	α-淀粉酶 α-amylase	CE3	4	乙酰木聚糖酯酶 Acetyl xylan esterase
GH23	5	G 型溶菌酶 Lysozyme type G	CE6	2	乙酰木聚糖酯酶 Acetyl xylan esterase
GH43	3	β-木糖苷酶 β-xylosidase	CE7	2	乙酰木聚糖酯酶 Acetyl xylan esterase
GH92	3	Mannosyl-oligosaccharide α-1,2-mannosidase	CE10	16	芳基酯酶 Arylesterase
GH103	2	肽聚糖溶菌转糖苷酶 Peptidoglycan lytic transglycosylase	其他 Others	6	
其他 Others	23		多糖裂解酶 PL	4	
糖苷转移酶 GT	30		PL1	1	果胶裂解酶 Pectate lyase
GT1	2	UDP-葡萄糖苷酸转移酶 UDP-glucuronosyltransferase	PL6	1	藻酸盐裂解酶 Alginate lyase
GT2	8	纤维素合成酶 Cellulose synthase	PL9	1	果胶裂解酶 Pectate lyase
GT4	7	蔗糖合成酶 Sucrose synthase	PL12	1	硫酸肝素裂解酶 Heparin-sulfate lyase
GT51	4	细胞壁聚合酶 Murein polymerase			
其他 Others	9				

物酯酶(Carbohydrate Esterases, CE), 分别有 45 和 40 个基因。其余如碳水化合物结合模块(Carbohydrate-Binding Modules, CBM)、多糖裂解酶家族(Polysaccharide Lyases, PL)和糖苷转移酶(Glycosyl Transferases, GT)都远小于 GH 家族的基因。

### 2.3 病原菌-寄主互作相关基因

病原菌-寄主互作的基因数据库(pathogen-host interaction database)整合了微生物致病菌对不同类寄主如动植物和微生物致病相关的基因。这些基因中,大多数的基因失活或者表达

减弱导致病原菌对相应寄主致病能力的降低甚至全部丧失。通过基因注释,菌株 XC01 共有 582 个 PHI 相关基因。在预测到的 582 个基因中,主要分布在 Reduced virulence、Unaffected pathogenicity、Loss of pathogenicity、Mixed outcome、Lethal、Increased virulence (Hypervirulence)、Effector (plant avirulence determinant) 和 Chemistry target 7 个模块中(图 5)。这些基因在病原菌与寄主互作过程中发挥着不同的作用,包括防御机制、复制,重组和修复、信号转导、碳水化无隔

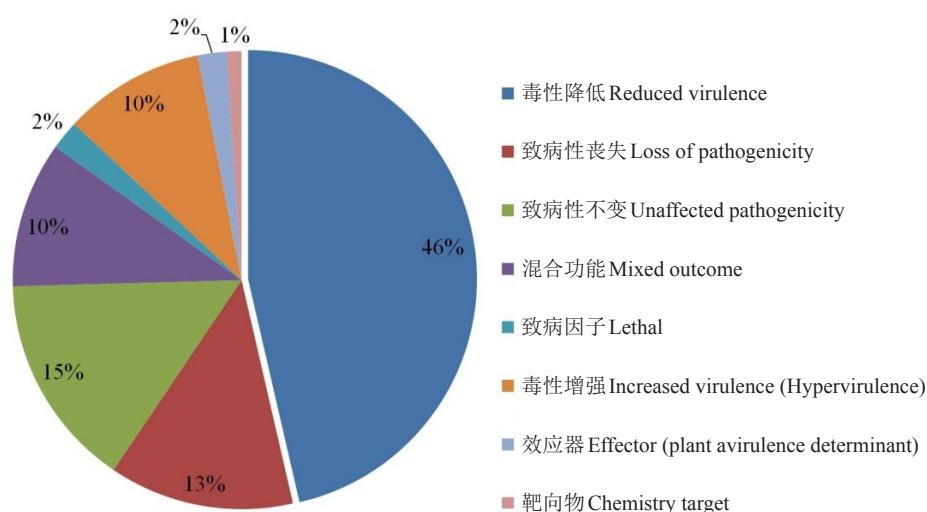


图 5 XC01 菌株在 PHI 数据库中的匹配结果

Fig. 5 Distribution of phenotypic categories of XC01 gene orthologs using the PHI database, the percentage is based on in total 582 hits

运输和代谢、无机离子运输和代谢、细胞内转运、分泌和膜泡运输等。

### 2.4 菌株 XC01 的进化分析

为了进一步明确 XC01 菌株与黄单胞的同源性关系,利用 OrthoMCL 软件对 XC01 (CP016836)、*X. citri* pv. *glycines* CFBP 2526 (CM002268)、*X. oryzae*

pv. *oryzae* PXO99A (NC 010717)、*X. campestris* pv. *campestris* ATCC 33913 (NC 003902) 和 *X. albilineans* GPE PC73 (NC 013722) 5 个菌株所有的 18 990 个基因进行同源基因聚类分析(表 3),菌株 XC01 获得了 2 559 个参与聚类分析的基因数,这些基因分布到 1 640 个基因家族中,其中 55 个是 XC01 菌株特有

表 3 5 个黄单胞菌同源基因的聚类分析

Table 3 The pangenome of strain XC01 comparative other five Xanthomonadaceae strains

物种名称 Species name	总基因数 Total gene number	参与家族分类聚类的基因数 Cluster gene number	基因家族数 Total family Number	特有基因家族数 Unique gene family number
XC01 (CP016836)	3 442	2 559	1 640	55
<i>X. citri</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> CFBP 2526 (CM002268)	4 372	2 751	1 754	49
<i>X. oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> PXO99A (NC 010717)	4 031	3 563	2 124	44
<i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i> ATCC 33913 (NC 003902)	4 179	3 748	2 430	10
<i>X. albilineans</i> GPE PC73 (NC 013722)	2 966	2 523	1 618	30

的基因家族,这些特有基因编码转录、信号识别等生物学过程,可能在XC01菌株侵染杧果的过程中起到重要作用。

以7个看家基因的串联序列为基础,利用

MEGA 6软件构建的XC01菌株的系统发育树如图6所示。从图6中可以看出菌株XC01和大豆细菌性脓包病的病原菌*X. citri* pv. *glycines* CFBP 2526亲缘关系最近。

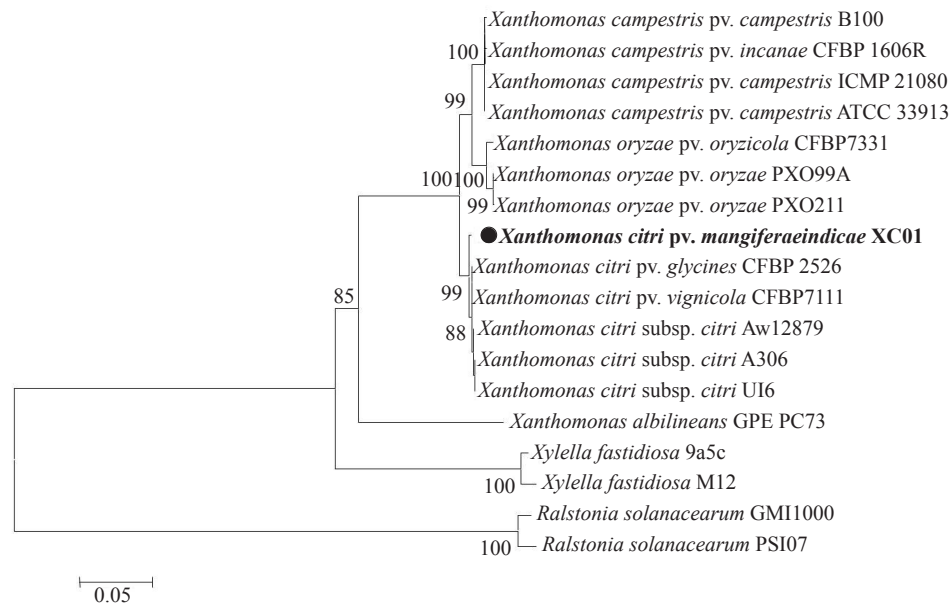


图6 基于7个看家基因的串联序列构件的XC01菌株系统发育树

Fig. 6 Maximum likelihood tree of the genome of strain XC01 showing the relationship to other fully sequenced xanthomonads and related species

### 3 讨论

近几年,我国杧果各个产区(包括川滇金沙江干热河谷杧果晚熟区)产业的发展都受到了细菌性角斑病的影响,成功和高效防治细菌性角斑病是杧果产业健康发展的重要条件。本研究首次利用PacBio RS II测序平台对一株来源于广西百色的柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种XC01进行了全基因组序列的测定,并对其基本特征(序列长度、GC含量、基因数量、功能注释)进行了分析。虽然目前与柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种同种的多种*Xanthomonas*基因组已经公布<sup>[15]</sup>,但由于相同物种的不同菌株在基因组结构和编码蛋白上存在一定的差异,通过对测序结果进行Nr库同源性注释,发现同源性最高的是*Luteimonas huabeiensis*(24%)。而在黄单胞菌属中,与*X. translucens*的同源序列最高,但仅为2%,这也说明Nr库中所含的*X. citri*基因序列非常少,因此同种的*X. citri*基因组信息不能全面反映杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌的基因组遗传信息,完善柑橘黄单胞菌

杧果致病变种全基因组序列的相关信息对于研究杧果细菌性角斑病的作用意义重大。另外,*X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*的基因组信息也能用于杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌和其他*X. citri*的比较基因组分析,分析它们的进化历程和系统发育关系。柑橘黄单胞菌杧果致病变种全基因组测序有助于全面认识杧果细菌性角斑病病原菌致病相关基因和在与寄主互动过程中的致病性变异。在病原菌-寄主互动中,*X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*和其他植物病原菌一样需要经历接触、侵染、潜育和发病几个复杂且关键的过程<sup>[16]</sup>。在接触过程中,病原菌通过释放胞外酶、激素和毒素等致病因子来完成对寄主植物的侵染过程,而PR基因、编码WRKY转录因子、G蛋白偶联受体、蛋白激酶、苯丙烷代谢、细胞色素450酶系、效应蛋白和信号转导基因直接或间接参与致病过程<sup>[17-18]</sup>。在获得*X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*基因组信息后,通过生物信息学分析,可从基因组中筛选出这些致病关键因子的编码基因,为后期探索*X. citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*与杧果的互动机制及病菌自身致



病机制提供了分子水平上的参考数据。

### 参考文献 References:

- [1] NORDBERG H, CANTOR M, DUSHEYKO S, HUA S, POLIAKOV A, SHABALOV L, SMIRNOVA T, GRIGORIEV LV, DUBAHAK I. The genome portal of the department of energy joint denome institute: 2014 updates [J]. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2004, 42(1): 26-31.
- [2] SILBY M W, CERDENO-TARRAGA A M, VERNIKOS G S, GIDDEN S R, JACKSON R W, PRESTIN G M, ZHANG X X. Genomic and genetic analyses of diversity and plant interactions of *Pseudomonas fluorescens*[J]. *Genome Biology*, 2009, 10(5): 51.
- [3] DEAN R A, TALBOT N J, EBBOLE D J, FARMAN M L, MITCHELL T K, ORBACH M J, THON M, KULKARNI R, XU J R, PAN H, READ N D, LEE Y H, CARBONE L, BROWN D, OH Y Y. The genome sequence of the rice blast fungus *Magnaporthe grisea*[J]. *Nature*, 2005, 434(7036): 980-986.
- [4] LEE D G, URBACH J M, WU G, LIBERATI N T, FEINBAUM R L, MIYAYA S, DIGGINS L T, HE J, SAUCIER M, DEZIEL E, FRIEDMAN L, LI L, GRILLS G, MONTGOMERY K. Genomic analysis reveals that *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* virulence is combinatorial[J]. *Genome Biology*, 2006, 7(10): 90.
- [5] MARCET H M, BALLESTER A R, FUENTE B, HARRIES E, MARCOS J F, CONZALEZ-CANDELAS L, GABALDON T, ANA-ROSA B, BEATRIZ F. Genome sequence of the necrotrophic fungus *Penicillium digitatum*, the main postharvest pathogen of citrus[J]. *BMC Genomics* 2012, 13(1): 646.
- [6] SALZBERG S L, SOMMER D D, SCHATZ M C, PHILLIPPY A M, RABINOEICZ P D, TSUGE S, FURUTANI A. Genome sequence and rapid evolution of the rice pathogen *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* PXO99A[J]. *BMC Genomics*, 2008, 9(1): 204.
- [7] 陈相永. 大丽轮枝菌不同毒力菌株全基因组测序及重测序分析[D]. 北京:中国农业科学院,2012.  
CHEN Xiangyong. The analysis of whole genome sequencing and re-sequencing of diversely virulent isolates of *Verticillium dahlia*[D]. Beijing: Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 2012.
- [8] HAAS B J, KAMOUN S, ZODY M C, JIANG R H Y, HANDSAKER R E, CANO L M, GRABHER M, KODIRA C D, RAFFAELE S, TORYO-ALALIBO T, BOZKURT T O. Genome sequence and analysis of the Irish potato famine pathogen *Phytophthora infestans*[J]. *Nature*, 2009, 461(7262):393-398.
- [9] 张大智,詹儒林,柳凤,李国平,赵艳龙,常金梅. 芒果细菌性角斑病菌细胞壁降解酶致病作用[J]. *果树学报*, 2016, 33(5):585-593.
- [10] ZHANG Dazhi, ZHAN Rulin, LIU Feng, LI Guoping, ZHAO Yanlong, CHANG Jinmei. Pathogenic effect of of cell wall degrading enzymes produced by pathogen causing mango bacterial leaf spot [J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2016, 33(5): 585-593.
- [11] 张大智,詹儒林,柳凤,赵艳龙,何衍彪,常金梅. 芒果细菌性角斑病菌粗毒素的生物学活性、理化性质及致病作用[J]. *果树学报*, 2017, 34(6): 723-734.
- [12] ZHANG Dazhi, ZHAN Rulin, LIU Feng, ZHAO Yanlong, HE Yanbiao, CHANG Jinmei. Biological activity, physical and chemical properties and pathogenic effect of crude toxic produced by pathogen causing mango bacterial leaf spot[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2017, 34(6):723-734.
- [13] EID J, FEHR A, GRAY J, LUING K, LYLE J, OTTO G, PELUSO P, RANK D, BAYBAYAN P, BETTMAN B, BIBILLO A, BJORNSON K, CHAUDHURI B, CHRISTIANS F, CICERO R. Real-time DNA sequencing from single polymerase molecules[J]. *Science*, 2009, 323(5910): 133-138.
- [14] FAINO L, SEIDL M F, DATEMA E, BERG G C M, JANSSEN A, WITTENBERG A H J, THOMMA B P H. Single-molecule real-time sequencing combined with optical mapping yields completely finished fungal genome[J]. *MBio*, 2015, 6(4): e00936.
- [15] ZERBINO D R, BIRNER E. Velvet: algorithms for de novo short read assembly using de Bruijn graphs[J]. *Genome Research*, 2008, 18(5): 821-829.
- [16] HYATT D, CHEN G L, LOCASCIO P F, LAND M L, LARIMER F W, HAUSER L J. Prodigal: prokaryotic gene recognition and translation initiation site identification[J]. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 2010, 11(1): 119.
- [17] OCHIAI H, INOUE Y, TAKEYA M, SASAKI A, KAKU H. Genome sequence of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* suggests contribution of large numbers of effector genes and insertion sequences to its race diversity[J]. *JARQ*, 2005, 39(4): 275-287.
- [18] CAILLAUD M C, ASAI S, RALLAPALLI G, PIQUEREZ S, FABRO G, JONES J D G. A downy mildew effector attenuates salicylic acid-triggered immunity in *Arabidopsis* by interacting with the host mediator complex[J]. *PLoS Biology*, 2013, 11(12): e1001732.
- [19] BIRCH P R, BOEVINK P C, GILROY E M, HEIN I, PRITCHARD L, WHISSON S C. Oomycete RXLR effectors: delivery, functional redundancy and durable disease resistance [J]. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*, 2008, 11(4): 373-379.
- [20] ZULUAGA A P, SOLE M, LU H B, GONGORA-GASTILLO E, VAILLANCOURT B, COLL N, BUELL C R, VALLS M. Transcriptome responses to *Ralstonia solanacearum* infection in the roots of the wild potato *Solanum commersonii*[J]. *BMC Genomics*, 2015, 16(1): 246.