

赣州橘园根系内生丛枝菌根真菌群落多样性 鉴定及其受黄龙病菌侵染的影响

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摘要:【目的】鉴定赣州橘园黄龙病菌侵染和健康柑橘根系内生丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)的多样性, 并明确黄龙病菌的侵染对于AMF群落的影响。【方法】使用AMF 18S小亚基核糖体特异引物AMV4.5NF/AMDGR对黄龙病菌侵染和健康柑橘根系DNA扩增建库, 通过454高通量测序和生物信息学分析挖掘赣州橘园根系AMF多样性及其受黄龙病菌侵染的影响。【结果】从赣州橘园的柑橘根系中鉴定到80个AMF种, 其中包括44个已知的AMF种和36个新种。进化分析发现, 球囊霉属AMF占总AMF数的78.75%, 是赣州柑橘根系内生AMF群落的优势菌属。鉴定到类球囊霉属的12个AMF, 其中*Paraglomus.N2*和*Paraglomus.N7*的丰度位于总AMF的第二和第三, 说明类球囊霉属AMF在赣州柑橘AMF群落中占有重要地位。PCoA分析表明黄龙病菌侵染显著改变了柑橘根系AMF的群落结构, 而AMF群落的 α 多样性指数无显著性变化。通过丰度差异分析鉴定到6个在黄龙病菌侵染后丰度差异显著的AMF种, 表明黄龙病菌侵染可能通过改变AMF菌种组成和相对丰度来影响其群落结构。【结论】全面揭示了赣州橘园根系内生AMF多样性, 并且黄龙病菌侵染可通过改变菌种组成和相对丰度来影响AMF群落结构。

关键词:柑橘; 黄龙病; 丛枝菌根真菌; 多样性; 群落结构; 球囊霉属

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Identification of root endophytic arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi community diversity and its variations under the infection of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* in the citrus orchard of Ganzhou city

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Abstract: 【Objective】Citrus trees have sparse root hairs and thus rely on Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) for mineral nutrient uptake. AMF play a significant role in plant growth, tolerance to biotic and abiotic stress and fruit quality. In this study, we employed a high-throughput sequencing of 18S rRNA gene clone library to determine the AMF community composition of Huanglongbing (HLB)-infected citrus roots and healthy citrus roots. The results would not only decipher the endophytic AMF diversity of citrus roots, but also reveal the effect of HLB infection on the citrus roots endophytic AMF community diversity. 【Methods】The roots of the HLB-infected and healthy citrus trees (*Mandarin* (*Citrus reticulata* 'Unshiu') grafted on *Poncirus trifoliata*) were sampled from a citrus orchard in Xunwu county of Ganzhou city. After removing the loose soil, lateral roots were collected and placed in sterile 50 mL tubes with 25 mL phosphate buffer (per liter: 6.33 g of NaH₂PO₄·H₂O, 16.5 g of Na₂HPO₄·7H₂O, 200 μ L Silwet L-77). Subsequently, the tubes were vortexed at a maximum speed for 1 min to remove

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the attached soil, and the buffer was refreshed until the buffer was clear after vortex. Then the clean roots were washed in an ultrasonic cleaner for 6 min to remove the tiny attached soil. The total DNA of citrus roots and AMF were extracted from the clean citrus lateral roots using modified CTAB method, and the AMF 18S small subunit region of ribosomal RNA gene (18S SSU rRNA) specific primer pair AMV4.5NF/AMDGR was used to establish the sequencing libraries. After 454 GX FLX pyrosequencing, the raw sequencing data were trimmed by MOTHUR software to obtain the high-quality reads: (1) Reads which carried the correct barcode and forward primer sequences; (2) Reads were more than 200 bp in length. After denoising with PyroNoise and removing the chimeras sequences, the remaining sequences were considered as clean reads. QIIME (Quantitative Insights Into Microbial Ecology) software was utilized to generate OTUs with 97% identity threshold, and the most abundant sequence from each OTU was selected as the representative sequences. Then representative sequences were identified by searching in the Maarjam database. For phylogenetic analysis, the representative sequences of all AMF species were aligned using MAFFT (Multiple sequence alignment program), and a neighbor-joining phylogenetic analysis of all the AMF species was generated on the alignment result by TOPALi V2.5 (F84 model with gamma substitution rates and bootstrapping over 100 runs). For the α diversity analysis, Simpson Index, Shannon Index, Observed species (Sobs) and Chao1 Index were used. QIIME was utilized to calculate the AMF diversity (Shannon Index and Simpson Index) and richness (Observed species and Chao1 Index) indices of different samples. PCoA (Principal coordinates analysis) was used to compare the difference of endophytic AMF community structures between the HLB infected and healthy citrus roots. PCoA map was performed based on the unweighted Unifrac distance metrics by R software. 【Results】Based on the high-throughput sequencing of AMF 18S SSU rRNA fragments, a total of 80 AMF molecular species were identified from the healthy and the HLB-infected citrus roots (*Mandarin* grafted on the *Poncirus trifoliata*) sampled from a citrus orchard in Xunwu county of Ganzhou city. Among which, 44 AMF molecular species were known deposited in Maarjam database and the remained 36 AMF molecular species were new species. From the phylogenetic analysis, the *Glomus* AMF were accounting for 78.75% of the total AMF species, indicating that *Glomus* was the dominant genus in the AMF community of citrus roots in Ganzhou city. In addition, 12 *Paraglomus* AMF species were also identified, and the *Paraglomus.N2* and *Paraglomus.N7* were the 2nd and 3rd abundant AMF species in this community, revealing the important position of *Paraglomus* in the AMF community of citrus roots in Ganzhou city. Based on the PCoA analysis, the HLB infection significantly altered the AMF community of citrus roots. However, no significant difference was observed in the total richness and diversity of AMF community between the HLB infected samples and the non-infected samples. Subsequently, the relative abundance of 6 AMF species were found to be changed significantly during the HLB infection. This phenomenon revealed that HLB infection might affect the citrus roots AMF community through altering the composition and relative abundance of AMF species. 【Conclusion】*Glomus* AMF species were the dominant AMF species in the citrus roots of Ganzhou city, and *Paraglomus* AMF species also played an important role in the AMF community of citrus roots in Ganzhou city. In addition, the HLB infection significantly altered the endophytic AMF community structures of citrus roots (especially the composition and relative abundance of several AMF species), while the total α diversity was not changed. We hypothesized that the HLB infection might not affect the citrus roots AMF community through altering the composition of carbohydrates, but the actual pathway remains to be further explored.

Key words: Citrus; Huanglongbing; AMF; Diversity; Community structure; *Glomus*

丛枝菌根共生(Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Symbiosis, AMS)是大多数陆地植物与球囊霉门真菌之间形成的一种互惠共生关系^[1-2]。丛枝菌根真菌(Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi, AMF)能够通过植物根系外形成庞大的菌丝网络来吸收氮、磷等矿质营养,运输到根内后通过植物根系内部形成的高度分枝的丛枝结构输送给寄主植物,同时 AMF 也通过丛枝结构从植物获取碳源来维持自己的生存^[3-4]。柑橘根毛稀少,严重依赖与 AMF 形成互惠共生来从土壤中吸收矿质营养^[5]。前人研究表明,接种丛枝菌根真菌能够促进柑橘生长和营养吸收^[6],提高柑橘抗旱性^[5],提升柑橘果实品质^[7]等,并且不同 AMF 群落对植物的生长促进作用也存在差异^[8],因此研究柑橘根系 AMF 群落结构具有重要意义。

鉴于丛枝菌根真菌的重要作用,前人对菌根真菌群落进行了大量且深入的研究。早期对菌根真菌的鉴定主要是依据对孢子的形态学观察,但是这种方法受到菌根真菌产孢能力和检测人员经验的影响,结果可靠性较差^[9]。基于克隆文库测序和分子标记的分子鉴定技术应用于菌根真菌的鉴定提高了菌根群落分析的精确性,并且能够对菌根真菌在种水平(species level)和隔离群水平(isolate level)进行鉴定^[10]。然而这种方法受到 PCR 扩增的制约,无法对低丰度的菌根真菌进行鉴定,同时也无法对各菌根真菌的相对丰度进行准确的检测。随着高通量测序技术应用于菌根真菌的鉴定和群落分析,破除了克隆文库测序瓶颈,大大提高了菌根真菌鉴定的数据量和准确性,不仅能够鉴定到大量低丰度的菌根真菌,还能够对鉴定到的菌根真菌的群落结构及其相对丰度进行准确的分析^[11]。

随着菌根真菌鉴定技术的不断发展,前人通过孢子形态观察、克隆测序和高通量测序的方法对柑橘根系的 AMF 群落结构进行了大量的研究。Camprubi 等^[12]通过形态观察的方法从西班牙柑橘园中鉴定到来自 *Glomus*、*Acaulospora*、*Gigaspora*、*Sclerocystis* 和 *Scutellospora* 5 个属的 AMF 孢子。Wang 等^[13]通过克隆文库测序的方法从枳和红橘的根系中鉴定到 10 个 AMF 分子种,且枳和红橘根系的 AMF 群落结构存在显著差异。Song 等^[14]通过高通量测序的方法从我国 8 个柑橘产区的 14 种柑橘砧穗组合的柑橘根系中鉴定到 80 个 AMF 的分子种,并发现柑橘根系 AMF 群落主要受到生境和柑橘砧木/接穗基

因型的影响。

柑橘黄龙病(Huanglongbing, HLB)是一种由韧皮部杆菌属细菌(*Candidatus Liberibacter* spp.)所引起的对柑橘产业威胁最大的毁灭性病害,由于缺乏有效的防治方法,目前黄龙病在世界范围内广泛传播,对世界柑橘产业造成了巨大的损害^[15-17]。前人研究表明,黄龙病菌侵染显著改变了柑橘根际和根系内生的细菌群落^[18]。然而作为柑橘重要的共生伙伴,AMF 的群落结构是否也会受到黄龙病菌侵染的影响还未见报道。笔者通过对丛枝菌根真菌 18S SSU rRNA 的特异区段进行高通量测序,鉴定了赣州地区柑橘根系 AMF 群落的组成,并分析了黄龙病菌侵染对于柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落丰度、多样性及结构的影响。研究成果将有助于进一步明确黄龙病菌侵染对柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落的影响,并为今后开展接种 AMF 对柑橘黄龙病耐性影响的研究打下了基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验材料及采样

以枳砧(*Poncirus trifoliata* L. Raf)嫁接‘温州蜜柑’(*Citrus reticulata* ‘Unshiu’)的柑橘植株根系作为实验材料,分为黄龙病菌侵染样品(XPMH)和非侵染样品(XPM)各 3 个重复。实验材料于 2016 年 5 月采集自江西省赣州市寻乌县(24°54' N, 115°39' E),树龄均为 20 a(年),其中黄龙病菌侵染样品感病时间为 3 a,树体感病后全园杀木虱并采用防虫网网室覆盖,避免样品间的交叉感染。采样时先延滴水线附近挖去表层约 5 cm 的土壤,然后分 3 个点(每个点之间相隔约 120°)挖取柑橘植株的根系,并混合均匀作为 1 个重复。所有根系样品保存在冰盒中,运输到实验室进行样品的处理。为了保证样品的可靠性,采样时黄龙病菌侵染样品和健康样品分别采 4 个重复,经过 PCR 检测确认后各选择 3 个合格样品进行后续实验。

1.2 根系样品处理

根系样品运送到实验室后需尽快进行处理,首先带上酒精消毒过的手套将根系表面宽松的土壤去掉,随后将根系放入灭菌的 50 mL 离心管中,并加入 25 mL 磷酸缓冲液(每 L 含 6.33 g 的 $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 16.5 g 的 $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 以及 200 μL Silwet L-77),以最大速度在涡旋仪上涡旋,使得根系上的土壤脱

落,中间更换磷酸缓冲液继续涡旋,直至溶液澄清为止。根系样品使用超声波清洗机清洗5 min,随后将根系样品置于超净工作台中吹干,用液氮冷冻,并保存于-80 °C冰箱中备用^[14]。

1.3 柑橘DNA的提取及黄龙病样品的PCR检测

参考Cheng等^[19]的改良版CTAB法进行所有柑橘根系样品的基因组DNA的提取,得到的总DNA经过微量分光光度计(NanoDrop 2000, Thermo Fisher, 美国)和凝胶电泳检测浓度及质量后,选择质量合格的用于后续PCR检测及建库测序实验。以提取的黄龙病与非黄龙病柑橘根系的DNA为模板,使用根据黄龙病病原菌 β 操纵子基因序列设计的A2/J5引物进行黄龙病菌检测^[20]。引物序列为 A2: TATAAAGTTGACCTTTCGAGTTT, J5: ACAAAGCAGAAATAGCACGAACAA。扩增片段长度为703 bp。

1.4 丛枝菌根18S小亚基核糖体特异区段扩增及建库测序

使用丛枝菌根18S小亚基核糖体区段特异引物AMV4.5NF/AMDGR加上测序接头及Barcode的融合引物对根系样品总DNA进行PCR扩增。融合引物序列为:AMV4.5NF: 5'-GCCTCCCTCGCGCCAT-CAG-NNNNNNNNN-AAGCTCGTAGTGAATTC-G-3', AMDGR: 5'-GCCT TGCCAGCCCGCTCAG-CCCAACTATCCCTATTAATCAT-3'(下划线的为454测序接头,10个连续的N代表barcode,斜体为18S小亚基核糖体特异引物)。PCR扩增使用高保真的PFX DNA聚合酶(PFX DNA Polymerase, Thermo Fisher, 美国)在ABI 9700的96孔PCR仪上进行(Applied Biosystems, 美国),反应程序为94 °C预变性3 min,94 °C变性30 s,52 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸45 s,30个循环,72 °C终止延伸7 min。PCR扩增产物通过Agencourt AMPure XP kit试剂盒(Beckman coulter, 美国)进行磁珠吸附回收,并使用LabChip GX (Caliper, 美国)检测回收片段的大小及浓度,将检测合格的样品通过华大基因研究院(深圳,中国)的GS FLX Titanium XLR70 plates平台(454 Life Sciences/Roche Applied Biosystems, 美国)对AMF的18S小亚基核糖体特异片段进行454高通量测序。

1.5 生物信息学分析

从测序平台得到的原始数据使用MOTHUR软件(版本1.31.2, <http://www.mothur.org/>)进行质控及

筛选,符合以下条件的序列才能作为有效序列用于后续分析:(1)序列带有完整且准确的10 bp的Barcode;(2)序列长度大于200 bp。使用PyroNoise对序列进行降噪,再使用UCHIME软件检测并去除嵌合体序列^[21]。剩下的序列使用MOTHOR去除掉接头、barcode以及引物序列,作为有效序列。有效序列通过QIIME(Quantitative Insights Into Microbial Ecology,软件版本1.50, <http://qiime.sourceforge.net/>)按97%相似度进行OTU(操作分类单元)聚类,并且每个OTU中丰度最高的序列将作为该OTU的代表序列^[22]。所有OTU的代表序列通过与Maarjam数据库中的虚拟种(virtual taxa, VT)序列(<http://maarjam.botany.ut.ee/>)进行本地blast比对^[23],对OTU的生物分类信息进行注释。Blast的参数设置如下:(1)比对上的序列长度不能比query(代表序列)和subject(比对上的数据库中序列)中的短的序列短10 bp;(2)Blast的阈值为1e-10。比对结果中相似度97%以上的定义为比对到该虚拟种,相似度在90%~97%的定义为新的丛枝菌根真菌分子种^[24]。为了进一步明确所有丛枝菌根真菌虚拟种以及分子种之间的亲缘关系,所有代表序列通过MAFFT(Multiple alignment program)软件进行比对后^[25],使用TOPALi v2.5软件进行Neighbor-joining analysis的F84 model with gamma substitution rates进行进化树的构建^[11],bootstrapping超过100次,构建好的进化树使用Fig-Tree v1.43软件作图和优化。

对所有的OTU完成注释后,以OTU为依据计算每个样品的 α 多样性指数(评估样品内部的多样性及丰度)。笔者通过QIIME软件来计算每个样品的丛枝菌根群落的 α 多样性指数,计算内容主要包括:代表丛枝菌根群落多样性的Shannon Index和Simpson Index以及代表丛枝菌根种丰度的Observed species和Chao1 Index^[26]。所有样品的稀释曲线使用Observed species参数作为依据,使用R软件(版本2.15.3)来画图。笔者使用主坐标分析法(Principal coordinates analysis, PCoA)来分析黄龙病菌侵染对于丛枝菌根群落的影响。PCoA分析需要使用QIIME软件来计算样品间的非限制性UniFrac距离指标(unweighted UniFrac distance metrics)得到距离矩阵^[27],再使用R软件的ade4包依据非限制性UniFrac距离指标进行绘图^[28]。实验结果数据使用Metastats(<http://metastats.cbc.umd.edu/>)进行显著

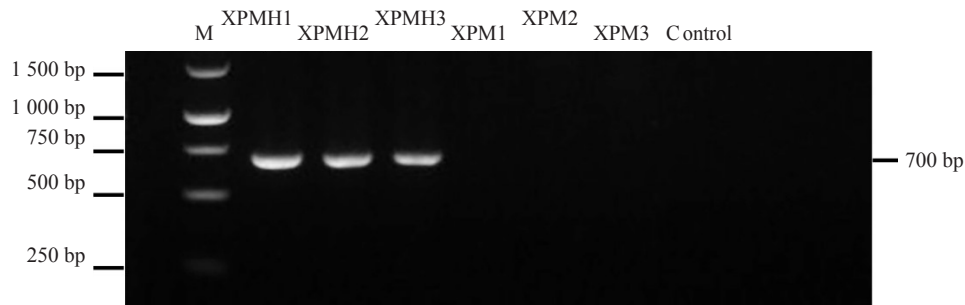
性分析^[29]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 柑橘样品的黄龙病菌检测

为了保证样品的可靠性,笔者使用前人针对黄龙病原菌 *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* 的 β 操

纵子基因序列设计的特异引物 A2/J5 对样品进行 PCR 检测。通过电泳检测,发现 3 个黄龙病菌侵染的样品均能扩增到清晰的 700 bp 左右的条带,而非黄龙病菌侵染样品及水做模板的阴性对照均没有相应条带(图 1)。说明笔者采集的黄龙病菌侵染及非侵染材料均可靠,无污染。



M. DNA Marker 1 000 bp (Thermo); XPMH1、XPMH2、XPMH3. 黄龙病菌侵染的柑橘样品; XPM1、XPM2、XPM3. 非黄龙病菌侵染的柑橘样品; Control: 阴性对照。

M. DNA Marker 1 000 bp (Thermo); XPMH1, XPMH2, XPMH3. HLB infected citrus samples; XPM1, XPM2, XPM3. non-infected citrus samples; Control: Negative control.

图 1 柑橘材料黄龙病菌的 PCR 检测

Fig. 1 Detection of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* in citrus samples

2.2 测序结果分析

笔者采用了 454 高通量测序的方法对柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落及其受黄龙病菌侵染的影响进行了系统性的分析。采集了江西省赣州市寻乌县同一个果园中黄龙病菌侵染以及非侵染的柑橘根系材料,并提取 DNA 使用 AMF 的 18S 小亚基核糖体特异引物 AMV4.5NF/AMDGR 进行建库测序。通过 454 高通量测序,总共得到 89 456 条原始序列,经过序列的处理与筛选,其中 52 909 条序列符合有效序列的标准。使用 QIIME 软件按照 97% 的相似度进行聚类后,总共产生 238 个 OTU。为了对 OTU 的分类进行鉴定,将序列与 MAARJAM 数据库中丛枝菌根的序

列进行比对,发现 50 494 条序列被分类到球囊霉门(即 AMF),占总有效序列数的 95.44%,说明了特异引物 AMV4.5NF/AMDGR 对柑橘根系内生 AMF 的扩增效率和特异性都很高,保证了数据的可靠性(表 1)。根据分类得到的 OTU 数绘制了稀释曲线(图 2),发现所有样品的稀释曲线都是接近于抛物线型的,说明测序深度已经能够反映柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落的整体情况,进一步保证了数据的可靠性。

在种水平上,笔者总共鉴定到 80 个丛枝菌根真菌种,包括 44 个 Maarjam 数据库中收录的 AMF 虚拟种(virtual taxa, VT)和 36 个新的 AMF 分子种。利用 MAFFT 软件对所有 AMF 种的代表序列进行比对

表 1 测序数据质量及分类概述

Table 1 Summary of the quality and classification of sequencing data

样品名 Samples	原始序列 Raw reads	有效序列 Effective reads	有效序列比例 Effective reads ratio/%	OTU 数 OTU number	球囊霉门序列 Glomeromycota reads	球囊霉门序列比例 Glomeromycota Reads ratio/%
XPMH1	15 981	9 688	60.62	78	8 964	92.53
XPMH2	16 040	8 665	54.02	82	7 721	89.11
XPMH3	13 003	8 050	61.91	76	8 048	99.98
XPM1	15 805	9 782	61.89	88	9 619	98.33
XPM2	12 849	7 518	58.51	79	7 515	99.96
XPM3	15 778	9 206	58.35	100	8 627	93.71
Total	89 456	52 909	59.15	238	50 494	95.44

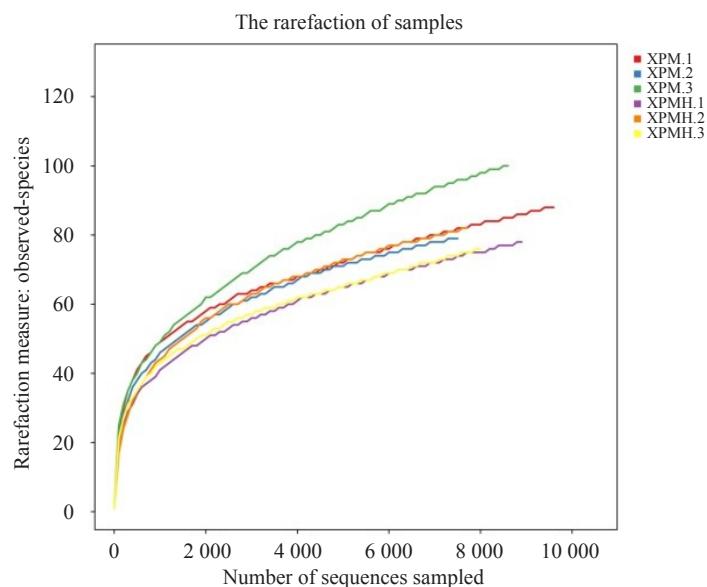


图2 所有样品的稀释曲线

Fig. 2 The rarefaction curve of all the samples

后,以 Neighbor-joining phylogenetic analysis 对所有 AMF 种构建系统进化树,分析 AMF 种间的亲缘关系并对新 AMF 分子种进行初步注释。结果表明,80 个 AMF 种主要分为球囊霉属和类球囊霉属 2 个大的分组,其中近明囊霉属的 2 个种和无梗囊霉属的 1 个种都被归属到了球囊霉属 1 组,说明其亲缘关系上更近。新的 AMF 分子种主要聚集为 3 个簇,其中 Cluster 1 包含 *Glomus.N12*、*N15*、*N17*、*N21*、*N25* 和 *Glomus.ORVIN.GLO3D_VTX00310*, Cluster 2 包含 *Glomus.N4*、*N7*、*N13*、*N19*、*N20*、*N26* 和 *Glomus.Glo38_VTX00209*, Cluster 3 包含 *Paraglomus.N1*、*N2*、*N3*、*N4*、*N5*、*N6*、*N7*、*N8*、*N9*、*N10* 和 *Paraglomus.brasilianum_VTX00239*。其余 15 个新 AMF 分散于球囊霉属 AMF 的枝上,也都被认为是球囊霉属的新 AMF 种(图 3)。

笔者检测到 2 种已知形态种的 AMF 种, *Glomus.MO-G17_VTX00114* 对应的形态种为 *Glomus intraradices* (BEG21, 新名称为 *Rhizophagus intraradices*), *Glomus.MO-G13_VTX00115* 对应的形态种是 *Glomus vesiculiferum* (新名称为 *Rhizophagus vesiculiferum*), 其中 *Glomus.MO-G17_VTX00114* 为目前最常用的商业化菌剂。在系统进化树中, *Glomus.MO-G17_VTX00114*、*Glomus.MO-G59_VTX00384* 和 *Glomus.MO-G13_VTX00115* 聚集为一枝(图 3), 因此认为该枝应该被定义为根孢囊霉属 *Rhizophagus*。

因此,已知的 44 个 AMF 虚拟种中包括 37 个球

囊霉属 (*Glomus*) 的虚拟种, 3 个根孢囊霉属 (*Rhizophagus*) 的虚拟种 1 个无梗囊霉属 (*Acaulospora*) 的虚拟种, 2 个近明球囊霉属 (*Claroideoglomus*) 的虚拟种以及 1 个类球囊霉属 (*Paraglomus*) 的虚拟种(表 2)。新的 AMF 分子种中包括 26 个球囊霉属的分子种以及 10 个类球囊霉属的分子种。在柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落中, 球囊霉属的 AMF 分别占总 AMF 数的 78.75% (分别占已知 AMF 虚拟种数的 84.09% 和新 AMF 分子种的 72.22%), 并且丰度最高的 10 个 AMF 菌种中, 有 7 个为球囊霉属 AMF 种, 2 个类球囊霉属以及 1 个根孢囊霉属的 AMF 种(表 2)。说明球囊霉属是赣州地区柑橘根系内生丛枝菌根群落的优势菌属。值得注意的是, 在所有检测到的 AMF 种中, 丰度最高的 *Glomus.MO-G44_VTX00410* 对应 5 706 条有效序列, 而丰度最低的 *Claroideoglomus.lamellosum_VTX00193* 和 *Paraglomus.brasilianum_VTX00239* 均只有 1 条有效序列, 说明丛枝菌根群落中不同菌种的丰度存在较高的不均一性。

2.3 黄龙病菌侵染对于柑橘丛枝菌根 α 多样性的影响

为了研究黄龙病菌侵染对柑橘内生 AMF 群落多样性及丰度的影响, 笔者计算了黄龙病菌侵染以及非侵染的柑橘根系样品 AMF 群落的 α 多样性指数, 其中辛普森指数 Simpson Index 和香农指数 Shannon Index 用于反映 AMF 群落的多样性, Ob-

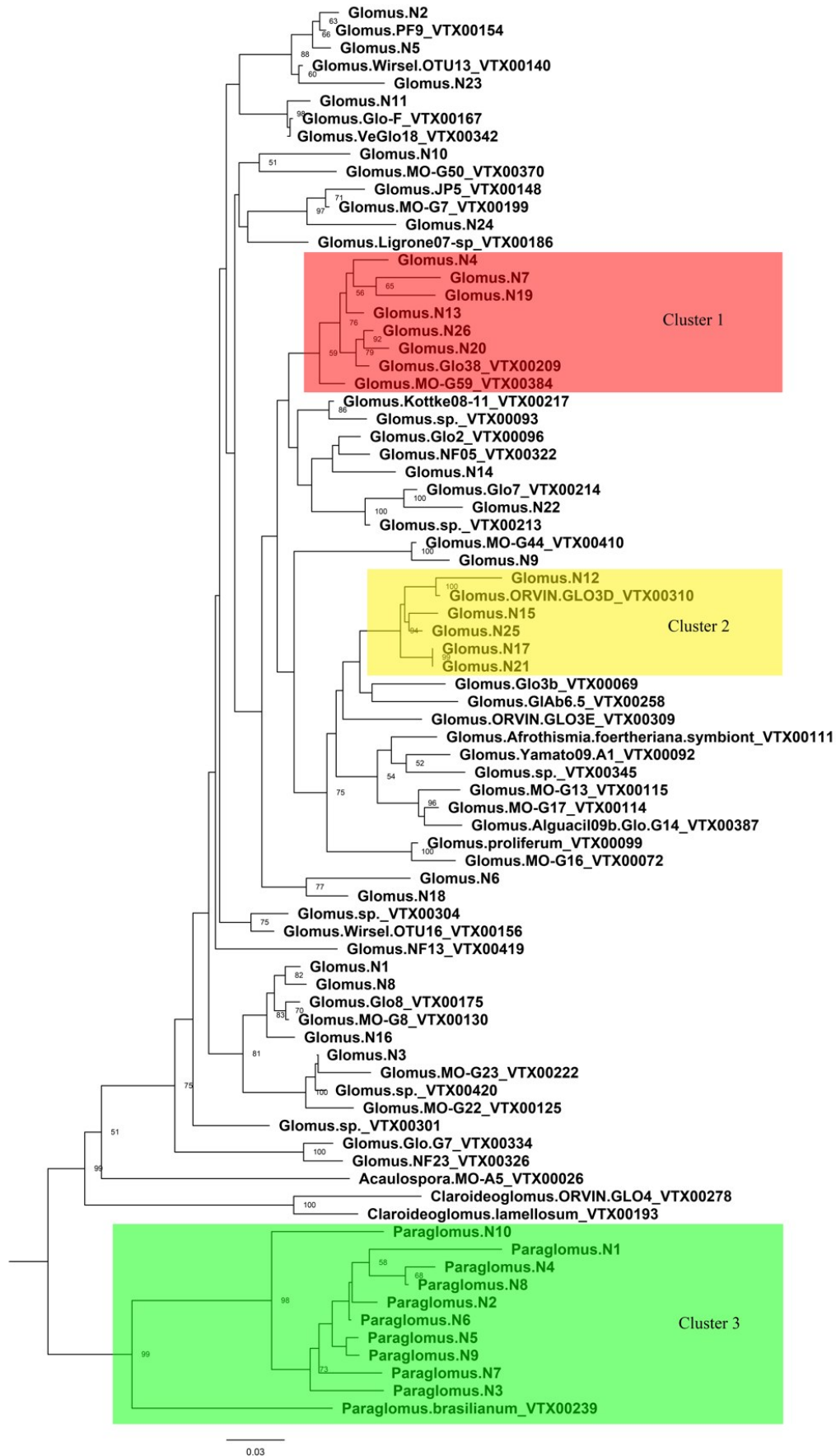


图3 依据邻接分析法构建的所有AMF种的系统进化树

Fig. 3 The phylogenetic tree of all AMF species based on Neighbor-joining analysis

表2 基于 MAARJAM 数据库的赣州橘园柑橘根系总丛枝菌根真菌的鉴定及分类

Table 2 Identification and classification of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) species of citrus roots from citrus orchard in Ganzhou city based on Maarjam database

丛枝菌根种类 AMF Species	操作分 类单元 OTU	序列数 Reads	丛枝菌根种类 AMF Species	操作分 类单元 OTU	序列数 Reads
<i>Glomus.MO-G44_VTX00410</i>	4	5 706	<i>Glomus.VeGlo18_VTX00342</i>	1	51
<i>Paraglomus.N2</i>	1	4 252	<i>Glomus.PF9_VTX00154</i>	2	36
<i>Paraglomus.N7</i>	1	3 862	<i>Glomus.N17</i>	1	29
<i>Glomus.NF05_VTX00322</i>	5	3 317	<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00345</i>	1	28
<i>Glomus.Glo3b_VTX00069</i>	2	2 913	<i>Glomus.Glo-F_VTX00167</i>	2	26
<i>Glomus.ORVIN.GLO3D_VTX00310</i>	4	2 808	<i>Glomus.N5</i>	1	26
<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00213</i>	3	2 722	<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00420</i>	2	17
<i>Glomus.MO-G17_VTX00114</i>	3	1 756	<i>Glomus.MO-G8_VTX00130</i>	1	16
<i>Glomus.MO-G7_VTX00199</i>	2	1 596	<i>Glomus.NF13_VTX00419</i>	2	16
<i>Glomus.MO-G23_VTX00222</i>	9	1 489	<i>Glomus.N8</i>	1	15
<i>Paraglomus.N9</i>	1	1 210	<i>Glomus.Yamato09.A1_VTX00092</i>	1	13
<i>Glomus.MO-G59_VTX00384</i>	3	1 111	<i>Glomus.N18</i>	1	13
<i>Glomus.MO-G22_VTX00125</i>	4	1 097	<i>Paraglomus.N5</i>	1	13
<i>Glomus.Afrothismia.foertheriana.symbiont_VTX00111</i>	6	1 040	<i>Glomus.N11</i>	1	12
<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00093</i>	5	895	<i>Glomus.N26</i>	1	9
<i>Glomus.N15</i>	1	715	<i>Claroideoglomus.ORVIN.GLO4_VTX00278</i>	1	9
<i>Glomus.Glo38_VTX00209</i>	1	706	<i>Glomus.N3</i>	1	7
<i>Glomus.MO-G50_VTX00370</i>	3	578	<i>Paraglomus.N4</i>	1	7
<i>Glomus.proliferum_VTX00099</i>	1	480	<i>Paraglomus.N1</i>	1	6
<i>Glomus.Wirsel.OTU16_VTX00156</i>	3	400	<i>Glomus.Glo7_VTX00214</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.NF23_VTX00326</i>	1	392	<i>Glomus.Ligrone07-sp_VTX00186</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.Glo2_VTX00096</i>	2	379	<i>Glomus.N4</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.N7</i>	1	368	<i>Glomus.N12</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.Glo8_VTX00175</i>	2	359	<i>Glomus.N14</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.ORVIN.GLO3E_VTX00309</i>	4	325	<i>Paraglomus.N10</i>	1	5
<i>Glomus.JP5_VTX00148</i>	1	276	<i>Glomus.N9</i>	1	4
<i>Glomus.N24</i>	1	225	<i>Glomus.N13</i>	1	4
<i>Glomus.N21</i>	1	168	<i>Glomus.Wirsel.OTU13_VTX00140</i>	1	3
<i>Glomus.N25</i>	1	167	<i>Glomus.N6</i>	1	3
<i>Glomus.N1</i>	1	140	<i>Glomus.N20</i>	1	3
<i>Paraglomus.N3</i>	1	136	<i>Acaulospora.MO-A5_VTX00026</i>	1	3
<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00304</i>	3	131	<i>Glomus.Alguacil09b.Glo.G14_VTX00387</i>	1	2
<i>Glomus.Kottke08-11_VTX00217</i>	1	127	<i>Glomus.MO-G13_VTX00115</i>	1	2
<i>Glomus.Glo.G7_VTX00334</i>	1	121	<i>Glomus.MO-G16_VTX00072</i>	1	2
<i>Paraglomus.N8</i>	1	113	<i>Glomus.N19</i>	1	2
<i>Glomus.N10</i>	1	102	<i>Glomus.N22</i>	1	2
<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00301</i>	1	97	<i>Paraglomus.N6</i>	1	2
<i>Glomus.N23</i>	1	94	<i>Glomus.GlAd1.2_VTX00288</i>	1	1
<i>Glomus.N16</i>	1	65	<i>Paraglomus.brasilianum_VTX00239</i>	1	1
<i>Glomus.N2</i>	1	58	<i>Claroideoglomus.lamellosum_VTX00193</i>	1	1
<i>Glomus.GlAb6.5_VTX00258</i>	1	52			

served species(sobs)和 Chao 指数用于反映 AMF 的丰度。如表 3 所示,黄龙病菌侵染样品的 AMF 群落多样性及丰度都要低于健康样品(其中辛普森指数越低表明多样性越高,其余 3 个指数都是数值越高代表多样性或丰度越高),但是都没有显著性差异。说明黄龙病菌侵染对于柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落的总体多样性及丰度均没有显著影响。

2.4 黄龙病菌侵染对于柑橘丛枝菌根群落结构的影响

为了进一步研究黄龙病菌侵染对于柑橘根系内生 AMF 群落结构的影响,笔者计算了所有样品间的非限制性 unifracs 距离指标(unweighted unifracs distance metrics),并依据样品间的距离矩阵进行 PCoA

表3 黄龙病菌侵染及非侵染柑橘根系样品丛枝菌根 α 多样性指数

Table 3 The genetic diversity (α) of AMF identified in HLB infected or non-infected citrus root samples

α 多样性 α diversity	非黄龙病样品 XPM	黄龙病样品 XPMH	p 值 p-value
Sobs	89.00 ± 6.08	78.67 ± 1.76	0.2
Chao	123.21 ± 16.15	117.24 ± 9.47	1.0
Shannon	2.74 ± 0.06	2.38 ± 0.18	0.1
Simpson	0.13 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.05	0.7

分析。结果发现所有样品在 PC2 维度上分为黄龙病菌侵染样品和非侵染样品 2 个组(图 4),说明黄龙病的侵染能够显著影响柑橘根系的 AMF 群落结构。另外非黄龙病菌侵染样品都聚集在一起,而黄龙病

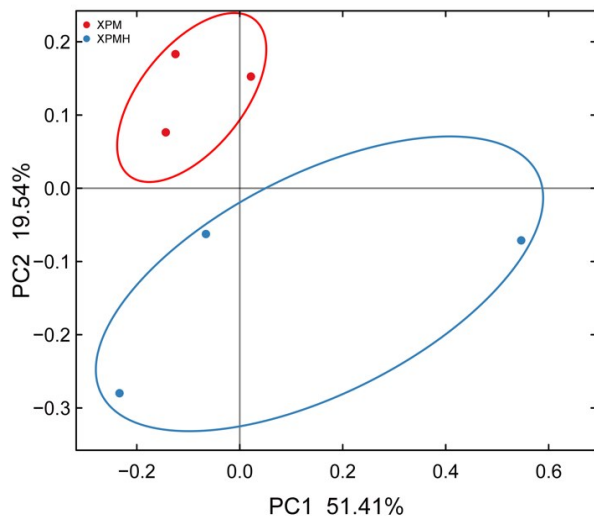


图4 黄龙病菌侵染(XPMH)和非侵染(XPM)的柑橘根系丛枝菌根群落结构基于 unweighted unifrac distance 的 PCoA 分析

Fig. 4 The principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of the AMF community structure in HLB-infected (XPMH) and non-infected (XPM) citrus roots based on unweighted Unifrac distance

菌侵染的样品则较为分散(图4),说明黄龙病菌侵染样品之间的差异更大。

进一步对黄龙病菌侵染及非侵染的柑橘根系AMF的相对丰度进行分析(表4),结果表明 *Glomus.sp._VTX00213*、*Glomus.Glo7_VTX00214* 和 *Glomus.N10* 三种AMF仅在未受黄龙病菌侵染的柑橘根系中存在,而 *Glomus.N12* 仅在黄龙病菌侵染的柑橘根系中存在。另外 *Glomus.MO-G50_VTX00370* 和 *Glomus.NF05_VTX00322* 两种AMF的相对丰度在黄龙病菌侵染后均显著下降,说明黄龙病菌侵染显著改变了柑橘根系AMF种类的相对丰度,从而导致了AMF群落结构发生变化。

表4 在黄龙病菌侵染与非侵染的柑橘根系丛枝菌根群落中存在丰度差异的丛枝菌根种类

Table 4 The AMF species with different abundance in the AMF community of HLB-infected and non-infected citrus roots

roots			
丛枝菌根种类 AMF species	非黄龙病样品 XPM/%	黄龙病样品 XPMH/%	<i>p</i> 值 <i>p</i> -value
<i>Glomus.sp._VTX00213</i>	13.17±3.77	0.00	0.012 5
<i>Glomus.Glo7_VTX00214</i>	0.03±0.01	0.00	0.021 0
<i>Glomus.N10</i>	0.47±0.17	0.00	0.024 4
<i>Glomus.MO-G50_VTX00370</i>	2.53±0.97	0.01	0.029 8
<i>Glomus.NF05_VTX00322</i>	12.73±1.61	1.37±0.93	0.039 0
<i>Glomus.N12</i>	0.00	0.02±0.01	0.043 1

3 讨论

丛枝菌根真菌在植物的营养吸收、生长发育以及抵御生物和非生物胁迫中扮演者重要的角色^[30-33],柑橘根毛短且稀少,严重依赖与丛枝菌根真菌形成互惠共生来吸收氮、磷等矿质营养元素^[5,34],然而目前对柑橘根系内生AMF群落的研究还较少。笔者通过对赣州地区柑橘根系中丛枝菌根真菌18S SSU rRNA特异区段的高通量测序,总共鉴定到来自5个AMF属的80个分子种,包括44个Maarjam数据库中收录的分子种和36个新的分子种,大大丰富了柑橘根系内生AMF的菌种库。并且首次发现黄龙病菌侵染能够显著改变柑橘根系内生AMF的群落结构,但对其总体丰度和多样性无显著影响,为深入研究黄龙病菌侵染对柑橘内生微生物群落的影响及AMF在柑橘对黄龙病耐性中的功能奠定了基础。

前人对柑橘根系AMF的研究主要集中于球囊霉属^[13-14],笔者发现赣州柑橘根系内生AMF群落中球囊霉属AMF占总数的78.75%,丰度前10的菌种中有7个都是球囊霉属的AMF,并且丰度最高的AMF种为 *Glomus.MO-G44_VTX00410*,这进一步说明了球囊霉属AMF是柑橘的优势AMF属,并且在柑橘根系AMF群落中占据着绝对的主导地位。然而不同于前人所报道的高丰度AMF全部为球囊霉属^[14],类球囊霉属AMF(尤其是 *Paraglomus.N2* 和 *Paraglomus.N7*) 在赣州柑橘产区AMF群落中也占有相当大的比重,说明类球囊霉属AMF可能是当地的高丰度AMF,并在该地区的柑橘根系内生AMF群落中起着重要作用。另外,笔者发现本研究所鉴定到的12个类球囊霉属的AMF中,仅有2个分子种能在Maarjam数据库中被注释到。该情况可能是由于Maarjam数据库中只有18个类球囊霉属的AMF分子种^[23],数据库中类球囊霉属AMF数据的缺乏严重影响了AMF菌种鉴定的效率,同时本研究的结果也将对Maarjam数据库中的AMF菌种信息进行有效的补充和完善。

柑橘黄龙病是一种系统性病害,黄龙病菌能够引起韧皮部堵塞,导致光合产物以淀粉的形式在叶片累积,并进而演变为柑橘根系的腐烂和植株的坏死^[35-36]。柑橘AMF群落结构主要受到生境和砧木/接穗基因型的控制^[14],但其是否受疾病的影响还未见报道。内生细菌和丛枝菌根真菌都是柑橘根内微

生物群落的重要组成部分,前人研究表明黄龙病菌侵染能够显著改变柑橘根系内生及根际细菌群落的结构,同时引起根系细菌总体丰度和多样性显著下降^[18,37],并且通过转录组分析表明黄龙病菌侵染可能是通过改变柑橘向细菌提供的碳源成分来发挥作用的^[18]。本研究发现黄龙病的侵染显著改变了柑橘根系内生AMF的群落结构,却并没有改变柑橘根系AMF群落的总体丰度和多样性。结合对所有AMF种的差异丰度分析,笔者发现黄龙病菌侵染主要通过改变AMF群落的组成及其相对丰度来影响总体的群落结构。该现象可能是由于黄龙病菌侵染后供给细菌的碳源从易吸收的碳源转变为难吸收的碳源,从而导致细菌降解碳源变的更困难,因此不仅细菌的群落组成发生变化,同时其总体丰度及多样性也减少了;而AMF主要通过丛枝结构从柑橘中获取脂肪酸作为其碳源物质^[38-39],其获取碳源的方式和成分均与细菌不同,并且脂肪酸的成分比较稳定,因此黄龙病的侵染可能通过一条不同于细菌的调控途径来影响柑橘根系AMF的群落结构,但其具体作用方式还有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

本研究全面揭示了赣州橘园根系内生菌根真菌的多样性及其群落结构,并且黄龙病菌侵染可通过改变菌种组成和相对丰度来影响根系内生菌根真菌群落结构,但其作用机制尚不清晰。今后可通过进一步检测黄龙病菌侵染后柑橘根系的碳源组成和基因表达水平的变化,进一步分析其分子机制。

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