

枣黑斑病菌细胞壁降解酶活性测定及致病性分析

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摘要:【目的】以枣黑斑病菌产生的细胞壁降解酶为研究对象,明确其产生细胞壁降解酶种类和活性,探讨细胞壁降解酶在病菌致病中的作用,为细胞壁降解酶参与病原菌侵染机理的研究提供理论依据。【方法】利用3,5-二硝基水杨酸(DNS)法和考马斯亮蓝(Bradford)法,通过紫外-可见分光光度计测定反应混合物吸光度,根据酶反应所释放的还原糖计算细胞壁降解酶活性。【结果】枣黑斑病菌在寄主体外不同碳源诱导下均能产生多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(Polygalacturonase, PG)、羧甲基纤维素酶(Carboxymethyl cellulase, Cx)、 β -葡萄糖苷酶(β -glucosidase)、木聚糖酶(Xylanase)、聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶(Polymethylgalacturonase, PMG)和果胶甲基反式消除酶(Pectin methyltranseliminase, PMTE)等6种细胞壁降解酶(Cell wall degrading enzyme, CWDE),但细胞壁降解酶活性存在一定差异,以骏枣果肉为外源诱导物,枣黑斑病菌产生 β -葡萄糖苷酶活性明显高于其他5种酶,说明 β -葡萄糖苷酶在枣黑斑病菌致病过程中有着重要的作用,而以滤纸为诱导物产生的 β -葡萄糖苷酶活性高于其他诱导物,其活性高达 $10.104 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 。枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果后产生的细胞壁降解酶种类及活性与体外不同碳源诱导的结果一致,可产生6种细胞壁降解酶,其中 β -葡萄糖苷酶活性高于其他5种酶,且病健交界处 β -葡萄糖苷酶的活性明显高于受侵染后的发病部位和未被侵染的部位。【结论】枣黑斑病菌在致病过程中起关键作用的细胞壁降解酶为 β -葡萄糖苷酶,且在侵染过程中病健交界处的活性最高,而在寄主体外诱导 β -葡萄糖苷酶最佳碳源为滤纸诱导物。

关键词:枣;黑斑病菌;细胞壁降解酶;活性;致病性

中图分类号:S665.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2019)07-0903-08

Analysis of cell wall degrading enzymes from black spot pathogen and its pathogenicity

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Abstract: 【Objective】The cell wall degrading enzymes produced by the black spot pathogen were studied, and their activities were determined. The role of cell wall degrading enzymes in the pathogenesis of the pathogens was discussed. 【Methods】Jujube black spot disease was isolated from jujube in southern Xinjiang. Pathogen hyphae were separated from PDA culture medium. The hyphae were added into induction media containing sucrose, pectin, cellulose, filter paper powder, cotton powder, or jujube pulp as the inducers. The media were shaken in a shaker incubator set at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 7 days, vacuum filtered to remove hyphae and spores, and centrifuged at $4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 minutes at $10\ 000 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. The supernatant was used as the crude enzyme solution. The crude enzyme solution was vacuum filtered, and ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid was added to the filtrate. Then ammonium sulfate was added slowly with gentle stirring until 60% saturation. The mixture was allowed to stand at $4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 hours and centrifuged at

收稿日期:2018-11-05 接受日期:2019-04-08

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(31660504);兵团红枣新品种产业科技特派员创新创业示范项目(2016GA003)

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4 °C 15 000 r · min⁻¹ for 20 minutes. The supernatant was discarded, and the precipitation was dissolved with acetic acid-sodium acetate buffer and placed in a dialysis bag. In the same buffer, dialysis was carried out at 4 °C for 48 hours and the dialysate was changed every 12 hours. The purified enzyme was used for enzyme activity determination. Crude enzymes were also extracted *in vivo* from different parts of jujube diseased fruit inoculated with spore suspension. The tissues were cut into slices and put into mortar, grinded with sodium chloride at 4 °C, centrifuged at 4 °C and 5 000 r · min⁻¹ after filtration, and the supernatant was collected as the crude enzyme for later use. Activities of six cell wall degrading enzymes were measured using the 3, 5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS) method and the Coomassie blue staining method. Among them, the activities of polygalacturonase, carboxymethylcellulase, β-glucosidase, xylanase and polygalacturonase were measured by the 3, 5-dinitrosalicylic acid method using pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose, salicin and xylan as substrate, respectively. Substrate solution was prepared with citric acid buffer. Using citric acid buffer solution as the blank, the enzymic hydrolysis was carried out at 50 °C for 30 to 60 minutes. The absorbance of the reaction mixture was measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometer, and the the enzyme activities were calculated according to the reducing sugar released. The pectin methyl trans-eliminating enzyme was determined by Coomassie Brilliant Blue method. The color density of the protein-Coomassie brilliant blue complex solution was proportional to protein concentration. The differences in color of the solution created by enzymic reactions was used to calculate the cell wall degrading enzyme activity. 【Results】Jujube black spot bacteria produced six cell wall degrading enzymes under the induction of different carbon sources. They were polygalacturonase, carboxymethylcellulase, β-glucosidase, xylanase, polymethylgalacturonase and pectin methyl trans-eliminase. However, there were some differences in activity among enzymes under different inducers. When the jujube pulp was used as the inducer, the activity of β-glucosidase produced by the black spot pathogen was significantly higher than that of the other five enzymes, indicating that β-glucosidase played an important role in the pathogenesis of black spot pathogen. Filter paper as the inducer also produced the highest β-glucosidase activity. The activities of cell wall degrading enzymes produced by jujube black spot in infected jujube fruit was consistent with the results induced by different carbon sources *in vitro*, with the activity of β-glucosidase being higher than the other five enzymes. Moreover, the activity of β-glucosidase at the junction of diseased and healthy parts was the highest among different tissues sites. 【Conclusion】Different inducers have different effects on the cell wall degrading enzymes secreted by the black spot pathogen, and the inducer most favorable for pathogen growth has an important effect on the enzyme production. Filter paper can be used as a good inducer of β-glucosidase. Combining the enzyme activity assay results *in vitro* and *in vivo*, it is speculated that β-glucosidase is the major cell wall degrading enzymes that play a role in the pathogenesis of the black spot pathogen. The key part of the impact is at the edge of the diseased tissue.

Key words: Jujube; Black spot pathogen; Cell wall degrading enzyme; Activity; Pathopoesis

新疆红枣是新疆农业增效最具潜力的农业特色支柱产业之一,种植面积已达47.37万hm²,位居全国第2位,产量145.4万t,占全国总产量的1/3^[1]。近年来,从红枣上发生的一种重大病害—枣黑斑病,引起烂果,严重影响枣的产量和品质。该病害由2000年初病果率不足5%上升到现在的30%,严重的地区病果率达到50%以上。该病在红枣脆熟期开始普遍

显症,随着红枣成熟度不断增加,黑斑病逐渐加重^[2]。该病若不及时进行防控,由烂果造成的商品果产量损失超过30%,经济价值将在很大程度上受到影响,给红枣产业造成严重破坏^[3]。该病菌产生的毒素对人及动物的健康同样造成一定危害,还具有致畸、致癌、致突变等作用^[4]。枣黑斑病的病原学、侵染循环、发病条件、检测技术和预防方法已有

学者进行了研究^[5-8],然而,对枣黑斑病致病机理的研究却很少。尤其是病原菌产生的细胞壁降解酶与枣果实致病机理之间的关系研究。

在自然条件下枣黑斑病菌为了保持它们生存和繁殖的能力,必须成功地侵染植物。为了克服宿主在进化过程中形成的各种抗性机制,枣黑斑病菌通过分泌一系列分泌物来抵抗这些障碍。植物细胞壁是病原菌入侵、扩展的第一道防线,植物细胞壁胞间层主要由果胶多糖物质黏在一起的,有助于将相邻细胞粘连在一起。病原菌通过产生果胶酶将这些果胶多聚体降解,使组织细胞间失去粘合,有利于病原真菌的侵入。细胞壁降解酶主要分为纤维素酶、果胶酶和半纤维素酶等,其中果胶酶、纤维素酶在病原菌致病过程中具有重要作用。陈捷等^[9]对玉米纹枯病菌产生的细胞壁降解酶进行了研究,发现玉米纹枯病菌对玉米胚根的浸解作用与细胞壁降解酶的活性呈正显著相关,细胞壁降解酶活性越强,浸解能力越强。Siah等^[10]认为不同菌株间的致病力差异与其分泌的细胞壁降解酶密切相关,细胞壁降解酶活性越高其菌株侵染致病能力越强。李宝聚等^[11]通过活体内外黄瓜黑星病菌产生的细胞壁降解酶活性分析,明确了细胞壁降解酶种类及在侵染寄主中的致病作用。陈晓林等^[12]通过对细胞壁降解酶活性的分析,证实苹果树腐烂病菌在活体外和寄主体内均能分泌细胞壁降解酶,对揭示腐烂病菌的侵染致病机制有重要意义。枣黑斑病菌能产生一系列降解细胞壁的酶,是病原菌克服细胞壁障碍的重要因素之一,因此测定细胞壁降解酶的种类及活性是探究枣黑斑病菌致病机理的关键。笔者研究了枣黑斑病在活体内外产生的6种细胞壁降解酶活性,以及不同发病部位细胞壁降解酶活性,以明确细胞壁降解酶在致病中的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验所用的单孢菌株是从新疆阿拉尔市感病品种骏枣上分离获得,根据分子生物学鉴定结果结合形态学鉴定结果^[13],将引起骏枣果实发病的病原菌鉴定为链格孢菌 *Alternaria alternata*,为半知菌门,链格孢属。致病性测定分离出具有较强的致病性的菌株用于试验,接种于马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(*Potato dextrose agar*, PDA)试管斜面固体培养基中密封保

存在4℃冰箱中,使用时需将该菌株进行活化。通过马铃薯胡萝卜琼脂(*Platecount agar*, PCA)培养基可获得大量孢子,用无菌水洗下,适当稀释后,获得一定量的孢子悬浮液。

1.2 枣黑斑病菌受诱导物作用的细胞壁降解酶提取与纯化

诱导培养基选取改良后的 *Czaper* 液体培养基(KNO_3 2.0 g, KCl 0.5 g, FeSO_4 0.01 g, K_2HPO_4 1.0 g, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.5 g, 诱导物 10 g, 去离子水 1 000 mL。诱导物分别为蔗糖、果胶、纤维素、滤纸粉、脱脂棉屑和骏枣果肉)经过121℃高压灭菌20 min, pH值用 $1\text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ H_3PO_4 调整为5, 每个处理重复3次。取PDA培养基中5块直径5 mm的病原菌菌丝块加入各种液体培养基中, 25℃振荡培养7 d。细胞壁降解酶的提取与纯化参照李宝聚等^[11]的方法稍作改进。

1.3 枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果的细胞壁降解酶的提取

以南疆感病品种骏枣为研究对象,从果园内采集健康无病害、大小均一、新鲜的骏枣10份,每份挑选10个,共计100个,对其进行表面消毒,无菌条件下采用孢子悬浮液进行接种,存放于含湿润棉花的锥形瓶(需高温灭菌)中28℃生化培养箱中进行培养,以喷洒无菌水骏枣为对照。从中选取有明显发病现象的枣果,切取发病部位和病健交界处,将其放入研钵中,加入 $1\text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 氯化钠提取液,每克鲜重加入4 mL提取液,4℃研磨,过滤后在4℃、 $8\ 438 \times g$ 下离心,留上清液用于纤维素酶和果胶酶的活性测定。

1.4 细胞壁降解酶的活性测定

多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、羧甲基纤维素酶、 β -葡萄糖苷酶、木聚糖酶和聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶的活性测定参考 Douaiher 等^[14]和 Siah 等^[10]报道的测定方法,采用DNS比色法,利用3,5-二硝基水杨酸与还原糖发生氧化还原反应,生成3-氨基-5-硝基水杨酸,该产物在煮沸条件下显棕红色,且在一定浓度范围内颜色深浅与还原糖含量成比例关系,通过比色在540 nm处测定反应混合物消光值,根据酶反应所释放的还原糖量计算酶活性。果胶甲基反式消除酶活性测定则通过Hoffman方法测定反应混合液的吸光度,来计算果胶甲基反式消除酶活性。

1.5 标准曲线的制作

1.5.1 半乳糖醛酸标准曲线 精确称取1.00 g半乳

糖醛酸用于制备半乳糖醛酸标准溶液,用 50 mmol·L⁻¹ 柠檬酸缓冲溶液定容至 1 000 mL。取 9 支 25 mL 的刻度试管编号,依次加入糖标准溶液、蒸馏水、3,5-二硝基水杨酸、半乳糖醛酸标准溶液。加入各试剂后,使用混合振荡器将试剂混合均匀,放入沸水浴中加热 5 min,立即取出用流水冷却,用蒸馏水定容至 25 mL(以 1 号试管作为空白调零),在 540 nm 处测定吸光度。用半乳糖醛酸浓度(mg·mL⁻¹)为横坐标,吸光度为纵坐标,进行直线拟合,得到标准曲线。

1.5.2 蛋白质标准曲线制作 取 7 支试管,分别编号后依次加入标准蛋白溶液、去离子水和考马斯亮蓝染料。每支试管加完后,立即在混合振荡器上混合。加完染料 20 min 后,使用分光光度计,在 595 nm 处测量吸光度。

1.6 数据分析方法

试验结果采用 Microsoft Excel 软件进行数据整理,数据线性回归、差异显著性分析依据 Duncan 新复极差法和对应分析由 DPSv7.55 专业版完成。

2 结果与分析

2.1 标准曲线及回归方程

回归方程为 $y=0.5097x-0.0356$ (图 1)。对回归系数进行 F 检验, F 值=1 599.330 7。对回归系数进行 T 检验, t 值=39.991 6,对回归间距进行 T 检验, t 值=2.935 5。回归项的 $p=0.0001 < 0.01$,达极显著水平,说明方程是有意义的。 $R^2=0.9956$,接近于 1,说明回归方程的拟合度较好。

2.2 不同外源诱导物对细胞壁降解酶活性的影响

在 6 种碳源培养条件下,枣黑斑病菌均能产生多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、羧甲基纤维素酶、 β -葡萄糖苷酶、木聚糖酶、聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和果胶甲基反式

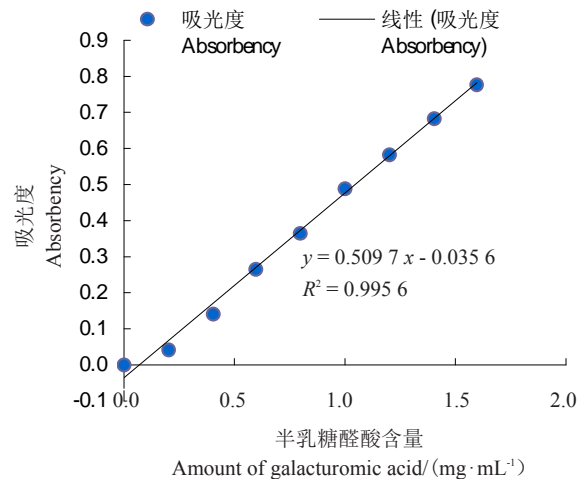


图 1 半乳糖醛酸标准曲线

Fig. 1 Standard curve of galacturonic acid

消除酶等 6 种细胞壁降解酶,表明枣黑斑病菌可产生多种类型的细胞壁降解酶。在不同碳源作为诱导物的培养基中,6 种细胞壁降解酶的酶活性存在一定差异(表 1)。在果胶诱导培养基中,枣黑斑病菌产生的聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和多聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性分别为 12.001 U·mg⁻¹ 和 9.188 U·mg⁻¹,明显高于其他 4 种酶,且显著高于其他培养基产生的聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和多聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性;同样,在滤纸诱导培养基中, β -葡萄糖苷酶的酶活高达 10.104 U·mg⁻¹,显著高于其他培养基产生 β -葡萄糖苷酶;羧甲基纤维素酶在纤维素诱导培养基中酶活高达 7.75 U·mg⁻¹,与其他培养基产生羧甲基纤维素酶存在极显著差异;以骏枣果肉为外源诱导物,枣黑斑病菌产生的 β -葡萄糖苷酶酶活明显高于其他 5 种酶,为 6.474 U·mg⁻¹,说明 β -葡萄糖苷酶在枣黑斑病菌致病过程中有着重要的作用。

为了进一步说明体外不同外源诱导物对细胞壁

表 1 不同诱导物培养基中产生各细胞壁降解酶的活性比较

Table 1 Comparison of the activities of cell wall degrading enzymes produced in different inducer media

培养基 Medium	β -glucosidase	PG	Cx	Xylanase	PMG	PMTE
蔗糖 Sucrose	5.101±2.274 abA	3.335±0.834 bcAB	2.06±1.425 bB	4.643±0.544 bAB	4.251±0.664 cBC	6.8×10 ⁻³ ±2.00×10 ⁻⁴ bA
果胶 Pectin	3.76±0.656 bA	9.188±3.503 aA	0.327±0.033 bB	2.093±0.556 bB	12.001±1.364 aA	6.4×10 ⁻² ±4.45×10 ⁻² abA
纤维素 Cellulose	2.779±0.624 bA	7.259±2.152 abAB	7.75±1.476 aA	7.881±1.531 aA	7.357±1.265 bB	4.3×10 ⁻³ ±1.00×10 ⁻³ bA
滤纸 Filter Paper	10.104±2.04 aA	0.556±0.312 cB	1.243±0.508 bB	1.537±0.664 bB	0.458±0.033 dD	2.76×10 ⁻² ±3.10×10 ⁻³ abA
棉花 Cotton	6.082±1.906 abA	0.392±0.247 cB	2.093±1.113 bB	1.929±0.143 bB	0.916±0.087 dCD	2.68×10 ⁻² ±5.00×10 ⁻⁴ abA
骏枣果肉 Jujube	6.474±2.494 abA	3.074±0.364 bcAB	3.172±1.586 bAB	3.989±1.731 bAB	0.981±0.26 dCD	7.86×10 ⁻² ±8.90×10 ⁻³ aA

注:a-d 代表 5%水平差异显著性;A~D 代表 1%水平差异显著性。下同。

Note: a-d represent significant difference at $p < 5\%$. A-D represent significant difference at $p < 1\%$. The same below.

降解酶活性的影响,对6种不同诱导物培养基和细胞壁降解酶活性进行了对应分析。如图2显示,第1类以滤纸为诱导物的培养滤液中含有较多的β-葡萄糖苷酶;第2类以纤维素、蔗糖、棉花、骏枣果肉为诱导物的培养滤液中含有较多的羧甲基纤维素酶、木

聚糖酶、果胶甲基反式消除酶;第3类以果胶为诱导物的培养滤液中含有较多的多聚半乳糖醛酸酶和聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶。与表1中β-葡萄糖苷酶在滤纸诱导培养基中酶活性最高分析结果一致。由此可见,滤纸为β-葡萄糖苷酶最佳诱导物。

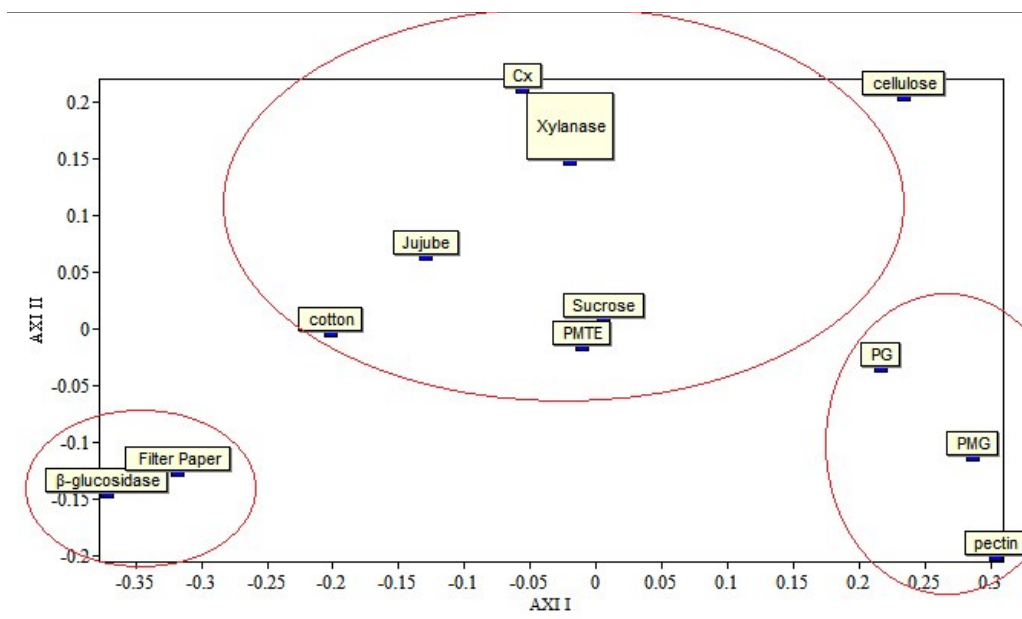


图2 不同诱导物培养基和细胞壁降解酶活性之间对应分析

Fig. 2 Correspondence analysis between different inducer media and cell wall degrading enzyme activities

2.3 枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果的细胞壁降解酶活性测定

枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果后测定细胞壁降解酶活性,在病健交界处发现多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、羧甲基纤维素酶、β-葡萄糖苷酶、木聚糖酶、聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和果胶甲基反式消除酶等6种细胞壁降解酶均具有活性(表2),与外源诱导培养基中细胞壁降解酶的种类一致。病健交界处活性最高的细胞壁降解酶为β-葡萄糖苷酶,活性为23.151 U·mg⁻¹;其次为木聚糖酶和聚甲基半乳糖醛酸,酶活分别为10.987 U·mg⁻¹和10.3 U·mg⁻¹。结合外源诱导培养基产生的细胞壁降解酶的酶活测定结果,β-葡萄糖苷酶在上述条件下均能检测到最高活性。由此可见,β-葡萄糖苷酶是枣黑斑病菌在诱导培养基和病组织侵染过程中产生的主要细胞壁降解酶,并且在枣黑斑病菌侵染过程中具有重要的作用。

2.4 枣果发病部位细胞壁降解酶活性

在提取细胞壁降解酶的过程中,发现受人工接

表2 体内病健交界处细胞壁降解酶活性

Table 2 Cell wall degrading enzyme activity at the junction of diseased and healthy tissue

细胞壁降解酶种类 Kinds of CWDE	酶活性 Enzyme activity/(U·mg ⁻¹)
β-glucosidase	23.151
Xylanase	10.987
PMG	10.300
Cx	5.690
PG	5.395
PMTE	1.94×10 ²

种感染的患病果实不同部位的细胞壁降解酶活性有很大差异。图3显示,枣果被枣黑斑病菌侵染后,产生的β-葡萄糖苷酶在不同的发病部位,活性均明显要高于其他5种酶,不同发病部位的果胶甲基反式消除酶的活性明显低于其他5种酶。通过对比不同部位的细胞壁降解酶的活性,发现病健交界处的6种细胞壁降解酶的活性明显高于其他部位。

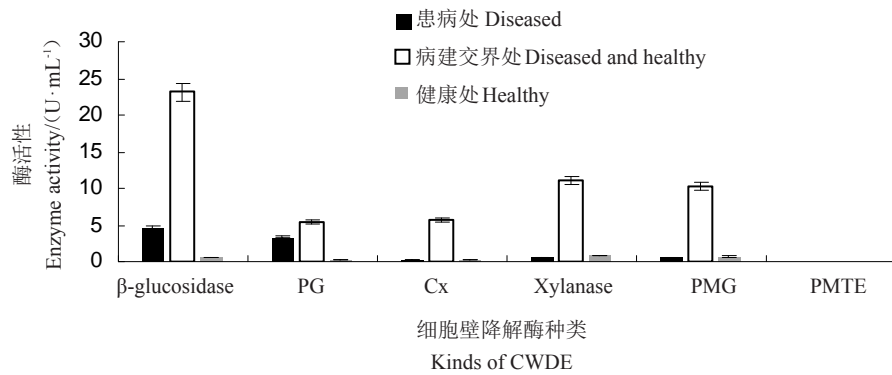


图3 病斑不同部位细胞壁降解酶活性对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of cell wall degrading enzyme activities in different parts of lesions

3 讨论

枣组织细胞壁内分布各种多糖物质,细胞壁的完全降解需要这些酶互相配合,不同的降解酶作用于不同的植物细胞壁的组分。在不同病原菌的发病机制中,起主要作用的酶可能各不相同,明确细胞壁降解酶的种类,对解析枣黑斑病的病原菌成功抵抗侵染植物抗性机制具有重要的作用。本试验通过测定体外不同外源诱导物和枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果体内产生的细胞壁降解酶种类和活性,明确了枣黑斑病菌分泌的6种细胞壁降解酶,分别为多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、羧甲基纤维素酶、β-葡萄糖苷酶、木聚糖酶、聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和果胶甲基反式消除酶,该结果对于揭示枣黑斑病菌的侵染致病机制具有重要意义。

为了尽可能模拟自然条件,采用不同植物细胞壁组分添入人工培养基,在一定程度上为病原菌提供一个接近自然的条件。经测定发现由于培养条件不同,细胞壁降解酶的活性也不相同,这与陈晓林等^[12]对体外诱导苹果树腐烂病菌产生细胞壁降解酶的报道相似。β-葡萄糖苷酶的活性在滤纸诱导培养基中要明显高于其它酶,滤纸诱导物为β-葡萄糖苷酶的最佳诱导物,通过滤纸诱导基可获得纯度较高的β-葡萄糖苷酶,可用于探究β-葡萄糖苷酶在枣黑斑病菌侵染过程中发挥的作用。

细胞壁降解酶的活性通常离不开病原菌的致病性、植物的抗病性、细胞壁降解酶种类与病害症状的关系以及外界环境^[15]。为了证实细胞壁降解酶活性和病原菌的致病性与寄主抗病性之间关系,李宝聚等^[11]通过黄瓜黑星病菌侵染黄瓜抗病品种和易感品种,抗病品种和易感品种的细胞壁降解酶活性增加,

但抗病品种的细胞壁降解酶活性明显低于易感品种,说明病原菌的致病性和寄主植物的抗性与细胞壁降解酶活性之间确实存在着某种关系。细胞壁降解酶活性的高低,是细胞壁降解酶引起植物发病的重要因素^[16-18],为了进一步解析细胞壁降解酶在发病机制中的作用,笔者对不同诱导介质中细胞壁降解酶的活性进行了对应分析,并结合体内酶活性测定结果表明,β-葡萄糖苷酶在外源诱导物培养基中和枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果体内都具有较强的活性。田呈明等^[19]在研究杨栅锈菌与寄主互作过程中,发现β-葡萄糖苷酶在杨栅锈菌入侵中发挥着重要作用。初步断定β-葡萄糖苷酶在枣黑斑病菌致病过程中起到了重要的作用。

证实细胞壁降解酶是否具有致病作用,先决条件是其是否存在于入侵部位。检测发现健康的骏枣组织中细胞壁降解酶活性远低于病斑处和病健交界处的活性,其中以病健交界处酶活性最高。本研究结果与由 Cruyssen等^[20]通过等电聚焦法检测出灰葡萄孢在寄主病斑处的产生大量细胞壁降解酶且发病腐烂处和病健交界处细胞壁降解酶活性相对较高的结果一致。由于病原真菌在侵染寄主过程中的生化机制非常复杂,目前认为,至少有多种病原菌毒素和细胞壁降解酶参与其中,但具体作用机制如何,有待进一步研究。

4 结论

枣黑斑病菌在不同外源诱导物中均能分泌多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、羧甲基纤维素酶、β-葡萄糖苷酶、木聚糖酶、聚甲基半乳糖醛酸酶和果胶甲基反式消除酶等6种细胞壁降解酶。结合枣黑斑病菌侵染枣果

体内产生的细胞壁降解酶活性测定结果,β-葡萄糖苷酶在病健交界处的活性最高,枣黑斑病致病过程中起主要作用的细胞壁降解酶是β-葡萄糖苷酶,诱导β-葡萄糖苷酶最佳碳源为滤纸。

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