

柑橘黄龙病菌在寄主体内含量动态变化研究

李智鹏^{1,2}, 关巍², 黄洋², 杨玉文², 赵廷昌²

(¹吉林农业大学农学院,长春 130118; ²中国农业科学院植物保护研究所·植物病虫害生物学国家重点实验室,北京 100193)

摘要:【目的】探索柑橘黄龙病流行规律,可以为果园柑橘管理提供指导,对延长柑橘黄龙病树的经济寿命具有重要意义。【方法】利用TaqMan qPCR荧光定量检测技术,从2017年8月至2018年10月监测江西赣州柑橘果园中黄龙病病原物的时间动态变化,结合气候数据分析柑橘黄龙病病原物与气候之间的相关性。【结果】柑橘黄龙病亚洲种含量年动态变化中,2017年8—11月和2018年5—7月有2个高峰,2018年4—5月和2018年7—8月会有2个低谷,整体呈现树冠北面枝条病菌含量高于南面,且症状严重程度与病菌含量呈反比。气候数据分析柑橘黄龙病菌含量与月下雨天数和月平均最高气温无相关性。【结论】果园中柑橘黄龙病亚洲种含量变化呈现一定规律消涨趋势,与以往的研究结果有相同之处,在10月存在高峰;柑橘体内亚洲种含量变化与温度和下雨天数这2个气候因子无相关性。

关键词:柑橘黄龙病;黄龙病菌;动态分布

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Study on dynamic content change of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* in *Citrus*

LI Zhipeng^{1,2}, GUAN Wei², HUANG Yang², YANG Yuwen², ZHAO Tingchang²

(¹College of Agronomy, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun 130118, Jilin, China; ²Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences/State Key Laboratory for Biology of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests, Beijing 100193, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Citrus Huanglongbing (HLB) is one of the most serious diseases of citrus around the world. In China, HLB is caused by *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (Las), a gram-negative, phloem-restricted and psyllid-transmitted bacteria. The most effective control methods in China contain planting healthy citrus seedlings, controlling psyllids, and eliminating infected trees. To provide feasible evaluation methods for elimination of infected trees and prolong the economic life of citrus trees, we explored the epidemics of citrus HLB in Ganzhou area by monitoring the growth pattern of Las in infected citrus trees.【Methods】The monitoring was carried out in an orchard where citrus trees were planted for years in Ganzhou area of Jiangxi province, and the psyllids were under strict control. Twenty-five trees were selected for monitoring and were divided into five levels according to the yellowing symptom degrees. From August 2017 to October 2018, leaves were collected from each selected tree. The midrib of collected leaves was cut out by a razor blade, which was washed with 75% ethyl alcohol in advance, and 100 mg of midrib was ground by FastPrep-24 5G. Total DNA was extracted from the equivalent of midrib tissue by using AxyPrepTM Multisource Genomic DNA Miniprep Kit. The specific primers HL-Bas/HLBr targeting the 16S rDNA of Las, and probe HLBp, were employed in the TaqMan qPCR detection system. To evaluate the sensitivity of this detection method, the plasmid containing the amplicon sequence of HLBas/HLBr was constructed by Beijing Genomics Institute, which was prepared at a gradient diluted 10 times by DEPC water to generate a standard curve for quantification of Las. The Las in foliage samples collected from August 2017 to October 2018 was detected and analyzed using Excel 2019. Collecting the climate data from weather website, the rainy days and mean daily maximum tem-

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作者简介:李智鹏,男,硕士,研究方向:柑橘黄龙病检测。Tel:13261102185, E-mail:13261102185@163.com

peratures for each month were obtained and their correlations with the Las contents were analyzed using SPSS 22.0. 【Results】The plasmid pUC57-Las containing the amplicon sequence of HLBas/HLBBr was obtained and verified by PCR and sequencing. The standard curves constructed by testing the pUC57-Las diluted in water had an efficiency of 98.1% with the correlation coefficient of 0.999. The unit DNA concentration was converted to template copy number, by the linear formula $Y = -3.369 \lg(CN) + 44.422$ (Y : CT, CN: template copy number/DNA concentration). The sensitivity of the qPCR used in this study was $1.67 \text{ fg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. In the monitoring research, the annual dynamic of Las contents in citrus leaves showed two peaks from August to November 2017 and May to July 2018, and two valley periods from April to May 2018 and July to August 2018. In the trees that were ranked as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 disease levels, the contents of Las in the north branches was higher than that in the south, whereas in trees showing symptom of 4th level, the content of Las in the north branches was lower than that in the south. Comparing with Las contents of different disease levels, Las contents in the most severe symptoms of 5th disease level was lower than the other area, and looking from peaks, the level was higher and the las content was lower, so the severity of the symptoms was contrary to Las content. The daily maximum temperature had no correlation with Las contents, with coefficient of association of -0.12 and no significance ($p > 0.05$). Similarly, number of rainy days also had no correlation with Las contents, with coefficient of association of -0.071 and no significance ($p > 0.05$). 【Conclusion】We quantitatively monitored the growth and distribution pattern of Las in citrus trees in Ganzhou area by employing a TaqMan qPCR detection method and construction of a plasmid containing the HLBas/HLBBr amplicon sequence. The monitoring spans from August 2017 to October 2018 found that the Las in the infected trees showed a certain pattern of increase and decline, which was close to the previous research that the Las contents dramatically increased in October. There was no correlation with two climatic factors, mean maximum temperature and rainy days in each month, and the data showed temperature and rainy days were not the factors affecting HLB in orchard. The orchard was a good place for the experiment because of strict control of psyllid, so the psyllid influence can be excluded. The psyllids were insect media of Las and its population dynamics should be included in this monitoring research. During the whole study spanning from 2017 to 2018, however, the orchard, where the monitoring was carried out, strict control of psyllids was applied. Therefore, no psyllids were observed in our survey. Above all, the results will be helpful to understand the Las content outbreak period and influence factors of HLB in the orchard. In addition to the control of HLB, our results will provide a basis for evaluating the prevention and control effects of HLB, it may reduce the control cost and citrus growers' loss.

Key words: Citrus Huanglongbing; *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*; Dynamic distribution.

赣南脐橙是对外贸易中颇具竞争力的农产品,它具有口感好,营养物质丰富等优点^[1-2]。自2000年以来,赣南脐橙的种植面积逐渐扩大,其病害问题也接踵而至,尤为严重的是柑橘黄龙病(Citrus Huanglongbing, HLB)^[1,3]。HLB病原菌有三个种,流行最广的是亚洲种(*Candidatus liberibacter asisaticus*, Las),该病主要通过木虱和苗木调运进行传播^[4-10]。HLB的常见症状为黄梢、叶斑驳黄化和红鼻子果,该病症状很容易与其他柑橘病害混淆,例如柑橘衰退病染和缺素症^[11]。此外,目前尚未获得该病原菌的纯培养,未发现抗病品种和根治方法,这些为

HLB的田间诊断和防控增加了巨大的难度^[12-15]。

目前柑橘黄龙病常用的一些检测技术有常规PCR、半巢式PCR、巢式PCR、免疫捕获PCR、荧光定量qPCR、LAMP、ELISA和数字PCR等检测方法^[16-23],主要针对柑橘黄龙病菌的16S rDNA、23S rDNA、16S/23S核糖体基因间隔区(ribosomal intergenic region, RIR)、外膜蛋白(out membrane protein, OMP)基因、核糖体蛋白β操纵子(β-operon)基因和RNA聚合酶基因等目标片段进行检测^[18],其中Li等^[24]设计的荧光定量qPCR体系的依据16S rDNA设计的引物探针特异性强,灵敏度高。

据报道,中国汕头调查结果显示,病树在田间朝同一方向聚集,南北方向的病株率为77.9%,远高于东西方向的44.4%,且分布方向与果园的朝向及园内交通要道走向一致,黄龙病柑橘果园中,公路、池塘、灌溉用河道等地貌特征使植株的分布存在不连续性,它们起到一种分界面作用且呈现出边缘效应^[25]。巴西境内的调查结果显示,果园中黄龙病染病柑橘树菌量变化规律呈现出秋季和冬季的含量比春季和夏季低^[26]。广西柳州地区的果园染病柑橘病原菌含量变化检测的结果显示2004年10—12月病原菌含量达到了高峰,2005年3—5月含菌量达到了低谷^[27],该变化情况也与Wang等^[27]研究调查的果园发病情况一致。以往的研究没有区分不同发病情况的病树体内不同部位Las含量变化,监测数量上也稍显不足,未将Las年动态变化与气候变化联系起来。

本研究根据江西赣州果园中患病柑橘树的症状严重程度将果园分区域调查,并长期监测HLB各病级区的变化情况,结合当地气候变化,对Las进行较

为系统的流行学研究,旨在调查不同发病严重程度病树的不同部位和整体的病菌含量变化,探索影响HLB的气候因子,从而为提高化学防治和果园管理的有效性提供参考依据,减少农民经济损失。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 试验地点与品种 本研究中柑橘黄龙病监测点在江西赣州市寻乌县吉潭镇果园,该果园面积约为6 hm²,品种均为脐橙,树龄是10 a左右,果园所处地貌是为南方常见丘陵地形。当地果农严格施药,对木虱进行严格防控,调查未发现木虱。

1.1.2 引物与探针 参照Li等^[24]设计的引物HL-Bas/HLBr和探针HLBr,以此结合本实验室条件建立TaqMan荧光定量检测体系。此外使用M13F/M13R验证含有目的片段载体的阳性克隆。引物和探针由北京六合华大基因科技有限公司合成,引物和探针详情见表1。

1.1.3 试剂耗材及仪器 实验中所用试剂包括植物

表1 本研究中使用的引物和探针
Table 1 Primers and probe used in this study

名称 Name	序列 Sequence (5'-3')	Fluorescence indicator	长度 Length/bp	产物长度 Product length/bp
HLBas	TCGAGCGCGTATGCAATACG		20	77
HLBr	GCGTTATCCGTAGAAAAAGGTAG		24	
HLBp	AGACGGGTAGTAACGCG	5': FAM 3': BHQ-1	18	
M13F	TGTAAAACGACGCCAG		18	211
M13R	CAGGAAACAGCTATGACC		18	

全基因组DNA提取试剂盒(Axygen,美国),质粒小提试剂盒(Axygen,美国),Mpbio Fastprep Lysing A裂解介质管(Axygen,美国),DEPC水(DNase/RNase-Free/water)(北京索莱宝科技有限公司,中国),Probe qPCR Mix(宝日生物技术(北京)有限公司,中国),LB培养基(Tryptone 15 g, Yeast extract 10 g, NaCl 10 g, pH 7.0),无水乙醇(国药集团化学试剂有限公司,中国),PBS缓冲液(HyClone,美国)等。

实验所用仪器有普通离心机(Eppendorf,德国),PCR仪和凝胶成像分析系统(美国,BIORAD),超低温冰箱MDF-382E(SANYO,日本)与恒温冰箱(海尔,青岛),QuantStudio® 6 Flex及核酸蛋白分析仪(Thermo Fisher Scientific,美国),美国MP

FastPrep-24 5G研磨机(MP Biomedicals,美国),微孔板离心机(海门市其林贝尔仪器制造有限公司,中国)等。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 病害情况调查方法 本实验根据袁亦文等^[28]2010年制定的柑橘黄龙病病情分级标准,将果园分为5个病级,其中1级:树上有5~6梢叶片呈现斑驳黄化症状;2级:部分侧枝或者主枝出现斑驳黄化症状,占全树的三分之一以下;3级:带有斑驳黄化叶的侧枝或主枝占全树的1/3~2/3;4级:带有HLB症状树枝占三分之二以上;5级:全树接近死亡。从1~5级区分别选取5株树,共25株树。

1.2.2 植物组织总DNA提取 称取约100 mg柑橘叶片中脉,切碎后装入Mpbio Fastprep Lysing A裂解

介质管,加入500 mL PBS缓冲液,用MP FastPrep-24 5G研磨机研磨,程序设置:speed 6 m·s⁻¹,time 40 s,Quantity 100 mg,cycles 2,pause time 300 s。植物总DNA试剂盒提取方法参照Axygen®的Multi-source Genomic DNA Miniprep kit 250-prep说明书,将提取的DNA放入-20 ℃冰箱保存。

1.2.3 质粒标准品的制备由北京六合华大科技公司将HLBas/HLBr扩增片段连接到pUC57-simple载体上,再转化进入大肠杆菌中,使用引物M13F/M13R进行50 μL体系的PCR验证,验证有条带的阳性菌液送至华大基因公司进行测序,利用DNAMAN比对验证。取阳性菌液,利用质粒小提试剂盒提取质粒。

1.2.4 质粒模板拷贝数计算公式使用核酸蛋白分析仪测定核酸浓度,将其作为Las质粒标准品。将DNA的质量浓度转化为模板拷贝数(copy number,CN):CN=(M×N)/(L×D),M=质量浓度(g·mL⁻¹)=DNA(ng·μL⁻¹)×10⁻⁶,N=阿伏伽德罗常数(6.022×10²³分子/摩尔),L=核酸分子长度(总长度=靶片段+载体,单位kb),D=转换因子(对dsDNA为6.6×10⁵g·mol⁻¹·kb⁻¹^[29])。

为了准确比较不同病情级别的样品与不同时间的横向纵向比较,采用CN/提取总DNA质量浓度(Total DNA Content,即CD)作为含菌量的比较单位。

1.2.5 标准曲线的建立将阳性质粒用DEPC水以10倍稀释成9个浓度梯度,使用核酸蛋白分析仪测定质粒的起始浓度。20 μL的TaqMan qPCR反应体系:10 μL的probe qPCR Mix,6.2 μL的水,1 μL HL-Bas,1 μL HLBr,0.8 μL的探针HLBr,1 μL的DNA模板。使用QuantStudio™ 6 Flex实时荧光定量仪器进行qPCR,每个浓度梯度做3个技术性重复,通过QuantStudio™ Real-Time PCR Software获得标准曲线。

1.2.6 柑橘黄龙病的时间流行动态在每棵树树干的南北2个方向定枝采样,从2017年8月至2018年10月,每月定点采样,随后将样品进行拍照,用试剂盒提取DNA,qPCR检测。将qPCR检测获得的CT值经过1.2.4中的公式计算得到每份样品中的Las含量,针对不同的分析,均采取求平均值的方法,利用Excel 2019处理数据,得到柑橘黄龙病菌在寄主体内含量周年变化曲线图^[30]。

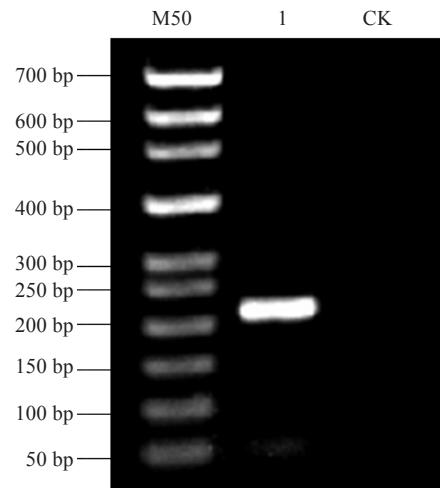
1.2.7 气象数据的获得与处理从天气网(www.tianqi.com)中,获取江西赣州市在2017年8月到2018年10月降雨天数、平均最高气温和最低气温,利用SPSS 22.0分析其一年内气候变化情况以及与HLB流行规律的相关程度^[31]。

1.2.8 数据处理与分析利用Excel 2019进行数据记录与处理,然后以日期为X轴变量,5个病级作为Y轴变量,Z轴以Las含量CD(模板拷贝数CN/提取总DNA质量浓度,缩写CD)为变量制作折线图。用SPSS 22.0对5个病级区的检测数据,使用单样本T检验(置信区间=0.95)做南北枝条叶片上含量的差异性分析,以时间为X轴,CD为Y轴,用GraphPad Prism 7.0做柱状图。将以上获得的数据与气象数据进行相关性分析,使用origin 9.1做图,探索HLB的流行规律。

2 结果与分析

2.1 qPCR目标片段载体的验证

将HLBas/HLBr扩增片段连接到pUC57-simple上得到载体pUC57-Las,使用引物M13F/M13R扩增得到211 bp特异条带。测序后使用DNAMAN进行序列比对,与Las基因组中相应序列相似性为100%,验证结果正确(图1)。



M50. Marker 50 bp; 1. Las 基因片段扩增产物;CK. 阴性对照。

M50. Marker 50 bp; 1. PCR product of HLBas/HLBr targeting sequence in pUC57-Las; CK. Negative control.

图1 pUC-Las载体的验证

Fig. 1 Confirmation of the pUC-Las vector

2.2 标准曲线的建立

pUC57-Las初始浓度为167 ng·μL⁻¹,以DEPC水10倍稀释后的9个浓度梯度质粒作为模板,进行

TaqMan qPCR, 每个浓度梯度做三个技术重复。结果显示, CT值随着浓度的减小而增大。使用 Quant-

Studio™ Real-Time PCR Software 获得标准曲线, 如图2所示。

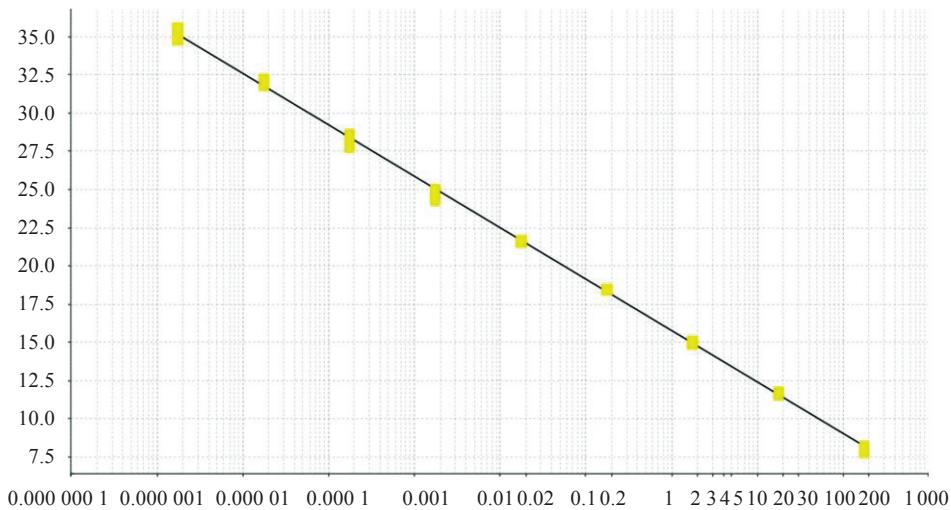


图2 Las 检测的荧光定量水解探针 qPCR 标准曲线

Fig. 2 TaqMan qPCR standard curve for Las detection

标准曲线 $y = -3.369 \lg(x) + 15.738$ ($R^2 = 0.999$, Eff% = 98.068)。y 为 CT 值, x 为 DNA 浓度, 单位 $\text{ng} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 。将 DNA 浓度转化模板拷贝数, 得到公式 $Y = -3.369 \lg(CN) + 44.422$ (Y 为 CT 值, CN 为模板拷贝数)。

2.3 果园 Las 含量的周年变化

从2017年8月至2018年10月,在江西赣州寻乌

吉潭镇果园进行样品采集,每月定点定枝采样。共5个病级,每个病级各选5株树(图3),每株树选取两个主枝,一个朝南,一个朝北,每个主枝采集3份样品,共采集12个月,每株树6份样品,共计1 800份样品。提取DNA 1 800份,qPCR检测样品中Las的含量,做3个技术重复,求平均值。

结果显示该果园5个监测区在2017年8月到



图3 1-5 病级区中感染 HLB 的柑橘树

Fig. 3 HLB-infected Citrus trees from 1-5 disease degree

2018年10月,树体内Las含量变化大体呈现出2个高峰和2个低谷,2017年8—11月和2018年5—7月有2个高峰,其中2017年10月2级监测区Las含量达到监测时间内最大值44 423.9 CD。在2018年6月这5个监测区有4个病级区的病树内Las含量出现高峰。2018年4—5月和2018年7—8月树体内Las含量出现2个低谷,该时间段内检测到Las含量平均约为1 000 CD。2018年3月1级、2级,3级和5

级病树的Las含量有轻微上涨,但4级病树的Las含量呈轻微下降趋势,总体上相对变化幅度不大。2018年8月到2018年10月,1-5病级区Las含量均呈增长趋势,但2018年10月与2017年10月相比,2018年10月1-5病级区Las含量增长幅度不够(图4)。

比较各病级之间高峰期Las含量,在2017年10月和2018年6月的高峰期,4级和5级病树的Las含量远小于2级病树;与1级相比,4级和5级病树在

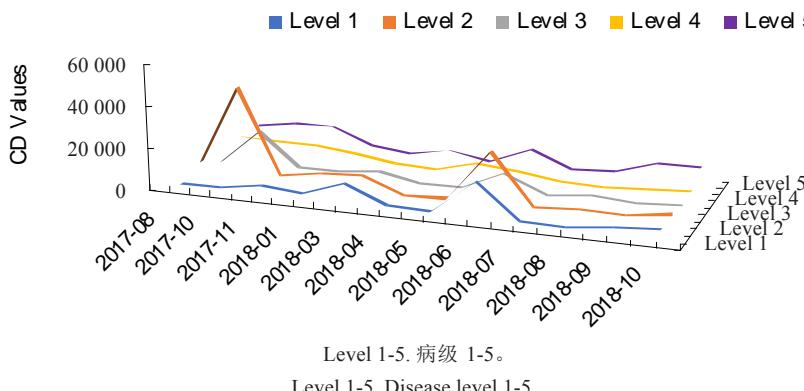


图4 江西赣州果园中不同病级的柑橘树中 Las 含量的变化

Fig. 4 The population changes of Las in HLB-infected citrus trees with different symptoms in the orchard locating in Ganzhou, Jiangxi

2017年10月的Las含量较高,但2018年6月较低;4级和5级病树在高峰期Las含量均较同时期3级病树的含量低。整体分析,病级越严重的病树其Las含量反而越低。

1级病树有6个月南面部分的Las含量显著高于北面,其余6个月差异不显著(图5-A);2级病树有3个月北面部分的Las含量显著高于南面,有2个月南面部分Las含量显著高于北面(图5-B);3级病树有5个月北面Las含量显著高于南面,有2个月南面部分Las含量显著高于北面(图5-C);4级病树有5个月北面部分Las含量显著高于南面(图5-D),有1个月南面部分Las含量显著高于北面;5级病树有5个月北面部分Las含量显著高于南面,有3个月南面部分Las含量显著高于北面(图5-E)。除开1级病树,其他病级的柑橘树北面部分枝条的叶片中Las含量显著高于南面部分。

2.4 气候对果园Las含量变化的影响

获取了实验期间当地每月雨天数、平均最高气温(表2),结合果园Las检测结果进行气候因素与病树内Las含量变化的相关性分析。结果显示,Las平均含量与该月下雨天数相关性极低($r = -0.071, p > 0.05$)(图6),Las平均含量与该月最高气温也呈现出极低的相关性($r = -0.12, p > 0.05$)(图7)。

3 讨论

本研究对江西省赣州地区柑橘黄龙病菌在染病柑橘树体内的流行动态规律进行了监测,发现在2017年8月到2018年10月,Las在树体内的含量会随着时间变化而波动大体呈现出2个高峰和2个低谷,总体表现为2017年8月开始Las含量先增后降

的变化规律。胡浩^[16]研究了广西柳州地区染病柑橘树内Las含量的动态变化,结果显示在10月柑橘黄龙病菌含量达到最高值,在3到5月维持在较低水平。Wang等^[27]研究显示Las在染病柑橘树体内变化规律为在10月和12月柑橘黄龙病菌含量达到最高值,3月和5月维持在较低水平。以上研究均发现在10月份病树内的Las含量会达到高峰,5月Las含量处于低谷,但本研究中江西柑橘果园内病树的Las含量在6月也呈现出1个高峰。该时段的Las含量较10月份的Las含量低,但仍是低谷时期Las含量的10倍以上。本研究的结果与前人研究结果存在差异的原因可能是不同果园地理位置气候或者柑橘自身生长规律的差异导致的。此外本研究果园里的木虱受到果农严格控制,定期施药,所以木虱对植株体内Las的含量影响较小,与前人的研究结果相互对比分析,木虱对病树后期Las含量的变化影响不大。

有研究发现果园里南北方向的病株率远高于东西方向。本研究对病树的南北枝Las含量进行了检测,结果发现总体上朝北面树枝叶片的Las含量高于南面,这与Louzada等^[31]的结果一致。原因可能是植物自身生长规律和其与黄龙病菌之间的相互作用有关。病级是根据柑橘树黄化症状严重程度区分的,病级越大,代表柑橘树黄化更严重。病树体内Las变化监测的结果表明,病情严重程度与Las含量高低呈一定反比,病情较轻的区域Las含量高,病情重的区域Las含量低,这可能是因为发病较重的柑橘树树势衰退,黄龙病菌必须的营养物质减少导致病原菌呈衰减趋势。由于至今柑橘黄龙病菌无法进行纯培养,因此通过了解柑橘黄龙病菌在植株体内

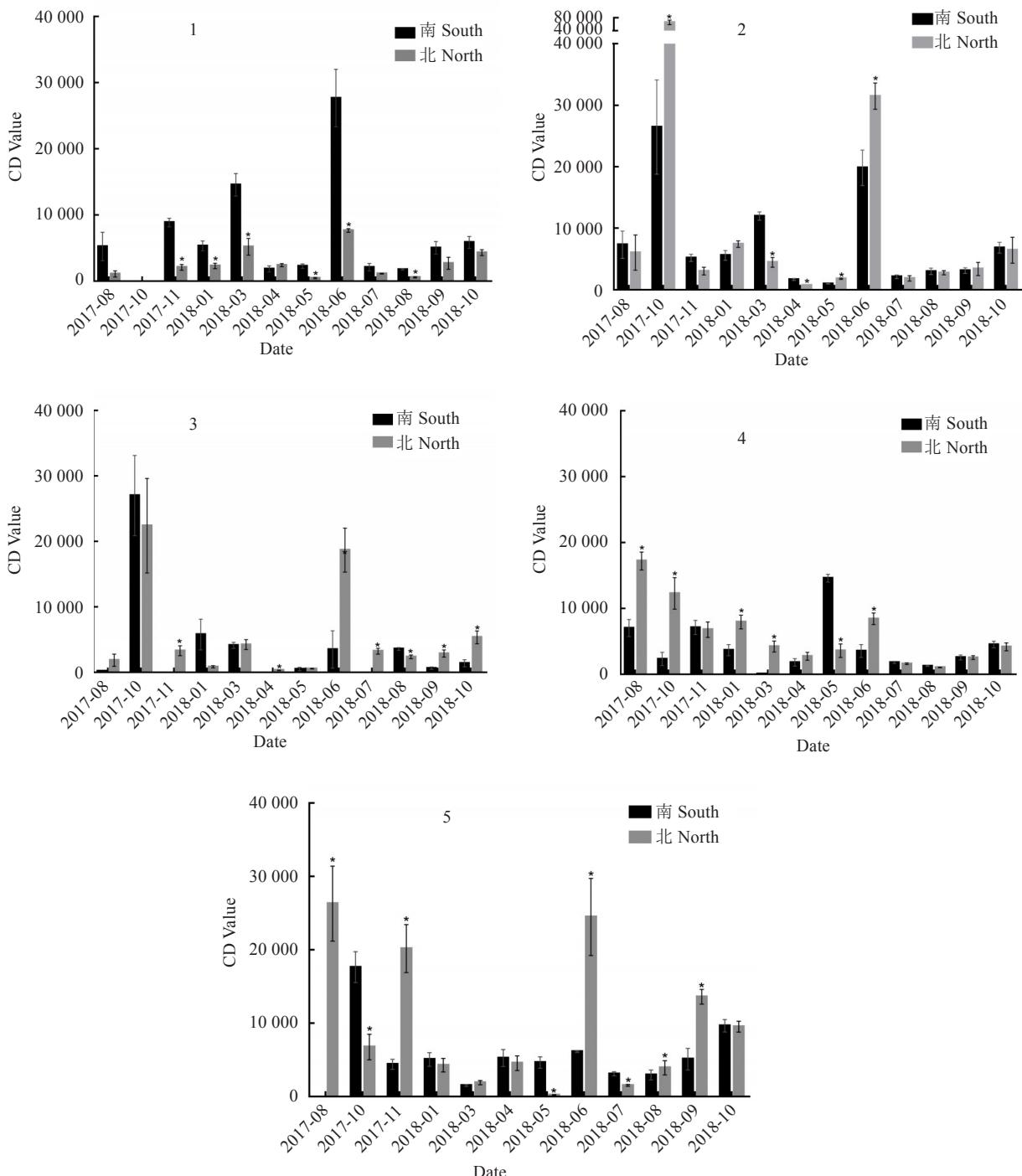


图 5 1-5 级病树南、北部分叶片中 Las 的含量比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of the Las content of leaves at south and north branches of citrus trees with 1-5 disease levels

表2 江西赣州果园的气候统计
Table 2 Summary of climate in orchard locating in Ganzhou, Jiangxi

日期 Date	月平均最高气温 Mean maximum temperature/°C	雨天时间 Rainy time/d	日期 Date	月平均最高气温 Mean maximum temperature/°C	雨天时间 Rainy time/d
2017-08	35	11	2018-05	32	11
2017-10	25	5	2018-06	31	17
2017-11	19	10	2018-07	35	11
2018-01	13	9	2018-08	34	19
2018-03	23	11	2018-09	32	7
2018-04	26	6	2018-10	25	10



图6 果园Las的平均含量年动态变化与当地每月雨天数相关性分析

Fig. 6 Correlation analysis of average content of Las in citrus trees and monthly rainy daysratues

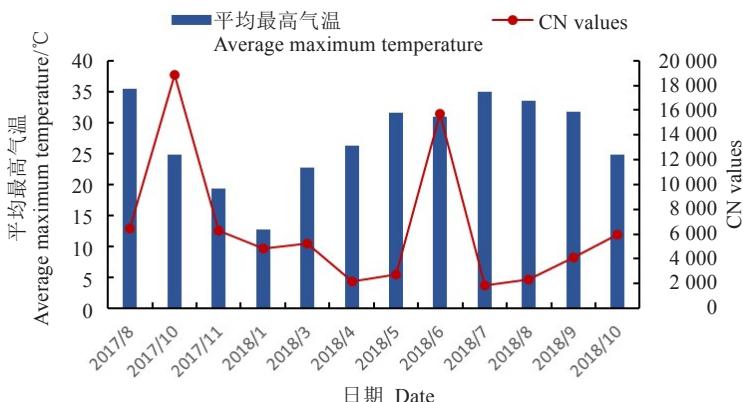


图7 果园Las的平均含量年动态变化与当地月平均最高气温相关性分析

Fig. 7 Correlation analysis of average content of Las in citrus trees and average monthly maximum tempe

的不同部位的含量变化对制定田间柑橘黄龙病控制策略,延长柑橘经济寿命提供理论依据,例如在进入2个高峰期前,可在朝北面枝条采用韧皮部输药的方式施加杀菌剂抑制柑橘黄龙病菌,将病菌含量长期控制在一个较低范围内。

结合气候数据,结果显示Las含量变化与下雨天数,月平均最高气温不存在显著相关。该结果的原因可能与气候数据不够精准有关,因此在今后研究气候对柑橘黄龙病影响时,需要在监测点安置气候箱获取实时准确的气候数据。

4 结 论

本研究明确柑橘黄龙病菌的年动态变化规律,呈现2高峰和2低谷的变化趋势,果园中整体上朝北面枝条病菌含量高于南面,且发病严重程度与病菌含量呈反比。初步探索下雨天数,月平均最高气温不是影响柑橘黄龙病菌含量变化的主导因子。上述研究可为柑橘黄龙病果园监测、产量损失和综合治理模型的建立提供理论依据。

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