

我国梨产区引起黑斑病的链格孢种类鉴定与致病性研究

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摘要:【目的】明确我国梨主产区引起黑斑病的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌种类及其致病性, 为制定有效防治措施提供理论依据。【方法】从我国梨主产区采集黑斑病病样进行组织分离, 并利用形态学和分子生物学相结合的方法对获得的菌株进行种类鉴定和致病性验证。【结果】从我国 14 个省、自治区及直辖市的梨产区采集病样后, 通过组织分离和纯化并依据其菌落形态特征, 共获得 405 个链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株。对这些菌株的形态学观察和多基因(ITS、*GAP-DH*、*Alt a1*、*TEF 1*、*endoPG*、及 *His 3*)系统发育分析的结果显示, 它们分别属于链格孢属(*Alternaria*)的 6 个种。其中属细极链格孢(*Alternaria tenuissima*)的有 267 个菌株、链格孢(*A. alternata*)115 个菌株、乔木链格孢(*A. arborescens*)14 个菌株、梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*)6 个菌株、棉链格孢(*A. gossypina*)2 个菌株、长柄链格孢(*A. longipes*)1 个菌株。将这 6 个种的代表菌株在翠冠梨离体叶片上进行有伤接种的结果显示, 它们均可致病, 但其致病力之间存在差异。而在桃(*Prunus persica*)、猕猴桃(*Actinidia chinensis*)和柑橘(*Citrus reticulata*)离体叶片上进行有伤接种的结果显示, 这些代表菌株均使桃和猕猴桃致病, 但均不能使柑橘致病。【结论】引起我国梨黑斑病的病原菌有 *A. tenuissima*、*A. alternata*、*A. arborescens*、*A. gaisen*、*A. gossypina* 和 *A. longipes* 6 种链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌, 其中细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*)和链格孢(*A. alternata*)为优势种, 分别占总分离菌株数的 65.9% 和 28.4%。本研究是我国梨主产区引起黑斑病的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌种类系统性鉴定的首次报道。

关键词: 梨; 黑斑病; 链格孢; 种类鉴定; 致病性

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Identification and pathogenicity of *Alternaria* species causing black spot in pear producing regions in China

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Pear trees have been widely cultivated in China and the total yield and cultivation area of Chinese pear ranks first in the world. Pear belongs to a kind of perennial fruit tree and it is frequently infected by a large number of fungal diseases during growth and development. Black spot is one of the important diseases in pear production areas in China, which mainly damages leaves and fruits, resulting in serious precocious defoliation and fruit decay. Black spot has become a worldwide disease, especially in Japan, South Korea and the south of China. The disease has caused severe losses to the economic benefits and greatly affected the development of pear industry in major pear-cultivation areas in China. This study aimed to clarify the species of *Alternaria* spp. associated with black spot of pear in China based on multi-gene and morphological identification, as well as to determine the composition, distribution, morphological and pathogenic characteristics of the pathogens. The results of this study are expected to provide a better understanding on the etiology of the disease and scientific basis

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for its prevention and control. **【Methods】** The leaves and fruits infected by black spot collected from 14 provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions (including Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Zhejiang) were used as disease samples. The fungus pathogen was isolated by using the routine plant tissue isolation method. Total genomic DNA was extracted from pure cultures with a modified cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) protocol, and subjected to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of partial regions of six loci including partial rDNA-ITS (ITS) region, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*GAPDH*), translation elongation factor 1-alpha (*TEF 1*), endo polygalacturonase (*endoPG*), *Alternaria* major allergen gene (*Alt a1*) and histone 3 (*His 3*). Phylogenetic trees were constructed by mrbayes-3.1.2. The best-fit models of nucleotide substitution for each partition were determined by using MrModeltest v.2.3. The sporulation phenotype and conidia morphology of representative strains were recorded under a microscope. The pathogenicity was determined on detached leaves, fruits and branches (wounded or unwounded) of pear inoculated with mycelial plugs of representative strains and the host ranges were determined on detached leaves of peach (*Prunus persica*), kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*) and citrus (*Citrus reticulata*) inoculated with mycelial plugs of representative strains. **【Results】** A total of 405 strains of *Alternaria*, including 355 strains from leaves and 50 strains from fruits, were obtained. The obtained strains were identified by multiple genes, combined with morphological observation, and they were confirmed to be 6 species of *Alternaria*, including *A. tenuissima* (267 strains), *A. alternata* (115 strains), *A. arborescens* (14 strains), *A. gaisen* (6 strains), *A. gossypina* (2 strains) and *A. longipes* (1 strains). Phylogenetic analysis showed that specific species could not be identified only by ITS sequences. *A. gaisen*, *A. arborescens* and *A. alternata* could be identified by multiple genes (ITS, *GAPDH*, *Alt a1*, *TEF 1* and *endoPG*). *A. tenuissima* and *A. alternata* could be identified by *His 3* gene. Through PCR amplification, *A. tenuissima* produced a fragment of 550 bp, while *A. alternata* produced a fragment of 440 bp. However, SC-5, SC-10 and SC-16 strains were clustered together with *A. longipes* and *A. gossypina*, so there was no clear identification between *A. longipes* and *A. gossypina*. Combined with morphological identification, the conidia morphology of *A. longipes* and *A. gossypina* were different. The conidia of *A. gossypina* were dark brown and pear-shaped, while the conidia of *A. longipes* were gray and spindle-shaped. The results of pathogenicity test showed that the representative strains of *A. alternata* (SX-1), *A. tenuissima* (SX-2), *A. arborescens* (XJ-13), *A. gaisen* (CQ-35), *A. longipes* (SC-10) and *A. gossypina* (SC-5) could induce lesions on leaves and fruits of *Pyrus pyrifolia* cv. Cuiguan, but there were significant differences in their pathogenicity. However, under the same inoculation conditions, these representative strains could not induce lesions on pear branches. The pathogens isolated from the infected sites after inoculation were identical with the inoculated strains. These results showed that they were all pathogenic and responsible for black spot by fulfilling the Koch's postulates. The results of the determination of host range showed that these representative strains could infect the leaves of peach (*Prunus persica*) and kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*), but there were differences in their pathogenicity. None of these representative strains could cause symptom on leaves of citrus (*Citrus reticulata*). Analysis of the prevalence of 6 species of *Alternaria* revealed that *A. tenuissima* and *A. alternata* were dominant species, which occurred in all *Pyrus* spp. cultivated in 14 provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions, accounting for 65.9% and 28.4% of the total isolates, respectively. *A. longipes* and *A. gossypina* were only separated from the samples of Sichuan, *A. arborescens* was isolated from the samples of Xinjiang, Sichuan and Gansu, and *A. gaisen* was isolated from the samples of Chongqing, Hubei, and Anhui. **【Conclusion】** Based on the phylogenetic analysis and morphological characteris-

tics of the 405 strains obtained in this study, the pathogens causing black spot of pear in China were associated with six species of *Alternaria* including *A. tenuissima*, *A. alternata*, *A. arborescens*, *A. gaisen*, *A. gossypina* and *A. longipes*. Among them, *A. tenuissima* and *A. alternata* were the dominant pathogens of the disease. This research is the first report on the identification of pathogens associated with black spot in the main pear producing areas in China.

Key words: Pear; Black spot; *Alternaria*; Species identification; Pathogenicity

我国是梨生产大国,其总产量和栽培面积均居世界首位。2017年我国梨产量由1949年的35.2万t增加到1 641.0万t,约占世界梨产量的76%;栽培面积由12.1万hm²增加到92.1万hm²,占世界梨总栽培面积的69%^[1]。但我国梨产区常受到多种病害的影响,其中梨黑斑病是南方梨产区的重要病害,该病主要危害梨的叶片和果实,发病时常造成梨树早期落叶和大量果实腐烂,对梨产业造成严重的经济损失,制约了我国梨产业的发展。

梨黑斑病是一种世界性病害,尤其在亚洲的日本、韩国和中国南方砂梨产区发生十分严重。日本于1933年首次报道了梨黑斑病^[2],我国于1935年发现有该病^[3]。此外,希腊^[4]、法国^[5]等也有梨黑斑病的报道。该病病原菌为链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌。早在1920年,Nagano^[6]认为梨黑斑链格孢(*Alternaria gaisen* Nagano)为梨黑斑病的病原菌,之后,Tanaka^[2]报道日本梨黑斑病的病原菌为菊池链格孢(*Alternaria kikuchiana* Tanaka)。此后,各国学者采用菊池链格孢(*A. kikuchiana*)作为梨黑斑病病原菌的学名。1997年,Simmon^[7]通过采集大量梨黑斑病样品研究,将梨黑斑病病原菌定名为梨黑斑链格孢(*Alternaria gaisen*),而菊池链格孢(*A. kikuchiana*)为晚出异名。后来证实链格孢(*A. alternata* (Fr.) keissl)也可以引起梨黑斑病,且在世界范围内均有广泛分布^[8]。目前,世界各国报道可侵染梨的链格孢有9种^[7,9],其中可侵染我国梨的有链格孢(*A. alternata*)^[10]、梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*)^[11]、细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*)和侵染链格孢(*A. infectoria*)^[12],此外美国从我国出口的鸭梨上分离到鸭梨侵染链格孢(*A. yaliinficiens*)^[13]和紫萼链格孢(*A. ventricosa*)^[14]。

由于我国梨产区的地理跨度大,各地的气候条件差异明显,且各地区栽培的梨品种不同,可能会导致梨黑斑病病原菌种类的多样性。笔者于2015—2018年从我国梨主产区采集梨黑斑病病样进行病菌分离,采用形态学及分子生物学相结合的方法对病原菌种类进行鉴定并利用柯赫氏法则(Koch's

postulates)验证,以明确我国梨主产区引起黑斑病的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌种类及其致病性,为了解梨黑斑病病原菌的种类多样性提供新的信息,并为该病的有效防控提供可靠的理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 病样采集与病菌分离、纯化

2015—2018年,从新疆、甘肃、陕西、山东、江西、四川、湖北、安徽、福建、重庆、贵州、浙江、云南和吉林的梨产区采集病叶和病果,采用组织块分离法进行分离。

从新鲜病斑样品的病健交界处切取4~5 mm²组织块,用75%的酒精消毒30 s,后放入无菌水中漂洗1次,再将组织块放入75%新的酒精中处理30 s(较老的样品组织处理时间可以适当加长),用无菌水漂洗2次,然后放到无菌的滤纸上晾干,最后用无菌的接种针将组织块放置在马铃薯葡萄糖培养基(PDA)上,25℃黑暗条件下培养至菌落长出,将具有链格孢属(*Alternaria*)病原菌菌落形态的菌落转移至新的PDA培养基上,25℃黑暗条件下培养6~7 d诱导其产孢。

采用方中达^[15]的方法进行单孢纯化,于2 mL的PDA斜面中室温保存备用,或取菌丝块于25%的甘油冷藏管中-80℃长期保存。

1.2 病原菌种类鉴定

1.2.1 形态学特征观测 室温条件下将保存的病原菌接于PDA平板(直径约90 mm)活化约4 d备用。(1)纯培养特征。从菌落边缘取直径为5 mm的菌丝块,接于PDA平板中央,每株菌株3个重复,25℃黑暗条件下培养7 d后观察记录菌落形态和颜色等特征。(2)PCA上产孢表型的观察。将处理的菌丝块置于PCA(马铃薯胡萝卜培养基)平板上,25℃黑暗条件下培养5~9 d,期间定期观察菌落培养特性。待孢子链长出后,使用体式显微镜观察其三维结构,由于链格孢的分生孢子链一般是垂直向上生长,因此培养时可将培养皿垂直放置,拍照时水平放置就可以拍到分生孢子产生的不同产孢表型。(3)分生孢

子的形态观察。将PCA培养基上产生的分生孢子用无菌水冲洗下来后,在光学显微镜(Nikon Eclipse E600 FN; Nikon)下对链格孢的分生孢子($n=30$)大小,产生的横隔、纵隔数进行统计。

1.2.2 多基因序列分析 (1)DNA提取与检测。采用CTAB法提取基因组DNA,用1.2%的琼脂糖凝胶、1×TAE缓冲液电泳检测DNA样品。(2)目的基因的扩增与测序。选择核糖体转录间隔区序列(internal transcribed spacer, ITS)与延伸因子(translation elongation factor 1-alpha, *TEF 1*)、甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶基因(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, *GAPDH*)、内聚半乳糖醛酸酶基因(endopolygalacturonase, *endoPG*)、链格孢过敏原基因(*Alternaria major allergen gene, Alt al*)、组蛋白基因(histone 3, *His 3*)^[16]进行扩增与测序。各基因的扩增引物及其序列见表1。PCR扩增反应程序:预变性94℃ 5 min,变性94℃ 30 s,延伸72℃ 30 s,补充延伸72℃ 5 min,退火温度ITS、*TEF 1*、*GAPDH*、*endoPG*、*Alt al*、*His 3*分别为52℃、52℃、59℃、54℃、59℃、66℃反应30 s,共35个循环。反应体系:10×*Taq* Buffer(Mg⁺Plus)5 μL,dNTP Mixture(2.5 mmol·mL⁻¹) 1 μL,上下游引物各1 μL, TaKaRa *Taq* (5 U·μL⁻¹) 0.25 μL,cDNA 2.0 μL,ddH₂O 39.75 μL,总体积50 μL。

(3)多基因分子系统学分析。采用DNAMAN7软件对核苷酸序列进行多重比对,然后将序列输入Gblocks在线软件进行剪切。使用遗传进化软件MAGA 5.2,采用最大简约法(Maximum Parsimony, MP)和MrBayes 3.1.2进行系统进化分析,所用19条标准菌株GenBank登录号见表2。使用MrModelT-

表1 用于扩增ITS、*TEF 1*、*Alt al*、*endoPG*、*GAPDH*和*His 3*的引物序列

Table 1 List of primers used for ITS, *TEF 1*, *Alt al*, *endoPG*, *GAPDH* and *His 3* sequences amplification

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequences (5'-3')	目标片段 Target fragments/ bp	参考文献 Reference
ITS4	TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC	540-570	[17]
ITS5	GGAAGTAAAAGTCGTAACAAGG		
TEF-F	CATCGAGAAGTTCGAGAAGG	220-250	[18]
TEF-R	TACTTGAAGGAACCCCTTACC		
Alt-F	ATGCAGTTCACCACCATCGC	430-460	[19]
Alt-R	ACGAGGGTGAYGTAGGCGTC		
EPG-F	TATAAACCTTAGCGCCATCA	420-450	[20]
EPG-R	TGTGCTACCATGGTTCTTTCC		
GPD-F	CAACGGCTTCGGTCGCATTG	540-570	[21]
GPD-R	GCCAAGCAGTTGGTTGTGC		
HIS3-F	ACTAAGCAGACCGAAAGCAGG	440-550	[22]
HIS3-R	GCGGGCGAGCTGGATGTCCTT		

表2 系统发育进化树构建所用标准菌株的种类及其基因序列登录号

Table 2 GenBank accession numbers and their species of standard strains used for constructing phylogenetic tree

种类 Species	菌株编号 Strain number	基因序列登录号 GenBank accession numbers				
		ITS	GAPDH	TEF 1	Alt al	endoPG
莲草链格孢 <i>A. alternantherae</i> 链格孢 <i>A. alternata</i>	CBS 124392	KC584179	KC584096	KC584633	KP123846	no product
	CBS 612.72	KP124308	KP124165	KP125084	KP123861	KP124008
	CBS 194.86	KP124316	KP124172	KP125092	KP123869	KP124016
	CBS 877.95	KP124321	KP124176	KP125097	KP123871	KP124021
	CBS 965.95	KP124323	KP124178	KP125099	KP123872	KP124023
	CBS 109455	KP124335	KP124189	KP125111	KP123883	KP124036
	CBS 112252	KP124340	KP124194	KP125116	KP123888	KP124041
	CBS 115200	KP124352	KP124206	KP125128	KP123900	KP124053
	CBS 130262	KP124389	KP124241	KP125167	KP123937	KP124093
	乔木链格孢 <i>A. arborescens</i>	CBS 105.49	KP124396	KP124248	KP125174	KP123944
CBS 126.60		KP124397	KP124249	KP125175	JQ646390	KP124101
CBS 109730		KP124399	KP124251	KP125177	KP123946	KP124103
梨黑斑链格孢 <i>A. gaisen</i>	CBS 118488	KP124427	KP124278	KP125206	KP123975	KP124132
	CPC 25268	KP124428	KP124279	KP125207	KP123976	KP124133
棉链格孢 <i>A. gossypina</i>	CBS 100.23	KP124429	KP124280	KP125208	KP123977	KP124134
	CBS 107.36	KP124431	JQ646310	KP125210	JQ646393	KP124136
长柄链格孢 <i>A. longipes</i>	CBS 539.94	KP124441	KP124290	KP125220	KP123987	KP124146
	CBS 540.94	AY278835	AY278811	KC584667	AY563304	KP124147
	CBS 917.96	KP124442	KP124291	KP125226	KP123988	KP124148

est 软件,选择 MrBayes 运行最适模型。ITS、*GAPDH*、*Alt a1*、*TEF 1*、*endoPG*、*His 3* 基因最适核苷酸替代模型分别为 K80、GTR、HKY+G、K80+I、K80+I、GTR。

1.3 致病性测定

1.3.1 叶片有伤接种 以离体砂梨‘翠冠’叶片为接种材料,用75%的酒精进行表面消毒后进行有伤接种,每个菌株接种4枚叶片,每个叶片4个接种点,共16个重复,用三号昆虫针刺伤。然后将供试菌株菌丝块接种在表面,以空白PDA培养基为对照,用无菌水浸湿的棉花覆盖叶柄保湿,在叶片表面喷水保湿,1 d后去除菌丝块,25℃条件下培养观察并记录发病情况。

1.3.2 果实有伤接种 以离体‘黄冠梨’果实为接种材料,每个菌株接种4个果实,每个果实上2个接种点,共8个重复。用昆虫针在梨果实表面刺伤约6 mm的伤口,接种方法与观察记录同上。

1.3.3 枝条有伤接种 以砂梨‘翠冠’枝条为材料,每个菌株接种6根12 cm长的枝条,每根枝条一个接种点,共6个重复。每段枝条用直径为5 mm的打孔器打孔,然后在伤口处接种供试菌株菌丝块,以空白PDA培养基为对照,用封口膜直接缠绕固定菌丝块,2 d后去除封口膜,25℃条件下培养观察并记录发病情况。

1.3.4 寄主范围测定 以桃(*Prunus persica*)、猕猴桃(*Actinidia chinensis*)和柑橘(*Citrus reticulata*)的离体叶片为实验材料,进行伤口接种,每个菌株接种6枚叶片,每枚叶片上2个接种点,共12个重复。将供试菌株的菌丝块接种在刺伤处,以PDA空白培养基为对照,喷无菌水保湿,1 d后去掉菌丝块,25℃条件下培养观察并记录发病情况。

2 结果与分析

2.1 梨产区黑斑病发生状况与获得的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株

2015—2018年在我国主要梨产区对梨黑斑病发生危害状况的调查显示,该病在砂梨(*Pyrus pyrifolia*)、白梨(*P. bretschneideri*)、西洋梨(*P. communis*)和新疆梨(*P. sinkiangensis*)上均有发生,尤以南方梨产区包括湖北、四川、江西、福建、安徽等省栽培的砂梨品种上,该病的发生范围和危害程度最重,导致大量早期落叶和果实腐烂。在甘肃、陕西等省

栽培的白梨品种上,梨黑斑病主要危害叶片。而在山东等省栽培的西洋梨品种上,梨黑斑病则主要危害果实。梨黑斑病在新疆栽培的‘库尔勒香梨’上发病较轻,仅零星发生。

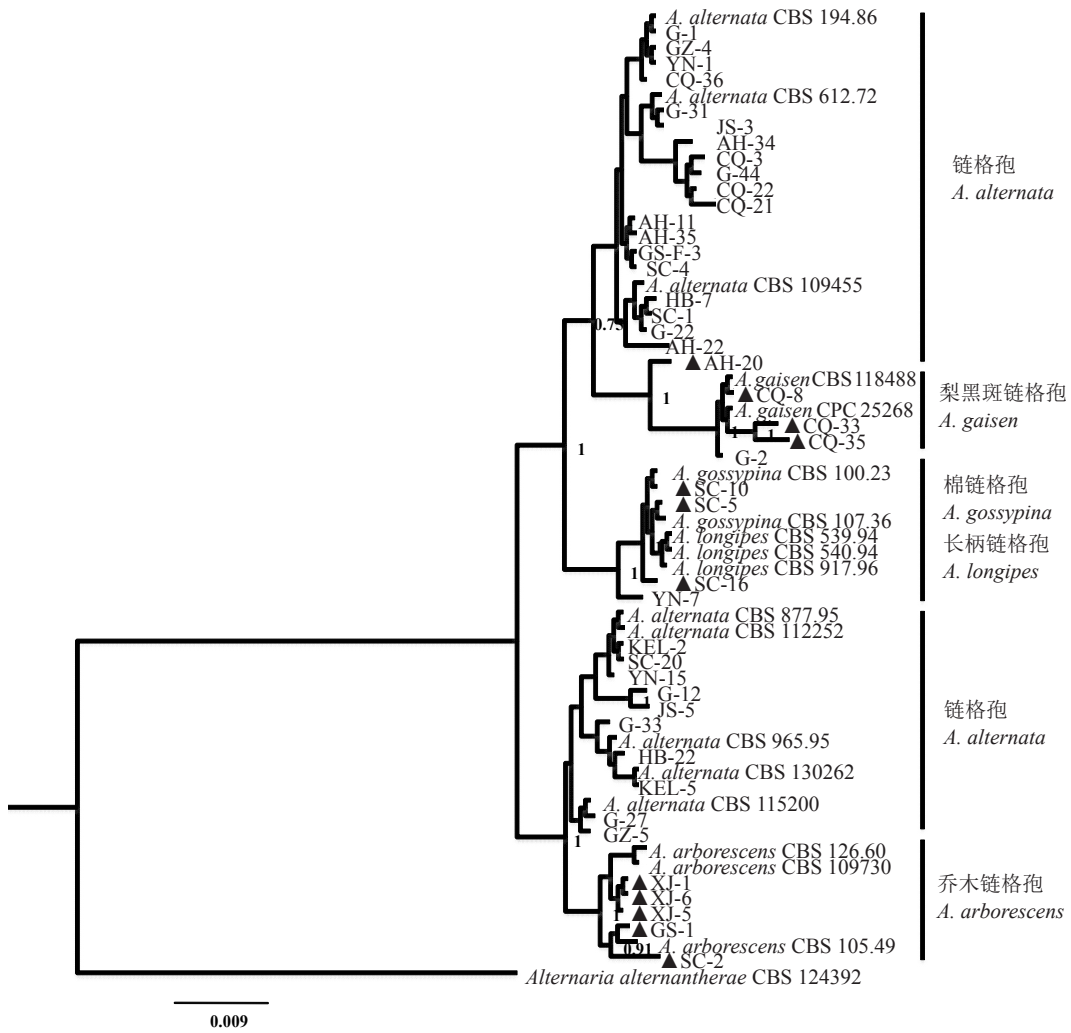
从重庆、江西、浙江、甘肃、新疆、云南、陕西、福建、贵州、四川、湖北、安徽、山东和吉林栽培的白梨(*P. bretschneideri*)、砂梨(*P. pyrifolia*)、西洋梨(*P. communis*)、新疆梨(*P. sinkiangensis*)、秋子梨(*P. ussuriensis*)与莱阳茺梨(*P. bretschneideri*)杂交种等5种梨的20多个品种显现梨黑斑病典型症状的病树上,采集病叶和病果进行病菌分离和纯化,并根据菌落形态进行筛选,共得到405个链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株,其中来源于叶片355个菌株、果实50个菌株;来源于白梨94个菌株、砂梨256个菌株、西洋梨9个菌株、新疆梨20个菌株、秋子梨与莱阳‘茺梨’杂交种36个菌株。

2.2 获得的链格孢菌株多基因序列分析

基于菌株的形态学特征、*GAPDH*序列鉴定结果、田间症状表现及来源的地区与梨种的不同,选取了43个代表菌株进行ITS、*endoPG*、*GAPDH*、*Alt a1*和*TEF 1*串联的多基因系统发育分析及*His 3*单基因的补充分析。

2.2.1 基于五基因串联序列分析 将43个菌株和19个参考菌株的ITS、*endoPG*、*GAPDH*、*Alt a1*和*TEF 1*基因序列串联,基于该串联序列构建系统进化树。在贝叶斯系统发育分析中,所有菌株聚为五大分支,其中29个菌株与链格孢(*A. alternata*)聚为一簇,5个菌株与乔木链格孢(*A. arborescens*)聚集成群,5个菌株与梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*)聚集成群。4个菌株与长柄链格孢(*A. longipes*)及棉链格孢(*A. gossypina*)同聚为一个大分化枝,因此不能明确区分(图1)。

2.2.2 基于*His 3*基因序列分析 基于多基因鉴定为链格孢(*A. alternata*)的菌株进一步进行*His 3*基因PCR扩增,扩增得到2个不同的条带,测序后得到的片段分别为550 bp和440 bp(图2)。在NCBI进行比对,并下载13条参考序列(KF280511、KF280540、KF280554、KF280567、KF280539、KF280580; KF280576、KF280574、KF280579、KF280535、KF280581、KF280560; AF404629),对其进行系统进化分析,可以准确将供试菌株分为细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*)和链格孢(*A. alternata*)(图3)。

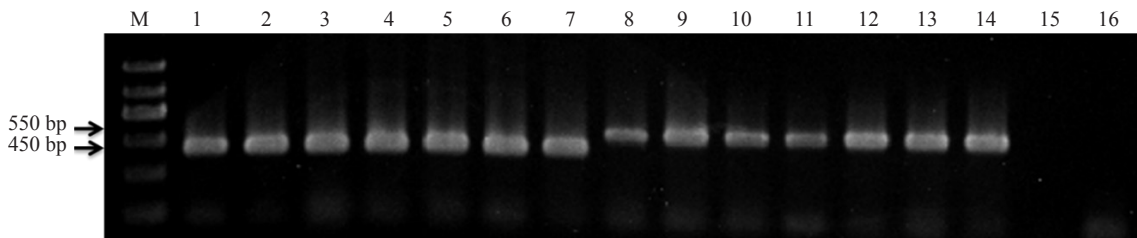


以 *A. alternantherae*(CBS 124392)为外群。系统进化树是用 ITS、*endoPG*、*GAPDH*、*Alt a1*、*TEF 1* 序列构建的。贝叶斯后验证概率(PP≥0.90)标注于节点上,标尺显示每个位点变化 0.009。

The species *A. alternantherae* (CBS 124392) was selected as an outgroup. The tree was built using concatenated sequences of the ITS, *endoPG*, *GAPDH*, *Alt a1*, *TEF 1*. Bayesian posterior probability (PP≥0.90) were shown at the nodes, the scale bar indicates 0.009 expected changes per site.

图 1 链格孢属(*Alternaria*)中 43 个菌株多基因序列的贝叶斯法系统进化树

Fig. 1 A Bayesian inference phylogenetic tree of 43 isolates multiple gene sequences in the *Alternaria*



M. Marker II, 1-7. 链格孢, 8-14. 细柄链格孢, 15. 刺盘孢, 16. 水对照。

Lane M. Marker II; Lane 1-7. *A. alternata*; Lane 8-14. *A. tenuissima*; Lane 15. *Colletotrichum*; Lane 16. Water control.

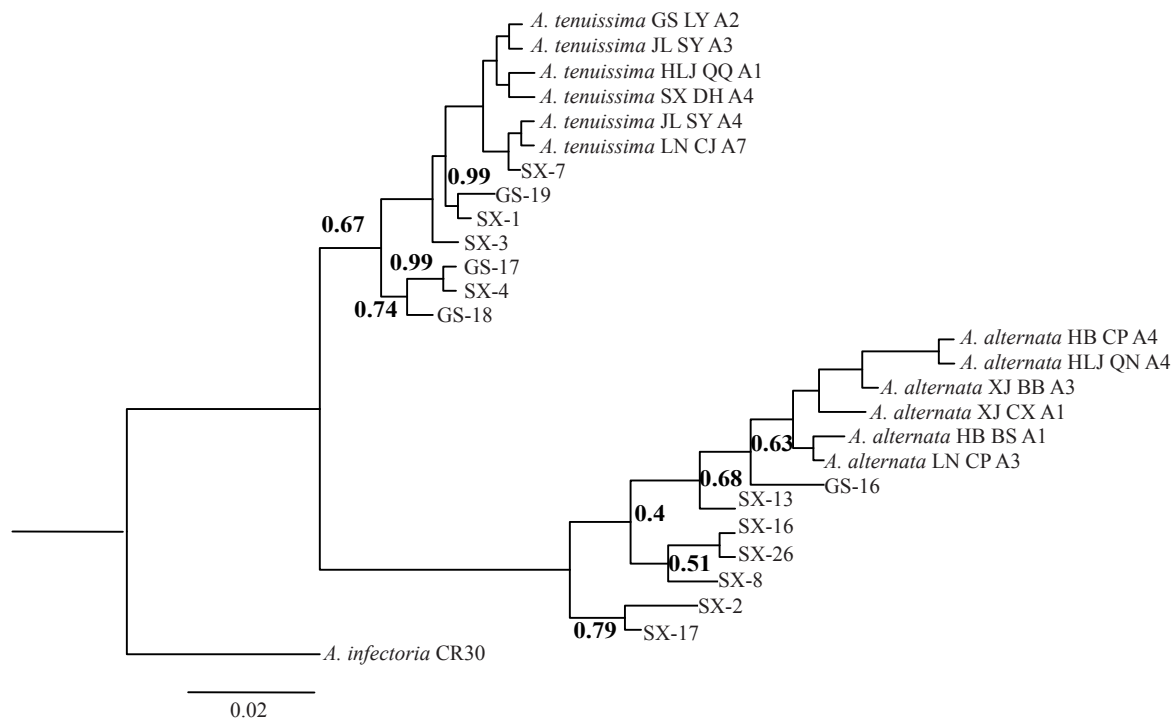
图 2 *His 3* 基因 PCR 扩增产物琼脂糖凝胶电泳

Fig. 2 Amplification products of *His 3* gene by PCR

2.3 鉴定出的 6 种链格孢的形态学特征

2.3.1 菌落形态 在 PDA 培养基上对分离纯化得到的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株菌落形态的观察结

果显示,所有菌株的菌丝初生无色,后期逐渐变为墨绿色到深灰褐色,菌落边缘整齐,且在培养后期均能产生黑色素和大量绒毛状气生菌丝(图4)。不同菌

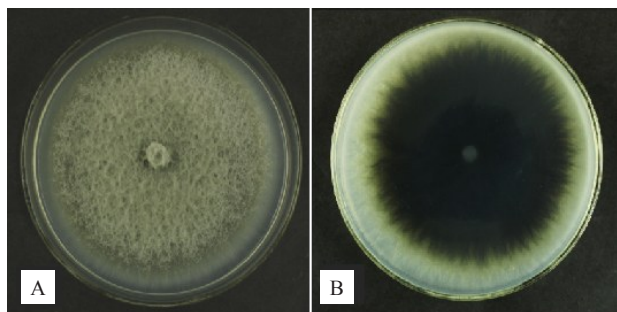


以 *A. infectoria*(CR 30)为外群。系统进化树是用 *His 3* 序列构建的。贝叶斯后验证概率($PP \geq 0.90$)标注于节点上,标尺显示每个位点变化0.02。

The species *A. infectoria* (CR 30) was selected as an outgroup. The tree was built using sequences of the *His 3*. Bayesian posterior probability ($PP \geq 0.90$) were shown at the nodes, the scale bar indicates 0.02 expected changes per site.

图3 链格孢属(*Alternaria*)中14个菌株 *His 3* 序列的贝叶斯法系统进化树

Fig. 3 A Bayesian inference phylogenetic tree of 14 isolates *His 3* sequences in the *Alternaria*



A. 菌落正面;B. 菌落背面。

A. Colony front; B. Colony back.

图4 链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株的菌落形态

Fig. 4 The colony morphology of *Alternaria* strain

株的菌落形态存在一定的差异,但不能依据菌落形态的变化将这些菌株进行分组。HB-36、SX-28等部分菌株的产孢量较大,分生孢子着生在气生菌丝上。

2.3.2 PCA培养基上的产孢表型 6种链格孢在PCA培养基上产孢表型的观察结果为:

(1)细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*):分生孢子梗单生或者多根簇生,直立;多直链少分枝,主链4~12个

分生孢子,支链1~3个分生孢子(图5-A,B)。

(2)链格孢(*A. alternata*):分生孢子梗的上部形成具有分枝的孢子链,主链较长,大多在10个孢子以上;支链一般1~3个,长1~5个孢子(图5-C,D)。

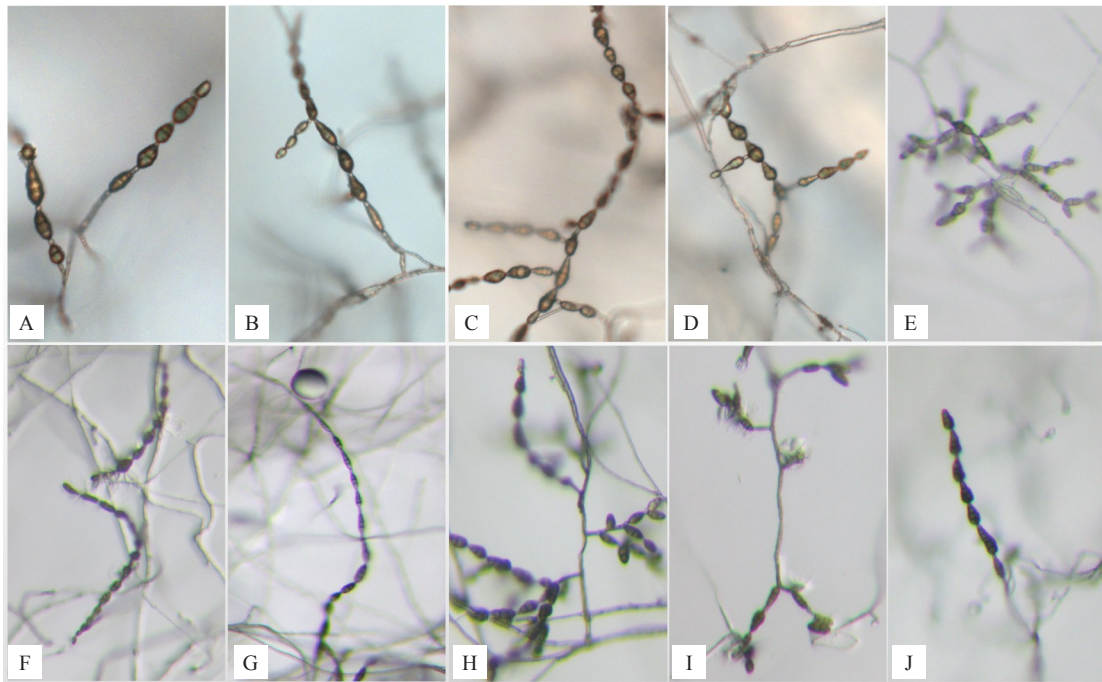
(3)乔木链格孢(*A. arborescens*):产生矮树状分枝的分生孢子短链,在一根分生孢子梗上形成具有多次分枝的分生孢子链,且分枝较短。分枝的分生孢子具有两至多个产孢顶端,每个顶端都能产生一至多个分生孢子(图5-E)。

(4)棉链格孢(*A. gossypina*):不分枝的分生孢子链,成熟的分生孢子深褐色、呈梨形(图5-F)。

(5)长柄链格孢(*A. longipes*):不分枝的分生孢子链,分生孢子颜色较浅,呈纺锤形(图5-G)。

(6)梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*):不同的菌株产孢表型不同。菌株CQ-7等产生矮树状分枝的分生孢子短链(图5-H);G-6等菌株产生分生孢子单生,分生孢子梗不分枝的孢子链(图5-I);CQ-35等菌株产生不分枝的分生孢子链(图5-J)。

2.3.3 分生孢子形态 在PCA培养基上对6种链格



A,B. 细极链格孢(菌株 SX-1、GS-18);C,D. 链格孢(SX-2、CQ-3);E. 乔木链格孢(XJ-5);F. 棉链格孢(SC-5);G. 长柄链格孢(SC-10);H,I,J. 梨黑斑链格孢(CQ-7、G-6、CQ-35)。

A, B. *A. tenuissima* (SX-1 and GS-18); C, D. *A. alternata* (SX-2 and CQ-3); E. *A. arborescens* (XJ-5); F. *A. gossypina* (SC-5); G. *A. longipes* (SC-10); H, I, J. *A. gaisen* (CQ-7, G-6 and CQ-35).

图 5 PCA 培养基上 6 种链格孢的产孢表型

Fig. 5 Sporulation patterns of six species of *Alternaria* on PCA medium

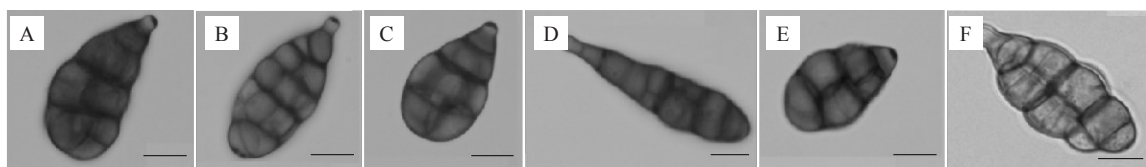
孢代表菌株分生孢子形态的观测结果显示,6 种链格孢的分生孢子大小、分生孢子的横隔数和纵隔数无明显差异(表 3)。但不同种的分生孢子形状略有差异。链格孢和细极链格孢的孢子主要呈倒棒状或

倒梨形(图 6-A, B);棉链格孢主要呈近球形或椭圆形(图 6-C);长柄链格孢主要呈倒梨形(图 6-D);乔木链格孢主要呈卵形(图 6-E);梨黑斑链格孢主要呈阔倒棒状或倒梨形(图 6-F)。

表 3 对 6 种链格孢分生孢子形态的观测结果

Table 3 Observation results for the morphology of conidia of six *Alternaria* species

种类 Species	分生孢子大小 Conidia size/ μm	分生孢子的横隔数 Transverse septa of conidia	分生孢子的纵隔数 Longitudinal septa of conidia
链格孢 <i>A. alternata</i>	17.484~36.105 \times 11.491~17.329	2~4	1~3
细极链格孢 <i>A. tenuissima</i>	18.369~38.615 \times 9.280~17.173	2~5	0~3
棉链格孢 <i>A. gossypina</i>	17.394~30.036 \times 12.896~18.012	1~5	1~3
长柄链格孢 <i>A. longipes</i>	16.891~51.432 \times 9.093~15.398	3~7	1~4
乔木链格孢 <i>A. arborescens</i>	19.254~33.438 \times 11.707~17.125	3~5	1~3
梨黑斑链格孢 <i>A. gaisen</i>	18.709~36.705 \times 9.580~16.203	2~5	0~3



A. 链格孢(CQ-3); B. 细极链格孢(GS-18); C. 棉链格孢(SC-5); D. 长柄链格孢(SC-10); E. 乔木链格孢(XJ-5); F. 梨黑斑链格孢(CQ-35)。
A. *A. alternata* (CQ-3); B. *A. tenuissima* (GS-18); C. *A. gossypina* (SC-5); D. *A. longipes* (SC-10); E. *A. arborescens* (XJ-5); F. *A. gaisen* (CQ-35).

图 6 PCA 培养基上 6 种链格孢的分生孢子形状(标尺=10 μm)

Fig. 6 Conidia shapes of six species of *Alternaria* on PCA medium (scale=10 μm)

2.4 6种链格孢对梨的致病性与寄主范围

2.4.1 对梨叶片的致病性 将6种链格孢代表菌株的菌丝块有伤接种到‘翠冠’梨离体叶片的结果显示:不同种的菌株对梨叶片的致病力存在明显差异,其中梨黑斑链格孢菌株CQ-35、棉链格孢菌株SC-5

和乔木链格孢菌株XJ-13的致病力较强,而长柄链格孢菌株SC-10、细极链格孢菌株SX-1和链格孢菌株SX-2的致病力较弱(图7)。

2.4.2 对梨果实的致病性 将6种链格孢代表菌株的菌丝块有伤接种到黄冠梨果实的结果显示:不同

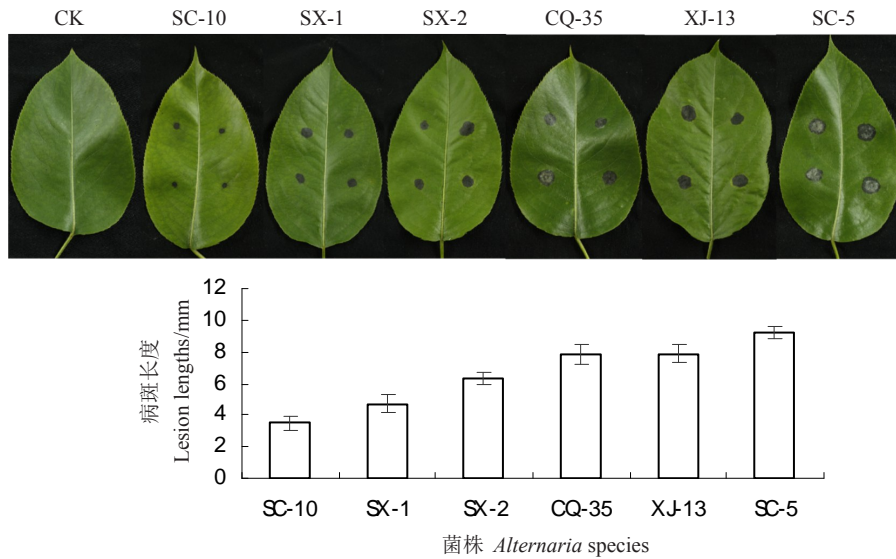


图7 6种链格孢代表菌株菌丝块有伤接种砂梨‘翠冠’梨品种离体叶片产生的症状及病斑长度(5 d)

Fig. 7 The symptoms and mean lesion lengths caused by six *Alternaria* species after wounded inoculation for 5 days with mycelial plugs on the detached leaves of *P. pyrifolia* ‘Cuiguan’

种的菌株对梨果实的致病力存在明显差异,其中梨黑斑链格孢菌株CQ-35、棉链格孢菌株SC-5和乔木链格孢菌株XJ-13、长柄链格孢菌株SC-10的致病力较强,而细极链格孢菌株SX-1和链格孢菌株SX-2的致病力较弱(图8)。

2.4.3 对梨枝条的致病性 将6种链格孢代表菌株的菌丝块有伤接种到翠冠梨离体枝条的结果表明:接种7 d后均与对照没有明显变化,表明梨黑斑病原菌不能侵染梨的枝条组织。

2.4.4 寄主范围的测定结果 对6种链格孢代表菌

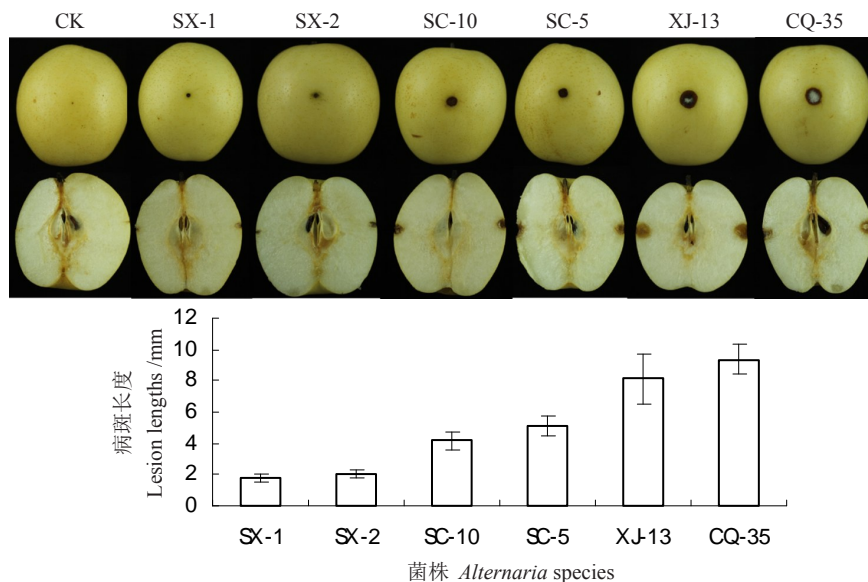


图8 6种链格孢代表菌株菌丝块有伤接种白梨‘黄冠’离体果实产生的症状及病斑长度(7 d)

Fig. 8 The symptoms and mean lesion lengths caused by six *Alternaria* species after wounded inoculation for 7 days with mycelial plugs on the detached fruits of *P. bretschneideri* ‘Huangguan’

株寄主范围的测定结果显示,它们均可使桃叶片致病,但不同种的致病力存在明显差异,其中乔木链格孢菌株 XJ-13 和梨黑斑链格孢菌株 CQ-35 的致病力较强。梨黑斑链格孢菌株 CQ-35 对猕猴桃叶片强致病,但其余 5 个种的菌株均为弱致病。而 6 个种的菌株接种柑橘叶片后均不致病。

2.5 梨黑斑病病原链格孢种类在梨产区的分布

表 4 引起我国梨黑斑病链格孢属种类的地域分布

Table 4 Regional distribution of *Alternaria* species causing black spot of pear in China

地域来源 Area source	菌株数量 Numbers of strains	鉴定出的种类及其菌株数 Species identified and strain numbers					
		细极链格孢 <i>A. tenuissima</i>	链格孢 <i>A. alternata</i>	乔木链格孢 <i>A. arborescens</i>	梨黑斑链格孢 <i>A. gaisen</i>	棉链格孢 <i>A. gossypina</i>	长柄链格孢 <i>A. longipes</i>
重庆 Chongqing	42	23	15	0	4	0	0
安徽 Anhui	36	29	6	0	1	0	0
湖北 Hubei	82	58	23	0	1	0	0
四川 Sichuan	40	26	10	1	0	2	1
甘肃 Gansu	43	34	8	1	0	0	0
浙江 Zhejiang	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
吉林 Jilin	9	2	7	0	0	0	0
山东 Shandong	28	16	12	0	0	0	0
江西 Jiangxi	20	13	7	0	0	0	0
新疆 Xinjiang	22	6	4	12	0	0	0
陕西 Shaanxi	26	20	6	0	0	0	0
福建 Fujian	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
贵州 Guizhou	8	6	2	0	0	0	0
云南 Yunnan	38	25	13	0	0	0	0
总计 Total	405	267	115	14	6	2	1

longipes)。结果看出,细极链格孢和链格孢的菌株数分别占总鉴定菌株数的 65.9% 和 28.4%,表明这两种链格孢是我国梨黑斑病病原菌的优势种。

3 讨论

梨黑斑病是我国梨栽培地区尤其是南方梨主产区的重要病害,生产上对该病极为关注。关于该病的病原菌,长期以来我国仅参考日本的研究结果认为是由链格孢(*Alternaria alternata*)所致。常有宏等^[11]和朱红艳等^[23]从我国梨黑斑病叶中分离到梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*),刘新伟等^[12]从我国梨果实上鉴定出细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*)和侵染链格孢(*A. infectoria*),美国从我国出口的‘鸭梨’上分离到‘鸭梨’侵染链格孢(*A. yaliinficiens*)^[13]和紫萼链格孢(*A. ventricosa*)^[14]。本研究从我国 14 个梨产区的黑斑病样中分离鉴定出细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*)、链格孢(*A. alternata*)、乔木链格孢(*A. arborescens*)、梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*)、棉链格孢(*A. gossypina*)和长柄

通过以上形态学和分子生物学相结合的方法对来源于我国 14 个梨主产区的 405 个链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株的鉴定结果显示(表 4),267 个菌株为细极链格孢(*A. tenuissima*),115 个菌株为链格孢(*A. alternata*),6 个菌株为梨黑斑链格孢(*A. gaisen*),14 个菌株为乔木链格孢(*A. arborescens*),2 个菌株为棉链格孢(*A. gossypina*),1 个菌株为长柄链格孢(*A.*

longipes)。致病性研究证实这 6 种链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌均为梨黑斑病的病原菌,其中细极链格孢和链格孢为我国梨黑斑病病原菌的优势种,这是我国梨主产区引起黑斑病的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌种类系统鉴定的首次报道。但优势种与非优势种之间致病力的差异,还需选取更多的代表菌株做进一步比较研究。

传统的链格孢属(*Alternaria*)真菌的鉴定主要基于其形态学特征,但链格孢属(*Alternaria*)的菌落形态以及产孢结构易受到环境因素的影响^[24]。本研究通过对以上分离鉴定出的 6 种链格孢代表菌株菌落形态的观察,证实菌落形态特征仅可用于链格孢属(*Alternaria*)菌株的判别,而单纯依据菌落形态特征很难进行种的鉴定。产孢结构是鉴定种的重要参考依据,本研究通过观察 6 种链格孢代表菌株在 PCA 培养基上的产孢表型,发现除梨黑斑链格孢有差异外,其余 5 种的产孢表型均与其基于寄主植物组织观察到结果^[25]相同。

分子鉴定技术目前已广泛应用于植物病原菌的种类鉴定。本研究通过对梨黑斑病原链格孢属 (*Alternaria*) 菌株的序列分析,证实 ITS 序列分析只能确定到属,而不能区分到种。*GAPDH*、*endoPG*、*Alt a1* 和 *TFE 1* 基因序列分析可将链格孢 (*A. alternata*)、乔木链格孢 (*A. arborescens*) 和梨黑斑链格孢 (*A. gaisen*) 区分出来,但长柄链格孢 (*A. longipes*) 和棉链格孢 (*A. gossypina*) 聚为一簇不能区分开。*A. alternata* 在多基因鉴定中分为两大支,比对序列发现是因为 *Alt a1* 基因中差异位点比较多;*His 3* 基因序列分析可区分细极链格孢 (*A. tenuissima*) 和链格孢 (*A. alternata*),通过 PCR 扩增,细极链格孢产生大小为 550 bp 的片段,而链格孢则产生大小为 440 bp 的片段。

本研究结果证实,从我国梨产区的黑斑病样中分离鉴定出的细极链格孢、链格孢、乔木链格孢、梨黑斑链格孢、棉链格孢和长柄链格孢,接种后均可使梨的叶片和果实致病,但在枝条上不致病。且还均可使蔷薇科植物桃和非蔷薇科植物猕猴桃致病,但在非蔷薇科植物柑橘上不致病。据报道棉链格孢 (*A. gossypina*) 可引起棉花叶斑病^[26],也可侵染苹果^[27]。长柄链格孢 (*A. longipes*) 引起烟草赤星病,也可侵染中药材菝葜^[28],还可使以色列胡萝卜^[29]、印度苜蓿^[30]、泰国油棕^[31]、巴基斯坦马铃薯^[32]等致病。而乔木链格孢 (*A. arborescens*) 则可引起苹果和柑橘的黑斑病^[33],但本研究的结果是这种病菌在柑橘上不致病,这些研究结果表明链格孢属 (*Alternaria*) 不同种,甚至同一种链格孢的不同地理来源的菌株,其致病性和寄生专化性均存在明显差异,有关我国梨黑斑病原菌的致病机制还有待深入地研究。

4 结 论

引起我国梨黑斑病的病原菌有细极链格孢 (*A. tenuissima*)、链格孢 (*A. alternata*)、乔木链格孢 (*A. arborescens*)、梨黑斑链格孢 (*A. gaisen*)、棉链格孢 (*A. gossypina*) 和长柄链格孢 (*A. longipes*) 6 种链格孢属 (*Alternaria*) 真菌,其中细极链格孢和链格孢为优势种,分别占总分离菌株数的 65.9% 和 28.4%。

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