

中国苹果花叶病病原研究现状分析

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摘要: 我国是世界上最大的苹果生产国, 苹果花叶病是苹果栽培中最常见的病毒性病害, 在我国各大苹果产区发生普遍。感病苹果叶片常表现花叶、坏死、沿脉形成不均匀分布的条纹等症状, 栅栏组织细胞排列松散、叶绿体畸变、膜结构遭到破坏, 最终影响叶片光合能力和果实品质形成, 严重威胁苹果产业的可持续健康发展。近年来的研究表明, 从感花叶病苹果叶片中新鉴定的苹果坏死花叶病毒(*Apple necrotic mosaic virus*, ApNMV)与我国苹果表现花叶病的相关性较高, 可能是引起我国苹果花叶病的主要病原。但也有研究指出, 同属于雀麦花叶病毒科(*Bromoviridae*)等轴不稳环斑病毒属(*Illarvirus*)的苹果花叶病毒(*Apple mosaic virus*, ApMV)和李属坏死环斑病毒(*Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*, PNRSV)也被认为可能是引起我国苹果花叶病的重要病原。为此, 笔者依据前人研究基础及本研究室前期研究结果, 系统综述了 ApNMV 与我国苹果花叶病的关系及其研究进展, 并分析了 ApMV 和 PNRSV 在我国表现苹果花叶病的苹果样品中的侵染状况, 旨在进一步明确引起我国苹果花叶病的主要病原, 为该病害的科学防控提供参考。

关键词: 苹果花叶病; 苹果坏死花叶病毒; 苹果花叶病毒; 李属坏死环斑病毒

中图分类号: S661.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)12-1953-11

Advances in the identification of pathogens associated with apple mosaic disease of apple trees in China

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Abstract: Apple (*Malus domestica*) is one of the most economically important fruit crops. China is the largest apple producer all over the world, accounting for about 50% of apple productions and harvested areas worldwide. Apple mosaic disease is the most common viral disease in apple cultivation and is widely distributed in major apple-producing regions in China, which is a constant challenge to the development of apple industry. Apple mosaic disease was first reported in Europe and was one of the viral diseases that could be transmissible by budding or grafting. The mosaic-diseased apple leaves show pale yellow to bright cream-colored irregular spots, rings or brownish necrotic spots. Bands and/or line patterns along the main veins were observed with uneven distribution on apple leaves. Apple mosaic virus (ApMV) is believed to be the only causal agent causing apple mosaic disease for a long period of time. However, for nearly a decade, ApMV has not been detected in our and other researchers' surveys on apple mosaic disease in China although the symptoms are similar to those caused by ApMV. In recent years, prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV) has also been considered as an important pathogen causing apple mosaic disease in China. PNRSV is a worldwide viral pathogen, which infects many economic fruit trees, such as peach, cherry, plum, hazelnut, apricot, apple and other ornamental plants. PNRSV can cause chlorotic ringspots, yellow rings, green line pattern, mosaic, systemic necrosis or severe stunting in the diseased fruit trees. Apple necrotic mosaic virus (ApNMV), a newly identified ilar-

收稿日期: 2020-06-23

接受日期: 2020-08-26

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目(31872922)

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virus isolated from the mosaic-diseased apple trees, was clustered in subgroup 3 of genus *Illarvirus* together with PNRSV and ApMV, but showed relatively low nucleotide identities (49.2%-64.3%) with these two ilarviruses. ApNMV has shown a high correlation at a very high percentage (i.e., 92.1%, 268 out of 291) with mosaic-diseased trees being infected with ApNMV but not with ApMV in China, suggesting that ApNMV might be the main pathogen of apple mosaic disease in China. So far, crabapple (*Malus* spp., Rosaceae) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp., Rosaceae) have also been reported to be the natural hosts for ApNMV in China. Here, we systematically reviewed the relationship between ApNMV and apple mosaic disease in China, and analyzed the roles of ApMV and PNRSV in apple samples with mosaic disease in China. Based on the previous researches, we found the primer sets ILAR 1/2, which were initially designed for the simultaneous detection and identification of ApMV and PNRSV from fruit trees, were usually used for the diagnose of ApMV in apple trees when no PNRSV was found to infect apple trees in China. Later on, PNRSV was identified from apple trees showing mosaic symptoms by next generation sequencing (NGS). And then the primer sets PNRSV-F/R were used to detect the incidence of PNRSV in mosaic-diseased apple leaves. After ApNMV was identified and isolated from mosaic leaves, multiple sequence alignment of ApNMV with ILAR 1/2 and PNRSV-F/R were conducted. Results showed high nucleotide sequence identities between ApNMV and ILAR 1/2 or PNRSV-F/R. RT-PCR and clone sequencing confirmed that both ILAR 1/2 and PNRSV-F/R could be also used to detect ApNMV, indicating these two primers were not specific for the diagnosis of ApMV or PNRSV. In addition, NGS data of the above mosaic-diseased leaf sample were deeply mined again. Total 32 assembled contigs (30-99 nt in length) were matched with ApNMV genome with 93-100% nucleotide identities while only 1 contig was mapped to genomes of PNRSV (21 nt in length) and ApMV (23 nt in length) with 76% and 83% identities, respectively. These results suggested ApNMV should be the main causal agent of apple mosaic disease in China. However, further studies are needed to fulfill the testing of Koch's postulates on apple trees. Although the full-length cDNA clones of ApNMV have been constructed and tested infectious in *N. benthamiana* and cucumbers, inoculation of the infectious clones into perennial woody plants (apple trees) remains very difficult. New inoculation strategies should be developed and the proper conditions inducing apple mosaic disease should be studied. Furthermore, host range of ApNMV in woody tree species needs to be determined except for apple, hawthorn and crab apple. Generally, the construction of infectious full-length cDNAs of ApNMV would be a powerful strategy to study functional genomics and molecular mechanisms of pathogenicity and host interactions with ApNMV. The infectious clones are also used to evaluate and screen out apple germplasm resources with the anti-ApNMV or durable ApNMV resistance due to the high incidence and damage of ApNMV in apple trees in fields. Taken together, our review article may provide a comprehensive understanding of the pathogen of apple mosaic disease in China, and lay a helpful foundation for the further study on its molecular pathogenesis and control.

Key words: Apple mosaic disease; Apple necrotic mosaic virus; Apple mosaic virus; Prunus necrotic ringspot virus

苹果是仅次于柑橘的世界第二大类水果,我国苹果栽培历史已经超过2 200年,是苹果的重要生产国^[1]。改革开放后,苹果产业更是迅猛发展。联合国粮农组织(Food and agriculture organization of the united nations, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#>

data)统计数据显示,2018年,世界苹果总栽培面积约490万hm²,总产量约8 614万t;我国苹果总栽培面积约207万hm²,总产量约为3 924万t,分别占世界总栽培面积的42%和总产量的46%,面积和产量均位居全球第一。我国苹果栽培分布广泛,主要以

陕西、山东、河南、山西、河北、甘肃、辽宁、新疆等省或自治区为主。苹果种植已成为果农发家致富的重要手段,为我国社会主义新农村建设提供优良基础,并逐渐成为农村经济发展及产业结构调整的重要力量。但是,苹果病毒性病害的发生极大地限制了我国苹果产业的持续健康发展^[2]。

在我国苹果栽培中,苹果褪绿叶斑病毒(*Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus*, ACLSV)、苹果茎沟病毒(*Apple stem grooving virus*, ASGV)、苹果茎痘病毒(*Apple stem pitting virus*, ASPV)和苹果锈果类病毒(*Apple scar skin viroid*, ASSVd)是侵染苹果的主要病毒或类病毒^[3-4]。在多数苹果栽培品种中,ACLSV、ASGV和ASPV的侵染并不引起明显的病症,属于潜隐性病毒^[5-7]。ASSVd主要引起感病果实表现锈果型、花脸型、锈果-花脸混合型、环斑型和绿点型等症状,严重降低果实品质,影响其商品价值^[8-9]。另外,随着分子测序技术的深入发展,新的苹果病毒相继被发现。Zhang等^[10]通过对我国表现苹果锈果病症状的样品进行高通量测序,深入分析挖掘出新的环状RNA分子Apple hammerhead viroid-like RNA(AHVD-like RNA),这也是世界上首次在苹果中发现的具有核酶活性的环状RNA分子。进一步研究证明,该RNA分子能够自我复制,但在苹果中不引起明显的症状^[11]。同样,Liang等^[12]利用高通量测序技术鉴定出苹果上的首个双生病毒Apple geminivirus(AGV),但并未发现其与症状的相关性。2018年,Shen等^[13]也在苹果中鉴定出一种新的潜隐性的苹果相关黄症病毒(*Apple associated luteovirus*, AaLV)。

苹果花叶病也是我国苹果栽培中最常见的病毒性病害,引起花叶、斑驳等症状,直接影响了树势及其光合能力,导致果实产量和品质下降,对苹果产业健康发展威胁较大。但是,关于我国苹果花叶病的病原问题存在一定的争议,苹果花叶病毒(*Apple mosaic virus*, ApMV)、李属坏死环斑病毒(*Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*, PNRSV),以及新鉴定的苹果坏死花叶病毒(*Apple necrotic mosaic virus*, ApNMV)都被认为与我国苹果花叶病症状密切相关^[4,14-16]。针对于此,笔者根据本实验室及前人研究结果综述了我国苹果花叶病病原研究概况,以期明确我国苹果花叶病的病原及其抗病防控策略的制定提供参考。

1 苹果花叶病的发生分布及其症状

苹果花叶病的发生最早可追溯到19世纪初,魏宁生^[17]指出Noisette可能早在1825年就首次于法国对苹果花叶病的发生进行了报道,并于1835年首次对其进行了病害描述。其后,Vibert于1863年正式报道了此病的发生,指出该病害能够通过芽接传播。后续的接种试验也证明,苹果花叶病可借芽接和切接进行传播,是最早被证明能够通过嫁接传播的病毒性病害之一^[18-19]。苹果花叶病是苹果生产中为害最严重的病害之一,广泛分布于中国、美国、法国、德国、保加利亚、南非、英国、新西兰、荷兰、瑞典、挪威、瑞士、意大利、比利时、西班牙、俄罗斯、丹麦、澳大利亚和日本等苹果种植国家^[17,20-21]。目前,苹果花叶病在我国发生普遍,病株率高,我国的陕西、山东、山西、河北、甘肃等各苹果种植区均有不同程度的发生^[15-16]。Shi等^[22]对我国西南地区(四川、云南和贵州)苹果产区花叶病调查结果显示,苹果花叶病的发生率平均为9.6%。李东鸿等^[23]对陕西苹果园花叶病发生情况进行调查,发现个别果园的发病率可高达62.7%,病情指数达18.1。

苹果花叶病主要危害苹果叶片,症状受病原株系、含量以及环境条件尤其是温度、光照等因素影响较大,苹果花叶病感病叶片常表现为褪绿、黄化,花叶,形成不规则环、斑、带,或沿脉形成不均匀分布的条纹,部分苹果花叶病叶片伴随形成坏死症状^[16-17]。另外,感病叶片症状表现差异还受到寄主品种的影响,如本研究室利用同一感病枝条作为接穗,进行嫁接实验发现,感花叶病苹果‘世界一’叶片症状前期主要表现花叶,后期伴随少量或轻微坏死斑;而品种‘富士’叶片在发病前期既表现严重的坏死、扭曲、皱缩等症状,后期整片感病叶片枯死脱落。此外,在感病后细胞内部变化方面,Shi等^[22]利用透射电镜进行超微结构观察,结果显示感病叶片栅栏组织细胞排列松散、结构变形,细胞器发生畸变,液泡非正常增生、形变挤压细胞内部结构,叶绿体由正常梭形变成不规则的球形、膜结构遭到破坏,同时,内部淀粉粒增多、增大。

2 苹果花叶病病原研究

过去对于苹果花叶病病原的研究,存在两种截然不同的观点:一种认为是树体微量元素缺乏引起

的缺素症;一种认为是病毒侵染所致。魏宁生^[17]连续3 a(年)以叶面喷施、树干注射、灌根3种方式施用锰、铁、锌微肥矫治苹果花叶病,均没有明显的治疗效果,试验结果证明了苹果花叶病并非因微量元素缺乏所引起。进一步通过病株与健株之间的嫁接接种试验,证明了苹果花叶病病原能够轻易从感病接穗中传播至砧木上,并引起砧木新生叶片表现明显的花叶病症状,说明苹果花叶病是病毒性病原侵染所致^[17]。研究表明,ApMV、PNRSV和ApNMV均与苹果花叶病症状相关,且三种病毒遗传进化关系较近,都属于雀麦花叶病毒科(*Bromoviridae*)等轴不稳环斑病毒属(*Ilarvirus*) subgroup 3成员,基因组为正单链RNA分子^[4, 14-16, 24-25]。但是,具体哪一种病毒是引起我国苹果花叶病的主要病原仍然有待进一步明确。

2.1 ApNMV与我国苹果花叶病关系分析

2015年,日本岩手大学Nobuyuki Yoshikawa实验室提取表现坏死和花叶症状的苹果叶片样品中的双链RNA,并对其进行了高通量测序,数据分析后发现感病样品中可能含有另外一种新的病毒,克隆测序获得该病毒全长基因组^[15]。进化树分析显示其与ApMV和PNRSV遗传关系较近,但序列一致性较低,仅为57.4%~64.3%,认为是一种新的植物病毒,命名为苹果坏死花叶病毒(*Apple necrotic mosaic virus*, ApNMV)^[15-16]。

利用灵敏度较高的逆转录-聚合酶链式反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)技术对中国和日本栽培苹果的ApNMV发生情况的调查结果表明,中国苹果花叶病样品中ApNMV的检出率为82.6%,日本样品中仅3个呈ApNMV阳性,其中2个样品树PK28(cv. Zhong Guo Ping Guo)和PK45(cv. Qi Pan Tuo Ping Guo)于上世纪自中国引入,另一病株树P129为栽种于同一果园的未知品种^[15],其上ApNMV来源是否与PK28和PK45有关尚不清楚。之后,Xing等^[16]利用灵敏度更高的巢式PCR重新检测了采集于中国苹果主产区近300份苹果花叶病样品,ApNMV阳性率高达92.1%,而未检测出ApMV。Shi等^[22]对西南地区357份花叶病样品的病毒检测结果也显示,ApNMV的检出率可达90.2%,并未检测到ApMV。Nabi等^[26]也在ApMV阴性的苹果花叶病样品中检测出ApNMV,并推测该病毒可能与花叶病症状相关。不仅

如此,韩国也报道了苹果花叶病样品中ApNMV的存在^[27]。以上结果说明了该新病毒与我国苹果花叶病症状的高相关性,可能是引起我国苹果花叶病的主要病原。另外,沙果^[28](*crabapple*, *Malus spp.*)、海红果^[29](*Malus micromalus* Makino)和山楂^[30]花叶病样品中也检出了ApNMV。这些结果说明,ApNMV的发生分布可能更广,自然寄主范围可能更宽,有待进一步被挖掘,同时也说明了该病毒引起病害的普遍性,值得引起重视。

截至目前的研究表明,ApNMV基因组为三分体RNA, RNA1、RNA2和RNA3分子的5'端非编码区(Untranslated region, UTR)核酸序列变异较大,3'UTR包括一个预测的茎环二级结构,在茎部位置有两个AUGC motif,序列高度保守^[16, 31]。RNA1为单顺反子,编码与病毒复制相关的蛋白MET/HEL,该蛋白存在分子内和分子间的互作,其中N端部分在互作中起着重要作用^[15-16, 32]。RNA2编码RNA依赖的RNA聚合酶POL,包含一个*Ilarvirus*属病毒的高度保守的甘氨酸-天冬氨酸-天冬氨酸 motif,编码的POL与病毒的复制能力及致病性密切相关^[15-16]。研究表明,MET/HEL与POL存在互作作用,前者蛋白的C端与后者蛋白的N端起主要作用^[32]。RNA3为双顺反子,靠近5'端的开放阅读框(Open reading frame, ORF)编码一个运动蛋白(movement protein, MP),靠近3'端的ORF编码一个外壳蛋白(coat protein, CP),后者由源于RNA3的亚基因组sgRNA4编码^[16, 31, 33]。二级结构预测显示,CP中包含两个 α -螺旋(α -helices)、7个 β -折叠(β -sheets)、一个锌指结构域(Zinc finger structure)、一个RNA结合区域(RNA-binding domain)和一个二聚区域(Dimerization region),这些结构在病毒复制、蛋白翻译及与寄主互作中具有重要作用^[22]。另外,有研究表明,高温(38±1)℃处理感病苹果树1 d, ApNMV含量急剧下降,而当树体开始正常生长后,病毒活性基本能够恢复;同时,热处理结合茎尖嫁接的方法,能够高效脱除ApNMV,效率可达89.5%,是获得ApNMV无毒苗的重要手段^[34]。

2.2 ApMV与我国苹果花叶病关系分析

前人普遍认为,ApMV是引起苹果花叶病的重要病原物。ApMV最初因其从苹果花叶样品中分离出而得名,主要通过嫁接传播,随接穗和苗木运输进行远距离传播蔓延,不能通过虫媒、花粉和种子传

毒^[19,35-38]。ApMV发生分布广,寄主范围宽,能引起苹果春梢叶片沿主脉出现苍黄到奶油白色的无规则斑或条带,形成的斑在夏季强光照射下会转变成坏死斑,症状变化受温度影响较大^[24]。苹果品种‘Golden Delicious’、‘Jonathan’受ApMV影响严重,而‘Winesap’和‘McIntosh’受影响相对较轻^[39]。

Apple mosaic virus (ApMV)基因组为正单链三分体RNA病毒,属于*Ilarvirus*的亚组3成员,基因组大小分别为3 476 nt、2 979 nt和2 056 nt,相应编码与病毒复制相关的蛋白MET/HEL、RNA依赖的RNA聚合酶POL;RNA3为双顺反子,靠近5'端的ORF编码MP,靠近3'端的ORF编码CP,CP来源于RNA3的亚基因组sgRNA4编码^[31,33]。RNA3结构中含有一个回文序列和ICR(Internal control region)区域,其编码的MP与侵染蔷薇科寄主的*Ilarviruses*成员编码的MP相似性极高^[40]。RNA1、RNA2的基因组结构特征更接近于苜蓿花叶病毒而非*Ilarviruses*成员^[41]。

在我国,有研究者曾利用指示植物和血清学方法检测到ApMV的发生^[37,42],但是,指示植物法并不能准确判定病毒的种类,而血清学方法的灵敏度和特异性相对较差。研究表明,ApMV和PNRSV在血清学上具有相关性^[24,43],当利用血清学方法检测ApMV时,有可能误把PNRSV当作了ApMV,致使检测结果存在被误读的可能。虽然有报道利用较灵敏的RT-PCR分子生物学技术在苹果品种‘国光’中检测到了ApMV^[44],但是本实验室前期分析发现,其所测序列并非ApMV片段,而是苹果基因组中的一个片段^[45]。2013年以来,本研究室检测了数百份来源于我国主要苹果产区的花叶病样品带毒情况,结果表明,在所有被检测样品中,均未检出ApMV。李科^[46]和Shi等^[22]通过设计多对特异性引物对中国部分苹果产区具有明显花叶病症状的样品进行了ApMV检测,也均未检测出ApMV,这与笔者实验室的研究结果相一致。

但前期我国部分研究者认为ApMV在我国花叶样品中发生分布广泛^[3-4,14,44,47],为此,笔者分析了常用于我国ApMV分子检测的引物ILAR1/2序列(ILAR1:5'-TTC TAG CAG GTC TTC ATC GA-3',ILAR2:5'-CAA CCG AGA GGT TGG CA-3')^[16]。首先,通过序列比对发现,ILAR1/2引物序列不仅与ApMV参考序列(NC003480),而且与ApNMV序列

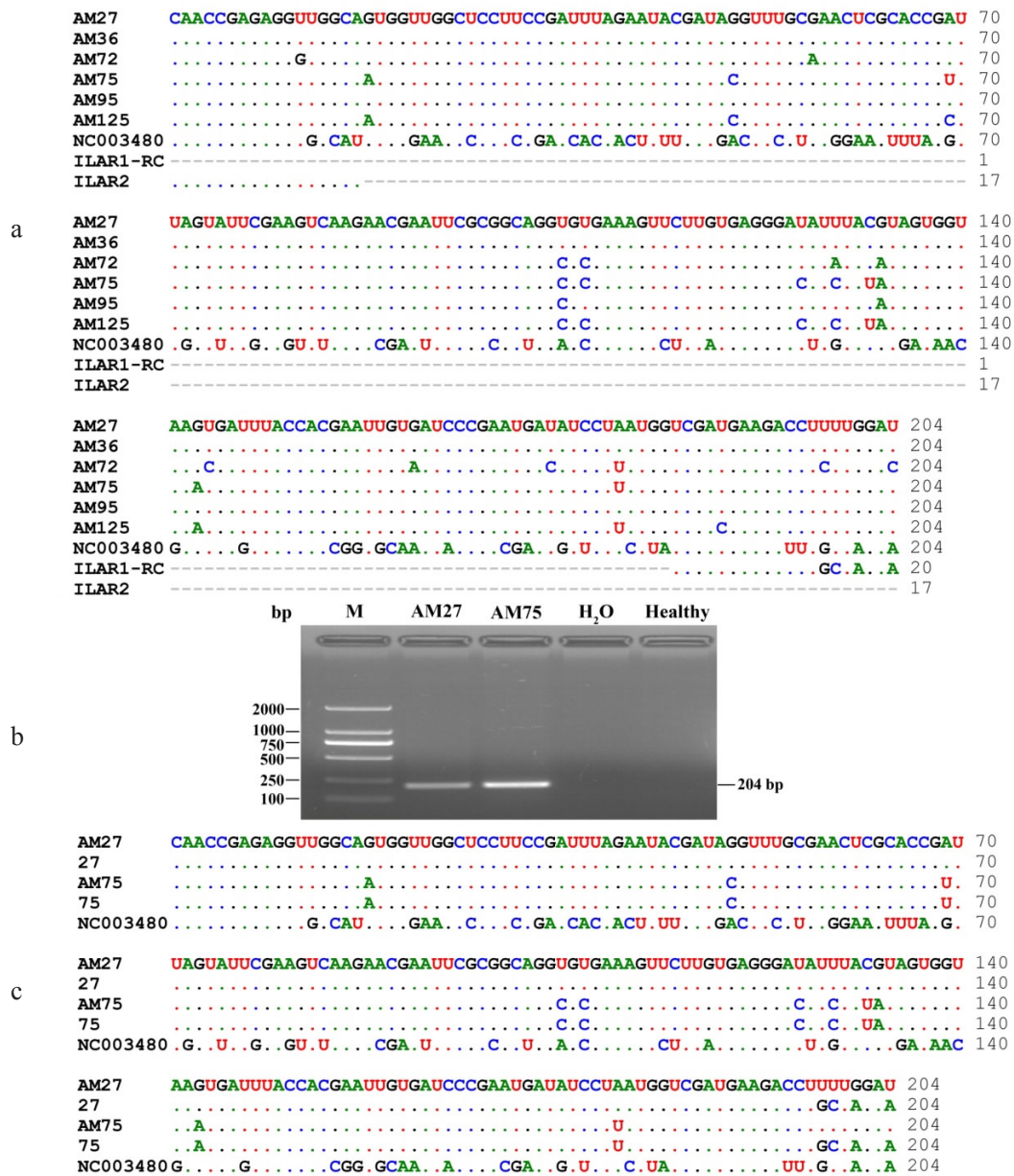
具有较高的核酸序列一致性(图1-a)。其次,利用ILAR1/2引物检测了ApNMV阳性的样品,RT-PCR电泳图显示单一、与预期大小基本一致的目的条带(图1-b)。通过克隆测序,并将测得的序列27、75与ApMV、ApNMV(AM27和AM75)进行了多序列比对分析,结果表明所克隆序列与ApNMV具有更高的序列一致性(图1-c)。因此,推测其他研究者^[3-4,14,44,47]利用该对引物序列进行ApMV在中国发生分布调查所获得的研究结论可能存在错误。事实上,ILAR1/2引物最初是根据ApMV和PNRSV的保守区进行设计,能够同时检测两种病毒^[48],但是RT-PCR和克隆测序均无法区分出是哪一种病毒。同时,也发现ILAR1/2可同样用于ApNMV的检测,说明该引物不具有特异性,不能单独用于检测ApMV、PNRSV或ApNMV^[16]。

2.3 PNRSV与我国苹果花叶病关系分析

同ApNMV和ApMV一样,*Prunus necrotic ringspot virus* (PNRSV)也属于*Ilarvirus*第3亚组成员,基因组由3条正义单链RNA构成,每个病毒粒子包裹有单分子的RNA1、RNA2或RNA3^[49]。RNA1和RNA2为单顺反子,分别编码大小约132 kDa和92 kDa的复制酶相关蛋白P1和P2^[49]。其中,RNA1包含一个保守的MET/HEL结构域,在P1功能中起重要作用;RNA2包含正链RNA病毒所必须的8个保守的motifs I-VIII;RNA1和RNA2可能通过影响病毒粒子的积累以共同决定PNRSV致病力的强弱^[31,33,49-50]。RNA3含有2个开放阅读框,5'端编码32 kDa的MP,3'端编码26 kDa的CP,MP和CP基因间由一段短的非编码的基因间隔区分开^[31,33,49]。基于MP和CP序列的进化树分析显示,PNRSV不同分离物可被分成四个大组:PV-32,PV-96,CH30和PE-5,一般而言,PV32组分离物具有较强的致病力^[31,51-52]。

截至目前的研究显示,PNRSV寄主范围广泛,对蔷薇科李属核果类果树危害最为严重,同时也会侵染一些观赏类植物^[53]。该病毒侵染果树后症状表型差异较大,通常与病毒株系、寄主品种及环境条件有关,造成如叶片褪绿、环斑、坏死、叶片变形,树体生长减缓等严重症状,导致果实品质降低、产量下降^[54]。但是,关于PNRSV侵染我国苹果且与苹果花叶病相关的研究相对较少。

2014年,本实验室对带有苹果花叶病的样品进



a. ApNMV(不同 ApNMV 株系: AM27,36,72,75,95 和 125)和 ApMV(NC003480)的部分 CP 序列与引物 ILAR1/2 多序列比对; b. 利用引物 ILAR1/2 在花叶样品 AM27 和 AM75 中检出 ApNMV; c. 以引物 ILAR1/2 扩增出的序列 27 和 75 与 ApNMV 株系 AM27、AM75 及 ApMV 参考序列(NC003480)比对结果。

a. Multiple sequence alignment of partial CP sequences of ApNMV (AM27, 36, 72, 75, 95 and 125) and ApMV (NC003480) with the primers ILAR1 (reverse primer, RC: reverse complementary sequence) and ILAR2 (forward primer); b. Detection of ApNMV in apple mosaic samples (AM27 and AM75) with the primer sets ILAR1/2; c. Multiple sequence alignment of the partial CP sequences of ApNMV (AM27, 75) and ApMV (NC003480) with the obtained sequences (27, 75) amplified from mosaic samples (AM27, AM75) by the primer sets ILAR1/2.

图 1 引物 ILAR1/2 与 ApNMV 和 ApMV 序列比对分析
 Fig. 1 The alignment analysis of the primer sets ILAR1/2 with ApNMV and ApMV

行了高通量测序分析, 鉴定出 194 个与 PNRSV 匹配的 reads, RT-PCR 验证了高通量测序样品中 PNRSV 的存在^[45]。基于此, 本实验室利用引物 PNRSV-F/R (PNRSV-F: 5'-GAA CCT CCT TCC GAT TTA G-3'; PNRSV-R: 5'-GCT TCC CTA ACG GGG CAT CCA C-3') 对所采的 100 多份苹果花叶样品进行了

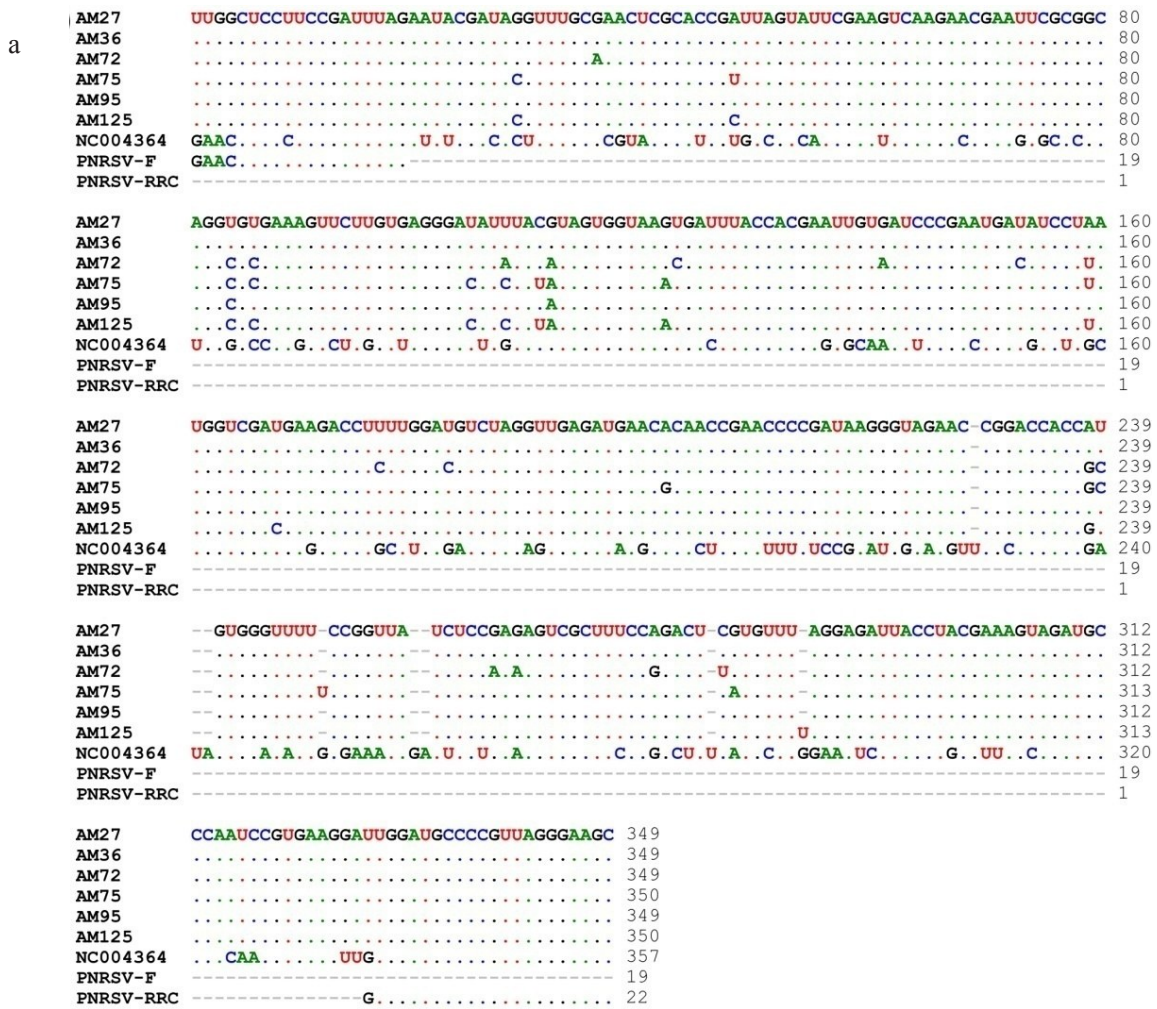
PNRSV 的检测, 同时利用两对特异性引物检测样品中 ApMV 带毒情况, 结果显示在花叶样品中未检测到 ApMV, 但 PNRSV 在花叶样品中的检出率高达 90%, 说明 PNRSV 可能与我国苹果花叶病相关^[45]。2016 年, Hu 等^[44]研究发现, 7 个 PNRSV 阳性苹果叶片表现花叶和黄脉带症状, 也说明 PNRSV 可能与苹

果花叶病相关。

在鉴定出新病毒 ApNMV 之后,进一步分析了前期用于 PNRSV 检测的引物 PNRSV-F/R 序列特异性,发现该引物序列与已经获得的 6 个 ApNMV 基因组序列具有同源性(图 2-a)。利用该引物,以 RT-PCR 方法检测了 ApNMV 阳性样品 AM27、AM36、AM72 和 AM75,琼脂糖凝胶电泳分析 PCR 产物,结果显示,泳道中出现单一、明亮且与预期大小一致的条带(图 2-b)。经克隆测序后,发现扩增片段序列(P27、P72 和 P75)与 ApNMV 的部分序列一致性较与 PNRSV 参考序列(NC004364)更高,表明扩增出

的产物为 ApNMV 片段,而非 PNRSV(图 2-c),也说明了该对引物不能特异性检测 PNRSV。同时,对上述花叶病样品的高通量数据再分析发现,能够拼接获得 32 个与 ApNMV 参考序列一致性为 93%~100% 的 contigs(长度为 30~99 nt),仅分别获得 1 个与 PNRSV、ApMV 参考序列一致性为 76%、83% 的 contig(长度分别为 21、23 nt),更进一步说明当时高通量测序鉴定出的是 ApNMV。

此外,本实验室以两对特异性引物 PNRSV-RNA3-F1/R1(PNRSV-RNA3-F1: 5'-AGT GTT CTA TGG ACG AAA TGA GCC AGA T-3'; PNRSV-



a. ApNMV(株系: AM27, 36, 72, 75, 95 和 125)和 PNRSV(NC004364)的部分序列与引物 PNRSV-F/R 多序列比对; b. 引物 PNRSV-F/R 检测花叶样品 AM27, AM36, AM72 和 AM75; c. 以引物 PNRSV-F/R 扩增出的序列 P27、P72 和 P75 与 ApNMV 株系(AM27、72 和 75)及 PNRSV 参考序列(NC004364)比对结果。PC. PNRSV RNA3 质粒阳性对照;H₂O 为阴性对照。

a. Multiple sequence alignment of partial sequences of ApNMV (AM27, 36, 72, 75, 95 and 125) and PNRSV (NC004364) with the primers PNRSV-F (forward primer) and PNRSV-R (reverse primer, RC: reverse complementary sequence); b. Detection of ApNMV in apple mosaic samples (AM27, AM36, AM72 and AM75) with the primer sets PNRSV-F/R; c. Multiple sequence alignment of the partial sequences of ApNMV (AM27, 72 and 75) and PNRSV (NC004364) with the obtained sequences (P27, P72 and P75) amplified from mosaic samples (AM27, AM72 and AM75) by the primer sets PNRSV-F/R. PC. The vector of PNRSV RNA3, as the positive control; H₂O. Negative control.

图 2 引物 PNRSV-F/R 与 ApNMV 和 PNRSV 序列比对分析

Fig. 2 The alignment analysis of the primer sets PNRSV-F/R with ApNMV and PNRSV

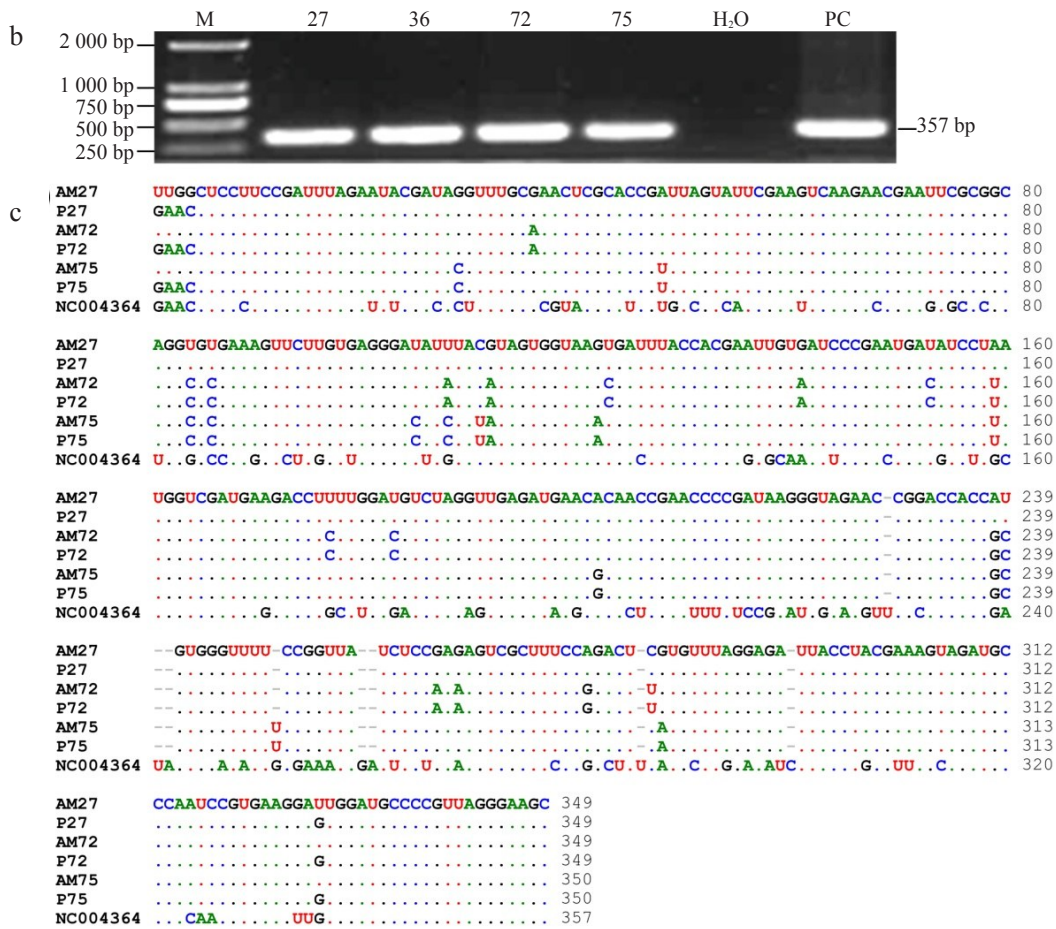
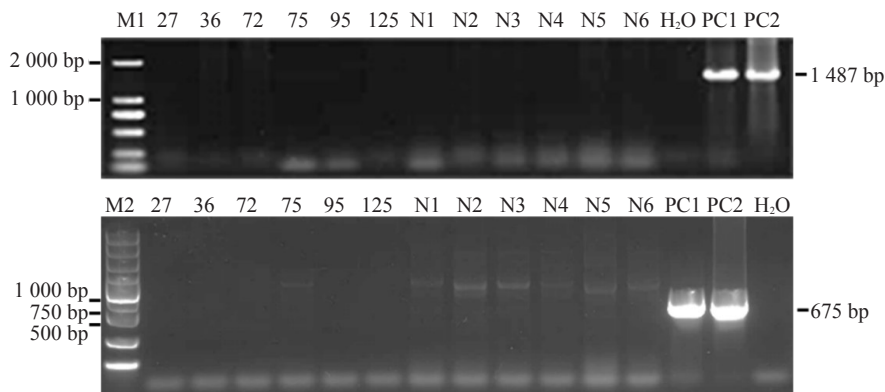


图 2(续) Fig. 2(continued)

RNA3-R1: 5'-TCA CTT ACC ACT ACG TAC AAA TCC CTA AC-3')^[14]和 PNRSV-CP-F/R (PNRSV-CP-F: 5'-AAC TGC AGA TGG TTT GCC GAA TTT GCA A-3'; PNRSV-CP-R: 5'-GCT CTA GAC TAG

ATC TCA AGC AGG TC-3'), 利用 RT-PCR 方法检测了表现花叶和无明显症状的苹果样品中 PNRSV 的侵染情况。结果表明, 两对引物均未在花叶和无明显症状样品中检出 PNRSV(图 3)。这些结果说明



M1 和 M2 分别为 2000 和 5000 DNA marker; 27~125. 表现花叶症状的苹果叶片样品; N1~N6. 无明显症状的苹果叶片样品; PC1. 感染 PNRSV 的桃叶片样品, 用作阳性对照; PC2. PNRSV RNA3 质粒阳性对照; H₂O 为阴性对照。

M1 and M2 represent the 2000 and 5000 DNA marker; 27-125. Apple leaves showing mosaic symptoms in China; N1-N6. Asymptomatic apple leaves in China. PC1. Peach leaf infected with PNRSV, as the positive control; PC2. The vector of PNRSV RNA3, as the positive control; H₂O. Negative control.

图 3 RT-PCR 检测苹果样品中 PNRSV 结果
Fig. 3 The detection of PNRSV in apple leaves using RT-PCR

了PNRSV可能在我国苹果花叶病样品中的发生率相对较低,前期^[45]用引物PNRSV-F/R检测出的PNRSV,更可能是ApNMV。

3 问题与展望

果树上,*Ilarvirus*属不同病毒引起相似症状较为常见^[31-33],一般很难通过肉眼进行常规的田间诊断,需要结合灵敏度较高的分子生物学等技术进行病原的准确鉴定。病原的准确鉴定是病害诊断和防控的基础,本文综述了三种能够引起苹果花叶病的病毒与我国苹果花叶病的关系,比较分析了哪一种是我国苹果花叶病的主要病原。根据上述分析结果,ApNMV极大可能是引起我国苹果花叶病的主要病原。ApNMV目前主要发生在中国,周边国家日本、印度和韩国苹果花叶病病原主要以ApMV为主,ApNMV仅零星报道^[15-16,26-27]。另外,本研究室前期检测了来自埃塞俄比亚的苹果花叶病样品,检出了ApMV,并未检出ApNMV^[55]。因此,推测ApNMV的发生可能具有一定的地域特异性,但仍需要进一步验证。

如前所述,并非所有的花叶病样品都能检出ApNMV,一方面原因可能是相同或相似症状未必由同一病原引起,另有研究指出黄瓜花叶病毒(*Cucumber mosaic virus, CMV*)也可能是引起苹果花叶病的病原^[56],但目前关于CMV引起苹果花叶病的研究相对较少,有待进一步研究。另一方面,果树病毒含量通常较低,不同采样时期、不同组织部位病毒浓度存在较大差异,因此,选择适宜时期样品和采样部位尤为必要。此外,果树内源多糖多酚含量高,导致提取的总RNA质量相对较差,抑制RT-PCR检测效果,造成果树病毒检测难度大。故而,开发出高质量果树样品总RNA提取方法、建立更高效灵敏的检测技术体系显得极为重要。

虽然ApNMV与花叶病症状相关性较高,但是,在完成柯赫氏法则验证之前,仍缺乏ApNMV引起苹果花叶病的直接证据。前期,本实验室已经成功构建了两个有较大序列差异的ApNMV株系的全长cDNA(complementary DNA)侵染性克隆,接下来将回接苹果,以期明确ApNMV与花叶病症状之间的直接关系。鉴于果树病毒尤其多组分病毒侵染性克隆回接果树难度较大,仍然需要建立高效、成熟的接种体系,并研究ApNMV可能引起苹果花叶病的适

宜发病条件(温度、光照强度、湿度、寄主品种或与其他病毒复合侵染等因素)。另外,ApNMV是苹果上新鉴定且危害较大的重要病毒,尚缺乏全面、深入、系统的研究。因此,为解析ApNMV分子致病机制及开展抗病性研究,可进行以下相关工作:

(1)在建立成熟的病毒接种苹果体系后,利用ApNMV侵染性cDNA克隆接种苹果无毒苗,获得单一病毒试验材料,结合转录组、代谢组学研究,分析出差异表达基因以及种类和含量有差异的次级代谢产物,挖掘基因网络中的关键基因、重要的次级代谢产物,联合分析揭示ApNMV致病通路,为抗病毒研究奠定基础。

(2)目前,果树多组分病毒基因重组研究基本空白,可利用侵染性克隆进行病毒种内或种间的基因重组或重排研究,揭示不同组分间相互关联作用或重排后致病的分子机制。

(3)改造ApNMV侵染性克隆成为果树病毒载体,在寄主植物中高效表达目的基因,以非转基因方法获得改良的果实产量、品质等优良性状,并进行功能基因研究;或者将侵染性克隆改造成VIGS(Virus induced gene silencing)载体,进一步通过沉默寄主病原互作因子,提高寄主的抗病性。

(4)利用ApNMV侵染性克隆接种苹果苗,评价、筛选苹果ApNMV抗性或耐性种质资源,与苹果育种研究相结合,培育ApNMV抗性或耐性品种和砧木,从根本上解决ApNMV困扰苹果产业健康发展的问题。

(5)鉴定与ApNMV互作的寄主因子,利用基因编辑技术调控寄主因子表达水平,达到果树抗病毒目的。

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