

梨阿太菌果腐病菌(*Athelia bombacina*) 单核化菌丝制备及其致病力评价

贾晓辉^{1,2}, 张鑫楠¹, 杜艳民¹, 周如军², 王文辉^{1*}, 傅俊范^{2*}

(¹中国农业科学院果树研究所·辽宁省果品贮藏与加工重点实验室, 辽宁兴城 125100;

²沈阳农业大学植物保护学院, 沈阳 110161)

摘要:【目的】建立梨阿太菌果腐病菌(*Athelia bombacina*)单核化菌丝制备方法, 并对其致病性进行评价, 为后续该病原菌的分子生物学研究奠定基础。【方法】以阿太菌果腐病菌HG-AB20170418为供试菌株, 研究了菌龄、酶解时间、裂解酶等对阿太菌果腐病菌原生质体制备的影响, 并比较分析了单核体菌丝与原始菌丝之间形态、生长速率以及致病力差异, 最后对单核化处理前后菌丝杂合度进行了评估。【结果】以溶壁酶为裂解酶制备的原生质体产量最高, 崩溃酶和纤维素酶对菌丝裂解作用极弱。溶壁酶和蜗牛酶裂解时间较短, 最佳裂解时间为2.0 h, 而崩溃酶和纤维素酶裂解时间较长。培养3 d菌丝经酶解后在显微镜下可观察到大量的原生质体, 且在较短时间内菌丝全部裂解。单核化处理后的菌丝在PDA上培养呈螺旋状生长, 且生长速率显著低于原始菌株。经单核化处理的菌株接种至黄冠梨后, 所有果实接种部位均在第3天产生病斑, 但不同菌株间致病力差异显著。经单核化处理后菌丝杂合率为0.00%, 属于简单基因组。【结论】单核化菌丝最佳制备条件为PDB液体培养3 d的*A. bombacina*菌丝经1.5%(w, 后同)溶壁酶和1.5%蜗牛酶裂解1.5 h, 该制备方法的建立为该病原菌的分子致病机制研究提供重要的方法基础。

关键词: 梨阿太菌果腐病菌; 原生质体; 单核化; 杂合率; 致病力

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Preparation and pathogenicity evaluation of mononuclear hyphae of *Athelia bombacina*

JIA Xiaohui^{1,2}, ZHANG Xinnan¹, DU Yanmin¹, ZHOU Rujun², WANG Wenhui^{1*}, FU Junfan^{2*}

(¹Research Institute of Pomology, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences/Key Laboratory of Fruit Storage and Processing of Liaoning Province, Xingcheng 125100, Liaoning, China; ²College of Plant Protection, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang 110161, Liaoning, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】 This study aimed to establish a method for the preparation of mononucleated mycelium of *Athelia bombacina* and evaluate its pathogenicity, so as to lay a foundation for the following-up study on molecular biology. 【Methods】 The mycelia were inoculated on PDB medium and cultured in shaking table at 25 °C and 120 r·min⁻¹ for 1, 2, 3 and 4 d. Fresh mycelia with a mass of 0.5 g were collected and washed twice with sterile water and twice with 0.6 mol·L⁻¹ mannitol osmotic stabilizer. 5 mL of 1.5% snailase, 1.5% driselase, 1.5% cellulase and 1.5% lyase were added respectively. The mycelia were hydrolyzed at 30 °C and 120 r·min⁻¹, for 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 and 4.5 h, the number of protoplasts was observed and calculated with the blood cell counting plate, and the type of cell wall lyase with high protoplast yield and the enzymolysis time were determined. The effects of age, lyase and enzymolysis time on the protoplast preparation of fruit rot fungus HG-AB20170418 were studied, and the differences of morphology, growth rate and pathogenicity between the monokaryon hyphae and the original hyphae were compared and analyzed. Finally, the heterozygosity of hyphae before and

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作者简介: 贾晓辉, 女, 副研究员, 主要从事果品采后病害研究。Tel: 13898987003, E-mail: jiaxiaohui@caas.cn

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: wangwenhui@caas.cn; E-mail: fujunfan@163.com

after the treatment was evaluated. 【Results】 The highest yield of protoplasts was obtained with lysozyme as lysozyme, and the enzymolysis effect of cellulase was very weak. The enzymolysis time of the lyase and the snail enzyme was shorter, and the optimal enzymolysis time was 2.0 h, while the enzymolysis time of the driselase and the cellulase was longer. After 3 days of culture, a large number of protoplasts could be observed under the microscope, and all the hyphae were lysed in a short time. After 4 days of culture, a large number of hyphae could still be seen in 2.5 hours under the action of the optimal lyase. The original strain grew radially on the PDA, but the mycelial growth was spiral. On the 3rd and 5th day of culture, the colony diameter of the original strain was 37.54 mm and 65.00 mm, respectively. The growth rate was significantly lower than that of the original strain. There was no significant difference in the growth rate among different strains. There were no lock-like joint structure under biological microscope after mononuclear treatment, however, a large number of lock-like joint structures were observed under the microscope of the original strain. After inoculation, of the strains with mononuclear treatment, all the fruit of Huangguan pear produced disease spots on the third day, but the pathogenicity of different strains was significantly different. On the 5th and 10th day after inoculation, the diameter of infected spots with original strain was 4.39 mm and 6.34 mm respectively. The diameter of lesion of mononuclear strain ABD-3 was similar to that of the original strain. There were two main peaks before the treatment, and the heterozygous rate was 1.96%. The complex genome with high heterozygosity was not conducive to the later sequencing, but only one main peak appeared after the treatment, and the heterozygous rate was about 0.00%, it was a simple genome. 【Conclusion】 The optimal conditions for the preparation of mononucleated hyphae were that the hyphae of *A. bombacina* were cultured in PDB for 3 days, a large number of protoplasts could be obtained from *A. bombacina* mycelia after 1.5% lysozyme and 1.5% snail enzyme lysis for 1.5 h. The growth rate of the regenerated mycelia was significantly lower than that of the original strain, but the mononucleated mycelia with the same pathogenicity as the original strain could be obtained. The genomes of the monocytic hyphae obtained from the above protoplasts were simple. The establishment of this method laid a foundation for the subsequent molecular biology research of *A. bombacina*.

Key words: *Athelia bombacina*; Protoplast; Mononuclear; Heterozygosity; Pathogenicity

梨阿太菌果腐病作为一种新病害,给梨果贮藏企业造成了较严重的经济损失,该病主要症状特点为病斑浅褐色,圆形,病部可形成明显空腔且病健交界不明显,发病后期整个果实表面布满白色菌丝,可闻到浓厚的菇香味,经鉴定该病致病菌为梨阿太菌果腐病菌(*Athelia bombacina*),属于担子菌门(Basidiomycota)伞菌纲(Agaricomycetes)伞菌亚纲(Agaricomycetidae)阿太菌目(Atheliales)阿太菌属(*Athelia*)^[1-2]。已有研究表明,该菌可作为防控苹果黑星病的生防菌株^[3-5],但近年来发现*A. bombacina*可侵染多种果树的果实^[6],并明确了其生物学特性^[5]以及有效抑菌药剂^[7]。

基因组测序可揭示每个基因及其网络在植物病原体相互作用、生长、进化关系以及致病基因中的作用^[8-9]。目前,关于*A. bombacina*的基因组信息尚未见报道。获取*A. bombacina*的基因组信息不仅对于

研究寄主-病原物相互作用具有重要意义,而且可为科学、有效防控该病原菌导致的病害提供理论依据。然而,担子菌均具有基因组复杂度较高、测序解析困难等特点,因此,获得单核体是基因组测序工作的前提和基础。原生质体技术是现代农业生物技术的重要分支,早在1892年就有高等植物原生质体制备的报道。原生质体单核化法所获得的单倍体菌株不需要经过重组,更能完整地展示亲本遗传信息^[10]。1967年,Wessels等^[11]开始研究担子菌的原生质体制备。张岳平等^[12]对芦笋茎枯病菌原生质体的制备及再生条件进行了研究,提出了芦笋茎枯病菌(*Phomopsis asparagi*)以1.5%(w,后同)裂解酶、1%崩溃酶和1.5%蜗牛酶为组合酶解液酶解4.5 h可得到大量的原生质体。孔向雯等^[13]的研究发现,柑橘褐斑病菌(*Alternaria alternata*)在马铃薯葡萄糖肉汤(Potato Dextrose Broth, PDB)培养基中培养36 h

后,在1%细胞裂解酶(kitalase)作用下原生质体释放量最多,48 h时菌丝老化,酶解困难,产量减少。但是,在原生质体制备及再生过程中,不同种类丝状真菌细胞结构和组成存在着明显差异,因此,原生质体的最佳制备和再生条件也有所差异^[13-15]。

笔者以梨阿太菌果腐病致病菌(*Athelia bombacina*)HG-AB20170418菌株为试验材料,研究了其原生质体、单核化菌丝制备条件和致病力评价,以期为该病原菌的分子致病机制研究提供重要的方法基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试菌株:梨阿太菌果腐病致病菌(*Athelia bombacina*)HG-AB20170418由笔者实验室分离、鉴定并保存。

培养基成分如下。马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(Potato Dextrose Agar, PDA)培养基:马铃薯浸粉6 g,琼脂20 g,葡萄糖20 g,蒸馏水1000 mL;PDB培养基:马铃薯浸粉6 g,葡萄糖20 g,蒸馏水1000 mL。TB3培养基:蔗糖200 g,酵母浸粉3 g,酪蛋白氨基酸3 g,琼脂粉7.5g,蒸馏水定容至1000 mL。再生培养基:在PDA和TB3培养基中分别加入 $0.7 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl、 $0.7 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ KCl、 $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 山梨醇、 $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇、 $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖,用于原生质体再生。

试剂:所用酶解稳渗剂为 $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇。崩溃酶、纤维素酶、蜗牛酶购于Solarbio公司,溶壁酶购于广东微生物研究所。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 原生质体制备方法 菌株HG-AB20170418在PDA培养基上 $25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、光照培养5 d,用5 mm打孔器获得菌饼,接种于PDB培养基上, $25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $120 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 摇床培养1、2、3和4 d,收集新鲜菌丝0.5 g,用无菌水冲洗2次, $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇稳渗剂冲洗2次,分别加入1.5%蜗牛酶、1.5%崩溃酶、1.5%纤维素酶和1.5%溶壁酶5 mL,于 $30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $120 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 摇床酶解2.0 h和2.5 h,观察菌丝裂解情况及原生质体数量。选择菌龄为3 d的菌丝重复上述过程,裂解1.5、2.0、2.5、3.0、3.5、4.0和4.5 h后,用血球计数板观察原生质体个数,确定原生质体产量高的细胞壁裂解酶种类及酶解时间,考察裂解酶与菌龄对原生质体产量的影响。纤维素酶和崩溃酶4.5 h后继续每0.5 h观察1

次菌丝裂解情况至24 h。筛选出裂解较快的蜗牛酶和溶壁酶为裂解速度较快的裂解酶后,将1.5%的蜗牛酶和溶壁酶各2.5 mL混合后,将用上述方法冲洗好的菌丝加入其中,于 $30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $120 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 摇床酶解,裂解1.5、2.0、2.5、3.0、3.5、4.0和4.5 h后,用血球计数板观察原生质体个数,确定组合后原生质体产量高的酶解时间。

1.2.2 单核化菌株获得方法 将1.2.1中制备好的原生质体用 $0.6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇稳渗剂调原生质体个数为每个血球计数板方格内为4~5个,然后用灭菌枪头吸取100 μL 加入再生培养基中,轻摇平板至液体分散均匀,置于 $25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温培养箱中培养,用接种针挑取新形成菌落的菌丝少许,转接至PDA培养基中,3 d后镜检观察菌丝是否有锁状联合,如无则单核化处理成功,保存菌株备用。其中,菌丝形态分别采用生物数码显微镜和扫描电镜进行观察评价。

1.2.3 单核化处理菌丝生长速率测定 将原始菌株和单核体菌株5株(编号分别为ABD-1、ABD-2、ABD-3、ABD-4和ABD-5)接种于PDA平板上,用直径为5 mm打孔器沿菌落边缘打孔,将菌饼接种于新PDA平板中央,接种第3天和第5天测定菌落直径。计算菌丝平均生长速率。

1.2.4 菌丝致病力测定 将1.2.3中打取原始菌株和单核体菌株的菌饼分别接种于黄冠梨上,每个菌株接种于3个黄冠梨,每个黄冠梨经表面消毒后采用针刺法接种4个菌饼,放入湿度为90%~95%的塑料培养钵中,然后将其置于 $25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温培养箱内,分别于接种第5天和第10天时调查病害发生情况,测量发病部位的病斑直径。选择致病力与原始菌株一致的菌株作为测序菌株。

1.2.5 菌株单核化处理前后的杂合度评估 (1)样品制备 挑取PDA平板上原始菌株(HG-AB20170418)和单核化处理菌株(编号为ABD-3)的菌丝,分别接入液体培养基中,放入 $25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $120 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 恒温震荡培养至第3天,收集菌丝经离心后用无菌滤纸吸干水分,然后装入10 mL灭菌离心管中迅速放入液氮进行冷冻处理,用于DNA的提取。

(2)DNA的提取、文库制备、构建及测序由百迈客生物科技有限公司完成。

(3)信息分析。双端测序数据通过评估GC分布)过滤后得到高质量的数据(clean reads),用于基因组大小的评估、GC含量的统计、杂合率的统计等,

由百迈客生物科技有限公司完成。

1.2.6 数据分析 利用 SPSS 16.0 软件进行数据统计分析,使用 Duncan 新复极差法进行不同处理间差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 原生质体的制备

2.1.1 菌龄对原生质体产量的影响 镜检结果表明,培养 1 d 的菌饼很难生长出足够的菌丝体,影响原生质体产量;培养 2 d 菌丝经酶解后在显微镜下观察到的原生质体不完整,出现不同程度的破裂;培养 3 d 菌丝经酶解后在显微镜下可观察到大量的原生质体,且在较短时间内菌丝全部裂解;培养 4 d 菌丝在最适裂解酶作用下在 2.5 h 仍可看到大量菌丝,原生质体产量相比培养 3 d 的菌丝低。因此,综合考虑认为,培养 3 d 的菌丝经酶解后原生质体产量最高,为原生质体制备的最适菌龄。

2.1.2 裂解酶对原生质体产量的影响 由表 1 可以

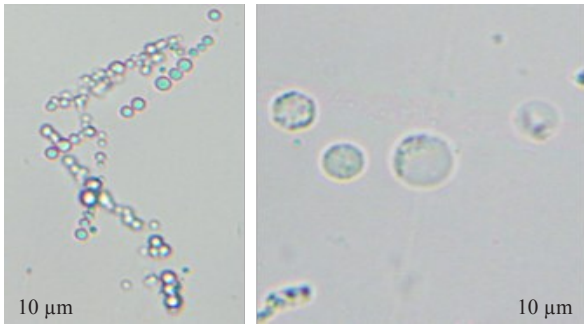
看出,不同裂解酶、裂解时间对梨阿太菌果腐病菌原生质体产量的影响较大,其中,以溶壁酶和蜗牛酶为裂解酶制备的原生质体产量最高,但镜检观察到蜗牛酶裂解后产生的原生质体部分破裂且维持时间较短,崩溃酶和纤维素酶对菌丝裂解作用极弱,试验观察 24 h 时镜检仍可见大量菌丝,仍未检测到完整的原生质体。不同裂解酶所需裂解时间不同,其中,蜗牛酶和溶壁酶裂解时间相对较短,最佳裂解时间分别为 1.5 h 和 2.0 h,而崩溃酶和纤维素酶裂解时间较长,超过 24 h。因此,筛选出适宜于梨阿太菌果腐病菌原生质体制备的裂解酶及裂解时间为 1.5%溶壁酶+1.5%蜗牛酶裂解 1.5 h。

2.1.3 原生质体形态观察 通过微观结构观察发现,制备得到 *A. bombacina* 原生质体形态为圆形,较规则,透明状。经酶解释放后原生质体体积在不同时期变化明显,初期的原生质体体积相对较小,直径大小为 3~4 μm ,随着等渗液中培养时间延长,其体积逐渐扩大,直径大小为 5~8 μm 。详见图 1。

表 1 不同裂解酶、酶解时间对原生质体产量的影响

Table 1 Effect of different lyase and enzymolysis time on protoplast yield

裂解酶 Lyase	不同酶解时间后镜检原生质体生成情况 The protoplast formation by microscopy after different enzymolysis time			
	1.0 h	1.5 h	2.0 h	2.5 h
1.5%蜗牛酶 1.5% snailase	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见少量断裂菌丝,可见大量原生质体,大小相对均匀,但原生质体部分破裂。 A small amount of broken hyphae and a large number of protoplasts were observed, the protoplast was partially ruptured.	未见菌丝,可见少量原生质体。 No hyphae and a few protoplasts were observed.	未见菌丝,可见极少量原生质体。 No hyphae and a few protoplasts were observed.
1.5%崩溃酶 1.5% driselase	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	全部为菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 No protoplasts were observed.
1.5%纤维素酶 1.5% cellulase	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见大量菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见大量菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	全部为菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 No protoplasts were observed.
1.5%溶壁酶 1.5% lyase	可见大量完整菌丝,未观察到原生质体。 A large number of intact hyphae and no protoplasts were observed.	可见大量断裂菌丝,可见少量原生质体,体积相对较小。 A large number of broken hyphae and a small number of protoplasts were observed, and the volume was relatively small.	未见菌丝,可见大量原生质体,体积相对均匀。 No hyphae were found, a large number of protoplasts were observed, and the volume was relatively uniform.	未见菌丝,原生质体体积变大,个数略有下降。 The volume of protoplasts increased and the number of protoplasts decreased slightly.
1.5%蜗牛酶+ 1.5%溶壁酶 1.5% snailase + 1.5% lyase	可见大量断裂菌丝,可见少量原生质体。 A large number of broken hyphae and a small number of protoplasts could be seen.	未见菌丝,可见大量原生质体,体积相对均匀。 No hyphae were found, a large number of protoplasts were observed, and the volume was relatively uniform.	未见菌丝,原生质体体积变大,个数略有下降。 The volume of protoplasts increased and the number of protoplasts decreased slightly.	未见菌丝,可见少量原生质体,体积较大。 No hyphae, a small amount of protoplasts and large volume were observed.



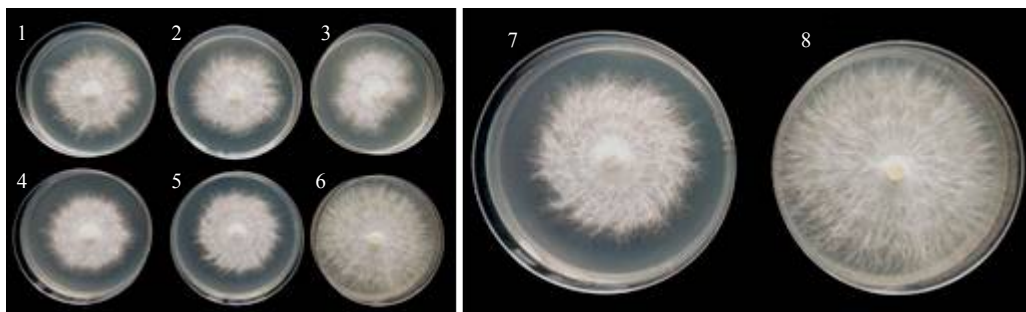
左: 2.0 h; 右: 2.5 h Left: 2.0 h; Right: 2.5 h

图1 原生质体制备及再生情况

Fig. 1 Protoplast preparation and regeneration

2.2 原生质体再生菌株的致病力鉴定

2.2.1 原生质体再生菌株菌丝形态及生长速率比较 经单核化处理的菌株在PDA上培养,形成菌落与原始菌株基本一致,稍不同于原始菌株的放射状生长,单核化处理后菌丝生长呈螺旋状(图2)。单核化处理后菌丝生长速率慢于原始菌株,培养第5天时,原始菌株的菌丝生长速率显著高于单核化处理($p < 0.05$),但经单核化处理获得的不同菌株间生长速率差异不明显(图3)。生物数码显微镜和电镜观察均发现,原生质体再生形成的菌丝没有锁状联合,而原始菌株可见大量的锁状联合(图4)。

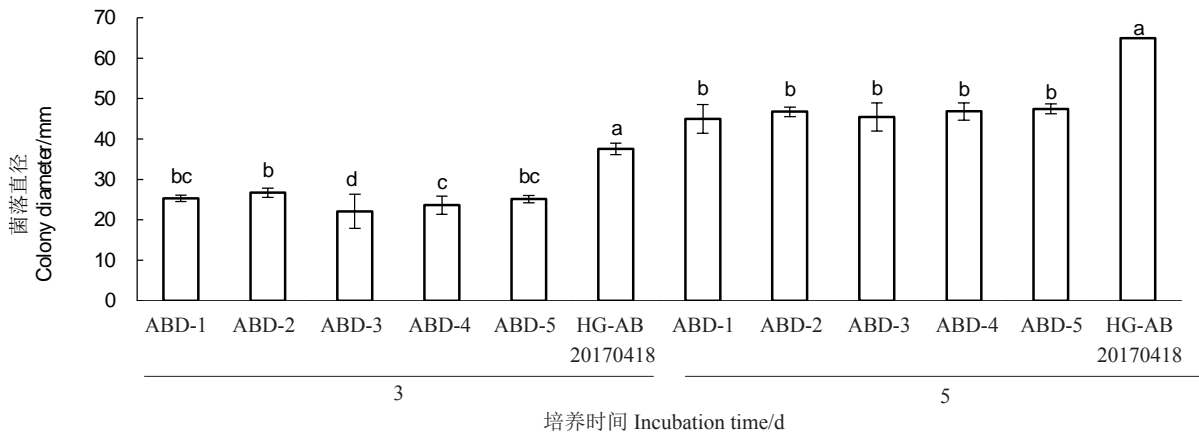


1~5、7 为单核化菌株的菌丝形态;6 和 8 为原始菌株的菌丝形态。

1-5, 7 were the mycelial morphology of monocytic strain, 6, 8 were the mycelial morphology of original strain.

图2 单核化处理获得菌株的菌丝与原始菌株间形态比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of morphology between mycelium and original strains



不同小写字母表示同一培养时间不同菌株间差异达显著水平($p < 0.05$)。下同。

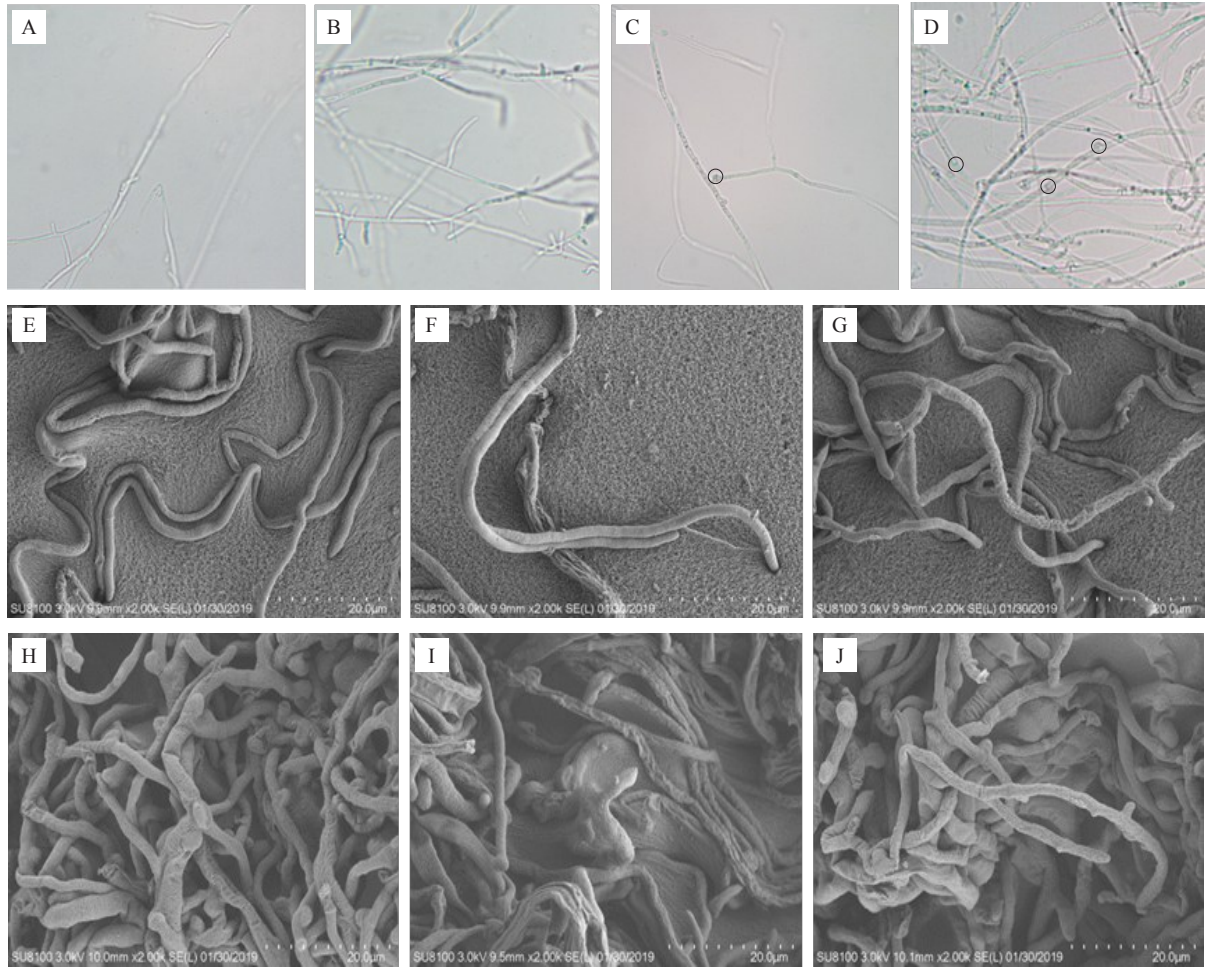
Different small letters in the graph indicate the significant level of difference between different strains at the same culture time($p < 0.05$). The same below.

图3 单核化处理菌株与原始菌株菌落直径比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of colony diameter between mononuclear treated strains and original strains

2.2.2 原生质体再生菌株致病力比较 经单核化处理的菌株接种至黄冠梨后,所有果实接种部位均在第3天产生病斑,但接种第5天和第10天时病斑直径测定结果显示,其不同菌株间致病力有所不同,其中ABD-1接种后病斑直径在第5天和第10天时病

斑直径分别为4.81和7.12 mm,显著高于其他菌株($p < 0.05$),而单核5接种后病斑直径在第5和第10天时病斑直径分别为4.07和5.74 mm,显著低于其他菌株(图5)。因此,综合考虑,选择与原始菌株具有相同致病力的菌株-ABD-3作为待测序菌株。



A~B. 生物显微镜下观察单核化处理后菌丝无锁状联合结构;C~D. 原始菌株生物显微镜下观察可见大量锁状联合结构;E~G. 扫描电镜下观察单核化处理后菌丝形态;H~J. 扫描电镜下观察单核化处理后菌丝形态。

A-B. Observation of monofilament-free hyphae without lock-like joint structure under biological microscope; C-D. A large number of lock-like joint structures observed under the microscope of the original strain; E-G. Single-nuclear treatment under scanning electron microscope post-mycelium morphology; H-J. The morphology of mycelium before mononuclear treatment was observed under scanning electron microscope.

图4 单核化处理后 PDA 培养基上菌丝形态比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of mycelial morphology on PDA medium before and after mononuclear treatment

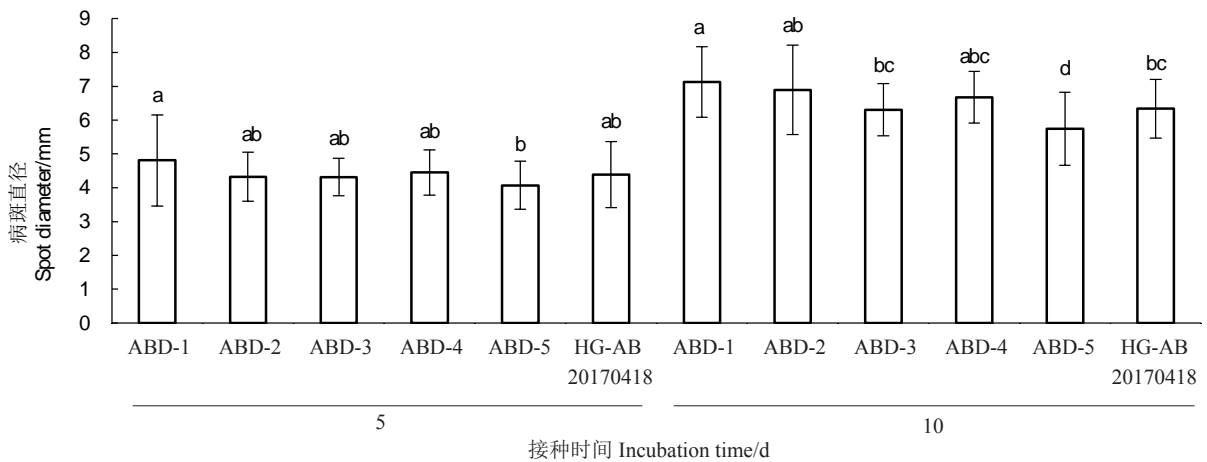


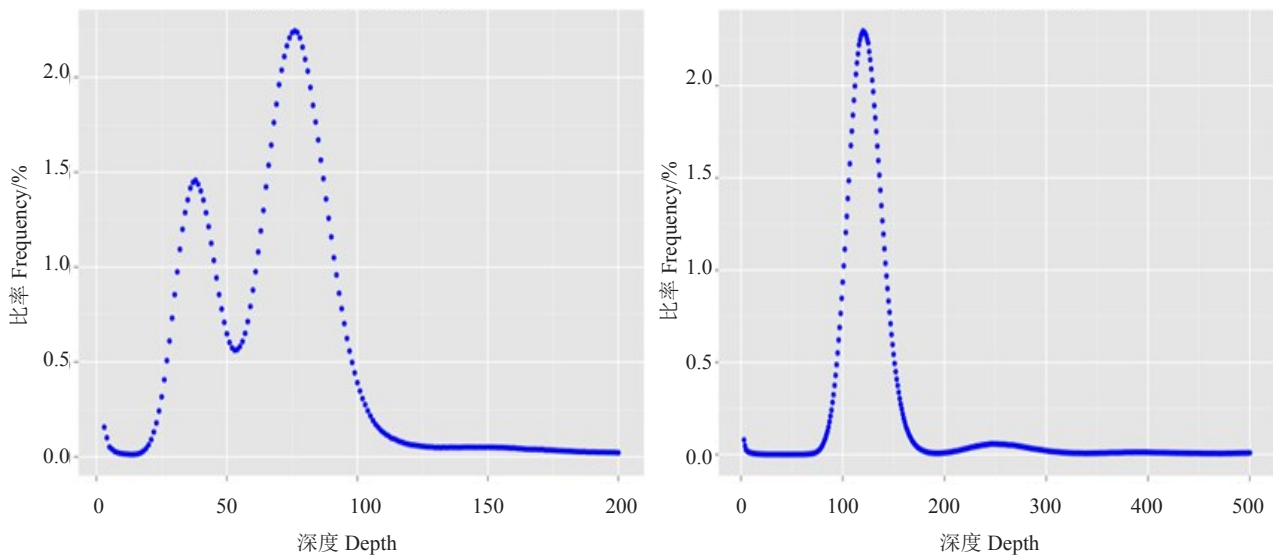
图5 单核化处理后不同菌株产生的病斑直径比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of the spot diameter on Huangguan pear lesions before and after mononuclear treatment

2.3 单核菌丝体与原始菌丝体调研图(Suvery)分析比较

分别使用 270 和 350 bp 文库构建 $k=17$ 的 kmer 分布图(图6),其中,横坐标表示 17-mer 深度,纵坐标表示在不同深度下的频数占总频数的比率。单核化处理前原始菌丝体可见 2 个主峰出现,杂合率为 1.96%,属高杂合的复杂基因组,不利于后期测序,而经单核化处理后仅见 1 个主峰出现,杂合率

约为 0.00%。去除测序数据中深度异常的 kmer 数后,得到总 kmer 数,估算单核化处理前后基因组长度分别为 29.03 和 29.18 Mb,重复序列比例分别为 15.96% 和 16.89%,杂合度分别为 1.96% 和 0.00%。通过对调研图文库测序数据分析,*A. bombacina* 在单核化处理前后基因组的 GC 含量分别为 48.01% 和 47.96%,详见表 2。由此可见,经单核化处理后得到 *A. bombacina* 的简单基因组。



A. 原始菌丝体; B. 单核菌丝体。

A. Primitive mycelium; B. Monokaryon mycelium.

图 6 K-mer=17 分析统计分布图

Fig. 6 K-mer=17 Depth-Frequency distribution

表 2 单核菌丝体与原始菌丝体基因组大小、重复序列比率、杂合率以及 GC 含量

Table 2 Genomic size, repeat ratio, heterozygosity and GC content of monokaryon mycelium and primitive mycelium

处理 Treatment	基因组大小 Genome size/Mb	重复序列比率 Repetitive sequence ratio/%	杂合率 Heterozygote rate/%	GC 含量 GC content/%
处理前 Before	29.03	15.96	1.96	48.01
处理后 After	29.18	16.89	0.00	47.96

3 讨论

在整个菌物基因组中,担子菌因具有双核化现象,导致其基因组处于中等偏复杂的程度,为测序后的组装增加了难度。原生质体单核化处理技术是目前获得简单基因组的最有效方法,然而,不同菌体结构存在较大差异,原生质体制备方法也不同^[13]。菌龄直接影响原生质体的制备效果,其中,*P. asparagi*^[11]、*Alternaria alternata*^[12]、稻瘟病菌(*Magnaporthe*

grisea)^[16]和番石榴焦腐病菌(*Botryosphaeria rhodina*)^[17]的最佳培养时间分别为 72、36、24~36 和 24 h,而 *A. bombacina* 的最佳培养时间与 *P. asparagi* 相同,为 72 h。此外,导致原生质体制备所需的菌龄差异较大的另一个主要原因是与所选培养基成分不同,因此,进行培养基的成分筛选是很有必要的^[18]。

由于不同丝状真菌细胞壁结构影响较大,导致其原生质体制备所需裂解酶也不同,其中,*Alternaria alternata* 在进行原生质体制备时,用 kitalase 得到

原生质体的数量最多^[1]。*P. asparagi*以1.5%裂解酶、1%崩溃酶和1.5%蜗牛酶为组合酶解液得到较好的原生质体制备效果,*Magnaporthe grisea*产生原生质体效率最高的是酶Novozym TM 234和Driselase,*Botryosphaeria rhodina*则以崩溃酶加蜗牛酶效果最好。本研究采用溶壁酶进行酶解得到了较好的菌丝酶解效果,这与在香菇^[19]以及大球盖菇^[20]进行原生质体制备所用裂解酶一致,且溶壁酶与蜗牛酶联合使用既缩短了菌丝酶解时间,也得到了较高的原生质体产率,是*A. bombacina*的最佳组合酶。

所选再生菌株即单核化菌株ABD-3致病力与原菌株一样保持相同,与周益军等^[17]在*Magnaporthe grisea*上的研究一致,这为后续进行全基因组测序以挖掘其致病基因奠定了基础。此外,在本研究中也筛选到了致病力显著高于或低于原始菌株的单核化菌株,这也为后期开展致病性变异的分子机制研究奠定了基础。

4 结 论

*A. bombacina*单核化菌丝制备的最佳菌龄为3 d,最佳裂解酶组合为1.5%溶壁酶和1.5%蜗牛酶,最佳裂解时间为1.5 h,所得单核化菌株ABD-3的菌丝生长速率显著低于原始菌株,但致病力与原始菌株基本一致,该制备方法的建立为后续*A. bombacina*的分子生物学研究奠定了基础。

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