

新疆无花果花叶病病毒鉴定与发生调查

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摘要:【目的】无花果花叶病是危害无花果的主要病害之一, 在新疆地区发生普遍, 但导致该病害发生的病原种类尚不明确, 因此进行了新疆无花果花叶病的病原鉴定与发生情况调查, 为进一步明确不同无花果病毒的潜在危害以及病害防控提供依据。【方法】对新疆8个地区21个果园及路边的盆栽风景无花果进行病毒病的调查, 通过高通量测序对感病无花果样品进行病毒初步鉴定, 利用PCR或RT-PCR法, 对采集自新疆8个地区的、不同花叶病症状及无症状的135份叶片样品进行病毒检测。【结果】高通量测序分析表明, 感病样品中存在5种无花果病毒, 分别为无花果花叶病毒(*Fig mosaic virus*, FMV)、无花果杆状病毒1(*Fig badnavirus 1*, FBV-1)、无花果杆状病毒2(*Fig badnavirus 2*, FBV-2)、无花果叶斑相关病毒4(*Fig leaf mottle-associated virus 4*, FLMaV-4)和无花果斑点相关病毒(*Fig fleck-associated virus*, FFkaV)。PCR及RT-PCR检测结果表明, 135份无花果样品中存在6种无花果病毒, 其检出率分别为FMV(100%)、FBV-1(100%)、FBV-2(99.3%)、FLMaV-4(74.8%)、FFkaV(31.9%)、无花果叶斑相关病毒1(*Fig leaf mottle-associated virus 1*, FLMaV-1)(19.3%)。新疆无花果病毒普遍存在复合侵染现象, 感染4种以上病毒的样品有127份, 占94%。2种、3种、4种和5种病毒复合侵染检出率分别为0.7%、5.2%、62.2%和31.9%。FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2在不同地区的发病率没有明显差异, 并且症状为环斑、褪绿斑驳、褶皱及无症状样品中都能检测出FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2, 这3种病毒可能是侵染新疆无花果的主要病毒。【结论】鉴定到侵染新疆无花果花叶病样的病毒性病原有6种, 病毒检出率较前人报道的具有明显提升, 并且普遍存在2种以上病毒复合侵染的现象, 其中FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2检出率最高。

关键词: 无花果花叶病; 高通量测序; RT-PCR; PCR; 病毒种类; 新疆

中图分类号: S663.3 S436.63 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1009-9980(2021)08-1359-09

Identification and distributive investigation of *Fig mosaic viruses* in Xinjiang

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Fig mosaic disease* is one of the main diseases that damage figs. It is widespread in Xinjiang, and produces many types of complex symptoms, which seriously threatens the sustainable development of the fig industry in Xinjiang, but the types of the pathogen are not clear yet. The pathogen identification and distributive investigation of fig mosaic disease in Xinjiang will provide a basis for further clarifying the potential harm of different fig viruses and guiding the disease prevention and control. 【Methods】We conducted disease investigations and recorded the damages in 21 orchards and roadsides in 8 regions of Xinjiang's Kashgar, Atushi, Korla, Aksu, Hotan, Turpan, Yili and Urumqi, and took pictures of the disease symptoms in the field. 135 samples of different types with ring spots, chlorotic mottles, malformation, and asymptomatic leaves were collected. Through high-throughput se-

收稿日期: 2021-02-04 接受日期: 2021-04-24

基金项目: 中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项(Y2018PT67); 新疆维吾尔自治区天山创新团队计划(2020D14002); 新疆维吾尔自治区百名青年博士引进计划; 新疆农业大学作物学重点学科项目(XNCDKY2017003)

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quencing, the virus was preliminarily identified in samples of susceptible figs, and the sequencing results were verified by PCR or RT-PCR. Using plant DNA and RNA extraction kit (Tiangen) to extract total RNA and DNA from 135 leaf samples with different symptoms and asymptomatic mosaic disease collected from 8 regions in Xinjiang, and electrophoresis with 1.0% agarose gel was used to detect the integrity of RNA and DNA and determine the concentration before storing in a $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ refrigerator. Fig total RNA was used as a template to synthesize cDNA using a reverse transcription kit (TaKaRa), and the specific operation was carried out according to the instructions. DNA or cDNA was used as a template to detect 13 types of viruses and viroides in 135 samples with different symptoms using PCR or RT-PCR. PCR reaction system was as follows: $2\times Taq$ PCR Master Mix $12.5\ \mu\text{L}$, cDNA $2\ \mu\text{L}$ and $10\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. Each downstream primer was $1\ \mu\text{L}$, ddH_2O was made up to $25\ \mu\text{L}$, and reaction program was the following: pre-denaturation at $94\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 min; denaturation at $94\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 s, annealing at $52\text{--}61\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30–45 s, extension at $72\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 s, total 30–35 cycles; and extension at $72\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min. The $6\ \mu\text{L}$ product of PCR was detected by 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis, and the target fragment was recovered by the gel extraction kit, and the target fragment was connected to the vector. The obtained positive clone was sent to the company for sequencing, and the result of BLAST comparison was performed.

【Results】Symptoms such as leaf shrinkage, ring spots, chlorotic mottled, leaf vein emergence, bright veins and fruit spots were observed in 21 orchards and 13 sites out of the orchards, and the incidence was high. In one orchard, the disease was mild, the symptoms were not obvious, and no fruit spots were observed. The figs on 7 orchards and the street roadside were asymptomatic. The mosaic disease in Kashgar, Atushi and Korla orchards was more serious in 8 regions, the incidence rate in orchards with lighter diseases was generally 50%–80%, and the incidence rate in severe orchards reached 100%. There were no obvious disease symptoms in other areas. Results from high-throughput sequencing analysis showed that there were 5 types of fig viruses in susceptible samples, *fig mosaic virus* (FMV), *fig badnavirus 1*, (FBV-1), *fig badnavirus 2*, (FBV-2), *fig leaf mottle-associated virus 4* (FLMaV-4), and *fig fleck-associated virus* (FFkaV). In the transcriptome sequencing, 94.6% of the sequence of FMV was obtained, and the sequence similarity was between 93.6% and 98.8%, 95.1% of the sequence of FBV-1 was also obtained, and the sequence similarity was between 99.8% and 100%. PCR and RT-PCR tests found that the above 5 viruses were present in the samples, and they had high sequence similarity with the registered virus sequences on the GenBank. This result further clarified the accuracy of the high-throughput sequencing. PCR and RT-PCR detection results showed that six viruses were detected from 135 samples, and the detection rates were FMV (100%), FBV-1 (100%), FBV-2 (99.3%), FLMaV-4 (74.8%), FFkaV (31.9%), and Fig leaf mottle-associated virus 1 (FLMaV-1) (19.3%). Multiple infections were common in Xinjiang figs, with 127 samples infected with more than 4 viruses, accounting for 94%. The detection rates of compound infections of 2, 3, 4 and 5 viruses were 0.7%, 5.2%, 62.2% and 31.9%, respectively. There was no significant difference in the incidence of FMV, FBV-1 and FBV-2 in different regions. FMV, FBV-1 and FBV-2 can be detected in the symptoms of ring spots, chlorotic mottles, malformation and asymptomatic samples. These three viruses may be the main viruses infecting Xinjiang figs.

【Conclusion】*Fig mosaic disease* was more serious in Kashgar, Atushi and Korla of Xinjiang and produced a variety of complex symptoms. The spots on the fruit would not disappear, which affected the appearance and taste of the fruit. Mosaic symptoms in other areas were relatively slight or asymptomatic. There were 6 types of viruses that infected Xinjiang figs. The types of viruses detected in this study were basically the same as previous studies, but the detection rate increased significantly. Among them, FMV, FBV-1 and FBV-2 had the highest detection rate.

Key words: *Fig mosaic disease*; High-throughput sequencing; RT-PCR; PCR; Type of virus; Xinjiang

无花果(*Ficus carica* L.)属桑科(Moraceae)榕属(*Ficus*),是被人类最早驯化的多年生亚热带落叶果树。无花果原产地中海沿岸,无花果在11 000年前已被人类栽培^[1]。无花果广泛分布于亚洲、欧洲、非洲和美洲大陆的50多个国家和地区。无花果于汉代传入我国,并最早在新疆南部栽培,随唐代“丝绸之路”传入内地,在我国已有2000年的栽植历史^[2]。无花果果实含有丰富的营养物质和多种维生素,其枝、根、叶及果均有较高的药用价值^[3]。近年来,世界各地陆续报道了无花果花叶病,其造成的危害严重,引起产量及品质降低,产生叶片褶皱、褪绿斑驳、环斑、明脉、叶脉羽化等多种类型症状,成为了影响无花果树生长和果品质量的重要因素^[4-8]。为此,明确新疆无花果病毒种类以及病害发生情况,对新疆无花果病毒病的防控及无花果产业的健康发展具有重要意义。

无花果花叶病1935年第1次在美国报道^[9],近十几年才开始有了花叶病相关病毒的研究,已鉴定与报道的无花果病毒及类病毒约有15种^[4-8,10],如2010年,Elbeaino等^[11]在90份无花果样品中检测到了FMV、FFkaV、无花果叶斑相关病毒2(*Fig leaf-mottle-associated virus 2*,FLMaV-2)、无花果轻斑驳相关病毒(*Fig mild mottle-associated virus*,FMMAV)等7种病毒及1种类病毒。2014年,Ale-Agha等^[12]在197份无花果样品进行RT-PCR检测,检测出了无花果隐潜病毒(*Fig cryptic virus*,FCV)、FFkaV、FMV、FLMaV-1和FLMaV-2等5种病毒。2012年,Laney等^[13]在无花果中检测到了FBV-1。2007年,Yakoubi等^[14]在具有花叶病症状的样品中检测到了柑橘裂皮类病毒(*Citrus exocortis viroid*,CEVd)和啤酒花矮化类病毒(*Hop stunt viroid*,HSVd)。我国极少有关于无花果花叶病的研究,2015年,麦合木提江^[15]对我国无花果进行了初步病害调查及病原检测,在252份样品中检测出了7种病毒。

前期研究中主要采用电镜法、dsRNA提取法和RT-PCR技术等传统方法发现及鉴定出了无花果病毒,但是这些方法很难发现未知病毒及类病毒。因此,笔者在本研究中通过高通量测序与RT-PCR及PCR技术相结合对新疆无花果进行了病毒及类病毒的检测与鉴定,明确侵染新疆无花果的病毒、类病毒及发生分布情况,为新疆无花果病毒病的防控工作提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样品来源

2019—2020年,从新疆喀什、阿图什、库尔勒、阿克苏、和田、吐鲁番、伊犁和乌鲁木齐采集具有环斑、褪绿斑驳、褶皱和无症状类型样品共135份,其中喀什29份、阿图什43份、库尔勒18份和阿克苏6份样品为有症状,一共96份。阿克苏4份、和田9份、吐鲁番17份、乌鲁木齐3份和伊犁6份样品为无症状,一共39份。采集样品带回实验室分2份,一份立即进行核酸提取,另一份保存于-80℃冰箱备用。

1.2 主要试剂

RNAprep Pure 多糖多酚植物总RNA提取试剂盒、新型植物基因组DNA提取试剂盒、2×Taq PCR Master mix、DNA分子质量标记(DNA Marker I)等试剂购自天根生化科技有限公司;pEASY-T5 Zero Cloning Kit、EasyPure Quick Gel Extraction Kit和卡那霉素等试剂购自全式金生化科技有限公司;反转录试剂盒(PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit)购自宝生物工程(TaKaRa)有限公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 样品采集与病害调查 2019—2020年在新疆喀什、阿图什和库尔勒等8个地区进行了无花果花叶病发生情况的调查,一共调查21个果园及路边盆栽风景无花果,分别在喀什(喀什市伯什克然木乡)5个、阿图什(松他克乡阿孜汗村、克州林业局阿图什市北山绿化园)4个、库尔勒(库尔勒市恰尔巴格乡)3个、和田(墨玉县托胡拉乡)2个、阿克苏(库车县乌恰镇)3个、伊犁(霍城县良繁中心五村)2个、吐鲁番(吐鲁番地区农业科学研究所果园)1个果园和乌鲁木齐路边(乌鲁木齐市新华南路街道路边)。同时对病害发生情况进行统计,观察田间症状,并带回实验室拍照。

1.3.2 转录组测序及小RNA测序 对具有明显花叶病症状无花果苗进行转录组及小RNA测序,转录组测序2017年委托华大基因完成,小RNA测序2019年南京派森诺基因科技有限公司完成,测序流程如下:样品检测合格后构建文库;利用illumina HiSeqTM2000测序平台进行测序;得到的sRNA利用Velvet和Trinity软件进行拼接,获得较长的重叠群(contigs);获得的序列跟宿主基因组序列、NCBI Nr、NCBI Nt、GenBank Virus RefSeq 核酸数据库和

GenBank Virus RefSeq 蛋白数据库进行 BLAST 比对, 去除未比对到病毒序列的 sRNAs; 筛选出候选病毒, 初步确认病毒种类。应用 PCR 或 RT-PCR 的方法再次验证样品中的病毒种类。

1.3.3 PCR 及 RT-PCR 检测 总 DNA 提取: 采用新型植物基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒提取 0.1 g 无花果叶片总 DNA, DNA 溶解于 50 μ L 的 ddH₂O 水, 保存于 -20 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱。

总 RNA 提取: 采用 RNeasy Pure 多糖多酚植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒提取 0.1 g 无花果叶片组织的总 RNA, RNA 溶解于 30 μ L 的 DEPC 水, 用 1.0% (w) 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测 RNA 的完整性及测定浓度, 保存于 -80 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱。

引物设计: 根据转录组及小 RNA 深度测序和已有病毒序列, 应用在线引物设计网站 (<https://primer3.plus.com>) 设计部分病毒特异性检测引物, 并合成已有检测引物, 目的片段大小为 200~650 bp。

引物筛选: 以本实验室保存的无花果苗及一些

前期试验中得到的阳性样品 RNA 和 DNA 为模板, 应用本研究和前人设计的检测引物进行 RT-PCR 或 PCR 扩增 (表 1)。

反转录: 采用 TaKaRa 公司的 PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit 合成 cDNA。具体步骤如下: 在冰上解冻 RNA 与试剂, 用总体积 30 μ L 反应体系进行反转录, 先对 RNA 中存在的 DNA 进行消化, 反应体系和反应条件如下: 向 DEPC 处理的 PCR 管中加入 1.5 μ L gDNA Eraser, 3 μ L 5 \times gDNA Eraser Buffer, 3 μ L RNA, 7.5 μ L RNase Free ddH₂O, 将溶液轻轻混匀并短暂离心, 42 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 2 min, 放冰上冷却。上次的 PCR 管中依次加入 6 μ L 5 \times PrimeScript Buffer, 6 μ L RT Primer Mix, 1.5 μ L PrimeScript RT Enzyme Mix I, 1.5 μ L RNase-Free ddH₂O。轻轻混匀并短暂离心, 37 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 15 min, 85 $^{\circ}$ C 加热 5 s 终止反应。将合成的 cDNA 直接用于 PCR 反应或于 -20 $^{\circ}$ C 保存。

PCR 或 RT-PCR 检测: 应用筛选出的特异性引物, 根据确定的反应体系及程序对 135 份无花果样

表 1 用于检测 13 种病毒及类病毒的引物

Table 1 Primers used to detect 13 virus and viroides in this study

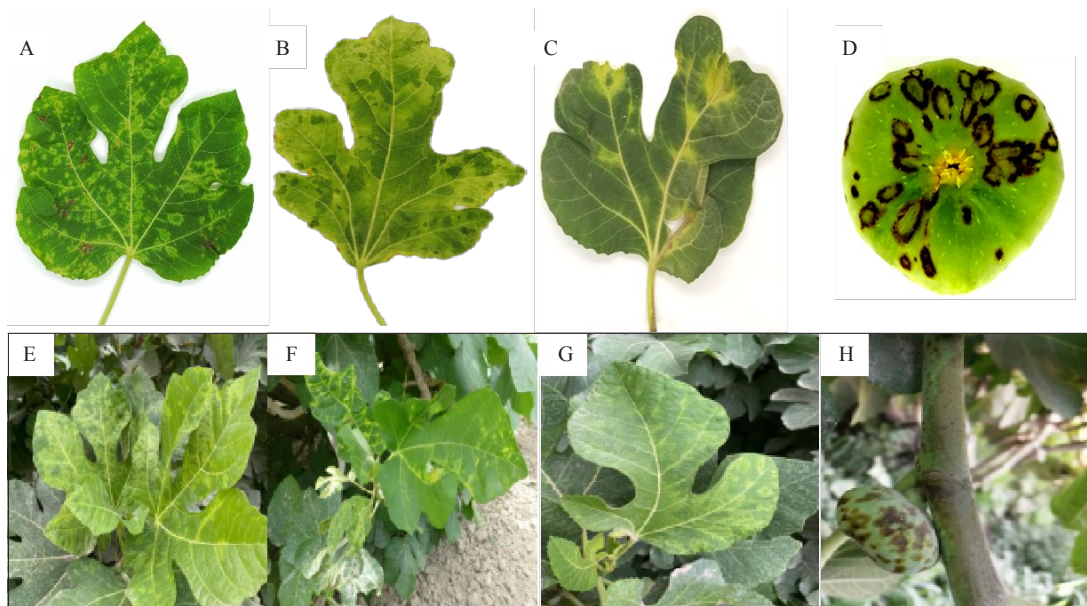
病毒 Virus	引物名称 Primer name	序列 Sequence (5'-3')	退火温度 Annealing temperature/ $^{\circ}$ C	扩增产物 Fragment size/bp	参考文献 Reference
FBV-1	FBV-1F	ACCAGACGGAGGGAAGAAAT	53	474	[13]
	FBV-1R	TCCTTGCCATCGGTTATCTC			
FBV-2	FBV-2F	TAGCACGATGTAGCAACTT	52	337	[15]
	FBV-2R	GATGAAGATAGCGGTCCAA			
FFkaV	FFkaV-F	CGCCATCATACTTCTTATCGTCAC	56	626	本研究 This research
	FFkaV-R	TTGTAGGTGGTGAATCCTTGAT			
FMV	FMV-F	CCAATCTGTGCCTACTATCAGT	56	219	本研究 This research
	FMV-R	GAACTCATTATCATCTGCCTTTGC			
FLMaV-4	FLMaV-F	GTAAGGCAGCGTTGTATTAGATT	56	417	本研究 This research
	FLMaV-R	TAGATTTCGTCACCTCAGCACTCTC			
FCV	FCV-F	TTGGCCGACTACTCAAGTCA	54	375	[16]
	FCV-R	TGCGA GGTAGCATGTGTAGC			
FLV-1	FLV-1F	CCATCTTACCACACAAATGTC	54	389	[17]
	FLV-1R	CAATCTTCTTGGCCTCATAAG			
FMMaV	FMMaV-F	AAGGGGAATCTACAAGGGTTCG	55	311	[18]
	FMMaV-R	TATTACGCGCTTGAGGATTGC			
FLMaV-1	FLMaV1-F	GCTTACATACCTACCACACT	55	432	本研究 This research
	FLMaV1-R	CGCTCTACACGGATAACC			
FLMaV-2	FLMaV-2F	GAACAGTGCCTATCAGTTTGATTTG	55	360	[19]
	FLMaV-2R	TCCCACCTCCTGCGAAGCTAGAGAA			
HSVd	HSVd-F	AACCCGGGGCAACTCTTCTC	55	303	[20]
	HSVd-R	AACCCGGGGCTCCTTTCTCA			
CEVd	CEVd-F	GGAAACCTGGAGGAAGTCG	60	371	[21]
	CEVd-R	CCGGGGATCCCTGAAGGA			
ADFVd	ADFVd-F	CCCCCTGCGCTACTGACTAAAAG	61	262	[22]
	ADFVd-R	GTGTTTTACCCTGGAGGCTCCACTC			

品进行 PCR 或 RT-PCR 检测,PCR 反应体系:2×*Taq* PCR Master Mix 12.5 μL、cDNA 2 μL、10 μmol·L⁻¹上下游引物各 1 μL,ddH₂O 补足至 25 μL。反应程序:94 °C 预变性 3 min;94 °C 变性 30 s,52~61 °C 退火 30~45 s,72 °C 延伸 30 s,30~35 个循环;72 °C 延伸 5 min。PCR 产物经 1.2% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,目的条带进行胶回收、克隆、测序及序列分析,根据序列分析结果和 RT-PCR 扩增情况,最终选用一对扩增效率及特异性高的引物。

2 结果与分析

2.1 新疆无花果病毒病的发生与危害情况

一共调查了 8 个地区的 21 个果园及路边盆栽风景无花果的病毒病发生情况,其中喀什 5 个、阿图什 4 个、库尔勒 3 个、阿克苏 1 号果园中能观察到叶片皱缩、环斑、褪绿斑驳、叶脉羽化、明脉和果斑等症状。阿克苏 2 号果园中病害较轻,叶片症状不明显,未观察到果斑。吐鲁番 1 个、和田 2 个、伊犁 2 个果园、乌鲁木齐市路边盆栽风景无花果及阿克苏 3 号果园无花果是无症状。新疆果园中被花叶病感染的无花果表现出多种类型的复杂症状,其中最普遍及明显的是环斑、褪绿斑驳、褶皱和果斑(图 1),果实上的斑点不会消失,影响果实美观及口感。喀什、阿图什和库尔勒果园中花叶病较为严重,病害严重的



A. 环斑;B. 褪绿斑驳;C. 褶皱;D. 果斑;E~H. 对应的田间症状。

A. Ringspot; B. Chlorosis mottled; C. Malformation; D. Fruit spot; E-H. Corresponding field symptoms.

图 1 被病毒感染的无花果症状

Fig. 1 Symptoms of figs infected by virus

果园中发病率 50%~100%,吐鲁番、乌鲁木齐、和田和伊犁无花果无明显的病害症状。

2.2 转录组测序分析

转录组测序得到的原始 reads GC 含量为 42.4%,Phred 数值大于 20 的碱基占总体碱基的百分比是 98.1%。clean reads 数为 70 752 624 个,其中比对到病毒序列的为 632 222 个,占 clean reads 总数的 0.9%。通过 Trinity 拼接及序列 BLAST 比对,最终获得了 FMV 的 9 个、FBV-1 的 4 个、FFkaV 的 4 个、FBV-2 的 2 个、FLMaV-4 的 3 个 contigs,序列相似性为 74.7%~100%。获得了 FMV 和 FBV-1 的占全长序

列 95% 的序列,也获得了 FBV-2 和 FLMaV-4 的 35% 和 4.9% 的序列,详细结果见表 2。被转录组测序样品上述 5 种病毒 PCR 及 RT-PCR 检测结果与高通量测序结果一致。

2.3 小 RNA 测序分析

测序得到的原始 reads GC 含量为 47.7%,Phred 数值大于 20 的碱基占总体碱基的百分比是 99.1%,得到的 clean reads 数为 34 994 359 个。从 clean reads 中筛选出长度 18~26 bp 的 sRNA 来进行后续分析,其中 21、22、24 bp 的 sRNA 分别占总 sRNA 的 30.8%、18.48%、18.02%。通过 Velvet 拼接及序列

BLAST 比对,最终获得了FMV的20个、FBV-1的17个、FFkaV的17个、FBV-2的9个、FLMaV-4的14个 contigs,序列相似性为68.1%~100%,详细结果见

表2。上述5种病毒PCR及RT-PCR检测结果与小RNA测序结果一致,说明高通量测序结果可靠、准确。

表 2 筛选出的病毒核酸序列比对信息

Table 2 Screened nucleic acid sequence comparison information

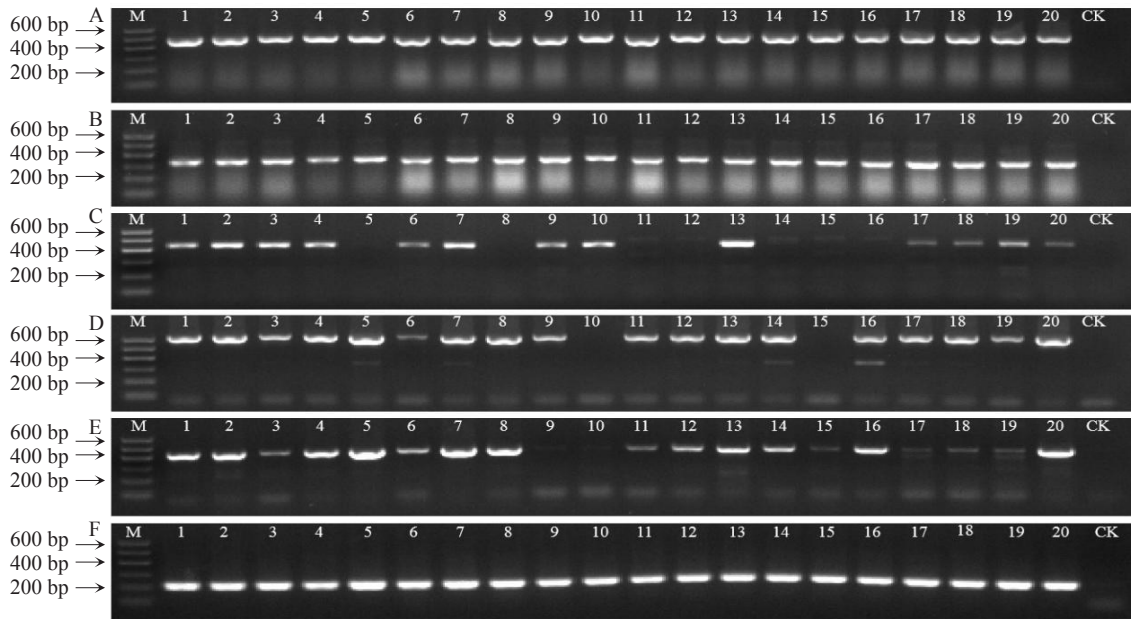
病毒 Virus	转录组测序(小RNA测序) RNA-seq(sRNA sequencing)					
	Contigs 数量 No. of contigs	Contigs总长度 Length of contigs	相似性 Similarity/%	覆盖度 Coverage/%	参考序列长度 Length of reference	参考序列 Reference
FMV	9(20)	14 391(4521)	93.6~98.8(70.5~100)	94.6(29.7)	15 217	AM941711.6 FM864225.2 FM991954.1 FM992851.1 HE803826.2 HE803827.1
FBV-1	4(17)	6787(3528)	99.8~100(80.7~100)	95.1(49.5)	7140	JF411989.1
FFkaV	4(17)	4422(3613)	95.1~98.7(78.3~100)	65.8(53.7)	6723	KT438719.1
FBV-2	2(9)	2525(1108)	100(99.4~100)	35.0(15.3)	7223	MW842910.1
FLMaV-4	3(14)	757(2235)	74.7~86.5(68.1~88.5)	4.9(14.4)	15 550	序列未公布 Sequence un- published

2.4 13种病毒在新疆无花果中的检出率及侵染情况

135份样品中检测出FBV-1、FBV-2、FLMaV-1、FFkaV、FLMaV-4、FMV,分别扩增了大小为474、337、432、626、417 bp和219 bp的目的条带,条带大小与预期符合,测序获得序列与相应的病毒序列具

有高度相似性,部分样品琼脂糖凝胶电泳结果图2所示。无症状样品中FMV和FFkaV的扩增条带较弱,且内地引进品种中FFkaV和FLMaV-4的扩增条带也较弱。

由表3可以看出,135份样品中检测出6种病毒。检出率从高到低依次为FMV(100%)、FBV-1



1~20. 部分无花果样品;M. DNA marker I;CK. 阴性对照;A~F. 分别为 FBV-1、FBV-2、FLMaV-1、FFkaV、FLMaV-4、FMV 的 PCR 及 RT-PCR 电泳检测结果。

1-20. Fig samples; M. DNA marker I; CK. Blank control; A-F. PCR and RT-PCR detection of FBV-1, FBV-2, FLMaV-1, FFkaV, FLMaV-4, FMV respectively.

图 2 部分无花果样品 RT-PCR、PCR 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测

Fig. 2 Agarose gel electrophoretic of RT-PCR and PCR products from some fig samples

表3 样品 RT-PCR 检测
Table 3 Samples detection results by RT-PCR

病毒 Virus	阳性样品数(检出率) No. of positive sample (Detection rate/%)								
	喀什 Kashi	阿图什 Atushi	库尔勒 Kuerle	阿克苏 Akesu	和田 Hetian	吐鲁番 Tulufan	乌鲁木齐 Wulumuqi	伊犁 Yili	合计 Total
FMV	29(100)	43(100)	18(100)	10(100)	9(100)	17(100)	3(100)	6(100)	135(100)
FFkaV	21(72.4)	21(48.8)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(16.7)	43(31.9)
FLMaV-1	0(0)	24(55.8)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(33.3)	26(19.3)
FLMaV-4	28(96.5)	12(27.9)	18(100)	10(100)	9(100)	17(100)	3(100)	4(66.7)	101(74.8)
FBV-1	29(100)	43(100)	18(100)	10(100)	9(100)	17(100)	3(100)	6(100)	135(100)
FBV-2	29(100)	42(97.7)	18(100)	10(100)	9(100)	17(100)	3(100)	6(100)	134(99.3)

(100%)、FBV-2(99.3%)、FLMaV-4(74.8%)、FFkaV(31.9%)、FLMaV-1(19.3%),未检测到FLMaV-2、FMMaV、FCV、FLV-1、HSVd、CEVd和ADFVd。其中FLMaV-1仅在引进的新品种中检测到,本地品种(新疆早黄)中未检测到。有症状的96份样品中检测出6种病毒,检出率分别为FMV(100%)、FBV-1(100%)、FBV-2(99%)、FLMaV-4(66.7%)、FFkaV(43.8%)、FLMaV-1(25%)。无症状的39份样品中检测出6种病毒,检出率分别为FMV(100%)、FBV-1(100%)、FBV-2(100%)、FLMaV-4(94.9%)、FFkaV(2.6%)、FLMaV-1(5.1%)。由此可以看出,有症状及无症状样品的135份样品中FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2的检出率最高。

喀什样品中检测到5种病毒,其中FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2检出率最高,为100%;阿图什样品中检测到6种病毒,其中FMV、FBV-1检出率最高,为100%;库尔勒、阿克苏、和田、吐鲁番和乌鲁木齐样品中检测到FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2、FLMaV-4,其检出率为100%;伊犁样品中检测到6种病毒,其中FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2检出率最高,为100%。所有地区都能检测到FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2,并且检出率最高,FFkaV在喀什和阿图什的检出率较高,其他地区基本上未检测出。

对135份样品检测结果分析发现,无花果中复合侵染现象比较普遍,被检测的135份样品中5种病毒侵染的样品有43份,占31.9%;4种病毒侵染的样品有84份,占62.2%;3种病毒侵染的样品有7份,占5.2%;2种病毒侵染的样品有1份,占0.7%。135份样品中侵染4种病毒的样品最多,感染4种以上病毒的样品有127份,占94%。

3 讨论

无花果是新疆特色经济果树之一,近几年来,随

着栽培面积的增加及新品种的引进,无花果花叶病的危害日益加重,导致产量及品质的下降,严重影响当地经济发展。无花果花叶病在1935年美国加利福尼亚首次被报道^[9],但其病原物一直不明确,在过去的十几年鉴定出了十几种无花果病毒及类病毒^[16-27],为无花果花叶病的认知及防控提供了较好的基础。与国外相比,我国对无花果花叶病的研究较少,而且果农田间栽培管理中不注重病害的防治,从而导致无花果花叶病的广泛蔓延。近年来,无花果花叶病在新疆发生普遍,降低了无花果产量及品质,成为了危害无花果的主要病原。为此,有必要进行较全面的病毒检测及鉴定,对新疆地区无花果产业的健康发展奠定坚实的防控基础。

笔者在本研究中首先采用转录组测序和小RNA测序技术对具有明显花叶症状样品(新疆早黄品种)进行测序,检测出了FMV、FFkaV、FLMaV-4、FBV-1和FBV-2,PCR及RT-PCR检测发现,高通量测序结果与常规PCR检测结果一致,能检测出上述5种病毒,说明高通量测序结果可靠、准确。获得了FMV和FBV-1占全长序列95%的基因组序列,其中FMV的29个Contigs分布于FMV的6个RNA,获得的Contigs有利于FMV和FBV-1中国分离物的测定。

利用PCR及RT-PCR对新疆8个地区采集的135份无花果进行病毒及类病毒检测,发现侵染新疆无花果的病毒有6种,分别为FMV、FFkaV、FLMaV-4、FLMaV-1、FBV-1、FBV-2。其中FMV、FBV-1、FBV-2等3种病毒检出率接近于100%,FLMaV-4的检出率在70%以上,并且采集样品的8个地区无花果都存在上述4种病毒。Jamous等^[8]对17个无花果种植区采集的77份无花果样品(无症状和有症状)病毒检测发现FMV和FBV-1的检出率均为

100%，该结果与本研究结果一致，FMV、FBV-1和FBV-2可能是侵染无花果的主要病毒。本研究无症状样品中FMV和FFkaV的电泳条带较弱，并且FFkaV检出率很低，可能是样品中病毒含量较低而导致的。135份样品中FLMaV-1仅存在于引进新品种，新疆本地品种(新疆早黄)中未检测到，FFkaV在喀什和阿图什无花果中检出率较高，其他地区无花果中基本上未检测出，FLMaV-4在阿图什样品中检出率较低，其他地区较高，FMV、FBV-1和FBV-2检出率在不同地区和不同品种之间没有差异。本研究中未检测到国内报道的FMMaV，但其他6种病毒检出率有明显的上升，导致检出率上升的可能原因，一是果园管理中果农不重视病毒防治而引起病毒的进一步传播，二是采集样品的位置及品种类型存在差异。此外，笔者在本研究中通过高通量测序与RT-PCR及PCR技术相结合确保了测序结果的准确性。

国外研究显示，无花果中病毒复合侵染比较普遍，如2010年Elbeaino等^[11]在90份样品中检测出FLMaV-1、FLMaV-2、FMV、FMMaV、FLV-1、FCV、FFkaV和HSVd，其中52.0%样品中存在复合侵染现象；2015年Air等^[5]在232份样品中检测到FLMaV-1、FLMaV-2、FMV、FMMaV、FLV-1、FCV和FFkaV，其中46.5%的样品中检测到2种以上病毒；2019年Jelena等^[7]在28份样品中检测到FLMaV-1、FMV、FMMaV和FBV-1，其中78.6%份样品中检测到了2种以上病毒；2020年Jamous等^[8]在77份无花果样品检测到FBV-1、FMV、FFkaV和FLMaV-2，其中67.5%的样品中检测到3种以上病毒。本研究中检测的135份样品中2种以上病毒的复合侵染率达100%，其中4种和5种病毒复合侵染率较高，分别为62.2%和31.9%。研究结果显示，新疆无花果中复合侵染现象更加严重，并且无花果花叶病是由FMV、FBV-1和FBV-2为主复合侵染引起的病害。为了控制病毒病的继续蔓延，要对在田间管理中发现的发病植株立刻烧灭，不能用同一把剪刀修剪其他健康植株，要注重果园的清洁。

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