

福建火参果病毒病病原分子鉴定及序列分析

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摘要:【目的】明确福建火参果(*Cucumis metuliferus*)种植基地中火参果感染的病毒种类, 为有效防控病毒病危害提供理论依据。【方法】以火参果果皮为试材, 采用逆转录聚合酶链反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)技术对其病毒病的感染情况进行鉴定。设计特异性引物扩增小西葫芦黄花叶病毒(*Zucchini yellow mosaic virus*, ZYMV)外壳蛋白基因全长, 并对基因序列进行系统进化分析。【结果】供试火参果样品仅感染ZYMV; 系统进化分析表明, ZYMV分布范围广, 61种分离物可分为6种基因型, 不同基因型的分布存在一定地域分化。火参果ZYMV分离物基因(MZ271862)定位在以国内分离物基因型为主的分支上(ZYMV-II), 与其亲缘关系最近的是广西罗汉果的分离物(AJ889244_Guangxi_Siraitia grosvenorii), 蛋白序列相似度达99.28%, 仅2个氨基酸存在差异。【结论】采用火参果果皮作为供试材料进行火参果病毒侵染情况的分析效果较好, 首次分析了福建地区火参果病毒病的侵染情况, 并明确了福建省火参果ZYMV的进化起源, 为进一步探究火参果病毒病分布及有效防控提供理论依据。

关键词:火参果病毒病; 逆转录聚合酶链反应; 小西葫芦黄花叶病毒; 外壳蛋白基因; 系统进化分析

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Molecular identification and sequence analysis of the pathogen causing Kiwano melon (*Cucumis metuliferus*) virus disease in Fujian

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Abstract:【Objective】Kiwano melon (*Cucumis metuliferus*) is popular among consumers at home and abroad because of its new exotic shape and unique taste. In recent years, the promotion and planting area of Kiwano melon in China increased rapidly, and the harm of virus disease increased year by year. The purpose of this study was to provide a theoretical basis for the identification of the types of virus diseases in the planting base of Kiwano melon in Sanming city, Fujian Province, and for the effective prevention and control of virus diseases.【Methods】In this study, the pericarp of Kiwano melon was used as experimental material. Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to identify the infection status of seven common Cucurbitaceae viruses in Kiwano melon, including *Zucchini yellow mosaic virus* (ZYMV), *Watermelon mosaic virus* (WMV), *Pumpkin mosaic virus* (SqMV), *Papaya ringspot virus* (PRSV), *Cucumber mosaic virus* (CMV), *Turnip mosaic virus* (TuMV) and *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus* (CGMMV). We selected six tested samples and used disposable surgical blade to cut the pericarp with lesions, each sample 0.2 g. After quick freezing in liquid nitrogen, they were stored in -80 °C ultra-low temperature refrigerator. Total RNA was extracted from the pericarp of Kiwano melon by TIANGEN RNAPrpe Pure Plant Kit (Polysaccharides & Polyphenolics-rich). The OD value of total RNA was determined by Thermo. For qualified total RNA, the first strand cDNA was synthesized by the TransGen (TransScript® II One-Step gDNA Removal and cDNA Synthesis SuperMix) kit. The synthesized cDNA was diluted five times as the template for subsequent PCR. Accord-

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ing to the corresponding coat protein gene sequence published in NCBI, the virus specific primers were designed in the conserved region of the gene by multiple sequence alignment. ZYMVCP-F/ZYMVCP-R primers were designed at the head and tail of ZYMV coat protein gene to amplify the full length of ZYMV coat protein gene. The PCR reaction system was as follows: 2×Premix Taq 12.5 μL, upstream and downstream primers ($10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 1 μL, cDNA template 1 μL, ddH₂O added to 25 μL. The PCR procedure was as follows: pre denaturation at 94 °C for 3 min, denaturation at 94 °C for 30 s, annealing temperature set according to Tm value of primer, extension time at 72 °C for 60 s, and extension at 72 °C for 5 min after 36 cycles. And then, PCR products were detected by Electrophoresis with 1% agarose gel. The coat protein gene sequences of ZYMV from different countries, regions and plants were downloaded from NCBI, and the evolutionary tree was constructed by MEGA-X software. 【Results】 The specific bands of ZYMV (284 bp) and WMV (485 bp) were obtained from all six samples. The obtained bands of ZYMV and WMV were cut and recovered respectively, and then TA cloning was carried out with PMD 18-T (TaKaRa) as vector. After sequencing, it was found that the amplified band length of ZYMV was consistent with the expectation, but the band length of WMV was 39 bp less than the expectation. The results showed that the six samples were only infected with ZYMV. The full length of coat protein gene of ZYMV was obtained from six samples by the designed specific primers ZYMVCP-F/ZYMVCP-R, and the sequence matching degree between the obtained coat protein gene of ZYMV and that of WMV was 100%, which further proved that the band amplified by WMV primers belonged to the coat protein gene of ZYMV. The results showed that six samples were only infected with ZYMV. ZYMV and WMV are both Potyvirus. The sequence similarity of their coat protein gene was about 64%, and the protein sequence similarity was about 68%. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish ZYMV and WMV by designing primers in the conserved region of coat protein gene. This would be the reason why WMV primers could amplify bands. PCR combined with gene sequencing could effectively distinguish similar viruses. Phylogenetic analysis showed that ZYMV was widely distributed; 61 isolates could be divided into six groups, and there were some regional differences in the distribution of different genotypes. The coat gene of ZYMV (MZ271862) isolate from Fujian Province was located in the branch of ZYMV-II, which was dominated by the domestic isolate. The isolate from Guangxi *Siraitia grosvenorii* (AJ889244_Guangxi_Siraitia_grosvenorii) was the closest relative. The protein sequence similarity was 99.28%, and only two amino acids were different. Therefore, ZYMV of Fujian Kiwano melon might be transmitted from Guangxi Province. 【Conclusion】 Generally, fruits are better preserved than leaves, so it is of great significance to use the peel as the test material to study the virus infection. The tested samples were only infected with ZYMV. The infection of Kiwano melon virus disease in Fujian Province was studied for the first time, and the evolutionary origin of ZYMV of Kiwano melon in Fujian Province was clarified, which could provide theoretical basis for further study on the distribution and effective prevention and control of Kiwano melon virus disease.

Key words: Kiwano melon virus disease; RT-PCR; ZYMV; Coat protein gene; Phylogenetic analysis

非洲角黄瓜(*Cucumis metulifer*)为葫芦科(Cucurbitaceae)黄瓜属(*Cucumis*)的1年生藤本植物,成熟时果皮坚硬、表面密布大刺瘤,因形似海参而得名火参果,其新奇异的外形受到大量消费者的追捧。火参果口味独特,品尝后口腔内会留有淡淡的草本清香,且富含维生素C和植物纤维,具有较高的营养

价值^[1-2]。国内在1993年出现火参果的报道^[3]。王吉明等^[4]在2007年将火参果作为甜瓜野生近缘植物种质资源引进种植,其表现出旺盛的生命力和较强的抗病虫性。2010年至今,火参果作为新型水果在国内多地推广种植^[5]。火参果产量极高,每666.7 m²产果8000个左右,且市场上单果售价在10元以上,经

济效益显著。近年来,随着国内火参果的推广及种植面积迅速增加,病毒病的危害逐渐显现出来。

相较于同属的黄瓜,火参果对南方根结线虫^[6-8]、白粉病^[3]和枯萎病^[9]等病虫害有很高的抗性。火参果种子丰富,单个果实内平均含有500个种子,饱满种子占比90%以上。以火参果为砧木嫁接甜瓜和黄瓜,表现出良好的亲和性,且对果实品质无不良影响^[10-12],故火参果可作为兼抗南方根结线虫和枯萎病的甜瓜和黄瓜砧木品种。此外还有研究表明,火参果中有抗南瓜花叶病毒(*Squash mosaic virus*, SqMV)、西瓜花叶病毒(*Watermelon mosaic virus*, WMV)以及番木瓜环斑花叶病(*Papaya ring spot virus*, PRSV)种质^[13]。近年来福建火参果的种植面积逐年扩大,但花叶现象时有发生,且传播速率较快,生产的果实在储藏过程中大量出现灰色近黑色小斑点,失去商品价值。据报道,可感染葫芦科植物的病毒接近100种,其中以马铃薯Y病毒属(*Potyvirus*)最为常见,占比也最大,包括常见的小西葫芦黄花叶病毒(*Zucchini yellow mosaic virus*, ZYMV)、WMV、PRSV^[14-15]。其中,对ZYMV的研究表明,ZYMV宿主范围广,能感染南瓜^[16]、西葫芦^[15]、黄瓜^[17-19]、丝瓜、

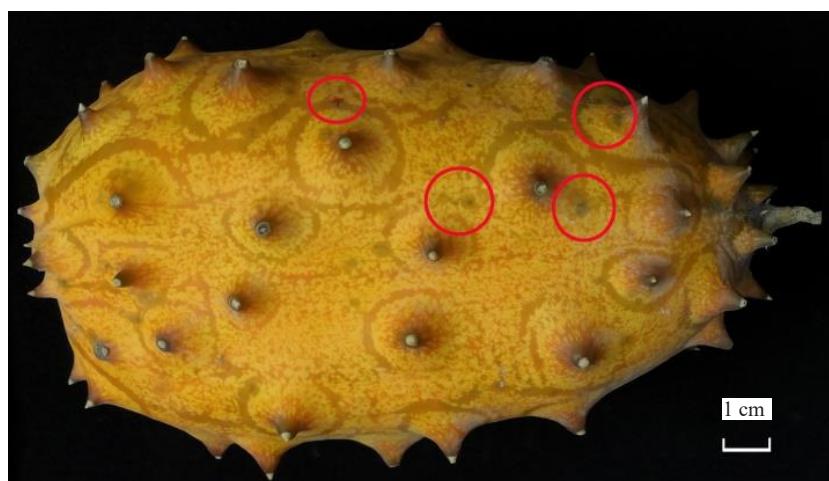
冬瓜、西瓜^[20]、甜瓜^[21]、罗汉果^[22]等葫芦科植物^[23-24],茄科植物辣椒、马铃薯中也有感染ZYMV的报道^[25-26]。葫芦科植物通常同时感染多种病毒病,表现为复合感染^[15,27]。但目前未见针对福建地区火参果病毒病病原种类鉴定的研究报道。

笔者在本研究中采用逆转录聚合酶链反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)技术对侵染葫芦科植物的常见病毒病病原进行鉴定,初步明确福建地区火参果病毒病的病原种类;再通过扩增获得火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因序列全长,并对其序列进行系统进化分析,旨在为进一步开展火参果病毒病的防控研究提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

火参果病果由福建省三明市大田县均溪镇福建山瓜瓜农业发展有限公司火参果种植基地提供。果实果皮表面颜色呈斑驳状,带有少量灰色小斑点,如图1所示。选取6份样品,使用一次性手术刀片削取带病斑的果皮,避免交叉污染,液氮速冻后于-80 °C



红色标记为火参果病斑。

The red mark is the diseased spot of Kiwano melon.

图1 感染ZYMV的火参果病果情况

Fig. 1 Diseased fruit of Kiwano melon infected with ZYMV

超低温冰箱保存。

1.2 火参果果皮总RNA提取与反转录

用TIANGEN RNAPrpe Pure Plant Kit(Polysaccharides & Polyphenolics-rich)试剂盒提取火参果果皮总RNA。采用全式金TransScript® II One-Step

gDNA Removal and cDNA Synthesis SuperMix试剂盒合成病毒的第一链cDNA,将合成的cDNA稀释5倍用于后续PCR扩增。

1.3 PCR引物与RT-PCR检测

根据NCBI (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>)

nome/)上已登录的ZYMV、WMV、SqMV、PRSV、黄瓜花叶病毒(*Cucumber mosaic virus*, CMV)、芜菁花叶病毒(*Turnip mosaic virus*, TuMV)、黄瓜绿斑驳花叶病毒(*Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus*, CGMV)共7种葫芦科植物常见病毒外壳蛋白基因序列,经多序列比对验证,确定参照熊艳等^[27]设计的引物(表1)进行RT-PCR检测。在ZYMV外壳蛋白基

因的头尾设计引物ZYMVCP-F/ZYMVCP-R(表1)扩增ZYMV外壳蛋白基因(ZYMV coat protein gene, ZYMV CP)全长,并对其序列进行系统进化分析。PCR反应体系:2×Premix Taq 12.5 μL,上下游引物(10 μmol·L⁻¹)各1 μL,cDNA 1 μL,加ddH₂O至25 μL。PCR反应程序为:94 °C预变性3 min,94 °C变性30 s,退火温度根据引物解链温度(melting tem-

表1 RT-PCR 引物信息
Table 1 Information of primers of RT-PCR

病毒与目的基因 Viruses and produce gene	引物序列 Primer sequences (5' to 3')	目的片段长度 Product size/bp	退火温度 Annealing temperature/°C
ZYMV	F: ATGCAGAGGCACCATACAT R: TACTGCATTGTGTTCACACC	284	57.0
WMV	F: CCAGTGGAAAGGTGATA R: TGCTCGTCTGAGAAATG	485	57.0
SqMV	F: GCGAATTTCGACGGCATG R: GTCTGAAAGCCCAACTGGA	648	57.0
PRSV	F: GGCAGAACATATATTGCAA R: GGCTCATTCTAACGAGGCTCG	512	58.0
CMV	F: GATAAGAAGCTTGTTCGCG R: GCTCGATGTCGACATGAAGT	322	57.0
TuMV	F: GGAGGTGAAACGCTTGATG R: TAACCCCTTAACGCCAAGTA	864	57.0
CGMMV	F: CCGAACTTATTGCGTTAGTG R: CCGTTTCGAGGTGGTAGC	446	58.0
ZYMV CP	F: TCGGGCACTCAGCAAATGTG R: CCGCATCGTATTACACACCTA	837	57.7

perature,T_m)设置,延伸时间60 s,36个循环后72 °C延伸5 min。1%(w,后同)琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。

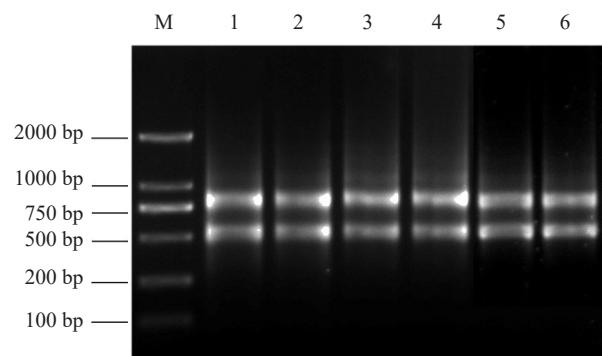
1.4 目的片段的克隆、测序及生信分析

目的片段胶回收后克隆至PMD[®]18-T载体(Ta-KaRa),经菌液鉴定后委托铂尚生物技术有限公司进行测序。获得测序结果后与NCBI上已登录的病毒外壳蛋白基因核苷酸序列进行比对,采用DNAMAN软件进行序列分析,并对序列的相似度进行比较。利用ExPASy (<https://www.expasy.org/>)分析蛋白质等电点、分子质量、氨基酸数目、不稳定性指数、脂肪指数和亲水性。以福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因为“FASTA sequence”,经NCBI Nucleotide BLAST,从中筛选60个不同国家、不同地区和不同植物品种分离物中的ZYMV外壳基因,通过ClustalW对筛选的ZYMV外壳蛋白基因序列进行多序列比对,采用MEGA-X的邻接法(neighbor-joining method),将自展法系数设置为1000次进行重复试验构建进化树,最后使用iTOL (<https://itol.embl.de/>)对系统进化树进行优化。

2 结果与分析

2.1 火参果样品总RNA完整性分析

为分析所提取火参果果皮总RNA的完整性,采用1%琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳检测(图2)。进一步使用超微量核酸检测仪(Thermo)测定样品的OD值,6份样品的A260/A280均在2.0~2.1之间,符合逆转录



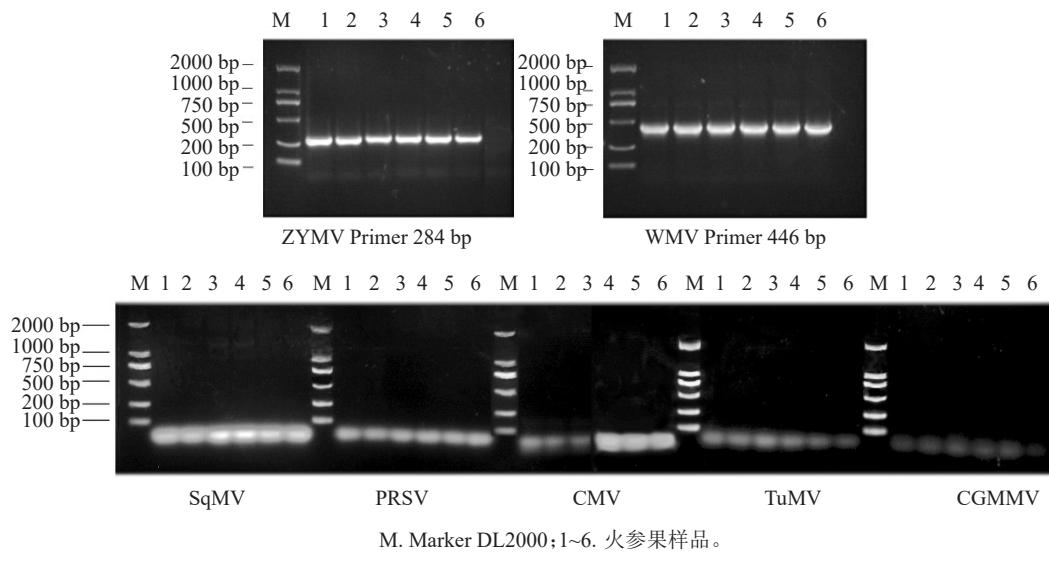
M. Marker DL2000; 1~6. 火参果样品。
M. Marker DL2000; 1 to 6. Kiwano melon samples.
图2 火参果样品总RNA完整性检测
Fig. 2 Detection of total RNA integrity in Kiwano melon

和后续试验的要求。

2.2 福建火参果病毒病的 RT-PCR 检测

以提取的火参果病毒病材料总 RNA 合成的 cDNA 为模板进行 PCR 扩增, 产物用 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。结果(图 3)表明, 6 份样品均扩增获得 ZYMV(284 bp)与 WMV(446 bp)特异性条带。经公司测序后发现, ZYMV 扩增片段长度为 284 bp, 与预期相符; WMV 扩增片段长度为 446 bp, 比预期少

了 39 bp。经序列分析, 扩增得到的 2 条目的片段均属于 ZYMV 外壳蛋白基因的一部分, 其中 WMV 扩增片段在该基因的前端, ZYMV 扩增片段在该基因的后端, 2 个片段之间相隔 37 bp, 表明 6 份样品均只感染了 ZYMV。6 份样品均未获得 648 bp 的 SqMV、512 bp 的 PRSV、322 bp 的 CMV、864 bp 的 TuMV 和 446 bp 的 CGMMV 特异性条带, 表明 6 份火参果样品均未感染这 5 种病毒。



M. Marker DL2000; 1~6. 火参果样品。

M. Marker DL2000, 1 to 6. Kiwano melon samples.

图 3 火参果样品中病毒病的 RT-PCR 检测

Fig. 3 RT-PCR detection of viral diseases in Kiwano melon samples

为了明确 WMV 引物扩增获得 ZYMV 片段的原因, 将 WMV 外壳基因序列与 WMV 引物扩增序列进行对比(图 4), WMV 外壳基因序列(A)与 WMV

引物扩增序列(B)相似度较高, WMV 上游引物序列与 B 序列起始部位有 9 个碱基相互对应, 下游引物有 16 个碱基相互对应。这是 WMV 引物可以结合

A	CCAGTGGCAAAGGTGATA	AGTCACAAAACCTGCAA	CTGGCGAGGTAGCAAGC	ACCAACAAAGCTCGCACAGTCACAA	82
B	.....	.....	CCACTGGCGGTAA	TAAACAGCTGGCACCAATTGCGAAAG.....AGAA	43
A	AGATGIGAACCTTGGATCAA	AGGAAAAGAAGTCCCACCA	ACTACAGAAGATAACAAAGAAATCAACC	TTCCAACAGITGGT	164
B	GGATGTCATGCGAGCTCTCATGGGAAGATTGTCTCGCTCTTGCA	AAAATTAAGGCCGATCA	GATTGAAGAAGATGTCGTTACCTAAAGTGAGA	.....	125
A	GGGAAAATCACTCTCAGCTTAGACACATTGCTCGAATA	CAAGGCCAATCAAGTTGATTTGTTAACACTCGAGCAACAAAAAA	.....	.....	246
B	GGCACTGIGATACCTCGATGTTGATCATTTGCTCACTTA	TAAGGCCGATCA	GATTGAATTAACACACGAGAGCATCTCATC	.....	207
A	CACAGTTGAATCATGGTACAGCGCAGTTAAAGTTGA	ATATGATCTTAATGATGCCAGATCCCTGTGATTTATGAATGGTT	.....	.....	328
B	AAACAATTGCACTCGTGGTTAGCCAAAGTGAAGGCAGAGTATGATCTCAATGATGACCAATGAGAGTTGTTGATGAACGGGT	.....	.....	.....	289
A	TATGGTTGGTGCAATGATATGGTACATCTCCAGATGTC	AACTGGAGTATGGGTGATGATGGATGGGAAGAGCAAGTTGAG	.....	.....	410
B	CATGGCTGGTGCAAGAGATGGGACATCCCCGATTAACGGAGTATGGT	TCATGATGGACGGAGATGAACAAATCGAA	.....	.....	371
A	TACCCACTAAAGCCAATGTTGAAAC	CGCAAAGCCAACTTAAAGACAAATCATGCA	TCATTCTCAGACCGAGCA	.....	485
B	TATCCTCTAAAGCCAATAGTGAAAATGCAAAGCCAACGCTGC	GACAAATATGCACTATTC	TCATGATGGATGAGATGAACAAATCGAA	.....	446

方框处为 WMV 的上、下游引物。A. WMV 片段; B. WMV 引物扩增片段。

In the box are the upstream and downstream primers of WMV. A. Fragment of WMV; B. Amplification.

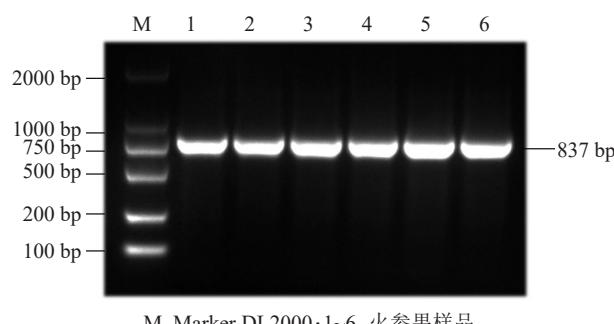
图 4 WMV 外壳蛋白基因片段序列比对情况

Fig. 4 Sequence alignment of coat gene fragment of WMV fragment of WMV primers

到ZYMV外壳蛋白基因上扩增出片段的原因。相较于A序列,B序列前部缺少36个碱基,中部缺少3个碱基,共缺少39个碱基。

2.3 福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因的RT-PCR扩增与序列分析

为明确福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因的结构特征,采用特异引物ZYMVCP-F/ZYMVCP-R扩增其外壳蛋白基因全长。结果(图5)表明,6份样品均获得ZYMV外壳蛋白基因全长,目的条带在750~1000 bp之间。测序结果表明,福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因(MZ271862)由837个碱基组成,编码279个氨基酸,含1个由243个氨基酸构成的Poty_coat结构域。蛋白质分子质量为31 375.45 Da;等电点7.05,为中偏碱性蛋白;不稳定指数35.86,为稳定性蛋白;脂肪指数70.29;gravy预测值为-0.629,表明该蛋白具有亲水性。



M. Marker DL2000; 1~6. 火参果样品。
M. Marker DL2000; 1 to 6. Kiwano melon samples.
图5 福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因扩增结果
Fig. 5 Amplification result of coat protein gene of ZYMV isolate from Fujian Kiwano melon

2.4 福建火参果ZYMV分离物外壳蛋白基因系统进化分析

为明确福建火参果ZYMV的起源,对所筛选的ZYMV外壳基因进行系统进化分析,结果表明,福建火参果ZYMV分离物与其他国家和地区的分离物可分为6种基因型。基因型I为来自南亚及中欧的分离物,共有6种,包含西葫芦、西瓜和冬瓜的分离物。基因型II主要是从国内植物中分离出的,包括湖南、陕西、浙江、新疆、广西的南瓜、西瓜、甜瓜、黄瓜、冬瓜和罗汉果的分离物;本研究中的福建火参果ZYMV分离物也在其中,与其亲缘关系最近的是广西区罗汉果的分离物(AJ889244_Guangxi_Siraitia_grosvenorii)。基因型III和基因型IV分离物较少,且均分布在沿海国家和地区,如越南、新加坡、新西

兰以及中国的浙江、海南和台湾。基因型V有6种分离物,由中国、韩国和法国分离物组成。基因型VI的分离物最多,有23种,在12个国家的不同植物中分离出来,范围也最广泛,包括西欧、南欧、中欧、中东、南亚、巴西和澳大利亚,但是国内的分离物未出现这种基因型(图6)。

3 讨论

3.1 福建火参果病毒病感染情况分析

笔者针对葫芦科植物常见的7种病原对福建火参果的侵染情况进行鉴定,其中仅ZYMV与WMV的引物获得目的条带,但是测序结果表明,2对引物所获得的片段均属于ZYMV外壳蛋白基因。ZYMV和WMV均是马铃薯Y病毒属的病毒,比对WMV外壳基因序列与WMV引物扩增序列,发现WMV外壳基因序列与WMV引物扩增序列相似度达62.68%。WMV上游引物序列与WMV引物扩增序列起始部位有9个碱基相互对应,下游引物有16个碱基相互对应,这是WMV引物扩增获得基因片段的原因。进一步对比NCBI上已发布的ZYMV与WMV外壳蛋白基因序列,可知2种病毒外壳蛋白基因的序列相似度在64%左右,蛋白序列相似度达68%。故在外壳蛋白基因保守区段设计的引物难以区分这2种病毒。本研究中的PRSV与TuMV也是马铃薯Y病毒属的病毒,二者的外壳蛋白序列与基因序列与ZYMV的相似度在50%左右,故PRSV与TuMV的引物未出现条带。

ZYMV CP引物扩增获得的ZYMV外壳蛋白基因全长与WMV引物扩增片段的序列匹配度达100%,进一步证明WMV引物扩增的片段是ZYMV外壳蛋白基因的一部分,供试样品仅感染ZYMV。

3.2 福建火参果ZYMV防治方式分析

对ZYMV外壳蛋白的生物信息学分析发现,该蛋白属于稳定的亲水性蛋白,较高的脂肪指数表示该病毒外壳蛋白具有较强的热稳定性^[28]。ZYMV作为马铃薯Y病毒属的病毒,该病毒属又是占目前已知植物病毒种类1/3左右的最大的病毒属^[29-30],对葫芦科^[21,23]、茄科^[26,31]等经济作物造成严重的危害。ZYMV寄主范围极广,除了葫芦科及茄科的一些重要经济作物外,该病毒还能在豆科植物及田间杂草上寄生^[32],故做好冬季清园工作尤为重要。蚜虫传播和机械传播也是ZYMV的主要传播方式^[33],故在

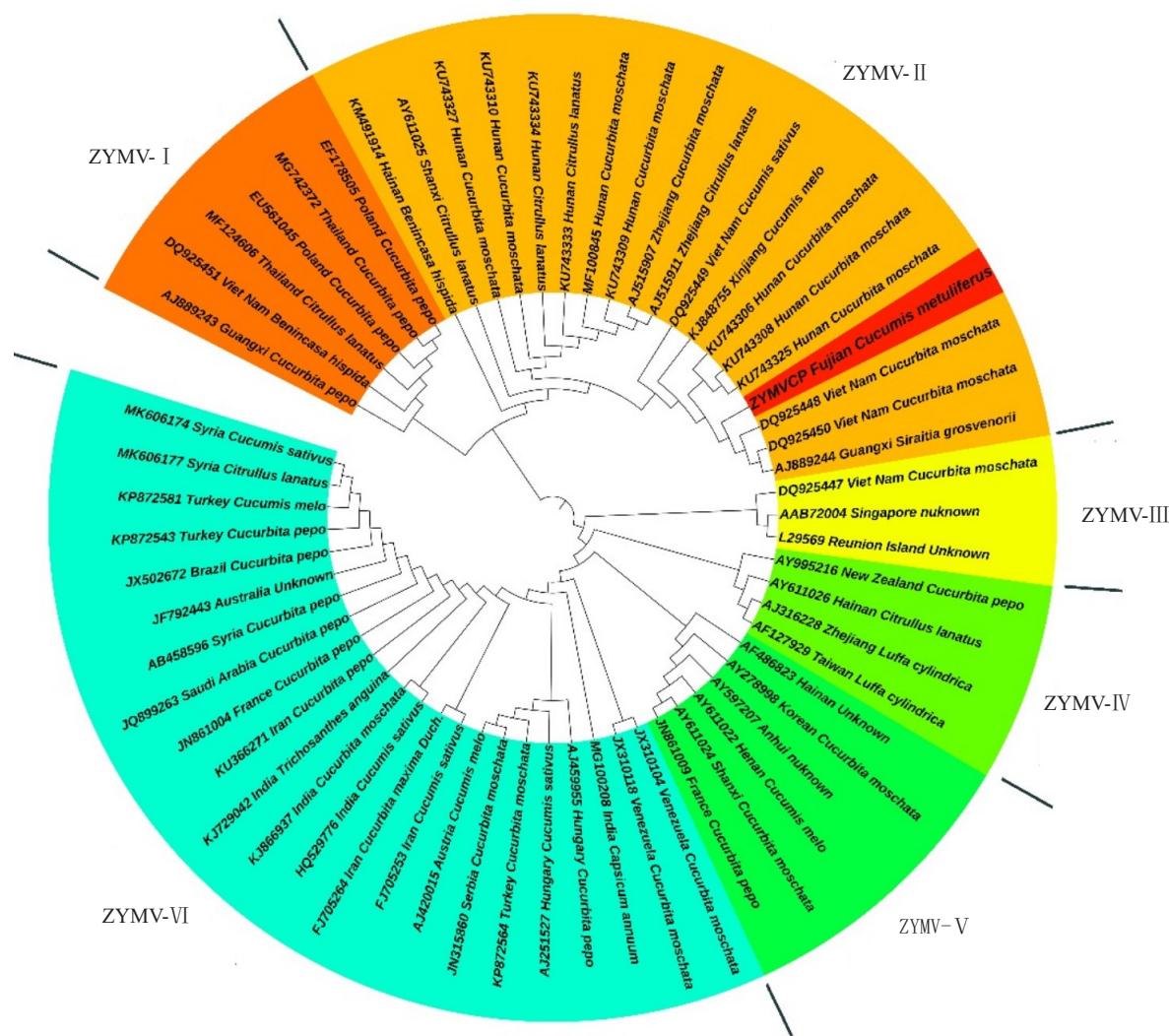


图 6 不同国家和地区基于 ZYMV 外壳蛋白基因系统进化分析

Fig. 6 Phylogenetic analysis of ZYMV coat protein gene in different countries and regions

生产中要做好病虫害防控和生产工具的消毒。ZYMV 还可通过种子传播^[14],故火参果在引种过程中要严格做好种子消毒工作。

在田间经常出现 ZYMV 与同病毒属多种病毒复合侵染的现象^[32,34]。这给明确病毒种类、制定相关防控手段带来挑战。也有科研人员对该病毒属的常见病毒设计通用引物,并将其作为整体来研究^[35-36]。通过设计简并引物,可以快速确定植物样品感染该类病毒的情况,再结合测序技术,进一步明确待测样品感染病毒的情况。

3.3 福建火参果 ZYMV 亲缘关系分析

在 NCBI 中下载的 60 个不同国家、不同地区和不同植物品种分离物的 ZYMV 外壳基因中,以南

瓜^[37]和西葫芦^[16]感染 ZYMV 的报道最多,占比分别达 31.67% 和 21.67%;其次是西瓜^[20]、黄瓜^[17,19]和甜瓜^[21];而在丝瓜、冬瓜、罗汉果^[22]和辣椒^[25]等作物中仅有少量报道。亚洲、欧洲、美洲、非洲和大洋洲均有葫芦科植物感染 ZYMV 的报道,但以亚洲和欧洲的报道为多。中国则以湖南南瓜感染 ZYMV 的报道最多^[23]。福建火参果 ZYMV 分离物属于基因型 II,与其亲缘关系最近的是广西区罗汉果的分离物(AJ889244_Guangxi_Siraitia grosvenorii),蛋白序列相似度达 99.28%;其次是越南南瓜的分离物(DQ925448_Viet Nam_Cucurbita moschata)、DQ925450_Viet Nam_Cucurbita moschata) ,蛋白序列相似度为 98.57% 和 97.49%。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中使用火参果果皮作为供试材料,研究其病毒侵染情况,效果较好,明确了福建地区火参果仅感染ZYMV。福建火参果ZYMV分离物聚类在由中国分离物组成的分支上,与其亲缘关系最近的是广西罗汉果的分离物(AJ889244)。本研究为进一步研究火参果病毒病分布及有效防控提供了理论依据。

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