

梨树腐烂病菌致病力缺陷突变体的筛选和侧翼序列分析

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摘要:【目的】从梨树腐烂病菌 T-DNA 插入突变体库中筛选鉴定致病缺陷突变体, 并分离致病相关基因。【方法】利用农杆菌介导方法转化梨树腐烂病菌, 获得 504 个 T-DNA 插入转化子, 对其中 250 个转化子的致病力进行筛选。利用 TAIL-PCR 对致病力显著降低的突变体的 T-DNA 插入位点的侧翼序列进行扩增和分析。【结果】与野生型菌株相比, 4 个转化子(T8、T12、T43 和 T75)在梨果实和枝条上致病力显著降低。扩增获得 T8、T43 和 T75 的 T-DNA 插入位点的特异侧翼序列, 测序后经 Blast 比对序列结果显示, 转化子 T8、T43 和 T75 T-DNA 分别插在含 MSF 结构域的蛋白基因、*Zds1* 基因和假定的谷氨酸合成酶基因。【结论】构建了农杆菌介导的梨树腐烂病菌 T-DNA 插入突变体库, 从中筛选获得 4 个致病力缺陷的突变体, 并分析了致病力缺陷突变体的 T-DNA 插入位点的侧翼序列, 为下一步梨树腐烂病菌致病基因的克隆和功能研究奠定了基础。

关键词:梨树腐烂病菌; 突变体; 致病力; 侧翼序列

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Screening of pathogenicity defective mutants and analysis of flanking sequence in *Valsa pyri*

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Abstract:【Objective】Pear is one of the most important fruits worldwide and China is a major production area. However, certain microbial pathogens and insects pose a great threat to pear production. Among pear tree diseases, pear *Valsa* canker disease caused by *Valsa pyri* is one of the most serious threats to pear growth in East Asia including China. *V. pyri* can invade host tissue wounded by injury in the bark. Following *V. pyri* infection, pear trees exhibit reddish-brown, water-soaked, softened barks, and even plant death in some cases, resulting in severe economic losses. In the important pear planting regions of China, like Northwest China, pear *Valsa* canker disease has become more and more common and destructive in recent years, which greatly affects the development of pear industry. However, it is difficult to control the disease by chemical application, because *V. pyri* can penetrate systemically in xylem and phloem tissues and most active compounds of fungicides are not able to protect the internal phases of the tree trunk. In addition, this pathogen can infect the host plant at any time of the year. Therefore, the functional characterization of virulence genes and pathogenic mechanism of *V. pyri* are urgently needed, which would help us to make comprehensive prevention and controlling strategy. However, most studies on *V. pyri* conducted to date have focused on the identification of this pathogen, investigation of disease regularity and fungicide selection, rather than on the actual basis for its pathogenesis.

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The aim of this study is to identify pathogenicity defective mutants from a T-DNA insertion mutant library of *V. pyri* and to analyze pathogenicity-related genes, which are expected to provide a better understanding of the pathogenic mechanism of *V. pyri*.【Methods】We used an approach to the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation (ATMT) of *V. pyri* with a plasmid vector encoding the green fluorescent protein (*GFP*) and hygromycin resistance (*Hyg*) genes. Transformants were screened by placing on PDA plates containing $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ hygromycin B. The hygromycin B-resistant transformants were then used for genomic DNA extraction. After that, DNA was utilized as a template together with the specific primers by PCR analysis in order to test for successful transformation. Meanwhile, GFP expression of transformants was evaluated via laser scanning confocal microscope to further identify the positive transformants. After identification, the positive transformants were tested for their virulence using a pear fruit infection assay and the pathogenicity defective mutants were further confirmed by using pear branches as inoculation material. The morphology of pathogenicity defective mutants including colony growth rate was also assessed by culturing these fungi for 7 days on hygromycin B-free PDA. T-DNA insertion copy number of pathogenicity defective mutants was identified by using Southern blot assay. DNA sequences flanking the T-DNA insertional sites of each pathogenicity defective mutant were amplified by thermal asymmetric interlaced PCR (TAIL-PCR). The obtained flanking sequences were used to analyze by comparison with genome sequences of *V. pyri*.【Results】In total, 504 hygromycin B-resistant transformants were obtained by ATMT of *V. pyri*. Eight randomly chosen transformants produced the expected 590 bp *GFP* fragment following PCR amplification, while WT colonies exhibited no such band. The result of GFP fluorescence detection revealed that the hyphae of hygromycin B-resistant colonies exhibited robust and uniform GFP signal, whereas WT colonies did not exhibit any GFP signal, which indicated that these hygromycin B-resistant colonies were positive transformants. The result of pathogenicity test showed that 4 transformants (T8, T12, T43 and T75) from 250 exhibited smaller disease lesion on pear fruits after inoculation, while the lesion diameter was about 3.2 cm after inoculation with WT strain. This result was consistent with that using pear branches as inoculation material. These results indicated that transformants T8, T12, T43 and T75 were pathogenicity defective mutants. The morphology of the four transformants was assessed, from which T43 showed significantly different by comparing with the WT strain. The colony growth rate of T43 mutant was greatly reduced by 9.2% and distinct nicks were on the edge of the colony. The other three mutants showed similar morphology with the WT strain. Southern bolt result revealed that three mutants (T8, T43 and T75) contained one T-DNA insertion, while T12 contained more T-DNA insertions. The specific brand was obtained from mutant T8, T43 and T75 by isolating flanking sequences of T-DNA with TAIL-PCR method, while no specific brand was gotten from T12 mutant. Then the insertion position of T-DNA in three mutants was identified and analyzed by comparison with genome sequences of *V. pyri*. The BLAST result showed that the T-DNA in T43 and T75 was inserted at the coding region of *Zds1* gene and putative glutamate synthase gene, respectively, while T-DNA in T8 was inserted at terminator region of MSF domain containing gene. These insertions may affect the indicated genes expression, which caused the reduction of pathogenicity in mutants.【Conclusion】A library of T-DNA insertion mutants mediated by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* was constructed. Four pathogenicity defective mutants were obtained by screening and the flanking sequences of T-DNA insertional sites of each mutant. This laid a foundation for the further investigation on the pathogenic mechanism of *V. pyri*.

Key words: *Valsa pyri*; Mutants; Pathogenicity; Flanking sequence

梨是我国最重要的水果之一,其种植面积仅次于苹果和柑橘^[1]。然而,当前梨在生产过程中受到多种病害和虫害的威胁,其中梨树腐烂病是危害最严重的病害之一。梨树腐烂病是由病原菌 *Valsa pyri* 引起的一种真菌病害^[2],该病主要危害梨树枝干,造成树皮皮层腐烂和坏死,甚至导致整株枯死,严重影响梨的产量和品质。当前,梨树腐烂病在我国梨主产区均有发生,在华北、西北、东北等地尤为严重^[3]。据统计,发病严重的果园病株率甚至高达100%,导致大面积死树^[4]。目前,化学防治仍是防治果树腐烂病菌危害最有效的手段之一。但大量的使用农药,不仅增加环境对病原菌的选择压力,还会造成环境污染,严重破坏生态环境。因此,亟需加快梨树腐烂病菌致病机制的研究,为腐烂病的综合防控提供理论参考和新的思路。

农杆菌介导的遗传转化(*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation, ATMT)方法已广泛应用于真菌功能基因的研究^[5-8],极大促进了病原菌致病基因及其作用机制的解析。研究人员利用ATMT方法构建病原菌T-DNA插入突变体库,通过筛选致病缺陷突变体,并分离T-DNA插入位点的序列获得致病相关基因。例如,通过筛选由ATMT方法构建的大丽轮枝菌突变体库已获得多个与致病相关的基因^[8];李婷等^[9]筛选苹果树腐烂病菌T-DNA插入突变体库获得3个致病力显著降低的转化子,并进一步通过基因功能验证,证明 *Vmzfp3* 是一个致病因子。当前梨树腐烂病的研究大部分集中在腐烂病菌的分离与鉴定、田间发生规律以及药剂防治等方面^[10-12],而有关梨树腐烂病菌致病基因的研究报道还较少。最近,Kange等^[13]研究发现,真菌特异转录因子 VpFSTF1 是梨树腐烂病菌的一个重要致病因子。另外,还有研究报告转录因子 VmSeb1 和 Vp-CRZ1 也参与梨树腐烂病菌的致病过程^[16-17]。但总体而言,对梨树腐烂病菌基因及其致病机制的了解还较少。

为了深入研究梨树腐烂病菌的致病机制,笔者在本研究中利用农杆菌介导的方法转化梨树腐烂病菌,获得504个转化子。通过对250个转化子的致病力筛选,发现其中4个转化子的致病力显著降低。利用 Southern 杂交分析了这些转化子中 T-DNA 插入的拷贝数,并通过TAIL-PCR 对 T-DNA 插入位点的侧翼序列进行了扩增,最后成功从3个转化子

(T8、T43 和 T75) 中获得特异序列。进一步通过序列比对获得了这3个转化子插入位点的基因序列,为下一步梨树腐烂病菌的致病基因的克隆和功能研究奠定了基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试菌株和质粒

梨树腐烂病菌 (*Valsa pyri*) 菌株 Ifl-XJ 是从梨感病枝干上分离获得,保存于中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所。质粒 pCAMBIA1300-GFP^[18] 含有 TrpC 启动子驱动的 GFP 报告基因和潮霉素 B 抗性基因。

1.2 培养基

LB 培养基(g·L⁻¹):胰蛋白胨 10 g,酵母提取物 5 g,氯化钠 5 g。

IM 培养基(g·L⁻¹):K₂HPO₄ 2.05 g, KH₂PO₄ 1.45 g、NaCl 0.15 g、MgSO₄·7H₂O 0.5 g、CaCl₂·6H₂O 0.1 g、FeSO₄·7H₂O 0.0025 g、(NH₄)₂SO₄ 0.5 g、葡萄糖 2.0 g、40 mmol·L⁻¹ 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid (MES), pH 5.3、0.5% (φ) 甘油。

PDA 培养基(g·L⁻¹):马铃薯 200 g,葡萄糖 20 g,琼脂粉 15 g。

1.3 农杆菌介导 GFP 转化梨树腐烂病菌

梨树腐烂病菌遗传转化参照贾娜娜等^[19]的方法,并作适当修改。具体方法如下:农杆菌接种于 LB 培养基(附加 25 mg·L⁻¹ 利福平 + 50 mg·L⁻¹ 卡那霉素),置于 28 °C、180 r·min⁻¹ 培养过夜,45 000 r·min⁻¹ 室温离心 3 min,弃上清液,以无菌 IM 液体培养基重悬至 OD₆₀₀=0.2,28 °C、180 r·min⁻¹ 预培养 5 h;新鲜梨树腐烂病菌孢子,将其稀释浓度至 10⁶ 个·mL⁻¹,与农杆菌溶液等体积混匀;混液随即涂于共培养基表面的纤维素膜上,于 25 °C 下共培养 60 h;纤维素膜转移至选择培养基(PDA+400 mg·L⁻¹ 特门汀+50 mg·L⁻¹ 潮霉素 B)于 25 °C 下选择培养;7~10 d 后挑选抗性克隆进一步培养。

1.4 转化子 PCR 检测、荧光鉴定和 Souther 杂交分析

PCR 检测:采用 CTAB 方法^[20] 提取转化子基因组 DNA,利用 GFP 基因特异引物 GFP_F 和 GFP_R (表 1) 进行 PCR 扩增^[18],扩增程序为:94 °C 预变性 5 min,94 °C 变性 30 s,57 °C 复性 30 s,72 °C 延伸 45 s,30 个循环;最后 72 °C 延伸 5 min。

GFP 荧光检测:挑取 PDA 培养基上的转化子菌

丝制成玻片,通过激光共聚焦显微镜(Leica,TCS SP5)观察GFP荧光,同时以野生型菌丝作为对照。

Southern杂交分析T-DNA插入拷贝数:将野生型梨树腐烂病菌和其他致病力缺陷突变体基因组DNA(20 μg),分别用HindIII和EcoRI双酶切过夜。酶切后的DNA用等体积酚:氯仿抽提,产物溶于50 μL去离子水。用引物HPH-F和HPH-R(表1)扩增Hyg片段作为探针^[21]。Southern杂交具体步骤参照Roche试剂盒提供的方法进行。

1.5 转化子致病力鉴定

以库尔勒香梨果实作为受体材料接种转化子,初步筛选致病力缺陷转化子,接种参照陈晓忍^[22]的方法。具体步骤如下:取健康的梨果实,用无菌水清洗干净,再用75%乙醇擦拭消毒,用无菌针头针刺果实,每个果实针刺2个点。用打孔器从生长4 d的菌落边缘打取直径为5 mm的菌饼,接种在梨果实针刺点上,并用保鲜膜封缠菌饼保湿,置于25 °C下光照培养箱中培养。接种4 d后,测量病斑直径。每个转化子接种5个果实,3次重复。

将初步筛选获得的致病力缺陷转化子接种梨树

枝条,进一步验证其致病力情况,具体接种方法如下:选取健康、长势一致的当年生梨树(中梨1号)枝条,用无菌水清洗干净后,再用75%乙醇擦拭消毒。用5 mm打孔器在枝条打孔,孔深至木质部,每个孔上各接种一个转化子菌饼,再用蘸无菌水的脱脂棉缠绕,外用封口膜缠绕保湿,置于25 °C下光照培养箱中培养,7 d后调查病斑长度,并拍照。每个转化子接种10个孔,3次重复。

1.6 突变体侧翼序列的扩增和分析

利用TAIL-PCR方法对突变体中T-DNA侧翼序列进行扩增,扩增程序及反应条件参照文献[23]。具体步骤如下:将4个兼并引物LAD1、LAD2、LAD3和LAD4(表1)分别与特异引物RB-0b进行第一轮扩增;将第一轮扩增产物稀释50倍作为模板,用引物AC1和RB-1b进行第二轮扩增;将第二轮扩增产物稀释50倍作为模板,用引物AC1和RB-2b进行第三轮扩增。PCR产物经胶回收后连入pEASY-T1 Simple载体用于测序。将测序结果与梨树腐烂病菌基因组数据库(http://fungi.ensembl.org/Valsa_mali_var_pyri_gca_000813385/Info/Index)进行比对,确定插入位点的侧翼序列信息。

表1 研究中所用引物

Table 1 Primers used in this study

引物 Primer	序列(5'-3') Sequences (5'-3')	用途 Use
GFP_F	ACGGCAAGCTGACCCCTGAAG	扩增GFP基因 For GFP gene
GFP_R	CTCGTCCATGCCGAGAGTGA	
HPH-F	TAGTGAGGTCAACAATGAATG	探针引物 For probe
HPH-R	CATCTACTCTATTCCCTTGCCCC	
LAD1	ACGATGGACTCCAGAGCGGCCGVNVNNNGAA	TAIL-PCR 引物 For TAIL-PCR
LAD2	ACGATGGACTCCAGAGCGGCCGCBNBNNNGTT	
LAD3	ACGATGGACTCCAGAGCGGCCGVNVNNNCCAA	
LAD4	ACGATGGACTCCAGAGCGGCCGCBDBNNNCGGT	
AC1	ACGATGGACTCCAGAG	
RB-0b	CGTGAAGCTGGAAAACCCCTGGCGTT	
RB-1b	ACGATGGACTCCAGTCGGCCCAACTTAATGCCTTGAGCACATC	
RB-2b	GAAGAGGCCCGCACCGATGCCCTT	

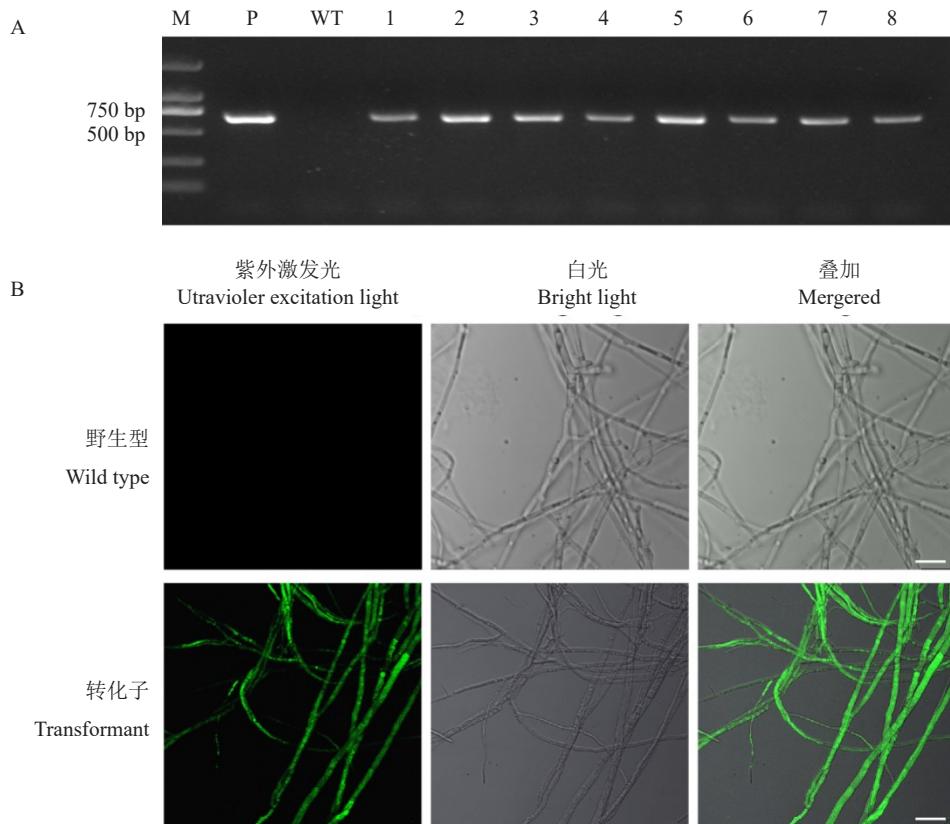
2 结果与分析

2.1 农杆菌介导转化梨树腐烂病菌

为了构建梨树腐烂病菌突变体库,利用农杆菌介导的方法将含有TrpC启动子驱动的GFP报告基因和潮霉素B抗性基因转入梨树腐烂病菌,经潮霉

素多次筛选后,总共获得504个能稳定遗传的转化子。随机挑选了8个转化子提取DNA,用于PCR分子检测。电泳检测结果显示,这8个转化子以及阳性质粒均能扩增出目的大小的条带,而野生型菌株没有扩增出任何条带(图1-A)。同时,利用荧光显微镜检测了转化子的荧光情况。结果显示,转化子

均能发出强烈且均匀一致的绿色荧光信号(图1-B),而野生型菌株没有检测到荧光信号(图1-B)。



A. PCR 分析鉴定转化子; M. 标准分子质量 Marker DL2000; P. 阳性质粒; WT. 野生型梨树腐烂病菌; 1~8. 转化子; B. 绿色荧光蛋白在转化子菌丝中的表达。标尺. 10 μm。

A. PCR analysis of transformants; M. DNA marker Trans 2000; P. Plasmid; WT. *V. pyri* wild type; 1-8. *V. pyri* transformants; B. GFP expression in mycelia of transformants. Scale bar. 10 μm.

图1 梨树腐烂病菌转化子PCR检测和荧光观察

Fig. 1 PCR analysis and expression of green fluorescent protein from transformants of *Valsa pyri*

2.2 致病力缺陷转化子的筛选

为了研究梨树腐烂病菌的致病机制,笔者对250个转化子的致病力进行了初步筛选,以期获得致病力缺陷的转化子。首先以梨果实作为受体材料进行了突变体的接种鉴定。结果显示,接种野生型菌株Ifl-XJ 4 d后,梨果实表面形成明显的病斑表型,而接种琼脂块的阴性对照没有病斑(图2-A),并且多次重复实验结果显示,接种野生型菌株病斑表型稳定,直径约为3.2 cm(图2-B)。而接种转化子中,4个转化子(T8、T12、T43和T75)侵染导致的病斑直径显著变小(图2-A),分别约为1.8 cm、1.98 cm、2.07 cm和1.73 cm(图2-B),表明这4个转化子的致病力显著降低。

随后,笔者利用梨树枝条作为受体材料,对这4个转化子的致病力进行了进一步的验证。调查结果

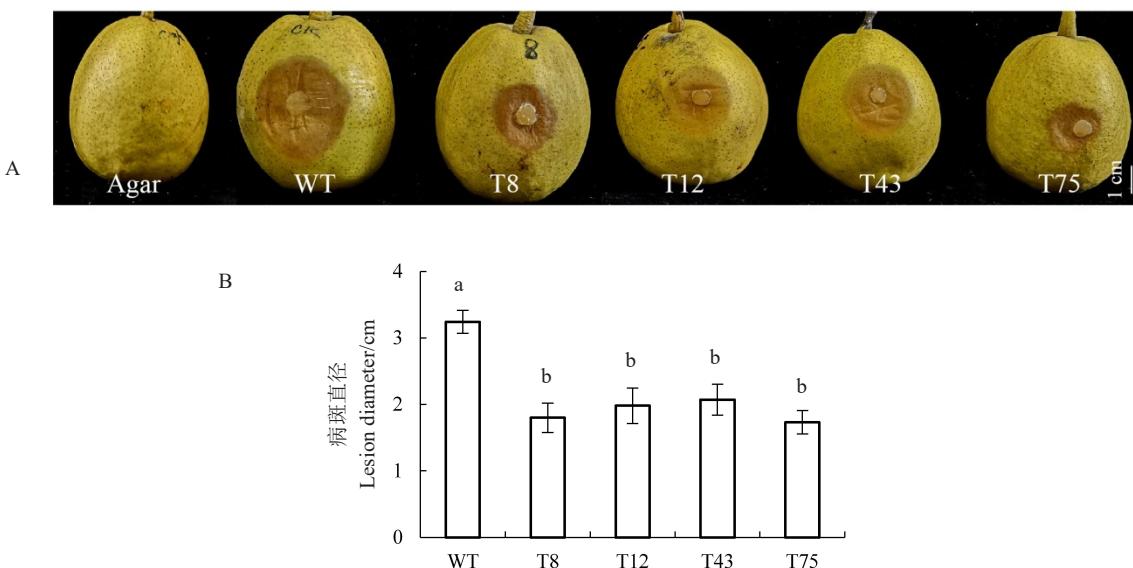
显示,接种野生型菌株7 d后,梨树枝条病斑表型明显(图3-A),病斑长度约为4.38 cm(图3-B)。相比野生型菌株,接种4个转化子的枝条病斑长度显著变小(图3-A和3-B)。综合以上结果,表明转化子T8、T12、T43和T75是致病力缺陷突变体。

2.3 致病力缺陷突变体菌落形态观察

将野生型菌株以及4个突变体分别接种培养7 d后观察菌落表型。结果显示,与野生型菌株相比,T8、T12和T75的菌落形态和生长速率均没有显著差异,而突变体T43菌落边缘不规则、缺刻严重,并且其菌落生长速率降低9.2%左右。

2.4 插入位点侧翼序列分析

为了鉴定致病力缺陷突变体中T-DNA的插入位点,笔者首先利用Southern杂交分析了T-DNA插入拷贝数。结果显示,检测的5个突变体中T8、T43

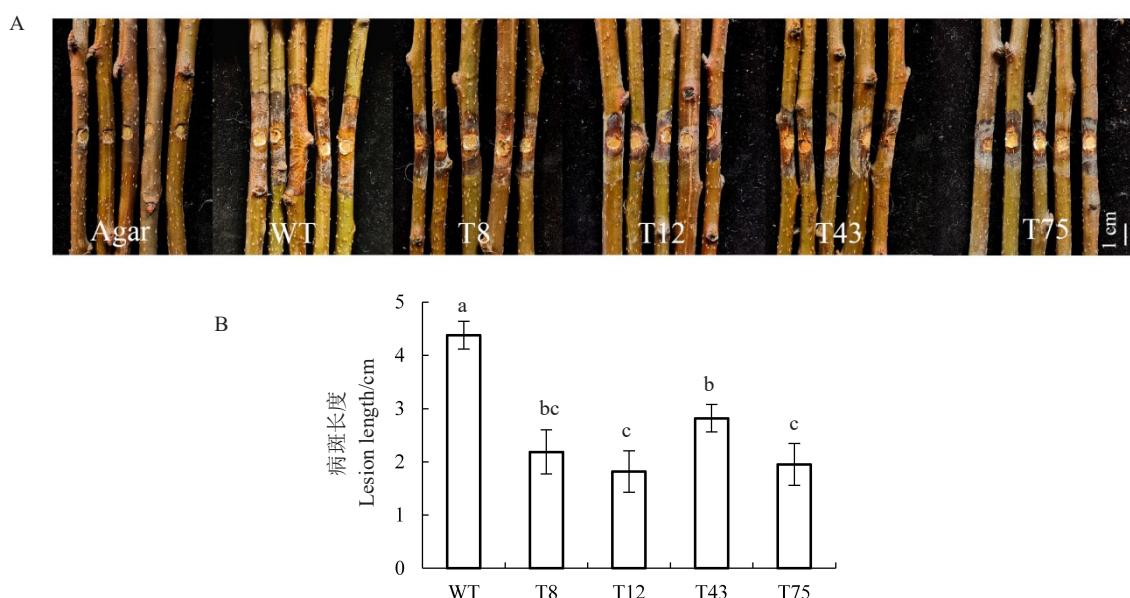


A. 梨果实接种致病力缺陷突变体的表型;B. 病斑直径统计分析。Agar. 琼脂块;WT. 野生型菌株;T8、T12、T43 和 T75. 突变体。不同小写字母代表显著性差异($p < 0.05$)。下同。

A. Phenotype of pear fruits inoculated with mutants; B. Statistical analysis of lesion diameter. WT. Wild type strain; T8, T12, T43 and T75. Mutants. Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's tests. The same below.

图2 致病力缺陷突变体的筛选

Fig. 2 Screening for virulence deficiency mutants



A. 梨树枝条接种致病力缺陷突变体的表型;B. 痘斑长度统计分析。Agar. 琼脂块;WT. 野生型菌株;T8、T12、T43 和 T75. 突变体。

A. Phenotype of pear branches inoculated with mutants; B. Statistical analysis of lesion length. WT. Wild type strain; T8, T12, T43 and T75. Mutants.

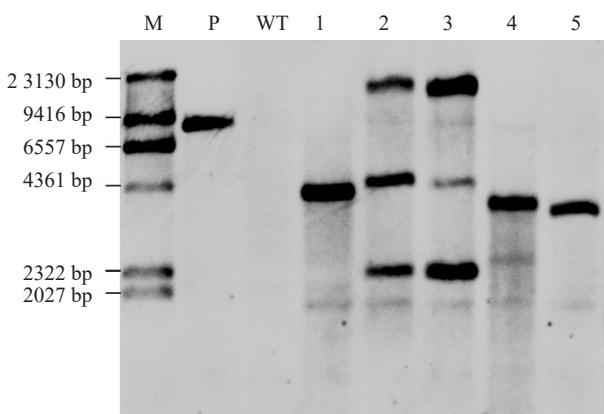
图3 利用梨树枝条鉴定突变体的致病力

Fig. 3 Identification of pathogenicity of mutants on pear branches

和 T75 为单拷贝插入,而 T12 和 T24 为多拷贝插入(图4)。

随后,笔者利用TAIL-PCR方法对致病力缺陷突变体 T-DNA 的插入位点序列进行了扩增。分别

以 4 个兼并引物 LAD1、LAD2、LAD3 和 LAD4 与 3 个特异性嵌套引物 RB-0b、RB-1b 和 RB-2b 组合,对突变体进行扩增。扩增获得的片段经测序后,与腐烂病菌基因组数据库进行比对分析,最终获得 3 个



M. 标准分子质量 Marker; P. 质粒; WT. 野生型梨树腐烂病菌; 1-5. T8, T12, T24, T43, T75。

M. Marker; P. Plasmid; WT. *V. pyri* wild type; 1-5. T8, T12, T24, T43, T75.

图4 致病缺陷突变体 T-DNA 插入拷贝数分析

Fig. 4 Analysis of T-DNA copy number in virulence deficiency mutants

	RB T-DNA	<i>V. pyri</i> sequence
T43:	CAGCAAAGGGCGGAAGTCATAATTGATAG	ggccactatgagttcaacatgaccagctacgacaaaac
T75:	CAGCAAAGGGCGGAAGTCATAATTGATAG	gttggagtgcgacggaccgctggaggtaactatggg
T8:	CAGCAAAGGGCGGAAGTCATAATTGATAG	ggacatttatcaagactggctttcattaaatagacagatctg

图5 致病缺陷突变体 T-DNA 插入位点右边界序列分析

Fig. 5 Alignment of the RB sequences at the junction of T-DNA integration site of virulence deficiency mutants

制定。

构建突变体库筛选致病缺陷突变体是研究致病基因的一种常用的方法,目前已在多个病原真菌中有报道。例如,崔伟业等^[8]从大丽轮枝菌 T-DNA 突变体库中筛选获得 9 个致病力显著降低的突变体,并通过侧翼序列的克隆和分析获得相关致病基因;Dong 等^[24]通过筛选尖孢镰刀菌突变体库获得 9 个致病力缺陷突变体,并鉴定了 5 个与致病力相关的新位点。虽然 ATMT 转化梨树腐烂病菌的方法已有报道^[19],但是有关梨树腐烂病菌致病力缺陷突变体的筛选工作及其致病基因的研究还很少。因此,在本研究中,笔者对 250 个梨树腐烂病菌转化子的致病力进行了鉴定和分析,以期获得致病缺陷的突变体,从而为下一步研究梨树腐烂病菌的致病机制打下基础。梨树腐烂病是一种枝干病害,通常能够造成枝干皮层腐烂和坏死,因此当前主要以梨树一年生枝条作为受体材料进行腐烂病菌接种鉴定。然而,梨树一年生枝条数量有限、且该方法操作费时费

力,导致在大规模筛选梨树腐烂病菌致病力缺陷突变体时受到很大的制约。笔者实验室前期探索了以梨树叶片和果实作为接种受体材料鉴定腐烂病的方法。结果显示,接种腐烂病菌后,梨树叶片也能表现明显的病斑症状,但是该方法重复性较差,导致结果不可靠;而以果实作为接种受体材料,鉴定结果重复性好、操作方便,并能与枝条接种结果相对应。因此,笔者在本研究中以梨果实作为接种受体材料进行了梨树腐烂病菌突变体的初步筛选,共获得了 4 个致病力显著降低的突变体,并以梨树枝条接种突变体对鉴定结果进行了验证。

TAIL-PCR 方法已经被广泛用于 T-DNA 突变体侧翼序列的分析^[23]。利用该方法,笔者对 4 个致病力缺陷突变体的 T-DNA 插入位点的侧翼序列进行了克隆与分析,并成功获得了 3 个插入位点的侧翼序列。其中,突变体 T75 的 T-DNA 插在假定的谷氨酸合成酶基因的第 7 个外显子上,可能导致该基因的表达量受到抑制,进而影响病原菌的致病力。谷

氨酸合成酶参与谷氨酸的合成,已有研究报道显示,敲除稻瘟菌中谷氨酸合成酶基因,突变体内谷氨酸含量减少,其致病力也显著降低^[25]。突变体T43和T8的T-DNA插入可能分别导致Zds1基因和含MFS结构域蛋白基因的表达受到影响,但关于这两个基因在病原菌致病力方面的研究还鲜有报道,有可能是新的致病基因,这还需要进一步的基因功能验证和分析。总体而言,本文获得的致病缺陷突变体为下一步研究梨树腐烂病菌的致病基因及其致病机制奠定了坚实的基础。

4 结 论

利用农杆菌介导的方法获得了梨树腐烂病菌T-DNA插入突变体库,并筛选获得4个致病力缺陷的突变体。初步明确了3个致病力缺陷突变体中插入位点的侧翼序列,为下一步梨树腐烂病菌致病基因的克隆和功能分析奠定了基础。

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