

3个苹果新品种病毒病的发生状况及 ASSVd 序列分析

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摘要:【目的】近年来, 苹果病毒病的发生日趋严重, 对产业的健康发展造成了严重影响, 但是其在苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红上的发病状况尚不明确。【方法】在 2021—2022 年采用 RT-PCR 方法对白水县地区 198 份新品种样品进行病毒病检测, 并对感染苹果锈果类病毒 (apple scar skin viroid, ASSVd) 植株的果实症状进行了调查和基因克隆、测序。【结果】检测结果显示白水地区新品种潜隐性病毒的感病率显著高于非潜隐性病毒, 其中苹果褪绿叶斑病毒 (apple chlorotic leaf spot virus, ACLSV) 的检出率最高, 达到了 91.72%, 其次是苹果茎沟病毒 (apple stem grooving virus, ASGV) 和苹果茎痘病毒 (apple stem pitting virus, ASPV), 检出率分别达到了 77.16%、37.13%, 苹果坏死花叶病毒 (apple necrotic mosaic virus, ApNMV) 的检出率为 30.31%, 苹果锈果类病毒和苹果凹果类病毒 (apple dimple fruit viroid, ADFVd) 的检出率接近 10%; 通过对新品种携带病毒类型分析发现, 新品种瑞阳整体的检出率低于瑞雪和瑞香红, 且 73.17% 植株病毒复合侵染种类以 2~3 种为主, 而瑞雪、瑞香红 57.55%、69.39% 的植株以 3~4 种为主; 3 个新品种感染苹果锈果类病毒后, 瑞阳主要表现为“花脸型”, 瑞雪、瑞香红表现为“花脸型”“果面凹凸不平”2 种症状; 通过对 3 个新品种 ASSVd 分离物进行测序、分析, 发现新品种瑞阳分离物与伊朗苹果分离物 (KM213397.1) 同属一个分支, 新品种瑞雪、瑞香红分离物序列与韩国、加拿大苹果分离物 (AF421195.1、X71599.1) 同属一个分支。【结论】检测结果表明, 白水地区 3 个新品种苹果褪绿叶斑病毒、苹果茎沟病毒感病率较高, 非潜隐性病毒的感病率相对较低, 且新品种瑞阳对病毒的敏感性较低; 新品种瑞雪、瑞香红苹果锈果类病毒分离物属于同一分支, 而它们拥有共同的亲本 (克氏粉红×秦富 1 号), 这从寄主亲缘关系远近的角度表明 ASSVd 侵染存在寄主特异性。

关键词: 苹果新品种; 病毒病; RT-PCR 检测; ASSVd

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Incidence of virus diseases and ASSVd sequence analysis in three new apple cultivars

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Abstract: 【Objective】The incidence of apple virus disease is a key factor limiting the healthy development of apple industry, and it is mainly spread by grafting. In recent years, with the rapid development of the apple industry, dwarf cultivation and high-jointing techniques have been rapidly promoted, which further aggravates the danger of virus diseases. In this study, we investigated the incidence of apple stem grooving virus (ASGV), apple stem pitting virus (ASPV), apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV), apple necrotic mosaic virus (ApNMV), apple scar skin viroid (ASSVd), and apple dimple fruit viroid (AFDVd) on the new apple cultivars Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong in Baishui county, clarified the current status of virus diseases on the new cultivars, cloned the sequence of ASSVd gene on the new cultivars and clarified their variant types, so as to provide a basis for the sustainable and healthy development of the new apple cultivars. 【Methods】In this study, 198 leaf samples of new culti-

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vars were collected from eight orchards in Baishui county during 2021 to 2022 using a five-point sampling method, carried back to the laboratory at 4 °C, and tested for ASGV, ASPV, ACLSV, ApNMV, ASSVd and AFDVd by RT-PCR. Samples infected with ASSVd from three new cultivars were cloned and sequenced for ASSVd sequences, and the sequencing results were analyzed using Blast, MEGA7.0, and DNAMAN software. **【Results】** The main types of viruses infecting the new species in Baishui county were latent viruses, of which ACLSV had the highest detection rate of 91.72%, followed by ASGV and ASPV, with detection rates being 77.16% and 37.13%, respectively. The detection rates of non-latent viruses were relatively low, with ApNMV being 30.31%, and ASSVd and AFDVd being 9.75% and 4.87%, respectively. Among the three new cultivars, the overall detection rate of Ruiyang was lower than that of Ruixue and Ruixianghong, and 73.17% of the plants were infected with 2–3 virus complexes, and 57.55% of the plants of Ruixue and 69.49% of the plants of Ruixianghong were infected with 3–4 virus complexes. In addition, only 5.97% of the plants of the three new cultivars were infected with a combination of five viruses, and no plants were detected with a combination of six viruses, but the number of plants that did not carry viruses was also relatively small, only accounting for 11.47%. Although the detection rate of ASSVd was low, its damage was serious. The disease-susceptible fruits of all three new cultivars showed “color dappling”, and Ruixue and Ruixianghong also showed “uneven and rough fruit surface”. The internal and external quality of healthy fruit, “color dappling” and “uneven and rough fruit surface” was determined. The average weight per fruit of healthy fruit was 361.83 g, with a longitudinal diameter of 878.13 mm and a transverse diameter of 881.43 mm, while the average weight per fruit of “color dappling” and “uneven and rough fruit surface” was 217.5 g and 234.11 g, longitudinal diameter of 720.06 mm and 729.57 mm, and transverse diameter of 768.39 mm and 776.52 mm, respectively, which were smaller than healthy fruit, resulting in a lower yield. Meanwhile, although there was no significant difference in soluble solids content between the fruits of these two symptoms, the titratable acid content decreased, the solid-acid ratio increased, and the fruit firmness increased to 8.77 kg · cm⁻² and 8.89 kg · cm⁻², and the firmness of healthy fruits was only 7.87 kg · cm⁻², which seriously affected the intrinsic quality of the fruits. The ASSVd sequences of three new cultivars infected with ASSVd were cloned and analyzed, and the sequence lengths of ASSVd obtained from Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong were 332 nt, 329 nt and 329 nt, respectively and the sequence comparison analysis revealed that the homology with MN598204.1 and MN598215.1 was high, both reaching more than 99%, and the Ruixue and Ruixianghong isolates were similar to MN598204.1 with 99.4% and 98.4% similarity, respectively, which belonged to the same branch with Korean and Canadian apple isolates (AF421195.1 and X71599.1), and Ruiyang isolate with MN598215.1 had higher similarity of 99.4%, and belonged to the same branch with Iranian apple isolate (KM213397.1). **【Conclusion】** The detection rate of latent viruses of new cultivars in Baishui county was the highest, followed by ACLSV, ASGV and ASPV, and the detection rate of non-latent viruses was relatively low, followed by ApNMV, ASSVd and AFDVd. For the sake of the overall detection rate and the compound infestation status of plants in the three new cultivars, Ruiyang was lower than Ruixue and Ruixianghong, which were less sensitive to viruses, while Ruixue and Ruixianghong were more sensitive. After infection with ASSVd, the internal and external quality of the fruit was greatly affected. ASSVd isolates obtained from susceptible samples of the new cultivars were compared and analyzed to further indicate the existence of host specificity of ASSVd infestation from the perspective of host relatedness.

Key words: New apple cultivars; Viral diseases; RT-PCR detection; ASSVd

苹果(*Malus × domestica* Borkh.)是我国重要的经济作物,国家统计局数据显示,2021年全国苹果种植面积约为208.8万hm²,总产量约为4 597.34万t。近年来,我国苹果产业快速发展,苗木流通日益频繁,加上田间栽培管理粗放,致使病毒病的蔓延加快^[1]。其中对我国危害较为严重的病毒有6种,分别是苹果茎沟病毒(apple stem grooving virus, ASGV)、苹果茎痘病毒(apple stem pitting virus, ASPV)、苹果褪绿叶斑病毒(apple chlorotic leaf spot virus, ACLSV)3种潜隐性病毒和苹果坏死花叶病毒(apple necrotic mosaic virus, ApNMV)、苹果锈果类病毒(apple scar skin viroid, ASSVd)、苹果凹果类病毒(apple dimple fruit viroid, ADFVd)3种非潜隐性病毒^[2-3]。潜隐性病毒侵染树体后不会表现出明显的症状,但会影响苗木的生长发育,较健康植株相比生长量降低10%~36%,产量减少16%~46%^[4]。非潜隐性病毒在侵染树体后会表现出明显的症状,其中苹果坏死花叶病毒会引起植株叶片斑驳、黄化、褪绿,导致叶绿素的降解,光合能力下降,严重影响植株的产量、果实品质^[5-6]。苹果锈果类病毒和苹果凹果类病毒在枝干和叶片中无明显症状,但苹果锈果类病毒会使果实表面呈现花脸、锈果、花脸-锈果复合型、环斑型和绿点型5种症状,苹果凹果类病毒使得感病果实表面凹陷,这两种病毒均会导致果实丧失商品价值,影响苹果产业持续健康发展^[7-9]。

苹果锈果类病毒属于马铃薯纺锤块茎类病毒科(Pospivioidae)苹果锈果类病毒属(*Apscaviroid*),是日本学者Hashimoto等^[10]首次发现的。近年来,多位学者对苹果锈果类病毒是否存在地区专化性和寄主专化性进行了研究,结果均表明该病毒侵染不存在明显的地区专化性,但存在寄主特异性^[11-13];邢飞等^[14]对感染苹果锈果类病毒的中秋王和寒富的序列进行测定发现两者的主流序列完全一致,但两者表现症状不同,说明寒富对苹果锈果类病毒的抗性较强。

苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红是西北农林科技大学赵政阳团队培育的优质晚熟新品种。瑞阳是由秦冠和长富2号杂交选育而成的红色品种^[15]。瑞雪、瑞香红的亲本均为秦富1号和克氏粉红^[16-17]。目前,随着矮化栽培以及高接换头技术的推广,新品种栽培面积在不断扩大,但是对新品种病毒病的发生、分布状况尚不明确。因此,笔者所在课题组对渭南市白水縣栽植的新品种病毒病发生状况进行了系统

调查,采用RT-PCR方法检测了198份样品6种病毒的感染情况,旨在探究新品种病毒病的危害程度。此外,对感染苹果锈果类病毒的新品种样品进行基因组序列分析,明确苹果锈果类病毒在新品种上的变异情况,为新品种病毒病的检测及无病毒苗木的推广提供有效的参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

2021—2022年4—10月在陕西省渭南市白水縣种植新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红的果园(表1)采用五点采样法,采集了198份叶片样品,放入5 mL冻存管,用4℃保温箱带回实验室,后用液氮速冻,放于-80℃冰箱进行保存、备用;苹果茎沟病毒、苹果茎痘病毒、苹果褪绿叶斑病毒的阳性对照为实验室保存的携带有3种病毒的组培苗,苹果锈果类病毒、苹果凹果类病毒、苹果坏死花叶病毒的阳性对照为质粒,阴性对照均为实验室保存的脱毒苗;对苹果锈果类病毒序列分析的样品为上述检测出的阳性样品;测定果实品质指标的试验材料来源于白水苹果试验站的瑞雪,经病毒检测,所有植株均为复合侵染的植株,但不感染苹果凹果类病毒,健康果实为不携带苹果锈果类病毒的3棵植株,“花脸型”和“果面凹凸不平”的是携带了苹果锈果类病毒的植株各3株,在果实采收期,采收每棵果树树冠外围果实各10个,进行果实品质测定。

表1 采样地点及信息

Table 1 Sampling locations and information

采样地点 Sampling locations	采样数量 Number of samples		
	瑞阳 Ruiyang	瑞雪 Ruixue	瑞香红 Ruixianghong
秋林苹果专业合作社 Qiu Lin Apple Professional Cooperative	17	-	-
新农田农业科技有限公司 New Farmland Agricultural Technology Company Limited	16	12	26
天鑫现代农业有限责任公司 Tianxin Modern Agriculture Company Limited	-	30	14
白水苹果试验站 Baishui Apple Experiment Station	9	25	9
林皋镇、杜康镇、雷牙镇4家农户 Four farmers in Lingao Town, Dukang Town and Leiya Town	-	40	-

注:“-”表示未采集样品。

Note:“-” indicates that no sample was collected.

1.2 植物总 RNA 的提取、反转录

采用 CTAB 法提取植物总 RNA^[18]。取 0.5 g 样品,在液氮下研磨成粉末状,经琼脂糖凝胶电泳和紫外分光光度计检测 RNA 完整性和纯度后,使用 EasyScript[®] One-Step gDNA Removal and cDNA Synthesis SuperMix(北京全式金生物技术有限公司)将 RNA 反转录为 cDNA,用于病毒检测。

1.3 病毒检测

RT-PCR 病毒检测反应体系为 25 μL , 2 \times Es *Taq*

Mastermix (Dye)(北京康为生物科技有限公司) 12.5 μL , 上下游引物 10 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 各 1 μL , cDNA 为 1 μL , 无菌 ddH₂O 9.5 μL ; PCR 反应程序: 预变形 94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 min; 变形 94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 30 s; 退火温度, 30 s; 延伸 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 30 s; 35 个循环; 终延伸 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 10 min。病毒检测所用的引物均参照已经发表的序列^[19-24], 由北京擎科生物科技有限公司合成, 引物序列、扩增的目标片段、退火温度如表 2 所示。

检出率(%)=检出样本数/样本总数 \times 100。

表 2 苹果病毒病检测所用引物及反应条件

Table 2 Primers and reaction conditions used for apple virus disease detection

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequences (5'-3')	目标片段大小 Product size/bp	退火温度 Annealing temperature/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	参考文献 References
ASGV-F	ATGAGTTTGGAAAGACGTGCTTCA	449	58.0	[19]
ASGV-R	CAAAGTTYCKGAACGTACATTC			
ASPV-F	ATGTCTGGAACCTCATGCTGCAA	370	53.0	[20]
ASPV-R	TTGGGATCAACTTTACTAAAAAGCATAA			
ACLSV-F	GAGAATTCAGTTTGCTCGA	790	54.5	[21]
ACLSV-R	AGTCTACAGGCTATTTATTATAAGT			
ApNMV-F	ATGGTGTGCAATCGCTGTCA	640	58.0	[22]
ApNMV-R	CATCGACCATAAGGATATCA			
ASSVd-F	CCGGTGAGAAAGGAGCTGCCAGCA	333	60.0	[23]
ASSVd-R	CCTTCGTCGACGACGACAGG			
ADFVd-F	GAGGAAAACCTCCGTGTGGTTC	271	58.0	[24]
ADFVd-R	AAGTCCACTCCCTGCCAGACC			

复合侵染率(%)=感染 N 种病毒的植株数/总样本数 \times 100。

1.4 果实品质测定方法

单果质量利用电子称重器测量,纵径、横径采用游标卡尺进行测定,可溶性固形物含量利用 ATAGO (PAL-1)手持数显折光仪测定,可滴定酸含量利用 GMK-835F 型酸度计测定,固酸比为可溶性固形物含量/可滴定酸含量,硬度采用 FTA GS-15 型水果质地分析仪随机在果实中部选取 3 个点,削除果皮进行测定,色泽参数(L^* 表示果实光泽明亮程度、 a^* 表示果实底色的红绿程度、 b^* 表示果实面色的黄蓝程度)采用 Minolta CR-400 型色差计在果实表面的赤道部位随机选取 5 个点进行测定,所有数据求平均值后使用。

1.5 PCR 产物的回收、测序

取苹果锈果类病毒的阳性样本进行基因克隆,将 PCR 反应产物点于 1.2% 的琼脂糖凝胶上进行电泳,并在凝胶成像仪下观察电泳结果,再将扩增出的目标片段切下,放入提前准备好的 1.5 mL 离心管,

按 PCR 产物纯化回收试剂盒[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司]说明书进行产物回收,后将回收得到的片段与 pMD19-T 载体进行连接,热击转化入 DH5 α 大肠杆菌感受态细胞(北京擎科生物科技有限公司),最后将筛选后得到的阳性克隆,交送北京擎科生物科技有限公司测序。

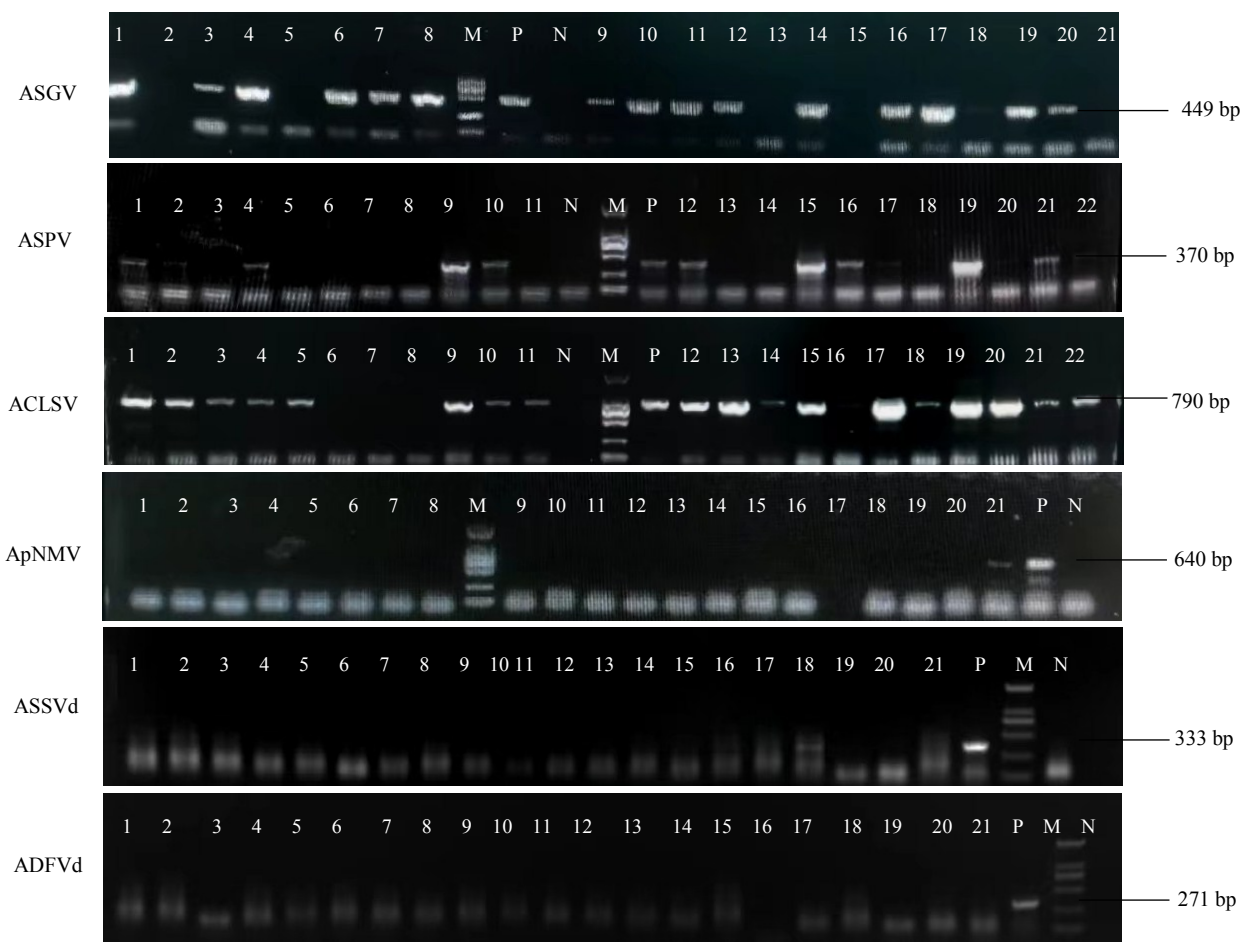
1.6 数据分析

使用 Excel 软件进行数据分析、作图,使用 IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 软件对数据进行多重差异显著性分析,测序结果采用 NCBI 中 Blast 进行相似性查找,使用 MEGA7.0 软件构建系统发育进化树,利用 DNAMAN 软件进行序列相似性比对分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 苹果新品种病毒病发生状况

如图 1 所示,通过对苹果新品种病毒病发生情况的调查分析,表明白水地区新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红均受到 6 种病毒病的侵染,且潜隐性病毒的检出率明显高于非潜隐性病毒。在 3 种潜隐性病毒



1~22. 检测样本;P. 阳性对照;N. 阴性对照;M. DL2000 DNA Marker。

1-22. Detection samples; P. Positive control; N. Negative control; M. DL 2000 DNA Marker.

图1 部分样本六种病毒病 RT-PCR 检测

Fig. 1 RT-PCR test of six viral diseases in some samples

中,苹果褪绿叶斑病毒的发病状况最为严重,检出率达到了91.72%,其次是苹果茎沟病毒,检出率为77.16%,苹果茎痘病毒的检出率相对较低,为37.13%,3种非潜隐性病毒中,苹果坏死花叶病毒的检出率较高,检出率达到了30.31%,苹果锈果类病毒和苹果凹果类病毒的检出率相对较低,均不到10%(图2)。

2.2 苹果新品种携带病毒类型

调查结果显示,苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红潜隐性病毒的检出率远远高于非潜隐性病毒,且均为苹果褪绿叶斑病毒的检出率最高,苹果锈果类病毒和苹果凹果类病毒的检出率最低,这与上述结果基本一致。如图3所示,在3个新品种中,瑞阳苹果茎痘病毒和苹果坏死花叶病毒的检出率低于瑞雪和瑞香红,分别为14.63%、17.07%;瑞雪苹果坏死花叶病毒、苹果锈果类病毒、苹果凹果类病毒的检出率均

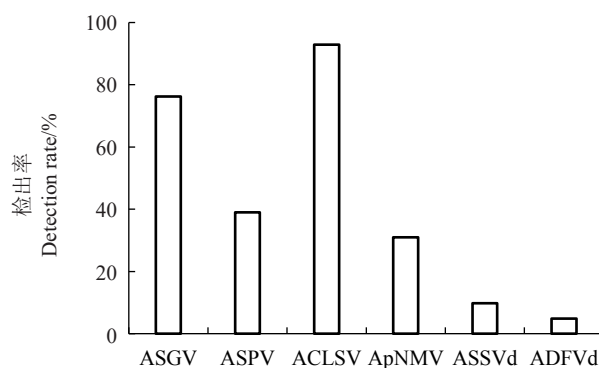


图2 苹果新品种病毒病发生状况

Fig. 2 Occurrence of virus disease in new apple cultivars

高于瑞阳、瑞香红,其中苹果坏死花叶病毒的检出率分别是瑞阳、瑞香红的2.65倍、1.58倍;瑞香红苹果茎痘病毒、苹果褪绿叶斑病毒的检出率最高,其中苹果茎痘病毒的检出率是瑞阳的4.74倍,瑞雪的2.54倍,苹果锈果类病毒、苹果凹果类病毒的检出率在

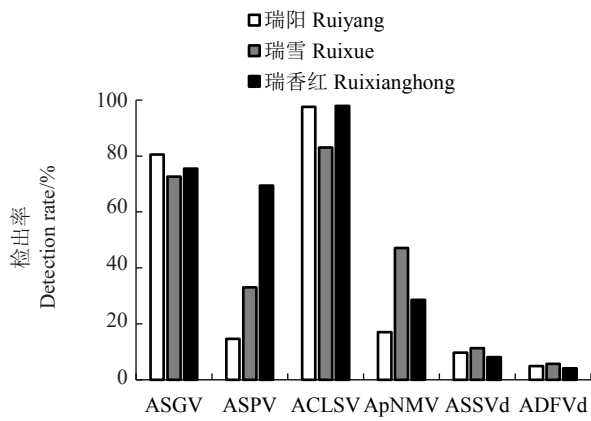


图3 三个苹果新品种病毒携带类型

Fig. 3 The types of viruses in the three new apple cultivars

3个新品种中最低。

在苹果新品种病毒病复合侵染状况中,瑞阳73.17%植株被2~3种病毒复合侵染,而瑞雪、瑞香红57.55%、69.39%的植株被3~4种病毒复合侵染;此外,虽然3个新品种均未检出被6种病毒复合侵染的植株,但不携带病毒的植株占比也较少(图4)。

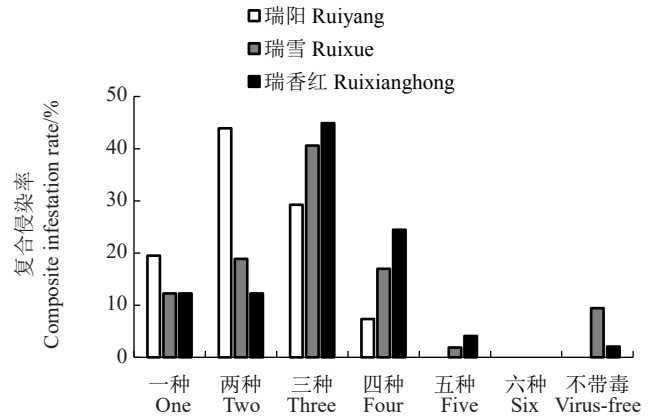


图4 三个苹果新品种病毒病复合侵染类型

Fig. 4 The types of virus disease complex infestation in the three new apple cultivars

2.3 苹果锈果类病毒在新品种上的表现

如图5所示,新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红的健康果实表面光滑、着色均匀(A1、B1、C1),而瑞阳感染苹果锈果类病毒后主要表现为“花脸型”症状,果实完成着色后,表面为斑点式的红黄相间(A2、A3);新品种瑞雪、瑞香红感病后有两种主要表现类型,一种



A1~C1. 瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红健康果实;A2、A3. 瑞阳(花脸型)感病果实;B2、C2. 瑞雪、瑞香红(果面凹凸不平)感病果实;B3、C3. 瑞雪、瑞香红(花脸型)感病果实。

A1-C1. Healthy fruits of Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong; A2, A3. Susceptible fruits of Ruiyang (color dappling); B2, C2. Susceptible fruits of Ruixue and Ruixianghong (uneven and rough fruit surface); B3, C3. Susceptible fruits of Ruixue and Ruixianghong (color dappling).

图5 新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红感染苹果锈果类病毒的症状表现

Fig. 5 Symptom expression of new cultivars Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong infected with ASSVd

是“果面凹凸不平”,其中瑞雪果实在果面症状较为明显,果梗、果洼处无明显症状,瑞香红果实果面、果梗处症状较为明显,褶皱严重,果洼处无明显症状(B2、C2);另一种是“花脸型”,瑞雪为黄绿色果实,感染病毒后,在果实阳面呈现红绿相间的花脸症状,果实阴面无花脸状或症状较轻,瑞香红果实为鲜红色,感病果实“花脸型”的在阳面果实呈现红黄相间,阴面无症状或症状较轻(B3、C3)。因瑞雪为黄绿色果实,感染病毒后无论是“花脸型”,还是“果面凹凸不平”,表现症状极为明显,所以对瑞雪表现“花脸型”“果面凹凸不平”及“健康果实”生理指标进行测

定(表3)。结果表明感染苹果锈果类病毒后,与健康果实相比较,“花脸型”“果面凹凸不平”的果实单果质量下降了127.72~144.33 g,果实纵径减小了148.56~158.07 mm、横径减小了104.91~113.04 mm,影响了产量;果实色泽上 L^* 、 b^* 值不存在显著差异,但因“花脸型”果实感染病毒后果实呈现一定的红色,使得 a^* 值增大,但“果面凹凸不平”果实 a^* 值减小,严重影响了果实的外在品质;同时两种症状果实的硬度增加了0.9~1.02 kg·cm²,固酸比增加了5.59~20.05,影响果实的口感和内在品质;尤其以“花脸型”对产量、内外在品质影响更为严重。

表3 感病植株不同症状品质差异分析

Table 3 Analysis of differences in quality of infected plants with different symptoms

指标 Index	花脸型 Color dappling	果面凹凸不平 Uneven and rough fruit surface	健康果实 Healthy fruits
质量 Quality/g	217.50±18.49 a	234.11±54.77 a	361.83±18.82 b
纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	720.06±28.14 a	729.57±65.27 a	878.13±11.79 b
横径 Horizontal diameter/mm	768.39±20.52 a	776.52±58.33 a	881.43±17.83 b
硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm ²)	8.77±0.45 a	8.89±0.34 b	7.87±0.30 b
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	15.17±0.67 a	15.18±0.85 a	15.12±0.62 a
w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	0.24±0.04 a	0.21±0.05 ab	0.27±0.05 b
固酸比 Solid-acid ratio	65.34±11.35 a	79.80±28.63 ab	59.75±14.36 b
L^*	73.64±3.45 a	74.40±1.47 a	73.70±1.68 a
a^*	-9.06±4.04 b	-14.18±1.01 b	-13.16±0.26 a
b^*	40.02±2.67 a	40.87±1.01 a	39.31±0.73 a

注:数据是30个重复的平均值±标准误差,不同小写字母表示不同症状之间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

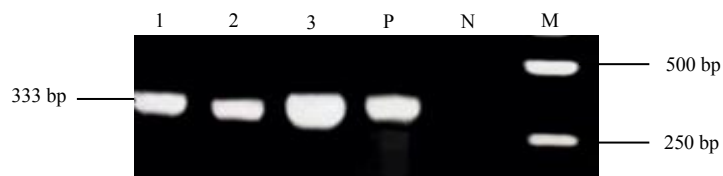
Note: Values are the means of thirty replicates ± SD, and different small letters indicate significant difference among different symptoms.

2.4 苹果锈果类病毒序列分析及比对

新品种瑞阳、瑞雪和瑞香红感病样本基因克隆结果如图6所示,经连接、转化每个品种均获得了8条序列。通过MEGA7.0软件构建邻接法(neighbor-joining method, NJ)系统发育树。由进化树可以看出有分离物可分为2组,白水地区新品种感染的苹果锈果类病毒基因组序列和新疆苹果(MN598204.1、MN598215.1)的相似性较高,其中瑞

雪、瑞香红和新疆苹果(MN598204.1)的亲缘关系近,与韩国、加拿大苹果分离物(AF421195.1、X71599.1)同属于I组;瑞阳与新疆苹果(MN598215.1)相似性最高,与伊朗苹果分离物(KM213397.1)同属于II组(图7)。

如图8所示,测序结果表明新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红感染的苹果锈果类病毒序列长度分别为332、329、329 nt,与NCBI中发布的序列



1~3. 瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红 ASSVd 的 PCR 扩增;P. 阳性对照;N. 阴性对照;M. DL2000 DNA Marker。

1-3. PCR amplifications of Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong ASSVd; P. Positive control; N. Negative control; M. DL2000 DNA Marker.

图6 苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红苹果锈果类病毒的基因克隆

Fig. 6 Gene cloning of new apple cultivars Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong ASSVd

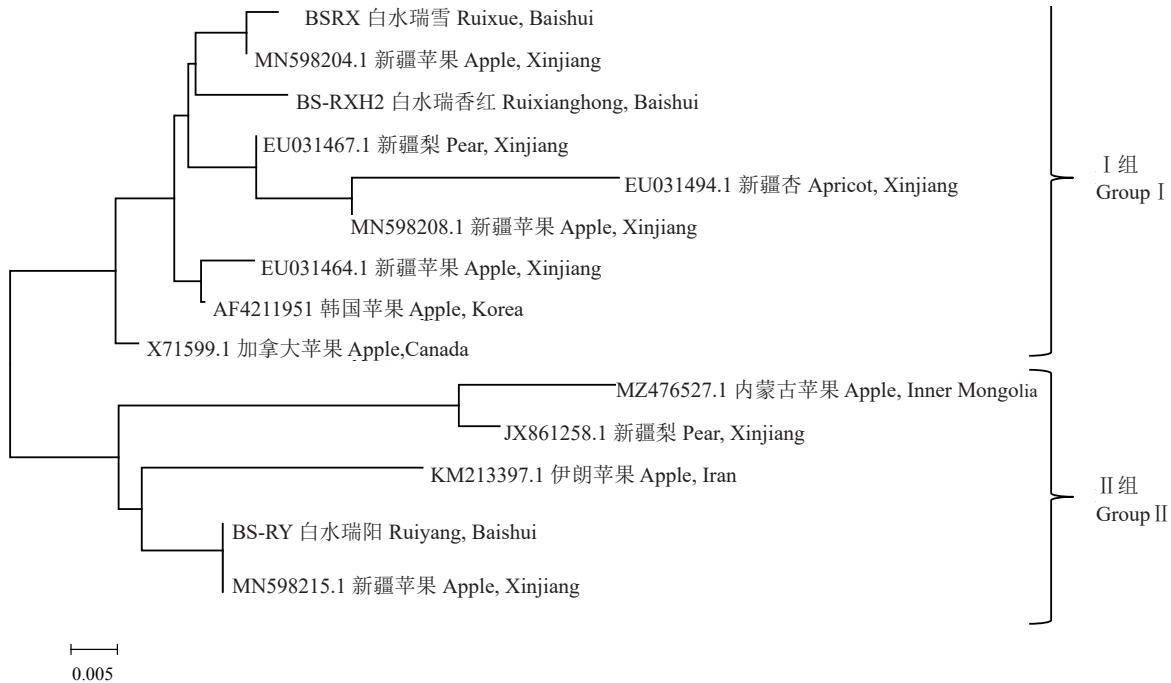


图 7 苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红苹果锈果类病毒分离物与已报道分离物系统发育关系

Fig. 7 Phylogenetic relationship between new apple cultivars Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong ASSVd isolates and reported isolates

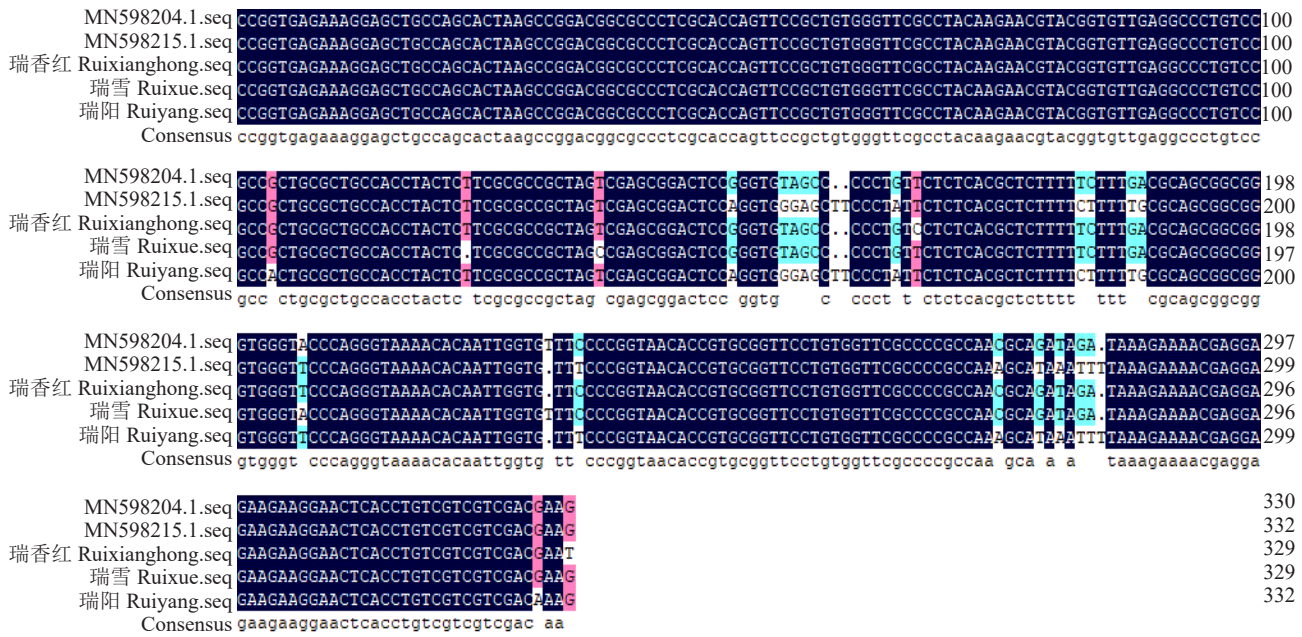


图 8 苹果新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红苹果锈果类病毒分离物与已报道序列结果比对

Fig. 8 Comparison results of ASSVd isolates of new apple cultivars Ruiyang, Ruixue and Ruixianghong with reported sequences

MN598204.1、MN598215.1 进行比对,发现其同源性均超过 99%。通过 DNAMAN 软件比对发现,瑞阳分离物序列与 MN598215.1 相似性达到 99.4%,瑞雪、瑞香红分离物序列与 MN598204.1 相似性分别

达到了 99.4%、98.4%;其中,瑞阳分离物序列与新疆苹果分离物(MN598215.1)相比为 103 位、328 位的 G 碱基突变为 A 碱基,瑞雪与 MN598204.1 序列相比在 122 位发生了碱基缺失,135 位碱基由 T 突变为 C,

瑞香红与MN598204.1序列相比228位发生了碱基缺失,164位碱基由T突变为C,204位碱基由A突变为T,329、330位碱基由GG突变为TC。

3 讨 论

苹果病毒病在我国苹果栽培区域内广泛发生,因其主要通过嫁接的方式进行传播,且目前尚无有效的药剂来防止病毒病,这严重地影响了苹果产业的健康发展^[25]。目前,国内已有多位学者对我国苹果主产区病毒病的分布进行过研究,总体结果表明,我国栽培品种普遍都携带有病毒病,且复合侵染现象明显,其中潜隐性病毒发病率较高,部分地区复合侵染率超过90%,苹果锈果类病毒和苹果凹果类病毒的发病率虽然较低,但是有逐年增加的趋势^[1,7,26]。因此新品种在进行推广的过程中要注意病毒病的防控。笔者在本研究中采用RT-PCR方法对白水地区新品种6种病毒病的发生状况进行了调查,初步明确白水地区的新品种主要被3种潜隐性病毒侵染,而3种非潜隐性病毒的感病率相对较低。目前,高接换头是一项解决果园老化、品种单一问题的技术^[27]。白水地区3个新品种的更新也主要采用高接换头的方式,而新品种瑞阳整体的病毒检出率、被病毒复合侵染的种类均低于瑞雪和瑞香红,这表明瑞阳更不易被病毒感染。

苹果锈果类病毒作为非潜隐性病毒的一种,主要侵染的寄主有苹果、梨、樱桃、杏等,梨树是其不显症寄主,苹果和梨混栽的果园苹果锈果类病毒发病率高^[28]。苹果锈果类病毒一旦侵染树体,严重影响果实的商品价值,对苹果产业持续健康发展的危害极大。近年来苹果锈果类病毒在我国的发生率不断增加,孙场等^[29]对云南省3个苹果产区苹果主要病毒与类病毒调查检测结果显示苹果锈果类病毒检出率在18.57%~61.54%;陈冉冉等^[30]对我国6个苹果产区疑似感染苹果锈果类病毒的35份样本进行检测,发现88.9%~100%的样本为阳性;曾棋等^[31]对北京地区梨树病毒病的调查结果显示,苹果锈果类病毒的感病率达到54.8%。在本研究中,新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红在感染苹果锈果类病毒后,果实表面会出现花脸、凹凸不平的症状,虽然目前新品种苹果锈果类病毒的感病率不足10%,但是由于其对果实的内外在品质危害极大,因此要采用严格的防控措施,避免其大面积蔓延,影响新品种的持续健康发展。

前人对苹果锈果类病毒的测序结果表明,苹果锈果类病毒侵染寄主存在一定的寄主特异性^[30,32]。对新品种瑞阳、瑞雪、瑞香红感染苹果锈果类病毒的样本进行克隆、测序,结果发现瑞阳分离物与MN598215.1序列相似率高达99.4%,瑞雪、瑞香红分离物与MN598204.1相似率分别达到了99.4%、98.49%;系统发育树结果显示,瑞雪、瑞香红的分离物在同一个分支,而瑞阳分离物与伊朗苹果分离物同属一个分支。瑞雪和瑞香红拥有共同的亲本:克氏粉红和秦富1号,是姊妹系品种,其亲缘关系较近,这可能也是其感染的苹果锈果类病毒分离物相似性较高的原因,进一步表明苹果锈果类病毒侵染存在一定的寄主特异性。

近年来,苹果病毒病的发生范围与发病程度在逐步地增加,减慢了我国苹果产业的发展步伐。虽然在植株感病后可以通过拔除病树、加强肥水管理提高树势、注意修剪等方式缓解病毒病的危害与发展,但是从长远来看,苹果新品种在未来的发展、推广中,建立无病毒苗木繁育基地、发展无病毒苗木才是解决这一问题的有效方式。

4 结 论

白水地区3个新品种主要被潜隐型病毒苹果褪绿叶斑病毒和苹果茎沟病毒侵染,非潜隐型病毒侵染率较低,且新品种瑞阳对病毒侵染敏感性低;感染苹果锈果类病毒的样本测序结果从寄主亲缘关系的远近,进一步证明苹果锈果类病毒侵染存在寄主特异性。

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