

# 猕猴桃溃疡病不同发病程度下花部微生物群落结构和多样性分析

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**摘要:**【目的】探究不同发病程度对猕猴桃花部细菌和真菌微生物多样性及群落结构的影响,为猕猴桃溃疡病的生物防治提供一定的基础。【方法】以东红猕猴桃不同溃疡病发病程度(健康、中等、严重)的花组织为研究对象,运用高通量测序技术进行微生物组成和动态表征,探究溃疡病不同发病程度对猕猴桃花细菌和真菌微生物多样性及群落结构影响。【结果】随着发病程度的加剧,细菌微生物多样性下降;真菌微生物多样性先上升后下降。显著性研究结果表明,健康样本中优势细菌为蓝细菌、鞘氨醇单胞菌属,优势真菌为被孢霉属;中等发病程度样本中优势细菌为*Escherichia Shigella*,优势真菌为镰刀菌属、曲霉属、维希尼克氏酵母;严重发病程度样本中的优势细菌为假单胞菌属,优势真菌为链格孢属、枝孢属、线黑粉酵母属。【结论】综上可知,溃疡病菌的入侵显著改变了猕猴桃花的微生物群落结构。被孢霉属在健康样本中显著富集;链格孢属、枝孢属等菌属在严重发病程度样本中显著富集。该研究结果为猕猴桃-溃疡病病菌的互作机制研究及溃疡病的生物防治奠定了理论基础。

**关键词:**猕猴桃溃疡病;微生物组;发病程度;群落组成

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## Microbial community structure and diversity of kiwifruit flowers infected by different degrees of bacterial canker

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Kiwifruit canker is a severe bacterial disease that poses a significant threat to the kiwifruit industry causing by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa). This disease affects various parts of kiwifruit, including the vines, leaves, flowers and roots. Among these, the impact on the flowers is particularly critical, as it directly leads to yield loss in the affected year. Psa can damage the buds, petals and peels, causing the buds to fail to bloom, turn brown, and even fall off. Flower organs provide a conducive environment for microbial colonization. Consequently, microorganisms residing inside or on the surface of flower play a protective role against pathogen infection. Numerous studies have shown that environmental factors influence microbial community composition of plants. Among these factors, external pathogen invasion acts as the major selection pressure, significantly affecting floral microbial community structure. This study aimed to investigate changes in microbial diversity and community structure of floral bacteria and fungi under varying canker disease severity conditions, by using high-throughput sequencing. The results laid a theoretical foundation for understanding the

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interactive mechanisms between kiwifruit and Psa, as well as for developing biological control strategies for this disease. **【Methods】** In April and May, 2022, during the flowering period of the Donghong kiwifruit, which was also a highly-infected period for kiwifruit canker disease, samples were collected from a kiwifruit experimental orchard in Xijiadian Town, Danjiangkou City, Hubei province. Three disease severity levels were set as below: healthy, moderate and severe, respectively. High-throughput sequencing technology was employed to analyze the diversity and structure of bacterial and fungal microflora in these samples. Specifically, 16S rRNA and ITS1 gene sequencings were used to study bacterial and fungal communities, respectively. **【Results】** A total of 584 580 high-quality 16S rRNA sequences and 520 169 high-quality ITS1 sequences were obtained after quality control. Clustering of these sequences revealed 3410 bacterial operational taxonomic units (OTUs) and 12 986 fungal OTUs. Among the samples with three different disease severities, there were 37 common bacterial OTUs and 383 common fungal OTUs. The proportion of unique bacterial OTUs was 37.5% in healthy samples, 27.0% in moderately-diseased samples, and 18.6% in severely-diseased samples. For fungi, the unique OTUs accounted for 18.3%, 25.6% and 19.4%, respectively. Species classification analysis identified as 27 phyla, 55 classes, 134 orders and 210 families in the bacterial community, as well as 16 phyla, 52 classes, 118 orders and 252 families in the fungal community. As disease severity increased, the number of bacterial taxa at each classification level decreased. Conversely, the number of fungal OTUs initially increased and then decreased, which was consistent with the trend of OTUs quantity changes in samples with different degrees of disease incidence. Both the diversity index and the number of OTUs decreased as disease severity increased. Significant differences in bacterial diversity indices were observed among the different disease severities ( $p<0.05$ ). The diversity index and the number of OTUs initially increased with moderate disease severity and then decreased with severe disease severity. Notably, the fungal diversity index in severely-diseased samples was slightly higher than in healthy ones. Fungal diversity differed significantly between moderately- diseased samples and other levels (healthy and severe) ( $p<0.05$ ). In the bacterial community, samples with the same disease severity clustered closely, indicating good repeatability. Samples with different disease severities were significantly separated, suggesting distinct differences existed in bacterial microbial communities ( $p<0.05$ ). In the fungal community, healthy samples were significantly separated from infected samples ( $p<0.05$ ). Among diseased samples, those with moderate and severe disease severity showed some overlap but also possessed distinct differences, indicating similarities and differences in their microbial communities. Among the samples with different degrees of severity, the dominant bacteria genera were *Pseudomonas* and *Cyanobacteria*; the dominant fungal genera were *Mortierella*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium* and *Fusarium*. The relative abundances of *Pseudomonas*, *Cladosporium*, *Alternaria* and *Filobasidium* increased with disease severity, while the relative abundances of *Cyanobacteria* and *Mortierella* decreased. Significant differences in the relative abundances of *Pseudomonas*, *Alternaria* and *Mortierella* were observed among different samples ( $p<0.05$ ). **【Conclusion】** The findings of this study revealed significant changes in the microbial community structure of kiwifruit flowers in response to Psa invasion. The diversity and abundance of specific bacterial and fungal taxa were markedly influenced by the severity degrees of disease. The reduction in bacterial diversity and the initial increase followed by a decrease in fungal diversity suggested that disease degrees of severity exerted selective pressure on microbial communities. This pressure was beneficial for the proliferation of certain pathogenic microorganisms but inhibitive to others. The increased relative abundances of *Pseudomonas*, *Cladosporium*, *Alternaria* and *Filobasidium* in severely-diseased samples highlighted their potential roles in the disease progression. The significant differences in microbial

communities between healthy and diseased samples underscore the potential for utilizing microbial indicators as diagnostic tools for early disease detection.

**Key words:** Kiwifruit bacterial canker; Microbiome; Disease severity; Community composition

猕猴桃(*Actinidia Lindl.*)富含维生素C,被称为“水果之王”,深受大众的喜爱。随着猕猴桃产业的不断发展,根据联合国粮食及农业组织(FAO)最新数据(<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/>),2022年中国收获面积近20万hm<sup>2</sup>,占全球的70%;年产量238万t,占全球的52%,种植面积和产量稳居世界第一。由丁香假单胞菌猕猴桃致病变种(*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*)侵染导致的猕猴桃溃疡病,具有潜伏期长、传播迅速、发生面积广、预防和防治困难等特点,已成为猕猴桃产业的毁灭性病害。猕猴桃溃疡病可危害猕猴桃树干、叶片、花器和根系<sup>[1]</sup>;其中,病菌可危害花苞、花瓣、花梗,直接导致花蕾感病后不能张开,随后变褐枯死并脱落,是导致园区当年产量损失的直接因素;此外,病菌侵染雄花导致的花粉带菌,是溃疡病远距离快速传播的主要途径,严重影响猕猴桃的产量<sup>[2-3]</sup>。目前化学防治仍是猕猴桃溃疡病的主要防治方法<sup>[1]</sup>,但是过量施用化学农药造成了病原菌抗药性增强和生态环境污染,不利于猕猴桃产业持续健康的发展<sup>[2]</sup>。相比于化学防治,生物防治具有安全高效的优点,近年来逐渐成为猕猴桃溃疡病防控的重要研究领域<sup>[3]</sup>。植物中的一些微生物与寄主植物经长期的进化,发展出一种互利共生关系。寄主植物能够为微生物提供空间和营养,微生物在促进植物养分吸收、生长发育、对不良环境的抵抗等方面发挥相应的作用<sup>[4-5]</sup>。植物表面或内部存在的大量微生物作为植物的防线,可以通过竞争生态位<sup>[6-7]</sup>、产生抑菌物质<sup>[8-9]</sup>和诱导植物的抗性<sup>[10-11]</sup>等多种作用机制抑制病原菌的生长,减轻病害对寄主的影响。

通过高通量测序技术对猕猴桃花进行微生物组成和动态表征,可进行潜在生防有益菌的筛选。Lee等<sup>[12]</sup>发现苹果花际细菌中伯克霍尔德菌属(*Burkholderaceae*)显著富集,该菌对多种植物病原菌均表现出较强的拮抗效应<sup>[13-14]</sup>。Fridman等<sup>[15]</sup>发现不动杆菌属(*Acinetobacter*)在扁桃(*Amygdalus communis*)、葡萄柚(*Citrus paradisi*)和光烟草(*Nicotiana glauca*)的花蜜中显著富集,该属细菌兼具病菌拮抗及植物促生作用。此外,当受到病原菌侵染时,有益菌会通过

特有的分泌物或代谢产物在病原菌与植物的互作体系中发挥作用。Kong等<sup>[16]</sup>发现相较于感染欧文氏杆菌(*Erwinia amylovora*)后的苹果花,健康花中成团泛菌(*Pantoea agglomerans*)和*P. allii*显著富集,成团泛菌分泌的关键抗真菌化合物—Herbicolin A通过直接结合和破坏含有麦角甾醇的脂筏而发挥抑菌作用。

此前,对猕猴桃植株的微生物组研究主要集中在地下生态位,譬如根及根际土<sup>[17-19]</sup>。溃疡病的发病症状主要集中在地上部分,而花作为溃疡病重要的感病部位,目前对猕猴桃花际微生物还未见系统研究。因此,笔者拟针对不同溃疡病发病程度下东红猕猴桃品种花际样品的细菌和真菌的群落结构进行研究,探究猕猴桃花际微生物群落对溃疡病菌侵染的影响,以期为猕猴桃溃疡病的生物防治提供新思路。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料和采样地点

在湖北省十堰市丹江口市习家店镇猕猴桃试验区进行采样。采集品种为中国科学院武汉植物园选育的红肉猕猴桃品种东红。根据花的发病症状,设置3个不同感病等级,其中F1对应健康状态(溃疡病菌检测为阴性);F2对应中等发病程度(花瓣和萼片变成褐色,但能正常开放);F3对应严重发病程度(花瓣和萼片变成褐色,且不能开放)。

于2022年4—5月东红猕猴桃病情高发期,对不同发病程度的植株样本的花进行取样。将园区分成3个样地,每块样地中随机选取同一发病等级的猕猴桃植株3株,共计9株。针对健康/中等/严重发病程度样本,分别在每块样地的3份样品中随机选择1份,将3块样地中选择到的3份样品混样作为1个生物学重复,其余2个生物学重复以此类推。最终获得不同发病等级的生物学重复样本共计9个。将上述采取的样品装入无菌袋中,并迅速放入-80 °C超低温冰箱进行低温冷冻。

### 1.2 DNA提取和测序

称取2 g的花样品,经液氮冷冻后进行研磨,放入2 mL离心管中。由北京百迈客生物科技有限公司进行微生物DNA提取,并对细菌16s RNA(V3+

V4区)和真菌ITS1 RNA微生物进行扩增,扩增引物如表1,使用 Illumina novaseq 6000 进行测序。

### 1.3 序列数据处理与统计分析

利用 QIIME2 (versoin 2020.6) 中 DADA2 方法

将测序数据中的低质量序列剔除,低质量序列包括平均质量分数较低以及长度较短的序列,得到有效序列。利用 Uparse 软件对不同样本中有效序列进行聚类,序列相似性超过 97% 的聚类成为 OTUs。

表 1 扩增引物序列

Table 1 Amplified primer sequence

类型 Type	扩增区域 Amplification region	扩增引物 Amplification Primer	引物序列 Primer sequence
细菌 Bacteria	16S V3+V4	338F	5'-ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCA-3'
		806R	5'-GGACTTACHVGGGTWTCTAAT-3'
真菌 Fungi	ITS1	ITS1F	5'-CTTGGTCATTAGAGGAAGTAA-3'
		ITS2	5'-GCTCGCTTCTTCATCGATGC-3'

(1)群落组成分析:在 QIIME 1.91 中,使用 BLAST 算法分别将细菌、真菌代表性序列与 SILVA 参考数据库(versoin 12.8)<sup>[20]</sup>及 UNITE 数据库(versoin 7.0)进行比对<sup>[21]</sup>,通过物种注释得到不同分类水平的微生物丰度数据。利用 QIIME 软件生成不同分类水平上的物种丰度表,对不同发病程度的猕猴桃组织丰度大于 1% 的门和属进行统计,对比分析不同发病程度的微生物门属的变化。

(2)微生物组多样性分析:对不同发病程度的多样性香农指数(Shannon index)和丰富度 Chao1 指数进行统计,评估序列文库的  $\alpha$  多样性,使用 QIIME (versoin 2020.6)(beta\_diversity.py scripts) 计算  $\beta$  多样性指数。采用主坐标分析法(PCoA)计算并可视化 Bray-Curtis 距离矩阵,分析不同发病程度样本之间的相似性或差异性。

(3)微生物组间差异 Lefse 分析:首先使用非参数 Kruskal-Wallis 秩对不同发病程度样本中丰度差异显著的物种进行表征,然后采用线性回归分析(LDA)来评估每个组分(物种)丰度对差异贡献的大小。

使用 IBM SPSS Statistics 对不同样本中的数据进行单因素方差分析,分析结果用平均值和标准误表示,并采用 Duncan 氏新复极差法对不同样本之间的差异性是否显著进行检验。当  $p < 0.05$  时认为不同样本呈显著差异。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 测序结果

质控后共获得 584 580 条细菌 16SrRNA 和 520 169 个真菌 ITS1 高质量片段。单一样本细菌的

序列数在 61 141~69 967 个之间,平均为 64 953 个序列。单一样本真菌的序列数在 48 990~60 651 个之间,平均为 57 796 个。对上述序列进行聚类,共检测到 3410 个细菌 OTUs 和 12 986 个真菌 OTUs。在不同发病程度花样本中检测到 37 个共同细菌 OTUs 和 383 个共同真菌 OTUs(图 1)。在健康、中度发病和重度发病样本中,细菌独有的 OTUs 分别占 37.5%、27.0% 和 18.6%,真菌独有的 OTUs 分别占 18.3%、25.6% 和 19.4%。对测序深度进行分析,当测序序列在 30 000 个以后,曲线的变化幅度趋于平缓,说明对更多的序列进行检测只能产生较少的 OTUs,表明测序深度合理,可对花中的大部分物种进行表征(图 2)。

### 2.2 不同发病程度猕猴桃花样本微生物多样性和群落结构

为分析不同溃疡病发病程度花细菌和真菌微生物群落的差异,对不同发病程度花样本中细菌和真菌的  $\alpha$  多样性指数进行分析(表 2)。 $\alpha$  多样性分析结果表明,随着感病程度的增加,细菌 OTUs 数量和丰富度指数下降;健康样本中细菌的丰富度指数与感病程度样本呈显著差异( $p < 0.05$ );真菌的 OTUs 数量和丰富度指数先增加后减少。其中,中等发病程度样本与其他样本中的真菌丰富度指数呈显著差异( $p < 0.05$ )。

为了更具体地描述不同发病程度对猕猴桃花部细菌和真菌群落结构的影响,进行了主坐标分析(PCoA)。在细菌群落结构中,第 1 主成分的累积方差贡献率为 95.11%,第 2 主成分的累积方差贡献率为 3.01%。在真菌群落结构中,第 1 主成分的累积方差贡献率为 28.52%,第 2 主成分的累积方差贡献率

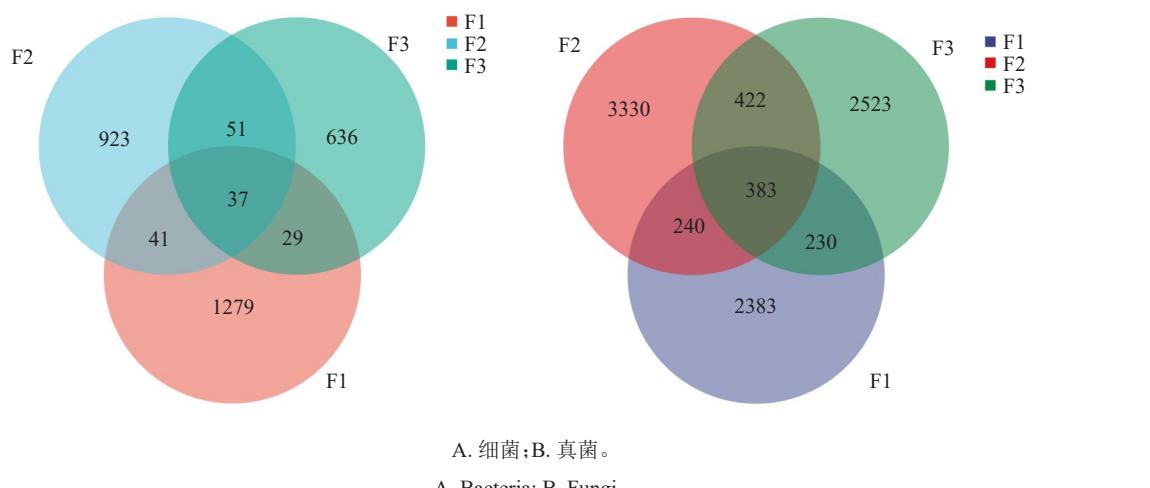


图1 不同发病程度花组织中OUTs分布

Fig. 1 Venn diagram illustrating OUTs distribution in flower samples with different disease degrees

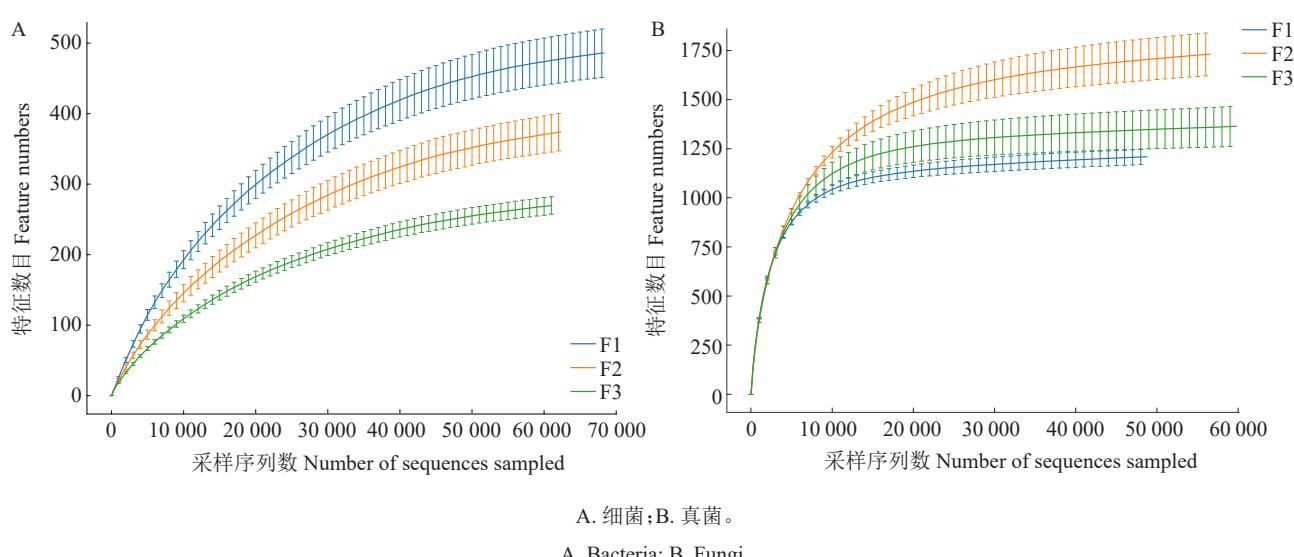


图2 不同溃疡病发病程度下花组织稀释性曲线

Fig. 2 The dilutive curves of flower with different severity of kiwifruit canker disease

表2 不同发病程度花组织 $\alpha$ 多样性指数

Table 2 Alpha diversity index of flower with different disease degrees

样本 Sample	细菌 Bacteria		真菌 Fungi	
	ACE	Chao1	ACE	Chao1
F1	504.14±36.25 a	492.02±34.41 a	1 246.50±44.67 b	1 253.30±40.64 b
F2	400.55±28.87 b	383.90±27.79 b	1 787.98±116.02 a	1 793.00±115.66 a
F3	290.73±15.25 c	278.10±13.94 c	1 385.46±108.29 b	1 403.50±112.31 b

注:表中数据均为平均值±SE。同列不同字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

Note: The data in the table are average±SE. Different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level.

为14.93%。不同发病程度样本之间的细菌群落呈极显著差异( $p<0.001$ )(图3-A),健康样本与中等发病或严重感病程度样本之间的真菌群落均呈显著差

异( $p<0.05$ )(图3-B)。由此说明,溃疡病病菌的入侵显著改变了猕猴桃花细菌和真菌微生物的群落结构。

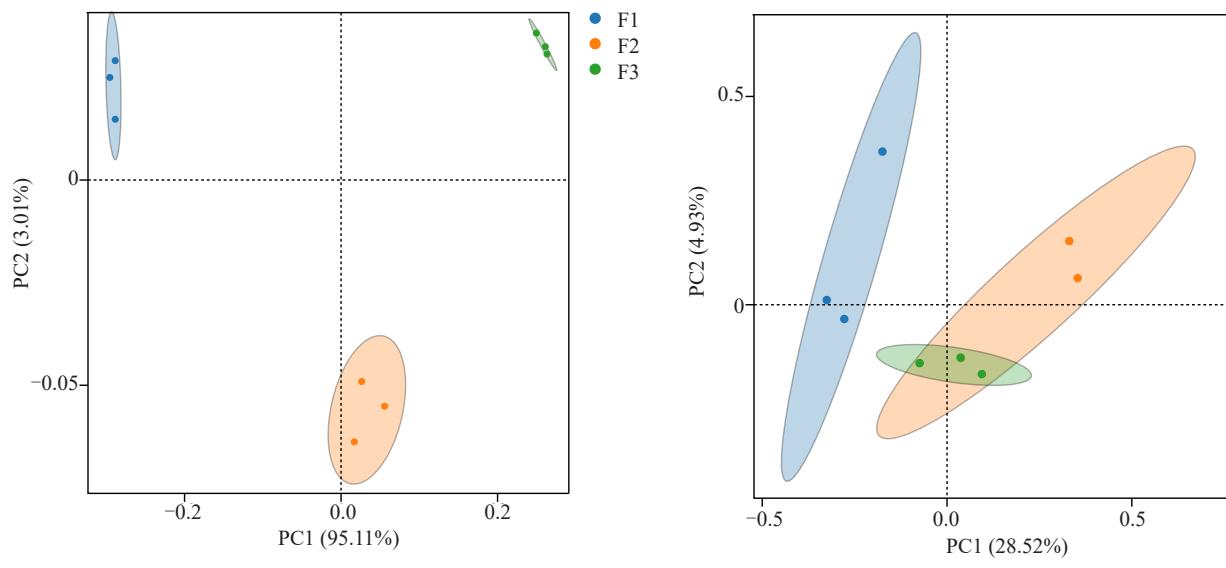
图 3 不同发病程度对花组织微生物  $\beta$  多样性的影响

Fig. 3 The effect of different disease degrees on the beta diversity of bacterial and fungal communities in kiwifruit flower

### 2.3 猕猴桃溃疡病对花际微生物群落组成的影响

在猕猴桃不同发病程度样本中,共鉴定到细菌的27个门、55个纲、134个目和210个科,以及真菌的16个门、52个纲、118个目和252个科。在细菌群落中,与健康花相比,中等发病猕猴桃花的细菌各分类学水平数量有一定程度的下降;严重发病程度样本中各分类水平数量进一步下降。在真菌群落中,与健康花相比,中等感病程度花的真菌各分类水平数量有一定程度的上升;而在严重感病程度花样本中的各分类水平数量有一定程度的下降;但整体数量仍高于健康样本中的数量(表3)。

表 3 不同发病程度花组织的物种数量

Table 3 The species number of flower with different disease degrees

类型	Type	样本	Sample	门	Phylum	纲	Class	目	Order	科	Family
细菌	F1		27	55		134		210			
	Bacteria	F2	26	50		110		170			
		F3	21	39		83		127			
真菌	F1		12	42		95		186			
	Fungi	F2	16	52		118		252			
		F3	15	49		103		216			

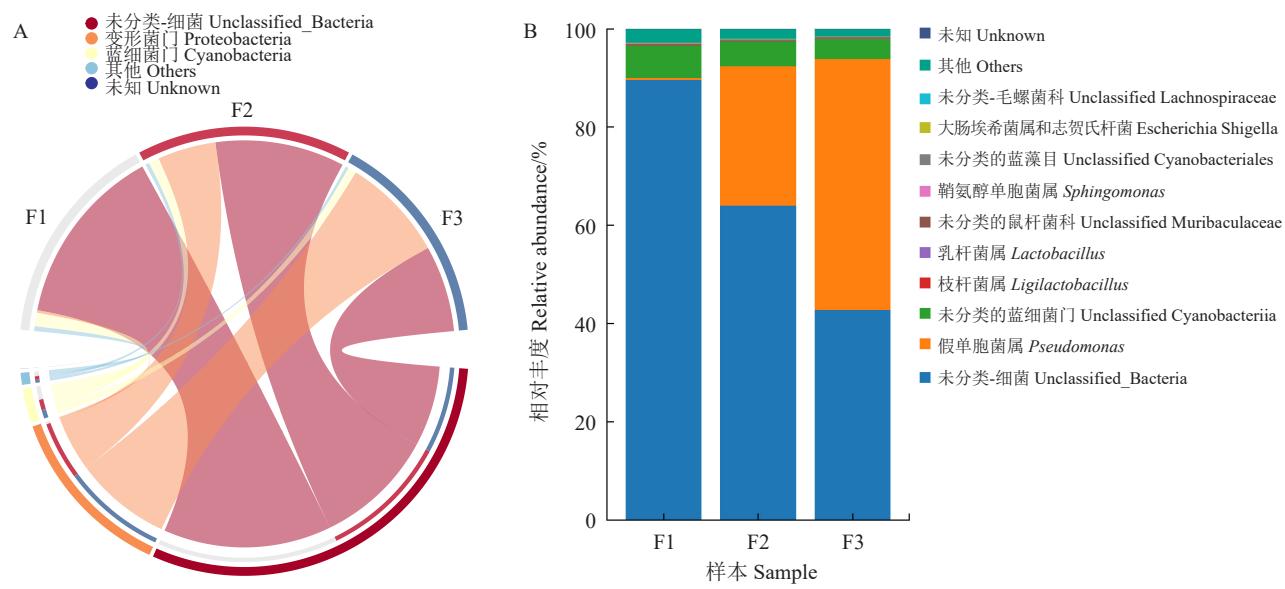
不同发病程度花样本中的微生物组成不同。不同发病程度下细菌门水平上的群落组成及相对丰度如图4-A所示,变形菌门所有样本中相对丰度最高,蓝细菌门、厚壁菌门、拟杆菌门、放线菌门次之。其中,变形菌门的相对丰度变化随感病程度的变化最

显著,在中等、严重发病程度样本中,变形菌门相对丰度分别为健康样本的22.74倍、40.50倍;蓝细菌门、厚壁菌门、拟杆菌门在健康样本中相对丰度较高,与细菌的丰度指数变化趋势相同。

在属水平上,不同发病程度样本中的假单胞菌属、蓝细菌属、*Ligilactobacillus*、乳杆菌属、鞘氨醇单胞属相对丰度存在差异(图4-B),随着感病程度的增加,假单胞菌属的相对丰度逐渐提升,在中等、严重发病程度样本中的相对丰度分别为健康样本的70.75倍、127.60倍。而蓝细菌属的相对丰度逐渐下降,在严重发病程度样本中的相对丰度相较于健康样本中下降了2.47%。对不同发病程度样本中丰度变化较为明显的假单胞菌属进行差异性分析,结果显示,假单胞菌属在严重发病程度样本与感病水平较低样本(健康和中等发病水平)中的相对丰度呈显著差异( $p < 0.05$ )(图5-A)。

在真菌群落门水平上(图6-A),健康样本中子囊菌门和担子菌门的相对丰度低于感病样本;在不同发病样本中,子囊菌门和担子菌门有小幅度的下降;而被孢菌门和罗兹菌门在健康样本中的相对丰度高于感病花组织的相对丰度,在不同发病样本,被孢菌门和罗兹菌门的相对丰度有小幅度的提升。

在属水平上(图6-B),被孢霉属在健康样本中的相对丰度高于感病样本;而枝孢属、链格孢属、枝孢属在严重发病程度样本中相对丰度较高,链格孢



A. 门水平;B. 属水平。A. Phylum level; B. Genus level.

图4 不同发病程度对猕猴桃花组织细菌相对丰度的影响

Fig. 4 The influence of different disease degrees on the relative abundance of bacteria in kiwifruit flower

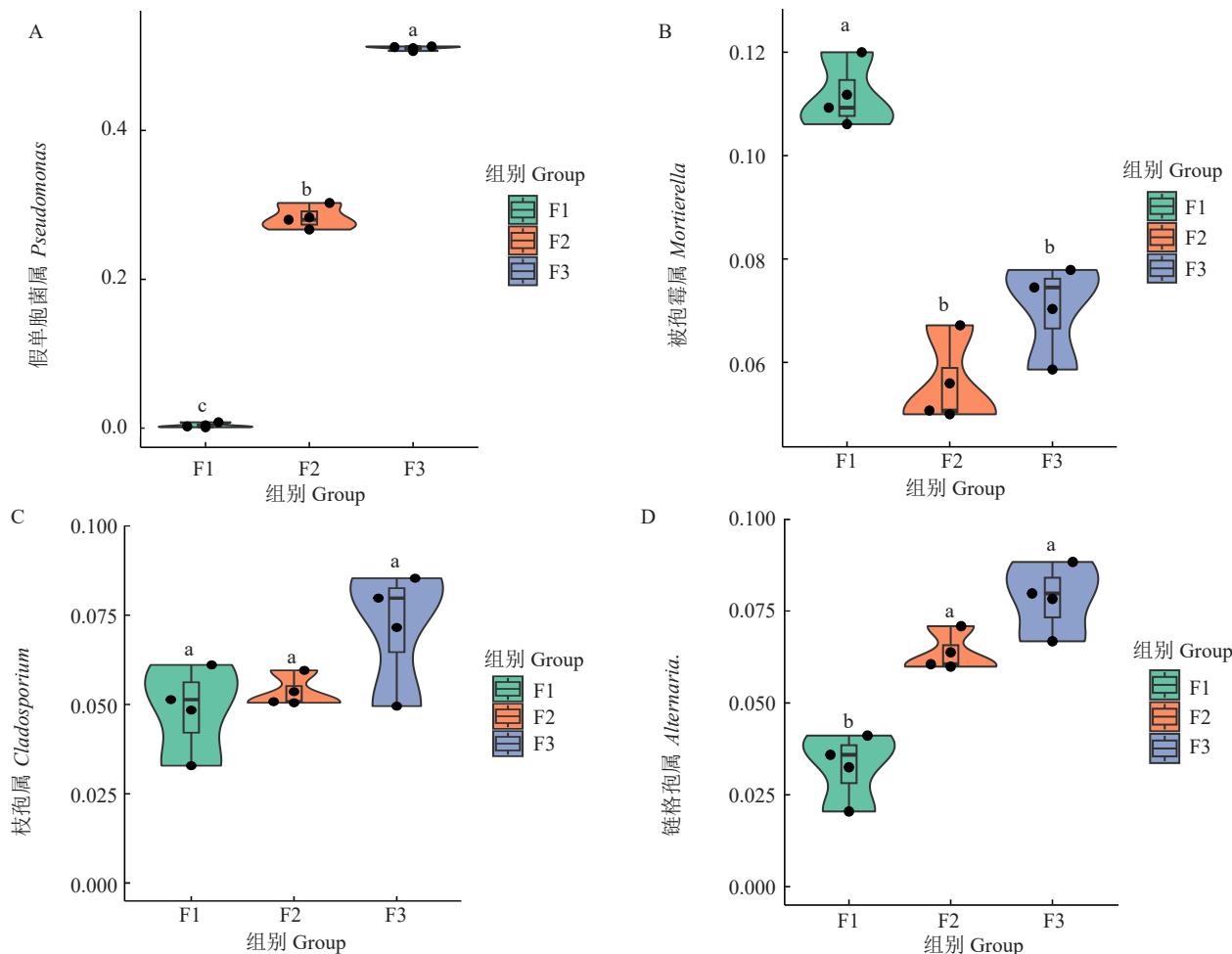
不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。Different small letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ .

图5 不同发病程度花组织核心菌群差异分析

Fig. 5 Difference analysis of main bacterial and fungal groups in flower with different disease degrees

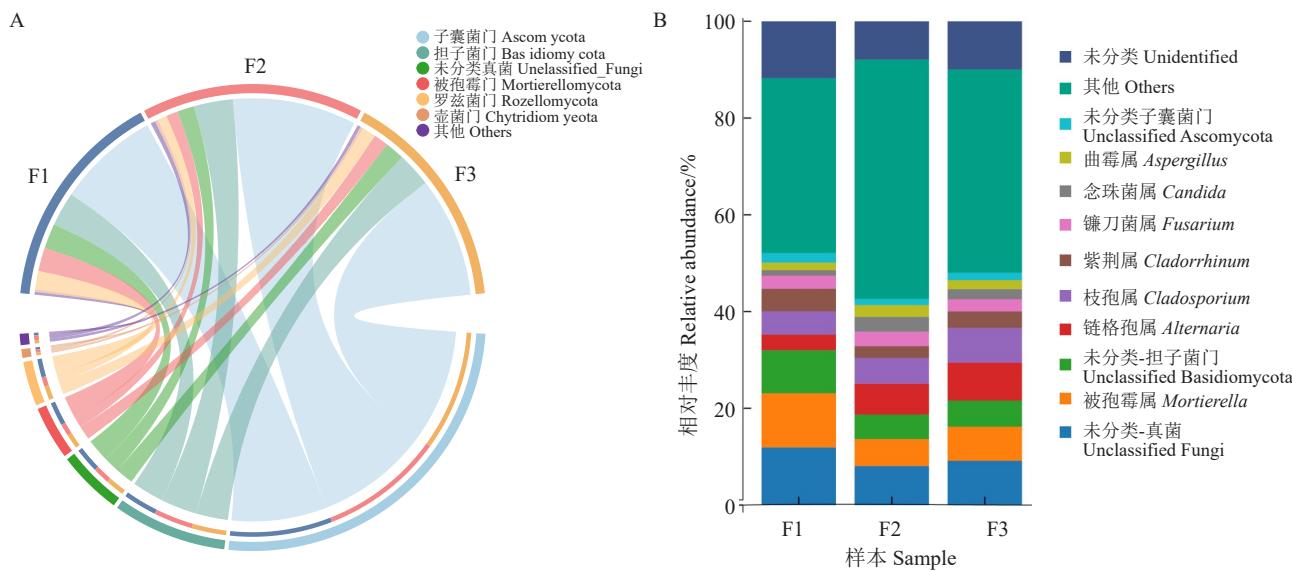


图 6 不同发病程度对猕猴桃花组织真菌相对丰度的影响

Fig. 6 The influence of different disease degrees on the relative abundance of fungi in kiwifruit flower

属和枝孢属相对丰度相较于健康样本中提高了4.62%和2.42%。曲霉属和维希尼克氏酵母在中等发病程度样本中的相对丰度较高。对不同样本中丰度变化较为明显的被孢霉属、链格孢属和枝孢属进行差异性分析,结果显示,健康样本中被孢霉属和链格孢属的相对丰度与感病样本呈显著差异(图5-B、D);而不同发病程度的枝孢属差异不显著(图5-C)。

#### 2.4 不同发病程度花际微生物差异物种分析

利用LefSe(LDA Effect Size)对不同发病程度花微生物群落的差异物种进行分析,结果如图7-A所示,健康样本中的差异物种为黄色土源菌、*Pedobacter*、蓝细菌和丰祐菌属;随着感病程度的增加,中等发病程度中无差异物种;假单胞菌属为严重发病程度样本中的主要差异物种。

对真菌群落差异贡献较大的物种进行分析,如图7-B所示,健康样本中的差异物种为粪壳菌目、子囊菌门和被孢霉属。随着感病程度的增加,中等发病程度中的差异物种为球腔菌属、附球菌属、亚隔孢壳科;链格孢属为严重发病程度样本中的差异物种。

### 3 讨 论

大量研究表明,外部病原物入侵作为主要的选择压力影响植物微生物群落的构建<sup>[22-23]</sup>。目前,花

部微生物对病原菌侵入的响应机制的研究较少,可参照叶际微生物应对病原菌侵入的响应结果进行分析。笔者使用高通量测序技术对不同发病程度的猕猴桃花中的微生物群落结构进行表征,研究结果与柑橘黑点病菌侵入叶际时叶际微生物群落变化规律一致,整体微生物群落的均匀程度显著降低<sup>[24]</sup>。

前期研究表明,植物组织中微生物门水平的相对丰度存在差异,会导致寄主对病原菌的抗性不同<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究结果表明,不同发病程度猕猴桃花样本中的微生物门水平的相对丰度存在显著差异。厚壁菌门可以促进氮素循环帮助寄主吸收营养,还可产生一些代谢产物抑制病原菌的生长<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究结果表明,随感病程度增加,花样本中厚壁菌门的相对丰度下降;推测厚壁菌门的含量显著下降可能与猕猴桃寄主感染溃疡病后抗病能力下降有关,在青枯病病菌侵染番茄和黑胫病病菌侵染烟草过程中观察到相同的现象<sup>[27-28]</sup>。被孢霉门可以分解纤维素和木质素,是碳循环的重要参与者,前期研究中发现健康样本中被孢霉门的相对丰度最高,可能是因为被孢霉门可提高碳源或有机磷的含量,丰富的碳源可以招募一些如放线菌<sup>[29-30]</sup>等益生菌。笔者在本研究中同样发现,在猕猴桃花的健康样本中被孢霉门的相对丰度较高,可能是猕猴桃树对溃疡病抗性较强的原因之一。

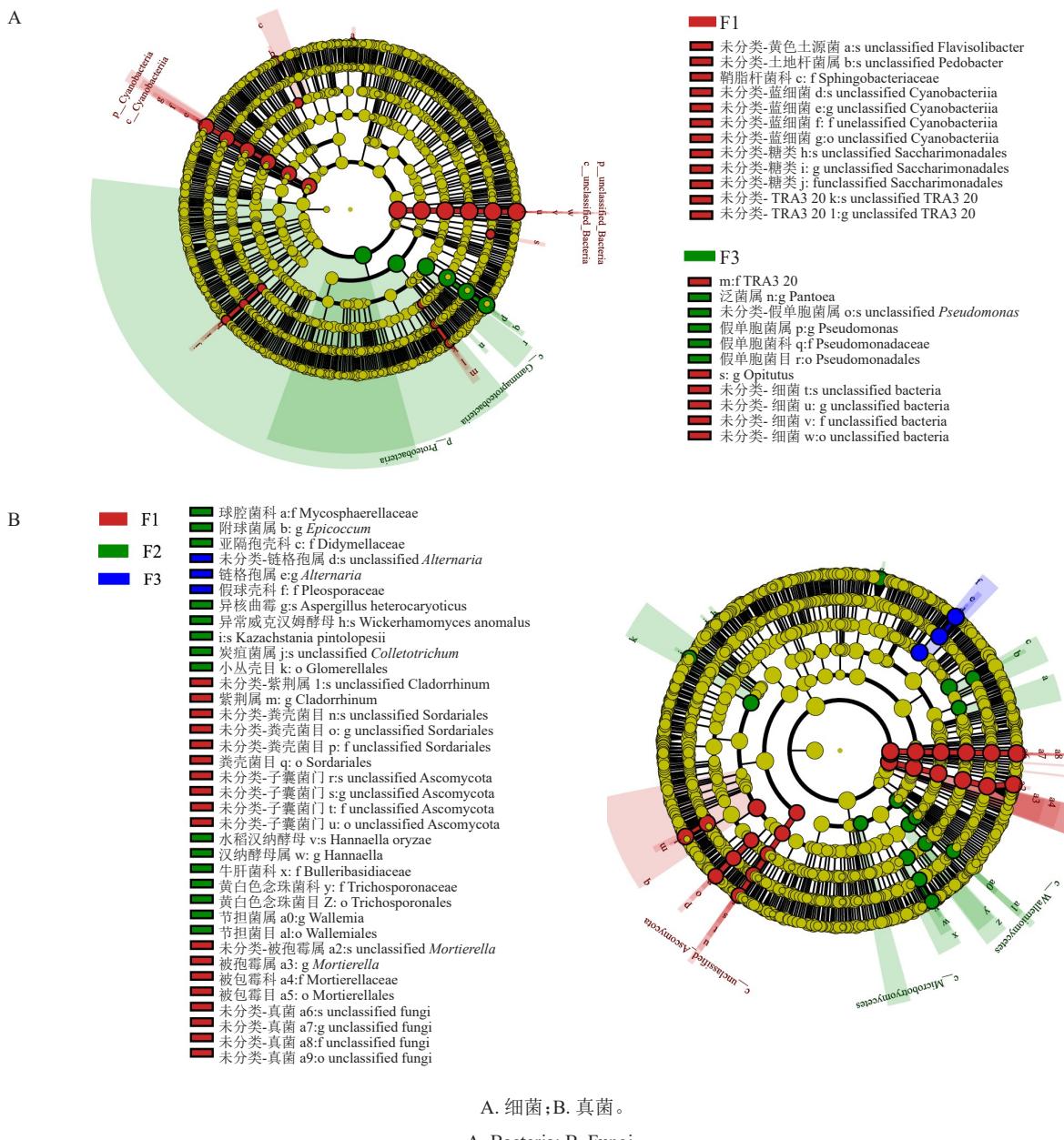


图7 不同发病程度的猕猴桃花组织差异物种 LeFSe 分析

Fig. 7 LeFSe analysis of differential species in kiwifruit flower of different disease degrees

变形菌门中多为病原菌,含量变化可能与发病程度增加直接相关,其中假单胞菌属中包含导致猕猴桃溃疡病的重要病原菌——丁香假单胞菌猕猴桃致病变种。笔者在本研究中发现,猕猴桃花样本中的假单胞菌含量在不同发病程度中存在显著差异,随着感病程度的增加逐渐上升。除了一些致病菌外,该属中多个荧光假单胞菌被报道为植物的有益促生菌,可以通过产生抗生素以及与病原菌争夺营养元素来抑制病原菌的生长<sup>[31-33]</sup>。无论作为病原菌或者益生菌,假单胞菌属均与猕猴桃溃疡病的发生

存在相关性。

真菌中的链格孢属包含大量病原菌,其中链格孢菌也是猕猴桃软腐病的病原菌<sup>[34]</sup>,可以侵染猕猴桃的叶片及花。在本研究中,随着病害程度增加,猕猴桃花中的链格孢属含量显著上升;推测该属侵染后留下的伤口可能有助于溃疡病病菌对猕猴桃植株的侵染,此外该菌可能与溃疡病病菌协同侵染,加重病害的发生<sup>[35]</sup>。被孢霉属可以产生花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, ARA),ARA作为一种不饱和脂肪酸,可以诱导多种植物对病原菌产生防御反应<sup>[36]</sup>。本研

究中被孢霉属在健康样本中显著富集,可能是因为被孢霉属促进养分的吸收,增强了树势,从而提高了对溃疡病菌的抵抗能力。季也蒙毕赤酵母可在植物的伤口处快速定殖,对伤口形成起保护作用,阻碍病原菌侵染,同时还可提高寄主对病原菌抗性相关的酶活性,从而提高病原菌抗性<sup>[37]</sup>。笔者在本研究中同样发现,季也蒙毕赤酵母在健康样本中的含量较高,可能抑制了溃疡病病菌在伤口的附着,从而降低溃疡病的发生。

## 4 结 论

笔者通过高通量测序技术研究了不同溃疡病发病程度下猕猴桃花部的微生物群落,发现溃疡病病菌的入侵改变了猕猴桃花部的微生物群落结构,降低了细菌的多样性,提高了真菌的丰富度。被孢霉属等有益菌在健康样本中富集,假单胞菌属在严重发病程度样本中富集。与健康的样本相比,细菌中变形菌门及真菌中子囊菌门和担子菌门的相对丰度与发病程度呈正相关;被孢菌门、厚壁菌门和蓝细菌门相对丰度与发病程度呈负相关。猕猴桃感染溃疡病后期花可能通过招募有益微生物来抵抗溃疡病病菌的侵染,增强植株抗病性。本研究结果有助于从微生态的角度探明猕猴桃溃疡病的发病机制,此外,研究中发现的一些潜在的益生菌株可为猕猴桃溃疡病的生物防治提供一定的研究方向。

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