

沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌鉴定及其生防菌筛选

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摘要:【目的】明确引起辽宁朝阳市沙棘种植基地沙棘品种雪地黄果实炭疽病的病原菌, 并筛选出具有良好抑制作用的拮抗菌株。【方法】采集具有典型症状的病果, 用组织分离法获得病原菌, 经柯赫氏法则验证其致病性, 依据形态特征和多基因联合法建树对病原菌进行鉴定。采用稀释涂布法将健康沙棘果树根际土壤用无菌水稀释至 10^{-2} 、 10^{-3} 、 10^{-4} 浓度梯度, 进行有益微生物分离。以沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌为靶标菌株, 将有益微生物与病原菌在28℃下平板对峙培养3~7 d, 筛选拮抗菌株, 通过形态学、生理生化特征、16S rDNA和gyrB序列进行菌种鉴定。【结果】通过柯赫氏法则验证、形态观察和分子鉴定, 确定了沙棘果实炭疽病的病原菌为果生刺盘孢菌(*Colletotrichum fructicola*)。共筛选得到拮抗菌株27株, 其中2株生防细菌W32和W22的拮抗效果较强, 对果生刺盘孢菌的平板抑制率分别为66.08%和54.76%, 经鉴定W32为贝莱斯芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus velezensis*), W22为枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)。【结论】引起沙棘果实炭疽病的病原菌为果生刺盘孢菌, 筛选得到2株生防细菌, 为开发沙棘果实炭疽病的生物防治制剂提供了候选菌株资源, 可进一步用于田间防效试验。

关键词: 沙棘; 果实炭疽病; 鉴定; 生防细菌

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Identification of *Colletotrichum fructicola* anthrax pathogens of sea buckthorn fruits and screening of biocontrol bacteria

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Abstract: 【Objective】In 2023, it was found in the planting base of sea buckthorn in Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province that the fruit of sea buckthorn variety Snowy Yellow showed symptoms of anthracnose, and the incidence rate reached more than 20%. The aim of this study was to identify the pathogens causing anthracnose in sea buckthorn fruits, and to screen out the biocontrol bacteria that can effectively inhibit the pathogenic bacteria, in order to provide assistance for prevention and control of anthracnose of sea buckthorn. 【Methods】Diseased fruits with typical symptoms were collected and the pathogenic fungi were obtained by tissue isolation method. After single-spore purification in PDA medium, the pathogenicity of the purified strains was verified by the back-joining method according to Koch's rule. After the strain was cultured on PDA medium for 7 d, the morphology and colour of the colonies were observed and recorded, and the morphology of spores and conidial discs were observed under a light microscope after continue culture for 14 d. The slide with conidia was placed into the incuba-

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tor at 28 °C for 36 h, and then taken out for observation of adherent spores. The six genes of *ITS*, *CAL*, *CHS-1*, *GAPDH*, *TUB2* and *ACT* were amplified by PCR. The PCR amplification was performed under the following conditions: Initial denaturation at 95 °C for 4 min, followed by 35 cycles of 95 °C for 30 s, at the 52 °C (*ITS*, *TUB2*), 58 °C (*CHS-1*, *ACT*), 59 °C (*CAL*, *GAPDH*) annealing for 30 s, and 72 °C extension for 7 min. The sequencing results were compared with the NCBI database, and the phylogenetic tree of the pathogen was constructed by MEGA 7.0. Beneficial microorganisms were isolated from the rhizospheric soil of the healthy sea buckthorn fruit trees using the dilution coating method, and antagonistic bacteria were screened using the plate standoff method with the anthracnose pathogen of the sea buckthorn fruit as the target strain. The screened bacterial strains were inoculated on LB plates by line inoculation, and incubated in an incubator at 28 °C for 24 h to 48 h for observing the morphological characteristics of single colonies, and the physiological and biochemical characteristics were identified using physiological and biochemical reagent strips. The molecular identification was performed by PCR amplification of 16S rDNA and *gyrB* gene sequences of the strains, and a phylogenetic tree of the biocontrol bacteria was constructed using MEGA 7.0 after comparison with the NCBI database. The inoculation of biocontrol strain into protease, cellulase, β -glucanase and chitinase detection plates was carried out to detect if the biocontrol strain produces extracellular enzymes by observing the presence or absence of hyaline rings around the colonies. 【Results】The sea buckthorn fruit anthracnose produced pin-point-sized light brown spots in the middle and lower part of the fruit at the early stage of the disease, and then the spots gradually expanded into dark brown sunken round or elliptic spots, the size of the spot was usually about 5 mm, with whorls of small black spots in the center of the spots. A total of 14 representative strains were isolated and purified from sea buckthorn diseased fruits. The strain CY-8, identified as the causal agent, induced symptoms similar to the initial field observations 5 d post-inoculation. Through morphological observation, the colony was round, the front part of the aerial mycelium was tomentose, the middle part was grey-green mycelium, the edge mycelium was greyish-white, the conidium was colourless and transparent, unicellular, ellipsoidal or subellipsoid, the conidium germination produced brown appressoria in the form of horseshoe, the bristles were dark brown, and the acervulus were ellipsoidal. Combined with molecular identification, it was determined that the pathogen of sea buckthorn fruit anthracnose was *Colletotrichum fructicola*. Two strains of biocontrol bacteria, W32 and W22, with strong antagonistic effects, were obtained through screening, and the plate inhibition rates against *C. fructicola* were 66.08% and 54.76%, respectively. The inhibition rates were calculated from three independent replicates, with standard deviations of $\pm 0.60\%$ and $\pm 1.19\%$, respectively. According to the morphological characteristics, the strain W22 colonies were milky white, flattened, irregular in morphology, with rough and opaque surface, crumpled, Gram-positive, and rod-shaped. The strain W32 colonies were yellowish and opaque, with untidy edges, moist and slightly elevated surface, with slightly sticky texture, Gram-stained positive, and rod-shaped, and the results of molecular and biological identification showed that the strain W32 was *Bacillus velezensis*, the strain W22 was *B. subtilis*. Both strains of biocontrol bacteria were able to produce protease and β -glucanase, and neither was able to produce cellulase or chitinase. 【Conclusion】The pathogen causing anthracnose on the sea buckthorn fruits in Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province, was identified as *C. fructicola*, and two strains of biocontrol bacterial strains, both belonging to the *Bacillus* spp., were screened out from the soil with good control effects. It was assumed that the preventive bacterial strains could degrade the cell wall of the pathogenic bacteria through the production of extracellular enzymes such as protease and β -glucanase, thus exerting preventive effects. This study would provide a basis for field identification of anthracnose on

sea buckthorn fruits, and provide new strain resources with application potential for biological control of the disease.

Key words: Sea buckthorn; Fruit anthracnose; Identification; Biocontrol bacteria

沙棘(*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.)属于胡颓子科(Elaeagnaceae)沙棘属(*Hippophae*)的一种多年生落叶灌木,原产于欧洲和亚洲^[1-2],目前在中国西藏、青海、新疆、陕西、内蒙古、河北、甘肃、宁夏等多个省区都有分布^[3]。沙棘能够适应贫瘠的土壤和恶劣的生长环境,具有较高的生态价值,在中国西北、东北、华北地区发挥着防止土壤侵蚀、改善土壤性质、治理生态环境和荒山造林绿化等重要作用^[4-5]。不仅如此,沙棘也是一种经济树种,具有极高的营养价值和独特的药用价值^[6]。沙棘浆果和叶子含有丰富的营养物质和多种活性成分,如维生素、类胡萝卜素、多酚、类黄酮、脂肪酸和植物甾醇等^[7]。沙棘果味道微酸,具有开胃的功效,在食品工业中具有很大的潜力,既可以鲜食,也可加工食用,目前多被开发为具有保健功能的饮品^[8]。沙棘提取物具有抗氧化、抗癌、抗高血脂、抗炎、抗菌、抗病毒、改善皮肤病、保护神经和保护肝脏等多种保健作用^[9]。沙棘在癌症、心血管疾病、胃溃疡的治疗和肝脏保护方面也有着很好的应用^[10-11]。沙棘种植业受到病虫害的严重威胁,国内外对发生在沙棘叶部和根茎部位的病虫害报道较多,如沙棘枯萎病(*Fusarium* spp.)^[12]、沙棘叶枯病(*Rhynchosporium hippophaes*)、沙棘根腐病(*Rhizoctonia solani*)^[13]和沙棘木蠹蛾^[14]等。针对沙棘果实病虫害的研究目前多集中于沙棘果实虫害,如沙棘绕实蝇(*Rhagoletis batava obseuriosa*)^[15],对沙棘果实发生的病害报道极为有限。然而,随着沙棘种植规模的扩大,其果实病害的潜在威胁逐渐显现。2023年辽宁省朝阳市沙棘种植基地雪地黄品种的果实炭疽病发病率高达20%。

炭疽病是一种传播迅速且种类繁多的常见植物病害,由炭疽菌属(*Colletotrichum*)真菌引起,在世界范围内可侵染多种农林作物,能够侵染叶片、枝条、花和果实等部位,是世界上十大植物病害之一^[16]。2023年6月在辽宁省朝阳市沙棘种植基地调查发现,沙棘品种雪地黄果实出现疑似炭疽病的症状,病果出现凹陷的圆形或椭圆形病斑,中心具有点状物构成的轮纹。尽管炭疽病在其他经济作物中已被广泛研究^[17],如在浆果类作物中,炭疽病已对蓝莓

(*Vaccinium* spp.)^[18]和柑橘(*Citrus* spp.)^[19]造成严重的经济损失,但沙棘果实炭疽病的病原鉴定、致病机制及生防策略仍未见系统报道,严重限制了该病害的有效防控。笔者通过病原菌致病性验证、形态学和分子生物学鉴定,明确辽宁朝阳市沙棘基地的沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌种类,同时从沙棘根际土壤中分离具有较强拮抗病原菌活性的菌株并进行鉴定,以期为该病害的诊断及生防菌剂的开发与应用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试植物样品:2023年6月在辽宁省朝阳市沙棘种植基地采集雪地黄的具有典型症状的病果和健康的果实,分别采集20个15~30 cm两种果实的结果枝条,置于便携式冰箱内带回实验室备用。

供试土壤样品:从辽宁省朝阳市沙棘种植基地挑选5株树龄为4~5年生的雪地黄品种的健康沙棘果树,在其根部采集0~20 cm深的土壤,过筛去除杂质备用。

供试培养基:马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(potato dextrose agar, PDA)培养基:马铃薯200 g、葡萄糖20 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL;马铃薯葡萄糖肉汤(potato dextrose broth, PDB)培养基:马铃薯200 g、葡萄糖20 g、蒸馏水1000 mL;LB(Luria-Bertani)液体培养基:酵母提取物5 g、胰蛋白胨10 g、氯化钠10 g、蒸馏水1000 mL;LB(Luria-Bertani)固体培养基:酵母提取物5 g、胰蛋白胨10 g、氯化钠10 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL;蛋白酶(proteinase agar, PA)培养基:脱脂牛奶20 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL^[20];纤维素酶(cellulase agar, CA)培养基:羧甲基纤维素钠10 g、酵母粉6 g、胰蛋白胨10 g、磷酸氢二钾1 g、氯化钠5 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL; β -葡聚糖酶(β -glucanase)培养基:酵母粉5 g、刚果红0.4 g、胰蛋白胨10 g、氯化钠5 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL^[21];几丁质酶(chitinase)培养基:壳聚糖5 g、蛋白胨2 g、磷酸氢二钾0.5 g、七水硫酸镁0.3 g、琼脂15 g、蒸馏水1000 mL。

1.2 沙棘果实炭疽病原菌的分离及鉴定

1.2.1 病原菌的分离纯化及致病性验证 病原菌的分离采用常规组织分离法,挑选 30 个具有明显病斑的沙棘果实,在超净工作台中,先用 75%乙醇处理 30 s,再用 1%次氯酸钠溶液消毒 10 s,用无菌水清洗 3 次,最后用无菌滤纸吸干水分,在病健交界处用无菌刀片切取大小约为 3 mm × 3 mm 组织块,接种至 PDA 培养基中央,25 °C 恒温培养 5 d,待长出菌丝后在新的培养基上进行单孢纯化,将纯化后的菌株接种于 PDA 斜面,保存在 4 °C 条件下备用。

依据柯赫氏法则,采用回接法对已纯化的菌株进行致病性测定。挑选健康且大小均一的沙棘果实,在 75%乙醇中进行表面消毒后用无菌水冲洗 3 次,待其晾干后置于铺有湿润滤纸的培养皿内备用。将分离纯化得到的菌株于 PDA 培养基上 28 °C 培养 7 d,用无菌水冲洗菌丝,配成孢子浓度约为 1 × 10⁶ 个·mL⁻¹ 的悬浮液,用无菌接种针蘸取孢子悬浮液后用针刺法在健康果实上进行接种,每个处理接种 6 个健康的沙棘果实,3 次重复,接种清水作为对照;置于 28 °C 恒温培养箱中保湿培养,5 d 后观察发病情况,记录结果,并对发病的沙棘果实重新进行组织分离和单孢纯化。

1.2.2 病原菌形态学鉴定 将纯化后的病原菌接种于 PDA 培养基中央,置于 28 °C 恒温培养箱中培养 7 d 后取出,观察、记录菌落的形态和颜色,继续培养至 14 d 后挑取少量菌丝于载玻片上,滴加 1 滴蒸馏水,采用 Eclipse Ci-L 光学显微镜(日本东京,尼康)放大 200~400 倍观察孢子和分生孢子盘的形态特征,并将有分生孢子的载玻片放入培养箱 28 °C 保湿培养 36 h 后取出,观察附着孢。

1.2.3 病原菌分子生物学鉴定 在培养 7 d 的菌落边缘挑取菌饼于 PDB 培养基中培养 4 d,灭菌纱布过滤菌丝,放入烘箱烘干后在液氮中研磨得到 20 mg 粉末,采用真菌基因组快速抽提试剂盒提取病原菌 DNA,对炭疽菌的 *ITS*(内转录间隔区)、*CAL*(钙调蛋白基因)、*CHS-1*(几丁质合成酶基因)、*GAPDH*(3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶基因)、*TUB2*(β-微管蛋白基因)和 *ACT*(肌动蛋白基因)6 个基因进行扩增。扩增的相关基因及对应的引物名称和序列^[23]如表 1 所示。PCR 扩增体系为(50 μL):2 × *Taq* PCR Master Mix 25 μL,DNA 模板 2 μL,上下游引物各 1 μL,ddH₂O 21 μL。PCR 扩增程序:95 °C 预变性 4 min;95 °C 变

表 1 基因及引物序列

Table 1 Genes and primer sequences		
基因 Gene	引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')
<i>ITS</i>	ITS1	TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG
	ITS4	TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC
<i>CAL</i>	CL1C	GAATTCAAGGAGGCCCTTCTC
	CL2C	CTTCTGCATCATGAGCTGGAC
<i>ACT</i>	ACT-512F	ATGTGCAAGGCCGGTTTCGC
	ACT-783R	TACGAGTCCTTCTGGCCCAT
<i>TUB2</i>	T1	AACATGCGTGAGATTGTAAGT
	Bt2b	ACCCTCAGTGTAGTGACCCTTGGC
<i>CHS-1</i>	CHS-79F	TGGGGCAAGGATGCTTGGGAAGAAG
	CHS-345R	TGGAAGAACCATCTGTGAGAGTTG
<i>GAPDH</i>	GDF	GCCGTCACGACCCCTTCATTGA
	GDR	GGGTGGAGTCGTACTIONGAGCATGT

性 30 s,各自退火温度下退火 30 s,72 °C 延伸 45 s,重复 35 个循环;72 °C 延伸 7 min。退火温度分别为 52、59、58、59、52、58 °C^[23]。每次反应均以 ddH₂O 代替模板 DNA 的反应体系作为阴性对照。PCR 产物在 1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳上检测,得到目的片段后送至生工(上海)生物工程有限公司测序。将测序结果使用 NCBI 进行 BLAST 比对分析,在 GenBank 中下载同时含有这 6 个基因序列的同源性较高的菌株及炭疽菌属不同种的菌株和模式菌株序列(表 2),按 *ITS*、*CAL*、*CHS-1*、*GAPDH*、*TUB2*、*ACT* 顺序首尾拼接后导入到 MEGA 7.0 软件,用手工校正后选择最大似然法(maximum likelihood,ML)、自展值(bootstrap)为 1000,构建多基因联合病原菌的系统发育树并进行分析。

1.3 沙棘果实炭疽病生防细菌的筛选及鉴定

1.3.1 菌株的分离纯化 称取 1 g 土壤装入有 50 mL 无菌水的三角瓶,在 28 °C、180 r min⁻¹ 摇床上振荡 30 min,使之充分悬浮,然后用无菌去离子水将土壤悬液稀释至 10⁻²、10⁻³、10⁻⁴;每个浓度各吸取 30 μL 至 PDA 平板中央,用涂布棒涂匀,3 次重复;将涂好的平板倒置于 28 °C 恒温箱中培养 2 d。挑取形态、颜色不同的菌落划线培养单菌落,纯化保存备用。

1.3.2 拮抗菌株的筛选 平板初筛:用打孔器沿病原菌菌落的边缘打取 6 mm 菌饼转接于 PDA 平板中央,分别吸取 2 μL 菌液点接到菌饼上、下、左、右约 2.5 cm 处,倒置于 28 °C 培养^[24];初步筛选对病原菌有拮抗效果的菌株并保存。平板复筛:选取经初筛保存的菌株进一步验证其拮抗效果,采用平板对峙

表 2 用于多基因联合构建系统发育分析的代表性菌株基因登录号

Table 2 Gene accession numbers of representative strains for multi-gene phylogenetic analysis

炭疽菌种类 Colletotrichum species	菌株号 Strain No.	GenBank 登录号 GenBank accession number					
		ITS	CAL	CHS-1	GAPDH	TUB2	ACT
果生刺盘孢菌 <i>C. fructicola</i>	ICMP18581	JX010165	JX009676	JX009866	JX010033	JX010405	JX009501
暹罗炭疽菌 <i>C. siamense</i>	ICMP18578	JX010171	JX009714	JX009865	JX009924	JX010404	JX009518
香蕉炭疽菌 <i>C. musae</i>	CBS116870	JX010146	JX009742	JX009896	JX010050	JX010413	JX009433
亚洲炭疽菌 <i>C. asianum</i>	ICMP18580	FJ972612	JX009727	JX009867	JX010053	JX010406	JX009584
埃斯钦诺梅刺盘孢 <i>C. aesclynomenes</i>	ICMP17673	JX010176	JX009721	JX009799	JX009930	JX010392	JX009483
胶孢刺盘孢菌 <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	ICMP17821	JX010152	JX009731	JX009818	JX010056	JX010445	JX009531
果生刺盘孢菌 <i>C. fructicola</i>	ICMP18120	JX010182	JX009670	JX009844	JX010041	JX010401	JX009436
隐秘刺盘孢菌 <i>C. aenigma</i>	ICMP18686	JX010243	JX009684	JX009789	JX009913	JX010390	JX009519
热带炭疽菌 <i>C. tropicale</i>	CBS124949	JX010264	JX009719	JX009870	JX010007	JX010407	JX009489
昆士兰炭疽菌 <i>C. queenslandicum</i>	ICMP1778	JX010276	JX009691	JX009899	JX009934	JX010414	JX009447
<i>C. salsoiae</i>	ICMP19051	JX010242	JX009696	JX009863	JX009916	JX010403	JX009562
非橡胶树炭疽菌 <i>C. alatae</i>	ICMP17919	JX010190	JX009738	JX009837	JX009990	JX010383	JX009471
哈锐炭疽菌 <i>C. horii</i>	ICMP12942	GQ329687	JX009603	JX009748	JX010001	JX010375	JX009533
<i>C. xanthorrhoeae</i>	ICMP197903	JX010261	JX009653	JX009823	JX009927	JX010448	JX009478
<i>C. aotearoa</i>	ICMP18533	JX01097	JX009624	JX009726	JX010026	JX010416	JX009522
<i>C. cordylinicola</i>	ICMP18579	JX010226	JX009651	JX009864	JX009975	JX010440	HM470235
<i>C. psidii</i>	CBS145.29	JX010219	JX009743	JX009901	JX009967	JX010443	JX009515
卡哈瓦炭疽菌 <i>C. kahawae</i>	ICMP17811	JX010233	JX009641	JX009817	JX010131	JX010430	JX009555
<i>C. ti</i>	ICMP5285	JX010267	JX009650	JX009897	JX009910	JX010441	JX009533
<i>C. clidemiae</i>	ICMP18706	JX010224	JX009639	JX009777	JX009909	JX010439	JX009476
可可炭疽菌 <i>C. theobromicola</i>	CBS124945	JX010294	JX009591	JX009869	JX010006	JX010447	JX009444

法,将PDA平板上培养7 d的沙棘果实炭疽病菌饼(6 mm)置于PDA平板中央,在距离菌饼中心2.5 cm对称划线接种待测菌株,以只接菌饼的平板为对照组,每个处理3次重复,倒置于28℃恒温培养箱中培养3~7 d,观察并测量有明显抑菌带的菌落直径,并计算抑菌率。抑菌率/%=(对照菌落生长直径-处理菌落生长直径)/对照菌落生长直径×100。

1.3.3 生防菌株形态观察及生理生化鉴定 将筛选出的菌株在LB平板上划线接种,在28℃培养箱中培养24~48 h,参照《伯杰细菌鉴定手册》和《常见细菌系统鉴定手册》的方法观察单个菌落的形态、大小、颜色、干湿、透明度及表面光滑或粗糙度等。对拮抗菌进行革兰氏染色,并分别对明胶液化、D-木糖、L-阿拉伯糖、D-甘露醇、淀粉水解、柠檬酸盐、V-P反应、丙酸盐、pH 5.7生长、硝酸盐还原及7% NaCl生长等生理生化特征进行测定。

1.3.4 生防菌株分子生物学鉴定 将菌株在28℃,180 r·min⁻¹摇床上振荡培养22 h,采用细菌基因组快速抽提试剂盒提取菌株的总DNA。对菌株16S rDNA和gyrB基因序列进行PCR扩增,引物分别为

27F:5'-AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG-3'和1492R:5'-GGTTACCTTGTTACGACTT-3'; gyrBF:5'-GAA-GTCATCATGACCGTTCTGCAYGCNNGGNGNA-ARTTYGA-3'和gyrBR:5'-AGCAGGGTACGGATGT-GCGAGCCRTCACRTCNCRCTCNGTCAT- 3' [25]。

PCR扩增体系为(50 μL):2×Taq PCR Master Mix 25 μL,DNA模板2 μL,上下游引物各1 μL,dd H₂O 21 μL。PCR扩增程序:95℃预变性4 min;98℃变性10 s,54℃退火1 min,72℃延伸2 min,重复30个循环;72℃延伸8 min。将扩增产物进行1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,得到目的片段后送至生工(上海)生物工程有限公司测序。将基因测序结果在NCBI通过BLAST与已有的细菌16S rDNA和gyrB序列进行比对分析,获得相似性较高的序列信息,通过MEGA 7.0软件对生防菌株构建系统发育进化树。

1.3.5 生防菌株产胞外酶活性测定 吸取在LB液体培养基中过夜培养的拮抗菌株10 μL分别接种至蛋白酶、纤维素酶、β-葡聚糖酶和几丁质酶检测平板中央的无菌滤纸片上,28℃培养3 d后,观察菌落周围有无透明圈。

1.4 数据处理

将试验所得数据采用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行正态性检验和方差齐性检验。采用单因素方差分析 (one way-ANOVA) 进行差异显著性检验, $P < 0.05$ 为显著差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌的分离及鉴定

2.1.1 病原菌的分离及致病性验证 沙棘果实炭疽病于6月末开始发病,发病初期果实的中下部产生针尖大小的淡褐色斑点(图1-A),后期病斑逐渐扩大成深褐色凹陷圆形或椭圆形,大小通常为5 mm左右,病斑中心出现轮纹状小黑点(图1-B)。从沙棘病果共分离纯化得到14株具有代表性的菌株,其中,菌株CY-8离体接种健康果实5 d后,接种部位出现针尖大小的淡褐色斑点(图1-C),与田间初期发病症状相似,而对照未见明显病斑(图1-D)。2024年7月25日在田间活体接种菌株CY-8 20 d后,沙棘果实出现明显的褐色病斑(图1-E),而接种清水的对照果实并未发病(图1-F)。根据柯赫氏法则对接种后的发病果实进行分离并观察,菌落、孢子形态等与菌株CY-8一致,表明菌株CY-8是引起沙棘果实炭疽病的病原菌。

2.1.2 病原菌形态学鉴定 菌株CY-8在PDA培养基上培养7 d后,菌落圆形,正面为气生菌丝绒毛状,中间部分为灰绿色菌丝,边缘菌丝为灰白色(图2-A),部分产生橘色分生孢子堆,反面中心灰绿色,边缘白色(图2-B)。分生孢子无色透明,单胞,椭圆形或近椭圆形,一端钝圆,另一端钝圆或稍尖,大小为 $(4.42 \sim 6.32) \mu\text{m} \times (9.71 \sim 14.66) \mu\text{m}$ (图2-C),分生孢子萌发产生褐色附着孢,呈马蹄形(图2-D),有刚毛,刚毛暗褐色(图2-E),分生孢子盘椭圆状,四周散生大量分生孢子(图2-F)。结合《真菌鉴定手册》,初步确定菌株CY-8与炭疽菌属(*Colletotrichum*)真菌形态相似。

2.1.3 病原菌分子生物学鉴定 以菌株CY-8的DNA为模板,对其*ITS*、*GAPDH*、*CHS-1*、*CAL*、*TUB2*和*ACT* 6个基因进行扩增后测序,得到的基因序列长度分别为510、230、272、672、719和242 bp。将获得的基因序列提交至GenBank数据库并获得序列号分别为PP 907782、PP 971647、PP 965707、PP 965705、PP 965703和PP 922179。在NCBI数据库



A. 发病初期; B. 发病后期; C. 离体接种菌株 CY-8 第 5 天症状; D. 离体接种清水对照; E. 田间果实接种菌株 CY-8 第 20 天症状; F. 田间接种清水对照。

A. Early stage of diseases occurrence; B. Late stage of diseases occurrence; C. Symptoms on the 5th day of inoculation with strain CY-8 in vitro; D. Inoculation with clear water in vitro control; E. Symptoms in field fruit inoculated with strain CY-8 at 20th day; F. Field inoculation in water control.

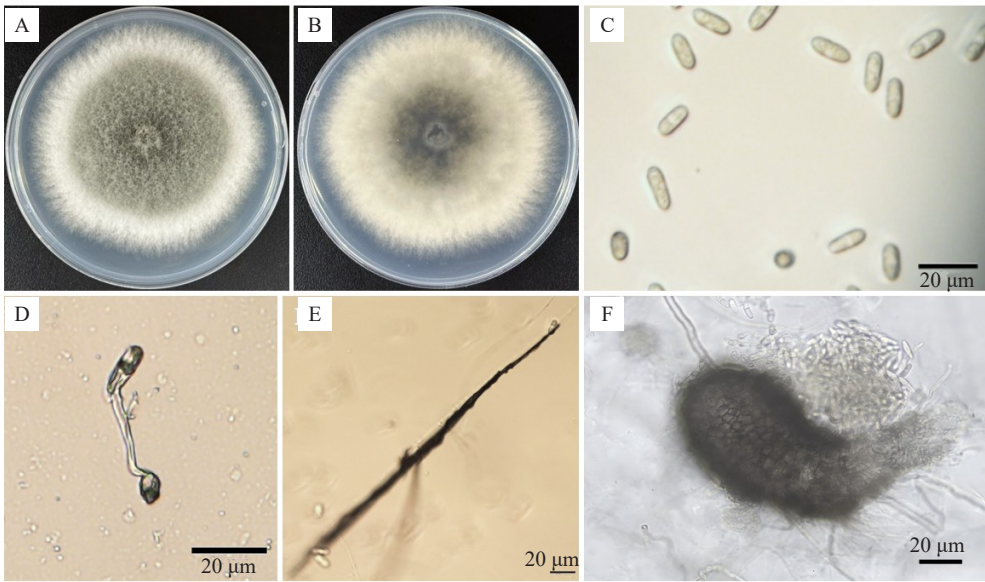
图1 沙棘果实炭疽病田间发病症状和柯赫氏法则验证

Fig. 1 Field symptoms of sea-buckthorn anthracnose and verification of Koch's rule

进行BLAST比对,以*C. horii*为外群,基于最大似然法(ML)对CY-8使用MEGA 7.0构建多基因系统发育树(图3),发现菌株CY-8以96%的置信值与*Colletotrichum fructicola*的序列聚在一支。结合形态学特征,将分离得到的CY-8病原菌鉴定为果生刺盘孢菌(*C. fructicola*)。

2.2 沙棘果实炭疽病生防菌株的筛选及鉴定

2.2.1 生防菌株的筛选 从沙棘根际土壤中共分离出27株有拮抗作用的菌株。将分离出的拮抗菌采用平板对峙法在28℃培养5 d,进行3次重复,以菌



A, B. 菌株 CY-8 在 PDA 平板上 7 d 后的菌落正面和反面; C. 分生孢子; D. 附着孢; E. 刚毛; F. 分生孢子盘。比例尺=20 μm。
A, B. Front and reverse sides of strain CY-8 colony on PDA plate for 7 days; C. Conidia; D. Appressoria; E. Bristle; F. Acervulus. Bar=20 μm.

图 2 菌株 CY-8 的形态特征

Fig. 2 Morphological characteristics of strain CY-8

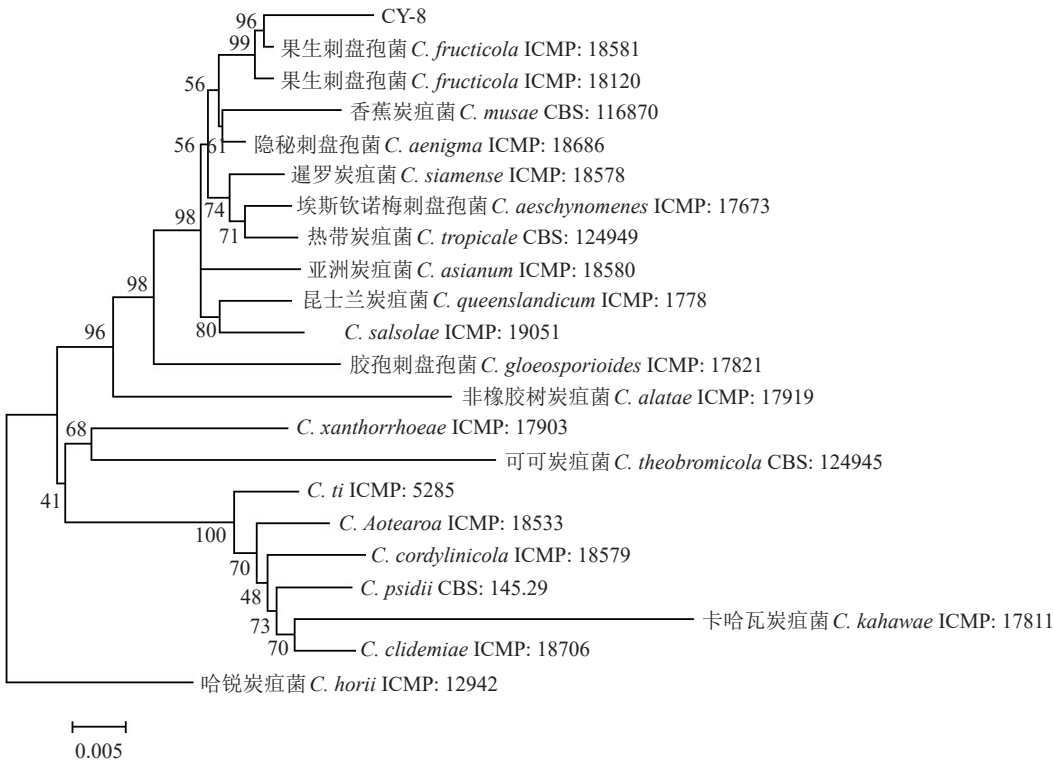
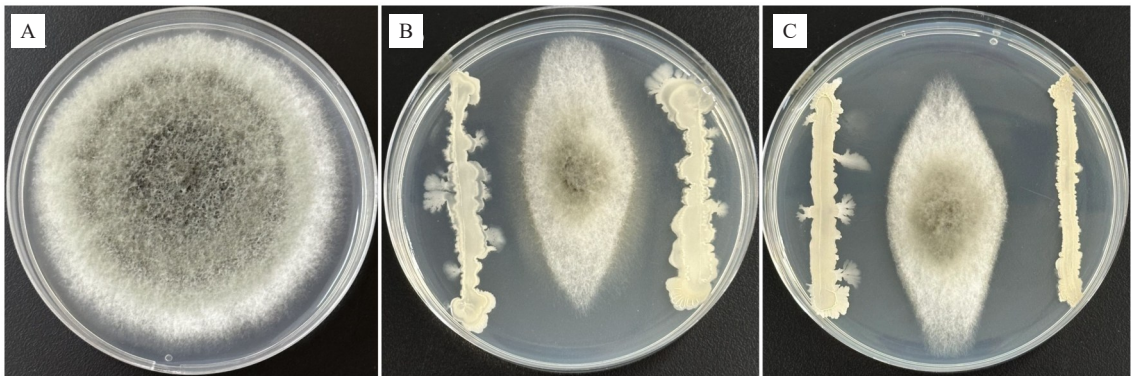


图 3 基于 *CAL*、*CHS-1*、*GAPDH*、*ITS*、*TUB2* 和 *ACT* 基因序列联合构建的系统发育树

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree constructed based on *CAL*, *CHS-1*, *GAPDH*, *ITS*, *TUB2* and *ACT* gene sequences

株抑菌率≥50%为筛选标准。复筛结果表明,仅有菌株 W32、W22 满足筛选条件,对沙棘果实炭疽病的拮抗效果较好,抑菌率分别为 66.08%和 54.76%(图 4)。

2.2.2 生防菌株形态学鉴定及生理生化特征 在 LB 固体培养基上划线培养 1~2 d 后,菌株 W22 菌落乳白色,扁平,形态不规则,表面粗糙不透明,有皱缩,革兰氏呈阳性,菌体呈杆状;菌株 W32 菌落淡黄



A. 对照组;B. 菌株 W22;C. 菌株 W32。
A. CK; B. Strain W22; C. Strain W32.

图 4 生防菌株对沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌的抑制作用

Fig. 4 Inhibition effect of biocontrol strains on *C. fructicola*

色不透明,边缘不整齐,表面湿润、微隆起,质地微黏,革兰氏染色为阳性,菌体呈杆状(图 5)。菌株 W22 和菌株 W32 的生理生化特征见表 3,符合枯草芽孢杆菌和贝莱斯芽孢杆菌的生理生化特征。

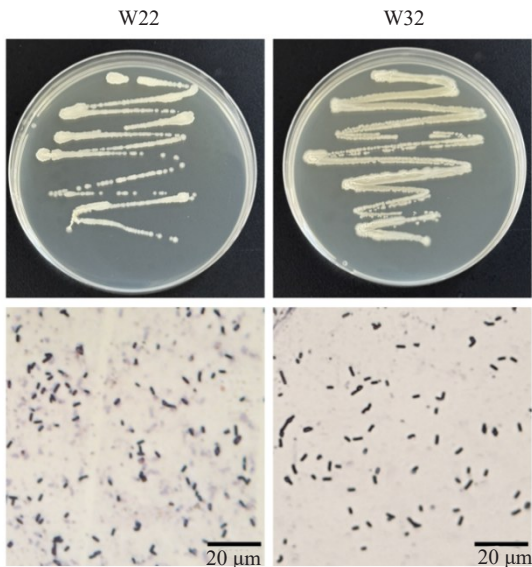


图 5 生防细菌的形态特征

Fig. 5 Morphological characteristics of biocontrol bacteria

2.2.3 生防菌株的分子生物学鉴定 扩增测序得到菌株 W22 和 W32 的 16S rDNA 基因长度分别为 1420 和 1431 bp,将获得的基因序列提交至 GenBank 数据库并获得序列号分别为 PP911599、PP 911600;扩增测序得到菌株 W22 和 W32 的 *gyrB* 基因长度分别为 1189 和 1187 bp。经 GenBank 数据库同源分析后,下载相似度较高的相关菌株序列并构建 16S rDNA 系统发育树(图 6)和 *gyrB* 系统发育树(图

表 3 2 种菌株的生理生化特性

Table 3 Physiological and biochemical characteristics of two strains

测试项目 Test item	W22	W32
V-P 反应 V-P reaction	+	+
柠檬酸盐 Citrate	+	+
丙酸盐 Propionate	-	-
D-木糖 D-xylose	+	+
L-阿拉伯糖 L-Arabinose	+	+
D-甘露醇 D-mannitol	-	+
明胶液化 Gelatin liquefaction	+	+
7% NaCl 生长 7% NaCl growth	+	-
pH 5.7 生长 pH 5.7 growth	-	-
硝酸盐还原 Nitrate reduction	+	+
淀粉水解 Amylohydrolysis	+	+

注: + 表示为阳性; - 表示为阴性。

Note: + indicated that the result was positive; - indicated that the result was negative.

7)。结果表明,菌株 W22 与 *Bacillus subtilis* 的多个已知菌株序列聚类为一个独立分支,表明菌株 W22 属于枯草芽孢杆菌(*B. subtilis*);菌株 W32 与 *Bacillus velezensis* 的多个已知菌株序列聚类为一个独立分支,表明菌株 W32 属于贝莱斯芽孢杆菌(*B. velezensis*)。

2.2.4 生防菌株产胞外酶活性测定 仅有蛋白酶和 β -葡聚糖酶检测平板中央出现透明圈(图 8),说明 W22 和 W32 这 2 株拮抗细菌均能产蛋白酶和 β -葡聚糖酶,但均不能产纤维素酶和几丁质酶。

3 讨 论

炭疽病是一种沙棘果实的新病害,严重影响了

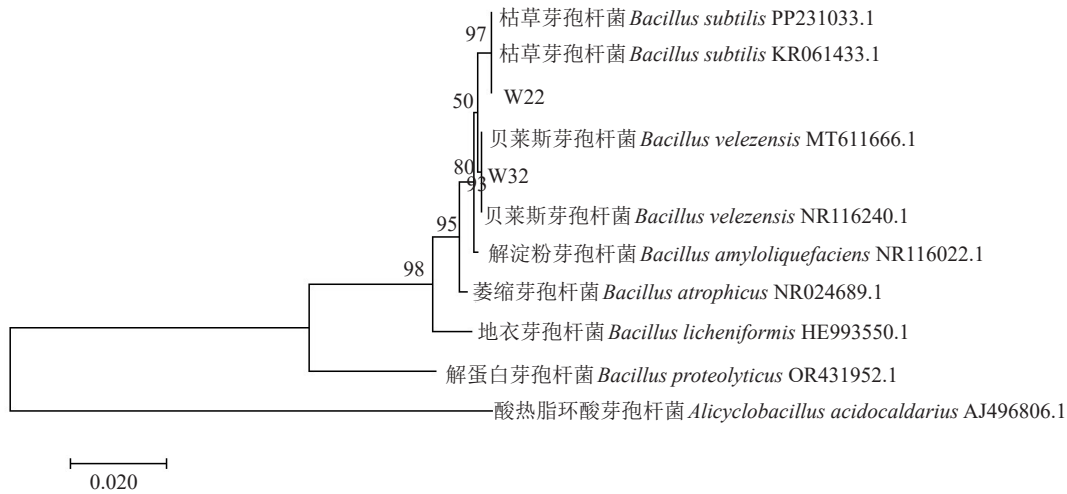


图 6 生防菌株的 16S rDNA 序列系统发育树

Fig. 6 16S rDNA sequence phylogenetic tree of biocontrol strains

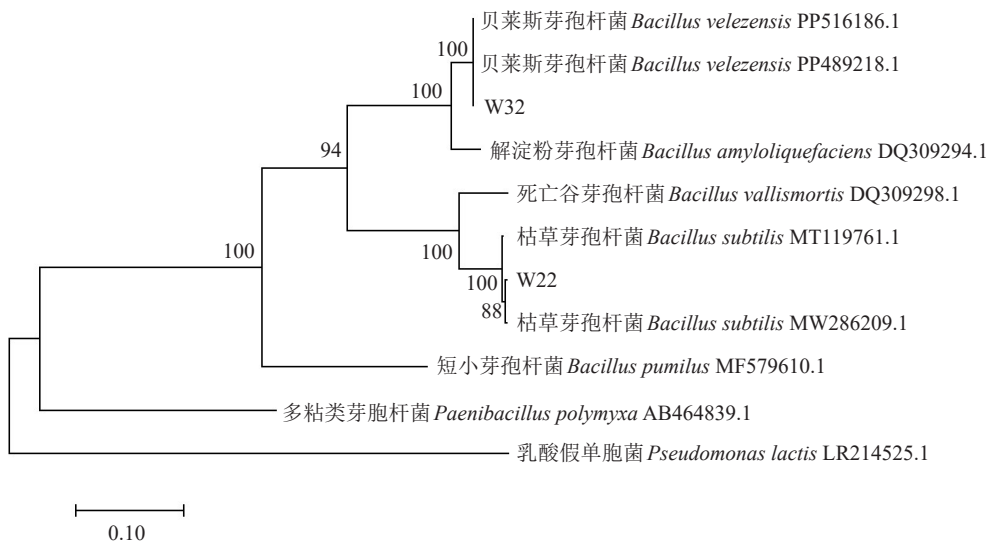


图 7 生防菌株的 *gyrB* 序列系统发育树

Fig. 7 *gyrB* sequence phylogenetic tree of biocontrol strains

沙棘的产量和品质。笔者通过对致病菌株进行分离和鉴定,确定了引起辽宁朝阳地区沙棘果实炭疽病的病原菌为果生刺盘孢菌(*C. fructicola*),属于子囊菌门(Ascomycota)盘菌亚门(Pezizomycotina)粪壳菌纲(Sordariomycetes)肉座菌目(Hypocreales)刺盘孢属(*Colletotrichum*)的真菌。该病原菌寄主广泛,最初是从咖啡浆果中发现的,可以侵染多种经济作物的果实,如草莓^[26]、梨^[27]、莲雾^[28]、甜柿^[29],但在沙棘果实上是首次报道。果生刺盘孢菌也可侵染植物的叶片,是油茶炭疽病的优势致病菌,在中国 6 个油茶产区通过侵染油茶叶片造成危害^[30]。Yan 等^[31]首次

报道了由果生刺盘孢菌引起的木荷叶片炭疽病,感病率超过 30%。

有关炭疽病的防治,生产上以化学药剂防治为主,如戊唑醇、啞菌酯等^[32]。频繁使用化学药剂易产生耐药性,为防治病害带来难度,产生的农药污染也对环境造成了影响。农药的残留使食品安全受到越来越多的关注,因此制定绿色生物防控措施对防治果实类病害具有重要意义。生防细菌是一种有效的绿色防控手段,芽孢杆菌作为微生物优势种群,其防病促生功能和抗逆能力较强^[33]。利用芽孢杆菌属菌株防治炭疽病已有不少相关报道。徐伟芳等^[34]研究

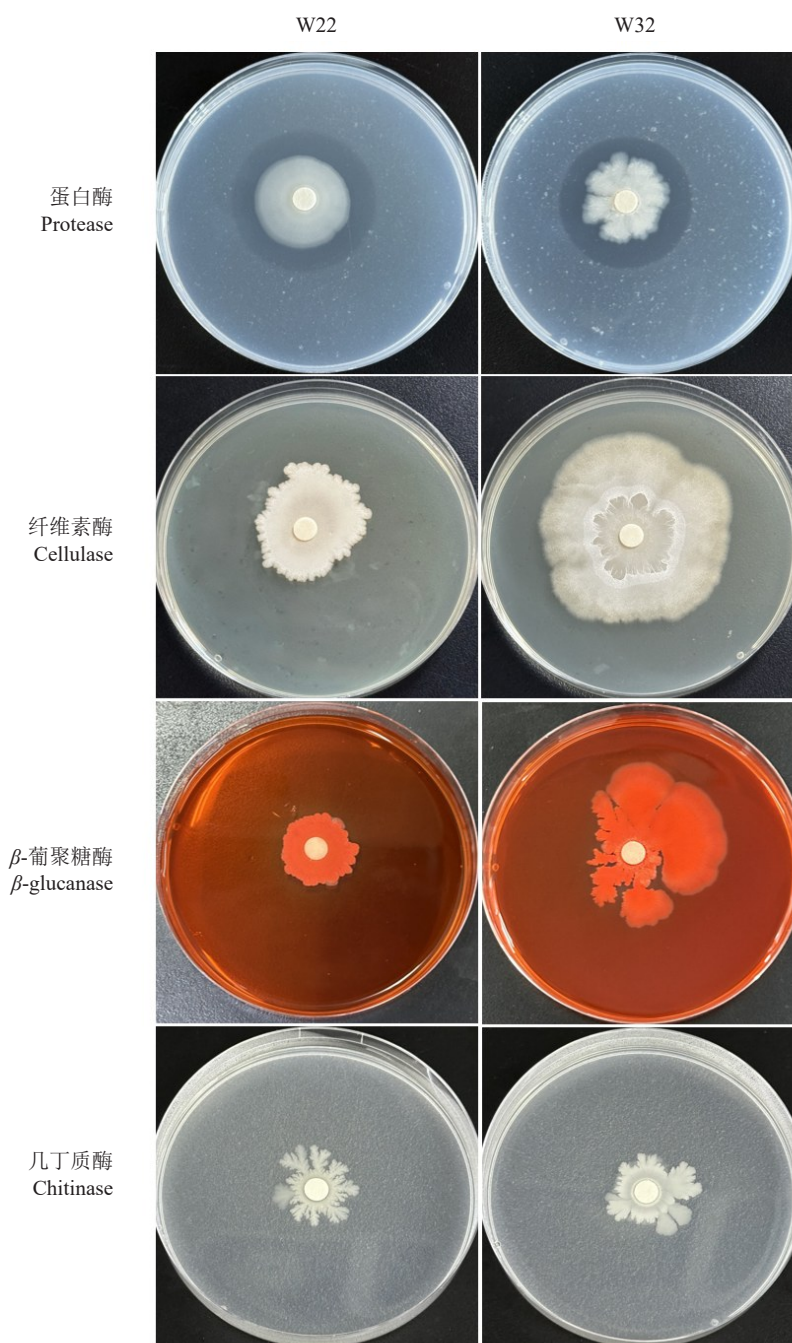


图8 2株生防菌株产胞外酶活性检测

Fig. 8 Detection of extracellular enzyme activity produced by two biocontrol strains

发现,解淀粉芽孢杆菌HX0037菌株对4种瓜果炭疽病菌均有不同程度的抑菌效果,对枯萎炭疽病菌的抑菌效果最好,可达57.59%。李红莉等^[35]从茶树根际土壤中分离得到一株贝莱斯芽孢杆菌,对茶树炭疽菌菌丝生长抑制率达到71.5%,经过该菌株处理的炭疽菌菌丝出现畸形、增粗、断裂等现象,孢子萌发率降低,并且它能够分泌 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶、蛋白酶、纤维素酶等胞外水解酶。笔者通过平板对峙法,

从沙棘根际土壤中筛选生防菌株,试验筛得抑制果生刺盘孢菌拮抗效果较强的菌株,分别是W32和W22,抑菌率分别为66.08%和54.76%。结合菌株形态特征、生理生化特征及16S rDNA、*gyrB*基因系统发育树分析,将菌株W32鉴定为贝莱斯芽孢杆菌(*B. velezensis*),菌株W22鉴定为枯草芽孢杆菌(*B. subtilis*)。

芽孢杆菌通过产生一些具有抗菌特性的代谢物

质发挥拮抗作用,如非核糖体途径产生的脂肽类物质表面活性素(surfactin)、伊枯草菌素(iturin)、丰原素(fengycin),还有核糖体途径产生的细菌素和细胞壁降解酶。表面活性素对细菌和病毒具有很强的拮抗活性,伊枯草菌素和丰原素具有较强的真菌抑制活性^[36]。细胞壁降解酶可以降解结构多糖和蛋白质聚合物,抑制真菌孢子萌发和菌丝生长,阻碍孢子附着到宿主表面,防止病原真菌如炭疽菌的附着胞形成^[37]。试验筛选得到的两株生防细菌 W32 和 W22 能够产生蛋白酶和 β -葡聚糖酶,但不能产生纤维素酶和几丁质酶。生防菌产生的蛋白酶和 β -葡聚糖酶是重要的胞外降解酶,能够使病原菌细胞壁的蛋白质、葡聚糖这类重要组成部分发生水解,破坏病原菌菌丝的结构形态,导致细胞质渗漏等,从而抑制病原菌的正常生长,发挥生防作用^[38]。笔者测定了两种生防菌胞外酶的种类,没有深入解析对病原菌的抑菌机制,二者之间抑菌率的差异可能与酶活性水平相关,或者与其他未检测的代谢产物(如抗生素、脂肽类物质)有关。二者之间的生物防治效果差异还需要在田间试验条件下经多年应用后进行测定和验证。

沙棘作为一种兼具生态与经济价值的优良树种,在中国山西、辽宁、甘肃、新疆和内蒙古等很多地区都广泛种植,并形成了以沙棘果汁、籽油、原浆等有机产品为主的沙棘产业。随着中国沙棘产业规模的不断扩大,沙棘果实病害的绿色防控对沙棘产业的可持续发展具有十分重要的意义。在下一步的研究中,可以继续开展生防菌的田间应用试验,优化菌株的发酵条件并探索复合菌剂的开发与应用,以期沙棘果实病害的绿色防控提供技术支持。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中首次明确了发生在朝阳沙棘基地的沙棘果实炭疽病病原菌为果生刺盘孢菌(*C. fructicola*),并为生物防治沙棘果实炭疽病筛选出2株高效生防菌株,鉴定为贝莱斯芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus velezensis*)和枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)。通过平板检测发现,这2株生防细菌均能通过产生蛋白酶和 β -葡聚糖酶这类胞外酶发挥生防作用。

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