



tions of initial 3 min denaturation at 98 °C, 34 cycles at 98 °C for 10 s, 60 °C for 15 s, 72 °C for 40 s and extension for 5 min at 72 °C. The PCR purified products and pET28a vector were digested by *Bam*H I and *Xho* I, and after that they were ligated with T4 DNA ligase and transferred into *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) strain DH5 $\alpha$  and finally plated onto Luria-Bertani (LB) agar containing Kanamycin (Kana). The expression strain Rosetta containing the recombinant plasmid was cultured at 37 °C overnight, and transferred to a new medium at a 10% inoculum on the second day, until OD<sub>600</sub> reached 0.4-0.6. Isopropyl- $\beta$ -D-thiogalactoside (IPTG) was added to a final concentration of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 and 0.9 mmol, and incubated at 18 °C overnight. The expressed protein was purified and then used to immune rabbit. The optimal titer of the antiserum was tested by Western blot. Based on the prepared antiserum, dot-ELISA was developed for detecting CCDaV in citrus by optimizing the titer of the primary antibody and goat-anti-rabbit second antibody. The specificity of the established dot-ELISA was evaluated by detecting the samples infected with CCDaV, *Citrus tristeza virus* (CTV), *Citrus yellow vein clearing virus* (CYVCV), *Citrus psorosis virus* (CPV) and *Citrus tatter leaf virus* (CTLV), respectively. The sap of CCDaV-infected and healthy citrus leaf samples were diluted by multiple ratio (1:20, 1:40, 1:80, 1:160, 1:320, 1:640, 1:1280) to determine the sensitivity of dot-ELISA. Citrus leaf samples collected from Chongqing municipality and Guangxi province were tested for CCDaV infection using the dot-ELISA and PCR to test the applicability of the established dot-ELISA. 【Results】 The result showed that the full sequence of CP gene was 762 bp, encoding 253 amino acids. The prokaryotic expression plasmid pET28a-CCDaV-CP was successfully constructed, and the target fusion protein (CCDaV-CP) was highly expressed in *E. coli* induced by 0.5 mmol IPTG at 18 °C. The expressed protein was identified and purified, and then used to immune rabbit. Finally, the specific antiserum was prepared and it could strongly and specifically react with an approximately 25 ku of CCDaV CP by Western blot, with the optimal titer of the antiserum being 1:3000. Furthermore, no hybridization signal was observed on the lane of pET28a vector or Rosetta strain. The results also showed that the optimum reaction conditions of established dot-ELISA were 1:4000 for the antiserum and 1:10 000 for goat anti-rabbit IgG labeled by Alkaline Phosphatase (AP) AffiniPure. In the specific test, only CCDaV-infected samples were positive, and the rest of samples were negative. In the sensitivity detection, the established dot-ELISA could detect CCDaV in citrus sap diluted at 1:640 ( $\rho$ , g · mL<sup>-1</sup>). Among the 42 field CCDaV-suspected samples, the detection rate by dot-ELISA was 42.8%, which was lower than that by PCR (45.2%). All samples that were tested positive with dot-ELISA were also tested positive with PCR. One dot-ELISA negative sample was also positive by PCR. These results suggested that the dot-ELISA method established in this study was sensitive and reliable. 【Conclusion】 In the study, the optimal conditions were explored for prokaryotic expression and the specific antisera was prepared for detection of pET28a-CCDaV-CP. This is the first report of prepared antiserum against CCDaV and a dot-ELISA method for CCDaV detection. The detection results showed that the developed dot-ELISA could accurately, reliably and sensitively detect CCDaV in citrus samples and will facilitate the implementation of citrus budwood certification programs to screen plants in nurseries. The assay will also be useful for studying on the etiology of CCDaV, scientific prevention and control of CCDaV in China.

**Key words:** *Citrus chlorotic dwarf-associated virus*; Coat protein; Antiserum; Dot enzyme linked immunosorbant assay

柑橘是世界第一大水果,也是仅次于小麦、大豆、玉米的第四大贸易农产品。我国作为柑橘重要的起源中心之一,柑橘栽培历史长达4000多年<sup>[1]</sup>。截止到2018年,中国柑橘栽培面积和产量均居世界首位<sup>[2]</sup>。柑橘病毒病是阻碍柑橘产业健康持续发展的重要因素之一,我国已发现的柑橘病毒病害有30余种<sup>[3]</sup>,其中柑橘褪绿矮缩病毒(*Citrus chlorotic dwarf-associated virus*, CCDaV)是近年来柑橘生产上出现的一种新病害,病株叶片畸形、扭曲、花叶,节间变短,植株矮化,果实变小,产量和品质降低<sup>[4-5]</sup>。目前除甜橙外,未发现其他抗耐病的柑橘类型或品种。CCDaV自20世纪90年代在土耳其被首次报道以来,对其柑橘产业,尤其是葡萄柚产业造成了极其严重的损失<sup>[4-6]</sup>。中国自2008年首次在云南瑞丽的尤力克柠檬上发现零星病树以来<sup>[7]</sup>,CCDaV现已扩散至广西、广东、江西等地的多个柑橘品种上,并呈现出不断扩散的趋势<sup>[8]</sup>,对我国柑橘产业的健康、持续发展造成了一定的风险隐患<sup>[9]</sup>。

CCDaV为双生病毒科(*Geminiviridae*)*Citlodavirus*成员<sup>[10]</sup>,其基因组序列为约3.64 kb的环状单链DNA分子,具有双生病毒科保守的TAATATTAC区域<sup>[6]</sup>,可能含有6个开放阅读框(ORFs)<sup>[10]</sup>。其中ORF2编码27.9 ku的外壳蛋白( Coat protein, CP)。CCDaV主要通过嫁接进行传播,刀割、杨梅类白粉虱(*Parabemisia myricae* Kuwana)也是重要的传播方式<sup>[11-12]</sup>。

种植无病毒苗木是防控CCDaV的重要手段,而快速、高效的病毒检测技术是种苗无毒化的重要保障。早期针对CCDaV的检测方法主要是指植物鉴定和电子显微镜观察<sup>[3,13]</sup>,但这2种方法耗时较长,且结果判定较为主观,不适用于病害的快速检测。近年来,以保守的CP和运动蛋白(Movement protein, MP)为靶标,建立了基于PCR、实时PCR、环介导等温扩增技术(LAMP)<sup>[6-7,14]</sup>等的高灵敏分子生物学检测方法。但PCR和实时PCR法操作步骤繁琐、耗时耗力,局限于实验室,难以进行大样本规模化、现场检测<sup>[15]</sup>,且LAMP易污染出现假阳性。血清学检测技术凭借其快速简单、灵敏特异、高通量等优点,一直是植物病毒检测的重要手段。目前尚未获得CCDaV的特异性抗体,严重制约了其血清学检测技术的发展。为此,笔者在本研究中以CCDaV保守的CP为靶标,构建了重组表达载体pET28a-CCDaV-CP,制备了特异性抗血清,建立、优化了

CCDaV的dot-ELISA检测方法,提高了检测效率,为CCDaV的快速检测及脱毒种苗生产提供了支撑。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

单独感染CCDaV、柑橘衰退病(*Citrus tristeza virus*, CTV)、柑橘黄脉病毒(*Citrus yellow vein clearing virus*, CYVCV)、柑橘鳞皮病毒(*Citrus psorosis virus*, CPV)、柑橘碎叶病毒(*Citrus tatter leaf virus*, CTLV)的病株均保存于西南大学柑桔研究所国家柑桔苗木脱毒中心。

### 1.2 菌株及试剂

pET28a载体、大肠杆菌Rosetta购自武汉金开瑞生物工程有限公司,pGEM-T vector kit、T4 DNA连接酶和异丙基硫代半乳糖苷(Isopropyl  $\beta$ -D-Thiogalactoside, IPTG)均购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司;康为DNA抽提试剂盒购自葆光生物有限公司;山羊抗兔购自重庆泽物有限公司。引物合成及相关测序均在成都擎科生物科技有限责任公司完成。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 引物设计 利用在线网站Interpro (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/>)对NCBI中的15个CCDaV全序列进行分析,发现CP最为保守,但CP的N端有无序性,会影响蛋白表达,因此在本研究中选择CCDaV-CP的保守区域(29-253位氨基酸)为靶标,设计引物序列F:5'-GTGGA CAGC AAATGGGTC-GC GGATCCCCATGTAAAACACACACGGTGGA-TGTGAT-3'(划线部分为BamH I酶切位点);R:-5'-CAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCTCGAGTTA-ATTTGA TGTAGAATCATAAAAATACA-3'(划线部分为Xho I酶切位点)。

1.3.2 核酸提取及重组载体构建 取0.1 g CCDaV病株叶片研磨后,采用康为DNA试剂盒抽提总DNA。将PCR产物和原核表达载体pET28a用BamH I和Xho I双酶切后,经T4 DNA连接酶4℃过夜连接。连接产物转化至大肠杆菌DH5 $\alpha$ ,涂布于含50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> Kana的LB固体培养基过夜培养,经菌落PCR鉴定结果为阳性后测序。将构建好的重组质粒转化到表达菌株Rosetta。PCR检测为阳性的菌落扩大培养后提取质粒,并进行酶切验证。

1.3.3 融合蛋白的诱导表达、纯化与抗血清制备 参照Zhu等<sup>[16]</sup>稍作修改进行融合蛋白的诱导表达。

筛选含有重组质粒的表达菌株,用不同终浓度(0.1、0.3、0.5、0.7、0.9 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>)的IPTG于18℃诱导蛋白表达,诱导时间12 h。表达产物经SDS-PAGE验证后,纯化、回收,并参照张静等<sup>[17]</sup>的方法用于抗血清制备。

**1.3.4 抗血清效价检测** 将获得的抗血清按1:500的浓度稀释后作为一抗,将山羊抗兔作为二抗,用纯化的目的多肽作为抗原检测抗血清特异性。同时,将抗血清以1:500、1:1000、1:2000、1:3000、1:4000的浓度稀释,测定抗血清效价。

**1.3.5 dot-ELISA 检测方法的建立,及其特异性、灵敏度分析** dot-ELISA检测参考尚海丽等<sup>[18]</sup>的方法并稍作修改,即0.1 g柑橘叶加0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> PBS研磨匀浆,5500 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心5 min。取2 μL上清液点于硝酸纤维素膜上,室温晾干。1%(w) BSA 100 r·min<sup>-1</sup>封闭90 min;PBS稀释一抗100 r·min<sup>-1</sup>孵育90 min,后加入AP标记的山羊抗兔IgG 100 r·min<sup>-1</sup>孵育1 h。以上每一步结束后,使用PBST洗脱液洗膜3次,每次5 min。随后用BCIP/NBT避光显色5 min。利用方阵实验明确一抗和二抗的最适稀释倍数。用优化后的dot-ELISA法检测分别感染了CCDaV、CTV、CYVCV、CTLV、CPV的病株,以及健康植株叶片的提取液,验证其特异性。此外,将CCDaV病株和健康柑橘叶片的粗提液进行倍比(1:20、1:40、1:

80、1:160、1:320、1:640、1:1280)稀释后进行检测,确定灵敏度。

**1.3.6 田间样品检测** 随机采集田间42份疑似感染CCDaV的柑橘样品,运用优化后的dot-ELISA以及常规PCR法<sup>[6]</sup>比较检测结果,采用夏婷等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法比较2种检测方法的符合度。

## 2 结果与分析

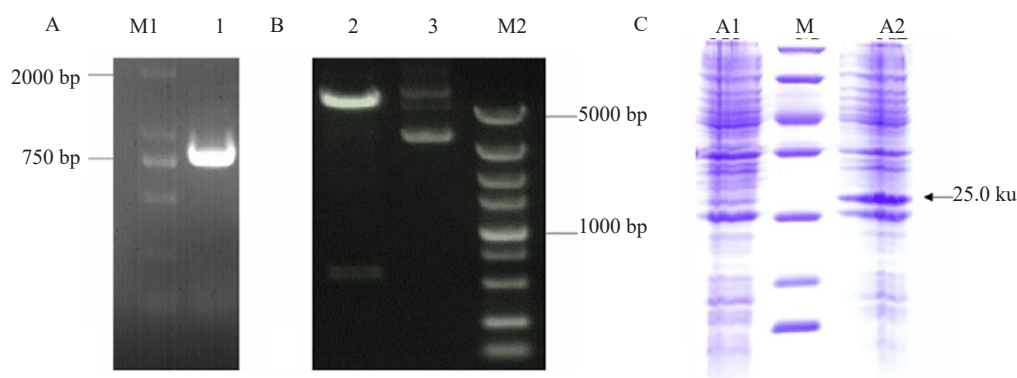
### 2.1 CCDaV-CP的扩增和目的蛋白的诱导表达

用引入酶切位点的引物扩增出CCDaV-CP片段(图1-A)。将重组质粒双切酶后分别得到5000 bp和690 bp的条带,其大小与预期相符(图1-B)。同时序列测定结果正确,表明已成功构建了含有CCDaV-CP基因的原核表达载体,标记为pET28a-CCDaV-CP。

用终浓度0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的IPTG于18℃诱导12 h时成功表达了目的蛋白,且表达量高,其分子质量在25 ku左右,与预期大小相符(图1-C)。

### 2.2 抗血清检测和抗血清效价测定

将获得的抗血清以1:500的浓度稀释,将纯化目的多肽进行Western blot检测,结果表明抗血清与纯化的目的蛋白有特异性免疫反应,条带单一(图2-A)。而与空载体蛋白、Rosetta菌株蛋白均无特异性反应。将抗血清按1:500、1:1000、1:2000、1:3000、



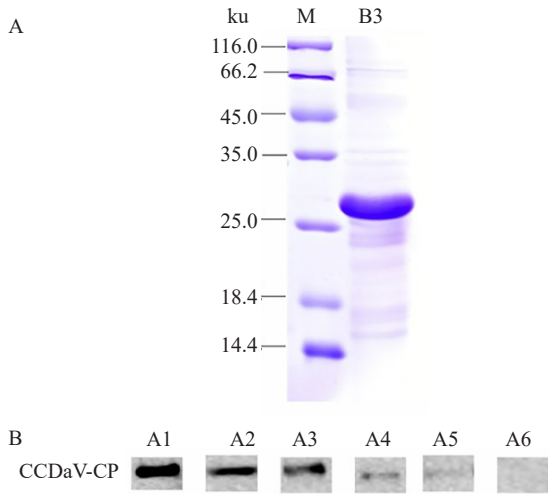
A. CCDaV-CP 基因序列的扩增;M1 为 DNA 分子质量标准;1 为 CCDaV-CP;B. 重组质粒的双酶切验证;M2 为 DNA 分子质量标准;2 为重组质粒;3 为重组质粒双酶切验证;C. 重组菌在 IPTG 诱导下的蛋白表达;M 为蛋白质分子质量标准(条带分别为 14.4、18.4、25.0、35.0、45.0、66.2、116.0 ku);A1 为未被诱导的菌株 pET28a;A2 为 0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> IPTG 诱导的菌株 pET28a。

A. Amplification of CCDaV-CP gene sequence; M1. DNA Marker; 1 is CCDaV-CP; B. Verification of recombinant plasmid by restriction enzymes; M2 is DNA Marker; 2-3 are Verification of recombinant plasmid by double digestion; C. Protein expression of recombinant bacteria induced by IPTG; M is Protein molecular weight marker (14.4, 18.4, 25.0, 35.0, 45.0, 66.2, 116.0 ku); A1 is Uninduced pET28a; A2 is pET28a induced by 0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> IPTG.

图1 CCDaV-CP 的 PCR 扩增、重组质粒双酶切验证和重组菌在 IPTG 诱导下的蛋白表达

Fig. 1 PCR amplification of CCDaV-CP, verification of recombinant plasmid by restriction enzymes and protein expression of recombinant bacteria induced by IPTG





A. 抗血清的特异性检测;M 为蛋白质分子质量标准;B3 为抗血清特异性检测;B. 抗血清的效价检测;A1~A5 表示制备的抗血清稀释成不同的倍数:500、1000、2000、3000、4000;A6 为阴性对照。

A. Detection of specificity of pET28a- CCDaV- CP antiserum by Western blot; M is Protein marker; B3 is Antiserum specificity detection; B. Detection of titer of pET28a-CCDaV-CP antiserum by Western blot: A1-A5 indicates that the prepared antiserum is diluted into different multiples:500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000; A6 is negative control.

图 2 抗血清检测和抗血清效价检测

Fig. 2 Detection of specificity and titer of pET28a-CCDaV-CP antiserum by Western blot

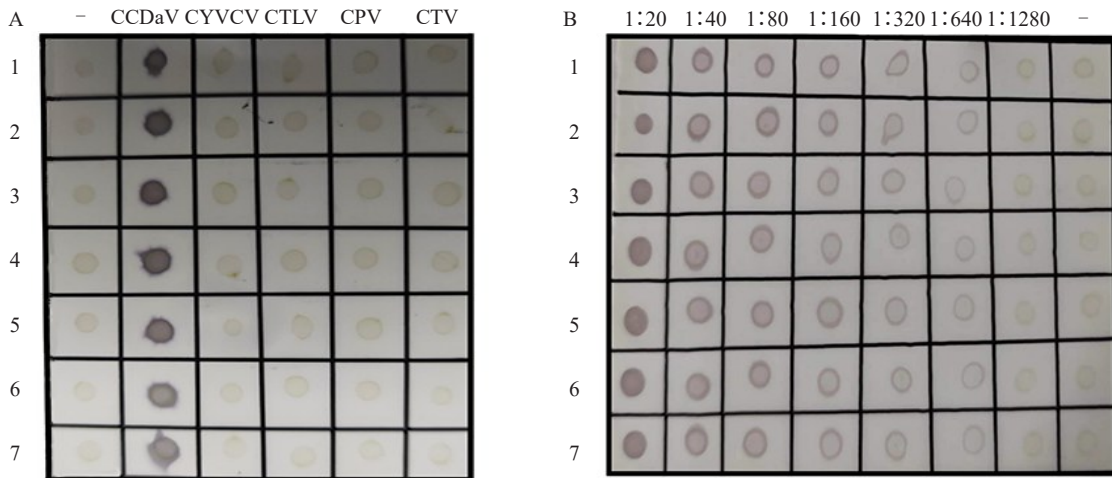
1:4000 的浓度稀释后与纯化的目的蛋白进行 Western blot 检测抗血清效价,发现抗血清的效价达到了 1:3000(图 2-B)。

2.3 dot-ELISA 检测方法的优化、特异性和灵敏度分析

方阵实验表明, dot-ELISA 中抗血清和 AP 标记二抗的最适稀释倍数分别为 1:4000 和 1:10 000。基于此,将优化后的 dot-ELISA 分别检测 CCDaV、CTV、CYVCV、CTLV、CPV 病株叶片,以及健康植株叶片提取物,检测结果显示,仅 CCDaV 病株样品呈现紫色的阳性斑点,其余样品的检测结果均为阴性(图 3-A)。在不同稀释倍数下,健康植株的叶片提取液均不能出现紫色的阳性斑点。表明该检测方法特异性强。此外,当 CCDaV 病叶提取液被稀释到 1:640 倍时,仍能观察紫色的阳性斑点(图 3-B),表明该检测方法的灵敏度较高。

2.4 dot-ELISA 田间样品检测

利用优化后的 dot-ELISA 方法,对 42 份疑似感染 CCDaV 的田间柑橘样品进行检测。结果显示,有 18 份柑橘样品检出 CCDaV, 24 份样品未检出 CCDaV(图 4)。除 dot-ELISA 检测为阳性的样品外, PCR 法还从 1 份 dot-ELISA 检测为阴性的样品中检



A. dot-ELISA 特异性分析;-为健康柑橘;CCDaV 为柑橘褪绿矮缩病(CCDaV)病株;CYVCV 为柑橘黄脉病毒(CYVCV)病株;CTLV 为柑橘碎叶病毒(CTLV)病株;CPV 为柑橘鳞皮病毒(CPV)病株;CTV 为柑橘衰退病(CTV)病株; B. dot-ELISA 检测方法的灵敏度分析;1~7 为 CCDaV 病株;-为健康柑橘。

A. dot-ELISA specificity analysis; - is Healthy citrus sample; CCDaV is CCDaV infected sample; CYVCV is CYVCV infected sample; CTLV is CTLV infected sample; CPV is CPV infected sample; CTV is CTV infected sample; B. dot-ELISA sensitivity analysis;1-7 are CCDaV-infected citrus sample; - is healthy citrus sample.

图 3 dot-ELISA 特异性和灵敏度分析

Fig. 3 dot-ELISA specificity and sensitivity analysis for CCDaV detection



M 为 DNA 分子质量标准;1~42 为田间疑似样品;a 为阳性对照;b 为阴性对照。

M is DNA marker;1-42 are CCDaV-suspected citrus sample in the field; a is positive control; b is negative control

图 4 田间病样 PCR 检测结果

Fig. 4 PCR amplification of CCDaV-suspected citrus sample in the field

测出病毒。dot-ELISA 法与 PCR 法的检测符合率为 94.73%,表明建立的 dot-ELISA 法灵敏度较高,适用于田间样品检测(图 5)。

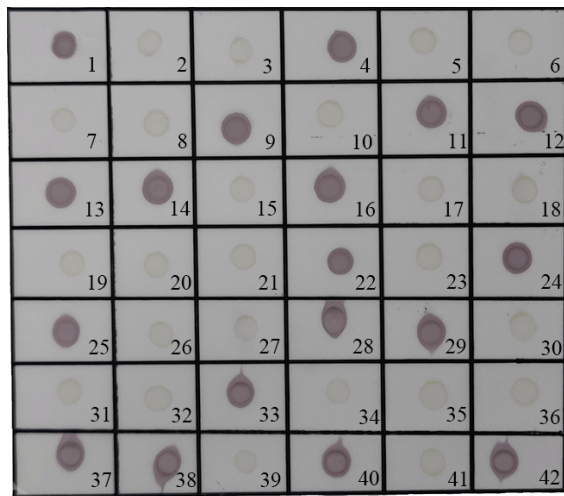


图 5 dot-ELISA 方法田间柑橘样品的检测

Fig. 5 Detection of field citrus samples by dot-ELISA method

### 3 讨 论

CCDaV 作为一种新发生的柑橘病毒病,自 2015 年在我国首次被发现以来,长期零星分布于云南瑞丽的允力克柠檬园。近年来随着我国柑橘产业的快速发展,柑橘苗木、接穗交流频繁,CCDaV 也随苗木扩散至广西、广东、江西等地,并开始危害柚类、莱檬等柑橘类型。由于目前除甜橙外,尚未发现抗/耐柑橘褪绿矮缩病的柑橘品种,因此柑橘褪绿矮缩病对我国柑橘产业的风险加剧。目前使用无病毒苗木是

防治柑橘褪绿矮缩病最有效的途径,因此快速、高效、灵敏的检测技术是防治该病的重要保障。

目前植物病毒的检测主要利用血清学和分子生物学方法,其中利用单克隆抗体或抗血清建立的血清学检测方法,具有高通量、易操作的优点。植物病毒单克隆抗体或抗血清制备,一般以提纯病毒作为免疫原,但是因果树病毒含量低、分布不均,且果树中多酚多糖类含量高,导致病毒提纯的难度大。近年来,利用分子生物学方法体外表达病毒蛋白为免疫原制备抗血清,可以有效解决上述难题。笔者在本研究中通过比对 15 个不同来源的 CCDaV 毒株发现,其 CP 的 29~253 位氨基酸最为保守,因此将其进行原核表达后作为抗原。重组菌在 IPTG 诱导后表达产物所得量的高低以及其存在形式是蛋白成功表达的重要因素。在本研究中,当 IPTG 终浓度为 0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> 时,诱导的蛋白表达量与 0.7 和 0.9 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> IPTG 诱导时差异不大,因此考虑到 IPTG 对细菌的毒性,同时兼顾经济成本,本研究中 pET28a-CCDaV-CP 重组质粒表达时选择的 IPTG 终浓度为 0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>。此外,笔者在本研究中还发现在 16 °C 时诱导 12 h, pET28a-CCDaV-CP 的表达量较低(数据未显示)。沈继朵等<sup>[20]</sup>发现,适当提升诱导温度可以提高蛋白的表达水平。为此,笔者在 IPTG 终浓度 0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> 时,将诱导温度提高到 18 °C,诱导 12 h,成功获得了表达目的蛋白,且表达量高。由此制备的抗血清可特异性检测 CCDaV,且效价为 1:3000,表明其效果较好。以此建立、优化的

dot-ELISA 方法最低可检测到 1:640 倍稀释液中的 CCDaV,且与常规 PCR 的检测符合度高,可以满足田间 CCDaV 检测的需要。笔者在田间样品检测时还发现,PCR 法的阳性检出率略高于 dot-ELISA 法,这可能是由于 PCR 法灵敏度更高所造成的<sup>[21]</sup>。

## 4 结 论

笔者首次制备出特异性检测 CCDaV-CP 多肽的高效价抗血清,建立了 CCDaV 的 dot-ELISA 检测方法,将为我国今后检测和防治 CCDaV 提供技术支撑。

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