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河南省臭椿炭疽病病原鉴定

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摘要: [目的] 鉴定引起河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园臭椿炭疽病病原菌, 为该病害的防控提供依据。

[方法] 采用常规组织分离法进行病原分离, 利用形态学和多基因系统发育分析相结合的方法对分离菌株鉴定

并进行致病性测定。[结果] 从病组织中共分离获得 11 株菌株, 所有菌株在 PDA 培养基上菌落特征表现一致, 正面菌落先白色后灰色, 背面黑色, 分生孢子为圆柱状, 两端钝圆, 单孢, 无色, 初步鉴定分离菌株为炭疽菌 *Colletotrichum* spp.。选取代表菌株 CH-1 和 CH-3 接种臭椿叶片, 有伤条件下接种均能引起臭椿叶片发病, 发病叶片症状与田间一致, 柯赫氏法则验证成立; 经多位点基因 (ITS、ACT、TUB2、CHS-1 和 GAPDH) 系统发育分析, 发现分离菌株与果生炭疽菌 *C. fructicola* 聚集在同一个分支上, 支持率达到 99%。

[结论] 本研究首次采用形态学结合多基因系统发育研究, 明确发生在河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园的臭椿炭疽病为果生炭疽菌 *C. fructicola* 所致。

关键词: 臭椿; 炭疽病; 果生炭疽菌; 病原鉴定

中图分类号:S432.1

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臭椿 (*Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle) 为苦木科 (Simaroubaceae) 臭椿属落叶乔木, 原产于中国北部及中部, 全国各省区几乎都有分布^[1]。臭椿树干高大挺拔, 树皮光滑, 树冠如伞状, 极具观赏价值; 而且该树种耐盐碱和干旱、抗烟尘和病虫害, 是一种抗性极强的优良绿化树种^[2-3]。因此, 臭椿被广泛用于城市园林建设、山区植树造林和工矿区绿化, 单独种植或与其它树种一起混种均可。除用于观赏绿化外, 臭椿还是药用植物, 其树皮、根皮及果实均可入药, 具有重要的经济价值^[4-5]。

2018 年 9 月笔者在河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园进行病害调查, 发现臭椿炭疽病严重发生, 一些植株病叶率达到 70% 以上。该病主要危害叶片, 病斑褐色呈圆形或近圆形, 边缘颜色较深, 病斑中央坏死组织常脱落形成穿孔, 后期造成臭椿大量落叶, 严重影响树木生长和景观价值。王教敏^[6]于 2009 报道了青岛地区发生的臭椿炭疽病,

基于形态学和 rDNA-ITS 序列, 鉴定分离菌株 SQD-107 为胶孢炭疽菌 (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.)。本次调查观察到的臭椿炭疽病与王教敏^[6]描述的症状存在着较为明显的差异, 发病后期多数病斑形成穿孔。本研究拟采用形态学与多基因系统发育分析相结合的方法, 对该地区臭椿炭疽病病原菌鉴定, 并经柯赫氏法则验证, 以期为该病害防治策略的制定提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

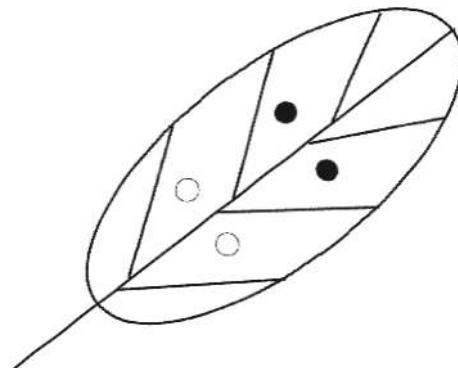
臭椿炭疽病病叶采集于河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园。致病性测定的臭椿健康叶片采集于河南科技大学校园。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 病原菌分离纯化 参照 Chen 等^[7] 病原组织分离法分离病原菌, 分离的菌株单孢纯化后, 保存

于 PDA 斜面上, 置 4℃ 冰箱中保存备用。

1.2.2 致病性测定 分离菌株 CH-1 和 CH-3 用于接种试验, 参照 Torres-Calzada 等^[8]的方法进行有伤和无伤接种(图 1), 将采集的臭椿健康叶片用 0.5% NaClO 表面消毒, 无菌水冲洗 3 次, 叶面水分晾干后进行接种。有伤接种时用无菌接种针刺伤叶片, 移液枪吸取供试菌株分生孢子悬浮液 20 μL (浓度为 1×10^6 个·mL⁻¹) 滴在叶片刺伤部位, 对照处理接种 20 μL 无菌水; 无伤接种对健叶未进行刺伤, 其余操作同有伤接种。每个处理接种 10 片叶子, 试验重复 2 次。接种后的叶片放置于加有湿润滤纸的保鲜盒内, 在叶柄处包裹脱脂棉并滴加无菌水, 将装有叶片保鲜盒置于培养箱内, 培养条件为: 温度 25℃, 12 h 光暗交替。逐日观察叶片的发病情况, 接种叶片发病后再进行分离培养, 完成柯赫氏法则的验证。



注: 中脉左侧为有伤接种, 中脉右侧为无伤接种。●: 接种病原菌分生孢子悬浮液; ○: 对照处理接种无菌水。

Note: Leaf was wounded on the left axial side of the midrib, while the right side was unwounded. ●: Inoculation conidial suspension of *Colletotrichum fructicola*; ○: Negative control with sterile water.

图 1 叶片接种示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the protocol used to leaf inoculation

1.3 病原菌的形态观察

参照 Yan 等^[9]描述的方法进行形态学鉴定。在光学显微镜 (Leica DM2500, Germany) 下观察分生孢子梗、分生孢子、子囊、子囊孢子等微观形态, 并测量分生孢子和子囊孢子 ($n = 50$) 的大小。依照 Yang 等^[10]描述的方法诱导分生孢子附着胞的产生, 观察记录附着胞形态特征并测量其大小 ($n = 30$)。

1.4 分子生物学鉴定

采用改良 CTAB 法^[11] 提取菌株 CH-1 和 CH-3 基因组 DNA。使用 rDNA-ITS 通用引物 ITS5/

ITS4^[12]、肌动蛋白 (actin, ACT) 引物 ACT-512F/ACT-783R^[13]、β-微管蛋白 (beta-tubulin 2, TUB2) 引物 TUBT1/TUB2b^[14-15]、甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 引物 GDF1/GDR1^[16] 和几丁质合成酶 (chitin synthase, CHS-1) 引物 CHS-79F/CHS-345R^[13] 对病原菌基因组 DNA 进行扩增。

PCR 扩增得到的目的片段通过 1% 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后委托北京擎科生物技术公司进行测序。测序结果在 NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.gov>) 数据库中进行 BLAST 比对, 根据比对结果下载参考序列 (表 1), 使用 PhyloSuite 软件中 MAFFA 插件对建树序列进行多重比对^[17], 必要时进行手工校正。比对后的基因序列在 PhyloSuite 软件中按照 ACT、TUB2、CHS-1、GAPDH 和 ITS 的顺序串联整合成一个多基因数据集^[17], 基因序列合并的数据集在 MEGA X 软件中采用最大似然法 (maximum likelihood, ML) 并选用 TN93+G 核苷酸替代模型构建系统进化树, 各分支节点的置信值通过 1000 次自举 (Bootstrap) 抽样进行评估^[18]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 病害症状与致病性测定

该病害主要危害叶片, 发病初期在叶片上可见褐色小点, 扩展以后形成浅褐色圆形或近圆形病斑, 病斑边缘颜色较深, 发病后期在叶片病健交界处产生一圈裂纹, 病斑中央组织脱落可形成穿孔。有时多个病斑相互愈合形成大斑, 脱落后形成大的穿孔 (图 2A)。

致病性测定结果显示, 有伤接种条件下供试菌株 CH-1 和 CH-3 均可使臭椿叶片发病 (图 2B, 2C), 接种 1~2 d 后在接种部位可见褐色斑点, 接种 5~7 d 后一些病斑在病健交接处产生离层, 进一步发展形成穿孔症状 (图 2B, 2C), 与自然发病症状完全相同。发病组织再分离, 获得分离物经鉴定与接种菌株相同, 由此证明分离获得的菌株为致病菌。无伤接种和对照未见发病。

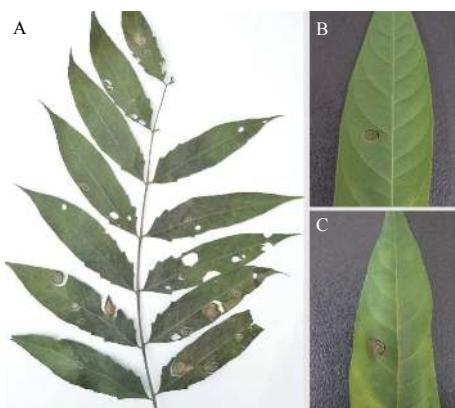
2.2 病原菌的形态学鉴定

从河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园采集的臭椿病叶样品中分离获得 11 个菌株, 所有菌株在 PDA 上菌落表现一致, 菌落平整且边缘整齐, 气生菌丝较密, 棉絮状, 菌落初始为白色, 几天后菌落中间出现灰绿色 (图 3A), 背面有黑色素沉

表1 本研究中用于构建系统发育树的菌株信息及基因序列登记号

Table 1 Collection details and GenBank accession numbers of isolates used for phylogenetic analysis in this study

种类 Species	菌株 Isolates	寄主 Hosts	基因序列登录号 GenBank accession numbers				
			ITS	TUB2	ACT	GAPDH	CHS-I
	CH-1	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	MW380421	MW387023	MW387025	MW387027	MW387029
	CH-3	<i>A. altissima</i>	MW380422	MW387024	MW387026	MW387028	MW387030
<i>Colletotrichum aerigma</i>	ICMP 18608	<i>Persea americana</i>	JX010244	JX010389	JX009443	JX010044	JX009774
<i>C. aeschynomenes</i>	ICMP 17673	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	JX010176	JX010392	JX009483	JX009930	JX009799
<i>C. alatae</i>	ICMP 17919	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	JX010190	JX010383	JX009471	JX010190	JX009837
<i>C. alienum</i>	ICMP 18691	<i>P. americana</i>	JX010217	JX010385	JX009580	JX010018	JX009754
<i>C. asianum</i>	ICMP 18696	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	JX010192	JX010384	JX009576	JX009915	JX009753
<i>C. clidemiae</i>	ICMP 18706	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	JX010274	JX010439	JX009476	JX009909	JX009777
<i>C. fructicola</i>	ICMP 18581	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	JX010165	JX010405	FJ907426	JX010033	JX009866
<i>C. fructicola</i>	ICMP 18613	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	JX010167	JX010388	JX009491	JX009998	JX009772
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	ICMP 17821	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	JX010152	JX010445	JX009531	JX010056	JX009818
<i>C. horii</i>	ICMP 12942	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	GQ329687	JX010375	JX009533	JX010001	JX009748
<i>C. kahawae</i> subsp. <i>cigarro</i>	ICMP 18539	<i>Olea europaea</i>	JX010230	JX010434	JX009523	JX009966	JX009800
<i>C. kahawae</i> subsp. <i>kahawae</i>	ICMP 17816	<i>C. arabica</i>	JX010231	JX010444	JX009452	JX010012	JX009813
<i>C. musae</i>	ICMP 17817	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	JX010142	JX010395	JX009432	JX010015	X009815
<i>C. nupharicola</i>	ICMP 18187	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> sub sp. <i>polysepala</i>	JX010187	JX010398	JX009437	JX009972	JX009835
<i>C. queenslandicum</i>	ICMP 1778	<i>Carica papaya</i>	JX010276	JX010414	JX009447	JX009934	JX009899
<i>C. salsolae</i>	ICMP 19051	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	JX010242	JX010403	JX009562	JX009916	JX009863
<i>Colletotrichum siamense</i>	ICMP 12567	<i>P. americana</i>	JX010250	JX010387	JX009541	JX009940	JX009761
<i>C. ti</i>	ICMP 4832	<i>Cordyline</i> sp.	JX010269	JX010442	JX009520	JX009952	JX009898
<i>C. theobromicola</i>	CBS 124945	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	JX010294	JX010447	JX009444	JX010006	JX009869
<i>C. tropicale</i>	ICMP 18672	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	JX010275	JX010396	JX009480	JX010020	JX009826
<i>C. xanthorrhoeae</i>	ICMP 17903	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	JX010261	KC790913	KC790635	JX009927	JX009823
<i>Glomerellaceingulata</i> f. sp. <i>camelliae</i>	ICMP 10643	<i>Camellia × williamsii</i>	JX010224	JX010436	JX009540	JX009908	X009891
<i>C. boninense</i>	ICMP 17904	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> var. <i>sinicum</i>	JX010292	HM585421	JX009583	JX009905	JX009827

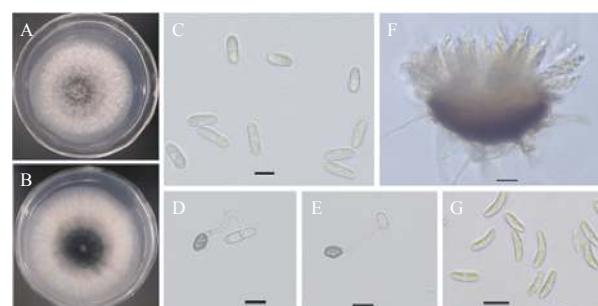


A: 自然发病叶片；B: 菌株 CH-1 接种臭椿叶片 6 天后症状；C: 菌株 CH-3 接种臭椿叶片 6 天后症状

A: Diseased leaves collected from the forest; B: 6 days after inoculation with *Colletotrichum fructicola* isolate CH-1; C: 6 days after inoculation with *C. fructicola* isolate CH-3.

图2 臭椿炭疽病症状

Fig. 2 Symptoms of anthracnose on *Ailanthus altissima*



A: 菌落正面；B: 菌落背面；C: 分生孢子；D-E: 附着胞；F: 子囊壳和子囊；G: 子囊孢子；比例尺=10 μm

A: Upper view of colony on PDA; B: Revers view of colony on PDA; C: conidia; D-E: appressoria; F: perithecioid and ascii; G: ascospores; Scale bar=10 μm.

图3 臭椿炭疽病病原菌的纯培养和形态特征

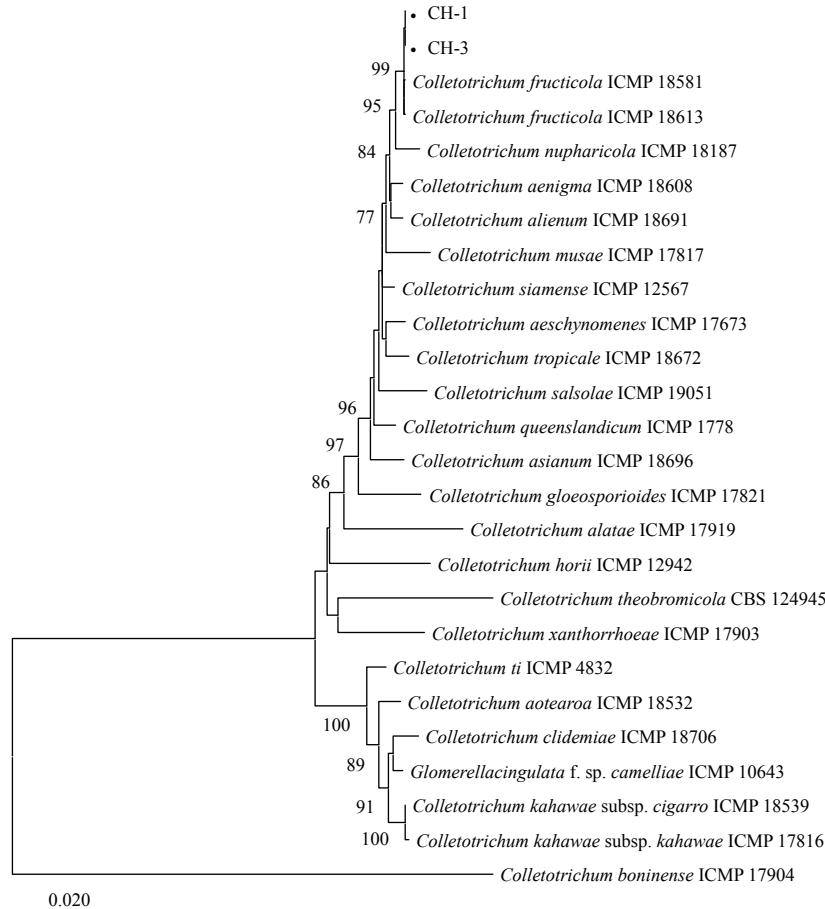
Fig. 3 Morphology and cultural characteristics of *Colletotrichum fructicola* from *Ailanthus altissima*

积(图3B)。25℃培养5d的菌落直径为 6.18 ± 0.67 cm。菌落上产生的分生孢子堆白色到浅黄色, 显微镜检可见分生孢子为圆柱状, 两端钝圆, 单孢, 无色(图3C), 孢子大小($12.01 \sim 18.10$) $\mu\text{m} \times$ ($4.66 \sim 6.90$) μm , 平均长 14.55 ± 1.22 μm , 宽 5.79 ± 0.44 μm 。附着胞浅至深棕色, 椭圆形或近球形(图3D, 3E), 大小($6.20 \sim 7.96$) $\mu\text{m} \times$ ($4.68 \sim 6.79$) μm , 平均长 7.85 ± 1.12 μm , 宽 5.62 ± 0.49 μm 。在PDA上培养15d左右可形成子囊壳, 子囊棍棒状, 内含8个子囊孢子, 子囊孢子梭状, 两端钝圆, 稍弯曲(图3F, 3G), 子囊孢子大小($13.83 \sim 22.53$) $\mu\text{m} \times$ ($4.05 \sim 6.29$) μm , 平均长 18.35 ± 1.65 μm , 宽 5.20 ± 0.53 μm 。根据形态学和培养特征初步鉴定分离菌株为炭疽菌(*Colletotrichum* spp.)。^[19-20]

2.3 病原菌的分子生物学鉴定

对菌株CH-1和CH-3的ITS、ACT、TUB2、

*GAPDH*和*CHS-1*基因进行扩增和测序, 得到大小分别为557 bp、289 bp、722 bp、280 bp和299 bp的特异性片段。将序列提交至GenBank数据库(表1), 通过BLAST搜索和比对, 结果显示菌株CH-1和CH-3的ITS和ACT基因序列与胶孢炭疽菌复合种(*C. gloeosporioides* species complex)内的多个种序列相似性达到99%以上; 菌株CH-1和CH-3的TUB2、*GAPDH*和*CHS-1*基因序列与果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)序列相似性达到99%以上。从NCBI上选取相关序列联合构建系统发育树, 以*C. boninense*为外群, 进行多基因系统发育分析, 结果显示, 供试菌株CH-1和CH-3与果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)聚于同一分支, 自展支持率为99%(图4)。结合形态学特征和多基因系统发育分析, 最终鉴定在河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园发生的臭椿炭疽病病原菌为果生炭疽



注: 节点处为大于70%的自展支持率, *Colletotrichum boninense*作为外群。

Note: Bootstrap values > 70% (1000 replication) are given at the nodes. *C. boninense* was used as outgroup.

图4 基于最大似然法构建臭椿炭疽病病原菌及其相关种的多基因系统发育树

Fig. 4 Phylogenetic tree based on sequences of *Colletotrichum* isolates from *Ailanthus altissima* and related species using maximum likelihood method

菌 (*C. fructicola*)^[21-22]。

3 讨论

本研究在河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园进行病害调查,发现臭椿炭疽病严重发生,对发病叶片进行病原菌分离,共获得到11个分离物,它们在PDA上菌落特征表现一致,正面菌落先白色后灰色,背面黑色。菌落上产生的分生孢子堆白色到浅黄色,分生孢子圆柱状,两端钝圆,单孢,无色。由于炭疽菌属(*Colletotrichum*)内种类繁多、形态简单,能够用于形态鉴定的特征较少,造成其种间界限不明确、分类鉴定困难^[19, 23]。通过形态学难以确认11个分离物确切的种,初步鉴定为炭疽菌(*Colletotrichum* spp.)。

近年来,分子生物技术在真菌分类鉴定中的应用,对炭疽菌属的分类鉴定方法产生了深刻影响^[19, 24]。rDNA-ITS序列分析是炭疽菌分子鉴定中应用最早、最多的方法,为许多物种的鉴定及系统进化分析提供了有力工具^[23-24]。研究发现,仅基于rDNA-ITS序列并结合形态特征进行系统进化分析或物种鉴定存在一定的局限性,对于一些近缘相似种和复合种,仍不能准确反映和有效识别其亲缘关系^[19, 24]。目前,基于形态学和多基因序列的系统发育分析方法被众多研究者接受^[25-27]。随着炭疽菌多基因系统学研究的深入,将炭疽菌属真菌划分为14个复合种(*C. acutatum*、*C. boninense*、*C. caudatum*、*C. dematium*、*C. destructivum*、*C. dracaenophilu*、*C. gigasporum*、*C. gloeosporioides*、*C. graminicola*、*C. magnum*、*C. orbiculare*、*C. orchidearum*、*C. spaethianum*和*C. truncatum*)和部分独立种^[19, 28-29]。Weir等采用ITS、ACT、CAL、CHS-1和GAPDH基因对大量炭疽菌株进行多基因序列分析和形态学鉴定,明确了*C. gloeosporioides*复合种内包含了22个种和1个亚种^[21]。目前,*C. gloeosporioides*复合种已接受41个合格种,其中大多数为植物病原菌^[21, 25, 28, 30]。本研究中对分离菌株进行形态学观察和多基因(ITS、ACT、TUB2、GAPDH和CHS-1)系统发育分析的结果显示,它们均为*C. gloeosporioides*复合种内的果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)。

果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)首次在泰国咖啡果实上发现^[20],之后陆续报道该病菌可侵染多种经

济作物,如梨^[21]、苹果^[22]、柑橘^[31]、烟草^[32]、木薯^[33]和芒果^[34]等,引起叶片坏死和果实腐烂。Weir等^[21]研究发现果生炭疽菌具有明显的地域多样性和生物多样性,仅依赖形态学特征或rDNA-ITS序列均很难对其准确鉴定。目前,推荐使用多基因序列的系统发育分析对其进行准确鉴定^[21, 27]。

4 结论

本研究对采自河南省洛阳市嵩县天池山国家森林公园的臭椿炭疽病样品进行了病原菌分离与纯化,致病性测定证明分离物可侵染臭椿叶片,并引起与林间症状一致的炭疽病;病原菌形态特征观察及多位点基因(ITS、ACT、TUB2、CHS-1和GAPDH)系统发育分析表明,引起该地区臭椿炭疽病的病原菌为果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)。该研究结果可为深入研究臭椿炭疽病的发生流行规律以及制定防治策略奠定基础。

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Identification of the Pathogen Causing Anthracnose on *Ailanthus altissima* in Henan Province, China

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Abstract: [Objective] The aim of the study is to identify the pathogen causing leaf anthracnose on *Ailanthus altissima* in the Tianchishan National Forest Park in Songxian County of He'nan Province, China, so as to provide references for the prevention and control of the disease. [Method] Pathogenic fungi were isolated from diseased leaves of *A. altissima* using tissue isolation methods. The isolates were purified in potato dextrose agar (PDA) by single spore culture. Species identifications for the pathogens causing anthracnose on *A. altissima* were carried out using morphological characterization, phylogenetic analysis, and pathogenicity assays. [Result] A total of 11 *Colletotrichum* spp. isolates were recovered from the samples by tissue isolation methods. Colonies were white to gray in color with cottony mycelia and darker underneath on PDA, conidia cylindrical, hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate. Two representative isolates (CH-1 and CH-3) were selected for pathogenicity tests and phylogenetic analyses. Both the isolates CH-1 and CH-3 were able to infect *A. altissima* in wounded inoculations. A multi-locus phylogeny was established based on five genomic loci ITS, ACT, TUB2, CHS-1 and GAPDH. The phylogenetic tree showed that the isolates CH-1 and CH-3 from *A. altissima* clustered into a clade with high confidence (bootstrap value, BP=99%), together with *Colletotrichum fructicola*. [Conclusion] Based upon morphological characteristics and multi-locus phylogenetic analysis, the isolates CH-1 and CH-3 were identified as *C. fructicola*. This study represents the first report of *C. fructicola* on *A. altissima* in China.

Keywords: *Ailanthus altissima*; Anthracnose; *Colletotrichum fructicola*; identification

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