

## 转 Bt 基因水稻秸秆降解对土壤 微生物可培养类群的影响

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**摘要:**以高抗螟虫、已释放应用的 Bt 水稻(克螟稻 1 号)及其亲本(非 Bt 水稻)为材料,在实验室条件下研究了转 Bt 基因水稻及其亲本秸秆在降解过程中对土壤微生物主要类群的影响,这些类群包括细菌、真菌、放线菌、反硝化细菌、解磷微生物。结果表明:(1)降解过程中 Bt 蛋白浓度在前两周内迅速下降,随后降解速度变慢,17d 以后至 53d, Bt 蛋白浓度基本上保持在 6.728~6.196ng/g 的水平。(2)秸秆降解过程中,不同处理细菌数量的变化趋势相似,转基因水稻与其亲本之间差异显著,非转基因细菌数量高于转基因细菌数量。(3)除降解初期第 3 天、第 6 天之外,其他取样时期的转基因水稻真菌数量要显著高于非转基因和对照。(4)放线菌数量没有明显变化规律,除第 6、9、26、35 天外,非转基因数量显著高于转基因。(5)非转基因秸秆降解反硝化细菌活性高于转基因,而解磷微生物活性处理之间无明显差异。

**关键词:**转基因作物;根际微生物;秸秆降解

### Influence of the straw decomposition of Bt transgenic rice on soil culturable microbial flora

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**Abstract:** Many important crops have been genetically engineered to produce various proteins, such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin, to increase their resistance to pests. The fate and persistence of insecticidal protein in transgenic plants in the soil is an important issue because of possible direct and indirect effects of these insecticidal proteins on soil organisms. In addition, there is the potential for prolonged exposure of soil organisms to the insecticidal protein because of possible plant residue remaining in the soil post-harvest and post tillage. Furthermore, genetic engineering and tissue culturing of plants occasionally have caused unexpected changes in plant characteristics, including nutrition quality. Such changes could affect plant decomposition rate and carbon and nitrogen levels which in turn could impact soil fertility, processes and organisms.

Rice is an agronomically important crop in China. In practice, rice straws are usually embedded into the soil to enhance the soil fertility. As a result, the toxins as well as the other expressed products may accumulate in the soil and could pose a hazard to the non-target soil microorganisms. To investigate the potential ecological impact of straw decomposition of transgenic plant on microbial flora, we conducted an experiment of influences of the straw decomposition of Bt transgenic rice (Bt-rice) and its parent (non-Bt-rice) on microbial flora under the laboratory conditions during 2001~2002. Transgenic and parental rice straw and soil were collected from the field. Straw and soil were air-dried in room temperature and ground into powder. The powder of straw and soil were mixed at the rate of 4:100. The mixture was dispensed into a series of 250ml flasks with 250g per flask. The moisture of the medium was adjusted to 100 and was cultivated in 25°C. The Bt content, the population of

**基金项目:**国家自然科学基金资助项目(30070156);国家自然科学基金杰出青年基金海外合作资助项目(30228005)

**收稿日期:**2002-08-03; **修订日期:**2003-04-15

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**Foundation item:** the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30070156, 30228005)

**Received date:** 2002-08-03; **Accepted date:** 2003-04-15

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bacteria, actinomyces, fungi and the activity of denitrifying bacteria and phosphate solubilizing microorganism were determined. The results showed as follows: (1) The concentration of Bt protein in the mixture of straw and soil decreased rapidly within 0~17 days (15.86ng/g for the third day and 6.864 ng/g for the twelfth day), then the decomposition became slower and maintained at the level of 6.728~6.196ng/g. The changing trend of Bt was similar to the result of Palm's(1996). (2) There was a similar trend of bacterial number (CFU) during decomposition between Bt-rice, non-Bt rice and control, viz. arise at first stage and descend subsequently. Significant difference was found in the CFU of bacteria between Bt-rice and non-Bt rice, the CFU of non-Bt rice was higher than that of Bt rice ( $P<0.05$ ). (3) Except the third day and the sixth day of the initial decomposition, the CFU of fungi in Bt-rice was significantly higher than that of non-Bt rice and control, the result was similar to that Katherine reported (1996). (4) No significant regular was found in the CFU of actinomyces during the decomposition, there was a undulation in the CFU in non-Bt rice. Except the sixth day, ninth day, twenty-sixth day and thirty-fifth day, the CFU of non-Bt rice was significantly higher than that of Bt-rice ( $P<0.05$ ). (5) The activity of denitrifying bacteria in non-Bt-rice was significantly higher than that of Bt-rice ( $P<0.05$ ) at some sampling stage, no significant difference was found in the CFU and activity of phosphate solubilizing microorganisms between Bt-rice and non-Bt rice.

Studies showed that the transgenic plants could cause the changes of microbial flora in soil ecosystem by remaining the straw and leaves in soil. So the influence of transgenic plants on soil micro-ecosystem should be clarified before commercial application. The nutrients released from straw decomposition can provide nature substrate for micro-organism in soil. In this study, no matter Bt-rice or non-Bt rice, the CFU of microbe in soil which contained straw was significantly higher than that of control without any straw. Significant difference was found in CFU of bacteria and fungi between Bt-rice and non-Bt rice, the CFU of bacteria of non-Bt rice was significantly higher than that in Bt-rice, on the contrary, the CFU of fungi in Bt-rice was significantly higher than that in non-Bt rice. The changing trend of CFU of bacteria and fungi was in correspondence with that of Bt protein during decomposition, suggesting that the physiological structure and straw decomposition was different between Bt-rice and non-Bt rice. Straw decomposition has no significant effect on phosphate solubilizing microorganisms, no significant influence of Bt-rice straw decomposition on phosphate solubilizing microorganisms was found. No significant regular was found in the CFU of actinomyces and the activity of denitrifying bacteria during decomposition. Further studies are needed.

**Key words:** Bt transgenic rice; soil microbial flora; straw decomposition

文章编号: 1000-0933(2004)01-0089-06 中图分类号: Q938.S511 文献标识码: A

随着转基因作物商品化进程的加快,对转基因作物释放的生态风险评估也日益引起人们的重视。自 20 世纪 70 年代重组 DNA 技术创建到 1983 年首次获得转基因马铃薯、烟草以来,转基因技术在农业生产中得到了越来越广泛的应用。随着优质、抗病虫、耐不良环境条件的转基因作物不断育成和释放应用,大面积种植转基因作物使农田植被类型发生变化,这些变化对农田生物群落包括土壤微生物群落的影响,进而对农业生态系统的健康与稳定是否产生影响,是国内外科技界关注的研究领域<sup>[1~8]</sup>。转基因作物的生态风险评估中,除了转基因作物与野生近缘种之间的基因漂移、靶标生物的抗性及对生物多样性的影响之外,还应包括对土壤微生态环境、土壤微生物群落结构和多样性影响的研究,如 Jepson 等提出要研究转 Bt 基因植物的产物对地上和地下生物的影响,尤其是对土壤微生物群落的影响要作长期的田间试验监测;目前对转基因植物对土壤微生物的影响认识和研究甚少,需要建立不同的研究进行探讨<sup>[5]</sup>。

由于作物本身只有一部分被收获,而大部分则会重新返回土壤(如秸秆还田),作物残体存留于土壤,延长了土壤微生物与植物组织内存在的转基因产物(包括基础代谢产物和次生代谢产物)的接触时间,而且作物残体在土壤中的降解产物也可能对微生物群落产生一系列影响。为此,本研究以转 Bt 基因水稻及其亲本秸秆为材料,研究了转基因作物秸秆降解过程对土壤微生物主要类群的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料准备

供试土壤取自浙江大学华家池校区农场水稻田(未种植过转 Bt 基因水稻)0~15cm 土层,土壤类型为冲积土。取回的土壤置于室温自然晾干,磨碎过筛(20 目),贮于 4℃ 冰箱备用。供试土壤含有有机质 1.41%,速效氮 115.8mg/kg,速效磷 25.2mg/kg,速效钾 58.5 mg/kg,该土壤经检测不含 Bt 蛋白。实验材料为克螟稻 1 号及其母本秀水 11 号<sup>[9]</sup>,该转 Bt 基因水稻对 8 种不同的水稻害虫均具有抗性<sup>[10]</sup>。转基因水稻、非转基因水稻秸秆粉碎后分别与过筛土壤混匀(秸秆和土壤比例为 4:100),转基因水稻秸秆与土壤混合物、非转基因水稻秸秆与土壤混合物以及不加任何秸秆的干土分别分装于 30 个 250ml 的三角瓶中(每瓶土样

重 250g),并将土壤含水量调至 100%。

## 1.2 取样与微生物测定

将样品于 25℃ 下恒温培养,培养过程中保持土壤含水量一致。在培养后的第 3、6、9、12、17、26、35、44、53 天取样,测定细菌、放线菌、真菌的变化动态,同时测定土壤中解磷细菌、反硝化细菌等特殊功能类群的活性。微生物培养采用常规的培养方法,细菌用牛肉膏蛋白胨培养基、放线菌用高氏培养基、真菌用马丁培养基培养,用平板计数法统计数量。解磷细菌用蒙金那培养基培养,两周后用钼锑抗显色法测定磷浓度以比较菌样的解磷能力,反硝化细菌采用焦性没食子酸和氢氧化钠创造厌氧环境培养两周后用最大或然数计数法测定其数量,并测量反硝化气柱长度<sup>[11~13]</sup>。

## 1.3 土壤与秸秆混合物中 Bt 蛋白浓度的测定

采用试剂盒检测技术测定(Envirologix 公司提供):称取 0.5g 土样放置于 5 ml 离心管中并加入 1 ml 1×CryIAb 提取液,置于 200rpm 的摇床上震荡提取 5h,2000 rpm 离心,取上清液即为提取液;在微量滴定板的小孔中分别加入 100μl 负对照、标准样、稀释样品,将溶液混匀并用石蜡膜覆盖,置于 200rpm 的摇床 15min;每孔加 100μl CryIAb-enzyme Conjugate,混匀盖上新膜,置于 200rpm 摇床 1 h;揭去石蜡膜,倒掉溶液,用 Wash Buffer 冲洗微量孔 3 次并倒掉溶液,反放于吸水纸上吸干;每孔加入 100μl 底物,混匀盖上新膜置于 200rpm 摇床上 30min;每孔加入 100μl 终止液,混匀比色。

## 1.4 统计分析方法

本研究均采用 SPSS version 10.0 统计软件进行统计分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 秸秆降解过程中 Bt 蛋白浓度的变化趋势

图 1 所示的曲线为转 Bt 基因水稻秸秆粉末与土壤混合物中 Bt 蛋白的降解曲线,非转基因水稻秸秆与土壤的混合物及不加水稻秸秆的对照土壤检测不到 Bt 蛋白的含量。降解过程中 Bt 蛋白浓度在前两周内迅速下降(第 3 天为 15.86ng/g,第 12 天为 6.864ng/g),随后降解速度变慢,其趋势平缓,和前 12d 的变化趋势表现为明显不同。降解中后期 Bt 蛋白浓度基本上保持在一定的水平,第 17 天浓度为 6.728ng/g,第 53 天浓度为 6.196ng/g。这一降解变化趋势和 Palm 所做的转 Bt 基因棉花枝叶降解实验结果相似<sup>[14]</sup>。

### 2.2 秸秆降解对细菌数量的影响

转基因、非转基因土壤样品和不加秸秆成分的对照,在降解过程中三者细菌数量具有相似的变化趋势,即先下降随后上升(图 2)。在降解初期(1~12d),转基因、非转基因和对照三者的细菌数量都呈下降趋势,非转基因水稻细菌数量在第 12 天开始上升,转基因水稻在第 17 天也开始上升,降解初期两者的细菌数量都低于中后期的细菌数量。降解初期转基因和非转基因之间没有差异,从第 12 天开始,非转基因水稻细菌数量迅速上升,在第 12 天至第 44 天时间段内,非转基因水稻细菌数量显著高于转基因水稻细菌数量( $P < 0.05$ ),第 53 天取样转基因和非转基因之间的差异变为不显著。整个降解过程中,对照的细菌数量最低,显著低于转基因和非转基因样品( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 2.3 秸秆降解对放线菌数量的影响

图 3 表明,秸秆降解过程中放线菌数量无明显变化规律,其中非转基因放线菌菌落数量波动性较大。比较处理之间的差异可见,除第 6、9、26 和 35 天外,非转基因秸秆处理放线菌菌落数显著高于转基因处理( $P < 0.05$ ),其余时间均无差异。从第 12 天起,非转基因和对照之间差异显著,前者高于后者。

### 2.4 秸秆降解对真菌数量的影响

从图 4 可见,随着秸秆降解的进程,转基因和非转基因两个处理的真菌数量均呈上升趋势,而对照没有较大变化,整个降解过程均处于较低的水平。3 个处理之间真菌数量显著不同,转基因真菌数量上升幅度远远大于非转基因,第 9 天起转基因真菌数量显著高于非转基因和对照( $P < 0.01$ ),非转基因秸秆处理真菌数量上升时间晚于转基因处理,降解初期非转基因和对照之间没有显著差异,后期前者数量显著高于后者( $P < 0.05$ )。转基因处理真菌数量高于非转基因处理,这一结果与 Katherine 等的

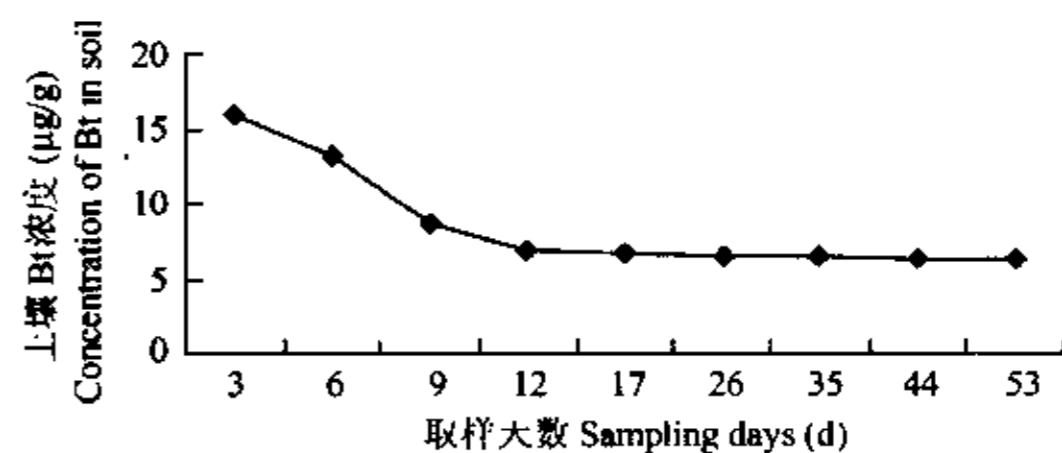


图 1 降解过程中 Bt 的降解趋势

Fig. 1 The trend of concentration of Bt during straw decomposition

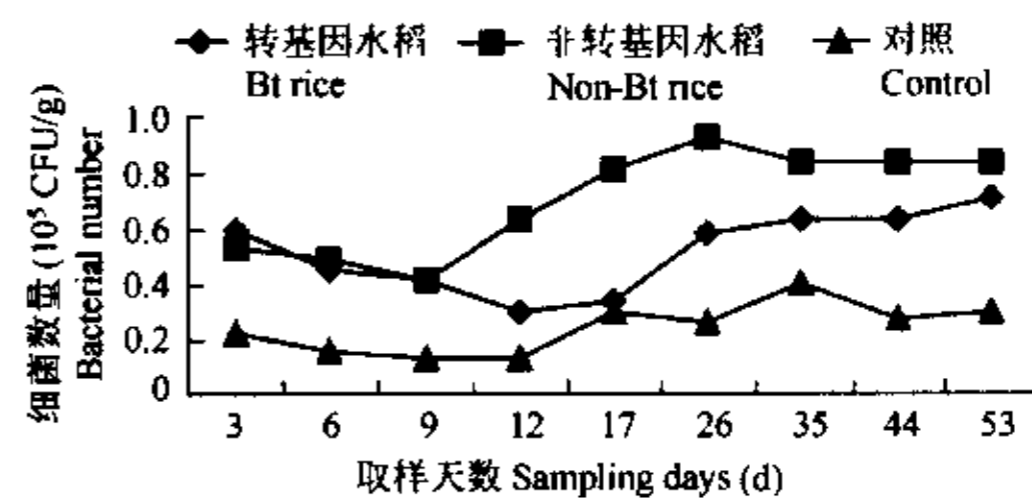


图 2 降解过程中细菌数量的变化趋势

Fig. 2 The trend of bacterial number during the straw decomposition

研究结果相似<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 2.5 秸秆降解对反硝化细菌活性的影响

降解过程中反硝化细菌活性(用反硝化气柱长度来表示)没有明显的变化规律,3个处理反硝化细菌活性随着降解的进程都有较大波动。第6天、第12天、第26天、第44天、第53天转基因和非转基因之间差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ),表现为非转基因反硝化细菌活性高于转基因反硝化细菌活性,其他时间差异不显著(图5)。

### 2.6 秸秆降解对解磷细菌数量及活性的影响

降解过程中转基因、非转基因、对照3个处理解磷细菌的解磷活性具有相似的变化趋势,但这种趋势的波动性与时间之间的关系不明显。3个处理间解磷细菌的解磷活性没有显著差异,3个处理整个降解过程的平均有效磷浓度分别为928.125mg/kg、906.25mg/kg、1043.75mg/kg,对照的解磷活性反而要高于前两者,这一点不同于细菌、真菌、放线菌和反硝化细菌,其差异没有达到显著水平。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 转基因产物 Bt 蛋白在土壤微生态中的动向研究

转基因作物非收获部分随秸秆还田等进入土壤,在土壤中的降解产物可能会对微生物群落产生一系列影响。有研究表明,由苏云金芽孢杆菌产生的 Bt 蛋白进入土壤后,与土壤粘粒<sup>[16]</sup>和腐殖酸<sup>[17]</sup>迅速结合;结合态的 Bt 蛋白仍保持杀虫活性<sup>[18]</sup>,而且不易被土壤微生物分解<sup>[19, 20]</sup>,保持杀虫活性的结合态 Bt 蛋白在土壤中存留时间至少可达 234d<sup>[21]</sup>。Palm<sup>[14]</sup>将转 Bt 基因棉花枝叶埋入 5 种不同生态系统中,发现 140d 后在 3 种土壤中仍能检测到 Bt 毒素,含量分别是起始浓度的 3%、16%、35%。叶片 Bt 蛋白和纯化 Bt 蛋白在土壤中的浓度均表现为头 14d 迅速下降,然后降解速度变缓,并在较长时期内(几个月)保持一定浓度, Palm 指出保留在土壤中的这些较低浓度的 Bt 蛋白可能会对非靶标生物产生不利影响,并有可能随着转 Bt 基因植物的不断种植而积累。Donegan 等<sup>[22]</sup>对转蛋白酶抑制剂 I 基因烟草中蛋白酶抑制剂在土壤中的残留进行了分析,发现含转基因烟草叶片的垃圾袋埋入土壤后 57d 后仍能检测到 0.05% 的蛋白酶抑制剂。Widner 等<sup>[23]</sup>利用枝叶埋入土壤法对转基因烟草中抗生素基因在土壤微生态系统中的残留进行了研究,发现 120d 之后土壤中仍能检测到 0.14% 的外源抗生素序列。由上可知,转基因作物的外源基因产物可通过残枝落叶留在土壤中,因此在转基因作物田间释放和商业化应用前必须对转基因作物降解产物进行研究,这也是转基因作物生态风险评估的重要内容。

实验中,非转基因水稻秸秆粉末与土壤的混合物及不加秸秆的对照土壤均未检测到 Bt 蛋白的含量;图 1 所示为转基因水稻秸秆与土壤混合物中 Bt 蛋白的降解曲线。土壤是自然风干并和秸秆粉末混合在一起的,所测得的 Bt 蛋白的浓度应该包括转基因水稻秸秆 Bt 蛋白和降解过程中释放到土壤未被分解的 Bt 蛋白两个部分。降解初期,Bt 蛋白的浓度应该是最高的,在降解过程中,水稻秸秆所含 Bt 蛋白不断被降解、释放,土壤中所含 Bt 蛋白的浓度也在不断增加,但因为微生物降解、土壤颗粒固定吸附等因素存在,总 Bt 蛋白的浓度应该是下降的,这与实验结果相符合。Bt 蛋白的浓度在头 12d 迅速降低,然后降解速度变慢甚至是极为缓慢,第 12 天到第 53 天,40d 内浓度仅从  $6.728 \times 10^{-9}$  降至  $6.196 \times 10^{-9}$ ,降解初期 Bt 蛋白浓度降低迅速可能与降解初期生物降解能力、土壤颗粒吸附固定能力大有关。在相当长的一段时间内 Bt 蛋白保持在一定浓度,这种被土壤颗粒吸

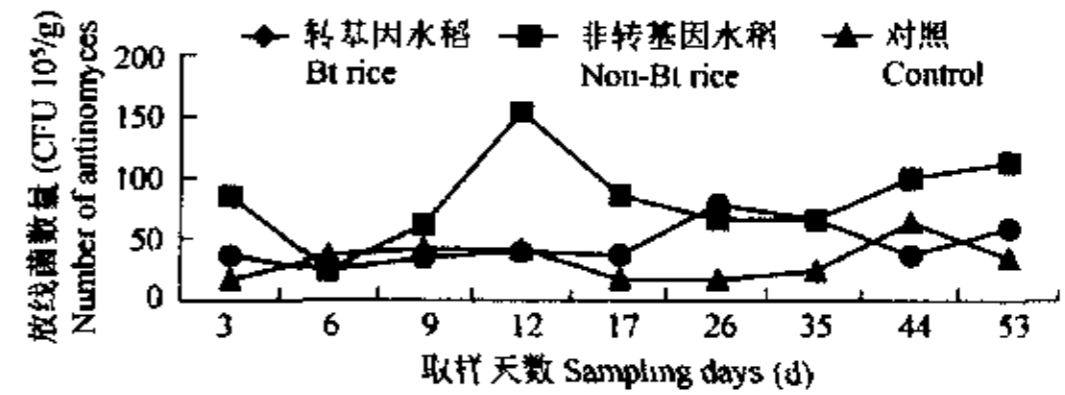


图 3 降解过程中放线菌数量的变化趋势

Fig. 3 Trend of actinomycetes number during straw decomposition

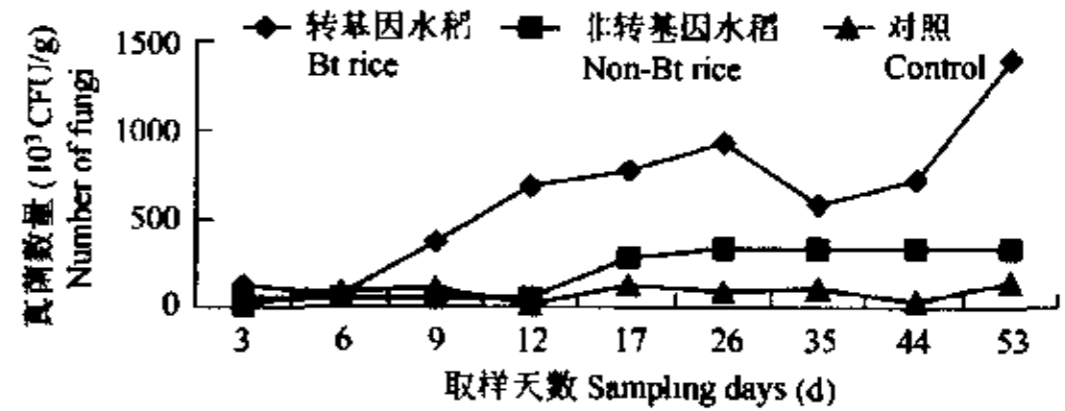


图 4 降解过程中真菌数量的变化趋势

Fig. 4 The trend of fungal number during straw decomposition

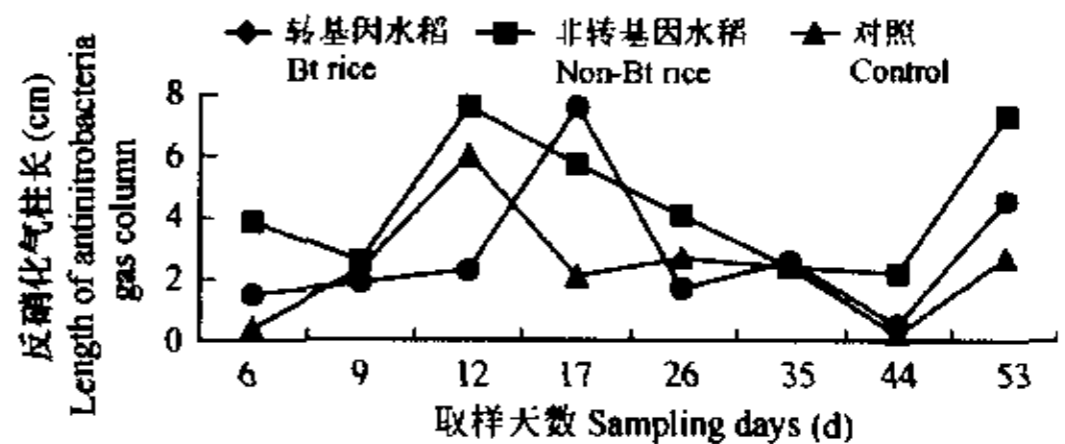


图 5 降解过程中反硝化细菌气柱长度

Fig. 5 The length of denitrifying bacterial gas column in straw decomposition

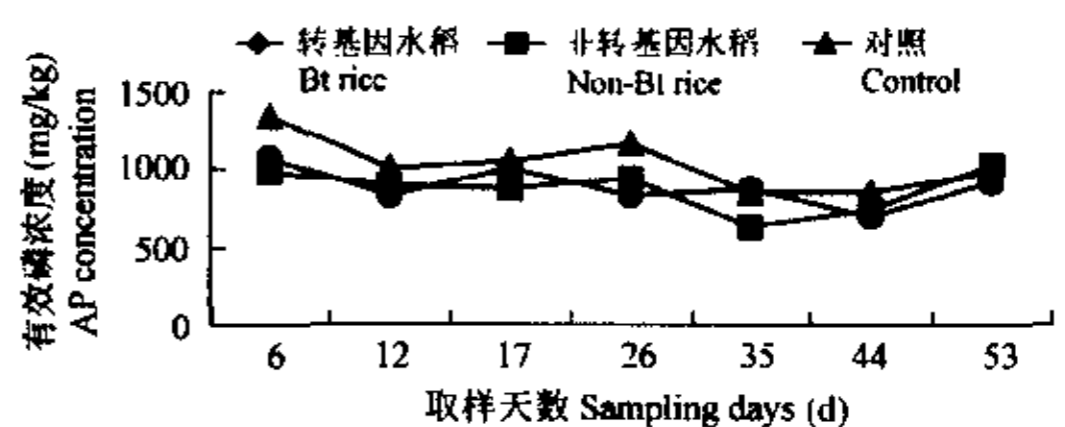


图 6 降解过程对解磷细菌活性的影响

Fig. 6 The influence of straw decomposition on the activity of phosphate solubilizing microorganisms

附固定且不易被降解的 Bt 蛋白,可能会对土壤生物造成影响<sup>[14]</sup>。

### 3.2 秸秆降解对土壤微生物的影响

作物秸秆还田对于土壤肥力的恢复保持具有重要意义,秸秆降解所释放的营养物质可为土壤微生物提供天然的食物仓库。从细菌、放线菌、真菌、反硝化细菌的分析结果来看,水稻秸秆降解物显著促进了土壤微生物的生长繁殖,无论是转基因还是非转基因处理,微生物的数量都显著高于不加秸秆的对照土壤。水稻秸秆降解释放出大量有机物质,这些有机物和营养元素为微生物的生长繁殖提供了天然培养基,这和植物根际土壤微生物数量远远高于非根际土壤细菌数量的情况是一致的。

转 Bt 基因水稻秸秆降解对细菌具有显著的影响,转 Bt 基因处理细菌数量显著低于非转基因处理,和对照相比,虽然随着降解进程,转基因和非转基因细菌数量都在上升,但转基因增加的数量及幅度远远不及非转基因,而且非转基因细菌数量开始上升的时间要早于转基因,这暗示了转 Bt 基因水稻秸秆组成或降解产物等方面不同于非转基因水稻,这些变化对细菌群落产生了负面影响。由图 1 可看出,降解第 12 天 Bt 蛋白浓度处于迅速降低曲线的一个最低点,在此之前 Bt 蛋白浓度迅速降低表明 Bt 蛋白释放与降解存在一个高峰,随着 Bt 蛋白的降解和土壤颗粒的吸附固定,Bt 蛋白的降解曲线变为平缓,转基因水稻细菌数量开始缓慢上升,但其数量仍显著低于非转基因水稻( $P < 0.05$ ),说明转基因水稻秸秆降解过程中其降解产物包括 Bt 蛋白对细菌数量产生了一定的影响。真菌不同于细菌,转基因水稻秸秆降解反而更有利于真菌的繁殖增长,转基因数量远远高于非转基因和对照,达到了极显著水平。由图 4 可看出,转基因处理降解第 9 天真菌数量开始增加,显著高于非转基因,非转基因数量第 17 天起也有所增加,但其程度远远不及转基因处理,促进转基因真菌数量增加的原因除了秸秆降解增加了土壤养分之外,降解产物中的转基因成分可能是更为主要的原因。放线菌、反硝化细菌在降解过程中的数量变化没有明显规律,转基因和非转基因放线菌之间的差异在有些阶段没有达到显著水平;土壤的反硝化作用是农田氮素损失的主要途径之一,水稻田在覆水的情况下,反硝化细菌的活性较高,是土壤厌氧菌中重要的功能类群,转基因处理对反硝化细菌活性有一定负面影响,但其数量波动性较大,需要进一步研究探讨。解磷微生物的数量、种类、活性等与植物的生长发育同样具有重要意义,而本实验结果显示水稻秸秆降解对解磷微生物这一功能类群的增殖没有促进作用,对于解磷细菌的解磷活性,转基因和非转基因之间没有差别,转基因处理对解磷细菌的活性没有明显影响。

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