

CARD-FISH 研究食细菌线虫对氨氧化细菌(AOB)数量的影响

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摘要:土壤动物与微生物的取食与反馈之间的关系是土壤生态学研究的核心内容之一。通过接种原位的食细菌线虫和微生物群落模拟土壤真实环境,采用 CARD-FISH 方法来观察食细菌线虫的不同取食密度下,氨氧化细菌(ammonia oxidizing bacteria)数量的动态变化,以揭示土壤食细菌线虫对 AOB 数量的影响及 AOB 的反馈强度。结果表明:与单独接种细菌的处理(SB)相比,接种食细菌线虫显著地增加了土壤中 AOB 的数量,3 个不同线虫接种密度处理中 AOB 数量表现为接种 20 条 g⁻¹干土的处理(SBN₂₀) > 接种 10 条 g⁻¹干土的处理(SBN₁₀) > 接种 40 条 g⁻¹干土的处理(SBN₄₀)。由于过度取食,SBN₄₀ 处理中 AOB 的数量在培养了 14d 后低于 SB 处理,且在第 28 天时显著低于 SB 处理。接种食细菌线虫显著增加了土壤中 NH₄⁺-N 和 NO₃⁻-N 的含量,表明食细菌线虫促进了 N 的矿化和硝化作用。矿化作用增强使得硝化作用的底物 NH₄⁺-N 显著增加可能是 AOB 数量显著增多的重要原因之一。

关键词:CARD-FISH; 氨氧化细菌数量(AOB); 食细菌线虫; 无机氮

Effects of bacterial-feeding nematodes on the amount of ammonia oxidizing bacteria colony in soils using CARD-FISH

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Abstract: Interactions between feeding and feedback of soil microfauna and microbes are one of the core issues in soil ecology. Ammonia-oxidizing bacteria (AOB) are a key group in soils in the transformation of ammonia (NH₄⁺) to nitrite (NO₂⁻) which is often considered as the rate limiting step of nitrification. It is well known that the activities of bacterial-feeding nematodes are very efficient in promoting nitrification, and one of the reasons is likely by stimulating the enhancement of AOB amount.

The objective of the study was to investigate the effects of bacterial-feeding nematodes on ammonia oxidizing bacteria (AOB) colonies and the feedback of AOB by simulating the natural soil in the lab condition. Treatments were inoculated the soil sample with soil bacteria solely (soil suspension) or with AOB as CK. and three different densities, e. g. 10 ind (individual) g⁻¹ dry soil (SBN₁₀), 20 ind g⁻¹ dry soils (SBN₂₀) and 40 ind g⁻¹ dry soil (SBN₄₀), of bacterial-feeding nematodes (name of species) were inoculated to compare the dynamic changes of AOB colonies under the grazing of nematodes. The common FISH (oligonucleotide probes labeled with Cy3 fluorochrome) and CARD-FISH (fluorescent in-situ hybridization with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-labeled oligonucleotide probes and tyramide signal amplification) were compared at first to look at the suitability of the methods. Finally, the method chosen in this experiment was CARD-FISH.

Results showed that the AOB colonies changed with the density of bacterial-feeding nematodes inoculated significantly. We found that the order was: 20 ind (individual) g⁻¹ dry soils (SBN₂₀) > 10 ind g⁻¹ dry soil (SBN₁₀) > 40 ind g⁻¹ dry

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soil (SBN_{40}). However, AOB colony in the treatment with 40 ind g^{-1} dry soil (SBN_{40}) was lower than that in the treatment with bacteria alone (SB) after 14 days in the experiment and it was significantly lower after 28 days. This was due to the effect of overgrazing of AOB from bacterial-feeding nematodes. This result suggested that the effect of bacterial-feeding nematodes on AOB exhibits a density-dependent regulation. The AOB was stimulated strongly in the presence of bacterial-feeding nematodes with optimum density of SEN.

Results also showed that soil nematode numbers in the treatment with 20 ind g^{-1} dry soil (SBN_{20}) was higher than that in the treatment with 40 ind g^{-1} dry soil (SBN_{40}) at the time of 14 days. However, overgrazing was not observed at this moment due to the high abundance of AOB. It indicated the presence of a mutual-benefit phenomenon showing the bacterial-feeding nematodes promoted the multiplication of AOB, and the multiplication of the AOB provided more food for the nematodes. Nevertheless, with the reduction of nutrient in the closed system, both nematodes and AOB colonies were decreased at the end of incubation period.

Inorganic N data showed that NH_4^+ -N contents decreased in the treatment with bacteria alone while it was significantly increased in the presence of nematodes in the first two weeks, indicating that bacterial-feeding nematodes could promote the rapid release of NH_4^+ -N thus increased N mineralization. Meanwhile, NO_3^- -N concentration was consistently and significantly greater in the treatment with nematodes than in the treatment without them after the beginning of the incubation, indicating that nitrification also was significantly increased in the presence of nematodes.

The increase of NH_4^+ -N resulting from N mineralization was one of the most important facts to indicate the significant effects caused from the complex interactions between AOB colonies and the bacterial-feeding nematodes in soils in the experiment. The enhancement of AOB colonies in the presence of SEN may be an important reason which increased the rate of nitrification relating to the N mineralization.

Key Words: CARD-FISH; ammonia oxidizing bacteria numbers; bacterial-feeding nematodes; inorganic N

硝化作用是生物地球化学循环中一个非常重要的环节。硝化作用分为氨到亚硝酸(氨氧化)和亚硝酸到硝酸两个转化过程。氨氧化作用即 NH_4^+ 转化为 NO_2^- 的过程,是硝化作用的第一个反应步骤,也是限速步驟^[1-2]。氨氧化细菌(AOB)作为驱动该反应的关键微生物,它在环境中存在的数量直接影响硝化作用的强度和硝化速率^[3]。许多研究表明,诸多影响硝化作用的物理和化学因素可能通过影响硝化作用相关的微生物如AOB的数量来实现的。如合适的温度^[4]、湿度^[5]、pH值^[6-7]等可能增加硝化微生物的数量从而促进硝化作用。此外,土壤生物也可能是影响硝化作用的一个不可忽略的因素,尤其是土壤微动物如原生动物、线虫等。这些土壤动物以微生物为食,与微生物关系密切,通过直接取食或间接活动影响微生物数量和群落。Griffiths 等^[8] 和 Verhagen 等^[9] 分别发现土壤原生动物和鞭毛虫能促进硝化作用。Cavagnaro 等^[10] 发现土壤生物的矿化作用能增加 AOB 的群落数量。在这些土壤微动物中,土壤食细菌线虫是土壤中分布最广泛的食微生物^[11-13],研究表明,它可能通过与微生物之间的相互作用改变 AOB 数量和群落,进而影响 N 的矿化和硝化^[8-9,14]。土壤食细菌线虫取食活动增加细菌的数量和生物量已经被许多研究人员所证实^[15-20]。假设与促进其他细菌增殖相似,食细菌线虫也能促进 AOB 的数量。

在这种生物取食的过程当中,往往还存在“密度效应”,不同密度的取食对微生物数量的影响和微生物的反馈也不同^[21-23]。尽管食细菌线虫取食活动对硝化作用过程有如此重要的影响,然而国内外却鲜有相关的报道。这可能也跟土壤环境的复杂性和过去的研究手段限制有关。传统的方法通常采用测定微生物生物量 C 来反映食微动物对微生物数量的影响,且极少有文献对这种影响有一个较为精确的定量描述,而 FISH 技术的发展为较精确地定量细胞数量提供了平台。

FISH(荧光原位杂交)是一项利用荧光标记的 DNA 或 RNA 探针直接在染色体、细胞或组织水平定位特定靶核酸序列的分子细胞遗传学技术,它被广泛地应用于环境微生物的数量与群落结构的分析^[24-25]。然而,

传统的 FISH 在土壤微生物研究应用中存在荧光背景强而荧光信号弱、灵敏度低、清晰度差的缺点,一种新的改进的方法 CARD(catalyzed reporter deposition)-FISH 应运而生。CARD-FISH 是一种在寡核苷酸探针上标记 HRP(辣根过氧化物酶),而将荧光基团标记在酪胺上,当寡核苷酸探针与模板结合的时候,由于 HRP 的催化,大量标记有荧光基团的酪胺沉淀在 HRP 周围从而使监测的目标信号增强的方法。Haugland 等^[26]的研究结果发现 CARD-FISH 的检测灵敏度是普通 FISH 的 100 倍,同时它的检测效率也是普通 FISH 的 1—3 倍^[27]。

本试验采用 CARD-FISH 动态监测不同密度食细菌线虫取食条件下氨氧化细菌数量的变化,为揭示土壤生物相互作用本质,并为发掘和合理利用能调控硝化作用微生物的有益土壤动物奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 土壤基本理化性状及其前处理

土壤采自南京雨花台区板桥镇长江南岸冲积地的潮土(土壤质地为砂质壤土,基本性状见表 1),土壤取样深度为 0—20cm,鲜土采集后,剔除石块、大中型土壤动物及根茬等残体,然后粉碎过 5 mm 筛,部分土壤用于食细菌线虫的富集和土壤细菌悬液制备(每 30g 鲜土加入 100mL 无菌水,180 r min⁻¹震荡 30 min 后过 5 μm 的滤膜除去菌悬液中的线虫)。其余土壤分装到 150mL 三角瓶中后灭菌备用(每瓶分装相当于 100g 风干土的鲜土)。

表 1 供试土壤基本性质

Table 1 Basic properties of tested soil

有机碳 Organic C /(g·kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total N /(g·kg ⁻¹)	铵态氮 NH ₄ ⁺ -N /(μg·kg ⁻¹)	硝态氮 NO ₃ ⁻ -N /(μg·kg ⁻¹)	矿质氮 Mineral N /(μg·kg ⁻¹)	pH(水:土 2.5:1)
9.31	0.94	6.88	2.54	9.42	6.32

1.2 食细菌线虫的富集培养及分离

将 1kg 前处理过的鲜土与风干并磨碎过的猪粪按质量比为 25:1 的比例混匀,调节含水量到田间持水量的 60% (实际含水量为 23%) 并装盆,将盆钵置于 28 ℃ 的培养箱中恒温暗室培养 2 周,以获得足够数量的食细菌线虫。线虫的分离采用浅盘法^[28]。称取 50g 土样,室温条件下分离。48 h 后,收集浅盘中的水,用 3 个 500 目套在一起的筛网过筛,冲洗、收集、鉴定并计数,鉴定结果表明,94% 以上均为食细菌线虫,在接种前将极少数非食细菌的线虫剔除。

1.3 试验设计

本试验共设 4 个处理:(1)灭菌土壤 + 细菌(SB);(2)灭菌土壤 + 细菌 + 10 条线虫·g⁻¹干土(SBN₁₀);(3)灭菌土壤 + 细菌 + 20 条线虫·g⁻¹干土(SBN₂₀);(4)灭菌土壤 + 细菌 + 40 条线虫·g⁻¹干土(SBN₄₀)。每周进行破坏性采样,每个处理 4 个重复。

每个三角瓶(含 100g 灭菌鲜土)接种土壤细菌悬液(接种量约为 1 × 10⁸ g⁻¹干土)后 28℃ 恒温培养 1 周,然后按处理无菌条件下接种消毒过的线虫。线虫表面消毒采用 1.0 g L⁻¹ 的硫酸链霉素和 0.02 g L⁻¹ 的放线菌酮混合液进行表面消毒灭菌 20 min,离心去上清,并用无菌水反复清洗 5—6 次。接种完成后用无菌膜封住瓶口,继续置于 22℃ 培养箱中培养 28 d,每隔 7 d 采样,测定土壤中线虫数量,土壤无机氮以及氨氧化细菌的数量。

1.4 CARD-FISH 步骤,探针及氨氧化细菌计数

寡核苷酸探针选择 β-Proteobacteria 的氨氧化细菌通用探针 NSO190,探针序列为 5'-CGATCCC-TGCTTTCTCC-3',传统的 FISH 直接在该序列的 5' 或 3' 端标记荧光基团(如 CY3),而 CARD-FISH 所使用的探针在 5' 端标记辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)。CARD-FISH 方法参见文献^[27],主要步骤见表 2。做好的玻片样品在荧光显微镜下观察拍照并统计计数。荧光显微镜拍摄单个视野图片面积为 208 × 164 μm²,玻片凹槽面积为 0.785 cm²,随机挑取 15—20 个视野统计计算氨氧化细菌的数量。最后换算成每克干土所含 AOB 数目。刚采回的新鲜土样采样传统 FISH 和 CARD-FISH 分别检查其 AOB 数量,比较两种方法的优劣并最终确定实验

过程中所用方法。

表2 应用 FISH 和 CARD-FISH 对土壤氨氧化细菌进行检测的主要步骤
Table 2 Summary of steps for CARD-FISH of ammonia oxidizing bacteria in the soil

步骤 Stage	步骤号 Step No.	详细步骤 Description
细胞固定 Embedding	1	FISH 切片和滤膜的制备
	2	在制备好的切片和滤膜上滴加 0.2% 琼脂并置于 35 °C 下晾干(10min)
	3	用 96% 的乙醇脱水 (室温静置 1 min)
	4	室温干燥后的样品置于 -20°C 下低温保存
	5	添加溶解酶 (lysozyme, 37°C > 60 min)
玻片制备	6	双蒸水洗涤 (1 min, RT)
Permeabilization and inactivation of peroxidases	7	添加 1000 μL methanol + 5 μL 0.15% H ₂ O ₂ ((静置 30 min)
	8	双蒸水洗涤
	9	用 96% 的乙醇脱水 (1 min, RT)
	10	室温干燥
寡核苷酸探针杂交	11	将 400 μL 杂交缓冲液与 2 μL 探针溶液混合, 然后移加至玻片凹孔内 (每凹孔 10 μL)
Hybridisation and washing	12	将滤膜切割成片, 置于 0.5 mL 的封闭离心管内, 加入杂交缓冲液与探针的混合溶液 46°C 恒温箱内放置至少 120 min
	13	用预热过的缓冲液洗涤 (10 min, 48°C); 洗涤后保持样品湿润
	14	用吸水纸去除多余液体, 但注意不要让样品完全干燥
酪胺信号增强	15	加入 1x PBS 和 0.05% Triton X-100 10 mL, 室温 15 min
Tyramide signal amplification	16	用吸水纸去除多余液体, 但注意不要让样品完全干燥
	17	加入荧光增强缓冲液 (1 μL of tyramide and 1000 μL amplification buffer + 10 μL 0.0015% H ₂ O ₂ (黑暗条件下静置 46°C, 20 min), 然后用吸水纸去除多余液体
	18	用 1x PBS 和 0.05% Triton X-100 的混合液洗涤 (5—10 min, RT)
	19	置于 50 mL 双蒸水中洗涤 2 次 (RT, 黑暗条件).
	20	置于 50 mL 96% 的乙醇溶液中脱水 (RT, 黑暗条件)
	21	取出后室温干燥

RT 表示室温

1.5 统计分析

数据统计采用 SPSS16.0 统计软件。采用双因素方差的分析方法分析土壤线虫数量、土壤无机 N、细菌数量随时间变化的影响。采用 LSD 检测进行均值比较(检测显著水平为 $P < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 传统 FISH 与 CARD-FISH 效果比较

从图中可以看出, 直接在寡核苷酸上标记荧光基团的探针与模板结合后仅仅是单个荧光基团发出荧光, 它的荧光信号显然低于 CARD-FISH 的荧光信号强度。个别的荧光由于低于检测限而看不到荧光, 而 CARD-FISH 由于多个带荧光基团的酪胺分子沉淀在 HRP 周围, 显著地提高了荧光信号, 从而提高的检测灵敏度和检测效率。

2.2 食细菌线虫数量的动态变化

SB 处理在整个培养期均未发现线虫。由图 2 可见, 3 种线虫接种密度下, 线虫数量总体变化的趋势是刚接种后有一个上升的趋势, 随着培养时间延长线虫数量又有所下降。但各处理线虫数量变化又不一致, 具体表现为: 接种 10 条 · g⁻¹ 干土 (SBN₁₀) 和 接种 20 条 · g 干土 (SBN₂₀) 的处理线虫数量在 14d 的时候达到峰值, 而接种 40 条 · g 干土 (SBN₄₀) 的处理线虫数量仅仅在第 7 天的时候稍有增加随后就一直下降。并在 21d 时数量显著低于接种 20 条 · g 干土 (SBN₂₀) 的处理 ($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 氨氧化细菌数量的动态变化

氨氧化细菌数量结果表明(图 3), 与单独接种细菌的处理相比, 总体上接种线虫显著增加了氨氧化细菌

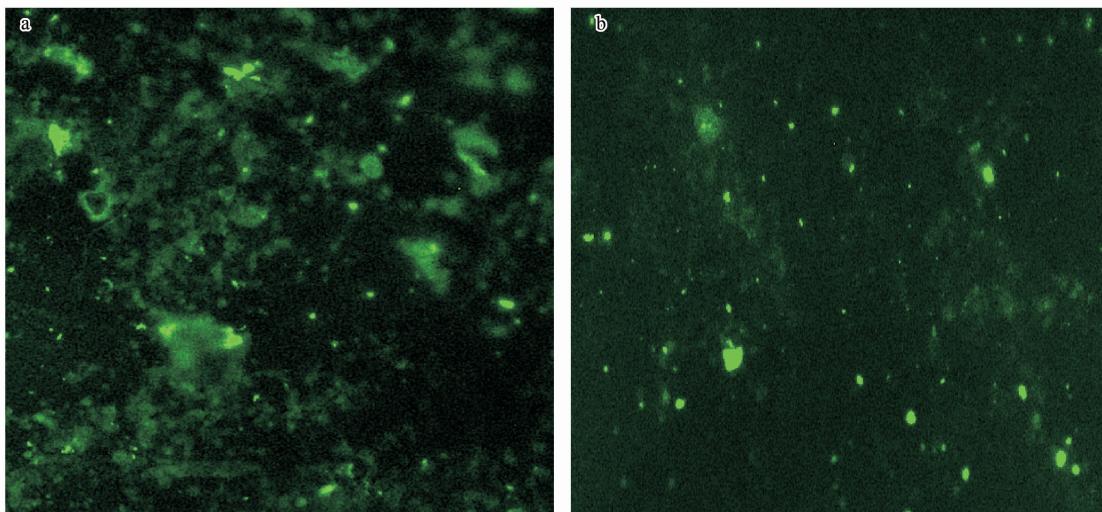


图1 传统 FISH (a)与 CARD-FISH (b)检测土壤中氨氧化细菌, 探针为 NSO 190

Fig. 1 Traditional FISH method (a) and CARD-FISH (b) to examine the ammonia oxidizing bacteria (AOB) in soils. The probe is NSO 190

的数量($F = 315.368$, $P < 0.01$)。在食细菌线虫的3个接种密度之间,SBN₂₀和SBN₁₀显著高于SBN₄₀,但SBN₂₀和SBN₁₀间差异不显著。SBN₄₀在第28天的时候显著地低于单独接种细菌处理。3种线虫接种密度的处理从7d到14d时氨氧化细菌数量表现为一个快速增长的过程,14d后保持相对稳定,在21d后氨氧化细菌数量显著下降。

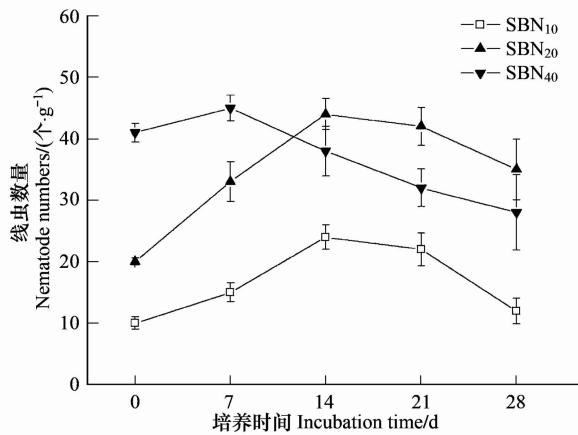


图2 线虫数量的动态变化

Fig. 2 Dynamic of the bacterial numbers

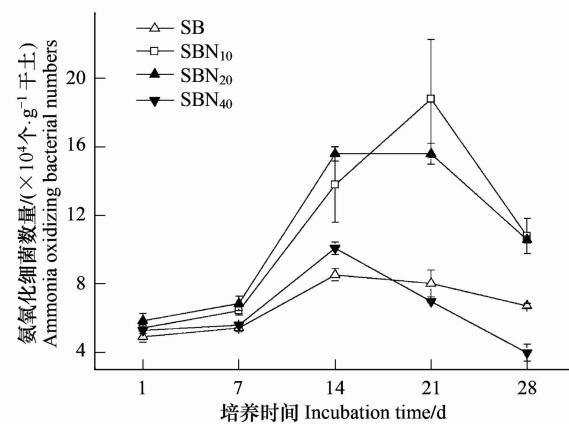


图3 氨氧化细菌数量的动态变化

Fig. 3 Dynamic of ammonia oxidizing bacterial numbers

2.4 土壤无机 N 的动态变化

图4(a),(b)和(C)分别描述了土壤 NH₄⁺-N, NO₃⁻-N 以及矿质 N 的变化。统计结果表明,与单独接种细菌的处理对比,接种线虫显著地增加了氨态氮的含量($F = 51.272$, $P < 0.01$),并且各处理与时间存在显著的交互作用($F = 8.376$, $P < 0.01$)。接种 20 条·g 干土(SBN₂₀)的处理氨态氮的含量显著高于接种 10 条·g 干土(SBN₁₀)的处理($P < 0.05$)。而 SBN₁₀ 和 SBN₄₀ 之间及 SBN₂₀ 和 SBN₄₀ 之间没有显著差异。NO₃⁻-N 的统计结果表明,接种线虫也显著地增加了硝态氮的含量($F = 54.51$, $P < 0.01$),处理与时间也存在显著的交互作用($F = 10.557$, $P < 0.01$)。SBN₂₀ 和 SBN₄₀ 中 NO₃⁻-N 都显著高于 SBN₁₀ ($P < 0.05$), SBN₂₀ 和 SBN₄₀ 之间没有显著差异。矿质 N 的数据表明,与对照相比,总体上土壤线虫显著地增加了土壤矿质 N 含量($P <$

0.01)。从图中还可以看出,矿质N含量在试验培养后期有所降低。

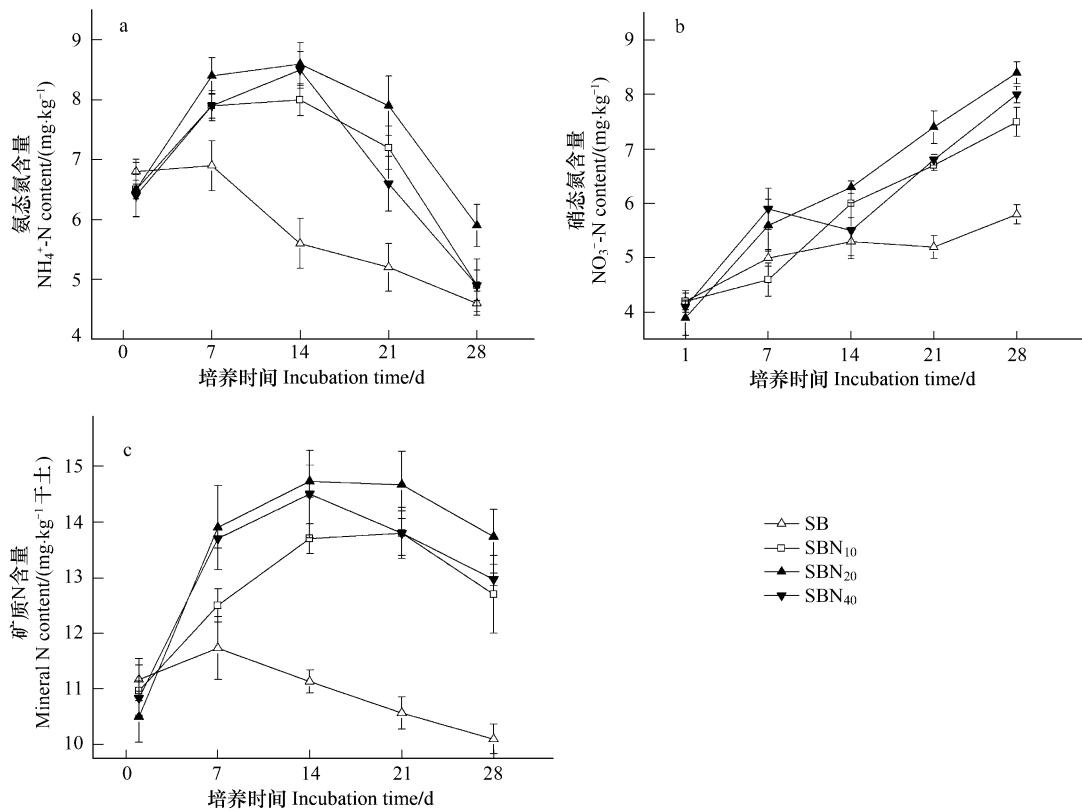


图4 土壤氨态氮、硝态氮及矿质N含量的动态变化

Fig. 4 Dynamic of $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$ and Mineral N in soil

3 讨论

与悉生培养体系不同(悉生培养是指将供试土壤在密闭培养系统中灭菌,然后在严格控制的无菌培养条件下引入无菌的供试目标土壤线虫和纯培养微生物,进行培养^[14]),本试验接种混合土壤食细菌线虫与混合的土壤微生物,模拟现实土壤中食细菌线虫与微生物复杂的取食关系,与悉生培养相比,更贴近真实土壤环境。本试验探讨了土壤食细菌线虫在不同取食密度下对氨氧化细菌数量的影响。结果表明,线虫的取食活动显著地促进了氨氧化细菌的增殖。许多研究表明,线虫取食可以刺激微生物数量或生物量的增加,氨氧化细菌属于功能微生物的范畴,所以可以推测线虫取食刺激氨氧化细菌增殖的机理如下:Carpenter等^[28]提出的营养动态假说认为,中等强度的取食可以最大程度的刺激被捕食者的生长。这种现象在牧食食物链中很普遍^[29-30]。试验中,SB_{N20}处理中氨氧化细菌的增加幅度最大,可能的原因是接种食细菌线虫20条 g^{-1} 干土时AOB数量正处于一个中等被捕食强度的状态,因而线虫最大幅度的刺激了AOB的增殖。Fu等^[23]也指出,食细菌线虫数量与其取食的微生物数量之间的比率(B-to-N)是决定微生物数量是否增加的关键。这也就是所谓的密度调节效应。过低的取食密度对被捕食者的刺激强度不够,而过高的取食密度对被捕食者造成过度取食,从而降低被捕食者的数量。这在本试验中也得到了证实,在第7天的时候,氨氧化细菌数量处于一个较低的水平,此时SBN₄₀处理中由于存在较多的线虫数量使得氨氧化细菌数量增加的速度显著低于SBN₁₀和SBN₂₀处理。由于可供线虫取食的细菌数量不足,SBN₄₀处理中线虫数量也逐渐降低。SBN₄₀处理中氨氧化细菌的数量在第21和28天的时候低于单独接种细菌的处理,并且在28d时达到了显著的水平,这很可能就是在SB_{N40}的处理中线虫密度过高造成了对微生物的过度取食。尽管在培养了14d后SBN₂₀处理中线虫的数量已经高于SBN₄₀处理,但由于此时SBN₂₀处理中氨氧化细菌的数量处于一个相对较高的状态,因此SBN₂₀处理并没有

出现过度取食现象,而是表现为一个协同作用——即线虫取食刺激 AOB 数量增加, AOB 数量增加也为线虫提供了更丰富的食物。但这种协同作用可能仅仅是一个短期的现象,随着培养体系中养分的消耗,这种协同作用的平衡最终会被打破。其次,线虫的分泌和排泄物能为氨氧化细菌生长提供易于利用的基质和无机营养。Ingham 等^[14]发现食细菌线虫能增加无机氮如 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$ (主要是 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$)并且促进细菌增殖。Anderson 等^[31]发现食细菌线虫分泌大量的氨基酸。Moens 等^[32]和 Riemann 和 Helmke^[33]也发现许多生活在水体中的线虫能分泌粘液促进细菌的生长。再者,线虫也可以通过迁移将氨氧化细菌携带到新的细菌本身不易达到的营养物质丰富的环境^[34-36]。

更为重要的与普通细菌不同的是, AOB 的增殖还与土壤中 N 的矿化有着密切的关系,许多研究已经证实了线虫的取食可以通过释放微生物固定的 N 从而提高土壤矿质 N 的含量^[37-39]。Anderson 等^[40]发现食细菌线虫的 C:N 要高于细菌的 C:N,所以当它取食微生物以后就会排出体内多余的 N,且主要为 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$,而其是 AOB 利用的底物,从而可能导致 AOB 数量的增加。Cavagnaro 等^[10]也发现矿化作用显著地提高了土壤中 AOB 的群落丰度。本试验中无机氮的结果也表明,线虫显著地增加了 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 的含量,说明线虫活动显著地促进了氮的矿化。这种矿化作用很可能是导致 AOB 数量显著增加的原因之一。也有研究者报道食细菌线虫取食会降低细菌的数量^[41-42]。然而,Ingham 等^[14]认为,可能所有的食细菌线虫都能增加细菌的数量,只是细菌增加的速度赶不上被线虫取食的速度,所以才导致细菌数量的增加没有被检测到。土壤矿质 N 的数据也表明线虫刚添加进土壤时能够使微生物所固持的 N 迅速释放出来,而在培养后期矿质 N 含量有所下降,这可能是由于线虫数量下降,部分矿质 N 又被微生物重新固持所致。Coleman 等^[43]发现接种细菌 21 h 后,细菌几乎固持了土壤中所有的 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$;当添加线虫后,已被固持的氮可以被全部矿化出来。此外,培养体系中基质的丰富程度也是维持食细菌线虫与 AOB 数量之间平衡的关键,丰富的可供氨氧化细菌利用的底物为其大量增殖提供了条件,如果底物匮乏,氨氧化细菌被取食后大量减少而没有足够的底物供其增殖,其数量就会大大减少而得不到补充,由于氨氧化细菌数量的下降,食细菌线虫与其之间的平衡就会被打破,线虫的数量也会随之下降^[23]。

本研究应用 CARD-FISH 对氨氧化细菌的数量进行检测,寡核苷酸探针的特异性决定了 FISH 检测结果的精准性,试验中使用的 NSO 190 探针是 β -Proteobacteria 的氨氧化细菌通用探针,可以代表土壤中氨氧化细菌的群落。与传统的 FISH 方法相比,CARD-FISH 无论是在检测灵敏度上^[26]还是检测效率上^[27]都有着传统的 FISH 不可比拟的优势。它为土壤微生物的检测提供了一个可靠的研究手段。Pernthaler 等^[44]和 Eickhorst 等^[27]用该方法分别成功检测了海洋和土壤中的细菌数量。Eickhorst 等^[27]还发现该方法在不同的土壤中检测效率有差异,在沙质土壤中的检测效率高达 94%。尽管该方法有效地应用在土壤微生物检测当中,尤其是功能微生物数量的检测,然而,由于该方法中所使用的探针价格相对于普通的 FISH 技术而言是其好几倍,因此现阶段该方法还没有得到更大程度的推广,但随着材料的广泛应用和科技的发展,该方法一定会有更广泛的应用前景。

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