两种枝顶孢霉胞内细菌的分离鉴定及种群演替

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摘要:分离、鉴定了枝顶孢霉(Acremonium strictum Gams.)2种胞内细菌,探讨了细菌在其宿主真菌菌丝细胞内的种群演替规律。结果表明,2种胞内细菌分别为不动杆菌 Epbas6 菌株(Acinetobacter sp. Epbas6)和地衣芽孢杆菌(Bacillus licheniformis)。镜检分析和原始分离物菌落统计表明,不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌的比例为77.5:1;然而,4℃保藏6个月的真菌分离物中不动杆菌的数量大大减少,地衣芽孢杆菌占据优势,二者的比例变为1:50.45;而保藏12个月的真菌分离物中只有地衣芽孢杆菌。根据2种细菌的16SrDNA保守序列设计引物,分别扩增了保藏6个月和12个月的枝顶孢霉分离物,发现保藏6个月的分离物能够扩增出2种细菌的保守序列,而保藏12个月的分离物只能扩增出地衣芽孢杆菌保守序列。研究结果说明在枝顶孢霉人工培养和菌种保藏过程中,2种细菌在其宿主真菌菌丝细胞内发生着复杂的生态互作,存在着动态种群演替过程。

关键词: 枝顶孢霉; 胞内细菌; 不动杆菌 Epbas6; 地衣芽孢杆菌; 种群演替

Isolation, identification and preliminary investigation of population succession of two endocellular bacteria from *Acremonium strictum* Gams.

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Abstract: Endocellular bacteria being localized or living inside hyphae or spores have been reported for a few fungi and the interactions between bacteria and their host fungus may have potentially beneficial functions. Acremonium strictum Gams. is a filamentous, cosmopolitan fungus with genetically diverse taxon and ecologically diverse distribution. As a polyphagous fungicolous fungus, it is able to overgrow many other fungi though it shows commensalism interactions with Psilocybe fasciata, a psychoactive mushroom as a companion fungus. Two types of bacteria, a coccobacillus and a long bacillus were accidentally observed to be released from the disruptive gap near the dilatate tip of hyphal cell of A. strictum by scanning electron microscope when studying the interactions between P. fasciata and A. strictum. The existence of these endobacteria was further confirmed by fluorescence microscopy. In the present study, two endocellular bacteria, Acinetobacter sp. Epbas6 and Bacillus licheniformis, were isolated from hyphae of A. strictum and identified on the basis of their morphological and biochemical characteristics combined with sequence analysis of 16S rDNA. The pattern of population succession of these two bacteria during their host strain storage was also preliminarily investigated. The ratio of these two bacteria was about 77.5 to 1 based on micrographical and statistic analysis of colony numbers from the original isolates. However, in isolates of fungus preserved at 4°C for 6 months, B. licheniformis predominated over Acinetobacter sp. Epbas6 with the ratio being 50.45 to 1. Only B. licheniformis was observed in isolates of A. strictum preserved at 4°C for 12 months. Consistent with above results, the 16S rDNA sequences of both bacteria were able to be detected by multiplex PCR using specific primers from the isolate of A. strictum preserved at 4°C for 6 months while only that of B. licheniformis was amplified from the isolate preserved at 4°C for 12 months. These results suggest that a complex interaction might exist between the two endocellular bacteria resulting in a dynamic population succession in hyphal cells of their host fungus

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during spawn preservation at 4°C. Although results described here might not be an actual reflection of natural state, they provide some clues as to what really happens in a complicated natural environment. Physiological and ecological characteristics e.g. nitrogen fixation, production of antibiotic substances, degradation of lignocellulose and adaptability to extreme environmental conditions etc. of *Acinetobacter* sp. Epbas6 and *B. lichenoformis* warrant further study to systematically understand the interactions between these intracellular bacteria and their host fungus.

Key Words: Acremonium strictum Gams.; endocellular bacterium; Acinetobacter sp. Epbas6; Bacillus licheniformis; population succession

动物、植物和原生动物等多细胞生物的胞内细菌研究较多^[1-3],而在真菌却少有报道。早期显微观察发现在一些丛枝-孢囊真菌(AM 真菌)的孢子和菌丝细胞中有细菌样生物存在^[4]。16S rDNA 序列分析表明,AM 真菌珠巨状孢囊霉(Gigaspora margarita)的胞内细菌为伯克霍尔德氏菌(Burkholderia)、伯克氏菌(Pandoraea)和 Ratstonia 细菌的近缘种类^[5]。在一些外生菌根真菌细胞内也发现了细菌,如在双色蜡蘑(Laccaria bicolor)发现了类芽孢杆菌(Paenibacillus sp.)^[6],块菌(Tuber borchii)中发现了噬纤维菌(Cytophaga sp.)^[7]。最近,又在一种植物病原真菌小孢根霉(Rhizopus microsporus)^[8-9]和白腐真菌糙皮侧耳(Pleurotus ostreatus)^[10]菌丝细胞内发现了伯克霍尔德氏菌。

枝顶孢霉(Acremonium strictum Gams.)是一种世界性分布的丝状真菌,具有丰富的遗传和生态多样性。作为一种真菌寄生菌(fungicolous fungus),它能覆盖多种其它真菌而其本身生长不受抑制。作为神经致幻型毒菌黄褐裸盖伞(Psilocybe fasciata)的伴生菌,与其宿主的关系却是偏利互生[11]。在相关研究中,采用扫描电镜观察枝顶孢霉菌丝形态^[11],偶然发现在枝顶孢霉膨大菌丝细胞附近菌丝破裂处释放出杆状和球杆状胞内细菌(图1)。进一步采用荧光染料双苯并咪唑对真菌菌丝及其内部细菌进行细胞核染色^[12],显微观察确证了胞内细菌的存在(图2)。为此,进行了真菌胞内细菌的分离、鉴定以及种群演替研究,为进一步探讨胞内细菌与其宿主真菌的生态互作奠定了良好的基础。

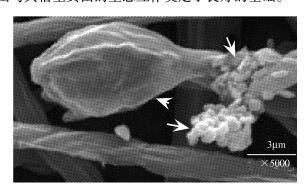


图 1 枝顶孢霉膨大菌丝细胞(三角)附近菌丝破裂处释放出杆状和球杆状胞内细菌(箭头)

Fig. 1 Bacteria releasing from the disruptive gap near the dilatate tip of hyphal cell of A. strictum. Arrows indicate the bacteria and arrow head indicates the dilatate hyphal tip of A. strictum

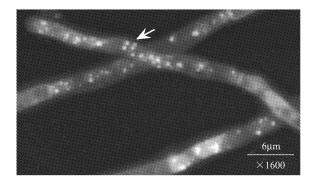


图 2 枝顶孢霉菌丝体细胞核荧光染色结果。箭头示意菌丝细胞内存在大量胞内细菌(细胞核)

Fig. 2 The cell nuclei of the endocellular bacteria in hyphal cell of *A. strictum* stained with hoechst 33258 as arrow indicates

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试菌株

采用菌丝片段法,从黄褐裸盖伞野生子实体组织分离物中分离获得枝顶孢霉纯培养[11]。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 胞内细菌的分离

将活化培养的枝顶孢霉菌种块接种土豆液体培养基(土豆 250 g/L,葡萄糖 10 g/L,酵母粉 1.5 g/L), 28℃150 r/min 振荡培养 4 d。离心(3000 r/min,10 min) 收集菌丝体,用无菌水离心洗涤一次,再用 0.6 mol/L 甘露醇离心洗涤 2 次。取约 1g 湿菌丝体,悬浮于 5 mL1.5% 溶壁酶溶液(lywallzyme,广东省微生物研究所产品,用 0.6 mol/L 甘露醇配制),于 30℃静止酶解 4 h 左右。酶解物用棉柱过滤,离心收集原生质体,用 0.6 mol/L 甘露醇离心洗涤 2 次。原生质体沉淀用 5 mL 蒸馏水悬浮,振摇,用棉柱过滤。滤液离心(5000 r/min, 10 min),沉淀用无菌水离心洗涤 2 次,最后悬浮于 5 mL 无菌水中。镜检计数各种形态的胞内细菌(5 个视野),计算它们的比例。分离物适当稀释后,涂布土豆-葡萄糖-琼脂(PDA)平板,28℃倒置培养,计算细菌总数,统计典型菌落比例。

1.2.2 胞内细菌的初步鉴定

胞内细菌分离纯化后,根据形态特征和生理生化特征,按照《伯杰氏系统细菌学手册》要求进行鉴定^[13-14]。

1.2.3 胞内细菌 16S rDNA 序列分析

将 2 种细菌接种土豆液体培养基,28℃ 150 r/min 振荡培养 12 h,离心(5000 r/min,10 min) 收集菌体,洗涤干净后利用试剂盒(上海生工,下同) 提取细菌基因组 DNA。用保守引物 BSF (5'-AGAGTTTGATCCTG-GCTCAG-3') 和 BSR (5'-AAGGAGGTGATCCAGCCGCA-3') 扩增 16S rDNA 片段,扩增体系和条件参照 Ibrahim 等的报道^[15]。切胶回收 PCR 扩增产物,克隆到 pUCM-T 载体,转化大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*) DH5α 菌株。提取工程菌质粒 DNA,双酶切验证后送上海生工公司测序。将 DNA 序列提交 GenBank,获得基因号。将内生细菌的 16S rDNA 序列与基因库中的 DNA 序列进行 BLAST 比对分析,确证分类地位。

1.2.4 不同保藏时间枝顶孢霉胞内细菌种群分析

分离 4℃保藏 6 个月和 12 个月的枝顶孢霉胞内细菌,将分离物用普通光学显微镜和电子扫描显微镜 (AMRAY 1000B)显微观察,计数 5 个视野,计算 2 种细菌的比例。直接分离物涂布 PDA 平板,生长后计算细菌总数,统计 2 种细菌菌落比例。

1.2.5 不同保藏时间枝顶孢霉胞内细菌 16S rDNA 特异性序列分析

根据 2 种胞内细菌 16S rDNA 片段序列,设计特异性扩增引物。不动杆菌特异性引物为:BSF 和 Bu-2 (5'-GTTCCCGAAGCCACCAATCC-3'),预期扩增出 1025 bp 的特异性序列;地衣芽孢杆菌特异性引物为:BSF 和 Ya-2(5'-GCCCTATACGAACGCTACT-3'),预期扩增出 473 bp 的特异性序列。提取 4° 保藏 6 个月和 12 个月的枝顶孢霉直接分离物 DNA,采用特异性三引物多重 PCR 扩增。扩增体系和条件同 16S rDNA 序列扩增。扩增产物采用 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 枝顶孢霉胞内细菌的分离和鉴定

采用原生质体爆破法,从枝顶孢霉菌丝细胞内分离到球杆状和长杆状 2 种细菌。在 PDA 平板上,球杆状细菌菌落圆形,直径 0.8—1.8 mm,乳白色,不透明,湿润,边缘整齐,稍突起,全缘,菌苔不扩张(图 3 A);长杆状细菌菌落近圆形,直径 1.5—3.4 mm,不透明,粗糙,粘着,扩展(图 3 B)。镜检观察,球杆状细菌多成对排列,也可呈不同长度的链状,0.9—1.6μm×1.5—2.0μm(图 4 A),无芽孢,不能运动,革兰氏染色阴性,严格好氧,氧化酶阴性,触酶阳性,对氨苄青霉素有抗性,属于不动杆菌属,命名为 Acinetobacter sp. Epbas6。长杆状细菌不成链,0.6—0.8μm×1.5—3.0μm(图 4 B),无荚膜,能运动,革兰氏染色阳性,有芽孢,芽孢中生或次端生,液化明胶,水解淀粉,V.P. 试验阳性,利用柠檬酸盐,为地衣芽孢杆菌(Bacillus licheniformis)。

不动杆菌 16S rDNA 序列全长 1530 bp, GenBank 授权基因号 EU252078; 芽孢杆菌 16S rDNA 序列全长 1543 bp, 授权基因号 EU675997。经 BLAST 搜索比对, EU675997 序列与基因库中 59 个地衣芽孢杆菌菌株相

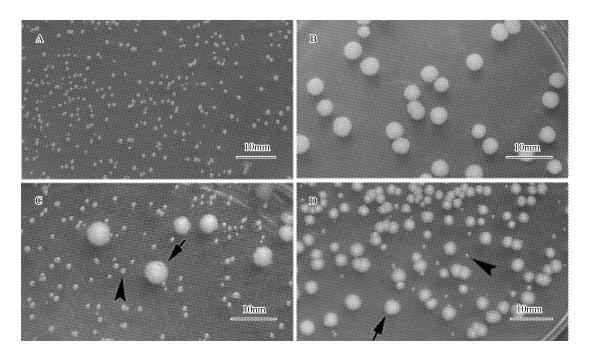


图 3 枝顶孢霉胞内细菌菌落特征

Fig. 3 Colonial morphology of the endocellular bacteria

A:分离纯化的不动杆菌 Epbas6 菌落;B:分离纯化的地衣芽孢杆菌菌落;C: 枝顶孢霉直接分离物菌落;D:4℃保藏6个月的枝顶孢霉分离物菌落。箭头示地衣芽孢杆菌菌落,三角示不动杆菌菌落

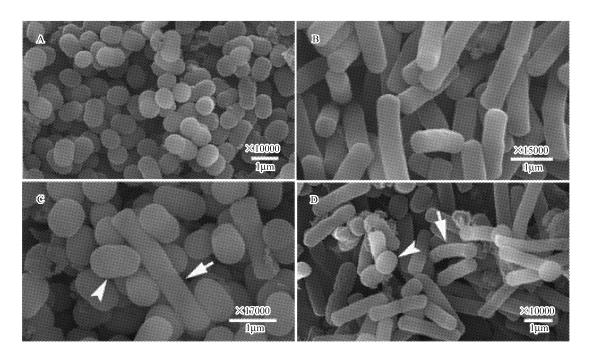


图 4 枝顶孢霉胞内细菌电镜观察结果

Fig. 4 Morphological characteristics of the endocellular bacteria

A:分离纯化的不动杆菌 Epbas6;B:分离纯化的地衣芽孢杆菌;C:枝顶孢霉直接分离物;D: 4℃保藏6个月的枝顶孢霉分离物。箭头示地衣 芽孢杆菌,三角示不动杆菌

似性均为99%,因而可以确证其分类地位;EU252078序列与基因库中鲁氏不动杆菌(Ac. lwoffii)的序列同源性为99%,与醋酸钙不动杆菌(Ac. calcoaceticus)、根际不动杆菌(Ac. rhizosphaerae)和约氏不动杆菌(Ac.

Johnsonii)的相似性均为97%,确定属于不动杆菌属。

2.2 不同保藏时间枝顶孢霉胞内细菌种群分析

枝顶孢霉直接分离物,以及 4℃保藏 6 个月和 12 个月的分离物中活菌总数分别为 1.92×10⁷、1.58×10⁷、和 1.51×10⁷cfu/g 湿菌丝,总菌数量略微减少(表 1);直接分离物中有 2 种细菌,不动杆菌占优势,与地衣芽孢杆菌的菌落比例和菌体比例分别为 78.4/1 和 76.6/1(表 1,图 3 C,图 4 C),平均为 77.5/1;保藏 6 个月的分离物中也存在这 2 种胞内细菌,但地衣芽孢杆菌占优势,不动杆菌与地衣芽孢杆菌的菌落比例和菌体比例分别为 1/52.1 和 1/48.2(表 1,图 3 D,图 4 D),平均为 1/50.45;而保藏 12 个月的分离物中没有发现不动杆菌,只存在地衣芽孢杆菌(表 1)。

表 1 枝顶孢霉不同分离物细菌总数、不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌菌落比例和菌体比例

Table 1 Population succession of endocellular bacteria in hyphal cell of A. strictum

项目 Item	直接分离物 Direct isolate	4 ℃保藏 6 个月的分离物 Isolate of A. strictum preserved at 4 ℃ for 6 months	4 ℃保藏 12 个月的分离物 Isolate of <i>A. strictum</i> preserved at 4 ℃ for 12 months
菌总数/(cfu/g湿菌丝) Total live endocellular bacteria/(cfu/g wet mycelia)	1.92×10^7	1.58×10^7	1.51 ×10 ⁷
不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌菌落比例 Colonial ratio of <i>Acinetobacter</i> sp. and <i>B. licheniformis</i>	78.4/1	1/52.1	0
不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌菌体比例 Ratio of Acinetobacer sp. and B. licheniformis	76.6/1	1/48.2	0

2.3 不同保藏时间枝顶孢霉分离物细菌特异性 DNA 序列扩增

采用不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌 16S rDNA 特异性 引物,直接扩增 4℃保藏 6 个月和 12 个月的枝顶孢霉菌丝体分离物 DNA,发现保藏 6 个月的分离物能扩增 出不动杆菌约 1025 bp 和地衣芽孢杆菌约 473 bp 预期保守序列,而保藏 12 个月的真菌分离物只能扩增出地衣芽孢杆菌约 473 bp 的预期序列(图 5)。特异性 DNA序列扩增结果与直接镜检和菌落生长结果一致,相互印证,说明分离到的两种细菌均来自枝顶孢霉菌丝细胞内部。

3 讨论

采用原生质体爆破法,从枝顶孢霉菌丝细胞内首次分离出不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌两种细菌。与研磨法^[6-10]相比,原生质体爆破法分离效率较高。镜检观察、人工培养和细菌特异性引物扩增结果一致,相互印证,表明所分离到的细菌确实来自真菌细胞内部。枝顶孢霉菌丝细胞内也可能含有其他难以培养的细菌。采用变性梯度凝胶电泳(DGGE)、荧光原位杂交(FISH)等免培养技术可以进一步验证分离到的细菌来自枝顶孢霉菌丝细胞内部,也可以检测到其他难以培养的胞内细

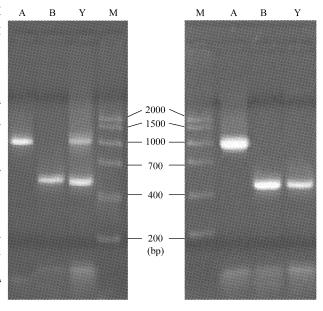


图 5 细菌特异性引物扩增结果

Fig. 5 Amplification results using specific primers

A 为纯化的不动杆菌, B 为纯化的地衣芽孢杆菌, Y 为 4℃保藏 6 个月(左图)和 12 个月(右图)的枝顶孢霉分离物, M 为 DNA 分子量标记

菌的存在。真菌胞内细菌的种群演替研究未见报道。采用实时 PCR(real time PCR)、16S rDNA 克隆文库分

析等技术可以定量研究胞内细菌在自然生境和培养条件下的种群演替规律。这些研究正在进行之中。

不动杆菌在自然界分布广泛^[15],多数种类分离自医学环境^[16],但在其他生境中也有发现。由于对多数抗生素和许多物理因素具有多重抗性,不动杆菌感染已经成为世界范围比较突出的问题^[16]。然而,在其他生境分布的很多不动杆菌具有独特的生理学和生态学性质:抗辐射不动杆菌(Ac. radioresistens)可以降解石油^[17],PD12 菌株能够降解苯酚^[18]。地衣芽孢杆菌是一种主要分布于土壤和植物性材料的腐生细菌,长期以来用于工业化生产蛋白酶、淀粉酶、脂肽絮凝剂等产品,广泛应用于洗涤剂生产、淀粉液化和石油污染修复等领域^[19-20];一些菌株可以产生杆菌肽^[21]、乳链菌肽^[22]等多肽类抗生素,还可产生柠檬酸、肌苷酸和聚-γ-谷氨酸等化合物^[19]。分离到的 2 种胞内细菌的生理学和生态学特性有待于进一步研究。

在自然生境下,不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌在其宿主真菌菌丝细胞内共同生活;但不动杆菌的利用竞争 (exploitation competition)和干扰竞争(interference competition)能力可能更强,因而占据优势地位;二者在长期进化中达到了稳定平衡态势。然而,人工培养和菌种保藏与自然生境条件差别很大。生活条件的改变,导致两种细菌发生了动态种群演替。在实验室,地衣芽孢杆菌更能适应 PDA 培养基和人工培养温度(28℃);在其宿主真菌菌种保藏过程中,地衣芽孢杆菌对低温的抵抗能力比不能形成芽孢的不动杆菌更强,结果造成芽孢杆菌的竞争能力增加,逐渐占据优势,并最终取得垄断地位。

胞内细菌与其宿主真菌的生态关系比较复杂,可能是共生、互生或寄生^[23]。生活于小孢根霉菌丝细胞内的伯克霍尔德氏菌可产生根霉素,引起稻苗疫病^[8-9]。巨状孢囊霉胞内细菌伯克霍尔德氏菌在其感染前期可为其宿主提供有机氮营养^[24]。另一方面,双孢蘑菇(Agaricus bisporus)与托拉氏假单胞菌(Pseudomonas tolaasii)的关系为寄生,细菌的侵染导致蘑菇产生褐斑病^[25]。在不动杆菌和地衣芽孢杆菌与其宿主枝顶孢霉生态关系的研究中,首先要获得没有胞内细菌的枝顶孢霉菌株,在测定2种胞内细菌独特生理特性(如固氮能力、产生拮抗物质性质、对大分子营养物质的降解能力、对极端pH的适应性等)的基础上,对含有细菌与脱细菌的真菌、重新引入胞内细菌的真菌的生理特性进行系统比较和分析,从而可以深入理解胞内细菌与其宿主真菌生态互作的实质。

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