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封面图说:内地多呈灌木状的沙棘,在青藏高原就表现为高大的乔木,在拉萨河以及雅鲁藏布江沿岸常常可以看到高大的沙棘林和沼泽塔头湿地相映成趣的美丽景观。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 国家林业局 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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She C X, Tong C. Molecular detection of diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs in natural wetland soil. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2011, 31(14): 4126-4135.

自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性的分子检测

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摘要:产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌是介导自然湿地甲烷循环的重要功能菌群。开展产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性的检测研究有助于揭示微生物介导的甲烷循环以及自然湿地甲烷排放的时空异质性。传统基于培养的检测方法已被证实无法充分描述产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性,而分子检测方法为自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性检测提供了一种更准确和科学的工具。综述了自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的定性和定量分子检测方法,包括末端限制性片段长度多态性(T-RFLP)、变性梯度凝胶电泳(DGGE)、荧光原位杂交(FISH)和实时定量PCR(real-time qPCR),重点分析了分子检测中两类重要的标记基因,总结了不同类型自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌群落多样性的最新成果,提出了我国在该领域今后应深入研究探讨的一些问题及建议。

关键词:自然湿地;产甲烷菌;甲烷氧化菌;多样性;分子生态学技术

Molecular detection of diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs in natural wetland soil

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Abstract: Methane is one of the most important greenhouse gases and plays an essential role in atmospheric chemistry. The largest single source of methane is natural wetlands, which have been suggested to contribute significantly to the interannual variability of global methane emissions. Methanogens and methanotrophs are the main functional microbial groups mediating methane cycles of natural wetlands. Biogenic methane is produced by methanogenic archaea or methanogens as the final step in anaerobic degradation of organic matter. However, only about half of the produced methane is emitted to the atmosphere, while the remainder is oxidized by a diverse group of bacteria referred to as methane oxidizing bacteria (MOB) or methanotrophs. It is evident that the studies on the diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs can assist with revealing microbial-mediated methane cycles and the temporal-spatial heterogeneity of methane emission from natural wetlands. Traditional methods based on laboratory culture techniques have been proven inadequate to describe the vast microbial diversity, because those methods miss more than 99% of the organisms while enriching those thriving in cultures but not numerically or functionally important in the environment. Introduction of molecular methods independent of culture techniques has vastly improved the potential to describe microbial diversity. The 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene is by far

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the most frequently used phylogenetic marker for studying microbial ecology and diversity in the environment. An additional approach includes the sequencing of functional genes that are unique to the physiology of the group of microorganisms studied. Methanogen and methanotroph communities have been characterized by employing the 16S rRNA gene or functional genes as molecular markers in different types of natural wetlands. The functional gene of methanogens is *mcrA*, which encodes subunits of Methyl-coenzyme M reductase; whilst the functional genes of methanotrophs include *pmoA*, *mmoX* and *mxaF*, which encode subunits of particulate methane monooxygenase, soluble methane monooxygenase, and methanol dehydrogenase, respectively. Sequence-based *mcrA* or *pmoA* phylogeny is consistent with the 16S rRNA-based phylogeny. Thus, the *mcrA* or *pmoA* gene is a favorable functional gene and widely used to detect methanogens and methanotrophs in soils of natural wetlands. Studies to date have differentiated communities by analysis of clone libraries or by community fingerprinting by denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE), temperature gradient gel electrophoresis (TGGE), or by terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism (T-RFLP) relying on differences in restriction fragment lengths between taxa. Additionally, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and real-time quantitative PCR (real-time qPCR) have also been applied for quantification of natural wetland-inhabiting methanogens and methanotrophs. Members of orders Methanosaecinales, Methanomicrobiales, Methanobacteriales, and of Rice cluster I have frequently been detected in natural wetlands. Methanogen communities generally change with the depth of soils in natural wetlands. Shifts related to vegetation, pH and temperature have also been reported. There are studies revealing the presence of both type I and type II methanotrophs in natural wetlands. Type I methanotrophs generally dominate in nutrient-rich environments, whereas type II methanotrophs generally dominate in nutrient-poor environments. This paper reviews the molecular biological tools used for detecting the diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs in soils of natural wetlands, such as T-RFLP, DGGE, FISH and real-time qPCR. Furthermore, two types of important marker genes in molecular detection are examined and the latest achievements in studies of the diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs in different types of natural wetlands are summarized. Based on review of literature, further studies on diversity of methanogens and methanotrophs in natural wetlands in China are suggested.

Key Words: natural wetland; methanogens; methanotrophs; diversity; molecular ecology technique

作为水陆相互作用形成的独特生态系统,自然湿地虽然只占地球陆地表面很小的部分,却是大气中甲烷(CH_4)的重要来源之一,估计每年释放量约为100—231 Tg,对全球气候变化影响巨大^[1]。在自然湿地土壤中,产甲烷菌和其他细菌形成一种特殊的互营关系,持续降解生物质并接受末端电子产生甲烷;而相当一部分甲烷在从土壤和水体释放到大气之前,被甲烷氧化菌重新吸收利用^[2]。因此,产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌是介导自然湿地甲烷循环的重要功能菌群。探索自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性有助于深入认知自然湿地甲烷代谢循环的微生物学机制,为人类最终有效调控湿地甲烷代谢,减少甲烷排放通量提供科学基础。

自然环境中微生物群落极其复杂,传统依赖于培养的方法已被证实无法充分描述微生物的多样性,可能会错失99%以上的微生物种类^[3]。分子生态学方法的应用,有效地克服了传统分析检测方法的不足,提高了分析检测的速度及结果的准确度和完整性,从分子水平上较为客观地揭示了微生物的多样性。近10多年来,分子生态学方法已成为自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性研究的关键手段,并取得了丰硕的成果^[4-8]。我国也已在青藏高原若尔盖湿地开展了产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的一些相关研究^[9-11]。本文对自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的定性和定量分子检测方法,特别是标记基因以及不同类型自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌群落多样性的最新研究进展进行了综述,并提出今后我国应重点给予关注的一些问题和研究方向,旨在促进我国在该领域开展系统、深入的研究,填补相应空白。

1 自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性检测的标记基因

标记基因是一种已知序列或已知功能的基因,能够起着特异性标记的作用,因此可用来标记具有特定遗

传特征的微生物。选择一个合适的标记基因是微生物多样性分子检测中面临的首要问题。16S rRNA 基因携带大量可用于设计引物的序列信息,是目前应用最广泛的标记基因;而功能基因则可标记具有特定生理和代谢功能的微生物,也是多样性分子检测中一类重要的标记基因。

1.1 16S rRNA 基因

Woese 等^[12]通过对核糖体 RNA(rRNA)序列的比对分析,完美定义了生命的三域,强调了 rRNA 作为系统发育标记基因的重要性。16S rRNA 分子存在于所有的细胞生命形式中,它包含高度保守的区域,并穿插着许多可变区域。可变区域允许序列的比对,而保守区域则被认为是古菌、细菌和真核生物的特征序列,可用于设计各种引物或探针,使序列的扩增或鉴定达到种的水平。在 3 种 rRNA(5S, 16S/18S 和 23S/28S)类型中,16S rRNA 已成为应用最为广泛的标记基因^[13]。

许多研究以 16S rRNA 基因作为标记基因,对自然湿地中产甲烷菌的多样性进行了表征^[5, 14-15]。可特异性扩增产甲烷菌 16S rRNA 基因的一些引物对(如 146f/1324r、0357F/0691R)已被设计出来^[16-17](表 1),并成功应用于自然湿地中产甲烷菌多样性的检测。但是,Banning 等^[18]研究发现,这些引物也扩增了广古菌门(Euryarchaeota)和泉古菌门(Crenarchaeota)中不产甲烷的古菌,为了消除非特异性扩增,他们设计了 3 对引物,覆盖许多已知产甲烷菌 16S rDNA 序列的多样性。此外,产甲烷菌更直接的检测方法是采用古菌的通用引物(如 A109f/A912rt、A109f/A934r 等)进行 16S rRNA 基因的扩增,并通过系统发育分析进行产甲烷菌的分类鉴定^[19-20](表 1)。

表 1 用于研究产甲烷菌群落的一些 PCR 引物

Table 1 Some PCR primers for study of methanogenic communities

靶标基因 Targeted gene	引物 Primer	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence(5'-3')	产物大小(bp) Product size(bp)	参考文献 Reference
Methanogen 16S rRNA	146f/1324r	GGSATAACCYCGGAAAC/GCGAGTTACAGCCCWCRA	1178	[16]
	0357F/0691R	CCCTACGGGGCGCAGCAG/GGATTACARGATTCAC	350	[17]
Archaeal 16S rRNA	A109f/A912rt	ACKGCTCAGTAACACGT/GTGCTCCCCGCCAATTCTTA	803	[19]
	A109f/A934r	ACKGCTCAGTAACACGT/GTGCTCCCCGCCAATTCTT	825	[20]

自然湿地中甲烷氧化菌的多样性检测同样也可用 16S rRNA 基因作为标记基因进行表征^[6-7]。最早用来检测甲烷氧化菌的 16S rRNA 基因探针是 9 α 和 10 γ ^[21-22],分别靶标丝氨酸途径(Serine pathway)和核酮糖单磷酸盐途径(RuMP pathway)的甲基营养细菌,但这些探针最大缺点是只能靶标甲基营养细菌而不是特定类群的甲烷氧化菌。Holmes 等^[23]设计了第一对属特异性的引物(Mb1007、Mc1005、Mm1007 和 Ms1020),分别靶标甲基杆菌属(*Methylobacter*)、甲基球菌属(*Methylococcus*)、甲基单胞菌属(*Methylomonas*)和甲基弯曲菌属(*Methylosinus*)的甲烷氧化菌。最近,Chen 等^[24]也设计了分别靶标 I 型和 II 型甲烷氧化菌的新引物,这些引物可扩增几乎所有已知甲烷氧化菌的 16S rRNA 基因,包括甲基热菌属(*Methylocaldum*)、甲基球形属(*Methylosphaera*)、甲基细胞菌属(*Methylocella*)和甲基帽菌属(*Methylocapsa*)的甲烷氧化菌,而先前的引物则不扩增这些属的甲烷氧化菌。目前,靶标特定甲烷氧化菌 16S rRNA 基因的探针或引物只有少数被用于自然湿地环境中,但这些探针及引物是将来开展相关研究很有用的资源(表 2)。

1.2 功能基因

功能基因的优势在于可以专一性标记具有特定功能的微生物,克服了系统发育分散的问题。甲基辅酶 M 还原酶(MCR, EC 2.8.4.1)是甲烷生成中一种重要的酶,参与甲烷生成的最后一步反应,催化甲基还原以形成甲烷^[25]。这种酶存在于所有已知的产甲烷菌中,但不存在于不产甲烷的古菌和细菌中^[26]。MCR 由 α 、 β 和 γ 三个亚基组成,由操纵子 *mcrBDCGA* 所编码。其中,*mcrA* 基因负责编码 MCR 的 α -亚基,含有与 MCR 催化位点相关的保守序列区。*mcrA* 的系统发育遵循 16S rRNA 的系统发育,允许根据 *mcrA* 序列进行产甲烷菌的分类鉴定^[27]。用于扩增产甲烷菌 *mcrA* 基因的引物主要有 MCR 引物、ME 引物和 ML 引物等^[27-29](表 3)。

表2 靶标甲烷氧化菌的一些16S rRNA基因探针

Table2 Some 16S rRNA gene probes targeting methanotrophs

探针 Probe	序列(5'—3') Sequence(5'—3')	靶标类型 Targeted type	参考文献 Reference
10γ	GGTCGAAAGATCCCCGCTT	RuMP pathway methylotrophs	[22]
9α	CCCTGAGTTATTCCGAAC	Serine pathway methylotrophs	[22]
Mb1007	CACTCTACGATCTCACAG	Type I methanotrophs; <i>Methylbacter</i> (<i>Methylomicrobium</i>)	[23]
Mc1005	CCGCATCTGCAGGAT	Type I methanotrophs; <i>Methylococcus</i>	[23]
Mm1007	CACTCCGCTATCTAACAG	Type I methanotrophs; <i>Methyloimonas</i>	[23]
Ms1020	CCCTGCCGAAGGAAGTC	Type II methanotrophs; <i>Methylosinus</i>	[23]
Type I F	ATGCTTAACACATGCAAGTCGAACG	Type I methanotrophs	[24]
Type I R	CCACTGGTGTTCCCTCMGAT	Type I methanotrophs	[24]
Type II F	GGGAMGATAATGACGGTACCGWGGA	Type II methanotrophs	[24]
Type II R	GTCAARAGCTGTAAGGTTC	Type II methanotrophs	[24]

表3 用于扩增产甲烷菌功能基因的一些PCR引物

Table3 Some PCR primers used for amplification of functional gene of methanogens

靶标基因 Targeted gene	引物 Primer	引物序列(5'—3') Primer sequence(5'—3')	产物大小(bp) Product size(bp)	参考文献 Reference
<i>mcrA</i>	MLf / MLr	GGTGGTGMGATTACACARTAYGCWACACC (GGVGFTQYATA) / TTCATTGCRTAGTTWGGRTAGTT (NYPNYAMN)	470	[27]
	MCRf/MCRr	TAYGAYCARATHTGGYT / ACRTTCATNGCRTARTT	490	[28]
	ME1 / ME2	GCMATGCCARATHGGWATGTC / TCATKGCRTAGTTDGGRTAGT	760	[29]

这些引物在扩增长度、靶标位点及简并水平上各不相同,有报道指出,所用的两对引物在产甲烷菌类群的覆盖面上存在差异性^[18]。引物的适用范围与其研究环境密切相关,MCR引物主要用于稻田土壤或水稻根际产甲烷菌的检测^[30-31],而ME引物和ML引物则被用于更广的环境中,如自然湿地、淡水沉积物、反刍动物瘤胃等环境^[18, 32-33],因此具体使用时应有所选择。

用于检测自然湿地中甲烷氧化菌多样性的功能基因主要包括 *pmoA* 和 *mmoX*,其它一些功能标记基因对于甲烷氧化菌来说是非专有的,但也可用来检测这些甲烷氧化菌,如 *mxaF*(编码甲醇脱氢酶的大亚基)和 *nifH*(编码固氮酶还原酶)^[34]。在这些功能基因中,应用最多的功能基因是 *pmoA*,它负责编码颗粒性甲烷单加氧酶(pMMO)的 α-亚基,这种酶存在于除 *Methylocella silvestris* 之外的所有甲烷氧化菌中^[35]。A189f/A682r 是最早用于扩增 *pmoA* 的寡核苷酸引物^[36],并已广泛用于揭示各种环境中甲烷氧化菌的群落特征。此外,其它一些用于扩增 *pmoA* 的引物也相继被设计出来用于甲烷氧化菌多样性的检测^[37-39](表4)。基于 *pmoA* 序列的系统发育分析大体与 16S rRNA 系统发育分析一致,*pmoA* 作为有效的标记基因已被广泛用于自然湿地甲烷氧化菌的多样性检测^[40]。另一类功能基因 *mmoX* 则负责编码可溶性甲烷单加氧酶(sMMO),也可作为甲烷氧化菌的标记基因。用于扩增 *mmoX* 的一些引物也相继被设计出来用来检测环境中的甲烷氧化菌^[41-43](表4)。不过,研究发现 *mmoX* 基因所标记的多样性相对有限^[41-43],可能因为 *mmoX* 是一个高度保守的基因或引物的设计源于有限的 sMMO 序列信息,且只有一个分支的甲烷氧化菌含有这些基因,因此可能会低估环境中甲烷氧化菌的多样性^[41]。

2 自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性检测的分子方法

利用各种分子生态学技术对克隆基因文库或群落的指纹图谱进行分析是微生物多样性分子检测的另一个重要环节。目前,自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性检测中采用的分子分析方法主要包括:末端限制性片段长度多态性分析(terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism, T-RFLP)、变性梯度凝胶电泳(denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis, DGGE)、荧光原位杂交技术(fluorescent in situ hybridization, FISH)和实时定量 PCR (real-time quantitative PCR) 等。此外,微阵列(Microarray)、稳定同位素示踪(Stable isotope

probing, SIP) 等技术也逐渐被引入到该研究领域^[4],使得自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性的分子检测手段更加丰富。

表 4 用于扩增甲烷氧化菌功能基因的一些 PCR 引物

Table 4 Some PCR primers used for amplification of functional genes of methanotrophs

靶标基因 Targeted gene	引物 Primer	序列(5'—3') Sequence(5'—3')	产物大小(bp) Product size(bp)	参考文献 Reference
<i>pmoA</i>	A189f / A682r	GGNGACTGGGACTTCTGG / GAASGCNGAGAAGAASGC	525	[36]
	f326 / r643	TGGGGYTGGACCTAYTTCC / CCGGCRCRACGTCCTTACC	358	[37]
	II 223 F / II646 R	CGTCGTATGTGGCCGAC / CGTGCCCGCTCGACCATGYG	444	[38]
	A189f / Mb601 R	GGNGACTGGGACTTCTGG / ACRTAGTGGTAACCTTGYAA	432	[38]
	A189f / mb661r_nd	GGNGACTGGGACTTCTGG / CCGGCGAACGTCCTTACC	510	[39]
<i>mmoX</i>	A166f / B1401r	ACCAAGGARCARITTCAAG / TGGCACTCRTARCGCTC	1,230	[41]
	534f / 1393r	CCGCTGTGGAAGGGCATGAA / CACTCGTAGCGCTCCGGCTC	863	[42]
	mmoX206f / mmoX886r	ATCGCBAARGAATAYGCGSCG / ACCCANGGCTCGACYTTGAA	719	[43]

2.1 产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌群落分析的分子方法

目前,对于自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的群落组成和结构的分析,采用较多的分子手段是末端限制性片段长度多态性分析(T-RFLP)和变性梯度凝胶电泳(DGGE)技术。

2.1.1 末端限制性片段长度多态性技术(T-RFLP)

T-RFLP 技术是目前微生物分子生态学研究中最有力的研究手段之一,主要应用于微生物群落组成和结构及微生物系统发育等研究。该技术已在自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的群落多样性检测中发挥着极其重要的作用^[5, 44-46]。Merila 等^[44]以 *mcrA* 作为标记基因,利用 T-RFLP 技术分析了芬兰 5 个泥炭地中产甲烷菌的多样性,检测到的类群包括: *Methanosarcinaceae*, FC 和 RCI。Horz 等^[45]以 *pmoA* 为标记基因,使用 T-RFLP 技术探讨了甲烷氧化菌群落结构与全球气候变化之间的响应关系,发现温度可影响甲烷氧化菌的群落组成,温度的提高会降低土壤中Ⅱ型甲烷氧化菌的相对丰度。此外,利用 T-RFLP 技术分析时也可直接以古菌 16S rRNA 基因作为标记基因。Cadillo-Quiroz 等^[5]以古菌 16S 为标记基因,利用 T-RFLP 技术在美国密执安泥炭沼泽检测到的产甲烷菌有: *Methanosaetaceae*, *Methanosarcinaceae*, *Methanomicrobiales* (E1, FC, *Methanospirillaceae*), *Methanobacteriaceae*, RCI 和 RCII, 揭示了中性沼泽中产甲烷菌群落的多样性。Dettling 等^[46]同样以古菌 16S 为标记基因,利用 T-RFLP 技术在美国芝加哥酸性苔藓泥炭沼泽检测到的产甲烷菌包括: *Methanomicrobiales* (FC, E1), RCI, RCII 和 *Methanosaetaceae*, 研究发现酸性苔藓泥炭沼泽与中性苔草泥炭沼泽中产甲烷菌的群落存在差异性。T-RFLP 技术也存在一定的局限性,它只能分析 500 bp 以下的 DNA 片段,携带的系统发育信息量较小,另外指纹图谱所能包含的条带有限,只能得到一些优势菌群的信息,而弱势菌群往往检测不到,难以全面反映自然湿地中产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性。

2.1.2 变性梯度凝胶电泳技术(DGGE)

自 1993 年 Myuzer 等^[47]首次将 DGGE 检测技术应用于微生物分子生态学研究领域,该技术现已广泛应用于各种环境中微生物群落结构及其种群动态变化的监测。DGGE 技术在自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的群落检测中也是一种非常有力的研究手段,得到许多研究者的青睐^[6, 11, 14-15]。Ganzert 等^[14]以产甲烷菌 16S 为标记基因,利用 DGGE 技术在西伯利亚 Laptev 海岸湿地检测到的产甲烷菌包括: *Methanosarcinaceae*, *Methanomicrobiales* 和 RCII, 揭示了产甲烷菌群落垂直变化的特点。Rooney-Varga 等^[15]以古菌 16S 为标记基因,利用 DGGE 技术在美国阿拉斯加泥炭地检测到的产甲烷菌有: *Methanobacteriaceae*, *Methanomicrobiales* (FC) 和 *Methanosaetaceae*, 发现产甲烷菌的群落变化与植被类型、pH 和温度的变化相关。Bodelier 等^[6]利用 DGGE 技术在荷兰淡水沼泽湿地中检测到的甲烷氧化菌有: *Methylobacter* sp. 和 *Methylocystis* sp., 研究发现 *Methylobacter* 属的出现与土壤剖面深度相关,可能是不同剖面深度甲烷氧化活性发生变化的缘故。Yun 等^[11]

以 *pmoA* 作为标记基因,利用 DGGE 技术在青藏高原若尔盖湿地中检测到 4 种类群的甲烷氧化菌,它们都属于 I 型甲烷氧化菌,其中 2 类属于不可培养的甲烷氧化菌,另 2 类为 *Methylobacter* 和 *Methylococcus* 属的甲烷氧化菌,研究发现土壤厌氧层中的甲烷氧化菌比好氧层中的甲烷氧化菌具有更高的多样性。DGGE 技术的优点是可以同时检测分析多个样品,但也存在一些不足,它只能对微生物群落中数量大于 1% 的优势种群进行分析^[47];此外,不同的 DGGE 实验条件很可能导致不同的带型谱图,这无疑会对基于序列信息的探针设计和系统发育分析产生一定的影响。

2.2 产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌丰度分析的分子方法

从环境中获取产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的数量信息,对于准确评价产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的生态功能具有重要的意义。荧光原位杂交技术和实时定量 PCR 技术突破了传统基于培养的检测方法如最大或然计数法 (most probable number, MPN) 的缺陷^[40],为直接获取产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的数量信息提供了新手段,并在自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的丰度检测中发挥着极其重要的作用。

2.2.1 荧光原位杂交技术(FISH)

FISH 技术是以荧光标记取代同位素标记的一种新的原位杂交方法,其特点是可以进行样品的原位杂交,应用于环境中特定微生物种群鉴定、种群数量分析及其特异微生物跟踪检测。目前,FISH 技术已成功用于自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌种群的鉴定和种群密度的定量描述,精确程度甚至可以达到种的水平^[7, 48-49]。Kotsyurbenko 等^[48]利用 FISH 技术对西伯利亚酸性泥炭沼泽产甲烷菌的多样性进行了研究,发现泥炭中细菌数量随深度的增加(水位以下 5 cm 至 55 cm)而下降(细胞数从 24×10^7 个/g 下降至 4×10^7 个/g),而古菌数量略有增加(细胞数从 1×10^7 个/g 提高至 2×10^7 个/g),产甲烷菌 *Methanosaetaceae* spp. 的数量约占古菌细胞总数的一半。Dedysh 等^[7, 49]利用 FISH 技术对西伯利亚和德国酸性苔藓泥炭中甲烷氧化菌的检测,两个地点中泥炭中检测到的甲烷氧化菌数量分别为 $(3.1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^6$ 个/g 和 $(5.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^6$ 个/g,其中数量最多的甲烷氧化菌是 *Methyloccoccus* spp.,约占细胞总数的 60%—96%。此外, *Methyloccoccus palustris* 和 *Methylocapsus acidiphila* 的数量也较多,而 I 型甲烷氧化菌的数量很少(约占 0.1%—1%),说明 II 型甲烷氧化菌是酸性苔藓泥炭中主要的甲烷氧化菌类型。FISH 技术也存在一些缺点,它只能在靶标生物 16S rRNA 已知的情况下才能使用,因此不能检测出样品中的未知种属的数量,从而影响其检测的准确度。最近,有学者开始尝试将功能基因 *pmoA* 与 FISH 技术结合起来进行甲烷氧化菌的定量分析^[50],这将为今后甲烷氧化菌的定量检测提供一种更有效的方法。

2.2.2 实时定量 PCR 技术(real-time qPCR)

该技术是以 PCR 原理为基础发展起来的,主要用于环境样品中特定微生物物种、种群的定量分析,能更精确地研究特异微生物组成和变化规律。近年来,该技术在自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的丰度检测中也得到广泛的应用^[8, 9-11]。分析时一般可采用 TaqMan 探针法对产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的 16S rRNA 基因或功能基因进行定量检测分析。此外,还可以采用荧光染料法(SYBR Green),该方法与 TaqMan 探针法相比费用较低,但由于没有探针的特异性作保证,所以准确性较低。Steinberg 等^[8]研发了 SYBR Green 的定量 PCR 法,对编码甲基辅酶 M 还原酶 α-亚基的 *mcrA* 基因进行定量检测分析,他们还设计了靶标 9 个目标生物的 TaqMan 荧光探针,用于检测酸性泥炭样品中不同系统发育类群的产甲烷菌,检测到的类群包括: *Methanosaetaceae*, *Methanobacteriaceae*, *Methanocorpusculaceae*, *Methanosaetaceae* 和 Fen cluster,其中占优势的两类产甲烷菌分别是: *Methanosaetaceae* spp. 和 Fen cluster。国内,Zhang 等^[9-10]利用实时定量 PCR 技术对青藏高原若尔盖湿地土壤中占优势的不可培养产甲烷菌 ZC-I 以及已分离的产甲烷菌 R15 进行了定量检测,发现 ZC-I 的数量约占古菌总数的 30%,土壤中细胞数约为 10^7 个/g;R15 的数量约占古菌总数的 $(17.2 \pm 2.1)\%$,土壤中细胞数约为 10^7 个/g。Yun 等^[11]利用实时定量 PCR 技术对若尔盖湿地土壤中甲烷氧化菌的丰度进行了分析,发现土壤好氧层中甲烷氧化菌的数量是厌氧层中甲烷氧化菌数量的 1.5 倍。

3 不同类型自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的群落多样性

自然湿地的类型多种多样,主要类型有沼泽性泥炭湿地,包括草本泥炭沼泽和藓类泥炭沼泽、森林沼泽湿

地和腐泥沼泽等。近年来,许多学者利用分子检测方法对不同类型自然湿地中产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的群落多样性进行了研究,检测地点主要集中在分布有泥炭沼泽的40°N到70°N的北方温带和寒温带地区,研究的自然湿地类型主要包括受人类干扰强度较弱、或未干扰的沼泽性泥炭湿地^[4-5, 7, 46, 48-49, 51-53, 57-58]和森林沼泽湿地^[54-55, 59],少数涉及腐泥沼泽^[6, 56](表5,表6)。

表5 不同类型自然湿地产甲烷菌的群落多样性

Table 5 Diversity of methanogens community in different types of natural wetlands

类型 Type	名称及地点 Name and sites	检测到的产甲烷菌 Detected methanogens	参考文献 Reference
草本泥炭沼泽 Fen	Oligotrophic Salmisuo fen, Finland	Methanomicrobiales (FC), Methanosarcinaceae, RCI	[51]
	Michigan Hollow minerotrophic fen, USA	Methanomicrobiales (E1, FC, Methanospirillaceae), RCI, RCII, Methanosaetaceae, Methanosarcinaceae, Methanobacteriaceae	[5]
藓类泥炭沼泽 Bog	Ombrotrophic Bakchar Bog, Siberia	RCII, Methanobacteriaceae, Methanosarcinaceae, Methanomicrobiales	[48]
	Chicago Bog and Michigan Hollow, USA	Methanomicrobiales (FC, E1), RCI, RCII, Methanosaetaceae	[46]
	Oligotrophic Chicago Bog, McLean Bog, NY, USA	Methanomicrobiales (FC, E1), RCII, RCI, Methanosarcinaceae, Methanosaetaceae	[52]
	Sphagnum-Picea bog, Germany	Methanomicrobiales (FC), Methanobacteriaceae, Methanosarcinaceae	[53]
森林沼泽 Swamp	Labrador Hollow conifer swamp, USA	Methanosarcinaceae, Methanosaetaceae, RCI, Methanobacteriaceae, Methanomicrobiales (FC)	[54]
	Okefenokee Swamp, USA	Methanosarcinaceae, Methanomicrobiales (FC), Methanosaetaceae	[55]
腐泥沼泽 Marsh	The Blue Cypress Marsh, USA	Methanomicrobiaceae, Methanosarcinaceae, Methanocorpusculaceae	[56]

表6 不同类型自然湿地甲烷氧化菌的群落多样性

Table 6 Diversity of methanotrophs community in different types of natural wetlands

类型 Type	名称及地点 Name and sites	检测到的甲烷氧化菌 Detected methanotrophs	参考文献 References
草本泥炭沼泽 fen	Oligotrophic fens, Finnish	type I methanotrophs	[57]
藓类泥炭沼泽 bog	Ombrotrophic bogs, Finnish	type I and type II methanotrophs	[57]
泥炭地 peatlands	Acidic ombrotrophic bogs, West Siberia	<i>Methylocystis</i> , <i>Methylosinus</i> , <i>Methylococcus capsulatus</i>	[7, 49]
	Drained fenland peat soil from Suffolk, United Kingdom	<i>Methylocystis</i> / <i>Methylosinus</i> , <i>Methylocella palustris</i> , <i>Methylobacters</i> spp.	[58]
森林沼泽 Swamp	Sphagnum/Eriophorum covered peatlands, United Kingdom	<i>Methylocystis</i> , <i>Methylocella</i> , <i>Methylocapsa</i> -related species	[4]
	A forested swamp near Ithaca, New York	type I and type II methanotrophs	[59]
	A freshwater marsh, the Netherlands	<i>Methylobacter</i> sp., <i>Methylocystis</i> sp.	[6]

在自然湿地土壤中经常检测到的产甲烷菌类群包括:甲烷八叠球菌目(Methanosarcinales),甲烷微菌目(Methanomicrobiales),甲烷杆菌目(Methanobacteriales),此外Rice cluster I的产甲烷菌也经常被检测到。不同类型自然湿地其生态环境各异,导致土壤中产甲烷菌的多样性也各不相同(表5)。在草本泥炭沼泽中经常检测到的类群有:Methanomicrobiales (FC), Methanosarcinaceae, RCI;在藓类泥炭沼泽中经常检测到的类群有:Methanomicrobiales (FC), RCII, Methanosarcinaceae;在森林沼泽中经常检测到的类群有:Methanosarcinaceae,

Methanomicrobiales (FC), Methanosaetaceae; 在腐泥沼泽中经常检测到的类群有: Methanomicrobiaceae, Methanosarcinaceae, Methanocorpusculaceae。

自然湿地土壤甲烷氧化菌多样性的检测结果表明:存在 I 型甲烷氧化菌和 II 型甲烷氧化菌。这两类甲烷氧化菌在自然湿地中的生态位各不相同, I 型甲烷氧化菌较适宜生长在高氧、低甲烷浓度和富营养的环境^[60];而 II 型甲烷氧化菌更适应生长在低氧、高甲烷浓度和贫营养的生境^[61]。不同类型自然湿地因其生态环境各异,导致土壤中甲烷氧化菌的多样性也各不相同(表 6)。在草本泥炭沼泽中,只检测到 I 型甲烷氧化菌;而在雨养藓类泥炭沼泽中, I 型甲烷氧化菌和 II 型甲烷氧化菌均被检测到^[57]。最近,Tuomivirta 等^[62]利用引物 A189f/A621r 成功地从草本泥炭沼泽中扩增到与 II 型甲烷氧化菌相关的 *pmoA* 序列,因此,先前在草本泥炭沼泽中未检测到 II 型甲烷氧化菌也可能与引物的错配有关。

此外,许多研究发现 II 型甲烷氧化菌是酸性泥炭地(包括酸性苔藓泥炭沼泽)中的优势类群。Dedysh 等^[7, 49]对德国和俄罗斯酸性苔藓泥炭沼泽甲烷氧化菌的多样性进行了检测,发现 60%—95% 的甲烷氧化菌属于 II 型的甲烷氧化菌,其中 *Methylocystis*, *Methylocella* 和 *Methylocapsa* 占优势。Morris 等^[58]在英国酸性泥炭中检测到的甲烷氧化菌有: *Methylocystis/Methylosinus*, *Methylocella palustris* 和 *Methylobacters* spp., 从 C¹³-DNA 回收的 *pmoA* 序列大部分与 II 型甲烷氧化菌相似,表明在酸性泥炭环境中 II 型甲烷氧化菌是优势菌群。最近,Chen 等^[4]利用磷脂脂肪酸分析(PLFA)结合稳定同位素示踪、微阵列等技术对英格兰酸性泥炭地中甲烷氧化菌的多样性进行分析,检测到甲烷氧化菌的主要类型有: *Methylocystis* 和 *Methylocella*, 该结果同样表明 II 型甲烷氧化菌是酸性泥炭地中的优势类群。

4 总结与展望

分子检测方法的应用极大地促进了自然湿地土壤产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性的研究,为揭示产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性及其生态功能提供了大量信息。鉴于这些分子方法各有其优缺点,在实际研究中还需将两种甚至两种以上的方法结合起来互相印证,方可起到扬长避短、相互补充的作用,同时还可将分子检测方法与传统的分离和培养方法相结合,以期获得更加丰富而准确的群落结构及种群丰度变化等方面的信息。迄今为止,对于自然湿地中产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性的检测研究主要集中在北半球的泥炭地(包括草本和藓类泥炭沼泽),而关于其它区域不同湿地类型中产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性知识仍不完整,因此今后的检测范围有待于进一步扩大。此外,已有研究表明淡水湿地土壤中也存在甲烷的厌氧氧化过程(Aerobic oxidation of methane, AOM)^[63],而介导这一厌氧氧化过程的甲烷氧化菌将是未来自然湿地土壤甲烷氧化菌多样性检测研究的重点对象。

我国幅员辽阔,自然湿地类型多样。近年来,我国已在青藏高原若尔盖湿地开展了产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的一些相关研究,并取得了一定的成果,但研究的广度和深度都有待于进一步提高。鉴于此,建议今后应用分子检测方法在以下几个方面开展深入的研究:(1)我国主要自然湿地类型产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的多样性特征;(2)不同类型自然湿地土壤中产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性与湿地优势植物之间的相互关系;(3)自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌多样性与环境因子的关系及其响应;(4)影响自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌种群数量与活性的植物根系分泌物的种类及其化学性质;(5)产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌的时空异质性对于自然湿地甲烷排放通量时空异质性的贡献;(6)自然湿地产甲烷菌和甲烷氧化菌种群的时空变化及其主要影响因素。

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The aerodynamic roughness length of biologicalsoil crusts;a case study of Gurbantunggut Desert	WANG Xueqin, ZHANG Yuanming, ZHANG Weimin, et al (4153)
Differences among population quantities and community structures of pests and their natural enemies in tea gardens of different altitudes	KE Shengbing, DANG Fenghua, BI Shoudong, et al (4161)

2009 年度生物学科总被引频次和影响因子前 10 名期刊*

(源于 2010 年版 CSTPCD 数据库)

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1	生态学报	11764	1	生态学报	1.812
2	应用生态学报	9430	2	植物生态学报	1.771
3	植物生态学报	4384	3	应用生态学报	1.733
4	西北植物学报	4177	4	生物多样性	1.553
5	生态学杂志	4048	5	生态学杂志	1.396
6	植物生理学通讯	3362	6	西北植物学报	0.986
7	JOURNAL OF INTEGRATIVE PLANT BIOLOGY	3327	7	兽类学报	0.894
8	MOLECULAR PLANT	1788	8	CELL RESEARCH	0.873
9	水生生物学报	1773	9	植物学报	0.841
10	遗传学报	1667	10	植物研究	0.809

*《生态学报》2009 年在核心版的 1964 种科技期刊排序中总被引频次 11764 次, 全国排名第 1; 影响因子 1.812, 全国排名第 14; 第 1—9 届连续 9 年入围中国百种杰出学术期刊; 中国精品科技期刊

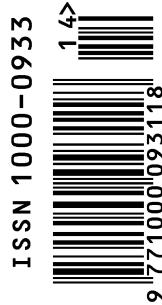
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