

新疆橡胶草锈病病原菌的分离与鉴定

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摘要:【目的】研究引起新疆伊犁橡胶草锈病的病原菌种类,为该病的有效防控提供科学依据。【方法】按照柯赫氏法则,分离田间橡胶草锈病病原并接种健康橡胶草以验证其致病性,采用显微镜观察橡胶草锈菌夏孢子形态,应用真菌通用引物 NL1/NL4 和锈菌通用引物 ITS5-u/ITS4rust 分别对锈菌的 28S rDNA 和 ITS 基因序列进行 PCR 扩增和测序,通过 ITS 序列构建系统发育树分析该菌种属地位。【结果】田间病样分离获得的锈菌可侵染健康株并且发病症状与田间症状一致。橡胶草锈菌夏孢子近球形、椭圆形或卵圆形,大小为(24~32×21~26) μm, 淡黄色至栗褐色,有刺,单胞,壁厚为 1~2.5 μm。新疆伊犁橡胶草锈菌与山柳菊柄锈菌最为接近,其序列同源性达到了 99.06%。【结论】引起新疆伊犁橡胶草锈病的病原菌为山柳菊柄锈菌。

关键词:橡胶草;锈病;分离;鉴定

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0 引言

【研究意义】橡胶草 (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz* Rodin, TKS), 又名俄罗斯蒲公英或青橡胶蒲公英^[1], 为菊科蒲公英属多年生草本植物, 因其根部含有丰富的高品质橡胶, 且分子结构与三叶橡胶相同, 使之成为极具有发展前途的三叶橡胶树橡胶替代作物^[2-5]。另一种产胶蒲公英属植物是短角蒲公英 (*Taraxacum brevicorniculatum*, TB), 形态及生境与 TKS 极为相近^[6]。橡胶草的栽培、优选、根处理及橡胶提取等进行了较为系统研究^[7]。新疆作为蒲公英橡胶草的原生地之一, 具有丰富的野生橡胶草资源和规模化发展橡胶草产

业的生态条件。研究引起橡胶草锈病的病原菌种类, 对于采取针对性措施防治该病具有重要意义。**【前人研究进展】**国内关于橡胶草锈病的研究较少, 但有对橡胶草近缘种蒲公英锈病的报道。甘南玛曲地区不同季节和不同海拔的蒲公英 (*Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand) 锈病发生规律, 并采用光学显微镜和扫描电镜等技术手段对蒲公英锈菌冬孢子的形态进行分析, 认为该地区蒲公英锈病的病原菌为山柳菊柄锈菌 (*Puccinia hieracii* Martius)^[8, 9]。**【本研究切入点】**李春龙^[10]提出了蒲公英锈病防治方法, 但未明确介绍蒲公英锈病的病原菌种类。2018~2020 年在伊犁哈萨克自治州农业科学研究所的橡胶草试验地发生了严重的

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锈病危害,但是关于引起新疆地区橡胶草锈病的病原尚不清楚。目前,国内关于山柳菊柄锈菌的研究报道较少。需研究引起新疆伊犁地区橡胶草锈病的病原菌种类。【拟解决的关键问题】采集并分离新疆伊犁地区橡胶草锈病病原菌,根据柯赫氏法则对该病原菌的致病性进行的验证,并对所分离获得的病原菌进行了形态学及分子生物学鉴定。为开展该病的病原菌致病性、品种抗病性鉴定、病害综合防控技术等提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试植物:感病橡胶草于2020年6月采集自伊犁州农科所橡胶草试验地;2017-3号、5号2个橡胶草品种于新疆农业科学院植物保护研究所室内种植备用。

引物:真菌通用引物NL1(5'-GCATATCAATAAGCGGAGGAAAG-3')/NL4(5'-GGTC-
CGT-GTTTCAAGACGG-3')^[11];锈菌通用引物ITS5-u(5'-CAAGGTTCTGTAGGTG-3')/
(ITS4rust: 5'-CAGATTACAAATTGGGCT-3')^[12]。引物委托上海派森诺生物科技有限公司合成。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 橡胶草锈病田间调查

2020年5月至8月,调查伊犁州农科所橡胶草试验地对橡胶草锈病的发生情况,每隔7 d 观察1次,直至橡胶草全部叶片脱落为止,观察发生锈病的橡胶草叶片病斑的大小、形状、颜色、危害程度等性状。

1.2.2 橡胶草锈菌形态特征

选取感病橡胶草的叶片,用解剖针挑取孢子堆上的锈菌,用光学显微镜观察孢子的形态并测量其大小。

1.2.3 橡胶草锈菌的致病性鉴定

挑取田间发病叶片上的单个孢子堆于培养皿上,用挑针破坏孢子堆以释放夏孢子,加100~150 μL去离子水轻轻混匀以使孢子散于水中,配置成孢子悬浮液。用手指蘸取孢子悬浮液,顺着健康叶片自下而上轻轻涂抹,完成接种。用透明塑料隔离罩罩住接种的橡胶草幼苗,移至20℃恒温光照培养箱,黑暗保湿24 h,保湿结束后设置恒

温光照培养箱光照强度为8 000~10 000 Lux,光周期为16 h 光照,8 h 黑暗,接种后7~15 d 观察发病情况,对发病的橡胶草叶片病原菌重再次进行显微镜观察鉴定。由田间病样单菌落接种健康橡胶草后获得的菌株命名为PXJ-1,通过将菌株PXJ-1进一步接种健康橡胶草扩繁作为后续试验的菌源。

1.2.4 橡胶草锈菌的分子鉴定

将室内接种扩繁保存于橡胶草上的锈菌夏孢子从叶片上刮下来,迅速用液氮研磨。采用真菌DNA提取试剂盒提取锈菌全基因组DNA,以其全基因组DNA为模板进行PCR扩增。应用1.1所示的真菌通用引物NL1/NL4和锈菌通用引物ITS5-u/ITS4rust分别对病原菌的28S rDNA和ITS序列区域进行PCR扩增,PCR扩增产物的测序由上海生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司完成。将获得的核酸序列在NCBI进行BLAST比对分析,利用MEGA 6.0软件对测序结果进行同源性比对,采用邻接法构建系统发育树进行系统发育分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 橡胶草锈病发生情况及田间症状

研究表明,新疆伊犁地区橡胶草锈病于每年5月橡胶草返青后开始发病,发病叶片散生点状棕色夏孢子堆,6月达发病高峰期,7月随气温逐渐升高,橡胶草进入夏眠期,该病发生严重度逐渐降低。该病于第2年生的橡胶草发病较重,当年种植的橡胶草发病较轻。橡胶草锈菌夏孢子堆着生于叶的两面,直径0.5~1.0 mm,夏孢子堆初期生于叶表皮下,夏孢子堆逐渐增大后可突破叶表皮而外露,此时夏孢子堆呈粉状,黄褐色。图1

2.2 橡胶草锈菌的形态特征及致病性

研究表明,橡胶草锈菌夏孢子近球形、椭圆形或卵圆形,大小为(24~32×21~26) μm,淡黄色至栗褐色,有刺,单胞,壁厚为1~2.5 μm。橡胶草锈病接种10~12 d即可在叶片表面形成夏孢子堆,夏孢子堆浅棕色,突破表皮后成棕色、粉状。由田间发病橡胶草叶片采集获得的锈菌单菌落接种健康橡胶草后,其接种叶片均表现出与田间相似的症状,而对照株叶片则无症状。图2



注:A. 田间橡胶草锈病发病症状;B. 田间病样分离锈菌病原接种5号橡胶草品种发病症状;C. 田间病样分离锈菌病原接种2017-3号橡胶草品种发病症状;

Note: A. Symptoms of rubber grass rust in field; B. Disease symptoms of rubber grass variety No. 5 inoculated with rust pathogen isolated from field samples; C. Disease symptoms of rubber grass varieties No. 2017-3 inoculated with rust pathogens isolated from field samples

图1 田间病样分离锈菌病原接种

健康橡胶草后的发病情况

Fig. 1 Incidence of rust pathogens isolated from field samples after inoculation with healthy rubber grass

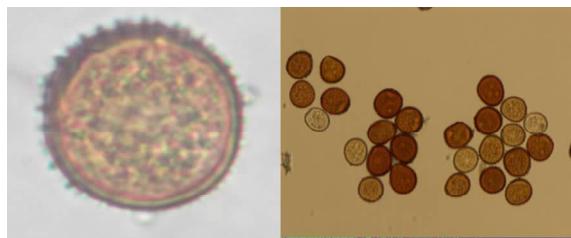


图2 橡胶草锈菌夏孢子

Fig. 2 Summer spores of rubber grass rust

2.3 橡胶草锈菌的分子鉴定

研究表明,菌株PXJ-1(序列登录号分别为MN841787.1)与山柳菊柄锈菌(*Puccinia hieracii* Martius)(序列登录号为KX985752.1)的同源性最高,达到了99.52%。进一步选择锈菌通用引物ITS5-u和ITS4rust进行PCR扩增,得到大小为476 bp的片段,菌株PXJ-1(序列登录号为MT579659.1)与山柳菊柄锈菌*P. hieracii* strain DAOM 240969(序列登录号为HQ317515.1)的同源性达到了99.06%,同样为最高。菌株PXJ-1序列与山柳菊柄锈菌的遗传距离最近,确定引起橡胶草锈病的病原菌为山柳菊柄锈菌(*Puccinia hieracii* Martius)。图3

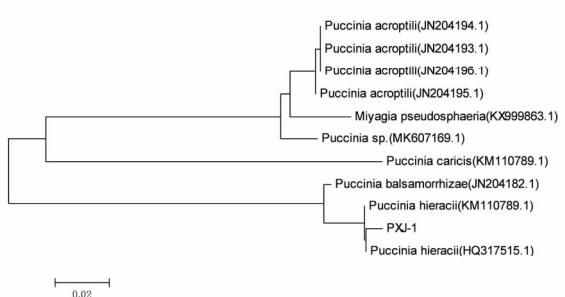


图3 基于ITS序列构建橡胶草锈病菌株XJ-1及相似病菌的系统发育树

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree of the pathogen strain XJ-1 of rust disease on rubber grass and related strains based on ITS sequence

3 讨论

张蓉等^[8]鉴定甘肃甘南高寒草地的蒲公英(*Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand)锈病致病菌为山柳菊柄锈菌。刘铁志等^[13]也报道了猫儿菊(*Hypochaeris ciliata*)上的山柳菊柄锈菌猫儿菊变种(*Puccinia hieracii* var. *hypochaeridis*)为中国新记录,并对其形态特征进行了详细描述。橡胶草与其近缘种短角蒲公英(*Taraxacum brevicorniculatum* TB)和普通蒲公英(*Taraxacum officinale* TO)广泛共域存在^[14]。短角蒲公英根部也产生天然橡胶^[15],其在新疆也有分布^[16]。自然界中锈菌存在同种锈菌可侵染多种寄主的现象^[17, 18],橡胶草近缘种蒲公英发生的锈菌是否也能够侵染橡胶草有待于进一步研究证实。

新疆伊犁地区橡胶草锈病于每年5月橡胶草返青后开始发病,6月达发病高峰期,7月随气温逐渐升高,橡胶草进入夏眠期,该病发生严重度逐渐降低,这表明橡胶草锈病发生危害程度与气温、寄主生长发育阶段可能有一定相关性。张蓉等^[8]调查发现,甘南玛曲高寒草地蒲公英锈病发病率和病情指数随着海拔的升高而呈降低趋势,较高的温度、光照条件和湿度有利于蒲公英锈病的发生,该调查结果与伊犁地区橡胶草锈病高温不利于发病的趋势有所差异。温度、寄主生长发育状况两者以哪种因素对橡胶草锈病发病程度影响更大有待于进一步研究。山柳菊柄锈菌对橡胶草的侵染机制及病害防治措施等仍需进一步研究。

4 结论

新疆伊犁地区橡胶草锈病于每年5月橡胶草返青后开始发病,6月达发病高峰,7月随气温逐渐升高橡胶草进入夏眠期,该病发生严重度逐渐降低,暗示该病发生危害严重与气温、寄主生长发育阶段可能有一定相关性。新疆伊犁地区引起橡胶草锈病的病原菌为山柳菊柄锈菌。

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Isolation and Identification of Pathogens Causing Rust Disease on *Taraxacumkok – saghyz* Rodin in Xinjiang

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Abstract: [Objective] This project aims to identify the pathogen causing *Taraxacumkok – saghyz* Rodin rust disease and provide scientific basis for the effective control of the disease. [Methods] According to Koch's rule, the pathogen of rubber grass rust in the field was isolated and inoculated with healthy rubber grass to verify its pathogenicity. The morphology of summer spores of rubber grass rust was observed under the microscope. The 28S rDNA and its gene sequences of rust were amplified and sequenced by PCR with fungal universal primer NL1 / NL4 and rust universal primer ITS5 – u/ITS4rust. The phylogenetic tree was constructed by its sequence to analyze the genus status of the strain. [Result] The rust isolated from field samples could infect healthy plants, and the symptoms were consistent with those in the field. The summer spores of rubber grass rust were nearly spherical, oval or ovoid, and the size was $(24 - 32 \times 21 - 26) \mu\text{m}$, light yellow to chestnut brown, spiny, single cell, wall thickness of $1 - 2.5 \mu\text{m}$. Its sequence genetic analysis showed that rubber grass rust in Ili, Xinjiang was the closest to *Puccinia hieracii*, and its sequence homology reached 99.06%. [Conclusion] The pathogen causing *Taraxacumkok – saghyz* Rodin rust disease was *Puccinia hieracii*.

Key words: *Taraxacumkok – saghyz* Rodin (rubber grass); rust disease; isolate; identify

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