

文章编号 1672-6634(2021)03-0101-10

DOI 10.19728/j.issn1672-6634.2021.03.012

井冈山国家级自然保护区泥炭藓来源共生真菌多样性和抗菌活性研究

熊凤姣¹, 刘文杰¹, 丁 壮², 唐佳慧¹, 姜淑玲¹, 郭文强

(1.井冈山大学 医学部,江西 吉安 343009;2.聊城大学 生物制药研究院,山东 聊城 252059)

摘要 井冈山国家级自然保护区作为一个物种资源丰富,极具南方红壤丘陵特色的生态环境,其中蕴藏了丰富的微生物资源,是未被充分发掘的活性天然产物宝库,其可能赋存的新机制抗生素具有应对临幊上日益严峻的耐药现状的潜力,本文通过聚焦井冈山地区泥炭藓中共生真菌来研究其物种多样性和抗菌活性。本研究通过平板培养法共分离出188种共生真菌,经过表观形态学特征分析后,结合ITS-rDNA测序共鉴定了123株真菌,其归属于16个不同属,显示出较好的真菌群落多样性。对所得真菌静置发酵后获得粗提物利用纸片扩散法进行抗菌活性筛选分析,发现其中33株真菌次级代谢产物具有广谱的抗菌活性。对比HPLC-UV指纹图谱分析结果,发现多个共生真菌次级代谢产物具有系列紫外吸收的天然产物。研究表明,井冈山地区泥炭藓共生真菌群落具有丰富的物种多样性和优良的抗菌活性,显示出了潜在的新型天然抗菌天然产物研究价值。

关键词 井冈山国家级自然保护区;泥炭藓;共生真菌;真菌多样性;抗菌活性

中图分类号 R915

文献标识码 A

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)



Study on the Diversity and Antibacterial Activity of Symbiotic Fungi from *Sphagnum PalustreL.* in Jinggangshan

XIONG Feng-jiao¹, LIU Wenjie¹, DING Zhuang², TANG Jiahui¹,
JIANG Shuling¹, GUO Wenqiang¹

(1. Department of Medicine, Jinggangshan University, Ji'an 343009, China; 2. Institute of biopharmaceutical research, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252059, China)

Abstract Jinggangshan National Nature Reserve is an ecological environment with rich species resources and characteristics of the southern red soil hills. The plentiful microbial resource is a treasure trove of active natural products that has not been fully explored, which may contain new mechanism antibiotics to respond the growing resistance status in clinic. In this paper, we focused on the species diversity and antimicrobial activity of symbiotic fungi in *Sphagnum palustre L.* in Jinggangshan area. In this study, 188 species of symbiotic fungi were isolated by plate culture method. After the analysis of morphological characteristics and its rDNA sequencing, 123 strains of fungi were identified, which belonged to 16 different genera, and shown

收稿日期:2020-10-11

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81603007);江西省教育厅科技计划项目(GJJ180558)资助

通讯作者:郭文强,男,汉族,博士,讲师,研究方向:天然产物化学,E-mail:nanmu0510@126.com。

a good diversity of fungal communities. It was confirmed that these isolates belong to at least 16 different genera corresponding to taxonomic orders in the phylogenetic analysis. Using classic fermentation condition, the 123 crude extracts were screened for antibacterial activity by the paper diffusion method, and it was found that 33 strains of fungal secondary metabolites had a broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Comparing the results of HPLC-UV fingerprint analysis, it was found that many secondary metabolites of symbiotic fungi have a series of natural products with ultraviolet absorption. Studies have shown that the *Sphagnum palustre* L. symbiotic fungal community in Jinggangshan has rich diversity and superior antibacterial activity, which showed the potential for the research of new types of natural antibacterial products.

Key words Jinggangshan National Nature Reserve; *Sphagnum palustre* L.; symbiotic fungi; fungal diversity; antibacterial activity

0 引言

进入 21 世纪以来,耐药菌尤其多重耐药菌引起的感染性疾病已成为全球性公共卫生问题和严峻挑战。具有复杂耐药机制的金黄色葡萄球菌、鲍氏不动杆菌等耐药菌的出现给临床创伤治疗和细菌感染预防带来了巨大的挑战,这使得耐药性问题成为了临幊上关注的焦点^[1,2]。随着国内外抗生素的滥用和误用使得耐药细菌和耐药基因的快速出现,这极大地降低了抗生素对人和动物体内多种病原体的治疗潜力,严重地威胁着抗生素治疗的有效性和人类健康^[3]。耐药细菌所致深度感染已构成新世纪抗感染治疗的新挑战,早在 2011 年世界卫生组织就已提出“控制细菌耐药的全球性策略”,将细菌耐药问题上升为全球性的危机^[4]。细菌耐药性的迅速上升和新抗生素的不断减少形成了鲜明对比,大力研发以控制耐药菌感染为主要目标的新结构、新靶点和新机制的新抗生素,是当前医药界一个十分紧迫的任务^[5,6]。然而,与耐药现状不相符的是新结构、新机制的抗菌药物研发却明显滞后,在后抗生素时代亟需挖掘新型抗生素类药物来应对日益严峻的耐药问题。

天然产物因其广泛的化学和生物学多样性,作为新型分子骨架的重要源泉,已成为潜在的药物先导化合物宝库^[7-9]。随着微生物药学研究的日益深入,普通生境来源微生物资源出新率越来越低,新生境资源的发现迫在眉睫。基于现有的研究方法,从普通生境的微生物资源中已经很难获得突创性的天然产物,药学研究的焦点逐渐转向深海、高原、自然保护区等具有地域特色的特殊生态环境,其已成为新微生物物种和新抗生素类先导化合物的资源库^[10,11]。井冈山国家自然保护区作为一个极具南方红壤丘陵特色、又兼顾森林地貌的生态环境,其中孕育着丰富的生物群落^[12]。井冈山地区属于亚热带湿润山地气候,由于常年降水量丰富,在岩壁上形成了大片极具地域特色的泥炭藓群落。而且泥炭藓细胞壁上有加厚螺纹和多孔结构,又具有很强的吸水能力;同时泥炭藓自身含有泥炭藓酸、黄酮、甾醇等多种具有较好的抑菌作用代谢产物^[13]。由于岩壁泥炭藓所形成的特殊“微”生态环境,预示着其中共生的微生物可能具有独特的生物合成代谢途径,能够产生结构类型新颖的药物先导化合物。

本研究聚焦特殊生境真菌的独特资源优势,对泥炭藓来源共生真菌进行了多样性和抗菌活性研究,在初步构建井冈山地区微生物资源库的同时,也为寻找具有潜在抗菌活性的共生真菌提供研究策略的参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验样品。岩壁泥炭藓样品(*Sphagnum palustre* L.)于 2018 年 3 月份采集于江西井冈山地区(罗霄山脉中段,N 26°29'25'',E 114°7'13'')。

1.1.2 培养基。固体培养基:马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(PDA)。

液体发酵培养基(真菌 2 号):葡萄糖(10 g/L),麦芽糖(20 g/L),味精(10 g/L),甘露糖醇(20 g/L),KH₂PO₄(0.5 g/L),玉米浆(1 g/L),酵母浸粉(3 g/L),MgSO₄·7H₂O(0.3 g/L)和蒸馏水 1L,调节 pH 为 6.5。

1.1.3 实验仪器。微生物操作采用超净工作台 SW-CJ-2D(苏州苏洁净化设备有限公司);无菌化处理采用

高压灭菌仪 KXQ-LS(上海博讯有限公司);微生物培养采用电热恒温培养箱 DNP-9082P03 IV(上海新苗医疗器械制造有限公司);浓缩采用旋转蒸发器 RE-2000A(郑州科泰实验设备有限公司)、低温冷却液循环泵 DLSK-5/20(郑州科泰实验设备有限公司)、循环水式多用真空泵 SHK-III(郑州科泰实验设备有限公司);微生物菌体破碎采用超声波清洗器 KQ-300E;菌种保藏采用超低温冰箱 U410;称量采用电子天平 BSA-124SNMR。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 共生真菌分离纯化。泥炭藓样品经过 75% 酒精浸泡处理 1 min 后,充分研碎置于中马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(PDA)于 28 °C 孵育 3-5 D,利用扩散板法进行菌株的分离纯化。从中分离出具有不同形态的真菌菌落,将其重新接种到新的 PDA 培养基,并在 28 °C 下再孵育培养 36 h。重复该划线过程多次,直到获得单菌落。根据菌落在 PDA 培养基上的外观(颜色、质地、边界类型和径向生长速率等),将其分为不同的形态类型,最终得到共生真菌纯菌株。

1.2.2 共生真菌种属鉴定。按照已报道的实验方法从该来源的共生真菌中提取 DNA, PCR 反应采用通用引物 ITS1(5'-TCCGTAGGTGAAACCTGCGG-3') 和 ITS4(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') 扩增内部转录的间隔区(ITS)^[14-16]。PCR 产物由睿博生物科技有限公司(中国,北京)纯化和测序。通过 BLAST 分析将鉴定出的序列与 GenBank 数据库(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)中的其他序列进行比较分析,并在 ClustalW 中进行比对^[17]。利用 Godinho 提出的标准来分析验证 GenBank 数据库的 BLAST 结果:对于查询覆盖率和序列同一性 ≥98%,该物种属可以被确定;对于覆盖率和序列同一性在 95%-97% 之间的可以确定到种,而对于覆盖率和序列同一性 ≤95%,则可以认为是新菌^[18]。系统进化分析则是采用 MEGA X 进行的,N-J 法被用来估计种属进化距离,其自举值是根据 1000 次重复计算而得出的结果^[19-20]。

1.2.3 共生真菌发酵培养与处理。菌株在含有 100 mL 真菌 2 号液体培养基的 500 mL 三角瓶中 28 °C 静置发酵培养 30 D。发酵完成后将发酵混合物用等体积的乙酸乙酯超声萃取 2 次。所得萃取液采用减压蒸馏获得粗提物后,甲醇重新溶解并用微孔滤膜过滤除去不溶固体杂质。挥干溶剂后称重,并配成 5 mg/mL 的澄清甲醇溶液,低温冷藏备用。

1.2.4 指纹图谱分析。真菌粗提物在 HPLC 系统(Waters Co.)中分析,该系统包含 996 型二极管阵列紫外检测器和 ODS-C18 色谱柱(YMC,4.6 mm×250 mm,5 μm)。40 min 内从 5%-100% 甲醇梯度洗脱,并在 100% 的甲醇条件下继续洗脱 10 min。

1.2.5 抗菌活性测试。以大肠杆菌、耻垢杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、草分支杆菌、枯草杆菌作为抗菌活性指示菌,利用纸片扩散法进行共生真菌粗提物抗菌活性筛选与评价,发现 33 株真菌粗提物具有较好的抗菌活性。氯霉素(0.1 μg/μL)被用作抗菌活性测定的阳性对照。将纸片(直径 10 mm)充分吸收菌株甲醇粗提液后挥干,并放置在鉴定菌琼脂表面上。于 37 °C 下孵育 24 h 后,测量五种鉴定菌下纸片的生长抑制区直径。

2 实验结果与讨论

2.1 井冈山泥炭藓来源共生真菌种属分析

对该来源的 123 株共生真菌进行序列分析发现,其中包含了子囊菌类和接合菌类两大真菌类群。依据 Godinho 的分类标准,对提交到 GenBank 数据库的序列与相似菌株进行覆盖率和相似度的比对。从结果可知,大部分菌株与其最接近的种属展示了较高的相似度,初步可以确定该来源共生真菌归于 16 个属,即:*Aspergillus*,*Penicillium*,*Trichoderma*,*Umbelopsis*,*Mortierella*,*Sordariomycetes*,*Colletotrichum*,*Mucor*,*Backusella*,*Talaromyces*,*Mortierella*,*Fusarium*,*Ascomycota*,*Epicoccum*,*Alternaria*,*Cochliobolus*;分属 46 个目,即:*onobense*,*pulvillorum*,*ochrochloron*,*simplicissimum*,*skrjabinii*,*glabrum*,*citrinum*,*aureoviride*,*odoratum*,*radulatum*,*lividum*,*herquei*,*oxalicum*,*rolfsii*,*isabelline*,*kananaskense*,*minutissima*,*gloeosporioides*,*circinelloides*,*abundans*,*tuberculispora*,*uredinicola*,*niger*,*tenuissimum*,*ramanniana*,*asperellum*,*purpureogenus*,*amestolkiae*,*chrysogenum*,*parasiticus*,*harzianum*,*versicolor*,*hamatum*,*halotolerans*,*vinacea*,*parvispora*,*tricinctum*,*sorghinum*,*perangustum*,*tenuissima*,*cladosporioides*,*spinulosum*,*gloeosporioides*,*isabelline* 以及 *kusanoi*(表 1)。

表1 由ITS序列鉴定的共生真菌的化学特征

Strain number	Closest BLAST match [GenBank accession number]	Query cover /%	Identity /%	No.of bp analyzed	Identification [GenBank accession number]
JW-13-01	<i>Penicillium onobense</i> [MK450706]	100	99.8	541	<i>Penicillium onobense</i>
JW-13-02	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	100	99.8	535	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-03	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	100	99.2	556	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-04	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK789684]	99	99.4	539	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-05	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [MH856014]	100	98.7	548	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-06	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KM013434]	99	99.4	558	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-07	<i>Penicillium glabrum</i> [MT028088]	100	99.8	531	<i>Penicillium glabrum</i>
JW-13-08	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[HM469417]	99	99.6	559	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-09	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[MH550492]	100	99.1	558	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-10	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [MK952237]	99	99.2	558	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-11	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KP900325]	99	99.4	541	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-12	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KP900325]	99	100	528	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-13	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[HM469417]	100	99.8	534	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-14	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[MH550492]	100	99.8	537	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-15	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> [MT558921]	100	100	494	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>
JW-13-16	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	100	100	520	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-17	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KM013435]	100	99.8	534	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-18	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> [MT085754]	100	100	493	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>
JW-13-19	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[MH550492]	100	99.6	545	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-20	<i>Trichoderma aureoviride</i> [MK765010]	99	99.8	571	<i>Trichoderma aureoviride</i>
JW-13-21	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i> [MH865229]	100	100	518	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i>
JW-13-22	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KM013434]	99	100	528	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-23	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i> [MH865446]	100	99.8	526	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i>
JW-13-24	<i>Penicillium radulatum</i> [MH864927]	100	99.8	526	<i>Penicillium radulatum</i>
JW-13-25	<i>Penicillium lividum</i> [MH864918]	100	99.8	526	<i>Penicillium lividum</i>
JW-13-26	<i>Penicillium herquei</i> [MH864239]	100	99	99.1	<i>Penicillium herquei</i>
JW-13-27	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[EU076946]	100	9.8	529	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-28	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK789684]	99	100	529	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-29	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[HM469417]	100	100	532	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-30	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [MN64696]	100	100	524	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-31	<i>Penicillium onobense</i> [MH861322]	100	99.8	534	<i>Penicillium onobense</i>
JW-13-32	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> [KJ957935]	99	100	542	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>
JW-13-33	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MN515355]	99	100	525	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-34	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [KX082933]	99	100	526	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-35	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MN503307]	100	100	528	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-36	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.[MN521822]	100	99.8	539	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-37	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [AJ509865]	100	99.6	528	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-38	<i>Penicillium rolfssii</i> [MK120600]	100	100	519	<i>Penicillium rolfssii</i>

续表1 由ITS序列鉴定的共生真菌的化学特征

Strain number	Closest BLAST match [GenBank accession number]	Query cover /%	Identity /%	No.of bp analyzed	Identification [GenBank accession number]
JW-13-39	<i>Penicillium glabrum</i> [MN251036]	100	100	532	<i>Penicillium glabrum</i>
JW-13-40	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i> [JN206398]	95	86.6	536	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i>
JW-13-41	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [KU702683]	100	100	524	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-42	<i>Penicillium kananaskense</i> [MH862441]	100	100	532	<i>Penicillium kananaskense</i>
JW-13-43	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK952318]	100	100	531	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-44	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK450704]	100	99.6	540	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-45	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [KX082933]	100	100	524	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-46	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [KX082933]	100	99.8	530	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-47	<i>Umbelopsis</i> sp. [MT009419]	99	92.4	568	<i>Umbelopsis</i> sp.
JW-13-48	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i> [AM981209]	96	93.4	560	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i>
JW-13-49	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK952318]	100	99.6	530	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-50	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> [MH367526]	100	97.4	549	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>
JW-13-51	<i>Mortierella minutissima</i> [AB476417]	100	100	592	<i>Mortierella minutissima</i>
JW-13-52	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	99	99.4	539	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-53	<i>Sordariomycetes</i> sp. [JQ761571]	100	100	559	<i>Sordariomycetes</i> sp.
JW-13-54	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK450704]	100	99.4	540	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-55	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [KX082933]	100	99.6	532	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-56	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> [KC341951]	99	99.6	544	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>
JW-13-57	<i>Mucor circinelloides</i> [MT065680]	100	99.3	584	<i>Mucor circinelloides</i>
JW-13-58	<i>Mucor abundans</i> [MH971277]	99	99.8	576	<i>Mucor abundans</i>
JW-13-59	<i>Backusella tuberculispora</i> [MH931263]	99	98.7	697	<i>Backusella tuberculispora</i>
JW-13-60	<i>Cladosporium uredinicola</i> [AY251071]	99	100	5114	<i>Cladosporium uredinicola</i>
JW-13-61	<i>Cladosporium uredinicola</i> [AY251071]	100	100	516	<i>Cladosporium uredinicola</i>
JW-13-62	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> [MT065679]	100	100	543	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>
JW-13-63	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. [MK817591]	99	100	548	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.
JW-13-64	<i>Cladosporium tenuissimum</i> [MK957179]	99	99.6	513	<i>Cladosporium tenuissimum</i>
JW-13-65	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [MN509044]	99	100	533	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-66	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MN699285]	98	88.4	606	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-67	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MF417296]	100	99.5	592	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-68	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [KM017730]	99	90.1	598	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-69	<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i> [KU516601]	99	100	555	<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i>
JW-13-70	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [MH856014]	100	99.1	545	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-71	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [AJ509865]	99	99.4	547	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-72	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [MK952237]	99	100	530	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-73	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> [KM013435]	99	100	528	<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i>
JW-13-74	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	99	100	545	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-75	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> [KU702683]	99	100	526	<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i>
JW-13-76	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> [MK450709]	100	99.4	538	<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i>
JW-13-77	<i>Penicillium</i> sp. [AF125939]	99	99.6	548	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.

续表1 由ITS序列鉴定的共生真菌的化学特征

Strain number	Closest BLAST match [GenBank accession number]	Query cover /%	Identity /%	No.of bp analyzed	Identification [GenBank accession number]
JW-13-78	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MN515355]	100	100	524	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-79	<i>Penicillium</i> sp. [JN376145]	99	99.8	547	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-80	<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i> [MH856382]	99	99.5	545	<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i>
JW-13-81	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i> [MH865446]	99	99.4	538	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i>
JW-13-82	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> [MN634643]	99	100	519	<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>
JW-13-83	<i>Talaromyces purpureogenus</i> [MK108916]	100	99.6	531	<i>Talaromyces purpureogenus</i>
JW-13-84	<i>Talaromyces amestolkiae</i> [MN549518]	100	99.6	538	<i>Talaromyces amestolkiae</i>
JW-13-85	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> [HQ637355]	99	100	536	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>
JW-13-86	<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i> [MT079321]	100	100	538	<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>
JW-13-87	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> [MF780850]	99	100	578	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>
JW-13-88	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i> [MN880095]	100	100	521	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>
JW-13-89	<i>Trichoderma hamatum</i> [MH781011]	100	100	550	<i>Trichoderma hamatum</i>
JW-13-90	<i>Cladosporium halotolerans</i> [MN644570]	99	99.3	595	<i>Cladosporium halotolerans</i>
JW-13-91	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> [MT446169]	100	100	551	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>
JW-13-92	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> [MK450704]	100	99.8	540	<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i>
JW-13-93	<i>Cladosporium tenuissimum</i> [MF473304]	100	100	511	<i>Cladosporium tenuissimum</i>
JW-13-94	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i> [MH865229]	100	99.6	542	<i>Penicillium odoratum</i>
JW-13-95	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i> [KC489486]	99	98.5	612	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i>
JW-13-96	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> [KY524459]	100	99.8	543	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>
JW-13-97	<i>Mortierella parvispora</i> [MH858819]	99	99.1	582	<i>Mortierella parvispora</i>
JW-13-98	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> [KX865276]	100	99.8	548	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>
JW-13-99	<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i> [MK841465]	100	100	551	<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>
JW-13-100	<i>Fusarium tricinctum</i> [MF919404]	99	99.2	518	<i>Fusarium tricinctum</i>
JW-13-101	<i>Ascomycota</i> sp. [KF159980]	99	99.8	51	<i>Ascomycota</i> sp.
JW-13-102	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MF417296]	99	99	604	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-103	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i> [MT341779]	100	100	494	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i>
JW-13-104	<i>Cladosporium perangustum</i> [KY400099]	100	99.8	506	<i>Cladosporium perangustum</i>
JW-13-105	<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> [KF876820]	99	99.8	528	<i>Alternaria tenuissima</i>
JW-13-106	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> [MN509063]	100	100	542	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>
JW-13-107	<i>Penicillium</i> sp. [MG211080]	100	100	547	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.
JW-13-108	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MF417296]	99	99	607	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-109	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i> [LC387802]	100	99.8	525	<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>
JW-13-110	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i> [KC489486]	99	98.6	593	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i>
JW-13-111	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> [MH819672]	100	99.4	510	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>
JW-13-112	<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i> [MH856382]	100	99.5	545	<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i>
JW-13-113	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> [MK491607]	99	99.4	536	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>
JW-13-114	<i>Umbelopsis</i> sp. [MT009414]	99	98.7	605	<i>Umbelopsis</i> sp.
JW-13-115	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i> [MN915133]	100	100	497	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i>
JW-13-116	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MF417292]	99	99	612	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>

续表1 由ITS序列鉴定的共生真菌的化学特征

Strain number	Closest BLAST match	Query cover /%	Identity /%	No. of bp analyzed	Identification
	[GenBank accession number]				[GenBank accession number]
JW-13-117	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i> [MK429873]	99	98	491	<i>Epicoccum sorghinum</i>
JW-13-118	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i> [HQ630363]	99	96	599	<i>Umbelopsis isabellina</i>
JW-13-119	<i>Cochliobolus kusanoi</i> [JN943393]	99	99.4	505	<i>Cochliobolus kusanoi</i>
JW-13-120	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [KM017730]	100	98.3	587	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-121	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i> [KC489486]	100	98.2	609	<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i>
JW-13-122	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MH864911]	100	99.2	599	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>
JW-13-123	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i> [MN699285]	99	96.9	595	<i>Umbelopsis ramanniana</i>

将所有共生菌株的ITS序列输入MEGA X进化分析,并通过构建系统发生树来对井冈山地区泥炭藓共生真菌的亲缘性进行研究(图1)。该序列分析涉及123个核苷酸序列,包括的密码子位置是1st+2nd+3rd+Noncoding。最优树的分支长度总和为4.14882389。分支旁边显示了在引导测试中关联的分类单元聚集在一起的复制树的百分比(1000个重复)^[21]。该树是按比例绘制,其分支长度与用于推断系统发育树的进化距离的单位相同。进化距离使用Kimura 2-parameter法计算而得来的,单位是每个位点的碱基取代数^[20]。对于每个序列对,删除所有歧义位置,最终数据集中共有754个位置。

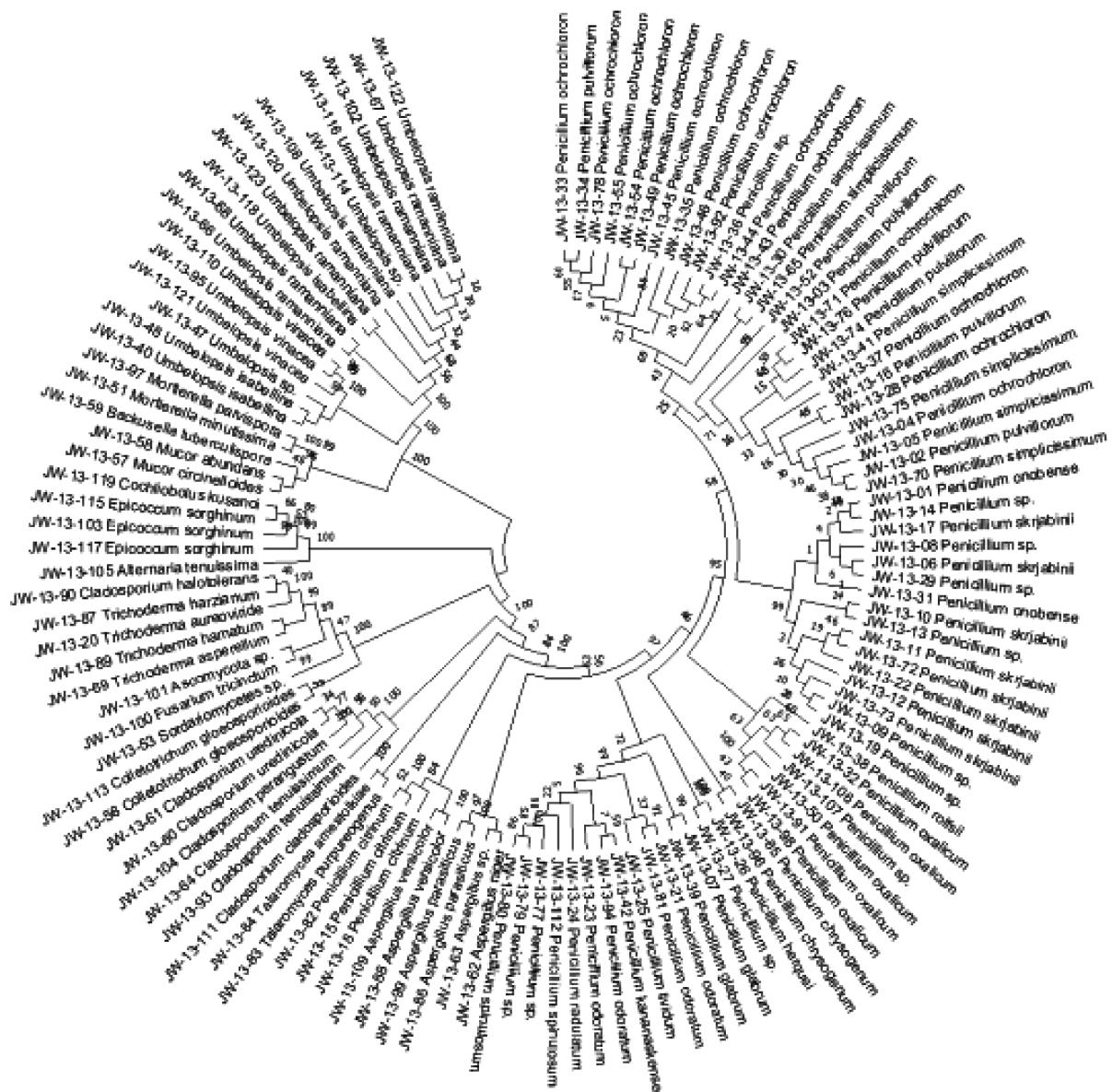


图1 井冈山地区泥炭藓来源的共生真菌的系统发生关系

2.2 井冈山泥炭藓来源共生真菌抗菌活性

将所有菌株采用真菌 2 号培养基静置发酵 30 D 后,获得 123 个代谢粗提物。在对其进行五种鉴定菌的抗菌活性筛选后发现 33 株共生真菌的次级代谢产物表现出抗菌活性,其中 *Penicillium onobense* JW-13-1、*Penicillium pulvillorum* JW-13-16、*Penicillium skrjabinii* JW-13-22 表现出广谱的抗菌活性,同时 *Penicillium oxalicum* JW-13-91 的代谢产物则针对金黄色葡萄球菌显示出了独特的抑制活性(表 2)。

表 2 井冈山地区泥炭藓共生真菌次级代谢产物抗菌活性

菌株编号	抗菌活性(mm) ^a				
	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>M.smegmatis</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>M.phlei</i>	<i>B.subtilis</i>
<i>Penicillium onobense</i> JW-13-1	18.3	20.4	18.5	18.3	18.6
<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> JW-13-4	14.1	20.1	18.2	16.2	16.7
<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> JW-13-5	-/-	10.7	18.3	-/-	-/-
<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> JW-13-6	16.2	17.9	17.8	16.4	16.3
<i>Penicillium</i> sp.JW-13-8	18.1	18.6	17.9	18.1	18.3
<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> JW-13-10	18.3	20.3	18.4	17.9	18.1
<i>Penicillium</i> sp.JW-13-14	18.5	20.7	18.1	18.1	18.2
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> JW-13-15	-/-	20.5	19.2	-/-	-/-
<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> JW-13-16	18.8	20.7	19.2	18.8	18.3
<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> JW-13-17	18.2	17.6	17.8	18.3	17.9
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> JW-13-18	-/-	13.7	19.5	-/-	15.8
<i>Penicillium</i> sp.JW-13-19	17.4	17.5	18.2	17.9	21.1
<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> JW-13-22	19.1	20.8	17.9	17.4	16.9
<i>Penicillium</i> sp.JW-13-29	15.7	17.8	-/-	16.9	17.5
<i>Penicillium onobense</i> JW-13-31	18.1	20.7	-/-	17.8	21.1
<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> JW-13-34	13.2	15.4	14.6	-/-	10.3
<i>Penicillium rolfssii</i> JW-13-38	16.2	15.7	19.1	17.4	18.8
<i>Penicillium glabrum</i> JW-13-39	14.1	15.9	15.8	14.4	16.1
<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> JW-13-71	15.8	17.8	13.6	18.8	17.9
<i>Penicillium skrjabinii</i> JW-13-73	17.7	18.6	15.4	16.8	17.9
<i>Penicillium pulvillorum</i> JW-13-74	15.3	14.9	13.5	14.6	15.1
<i>Penicillium simplicissimum</i> JW-13-75	15.9	13.4	12.9	13.1	17.8
<i>Penicillium ochrochloron</i> JW-13-78	13.9	10.7	16.1	10.6	12.9
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i> JW-13-82	15.8	14.2	17.9	16.2	13.9
<i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i> JW-13-86	11.1	12.5	15.5	14.2	-/-
<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> JW-13-91	-/-	-/-	21.3	-/-	-/-
<i>Cladosporium tenuissimum</i> JW-13-93	15.7	13.8	16.2	17.9	16.2
<i>Umbelopsis vinacea</i> JW-13-95	-/-	15.8	14.7	11.1	10.8
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> JW-13-96	-/-	13.7	15.8	-/-	-/-
<i>Mortierella parvispora</i> JW-13-97	-/-	13.3	15.9	-/-	-/-
<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> JW-13-98	-/-	16.7	18.2	13.5	-/-
<i>Ascomycota</i> sp.JW-13-101	-/-	16.2	17.5	-/-	-/-
<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i> JW-13-112	-/-	18.8	19.4	-/-	-/-
氯霉素	29.1	30.2	29.6	33.8	31.1

注:a 通过对五种指示微生物的抑制圈大小(mm)来评估代谢产物的抗菌活性强弱。抑制圈的直径 R:R>18 mm(强活性),R=13-18 mm

为中等活性,R=10-13 mm 为低/无活性。氯霉素作为抗菌活性筛选的阳性对照药。

2.3 活性菌株代谢产物分析与分离纯化

通过对所有共生真菌的次级代谢产物进行 HPLC-UV 分析后发现,其有多个菌株的代谢产物具有特征的指纹图谱(图 2)。其中菌株 *Penicillium* sp.JW-13-9、*Penicillium ochrochloron* JW-13-35、*Cladosporium uredinicola* JW-13-61、*Penicillium spinulosum* JW-13-80、*Penicillium chrysogenum* JW-13-96、*Penicillium* sp.JW-13-107 的指纹图谱中表现出了系列的紫外吸收,预示着这些共生真菌的次级代谢产物具有系列的天然产物。

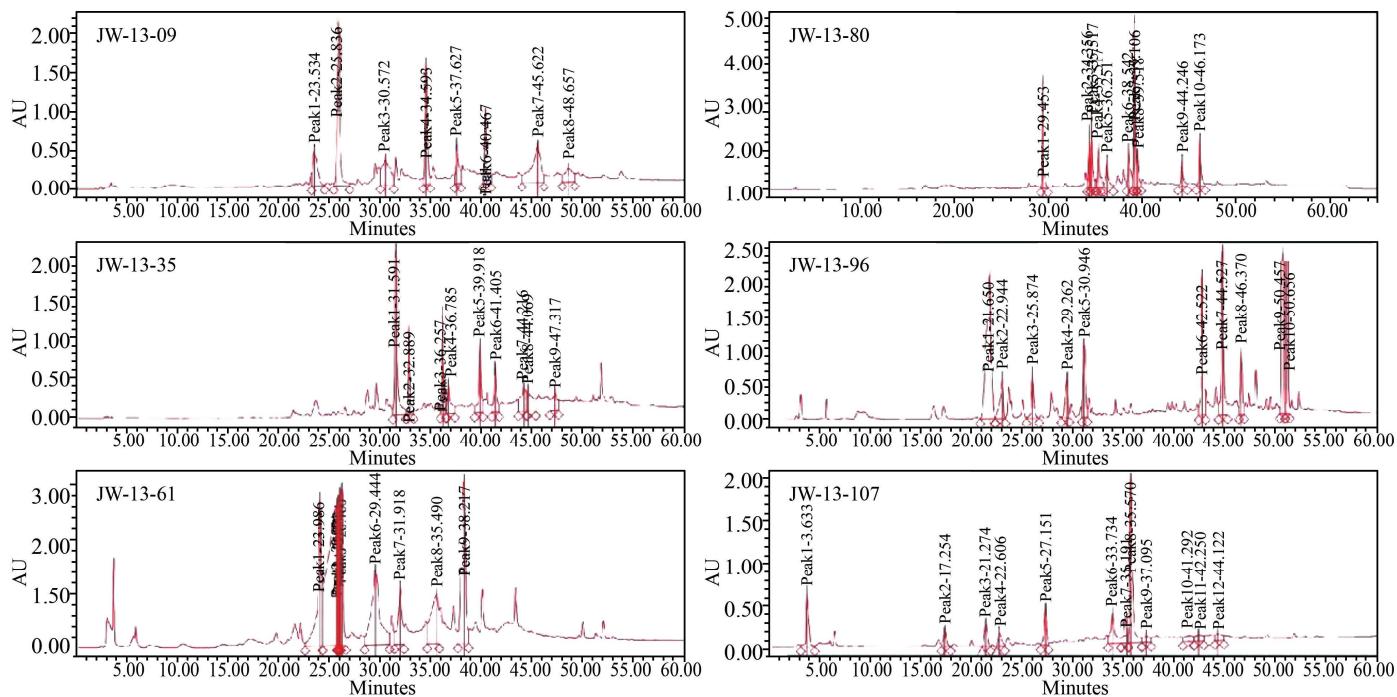


图 2 部分菌株次级代谢产物的 HPLC-UV 指纹图谱

3 结论

本研究聚焦井冈山自然保护区岩壁泥炭藓自身所处的特殊生态微环境,深入挖掘其中共生的微生物的物种多样性和抗菌活性。该来源共生真菌因生存环境的特殊性造就可能具有异于普通生境下真菌的生物合成代谢途径,预示着其极具代谢潜能和研究价值。

通过对其中微生物进行分离纯化发现,泥炭藓共生真菌的种属覆盖面较广,但其中存在较多的仍为青霉属真菌,占到总分离真菌的 58.5%,其他类种属共生真菌占比较小。结合菌株次级代谢产物的抗菌活性筛选,我们发现泥炭藓的共生真菌次级代谢产物具有较好的抗菌活性,活性率达到 26.8%。并且发现 3 株共生真菌的代谢产物具有广谱的抗菌活性,多株真菌具有较为独特的抗菌谱,同时,HPLC-UV 指纹图谱分析也发现多株共生真菌具有特征的系列紫外吸收,这为后期活性天然产物的挖掘研究提供了菌株基础。本研究的开展对特殊地区抗耐药菌抗生素类先导化合物发现及我国创新药物的研发具有重要的意义。

参 考 文 献

- [1] VIEHMAN J A, NGUYEN M H, DOI Y. Treatment Options for Carbapenem-Resistant and Extensively Drug-Resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Infections[J]. Drugs, 2014, 74(12): 1315-1333.
- [2] JAMIL B, GAWLIK D, SYED M A, et al. Hospital-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) from Pakistan; molecular characterisation by microarray technology[J]. Eur J Clin Microbiol, 2018, 37(6): 691-700.
- [3] WRIGHT G D. Antibiotic resistance in the environment: a link to the clinic[J]. Curr Opin Microbiol, 2010, 13(5): 589-594.
- [4] 喻玮,赵丽娜,李苏娟.世界卫生组织控制细菌耐药全球行动计划[J].中华临床感染病杂志,2015,8(2):97.
- [3] NEWMAN D J, CRAGG G M. Natural Products as Sources of New Drugs from 1981 to 2014[J]. J Nat Prod, 2016, 79(5): 629-661.

- [4] LIU C,KRISHNAN J,XU X Y.Intrinsic and induced drug resistance mechanisms;in silico investigations at the cellular and tissue scales [J].*Integr Biol*,2015,7(9):1044-1060.
- [5] KOEHN F E,CARTER G T.The evolving role of natural products in drug discovery[J].*Nat Rev Drug Disco*,2005,4(3):206-220.
- [6] NEWMAN D J,CRAGG G M.Natural products as sources of new drugs over the 30 years from 1981 to 2010[J].*J Nat Prod*,2012,75(5):311-335.
- [7] TAKANORI I,CHIKAKO Y,KAORI H.Influence of lactic acid bacteria on longevity of *Caenorhabditis elegans* and host defense against *Salmonella enterica* serovar *enteritidis*[J].*Appl Environment Microbiol*,2007,73(20):6404-6409.
- [8] 汤伟,张军,李广善,等.深海极端微生物菌群及代谢产物多样性的研究进展[J].微生物学报,2019,59(7):1241-1252.
- [9] 李翰祥,魏孝义.鼎湖山国家自然保护区林下土壤微生物新结构生物活性代谢产物的研究进展[J].热带亚热带植物学报,2019,27(5):601-610.
- [10] 廖文波,王英永,李贞,等.中国井冈山地区生物多样性综合科学考察.北京:科学出版社,2014.
- [11] 麻俊虎,彭涛,李大华.中国泥炭藓属植物研究进展[J].贵州师范大学学报(自然科学版),2017,35(1):114-120.
- [12] ZHANG Y H,WEI D S,XING L J,et al.A modified method for isolating DNA from fungus[J].*Microbiol China*,2008,35(3):466-474.
- [13] WHITE T J,BRUNS T,LEE S,et al.Amplification and direct sequencing of fungal ribosomal RNA genes for phylogenetics[J].In: Innis MA,Gelfand DH,Sninsky JJ,White TJ (eds) *PCR protocols:a guide to methods and application*. Academic Press, San Diego, 1990(1):315-322.
- [14] JANSO J E,BERNAN V S,GREENSTEIN M,et al.*Penicillium dravuni*,a new marine-derived species from an alga in Fiji[J].*Mycologia*,2005,97(2):444-453.
- [15] THOMPSON J D,HIGGINS D G,GIBSON T J.Clustal W:improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting,position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice[J].*Nucleic Acids Res*,1994,22(5):4673-4680.
- [16] GODINHO V M,FURBINO L E,SANTIAGO I F,et al.Diversity and bio-prospecting of fungal communities associated with endemic and cold-adapted macroalgae in Antarctica[J].*ISME J*,2013,7(7):1434-1451.
- [17] KUMAR S,STECHER G,LI M,KNYAZ C,et al.Mega X:molecular evolutionary genetics analysis across computing platforms[J].*Mol Biol Evol*,2018,35(4):1547-1549.
- [18] SAITOU N,NEI M.The neighbor-joining method-a new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees[J].*Mol Biol Evol*,1987,4(6):406-425.
- [19] FELSENSTEIN J.Confidence limits on phylogenies:an approach using the bootstrap[J].*Evolution*,1985,39(4):783-791.
- [20] KIMURA M.A simple method for estimating evolutionary rate of base substitutions through comparative studies of nucleotide sequences [J].*J Mol Evol*,1980,16(2):111-120.