

模板,分别利用 *Taq* 酶和 *LA Taq* 酶进行 PCR,PCR 反应条件:94℃ 4min;94℃ 30s,58℃ 30s,72℃ 1min,30 个循环;72℃ 7min。

1.5 DGGE 分离

参照文献 [3] 的方法,变性胶(尿素和甲酰胺)梯度 30%~60%;电泳条件:电泳缓冲液为 1×TAE,60℃,50V 电泳 30min,再 150V 电泳 2~3h。

1.6 测序和分析

把 DGGE 电泳后分离的每条带从胶上切割下来,回收 DNA 并以此为模板再进行 PCR 扩增,然后克隆到 T 载体上进行测序。序列的同源性在 GenBank 数据库中使用 BLAST 工具进行比较(网址:Http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)。每条序列与其 BLAST 获得的 2 条相似性较高的序列应用 CLUSTALX1.8 进行匹配比对,然后用 PHYLIP 多功能软件包中的 SEQBOOT、DNAMLK 软件构建进化树。

2 结果和分析

2.1 不同 *Taq* DNA 聚合酶 PCR 对 DGGE 结果的影响

利用 PCR 对 Kefir 粒 16S rDNA V3 区扩增然后进行变性梯度凝胶电泳(DGGE)分离,DGGE 分离结果如图 1。可以看到,1 号泳道和 2 号泳道的条带完全相同,也就是说使用普通的 *Taq* 酶和灵敏度较高的 *LA Taq* 酶获得了相同结果,说明利用 PCR 方法研究 Kefir 粒中细菌多样性具有稳定性和可靠性。DGGE 每条泳道有 8 条清晰可见的条带,这意味着我们研究的 Kefir 粒中细菌种属的数量至少在 8 种以上,根据条带清晰程度,认为 W2、W3、W4 和 W5 条带匹配的细菌应该有较高的丰度,或者说这些菌是 Kefir 粒中的优势菌群。为了判别这些菌究竟属于那些种类,我们对不同的条带分别进行切胶、再 PCR、克隆、测序和序列分析研究。

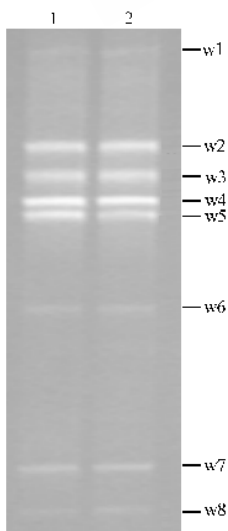


图 1 16S rDNA V3 区段 PCR 产物 DGGE 电泳图

Fig. 1 EB stained DGGE gel showing kefir grain bacterial profiles of V3 region amplification of 16S rDNA by two kinds of *Taq* enzymes. 1. Profile of PCR products using ordinary *Taq* enzyme; 2. Profile of PCR products using *LA Taq* enzyme.

2.2 DGGE 图谱中条带的序列分析

通过对 DGGE 图谱中的条带进行序列分析发现(表 1):W1、W2 和 W3 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区段均含有 189bp 和 *Sphingobacterium*(鞘氨醇杆菌属)相似性在 98%~100%,说明这些菌是鞘氨醇杆菌可能性非常大;W4、W5、W6 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区段均含有 194bp,和 *Lactobacillus*(乳酸杆菌属)相似性在 96%~100%之间;W7 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区段也含有 194bp,和 *Enterobacter*(肠杆菌属)以及 *Leclercia*(勒克氏菌属)相似性为 99%。Ewing 等认为勒克氏菌属是成团肠杆菌的同种异名,并包括在成团肠杆菌的生物群 3 中,因此就容易理解 W7 条带序列为什么会和肠杆菌属以及勒克氏菌属两个属的 16S rDNA V3 区序列具有很高相似性。W8 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区段含有 195bp 和 *Acinetobacter johnsonii*(约氏不动杆菌属)相似性为 99%。

表 1 DGGE 各条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区测序结果及其与 GenBank 中参比序列的相似性

Table 1 Identification by cloning sequence of V3 fragments excised from DGGE pattern of total microbial community Kefir grain

No.	V3 fragments /bp	Cloest sequence relative (species)	identification /%	GenBank accession No.
W-1	189	<i>Sphingobacterium</i> sp.	99	AF427161
		<i>Sphingobacterium faecium</i>	98	AJ438176
W-2	189	<i>Sphingobacterium</i> sp.	100	AF427161
		<i>Sphingobacterium faecium</i>	98	AJ438176
W-3	189	<i>Sphingobacterium</i> sp.	99	AF427161
		<i>Sphingobacterium faecium</i>	99	AJ438176
W-4	194	<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	100	AY369116
		<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	100	AY851759
W-5	194	<i>Lactobacillus kefirifaciens</i>	100	AJ575262
		<i>Lactobacillus kefirgranum</i>	100	AJ575742
W-6	194	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	96	AY383631
		<i>Lactobacillus pentosus</i>	96	AY362458
W-7	194	<i>Enterobacter</i> sp.	99	AF321020
		<i>Leclercia adecarboxylata</i>	99	AJ276393
W-8	195	<i>Acinetobacter johnsonii</i>	99%	Z93440
		<i>Acinetobacter johnsonii</i>	99%	AY167841

2.3 Kefir 粒中细菌的进化关系

测序获得的 16S rDNA 序列上网进行 BLAST 比对(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov),每条序列与其 BLAST 获得 2 条相似性较高的序列应用 CLUSTALX1.8 进行匹配比对,然后用 PHYLIP 多功能软件包中的 SEQBOOT、DNAMLK 软件,采取最大近似方法构建进化树(图 2)。可以看出,W1、W2、W3 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区序列在进化关系上属于同一类群,并和 W7 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区序列在进化关系上具有较近的亲缘关系,W4、W5、W6 条带对应的细菌 16S rDNA V3 区序列在进化关系上具有较远的亲缘关系,W8

条带对应的细菌16S rDNA V3 区序列和上述其它7条带对应的细菌16S rDNA V3 区序列在进化关系上亲缘关系较远,属于独立类群。

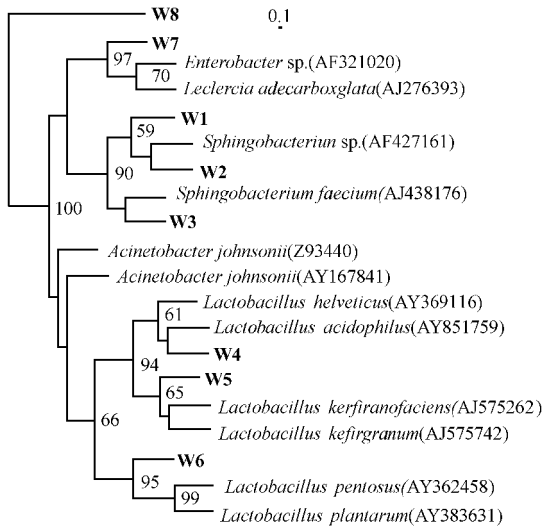


图2 Kefir 细菌16S rDNA序列以及数据库中参比序列构建的系统发育树

Fig.2 Phylogenetic relationships of bacterial 16S rDNA sequences from the Kefir to closely related sequences from GenBank. The tree was constructed by using DNAPARS method. Sequences from this study are in boldface type. Bootstrap values of > 55% (of 100 iterations) are shown. The scale bar represents one substitution for every 10 nucleotides.

3 讨论

传统的 Kefir 是由开菲尔粒(Kefir grains)作为发酵剂,以牛乳、羊乳为原料经混合发酵而制得的一种含醇、酸及少量 CO₂ 的乳饮料。在苏联和一些欧洲国家十分受欢迎。但是现在已经没有人知道生产 Kefir 的发酵剂开菲尔粒是如何产生的了,而且至今人们也无法在不使用原粒的情况下合成新粒了,也不能令人信服地解释开菲尔粒的成粒机理^[5]。具有活力的开菲尔粒可悬浮于乳中,它可以生长分裂将其特性传给下一代,以产生新的开菲尔粒。不同来源的开菲尔粒在某些性质上存在着一些差异,但如控制条件进行培养,菌相会变得很相似,这也表明开菲尔粒本身有极好的自我调节能力,以适应变化的生长环境,这也是开菲尔粒在不能人工合成的情况下却能流传至今的一个重要因素。

开菲尔粒作为一个复杂的小微生态环境,是一个大量的细菌共生体系。研究认为在开菲尔粒基质上栖息着乳酸菌、酵母菌等微生物。但把所分离的细菌和酵母等再混合在一起并不能形成开菲尔粒,这可能和各菌种的比例不协调有关,但这和开菲尔粒本身具有极好的自我调节能力是相矛盾的。因此我们认为至今仍然不能人工合成开菲尔粒是因为开菲尔粒中还有我们没有分离到的菌群存在。据报道认为,

自然界中很多微生物不能用现有的培养方法进行分离和鉴定或是不能培养,原因是多方面,如共生关系细菌、不可培养细菌以及没有找到相应的培养基等。在这里,我们采用分子生物学的方法,即利用 PCR-DGGE 以及 16S rDNA 序列分析相结合的技术途径,研究 Kefir 粒中细菌的多样性。结果,我们在所研究的开菲尔粒中至少有 8 种细菌存在,包括鞘氨醇杆菌属、乳酸杆菌属、肠杆菌属和约氏不动杆菌等。其中鞘氨醇杆菌属存在开菲尔粒中为首次报道,并且根据 DGGE 条带的数目和亮度,我们认为鞘氨醇杆菌属在开菲尔粒中属于优势菌群,不是污染带来的。肠杆菌属和约氏不动杆菌发现存在于开菲尔粒中,但我们还不能判断是否为开菲尔粒必需菌群,还需要采集多种开菲尔粒进行验证。在我们的研究中,同样没有发现开菲尔粒中存在乳球菌、明串珠菌、以及醋酸菌和肠球菌等菌群,这点和 Rosi 等^[6]认为乳球菌、明串珠菌、以及醋酸菌和肠球菌不是开菲尔粒中的菌群是一致的。

总之,我们利用 PCR/DGGE 以及 16S rDNA 序列分析相结合的方法发现鞘氨醇杆菌属应该属于开菲尔粒的优势菌群,鞘氨醇杆菌属在开菲尔粒成粒过程中,究竟起着什么作用,值得进一步探讨。据 Minamino 等^[7]报道,鞘氨醇杆菌属含有细菌中罕见的神经酰胺和鞘脂类物质具有诱导哺乳动物细胞凋亡的作用,高宁国等^[8]报道鞘氨醇杆菌具有产生肝素酶的能力。因此在 Kefir 粒中发现鞘氨醇杆菌属对于生物资源的开发以及 Kefir 功效机理的研究意义重大。同时该研究也提示我们,应用类似的方法可以对开菲尔粒中的真核类酵母进行系统研究。

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Analysis of bacterial diversity of kefir grains by denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis and 16S rDNA sequencing

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Abstract :Kefir is an acidic, mildly alcoholic dairy beverage produced by the fermentation of milk with a grain-like starter culture. These grains usually contain a relatively stable and specific balance of microbes that exist in a complex symbiotic relationship. Kefir grains can be considered a probiotic source as it presents anti-bacterial, anti-mycotic, anti-neoplastic and immunomodulatory properties. The microorganisms in Kefir grains are currently identified by traditional methods such as growth on selective media, morphological and biochemical characteristics. However, the microorganisms that isolate by these methods can not revert to Kefir grains which indicate that there are some other bacteria that are not isolate from it. In this study, PCR-based Denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) and sequence analysis of 16S ribosomal RNA gene (16S rDNA) clone libraries was used for the rapid and accurate identification of microorganisms from Kefir grains. The PCR primers were designed from conserved nucleotide sequences on region V3 of 16S rDNA with GC rich clamp at the 5'-end. PCR was performed using the primers and genomic DNAs of Kefir grains bacteria. The generated region V3 of 16S rDNA fragments were separated by denaturing gel, and the dominant 16S rDNA bands were cloned, sequenced and subjected to an online similarity search. Research has shown that regions V3 of 16S rDNAs have eight evident bands on the DGGE gel. The sequence analysis of these eight bands has indicated that they belong to different four genera, among them three sequences are similar to Sphingobacterium sp. whose similarities with database sequences are over 98%, three sequences are similar to Lactobacillus sp. whose similarities with database sequences are over 96%, the other two sequence are similar to Enterobacter sp. and Acinetobacter sp. whose similarities with database sequences are over 99% respectively. Although the DGGE method may have a lower sensitivity than the ordinary PCR methods, because when universal bacterial PCR primers are used, only the dominant microbiota of an ecosystem will be visualized on a DGGE gel, producing complex banding patterns. However, it could visualize the bacterial qualitative compositions and reveal the major species of the Kefir grains. Among them Sphingobacterium can be found in Kefir grains as the predominant flora which is reported for the first time. PCR-based DGGE and sequence analysis of 16S rDNA proved to be a valuable culture-independent approach for the rapid and specific identification of the microbial species present in microecosystem and probiotic products.

Keywords : kefir grains; Bacterial diversity; Denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE); 16S rDNA; Sphingobacterium

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