

香蕉束顶病及其防治的研究

1. 病原物的电子显微镜观察及束顶病的诊断性治疗

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对广东、福建等地区香蕉束顶病, 进行了病原物的超薄切片电镜观察和诊断性治疗的研究。在感病植株的根部, 叶片中脉的输导组织和薄壁细胞内, 观察到多形态细菌状体。长度约 0.8—1.2 μm , 直径约 0.5 μm 。外缘具有波纹状胞壁结构, 胞壁厚度 25nm。细胞内可见高电子密度的 DNA 丝状团聚物。用减压抽提方法, 在病株输导组织内获得的组织液, 经电镜负染法同样观察到细菌状体, 形态结构大小均与超薄切片结果一致。健株相应部位的超薄切片未见该细菌状体。已经萎蔫的束顶病株经青霉素处理后有明显疗效, 病株恢复生长, 并能结蕉。对照株则已枯死。作者认为香蕉束顶病的病原物为难养细菌 (*Fascidious Bacteria*), 这是在香蕉束顶病株中发现难养细菌的首次报道。

关键词 细菌状体; 香蕉

香蕉是我国广东、广西、福建等省的重要经济果林作物。近年来在湛江、番禺、新会、东莞、保安、梧州、漳州、龙溪等地区先后发生了花叶心腐病和束顶病, 其中束顶病的危害对以传统栽培方法为主的老香蕉种植园造成毁灭性灾害。据 1991 年的不完全统计, 仅惠阳、陆丰、武平等地区的 5 万亩蕉园调查, 发病率均占 25% 左右, 严重地块已发展到毁灭程度病情仍在急剧蔓延, 给香蕉生产造成了严重损失。从 1985 年开始, 作者对该病进行了系统研究。由于束顶病与花叶心腐病不仅在花叶症状上有相似之处, 同时存在两种病交叉感染现象, 因此仅据外部症状有时难以区分。从束顶病叶组织中分离提纯, 得到引起花叶心腐病的烟草花叶病毒 (TMV) 和黄瓜花叶病毒 (CMV) 两种病毒粒子 (将另文发表)。我们对病区的调查结果表明, 束顶病主要症状是叶柄主脉呈黑绿色条纹, 叶片萎蔫、畸形, 植株矮化, 吸芽苗丛生, 全株迅速枯死, 这与难养细菌引发的症状极为相似。为此, 我们对香蕉束顶病株的输导组织及组织液分别进行了超薄切片和负染的电镜观察, 并进行了诊断性治疗试验, 现将初步结果报道如下。

材料和 方法

(一) 束顶病株症状

植株发育早期感病, 叶片外缘有明显的褪绿黄化, 叶片扭曲不平; 花叶区在叶片上呈片状、孤岛状分布, 叶柄和叶主脉呈黑绿色条纹, 顶叶直立而脆, 后期植株明显矮化, 茎基

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承王祈楷研究员对本文提出修改意见。福建省漳州市农业科学研究所宋春华等同志提供病株汁液, 在此一并致谢。

部的侧芽有丛生疯长现象。若植物发育晚期感病,矮化现象大大减轻。

(二) 超薄切片电镜观察

取束顶病典型症状的病叶中脉和病株的根。切成 $0.5-1\text{mm}^2$ 小块立即投入 3% 戊二醛中,按前报方法^[1]经抽真空处理后,样品移入 3% 戊二醛和多聚甲醛的混合固定液中固定 4 小时,2% 四氧化锇固定 1 小时, 0.1mol/L pH7.0 磷酸缓冲液冲洗,2% 醋酸双氧铀补充固定 2 小时,乙醇、丙酮系列脱水,环氧丙烷置换,国产 618 环氧树脂包埋, $65^{\circ}-68^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烤箱中聚合 72 小时, LKB8800 III 型超薄切片机切片,醋酸双氧铀、柠檬酸铅双染色,日立 H-600 型电镜观察。

(三) 病株输导组织液负染色的电镜观察

取典型症状的茎段,剥去外皮,用蒸馏水将茎段冲洗干净。利用减压抽提法,将组织内的浆液抽提出, 4°C 冰箱内沉淀片刻后,经差速离心 ($500-10000\text{r/min}$) 取沉淀,回溶后点样于电镜铜网上,2% PTA 与样品同步染色,晾干后日立 H-600 型电镜观察。

(四) 病株药物诊断性治疗

取医用青霉素钠盐,用蒸馏水稀释成 10mg/ml 的溶液备用。取 3 支注射器各吸取 20ml 药液,在病株的根茎相接处、茎段中部、叶柄与茎相接处用解剖刀各划一个切口,将 3 支注射器分别插入组织中,用橡皮膏将注射器垂直定位,药液借重力自然滴入。每株每次施药共 60ml,每隔一周进行一次,共处理 3 次。对照株注射同体积的蒸馏水,一个月后作症状比较观察。

结果与讨论

在病株主脉和根部的超薄切片中,于韧皮部薄壁细胞内见圆形和椭圆形细菌状体,并多见于大的液泡中(图版 I-1,2)。在髓部输导组织内见大量的密集的细菌状体,病原物的数量远远超过薄壁细胞中所见(图版 I-3),呈圆、椭圆、二分裂等多形态,菌体平均大小在 $0.8-1.2\mu\text{m}$,中心区见电子致密的 DNA 丝状团聚物(图版 II-1),具有典型的波纹状(即瓦楞状)细胞壁结构,壁厚 25nm (图版 II-3 箭头所示)。该菌体具有一般细菌分裂繁殖的性状(图版 II-4)。用负染法在病株组织抽提液中也同样观察到大量的细菌状体,平均大小为 $1\mu\text{m}$ (图版 II-2),菌体内可见 DNA 丝状团聚物和胞壁结构(图版 II-5)。以上所述的形态大小及结构特征均与报道过的难养细菌(Fastidious Bacteria)是一致的^[2-4]。

束顶病株经一个疗程的青霉素药液滴注法治疗后一个月,顶芽开始萌生,陆续长出新叶,2-3 个月后植株拔节增高恢复长势,在每组 3 株共 3 组的实验中结果一致,原病株顶芽萎蔫生长受阻(图版 III-1),经治疗后一个月植株恢复生长(图版 III-2),一年后在北京防虫温室内盆栽结蕉(图版 III-3),未经药物治疗的对照病株 4 个月后全部枯死(图版 III-4),说明青霉素治疗效果极佳。

根据以上菌体的形态、结构、大小,胞壁的瓦楞状特点,细胞原位切片与组织液点样离体观察,对青霉素的敏感性,以及菌体主要分布于植株的输导组织内导致植株顶芽萎蔫、矮化、枯死等症状特点,可以认为这种难养细菌是造成香蕉束顶病的主要病原物。该病原物的发现为香蕉束顶病的田间治疗,以及脱毒试管苗生产体系的建立,提供了重要的理论和方法上的依据。

我们实验室在超薄切片或从病叶中提纯及病茎的真空抽出液中,至今未见到澳大利
 亚 J. Dale (1991) 报告的束顶病病原为含 ssDNA, 直径 20—22nm 的球状病毒^[5,6]。
 这种显然相异的结果是由于病毒和难养菌混合侵染所致,拟为两种不同的病害,还需进一
 步研究证实。

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STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF BANANA BUNCHY TOP DISEASE

I. ELECTROMICROSCOPY EXAMINATION OF THE PATHOGEN AND DIAGNOSTIC THERAPY OF BANANA BUNCHY TOP DISEASE

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Although the limitation or threatening of the banana production by BBTD has, in recent year, been alleviated to some extent due to the application of micropropagated banana plantlet in some growing areas. or in the new plantation, it is still a most economically important disease in the areas where the traditional cultivation technique is retained. According to the incomplete survey data of 50,000 mu in Guangdong province in 1991 the average incidence of BBTD was about 25%. there are devastative loss in one or two cases. The severity of the symptoms of BBTD both in Guangdong and Fujian provinces might depend on when the plant became infected. The infected leaves, if infection occurred at the early developmental stage, will develop dark green streaks in the veins of petioles, midribs and marginal yellowing in patches. The infected leaves at the apex became more fragile upright and bunched, the whole plant dwarfed more suckers developed. If the plant became infected at later developmental stage all the symptoms appeared except that the dwarf is remitted in varying degree.

Electromicroscopy examination of ultra thin section revealed that there are numerous polymorphic bacteria-like bodies within the vesicular bundles of midribs, rootlets or leave of the infected plants. The bacteria-like cells are about 0.8—1 μm in length and 0.5 μm in diameter and with a corrugated wall about 25nm thick. The DNA-like substance with high electron density could be seen within the cell. Partially purified preparations of the almost transparent liquid sucking from tracheal tissues and vascular bundles of the infected stems and petioles by vacuum pump were dipped onto the copper net and negatively stained. The negatively stained samples also showed, when examined under EM, the polymorphic bacteria-like

bodies with similar size and identical cell wall structure observed in ultra thin section.

They, however, had never been found in the sections or purified preparations made of corresponding organs from healthy banana plants. After the treatment with penicillin of the severely stunted banana plants with typical BBTD symptoms, they almost completely recovered, grew again to considerable height and bore a number of fruits even in the greenhouse in Beijing, while the untreated control died of drying. All the results suggest that BBTD was caused by a kind of fastidious bacteria. It is the first report that a fastidious bacterium is the pathogen of BBTD. The preparation of mono and polyclonal antibody against this bacteria, and the establishment of a rapid diagnosis for it are under investigation.

Neither the ultra thin sections nor the partially purified preparations of the infected plants in our lab revealed the existence of the ssDNA containing isometric viral particles with a diameter of 18—20nm (J. Dale-1991) found in Australia however, the contradictory results would not mean to exclude the possibility that one of the pathogens of BBTD is a virus. But it is necessary to further verify whether the BBTD is caused by a combined infection of fastidious bacteria and a virus or just by the bacteria alone.

Key words Bacteria-like organisms (BLO); Banana

图 版 说 明

Explanation of plates

图 版 I

1. 薄壁细胞内的 BLO; 2. 见典型的胞壁结构; 3. 微管束输导组织内的 BLO。

图 版 II

1. 超薄切片中见多形态 BLO; 2. 抽提液中的 BLO; 3. 典型的瓦楞状细胞壁结构; 4. 超薄切片中见二分裂形态; 5. 抽提液中的 BLO 胞质内见 DNA 丝状物及细胞壁结构。

图 版 III

1. 处理前的束顶病株; 2. 处理后植株恢复生长; 3. 恢复后的香蕉可结果; 4. 未经药物处理的对照病株枯死。

Plate I

1. BLO in phloem parenchyma; 2. Typical cell wall structures; 3. BLO in the plant vascular system.

Plate II

1. BLO in section of the veins of leaf from diseased plant; 2. BLO in extract of the diseased plant; 3. BLO with rippled wall; 4. BLO binary fission; 5. BLO with DNA strands and cell wall in extract of diseased.

Plate III

1. Diseased plant before treatment of penicillin; 2. Diseased plant after treatment of penicillin; 3. Plant fructification after treatment of penicillin; 4. Death of the entire plant no-treatment.