



## 基于可培养方法分析云南腾冲小空山火山谷芽胞杆菌分布特征

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**摘要:**【目的】为了解云南腾冲小空山火山谷土壤中可培养芽胞杆菌种类分布特征。【方法】采用可培养手段对小空山火山谷阳坡、谷底和阴坡土壤中的芽胞杆菌进行分离培养, 根据 16S rRNA 基因序列同源性对分离菌株进行鉴定, 并分析系统发育地位。利用 Canoco 5 软件分析采样点芽胞杆菌种类分布特征与土壤样品理化性质的相关性。【结果】从火山谷土壤样品中共分离获得 180 株芽胞杆菌, 16S rRNA 基因测序鉴定结果表明分离菌株隶属于芽胞杆菌纲 2 个科(芽胞杆菌科和类芽胞杆菌科)、6 个属、34 个种, 其中芽胞杆菌属(*Bacillus*) 11 个种, 类芽胞杆菌属(*Paenibacillus*) 14 个种, 短芽胞杆菌属(*Brevibacillus*) 3 个种, 赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属(*Lysinibacillus*) 4 个种, 嗜冷芽胞杆菌属(*Psychrobacillus*) 1 个种和绿芽胞杆菌属(*Viridibacillus*) 2 个种, 其中 7 个菌株与其最近模式菌株 16S rRNA 相似性低于种的界定阈值(98.65%), 为芽胞杆菌潜在新物种。优势属为芽胞杆菌属和类芽胞杆菌属, 优势种为蕈状芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus mycoides*), 图瓦永芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus toyonensis*), 蜡状芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*), 解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌(*Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus*), 蜂房类芽胞杆菌(*Paenibacillus alvei*)和沙地绿芽胞杆菌(*Viridibacillus arenosi*)。其中 16 个种分离自阳坡, 29 个种分离自阴坡, 9 个种分离自谷底, 三者共同种类为 6 种。阳坡、谷底和阴坡的芽胞杆菌种群分布 Bray-Curtis 相似性为 62.4%, 多样性分析结果表明, Shannon 指数( $H'$ )大小次序为阴坡>阳坡>谷底。环境因子分析发现, 芽胞杆菌种群分布多样性特征与其土壤的海拔高度、碳氮比和硫含量呈负相关, 而和碳源和氮源含量呈正相关。【结论】从以上结果得出, 云南腾冲火山谷有着较为丰富的芽胞杆菌资源, 且还存在可分离培养的芽胞杆菌的潜在新物种, 为利用火山微生物资源提供了保障。

**关键词:** 可培养芽胞杆菌, 火山谷, 物种多样性

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极端特殊环境微生物具有较重要的研究和开发利用价值,能产生多种特殊的活性产物,如产菊糖酶<sup>[1]</sup>、植酸酶<sup>[2]</sup>、抗菌物质<sup>[3]</sup>,在农业、工业、医学等领域具有良好的研发和应用意义。地球上极端特殊环境主要为沙漠、冰川、海洋、火山等,火山作用被定义为岩浆爆发至地球表面或其他星球之固体表面的现象,在此过程中,熔岩、火山碎屑岩与火山气体通过地面的裂口向外喷发<sup>[4-5]</sup>。仅少数的文献研究揭示了火山喷气口处土壤中含有丰富的原核生物(细菌和古菌)<sup>[6-7]</sup>。Benson 等报道火山喷气孔是极端微生物的多样性热点,易发现潜在生物新分类单元<sup>[8]</sup>。Verma 等的研究表明安达曼海火山贫瘠岛具有较高的细菌多样性<sup>[9]</sup>。为了确定火山灰先锋细菌的定殖,Wiit 等首次调查了火山灰作为先锋细菌定殖的底物,重点分析了火山灰中细菌的多样性<sup>[10]</sup>。Kelly 等报道冰岛的陆地结晶火山岩中有很多细菌<sup>[11]</sup>。

芽胞杆菌是一类重要的微生物资源,在自然界分布广泛,极端环境中常有芽胞杆菌的踪迹。芽胞杆菌属(*Bacillus*)和类芽胞杆菌属(*Paenibacillus*)种类是常见的石生细菌<sup>[12]</sup>,具有耐盐、强紫外线和寡营养的特殊能力。中国泥火山中含有高度的细菌多样性,杨娟等利用高通量测序技术分析发现新疆泥火山土壤细菌多样性丰富,含有少量的芽胞杆菌,含量最高的为未分类类群<sup>[13]</sup>。李智等从新疆独山子泥火山分离获得了 2 株中度嗜盐的芽胞杆菌<sup>[14]</sup>。云南省腾冲县位于亚欧板块与印度板块相撞交接地带,是世界上罕见且为典型的火山地热并存区。小空山火山谷是火山喷发形成的山谷,小空山高仅五十来米,但火山口却大得出奇,直径 150 米有余,且深达 70 米。植被主要是矮灌木和杂草,阴坡温度低,气候阴凉,长满绿色植被,谷底植被稀疏,主要为杂草,而阳坡

阳光充裕,温度高,植被为干枯植物覆盖。这种独特的环境使得小空山火山谷的微生物多样性独特,该环境下的微生物可能会产生多种活性物质,研究火山谷芽胞杆菌多样性为挖掘功能菌株提供了资源保障和基础,也为微生物适应性和群落演化研究提供了宝贵材料和科学理论依据。本研究分别从小空山的阳坡、谷底和阴坡采集了 14 份土壤样品,分析小空山火山谷土壤中可培养芽胞杆菌多样性,比较不同区域芽胞杆菌种类异同,结合采样点环境参数,研究芽胞杆菌群落结构特征及其与土壤性质的相关性,为丰富芽胞杆菌资源库,促进芽胞杆菌资源的开发利用提供基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 土壤样品的采集

2015 年 3 月,分别从云南腾冲小空山火山谷小空山的阳坡、谷底和阴坡采集表层 0-20 cm 土壤样品,置于无菌自封采样袋中。小空山阴坡植被繁茂,阳坡植被干枯,谷底无植被或植被稀疏。采样点信息见表 1。样品采集完后带回实验室立即进行处理。

### 1.2 芽胞杆菌的分离、纯化与保存

采用温度梯度法和稀释涂布法进行芽胞杆菌的分离,具体参考刘国红等<sup>[15]</sup>描述的方法。简单来说,称取 10 g 土壤样品制备土壤悬浮液,80 °C 水浴 10 min,吸取 0.2 mL 悬浮液涂布于 LB 培养基平板上,30 °C 培养 2 d。观察并拍照记录菌株的菌落大小、形状、颜色、光泽、透明度、湿润度、边缘等特征。根据菌落特征挑取单菌落,采用连续划线法进行纯化,获得的单菌落采用 20% 甘油冷冻法保藏于-80 °C 超低温冰箱。

表 1. 供试土壤样品信息  
Table 1. The information of soil samples

Soil No.	Sampling sites	Latitude and longitude	Habitat	C/(g/kg)	N/%	S/(mg/kg)	Altitude/m
TL47	Sunny slope	25°13'N, 98°30'E	Dry plant	80.6	0.62	3.48	1914
TL45		25°13'N, 98°30'E	Dry plant	98.6	1.11	26.9	1905
TL44		25°13'N, 98°30'E	Dry plant	125.1	0.96	10.2	1891
TL57		25°13'N, 98°30'E	Dry plant	143.8	1.19	12.1	1876
TL62		25°13'N, 98°30'E	Dry plant	110.2	0.92	15.5	1833
TL61	Bottom	25°12'N, 98°30'E	No plant	120.2	0.96	5.53	1873
TL40		25°12'N, 98°30'E	No plant	102.5	0.87	16.8	1875
TL43	Shady slope	25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	122	0.78	6.3	1932
TL42		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	27.8	0.23	37.3	1925
TL37		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	22	0.17	2.82	1924
TL63		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	82.4	0.65	3.13	1912
TL59		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	156.4	1.11	18.7	1906
TL58		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	170.4	1.33	13.8	1896
TL60		25°12'N, 98°30'E	Green plant	156.9	1.22	21.9	1888

T, the initial of Tengchong; L, the initial of the first name of my supervisor.

### 1.3 DNA 提取、16S rRNA 基因 PCR 扩增

芽胞杆菌基因组 DNA 提取主要是采用苯酚-氯仿法进行提取, 具体参照 Cheng 和 Ning<sup>[16]</sup>描述的方法。通过细菌 16S rRNA 通用引物 27F (5'-AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG-3') 和 1492R (5'-TACGGYTACCTTGTTACGACTT-3') 对分离菌株 DNA 进行扩增。PCR 反应条件: 95 °C 5 min, 95 °C 30 s, 55 °C 45 s, 72 °C 1.5 min, 35 个循环, 72 °C 10 min。PCR 产物以 1.5% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测, 检测有条带的菌株 PCR 产物送至铂尚生物技术有限公司进行测序。测序的序列提交至 NCBI 的 GenBank 数据库并获得序列号。

### 1.4 基于 16S rRNA 基因的系统发育树构建

将芽胞杆菌菌株的 16S rRNA 基因序列上传至 EzBioCloud (<https://www.ezbiocloud.net/>)<sup>[17]</sup> 和 NCBI 数据库与已知模式菌株的 16S rRNA 序列进行比对, 初步判断分离菌株的分类地位。利用 MEGA 7.0 软件进行构建系统发育进化树<sup>[18]</sup>, 采用 Neighbor-Joining 方法推断亲缘关系<sup>[19]</sup>, 进行 1000 次重复验证<sup>[20]</sup>, 进化距离借助 *p*-distance 法进行计算<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 1.5 芽胞杆菌菌落结构多样性分析

将两种菌之间的 16S rRNA 基因序列相似性 98.65% 作为种的界定阈值<sup>[22]</sup>。通过 PRIMER 5.0 软件, 采用 Shannon 多样性指数、丰富度指数、均匀度指数和优势度指数进行芽胞杆菌多样性分析和比较。

### 1.6 芽胞杆菌分布特征与环境因子相关性分析

采用 Canoco5.0 分析土壤中芽胞杆菌种群结构与土壤样品性质的相关性。土壤样品的碳、氮及硫含量是由有资质的检测机构福建省农业科学院土壤肥料研究所测试技术中心测定的, 检测依据: 有效硫按 NY/T1121.14-2006 方法, 全氮按 NY/T53-1987 方法, 有机碳按 NY/T1121.6-2006 方法测定。

## 2 结果和分析

### 2.1 芽胞杆菌的分离与鉴定

从 LB 培养基平板上, 根据菌落形态特征差异, 从 14 份土壤样品中共分离获得芽胞杆菌 180 株,

其中从阳坡分离获得 64 株, 谷底获得 24 株, 从阴坡获得 101 株, 数量最多。分离菌株纯化后采用 $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  甘油冷冻法进行保藏。

基于芽胞杆菌的 16S rRNA 基因鉴定, 16S rRNA 基因相似性分析结果表明大部分芽胞杆菌菌株与其近缘菌株的相似性为 98.7%–100%。181 株芽胞杆菌分属于 2 个科、6 个属、35 个种; 其中芽胞杆菌属(*Bacillus*) 85 株、11 个种, 类芽胞杆菌属(*Paenibacillus*) 23 株、13 个种, 短芽胞杆菌属(*Brevibacillus*) 6 株、3 个种, 赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属(*Lysinibacillus*) 52 株、4 个种, 嗜冷芽胞杆菌属(*Psychrobacillus*) 5 株、1 个种和绿芽胞杆菌属(*Viridibacillus*) 9 株、2 个种。根据 16S rRNA 分析结果, 每份土样中去除合并相似性完全相同的菌株, 见表 2。

## 2.2 芽胞杆菌的系统发育分析

选取 34 株代表性芽胞杆菌菌株, 构建小孔山火山谷土壤中芽胞杆菌系统发育树(图 1), 其中 7 株与其近缘种间的亲缘关系较远, 与已知模式菌株的 16S rRNA 基因序列相似性较低。菌株 FJAT-45903 与其最相近模式种伤口类芽胞杆菌 *Paenibacillus vulneris* CCUG 5327<sup>T</sup> 的 16S rRNA 基因相似性为 96.7%, FJAT-45868 与烟酸芽胞杆菌 *Bacillus niacini* IFO 15566<sup>T</sup> 的 16S rRNA 基因相似性为 97.6%, FJAT-46013 与侧胞短芽胞杆菌 *Brevibacillus laterosporus* DSM 25<sup>T</sup> 的为 97.5%, FJAT-45898 与阿萨姆类芽胞杆菌 *Paenibacillus assamensis* GPTSA 11<sup>T</sup> 的为 98.1%, FJAT-45891 与山土类芽胞杆菌 *Paenibacillus montaniterrae* MXC2-2<sup>T</sup> 的为 96.4%, FJAT-45829 与载味类芽胞杆菌 *Paenibacillus odorifer* DSM 15391<sup>T</sup> 的为 98.3%, FJAT-45884 与针叶林土类芽胞杆菌 *Paenibacillus pinisoli* NB5<sup>T</sup> 的为 98.5%。

## 2.3 火山谷芽胞杆菌种类分布

**2.3.1 不同地理位置种类分布:** 分析结果见图 2。从火山谷土壤中共分离获得了 34 种芽胞杆菌, 其中 16 个种分离自阳坡, 29 个种分离自阴坡, 9 个种分离自火山谷谷底。火山谷阳坡和阴坡土壤样品中皆有的芽胞杆菌种类有 12 个种, 阳坡和谷底皆有的种类为 6 种, 阴坡和谷底皆有 8 个种, 其中 6 种芽胞杆菌从阳坡、阴坡和谷底皆分离到, 为蕈状芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus mycoides*)、图瓦永芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus toyonensis*)、蜡状芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*)、解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌(*Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus*)、蜂房芽胞杆菌(*Paenibacillus alvei*) 和沙地绿芽胞杆菌(*Viridibacillus arenosi*)。

**2.3.2 阳坡芽胞杆菌种类分布:** 从阳坡分离到了 63 株芽胞杆菌, 鉴定为 5 个属、16 个种, 芽胞杆菌属(31 株, 6 个种), 短芽胞杆菌属(2 株, 1 个种), 赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属(20 株, 3 个种), 类芽胞杆菌属(8 株, 5 个种)和 *Viridibacillus* (2 株, 1 个种)。芽胞杆菌属由 6 个种组成, 分别为 13 株菌属于图瓦永芽胞杆菌, 7 株属于简单芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus simplex*), 4 株蜡状芽胞杆菌, 3 株阿氏芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus aryabhattai*), 3 株蕈状芽胞杆菌和 1 株甲基营养型芽胞杆菌(*Bacillus methylotrophicus*)。赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属包含 3 个种, 17 株解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌, 1 株污染赖氨酸芽胞杆菌(*Lysinibacillus contaminans*), 2 株含低硼赖氨酸芽胞杆菌(*Lysinibacillus parviboronicapiens*)。类芽胞杆菌属包含 2 个种, 分别为 4 株蜂房芽胞杆菌和 1 株硒还原类芽胞杆菌(*Paenibacillus selenitireducens*)。此外, 还包含 2 株侧胞短芽胞杆菌和 2 株沙地绿芽胞杆菌。3 株类芽胞杆菌 FJAT-45898、FJAT-45829 和 FJAT-45903 与已知种类的分类地位都不同, 可能为潜在新种。

表 2. 基于 16S rRNA 基因的芽胞杆菌种类鉴定

Table 2. Isolation and identification of *Bacillus*-like species based on 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis

Strain No.	Closed match	16S rRNA similarity/%	Accession No.	Location
FJAT-45841	<i>Bacillus aryabhatai</i> B8W22 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038659	Sunny slope
FJAT-45847	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 14579 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038660	Sunny slope
FJAT-45974	<i>Bacillus methylotrophicus</i> KACC 13105 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038669	Sunny slope
FJAT-45973	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> DSM 2048 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038670	Sunny slope
FJAT-45836	<i>Bacillus simplex</i> NBRC 15720 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038656	Sunny slope
FJAT-45827	<i>Bacillus toyonensis</i> BCT-7112 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038657	Sunny slope
FJAT-45977	<i>Brevibacillus laterosporus</i> DSM 25 <sup>T</sup>	99.6	KY038673	Sunny slope
FJAT-45899	<i>Lysinibacillus contaminans</i> FSt3A <sup>T</sup>	99.3	KY038679	Sunny slope
FJAT-45840	<i>Lysinibacillus parviboronicapiens</i> BAM-582 <sup>T</sup>	99.2	KY038664	Sunny slope
FJAT-45830	<i>Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus</i> XDB9 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038658	Sunny slope
FJAT-45851	<i>Paenibacillus alvei</i> DSM 29 <sup>T</sup>	99.1	KY038666	Sunny slope
FJAT-45898	<i>Paenibacillus assamensis</i> GPTSA 11 <sup>T</sup>	98.1	KY038753	Sunny slope
FJAT-45829	<i>Paenibacillus odorifer</i> DSM 15391 <sup>T</sup>	98.3	KY038752	Sunny slope
FJAT-45846	<i>Paenibacillus selenitireducens</i> ES3-24 <sup>T</sup>	98.9	KY038667	Sunny slope
FJAT-45903	<i>Paenibacillus vulneris</i> CCUG 5327 <sup>T</sup>	96.7	KY038754	Sunny slope
FJAT-45902	<i>Viridibacillus arenosi</i> LMG 22166 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038682	Sunny slope
FJAT-46012	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 14579 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038686	Bottom
FJAT-46010	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> DSM 2048 <sup>T</sup>	100	KY038687	Bottom
FJAT-45917	<i>Bacillus toyonensis</i> BCT-7112 <sup>T</sup>	100	KY038688	Bottom
FJAT-46013	<i>Brevibacillus laterosporus</i> DSM 25 <sup>T</sup>	97.5	KY038755	Bottom
FJAT-45925	<i>Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus</i> XDB9 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038697	Bottom
FJAT-46015	<i>Paenibacillus alvei</i> DSM 29 <sup>T</sup>	99.1	KY038690	Bottom
FJAT-45928	<i>Paenibacillus uliginis</i> N3-975 <sup>T</sup>	99.6	KY038698	Bottom
FJAT-46038	<i>Psychrobacillus psychrodurans</i> DSM 11713 <sup>T</sup>	98.7	KY038692	Bottom
FJAT-46009	<i>Viridibacillus arenosi</i> LMG 22166 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038693	Bottom
FJAT-45987	<i>Bacillus aryabhatai</i> B8W22 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038734	Shady slope
FJAT-45863	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 14579 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038701	Shady slope
FJAT-45942	<i>Bacillus isronensis</i> B3W22 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038710	Shady slope
FJAT-45861	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> DSM 2048 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038716	Shady slope
FJAT-45868	<i>Bacillus niacini</i> IFO 15566 <sup>T</sup>	97.6	KY038756	Shady slope
FJAT-45985	<i>Bacillus patagoniensis</i> PAT 05 <sup>T</sup>	99.6	KY038736	Shady slope
FJAT-45956	<i>Bacillus pseudomycoides</i> DSM 12442 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038745	Shady slope
FJAT-45961	<i>Bacillus simplex</i> NBRC 15720	99.9	KY038746	Shady slope
FJAT-45939	<i>Bacillus timonensis</i> MM10403188 <sup>T</sup>	99.2	KY038711	Shady slope
FJAT-45938	<i>Bacillus toyonensis</i> BCT-7112 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038712	Shady slope
FJAT-46005	<i>Brevibacillus brevis</i> NBRC 15304 <sup>T</sup>	99.7	KY038702	Shady slope
FJAT-45996	<i>Brevibacillus laterosporus</i> DSM 25 <sup>T</sup>	99.8	KY038729	Shady slope
FJAT-45883	<i>Lysinibacillus contaminans</i> FSt3A <sup>T</sup>	99.2	KY038721	Shady slope
FJAT-46006	<i>Lysinibacillus fusiformis</i> NBRC 15717 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038703	Shady slope
FJAT-45860	<i>Lysinibacillus parviboronicapiens</i> BAM-582 <sup>T</sup>	99.6	KY038717	Shady slope
FJAT-45945	<i>Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus</i> XDB9 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038714	Shady slope
FJAT-45968	<i>Paenibacillus alvei</i> DSM 29 <sup>T</sup>	99.1	KY038750	Shady slope
FJAT-45941	<i>Paenibacillus amylolyticus</i> NRRL NRS-290 <sup>T</sup>	98.0	KY038757	Shady slope
FJAT-46022	<i>Paenibacillus assamensis</i> GPTSA 11 <sup>T</sup>	98.1	MG022441	Shady slope
FJAT-46002	<i>Paenibacillus chitinolyticus</i> NBRC 15660 <sup>T</sup>	99.2	KY038705	Shady slope
FJAT-45891	<i>Paenibacillus montaniterrae</i> MXC2-2 <sup>T</sup>	96.4	KY038758	Shady slope
FJAT-45867	<i>Paenibacillus pinisoli</i> NB5 <sup>T</sup>	99.4	KY038706	Shady slope
FJAT-45884	<i>Paenibacillus pinisoli</i> NB5 <sup>T</sup>	98.5	KY038724	Shady slope
FJAT-46004	<i>Paenibacillus taichungensis</i> BCRC 17757 <sup>T</sup>	99.9	KY038707	Shady slope
FJAT-45876	<i>Paenibacillus terrigena</i> A35 <sup>T</sup>	99.0	KY038732	Shady slope
FJAT-45885	<i>Paenibacillus uliginis</i> N3-975 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038725	Shady slope
FJAT-46008	<i>Psychrobacillus psychrodurans</i> DSM 11713 <sup>T</sup>	99.2	KY038708	Shady slope
FJAT-45864	<i>Viridibacillus arenosi</i> LMG 22166 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038709	Shady slope
FJAT-45874	<i>Viridibacillus arvi</i> LMG 22165 <sup>T</sup>	100.0	KY038733	Shady slope

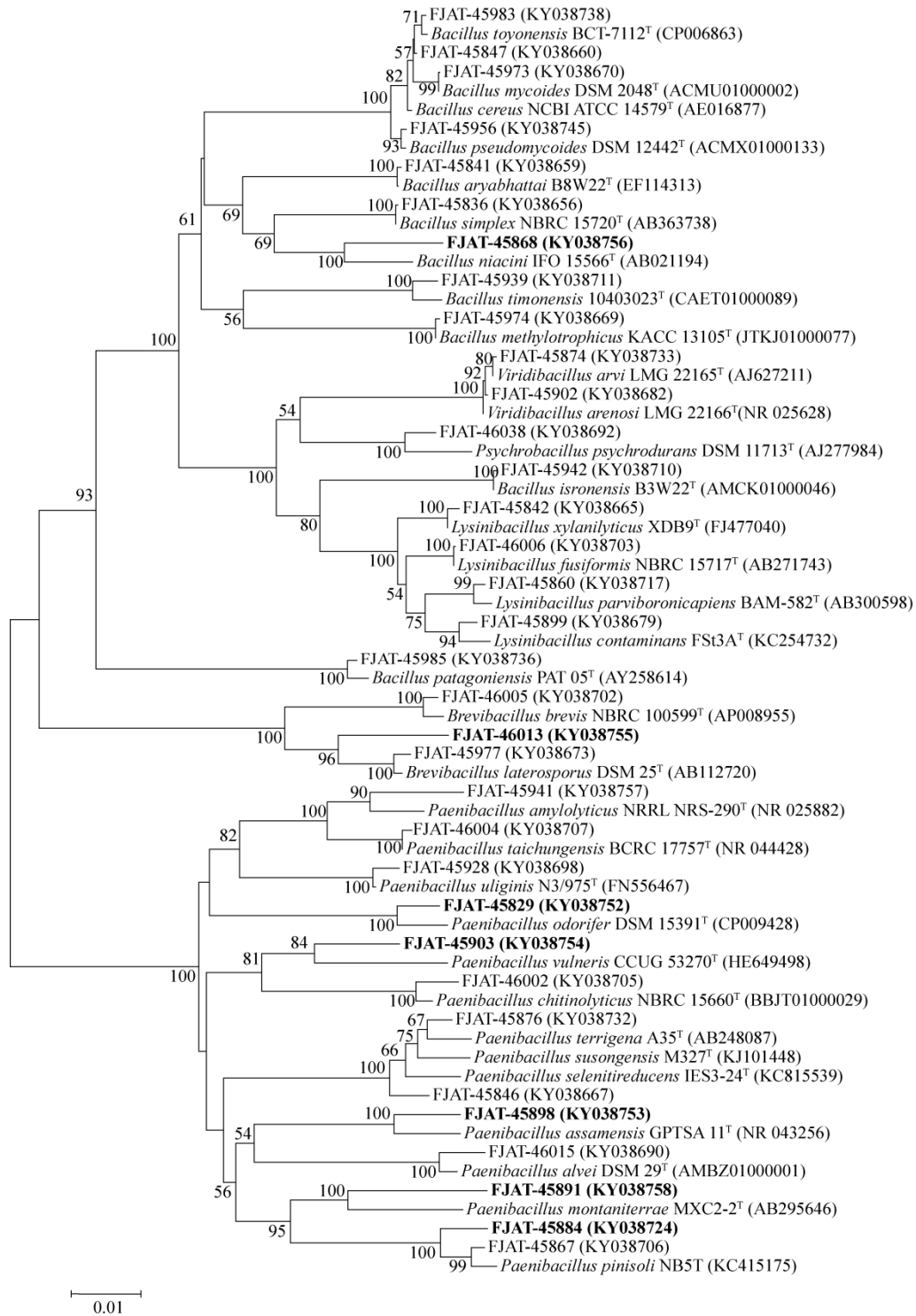


图 1. 云南小孔山火山谷可培养芽胞杆菌系统发育分析

Figure 1. The phylogenetic tree of cultural *Bacillus*-like species of Xiaokong Mountain volcanic valley. Branches corresponding to partitions reproduced in less than 50% bootstrap replicates are collapsed. The significance of each branch is indicated by a bootstrap value calculated for 1000 subsets. Bar, 0.01 substitutions per site. The content in the bracket was the accession number of 16S rRNA gene sequence of each strain.



图 2. 火山谷芽胞杆菌种类分布

Figure 2. The Venn diagram of the cultivable aerobic *Bacillus*-like species in the sunny slope, shady slope and valley bottom. The numbers in the overlapping parts represent the shared number of *Bacillus*-like species in different site.

**2.3.3 阴坡芽胞杆菌种类分布:** 从阴坡土壤中分离到 93 株芽胞杆菌, 鉴定为 6 个属的 29 个种。

阴坡土壤中优势属为芽胞杆菌属, 包含 11 株蕈状芽胞杆菌、12 株图瓦永芽胞杆菌、4 株蜡状芽胞杆菌、4 株简单芽胞杆菌、3 株印空研芽胞杆菌 (*Bacillus isronensis*)、2 株阿氏芽胞杆菌、1 株假蕈状芽胞杆菌 (*Bacillus pseudomycoides*)、3 株提蒙类芽胞杆菌 (*Bacillus timonensis*) 和 1 株巴塔哥尼亚芽胞杆菌 (*Bacillus patagoniensis*)。次优势属为赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属, 包含 13 株解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属、8 株含低硼赖氨酸芽胞杆菌、2 株污染赖氨酸芽胞杆菌和 2 株纺锤形赖氨酸芽胞杆菌 (*Lysinibacillus fusiformis*)。类芽胞杆菌属包含 2 株蜂房类芽胞杆菌、2 株解几丁质类芽胞杆菌 (*Paenibacillus chitinolyticus*)、1 株针叶林土类芽胞杆菌、1 株台中类芽胞杆菌 (*Paenibacillus taichungensis*)、2 株潮湿类芽胞杆菌 (*Paenibacillus uliginis*) 和 2 株土地类芽胞杆菌 (*Paenibacillus terrigena*)。短芽胞杆菌

属由 2 株侧胞短芽胞杆菌和 1 株短短芽胞杆菌 (*Brevibacillus brevis*) 组成。阴坡土壤中种类最少的是 3 株忍冷嗜冷芽胞杆菌 (*Psychrobacillus psychrodurans*) 和 7 株沙地绿芽胞杆菌。此外, 芽胞杆菌属菌株 FJAT-45868 和 3 株类芽胞杆菌 (FJAT-45941、FJAT-45884 和 FJAT-45891) 为潜在新种。

**2.3.4 谷底芽胞杆菌种类分布:** 从火山谷底分离获得了 9 种芽胞杆菌, 由 24 株菌组成。9 种芽胞杆菌归于 6 个属芽胞杆菌属、短芽胞杆菌属、赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属、类芽胞杆菌属、绿芽胞杆菌属和嗜冷芽胞杆菌属。其优势属为芽胞杆菌属, 包含 9 株图瓦永芽胞杆菌、2 株蜡状芽胞杆菌和 1 株蕈状芽胞杆菌, 第二优势属为解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌属 (7 株)。此外, 还包含 1 株蜂房类芽胞杆菌、1 株潮湿类芽胞杆菌、2 株忍冷嗜冷芽胞杆菌和 1 个潜在新种 (*Brevibacillus* sp. FJAT-46013)。

## 2.4 火山谷芽胞杆菌分布多样性分析

以土壤样本为样本, 芽胞杆菌种类含量为指标, 进行聚类分析。由图 3 可知, 阳坡、谷底和阴坡土壤中芽胞杆菌种群分布具有 62.4% 的 Bray-Curtis 相似性, 阳坡和谷底土壤中芽胞杆菌的种群特征相似性为 72%, 高于与阴坡的。通过 PRIMER 5.0 的 SIMPER 分析发现, 图瓦永芽胞杆菌和解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌偏好于阳坡和谷底, 表明这两个种可能是火山谷普遍存在的芽胞杆菌种类。

换言之, 火山谷阳坡、谷底和阴坡芽胞杆菌种类具有 37.8% 的种类差异。阿氏芽胞杆菌、简单芽胞杆菌、污染赖氨酸芽胞杆菌、侧胞短芽胞杆菌和含低硼赖氨酸芽胞杆菌仅分布在阳坡和阴坡, 潮湿类芽胞杆菌和忍冷嗜冷芽胞杆菌分布在阴坡和谷底, 甲基营养型芽胞杆菌、硒还原类芽胞杆菌和 2 个类芽胞杆菌潜在新种 FJAT-45903

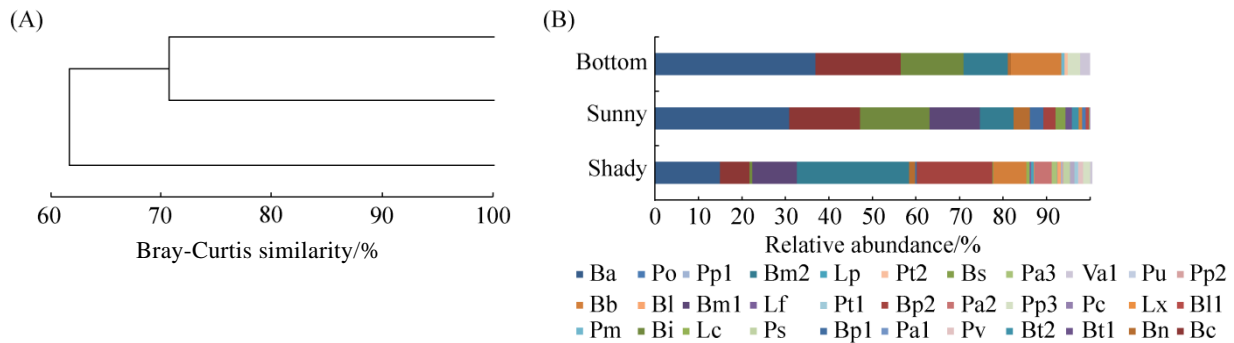


图 3. 火山谷芽胞杆菌种类组成及相关性

Figure 3. The composition and relation of *Bacillus*-like species in volcanic valley. The clustering tree on the left was constructed based on the Bray-Curtis similarity of *Bacillus*-like species compositions which is on the right half of the figure, in which cluster 1 was combination of bottom and sunny and cluster 2 included shady. A: The cluster analysis of soil samples; B: the relative abundance of *Bacillus*-like species in soil samples. Ba: *Bacillus aryabhatai*; Bc: *Bacillus cereus*; Bi: *Bacillus isronensis*; Bm1: *Bacillus methylotrophicus*; Bm2: *Bacillus mycoides*; Bn: *Bacillus niacini* FJAT-45868; Bp1: *Bacillus patagoniensis*; Bp2: *Bacillus pseudomycoides*; Bs: *Bacillus simplex*; Bt1: *Bacillus timonensis*; Bt2: *Bacillus toyonensis*; Bb: *Brevibacillus brevis*; Bl: *Brevibacillus laterosporus*; Bl1: *Brevibacillus laterosporus* FJAT-46013; Lc: *Lysinibacillus contaminans*; Lf: *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*; Lp: *Lysinibacillus parviboronicapiens*; Lx: *Lysinibacillus xylanilyticus*; Pa1: *Paenibacillus alvei*; Pa2: *Paenibacillus amylolyticus*; Pa3: *Paenibacillus assamensis* FJAT-45898; Pc: *Paenibacillus chitinolyticus*; Pm: *Paenibacillus montaniterrae* FJAT-45891; Po: *Paenibacillus odorifer* FJAT-45829; Pp1: *Paenibacillus pinisoli*; Pp2: *Paenibacillus pinisoli* FJAT-45884; Ps: *Paenibacillus selenitireducens*; Pt1: *Paenibacillus taichungensis*; Pt2: *Paenibacillus terrigena*; Pu: *Paenibacillus uliginis*; Pv: *Paenibacillus vulneris* FJAT-45903; Pp3: *Psychrobacillus psychrodurans*; Va1: *Viridibacillus arenosi*; Va2: *Viridibacillus arvi*.

和 FJAT-45898 仅在阳坡土壤中分离获得，潜在新种 *Brevibacillus* sp. FJAT-46013 和 *Paenibacillus* sp. FJAT-45920 仅分布在谷底，14 种芽胞杆菌只分布在阴坡。阳坡和谷底差异贡献最大的是蜡状芽胞杆菌，阳坡和阴坡差异贡献最大的为蕈状芽胞杆菌，阴坡和谷底的为图瓦永芽胞杆菌。

多样性指数分析结果表明，火山谷阴坡、谷底和阳坡多样性指数 Shannon ( $H'$ )和丰富度指数具有明显的差异，阴坡土壤中芽胞杆菌的 Shannon

( $H'$ )指数明显高于阳坡和谷底样品中分离到的芽胞杆菌菌株，而均匀度指数( $J'$ , Pielou's evenness)差异较小(表 3)。

### 2.5 芽胞杆菌种群分布与环境因子相关性

为了分析环境因子对火山谷土壤芽胞杆菌种群分布特征的影响，利用 Canoco 5 分析得出，芽胞杆菌种群分布特征与其土壤样品的海拔高度、碳氮比和硫含量与呈负相关，而和碳源和氮源含量呈正相关(图 4)。

表 3. 火山谷芽胞杆菌多样性指数

Table 3. The diversity indices in volcanic valley

Sample	S	N	D (Species richness)	$J'$ (Pielou's evenness)	$H'$	Simpson
Sunny	16	263200	1.2019	0.74748	2.0725	0.82877
Bottom	9	276000	0.71838	0.75651	1.7419	0.77894
Shady	29	256600	2.248	0.68781	2.6161	0.85724



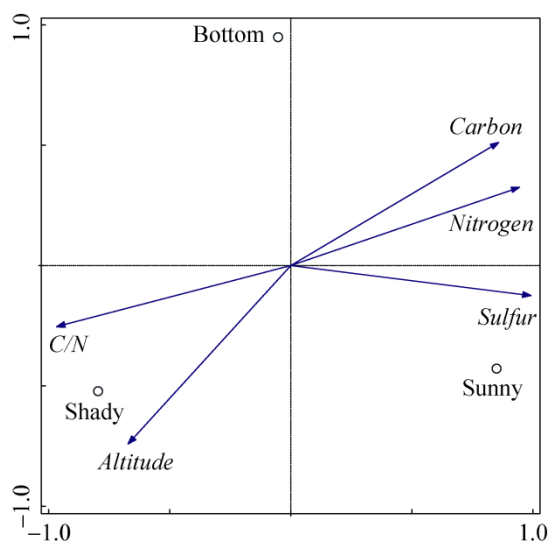


图 4. 环境因子与芽胞杆菌种群分布的相关性  
Figure 4. The correlation between environmental factors and *Bacillus*-like communication structure.

### 3 讨论

16S rRNA 基因是原核生物分类地位判断的黄金指标之一,当两株菌之间 16S rRNA 基因序列相似性低于 98.65%时,可认为是两种不同的种<sup>[22]</sup>。基于可培养方法和 16S rRNA 基因,本文首次调查了云南小空山火山谷的芽胞杆菌资源,结果表明小空山火山谷含有丰富的芽胞杆菌资源,其中芽胞杆菌属为第一优势属,优势种主要为蕈状芽胞杆菌、图瓦永芽胞杆菌、蜡状芽胞杆菌、解木糖赖氨酸芽胞杆菌、蜂房类芽胞杆菌和沙地绿芽胞杆菌。环境因子对小空山火山谷阴坡、阳坡和谷底芽胞杆菌种群分布特征具有一定影响。此外,小空山火山谷还蕴藏着一定的新资源,本研究发现了潜在 7 个芽胞杆菌新种资源,其准确分类地位需要进一步分类学特征实验的验证。

我国自然资源丰富多样,形成了各种特殊环境,如盐湖、沙漠、海洋、火山谷等,这些特殊环境孕育了丰富的微生物资源,而芽胞杆菌为上

述环境条件下普遍存在且占优势的种群。如, Sahay 等<sup>[23]</sup>从印度喜马拉雅地区分离获得了芽胞杆菌属、短芽胞杆菌属和类芽胞杆菌属等种类,芽胞杆菌属是青海茶卡盐湖的第一优势种群<sup>[24]</sup>,亦是青海省察尔汗盐湖地区的卤水与湖泥样品中的优势属<sup>[25]</sup>。Mohammad 等<sup>[26]</sup>从 Jordanian 热泉分离获得了大量的地衣芽胞杆菌, Piubeli 等<sup>[27]</sup>研究发现阿塔卡马沙漠(Atacama Desert)死谷(Death valley)的优势菌群为产芽胞的大洋芽胞杆菌属和芽胞杆菌属, Liu 等<sup>[28]</sup>从 Taklamakan 沙漠分离获得了 1 个芽胞杆菌新种,基于焦磷酸测序,海南八门湾沉积泥中的芽胞杆菌类群主要为 9 个属,分别为芽胞杆菌属(42%)、类芽胞杆菌属(16%)、*Halobacillus* (13%)、*Alicyclobacillus* (11%)、*Rummeliibacillus* (5%)、*Cohnella* (5%)、*Tumebacillus* (4%)、*Pontibacillus* (3%) 和 *Aneurinibacillus* (2%),其中优势属为芽胞杆菌属<sup>[29]</sup>。上述研究表明,自然界特殊生境中含有较为丰富的芽胞杆菌资源,芽胞杆菌作为一类具有重要应用价值的微生物资源,研究其种群分布特征具有重要的理论依据和科学意义。

据文献统计,关于火山谷微生物资源研究报道的较少,挖掘筛选火山谷生境的芽胞杆菌资源可为开发活性物质提供重要的菌种资源保障。Kolumb 海底火山含有丰富的细菌资源,从中分离获得了丰富的功能芽胞杆菌资源<sup>[3]</sup>。世界最高火山 Ojos del Salado 区域的高海拔湖沉积物中含有一定量的细菌种类<sup>[30]</sup>。厄立特里亚 Alid 火山区域的 5 大热泉中微生物资源丰富多样, Garbanabra 热泉 mat 样品中芽胞杆菌属具有较高的丰富度(占 36.2%),在其他样品中芽胞杆菌属比例为 0.1%至 3.0%<sup>[31]</sup>。454 焦磷酸测序分析发现酸性火山土壤中的主要优势类群为类芽胞杆菌属等<sup>[32]</sup>,从长有

牧草的火山土壤中分离获得了可培养的类芽胞杆菌属和芽胞杆菌属种类<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究发现,小空山火山谷土壤中含有丰富的芽胞杆菌属和类芽胞杆菌属种类,这两个属的种类在土壤环境中广泛分布,本文研究结果与前人报道研究结果具有一致性。Ge 等<sup>[33]</sup>从长白山休眠火山土壤中分离获得了甲基营养型芽胞杆菌,本研究亦从小空山火山谷土壤中分离到了该种。Rodrigues 等<sup>[1]</sup>从 São Miguel 分离获得了 4 株具有生物催化剂的芽胞杆菌,其中枯草芽胞杆菌的活性最高,但本研究未分离获得枯草芽胞杆菌类群的种类,与文献报道不一致。墨西哥 Paricutín 火山喷气孔的细菌多样性较低<sup>[34]</sup>,多样性指数分析结果表明,本研究中芽胞杆菌的多样性较高,阴坡的多样性指数最高,这可能与地形和采样点具有一定的关联,阴坡植被类型丰富,湿度较高,适合芽胞杆菌的生存,而阳坡和谷底植被单一,土壤相对较干燥,从而造成两者的芽胞杆菌种类分布特征相似性更高。

火山生境中存在一定量的微生物新物种资源,如 Lee 等<sup>[35]</sup>从火山岩中分离到 1 个新物种 *Pseudokineococcus basanitobidens* sp. nov., Norman 等<sup>[36]</sup>从火山土壤中分离中度嗜热寡营养的 *Rubrobacter spartanus* sp. nov.,火山洞含有丰富的放线菌资源及大量的新未知物种<sup>[37]</sup>,Liu 等<sup>[38]</sup>从中国著名火山之乡五大连池分离获得了芽胞杆菌新种 *Bacillus wudalianchiensis* sp. nov.。根据 Logan 等<sup>[39]</sup>和 Tindall 等<sup>[40]</sup>描述的产芽胞细菌新种鉴定标准,本研究从火山谷土壤中分离到的 7 个芽胞杆菌潜在新种资源,其与最相近模式菌株的相似性均低于 98.65%,其中 5 个种为类芽胞杆菌属的潜在新种,类芽胞杆菌能分泌多种水解多糖的酶,本研究发现的类芽胞杆菌新种具有很大的功能挖掘价值。由此说明,火山谷土壤也蕴藏着一定量的芽

胞杆菌新资源,这为挖掘开发产新活性物质的功能芽胞杆菌提供了新的菌种来源。

环境因子对微生物种群分布特征具有一定的相关性。土壤营养成分显著影响了阿尔卑斯山森林土壤中可培养细菌的丰富度和多样性<sup>[41]</sup>,低海拔高度细菌多样性最高<sup>[42]</sup>,Xu 等<sup>[43]</sup>研究发现长白山低海拔高度的微生物多样性高于高海拔的,但武夷山芽胞杆菌多样性与海拔高度相关性不显著<sup>[44]</sup>,而 Kerfahi 等<sup>[45]</sup>研究表明 pH、N 和 C 对火山灰中的细菌多样性影响不显著。本研究发现海拔高度和碳氮比对芽胞杆菌种群分布特征影响呈负相关,与前人的研究结果基本相符合。阴坡、谷底和阳坡的芽胞杆菌种类差异明显,阳光、温度等环境因子对其芽胞杆菌种群结构具有一定的影响。本文研究结果表明,云南腾冲小空山火山谷蕴藏着丰富的芽胞杆菌资源,且阳坡和阴坡植被类型差异显著,是研究微生物物种适应和群落演化的最佳地点。

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# Distribution characteristics of *Bacillus*-like species of Xiaokong Mountain volcanic valley in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province

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**Abstract:** [Objective] The study was aimed to determine the distribution of *Bacillus*-like species in volcanic valley of Xiaokong Mountain, Tengchong County, Yunnan Province. [Methods] On the basis of culturable method, we isolated *Bacillus*-like species from soil samples collected in shady-slope, sunny-slope and valley bottom of Xiaokong Mountain. Then the isolates were identified using the 16S rRNA gene and phylogenetic tree was constructed to explore the relation between isolates and related type species. The correlation between environmental factors and community of *Bacillus*-like species was analyzed by software Cano 5. [Results] We obtained 180 isolates from the soil samples, and identified them as 2 families, 6 genera, 34 species using 16S rRNA gene sequences, including genus *Bacillus* (11 species), *Paenibacillus* (13 species), *Brevibacillus* (3 species), *Lysinibacillus* (4 species), *Psychrobacillus* (1 species) and *Viridibacillus* (2 species). Among them, 7 strains had the lower 16S rRNA similarities with their closest type strain, below the species threshold value 98.65 %, indicating that they were potential novel *Bacillus* species. The dominant genera were *Bacillus* and *Paenibacillus*, and dominant species were *B. mycoides*, *B. toyonensis*, *B. cereus*, *L. xylanilyticus*, *P. alvei* and *V. arenosi*. Among the *Bacillus*-like species, we got 16 species from sunny-slope, 29 species from shady-slope and 10 species from valley bottom. The diversity index was showed that the order of Shannon index was shady-slope>sunny-slope>valley bottom. We also found that the correlation between *Bacillus*-like species community structure, altitude and carbon source was negative, but with S and nitrogen source was positive. [Conclusion] There were rich *Bacillus*-like species in volcanic valley, Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, and some novel potential *Bacillus*-like species.

**Keywords:** cultural *Bacillus*-like species, volcanic valley, diversity

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