

Research Article 研究报告

一株新型旱獭源性宽谱大肠杆菌噬菌体的分离鉴定及 基因组分析

黄倩妮^{1,2}, 陶媛美慧², 黄虞远², 濮吉², 罗雪莲², 金东², 杨晶², 徐建国^{1,2,3,4*}

1 广西医科大学公共卫生学院, 广西 南宁 530021

- 2 中国疾病预防控制中心传染病预防控制所,传染病预防控制国家重点实验室,北京 102206
- 3 中国医学科学院,未知微生物发现和功能研究院外创新单元,北京 100005
- 4 南开大学公共卫生和健康研究院, 天津 300071

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摘 要:【目的】分离喜马拉雅旱獭肠内容物样本中的噬菌体,并研究其生物学特性和基因组特征。【方法】以大肠杆菌为宿主菌,利用双层琼脂平板法从喜马拉雅旱獭肠内容物样本中分离噬菌体;用透射电镜观察形态特征;测定其最佳感染复数、一步生长曲线、酸碱耐受度及宿主裂解谱等生物学特性,并进行全基因组测序。【结果】从喜马拉雅旱獭肠内容物样本中分离得到一株裂解性大肠杆菌噬菌体,命名为 vB_EcoM_TH18,其噬菌斑呈无晕环的透亮圆形,透射电镜观察发现该噬菌体头部直径为(90±5) nm,尾部长度为(115±5) nm;最佳感染复数为1;一步生长曲线显示其潜伏期为10 min,110 min 后进入平台期,平均裂解量为15 PFU/mL;在 pH 4.5-9.5 的范围内具有稳定活性;可裂解多种致病型和血清型大肠杆菌和宋内志贺氏菌,无法裂解沙门氏菌、屎肠球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌及鲍曼不动杆菌;基因组测序结果表明,其基因组长度为133 882 bp,GC 含量为39.95%。基因组共注释到210 个编码序列(CDS)和13 个 tRNAs,不含毒力基因及耐药基因。BLASTn 比对结果表明该基因组与 Avunavirus 属噬菌体 Av-05 同源性

*Corresponding author. E-mail: xujianguo@icdc.cn

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为95.17%。基于噬菌体全基因组、主要衣壳蛋白和终止酶大亚基分别构建系统进化树,结果表明 vB_EcoM_TH18 是一株肌尾噬菌体科(Myoviridae) Avunavirus 属的新型噬菌体。【结论】从喜马拉 雅旱獭肠内容物中成功分离并鉴定了一株新型宽谱大肠杆菌噬菌体 vB_EcoM_TH18,可裂解多种 致病型和血清型的大肠杆菌及宋内志贺菌。

关键词:噬菌体;大肠杆菌;肌尾噬菌体科;生物学特性

Characterization and complete genomic analysis of a novel broad host-range *Escherichia coli* phage isolated from *Marmota himalayana*

HUANG Qianni^{1,2}, TAO Yuanmeihui², HUANG Yuyuan², PU Ji², LUO Xuelian², JIN Dong², YANG Jing², XU Jianguo^{1,2,3,4*}

1 School of Public Health, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, Guangxi, China

2 State Key Laboratory of Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, National Institute for Communicable

Disease Prevention and Control, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 102206, China

3 Research Units of Discovery of Unknown Bacteria and Function, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences,

Beijing 100005, China

4 Research Institute of Public Health, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

Abstract: [Objective] To isolate and characterize the bacteriophage from the intestinal contents of Marmota himalayan. [Methods] A lytic phage was isolated from the host Escherichia coli in intestinal contents of M. himalayan with the double-layer agar method. The morphological characteristics were observed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Meanwhile, the optimal multiplicity of infection (MOI), one-step growth curve, pH stability, and the host range of the phage were investigated, and the genome was analyzed as well. [Results] The lytic bacteriophage was named vB EcoM TH18 and the phage plaque was transparent and round with a clear boundary. According to TEM, the phage had the head of (90±5) nm in diameter and tail of (115±5) nm in length. The optimal MOI was 1. According to the one-step growth curve, vB EcoM TH18 had a latent period of 20 min and the lysis period of about 110 min with the average burst size of about 15 PFU/mL. vB EcoM TH18 can keep stable titer at pH 4.5–9.5. Additionally, it can lyse various pathotypes and serotypes of E. coli and Shigella sonnei, while Salmonella, Enterococcus faecium, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumonia, and Acinetobacter baumannii can't be lysed. The genome of the vB EcoM TH18 was 133 882 bp with the G+C content of 39.95%. It comprised 210 coding sequences (CDS) and 13 tRNAs genes, without any virulence genes or antibiotic-resistant genes. BLASTn alignment showed that genome of vB EcoM TH18 shared 95.17% identity to E. coli phage Av-05. According to the polygenetic trees for the whole genomes, major capsid proteins, and terminase large subunits of vB EcoM TH18 and other Myoviridae phages, respectively, vB EcoM TH18 was a novel phage in Avunavirus of Myoviridae. [Conclusion] In this study, we isolated and identified a novel broad host-range E. coli phage vB EcoM TH18. It can lyse various pathotypes and serotypes E. coli and S. sonnei.

Keywords: bacteriophage; Escherichia coli; Myoviridae; biological characterization

大肠杆菌(Escherichia coli)是人类和动物的 肠道菌群中最常见的细菌类群,包含无害正常菌 群(normal flora)和引起人类感染的致病性大肠 杆菌,根据其致病性可分为肠内致病型大肠杆菌 以及肠外致病型大肠杆菌。目前研究最广泛的包 括肠致病性大肠杆菌(Enteropathogenic E. coli, EPEC)、肠出血性大肠杆菌(enterohemorrhagic E. coli, EHEC)、肠产毒素性大肠杆菌(enterotoxigenic E. coli, ETEC)、肠侵袭性大肠杆菌(enteroinvasive E. coli, EIEC)、肠聚集性大肠杆菌(enteroaggregative E. coli, EAEC)、扩散粘附性大肠杆菌(diffusely adherent E. coli, DAEC)、新生儿脑膜炎相关大 肠杆菌(neonatal meningitis-associated E. coli, NMEC)和尿路致病性大肠杆菌(uropathogenic E. coli, UPEC)等, 可引起腹泻、脑膜炎、尿路 感染甚至是溶血性尿毒症综合征(hemolytic uremic syndrome, HUS)等^[1]临床症状。目前抗 生素是治疗大肠杆菌感染性疾病的主要药物。 因抗生素的滥用,大肠杆菌的耐药率不断上升, 其多重耐药(multiple drug resistance, MDR)和广 泛耐药(extreme drug resistant, XDR)菌株近期 均有报道[2-3]。据 2020 年中国细菌耐药监测报 告^[4],大肠杆菌在医院临床革兰氏阴性分离菌中 分离率排名第一(占革兰阴性菌 29.7%), 对三代 头孢和喹诺酮的平均耐药率分别为 51.6%和 50.7%, 耐碳青霉烯类大肠杆菌也偶见报道。耐 药菌株的出现给临床治疗增加了难度,而噬菌 体疗法是当前防治耐药大肠杆菌感染最有潜力 的代替方法之一。

Cepko 等^[5]发现噬菌体能显著降低 EAEC 菌 株在感染小鼠模型的体内定殖; Easwaran 等^[6]在 石斑鱼模型中利用噬菌体治疗多重耐药大肠杆 菌的感染,与对照组(70%)相比,实验组石斑鱼 的存活率(100%)显著提高; Alomari 等^[7]发现益 生菌联合噬菌体疗法可刺激犊牛免疫机制,在 24-48 h 内可完全消除大肠杆菌所引起的腹泻症状。早在 2017 年,世界卫生组织(WHO)就把大肠杆菌列为优先开发和研究新型抗菌剂的病原体^[8]。近期,美国食品和药物管理局(FDA) 批准了噬菌体疗法的临床试验,用于扩大准入的临床研究新药(eIND)^[9-10]。噬菌体因其广阔的应用前景受到科学家的广泛关注。

课题组前期从喜马拉雅旱獭的肠道内容物中分离并测序了 125 株大肠杆菌,并证实旱獭 分离源大肠杆菌携带多种毒力基因^[11]。本研究 以其中一株旱獭分离源的大肠杆菌为宿主菌,从 喜马拉雅旱獭的肠道内容物样本中分离并鉴定 了一株新型大肠杆菌噬菌体 vB_EcoM_TH18, 并对其生物学特性及基因组进行了系统研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 分离样本及菌株

喜马拉雅旱獭肠内容物样本(50份)于 2018年采集自青海省玉树藏族自治州。噬菌体 裂解谱实验涉及155株菌,包括从125株旱獭 分离源大肠杆菌^[11]中随机遴选的94株分离株、 37株国内不同来源 E. coli 菌株、3株 E. coli O157:H7菌株(Sakai/Xuzhou21/EDL933)、4株沙 门氏菌(Salmonella enteritidis、S. typhimurium、 S. choleraesuis和S. paratyphi)以及17株临床耐药 菌株,包括6株志贺氏菌(Shigella sonnei、 S. flexneri 1a、S. flexneri 2a、S. flexneri 2b和 S. flexneri 1a、S. flexneri 2a、S. flexneri 2b和 S. flexneri Xv)、2株肺炎克雷伯杆菌(Klebsiella pneumoniae)、3 株鲍曼不动杆菌(Acinetobacter baumannii)、3株屎肠球菌(Enterococcus faecium) 和3株金黄色葡萄球菌(Staphylococcus aureus)。

旱獭分离源大肠杆菌及 E. coli O157:H7 菌 株为本实验室分离鉴定并保存。国内来源 E. coli 菌株及沙门氏菌株分别由中国疾病预防控制中 心传染病所熊衍文研究员和闫梅英研究员提供 或惠赠。

1.1.2 主要试剂和仪器

试剂:LB肉汤(Luria Bertani Broth),OXOID 公司;细菌琼脂粉,BIODEE 公司;聚乙二醇 (PEG8000),Biotopped 公司;氯化钠和氯化钙, AMRESCO 公司;七水硫酸镁,BEIJING LABLEAD 公司;Tris-HCl (pH=7.5),北京索莱 宝科技有限公司;0.22 μm和0.45 μm 微孔过滤 器,Millipore 公司;QIAamp MinElute Virus Spin Kit,QIAGEN 公司。

仪器: 核酸电泳仪, Bio-Rad 公司; 梯度 PCR 仪, Sensoquest 公司; 透射电镜, Hitachi 公司。

1.2 噬菌体的富集与分离纯化

将旱獭肠内容物样本混于 SM 缓冲液 (100 mmol/L NaCl $\$ 8.1 mmol/L MgSO₄ \cdot 7H₂O $\$ 50 mmol/L Tris-HCl)中, 4 °C、80 r/min 过夜培 养, 使用 0.45 μm 过滤器过滤。取 20 mL 滤液 加入1mL对数生长期(OD600=0.4-0.5)的大肠杆 菌、10 mL LB 液体培养基, 37 ℃ 振荡过夜, 0.22 μm 过滤器过滤,所得的上清液即为噬菌 体原液。利用双层琼脂平板法[12]分离纯化噬菌 体。取 500 µL 不同浓度的噬菌体原液稀释液平 铺于 LB 平板(添加 10 mmol/L CaCl2和 2 mmol/L MgSO₄)并倒置于 37 °C 孵箱过夜培养,观察噬 **菌斑的形成情况。若有,则挑取清亮、边缘清** 晰的单个噬菌斑,置于 SM 缓冲液中,4°C 静 置过夜, 使噬菌斑充分解离。重复以上步骤并 挑取单个噬菌斑并增殖纯化5次以上,以获得 噬斑形态大小均一的噬菌体。

1.3 噬菌体透射电镜的观察

取 20 μL 纯化后的噬菌体裂解液吸附于铜 网上,自然沉淀 15 min,加入一滴 2%的磷钨酸 (PTA)负染 10 min,利用透射电镜(TEM)观察并

拍摄噬菌体的形态特征。

1.4 最佳感染复数(multiplicity of infection, MOI)及一步生长曲线的测定

感染复数是指噬菌体浓度(PFU/mL)与细菌 浓度(CFU/mL)的比值。将噬菌体与对数生长期 的大肠杆菌按不同比例(1000、100、10、1、0.1 和 0.01)混合,效价最高的比例即为噬菌体的最 佳感染复数。

将对数期的大肠杆菌与噬菌体以最佳感染 复数的比例混合,37 °C 孵育30 min 后,离心 1 min 收集菌体,用 LB 液体培养基洗涤3次后, 重悬于 50 mL LB 液体培养基中,37 °C、 180 r/min 培养,每隔10 min 检测1次培养液的 效价,重复3次平行实验。绘制一步生长曲线, 确定噬菌体的潜伏期和爆发期并计算裂解量。

裂解量计算公式:裂解量=裂解末期噬菌体 效价/感染初期宿主菌浓度。

1.5 噬菌体 pH 稳定性测定

LB液体培养基调节至不同的 pH 值后,高 压灭菌。取 100 μL 噬菌体裂解液分别加入 900 μL 不同 pH 的 LB 液体培养基中,37 °C 孵 育 1 h 后测定效价。

1.6 噬菌体宿主裂解谱及成斑效率的测定

利用点板试验(spot test assay)初步测定噬 菌体宿主裂解谱。取 500 μL 不同受试菌液平铺 于双层琼脂平板,静置 5 min,取 5 μL 噬菌体 裂解液滴于平板上,静置至裂解液被吸收,过 夜培养后观察有无噬菌斑的形成。检测噬菌体 对受试菌株的裂解效率,并计算对受试菌株的 成斑效率(efficiency of plating, EOP)^[13], EOP 检测方法参考文献[14]中所描述的步骤进行。 EOP 的计算公式为试验菌的空斑形成单位 (PFU/mL)与宿主菌的空斑形成单位(PFU/mL) 的比值。EOP≥0.5 表示噬菌体对该受试菌株的 裂解活性高,0.1≤EOP<0.5 表示裂解活性为中 等, EOP<0.1 表示裂解活性低^[15]。

1.7 噬菌体全基因组的提取以及生物学信息分析

利用 QIAamp MinElute Virus Spin Kit 提取 噬菌体 DNA, 并委托北京诺禾致源生物信息科 技有限公司完成建库和测序。基于 NCBI 在线 工具 BLASTn (https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast) 进行全基因组序列相似性比对,使用 RAST 2.0^[16] (http://rast.nmpdr.org/)进行注释,并利用 GeneMark^[17] (http://opal.biology.gatech.edu/GeneMark/)进行手 动验证:基于耐药基因数据库(CARD)^[18]和毒力 因子数据库(VFDB)^[19]检测耐药基因和毒力基 因。通过 tRNAscan-SE^[20] (http://lowelab.ucsc.edu/ tRNAscan-SE/)预测 tRNA 基因。使用 CGView Server^[21] (http://stothard.afns.ualberta.ca/cgview server/)绘制基因组图谱。通过 RAxML (v8.2.X)^[22] (http://www.exelixis-lab.org/web/software/raxml/) 和 Mega-X (v.10.0.5)^[23] (http://www.megasoftware. net)构建系统发育进化树。使用 Easyfig 2.2.5^[24] (http://mjsull.github.io/Easyfig/)绘制全基因组共 线性比对图。通过 CoreGenes 5.0 软件^[25]计算基 因共享率。使用使用 PHACTS 软件^[26]确定噬菌 体生活方式。PHASTER 软件^[27]预测整合酶相

关基因及其附着位点。

2 结果与分析

2.1 噬菌体的形态特征

噬斑形态呈边缘光滑、无晕环、透亮、圆 形,直径约为1.0 mm (图1A)。在透射电镜下, 噬菌体头部呈六边形,为典型的正 20 面体结 构,狭窄的颈连接头部与尾部,尾部有收缩性, 其头部直径为(90±5) nm,尾部长度为(115±5) nm (图 1B)。依据国际病毒分类委员会(International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, ICTV)公布的 最新国际病毒分类方法^[28],该噬菌体属有尾噬 菌 体 目 (*Caudovirales*) 肌 尾 噬 菌 体 科 (Myoviridae)。将本研究获得的大肠杆菌噬菌 体,命名为 vB EcoM TH18。

2.2 噬菌体最佳感染复数与一步生长曲线

当噬菌体与细菌的混合比例为 1:1 时,噬 菌体效价最高,可达到 1×10⁸ PFU/mL,因此噬 菌体最佳感染复数为 1 (图 2A)。

利用实验数据绘制一步生长曲线。如图 2B 所示,噬菌体感染宿主菌后的 10 min 内的效价 无明显变化,潜伏期约为 10 min;在 20 min 后



图 1 噬菌体 vB_EcoM_TH18 的形态特征 Figure 1 Morphology of phage vB EcoM TH18. A: plaques morphology; B: morphology by TEM.



图 2 噬菌体 vB EcoM TH18 生物学特性

Figure 2 Biological characteristics of phage vB_EcoM_TH18. A: determination of optimal multiplicity of infection (MOI) of phage; B: one-step growth curve of phage; C: the influence of various pH on activity of phage. Each point represents the means SD from three replicate experiments. *: P < 0.05.

噬菌体的效价快速上升,30 min 进入爆发期, 爆发期持续时间约为90 min,第110 min 进入 平台期,最高效价可达1.2×10⁷ PFU/mL,裂解 量为15 PFU/cell。

2.3 噬菌体 pH 稳定性

vB_EcoM_TH18 在 pH 4.5-9.5 范围内能维 持较好的活性,效价维持稳定。当 pH 为 6.5 时, 噬菌体的活性最高,效价达到 1.27×10⁸ PFU/mL。 随着 pH 值的升高或降低,噬菌体的效价下降明 显;过酸或过碱时,噬菌体会完全失活(图 2C)。

2.4 噬菌体宿主裂解谱及成斑效率

为确定噬菌体的宿主裂解谱范围,如表 1

🖂 actamicro@im.ac.cn, 🕾 010-64807516

所示,点板试验结果观察到 vB_EcoM_TH18 可 裂解 E. coli (n=73)及志贺杆菌(Shigella sonnei) (n=2)菌株,而其他菌属菌株均未观察到裂解现 象。成斑试验结果显示,该噬菌体可有效裂解 55.7% (73 株)的 E. coli 菌株,包括 8 种不同致 病型别及 6 种血清型。噬菌体对不同细菌菌株 的裂解效率不同。研究发现,vB_EcoM_TH18 对其中 55% E. coli 菌株具有高裂解活性,对 32% E. coli 菌株具有中等裂解活性,对 13% E. coli 菌株具有中等裂解活性,对 13% E. coli 菌株具有高裂解活性。研究发现噬菌体 的裂解效率与细菌的致病型和血清型无关联。

Bacterial	D-41/			EOP							
	Saraturas	spot test positive	Isolation source	EOP≥0.5	$0.1 \leq \text{EOP} \leq 0.5$	EOP<0.1					
	Selotypes	number/ rested number		(<i>n</i> =42)	(<i>n</i> =23)	(<i>n</i> =10)					
Escherichia coli	EHEC ^a	1/2	Marmot	1							
Escherichia coli	EPEC ^b	7/12	Marmot/Clinical/	5	1	1					
			Environment/Food								
Escherichia coli	EAEC ^c	9/12	Marmot/Clinical/	3	4	2					
			Environment/Food								
Escherichia coli	$ETEC^{d}$	7/13	Marmot	3	3	1					
Escherichia coli	<i>ia coli</i> STEC ^e 12/33 Marmot/Clinical/ Environment/Food		Marmot/Clinical/	9	1	2					
Escherichia coli	$EIEC^{f}$	7/8	Marmot	4	2	1					
Escherichia coli	UPEC ^g	4/8	Marmot	1	2	1					
Escherichia coli	NMEC ^h	5/9	Marmot	3	2						
Escherichia coli	ONT ⁱ	13/20	Marmot	7	6						
Escherichia coli	O157:H7	1/3	Human			1					
Escherichia coli	O113:H6	1/2	Marmot	1							
Escherichia coli	O16:H14	2/2	Marmot		1	1					
Escherichia coli	O175:H28	1/1	Marmot	1							
Escherichia coli	O51:H1	2/2	Marmot	1	1						
Escherichia coli	O8:H7	1/1	Marmot	1							
Shigella sonnei	-	2/2	Human	2							

表1 噬菌体 vB EcoM TH18 的裂解谱

Table 1 The lytic spectrum of phage vB EcoM TH18

^a: enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*; ^b: enteropathogenic *E. coli*; ^c: enteroaggregative *E. coli*; ^d: enterotoxigenic *E. coli*; ^e: shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*; ^f: enteroinvasive *E. coli*; ^g: uropathogenic *E. coli*; ^h: neonatal meningitis-associated *E. coli*; ⁱ: O-untypable.

对国内不同来源的 37 株 E. coli 菌株进行成 斑试验, 所试验的菌株均进行耐药表型实验^[29]。 如图 3 所示, vB_EcoM_TH18 可裂解 40.5% (n=15) 来自 8 个不同省份的临床、食品、环境等来源 的 E. coli 菌株。研究发现, vB_EcoM_TH18 对 其中 73.3% E. coli 菌株具有高裂解活性, 其中 就包含 5 株对氨苄西林、氨苄西林-舒巴坦、阿 奇霉素、萘啶酮酸、四环素、头孢噻肟和甲氧 苄啶-磺胺甲恶唑抗生素产生耐药性的 E. coli 菌株。研究表明,噬菌体裂解效率与细菌耐药 表型无关联。

2.5 噬菌体的全基因组特征

测序结果显示, vB_EcoM_TH18 的基因组 为线性双链 DNA (dsDNA),长度为 133 882 bp (GenBank 登录号为 ON075799),GC 含量为 39.95%,低于大肠杆菌的GC含量均值50.55% (基于 NCBI 数据库 1 600 余个基因组数据统 计)。通过RAST 在线注释,结果见图4,共注 释到210个蛋白质编码序列(CDS),其中129个 (61.4%)在反义链上转录,其余在正义链上转 录。基因组共预测到13个 tRNA 基因,位于 69 818和75486位点之间,未预测到毒力和耐 药基因。通过PHACTs和PHASTER软件进行 分类和预测,未预测到整合酶相关的基因,结 果提示 vB_EcoM_TH18为1株裂解性噬菌体。

vB_EcoM_TH18的基因组中共有175个CDS (83.3%)预测为假定蛋白(hypothetical protein), 预测为已知功能蛋白的CDS仅有35个(16.7%),

Site collected Date collected Isolation source Image: How of the second s				Antibiotic sensitivity																				
Sichuan 2013 Meat ST301 - - Sichuan 2013 Food ST302 + Beijing 2013 Food ST305 + Beijing 2013 Food ST305 + Beijing 2013 Food ST305 + Beijing 2013 Food ST306 - - Beijing 2013 Food ST308 - - Beijing 2013 Food ST310 + - ST308 - Beijing 2014 Meat ST320 + ST320 + - Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST322 - - ST323 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST402 - - - ST403 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST403 - - ST403 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 - - ST404 <td>Site collected</td> <td>Date collected</td> <td>Isolation source</td> <td>Amik acin</td> <td>Ampicilinl</td> <td>Ampicillin-sulbactam</td> <td>Azithromycin</td> <td>Aztreonam</td> <td>Cefotaxime</td> <td>Cefoxitin</td> <td>Ceftazidime</td> <td>Chloramphenicol</td> <td>Ciprofloxacin</td> <td>Colistin</td> <td>Ertapenem</td> <td>Imipenem</td> <td>Meropenem</td> <td>Nalidixic acid</td> <td>Nitrofurantoin</td> <td>Tetracycline</td> <td>Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole</td> <td>Strain</td> <td>Spot test</td> <td>Phage killing (EOP)</td>	Site collected	Date collected	Isolation source	Amik acin	Ampicilinl	Ampicillin-sulbactam	Azithromycin	Aztreonam	Cefotaxime	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidime	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Strain	Spot test	Phage killing (EOP)
Sichuan 2013 Food ST302 + Beijing 2013 Food ST306 - - Beijing 2013 Food ST307 - - Shanghai 2013 Patient ST307 - - Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST310 + - Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST322 - - Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST322 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST402 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST403 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST405 - - Shandong 201	Sichuan	2013	Meat																			ST301		$\sim - 2$
Beijing 2013 Food ST305 + Beijing 2013 Food ST306 - - Beijing 2014 Mutton meat ST310 + - Beijing 2014 Mutton meat ST321 + - Beijing 2014 Mutton meat ST323 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST401 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST402 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST405 - - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST406 ST405 - - Shando	Sichuan	2013	Food			- Contra 1														- 4		ST302	+	
Beijing 2013 Food ST306 Beijing 2013 Food ST307 Beijing 2013 Pood ST307 Shanghai 2013 Pood ST307	Beijing	2013	Food																			ST305	+	
Beijing 2013 Food Image: State in the state	Beijing	2013	Food																			ST306	_	—
Beijing 2013 Food ST308 Shanghai 2013 Patient ST310 + Beijing 2014 Meat ST315 Beijing 2014 Meat ST315 Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST320 + Beijing 2014 Muton meat ST321 - Beijing 2014 Duck meat ST322 - Beijing 2014 Duck meat ST322 - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST401 - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST403 - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 - Henan 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 - Shanghai 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 - Shanghai 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST404 ST406 + Shanghai 2013 Patients with diarrhea ST406 ST786 - Shandong	Beijing	2013	Food																			ST307	_	—
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														N	0 9	row	th/	NA						

图 3 国内不同来源大肠杆菌菌株的抗生素敏感性及噬菌体成斑效率

Figure 3 Data for antibiotic sensitivity and phage killing (EOP) of *E. coli* isolated from different sources.



图 4 噬菌体 vB_EcoM_TH18 基因组图谱 Figure 4 The genome map of phage vB EcoM TH18.

分为6个模块:编码形态结构、核苷酸复制与 代谢、DNA 包装、宿主菌裂解、溶原调节和代 谢相关酶(图 5)。在形态结构模块中, CDS 82 编码尾纤维蛋白,在感染初期可特异性识别细 菌表面受体^[30-33]。核苷酸复制与代谢模块中, CDS 5 编码抗终止子因子,参与噬菌体独特的 基因调控形式,介导基因表达^[34]。核酸内切酶 (CDS 90、CDS 191)、核酸外切酶(CDS 189)、 厌氧和需氧核糖核苷酸还原酶大亚基 (CDS 175、CDS 176、CDS 177、CDS 178、CDS 180、 CDS 181)以及胸苷酸合酶(CDS 184)共同合成 用于噬菌体 DNA 合成的脱氧核糖核苷酸^[35], 此外核酸内切酶中包含 HNH 型归巢核酸内切 酶(CDS90),该酶可介导内含子水平转移从而参 与各个感染时期不同转录类别^[36-37]; DNA 连接 酶(CDS 203)、DNA 聚合酶(CDS 34、CDS 36)、 DNA引物酶以及DNA解旋酶(CDS 24、CDS 33) 参与合成噬菌体 DNA^[35]; RNA 连接酶 2 (CDS 18)用于连接 RNA,参与封闭 dsRNA/DNA 杂交种的缺口^[38]。终止酶大亚基(CDS 89、CDS 91、CDS 92)是 DNA 转移到空衣壳的必要条件, 启动或终止噬菌体 DNA 包装反应^[39]。CDS 172 编码细胞内溶素(endolysin),可水解细胞 壁肽聚酶,以释放子代噬菌体^[40]。CDS 45、CDS 49 编码 *ea22* 蛋白,可能有利于维持溶原状态,抑制噬菌体的裂解并对细菌的存活产生 影响^[41]。

2.6 系统进化发育分析和比较基因组学

经过 BLASTn 比对, vB_EcoM_TH18 的基 因组与 Avunavirus 属内的 *Escherichia* phage Av-05 (GenBank 登录号: KM190144)具有较 高的相似性(95.17%),覆盖率为 75%。比较两 者的基因组大小及 tRNA 含量,均有差异^[42]。 基于两者保守且有进化意义的序列(主要衣壳蛋



图 5 噬菌体基因组中 35 个功能基因结构图谱

Figure 5 Schematic diagram of the 35 functional CDSs of phage. The predicted CDSs are indicated as arrowheads and the number in arrows represents the serial number of CDSs.

白和终止酶大亚基)进行比较,其同源性分别为 98.03%和 99.62%。

为进一步明确 vB_EcoM_TH18 的分类学位 置,基于全基因组序列、主要衣壳蛋白和终止 酶大亚基序列分别构建系统发育树。3 个进化 树结果(图 6)均表明 TH18 与 Av-05 处于在同一 进化分支上,两者具有共同的进化起源。

利用 Easyfig 比较 TH18 与 Av-05 基因组的 差异,如图 7 所示,灰色色调颜色越深,则表 明二者相互连线的编码序列相似度越高。结果 提示噬菌体 TH18 的基因组长度大于噬菌体 Av-05。两者基因组中大部分 CDS 具有较高的 同源性,而连线的空白处提示存在相似性较低 的 CDS,相同基因位点处及两者整体基因组排 列存在差异。特别是 CoreGenes 软件计算出两

长度大于噬菌体 雅旱獭肠内容物中分离出一株新型大肠杆菌噬 CDS 具有较高的 菌体 依据最新命名规则 终该噬菌体命名为

3

菌体。依据最新命名规则,将该噬菌体命名为 vB_EcoM_TH18,其中 vB代表病毒噬菌体(Viruses bacteriophage); Eco代表大肠杆菌; M代表肌 尾噬菌体科。

肠杆菌(E. coli HT2012160)为宿主菌,从喜马拉

者的基因共享率仅为 76%, 并且提示部分基因

是噬菌体 TH18 独有的, 如 endolysin 及 NAD-

Av-05, 是肌尾噬菌体科 Vequintavirinae 亚科

综上所述, vB EcoM TH18 不同于噬菌体

本研究以实验前期研究保存的一株旱獭大

dependent protein deacetylase of SIR2 family_o

Avunavirus 属的一株新型噬菌体。

讨论与结论



图 6 噬菌体 vB_EcoM_TH18 系统发育关系分析

Figure 6 Phylogenetic relationship of phage. A: phylogenetic tree of whole genomic sequence; B: phylogenetic tree of major capsid protein; C: phylogenetic tree of terminase large subunit. The numbers of nodes are the results of 1 000 bootstrap replicates and the scale bar represents the genetic distance.



图 7 vB EcoM TH18 与噬菌体 Av-05 基因组比对图

Figure 7 Genome comparison of phage vB_EcoM_TH18 and Av-05. The orange arrows represent CDS and the grey bars indicate the similarity of sequences, the intensity of grey indicates the degree of sequence similarity.

噬菌体的尾纤维蛋白可特异性识别宿主菌 表面的受体, TH18 与 Av-05 的尾纤维蛋白虽高 度同源(92.07%), 但二者的宿主裂解谱^[43]不完 全相同: TH18 不裂解沙门氏菌, 相反, Av-05 可裂解多种血清型沙门氏菌。分析发现两者尾 纤维蛋白的序列中有 10 个碱基位点存在差异, 可能是造成两者裂解谱差异的关键。噬菌体 TH18 的宿主裂解谱相较噬菌体 myPSH1131^[12] 宽,可有效裂解 8 种致病型、6 种血清型 E. coli 菌株、国内不同来源的耐药 E. coli 菌株及临床 分离来源的宋内志贺氏菌。噬菌体具有高度宿 主特异性,通常只能感染单种或亚种细菌,这 是目前噬菌体疗法面临的障碍^[44]。然而, 仅少 部分噬菌体具有较宽的宿主裂解谱范围,可感 染不同门、科、属的细菌^[45-47]。大肠杆菌和志 贺氏菌作为同科内不同属的成员,我们有理由 认为噬菌体 TH18 可感染肠杆菌科内的不同属、 种细菌。结合 EOP 试验结果发现, TH18 是 一株裂解能力较强的宽谱噬菌体。同时结合噬 菌体生物学特性,发现该噬菌体生长潜伏期短, 具有耐酸碱特性,极具应用和开发价值。

基因组中未发现毒力和耐药相关基因,以

及整合酶相关基因簇。尽管注释到有促溶源特性(prolysogenic)的 ea22 蛋白^[48],但 ea22 蛋白 是否表达并如何调控噬菌体裂解周期的机制尚 不明确。经丝裂霉素 C 诱导裂解实验,证实该 噬菌体是一株裂解性噬菌体(步骤未展示)。噬菌 体 TH18 在基因组的安全性,可保证其在后续 生产和应用中的安全性。

综上所述,vB_EcoM_TH18 的生物学特性 及基因组学的研究结果表明,该噬菌体具有作 为抗菌剂应用的潜力。

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