

近缘毛壳菌生防菌株LB-1对几种常见植物病原真菌的拮抗作用及其生长适应性分析

刘彩云* 季洪亮 王瑞 刘春香

(潍坊学院生物与农业工程学院,“十三五”山东省高等学校生物化学与分子生物学重点实验室,潍坊 261061)

摘要:为检测近缘毛壳菌 *Chaetomium subaffine* 菌株LB-1的生防效果及其生长适应性,采用平板对峙培养法、含毒培养基法和菌落直径法测定其对6种常见植物病原真菌的拮抗作用,分析其生长的温度、致死温度、光照、pH范围和对干旱胁迫、盐胁迫的抗耐性。结果表明,菌株LB-1对供试的玉米大斑病菌、西瓜枯萎病菌、番茄灰霉病菌、玉米小斑病菌、马铃薯早疫病菌和马铃薯晚疫病菌均具有拮抗作用,PDA平板对峙培养抑制率分别为63.38%、60.59%、60.05%、52.53%、50.46%和44.10%。菌株LB-1的培养液对6种供试病原菌菌落扩展也有显著抑制作用,而且供试病原菌在含菌株LB-1培养液的PDA平板上形成的菌落瘠薄稀疏,菌丝层溶解明显,其中对玉米大斑病菌抑制作用最强,抑制率为30.45%,对马铃薯晚疫病菌抑制作用最弱,抑制率为12.33%。菌株LB-1生长的温度范围为4~37℃,最适温度为25℃,致死温度为60℃;pH范围为5~13,pH 7时生长最好;持续光照对菌株LB-1生长具有显著抑制作用。当PDA平板中PEG 6000含量低于25%,NaCl含量低于1 mol/L时,菌株LB-1均能够较好地生长。表明菌株LB-1是1株具有广谱抑菌特性的生防近缘毛壳菌,对光照、温度、pH有很好的适应性,对干旱及盐胁迫有极强的抗耐性。

关键词:近缘毛壳菌;拮抗效果;生长条件;干旱胁迫;盐胁迫

Antagonistic effects against several plant pathogenic fungi and the growth adaptability of a *Chaetomium subaffine* biocontrol strain LB-1

Liu Caiyun* Ji Hongliang Wang Rui Liu Chunxiang

(Key Laboratory of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in University of Shandong Province during the 13th Five-Year Period, Biological and Agricultural College, Weifang University, Weifang 261061, Shandong Province, China)

Abstract: To identify the biocontrol effect and the growth adaptability of the *Chaetomium subaffine* strain LB-1, the antagonistic effects of strain LB-1 against six common plant pathogenic fungi were determined and the influences of temperature, the lethal temperature, light, pH, drought stress and salt stress on the growth of strain LB-1 were analyzed by using dual culture assay, poison plate assay and colony diameter assay. The results showed that strain LB-1 had good antagonistic effects on the growth of *Exserohilum turcicum*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Bipolaris maydis*, *Alternaria solani* and *Phytophthora infestans*, with an inhibitory rate of 63.38%, 60.59%, 60.05%, 52.53%, 50.46% and 44.10%, respectively. Culture broth of strain LB-1 had significant inhibitory effects on the six fungi tested, and scattered colonies with obvious subiculum dissolution of the tested pathogenic fungi were also found on PDA plates supplemented with culture broth of strain LB-1. The inhibitory rate of strain LB-1 to *E. turcicum* was the highest (30.45%), and the lowest inhibitory rate (12.33%) was ob-

基金项目:国家星火计划(2015GA740061),潍坊市科技发展计划(2015GX015),山东省自然科学基金(ZR2014CL006)

*通信作者(Author for correspondence),E-mail:changyj2004@126.com

收稿日期:2017-01-09

served in *P. infestans*. The growth temperature range of strain LB-1 was 4–37°C, and the optimal temperature was 25°C and the lethal temperature was 60°C; the pH range for the growth of strain LB-1 was 5–13 and the optimal pH was 7; continuous lighting could suppress the growth of strain LB-1 significantly. Strain LB-1 could grow well on PDA plates with PEG 6000 below 25% and NaCl below 1 mol/L, respectively. These results indicated that strain LB-1 had broad antifungal spectrum and good adaptability to light, temperature and pH, and strong resistance to drought stress and salt stress.

Key words: *Chaetomium subaffine*; antagonistic effect; growth condition; drought stress; salt stress

生防真菌在植物病害生物防治中起着重要作用, 已报道的有木霉菌 *Trichoderma* spp. (Monte, 2001)、丛枝菌根 (Tchabi et al., 2016)、吉也蒙假丝酵母 *Candida guilliermondii* 和膜醭毕赤酵母 *Pichia membranefaciens* (Tian et al., 2002) 等。近年来, 毛壳菌 *Chaetomium* spp. 作为一类极具生防潜力的真菌类群被不断报道, 且以球毛壳菌 *C. globosum* 的研究最多 (Soytong et al., 2001)。已发现球毛壳菌对甜菜猝倒病菌 *Pythium ultimum* (Di Pietro et al., 1992)、小麦斑点病菌 *Cochliobolus sativus* (Aggarwal et al., 2004)、水稻稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe grisea*、小麦叶锈病菌 *Puccinia recondita* (Park et al., 2005) 及马铃薯晚疫病菌 *Phytophthora infestans* (Shanthi-ya et al., 2013) 等多种植物病原真菌均有抑制作用。另外, 关于螺旋毛壳菌 *C. spirale* (郭晓等, 2005; 万慧等, 2007) 和角毛壳菌 *C. cupreum* 对植物病害的生防作用也有报道 (谭悠久等, 2010; Hung et al., 2015)。

近缘毛壳菌 *C. subaffine* 是毛壳菌的一个种, 早在 1979 年, Udagawa et al. (1979) 就对其进行了研究。此后, Sun et al. (2004) 及 Asgari & Zare (2011) 等也对其进行了报道, 但目前有关近缘毛壳菌生防作用的报道很少。许秀兰等 (2014) 从四川省云杉中分离筛选出了具有生防作用的近缘毛壳菌菌株 C-44, 发现其对常见林木病原菌均有拮抗作用; 本课题组前期从龙柏鳞叶小枝中分离筛选到 1 株对交链孢菌 *Alternaria tenuis* Ness 和尖孢镰刀菌 *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht 具有良好抑制效果的生防菌株, 标记其为 LB-1, 经鉴定为近缘毛壳菌 *C. subaffine* (刘彩云等, 2015)。

拮抗作用评价是生防菌筛选的途径之一, 一般采用平板对峙培养法、含毒培养基法或抑菌圈法检测 (Brunner et al., 2005; Siameto et al., 2010)。曹荣花等 (2008) 通过对峙培养法证明了生防菌株 Mu1w1c6 对灰葡萄孢菌 *Botrytis cinerea* 及辣椒炭疽病菌 *Colletotrichum capsici* 等多种植物病原真菌有

拮抗作用; 刘永亮等 (2013) 通过对峙培养法和含毒培养基法检测了金色毛壳菌 *C. aureum* 菌株 HTC 对辣椒疫霉 *P. capsici* 的拮抗作用; Phong et al. (2016) 采用对峙培养法和含毒培养基法分析了角毛壳菌 *C. cupreum* 菌株 CC3003、球毛壳菌 *C. globosum* 菌株 CG05 及其培养液对茶枯萎病菌 *F. oxysporum* 的拮抗效果。

真菌的生长发育需要满足一定的外界生态环境条件, 如温度、光照、酸碱度、湿度等, 而且不同真菌生长发育所需要的适宜环境条件有一定差异 (朱天辉和孙绪良, 2007)。对于生防菌而言, 其生防效果通常是在一定生态环境条件下, 通过菌体生长发育获得 (Benhamou & Chet, 1993; Shores et al., 2010)。因此, 对新筛选的生防菌生长适应性进行研究, 可用于评价其生防潜能。为评价菌株 LB-1 的生防潜能, 本研究拟以 6 种常见的植物病原真菌为指示菌, 检测菌株 LB-1 在离体条件下对指示菌的拮抗作用, 并初步分析菌株 LB-1 对光照、温度、pH、干旱胁迫、盐胁迫的生长适应性, 以期为该菌株的进一步开发利用提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试菌种: 近缘毛壳菌菌株 LB-1 及病原菌玉米小斑病菌 *Bipolaris maydis*、西瓜枯萎病菌 *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*、马铃薯早疫病菌 *Alternaria solani* 和马铃薯晚疫病菌由潍坊学院生物与农业工程学院保存并提供; 病原菌玉米大斑病菌 *Exserohilum turcicum* 和番茄灰霉病菌 *Botrytis cinerea* 由沈阳农业大学植物保护学院提供。

培养基: 马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂 (potato dextrose agar, PDA) 培养基: 20% 的土豆煎汁、2% 葡萄糖、2% 琼脂粉、蒸馏水 1 000 mL; 马铃薯葡萄糖液态 (potato dextrose broth, PDB) 培养基: 20% 的土豆煎汁、2% 葡萄糖、蒸馏水 1 000 mL。

试剂及仪器: PEG 6000 和氯化钠 (NaCl), 均为

分析纯,天津科密欧化学试剂有限公司。THZ-320控温培养摇床,上海精宏实验设备有限公司;Nikon TE2000-U倒置相差显微镜,日本尼康公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 菌株LB-1拮抗作用检测

采用PDA平板对峙培养法测定菌株LB-1对供试6种植物病原真菌的拮抗效果,具体参考邓振山等(2009)的方法。先将菌株LB-1和6种病原菌分别在PDA平板上于25℃、自然光照条件下活化培养3 d,然后在菌落边缘部位用灭菌打孔器打取直径6 mm的菌饼,对峙接种于PDA平板上,以接种单个病原菌菌饼的PDA平板为对照。接种后于25℃、自然光照条件下培养5 d,用十字交叉法测量病原菌单独培养的菌落半径(*A*)和对峙培养的菌落趋向半径(*B*),计算抑制率,分析菌株LB-1菌体的拮抗效果。每个处理3次重复。抑制率=(*A*-*B*)/*A*×100%。

采用含毒培养基法测定菌株LB-1培养液的拮抗效果,具体参照谭悠久等(2010)的方法。在PDB培养基中接种菌株LB-1,于22℃、120 r/min条件下振荡培养10 d,培养液经双层纱布过滤,滤液于4℃下以12 000 r/min离心15 min。离心后的上清液与灭菌PDA培养基趁热以1:3的体积比混合,制成含菌株LB-1培养液的PDA平板,在平板中央接种直径6 mm的供试病原菌菌饼,置于25℃、自然光照的光照培养箱中培养5 d,十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算抑制率,分析菌株LB-1培养液对病原菌的拮抗效果。对照为不含菌株LB-1培养液的PDA平板。每个处理3次重复。抑制率=(对照直径-处理直径)/对照直径×100%。

1.2.2 菌株LB-1的生长适应性分析

采用菌落直径法,参照杨焕青(2008)和商文静等(2013)的方法测定菌株LB-1生长的适宜温度、致死温度、光照和pH。

生长温度测定:将直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼接种于PDA平板中央,分别置于4、10、15、20、22、25、28、30、33、35、37℃条件下培养3 d,自然光照,以十字交叉法测量菌落直径,根据菌落直径大小分析菌株LB-1生长的适宜温度。每个处理3次重复。

致死温度测定:设置40、45、50、55、60℃共5个温度处理,在无菌条件下将直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼正面朝下放入平底玻璃试管中,置于不同温度的恒温水浴锅中温育10 min,取出后立即用自来水冲洗冷却,然后从试管中取出菌饼,接种于PDA平板中央,于25℃、自然光照条件下培养3 d,观察菌落

形成情况,根据菌落是否扩展分析菌株LB-1的致死温度。每个处理3次重复。

光照测定:将直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼接种于PDA平板中央,分别置于24 h光照、12 h光照与12 h黑暗、24 h黑暗和自然光照4种不同条件下,25℃培养3 d,十字交叉法测量菌落直径,分析光照条件对菌株LB-1生长的影响。每个处理3次重复。

pH测定:用1 mol/L HCl或1 mol/L NaOH将PDA培养基的pH分别调至5、6、7、8、9、10、11、12、13,分别在不同pH的PDA平板中央接种直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼,于25℃、自然光照下培养3 d,十字交叉法测量菌落直径,分析pH对菌株LB-1生长的影响。每个处理3次重复。

1.2.3 干旱胁迫和盐胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响

参照Chazen et al.(1995)的方法分析干旱胁迫、盐胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响。称取一定量的PEG 6000,加热溶解后与灭菌PDA培养基混合,使PDA平板中PEG 6000含量分别为2%、5%、10%、15%、20%、25%、30%,以模拟不同程度的干旱胁迫条件,然后在含有不同浓度PEG 6000的PDA平板中央接种直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼,于25℃、自然光照下培养3 d,十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算抑制率,分析干旱胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响。每个处理3次重复。将NaCl按一定比例加入PDA培养基中,获得NaCl含量分别为0.25、0.30、0.50、0.75、1.00、1.50 mol/L的PDA平板,在PDA平板中央接种直径6 mm的菌株LB-1菌饼,于25℃、自然光照下培养3 d,十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算抑制率,分析盐胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响。每个处理3次重复。

1.3 数据分析

采用SAS 8.1软件对试验数据进行统计分析,应用最小显著差数(LSD)法进行各处理间的差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 菌株LB-1对供试病原菌的拮抗作用

2.1.1 菌体的拮抗效果

菌株LB-1与病原菌对峙培养过程中菌落扩展迅速,使6种病原菌的菌落扩展均受到抑制,受抑制程度从大到小依次为玉米大斑病菌、西瓜枯萎病菌、番茄灰霉病菌、玉米小斑病菌、马铃薯早疫病菌和马铃薯晚疫病菌(图1),抑制率分别为63.38%、60.59%、60.05%、52.53%、50.46%和44.10%。

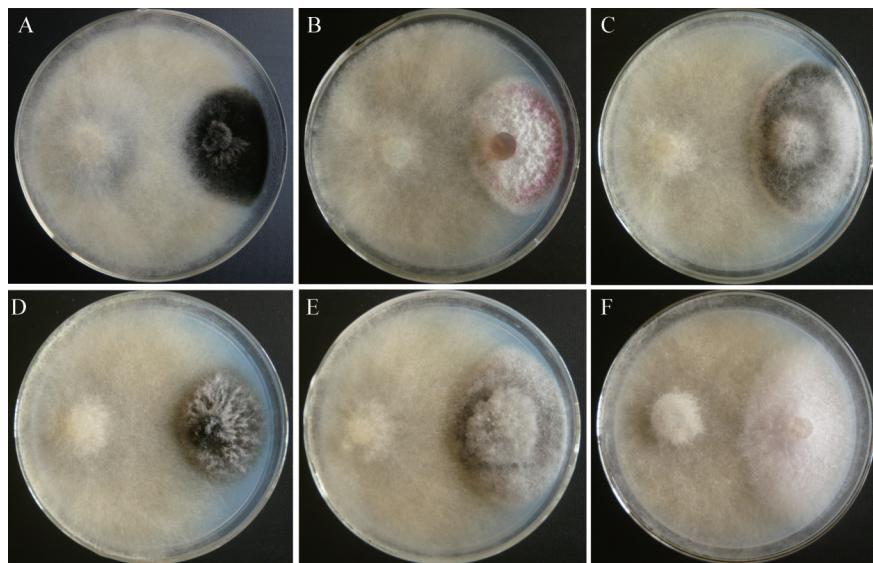


图1 菌株LB-1与6种供试植物病原真菌在PDA平板对峙培养中的菌落扩展情况

Fig. 1 Colony extension of strain LB-1 and the six tested plant pathogenic fungi on dual-culture PDA plates

每个平板左边为菌株LB-1, 右边为病原菌。A: 玉米大斑病菌; B: 西瓜枯萎病菌; C: 番茄灰霉病菌; D: 玉米小斑病菌; E: 马铃薯早疫病菌; F: 马铃薯晚疫病菌。In each PDA plate, the left part is LB-1 and the right part is pathogenic fungus. A: *E. turcicum*; B: *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*; C: *B. cinerea*; D: *B. maydis*; E: *A. solani*; F: *P. infestans*.

2.1.2 培养液的拮抗效果

与对照相比, 接种于含25%菌株LB-1培养液的PDA平板上的病原菌菌落扩展均受到显著抑制, 对玉米大斑病菌、番茄灰霉病菌、玉米小斑病菌、西瓜枯萎病菌、马铃薯早疫病菌和马铃薯晚疫病菌的抑

制率分别为30.45%、24.64%、24.35%、24.17%、20.78%和12.33%($P<0.05$), 表明菌株LB-1培养液对供试病原菌均具有显著拮抗作用。同时, 6种植物病原菌在含有菌株LB-1培养液的PDA平板上形成的菌落瘠薄稀疏, 菌丝层溶解明显(图2)。

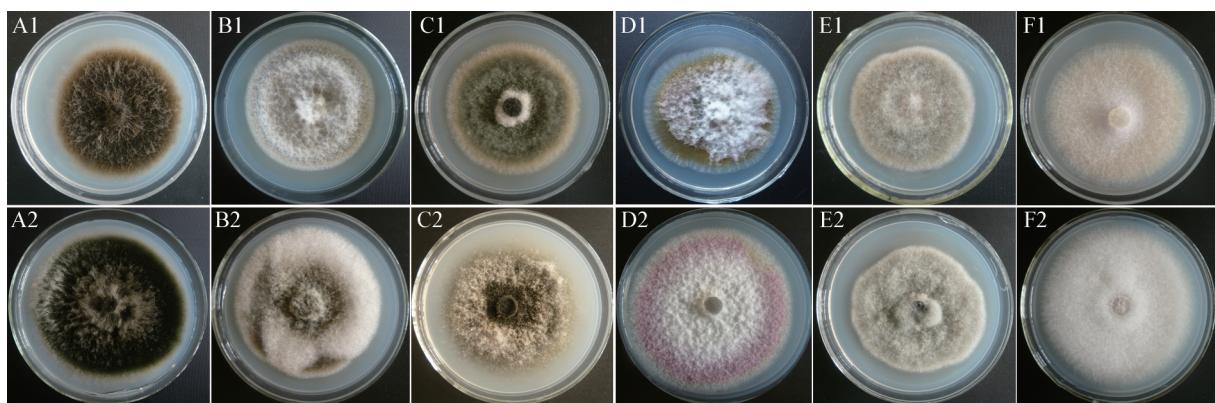


图2 供试病原菌在含菌株LB-1培养液PDA平板上形成的菌落

Fig. 2 Colonies of the six tested pathogenic fungi on PDA plates amended with culture broth of strain LB-1

A1: 玉米大斑病菌; B1: 番茄灰霉病菌; C1: 玉米小斑病菌; D1: 西瓜枯萎病菌; E1: 马铃薯早疫病菌; F1: 马铃薯晚疫病菌。A2~F2分别为6种相应病原菌在正常PDA平板上的对照菌落。A1: *E. turcicum*; B1: *B. cinerea*; C1: *B. maydis*; D1: *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*; E1: *A. solani*; F1: *P. infestans*. A2~F2 are the corresponding control colonies of the six tested pathogenic fungi on common PDA medium.

2.2 培养条件对菌株LB-1生长的影响

2.2.1 温度

菌株LB-1在4~37°C均能够生长, 但25°C时菌

落扩展速度显著快于其它温度处理($P<0.05$), 为最适生长温度。4、37°C条件下菌株LB-1菌落扩展缓慢, 培养3 d后菌落直径仅分别扩展了0.92 mm和

1.27 mm(图3-A)。菌株LB-1菌饼在60℃条件下处理10 min,接种在PDA平板上菌落不再有扩展,表明60℃是其致死温度。

2.2.2 光照

菌株LB-1在12 h光照/12 h黑暗、自然光照和持续黑暗条件下的生长均无显著差异,但24 h持续光照能够显著抑制其菌落扩展($P<0.05$,图3-B)。在持续光照条件下于25℃培养3 d,菌株LB-1的菌落直径为43.42 mm,是12 h光照/12 h黑暗条件下的

48.67%,自然光照条件下的49.81%,持续黑暗条件下的49.66%。

2.2.3 pH

菌株LB-1的菌落在pH 5~13范围内均可生长扩展,其中pH 7~9范围内菌落扩展速度显著高于其它pH水平($P<0.05$);在pH 7条件下时菌落扩展速度最快(图3-C),表明菌株LB-1生长的最佳pH为7,适宜pH范围是7~9,而pH<6或pH>10均不利于菌株LB-1的生长发育。

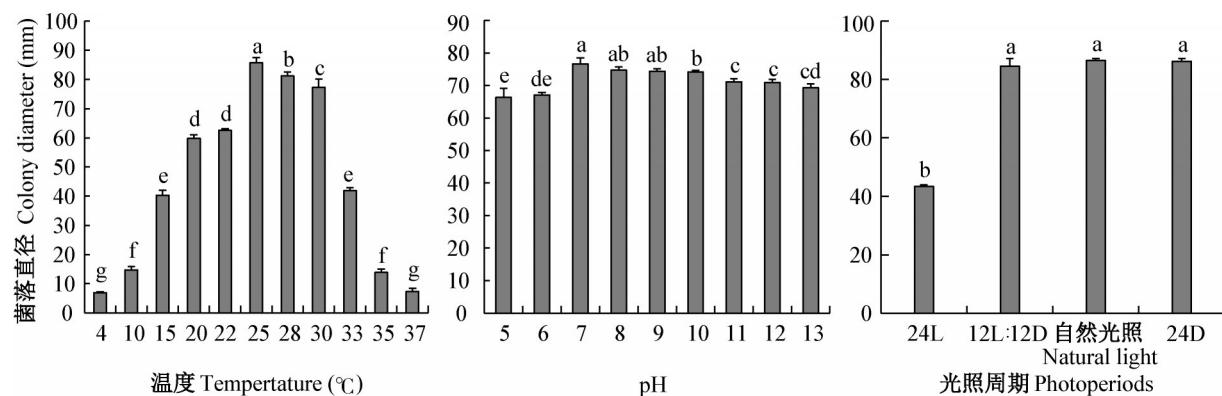


图3 不同温度、光照和pH条件下菌株LB-1的生长情况

Fig. 3 Growth of strain LB-1 under different conditions of temperature, light and pH

图中数据为平均数±标准差。不同字母表示经LSD法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data are mean±SD. Different letters on the bars indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by LSD test.

2.3 干旱胁迫和盐胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响

干旱胁迫检测结果表明,PDA平板中PEG 6000浓度大于10%时,菌株LB-1的菌落扩展受到显著抑制($P<0.05$,图4-A),此后,随着PDA平板中PEG 6000浓度的不断增加,菌落扩展速度不断减缓,当PEG 6000浓度达到30%时,菌株LB-1菌落扩展受到的抑制作用最高,抑制率达到41.42%。

盐胁迫检测结果表明,PDA平板中NaCl含量从0.25 mol/L增加到1.50 mol/L时,菌株LB-1生长受到的抑制作用不断增强,当NaCl浓度大于0.50 mol/L时,菌株LB-1的菌落扩展受到显著抑制($P<0.05$,图4-B),当NaCl浓度达到1.50 mol/L时,菌株LB-1菌落扩展受到的抑制作用最高,抑制率达96.94%($P<0.05$),生长几乎停止。

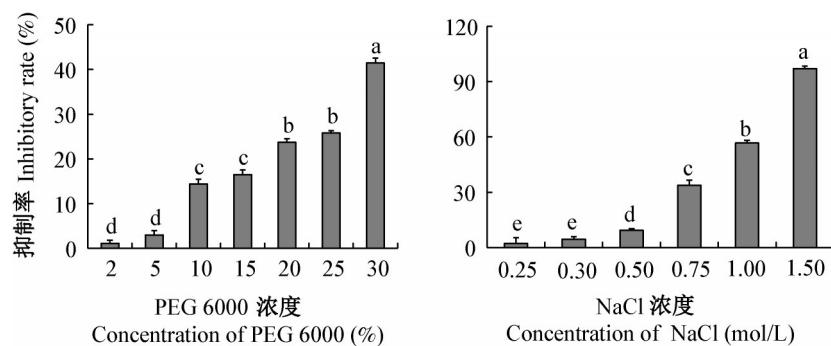


图4 不同浓度PEG 6000和NaCl胁迫对菌株LB-1生长的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of different concentrations of PEG 6000 stress and NaCl stress on the growth of strain LB-1

图中数据为平均数±标准差。不同字母表示经LSD法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data are mean±SD. Different letters on the bars indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by LSD test.

3 讨论

近年来,研究者们通过平板对峙培养法和含毒培养基法检测了多种生防毛壳菌,发现这些毛壳菌的拮抗作用主要通过菌体重寄生、菌丝快速生长的生存竞争和产生抑菌物质实现,其中以产生抑菌物质的研究报道最多(刘晓光等,1999; Soytong et al., 2001; Zhang et al., 2013)。许秀兰等(2014)研究认为,毛壳菌的生防作用并不是通过单一途径实现的,而是营养竞争、重寄生及产生抑菌物质的协同作用结果。本研究获得的近缘毛壳菌菌株LB-1与供试植物病原真菌对峙培养过程中,菌株LB-1菌落扩展迅速,可抑制6种供试植物病原真菌菌落的扩展,但对峙培养的菌落交织面处抑菌带不明显,表明菌株LB-1对病原菌的拮抗效果可能通过其快速生长的竞争作用实现。含毒培养基法检测发现,菌株LB-1培养液对病原菌菌落扩展也具有显著抑制作用,这表明菌株LB-1培养液中含有抑菌活性物质。由此可见,菌株LB-1的拮抗作用也可能是多种因素综合作用的结果,其抑菌作用机理还有待进一步探讨。

毛壳菌抑菌活性物质分离是毛壳菌生防作用研究中的热点领域。毛壳菌可以产生多种类型的次生代谢抑菌物质,其中以球毛壳菌素类报道最多,被认为是毛壳菌产生的次生代谢物质中非常重要的系列化合物(Sekita et al., 1973; Youn et al., 2015)。目前已从生防球毛壳菌中分离鉴定出了chaetoviridin(Park et al., 2005; Awad et al., 2014)、chaetomugilin(Yamada et al., 2011)及chaetoglobosin(Jiao et al., 2004; McMullin et al., 2013; Zheng et al., 2014)等多种抑菌活性物质。因此,对近缘毛壳菌菌株LB-1培养液中抑菌活性物质的分离和鉴定是今后进一步探讨其生防作用的重要内容。

李静等(2012)研究表明,大多毛壳菌的最低生长温度范围是4~15℃,适宜生长温度范围是25~30℃,致死温度在38~50℃之间。李桂舫等(2008)的研究表明,球毛壳菌菌株WHM12、绳生毛壳菌C. funicola菌株WHM33和WHM34的生长适宜温度为20~30℃,螺卷毛壳菌C. cochlioides菌株WHM41的生长适宜温度为15~25℃;pH范围为5~10,但以中性及偏碱性环境最为适宜,而且全黑暗处理有利于4种毛壳菌的生长。本研究测定的近缘毛壳菌菌株LB-1最适生长温度为25℃,致死温度为60℃,但在4~37℃范围内均可生长;自然光照和黑暗条件下菌株LB-1生长较好,持续光照会显著抑制其菌丝生

长;菌株LB-1在pH 5~13的范围内可较好地生长,但以pH 7~9条件下生长最好。李静等(2012)、李桂舫等(2008)和本研究检测结果均表明,温暖、弱光、中性至偏碱性环境条件对大多毛壳菌的生长更适宜。同时,本研究中近缘毛壳菌菌株LB-1的致死温度为60℃,对高温的耐受性优于李静等(2012)研究的毛壳菌株。这为菌株LB-1在生产应用中的生长适应性分析提供了参考依据。

干旱、土壤盐渍化是影响我国农业生产的重要问题(Li et al., 2014),也是影响真菌生长发育的重要因子(王珉钢等,2012;张峰峰等,2014),但目前对生防菌抗旱、耐盐性研究大多是分析其对寄主植物抵御逆境胁迫的影响(刘晓珍等,2011;李玲,2016),而对生防菌本身的抗旱、耐盐胁迫研究极少,关于毛壳菌对干旱及盐胁迫的抗耐性研究未见报道。本试验采用菌落直径法分析了离体条件下菌株LB-1的抗旱性和耐盐性,发现当PDA培养基中PEG 6000含量达到25%、氯化钠浓度达到1 mol/L时,菌株LB-1仍然能够生长,说明其对干旱及盐胁迫具有极好的抗耐性,这为菌株LB-1在干旱、盐渍化农业生态条件下的研发应用提供了参考依据。

参 考 文 献 (References)

- Aggarwal R, Tewari AK, Srivastava KD, Singh DV. 2004. Role of anti-biosis in the biological control of spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) of wheat by *Chaetomium globosum*. *Mycopathologia*, 157(4): 369~377
- Asgari B, Zare R. 2011. The genus *Chaetomium* in Iran, a phylogenetic study including six new species. *Mycologia*, 103(4): 863~882
- Awad NE, Kassem HA, Hamed MA, El-Naggar MAA, El-Feky AMM. 2014. Bioassays guided isolation of compounds from *Chaetomium globosum*. *Journal of Medical Mycology*, 24(2): 35~42
- Benhamou N, Chet I. 1993. Hyphal interactions between *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Rhizoctonia solani*: ultrastructure and gold cytochemistry of the mycoparasitic process. *Phytopathology*, 83(10): 1062~1071
- Brunner K, Zeilinger S, Ciliento R, Woo SL, Lorito M, Kubicek CP, Mach RL. 2005. Improvement of the fungal biocontrol agent *Trichoderma atroviride* to enhance both antagonism and induction of plant systemic disease resistance. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 71(7): 3959~3965
- Cao RH, Liu XG, Gao KX, Kang ZS. 2008. Antagonism of *Choiromyces aboriginum* Mü1w1c6, an endophytic fungus isolated from common reed against phytopathogenic fungi and its potential for biocontrol. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 35(2): 107~112 (in Chinese) [曹荣花, 刘晓光, 高克祥, 康振生. 2008. 芦苇内生真菌*Choiromyces aboriginum* Mü1w1c6的拮抗作用及其生物防治潜

- 力. 植物保护学报, 35(2): 107–112]
- Chazen O, Hartung W, Neumann PM. 1995. The different effects of PEG 6000 and NaCl on leaf development are associated with differential inhibition of root water transport. *Plant Cell and Environment*, 18(7): 727–735
- Deng ZS, Zhao LF, Zhang WW, Ji YL, Wei GH. 2009. Isolation of endophytic fungi from *Ginkgo biloba* L. and their antagonism on the *Valsa mali* Miyabe et Yamada. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica*, 29(3): 608–613 (in Chinese) [邓振山, 赵龙飞, 张薇薇, 冀玉良, 韦革宏. 2009. 银杏内生真菌的分离及其对苹果腐烂病原菌的拮抗作用. 西北植物学报, 29(3): 608–613]
- Di Pietro A, Gut-Rella M, Pachlatko JP, Schwinn FJ. 1992. Role of antibiotics produced by *Chaetomium globosum* in biocontrol of *Pythium ultimum*, a causal agent of damping-off. *Phytopathology*, 82(2): 131–135
- Guo X, Gao KX, Yin JM, Bai FQ, Ma YX, Yu D, Liu XG. 2005. Induction and characterization of β -1,3-glucanases from the mycoparasite *Chaetomium spirale*. *Acta Phytopathologica Sinica*, 35(6): 493–503 (in Chinese) [郭晓, 高克祥, 印敬明, 白复芹, 马迎新, 于丹, 刘晓光. 2005. 螺旋毛壳ND35 β -1,3-聚葡萄糖酶的诱导、性质及其抑菌作用. 植物病理学报, 35(6): 493–503]
- Hung PM, Wattanachai P, Kasem S, Poeam S. 2015. Efficacy of *Chaetomium* species as biological control agents against *Phytophthora nicotianae* root rot in citrus. *Mycobiology*, 43(3): 288–296
- Jiao WX, Feng YJ, Blunt JW, Cole ALJ, Munro MHG. 2004. Chaetoglobosins Q, R and T, three further new metabolites from *Chaetomium globosum*. *Journal of Natural Products*, 67(10): 1722–1725
- Li GF, Jin J, Chen J, Wang YL, Liu FC. 2008. Biological characteristics of four marine *Chaetomium* isolates. *Journal of Fungal Research*, 6(1): 51–53 (in Chinese) [李桂舫, 金静, 陈茎, 王远路, 刘付超. 2008. 4株海生毛壳菌生物学特性的研究. 菌物研究, 6(1): 51–53]
- Li J, Zhao XM, Wang XW. 2012. Growth temperature of *Chaetomium* and its taxonomic value. *Mycosistema*, 31(2): 213–222 (in Chinese) [李静, 赵筱萌, 王雪薇. 2012. 毛壳属 *Chaetomium* 真菌的生长温度特征及其分类学价值. 菌物学报, 31(2): 213–222]
- Li JG, Pu LJ, Han MF, Zhu M, Zhang RS, Xiang YZ. 2014. Soil salinization research in China: advances and prospects. *Journal of Geographical Science*, 24(5): 943–960
- Li L. 2016. Effect of *Chaetomium globosum* ND35 on the resistance to stress of plants. Master Thesis. Tai'an: Shandong Agricultural University (in Chinese) [李玲. 2016. 球毛壳菌ND35菌株对作物抗逆性影响. 硕士学位论文. 泰安: 山东农业大学]
- Liu CY, Xu RR, Ji HL, Chang ZL. 2015. Isolation, screening and identification of an endophytic fungus and the detection of its antifungal effects. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 42(5), 806–812 (in Chinese) [刘彩云, 许瑞瑞, 季洪亮, 常志隆. 2015. 一株生防内生真菌的分离筛选、鉴定及抑菌特性. 植物保护学报, 42(5): 806–812]
- Liu XG, Gao KX, Gu JC, Du JL, Tang XG. 1999. Testing on the antagonism of the dominant of endophytic fungi from *Populus tomentosa*, *Chaetomium* ND35 in the laboratory. *Scientia Silvae Sinicae*, 35(5): 57–61 (in Chinese) [刘晓光, 高克祥, 谷建才, 杜建玲, 唐秀光. 1999. 毛白杨内生菌优势种毛壳ND35室内拮抗作用的研究. 林业科学, 35(5): 57–61]
- Liu XZ, Song WL, Cai XZ, Dai CC. 2011. Effect of two kinds of endophytic fungi on salt resistance of *Chrysanthemum morifolium*. *Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs*, 42(1): 158–163 (in Chinese) [刘晓珍, 宋文玲, 蔡信之, 戴传超. 2011. 两株内生真菌对菊花抗盐性的影响. 中草药, 42(1): 158–163]
- Liu YL, Yin CL, Tian YH, Liu XG, Zhang XG, Gao KX. 2013. Identification of the antagonistic fungus strain HTC and its potential for biocontrol of pepper *Phytophthora* blight. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 40(5): 437–444 (in Chinese) [刘永亮, 尹成林, 田叶韩, 刘晓光, 张修国, 高克祥. 2013. 拮抗真菌THC的鉴定及其对辣椒疫病的生物防治潜力. 植物保护学报, 40(5): 437–444]
- McMullin DR, Sumarah MW, Blackwell BA, Miller JD. 2013. New azaphilones from *Chaetomium globosum* isolated from the built environment. *Tetrahedron Letters*, 54(6): 568–572
- Monte E. 2001. Understanding *Trichoderma*: between biotechnology and microbial ecology. *International Microbiology*, 4(1): 1–4
- Park JH, Ghoi GJ, Jang KS, Lim HK, Kim HT, Cho KY, Kim JC. 2005. Antifungal activity against plant pathogenic fungi of chaetoviridins isolated from *Chaetomium globosum*. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, 252(2): 309–313
- Phong NH, Pongnak W, Soytong K. 2016. Antifungal activities of *Chaetomium* spp. against *Fusarium* wilt of tea. *Plant Protection Science*, 52(1): 10–17
- Sekita S, Yoshihira K, Natori S, Kuwano H. 1973. Structures of chaetoglobosins A and B, cytotoxic metabolites of *Chaetomium globosum*. *Tetrahedron Letters*, 14(23): 2109–2112
- Shang WJ, Chen T, Bai YW, Yang JR, Hu XP. 2013. Germination condition and lethal temperature for microsclerotia of *Verticillium dahliae*. *Mycosistema*, 32(6): 986–992 (in Chinese) [商文静, 陈婷, 白应文, 杨家荣, 胡小平. 2013. 大丽轮枝菌微菌核的萌发条件及致死温度. 菌物学报, 32(6): 986–992]
- Shanthiyaa V, Saravanakumar D, Rajendran L, Karthikeyan G, Prabakar K, Raguchander T. 2013. Use of *Chaetomium globosum* for biocontrol of potato late blight disease. *Crop Protection*, 52(5): 33–38
- Shoresh M, Harman GE, Mastouri F. 2010. Induced systemic resistance and plant responses to fungal biocontrol agents. *Annual Review of Phytopathology*, 48: 21–43
- Siameto EN, Okoth S, Amugune NO, Chege NC. 2010. Antagonism of *Trichoderma harzianum* isolates on soil borne plant pathogenic fungi from Embu District, Kenya. *Journal of Yeast and Fungal Research*, 1(3): 47–54
- Soytong K, Kanokmedhakul S, Kukongviriyapa V, Isobe M. 2001. Application of *Chaetomium* species (Ketomium) as a new broad spectrum biological fungicide for plant disease control: a review article. *Fungal Diversity*, 7: 1–15
- Sun GY, Tan YJ, Zhang R. 2004. The family Chaetomiaceae from China I. species of the genus *Chaetomium*. *Mycosistema*, 23(3): 333–337

- Tan YJ, Zhong J, Zhou JY, Tan H. 2010. Screening and identification of *Chaetomium* strains with anti-plant pathogenic fungi activity. Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 23(4): 1128–1131 (in Chinese) [谭悠久, 钟娟, 周金燕, 谭红. 2010. 毛壳菌产真菌活性物质菌株的筛选与鉴定. 西南农业学报, 23(4): 1128–1131]
- Tchabi A, Houmtoudji FCC, Ogunsola B, Lawouin L, Coyne D, Wiemken A, Oehl F. 2016. Effect of two species of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi inoculation on development of micro-propagated yam plantlets and suppression of *Scutellonema bradyi* (Tylenchidae). Journal of Entomology and Nematology, 8(1): 1–10
- Tian SP, Fan Q, Xu Y, Jiang AL. 2002. Effects of calcium on biocontrol activity of yeast antagonists against the postharvest fungal pathogen *Rhizopus stolonifer*. Plant Pathology, 51(3): 352–358
- Udagawa S, Muroi T, Kurtata H, Sekita S, Yoshihira K, Natori S, Umeda M. 1979. The production of chaetoglobosins, sterigmatocystin, O-methylsterigmatocystin, and chaetocin by *Chaetomium* spp. and related fungi. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 25(2): 170–177
- Wan H, Liu XG, Cao RH, Gao KX, Song Y. 2007. Production of antibiotics by *Chaetomium spirale* ND35 and the role in biocontrol of plant diseases. Journal of Plant Protection, 34(1): 51–56 (in Chinese) [万慧, 刘晓光, 曹荣花, 高克祥, 宋勇. 2007. 螺旋毛壳ND35抗生素的产生及其在病害生物防治中的作用. 植物保护学报, 34(1): 51–56]
- Wang JG, Zheng R, Bai SL, Liu S, Yan W. 2012. Response of ectomycorrhiza to drought stress: a review. Chinese Journal of Ecology, 31(6): 1571–1576 (in Chinese) [王琚钢, 峥嵘, 白淑兰, 刘声, 闫伟. 2012. 外生菌根对干旱胁迫的响应. 生态学杂志, 31(6): 1571–1576]
- Xu XL, Huang XL, Zhang C, Xu MQ, Luo J, Liu YG. 2014. Selection of predominant endophytic *Chaetomium* spp. as biocontrol agents from spruce needles. Chinese Journal of Biological Control, 30(4): 511–519 (in Chinese) [许秀兰, 黄晓丽, 张翅, 徐明庆, 骆军, 刘应高. 2014. 云杉内生优势毛壳菌的筛选及其生防机制研究. 中国生物防治学报, 30(4): 511–519]
- Yamada T, Muroga Y, Jinno M, Kajimoto T, Usami Y, Numata A, Tanaka R. 2011. New class azaphilone produced by a marine fish-derived *Chaetomium globosum*: the stereochemistry and biological activities. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 19(13): 4106–4113
- Yang HQ, Wang KY, Fan K, Lin CH, Duan HM, Yuan XL. 2008. Biological characteristics of strawberry *Fusarium* wilt and inhibitory effects of seven fungicides. Journal of Plant Protection, 35(2): 169–174 (in Chinese) [杨焕青, 王开运, 范昆, 林才华, 段海明, 原晓玲. 2008. 草莓枯萎病菌的生物学特性及7种杀菌剂对其抑制作用. 植物保护学报, 35(2): 169–174]
- Youn UJ, Sripisut T, Park EJ, Kondratyuk TP, Fatima N, Simmons CJ, Wall MM, Sun DQ, Pezzuto JM, Chang LC. 2015. Determination of the absolute configuration of chaetoviridins and other bioactive azaphilones from the endophytic fungus *Chaetomium globosum*. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 25(21): 4719–4723
- Zhang FF, Xie FX, Zhou K, Sun HB, Li YL, Zhao YJ. 2014. Response of three ectomycorrhizal fungal species to salt stress. Journal of Northeast Forest University, 42(1): 116–121 (in Chinese) [张峰峰, 谢凤行, 周可, 孙海波, 李亚玲, 赵玉洁. 2014. 盐胁迫对3种外生菌根真菌生长的影响. 东北林业大学学报, 42(1): 116–121]
- Zhang GZ, Wang FT, Qin JC, Wang D, Zhang JY, Zhang YH, Zhang SH, Pan HY. 2013. Efficacy assessment of antifungal metabolites from *Chaetomium globosum* No. 05, a new biocontrol agent, against *Setosphaeria turcica*. Biological Control, 64(1): 90–98
- Zheng QC, Kong MZ, Zhao Q, Chen GD, Tian HY, Li XX, Guo LD, Li J, Zheng YZ, Gao H. 2014. Chaetoglobosin Y, a new cytochalasan from *Chaetomium globosum*. Fitoterapia, 93: 126–131
- Zhu TH, Sun XG. 2007. Diseases and pests control in garden plants. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, pp. 19 (in Chinese) [朱天辉, 孙绪良. 2007. 园林植物病虫害防治. 北京: 中国农业出版社, pp. 19]

(责任编辑:李美娟)