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## 养殖环境及贝源溶藻弧菌 MLST 分型 及其毒力基因、耐药性分析\*

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**摘要** 溶藻弧菌(*Vibrio alginolyticus*)是近年来贝类病害中最常见的细菌性病原之一,对贝类养殖产业的健康发展构成严重威胁。本研究旨在分析不同养殖环境水体和贝类组织中,溶藻弧菌的基因变异、毒力基因、耐药性及其分布规律。对 12 株溶藻弧菌分离株开展多位点序列分型(multilocus sequence typing, MLST)、毒力因子以及菌株耐药性分析,结果显示,12 株溶藻弧菌的序列型(sequence typing, ST)分型互不相同,7 株为 PubMLST 数据库已经收录的 ST 型,5 株因管家基因的等位基因位点变化而形成新的 ST 型,贝类养殖环境中的溶藻弧菌具有较高的遗传多样性。12 株溶藻弧菌都携带 *tlh*、*fur* 和 *collagenase* 三种毒力基因,但均未检测到 *tdh*、*trh*、*toxR* 和 *tcpA* 毒力基因。溶藻弧菌携带毒力因子的种类和数量受地区分布等因素的影响。不同来源的溶藻弧菌均具有多重耐药特征,对青霉素和氨苄西林产生抗性。本研究表明,贝类养殖环境中的溶藻弧菌具有种群复杂、遗传多样性高的特点;不同来源菌株在毒力基因携带和耐药性方面存在较大差异。本研究通过探究不同区域内不同来源的溶藻弧菌遗传变异及耐药性差异,对贝源溶藻弧菌的有效防控提供一定理论参考。

**关键词** 溶藻弧菌; MLST; 毒力基因; 耐药性分析

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海水贝类养殖是我国海水养殖产业的重要组成部分,养殖品类涵盖牡蛎、扇贝、贻贝和鲍鱼等 8 大类,约 48 种;形成了滩涂养殖、浅海养殖、池塘养殖和工厂化养殖等多种养殖模式(王波等, 2017)。2020 年我国贝类海水养殖规模达到 120 万  $\text{hm}^2$ ,产量达 1 480 万 t,

经济总产值 220 多亿美元(王如才等, 2004; 农业农村部渔业渔政管理局等, 2020a)。流行性疫病对贝类养殖产业造成巨大经济损失,其病原种类繁多,分布广泛,防治困难(刘婷, 2019),一直是制约贝类养殖产业健康发展的主要制约性因素之一(宋林生, 2020)。

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根据近年来的流行病学调查,多个病害引起的贝类大规模死亡事件都与细菌性病原的感染有关。弧菌(*Vibrio*)作为海洋环境中最常见的细菌类群,是海洋微生物区系的主要组成部分,同时也是常见的条件性致病菌。由弧菌引起的贝类病害一般具有流行面积广、发病率高、对养殖业造成的损失比较严重等特点。

溶藻弧菌(*Vibrio alginolyticus*)隶属于弧菌科(Vibrionaceae)、弧菌属(*Vibrio*),是一种常见的无芽孢、无荚膜的嗜盐、嗜温的厌氧性革兰氏阴性海洋细菌,广泛分布于海水、底泥和水生生物中(陈强等,2006)。流行病学调查结果显示,溶藻弧菌是近年引起水产养殖动物育苗期和养成期病害和死亡的主要病原之一(韩风杰,2016;方皓,2019;张瑞卿,2021;Zhang *et al.*,2022)。研究发现,溶藻弧菌可引起大黄鱼(*Pseudosciaena crocea*)、黑鲷(*Sparus macrocephalus*)、凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)、日本对虾(*Penaeus japonicus*)等多种水生生物发病和大规模死亡(Lee *et al.*,1996a、b;鄢庆彬等,2001;黄志坚等,2002;丁燊等,2004)。贝类如长牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*)、近江牡蛎(*Crassostrea ariakensis*)和紫贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)等的成体和幼体也有被溶藻弧菌感染、导致大规模死亡的案例报道(郑国兴等,1991;Riquelme *et al.*,1996;Sainz *et al.*,1998;林永添,2007;张占会等,2008;Wang *et al.*,2021;Yang *et al.*,2021)。

溶藻弧菌的致病力与其毒力因子密切相关。毒力基因是产生各种毒力因子的遗传学基础,携带不同毒力基因的溶藻弧菌,表现出不同的生物学特征与致病性(梅冰等,2015)。多位点序列分型(multilocus sequence

typing, MLST)是基于测定核酸序列的一种细菌分型方法,通过比较序列型(sequence type, ST)可以反应不同菌株之间的亲缘关系。密切相关的菌株具有相同的ST或仅有极个别基因位点有不同的ST,而不相关菌株的ST至少有3个基因位点不同(Maiden *et al.*,1998)。经过多年发展和完善,MLST已成为一种成熟的细菌分型技术,具有分辨力高、结果重复性强等优点,既适用于细菌流行病学调查,也可用于菌株的遗传变异等研究(Martin,2006)。目前,对不同贝类养殖环境中,与溶藻弧菌生物学功能相似的副溶血弧菌(*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*)已经进行了广泛研究(李翠苹等,2020),而溶藻弧菌的遗传分型和生物学特性的研究相对较少。本研究通过探究不同区域内不同来源的溶藻弧菌遗传变异及耐药性差异,旨在为贝源溶藻弧菌有效防控提供一定的理论参考。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 菌株分离与纯化

研究所用溶藻弧菌从山东省青岛、威海、烟台和潍坊周边4个贝类养殖地区的贝类组织和养殖水体中分离、鉴定得到,-80℃低温储存(20%甘油)。使用2216E培养基将甘油冻存菌株复苏后,用TCBS选择性平板进行划线纯培养,观察菌落形态并挑取丰度高的单菌落接种于2216E液体培养基,28℃摇床过夜培养,次日将菌液置于4℃冰箱备用。每个养殖海区/育苗场均选取3株溶藻弧菌作为代表菌株,具体采样信息见表1。

表1 溶藻弧菌采样信息

Tab.1 Sampling information of strains of *V. alginolyticus*

采样地点 Sampling sites	采样来源 Sampling sources	采样时间 Sampling time	菌株来源 Strain sources	
			物种 Strains	海水 Seawater
A: 青岛 Qingdao	暂养池 Holding pond	2020-08	发病虾夷扇贝(A <sub>1</sub> )	暂养池海水(A <sub>2</sub> 、A <sub>3</sub> )
			Sick <i>Mizuhopecten yessoensis</i> (A <sub>1</sub> )	Seawater in holding pond (A <sub>2</sub> , A <sub>3</sub> )
B: 潍坊 Weifang	滩涂 Mudflats	2020-11	健康菲律宾蛤蜊(B <sub>1</sub> )	养殖海水(B <sub>2</sub> 、B <sub>3</sub> )
			Healthy <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> (B <sub>1</sub> )	Seawater in cultured region (B <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>3</sub> )
C: 威海 Weihai	浅海 Shallow sea	2020-08	发病长牡蛎(C <sub>1</sub> )	养殖海水(C <sub>2</sub> 、C <sub>3</sub> )
			Sick <i>C. gigas</i> (C <sub>1</sub> )	Seawater in cultured region (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )
D: 烟台 Yantai	育苗场 Hatcheries	2021-08	长牡蛎种贝(D <sub>1</sub> )	天然海水(D <sub>3</sub> )
			<i>C. gigas</i> broodstock (D <sub>1</sub> )	Natural seawater(D <sub>3</sub> )
			发病长牡蛎幼体(D <sub>2</sub> ) Sick <i>C. gigas</i> larvae(D <sub>2</sub> )	

### 1.2 菌株鉴定

菌液DNA提取:将菌液12000 r/min,离心30 s,

弃上清液,加入500 μL无菌水,95℃,10 min,得到菌液DNA。利用16S rRNA通用引物(见表2),按如下PCR反应条件对提取的菌液DNA进行PCR扩

增。PCR 反应体系(25  $\mu\text{L}$ ): DNA 模板 2  $\mu\text{L}$ ; 上下游引物 F/R(10  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ )各 1  $\mu\text{L}$ ; Premix *Taq*<sup>TM</sup> 12.5  $\mu\text{L}$ ; ddH<sub>2</sub>O 8.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 。PCR 反应程序: 94  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5 min; 94  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30 s; 55  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30 s; 72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30 s; 72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 7 min; 35 个循环; 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 保存。扩增产物在 120 V 条件下, 经 1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳 30 min, 选取条带明亮的 PCR 产物送至生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行 Sanger 测序。对测序峰图进行人工校验无误后, 将本研究测序得到的 12 株弧菌 16S rRNA 序列与 NCBI 数据库进行 BLAST 同源序列比对, 初步鉴定菌株分

类学地位。

### 1.3 菌株 MLST 分型及系统发育分析

根据 PubMLST ([http://pubmlst.org/Vibrio\\_spp/](http://pubmlst.org/Vibrio_spp/))数据库所列弧菌属的 4 个管家基因和引物(见表 2)进行多位点序列分型, 实验方法参考张小丽等(2021)。PCR 反应体系和反应程序同 1.2.1, 退火温度同表 2。扩增产物在 120 V 条件下, 1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳 30 min, 选取条带明亮的 PCR 产物送至生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司测序。对测序丰度和序列进行人工校验

表 2 本研究所用全部引物序列及反应条件  
Tab.2 Primer sequences and reaction conditions used in this study

引物 Primer	引物序列 Primer sequence	目的片段长度(5'~3') Fragment size (5'~3')/bp	退火温度 Annealing temperature/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
16S rRNA	AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG TACGGYTACCTTGTACGACTT	1 517	55
<i>gyrB</i>	GAAGGTGGTATTCAAGCGTT CGGTCATGATGATGATGTTGT	812	55
<i>pyrH</i>	CCCTAAACCAGCGTATCAACGTATTC CGGATWGGCATTGTTGGTCACGWGC	606	55
<i>recA</i>	TGCGCTAGGTCAAATTGAAA GTTTCWGGGTTACCRAACATYACACC	563	55
<i>atpA</i>	ATCGGTGACCGTCARACWGGTAAAAC ATACCTGGGTCAACCGCTGG	564	60
<i>ompw</i>	AACACCATTTCAGCCACGACA AGTTCAGACCTGCACCAACG	213	53
<i>collagenase</i>	GTACTIONGACATTGGCGAAGG CCCGACCATACATTTTCATACTG	591	51
<i>fur</i>	ATTAACCCTTTGAAGTTCGTGG TGACATATACTTTCCCGTTGGATC	111	51
<i>FlaA</i>	AATCAATGGAGCGTTTGTCTTC GCTACACGTTCTGCTTTTGAGTTAG	253	51
<i>toxR</i>	GGATTCAACCAAATCTCCAGAGT GGATTCAACCAAATCTCCAGAGT	434	49
<i>toxS</i>	GCCGTATCTATCCTTTTCAGTGG GCCTTGTGCGAACAGTTTG	228	50
<i>AspA</i>	GCATGGTACTCACGTAGCGG CTTTCACAAGACCAGAAGAGTAACC	154	54
<i>tdh</i>	ATAAAGACTATACAATGGCAGCGG GAATAGAACCTTCATCTTCACCAAC	138	50
<i>trh</i>	GCCTTTCAACGGTCTTCACAA TAACAAACATATGCCCATTTCCG	179	51
<i>tlh</i>	CGAACGAGAACGCAGACATT CTTTGTTGATTTGATCTGGCTG	108	51
<i>UreR</i>	AATGAGTCTGGAGTGGATGTGC TTGCGTTTTGAAAGCGTCG	730	52
<i>vscB</i>	ATGTTAGATAAGATGATGAAATC TCATGGTAACCACACTGTATG	400	47
<i>tcpA</i>	ACCGTGGTCTAGGTAATT CAACGCCGAATGGAGCAG	431	53

后,将所获取的溶藻弧菌各变异株4个管家基因序列在 MLST 数据库中进行查询比对,得到相应的等位基因编码。按照 *gyrB*、*pyrH*、*recA*、*atpA* 的排列顺序,确定菌株的 ST 型。串联每株溶藻弧菌4个管家基因序列,使用 MEGA 11.0 软件的 MUSCLE 功能模块儿进行多重序列比对,删除比对后序列矩阵两端不能比对到其他同源序列的片段。使用邻接法(NJ法),构建 MLST 分型系统发育树。采用 Bootstrap 法重复抽取 1 000 次样本,对所得进化树的拓扑结构的准确性进行检验和验证。

#### 1.4 毒力基因检测

选取已知弧菌毒力因子基因(魏霜, 2013; 李启蒙, 2017; 张瑞卿, 2021), 包括合成相关溶血素基因(*tdh*、*tth*、*trh*)、毒力调控基因(*toxS*、*toxR*)、铁调节蛋白基因(*fur*)等共 13 种与致病力相关的编码基因。根据文献获取各毒力因子基因的引物(见表 2)。以 1.2 中溶藻弧菌的菌液 DNA 为模板, PCR 反应体系及反应程序同 1.2.1, 退火温度如表 2 所示。扩增产物在 120 V 条件下, 1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳 30 min, 凝胶成像系统下观察扩增条带, 从而判断该变异株是否携带毒力因子的编码基因。

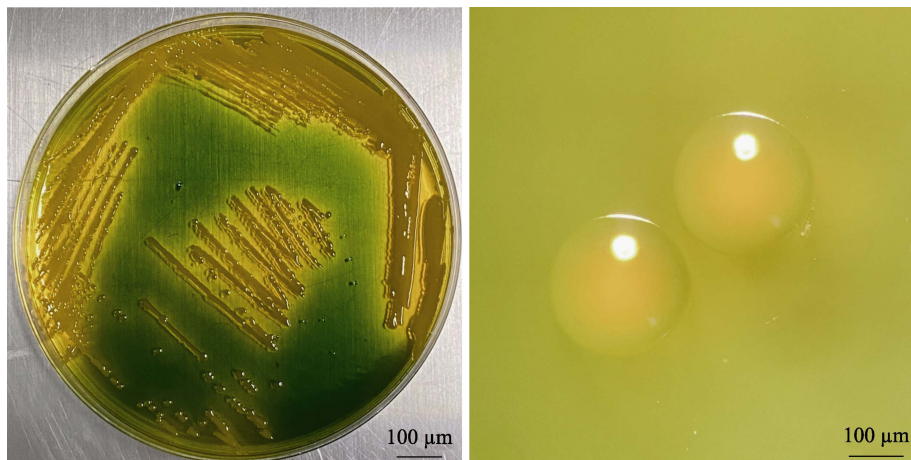


图1 溶藻弧菌在 TCBS 平板上的生长情况  
Fig.1 Growth of *V. alginolyticus* on TCBS plate

#### 2.2 溶藻弧菌 MLST 分型及系统发育分析

根据弧菌属 MLST 数据库提供的 4 个管家基因(*gyrB*、*pyrH*、*recA*、*atpA*)和引物序列进行多位点分型。12 株溶藻弧菌的 PCR 扩增产物经 1.5%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 均检测到单一明亮条带(见图 4)。4 个管家基因 PCR 产物测序结果经 PubMLST 数据库比对, 确认为相应管家基因序列, 并得到各管家基因相应的等位基因编码, 按照 *gyrB*、*pyrH*、*recA* 和 *atpA* 基因排

#### 1.5 耐药性分析

根据美国国家临床实验室标准化委员会(NCCLS)推荐的标准(李雅军等, 2006), 采用 Kirby-Bauer 法对 12 株溶藻弧菌分离株进行药敏试验。使用酶标仪将菌液浓度调至  $OD_{600\text{ nm}}=1$  ( $1.0 \times 10^8$  CFU/mL), 在超净台中取 100  $\mu\text{L}$  菌液均匀涂布于 2216E 平板上, 用无菌镊子将 10 种抗生素药敏纸片贴附于培养基表面, 28  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  恒温培养 24 h, 观察并测量记录药敏纸片抑菌圈直径大小, 作为判定敏感度高低的标准。

## 2 结果

#### 2.1 溶藻弧菌的分离鉴定

使用 TCBS 选择性培养基, 对采集自 4 个海区的溶藻弧菌进行复苏、活化和划线培养。所有弧菌菌落外部颜色均呈现黄色或淡黄色, 菌落形态为圆形透明、中央凸起、边缘光滑, 直径为 2~3 mm, 菌落湿润粘稠且不易挑取(见图 1)。菌落 PCR 和 16S 测序峰图波峰与波谷清晰, 峰与峰之间的距离均匀, 说明菌落单一未受到污染。经 NCBI-Blast 对 16S 测序结果进行比对, 结果显示, 与溶藻弧菌同源性在 99%以上, 初步鉴定为溶藻弧菌, 与最初鉴定结果相吻合。

序确定 ST 型(见表 3)。检测发现, 12 株溶藻弧菌的 ST 型互不相同, 其中, 7 株为数据库中已经收录的 ST 型, 5 株为新 ST 型。7 株已收录 ST 型中除贝源溶藻弧菌(D<sub>2</sub>), 其他 6 株均为水源溶藻弧菌; 5 株新 ST 型中有 4 株贝源溶藻弧菌(A<sub>1</sub>、B<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>1</sub>)和 1 株水源溶藻弧菌(C<sub>2</sub>)。5 株新 ST 型溶藻弧菌与数据库中收录的部分 ST 具有较近的亲缘关系: 青岛分离株(A<sub>1</sub>)与数据库中 ST 型为 38、131、134、46、56 的溶藻弧

菌更相近; 威海分离株(C<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>)与数据库中 ST 为 111、322、61 的溶藻弧菌更相近; 烟台分离株(D<sub>1</sub>)与数据库中 ST 型为 268、275、341、344、351、358 的溶藻弧菌更相近, 详情见表 3。

4 个管家基因序列串联后, 对 12 株溶藻弧菌 ST 型的系统发育分析结果显示, 系统发育树主要分为 4 个明显的分支: 组 1、组 2、组 3 和组 4 (见图 3)。12 株溶藻弧菌中 4 株贝源溶藻弧菌(A<sub>1</sub>、B<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>2</sub>)和 2 株水源溶藻弧菌(A<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>3</sub>)聚类于组 1 中, 且组 1 对照组中 ST 型大多来自海洋动物组织; 3 株水源溶藻弧菌(A<sub>3</sub>、B<sub>2</sub>、B<sub>3</sub>)和 1 株贝源溶藻弧菌(C<sub>1</sub>)聚类于组 2; 2 株水源溶藻弧菌(C<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>3</sub>)聚类于组 3; 组 4 为对照组副溶血弧菌。贝源溶藻弧菌主要分布在组 1 中, 表明溶藻弧菌间进化关系上更加接近。不同地区的同一来源溶藻弧菌在进化关系上可能更加亲近; 组 2 和组 3 中的分离株主要来自海水环境, 并且同一地区如潍坊地区和威海地区的水源溶藻弧菌和贝源溶藻弧菌在进化关系上差异较大, 而青岛暂养池和烟台育苗场中水源溶藻弧菌和贝源溶藻弧菌在进化关系上差异较小。

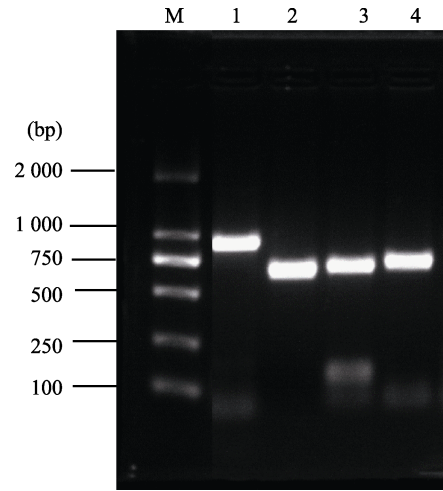


图 2 溶藻弧菌管家基因检测凝胶电泳示例  
Fig.2 Example of gel electrophoresis results for *V. alginolyticus* housekeeping genes

M: 标准分子量 Marker; 1~4: 管家基因, 依次为 *gyrB*、*recA*、*atpA* 和 *pyrH*。  
M: Standard molecular weight marker; 1~4: Housekeeping genes, in order of *gyrB*, *recA*, *atpA*, and *pyrH*.

表 3 12 株溶藻弧菌各管家基因等位基因编码及 ST 型结果

Tab.3 Encoding and ST type of alleles of each steward gene of 12 *V. alginolyticus* strains

菌株 Strain	等位基因 Allele				ST 型 Type ST	相似 ST 型 Similar type ST
	<i>gyrB</i>	<i>pyrH</i>	<i>recA</i>	<i>atpA</i>		
A <sub>1</sub>	134	85	32	38	—	38、46、131、134、56
A <sub>2</sub>	40	33	32	32	45	
A <sub>3</sub>	17	17	22	16	87	
B <sub>1</sub>	134	39	118	96	—	—
B <sub>2</sub>	124	97	118	88	156	
B <sub>3</sub>	47	39	38	56	56	
C <sub>1</sub>	91	69	87	79	—	111、61、322
C <sub>2</sub>	103	21	97	39	—	
C <sub>3</sub>	103	40	97	19	125	
D <sub>1</sub>	19	19	14	23	—	268、275、341、344、351、358
D <sub>2</sub>	42	17	69	16	96	
D <sub>3</sub>	30	19	47	23	57	

注: —: 新 ST 型。  
Note: —: New ST type.

### 2.3 毒力基因检测

通过分子水平对 13 种主要毒力基因进行检测(见表 4)。结果显示, 12 株溶藻弧菌均携带 *tlh*、*fur*、*collagenase* 基因; *VscB*、*Ompw*、*FlaA*、*toxS* 等毒力基因在大多数菌株存在; *UreB*、*AspA* 等毒力基因出现在少数菌株中; 而均未检测到 *tdh*、*trh*、*toxR* 和 *tcpA*

基因。不同地区或同一地区不同来源(贝类组织或海水)的溶藻弧菌携带毒力基因的种类和数量均存在差异, 如威海和青岛地区的水源溶藻弧菌携带毒力基因种类和数量均多于潍坊和烟台地区水源溶藻弧菌。同一地区水源溶藻弧菌携带毒力基因的种类和数量, 普遍多于贝源溶藻弧菌, 如青岛和烟台地区中水源溶藻弧菌携带毒力基因种类和数量普遍多于贝源溶藻弧菌。



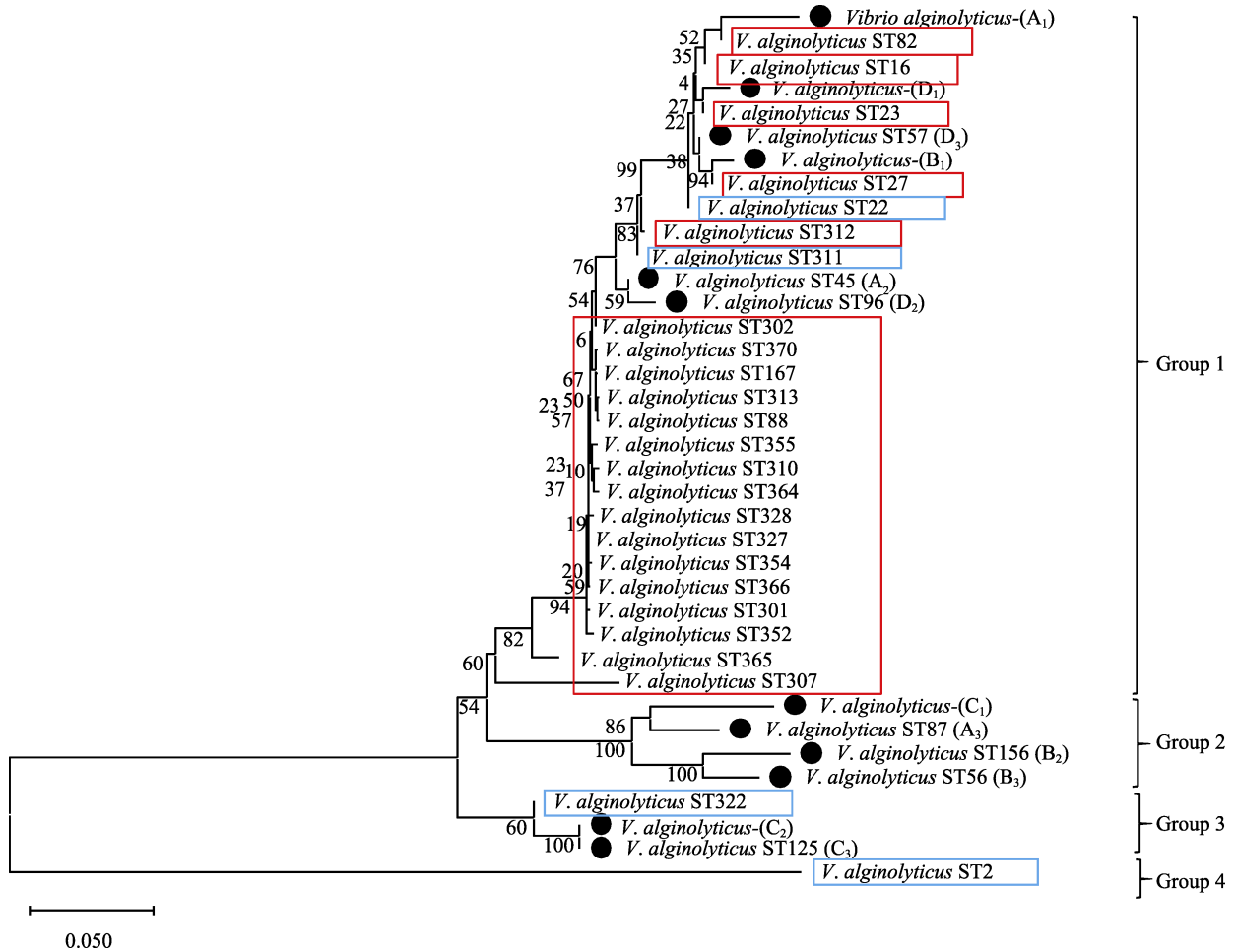


图3 基于4个管家基因串联12株溶藻弧菌ST型系统发育树

Fig.3 A phylogenetic tree of 4 housekeeping genes of 12 strains of *V. alginolyticus*

红色方框内溶藻弧菌来自海洋动物组织; 蓝色方框内溶藻弧菌来自环境或海水。

*V. alginolyticus* in the red box are from marine animal tissues; *V. alginolyticus* in the blue box are from the environment or seawater.

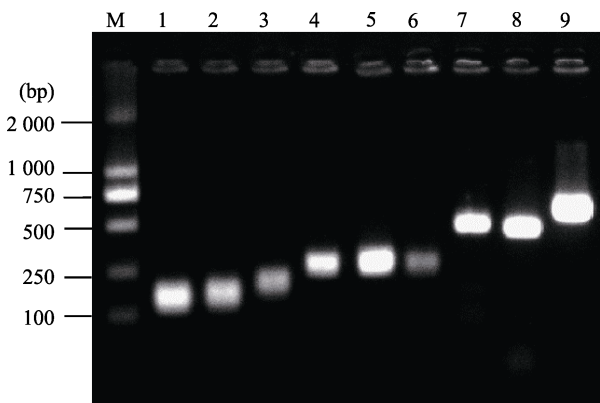


图4 溶藻弧菌9对毒力基因检测凝胶电泳示例

Fig.4 Example of gel electrophoresis results for 9 pairs of virulence genes of *V. alginolyticus*

M: 标准分子量 Marker; 1~9: 毒力基因依次为 *tilh*、*fur*、*AspA*、*toxS*、*FlaA*、*ompw*、*UreR*、*vscB* 和 *collagenase*。

M: Standard molecular weight Marker; 1~9: Virulence genes, in order of *tilh*, *fur*, *AspA*, *toxS*, *FlaA*, *ompw*, *UreR*, *vscB*, and *collagenase*.

## 2.4 耐药谱测定

12株溶藻弧菌对10种抗生素的耐药性结果见表5。本次分离的溶藻弧菌均至少对2种及以上抗生素多重耐药, 所有溶藻弧菌对氨苄西林和青霉素表现出耐药性, 而对复方新诺明和氯霉素表现出高度敏感性。大部分溶藻弧菌对丁胺卡那、庆大霉素、红霉素、诺氟沙星、环丙沙星等抗生素产生中介敏感或高度敏感。

在所有溶藻弧菌中, 对头孢唑林耐药1株, 中介敏感5株, 高度敏感6株; 对丁胺卡那、庆大霉素、红霉素中介敏感均为5株, 高度敏感均为6株; 对诺氟沙星中介敏感为2株, 高度敏感均为10株; 对环丙沙星中介敏感为4株, 高度敏感均为8株; 不同地区的溶藻弧菌对抗生素的耐药性均存在差异。同一地区同一取样来源的溶藻弧菌耐药谱更加接近。

表 4 不同地区的溶藻弧菌毒力基因携带  
Tab.4 Virulence gene distribution of *V. alginolyticus* in different regions

毒力因子 Virulence genes	青岛 Qingdao			潍坊 Weifang			威海 Weihai			烟台 Yantai		
	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>
<i>trh</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>tdh</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>toxR</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>tcpA</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UreB</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
<i>AspA</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
<i>toxS</i>	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
<i>ompw</i>	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<i>FlaA</i>	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<i>VscB</i>	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<i>tlh</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>fur</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>collagenase</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

注: +: 携带; -: 不携带。

Note: +: Carry; -: Do not carry.

表 5 12 株溶藻弧菌药敏试验结果  
Tab.5 Drug susceptibility test results of 12 strains of *V. alginolyticus*

抗生素 Antibiotics	青岛 Qingdao			潍坊 Weifang			威海 Weihai			烟台 Yantai		
	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>
青霉素 Penicillin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
氨苄西林 Aminobenzylcillin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
头孢唑林 Ceftolozoline	I	I	S	I	I	S	R	S	S	S	I	S
丁胺卡那 Butyraminecarbana	S	S	S	I	I	I	I	S	S	I	S	S
庆大霉素 Gentamicin	S	S	S	I	I	I	I	S	S	I	S	S
红霉素 Erythromycin	S	S	S	I	I	I	I	S	S	I	S	S
环丙沙星 Ciprofloxacin	I	I	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	I	I	S
诺氟沙星 Norfloxacin	I	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	I	S	S
复方新诺明 Cotrimoxazole	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
氯霉素 Chloramphenicol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

注: 根据美国国家临床实验室标准化委员会(NCCLS)推荐标准抑菌圈直径(mm): S: 敏感; I: 中介敏感; R: 耐药。

Note: According to the U.S. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standardization (NCCLS) recommended standard inhibition circle diameter (mm): S: Sensitive; I: Intermediate sensitive; R: Resistant.

### 3 讨论

溶藻弧菌感染包括贝类在内的各种海水养殖动物的报道已有很多,但对贝源溶藻弧菌致病力、遗传变异等流行病学特征数据的报道却很少(韩风杰等, 2016)。本研究挑选从不同地区海水和贝类组织中分离的具代表性溶藻弧菌,经 TCBS 培养基划线培养后得到的所有疑似溶藻弧菌菌落均为黄色、光滑透明、湿润、中间凸起、粘稠的圆形菌落,在外部形态上差异不显著。这一结果与高璐等(2015)报道的溶藻弧菌

形态特征结果基本一致,结果均表明,在不同环境条件下,溶藻弧菌的菌落外部形态结构并未发生显著改变(龙云映等, 2014)。不同溶藻弧菌变异株表现出致病力等表型差异,可能是由菌体内部其他遗传物质变异引起的。

MLST 方法通过 PCR 扩增多个管家基因位点核酸序列,各位点核酸序列的变异就代表一个新的基因型,根据各基因型发现时间顺序赋予每个基因型一个等位编号,并将各基因位点按照指定规定的顺序排列形成序列型。该方法广泛应用于病原菌流行病学调查

及不同菌株进化关系分析,为不同病原菌变异株的鉴定溯源和病害防控提供了有力的工具(Martin, 2006)。本研究选取的不同地区来源的溶藻弧菌在进化关系上差异较大,同一地区的溶藻弧菌在进化关系上更加接近,这一结果符合由于地理隔离限制了地理种群间的交流融合,从而呈现较大的遗传变异的群体遗传规律。之前的研究也得到类似的研究结论,即同一地区及周边环境分离株和组织分离株在 ST 型上存在较高的相似性(魏大伟, 2018; 向勇等, 2022)。研究发现, 5 种新 ST 型均为数据库中已收录 ST 型部分管家基因编码发生改变而形成,类似格局在方莘等(2017)和杨昆明等(2019)对鲁氏耶尔森菌(*Yersinia ruckeri*)进行 ST 分型时也有报道。史秀杰等(2012)研究认为,外部环境变异(不同年份、不同地域、不同来源)和生物作用(宿主、微生物)或菌体自身对外部环境的主动应答,可能导致菌体内部遗传成分发生改变,从而在进化过程中表现出较大的遗传多样性。

毒力基因种类和数量是决定弧菌在宿主体内的定植能力、致病力和环境适应性的关键因素。同时,弧菌携带毒力基因的种类和数量可能随时间推移而变化,这种变化一方面可能是受到外部环境压力而产生的适应性进化(范腾飞, 2013),另一方面也可能是毒力基因在菌株间发生的随机水平转移引起(谢珍玉等, 2005)。邬长祥(2012)和张晶等(2016)研究表明,从水生动物和环境分离出的不同变异株间携带毒力基因的种类和数量存在较大差异。不耐热溶血素(*tlh*)、铁调蛋白基因(*fur*)、胶原酶基因(*collagenase*)在不同溶藻弧菌变异株中普遍存在。Taniguchi 等(1985)和 Ellison 等(2001)研究指出,临床和环境分离弧菌中都含有 *tlh* 基因,并具有种属特异性,在毒力评估中具有较高的实用性,但目前对溶藻弧菌 *tlh* 的功能及其致病性机理仍不清楚(朱雪兰等, 2007)。铁摄取系统在溶藻弧菌的生存和致病性方面都有重要的作用,通过从宿主血红蛋白中夺取铁离子,从而导致宿主缺氧贫血,甚至死亡(Balebona *et al*, 1998); 在限制铁含量条件下,溶藻弧菌生长受到抑制,当补加铁时可以消除这种抑制作用(王蓬勃等, 2006)。*Collagenase* 具有很强的特异性,其降解胶原的能力对动物细胞外基质的整体降解起着关键作用,表明该酶有可能在水产动物组织溃疡等病症发展过程中发挥着作用(王学川等, 2021)。以上 3 种毒力基因在溶藻弧菌生长、定殖过程中必不可少,这可能是它们普遍存在于本研究所选取菌株中的重要原因。耐热直接溶血素(*tdh*)和相关溶血素(*trh*)、毒力调节因子

(*toxR*)和毒素共调菌毛基因(*tcpA*)作为弧菌属的主要毒力因子均未在本研究中检测到。据报道,携带这些毒力基因的菌株常引起贝类软体部消瘦、闭壳肌松弛、外套膜萎缩、组织溃烂发白、黏液分泌减少等症状(张瑞卿, 2021)。研究还表明,该类基因在动物源分离株中存在几率要高于水源分离株(张晶等, 2016)。目前普遍认为, *tdh* 和 *trh* 基因是副溶血弧菌的关键毒力因子,且 2 种基因的核酸序列高度同源,它们可能由共同的祖先序列分化而来(Shirai *et al*, 1990)。毒力基因 *toxR* 作为调控因子在弧菌中广泛分布, *toxR* 通过不同的调控机制,能够增强弧菌主要毒力基因和外膜蛋白的表达,其中包括对 *tdh* 和 *trh* 基因表达的调控(Lin *et al*, 1993; Lee *et al*, 2000; Machado *et al*, 2015)。本研究分离的贝源和水源溶藻弧菌中均未检测到 *tdh*、*trh* 和 *toxR* 基因,三者在这些溶藻弧菌中共同缺失可能是潜在相互作用的结果。*tcpA* 常见于霍乱弧菌(*V. cholerae*)和拟态弧菌(*V. mimicus*)等弧菌,具有组织黏附和参与致病性等作用,目前在溶藻弧菌中尚未见报道(陆吉虎等, 2007)。

从水体和贝类组织中分离出的溶藻弧菌对不同的抗生素耐药性不同,且均具有多重耐药性的特点。本研究与相关研究均表明,不同时间、不同来源和不同环境中分离出的溶藻弧菌耐药谱具有很大差异(Zorrilla *et al*, 2003; Oh *et al*, 2011)。尽管研究中使用的如红霉素、环丙沙星和氯霉素等多种抗生素在抗菌杀菌等方面效果显著,但其中多属于水生动物禁用抗生素(农业农村部渔业渔政管理局等, 2020b)。此外,抗生素类药物滥用现象在水产养殖业中已经显而易见,增强细菌耐药性、破坏微生态平衡、污染水质和水产品等副作用已不可忽视(肖倩, 2020)。因此,在防控水产细菌性病害和维护水生生物健康的工作中,首先应明确药物种类、最低有效治疗浓度以及病原菌的耐药性,并通过合理使用药物或微生态制剂等手段才能实现水产养殖行业可持续发展。

毒力基因、耐药性以及 ST 型等影响水产动物病害的流行病学数据是水生动物病害防治的重要基础;本研究结果对了解贝源溶藻弧菌的致病机理和贝类育苗和养成期病害的科学防控具有重要参考价值。但综合本研究 MLST 分型结果和耐药、毒力基因结果,暂未发现三者之间存在显著相关性。近来,针对鲟源鲁氏耶尔森菌和不动杆菌(*Acinetobacter sp.*)等菌株进行分型鉴定的研究,也未明确 ST 分型和毒力因子以及耐药性三者之间存在显著相关性(李岱霞, 2019; 翟盼盼, 2020; 张小丽等, 2021)。本研究中选用菌株数



量较少、菌株采集时间、地域差异和分型方法等可能对三者之间相关性的解析造成不利影响。在后续的研究中, 可通过扩大样本量、引入新分型方法和减少外部环境影 响等方式, 从不同层面进一步解析它们之间的内在关联。

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## Study on Multi-Locus Sequence Typing, Virulence Genes, and Drug Resistance of *Vibrio alginolyticus* from Shellfish and Culture Environment

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**Abstract** China is the most productive country in the world in terms of shellfish farming, with seawater shellfish occupying a dominant position in China's shellfish farming industry. In the past two decades, China's marine shellfish culture has been enriched in terms of species and culture methods. Moreover, its scale has expanded, with annual production remaining above 10 million tons and the total economic output exceeding 220 billion yuan. However, the economic losses caused by epidemic diseases in the shellfish aquaculture industry are also increasing annually, exceeding 10 billion yuan in 2021. These diseases have become some of the primary limiting factors for the healthy development of the shellfish aquaculture industry. Epidemiological surveys in recent years have shown that vibriosis is the most prevalent bacterial disease and the leading cause of mass mortality in shellfish farming. *Vibrio alginolyticus* is one of the most common *Vibrio* pathogens in shellfish diseases, posing a grave threat to the healthy development of the shellfish farming industry. However, effective methods for preventing and controlling *V. alginolyticus* are still lacking. The pathogenicity of *V. alginolyticus* is frequently closely related to its virulence factors and biological characteristics, and it is unclear how the virulence factors and biological characteristics of *V. alginolyticus* vary according to different sources and regions. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to gain a deeper understanding of the pathogenicity and scientific control of *V. alginolyticus* by analyzing the genetic variation and distribution patterns of *V. alginolyticus* in different aquaculture environments and shellfish tissues. The study was conducted to observe the external morphological characteristics and conduct 16S identification of twelve *V. alginolyticus* isolates collected from four regions: Qingdao, Weifang, Weihai, and Yantai. These were isolated and purified in TCBS selective medium; MLST typing of the strains by four housekeeping genes; the distribution of thirteen *Vibrio* virulence genes in *V. alginolyticus*; and the resistance of *V. alginolyticus* to 10 common antibiotics. The findings showed that all *V. alginolyticus* colonies were yellow or yellowish in color, round and transparent in shape with a raised center and smooth edges, moist, and difficult to harvest. 16S rRNA sequencing showed a homology of greater than 99% with *V. alginolyticus*, which was initially verified as *V. alginolyticus* and was consistent with the initial identification results. The ST typing of the twelve *V. alginolyticus* strains differed from each other. Seven strains (A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, and D<sub>3</sub>) contained ST types already included in the PubMLST database, with ST types 45, 87, 156, 56, 125, 96, and 57; five strains (A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, and D<sub>1</sub>) formed new ST types owing to allelic locus changes in housekeeping genes, and four of the new ST types were isolated from shellfish tissue. The Qingdao isolate (A<sub>1</sub>) has similar ST types 38, 131, 134, 46, and 56 in the database; the Weihai isolate (C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>) has similar ST types 111, 322, and 61 in the database; and the Yantai isolate (D<sub>1</sub>) has similar ST types 268, 275, 341, 344, 351,

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and 358 in the database. These results suggested that *V. alginolyticus* in the shellfish culture environment had a high genetic diversity and that *V. alginolyticus* of shellfish origin might be more easily typed than *V. alginolyticus* from water sources. The MLST typing phylogenetic tree showed that there were four distinct branches: Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, and Group 4. All *V. alginolyticus* from shellfish tissues were predominantly observed in Group 1; isolates from Group 2 and Group 3 were mainly from marine environments and had closer evolutionary relationships with *V. alginolyticus* from the same region of the aquatic environment. The evolutionary relationships between *V. alginolyticus* from different areas of the aquatic environment and *V. alginolyticus* from shellfish tissues showed different characteristics. All *V. alginolyticus* strains carried three virulence genes: *tlh*, *fur*, and *collagenase*; *VscB*, *Ompw*, *FlaA*, and *toxS* virulence genes were present in most strains; *UreB* and *AspA* virulence genes were only present in a few strains; and *tdh*, *trh*, *toxR*, and *tcpA* virulence genes were not detected in any of the strains. The variety and number of virulence factors carried by *V. alginolyticus* were influenced by factors such as regional distribution. *V. alginolyticus* of different origins were characterized by multiple drug resistance interactions, but there were differences in the types of antibiotics to which resistance was developed. All *V. alginolyticus* species showed high susceptibility to cotrimoxazole and chloramphenicol, while they were resistant to penicillin and ampicillin. The majority of *V. alginolyticus* developed intermediate or high susceptibility to antibiotics such as butyraminecarbana, gentamicin, erythromycin, norfloxacin, and ciprofloxacin. Among all *V. alginolyticus*, one strain was resistant to ceftolozoline, five strains were intermediated, and six strains were highly sensitive. In addition, five strains were intermediated, and six were highly sensitive to butyraminecarbana, gentamicin, and erythromycin. Two strains were intermediated, and ten were highly sensitive to norfloxacin. Four strains were intermediated, and eight were highly sensitive to ciprofloxacin. Combining the MLST typing results, drug resistance results, and virulence genes in this study, no significant correlation between the three was found at this time. This study showed that *V. alginolyticus* in a shellfish culture environment was characterized by complex populations and high genetic diversity. There were large differences in virulence gene carriage and drug resistance among strains from different sources. The study provides a theoretical reference framework for understanding the pathogenicity of *V. alginolyticus* and assisting in the effective control of *V. alginolyticus* of shellfish origin by investigating the genetic variation and drug resistance of *V. alginolyticus* from different sources in various regions.

**Key words** *Vibrio alginolyticus*; MLST; Virulence genes; Drug resistance analysis