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黄渤海夏季微藻调查

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摘要: 根据 2011 年夏季在黄渤海的采样调查分析了该海域网采浮游微藻的多样性, 并从 71 个站位的采水样品与 12 个站位的拖网样品中分离了大量可培养的藻种。调查区拖网样品中共发现浮游微藻 4 门 30 属 44 种藻, 以硅藻门(Bacillariophytas)为主, 甲藻门(Dinophytas)次之。在实验室内利用毛细管法、平板法和稀释法分离纯化获得 92 株可培养微藻, 经分子学鉴定为 19 种, 包括 9 种硅藻、3 种褐藻、3 种不等鞭毛藻、2 种绿藻、1 种甲藻、1 种定鞭藻。这些可培养微藻个体较小, 多为微微型藻类和微型藻类, 其中伪菱形藻(*Pseudonitzschia* sp.)和舟形藻(*Navicula* sp.)既能在固定样品中观察到, 又能在实验室培养。圆筛藻(*Coscinodiscus* sp.)、梭角藻(*Ceratium fusus*)和夜光藻(*Noctiluca scintillans*)等小型藻类虽然在固定样品中所占比例较大, 但是难以培养。此外, 本次调查还首次在中国海域发现了 *Pseudobodo tremulans*。黄渤海藻株的鉴定与培养不仅补充了中国微藻种质资源, 还为促进微藻的研究和开发利用提供了重要材料。

关键词: 微藻; 分离鉴定; 培养; 分子系统学

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微藻是重要的生物资源, 在水产养殖、环境治理及食品、医药、农业和工业生产等领域具有广泛的应用。微拟球藻(*Nannochloropsis* sp.)、三角褐指藻(*Phaeodactylum tricornutum*)、中肋骨条藻(*Skeletonema costatum*)、湛江等鞭藻(*Isochrysis zhanjiangensis*)、绿色巴夫藻(*Pavlova viridis*)等都是常用的水生动物天然饵料^[1], 而盐生杜氏藻(*Dunaliella salina*)、雨生红球藻(*Haematococcus pluvialis*)、普通小球藻(*Chlorella vulgaris*)、螺旋藻(*Spirulina platensis*)等微藻因富含类胡萝卜素被用于营养保健品和化妆品的研制^[2]。地球上现存的微藻超过 20 万种^[3], 目前人类了解和使用的微藻仅占极小比例。中国已鉴定的微藻约有 600 种, 但进行规模化培养的微藻尚不足 10 种^[4], 远

远没有充分发挥微藻资源的开发价值。从自然环境中获得可培养微藻是促进其开发利用的重要前提^[5]。

黄渤海自然条件优越、生态环境多样, 拥有众多渔场和养殖区, 是中国较早开展资源调查的海域。研究表明黄渤海浮游植物丰富, 是微藻资源库之一^[6-7], 但是从黄渤海分离纯化微藻资源的报道较少。为了促进黄渤海微藻资源的开发利用, 我们于 2011 年夏季对黄渤海的小型浮游生物开展调查, 分析了浮游植物群落组成, 并分离纯化了部分微藻, 同时对可培养微藻进行了分子鉴定。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

于 2011 年 6 月 13–30 日乘“东方红 2 号”科学

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考察船在北黄海渤海进行样品采集。微藻的采集参照《海洋调查规范》^[8], 采样工具为 CTD 采水器和小型浮游生物网(网口 0.1 m², 网口直径 37 cm, 网长 270 cm, 网目 76 μm)。利用采水器在图 1 所示的 71 个站位(B01–B71)采样, 浮游生物网采样则在三角形标注的 12 个站位进行。

用采水器在每个站位采集 2 L 水样, 经 0.45 μm

滤膜浓缩后, 将滤膜截留的微藻暂养于 f/2 培养基, 用于后续的分离纯化。将小型浮游生物网采集的部分样品加入 1% 的中性甲醛固定, 密封避光保存。回到实验室后采用金德祥等^[9]、山路勇^[10]和束蕴芳等^[11]的方法在显微镜下对浮游植物进行鉴定和计数。另取部分拖网样品暂养于 f/2 培养基中, 用于微藻的分离纯化。

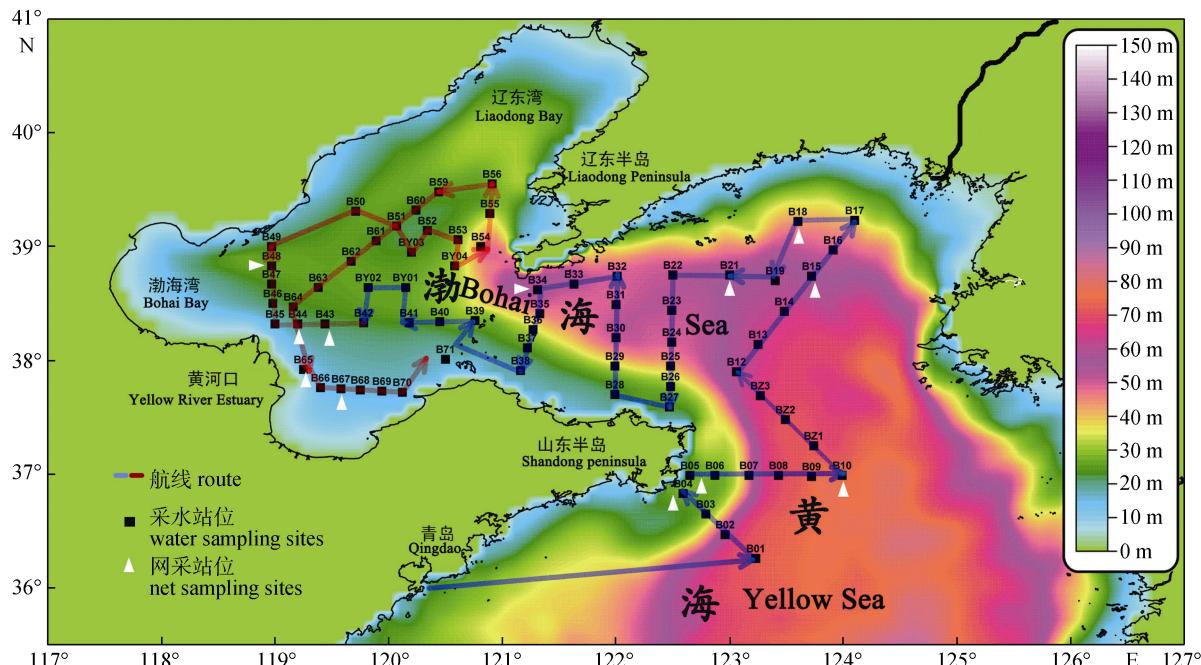


图 1 黄渤海浮游微藻采样站位示意图

Fig. 1 Microalgae sampling sites in Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea

1.2 微藻的分离纯化

利用毛细管法、平板法和逐级稀释法^[12]分离纯化拖网样品和采水样品中的微藻。

1.3 微藻的分子鉴定

对分离纯化得到的微藻进行富集培养, 收集对数生长期藻细胞, 用 CTAB 法^[13]提取基因组 DNA。用真核生物通用引物 Univ F-1131/Univ R-1629^[14–15]扩增 18S 核糖体 RNA 基因(18S rDNA)。PCR 体系 50 μL, 含模板 DNA 2.5 ng、引物各 1 nmol, dNTP 各 10 nmol, *Taq* DNA 酶 2.0 U (TaKaRa, 日本), 10×buffer, 补充 ddH₂O 至 50 μL。热循环条件 94℃ 预变性 5 min; 94℃ 变性 30 s、55℃ 退火 30 s、72℃ 延伸 1 min, 35 个循环; 72℃

延伸 10 min。PCR 产物送上海生工生物技术公司测序。用 BLASTn 搜索相近物种序列。用 ClustalX 对位排列分离藻株、相似藻株和外类群 18S rDNA 序列。用 MEGA4 的距离法构建系统发育树, 自展检验稳定性和一致性(1 000 次)。遗传距离用 Kimura-2 parameter 模型计算^[16]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 黄渤海拖网样品中浮游微藻组成

拖网样品中共发现浮游微藻 4 门 30 属, 其中硅藻门 20 属 28 种, 甲藻门 8 属 14 种, 金藻门 1 属 1 种, 蓝藻门 1 属 1 种。硅藻和甲藻在数量和种类上占绝对优势, 分别占总类的 51.8% 和 23.2%。

表 1 2011 年夏季黄渤海拖网样品浮游微藻物种组成
Tab. 1 Species composition of microalgae in fixed summer seawater of Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea

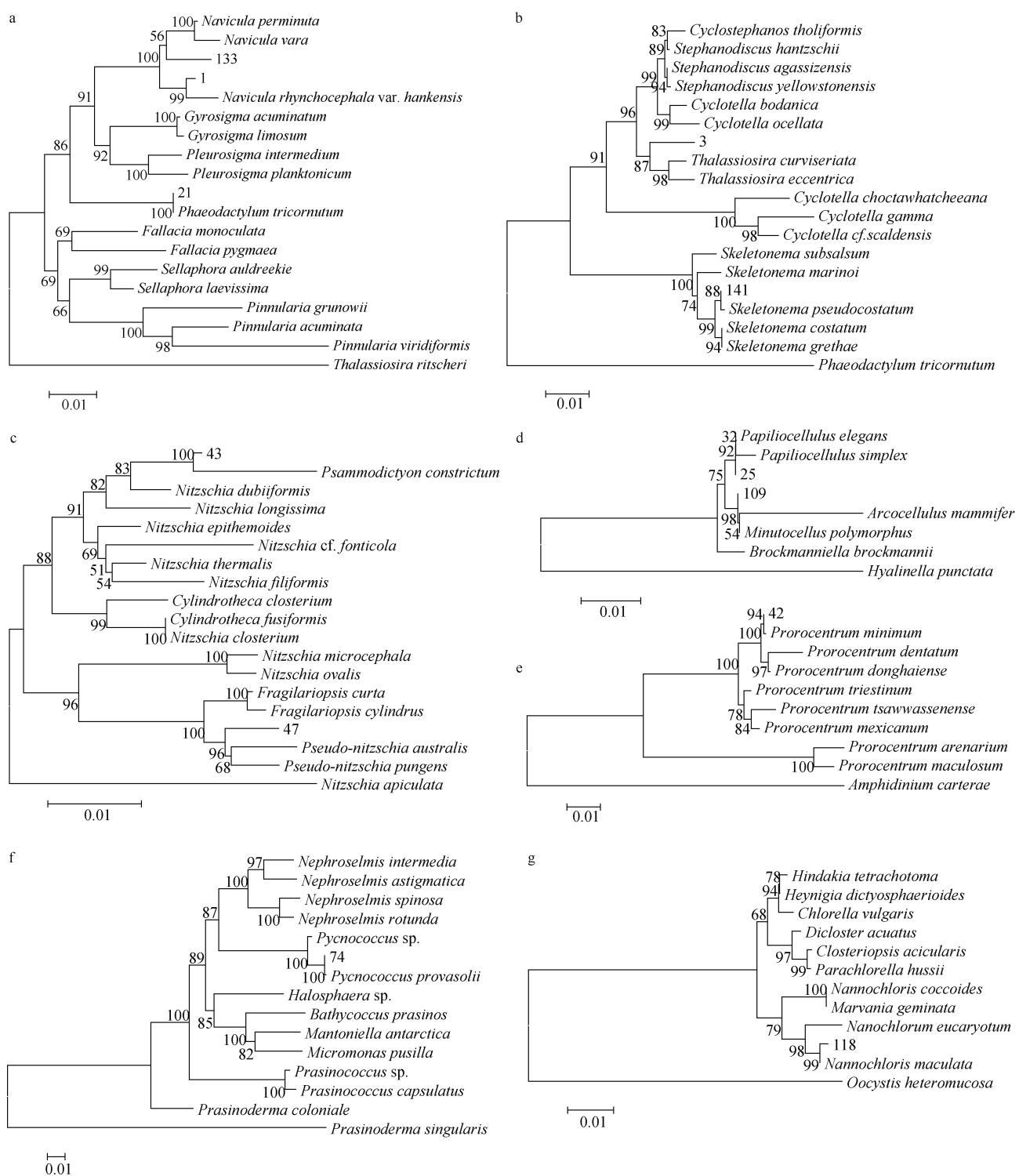
序号 code	种名 species	门 Phylum
1	辐环藻 <i>Actinocyclus</i> spp.	
2	窄隙角毛藻 <i>Chaetoceros affinis</i>	
3	柔弱角毛藻 <i>Chaetoceros debilis</i>	
4	小环毛藻 <i>Corethron hystrix</i>	
5	格氏圆筛藻 <i>Coscinodiscus granii</i>	
6	辐射圆筛藻 <i>Coscinodiscus radiatus</i>	
7	圆筛藻 <i>Coscinodiscus</i> spp.	
8	小环藻 <i>Cyclotella</i> spp.	
9	脆指管藻 <i>Dactyliosolen fragilissima</i>	
10	布氏双尾藻 <i>Ditylum brightwellii</i>	
11	斯氏几内亚藻* <i>Guinardia striata</i>	
12	哈氏半盘藻 <i>Hemidiscus hardmannianus</i>	
13	直舟形藻 <i>Navicula directa</i>	
14	舟形藻 <i>Navicula</i> spp.	
15	具槽帕拉藻* <i>Paralia sulcata</i>	硅藻门 Bacillariophytas
16	具翼漂流藻* <i>Planktoniella blanda</i>	
17	美丽漂流藻 <i>Planktoniella formosa</i>	
18	太阳漂流藻 <i>Planktoniella sol</i>	
19	海洋曲舟藻 <i>Pleurosigma pelagicum</i>	
20	翼鼻状藻 <i>Proboscia alata</i>	
21	印度翼鼻状藻 <i>Proboscia alata</i> f. <i>indica</i>	
22	尖刺伪菱形藻* <i>Pseudo-nitzschia pungens</i>	
23	笔尖形根管藻* <i>Rhizosolenia styliformis</i>	
24	笔尖形根管藻粗径变种 <i>Rhizosolenia styliformis</i> var. <i>latissima</i>	
25	长笔尖形根管藻 <i>Rhizosolenia styliformis</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	
26	圆海链藻 <i>Thalassiosira rotula</i>	
27	佛氏海线藻 <i>Thalassiothrix frauenfeldii</i>	
28	蜂窝三角藻 <i>Triceatum favus</i>	
29	梭角藻 <i>Ceratium fusus</i>	
30	三角角藻 <i>Ceratium tripos</i>	
31	具尾鳍藻 <i>Dinophysis caudata</i>	
32	倒卵形鳍藻 <i>Dinophysis fortii</i>	
33	裸甲藻 <i>Gymnodinium</i> spp.	
34	无纹环沟藻 <i>Gyrodinium instriatum</i>	
35	夜光藻 <i>Noctiluca scintillans</i>	甲藻门 Dinophytas
36	多甲藻 <i>Peridinium</i> spp.	
37	原甲藻 <i>Prorocentrum</i> spp.	
38	锥形原多甲藻 <i>Protoperidinium conicum</i>	
39	双曲原多甲藻 <i>Protoperidinium conicoides</i>	
40	扁平原多甲藻 <i>Protoperidinium depressnm</i>	
41	里昂原多甲藻* <i>Protoperidinium leonis</i>	
42	光甲原多甲藻* <i>Protoperidinium pallidum</i>	
43	小等刺硅鞭藻 <i>Dictyocha fibula</i>	金藻门 Chrysophyta
44	铁氏束毛藻 <i>Trichodesmium thiebautii</i>	蓝藻门 Cyanophyta

注: *表示种名更改, 参照孙军等^[17].

Note: *means species names changed, following Sun et al^[17].

2.2 可培养微藻的分子鉴定

本研究共纯化出 92 株微藻, 利用 ClustalX 对所有微藻的 18S rDNA 序列进行比对, 发现许多微藻的基因序列完全相同, 最终将 92 株微藻归于 19 种。每种取一株为代表构建系统发育树(图 2),



133 号藻株与舟形藻属的 2 种微藻聚在一起, 可以鉴定为舟形藻属; 1 号藻株与 *Navicula rhynchocephala* var. *hankensis* 的亲缘关系较近; 21 号藻株与三角褐指藻聚为一支, 支持率高达 100%, 表明 21 号藻株为三角褐指藻; 以上 3 种微藻同属

(图 2 待续 Fig. 2 continued)

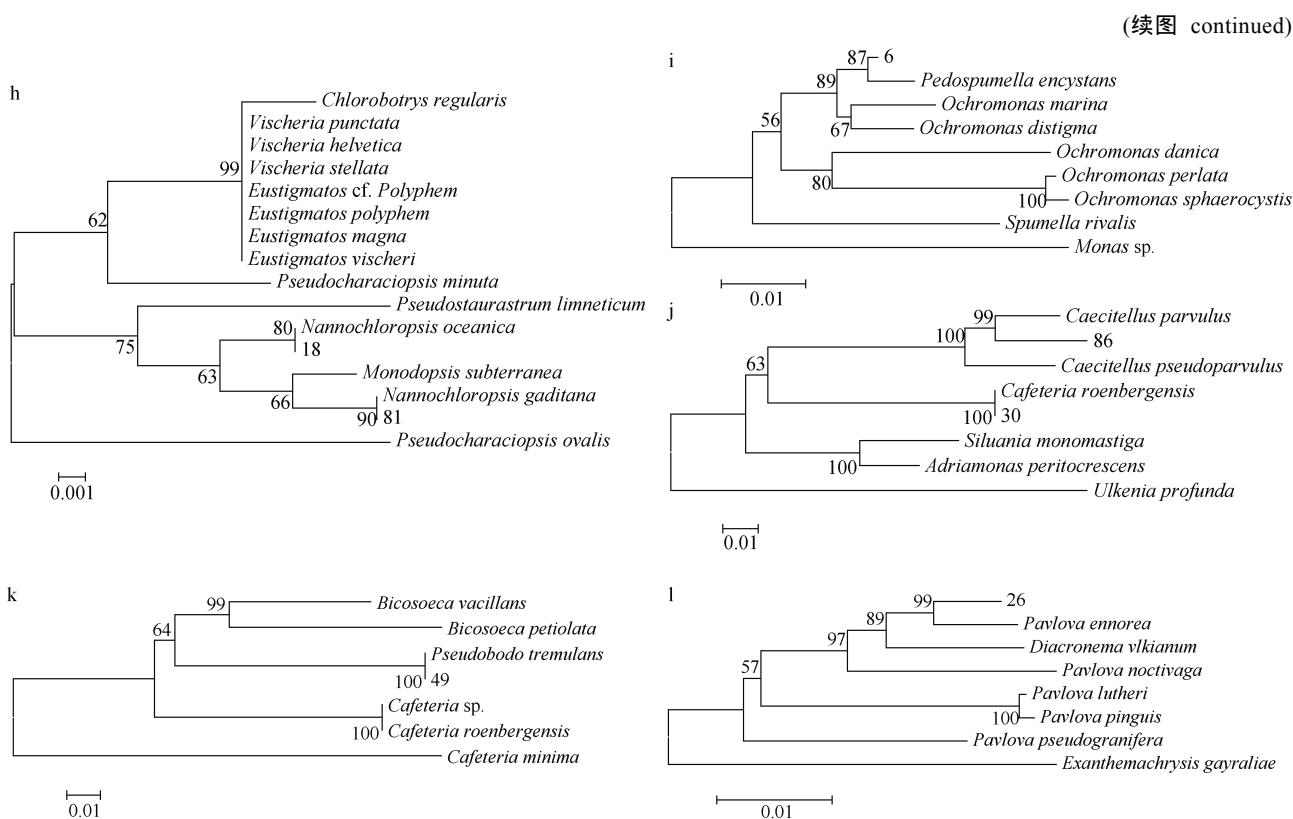


图 2 基于 18S rDNA 序列构建的 NJ 树

结点处数值为利用最大简约法进行 1 000 次自展后的支持率, 标尺代表遗传距离。a: 舟形藻目; b: 海链藻目; c: 硅藻目; d: 波纹藻目; e: 原甲藻目; f: Pseudoscourfieldiales 目; g: 小球藻目; h: 真眼点藻目; i: 色金藻目; j, k: 囊壳藻目; l: 巴夫藻目

Fig. 2 The NJ trees constructed for different phyla based on 18S rDNA sequences

Numbers at the nodes are bootstrap support percentages from 1 000 replicates using maximum likelihood, scales indicate genetic distances. a: phylum Naviculales; b: phylum Naviculales; c: phylum Bacillariales; d: phylum Cymatosirales; e: phylum Prorocentrales; f: phylum Pseudoscourfieldiales; g: phylum Trebouxiophyta; h: phylum Eustigmatales; i: phylum Chromulinales; j, k: phylum Bicosoecales; l: phylum Pavlovales

于硅藻门舟形藻目。3 号和 141 号藻株属于硅藻门海链藻目的海链藻属和骨条藻属; 43 号和 47 号藻株分别鉴定为硅藻目的菱形藻属和拟菱形藻属; 25 号和 109 号藻株分别与硅藻门波纹藻目的碟眼藻属和弧眼藻属有很高的同源性。此外, 本研究还鉴定出甲藻门原甲藻目微藻 1 种, 绿藻门 Pseudoscourfieldiales 目和小球藻目各 1 种, 褐藻门真眼点藻目 2 种、色金藻目 1 种, 不等鞭毛门囊壳藻目 3 种, 定鞭藻门巴夫藻目 1 种。

从黄渤海中纯化出的 92 株可培养微藻包括 68 株硅藻、1 株甲藻、7 株绿藻、3 株褐藻、8 株不等鞭毛藻和 5 株定鞭藻。每种藻株对应的采样站位见表 2。

2.3 形态学观察

在显微镜下观察发现, 绿藻门、褐藻门、不

等鞭毛门和定鞭藻门的 9 种可培养微藻为微微型藻类(0.2~2 μm); 硅藻门和甲藻门的 10 种可培养微藻为微型藻类(2~20 μm), 其中舟形藻(*Navicula* sp.)、中肋骨条藻(*Skeletonema costatum*)和极小原甲藻(*Prorocentrum minimum*)的个体相对较大。伪菱形藻(*Pseudo-nitzschia* sp.)和舟形藻(*Navicula* sp.)等微型藻类既能在固定样品中观察到, 又容易在实验室内培养(图 3)。而圆筛藻(*Coscinodiscus* sp.)、梭角藻(*Ceratium fusus*)和夜光藻(*Noctiluca scintillans*)等小型藻类(20~200 μm)虽然在固定样品中所占比例较大, 但是难以培养。

3 讨论

3.1 可培养微藻的利用价值

本研究获得的可培养微藻为中国微藻资源的

表 2 黄渤海可培养微藻

Tab. 2 Cultivable microalgal species isolated from summer seawater of Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea

种名 species	门 Phylum	采样站位(见图1)sampling site (in Fig. 1)	代表株 strains representative
<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> var. <i>hankensis</i>		B34, B50, B68	1
<i>Navicula</i> sp.		B40, B67, B50	133
<i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i>		B21, B36, B38, B44, B45, B65	21
<i>Thalassiosira</i> sp.		B09, B36, B38, B39, B50, B54, B56	3
<i>Skeletonema</i> sp.	硅藻门 Bacillariophytas	B26, B49	141
<i>Psammodictyon constrictum</i>		B70	43
<i>Psammodictyon</i> sp.		B20	47
<i>Papiliocellulus simplex</i>		B03, B36, B66	25
<i>Arcocellulus</i> sp.		B19, B21	109
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	甲藻门 Dinophytas	B66	42
<i>Pycnococcus provasolii</i>	绿藻门 Chlorophyta	B9, B19	74
<i>Nannochloris maculata</i>		B34, B48	118
<i>Nannochloropsis oceanica</i>		B05	18
<i>Nannochloropsis gaditana</i>	褐藻门 Phaeophyta	B56	81
<i>Pedospumella eucystans</i>		B2, B4, B38	6
<i>Caecitellus parvulus</i>		B20	86
<i>Cafeteria roenbergensis</i>	不等鞭毛藻门 Heterokontae	B18, B25	30
<i>Pseudobodo tremulans</i>		B64	49
<i>Pavlova ennorea</i>	定鞭藻门 Haptophyte	B18, B19, B54	26

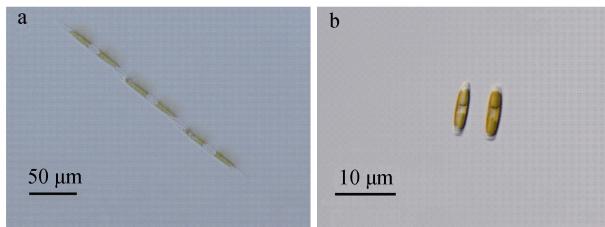


图 3 既可观察亦可培养的伪菱形藻(a)和舟形藻(b)

Fig. 3 Cultivable and observable *Pseudo-nitzschia* sp. (a) and *Navicula* sp. (b)

开发利用提供了重要材料。舟形藻属、褐指藻属、骨条藻属、巴夫藻属和微拟球藻属的 5 种微藻因具有较高的 EPA 含量^[18], 有望成为 EPA 生产的重要资源。绿藻是生物燃料研究的主要对象, 尤其以产油模式藻微球藻(*Nannochloris*)的油脂含量最高^[19], 本研究纯化的 7 株绿藻可以用于寻找新的优良产油微藻。此外, 本研究还分离了 8 株不等鞭毛藻门囊壳藻目微藻, 其中采自渤海的 *Pseudobodo tremulans* 为首次在中国海域发现。囊壳藻目微藻以细菌为食^[20], 可利用发酵技术快速获得较高的生物量^[21–23], 从而用于环境污染治理。

3.2 海洋微藻难以培养的原因

虽然黄渤海的微藻种类丰富, 但几乎所有能固定并进行形态鉴定的浮游微藻在实验室条件下都难以培养。可能的原因是: (1) 培养基中高浓度营养盐; (2) 自然环境条件的非完全模拟; (3) 生长缓慢的微藻被忽视等。我们发现, 一些海上涂布的平板在很长时间内都没有藻种生长, 但 4 个月后仍有部分形成藻落。海洋中的微藻与周围生物有着共生、寄生、拮抗、竞争等相互作用, 当它们从自然环境突然转移到人为环境时, 原来的平衡状态会被破坏, 导致某些微藻因无法适应新的环境而抑制其生长繁殖。但是经过一段时间后, 抗逆性强的微藻可能会恢复生长。另外, Xu 等^[24]曾提出细菌“活的非可培养状态(viable but non-culture, VBNC)”, 即细菌处于休眠状态的一种存活形式。海洋微藻可能也存在这种状态, 例如, 甲藻等可以形成孢囊进入休眠状态或改变细胞形态, 表现出不可培养性^[25]。通过技术手段与认知水平的提高, 可能在实验室内实现更多海洋微藻的培养。

3.3 可培养微藻的地理分布

对可培养微藻的来源站位进行分析,发现硅藻广泛分布于整个采样区,尤其集中于莱州湾地区。42号微小原甲藻是世界广布种,可产生毒素^[26],曾在天津大沽口和香港海域引发赤潮^[27],严重威胁渔业资源和人类的生命安全^[28]。此次发现微小原甲藻的B66站位(图1)靠近黄河入海口,水中悬浮的泥沙中含有丰富的营养物质,可能会导致赤潮。今后可对42号藻株进行培养条件的研究,从而为揭示其大规模暴发机制、预防赤潮提供参考。绿藻和定鞭藻主要采自黄海北部,其中绿藻门的藻株也在唐山港附近和黄海中部海区采到。褐藻门多采自山东半岛沿岸和辽东半岛沿岸。不等鞭毛藻则主要采自北黄海。以上分析可以为黄渤海藻种资源的采集提供参考。

4 结论

(1) 此次调查中,黄渤海拖网样品中共发现浮游微藻44种,隶属4门30属,其中硅藻门20属28种,占所有发现种类的51.8%;甲藻门8属14种,占所有发现种类的23.2%;金藻门(小等刺硅鞭藻)和蓝藻门(铁氏束毛藻)各1属1种。硅藻门的圆筛藻和具槽帕拉藻是主要优势种,它们出现在几乎所有的调查站位。

(2) 从黄渤海中共分离纯化出可培养微藻92株,隶属6门11目19种,其中硅藻门4目9种、褐藻门2目3种、不等鞭毛门1目3种、绿藻门2目2种、甲藻门和定鞭藻门各1目1种。

(3) 绿藻门、褐藻门、不等鞭毛门和定鞭藻门的9种可培养微藻为微微型藻类;硅藻门和甲藻门的10种可培养微藻为微型藻类。伪菱形藻和舟形藻是仅有的两种既能在固定样品中观察到,又能在实验室内培养的微藻。圆筛藻、梭角藻和夜光藻等小型藻类虽然在固定样品中所占比例较大,但是难以培养。

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Investigation of the microalgae inhabiting the summer seawater of Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea

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Abstract: Microalgae are bioresources important for a wide range of applications in aquaculture, environmental treatment, medicine, agriculture and industry. For instance, *Nannochloropsis* sp., *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* and *Skeletonema costatum* have served as natural feed of aquatic animals; *Dunaliella salina*, *Haematococcus pluvialis*, and *Chlorella vulgaris* have been widely used to manufacturing nutraceuticals and cosmetics due to their high content of carotenoids. Although more than 0.2 million species exist on earth, only a very small proportion of microalgae have been exploited. In China, approximately 600 microalgal species have been identified, of them less than 10 species have been cultured on large-scales so far. Isolation and identification of more cultivable microalgal strains from natural environments is thus fundamental and always appreciated by researching and exploiting communities. Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea are rich in phytoplankton and deemed to be an important microalgal repository. However, the reports on the isolation and cultivation of microalgae inhabiting these sea areas are very scarce. In order to promote the exploitation of microalgal resource in Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea, a surveying cruise was carried out in summer 2011, during which the diversity of net collected microalgae was determined. Moreover, a rich collection of cultivable microalgal strains were successfully isolated from 71 stations. A total of 44 species in 30 genera, 4 phyla, were identified in fixed summer seawaters. Among them, Bacillariophytas (28 species in 20 genera) accounted for 51.8%; while dinophytas (14 species in 8 genera) accounted for 23.2%. One species in phylum Chrysophyta (*Dictyocha fibula*) and Cyanophyta (*Trichodesmium thiebautii*) were also isolated and identified. *Coscinodiscus* sp. and *Paralia sulcata* which appeared in almost all stations were dominant species. In total, 92 microalgal strains were isolated and purified with diverse methods including capillary catching, streak plating and serial diluting, alone or in combination. Molecular systematic analysis identified the isolated as 19 species including 9 bacillariophytas, 3 phaeophytas, 3 heterokontae, 2 chlorophytas, 1 dinophytas and 1 haptophyte. The isolated species were mainly small in size, of them 9 in chlorophyta, phaeophyta, heterokontae and haptophyte were in pico-size, and 10 in bacillariophyta and dinophyta were in nano-size. Among all isolated strains, those in genera *Navicula*, *Phaeodactylum*, *Skeletonema*, *Pavlova* and *Nannochloropsis* were expected to be important for EPA production due to their high EPA content; 7 chlorophytas may serve as the candidates for biodiesel production; and 8 Bicosoecales in heterokontae promised for high biomass production through fermentation and further environmental pollution bioremediation. In spite of the abundance of microalgae in Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea, almost all species we fixed and identified by morphology were difficult to cultivate. *Pseudo-nitzschia* sp. and *Navicula* sp. (in nano-size) were the only two species observed in fixed seawater and survived laboratory culture. Although the algae in micro-size, *Coscinodiscus* sp., *Ceratium fusus* and *Noctiluca scintillans*, accounted for a large portion in fixed samples, they were unable to survive laboratory culture. Technical means need further optimization in order to get as many cultivable microalgae as possible. We found that distribution of cultivable microalgae is wide in seawaters. Bacillariophytas spread the whole area, and centralized in Laizhou Bay; while the harmful *Prorocentrum minimum* was collected from Yellow River Estuary where was nutrients rich thus facing the risk of red tide. Chlorophytas and haptophyte were mainly collected from north Yellow Sea, a few chlorophytas also collected around Port of Tongxian. Most phaeophytas were collected from the coasts of Shandong Peninsula and Liaodong Peninsula. Most heterokontae were collected from north Yellow Sea. In addition, it was the first report that *Pseudobodo tremulans* inhabits Chinese coastal seawater.

Key words: microalga; isolation and identification; cultivation; molecular systematic analysis

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