



棘阿米巴土壤分离株CB/S1内共生细菌的16S rDNA序列分析

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Sequence Analysis of 16S rDNA Gene of Endosymbiont of *Acanthamoeba* sp. CB/S1 Isolated from Soil

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摘要

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摘要 用地衣红-卡红染色进行共生菌的形态观察, 鉴定棘阿米巴CB/S1内共生细菌。克隆内共生细菌的16S rDNA基因, 进行基因序列分析。结果表明, 经地衣红-卡红染色棘阿米巴CB/S1内共生细菌呈黑色和棒状, 在胞质内不规则分布。棘阿米巴CB/S1内共生细菌的16S rDNA基因长1 534 bp, 与类亚洲嗜阿米巴杆菌 (*Candidatus Amoebophilus asiaticus* 5a2) 和韩国棘阿米巴分离株 KA/E21内共生细菌的16S rDNA基因的同源性均为98%。进化树分析表明, 棘阿米巴CB/S1内共生细菌与韩国棘阿米巴KA/E21内共生细菌、类亚洲嗜阿米巴杆菌、黑脚硬蜱内共生细菌和伯恩蚜小蜂内共生细菌等细菌构成单系。

关键词: 棘阿米巴 16S rDNA 内共生细菌 类亚洲嗜阿米巴杆菌

Abstract: The endosymbiont of *Acanthamoeba* sp. CB/S1 was identified by orcein-carmin staining and 16S rDNA sequence analysis. The endosymbiont bacteria were rod-shaped and darkly stained, and irregularly localized within the cytoplasm. The length of the 16S rDNA was 1 534 bp and its DNA sequence was closely related to those of *Candidatus Amoebophilus asiaticus* and *Acanthamoeba* sp. KA/E21 with 98% homology. Phylogenetic analysis showed that the endosymbiont of CB/S1, the endosymbiont of KA/E21, *Candidatus Amoebophilus asiaticus*, the endosymbiont of *Ixodes scapularis*, and the endosymbiont of *Encarsia pergandiella* constitute a monophyletic lineage in phylogenetic tree.

Keywords: *Acanthamoeba* 16S rDNA Endosymbiont *Candidatus Amoebophilus asiaticus*

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