

# 小菜蛾幼虫肠道细菌肉杆菌的代谢表型分析\*

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**摘要** 【目的】肠道细菌肉杆菌 *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum* 是小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 幼虫肠道的可培养优势细菌, 本研究旨在阐明肉杆菌的代谢表型特征。【方法】采用 BIOLOG 细胞表型芯片技术系统地研究了肉杆菌的细胞表型; 采用 PM1-PM10 代谢板, 对肉杆菌的 950 种代谢表型进行了测定。【结果】肉杆菌能代谢 34.74% 的碳源、99.47% 的氮源、100% 的硫源和 79.66% 的磷源; 高效代谢的碳源为有机酸类和糖化合物类, 高效代谢的氮源为氨基酸类和肽类。该肠道细菌未表现出生物合成途径。肉杆菌具有广泛的适应性, 能在分别具有高达 10% 氯化钠、6% 氯化钾、5% 硫酸钠、20% 乙二醇、6% 甲酸钠、7% 尿素、8% 乳酸钠、200 mmol/L 磷酸钠 (pH 7.0)、200 mmol/L 苯甲酸钠 (pH 5.2)、100 mmol/L 硫酸铵 (pH 8.0)、100 mmol/L 硝酸钠和 100 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠的渗透溶液中正常代谢, 不能在 9%-12% 的乳酸钠渗透溶液中代谢; 其适应 pH 值范围为 5-10, 最适约为 10.0。在多种氨基酸的作用下, 肉杆菌仅有脱氨酶活性, 而无脱羧酶活性。【结论】肉杆菌的代谢特征增加了我们对该肠道细菌的认识, 同时为其功能的研究和其与宿主小菜蛾的互作研究提供了信息基础。

**关键词** 肉杆菌, 小菜蛾, Biolog 表型芯片, 代谢指纹图谱, 肠道细菌

## Phenotypic fingerprints of the bacterium *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum* from the larval gut of the diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)

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**Abstract** [Objectives] To investigate the phenotypic characteristics of *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum*, one of the dominant cultivable bacterial species in the larval gut of the diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella*. [Methods] The phenotype of *C. maltaromaticum* was analyzed with BIOLOG phenotype MicroArray (PM). A total of 950 different metabolic phenotypes were tested using PM plates 1-10. [Results] *C. maltaromaticum* was able to metabolize 34.74% of the tested carbon sources, 99.47% of nitrogen sources, 100% of sulfur sources, and 79.66% of phosphorus sources. Most informative utilization patterns for carbon sources of *C. maltaromaticum* were organic acids and carbohydrates, and for nitrogen were various amino acids and peptides. The bacterium did not have different biosynthetic pathways but was highly adaptable and continued to metabolize in osmolytes with up to 10% sodium chloride, 6% potassium chloride, 5% sodium sulfate, 20% ethylene glycol, 6% sodium formate, 7% urea, 8% sodium lactate, 200 mmol/L sodium phosphate (pH 7.0), 200 mmol/L sodium benzoate (pH 5.2), 100 mmol/L ammonium sulfate (pH 8.0), 100 mmol/L sodium nitrate, and 100 mmol/L sodium nitrite. It could not, however, grow in media with 9% to 12% sodium lactate. It had an active metabolism at pH values between 5 and 10, with an optimal pH of around 10.0. In the presence of various amino acids, *C. maltaromaticum* showed deaminase

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activity but no decarboxylase activity. **[Conclusion]** Phenotypic characterization of *C. maltaromaticum* has increased our knowledge of this bacterium and also revealed useful information on its function and the interaction between it and its host.

**Key words** *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum*, *Plutella xylostella*, biologic phenotype microarray, metabolic fingerprint, gut bacteria

小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus) 是危害十字花科蔬菜重要虫害之一, 通常造成甘蓝、西兰花、芥菜、油菜、萝卜和花菜等重要蔬菜严重的经济损失 (Talekar and Shelton, 1993), 严重时的危害损失可达 90% 以上 (Indiragandhi *et al.*, 2007)。每年全球用于防治小菜蛾的费用大概约 40-50 亿美元 (Zalucki *et al.*, 2012)。关于小菜蛾的研究有诸多报道, 包括害虫综合治理 (Reddy and Guerrero, 2000; Shelton and Nault, 2004)、抗药性机理与抗药性治理 (Baek *et al.*, 2005; Gong *et al.*, 2013; Kim *et al.*, 2013)、发育生物学 (Kim and Kim, 2010; Martins *et al.*, 2012; Wu *et al.*, 2015)、取食习性 (You *et al.*, 2013) 等。

昆虫的共生微生物很多, 主要以细菌为主。它们影响着昆虫的形态发育、食物消化、营养、抗真菌毒性形成、激素形成、pH 调控、维生素合成、温度调控、对寄生生物和有害物质的抵抗等多个方面 (Iverson *et al.*, 1984; Spiteller *et al.*, 2000; Broderick *et al.*, 2004; Xiang *et al.*, 2006)。小菜蛾肠道细菌的研究也有报道 (Indiragandhi *et al.*, 2007; Xia *et al.*, 2013; Li *et al.*, 2017), 被发现的肠道细菌包括粘质沙雷菌 *Serratia marcescens*、肉杆菌 *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum*、蒙氏肠球菌 *Enterococcus mundtii* 等。本文前期研究中发现了小菜蛾幼虫肠道可培养的优势细菌肉杆菌 *C. maltaromaticum* (Li *et al.*, 2015), 它普遍存在于小菜蛾溴氰菊酯室内敏感和抗性种群幼虫肠道。然而, 该细菌的生物学习性和代谢功能目前仍不清楚, 了解其代谢表型特征对寻找新的防治措施来降低小菜蛾的危害具有重要意义。

传统的微生物细胞代谢表型的测定通常一次只能测一项指标, 耗时且易出现误差。近年来, 美国 Biolog 公司开发了一种细胞表型芯片技术, 它可同时测定微生物近 1 000 种代谢表型

(Bochner *et al.*, 2001)。它可以进行不同生长条件下的测试, 包括有 C、N、P、S、化学药物等基质条件下细胞表型。细胞代谢数据被 CCD 摄像机记录, 并通过 OmniLog software 软件实时分析。该技术通量高、简单、易操作、实时反映代谢进程 (Bochner *et al.*, 2001), 被广泛用于多种细菌代谢表型的分析, 包括大肠杆菌 *Escherichia coli* (Bochner *et al.*, 2001)、茄科雷尔氏菌 *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Chen *et al.*, 2016)、枯草芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus subtilis* (Gusarov *et al.*, 2009)、绿脓杆菌 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 和 *Enterococcus faecalis* (Bochner *et al.*, 2001)。因此, 本文采用 Biolog 代谢表型技术 (PMs) 分析了小菜蛾幼虫肠道优势细菌肉杆菌 *C. maltaromaticum* 的代谢表型特征。研究结果将对肉杆菌有全新的了解, 同时也将获得与其在小菜蛾肠道内生存相关的有用信息。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试菌株

肉杆菌 *C. maltaromaticum* 菌株 Br-2, 由贵州省植物保护研究所昆虫研究室前期分离与鉴定所得。

### 1.2 供试培养基与试剂

菌株的培养使用 (BUG+B) 培养基, BUG 琼脂由 Biolog 公司提供, 冻干脱纤维羊血 (B) 由北京友康基业生物科技有限公司提供。代谢板 PM1-PM10、接种液 IF-0a GN/GP (#72268) 和 IF-10b GN/GP (#72266)、染料 Mix F (#74226), 均购自美国 Biolog 公司。

### 1.3 代谢表型分析

参照 Biolog 革兰阳性细菌的代谢表型分析的标准程序进行肉杆菌 *C. maltaromaticum* 的代

谢表型分析 (Bochner, 2003 ; Zhou *et al.*, 2003 ; von Eiff *et al.*, 2006)。将肉杆菌在 (BUG+B) 平板上活化, 在 30 °C 黑暗条件下培养 48 h。配制 PM1-PM10 的接种液, 配制添加了染料 F 的肉杆菌的新鲜细胞悬浮液, 将肉杆菌细胞悬浮液的浓度调为 81%T (T 为 Biolog 标准浓度单位)。按照以下步骤进行代谢表型测定。碳代谢表型测定: 将细胞悬浮液 1.76 mL 添加至 22.24 mL 的 PM1 和 PM2 接种液中, 混合均匀, 用 8 通道电动移液器将混匀后的细胞悬浮液添加至 PM1 和 PM2 代谢板中, 每孔 100  $\mu$ L。氮代谢表型测定: 将细胞悬浮液 3.52 mL 添加至 44.48 mL 的 PM3、PM6、PM7 和 PM8 接种液中, 混合均匀, 用 8 通道电动移液器将细胞悬浮液加入代谢板中。磷和硫代谢表型测定: 将细胞悬浮液 0.88 mL 添加至 11.12 mL 的 PM4 接种液中, 混合均匀, 用 8 通道电动移液器将细胞悬浮液加入代谢板中。生物代谢途径表型测定: 将细胞悬浮液 0.88 mL 添加至 11.12 mL 的 PM5 接种液中, 混合均匀, 用 8 通道电动移液器将细胞悬浮液加入代谢板中。渗透压和 pH 代谢表型测定: 将细胞悬浮液 1.76 mL 添加至 22.24 mL 的 PM9 和 PM10 接种液中, 混合均匀, 用 8 通道电动移液器将细胞悬浮液加入代谢板中。将准备好的代谢板置于恒温培养箱中, 30 °C 培养 72 h, 设置 OmniLog 工作软件, 每 15 min 收集 1 次数据。根据细菌代谢的动力学曲线, 分析其细胞代谢表型。本试验重复 2 次。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 代谢表型特征

小菜蛾幼虫肠道细菌肉杆菌 Br-2 的代谢表型如图 1 所示。它能代谢 34.74% 的供试碳源, 包括 PM1 板中的 39 种碳源和 PM2 板中的 27 种碳源; 能代谢 99.47% 的供试氮源, 包括 94 种 PM3 板中的氨基酸类氮源、95 种 PM6 板中的肽类氮源、95 种 PM7 中的肽类氮源和 94 种 PM8 中的肽类氮源; 9.66% 的供试磷源, 即 PM4

板中的 59 种磷源 (孔 A02-E12); 及 100% 的供试硫源, 即 PM4 板中的 35 种硫源 (孔 F02-H12) (图 1)。此外, 该细菌在 PM5 板上未表现出生物合成途径, 仅在阳性对照 (孔 A02) 上发生了代谢。

肉杆菌在 PM1 和 PM2 的代谢结果表明, 该细菌能代谢 66 种碳源 (图 1, 表 1); 其中, 约 54 种碳源能被高效代谢, 这些碳源包括乙酰氨基葡萄糖、D-甘露糖、D-山梨醇、丙三醇、D-葡萄糖醛酸、糊精等 (表 1)。相比而言, 约有 118 种碳源不能被肉杆菌所代谢 (图 1)。

PM3 代谢板检测了肉杆菌对 95 种氨基酸类氮源的代谢情况 (图 1, 表 2), 结果表明, 该细菌能代谢除鸟嘌呤 (孔 F06) 外的所有的供试氮源, 包括 L-半胱氨酸、尿酸等。此外, PM6、PM7 和 PM8 检测了肉杆菌对 285 种肽类氮源的代谢情况 (图 1), 该细菌能代谢除  $\beta$ -Ala-Ala (PM8, 孔 F02) 外所有的供试氮源。

PM9 和 PM10 代谢板检测了肉杆菌在不同环境压力下的代谢表型, 结果表明, 该细菌能够代谢 10% 氯化钠、6% 氯化钾、5% 硫酸钠、20% 乙二醇、6% 甲酸钠、7% 尿素、8% 乳酸钠、200  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  磷酸钠 (pH 7.0)、200  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  苯甲酸钠 (pH 5.2)、100  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  硫酸铵 (pH 8.0)、100  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  硝酸钠和 100  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  亚硝酸钠, 但不能代谢 9%-12% 的乳酸钠 (PM5, 孔 F09-F12) (图 1, 表 3)。在 6% 氯化钠协同下, 肉杆菌在各种其他渗透压物质下仍然能够正常生长 (PM9, 孔 B01-B12、C01-C12)。该细菌可生长的 pH 范围为 5-10, 最适 pH 约为 10.0。在 pH4.5 环境下, 肉杆菌在除 L-正缬氨酸 (PM10, 孔 D03) 外的测试氨基酸下均不能生长 (图 1)。相比而言, 在 pH 9.5 环境下, 肉杆菌在所有测试氨基酸下均能正常生长。PM10 板的孔 B1-D12 和 E1-G12 分别测试肉杆菌在 pH 4.5 和 9.5 的环境下的氨基酸脱羧酶和脱胺酶活性 (表 4)。测试结果表明, 肉杆菌在大部分氨基酸的作用下仅表现出脱胺酶活性、而无脱羧酶活性 (图 1, PM10)。

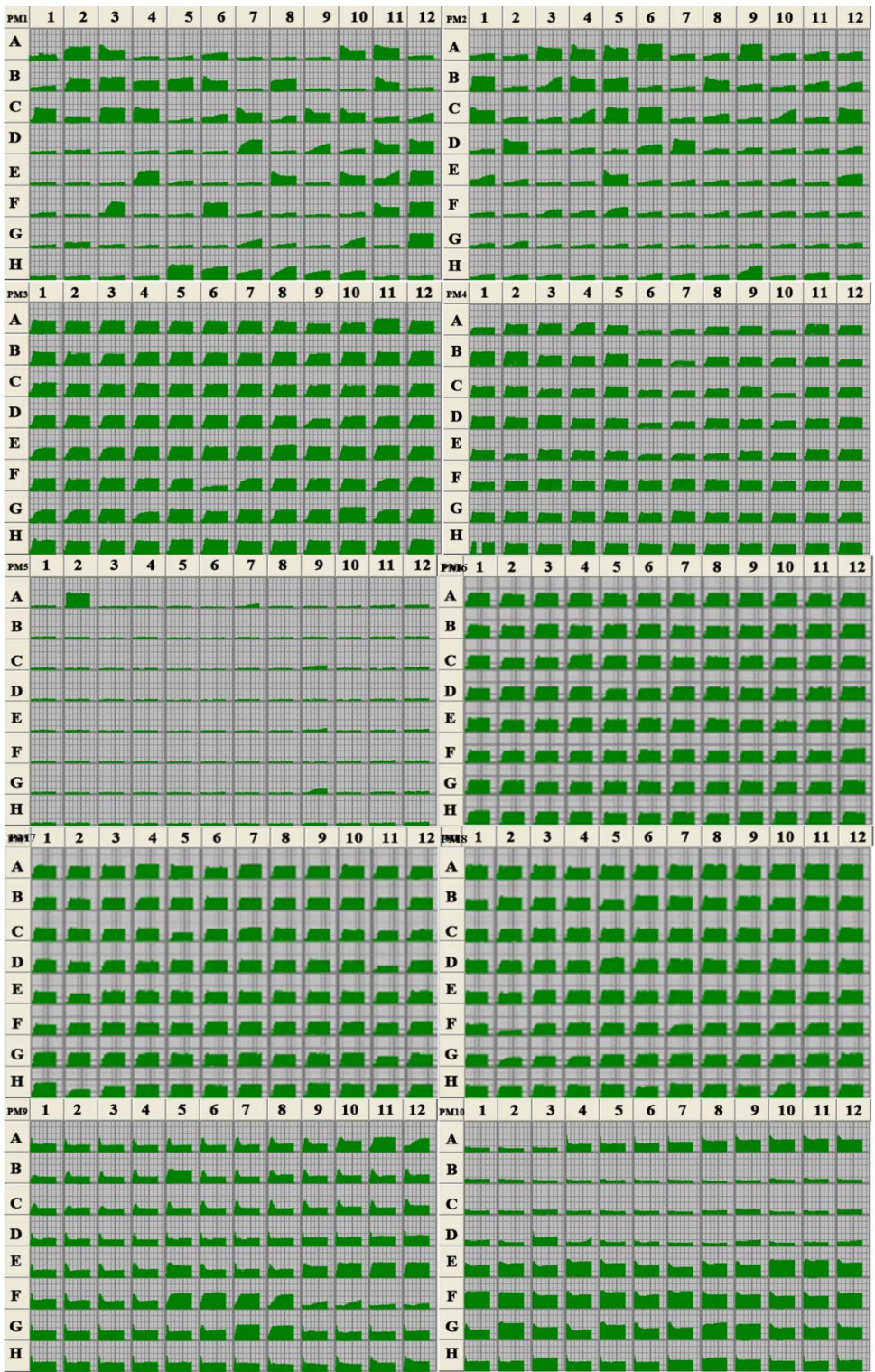


图 1 肉杆菌 Br-2 在 Biolog PM1-PM10 代谢板上的代谢表型

Fig. 1 Data for Biolog Phenotype MicroArray PM1-PM10 plates of the gut bacteria *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum* Br-2

图中字母 A-H 与数字 1-12 是定位代谢版上的每一个代谢孔。小菜蛾肠道细菌肉杆菌对每孔中底物的代谢效果以绿色曲线面积表示。

A-H and 1-12 are used to locate each well in PM1-PM10 plate in figure. Utilization of the isolate of *C. maltaromaticum* from the DBM gut is indicated by green areas in the growth curve for each substrate.

表 1 PM1 和 PM2 板中被肉杆菌高效代谢的碳源

Table 1 Substrates in PM1 and PM2 MicroPlates effectively metabolized by *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum*

| 孔#<br>Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                              | 孔#<br>Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                                               | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                                                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1-A02       | 阿拉伯糖<br>L-arabinose                          | 1-E04       | D-果糖-6-磷酸<br>D-fructose-6-phosphate                           | 2-A09       | 菊糖<br>Inulin                                                               |
| 1-A03       | N-乙酰-D-氨基葡萄糖<br>N-acetyl-D-glucosamine       | 1-E08       | $\beta$ -甲基-D-葡萄糖苷<br>$\beta$ -methyl-D-glucoside             | 2-B01       | N-乙酰-D-半乳糖胺<br>N-Acetyl-D-galactosamine                                    |
| 1-A10       | 海藻糖 D-trehalose                              | 1-E10       | 麦芽三糖 Maltotriose                                              | 2-B03       | $\beta$ -D-阿洛糖 $\beta$ -D-allose                                           |
| 1-A11       | D-甘露糖 D-mannose                              | 1-E11       | 2-脱氧腺苷 2'-deoxyadenosine                                      | 2-B04       | 苦杏仁苷 Amygdalin                                                             |
| 1-B02       | D-山梨醇 D-sorbitol                             | 1-E12       | 腺苷 Adenosine                                                  | 2-B05       | D-果胶糖 D-arabinose                                                          |
| 1-B03       | 甘油 Glycerol                                  | 1-F03       | 肌糖纤维醇 M-inositol                                              | 2-B08       | 熊果苷 Arbutin                                                                |
| 1-B04       | L-岩藻糖 L-fucose                               | 1-F06       | 溴丁二酸 Bromo succinic acid                                      | 2-B11       | D-海藻糖 D-fucose                                                             |
| 1-B05       | D-葡萄糖醛酸<br>D-glucuronic acid                 | 1-F11       | 纤维二糖<br>D-cellobiose                                          | 2-B12       | 3-O- $\beta$ -D-半乳糖吡喃-果胶糖<br>3-O- $\beta$ -D-galacto-pyranosyl-D-arabinose |
| 1-B06       | D-葡萄糖酸<br>D-gluconic acid                    | 1-F12       | 肌苷<br>Inosine                                                 | 2-C01       | 龙胆二糖<br>Gentiobiose                                                        |
| 1-B08       | D-木糖 D-xylose                                | 1-G07       | 乙酰乙酸 Acetoacetic acid                                         | 2-C04       | D-松三糖 D-melezitose                                                         |
| 1-B11       | D-甘露醇 D-mannitol                             | 1-G10       | 丙酮酸甲酯 Methylpyruvate                                          | 2-C05       | 麦芽糖醇 Maltitol                                                              |
| 1-C01       | D-葡萄糖-6-磷酸<br>D-glucose-6-phosphate          | 1-G12       | L-苹果酸<br>L-malic acid                                         | 2-C06       | $\alpha$ -甲基-D-葡萄糖苷<br>$\alpha$ -methyl-D-glucoside                        |
| 1-C03       | D, L-苹果酸<br>D, L-malic acid                  | 1-H05       | D-阿洛酮糖<br>D-psicose                                           | 2-C10       | $\alpha$ -甲基-D-甘露糖<br>$\alpha$ -methyl-D-mannoside                         |
| 1-C04       | D-核糖 D-ribose                                | 1-H06       | L-来苏糖 L-lyxose                                                | 2-C12       | 异麦芽酮糖 Palatinose                                                           |
| 1-C06       | L-鼠李糖 L-rhamnose                             | 1-H07       | 葡萄糖醛酰胺 Glucuronamide                                          | 2-D02       | 水杨甙 Salicin                                                                |
| 1-C07       | D-果糖 D-fructose                              | 1-H08       | 丙酮酸 Pyruvic acid                                              | 2-D06       | D-塔格糖 D-tagatose                                                           |
| 1-C09       | $\alpha$ -D-葡萄糖<br>$\alpha$ -D-glucose       | 1-H09       | L-半乳糖醛酸- $\gamma$ -内酯<br>L-galactonic acid- $\gamma$ -lactone | 2-D07       | 松二糖<br>Turanose                                                            |
| 1-C10       | 麦芽糖<br>Maltose                               | 1-H10       | D-半乳糖醛酸<br>D-galacturonic acid                                | 2-E01       | 癸酸<br>Capric acid                                                          |
| 1-C12       | 胸苷 Thymidine                                 | 2-A03       | $\alpha$ -环糊精 $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin                          | 2-E05       | D-氨基葡萄糖 D-glucosamine                                                      |
| 1-D07       | $\alpha$ -酮丁酸<br>$\alpha$ -keto-butyric acid | 2-A04       | $\beta$ -环糊精<br>$\beta$ -cyclodextrin                         | 2-E12       | 5-酮-D-葡萄糖酸<br>5-keto-D-gluconic acid                                       |
| 1-D09       | $\alpha$ -D-乳糖 $\alpha$ -D-lactose           | 2-A05       | $\gamma$ -环糊精 $\gamma$ -cyclodextrin                          | 2-F05       | 氧醛苹果酸 Oxalomalic acid                                                      |
| 1-D11       | 蔗糖 Sucrose                                   | 2-A06       | 糊精 Dextrin                                                    | 2-H09       | 二羟丙酮 Dihydroxy acetone                                                     |
| 1-D12       | 尿苷 Uridine                                   |             |                                                               |             |                                                                            |

#Cond.表示 Biolog PM1-PM2 板中被检测的碳源。

#Cond. is short for the assay conducted on the Biolog PM1-PM2 plates.

### 3 讨论

肉杆菌普遍存在于自然界和食物产品中，在厌氧环境下也能正常生长。虽然已有诸多关于肉

杆菌在分离、鉴定、生态学、基因型等方面的研究 (Laursen *et al.*, 2005 ; Afzal *et al.*, 2010)，其在昆虫肠道中的代谢表型仍知之甚少。基于高通量的微生物代谢表型技术被广泛用于微生物



表 2 PM3 板中被肉杆菌高效代谢的氮源  
Table 2 Substrates in PM3 MicroPlates effectively metabolized by *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum*

| 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate           | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                              | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                            | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                                              |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| A01         | 阴性对照<br>Negative control  | C01         | L-酪氨酸<br>L-tyrosine                          | E01         | 组胺<br>Histamine                            | G01         | 黄嘌呤<br>Xanthine                                              |
| A02         | 氨<br>Ammonia              | C02         | L-缬氨酸<br>L-valine                            | E02         | $\beta$ -苯乙胺<br>$\beta$ -phenylethyl-amine | G02         | 黄苷<br>Xanthosine                                             |
| A03         | 亚硝酸盐 Nitrite              | C03         | D-丙氨酸 D-alanine                              | E03         | 酪胺 Tyramine                                | G03         | 尿酸 Uric acid                                                 |
| A04         | 硝酸盐 Nitrate               | C04         | D-天冬酰胺 D-asparagine                          | E04         | 乙酰胺 Acetamide                              | G04         | 四氧嘧啶 Alloxan                                                 |
| A05         | 尿素<br>Urea                | C05         | D-天冬氨酸<br>D-Aspartic acid                    | E05         | 甲酰胺<br>Formamide                           | G05         | 尿囊素<br>Allantoin                                             |
| A06         | 缩二脲<br>Biuret             | C06         | D-谷氨酸<br>D-Glutamic acid                     | E06         | 葡糖醛酰胺<br>Glucuronamide                     | G06         | 仲班酸<br>Parabanic acid                                        |
| A07         | L-丙氨酸<br>L-alanine        | C07         | D-赖氨酸<br>D-lysine                            | E07         | D, L-乳酰胺<br>D, L-lactamide                 | G07         | D, L- $\alpha$ -氨基丁酸<br>D, L- $\alpha$ -amino-N-butyric acid |
| A08         | L-精氨酸<br>L-arginine       | C08         | D-丝氨酸<br>D-serine                            | E08         | D-氨基葡萄糖<br>D-glucosamine                   | G08         | $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸<br>$\gamma$ -amino-N-butyric acid             |
| A09         | L-天冬酰胺<br>L-asparagine    | C09         | D-缬氨酸<br>D-valine                            | E09         | D-氨基半乳糖<br>D-galactosamine                 | G09         | $\epsilon$ -氨基-N-己酸<br>$\epsilon$ -amino-N-caproic acid      |
| A10         | L-天冬氨酸<br>L-aspartic acid | C10         | L-瓜氨酸<br>L-citrulline                        | E10         | D-甘露糖胺<br>D-mannosamine                    | G10         | D, L- $\alpha$ -氨基辛酸 D, L- $\alpha$ -amino-caprylic acid     |
| A11         | L-半胱氨酸<br>L-cysteine      | C11         | L-高丝氨酸<br>L-homoserine                       | E11         | N-乙酰-D-氨基葡萄糖<br>N-acetyl-D-glucosamine     | G11         | $\delta$ -氨基-N-戊酸<br>$\delta$ -amino-N-valeric acid          |
| A12         | L-谷氨酸<br>L-glutamic acid  | C12         | L-鸟氨酸<br>L-ornithine                         | E12         | N-乙酰-D-半乳糖胺<br>N-acetyl-D-galactosamine    | G12         | $\alpha$ -氨基-N-戊酸<br>$\alpha$ -amino-N-valeric acid          |
| B01         | L-酪氨酸<br>L-glutamine      | D01         | N-乙酰-D, L-谷氨酸<br>N-acetyl-D, L-glutamic acid | F01         | N-乙酰-D-甘露糖胺<br>N-acetyl-D-mannosamine      | H01         | 丙氨酸-天冬氨酸<br>Ala-asp                                          |
| B02         | 甘氨酸<br>Glycine            | D02         | 邻苯二甲酰-L-谷氨酸<br>N-phthaloyl-L-glutamic Acid   | F02         | 腺嘌呤<br>Adenine                             | H02         | 丙氨酸-谷氨酰胺<br>Ala-Gln                                          |
| B03         | L-组氨酸<br>L-histidine      | D03         | L-焦谷氨酸<br>L-pyroglutamic acid                | F03         | 腺苷<br>Adenosine                            | H03         | 丙氨酸-谷氨酸<br>Ala-Glu                                           |
| B04         | L-异亮氨酸<br>L-isoleucine    | D04         | 羟胺<br>Hydroxylamine                          | F04         | 胞苷<br>Cytidine                             | H04         | 丙氨酸-甘氨酸<br>Ala-Gly                                           |
| B05         | L-亮氨酸<br>L-leucine        | D05         | 甲胺<br>Methylamine                            | F05         | 胞嘧啶<br>Cytosine                            | H05         | 丙氨酸-组氨酸<br>Ala-His                                           |
| B06         | L-赖氨酸<br>L-lysine         | D06         | 戊胺<br>N-amylamine                            | F07         | 鸟苷<br>Guanosine                            | H06         | 丙氨酸-亮氨酸<br>Ala-Leu                                           |
| B07         | L-甲硫氨酸<br>L-methionine    | D07         | 正丁胺<br>N-butylamine                          | F08         | 胸腺嘧啶<br>Thymine                            | H07         | 丙氨酸-苏氨酸<br>Ala-Thr                                           |
| B08         | L-苯丙氨酸<br>L-phenylalanine | D08         | 乙胺<br>Ethylamine                             | F09         | 胸苷<br>Thymidine                            | H08         | 甘氨酸-天冬酰胺<br>Gly-Asn                                          |
| B09         | L-脯氨酸<br>L-proline        | D09         | 乙醇胺 Ethanolamine                             | F10         | 尿嘧啶<br>Uracil                              | H09         | 甘氨酸-谷氨酰胺<br>Gly-Gln                                          |
| B10         | L-丝氨酸<br>L-serine         | D10         | 乙二胺<br>Ethylenediamine                       | F11         | 尿苷<br>Uridine                              | H10         | 甘氨酸-谷氨酸<br>Gly-Glu                                           |
| B11         | L-苏氨酸<br>L-threonine      | D11         | 腐胺<br>Putrescine                             | F12         | 肌苷<br>Inosine                              | H11         | 甘氨酸-甲硫氨酸<br>Gly-Met                                          |
| B12         | L-色氨酸<br>L-tryptophan     | D12         | 胍丁胺<br>Agmatine                              |             |                                            | H12         | 甲硫氨酸-丙氨酸<br>Met-Ala                                          |

#Cond.表示 Biolog PM3 板中被检测的碳源。

#Cond. is short for the assay conducted on the Biolog PM3 plates.



续表 3 (Table 3 continued)

| 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                                                  | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                      | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate | 孔<br>#Cond.                   | 底物<br>Substrate | 孔<br>#Cond. | 底物<br>Substrate                                        | C |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| A12         | 10% 氯化钠<br>10% NaCl                                              | + C12       | 6% 氯化钠+葫芦巴碱<br>6% NaCl +Trigonelline | +           | E12             | 7% 尿素<br>7% Urea              | +               | G12         | 100 mmol/L 硫酸铵 pH 8<br>Ammonium sulfate pH8 100 mmol/L | + |
| B1          | 6% 氯化钠<br>6% NaCl                                                | + D1        | 3% 氯化钾<br>3% Potassium chloride      | +           | F1              | 1% 乳酸钠<br>1% Sodium lactate   | +               | H1          | 10 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrate 10 mmol/L              | + |
| B2          | 6% NaCl+甜菜碱<br>6% NaCl +Betaine                                  | + D2        | 4% 氯化钾<br>4% Potassium chloride      | +           | F2              | 2% 乳酸钠<br>2% Sodium lactate   | +               | H2          | 20 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrate 20 mmol/L              | + |
| B3          | 6% NaCl+N-N 二甲基甘氨酸<br>6% NaCl +N-N Dimethyl<br>glycine           | + D3        | 5% 氯化钾<br>5% Potassium chloride      | +           | F3              | 3% 乳酸钠<br>3% Sodium lactate   | +               | H3          | 40 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrate 40 mmol/L              | + |
| B4          | 6% NaCl +肌氨酸 6% NaCl<br>+Sarcosine                               | + D4        | 6% 氯化钾<br>6% Potassium chloride      | +           | F4              | 4% 乳酸钠<br>4% Sodium lactate   | +               | H4          | 60 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium Nitrate 60 mmol/L              | + |
| B5          | 6% NaCl +二甲基磺酰基丙酸<br>盐 6% NaCl +Dimethyl<br>sulphonyl propionate | + D5        | 2% 硫酸钠<br>2% Sodium sulfate          | +           | F5              | 5% 乳酸钠<br>5% Sodium lactate   | +               | H5          | 80 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium Nitrate 80 mmol/L              | + |
| B6          | 6% NaCl +丙磺酸<br>6% NaCl +MOPS                                    | + D6        | 3% 硫酸钠<br>3% Sodium sulfate          | +           | F6              | 6% 乳酸钠<br>6% Sodium lactate   | +               | H6          | 100 mmol/L 硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrate 100 mmol/L            | + |
| B7          | 6% NaCl +四氢嘧啶<br>6% NaCl +Ectoine                                | + D7        | 4% 硫酸钠<br>4% Sodium sulfate          | +           | F7              | 7% 乳酸钠<br>7% Sodium lactate   | +               | H7          | 10 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 10 mmol/L             | + |
| B8          | 6% NaCl +胆碱<br>6% NaCl +Choline                                  | + D8        | 5% 硫酸钠<br>5% Sodium sulfate          | +           | F8              | 8% 乳酸钠<br>8% Sodium lactate   | +               | H8          | 20 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 20 mmol/L             | + |
| B9          | 6% NaCl +磷酸胆碱<br>6% NaCl +Phosphoryl choline                     | + D9        | 5% 乙二醇<br>5% Ethylene glycol         | +           | F9              | 9% 乳酸钠<br>9% Sodium lactate   | -               | H9          | 40 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 40 mmol/L             | + |
| B10         | 6% NaCl +肌酸<br>6% NaCl +Creatine                                 | + D10       | 10% 乙二醇<br>10% Ethylene glycol       | +           | F10             | 10% 乳酸钠<br>10% Sodium lactate | -               | H10         | 60 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 60 mmol/L             | + |
| B11         | 6% NaCl +肌酐<br>6% NaCl +Creatinine                               | + D11       | 15% 乙二醇<br>15% Ethylene glycol       | +           | F11             | 11% 乳酸钠<br>11% Sodium lactate | -               | H11         | 80 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 80 mmol/L             | + |
| B12         | 6% NaCl +左旋肉碱<br>6% NaCl +L-Carnitine                            | + D12       | 20% 乙二醇<br>20% Ethylene glycol       | +           | F12             | 12% 乳酸钠<br>12% Sodium lactate | -               | H12         | 100 mmol/L 亚硝酸钠<br>Sodium nitrite 100 mmol/L           | + |

+ 和 - 分别表示肉杆菌在 Biolog PM9 板上对底物的代谢与不代谢; C 代表肉杆菌。

+ and - means the substrate is metabolized and not metabolized by *C. maltaromaticum* examined using the Biolog PM 9 plate, respectively. C is short for *C. maltaromaticum*.



**表 4 肉杆菌在 Biolog PM10 板上的代谢表型**  
**Table 4 Metabolic profiling of *Carnobacterium maltaromaticum* on biolog PM10 plate**

| 孔 #Cond. | 底物 Substrate                     | C | 孔 #Cond. | 底物 Substrate                               | C | 孔 #Cond. | 底物 Substrate                             | C | 孔 #Cond. | 底物 Substrate                                     | C |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------------------------------|---|
| A1       | pH 3.5                           | - | C1       | pH 4.5 +L-蛋氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-methionine        | - | E1       | pH9.5                                    | + | G1       | pH 9.5 +邻氨基苯甲酸<br>pH9.5+Anthranilic acid         | + |
| A2       | pH 4                             | - | C2       | pH 4.5 +L-苯基丙氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-phenylalanine   | - | E2       | pH 9.5 +L-丙氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-phenylalanine   | + | G2       | pH 9.5 + L-正亮氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-norleucine            | + |
| A3       | pH 4.5                           | - | C3       | pH 4.5 +L-脯氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-proline           | - | E3       | pH 9.5 +L+精氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-arginine        | + | G3       | pH 9.5 + L-戊氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-norvaline              | + |
| A4       | pH 5                             | + | C4       | pH 4.5 +L-丝氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-serine            | - | E4       | pH 9.5 +L-天门冬酰胺<br>pH9.5+L-asparagine    | + | G4       | pH 9.5 + 胍基丁胺<br>pH9.5+Agmatine                  | + |
| A5       | pH 5.5                           | + | C5       | pH 4.5 +L-苏氨酸<br>pH4.5+ L-threonine        | - | E5       | pH 9.5 +L-天冬氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-aspartic acid  | + | G5       | pH 9.5 + 尸胺<br>pH9.5+Cadaverine                  | + |
| A6       | pH 6                             | + | C6       | pH 4.5 +L-色氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-tryptophan        | - | E6       | pH 9.5 +L 谷氨酸<br>pH9.5+L- glutamic acid  | + | G6       | pH 9.5 + 腐胺<br>pH9.5+Putrescine                  | + |
| A7       | pH 7                             | + | C7       | pH 4.5 +L-酪氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-tyrosine          | - | E7       | pH 9.5 +L-谷酰胺<br>pH9.5+L- glutamine      | + | G7       | pH 9.5 + 组胺<br>pH9.5+Histamine                   | + |
| A8       | pH 8                             | + | C8       | pH 4.5 +L-缬氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-valine            | - | E8       | pH 9.5 +L+甘氨酸<br>pH9.5+glycine           | + | G8       | pH 9.5 + 苯乙醇<br>pH9.5+Phenylethylamine           | + |
| A9       | pH 8.5                           | + | C9       | pH 4.5 +L-羧基脯氨酸<br>pH4.5+Hydroxy-L-proline | - | E9       | pH 9.5 +L-组氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-histidine       | + | G9       | pH 9.5 + 酪胺<br>pH9.5+Tyramine                    | + |
| A10      | pH 9                             | + | C10      | pH 4.5 +L-鸟氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-Ornithine         | - | E10      | pH 9.5 +L-异亮氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-isoleucine     | + | G10      | pH 9.5 + 色胺<br>pH9.5+Creatine                    | + |
| A11      | pH 9.5                           | + | C11      | pH 4.5 +L-高缬氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-homoarginine     | - | E11      | pH 9.5 +L-蛋氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-leucine         | + | G11      | pH 9.5 + 三甲胺甲氧苯芥<br>pH9.5+Trimethylamine-N-oxide | + |
| A12      | pH 10                            | + | C12      | pH 4.5 +L-高丝氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-homoserine       | - | E12      | pH 9.5 +L-赖氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-lysine          | + | G12      | pH 9.5 + 尿素<br>pH9.5+Urea                        | + |
| B1       | pH 4.5                           | - | D1       | pH 4.5 +邻氨基苯甲酸<br>pH4.5+Anthranilic acid   | - | F1       | pH 9.5 +L-蛋氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-methionine      | + | H1       | 辛酯酶<br>X-Caprylate                               | + |
| B2       | pH 4.5 +L-丙氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-alanine | - | D2       | pH 4.5 +L-正亮氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-norleucine       | - | F2       | pH 9.5 +L-苯基丙氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-phenylalanine | + | H2       | X-α-D-葡萄糖苷<br>X-α-D-glucoside                    | + |

续表 4 (Table 4 continued)

| 孔<br>#Condl | Substrate                               | C | 孔<br>#Condl | 底物<br>Substrate                                       | C | 孔<br>#Condl | 底物<br>Substrate                          | C | 孔<br>#Condl | 底物<br>Substrate                       | C |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| B3          | pH 4.5 +L-精氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-arginine       | - | D3          | pH 4.5 +L-正缬氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-norvaline                   | + | F3          | pH 9.5 +L-脯氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-proline         | + | H3          | X-β-D-葡萄糖苷<br>X-β-D-glucoside         | + |
| B4          | pH 4.5 +L-天门冬酰胺<br>pH4.5+L-asparagine   | - | D4          | pH 4.5 +α-氨基-N-丁酸<br>pH4.5+α-amino-N-butyric acid     | - | F4          | pH 9.5 +L-丝氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-serine          | + | H4          | X-α-D-半乳糖苷<br>X-α-D-galactoside       | + |
| B5          | pH 4.5 +L-天冬氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-aspartic acid | - | D5          | pH 4.5 +p-氨基苯甲酸<br>pH4.5+p-aminobenzoate              | - | F5          | pH 9.5 +L-苏氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-threonine       | + | H5          | X-β-D-半乳糖苷<br>X-β-D-galactoside       | + |
| B6          | pH 4.5 +L-谷氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-glutamic acid  | - | D6          | pH 4.5 +L-磺基丙氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-cysteic acid               | - | F6          | pH 9.5 +L-色氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-tryptophan      | + | H6          | X-α-D-葡萄糖苷酸<br>X-α-D-glucuronide      | + |
| B7          | pH 4.5 +L-谷酰胺<br>pH4.5+L-glutamine      | - | D7          | pH 4.5 +D-赖氨酸<br>pH4.5+D-lysine                       | - | F7          | pH 9.5 +L-酪氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-tyrosine        | + | H7          | X-β-D-葡萄糖苷酸<br>X-β-D-glucuronide      | + |
| B8          | pH 4.5 +甘氨酸<br>pH 4.5+glycine           | - | D8          | pH 4.5 + 5-羟赖氨酸<br>pH4.5+5-hydroxy lysine             | - | F8          | pH 9.5 +L-缬氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-valine          | + | H8          | X-β-D-氨基葡萄糖苷<br>X-β-D-glucosaminide   | + |
| B9          | pH 4.5 +L-组氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-histidine      | - | D9          | pH 4.5 +5-羟色胺<br>pH4.5+5-Hydroxy tryptophan           | - | F9          | pH 9.5 +羧基脯氨酸<br>pH9.5+Hydroxy-L-proline | + | H9          | X-β-D-氨基半乳糖苷<br>X-β-D-galactosaminide | + |
| B10         | pH 4.5 +L-异亮氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-isoleucine    | - | D10         | pH 4.5 +D,L 二氨基-庚氨酸<br>pH4.5+D,L-diamino pimelic acid | - | F10         | pH 9.5 +L-鸟氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-ornithine       | + | H10         | X-α-D-甘露糖苷<br>X-α-D-mannoside         | + |
| B11         | pH 4.5 +L-亮氨酸<br>pH4.5+L-Leucine        | - | D11         | pH 4.5 +三甲胺-N-甲氧基芥<br>pH4.5+Trimethyl amine-N-oxide   | - | F11         | pH 9.5 +L-高丝氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-homoarginine   | + | H11         | X-PO <sub>4</sub>                     | + |
| B12         | pH 4.5 +L-赖氨酸<br>pH 4.5+L-Lysine        | - | D12         | pH 4.5 +尿素<br>pH4.5+Urea                              | - | F12         | pH 9.5 +L-高丝氨酸<br>pH9.5+L-homoserine     | + | H12         | X-SO <sub>4</sub>                     | + |

+ 和 - 分别表示肉杆菌在 Biolog PM10 板上对底物的“代谢”与“不代谢”; C 代表肉杆菌。

+ and - means the substrate is metabolized and not metabolized by *C. maltaromaticum* examined using the Biolog PM10 plate, respectively. C is short for *C. maltaromaticum*.

的分子生物学、基因组学、种群多样性等方面的研究 (Bochner *et al.*, 2001; Bochner 2003; Viti *et al.*, 2007; Wang *et al.*, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2016)。本文采用微生物代谢表型技术分析了小菜蛾中肠优势细菌肉杆菌 *C. maltaromaticum* 的代谢表型, 发现了重要的代谢特征。

本文发现许多碳源及大部分氮、磷和硫源物质均能被肉杆菌代谢, 表明该细菌在小菜蛾肠道中具有较强的适应性。肉杆菌代谢典型的测试板包括 PM1 和 PM2 (碳源)、PM9 (渗透压) 和 PM10 (pH)。研究结果与其他微生物类似 (Friedl *et al.*, 2008; Wang *et al.*, 2015)。该细菌高效利用的碳源主要为糖类和有机酸类物质, 高效利用的氮源主要为氨基酸和肽类。这些化合物通常广泛存在于植物的叶片中。它们可能有力保障了肉杆菌的存活, 从而促进了小菜蛾对食物的消化, 有必要就这方面开展下一步的研究。

此外, PM9 和 PM10 代谢发现, 肉杆菌具有广泛的渗透压和 pH 适应能力。该细菌在 pH 10 下仍然能够高效生长, 而不能在 pH 3.5 下存活。这可能与该细菌具有脱胺酶性有关。细菌的脱胺酶通过代谢氨基酸产生酸来帮助细菌抵抗碱性环境 (Durso *et al.*, 2004; Maurer *et al.*, 2005)。同时, 研究结果也进一步验证了小菜蛾肠道的碱性 pH 环境 (Xiang and Huang, 2008)。肉杆菌在不同环境下的代谢多样性可能与不同季节环境下小菜蛾取食的肠道渗透压和 pH 环境变异有关。肉杆菌广泛的环境适应力为研究宿主与微生物的互作、及该细菌在小菜蛾肠道中的存活能力提供了科学依据。

本文获得的肉杆菌代谢表型信息为小菜蛾的防治提供了新的思路, 减少小菜蛾食物中有利于肠道细菌代谢的碳氮源或增加肠道细菌不能代谢的碳氮源, 可能会影响小菜蛾肠道共生微生物的群落结构, 进而降低小菜蛾的种群数量。许多微生物的代谢表型被报道, 其重要代谢特征正在应用于各个方面 (Bochner and Giovannetti 2008; Friedl *et al.*, 2008; Gusarov *et al.*, 2009)。此外, 改变肠道的渗透压和 pH 环境, 使其不适合肉杆菌的生长也有可能降低小菜蛾的种群

密度, 进而减少小菜蛾的危害。相关假说值得下一步研究与证实。

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