

检索 跨刊检索

Home 注册 订阅 英文版



1株选择性降解茅苍术挥发油内生真菌的筛选与鉴定

投稿时间: 2012-02-14 责任编辑: 点此下载全文

引用本文:李蕾·刘付燕·任承钢·戴传超·1株选择性降解茅苍术挥发油内生真菌的筛选与鉴定[J].中国中药杂志,2012,37(19):2855.

DOI, 10.4268/cjcmm20121905

全文下载次数:52



中文标题 🔻









作者中文名	作者英文名	单位中文名	单位英文名	E-Mail
李萱	LI Lei	南京师范大学 生命科学学院 江苏省徽生物与功能基因组学 重点实验室 江苏省徽生物资 源产业化工程技术研究中心, 江苏 南京210046	Jiangsu Engineering and Technology Research Center for Industrialization of Microbial Resources, Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Microbes and Functional Genomics, College of Life Science, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210046, China	
対付無	LIU Fu- yan	南京师范大学 生命科学学院 江苏省徵生物与功能基因组学 重点实验室 江苏省徵生物资 源产业化工程技术研究中心, 江苏 南京210046	Jiangsu Engineering and Technology Research Center for Industrialization of Microbial Resources, Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Microbes and Functional Genomics, College of Life Science, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210046, China	
任産倒	REN Cheng- gang	南京师范大学 生命科学学院 江苏省微生物与功能基因组学 重点实验室 江苏省微生物资 源产业化工程技术研究中心, 江苏 南京210046	Jiangsu Engineering and Technology Research Center for Industrialization of Microbial Resources, Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Microbes and Functional Genomics, College of Life Science, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210046, China	
<u>戴</u> <u>传超</u>	DAI Chuan- chao	南京师范大学 生命科学学院 江苏省徽生物与功能基因组学 重点实验室 江苏省徽生物资 源产业化工程技术研究中心 江苏 南京210046	Jiangsu Engineering and Technology Research Center for Industrialization of Microbial Resources, Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Microbes and Functional Genomics, College of Life Science, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210046, China	daichuanchao@njnu.edu.cn

基金項目:国家自然科学基金项目(31070443,30970523);国家理科基地人才培养项目(J1103507);江苏高敦优势学科建设工程项目;南 中心创新能力提升项目(201105058)

中文摘要:目的:从茅苍术Atractylodes Ianoca眼中分离内生真麻德选能选择性障解转化茅苍术挥发油的菌株。实现内生真菌对茅苍术挥发油主要成分的转化作用。方法:利用微生物体外转化方法通过气相色清起露挥发油变化液造出能选择性利用转发油的内生真菌。超过单因紧张旋转冗碳源、转速、装液量、初始中却植物组织添加对内生真菌障碍的影响;并选取对降解影响较大的因素进行正交流验。结果。转选到的中生真菌ALG 可以选择性和用发油。或变于发油主要成分相互分比。总体表现为苍术附和苍术素增加身-核中煅和穿术整合量减少。经过真菌选择性障解后;挥发油组分更加接近进地茅苍术的挥发油组成。ALG-13基 于形态特征,ITS序列系统学分析,确定为生赤壳属真菌Bionectria ochroleuca。最优降解条件为200 r·min⁻¹,pH 4.5.250 mL 装液量为50 mL、蔗糖为碳源。 结论:内生真菌ALG-13可以选择性降解挥发油,使挥发油组分接近道地药材。

中文关键词:茅苍术 内生真菌 挥发油 选择性利用 生赤壳属

Screening and identification of an endophytic fungus from Atractylodes lancea which utilizes volatile

Abstract:In order to transform main active ingredient of volatile oil, endophytic fungi were screened from the root of Atractylolaes lancea. Transformation method was used in vitro. The changes of volatile oil were traced by gas chromatography. One endophytic fungus (strain ALG-13) which could utilitize volatile oil selectively was screened. Single factor experiment were conducted for exploring the effects of various factors that including kinds of carbon source, speed, liquid volume, pH and concentration of plant tissue on degradation by this strain. Subsequently, the main affecting factors carbon source, speed, pH and liquid volume were optimized using orthogonal array design. Sessits showed that endophytic (impuss ALG-13 sectively used the volutile oil, charges of the main components of volatile oil. Atractylon and Atractylon mere increased. While, B-endesmol and Atractylol decreased. After selectively degradation by fungus, volatile oil components percentage were closer to the goo-berbs. Strain ALG-13 was identified as Bionectria orthorized according to its morphological characteristics and systematic analysis of ITS sequence. The optimal conditions were as follows: sucrose used as carbon according to the strain of the process of the process of the process of the process and the in 25 ml of the Alge-the carbon vicinium. source, rotating speed was 200 r • min¹, initial pH for medium was 4.5, 50 mL liquid was added in 250 mL flask. The endophytic fungus ALG-13 could degrade the volatile oil selectively, which was benefit for forming geo-herbs A. lancea volatile oil composition.

keywords:Atractylodes lancea endophytic fungi volatile oil selectively use Bionectria ochroleuca

查看全文 查看/发表评论 下载PDF阅读器

版权所有 ? 2008 《中国中药杂志》编辑部 京ICP备11006657号-4 您是本站第7635162位访问者 今日—共访问8159次 当前在线人数:38 北京市东直门内南小街16号 邮编: 100700

技术支持:北京勤云科技发展有限公司 linezinglah.