

研究报告

内蒙古地区传统制作奶豆腐和乌日莫中乳酸菌多样性及分布特征

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摘要: 【背景】传统制作奶豆腐和酸性奶油(乌日莫)是内蒙古农牧地区最喜爱的食品, 蕴含着十分丰富的乳酸菌资源, 亟待开发利用。【目的】通过解析内蒙古农牧地区传统自制奶豆腐和乌日莫样品中乳酸菌多样性及分布特征, 为优良菌株选育与利用提供资源和理论基础。【方法】采用稀释涂布法分离纯化乳酸菌, 测定菌株 16S rRNA 基因序列鉴定种属关系, 阐明乳酸菌系统发育、遗传分化及菌群结构。【结果】传统自制样品中共分离得到乳酸菌 81 株, 主要归属于乳酸片球菌(*Pediococcus acidilactici*)、戊糖片球菌(*Pediococcus pentosaceus*)、短乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus brevis*)、瑞士乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus helveticus*)、副干酪乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus paracasei*)、食二酸乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus diolivorans*)、奥塔基乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus otakiensis*)、植物乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus plantarum*)、开菲尔乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus kefir*)、乳酸乳球菌(*Lactococcus lactis*)、粪肠球菌(*Enterococcus faecalis*)、屎肠球菌(*Enterococcus faecium*)和坚忍肠球菌(*Enterococcus durans*)这 13 个种, 其中屎肠球菌和乳酸乳球菌分别为奶豆腐和乌日莫的优势种。乳酸菌的菌群结构单一, 核苷酸多样性(π)较低, 遗传距离(D_{xy})较远, 基因交流指数(N_m)较低。【结论】奶豆腐和乌日莫中乳酸菌生物多样性较高, 菌种之间的亲缘关系与地理分布呈非相关性, 在进化历史上发生基因重组和基因交流的频率较低, 表现出较强的遗传稳定性。

关键词: 奶豆腐; 乌日莫; 乳酸菌; 多样性; 分布特征

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Diversity and distribution characteristics of lactic acid bacteria isolated from traditional milk curd and Urimo in Inner Mongolia

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Abstract: [Background] Traditional milk curd and sour cream butter (Urimo) are the most popular food in Inner Mongolia, which contains abundant lactic acid bacteria resources to be developed and utilized urgently. [Objective] The diversity and distribution characteristics of lactic acid bacteria in traditional homemade milk curd and Urimo samples were analyzed to provide resources and theoretical basis for breeding and utilization of superior strains. [Methods] Lactic acid bacteria were isolated and purified by spread plate method. The phylogenetic relationship, genetic differentiation and community structure of these strains were illustrated based on the sequences of gene 16S rRNA and the species was identified. [Results] A total of 81 strains of lactic acid bacteria were isolated from the traditional homemade samples, mainly belonging to 13 species such as *Pediococcus acidilactici*, *Pediococcus pentosaceus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus diolivorans*, *Lactobacillus otakiensis*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus kefir*, *Lactococcus lactis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus durans*. Among them, *Enterococcus faecium* and *Lactococcus lactis* were the dominant species of milk curd and Urimo, respectively. The single microbial community structure, low nucleotide polymorphism (π), long genetic distance (D_{xy}), and low gene flow index (Nm) among these lactic acid bacteria were confirmed here. [Conclusion] The biodiversity of lactic acid bacteria in milk curd and Urimo was high, and no correlation was found between species and geographical distribution. There was a strong genetic stability because of the low frequency of gene recombination and exchange in the evolutionary history of lactic acid bacteria.

Keywords: milk curd; Urimo; lactic acid bacteria; diversity; distribution characteristics

奶豆腐、酸性奶油(乌日莫)等自然发酵乳制品深受内蒙古地区农牧民的喜爱，传统制作方法是将新鲜牛乳室温放置经自然发酵后牛乳酸化分层，轻轻撇去上层脂肪即得到乌日莫，下层酸乳采用小火熬制并不断去除乳清后，在模具中阴干即得到奶豆腐。这一传统工艺经过上千年的制作历史并逐渐形成了独特风味，草原

特定环境、气候、习俗及乳制品类型等因素，致使上述两种传统发酵乳制品中乳酸菌资源十分丰富且具有独特的遗传分化特征^[1]。近年来，人们健康意识的不断提升使得具有益生特性的乳酸菌资源开发成为研究热点^[2-3]。

然而，随着社会经济的快速发展，传统自然发酵乳制品正在逐步被工业化、规模化生产

所替代,采用自然发酵法制作各种乳制品的农牧家庭逐步减少,乳酸菌物种多样性越来越低,自然界中很多乳酸菌资源正在逐步消失。因此,开发农牧家庭传统自然发酵乳制品中的乳酸菌资源已迫在眉睫。

近年来,很多地区自制的传统发酵乳制品被广泛采集并分离出丰富的乳酸菌资源,但由于这些乳制品通常为家庭作坊生产,采用的原料、加工工艺和发酵环境等条件各不相同,使得不同地区甚至同一地区传统乳制品中的乳酸菌种类各不相同^[4-5]。研究发现,新疆地区牛乳制品中优势菌群为乳球菌属(*Lactococcus*)和明串珠菌属(*Leuconostoc*),马奶中优势菌群为乳杆菌属(*Lactobacillus*)和链球菌属(*Streptococcus*)^[6-7];青海地区酸乳中分离得到的优势菌嗜热链球菌(*Streptococcus thermophilus*)能够分泌活性多糖^[8]。呼斯楞等^[9]发现乳酸乳球菌乳酸亚种(*Lac. lactis* subsp. *lactis*)为呼伦贝尔地区传统发酵乳制品中的优势菌株。有研究借助 PacBio SMRT 测序发现内蒙古传统发酵乳中主要为硬壁菌门,乳杆菌属为优势细菌属^[10],瑞士乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus helveticus*)为优势细菌种^[11]。Sun 等^[12]、Bao 等^[13]和李明雨^[14]都通过多位点序列分型(multilocus sequence typing, MLST)研究遗传多样性,发现大部分乳酸菌基因型存在明显的生物地理分布特征,即相同生境的乳酸菌为适应特殊生境发生了相似的进化历程,表明乳酸菌在适应性进化过程中不断发生遗传分化与基因重组,其种属关系和益生特性也在进化过程中发生变化,因此,传统发酵乳制品中乳酸菌资源的开发利用仍然具有非常重要的意义。

本研究采集内蒙古地区农牧区自制奶豆腐和乌日莫 2 种传统发酵乳制品,采用稀释涂布法分离纯化乳酸菌,借助保守序列 16S rRNA 基因鉴定乳酸菌种属关系,深入研究乳酸菌生

物多样性及分布规律,明确内蒙古传统自制奶豆腐和乌日莫中的乳酸菌优势种群,以期为进一步开发利用丰富乳酸菌资源奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 培养基、主要试剂和仪器

MRS 培养基,海博生物技术有限公司。琼脂糖(CAS9012-36-6),北京索莱宝科技有限公司;PCR 扩增引物,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司;10×Ex Taq buffer (Mg²⁺ plus)试剂,宝日医生物技术(北京)有限公司。台式高速冷冻离心机, Sigma 公司;PCR 扩增仪, Eppendorf 公司;电泳仪,北京六一生物科技有限公司;凝胶成像系统, ProteinSimple 公司;漩涡混合器, Essenscien 公司。

1.2 奶豆腐和乌日莫样品采集

于 2019 年 7 月从内蒙古地区 9 个采样点共采集 14 份奶豆腐和 16 份乌日莫,将样品装入 50 mL 无菌采样管并编号,4 °C 保存,用于乳酸菌菌株的分离纯化。

1.3 乳酸菌菌株的分离纯化

无菌条件下,将奶豆腐样品置于无菌研钵中捣碎,准确称取奶豆腐或乌日莫样品 10.0 g 于 90 mL 无菌生理盐水(浓度为 0.85%)中,充分振荡 5 min,使样品与生理盐水混合均匀。采用梯度稀释法将样品稀释,取稀释度为 10⁻¹、10⁻²、10⁻³ 的样品悬浮液分别涂布于 MRS 固体培养基上,每个梯度做 3 次平行^[15],37 °C 静置培养 48 h 后根据乳酸菌菌落特征挑取单菌落并分别纯化 2 次,将得到的菌株保存于 -80 °C 20% 甘油中。

1.4 乳酸菌总 DNA 提取及 16S rRNA 基因序列扩增和测定

将乳酸菌接种于 MRS 液体培养基中,37 °C 静置培养 48 h,取 1 mL 乳酸菌菌液在 10 000 r/min

条件下离心 3 min, 收集菌泥并采用 DNA 提取试剂盒获得乳酸菌基因组 DNA。以乳酸菌 DNA 为模板, 采用 PCR 技术扩增乳酸菌 16S rRNA 基因序列, 引物为 27F (5'-AGAGTTGATCCTGG CTCAG-3') 和 1492R (5'-GGTTACCTTGTTAC GACTT-3')。PCR 反应体系(50 μL): 10×Ex Taq buffer 5.0 μL, dNTP Mixture (2.5 mmol/L) 4.0 μL, 正、反向引物(10 μmol/L)各 1.0 μL, Taq 聚合酶(5 U/μL) 0.25 μL, 总 DNA 模板(约 20–50 ng) 2.0 μL, ddH₂O 36.75 μL。PCR 反应条件: 95 °C 5 min; 94 °C 1 min, 55 °C 45 s, 72 °C 1 min, 30 个循环; 72 °C 10 min^[6]。

取 PCR 产物进行 1.0% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 电泳结束后用溴化乙锭(ethidium bromide, EB)染色, 将凝胶成像观察得到单一清晰条带的 PCR 产物送生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司测序。

1.5 基于 16S rRNA 基因序列构建系统发育树

采用 ClustalW 软件将测序结果比对并去掉两端多余碱基, 借助软件 MEGA 11.0 (Kimura-2-parameter 模型)构建基于 16S rRNA 基因序列的系统发育树, 分别研究采集自不同地区奶豆腐和乌日莫两种样品中乳酸菌菌株的分类地位及亲缘关系。

1.6 乳酸菌菌群结构及核苷酸多态性分析

采用 STRUCTURE 软件(LOCPRIOR 模型, burn-in=100 000, iterations=1 000 000)运行 16S rRNA 基因序列, 研究奶豆腐和乌日莫两种样品中乳酸菌菌株的遗传物质来源及菌群结构; 采用 DNAsp (DNA sequence polymorphism)软件分析乳酸菌基于 16S rRNA 基因序列的核苷酸多态性, 包括单倍体数量(*h*)、单倍体多样性(*Hd*)、核苷酸多样性(π)、 $\pi N/\pi S$ 比值(πS 指同义突变位点上发生碱基替换的数量, πN 指非同义突变位点上发生碱基替代的数量)、核苷酸遗传

分化距离平均值(*Dxy*)和基因交流指数(*Nm*)。

1.7 乳酸菌优势菌群产酸特性分析

将奶豆腐和乌日莫中优势种群 *Enterococcus faecium* 和 *Lactococcus lactis* 以 1% 接种量分别接入 MRS 液体培养基, 于 37 °C 下静置培养 30 h, 每隔 3 h 测定发酵液的 pH 动态变化情况。

1.8 实验数据统计与分析

所有实验数据采用 SPSS 12.0 统计软件进行误差显著性分析(*P*<0.05), 结果最终表现方式为平均值±标准差, 采用 Excel 软件绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 乳酸菌的分离鉴定结果

经 16S rRNA 基因测序与鉴定, 采集到的传统发酵乳制品奶豆腐和乌日莫中分离纯化共得到 81 株乳酸菌(表 1), 分别归属于 13 个种, 即 *Lactobacillus brevis* (7 株)、*Enterococcus faecalis* (4 株)、*Pediococcus acidilactici* (2 株)、*Lactococcus lactis* (11 株)、*Lactobacillus helveticus* (4 株)、*Enterococcus faecium* (13 株)、*Pediococcus pentosaceus* (5 株)、*Lactobacillus paracasei* (9 株)、*Lactobacillus diolivorans* (4 株)、*Lactobacillus otakiensis* (5 株)、*Enterococcus durans* (5 株)、*Lactobacillus plantarum* (6 株)、*Lactobacillus kefir* (6 株), 结果表明内蒙古地区传统自制奶豆腐和乌日莫中乳酸菌生物多样性较高。

2.2 乳酸菌系统发育树的构建及亲缘关系

分别将奶豆腐和乌日莫中分离得到的乳酸菌基于 16S rRNA 基因序列构建系统发育树, 分离得到的部分乳酸菌的 16S rRNA 基因序列与模式菌株的 16S rRNA 基因序列具有高度相似性(均在 99% 以上)(图 1 和图 2)。奶豆腐和乌日莫样品中分别得到 34 株、47 株乳酸菌菌株, 均归属于片球菌属(*Pediococcus*)、乳杆菌属

表 1 乳酸菌菌种信息鉴定

Table 1 Identification of lactic acid bacteria species

| No. | Strains | Species | Sites | City | Longitude | Latitude | Samples |
|-----|------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | IMUNJ 0003 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 2 | IMUNJ 0016 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 3 | IMUNJ 0017 | <i>E. faecalis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'11" | 45°1'53" | Urimo |
| 4 | IMUNJ 0018 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Milk curd |
| 5 | IMUNJ 0020 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 6 | IMUNJ 0023 | <i>L. otakiensis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 7 | IMUNJ 0024 | <i>L. otakiensis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 8 | IMUNJ 0039 | <i>E. faecalis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 9 | IMUNJ 0044 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°48'4" | 44°34'12" | Urimo |
| 10 | IMUNJ 0045 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Urimo |
| 11 | IMUNJ 0052 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°18'50" | 45°1'55" | Urimo |
| 12 | IMUNJ 0058 | <i>L. otakiensis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 13 | IMUNJ 0062 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'13" | 45°3'19" | Urimo |
| 14 | IMUNJ 0088 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Urimo |
| 15 | IMUNJ 0092 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°48'4" | 44°34'12" | Urimo |
| 16 | IMUNJ 0096 | <i>E. durans</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 17 | IMUNJ 0101 | <i>E. durans</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 18 | IMUNJ 0103 | <i>P. acidilactici</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Milk curd |
| 19 | IMUNJ 0105 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°43'12" | 44°36'22" | Urimo |
| 20 | IMUNJ 0107 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Urimo |
| 21 | IMUNJ 0109 | <i>E. durans</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'11" | 45°1'53" | Urimo |
| 22 | IMUNJ 0111 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°48'4" | 44°34'12" | Urimo |
| 23 | IMUNJ 0114 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 24 | IMUNJ 0115 | <i>P. acidilactici</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 25 | IMUNJ 0116 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Urimo |
| 26 | IMUNJ 0119 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Milk curd |
| 27 | IMUNJ 0120 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Milk curd |
| 28 | IMUNJ 0124 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Milk curd |
| 29 | IMUNJ 0125 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Urimo |
| 30 | IMUNJ 0126 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Milk curd |
| 31 | IMUNJ 0136 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 32 | IMUNJ 0140 | <i>E. faecalis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 33 | IMUNJ 0141 | <i>E. durans</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 34 | IMUNJ 0143 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Milk curd |
| 35 | IMUNJ 0145 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°18'50" | 45°1'55" | Urimo |
| 36 | IMUNJ 0147 | <i>E. durans</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'11" | 45°1'53" | Urimo |
| 37 | IMUNJ 0154 | <i>E. faecalis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'13" | 45°3'19" | Milk curd |
| 38 | IMUNJ 0156 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°43'12" | 44°36'22" | Milk curd |
| 39 | IMUNJ 0162 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'13" | 45°3'19" | Milk curd |
| 40 | IMUNJ 0163 | <i>L. otakiensis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |

(待续)

(续表 1)

| No. | Strains | Species | Sites | City | Longitude | Latitude | Samples |
|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 41 | IMUNJ 0165 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Milk curd |
| 42 | IMUNJ 0167 | <i>L. otakiensis</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 43 | IMUNJ 0174 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Milk curd |
| 44 | IMUNJ 0177 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°43'12" | 44°36'22" | Urimo |
| 45 | IMUNJ 0178 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Zhaluteqi | Tongliao | 120°19'34" | 45°3'44" | Urimo |
| 46 | IMUNJ 0190 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 120°6'50" | 44°22'23" | Urimo |
| 47 | IMUNJ 0193 | <i>Lac. lactis</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°43'12" | 44°36'22" | Urimo |
| 48 | IMUNJ 0199 | <i>L. plantarum</i> | Alukeerqinhouqi | Chifeng | 119°57'41" | 44°28'26" | Urimo |
| 49 | IMUNJ 0203 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Milk curd |
| 50 | IMUNJ 0206 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Horqin | Tongliao | 122°15'21" | 43°37'21" | Urimo |
| 51 | IMUNJ 0212 | <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 52 | IMUNJ 0213 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 53 | IMUNJ 0214 | <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 54 | IMUNJ 0215 | <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 55 | IMUNJ 0216 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 56 | IMUNJ 0217 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 57 | IMUNJ 0218 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 58 | IMUNJ 0219 | <i>L. diolivorans</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 59 | IMUNJ 0220 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 60 | IMUNJ 0221 | <i>L. diolivorans</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 61 | IMUNJ 0222 | <i>L. diolivorans</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 62 | IMUNJ 0223 | <i>L. diolivorans</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 63 | IMUNJ 0224 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Etuokeqianqi | Ordos | 107°28'48" | 38°10'48" | Milk curd |
| 64 | IMUNJ 0226 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Urimo |
| 65 | IMUNJ 0228 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Urimo |
| 66 | IMUNJ 0229 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Urimo |
| 67 | IMUNJ 0232 | <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Milk curd |
| 68 | IMUNJ 0233 | <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Milk curd |
| 69 | IMUNJ 0235 | <i>L. paracasei</i> | Yijinhuoluoqi | Ordos | 109°43'48" | 39°34'12" | Milk curd |
| 70 | IMUNJ 0244 | <i>E. faecium</i> | Elunchunzizhiqi | Hulunbuir | 123°43'34" | 50°35'52" | Urimo |
| 71 | IMUNJ 0246 | <i>L. brevis</i> | Uradhouqi | Bayannur | 107°5'06" | 41°6'46" | Milk curd |
| 72 | IMUNJ 0248 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 73 | IMUNJ 0249 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 74 | IMUNJ 0250 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 75 | IMUNJ 0251 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 76 | IMUNJ 0253 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 77 | IMUNJ 0256 | <i>L. kefir</i> | Alashanyouqi | Alxa | 101°40'48" | 39°12'00" | Urimo |
| 78 | IMUNJ 0270 | <i>L. helveticus</i> | Xiwuzhumuqinqi | Xilinhaote | 117°36'00" | 44°34'48" | Milk curd |
| 79 | IMUNJ 0271 | <i>L. helveticus</i> | Xiwuzhumuqinqi | Xilinhaote | 117°36'00" | 44°34'48" | Milk curd |
| 80 | IMUNJ 0272 | <i>L. helveticus</i> | Xiwuzhumuqinqi | Xilinhaote | 117°36'00" | 44°34'48" | Milk curd |
| 81 | IMUNJ 0273 | <i>L. helveticus</i> | Xiwuzhumuqinqi | Xilinhaote | 117°36'00" | 44°34'48" | Milk curd |

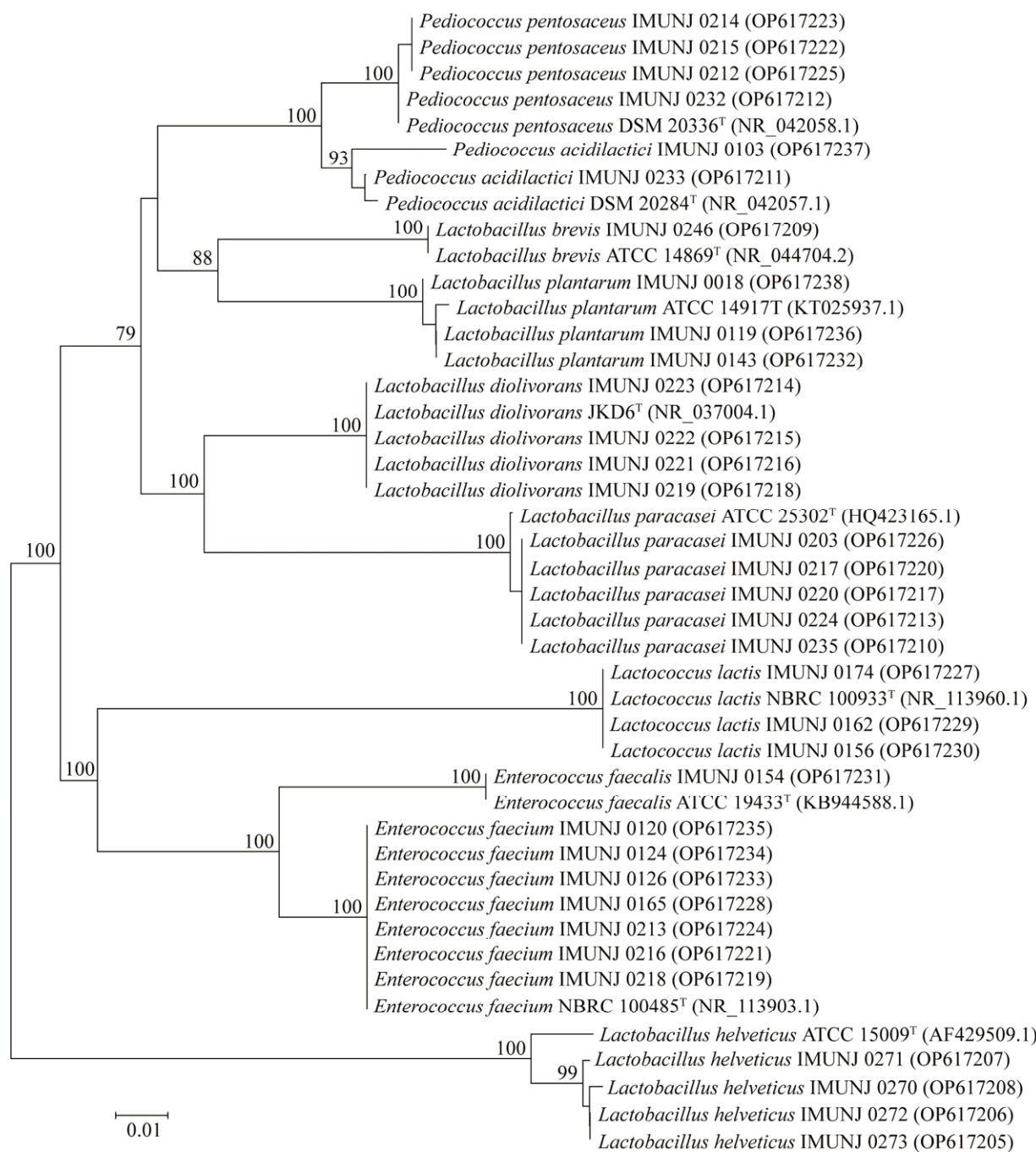


图 1 奶豆腐中乳酸菌基于 16S rRNA 基因序列构建的系统发育树 括号内序号为 GenBank 登录号; 系统发育树分支节点的数字表示 bootstrap 值($\geq 70\%$); 用于鉴定种属关系的模式菌株名称后用上标(^T)表示; 比例尺 0.01 表示核苷酸碱基差异为 1%

Figure 1 Phylogenetic tree of lactic acid bacteria in milk curd based on the 16S rRNA gene sequence. The GenBank accession number were shown in parentheses; The numbers at the branch points are indicated the bootstrap values (greater than 70%); The type strains are shown a superscript (^T) after the strain numbers to identify the species; The scale bar 0.01 represents 1% nucleotide substitutions.

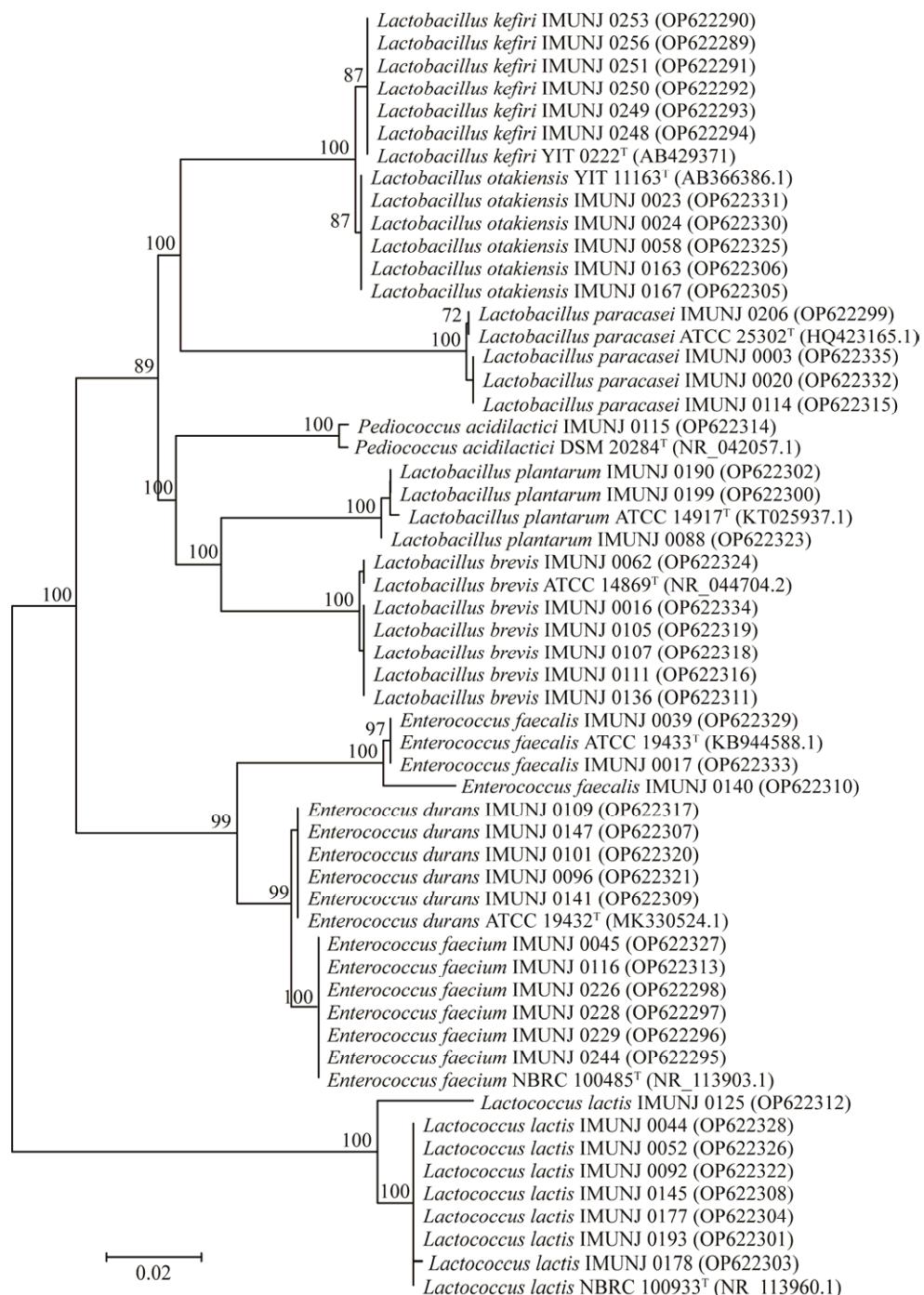


图 2 乌日莫中乳酸菌基于 16S rRNA 基因序列构建的系统发育树 括号内序号为 GenBank 登录号；系统发育树分支节点的数字表示 bootstrap 值($\geq 70\%$)；用于鉴定种属关系的模式菌株名称后用上标(^T)表示；比例尺 0.02 表示核苷酸碱基差异为 2%

Figure 2 Phylogenetic tree of lactic acid bacteria in Urimo based on the 16S rRNA gene sequence. The GenBank accession number were shown in parentheses; The numbers at the branch points are indicated the bootstrap values (greater than 70%); The type strains are shown a superscript (^T) after the strain numbers to identify the species; The scale bar 0.02 represents 2% nucleotide substitutions.

(*Lactobacillus*)、乳球菌属(*Lactococcus*)和肠球菌属(*Enterococcus*), 两种样品中共有 7 个菌种: *P. acidilactici*、*L. brevis*、*L. plantarum*、*L. paracasei*、*Lac. lactis*、*E. faecalis*、*E. faecium* (图 1 和图 2)。

分离自赤峰市阿鲁科尔沁旗和鄂尔多斯鄂托克前旗的菌株 IMUNJ 0120、IMUNJ 0124、IMUNJ 0126、IMUNJ 0165、IMUNJ 0213、IMUNJ 0216、IMUNJ 0218 属于 *E. faecium*, 构成奶豆腐中第一优势种群, 占奶豆腐样品总分离株的 20.59%, 分离自鄂托克前旗、伊金霍洛旗和通辽市科尔沁区的菌株 IMUNJ 0203、IMUNJ 0217、IMUNJ 0220、IMUNJ 0224、IMUNJ 0235 属于 *L. paracasei*, 构成奶豆腐中第二优势种群(图 1)。分离自赤峰市阿鲁科尔沁旗和通辽市扎鲁特旗的菌株 IMUNJ 0125、IMUNJ 0177、IMUNJ 0178、IMUNJ 0193、IMUNJ 0044、IMUNJ 0092、IMUNJ 0145、IMUNJ 0052 属于 *Lac. lactis*, 构成乌日莫中第一优势种群, 占乌日莫样品总分离株的 19.14%, 分离自赤峰市阿鲁科尔沁旗和通辽市扎鲁特旗的菌株 IMUNJ 0016、IMUNJ 0062、IMUNJ 0105、IMUNJ 0107、IMUNJ 0111、IMUNJ 0136 属于 *L. brevis*, 分离自鄂尔多斯市伊金霍洛旗、呼伦贝尔市鄂伦春自治旗、赤峰市阿鲁科尔沁旗的菌株 IMUNJ 0226、IMUNJ 0244、IMUNJ 0045、IMUNJ 0116、IMUNJ 0228、IMUNJ 0229 属于 *E. faecium*, 分离自阿拉善右旗的菌株 IMUNJ 0248、IMUNJ 0249、IMUNJ 0250、IMUNJ 0251、IMUNJ 0253、IMUNJ 0256 属于 *L. kefiri*, 并列构成乌日莫中第二优势菌群(图 2)。除 *L. helveticus* 外(图 1), 同属不同种的乳酸菌种群具有相对较近的亲缘关系, 如 *E. faecium* 和 *E. durans* (图 2)。

2.3 乳酸菌种群结构及进化祖先推测

通过 STRUCTURE 软件分析乳酸菌种群结

构得到最佳 k 值为 6, 表明这些乳酸菌的遗传物质可能由 6 个祖先(I-VI)进化而来(图 3)。奶豆腐样品中得到的乳酸菌菌株遗传物质混杂程度较低, 且 6 个祖先的遗传物质分布相对均匀, 乌日莫样品中乳酸菌菌株在进化历史中, 祖先 III、VI 和 I 占据了主导地位, 祖先 IV 在进化中逐渐消失, 仅乳酸菌 *P. acidilactici* IMUNJ 0115 的 16S rRNA 基因遗传物质混杂程度较高, 在进化过程中融入了祖先 I、IV、V 和 VI 的遗传物质(图 3)。

2.4 乳酸菌核苷酸多态性分析结果

乳酸菌菌株的单倍体多样性(Hd)、核苷酸多样性(π)、种间遗传距离(Dxy)和基因交流(Nm)存在显著差异(表 2, 表 3)。除 *Lac. lactis* 外, 菌株的 π 与 π_S 均较相近, 说明核苷酸多样性主要是由同义突变所导致。菌种 *P. acidilactici* 和 *Lac. lactis* 的 Hd 值最高, 为 1.000, *L. otakiensis*、*L. paracasei* 和 *L. kefir* 的 Hd 值最低, 为 0, 其余菌种的 Hd 值分布在 0.400–0.905 之间。菌种 *P. acidilactici* 和 *Lac. lactis* 的 π 值最高, 分别为 0.272 73、0.186 77, *L. otakiensis*、*L. paracasei*、*L. kefir* 和 *L. diolivorans* 的 π 值最低, 为 0, 其余菌种的 π 值在 0.000 88–0.053 18 之间。菌种 *P. acidilactici* 与 *Lac. lactis* 之间、*P. acidilactici* 与 *L. helveticu* 之间的 Dxy 值最高, 分别为 0.223 56 和 0.214 56, 而菌种 *E. faecium* 与 *E. durans* 之间、*L. otakiensis* 与 *L. kefir* 之间的 Dxy 值最低, 分别为 0.002 96 和 0.003 71。菌种 *P. pentosaceus* 与 *P. acidilactici* 之间、*L. plantarum* 与 *P. acidilactici* 之间的 Nm 值最高, 分别为 4.680 00 和 4.120 00, 其他菌种之间 Nm 值等于或接近于 0。

2.5 乳酸菌优势菌群产酸特性

奶豆腐和乌日莫样品中的优势种群 *E. faecium* 和 *Lac. lactis* 在发酵培养过程中 pH 均呈现出连续降低的趋势(图 4), 奶豆腐中优势种群 *E. faecium*

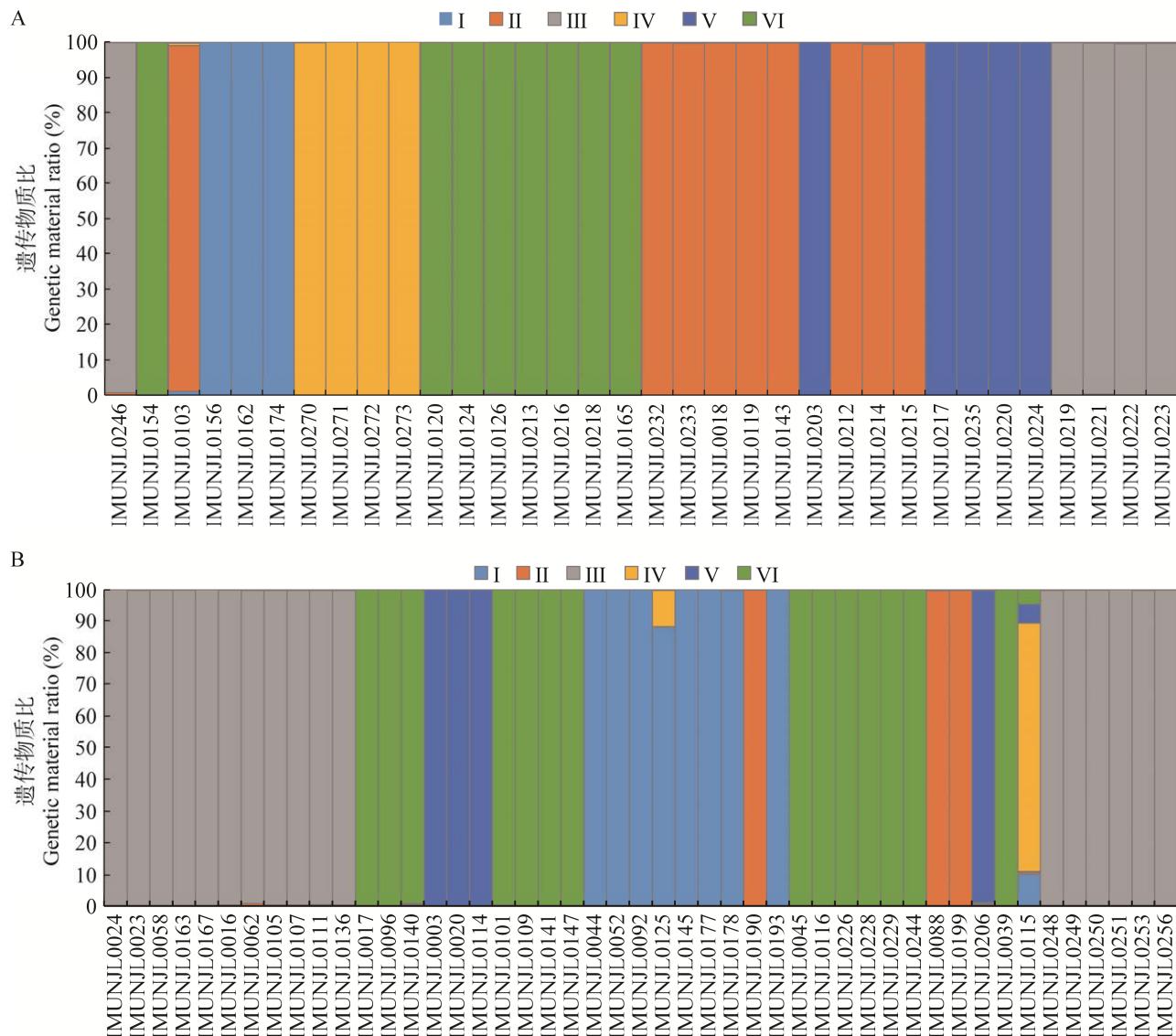


图 3 奶豆腐(A)和乌日莫(B)样品中乳酸菌的种群结构

Figure 3 Population structure of lactic acid bacteria in milk curd (A) and Urimo (B).

发酵液 pH 下降较缓, 最终 pH 值较高, 乌日莫中优势种群 *Lac. lactis* 发酵液最终 pH 值较低, 呈现出相对较强的产酸和耐酸能力, 这可能由于乌日莫酸度比奶豆腐高, 导致乳酸菌发酵特性差异较为显著。

3 讨论

内蒙古农牧地区传统自制奶豆腐和乌日莫

样品数量逐年递减, 正在逐步被工业化产品所替代, 其中蕴含的乳酸菌资源迫切需要开发利用, 深入探究乳酸菌遗传分化、基因交流及菌群结构的分布特征, 将有助于选育出发酵特性较强的优良菌株。本研究采集内蒙古地区 9 个采样点的 14 份奶豆腐和 16 份乌日莫样品, 分别分离纯化得到 34 株和 47 株乳酸菌, 共计 81 株菌, 归属于已知的 4 个属 13 个种, 其中 *E. faecium*、

表 2 乳酸菌的核苷酸多态性

Table 2 Nucleotide polymorphism of lactic acid bacteria

| Species | Length (bp) | S | Eta | h | Hd | π | πS |
|------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|----|-------|----------|----------|
| <i>L. otakiensis</i> | 539 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 |
| <i>L. brevis</i> | 539 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.476 | 0.000 88 | 0.000 88 |
| <i>E. faecalis</i> | 539 | 28 | 28 | 3 | 0.700 | 0.020 78 | 0.021 42 |
| <i>L. paracasei</i> | 539 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 |
| <i>L. kefir</i> | 539 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 |
| <i>E. durans</i> | 539 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.500 | 0.000 93 | 0.000 93 |
| <i>P. acidilactici</i> | 539 | 147 | 147 | 2 | 1.000 | 0.272 73 | 0.338 99 |
| <i>Lac. lactis</i> | 539 | 149 | 153 | 3 | 1.000 | 0.186 77 | 0.033 52 |
| <i>L. helveticu</i> | 539 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0.833 | 0.002 16 | 0.002 17 |
| <i>L. diolivorans</i> | 539 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 |
| <i>E. faecium</i> | 539 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0.615 | 0.002 14 | 0.002 15 |
| <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | 539 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 0.700 | 0.008 53 | 0.008 64 |
| <i>L. plantarum</i> | 539 | 62 | 62 | 5 | 0.905 | 0.053 18 | 0.057 26 |
| Total | 539 | 228 | 341 | 27 | 0.950 | 0.114 16 | 0.126 71 |

L. paracasei 分别为奶豆腐中第一、二优势菌群, *Lac. lactis* 为乌日莫中第一优势菌群, 优势种群 *E. faecium* 和 *Lac. lactis* 发酵产酸特性也存在一定差异性, 该结果为两种优势菌群在奶豆腐和乌日莫标准化制作工艺中的实际应用提供了良好的乳酸菌资源。然而新疆、甘肃地区酸馒头中优势菌群为 *L. plantarum* 和 *P. pentosaceus*^[16], 日本发酵 awa-bancha 中优势菌群为 *L. pentosus* 和 *L. plantarum*^[17], 西巴尔干地区传统发酵乳制品中乳酸菌生物多样性较高, 主要归属于 *Lactobacillus*、*Lactococcus*、*Enterococcus*、*Streptococcus*、*Pediococcus*、*Leuconostoc* 和 *Weissella* 等 7 个属^[18], 还有研究发现内蒙古地区酸马奶中优势菌群为 *L. casei*, 酸牛奶中优势菌群为 *L. helveticus*、*Lac. lactis* subsp. *lactis* 和 *L. casei*^[19], 内蒙古包头和巴彦淖尔地区发酵乳制品中优势菌群为 *Lac. lactis* subsp. *lactis*、*L. plantarum* 和 *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*^[20]。Taye 等^[21]发现埃塞俄比亚西北部地区传统发酵乳制品中 *Lactobacillus*、*Lactococcus* 和 *Streptococcus* 为优势菌种; 史迪^[22]发现摩洛哥地区自然发酵乳

中最优势菌种为 *Lac. lactis*, 占总分离株的 51.82%, 其次为 *L. helveticus* 和 *L. kefir*。*faecium*, 希腊地区天然发酵乳制品中优势菌群为 *E. faecium* 和 *E. durans*^[23]。近年来研究发现, *E. faecium* 被认定是对人体有害的菌种, 因此在后续研究中应控制 *E. faecium* 在奶豆腐中的生长繁殖^[24-25]。本研究构建的系统发育树显示, 归属于同一属的乳酸菌种群具有相对较近的亲缘关系(图 1 和图 2), 然而菌种 *L. helveticus* 与其他 *Lactobacillus* 存在较远的亲缘关系, 可能是由于 *L. helveticus* 在长期进化过程中发生的遗传分化和基因交流更为频繁^[26-27]。微生物菌群的多样性和地理位置密不可分^[28-29], 因此推测发酵乳制品中乳酸菌的优势菌种因地域和发酵乳制品种类的不同而存在较大差异。

研究发现奶豆腐和乌日莫中大多数乳酸菌遗传物质来源较为简单, 从单一祖先进化而来, 仅有少数菌株遗传物质来源于多个祖先群体, 其中祖先群体较丰富的菌株为 *Lac. lactis* 和 *P. acidilactici*。表明乳酸菌遗传分化与基因重组过程中, 祖先群体尽可能地保留了原有遗传信

表 3 乳酸菌的遗传分化(D_{xy})和基因交流(Nm)指数
Table 3 Genetic differentiation (D_{xy}) and gene flow (Nm) of lactic acid bacteria

| Nm/D_{xy} | <i>L. otakensis</i> | <i>L.</i> | <i>E.</i> | <i>L.</i> | <i>L. kefir</i> | <i>E.</i> | <i>P.</i> | <i>Lac.</i> | <i>L.</i> | <i>E.</i> | <i>P.</i> | <i>P.</i> | <i>L.</i> | <i>L.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | <i>otakensis</i> | <i>brevis</i> | <i>faecalis</i> | <i>paracasei</i> | <i>durans</i> | <i>acidilactici</i> | <i>lactis</i> | <i>dolivorans</i> | <i>faecium</i> | <i>pentosaceus</i> | <i>plantarum</i> | <i>helveticu</i> | |
| <i>L. otakensis</i> | NA | 0.000 00 | 0.040 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 1.190 00 | 0.050 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.010 00 | 0.030 00 | 0.220 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.220 00 |
| <i>L. brevis</i> | 0.074 21 | NA | 0.040 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 1.260 00 | 0.060 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.010 00 | 0.030 00 | 0.250 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.250 00 |
| <i>E. faecalis</i> | 0.136 92 | 0.136 55 | NA | 0.040 00 | 0.040 00 | 0.190 00 | 1.630 00 | 0.100 00 | 0.040 00 | 0.210 00 | 0.060 00 | 0.190 00 | 0.040 00 | 0.190 00 |
| <i>L. paracasei</i> | 0.098 33 | 0.113 17 | 0.144 71 | NA | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 1.360 00 | 0.050 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.020 00 | 0.260 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.260 00 |
| <i>L. kefir</i> | 0.003 71 | 0.072 36 | 0.138 78 | 0.094 62 | NA | 0.000 00 | 1.190 00 | 0.050 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.010 00 | 0.030 00 | 0.220 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.220 00 |
| <i>E. durans</i> | 0.103 90 | 0.109 46 | 0.039 61 | 0.131 73 | 0.105 75 | NA | 1.400 00 | 0.060 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.540 00 | 0.020 00 | 0.140 00 | 0.010 00 | 0.140 00 |
| <i>P. acidilactici</i> | 0.193 88 | 0.191 09 | 0.191 84 | 0.186 46 | 0.193 88 | 0.185 53 | NA | 1.050 00 | 1.310 00 | 1.430 00 | 4.680 00 | 4.120 00 | 0.890 00 | 4.120 00 |
| <i>Lac. lactis</i> | 0.162 96 | 0.155 20 | 0.158 94 | 0.164 81 | 0.164 66 | 0.145 33 | 0.223 56 | NA | 0.050 00 | 0.060 00 | 0.070 00 | 0.190 00 | 0.040 00 | 0.190 00 |
| <i>L. doliavorans</i> | 0.031 54 | 0.076 07 | 0.133 21 | 0.081 63 | 0.031 54 | 0.107 61 | 0.188 31 | 0.159 09 | NA | 0.010 00 | 0.030 00 | 0.260 00 | 0.000 00 | 0.260 00 |
| <i>E. faecium</i> | 0.103 47 | 0.109 03 | 0.038 96 | 0.131 30 | 0.105 32 | 0.002 96 | 0.185 53 | 0.145 90 | 0.107 18 | NA | 0.020 00 | 0.150 00 | 0.010 00 | 0.150 00 |
| <i>P. pentosaceus</i> | 0.087 94 | 0.086 46 | 0.136 33 | 0.107 24 | 0.086 46 | 0.112 80 | 0.155 66 | 0.160 20 | 0.077 92 | 0.112 37 | NA | 0.270 00 | 0.020 00 | 0.270 00 |
| <i>L. plantarum</i> | 0.086 67 | 0.080 19 | 0.135 97 | 0.077 66 | 0.086 14 | 0.121 39 | 0.182 75 | 0.149 17 | 0.077 92 | 0.121 67 | 0.088 89 | NA | 0.110 00 | 0.110 00 |
| <i>L. helveticu</i> | 0.154 45 | 0.171 68 | 0.161 13 | 0.148 89 | 0.156 31 | 0.152 60 | 0.214 75 | 0.206 86 | 0.150 74 | 0.153 17 | 0.159 65 | 0.157 10 | NA | 0.157 10 |

NA 表示乳酸菌种内的 Nm 值和 D_{xy} 值不存在
NA represented the intraspecies Nm and D_{xy} values were nonexistent for lactic acid bacteria.

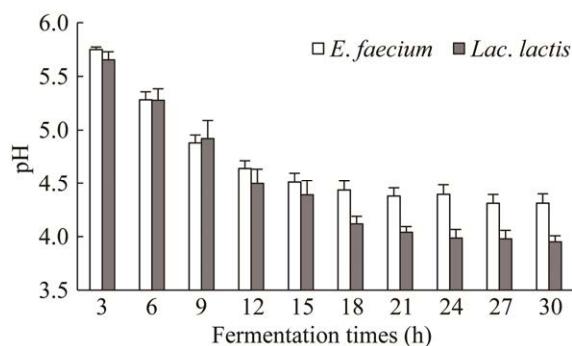


图 4 奶豆腐和乌日莫中优势种 *Enterococcus faecium* 和 *Lactococcus lactis* 的发酵特性

Figure 4 Fermentation characteristics of *Enterococcus faecium* and *Lactococcus lactis*, the dominant species in milk curd and Urimo.

息，基因重组发生概率相对较低，而且乳酸菌种之间较低的基因交流系数(Nm)值也充分证明了乳酸菌遗传多样性相对较低，遗传物质信息相对保守的特性^[30]。Xu 等^[31]研究发现，乳酸菌遗传进化过程中 16S rRNA 基因序列的保守性较强，碱基发生突变重组概率比非保守基因小得多^[32]。因此，乳酸菌核心基因组中部分基因的保守性较强且能够通过聚类进行精确分类，泛基因组保守性相对较弱且受到环境影响较大，在进化过程中乳酸菌种间存在水平基因转移现象^[31]。然而，西藏和内蒙古两个地区发酵乳制品中分离得到的 *L. plantarum* 多样性较高，大多数菌株由混合的祖先群体构成并体现出较高的遗传物质异质性，可能是由于发酵乳制品类型差异较大，地理环境等环境因素对乳酸菌进化历程影响较大^[19]。

乳酸菌种 *P. acidilactici* 和 *Lac. lactis* 的种内 π 值(分别为 0.272 73 和 0.186 77)、种间 Dxy 值(0.223 56)均最高，表明这 2 个菌种不仅存在较强的种内遗传分化，且种间遗传距离也较远，菌种 *E. faecium* 与 *E. durans* 之间的 Dxy 值和 Nm 值分别为 0.002 96 和 0.190 00，这表明这 2 个种

在进化过程中遗传距离较近，基因交流相对频繁。另外，基于乳酸菌 16S rRNA 核心基因的遗传分化与基因交流分析得到 *L. plantarum* 与 *P. acidilactici* 之间的 Nm 值(4.120 00)较高，这表明乳杆菌属和片球菌属中的 2 个种在进化过程中也具有较频繁的基因交流现象^[31]。

4 结论

内蒙古地区 30 份传统发酵乳制品奶豆腐和乌日莫样品分离纯化得到 81 株乳酸菌，分别归属于 *P. acidilactici*、*P. pentosaceus*、*L. brevis*、*L. helveticu*、*L. paracasei*、*L. diolivorans*、*L. otakiensis*、*L. plantarum*、*L. kefir*、*Lac. lactis*、*E. faecalis*、*E. faecium* 和 *E. durans* 等 13 个种，系统发育地位呈明显交叉分布规律，奶豆腐中优势种为 *E. faecium*，乌日莫中优势种为 *Lac. lactis*，产酸能力较强。菌群结构分析发现这些乳酸菌遗传物质来源于 6 大祖先(I–VI)，且大部分乳酸菌的核苷酸多态性较低，彼此发生基因重组和基因交流的频率不高，表现出较强的遗传稳定性，为内蒙古地区优势乳酸菌资源开发利用奠定基础，为遗传稳定性的乳酸菌菌种选育提供重要参考价值。

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