

Screening and enzyme activity determination of cellulase-producing strains from the gut bacteria of *Dolycoris baccarum* L.

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Abstract: [Background] *Dolycoris baccarum* L. is a herbivorous pest that harms sorghum, maize, soybean and other crops and fruit plants. Studying its gut bacteria is essential for the control of *D. baccarum* L. and the exploration of functional bacterial resources from the gut. [Objective] This study aims to gain insights into the culturable bacteria in the gut of *D. baccarum* L. and screen out cellulase-producing strains. The cellulase activities of the strains screened out were determined. The enzyme production conditions of several strains were explored. [Methods] The gut bacteria of *D. baccarum* L. were isolated by the culture method and identified by morphological observation and 16S rRNA gene sequencing. The inhibition zone method was employed to screen out the strains capable of producing cellulase. The cellulase activities of the strains were determined by the 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS) method. [Results] A total of 35 strains were isolated from the gut of *D. baccarum* L., they are 10 species of bacteria belonging to 5 genera, including 3 species of *Enterococcus*, 4 species of *Bacillus*, and 1 species of *Lactococcus*, *Serratia*, and *Pantoea*, respectively. A total of 13 strains capable of producing cellulase were screened out. Strains B8, B22, B23, and B25 had strong cellulase-producing capacity, among which B22 had the most prominent cellulase-producing ability ($D/d=7.01$). The cellulase-producing capacity was the strongest in the medium with pH 5.0, culture with B8, B23, and B25 for 24 h, or culture with B22 for 36 h. [Conclusion] The gut of *D. baccarum* L. harbors rich culturable bacteria and 37% of the isolates can produce cellulose, which can assist in food digestion and influence the host health. Both fermentation time and medium pH influence the cellulase production of functional strains. Strain B22 with strong cellulase-producing ability should be further developed and utilized.

Keywords: *Dolycoris baccarum* L.; isolation and identification of gut bacteria; cellulase-producing bacteria; cellulase activity

昆虫是生物界中种类最丰富、数量最大且分布最广泛的动物群体，在农业生产及人类健康方面具有重大影响^[1]。昆虫消化道内的所有微生物统称为昆虫肠道菌群，关于昆虫肠道菌

研究在医学和农业生产等领域的经济开发中都具有重要意义^[2]。肠道菌主要通过参与促进宿主的必要营养代谢、分解中和毒素、提高免疫力、抵御病原体及抵抗不良环境和调节宿主激

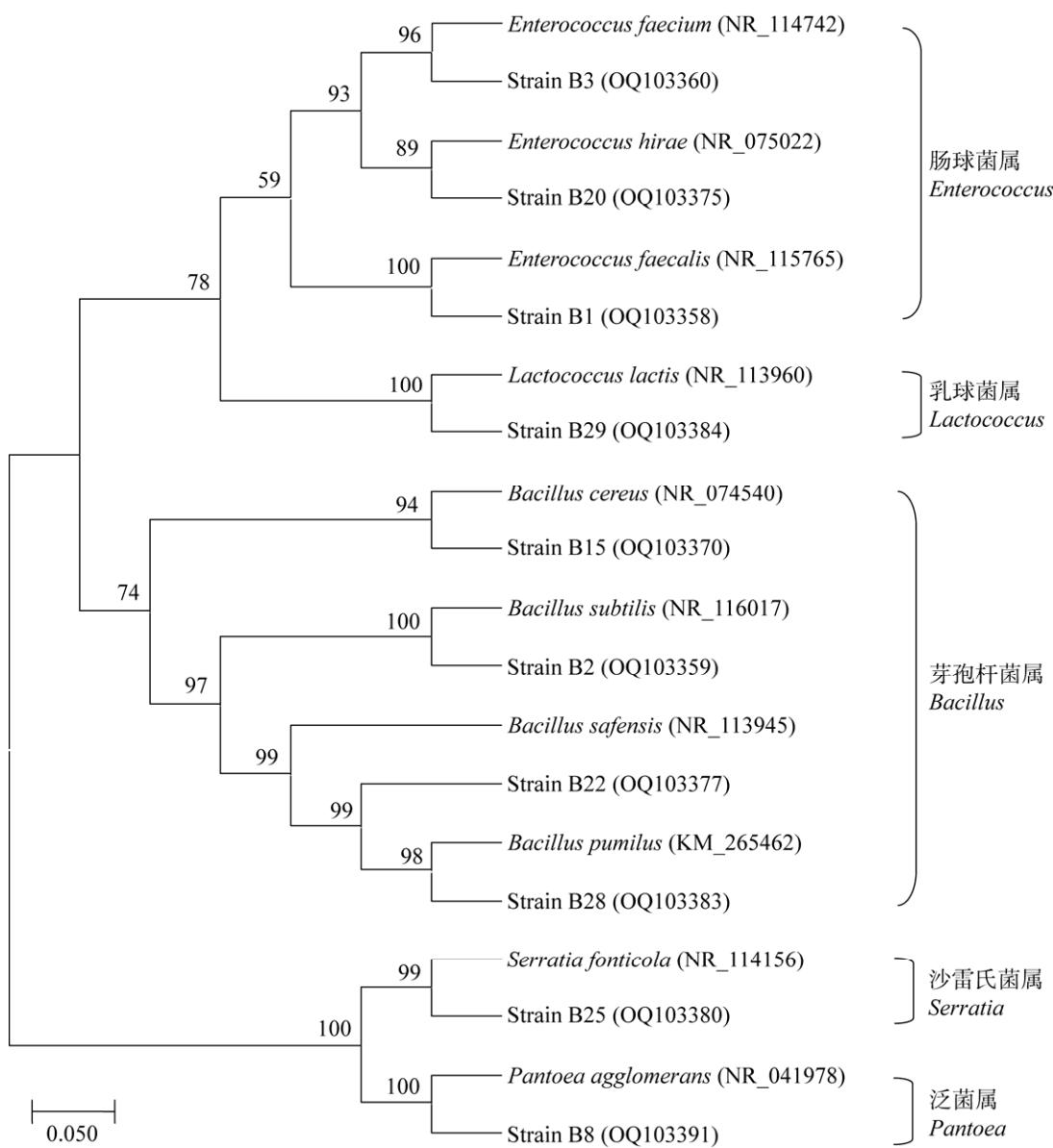


图 2 基于斑须蝽肠道菌 16S rRNA 基因序列构建的系统发育树 括号内编号为序列的 GenBank 登录号；节点处数字为自展值，代表进化树分支的可信度的百分比；标尺代表 5% 的序列分歧

Figure 2 Phylogenetic tree based on the 16S rRNA gene sequence of gut bacteria of *Dolycoris baccarum* L. Numbers in brackets are GenBank login numbers of sequences; Numbers at nodes are bootstrap values, which represent the percentage of credibility of evolutionary tree branches; The scale represents 5% sequence divergence.

枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*) B2、B11，沙雷
芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus safensis*) B22，居泉沙雷氏菌
(*Serratia fonticola*) B5、B16、B23、B25 和成团
泛菌(*Pantoea agglomerans*) B8。图 3 为产纤维

素酶代表菌株的筛选结果。

从斑须蝽肠道菌筛选出的 13 株产纤维素酶功能菌株的产酶能力各异。如图 4 所示，其中有 4 株产纤维素酶能力较强，分别是菌株 B8、

