



柴达木盆地尕斯库勒盐湖区邻近水体对湖泊微生物群落的贡献

赵卓丽^{1,2}, 黄建蓉³, 韩积斌², 蒋宏忱^{1,2*}

1 中国地质大学(北京)海洋学院, 北京 100083

2 中国科学院青海盐湖研究所 青海省盐湖地质与环境重点实验室, 青海 西宁 810008

3 中国地质大学(武汉)生物地质与环境地质国家重点实验室, 湖北 武汉 430074

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摘要:【目的】探究尕斯库勒盐湖生态系统中邻近水体对湖泊微生物的贡献。【方法】采集尕斯库勒盐湖区湖水、沉积物以及邻近的泉水、河水和盐田的水样,对其进行地球化学分析;通过 16S rRNA 基因的 Illumina MiSeq 高通量测序分析样品的微生物群落组成。【结果】尕斯库勒盐湖区水体和沉积物中的优势门是变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)、拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)、放线菌门(*Actinobacteria*)和广古菌门(*Euryarchaeota*)。盐度和 pH 是影响尕斯库勒盐湖区群落组成的最主要环境因素。邻近水体对湖泊水体和沉积物的贡献分别为 12.94%和 7.53%。【结论】邻近水体对尕斯库勒盐湖微生物群落的贡献有限。

关键词: 尕斯库勒盐湖; 微生物群落; 邻近水体; 贡献

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*Corresponding author. Tel/Fax: +86-10-82322162, E-mail: jiangh@cugb.edu.cn

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Contributions of adjacent water bodies to the microbial communities in the Gas Hure Salt Lake of the Qaidam Basin

ZHAO Zhuoli^{1,2}, HUANG Jianrong³, HAN Jibin², JIANG Hongchen^{1,2*}

1 School of Ocean Sciences, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

2 Key Laboratory of Salt Lake Geology and Environment of Qinghai Province, Qinghai Institute of Salt Lakes, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, Qinghai, China

3 State Key Laboratory of Biogeology and Environmental Geology, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China

Abstract: [Objective] To explore the contributions of adjacent water bodies to the microbial communities in Gas Hure Salt Lake. **[Methods]** We collected the water and sediment samples from Gas Hure Salt Lake and the water samples from adjacent springs, river, and saltern for the measurement of geochemical parameters. Illumina MiSeq high-throughput sequencing was employed to explore the microbial community composition. **[Results]** *Proteobacteria*, *Bacteroidetes*, *Actinobacteria*, and *Euryarchaeota* were dominant phyla in the water and sediment samples of Gas Hure Salt Lake. Salinity and pH were the most influential factors driving the community composition in the survey region. The contribution rates of adjacent water bodies to the microbial communities in the water and sediment of Gas Hure Salt Lake were 12.94% and 7.53%, respectively. **[Conclusion]** The external water bodies have limited contributions to the microbial communities of Gas Hure Salt Lake.

Keywords: Gas Hure Salt Lake; microbial community; adjacent water bodies; contribution

高盐环境如盐湖和盐田是以高盐浓度为主导的、典型的极端生境^[1-2]。微生物是高盐湖泊等水生生态系统的重要组成部分,既是大多数生源元素循环的关键驱动因素,也是理解生态系统结构和功能的关键^[3-4]。水文连接为微生物在整个生态系统中扩散提供了机会,微生物可以被运输并可能在给定的栖息地定殖^[5-6]。对于湖泊微生物群落而言,微生物可以通过地表水和地下水从外部扩散到湖泊中^[7-9]。虽然人们对湖泊微生物群落的组成了解很多,但对它们如何形成以及微生物如何在不同的栖息地之间扩散却知之甚少。了解微生物群落(特别是嗜盐菌)的起源对理解微生物群落的发育和生态系统功能具有重要意义。

目前对从邻近水体的水流流入高盐湖泊的过程中微生物多样性的变化及其影响因素的了

解有限。高盐湖泊作为邻近水体的接收者,其微生物组成是否受到邻近水体的影响及其影响程度尚不清楚。中国青藏高原北部的柴达木盆地是一个湖泊众多的地区。尕斯库勒盐湖是一个与邻近水体具有复杂的水文联系的大型高盐湖泊^[10],其水源来自邻近水体包括流入的河流和地下径流等^[11],因此这些栖息地可以理解为一个整体。水文连接使微生物可在尕斯库勒盐湖区的水体系统中扩散。尕斯库勒盆地的河流、泉水、盐田、湖水以及湖泊沉积物具有盐度(0.03–337.37 g/L)和 pH 值(6.75–9.22)等多重环境梯度。目前对尕斯库勒盐湖与周边水体的微生物群落差异的认识还存在不足。塑造微生物群落结构的主要因素及邻近水体微生物群落在盐湖中的生存策略仍不清楚。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样点描述

尕斯库勒盆地位于柴达木盆地西北部，地处阿尔金山脉(最高海拔 4 790 m)的南部，祁漫塔格山脉(海拔 4 000–4 500 m)的北部，油砂山(海拔 3 200–3 600 m)的西南部。尕斯库勒盆地气候极为干燥，年降水量为 55.34 mm/年，年蒸发量为 2 856.93 mm/年^[12]。尕斯库勒盐湖位于盆地中部低洼地带，海拔 2 860 m。阿拉尔河直

接流入尕斯库勒盐湖中，年平均气温为 1.53 °C，月平均气温为–12.1 °C (1月)–13.3 °C (7–8月)。

1.2 野外测量和样品采集

2019年5月，在尕斯库勒盐湖区共采集了5组样本(表1)：泉水(GQ1、GQ2、GQ3、GQ4和GD)、河水(RW)、盐田水(GYT)、湖水(GSKL1、GSKL2和GSKL3)和湖泊沉积物(GS1、GS2、GS3和GS4)。取样时阿拉尔河处于平水期，实测流量为 7.7 m³/s (河流流量监测断面：长 28 m，宽 15 m，平均深 0.97 m)。使用 YSI 多参数水质

表 1 尕斯库勒盐湖区各取样点的理化参数

Table 1 Physiochemical variables of the investigated samples in Gas Hure Salt Lake region

Sample	Type	Location (E/N)	pH	Salinity (g/L)	SO ₄ ²⁻ (mg/L)	Cl ⁻ (mg/L)	Ca ²⁺ (mg/L)	K ⁺ (mg/L)	Mg ²⁺ (mg/L)	Na ⁺ (mg/L)
GQ1	Spring water (Outside the lake)	90°23'15.54"/ 38°13'57.64"	9.2	0.12	727.80	214.20	70.26	11.53	71.14	202.20
GQ2	Spring water (Outside the lake)	90°56'22.70"/ 37°57'47.50"	8.7	0.05	111.50	116.90	42.64	6.34	18.34	80.22
GQ3	Spring water (Outside the lake)	90°27'36.70"/ 38°11'41.80"	8.4	0.06	91.62	410.00	47.30	3.32	25.06	82.00
GQ4	Spring water (Outside the lake)	91°05'04.92"/ 37°57'29.46"	8.5	0.03	42.86	38.03	29.26	2.53	8.90	30.36
RW	River water (Outside the lake)	90°20'58.58"/ 38°17'31.90"	8.8	1.57	4 458.00	5 364.00	46.07	98.90	1 240.00	3 645.00
GD	Underground water (Outside the lake)	90°48'51.50"/ 38°01'16.60"	8.6	0.08	124.00	115.00	34.58	3.92	51.20	127.20
GYT	Saltern water (Outside the lake)	90°54'35.10"/ 38°04'45.63"	6.8	337.37	62 550.00	173 248.00	137.40	7 765.00	52 450.00	40 445.00
GSKL1	Lake water	90°52'20.08"/ 38°03'01.05"	7.7	94.00	14 986.23	56 943.32	418.38	n.a.	3 880.87	21 507.16
GSKL2	Lake water	90°52'23.71"/ 38°03'05.51"	7.7	94.00	19 397.13	71 123.03	848.83	1 311.86	5 860.24	46 501.50
GSKL3	Lake water	90°51'14.92"/ 38°08'06.23"	7.7	144.00	24 090.58	91 653.92	686.50	n.a.	5 944.73	43 193.59
GS1	Lake sediment	90°52'24.14"/ 38°02'59.27"	9.1	40.50	7 133.54	36 711.88	113.25	1 216.75	3 570.74	20 175.53
GS2	Lake sediment	90°52'27.08"/ 38°03'01.91"	9.2	35.00	3 712.01	18 215.64	n.a.	1 101.14	1 310.16	10 387.12
GS3	Lake sediment	90°52'31.40"/ 38°03'14.49"	8.9	29.70	33 199.15	114 779.08	838.73	3 158.28	8 884.48	65 235.69
GS4	Lake sediment	90°52'45.96"/ 38°03'33.55"	8.8	38.00	33 226.56	112 069.32	378.35	3 269.80	8 853.48	64 025.30

n.a.: 未达到最低检测标准

n.a.: Not applicable.

监测仪(Professional Plus 6050000)测量野外水样的 pH 和盐度,准确度分别为 0.01 pH 和 0.01 psu。将后续需要进行地球化学分析的水样和沉积物样品收集到 50 mL 灭菌离心管中,4 °C 暗箱保存。使用 0.22 μm 聚碳酸酯过滤器(Whatman)过滤 500 mL 水样,将滤膜收集到 2.5 mL 无菌离心管中用于后续 DNA 提取。用无菌取样勺采集沉淀物,放入 50 mL 无菌离心管中。滤膜和沉积物用干冰运输至实验室后于-80 °C 保存直至 DNA 提取。

1.3 理化参数测试

使用离子色谱仪(Dionex 120, Dionex, Sunnyvale)测定水样中的主要阴离子(Cl^- 、 SO_4^{2-}),使用 ICP-OES 光谱仪(IRIS Intrepid II XSP, Thermo Elemental, Madison)测定阳离子(K^+ 、 Na^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 和 Mg^{2+})。沉淀物样品通过 5 000×g 离心 10 min 获得孔隙水,得到的孔隙水样品与水样使用相同方法进行主要阴离子和阳离子的测定。

1.4 基因组 DNA 提取、PCR 扩增和高通量测序

根据说明书使用 Fast DNA Spin Kit for Soil 试剂盒(MP Biomedicals)进行湖水(含生物量的滤膜)和沉积物样品(0.5 g)的基因组 DNA 提取。采用高通量测序引物 515F (5'-GTGYCAGCMG CCGCGGTA-3')和 806R (5'-GGACTACVSGGG TATCTAAT-3')按照前人所述 PCR 条件对水样和沉积物样品的总 DNA 进行 16S rRNA 基因扩增^[13]。在测序接头和正向引物之间添加一个独特的 12 bp 条形码序列来区分样品,每个样品的 PCR 扩增设置 3 个重复。汇集一个样品的 3 份 PCR 产物,使用 DNA Gel Extraction Kit 试剂盒(Axygen, Union City)进行纯化。每个样品的 PCR 扩增产子(约 300 bp)以等摩尔浓度汇集。在 Illumina MiSeq 平台上对 2×250 bp 的基因进行

了双端测序^[14](广东美格生物技术有限公司)。

1.5 生物信息学和统计分析

使用 Illumina 实时分析软件(version 1.18.66.3, Illumina, San Diego)对 16S rRNA 基因测序得到的双端原始序列进行条形码序列识别和接头序列修剪。使用 USEARCH (v.11.0.667)软件(<http://www.drive5.com/usearch/>)对所有样品进行分类操作单元(operational taxonomic unit, OTU)聚类,将≥97%相似度阈值的有效拼接序列归为同一物种分类单元。依次使用 *fastq_mergepairs*、*fastx_truncate* (参数: *-stripleft 19* 和 *-stripright 20*)、*fastq_filter* (参数: *-fastq_maxee 1.0*、*-fastq_minlen 200*、*-fastq_maxns 0* 和 *-fastq_trunqual 30*)、*unoise3* 和 *otutab* (参数: *-id 1.0*)函数来合并对端读取、修剪引物、质量过滤读取、去噪和去除嵌合体,并生成 OTU 表。利用 *usearch -sintax* 函数^[15]对 Ribosomal Database Project (RDP) v.11.5 的数据库进行分类 OTU 序列赋值,置信度为 80%。从 OTU 表中剔除未归属于 Bacteria 或 Archaea 的 OTU。在下游分析前,对每个样品的 OTU 表进行均一化处理($n=33\ 019$)。

使用 R 程序^[16]中的“Vegan”包计算 α 多样性指数(如 Simpson、Shannon 和 Equitability)。采用典型相关分析(canonical correlation analysis, CCA)和 Pearson 相关分析探究理化参数与优势 OTUs 之间的相关性^[17]。采用 SPSS 25 软件(SPSS Inc.)分析样品间的微生物差异。将丰度超过总 OTU 0.5%的 OTU 定义为优势 OTU^[18]。为了预测研究样品中潜在的微生物生态功能,基于联系物种分类与功能注释的 FAPROTAX 数据库^[19]和联系 OTU 分类表与 FAPROTAX 数据库的 python 脚本,使用 Python 2.7 软件将获得的 OTU 分类表与 FAPROTAX 1.1 数据库进行比对,输出微生物群落功能注释预测结果。应用 fast

expectation-maximization for microbial source tracking (FEAST)溯源分析(<https://github.com/cozygene/FEAST>)^[20]评价泉水、河流和盐田等邻近水体(源)对尕斯库勒盐湖水体和沉积物(汇)微生物群落组成的贡献。

1.6 序列登录号

本研究获得的所有原始序列均已上传至NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information)的SRA (sequence read archive)数据库,项目号为PRJNA734741,登录号为SAMN19523016–SAMN1952302。

2 结果与分析

2.1 地球化学特征

本研究中的水体和沉积物样品的pH值在6.75–9.22之间,盐度在0.03 g/L (淡水)–337.37 g/L (高盐)之间。 Na^+ 、 Mg^{2+} 、 Ca^{2+} 和 K^+ 浓度范围分别为30.36–65 235.60 mg/L、8.90–52 450.00 mg/L、0–848.83 mg/L和0–7 765.00 mg/L。 SO_4^{2-} 和 Cl^- 的浓度分别为42.86–62 550.00 mg/L和38.03–173 248.00 mg/L (表1)。

2.2 微生物群落组成和多样性

在尕斯库勒盐湖区的水体和沉积物样品中共获得718 163条高质量序列,每个研究样本的序列长度为32 991–71 077条。得到的序列可分为14 475个OTUs,每个研究样品有424–1 710个OTUs。不同样本间微生物群落的 α 多样性不同,泉水和湖泊沉积物的微生物多样性高于盐水,盐水的微生物多样性高于河水和湖水(表2)。微生物群落按样品类型聚类,门水平上微生物群落组成存在差异(图1)。在研究的泉水、河水和湖泊沉积物中,变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)最为丰富。拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)和广古菌门(*Euryarchaeota*)分别在湖泊和盐田的水体样品中占主导地位。此外,盐田的微生物群落组成与泉水、河水和湖泊样品有较大差异。

热图显示了5组样品中优势类群(OTU水平)的分布(图2)。泉水样品GQ1由*Acinetobacter*和*Prevotella paludivivens* (OTU 973和OTU 3333)主导;GQ2和GQ3的优势类群是*Rhodospirillum rubrum*和*Prevotella paludivivens* (OTU 1265和OTU 3332);*Acinetobacter*和*Stenotrophomonas* (OTU 1110

表2 尕斯库勒盐湖区微生物群落的 α 多样性

Table 2 Alpha diversity of microbial communities in Gas Hure Salt Lake region

Sample	Total reads	Observed OTUs	Shannon	Simpson	Equitability
GQ1	34 861	1 129	4.68	0.92	0.67
GQ2	43 320	1 519	5.68	0.98	0.78
GQ3	36 264	1 710	6.63	1.00	0.89
GQ4	32 991	424	4.60	0.98	0.76
GD	62 384	739	5.23	0.99	0.79
RW	51 467	768	3.10	0.88	0.47
GYT	49 182	885	4.85	0.97	0.71
GSKL1	67 201	822	4.55	0.97	0.68
GSKL2	66 278	748	2.80	0.80	0.42
GSKL3	47 617	548	2.53	0.82	0.40
GS1	54 278	1 315	5.19	0.97	0.72
GS2	71 077	1 411	5.41	0.99	0.75
GS3	49 865	1 218	5.29	0.98	0.74
GS4	51 378	1 239	4.82	0.91	0.68

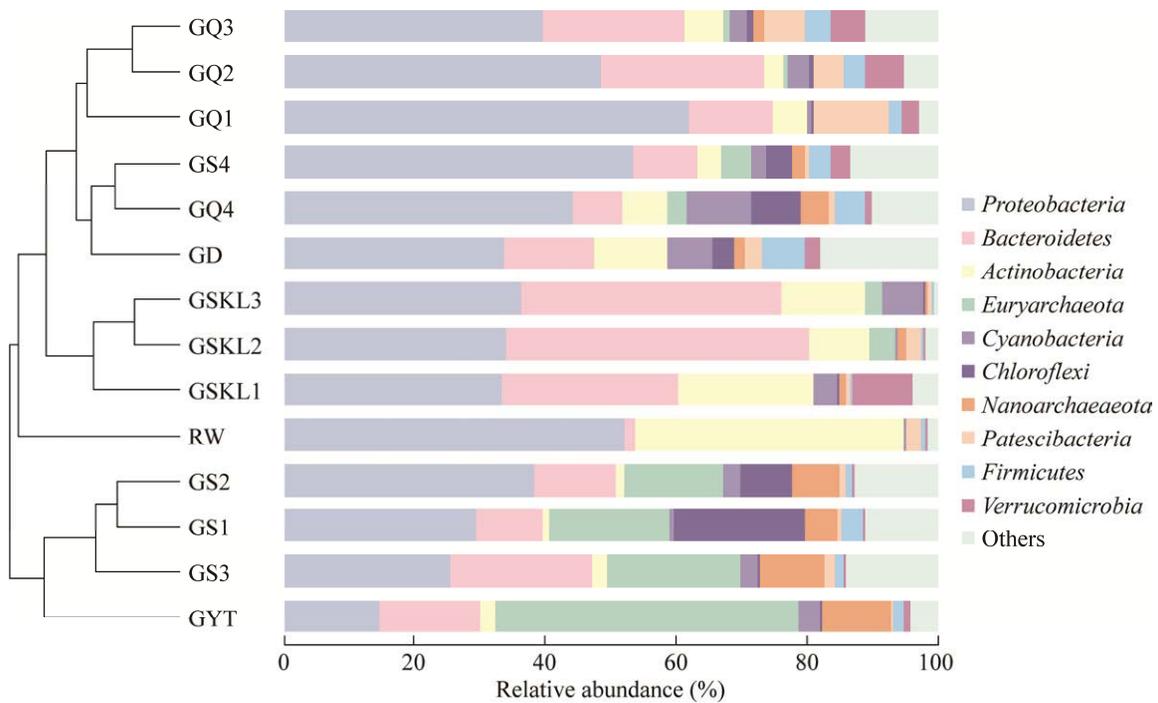


图 1 调查样本中前 10 个优势门的相对丰度

Figure 1 The relative abundance of the top 10 dominant phyla in the studied samples.

和 OTU 1022)是 GQ4 和 GD 的优势类群。此外, *Dunaliella* (OTU 3082)和 *Acinetobacter* (OTU 5008)分别是 GQ4 和 GD 的优势类群。河水样品中的主导类群为 *Loktanella* (OTU 3821)、*Candidatus Aquiluna* (OTU 826 和 OTU3080)、*Burkholderiaceae* (OTU 934)和 *Marivita* (OTU 4924)。盐田水样由 *Haloparvum* (OTU 1077 和 OTU 1286)和 *Salinibacter* (OTU 588)主导。湖水样品 GSKL1 的主要群落为 *Actinobacteria*、*Balneolaceae*、*Rhosohalobacter*、*Marivita*、*Microbacteriaceae*、*Alcanivorax* 和 *Roseibacillus* (OTU 4385、OTU 1593、OTU 175、OTU 5006、OTU 1878、OTU 4009 和 OTU 467)。GSKL2 和 GSKL3 由 *Psychroflexus*、*Rhodobacteraceae*、*Microbacteriaceae* 和 *Spiribacter Halopeptonella* (OTU 1725、OTU 5463、OTU 826、OTU 3812、

OTU 2270 和 OTU 2514)主导;此外, *Halomonas* (OTU 4989)和 *Dunaliella* (OTU5076)分别是 GSKL2 和 GSKL3 的优势类群。湖泊沉积物 GS1 和 GS2 由 *Anaerolineaceae*、*Roseovarius*、*Thermoplasmata*、*Balneolaceae* (OTU 1635、OTU 206、OTU 5096 和 OTU 627)和 *Gammaproteobacteria* (OTU 4757 和 OTU 3909)主导;此外, *Ralstonia*、*Desulfovermiculus*、*Halanaerobium* 和 *Dunaliella* (OTU 1230、OTU 466、OTU 1469 和 OTU 3082)在 GS2 中也是优势类群。GS3 由 *Sphingobacteriales*、*Desulfovermicules*、*Halanaerobium*、*Aliifodinibius*、*Roseovarius*、*Halomonas* 和 *Ralstonia* (OTU 4693、OTU 466、OTU 1469、OTU 1220、OTU 2682、OTU 4989 和 OTU 1230)等类群主导。GS4 的优势类群为 *Ralstonia* 和 *Nitrosopumilaceae* (OTU 1230 和 OTU 4266)。

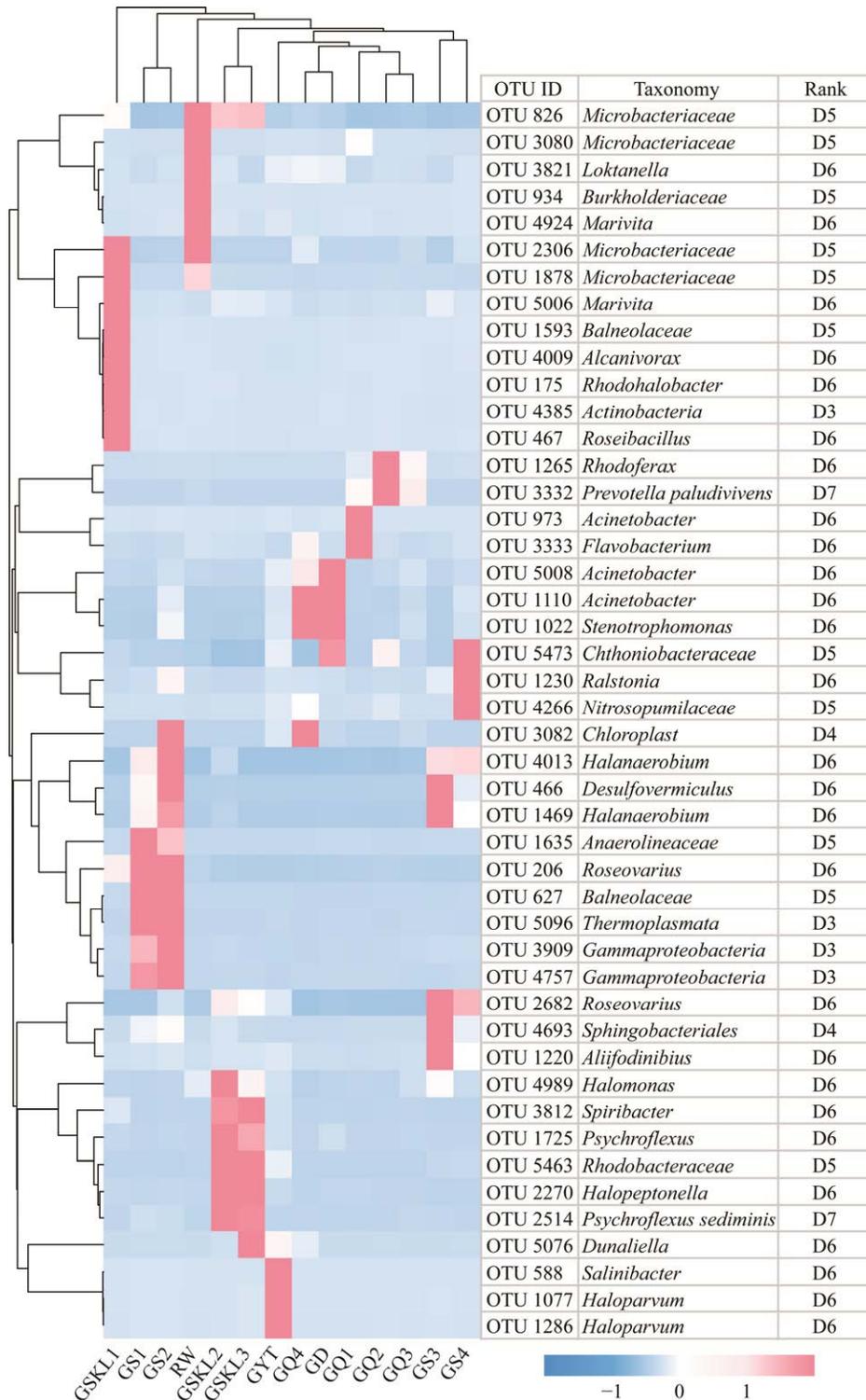


图 2 尕斯库勒盆地水体和沉积物样品中优势 OTUs (>0.5%)

Figure 2 Dominant OTUs (>0.5%) in water and sediment samples from Gas Hure Salt Lake Basin. The taxonomic assignment of OTUs is provided at the lowest level of classification according to SILVA 123 database (D1: Kingdom; D2: Phylum; D3: Class; D4: Order; D5: Family; D6: Genus and D7: Species).

2.3 尕斯库勒盐湖区微生物群落对环境变化的响应

CCA 分析显示, 研究区的微生物群落受盐度和 pH 的影响(图 3)。GSKL、GS 和 GYT 样点的微生物群落受到盐度影响最强烈, 而 GQ、GS 和 RW 样品的微生物群落主要受到 pH 的影响。Spearman 相关性分析进一步证实了这些相关性, 研究样本中的优势 OTUs 与盐度和 pH 显著相关(表 3)。其中, *Halopeptonella*、*Rhodobacteraceae*、*Psychroflexus* 和 *Dunaliella* (OTU 3812、OTU 2270、OTU 5463、OTU 2514、OTU 1725 和 OTU 5076) 显示与盐度具有显著正相关关系; *Salinibacter* 和 *Haloparvum* (OTU 588、OTU 1077 和 OTU 1286) 与 pH 具有显著负相关关系。此外, 大多数优势 OTUs 与 SO_4^{2-} 、 Cl^- 、 Ca^{2+} 、 K^+ 、 Mg^{2+} 和 Na^+ 显著相关; *Salinibacter* 和 *Haloparvum* (OTU 288、OTU 1077 和 OTU 1286) 与 SO_4^{2-} 、 Cl^- 、 K^+ 和 Mg^{2+} 显著正相关; 而 *Roseovarius* (OTU 2682) 与 SO_4^{2-} 和 Cl^- 具有相关性。*Roseovarius* 和 *Aliifodiniibius* (OTU 2682 和 OTU 1220) 与 Ca^{2+} 和 Na^+ 显著正相关; *Psychroflexus*、*Spiribacter*、

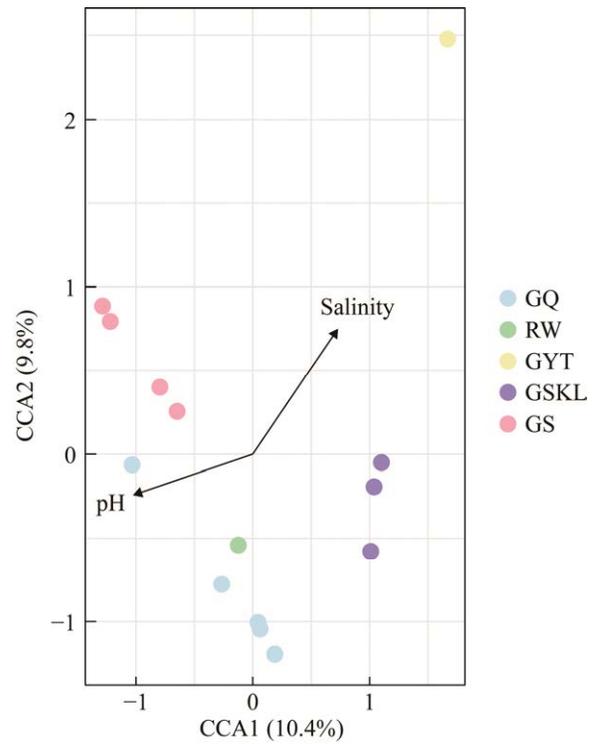


图 3 CCA 分析显示微生物群落结构与被测环境变量之间的相关性

Figure 3 CCA (canonical correspondence analysis) plots showing correlation between microbial community structures and measured environmental variables of the studied samples.

表 3 Spearman 的相关关系显示了水体和沉积物样品中物理化学特征与优势 OTUs 之间的关系

Table 3 Spearman's correlations showing the relationship between physiochemical characteristics and dominant OTUs in the studied water and sediment samples

OTU	pH	Salinity	SO_4^{2-}	Cl^-	Ca^{2+}	K^+	Mg^{2+}	Na^+
OTU 1725	-0.435	0.701**	0.163	0.234	0.679**	-0.069	0.002	0.379
OTU 3812	-0.466	0.832**	0.196	0.279	0.653*	-0.124	0.008	0.379
OTU 5463	-0.479	0.752**	0.227	0.298	0.692**	-0.034	0.056	0.418
OTU 4989	-0.338	0.521	0.177	0.234	0.699**	0.024	0.014	0.418
OTU 1077	-0.682**	-0.139	0.752**	0.642*	-0.11	0.853**	0.972**	0.214
OTU 588	-0.679**	-0.146	0.749**	0.638*	-0.117	0.852**	0.971**	0.209
OTU 5076	-0.457	0.652*	0.305	0.351	0.356	0.013	0.195	0.277
OTU 1286	-0.682**	-0.139	0.752**	0.642*	-0.112	0.852**	0.972**	0.213
OTU 5008	0.023	-0.317	-0.264	-0.302	-0.306	-0.173	-0.131	-0.346
OTU 2270	-0.439	0.764**	0.164	0.242	0.680**	-0.103	-0.011	0.38
OTU 2514	-0.413	0.749**	0.151	0.231	0.685**	-0.103	-0.026	0.384
OTU 2682	0.059	0.234	0.533**	0.611*	0.759**	0.412	0.148	0.863**
OTU 1220	0.186	-0.016	0.342	0.392	0.546*	0.294	0.081	0.556*

Significance levels are denoted as follows: $P < 0.05$ (*) and $P < 0.01$ (**).

Rhodobacteraceae、*Halomonas* 和 *Halopeptonella* (OTU 1725、OTU 3812、OTU 5463、OTU 4989、OTU 2270 和 OTU 2514)与 Ca^{2+} 浓度显著正相关。

2.4 潜在的微生物生态功能

在 5 组样品中, 化学异养、好氧化学异养、硫酸盐呼吸、发酵、硫化物呼吸、芳香族化合物降解、硝酸盐还原、碳氢化合物降解、光养、

光自养、氧自养、氮呼吸、硝酸盐呼吸、硝化作用、硫化物暗氧化、暗硫化物氧化、好氧氨氧化和光异养是微生物的主要功能。5 组样品之间的微生物生态功能潜力存在差异, 6 种微生物功能在不同组之间存在明显差异(图 4)。与硫代谢相关的功能, 包括硫酸盐呼吸和硫化物呼吸, 在湖泊沉积物样品中比其他样品更丰

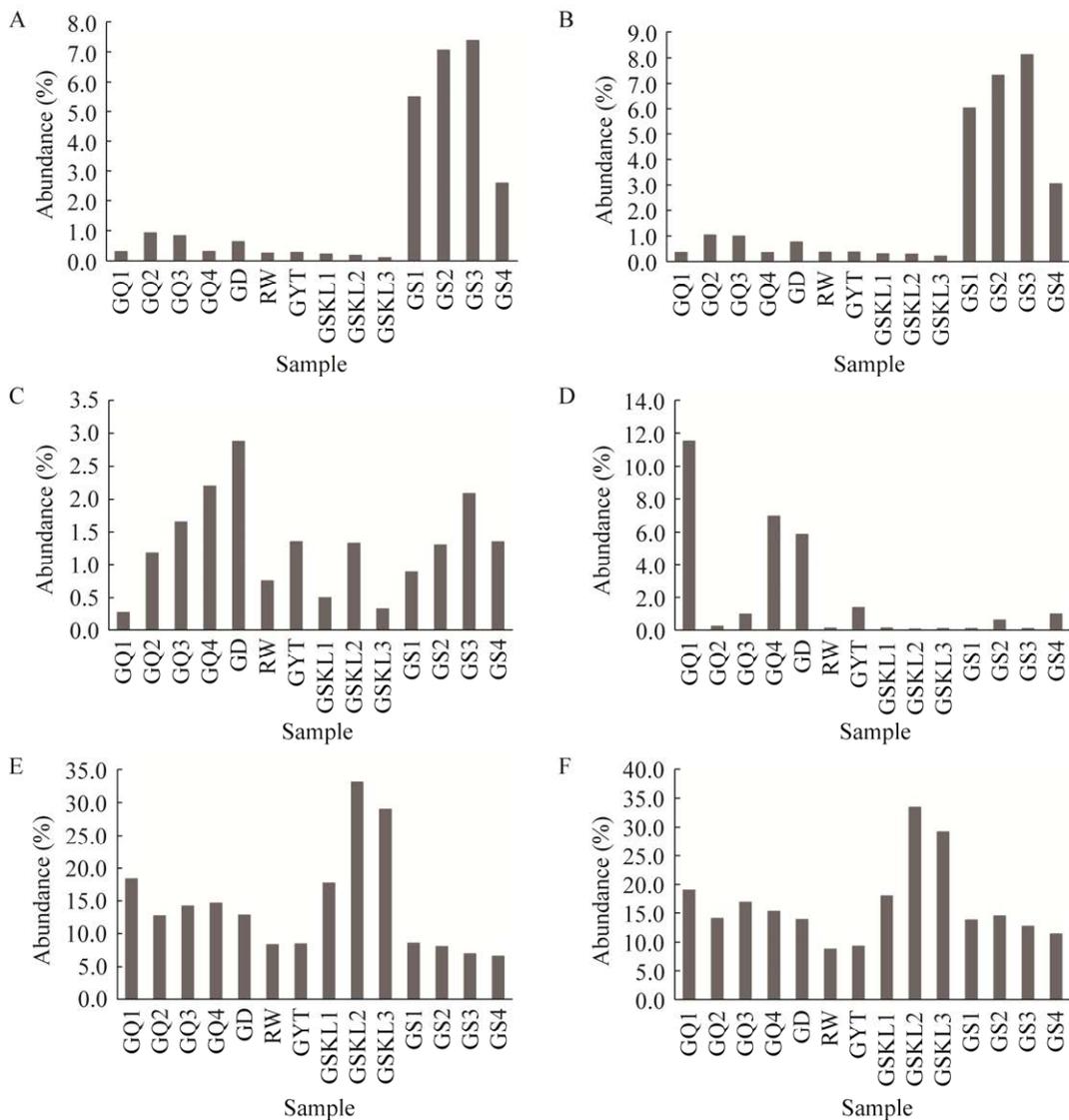


图 4 六种常见微生物代谢功能在不同采样点的相对丰度

Figure 4 Relative abundance of the six universal microbial metabolic functions at different sampling sites. A: Sulfate respiration. B: Respiration of sulfur compounds. C: Nitrate reduction. D: Aromatic compound degradation. E: Aerobic chemoheterotrophy. F: Chemoheterotrophy.

富。泉水样品的硝酸盐还原和芳香化合物降解功能较其他样品更丰富。5 组样品均存在好氧化学异养和化学异养潜在功能, 但湖泊水样中表现得更为丰富。

2.5 邻近水体微生物对尕斯库勒湖水和沉积物中微生物群落的潜在贡献

SourceTracker 分析表明, 邻近水体的微生物群落对于尕斯库勒盐湖的微生物群落的贡献是十分有限的。其中邻近水体微生物群落对湖泊水体和沉积物微生物群落的总贡献率分别为 12.94% 和 7.53% (图 5)。河水、盐田和泉水对湖泊水体微生物群落的贡献率分别为 10.64%、1.37% 和 0.93%。泉水、盐田和河水对湖泊沉积物微生物群落的贡献率分别为 3.59%、2.03% 和 1.91%。因此, 尕斯库勒湖水和沉积物中的大多数 OTUs 可能不是来自附近的水体, 而是来自其他来源(如空气传播)或内部生长(原生群落)。

3 讨论

3.1 水体和沉积物的微生物群落结构

研究区样品的微生物多样性随着盐度的增加而降低(表 2)。前人研究证明, 盐度是影响微

生物多样性的最重要的环境因素之一^[21-24], 高盐生境的微生物多样性较低, 因为能在其中生存的微生物类群较少^[25-26], 本研究的结果符合微生物多样性与盐度之间的一般规律。优势门的分类显示 5 组样品间微生物群落组成存在差异(图 1)。在盐度相对较低的水样(GQ、RW 和 GSKL 组)中, 以细菌类群 *Proteobacteria*、*Bacteroidetes* 和 *Actinobacteria* 为主, 而在 GYT 中以古菌类群 *Euryarchaeota* 为主。GYT 中 *Haloparvum* 的丰度(21.79%)远高于其他样品(图 1)。此前的研究表明, 这些细菌门是淡水和盐水水生栖息地的主要细菌门^[27-30]。此外, 大多数极端高盐生境以属于 *Euryarchaeota* 的嗜盐古菌为主^[1,4,31]。与其他样点相比, GYT 中的 *Nanoarchaeota* 丰度最高, 前人研究表明 *Euryarchaeota*、*Nanoarchaeota* 的 16S rRNA 基因序列广泛分布于中度嗜盐环境中^[32]。*Nanoarchaeota* 是 DPANN 的成员, DPANN 谱系广泛分布于全球各类生境包括高盐环境中, 其特征是比其他古菌细胞拥有更小的尺寸和基因组^[33]。嗜盐古菌作为高盐度环境中独特的类群, 驱动着高盐度生态系统的生物地球化学循环^[34]。盐度最高

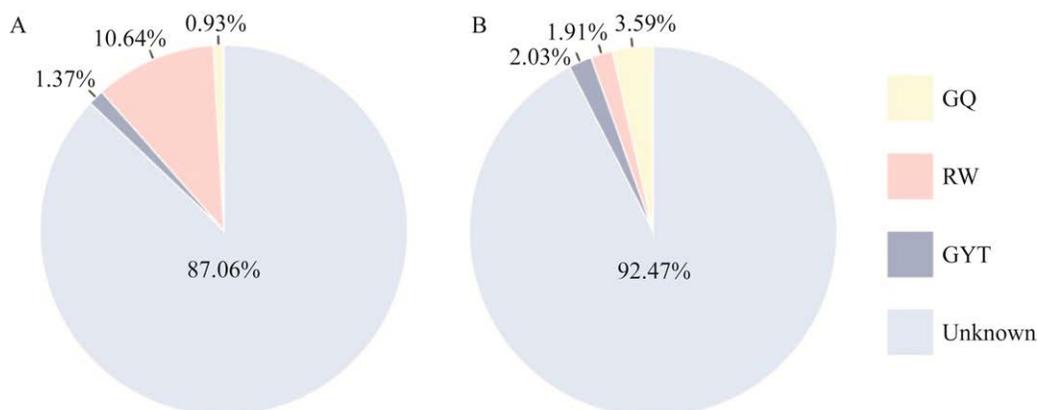


图 5 来自外部水体(泉水、河水和盐田)的微生物群落对湖水(A)和湖泊沉积物(B)的微生物群落的贡献度
Figure 5 Microbial contribution from external waters (spring waters, river water and saltern water) to the microbial communities in the lake water (A) and lake sediment (B).

的 GYT 以古菌类群为主,符合盐度对微生物群落的影响规律。*Nanoarchaeota* 和 *Haloparvum* 可能参与了盐田中的各种元素地球化学循环。

3.2 环境因子对微生物群落结构的塑造

尕斯库勒盐湖盆地 5 类样品中对微生物群落影响最大的环境参数是盐度(图 3)。水生生态系统的环境参数与微生物的组成和功能具有较强的相关性,溪流、河水、湖泊、泉水等各种水生栖息地的微生物的报道证实了这一点^[35-41]。本研究结果表明,与盐度显著相关的微生物类群多为嗜盐菌。*Spiribacter* 和 *Halopeptonella* 的成员在高盐生态系统中大量存在^[42-43],隶属于这些属的可培养菌株被广泛描述为来自太阳盐田和高盐生境的中度嗜盐菌^[44-49]。*Halopeptonella* 和 *Spiribacter* 隶属于 *Ectothiorhodospiraceae*, 代表嗜盐、嗜碱的紫色硫磺细菌^[50-51]。红杆菌科是水生细菌,经常在海洋和湖泊栖息地繁殖。该家族成员主要为好氧光异养生物和化学异养生物,深度参与硫和碳的生物地球化学循环^[52-53]。*Psychroflexus* 的成员是轻度或中度嗜盐菌,*Psychroflexus sediminis* 为分离自盐湖底泥的嗜盐菌^[54]。*Dunaliella* 的成员广泛分布于盐湖和盐田^[55]。这些细菌在湖泊水样中占主导地位,可能在硫和碳的生物地球化学循环中起重要作用。Spearman 相关分析显示 SO_4^{2-} 、 Cl^- 、 Ca^{2+} 、 K^+ 、 Mg^{2+} 与相关类群显著相关。盐度对 SO_4^{2-} 、 Cl^- 、 Ca^{2+} 、 K^+ 和 Mg^{2+} 等所有阳离子和阴离子的总和的影响可能是微生物群落组成与这些离子之间存在明显相关性的原因。pH 是尕斯库勒盐湖影响微生物群落结构的另一个关键环境参数(图 3)。前人研究表明 pH 会影响微生物的分子结构,破坏细胞活性,因此微生物群落与 pH 呈负相关关系^[56],这与本研究的结果一致。*Haloparvum* 和 *Salinibacter* 是盐田中占优势的类群,在 GYT 中 *Haloparvum* 的序列占 *Euryarchaeota*

的 47.21%,前人研究表明 *Haloparvum* 是盐湖中的优势古菌群^[57-58]。*Salinibacter* 在高盐环境中具有较高的丰度,如太阳盐田^[59]。

3.3 邻近水体微生物对湖泊微生物的贡献

来自邻近水体的微生物对尕斯库勒盐湖中的微生物群落的贡献有限。湖泊微生物群落大部分来源于未知来源,而非外部水体。泉水、河水、盐田对湖泊水体和沉积物的贡献总和分别为 12.94% 和 7.53% (图 5)。湖泊细菌群落多样性和组成受环境条件和群落扩散相互作用的驱动。已有研究表明,湖泊群落组成会受到流入河流和地下水的影响^[60-62]。虽然邻近水体的总体贡献率较小,但本研究的结果也证实了在尕斯库勒流域中流入湖泊的河水对湖水的微生物贡献率最大。此外,微生物可能通过降水、空气、风和陆地土壤等途径从外部扩散到湖泊中^[63-67],水体滞留和沉积物再悬浮也会影响湖泊微生物群落^[68]。因此,我们有理由推测,研究区的微生物群落主要来自上述其他来源之一或累积组合,有待进一步研究。

4 结论

不同水生生态系统的微生物群落组成和潜在在生态功能不同,尕斯库勒盐湖盆地的 5 类样品的微生物群落对环境因子的响应也不同。盐度和 pH 是影响 5 类样品的微生物群落分布的重要因素。河水、泉水、盐田等邻近水体对尕斯库勒盐湖的水体和沉积物的贡献有限,微生物群落的形成可能受到其他来源微生物的影响。

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蒋宏忱，中国地质大学生物地质与环境地质国家重点实验室教授、博士生导师。中国微生物学会地质微生物学专业委员会委员(2017-)；中国古生物学会地球生物学分会理事(2018-)；中国地质学会盐类资源环境专委会委员(2022-)。现任 *Frontiers in Microbiology*、*Journal of Earth Science*、《地球科学》、《盐湖研究》和《微生物学报》编委。主要从事青藏高原湖泊、热泉等极端地质环境微生物学研究。已在 *The ISME Journal*、*Environmental Science & Technology*、*mBio*、*Geophysical Research Letters*、*Water Research*、*Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 等国际学术刊物上发表 SCI 论文 160 余篇，论文引用 6 000 余次，H 指数 43。获中国地质学会青年地质科技奖-银锤奖、云南省自然科学二等奖、中国地质调查局科技二等奖。