# 向日葵黃化斑點病毒之分離與鑑定

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接受日期:中華民國90年10月12日

# 摘要

廖吉彥、張清安、陳金枝、鄧汀欽, 2001. 向日葵黃化斑點病毒之分離與鑑定. 植病會刊 10:173-180.

本試驗由埔里地區向日葵栽培園發現部分植株之葉片出現過去國內文獻未曾紀錄之黃化斑點及全葉黃化等疑似病毒所造成之病徵。病株葉片粗汁液接種奎藜會形成局部斑點,經三次重複單斑篩選後獲得一個病毒分離株 (SF-1)。於電子顯微鏡下以陰染法觀察罹病葉滴 (leaf dip) 可發現長絲狀病毒顆粒,大小約 770×13 nm。觀察罹病組織之超薄切片於細胞質內可發現束狀 (bundled shaped) 及風車狀 (pinwheel) 之圓柱內含體 (Cylindrical inclusions)。以奎藜接種葉為材料經由高低速交替離心及硫酸绝平衡離心可獲得純化之病毒試料,利用膠體電泳分析後確定 SF-1 之鞘蛋白乃由單一種蛋白基本單位 (Subunit protein) 所組成,其分子量估計為 35 kDa。將純化之病毒試料注射於白兔後製備出對應 SF-1 之專一性抗體。此抗體於瓊脂擴散反應 (SDS-immunodiffusion test)、西方轉漬反應 (Western blotting test) 及間接型免疫酵素分析 (Indirect ELISA) 下均只與 SF-1 同源抗原反應,而不與健康向日葵及 22 種 Potyvirus 屬病毒抗原產生反應。但 SF-1 抗原卻能與購自 Agdia Co. 之 Potyvirus-specific monoclonal antibody 產生正反應,顯示 SF-1 應屬一種未曾記載於台灣之 Potyvirus 屬病毒,而且試驗結果發現 SF-1 之各項生物特性與國外文獻所曾紀錄可以感染向日葵之幾種 potyviruses 均有所差異,故推測 SF-1 可能是一種新紀錄之向日葵病毒。因此根據 SF-1感染向日葵於葉片上所造成之特殊黃化斑點病徵命名其為向日葵黃化斑點病毒 (Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, 簡稱 SCSV)。

關鍵詞:向日葵、向日葵黃化斑點病毒、鑑定、Potyvirus

# 緒言

向日葵 (Helianthus annuus) 屬於菊科一年生草花,適 合溫暖氣候生長,生性強健,植株可高達兩公尺。花金黃 色,頭狀花序,直徑可達五十公分,有向日移動的習性。 該作物最大用途在於搾油,另外亦可應用於切花及盆栽等 觀賞用途。過去本省農民一向以種植高油脂品種為主,民 國 85 年時全省種植面積約 30 公頃。近年農民轉向注重園 藝功能的切花品種,因此面積有逐年增加之趨勢。目前常 見之品種有光輝、太陽、香橘士、香橘士月光、情人節、 東北八重、雙色混合、華麗紅褐等,多由美日等國之種苗 公司進口。本省向日葵病害種類已有的紀錄中,除白絹 病、灰黴病、菌核病及白粉病等真菌病害外,其他病原所 引起的病害,都不曾有報告(1)。近年來吾等於全省各地向 日葵栽培園中偶有發現病株葉片出現黃化小斑點 (圖一 A),隨病勢之進展這些小斑點常繼續擴展融合(圖一B), 最後導致全葉黃化 (圖一C)。 植株感病後生長勢銳減,葉 片枯黃,花朵畸形無法完全開展,種子量少且小,不稔性 比率偏高,嚴重時植株死亡。尤其若幼苗期即罹病,影響植株生育及種子產量甚劇。國外文獻中已有類似的病害報導<sup>(10)</sup>,但是否與國內所發生者相同,有必要進行深入之探討比較,以釐清致病病毒之種類與特性,作為擬定防治策略之參考。

## 材料與方法

#### 病毒之來源與寄主範圍測定

本研究之供試材料乃採自埔里向日葵栽培園之罹病株,其葉片呈現典型黃化斑點病徵,以 10 倍量的 0.05 M 的磷酸緩衝液 (pH 7.2) 淬取葉片汁液,磨擦接種於撒有 400 目金剛砂之奎藜葉片 (Chenopodium quinoa), 7-10 天接種葉出現局部病斑,挑取單一病斑接種於奎藜上,如此重複三次之後將病斑回接於煙草 (Nicotiana benthamiana)及奎蔾上繁殖與保存。進行寄主範圍測定時乃利用機械接種於千日紅 (Gomphrena globosa)、番杏 (Tetragonia

expansa)、向日葵 (Helianthus annuus)、白花婆婆針 (Bidens pilosa)、鬼針草 (B. bipinnara)、波斯菊 (Coreopsis tinctoria)、茼篙 (Chrysanthemum coronarium)、萬壽菊 (Tagetes erecta)、孔雀菊 (T. patuta)、百日草 (Zinnia elegans)、豌豆 (Pisum sativum)、望江南 (Cassia occidentalis)、分蔥 (Allium ascalonicum)、大蒜 (A. sativum)、韭菜 (A. tubersum)、紅藜 (Chenopodium amaranticolor)、奎 藜 (C. quinoa)、煙草 (N. benthamiana)、萬桃花 (Datura metel)、蔓陀羅 (D. stramonium)、酸漿 (Physalis floridana)、蕃茄 (Physalis floridana)、矮牽牛 (Petunia hybrida)、芹菜 (Apium graveolens)、香菜 (Coriandrun sativum)、南瓜 (Cucurbita moschata)、胡瓜 (Cucumis sativus)等植物葉片上,置於網室中培養觀察至少一個月。

## 電子顯微鏡觀察

**陰染法**:切取接種後具局部病斑之奎藜葉片,淬取粗 汁液再以 2% 磷鎢酸 (Phosphotungstic acid) 進行陰染 <sup>(13,14)</sup> 後,供電子顯微鏡觀察。

超薄切片法:將接種發病之煙草及罹病之向日葵葉片切成約 1.5×1.5 mm 之大小,以 2.5%戊二醛 (glutaraldehyde) 行前固定,以 0.1 M 磷酸緩衝液水洗四次後,以 1% 四氧化鋨 (OsO4) 行後固定,再分別以 30%、50%、80%、95%及 100% 酒精行系列脫水。之後將組織塊移入前置液 (100% 酒精:LR White 樹脂=1:1) 進行滲透,隔夜後再移入純 LR White 樹脂中 (19)。最後將組織塊移入矽膠鑄造模板以 LR White 樹脂包埋。經 60 處理 24小時供聚合硬化後,再以超薄切片機進行切片,最後以2% 醋酸鈾 (uranyl acetate) 與檸檬酸鉛 (lead citrate) 進行雙重染色 (20)。試驗中以健康葉片行相同處理作為對照比較。

## 病毒純化

將純系病毒接種於奎藜,9天後收集具有病斑之接種葉,加入 1.5 倍量的 0.01 M 磷酸緩衝液 (pH 7.0) 內含 0.2% ascorbic acid、0.2% sodium sulphite 及 0.01 M Na-DIECA,於4 下淬取汁液。加入等量的 chloroform 攪拌混合 15 分鐘後,經 8,000 rpm (Hitachi CR20B2, Hitachi inc, Tokyo, Japan) 離心 10 分鐘,取上澄液,再經 30,000 rpm (Hitachi SCP70G, Hitachi inc, Tokyo, Japan) 離心 2.5 小時,將病毒沉降濃縮,再以 0.05 M, pH 8.2 之 borate buffer (內含 0.01 M Na<sub>2</sub>-EDTA) 懸浮沉澱物,獲得初步純化試料。進一步純化則利用等密度平衡離心法 (15),試料在 32% Cs<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 中經 38,000rpm 離心 23 小時後,可在距離心管口 3.2cm 處形成一蛋白反光帶。抽取反光帶溶液,以 0.01 M 磷酸緩衝液 (pH 7.0) 充分透析並離心去除雜質後,即為純化之病毒試

料。純化試料經紫外光譜儀掃描測定病毒濃度後,即分裝冷凍保存以供日後試驗。另外提取部分試料,經稀釋後接種於奎藜以測定其病原性。

#### 抗體製備

取 1 ml 之純化病毒試料加入等量之完全補助劑充分乳化後,注射家兔後腿肌肉,以後每隔七天再追加注射一次,總共注射四次。最後一次注射後第七天自耳部行靜脈採血,爾後每週採血一次,所收集之抗血清均置於 -75下冷凍保存。

#### 鞘蛋白分子量與西方轉漬反應

純化之病毒試料先以 SDS-PAGE 電泳分離 (17), 取其中一片膠體 (gel) 置於轉漬槽內,以 100 V 通電 1.5 小時,使膠體上的蛋 白轉漬於硝化 纖維膜 (nitrocellulose membrane, NCM) 上 (12), NCM 先以對應 SF-1 之抗體 IgG 反應,再以鹼性磷酸酵素結合之山羊抗兔免疫球蛋白 (Sigma A8233, Sigma-aldrich, Lois, USA)進行免疫反應,最後以 NBT (nitroblue tetrazolium)及 BCIP (bromochloroindoyl phosphate) 進行呈色反應。另一片膠體則放入染色槽中,以 0.025% Coomassie blue R250 (CBR250) 染色一小時,再以脫色液 (1 公升中含有 200 ml 甲醇、100 ml 醋酸) 脫色 30 分鐘,以便觀察蛋白帶之數目並估算其分子量。

#### 間接法酵素連結免疫分析 (Indirect ELISA)

將健康與田間罹病向日葵植物葉片以黏附緩衝液 (coating buffer) 研磨,並經2倍系列稀釋放入微量盤之孔 穴中,以 SF-1 抗體及抗 Potyvirus 之單株抗體 (Agdia, CAB 10000/0500, Elkhart, USA), 進行間接法酵素連結免疫分析 (6) , 並以ELISA測讀機測讀在 405 nm 之吸收值。另以 SF-1 抗體與本研究室所收集之多種 potyviruses 病毒抗原包括 Bean common mosaic virus (BCMV), Blackeye cowpea mosaic virus (BlCMV), Bean yellow mosaic virus (BYMV), Chili veinal mottle virus (CVMV), Dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV), Lily mottle virus (LiMV), Lycoris mild mottle virus (LyMMV), Melon vein bading mosaic virus (MVbMV), Passionfruit mottle virus (PaMV), Passionfruit crinkle virus (PCV), Parsnip mosaic virus (ParMV), Papaya ringspot virus (PRSV), Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV), Passionfruit woodiness virus (PWV), Potato virus Y (PVY), Soybean mosaic virus (SMV), Tobacco etch virus (TEV), Tuberose mild mosaic virus (TMMV), Turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), Watermelon mosaic virus (WMV-2), Zantedeschia mosaic virus (ZaMV) 、Zucchini yellow mosaic virus (ZYMV) 進行間接法酵素連 結免疫反應,以分析彼此間之血清類緣關係。

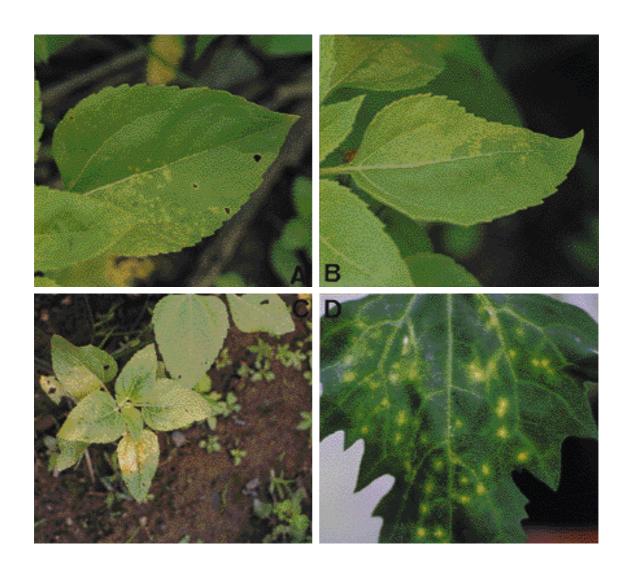
# 雙擴散反應法 (Ouchterony method) 測定病毒種類

利用雙擴散反應法 <sup>(2)</sup>,測定 PRSV、BYMV、ZYMV、TEV、*Leek yellow stripe virus* (LYSV)等 potyviruses 病毒抗血清與向日葵 SF-1 抗原之反應。另外以同法測定 SF-1 抗體與 22 種不同 potyviruses 包括 BCMV、BICMV、BYMV、CVMV、DsMV、LiMV、LyMMV、MVbMV、PaMV、PCV、PRSV、PSbMV、PWV、PVY、SMV、TEV、TMMV、TuMV、WMV-2、ZaMV及ZYMV 抗原之反應,以釐清 SF-1 與上述病毒間之血清學關係。

# 結 果

# 寄主範圍測定

本試驗共接種 9 科 26 種不同植物,接種後在溫室中連續觀察五週,結果共有 3 科 4 種供試植物出現病徵,其反應如表一所示。向日葵於接種後第 10 天,葉片即開始出現小黃化斑點病徵,隨後小斑點逐漸融合,病勢進展特徵與田間病株所觀察者吻合。接種奎藜於第 9 天後,出現直徑約 0.3mm病斑(圖一D),紅藜亦同。



圖一、向日葵黃化斑點病毒 (Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, SuCSV) 感染向日葵 (A-C) 與奎藜 (D) 所造成之病徵。(A) 為 SuCSV 感染向日葵初期所產生之黃化小斑點;(B) 斑點逐漸融合形成全葉黃化情形;(C) 感染嚴重之向日葵病株呈現全株矮化與黃化現象,(D) SuCSV 接種奎藜所產生之局部病斑。

**Fig. 1.** Photographs showing the symptoms of sunflower (A-C) and *Chenopodium quinoa* (D) infected by *Sunflower chlorotic spot virus* (SuCSV). (A) Chlorotic spots induced by SuCSV on sunflower; (B) Numerous chlorotic spots merged together forming yellow mottling symptoms; (C) Severe chlorosis and stunting symptoms on sunflower; (D) local lesions on *C. quinoa* inoculated with SuCSV.

## 電顯觀察

於奎藜病斑組織內發現到長絲狀病毒顆粒,大小約770×13 nm (圖二)。利用超薄切片法,觀察到罹病煙草及向日葵病葉的細胞質內有 potyviruses 特有的束狀 (bundled shaped) 及風車狀 (pinwheel) 之圓柱內含體 (Cytoplasmic cylindrical inclusion) (圖三) (11)。此外,於感病細胞葉綠體可觀察到葉綠餅及板層被破壞及退化之現象 (結果未出示)。而在健葉細胞中則未觀察到有上述之內含體或組織病變之情形。

## 病毒純化

純化所得的病毒於 260 nm 波長之紫外光下測得吸收值為 2.62,濃度估計為 0.53 mg/ml。將純化之病毒回接於向日葵,結果可產生與田間病株相同之病徵。

## 鞘蛋白分子量與西方轉漬反應

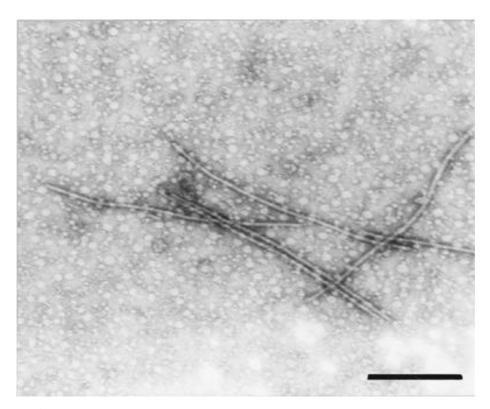
將部分純化 (partially purified) 之病毒試料進行 SDS-PAGE 電泳分析,並與標記蛋白比對結果,估算其分子量約為 35 kDa (圖四A),且在轉漬於硝化纖維膜後,唯有該35 kDa 之條帶與 SF-1 之抗體產生紫色反應 (圖四B)。顯示SF-1 之鞘蛋白應由單一種蛋白質基本單位 (protein subunit)所組成。

# 血清學試驗

利用 Indirect ELISA 測定本研究所製備之 SF-1 抗體及購自 Agdia Co. 之 Potyvirus-specific monoclonal antibody 與純化之 SF-1 病毒試料、接種 SF-1 之煙草與奎藜及田間向日葵病株之反應性,結果此等抗原均與二種供試抗體產生強烈反應 (圖五)。然而 SF-1 抗體並不與 BCMV 等 22 種Potyvirus 屬病毒抗原反應 (表二)。在進行雙擴散免疫反應之結果中向日葵之罹病汁液,只與同源 SF-1 抗血清有明顯反應帶出現,而不與其他抗 PRSV、BYMV、ZYMV、TEV 及 LYSV 等血清反應。另外 SF-1 抗體只與同源抗原有反應,不與 BCMV 等 22 種不同 Potyvirus 屬病毒之抗原反應。

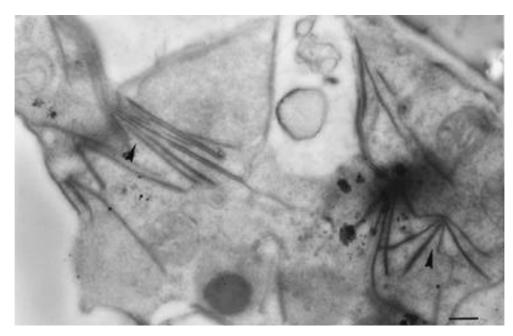
# 討論

向日葵病毒病害在台灣尚無紀錄,而較早有關向日葵病毒病害的國外文獻,是 Arnott 及 Smith (1967) (3) 曾經報告向日葵嵌紋病毒 (Sunflower mosaic virus , SuMV) 引起向日葵葉片產生嵌紋及斑駁等病徵,彼等以電子顯微鏡觀察發現長絲狀病毒顆粒,故推測此病毒應為 Potyvirus 屬病毒,分佈於美國德州及中國大陸地區。SuMV 之寄主範圍狹窄僅感染向日葵一種植物,此特性與本研究所分離之



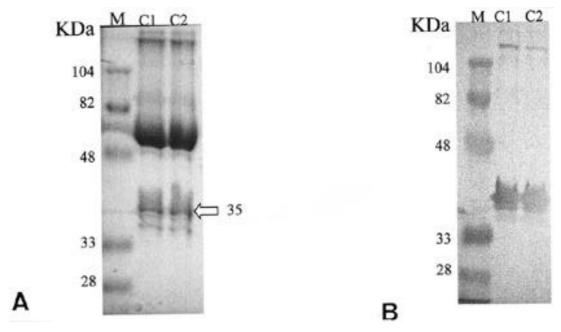
圖二、向日葵黃化斑點病毒(Sunflower chlorotic spot virus)顆粒之電子顯微鏡照片。

Fig. 2. Electron micrograph showing the virus particles of Sunflower chlorotic spot virus. Bar represents 300 nm in length.



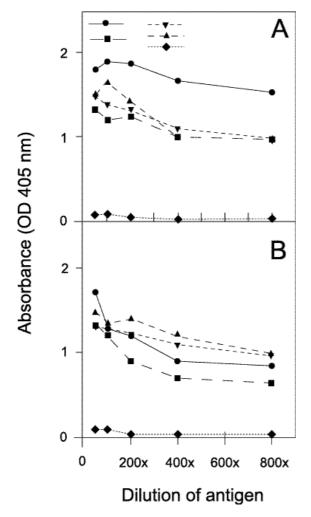
圖三、感染向日葵黃化斑點病毒 (Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, SuCSV) 之煙草 (Nicotiana benthamiana) 組織超薄切片電子 顯微鏡圖。箭頭所指為圓筒形及風車形內含體。

**Fig. 3.** Electron micrograph showing the pinwheel-like and laminated aggregated cylindrical inclusions (indicated by arrows) induced by *Sunflower chlorotic spot virus* in the infected cell of *Nicotiana benthamiana*. Bar represents 500 nm in length.



圖四、應用 SDS-PAGE 電泳法 (A) 及西方轉漬法 (B) 分析向日葵黃化斑點病毒 (Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, SuCSV) 之鞘蛋白分子量與血清學性質。M 代表標示蛋白;C1 及 C2 分別代表二個不同次的部分純化病毒試料。箭頭所指即 SuCSV 鞘蛋白基本單位 (subunit protein) 所在位置。

**Fig. 4.** SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and western blotting analyses of *Sunflower chlorotic spot virus* (SuCSV) capsid protein. (A) SDS-PAGE analysis of two (C1 and C2) partially purified samples of SuCSV. (B) Western blotting analysis of partially purified samples (C1 and C2) by reacting with antibody against SuCSV.



圖五、以間接型免疫酵素法 (Indirect ELISA) 分析向日葵 黃化斑點病毒 (Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, SuCSV) 之血 清學性質。圖 A 乃使用 SuCSV 抗體測定之結果,圖 B 為使用購自 Agdia Co. 之 Potyvirus-specific monoclonal antibody 測定之結果。線 a 為純化之 SuCSV 病毒試料;線 b 為感染 SuCSV 之煙草;線 c 為田間感病之向日葵試料;線 d 為接種 SuCSV 之奎藜病葉;線 e 為健康向日葵葉片。Fig. 5. Serological cross reactivities of Sunflower chlorotic spot virus (SuCSV) with its homologous antibody (A) and a Potyvirus-specific monoclonal antibody as determined in indirect ELISA. Line a: purified SuCSV virus sample; Line b: tobacco leaf tissue infected by SuCSV; Line c: field-collected diseased sunflower sample; Line d: leaf tissue of Chenopodium quinoa inoculated with SuCSV; Line e: healthy sunflower leaf tissue.

SF-1 並不相同。目前國際文獻上所紀錄可以感染向日葵 之病毒共有 36 種,其中屬於 Potyvirus 者有 6 種;分別為 Artichoke latent virus <sup>(8,21)</sup>、Bidens mosaic virus <sup>(7)</sup>、Bidens mottle virus <sup>(17,22)</sup>、Clover yellow vein virus <sup>(4)</sup>、及 Pepper veinal mottle virus <sup>(5,16)</sup>。其中 Bident mosaic virus 會造成向 日葵葉片呈現嵌紋及壞疽病徵,並且會感染萵苣造成嵌

## 表一、利用汁液接種測定向日葵黃化斑點病毒之寄主範圍 與反應之結果

Table 1. Results of host range and reaction test by sap inoculation of *Sunflower chlorotic spot virus* on 26 species in 9 plant families

Test plants	Reaction <sup>1</sup>			
Test plants	Inoculation leaves	Upper leaves		
Aizoaceae				
Tetragonia expansa.	-	-		
Amaranthaceae				
Gomphrena globosa	-			
Compositae				
Helianthus annuus	CL, Mo	CL, Mo		
Bidens pilosa	-	-		
B. bipinnara L	=	-		
Coreopsis tinctoria	=	-		
Chrysanthemum coronarii	ım -	-		
Tagetes erecta	-	-		
T. patuta	=	-		
Zinnia elegans	=	-		
Leguminosae	=	-		
Pisum sativum				
Cassia occidentalis	=	-		
Amaryllidaceae				
Allium ascalonicum	-	-		
A. sativum	=	-		
A. tubersum	=	-		
Chenopodiaceae				
Chenopodium amarantico	lor CL	-		
C. quinoa	CL	L		
Solanaceae				
Nicotiana benthamiana	Mo, Y	Mo		
Datura metel	=	-		
D. stramonium	-	-		
Lycopersicum esculentum	=	-		
Physalis floridana	=	-		
Petunia hybrida	-	-		
Umbelliferae				
Apium graveolens	-	-		
Coriandrun sativum	=	-		
Cucurbitaceae				
Cucurbita moschata	-	-		
Cucumis sativus	-	-		

<sup>1.</sup> CL: chlorotic local lesions; L: local lesions; M: mosaic; Mo: mottle; Y: yellowing; -: no infection

紋。然而本研究之 SF-1 病毒不造成向日葵壞疽,亦不感染高苣 , 故二 者間存 有明顯 差異。 至於其 他五種 potyviruses 均只能在人工接種之情況下感染向日葵 , 自然 環境下尚無感染向日葵的紀錄 , 故與 SF-1 仍有明顯不同。

晚近 Dujovny et al <sup>(9,10)</sup> 報告一種發生於阿根廷之 potyvirus 可以為害向日葵,稱為 Sunflower chlorotic mottle virus (SuCMV)。其寄主範圍較為寬廣,涵蓋 4 科 9 種植

表二、以間接免疫酵素分析法 (Indirect ELISA) 比較向日葵黃化斑點病毒之抗血清與 22 種 potyviruses 之血清類緣關係

Table 2. Cross reactivities of antiserum against SF-1 isolate of *Sunflower chlorotic spot virus* (SuCSV) with antigens of 22 different potyviruses <sup>1</sup>

	Absorbance (A405 nm) <sup>2</sup>					
Antigens <sup>3</sup>		(Dilution of antigen)				
	25x	50x	100x	200x	400x	
BCMV	0.067	0.052	0.034	0.025	0.020	
BlCMV	0.143	0.098	0.086	0.075	0.068	
BYMV	0.076	0.015	0.063	0.054	0.042	
CVMV	0.269	0.211	0.218	0.185	0.175	
DsMV	0.124	0.122	0.073	0.075	0.065	
LiMV	0.141	0.154	0.114	0.102	0.092	
LyMMV	0.028	0.047	0.002	0.015	0.001	
MVbMV	0.137	0.104	0.112	0.098	0.085	
PaMV	0.095	0.116	0.063	0.070	0.056	
PCV	0.117	0.125	0.079	0.070	0.067	
PaMV	0.095	0.116	0.063	0.070	0.056	
PRSV	0.088	0.132	0.040	0.042	0.038	
PSbMV	0.127	0.105	0.061	0.057	0.043	
PVY	0.199	0.183	0.193	0.150	0.124	
PWV	0.126	0.156	0.112	0.095	0.070	
SMV	0.124	0.139	0.095	0.086	0.067	
TEV	0.121	0.105	0.110	0.098	0.087	
TMMV	0.083	0.060	0.056	0.042	0.040	
TuMV	0.136	0.132	0.098	0.087	0.050	
WMV2	0.104	0.119	0.041	0.045	0.032	
ZaMV	0.120	0.123	0.064	0.071	0.050	
ZYMV	0.105	0.196	0.110	0.076	0.080	
SuCSV	2.814	2.826	2.840	2.204	1.950	
Healthy CK	0.108	0.100	0.104	0.098	0.076	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1.</sup> Indirect ELISA was conducted as described in the text. Immunoglobulin (IgG) at a concentration of 1 mg/ml purified from SF-1 antiserum was used at a dilution of 1:1000. Alkaline phosphatase conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson 111-055-003) diluted 1:6000 were used. Infected tissues of the test potyviruses preserved in 50% glycerol were ground in coating buffer at a ratio of 10 ml/g. The sap thus obtained was taken as 1/10 dilution.

物。SuCMV可以引起當地向日葵品種產生斑駁、微嵌紋及輪紋等病徵。此等病徵描述與本研究之 SF-1 雖然有雷同之處,但二者間在寄主範圍上卻有明顯差異,報告中的SuCMV可感染菊科之萬壽菊(Tagetes erecta)、百日草(Zinnia elegans)、鬼針草(Bidens bipinnara)與莧科的千日紅(Gomphrena globosa),但本試驗結果 SF-1 均未能感染此等植物(詳見表一)。因此雖然兩者在向日葵上所引起之病徵近似,二者在生物特性上仍有明顯之區別。

本研究所分離之 SF-1 在病毒型態大小、內含體型態及鞘蛋白分子量等特性上均符合 Potyvirus 屬病毒之特性。尤其 SF-1 抗原可以與 Potyvirus 屬病毒結論之正確性。由之結果更印證 SF-1 乃 Potyvirus 屬病毒結論之正確性。由本研究各項血清試驗結果顯示, SF-1 只與其同源抗體反應,但不與 PRSV、BYMV、LYSV、ZYMV 與 TEV 等抗血清反應。另外其抗體僅與其同源抗原反應但不與 BCMV等 22 種在台灣已發現之 Potyvirus 屬病毒反應,此種特性證明 SF-1 乃一種台灣未曾紀錄之新病毒。因此吾等根據其在向日葵上所引起之黃化斑點病徵將其命名為向日葵黃化斑點病毒(Sunflower chlorotic spot virus, SuCSV)。最近本研究室已經成功將 SuCSV 之鞘蛋白基因加以選殖,正進行核酸定序中,未來將藉由核酸序列之分析比對,以進一步鑑定其分類種別。

# 謝解

本研究承蒙農委會科技計畫經費補助及蔡錦惠、江芬 蘭小姐協助試驗工作之進行,謹此表達由衷謝意。

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2.</sup> Absorbance values were an average of two replicate wells.

<sup>3.</sup> BCMV = Bean common mosaic virus; BlCMV = Blackeye cowpea mosaic virus; BYMV = Bean yellow mosaic virus; CVMV = Chili veinal mottle virus; CYVV = Clover yellow vein virus; DsMV = Dasheen mosaic virus; LiMV = Lily mottle virus; LyMMV = Lycoris mild mottle virus; MVbMV = Melon vein banding mosaic virus; PaMV = Passoinfruit mottle virus; PCV = Passionfruit crinkle virus; PRSV = Papaya ringspot virus; PSbMV = Pea seed-borne mosaic virus; PVY = Potato virus Y; PWV = Passionfruit woodiness virus; SMV= Soybean mosaic virus; TEV = Tobacco etch virus; TMMV = Tuberose mild mosaic virus; TuMV = Turnip mosaic virus; WMV-2 = Watermelon mosaic virus 2; ZaMV = Zantedeschia mosaic virus; ZYMV = Zucchini yellow mosaic virus.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Liao, J. Y. <sup>1</sup>, Chang, C. A. <sup>1</sup>, Chen, C. C. <sup>1</sup>, and Deng, T. C. <sup>1,2</sup> 2001. Isolation and identification of a virus causing sunflower chlorotic spots in Taiwan. Plant Pathol. Bull.10:173-180. (<sup>1.</sup> Department of Plant Pathology, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng, Taichung 413, Taiwan, R.O.C., <sup>2.</sup> Corresponding author, Email:tcde@wufeng.tari.gov.tw; Fax: +886-4-23338162)

Sunflower (Helianthus annuus) plants exhibiting chlorotic spot, yellowing and stunting symptoms were found in Pu-Li area in central part of Taiwan. Local lesions were induced on Chenopodium quinoa by inoculation with crude sap of diseased sunflower plants, and a pure virus isolate (SF-1) was obtained by single lesion isolation procedure and the culture was propagated and maintained in C. quinoa or Nicotiana benthamiana. Besides sunflower, C. quinoa and N. benthamiana, SF-1 could only be transmitted mechanically to C. amaranticolor among 26 plant species tested. Flexuous filamentous particles about 770 x 13 nm in size were consistently observed in leaf dips by electron microscopy. Ultra-thin sectioned diseased tissue revealed bundled-shaped, scrolls and laminated aggregated cylindrical inclusions in the cytoplasm of infected cells. The virus was successfully purified from inoculated leaves of C. quinoa by differential and isopycnic centrifugation in cesium sulfate. By analyzing the purified virus sample in SDS-PAGE, the virus was found consisting of one species of coat protein subunit and the molecular weight was estimated to be 35 kDa. An antiserum was prepared by immunizing the purified SF-1 virions in a New Zealand white rabbit. In SDS-immunodiffusion, indirect ELISA, and Western blotting tests, antiserum against SF-1 reacted strongly with its homologous antigens from infected tissues of C. quinoa and sunflower, but not to healthy control and 22 different potyviruses antigens. Reciprocally, antisera against five different potyviruses did not react with SF-1 antigen in SDS-immunodiffusion test. However, a potyvirus group-specific monoclonal antibody (Agdia Co.) did react with SF-1 in indirect ELISA. On the basis of these results, SF-1 should reasonably recognized as a species of Potyvirus. This is the first record of virus disease of sunflower in Taiwan. Comparing with the characteristics of several potyviruses documented in the literature, SF-1 is probably an unique virus species infecting sunflowers for none of the reported viruses shares similar properties. Consequently, we designated SF-1 as Sunflower chlorotic spot virus based on its specific symptoms on sunflower plants.

Key words: sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Potyvirus, inclusion body