

环境DNA技术在生物入侵研究中的应用进展



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摘要: 生物入侵事关国家粮食安全、生态安全和生物安全。快速发现外来物种并及时根除或阻截是降低损害的重要手段,而传统的鉴定方法往往无法满足对外来物种精准快速的检测需求。环境DNA(environmental DNA, eDNA)技术是一种新型检测技术,具有非侵入性和易于取样等特点,弥补了入侵生物传统鉴定技术在检测率低、耗时长以及破坏样本等方面的不足,为入侵生物防控提供了重要的技术支撑。该文综述了eDNA技术的特点及发展概况,从入侵物种的检测与监测、入侵途径、分布与危害程度以及与其他物种的相互关系等方面介绍了eDNA技术在生物入侵研究中的应用进展;同时,指出了eDNA技术存在的问题并展望了该技术的应用前景。

关键词: 生物入侵; 环境DNA; 检测鉴定; 早期监测; 入侵物种

Research advances in the application of environmental DNA (eDNA) technique in biological invasions

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Abstract: Biological invasion is closely associated with national food security, ecological security, and biological security. Rapid detection and eradication or interception of invasive alien species (IAS) is an effective means to reduce the damages. However, the traditional methods often fail to satisfy the requirement of rapid and accurate identification of IAS. As a newly emerged monitoring technique, environmental DNA (eDNA) can be used as an important method for the monitoring of IAS due to its non-invasiveness and easy of sampling, overcoming the deficiencies of traditional identification techniques such as low efficiency, time consumption, and sample destruction. This review summarized the characteristics and development history of eDNA technique, and introduced its application in the research on biological invasions including the detection and monitoring, judgment of the invasion routes, determination of the distribution and damage degree of IAS, and the interaction between IAS and other species. Meanwhile, the review pointed out the problems and perspectives of this technique in the future.

Key words: biological invasion; environmental DNA; detection and identification; early monitoring; invasive alien species

生物入侵是指生物由原生存地经自然的或人为的途径侵入到另一个新环境,对入侵地的生物多样

性、农林牧渔业生产以及人类健康造成经济损失或生态灾难的过程(万方浩等,2002)。生物入侵会对

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入侵地的粮食安全、生态安全与生物安全构成严重威胁。随着经济全球化、区域经济一体化以及气候变化等因素的影响,生物入侵问题愈发严重,已引起世界各国的共同关注。生物入侵是一个传入、定殖、潜伏、扩散与暴发的链式过程,不同的入侵阶段应采取不同的防控策略(万方浩等,2008)。入侵物种在入侵地一旦建立种群后再进行治理,不仅费用高,而且难以达到预期效果;而对入侵物种进行早期检测、诊断与监测,有利于做出快速有效的反应并制订相应防治决策,及时遏制入侵物种的扩散蔓延。因此,入侵物种的早期检测、诊断与监测技术对其防控尤为重要(Woodell et al., 2021),目前主要涉及形态学鉴定以及分子标记等方法。形态学鉴定的优点是可以直观地观察到结果,但这种方法对害虫幼龄阶段的识别能力较差,而幼龄阶段在入侵物种的建群和扩散过程中却至关重要(Brown et al., 2016)。分子标记方法在物种的准确鉴定中发挥着重要作用(Deiner et al., 2017; Poland & Rassati, 2019),可弥补形态学鉴定中存在的不足。然而,这些分子技术往往会对环境和标本造成干扰或伤害,同时难以监测到隐蔽性的入侵物种,如钻蛀性害虫和微小型生物等。

近年来,环境DNA(environmental DNA, eDNA)技术在物种鉴定中的作用受到了广泛关注。eDNA技术是指从土壤、沉积物、水或雪等环境样本中提取DNA片段,通过分析环境中的DNA来检测或鉴定物种(Rees et al., 2014)。该技术在入侵物种的检测、诊断与监测方面具有重要的潜在价值,是传统检测、诊断与监测方法的有力补充。在2013年对全球生态保护的地平线扫描分析中,该技术在水生生物监测的应用被确定为15个最重要的全球生态保护议题之一(Sutherland et al., 2013)。当前,eDNA技术已在生态学、自然保护和生物监测等方面发挥着越来越重要的作用。在欧美等发达国家,eDNA技术已在鱼类和两栖类入侵物种的研究中被广泛使用,尤其值得关注的是,近年来该技术逐渐在农业入侵生物研究中得到应用。迄今为止,我国对eDNA技术的研究还相对较少,且主要是用于水生生物研究(李苗等,2020)。

本文综述了eDNA技术的特点及发展概况,从入侵物种的检测与监测、入侵途径、分布与危害程度以及与其他物种的相互关系等方面对eDNA技术在生物入侵研究中的应用进展进行介绍;同时,指出了eDNA技术存在的问题并展望了该技术的应用前景。

1 eDNA技术的优势

与形态学鉴定和分子标记技术等传统方法相比,eDNA技术具有独特的优势,主要包括以下3个方面。

1.1 对生物和环境破坏性小

eDNA技术对生物与环境具有非侵入性的特点,可以极大程度地避免对环境或生物物种造成伤害。例如,应用该技术通过对天然池塘的水样进行分析可以发现采样区域共有5种鸟类(Ushio et al., 2018);或通过对粪便进行检测就可监测到入侵物种赤狐 *Vulpes vulpes* (Berry et al., 2007);或从人类居住环境的灰尘中检测出节肢动物(Madden et al., 2016)。另外,诸如蜘蛛网(Xu et al., 2015)、猪笼草 *Nepenthes* sp. (Bittleston et al., 2016)和被动动物啃食过的植物枝条(Nichols et al., 2015)等样品都能被用来收集eDNA进行物种鉴定。

1.2 样本检测灵敏度高

相较于传统检测技术,eDNA技术具有更高的检出率,特别是对低密度种群(如在入侵早期阶段)更具有优势。例如通过eDNA技术分析可以检测到每平方公里水域内种群密度仅为1~2只的美洲牛蛙 *Rana catesbeiana* (Ficetola et al., 2008);在250 mL水样中能检测到白鲨 *Carcharodon carcharias* 存在的痕迹(Lafferty et al., 2018);在1.5 L水中仅有1只新西兰泥螺 *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* 时也能被准确检测到(Goldberg et al., 2013)。有研究数据表明,使用eDNA技术的检测率比传统调查法高出2倍多(Allen et al., 2021;陈晓等,2021)。

1.3 取样和检测节本高效

eDNA技术成本低、耗时少。采用电气捕鱼和eDNA技术调查美洲红点鲑 *Salvelinus fontinalis* 时,相较于前者,eDNA技术仅仅需要收集水体就可以检测,在取样方面更省力,能节省约67%的成本(Evans et al., 2017);利用传统方法和eDNA技术调查美洲牛蛙时,前者所耗费的费用与时间比后者多2.5倍(Dejean et al., 2012)。

2 eDNA技术的应用历史

eDNA技术最早由Ogram et al. (1987)提出。2000年,eDNA术语第一次在文献中出现,之后eDNA技术得到越来越广泛的关注(Rondon et al., 2000;刘梦月和赵文玉,2020)。特别是2010年后,eDNA技术的研究与应用急剧增加,逐步成为热点领域。纵观eDNA技术的应用历史,有以下几个重要转变。

2.1 检测的物种对象从微生物拓展到高等生物

Ogram et al.(1987)最初提出该技术时旨在研究微生物,随后几十年的研究与探索一直围绕着微生物开展。随后,研究发现该技术不仅适用于微生物的检测,还可以从陆地沉积物样本中检测到大型生物(Willerslev et al.,2003)以及从环境样本中检测到牛蛙等高等生物(Ficetola et al.,2008)。

2.2 检测对象的生存环境从水生环境拓展到陆生环境

长期以来,eDNA技术主要应用于水生生物如细菌、藻类及动物等的监测,近年来逐渐用于陆生生物监测。例如用eDNA技术监测到农业害虫茶翅蛾 *Halyomorpha halys* (Valentin et al.,2018),这为使用eDNA技术监测其他陆生生物提供了先例。最新的研究发现,还可以从空气中收集eDNA并识别哺乳动物(Clare et al.,2022)。

2.3 从检测单一物种拓展到可以同时检测多个物种

eDNA技术多用于检测单一物种,如利用该技术检测到了日本竹筴鱼 *Trachurus japonicus* (Yamamoto et al.,2016)、中华鲟 *Acipenser sinensis* (Xu et al.,2018)、鲢 *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Ruan et al.,2020)和长江江豚 *Neophocaena phocaenoides asaeorientalis* (吴昀晟等,2019)等水生物种。后来

该技术逐渐拓展到可以同时检测到多个物种,如利用eDNA技术在森林的池塘中同时检测到陆地哺乳动物棕背鼯 *Myodes rufocanus*、北美浣熊 *Procyon lotor* 和梅花鹿 *Cervus nippon* 等多个物种(Ushio et al.,2017)或在收集的水样中同时检测到多种鱼(舒璐等,2020;王梦等,2022)。

3 eDNA技术在生物入侵研究中的应用

截至到2022年9月,在Web of Science核心数据库基于最大检索范围(1985—2022年)进行检索。其中英文的检索词设置为TS=(“environmental DNA” OR “eDNA”) AND TS=(“biological invasion” OR “invasive species”),共检索到338篇涉及该主题的文献。为分析eDNA技术在生物入侵领域应用的研究进展和前沿热点,借助文献分析软件将检索到的文献进行进一步分析。使用CiteSpace 6.1.R2(64-bit)Basic软件分析发现,目前在该领域研究较多的主要有美国、加拿大和法国等国家(图1)。运用VOSviewer 1.6.18软件分别以作者和关键词进行聚类分析并绘制共现图谱,结果表明当前应用eDNA技术开展研究的主要有5个群体(图2),研究内容主要集中在入侵物种的检测与监测方面(图3)。

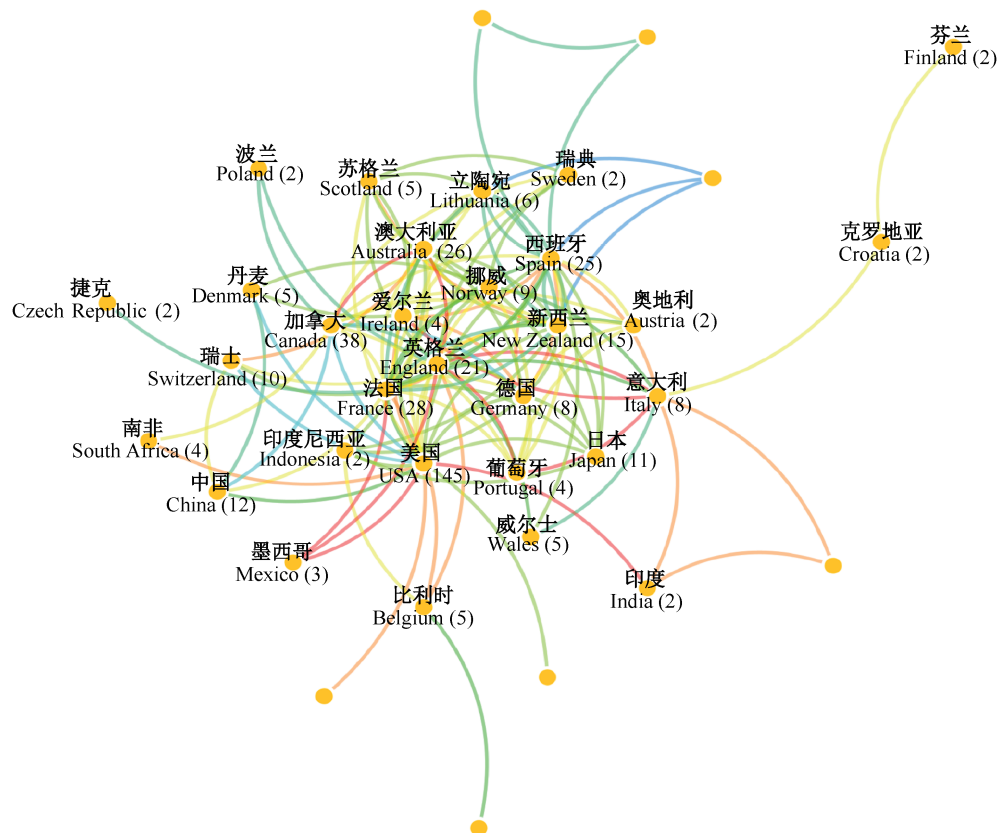


图1 Web of Science数据库中研究eDNA国家的聚类图

Fig. 1 Clustering chart of countries studying eDNA in Web of Science database

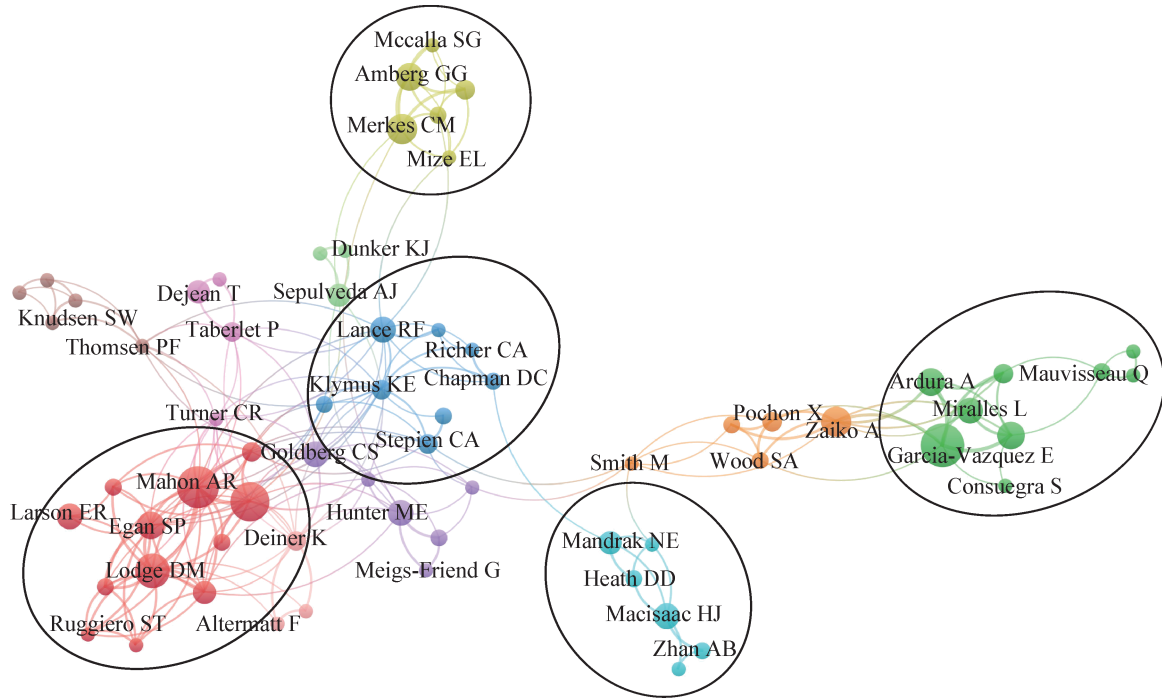


图2 Web of Science数据库中eDNA研究人员聚类图

Fig. 2 Clustering chart of personnel studying eDNA in Web of Science database

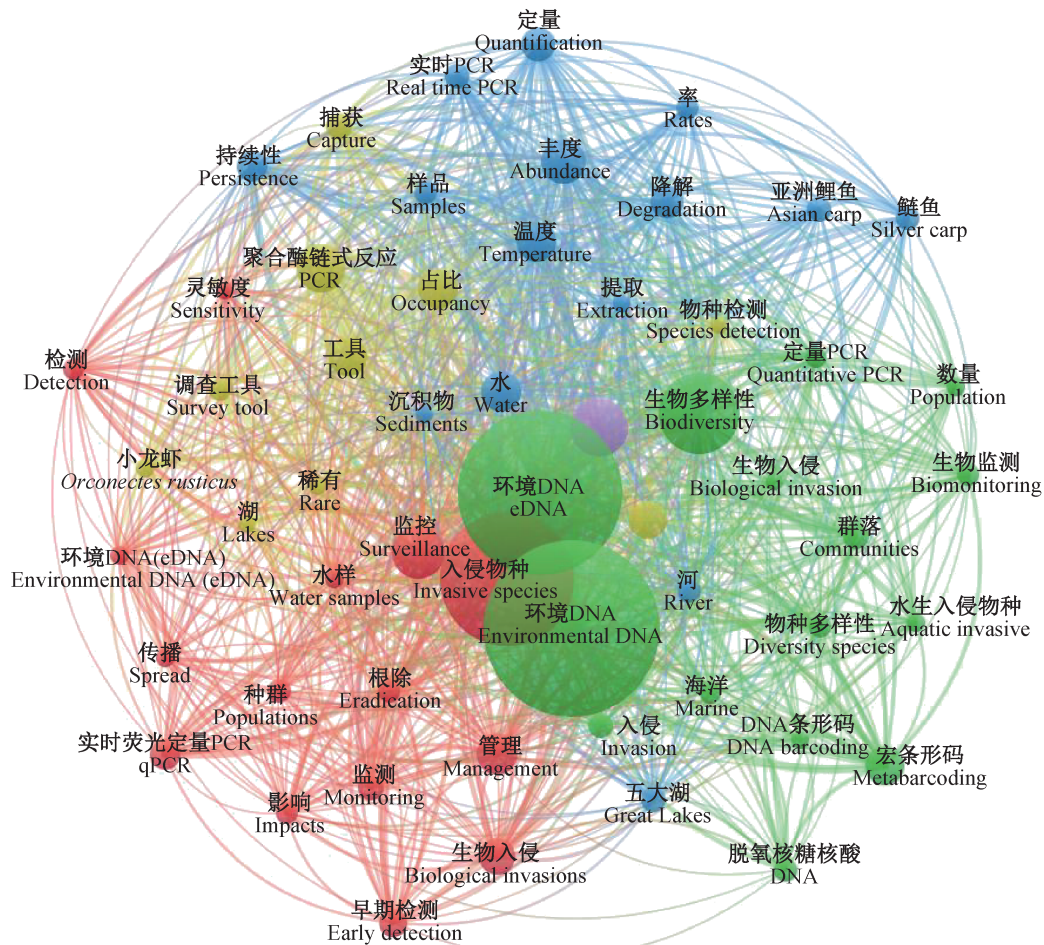


图3 Web of Science数据库中eDNA研究关键词聚类图

Fig. 3 Clustering graph of eDNA keywords in Web of Science database

迄今为止,eDNA技术在生物入侵研究方面的应用主要用于外来入侵物种的检测和监测。近年来,该技术也用于判断外来入侵物种的传入途径、确

定其分布与危害程度以及解析入侵物种与生态系统中其他物种的相互关系(表1)。

表1 eDNA技术在生物入侵研究中的应用案例

Table 1 Application cases of eDNA techniques in biological invasion research

研究主题 Research topic	物种 Species	参考文献 Reference
入侵物种的检测与监测 Detection and monitoring of invasive species	美洲牛蛙 <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Ficetola et al., 2008
	新西兰泥螺 <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Goldberg et al., 2013
	蓝鳃太阳鱼 <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Takahara et al., 2013
	克氏原螯虾 <i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	Tréguier et al., 2014
	银鲫 <i>Carassius gibelio</i>	Keskin, 2014
	尖齿胡鲶 <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	Keskin, 2014
	尼罗罗非鱼 <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Keskin, 2014
	麦穗鱼 <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Keskin, 2014
	非洲珍珠鱼 <i>Hemichromis letourneuxi</i>	Díaz-Ferguson et al., 2014
	娃娃鱼 <i>Andrias davidianus</i>	Fukumoto et al., 2015
	鳙鱼 <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Nathan et al., 2015
	云斑原吻虾虎鱼 <i>Proterorhinus marmoratus</i>	Nathan et al., 2015
	红眼鱼 <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	Nathan et al., 2015
	鲫鱼 <i>Carassius auratus</i>	Nathan et al., 2015
	小斑马似壳菜蛤 <i>Dreissena bugensis</i>	Egan et al., 2015
	小龙虾 <i>Orconectes rusticus</i>	Dougherty et al., 2016
	哈氏海蟹 <i>Rhithropanopeus harrisii</i>	Forsström & Vasemägi, 2016
	非洲爪蟾 <i>Xenopus laevis</i>	Secondi et al., 2016
	斑马贻贝 <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	Ardura et al., 2017
	草苔虫 <i>Bugula neritina</i>	Kim et al., 2018
	欧亚野猪 <i>Sus scrofa</i>	Williams et al., 2018
	沼蛤 <i>Limnoperna fortunei</i>	Xia et al., 2018
	茶翅蜡 <i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	Valentin et al., 2018
	日本大螯蜚 <i>Grandidierella japonica</i>	Wei et al., 2019
	水蕴藻 <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Anglès d'Auriac et al., 2019
	异色瓢虫 <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Thomsen & Sigsgaard, 2019
	缨鳃蚕 <i>Sabellus pallanzanii</i>	von Ammon et al., 2019
	褐鳟鱼 <i>Salmo trutta</i>	Minett et al., 2021
	美洲斑潜蝇 <i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	Pirtle et al., 2021
	小麻臭蚁 <i>Linepithema humile</i>	Yasashimoto et al., 2021
	麋鹿 <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Clare et al., 2022
	短吻间银鱼 <i>Hemisalanx brachyrostralis</i>	王梦等, 2022 Wang et al., 2022
	欧洲绿蟹 <i>Carcinus maenas</i>	Danziger & Frederich, 2022
	美国红鱼 <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	Wang et al., 2022
	蟾蜍 <i>Bufo japonicus</i>	Mizumoto et al., 2022
判断入侵物种的传入途径 Judgment of the introduction route of invasive species	欧洲青蟹 <i>Carcinus maenas</i>	Briski et al., 2012
	泥蟹 <i>Rhithropanopeus harrisii</i>	Briski et al., 2012
	软壳蛤蜊 <i>Mya arenaria</i>	Briski et al., 2012
入侵物种的分布及危害程度 Distribution and damage degree of invasive species	白鲈鱼 <i>Morone americana</i>	Mahon et al., 2014
	欧洲泥螺 <i>Peringia ulvae</i>	Ardura et al., 2015
	大冠蝶螈 <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Biggs et al., 2015
入侵物种与其他物种的相互关系 Interactions between invasive species and other species	小管福寿螺 <i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	陈晓等, 2021 Chen et al., 2021
	水蕴藻 <i>Egeria densa</i>	Fujiwara et al., 2016
	斑衣蜡蝉 <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Allen et al., 2021
	稻水象甲 <i>Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus</i>	Montauban et al., 2021
	斑翅果蝇 <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Dekeukeleire et al., 2020
	茶翅蜡 <i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	Maslo et al., 2017

3.1 入侵物种的检测和监测

eDNA 技术在外来入侵物种监测中多用于水生生物的检测和监测,如使用 eDNA 技术检测鳙 *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis* 及鲢 *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* 等水生入侵生物(Jerde et al., 2011; 2013)。近年来,逐渐拓展应用于半水生生物以及陆生生物等物种监测中(Pirtle et al., 2021; Yasashimoto et al., 2021)。例如, Piaggio et al. (2014) 使用 eDNA 技术检测半水生入侵物种缅甸蟒 *Python bivittatus*, 在佛罗里达州南部的 6 个地点取样,并在 5 个地点成功检测到缅甸蟒,这是对现有缅甸蟒检测方法的重大改进。

特别值得关注的是,近年来 eDNA 技术已用于农业入侵昆虫的监测。例如,通过 eDNA 技术检测叶片上残留的 DNA 痕迹,从中发现了美洲斑潜蝇 *Liriomyza sativae*, 由于痕迹采样比收集昆虫更容易,且在环境中的存留时间更长,该方法显著提高了对入侵昆虫的监测效率(Pirtle et al., 2021);另外,还可以通过在表层土壤中收集 eDNA 进行检测,从中发现了小麻臭蚁 *Linepithema humile*,证实了 eDNA 技术分析的可靠性并表明该方法可以提高检测入侵蚂蚁的能力(Yasashimoto et al., 2021)。粘板诱集是一种十分普遍的昆虫诱捕方法,但是诱捕到的样本大多损坏或多个物种混合在一起,使用 eDNA 技术从粘板分离的遗留物中成功检测到入侵昆虫番茄潜叶蛾 *Phthorimaea absoluta* (Butterworth et al., 2022); 还从花上收集的 eDNA 中检测到了外来入侵物种异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* (Thomsen & Sigsgaard, 2019)。

3.2 判断入侵物种的传入途径

目前,利用 eDNA 技术对水生入侵物种的传入途径研究较多。在跨区域航行中,物种在压载水和港口水或压舱物沉积物中生存的可能性很高。Arduro et al. (2015) 就利用 eDNA 技术证实欧洲泥螺 *Peringia ulvae* 在压载水中能成功越洋。此外, Mahon et al. (2014) 使用 eDNA 技术从商业诱饵供应商处收集的水体中检测到入侵鱼类白鲈鱼 *Morone americana*, 这表明对于不同用途的鱼类(作为食物、垂钓鱼放养或作为诱饵)的活体运输也是一个潜在的入侵途径。

3.3 确定入侵物种的分布及危害程度

及时调查入侵物种的分布及危害程度有助于决策部门尽快制订相应的防治措施,减少对入侵地经济与环境造成的损失。在确定入侵物种分布及危害程度方面,使用 eDNA 技术的检测效率往往很高。

斑衣蜡蝉 *Lycorma delicatula* 是北美洲东部森林和农业系统新发生的入侵昆虫,也是葡萄上的重要害虫,使用 eDNA 技术对其的检测率可达到 84% (Allen et al., 2021); 而采用 eDNA-宏条形码技术检测外来入侵物种小管福寿螺 *Pomacea canaliculata* 时,检测率为 92.11% (陈晓等, 2021)。此外,有研究发现 eDNA 技术在物种繁殖季节的检测率往往会更高,如在大冠蝶螳 *Triturus cristatus* 的繁殖季节使用 eDNA 技术对环境样品进行检测时,检测率高达 99.3% (Biggs et al., 2015)。

eDNA 技术不仅可以确定动物的分布,而且还可以用于检测植物的分布情况。Scriber et al. (2015) 通过对 8 科 10 种水生植物进行检测,首次证明可以从水样提取的 eDNA 中扩增到目的产物,因此 eDNA 技术为入侵早期的植物检测或为入侵植物清除项目的评估提供了一种高效的监测手段;随后 Fujiwara et al. (2016) 通过 eDNA 技术检测采自 23 个池塘的水样,分析获得了入侵植物水蕴草 *Egeria densa* 的分布情况。

3.4 解析入侵物种与其他物种的相互关系

利用 eDNA 技术检测入侵物种可以揭示其在生态系统中与其他物种之间的关系,有助于分析与揭示复杂的食物网,促进人们对生态系统的理解,并为入侵生物的防控与管理决策制订提供参考依据。例如,利用捕食天敌的粪便可以检测某地区是否有入侵物种的存在,使用 eDNA 技术在蝙蝠 *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* 的粪便中检测出了茶翅蝽 (Maslo et al., 2017)、斑翅果蝇 *Drosophila suzukii* (Deukeleire et al., 2020) 以及稻水象甲 *Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus* (Montauban et al., 2021) 的存在。

4 eDNA 技术的应用展望

相较于传统鉴定方法,eDNA 技术在提高监测外来物种的及时性和易操作性方面具有优势,但该项技术也存在着一些缺陷,主要包括以下 3 个方面。第一,eDNA 技术往往缺乏标准化的操作流程。对此,需根据不同的研究目的,明确与细化样品采集和样品 DNA 提取等技术规范,制订一套通用的 eDNA 技术标准化操作流程。在利用 eDNA 技术检测鱼类时,已形成一套完整的标准化操作流程,并且开发了野外便携式 eDNA 检测平台 (Shu et al., 2020)。第二,物种参考数据库不足。eDNA 技术克服了传统物种鉴定方法耗时等缺点,可以快速地鉴定物种 (Thomsen & Willerslev, 2015),但是该技术依赖于

完整的分子数据库。当数据库缺少目标物种序列时则会导致假阴性或假阳性问题。因此,需要继续积累参考数据库,加强全球资源和成果的共享。第三,在物种识别方面存在不确定性,有误报风险。该技术捕捉的信号无法确定生物体的死活(如船舶压载水中的生物),或无法区分生物确实存在还是相关的污染物(如粪便、蛹壳或被捕食排出的猎物)(Ricciardi et al., 2017)。在应用eDNA技术出现假阳性或假阴性问题时,往往会带来较大的损失。

今后,建议eDNA技术可以和其他方法结合应用,相辅相成,取长补短,为监测外来物种提供更可靠的技术支持。例如,将eDNA技术与DNA宏条形码方法相结合,后者选取条形码序列中的一段序列作为分子标记,将样本DNA作为模板扩增完成后,进行高通量测序以及生物信息学分析来鉴别靶标物种(Tisthammer et al., 2016);长时间保存的样本存在DNA降解情况,导致使用常规方法无法进行检测,也可以将eDNA技术与微条形码方法相结合,后者是选取条形码序列中较短的序列进行扩增,其成功率往往更高(Meusnier et al., 2008)。还可以将eDNA技术与数字PCR(digital PCR, dPCR)方法相结合,dPCR方法是近年来备受关注的分子检测方法,相较于其他分子鉴定技术,具有检测时间更短、价格更低和适合大批量样本检测等优点。如Nathan et al. (2014)对比了PCR、实时荧光定量PCR和dPCR方法对eDNA样品的检测效果,发现3种方法都可以检测出入侵物种黑口新虾虎鱼*Neogobius melanostomus*;但在eDNA浓度较低的情况下,dPCR方法更有效、速度更快并且费用更低。此外,eDNA技术也可与机器学习、遥感云服务(李飞龙等, 2018)和光谱(Egan et al., 2013)等技术相结合,为外来入侵物种检测提供更多的可能。如使用eDNA技术和光谱相结合的方法,在收集的压载水和港口水中检测到了入侵物种斑马贻贝*Dreissena polymorpha* (Egan et al., 2015)。

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