蟻生蟲草之培養

Culture of Cordyceps myrmecophila Cesati

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摘要

採集自南投魚池鄉之蟻生蟲草標本以釋放之子囊胞子進行培養。搜集之子囊胞子僅在激烈震盪之液態培養基中發芽，於固態培養基之表面只形成澎大之次胞子。經液態培養之菌絲球於添加不同醣類之馬鈴薯葡萄糖培養基中發現海藻醣具有加速菌落生長及增加菌座數目之作用。在全程試驗中並無成熟之子座產生，但天然標本與培養菌球間 ITS-I 及 TS-II 之 DNA 序列比對則完全相同。

Abstract

Cordyceps myrmecophila Cesati was isolated for culture from discharged ascospores. The ascospores germinated only in high speed shaking condition in liquid medium but not in static solid culture media. The pellets harvested from liquid medium were cultured on PDA supplemented with sugars. Trehalose was found to be the only sugar to accelerate colony growth and increased stalk number formation of C. myrmecophila. None of the stroma-like stalks reached maturity to produce ascus or perithecium. However, the ITS-I and ITS-II rDNA sequence of cultured pellets were identical to those of the specimens.