

土壤微生物多样性监测： 揭示地下生态系统的结构和功能



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2019. 08. 08

土壤微生物监测介绍提纲

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主要应用成果

一、现状分析：

土壤是一个巨大的微生物物种和基因资源库

土壤微生物资源最丰富：每克土壤 >10 亿个微生物，但 $>99\%$ 微生物尚不能培养。

▶对我国土壤微生物多样性资源了解有限：

土壤中有哪些微生物物种与基因资源？其多样性分布格局与驱动机制？

▶微生物多样性监测的重要性：

是揭示生态系统功能、挖掘利用微生物菌种和基因资源的必要前提。



一、现状分析：

微生物多样性影响生态系统的生产力与稳定性

letters to nature

SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

Mycorrhizal fungal diversity determines plant biodiversity, ecosystem variability and productivity

Marcel G. A. van der Heijden^{†,‡}, John N. Klironomos^{†,‡}, Margot Ursic[‡], Peter Moutoglis[§], Ruth Streitwolf-Engel[‡], Thomas Boller[†], Andres Wiemken[†] & Ian R. Sanders[†]

Deciphering the Rhizosphere Microbiome for Disease-Suppressive Bacteria

Rodrigo Mendes,^{1,‡,¶} Marco Kruijt,^{1,‡,¶} Irene de Bruijn,^{1,§} Ester Dekkers,¹ Menno van der Voort,¹ Johannes H. M. Schneider,² Yvette M. Piceno,³ Todd Z. DeSantis,^{3,4} Gary L. Andersen,³ Peter A. H. M. Bakker,⁵ Jos M. Raaijmakers^{1¶}

Gene Category	Relative abundance (% of reads)	Correlation (r) with % Verrucomicrobia
Fatty acid biosynthesis	0.71	0.89
Fructose, mannose metabolism	1.01	0.87
Peroxisome	0.07	0.84
Pentose phosphate pathway	1.42	0.81
Tyrosine metabolism	0.37	0.81
Lipopolysaccharide biosynthesis	0.27	0.80

Rapid responses of soil microorganisms improve plant fitness in novel environments

Jennifer A. Lau^{a,b,1} and Jay T. Lennon^{a,c,1,2}

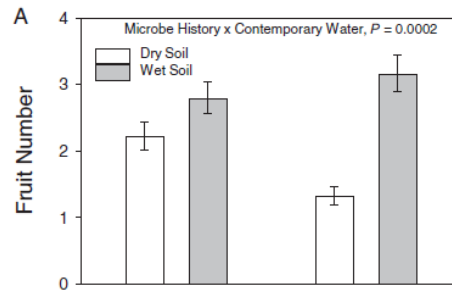
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Edited by David M. Karl, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, and approved July 16, 2012 (received for review February 9, 2012)

Global change is challenging plant and animal populations with novel environmental conditions, including increased atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, warmer temperatures, and altered precipitation regimes. In some cases, contemporary or "rapid" evolution can ameliorate the effects of global change. However, the direction and magnitude of evolutionary responses may be contingent upon interactions with other community members that also are experiencing novel environmental conditions. Here, we examine plant adaptation to drought stress in a multigeneration experiment that manipulated aboveground-belowground feedbacks between plants and soil microbial communities. Although drought stress reduced plant growth and accelerated plant phenologies, surprisingly, plant communities exposed to drought were relatively unaltered in composition

and natural communities can make the evolutionary consequences of global change difficult to predict, but understanding adaptation in a community context is necessary for assessing species' responses to global change and identifying factors that contribute to adaptive responses to novel environments.

Natural plant populations interact with a diverse community of belowground microorganisms. Many of the global-change drivers that affect plant populations, such as rising CO₂ concentrations, global warming, and altered precipitation regimes, simultaneously influence the abundance and composition of microbial communities (25). Several studies have shown that plant adaptation to certain stressors (e.g., salt, temperature, and heavy metal concentrations) is facilitated by genetic changes in communities of



Valine, leucine, isoleucine biosynthesis	0.90	-0.91
Cell division	0.04	-0.85
Nicotinate, nicotinamide metabolism	0.41	-0.85
Nitrogen metabolism	1.76	-0.84
Porphyrin, chlorophyll metabolism	0.63	-0.82
Bacterial toxins	0.07	-0.82
Valine, leucine, isoleucine degradation	0.36	-0.80

- 微生物多样性与植物多样性、生态系统的功能和过程密切相关
- 过量施肥带来土壤酸化、微生物多样性缺失，导致土壤生产力下降，稳定性失衡
- 解析微生物多样性，预测其对全球变化和人类干扰的响应，为调控生态系统功能和农业生产服务

一、现状分析：土壤微生物多样性与植物多样性在全球地理分布上的异同



FUNGAL BIOGEOGRAPHY

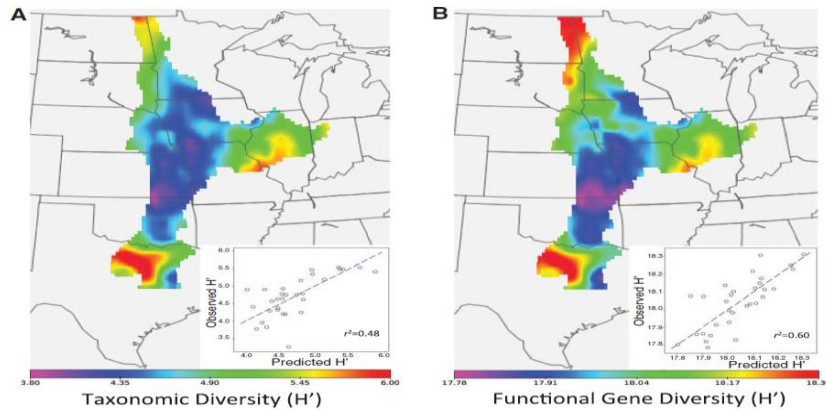
Global diversity and geography of soil fungi

Leho Tedersoo,^{1*} Mohammad Bahram,^{2†} Sergei Põlme,¹ Urmas Kõljalg,²

Reconstructing the Microbial Diversity and Function of Pre-Agricultural Tallgrass Prairie Soils in the United States

Noah Fierer *et al.*

Science 342, 621 (2013);



PNAS

The diversity and biogeography of soil bacterial communities

Noah Fierer^{**} and Robert B. Jackson^{**}

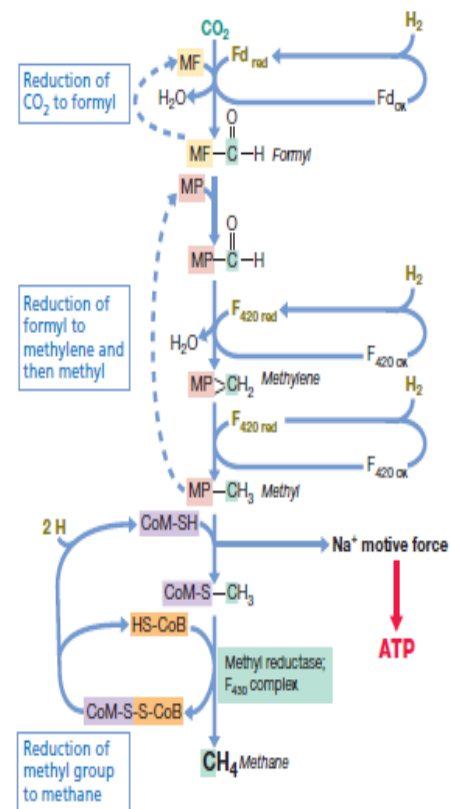
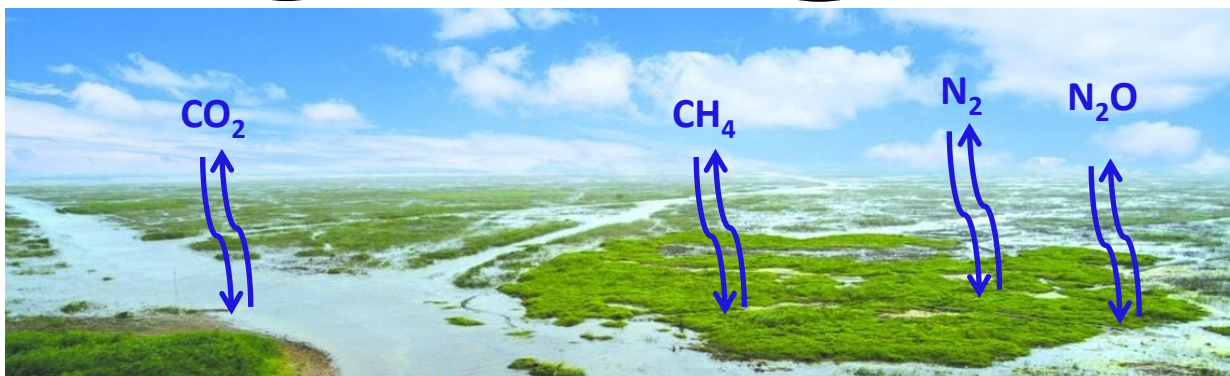
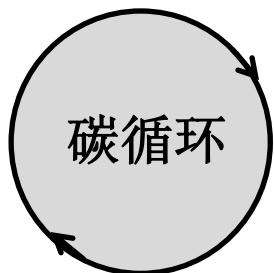
^{*}Department of Biology and ^{**}Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Duke University, Durham, NC

Edited by Christopher B. Field, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford, CA, and approved December 5, 2009

For centuries, biologists have studied patterns of plant and animal diversity at continental scales. Until recently, similar studies were impossible for microorganisms, arguably the most diverse and communities (14) and indiv to our knowledge, no prev soil bacterial communities

- 真菌的生物地理分布模式总的来说与植物和动物类似，但有些类群不一致；
- 细菌多样性受区域环境因子影响较大，在水平地带性和垂直带谱上均与植物不同；
- 农牧业活动，使疣门菌纲菌群丰度显著降低，对难降解碳的分解作用减弱，影响着土壤碳的稳定性。

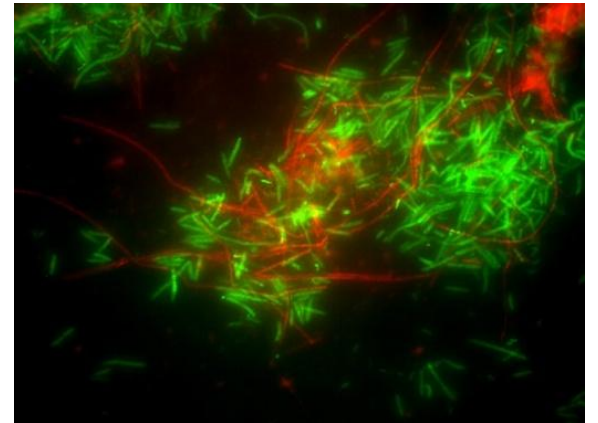
一、现状分析：土壤微生物是驱动物质循环的生物化学发动机



甲烷化产生的生物化学发动机

一、现状分析：土壤微生物多样性监测的难点

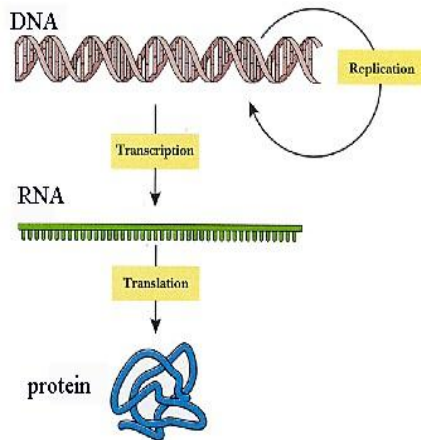
1. 土壤微生物类群众多，并且绝大多数尚不可培养；
2. 土壤微生物个体小，难于肉眼观测，难于野外直接观测；
3. 微生物基因组组成多样，微生物过程复杂，难于同时监测；
4. 长期以来，土壤微生物都被当做一个黑匣子，是生物多样性监测中最薄弱的环节。



一、现状分析：环境基因组技术

近年来，随着高通量测序技术、环境基因组技术、及生物信息学技术的发展，使我们可以从基因水平上监测不可培养微生物的群落组成和功能多样性。

- **高通量测序**：大规模、高效率测定DNA序列。
- **元基因组技术**：研究系统中的总DNA组成
- **元转录组技术**：研究系统中的总RNA组成
- **生物信息技术**：从海量基因组数据中解析生物学意义。



元基因组
Metagenome

元转录组
Metatranscriptome

宏蛋白组
Metaproteome

一、现状分析：国内外微生物多样性研究项目

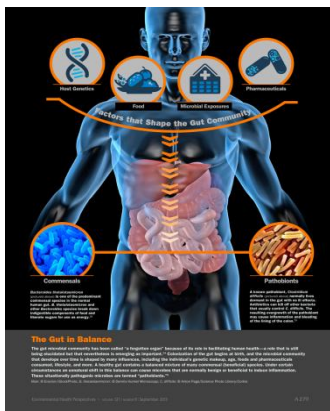
1. Earth Microbiome Project

The Earth Microbiome Project is a systematic attempt to characterize the global microbial taxonomic and functional diversity for the benefit of the planet and mankind.



2. Human Microbiome Project

studying the role of microbes in human health and disease.



3. 中国微生物组计划（国家重点研发）

4. 中国生物多样性监测与研究网络



二、科学问题： 土壤微生物多样性监测要回答的科学问题

- ◆ 多尺度上土壤微生物类群与功能基因多样性的**区域分异**是什么？
- ◆ 不同生态系统中土壤微生物群落的**演替规律**如何？
- ◆ 驱动微生物多样性变异和群落演替的**机制**是什么？
- ◆ 土壤微生物多样性与其它生态模块/过程的**耦合关系**是什么？

格局



演替

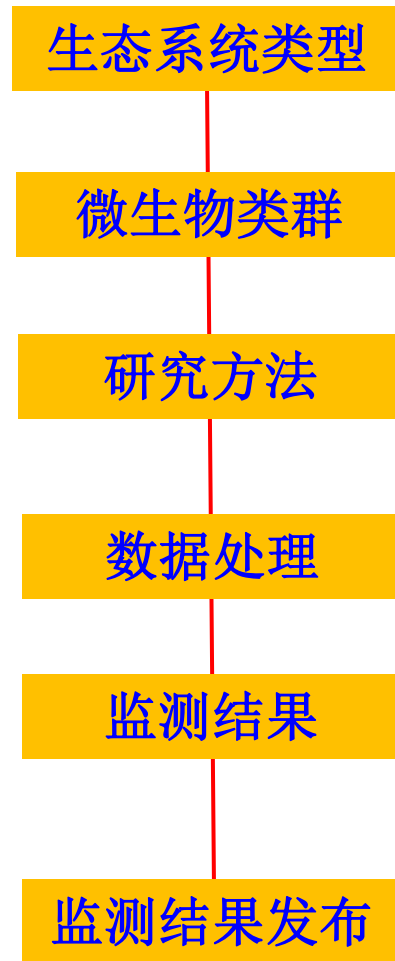
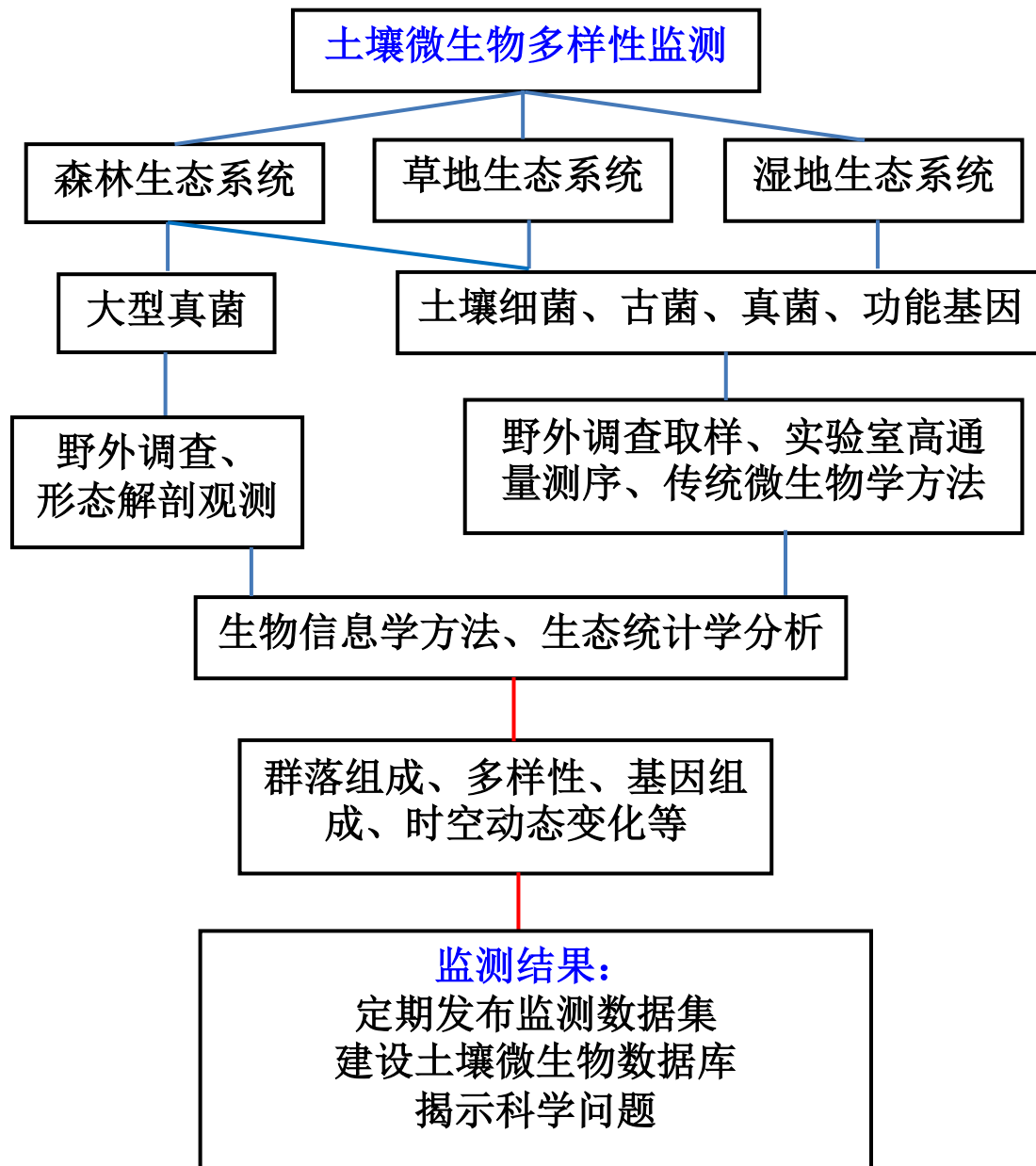


机制



耦合

三、土壤微生物多样性监测的总体技术路线



四、监测指标

监测内容	监测方法	主要指标
采样点的基本生态、地理信息数据采集	野外直接测量、数据收集等	地理坐标、气候参数（温度、降雨等）、植被组成、生物量、土地利用模式等。
土壤微生物的群落组成和多样性（真菌、细菌、古菌等）	高通量测序、生物信息学分析	鉴定出土壤微生物的群落组成和多样性。
土壤功能基因的组成和多样性	高通量测序、定量PCR	监测典型样品，鉴定出土壤微生物群落的功能基因组成和多样性。
土壤微生物的分离、纯化和生理鉴定	传统微生物分离培养技术	分离纯化鉴定重要的微生物菌种资源。

4.2 样品的保存

- 1. 样品编号：**不要用简单的1、2、3.....，要用有意义的字母结合数字，盖子上面和下面都要写上标记；要有永久标记记录时间和地点等信息，及时输入到电脑中保存。
- 2. 环境样品的保存方式：**最好冷冻干燥，于-20°C长期保存。
- 3. DNA保存方式：**一般的环境样品提取的DNA可以在-40 °C/-80 °C冰箱中长期保存，即使是RNA，也可以保存1-2年。
- 4. 邮寄方式：**DNA样品或PCR产物运输时用冰袋或干冰邮寄；RNA样品要用干冰邮寄。
- 5. 安全运输：**封口膜密封，并把装DNA样品的小管子放在一个大的硬质容器内，如50 ml的离心管，以防止运输途中小管盖子崩开。

五、高通量测序技术

定义：高通量测序技术（High-throughput sequencing）又称“下一代”测序技术（“Next-generation” sequencing technology），能一次并行地对几十万到几百万条DNA分子进行序列测定，一般读长较短。

- 一代测序Sanger法：适用于纯菌种的单个基因测序
- 二代测序：454 sequencer, Ion Proton sequencer, Illumina sequencer,
- 三代单分子测序：PacBio Sequel，适用于纯菌基因组完成图



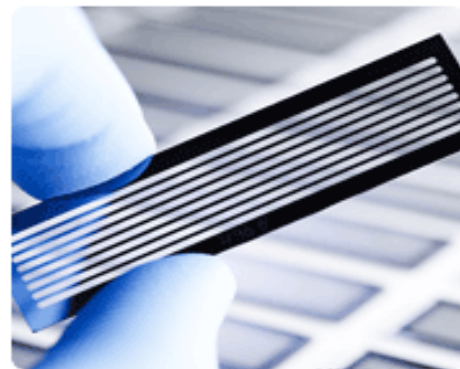
5.1 测序平台简要介绍：Miseq测序平台

读长	运行时间	总数据量	Q30	注释
2×250 bp	~39 hrs	7.5-8.5 Gb	> 75%	V2试剂盒
2×300 bp	~65 hrs	13.2-15 Gb	> 70%	V3试剂盒

应用：微生物多样性分析、宏基因组测序、转录组de novo测序、微生物基因组测序、表达谱等。



Illumina Miseq测序仪



Illumina Miseq测序芯片

5.2 测序平台简要介绍：三代测序仪

PacBio三代测序又称作**SMRT (Single Molecule, Real-Time)** 测序，即**单分子实时测序**，该方法基于**纳米小孔的单分子读取技术**，无需扩增即可快速完成序列读取。

技术优势

- 超长的测序读长**：平均测序读长达到**10~15kb**，最长可超过**40kb**
- 超高的准确度**：测序深度达到**30×**时，准确度达到**99.999% (Q50)**
- 均一的覆盖度**：无**PCR扩增偏好性**和**GC偏好性**
- 可直接检测碱基修饰**：在进行基因组测序同时直接检测碱基修饰



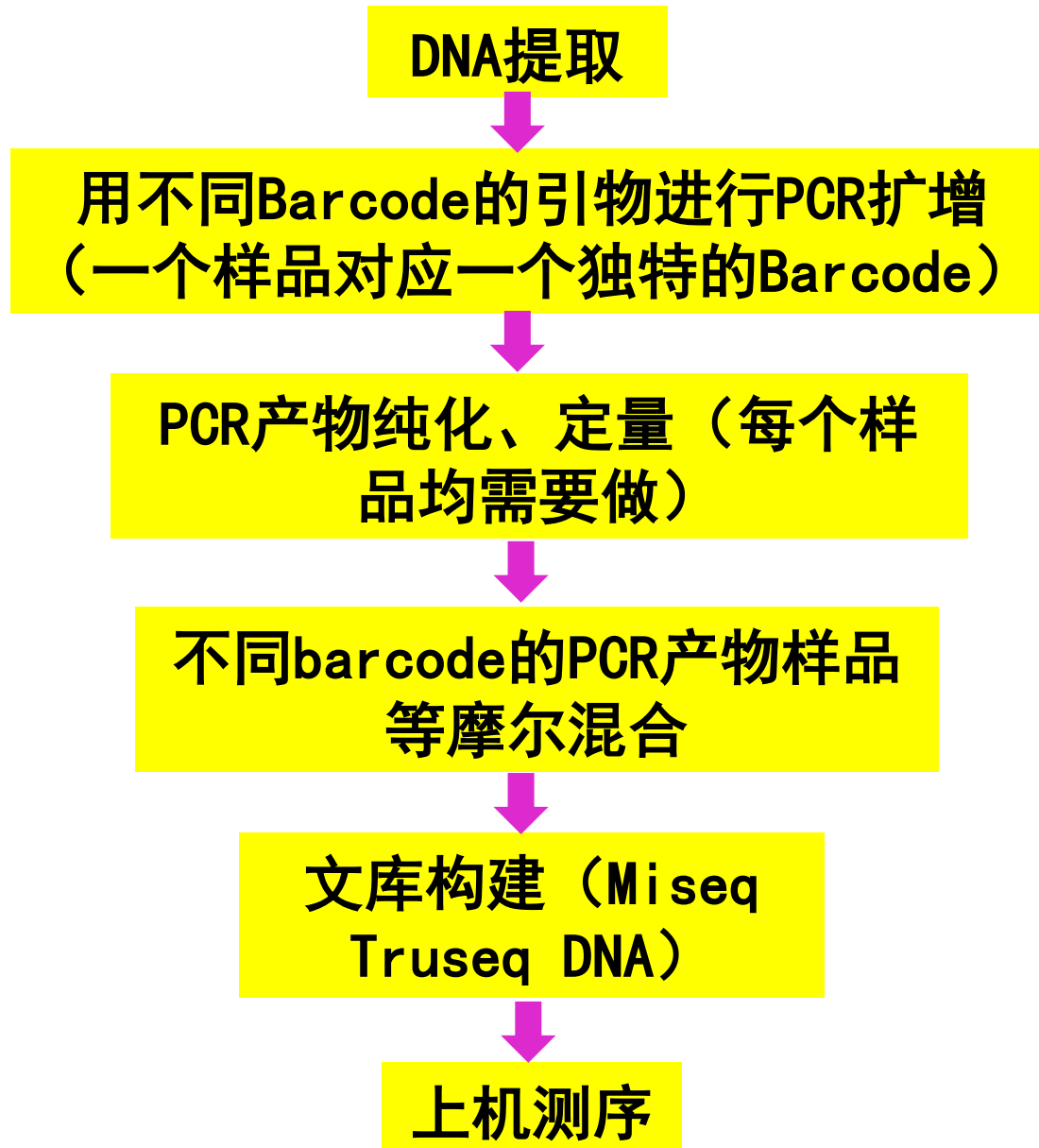
PacBio RSII



PacBio Sequel

	PacBio RSII	PacBio Sequel
平均读长	10~15kb	8~12kb
ZMWs	15万	100万
数据量 / SMRTCell	500Mb~1Gb	5~10Gb
SMRTCell No./Run	1~16	1~16
Run time / SMRTCell	0.5~6hrs	0.5~6hr

5.3 16S rDNA扩增子高通量测序样品准备：技术流程



5.3.1 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点1：DNA提取

- 根据样品的性质，确定经济合理的提取办法；
- 土壤有机质含量高的土壤、复杂的土壤等，推荐 **MOBIO PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit**, 每个提取试剂盒成本约50元，试剂盒含有机械破碎用的珠子；
- 有机质含量低的样品：推荐生工土壤试剂盒（8元/提取）或自备试剂提取。但第一步加上机械破碎，自己准备玻璃珠；
- 水体、反应器中微生物群落：一般的微生物浸提试剂盒均可（生工、天根等）。

5.3.2 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点2：引物

Barcode + 16S rRNA基因引物，使多个样品同时测序，降低了成本。

编号	Barcode正向引物515	Barcode正向引物515	反向引物909R
样品1	515F_B1	CTACCGATTGCG GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
样品2	515F_B2	TCACCCAAGGTA GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
样品3	515F_B3	AGCCAGTCATAC GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
样品4	515F_B4	AGCGAACCTGTT GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
样品5	515F_B5	GTTTGCTCGAGA GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
样品6	515F_B6	CAAACGCACTAA GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT
.....

1. **Barcode**是一个个含有**12**个碱基的一段**DNA**片段，用来区分不同的样品，在引物合成时加在引物的**5'**端。
2. **Barcode**可以加在正向或方向引物的**5'**端，只需要在一个引物上加**barcode**即可；如果在两边都加**barcode**,一个样品最好用相同**barcode**的。
3. 其它基因的引物加**barcode**的方法与**16S rRNA**原理相同，如想测序固氮基因**nifH**, **barcode**引物为：**barcode + 5'-nifH-3'**。
4. **Barcode 1、2、3.....**都对应着特定的序列，不要随意改变其编号。

引物订购举例

		生工生物工程（上海）股份有限公司			引物合成订购表			生工生物工程（上海）股份有限公司 www.sangon.com 上海合成部: synth@sangon.com 北京合成部: beijing@sangon.com 客户服务部服务电话: 8008203090		
订购日期:		####						订单要求: 1.此表格仅针对E-mail订单使用, 传真订单请勿使用。 2.因此订单是电脑自动处理, 订单发送前请仔细核对信息, 订单接收到E-mail回复后将不能再更改或取消。 3.客户信息栏中*号表示必填项。		
*客户姓名:		####								
*负责人姓名:		####								
*客户单位:		####								
*发票抬头:		####								
开票形式:		####								
*客户地址:		####								
*客户手机:		####								
*负责人固定电话:		(建立客户档案需要, 必须填写)								
*E-MAIL:										
*是否需要双休日发货		是			总碱基数		9020			
*是否需要部分先发货		否								
ID	Primer名称	序列(5'to3')	碱基数	分装管数	提供总量(0. D)	纯化方法	单价	修饰		
	515F_B1	CTACCGATTGCGGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B2	TCACCCAAGGTAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B3	AGCCAGTCATACGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B4	AGCGAACCTGTTGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B5	GTTTGCTCGAGAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B6	CAAACGCACTAAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B7	GAACAAAGAGCGGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B8	GCTAAGTGATGTGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B9	AAGGGACAAGTGGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B10	AGTGTCGATTCCGGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B11	CTATTAAGCGGCGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B12	CCTACCATTGTTGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B13	GAGTCCGTTGCTGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B14	GATAACTGTACGGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B15	TAAACCTGGACAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B16	CCGAATTGACAAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B17	CTGGCATCTAGCGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B18	GGTGGTCGTTCTGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				
	515F_B19	ACTATGGGCTAAGTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA	30	5	5	ULTRAPAGE				

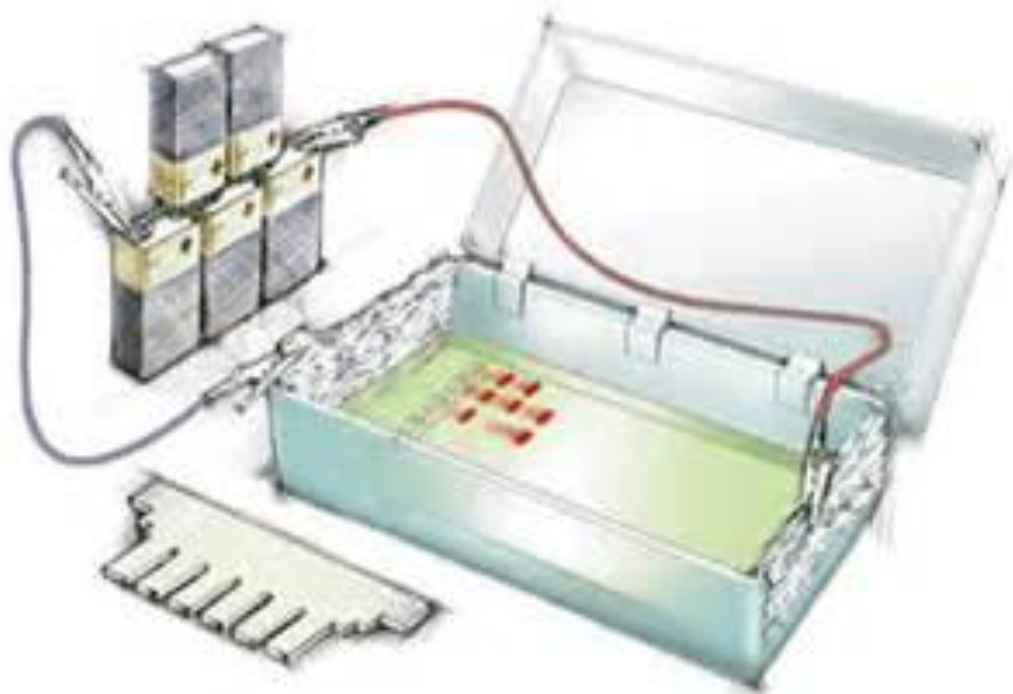
引物合成时, 可以合成5 OD, 选择分装在5个离心管中。PAGE纯化。公司合成引物会出现污染的情况, 尤其是16S rRNA, 要注意检查。

5.3.3 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点3：PCR扩增

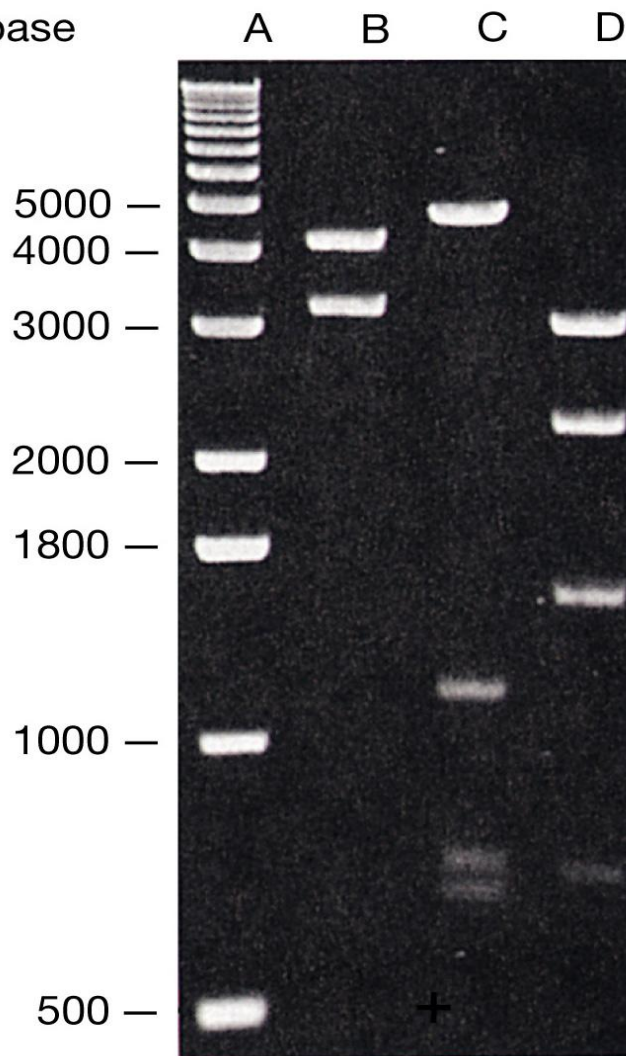
- PCR基因扩增是将环境中特定基因的量放大标准的PCR反应体系：
 - 扩增缓冲液
 - 4种dNTP
 - 正向引物 (扩增子高通量测序时需要在正向或反向引物5'端加barcode)
 - 反向引物
 - 模板DNA
 - Taq DNA聚合酶
 - Mg²⁺ 1.5-2.5 mM
- 环境样品中抑制剂含量高，可以通过稀释样品、提高MgCl₂含量、提高Taq酶用量、加BSA来解决。
- 细菌16S rRNA 比真菌ITS容易扩增，更比18S rRNA 容易。

5.3.4 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点4：胶纯化

将目的基因条带切下来，提纯，做下游实验用。**Barcode**引物做PCR容易产生杂带，必须切胶纯化，然后用**Nanodrop**检测其浓度和质量。用国产的纯化试剂盒即可，没有必要用昂贵的进口试剂盒。



Size in base pairs



5.3.5 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点5：混合样品

等量混合PCR产物样品
(每一个混合样品中不能有重复的Barcode)



Truseq DNA 建库



Miseq测序

PCR产物浓度: 大于10ng/ul

260/280: 1.8-2.0

260/230: 最好大于1

测序编号	Barcode	Primer 515F	Primer 909R	送样人编号	单位	PCR产物浓度(ng/ul)	100 ng DNA 需要的体积 (ul)
B1	515F_B1		909R	EXL1	土壤地理研究所样品1	18.4	5.43
B2	515F_B2		909R	EXL2	土壤地理研究所样品2	19.3	5.18
B3	515F_B3		909R	EXL3	土壤地理研究所样品3	33.7	2.97
B4	515F_B4		909R	EXL4	土壤地理研究所样品4	24.6	4.07
B5	515F_B5		909R	EXL5	土壤地理研究所样品5	42.1	2.38
B6	515F_B6		909R	EXL6	土壤地理研究所样品6	50.6	1.98
B7	515F_B7		909R	EXL7	土壤地理研究所样品7	33.2	3.01
B8	515F_B8		909R	EXL8	土壤地理研究所样品8	32	3.13
B9	515F_B9		909R	EXL9	土壤地理研究所样品9	38.2	2.62
B10	515F_B10		909R	EXL10	土壤地理研究所样品10	45.9	2.18
B11	515F_B11		909R	EXL11	土壤地理研究所样品11	22.3	4.48
B12	515F_B12		909R	EXL12	土壤地理研究所样品12	39.8	2.51
B13	515F_B13		909R	EXL13	土壤地理研究所样品13	33.6	2.98
B14	515F_B14		909R	EXL14	土壤地理研究所样品14	52.5	1.90
B15	515F_B15		909R	EXL15	土壤地理研究所样品15	34.4	2.91
B16	515F_B16		909R	EXL16	土壤地理研究所样品16	35	2.86
B17	515F_B17		909R	EXL17	土壤地理研究所样品17	23.6	4.24
B18	515F_B18		909R	EXL18	土壤地理研究所样品18	11.9	8.40
B19	515F_B19		909R	EXL19	土壤地理研究所样品19	18.8	5.32
B20	515F_B20		909R	EXL20	土壤地理研究所样品20	18.3	5.46
B21	515F_B21		909R	EXL21	土壤地理研究所样品21	17.1	5.85
B22	515F_B22		909R	EXL22	土壤地理研究所样品22	38.6	2.59
B23	515F_B23		909R	EXL23	土壤地理研究所样品23	23.4	4.27
B24	515F_B24		909R	EXL24	土壤地理研究所样品24	42.5	2.35
B25	515F_B25		909R	EXL25	土壤地理研究所样品25	13.4	7.46
B26	515F_B26		909R	EXL26	土壤地理研究所样品26	7.3	13.70
B27	515F_B27		909R	EXL27	土壤地理研究所样品27	14.2	7.04
...

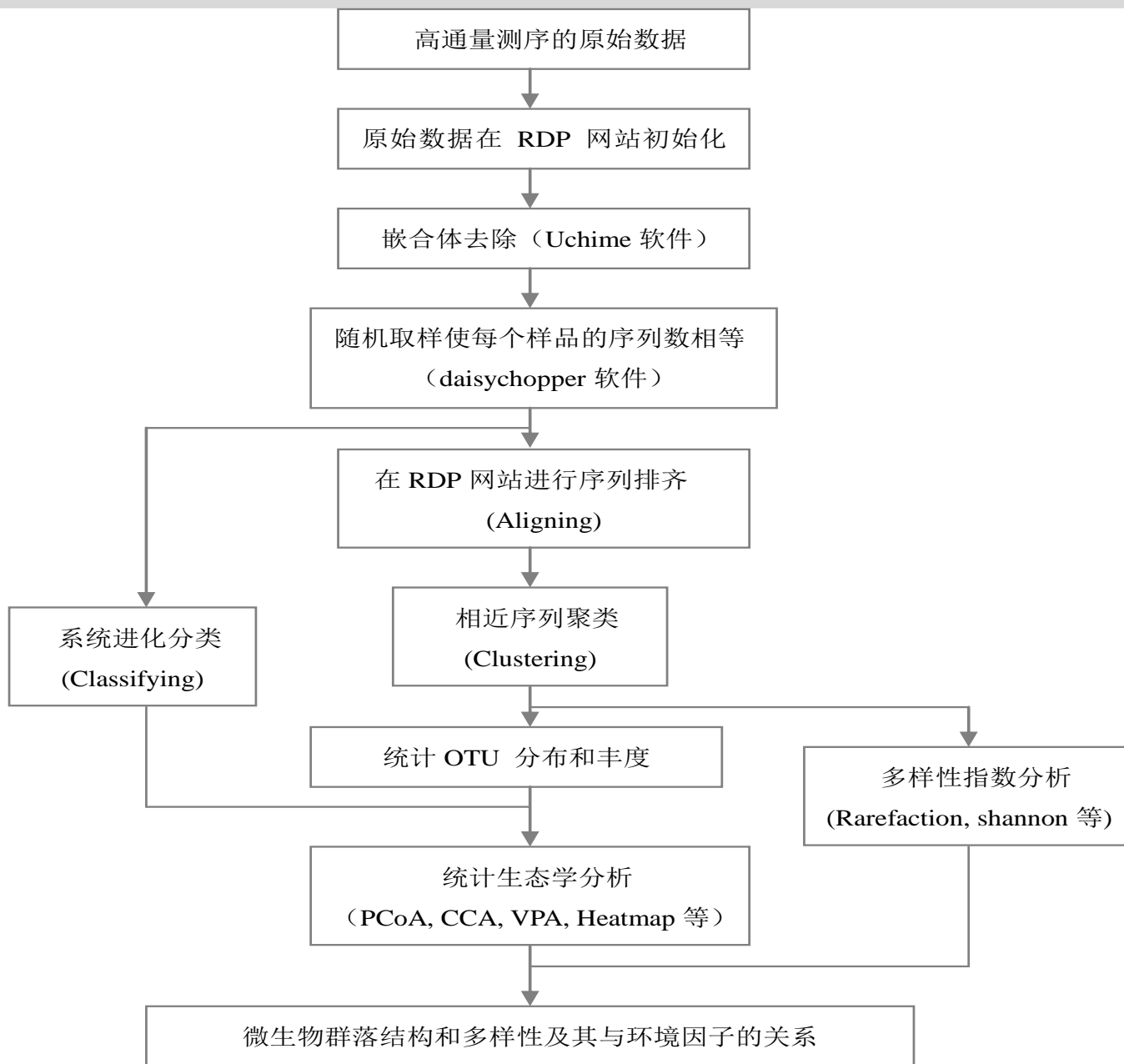
建库的目的

1. 加上不同的index, 以区分不同的库; 同一个库中不能有重复的barcode样品;
2. 把adaptor连接到PCR产物分子上, 使被测序的分子连接到测序芯片上的Oligo点阵上。

5.3.6 扩增子测序样品准备的技术要点6： 数据分析平台的选择

- **Qiime平台：基于Linux操作系统**
- **RDP平台：windows平台，容易掌握**
- **Mothur平台：各种操作系统，灵活应用**

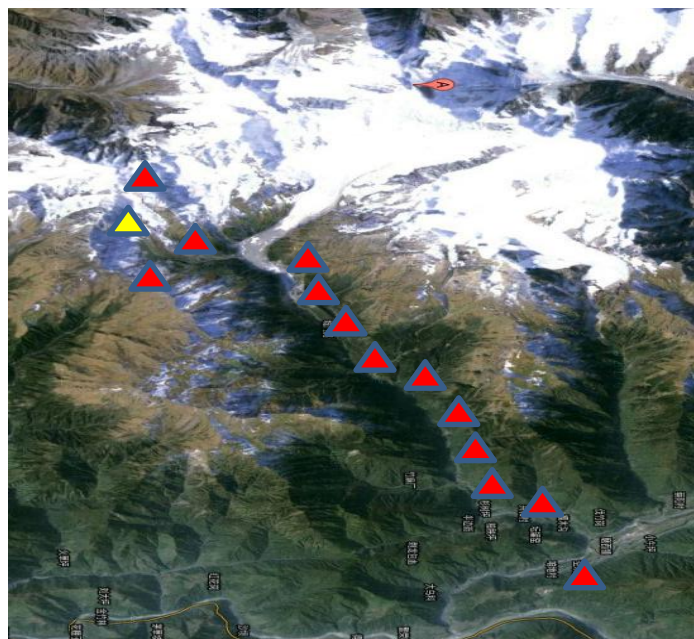
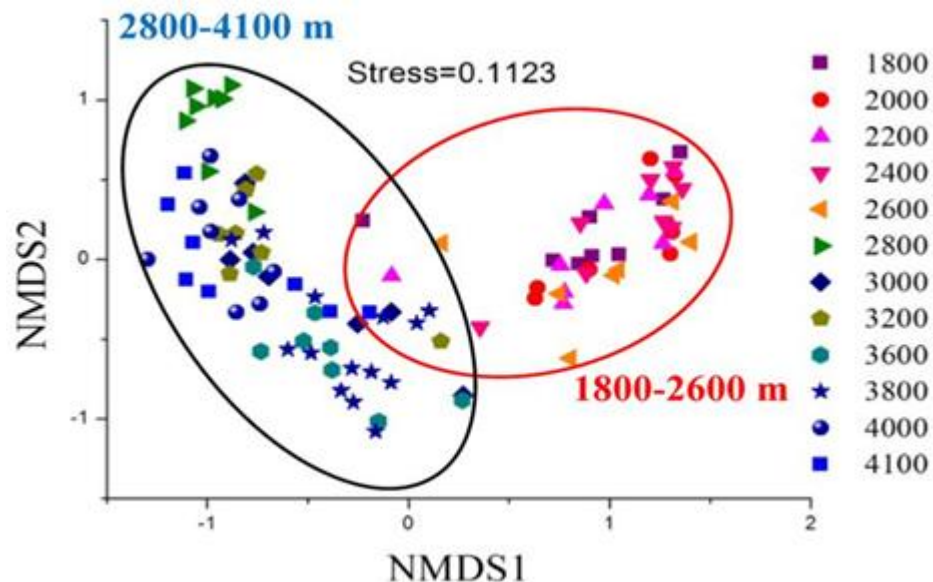
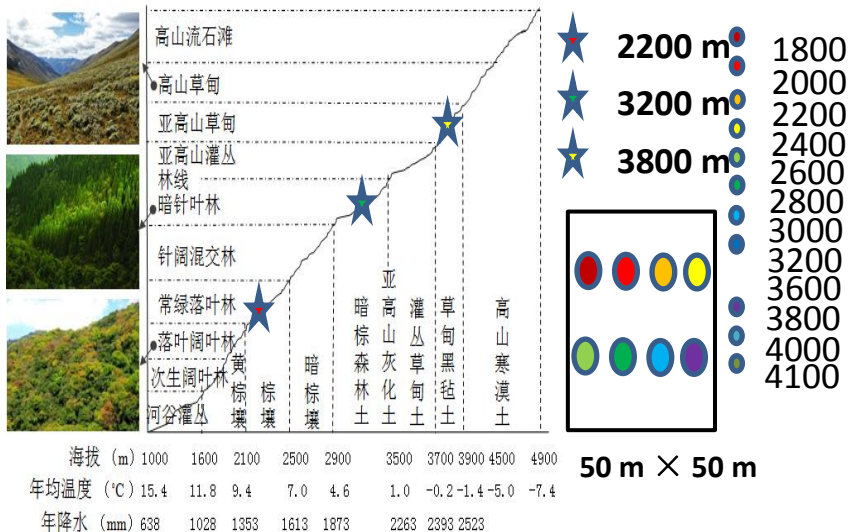
5.3.7 利用RDP平台分析环境样品测序数据的流程7



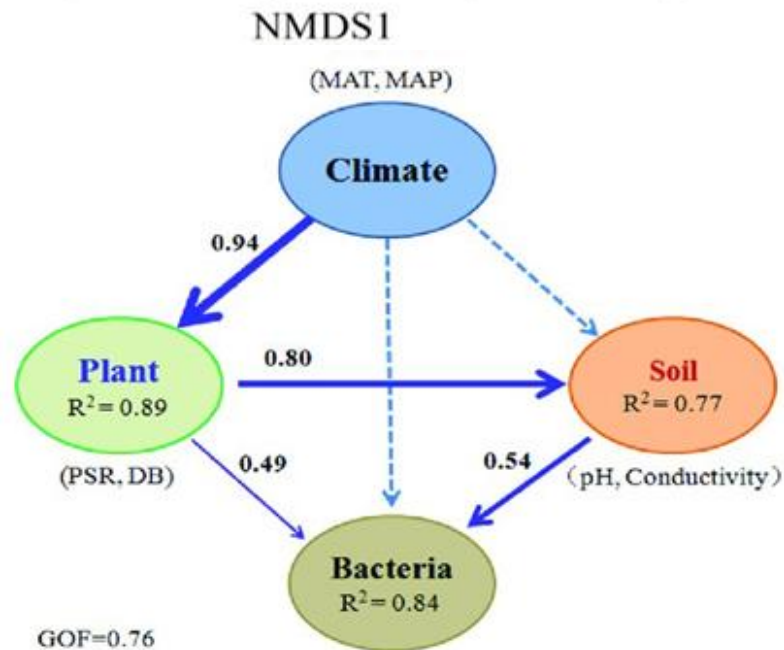
六、主要应用成果：6.1 揭示科学问题

揭示了贡嘎山森林土壤微生物群落和多样性对海拔的响应规律及机制

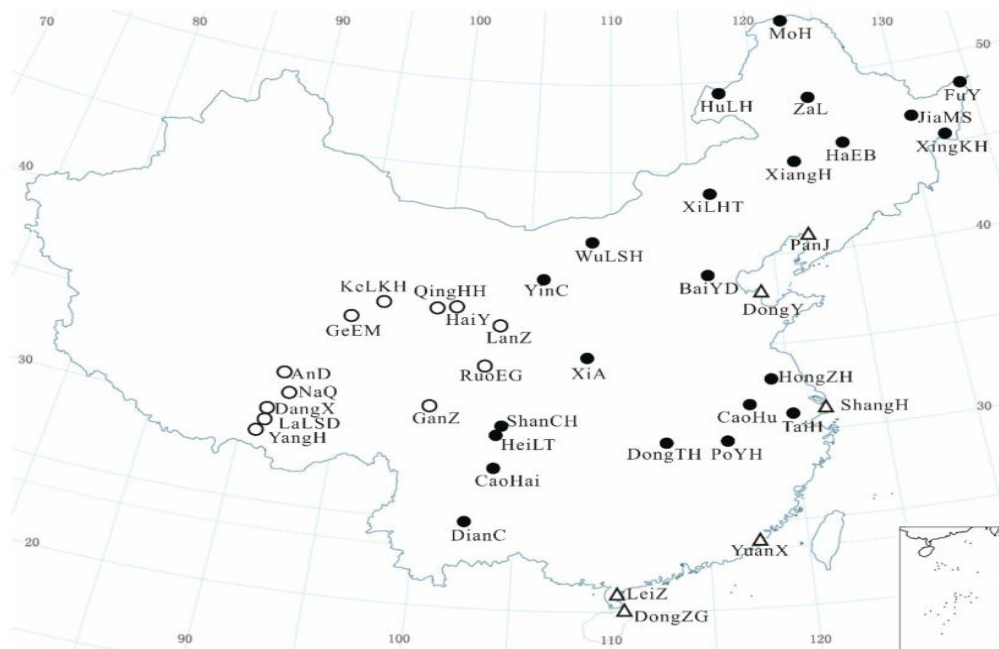
动态监测 垂直带谱



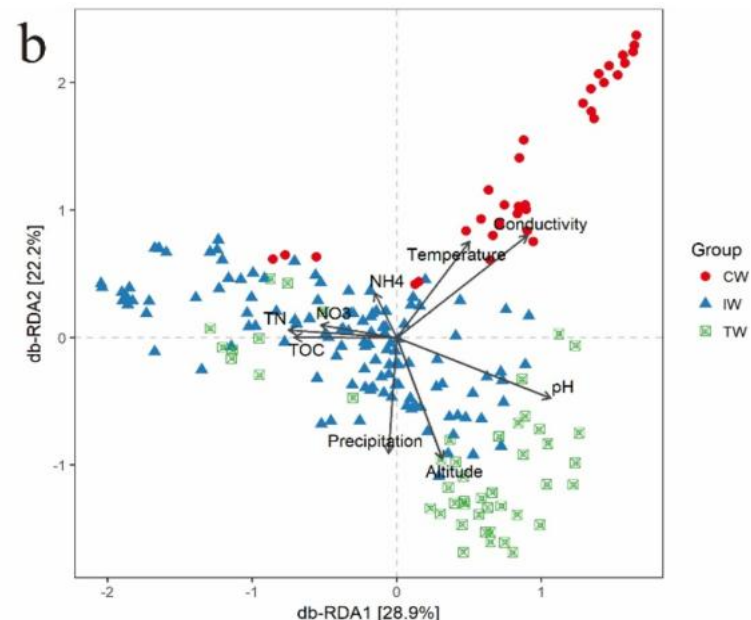
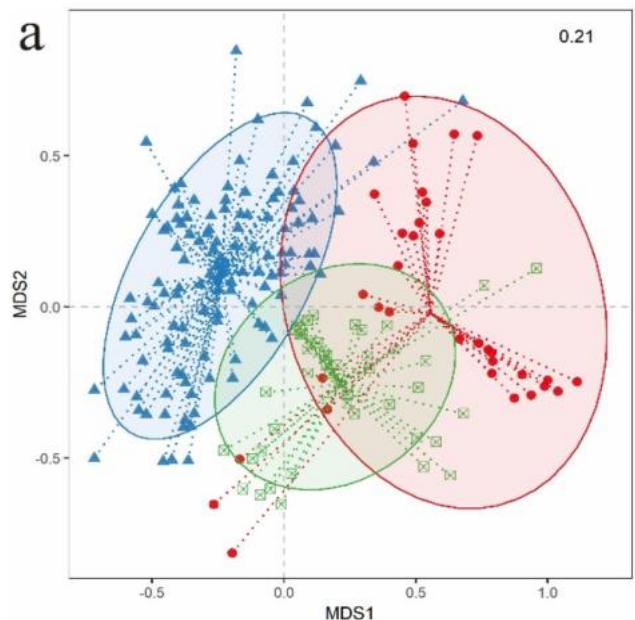
(Li et al., *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2018)



揭示了中国湿地土壤细菌群落的空间分布模式和驱动因子



(An et al., *Geoderma*, 2019)

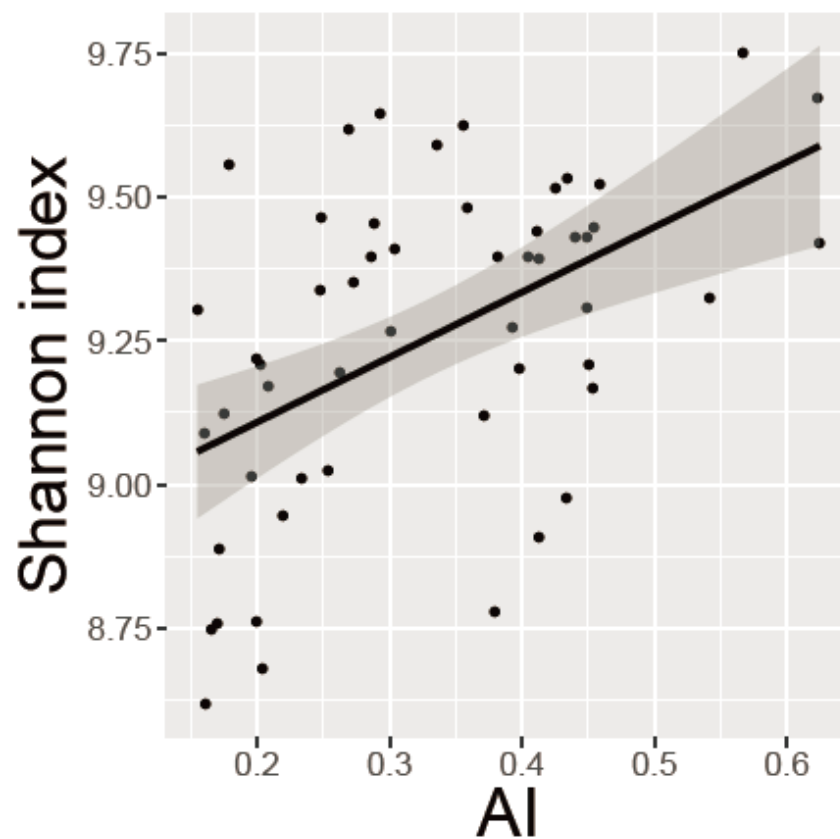
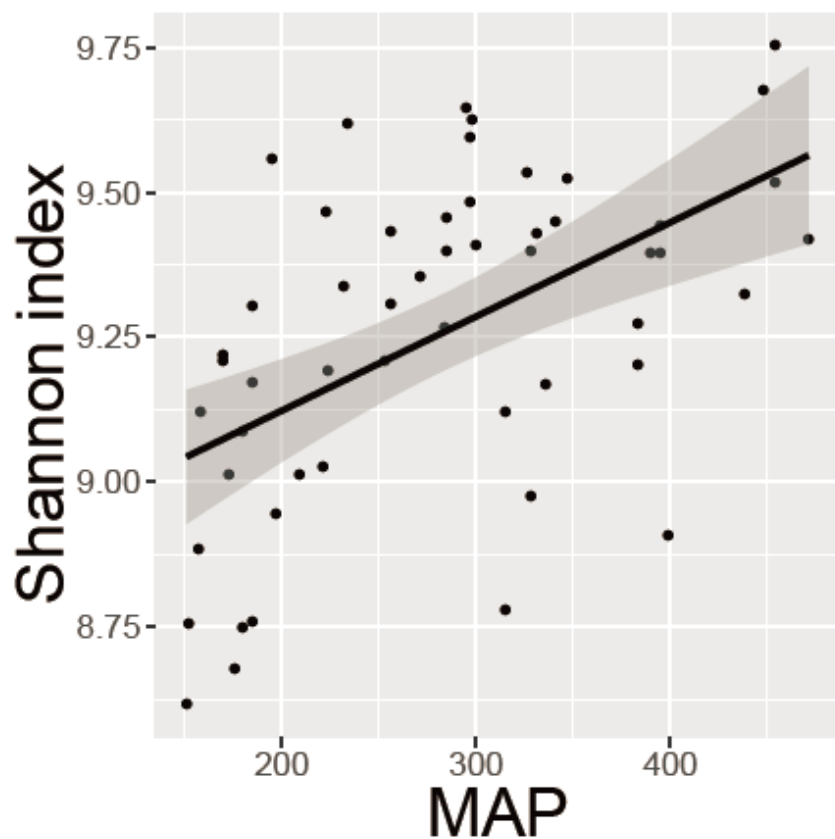


研究中国主要类型草原土壤微生物类群和功能基因的组成和多样性

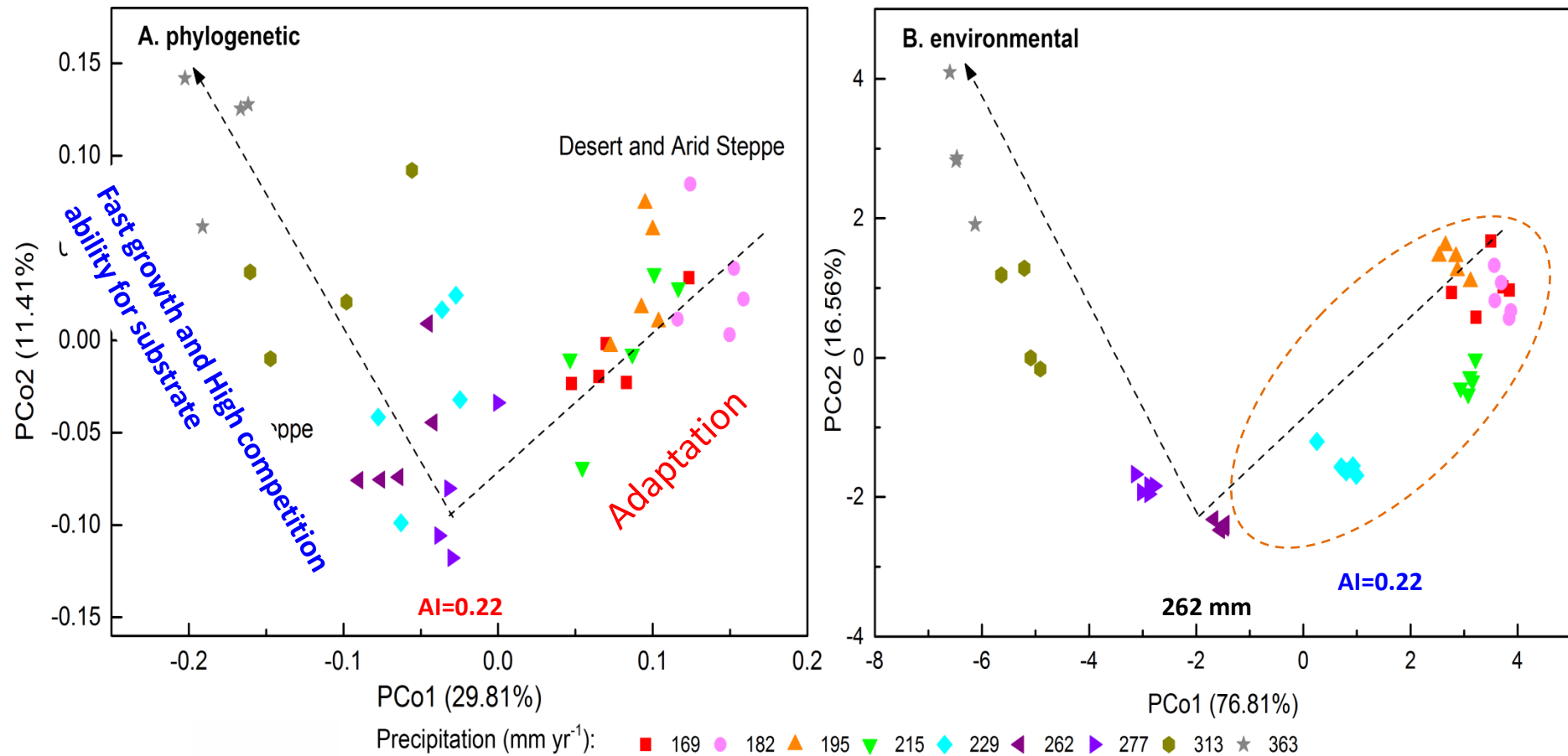


揭示了北方草原土壤微生物多样性关键影响因子

研究了新疆和内蒙古草原土壤微生物多样性的空间变异，发现细菌alpha多样性与年平均降雨量和干旱度指数关系最密切。真菌alpha多样性与各环境参数没有表现出显著的相关性。细菌群落的 β -多样性主要受到空间距离和气候的影响，而真菌的 β -多样性主要受空间距离和土壤有机质的影响。年均温度在不同尺度上都与微生物 β -多样性显著相关，是预测中国温带草原土壤微生物多样性的良好指标。 (Tu et al., 2017, FEMS Microbial Ecology)



在内蒙古草原样带上的研究表明，在干旱和半干旱区驱动土壤细菌群落结构分异的机制不同



1. An aridity threshold (AI=0.22) occurs along the transect, in which key driving factors shaping bacterial community may be different.
2. Temperature is crucial in arid system. Adaptation of a bacterial community to extreme environment is most important in arid system.
3. In semi-arid systems, precipitation increases plant biomass and carbon availability, thus, those bacteria with fast growth and nutrient uptake ability gain the competition. (Yao et al., 2017, Catena).

对中国草原土壤甲烷氧化菌群结构、甲烷氧化潜力进行了研究，揭示了不同区域尺度上影响甲烷氧化潜势和群落结构的关键环境因子



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Soil Biology and Biochemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com



Scale-dependent key drivers controlling methane oxidation potential in Chinese grassland soils

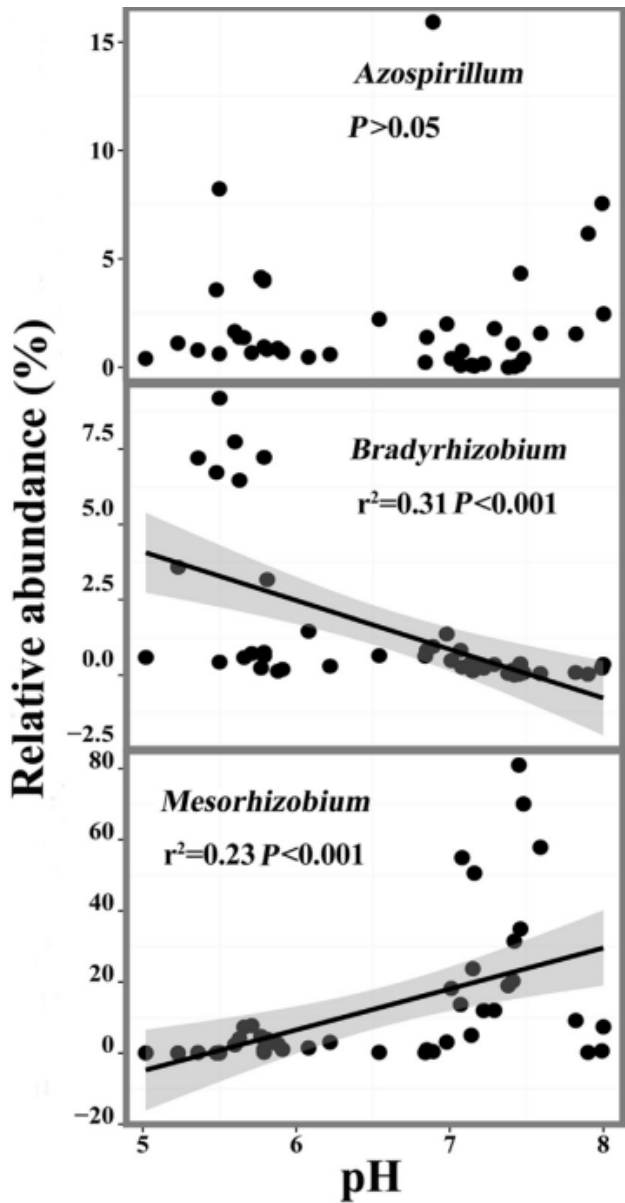
Yongping Kou^a, Jiabao Li^a, Yansu Wang^{a, c}, Chaonan Li^{a, b}, Bo Tu^a, Minjie Yao^{a, **}, Xiangzhen Li^{a, *}

^a Key Laboratory of Environmental and Applied Microbiology, CAS, Environmental Microbiology Key Laboratory of Sichuan Province, Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengdu, 610041, China

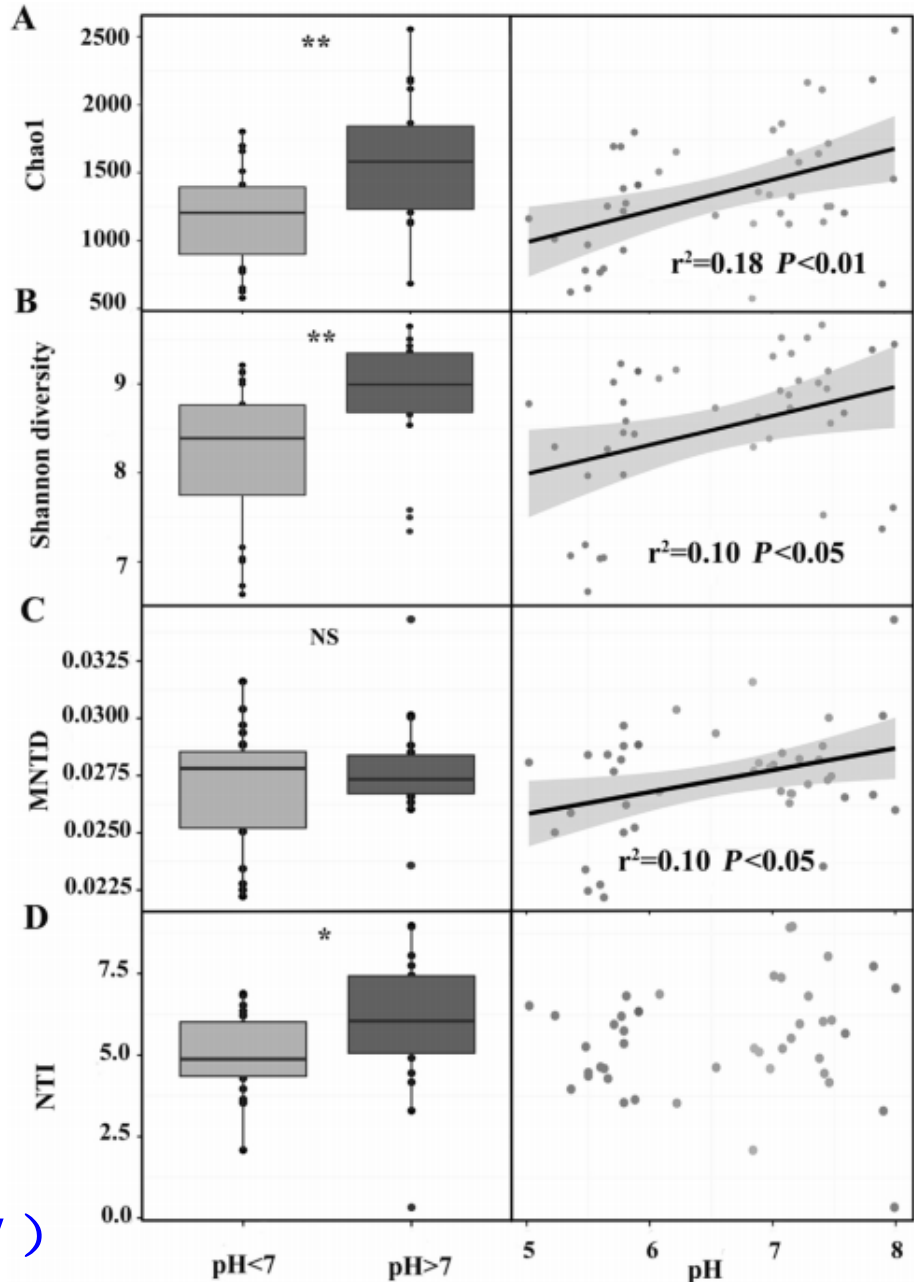
^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China

^c College of Life Sciences, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610041, China

土壤pH是青藏高原高寒草甸土壤固氮菌群构建的主要驱动因子

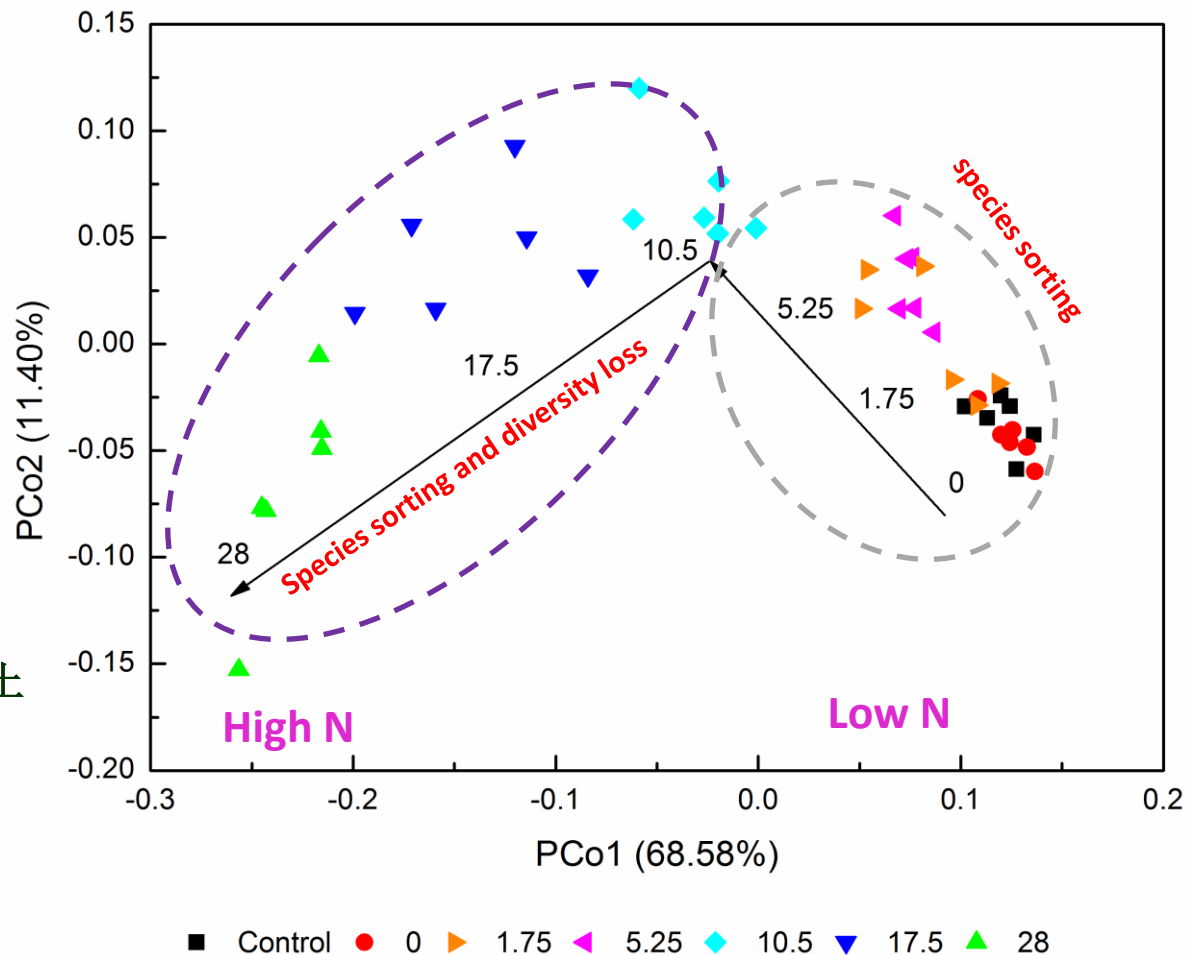


(Wang et al., SBB, 2017)



阐明了内蒙古羊草草原在不同氮素添加量下，驱动细菌群落变异的两种机制

1. **Nitrogen-driven shift:** bacteria mainly response directly to N deposition, e.g. Proteobacteria, Acidobacteria. They change continuously with N rates.
2. **pH-driven shift:** some bacteria response mainly to pH when it drops below 6.0, e.g. Verrucomicrobia.

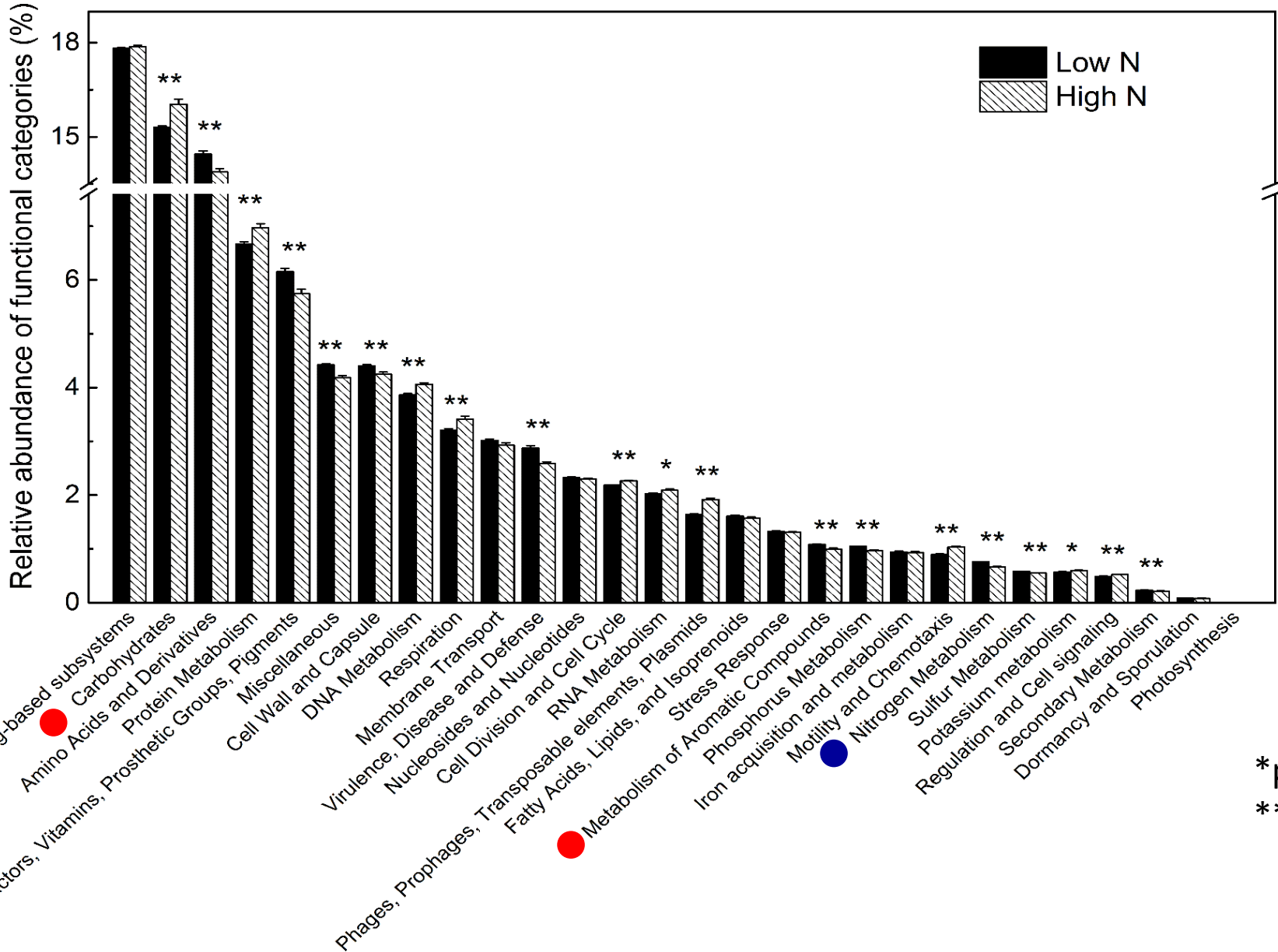


➤细菌群落结构在低N时发生了变化。

➤而细菌多样性只有在高N时诱导的土壤pH <6.0时才显著降低。

(Yao et al. SBB 2014)

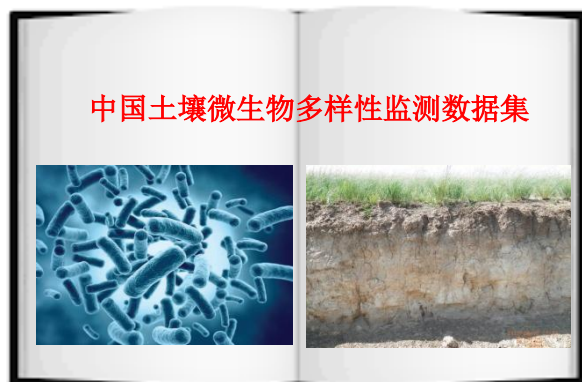
利用宏基因组技术，揭示了草原土壤氮素添加量对微生物功能基因组的影响



* p < 0.05
 ** p < 0.01

6.2 发布数据集

- (1) 监测样点土壤细菌、古菌和真菌的种群组成和多样性数据；
- (2) 监测样地的土壤基因组成和多样性数据；
- (3) 主要森林样地大型真菌的组成和多样性，包括真菌的形态特征和图片资料；
- (4) 发布新分离的菌种目录及其生理特性数据；
- (5) 经过多年监测，发布中国典型生态系统中土壤细菌、真菌、古菌、大型真菌和重要功能基因的组成和多样性等数据，以名录、数据集或图鉴的形成发布。



6.3 建立微生物组数据库

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Environmental Genomic Cloud (EGCloud) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo '微生物组数据库 MICROBIOME DATABASE' on the left and navigation links for HOME, UPLOAD, SEARCH, CSTCloud, and HOW TO USE on the right. A user profile for '李超男' is also visible. The main heading reads 'WELCOME TO ENVIRONMENTAL GENOMIC CLOUD' with the subtitle 'THE HUB FOR BIG DATA OF ENVIRONMENTAL GENOME'. Below this, a statistics bar indicates '8.04 GB' data for '266' IPs in '123365' requests. Four landscape images are displayed in a row. A progress indicator shows a red segment. Below the images, four statistics are presented: 6 PROJECTS, 934 SAMPLES, 13 PIPELINES, and 0 MODULES. A text block states 'Our unique database provide dozens of microbiome dataset resources' with a link to 'Try our advanced search engine'. At the bottom, there is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'Project' and a text input field containing '16S rRNA'. A 'SEARCH' button is to the right. Below the search bar, example keywords 'Forest', 'Wetland', and 'Shrub' are listed.

微生物组数据库
MICROBIOME DATABASE

HOME UPLOAD SEARCH CSTCloud HOW TO USE 李超男

WELCOME TO ENVIRONMENTAL GENOMIC CLOUD

THE HUB FOR BIG DATA OF ENVIRONMENTAL GENOME

We have provided **8.04 GB** data for **266** IPs in **123365** requests in total

6 PROJECTS

934 SAMPLES

13 PIPELINES

0 MODULES

Our unique database provide dozens of microbiome dataset resources

[Try our advanced search engine >](#)

Project 16S rRNA SEARCH

Example keywords: [Forest](#) [Wetland](#) [Shrub](#)

<http://egcloud.cib.cn>

微生物组数据库的作用

采用“注册—上传—审核—**自动化分析**—多维度精确搜索—**授权下载**”的流程对数据进行收集和管理。

已经完成部署了应用较广泛的16S rRNA, ITS, *nifH*等基因的自动化分析流程。

逐步集成领域内相关统计学分析工具和可视化工具，实现更多的功能，打造一个完全免费的在线交互式分析系统，让用户不写代码也能容易地进行统计分析和可视化。

借助整个学术界的大力支持，大力提高数据的存储量。

用户注册

CREATE PRIVATE ACCOUNT

.....

* Email:	<input type="text"/>	* Professional Title:	<input type="text" value="Researcher"/>
* Captcha:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Send Captcha"/>	* Institution:	<input type="text"/>
* User Name:	<input type="text" value="James"/>	* Department:	<input type="text"/>
* Name:	<input type="text"/>	* City:	<input type="text"/>
* Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>	* Street:	<input type="text"/>
* Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>	* Postal Code:	<input type="text"/>
* Education Background:	<input type="text" value="Ph.D."/>	* Country:	<input type="text"/>

动态验证码

SIGN UP RESET

One account is all you need
One free account gets you into everything



Insight into the universal law of microbiome

Deposit and analyze your private NGS data set
Search and download public data set



用户密码找回

RESET PASSWORD

.....

Please fill your register E-mail address into following form to retrieve your password. We will send an E-mail that contains a temporary password to allow you login our database website to change password. You should change this temporary password to a new one in time!

* E-mail:

SEND

RESET

1. 填写注册邮箱
2. 接收服务器发送的临时密码
3. 使用临时密码登录系统
4. 修改账户密码

One account is all you need
One free account gets you into everything



Insight into the universal law of microbiome

Deposit and analyze your private NGS data set

Search and download public data set



数据提交—下载meta数据模版并填写



EXTRA LINKS

INNER LINKS

TEMPLATE FILES

ENVIRONMENTAL GENOMIC CLOUD is an integrated database involved with environmental microbiome sample data deposition, advanced searching online

MC-RAST
metagenomics analysis server

About EGC

EGC Soil Ontology

第二步：阅读注意事项



环境基因组云
Environmental Genomic Cloud

* 补充数据上传注意事项 *

1. 请不要更改此表格中工作表 (sheet) 的顺序和名称。
 2. 每个工作表中的前三行是系统检测数据指标名称的关键，请不要做任何修改。
 3. 请不要随意增删表格中的数据字段。
 4. 每个工作表的前三列必须是#Items、SampleName、#Items是一个连续的编号；SampleName的序列文件一致，错、多或少都不能通过。
 5. 每个工作表中，带有红色*号的字段是必填，必须用短横线填充 (-)。
 6. 每个工作表的第二行定义了数据的格式 (m')，请您务必。
- 。int表示整数；
有单位的指标。

* TIPS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY DATA UPLOADING *

formation template for Environmental Genomic Cloud v 1.2

str:null:null	str:null:null	num:mm:+	num:°C:*	num:
*Sample_Name	*Group_Name	MAP	MAT	Aridit
1 AL01s	Ali	110.00		-2.05
2 AL02s	Ali	110.00		-2.05
3 AL03s	Ali	110.00		-2.05
4 AL04s	Ali	110.00		-2.05
5 AL05s	Ali	110.00		-2.05
6 BT01s	Batang	not_collect	not_collect	not_c
7 BT02s	Batang	not_collect	not_collect	not_c
8 BT03s	Batang	not_collect	not_collect	not_c

第三步：填写信息

1. README部分不允许修改
2. sheet名称和顺序不允许修改
3. 标有背景色的部分不允许修改
4. 标有*的是必填字段
5. 没有数据的cell需要以not_collect填充

#File name information template for Environmental Genomic Cloud v 1.2

#Data Type	str:null:nu	str:null:null	str:null:null
#Items	*Sample_N	*Group_Name	*File_Name
1	1 AL01s	Ali	AL01s.fastq.gz
2	2 AL02s	Ali	AL02s.fastq.gz
3	3 AL03s	Ali	AL03s.fastq.gz
4	4 AL04s	Ali	AL04s.fastq.gz
5	5 AL05s	Ali	AL05s.fastq.gz
6	6 BT01s	Batang	BT01s.fastq.gz

第一步：点击下载模版

Table

注意！后台会对该文件进行严格的比对和校验，哪怕是一个标点符号或者空格不正确，都不允许提交

数据提交—创建新项目

注意！如果后台检测到当前用户还有未完成的项目，不允许新建项目

DEPOSIT YOUR DATA SET

.....

Need help figuring out where to start?

Try to learn more [how to submit](#) the data to SOIL BIOTA DATABASE.

第一步：点击创建新项目

第二步：开始数据提交流程

Warning: This project still not be submitted! Please provided correct files and associated meta information, and click SUBMIT button to submit current project.

NEW SUBMISSION: SUB000031

.....

Upload Files & Project Info.

Define Detection Method

Define EGC Ontology

Final Confirm

1

2

3

4

Previous

Next

Skip To Step 3

Skip To Step 4

UPLOAD FILES

NOTE: Please upload fastq.gz and xlsx files to finish file uploading.

数据提交—上传文件

FASTAQ文件，文件扩展名为fastq.gz

文件管理器

Excel文件，文件扩展名为xlsx

本地校验

分块上传

File Name	Format	Size
s16_9.fastq.gz	fastq.gz	19.17 MB
s16_10.fastq.gz	fastq.gz	10.56 MB

Checking progress: 100%

Total Files: 71
Total Size: 550.79 MB
Checked Files: 71
Checked Size: 550.79 MB
Current File: s16_112.fastq.gz
Current Size: 1.74 MB
Current MD5: 42699cf07da4f2dd5c2a003b433f7b90

Uploading progress: 3%

Network Speed: 1.30 MB/s
Uploaded Files: 2
Uploaded Size: 10.56 MB
Current File: s16_10.fastq.gz
Current Size: 10.56 MB
Current MD5: 049cae8f25f148ce114b73810af37a6a

Welcome to use EGC™

EGC

Deposit · Search · Analyze
A one-stop microbiome service platform

1. 实时文件分块上传
2. 实时MD5校验
3. 校验成功的为绿色，否则为红色
4. 点击文件名称可查看信息
5. 点击文件可对文件进行下载和删除操作

1. 点击Files，选择本地文件
2. 选择当前文件类型（Reads和Run Info）
3. 点击UPLOAD
4. 上传文件
5. 上传中断后，只需再次点击UPLOAD即可

数据提交—填写项目信息

注意！前端和后台都会对用户填写的信息进行严格的校验，非法字符，如sql, mongod, drop等会拒绝响应；如果用户想私有化数据，需要将数据权限选择为Private，并选择数据申请的条件

🔔 NOTE: Please provide necessary information for those files you uploaded.

* Project Name:

* Sample Count:

* Sample Source:

* Data Type:

* Primers:

* Sequencing platform:

* Data License:

* Project Description:

数据提交—填写meta指标检测方法

如果没有合适的检查方法可选，请联系我们，谢谢！

⚙ Space

* Longitude

GPS

* Elevation

GPS

* Latitude

GPS

⚙ Climate

* MAP

Meteorological Station Based Interpolation Method

* MAT

Meteorological Station Based Interpolation Method

⚙ Vegetation

* Vegetation Type

Survey

⚙ Soil

* SoilUtilization Type

Survey

⚙ Properties

* Conductivity

Conductivity Instrument

* Total Nitrogen

Kjeldahl Apparatus

* Ammonium Nitrogen

Ultraviolet Spectroscopy

* Nitrate Nitrogen

Ultraviolet Spectroscopy

* pH

pH Meter

* Temperature

Thermometer

数据提交—定义EGC Ontology

如果不知道怎么定义，请联系我们，谢谢！

⚙ SUBMIT EGC ONTOLOGY

🚨 NOTE: Please define EGC ontology for each sample your uploaded.

Soil Forest Broad leaved forest Evergreen broad leaved forest + Add ✖ Delete

Search ↻ ☰

<input type="checkbox"/>	File Name	File Size	Treatment	EGC Ontology Level 1	EGC Ontology Level 2	EGC Ontology Level 3	EGC Ontology Level 4	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_9.fastq.gz	19.17 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_10.fastq.gz	10.56 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_11.fastq.gz	14.46 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_14.fastq.gz	3.28 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_15.fastq.gz	11.75 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	s16_16.fastq.gz	2.40 MB	g1800	Soil	Forest	Broad leaved forest	Evergreen broad leaved forest	✓

1. 选择要定义的行
2. 选择每一级分类
3. 点击Add按钮
4. 这时表格的Status由叉叉变为勾勾，说明添加成功
5. 如果想修改，重复1-4步骤，或者选择想要修改的行，点击删除后重复1-4步骤
6. 注意：必须要全部定义完毕，否则不会到下一步的

数据提交—项目信息确认

请检查所有信息是否正确，不正确请在最终提交前修改
最终提交后，在管理员审核前，是可以再次编辑项目的

🔒 FINAL CONFIRM

🔔 NOTE: Please confirm all information for final submission.

Submission ID: [SUB000001](#)

Project Name: [Soil bacterial community along the elevational gradients of Gongga Mountain, China](#)

Project Description: [Ecological understandings of soil bacterial community succession and assembly mechanism along elevational gradients in mountains remain not well understood. Here, by employing the high-throughput sequencing technique, we systematically examined soil bacterial diversity patterns, the driving factors and community assembly mechanisms along the elevational gradients of 1800–4100 m on Gongga Mountain in China.](#)

Submitter: [lichaoan](#)

Institution: [Chengdu Institute of Biology](#)

Department: [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#)

Sample Count: [71](#)

Sample Source: [Soil](#)

Data Type: [16S rRNA](#)

Amplifying Primers: [515F/806R \(16S rRNA\)](#)

Sequencing Platform: [Illumina Miseq](#)

Data Authorization: [Private](#)

Data Requestion Condition: [Co-first author](#)

Creation Time: [2019-05-03 05:33:32](#)

数据提交—项目最终提交

点击Final Submit后，系统会发送一封邮件给您，表示已经成功提交，等待管理员审核

我们会在最迟1个工作日内完成审核操作

点击OK按钮后，会跳转到个人中心，您可以在这里查看您的提交动态

⚠ Warning: This project still not be submitted! Please provied correct files and associated meta information, and click SUBMIT button to submit current project.

NEW SUBMISSION: SUB000001

.....

Upload Files & Project Info.

Define Detection Method

Define EGC Ontology

Final Confirm

1

SUCCESS



Your project has been submitted to our plat form successfully! You will receive an email if your register email address is valid (8217 90729@qq.com).

OK

4

⏪ Skip To Step 1

⏪ Skip To Step 2

👍 Final Submit

🔹 FINAL CONFIRM

⚠ NOTE: Please confirm all information for finalsubmission.

Submission ID: [SUB000001](#)

Project Name: [Soil bacterial community along the elevational gradients of Gongga Mountain, China](#)

Project Description: [Ecological understandings of soil bacterial community succession and assembly](#)

[mechanism along elevational gradients in mountains remain not well understood. Here, by employing the high-](#)

[throughput sequencing technique, we systematically examined soil bacterial diversity patterns, the driving](#)

数据提交一个人中心查看项目

Welcome to EC Cloud, [李超男](#) >> The deliberate designed persoanl center helps you to use our platform easily.

[DASHBOARD](#)

[MY EG-CLOUD](#)

My Submissions

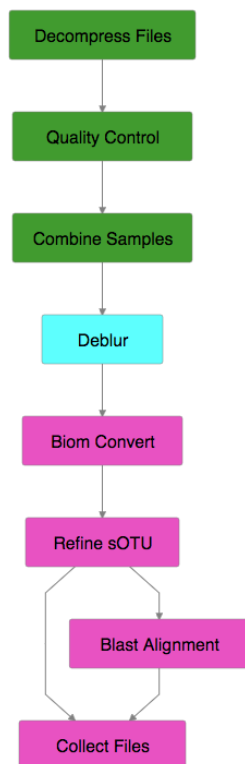
.....

Search



<input type="checkbox"/>	Submission ID	Data Type	Submit Time	Check Time	Finished Time	Check Status	Processing Status	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>	SUB000001	16S rRNA	2019-05-03 05:33:32	waiting to process	2019-05-03 05:33:32	waiting	submitted	🔍 ✎ 📄 🗑️

PIPELINE Not start Queueing Running Finished Error



>_ CONSOLE

Refresh Status

Download Results

ID	SUB0000031
DATA	16S rRNA
SAMPLES	71
STATUS	Running
MODULES	15
FINISHED	3
QUEUEING	11
PENDING	0
START AT	2019-05-03 04:03:55
FINISHED AT	Pipeline running
TIME USED	0 days 0 hours 5 min. 8 sec.

点击放大镜实时查看流程运行状态

管理员未审核前点击铅笔继续编辑

运行完毕后点击下载按钮下载结果

管理员未审核之前点击垃圾桶删除

数据搜索—默认页面显示所有样本

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

地图控件

地图全屏显示

GENERAL MAP

Map Console

Common Markers

Full Screen

Reset Search Engine

地图重置

地图标注点切换

CONSOLE

列表显示

实时分析 (开发中)

Show In Text List

Send To Analyze

Filtering Levels:

Project

Add

精确样本搜索引擎

点击展开到单个点后，点击弹出样本信息列表

Double click the tags to delete added indices.

动态表单生成按钮

To Search

Clear All

指标重置按钮

数据搜索-自定义动态搜索表单

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

ADD FILTERING CONDITIONS

X

* Searching Indices:

Total Nitrogen

Add Search Index

添加搜索指标

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

* Double click the tags to delete added indices.

更改搜索水平

清除所有指标

动态表单生成按钮 Start To Search

Change Level

Clear All

CONSOLE

Show In Text List

Send To Analyze

* Filtering Levels:

Meta Properties

Add

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

* Double click the tags to delete added indices.

Start To Search

Clear All

500 KM

数据搜索—填写动态搜索表单

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

ADVANCED SEARCH ENGINE



* To search samples, please fill in all blanks you constructed before submission.

Conductivity [≥ 0]:

Min.	23	$\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$	Max.	589	$\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$
------	----	-------------------------	------	-----	-------------------------

Detect Method For Conductivity:

Conductivity Instrument

Total Nitrogen [≥ 0]:

Min.	0.5	%	Max.	0.7	%
------	-----	---	------	-----	---

Detect Method For Total Nitrogen:

Kjeldahl Apparatus

填写表单并搜索

Close the window when click search button.

Search

Return To Edit

Close

CONSOLE

Show In Text List

Send To Analyze

Filtering Levels:

Meta Properties

Add

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

* Double click the tags to delete added indices.

Start To Search

Clear All

500 KM

数据搜索—显示过滤结果

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

GENERAL MAP

Map Console

Common Markers

Full Screen

Reset Search Engine

CONSOLE

搜索结果

Please click a point on map to find sample information



Show In Text List

Send To Analyze

Filtering Levels:

Meta Properties

Add

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

Double click the tags to delete added indices.

Start To Search

Clear All

数据搜索—显示样本信息列表

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

GENERAL MAP

Map Console

Common Markers

Full Screen

Reset Search Engine

CONSOLE

You clicked marker at [99.71 ,35.87], Sample accession number: REA0000984

DETAILED INFORMATION FOR SAMPLE: REA0000984

样本信息列表

SAMPLE INFORMATION

ITEMS	VALUES
PROJECT ACCESSION	PRJ000008
READS ACCESSION	REA0000984
DATA TYPE	16S rRNA
DATA TYPE	MICROBIOME
DATA TYPE	DIVERSITIES
DATA TYPE	META DATA
DATA AUTHORITY	Private
SAMPLE SOURCE	Soil
AMPLIFYING PRIMER	515F/806R (16S rRNA)
SEQUENCING PLATFORM	Illumina MiSeq

Show In Text List

Send To Analyze

Filtering Levels:

Meta Properties

Add

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

Double click the tags to delete added indices.

Start To Search

Clear All

50 KM

数据搜索—查看具体样本信息（以MICROBIOME为例）

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

GENERAL MAP

Map Console

Common Markers

Full Screen

Reset Search Engine

CONSOLE

Show In Text List

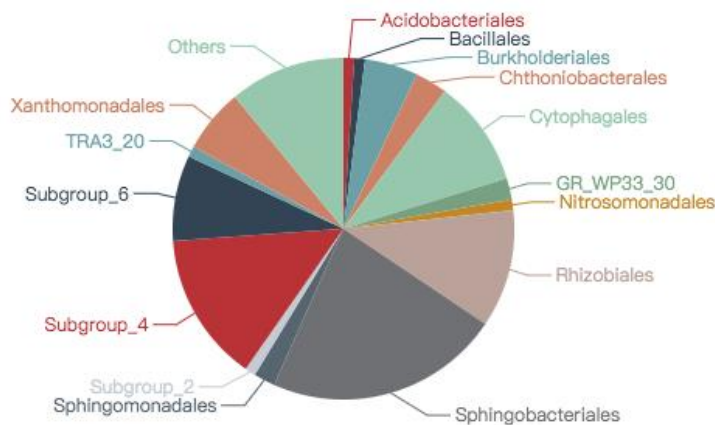
Send To Analyze

Microbial Community Composition 微生物组成（举例）

Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species

Microbial Community Composition At Order Level

only display those taxa with abundance more than 1%



CLOSE

Filtering Levels:

Meta Properties

Add

Conductivity (PROPERTIES)

Total Nitrogen (PROPERTIES)

Double click the tags to delete added indices.

Start To Search

Clear All

数据搜索—列表显示



Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

DATABASE SUMMARY

- Projects (5)
- Samples (526)
- Pipelines (13)
- Modules (0)

DATA TYPE

- 16S rRNA (422)
- 18S rRNA (0)
- ITS (71)
- nifH (0)
- phoD (33)
- pmoA (0)
- nirS (0)
- nirK (0)
- mcrA (0)
- amoA_comammox (0)
- amoA_AOB_like (0)

DATA SOURCE

- Soil (526)
- Water (0)
- Plant (0)

10 per page | Sort by data finished time | Display sample records | Sent to

样本列表

切换

Searched records: 1 to 10 of 32 in total

Clear all * You must clear all your selected records by click this button before your plan to start a new request!

1. Microbial diversity in Chinese temperate steppe: unveiling the most influential environmental drivers: REA0000874

REA0000874 | PRJ000008 | 16S rRNA
Soil | Illumina Miseq | 515F/806R (16S rRNA) | 2019-05-06 | 5 searches |

2. Microbial diversity in Chinese temperate steppe: unveiling the most influential environmental drivers: REA0000903

REA0000903 | 10 per page | Sort by data finished time | Display project records | Sent to

项目列表

Searched records: 1 to 4 of 4 in total

Clear all * You must clear all your selected records by click this button before your plan to start a new request!

1. Microbial diversity in Chinese temperate steppe: unveiling the most influential environmental drivers

PRJ000008 | 151 samples | 16S rRNA
Soil | Illumina Miseq | 515F/806R (16S rRNA) | 2019-05-06 | 5 searches |

2. Soil fungus community along the elevational gradients of Gongga Mountain, China

PRJ000003 | 71 samples | ITS
Soil | Illumina Miseq | ITS4/gITS7 (ITS) | 2019-05-05 | 29 searches |

3. Soil bacterial community structure in Chinese wetlands

PRJ000002 | 200 samples | 16S rRNA
Soil | Illumina Miseq | 515F/806R (16S rRNA) | 2019-05-04 | 32 searches |

4. Soil bacterial community along the elevational gradients of Gongga Mountain, China

PRJ000001 | 71 samples | 16S rRNA
Soil | Illumina Miseq | 515F/806R (16S rRNA) | 2019-05-04 | 37 searches |

数据搜索—查看详情

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

PROJECT INFORMATION

项目详情

Project

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

Project

样本详情

SAMPLE INFORMATION

META DATA

DIVERSITY

MICROBIOME

SEQUENCE FEATURES

PHYLOGENETIC FEATURES

Project Name:

[Microbial diversity in Chinese temperate steppe: unveiling the most influential environmental drivers](#)

Project Description:

[Temperate steppe is extremely sensitive to the current global changes. However, what are the main environmental variables driving microbial diversity in temperate steppe are still unclear, something that impairs doing predictions about the expected effects of global changes on microbe-mediated ecological functions. This is why, in this study, the relationship between soil microbial diversity and environmental variables in Chinese temperate steppe is investigated.](#)

Sample Detailed Information

Sample Number	REA0000874
Project Number	PRJ000008
Search Count	5
Submitter	lichaonan
Submitter's Country	China

数据搜索—数据申请

Project

16S rRNA

SEARCH

1. 数据申请入口

10 per page

Sort by data finished time

Display sample records

Sent to

Searched records: 1 to 10 of 32 in total

Clear all * You must clear all your selected records by click this button before your plan to start a new request!

1. Microbial diversity in Chinese temperate steppe: unveiling the most influential environmental drivers: REA0000874

DATA STATUS

1. PRJ000008

Request

2. 数据申请页面

SEND EMAIL TO SUBMITTER

3. 发送邮件给数据上传者

Submitter's condition:

Co-first author

Your accepted condition:

Co-first author

*Subject:

Data Requestion for PRJ000008

* Email Content:

尊敬的李老师：
您好！
我在环境基因组云上看到您的数据，对我的研究很有帮助，想向您申请该数据的使用权限，我同意您的数据申请使用条件。

* Email Footnote:

DATABASE SUMMARY

- Projects (5)
- Samples (526)
- Pipelines (13)
- Modules (0)

DATA TYPE


- 16S rRNA (422)
- 18S rRNA (0)
- ITS (71)
- nifH (0)
- phoD (33)
- pmoA (0)
- nirS (0)
- nirK (0)
- mcrA (0)
- amoA_comammox (0)
- amoA_AOB_like (0)

DATA SOURCE

- Soil (526)


数据搜索—数据申请邮件内容

<EG Cloud system email-no reply>Data Request for PRJ000003 ☆ 数据上传者收到的邮件

发件人: soilbiotadb <soilbiotadb@163.com> 

时间: 2019年5月7日(星期二) 下午2:46

收件人: Choran Lee <821790729@qq.com>

这是一封垃圾箱中的邮件。请勿轻信中奖、汇款等虚假信息，勿轻易拨打陌生电话。  举报垃圾邮件 移回收件箱

尊敬的李老师:

您好!

我在环境基因组云上看到您的数据，对我的研究帮助很大，想向您申请该数据的使用授权。

***** These content in this box is automatically produced by EG Cloud *****

<> Project ID: [PRJ000003](#)

<> Your data set request precondition: Co-first author

<> I accept condition: Co-first author

<> Requested samples: [REA0000321](#), [REA0000318](#), [REA0000320](#)

<> Please visit EG Cloud (<http://210.75.236.64>) to processes it in time, thanks!

系统自动生成的内容

Kou Yongping

Researcher | Ph.D.

Chinese Academic of Sciences, Chengdu institute of Biology

Renmin nan road, Chengdu, China, 610041

数据搜索—数据授权处理

Welcome to EC Cloud, >> The deliberate designed personal center helps you to use our platform easily.

SEND EMAIL TO REQUESTER

Co-first author

Requester should accepted condition at least:

Co-first author

*Subject:

Refused Permanently: Data Requestion for PRJ00000C

* Email Content:

Empty text area for email content.

* Email Footnote:

李超男
Researcher | Ph.D.

数据上传者授权或者拒绝

数据上传者授权操作入口

REQUESTED SAMPLE ACCESSIONS

Data Requestion	=====>	REA0000321
Data Requestion	=====>	REA0000318
Data Requestion	=====>	REA0000320

数据申请者请求授权的样本

OK

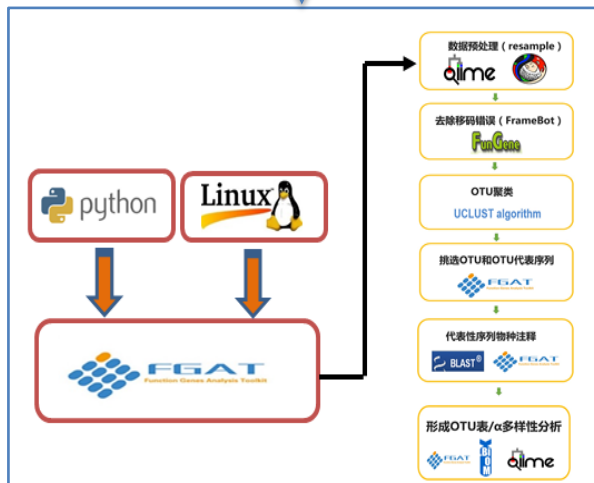
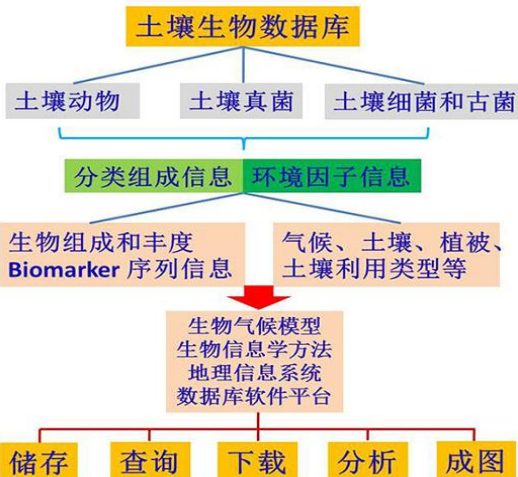
中国科学院成都生物研究所 环境基因组高通量测序平台

建立了高通量测序和生物信息学平台



土壤生物数据库平台

功能基因高通量测序分析
生物信息学平台



➤运行以来已经为全国多家科研院所进行了环境基因组技术服务。

➤对来自院内外的数百位科研人员进行了环境基因组技术和生物信息学培训，促进了学科发展。

➤是科研院所中唯一一个提供系统的环境基因组技术服务的实验室。

谢谢!

<http://lxzgroup.cib.cas.cn/>



扫一扫上面的二维码图案，加我微信

李香真课题组

微生物分子与生理生态学实验室

环境基因组高通量测序平台