

瓜菜枯萎病及生防根际微生物组研究进展

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摘要: 枯萎病是顽固性土传病害, 称为瓜菜中的“癌症”, 已成为制约我国瓜菜产业可持续健康发展的瓶颈问题。本文简要介绍瓜菜枯萎病危害, 并从细胞壁降解酶、毒素、信号传导和致病基因等方面综述瓜菜枯萎病灾变机制, 然后从根际微生物组自身与病原菌、土壤层面和植物层面等重点阐述了根际微生物组防治和抵御瓜菜枯萎病的机理, 最后对枯萎病发生和抑制关键因子挖掘、核心微生物组构建及根际微生物组分子机制等进行了展望, 期望生防微生物防治病害发生进入一个崭新且高效的阶段, 为加快提升作物抗逆性机理研究提供一定思路。

关键词: 枯萎病; 尖孢镰刀菌; 根际微生物组

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Research progress in *Fusarium* wilt of cucurbitaceous vegetables and rhizosphere microbiome for biocontrol

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Abstract: *Fusarium* wilt is a refractory soil-borne disease known as “cancer” in cucurbitaceous vegetables. It has become a bottleneck restricting the sustainable development of the cucurbitaceous vegetable industry in China. We briefed the negative impacts of *Fusarium* wilt on cucurbitaceous vegetables and introduced the damaging mechanism of *Fusarium* wilt from cell wall-degrading enzymes, toxins, signal transduction, and virulence genes. Furthermore, we innovatively elaborated on the mechanism by which rhizosphere microbiome in defending against *Fusarium* wilt of cucurbitaceous vegetables from the pathogen, soil, and plant perspectives. We then discussed the key factors associated with the occurrence and inhibition of *Fusarium* wilt. Finally, we prospected the construction of the core microbiome and the research on the molecular mechanism of rhizosphere microbiome. It is expected that the application of biocontrol microorganisms in the prevention and control of diseases will enter a new era. This work can provide ideas for deciphering the mechanism of improving crop resistance to diseases.

Keywords: *Fusarium* wilt; *Fusarium oxysporum*; rhizosphere microbiome

瓜菜枯萎病(*Fusarium* wilt)是顽固性土传病害之一,露地和设施栽培都可发生,特别是连作地区发病尤为严重,被称为瓜菜中的“癌症”。发病率一般在15%–35%,严重时可达75%–95%,有的地块甚至绝收^[1-2]。除了造成经济作物减产之外,还会产生脱氢富马酸等有毒的次级代谢产物遗留在农作物中,对人畜产生危害^[3]。此病害已成为制约现代农业发展的重要因素。化学防治是当前最经济有效的防治方法,但过度使用将促使根际微生物严重紊乱、生态环境系统更加脆弱、农业生物多样性快速丧失,从而造成农药残留严重、病原菌耐药性增强及有害生物猖獗等问题,导致人畜健康及共存受到威胁^[4]。因此,开发绿色、高效及环境友好型生物防治技术或生物农药已成为当前迫切需要。

1 瓜菜枯萎病灾变机制

瓜菜枯萎病是由半知菌亚门(*Imperfecti*)丝孢纲(*Hyphomycetes*)从梗孢目(*Moniliales*)瘤座孢科(*Tuberculariaceae*)镰刀菌属(*Fusarium*)中的尖孢镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)引起瓜菜维管束病变的真菌性病害,又称“萎蔫病”和“发瘟”,严重制约着瓜菜产量和品质^[5-6]。尖孢镰刀菌除了能侵染瓜类^[6]、番茄^[7]、辣椒^[8]和草莓^[9]等果蔬作物外,还能侵染百合^[10]、香蕉^[11]、棉^[12]和大豆^[13]等百余种植物。该菌因染色体含有丰富的转座子和致病相关基因,在和寄主作物互作过程中容易发生基因水平转移^[14-15],导致尖孢镰刀菌寄主专化型增多、寄主范围广泛,从而更难防治和管理。

瓜菜枯萎病的发生是尖孢镰刀菌与寄主植物相互斗争的结果。土壤酸性、板结及高温高湿等条件下,病害更容易发生和加重。尖孢镰刀菌主要以厚垣孢子、菌丝和大小分生孢子在植物病残体、土壤和种子中休眠过冬。当条件适宜时,该病原菌首先通过性信息素受体等趋化生长附着根表面,从根尖、根系伤口或侧根生长点进入植物体^[16]。其次,通过信号传导、毒素和细胞壁降解酶等次生代谢产物及小分子效应蛋白多种方式协同损害植物根系细胞膜和维管束系统,干扰水分运输和营养吸收,阻断蒸腾拉力导致植株导管枯萎,从而降低或抑制整体寄主免疫反应^[17]。再次,病原菌侵入根系内部以后,

在寄主植物根系内定殖、生长发育,最终致使寄主植物表现出发病症状,导致根系腐烂、叶片逐渐黄化变褐、茎秆开裂、植物自下而上逐渐枯萎死亡^[18]。具体有三方面,见图1。

1.1 产生细胞壁降解酶破坏植物细胞壁

细胞壁是尖孢镰刀菌入侵寄主植物的第一道屏障。细胞壁降解酶在参与病原菌感染寄主过程中起重要作用。大量研究表明尖孢镰刀菌感染寄主时,果胶酶、几丁质酶、纤维素酶和半纤维素酶协同先后降解细胞壁中的果胶、几丁质、纤维素类等物质,从而快速感染寄主植物^[19-20]。果胶酶是镰刀菌最重要的致病力因子之一,其活性大小决定着植物发病速度和严重程度,但酶活性

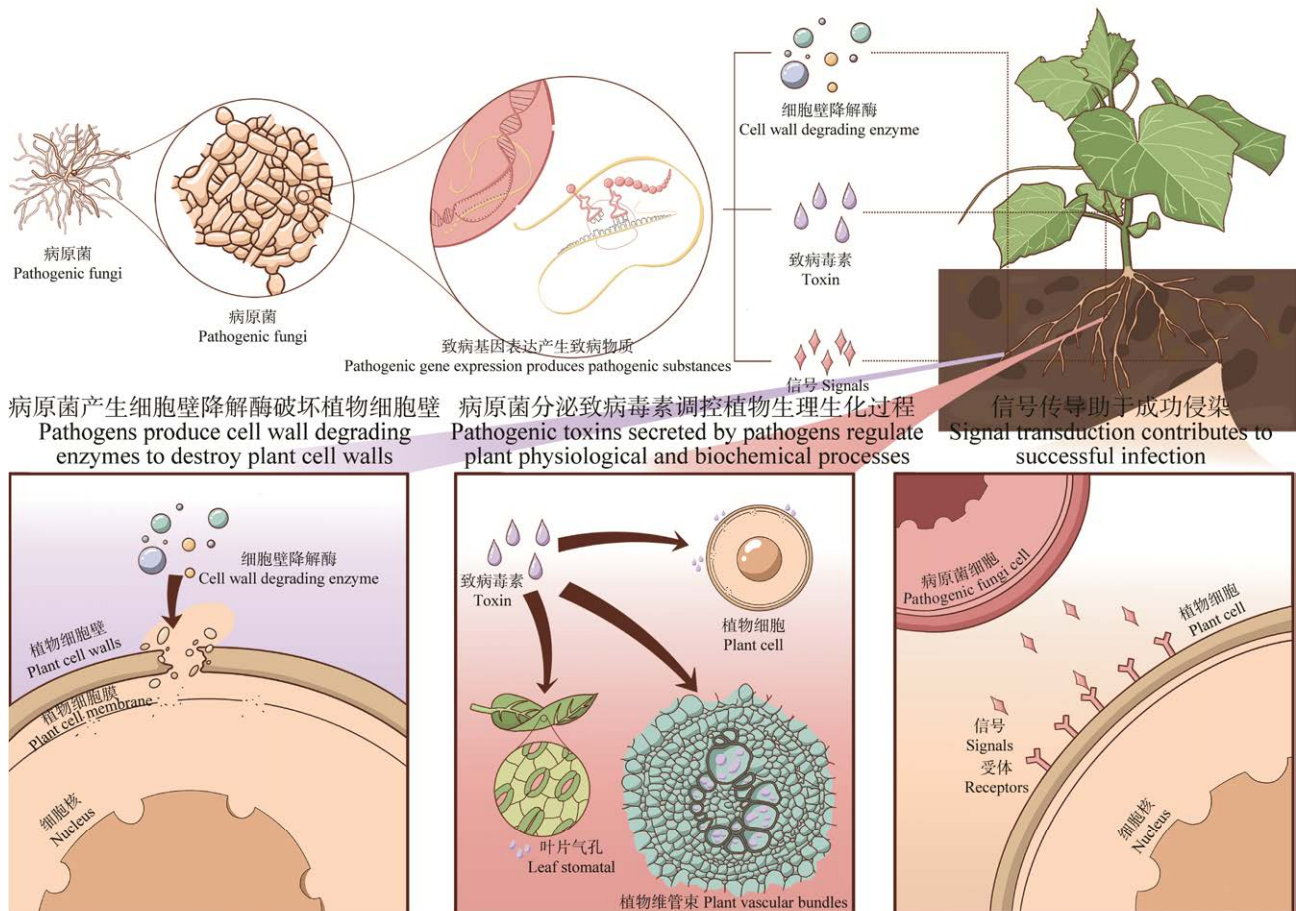


图1 尖孢镰刀菌感染瓜菜机制

Figure 1 Mechanism of *Fusarium oxysporum* infecting cucurbitaceous vegetable.

和表达易受碳分解代谢阻遏^[21]。陈晓林等^[22]研究发现,病原菌通过分泌多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、纤维素酶和木聚糖酶等细胞壁降解酶在寄主体内外寄生,而且细胞壁降解酶活性与其致病力呈正相关性。 β -葡萄糖苷酶通过降解植物细胞壁纤维素和半纤维素,破坏寄主植株根系组织,从而导致植株感病^[23]。另有研究表明,尖孢镰刀菌单个细胞壁降解酶基因缺失对镰刀菌致病力无太大影响,但若2个或多个基因同时缺失,会导致其菌株致病力严重下降,由此推测单个细胞壁降解酶基因不是镰刀菌致病力的主导因素,某一个基因功能缺失或丧失会有其他相关功能基因表达替代或弥补^[24]。目前,关于尖孢镰刀菌细胞壁降解酶种类、编码基因及致病机理等已有较多研究,但大部分都是单个酶或单个基因功能研究,而多个酶或基因之间的协同互作、整体调控机制等还有待持续深入的研究。

1.2 分泌致病毒素调控植物生理生化过程

毒素是尖孢镰刀菌感染寄主植物的重要致病因子之一。病原菌侵入植株后会产生枯萎酸(镰刀菌酸)^[25]、恩镰孢菌素^[26]、伏马菌素^[27]、串珠镰刀菌素^[28]、麦角固醇^[28]和白僵菌素^[29]等物质,这些毒素的产生不仅会破坏细胞膜及细胞器,还会造成维管束堵塞,从而使植物生理及代谢紊乱,防御保卫酶活性下降,进而导致植物叶片气孔非正常开放或开放时间变长,蒸腾加剧,最终使得植株过度缺水而萎蔫和枯死。枯萎酸作为引起植物凋亡的毒素,通过干扰线粒体功能诱导植物细胞死亡。熊银峰^[30]研究表明尖孢镰刀菌分泌枯萎酸不仅破坏细胞膜,引起根细胞内代谢发生紊乱、抑制防御酶活性、根系活力下降,而且增加叶片膜透性,气孔非正常开放,水分流失和蒸腾过快,防卫机能丧失,植株快速失水而枯死。当培养基以蔗糖为底物时枯萎酸合成更容易^[31],但当镰刀菌酸的合成前体 β -酮己二酸合

成遭到切断后,其镰刀菌酸合成受到抑制,该菌株失去毒力^[32]。不同毒素作用方式也存在一定差异。例如单端孢霉烯毒素通过抑制蛋白质合成从而加快病原菌在植株上繁殖和扩展速度^[33]。白僵菌素因具有强离子传递活性,可与寄主生物膜结合成离子通道,增加膜离子渗透性和去极化,打破细胞内稳态平衡,导致细胞死亡^[29,34]。恩镰孢菌素则可以与细胞膜内单价离子结合,通过抑制 acyl-CoA 酶活性,从而破坏寄主植株细胞外信号调节激酶表达且诱导植株细胞死亡^[26]。当前对毒素的报道主要集中于毒素作用于寄主机制方面,对多种毒素之间如何协调作用及毒素产生机理还有待进一步明确研究。

1.3 信号传导有助于成功侵染

尖孢镰刀菌根据寄主植物种类及土壤环境等特点,通过性信息素受体和蛋白激酶通路等信号传导系统调整自身活动,从根尖、根系伤口或侧根生长点进入植物体。G 蛋白信号传导、双组分信号传导、环腺苷酸单磷酸-蛋白激酶 A (cycloadenylate monophosphate-protein kinase A, cAMP-PKA) 和促分裂素原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPK) 等是病原菌信号传导的主要途径,是当前的研究热点。其中 G 蛋白信号传导途径对病原菌趋向性、外界营养物质感应、菌丝生长及分化、孢子形成与数量、毒素等次生代谢产物合成和相关致病基因表达等具有重要调控作用^[35]。大量研究表明 G 蛋白亚基 α 的 *fga1*、*fga2*、*fga3* 和 *fgb1* 等基因敲除后,病原菌不能识别寄主植物根部、菌丝营养生长受阻、孢子萌发抑制、产孢量减少等,造成致病性减弱或丧失^[36-37]。cAMP-PKA 和 MAPK 途径在侵染病原菌过程中发挥重要作用,前者侧重于抑制病原菌孢子形成和萌发,而后者主要参与代谢产物合成与调控^[38]。尖孢镰刀菌 cAMP 蛋白激酶 A 突变后,该菌菌丝生长明显缓慢,

产孢量显著降低,孢子萌发大量减少,无法在维管束内定殖,丧失了对寄主植物的侵染力^[39-40]。在 MAPK 途径中 *FoSlr2*、*FoBck1* 和 *FoMkk2* 等基因与几丁质酶、纤维素酶、枯萎菌酸和白僵菌素等次生代谢产物合成与调控有关;基因缺失或敲除都能造成菌丝形态畸形、营养生长减弱和致病力降低或丧失等^[41]。此外,病原菌趋化性、吸附定殖、新陈代谢和致病力等方面调控也离不开双组分信号传导途径参与调节^[42],但相关机理有待更深入研究。

1.4 致病相关基因研究

病原菌致病是致病基因表达后产生致病物质如细胞壁降解酶、毒素和效应蛋白等综合作用之后的表现。尖孢镰刀菌番茄专化型全基因组测序,为全面研究尖孢镰刀菌致病因子、作用机理和互作调控等相关信息带来了巨大福利^[14-15]。例如,线粒体蛋白基因 *Fow1* 首次被鉴定并报道在尖孢镰刀菌侵染与定殖寄主番茄过程中起决定性作用^[43],而 $Zn(II)_2Cys_6$ 中 *Fow2* 基因则被证明参与调控病原菌快速及稳定定殖寄主植物^[44]。编码 F-box 蛋白基因 *Frpl* 调控果胶酶、木聚糖酶等细胞壁降解酶基因表达,当该基因敲除后,*PG1*、*PG2* 和 *PL1* 等编码果胶酶基因和编码木聚糖酶的相关基因 *XYL2*、*XYL5* 等活性下降,相关表达量迅速降低,其余细胞壁降解酶基因表达量也显著下降,侵染能力明显减弱,影响病原菌在寄主根部生长繁殖^[45]。*fmk1* 基因研究表明 *fmk1* 是影响尖孢镰刀菌能否在维管束中定殖的主要功能基因,并且表达受氮源代谢抑制^[38]。羊玉花等^[37]研究发现,*fgal* 基因控制病原菌致病性,该基因缺失后产孢量、致病力及细胞内 cAMP 表达水平都降低,但营养生长不受影响;而且该基因在尖孢镰刀菌 4 号小种中表达存在可变性剪切,从而导致香蕉枯萎病菌株之间存在致病力差异^[46]。此外,编码番茄皂甙酶基因

fotom1 可以诱导番茄产生 α -番茄碱,使其变成无毒状态,从而利于尖孢镰刀菌快速侵染寄主,使番茄发病更加严重^[47]。还有研究表明 *foABC1* 负责真菌毒素泵出,或对植保素或抗毒素类物质具有忍耐性^[48]、*Hap X* 在尖孢镰刀菌铁渗透和毒力方面起重要作用^[49]。随着分子生物学技术的快速发展,通过全基因组学等技术快速鉴定病原菌致病基因及毒力因子,通过植物-病原菌互作等理清这些致病基因与植物互作关系,进而阐明病原菌致病分子机制。

2 根际微生物在农业中防治枯萎病应用

微生物疗法是发展现代农业、实现绿色环保、环境友好型农业的有效途径。生防微生物因具有安全、生态可持续性等特点而广受关注。目前防控瓜菜枯萎病生防微生物主要有细菌、真菌和放线菌等。

2.1 生防细菌

防治瓜菜枯萎病生防细菌的研究与应用主要以芽孢杆菌和假单胞菌为主。李娜等^[50]筛出一株对黄瓜尖孢镰刀菌 (*F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum*) 有较强抑制作用的弗雷德里克斯堡假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis*) 并应用于生产,黄瓜苗期枯萎病防效可达 86.95%,且对黄瓜植株有一定促生作用。侯圆圆^[51]研究发现绿针假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas chlororaphis*) 强烈抑制多种瓜菜枯萎病病原菌生长和繁殖。在芽孢杆菌研究方面,枯草芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus subtilis*)^[52]、贝莱斯芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus velezensis*)^[53]、多黏类芽孢杆菌 (*Paenibacillus polymyxa*)^[54] 和解淀粉芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)^[55] 等均能显著抑制甚至破坏枯萎病菌菌丝生长,降低瓜菜枯萎病发病率,并诱导寄主对枯萎病产生系统抗性等。自然环境中

还有少量未鉴定的细菌如黏质沙雷氏菌(*Serratia marcescens*)^[56]、洋葱伯克霍尔德氏菌(*Burkholderia cepacia*)^[57]等通过产生活性酶、铁载体、毒素和其他分泌的次级代谢产物抑制病原菌生长和繁殖。

2.2 生防真菌

木霉、丛枝菌根真菌(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)及非致病性镰刀菌等作为生防真菌被广泛用于瓜菜枯萎病的防治。哈茨木霉、淡绿木霉、棘孢木霉和深绿木霉等作为理想的瓜菜枯萎病生防菌,已广泛应用于生产^[58]。Sahi 等^[59]评价了几种木霉体外抑制病原菌活性,其活性强弱为淡绿木霉>哈茨木霉>深绿木霉>康氏木霉>拟康氏木霉。谷祖敏等^[60]阐明了木霉不仅依靠菌丝吸附、缠绕和穿透等抑制致病菌菌丝生长,造成菌丝畸形或断裂,还可以通过代谢产物等毒杀病原菌。还有研究表明 AMF 可以显著降低枯萎病发生,增强菌根植物抗性,促进植株生长^[61]。AMF 与不同种类及功能的生防菌等混合使用可以更显著提高植株抗病抗逆、促生和诱导抗性能力^[62-63]。此外,环境中存在非致病性尖孢镰刀菌,如 *Fusarium oxysporum* Fo47 这些菌株不仅能够诱导寄主植株产生过敏性反应,还可以提高植株抗病能力;同时与其致病菌竞争有限的营养、生存空间及侵染位点,多方协作降低枯萎病发病率^[64-65]。另外,还有内生真菌球黑孢菌(*Nigrospora sphaerica*)^[66]、球孢白僵菌(*Beauveria bassiana*)^[67]和土壤寄生真菌毛壳菌(*Coprophilous chartomium*)^[68]等也常用于防治瓜菜枯萎病,其防效较显著。

2.3 生防放线菌

放线菌是医药、农业和环境等人类生活生产所需抗生素的重要来源。链霉菌(*Streptomyces* sp.) A217 具有显著广谱抗性,对尖孢镰刀菌(*F. oxysporum*)、丁香假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas syringae*)、葡萄孢灰霉菌(*Botrytis cinerea*)、辣椒

疫霉菌(*Phytophthora capsici*)、核盘菌(*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)和野生黄单胞菌(*Xanthomonas campestris*)等多种植物病原菌有较强拮抗或抑制作用^[69]。*Streptomyces rochei* SR-1102 对黄瓜、西瓜和茄子等枯萎病病原菌具有较好的抑菌效果,并且能够招募有益微生物,形成以放线菌、拮抗细菌为核心的菌群,形成可以抵抗病原菌侵染的生物屏障,为生物农药和生物肥料研发提供了优良资源^[70]。*Streptomyces* IMS00 首次被报道可以分泌产生对尖孢镰刀菌具有抑菌效果的疏螺旋体素抗菌活性物质,但对其作用机理及活性成分不清楚,仍需更深入的研究^[71]。

目前,瓜菜枯萎病尚无有效化学防治药物和生防产品,拮抗微生物相关研究仍在大力进行。从土壤生态平衡角度进行病害防控应是未来发展方向。现有研究表明,作为植物-土壤-微生物互作热点区域,根际是土传病原菌入侵植物根部必经途径,根际微生物组被认为是抵御病原微生物入侵的第一道防线^[72]。根际微生物间相互关系在一定程度上决定着致病菌能否成功地侵入植物。同时根际微生物组还可以通过竞争、分泌激素、酶和蛋白等代谢产物合成或降解使植物免受致病菌侵害,促进植物生长及其对环境的适应性。充分挖掘根际微生物组潜能,通过精准分子对话联合多种有益微生物,将微观单一物种研究转移到宏观群落水平,使微生物防治枯萎病体系变成现实。

3 根际微生物组防治枯萎病机制

根际微生物组、植株根系、尖孢镰刀菌及土壤环境共同构成了土壤微生态系统。根际微生物组是土壤微生态系统中的重要组成部分,有利于土壤微生态系统健康,保持动态平衡和稳定性,且可以有效抑制瓜菜枯萎病及其他土传病虫害发生。根际微生物组防治尖孢镰刀菌是一个较复

杂的过程，存在多个区域空间交叉和相互影响，是多种机制协同作用的结果。我们将主要从根际微生物组自身与病原菌、土壤和寄主植物三方面互作阐述其作用机制，见图 2。

3.1 根际微生物组自身防治病原菌机制

3.1.1 全方位竞争

土壤生态条件下，微生物之间因可利用资源有限，因此竞争较为激烈，主要有生存空间竞争和营养物质竞争。生存空间竞争即生态位点竞争，指根际有益微生物快速占据有利生态位点从

而阻碍病原菌在植物根系定殖，抑制病原菌生长。例如根际生防真菌菌丝提前并快速侵染植物侧根内短细胞，形成假根，摄取环境中营养，导致尖孢镰刀菌生长发育受阻、菌丝生长不良；其次通过空间位点和营养竞争可以在植物周围迅速扩展生长，形成一定保护屏障，隔断病原菌对植株体入侵，从而有效地抑制尖孢镰刀菌侵染和定殖寄主植物^[73]。还有研究发现，*P. chlororaphis* G5 菌株可以在平板上迅速占领大量生存空间，抑制黄瓜枯萎病菌菌丝生长及孢子萌发^[51]。此

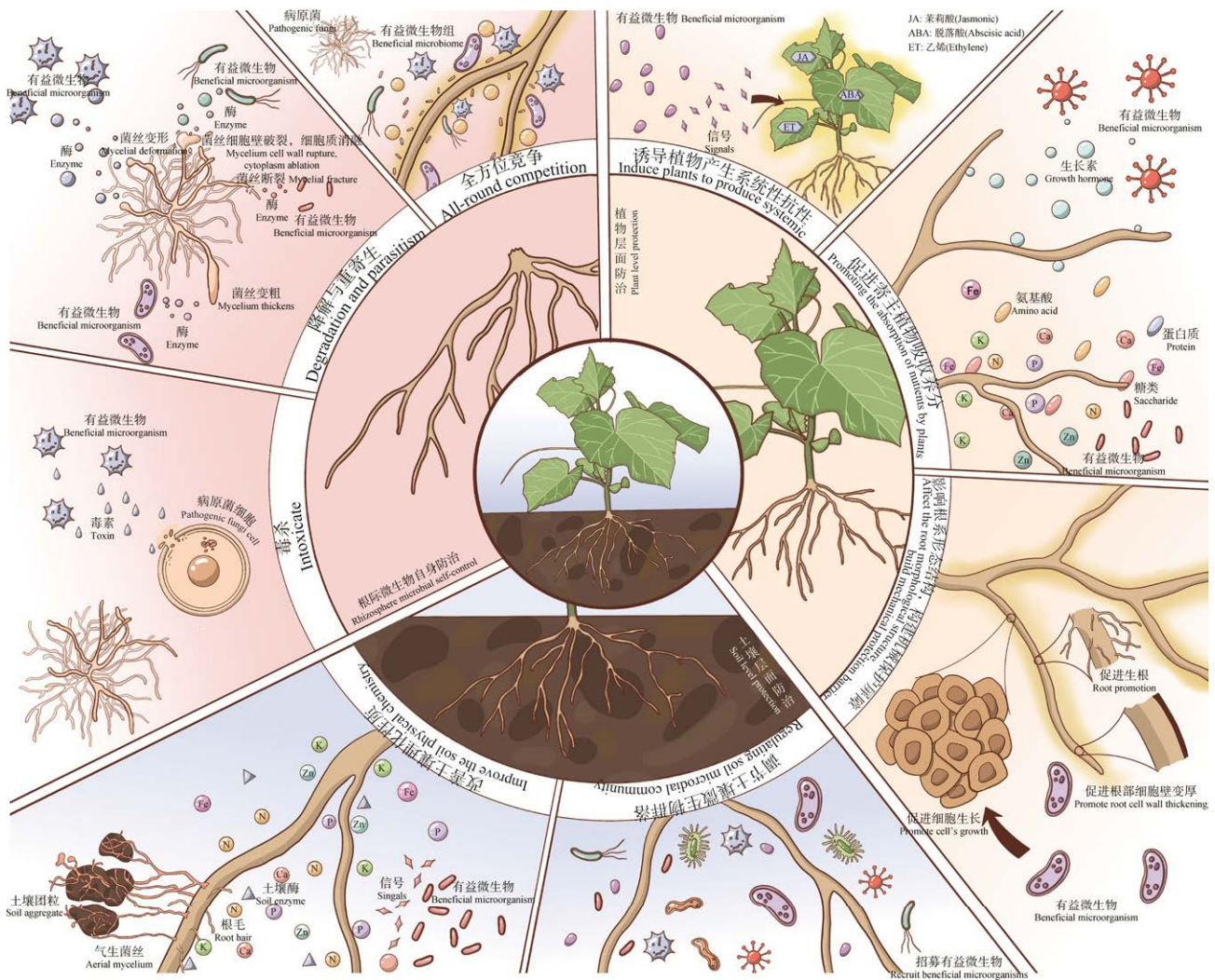


图 2 根际微生物组防治瓜菜枯萎病机制

Figure 2 Mechanism of rhizosphere microbiome to control *fusarium* wilt of cucurbitaceous vegetable.

外, Non-pathogenic *Fusarium oxysporum* Fo47 会和致病型 *Fusarium oxysporum* 竞争根系生存位点和养分, 干扰致病菌菌丝生长和孢子萌发; 再次通过竞争根系感染空间位点, 诱导植株产生过敏反应和系统抗性, 增强植株抗病力^[65]。在营养竞争方面, 当有益生防菌抢先利用光合产物进行代谢活动时, 病原菌生长所需营养来源则不足, 导致尖孢镰刀菌菌丝生长缓慢或孢子产量低, 进而影响病原菌定殖和再侵染^[52,73,74]。生防菌不仅可以与病原菌竞争碳源、氮源等营养, 还可以通过自身分泌嗜铁素, 如枯草芽孢杆菌(*B. subtilis*)^[52]、荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas* spp.)^[74]、链霉菌(*Actinomycete* sp.) HJG-5^[75]等利用环境中铁元素来促进自身生长, 使病原菌对 Fe^{3+} 的需求得不到满足, 导致病原菌孢子萌发受到抑制, 进而降低植物发病率。

3.1.2 降解与重寄生

部分有益菌在进行生命活动时, 通过产生细胞壁降解酶或细胞溶解酶等导致病原菌菌丝畸形、断裂、变粗、细胞壁破裂和细胞质消解, 从而抑制病原菌生长或重寄生。*Bacillus subtilis* YB-04 通过产生 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶、胞外蛋白酶、淀粉酶和纤维素酶等胞外酶降解或破坏病原菌细胞壁及质膜, 且对菌丝生长有致畸作用^[52]。放线菌通过产生细胞壁水解酶和多种抗生素抑制病原菌生长并进行重寄生^[76]。木霉首先通过分泌几丁质酶、果胶酶和 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶等细胞壁降解酶降解病原菌细胞壁, 其次通过信号识别、菌丝吸附和侵入完成对致病镰刀菌重寄生过程^[77]。此外, 毒素等代谢产物能够显著降低病原菌生殖和产孢能力, 并且抑制病原孢子萌发, 对减少病原菌的再次或多次侵染具有重要意义^[78]。

3.1.3 毒杀

生防菌在代谢活动中分泌毒素、抗生素及有机酸等次生代谢产物可以直接或间接作用于病

原菌细胞壁、细胞膜和细胞器等, 进而干扰病原菌能量代谢系统、蛋白质合成系统, 使细胞分解从而抑制或杀死病原菌。木霉能够产生多种异腈类、烷基吡喃酮类、二酮哌嗪类、倍半萜类和类固醇类等具有抗生作用的次生代谢产物抑制致病镰刀菌活性^[79]。芽孢杆菌可产生芽孢菌毒素、伊枯草菌素、泛革素、杆菌溶素和表面活性素等脂肽类活性物质防治多种植物病原菌^[80]。此外, 放线菌类抗生素如链霉素、土霉素、井冈霉素、阿维菌素、多杀菌素等已被开发成生物农药, 但其致病机理有待深入研究^[81]。

3.2 土壤层面防御机制

3.2.1 改善土壤理化性质

当根际有益微生物进行生命活动代谢时, 产生的代谢产物等活性物质对土壤微环境有一定影响, 并且参与调控寄主根系分泌物氨基酸、有机酸及酚类等化感物质的表达, 从而间接改变土壤理化性质。Yang 等^[5]指出根际微生物菌群通过调节土壤中 K、Cu 和 Ca 等元素的含量, 可以达到抑制黄瓜枯萎病的效果。解淀粉芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*) Y1 可以通过溶解无机磷酸盐、释放铁载体、增强几丁质酶和脱氢酶活性显著提高土壤全氮含量和促生抗病细菌数量, 从而促进辣椒生长, 并提高抗病性和总产量^[82]。土壤内生真菌庞大的菌丝网不仅可以穿透土壤, 增加土壤透气性, 降低土壤容重, 还可以降解并改善土壤中无机矿质元素形态, 帮助植物吸收营养元素, 提高植物抵御各种生物和非生物胁迫的能力^[83]。施用钩状木霉(*Trichoderma hamatum*) MHT1134 后, 土壤有机质、氮磷钾、土壤脲酶和蛋白酶活性等理化性质皆有显著升高和增强, 土壤肥力明显增加^[84]。将多种生防菌剂与有机肥结合, 能有效提高枯萎病防治效果的持效期和稳定性, 这为进一步利用生防菌剂防治病原菌稳定性提供了新思路。

3.2.2 调节土壤微生物群落结构

根际微生物通过招募有益微生物菌群等直接或间接途径抑制尖孢镰刀菌生长。Yang 等^[5]揭示了土壤中 *Aeromicrobium*、*Pseudorhodoplanes*、考克氏菌属(*Kocuria*)和毛壳菌属(*Chaetomium*)等微生物菌群种类和丰度影响着黄瓜枯萎病的发生或抑制。芽孢杆菌可以提高根际酶活性,通过招募和改变土壤微生物群落结构,显著增加根际中细菌和放线菌数量,减少尖孢镰刀菌及其他真菌数量,从而抑制枯萎病发生并促进植株生长^[85]。AMF 能够改善土壤微生物对不同碳源底物的利用能力,进而提高根际土壤周围的细菌和放线菌数量,降低土壤和根际中尖孢镰刀菌等有害真菌种类及丰度,通过根际微生物种群重构,增强土壤根际抗病稳定性和持久性^[86]。木霉菌通过分泌酸类、糖类和氨基酸类等物质吸引土壤中放线菌和细菌,降低尖孢镰刀菌的数量^[87],但木霉种类不同对不同植物根际微生物种群结构影响存在较大的差异。

3.3 植物层面防御尖孢镰刀菌

3.3.1 影响根系形态结构,构建机械保护屏障

根系是植物和病原菌激烈“战斗”的关键部位。根际微生物能够通过影响寄主植物根系细胞生长改变根系生长发育和形态变化、促进木质素、侵填体和胼胝体等物质累积,从而形成物理机械保护屏障阻止病原菌入侵。例如土壤内生真菌菌丝入侵植物根系时,根系皮层细胞壁变厚,根系木质化和纤维化程度提高,根系内养分和水分无法满足病原菌的正常生长代谢,进而抑制病原菌定殖生长和传播^[88]。此外,还有研究发现土壤中许多土著微生物能够促进细胞分裂素产生,使根系长度增加、根系分枝增多,更有利于根系扩展延伸、营养物质吸收和尖孢镰刀菌侵染寄主速度延缓等^[89]。

3.3.2 促进寄主植物吸收养分

微生物可以分泌生长素、糖类或提高植物对

营养物质吸收,从而促进植物生长。许多研究证明芽孢杆菌等生防细菌可通过固氮、溶磷、解钾、螯合、氧化还原和酶促等多种方式提高土壤中营养元素可利用率,促进寄主植物对氮、磷、钾、铁、钙、镁和锌等营养元素吸收利用,从而促进植物生长和产量提高^[52,57,82]。伯克霍尔氏菌(*Burkholderia anthina*)通过生物固氮、产生嗜铁素等促进作物幼苗叶绿素含量和根系活力提高,且显著促进植株生长^[90]。AMF 不仅可以与寄主形成假根,还可以在根外形成密集庞大的菌丝网络,从而扩大和提高寄主植物养分吸收范围和能力,促进植物健康生长并增强抗枯萎病能力^[91]。研究表明,固氮螺菌能够分泌生长素(indoleacetic acid, IAA)、脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)、赤霉素(gibberellin, GA3)和细胞分裂素(cytokinin, CTK)等激素调控寄主植物生长发育,并抑制病原菌生长^[92]。此外,链霉菌通过产生 1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸脱氨酶抑制寄主植物中乙烯合成,进而增加寄主植物抗逆能力,促进植物生长^[93]。

3.3.3 诱导植物产生系统性抗性

部分生防菌株侵入寄主后可以产生某种物质诱导植物对病害产生抗性。荧光假单胞杆菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)能诱导拟南芥合成抗生素 2,4-二乙酰基间苯三酚,提高对枯萎病、茎基腐病等病原菌防御^[94]。深色有隔内生真菌(*Ochroconis guangxiensis*) X22 通过产生寡聚糖、多糖和激活蛋白等代谢物质,诱导香蕉可溶性糖和脯氨酸含量增加,防御性酶活性提高,显著增强香蕉对枯萎病的抗病能力^[95]。AMF 侵入寄主植物根系皮层后,植物发生过敏性反应,水杨酸和防御性酶含量提高,诱导植物系统获得性抗性(systemic acquired resistance, SAR);在病原菌胁迫下,AMF 能够产生相关代谢产物,进而激活茉莉酸信号通路和反应,诱导植物增大调控诱导系统性抗性(induced systemic resistance, ISR)反应^[96]。还

有研究表明 AMF 能够通过调节甜瓜玉米素、多酚氧化酶、过氧化物酶、丙二醛和吲哚乙酸等合成以降低尖孢镰孢对植物造成损害^[97]。此外,土壤中木霉菌侵染植物根系后,通过触发水杨酸、茉莉酸/乙烯等防御反应信号通路,诱导 ISR/SAR 混合型防御基因表达,进而产生具有广谱性的诱导系统抗性^[98]。

4 展望

枯萎病是一种世界性的具有毁灭能力的顽固性土传病害,对瓜菜生长有着巨大危害,在生产中是一个古老而又现实的“卡脖子”问题。生物防治手段在防控瓜菜枯萎病的同时可以有效减轻化学防治对环境带来的污染。然而,生防菌、微生物源产品在使用过程中受多种因素制约,导致枯萎病大田防效不稳定且持久性较差等瓶颈障碍,严重制约了瓜菜枯萎病生物防治推广应用。究其原因在于枯萎病发生的关键微生物因子不明确、优异生防菌株土壤定殖及功能不稳定、瓜菜种植模式及制度多样性等。今后应加强几个方面的研究。

(1) 揭示枯萎病发生和抑制的关键因子

土壤理化性质、耕作制度、气候环境、土著微生物等会影响田间枯萎病发生率和生防产品防效。因此需要结合现代分子生物学技术、宏基因组及高通量测序等,分析不同感病、抑病型土壤微生物种群结构及优势微生物种类,分析土传病害发生的可能关键因子,揭示病株与健株根际生长介质中微生物组成及差异,有助于阐明枯萎病发生规律;通过监测主要菌群动态变化可以提前预测枯萎病发生规律,并为筛选对枯萎病有拮抗作用的有益微生物提供新的思路。

(2) 挖掘或改造有益生防菌株

生防菌能否在特定农田生态系统中定殖,是

否受土著菌影响直接关系到其生防效果好坏。筛选挖掘枯萎病有效生防资源,获得生防菌株抑制作用的准确评价是目前首要解决的关键问题。首先,对生防菌的筛选不能仅限于某种作物或其根系,而应扩大筛选范围,如从盐碱地、温泉、火山口、戈壁沙漠和动物等样品中筛选抗病抗逆强、抗药抗菌谱广、耐盐耐旱和生长定殖稳定的生防菌株。其次,可将人们优异的特定功能基因转入表达宿主中,构建筛选多种机制、适应性更强、功能更丰富的瓜菜枯萎病生防微生物工程菌;在次生代谢产物研究方面,可以通过基因编辑、基因过表达、发酵条件优化等技术提高菌株产生次生代谢物质能力,也可通过人工合成途径、宏代谢组学途径,研制出防治瓜菜枯萎病的新型生物农药或产品。

(3) 构建核心微生物组及产品的设计

培育功能核心微生物组、构建抑病型根际土壤微生态环境是减少化学农药施用和污染、提升土壤健康的一种新技术和途径。接种核心微生物组可以直接调节微生物关系,抑制有害微生物,进而招募功能微生物,从而提升土壤健康、提高作物生产力。一个健康稳定的核心微生物组不仅需要恰当的关键物种、群落成员和物种多样性,还需要明确菌群互作协同关系、稳定的菌群抑病功能,而菌群之间资源竞争或直接干扰竞争导致的消极结果会以各种方式增强或诱导土传病原菌入侵。另外,通过对育苗基质及栽培基质等载体的研发,提前构建稳定的核心微生物菌群,有效提高生防菌在寄主植物根际生长和繁殖能力,避免化肥、农药对生防菌的抑制。

此外,植物免疫的微生物互作分子模式(microbe-associated molecular pattern, MAMPs)理论的深入研究,开阔了生防菌防治病害由微观到宏观、由局部到整体的变革性研究视野,从根

本上丰富了植物病虫害以及植物育种理论基础。最后,如何通过不同手段将生防菌或其他来源中抗枯萎病及其他病害的优异功能基因转入瓜菜以提高其抗枯萎病能力及安全性评估将是值得深入思考和探讨的内容。

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