

菌根真菌与绝大多数陆地植物形成共生关系，是植物与土壤联系的重要桥梁，是地球化学元素循环过程的重要组成部分。

郭良栋

菌根真菌的碳氮循环功能研究进展

郭良栋^{1*} 田春杰²

(1. 中国科学院微生物研究所 真菌学国家重点实验室 北京 100101)

(2. 中国科学院东北地理与农业生态研究所 土壤微生物与植物营养实验室 吉林 长春 130102)

摘 要：菌根(Mycorrhiza)是土壤真菌与植物根系形成的共生体(Symbiont)，真菌一方面从植物获取碳水化合物，同时帮助植物吸收氮等矿质养分，因此，菌根真菌在生态系统的碳氮循环过程中发挥重要的作用。研究表明，菌根真菌可利用约 4%–26% 的植物净光合固定的碳水化合物，而其生物量和分泌物(如球囊霉素)具有重要的土壤碳汇功能；同时菌根真菌可参与土壤复杂有机质的降解过程。在菌根共生体系中，氮从根外菌丝到根内菌丝的传输经历了一个“无机-有机-无机”的转变过程。本文重点总结分析了菌根真菌在碳氮代谢功能与机理等方面的国内外最新研究进展，以及目前存在的主要问题与未来的研究重点。

关键词：菌根真菌，生物量，碳汇，氮吸收，代谢机理

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*通讯作者：Tel: 86-10-64807510; 信箱: guold@sun.im.ac.cn

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Progress of the function of mycorrhizal fungi in the cycle of carbon and nitrogen

GUO Liang-Dong^{1*} TIAN Chun-Jie²

(1. State Key Laboratory of Mycology, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China)

(2. Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, Jilin 130102, China)

Abstract: Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association formed between soil fungi and plant roots. Mycorrhizal fungi exchange soil-derived nutrients for carbohydrates from host plants, and therefore play an important role in the cycle of carbon and nitrogen in ecosystems. Research results indicated that mycorrhizal fungi can obtain ca. 4%–26% of total net primary production of host plants, and biomass and secretion (glomalin) of mycorrhizal fungi are important soil carbon-pool. Simultaneously, mycorrhizal fungi may decompose the complex soil organic compounds. Nitrogen is transported from extraradical to intraradical hyphae by a transferring procedure from inorganic to organic and inorganic nitrogen in mycorrhizae. Advances of recent mycorrhizal researches on the metabolic function and mechanism of carbon and nitrogen were summarized and related fields in future studies were also mentioned in this review paper.

Keywords: Mycorrhizal fungi, Biomass, Carbon-pool, Nitrogen absorption, Metabolic mechanism

菌根(Mycorrhizae)是由土壤真菌与植物根系形成的一种互惠共生体(Mutualistic symbiont),在这一共生体中,真菌一方面从植物获取碳水化合物,同时帮助植物吸收矿质营养和水分^[1]。根据植物类群及菌根的形态解剖结构特征将其分为外生菌根(Ectomycorrhiza)、丛枝菌根(Arbuscular mycorrhiza)等 7 种类型^[2]。菌根是一种古老的共生体,化石资料和分子进化数据均表明,早在 3.5–4.5 亿年前,菌根真菌就与古老的陆生植物形成了菌根^[3–5],在漫长的自然生态系统进化过程中,菌根真菌与植物相互作用、协同进化,并在植物生态系统的演替和生物多样性的维持中发挥重要的作用^[1]。

菌根真菌具有丰富的物种多样性,目前全世界报道有 7 750 多种外生菌根真菌和 200 余种丛

枝菌根真菌^[6]。菌根广泛分布于不同的陆地生态系统中,目前已发现 80% 以上的植物物种(>90% 植物科)与真菌形成菌根^[2,7–8]。菌根真菌是植物根系与土壤连接的重要桥梁,并在地下形成庞大的菌根网络(Mycorrhizal network)系统,通过菌丝网络将不同种植物和同种植物的不同个体连接起来,实现植物间 C、N、P 等营养物质和信息的单向或双向传递^[9–13],同时菌根真菌可通过分泌胞外水解酶和酸类化合物,降解环境中的复杂有机物和岩石^[14–15],因此,菌根真菌在地球化学的元素循环过程中发挥重要作用。

1 菌根真菌在碳循环中的功能

1.1 菌根真菌获取植物光合固定碳源

由于菌根真菌不能进行光合作用,需要从宿

主植物获取碳水化合物以满足自己的生长需求。菌根真菌不仅吸收利用植物光合固定的碳源,同时也是将碳源从植物传输到土壤的重要载体^[16],了解菌根真菌从植物获取的碳量是分析菌根真菌碳代谢功能的前提,由于研究的方法、对象(植物和菌根真菌的种类)和生态环境(气候、土壤等性质)的不同而结果有很大差异,如 Paul 和 Kucey^[17]通过室内控制试验发现约 4%的蚕豆(*Vicia faba*)光合产物传递给丛枝菌根真菌(*Glomus mosseae*),其中 1%的碳源用于同化作用、3%的碳源用于呼吸作用;而 Jakobsen 和 Rosendahl^[18]发现高达 26%的黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus*)固定的碳被丛枝菌根真菌(*Glomus fasciculatum*)吸收利用。Hobbie^[19]总结分析了 14 个室内控制的研究结果发现不同植物净光合产物的 27%–68%源传输到地下,其中外生菌根真菌从中获得 1%–21%;而对 5 个野外研究结果分析得出,外生菌根真菌可获得 14%–15%的植物净光合产物。虽然不同的菌根真菌从不同植物获取的碳源量差异很大(4%–26%植物光合固定的碳),而且将获得的大部分碳源通过呼吸作用排放到大气中,但是不容忽视的是菌根真菌以生物量形式固定的碳源在自然生态系统中起到了重要的碳汇功能。

1.2 菌根真菌的碳汇功能

1.2.1 菌根真菌生物量: 菌根真菌的碳汇量主要由两方面构成:菌根真菌的生物量和分泌到土壤中的代谢产物。菌根真菌的生物量是由菌丝体、孢子、子实体和菌根组成,但是在不同的生态系统中菌根真菌的生物量差异较大,如丛枝菌根真菌的根外菌丝密度在拉丁美洲热带雨林土壤中较低(0.15 m/g drw)^[20],而在美国的加州草原土壤中较高(3–6 m/g drw)^[21],甚至在伊利诺斯州草原土壤中超过 81–111 m/cm³,菌丝干重达 339–457 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$,可占整个土壤微生物生物量的 20%以上,对土壤有机碳的贡献达 15%^[22–23]。然

而,除根外菌丝外,在根内存有大量菌丝体、丛枝(Arbuscule)和泡囊(Vesicle),而这些菌根结构也是菌根真菌生物量的重要组成部分,但是目前还缺乏对根内丛枝菌根真菌生物量的测算。另外,土壤中丛枝菌根真菌的孢子也是重要的生物量,虽然有大量研究测算了土壤中丛枝菌根真菌的孢子数量^[24–29],但是目前还缺乏对丛枝菌根真菌孢子生物量以及对土壤总碳贡献量的研究。

在外生菌根真菌生物量方面, Högborg M.N. 和 Högborg P.^[30]发现瑞典北方松林(*Pinus sylvestris*)中菌根真菌的根外菌丝量为 145 kg/ha,占土壤总微生物生物量的 32%以上,按照菌丝含碳量为菌丝干重的 40%计算,菌根真菌的根外菌丝对土壤碳的贡献约为 58 kg/ha;而菌丝生长袋(Hyphal ingrowth bag)试验显示,外生菌根真菌的根外菌丝量占整个真菌菌丝量的 85%–90%,约为 125–200 kg/ha,加上菌根菌丝套的量则外生菌根真菌生物量高达 700–900 kg/ha,对土壤碳的贡献为 280–360 kg/ha^[31]。Fogel 和 Hunt^[32]对美国俄勒冈州的花旗松/杉木林生物量调查发现,菌根真菌(包括非菌根真菌的菌丝和子实体)的总生物量达 19 000 kg/ha,对土壤有机碳的贡献高达 76 000 kg/ha,如果只按每年新形成的立地生物量计算,菌根真菌可占 50.5%,而植物只占 39.5%。Soderstrom^[33]根据菌根真菌的生物量数据,推算出每年由菌根输入土壤的碳量为 83 g/(m²·y),约为植物凋落物输入量[200 g/(cm²·y)]的 41.5%。因此,菌根真菌的生物量在整个生态系统的碳汇中具有重要的地位。

1.2.2 球囊霉素: 除菌根真菌的生物量作为重要的碳汇外,其分泌物也对土壤碳汇具有重要贡献,如球囊霉素(Glomalin)是丛枝菌根真菌分泌的一类含有金属离子的耐热糖蛋白,主要由蛋白质和葡萄糖或蔗糖组成,含有 30%–40%的碳^[34]。土壤中含有丰富的球囊霉素,但是在不同的生态

系统中球囊霉素的含量不同,如在温带地区土壤中球囊霉素的含量为 1–21 mg/g drw^[34–35],在热带洼地雨林土壤中,球囊霉素平均含量约为 3.94 mg/cm³,占土壤总有机碳的 3.2%^[36],而在热带夏威夷森林土壤中球囊霉素的含量超过 100 mg/g drw,对土壤总碳的贡献达 5%^[37]。虽然在美国新墨西哥的半干旱牧场土壤中球囊霉素含量较低(0.25–0.55 mg/g drw),但是对土壤总有机碳的贡献高达 7%–12%^[38]。在我国部分地区也开展了球囊霉素研究,如南方水稻土中球囊霉素的含量为 5–6 mg/g drw^[39],而湖北柑橘园土壤中的球囊霉素含量较低(0.5–0.8 mg/g drw)^[40]。作者比较了青藏高原高寒草甸(海北定位站)与内蒙温带草原(多伦定位站)土壤中球囊霉素的含量,发现高寒草甸土壤中平均球囊霉素(11.68 mg/g drw)含量高于内蒙古草原(2.25 mg/g drw),但是两者占土壤总有机碳含量的比例相近(海北站为 15.4%、多伦站为 14.0%,未发表数据)。球囊霉素随着菌根真菌的衰亡和降解后释放到土壤中,并在土壤中可维持 6–42 年^[37],是土壤主要有机物质之一,同时也是维持土壤团粒结构的重要有机分子,具有重要的碳汇功能及维持土壤结构和土壤肥力的功能^[37,41]。

然而,目前我们还不清楚球囊霉素的真实分子结构及其理化性质,只是根据提取方法将球囊霉素分为四类,总球囊霉素(Total glomalin)、易提取球囊霉素(Easily extractable glomalin)、免疫反应球囊霉素(Immunoreactive glomalin)和免疫反应易提取球囊霉素(Immunoreactive easily extractable glomalin)。但是,由于所用提取方法的缺陷,还不能完全确定所测定的球囊霉素是丛枝菌根真菌的专性分泌物,因此,Rillig^[42]建议用球囊霉素相关土壤蛋白(Glomalin-related soil protein)一词来描述传统的球囊霉素,而且关于球囊霉素的代谢途径及其相关基因的分子调控机制有待

进一步深入研究。

1.3 菌根真菌降解有机碳的功能

1.3.1 菌根真菌利用有机碳源:在自然界中有机质的降解包括两个连续过程:(1)胞外酶将聚合有机物分解为单聚体或寡聚体;(2)土壤微生物代谢单聚体或寡聚体,并释放 CO₂。菌根真菌通过分泌多种胞外酶参与了上述有机质的代谢过程,如有些欧石楠类菌根和外生菌根真菌可在蛋白质、几丁质、果胶、纤维素、半纤维素、淀粉和多酚类物质为唯一碳源的培养基上生长,并可通过降解凋落物而获取碳源^[15]。早在 20 世纪 60 年代末,Went 和 Stark^[43]就提出了“直接循环理论(Direct cycling theory)”,认为热带森林中的菌根真菌参与了枯枝落叶层的酶降解过程(图 1)。由于欧石楠类菌根和外生菌根真菌可分泌大量的胞外水解酶,通常被认为在土壤的复杂有机质降解过程中比丛枝菌根真菌具有更大的贡献^[15,44],但是最近的研究结果表明有的丛枝菌根真菌具有或促进有机质降解的功能^[45–47],如果这个结论被证实,我们将会对丛枝菌根真菌的碳代谢功能有新认识。

虽然在自然环境中目前还缺乏直接证据表明菌根真菌能够分解土壤中的复杂有机质,但是间接的研究发现,外生菌根根围土壤中酯酶、磷酸酶、几丁质酶、海藻糖酶、多酚氧化酶等活性显著高于周围无菌根的土壤,这些酶可以促进动植物残体中复杂有机质的分解^[48–50]。通过碳同位素标记分析显示,外生菌根真菌子实体内的碳至少部分来自土壤或凋落物的有机质,间接证明了外生菌根真菌具有降解有机质的功能^[51–52],但是也有研究没有检测到外生菌根真菌利用凋落物的有机质^[53]。因此,关于菌根真菌降解土壤或凋落物复杂有机质的机理需要进一步研究。

1.3.2 菌根真菌降解有机碳的过程:土壤有机碳作为生态系统中的重要组成成分是调节碳循环的关键因子,虽然我们对菌根真菌代谢自然环境

中有机质的机制了解不够深入,但是 Talbot 等^[54]在总结已有研究结果的基础上,提出了菌根真菌代谢土壤有机质的3个假说(图1): (1) 计划B假说(Plan B hypothesis),即当植物光合作用降低而不能或减少对菌根真菌的碳源供给时,菌根真菌则采取降解土壤有机质作为自身生长能源需求的生存策略,这个假说在一些研究中得到证实,如在温带生态系统中,植物光合作用降低的冬季或因森林树木间伐造成的供给菌根的碳水化合物大量减少时,外生菌根根围土壤中检测到较高的胞外酶活性,提高了土壤有机质的分解,满足菌根真菌生存的能量需求^[55-57]。(2) 符合分解体假说(Coincidental decomposer hypothesis),即在无机营养匮乏的矿区土壤(Mining soil)中,菌根

真菌则采取分解土壤有机质以满足自身生长的营养需求的策略。在这种生存策略中,菌根真菌即可直接吸收土壤中的小分子有机物(如氨基酸),也可通过分泌胞外酶降解复杂有机质而获取营养,从而导致土壤有机碳的丧失^[58]。(3) 引动作用假说(Priming effect hypothesis),即当植物供给菌根的碳量增高时,促进了菌根真菌的生长和活力,从而加速其对土壤有机碳的降解作用。这种由植物提供碳源增加而引起的土壤微生物的反馈调节作用在一些研究中得到证实^[59-61]。在生态系统中,菌根真菌无论是物种多样性还是生物量都是优势的土壤微生物类群^[23,62-63],因此,菌根真菌在土壤碳代谢中的任何变化都将对土壤碳平衡产生重大的影响。

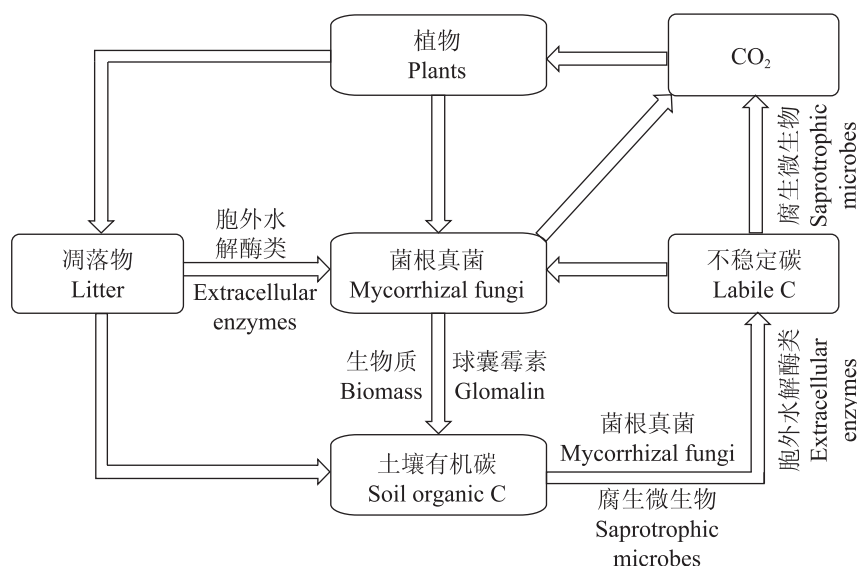


图1 菌根真菌代谢有机碳过程的示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic roadmap illustrating organic carbon metabolism by mycorrhizal fungi

2 菌根真菌在氮循环中的功能

2.1 菌根真菌促进植物对不同氮源的利用及再分配

自然生态系统中,土壤中的氮营养元素可分为无机氮和有机氮。氮作为植物生长的重要营养

元素,植物可直接利用土壤中无机的氨态氮(NH_4^+-N)和硝态氮(NO_3^--N),并可利用一小部分有机氮,而绝大多数的有机氮被土壤基质固定或被微生物代谢利用。在大多数的生境中,氮成为植物生长的限制性因素^[64],但是借助于大量延伸在土壤中的菌根真菌的根外菌丝网,可有效地提

高宿主植物对氮源的吸收利用^[65]。虽然菌根真菌可利用无机氨态氮和硝态氮, 以及有机氮如氨基酸、酰胺、尿素和蛋白质等, 但是不同的菌根真菌对不同氮源种类的利用程度有很大差异^[66]。在原位控制试验条件下发现, 植物根部吸收的氮至少有 21% 是来源于丛枝菌根真菌的根外菌丝^[67]。Govindarajulu 等^[68]和 Jin 等^[69]也通过原位控制试验验证了菌根真菌对宿主植物的氮贡献率可达 30% 和 50%。Tanaka 和 Yano^[70]甚至发现玉米中高达 75% 的氮是通过菌根真菌的吸收而获得的。此外, 菌根真菌也可以通过分解土壤中的有机物而获得氮, 甚至可以实现从有机氮源中获得无机氮源^[45-46]。

除了直接促进宿主植物对氮的吸收外, 菌根真菌通过地下菌丝网络系统, 有效调节植物间氮的再分配, 包括固氮植物与非固氮植物之间、草本与木本植物之间的氮流动, 进而影响到植物之间的生长和竞争, 对整个生态系统的平衡发挥着重要作用。如豆科植物可以把固定的氮通过菌根真菌的菌丝网络运输到邻近的草本植物或作物上, 其传递的氮量可达到草本植物全氮量的 2.5%^[71-72]。环境中氮营养的贫瘠与否, 以及外界供应无机氮源的多少和种类对菌根真菌的生长和发育起到一定的调控作用^[73-74]。同时, 菌根真菌对宿主植物氮吸收的影响不但与氮源有关, 也与根际微生物的组成、结构和功能息息相关。因此, 在揭示菌根真菌促进植物氮吸收和再分配机制时, 要综合考虑宿主植物、土壤微生物和环境因子的关系。

2.2 菌根真菌的氮素代谢相关基因

目前, 关于菌根真菌促进植物吸收和利用氮素的机制研究已经取得了一定进展, 已从菌根真菌中分离到与氮素转运、代谢相关的基因。如从不同菌根真菌中已经分离到 7 个铵盐转运蛋白基因, 其中 5 个来自外生菌根真菌^[75-78]、2 个来自

丛枝菌根真菌^[79-80], 这些转运蛋白基因属于 Mep/Amt 多基因家族的 AMT1、AMT2、AMT3 类型。Javelle 等^[76]对从外生菌根真菌 *Hebeloma cylindrosporum* 中克隆到的 3 个 Mep/Amt 家族中的铵盐转运蛋白基因进行了系统发育关系和表达分析, 结果证明细胞内氮库对于铵盐转运蛋白基因的表达有调节作用。从外生菌根真菌和丛枝菌根真菌中分离到 3 个与 NO_3^- -N 转运相关的转运蛋白基因 HcNrt2^[81]、TbNrt2^[82]和 GiNT^[83], 并证实 NO_3^- -N 可以诱导这些基因的表达。从菌根真菌中发现了 4 个与氨基酸转运相关的蛋白基因, 包括 2 个来自外生菌根真菌^[84-85]和 2 个来自丛枝菌根真菌, 并证实了 GmosAAP1 能够通过与质子耦合的途径运输脯氨酸^[86]。还从外生菌根真菌中分离到了尿素和多肽的转运蛋白基因, 这些都为菌根真菌利用氮素机理的研究打下了基础^[87-88]。

研究者在转录和表达水平上分析了菌根真菌中与无机氮代谢途径相关的功能基因, 并开展了氨态、硝态氮运输离子泵的功能鉴定, 这些研究促进了对菌根共生体中氮传输过程的认识^[68,79,83,89-90]。此外, 在一些模式菌根植物苜蓿 (*Medicago truncatula*) 和百脉根 (*Lotus japonicus*) 中, 通过相应的参与氮代谢的基因表达分析, 以及 ^{15}N 稳定同位素标记试验和代谢通量分析, 这在很大程度上促进了对菌根共生体中氮运输机制的阐明。

2.3 菌根真菌的氮传输和代谢途径

大量实验结果证实, 氮在丛枝菌根共生体中的传输过程经历了一个“无机-有机-无机”的转变过程^[91-92]。以丛枝菌根为例(图 2), 从土壤中吸收的无机氮(氨态或硝态氮)首先在真菌的作用下转化成有机的精氨酸(Arg), 并从根外菌丝传递到根内菌丝, 然后分解释放出无机氮以供宿主植物细胞利用^[68-69,83]。其中来自土壤的硝酸盐被根外菌

丝吸收后,首先在硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原酶的作用下,转化成铵态氮,再经过谷氨酰胺合成酶和谷氨酸合成酶(GS/GOGAT)的联合作用,以及脲循环途径合成鸟氨酸;除了这条途径外,还有另外一种途径,就是在有 NAD(P)参与的谷氨酸脱氢酶作用下合成有机氮,但相对来说这条途径还需要更多的数据支持。推测可能这两条途径会在不同情况下(如碳源的多少或者可得性难易)形成互补的功效。在根外菌丝中同化的氮转化成精氨酸后,并传送到根内菌丝中,再经过脲循环释放出铵态氮,并在真菌氮运输离子泵的作用下,把铵态氮托运到丛枝、泡囊和植物皮层细胞之间

的空隙,然后在植物离子泵的作用下,完成植物细胞对氮的吸收过程^[93-94]。

在此传递过程中,有两个问题:第一,硝态氮是否可以直接从根外菌丝运输到根内菌丝?第二,铵离子是否可以由直接运输到根内菌丝?根据已有的未发表数据显示,硝态氮是可以直接从根外菌丝运输到根内菌丝,但是到了根内菌丝后,依然要经过真菌的作用转化成铵态氮,然后再传给植物细胞;而对比根外菌丝内的铵离子浓度(10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)和精氨酸浓度(30 mmol/L)表明,两者之间的巨大差异决定了精氨酸为中心的运输途径在丛枝菌根中占据着绝对的优势。

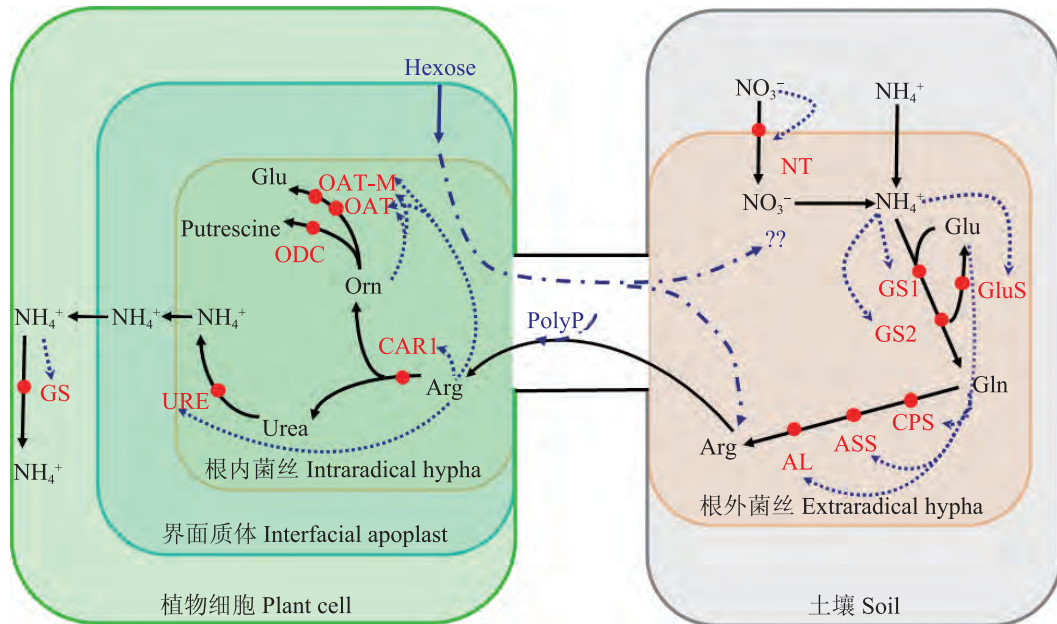


图2 丛枝菌根共生体中氮的传输和代谢以及碳和磷可能参与的过程(参考 Tian 等 2010)

Fig. 2 Working model of N transport and metabolism in the symbiosis and possible procedure engaged with C and P between plant roots and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (modified from Tian et al. 2010)

3 问题与研究重点

3.1 菌根真菌生物量测定

在菌根真菌生物量研究中,虽然通过室内控制实验可以比较准确测定菌根真菌的生物量,但是在自然环境中就存在许多问题。由于在自然环

境中菌根真菌具有丰富的物种多样性,虽然比较容易将土壤中丛枝菌根真菌的根外菌丝与外生菌根真菌分开,但是外生菌根真菌与其他真菌的菌丝体就无法区分。另外,目前还没有办法测定根内菌根真菌的生物量,如根内菌丝、泡囊、丛枝等;虽然通过对几种树木菌根的研究分析,认

为外生菌根的菌丝套生物量是菌根或细根生物量的 40%左右^[95-97],但是在不同的生态系统中,不同种植物细根的菌根侵染率有差异,不同真菌种类形成菌根的菌丝套厚度不同,以及对植物细根和菌根划分的标准不统一,而这些因素都会影响菌根菌丝套生物量的计算。因此,准确测定不同生态系统中菌根真菌的生物量是未来研究的重要方向。

3.2 菌根真菌在全球变化下的碳氮循环功能

全球变化不仅对植物生态系统的多样性、群落组成和生产力有明显影响,而且对与植物形成共生关系的菌根真菌也产生很大影响^[98]。如 Treseder^[99]总结分析了前人的研究发现,CO₂的升高增加了约 47%的菌根真菌的多度,而 N 添加降低约 15%的菌根真菌多度。但是也有研究发现施氮肥可显著提高土壤中丛枝菌根真菌的菌丝生物量^[100],而 CO₂升高没有影响丛枝菌根真菌的菌丝生物量^[101]。同样温度升高对菌根真菌的影响也不一致,如有的研究显示增温增加了丛枝菌根真菌的定殖率和根外菌丝生物量^[21,102-104],但是也有研究表明增温降低了丛枝菌根真菌的定殖率和孢囊数量^[105-106]或者对其没有影响^[21,104-105]。全球变化对菌根真菌多样性、群落结构和生物量的影响,必然会影响到菌根真菌的碳氮代谢功能,如升高的 CO₂会导致土壤中菌根真菌对碳的周转率上升,而这一过程可能与氮和磷的代谢利用相关联^[107]。同样气候变暖导致菌根真菌增加土壤中碳的输入与氮沉降息息相关^[108]。虽然随着 CO₂ 的增加,菌根真菌会促进土壤有机碳的积累,但是也促进了土壤中有机碳的分解^[47]。因此,在全球变化背景下,菌根真菌的碳氮循环功能需要深入研究。

3.3 菌根真菌在碳氮等元素循环间的调节作用

除了上面谈到的碳和氮,菌丝网络也可以看作其他营养元素的储存库,比如磷。反之,不同

元素的多少和比例也会通过影响菌根真菌的数量和种类,来实现在生态系统内部的营养再分配^[109-110]。在菌根共生体中,磷元素和碳元素代谢之间的相关性已经被论证:碳源的增加可促进菌根真菌对磷的转运,同时,从植物到真菌的碳流动也影响着菌丝体中的磷代谢^[111]。磷元素和氮元素之间的代谢关系也可以从多聚磷参与了精氨酸的运转而体现^[112],但是在磷元素供应充足时,菌根真菌并没有明显促进氮的吸收^[113]。此外,氮碳的吸收之间也存在着相互影响:当真菌从植物可获得碳源不同时,真菌会调节对宿主植物的氮素供应,两者之间协调平衡达到一种最佳共生效益^[114-115]。然而,在复杂的生态系统中,菌根真菌在碳氮循环上提出了新的问题,菌根真菌是如何促进土壤中有机的分解?这种分解是菌根真菌的直接还是间接作用?菌根真菌在碳、氮和磷等营养元素之间存在着怎样的相互作用机制?

3.4 菌根真菌多样性在碳氮循环中的功能

虽然最近有研究通过 ¹³C 稳定性同位素探针 (Stable isotope probing, SIP)、磷脂脂肪酸 (PLFA) 和 DNA 克隆测序技术,初步揭示了参与碳循环的丛枝菌根真菌种类^[116-117],但是在自然环境中存在丰富的菌根真菌物种和遗传多样性,因此我们需要弄清楚的问题是:有多少种或遗传型的菌根真菌参与了碳氮循环?不同种或遗传型对碳氮循环的贡献有何差异?菌根真菌对碳氮转移的速率如何?随着生物技术的发展,如 DNA 条形码、高通量测序和转录组学技术的应用将会有助于深入阐明环境中菌根真菌多样性的碳氮循环功能。

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