

丛枝菌根与植物寄生性线虫相互作用及抗性机制^①

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摘要: 丛枝菌根真菌 (arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF) 能够与大多数陆地植物互惠共生, 促进植物对养分的吸收, 提高植物对各种生物和非生物胁迫的抗逆性, 对植物健康生长有重要的作用。在土壤中丛枝菌根真菌与植物寄生性线虫共同依靠寄主植物根系完成生命循环, 但二者对寄主植物作用完全相反, 引起研究者广泛兴趣, 成为菌根研究的热点和焦点之一。本文分析了丛枝菌根真菌与植物寄生性线虫的相互作用, 并探讨了菌根提高植物对线虫抗性的可能机制: 菌根真菌改善植物的生长和营养状况、改变植物根系形态结构、影响根系分泌物和根际微生物区系、诱导寄主植物产生防御反应等, 旨在深入挖掘丛枝菌根真菌的生物学功能, 进一步发挥其在农业生产中的应用潜力。

关键词: 丛枝菌根; 植物寄生性线虫; 相互作用; 生物防治机制

中图分类号: S154

植物寄生性线虫种类多, 适应性强, 且寄主种类广泛, 能侵染各种农作物, 因此危害极为严重。据统计, 每年由植物寄生性线虫造成的世界农业损失达 1 250 亿美元^[1]。植物寄生性线虫可导致寄主植物产量下降高达 50% 以上, 同时线虫的侵染还会加剧细菌、真菌等病害的发生, 加重产量损失。目前生产上采用多种方法防治植物寄生性线虫, 其中以化学药剂防治最为有效。但是绝大多数杀线剂为剧毒产品, 过量地使用不仅会破坏生态环境, 而且危害人畜健康, 因此寻求易降解、环境友好、所需剂量少, 且对非目标微生物几乎不会造成危害的生物措施成为目前病虫害防治的焦点。

丛枝菌根 (arbuscular mycorrhizal, 简称 AM) 真菌可与超过 80% 的陆地植物形成共生体^[2], 且在农田土壤中普遍存在^[3], 是土壤生物重要组成部分, 其生物量占土壤总生物量的 5%~36%, 占土壤微生物总量的 9%~55%^[4]。AM 真菌可增强植物对养分的吸收^[5-6]、促进植物生长^[2]、提高植物抗病性等^[7-8], 在植物健康和抗逆性中起着重要的作用。其中 AM 真菌作为有益微生物对土壤中有害病原物的影响是菌根研究的焦点和关注点之一^[7]。本文总结了 AM 真菌与植物寄生性线虫间的相互作用, 并探讨了菌根提高植物抗性的可能机制, 旨在深入挖掘菌根真菌的生物学功能, 发挥其在农业生产中的应用潜力。

1 AM 真菌与植物寄生性线虫的相互作用

AM 真菌与植物寄生性线虫共同存在于寄主植物根系周围, 均可对寄主植物根系进行侵染, 并竞争植物根系碳水化合物及各种营养进行个体发育繁殖, 但两种微生物对寄主作用却截然相反, 菌根真菌是有益微生物, 但线虫对植物生长有害。表 1 中列举了部分文献中菌根真菌与植物寄生性线虫间的相互作用。在有关 AM 真菌与线虫相互作用中, 涉及最多的线虫种类为定居型内寄生性线虫类的根结线虫种属 (*Meloidogyne spp.*) 及迁移型内寄生性线虫种类短体线虫 (*Pratylenchus spp.*) 和穿孔线虫 (*Radopholus similis*), 所采用的 AM 真菌种类绝大多数为 *Glomus* 属, 其中以 *G. fasciculatum*、*G. intraradices* 和 *G. mosseae* 最为普遍, 占整个研究的一半以上, 仅有少数研究采用其他属的 AM 菌种。

Hol 和 Cook^[9]总结了过去 20 年中发表的 AM 真菌与植物寄生性线虫的相互作用, 发现接种 AM 真菌能够降低植物寄生性线虫侵染所导致的地上部生物量损失, 二者相互作用依线虫种类不同而有差别。接种菌根对内寄生性线虫及半内寄生性线虫效果显著, 但对外寄生性线虫作用不显著。接种菌根能显著降低 3 类线虫侵染和繁殖体数量, 尤其是对植物内寄生性根结线虫最有效, 使其数量降低达 33%。

①基金项目: 北京市重点基金项目 (6091001) 和国家高科技发展项目 (2006AA10Z423) 资助。

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表1 AM 真菌与植物寄生性线虫相互作用 (1999—2009)

Table 1 Interaction between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and plant-parasitic nematodes (1999—2009)

线虫种类	AM真菌	寄主植物	作用效果
<i>Globodera pallid</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. dussii</i>	马铃薯 ^[10]	提高植物生物量, 通过刺激线虫孵化和抑制其对根系感染双重作用机制降低线虫繁殖
<i>Heterodera glycines</i>	<i>Gigaspora margarita</i> , <i>G. fasciculatum</i> , <i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. versiforme</i>	大豆 ^[11]	促进植物的生长, 降低了病情指数及繁殖体数量
<i>M. hapla</i>	<i>Glomus etunicatum</i> , <i>Glomus sp.</i>	除虫菊 ^[12]	增加植物地上部生物量, 显著抑制线虫发育和繁殖, 降低发病严重程度
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>G. aggregatum</i> , <i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i>	白三叶 ^[13]	降低线虫对地上部造成的损失, 以 <i>G. intraradices</i> 和 <i>G. mosseae</i> 效果最好
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>G. aggregatum</i> , <i>G. fasciculatum</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i>	天仙子 ^[14]	增加根系和地上部干重, 降低根结线虫在土壤和根系中的数量, 接种菌根真菌 <i>G. aggregatum</i> 对根结线虫繁殖抑制效果最显著
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i>	番茄 ^[15]	增加株高, 降低根结指数
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Gigaspora margarita</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. versiforme</i>	葡萄 ^[16]	提高光合速率, 促进生长, 提高生物量, 补偿线虫带来的损失
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i> , <i>G. manibotis</i>	番木瓜 ^[17]	促进植物生长和养分吸收, 降低根结数量
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	番茄 ^[18]	双接种菌根真菌和淡紫拟青霉能显著降低线虫带来的损失
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus versiforme</i>	葡萄 ^[19]	诱导植物防御基因 VCH3 的表达
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	番茄 ^[20]	接种菌根真菌能降低根结数量, 双接种菌根真菌和植物生长细菌效果更佳
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i> KA, <i>Gigaspora margarita</i>	番茄 ^[21]	增加株高和地上部干重
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i> , <i>Gigaspora margarita</i>	番茄 ^[22]	在降低线虫根结和繁殖方面, 接种 <i>G. mosseae</i> 比 <i>G. margarita</i> 效果好
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i>	大豆 ^[23]	接种菌根真菌促进生长, 联合应用根瘤菌、拟康氏木霉及菌根真菌对根结线虫繁殖及根结损失的抑制程度优于杀线剂呋喃丹处理
<i>M. incognita</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i> , <i>Glomus mosseae</i> , <i>Glomus versiforme</i>	黄瓜 ^[24]	降低根结指数及根结线虫繁殖体数量
<i>M. incognita</i> , <i>M. javanica</i>	<i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. viscosum</i>	橄榄 ^[25]	促进植物生长, 降低根结对植物生长损失程度
<i>M. javanica</i>	<i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> , <i>G. etunicatum</i>	桃 ^[26]	育苗时混合接种三种菌根真菌能抑制根结线虫繁殖
<i>Pratylenchus coffeae</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i>	香蕉 ^[27-28]	促进生长, 降低线虫群体数量, 减轻线虫对根系损伤, 促进根系分支
<i>Pratylenchus coffeae</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	香蕉 ^[29]	诱导根系产生整体抗性
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	<i>G. intraradices</i> , <i>G. mosseae</i> ,	苹果 ^[30]	接种增加地上部干重。在未消毒土壤中接种菌根真菌 <i>G. mosseae</i> 降低单位根重线虫数量及土壤中线虫数量
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	<i>Glomus sp.</i>	胡萝卜 ^[15]	补偿根结线虫导致生物量损失, 降低线虫繁殖数量
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	<i>Scutellospora castanea</i> , <i>Glomus sp.</i>	海滨草 ^[31]	抑制线虫对根系感染及繁殖。菌根真菌对线虫的抑制作用主要是局部作用
<i>Radopholus similis</i> ,	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	香蕉 ^[29]	诱导根系产生整体抗性
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	转质粒胡萝卜根 ^[32]	接种菌根真菌能减少根系中线虫数量, 增强植物根系对线虫防护作用
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Glomus mosseae</i>	香蕉 ^[27-28]	促进生长, 减少线虫群体数量, 减轻线虫对根系损伤

2 AM 真菌提高植物抗线虫病害的机制

接种 AM 真菌能提高寄主植物对病原物的抗/耐性,但其作用过程比较复杂,且受各种生物和非生物因素的影响。其中生物因素包括 AM 真菌种类、寄主植物基因型、植物菌根化程度等;非生物因素包括温度、湿度和土壤有效 P 含量等^[33]。AM 真菌对病原物的作用可能是局部抗性作用^[34],或系统作用,或者二者兼有^[35-36]。AM 真菌对病原菌的抗/耐性可能是某个单一的机制在起主导作用,也可能是多种机制共同作用的结果。本文从以下几个方面阐述菌根提高植物对线虫抗性的主要作用机制:①与病原物的直接竞争作用;②改善植物生长和营养;③改变植物根系形态结构;④影响根系分泌物和根际微生物区系;⑤诱导寄主植物产生防御反应等。

2.1 与病原物的直接竞争作用

AM 真菌与内寄生性线虫(根结线虫和胞囊线虫)均可侵染寄主植物根系,因此存在相互间对根系侵染空间的竞争作用。研究发现,根结线虫侵染主要发生在未受 AM 真菌侵染的根系部位^[37],在 AM 真菌侵染及邻近的未侵染区域没有或很少有胞囊线虫侵染^[7]。此外线虫侵染也受 AM 真菌侵染状况的影响,接种 *G. intraradices* 对棉花根系的侵染达 20% ~ 30% 时,对根结线雌虫的发育无显著影响,但侵染率达到 50% 时则会显著抑制根结线虫的发育^[38]。

寄主植物净光合产物的 4% ~ 20% 传递给 AM 真菌供其生长^[2]。由于 AM 真菌和植物内寄生线虫的生长和代谢均依赖于寄主植物提供的光合产物,因此推测竞争寄主植物的碳源可能是 AM 真菌和病原菌相互作用的一个重要方面^[34,39]。

2.2 改善植物营养和生长状况

AM 真菌能显著提高寄主植物的矿质营养水平(P、Zn 等)^[2,6],一方面,AM 真菌根外菌丝对养分的吸收可在一定程度上补偿病原物对根系吸收养分的抑制作用,另一方面,菌根真菌对养分吸收(尤其是 P)和植物生长的促进作用可提高植物对病原物的系统抗性。但也有研究认为植物矿质营养的改善对疫霉菌(*Phytophthora*)、镰刀菌(*Fusarium*)及根结线虫的影响不大^[40-43]。AM 真菌可能通过一些其他机制提高了植物对一些专性活体营养性生物(如内寄生线虫)和一些特定的腐生营养真菌(如镰刀菌的某些菌种和丝核菌)的抗性^[39]。

2.3 改变根系形态结构及组织病理学结构

AM 真菌侵染植物根系后会改变根系构型、数量、

生命周期及在土壤中的空间分布特性^[44-45]。根系这些变化可能对土著病原物的侵染过程具有一定的调节作用。Elsen 等^[27]研究了 AM 真菌和两种内寄生性线虫对不同基因型香蕉根系的影响,发现线虫侵染减低了根系的分支,而 AM 侵染的植物根系分支增加。

应用组织病理学的方法,研究了根结线虫形成的根结结构。与未接种处理相比,接种 AM 真菌植物根结中用于二龄幼虫发育的养分代谢库的巨细胞数量明显变少。此外,菌根化根系中,根结线虫的雌虫体积较小,其生长发育的时间也相应延迟^[46]。接种 *G. fasciculatum* 番茄根系被 *M. incognita* 和 *M. javanica* 侵染后,形成根结的时间变长,且根结体积较小^[47-48]。

2.4 影响根系分泌物和根际微生物区系

根际微生物区系的改变可能是影响 AM 真菌与病原物相互作用的一个重要机制。接种可通过影响植物的整体代谢,改变根系分泌物的数量和组分,从而影响病原微生物的组成、数量和群落结构。研究发现,菌根植物根系分泌物直接影响细菌^[49]、真菌^[50-52]和线虫^[53]的生长发育。王艳玲等^[54]研究了接种 AM 真菌后根系浸提物对南方根结线虫存活的影响,菌根浸提物处理 1 天后约使半数的幼虫死亡,而对照根浸提物需 2 天才有一半致死效应。处理 5 天后浸提物中的幼虫存活率依次为蒸馏水>对照>AM 提取物,因此推测菌根提取物中可能存在杀线虫的物质。

接种植物根际微生物区系明显区别于对照植物^[55]。接种直接影响一些特异性的厌氧细菌^[55-56]、荧光假单胞菌^[56-57]、链霉菌种属及产几丁质的放线菌的数量^[58]。但也有研究发现接种 *G. intraradices* 根区微生物群落的变化不是香蕉穿孔线虫 *Radopholus similis* 生长和繁殖受抑的主要因子^[30]。根际 pH 值的改变^[59]也可间接影响根际病原微生物数量和群落结构。

2.5 激活寄主植物防御系统,诱导植物对病原物产生抗性反应

在 AM 真菌与植物建立共生关系的初期阶段,AM 真菌可诱导植物产生水解酶^[60],提高植物 PR 蛋白的水平,累积一些植物抗毒素^[61-63]和胍胍质^[35],并产生一系列信号物质如水杨酸的积聚^[64-65]及激活活性氧^[66]等,从而启动植物防御系统。Pozo 和 Azcón-Aguilar^[67]总结了近几年的研究结果,发现 AM 真菌诱导植物产生防御性反应受水杨酸和茉莉酸等信号的交叉调控:①在 AM 真菌孢子萌发、菌丝体生长到达根系表皮细胞形成附着点的过程中,植物体内水杨酸(SA)水平上升;②在 AM 真菌开始侵染寄主植物皮层组织形成共生协调过程中,植物体内水杨酸水平

开始下降;③在 AM 真菌侵入皮层组织形成丛枝结构过程中,寄主植物细胞中产生茉莉酸(JA)。SA 和 JA 均为植物诱导抗病过程中的信号调节物质,当病原物入侵菌根植物根系时,这些信号物质即被迅速激发。

AM 真菌诱导寄主植物对病原物产生的抗性作用包括系统获得性抗性(systemic acquired resistance, SAR)和系统诱导抗性(induced systemic resistance, ISR)。该抗性反应可是局部抗性,或整体抗性^[35-36,67-68]。形成良好的 AM 共生体是 AM 植物对病原物产生诱导抗性的必要条件^[36]。与非菌根植物相比,菌根植物在病原物侵染位点周围形成了类似乳突状的结构,并通过非特异性胶质和胼胝质的沉积来抑制病原菌菌丝的扩展。当疫霉病原菌 *Phytophthora parasitica* 侵染植物后,菌根植物根系中累积了大量的 PR-1a 蛋白和 β -1,3 葡聚糖酶^[35,60,65]。此外,接种通过诱导葡萄根系中几丁质基因 VCH3 的表达增强了植物对根结线虫 *Meloidogyne incognita* 的抗性^[19]。

接种菌根真菌对植物诱导抗性的反应并不完全局限于真菌侵染的区域,还可诱导植物整个根系对病原物产生抗性作用。用与防御信号相关的茉莉酮酸甲酯和乙烯处理菌根植物的地上部后激发了植物体内防御性基因的表达^[33]。Elsen 等^[29]采用分根装置研究香蕉接种 *G. intraradices* 与香蕉穿孔线虫(*Radopholus similis*)和短体线虫(*Pratylenchus coffeae*)的相互作用,发现两种根结线虫群体数量接种处理比未接种处理降低了一半,且菌根对线虫的抗性表现为整体抗性。

3 小结

综上所述,接种菌根真菌能显著降低由农业生产上危害最为普遍的植物寄生性线虫引起的病害损失,尤其是定居型内寄生线虫类的根结线虫种属(*Meloidogyne spp.*)及转移型内寄生线虫种类短体线虫(*Pratylenchus spp.*)和穿孔线虫(*Radopholus similis*)。菌根真菌的生物防治功能是植物-线虫-AM 真菌三者间的相互作用,该过程可能是一种或多种抗性机制共同作用的结果。有关菌根真菌抗病机理研究的热点目前主要集中在菌根真菌接种后产生的诱导抗性反应,近年来随着分子生物学技术、同位素技术、离体培养及共聚焦激光扫描显微技术的不断发展,这些研究技术和手段为深入研究菌根真菌抗病机制提供了技术支持,将这些先进的技术传统的试验方法相结合有助于进一步了解和揭示植物-植物寄生性线虫-AM 真菌三者间相互作用的内在机制。

目前有关菌根真菌与植物寄生性线虫相互作用的研

究主要以室内试验为主,菌根真菌表现出明显的抗性效果及作为生防因子的潜力,然而菌根真菌生物防治功能除了受植物、病原物种类的影响外,还受环境因子(如温度、湿度、不同 pH 值等)的调控,而目前有关环境因素对三者间相互过程影响的研究还相对比较匮乏。在农业生产中,相关农业管理措施如耕作制度、施肥管理及病虫害管理等也会影响菌根真菌作用的发挥,因此在实际应用中需考虑各种因素进行菌根效应的综合分析。此外,由于土壤本身是多种微生物共存的体系,采用单一的生防因子对病害进行防治可能有一定的局限性,因此,采用多种生防因子结合不同的抗性方式和抗性机制来综合抵御病原物对寄主植物的损伤,可能是生物防治的一个重要方面。研究表明,菌根真菌与一些抗病微生物如植物生长促进细菌、木霉菌、苏云金芽孢杆菌、假单胞菌等具有协同作用,未来可加强菌根真菌与上述微生物联合作用对植物寄生性病原线虫抗性作用的研究,充分发挥其在有机农业和可持续农业中的作用。

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Mechanisms of Plant Resistance to Plant-parasitic Nematodes Mediated by Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi

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Abstract: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) can form mutualistic symbioses with most of land plants. AMF can enhance nutrient uptake by plants and increase plant resistance to various adverse abiotic and biotic stresses. AMF and plant parasitized nematodes are all indigenous soil organisms and therefore co-exist in plant roots to finish their life cycle, but the potential role of AMF and nematode are totally reversed. The interaction between AMF and plant-parasitic nematodes have become one of the hot topics in AMF research. This paper focused on the direct and indirect roles of AMF in plant resistances to diseases. The following aspects were discussed: the direct competition between AMF and plant pathogens, the enhancement of plant growth and nutrient uptake, the changes of the root morphology and architecture, the alteration of root exudates and composition and distribution of soil microorganisms in the rhizosphere, and the prime of plant defense reactions. It aims to deepen the understanding on the biological functionality of AMF and to explore its potential application in agriculture practices in future.

Key words: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, Plant-parasitic nematodes, Interaction, Bio-protection mechanisms