

组学技术在生防芽胞杆菌的应用进展

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摘要: 芽胞杆菌 (*Bacillus* spp.) 是全世界应用最广泛的生防微生物菌种资源之一, 在基因组学成为普遍性基础学科的时代, 转录组、蛋白质组、代谢组等多组学技术的联用成为深入揭示芽胞杆菌生物学特性和生防机制研究的重要手段。目前 NCBI 数据库共计发布了 10 813 个芽胞杆菌全基因组序列, 其中装配注释完整的共 1 842 个, 占总数量的 17.04%。对芽胞杆菌基因组与比较基因组的分析发现, 次级代谢产物基因簇是芽胞杆菌基因组中最具有保守性, 又具有特异性的部分, 它们既是天然产物的重要来源, 也在细菌间以及细菌与环境的相互作用和生命周期中扮演着重要角色。截至目前, 对于芽胞杆菌的相关研究, 多采取整合组学模式和生物信息学计算方法, 聚焦于芽胞杆菌的抗性形成、生物膜形成、定殖、促生、诱导植物抗逆性等机制。随着研究的不断深入, 芽胞杆菌生防过程中的基因调控机制、蛋白质表达和代谢途径将进一步解析, 这将有助于发现新的生防活性物质和优化生防策略。本文综述了转录组、蛋白质组、代谢组等多组学技术在芽胞杆菌上的研究进展, 以期对芽胞杆菌生防作用机制的解析以及生防菌株改良的深入研究提供参考。

关键词: 芽胞杆菌; 基因组学; 转录组学; 蛋白质组学; 代谢组学

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Progress in the Application of Omics Technology in Biocontrol *Bacillus*XU Pei-dong^{1, 2} YI Jian-feng^{1, 3} CHEN Di¹ CHEN Hao¹ XIE Bing-yan¹ ZHAO Wen-jun^{1, 2}

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Abstract: *Bacillus* is one of the most widely used biocontrol microbial resources in the world. In the era when genomics has become a universal basic discipline, the combined application of transcriptomics, proteomics, metabonomics and other multi-omics technologies have become an important means to deeply reveal the biological characteristics and biocontrol mechanisms of *Bacillus*. Currently, the NCBI database has published a total of 10 813 genome sequences of *Bacillus*, of which 1 842 have complete assembly annotations, accounting for 17.04% of the total number. The secondary metabolite gene clusters are the most conserved and specific part of the *Bacillus* genome. They are not only an important source of natural products, but also play important roles in the interactions and life cycle between bacteria and the environment. Up to now, research on *Bacillus* has mostly adopted integrated omics models and bioinformatics calculation methods, focusing on the mechanisms of *Bacillus* resistance formation, biofilm formation, colonization, growth promotion, and induction of plant stress resistance. With the continuous deepening of research, the gene regulatory mechanisms, protein expression, and metabolic pathways in the biocontrol process of *Bacillus* will be further elucidated, which will help discover new biocontrol active substances and optimize biocontrol strategies. This article reviews the research progress of multi-omics techniques such as genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabonomics on *Bacillus*. It aims to provide reference for the analysis of the biocontrol mechanism of *Bacillus* and the in-depth study of biocontrol strain improvement.

Key words: *Bacillus*; genomics; transcriptomics; proteomics; metabonomics

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在推动全球农业可持续发展的过程中,控制植物病害的策略至关重要。目前,这些策略主要包括抗性品种的培育、栽培技术管理以及物理、化学和生物防治方法^[1]。尽管化学防治在实现病原体控制和防止产量损失方面仍被视为最有效方法^[2]。但是,化学农药的过度使用已引起了一系列环境问题,包括地表水和地下水的污染、土壤退化、对非目标生物的负面影响,以及病原体耐药性的增加^[3]。近年来,随着公众对农产品中农药残留的关注持续提升,确保农产品质量安全变得尤为重要。为此,中国农业农村部联合其他六个部门,启动了一项为期三年的行动计划——“治违禁 控药残 促提升”,以加强对食用农产品的监管^[4]。鉴于化学农药使用带来的环境和健康风险,生物防治作为一种替代方案,因其对环境友好和能够保障农产品质量,逐渐受到重视。生物防治不仅能够减少化学农药的使用,还有助于提高农业生态系统的可持续性,有望在未来发挥关键作用^[5-6]。

芽胞杆菌属(*Bacillus* spp.)是生物防治中研究和使用的生防菌种之一^[7]。芽胞杆菌及其衍生物具有分泌多种次生代谢产物、良好的根系定殖和产孢能力等优点,对多种病原体表现出强大的抗菌活性,并对植物生长和产量具有促进作用,已被广泛用于植物病原体的生物防治^[8-9]。目前,芽胞杆菌属有效公布名称的物种有427个(包括同义名)(<http://www.bacterio.net/bacillus.html>),以枯草芽胞杆菌(*B. subtilis*)为模式种^[10-12]。作为农业上常用的生防植保产品,芽胞杆菌有多种模式来保护植物免受各种病原体的侵害^[13]。一是抑菌作用,芽胞杆菌可产生多种次级代谢产物,用于直接抑制植物病原体,包括脂肽类化合物、聚酮类化合物、小菌素、细菌素、羊毛硫抗生素、裂解酶和挥发性有机化合物等,其中相关功能基因约占整个基因组的5%–10%^[14-15]。二是竞争作用,芽胞杆菌生防制剂可以在植物根际形成生物膜,有助于与植物病原体的空间竞争和对病原的抑制^[16-17];此外,芽胞杆菌分泌的铁载体可以通过剥夺病原生长必需的铁来间接抑制其生长^[18-20]。三是诱导植物获得系统抗性(induced systemic resistance, ISR),芽胞杆菌产生的次级代谢产物可以作为诱导子通过不同的信号通路,例如活

水杨酸(SA)、茉莉酸(JA)、乙烯(ET)、脂氧合酶等,激发植物的防御反应^[21-23]。四是群体淬灭(quorum quenching, QQ),芽胞杆菌生防制剂能够干扰病原体的群体感应(quorum sensing, QS)调节,以抑制病原体入侵并降低疾病发生率^[24-25]。五是调节根际微生物组,芽胞杆菌生防制剂可以调节植株根际微生物组,例如刺激具有直接生物控制活性和与其他有益微生物协同性能的特定类群,以增强对病原体的抑制^[26-28]。

芽胞杆菌在抑制植物病害方面发挥了重要作用,其相关的生物学机制也得到了深入研究,尤其是随着基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学、代谢组学等组学技术的进步和发展(图1),芽胞杆菌生防制剂的潜在机制和应用潜力将被充分利用。为此,本文综述了转录组、蛋白质组、代谢组等多组学技术在生防芽胞杆菌上的研究进展,以期为芽胞杆菌生防作用机制的解析提供参考,以更加绿色环保的方式管理控制植物疾病。

1 芽胞杆菌的基因组学研究

1.1 芽胞杆菌基因组数据的挖掘

基因组学是通过系统生物学对目标在基因层次进行研究和解析的新型研究方法,主要包括以测定全基因组序列为目标的结构基因组学和基因功能鉴定为目标的功能基因组学。2021年2月,在人类基因组序列草案出版20周年之际,*Science*用特刊纪念了这一伟大的科学工程。在这20年中,高通量测序技术作为DNA测序领域的革命性技术创新,以测序速度快、成本低,数据准确率高等特点,极大地推动了基因组学时代的到来,也对生物医学以及其他各生物相关领域的快速发展产生了深远的影响。基因组学作为系统生物学分析的主要手段之一,为基因组结构的解析和基因功能的鉴定奠定了坚实的基础^[29]。

迄今为止NCBI(National Center for Biotechnology Information)已公开发布了130个种,共计10 813个芽胞杆菌的全基因组序列,其中装配注释完整的共1 842个,占总数量的17.04%(附表1)。芽胞杆菌作为重要的模式细菌,其基因组数据不断扩充,而随着基因序列数据量不断增长,技术引领的基因

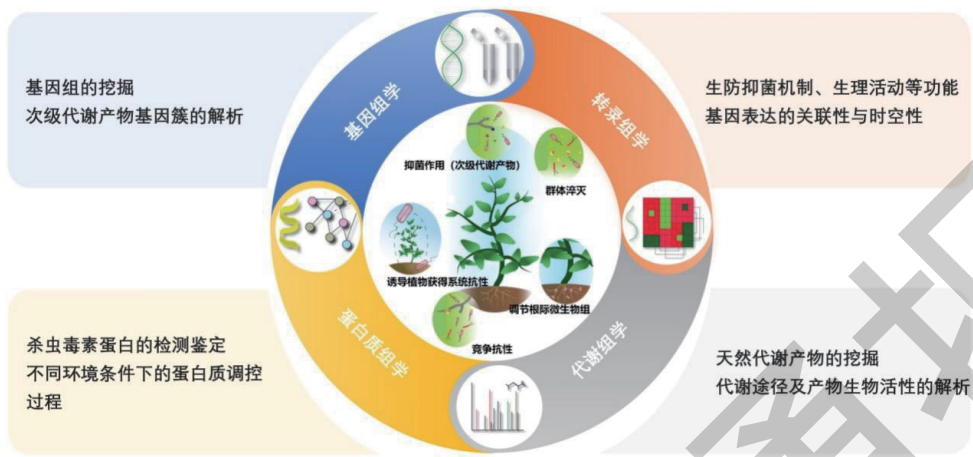


图 1 组学技术下芽胞杆菌生防作用的解析

Fig. 1 Analysis of the biocontrol mechanism of *Bacillus* under omics technology

组学迅猛发展，基于全基因组的研究已经成为不可逆的趋势，这为全面认识芽胞杆菌的遗传背景，挖掘未知的生防功能基因，解析基因的调控和表达过程，提供了全面的可靠数据。

1.2 芽胞杆菌次级代谢产物基因簇的预测

基因组学的发展和基因组数据的挖掘激发了国内外学者对芽胞杆菌中天然产物的浓厚兴趣。次级代谢产物，作为结构复杂的生物分子，通常由基因簇调控。学者们已经从依赖单个化合物分离的传统方法，转向聚焦于基因组的深入挖掘以及次级代谢产物基因簇的解析。这种转变极大地提高了次级代谢产物的发现概率，从而为次级代谢产物的研究开辟了新的途径^[30-31]。配合基因组数据开发的工具 antiSMASH 5.0 (antibiotics and secondary metabolite analysis shell) 可用于预测基因组中存在的次级代谢产物基因簇，能够作为自动基因组识别和分析任何类型生物合成基因簇的综合资源，实现细菌菌株的基因组快速挖掘^[32]。*B. velezensis* HAB-2 菌株基因组中 13 条次级代谢产物的基因簇被预测，其中 2 个独有的基因簇，一个编码羊毛硫肽化合物 (lanthipeptides) 参与 mersacidin 的合成，另一个编码梯形烷 (ladderane) 合成未知化合物^[33]。*B. velezensis* K26 基因组包含 7 条次级代谢产物基因簇，其中存在 1 条编码 1-Deoxynojirumycin 生物合成的基因簇，1-Deoxynojirumycin 是具有 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑

制活性的代表性亚氨基糖^[34]。*B. velezensis* HNA3 菌株基因组包括 12 个基因簇，其中包括完整的生物合成基因簇 lanthi 肽，有可能成为新的生物活性化合物^[35]。

此外，通过模型途径阐明的生物合成的逻辑，采用生物信息学工具将基因组数据整合到次级代谢产物基因簇，可以对包括聚酮类化合物和非核糖体脂肽类化合物相关基因定向鉴定^[36-38]。Ashajyothi 等^[39]对 *B. subtilis* 和 *B. paralicheniformis* 进行了全基因组分析，两个菌株分别编码 12 和 15 个次级代谢产物基因簇，菌株内还存在与抑菌化合物 subtilin、bacylisin、surfactin 有关的 *spoVG*、*bacA*、*srfAA* AMP 基因。Comba-González 等^[40]分析了 *B. altitudinis* 基因组，鉴定了 bacteriocin 有关基因，揭示出菌株良好的抑菌潜力。

1.3 芽胞杆菌基因组的保守性和特异性

芽胞杆菌基因组表现出一定的保守性和特异性，其中特定功能基因高度保守。尽管如此，这些基因结构在不同菌株之间仍具有一定的差异性，为研究芽胞杆菌的遗传特性和功能提供了重要的信息^[41-42]。次级代谢产物基因簇是芽胞杆菌基因组中最具有保守性，又具有特异性的部分。在越南作物中分离出的 *B. velezensis*、*B. subtilis*、*B. tequilensis* 和 *B. altitudinis*，基因组中总共鉴定出 36 种不同的次级代谢产物基因簇，而在所有 *B. velezensis* 菌株

中,至少有15个保守的天然次级代谢产物合成基因簇^[43]。尽管不同菌株编码次级代谢产物合成的基因簇各不相同,但是其编码聚酮类化合物,尤其是编码 macrolactin 和 difficidin 的基因簇高度保守^[44]。不同菌株次级代谢产物的差异性塑造了基因组结构和功能的差异,并控制菌株适应不同生态位;来源不同的菌株或是靶标病原物不同的菌株,其进化过程会受到一定的影响,进而造成基因组的特异性^[45]。

芽胞杆菌的次级代谢产物可以作为影响细菌生理和发育的种内和种间信号,在细菌间相互作用和生命周期中发挥着重要作用^[46-48]。例如, surfactin 不仅作为抗生素充当种间信号,抑制天蓝色链霉菌 (*Streptomyces coelicolor*) 中的气生菌丝形成,还可以作为一个群体感应信号刺激自身生物膜的产生^[49-51]。*B. subtilis* 中产生的聚酮化合物 bacillaene 也参与种间的相互作用,一方面它可以抑制链霉菌属 (*Streptomyces* spp.) 物种中 prodiginine 的产生,另一方面可以保护枯草芽胞杆菌免受黄花黏球菌 (*Myxococcus xanthus*) 的捕食伤害^[52-53]。这些证据证明次级代谢产物在芽胞杆菌与其自身以及周围环境的相互作用中扮演着至关重要的角色。这些代谢产物不仅是芽胞杆菌适应生态环境的关键,也是其生理发育过程中不可或缺的因素。也就是说,芽胞杆菌为了适应生态环境和自身的生理发育,会通过进化过程产生多样化的次级代谢产物。这种进化机制使得芽胞杆菌能够在多变的环境中生存和繁衍,从而在生态系统中发挥其独特的作用。

2 芽胞杆菌的转录组学研究

2.1 芽胞杆菌转录组学数据的应用

转录组学 (transcriptomics) 是通过高通量转录组测序技术 (RNA-seq), 分析细胞内 RNA (mRNAs, non-coding RNAs, small RNAs) 的表达水平。了解转录组对于解释基因组的功能元件, 揭示细胞和组织的分子成分, 以及了解其发育过程和病理变化至关重要^[54]。在过去的10多年里, RNA-seq 技术迅速发展, 测序数据的容量和质量快速提高, RNA-seq 已经改变了我们研究基因组的方式, 成为在转录组水平上分析差异基因表达的重要工具^[55]。一系列的生物信息学软件 (包括 TopHat、STAR、HISAT、

StarScope、Salmon 等) 被随之应用于 RNA-seq 与转录本, 这些强大的工具促进了 RNA-seq 的研究, 改善了基因组的注释, 增加了我们对转录和转录后调控的理解^[55-56]。转录组学分析是细胞表型和功能研究的重要手段, 对芽胞杆菌转录组分析可以揭示其生防抑菌机制、生理活动等功能基因表达的关联性与时空性。

2.2 转录组学在芽胞杆菌生防机制的研究

在生防抑菌机制方面, 转录组学技术可以揭示芽胞杆菌在特定环境条件下的基因表达模式, 从而了解其在生防过程中的基因调控机制。通过比较不同条件下的转录组数据, 可以发现与生防功能相关的关键基因和调控元件, 为后续的基因工程改造提供靶点和方向。例如, 番茄内生细菌蜡样芽胞杆菌 (*B. cereus*) 介导番茄植株对南方根结线虫 (*Meloidogyne incognita*) 的防御反应, 通过 RNA-Seq 找到 34 个候选防御相关基因^[57]。在解淀粉芽胞杆菌的 8 个候选启动子中, 启动子 Pr2 在对数后阶段显示出最强的 β -半乳糖苷酶特异性活性, 可以有效地用于异源基因表达^[58]。

转录组数据也可从病原菌的角度, 分析生防菌与植物病原菌相互作用的分子机制。甲基营养芽胞杆菌产生的次级代谢产物可抑制人参锈根腐病原菌 *Ilyonectria robusta* 菌丝生长, 通过转录组分析发现, 病原菌的糖转运蛋白相关基因和几丁质合成酶相关基因被下调, 芽胞杆菌的次级代谢产物影响了 *I. robusta* 葡萄糖代谢途径以及细胞壁结构^[59]。此外通过转录组研究发现, 芽胞杆菌可通过抑制大豆赤霉菌核糖体活性来抑制菌株的生长^[60]; 枯草芽胞杆菌可以产生一种对蜡样芽胞杆菌具有拮抗活性的抑菌物质, 激活肽 PlcR 在这一过程中起着重要作用^[61]。青枯菌 (*Ralstonia solanacearum*) 对贝莱斯芽胞杆菌挥发性有机化合物的转录反应, 2 094 个青枯菌基因的表达发生了显著变化^[62]; 小麦镰刀菌冠腐病原菌 *Fusarium pseudograminearum* 对贝莱斯芽胞杆菌的转录反应揭示了 5 086 个差异表达基因^[63]。

2.3 转录组学在芽胞杆菌生物膜形成机制的研究

在生物膜的形成机制方面, 学者们在转录水平上研究了 *B. velezensis* FZB42 不同条件下的差异表达

基因, 分析了细菌-植物共生分子机制、生物膜的形成机制以及诱导植物耐盐性^[64-66]。此外, 转录组数据揭示了 *B. subtilis* 中参与不同类型生物膜基因的镶嵌表达模式, 以及 *B. licheniformis* 生物膜形成调控机制, 脂质和糖代谢在基质的产生中起着重要作用^[67-68]。Yang 等^[69]通过比较转录组数据表明, Cd^{2+} 胁迫下 *B. subtilis* 1JN2 调控因子 Spo0A 表达降低, SinI/SinR 双组分调控体系和 AbrB 途径抑制胞外多糖合成, 显著提高了菌株的 SigD 含量, 增加了鞭毛编码和组装基因的表达, 生物膜形态变平, 迁移能力增强。

2.4 转录组学在芽胞杆菌其他生理活动的研究

转录组学分析已经成为植物与微生物相互作用的动态视角, 揭示根际微生物如何同时刺激植物生长和增强抗病性^[70]。已有研究通过转录组学分析揭示了多粘类芽胞杆菌促进植物生长和产量的机制^[71]。转录组分析可以追踪微生物与植物相互作用过程中基因表达的动态变化。在番茄植株中接种枯草芽胞杆菌, 生长素相关基因 *SiPin6* 和 *SiLax4* 的表达在接种后 48 h 达到峰值, 而水杨酸 (SA) 依赖性防御标记 *PR-1A* 和 *GLUA* 的表达则在接种后 96 h 达到峰值^[72]。在其他生理活动方面, *B. altitudinis* 中鉴定了一种双构象 (线性和环状) 非编码 RNA, 该 RNA 可促进菌株对氧化应激的耐受性, 并为不同细菌物种中存在其他环状 RNA 提供了证据^[73]。通过转录组分析发现, 在 *B. subtilis* 中, 葡萄糖通过多种转录因子对编码 Mn^{2+} 转运蛋白的不同基因的表达产生负向和正向影响^[74]; 当以大豆为底物, 提高聚- γ -谷氨酸 (γ -PGA) 时, *B. subtilis* 菌株的纳豆激酶 (NK) 活性更高^[75]; *B. subtilis* 还可以通过分泌具有上调的结构分子活性基因和下调的多生物过程功能基因的胞外酶来降解黄曲霉毒素^[76]。

3 芽胞杆菌的蛋白质组学研究

3.1 芽胞杆菌蛋白质组学方法的起源与发展

如果说基因是遗传信息的源头, 那么功能性蛋白就是基因功能的执行者; 于是, 蛋白质组 (proteome) 应运而生; 蛋白质组学 (proteomics) 主要目的是通过研究生物体、组织、细胞中蛋白质组成及其变化规律, 确定蛋白质之间的相互联系, 揭示蛋白质

的功能^[29, 77-78]。芽胞杆菌是一种在“蛋白质组”一词出现之前就已经被深入开展蛋白质组研究的细菌。这项研究由 Michael Hecker 开创, 其目的是获得所有蛋白质的图谱及其在不同生长阶段的丰度模式^[79]。早期, 在使用串联质谱法进行蛋白质鉴定之前, 是将蛋白质从凝胶中切下进行测序鉴定; 通过这种方式, 可以研究参与中心碳代谢和葡萄糖调节的所有蛋白质^[80-81]。如今, 所有蛋白质都可以获得相对定量, 许多蛋白质都可以获得绝对数 (即每个细胞的拷贝数)^[82-84]。现在蛋白质组分析更进一步, 可以通过体内交联结合质谱法 (in-cell crosslinking mass spectrometry, co-fractionation mass spectrometry, CoFrac-MS) 研究蛋白质互作网络^[85-86]。这是该方法在复杂细菌中的首次应用, 通过这项研究发现了大量新的互作蛋白, 其中涉及许多功能未知的蛋白质, 将成为这些蛋白质功能鉴定的良好途径。O'Reilly 等^[87]就使用体内交联结合质谱和 Alpha Fold-Multimer 的整合方法, 在枯草芽胞杆菌中发现了新的蛋白质复合物及其拓扑结构。

3.2 蛋白质组学在芽胞杆菌上的应用

国内外借助蛋白质组学的手段, 研究多集中于芽胞杆菌的抗性形成、生物膜形成、定殖、促生、诱导植物耐盐性等机制。例如, 通过蛋白质组学鉴定 *B. velezensis* SQR9 用于根系定殖和生物膜形成的关键蛋白^[88]; 研究 *B. amyloliquefaciens* 的转录延伸蛋白 NusG 家族的系统发育^[89]; 以及 *B. pumilus* 菌株的氧化应激反应机制和毒素降解机制^[90-91]。反式翻译 (trans-translation) 是细菌中已知的最有效的核糖体拯救系统, 蛋白质组为反式翻译缺陷突变体趋化性失调提供了关键证据^[92-93]。反式翻译缺乏对枯草芽胞杆菌的蛋白质合成和生长速率产生了负面影响, 通过蛋白质组学分析表明, *ssrA* 缺失突变体表现出核糖体蛋白过度表达, 蛋白质合成速率降低和前体供应的下调^[94]。

3.3 蛋白质组学在芽胞杆菌生防机制的研究

苏云金芽胞杆菌 (*B. thuringiensis*, Bt) 是一种能产生多种毒素蛋白的杀虫微生物, 作为微生物农药中的重要一员, 寻找有效的策略, 快速、全面地鉴定新的毒素蛋白显得尤为重要; 基于 LC-MS 的蛋

白质组学技术成为检测和鉴定苏云金芽胞杆菌毒素蛋白的主要方法之一^[95]。近几年,先后在 Bt 菌株中发现新的候选杀虫蛋白 KhFA 和 KhFB,以及新型细菌素 thuricin 17 等毒素蛋白^[96-98]。蛋白质组学可以为芽胞杆菌代谢工程过量生产代谢产物提供信息,有助于指导芽胞杆菌表达系统的改造。蛋白质组学分析表明,在苏云金芽胞杆菌 *phaC* 敲除突变体中,PhaC 的缺失导致了菌株代谢紊乱,糖酵解受到抑制,证明了 polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) 途径在菌株代谢过程中的重要性^[99]。通过蛋白质组学分析,在青霉素 G 酰化酶 (penicillin G acylase, PGA) 高表达枯草芽胞杆菌系统中,4 个差异蛋白与 PGA 高表达抑制菌体生长有关,PhoR 和 YxiE 与 PGA 高表达分泌胁迫机制有关^[100]。Zhao 等^[101]对 *B. amyloliquefaciens* 和基因组改造菌株进行比较蛋白质组学分析,检测到差异表达的蛋白质 46 个,3 个与 surfactin 合成有关。

4 芽胞杆菌的代谢组学研究

4.1 代谢组学的研究方法

在系统生物学背景下,代谢组学 (metabonomics/metabolomics) 研究变得越来越重要,它是一种对某一生物或细胞在特定生理时期内所有低分子量代谢产物进行定性和定量的分析方法^[102-103]。近年来,微生物代谢组学的研究备受关注。要想通过设计实验室菌株用于增强微生物产品,获得优质微生物细胞应用于代谢工程,就需要对初级细胞代谢及其体内调节有深入的了解。由于大多数微生物衍生的生物技术产品属于次级代谢产物,所以微生物代谢组学为新药物的开发和微生物代谢工程提供了新的策略和思路^[102, 104]。代谢组学技术通常分为非靶向代谢组学和靶向代谢组学,主要技术平台是核磁共振技术 (nuclear magnetic resonance, NMR)、气相色谱质谱联用技术 (gas chromatography-mass spectrometer, GC-MS)、液相色谱质谱联用技术 (liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, LC-MS)^[102, 105-107]。NMR 主要应用于靶向代谢组学的分析,可定量,重复性好,适用于复杂基质样本的检测,但灵敏度比质谱分析法 (MS) 要低^[108]。GC-MS 灵敏度和分辨率较高,可检测到低含量的代谢物,但能鉴定到的代谢物相对较少^[109-110]。LC-MS 由于具有超高灵

敏度和分辨率,并且具有优秀的重复性,以及定性和定量能力,成为代谢组学领域技术平台中最重要的技术手段,但液质联用设备造价相对昂贵,数据库建设还不完善成熟^[110]。近年来,更精密的 LC-MS/MS (ultra high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry) 成为非靶向代谢组分析的新手段,相较于 LC-MS 的一级检测,LC-MS/MS 通过两次质谱检测可以更精准地检测生物体受扰动或刺激前后代谢产物的动态变化,从中找出差异代谢物,进而阐明生物体代谢相关过程^[111]。

4.2 代谢组学对芽胞杆菌代谢物的分析

通过代谢组学研究芽胞杆菌生防过程中的代谢途径和代谢产物的变化,有助于发现新的生防活性物质。芽胞杆菌代谢产物 macrolactin J 和 bathiapeptides 通过 NMR 被鉴定出来^[112-113]; 乙偶姻 (acetoin)、邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 (dibutylphthalate) 和 2,4-二叔丁基苯酚 (2,4-di-tert-butylphenol) 等芽胞杆菌产生的挥发性有机化合物通过 GC-MS 鉴定出来^[114-115]。基于非靶向 LC-MS 的代谢组学可以快速有效地分析来源于芽胞杆菌的天然次级代谢产物^[116]。其中,Farzand 等^[117]利用 LC-MS 快速检测了 47 种芽胞杆菌菌株中的抑菌化合物,发现有 19 种具有抑菌作用,并且其甲醇提取物可以抑制核盘菌 (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) 菌丝的生长。Zhang 等^[118]从 *B. velezensis* 9-1 和 *B. inaquosorum* 76-1 中分别获得了两种小分子肽,这两种肽对 *S. aureus*、*B. cereus* 和 *Salmonella enterica* 具有良好的抑菌活性。

4.3 代谢组学对芽胞杆菌生防机制的研究

代谢组学为解析芽胞杆菌的生防作用机制提供了新的方法和思路。其一,代谢组学可以为芽胞杆菌抑菌作用明确靶标代谢物。*B. subtilis* 产生的 β -葡聚糖酶 (β -glucanase) 具有抑制赭曲霉 (*Aspergillus ochraceus*) 的作用^[119]; *B. albus* 的铁载体提取物可有效抑制水稻白叶枯病菌 (*Xanthomonas oryzae*)^[120]; *B. velezensis* 中的 7-O-Succinyl macrolactin A、telocinobufagin 和 surfactin A 可以影响 *Colletotrichum changpingense* 分生孢子的产生和萌发,抑制菌丝生长,并诱导菌丝变形^[121]。其二,代谢组学可以根据“植株-生防菌-病原体”的相互作用关系,明

确病原体的致病物质。一项研究中,评估了4株芽胞杆菌对葡萄中赭曲霉产生的 ochratoxin A 和其他毒素的生物控制能力,发现 *B. velezensis* P1 可以有效抑制 *A. ochraceus* 的生长及其毒素的产生^[122]。其三,代谢组学为芽胞杆菌诱导植株产生系统抗性提供了有力证据。*B. paralicheniformis* 的丁醇提取物对尖孢镰刀菌有良好的拮抗作用,LC-MS 和实验分析表明,*B. paralicheniformis* 通过激活抗氧化防御酶,来诱导番茄植株的系统抗性以抵御尖孢镰刀菌的感染^[123]。其四,代谢组学为芽胞杆菌的微生物工程改造提供了技术参考,可以有效提升菌株生物防治效果。通过 LC-MS 分析发现,补充碳源、氮源和氧化锌纳米颗粒可以提高 *B. amyloliquefaciens* 脂肽类化合物的含量,以增强菌株抗真菌的能力^[124]。

5 芽胞杆菌在不同组学间的联合应用研究

随着组学技术的不断发展以及普及,可靠和全面的多组学分析对于研究人员更全面地理解和探索芽胞杆菌生防机制至关重要,多组学的联合应用已经成为解析其生防机制的重要手段。通过全基因组和转录组联用,可以明确芽胞杆菌次级代谢产物基因簇相关基因的表达情况^[125]。通过对 *B. amyloliquefaciens* GKT04 菌株全基因组和转录组分析,菌株在抑制 *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* race 4 期间,difficidin、bacillibactin、bacilysin 相关的基因簇显著上调^[126]。

代谢组学有助于我们发现生防芽胞杆菌产生的代谢产物及其生物活性,为开发新型生物农药和生物肥料提供有力支持,而代谢组和转录组联合分析可以为生防芽胞杆菌应用条件以及与其他微生物或植物的互作研究提供新的视角和方法。例如有学者通过代谢组和转录组的联合分析,对菌株 *B. subtilis* Z-14 防治黄瓜枯萎病 *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cucumerinum* 生防机制进行研究,发现 Z-14 通过抑制镰刀菌菌丝细胞壁和细胞膜合成、能量代谢和氨基酸合成,以及抑制活性氧(ROS)的清除和细胞壁降解酶(CWDEs)的分泌,从而影响有丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号转导和转运功能,最终来抑制镰刀菌侵袭^[127]。经过 *B. subtilis* J-15 代谢产物 mycosubtilin 处理的拟南芥和棉花植株,表现出低浓度诱导植株

生长和高浓度抑制植株生长的现象,代谢组和转录组数据分析表明 mycosubtilin 通过调节植物激素信号通路的表达,促进侧根发育,抑制植物主根生长^[128]。此外,通过转录组和代谢组学,还研究得出地衣芽胞杆菌更适宜的发酵条件^[129],以及木霉菌(*Trichoderma asperellum*)和枯草芽胞杆菌(*B. subtilis*)共培养体系的相互作用机制^[130]。

将转录组学和蛋白质组学联合分析,不仅能在蛋白质水平及转录水平上研究芽胞杆菌生命活动的规律,还可以揭示二者之间的相互调控作用。通过蛋白质组和转录组联合分析芽胞杆菌对柑橘黄龙病的生防机制发现,起始 pH 值对于芽胞杆菌分泌脂肽类次级代谢产物具有显著影响,而这一类次级代谢产物可以有效抑制病原真菌^[131]。

6 小结及展望

在全球气候变化导致生物胁迫日益严峻的背景下,深入研究以芽胞杆菌为代表的生防菌的理论和应用技术显得尤为必要。这不仅有助于我们更全面地理解其生物防治机制,而且对提高其在农业生产中的防治效果具有重要意义^[13,132]。特别是在基因组学成为普遍性基础学科的时代,转录组、蛋白质组、代谢组等多组学技术的联用分析成为生物学研究的重要手段。基于芽胞杆菌基因组,通过生物信息学工具,结合比较基因组分析芽胞杆菌次级代谢产物,为进一步阐明芽胞杆菌的生防机制提供了新的方法,并且为新型抗生素的发现和生防提供了思路。迄今为止,组学技术和表型分析是预测和鉴定芽胞杆菌属次级代谢产物和抑菌功能基因的有效方法^[133-134]。随着芽胞杆菌组学研究的不断深入,有两个方向或将成为未来研究的热点。

第一,前文已经论述芽胞杆菌基因组具有一定的保守性和特异性,而越来越多的学者发现,不同芽胞杆菌菌株的前噬菌体表现出很大的差异性,前噬菌体同样是基因组多样性的重要来源^[33,135-136]。许多学者都对包括植物病原体在内的许多细菌前噬菌体进行了研究,发现前噬菌体可以影响宿主变异和进化,并可能决定宿主对特定生态位的适应^[136-138];也发现前噬菌体可以为细菌宿主贡献重要的生物学特性,例如毒力基因的表达,孢子的形

成与分化，通过剪切基因组来调节细菌基因充当活跃的调节开关，前噬菌体中的编码基因可能与抗生素耐药性有关等等^[135, 137-139]。因此，我们猜想前噬菌体是否与次级代谢产物具有一定的相关性，此前有报道称，铜绿假单胞菌（*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*）产生3种类型的细菌素（bacteriocin），每种类型都存在与遗传相关的前噬菌体，其中两种基因簇的基因结构表明，前噬菌体的尾部已特异性进化为细菌素^[140]。因此，对于前噬菌体的深入研究，或将为芽胞杆菌生防机制提供新的见解。

第二，基于芽胞杆菌的合成微生物群落（synthetic microbial communities, SynComs）和植物拮抗剂相互作用的基础研究对于从综合角度阐明生防机制非常重要^[141]。前者是将不同种类的芽胞杆菌或者其他属的生防菌混合，建立稳定的群落，以获取更好的生防效果；后者涉及介导植物局部/系统免疫以平衡芽胞杆菌定植和病原体抗性的机制^[142]。利用微生物组学工程技术，将芽胞杆菌作为核心微生物与其他生防菌共培养，形成SynComs，将成为农业生产中植物病原生物防控的优异方法^[143]。总之，随着基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学、代谢组学和生物信息学的进步，芽胞杆菌制剂的潜在机制和应用潜力将被充分利用，以绿色环保的方式管理植物疾病。

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