

木霉菌对根结线虫和孢囊线虫防治机理研究进展

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摘要: 根结线虫 *Meloidogyne* spp. 和孢囊线虫 *Heterodera* spp. 是分布最广、危害最严重的两类植物病原线虫。它们寄生于植物根部, 通过巨型细胞或合胞体获取营养, 影响植物生长发育, 对农作物造成严重的经济损失。木霉菌 *Trichoderma* spp. 是农业生产中重要的生防资源。近年来, 随着环境保护意识的提升, 木霉菌作为植物寄生线虫的生防资源越来越受到重视。本文主要从木霉菌对根结线虫和孢囊线虫的生防机制、作用方式、影响因素及存在的问题等方面进行综述, 分析木霉菌在生物防治中存在的问题, 并对其应用前景进行展望。

关键词: 根结线虫; 孢囊线虫; 木霉菌; 生物防治; 互作机制

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Advances of *Trichoderma* in Controlling Root Knot Nematodes and Cyst Nematodes

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Abstract: Root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* spp.) and cyst nematode (*Heterodera* spp.) are two kinds of plant-parasitic nematodes that are the most agriculturally damaging group of plant-parasitic nematodes worldwide. They infect roots the of the host plant, obtaining nutrition through giant cells or syncytia, affecting plant growth and development, and causing severe economic losses to crops. *Trichoderma* spp. is an important biocontrol resource in agricultural production. With the improvement of environmental protection awareness, *Trichoderma* spp. has recently attracted more and more attention as a biocontrol resource of plant-parasitic nematodes. Here we discussed the biocontrol mechanism, action mode, influencing factors, existing problems, and production application of *Trichoderma* against root-knot nematode and cyst nematode. Finally, we analyzed the issues of *Trichoderma* in biological control and provided insight into their application.

Key words: *Meloidogyne* spp.; *Heterodera* spp.; *Trichoderma* spp.; biological control; interaction mechanism

植物寄生线虫 (Plant-parasitic nematodes, PP-Ns) 引起的病害是仅次于真菌病害的第二大类植物病害, 在全球范围内由 PP-Ns 造成农作物产量损失 12.3%, 约 1 570 亿美元^[1]。据报道, PP-Ns 现已超

过 4 100 多种, 其中分布最广、寄主范围最广、危害最严重和研究最多的 PP-Ns 是根结线虫 *Meloidogyne* spp. 和孢囊线虫 *Heterodera* spp.^[2-3]。

根结线虫和孢囊线虫均属于固着型内寄生线

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虫^[4]。现已报道的根结线虫有 100 多种, 其中最具有经济重要性的包括南方根结线虫 *M. incognita*、北方根结线虫 *M. hapla*、花生根结线虫 *M. arenaria*、拟禾本科根结线虫 *M. graminicola*、爪哇根结线虫 *M. javanica*、水稻根结线虫 *M. oryzae* 和象耳豆根结线虫 *M. enterolobii* 等^[5-7]。不同种类根结线虫的寄主不同, 目前已知的寄主超过 5 500 种植物, 包括蔬菜、水果及粮食等作物^[8]。重要的孢囊线虫有大豆孢囊线虫 *H. glycines*、禾谷孢囊线虫 *H. avenae*、菲利普孢囊线虫 *H. filipjevi*、甜菜孢囊线虫 *H. schachtii*、玉米孢囊线虫 *H. zaeae*、大麦孢囊线虫 *H. hordecalis*、麦类孢囊线虫 *H. latipons* 和马铃薯孢囊线虫 *G. pallida* 等, 多数具有寄主专化性, 只在特定的植物上寄生, 受害严重的作物有大豆、小麦、燕麦、马铃薯、玉米、豌豆、水稻及甜菜等^[9-15]。这两类线虫均寄生于植物根系, 分别通过在寄生部位形成巨细胞或合胞体而源源不断地获取营养^[16]。近年来, 随着我国种植制度改革, 保护地农业持续发展和粮食主产区连作年限延长, 导致这两类线虫病害的发生日趋严重, 甚至造成农作物绝产, 已成为制约农业安全生产的重要病原物。在生产上, 抗病品种和高效低毒杀线剂均比较缺乏, 而生物防治具有绿色、药效持久及对环境安全等优点^[17], 因此, 生防菌防治线虫的研究和开发备受关注。

木霉菌 *Trichoderma* spp. 是一类重要的生防真

菌, 广泛分布在植物根系生态系统中, 维持土壤生态环境中微生物的动态平衡, 易于人工培养, 可以定殖于植物根系和叶片。研究表明, 长枝木霉 *T. longibrachiatum*、棘孢木霉 *T. asperellum*、绿木霉 *T. virens*、哈茨木霉 *T. harzianum* 和深绿木霉 *T. atroviride* 等通过多种生防机制被用于防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫, 已在控制线虫繁殖和促进植物生长方面取得较大进展^[18-24]。本文围绕木霉菌防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫的研究现状, 从生防机制、作用方式及应用展开论述, 系统阐述木霉菌防治线虫的研究进展, 分析木霉菌生物防治存在的问题, 并对未来发展前景进行展望, 以期 PPNs 的有效防治提供依据。

1 木霉菌对线虫的作用机理

木霉菌防治线虫作用机理分为直接作用和间接作用。直接作用是指产生溶解酶、次级代谢产物的毒杀作用、重寄生现象及抗生作用, 而间接作用是诱导植物抗性、促生作用和协同拮抗作用, 这些生防机理取决于木霉菌株的自身特性^[25](图 1)。

1.1 直接作用机制

1.1.1 重寄生作用 木霉菌重寄生是防治线虫的重要机制之一, 包括识别、接触、缠绕、穿透及寄生等过程, 木霉菌丝穿透线虫卵壳或幼虫和成虫的角质层并定殖, 吸收线虫体内营养, 导致线虫死亡^[26]。

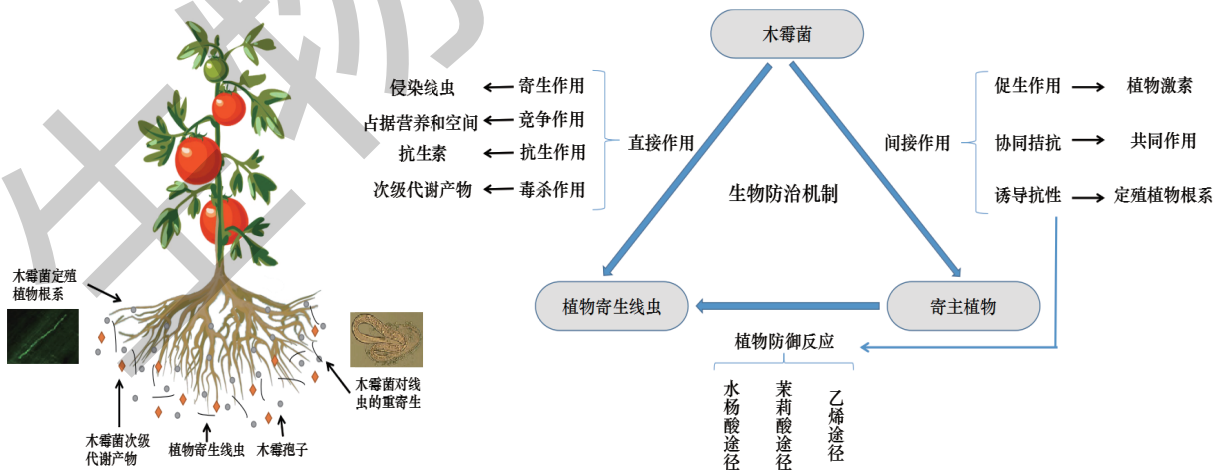


图 1 木霉菌防治植物寄生线虫作用机制示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of action mechanism of *Trichoderma* spp. against plant-parasitic nematodes

重寄生过程主要受异源三聚体 G 蛋白、cAMP 和 MAPK 基序信号的调控,分泌细胞外几丁质酶、葡聚糖酶、木聚糖酶、纤维素酶及蛋白酶等水解酶,其中几丁质酶和蛋白酶的作用尤为重要,可降解孢囊、卵、幼虫和成虫体壁^[27-28]。李磊等^[29]研究表明 *T. asperellum* SFC-3 对根结线虫卵寄生率为 78.86%。朱先婷等^[30]和陈秀菊等^[31]经显微观察, *T. longibrachiatum* 能够寄生南方根结线虫卵和禾谷孢囊线虫孢囊,寄生率分别为 80.45% 和 83.33%,该菌分泌的胞外几丁质酶活性与卵寄生率呈正相关,表明几丁质酶是重寄生的关键因素,该酶有利于菌丝穿透线虫卵壳定殖。Baldoni 等^[32]利用诱导剂使 *T. koningiopsis* UFSMQ40 产生含有大量几丁质酶的发酵液,其对南方根结线虫和爪哇根结线虫致死率分别为 90.4% 和 63.2%。Szabó^[33]对 *T. harzianum* SZMC 1647 的 *chi18-5* 和 *chi18-12* 基因在木霉菌虫卵寄生过程中的转录活性进行系统研究,与对照相比, *chi18-5* 和 *chi18-12* 基因在寄生过程中表达量显著增加,表明几丁质酶含量增多,可为卵的裂解提供有利条件。

木霉菌重寄生线虫过程涉及各种降解酶的产生和协同分泌。通过测定 *T. harzianum* 与线虫卵互作的 13 个肽酶编码基因表达量,发现编码酸性丝氨酸蛋白酶 pra1、金属内肽酶 p7455、丝氨酸蛋白酶 p5216、天冬氨酸蛋白酶 p6281 和 p9438 共表达,表明这 5 个基因在 *T. harzianum* 寄生线虫卵过程中发挥关键作用^[34]。因此,诱导木霉菌 β -1,3- 葡聚糖酶、几丁质酶和蛋白酶的活性提高,可以增强植物对线虫的免疫力^[35]。枯草杆菌蛋白酶是丝氨酸蛋白酶家族中的一种酶,可以降解线虫体壁。Lu 等^[36]结合 *T. harzianum* 基因组、蛋白组和线虫互作发现,枯草杆菌蛋白酶基因的上游区域富含不同类型、不同数量的顺式元件,说明该基因可能在对不同胁迫的反应中发挥作用。线虫侵染 5 d 后,31 个基因转录增加,10 个基因转录减少,其中 *ThSBT4*、*ThSBT5*、*ThSBT12*、*ThSBT27*、*ThSBT34*、*ThSBT35*、*ThSBT38* 和 *ThSBT40* 表达量显著上调, *ThSBT35* 表达量达到最高值,在降解线虫体壁过程中具有重要作用。此外,由于木霉菌分泌葡萄糖苷酶 NAG1、NAG2 分别作用于胞外和自身细胞壁,主要功能是降解几丁

质,因此在重寄生过程中可以保护自身细胞壁不被降解^[37]。Chen 等^[38]克隆几丁质酶 *pachi*,构建高溶解度 *pachi* 融合蛋白,在 24 h 内可以快速降解线虫体壁、角质层和肠道,为高效防治线虫提供新突破口。

1.1.2 毒杀作用 木霉菌产生具有毒杀活性的次级代谢产物直接触杀线虫,是一种重要的直接生防机制^[39]。Li 等^[40]对黄绿木霉 *T. aureoviride*、苇状木霉 *T. arundinaceum*、脐孢木霉 *T. brevicompactum*、桔绿木霉 *T. citrinoviride*、盖姆斯木霉 *T. gamsii*、多孢木霉 *T. polysporum*、土星孢木霉 *T. saturnisporum*、螺旋木霉 *T. spirale*、奶油木霉 *T. cremeum*、拟康宁木霉 *T. pseudokoningii* 及木素木霉 *T. lignorum* 等 20 种木霉菌的次级代谢产物和活性进行总结分析,非挥发性次级代谢产物有 390 种,其中 wickerol A、harzianidione、trichodermin 和 cyclonerodiol 等化合物具有毒杀线虫活性。*T. virens* B3 发酵液对禾谷孢囊线虫毒杀活性较强,杀线率高达 86.2%,该发酵液能够长时间保持良好的稳定性^[41]。*T. hamatum* HZ-9 和 *T. virens* HZ-L9 浓度为 10^8 CFU/mL 的孢子悬浮液对大豆孢囊线虫 J2 毒性较强,致死率分别为 83.3% 和 84.2%,并且 *T. hamatum* HZ-9 对南方根结线虫 J2 致死率也达到 58.3%^[42]。*T. citrinoviride*、*T. harzianum*、*T. atroviride* 和 *T. koningiopsis* 发酵液对南方根结线虫 J2 有强毒杀作用,致死率均在 85% 以上^[43]。Du 等^[44]通过测定 *T. longibrachiatum* 次级代谢产物杀线活性结果表明,Trichomide 环二肽对南方根结线虫有中度杀线活性,环烯二醇倍半萜的浓度 200 μ g/mL 处理能高效杀死南方根结线虫 J2。

1.1.3 抗生作用 木霉菌对线虫抗生作用是通过分泌拮抗性物质来抑制线虫的生长和繁殖。木霉菌产生多种抗生性次级代谢产物,包括木毒素、胶霉素、绿木毒素、抗菌肽、 β -1,3- 葡聚糖酶、几丁质酶、多肽、聚酮化合物、丁烯酸内酯类、倍半萜庚二酸、萜烯类和一些挥发性物质(碳氢化合物、醇、呋喃、醛、烷烃、烯烃、酯、芳香化合物、杂环化合物和各种萜类)等^[45-47]。Contina 等^[48]首次报道 GFP 标记的 *T. harzianum* ThzID1-M3 抑制马铃薯孢囊线虫繁殖效果显著,孢囊减退率为 60%。*T. hamatum* HZ-9 和 *T. virens* HZ-L9 发酵液对大豆孢囊线虫卵孵化抑制率分

别为 80.6% 和 79.4%^[42]。同种木霉在不同培养基上产生的次级代谢产物对线虫抗生效果不同。*T. viride* 在小麦培养基和固体培养基上产生的次级代谢产物对南方根结线虫卵孵化的抑制率分别为 71.6% 和 67.3%^[49]。Baazeem 等^[50] 检测和分析 *T. hamatum* FB10 次级代谢产物杀线活性成分, 共获得 13 种化学物质, 其中 6-戊基- α -吡喃酮对南方根结线虫卵孵化抑制率为 78.26%。

综上所述, 木霉菌是分离和提取次级代谢产物的候选菌株, 为防治植物病原菌、PPNs 及病原昆虫等提供一种生态、绿色和有效的策略。近年来, 利用木霉菌寄生作用、毒杀作用和抗生作用防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫的相关研究见表 1。

1.2 间接作用机制

1.2.1 诱导抗性 诱导抗性是植物受外界因子刺激产生抗逆性的反应。木霉菌定殖植物根系引起生理和代谢的改变, 产生多种次级代谢产物作为激发子。目前, 木霉菌诱导植物产生抗性的激发子超过 20 种, 包括抗毒素、多肽、脂肽、纤维素酶、疏水蛋白、无毒基因蛋白、萜类化合物、酚衍生物、糖苷配基和类黄酮等, 这些次级代谢物具备诱导植物防御反应和促进植物生长功能^[69-71]。李瑞等^[18] 筛选到具有杀线活性生防菌 *T. longibrachiatum* TL16, 经 GFP 标记后观测, TL16 可以定殖黄瓜根系, 分根法试验表明 TL16 孢子悬浮液能诱导番茄对南方根结线虫的抗性, 与对照相比, 根结减退率为 55.88%。同样, 马玉琴^[72] 分根法研究表明, *T. hamatum* T21 能诱导番茄对南方根结线虫产生抗性, 根结减退率为 73.17%。谢萌萌^[73] 采用 *T. viride*、*T. pseudokoningii* 和长孢木霉 *T. longipile* 的发酵液进行大豆种子包衣, 结果表明, 这 3 种木霉具有诱导大豆抗大豆孢囊线虫的抗性, 孢囊抑制率分别为 34.01%、48.19% 和 58.02%。刘畅^[74] 分离 *T. asperellum* CBS 433.97 次级代谢产物得到 9 个化合物, 其中苯乙醇、pestalotiopin A、harziandion 及对甲氧基苯乙醇 4 种化合物调控病程相关蛋白基因 *PR4*、*PR1.1*、*LTP-1*、*Glu1*、*Chi1* 和 *P5CS* 上调表达, 诱导小麦产生系统抗性。

木霉菌与植物互作增加防御相关酶和物质的合

成。*T. hamatum* 可以诱导烟草防御反应相关酶: 苯丙氨酸解氨酶 (phenylalanine ammonia lyase, PAL)、多酚氧化酶 (polyphenol oxidase, PPO) 和过氧化物酶 (peroxidase, POD) 的活性明显提高^[75]。Yan 等^[76] 用 *T. harzianum* 处理番茄后, 对南方根结线虫的防效为 61.88%, 进一步研究表明番茄中活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS)、超氧化物 (superoxide, O_2^-)、过氧化氢 (hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2) 和丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 含量显著增加, 防御相关基因 *PAL*、*C4H*、*4CL*、*CAD*、*LPO*、*CCOMT*、*Tpx1* 和 *G6PDH* 上调表达, 从而诱导番茄对南方根结线虫的防御反应。另有研究表明, *T. atroviride* 对番茄的诱导抗性具有遗传性, F_1 代植株对爪哇根结线虫依然表现出抗性, 而 *T. atroviride* 促进生长素诱导活性氧的积累是番茄对南方根结线虫产生抗性的主要途径^[23]。相同木霉菌株对不同植物的诱导抗性存在差异。Pocurull 等^[27] 研究发现 *T. asperellum* T34 和 *T. harzianum* T22 均能诱导番茄对南方根结线虫产生抗性, 但对黄瓜无诱导抗性。在番茄中, T34 和 T22 处理的根结数分别减少 54% 和 48%, 并且这种诱导抗性防效与 *Mi-1.2* 抗性基因具有协同作用。Peptaibols 是木霉菌次级代谢产物中的一种线性抗菌肽类物质, 具有多种生防活性。Zhao 等^[77] 采用来自 *T. pseudokoningii* 的抗菌肽物质 Trichokonins IV 诱导蝴蝶兰产生抗性, POD、PPO、PAL、SOD 和 CAT 的活性均明显增加。疏水蛋白是诱导植物抗性的重要激发子^[78]。*T. harzianum* TH33 疏水蛋白 THhyd4 和 THhyd6 可使烟草叶片发生过敏反应, 并且烟草植株中的活性氧、酚类物质和胍胍质含量增多, 表明这两种疏水蛋白具备诱导烟草产生免疫防御反应功能^[79]。

植物诱导抗性主要包括水杨酸 (sacyclic acid, SA)、茉莉酸 (jasmonic acid, JA) 和乙烯 (ethylene, ET) 等信号传递途径^[80-81]。Martinez-Medina 等^[81] 研究 *T. harzianum* T78 诱导番茄对南方根结线虫抗性过程中 JA 和 SA 防御途径的作用与时间, 结果表明 T78 首先引发 SA 调节的防御反应, 限制南方根结线虫侵染番茄根系, 然后增强 JA 调节的防御反应, 降低南方根结线虫对 JA 依赖性免疫的调节, 影响南方根结线虫繁殖力。*T. harzianum* T908 定殖番茄根

表 1 木霉菌防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫进展

Table 1 Advances in <i>Trichoderma</i> spp. controlling root-knot nematodes and cyst nematodes					
木霉种类	作用方式	应用方式	靶标线虫	寄主植物	参考文献
Species name	Effect	Application method	Target nematode	Host plant	Reference
长枝木霉	寄生	孢子悬浮液	南方根结线虫	黄瓜	[30–51]
<i>T. longibrachiatum</i>	Parasitic	Spore suspension	<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	Cucumber	
			禾谷孢囊线虫	小麦	
			<i>Heterodera avenae</i>	Wheat	
康宁木霉	寄生	孢子悬浮液	南方根结线虫	黄瓜	[52]
<i>T. koningiopsis</i>	Parasitic	Spore suspension	<i>M. incognita</i>	Cucumber	
长枝木霉	拮抗	孢子悬浮液	爪哇根结线虫	西葫芦	[53]
<i>T. longibrachiatum</i>	Antagonistic	Spore suspension	<i>M. javanica</i>	Zucchini	
桔绿木霉	拮抗	过滤发酵液	南方根结线虫	番茄	[54]
<i>T. citrinoviride</i>	Antagonistic	Culture filtrate	<i>M. incognita</i>	Tomato	
绿木霉 <i>T. virens</i>	拮抗 Antagonistic	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	爪哇根结线虫 <i>M. javanica</i>	花生 Peanut	[55]
绿色木霉 <i>T. viride</i>	拮抗 Antagonistic	次级代谢产物 Secondary metabolites	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	[48]
	毒杀 Toxic	过滤发酵液 Culture filtrate	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	黄瓜 Cucumber	[56]
	毒杀 Toxic	过滤发酵液 Culture filtrate	北方根结线虫 <i>M. hapla</i>	番茄 Tomato	[57]
	毒杀 Toxic	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	大豆 Soybean	[42]
钩状木霉 <i>T. hamatum</i>	毒杀 Toxic	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	大豆 Soybean	[42]
棘孢木霉 <i>T. asperellum</i>	拮抗 Antagonistic	菌剂 Preparation	禾谷孢囊线虫 <i>H. avenae</i>	小麦 Wheat	[58]
棘孢木霉 <i>T. asperellum</i>	寄生 Parasitic	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	[29]
哈茨木霉	拮抗	孢子悬浮液	南方根结线虫	番茄	[48, 59–62]
<i>T. harzianum</i>	Antagonistic	Spore suspension	<i>M. incognita</i>	Tomato	
			南方根结线虫	黄瓜	
			<i>M. incognita</i>	Cucumber	
			象耳豆根结线虫	番石榴	
			<i>M. enterolobii</i>	Guava	
			马铃薯孢囊线虫	马铃薯	
			<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Potato	
			玉米孢囊线虫	玉米	
			<i>H. zea</i>	Maize	
拟康宁木霉	拮抗	几丁质酶提取物	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	-	[32]
<i>T. koningiopsis</i>	Antagonistic	Chitinase extraction	爪哇根结线虫 <i>M. javanica</i>		
白色木霉 <i>T. album</i>	拮抗 Antagonistic	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	花生根结线虫 <i>M. arenaria</i>	马铃薯 Potato	[63]
绿色木霉 <i>T. viride</i>	拮抗 Antagonistic	种子处理 Seed treatment	北方根结线虫 <i>M. hapla</i>	胡萝卜 Carrot	[64]
木霉菌	拮抗	孢子悬浮液	北方根结线虫	番茄	[65]
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	Antagonistic	Spore suspension	<i>M. hapla</i>	Tomato	
木霉菌	拮抗	种子处理	南方根结线虫	黄瓜	[66]
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	Antagonistic	Seed treatment	<i>M. incognita</i>	Cucumber	
木霉菌	拮抗	木霉菌 + 茴香 + 香菜种子粉	南方根结线虫	豌豆	[22]
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	Antagonistic	<i>Trichoderma</i> + fennel + caraway powder	<i>M. incognita</i>	Pea	
木霉菌	拮抗	木霉菌 + 淡紫拟青霉	爪哇根结线虫	菠萝	[67]
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	Antagonistic	<i>Trichoderma</i> + <i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>	<i>M. javanica</i>	Pineapple	
木霉菌	拮抗	木霉菌 + 堆肥	拟禾本科根结线虫	水稻	[68]
<i>Trichoderma</i> spp.	Antagonistic	<i>Trichoderma</i> +vermicompost	<i>M. graminicola</i>	Rice	

系，增加 ACO 基因的转录，激活 ET 的产生和积累，诱导对南方根结线虫的系统获得性抗性（systemic acquired resistance, SAR）^[82]。在木霉与拟南芥、番茄和黄瓜互作中，JA、SA 和 ET 含量均有不同程度

的增加,间接提高植物抗性,此过程还与激活几丁质酶、葡聚糖酶活性及植物抗氧化酶系统的抑制有关^[69, 83-84]。*T. asperellum* DQ-1 灌根处理番茄,茉莉酸和乙烯信号通路基因 *ETRI*、*LOX1* 表达量显著上升,增强番茄抗性^[85]。黄佩等^[79]基于 *T. harzianum* TH33 代谢组和转录组研究结果显示,疏水蛋白 THhyd6 具有激发子功能,并能诱导 JA 信号途径主要基因 (*AOS*、*AOC* 和 *OPR*) 和防御反应相关基因上调表达,推测 12-OPDA (12-oxophytodienoate) 是信号传递分子,诱导烟草系统抗性。此外,两种新

的 α - 酮类化合物 9,12-KODA 和 9,12-KOMA 被鉴定为木霉菌诱导植物系统抗性远距离传导信号^[86]。

木霉菌部分挥发性次级代谢产物是诱导植物抗性的重要激发子。*T. harzianum* 和 *T. asperellum* 产生的挥发性物质作为激发子刺激拟南芥诱导抗性相关转录因子 *MYB72* 上调表达,引发 JA 调节的防御反应,然而未阐明挥发物质的主要成分^[87]。目前,木霉菌挥发性次级代谢物质与植物互作机制和信号传导途径尚缺乏深入研究。近年来,利用木霉菌诱导抗性防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫的相关研究见表 2。

表 2 木霉菌诱导抗性防治根结线虫和孢囊线虫进展

Table 2 Progress in <i>Trichoderma</i> spp. induced resistance against root-knot nematodes and cyst nematodes				
木霉种类	应用方式	靶标线虫	寄主植物	参考文献
Species name	Application method	Target nematode	Host plant	Reference
长枝木霉 <i>T. longibrachiatum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	[18, 88-89]
	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	小麦 Wheat	
	木霉菌 + 堆肥 + 芽孢杆菌 <i>Trichoderma</i> + Compost+ <i>Bacillus</i>	爪哇根结线虫 <i>M. javanica</i>	大豆 Soybean	
钩状木霉 <i>T. hamatum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	[72]
深绿木霉 <i>T. atroviride</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	爪哇根结线虫 <i>M. javanica</i>	番茄 Tomato	[23]
棘孢木霉 <i>T. asperellum</i>	商业产品 Commercial products	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	[27, 90]
	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	爪哇根结线虫 <i>M. javanica</i>	番茄 Tomato	
拟康宁木霉 <i>T. koningiopsis</i>	种子包衣 Seed coating	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	大豆 Soybean	[73]
绿色木霉 <i>T. viride</i>	种子包衣 Seed coating	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	大豆 Soybean	[76]
长孢木霉 <i>T. longipile</i>	种子包衣 Seed coating	大豆孢囊线虫 <i>H. glycines</i>	大豆 Soybean	
哈茨木霉 <i>T. harzianum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	南方根结线虫 <i>M. incognita</i>	番茄 Tomato	

1.2.2 促生作用 木霉菌定殖于植物根部,其中效应蛋白 TVHYDIII1 和几丁质结合蛋白 (Lys M) 编码基因在定殖过程中发挥重要作用^[45, 91]。木霉菌通过产生具有促生作用的次级代谢产物,改善植物根系微生物生态平衡、提高营养利用率,促进植物生长,从而间接防治病虫害。目前已报道木霉菌对番茄、黄瓜、辣椒、大豆、花生、水稻、白菜、棉花、甜瓜、小麦和玉米等多种农作物具有促生作用。

木霉菌次级代谢产物是促生作用的重要物质来源。Degani 等^[92]通过大田试验表明, *T. asperellum* 和 *T. longibrachiatum* 对玉米有显著促生作用,与对照相比,玉米植株干重增加 12%,株高增加 6%。*T. longibrachiatum* 也能促进种子萌发、小麦和黄瓜幼苗生长,幼苗地上部分和根重量显著高于对照组^[49, 93]。扈进冬等^[94]对 *T. atrovirid* HB20111 的挥

发性次级代谢产物分离鉴定,发现代谢产物主要是烯类、醇类和酮类,均可促进小麦幼苗生长。Silva 等^[95]收集分析阿兹维多木霉 *T. azevedoi* 挥发性次级代谢产物,研究表明,挥发性有机化合物有 33 种,其中含量最高为酮类化合物,并促进莴苣生长,增加了叶绿素和类胡萝卜素的含量。Estrada-Rivera 等^[96]对 *T. atroviride* 的 10 种挥发性次级代谢进行分析,其中 6- 戊基 -2H- 吡喃 -2- 酮 (6-pentyl-2H-pyran-2-one, 6PP) 对拟南芥促生长效果明显,并验证了组蛋白脱乙酰酶 HDA-2 是定殖拟南芥和促进植物生长的必要条件。从 *T. asperellum* 次级代谢产物中分离得到 6 种化合物 Pestalotiopin、Arans-2-anhydromevalonic acid、Harziandione、苯乙醇、麦角甾醇及腺苷,均对苦瓜和小麦有明显的促生作用^[70]。*T. harzianum* 次级代谢产物哈茨酸 (harzianic

acid, HA) 和疏水素 (HYTLO1) 能促进大豆生长, 鲜重、干重、侧根数、叶绿素含量、根系活力及可溶性蛋白质均增加, 且提高养分吸收率^[97-98]。而从 *T. longibrachiatum* 中分离的疏水素 (HYTLO1) 既能诱导植物产生抗性, 也能促进植物生长^[99]。梁志怀等^[100] 通过柱层析和 LC-MS 方法在 *T. harzianum* T2-16 中获得 40 多种化学成分, 其中最强活性流分鉴定为十八碳二烯酸甲酯, 可以提高水稻种子发芽指数和种子活力指数, 提高幅度分别为 9.24% 和 22.42%。Vinale 等^[101] 首次在 *T. cremeum* 发酵液中分离出酯类化合物 Cremenolide, 对番茄幼苗有显著的促生作用。

生长素、脱落酸、乙烯、赤霉素和细胞分裂素等植物生长激素的合成是木霉菌促生作用的主要机制。*T. asperellum* 诱导黄瓜产生生长素、赤霉素和脱落酸促进生长^[102]。Contreras 等^[103] 在 *T. atroviride* 基因组中鉴定了 10 个与生长素生物合成有关的或在信号传导中发挥作用的基因, 其中部分基因参与吲哚乙酰胺 (indole acetamide, IAM) 和吲哚丙酸 (indolepropionic acid, IPA) 途径。*T. virens* 和 *T. atroviride* 可以促进拟南芥加速生长、侧根和根毛增多, 该过程与生长素、脱落酸、L-脯氨酸和抗坏血酸含量增加有关^[104]。*T. asperellum* 处理的番茄幼苗高度、茎粗、可溶性糖含量和对有效氮的吸收率显著增加, 番茄激素信号转导相关基因 *JAR1*、*MYC2*、*NPR1*、*PR1* 和 *GH3* 表达量明显上调^[105]。另有研究表明 *T. asperellum* 可以使白杨的木聚糖酶基因上调表达, 促生作用显著^[106]。*T. harzianum* 通过增强琥珀酸脱氢酶和葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶活性分别调控三羧酸循环 (tricarboxylic acid cycle, TAC) 和戊糖磷酸途径 (hexose monophosphate pathway, HMP) 促进番茄生长^[107]。Guo 等^[108-109] 研究 *T. viride* Tv-1511 与拟南芥、薄荷互作发现, 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (MPK6) 和质膜 H^+ -ATPase 调控 *T. viride* Tv-1511 定殖拟南芥叶片及促进拟南芥生长, 而 MAPK 和 NADPH 氧化酶负责调控定殖薄荷根部和促进生长。

木霉菌产生酸性物质可溶解土壤中的难溶性微量元素, 为植物提供更多的营养。*T. asperellum* 能将土壤中难溶性磷酸盐转化为有效磷, 促进黄瓜吸收利用^[103]。*T. koningiopsis* 在高 pH 胁迫下产生溶

解不溶性磷酸三钙的有机酸, 同时在干旱胁迫下也能产生碱性磷酸酶以增溶磷, 提高植物对养分的利用率^[110]。李瑞霞等^[111] 研究发现 *T. guizhouensis* 在不同培养基上可以产生螯合剂、植酸酶和 Fe^{3+} 还原酶, 其中产生的螯合剂高达 56%, 活化土壤中难溶元素, 促进植物吸收。通过土壤酶活性的测定, *T. harzianum* 可增强磷酸酶和脲酶活性, 同时也提高 N 和 P 元素的转化率, 可有效缓解连作障碍^[112]。*T. longibrachiatum* 处理土壤可促进玉米生长, 土壤蔗糖酶和脲酶分别提高了 516.35% 和 37.04%, 并增加玉米根际土壤的真菌丰富度和多样性^[113]。

众多试验已验证木霉菌对植物有促进生长的效果, 但在复杂的大田生产条件下, 木霉菌促进植物生长作用机制尚需更系统的研究。近年来, 木霉菌促生作用的相关研究见表 3。

1.2.3 协同拮抗作用 协同拮抗是指 2 种及 2 种以上生防机制顺序或同时作用的现象。由于不同菌株自身特性存在差异, 生防作用机制侧重点也不同。通过分析比对 *T. harzianum*、*T. afroharzianum* 和 *T. guizhouense* 基因组发现, 存在一系列编码碳水化合物活性酶基因 (CAZymes), 这些基因不仅参与调控次级代谢产物产生, 也参与寄生、腐生降解、生物防治和拮抗作用, 多种机制共存, 具有协同增效作用^[118]。木霉菌不同种类之间、木霉与其他拮抗物质间均存在协同拮抗作用。*T. asperellum* 和有效霉素 A 联合使用的防治效果显著提高, 且有效霉素 A 对木霉菌生防效果没有影响^[119]。刘晓宇等^[120] 研究 *T. citrinovirid* Snef1910 和噻唑膦复配施用对南方根结线虫防效为 68.00%, 增产率为 76.50%, 与空白对照差异显著。

2 木霉菌对线虫防治效果的影响因素

近年来, 虽然木霉菌防治线虫的研究取得较大进展, 但在生产应用中的生防效果不甚理想。在大田生产条件下, 多种生物因素和非生物因素影响木霉菌对线虫的防治效果。

2.1 生物因素

生物因素是指与木霉菌相互作用的各种线虫和有直接或间接影响的植物。木霉菌的生防效果与线虫种类、线虫发育阶段、寄主植物品种密不可分。*T.*

表 3 木霉菌促生作用研究进展

Table 3 Advances in the growth promoting effect of <i>Trichoderma</i> spp.				
木霉种类 Species name	应用方式 Application method	作用 Function	寄主植物 Host plant	参考文献 Reference
深绿木霉 <i>T. atrovirid</i>	次级代谢产物 Secondary metabolites	诱导早期植物生长 Induce early plant growth	小麦 Wheat	[94]
阿兹维多木霉 <i>T. azevedoi</i>	次级代谢产物 Secondary metabolites	提高叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量和促进生长 Increase chlorophyll, carotenoids and promote growth	莴苣 Lettuee	[95]
哈茨木霉 <i>T. harzianum</i>	次级代谢产物 Secondary metabolites	提高种子发芽指数和种子活力指数 Improve seed germination index and seed vigor index	水稻 Rice	[100, 112]
	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	提高土壤脲酶和磷酸酶活性, 提高 N 和 P 利用率 Increase soil urease and phosphatase activities, improve N and P utilization	甜瓜 Melon	
奶油木霉 <i>T. cremeum</i>	次级代谢产物 Secondary metabolites	诱导早期植物生长 Induce early plant growth	番茄 Tomato	[101]
棘孢木霉 <i>T. asperellum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	诱导产生生长素、赤霉素和脱落酸, 促进生长 Induce the production of IAA, GA, ABA and promote growth	黄瓜 Cucumber	[102]
长枝木霉 <i>T. longibrachiatum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	促进生长, 提高根际土壤养分和土壤酶活性 Promote growth, increase soil nutrients and soil enzyme activities in rhizosphere	玉米 Maize	[113]
贵州木霉 <i>T. guizhouense</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	提高根系密度, 促进生长; 扩大根细胞壁, 增加定殖 Enhance root density and promote growth; expand root cell walls, and increase root colonization	黄瓜 Cucumber	[114]
土星孢木霉 <i>T. saturnisporum</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	增产, 促进生长 Increase production and promote growth	甜瓜 Melon	[115]
拟康宁木霉 <i>T. koningiopsis</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	加速种子萌发, 提高种子活力 Accelerate seed germination, and increase seed vigor	西瓜 Watermelon	[116]
绿色木霉 <i>T. viride</i>	孢子悬浮液 Spore suspension	增产, 促进生长 Increase production and promote growth	黄瓜 Cucumber	[117]

hamatum HZ-9 对大豆孢囊线虫 J2 和南方根结线虫 J2 的致死率存在差异, 分别为 83.3% 和 58.3%^[42]。段玉玺等^[121]测定 *T. hamatum* Senf85 发酵液对大豆孢囊线虫和根结线虫的毒力作用, 发酵原液处理 24 h 对两种线虫的校正死亡率分别为 93.40% 和 98.12%。线虫发育阶段是影响防治效果的关键因素之一。通过研究大豆孢囊线虫田间侵染动态结果, 大豆孢囊线虫早期第 1 代发生量最大, 是生物防治的最佳时期, 防治效果更好^[122]。寄主植物对不同线虫的抗感性直接影响木霉菌的防治效果。Khan 等^[123]在 3 个烟草品种 (RK-18 P8、RK-26 P3 和 RK-12 P3) 中研究了 *T. harzianum* 对南方根结线虫的防治效果, 结果表明 3 个烟草品种由于对南方根结线虫抗感性不同, 防治效果均有差异, 其中品种 RK-12 P3 根结数最少。此外, 植物-线虫-木霉菌

互作会使植物产生激素、代谢产物、蛋白质及多糖等影响线虫侵染, 间接地影响木霉菌的生防效果^[124]。

2.2 非生物因素

非生物因素包括环境条件、土壤质地、制剂浓度、施用方式及人为干预等^[125-126]。木霉菌次级代谢产物合成基因是成簇排列, 簇内基因表达受外界条件刺激影响, 不同条件产生的次级代谢产物种类存在差异^[127]。经 *T. afroharzianum* T22 处理的番茄植株在 25℃ 下表现出更强的诱导抗性^[128]。木霉菌制剂浓度直接影响防治效果。*T. hamatum* HZ-9 和 *T. virens* HZ-L9 对大豆孢囊线虫的防治效果随制剂浓度的增加而上升, 当浓度为 10⁹ CFU/mL 时, 对孢囊抑制率为 87.5% 和 88.3%, 与对照相比, 根内 J2 数量分别减少 81.3% 和 80.8%^[42]。土壤酸碱性、土壤中

腐生真菌群落和线虫基数等都会影响真菌对南方根结线虫卵和幼虫的寄生率^[129]。陈立杰等^[130]研究发现连作两年大豆后,大豆孢囊线虫基数由 93.6 上升到 355.5,为生物防治效果提出巨大挑战。木霉菌制剂与其他生防菌、有机肥等共同施用均能提高线虫的防治效果。不同施用方式的生防效果各不相同。马玉琴等^[131]通过测定 *T. hamatum* 和不同生防菌剂复配施用的防治南方根结线虫,其中与淡紫拟青霉、短芽孢杆菌、有机肥共同处理的防效最高,为 59.3%。*T. citrinovirid* 孢子粉分别与生物炭和麦麸混用能够提高对南方根结线虫的防治效果,分别为 77.40% 和 58.76%^[132]。此外,人为干预是影响木霉菌对线虫防治效果的重要因素。干旱、半干旱地区大田灌溉会降低木霉菌剂有效成分含量和缩短药效期,同时防治其他病虫害所使用的化学药剂等也影响木霉菌剂的生防效果。

因此,木霉菌制剂的研究和推广,需要深入研究不同木霉菌、PPNs 和寄主植物之间的互作机制,明确靶标位点,科学、高效及绿色的应用木霉菌。

3 问题与展望

随着全球对生态环境、农业可持续发展、食品安全及人类健康等问题的日益重视,化学防治污染环境、残留多,生物防治优势更加明显,已成为全球植保领域的研究重点。

尽管木霉菌在农业生产中具有广阔的应用前景,但在生物防治线虫方面依然存在一些问题。问题主要有:(1)田间防治效果稳定性较差,药效期短,易受外界因素影响;(2)成本高;(3)木霉菌次级代谢活性物质的产生与调控机制缺乏系统研究。

为了促进农业绿色、可持续发展和木霉菌的高效利用,今后应在以下几个方面深入研究:(1)广泛挖掘、筛选防治效果稳定且适应环境能力强的菌株;(2)利用分子生物学技术和基因编辑对木霉菌进行遗传改良,构建活性物质产量高的菌株,同时研究最佳剂型,增强木霉菌抵御环境胁迫的能力,减小外界因子对生防效果的影响;(3)探索木霉菌剂和生物农药复配使用模式,改变植物根际微生物群落结构,延长药效期;(4)基于基因组学、代谢组学、蛋白组学和生物信息学联合分析,系统研究

木霉菌与植物、线虫的互作机理;(5)筛选生防活性高的次级代谢产物,明确合成途径的调控机理,促使其工业化生产,降低成本。

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