

镰刀菌毒素在植物与病原菌互作过程中的作用

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摘要: 镰刀菌引起的赤霉病和根腐病是威胁多种粮食作物安全生产的真菌病害,可引起粮食减产和谷物品质降低。田间受镰刀菌感染的谷物也会在仓储过程中造成粮食劣变和毒素污染等问题。镰刀菌通过形成侵染结构、合成细胞壁降解酶(cell wall degrading enzyme, CWDE)及毒素抵御宿主防御反应破坏植物组织完成侵染。毒素是病原真菌的重要致病因子,植物通过化学修饰和化学分隔等形式将毒素与基质结合、泵出胞外以降低毒素的植物毒性。通过杂交育种或转基因技术对解毒基因进行改良利用是防控镰刀菌病害及毒素污染的有效途径之一。综述了侵染过程中毒素等次生代谢产物在病原菌和植物互作及病害发展过程中的作用机制,以期为植物抗病育种和镰刀菌病害及毒素防控新策略的研发提供依据。

关键词: 镰刀菌毒素; 侵染过程; 次生代谢产物; 镰刀菌; 小麦赤霉病

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Roles of *Fusarium* Toxins in Plant-pathogen Interaction

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Abstract: Scab and root rot caused by *Fusarium* are fungal diseases that threaten the safe production of many food crops, which can cause grain yield reduction and grain quality reduction. *Fusarium* infections in the field can also cause problems such as grain deterioration and toxin contamination during storage. *Fusarium* fulfills infection by forming infection structure, synthesizing cell wall degrading enzyme (CWDE) and toxin to resist host defense reaction and destroy plant tissue. Toxin is an important pathogenic factor of fungal pathogens. Plants bind the toxin to the matrix and pump it out of the cell to reduce the plant toxicity of the toxin through chemical modification and chemical compartmentation. The improvement and utilization of detoxification genes through cross breeding or transgenic technology is one of the effective ways to control *Fusarium* disease and toxin pollution. In this paper, the mechanism of secondary metabolites such as toxins in pathogen and plant interaction and disease development during infection were reviewed, which could provide a basis for plant disease resistance breeding and research, and development of new strategies for prevention and control of *Fusarium* disease and toxin.

Key words: *Fusarium* toxin; infection process; secondary metabolites; *Fusarium*; wheat scab

镰刀菌属(*Fusarium* spp.)真菌能够侵染多种农作物,降低作物产量和品质^[1]。镰刀菌毒素是

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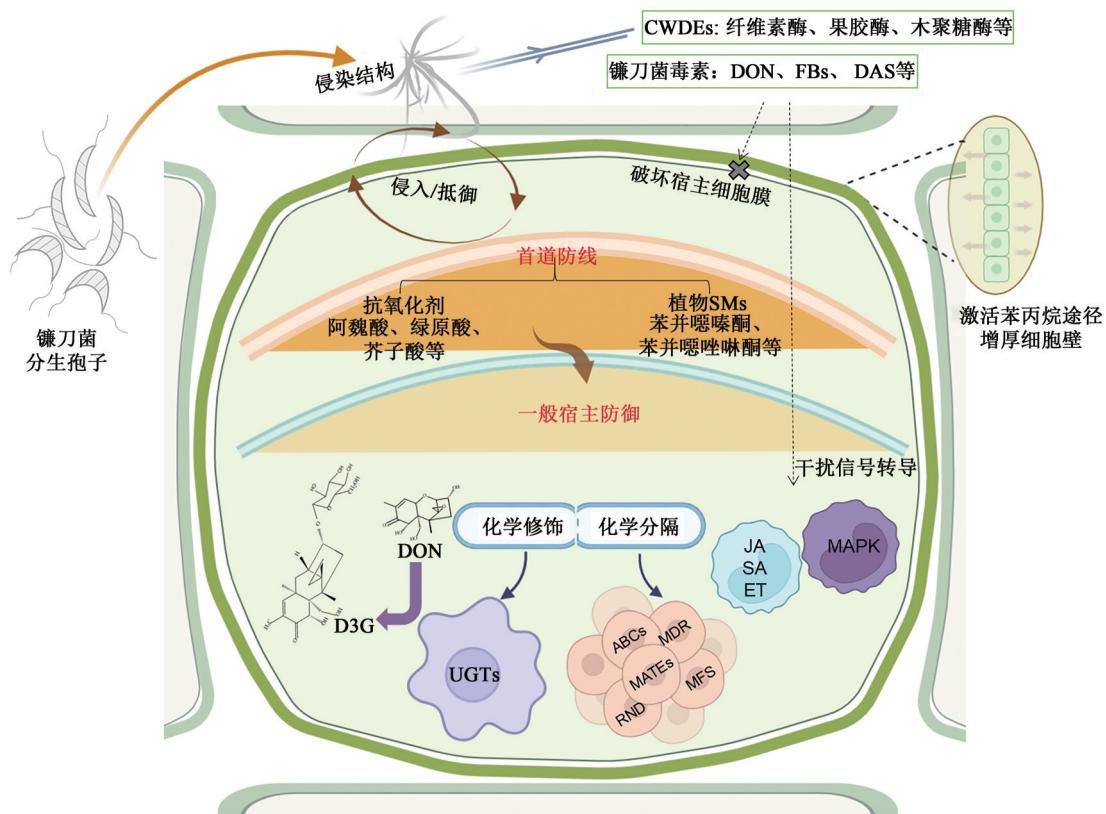
镰刀菌合成的有毒有害次级代谢产物(secondary metabolites, SMs),在侵染过程中起重要作用^[2]。常见的镰刀菌毒素主要包括单端孢霉烯族毒素(A族和B族)、玉米赤霉烯酮(zearalenone, ZEN)、白僵菌素(beauvericin, BEA)和恩镰孢菌素(enniatins, ENNs)等。单端孢霉烯A族毒素主要有T-2和HT-2毒素,毒性较强。B族毒素以脱氧雪腐镰刀烯醇(deoxynivalenol, DON)及其乙酰化衍生物为主,是粮食作物中污染最广泛的镰刀菌毒素之一。与其他SMs类似,镰刀菌毒素的合成受到多种因素调控,如氧化应激、营养应激、光应激和其他环境因子等(pH、温度、水活度、杀菌剂以及植物SMs)均对毒素合成具有调控作用^[3]。病原菌通过合成镰刀菌毒素以应对侵染过程中活性氧的胁迫,其中DON是一类重要的致病因子。除了具有植物毒性,还会影响植物的防御反应,是病原菌侵染和扩展的武器。植物同样具有复杂精细的抵

御方式以减轻病原菌及毒素危害。深入解析镰刀菌毒素在植物与病原菌互作过程中的作用,阐明镰刀菌产毒致病机制,可为作物抗病品种的培育和病害毒素防控技术的研发提供理论依据。

1 镰刀菌侵染植物过程中的武器

1.1 细胞壁降解酶在镰刀菌侵染植物过程中的作用

镰刀菌引起的赤霉病(*Fusarium head blight*)和根腐病(*Fusarium root rot*)是威胁多种农作物安全生产的重要真菌病害,可造成粮食减产和谷物品质降低^[4]。田间感染镰刀菌的谷物也会在贮藏过程中造成粮食劣变和毒素二次污染等问题^[4]。在侵染过程中,镰刀菌通过形成侵染结构、合成CWDEs和镰刀菌毒素来抵御宿主的防御反应,进而破坏植物组织完成侵染过程(图1)。镰刀菌能否在宿主上粘附、穿透气孔定殖是侵染成功的关键。



注: CWDEs—合成细胞壁降解酶; DON—脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇; FBs—B族伏马毒素; DAS—蛇形毒素; D3G—DON苷化衍生物; UGTs—UDP-糖基转移酶; MATEs—多药及毒性化合物外排转运蛋白; ABCs—ABC转运蛋白; MDR—多药抗性相关蛋白; MFS—主要协同转运蛋白超家族; RND—耐药结节分化家族; JA—茉莉酸; SA—水杨酸; ET—乙烯; MAPK—丝裂原活化蛋白激酶。

图1 镰刀菌侵染植物过程中CWDEs、SMs等作用机制示意性概述

Fig. 1 Schematic overview of the action mechanism of CWDEs and SMs in the process of *Fusarium* infestation

在侵染过程中,病原菌通过合成多种CWDEs,如纤维素酶、果胶酶、木聚糖酶等,破坏宿主的细胞壁结构帮助其完成定殖侵染^[5]。黄色镰刀菌(*F. culmorum*)侵染麦穗时,产生的CWDEs造成宿主局部细胞壁软化松弛并逐渐降解,有助于病原菌侵入和养分吸收^[6]。镰刀菌产生的B族伏马毒素(Fumonisins, FBs)和链格孢属(*Alternaria* spp.)产生的AAL毒素作为一种神经鞘脂类似物,可通过竞争性地与神经酰胺合成酶结合,使得神经鞘氨醇在细胞体内过量积累,进而引起膜功能的损失和细胞裂解,帮助病原菌在侵染点成功定殖^[7]。

1.2 毒素在镰刀菌侵染植物过程中的作用

除了CWDEs外,具有植物毒性的镰刀菌毒素也是帮助病原菌侵染的武器。禾谷镰刀菌(*F. graminearum*)和假禾谷镰刀菌(*F. pseudograminearum*)在麦穗上的致病严重程度与菌株DON的合成直接相关。禾谷镰刀菌中DON合成基因*TRI5*缺失后,突变体DON合成能力丧失,其在小麦上的致病性与野生型相比也显著降低^[8]。*TRI5*缺失突变体接种大麦会引起叶绿素氧化褪色和小穗坏死程度显著降低。通常情况下,大麦对单端孢霉烯族毒素具有一定免疫抗性。在病原菌侵染后,大麦中多个解毒基因被激活,其中包括UDP-糖基转移酶(UDP-glucosyltransferases, UGTs)基因、多药及毒性化合物外排转运蛋白(multidrug and toxic compound extrusion, MATE)基因和ABC转运蛋白(ATP-binding cassette transporters, ABCs)基因及细胞程序死亡(programmed cell death, PCD)相关基因,从而限制病原菌的侵染^[8]。

产DON的菌株在侵染麦穗时,在植物组织间的扩展力更强,菌丝更容易从小穗扩展至穗轴。Packa^[9]比较了不同镰刀菌毒素对黑麦、普通小麦和蚕豆根尖细胞的植物毒性,发现蛇形毒素(diacetoxyscirpenol, DAS)、T-2毒素、DON及3-乙酰脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(3-acetyldeoxynivalenol, 3-Ac-DON)等单端孢霉烯族毒素能够影响植物纺锤体纤维的形成,阻碍细胞分裂正常进行,从而抑制转录、翻译及蛋白质合成。DON的植物毒性还表现在破坏植物细胞质膜,引起电解质的外泄,降低植物细胞叶绿素的含量等。Bushnell等^[10]报道,DON处理叶片48 h,添加Ca²⁺可以使叶片褪色加重,使叶片中叶绿素a、叶绿素b和类胡萝卜素含量降低;DON还会增加K⁺外排从而影响细胞质膜

的正常功能。镰刀菌毒素通过细胞膜进入细胞后,会进一步对胞内二级信使系统造成危害。

植物通过上调苯丙烷途径基因表达水平及增强木质素合成,来增厚细胞壁抵御镰刀菌侵染,而产DON菌株能阻止植物宿主细胞壁增厚以促进自身侵染^[11](图1)。DON还可诱导过氧化氢的积累引起植物细胞凋亡,DON处理小麦叶片6 h后可诱导过氧化氢产生,24 h内能在小麦叶片中检测到DNA降解和细胞凋亡^[12]。在番茄叶片中,DON处理可通过激活人类细胞凋亡因子PIRIN类似物的表达,起到抑制抗凋亡、诱导植物PCD的作用^[13]。

目前生产上尚没有对镰刀菌病害具有完全抗性的植物品种,抗病往往也与高产等优良农艺性状矛盾^[14]。根据小麦赤霉病抗性表现,将其分为5种抗性类型:抗侵染型(Type I)、抗扩展型(Type II)、籽粒抗侵染型(Type III)、耐病型(Type IV)和抗毒素累积型(Type V)。抗毒素累积型又可分为2个亚类,第1亚类为毒素化学修饰型(Class I);第2亚类为毒素合成抑制型(Class II)^[15]。目前已鉴定出超过250个抗病相关的数量性状位点(quantitative trait locus, QTL)^[16]。III型籽粒抗侵染型的QTL位点参与植物解毒,使谷物对镰刀菌毒素不敏感或产生抗病性^[17]。在玉米中,已经鉴定出15个与镰刀菌穗腐病抗性有关的QTL位点和17个与FB1污染有关的QTL位点^[18]。在抗病和解毒过程中表达上调的基因主要编码应激蛋白相互作用因子、谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶、植物PLATZ类转录因子、乙烯响应因子、热休克蛋白、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)和豌豆球蛋白抗菌肽2-3等。携带QTL位点Fhb1的小麦品系可在植物体内将DON转化为其糖苷化衍生物(DON-3-glucoside, D3G),而D3G的植物毒性相对较低,D3G/DON的比值越高,表明该小麦品系脱毒效果越强^[19]。

在侵染过程中,镰刀菌合成的生物毒素还会对植物的抗病反应起到干扰作用。用T-2毒素处理模式植物拟南芥,可以快速持久地激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)MPK6和P44MAPK,并进一步诱导病程相关蛋白PR1和植物防御素PDF1.2的表达。镰刀菌毒素会影响植物防御物质信号转导并干扰抗病反应。经T-2毒素处理后,植物中水杨酸(salicyl-

ic acid, SA) 和茉莉酸(jasmonic acid, JA)/乙烯(ethylene, ET)含量升高^[12]。拟南芥中JA信号通路的激活有助于抵御病原菌侵染。在侵染过程中,病原菌的效应分子诱导叶绿体α-亚麻酸转化为12-氧杂十六内酯,并将产物转运至过氧化物酶体中,通过β-氧化反应合成JA^[20]。在细胞质中,JA可以转化为活化型JA-Ile激素并介导多种细胞的代谢进程。活化型JA-Ile可与JA受体(cornatine insensitive 1, COI1)结合,通过E3泛素连接SCFCOI1酶进行JAZ蛋白泛素化,随后被26S蛋白酶降解并激活JA诱导的防御反应^[21]。尖孢镰刀菌(*F. oxysporum*)通过F-box蛋白的COI1途径劫持宿主氧脂蛋白的JA信号转导,引起拟南芥叶片枯萎并导致叶片死亡^[22]。Zhang等^[23]鉴定到2个具有环状结构域的泛素连接酶RGLG3和RGLG4,这2个连接酶受JA途径调控,可通过抑制JA途径调节FB1介导的细胞凋亡进程。*rglg3*和*rglg4*突变株表现出坏死性病变,而*rglg3/rglg4*双敲除突变体在FB1处理后病斑相对较小,同时双敲除突变体中JA响应基因PDF1.2的表达水平上调,表明这2个泛素连接酶在FB1介导的PCD中发挥着重要作用^[23]。

2 植物抵御镰刀菌毒素的方式与机制

2.1 植物解毒酶

应对镰刀菌毒素的毒性和胁迫,植物主要通过化学修饰(chemical modification)和化学分隔(chemical compartmentation)这2种机制来降低毒素对自身的毒害作用(图1)。在拟南芥和大麦中,植物通过提高UGTs的活性进行解毒^[8,24]。Walter等^[25]利用微阵列分析鉴定了10个小麦中响应DON处理的显著差异表达基因,包括ABCs、细胞色素P450单加氧酶和UGTs编码基因,结果表明上述基因可能参与小麦解毒过程。在大麦中,单端孢霉烯族毒素处理后,转录组分析鉴定到63个差异表达基因,参与大麦的泛素化、脱毒和运输、转录调控及免疫抑制PCD等生理活动^[8]。其中,F-box蛋白、U-box结构域蛋白与多种细胞活性相关的ATP酶和核转录因子X1型锌指蛋白等参与泛素化。UGTs、MATE和ABCs与解毒相关,其中UGTs负责将葡萄糖分子从糖基化UDP转移到DON及其乙酰化衍生物C3位的羟基上,转化

为D3G从而达到解毒效果。拟南芥的基因组中含有100多个UGTs基因家族^[26]。Poppenberger等报道了一种DON葡萄糖基转移酶,与SA和创伤诱导的UGTs高度同源,其编码基因在DON处理或存在其他应激诱导化合物(如SA、ET和JA)时高水平表达。二穗短柄草(*Brachypodium distachyon* L. P. Beauv.)、大麦和水稻中有与DON解毒相关的UGTs报道^[27-29]。UGTs不仅可以解毒,还可以作用于植物的次生代谢产物,如类黄酮、萜烯及生长素、细胞分裂素和SA等植物内源激素的合成与作用^[30]。植物中DON脱毒除了转化成葡萄糖苷衍生物外,Warth等^[31]还报道了小麦中DON的硫酸盐修饰物DON-3-sulfate和DON-15-sulfate,这两种硫酸盐修饰物的植物毒性显著降低,其中DON-15-sulfate的毒性仅为DON的1/44,而DON-3-sulfate则完全没有毒性。

2.2 植物转运蛋白

除了与基质偶联形成修饰型毒素外,植物还可通过ABCs将镰刀菌毒素转运出细胞,以此来降低毒素的危害作用^[32]。植物中的多药转运蛋白通常分为4个亚家族,分别是ABCs、多药抗性相关蛋白(multidrug resistance associated protein, MDR)、主要协同转运蛋白超家族(major facilitator superfamily, MFS)以及耐药结节分化家族(resistance nodulation division family, RND)^[33]。Brown等^[34]报道了一种多药转运蛋白MATE,它可与植物细胞内多种细胞毒性物质结合并依赖ATP/质子转运到细胞外。细胞色素将毒素等有害化合物经氧化后通过与植物基质中的亲水性化合物(葡萄糖或葡糖醛酸)结合^[35],将这些有毒化合物在胞内进行修饰并固定,以起到降低毒性的作用,同时也可防止毒素等发生跨膜运输。最终与植物基质结合的毒素分布在细胞质膜、叶绿体、液泡体、线粒体中,经过氧化物酶体中的ABCs转运至中央液泡或排出胞外^[36]。此外,土壤中降解毒素的丰富微生物资源通过酶促反应将毒素进行生物代谢或转化,如来源于土壤的微生物假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas* sp.)可以将ZEN转化为α-玉米赤霉烯醇、β-玉米赤霉烯醇以及其葡萄糖苷、二己糖苷、丙二酰糖苷和戊糖己糖苷的修饰形式^[37]。

2.3 其他抵御镰刀菌毒素的方式

杂交育种或转基因改良也是防控镰刀菌病害及毒素污染的有效途径。将酿酒酵母(*Saccharo-*

myces cerevisiae)中编码多药物转运蛋白的PDR5基因和拟枝孢镰刀菌(*F. sporotrichioides*)中编码单端孢霉烯3-O-乙酰转移酶的TRI101基因在烟草叶片中异源表达,转基因烟草植株对DAS的耐受性显著提高。TRI101催化单端孢霉烯环的3-O-乙酰化,可以显著降低DAS的毒性^[38]。在转基因烟草植株中还可检测到TRI101催化形成的中间体物质异单端孢霉烯三醇,表明TRI101在转基因烟草植株中的单端孢霉烯3-O-乙酰基转移酶活性得以表达^[39]。一定量的DAS处理会抑制植株茎和根形态生长及叶绿素的合成,而在转基因烟草植株幼苗中,使用较低剂量的DAS却可以促进叶绿素合成,提升作物的光合作用效能^[40]。DON的活性位点(受体位点)是真核核糖体60S亚基蛋白L3,由Rpl3基因编码。对水稻Rpl3基因进行定点突变,使其258位氨基酸从色氨酸变为半胱氨酸,可以有效降低镰刀菌毒素对蛋白质合成的危害^[41]。转基因植株不仅能抵抗禾谷镰刀菌产毒菌株侵染,还能有效降低产毒菌株的致病力,表明通过改造单端孢霉烯毒素的作用靶点可以增强植物对镰刀菌病害的抗性。C12、C13环氧结构是单端孢霉烯族毒素的毒性基团,Schatzmayr等从乳牛瘤胃液中分离到1株大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)BBSH797,其去环氧化酶可催化DON环氧结构打开,将DON转化为毒性较低或基本无毒的去环氧代谢产物DOM-1,上述研究以转基因技术为靶标提供了镰刀菌毒素脱毒的新思路^[42-43]。

3 植物抵抗镰刀菌侵染过程中的次生代谢产物

植物会产生大量的次生代谢产物SMs以应对病原菌的侵染,除了具有直接的杀菌功能外,植物SMs还可限制病原菌传播并抑制毒素合成^[44]。某些具有抗氧化功能的植物SMs可以作为抵御病原真菌侵染的首道防线。咖啡酸、芥子酸、阿魏酸、绿原酸和对香豆酸等抗氧化剂能显著抑制谷物中单端孢霉烯B族毒素的合成^[45]。代谢组学分析发现,细胞壁结合物质阿魏酸及其衍生物、绿原酸等植物SMs在镰刀菌侵染玉米籽粒过程中显著富集^[44,46]。阿魏酸可显著抑制单端孢霉烯族毒素中TRI5、TRI6和TRI12等合成基因的转录表达,而非

致死剂量的α-生育酚能有效阻断FBs的生物合成。酚酸类植物SMs可有效降低朗式镰刀菌(*F. langsethia*)和拟枝孢镰刀菌(*F. sporotrichioides*)中T-2及HT-2毒素的生物合成^[47]。通过比较代谢组分析结果,产单端孢霉烯毒素与不产单端孢霉烯毒素的菌株接种大麦后,肉桂酸、芥子醇、二羟基亚油酸、香叶基柑橘查尔酮、二氢槲皮素、十七碳烯酸和柚皮苷等植物SMs及植物防御激素JA仅在接种产毒菌株的大麦中特异检出^[48]。

除了抗氧化剂外,苯并噁嗪类化合物也在植物抵御反应中起重要作用,该类化合物是从色氨酸合成途径分支出来的一类植物SMs,包括苯并噁嗪酮和苯并噁唑啉酮两类,在植物中参与应对胁迫^[49]。小麦中2-β-葡萄糖吡喃昔-2,4-二羟基-7-甲氧基-1,4-苯并恶嗪-3-酮等苯并噁嗪酮以及α-生育酚和黄酮类化合物可以抑制DON的生物合成和积累^[50]。植物对活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的解毒主要借助具有氧化还原作用的过氧化物酶和植物SMs。抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)等可直接结合ROS,抗坏血酸被ROS氧化后,会转化为脱氢抗坏血酸和单脱氢抗坏血酸,并发生水解^[51]。过氧化物酶是介导电子从H₂O₂和有机过氧化物转移到各种电子受体的一组进化上保守的酶,是真菌抗氧化防御系统的主力,并在抵御植物真菌病原体侵染过程中起关键作用,APX可以直接与ROS反应,这与其底物抗坏血酸有关^[52]。Paciolla等^[53]研究发现,将BEA和T-2毒素与番茄原生质体共培养后,毒素诱导产生氧化胁迫,通过产生H₂O₂而诱导植物细胞氧化应激反应及脂质过氧化,影响植物体内抗坏血酸系统的正常功能,植物通过上调细胞内抗坏血酸含量以应对毒素诱导的ROS。

4 展望

SMs在病原菌与植物互作过程中发挥重要作用。真菌SMs尤其是镰刀菌毒素等,是帮助病原菌侵染植物的武器。植物会识别真菌SMs并启动防御反应,同时植物也会合成一些SMs抑制病原菌的侵入。目前,仅有25%的病原菌及更少的植物SMs被鉴定报道。未来,利用多组学联用技术进一步解析SM生物合成基因簇在侵染不同时空阶段的表达与作用,明确SMs在植物病原菌互作

过程中的作用机制,深入阐明致病机理,可为植物抗病育种和病害防控技术的研发提供理论依据。

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