

禾谷镰孢的致病机制及其与小麦的分子互作

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摘要: 由禾谷镰孢(*Fusarium graminearum*)引起的小麦赤霉病作为小麦上重要的真菌病害之一,其能够产生脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(deoxynivalenol, DON)等真菌毒素,不仅影响小麦的品质,造成小麦严重减产,还严重威胁人畜健康。研究表明,在禾谷镰孢侵染小麦早期,效应蛋白以及 DON 毒素发挥着重要作用。综述总结了禾谷镰孢的致病机制、与小麦互作过程中效应蛋白和 DON 毒素的分子作用机制等方面的研究进展,并对未来致病基因的有效利用进行了展望,以期今后禾谷镰孢-小麦的互作机制研究以及小麦赤霉病的防治提供理论参考。

关键词: 小麦赤霉病;禾谷镰孢;分泌蛋白;DON 毒素

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Pathogenic Mechanism of *Fusarium graminearum* and its Molecular Interaction with Wheat

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Abstract: *Fusarium* head blight (FHB), caused by *Fusarium graminearum*, is one of the significant fungal diseases affecting wheat. FHB not only leads to severe yield loss in wheat but also poses a serious threat to human and animal health due to the production of mycotoxins such as deoxynivalenol (DON). Studies have shown that effectors and DON play crucial roles during the early stages of *F. graminearum* infection in wheat. This review summarized the pathogenic mechanisms of *F. graminearum*, the molecular interaction of effectors and DON during the interaction process with wheat. The paper provided an outlook on the effective utilization of pathogenic genes in the future, with the aim of providing a theoretical reference for the study of the interaction mechanism between *F. graminearum* and wheat, as well as the prevention and control of FHB in wheat.

Key words: *Fusarium* head blight; *Fusarium graminearum*; effectors; deoxynivalenol

小麦作为三大谷物之一,是世界上主要的粮食作物。由于病虫害等多重因素的影响,小麦产业发展受到了严重的制约。其中,由禾谷镰孢(*Fusarium graminearum*)侵染引起的小麦赤霉病(*Fusarium* head blight, FHB)在我国长江中下游麦区频繁流行成灾^[1]。赤霉病在一般年份可造成10%以上的产量损失,大流行年份甚至会导致部

分麦田绝收^[2]。此外,禾谷镰孢在小麦中还会产生脱氧雪腐镰孢菌烯醇(deoxynivalenol, DON)、玉米赤霉烯酮(zearalenone, ZEN)和雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(nivalenol, NIV)等毒素,食用后会引发呕吐、腹泻、神经紊乱、孕妇流产等中毒症状,威胁人畜健康^[3]。鉴于小麦赤霉病对粮食生产和食品安全有重大危害,该病害已被我国农业农村部列入《一类

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农作物病虫害名录》。近些年,气候变暖、雨区北移、小麦播种推迟等因素导致小麦赤霉病的发生呈现西移北扩趋势,并蔓延至黄河流域^[4-5]。小麦扬花期遇到连阴雨天气的概率明显增加,有利于赤霉病的发生^[2]。此外,秸秆还田深埋不充分,导致田间菌源大量积累^[6];高产密植栽培导致田间环境密闭,寡照、雾霾和结露也增加了田间湿度,这些都为病害流行创造了有利的环境条件^[1]。

培育抗病品种是防治农作物病虫害的重要手段,我国目前虽然已选育出抗赤霉病的苏麦3号、望水白和扬麦158等小麦品种^[7],但仍缺乏对赤霉病免疫或高抗的小麦品种。截至目前,我国主栽的小麦品种大多高感或中感赤霉病。对禾谷镰孢致病机理及其与小麦互作机制的充分认识是制定新型防控策略的重要理论依据。因此,本文总结了禾谷镰孢-小麦的互作机制及致病机理的重要研究进展,并对未来该领域的研究趋势及应用进行了展望,以为小麦赤霉病的防治提供参考。

1 禾谷镰孢侵染小麦的过程

禾谷镰孢的子囊孢子是小麦赤霉病的主要初侵染源。在小麦扬花期,子囊孢子从子囊壳中喷出,随空气流动附着在麦穗表面并萌发产生芽管^[8],这些芽管转变为独特的非分枝菌丝,即匍匐菌丝在小麦穗表面生长,并分化形成侵染垫,侵染垫穿透植物表皮并形成多个感染起始点^[9-10]。侵染菌丝随后在最初侵染的穗部籽粒和穗轴中扩散,当环境条件适宜时,可扩展至整个穗部^[11]。在侵染初期,真菌G蛋白偶联受体(G protein-coupled receptors, GPCRs)及信号通路在侵染的初始定殖和侵染菌丝的分化等过程中发挥重要作用^[10]。GPCRs是真菌细胞表面最大的一类受体,其识别胞外配体后通过G蛋白亚基的解离激活下游信号通路并调控下游靶标^[10,12],进而调节各种生物过程^[12]。Jiang等^[13]对禾谷镰孢的105个GPCR基因进行了系统敲除,发现有5个基因(*GIV1-GIV5*)在植物侵染过程中发挥重要作用,其中Giv1感知小麦花部组织中的配体因子,并介导环腺苷单磷酸-蛋白激酶A(cAMP protein kinase A, cAMP-PKA)信号通路调控侵染垫形成。Giv2和Giv3不参与侵染结构的形成,但会介导侵染菌丝在小麦穗轴中的扩展。此外Giv2还会影

响菌丝在穗轴中的穿透^[13]。在下游信号通路中,禾谷镰孢的3条促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号通路Gpmk1、Mgv1和FgHog1与致病力密切相关^[14-16]。cAMP-PKA信号通路中PKA催化亚基*CPK1*基因的缺失导致致病力显著降低^[17]。以上研究表明,禾谷镰孢侵染小麦的过程中依赖于复杂的胞内信号网络调控。

2 禾谷镰孢效应蛋白与小麦靶标的互作

病原菌为了自身生存,在面对寄主植物的免疫反应时会分泌大量活性因子来响应植物,其中效应蛋白以不同的方式被转运到寄主细胞间或者细胞内干扰其免疫。一方面,效应蛋白被寄主的抗病相关蛋白识别,引起植物强烈的过敏反应,另一方面,效应蛋白也能够与寄主体内相应的靶标互作,从而抑制寄主的免疫反应,帮助病原菌侵染。病原真菌的分泌蛋白可以影响宿主细胞结构、代谢、防御反应等与侵染相关的过程,从而促进侵染^[18]。这些分泌蛋白包括细胞壁降解酶(cell wall degrading enzymes, CWDEs)、蛋白酶、脂肪酶、氧化还原酶和效应蛋白等。

转录组分析显示,在禾谷镰孢侵染过程中有大量的CWDEs基因上调表达^[19]。阿拉伯糖酶Arb93B、Tomatinase-like酶FgTom1、过氧化氢酶KatG2、核糖核酸酶Fg12等蛋白酶和氧化还原酶都被证明是禾谷镰孢重要的毒力因子^[20-23]。其中,禾谷镰孢中编码阿拉伯树胶酸的2个基因*Arb93A*和*Arb93B*在病原菌侵染的早期诱导表达,*Arb93B*缺失突变体的致病性显著下降,并影响DON毒素合成。在本氏烟叶片上瞬时表达*Arb93B*能够降低活性氧的产生,同时抑制促凋亡基因*BAX*(BCL2 associated X)诱导的细胞坏死反应,说明*Arb93B*能够通过抑制活性氧相关的抗性反应,减弱寄主植物的抗病性^[22]。Yang等^[23]对禾谷镰孢侵染大豆早期的分泌蛋白组分析发现,核糖核酸酶基因*Fg12*在侵染过程中显著上调表达,其敲除突变体致病力显著下降。而在本氏烟叶片上表达*Fg12*能够诱导细胞坏死,说明*Fg12*具有的核糖核酸酶活性可诱导细胞坏死。胼胝质积累可作为一个物理屏障抑制病原菌的侵染,从而增强植物免疫,在禾谷镰孢中鉴

定到效应蛋白 Fgl1 能够作为毒性因子,在病原菌侵染小麦的过程中靶向胼胝质生物合成相关过程,Fgl1 介导的多不饱和游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFA)能够抑制胼胝质合成酶的活性^[24]。禾谷镰孢孤儿分泌蛋白 Osp24 通过招募 26S 蛋白酶体加速 TaSnRK1 的降解,从而降低小麦中 TaSnRK1 蛋白的含量,实现对赤霉病抗性的抑制。Osp24 和小麦的孤儿蛋白 TaFROG 竞争性结合 TaSnRK1 α 的 C 端区域^[25],表明了禾谷镰孢与寄主小麦的共同进化。Zuo 等^[26]在禾谷镰孢和玉米互作中发现禾谷镰孢可以分泌一组含 CFEM 结构域的分泌蛋白,能够特异性靶向玉米细胞壁相关的受体激酶 ZmWAK17,过表达 ZmWAK17 能够增强玉米对禾谷镰孢的抗性。目前,禾谷镰孢的效应蛋白与小麦互作的报道还较少,期望未来有更多禾谷镰孢的效应蛋白作用机制被揭示。

3 DON 毒素的合成调控及在侵染中的作用机制

3.1 DON 毒素的合成与调控机制

DON 毒素的生物合成酶和调控蛋白由 15 个 *TRI* 基因编码^[27]。*TRI* 基因簇仅在毒素诱导或植物感染期间才表达^[28]。DON 毒素的生物合成始于法尼基焦磷酸的环化,由单端孢霉二烯合酶 Tri5 催化,产生单端孢霉二烯。单端孢霉二烯随后经 Tri4、Tri101、Tri11、Tri3 和 Tri1 催化为 7,8-二羟基丽壳菌素,随后经由 Tri8 乙酰化为 3-ADON 或 15-ADON^[27-28]。

DON 的生物合成受到多条信号通路的调控并受表观遗传机制影响。有研究发现,雷帕霉素靶蛋白(target of rapamycin, TOR)可能通过调控脂滴的合成来影响 DON 的产生^[29]。cAMP-PKA 信号通路^[17]的催化亚基 Cpk1 及 3 条 MAPK 信号通路中 Gpmk1、FgHog1 和 Mgv1 的缺失都会导致禾谷镰孢 DON 合成明显降低^[10,28]。此外,表观遗传也对 DON 合成起着调控作用^[10,28]。组蛋白乙酰转移酶 FgGcn5、Elp3 和 FgSas3 参与了 *TRI* 基因的表达和 DON 合成调控^[30-32]。异染色质蛋白 Hep1 的缺失抑制了 *TRI5* 和 *TRI6* 的表达,进而减少了 DON 的产生^[33]。组蛋白甲基转移酶 Kmt6 负责转录抑制与真菌毒素(包括 *TRI4*、*TRI5* 和 *TRI11*)、色

素和其他次生代谢物生物合成相关的基因^[34]。与组蛋白乙酰转移酶(histone acetyltransferase, HAT)和组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)复合体相关的生长抑制因子 Fng1 和 Fng3 也被证明对 DON 的产生是必需的^[35-36]。

DON 合成不仅受信号通路的调控,也受到外界环境因素的影响。蔗糖、蔗果三糖、耐斯糖的添加都能诱导 DON 的产生^[37],禾谷镰孢可能通过利用寄主碳源诱导 DON 生物合成,进而利用寄主蔗糖运输途径,促进侵染扩展^[10]。禾谷镰孢中转录因子 FgAreA 是氮代谢的总调控因子,其缺失抑制了 *TRI5*、*TRI6* 和 *TRI10* 的表达,减少了 DON 的产生^[38]。此外,酸性环境也能诱导禾谷镰孢中 *TRI* 基因的表达和 DON 的产生,相反地,中性或碱性环境不利于 DON 的产生^[28]。

3.2 禾谷镰孢侵染过程中 DON 的作用机制及利用

DON 作为禾谷镰孢重要的毒力因子,对病菌在寄主植物上的定殖和扩展至关重要。敲除 DON 毒素的第一个合成酶基因 *TRI5*,可阻止禾谷镰孢在寄主内的扩散,从而增强寄主抗性^[39]。禾谷镰孢在侵染小麦过程中,能激活植物的多胺合成途径,而多胺可以促进 DON 的生物合成,同时可通过释放高浓度的 DON 来引发活性氧的产生,从而激活植物细胞的程序性死亡^[40]。植物体内产生防御相关的过氧化氢也能激活 DON 的生物合成^[41]。有研究表明,多个数量性状位点(quantitative trait locus, QTL)与 DON 积累抗性相关。其中,UDP-葡萄糖基转移酶已被广泛报道能够通过糖基化解毒^[42]。TaUGT3、TaUGT5 和 TaUGT6 均能有效降低小麦中的 DON 含量,过表达这 3 个基因的小麦品系都表现出对小麦赤霉病的抗性^[42-45]。ATP 转运蛋白被报道可能转运 DON 毒素,通过抑制 TaABCC3 的表达,证明了 TaABCC3 有助于小麦对 DON 的耐受性^[46]。细胞色素 P450 也被报道具有分解 DON 的能力^[47],抑制小麦的 P450 基因 *TaCYP72A* 会降低小麦对 DON 的解毒能力^[48]。从长穗偃麦草中克隆的抗赤霉病主效基因 *Fhb7* 不仅可以大大降低 DON 对小麦的危害,对其他单端孢霉烯族毒素也具有广谱的解毒作用^[49]。这些解毒基因和抗 DON 积累基因的发现和利用为深入揭示小麦赤霉病的抗性机制、创制小麦抗性材料和制定有效防控策略提供了重要的理论依据。

4 小麦赤霉病抗性基因的鉴定及利用

小麦赤霉病的抗性是数量遗传性状,受主效或次效数量性状位点(QTL)的控制。通过连锁定位或关联定位,已在小麦的21条染色体中检测到600多个与小麦赤霉病抗性相关的QTL。这些QTL表现为抗初级侵染、抗扩展、低毒素积累等性状,其中研究最广泛的2个位点是Fhb1和Fhb7^[39,42]。Fhb1是从“苏麦3号”中鉴定出来的一个稳定的主效QTL,最初被认为是一个编码嵌合凝集素(pore-forming toxin-like, PFT)的抗病基因^[50]。有研究鉴定了PFT附近富含组氨酸的钙结合基因(*TaHRC*或*His*)^[51-52],并通过小麦遗传转化实验验证了该基因与赤霉病扩展的相关性。此外,Fhb7是从长穗偃麦草中克隆出的抗性基因,该基因编码的谷胱甘肽S-转移酶,对多种单端孢霉烯族毒素具有解毒作用。例如,Wang等^[49]研究发现在KN199小麦中过表达Fhb7可以增强小麦对赤霉病的抗性,并降低籽粒中毒素的积累。

通过转录组和蛋白质组分析鉴定到了多个与小麦赤霉病抗性相关的基因。其中,*TaFROG*是小麦中一个与赤霉病抗性相关的孤儿抗性基因,且在禾本亚科之外的植物中没有同源基因。病原菌侵染过程中产生的DON毒素可诱导*TaFROG*的表达^[53]。另一个与小麦抗赤霉病相关的重要基因是位于QTL-2DL区的*TaWRKY70*^[54],是第一个被鉴定出与小麦抗赤霉病相关的转录因子。小麦胍丁胺酰基转移酶TaACT也被证明与小麦赤霉病抗性相关^[55]。此外,小麦中与拟南芥细胞壁相关激酶WAK同源的*TaWAK2A-800*在禾谷镰孢侵染后转录水平升高,被鉴定为赤霉病抗性的正调控因子。同时,防御相关基因*TaCERK1*、*TaRLCK1B*和*TaMPK3*在对禾谷镰孢易感的*TaWAK2A-800* RNAi小麦中下调表达^[56]。综上可知,小麦抗赤霉病基因的挖掘对于创制抗病材料至关重要。

5 展望

抗病育种工作的开展依赖于抗性基因的鉴定。随着抗赤霉病相关基因的相继报道,为利用HIGS和SIGS技术沉默关键致病基因,以及利用小麦的抗/感病基因来创制抗病材料防控赤霉病

提供了可能。

5.1 利用HIGS和SIGS技术沉默关键致病基因来防控赤霉病

目前,在禾谷镰孢中已解析了数百个对真菌发育、致病性和DON产生重要影响的基因。利用寄主诱导的基因沉默(host-induced gene silencing, HIGS)和喷雾诱导的基因沉默(spray-induced gene silencing, SIGS)等技术沉默这些关键基因是一种潜在的防控策略。已有研究发现,通过HIGS和SIGS抑制*CHS3b*、*FgPP1*、*FgSGE1*、*FgSTE12*和*CYP51*等基因表达可以增强小麦赤霉病抗性^[57-59],表明基因沉默策略对于开发抗赤霉病小麦品种具有重要价值。此外,对禾谷镰孢基因功能的鉴定也为转基因小麦和发展核酸农药奠定了基础^[10]。

5.2 利用效应子筛选小麦抗/感病基因并创制抗病材料

尽管禾谷镰孢中只有少数效应蛋白的功能得到解析,但在转录组学研究中发现了大量侵染时期上调表达的分泌蛋白。这些分泌蛋白进入植物细胞,其中一些与抗病或感病基因相互作用,能够调控植物的防御反应。通过CRISPR/Cas9等基因编辑技术敲除易感基因会干扰宿主与病原菌之间的互作,从而提升广谱的抗病能力。相反,过表达抗病基因会增强植物对病原菌的抗性。因此,通过基因编辑技术对病原菌靶向位点进行定点编辑,不仅能提高植物抗病性,且不会对寄主基因的生物功能以及小麦的产量和品质特性产生不利影响。

随着人们对农产品品质要求的日益提高,利用HIGS、SIGS和CRISPR/Cas9技术沉默、编辑关键致病基因及构建抗病基因过表达材料有着良好的应用前景,可以达到对赤霉病低危害、无污染的防控。因此,随着对禾谷镰孢与小麦互作机制研究的深入,未来会有更多毒性因子和抗病基因被挖掘并应用到实际生产中。

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