

荒漠植物内生菌多样性及其增强农作物抗旱和耐盐性的研究进展

伊帕热·帕尔哈提 祖力胡玛尔·肉孜 田永芝 朱艳蕾 李远婷 马晓林

(新疆师范大学生命科学学院 新疆特殊环境物种保护与调控生物学实验室 新疆特殊环境物种多样性应用与调控重点实验室, 乌鲁木齐 830054)

摘要: 与内生菌共生是荒漠植物应对极端环境的重要策略。内生菌可促进宿主植物抗旱和耐盐生长, 且荒漠植物内生菌可以相似方式促进非宿主农作物的抗逆生长, 有望解决极端环境下粮食减产问题。本文综述了近年来荒漠植物来源的内生菌种类及其宿主植物多样性, 并从植物-微生物共生互作的生理(激素、代谢物、抗氧化物及渗透势调节)到分子(酶和基因)水平, 系统分析了内生菌对宿主及非宿主农作物发挥协同抗旱和耐盐的作用机制。结合本课题组多年从事荒漠植物内生菌的研究进展, 在获得大量具有促生抗逆功能的菌株并探明其作用方式的基础上, 为荒漠生态植被恢复及农业可持续发展探索备选方案。

关键词: 荒漠植物; 内生菌; 农作物; 抗旱耐盐; 抗逆响应基因

DOI: 10.13560/j.cnki.biotech.bull.1985.2021-1525

Research Progress in Diversity of Endophytes Microbial Communities Isolated from Desert Plants and Their Strengthening Effects on Drought and Salt Tolerance in Crops

YIPARE · Paerhati ZULIHUMAER · Rouzi TIAN Yong-zhi ZHU Yan-lei LI Yuan-ting MA Xiao-lin

(Xinjiang Key Laboratory of Special Species Conservation and Regulatory Biology, Key Laboratory of Special Environment Biodiversity Application and Regulation in Xinjiang, School of Life Sciences, Xinjiang Normal University, Urumqi 830054)

Abstract: Endophytes symbiosis is an important strategy for desert plant to resist to extreme environments. Endophytes promotes the drought resistance and salt tolerance of host plants, and can also improve the stress resistance of non-host crops in the similar way, which is expected to solve the problem of grain yield reduction in extreme environments. This paper summarized the species of endophytes from desert plants and the diversity of their host plants in recent years. From the physiological level of plant-microbial symbiotic interaction (hormone, metabolite, antioxidant and osmotic potential regulation) to the molecular (enzyme and gene) level, it systematically analyzed the mechanism of synergistic drought resistance and salt tolerance of endophytes on host and non-host crops. Combined with the research progress of desert plant endophytes engaged in by our research group for many years, on the basis of obtaining a large number of strains with growth promoting and stress resistance function and exploring their mode of action, we put forward positive alternative schemes for desert ecological vegetation restoration and agricultural sustainable development.

Key words: desert plant; endophyte; crops; drought and salt tolerance; genes associated with stress

近年来, 全球极端天气频发再次预示局部环境对地球生态的系统长远性影响。干旱和盐渍主导的

荒漠化以每年 5-7 万 km² 的速度在全球蔓延, 吞噬着有限的耕地资源^[1-3]。利用生物学手段改善荒漠

收稿日期: 2021-12-08

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(31860129), 新疆维吾尔自治区高校科研计划(XJEDU2021Y036)

作者简介: 伊帕热·帕尔哈提, 女, 硕士研究生, 研究方向: 微生物生态; E-mail: 627428492@qq.com

通讯作者: 马晓林, 女, 博士, 副教授, 研究方向: 微生物学和分子免疫学; E-mail: xiaolin@xjnu.edu.cn

生态,是缓解全球极端天气、安全有效绿色低碳低成本解决粮食危机的迫切之举。植物长期处于荒漠环境中逐渐演化出自身独特的抗逆响应机制,与内生菌共生构成的微生态系统就是其中一种。自1866年提出植物内生菌(endophyte)概念至今的155年里,对内生菌的种类、功能及其与宿主之间关系的研究日渐充盈并逐步清晰,对其界定也更加明确,即指生活史中的某一阶段或全部时期生活于健康植物组织和器官内,不引起宿主植物组织明显症状改变,并对植物生长、抗病、抗逆性及修复等有促进作用的一类微生物^[4-5]。大量研究表明,来自根系土壤或空气中的微生物通过根及叶片进入植株后可在根、茎、叶、花、果实和种子等多个器官组织中定殖并迁移^[6],其多样性及定殖特性也因物种及其部位不同而各异。目前已在灌木、草本、木本、农作物、果树、藻类等30多万种植物中发现了包括真菌、细菌和放线菌在内的150多个属的内生菌,它们通过增加宿主吸收养分、促进生长发育、耐受胁迫和抗病虫害等方式来提高植物对环境的适应性^[7-9]。许多分离自干旱、盐碱等极端环境中的植物内生菌对小麦、水稻、玉米等农作物的产量^[10-11]、抗病^[12]、抗旱和耐盐碱性均有不同程度的促进作用^[13-14]。可见将这类促生内生菌应用于农业生产,有望在改良农作物品质、提高产量的基础上,减少土地化肥使用量从而减轻环境污染,提高粮食安全,符合我国长期以来解决环境和粮食问题的根本出发点。

本实验室长期从事干旱半干旱地区植物内生菌的分离鉴定及其共生机制的研究,目前已经分离了包括银砂槐^[15-17]、抱茎独行菜^[18]、羽毛针禾^[19-20]等植物的内生菌,并分析了其来源、定殖特性及协助宿主抗旱和耐盐的生理生化及分子机理,积累了大量有关荒漠植物内生菌的种类及其促生特性的研究成果。本文就荒漠植物内生菌种类及其宿主植物多样性、内生菌促进宿主及非宿主农作物抗旱和耐盐性的机制进行综述,以期农业绿色可持续发展提供备选方案。

1 荒漠植物内生菌类群多样性

荒漠植物主要是指在极度高温、干旱及土壤盐渍化等荒漠条件下仍能生存的植物,抗旱和耐盐

碱是其典型特征。自2012年以来,对荒漠植物内生菌及其与植物互作机制的研究持续快速升温,我国对荒漠植物内生菌的挖掘工作开展的较早也较为深入。据不完全统计,目前国内外已从至少50多种荒漠植物中分离出内生菌,这些植物涵盖了约14个科的25个属。其中,以豆科植物报道的最多,包括甘草(*Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch)^[10]、桑托林丝兰(*Ceratocarpus arenarius*)^[21]、盐地碱蓬(*Suaeda salsa*)^[21]、骆驼刺(*Alhagi sparsifolia*)^[22]、鹰嘴豆(*Chick peas*)^[23]、银砂槐(*Ammodendron bifolium*)^[24]、紫檀(*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.)^[25]、苜蓿(*Lotus corniculatus* L.)^[26]。其次是藜科植物,包括梭梭(*sacsaoul*)^[23]、盐角草(*Salicornia europaea* L.)^[27]、沙蓬(*Agriophyllum squarrosum* L.)。另外还有菊科的紫茎泽兰(*Teucrium polium*)^[28]和沙蒿(*Artemisia arenaria* DC.)、唇形科的迷迭香(*Rosemary*)^[23]和盐角藻(*Salicornia* sp.)^[29]、胡颓子科沙棘(*Seriphidium santolinum*)^[30]、葫芦科小叶罗汉果(*Eragrostis minor*)^[21]、棕榈科椰枣(*Phoenix dactylifera* L.)^[31]、茄科黑果枸杞(*Lycium ruthenicum*)^[32]、柽柳科多枝柽柳(*Tamarix ramosissima*)^[32]、仙人掌科仙人掌(*Euphorbia trigona*)^[33]、十字花科抱茎独行菜(*Lepidium perfoliatum* L.)^[18]、禾本科高粱(*Sorghum bicolor*)^[34]、皱裂植物(*Cullen plicata* Delile)^[35]等。从内生菌的种类来说,从荒漠植物中分离菌株主要为细菌和真菌,放线菌种类较少。

1.1 内生细菌

内生细菌几乎遍布所有植物体内,数量巨大、种类繁多。近年来,从荒漠植物根、茎、叶、果实和种子中分离的内生细菌种类丰富,其中以芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)报道较多,包括枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)^[27]、短小芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus pumilus*)、巨大芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus megaterium*)、解淀粉芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)、地衣芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus licheniformis*)、莫哈韦芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus Mojavensis*)、木聚糖类芽孢杆菌(*Paenibacillus xylanexedens*)等。另外,解磷细菌(*Pseudomonas frederickbergensis*)、假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas* sp.)、

芸苔假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas brassicacearum*)、成团泛菌 (*Pantoea agglomerans*)^[36]、阴沟肠杆菌 (*Enterobacter cloacae*)^[37]、考氏科萨克氏菌 (*Kosakonia cowanii*)、苜蓿根瘤菌 (*sinorhizobium meliloti*)^[26]、短臂杆菌 (*Brachy bacterium saurashtrense*)、假单胞菌^[27]、葡萄球菌 (*Staphylococcus* sp.)^[29]等细菌在荒漠植物中也相继被分离出。在农作物中已发现超过129种属以上的内生细菌,以假单胞菌属、土壤杆菌属 (*Agrobacterium*)、芽孢杆菌属、葡萄球菌属 (*Staphylococcus*)、根瘤菌属 (*Rhizobium*)、肠杆菌属 (*Enterobacter*)^[38-39]较为常见。

1.2 内生真菌

内生真菌是植物内生菌研究的源头,在禾本科植物中研究最多,其固氮及促进植物养分吸收等功能显著^[40-41],成为内生菌研究领域最突出的贡献者。目前已在80多个属290多种禾本科植物中发现内生真菌,大多数都属于子囊菌纲 (*Ascomycetes*)及其衍生类^[42]。同样,从荒漠植物中分离的内生真菌也多以子囊菌和深色有隔真菌 (*Dark septate endophytes*)为主^[43-46],包括镰孢霉属 (*Fusarium*)、匍柄霉属 (*Stemphylium*)、短梗霉属 (*Aureobasidium*)、曲霉属 (*Aspergillus*)以及茎点霉属 (*Phoma*)等^[47],其次是嗜热真菌 (*Thermomyces.lanuginosus*)^[35]、奇氏新孢霉 (*Neocamarosporium chichastianum*)、新卡玛孢菌 (*Neocamarosporium goegapense*)、团黑孢霉 (*Periconia macrospinosus*)^[23]等。

1.3 内生放线菌

内生放线菌能够产生具有抑菌活性的次生代谢产物,因此在药用植物中研究和报道最多,以链霉菌属 (*Streptomyces*)、链轮丝菌属 (*Streptoverticillum*)、游动放线菌属 (*Antinoplanes*)、诺氏卡菌属 (*Nocardia*)、小单胞菌属 (*Micromonospora*)较常见^[48]。然而,从荒漠植物中分离的放线菌报道较少,以链霉菌属、拟诺卡氏菌属 (*Nocardiopsis*)、拟无枝酸菌属 (*Amycolatopsis*)较为常见^[25, 49-53]。

2 荒漠植物内生菌对宿主及非宿主农作物抗旱和耐盐性的影响

干旱和盐渍化是最典型的荒漠环境因子,也是制约植物生长最主要的非生物胁迫因素。在干旱及

高盐环境下,植物生长发育的各个阶段均受到严重的制约,在种子阶段,干旱盐渍化降低了种子的渗透势从而严重抑制了种子萌发^[54];在幼苗阶段,缺水使得幼苗的植物叶片出现卷曲黄化现象,株高、根长以及鲜干重逐渐下降,叶片的叶绿素含量^[55]、气孔导度及水势会逐渐降低^[56],生长发育迟缓;在成株阶段,由于从生理生化及代谢层面积累了大量不利因素,尤其是细胞毒性(氧化物)等物质^[57-58],导致植物生长及开花结实受阻。同样,微生物在逆境胁迫下也难以生存。然而与植物不同的是,生活周期短暂的微生物会迅速感应不利环境,快速产生包括过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、抗氧化蛋白(peroxiredoxins, PRDX)和谷胱甘肽(glutaredoxins, GSH)等抗氧化活性物质及小分子渗透调节物质来维持自身生存^[59],这些物质可帮助植物抵御逆境胁迫。在共同利益的驱使下,植物与微生物进化为共同体联合抗逆,植物为微生物提供环境缓冲区维持微生态稳定,微生物则刺激植物产生各种酶及渗透调节物质等共同应对逆境胁迫^[60-61]。内生菌通过调控植物激素、固氮溶磷等改善宿主植物营养状况、提高光合作用及抗氧化酶活性协助荒漠植物响应逆境胁迫^[62-64](表1)。

干旱严重制约着农作物的产量^[1-3],其危害程度相当于所有自然灾害的总和^[65]。因此,对荒漠植物内生菌的挖掘及其共生抗逆机制的研究有助于改善干旱区植被覆盖,扩大有效栽培面积,为农业可持续发展提供重要途径。例如,荒漠主导下的新疆是棉花、小麦和玉米作物的主产区^[66],同时分布着大量的耐受极端干旱和盐碱的植物资源,而其中蕴含的内生菌资源还有待进一步研究。因此,系统的对荒漠区域不同植被中内生菌进行挖掘整理,有望揭示共生抗逆生物学机制,为促进干旱区农作物生产提供新的策略。

2.1 荒漠植物内生菌提高宿主及农作物的抗旱能力

荒漠植物内生菌可提高宿主的抗旱能力。从荒漠植物中分离出的内生菌具有分泌生长素、产铁载体、ACC脱氨酶等多种功能,并可通过促进植物根

表 1 荒漠植物内生菌对宿主的促生功能及其参与调控的靶物质

Table1 Growth promoting function of endophytes on host of desert plant and their target substances involved in regulation

序号 No.	促生功能 Function of growth promoting	内生菌 Endophyte	参与调控的物质 Substances involved in regulation			植物来源 Plant origin	参考文献 Reference
			代谢产物 Metabolite	植物类激素 Phytohormone	酶类 Enzymes	渗透势物质 Osmotic potential material	
1	增加根长, 茎长 Increase root length and stem length	短小芽孢杆菌、克雷伯氏菌 <i>B. pumilus</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i> sp.	总黄酮, 总多糖, 总皂苷, 亚精胺 Total flavonoids, total polysaccharides, total saponins, and spermidine	吡啶乙酸 IAA	过氧化氢酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 CAT and GPX	甘草、阿尔哈吉 <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> , and <i>Fisch Alhagi sparsifolia</i>	[10, 22]
2	增加生物量 Increase biomass	不等弯孢、镰刀、新孢子菌、格孢腔菌、单格孢菌、奇氏新孢霉、新卡玛孢菌 <i>Cumularia inaequali</i> , <i>Fusariumavenaceum</i> , <i>Neocamarosporium</i> sp., <i>Pleosporelles</i> , <i>Ulocladium</i> sp., <i>Neocamarosporium chichastianum</i> , and <i>Neocamarosporium goegapense</i>			过氧化氢酶、苯丙氨酸解氨酶、过氧化氢酶 POD, PAL, and CAT	可溶性糖, 脯氨酸 Soluble sugar and proline	[21, 23]
3	固氮 Fix nitrogen	克雷伯氏菌、解磷细菌、芸苔假单胞菌 <i>Klebsiella</i> sp., <i>Pseudomonas frederickbergensis</i> , and <i>Pseudomonas brassicacearum</i>	亚精胺, 胞外多糖 Spermidine and exopolysaccharides	吡啶乙酸 IAA	ACC 脱氨酶、固氮酶 ACC deaminase, and nitrogenase	阿尔哈吉、椰枣、黑果枸杞、多枝桂柳 <i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Lycium ruthenicum</i> , and <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	[22, 31–32]
4	增加鲜重, 干重 Increase fresh and dry weight	嗜热真菌、克雷伯氏菌 <i>Thermomyces lanuginosus</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i> sp.	总多糖, 总黄酮和抗坏血酸, 亚精胺 Total polysaccharides, total flavonoids, ascorbic acid, and spermidine	吡啶乙酸 IAA	苯丙氨酸解氨酶, 过氧化氢酶、过氧化氢酶 PAL, CAT, and POD	骏骥植物、阿尔哈吉 <i>Cullen plicata</i> Delile, and <i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i>	[22, 35]
5	增加根重, 茎重 Increase root weight and stem weight	短芽孢杆菌属、解磷细菌、芸苔假单胞菌 <i>Brenibacillus</i> sp., <i>Pseudomonas brassicacearum</i>	胞外多糖 Exopolysaccharides	吡啶乙酸 IAA	纤维素酶、果胶酶、ACC 脱氨酶 Cellulase, pectase, and ACC deaminase	翅果油树、桂花、椰枣 <i>Fagonia mollis</i> Delile, <i>Achillea fragrantissima</i> (Forssk) Sch. Bip., and <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	[28, 31]
6	增加叶片叶绿素浓度, 提高光合作用 Increase leaf chlorophyll concentration and improve photosynthesis	奇氏新孢霉、新卡玛孢菌、巨大芽孢杆菌、解淀粉芽孢杆菌、阴沟肠杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌 <i>Neocamarosporium chichastianum</i> , <i>Neocamarosporium goegapense</i> , <i>Periconia macrospinososa</i> , <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> , <i>B.amylolique faciens</i> , <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> , and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	胞外多糖 Exopolysaccharides		苯丙氨酸解氨酶、过氧化氢酶、过氧化氢酶、抗坏血酸 过氧化氢酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化氢酶、超氧化物歧化酶 PAL, CAT, POD, APX, GPX, and SOD	脯氨酸 Proline	[23, 33]
7	提高种子萌发率 Improve seed germination rate	芽孢杆菌、葡萄球菌属、假单胞菌属、地衣芽孢杆菌、莫哈韦芽孢杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>B. licheniformis</i> , <i>B. mojavensi</i> , and <i>B. subtilis</i>		吡啶乙酸 IAA	脯氨酸 Proline	银砂槐、抱茎独行菜 <i>Ammodendron bifolium</i> , and <i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i> L.	[18, 24]

续表 Continued

序号 No.	促进功能 Function of growth promoting	内生菌 Endophyte	参与调控的物质 Substances involved in regulation			植物来源 Plant origin	参考文献 Reference
			代谢产物 Metabolite	植物类激素 Phytohormone	酶类 Enzymes	渗透势物质 Osmotic potential material	
8	提高植株磷、氮的含量 Increase plant phosphorus and nitrogen content	短芽孢杆菌属 <i>Brevibacillus</i> sp	铁载体, 胞外多糖, 氨, 糖原, 蛋白质, 多聚磷酸盐, 磷 Siderophores, exopolysaccharides, ammonia, glycogen, protein, polyphosphate, and phosphorus	吲哚乙酸 IAA	纤维素酶、果胶酶、ACC 脱氢酶 Cellulase, pectase, and ACC deaminase	翅果油树、桂花、椰枣 <i>Eugenia mollis</i> Delile, <i>Achillea fragrantissima</i> (Forssk.) Sch. Bip., and <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	[27]
9	促进植物生长 Promote plant growth	泛菌属、深色有隔内生菌、芽孢杆菌 (<i>pantoea</i>) 的 <i>Pantoea alhagi</i> sp.nov, Dark septate endophytes, <i>Bacillus</i>		吲哚乙酸 IAA	蛋白酶、纤维素酶、果胶酶、木聚糖酶 Protease, cellulase, and pectase, pentosan mono	可溶性糖、丙二醛、胍、胍氨酸、胍、兰 Soluble sugar, Glynnocarpus przewalskii, and <i>Teucrium polium</i>	[62–64]
10	提高抗旱能力 Improve drought resistance	芽孢杆菌、葡萄球菌属、假单胞菌属、泛菌属、深色有隔内生菌、巨大芽孢杆菌、解淀粉芽孢杆菌、阴沟肠杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌 (<i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>pantoea</i>) 的 <i>Pantoea alhagi</i> sp.nov, Dark septate endophytes, <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> , <i>B.amylolique faciens</i> , <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	铁载体, 胞外多糖, 氨, 糖原, 蛋白质, 多聚磷酸盐, 磷 Siderophores, exopolysaccharides, ammonia, glycogen, protein, polyphosphate, and phosphorus	吲哚乙酸 IAA	蛋白酶、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶、过氧化氢酶、超氧化歧化酶 Protease, ascorbate peroxidase, glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase, and catalase	银砂槐、裸果木、骆驼刺、仙人掌 <i>Ammodendron bifolium</i> , 62–63 <i>Gymnocarpus przewalskii</i> , <i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i> Shap., and <i>Euphorbia trigona</i>	[24, 33]
11	溶磷 Solve phosphorus	解磷细菌、芸苔假单胞菌、克雷伯菌 <i>Pseudomonas frederickbergensis</i> , <i>Pseudomonas brassicacearum</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i>	胞外多糖 Exopolysaccharides	吲哚乙酸 IAA	ACC 脱氢酶、固氮酶 ACC deaminase, and nitrogenase	椰枣、黑果枸杞、多枝怪柳 <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Lycium ruthenicum</i> , and <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	[31–32]
12	形成生物膜 Form biofilms	地衣芽孢杆菌、莫哈韦芽孢杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌 <i>B.licheniformis</i> , <i>B.mojavensis</i> , <i>B.subtilis</i>				抱茎独行菜 <i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i> L.	[18]

注：IAA：吲哚乙酸；CAT：过氧化氢酶；CPX：谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶；PAL：苯丙氨酸解氨酶；APX：抗坏血酸过氧化物酶；SOD：超氧化物歧化酶
Note：IAA：3-Indoleacetic acid；CAT：catalase；GPX：glutathione peroxidase；POD：peroxidase；PAL：phenylalanine ammonia-lyase；APX：ascorbate peroxidase；SOD：superoxide dismutase

部的发育来提高植物的吸水能力,从而提高宿主生存力^[62]。例如,短小芽孢杆菌、嗜热真菌、奇氏新孢霉和新卡玛孢菌可通过分泌总黄酮、总多糖和总皂苷等物质促进植物生根、增加生物量来抵御干旱。同时,通过提高宿主苯丙氨酸酶(phenylalaninammolyase, PAL)、超氧化物歧化酶(super oxide dismutase, SOD)、CAT、POD、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GPX)等酶的活性来增强其对干旱胁迫的耐受能力。另外,泛菌(*Pantoea alhagi*)、巨大芽孢杆菌等可通过产生铁载体、胞外多糖、蛋白质和磷等多种方式促进仙人掌^[33]、骆驼刺^[62]和裸果木^[63]的生长和对干旱环境的耐受力,如表1所示。从荒漠植物银沙槐中分离出6株菌内生细菌具有固氮、溶磷和产生生长素、ACC脱氨酶、淀粉酶和纤维素酶的能力^[16],其中葡萄球菌属、考克氏菌属(*Kocuria* sp.)和巨大芽孢杆菌在模拟极端干旱条件下,可促进银沙槐种子萌发和胚根生长缓解干旱胁迫^[15-17]。

同样,协助宿主抗旱的荒漠植物内生菌对非宿主(尤其是农作物)也表现出类似的共生抗旱功能。例如,从荒漠植物白刺(*Nitraria tangutorum* Bobr)、梭梭中分离的内生细菌绝大部分能够固氮、溶磷和产生生长素,通过促进植物根系生长、增加渗透调节物质(谷胱甘肽)、叶绿素含量、促进抗氧化酶及减少植株丙二醛含量缓解干旱胁迫。其中,鞘氨醇单胞菌(*Sphingomonas aquatilis*)、耐盐根瘤菌(*Rhizobium halotolerans*)还可通过促进玉米根际土壤菌群结构多样性和丰度来缓解逆境胁迫^[67]。接种碱蓬内生菌可增加水稻株高与地上部分干重,提高叶片相对含水量以应对干旱。同时,碱蓬内生菌还可通过增加叶片及根中K、Mg和P含量,增加光合作用及抗氧化作用,促进水稻生理代谢缓解干旱胁迫^[68]。研究发现,接种披碱草内生真菌链格孢属(*Alternaria*)、镰刀菌属(*Fusarium*)提高了小麦在干旱胁迫下的渗透调节能力、抗氧化酶活性和光合特性,促进小麦对碳、氮和锌的吸收,从而提高小麦的抗旱性能^[69]。芽孢杆菌在促进植物生长和诱导植物抗病方面作用突出^[70],例如从仙人掌分离的巨芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus megaterium*)和解淀粉芽孢杆菌可通过提高抗氧化酶活性帮助番茄植株抗旱,并

调控其生理生化反应增加植株生物量^[45];枯草芽孢杆菌和解淀粉芽孢杆菌还可提高番茄种子萌发率40%–50%^[71]。

2.2 荒漠植物内生菌提高宿主及农作物的耐盐能力

盐胁迫降低了植物根部对水分和氮素的吸收利用能力^[72],加速了植物体内活性氧的积累而导致细胞毒性^[73]。同时,低渗透势和强离子浓度也会降低细胞从外界吸收水分能力,制约种子萌发、影响成株生长发育^[74-75]。内生细菌能够提高植物在盐胁迫下的耐受性^[76-77],通过提高植物抗氧化酶活性^[78]、促进激素和渗透调节物质的产生(如脯氨酸、可溶性糖、甘氨酸-甜菜碱)来应对过氧化损伤^[79-80],调节细胞质的渗透势^[81-82]及提高植物的吸水能力^[83]。其中,吲哚乙酸(3-indoleacetic acid、IAA)是报道最多的一类内生菌调节靶激素。内生菌通过产生IAA降低了有毒离子的含量,进而促进植物在盐胁迫下的生长^[84]。除此之外,内生细菌还能通过产乙烯脱氨酶(ethylene、ACC)来提高番茄在盐胁迫下的生长能力^[85]。接种克雷伯氏菌(*Klebsiella* sp.)和科瓦尼氏菌(*Kosakonia cowanii*)内生根瘤菌,可通过固定氮、产生IAA和溶解磷酸盐来提高苜蓿的耐盐性^[26]。

植物内生菌是改善农作物在盐胁迫下耐受性的有效选择^[76-77]。例如,内生真菌赋予盐角草独特的盐耐受响应机制并对非宿主具有同样的盐耐受调控作用。耐盐碱禾本科植物中分离出的芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus altitudinis*)和不动杆菌(*Acinetobacter nosocomialis*)在盐胁迫下,对小麦种子的发芽率均有促进作用^[86]。分离自荒漠植物白刺、梭梭的鞘氨醇单胞菌和耐盐根瘤菌,能显著提高玉米种子在不同盐胁迫下的萌发率、胚芽鞘绿化率和生物量,从而提高玉米对盐胁迫的适应性^[68]。另外,从沙漠植物紫檀分离的链霉菌(*Streptomyces ambofaciens*)增加了向日葵幼苗对盐度胁迫的耐受性,提高了其产量^[25]。产ACC内生菌还可以通过调节植物乙烯合成提高水稻幼苗的耐盐性^[87]。

综上所述,在干旱及盐渍化主导的荒漠环境中,蕴含着大量的能够协助植物生长及抗逆的内生菌资

源,其种类虽因植物不同而各异,但其抗逆作用的共性主要表现在促进植物吸水、吸收氮素、溶磷、抗氧化及增加渗透势等方面。更值得关注的是,源自荒漠植物且具有促生抗逆作用的内生菌,对于非宿主植物(尤其是农作物)的抗旱耐盐性也有一定的促进作用^[68-69]。

3 参与调控植物抗逆性的内生菌基因及其作用的植物靶基因

在干旱或盐胁迫下,内生菌可调控植物激素及应激相关基因的表达来维持植物正常代谢和生命活动,进而增强宿主的环境适应性和抵御能力^[88]。挖掘内生菌促生和抗逆相关功能基因,构建促进农作物生长的工程菌有望解决极端气候作物减产问题;同时,找出植物响应内生菌调控的相关基因及信号通路也有助于解决植物在逆境下的生长问题。

内生菌可以调控植物响应逆境相关基因的表达。Timmusk 等^[89]报道,在干旱胁迫下拟南芥接种内生菌后干旱胁迫诱导基因 *ERD15* 上调表达,从而提高其对干旱的耐受能力。内生菌主要通过调控植物磷酸盐、海藻糖代谢,吡啶乙酸、硫化氢合成,几丁质酶、超氧化物歧化酶的活性以及刺激热休克蛋白、冷休克蛋白合成过程中的相关基因表达来促进植物生长和抗逆^[90]。此外,菌株基因组里存在耐盐相关的基因,例如编码胆碱转移酶的 *betT* 基因可将胆碱合成为甘氨酸甜菜碱,从而调节渗透势缓解逆境胁迫^[90]。细菌中的海藻糖生物合成途径(trehalose biosynthesis pathways)是参与逆境响应最为普遍的代谢途径,包括 6-磷酸海藻糖合成酶基因 *otsA/otsB*。在假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas*)的基因组中,发现了两条海藻糖合成途径, TreS 和 TreY-TreZ 途径^[91]。研究表明,海藻糖生物合成基因的过表达可提高水稻在非生物胁迫下的耐受性^[92]。菌株 *Pantoea* 的脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)合成基因 *waa G* 缺失导致细菌 LPS 结构变化,使得该突变体菌株吸附和定殖到小麦根部的能力显著下降,促小麦抗旱能力基本丧失。因此, LPS 合成相关基因 *waa G* 在该菌株的定殖与促小麦抗旱功能上发挥着重要作用^[93]。

以上研究均表明,荒漠植物内生菌在干旱及盐胁迫条件下对非宿主及农作物生长有促进作用,为

进一步揭示内生菌与不同植物之间相互作用的机理奠定了基础,为提高荒漠地区作物的抗逆性及产量提供了重要思路。

4 展望

我国干旱半干旱地区总面积占全国土地总面积的一半^[94],生态环境脆弱、生物多样性降低、水土流失、土地荒漠化、盐碱化和酸化、退化,制约经济发展^[95-96]。在全球气候极端化的大背景下,如何改善干旱区环境一直是科学界讨论的热点问题。理论与实践均表明,扩大植被覆盖是缓解干旱生态最行之有效的方法。共生微生物能够促进植物适应极端环境,且植物与微生物组成的共生体是维持荒漠生态系统稳定的重要基础之一^[97]。此外,越来越多的研究表明,荒漠植物内生菌对非宿主尤其是农作物的抗逆促生效果明显。因此,挖掘荒漠植物中蕴藏的微生物资源,探明其与宿主及非宿主协同抗逆机制,有助于改善荒漠生态环境,并有望解决粮食绿色生产问题,提高荒漠土地利用效率。目前内生菌与植物互作的生理表型及代谢相关研究已较为深入,但是共生抗逆的分子机理尚欠明确。未来通过基因组、转录组、代谢组及蛋白质组多组学分析,结合生理表型综合解析共生分子机制,包括参与调控的代谢物质、信号通路、关键响应基因和蛋白质是研究的热点及难点,也是促进内生菌向荒漠地区农业产业化迈进的关键所在。

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