



生防微生物对植物病原线虫主要作用机制概述

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摘要:植物病原线虫是为害多种作物的病原微生物,给许多作物的生产造成巨大的经济损失,已成为全球粮食和蔬菜安全生产的一个重要制约因素。长期以来对植物病原线虫的防治依赖于化学农药,产生了严重的环境污染和食品安全问题,亟需安全、绿色、高效的化学防治的替代策略。生防微生物对环境相对友好,是替代化学防治的有效途径。文章阐述了植物病原线虫的主要种类与取食机制、不同种类微生物对植物病原线虫的主要作用机制及国内外最新的研究成果,在前人研究基础上综述了生防微生物对植物病原线虫的诱捕、寄生、产生拮抗物质、竞争资源和空间、诱导植物自身防御反应等主要作用机制。提出今后的研究重点:一是实验室筛选出的拮抗植物病原线虫生防菌株在田间环境中难免受到生物或非生物因素的影响而降低防治效果,在田间条件下应用生防菌株及相关产品的稳定性及高效性是今后的主要挑战之一;二是目前利用微生物研发的商用生物防治植物病原线虫的产品只有少数被开发出来,登记注册的产品稀少,研发高效、稳定、成熟的生防菌剂相关产品并在市场上应用是今后需要解决的问题;三是微生物对病原线虫的作用机制复杂多样,各因素之间的互作关系也错综复杂,是今后利用微生物资源防治植物病原线虫的研究重点与难点。

关键词:线虫; 微生物; 生物防治; 作用机制; 研究进展

中图分类号:S432.45

文献标志码:A

文章编号:2095-1191(2023)10-2969-09

Main action mechanism of biocontrol microorganisms on plant pathogenic nematodes: A review

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Abstract: Phytopathogenic nematodes are pathogenic microorganisms that infest a wide range of crops, causing huge economic losses to the production of many crops, and have become an important constraint to global food and vegetable security. The control of pathogenic nematodes has long relied on chemical pesticides, which has produced serious environmental pollution and food safety problems, and there is an urgent need for safe, green and efficient alternative strategies to chemical control. Biocontrol microorganisms are relatively friendly to the environment and are an effective alternative to chemical control. The article described the main species and feeding mechanisms of plant pathogenic nematodes, the main action mechanisms of different species of microorganisms on plant pathogenic nematodes and the latest research progress at home and abroad, and summarized the main mechanisms of action of biocontrol microorganisms on pathogenic nematodes, such as trapping, parasitism, production of antagonistic substances, competition for resources and space, and induction of plant self-defense response of pathogenic nematodes on the basis of the previous researches. Future research priorities were proposed. Antagonistic nematode biocontrol strains screened in the laboratory were inevitably affected by biotic or abiotic factors in field environments, which might reduce the effectiveness of control. Therefore, the stability and efficiency of biocontrol strains and related products applied under field conditions would be one of the major

收稿日期:2022-09-21

基金项目:江西省学科学术和技术带头人培养计划——领军人才项目(20213BCJL22045);江西省农业科学院基础研究与人才培养专项(JXSNKYJCRC202206);江西省农业科研协同创新项目(JXXTCX202108,JXXTCX202310)

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challenges ahead. Only a few commercial biocontrol products using microorganisms have been developed, and even fewer have been registered. The development of efficient, stable, and mature biocontrol fungicide-related products and their application in the market was also a problem that needed to be solved in the future. The action mechanism of microorganisms on nematodes is complex and varied, and the interactions between these factors are even more intricate and complex, which would also be the focus and difficulty of future research on the use of microbial resources for nematode control.

Key words: nematode; microorganism; biological control; action mechanism; review

Foundation items: Jiangxi Training Project for Major Academic Disciplines and Technology Leader—Leading Talent Project (20213BCJL22045); Basic Research and Talent Training Project of Jiangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JXSNKYJCRC202206); Jiangxi Agricultural Collaborative Innovation Project(JXXTCX202108,JXXTCX202310)

0 引言

植物病原线虫是一类世界范围内广泛分布并具毁灭性危害的病原生物,几乎与每一种重要农业作物有关,可危害粮食作物、经济作物、蔬菜和果树等2000多种植物,已成为全球粮食和蔬菜安全生产的一个主要制约因素(Mitchum and Liu, 2022)。据估计,植物病原线虫每年造成的损失均在1500亿美元以上(Hewezi, 2020)。寄主植物受到病原线虫侵染后,地上部分到中后期才会表现出叶片发黄和萎蔫等症状。由于植物病原线虫引起的症状通常是非特异性的,其导致的地上症状常与缺乏营养或其他病害相混淆,常导致病原线虫的危害程度被严重低估。植物病原线虫除直接损害寄主植物外,还可间接地为其他病原微生物危害寄主植物提供有利条件。已有研究发现其他病原微生物可利用植物病原线虫的渗透途径侵染寄主植物(Lamelas et al., 2020)。近年来,随着集约化农业快速发展,设施栽培蔬菜、山药和水果等经济作物的种植规模不断扩大,但由于栽培类型单一、连作栽培普遍,引起病原菌和植物病原线虫积累而产生连作障碍,导致作物产量和品质下降(Mao et al., 2021)。大量研究表明,植物病原线虫是山药、黄瓜和番茄等多种经济作物连作障碍的重要因子(Strom et al., 2020; Ali et al., 2022)。

植物病原线虫较其他病虫害的防治难度更大,因为它们生活在土壤中,体型很小,很难用肉眼观察到。长期以来对植物病原线虫的防控在很大程度上依赖于化学农药。但化学杀线剂的长期、大量使用导致农产品的农药残留以及环境污染等问题日益严重。随着人们对化学农药毒性的担忧及对环境安全关注度的提高,许多合成的化学农药被禁用或严格限制使用,迫切需要寻求对土壤生态环境和农产品更为安全的替代化学防治的病原线虫管理策略(Jones et al., 2017)。生物防治植物病原线虫因对环境相对安全而受到科研工作者越来越多的关注。利用微生物防治植物病原线虫已成为当前研究的热

点,被认为是最具发展前景的解决方案,也是可持续发展农业中最具潜力的线虫管理策略(Li et al., 2015)。本研究对植物病原线虫的主要种类、危害情况和国内外微生物对植物病原线虫的主要作用机制进行概述,以期为今后植物病原线虫的生防微生物研究及应用提供参考,为植物病原线虫的可持续管理策略提供思路。

1 植物病原线虫简介

植物病原线虫主要种类有根结线虫属(*Meloidogyne*)、孢囊线虫属(*Heterodera*)和短体线虫属(*Pratylenchus*),其中,根结线虫属主要有南方根结线虫(*M. incognita*)、爪哇根结线虫(*M. javanica*)、北方根结线虫(*M. hapla*)和花生根结线虫(*M. arenaria*);孢囊线虫属主要有大豆孢囊线虫(*H. glycines*)、禾谷孢囊线虫(*H. avenae*)、甜菜孢囊线虫(*H. schachtii*)和玉米孢囊线虫(*H. zeae*)等;短体线虫属主要有穿刺短体线虫(*P. penetrans*)、咖啡短体线虫(*P. coffeae*)和薯蓣短体线虫(*P. dioscoreae*) (Arora et al., 2020; Mendoza-de, 2022)。

根据植物病原线虫的取食机制,可大致分为迁移性外寄生、迁移性内寄生和定居性内寄生。外寄生线虫在植物外部度过其整个生命周期,内寄生线虫可侵入其宿主在植物组织内取食和繁殖。植物病原线虫生活史大致分为3个阶段:第1阶段为卵期;第2阶段为幼虫期,是病原线虫侵染寄主植物的阶段;第3阶段为成虫期(Pulavarty et al., 2021; Abd-Elgawad, 2022)。2龄幼虫自卵中孵化出,此期间线虫不进食,需在储备的能量耗尽之前找到寄主植物。2龄幼虫在土壤中通过识别植物根系释放的分泌物定位寄主,移动到寄主根部的适当位置后开始侵染寄主(Siddique and Grundler, 2018)。Siddique等(2022)认为植物根系分泌物是2龄幼虫定向到其目的地的首要指南。根系分泌物中的挥发性化合物可在相对较远距离上引导2龄幼虫的化学方向和运动,以定位寄主植物根部位置,而水溶性信号可能引

导线虫进入寄主植物根部的适当位置。

1.1 根结线虫

根结线虫是最具经济破坏性的一类专性内寄生病原线虫,需感染宿主植物来完成其生命周期,整个生命周期包括卵期、幼虫期(4个龄期)和成虫期,完成一个生命周期需要20~40 d。生命周期长短主要受寄主植物、温度和土壤湿度等因素影响(Ibrahim et al., 2019)。根结线虫雌虫将卵产于植物根表或根结上,每个卵囊含有几百个虫卵,2龄幼虫从卵中孵化出,通过感知寄主植物根部分泌物向根部移动,利用口针进入根部,然后在细胞间迁移到根的维管柱中(Rutter et al., 2022)。2龄幼虫利用食道腺分泌液诱导寄主植物6~8个原木质部细胞转化为肥大且多核的巨细胞,进而建立永久性的取食点发育至成虫。巨细胞周围的寄主植物细胞通过分裂和增殖最终形成根瘤或根结。根结线虫大多数幼虫发育成梨形的雌虫通过孤雌生殖方式繁殖后代,只有在不利的条件下才会发育成雄虫以蠕虫状离开寄主根部进入土壤(Przybylska and Obrepalska-Steplowska, 2020)。

1.2 孢囊线虫

孢囊线虫是世界范围内一类寄生性病原线虫,主要危害大豆、禾谷、马铃薯和甜菜等作物(宋雯雯等,2018; 乔精松等,2021)。孢囊线虫生活史主要包括卵期、幼虫和成虫期3个阶段。第1阶段为存在于孢囊中的卵期。第2阶段为幼虫期,幼虫有4个龄期,1龄幼虫存在于孢囊中,孵化后发育至2龄幼虫,2龄幼虫通过寄主植物根部分泌物等释放的化学信号来定位和迁移至寄主植物根部,再用口针进入根部,然后分泌一些细胞壁降解酶和修饰酶等破坏细胞壁,穿透寄主植物根细胞并迁移到根部维管束,最终在维管束部位分泌多种效应蛋白诱导数百个相邻的植物细胞形成一个巨大的合胞体。此后幼虫在合胞体内生活并发育至3龄幼虫、4龄幼虫和成虫。蠕虫状的雄性成虫主动寻找雌性成虫完成受精过程,雌性成虫受精后产卵于自己体内并最终死亡,死后雌性成虫身体硬化,体壁形成孢囊以保护后代。孢囊可在土壤中休眠多年以待有利环境下重新开始下一代生命周期(Dandurand et al., 2019; Bent, 2022)。

1.3 短体线虫

短体线虫又称根腐线虫,是一类迁徙性、多食性内寄生病原线虫,对谷物、咖啡、蔬菜和薯类等作物具有较大危害并造成重大损失(Rahaman et al., 2021)。短体线虫生活史包括卵期、幼虫期(4个龄

期)和成虫期3个阶段,完成一个生命周期需要45~65 d。卵发育成1龄幼虫,再经历1次蜕皮发育成2龄幼虫,然后自卵壳内孵化而出。短体线虫的2龄幼虫、3龄幼虫、4龄幼虫和成虫均可侵染寄主植物的根部。与根结线虫和孢囊线虫等内寄生性病原线虫不同,短体线虫不会诱导植物根部细胞形成复杂而膨大的摄食结构。短体线虫受植物根部分泌物吸引迁移至幼嫩的根系表面,通过口针刺探和酶促分泌物共同作用进入根内取食。此外,短体线虫可分泌多种不同的细胞壁修饰酶以利于其侵染不同的寄主植物。短体线虫雌虫与雄虫交配后将卵产在寄主植物根内或邻近的土壤中,然后进入下一代生命周期(Fosu-Nyarko and Jones, 2016; Orlando et al., 2020)。

2 生防微生物

土壤生态系统中,尤其是植物根际土壤中蕴藏着繁多而复杂的微生物种类,其中有些微生物针对植物病原线虫生命周期的特定发育阶段具有捕获、杀死和消化植物病原线虫或参与协助植物抵抗病原线虫的能力,这类微生物称为生防微生物或有益微生物(Xiang et al., 2018; Migunova et al., 2021)。已报道具有杀线虫活性的微生物资源主要包括真菌(Fungi)、细菌(Bacteria)、放线菌(Actinomycetes)、病毒(Virus)和立克次氏体(Rickettsia)等(Schouten, 2016)。利用生防微生物的优点主要有以下几个方面:一是安全性好且对生态环境友好,生防微生物均来源于自然界,不会在生态环境中残留有害物质;二是高特异性,对非靶标生物无明显的不利影响;三是由于大多数生防微生物的作用方式广泛且复杂,不太可能导致靶标产生抗性,有助于缓解病原菌对化学农药抗性的发展;四是具有可持续性,生防微生物大多是活着的有机体,可自我繁殖和生存;五是具有较低的成本效益,可降低防治方面的资源投入;六是使用方式灵活多样,可与多种肥料以及大部分农药混合使用(Yi et al., 2021; Collinge et al., 2022)。

3 生防微生物对植物病原线虫的作用机制

探索生防微生物对植物病原线虫的作用机制对于了解和制定生物防治的实施方案至关重要。目前,人们对植物、病原线虫、生防微生物和环境因素之间相互作用的了解有限。微生物作用于病原线虫的具体机制仍不明确,不同微生物的作用方式并不相同,很可能具有多样性。阐明生防微生物与病原

线虫之间相互作用的机制对于开发高效的生防菌剂等相关产品和提供新的生物防治策略以控制植物病原线虫至关重要。

3.1 诱捕线虫

真菌是地球上最丰富的微生物类群之一,其中部分真菌在长期与病原线虫相互共存中进化成可以捕食线虫的类群。捕食线虫真菌能感知、捕获和消耗营养匮乏的线虫,这类真菌能生成不同的捕捉结构如黏性网、黏性球、黏性枝、收缩环等来捕捉线虫(Chen et al., 2021; Fischer and Requena, 2022)。捕食线虫的真菌主要有交枝顶孢(*Acremonium implicatum*) (Yao et al., 2015)、棘孢木霉(*Trichoderma asperellum*) (Kiriga et al., 2018)、淡紫拟青霉(*Paecilomyces lilacinus*) (Berhanu et al., 2022)、厚垣孢普可尼亞菌(*Pochonia chlamydosporia*) (Carvalho et al., 2022)和寡孢节丛孢(*Arthrobotrys oligospora*) (Peng et al., 2022)等,这些真菌可诱捕、攻击、杀死和吞噬土壤或植物根部的线虫。Zhang等(2020)通过比较12株捕食线虫真菌的线粒体基因组来研究这些真菌之间的起源和进化关系,结果发现捕食线虫真菌的诱捕机制沿着2种主要谱系进化,一种进化为具有收缩环的物种,另一种导致具有三维网络、球形和分支等黏性诱捕的物种。Perrine-Walker(2021)使用 β -葡聚糖特异性荧光染料钙荧光白标记方法观察到2种真菌弯孢节丛孢菌(*A. musiformis*)和寡孢节丛孢菌捕获咖啡短体线虫的过程。Zhang等(2021)从我国马铃薯孢囊线虫的孢囊中分离到1株具有杀线虫活性的新菌株桔黄周刺座霉(*Volutella citrinella*),也是首次报道具有杀线虫活性的周刺座霉属菌株。

3.2 寄生线虫

能够寄生线虫的微生物通过特殊结构如孢子、菌丝或生成一些酶类和代谢产物从而侵入线虫体内完成寄生过程。能够寄生病原线虫的细菌主要是巴氏杆菌属,其中研究最多的是专性寄生根结线虫的穿刺巴氏杆菌(*Pasteuria penetrans*),其利用内生孢子附着在根结线虫2龄幼虫表面,如果幼虫上附着大量的孢子就会导致线虫运动受阻而无法侵染植物根部。当带有附着孢子的根结线虫幼虫进入植物根部后,孢子萌发芽管进入线虫体内并增殖(Sidhu et al., 2021)。Phani等(2018)利用RNA干扰技术沉默南方根结线虫一个黏蛋白基因*Mi-muc-1*后导致穿刺巴氏杆菌附着孢子显著减少,在基因水平证明了这个黏蛋白在穿刺巴氏杆菌内生孢子附着线虫的过程中发挥关键作用。

另一大类寄生病原线虫的微生物类群为真菌,主要包括内寄生真菌和卵寄生真菌。内寄生真菌中研究较多的是圆锥掘氏梅里霉(*Drechmeria coniospora*),其可产生非运动性孢子黏附在线虫表皮,待孢子萌发刺破线虫表皮并将菌丝送入线虫内部,最终导致线虫死亡(Lebrigand et al., 2016)。卵寄生真菌如厚垣孢轮枝菌(*Verticillium chlamydosporium*)和淡紫拟青霉与线虫的卵接触时,通过菌丝穿透线虫卵壳并分泌一些酶类裂解卵壳蛋白和几丁质来定殖卵(Thapa et al., 2017)。木霉(*Trichoderma* spp.)对线虫的寄生过程包括识别、接触、缠绕和穿透等,在识别过程中分泌一系列细胞壁降解酶和次生代谢物形成侵入结构,并在寄生过程中产生几丁质酶、木聚糖酶、葡聚糖酶、纤维素酶和蛋白酶等多种水解酶。Zhang等(2017)发现长枝木霉(*T. longibrachiatum*)T6菌株可直接寄生燕麦胞囊线虫(*H. avenae*)的卵和2龄幼虫,寄生卵的初始阶段T6菌株萌发产生大量菌丝,包围并缠绕卵,导致卵内容物被裂解;同时,T6菌株的分生孢子可寄生在2龄幼虫表面,产生大量的菌丝穿透角质层,引起线虫变形而死亡。

3.3 产生拮抗物质

许多微生物包括真菌、细菌和放线菌等可产生拮抗线虫的物质,如次级代谢产物、抗生素和杀线化合物等。目前已报道的可产生杀线物质的真菌主要有轮枝孢属(*Pochonia*)、木霉、紫孢霉(*Purpureocillium*)和丛枝菌根真菌(Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)等(Gough et al., 2020; Asad, 2022)。Bao等(2022)从紫色紫孢菌YMF1.00683菌株的培养基中分离出一种对南方根结线虫具有较强毒性的甾醇代谢产物。Pacheco等(2022)发现厚垣孢普可尼亞菌Pc-10菌株产生的挥发性物质中,1,4-二甲氧基苯不仅对南方根结线虫2龄幼虫具有较强的熏蒸活性,还具有很强的卵孵化抑制作用。

产生拮抗线虫物质的细菌主要有芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)和假单胞菌属(*Pseudomonas*)等。苏云金芽孢杆菌(*B. thuringiensis*)产生的杀虫晶体蛋白、苏云金素、几丁质酶、金属蛋白酶和反式乌头酸等物质均具有杀线虫活性。Liang等(2022)研究发现,苏云金芽孢杆菌GBAC46和NMTD81对水稻干尖线虫(*Aphelenchoïdes besseyi*)的杀线虫活性分别高达88.80%和82.65%;GBAC46菌株产生的一种新型晶体蛋白Cry31Aa可对线虫肠道细胞膜造成损伤导致其死亡。恶臭假单胞菌(*P. putida*)MCCC 1A00316菌株的培养滤液对南方根结线虫2龄幼虫具有触

杀活性,该菌株代谢物二酮哌嗪类分子 Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Leu)对2龄幼虫具有较强杀线活性,且对卵的孵化率具有显著的抑制作用(Zhai et al., 2019)。Sun等(2021)从新疆葡萄园土壤中分离出1株荧光假单胞菌(*P. simiae*)MB751,其发酵液对南方根结线虫2龄幼虫的致死率可达80%左右;经分离纯化鉴定其主要活性物质为一种环二肽,对2龄幼虫的半致死浓度(LC_{50})为65.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。

放线菌是产生拮抗线虫物质的一类重要微生物资源,主要通过代谢产物如阿维菌素、链霉素、万古霉素和四环素等作用于线虫。Kaur等(2016)研究发现,产水链霉菌DH16菌株培养液萃取物可显著抑制南方根结线虫卵的孵化,且对2龄幼虫表现出很强的毒性。Feng等(2019)从阿维链霉菌TM24菌株发酵液中分离出2种对松材线虫具有较强杀线活性的化合物。Hu等(2022)用白浅灰链霉菌和粪生链霉菌培养基滤液处理南方根结线虫12 h后的致死率分别为82.13%和86.96%,其活性代谢物均是含有大量糖和酚羟基化合物的极性聚合物。

3.4 竞争资源和空间

植物根系与病原线虫、其他微生物共同构成了一个复杂的地下生态系统。由于这个系统中的资源有限,一些微生物不得不与病原线虫竞争植物资源和生存空间。许多微生物与线虫因为生态位重叠而争夺寄主植物或周围土壤环境中的资源,其中一些微生物因为生长快速可能会占据线虫侵染的位点,并在根部抢夺营养物质而抑制了线虫的生存。Bell等(2021)基于豆科植物—根瘤菌和丛枝菌根真菌—蚜虫—植物等共生系统的研究进展,提出了植物、植物病原线虫与丛枝菌根真菌组成的共生体中植物资源的分布以及病原线虫与丛枝菌根真菌竞争有限供应的植物资源的假说。通过同位素示踪及应用成熟的营养预算方法来监测共生体之间营养物质的运动,不仅有助于确定病原线虫侵染对植物—丛枝菌根真菌关联的影响,还有助于解释不同种类的丛枝菌根真菌对病原线虫生防效果的物种特异性的差异。木霉菌对环境适应能力强且生长速度快,能在与病原菌互作中迅速占领营养物质和生存空间,从而抑制病原线虫的生长。Martinuz等(2013)研究发现,内生真菌尖孢镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)和菜豆根瘤菌(*Rhizobium phaseoli*)均可与南方根结线虫直接竞争植物根部巨大细胞内的糖分和其他营养物质,导致3龄幼虫和成虫发育迟缓,繁殖力显著下降。Hu等(2017)研究发现,番茄内生细菌蜡样芽孢

杆菌(*B. cereus*)M2菌株专性寄生于番茄根部,通过电子显微镜检测发现其在南方根结线虫造成根结表面大量聚集,有效地占据根部生态位与南方根结线虫进行生存空间竞争。

3.5 诱导植物自身防御反应

诱导植物防御反应是微生物发挥生防功能的作用方式之一,研究表明许多有益微生物如细菌和真菌可通过诱导植物自身防御反应来抵御病原线虫的为害。丝状真菌能通过激活寄主植物激素介导的水杨酸和茉莉酸,以及独角金内酯等通路诱导对病原线虫的抗性。Vos等(2013)证明丛枝菌根真菌能启动番茄防御相关基因的表达而诱导系统抗性防御南方根结线虫。Le等(2016)研究发现,串珠镰刀菌(*F. moniliforme*)参与诱导水稻系统性防御反应而显著降低拟禾本科根结线虫(*M. graminicola*)的感染。哈茨木霉(*T. harzianum*)T-78菌株可激活番茄水杨酸介导的防御反应限制南方根结线虫对根部的侵染,增强茉莉酸介导的防御反应从而降低线虫的刺激性和繁殖力(Martinez-Medina et al., 2017)。Zhuang等(2021)证明厚垣孢囊尼氏菌PC170菌株通过调节番茄的茉莉酸和水杨酸途径的协同作用诱导其对南方根结线虫的系统抗性。Molinari等(2022)发现丛枝菌根真菌诱导番茄对根结线虫的抗性具有剂量依赖性。

植物根际促生菌是一类广泛存在于植物根际的微生物,可介导植物产生各种拮抗化合物、裂解酶、毒素和抗生素抑制线虫增殖或直接杀死线虫。铜绿假单胞菌(*P. aeruginosa*)和唐菖蒲伯克霍尔德菌(*Burkholderia gladioli*)是2种植物生长促生细菌,Khanna等(2019)发现它们能诱导植物的系统抗性,产生不同的毒素、抗生素、酶等来控制病原线虫在植物体内的增殖和渗透。Zhao等(2019)发现微杆菌(*Microbacterium maritypicum*)Sneb159菌株可显著增强大豆水杨酸和茉莉酸信号通路中的防御基因 $PR2$ 、 $PR3b$ 和 $JAZ1$ 的表达而诱导局部和系统抗性,从而抑制大豆胞囊线虫的侵染和发育。Ye等(2022)研究发现,霍氏假单胞菌(*P. rhodesiae*)GC-7菌株不仅可以诱导增强水稻防御相关酶、过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶和苯丙氨酸解氨酶的活性,还可诱导水稻水杨酸、茉莉酸和乙烯信号通路相关防御基因表达量的显著提高以抑制拟禾本科根结线虫的危害。

3.6 其他作用方式

细菌和真菌是土壤生态系统中广泛存在的两大微生物类群,经过长期的相互作用进化出多种互惠

互利的协同机制。尿素代谢产物氨作为信号分子加速捕食线虫真菌从腐生到捕食生活方式的转变,这对于捕获线虫至关重要。Wang等(2014)研究发现,一些被线虫捕食的细菌可通过释放尿素触发捕食线虫真菌少孢节丛孢菌(*A. oligospora*)形成特殊的细胞结构或“陷阱”捕食线虫,实现从腐生到捕食线虫生活方式的转变,进而动员杀死线虫的防御机制。

此外,土壤中微生物还可显著改变植物与病原线虫的相互作用,尤其是根际微生物组或微生物群落可能直接参与了寄主植物对病原线虫的抑制作用(Topalovic et al., 2020)。Zhou等(2019)研究发现,未受根结线虫侵染的土壤比被侵染的土壤具有更丰富的微生物多样性,未受侵染土壤微生物群落接种到番茄植株上可显著缓解根结线虫的侵染,而被侵染土壤微生物群落增加了根结线虫的侵染,说明微生物群落可抑制根结线虫的侵染。

4 展望

越来越多的微生物被鉴定为病原线虫的生防菌株,对病原线虫种群表现出抑制作用。研究人员通过室内、盆栽和田间试验证明了这些微生物对病原线虫的防治效果。大量试验数据提供了一些不同的作用机制。随着微生物防治线虫不同作用方式的揭示,微生物通过直接诱捕或寄生或产生拮抗物质、或与线虫竞争资源、或诱导植物防御反应等方式防治病原线虫。尽管生防菌株对病原线虫的作用机理研究已取得一定成果,但拮抗机制很可能是多种因素共同作用的结果,包括宿主植物—病原线虫—微生物的共同进化和适应,当前仍有许多尚未解决的问题需进一步研究,今后可注重以下几个方面的研究工作:第一,拮抗病原线虫生防菌株的筛选工作通常是在实验室内完成,尽管室内试验显示出这些生防菌株的巨大潜力,但在田间土壤环境中应用的效果可能会受到一定限制,这是因为在田间应用过程中难免受到生物或非生物因素的影响,从而降低了对病原线虫的防治效果。因此,在田间条件下应用生防菌株及相关产品的稳定性及高效性是今后的主要挑战之一;第二,目前利用微生物研发具有杀病原线虫潜力的商用生物防治产品只有少数被开发出来,而登记注册防治病原线虫的生防菌剂产品更是稀少。如何研发高效、稳定、成熟的生防菌剂相关产品并在市场上应用也是今后需要解决的问题;第三,微生物对病原线虫的作用机制复杂多样,大量研究证明微生物介导的防治效果可能涉及多种作用方式,或者不同的微生物之间相互协作共同发挥抑制病原

线虫的作用。此外,微生物与病原线虫的相互作用受到寄主植物、土壤微生物群落和环境等多种因素的影响,这些因素之间的互作关系更加错综复杂,也是今后利用微生物资源防治线虫的研究重点与难点。

随着生物技术的发展,基因组学、转录组学、代谢物组学和蛋白组学等更多和更精细的分子技术手段极大地拓展了微生物拮抗病原线虫作用机制的研究工作,也为今后揭示微生物防治病原线虫的作用机理提供了更多的研究方向,也有助于研发微生物相关产品用于生物防治病原线虫的可持续管理策略。

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