

青枯菌致病机理及作物抗青枯病研究进展

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摘要:青枯菌(*Ralstonia solanacearum*)是引起植物青枯病的病原细菌。青枯菌通过T3S(Ⅲ型分泌系统)、T2S(Ⅱ型分泌系统)等分泌系统将多种毒性因子输送到胞外使寄主植物致病。转基因抗病、培育抗性品种和生物防治是防治青枯病的主要途径。

关键词:青枯菌; 青枯病; 生物防治; 转基因

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Advances in Pathogenesis of *Ralstonia solanacearum* and Crops Resistance to Bacterial Wilt

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Abstract: Bacterial wilt was caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum*. The Type III secretion system (T3S) and Type II secretion system (T2S) that directly translocated effector proteins into the host cells were essential for the development of disease. There were several ways to improve disease resistance of crops to bacterial wilt, such as, transgenic technology, breeding resistant cultivars, biocontrol, and so on.

Key words: *Ralstonia solanacearum*; Bacterial wilt; Biocontrol; Transgenic technology

青枯菌(*Ralstonia solanacearum*)是一种革兰氏阴性植物病原菌,广泛分布于热带、亚热带和温带地区,能侵染50多科450多种植物,是引起作物青枯病的病原菌。该菌从植物根部侵入,首先在根皮层细胞间隙等处定殖,然后在导管及相邻组织内迅猛增殖和广泛散布,由此产生维管系统的阻塞和破坏,最终导致植物枯萎死亡^[1-2]。本文就近年来对青枯菌的致病机理及作物抗青枯病的研究进展进行综述,为科学防治青枯病提供参考。

1 青枯菌的致病机理

革兰氏阴性细菌有5种类型蛋白分泌系统(Protein secretion system),即I~V型。其中,T3S(Type III secretion systems)、T2S(Type II secretion systems)与青枯菌的致病性密切相关^[3]。

1.1 T3S与青枯菌的致病性

植物致病细菌主要通过T3S分泌各种毒性蛋白。T3S由(hypersensitive response and pathogenicity)基因编码。大多数植物致病细菌的基因存在于染色体上,而青枯菌的基因则存在于一个大质粒上,其基因簇呈线性排列,同源性高,且同源性涉及到基因全长的大部分序列。青枯菌中除22 kb的基因簇外,还存在一个独立的由1.3 kb和0.7 kb两个转录单位构成的位点。这两类基因簇之间不存在同源性。第二类基因又被称为附属的位点^[4]。

基因的主要功能是组装复杂的纤毛(pilus)和分泌效应子蛋白^[5]。T3S组装的纤毛横跨细菌内外膜,直接将效应子蛋白分泌到植物细胞内。所分泌的Avr无毒蛋白与寄主植物抗性蛋白专一性

的识别,在抗病寄主和非寄主植物中诱导过敏性反应(hypersensitive response, HR)^[6]。T3S 的 *hrp* 基因发生突变会引起青枯菌在寄主体内增殖和定殖能力降低,从而丧失致病力^[7]。例如,T3S 中的 GALA (T3SS effectors with conserved GAxALA sequence in their leucine-rich repeats)是青枯菌具有致病性所必需的,其机理可能是 GALA 通过抑制 SCF-type E3 泛素连接酶的活性,干扰寄主中通过泛素/蛋白酶体途径引起的蛋白质降解^[8]。

HrpG 是 T3S 中一个重要的调节因子,某些代谢信号的改变可引起 *HrpG* 活性的升高。在细菌数量应答系统(Quorum-sensing)中,依赖于 *PhcA* 的调节途径,可引起 *HrpG* 活性的改变^[9]。青枯菌的 *HrpG* 不仅调控 T3S 中相关基因的表达,还控制不同于 T3S 系统的毒性因子的表达,如控制植物细胞壁降解酶系、胞外多糖、乙烯和生长素等的合成。其中乙烯的产生能改变寄主基因的表达,干扰了寄主防卫反应的信号传导^[10]。另外,*HrpG* 还可以显著增强 *HrpB* 基因的转录。*HrpB* 位于 T3S 系统信号调节的末端,是一个重要的转录促进因子。*HrpB* 通过与其它 *hrp* 基因启动子中的含 25 个碱基的 DNA 元件 *hrpII box* (TTCGn16TCG)作用来调节基因的表达^[11]。青枯菌 GMI1000 的 *Hrp* 分泌蛋白 *PopF1* 和 *PopF2* 的合成受 *HrpB* 调节。虽然致病蛋白的分泌不需 *PopF1* 和 *PopF2*,但它们是青枯菌与植物互作必需的,只有 *PopF1* 和 *PopF2* 存在时,青枯菌才能将无毒蛋白转移到烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)细胞中^[12]。

1.2 T2S 与青枯菌的致病性

尽管 T3S 对青枯菌的致病性贡献很大,但青枯菌的 T3S 被敲除后,虽然细菌的数量有所减少,但突变体仍然具有侵染番茄 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)根部并在维管系统定殖的能力,说明 T2S 在青枯菌的致病过程中也有重要作用^[13]。青枯菌能通过 T2S 分泌多种胞外毒性蛋白,如胞外酶、蛋白酶、毒素和毒性因子,这些胞外蛋白能破坏寄主细胞,引起组织坏死,是导致寄主植物萎蔫的重要因素^[14]。T3S 通过纤毛将蛋白从胞内一步转移到胞外,而 T2S 将蛋白从细胞内运输到细胞外则需要两步转移。蛋白首先通过 Sec 转运系统(Sec protein translocation)或 Tat 转运系统(twin-arginine protein translocation)转移到细胞质膜上,然后再通过 T2S 装置从外周胞质跨过外膜到胞外。Enid 等

的研究表明 Tat 转运系统的突变可使青枯菌的致病力下降一半^[15]。

在青枯菌的众多毒性因子中,由 T2S 参与分泌的胞外多糖尤为重要。胞外多糖是 *epsI* 操纵子的产物,而 *epsI* 操纵子的表达又受调节蛋白 *EpsR* 的调控。*EpsR* 的调控作用与其浓度有关,*epsR* 表达时会抑制胞外多糖的合成,但当染色体上只有单拷贝 *epsR* 时却能激活 *epsI* 操纵子^[16]。王胜坤等的研究表明,胞外多糖具有促进青枯菌对尾巨桉 (*Eucalyptus grandis* × *E. urophylla*) 根部吸附和侵入的作用,而脂多糖则具有抑制作用^[17]。野生型致病青枯菌表现出毒性必须具有胞外聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性。编码此酶的基因 *pehA* 或 *pehB* 发生突变都会引起青枯菌毒性降低, *pehA* 和 *pehB* 同时突变的青枯菌株毒性更低^[18]。

1.3 其它因素

除与 T3S 和 T2S 相关的毒性因子外,还有多种因素影响青枯菌的致病力。青枯菌的 *acrA* 和 *dinF* 基因编码的多药外排泵,是青枯菌具有致病性所必需的,其作用可能是保护青枯菌免遭寄主抗菌物质的攻击^[19]。青枯菌侵染番茄的初期,其与番茄的相互识别及定殖离不开与鞭毛有关的泳动能力,失去泳动能力的突变株,致病能力显著降低^[20]。青枯菌在具有向化性时才表现出致病性^[21]。植物胞间的叶酸浓度或青枯菌自身合成叶酸的能力是其能否在寄主胞间定殖及表现致病性的限制因子^[22]。Wang 等的研究表明青枯菌的脂肪酸多态性与其致病性之间存在一定的相关性,他们把 40 株青枯菌的脂肪酸聚成 3 类,其中 group I 为无致病性菌株,group II 为过渡性菌株,group III 为强致病性菌株^[23]。

2 抗青枯病的主要途径

多数作物一旦受青枯菌侵染会表现出枯萎症状,即基本失去产量或经济价值,损失很大。青枯菌存在着一种 VBNC 状态(viable but nonculturable, VBNC)。当置于硫酸铜溶液或无菌土中时,青枯菌首先进入此状态。在寄主植物的根系周围,此状态的青枯菌可复苏并侵染植物。寄主死亡后青枯菌又进入 VBNC 状态,这个周期性的生活史可能是青枯菌能在土壤中长期存活并具有侵染能力的原因^[24]。作为土传性病害,青枯病难以用化学药剂进行有效防治。目前,转基因抗病、培育抗病品种和

生物防治等是防治作物青枯病的有效途径。

2.1 转基因抗病

转基因技术是通过导入青枯菌抗性基因,以提高作物对青枯菌的抗性。拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)基因组中存在着决定青枯菌抗性的显性基因 $RRS1-S$ 和隐性基因 $RRS1R$,它们编码的蛋白除了长度上的差异,其结构高度同源,都具有TIR-NBS-LRR结构域和类似植物转录因子的WRKY结构域。 $RRS1R$ 基因使拟南芥具有对多个青枯菌株的广谱抗性,序列分析表明有几个结构域是 $RRS1-R$ 维持抗性所必须的,此蛋白介导的青枯病抗性依赖水杨酸和NDR1,暗示植物对不同病原菌的抗性具有相似的信号途径^[25]。 $popP2$ 是与 $RRS1-R$ 相对应的无毒基因。 $RRS1-R$ 编码的R蛋白与青枯菌的无毒基因产物PopP2相互作用后定位于细胞核,启动抗青枯菌相关基因的表达^[26]。通过转基因技术提高作物对青枯病的抗性主要有利用抗菌肽、诱导超敏反应、调节抗病信号传导途径等方法。

生物体内存在几百种抗菌肽,它们具有破坏病原菌质膜的活性,并对多种类型的病原菌有抑制作用^[27]。Chan等^[28]构建了果实失活型启动子控制的抗菌肽基因(*Thi2.1*)表达载体并转入番茄,使转基因植株获得了包括抗青枯病在内的多种抗性。同时,由于利用了果实失活型启动子,抗菌肽(*Thi2.1*)不会在果实中表达,消除了抗菌肽潜在的毒性。田长恩等^[29]用花粉管通道法将柞蚕(*Antheraea pernyi*)抗菌肽D基因导入番茄,青枯菌接种结合高发病大田种植试验结果显示,部分转基因植株的子一代具有较强的抗青枯病能力。

植物与病原菌在长期的相互作用中形成了多种抗病途径,包括胼胝质和木质素在细胞壁上的沉积,活性氧、植保素和病程相关蛋白的积累,而且这些反应总是和超敏反应相伴发生^[30]。Fabienne等报道,转*AtMYB30*基因烟草通过增强超敏反应,提高了对包括青枯菌在内的多种细菌病原体的抗性^[31]。病程相关蛋白基因*CABPR1*在烟草中过表达打破了氧化还原系统的平衡,导致H₂O₂的积累,使烟草增强了对重金属的耐受能力和对青枯菌和丁香假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas syringae*)等病原菌的抗性^[32]。番茄中丁香假单胞菌的抗性基因*Prf*过度表达,使转基因植株产生系统获得抗性,同时获得了对包括青枯菌在内的多种病原菌的抗性^[33]。

Zhang等使番茄乙烯应答因子家族中的转录因子TSRF1在烟草中过表达,结果TSRF1表达产物启动了转基因烟草病程相关蛋白的合成,使植株增强了对青枯菌的抗性^[34]。

除此之外,Lin等用植物抗病信号传导途径中的关键基因*NPR1*转化番茄,显著提高了番茄对青枯病等8种病害的抵抗力^[35]。Ozawa等报道,噬菌体P₄₂₈₂的细菌裂解蛋白基因编码的71 kDa的细菌裂解蛋白能专一性裂解青枯菌,转基因烟草可能会获得较强的抗青枯病能力^[36]。

2.2 抗病品种培育

将番茄培养在接种了青枯菌的水培液中,根据植株发生萎蔫的时间可判断番茄对青枯菌的抗性强弱^[37]。番茄抗病品种受青枯菌侵染后,苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)活性、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性要明显高于感病品种,抗病品种抑制叶绿素含量下降的能力及保持较高胡萝卜素含量的能力也明显强于感病品种,但两者多酚氧化酶(PPO)和过氧化物酶(POD)活性的变化无明显差异^[38]。Nakaho等^[39]检测了11个具不同遗传背景的番茄品种对青枯菌的抗性,发现具有抗性的品种能限制青枯菌从原生或初生木质部向木质部的其它部分运动,其中‘Hawaii 7996’的作用最为显著,可作为育种的抗性资源。嫁接试验表明,用‘Hawaii 7996’作砧木,接穗的发病率要低于以其它抗性品种作砧木时的发病率。Laferriere等^[40]为了克服具青枯菌抗性的土豆近缘种*Solanum commersonii*与商业品种*S. tuberosum*间的杂交不亲和,将两者进行体细胞杂交,抗病性检测表明后代6个株系中有5个株系具有对青枯菌的抗性,而且体细胞杂交株的雌雄配子都可育,体细胞杂交株还能与栽培种*S. tuberosum*杂交产生可育的种子。Tamura等^[41]将具有青枯菌抗性的茄子野生种(*S. violaceum*)和用来培养食用茄子(*S. melongena*)的商用砧木(*S. integrifolium*)进行原生质体融合,得到的杂交种能抑制青枯菌的增殖,具有较强的青枯菌抗性。

2.3 生物防治

Mutsumi土壤中有22个类群的微生物,在体外培养时具有高度活性,这些微生物可抑制青枯菌的增殖,显著降低番茄青枯病的危害^[42]。向土壤中添加猪粪肥会减少土壤中青枯菌数量,并使细菌群落结构发生改变,降低马铃薯(*S. tuberosum*)发病

率^[43]。陈庆河等报道用无致病力青枯菌株处理能激活番茄本身的抗病代谢过程, 处理后番茄体内与抗病反应相关的苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)、过氧化物酶(POD)及多酚氧化酶(PPO)活性显著增强, 酚类物质和木质素含量显著提高, 病程相关蛋白(PR)含量也提高^[44]。Soad 等报道在芽孢杆菌中, 枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*)对青枯菌的抑菌能力最强, 用枯草芽孢杆菌处理番茄种子能够有效地控制番茄青枯病, 枯草芽孢杆菌不仅是良好的促生剂, 是有效的抗性诱导剂, 它能减少 80% 的青枯病发病率^[45]。用蜡状芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)处理的青枯菌致病力减弱, 不能引起番茄发病^[46]。Wang 等报道, 通过基因修饰抑制荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)的 NO 还原酶活性, 提高 NO 的合成, 增强了其拮抗青枯菌的生物防治效率, 可明显降低番茄青枯病的发病率^[47]。魏海雷等通过染色体整合抗生素 2,4-二乙酰基间苯三酚合成基因提高了荧光假单胞菌对番茄青枯菌、小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)全蚀病病原菌、棉花(*Gossypium herbaceum*)立枯病病原菌的生防能力^[48]。

3 展望

2002 年, Salanoubat 等以 GMI1000 为材料, 完成了青枯菌基因组测序, 为进一步揭示其致病机理和确定植物抗性改良策略奠定了基础^[49]。基因工程育种可以通过外源基因的导入, 针对目标性状进行改良。因此, 基因工程育种是抗病育种的重要途径。

转基因中使用高转录活性的组成型启动子可能会引起基因沉默, 外源基因在植物体内的持久高水平表达, 可能会使植株因能量过多耗损导致生长缓慢、畸变, 甚至死亡^[50]。为了避免这些不足, 在转基因中使用诱导型启动子和诱发超敏反应是理想的基因工程策略。Lasserre 等将 ACC 氧化酶基因 *CM-ACO1* 启动子与 *GUS* 融合后转化烟草, 转基因烟草受创伤、乙烯、硫酸铜的诱导后可启动 *GUS* 的表达, 转基因烟草接种青枯菌 8~12 h 后迅速启动 *GUS* 表达^[51]。彭建令等^[52]从烟草中克隆到 3 个细菌诱导型启动子 *PPP1*、*PPP2*、*PPP3*, 这些启动子受亲和性病原细菌(青枯菌)、水杨酸、超敏反应激发子 *harpin* 等的诱导。

甜椒类铁蛋白(PFLP)和超敏反应辅助蛋白(HRAP)通过增强植物的超敏反应而使转基因植物

对多种致病病原菌的抗性明显增强。转基因研究表明, 过表达 *pflp* 反义基因的植株中铁氧还蛋白的量减少, 并且更易感病; 相反, 过表达 *pflp* 基因的植株中铁氧还蛋白的量增加, 对多种细菌的抗性增强。其原因可能是 PFLP 改变了植物细胞中活性氧的种类和水平, 从而诱发超敏性细胞凋亡(HCD), 但是 PFLP 激发抗性需要 *harpin* 的参与^[53~54]。超敏反应辅助蛋白通过与 *harpin* 相互作用, 使其由不具功能的多亚基形式解聚成有功能的单体或二聚体, 从而增强超敏反应, HRAP 广泛分布于多种单子叶植物和双子叶植物, 在 *hrpN* 突变的转 *hrap* 拟南芥中, HRAP 不能诱发疾病抗性, 说明 HRAP 增强 HR 必须依赖 *harpin*^[55~56]。

通过超敏反应相关基因的诱导表达使转基因植株获得广谱抗性可能是理想的抗病方法。我们在构建 *PPP3:pflp* 和 *PPP3:hrap* 两个单价诱导型表达载体的基础上^[57], 成功构建了同时含有 *PPP3:pflp:nos* 和 *PPP3:hrap:nos* 的两价诱导型表达载体, 并正在进行辣椒(*Capsicum annuum*)和桉树(*Eucalyptus*)的转基因工作。目前, 我们已获得了含有目的基因的辣椒转化苗, 且其抗性有明显提高。应用诱导型启动子可使转基因辣椒只有在受病原菌侵染时 *pflp* 和 *hrap* 才启动表达, 而且表达产物 PFLP 和 HRAP 相互作用, 引发强超敏反应, 并启动植物自身防御系统, 使转基因辣椒具有广谱抗病性。

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