

丛枝菌根真菌与根围促生细菌相互作用的效应与机制

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摘要: 丛枝菌根(arbuscular mycorrhiza, AM)真菌是植物活体营养专性共生菌, 广泛存在于陆地各生态系统中。研究表明, AM 真菌与根围促生细菌(plant growth promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR)之间的相互作用, 尤其是它们之间的协同作用不仅影响植物养分吸收利用、病原物发生发展、土壤理化特性与生物修复等, 而且对于可持续农、林、牧业生产、稳定生态系统都具有十分重要的意义。因此, 近年来给予众多关注和研究。综述了 AM 真菌与 PGPR 之间的相互影响及其可能的作用机制, 以及 AM 真菌与 PGPR 协同改善植物营养和生长、协同抑制病原菌、协同修复土壤方面的作用, 旨在总结 AM 真菌与 PGPR 相互作用的效应与机制方面的最新研究进展, 为今后研究发展提供依据。

关键词: 丛枝菌根真菌; 根围促生细菌; 相互作用; 协同作用; 寄主植物; 土壤

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Effects and mechanisms of interactions between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and plant growth promoting rhizobacteria

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Abstract: Arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi inhabit in various terrestrial ecosystems and play important roles in key ecological processes, including nutrient cycling, conservation of soil structure, and enhancement of nitrogen fixation from rhizobia. In many of these processes, AM fungi interact with a wide variety of living organisms. Interactions, especially the synergism between AM fungi and plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) not only influence the absorption and utilization of minerals by plants, occurrence and development of plant pathogens, soil physical and chemical properties, and bioremediation, but are of importance in agricultural, forest and pasture production, and ecosystem stabilization. To acquire more beneficial effects, a wide investigation on effective combinations of AM fungi and PGPR was carried out. The aim of this paper was to discuss the effects and mechanisms of interactions between AM fungi and PGPR. Future study perspectives were also given.

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丛枝菌根(AM)真菌是一类植物营养专性共生菌,存在于陆地各生态环境中,与绝大多数植物建立互惠共生关系,形成菌根(mycorrhiza)。业已证实,AM真菌能增加植物根系吸收面积和吸收能力,增强寄主植物对养分和水分的吸收与利用^[1~3]、改变植物内源激素平衡状况^[4]、提高植物抗病性和抗逆性^[5~7]、改善土壤理化特性、土壤肥力和健康状况^[8, 9]、促进植物生长发育、增加产量、改善品质^[10, 11]。值得关注的是根围(rhizosphere)内还存在一类称作促进植物生长根细菌(plant growth promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR)的微生物,它们与AM真菌关系密切。当前国内外关于PGPR的概念较多^[9, 12, 13],尚未统一。本文中PGPR是指自由生活在土壤和植物根围内一类可促进植物生长、拮抗病原物、提高植物抗病性的有益细菌,姑且称为根围促生细菌。自1978年Burr等在马铃薯上率先报道PGPR以来^[14],国内外已发现20多个属种的PGPR具有防病促生的潜能,涉及到芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)、假单胞菌属(*Pseudomonas*)、醋杆菌属(*Acetobacter*)、固氮螺菌属(*Azospirillum*)、肠杆菌属(*Enterobacter*)、固氮菌属(*Azotobacter*)、伯克氏菌属(*Burkholderia*)等。该类细菌可通过固氮、解磷、产生植物激素或/和抗生素^[15, 16]、拮抗病原菌、减轻植物病害^[13, 17]等途径直接或间接促进植物生长。

事实上,AM真菌和PGPR在菌根围(mycorrhizosphere)内是共同发生发展的,多数情况下,它们之间相互促进、协同发挥作用,尤其在活化土壤养分、促进植物养分吸收与利用、增加植物和土壤健康状况、提高植物生长量、稳定生态系统等方面具有重要意义。人们已开始关注AM真菌与PGPR相互关系^[7, 18, 19]。本文则总结AM真菌与PGPR相互作用的效应与机制的研究成果、存在的问题,探讨当前和今后的发展方向。

1 AM真菌与PGPR的相互作用与机制

早在1986年,Meyer和Linderman率先研究了AM真菌和PGPR之间的相互作用^[20]。随后,人们开展了一系列相关试验^[3, 19, 21]。这些研究表明,AM真菌和PGPR之间能相互促进、相互竞争或互不影响。而AM真菌、PGPR和寄主植物的种类、环境条件则决定了这些相互作用的性质。而且,发生相互作用的AM真菌与PGPR之间具有高度的专一性^[1, 18, 22]。

AM真菌根外菌丝在土壤中扩展,直接促进了菌根围内各种细菌在土壤中的传播^[23, 24],尤其是能增加溶磷细菌在根围的定殖数量^[25]。这可能是与菌丝不断扩展为细菌提供了良好的生态位,使其紧密地附着于菌丝上有关^[23, 26];而某些AM真菌就是一些细菌存在的原因^[22],因为AM真菌分泌物激活了一定种类的细菌。

然而,有时一些AM真菌能抑制部分PGPR在根围的定殖,如*G. mosseae*可以降低荧光假单胞菌*pseudomonas fluorescens* X16L2菌株在小麦根围内的定殖密度及其生理活性^[27]。AM真菌可以直接或/和间接影响PGPR的群落组成和定殖^[28]。这与菌根的形成能竞争养分和生态位、产生一些对PGPR有抑制作用的次生代谢产物、改变根分泌物的化学组成,进而有选择性抑制或促进PGPR^[29, 30]的作用机制是分不开的。

另一方面,PGPR对菌根真菌的侵染、生长发育及其功能都有一定的促进作用^[31, 32]。例如,Duponnois和Plenquette^[21]研究发现菌株*Pseudomonas monteili* HR13能明显促进不同阿拉伯树种外生菌根和内生菌根的侵染。Mamatha等^[19]鉴定了一种能够提高AM植株中菌根水平的*Bacillus coagulans*菌株,并推测该微生物包含在PGPR类群中。*Bacillus thuringiensis*(B. t.)增加了两种AM真菌(*G. mosseae*和*Glomus intraradices*)根外和根内定殖,最低施磷肥水平下B. t.能相同程度地促进这两种AM真菌根外和根内菌丝发育,并增强AM真菌的生理代谢作用^[33]。此外还发现*Paembacillus validus*的两个菌株(DSM ID617和ID618)促进*G. intraradices* Sy167的生长和孢子形成^[31]。Garbaye^[34]首次提出“菌根助手细菌(mycorrhization helper bacteria)”的概念,即具有促进菌根真菌与植物根系形成菌根的细菌。关于AM真菌孢子伴生细菌的作用机制目前还不十分清楚。它们可能通过软化孢子壁、产生刺激性化合物如CO₂及其他挥发物或通过影响AM真菌吸收磷来刺激孢子萌发^[35, 36];或/和与其刺激根系发育、改变根系形态结构或生理过程、增进根和真菌相互识别过程等有关。值得注意的是部分PGPR对AM真菌具有抑制作用^[17]。如施氮条件下*Bacillus* sp.可抑制*G. mosseae*对根系

的侵染^[37]。Xavier 和 Germida 曾报道了在离体条件下 *Glomus clarum* 与其孢子伴生细菌是相互抑制的^[32]。PGPR 对 AM 真菌的抑制作用可能与 AM 真菌和 PGPR 之间特定的组合关系有关,也可能与细菌产生的挥发性代谢产物或寄主的选择及环境条件的影响有关。

一些研究者认为 PGPR 和 AM 真菌之间的相互作用是通过物理接触而发生的。细菌附着 AM 真菌是二者发生相互作用的先决条件。Bianciotto 等^[38]发现,体外培养条件下萌发的 AM 真菌孢子和菌丝上有根瘤菌和假单胞菌附着,且附着程度因细菌种类不同而异。为了进一步测定细菌附着 AM 真菌菌丝的生物学特性,Artursson 等应用溴脱氧尿苷免疫获得 (bromodeoxyuridine immunocapture) 技术和绿色荧光蛋白 (green fluorescent protein, GFP) 标记技术研究了 5 种细菌在 AM 真菌 *Glomus claroides* 有生活力和无生活力菌丝上的附着程度^[39]。发现细菌菌株在不同生理状态菌丝上的附着能力存在很大差异^[40]。但也有证据表明一些 PGPR 在不发生附着的情况下,对菌根的发育和形成也有促进作用^[34]。此外,AM 真菌与 PGPR 之间很可能发生一些特定的相互作用,一些种类细菌比其它种类更易定居菌根围。Artursson^[39]等的试验及其他研究表明,与革兰氏阴性细菌相比,革兰氏阳性细菌更易与 AM 真菌发挥协同作用,大部分被报道的可以与 AM 真菌产生协同作用的细菌主要是革兰氏阳性细菌和 r-蛋白细菌 (r-proteobacteria)。

2 PGPR 与 AM 真菌协同改善植物营养和生长的效应

AM 真菌与 PGPR 双接种在促进植物养分吸收、提高生长量等方面具有明显的效果,双接种一般优于单接种^[1, 41]。对玉米 (*Zea mays L.*) 接种 *G. mosseae* 和重氮营养醋杆菌 Pal5 可极显著地提高菌根侵染率、叶片氮、磷和根内磷含量、促进玉米生长、增加产量^[10]。秦芳玲等^[42]为了排除土壤固有磷的干扰,分别在土培和砂培条件下进行试验。在两种基质上单接种解磷细菌 *Bacillus megaterium* 对红三叶草生长及磷营养状况的影响不大,而单接种 *G. mosseae* 则显著促进红三叶草的生长和对磷的吸收;而 AM 真菌与解磷细菌双接种对红三叶草的生长和磷营养的改善表现出明显的协同效应,这在砂培条件下尤为突出。这一方面说明菌根的作用大于解磷细菌的作用;另一方面也说明两种微生物之间存在着密切的交互作用。

固氮细菌可以提高植物对氮的生物利用,并且当植物被 AM 真菌侵染时这种能力会增强^[8]。AM 真菌与固氮菌,尤其是与共生固氮菌之间具有较大的协同作用。例如, *Glomus fasciculatum* 与固氮螺菌 *Azospirillum brasilense* 双接种可以减轻土著微生物对菌根功能降低的影响,AM 真菌与固氮菌双接种对紫花苜蓿 (*Medicago sativa L.*) 生长、氮的吸收等都具有促进作用^[3]。固氮水平的升高与 AM 真菌改善磷素营养,满足固氮需求有关^[43]。AM 真菌从土壤中吸收的其它必需微量元素对植物生长和固氮系统也起到一定促进作用。尽管 AM 真菌促进固氮的效应一般是由寄主植物的营养状况来调节的,但更多的特定效应可以在根部或根瘤中发生^[44]。另外,有机氮可能更容易被与 AM 真菌菌丝共生的细菌所活化,而提高其可利用性。例如, *Glomus hoi* 能够促进土壤中有机物(如枯枝落叶)的分解,增加植物对氮的吸收^[45]。然而,AM 真菌运转有机底物的直接能力和通过菌根菌丝促进 PGPR 并进一步吸收它们所分解产物的间接能力需要加以区别。

有效磷含量较低的土壤中,溶磷细菌通过释放螯合的有机酸来溶解难溶性磷酸盐,增加土壤有效磷含量^[46]。一些研究证实了溶磷细菌和 AM 真菌之间的协同作用^[47, 48]。例如,在含有 AM 真菌和溶磷细菌系统中,溶磷细菌能够促进菌根形成,而菌根能够增加溶磷细菌群体数量。接种 AM 真菌和细菌处理,与未进行双接种的对照相比,番茄植株生物量及植物组织中氮、磷积累量明显增加。在豆科植物利用磷矿石的试验中,利用³²P 同位素稀释法还发现 AM 真菌和溶磷细菌双接种植株的比活性(³²P/³¹P) 低于对照,说明二者协同作用可以利用难溶态的磷源^[25]。表明 AM 真菌和 PGPR 的协同作用在全球养分循环、利用等方面发挥着举足轻重的作用。

3 PGPR 与 AM 真菌协同抑制病原物的效应

业已表明,AM 真菌能够拮抗病原物、提高寄主的抗病性^[49]。作为植物菌根围内微生物的重要成员之一,PGPR 具有抑制病原物、促进植物生长、增加作物产量的作用。更重要的是有些 PGPR 能诱导植物产生系统抗性,从而提高植物整体抗病能力^[9, 16, 50]。试验表明,PGPR 与 AM 真菌在与病原物竞争光合产物与生态

位、拮抗病原物、诱导植物产生系统抗性等方面能协同发挥作用^[51]。因此,通过增加菌根围有益微生物PGPR的种类和数量,可增强生防效果^[19]。例如,双接种 *Bacillus subtilis* M3 和 *G. mosseae* BEG29 显著降低秋季草莓组培苗冠腐病病情指数、根坏疽程度及恶疫霉(*Hytophthora cactorum*)合子数^[52]。可见,探索AM真菌与PGPR混合施用的最佳组合,对于进一步开发这种二元或多元复合生防菌剂是十分有意义的^[53]。有必要系统深入研究AM真菌与PGPR双接种对病原物和植物病害的影响。当前我国正在开展相关研究,可望获得一定进展。

4 PGPR与AM真菌协同修复土壤的效应

土壤团聚体是评价土壤肥力的一个重要指标^[54]。很多研究证明根围微生物协同作用对土壤团聚体形成和稳定性有很大贡献^[55~57]。由于土壤颗粒可被细菌多糖和AM真菌的菌丝束缚在一起形成稳定的团聚体,因此,根围土壤中根外菌丝数量、分枝习性及其三维结构决定了AM真菌这一作用。这种效应可以持续到植株死亡后的22周^[56]。除此之外,AM真菌还可以产生一种疏水糖蛋白-球囊霉素(glomalin),它可以参与土壤团聚体的形成和稳定^[56]。

试验表明一些细菌和菌根真菌同时存在时,修复污染土壤的效果明显。这些细菌一方面能降解土壤中污染物或对污染物进行修饰,另一方面有利于菌根真菌在污染土壤中的存活、扩展,并加强其生物修复功能^[58]。同时,AM真菌能对该类细菌生长产生积极的作用,例如土壤中形成的菌丝网支持着数量庞大、形态多样的细菌群落,为快速降解污染物提供了良好的微生态环境,两者相辅相成协同修复污染土壤。菌根真菌与细菌群联合作用后,污染物降解率提高^[57,59]。土著 *Brevibacillus* sp. 和 *G. mosseae* 双接种可以降低镉污染土壤中三叶草植株中镉含量,且能够增加植株生物量、氮、磷含量,促进结瘤和AM真菌孢囊、丛枝、菌丝发育^[7,60]。在铅或镍污染土壤中的试验也得到类似结论。例如,Vivas等在匈牙利铅污染土壤中分离到短芽孢杆菌属的一个菌株A,该菌株是该土壤中最丰富的可培养的细菌类群之一,可以促进红三叶(*Trifolium pratense*)生长、N和P积累、根瘤形成、菌根侵染、降低植株对铅的吸收。当土壤中铅水平增加时,菌株A具有较强的耐性,单接种及与AM真菌双接种情况下作用均十分明显^[61]。这充分展示了AM真菌与PGPR生物修复污染环境的巨大潜力。

综上所述,定殖根围内一定种类的真菌和细菌,进行着一系列有利于植物生长和健康以及土壤肥力的相互作用。AM真菌与PGPR之间的协同作用对植物和土壤具有十分重要的生理和生态效应,它们在陆地各生态系统中直接、间接、或/和与其它生物协同发挥作用,在促进全球土圈内养分转化、吸收、利用、循环,维持大气成分平衡、增加生物多样性、促进生物演化与分布、水土保持、污染土壤的生物修复等方面举足轻重,对稳定全球生态系统、提高环境安全性等具有重要意义。

5 展望

植物菌根围的空间、养分、及其生态条件特别适合土壤微生物的栖息和生理活动。不同微生物往往具有不同的生理功能,这些功能在时间、空间和生理上的互补性和综合性,大大增强了菌根围效应(mycorrhizospheric effects)^[11]。正是由于菌根围效应才保证了植物和土壤的健康状况和生产能力。菌根围的总效应大于任何单一生物的效应,而且这些有益生物之间在功能上存在着最佳组合。应当注意的是AM真菌与PGPR之间的协作具有一定的专一性,而且AM真菌在两者协作中发挥着主导作用。当前和今后可重点开展以下工作:①系统深入研究一定生态条件下、一定种类植物上AM真菌与PGPR相互作用的效应,筛选高效组合菌种,为确定菌根围内各生物间的理想组合奠定基础;②在分子水平上深入研究AM真菌与PGPR协同作用的分子机制,阐明其协同作用实质,为筛选和确定具有协同作用的组合提供理论依据和具体方法;③研发适宜不同生态条件、不同种类植物的AM真菌与PGPR二元和多元复合生物制剂系列产品,并进行示范和推广。可以预见,随着分子工具及新的研究方法的应用,可以从分子水平上揭示AM真菌与PGPR相互作用的机制,例如目前正在测定AM真菌 *G. intraradices* 的基因序列,这将会提供更多关于AM真菌与PGPR之间协作专一性的信息,为它们在可持续农业生产中的应用创造条件。

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