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来源对丛枝菌根真菌功能的影响

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摘要:丛枝菌根真菌(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)是一种具有重要生态功能的根际微生物。影响 AMF 功能的因素主要包括 AMF、宿主, 以及其它生物与非生物环境。近年来, 大量研究表明不同来源的 AMF 功能存在显著差异。结合该领域的最新研究成果, 从基因变异和表型可塑性两方面分析了来源影响 AMF 功能的原因和维持机制, 并对其生态学意义进行了探讨。认为应从群落水平上研究不同来源的 AMF 在生态系统中的功能, 重视宿主的作用, 保持研究对象的对等性, 并区分 AMF 群落结构和来源对功能的不同影响。对未来的研究重点和方向进行了讨论和展望, 试图为更加清晰、全面地认识 AMF 在生态系统中的功能, 以及 AMF 适应特定土壤环境与宿主的机制提供参考。

关键词:丛枝菌根真菌; 功能; 来源; 群落

Effects of origin on the functioning of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi

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Abstract: The ubiquitous arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) form obligate symbiotic associations with the roots of more than 80% terrestrial plants. AMF play multiple ecologically important roles in various ecosystems. In exchange for carbon, AMF assist the host plant in acquiring mineral nutrients (especially for the less mobile element, phosphorus), enhance stress tolerance, provide “bio-protection” from soil-borne pathogens and mediate plant-plant interactions.

The effectiveness of AMF in carrying out their ecological role(s) depends on the compatibility between AMF and host plant, and also the corresponding biotic/abiotic environments. In the past decades, there is ample evidence to suggest that in most cases AMF from different origins were significantly different in their effectiveness on host plants. Here, we reviewed the effects of fungal origin on AMF functioning, analyzed its causes, maintenance mechanisms, and ecological significance based on the novel interests and latest advancements. The functional differences could occur among both AMF species and among different isolates of the same species. In general, the native AMF isolates performed better and were more efficient in promoting plant growth when compared to the exotic counterparts, although contradictory results were also reported. At present, however, there were several problems that were not addressed properly in most of the previous studies. Firstly, the disparities of AMF effects on plant performance were rarely measured at the whole community level. AMF typically occur as extensive fungal assemblages in nature, and will colonize most if not all the plant roots simultaneously within the community. The behavior and functioning of a mixture of AMF species are very different to a single species partly due to the functional complementarity, synergistic relationships and competition between various AMF species. Therefore, the community level comparison of AMF functioning is more relevant to the actual field situations. Secondly, the comparisons between different

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AMF species or single AMF species and community from different origins are probably not useful, as they are intrinsically different by nature. Thirdly, it is incorrect to attribute the functional variation of naturally occurring AMF communities exclusively to their origins, the influences of origin, and structure of AMF communities should be considered as equally important and distinguished explicitly. Fourthly, the effects of host plant or even neighboring plant on AMF functioning should not be ignored as they are likely to change the AMF genotype, phenotype and the associated community structure.

The significance of origin in AMF functioning could probably be attributed to the differences in soil physiochemical property and host identity. AMF are characterized by multi-genome inheritance and are susceptible to nuclei segregation and genetic recombination. Perturbations in soil and host will induce rapid genetic variation and this may encourage phenotypic plasticity in AMF at the individual level, or cause structural change at the community level.

Finally, we suggest that (1) a combined method of traditional AMF spore counting and molecular analysis of AMF community colonizing plant roots should be used; (2) long-term monitoring and assessment are clearly needed considering the differences of various AMF in adaptability; (3) more attentions should be paid on the effects of AMF on plant-plant interactions and ecological processes rather than focusing on an individual plant. This review article examines the current understanding of the roles AMF play in ecosystems and discusses how a given AMF community is better matched ecologically to its local soil condition and plant habitat than communities from foreign geographical sources.

Key Words: arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; functioning; origin; community

丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)是自然界中一类广泛分布的根际微生物,能够与80%以上的陆生植物根系形成共生体——菌根,具有非常重要的生态功能^[1-2]。AMF必须依赖宿主根系提供的光合产物生存,作为回报AMF能够显著提高宿主对矿质养分(尤其是磷)的摄取能力^[3],增强宿主对干旱、重金属、高盐等胁迫环境的耐性^[4-6],抑制土传病原菌^[7],改良土壤结构^[8-9]。AMF对宿主几乎没有选择性,可以同时侵染多个宿主,并利用外生菌丝网(hyphal network)将植物群落连成一个整体。同时,可以通过菌丝传递C、N、P等营养物质,影响资源分配,从而对植物间相互作用的方向(如竞争或互惠)和强度进行调节^[10-12]。

植物-土壤-AMF是一个复合系统,影响AMF功能的因素主要包括AMF(如AMF的种类、群落组成等)、宿主植物(包括宿主特征、AMF与宿主植物的关系等),以及其他生物与非生物环境(如土壤营养状况、邻体植物特征、其他根际微生物等)3个方面^[12-15]。近年来,大量研究表明不同来源AMF的功能有显著差异^[16-18],但目前国内外对来源造成AMF功能分化的原因、维持机制和生态学意义尚未进行系统总结和深入分析。本文综述了该领域的最新研究成果,从基因变异和表型可塑性两方面探讨了来源影响AMF功能的机制,分析了不同来源的AMF

对宿主的环境适应能力,以及植物间相互作用的影响,提出了当前研究中亟待解决的关键问题,并对未来的研究重点和方向进行了讨论和展望,期望可以为更加清晰、全面地认识AMF在生态系统中的功能提供参考。

1 来源对AMF功能的影响

土壤环境和宿主的差异是造成不同来源的AMF功能分化的重要原因。目前,研究的热点集中在不同土壤环境,尤其是胁迫环境下AMF功能的变化,对宿主的影响关注的很少。通常,胁迫环境中的AMF会进化出各种应对胁迫因子的机制,具有较高的耐受性,对宿主的侵染能力更强,促生作用也更显著^[19-21]。高盐土壤中的本地AMF能够从基因和生理水平上显著缓解盐胁迫对宿主的损伤,增强宿主的耐受性,接种效果明显高于常规条件下保藏的同种AMF^[22-23]。同样,与外来AMF相比,半干旱环境中的本地AMF应对干旱胁迫的能力更强,可以通过调节气体交换,增加N、P、K摄取、水分利用效率和地上部分生物量等方式,提高植物在半干旱生境中的定植成功率^[24-25]。近年来,对来源于重金属污染区域的AMF功能和特征开展了深入研究。重金属废弃地通常会受到多种重金属的复合污染,同时还伴有干旱、营养贫瘠、土壤微生物量和多样性低等多

种不利于植物生存的复杂因素^[26]。因此,与其他单因子胁迫相比,对植物定植和生长的影响更大。AMF 对重金属胁迫的适应能力有明显差异,不同污染水平下 AMF 的侵染率、孢子密度、群落结构和多样性均有所不同^[27]。来源于重金属污染环境下的 AMF 能够减少宿主对重金属的吸收和向地上部分的运输,降低对宿主的毒害;同时,促进对 P 等营养物质的摄取,加速植物生长,从而增强植物对重金属的耐性^[28-29]。Orlowska 等还发现,不同来源的 AMF 在缓解 As 对植物根部生长的抑制作用方面表现出明显差异。不接种 AMF 时,长叶车前 (*Plantago lanceolata* L.) 侧根变短、肿胀、发黑、变硬现象明显,而接种来自非污染环境的根内球囊霉 (*Rhizophagus intraradices* 即原分类系统中的 *G. intraradices*) 对上述抑制作用有轻度改善,接种分离自盐碱、Zn、Pb 和 As 污染下的 3 种 AMF 则表现出更强的缓解作用^[30]。国内关于这方面的研究也很多,杨秀梅等发现分离自铜尾矿的 *G. intraradices* 与普通土壤中的 *G. intraradices* 相比,更有利于植物的生长和对铜的吸收^[31]。但是,AMF 对胁迫环境的耐性和功能优势在消除环境的选择压力后会很快丧失。高碱生境中的地球囊霉 (*G. geosporum*) 在沸石中培养 14 个月后,其序列多样性发生了显著变化,侵染率、孢子产量和外生菌丝长度均显著下降,对宿主 P 的摄取和生长的促进作用明显减弱^[32],这也说明 AMF 具有快速适应新环境的能力。

非胁迫环境下,不同来源的 AMF 之间也存在十分明显的种内差异。贫瘠土壤中的隐球囊霉 (*G. occultum*) 对宿主 N、P 摄取和生长的促进作用显著高于肥沃土壤中的同种 AMF,且培养基质的 P 水平越低差异越明显^[33],这可能与营养条件较好时 AMF 的作用会显著下降有关。Yao 等发现,草地上的优势植物对本地地球囊霉 (*G. versiforme*) 的依赖性显著高于外来的 *G. versiforme*,宿主根部的 P 摄取量和生物量在接种本地 AMF 时增加更为明显^[34],说明植物的群落组成也是影响 AMF 功能的原因之一。在更大的空间尺度上,来自不同气候条件或温度带的同种 AMF 会产生不同的生态型,其功能也明显不同^[35-36]。从上述研究可以看出,对特定生存环境和宿主的适应,或称为本土化 (local adaptation) 是造成不同来源的 AMF 功能趋异的主要原因^[37-38]。

但也有一些研究显示,不同来源的 AMF 对宿主的影响并无显著差异。Schreiner 发现在高 P 条件下,两种摩西球囊霉 (*G. mosseae*) 对葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera* L.) P 吸收和生长的促进作用相同,但 P 水平较低时来自高 P 环境的 *G. mosseae* 功能更强^[39],表明土壤营养状况也是决定研究结果的关键因素之一。另有研究发现,来自胁迫环境的 AMF 有时并不能有效减轻胁迫因子对宿主的影响,甚至可能会加重其损伤^[40-43]。导致上述研究结果不一致的原因可能包括研究涉及的环境因子类型、水平,所选择的 AMF 和宿主的类型,研究的时空尺度,以及测定的参数等多种复杂因素^[14,44-45]。

2 来源影响 AMF 功能的机制

大多数研究表明,来源对 AMF 的功能产生了重要影响。导致此现象的原因可能源于以下两个方面。

2.1 基因变异

即不同来源的 AMF 基因结构或功能存在变异。这种变异可能发生在物种、个体 (即种内多样性或基因型多样性)、甚至个体内水平 (即由同一孢子产生的不同个体间的多样性)^[46],而驱动基因变异的原因大多来自环境的选择压力^[47]。AMF 的特殊之处在于其孢子有多个相互隔离的细胞核,产生新孢子时可能发生基因重组,菌丝网上不同的孢子间也可能发生基因融合,从而使 AMF 在不同水平上发生变异的机率增大^[48-49],这也可能是 AMF 分布范围广和环境适应性强的重要原因之一。生存环境的变化是造成 AMF 特征和功能变异的重要诱因。研究发现,耐碱的 *G. geosporum* 在碱胁迫和正常环境下进行传代培养后,基因型、表型,以及对宿主的功能均发生了明显变化^[32]。需要注意的是 AMF 种内或种间多样性与功能多样性之间并不具有一致性。一方面,不同来源的同种 AMF 各菌株间的基因差异并不大,但却存在很高的功能多样性,对宿主的影响明显不同^[50]。另一方面,单个孢子在同等条件下培养几代后也很会产生明显的表型和基因变异^[51],它们对宿主的作用甚至截然相反^[52],不同菌株的侵染还会改变取食昆虫对植物的选择^[53]。由此可见,环境变化并非导致 AMF 功能变异的唯一原因,遗传漂变的作用同样不可忽视^[32]。此外,宿主的变化和核的隔离

作用也会改变 AMF 的功能^[46]。Ehinger 等发现,源自同一环境的 *G. intraradices* 在侵染不同宿主时的表现有明显差异^[54]。通过核隔离和交换作用得到的一系列 *G. intraradices* 菌株,接种后使水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) 的生物量相差 2 到 5 倍,某些菌株甚至对水稻特定基因的转录产生不同影响^[48]。

2.2 表型可塑性

除基因变异以外,AMF 功能的差异也可能源于表型可塑性或环境饰变,即 AMF 的基因并未发生改变,但其表型会产生与生存环境相适应的变化。Avio 等分别研究了 *G. mosseae* 和 *G. intraradices* 的两个不同来源的菌株,发现 AMF 的功能存在种间和种内差异。不同菌株的表型(如外生菌丝长度、密度、接合数等)与植物的生物量和 P 含量呈显著正相关^[17]。其他研究者也认为 AMF 对宿主 N、P 摄取的影响与其外生菌丝的表型和功能特征有关^[55-56],但上述研究均没有明确不同菌株是否存在基因差异。基因变异和表型可塑性两种机制之间存在复杂的相互联系,任何表型的变化都是由环境和基因两方面因素造成的。与其他主要依赖环境可塑性应对环境变化的生物不同,AMF 主要通过改变核型频率(即产生不同的基因型)提高对环境的适应能力。Angelard 等发现,宿主的改变会很快引起不同品系的 AMF 基因型发生变化,子代与亲代 AMF 的基因型和表型对环境变化的响应有所不同,子代 AMF 的环境可塑性更高^[57]。这种由生物或非生物环境变化造成的功能或表型特征的变异是 AMF 适应环境的一种方式,它的维持机制与后续的生存环境密切相关^[32,58]。

3 来源影响 AMF 功能的生态学意义

3.1 增强植物适应能力

由于人类活动的强烈干扰,全球范围内生物多样性降低、物种灭绝和生态系统退化等现象越来越频繁。AMF 是决定植物群落多样性和生态系统生产力的重要因素之一^[59]。植物与 AMF 之间经过长期的协同进化,本地 AMF 在缓解宿主面临的选择压力,增强植物耐性和适应能力,提高植物多样性等方面有明显优势,这对退化生态系统的恢复和重建具有重要意义^[60-62]。另外,由于 AMF 对宿主植物具有多重生态功能,并且分布范围广、对宿主选择性低、

适应能力强,因此利用 AMF 降低濒危植物的灭绝风险受到学者的广泛关注。濒危植物的生境通常较为特殊,来源于该生境的 AMF 在改善植物生存条件和恢复种群方面将具有更大潜力^[63-64],但该方法的实际应用目前还面临着诸多困难。

3.2 调节植物间相互作用

植物间的相互作用主要包括竞争与互惠,AMF 对植物间的相互作用具有重要的调节功能^[11],因此必将对植物群落的组成和动态产生深远影响。不同来源的 AMF 在入侵植物与本地植物的竞争过程中扮演着重要角色。由于缺少天敌,加上入侵地 AMF 的正反馈作用使入侵植物的竞争能力显著增强^[65]。而且,入侵植物还能够通过改变本地土壤中的 AMF 群落组成,弱化本地植物的竞争能力,从而有利于其种群的进一步扩张^[12]。干旱、重金属污染、盐碱等严酷的生存条件下,植物间的相互作用通常由竞争转变为互惠^[66]。本地 AMF 对胁迫环境的耐性较强,有助于先锋植物成功定植^[67],强大的外生菌丝网对改善根际微环境,以及在植物之间建立稳定的互惠关系至关重要^[11,68]。互惠作用对提高敏感型植物的耐性水平,增加植物多样性,加速群落演替进程,缩短退化生态系统的恢复周期有显著影响。

4 当前研究中存在的问题

虽然,已有大量研究证实了来源对 AMF 功能的影响,但当前研究中仍然有几个关键问题亟待解决。

4.1 研究层次

前人的研究多数是对来源于不同环境的 AMF 物种或菌株进行比较,而不是 AMF 群落。但自然条件下,AMF 是以群落而不是单个物种的形式存在的,从群落水平对 AMF 的功能进行研究更具有现实意义。由于不同的 AMF 之间会产生功能互补、协同作用和竞争关系,因此 AMF 种群和群落在功能上会有明显差异^[18,69]。对于一种特定的宿主植物而言,由于某些 AMF 对其更有利,宿主植物会把光合产物更多地分配给这些 AMF,从而导致它们之间产生一种特殊的 AMF-宿主关系,即偏好性^[12]。自然条件下,植物根际的 AMF 群落组成会同时受到生物与非生物因子的影响。土壤环境的异质性,如土壤类型、质地、pH 值、有机质含量等都会显著影响土壤中 AMF 孢子的密度、丰度、侵染率和群落组成^[70-71]。外来物

种入侵对本地 AMF 群落也有很大影响,这可能与外来物种根际微环境(如根际分泌物类型和数量)与本地植物不同有关^[12,65]。Hawkes 等研究发现,两种外来入侵种裂稃燕麦(*Avena barbata*)和大麦状雀麦(*Bromus hordeaceus*)显著改变了本地植物根际的 AMF 群落组成^[72]。葱芥(*Alliaria petiolata*)和加拿大一枝黄花(*Solidago canadensis* L.)等入侵种则利用对某些 AMF 的偏好性,改变了当地的 AMF 群落,影响了本地植物与 AMF 的关系,从而更有利于外来物种的入侵^[12,73]。目前,只有少数涉及 AMF 功能的研究是在群落水平上开展的^[12, 18, 74]。笔者通过人工构建的 AMF 群落发现,铜胁迫下 *R. intraradices* 和 *G. etunicatum* 的孢子密度最大,而普通土壤中的 *Funnelformis mosseae* (即原分类系统中的 *G. mosseae*) 为优势种。源自胁迫环境的 AMF 群落在胁迫条件下对宿主更有利,原因是减轻了铜对植物根部生长的抑制作用,增加了生物量,同时对叶绿素含量、脂质过氧化存在显著的缓解作用,但在非胁迫条件下上述现象并不明显^[75]。

4.2 比较对象

研究 AMF 来源对其功能的影响,需要确保这些 AMF 属于同一物种或相同的 AMF 群落。但国内外均有部分研究将不同物种的 AMF,或单个物种与 AMF 群落进行对比^[19,24,30,76-77]。如上所述,不同的 AMF 本身就存在特性和功能差异^[7, 13],单个物种更无法与 AMF 群落进行对等比较,因为 AMF 群落对宿主的作用通常要强于单个物种^[69,78]。

4.3 群落结构与来源

有必要将群落结构和来源对 AMF 功能的不同影响区分开。Ji 等通过移栽试验比较了来自蛇纹岩草地和高杆草原的两种 AMF 群落,发现 AMF 群落均对本地土壤环境的适应能力更强,对宿主植物的促生作用也更显著,但新环境下 AMF 群落组成会发生明显变化,功能也有所减弱^[18]。与此类似,Moora 等发现不同来源的 AMF 群落对同属的肾叶白头翁(*Pulsatilla patens*, 稀有种)和洋白头翁(*P. pratensis*, 常见种)的作用有显著差异,两种植物根部的 AMF 群落组成也不同,因此推测这可能是决定植物优势度的重要原因^[74]。但上述 AMF 群落功能的差异并不完全取决于其来源,研究中涉及的 AMF 群落本身在组成上就有所不同,AMF 的种间或种内相互作用

也可能是导致其功能产生差异的重要原因^[69,78]。由于目前对不同来源的 AMF 群落的研究还很少,因此需要进一步提高对此问题的关注。笔者将人工构建的 AMF 群落分别在铜胁迫和非胁迫环境下进行培养,研究了其对玉米生理、生长和抗逆性的影响。由于 AMF 群落最初的组成是一致的,因此可以推断 AMF 群落结构和功能的变化均是由不同的培养环境造成的^[75]。

4.4 宿主的影响

研究表明,宿主的变化会造成 AMF 基因型和表型迅速改变,从而提高对环境的适应能力^[54,57]。Hausmann 等进一步发现,3 种 1 年生的邻体植物对 *Nassella pulchra* 根际 AMF 群落结构的影响截然不同^[79]。因此,不能忽视宿主植物,甚至邻体植物对 AMF 功能的影响。换言之,即使从同一种生境中分离的 AMF,如来自不同宿主植物的根际,在功能上可能也存在显著差异。AMF 与特定的植物之间经过长期的协同进化,在形态、生理、表型、功能等很多方面可能都已产生了相应的适应性变化^[80-81]。宿主对 AMF 的影响可能是通过植物根系所形成的特定微环境产生的,但具体的机制还需要今后更多的研究来证实。目前,国内外关于宿主影响 AMF 功能的研究逐渐增多,但在分离 AMF 时通常只关注非生物环境的差异,对宿主的影响未引起足够重视。

5 小结与展望

AMF 作为一种十分重要的根际微生物,其功能的变化将会对陆地生态系统的物质循环、群落演替、植物入侵、生态恢复等过程产生重要影响^[82]。因此,研究 AMF 来源与功能的关系具有重要意义。多数情况下不同来源的 AMF 功能有所不同,因为 AMF 为适应新的理化和宿主环境,在个体或个体内水平上会产生基因变异或表型变化,群体水平上则会改变 AMF 群落结构与组成,两种情况下均导致 AMF 功能的差异,但这种差异又会随着环境的趋同而消失。

在今后的研究当中,以下两个方面值得进一步深入研究和探讨:

(1) 研究方法 目前,大部分研究用土壤中的孢子数量表示 AMF 的群落组成,通过形态对孢子进行分类有一定困难,而且土壤中的孢子数量并不能反

映 AMF 侵染植物的实际状况,因此可结合分子生物学手段进行研究。

(2)研究尺度 AMF 具有快速适应新环境的能力,因此涉及 AMF 来源与功能的研究大部分属短期实验。但不同的 AMF 适应能力有别,部分研究未发现来源对 AMF 的功能有影响,可能与研究的时间尺度有关。另外,目前只注意到不同来源的 AMF 对植物个体的影响,对植物间的相互作用以及生态过程的影响关注不够。

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