



水稻与纹枯病菌互作的分子机制研究进展

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摘要: 水稻纹枯病是由死体营养型真菌立枯丝核菌 *Rhizoctonia solani* AG1-IA 亚群引起的一种土传病害, 在世界水稻种植区均有发生, 是限制水稻高产的主要病害之一。虽然国内外学者针对纹枯病菌已开展了大量的研究工作, 但由于该菌寄主范围较广、抗性水稻资源缺乏及其田间抗性鉴定的不稳定性等问题, 该病害的研究仍没有取得突破性进展。挖掘自然界中存在的纹枯病抗源材料, 选育抗病水稻品种是防控该病害、降低水稻产量损失, 从而最大限度保障全球水稻产业可持续发展的有效手段。该文对近年来国内外关于水稻纹枯病菌与寄主的互作分子机制、抗性水稻基因资源挖掘及其抗性机制的最新研究进展进行综述, 并提出下一步的重点研究方向, 以期为推动水稻对纹枯病的抗性机制解析及抗纹枯病水稻育种提供参考。

关键词: 水稻; 纹枯病菌; 互作; 致病基因; 抗病基因

Recent progresses on molecular mechanisms in the interactions between rice and pathogenic fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* AG1-IA

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Abstract: Rice sheath blight (RSB), caused by the soil-borne necrotrophic fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* of the anastomosis group AG1-IA, is one of the most important diseases in rice production worldwide. Even though many researches have been made on the pathogen *R. solani* AG1-IA, no important progress and breakthrough have been made on this disease because of its extensively broad host range, lack of resistant rice germplasms, and the instability of rice resistance in the field. Mining resistance from rice germplasms and breeding resistance varieties is one of the effective means to manage this disease, reduce rice yield losses, and subsequently to guarantee the sustainable development of rice production in the world to the greatest extent. This review summarized the recent advances in the molecular mechanisms of the interactions between rice and *R. solani* AG1-IA, focusing on resistance genes to RSB and their resistance mechanisms. Some suggestions for future researches were put forward with the hope to provided support for studying the resistance mechanisms and breeding resistant rice varieties.

Key words: rice; *Rhizoctonia solani* AG1-IA; interaction; pathogenic genes; resistance genes

作为主要的粮食作物之一, 水稻 *Oryza sativa* 是
世界上半以上人口的主食, 其在粮食生产中具有

重要地位(姜元华等, 2014)。水稻纹枯病是由立枯
丝核菌 *Rhizoctonia solani* 引起的一种威胁水稻稳产、

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高产的土传真菌病害,在世界水稻种植区均有发生。由于半矮秆高产、多分蘖水稻品种的推广种植,水稻纹枯病发生率逐年增加,每年造成的产量损失达10%~50% (俞寅达等,2019;Zhu et al.,2019)。氮肥的过量施用和高温高湿的环境也是导致水稻纹枯病发生率急剧升高的重要因素(Savary et al.,1995)。

纹枯病菌是一种半腐生真菌,可通过形成抗逆性强的菌核结构在土壤中长时间存活,该菌通常通过土壤和水流进行传播,发病时也可通过水稻发病组织横向传播,其寄主范围较广,可感染约32种不同的植物(Li et al.,2021)。纹枯病菌具有较高的遗传变异性,其至少包括14个融合群(anastomosis group, AG) (Carling et al.,2002),而AG1可进一步划分为IA、IB和IC亚群(Sneh et al.,1991)。引起水稻纹枯病的病原菌是AG1-IA亚群,该亚群还可感染玉米 *Zea mays* 和谷子 *Setaria italica* 等作物(董志平等,2003;Li N et al.,2019)。目前,由于纹枯病菌的寄主分布范围广泛,且缺乏抗性水稻资源,导致水稻纹枯病的抗性机制解析及抗病育种研究进展缓慢。然而,近年来高通量测序技术的发展为水稻与纹枯病菌分子互作机制的研究提供了新的契机。

本文对功能基因组学时代水稻与纹枯病菌互作的最新研究进展进行综述,总结近年来国内外在水稻纹枯病菌致病机制、抗性遗传位点(quantitative trait loci, QTL)和抗病机制解析等方面的研究成果,并针对目前面临的纹枯病抗性水稻及基因资源匮乏问题提出下一步研究的重点方向,以期阐明水稻纹枯病菌致病机制、挖掘抗性优势等位变异以及进一步通过分子生物学手段培育抗病水稻品种提供一定的参考依据。

1 水稻纹枯病症状及其侵染循环

水稻纹枯病的典型症状是在发病初期产生暗绿色水渍状斑点,后形成中央为灰白色或草绿色、有明显暗褐色边缘的云纹状病斑。该病在水稻整个生育期均可发生,主要侵染叶鞘,严重时也可侵染叶片和穗部(王爱军和郑爱萍,2018)。纹枯病菌为多核真菌,不形成无性孢子,以多个菌丝紧密缠绕形成褐色菌核越冬,菌核是其主要侵染源(王爱军等,2018)。菌核可在土壤或发病组织中存活多年,环境条件合适时菌核黏附在水稻基部或贴近稻田水面的叶鞘上,萌发菌丝侵染水稻植株,可通过田间灌水进行远距离传播(Zacim et al.,2015;Feng et al.,2017)。纹枯病菌通过形成附着胞或侵染垫侵染寄主,也可

通过气孔或伤口直接进入寄主细胞(Marshall & Rush,1980;Molla et al.,2013)。

2 水稻纹枯病的致病分子机制

阐明水稻与纹枯病菌互作分子机制对制订有效防控水稻纹枯病的措施具有重要意义。随着水稻纹枯病菌标准菌株AG1-IA亚群的基因组完成测序组装(Zheng et al.,2013),为研究其致病信号通路及功能基因提供了数据基础。植物病原菌分泌的效应因子在植物与病原菌相互识别和激活植物免疫反应过程中发挥着重要作用。Zheng et al.(2013)通过纹枯病菌基因组注释结合侵染转录组分析预测了其候选效应蛋白,为通过病原菌效应蛋白挖掘寄主潜在的抗病蛋白奠定了理论基础。

2.1 水稻纹枯病菌的基因组

基因组测序组装是研究病原菌致病信号通路及致病相关基因,进而阐明其致病机制的基础。Zheng et al.(2013)使用第二代基因组测序技术对纹枯病菌标准菌株AG1-IA亚群进行了基因组测序组装,获得了36.94 Mb的基因组框架图,注释了6 156个功能基因,其中有257个基因预测为病原-寄主互作蛋白;该研究对碳水化合物酶(carbohydrate-active enzyme, CAZyme)、次生代谢产物合成酶及细胞色素P450(cytochrome P450, CYP450)编码基因的注释结果表明,纹枯病菌基因组中有223个CAZyme编码基因,明显高于活体营养型真菌玉米黑粉病菌 *Ustilago maydis*;有10个次生代谢产物合成酶编码基因和68个CYP450编码基因;此外,在预测的985个分泌蛋白编码基因中,发现103个编码小片段分泌蛋白(<400氨基酸)的基因。基于比较基因组学和功能基因组学分析,纹枯病菌基因组测序的完成成为揭示其进化、致病分子机制及进一步有效防控其所致病害提供了重要信息。

2.2 水稻纹枯病菌的致病生物学途径

目前,关于稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe oryzae* 和水稻白叶枯病菌 *Xanthomonas oryzae* 的致病机制报道较多,而死体营养型真菌水稻纹枯病菌由于其寄主范围较广、田间接种抗性鉴定不稳定及遗传转化体系不完善等因素,关于其致病机制研究相对滞后。植物病原真菌有多个生物学过程参与其与寄主的相互作用过程。Zheng et al.(2013)对纹枯病菌侵染18、24、32、48和72 h的水稻叶片转录组进行分析,发现分别有5 350、6 066、4 369、4 802和5 779个基因被诱导上调表达。上调表达基因GO(gene ontol-

ogy)富集分析结果表明,催化活性、铁离子结合、氧化还原酶活性和水解酶活性是纹枯病菌成功侵染寄主的关键富集功能。Xia et al.(2017)发现与催化活性相关的基因在纹枯病菌侵染水稻、大豆 *Glycine max* 和玉米过程中被诱导上调表达,且过氧化物酶相关基因可能在纹枯病菌与水稻互作过程中具有重要作用。此外,乙烯(ethylene, ET)合成途径和氧化磷酸化过程也可能在纹枯病菌致病过程中发挥着关键作用(Yamamoto et al., 2019)。这些研究为纹枯病菌致病机制的解析奠定了理论依据。

2.3 水稻纹枯病菌的致病相关基因

植物病原真菌在侵染过程中通常会分泌多种 CAZyme, 其在病原菌与寄主互作过程中起着重要作用(Molla et al., 2020; Rao et al., 2020)。对纹枯病菌侵染水稻叶片转录组的分析结果也证实,纹枯病菌侵染过程中许多编码果胶裂解酶、纤维二糖脱氢酶、糖基转移酶、水解酶、 β -葡聚糖酶和多糖裂解酶等 CAZyme 的基因被诱导上调表达(Zheng et al., 2013; Xia et al., 2017; Ghosh et al., 2018)。Rao et al. (2020)研究结果表明,相较于抗病水稻材料,纹枯病菌中编码水解酶、糖基转移酶和多糖裂解酶的 16 个基因在感病水稻材料中高表达。另外,与定殖期相比,纹枯病菌在坏死营养阶段有更多的 CAZyme 编码基因被诱导上调表达,说明 CAZyme 可能在死体营养型真菌致病过程中发挥着更重要的作用(Zhao et al., 2013; Blanco-Ulate et al., 2014; Ghosh et al., 2018)。Yamamoto et al.(2019)对纹枯病菌侵染水稻转录组的分析也证实了 CAZyme 在纹枯病菌致病过程中的作用,尤其是 CAZyme 1 和 CAZyme 5 家族蛋白可能通过催化 2-O 乙酰基-4-硝基苯基 β -D-木吡喃糖苷的脱乙酰化参与纹枯病菌的致病过程。

纹枯病菌在侵染寄主过程中会分泌寄主选择性毒素和生物活性分子等多种次生代谢产物,这些次生代谢产物可破坏寄主的物理屏障,干扰其正常的生理功能和防卫反应,促进病原菌侵染(Howlett, 2006; Costanzo et al., 2011)。草酸、3-甲基硫代丙酸和苯乙酸是纹枯病菌分泌的关键致病次生代谢产物(Brooks, 2007; 杨迎青等, 2014; Hu et al., 2018)。Zheng et al.(2013)通过基因组注释发现了参与苯乙酸合成的关键基因 *AG1IA_04890*; Yamamoto et al. (2019)发现 3 个莽草酸激酶基因、2 个 3-磷酸莽草酸 1-羧乙烯基转移酶基因和 1 个分支酸合酶基因在纹枯病菌侵染 72 h 被诱导表达,这些基因可能参与

了苯乙酸的生物合成。此外, CYP450 编码基因参与了植物病原真菌毒素的生物合成(Nelson, 2010)。相关研究也发现,水稻纹枯病菌侵染过程中有多个 CYP450 编码基因在不同侵染时间点被诱导上调表达(Zheng et al., 2013; Xia et al., 2017; Rao et al., 2020),这些基因可能是纹枯病菌的重要致病因子。

丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)和钙信号途径在植物病原真菌致病过程中具有重要作用(Rispail et al., 2009)。纹枯病菌基因组中分别预测了 9 个 G 蛋白亚基基因、13 个 G 蛋白偶联受体基因、22 个 MAPK 途径同源基因、15 个钙调磷酸酶途径基因和 5 个环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)途径基因,这些基因可能是纹枯病菌与寄主互作的关键因子(Zheng et al., 2013)。转录组数据也进一步证实 G 蛋白偶联受体基因 *AG1IA_09056* 在纹枯病菌侵染水稻、大豆和玉米时均被诱导上调表达(Xia et al., 2017)。

2.4 水稻纹枯病菌的效应蛋白

植物病原菌效应蛋白在其侵染寄主时通常被诱导上调表达,可以通过诱导寄主细胞结构或功能的改变,干扰寄主免疫,促进病原菌侵染。Zheng et al.(2013)鉴定了纹枯病菌标准菌株 AG1-IA 亚群中 3 个被诱导上调表达的候选效应蛋白编码基因 *AG1IA_09161*、*AG1IA_05310* 和 *AG1IA_07795*, 分别编码糖基转移酶家族 2 蛋白、细胞色素 c 氧化酶组装蛋白 CtaG/cox11 和肽酶抑制剂 I9 结构域蛋白,这 3 个候选效应蛋白可引起水稻和玉米叶片的细胞死亡。基于转录组数据分析发现大量预测的效应蛋白编码基因在纹枯病菌侵染过程中被诱导上调表达(Xia et al., 2017; Ghosh et al., 2018; Rao et al., 2020)。Xia et al.(2017)发现纹枯病菌在侵染水稻、大豆和玉米过程中有 64 个预测效应蛋白均上调表达,其中 3 个候选效应蛋白 *AG1IA_07973*、*AG1IA_09202* 和 *AG1IA_04998* 在侵染 3 个寄主的过程中均被诱导上调表达,表明这 3 个候选效应蛋白在纹枯病菌致病过程中的功能具有保守性。

AGLIP1 在纹枯病菌 AG1-IA 亚群侵染时被诱导上调表达,可诱导烟草 *Nicotiana tabacum* 表皮和水稻原生质体细胞死亡,并激活烟草免疫反应,预测的信号肽和脂肪酶活性位点是 *AGLIP1* 引起细胞坏死反应时所必需的;此外,在拟南芥 *Arabidopsis thaliana* 中异源表达 *AGLIP1* 会抑制其基础免疫反

应,促进病原菌侵染(Li S et al., 2019)。多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(polygalacturonase, PG)编码基因 *RsPG3* 和 *RsPG4* 可引起水稻茎秆的细胞坏死反应,可能在纹枯病菌致病过程中起着重要作用(Chen et al., 2018)。另一个 PG 编码基因 *AGIIA_04727* 在纹枯病菌侵染过程中被诱导上调表达,被证实是纹枯病菌致病的关键基因(Rao et al., 2019)。内切聚半乳糖醛酸酶(endo polygalacturonase, endo-PG)编码基因 *Rrspgl* 也参与了纹枯病菌的致病过程(Yang et al., 2012)。*RsIA_NP8* 在植物病原真菌中高度保守,纹枯病菌 AG1-IA 亚群侵染水稻叶片 24 h 时该基因

被诱导上调表达,在烟草叶片中瞬时表达可引起表皮细胞的坏死反应,分析发现在 *RsIA_NP8* 中存在 1 个自然变异位点直接影响其引起非宿主细胞死亡的能力(Wei et al., 2020)。这些结果为纹枯病菌致病机制的解析提供了新的视角(表 1)。为进一步明确这些效应蛋白在纹枯病菌致病过程中的作用,还需结合基因编辑技术敲除目的基因,并验证其对病原菌生长发育及毒力的影响。在今后的研究中,有效完善纹枯病菌的接种方法和功能基因编辑体系至关重要,可为阐明纹枯病菌致病机理和制订有效防控策略提供新的思路。

表 1 已克隆的水稻纹枯病菌 AG1-IA 亚群致病因子

Table 1 The pathogenic-related genes that have been cloned in *Rhizoctonia solani* AG1-IA

基因 Gene	编码蛋白 Encoded protein	参考文献 Reference
<i>Rrspgl</i>	内切聚半乳糖醛酸酶 Endo-polygalacturonase	Yang et al., 2012
<i>AGIIA_09161</i>	糖基转移酶家族 2 蛋白 Glycosyltransferase family 2	Zheng et al., 2013
<i>AGIIA_05310</i>	细胞色素 c 氧化酶组装蛋白 CtaG/cox11 Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein CtaG/cox11	Zheng et al., 2013
<i>AGIIA_07795</i>	肽酶抑制剂 I9 结构域蛋白 Peptidase inhibitor I9 domain	Zheng et al., 2013
<i>AGLIP1</i>	分泌蛋白 Secretory protein	Li S et al., 2019
<i>RsIA_NP8</i>	分泌蛋白 Secretory protein	Wei et al., 2020
<i>RsPG3</i>	聚半乳糖醛酸酶 Polygalacturonase	Chen et al., 2018
<i>RsPG4</i>	聚半乳糖醛酸酶 Polygalacturonase	Chen et al., 2018
<i>AGIIA_04727</i>	聚半乳糖醛酸酶 Polygalacturonase	Rao et al., 2019

3 水稻抗纹枯病相关机制的研究进展

在水稻纹枯病防治方面,国内学者对其生防细菌的筛选鉴定开展了一些工作(陈思宇等, 2013; 张华梦等, 2021)。如张华梦等(2021)使用稀释涂布平板法筛选到 1 株短小芽胞杆菌 *Bacillus pumilus* 菌株 ND11, 可通过抑制纹枯病菌侵染垫的形成阻碍其侵染寄主。此外,应用和选育抗病水稻品种是防控纹枯病最经济有效的手段,而目前尚未发现有关高抗或免疫纹枯病的水稻资源及主效抗病基因的报道。仅有少数几个水稻材料如 Tadukan、Tetep、YSBR1、特青和 Jasmine 85 对纹枯病表现出一定的抗性(Channamallikarjuna et al., 2010; Xu et al., 2011; 左示敏等, 2014a)。左示敏等(2014b)在“雾室”条件下对 299 份水稻材料接种纹枯病菌,从中筛选到 7 份抗性资源,其中 1 份的抗性水平高于对照材料 YSBR1, 为水稻抗纹枯病相关机制研究提供了重要的抗源材料。另外,不同水稻品种对纹枯病的抗性也存在明显差异(朱永生等, 2009; 罗霄凤等, 2016; Lavale et al., 2018),未来研究工作可集中在探究造成这种差

异性的分子机制,挖掘潜在的抗性基因资源,为水稻抗纹枯病育种奠定基础。

3.1 水稻纹枯病抗性 QTL

水稻对纹枯病的抗性属于典型的数量性状,由多个基因共同调控(Pinson et al., 2005; Jia et al., 2012)。根据已报道的定位结果,水稻 12 条染色体上均有纹枯病抗性 QTL 被定位(Sharma et al., 2009; Taguchi-Shiobara et al., 2013; Eizenga et al., 2015)。但是,由于田间纹枯病的发生易受环境及水稻定位群体在表型和遗传背景上差异的影响,导致定位结果重复性较差。目前只有少数 QTL 位点被精细定位,如 Zuo et al. (2013; 2014) 利用纹枯病中抗品种特青和感病品种 Lemont 构建的近等基因系和染色体片段代换系,精细定位了 2 个纹枯病抗性 QTL 位点 *qSB-11^{LE}* 和 *qSB-9^{TO}*; Channamallikarjuna et al. (2010) 使用简单重复序列(simple sequence repeats, SSR)标记将纹枯病抗性位点 *qSBR11-1* 精细定位在 11 号染色体 0.85 Mb 区间内; Yadav et al. (2015) 通过集群分离分析法结合 SSR 标记定位了纹枯病抗性位点 *qShB9.2*, 并分析了其可能的候选抗性基因。

随着水稻基因组学和高通量测序技术的发展,全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association analysis, GWAS)逐渐应用于植物复杂性状遗传机制的解析。Jia et al. (2012)对217个水稻材料抗纹枯病特性进行关联分析,定位了10个与纹枯病抗性相关的QTL。Chen et al. (2019)利用299个水稻品种的GWAS结果,获得2个纹枯病抗性QTL位点 $qSB-3$ 和 $qSB-6$ 。为解析水稻对纹枯病的抗性遗传基础,Zhang et al. (2019)利用来自563个水稻材料的2 977 750个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP)标记对3个纹枯病抗性相关性状茎长、病斑长和相对病斑长进行GWAS,分别获得134、562和75个与上述3个性状相关的QTL。基于关联位点候选抗性基因的分析发现明水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)和茉莉酸(jasmonate acid, JA)信号途径参与了水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控,进一步结合单倍型分析解析了 $LOC_Os10g28050$ 和 $LOC_Os06g04510$ 调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性遗传基础(Zhang et al., 2019)。GWAS结果表明,位于第11号染色体上的SNP位点 $qLN1^{28}$ 与水稻对纹枯病的抗性显著相关,纹枯病菌侵染后该位点附近数个活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)相关基因差异表达,证实ROS是水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控的潜在机制(Oreiro et al., 2019)。利用GWAS进一步鉴定了玉米F-box蛋白编码基因 $ZmFBL41$ 调控其对纹枯病的抗性功能(Li N et al., 2019)。最近,Wang et al. (2021)结合SNP-GWAS和单倍型GWAS多重关联策略定位了数个纹枯病抗性相关位点,为水稻抗纹枯病遗传机制的解析奠定了基础。

3.2 水稻抗纹枯病的信号途径

植物病原菌与寄主互作过程中,病原菌通过侵入、增殖和移动扩散完成对寄主的侵染;寄主感知病原菌进而激活一系列的防卫信号途径来抵御病原菌侵染(Bigeard et al., 2015; Yu et al., 2017)。纹枯病菌标准菌株AG1-IA亚群分别侵染抗病水稻品种特青和感病品种Lemont,比较转录组分析发现抗病品种中被纹枯病菌诱导差异表达的基因更多,表明纹枯病菌的侵染激活了抗病品种中多个生物学途径;差异基因KEGG(Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes)富集结果进一步表明光合作用、JA和类苯基丙烷代谢途径在水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控中起着重要作用(Zhang et al., 2017; 2018)。糖酵解途径、磷酸戊糖途径和三羧酸循环也被证实参与了水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控(Danson et al., 2000; Mutuku &

Nose, 2012; Ghosh et al., 2017)。最近,Yuan et al. (2020)基于纹枯病菌侵染水稻叶片的转录组分析发现,碳代谢、光合作用和氨基酸生物合成是水稻响应纹枯病菌侵染的关键生物学过程。

ROS在植物调控抗病反应中具有重要作用(Gechev et al., 2006)。纹枯病菌侵染水稻早期会激活ROS相关基因的上调表达(Zhang et al., 2017)。Oreiro et al. (2020)研究表明纹枯病菌侵染48 h,抗病水稻品种中的ROS积累明显较感病品种少。这些结果说明纹枯病菌侵染早期会刺激寄主ROS积累,在抗病品种中侵染早期ROS的积累激活了下游免疫途径,ROS的积累减少会延缓纹枯病菌从死体组织中获取营养;而感病材料中ROS的持续积累促进了纹枯病菌的侵染(Noctor et al., 2018; Oreiro et al., 2020)。最新研究也表明,ROS的平衡是水稻调控纹枯病抗性的关键生物学过程(Wang et al., 2021)。此外,JA、SA、ET、油菜素内酯(brassinolide, BR)和生长素(auxin, IAA)信号途径也参与了水稻与纹枯病菌的互作过程(Anderson et al., 2018; Yuan et al., 2018; 赵才美等, 2020),外施ET、JA和IAA均能提高水稻对纹枯病的抗性(John Lilly et al., 2019; Sun et al., 2019)。水稻BR信号缺失突变体d61-1和d2对纹枯病表现出一定的抗性,暗示其可能负调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Yuan et al., 2018)。这些结果为水稻对纹枯病的抗性机制解析奠定了理论基础。

3.3 水稻抗纹枯病的相关基因

目前,由于水稻对纹枯病的田间抗性鉴定不稳定及水稻抗源材料缺乏等因素,水稻抗纹枯病的相关基因研究及抗纹枯病品种选育应用进展缓慢,尚未见关于主效抗性基因的报道(表2)。水稻受到纹枯病菌侵染后,WRKY转录因子编码基因 $OsWRKY4$ 被诱导表达,其过量表达可激活JA和ET信号途径相关的防御基因上调表达,进而增强水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Peng et al., 2016)。 $OsWRKY80$ 能够结合 $OsWRKY4$ 的启动子区域,在纹枯病菌侵染时激活 $OsWRKY4$ 转录表达,正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性反应(Peng et al., 2016)。 $OsWRKY13$ 和 $OsWRKY30$ 也能通过激活下游免疫反应参与水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控(Peng et al., 2012; John Lilly et al., 2019)。水稻PG抑制蛋白编码基因 $OsPGIP1$ 能够抑制纹枯病菌PG的活性,阻碍纹枯病菌破坏水稻细胞壁(Wang et al., 2015)。水稻中的几丁质酶和 $\beta-1,3$ -葡聚糖酶能够在纹枯病菌侵染时通过降解其细胞壁以延缓其侵染,过量表达几丁质酶编码基因 $OsCH11$ 和草

酸氧化酶4基因 *OsOXO4* 可显著提高水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Karmakar et al., 2016)。此外, 渗透蛋白编

码基因 *OsOSM1* 可通过 JA 途径正向调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Xue et al., 2016)。

表2 已知参与水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控的基因

Table 2 A summary of resistance genes detected against sheath blight in rice

基因 Gene	编码蛋白 Encoded protein	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
<i>OsRSR1</i>	抗病蛋白 RPM1 Disease resistance protein RPM1	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 不影响产量 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight without compromising fitness	Wang et al., 2021
<i>OsRLCK5</i>	蛋白激酶 Protein kinase domain containing protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 不影响产量 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight without compromising fitness	Wang et al., 2021
<i>OsWRKY4</i>	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcription factor	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Peng et al., 2016
<i>OsWRKY80</i>	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcription factor	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Peng et al., 2016
<i>OsOSM1</i>	渗透蛋白 Osmotin protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 不影响谷粒发育 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight without affecting rice development or grain yield	Xue et al., 2016
<i>OsOXO4/</i> <i>OsCHI11</i>	草酸氧化酶4/几丁质酶 Oxalate oxidase 4/chitinase	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Karmakar et al., 2016
<i>LP41</i>	不确定结构域蛋白 Indeterminate domain protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 影响分蘖角度 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight, affecting tiller angle	Sun et al., 2019
<i>OsASR2</i>	ABA-胁迫-成熟诱导蛋白 Absciscic acid-stress-ripening-inducible protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 提高抗旱能力 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight and drought	Li et al., 2018
<i>DEP1</i>	异三聚体G蛋白 γ 亚基 G protein gamma subunit	负调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 影响植株分蘖角度 Negatively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight, affecting tiller angle	Liu et al., 2021
<i>OsGSTU5</i>	谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 Glutathione-S-transferase	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Tiwari et al., 2020
<i>OsMAPK20-5</i>	丝裂原激活蛋白激酶 Mitogen-activated protein kinases	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Liu et al., 2019
<i>OsPGIP1</i>	多聚半乳糖醛酸酶抑制蛋白 Polygalacturonase inhibiting protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Wang et al., 2015
<i>OsRC7</i>	几丁质酶 Chitinase	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Datta et al., 2001
<i>OsWRKY30</i>	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcription factor	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	John Lilly et al., 2019
<i>OsACS2</i>	1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸合酶 Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Helliwell et al., 2013
<i>WRKY13</i>	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcription factor	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	John Lilly et al., 2019
<i>DOF11</i>	Dof 转录因子 Dof transcription factor	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Kim et al., 2021
<i>SWEET11</i>	蔗糖转运蛋白 Sugar transporters protein	负调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Negatively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Gao et al., 2018
<i>SWEET14</i>	蔗糖转运蛋白 Sugar transporters protein	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight	Kim et al., 2020
<i>PIN1a</i>	生长素输出载体 Auxin efflux carrier component	正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性, 影响分蘖角度 Positively regulates resistance to rice sheath blight, affecting tiller angle	Sun et al., 2019

有研究发现,纹枯病菌侵染能够诱导水稻蔗糖转运蛋白编码基因 *OsSWEET11* 的表达,抑制 *OsSWEET11* 在水稻中的表达能够提高水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Gao et al., 2018)。与 *OsSWEET11* 相反, *OsSWEET14* 也在水稻受到纹枯病菌侵染后被诱导表达, *OsSWEET14* 的过量表达可以显著提高水稻对纹枯病菌的抗性, *OsSWEET14* 敲除或突变株系明显降低了水稻对纹枯病的抗性,表明 *OsSWEET14* 是水稻抗纹枯病的正调控因子,其通过降低寄主细胞糖含量来抑制纹枯病菌的侵染(Kim et al., 2020; Yuan et al., 2020)。此外, Dof 转录因子编码基因 *DOF11* 可特异性结合 *SWEET14* 的启动子区域,通过激活糖转运途径参与水稻对纹枯病的抗性调控(Wu et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2020)。调控水稻分蘖角度和叶夹角的转录因子 LPA1 能够结合生长素运输蛋白 PIN1a 启动子来调控其表达, LPA1 和 PIN1a 过表达株系能够在叶片中积累更多的生长素,并表现出对纹枯病抗性的提高(Sun et al., 2019)。直立型密穗(dense and erect panicle, DEP)基因 1 在水稻叶鞘中表达量较高,但不会被纹枯病菌侵染所诱导,其可以抑制 LPA1 与 PIN1a 启动子的结合,敲低 *DEP1* 的水稻植株分蘖角度减小,从而对纹枯病的抗性增强(Liu et al., 2021)。最新研究发现,水稻含核苷酸结合位点和富亮氨酸重复(nucleotide binding site-leucine-rich repeat, NBS-LRR)结构域抗病蛋白编码基因 *OsRSR1* 和胞质类受体激酶编码基因 *OsRLCK5* 可通过抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环系统正调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Wang et al., 2021)。抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环系统的关键酶谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶编码基因 *OsGSTU5* 也正向调控水稻对纹枯病的抗性(Tiwari et al., 2020),进一步证实抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环系统是水稻调控纹枯病抗性的关键生物学途径。

4 展望

纹枯病菌与水稻的相互作用是一个复杂的动态生物学过程。致病功能基因的研究可为水稻纹枯病防治提供新的靶标,对促进该病害的防控、降低水稻产量损失具有重大意义。随着纹枯病菌基因组测序组装的完成及侵染水稻转录组数据的大量报道,为深入阐明其致病机制奠定了理论基础。基于基因组注释和差异表达基因分析,从 985 个分泌蛋白编码基因中预测到 103 个候选效应蛋白,但仅对少数候选效应蛋白进行了初步的功能研究,大多数预测效

应蛋白的致病功能尚不清楚(Zheng et al., 2013; Li S et al., 2019; Wei et al., 2020)。此外,纹枯病菌基因组中有 257 个基因预测为病原-寄主互作基因(Zheng et al., 2013),部分 CAZyme 及次生代谢产物相关基因也在纹枯病菌侵染过程中被诱导差异表达,这些基因可能参与了纹枯病菌的致病过程。利用病原菌的致病基因挖掘寄主潜在的抗病基因是目前植物病理学领域的热点研究。未来的工作一方面可以进一步完善纹枯病菌的基因编辑体系,应用基因编辑技术验证病原菌的关键致病因子;另一方面,可以充分利用已报道的致病相关基因如 *RsIA_NP8* 和 *AGLIP1* 等,挖掘寄主中与其相互识别的抗性靶基因。

尽管高抗或免疫纹枯病水稻品种尚未发现,但不同品种对纹枯病的抗性存在显著差异(左思敏等, 2014b)。生产上应用抗病基因选育抗病品种是防控水稻病害最有效的措施,然而抗纹枯病的遗传机制尚不清楚,相关抗性基因也未见报道,水稻抗纹枯病品种选育滞后。今后可利用抗感差异明显的水稻亲本材料构建遗传分离群体,通过高通量测序技术定位纹枯病抗性位点,进而克隆抗病基因。此外,抗病基因研究的最终目的是培育抗病品种,目前已有大量的水稻纹枯病抗性 QTL 及候选抗性基因被鉴定出来,如 Wang et al. (2021) 利用 GWAS、差异表达谱及共表达互作网络分析获得了 653 个纹枯病抗性核心候选基因。Lin et al. (2016) 预测了 23 个可能参与水稻调控纹枯病抗性的小 RNA。未来工作的核心需结合植物病理学、分子生物学及生物化学手段阐明这些候选基因在水稻对纹枯病抗性调控中的作用机制;进一步使用常规杂交育种技术,将抗病基因应用到水稻抗病育种中,通过培育抗病品种减少水稻生产中由纹枯病造成的产量损失。

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