

脱落酸信号途径在调控植物抗虫反应中的作用与机理

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摘要: 脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)是一种具有倍半萜结构的植物激素,在调控植物种子萌发、细胞生长、叶片脱落以及抵御生物与非生物逆境等重要生理过程中发挥着重要作用。该文在介绍ABA生物合成、分解代谢与信号转导的基础上,重点概括ABA信号途径在调控植物对植食性昆虫物理和化学防御中的作用及其机理,并指出今后的研究方向,为进一步揭示ABA信号途径在调控植物抗虫性的作用和机理提供参考。

关键词: 脱落酸; 植物与植食性昆虫互作关系; 物理防御; 化学防御

Role of the abscisic acid-signaling pathway in plant defenses against insect herbivores and the underlying mechanisms

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Abstract: Abscisic acid (ABA) is a plant hormone with sesquiterpene structure, which plays a vital role in regulating important physiological processes such as seed germination, cell growth, leaf shedding, and resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses. In this review, we summarize the recent advances in researches on the biosynthesis and catabolism of ABA and its signaling pathway. Moreover, we have reviewed the role of the ABA-signaling pathway in regulating physical and chemical defenses in plants against insect herbivores and the underlying mechanisms. In addition, we point out the future research directions in this area. We hope that this review will provide a basis for further revealing the role and mechanism of ABA signaling pathway in regulating plant resistance to insect herbivores.

Key words: abscisic acid; plant-herbivore relationship; physical defence; chemical defence

脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)是一种具有倍半萜结构的植物激素,广泛存在于植物中,是植物五大天然生长调节剂之一,参与调控植物的种子萌发、细胞生长、叶片脱落和抗逆境胁迫等重要生理过程(Karl, 2015; Sah et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2022)。在逆境条件下,植物ABA含量及其响应基因的转录水平会显著上升,表现出抗生物及非生物胁迫的特征,所以ABA又被称为胁迫激素(Ye et al., 2012)。

在与植食性昆虫的长期互作中,植物进化出了一套完备的防御体系,即通过组成抗性和诱导抗性防御植食性昆虫的为害(Schuman & Baldwin, 2016; Erb, 2018; 都慧和王晓伟, 2022)。诱导抗性是植物抗性最重要的组成部分,当植物遭受植食性昆虫为害时,位于植物细胞膜表面的模式识别受体会识别植食性昆虫相关信号(Acevedo et al., 2015),从而启动早期信号事件,激活防御相关激素信号途径,提高

防御相关基因的转录水平和防御化合物的含量,最终增强植物抗虫性(Erb et al., 2012; 徐丽萍等, 2018; Erb & Reymond, 2019)。植物中与防御相关的激素主要包括茉莉酸(jasmonic acid, JA)、水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)和乙烯(ethylene, ET),其中JA信号途径被认为是调控植物诱导抗虫性的核心通路(Howe et al., 2018; 刘晓丽和娄永根, 2018)。然而,近年来的研究表明,ABA信号途径在调控植物对植食性昆虫的防御反应中也扮演着重要角色(丁旭等, 2019; 张月白等, 2023),但迄今为止,关于ABA信号途径在调控植物防御反应中作用的综述性文献较少。为此,本文介绍了ABA的生物合成、代谢及其信号转导途径,并重点概括ABA信号途径在调控植物对植食性昆虫防御中的作用与机理,以期推动ABA信号途径在调控植物抗虫性方面的应用。

1 ABA的生物合成、分解代谢与信号转导

1.1 ABA生物合成

ABA生物合成途径分为直接合成途径和间接合成途径2种,直接合成途径指C₁₅前体—法呢基焦磷酸经环化和氧化直接形成同样含15个碳原子的ABA,真菌通常通过此途径合成ABA;间接合成途径则指先由甲羟戊酸聚合形成C₄₀前体—类胡萝卜素,再由类胡萝卜素裂解成C₁₅化合物,后者进一步反应得到ABA,高等植物主要通过此途径合成ABA(Inomata et al., 2004; 万小荣和李玲, 2004)。在高等植物中,首先由丙酮酸和3-磷酸甘油醛生成异戊烯基焦磷酸,后者通过甲羟戊酸途径和一系列反应得到C₄₀前体— β -胡萝卜素(Finkelstein, 2013; 李可心等, 2023)。 β -胡萝卜素在 β -胡萝卜素羟化酶连续氧化的作用下生成玉米黄质,玉米黄质在玉米黄质环氧化酶作用下通过环氧化作用生成全反式紫黄质(Hieber et al., 2000)。全反式紫黄质既可以在新黄质合酶作用下生成全反式新黄质,进一步异构化得到9-顺式-新黄质(Neuman et al., 2014),也可以直接异构化得到9-顺式-紫黄质。9-顺式-新黄质与9-顺式-紫黄质经9-顺式-环氧类胡萝卜素双加氧酶(9-*cis*-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase, NCED)催化裂解形成黄质醛;黄质醛释放进入细胞质,在脱氢酶作用下生成脱落醛(杨秋玲等, 2011);最后,脱落醛在氧化酶及钼辅因子催化下形成ABA(图1)。

1.2 ABA分解代谢

植物ABA降解途径主要包含羟基化失活和葡

萄糖基共价结合2种途径。在羟基化失活途径中,羟化酶对ABA分子的C-7'、C-8'和C-9'3个位点端进行羟化,得到不同的代谢产物,其中最主要的一种是CYP707A羟化C-8'端形成菜豆酸(phaseic acid, PA)(Kushiro et al., 2004; Saito et al., 2004; 甄梦缘等, 2024),PA在菜豆酸还原酶催化下产生二氢菜豆酸,从而引起ABA的羟基化失活(Lozano-Juste & Cutler, 2016)。共价结合途径则指ABA在葡萄糖基转移酶作用下形成无活性的ABA葡萄糖酯,该物质储存于液泡中,当受到环境胁迫时会被 β -葡萄糖苷酶水解,从而释放ABA(Magwaza et al., 2019; 甄梦缘等, 2024)(图1)。

1.3 ABA信号转导

植物体内的抗pyrabactin蛋白1类似蛋白(pyrabactin resistance 1-like protein, PYL)是重要的ABA受体,它与蛋白质去磷酸化酶II型C(protein phosphatases type-2C, PP2C)、SNF1-相关蛋白激酶2(SNF1-related protein kinase 2, SnRK2)共同构成ABA通路三大核心信号元件(王彬等, 2020)。当植物受到逆境胁迫时,体内ABA含量剧烈增加,ABA进入PYL蛋白的中心疏水袋,使PYL蛋白构象变化,为PP2C蛋白提供一个结合表面,而后与PP2C蛋白活性位点结合并抑制其活性,促使SnRK2蛋白释放,被释放的SnRK2蛋白通过自身的磷酸化而被激活,进一步调节下游转录因子和离子通道,最终激活ABA信号应答反应,触发生理反应(陈慧敏和郝格非, 2021; Shi et al., 2021)。

2 ABA信号途径在调控植物物理防御中的作用

植物可以通过叶片的表面角质层、蜡质、毛状体、刺和细胞壁修饰等多种物理手段抵御植食性昆虫的为害(Santamaria et al., 2020; Chávez-Arias et al., 2021; Xiang et al., 2023)。研究表明参与调控植物表皮蜡质层和胼胝质合成是ABA信号途径调控植物抗虫性的重要机理之一(Guo et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2024)。

2.1 ABA参与调控植物表皮蜡质层合成

表皮蜡质层是一种疏水性细胞外生物聚合物,由极长链脂肪酸及其衍生物混合组成,影响植食性昆虫的附着、取食和产卵,构成植物的第1道物理防线(Eigenbrode & Jetter, 2002; Fich et al., 2016; Lewandowska et al., 2020)。植物不同,其ABA信号途径对表皮蜡质层生物合成的调控作用与机理也不

同。如在拟南芥 *Arabidopsis thaliana* 中, 外源 ABA 处理可诱导表皮蜡质合成重要基因 *AtMYB94* 及 *AtMYB96* 的表达, 从而促进表皮蜡质的合成 (Lee HG et al., 2016; Lee SB et al., 2016); 但在玉米 *Zea mays*

中, JA 和 ABA 信号途径与蜡质的生物合成呈负相关, 草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 唾液处理后, ABA 信号途径与蜡质生物合成的负相关性消失 (Liu et al., 2024)。

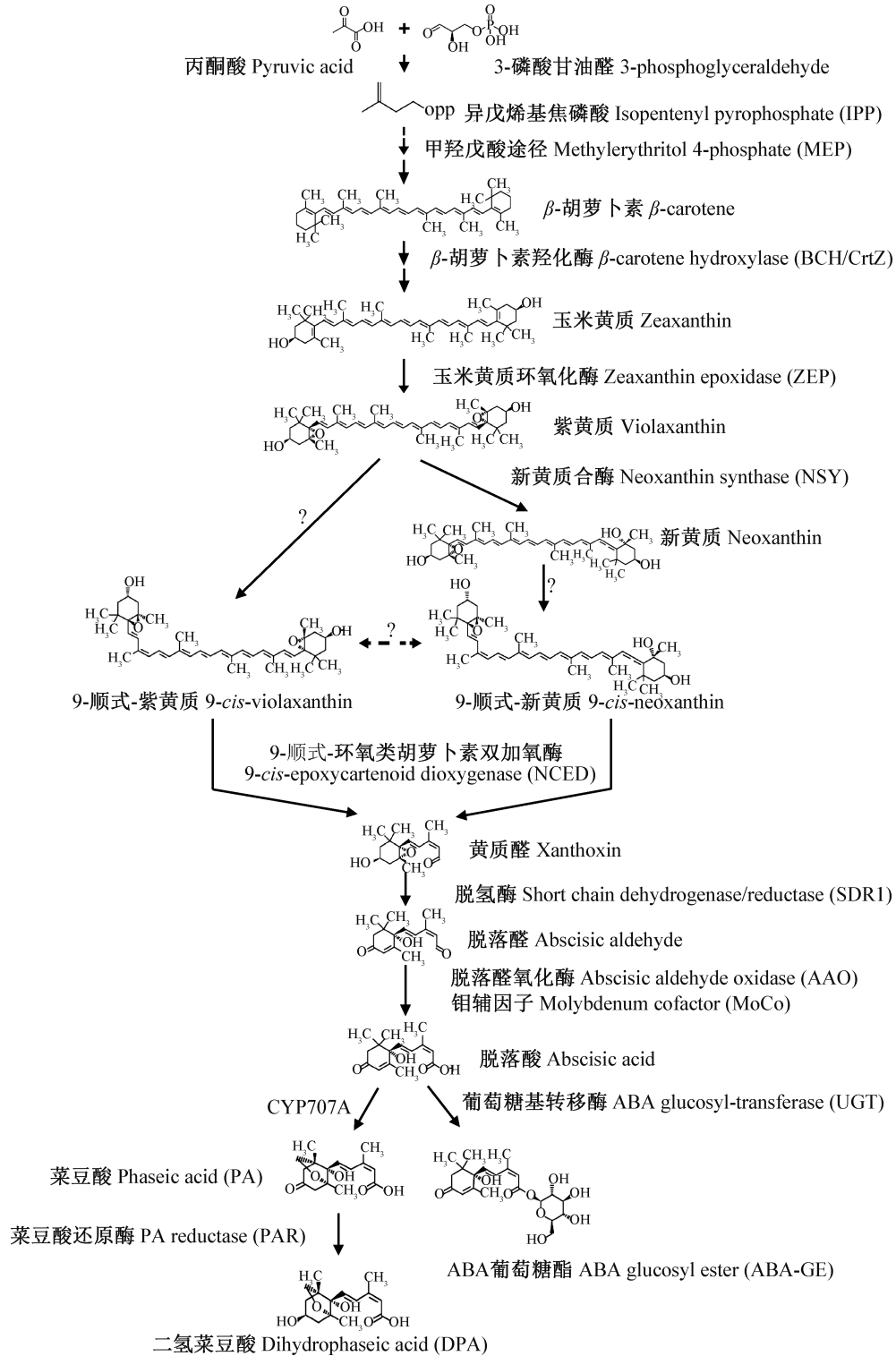


图1 高等植物中 ABA 生物合成和分解代谢途径

Fig. 1 ABA biosynthesis and catabolism pathways in higher plants

2.2 ABA参与调控胼胝质合成

胼胝质是一种主要成分为 β -1,3-葡聚糖的植物细胞壁多糖,在细胞膜和细胞壁之间沉积,形成一道物理屏障,帮助植物抵御病原菌和植食性昆虫的侵害(Sanmartín et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2023)。ABA在胼胝质介导的植物对植食性昆虫的抗性中发挥着重要作用。

植食性昆虫为害后能激活植物体内ABA信号途径,促进胼胝质积累,从而增强植物的抗虫性。Guo et al.(2020)研究发现烟粉虱*Bemisia tabaci*为害后能激活番茄*Solanum lycopersicum*植株体内ABA信号途径相关基因表达水平,促进胼胝质沉积,进而提高抗虫性;水稻*Oryza sativa*体内E3泛素连接酶基因*OsJMJ715*通过激活ABA和JA信号途径促进胼胝质沉积,从而负调控水稻对褐飞虱*Nilaparvata lugens*、白背飞虱*Sogatella furcifera*的抗性(Zhang et al., 2021; 张月白等, 2023)。

同时,外源ABA处理能促进植物中胼胝质的沉积,增强植物对植食性昆虫的抗性。例如,Liu et al.(2017)研究发现,外源ABA能抑制水稻中 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶活性,增强胼胝质合成酶活性,促进胼胝质在更大范围内沉积,进而增强植物物理防御能力,从而干扰褐飞虱取食韧皮部汁液,最终提高水稻的抗虫性;Guo et al.(2020)研究发现,外源ABA处理同样能增强番茄内胼胝质积累,从而强化非生物胁迫对烟粉虱的负面影响,进而提高番茄对烟粉虱的抗性;Ding et al.(2019)研究发现,ABA生物合成抑制剂氟利酮外源处理后TN1水稻中胼胝质沉积面积减少,进而增加了褐飞虱的取食时间。

3 ABA信号途径在调控植物化学防御中的作用

为了应对生物和非生物胁迫,植物已经进化出精细的次生化合物生物合成机制(Yuan & Grote-wold, 2020; Dong & Lin, 2021)。一些次生化合物具有抗虫活性,可直接影响植食性昆虫取食、生长发育、存活和繁殖,或吸引植食性昆虫天敌等等,这是植物保护自身免受植食性昆虫为害的重要化学防御手段(Lou et al., 2014; Wasternack & Strnad, 2019; Luo et al., 2023)。ABA能参与调控次生代谢化合物的合成,从而介导植物对植食性昆虫的化学防御。

3.1 ABA参与调控苯丙烷类化合物合成

苯丙烷途径是目前研究最广泛的次生代谢途径

之一,该途径进化出多个分支,产生木质素、类黄酮、木脂素和苯丙酸酯等代谢产物,这些苯丙烷途径的代谢产物被统称为苯丙烷类化合物。它们含有1个与3-C丙烷侧链相连的苯基,而苯环上取代基的变化和丙烯基双键的位置不同导致形成多种具有生物活性的化合物(Dong & Lin, 2021)。

苯丙烷类化合物的生物合成过程为苯丙氨酸在苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia lyase, PAL)、肉桂酸-4-羟化酶和对-香豆酸:辅酶A连接酶(4-coumarate: CoA ligase, 4CL)催化下合成

-香豆酸,而后形成2条支路,一条支路是

-香豆酸在不用酶作用下合成绿原酸、咖啡酸、甘草酸、丹酚酸和菊苣酸等多种酚酸;另一条支路是

-香豆酸经催化生成香豆酰辅酶A,再经查尔酮合成酶(chalcone synthase, CHS)和查尔酮异构酶催化生成柚皮素,而后在不同转移酶作用下形成下游多个分支,合成樱花素和花青素等多种黄酮类化合物(Dong & Lin, 2021)。Maysin(Casas et al., 2016)、schaftoside(Hao et al., 2018)、naringenin(Xu et al., 2021)和樱花素(Liu et al., 2023)等多种苯丙烷类化合物能增强植物对咀嚼式和刺吸式口器昆虫的抗性(Dong & Lin, 2021; Hao et al., 2024)。ABA缺陷能抑制苯丙烷类化合物生物合成,进而降低突变体对病原物的抗性(Romero et al., 2019; Boncan et al., 2020; Lafuente & González-Candelas, 2022)。

在抗虫方面,Dehghan et al.(2023)研究发现外源ABA处理后油菜*Brassica napus*中酚类化合物含量增加,进而抑制甘蓝蚜*Brevicoryne brassicae*的生长,与外源ABA处理组植株相比,甘蓝蚜更偏好取食野生型植株。ABA信号转导的正调节因子ABA-inducible BHLH-type transcription factor/ja-associated myc2-like1(JAM1)可以与髓细胞组织增生蛋白2(myelocytomatosis protein 2, MYC2)竞争结合MYC2的靶序列,进而抑制MYC2的功能,负调控JA信号途径。如在JAM1功能强化的植株中JA诱导的花青素积累减少,进而对甜菜夜蛾*Spodoptera exigua*的抗性减弱(Nakata et al., 2013);而外源JA和ABA处理能促进酚类化合物的合成,增强番茄对温室白粉虱*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*的抗性(Esmacily et al., 2021),以上2个研究说明ABA信号途径对次生代谢化合物合成的调控过程还涉及与其他激素信号途径的相互作用,背后蕴含着更复杂的机理。

外源ABA处理后,葡萄*Vitis vinifera*(Koyama et al., 2010)、草莓*Fragaria ananassa*(Mattus-Araya

et al., 2022)和棉花 *Gossypium hirsutum* (Yang et al., 2023)等多种植物体内 *PAL*、*CHS*、*4CL* 和黄烷酮 3-羟化酶 (flavanone 3-hydroxylase, F3H) 等苯丙烷类化合物合成相关基因的表达水平上调, 进而促进花青素及多种黄酮类物质等多种苯丙烷类化合物的合成与积累。Dai et al. (2019) 研究发现, 植物通过上调黄酮类化合物合成相关基因 *F3H* 的转录水平来提高黄酮类化合物的含量, 进而增强对昆虫的抗性; 花青素本身有抗虫作用, 能通过抑制植食性昆虫生长等多种方式保护植物 (Close & Beadle, 2003; Tayal et al., 2020)。

3.2 ABA参与调控酚酰胺类化合物合成

酚酰胺类化合物是苯丙烷途径衍生的次级代谢化合物, 由酚类化合物通过酰胺键与芳香族单胺或脂肪族多胺共价连接而成 (Bassard et al., 2010; Roumani et al., 2021)。虫害后植物体内会大量积累多种酚酰胺类化合物, 特别是腐胺和亚精胺衍生物, 进而提高植物对植食性昆虫的抗性 (Alamgir et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2020)。RNA 干扰烟草 *Nicotiana tabacum* 植株内植食性诱导子调节基因 1 (herbivore elicitor-regulated 1, HER1) 后, 植株体内咖啡酰腐胺等酚酰胺类化合物的含量显著降低, 进而对烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* 幼虫的抗性减弱, 但外源 ABA 处理后 RNA 干扰植株中烟草天蛾幼虫口水诱导的防御性次生代谢化合物的合成与积累增加, 进而对烟草天蛾幼虫的抗性恢复到与野生型相同的水平 (Dinh et al., 2013)。

3.3 ABA参与调控芥子油苷类化合物的合成

芥子油苷, 也被称为硫代葡萄糖苷, 是一种含氮和硫的植物天然次生代谢产物, 参与植物的抗病和抗虫过程, 被称为“硫炸弹” (Miao et al., 2021)。Hillwig et al. (2016) 研究发现, 拟南芥 ABA 缺陷品系能促进 4-甲氧基吲哚-3-甲基硫代葡萄糖苷 (4-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate, 4MI3M) 的合成与积累, 因此, 与拟南芥 ABA 缺陷品系相比, 桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 更偏好取食拟南芥野生型品系, 表明 ABA 信号途径可以通过抑制 4MI3M 积累负调控植株对蚜虫的抗性。此外, 外源 ABA 处理能增加油菜芥子油苷含量, 进而抑制甘蓝蚜的生长 (Dehghan et al., 2023)。

3.4 ABA参与调控胰蛋白酶抑制剂的合成

胰蛋白酶抑制剂是植物抵御植食性昆虫为害的最重要的一种次生代谢化合物, 具有直接防御作用, 能通过干扰昆虫的消化系统直接影响昆虫的行为和

生长发育 (Lu et al., 2011; Hu et al., 2015)。ABA 信号途径通过参与调控胰蛋白酶抑制剂的合成来介导植物防御。如 Orellana et al. (2010) 研究发现, 在番茄中过表达响应 ABA 信号的脱落酸反应元件结合蛋白 SLAREB1 后, 蛋白酶抑制剂编码的基因表达上调。RNA 干扰烟草中 *HER1* 基因后, 植株体内胰蛋白酶抑制剂活性降低, 而外源 ABA 处理后胰蛋白酶抑制剂活性恢复到与正常植株相同的水平, 从而植株对烟草天蛾幼虫的抗性也恢复到正常水平 (Dinh et al., 2013)。

4 ABA信号途径在调控植食性昆虫种群适合度中的作用

ABA 信号途径通过参与调控植物的物理和化学防御来介导植物对植食性昆虫的抗性, 表现为影响植食性昆虫的寄主选择性、生长发育、繁殖与取食。

4.1 ABA影响植食性昆虫的寄主选择性

ABA 信号途径对植食性昆虫的寄主选择性影响复杂。与外源 ABA 处理的植株相比, 甘蓝蚜更偏好取食未经处理的油菜植株 (Dehghan et al., 2023); 与拟南芥 ABA 缺陷品系 *aba1-1* 相比, 桃蚜更偏好取食拟南芥野生型品系 (Hillwig et al., 2016); 外源 ABA 处理后, 水稻植株内 5-羟色胺增加, 进而能吸引更多褐飞虱来取食 (冯玲, 2022)。以上研究表明, ABA 信号途径对刺吸式昆虫寄主选择性的影响无法简单地归纳为正相关或者负相关, 而是要看处理或者转基因编辑后植株的具体性状是有利于昆虫生长还是不利于昆虫生长, 显而易见, 昆虫更偏向于选择前者。

4.2 ABA影响植食性昆虫的生长发育与繁殖

ABA 信号途径影响植食性昆虫的生长发育。如水稻 *OsJM715* 和 *OsLRR-RLK18* 基因通过调控 ABA 和 JA 信号途径来干扰飞虱卵的孵化 (Zhang et al. 2021, 张月白等, 2023; 唐璎璩等, 2024); RNA 干扰烟草植株内 *HER1* 基因会促进烟草天蛾幼虫的生长, 而外源 ABA 处理该植株后, 该植株对烟草天蛾的抗性恢复 (Dinh et al., 2013)。Dehghan et al. (2023) 研究也发现, 外源 ABA 处理后油菜上甘蓝蚜若虫的存活率显著降低, 而 ABA 缺陷植株则能促进植食性昆虫的生长。例如, 番茄 ABA 缺陷植株能显著提高甜菜夜蛾幼虫的相对生长速率 (Thaler & Bostock, 2004); 拟南芥 ABA 缺失突变体 *aba2-1* 能促进棉灰翅夜蛾 *Spodoptera littoralis* 幼虫的生长

(Bodenhausen & Reymond, 2007)。此外, ABA对植食性昆虫也可能有直接毒害作用, 如将一定浓度的ABA溶液注射到大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella* 幼虫体内, 幼虫体内血细胞数量减少, 幼虫期和成虫羽化时间延长, 化蛹率和羽化率降低, 且出现剂量依赖性死亡(Er & Keskin, 2016)。此外, ABA影响植食性昆虫的繁殖。如Dehghan et al. (2023)研究发现, 外源ABA处理后油菜上甘蓝蚜雌成虫所产卵孵化的若虫数量显著降低, 进而影响其繁殖。

4.3 ABA影响植食性昆虫的取食行为

ABA信号途径的激活会干扰植食性昆虫的取食。如在水稻中过表达ABA合成关键基因 *OsNCED3*, 会激活害虫体内 *OsJAZ1* 和 *Osbph6* 等应答基因的表达, 进而减少褐飞虱在水稻韧皮部的取食时间, 而RNA干扰该基因后, 褐飞虱在水稻韧皮部的取食时间延长(Sun et al., 2022); 外源ABA处理后褐飞虱取食水稻的口针刺探次数与唾液分泌阶段持续时间显著增加, 进而减少褐飞虱在韧皮部的取食时间(许有友, 2016); 而ABA的生物合成抑制剂Fluridone处理则能促进褐飞虱对感虫水稻品系TN1的取食(Ding et al., 2019)。

5 展望

近年来, 越来越多的研究表明ABA信号途径在调控植物抗虫性方面发挥着重要作用。ABA信号途径不仅可以通过调控植物表皮蜡质层的生物合成(Lewandowska et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2024)和胼胝质的沉积(Liu et al., 2017; Guo et al., 2020)影响植物的物理防御, 而且可以通过影响植物体内众多次生化合物(防御化合物), 如苯丙烷类化合物(Nakata et al., 2013; Esmacily et al., 2021; Dehghan et al., 2023)、芥子油苷(Dehghan et al., 2023)、5-羟色胺(冯玲, 2022)和酚酰胺类化合物(Dinh et al., 2013)等的生物合成, 来影响植物的化学防御。ABA信号途径介导的这些物理和化学防御可以对咀嚼式口器昆虫和刺吸式口器昆虫的寄主选择性、取食、生长、发育和繁殖等产生影响。但迄今为止, 对于ABA信号途径在调控植物防御反应中作用的认识大多还处于表型层次, 关于ABA途径调控的这些表型(如次生化合物)在植物抗虫中的具体作用及其机理还有很多不清楚。因此, 今后应进一步解析ABA途径调控的这些植物的物理与化学特性在抗虫中的作用与机理。此外, 已有研究证实ABA与JA交互作用介导植物的抗虫反应(Nakata et al., 2013; Esmacily et

al., 2021; Li et al., 2022), 但ABA与SA和ET等其他防御相关的激素在植物抗虫反应中的互作关系尚不清楚, 有待进一步研究。

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