

水稻与稻瘟病菌相互作用研究进展

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摘要: 作为一种主要粮食作物, 水稻的生产影响全球经济的稳步增长。各种生物、非生物胁迫威胁水稻的生长发育过程。稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe oryzae* (syn. *Pyricularia oryzae*) 为重要的农业病原微生物, 其引起的稻瘟病是世界性水稻重要病害, 给水稻生产造成严重产量损失。相对于传统的化学农药防治, 培育抗稻瘟病水稻品种是比较环保、有效的病害防治策略, 然而田间稻瘟病菌群体复杂多样, 小种遗传变异速度很快, 抗病水稻品种的种植年限和范围受限。因此, 掌握水稻抗病机理和稻瘟病菌致病机制有助于制定更好的防治措施。水稻与稻瘟病菌的相互作用过程涉及了不同层次的植物免疫反应, 根据近年来水稻和稻瘟病菌功能基因组学研究上的最新进展, 侧重对水稻抗稻瘟病的分子机理和信号传导方面进行了综述, 并展望了二者研究所面临的机遇和挑战, 以期进一步推进水稻与稻瘟病菌互作的分子机理研究, 并为水稻的抗病育种提供借鉴。

关键词: 水稻; 抗病分子机制; 稻瘟病菌; 相互作用

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Recent Understanding on the Interactions Between Rice and *Magnaporthe oryzae*

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Abstract: As a grain, rice production affects the steady growth of global economy. Varied biological and abiotic stresses threaten the rice's growth and development. Rice blast, caused by the filamentous fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae* (syn. *Pyricularia oryzae*) of crucial agricultural pathogenic microorganism, is key disease of rice (*Oryza sativa*) in the world, resulting in the huge rice yield loss. Compared with the prevention and control by traditional chemical pesticides, breeding disease-resistant cultivars is a more environmental-friendly and effective method to protect rice from rice blast. Nevertheless, the length and range of planting disease-resistant rice cultivars are limited due to the highly-frequent mutations of *M. oryzae* isolates and the high complex of *M. oryzae* populations in field. Therefore, understanding rice disease-resistant mechanisms and pathogenic mechanisms of rice blast fungus are beneficial to formulate better prevention and control measures. Rice-*M. oryzae* interactions involved in different layers of plant innate immunity. Recent years, great progresses have been achieved in functional genomics of rice and *M. oryzae*. In this review, we mainly summarized the progresses on rice blast disease resistance mechanisms and defense signaling in rice. We also prospected the challenges and opportunities in future study of rice-*M. oryzae* interaction, and hope to promote further study on their interaction and provide reference for rice breeding for blast disease resistance.

Key words: rice; molecular mechanisms of rice blast resistance; *Magnaporthe oryzae*; interaction

作为一种主要粮食作物, 水稻面临着多种病害的危害, 如病原真菌引起的稻瘟病和纹枯病、细菌引起的白叶枯病、病毒引起的水稻黑条矮缩病和水

稻条纹叶枯病、线虫引起的稻根结线虫病等。这其中, 稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe oryzae* (syn. *Pyricularia oryzae*) 引起的稻瘟病为世界性水稻主要病害。除此之外,

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稻瘟病菌还可侵害其他多种禾本科作物, 每年都造成大量损失^[1-2]。稻瘟病菌作为一种重要的植物病原物, 除了因经济重要性受重视外, 还因易于开展遗传分析, 近年来逐渐成为研究丝状真菌生长发育的重要模式生物之一^[3-6]。同时, 稻瘟病菌与水稻的互作也成为研究植物病原真菌-寄主互作较为理想的模式系统之一^[4-7]。本文综述了近年来水稻与稻瘟病菌相互作用的分子模式, 以期水稻抗稻瘟病育种研究提供借鉴。

1 PMAPs 介导的水稻 PTI 免疫反应

植物在自然界中可为其他病原微生物提供营养来源, 并受到一定的胁迫。在与病原微生物互作的进化过程中, 植物不断产生一些复杂的免疫应答反应来抵御病原微生物的侵害。植物体内存在两种层次防御反应, 分别为病原菌相关模式 (Pathogen associated molecular pattern, PAMP) 诱发的免疫反应 (PAMP-triggered immunity, PTI) 和效应因子诱发的免疫反应 (Effector-triggered immunity, ETI), 二者在抵御病害过程中起重要作用。PAMP 是一类具保守特征的小分子物质 (如细菌的鞭毛蛋白短肽 flg22、内毒素脂多糖、真菌鞘脂及几丁质等), 可为植物模式受体 (Pattern recognition receptor, PRR) (如 FLS2 和 EFR 蛋白) 识别, 引发 PTI 反应^[8-9], 如 MAPK 信号途径的激活以及活性氧爆发、胼胝质积累等防御现象^[10]。除了 PAMPs 之外, 病菌编码的一些分泌蛋白也能诱发 PTI 反应, 即激发子 (Elicitor)。传统定义上来讲, “激发子”是指能诱导植物产生植保素的一些分子。随着科技的发展, 这个名词所适用的范围更广, 如今多指能刺激植物防御的所有物质, 包括来源于病原菌 (外源性激发子) 以及在侵染过程中植物自身产生的物质 (内源性激发子), 最终提高植物抗病能力^[11-13]。

稻瘟病菌激发子类型多样, 有糖蛋白^[14-15]和脂蛋白等^[16]。现已证实菌丝细胞壁、细胞膜、分生孢子及菌丝发酵液中均含有激发子^[17-20]。细胞膜成分鞘脂类物质可诱导水稻合成植保素、细胞死亡^[21-23]。菌丝发酵液中的 MoHrip1^[24]和 MoHrip2 蛋白^[25]引起烟草细胞程序性死亡, 并且增强水稻免疫力。稻瘟病菌坏死-乙烯诱导蛋白 1 (Necrosis

and ethylene-inducing peptide 1, Nep1)^[26]和类 Nep1 (Nep1-like proteins, NLPs) 蛋白 MoNLP1、MoNLP2、MoNLP4^[27]能引起烟草细胞发生细胞坏死。在对稻瘟病菌侵染阶段的转录分析中, Chen 等^[28]筛选到 4 个可诱导水稻和烟草组织产生细胞坏死的稻瘟分泌蛋白 (MoCDIP1、MoCDIP2、MoCDIP3 和 MoCDIP4)。此外, Wang 等^[29]利用质外体流技术, 在发病水稻质外体中分离出多个稻瘟病菌激发蛋白。其中, MSP1 蛋白引发植物细胞坏死反应, 并提高水稻抵抗稻瘟病能力。稻瘟病菌激发子基因在植物中的持续表达可增强广谱抗病性, 如 *MgSM1* 转基因拟南芥、水稻对细菌和真菌病菌均有较好的抵抗能力^[30-31]。

细胞壁成分几丁质所介导的 PTI 信号途径研究得较为全面。作为经典的 PAMP, 几丁质可激发植物防御反应, 如植保素的合成^[32, 33]、pH 变化^[34]、细胞膜稳定性^[33-35]、防御基因诱导表达^[36-37]等方面。然而, 并不是所有类型的几丁质都能激发宿主 PTI 反应。据报道, 聚合度 6-8 的几丁质对水稻细胞才有活性, 而聚合度小于 5 的几丁质短链不足以引起水稻防御反应, 并且诱导效应随着聚合度的提高而增强^[35, 37]。植物细胞膜上分布着不同的受体蛋白, 各司其职, 以识别不同的信号。蛋白结合实验证明了水稻几丁质受体 OsCEBiP 蛋白可特异结合几丁质寡糖 (GlcNAc)₈^[38-42]。OsCEBiP 为水稻抗病反应所需, 持续表达 OsCEBiP 基因可提高水稻抗稻瘟病和白叶枯病能力^[43]。相反, OsCEBiP 基因沉默后, 水稻细胞无法识别几丁质 (GlcNAc)₈, 最终导致水稻 PTI 免疫反应受抑制, 丧失了抗病力^[44]。OsCEBiP 蛋白编码两个 LysM 结构域和一个跨膜结构域^[44], 但单靠这两种结构不足以将几丁质信号由胞外往胞内转化。受体激酶 OsCERK1 则可协助 OsCEBiP 完成信号的转换^[45]。在拟南芥中, AtCERK1 识别并结合几丁质, 在抵抗真菌病原菌过程中起关键作用^[46-48]。作为 AtCERK1 的同源蛋白, 虽然 OsCERK1 编码 LysM 和磷酸激酶结构域, 但并不直接结合几丁质^[49-50]。然而激酶结构域的存在, 使胞外几丁质信号得以向胞内转换。OsCERK1 为几丁质信号通路所必需, 水稻 *Oscerk1* 突变体中几丁质信号传导受阻, 抗病能力下降^[51-53]。

OsRac 编码鸟苷酸三磷酸酶 (GTPase), 属于 Rho-GTPase 家族, 在水稻抵御病原菌过程中起重要作用。*OsRac* GTPase 在信号转导途径中充当分子开关, 调控多种细胞生命活动。水稻基因组编码 7 个 *OsRac* 蛋白, 其中 *OsRac1* 为关键调控因子。*OsRac1* 响应 PAMPs 并参与 PTI 反应。当几丁质或真菌鞘脂后处理水稻原生质体之后, *OsRac1* 快速聚集到细胞膜上^[54-55]。持续表达型激活态 (Constitutive active, CA) -*OsRac1* 基因, 可诱发水稻细胞内 ROS 的爆发、细胞凋亡、植保素合成以及相关防御基因表达, 最终提高了水稻对稻瘟病的抵抗能力。反之, 在水稻中持续表达该基因的失活态 (Dominant negative, DN), 使 *OsRac1* 丧失活性, 则抑制了上述的防御反应, 抵消了水稻抗稻瘟病能力^[54]。进一步研究发现, *OsRac1* 通过两种途径来调控胞内活性氧 (Reactive oxygen species, ROS) 的水平。一方面, CA-*OsRac1* 正调控 *OsRbohB*, 与之发生相互作用后, 细胞内 Ca^{2+} 水平迅速提高。累积的 Ca^{2+} 激活了 NADPH 氧化酶, 使后者不断产生活性氧 ROS^[56]。另一方面, *OsRac1* 负调控 ROS 清除相关基因 (比如 *OsMT2b*) 的表达以保证 ROS 的积累^[56-57], 可见 *OsRac1* 在调节水稻细胞 ROS 爆发以及细胞死亡过程中起重要作用。此外, 水稻与稻瘟病菌非亲和互作中, *OsRac1* 为水稻 NB-LRR 抗病蛋白 Pit 直接激活^[58], 这说明了 *OsRac1* 在水稻 PTI 和 ETI 反应中均起到重要作用。

与 Rho 家族成员一样, *OsRac1* 的失活型 (GDP 结合型) 和激活态 (GTP 结合型) 构象之间的转换由鸟苷酸交换因子 (Guaninenucleotide Exchanging Factors, GEFs) 催化。据报道, 两类鸟苷酸交换因子 (*OsSWAP70A* 和 *OsRacGEF1*) 参与 *OsRac1* 蛋白的激活^[59-60]。水稻 *OsSWAP70A* 和 *OsRacGEF1* 分别编码 Db1 (diffuse B-cell lymphoma) -homology (DH) 和 PRONE (Plant-specific Rac/Rop) 类型 GEF。这两个基因的过表达均加剧了 *OsRac1* 介导的活性氧爆发, 增强了几丁质介导的 PTI 反应和水稻抗稻瘟病菌能力^[59-60]。

水稻进化出多个蛋白复合体来识别并转化 PAMP 信号^[59-65], 以实现几丁质信号自外向内的转导。总的来讲, 这些复合体主要由以下蛋白组成: *OsCEBiP*-*OsCERK1*、*OsRac1*、*OsRacGEF1*、热激蛋

白 *Hsp90* 和 *Hsp70*、分子伴侣 *Hop/Sti1*、支架蛋白 *OsRACK1*、级联反应相关 *OsMAPK3*/*OsMAPK6*、转录因子 *RAI1*/*Rap2.6* 等^[64-67]。*OsRac1* 参与多个复合体的构成, 在热激蛋白 *Hsp90*、分子伴侣辅助因子 *Hop/Sti1* 和支架蛋白 *OsRACK1* 的协助下, *OsRac1* 与 *OsRAR1*、*Hsp90*、*Hsp70* 组成复合体^[64-67]。后续研究发现, 在几丁质介导的 PTI 反应中, *OsCERK1*、*Hop/Sti1a*、*Hsp90*、*Hsp70* 和 *OsRac1* 以复合体的形式在内质网和细胞膜上执行功能。分子伴侣和支架蛋白的存在则有助于承接 *OsCERK1* 与 *OsRac1* 之间的信号传导。

OsRac1 和 *OsCERK1* 复合体成员在水稻免疫反应中起重要作用。在功能上, *OsRAR1* 与 *OsRac1* 相互影响。植物 *RAR1* (for required for *Mla12* resistance) 为多个 R 基因调控的抗病反应所需, 如 *Mla*、*RPM1*、*RPS2*、*RPS5*^[68-75]。*OsRAR1* 参与水稻抗稻瘟病菌过程, 在水稻基础抗性中也起了重要作用。进一步研究发现, *OsRAR1* 和 *Hsp90* 共同协助 *OsRac1* 调控稻瘟病菌鞘脂介导的 PTI 反应。持续表达 CA-*OsRac1* 基因可转录上调 *OsRAR1* 和 *OsSGT1* (for suppressor of the G2 allele of *skp1*), 引起水稻细胞 ROS 爆发, 激活抗病反应; *OsRac1* 基因的沉默则抑制了 *OsRAR1* 基因的表达, 这说明了 *OsRac1* 正向调控 *OsRAR1*。*OsRAR1* 也可影响 *OsRac1* 的功能发挥, *OsRAR1* 基因的沉默削弱了 CA-*OsRac1* 转基因水稻的抗病力。可见, 这两个基因之间存在某种程度的相互调控作用^[64]。另外, 分子伴侣辅助因子 *Hop/Sti1a* 也参与了几丁质介导的水稻抗病反应。过表达 *Hop/Sti1a* 基因明显提高了水稻对稻瘟病菌的抵抗能力; 该基因的沉默则降低了水稻的抗病能力^[63]。作为复合体中的支架蛋白, *OsRACK1* 同样参与调控 ROS 爆发和 PTI 反应。过表达 *OsRACK1* 基因明显提高了水稻对稻瘟病菌的抗性^[67, 76]。

丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (Mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK) 级联反应参与水稻生长发育与基础抗病过程。作为 MAPK 的激酶, 活性态 *OsMKK4* (即 *OsMKK4-dd*) 可激活 *OsMAPK3*/*OsMAPK6*, 并且这 3 个蛋白均响应几丁质处理^[77-78]。据报道, *OsRac1* 正向调控 *OsMAPK3*、*OsMAPK6* 与转录因子 *OsRAI1*。*OsRAI1* (bHLH transcription factor Rac Immunity 1)

参与水稻抵抗稻瘟病^[62]。OsRAI1 和 OsRac1 均可与 OsMAPK3、OsMAPK6 发生直接互作,但尚未文章报道 OsRAI1 和 OsRac1 是否发生互作。在水稻原生质体细胞持续表达 OsMKK4-dd 与 OsMAPK3/6 后,防御相关基因 *OsPAL1*、*OsWRKY19* 转录水平明显提高^[62]。因此 OsRac1 可能通过 OsMAPK3、OsMAPK6 来激活 OsRAI1,而磷酸化的 OsRAI1 结合靶标基因的启动子区域,以启动相关防御基因的表达^[26, 62]。

总的来讲,当水稻细胞尚未感知几丁质时(即非激活状态下),OsCEKR1 由内质网经囊泡运输至

细胞膜,与伴侣蛋白、OsRacGEF1、Hop/Sti1 和失活态的 OsRac1 组合成一个蛋白复合体。当膜受体 OsCEBiP 识别几丁质之后,OsCERK1 立即与之形成二聚体。随后,OsRacGEF1-OsCERK1-分子伴侣形成的复合体从内质网转运到细胞膜。OsCERK1 结合 OsRacGEF1 并对其进行磷酸化,后者则进一步识别并激活 OsRac1。通过 MAPK 级联放大反应,OsRac1 将信号逐步传到细胞核中,激活防御基因表达,诱导免疫反应(图1)^[79]。

为了维持胞内稳态,植物进化出一些负调控

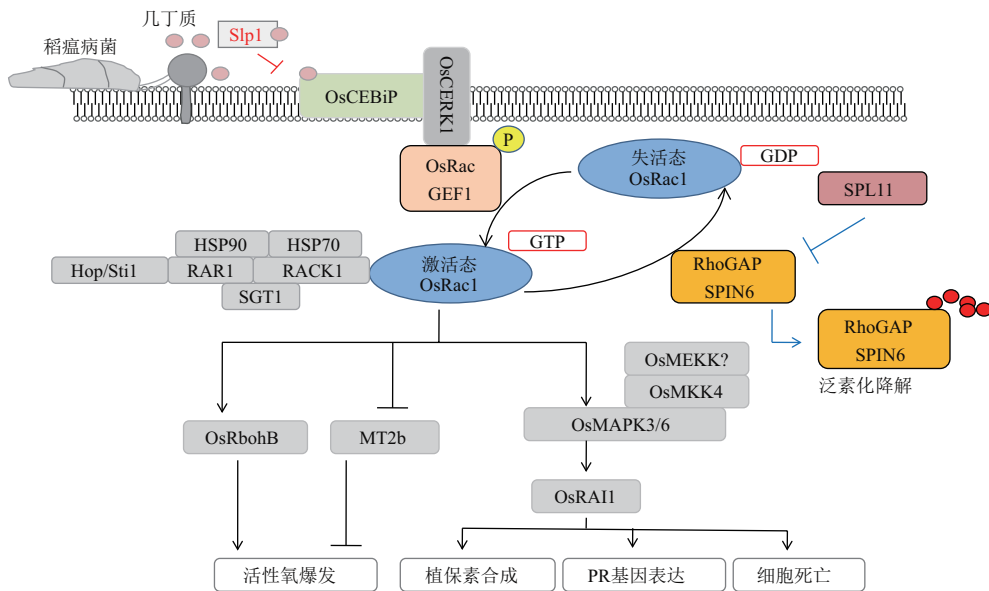


图1 几丁质介导的水稻 PTI 信号传导

因子,来抑制细胞的过激反应。水稻 U-box E3 连接酶 *OsSPL11* (Spotted leaf11) 负调控细胞程序性死亡和免疫反应。*spl11* 突变体水稻广谱抗菌、体内防御基因转录水平和 ROS 含量偏高^[80-82]。后续实验发现 *OsSPL11* 与 GTP 酶激活蛋白 (GTPase-activating proteins, GAPs) RhoGAP SPIN6 发生相互作用并将后者进行泛素化降解。SPIN6 催化小 GTP 酶 OsRac1 由 GTP 结合态向 GDP 结合态转变,使其失活。*SPIN6* 基因的沉默导致了活性态 OsRac1 的积累,激活了 OsRac1 复合体中其他基因(如 *OsSGT1* 和 *OsRAR1*) 转录表达,使得胞内活性氧水平剧增,引起细胞程序性死亡,对 PAMPs (flg22 和几丁质) 更加敏感,最终提高了水稻对稻瘟病菌和白叶枯病

菌的抵抗力^[83]。OsRac1 GEF1 催化 OsRac1 由失活态向激活态转化,正向调控 OsRac1 介导的水稻免疫反应^[60]。相比之下,SPIN6 则控制活性 OsRac1 的积累,防止过度免疫事件的发生,维持细胞内环境的稳定(图1)。SPIN6 对水稻 PTI 的影响则助于完善 OsRac1 复合体的功能,如 SPIN6 是否与 OsRac1、OsRac1 GEF1 相互作用,SPIN6 是否与 OsCERK1 存在功能上的关联等。

2 稻瘟病菌效应蛋白的分泌

在由几丁质介导的 PTI 反应中,几丁质短链并未进入水稻细胞中,而是通过细胞膜外受体识别,进而将几丁质信号由胞外往胞内转换。在与宿主相互作用过程中,稻瘟病菌往往通过分泌一系列

效应蛋白来促进在水稻体内的增殖。稻瘟病菌的效应因子编码序列呈现多样化,但是根据其分泌途径的差异,效应因子可分为两类^[84]:可进入植物细胞的胞质型效应蛋白(Cytoplasmic effector)^[85-87]、不进入植物细胞的质外体效应蛋白(Apoplastic effectors)^[86]。胞质型效应蛋白主要通过 Biotropic Interfacial Complex (BIC)^[88] 进入水稻细胞中。BIC 是一种源自植物细胞膜的多层膜结构,与初级感染菌丝毗邻。随着感染菌丝的扩展,BIC 结构又转移到接近感染菌丝顶端的位置。胞质型效应蛋白在 BIC 积累到一定程度后,转运到 Extracellular Hyphal Membrane (EIHM)^[88] 后再进入植物细胞。这个过程则需要植物细胞囊泡运输系统(如 Sso1 t-SNARE 和 exocyst 复合体中的 Exo70、Sec5^[84, 89])协助完成。胞质型效应蛋白一般在感染菌丝破坏植物细胞膜之前就分泌到植物细胞中,为后续感染做准备,如抑制宿主免疫反应。效应因子 PWL2^[88] 和 AvrPiz-t^[90] 为典型的胞质型分泌蛋白,均可经过 BIC 结构分泌到水稻细胞中。

与胞质型效应蛋白相比,质外体效应蛋白不进入宿主细胞,而是停留或是分散在 EIHM 膜中,并包围整个感染菌丝。EIHM 也是一种源于植物细胞膜的膜结构^[86, 88-89]。在感染早期,这种膜结构可将整个肿胀感染菌丝包围住。这期间质外体效应蛋白经过内质网-高尔基体这一传统分泌途径进入胞外间隔层中^[91, 88-89]。效应因子 BAS4^[86, 92] 和 Slp1^[92] 为质外体型分泌蛋白,并未进入水稻细胞中。

3 稻瘟病菌致病因子介导的水稻抗性反应

3.1 效应因子介导的水稻 ETI、ETS 反应

几乎所有的病原菌都带有 PAMPs,然而植物仍然遭受感染,这说明某些病原菌可以克服植物的 PTI。病原菌通过分泌一些效应蛋白,绕过宿主的抵御防线,抑制 PTI 的产生,这个过程称为效应因子引发的感病反应(Effector Triggered Susceptible reaction, ETS)^[93-95]。与此同时,植物也进化出基于 R 蛋白的第二道防线,直接和间接识别并结合病原菌的无毒蛋白(Avr),即效应因子激发的免疫反应(Effector-triggered immunity, ETI),主要表现出植物组织强烈的过敏性反应^[93-95]。ETI 反应模式符

合基因-基因假说^[95],当与含相应 R 蛋白的宿主发生反应,由无毒基因编码或是加工的效应蛋白才显示出无毒的表型,即非亲和反应。近 20 年,水稻抗稻瘟病基因和稻瘟病菌无毒基因的克隆工作并驾齐驱。已克隆的水稻抗病基因普遍含有 NBS-LRR 结构域^[96],如 *Pib*、*Pita*、*Pi-k^h* (*Pi54*)、*Pid2*、*Pi9*、*Piz-t*、*Pi2*、*Pi36*、*Pi37*、*Pi-k^m*、*Pi5*、*Pi21*、*Pit*、*Pid3*、*Pish*、*Pik*、*Pik-p*、*Pia*、*Pi25*、*Pil*^[97] 以及 *PiCO39*^[98]、*Pi41*^[99]、*Pi55* (*t*)^[100]、*Pi50* (*t*)^[101] 等。目前超过 10 个稻瘟病菌无毒基因得到克隆与鉴定,如 *PWL2*、*AvrPita*、*AvrCO39*、*AvrPiz-t*、*AVR-Pii*、*AvrPia*、*AVR-Pik/km/kp*^[97] 和 *ACE1*^[102]、*AVR-Pik-m*^[103]、*AvrPi9*^[104]、*AvrPib*^[105]。在水稻与稻瘟病菌的互作过程中,抗病基因与无毒基因之间可产生直接、间接物理相互作用,以启动高级防御反应。据报道,*Pita/AvrPita*、*Pik/AvrPik*、*Pi-CO39/AvrI-CO39*、*Pia/AvrPia*^[93, 106-107] 等基因组合可发生直接互作。以 *Pita/AvrPita* 为例,稻瘟病菌无毒基因 *AvrPita* 编码的依赖于锌的金属蛋白酶,该蛋白的 C 端亮氨酸富集区可结合水稻 *Pi-ta*,并参与稻瘟病菌整个致病过程。*Pi-ta* 蛋白催化区域的突变会减弱二者之间的相互作用,说明 *Pi-ta* 很可能是 *AvrPita* 蛋白的一个底物^[108-109]。相比之下,无毒基因 *AVR-Pii* 与水稻抗性基因 *Pii*^[91, 110]、*AvrPiz-t* 与 *Piz-t*^[90, 111-113] 不直接发生互作,而是需借助其他蛋白来完成互作。

在 *AVR-Pii* 与 *Pii* 的互作模式中,二者的成功识别需要其他水稻基因的参与,如囊泡运输相关蛋白、氧化还原相关的酶。*AVR-Pii* 与水稻胞吐相关蛋白 OsExo70-F2、OsExo70-F3 发生直接的物理互作^[91, 110]。在 *Pii* 背景水稻下,对 *OsExo70-F3* 基因进行沉默,转基因水稻则丧失了对 *AVR-Pii* 菌株的抵抗能力,但仍对亲和菌株的表现出感病性,这说明了 *OsExo70-F3* 特异参与 *Pii* 介导的抗病反应^[91]。此外,苹果酸酶(NADP-ME 2-3)与 *AVR-Pii* 蛋白发生特异相互作用^[110]。NADP-MEs 催化氧化脱羧反应,将苹果酸可逆转变成丙酮酸,并伴随着 NADP 向 NADPH 的转化。NADPH 是 NADPH 氧化还原酶的电子供体,为细胞防御性氧爆发的一个重要源泉^[114-115]。在非 *Pii* 水稻中,AVR *Pii* 蛋白专一性地抑制 OsNADP-ME 2-3 的酶活力,阻止水稻细胞氧

爆发,进而抑制水稻免疫防御反应^[110]。在 *Pii* 水稻中, *OsNADP-ME 2-3* 基因的沉默则导致了 *Pii* 水稻丧失了对 *AVR-Pii* 稻瘟病菌的抵抗力^[110]。综上, *OsExo70-F3* 和 *OsNADP-ME 2-3* 均参与 *AVR-Pii* 与 *Pii* 介导的稻瘟病菌-水稻的相互作用过程。然而 *OsExo70-F3* 和 *OsNADP-ME 2-3* 是否与 *Pii* 蛋白发生互作或是形成复合体则有待于进一步研究。

无毒基因 *AvrPiz-t* 与抗病基因 *Piz-t* 的作用模式需要 E3 连接酶、转录因子以及核孔蛋白的参与^[90, 111-113]。当侵染非 *Piz-t* 水稻的时候,稻瘟病菌无毒基因 *AvrPiz-t* 执行有毒效应因子的功能,抑制宿主免疫反应。*AvrPiz-t* 转基因水稻中的 PTI 反应受到不同程度的抑制,最终削弱了水稻的抗病性。*AvrPiz-t* 蛋白不与 *Piz-t* 直接互作,而是与水稻蛋白

APIP6、*APIP10*、*APIP5* 和 *APIP12* 相互作用(互作模式如图 2 所示)^[90, 111-113]。在非 *Piz-t* 水稻中, *AvrPiz-t* 通过诱导 E3 连接酶 *APIP6*、*APIP10* 泛素化降解来阻断信号传导,以抑制水稻 PTI 免疫反应,达到感病的目的^[90, 111]。反之, *APIP6/10* 亦可泛素化降解 *AvrPiz-t*。在 *Piz-t* 水稻中, *APIP10* 负调控 *Piz-t* 基因的表达,使其蛋白产物维持在较低的水平。当含有 *AvrPiz-t* 的稻瘟病菌侵染水稻后, *AvrPiz-t* 蛋白进入水稻细胞,结合 *APIP10* 蛋白,解除了 *APIP10* 对 *Piz-t* 的抑制。随后, *Piz-t* 蛋白迅速积累,导致 HR 爆发,引发下游抗病反应。*APIP10* 基因的沉默导致水稻出现细胞程序性死亡,同时诱导 *Piz-t* 大量积累,可见 *AvrPiz-t* 蛋白通过抑制 *APIP10* 来稳定 *Piz-t* 表达^[111]。

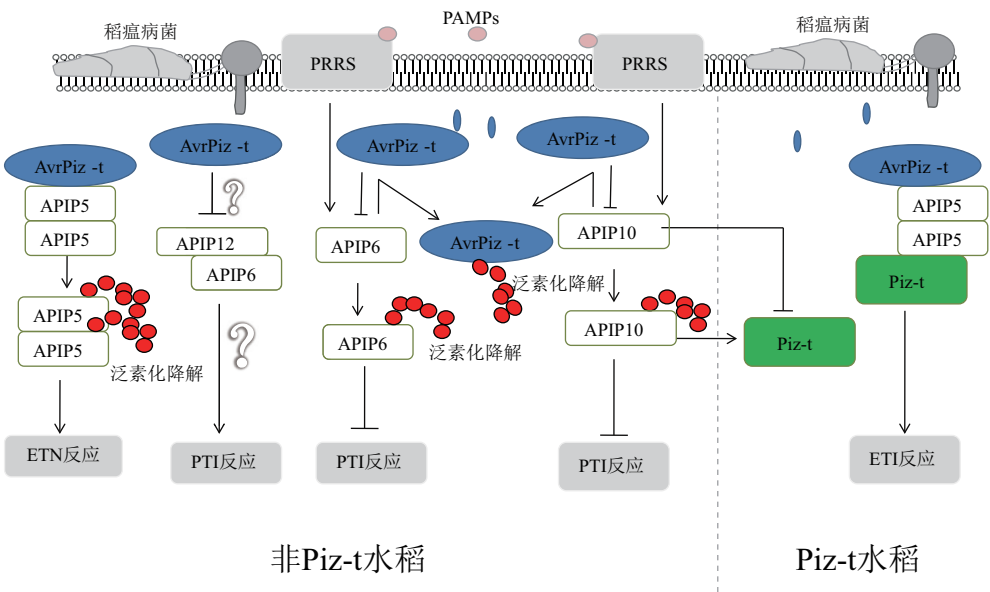


图 2 稻瘟病菌 *AvrPiz-t* 与水稻 *Piz-t* 介导的 ETI 信号转导

APIP5 编码一个 bZIP 转录因子,与 *AvrPiz-t*、*Piz-t* 发生直接相互作用^[112]。*APIP5* 以二聚体的形式进入细胞核中,负调控细胞坏死相关基因表达,抑制细胞程序性死亡。*APIP5* 基因沉默导致了水稻自发细胞坏死症状,而 *AvrPiz-t* 的存在则加剧了坏死症状的发生。在非 *Piz-t* 水稻中, *AvrPiz-t* 蛋白可在细胞质中结合并降解 *APIP5*,进而解除了 *APIP5* 对细胞坏死的抑制,最终诱导稻瘟病菌侵染病斑的形成。在 *Piz-t* 水稻中, *Piz-t* 蛋白的存在有利于维持 *APIP5*

蛋白的稳定性,抑制稻瘟病菌侵染后期坏死斑的形成。反过来, *APIP5* 蛋白亦促进 *Piz-t* 蛋白的积累,最终激活 ETI 抗病反应^[112]。

AvrPiz-t 与 *APIP12* 的作用模式不同于上述 3 个水稻蛋白^[113]。*APIP12* 编码一个核孔蛋白,与 Nup98 同源。*APIP12* 蛋白与 *AvrPiz-t*、*APIP6* 发生直接相互作用。在非 *Piz-t* 水稻背景下, *APIP12* 基因的沉默或敲除均抑制了防御相关基因的表达,进而降低了水稻对稻瘟病菌的抵抗力。然而,在 *Piz-t*

水稻中对 *APIP12* 进行过表达或沉默, 由 *Piz-t* 介导的 ETI 反应却不受影响, 可见 *APIP12* 主要参与水稻基础免疫反应, 该蛋白与 *AvrPiz-t* 的互作独立于 ETI 反应^[113]。

除了无毒基因对宿主免疫相关基因进行修饰之外, 病原菌还存在一类非无毒基因的效应因子, 通过干扰 PTI 反应来抑制宿主抗病能力。植物病原菌编码的一些核心效应因子含 LysM 结构域效应蛋白, 在致病过程中起重要作用。几丁质结合蛋白番茄叶霉病菌 (*Cladosporiu fluvum*) ECP6^[116-117]、稻瘟病菌 Slp1^[92]、油菜炭疽病菌 (*Colletotrichum higginsianum*) ChELP1 和 ChELP2^[118] 蛋白结构保守, 功能相似, 均可抑制宿主 PTI 反应。稻瘟病菌 Slp1 与水稻细胞膜几丁质受体 CEBiP 蛋白竞争结合几丁质, 以切断几丁质信号转导, 最终抑制宿主防御反应 (图 1)^[92]。深入研究发现, Slp1 受多个稻瘟病菌蛋白调控。首先内质网膜转运蛋白 *MoSec62* 决定了 Slp1 的正常分泌^[119]。其次, α -1,3-甘露糖转移酶 *ALG3* 催化 Slp1 的糖基化修饰过程, 糖基化的 Slp1 才能抑制宿主 PTI 反应^[120]。*MoSec62* 或 *ALG3* 基因缺失突变体菌体均可快速激活水稻防御相关基因的转录、活性氧爆发, 导致无法顺利侵染水稻细胞, 丧失致病能力^[119-120]。与 Slp1 类似, 稻瘟病菌分泌蛋白 *MC69* 基因的缺失则限制了侵染菌丝的扩展, 导致稻瘟病菌对感病水稻和大麦的致病力下降^[121]。同样, 西瓜炭疽病菌 (*Colletotrichum orbiculare*) 中该同源基因 *CoMC69* 的敲除, 则削弱了该菌对黄瓜和本氏烟草的致病力^[121], 这说明 *MC69* 基因可能在单、双子叶病原菌中都起着致病的功能。

3.2 非效应因子型蛋白介导的水稻感病反应

为保证顺利侵染水稻, 稻瘟病菌通过加固侵染菌丝细胞壁来避开宿主细胞的识别。据研究, 稻瘟病菌细胞壁成分 α -1,3-葡聚糖可干扰水稻防御反应, 并为病程所需^[122]。当 α -1,3-葡聚糖合成基因 *MgAGS1* 发生缺失或 α -1,3-葡聚糖的合成受到抑制, 稻瘟病菌丝对植物几丁质酶的敏感性则明显提高。*MgAGS1* 的缺失激活了水稻防御相关基因表达, 导致稻瘟病菌致病力下降。 α -1,3-葡聚糖酶可水解 α -1,3-葡聚糖, 然而水稻基因组尚无该酶的编码基因。

异源表达细菌 α -1,3-葡聚糖酶编码基因可激活水稻防御相关基因表达, 增强水稻广谱抗病能力。由此可见, α -1,3-葡聚糖可保护稻瘟病菌细胞壁, 防止被水稻相关水解酶所降解, 以阻止 PAMP 物质的释放, 进而抑制宿主 PTI 的发生^[122]。

PTI 和 ETI 介导的宿主免疫防御反应常常伴随着活性氧的爆发, 稻瘟病菌还可通过调节宿主细胞氧化还原环境来加速侵染过程。稻瘟病菌 *DES1* 编码一个富含丝氨酸的蛋白, 该基因的缺失提高了稻瘟病菌对过氧化物胁迫的敏感性, 并抑制了过氧化物酶和漆酶编码基因的正常转录活动。在侵染感病水稻初期, *DES1* 缺失突变体可引起水稻细胞 ROS 爆发, 同时也激活了 PR 防御基因的表达, 使得侵染菌丝扩展受限, 最终降低了稻瘟病菌的致病性。进一步研究发现, NADPH 氧化还原酶抑制剂 DPI 可回补 *des1* 突变体的致病性^[123]。与之类似, 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶编码基因 *MoHYR1* 参与清除体内活性氧, 维持稳定的氧化还原环境, 促进稻瘟病菌成功侵染水稻^[124]。

除此之外, 稻瘟病菌还面临另外一种胁迫, 即一氧化氮 (NO) 介导的植物氧化反应。NO 是植物免疫反应中的一个组成部分, 与 ROS 一类化合物相互作用, 并衍生出具有高度氧化活性的硝基类化合物, 即活性氮 (Reactive nitrogen species, RNS)^[125]。活性氧和活性氮可阻止病原菌的进一步侵染。然而, 稻瘟病菌的一些酶可清除活性氮积累, 如氮酸酯单加氧酶 NMO。在稻瘟病菌营养生长过程中, NMO2 催化硝基烷的脱硝基化反应, 缓解硝基氧化胁迫给菌体细胞带来的脂质硝化。NMO2 基因的缺失抑制了侵染菌丝的扩展, 并且引起水稻细胞氧爆发。NMO2 基因对水稻氧化还原环境的调节也影响了稻瘟病菌效应蛋白的分泌, 这种情况下效应蛋白无法抑制宿主 PTI 反应^[126]。然而, 提前用 DPI 处理水稻组织, 使水稻细胞处于还原状态, 阻止氧爆发, *mno2* 突变体则可正常地侵染水稻组织。这从侧面反映了, 当水稻失去活性氧这一抵御防线后, 其自身产生的活性氮或是由 NO 介导的信号传导不足以抵抗稻瘟病菌的侵染。在对抗稻瘟病菌的侵染, 水稻细胞内氧化环境的变化影响到抗病进程。以活性氧引起的 ROS 爆发起主导作用, 而以活性氮引起

的 RNS 起辅助作用,但二者均在水稻抗病过程中起重要作用,缺一不可。稻瘟病菌则通过释放一系列效应蛋白,调控水稻相关基因的表达,阻止抗病信号的传导,抑制 ROS 或是 RNS 的爆发,保证菌丝的成功增殖。

4 展望

水稻与稻瘟病菌之间的相互作用是一项持久的“军事装备战”。为抵抗稻瘟病菌的侵害,在自然或是人工选育的条件下,水稻基因组进化出一些抗性相关基因,然而随着种植年限的延长或其他的气候因素,稻瘟病菌小种不断发生突变以攻克水稻防御体系。这些如此往复的相互进化事件推动了水稻-稻瘟病菌相互作用的发展。近 20 年来,水稻抗病基因、稻瘟病菌无毒基因的克隆为二者相互作用机理的解析提供了大量的实验基础。但从水稻 PTI 基础免疫反应到 ETI 高级防御体系,这中间包含极其复杂的互作网络,目前的研究只是掀开了该互作网络的一角。为了进一步揭示水稻与稻瘟病菌互作的机理,今后可以从以下几个方面开展研究:(1) 新型水稻 PRR 受体的鉴定以及与 PAMP 的识别机制;(2) 新型 PAMP 的发现,明确它们激发水稻免疫反应的途径;(3) 新的效应蛋白和无毒蛋白基因的克隆,解析它们介导水稻感病和抗病反应的作用机理;(4) 通过各种组学技术,进一步寻找水稻与稻瘟病菌互作网络中的关键节点蛋白,明确它们的功能。

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