

丛枝菌根真菌对植物次生代谢的影响

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摘 要 丛枝菌根(AM)是自然界中分布最为广泛、最为重要的一类菌根,许多研究已经观察到丛枝菌根真菌与植物次生代谢的相关性,丛枝菌根真菌能够直接或间接地影响植物的次生代谢过程。植物的次生代谢产物主要分为萜类物质、酚类物质和含氮化合物(主要是生物碱)三大类群,该文简要介绍了丛枝菌根真菌对这3类植物次生代谢产物的影响。丛枝菌根真菌与萜类物质代谢关系的研究比较细致和深入,有些工作已经从细胞及分子水平探讨其间的的作用机制,如Blumenin、类胡萝卜素等。丛枝菌根真菌与酚类物质代谢关系的研究也比较深入,其中具有特殊功能的酚类物质——植保素、细胞壁酚酸、类黄酮/异类黄酮等倍受关注。目前有关丛枝菌根真菌与生物碱关系的研究相对较少,不过现有的研究表明,菌根的形成有助于生物碱积累。

关键词 丛枝菌根 植物次生代谢 萜类 酚类 生物碱

EFFECTS OF ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI ON PLANT SECONDARY METABOLISM

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Abstract Mycorrhizal fungi form the most important mutualistic symbioses on earth with plants. The most prevalent type of mycorrhizal fungi are the arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi. Much research has shown that the development of AM fungi is correlated with plant secondary metabolism. AM fungi can directly or indirectly affect plant secondary metabolic processes. Secondary metabolites are classified into 3 groups, terpenoids, phenolics and alkaloids. In this paper, we summarize the effects of AM fungi on the 3 groups of secondary metabolites.

The relationship between terpenoids and AM fungi have been well studied, and some research has explored interactive mechanisms at the molecular level. Blumenin was first isolated and identified from mycorrhizal cereals, and its biosynthesis has been proven via the Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate/ pyruvate pathway (MEP) by an isotopic labeling method. Since then, the accumulation of blumenin induced by AM fungi and differences in blumenin levels among different kinds of AM fungi have been observed. Studies on 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate synthase (DXS) and 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase (DXR), two key enzymes in the biosynthesis of carotenoid metabolism via the MEP pathway, have found to increase the transcription of DXS and DXR in plants with AM fungi. Moreover it was temporarily and spatially correlated with the accumulation of apocarotenoids. Subsequently, two genes were identified: TC78589 encoding DXS2 which is highly expressed in roots inoculated with AM fungi, and TC77051 encoding mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase, which is catalysed in the synthesis of terpenoids in the mevalonate pathway. Although both genes separately encode enzymes in different pathways, an enhancement of carotenoid biosynthesis has been observed.

The interaction between phenolic compounds (such as phytoalexin, wall-bound phenol, flavonoids, isoflavonoids and their derivatives) and AM fungi also has been investigated intensively. It has been shown that some flavonoids stimulated the spore germination and hyphal growth of AM fungi, and the contents of flavonoids increased before the infection of AM fungi. Therefore some investigators hypothesized that flavonoids were a signal compound during the formation of AM fungi. Afterward, increased levels of flavonoids were found after the formation of AM fungi which was related to specific species of AM fungi. In addition, some experiments have indicated that the activity of peroxidase (POD), phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL) and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) were significantly enhanced in AM plants. In phenylpropamide metabolism, there are two differ-

ent signaling pathways in the accumulation of secondary metabolites induced by the mycorrhizal fungus: one is through the induction of PAL and chalcone synthase (CHS), and the other is through the suppression of isoflavone reductase (IFR).

Although little research seldom has examined the relationship between alkaloids and AM fungi, a recent study has shown that the formation of AM is beneficial to the accumulation of alkaloids. This study also showed the species specificity in AM affected biosynthesis of alkaloids.

Key words Arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM), Plant secondary metabolism, Terpenoids, Phenolics, Alkaloids

菌根是自然界中一种极为普遍和重要的共生现象,其中分布最为广泛的菌根类型就是丛枝菌根(Arbuscular mycorrhiza, AM),它是由陆生植物根和接合菌纲的真菌共生发育而成的(Strack *et al.*, 2003),自然界中约有90%的维管植物都能形成丛枝菌根(刘润进和李晓林,2000)。丛枝菌根真菌可以在植物根系皮层细胞内和细胞间形成菌丝体,并且在侵入的根系皮层细胞内菌丝连续二分叉形成树枝状或花椰菜状结构,即所谓的丛枝结构,它负责进行菌根真菌和宿主植物之间的物质交换,由植物向真菌转运碳水化合物,并将矿质营养尤其是磷素和水分提供给植物。丛枝菌根真菌显著影响植物的初生代谢过程(Smith & Read, 1997),它可以促进植物根系对磷、铜、锌、镉等矿质元素及养分的吸收(Hamel, 1996; Dodd *et al.*, 2002),调节植物激素的合成和分配(Barker & Tagu, 2000),改善植物的根际微生物环境并增强植物的抗病性(Hooker *et al.*, 1994; Graham, 2001),同时提高植株对环境胁迫的耐受力(Stahl *et al.*, 1998; Augé, 2001),从而全面改善宿主植物的生长状况(Jones *et al.*, 1998; Varma, 1998; Rai *et al.*, 2001)。

植物的次生代谢与初生代谢密不可分,是植物在长期进化中与环境(生物的和非生物的)相互作用的结果,次生代谢产物在植物提高自身保护和生存竞争能力、协调与环境关系上起着不可替代的重要作用,其产生和变化比初生代谢产物与环境有着更强的相关性和对应性(陈晓亚和叶和春,1998; Fraser & Grime, 1999; Massei *et al.*, 2000; Shelton, 2000; 阎秀峰,2001)。近年来,许多研究表明丛枝菌根真菌也影响植物的次生代谢过程,导致植物的次生代谢产物发生变化(Morandi, 1996; Vierheilig *et al.*, 1998),而这些次生代谢产物在植物和菌根真菌之间形成的共生关系中起着特别重要的作用(Harborne, 1988; Akiyama *et al.*, 2002)。因此,研究菌根真菌和植物次生代谢的关系具有非常重要的生态学意义。植物的次生代谢产物种类繁多、数量庞大,为研究方便,习惯上分为萜类、酚类和含氮化合物(主要

是生物碱)三大类群。本文将围绕这三大类群次生代谢物质简要介绍丛枝菌根真菌对植物次生代谢的影响。

1 丛枝菌根真菌与植物的萜类物质代谢

萜类化合物是以异戊二烯为基本结构单位的一类化合物,也称为类异戊二烯衍生物,人们在许多形成丛枝菌根的植物中发现,菌根真菌能够显著促进某些类异戊二烯衍生物含量的增加,这显然与植物的次生代谢过程有关(Janardhanan & Abdul-Khaliq, 1995; Maier *et al.*, 1999; 冷平生等, 2001; Gupta *et al.*, 2002; Akiyama & Hayashi, 2002)。

1.1 丛枝菌根真菌对倍半萜环己烯酮衍生物的影响

Maier等(1997)在形成丛枝菌根的禾本科植物中发现倍半萜环己烯酮衍生物的含量增加,他们认为丛枝菌根真菌诱导倍半萜环己烯酮衍生物的积累在禾本科植物中是较为普遍的现象,菌根共生体的形成与这些萜类化合物的代谢密切相关。

在倍半萜环己烯酮衍生物中对Blumenin的研究最为集中,这种化合物的化学名称为9-O-(2'-O-β-吡喃葡萄糖醛酸基)-β-吡喃葡萄糖苷-6-(3-羟丁基)-1,1,5-三甲基-4-环己烯-3-酮[9-O-(2'-O-β-glucuronosyl)-β-glucopyranoside of 6-(3-hydroxybutyl)-1,1,5-trimethyl-4-cyclohexen-3-one]。Maier等(1995)采用核磁共振技术和质谱分析方法首次在接种根内球囊霉(*Glomus intraradices*)的谷类作物中分离并鉴定了Blumenin,其后发现大麦(*Hordeum vulgare*)、小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)、黑麦(*Secale cereale*)和燕麦(*Avena sativa*)的菌根中Blumenin的含量均比对照显著增加,并且Blumenin的含量与菌根真菌的侵染率呈现出正相关性,据此他们认为Blumenin与菌根的形成有关(Maier *et al.*, 1995)。随后,他们又利用同位素标记技术研究了大麦菌根中Blumenin的生物合成途径,发现它是通过MEP途径产生的(Maier *et al.*, 1998)。最初曾认为萜类化合物的唯一生物合成前体是甲羟戊酸,但后来的研究发现,在植物细胞器质

体中还存在着第二条途径——非依赖甲羟戊酸途径,即丙酮酸/3-磷酸甘油醛途径(陈大华等,2000)。该途径中的一个重要中间体为4-磷酸甲基赤藓糖醇,因此又称为磷酸甲基赤藓糖醇(MEP)途径。

1999年在非禾本科植物烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)中也发现了丛枝菌根真菌诱导Nicoblumenin积累的现象(Maier *et al.*, 1999)。此后,Vierheiling等(2000)分别用3种丛枝菌根真菌,即根内球囊霉、漏斗泡球囊霉(*Glomus mosseae*)、玫瑰红巨孢囊霉(*Gigaspora rosea*)与玉米(*Zea mays*)、大麦和小麦进行单接种试验,发现不同种类的丛枝菌根真菌形成的菌根植物中Blumenin的含量有显著差异,表明丛枝菌根真菌的种类会影响到Blumenin的含量。

Fester等(1999)在大麦和小麦的根中接种丛枝菌根真菌后又接入菌根助成菌(Mycorrhization helper bacteria, MHB),发现丛枝菌根真菌在菌根助成菌的帮助下增强了侵染根的能力,促进了植物对营养的吸收,加快了植物的生长,同时也提高了植物根中Blumenin的含量。他们推测可能是接种的菌根助成菌促使植物细胞壁裂解酶活性增强,导致细胞壁变软,易于菌根真菌的侵入,使得菌根真菌的侵染率提高,从而导致Blumenin积累的结果(Fester *et al.*, 1999)。同时他们又发现,给菌根植物添加外源Blumenin,会出现抑制菌根形成和发育的现象。Fester等(1999)认为外源Blumenin抑制菌根真菌丛枝细胞的产生,阻碍菌根的形成和滞后生长,这可能是由于Blumenin抑制了某些化合物在菌根中的合成,而导致植物瞬时防御反应机制的启动,从而阻碍丛枝菌根真菌的侵入,抑制菌根的发育。

1.2 丛枝菌根真菌对其它萜类化合物的影响

经由MEP途径生成的萜类化合物不仅只有倍半萜环己烯酮衍生物,一些激素如脱落酸、赤霉素以及与光合作用有关的色素如类胡萝卜素等均来源于MEP途径(Lois *et al.*, 2000)。在由MEP途径产生的萜类化合物中,人们已经观察到丛枝菌根真菌与类胡萝卜素、脱落酸的代谢有关(Walter *et al.*, 2000; Hause *et al.*, 2002)。

Maier等(1998)首次在实验中观察到丛枝菌根真菌诱导植物根中光合色素积累的现象,认为丛枝菌根真菌可能是导致根中类胡萝卜素形成的直接原因,并且已经证明丛枝菌根中类胡萝卜素的合成是来源于MEP途径。在质体中进行的MEP途径第一步就是由1-脱氧-5-磷酸-D-木酮糖合成酶(1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate synthase, DXS)来催化完成的。

以前认为它是由单克隆基因编码的,而Walter等(2002)却从豆科植物模式种苜蓿(*Medicago truncatula*)中分离到了两个独立的类似DXS的cDNA序列,并且由cDNA序列翻译出两个蛋白MtDXS1和MtDXS2,不过序列分析表明这两个蛋白中没有人们已知的定位质体的多肽序列。这两个蛋白的分子量很接近(分别是72.7和71.2 kDa),但它们的氨基酸序列同源性很小,只有70%。分离得到的两个cDNA序列在大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)中表达,都能得到具有DXS酶活性的蛋白。对苜蓿、玉米、蕃茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)和烟草的RNA印迹分析表明,DXS1基因在根以外的其它生长组织中高表达,而DXS2的转录水平在这些组织中恰恰很低。但是,在接种丛枝菌根真菌的植物根中DXS2的转录水平升高,并与类胡萝卜素以及类胡萝卜素氧化分解产物的积累呈现相关性,暗示这种特异的基因表达结果是由丛枝菌根真菌引起的。Hohnjec等(2005)也得到一致的结果,他们研究了30种编码次生代谢合成途径中催化酶的基因,发现它们都受到丛枝菌根的调控,其中的TC78589(DXS2)和TC77051是与萜类物质代谢相关的基因。TC78589(DXS2)编码1-脱氧-5-磷酸-D-木酮糖合成酶,在该酶的作用下经由MEP途径合成异戊烯基二磷酸,它是合成萜类化合物的前体。同时他们又发现TC77051是编码甲羟戊酸二磷酸脱羧酶的基因,在该酶的催化作用下经过甲羟戊酸途径也可以合成萜类物质。所以,尽管两个基因分别编码不同途径的催化酶,但最终有利于萜类物质合成。

Hans等(2004)研究了催化MEP途径的另一个关键酶,即1-脱氧-5-磷酸-D-木酮糖还原异构酶(1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase, DXR),他们在接种了丛枝菌根真菌的玉米根中发现,丛枝菌根中丛枝结构的发育与DXR活性蛋白的积累是密切相关的,发育成熟的丛枝结构中DXR活性显著增强。在接种丛枝菌根真菌的小麦、玉米、水稻(*Oryza sativa*)和大麦根中,MEP途径的两个关键酶DXS和DXR的转录水平均比对照高,并且类胡萝卜素氧化分解产物同步积累(Walter *et al.*, 2000)。Fester等(2002a)认为丛枝菌根的发育不仅与类胡萝卜素氧化分解产物的合成有关,而且诱导了类胡萝卜素的代谢。他们推测这种MEP途径关键酶在植物根中表现活跃的现象可能是由丛枝菌根真菌引起的,并且在菌根形成和发育的过程中类胡萝卜素很可能起到重要作用。

虽然研究者们发现丛枝菌根真菌与植物体内类异戊二烯化合物的代谢有关(Danneberg *et al.*, 1993; Klingner *et al.*, 1995; Fester *et al.*, 2002a),但有关作用机理的研究还很少见(Fester *et al.*, 2002b)。

2 丛枝菌根真菌与植物的酚类物质代谢

2.1 丛枝菌根真菌对植物酚类化合物的影响

Dehne 和 Schönbeck(1979)首先注意到丛枝菌根真菌与植物酚类物质的积累有关,他们发现接种漏斗孢球囊霉可以使番茄中木质素和可溶性酚的含量增加。随后的研究又发现漏斗孢球囊霉还引起豌豆(*Pisum sativum*)根系内总酚酸类物质含量的提高¹⁾(Singh *et al.*, 2004),而聚生球囊霉(*Glomus fasciculatum*)可提高落花生(*Arachis hypogaea*)根系内总酚酸类物质的含量(Krishna & Bagyaraj, 1984)。Devi 和 Reddy(2002)研究发现,接种了漏斗孢球囊霉的落花生根系和地上部酚类物质的含量均增加,同时他们又进行了丛枝菌根真菌与根瘤菌双接种试验,结果表明,双接种的落花生中酚类物质的含量高于单接种的处理。

后来,在丛枝菌根真菌对酚类物质影响的研究中,人们开始关注具有特殊功能的酚类物质——植保素、细胞壁酚酸、类黄酮/异类黄酮等(Vierheilig, 2004)。例如,大豆(*Glycine max*)菌根形成后,其根部的植保素积累,其中主要是大豆素(Morandi *et al.*, 1984),苜蓿接种地表球囊霉(*Glomus versiforme*) 7~13 d 根系中苜蓿素含量增加(Harrison & Dixon, 1993)。同样,在接种根内球囊霉和地表球囊霉的洋葱(*Allium cepa*)中,细胞壁酚酸阿魏酸和 4-对羟基桂皮酸含量增加(Grandmaison *et al.*, 1993)。普遍观点认为这主要是因为酚酸类化合物增多,会导致细胞壁增厚,从而形成抗病菌入侵的天然屏障(Volpin *et al.*, 1994; Harrison, 1999)。然而也有试验显示,丛枝菌根植物中细胞壁酚酸类物质的含量没有增加。例如,韭葱(*Allium porrum*)和银杏(*Ginkgo biloba*)被地表球囊霉侵染后,根中细胞壁酚酸物质的含量没有明显变化(Codignola *et al.*, 1989)。这与 Maier 等(1995)的研究结果类似,他们在大麦、小麦、黑麦和燕麦 4 种谷类作物中接种了根内球囊霉,侵染后检测根中香豆酸和阿魏酸的含量,发现与对照植物

无显著差异。Peipp 等(1997)在大麦菌根细胞中也发现类似的情况,但是这并没有影响到菌根植物的抗病性,他们认为,可能是一些非羟基聚合酚类化合物的含量增加,导致细胞壁木质化加强,同样能够增强菌根植物的抗病性。

一些研究者认为,黄酮类物质能够促进孢子萌发、菌丝生长以及菌根真菌的侵染(Poulin *et al.*, 1993; Vierheilig *et al.*, 1998),是菌根形成的信号传导物质(Larose *et al.*, 2002)。Larose 等(2002)用漏斗孢球囊霉、根内球囊霉和玫瑰红巨孢囊霉分别接种紫苜蓿(*Medicago sativa*),发现在菌根真菌侵染之前,植物体内黄酮类物质增多,并且在 3 种不同真菌的菌根中黄酮类物质的含量有显著差异,据此他们认为黄酮类物质不仅与建立菌根共生体的信号有关,还表现出菌根真菌种类的特异性。另外一些研究还显示,菌根形成之后也会增加黄酮类物质的含量(Akiyama *et al.*, 2002)。Ponce 等(2004)在白车轴草(*Trifolium repens*)接种根内球囊霉的实验中发现,栝皮酮、金合欢素和鼠李黄素出现积累的现象。上述结果表明无论是侵染前还是侵染后丛枝菌根真菌都可能刺激黄酮类物质增多。

异黄酮类物质在结构上与黄酮类物质相似,功能也相近。不过丛枝菌根真菌对这类物质的影响却与黄酮类不尽相同。接种丛枝菌根真菌后,植物中异黄酮类物质的含量有的增加、有的减少。例如,地表球囊霉侵染苜蓿和紫苜蓿后,异黄酮丙二酰糖苷(Formononetin malonyl glucoside)和紫苜蓿素丙二酰糖苷(Medicarpin malonyl glucoside)的含量增加,而根内球囊霉侵染苜蓿的根系后,异黄酮-7-氧基糖苷(Formononetin-7-O-glycoside)和紫苜蓿素-3-氧基糖苷(Medicarpin-3-O-glycoside)的含量则减少(Volpin *et al.*, 1995)。

2.2 丛枝菌根中酚类物质代谢相关酶的研究

Dehne 和 Schönbeck(1979)报道,接种漏斗孢球囊霉的番茄中过氧化物酶(POD)和苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)的活性显著增强。

过氧化物酶(POD)在酚类化合物聚合成木质素时起重要作用。它的一个重要特性就是催化细胞壁酚类化合物氧化形成更疏水的聚合物如木质素,这可以加固细胞壁,减少植物被病原菌侵染的可能性。所以,POD 是植物提高自身抗病性的物质代谢基础。

1) Ghachtouli EN (1995). Polyamines and mycorrhiza development in mycorrhiza-susceptible(Myc⁺) and resistant(Myc⁻) pea genotypes. Doctoral Thesis. Burgundy University, Dijon, France, 222.

Spanu 和 Bonfante-Fasolo(1988)发现,地表球囊霉与非葱在形成菌根时,根中细胞壁 POD 酶活性显著增强,而在接种了漏斗孢球囊霉的落花生根部过氧化物酶(POD)和多酚氧化酶(Polyphenol oxidase, PPO)的活性也有所升高(Devi & Reddy, 2002)。

苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)是苯丙烷类代谢途径中的关键酶,也是研究得最多的一个酶。Blilou 等(2000)在水稻接种漏斗孢球囊霉后,研究菌根中 PAL 和脂质转运蛋白(Lipid transfer protein, LTP)基因的表达,发现 LTP 基因的表达是受菌根真菌调控的,而 LTP 基因的表达则伴随着 PAL 基因的表达,反映出丛枝菌根真菌间接诱导 PAL 的活性变化过程。紫苜蓿的根系被丛枝菌根真菌侵染的早期,黄酮类物质积累, PAL 和查尔酮异构酶(Chalcone isomerase, CHI)表现活跃(Volpin *et al.*, 1995)。地表球囊霉侵染苜蓿后,菌根中 PAL 和查耳酮合成酶(Chalcone synthase CHS, 是合成类黄酮/异类黄酮化合物途径的第一个酶)的转录水平均得到提高,而同时异类黄酮还原酶(Isoflavone reductase IFR, 是紫苜蓿素合成途径的倒数第二个酶)的转录水平受到抑制(Harrison & Dixon, 1993)。因此他们认为,在细胞水平上,苯丙烷类代谢途径中被丛枝菌根真菌诱发的次生物质的积累信号途径有两条:一是诱导 PAL 和 CHS,另一条是抑制 IFR。

3 丛枝菌根真菌与植物的生物碱代谢

目前丛枝菌根真菌对植物生物碱影响的研究相对较少,多数集中在具有药用价值的植物上。魏改堂和汪洪钢(1989)在不同土壤有效磷供给条件下用漏斗孢球囊霉和地表球囊霉分别接种曼陀罗(*Datura stramonium*),发现丛枝菌根真菌显著提高了曼陀罗中莨菪碱和东莨菪碱的含量。他们认为,莨菪碱和东莨菪碱含量的增加可能是丛枝菌根真菌提高植物激素的水平所致,丛枝菌根真菌不仅能增强植物对磷素营养的吸收,还可能促进植物体内激素的形成,从而引起宿主植物在次生代谢上发生变化。Rojas-Andrade 等(2003)在研究玫瑰红巨孢囊霉接种牧豆树(*Prosopis laevigata*)时,用高效液相色谱(HPLC)检测牧豆树菌根中的甲醇提取物,显示一种可被紫外吸收的物质含量发生变化,后用核磁共振技术和质谱分析方法鉴定为葫芦巴碱(Trigonelline, 一种吡啶生物碱)。在研究中他们发现,无论是否有菌根真菌的侵染,牧豆树地上部分葫芦巴碱的含量总是恒定不变的,而在菌根真菌侵染的根中其含量比对照

增加了 1.8 倍,他们认为葫芦巴碱可能在牧豆树被菌根真菌侵染时起到重要的作用。

Abu-Zeyad 等(1999)研究了丛枝菌根真菌对澳大利亚栗籽豆(*Castanospermum australe*)中栗籽豆碱(Castanospermine, 一种吡啶生物碱)含量的影响。他们选择了 3 处采集地,分别收集自然生长的栗籽豆的各个部位(种子、根、叶片)以及根际土壤。通过分析发现,野外土壤的含水量和 pH 值都在不同程度上影响了丛枝菌根真菌的侵染,并且菌根真菌的侵染与野生型澳大利亚栗籽豆的叶片和种子中栗籽豆碱的含量有关。同时他们在温室内进行丛枝菌根真菌接种试验,研究栗籽豆碱的代谢变化规律,也发现栗籽豆的叶片中栗籽豆碱的含量与丛枝菌根真菌的侵染密切相关。随后,他们又进行了接种丛枝菌根真菌和磷素营养供给的试验,发现栗籽豆碱的含量与磷素处理无关,而与菌根真菌的侵染率呈正相关。这表明菌根真菌的确诱导了生物碱的合成和积累,使得植物的次生代谢对菌根真菌的侵染做出响应。在比较了野生型和栽培型的栗籽豆叶片中栗籽豆碱的含量之后,他们发现野生型的栗籽豆碱含量高于栽培型。接着他们分别用根内球囊霉和珠状巨孢囊霉(*Gigaspora margarita*)接种澳大利亚栗籽豆,发现根内球囊霉比珠状巨孢囊霉形成的菌根植物表现出更好的生长反应、更高的菌根真菌侵染率和栗籽豆碱含量。可见,丛枝菌根真菌的种类不仅影响植物的生长,也影响被接种植物中的生物碱含量。

4 结 语

丛枝菌根真菌与植物次生代谢的关系在近 20 年受到关注,一些工作已经观察到丛枝菌根真菌与植物某些次生代谢的调控有关,丛枝菌根真菌能够直接或间接地影响植物的次生代谢过程,有些工作已经从细胞及分子水平探讨其间的的作用机制。然而,总体看来相关的工作数量有限,研究水平尚待提高。而且,从植物次生代谢的角度看,关于萜类和酚类物质的研究较多,而有关生物碱的工作相对较少。因此,还需要加强丛枝菌根真菌对植物生物碱代谢影响的研究。此外,今后的研究还需要在以下两方面深入展开,即丛枝菌根真菌诱导植物次生代谢的分子机制以及丛枝菌根真菌、植物及生态因子三者之间的相互作用。

植物次生代谢是植物生命过程的重要组成部分,并且与植物所生存的环境关系密切。从某种意义上讲,丛枝菌根真菌对植物的侵染及共生也属于

菌根植物生存环境的一部分。深入研究丛枝菌根真菌对植物次生代谢的影响机制,有利于人们深刻认识丛枝菌根真菌与植物的共生关系,也可为深入探讨植物与环境之间的生态关系辟出新的途径。同时,植物的次生代谢产物也是药物(如长春花生物碱等)和化工原料(如橡胶等)的重要来源。丛枝菌根真菌与植物次生代谢关系的探索和阐明,也有利于人类更有效地利用包括传统中药药源植物在内的各种资源植物。

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