

# 稻瘟病菌致病性的分子遗传学研究进展

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**摘要:**由稻瘟病菌引起的稻瘟病是水稻生产上危害最为严重的真菌病害,对世界粮食生产造成巨大损失。稻瘟病菌成功侵染寄主包括分生孢子萌发、附着胞形成、侵染钉分化和侵染性菌丝扩展等一系列错综复杂的过程,其中每一环节都是由特定基因控制的。稻瘟病菌与水稻的互作符合经典的基因对基因学说,二者的不亲和互作是无毒基因与抗病基因相互作用的结果。近几十年来,世界各国科学家对稻瘟病菌致病性的生物学及其遗传的分子机制进行了深入的研究。文章就稻瘟病菌致病性的分子遗传学及其遗传变异机制研究进行了综述,同时对功能基因的研究方法进行了总结。

**关键词:**稻瘟病菌;致病性;分子遗传学

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## The Research Progress on Molecular Genetics of Pathogenicity of Rice Blast Fungus

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**Abstract:** Rice blast disease, caused by heterothallic ascomycete *Magnaporthe grisea*, is one of the most serious fungal diseases of rice throughout the world. The disease attacks rice plants throughout the season and causes severe yield losses. The pathogenesis of *M. grisea* is due to a complex process that spans the entire life cycle of the pathogen. The process including germination of conidia, formation of appressoria, differentiation of penetration pegs and proliferation of infectious hyphae is controlled by many genes. The interaction between *M. grisea* and rice is based on the gene-for-gene hypothesis and the defense responses are often activated by the action of the pathogen avirulence (Avr) gene and the host resistance (R) gene. The studies on molecular biology and genetic mechanism of pathogenicity of *M. grisea* have occupied pathologists and mycologists for several decades. The present paper reviewed the research progress concerning molecular genetics of pathogenicity of the fungus and its genetic diversity and variation, and summarized research methods for the functional genes.

**Key words:** *Magnaporthe grisea*; pathogenicity; molecular genetics

由 *Magnaporthe grisea* (无性世代为 *Pyricularia grisea* 或 *Pyricularia oryzae*) 引起的稻瘟病是世界农业生产上危害很严重的病害之一<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,对稻瘟

病菌致病性的分子遗传学在世界范围内的大量研究,已经为深入揭示其致病的分子机理提供了有效帮助,并将为稻瘟病的有效防治提供新的思路和

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手段。

## 1 稻瘟病菌致病性的分子遗传学研究

分子生物学方法的导入使稻瘟病菌的致病性及其遗传变异机制得到了较为深入的研究。目前世界多个研究小组通过各种方法克隆了数个致病性必需和相关基因及无毒基因的分子标记。

### 1.1 稻瘟病菌致病相关基因的研究进展

稻瘟病菌成功侵染寄主是一个错综复杂的过程,包括分生孢子的产生和萌发、附着胞形成、侵染钉分化及侵染性菌丝扩展。侵染过程中的每一环节被破坏均会导致致病性减弱或丧失。

#### 1.1.1 分生孢子的产生与基因表达

分生孢子是稻瘟病流行的主要传播体,在稻瘟病菌的再次侵染和病害流行过程中起着至关重要的作用。1994年,Shi和Leung等人以两性菌株Guy-11为材料对稻瘟病菌分生孢子产生的遗传调控机制进行了初步探索<sup>[2]</sup>。他们通过对分生孢子形成异常突变体的研究,发现这些突变体的产孢量及附着胞形成率降低,对水稻的致病性减弱。随后他们又对控制这些表型的遗传位点进行了初步研究,结果表明,Con1和Con2连锁(相距19 cM),Con5和Con6连锁,其上位关系分别为:Con5 > Con6 > Con7,Con2 > Con1<sup>[3]</sup>。作者的研究表明,分生孢子形成能力由正常的分生孢子梗和梗上着生孢子的数量决定。但是到目前为止,还没有克隆到控制分生孢子形成的基因。

#### 1.1.2 调控附着胞形成与膨压产生的信号系统与基因表达

附着胞的形成对稻瘟病菌的致病性起关键作用。稻瘟病菌成功侵染水稻依靠的是附着胞内产生的膨压穿透寄主表面的角质层。稻瘟病菌附着胞形成包含两个明显的发育阶段,一是识别阶段,分生孢子萌发产生芽管,然后探测诱导附着胞形态产生的信号<sup>[4~7]</sup>。二是发育成熟阶段,包括附着胞的形成、黑色素的沉积和膨压的产生。在这个阶段中有多个基因表达,且需要第二信使cAMP的参与<sup>[8~10]</sup>。由MPG1编码的疏水蛋白与稻叶表面的信号分子互动,将产生的信号传递给MagB编码的异源三聚体G蛋白上的 $\alpha$ 亚基,G蛋白 $\alpha$ 亚基激活由MAC1编码的腺苷酸环化酶,从而激活了cAMP信号传导途径<sup>[11~13]</sup>。此外,PTH11在附着胞的形态建成过程

中起重要作用<sup>[14]</sup>。

稻瘟病菌的黑色素合成也是人们研究的热点。1989年,Howard和Ferrarud研究发现黑色素是维持附着胞内膨压所必需的<sup>[15]</sup>。稻瘟病菌有3种黑色素缺陷型突变体,即白色突变体(*alb1<sup>-</sup>*)、玫瑰色突变体(*rsy1<sup>-</sup>*)和浅黄色突变体(*buf1<sup>-</sup>*)。遗传分析表明,这3类突变体都是由单基因缺失引起的,单基因分布在3个不连续的位点上,任何一个位点缺失都能导致致病功能的减弱或丧失<sup>[16]</sup>。

在稻瘟病菌侵染早期,附着胞内积累大量的甘油,浓度高达3.2 mol/L,其产生的膨压可达8.0 Mpa<sup>[4,17]</sup>。附着胞内膨压的维持依靠附着胞胞壁中黑色素的存在,影响附着胞胞壁中黑色素形成的各种因素都可以导致胞内甘油的快速外流,导致附着胞膨压的降低,从而使稻瘟病菌的侵染能力减弱或丧失<sup>[18]</sup>。在稻瘟病菌中,由SUM/CPKA编码的PKA决定稻瘟病菌附着胞膨压的产生,而由PMK1、OSM1和MPS1编码的MAPK对膨压的产生起调控作用<sup>[18~20]</sup>。

#### 1.1.3 侵入过程中有关基因的表达

稻瘟病菌是靠功能性附着胞分化产生的侵染钉和侵染性菌丝来侵染寄主植物的。Pierre等人从稻瘟病菌中克隆了附着胞分化成侵染钉所必需的基因PLS1<sup>[21]</sup>。Mst12编码的转录因子在PMK1调控下控制稻瘟病菌的侵染性菌丝生长,可能由PMK1和CPKA共同调控侵染钉的形成<sup>[22]</sup>。稻瘟病菌侵染钉分化成侵染性菌丝及菌丝的随后扩展需要PDE1的表达,PDE1控制着侵染性菌丝的分化及随后在寄主表皮细胞的定殖<sup>[23]</sup>。GAS1和GAS2是在稻瘟病菌附着胞分化成侵染钉和侵染性菌丝时特异表达的两个毒性基因,受PMK1的调控,可能是丝状真菌所特有的毒性因子<sup>[24]</sup>。PAT531控制稻瘟病菌的侵染性生长<sup>[25]</sup>。海藻糖的代谢与稻瘟病菌的致病性有很大关系,海藻糖的合成是稻瘟病菌开始侵染寄主植物所必需的,而随后的分解对病原菌在植物组织中定殖及扩展至关重要,海藻糖合成酶基因TPS1和中性海藻糖酶基因NTH1分别在其侵入阶段和侵入后定殖表达<sup>[26]</sup>。

#### 1.1.4 编码其他致病生化因子的基因

稻瘟病菌侵染过程中还有一些致病生化因子的参与。ABC1的编码产物ABC(ATP-binding Cas-sette)运输因子在真菌致病性中的作用是抵御寄主

产生的抗菌化合物如植保素等<sup>[27]</sup>。亲环蛋白基因 *CYP1* 也是稻瘟病菌成功侵染的一个决定因子。Viaud 等人研究发现,环孢菌素 A(CsA)可以通过亲

环蛋白 *CYP1* 的介导来实现对附着胞形成和菌丝生长的抑制<sup>[28]</sup>。目前从稻瘟病菌中已克隆和鉴定的主要致病相关基因见表 1。

表 1 稻瘟病菌中已鉴定和克隆的主要致病相关基因  
Table 1 Cloned and identified genes for pathogenicity in *M. grisea*

基因 Genes	突变表型 Mutant phenotype(s)	可能的基因功能 Possible gene function	参考文献 References
<i>CON1</i> <i>CON2</i> <i>CON3</i> <i>CON4</i> <i>CON7</i>	Reduced sporulation Abolished/reduced appressorium formation	Spore patterning? Appressorium formation	Shi and Leung 1995 Shi and Leung 1995
<i>SMO</i>	Abnormal spore, appressorium and ascus Chain sporulation	Regulation sporulation and spore patterning	Hamer and Valent 1989
<i>ACR1</i>	Reduced appressorium formation Elevated <i>MPG1</i> expression	Maintenance of spore dormancy Arrest tip cell growth Spore patterning?	Lau and Hamer 1998
<i>MPG1</i>	Reduced appressorium formation	Host surface hydrophobin assembly Surface thigmotropic signaling	Talbot <i>et al.</i> 1993
<i>NPR1</i> <i>NPR2</i> <i>CPKA</i>	Reduced pathogenicity Nitrogen metabolism defective <i>MPG1</i> depression defective Host surface sensing Appressorium formation defective	Regulation of nitrogen metabolism Regulation of <i>MPG1</i> expression Signaling of appressorium initiation <i>PMK1</i> signaling?	Lau and Hamer 1996 Mitchel and Dean 1995
<i>MagB</i>	Appressorium formation defective	Signaling in appressorium formation	Liu and Dean 1997
<i>MAC1</i>	Appressorium formation defective	Activating the cAMP signaling pathway	Choi and Dean 1997
<i>PTH11</i> <i>PMK1</i>	Appressorium formation defective Formation of aborted appressorium Lack of melanization in appressorium Inability to cease nuclear division in appressorium In planta defective	Stimulating the appressorium and degradation of lipid downstream Signaling in appressorium maturation Regulation of melanin biosynthesis Cession of nuclear division inside appressorium	DeZwaan <i>et al.</i> 1999 Xu and Hamer 1996
<i>MPS1</i>	Penetration function defective	Maintaining turgor pressure	Xu <i>et al.</i> 1998
<i>PLS1</i>	Penetration peg defective	Regulation the differentiation of penetration peg	Pierre <i>et al.</i> 2001
<i>PDE1</i>	Inability to differentiate infectious hyphae	Proliferation of the infectious hyphae after colonization	Talbot and Balhadere 2001
<i>Mst12</i>	Inability to penetrate onion epidermis cell	Working down steam from <i>PMK1</i> to regulate infectious growth	Park <i>et al.</i> 2002
<i>GAS1</i> <i>GAS2</i>	Reduced penetration peg and infectious hyphae formation	Regulating the infectious growth	Chaoyang Xue <i>et al.</i> 2002
<i>DIP1</i> <i>GRR1</i>	Abolished pathogenicity <i>MPG1</i> depression defective Reduce pathogenicity	In planta growth <i>MPG1</i> regulation In planta growth Conversion of complex carbohydrate	Lau <i>et al.</i> unpublished Beckman <i>et al.</i> unpublished Sweigard unpublished
<i>THR1</i>	Reduced pathogenicity	into metabolite involved in maintaining turgor pressure	
<i>RSY1</i> <i>ALB1</i> <i>BUF1</i>	Pigmentation mutations	Melanin biosynthesis for turgor pressure maintenance	Chumley and Valently 1990

综合分析稻瘟病菌侵染寄主的整个过程,目前世界许多国家的科学家对其侵染过程的研究大都集中在侵染之前附着胞的发育和调控方面,而对附着胞形成后侵染钉的产生和侵染性菌丝的扩展研究相对较少。作者目前通过限制性内切酶介导的整合(Restriction Enzyme Mediated Integration, 简称 REMI)的方法,获得了一些与稻瘟病菌侵染钉形成相关的突变体,通过遗传杂交的方式证明了其中 3 株突变体的突变表型与插入标记共分离,这为侵染钉形成相关基因的克隆奠定了基础。

## 1.2 稻瘟病菌无毒基因的研究进展

### 1.2.1 已鉴定和克隆的无毒基因

水稻与稻瘟病菌的互作符合经典的基因对基因关系。水稻品种只有对含有相应无毒基因的稻瘟病菌小种表现抗病性,而稻瘟病菌小种也只对含有相应抗病基因的水稻品种表现无毒性<sup>[29]</sup>。

迄今为止,已获得多个稻瘟病菌无毒基因的分子标记,并将其中的 6 个无毒基因定位在染色体上,其中 AVR1-IRAT7、AVR1-TSUY、AVR-Pita 与 AVR1-CO39 位于第一号染色体上,AVR1-TSUY 和 AVR-Pita 均位于染色体的端粒附近;AVR1-MARA 和 PWL2 分别位于染色体 2b 和 2c 上。目前通过图谱克隆法已从侵染水稻的稻瘟病菌中克隆了 2 个无毒基因 AVR-Pita 和 AVR1-CO39,从侵染画眉草的稻瘟病菌中克隆了 PWL2<sup>[30~33]</sup>。从侵染水稻的稻瘟病菌中已克隆和鉴定的无毒基因及分子标记见表 2。

表 2 稻瘟病菌中已克隆和鉴定的无毒基因及分子标记

Table 2 Cloned and identified avirulence genes and molecular markers in *M. grisea*

无毒基因 Avr genes	对应的水稻品种 Corresponding rice cultivars	参考文献 References
AVR-Pita (AVR2-YAMO)*	Yashiro-mochi	Orbach <i>et al.</i> 2000
AVR1-CO39*	CO39	Farman and Leong 1998
Avr1-YAMO	Yashiro-mochi	Valent <i>et al.</i> 1991
Avr1-MARA	Maratelli	Valent <i>et al.</i> 1994
Avr1-TSUY	Tsuyuake	Valent <i>et al.</i> 1994
AVR-Ku86	Ku86	Dioh <i>et al.</i> 2000
AVR1-MedNoi	MedNoi, Cica8	Dioh <i>et al.</i> 2000
AVR -Irat7	Carreon, DJ8-341, Irat7	Dioh <i>et al.</i> 2000

\*: 表示已克隆的无毒基因。

\*: cloned Avr gene.

### 1.2.2 无毒基因产物的结构及功能

在已克隆的 3 个无毒基因中, AVR-Pita(以前为 AVR2-YAMO)和 AVR1-CO39 编码品种特异性激发子。AVR-Pita 基因位于第 1 条染色体上连锁群 1/2c 的近末端,编码产物为含 223 个氨基酸的中性锌金属蛋白酶(Neutral zinc metalloprotease),成熟蛋白含 176 个氨基酸,它作为一种品种特异性激发子,只能与品种为 Yashiro-mochi 的水稻植株抗病基因的受体结合激发水稻的防卫反应<sup>[30]</sup>。AVR1-CO39 是根据 RFLP 标记通过染色体步移克隆的,该基因被定位在第 1 条染色体上,决定对水稻品种 CO39 的无毒性<sup>[33,34]</sup>。PWL2 位于 2c 连锁群上,编码一个大小为 145 个富含甘氨酸的疏水蛋白,作为品种特异性激发子诱导画眉草(*Eragrostis curvula*)对 *M. grisea* 的抗性<sup>[31]</sup>。这类基因编码 PWL(pathogenicity on weeping lovegrass)激发子,诱导弯叶画眉草(*Eragrostis curvula*)对 *M. grisea* 的抗性<sup>[32]</sup>。

## 2 稻瘟病菌的遗传多样性及其变异机制

### 2.1 稻瘟病菌的遗传多样性

稻瘟病菌基因组中存在着一些中度重复序列<sup>[35]</sup>,其中 MGR586 已广泛用于稻瘟病菌指纹分析<sup>[36,37]</sup>。Levy 等(1991)用 MGR586 为探针进行检测,结果表明来自美国不同洲的稻田和不同品种的部分稻瘟病菌菌株中 MGR 指纹存在丰富的多态性<sup>[37]</sup>。我国稻瘟病菌的遗传多样性研究始于 1976 年,并于 1980 年筛选出以特特普、珍龙 13、四丰 13、东农 363、关东 51、合江 18 和丽江新团黑谷等 7 个生理小种鉴别品种,将中国稻瘟病菌划分为 43 个生理小种。Shen Ying 等(1998)用 MGR586 与限制性内切酶 EcoR I 组合,分析了我国在 1980~1996 年期间的 17 省(市)146 个不同稻区 475 个稻瘟病菌菌株的限制性片段长度多态性(RFLPs),依其指纹的相似率,结合病菌的致病性测定,将表现 48 个不同致病型的 475 个菌株区分为 56 个谱系。每个谱系的寄主范围有限,且与不同稻区稻瘟病的群体结构差异明显<sup>[38]</sup>。1998 年,王宗华等人对福建 1978~1995 年的 70 个稻瘟病菌菌株进行了 DNA 指纹分析,并划分出 28 个谱系<sup>[39]</sup>。

## 2.2 稻瘟病菌小种的变异机制

关于稻瘟病菌小种的变异机制,根据目前的研究一般认为有位置效应、重复序列间的同源重组和转座子的转座 3 种机制。

### 2.2.1 位置效应

一些研究表明,稻瘟病菌毒性的获得常由于基因在染色体上位置的变异而导致病原菌遗传不稳定。有些无毒基因位于染色体端粒附近,端部缺失可能是使稻瘟病菌获得新毒性的主要机制之一。如位于端粒附近的 *AVR-Pita* 的突变频率很高<sup>[30,40]</sup>。

### 2.2.2 同源重组

稻瘟病菌基因组中存在很多重复 DNA 序列,一些小种的变异可能是通过重复序列之间的同源重组导致基因组片段缺失造成的,如 *PWL2* 和 *BUF1* 表现出的不稳定性可能就是重复序列间发生同源重组的结果<sup>[31,41,42]</sup>。对 GUY11 中 *AVR1-CO39* 缺失断裂位点的分子分析表明,该位点左右两端的重复元件有部分缺失<sup>[43]</sup>。

### 2.2.3 转座子的转座

稻瘟病菌中众多类似转座元件的发现,说明转座可能是该菌易变异的一个原因<sup>[44]</sup>。因为转座子的转座可以引起染色体的缺失、插入、倒位、重复和易位。目前,在稻瘟病菌中已鉴定出多个转座子,如 *Pot2*、*Pot3* 和 *Alu*<sup>[45~47]</sup>。对转座元件的分布动态进行研究,将有助于人们认识它们在基因组成上的作用和病原菌在自然群体中的致病性变异。

## 3 稻瘟病菌功能基因的研究方法

人类已进入“后基因组”即功能基因组时代,对基因组的研究已由作图和测序转向基因的功能。目前,稻瘟病菌全基因组测序已经完成,因此,稻瘟病菌功能基因组的研究将成为该领域今后研究的重点和热点。基因功能的研究主要采用从表型到基因(Phenotype to gene)和从基因到表型(Gene to phenotype)两种策略。

### 3.1 从表型到基因

该研究策略是应用多种方法创造并鉴定表型变异,再分析突变体的基因改变,从而了解基因功能。稻瘟病菌功能基因组的研究主要采用插入突变

法和图谱克隆法。插入突变法:在病原真菌中常用的插入突变法主要有限制性内切酶介导的整合(Restriction Enzyme Mediated Integration, REMI)和农杆菌介导的转化(*Agrobacterium tumefaciens* Mediated Transformation, ATMT)技术。利用 REMI 和 ATMT 技术已经标记和分离出几种植物病原真菌的致病性相关基因。在稻瘟病菌中,利用 REMI 技术已克隆了 10 多个致病相关基因<sup>[48~50]</sup>。图谱克隆法:首先利用 RFLP、RAPD 和 SCAR 标记等技术,找到与目标基因紧密连锁的分子标记,然后通过染色体步移获得目标基因。在稻瘟病菌中,一些无毒基因和致病相关基因都是通过这种方法进行染色体定位的<sup>[33,51]</sup>,有望通过图谱克隆法获得这些基因。

### 3.2 从基因到表型

异源基因克隆法是指以从不同种生物中已克隆的具有保守序列和相同功能的基因为探针来克隆基因的方法。该策略首先通过各种方法如异源基因克隆法获得基因,然后使基因发生定向突变、缺失、失活和敲除后的表型变异来推测在生物体内该基因的作用。例如根据已知基因产物的保守序列设计简并引物,借助 PCR 技术已从稻瘟病菌中克隆了侵染性菌丝生长相关基因 *MST12* 和麦角甾醇异构酶基因 *ERG2*<sup>[52]</sup>。

## 4 结束语

稻瘟病菌致病分子机制的研究至少在两个方面有助于控制植物病害的危害。一方面,揭示稻瘟病菌的致病性,尤其是小种变异的分子机制,有助于建立稻瘟病菌小种的快速检测技术及监测病原菌群体小种组成与比例的时空变化;同时,可确定和建立含有特定无毒基因的近等基因系菌株,用于作物品种的抗病基因组成的鉴定;这样,人们可根据病菌的小种变化,进行抗病品种的合理布局和轮换,控制病害流行。另一方面,稻瘟病菌的功能基因组研究已经开始,利用基因芯片针对病原物生长、繁殖和致病性必需和相关的基因进行高通量药物筛选的技术已经开始趋于成熟,致病分子机制的揭示将为新药物的设计和筛选提供靶标。从分子水平研究真菌致病机制对设计防治病害的分子药物、开发新型杀菌剂有

重要意义。因此, 该研究领域是一个富有挑战性且具有应用价值的课题。

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