

植物激素信号调控的“植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫”三者互作对温室气体变化的响应

郭洪刚^{1,2}, 王世藩^{1,2}, 戈峰^{1,2*}

1. 中国科学院动物研究所, 农业虫害鼠害综合治理研究国家重点实验室, 北京 100101;

2. 中国科学院大学, 北京 100039

* 联系人, E-mail: gef@ioz.ac.cn

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摘要 全球气候变化已成为农业生产的重要限制因子。它不仅直接影响植物的净初级生产力, 同时还影响植物病虫害的发生。因此国内外非常重视病虫害对全球气候变化中的温室气体(二氧化碳和臭氧)增高的响应研究。二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高影响植物的生理过程, 进而通过寄主植物的“上行效应”影响植物病虫害的发生。已有的研究表明, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高可通过降低植物氮营养, 影响媒介昆虫或植物病毒的发生; 而且最近的研究发现, 植物激素信号通路在调控媒介昆虫和植物病毒响应二氧化碳和臭氧浓度升高中发挥重要作用。本文根据国内外的研究和本研究组取得的进展, 系统地阐述了二氧化碳和臭氧浓度升高如何通过改变激素信号介导的植物抗性代谢进而影响植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫三者互作关系。

关键词 气候变化, 媒介昆虫, 水杨酸, 茉莉酸, 持久性病毒, 非持久性病毒

工业革命以来, 温室气体浓度快速增加, 其中二氧化碳浓度从280 ppm增加到400 ppm, 臭氧浓度从10 ppb增加到40 ppb(<https://www.co2.earth/>)^[1]。根据当前温室气体释放趋势, 国际植物保护公约(International Plant Protection Convention, IPPC)预测温室气体浓度将继续增加, 到21世纪末二氧化碳浓度将达到750 ppm, 臭氧浓度将达到70 ppb^[2]。二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高直接影响植物的生理过程, 进而通过寄主植物的“上行效应”影响植物病虫害的发生^[3], 而改变的病虫害发生可进一步对农业生产造成威胁。因此理解大气二氧化碳

或臭氧浓度升高下, 植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫三者互作关系的变化对于农业生态系统的可持续发展至关重要。

众所周知, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高影响植物的营养和抗性代谢过程。已有大量的研究表明, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高影响植物的光合作用, 导致植物叶片氮营养降低^[4,5]。但是, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高下, 植物激素信号介导的抗性代谢的变化却很少被关注。植物激素信号介导的抗性代谢不仅调控植物对气候变化的响应, 同时调控植物对媒介昆虫和植物病毒的

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抗性过程^[6~8]。大部分媒介昆虫取食或植物病毒侵染主要诱发以水杨酸介导的植物抗性^[9,10]。但也有研究发现,茉莉酸介导的抗性对于调控植物对媒介昆虫或植物病毒的抗性至关重要^[11]。此外,激素信号介导的植物抗性还参与调控植物病毒和媒介昆虫的互作过程^[12~15]。但二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高如何通过调控激素信号介导的植物抗性影响植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫三者互作的研究较少。为此,基于本研究组最近的研究进展,结合国内外的研究状况和发展趋势,本文论述了二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高如何通过改变激素信号介导的植物抗性影响媒介昆虫或植物病毒的发生;阐述二氧化碳和臭氧浓度升高如何改变媒介昆虫的取食行为影响植物病毒的传播效率;以及植物病毒侵染和二氧化碳和臭氧浓度升高改变植物代谢过程影响媒介昆虫种群动态。

1 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高改变植物激素信号

二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高均激活水杨酸信号介导的植物抗性。但是二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高对茉莉酸介导的植物抗性产生不同的影响,二氧化碳浓度升高下调茉莉酸抗性,而臭氧浓度升高上调茉莉酸抗性^[16~18]。最近的研究表明,植物活性氧化簇(reactive oxygen species, ROS)信号可能进一步解释了二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高如何调控激素信号介导的植物抗性^[19,20]。臭氧进入植物体内,迅速降解生成ROS(如过氧化氢、超氧阴离子等)进而引起植物叶片的氧化压力,导致植物细胞凋亡。在臭氧诱导的细胞凋亡过程中,ROS信号和激素信号发生明显的交互作用^[16,21]。水杨酸和乙烯信号正调控ROS诱导的细胞凋亡,而与此同时,茉莉酸信号负调控ROS诱导的细胞凋亡^[16,21]。与臭氧相比较,尽管二氧化碳不能直接降解生成ROS,但二氧化碳浓度增高通过增强植物的光合作用引起ROS的积累^[19,22]。近年来的研究发现,二氧化碳浓度升高诱导ROS相关基因(如抗坏血酸盐过氧化物酶基因)的积累,ROS积累进一步上调植物氧化压力相关基因的表达改变植物胞质的氧化还原状态,进而可能影响NPR1基因的表达,激活植物的水杨酸信号,抑制植物的茉莉酸信号^[23~25]。由此推测,二氧化碳浓度升高,通过增强植物的光合作用,引起植物ROS的积累,影响植物NPR1基因的表达,

进而调控了植物不同激素信号的响应过程。

2 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高影响植物激素信号介导的昆虫抗性

植物的水杨酸和茉莉酸抗性是两类被广泛研究的激素介导的昆虫抗性^[6,26~31]。媒介昆虫取食通常启动植物的水杨酸抗性^[9,10]。但植物的茉莉酸抗性在调控植物与媒介昆虫互作中也至关重要^[19,32~34]。例如,Zarate等人^[11]发现,在茉莉酸抗性减弱的突变体植物上,烟粉虱卵的发育明显加快;正好相反,在茉莉酸激活的突变体植物上,卵的发育明显减慢,说明茉莉酸信号正调控植物对烟粉虱的抗性。而且,本研究组最近的研究还发现,二氧化碳浓度升高通过降低植物的茉莉酸抗性可显著提高蚜虫的种群适合度^[17,35]。臭氧浓度升高通过增加激活植物的水杨酸抗性而不利于烟粉虱种群的发生^[36]。除了水杨酸和茉莉酸信号外,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高还改变了植物的脱落酸信号。例如,二氧化碳浓度升高激活植物的脱落酸信号引起植物气孔关闭,而植物气孔关闭,提高植物的水分含量,进一步提高了蚜虫的取食效率^[37]。同样,臭氧浓度升高也激活植物的脱落酸途径引起植物的气孔关闭(unpublished data)。但是臭氧浓度升高诱导的气孔关闭会影响昆虫的种群适合度,尚需要进一步的实验数据论证。

3 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高影响植物激素信号介导的植物病毒抗性

植物病毒是农业生产中面临的又一个重要问题。在病毒与植物的互作过程中,激素信号介导的植物抗性在调控病毒发生过程(如症状的发展,病毒的复制和病毒的移动等)中的多个方面都发挥着重要作用^[7,8]。其中,植物生长素和赤霉素信号调控病毒表症的发生^[38,39];水杨酸和茉莉酸信号参与调控植物病毒的侵染^[40,41];脱落酸信号参与调控植物病毒的复制过程^[42]。如突变脱落酸信号途径的下游基因,如 aaO_3 , $abi1-1$, $abi3-1$ 和 $abi4-1$,可增加竹花叶病毒的复制;但是突变脱落酸信号途径上游 $aba2-1$ 基因时,却降低竹花叶病毒的复制^[42]。除植物激素信号介导的植物抗性外, RNA沉默机制(利用sRNA直接降解植物病毒的机制)在调控植物与病毒的互作过程中也至关重要。但目前还没

有实验数据表明二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高影响植物的RNA沉默机制。因此, 激素信号介导的植物抗性在调节植物病毒响应二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高过程中至关重要。

已有大量的研究表明, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高主要通过激活植物的水杨酸信号降低植物病毒的发病程度和发病率^[43~50]。如臭氧浓度升高通过上调受到水杨酸信号调控的植物次生物质合成基因的积累(*ICS*(isochorismate synthase)和*PAL*(phenylalanine ammonia lyase))降低豌豆花叶病毒的发生^[43]。而在水杨酸突变体植物上, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高不能启动植物的水杨酸信号, 也不能改变植物植物病毒的发生^[48]。研究显示, 水杨酸信号在调控植物病毒响应二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高过程中发挥重要作用。最近的实验结果也证明, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高可以通过改变媒介昆虫的种群适合度, 进一步影响植物病毒的发生^[44,49]。如Trębicki等人^[49]发现, 二氧化碳浓度升高对媒介昆虫蚜虫产生明显的负面影响, 进而降低黄瓜花叶病毒的传播效率。因此, 更准确地预测气候变化下植物病毒的发生还需要综合考虑植物病毒和媒介昆虫相互作用。

4 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高改变媒介昆虫的取食和寄主选择影响病毒传播效率

寄主植物调控的植物病毒与媒介昆虫互作过程在植物病毒流行病学中发挥重要作用。大部分植物病毒的转移扩散完全依赖于蚜虫、烟粉虱和叶蝉等媒介昆虫。媒介昆虫的很多生活史特性如寄主选择性和取食选择性对植物病毒的传播扩散至关重要^[51~53]。媒介昆虫受到病毒侵染植物挥发物的吸引更喜欢定植于病毒侵染的植物^[52,54,55], 且其寄主选择性对植物病毒传播依赖于病毒侵染植物与健康植物的比率^[54]。当病毒侵染植物与健康植物百分比较低时, 媒介昆虫选择病毒侵染植株更有利植物病毒的传播与扩散^[54]。除寄主选择性外, 媒介昆虫的取食选择性(在寄主植物上的滞留时间)对病毒传播也至关重要, 而且这一过程受到病毒传播方式的影响。植物病毒的传播形式分为3种: 持久性传播病毒、半持久性传播病毒和非持久性传播病毒^[56,57]。对于持久和半持久性传播的病毒, 在病毒侵染的植物上取食有助于提高病毒的传播^[51,52]。对

于非持久性传播的病毒, 在健康植物上取食更有利病毒的传播^[54]。媒介昆虫选择寄主, 并在寄主植物开始取食后, 还要考虑媒介昆虫的特定取食行为对于植物病毒的传播的影响。EPG实验研究发现, 媒介昆虫的韧皮部取食阶段和表皮取食阶段对于病毒传播尤为重要^[51]。例如, 与在健康植株上相比较, 烟粉虱在番茄黄化曲叶病毒侵染的植株上pd波时间更长^[58]。显然, 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度增高可以通过改变媒介昆虫的种群数量, 取食行为和寄主选择等生活史特性, 可以进一步影响植物病毒的传播与扩散。

二氧化碳浓度升高可以改变蚜虫的取食行为: 增加水杨酸信号显著增加了蚜虫在到达第一次刺探的时间, 而降低茉莉酸途径显著缩短了蚜虫到达韧皮部的时间^[59]。而且, 二氧化碳浓度升高改变蚜虫的取食行为, 进一步影响了蚜虫的传毒效率^[60]。除了取食行为, 二氧化碳或臭氧增高还可以通过影响植物挥发物(成分或者比例), 可能进一步改变媒介昆虫的寄主选择行为, 从而影响植物病毒的传播效率^[61~66]。然而, 有关二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高到底影响了哪种特定的植物挥发物, 进而改变了媒介昆虫在病毒侵染植物和健康植物间的寄主选择行为仍不清楚。

5 二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高与植物病毒侵染同时发生改变媒介昆虫的种群动态

媒介昆虫的取食行为以及寄主选择行为可以影响植物病毒的传播效率。反之, 植物病毒的侵染也对媒介昆虫造成了直接或者间接的影响。首先, 植物病毒会对媒介昆虫产生直接影响。例如, 烟粉虱携带番茄黄化曲叶病毒后, 发育时间延长, 雌成虫寿命缩短和体长变短等^[67]。其次, 植物病毒可以通过寄主植物对媒介昆虫产生间接影响(有利、不利或者没有影响)^[68~70,15]。而且植物病毒对媒介昆虫的间接作用受到诸多因素的影响, 如植物病毒的传播方式^[55]。非持久性传播病毒利用推-拉策略, 即先吸引媒介昆虫选择病毒侵染的植物; 待媒介昆虫获得病毒后, 驱赶媒介昆虫向健康植株扩散, 并且在健康植株上定殖和开始连续的取食^[15,71]。例如, 黄瓜花叶病毒的2b蛋白与JAZ家族的Jas区域互作, 阻止JAZ蛋白的降解, 进而抑制植物的茉莉酸信号, 从而吸引更多的蚜虫选择病毒侵染的植物^[15]。但是, 当媒介昆虫选择病毒侵染植物并且开始连续的

取食后,由于较差的“食物”质量,病毒侵染的植物往往不利于媒介昆虫的生长(种群数量下降、生长减慢等).也有文献报道,非持久性传播病毒有利于媒介昆虫的种群发生^[14,70,72].例如,芫菁花叶病毒侵染抑制植物胼胝质的积累增加蚜虫的产卵,而且这一过程受到植物乙烯信号的调控^[14,70].相对于非持久性传播病毒,持久性传播病毒通过降低植物的抗性响应,多有利于媒介昆虫的种群发生^[13,69,73].中国番茄黄化曲叶病毒,一种持久性传播病毒,利用 β C1蛋白与转录因子MYC2互作,抑制植物茉莉酸信号,提高媒介昆虫烟粉虱的种群适合度^[74].无论持久性病毒还是非持久性病毒,病毒侵染通过改变植物的代谢过程,进而间接作用于媒介昆虫,产生有利或者不利的影响^[13,15,75].本研究组最近也发现,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高可以进一步改变病毒侵染植物的营养代谢过程,显著提高植物的糖和氨基酸含量^[76].而且,除营养代谢外,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高还可以改变病毒侵染植物的抗性代谢过程,进而影响媒介昆虫的种群动态^[77,78].因此,在二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高与病毒侵染同时发生的情况下,植物生理代谢过程的变化决定着媒介昆虫的种群动态.

6 结论与展望

综上所述,大气二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高改变了胞质氧化还原平衡,进而调控植物NPR1基因的表达,从而诱导植物水杨酸信号通路,抑制植物茉莉酸信号通路^[79].而改变的激素信号介导的植物抗性进一步影响媒介昆虫的取食行为,从而进一步改变植物病毒的传播效率^[49,59].一旦病毒传播侵染成功,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高可以通过调控植物的水杨酸和茉莉酸途径降低植物病毒的发病率和发病程度.同时,植物病毒侵染通过改变植物的营养和抗性代谢而影响媒介昆虫的种群适合度(图1)^[77].但是,由于媒介昆虫与植物病毒互作的特异性,现有的研究成果很难概括得到一个普遍适合的研究理论.显然,进一步探索植物病毒与媒介昆虫的互作机制对于更好地预测二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高背景下植物病虫害的爆发至关重要.

如前所述,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高通过影响不同的激素信号介导的植物抗性,调控植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫三者互作关系.但很少有研究考虑二氧化碳或臭氧如何通过调控上游信号分子,进而调控不同激素信号间的平衡.最新的研究发现,转录因子参与调

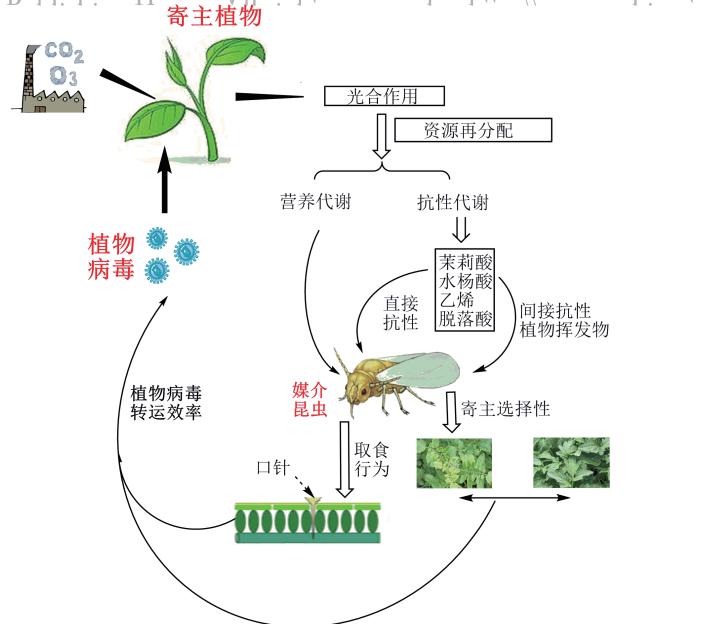


图 1 植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫响应二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高的模型(网络版彩图)

二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高影响植物的光合作用,改变植物在抗性代谢和营养代谢的资源分配,进而影响媒介昆虫的取食行为和寄主选择;而二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高改变媒介昆虫的行为,进而影响植物病毒的传播和扩散效率;且一旦植物病毒侵染成功,病毒改变植物的生理过程,影响媒介昆虫的种群适合度

控不同激素信号介导的植物抗性^[80-82].例如,拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*) WRKY70和WRKY33转录因子激活水杨酸信号,抑制茉莉酸信号,调控植物病原菌抗性^[80];拟南芥WRKY8转录因子通过上调植物脱落酸信号,下调乙烯信号,调控了植物对烟草花叶病毒的抗性^[81].尽管已有大量的研究阐明了转录因子如何调控不同激素信号介导的植物抗性,但是二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高如何通过调控植物的转录因子,进而影响植物病毒或媒介昆虫的响应特征的研究甚少,仍需要进一步的实验数据论证.

此外,二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高通过改变寄主植物的生理过程,进一步通过寄主植物的“上行效应”影响植物病毒与媒介昆虫的互作关系.但同时天敌的“下行效应”在植物病毒与媒介昆虫的互作中也发挥重要的作用.天敌可以影响媒介昆虫的很多方面,包括病毒的传播.例如,蚜虫被寄生蜂寄生后,更喜欢向健康植物扩散,从而提高了非持久性传播病毒的传播效率,但反而降低了持久性传播病毒的传播效率^[83-85].

而且, 最近的研究发现, 媒介昆虫的免疫系统参与调控植物病毒在媒介昆虫体内的循环过程: 抑制媒介昆虫烟粉虱的自噬作用, 提高了烟粉虱番茄黄化曲叶病毒的运载量, 增强了烟粉虱的病毒传播能力^[86]。因此, 未来需要进一步探讨二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高如何通过影响昆虫天敌的“下行效应”, 进而调控植物病毒与媒介昆虫的互作过程, 以及昆虫免疫系统在这一

过程中的作用。

总之, 基于二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高对植物病毒-植物-媒介昆虫3种互作关系影响的研究, 未来尚需要进一步验证上游信号分子, 以及昆虫天敌“下行效应”在调控这一过程中的作用, 从而更好地理解三者互作关系对二氧化碳或臭氧浓度升高的响应特征, 并为预测全球气候变化下病虫害发生提供科学依据。

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