

# 香蕉枯萎病防控和抗病育种研究进展

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**摘要:** 香蕉是世界四大水果之一和一些热带地区的主要粮食作物。病害的发生严重制约了香蕉产业的发展, 其中由尖孢镰刀菌古巴专化型引起的香蕉枯萎病是香蕉产业全球毁灭性真菌病害, 目前仍无有效、彻底的根治措施。随着该病害在全球范围内的迅速蔓延, 香蕉枯萎病的防控目前已成为香蕉生产和研究领域最为关注的热点。笔者重点对近年来香蕉枯萎病的防治、抗病育种以及香蕉抗病基因和枯萎病菌致病基因的挖掘等方面的研究进行概述, 以期为更加深入进行香蕉枯萎病的研究和防治提供参考。

**关键词:** 香蕉; 枯萎病; 病害防控; 抗病育种

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## Researches on the control and disease resistance breeding of Banana Fusarium Wilt Disease

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**Abstract:** Banana (*Musa* spp.) is one of the most important fruit worldwide and the main crop food in some African countries. It is widely cultivated in south China with production amount approximately accounting for 10% of global banana industry. Cultivated banana plants generally have low disease resistance, and thus often suffer yield losses from bacteria, fungal and virus diseases. Among all the diseases found in banana, the Fusarium wilt disease, also known as Panama disease, has been recognized as the most devastating one and no cure has been found for it today. Banana Fusarium wilt was even reported to be one of the most widely distributed and devastating diseases in the history of world agriculture. The disease is caused by soil-borne fungi *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (*Foc*). The pathogen's chlamydospore can survive in the soil for 30 years without banana host under unsuitable conditions. Banana wilt disease was first discovered in Australia in 1874. The first Fusarium wilt case caused by *Foc4* in China was reported in Taiwan in 1967. Since then, the disease spread quickly and the damage caused by it is becoming more and more serious. As a result, many historical banana-producing areas are currently unable to plant bananas and most of the survived banana-producing areas are still threatening by it. According to host range and pathogenicity, molecular markers and vegetative compatibility groups of *Foc*, the pathogen can be divided into three physiological races, two clades, eight lineages and twenty-four VCGs. *Foc* race 4 (*Foc4*) can be further divided into tropical fourth physiological small species (*Foc-TR4*) and subtropical fourth physiological species (*FocSTR4*) according to their pathogenic region and temperature adaptation ability. And *FocTR4* is the most virulent and it can infect almost all of the banana varieties. This disease can be spread in many ways and its spreading speed is very fast. The typical

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symptom of the *Foc*-infected banana is yellowing and the main characteristic is the withered and vascular discoloration of the diseased plants. Banana can be infected by the pathogen in all growth stages and the latent time in different banana species differs a lot. Typical symptom will be found in most of the banana plants at adult stage after the infection of the pathogen. The infection of *Foc* will greatly change the biological metabolisms of banana plants. The content and activity of some resistance-related substances, such as phenols, defensive enzymes, and endogenous hormones and so on, would change in different degrees. Besides, the gene expression pattern would be also changed significantly. At present, there are two main pathogenic mechanisms of banana Fusarium wilt pathogens, including plugging theory and toxin theory, and Fusaric acid and Beauvericin are known to be the major pathogenic toxins. The reported pathogenic genes of *Foc* mainly include signal transduction, transcription factors, effectors and the genes related to the colonization ability of *F. oxysporum* and so on. Currently, enormous attempts, including chemical control, biological control agents and bio-fertilizer production, crop rotation, comprehensive control, disease resistance breeding and etc, have been tried by scientists for the control of the disease. For chemical control, many chemical agents and fertilization methods were used, and the control effects varied a lot when using different fertilizers, different fertilization frequency and different fertilization methods. From the aspects of biological control, the isolation and screening of antagonistic bacteria against *Foc* have been a hotspot and some exciting research results have been obtained. The application of endophytic bacteria in the prevention and control of banana wilt is in line with the development trend of ecological protection. Therefore, it is an important and popular direction for banana Fusarium wilt control to excavate and popularize better antagonistic bacteria. Many studies and facts show that crop rotation can significantly reduce the incidence of banana Fusarium wilt. It is especially important to apply comprehensive prevention and control before resistant banana varieties and effective pharmaceuticals can be generalized widely. Breeding banana cultivars with high Fusarium wilt resistance is the fundamental way to control the spread of wilt disease. At present, the breeding methods adopted on bananas include mutagenesis breeding, bud mutation selection, tissue culture mutant screening and conventional cross breeding. The rapid development of molecular biology provides an important approach to the breeding of banana wilt resistance, screening more resistant varieties using radiation mutagenesis, discovering more genes related to resistance to Fusarium wilt and using biotechnology breeding means to mine resistant resources to wilt disease from wild species. Genetically modified transgenic breeding for banana cultivars will become the mainstream in the future. With the rapid spread of the disease in the world, banana Fusarium wilt has become the focus of banana production and research. Many banana-producing countries and related organizations have invested a lot of human, materials and financial resources to carry out research on banana Fusarium wilt in different aspects. In the past few decades, through the continuous research and exploration of scientists, the pathogen of banana Fusarium wilt, pathogenic mechanism and the effect on host have been partly understood to some extent, and some progress has been made in preventing and curing banana Fusarium wilt and disease-resistant breeding. However, in order to completely prevent and control, breakthroughs in cultivation, plant protection and breeding are still in urgent need. It is believed that the worldwide problem of defeating banana Fusarium wilt will be around the corner with the rapid development of molecular biology and bio-informatics and the continuous exploration of scientific researchers.

**Key words:** Banana; Fusarium wilt disease; Disease prevention and control; Disease resistance breeding

香蕉枯萎病是世界香蕉种植区广泛分布且危害极为严重的毁灭性病害。此病于1874年最先在澳

大利亚发现。1910年,南美约4万hm<sup>2</sup>的香蕉园因该病而毁灭,其中以巴拿马最为严重,因此该病又得

名香蕉巴拿马病<sup>[1]</sup>。我国于1967年在台湾发现由尖孢镰刀菌古巴专化型(*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Cubense*, *Foc*)4号生理小种(*Foc4*)引起的香蕉枯萎病病例,随后该病于20世纪70年代后期在台湾大面积爆发,使得台湾香蕉面积急剧下降,剩下的仍然有一半受到枯萎病的影响<sup>[2-3]</sup>。1996年,我国大陆地区首次在广东省番禺和中山市发现致病力极强枯萎病菌热带4号小种,自此该病不断蔓延,危害日趋严重<sup>[4-5]</sup>。受香蕉枯萎病这一毁灭性病害的影响,很多香蕉历史产区目前已不能再种植香蕉。许多香蕉主产国家和相关组织已投入大量的人力、物力、财力开展香蕉枯萎病防控研究,以期尽早攻克这一难题。有关香蕉枯萎病防控和抗病育种的综述多是对早期取得成果的概括分析<sup>[6-8]</sup>,近些年,世界各国在香蕉枯萎病防控和抗病育种方面取得了较大进展,有关香蕉抗病基因挖掘和枯萎病菌致病基因的研究更是突飞猛进,因此,有必要重新对其进行更加全面具体的总结。笔者就香蕉枯萎病的防治、香蕉抗枯萎病育种、香蕉抗病基因和枯萎病菌致病基因的挖掘等方面进展进行了概述,以期为未来开展香蕉枯萎病防控和抗病育种的研究提供参考。

## 1 香蕉枯萎病的防治

化学防治、生物防治、轮作与套种及综合防控是目前防治枯萎病的主要手段。

### 1.1 化学防治

化学防治方法中,不同药剂对香蕉枯萎病的防控效果存在很大差异,郭立佳等<sup>[9]</sup>通过对多种药剂进行试验,发现咪鲜胺防治效果最佳,多菌灵和福美双次之。不同施肥方法对香蕉枯萎病抗性也有很大影响,陆少萍等<sup>[10]</sup>研究发现,一次性施肥相对于常规性施肥显著降低了香蕉枯萎病的发病率。此外,施用不同形态的氮肥对香蕉抗病性也有影响,董鲜等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明,与铵态氮相比,硝态氮处理可增加植株抗病相关矿质元素的吸收,诱导香蕉苗木木质素形成,使其木质化程度增加,从而维持较高的光合作用,保持较高的抗病水平。

### 1.2 生物防治

目前,香蕉枯萎病的生物防治取得了一定的效果。应用生物有机肥可建立有益菌株改变根际菌群主导微生物群落,从而减少病原体在香蕉根际的定殖。使用16SrRNA基因测序评估对枯萎病有抑制

作用的土壤微生物菌群,发现芽孢杆菌为优势菌群<sup>[12]</sup>。生物有机肥的连续应用可增加土壤中的微生物种类和群落数量,诱导形成稳定可培养的细菌代谢潜力,特别是对碳水化合物、羧酸和酚类化合物的利用,显著减少了疾病发病率和增加作物产量<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,研究发现外源褪黑激素的应用可以改善香蕉对枯萎病的抗性<sup>[14]</sup>。

生防菌的应用是生物防治的重要方面,生防菌的分离筛选也一直是病害防治研究的热点,迄今已取得可喜的研究成果。Saravanan等<sup>[15]</sup>发现,荧光假单胞杆菌对香蕉枯萎病菌有很高的抑制活性,同时它还能激发香蕉的系统抗性,提高香蕉抗病能力。程亮等<sup>[16]</sup>也从香蕉土壤中分离出有很强抑制活性的荧光假单胞杆菌,进一步证实了该菌对枯萎病菌的抑制作用。Fishal等<sup>[17]</sup>发现从健康油棕根分离的内生细菌 *Pseudomonas* sp. (UPMP3)可以诱导易感病香蕉品种对枯萎病菌的抗性,是一种有发展前景的生防剂。朱利林<sup>[18]</sup>通过平板对峙和盆栽试验,发现枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)对枯萎病菌具有良好的拮抗和防治效果,其防效可达79.8%。从健康大豆根系分离出的解淀粉芽孢杆菌(*B. amyloliquefaciens*)<sup>[19]</sup>、从饼肥发酵液中分离筛选出的甲基营养型芽孢杆菌(*B. methylo trophicus*)<sup>[20]</sup>、从原始森林土壤中分离纯化出的枯草芽孢杆菌(*B. subtilis*)和地衣芽孢杆菌(*B. licheniformis*)<sup>[21]</sup>、诺尔斯氏链霉菌8N-10发酵液<sup>[22]</sup>、多产色链霉菌(*Streptomyces polychromogenes*)<sup>[23]</sup>、一些芽孢杆菌菌株<sup>[24]</sup>、棘孢木霉(*Trichoderma asperellum*)<sup>[25]</sup>、卢娜林瑞链霉菌(*Streptomyces lunainhairesii*)发酵液<sup>[26]</sup>等对香蕉枯萎病菌都有显著的抑制作用,但筛选出最优生防菌并很好地应用于生产有待进一步研究。已有实验证明,施用淡紫拟青霉且与红薯套种对香蕉枯萎病有显著的控病效果<sup>[27]</sup>。目前新型生防微生物粘细菌EGB防控香蕉枯萎病菌剂已进入生产试验阶段,其防治效果有待进一步观察。生防菌的发掘并应用于防治香蕉枯萎病符合生态保护的发展趋势,因此在抗病育种比较缓慢的情况下,挖掘和推广防效更好的生防菌并应用于生产实践是未来发展的重要方向。

### 1.3 轮作与套种

轮作和套种能显著降低香蕉枯萎病的发病率。在广东省实际生产中发现,种过韭菜的地块很少发生香蕉枯萎病。黄永辉等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现,韭菜、葱蒜等

作物轮作可显著降低香蕉枯萎病发病率,同时证明韭菜地上部分和根部都存在能够抑制香蕉枯萎病菌生长和孢子萌发的物质。黄永红等<sup>[29]</sup>发现,韭菜提取液不仅能抑制 *Foc4* 孢子的萌发,破坏其菌丝结构,还能对孢子产生高效的杀灭作用,同时他们还发现利用韭菜处理香蕉栽培基质能显著提高根际土壤微生物数量和根际土壤酶活性,且韭菜提取液处理过的‘巴西蕉’和‘广粉一号粉蕉’在接种枯萎病菌后枯萎病发病指数也均显著降低。Zhang 等<sup>[30]</sup>在发现细香葱与香蕉间作和轮作显著抑制香蕉枯萎病菌基础上,确定了其作用机制,发现是细香葱的根和叶所散发出的气味发挥着抑制作用,证明了二甲基三硫(dimethyl trisulfide)和2-甲基2-戊烯醛(2-Methyl-2-pentenal)发挥着主要的抑制作用。近年来,还有蕉农发现果蔗轮作也对香蕉枯萎病有一定的抑制作用,但具体作用机制有待深入研究。除此之外,生产中也可通过与木薯或水稻轮作降低香蕉枯萎病发病率。柳红娟等<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现,与木薯轮作3 a(年)的蕉园采取木薯茎叶粉碎还田可以在一定程度上改善土壤微生物种群和降低枯萎病发病率。轮作与套种是环境友好型的防治枯萎病的措施,具有广阔的发展前景,因此明晰其作用原理和寻找更有效的轮作与套种作物是未来减少香蕉枯萎病的危害并最终攻克的一个重要方面。

#### 1.4 综合防控

迄今为止仍未有抗性表现良好的适宜广泛推广的香蕉品种和特效药剂,因此枯萎病的综合防控尤为重要。杜志勇等<sup>[32]</sup>采用改性石灰氮综合措施,即土壤病原菌清除+病原菌接力消毒+病原菌传播途径切除措施防治香蕉枯萎病取得了良好的效果。谢胜提出了一种生态治理、培育无病种苗、选育种植抗病品种、加强排水管理、增施肥料的农业防治、生物防治和化学防治多方面治理的综合防控方法<sup>[33]</sup>。中国热科院与国家香蕉产业体系专家联合研究出包括拮抗菌、可以水肥共施的复合微生物菌肥发酵工艺、应用抗病品种和有机肥的一套枯萎病综合防控技术体系,成效显著<sup>[34]</sup>。周登博<sup>[35]</sup>发现,土壤消毒、施用拮抗菌发酵液以及充足的有机肥的综合措施防控效果良好。酸性土壤改良剂和生防制剂协同使用也可有效防控香蕉枯萎病<sup>[36]</sup>。除此之外,何红等<sup>[37]</sup>还针对不同发病程度蕉田分别提出合理的防治方法,因地制宜,综合防控。综上,改变传统单一的防控方

法,进行多方面的综合防控,是未来进行香蕉枯萎病防控的一个主要方向。

## 2 抗枯萎病香蕉育种

控制枯萎病蔓延的根本途径是培育抗枯萎病香蕉品种。目前在香蕉上采取的育种方法有诱变育种、芽变选种、组培苗突变体筛选育种、选择育种、常规杂交育种和遗传改良转基因育种等。

### 2.1 诱变育种

诱变育种是近年来育种中一种常用的方法,诱变方法如物理诱变、化学诱变方法的多样性也为诱变育种提供了更多可能性,且已有研究者在射线处理条件下获得一些抗性增强的植株。但其性状遗传的不稳定性和变异的不确定性限制了该方法的广泛应用。

### 2.2 芽变选种

芽变选种也是抗病育种的有效和重要途径。韦绍龙等<sup>[38]</sup>从严重感枯萎病的巴西蕉废弃荒蕉园中筛选获得抗(耐)枯萎病的巴西蕉芽变植株‘桂蕉9号’,此品种适宜在广西、云南、海南等香蕉主产区种植。但香蕉自然突变频率很低,芽变选种并不是抗病育种的主要方法。

### 2.3 组培苗突变体筛选育种

随着香蕉组培苗的工厂化生产,组培苗突变体的产生也是抗病育种的一条途径。抗 *FocTR4* 的‘台蕉1号’‘台蕉2号’和‘台蕉3号’及‘宝岛蕉’一系列耐病优系便是从变异的组培苗中选出,其中‘宝岛蕉’形成了高抗香蕉枯萎病的商业品系<sup>[39]</sup>。随后,对枯萎病有良好抗性的品种‘农科一号’也从巴西蕉组培苗变异株中筛选获得<sup>[40]</sup>。

### 2.4 选择育种

选择育种是植物常规育种中的重要手段之一。*‘南天黄’香蕉(AAA Cavendish)*便是从台湾引进的‘宝岛蕉’(新北蕉,GCTCV-218)经过多代选育而来,抗枯萎病的同时综合性状良好,2016年,已在种植区广泛推广,受到蕉农的欢迎<sup>[41]</sup>。此外,广东省农业科学院果树研究所从‘广粉1号’粉蕉的实生苗中选育出了抗枯萎病香蕉新品种‘粉杂1号’,在田间表现出高抗香蕉枯萎病<sup>[42]</sup>。

### 2.5 常规杂交育种

大多数香蕉栽培种为三倍体,因此常规杂交育种存在一定障碍,而在2015年,广东省农业科学院

易干军研究员团队以‘金手指’(AAAB)为母本,以‘SH-3142’(AA)为父本进行杂交,获得在田间不感枯萎病的‘中蕉九号’,对全世界抗枯萎病研究具有重要意义。

## 2.6 遗传改良转基因育种

近年来,分子生物学的迅猛发展为香蕉抗枯萎病育种提供了一个重要的途径。利用生物技术育种手段进行香蕉品种的遗传改良转基因育种可能成为今后的主流。Chakrabarti 等<sup>[43]</sup>成功将 msi-99Magainin 抗性基因导入香蕉体细胞胚中,并获得转基因植株,且转基因植株在苗期表现出对香蕉叶斑病和枯萎病 2 号小种的显著抗性。溶菌酶基因和葡萄糖氧化酶基因等也已被成功导入香蕉并获得转基因植株,而其对枯萎病的抗性在进一步的试验中,有部分已得到初步结果<sup>[44]</sup>。Dale 等<sup>[45]</sup>在不受 *FocTR4* 影响的一种野生蕉中克隆出名为 *RG42* 的抗病基因,并转入栽培种香蕉,创建了 6 个具有该基因不同拷贝数的抗香蕉枯萎病品系。胡春华等<sup>[46]</sup>成功建立香蕉 CRISPR/Cas 9 基因编辑技术,并获得基因定点敲除的突变体体系,这也为香蕉遗传改良转基因育种开辟了新的途径。

## 3 香蕉抗病基因和枯萎病菌致病基因的挖掘

随着基因工程技术的不断发展和新方法的不断涌现,遗传转化转基因育种被认为是解决枯萎病难题最为快速和有效的方法。香蕉抗病基因和枯萎病菌致病基因的挖掘和鉴定可为遗传转化转基因育种提供基因源,近年来,科研人员在香蕉枯萎病抗性相关基因和枯萎病菌致病基因的挖掘上开展了大量的工作。

### 3.1 香蕉抗病基因的挖掘

香蕉感染枯萎病后,体内基因表达水平发生了显著变化,这些差异表达基因为香蕉转基因抗病育种提供了宝贵的基因源。郑雯<sup>[47]</sup>利用半定量 RT-PCR 技术对巴西蕉枯萎病病程相关基因进行初步鉴定,筛选获得下调基因 22 个,上调基因 4 个。Swarupa 等<sup>[48]</sup>利用抑制性差减杂交(SSH)技术对香蕉 *Foc1* 应答基因进行筛选鉴定,并研究了编码过氧化物酶、谷氧还蛋白、多酚氧化酶等 8 个防御相关基因的表达模式,发现染病初期这些基因在耐病品种 *Musa acuminata* ssp. *Burmannicoides* ‘Calcutta-4’ 中的表

达比易感品种‘kadali’更高。Wang 等<sup>[49]</sup>使用数字基因表达谱技术(DGE)研究香蕉感染 *FocTR4* 0、2、4、6 d 的转录组变化,发现苯丙氨酸代谢、苯丙素生物合成和 α-亚麻酸代谢途径相关基因受 *FocTR4* 感染影响显著。Li 等<sup>[50]</sup>发现, Cavendish 香蕉感染 *Foc1* 和 *FocTR4* 前 2 d 的转录组变化类似,编码 ACC 氧化酶和乙烯应答转录因子(ERF)的基因受 *Foc1* 和 *FocTR4* 的诱导强烈。Li 等<sup>[51]</sup>通过研究感染 *FocTR4* 的 3 个抗性不同的香蕉品种的蛋白质组变化,发现 PR 蛋白、次生代谢物、信号传导蛋白、细胞壁多糖合成蛋白、细胞极化防御蛋白和氧化平衡蛋白差异表达显著;其中,PR 蛋白在不同抗性品种中均被诱导,而抗真菌化合物合成蛋白主要在中抗和高抗品种中被诱导,暗示它们的合成可能是造成品种抗性不同的主要原因;除此之外,木质素合成相关蛋白在感病品种中下调,而在中抗品种中上调,由此推断细胞壁增厚和木质化的物理结构阻碍了 *FocTR4* 的扩展。Bai 等<sup>[52]</sup>分别对香蕉枯萎病高抗品种‘Yueyoukang 1’和易感品种‘Brazilian’感染 *Foc4* 后 0.5、1、3、5 和 10 d 的根系基因表达情况进行对比分析,发现高抗品种有更快的防御响应,且相对于易感品种,编码 CE-BiP、BAK1、NB-LRR 蛋白、PR 蛋白、转录因子和细胞壁木质化有关蛋白的基因有更高的表达,此外还发现过敏反应和衰老相关基因可能对 *Foc4* 的侵染起促进作用。Deng 等<sup>[53]</sup>采用 RNA-Seq 和定量蛋白质组学技术(TMT)研究了香蕉感、抗品种(TB 和 R5)染病前后的转录组和蛋白质组变化,通过对差异表达蛋白和差异表达基因进行关联分析发现,涉及代谢过程、胁迫刺激响应、细胞过程和发育过程的 267 个差异蛋白和差异基因的表达受枯萎病菌调节。Wang 等<sup>[54]</sup>从香蕉中克隆了 4 个 *PAL* 基因(*MaPAL1*、*MaPAL2*、*MaPAL3* 和 *MaPAL4*),并运用半定量 RT-PCR 分析了其在感染 *FocTR4* 的抗性品种‘农科 1 号’和感病品种‘Cavendish’中的表达情况,发现 *FocTR4* 感染对不同抗性品种中 *PAL* 活性和 *PAL* 基因的表达均起诱导作用,表明 *MaPAL* 参与响应尖孢镰刀菌的侵染。此外,Wei 等<sup>[55]</sup>通过研究提出,*MaATG8s* 在高敏感性细胞死亡和免疫反应以及其自噬功能对抗香蕉枯萎病中起重要作用。

sRNA 在植物-病原菌互作过程中发挥着重要作用。福建农林大学赖钟雄研究员课题组研究了水培的‘天宝蕉’在接种 *FocTR4* 0、5、10 和 25 h 后 miR-

NA的表达情况,在3个染病时间点分别鉴定获得84个、77个和74个差异表达miRNA,对这些差异表达miRNA的靶基因进行归类发现,这些靶基因主要涉及过氧化物酶体代谢、异喹啉生物碱合成、脂肪酸代谢、硫代谢等途径,暗示miRNA在香蕉响应枯萎病菌侵染过程中发挥着重要的调节作用(未发表数据)。宋顺等<sup>[56]</sup>通过对3个不同抗性品种的感病、正常叶和根系的3个保守miRNA(miRNA159a、miRNA165a和miRNA399a)进行表达分析发现,这些miRNA参与响应枯萎病菌侵染且具有品种特异性和组织特异性,暗示香蕉对枯萎病的抗性程度可能与miRNA直接相关。

### 3.2 枯萎病病菌致病相关基因的挖掘

目前报道的香蕉枯萎病菌致病基因主要包括信号转导、转录因子、效应因子以及镰刀菌自身定殖能力相关的基因。李春雨等<sup>[57]</sup>分别克隆了Foc1和FocTR4的fga1基因,发现二者的核苷酸序列完全相同,与番茄尖孢镰刀菌的fga1基因相似度高达99%,其中Foc1-fga1基因保守性很强,而Foc4-fga1基因存在可变剪切,这可能是Foc4的强致病性的原因之一。毛超等<sup>[58]</sup>发现Foc4的Fsrl基因可能在细胞周期及细胞凋亡过程中起信号转导与转录调控的作用,从而对病原菌的致病力产生影响。Li等<sup>[59]</sup>通过构建突变体和互补实验,发现FoOCHI基因不仅在保持细胞壁完整性中发挥着重要作用,而且影响着枯萎病菌对香蕉的毒性。王飞燕等<sup>[60]</sup>敲除FocTR4的fpd1基因后,发现其生长减慢,产孢量显著降低,对巴西蕉的致病性明显减弱;王小琳等<sup>[61]</sup>敲除了Foc4的cat1基因,发现菌株抵抗外源氧胁迫、细胞壁穿透能力、纤维素利用能力和巴西蕉的致病性减弱,表明fpd1基因和cat1基因都在尖孢镰刀菌古巴专化型的致病性方面有重要作用。郭立佳等<sup>[62]</sup>构建的Foc4的G蛋白β亚基编码基因fgb1基因敲除突变体在PDA培养基上生长缓慢,产孢量和菌丝分枝减少,且突变体仍可在根系维管束中定殖,但对巴西蕉的致病性减弱,由此推断G蛋白信号传导途径在尖孢镰刀菌古巴专化型致病过程中扮演着重要角色。随后,Guo等<sup>[63]</sup>通过试验发现,G蛋白α和β亚基基因fga2可能调控真菌毒性,而fgb1可能通过cAMP依赖性蛋白激酶A途径调控病情发展和毒性。Deng等<sup>[53]</sup>利用以iTRAQ为基础的比较蛋白质组学方法研究了FocTR4早期发育过程蛋白质表达

谱的变化规律,发现参与麦角甾醇合成代谢的所有差异表达蛋白均表达上调,表明在FocTR4早期发育过程中该途径作用重大。Luo等<sup>[64]</sup>初步研究表明,DNA甲基化在香蕉FocTR4的致病反应中扮演重要角色,说明表观遗传学修饰可能在尖孢镰刀菌致病过程中发挥重要作用。

## 4 展望

香蕉在国际鲜果和作物市场中占有重要地位。香蕉枯萎病的发生对整个香蕉产业产生毁灭性的打击。在过去几十年里,经过科研人员的不断研究和探索,对香蕉枯萎病的病原菌、致病机制以及对宿主的影响等有了一定的了解,并且在防治香蕉枯萎病和抗病育种上取得一定进步。但若要彻底防治,还需要在栽培、植保、育种上不断取得突破才能达到目的。在今后的研究中,可从下列几个方面开展工作:

(1)选育和推广枯萎病抗病品种,从野生种中挖掘抗枯萎病资源,建立成熟的香蕉遗传转化体系。对于存在常规杂交障碍的香蕉来说,转基因育种可能是今后育种的主要方向。(2)运用基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学等组学手段明确香蕉枯萎病的致病机制,从而为采取有效的防治方法提供依据。同时深入系统研究枯萎病菌基因组序列,挖掘关键效应因子或代谢相关基因,利用RNAi等技术提高香蕉抗枯萎病能力。(3)采用流行病学手段系统研究枯萎病菌侵染规律和侵染条件(土壤结构、酸碱度、含水量、气候条件等),为枯萎病的高效防治奠定基础。(4)不断研发新的更有效的生物防治方法,发掘、鉴定和推广经济有效的生防菌。(5)寻找更有效和更经济的轮作与套种的作物。(6)土壤改良:有蕉农发现,治理过线虫的地区枯萎病发病率很低,具体原因有待探究。同时向土壤中添加生防菌、韭菜提取物及其主要成分也可能在防治枯萎病菌过程中发挥重要作用。

相信,随着分子生物学和生物信息学的迅猛发展和科研人员的不断探索,攻克香蕉枯萎病这一世界性难题指日可待。

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