

苹果腐烂病病原—寄主互作机制及综合防控研究进展

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摘 要: 腐烂病是我国乃至东亚苹果产业的重大真菌病害, 其病原菌为黑腐皮壳菌(*Valsa mali*, *Vm*)。因其危害的严重性, 国内外已在病原-寄主互作机制和综合防控等方面开展了深入系统的研究: 鉴定了 *Vm* 致病因子如降解酶类物质(果胶酶和根皮苷降解酶等)、毒性次生代谢物(聚酮合成酶, PKS; 非核糖体多肽合成酶, NRPS; PKS-NRPS 杂合体; 异香豆素类物质等)、分泌蛋白、转录因子等; 在抗病方面, 筛选出‘三叶海棠’(*Malus sieboldii*)、‘德钦海棠’(*M. sikkimensis*)和‘平邑甜茶’(*M. hupehensis*)等抗病砧木资源和‘红玉’‘优金’和‘小町’等抗性较强的品种, 发现了参与抗病的信号分子包括几丁质、激素(如茉莉酸, JA; 水杨酸, SA; 脱落酸, ABA等)和 R 基因等; 在病害防控方面, 提倡将早期诊断与检测、抗病育种、果园管理、病斑处理和生物防治相结合的综合防控措施。笔者围绕以上几个方面的最新进展作一综述, 为开展更深入的研究和有效防控提供参考。

关键词: 苹果; 腐烂病; 病原—寄主互作; 综合防控

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Research progress in pathogen-host interaction mechanism and integrated control of apple *valsa* canker

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Abstract: *Valsa* canker, caused by *valsa mali* (*Vm*), is the most destructive disease of apple production in the Eastern Aisa. In China, this disease occurs in almost all apple-growing areas, and results in cankers on branches, trunks and diebacks of twigs. Fungicidal applications are not always effective because the mycelium is able to extensively spread to the xylem. *Vm* is a necrotrophic fungi, usually invades tissues through the wound caused by pruning, frost damage, sunscalds, and other mechanical injuries. Most new lesions on the infected tissues appear in spring, rapidly expand between spring and early summer, and then slowly spread during the middle and late summer and the whole winter. Recently, many studies have focused on the pathogen-host interaction mechanism and integrated prevention and controls. Genome sequencing indicates that *Vm* has a large number of protein kinases, suggesting a very complex pathogenic regulation mechanism. To date, degradation enzymes, secondary metabolisms, effector proteins and several transcription factors have been confirmed, which correlated with pathogenicity of *Vm*. Compared with other pathogenic fungi, a great amount of genes involved in cell wall degradation enzymes biosynthesis, secondary metabolisms and secretory proteins were found in *Vm* genome. Among these, genes involved in pectin and phlorizin degradation and encoding Polyketide Synthase (PKS) and Nonribosomal Peptide Synthetase (NRPS) play crucial roles in *Vm* pathogenicity. Some secretory proteins, such as the necrosis-inducing protein Nep1-like, the necrosis-inducing factor Hce2, the serine protease inhibitor I9 and the LysM domain-containing protein, participated in the pathogenic pro-

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cess. Besides, some transcription factors (TFs), including *PacC* and *sebl*, have been confirmed to play crucial roles in the process of *Vm* infection. Lastly, a large number of membrane transporters, such as multidrug resistant transporters (MFS superfamily) and siderophore-ion transporters (SITs), can help *Vm* overcome limitation of antifungal compounds and ion, indirectly contributing to *Vm* virulence. To investigate molecular mechanism of apple trees against *Vm* infection, several types of resistant germplasm were screened, including rootstock species ‘Sanyehaitang’ (*M. sieboldii*), ‘Deqinhaitang’ (*M. sikkimimensis*), ‘Taishanhaitang’ (*M. hupehensis*), ‘Pingyitiancha’ (*M. hupehensis*), ‘Yajiangbianyehaitang’ (*M. toringoides*), ‘Linzhihaitang’, ‘Lushihaitang’ and ‘Kelegou Baccata LF (H)’, and cultivated varieties ‘Jonathan’ ‘Qinguan’ ‘Yuhuaaofu’ and ‘Youjin’. To withstanding *Vm* infection, various resistant responses were wakened in apple, and these were mainly involved in chitin signals, hormonal homeostasis, as well as resistant genes and TFs. RNAseq analysis showed that cell apoptosis, transcription regulation, IAA signal pathway, ATP-, DNA- and protein-binding activity were involved in ‘Fuji’ resistance. Based on re-sequencing, three SNPs in an RNA-binding protein gene, a serine/threonine-protein kinase gene and a MYB transcription factor gene showed a close relationship to apple resistance. Although more than 1 800 resistant genes were discovered from apple genome, a few of these were differently expressed in ‘Fuji’ responses to *Vm* signals. Additionally, polygalacturonase-inhibiting protein, cytochrome P450 and phytoalexins synthetic genes might be involved in *Vm* resistance. Foliar nutrient analysis and fertilization experiments exhibited that increasing tree potassium (K) contents enhanced resistance to *Vm* colonization. However, further investigation is needed to explain the molecular mechanism of K on apple resistance. Integrated control measure was recommended to effectively control the occurrence of the disease, including rapid and effective detection systems, orchard management, resistant breeding, diseased lesion treatment and biological control. To effectively control the disease, the national apple industry system has established China Apple Pest Control Collaboration, which could monitor the occurrence of apple diseases and insect pests in time. simultaneously, several rapid and effective detection methods have been established, like nested PCR and quantitative Real-time PCR assay. Development of resistant cultivars is one of the most effective and durable practical approaches to controlling the disease. Establishment of efficient genome editing in apples provides a new approach to resistant breeding. Strengthening orchard management plays an important role in the prevention and control of the *Valsa* canker, including strengthening the tree vigor, managing wound with antifungal and healing drugs and house-cleaning the orchard in time. Diseased lesion should be clean removed and the wound should be painted with 2.12% copper humic acid and 3.315% thiophanate-methyl · 1-naphthalene acetic acid. Besides, Wrist-bridging Rejuvenation, Phloem Graft Method and Mud Paste Method could effectively prevent the recurrence of *Valsa* canker. Biological control of fungal disease has emerged as an effective practice. Various antifungal microorganisms, such as *Trichoderma longibrachiatum*, *Sphaeropsis spp.*, *Streptomyces longissimus*, *Streptomyces aureus*, and *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, and botanical fungicides such as Ozone Oil, *Psoralea corylifolia* Linn and Polyhydrooxy Dinaphthaldehyde, have been confirmed, which could significantly inhibit the growth of *Vm*. With the rapid spread of the disease, *Valsa* canker of apple has become the focus in apple production and research. In the past few decades, through the continuous research and exploration by scientists in many apple-producing countries, pathogen-host interaction mechanism and integrated control measures have been partly understood, some progress has been made in control of the disease and resistant breeding. At present, breakthroughs in several aspects are urgently in need: 1) resistant breeding, 2) pathogen-host interaction investigation and resistant gene screening, 3) development of environmentally friendly and efficient fungicides, 4) establishment of early detection systems for diseases. With the continuous exploration of scien-

tific researches and the rapid development of molecular biology and bioinformatics, it is believed that the efficiently defeating *valsa* canker of apple will be around the corner.

Key words: Apple; *Valsa* canker; Pathogen-host interaction; Integrated control

腐烂病 (*Valsa canker*) 是由黑腐皮壳菌 (*Valsa mali*, *Vm*) 引起的重大真菌病害, 对我国乃至亚洲苹果生产造成了严重影响^[1-2]。近年来, 随着产业结构的调整和种植面积的扩大, 腐烂病的发生日趋严重。该病害主要危害主干、主枝和侧枝, 造成树皮腐烂、树势衰弱, 甚至全树死亡, 在我国苹果产区的总体株发病率高达 52.5%, 发病严重的果园死亡率达 5%^[3]。以施用化学农药为主的防治措施容易引起病原菌的抗药性, 还会造成农药残留, 对生态环境造成一定的影响。从长远来看, 开展病原-寄主互作机制是有效防控的重要保障, 而综合防控技术的研发和应用可解燃眉之急。国内外在如上两方面已开展了较为深入和系统的研究, 并取得了阶段性的结果。笔者对以上几个方面的研究进展进行了综述, 并探讨未来的研究重点和防控策略, 为今后苹果腐烂病的研究和防控提供参考。

1 致病因子

蛋白激酶在微生物生长发育和致病方面起重要的调控作用, 而 *Vm* 基因组存在大量的蛋白激酶基因表明其极为复杂的致病调控机制, 其促分裂素原活化蛋白激酶基因 *vmpmk1* 直接调控其致毒和细胞壁降解酶基因的表达^[4-5]。此外, 与其他作物的病原真菌相比, *Vm* 基因组存在数目更为庞大的细胞壁降解、次生代谢、分泌蛋白等相关基因, 而这些基因可能对其致病起直接作用^[5]。

1.1 降解酶类基因及其产物

已发现的降解酶类主要为细胞壁降解酶, 其中果胶酶对 *Vm* 致病尤为重要。此外, 根皮苷降解酶也是 *Vm* 重要的致病因子之一。

细胞壁降解酶类的发现较早且已被证明直接参与其致病过程^[6]。发病组织中存在的细胞壁降解酶类主要为木聚糖酶、果胶酶、纤维素酶、多聚半乳糖醛酸酶等^[7]。果胶分解酶类是 *Vm* 导致植物腐烂的最主要原因之一, 树体发病组织含有活性极强的果胶酶, 可溶解细胞壁中的胶层而破坏细胞原生质^[8]。果胶酶的活性与寄主体内含水量存在一定的关系, 当苹果树皮含水量超过 75% 时, 病斑扩散速度

严重受阻^[9]。在 *Vm* 侵染过程中, 多个果胶酶基因的表达均显著上调, 其中部分成员如 VM1G_08033 上调超过 60 倍^[5, 10]。进一步对 *Vm* 参与果胶等物质降解的阿魏酸酯酶基因的功能分析表明, 该基因直接影响其致病性^[11-12]。此外, 木聚糖为植物细胞半纤维素的主要成分, 而在 *Vm* 体内将内切木聚糖酶基因 (*Endo-β-1, 4-Xylanase gene, VmXyl1*) 干扰后其致病性显著降低^[13]。

根皮苷属于植物黄酮类物质中的二氢查尔酮苷, 广泛存在于多种植物组织。苹果的多个组织中存在含量较高的根皮苷, 而树皮中含量最高^[14]。前期研究发现: *Vm* 分泌的 2-乙基-3-羟甲基-4-异丙氧基-苯甲酸是降解根皮苷的主要成分^[15]。此后, 从 *Vm* 发酵液中发现了 5 种对根皮苷具有降解作用的成分, 分别为 3-(对羟苯基)丙酸、间苯三酚、对羟基苯甲酸、原儿茶酸和对羟基苯乙酮, 离体条件下可致苹果嫩枝产生与腐烂病相似的症状, 为重要的致病因子^[16]。进一步对根皮苷水解酶基因分析表明其表达与 *Vm* 的致病力显著相关^[17]。

与谷类作物的病原真菌相比, *Vm* 所含的木质素和角质层降解基因数目较少, 对其致病所起的作用较小^[5]。这与侵染特征观察获得的结果相吻合, 如 *Vm* 可降解寄主韧皮组织细胞壁, 却无法造成木质部腐烂, 其侵入途径主要为伤口而非直接通过降解植物角质层等^[9]。

1.2 毒性次生代谢物

与其他植物病原真菌相比, *Vm* 基因组存在数目更为庞大且种类繁多的次生代谢物合成基因(或基因簇), 如聚酮合成酶 (polyketide synthase, PKS)、非核糖体多肽合成酶 (nonribosomal peptide synthetase, NRPS)、NRPS-PKS 杂合体、二甲基丙烯基色氨酸合成酶 (dimethylallyl tryptophane synthase, DMATS) 等基因^[5]。

多数植物病原真菌基因组分布 5~20 个 PKS 和 5~25 个 NRPS 基因, 但 *Vm* 基因组分布以上两类基因分别为 47 和 30 个, 大量成员在 *Vm* 侵染苹果过程中呈显著的上调表达, 表明在其致病过程中起的重要作用^[5, 10]。真菌铁载体蛋白 IV 在真菌对寄主植物

致毒必不可少,而 *Vm* 基因组存在 1 个 NRPS 基因 (VM1G_05645) 与其同源。

基于硅胶柱层析分析技术,从 *Vm* 次生代谢物中分离获得 5 种异香豆素类物质,且均对苹果离体嫩枝和莴苣种子具有一定的毒性^[18]。近期,发现了 2 个主要负责该类物质生物合成的 NRPS-PKS 基因为 VM1G_07481 和 VM1G_11085^[5]。

1.3 分泌蛋白

植物病原真菌在其与植物互作过程中可分泌种类繁多的蛋白,部分在其致病过程中起重要作用,常称为效应蛋白 (effector proteins, EPs)^[19]。*Vm* 基因组共分布 774 个分泌蛋白,其主要参与碳水化合物和蛋白的降解^[5]。此外,也发现一些与真菌致病性相关联的分泌蛋白,如激发植物响应类蛋白 Ep1、真菌效应因子坏死诱导蛋白 Nep1、坏死诱导因子 Hce2、丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制子 I9、包含 LysM 结构域蛋白和致病效应子 VmPxE1 等^[20]。表达分析发现多数成员在 *Vm* 致病过程中上调表达,说明其在致病中的重要作用^[5]。

Vm 基因组存在 193 个 EPs,其中 101 个为 *V. mali* 特有^[5]。此后,利用烟草瞬时过表达技术,筛选获得 7 个 EPs 可显著抑制 BAX-诱导的程序性细胞死亡 (programming cell death, PCD),其中 1 个 EP 的敲除突变体显著降低了其毒性^[21]。因此,部分 EPs 表达可显著抑制 PCD,从而抑制由 PCD 诱导的免疫反应。

1.4 转录因子

基于功能分析,已发现一些与 *Vm* 致病力直接相关的转录因子,如 *PacC* 和 *seb1* 等。*PacC* 在多种病原真菌中陆续发现,通过影响几种次生代谢物的合成影响致病性。在 *Vm* 致病过程中,*VmPacC* 表达量显著上调,其敲除突变体对 pH 的适应范围显著缩小,致病力也明显降低^[22]。转录因子 *seb1* 包含 2 个 C₂H₂ 锌指基序,在 *Vm* 中将 *Seb1* 敲除突变后生长速率大幅下降且毒性降低,但对果胶酶等基因的表达无显著影响^[23]。

1.5 其他

多种调控生长发育和环境适应的蛋白与 *Vm* 的致病性存在直接的关系。天鹅绒蛋白 (Velvet protein) 家族是真菌特有的一类蛋白,对成员 *VmVeA* 和 *VmVelB* 敲除突变后,*Vm* 黑色素合成转录因子和果胶酶基因表达量下降且毒性降低^[24]。异源三聚体鸟

昔酸结合蛋白 (heterotrimeric guanine-nucleotide binding proteins, G 蛋白) 是真菌信号转导过程中重要的调控元件,成员 *Gvm2* 和 *Gvm3* 均调控 *Vm* 营养生长和毒性^[25]。Argonaute 蛋白 (Argonaute proteins, AGOs) 是 RNA 干扰系统中的核心调控元件,成员 VMAGO2 在 *Vm* H₂O₂ 适应性和致病力上起重要作用^[26]。*Vm* 高迁移率族 (high mobility group-box, HMGB) 基因敲除突变后,生长速率减缓,但致病力增强,说明该基因与 *Vm* 致病力负相关^[27]。

此外,在 *Vm* 基因组发现大量间接地作用与其致病性基因,如膜转运相关基因不直接参与其致病性,但可增强其抗药性和对环境适应性^[5]。*Vm* 多个分泌蛋白酶类基因能更好地适应于低 pH 环境,推断其通过增强 *Vm* 对低 pH 环境的适应性并保持其抗病性^[5]。

2 抗病机制

几乎每个植物细胞都具有天然的免疫系统,该系统能识别病原微生物侵染位点的信息并激活一系列抗病反应。在长期的进化过程中,植物形成了复杂的抗性反应机制,早期的抗性反应常由水平抗性 (非寄主特异) 和垂直抗性 (寄主特异) 组成^[28]。一直以来,筛选高抗资源并就其抗病机制开展深入分析该领域研究的热点,具有重要的现实和理论意义。

2.1 抗病资源评价与筛选

近期国内外开展了大量资源评价方面的工作,鉴定出三叶海棠 (*M. sieboldii*)、德钦海棠 (*M. sikkimimensis*)、泰山海棠 (*M. hupehensis*)、平邑甜茶 (*M. hupehensis*)、雅江变叶海棠 (*M. toringoides*)、林芝海棠、卢氏海棠和克勒沟大果山定子等对腐烂病抗性较强的砧木资源^[29-30]。肖瑶等^[31]以‘八棱海棠’和‘M9’杂交,从后代中筛选获得了一批抗腐烂病的株系。在栽培品种中,‘红玉’‘优金’‘小町’‘希特实生’‘苏伊斯列波’‘斯维塔’‘玉华早富’等品种的抗性较强^[32-34]。

2.2 抗病机制研究

基于转录组测序对苹果响应 *Vm* 侵染的分析表明,上调基因主要参与几丁质、激素、细胞死亡等代谢,而下调基因主要参与光响应和叶绿素生物合成^[35]。此外,大量 microRNA (miRNA) 在 *Vm* 侵染‘富士’苹果过程中差异表达,其靶基因主要参与细胞凋亡、转录调控、生长素信号途径、ATP 结合、

DNA 结合和蛋白结合活性等代谢^[36]。以‘红玉’和‘金冠’的杂交后代为材料,基于重测序技术获得一些抗性连锁的数量性状位点(quantitative trait loci, QTLs)和 2 个分子标记,发现了分布于 RNA 结合蛋白基因、类受体激酶基因和 MYB 转录因子上的 SNPs 与其抗性紧密连锁^[37]。参与苹果抗腐烂病的重要分子信号总结如下。

2.2.1 几丁质信号 在 *Vm* 侵染过程中,苹果中多个参与了几丁质信号途径的基因显著上调,其中 11 个涉及真菌细胞壁的降解途径、7 个为 RLK 基因^[35]。在苹果基因组中,发现 12 个参与几丁质信号识别的 RLKs(LysM-RLKs),部分成员在腐烂病发生前后差异表达^[38]。其成员 MdCERK1 在立枯病菌侵染过程中差异表达,多数 LysM-RLKs 在植物抗病反应中识别来自病原体几丁质的信号,进而激活下游的免疫反应,其中包括一些抗病相关转录因子的表达^[39]。与之相吻合的是,*Vm* 侵染过程中多个响应几丁质信号的转录因子也存在显著的上调表达,如 ERF、WRKY、MYB 和 C2H2 等^[35]。据此推断,几丁质信号及其下游的分子响应在苹果抵抗 *Vm* 侵染过程中起重要作用。

2.2.2 激素信号 激素可激发复杂的防卫信号网络,在植物抗病过程中起重要的调控作用^[40]。一般认为,贡献于植物对腐生真菌抗性的植物激素主要为茉莉酸(jasmonic acid, JA)和乙烯(ethylene, ET),而水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)主要作用于植物对寄生型真菌的抵抗^[41]。转录组分析发现苹果中多个参与 JA 和 SA 信号的基因均在 *Vm* 侵染后上调表达^[35,42]。另外,生长素(auxin, IAA)和脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)均参与植物对腐生菌的抗性,其中 IAA 对其抗性具有积极的调控作用,而 ABA 具有相反的作用^[43]。*Vm* 侵染后感病苹果中 IAA 和 ABA 信号相关基因均呈现下调的表达模式^[35]。综上,腐烂病发生后,IAA 信号相关基因在抗、感病材料中呈现不同的表达模式,在其抗病中扮演重要角色,而 JA、SA 和 ABA 信号相关基因参与感病材料的抗病但无法有效抵抗病菌侵染。

2.2.3 其他 抗性(resistance, R)基因参与植物识别病原菌信号后激活的免疫反应^[44]。苹果基因组存在 1 800 个以上的抗性基因,但在感病品种中仅有极少数成员响应 *Vm* 信号^[35]。此外,还存在一些可能参与抗病的基因,如聚半乳糖醛酸酶抑制蛋白(poly-

galacturonase-inhibiting protein)、细胞色素 P450(cytochrome P450)和植保素合成相关基因等^[45]。

3 防控措施

我国的植保方针是“预防为主,综合防治”的策略,而对于植物病害的防治,选育和合理利用抗病品种无疑是最为经济有效且环境友好的防控途径。此外,强化果园管理、增强树势和改善果园的卫生条件是综合防治的基础。

3.1 早期诊断与检测

国家苹果产业体系已构建了全国病虫害防控协作网,在我国部分苹果产区建立苹果病虫害远程监控中心,可实时检测产区苹果病虫害的发生情况(<http://www.pingguo-xzw.net/>)。基于巢式 PCR 技术可较为有效地检测苹果腐烂病的发生状况,可有效检测浓度为 100 fg 以上的菌丝 DNA 和 10 pg 以上无症状苹果韧皮组织,对出现症状的组织检测准确率达 64.7%^[46]。此外,基于实时荧光定量 PCR(Quantitative Real-time PCR, qPCR)技术对 *Vm* 的快速检测也获得成功,利用该方法能够检测高于 26.4 fg· μL^{-1} 的模板质量浓度,且具有较高的特异性^[47]。

3.2 抗病育种

抗病育种在减轻病原危害、提高防治效果的同时,还能减少因化学药剂的滥用而造成的环境污染和人畜中毒,是提高苹果抗性最持久、有效、环保的措施。然而,因育种周期长、高抗遗传资源稀缺等因素的限制,苹果抗病育种的步伐还比较缓慢。经筛选获得的一些抗性较强的品种,因市场接受度等问题,大面积推广的还较为少见。

生物技术育种弥补了传统育种周期长、工作量大等不足,逐步成为苹果育种的重要手段之一,其中基因工程育种的发展最为迅速。目前,已在‘皇家嘎拉’和‘新乔纳金’等多个品种(或砧木)上获得了转基因植株^[48-49]。基因编辑技术 CRISPR/Cas9 在苹果上的成功应用,为基因工程育种带来了新的曙光,但尚未发现将腐烂病抗性基因进行编辑并获得突变株系的报道^[50-51]。

3.3 果园管理

实现该病害的早期预防,需从增强树势、伤口处理和清洁果园等方面进行强化。

增强树势的主要途径包括合理负荷、合理施肥、合理设计间作等措施。施肥过程中需适当增加有机

肥、生物菌肥、中微量元素及和高能量物质的施用。另外,叶片钾含量与树体对 *Vm* 的抗性呈显著的相关性,施肥过程中应保证充足的钾肥^[51]。在树体生长的关键时期,如展叶期和果实生长期是苹果养分吸收量较大的时期,应进行合理追肥^[52]。

因腐烂病菌主要通过树体伤口侵入,要及时处理因整形修剪、冻害、日灼和虫害等产生的伤口。减少剪锯口、环割、环剥、转枝等对果树造成的伤害,修剪后可使用溃腐灵涂抹伤口,加快愈合,提高树体免疫力^[53]。通过发病规律的调查发现,通过春季修剪代替冬季修剪,并选择阳光明媚的天气修剪,修剪过程中注意修剪工具消毒,可降低苹果腐烂病的发病率^[54]。涂白防冻害,在易发生日灼的地区,初冬落叶后树干涂白^[55]。此外,杀灭红蜘蛛、天牛等害虫,减少因为虫害引起的伤口造成的腐烂病情况。

腐烂病病枝、残枝、病死树和因整形修剪等栽培措施中发生的果园废弃物是 *Vm* 安全越冬的主要场所,应及时清理出园区,并集中处理。利用溃腐灵 60~100 倍全园喷施,杀灭枝干表面病菌和潜伏侵染病菌,可降低果园菌量基数^[56]。

3.4 病斑处理

采用病斑刮除是目前最为常用的病斑处理方法,即将病部用快刀彻底清除,但刮除后要将伤口保护起来,刮除病斑时要彻底,一般要刮除 0.5 cm 左右的健康组织^[54]。该方法可刮去多年积累的潜伏病菌及小病斑、减少树体带菌,刺激树体、增强抗病力,更新树皮、减少病菌的潜伏场所。

刮除后伤口所涂药剂包括化学药剂、生物类和复合制剂等。袁军海等^[57]综合抗真菌活性和促进愈合能力,2.12%腐植酸铜水剂和 3.315%甲硫·萘乙酸涂抹剂的防控效果较好。其他效果较好的药物如戊唑醇膏剂、20%苯扬粉乳油、甲基硫菌灵、腐植酸甲硫·萘乙酸、苯醚甲环唑、戊唑·多菌灵悬浮剂、松脂酸铜乳油和菌清等^[53, 58-59]。

除刮除部位涂药外,桥接复壮、伤疤补大皮法和糊泥法等,也可提高苹果树抗病能力。桥接复壮是对已经产生大病斑的衰弱树体,进行病斑治疗的同时,应及时桥接,恢复树势^[60]。伤疤补大皮法常分为单层补皮法、薄膜补皮法和双层补皮法 3 种,其中双层补皮适用于各类病疤^[60]。糊泥法即在病斑上涂抹黄泥土,而后用塑料袋包扎严密,2~3 个月后病斑脱落,周围产生愈伤组织,愈合率超过 80%^[61]。

3.5 生物防治

拮抗菌与病原菌在营养和空间上竞争时占优势,同时分泌拮抗物质,使原生质浓缩解体、菌丝畸形而消除病原菌。经过努力,已筛选获得大量对苹果腐烂病菌孢子萌发具有拮抗作用的微生物,真菌类有镰刀菌属(*Fusarium* spp.)、长梗木霉(*Trichoderma longibrachiatum*)、茎点霉属(*Phoma* sp.)、球壳孢属(*Sphaeropsis* spp.)、链格孢属(*Alternaria* sp.)和螺旋毛壳(*Chaetomium spirale*)等^[62-63],细菌类主要为极长链霉菌(*Streptomyces longissimus*)^[64]、金色链霉菌(*Streptomyces aureus*)^[65]、枯草芽孢杆菌^[5]、解淀粉芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)^[66]、杨凌糖丝菌(*Saccharothrix yanglingensis*)^[65]、沙雷氏菌(*Serratia* spp.)、诺卡氏放线菌(*Nocardia*)等^[60-61, 64, 67-68]。

此外,植物源防治是在植物中寻找生物活性物质进行杀菌或抑菌,是农药研究范畴的热点之一。已证明对 *Vm* 生长具有一定抑制效果的有桑白皮、白头翁、黄连、丁香、黄柏提取物等^[65-66]。

4 展 望

因腐烂病对我国乃至亚洲苹果产业的严重影响,国内外学者已在病原—寄主互作机制研究和防控措施等方面投入了大量精力,取得了可喜的成果,尤其在致病机制和综合防控等方面已进行了深入系统的研究。当下,笔者认为应从以下几个方面进行加强:

4.1 抗病育种

因抗腐烂病育种亲本稀缺、育种周期长和抗病分子标记少等因素的影响,抗腐烂病品种选育的步伐仍相对滞后。因此,抗病育种材料(如地方特色资源和野生资源)的发现、收集、评价和利用可作为今后长期开展的重要工作。将常规育种和细胞工程、生物技术育种等现代育种手段相结合,以缩短育种周期。其中,抗病连锁的分子标记的研发、现代育种技术体系的优化可作为重点开展的工作。

4.2 病原—寄主互作机制研究和抗病基因的鉴定

在 *Vm* 致病机制方面,已开展了大量研究并取得可喜的成果,但在抗病机制方面的研究仍不够深入,对一些抗病资源抗性机制的解析和抗病基因的挖掘仍有很大空间。今后,在所获得结果的基础上,基于组学和功能分析等生物学手段,深入研究病原—寄主互作机制并挖掘关键基因仍是今后的重要工

作。在关键基因的筛选上,建议重点关注调控基因,如苹果抗病类受体激酶和膜蛋白、*Vm*致病效应蛋白等。

4.3 环境友好型高效药剂筛选

当下,需加强生防菌和植物源抗菌物质等环境友好型菌剂(药剂)与菌肥的研发和应用。在研发过程中,可充分结合基因编辑技术等现代分子生物学技术进行生防菌性状改良,或利用纳米技术或生物膜包埋化学技术开展生防制剂(粉剂或微胶囊制剂等)的研发。在研发菌肥和菌剂的过程中,需全面考虑因肥水管理和地域等差异造成的土壤理化性状和微生物群落的复杂性对防控效果的影响。

4.4 病害早期检测体系的建立

近年来,巢式PCR和qPCR等早期诊断技术相继面世,今后应继续建立更为准确、便捷、快速的病害早期快速检测技术(如高光谱成像技术和环介导等温扩增技术等),以实现病害的早发现、早防治。

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