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菌根真菌对森林碳氮磷循环影响的研究进展

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摘要: 菌根真菌与陆地上80%以上的植物形成菌根共生体,提高宿主对资源的竞争力,影响植物的生长发育,在生态系统碳(C)、氮(N)、磷(P)循环过程中扮演着极为重要的角色。菌根与植物之间的营养交换是公平的,菌根真菌通过把从土壤中吸收的氮、磷元素交换给植物,从而获得植物光合产物碳,并将植物光合产物碳输送到根际甚至根外土壤中。菌根共生体形成的错综复杂的菌丝网络连接了同种或不同种的植物个体,促进了植物间的地下交流。本文重点分析了菌根真菌在森林碳氮磷循环方面的国内外研究进展,以及目前存在的问题和未来的研究重点。
关键词: 森林菌根; 碳氮磷循环; 营养交换

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Research Progress on Progress of the Function of Mycorrhizal Fungi in the Cycle of Carbon, Nitrogen and Phosphorus

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Abstract: Mycorrhizal fungi can form arbuscular mycorrhizae with more than 80% species of trees in the forest, thus improves the host's competitiveness for resources. It plays an important role in the cycle process of carbon (C), nitrogen (N), and phosphorus (P), in the forest ecosystem. The exchange of nutrients between mycorrhizal fungi and plant is fair. Mycorrhizal fungi exchange nitrogen and phosphorus from the soil to plants to obtain plant photosynthetic carbon and transport plant photosynthetic carbon to the rhizosphere and even to the soil beyond the rhizosphere. Mycorrhizal symbionts form an intricate network of mycelium that connects individual plants of the same or different species, facilitating underground communication between plants. Advances of recent mycorrhizal researches in the cycle process of carbon nitrogen, phosphorus and nitrogen were summarized and related fields in future studies were also mentioned in this review paper.

Keyword: mycorrhizal fungi; the cycle process of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus; trophallaxis

菌根真菌(Mycorrhizal fungi)是指生活在土壤中,能够与植物根系形成一种有益的互惠的共生体的真菌的总称。菌根真菌在植物根系内形成特殊的共生结构,其菌丝“穿越”到根系外,与根系共同探索周围土壤^[1]。在这个共生体中,植物将来源

于光合作用的光合产物分配给它们的真菌伙伴,以换取真菌从土壤中吸收的大量水分和营养元素^[2]。根据化石记录^[3-4]和分子系统发育^[5]表明,菌根共生体最早可追溯到奥陶纪,这种共生现象存在陆地上80%以上的植物物种中^[6]。现阶段根据

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菌根解剖结构特征将其分为丛枝菌根 (Arbuscular mycorrhiza) 和外生菌根 (Ectomycorrhiza) 内外生菌根 (Ectendo mycorrhiza)、兰科菌根 (Orchid mycorrhiza)、浆果鹃类菌根 (Arbutoid mycorrhiza)、水晶兰类菌根 (Monotropoid mycorrhiza) 和欧石楠类菌根 (Ericoid mycorrhiza) 等 7 种类型^[7]。在植物-菌根-土壤系统中, 菌根真菌是植物与土壤之间主要碳^[8-9]、氮^[10-11]、磷^[12-13]元素转运的枢纽。同时菌根真菌也在地下形成了庞大的菌丝网络, 这些菌丝网络被认为是不确定的、结构和生理上异质的网络, 能够将多个植物根系相互连接, 促进植物间养分的迁移和信息传递^[14-15]。菌丝网络作为根系的代替物, 比根系有着更大的探索土壤的能力。同时真菌比植物表现出更广泛的代谢多样性, 可以获得不容易被植物直接吸收的土壤养分来源, 如氮和磷的有机形式^[1]。因此, 菌根真菌在碳氮磷循环中发挥了重要作用。

1 菌根真菌与植物营养交换的特点

在菌根共生体中, 菌根真菌与植物之间的营养交换是公平性的。植物和真菌之间的互利共生关系涉及基本营养物质、有机碳和水的相互转移。植物与菌根真菌同时在根系-真菌界面为另一个伙伴提供必需的养分^[1]。植物将光合作用产生的光合产物提供给菌根真菌以换取真菌提供大量营养元素 (例如, 氮、磷、钾)。研究认为菌根共生期间的双向养分交换遵循自由市场模式, 植物和真菌伙伴均可控制其供应^[16]。这种双向的营养交换必须受到双方的调控, 才能维持稳定的共生关系。宿主植物似乎能够辨别最合适的真菌伙伴, 并分配给它们更多的碳水化合物。作为回报, 菌根真菌向根部转移“对应比例”的矿质养分。植物根系吸收养分的方式主要通过根表皮或根毛的直接吸收, 在被菌根真菌感染形成菌根共生体后, 根系有了第二个吸收养分的途径, 即间接通过菌根真菌菌丝从外部菌根菌丝转移到根皮质细胞。通过¹⁴C 标记植物叶片来观察碳在植物体内的转移, 最后在根部的菌根和在土壤中定殖的根外菌丝体中发现了带有标记的碳^[17-18]。相对应的使用³²P 标记的土壤, 用尼龙网隔离植物根系的生长只允许菌根菌丝体通过, 也可以观察到³²P 在菌根真菌菌丝体和植物之间转移的过程^[19]。利用非放射性的¹³C 和¹⁵N 标记植物或真菌菌丝也被用来在细胞水平上观察碳和氮在植物-真菌界面的双向转移^[21-22]。

2 菌根真菌在碳循环中的作用

在植物-菌根-土壤系统中, 植物将有机碳向定植的根部移动, 并受到植物和真菌的严格控制。除了极少数菌根真菌可以直接从土壤有机质中获得一定量的碳^[22-23], 大部分碳都是从宿主植物中获得^[1]。在大多数植物中, 蔗糖通过韧皮部的筛管分子或伴胞复合体从地上部转移到根部^[24]。蔗糖在根部被分解成葡萄糖和果糖, 供应地下碳分配。研究表明, 大约 20% 的光合产物流向菌根共生体, 以支持互惠相互作用^[25]。宿主植物根部的菌根定殖增加了水槽强度, 以从韧皮部卸载更多的蔗糖, 并与叶片和定殖根部中几种蔗糖转运蛋白的表达增加相关^[26]。从韧皮部卸下并向菌根真菌输出的蔗糖涉及蔗糖降解和蔗糖转运蛋白的紧密调控。在 AM 共生体中, 由于 AM 真菌不具有分解蔗糖的能力, 不能消耗蔗糖, 因此必须在宿主植物细胞中发生蔗糖降解过程^[27]。而 ECM 真菌作为土壤中的兼性腐生真菌, 可以同时分解来自植物根系和土壤中的有机物质^[28]。菌根获得的碳被用作于菌丝体的生长, 以支持菌丝的发育和孢子的产生, 并通过菌丝把碳向根际及根际以外的土壤迁移^[29]。同时, 菌根也被作为底物和食物被异养微生物和土壤动物利用^[30-31]。研究表明, 在地下碳分配方面, ECM 树种比同一生境下非菌根植物在地下碳分配上多达三分之一以上^[32-33], 其碳在根尖积累后迅速转运到菌丝中, 从而形成一个重要的碳汇^[18]。伴随着菌丝的生长, 大部分碳会通过菌丝呼吸和菌丝分泌物的途径损失^[34]。利用间接质量平衡方法, Fahey 等^[35] 计算出在以山毛榉 (*Fagus longipetiolata*) 为主的阔叶林中菌丝呼吸占总体土壤呼吸的 12% 左右。Hasselquist 等应用模型, 结合土壤呼吸测量值和细根观测观察结果, 得出菌丝在土壤呼吸的贡献在 15% 左右^[36]。Heinemeyer 等通过壕沟法得出菌丝呼吸约占土壤呼吸的 25% ~ 35%^[37]。大量的碳输入导致菌根真菌的生物量增多, 在以 ECM 树种为主的针叶林中, ECM 真菌生物量占总微生物生物量的三分之一以上^[38]。菌根共生体可能加快^[39]或是减缓^[40]根系碳周转的关键。

3 菌根真菌在氮循环中的作用

氮循环几乎完全是微生物驱动循环, 植物-真菌相互作用可能对氮循环速率产生影响^[41]。在森林生态系统中, 土壤氮的自然供应通常会限制植物生长^[42]。不同的菌根类型对土壤中有机和

无机氮的吸收能力不同^[43], 菌根真菌可以通过土壤中的基质的不同对氮循环过程产生影响。分别用¹³N和¹⁵N标记土壤培养植物, 发现植物通过菌根吸收的是¹⁵N而不是¹³N^[44-45]。真菌根外菌丝体吸收的无机氮可通过谷氨酰胺合成酶、谷氨酰胺氧戊二酸转氨酶循环掺入到氨基酸中, 最终转化为精氨酸^[46]。精氨酸是根外菌丝体中的主要氨基酸, 通过真菌菌丝从根外菌丝体转移到根内菌丝, 并在根内菌丝中分解为尿素和鸟氨酸。尿素水解产物氨随后释放到共生界面并被植物吸收。菌根真菌通过将无机氮固定到菌丝上或将营养物质转移到宿主来抑制土壤中自由生活氮循环微生物对底物的利用, 能够直接从土壤溶液中摄取氨基酸的菌根真菌可能与自由生活的土壤微生物竞争氨基酸-N^[47-48]。菌根真菌菌丝对氨基酸的高亲和力^[49]以及土壤中丛枝菌根和外生菌根真菌产生的大量菌丝表明, 通过与这些菌根真菌结合, 可大大促进植物对氨基酸的吸收。它们可能降低土壤中铵的水平, 从而限制硝化作用^[50], 或调节硝酸盐的吸收来限制反硝化和氮淋失^[51]。此外, 菌根真菌菌丝的周转可使土壤营养富集, 使参与氮循环的几组异养微生物的碳限制升高^[52-53]。同时, 菌根真菌会造成土壤的通气性变化, 通过影响土壤中氧气的含量间接影响硝化与反硝化作用^[54]。

4 菌根真菌对植物磷吸收的影响

磷是核酸和磷脂的核心成分, 是植物生长发育最重要的营养元素之一。植物优先以无机磷酸盐的形式吸收磷, 由于其在土壤中的溶解度和流动性较低, 是许多环境中的限制离子。由于根系吸收无机磷酸盐的速率远高于其在土壤溶液中的扩散速率, 因此产生了围绕根系的无机磷酸盐耗竭区。为了应对无机磷酸盐限制, 植物进化出了一套以提高无机磷酸盐获取和利用效率为导向的适应性策略。这些策略包括广泛的根分枝、增加根毛长度和通过有机酸和磷酸酶分泌溶解土壤中无机磷酸盐, 这些过程由一系列基因控制的无机磷酸盐感知和信号通路协调^[55]。植物克服磷缺乏的另一种广泛采用的策略是形成一种互惠共生互作, 称为菌根共生体, 作为植物的额外吸收表面积, 增加了植物在无机磷酸盐耗竭区以外采食养分的能力。因此, 菌根菌丝网络代表了增加植物矿物营养素供应的适应策略。菌根植物有两种吸收磷的途径, 一是根表皮细胞和根毛的直接途径吸收, 二是通过真菌共生体的间接途径

吸收。间接途径的磷吸收包括根外菌丝体从土壤溶液中获得磷, 随后转移到根部并转移到植物细胞。无论通过何种途径, 植物和真菌都会以带负电荷的磷离子的形式主动运输吸收磷, 并需要磷转运蛋白作为载体^[56]。一旦进入胞质溶胶, 无机磷酸盐在线粒体内转化成ATP, 然后在细胞液内聚合成聚磷酸盐, 这是一种由三至数千个无机磷酸盐残基通过高能键连接而成的线性聚合物^[57]。多聚磷酸盐然后通过细胞质流动或沿着移动的管状液泡系统从根外转移到根内^[58-59]。利用放射性标记示踪方法已经证明, 通过菌根对磷的吸收降低了直接根系吸收的比例^[60]。在高土壤磷浓度下, 菌根间接吸收途径通常减少, 这是因为菌根真菌定殖受到高无机磷酸盐供应的抑制^[61]。

5 展望

现阶段关于菌根共生体碳氮磷循环研究大多集中在室内控制试验, 虽然可以很准确的测定碳、氮、磷在植物-菌根-土壤之间的转移, 但是在自然条件下可能会出现许多问题。环境因子的复杂性, 菌根真菌的多样性都会造成与室内试验不同结果。目前对基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学, 以及环境基因组学的研究正在兴起, 通过对组学的研究能够更准确地理解真菌代谢途径对植物碳氮磷循环的贡献, 未来应着手于野外试验, 通过分子标记技术和生物信息技术, 探讨菌根不同功能基因及其蛋白对碳氮磷循环的影响。

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