

植物种子内生细菌组的研究进展

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摘要: 种子是种子植物的繁殖器官, 也是多种有益微生物和病原菌的传递载体。种子微生物与植物的生长发育、健康程度、品质及产量等密切相关。随着微生物生态学和微生物组学技术的发展, 国内外有关植物微生物组的研究突飞猛进, 尤其植物微生态相关的根际微生物组和叶际微生物组的研究已经成为焦点和热点。相比之下, 对植物种子内生微生物组的研究还尚未引起足够的重视。细菌是种子内生微生物的主要类群, 本文将重点从种子内生细菌的类群组成、生物学功能、传播途径和核心微生物组四个方面对近年来的研究进展进行概括总结, 剖析当前种子内生微生物组研究领域亟待解决的问题以及未来的研究方向与思路。

关键词: 种子; 内生细菌; 核心微生物组; 垂直传递

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Advances in seed endophytic bacteriome

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Abstract: Seed, the specific reproductive organ of spermatophyte, is recognized as a potent reservoir and vector for beneficial and pathogenic microorganisms which play important roles in the growth, development, health, quality, and yield of plants. Plant microbiome, especially rhizosphere microbiome and phyllosphere microbiome, has attracted wide attention and flourished with the development of microbial ecology and related technology. However, seed microbiome is still a virgin field absent from enough concern. Bacteria are well known as the dominant microorganisms in seed endophytes. In this review we summarized the progress in the composition, biological function, transmission, and core microbiome of seed bacteriome. We further expounded the definition and significance of core microbiome in seed endophytes and proposed the questions to be solved, aiming to provide guidance for the future research in the leading-edge area.

Keywords: seed; endophytic bacteria; core microbiome; vertical transmission

植物微生物组已成为国内外研究的热点，越来越多的研究表明微生物组是植物有机体的重要组成部分，并与植物基因组统称为共生总基因组(holobiome)^[1]。微生物与植物生长和健康息息相关。目前，根际微生物组和叶际微生物组方面取得了较多的突破性研究成果^[2-5]，但种子作为繁殖器官、遗传信息的保存者和传递者，在长期进化过程中形成了逆境胁迫适应机制从而保证物种的繁衍，其中种子微生物起到了至关重要的作用^[6-7]。种子微生物贯穿于植物整个生活史，从萌发、植物生长发育、直到成熟结实^[7-9]、甚至收获后的储藏与加工^[10](图 1)。因此，深入解析种子内生微生物的组成、功能、传播途径以及核心微生物组的界定，不仅有助于系统了解物种间的协同进化机制，同时也是功能性微生物资源挖掘与开发利用的基础。细

菌是种子内生微生物群落中最丰富的类群，本文将重点对种子内生细菌组的最新研究进展进行综述，以期为该领域的相关研究工作提供重要的参考价值。

1 植物种子内生细菌组

1.1 植物种子内生菌的组成

早在 100 多年前 Vogl (1898) 就从黑麦种子中分离到了内生菌^[12]。然而直到近些年种子内生菌的重要性才逐渐引起关注。利用培养方法，现已在水稻等 25 种植物中发现有 4 个门：变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)、放线菌门(*Actinobacteriota*)、壁厚菌门(*Bacillota*)和拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)，131 个属的种子内生细菌，这些细菌大多数为革兰氏阴性菌^[11]。随着高通量测序技术的发展和应用，对种子内生细菌的研究和认识也更加全面和

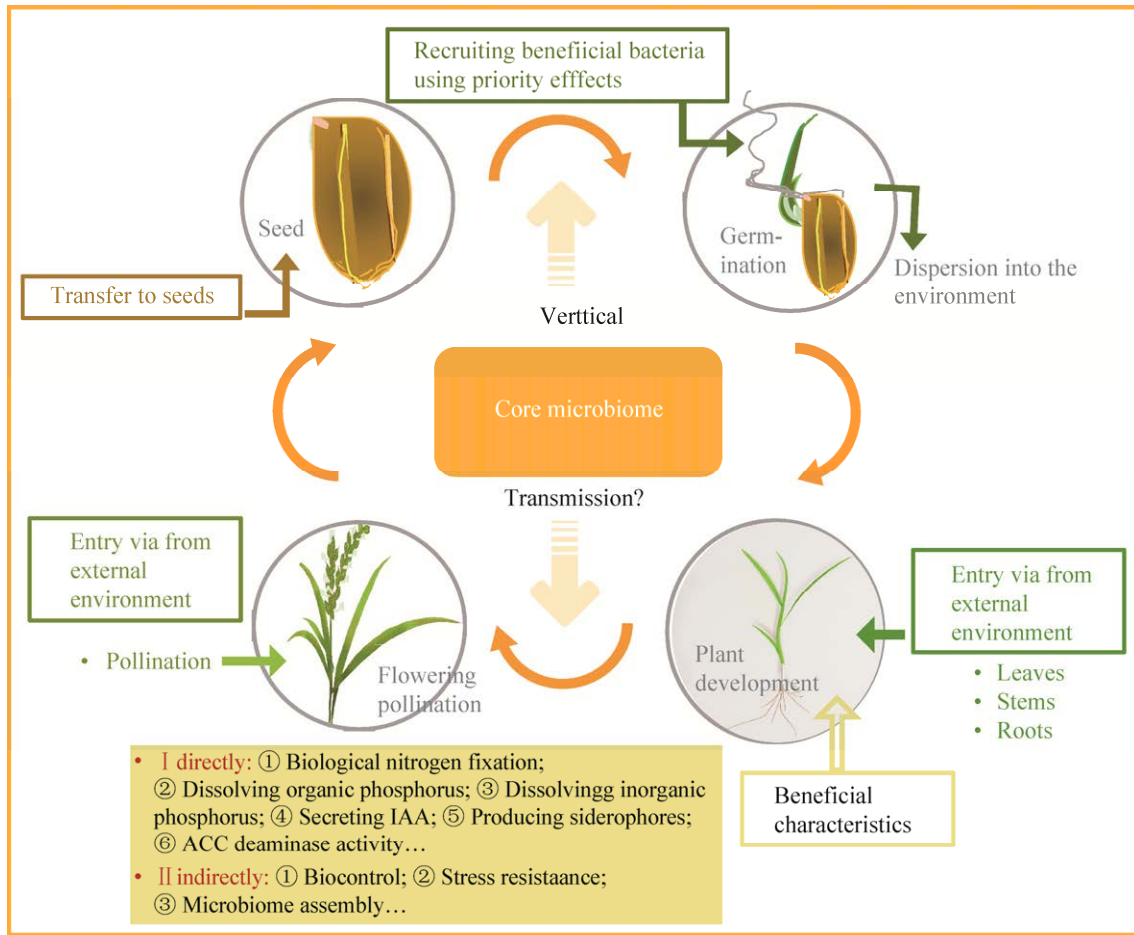


图 1 种子内生核心细菌传播途径及其功能^[11]

Figure 1 Schematic summary of transmission routes and functions of bacterial seed endophytes^[11].

深入。采用基于高通量测序平台的 16S rRNA 基因扩增子测序技术发现, 种子内生细菌的主要类群与培养法获得的类群基本一致^[7,11]。但同时也发现了一些新的类群如酸杆菌门(*Acidobacteria*)、梭杆菌门(*Fusobacteria*)和衣原体门(*Chlamydiae*)等^[13-16]。我们对已报道的种子内生细菌进行了统计, 如表 1 所示, 从属水平来看, *Bacillus*、*Pseudomonas*、*Staphylococcus*、*Pantoea*、*Methylobacterium*、*Acinetobacter* 和 *Sphingomonas* 等为最常见类群。

通常来讲, 优势类群是指在门或者属水平, 相对丰度大于 1.0%的类群^[17-20]。已有报道表明, 不同植物具有各自优势的种子内生菌群。从表 1

可知, *Pseudomonas* 是玉米^[21-23]、水稻^[16,24-25]、大麦^[14]、萝卜(*Raphanus sativus*)^[26]以及诺尼^[27]等植物种子优势内生细菌之一; *Bacillus* 是诺尼^[27]、拟南芥^[28]、水稻^[25,29]、菜豆^[30-31]、油菜^[32]及仙人掌^[33]等植物种子优势内生细菌之一; *Paenibacillus* 是水稻^[25,29]、玉米^[21-22]、小麦^[34-35]等种子的优势内生菌属; *Pantoea* 为玉米^[21-23]、水稻^[16,24-25,29,36]、大麦^[14]、巴豆(*Crotalaria pumila*)^[15]及萝卜^[26]等植物的优势菌属。由此可见, 植物种子内生细菌优势类群相对单一, 不同植物具有相同的种子内生细菌类群, 同时也表明这些细菌具有种子微环境特殊适应性。

表 1 不同植物种子内生菌的组成
Table 1 Summary of the known bacterial seed endophytes isolated from different plant species

Bacteria groups	Rice ^[1,6,24-25,29,36]	Corn ^[21-23]	Barley ^[14,23,36]	Wheat ^[14,23,34-35]	Rape ^[32]	Arabidopsis ^[28,36]	Phaseolus vulgaris ^[30-31]	Noni ^[27]	Radish ^[26]	Cactus ^[32-33]	<i>Crotalaria pumila</i> ^[15]
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>											
<i>Enterobacter</i>	+							+	+		+
<i>Kluyvera</i>	+										
<i>Salmonella</i>	+			+							
<i>Enterococcus</i>	+					+					
<i>Escherichia</i>	+			+							
<i>Klebsiella</i>								+			
<i>Erwiniaceae</i>											
<i>Pantoea</i>	+	+	+	+				+	+		
<i>Erwinia</i>		+	+	+							
<i>Pseudomonadaceae</i>											
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	
<i>Flavimonas</i>											
<i>Burkholderiaceae</i>											
<i>Burkholderia</i>	+	+			+						
<i>Ralstonia</i>					+						
<i>Xanthomonadaceae</i>											
<i>Xanthomonas</i>	+		+	+					+		
<i>Stenotrophomonas</i>	+	+	+	+				+			
<i>Bacillaceae</i>											
<i>Bacillus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	
<i>Paenibacillus</i>	+	+	+	+							
<i>Brevibacillus</i>	+										
<i>Microbacteriaceae</i>											
<i>Clavibacter</i>	+										
<i>Kocuria</i>	+									+	
<i>Microbacterium</i>	+		+	+							
<i>Rhizobiaceae</i>											
<i>Rhizobium</i>	+				+						+

(待续)

(续表 1)

Bacteria groups	Rice ^[16,24-25,29,36]	Corn ^[21-23]	Barley ^[14,23,36]	Wheat ^[14,23,34-35]	Rape ^[32]	Arabidopsis ^[28,36]	Phaseolus vulgaris ^[30-31]	Noni ^[27]	Radish ^[26]	Cactus ^[32-33]	<i>Crotalaria pumila</i> ^[15]
<i>Agrobacterium</i>	+										
<i>Sinorhizobium</i>				+							
<i>Micrococcaceae</i>				+							
<i>Arthrobacter</i>		+									
<i>Micrococcus</i>		+					+				
Others											
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	+	+	+	+			+			+	+
<i>Methylobacterium</i>	+	+	+	+	+		+				+
<i>Flavobacterium</i>				+							
<i>Acinetobacter</i>	+				+		+			+	
<i>Sphingomonas</i>	+	+	+	+	+						
<i>Exiguobacterium</i>	+		+								
<i>Piscinibacter</i>											
<i>Azospirillum</i>		+								+	
<i>Variovorax</i>						+					
<i>Pelomonas</i>											
<i>Delftia</i>											
<i>Corynebacterium</i>											+
<i>Ochrobactrum</i>											
<i>Rhodococcus</i>		+				+					
<i>Streptomyces</i>		+									
<i>Chryseobacterium</i>	+		+	+			+				
<i>Curtobacterium</i>	+	+	+	+							
<i>Bradyrhizobium</i>	+	+	+	+							

+: Represents a group that can be detected; *: Represents the detected dominant group. At present, the groups found only in specific plant seeds include rice (*Herbaspirillum*, *Caulobacter*, *Faecalibacterium Lactobacillus*), Corn (*Tatumella*, *Hafnia*, *Clostridium*, *Deinococcus*, *Cellulomonas*, *Devosia*, *Citobacter*, *Luteibacter*), and Rape (*Mesorhizobium*, *Rubellimicrobium*, *Cyanobacteria*, *Rahnella*).

Walitang 等^[37]发现从不同水稻品种种子中分离出的菌株具有一些相似的特征,大多数种子内生细菌具有产过氧化氢酶、果胶酶和纤维素酶的活性,对盐度和渗透胁迫具有高耐受性,使其能够适应种子内生环境。此外,通过调查种子内生微生物组相关的研究结果我们发现,对于相同的研究材料,尽管其存在共存的内生菌优势类群,但在不同的研究中其丰度或者内生菌的多样性及其结构是有差异的^[38-40],这可能与种子结构、种子发育时期、种子化学成分、种子基因型等相关^[41],例如,Liu 等对我国多个自主培育的优质杂交水稻与玉米品种及其亲本种子的内生菌多样性研究发现,内生菌的群落结构相似度与其宿主植物之间亲缘关系的远近成正相关;并且通过跟踪研究,揭示了种子不同的发育程度是影响其内生菌群落分布与演替的一个关键因素^[22,42-44]。

以水稻为例,泛菌属(*Pantoea*)被认为是优势种子内生菌群。Mano 等^[29]在水稻种子成熟早期分离到的优势类群为泛菌(36.36%),而种子成熟后期 *Xanthomonas* 和 *Bacillus* 数量上升,其比例与泛菌基本持平(27.27%)。Liu 等从杂交水稻种子内分离获得了优势菌属 *Pantoea*^[22];本研究团队从水稻种子内分离的优势菌属为 *Pantoea*、*Pseudomonas*、*Paenibacillus* 和 *Xanthomonas*^[25,45],采用高通量测序技术发现,不同基因型水稻种子内生泛菌所占比例高达 72.77%^[16]。*Pantoea* 被普遍认为是一类防病促生细菌,具有抑菌、固氮、溶磷、产铁载体和植物生长素等功能,但是也有报道显示某些 *Pantoea* spp. 菌株作为病原菌侵染植物导致病害发生^[25,46-47]。以上报道充分表明泛菌在水稻种子内的检出率非常高。水稻种子内生泛菌是否可作为病原携带和传播、种子内生泛菌的分

布特征、传播途径和功能分化等将是非常有吸引力的科学问题。

1.2 植物种子内生细菌的生物量

植物种子内生细菌的生物量在不同植物以及相同植物的不同种子间变化均十分明显。利用平板计数法发现,每粒大豆种子中分离获得了 1-55 CFU 的内生细菌^[48],油菜籽中内生细菌种群密度高达 $2.5-9.4 \times 10^7$ CFU/g^[32]。Hardoim 等^[49]通过平板计数法计算两代水稻种子内生菌的种群密度,分别为 3.5×10^5 CFU/g 和 4.5×10^3 CFU/g。Adams 等^[50]的研究显示新鲜棉花种子形成之前的胚珠中分离获得的细菌数量可达 10^1-10^6 CFU/g。我们前期对多个水稻品种的研究也发现,种子内生细菌的数量在 10^2-10^6 CFU/g^[29]。但值得注意的是,我们发现个别水稻种子用培养法检测不到细菌类群或者数量非常低(数据尚未发表),这可能与种子质量、种子来源、储存条件等有关^[7],同时根据经验,检测数量还与表面灭菌方法、材料研磨程度、培养基类型以及培养时间、培养温度等因素有关,因此仅仅利用培养方法对于真实反映种子内生细菌的类群和数量是有限性的,采用实时荧光定量 PCR (quantitative real-time PCR, qPCR)的方法对种子内生细菌数量进行检测是更加准确和可行的策略。近年来也有研究表明,通过 qPCR 测定油菜种子中的微生物丰度,发现每粒种子中有 $2.9 \times 10^8-1.9 \times 10^9$ 个细菌拷贝数^[51]; Wassermann 等通过 qPCR 量化了 8 种不同的高山植物种子中细菌的基因拷贝数,每克种子的平均基因拷贝数为 2.8×10^{11} ^[52],由此可见,植物种子中携带有大量的细菌资源,然而目前对这些资源种类和生态功能的认识还不足,诸多科学问题亟待解决。

1.3 植物种子内生细菌的生物学功能

种子内生细菌影响种子的萌发和幼苗微生物群落的形成和演化,并直接或间接地影响植物的生长和健康^[5-7]。植物种子中蕴含着丰富的有益微生物,可以起到防病、促生、抵御胁迫的作用。种子内生细菌具有多种促生机制:1)生物固氮、产生有机酸、铁载体促进营养物质吸收和抵御非生物胁迫;2)产生吲哚乙酸、细胞分裂素、ACC-脱氨酶等激素,调节和促进植物生长^[24,53-55];3)产生抗菌物质、水解酶、诱导物或通过占据生态位竞争营养物质,从而抑制植物病原体或诱导植物产生抗性^[56-58]。种子内生细菌的功能多样性与种子在不同生长阶段的需求相关。例如,Puente等^[54]的研究结果表明,仙人掌的种子内生细菌有助于幼苗在贫瘠沙漠中生长;种子内生假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas*)能够促进入侵植物(*Phragmites australis*)的发芽及幼苗的生长^[59]。多个例子也表明种子内生菌可以促进幼苗期之后的植株生长,*Paenibacillus*、*Pantoea*和*Pseudomonas*可以促进大麦生长^[14];*Methylobacterium*可以促进巴豆生长^[15];*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* RWL-1可以促进水稻生长^[60]。不仅如此,还有其他研究者挖掘到了具有拮抗病原菌的种子内生菌,黍类(*Urochloa ramosa*)种子内生甲基杆菌(*Methylobacterium* sp. M3)和*B. amyloliquefaciens* M4具有拮抗病原真菌的功能^[61],种子内生短小杆菌(*Curtobacterium*)具有防止欧文氏菌(*Erwinia*)侵染植物的能力^[62-63]。以上研究结果表明,植物与微生物经历了长期的共进化,二者互惠共生,共同抵抗环境压力。因此,种子相关微生物也认为是植物驯化的一个主要驱动力^[9],然而,种子微生物如何影响植物驯化的相关研究到目前为止鲜有报道。因此,了解种子内生微生物的组成特征及其功能特性,对进一步获得和接种肥效

微生物,进而应用于绿色农业生产具有重要的意义。

2 植物种子内生细菌的垂直传播途径

研究种子内生细菌的传播途径和世代之间的垂直传递是种子内生微生物组衍生出的核心科学命题之一,具有重要的科学意义^[7-9,64]。与外部细菌相比,种子内生菌具有迅速定植于植物子代的优势,也更容易占有空间和利用植物提供的养分^[49,65],而从进化角度讲,植物会选择对自身有益的微生物进行垂直传递^[7,9,11]。已有研究表明,植物种子内生菌可能存在着世代间的纵向传递。在连续种植两代的柳枝稷(*Panicum virgatum*)种子^[57]和 水稻种子^[66]中均发现了世代相同的类群。不仅如此,对巴豆^[15]和萝卜^[26]连续3代的种子进行内生菌组成的检测,均发现了相同的类群。特别是近期, Kim等以水稻种子间细菌和真菌群落的纵向传播为科学命题,通过来源于亲子代水稻相关微生物组的分析,揭示了29个可以垂直传递的细菌类群^[67]。Truyens等^[28]认为有益细菌可以由宿主植物自主选择并且通过种子传递,从而使下一代受益。来自不同品种、地理位置和不同世代的内生菌(*Paenibacillus* spp.、*Pantoea* spp.和*Pseudomonas* spp.)具有促进植物生长和抵抗真菌性病害的能力^[14]。然而当前针对种子内生细菌的传播途径相关科学问题的研究仍然有限,主要存在两大问题:一是大多数基于16S rRNA基因的测序结果,对种水平的探究仍未深入开展;二是某些类群是根际、土壤、空气以及植物其他组织中常见的微生物,从科学层面还缺乏足够的严谨性。我们近期研究发现,从连续种植5年的水稻种子中,分离的*Pantoea*、*Pseudomonas*、*Xanthomonas*等菌株(数据未发表)

具有垂直传递的潜力，正在进一步通过基因标记的方法，来验证垂直传播。综上所述，植物对内生细菌具有选择性，而且内生细菌在种子间存在着向后代纵向传递的可能。但还需从菌株水平上采用标记、定性和定量相结合的方式直观观察菌株在不同世代间进行传递的本质和途径。

3 植物种子内生细菌核心群组的界定

植物核心微生物组(core microbiome)的界定也是目前植物微生物研究领域的热点和难点之一。核心微生物组是特定生态系统中能够稳定持续存在的一些类群，确定其组成对研究复杂微生物系统的功能特性、生态行为等具有重要意义^[68-70]。针对人体核心微生物组的定义已经相对明确，并提出要建立 Microbiome biobanks，以应对由于工业化等因素引起人类核心微生物类群减少的问题^[68]。然而，目前还缺乏界定植物核心微生物组的统一标准。

3.1 共同核心

共同核心微生物组通常是以分类学定义的，是指宿主种群中最广泛分布的微生物类群。理想的植物核心微生物群落是指生长在不同土壤类型、不同地理区域、不同植物基因型之间共有的微生物群落^[4]。仅仅对于水稻种子从外壳到种子内部的4个不同部位而言，来源于2个不同年份和不同基因型的6个样品的核心共有细菌属是甲基杆菌属(*Methylobacterium*)和鞘氨醇单胞菌属(*Sphingomonas*)^[71]。即使在不同的进化年限、人类的选择和跨洋迁移等条件下，Johnston-Monje等^[21]的研究发现玉米中的核心微生物群仍然十分保守；Walitang等对不同世代、不同地区的水稻研究也发现，*Herbaspirillum*、*Microbacterium*、*Curtobacterium*、

Stenotrophomonas、*Xanthomonas* 和 *Enterobacter* 是潜在的核心类群^[37]。我们对不同品种的水稻种子微生物组分析发现，核心类群主要有 *Pantoea*、*Acinetobacter* 和 *Xanthomonas*^[16]。确定特定宿主的共同核心类群对于微生物的应用至关重要，因为它(它们)可能对宿主的生长发育及健康起到重要作用^[68,72]。但同时不能忽略稀有类群对宿主和微生物生态系统功能的重要性^[73]，以及微生物在分类组成上也可能会受到地区非生物条件的严重影响^[1]。此外，共同核心是能够让我们更好地理解微生物群是如何跨宿主种群和物种构成的最好途径之一。

3.2 生态核心

生态核心被定义为对微生物群落生态结构的形成具有特殊影响的微生物类群，在生态学理论中，这种类群被称为关键点。Toju等^[74]认为核心微生物(和核心微生物群)并不一定直接促进植物生长，但是它们可能在宿主相关微生物(如根际、内生、叶际等微生物)组装方面发挥关键作用。最近的研究表明，微生物对寄主植物的确切生理效应将因植物微生物群落结构的不同而有很大差异^[75]。而另一研究表明，一些特定类群对拟南芥根部微生物群落结构和多样性具有显著的影响^[76]，这些关键类群可以积极促进群落多样性和稳定性，进一步推测具有促进宿主健康的作用。可见，在微生物不同功能群构建的复杂背景中，关键类群可能间接的发挥着重要作用。因此，探索候选核心微生物变得十分重要，但也极具挑战性。

在植物微生物组形成过程中，早期定植的微小差异会导致群落结构的巨大变化，被称为初始组装(initial assembly)的优先效应^[74,77]。通常，早期定植的微生物具有比其他微生物更早占据空间和利用资源的优势^[77]。鉴于植物微生物群落优先效应的重要性，对种子和幼苗中微

生物组装的研究尤为重要。而相对于生长中后期的植株,核心微生物在种子和幼苗更容易定植^[78]。目前已有相关报道,比如 Kaga 等^[65]采用培养方法发现水稻种子内生菌为新生水稻植株内生菌的来源; Ofek 等^[79]采用 DGGE 的方法,发现可在萌发 48 h 的种子际检测到种子内生主要微生物类群; Liu 等^[80]将小麦种子接种茎瘤固氮根瘤菌(*Azorhizobium caulinodans*)后发现其具有促进幼苗生长的作用;种子中携带的内生 *Pseudomonas* 可促进入侵芦苇植物(*Phragmites australis*)的发芽及幼苗的生长^[59]。因此,种子微生物尤其是种子核心微生物在植物微生物初始组装过程中,可能具有优先占位的效应,但迄今尚缺乏其对植物微生物组组装及功能影响的研究。

3.3 功能核心

功能性核心微生物组旨在识别对宿主生物功能重要的微生物及其基因,这是许多应用核心微生物组研究的最终目标^[81-82]。植物和它们相关的微生物群作为一个功能实体相互作用,被称为“共生功能体(holobiont)”。功能性核心微生物组不仅是由寄主植物招募的微生物类群,更重要的是能够帮助共生体适应环境,特别是促进营养的吸收与交换,确保共生功能体的健康^[83]。Burke 和 Ofek-Lalzar 等^[81,84]发现的一组核心功能基因与生长在同一土壤中的圆锥小麦和黄瓜的根部微生物的定植有关,它们的复制因子主要编码与微生物生理相关的功能,通过分析发现可能参与宿主定殖或调节毒力等与植物互作等过程。2022 年最新研究也表明,玉米木质部的核心微生物组在生物固氮上发挥关键作用^[85]。Matsumoto 等^[86]揭示了水稻种子内生的核心成员瓜类鞘氨醇单胞菌(*Sphingomonas melonis*)不仅能在抗性表型中世代传递,而且可赋予易感表型抗病性。我们前期在 5 个不同的水

稻基因型中发现 *Pantoea* 为核心共有微生物^[16],近年来多个研究都表明 *Pantoea* 在水稻世代之间可能存在垂直传递的连续性^[44,67]。进一步我们对从水稻种子中分离得到的 *Pantoea* spp. 进行系统发育分析,发现其主要归属于 *Pantoea dispersa*、*Pantoea agglomerans*、*Pantoea cypripedii* 和 *Pantoea brenneri* 这 4 个种中,对其中的 66 株菌进行功能检测,发现 86.3% 和 69.7% 的菌株具有溶磷和产 IAA 能力,有 7 株菌具有产铁载体的能力^[46]。我们推测植物与其核心微生物长期共存过程中,功能性核心微生物组与植物长期共进化,二者组成一个密切合作的团队,微生物对植物的生长和健康发挥着不可忽视的功能与作用。

4 植物种子内生细菌研究展望

作为植物微生物的重要组成部分,种子内生细菌具有垂直传递给植物下一世代的可能性,对植物生长、健康及其性状保持都至关重要。但目前对种子微生物组尤其细菌组的研究十分有限,有诸多科学问题亟待回答,因此我们认为在未来对种子细菌组学的研究需要集中解决以下科学问题:1) 植物种类、基因型、种植环境等因素如何影响种子内生细菌群落及其核心微生物组成;2) 种子萌发和生长过程中内生细菌动态及其功能分化;3) 种子内生细菌与种子储存、活力之间的关联;4) 种子内生核心细菌的传递与扩散机制;5) 核心细菌类群与植物共进化与互作的分子机理,以及在植物育种中发挥的作用;6) 农业生产中,核心类群在种子包衣及作物早期接种的应用研究。总之,加强植物种子内生细菌研究,可以为植物有益微生物的开发和利用提供新的微生物资源和思路,对进一步提升绿色农业的发展具有重要的意义。

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