

生防酵母菌防治果品采后病害机理的研究进展

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摘要 果品在采后贮藏、运输和销售过程中因病害损失严重。现行防治果品采后病害的主要手段是使用化学杀菌剂, 但化学杀菌剂易产生残留和使病原菌产生耐药性, 且污染环境甚至危害人体健康, 因此, 寻找可行又更为安全的方法防治果品采后病害具有重要意义。目前已分离筛选出对果品采后病害具有明显防治效果的生防酵母菌, 其中有些酵母菌作为生物杀菌剂已经获得许可和生产并得到广泛应用。近年来, 生防酵母菌的生防机理研究进展迅速, 笔者从营养或空间竞争、直接病原菌寄生、诱导寄主产生抗性、分泌抗菌素等4个方面对生防机理研究的历史和最新状况进行综述, 分析存在的问题并展望了研究前景。

关键词 果实; 采后病害; 防治; 生防酵母菌; 作用机理

中图分类号 S 436.6; TS 255.3 **文献标识码** A **文章编号** 1000-2421(2013)02-0134-07

化学防治是现行果品采后贮藏保鲜采用的主要手段^[1]。化学杀菌剂具有方便、高效和易推广等特点, 但由于病原菌耐药性、危害人类健康、环境污染及农产品化学残留等问题, 故使用受到严格限制^[2]。克菌丹(captan)、苯菌灵(benomyl)、托布津和多菌灵等化学杀菌剂已被美国国家环境保护局(EPA)禁止在采后果蔬产品上使用。虽然新研制的高效、低毒和低残留的杀菌剂能在一定程度上缓解消费者对食品安全的关注, 但寻找更安全和无毒的新方法替代化学杀菌剂已迫在眉睫。生物防治作为相对安全和无毒的防腐手段已引起广泛关注, 在过去的30年里, 专家们已经筛选出多种对果品采后病害具有明显防治效果的细菌、酵母菌和小型丝状真菌^[2-3]。

关于果品采后病害的生防机理, 早期的研究主要集中于生防细菌。研究发现生防细菌的主要抗菌机理是分泌抗生素, 因大多消费者对细菌缺乏足够的认识, 故生防细菌很难在果品采后领域得到认可和推广。酵母菌是人类第一种家养的微生物, 有约4 000年的应用历史, 除白色假丝酵母(*Candida albicans*)和新型隐球酵母(*Cryptococcus neoformans*)等少数几种外, 绝大多数酵母菌都是有益或无害的微生物^[4]。千百年来酵母菌在酒类和面包等食品发酵、乙醇和甘油等工业生产方面应用广泛^[5],

消费者也比较了解和熟悉, 故易于接受和推广。酵母菌遗传稳定, 抑菌效率高、抑菌谱较广且安全性高; 对寄主没有致病性, 一般不产生有害的代谢产物; 对营养要求低, 繁殖较快; 对逆境有很强的耐受力, 可以在逆境环境(如低温)中生存; 对大多数杀菌剂不敏感, 能与多种化学和物理方法结合使用^[1,3]。此外, 酵母菌还具有分解真菌毒素的能力, 如解毒毛孢酵母(*Trichosporon mycotoxinivorans*)和面包酵母发酵可以分解赭曲霉素A(ochratoxin A)^[6]; 酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)和粘红酵母(*Rhodotorula glutinis*)可以分解展青霉素(patulin)^[7], 降低展青霉素在果实上的积累^[8]; Styriak等^[9]发现 *Saccharomyces* spp.、*Kluyveromyces* spp. 和 *Rhodotorula* spp. 等都可以分解赭曲霉素A、雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(nivalenol)、脱氧雪腐镰刀菌醇(deoxynivalenol)和伏马毒素B1(fumonisin B1)。

现已描述的酵母菌约1 500种^[10]。根据产孢能力可将其分为子囊菌、担子菌和假酵母。酵母菌作为一种优势菌落广泛存在于绝大部分水果和蔬菜表面^[11], 且多数为非发酵的担子菌类酵母。在果蔬腐烂或发酵过程中, 耐高酸和具无氧发酵能力的子囊菌会取代担子菌类酵母成为主要酵母类微生物^[12]。到目前为止, 有生防能力的酵母菌主要集中在子囊

菌的假丝酵母属、隐球酵母属和毕赤酵母属,这可能与它们在自然界分布较广、种类较多有关^[13],如假丝酵母属是酵母菌中最大的属,现包括200多个种,也可能因为这些属具有比较强的抗逆能力,如大多隐球酵母属可以产生胞外多糖,具有更强的抗逆能力^[14]。此外,还有可能是它们具有一些共同的代谢途径,如分泌抗菌物质。

目前国内外已从植物和土壤等环境中分离出30余种具有抗菌作用的生防酵母菌,少数酵母菌已作为生物杀菌剂获得许可应用于生产,如“Aspire”(*C. oleophila* I-182)、“Nexy”(*C. oleophila* strain O)、“Yield Plus”(*C. albidus*)、“Shemer”(*Metschnikowia fructicola*)和“Candidfruit”(*C. sake* CPA)等^[15]。然而,现有的生防酵母菌在应用时还存在以下问题:第一,生防效率还不能完全达到杀菌剂的水平;第二,易受环境(pH值、温度等)因素影响;第三,对病菌具有选择性。此外,生防酵母菌对主要通过伤口感染的霉菌和在孢子萌发过程中需要大量营养成分的霉菌(苹果灰霉、柑橘青、绿霉等)防治效果很好,而对潜伏性病菌(柑橘炭疽)或伤口处已经感染的病菌防治效果很差。最近研究发现,在不影响果实品质的条件下,生防酵母菌之间或与其他防治方法联合使用可以提高防治效果^[16],但是若要最大程度地提高生防酵母菌防腐效率和抗菌谱,还需深入研究生防酵母菌的抗菌机理。此外,明确抗菌机理,还有利于生防酵母菌的定向筛选和改造,有利于明确使用方法及产品审批和推广。生防酵母菌在防治病害过程中涉及环境、寄主、病菌及其他微生物等多种因素,其抗菌机理非常复杂,因此,有关作用机理的研究仍然不够深入和全面。迄今为止,生防酵母菌的抗菌机理主要表现在营养或空间竞争、直接寄生病原菌、诱导寄主产生抗性和分泌抗菌素等几个方面^[1,3,17-18]。

1 营养或空间竞争

生防酵母菌和病菌之间的营养或空间竞争被认为是最主要的生防机理^[1,3,19]。生防酵母菌和真菌病原都是不含有叶绿体的异养微生物,其生长必须吸收外界的碳、氮源和矿质元素等营养物质。在果实表面,伤口是生防酵母菌、病原菌及其他微生物的唯一营养来源。在果实伤口处,生防酵母菌对环境(如温度、湿度、pH值)和营养条件的适应能力比病原菌更强,能利用果实伤口处的营养物质快速增殖,

优先占领有限的伤口空间并消耗有限的营养物质,从而抑制病菌生长^[18]。

1.1 营养竞争

Droby等^[20]发现离体条件下季也蒙毕赤酵母(*Pichia guilliermondii*)和指状青霉培养于合成培养基中存在营养竞争。在柑橘伤口处添加外源营养会降低其防腐效果,而营养贫瘠可以提高防腐效果;Filonow^[21]利用¹⁴C标记果糖、葡萄糖和蔗糖的方法,发现罗伦隐球酵母(*Cryptococcus laurentii*)比苹果灰霉更快地利用这3种糖;Janisiewicz等^[17]利用细胞插入式培养皿将病原菌和生防酵母菌分离开,发现生防酵母菌可以竞争消耗苹果汁中的氨基酸(如天冬氨酸、谷氨酸和丝氨酸)。此外,还有报道汉逊德巴利酵母(*Debaryomyces hansenii*)、粘红酵母、柠檬形克勒克酵母(*Kloeckera apiculata*)、葡萄汁有孢汉逊酵母(*Hanseniaspora uvarum*)和美极梅奇酵母菌(*Metschnikowia pulcherrima*)等抗菌机理均涉及营养竞争^[16,22]。

1.2 空间竞争

果实表面的机械伤口是病菌、生防酵母菌及其他微生物的栖息场所,在这微小的生态系统中,生防酵母菌、病菌及其他微生物互相竞争掠夺“战场”中有限的营养资源。研究发现同一种微生物个体不是孤立存在的,它们通过分泌一种或多种特定的信号分子来实现种内或种间交流使之成为一个整体,这种微生物种内、种间及微生物与寄主之间的信号交流称为群体效应(quorum sensing, QS),而交流的信号媒介称为群体效应分子(quorum-sensing molecule, QSM)^[23]。生防酵母菌通过分泌胞外分泌物(extracellular polymer substances, EPS)使其相互吸附在一起,在伤口和果实表面形成生物膜(biofilm)。Ortu等^[24]研究发现酿酒酵母形成的生物膜可以有效抑制苹果青霉。此外,Giobbe等^[25]也发现乳源酵母可以在苹果伤口处形成一层浓密酵母样细胞组成的生物膜,阻止病菌孢子同伤口接触,从而抑制孢子萌发和侵染。

2 直接寄生病原菌

Wisniewski等^[26]发现季也蒙毕赤酵母具有吸附于灰霉和青霉菌丝的能力,在酵母吸附处菌丝明显下陷,部分细胞壁被降解。*Candida saitoana*也可以紧密吸附于灰霉菌丝周围,导致菌丝膨胀。Allen等^[27]在PDA中研究了292种酵母对灰霉病菌、

纹枯病菌和币斑病菌的吸附现象,发现酵母吸附真菌孢子和菌丝非常普遍。生防酵母菌在吸附的同时还具有分泌真菌细胞壁水解酶(如葡聚糖酶、几丁质酶和蛋白酶)的能力。当以病原菌细胞壁为唯一碳源时,粘红酵母和罗伦隐球酵母的 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶和几丁质酶活性显著提高^[28]。Grevesse 等^[29]发现异常毕赤酵母(*Pichia anomala*)在防治苹果灰霉时涉及向胞外分泌 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶,直接使用 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶可以抑制灰霉孢子萌发和芽管生长。此外,灰霉细胞壁能够诱导异常毕赤酵母 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶的分泌。范青等^[30]也通过试验证明病菌细胞壁制品可以诱导生防酵母菌 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶和几丁质酶活性的升高。

Segal 等^[31]从嗜油假丝酵母(*Candida oleophila*)中分离编码 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶基因 CoEXG1。Yehuda 等^[32]通过对嗜油假丝酵母研究发现敲除和超表达 CoEXG1 对防治指状青霉没明显的影响。Castoria 等^[33]则通过试验证实嗜油假丝酵母的抗菌机理涉及分泌 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶,而 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶抗菌作用需要与其他细胞壁水解酶协同,单一提高 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶的表达不能提高嗜油假丝酵母的抗菌效果。Izgu 等^[34]发现从异常毕赤酵母中分离的 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶可以有效抑制柠檬青、绿霉病菌的芽管和菌丝生长。

3 诱导寄主产生抗性

在果实表面或伤口处,生防酵母菌在作用病原菌的同时也对寄主产生影响,表现诱导系统抗性(induced systemic resistance, ISR)。El-Ghaouth 等^[35]发现生防酵母菌 *Candida saitoana* 可诱导苹果几丁质酶活性的提高,并诱导寄主细胞变形,产生乳突结构以封填细胞内部空间,最终抑制病原菌的入侵。范青等^[30]发现酵母悬浮液可以诱导桃果实 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶和几丁质酶活性的提高。在柑橘中,生防酵母菌可以诱导果皮植保素、木质素、酚类(如 6,7-二甲氧基香豆精,7-羟基-6-甲氧香豆素)的积累^[36]。Chan 等^[37]利用蛋白组学的方法研究了膜璞毕赤酵母(*Pichia membranefaciens*)对桃果实的影响,结果显示膜璞毕赤酵母可以诱导桃抗氧化、PR 蛋白及糖代谢相关酶的表达,从而提高桃抗青霉的能力。虽然寄主抗性的提高与生防酵母菌防治作用机理之间的因果关系还没有完全确立,但被保护寄主组织中抗菌物质浓度的提高表明抗菌机理与

诱导抗性有关^[3]。

前期的研究认为生防酵母菌的一个重要机理是抑制氧化胁迫^[38],如 Qin 等^[39]发现罗伦隐球酵母可以诱导桃多酚氧化酶(PPO)、过氧化物酶(POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)及苯丙氨酸转氨酶(PAL)的活性升高。Xu 等^[40]发现膜璞毕赤酵母可以诱导过氧化氢酶(CAT)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶和 β -1,3 葡聚糖酶的活性上升。真菌病原在侵染过程中,通过抑制寄主 H₂O₂ 的产生来抑制寄主产生抗性,外源添加 H₂O₂ 可以明显提高寄主抗性^[41]。Macarisin 等^[42]发现嗜油假丝酵母在防治褐腐病时能产生大量 O₂⁻,与 QSM 诱导果实表面的酵母凝聚在一起形成生物膜以抵御环境的压力。H₂O₂ 的上升最终激活果实组织防御系统,并促进 POD、SOD、PR 等蛋白的表达。

4 分泌抗菌素

在早期生防细菌的研究过程中发现,分泌抗菌素是细菌的主要抗菌机理,这些抗菌物质主要包括水解酶类、抗生素和细菌素等^[30,43]。对于生防酵母菌来说,一般认为不产生抗生素等抗菌物质^[20],因此有关报道也很少。在一个固定的生态系统中,酵母若要避免淘汰,就必须通过分泌某些抗菌分子等物质来抑制其他微生物的生长以获得主动,如拟酵母真菌(*Sporothrix flocculosa*)可以产生抑制灰霉等真菌孢子萌发和生长的 heptadecenoic、methyl-heptadecenoic acids、4-methyl-7,11-heptadecadienol 和 4-methyl-7,11-heptadecadienoic acid 等十七烯酸类物质^[44]; *Tilletiopsis pallescens* 分泌的脂肪酸脂可以抑制白粉病菌(*Podosphaera xanthii*)的生长^[45]。另据报道,假丝、毕赤、梅奇和隐球等属酵母可以产生水解酶、毒蛋白、毒脂肪酸、乙醇以及乙酸乙酯等有毒物质,可以释放二氧化碳并大量消耗氧气来抑制病菌生长^[15,46]。Calvente 等^[47]发现粘红酵母分泌的红酵母酸(rhodotorulic acid)能抑制多种植物真菌病原的孢子萌发和菌丝生长。Sansone 等^[48]发现将不产生红酵母酸的粘红酵母与红酵母酸一起添加在苹果伤口可以提高酵母的生防效果。Tyler 等^[49]从酵母类真菌 *Pseudozyma flocculosa* 中提取到一种抗真菌脂肪酸。Semighini 等^[50]发现白色假丝酵母分泌的法尼醇(farnesol)在抑制酵母菌丝化生长的同时还可以抑制酿酒酵母、构巢曲霉、禾谷镰刀菌和扩展青霉等真菌的生长^[51]。Santos

等^[52]发现膜璞毕赤酵母可产生一种对灰葡萄孢霉具有较强拮抗作用的毒素蛋白。Oh等^[53]发现白色假丝酵母可分泌麝香油酸来抑制丝状真菌生长。

生防酵母菌的分离纯化通常会采用“*in vitro*”和“*in vivo*”相结合的方法,即首先通过“*in vitro*”将抑菌圈明显的潜在拮抗菌筛选出来,再通过“*in vivo*”活体拮抗试验进行筛选确认^[54],因此,最后筛选得到的很多生防酵母菌可以形成明显的抑菌圈,而透明抑菌圈不可能通过营养竞争和直接寄生来实现,这可能是分泌了一种或几种抗菌物质渗透到酵母菌落周围的琼脂培养基中,最终抑制了拮抗酵母周围病原真菌的生长。Bleve等^[55]就认为抑菌圈的形成可能是产生了抗真菌的次生代谢物。笔者所在课题组已针对柠檬形克勒克酵母分泌的代谢物进行分离纯化并证明该酵母能分泌一种抗菌物质。

5 其他作用机理

Sipiczki^[56]研究发现美极梅奇酵母菌可向周围分泌无色的色素前体。因前体转变为色素需要从周围环境中吸收自由金属离子,造成培养基中金属离子的缺失,故可以抑制病菌孢子萌发和菌丝生长。

综上所述,可以将生防酵母菌的生防机理归纳于生防酵母菌-病原菌-寄主(果实)-环境(自然环境和其他微生物)的互作模型中(图1)。此外,通过分析发现,生防酵母菌涉及到的上述几种抗菌机理不是一直都在发挥作用,如酵母菌只有在生长的中、后期才会大量分泌抗菌物质,因此,前期主要机理不可能是分泌抗菌物质。同样,生物膜也只有在酵母菌处理果实一段时间之后才会形成。由此可见,生防酵母菌在处理的不同时期其抗菌机理是有差异的。

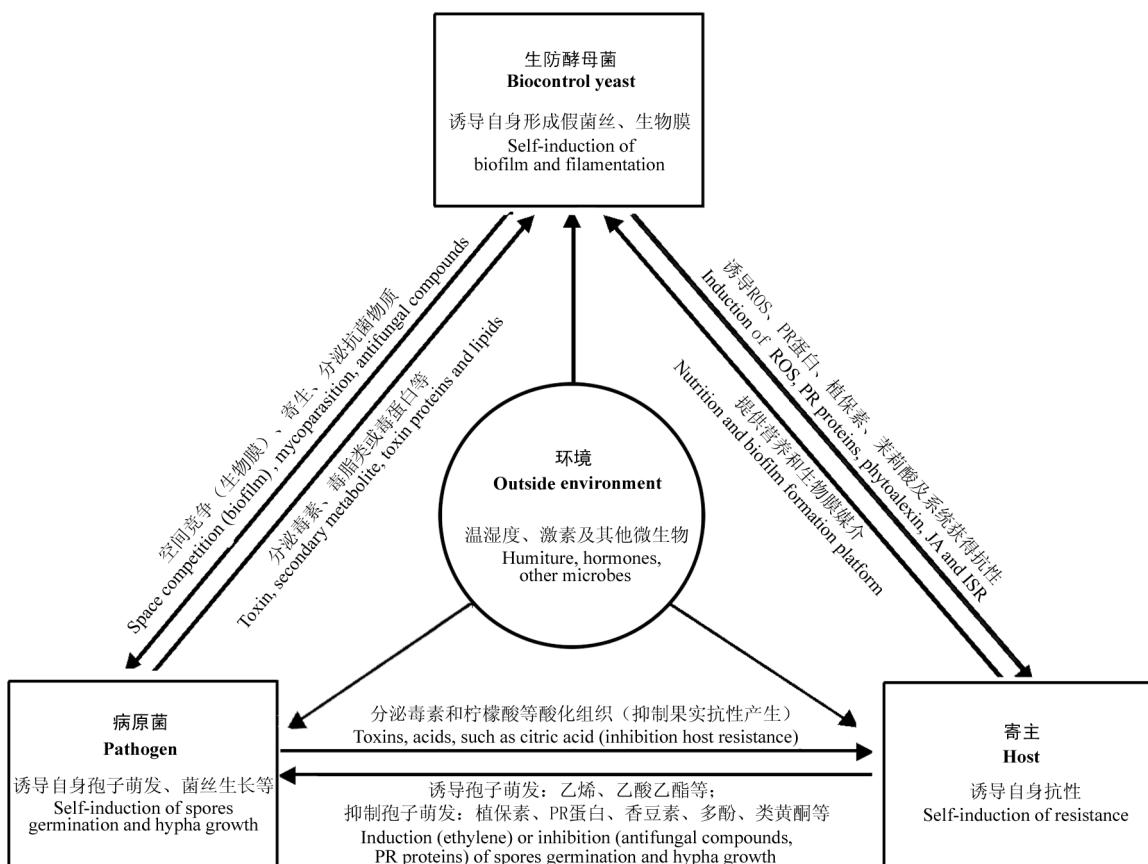


图1 生防酵母菌、病原菌、寄主与环境之间的相互作用

Fig. 1 Possible interactions between biocontrol yeast, pathogen, host and outside environment

6 问题与展望

酵母菌广泛分布于自然生态系统中并与人类生活息息相关。与细菌、真菌及病毒不同,人类在长期

利用过程中很少因酵母菌而造成人胃肠炎、中毒或其他感染。在日常生活中人类几乎每天随食物无意识地摄入大量活酵母菌,但并没有因此感到不适^[57]。新鲜的水果表面本身也存在大量的酵母菌

(高达 $10^6\sim10^8$ cfu/g),主要包括*Aureobasidium*、*Rhodotorula*、*Cryptococcus*、*Candida*、*Metschnikowia*、*Hanseniaspora (Kloeckera)*等^[58],其自身就含有具拮抗作用的酵母菌。Chalutz等^[59]发现清洗柑橘果实会促进果实的腐烂。将高浓度的柑橘洗果液进行涂布培养,培养基中仅出现酵母菌和细菌,而将洗果液稀释后涂布培养,则会出现霉菌病原菌落。这说明柑橘果实上的酵母菌和细菌自发地抑制了病原菌的生长,果实的清洗会洗脱附生在柑橘表面的拮抗菌使果实易于染病腐烂。总之,尽管酵母菌对消费者的健康影响甚微,酵母发酵的食品和饮料等也已被消费者广泛接受为安全食品,但实际应用时谨慎还是必要的^[46]。

有些酵母菌已被证实是人类的条件感染菌(*opportunistic infection*),如部分假丝酵母和汉逊酵母^[15,60]。Giobbe等^[25]发现乳源酵母(*Pichia fermentans*)可以防治苹果褐腐,但同时该生防酵母菌也可以使苹果发病,假菌丝(或真菌丝)的形成在其中起了重要作用。酵母菌虽被定义为单细胞真菌,但很多酵母菌具有二态性,即酵母态和菌丝态,如*Saccharomyces*和*Candida*等属酵母,可以形成假菌丝或真菌丝侵染果实。

此外,酵母菌还可以产生一些有害生物活性或致敏代谢物,如乙醛、生物胺、内氨基甲酸乙酯和二氧化硫等^[57-58],故在使用时还需要考虑是否会增加病菌感染人的概率。目前,许多国家已要求对新型微生物杀菌剂进行严格的审批,审查内容涉及生物特性、急性毒性、基因毒性、致病性、传染风险、果实残留、有效期和对环境及其他生物的影响等^[47]。因此,生防酵母菌在投放市场之前应在对其作用机理有深入了解的基础上执行严格的安全性评估制度(如致病性、毒力因子等)。只有这样,才会在最大程度上利用生防酵母菌防治病害的同时,尽量避免发生潜在的危险。

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Research progress on action mechanism of biocontrol yeast against postharvest fruit pathogen

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Abstract Postharvest diseases caused considerable losses to harvested fruits during the process of postharvest storage, transportation and distribution. By now, postharvest pathogens of fruits were controlled primarily by chemical fungicides. Therefore, it is urgent to develop alternative methods because of the fungicide residual, the development of fungicide-resistant strains of pathogen, the environmental pollution and the threat on human health. As one of the new and safe methods for postharvest diseases of fruits, various antagonistic yeasts have been isolated and identified as the potential antifungal biocontrol agents against postharvest fungal pathogen in the past thirty years, some yeasts-based products have obtained the permission to be used commercially. In recent years, mechanism of action of antagonistic yeast involved in the biocontrol of postharvest pathogens has been researched extensively, including the yeast's competition for nutrients and space, the production of antifungal compounds, the resistance of fruit tissue and mycoparasitism. In this paper, the above-mentioned mechanisms of yeasts were reviewed, which will be helpful for selecting appropriate formulations and methods of application.

Key words fruit; postharvest disease; control; biocontrol yeast; action mechanism