



噬藻体感染相关基因的研究进展

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摘要: 噬藻体是感染蓝细菌(蓝藻)的病毒,能调控蓝细菌种群的丰度和多样性,在许多水生生态系统的食物网动态变化和生物地球化学循环中起关键作用。噬藻体与宿主细胞发生各种相互作用,包括吸附、入侵和复制,参与感染过程,从而完成噬藻体的生命周期。本文在综述噬藻体生命周期与基因组结构相互关联的基础上,重点介绍噬藻体与宿主蓝细菌相互作用的蛋白,如噬藻体吸附蛋白、内肽酶、穿孔素、DNA聚合酶、藻胆体降解蛋白 A (NblA)、毒力因子、抗 CRISPR 蛋白(Acr)和小分子热休克蛋白等,分析它们的分子特性,阐述它们在噬藻体感染蓝细菌以及噬藻体-蓝细菌相互作用的分子机制。为了更好地认识驱动不同噬藻体与宿主及水生环境相互作用的策略、感染效率及生态学影响,本文不仅对这些与噬藻体感染相关的重要基因研究动态进行综述与讨论,还在了解噬藻体丰富的多样性和复杂性的基础上,提出应用新技术对噬藻体感染相关基因的功能进行广泛研究,以期扩展全球水生病毒数据库,进一步认识噬藻体与宿主的相互作用机理。

关键词: 噬藻体,病毒-宿主互作相关基因,结构蛋白,内肽酶,藻胆体降解蛋白 A (NblA),抗 CRISPR 蛋白(Acr)

Genes associated with cyanophage infection: a review

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Abstract: Cyanophages are viruses that infect cyanobacteria. They are able to regulate the abundance and diversity of the cyanobacterial populations, and play a critical role in food web dynamics and biogeochemical cycling of many aquatic ecosystems. Cyanophages perform various interactions with the host cells, such as adsorption, invasion and replication, and thereby participate in infection process and complete their life cycle. Based on the relation between cyanophage life cycle and the genome structure, the review mainly introduced several significant cyanophage proteins that interact with cyanobacteria, such as viral attachment proteins, endopeptidases, holins, DNA polymerases, non-bleaching protein A (NblA), virulence factors, virulence factors, anti-CRISPR proteins (Acr), and small heat shock proteins, and thereby analyzed their molecular characteristics and elaborated the molecular mechanisms of

Foundation items: National Key Research and Development Program of China (2018YFA0903101, 2018YFD0900302-2); National Natural Science Foundation of China (31772890)

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Received: 28-05-2020; Accepted: 12-08-2020; Published online: 27-08-2020

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2018YFA0903101, 2018YFD0900302-2); 国家自然科学基金(31772890)

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收稿日期: 2020-05-28; 接受日期: 2020-08-12; 网络首发日期: 2020-08-27

cyanophage infection and cyanophage-cyanobacterium interaction. To comprehensively know the driving strategy, infection efficiency and ecological influence of diverse cyanophages with their hosts and aquatic environments, this review not only summarized and discussed the research advances and trends on these significant genes associated with cyanophage infection, but also proposed significant ideas for performing extensive function studies on the related genes with cyanophage infection by using new gene editing technology, and thereby to expand global aquatic virus databases and to enable us to understand more about mechanisms of interaction between cyanophages and the host cyanobacteria.

Keywords: Cyanophage, Genes associated with virus-host interactions, Structural protein, Endopeptidase, Non-bleaching protein A (NblA), Anti-CRISPR protein (Acr)

噬藻体 (cyanophage) 是感染蓝细菌 (cyanobacterium, 或称蓝藻 bluealgae) 的病毒, 广泛分布在各种水体环境中, 有丰富的生物多样性^[1-5], 新分离鉴定的噬藻体及其基因组信息在逐渐增加^[6-9]。多数噬藻体属有尾噬菌体目 (*Caudovirales*) 的成员, 为基因组大小 18–500 kb、编码 27–600 个基因的线状双链 DNA 病毒^[10]。病毒粒子可分为二十面体对称的头部和螺旋对称的尾部两部分, 头部含基因组核酸; 有颈或颈部附加物; 尾部长度 3–570 nm, 有长且可收缩、长而不可收缩和短尾状 3 种主要形式, 尾部还有基盘、钉状物、尾丝或其他附加物^[11]。依据尾部形态和长度, 可称为肌尾噬藻体 (cyanomyovirus)、长尾噬藻体 (cyanosiphovirus) 和短尾噬藻体 (cyanopodovirus)^[12-13]。噬藻体通过与宿主蓝细菌的相互作用、对宿主细胞的裂解性感染或代谢重编程等而参与水生生态系统的能量分流与物质循环^[14], 噬藻体在调节蓝细菌种群数量与丰度、食物网、水生生态系统及地球物理化学与能量循环中起关键作用^[15-18], 是一类重要的生物资源^[19]。

除了存在昼夜节律外^[20-21], 噬藻体的复制周期、结构特性等与感染异养细菌的噬菌体相同^[22-23]。近些年, 在噬藻体及基因组的架构^[6,24]、噬藻体与宿主之间基因的水平转移^[25-26]、相互作用及对水环境的影响^[27-28]等方面的研究都有新进展。本文主要就有关噬藻体感染相关基因的研究进行文献综述和讨论。

1 噬藻体生命周期与基因组结构

在水生环境中, 噬藻体等病毒的生态学功能取决于它们与宿主之间的相互作用^[16,29], 只有当噬藻体蛋白与宿主细胞发生相互作用才能发生噬藻体的复制与增殖等过程^[30]。以肌尾噬藻体为例, 其生命周期始于尾丝的变化。尾丝开始是折叠在噬藻体衣壳上的, 经过在宿主细胞表面产生对称性伸展、定向之类的结构变化, 然后噬藻体吸附、穿孔和向蓝细菌细胞内注入核酸, 再在细胞内完成复制与装配, 并释放去侵染其他细胞^[31]。这个过程周而复始, 循环往复。

噬藻体基因组架构主要分为结构基因、复制相关基因及噬藻体特异基因几个部分; 有些噬藻体基因组还有水平转移、从宿主“挟持”而来或来源于其他物种的基因^[32]。对无尾噬藻体浮丝藻病毒东湖株 (*Planktothrix agardhii* virus isolated from Lake Donghu, PaV-LD) 的基因转录分析显示, 其基因组是按复制周期的先后时序进行转录的, 基因簇顺序分为 DNA 复制相关基因、生物合成相关基因、病毒组装相关基因、裂解释放或子代病毒侵入相关基因^[33]。

对铜绿微囊藻肌尾噬藻体 Ma-LMM01 在感染过程中的转录组进行动态分析发现, 按时序分也可得到与上述相似的结果, 基因簇可分为早期(吸附宿主)、中期(复制)和晚期(病毒组装及形态发生)几部分^[34]。噬藻体等各种病毒都能编码在基因组复制和转录中起核心作用的聚合酶^[35]; 根据特殊需要, 有些噬藻体可编码与能量转换相关的酶

类^[36]。此外, 还有由宿主横向转移而来的基因^[37]、编码光合作用蛋白及光系统 PSI 和 PSII 相关基因^[38-40], 以及营养与能量吸收、光捕获及氮代谢的基因^[41]。

2 噬藻体与宿主相互作用蛋白

尽管目前对噬藻体蛋白与宿主蛋白相互作用的情况知之甚少, 但对噬菌体吸附蛋白^[42]、结构蛋白^[43]、DNA 聚合酶^[7]、内肽酶和穿孔素^[44]、藻胆体降解蛋白 A^[6,45-46]、噬菌体靶向抗规律成簇间隔短回文重复序列 CRISPR 蛋白(anti-CRISPR protein, Acr)^[47]的研究已开启。

2.1 噬藻体吸附蛋白(viral attachment protein)

在蓝细菌细胞表面吸附是噬藻体感染的最初环节, 也是噬藻体感染的前提条件。通常认为, 有尾噬藻(菌)体的吸附, 主要是尾部受体结合蛋白(tail receptor binding proteins, RBP)与宿主细胞表面特异性受体不可逆结合的过程^[48]。对肌尾噬藻体 A-1(L)的研究显示: A-1(L) ORF36 是一个 RBP, 能与鱼腥藻表面脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)的 O 抗原结合, 而使噬藻体 A-1(L)特异性、不可逆地吸附到鱼腥藻 PCC 7120 细胞的表面^[42]。但如果使鱼腥藻主要外膜蛋白基因失活而去除 O 抗原, A-1(L)则会因无法吸附到鱼腥藻细胞表面而丧失其感染性; 如先将鱼腥藻脂多糖与噬藻体 A-1(L)进行预培养也可部分阻抑噬藻体感染; 还预测到 A-1(L) ORF35 是噬藻体的另一个尾蛋白, 针对该蛋白或 A-1(L) ORF36 的抗体都能强烈抑制 A-1(L)感染^[42]。进一步测试证明, A-1(L) ORF36 与鱼腥藻 PCC 7120 株的脂多糖存在特异性相互作用, 说明肌尾噬藻体的尾丝蛋白与蓝细菌细胞表面脂多糖的特异性吸附是噬藻体 A-1(L)入侵宿主的必要条件^[42]。用单粒子冷冻电子断层扫描电镜对噬藻体吸附宿主的状态进行观察, 结果发现噬菌体尾巴呈现与细胞表面平行、约 45°或垂直 3 个不同的角度, 并捕获到噬藻体尾尖以垂直方向穿透细胞壁这一吸附最后阶段的图像, 揭示噬藻体入侵与

其尾部取向及尾纤维的构型也有关^[49]。现有的噬菌体受体数据库(the phage receptor database, PhReD)^[50], 为了解噬菌体吸附作用及其相关因素提供了方便。

2.2 内肽酶和穿孔素(endopeptidase and holins)

在噬藻体和蓝细菌中, 一些结构相同或相近的酶类与蛋白, 它们的功能却有所不同或具有多样性。如细菌内肽酶可参与细菌调节生理和病理过程, 穿孔素是细胞毒性细胞的重要效应分子。当噬藻体吸附到蓝细菌细胞表面后, 会在细胞壁上穿孔, 以便将其核酸由小孔注入细胞内, 这一过程可借助具有肽聚糖水解活性的内肽酶及能在靶细胞表面形成小孔的穿孔素协同完成^[51]。从无尾噬藻体浮丝藻病毒东湖株 PaV-LD 的基因组中鉴定了 2 个相邻且分别编码内肽酶和穿孔素的基因 *I23L-I24L*; 构建含这 2 个基因的重组质粒 pOP*I23L-I24L* 并转入模式蓝藻集胞藻 PCC6803 中, 使质粒与集胞藻的基因组发生重组。结果不仅使重组藻较之野生藻生长速度明显减缓, 而且在电镜下可见重组藻细胞的胞壁结构局部呈现模糊状或因降解消失、胞内原生质体肿胀或有内容物溢出^[44], 这为噬藻体 PaV-LD 内肽酶和穿孔素的确能破坏蓝细菌细胞壁提供了直接证据。普遍存在于原核微生物中的 PIN-phoh 蛋白, 具有应激状态下的生理调节功能。比较两种聚球藻基因对噬藻体感染的应答, 显示当蓝细菌 SYNW1946 的 PIN-phoh 蛋白突变时, 感染聚球藻的肌尾噬藻体 Syn9 基因组复制率及子代产量都会显著升高, 这表明宿主正常的 PIN-phoh 蛋白还能抑制噬藻体的感染^[39]。有些噬藻(菌)体的酶类或产物具有生物与功能多样性, 被用作生物技术工具^[52]。

2.3 DNA 聚合酶(DNA polymerase)与藻胆体降解蛋白 A (non-bleaching protein A, NblA)

DNA 聚合酶是以亲代 DNA 为模板、催化底物 dNTP 分子聚合形成子代 DNA 的酶, 也是 DNA 生物合成所必需的酶。但在不同生物体中, DNA 聚

合酶会具有其结构特征。在噬藻体的基因组中发现了携带编码宿主线粒体的DNA聚合酶 γ 基因^[53]。从感染微囊藻的长尾噬藻体 Mic1 基因组中也检出了编码宿主线粒体的DNA聚合酶 γ 基因(ORF85和ORF86)^[7]。这与噬藻体或与基因转移有关。虽然噬藻体基因组复制是依赖其自身DNA聚合酶,但还要利用宿主其他的酶系统、原料与能量转录翻译病毒蛋白,并组装释放。推测噬藻体中的线粒体DNA聚合酶基因可能就是由宿主通过水平基因转移而来。基于序列同源性比较及DNA聚合酶家族系统发育树分析,质粒与噬藻体可作为非直系同源基因置换(non-orthologous gene displacement)或水平基因转移(horizontal gene transfer, HGT, 又称侧向基因转移 lateral gene transfer, LGT)的供体,能置换宿主细胞DNA聚合酶基因;从两种感染鱼腥藻的噬藻体 A-1(L)和 N-1 的基因组中,分别找到可编码DNA聚合酶B的基因,并证实这些噬藻体与蓝细菌之间的确经历过基因转移^[47]。

藻胆体是蓝细菌主要的捕光蛋白-色素复合体,其中蛋白含量超过整个细胞蛋白总量的50%^[54]。当缺乏氮或硫时,蓝细菌就会将藻胆体降解,用于给细胞补充营养。一种小分子量的藻胆体降解蛋白A(phycobilisome degradation protein A, 或 non-bleaching protein A, NblA)就是使藻胆体降解的关键因子。原本是蓝细菌具有的NblA基因,却在一些噬藻体基因组中被发现^[55]。如,无尾噬藻体浮丝藻病毒东湖株 PaV-LD NblA 可编码含54个氨基酸、分子量约为7 kD的NblA蛋白,其具有NblA蛋白家族的主要结构特征。PaV-LD NblA 在噬藻体感染细胞后1236 h开始转录和表达,随着感染时间延长,其表达量逐渐增加^[45]。光谱分析表明,藻蓝蛋白特征吸收峰伴随噬藻体感染时间的延长而逐渐降低,显示PaV-LD NblA能降解细胞藻蓝蛋白^[45]。在铜绿微囊藻肌尾噬藻体滇池株(*Microcystis aeruginosa* myovirus isolated from Lake Dianchi, MaMV-DC)的基因组中,也存在编码NblA的基因MaMV-DC ORF 5L,所编码的

蛋白与宿主NblA序列高度同源。推测MaMV-DC ORF 5L是源自宿主或从宿主“劫持”而来, MaMV-DC NblA 在噬藻体感染晚期表达,不仅能降解宿主藻的藻蓝蛋白,而且可提高子代噬藻体产量;这表明噬藻体MaMV-DC NblA在感染晚期可裂解宿主藻胆体,从而为噬藻体结构蛋白合成提供所需物质来源^[6]。另外,在噬藻体Ma-LMM01的基因组中也找到NblA^[56]。

2.4 宿主 CRISPR-Cas 防御系统及噬藻体抗 CRISPR 蛋白(Anti-CRISPR protein, Acr)

在原核生物基因组中,成簇规律间隔性短回文重复序列(clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat sequences, CRISPR)是用于阻止病毒入侵而进行自我保护的防御系统^[57-58]。噬藻(菌)采取相应的反防御策略,选择之一就是携带编码抗CRISPR蛋白Acr的基因^[59]。当Acr与防御系统的元件CRISPR-Cas形成复合物(如Cas-Acr)时,就会使宿主防御系统的功能丧失^[26]。这样,噬藻(菌)体就可裂解宿主或与宿主共存^[60]。对水华束丝藻噬藻体 vB_AphaS-CL131 的基因组系统发育分析,显示该噬藻体能代表噬菌体组中新的进化谱系,而且在其基因组中有类似Acr的蛋白,可靶向宿主DNA引发酶割裂基因(DNA primase pseudogene)的反防御系统V-U2 CRISPR-Cas,并能使宿主防御系统失效^[61],以拮抗宿主菌。

铜绿微囊藻肌尾噬藻体MaMV-DC在低温冰箱保存数年后,不仅仍保留对自然宿主 *Microcystis aeruginosa* FACHB-524 菌株的感染性,还能新感染 *Microcystis flosaquae* TF09、*Microcystis aeruginosa* TA09 和 *Microcystis wesenbergii* DW09 等不同微囊藻菌株,但不同菌株对噬藻体MaMV-DC的敏感性却不同;进一步对菌株的防御系统CRISPR-Cas进行分析比较,发现在不同菌株中CRISPR-Cas的分子结构与含量均有变化^[62]。这为宿主的CRISPR-Cas系统影响噬藻体感染性,甚至能决定噬藻体宿主范围提供了佐证^[63]。鱼腥藻噬藻体N-1编码并能表达CRISPR阵列,推测这是

由宿主基因水平转移而来的元件^[47]。

多数蓝细菌存在不同亚型的 CRISPR 系统^[64-65], 病原菌还能利用 CRISPR 防御系统来逃避宿主免疫系统识别, 导致宿主致病^[66]。然而噬藻体在与蓝细菌的军备竞赛中也进化出具有不同功能的抗 CRISPR 蛋白(Acrs), 而且在细菌与其捕食者的协同分子进化中起关键作用^[67]。最近有报道指出, 噬藻体抗 CRISPR 蛋白 Acr 不仅可拮抗蓝细菌免疫, 影响噬藻体与宿主的相互作用, 而且广谱的 Acr 蛋白还能促进水平基因转移^[26]。CRISPR 的不同家族已成为广泛使用的生物技术及基因治疗工具^[68]。Acr 蛋白作为 CRISPR-Cas 系统的蛋白抑制剂, 已运用在原核和哺乳动物细胞、生物和生态系统中对 CRISPR-Cas 系统翻译后的调控中, 有待研发更多更精确的基因编辑工具^[69-70], 而 CRISPR-Cas 被认为将引领基因工程的未来^[71]。

2.5 毒力基因(virulence genes)及其生态学作用

病原体不同程度的致病能力称为毒力, 这是由病原、宿主和环境因素共同决定的复杂性状^[72]。当病毒转移到新物种后, 新现疾病是否会出现的关键就在于毒力进化。可用系统基因组学(phylogenomics)鉴别毒力因素^[73]。噬菌体作为细菌毒素的天然载体, 能在其基因组中编码不同类型的毒力因子, 如成孔溶解酶(pore-forming lysins)、外毒素(exotoxins)、肉毒素(botulinum toxin)和效应蛋白(effector proteins, EPs)等。噬藻体也可通过编码毒素或毒力因子, 改变宿主菌的致病性或调节微生物的群落与丰度, 或包裹、携带可移动遗传元件, 如编码参与入侵或免疫逃避的效应蛋白及超抗原、粘附因子、蛋白酶或有丝分裂因子的相关基因^[74]。噬菌体作为基因水平转移的载体, 可以杀死细菌, 使溶原菌填补部分排空的生态位^[75-76]。毒力因子对于病毒与宿主免疫系统之间的作用、病毒与宿主的相互作用, 甚至对病毒的宿主范围都有决定性影响^[77]。

已运用比较宏基因组和网络分析、病毒群落的生态驱动模型等方式对毒力基因及其生态学作

用进行评估, 预测噬菌(藻)体基因组中环境驱动因素^[78-79]。利用流式细胞术分离被肌尾噬藻体感染的单个蓝细菌细胞, 测试和比较噬藻体感染不同聚球藻的毒力与释放量, 建立了用于评估噬藻体毒性、释放量及在单细胞中子代病毒产量的新方法^[80]。

经分析噬菌(藻)体基因组, 显示微生物种群密度与毒力基因多样性及其分布有关^[81]。噬菌(藻)体基因若整合到菌的关键基因或操纵子内, 还可能充当调节细菌基因的开关^[82]。噬菌(藻)体粒子中普遍存在细菌的功能基因, 这类基因有助于增强病毒的适应性^[28,83], 但噬藻体基因组的大小受其衣壳体积和突变率限制, 有的开放阅读框会重叠^[84]。在噬菌体整合形成新颗粒时, 裂解宿主的能力可能随之丧失, 但毒力基因的功能仍被保留^[85]。当携带毒力基因的噬菌体溶原性转化, 就有可能导致宿主表型改变。因此, 噬菌(藻)体编码毒力基因可使病原菌种类增多^[86]。即使宿主基因组未与噬菌体毒力基因整合, 但与噬菌体基因长期关联表达, 也会使宿主改变其表型^[87]。还有证据表明, 毒力基因可通过调节宿主转录组来增加病毒在宿主及环境中的适应性^[88]。

2.6 小分子热休克蛋白(small heat shock proteins, sHSPs)

细胞生物中广泛存在热应激蛋白, 如小分子量的热休克蛋白 sHSPs。当细胞或机体暴露于高温时, 就会由热激发合成这类蛋白以保护自身。经序列比对, 在感染聚球藻和原绿球藻的噬藻体基因组中也找到了可编码 sHSPs 的基因, 推测噬藻体 sHSPs 蛋白具有 P-P-[YF]-N-[ILV]-[IV]-x(9)-[EQ]结构模式; 系统发育分析表明, 噬藻体的 sHSPs 单独形成一支, 与细菌的亲缘关系比与蓝细菌更近^[89]。噬藻体 sHSPs 还具有典型热休克蛋白物理性状, 在高温度条件下会出现构象变化, 而在热休克条件下, sHSPs 具有防止柠檬酸合成酶、苹果酸脱氢酶和荧光素酶形成异构体复合物的作用^[90]。

3 噬藻体与宿主及环境的相互作用

3.1 噬菌体与宿主

对肌尾噬菌体 Syn9 t4 与其所感染的 3 个系统发育、生态及基因组结构都不同的聚球藻菌株的转录组动力学及相关性进行分析, 结果查明宿主对感染的反应与特定基因有关, 而噬藻体 Syn9 t4 在不同宿主中几乎呈现相同的感染性。据此研究者认为, 有广泛宿主范围的噬藻体, 其感染多个宿主的能力更大程度上取决于宿主的防御作用, 而不在于噬藻体感染性的差异^[91]。

蓝细菌能与感染并杀死它们的裂解性噬藻体共存, 这是由于多样性的蓝细菌种群表现出对噬藻体有不同抗性。通常对专性感染噬藻体的抗性主要体现在蓝细菌胞外, 可阻止其入侵; 而对泛性感染噬藻体的抗性则主要体现在蓝细菌的胞内, 可采取不同的抗性模式^[92]。推测当噬菌体 DNA 进入非宿主细胞内, 就为噬藻体 DNA 转入宿主基因组并将其再传递给宿主子代提供了机会, 这也可能是介导蓝细菌基因组多样化的重要路径。另对 16 个已知基因组序列的长尾噬藻体进行比对分析, 结果这些基因组缺乏核心基因, 显示长尾噬藻体具有高度的遗传变异性; 长尾噬藻体有不同的进化谱系预示在长尾噬藻体与宿主之间发生了适应性协同进化^[93]。

对不同形态噬藻体错误包装宿主核酸的频率进行测试比较, 结果显示宿主细胞内活性氧的浓度和蛋白质合成速率会影响不同形态噬藻体将宿主 DNA 错误包装在病毒颗粒中的频率。然而肌尾、长尾和短尾噬藻体将原绿球藻的 DNA 错误包装在噬菌体中的频率各不相同; 其中, 肌尾噬藻体错误包装的频率平稳且较低, 而长尾和短尾噬藻体依据光照强度, 出现错误包装的频率有数量级的差异^[94]。这些被包装(重组)在噬菌体颗粒中的基因片段可经噬藻体的感染转移给其他受体, 导致基因水平转移, 促使不同微生物种群在多尺度分化^[5], 成为基因组进化的驱动力。

3.2 噬藻体辅助代谢基因与水环境理化因子

携带辅助代谢基因(auxiliary metabolic genes, AMG)的噬菌体, 对宿主细胞代谢途径进行重编程能提高噬菌体的适应性^[95]。水环境中还有涉及噬藻体、噬病毒体(viophage)、转座病毒(transpovirons)等的巨病毒(giant viruses)^[96], 它们携带 DNA 修复、翻译、蛋白质折叠和多糖合成等多种与细胞生物相似的基因^[97]。

通过辐照变化测试, 显示光强对噬藻体感染动力学有显著影响。在强光作用下, 噬藻体会调节辅助代谢基因的表达, 诱导释放可溶性有机物(dissolved organic matter, DOM), 从而对碳循环产生更大影响^[98]。比较磷限制和二氧化碳分压($p\text{CO}_2$)升高对噬藻体增殖的影响, 结果显示噬藻体增殖能力受到磷限制, 但随 $p\text{CO}_2$ 升高而增强^[99]。

4 小结与展望

噬藻体是一类生物量巨大、以蓝细菌为宿主的病毒, 但同时又具有控制有害藻华(赤潮)、调节水生态系统结构、以纳米尺度驱动全球生物地球化学循环的重大生态学作用。在水环境中, 噬藻体凭借自身特有、水平转移或从宿主“劫持”而来的结构、复制、拮抗、辅助代谢等各类基因, 对宿主蓝细菌进行攻击、防御及反击战斗, 在催生了丰富的微生物多样性的同时, 也拓展了人类对病毒复杂性极限的认识。

需加强对噬藻体进行更广泛、更深入的研究, 以阐明其基因功能、遗传进化、与宿主及不同水环境相互作用的物质基础与分子机理。利用高新技术, 注释噬藻体蛋白功能, 研发新的有广泛应用潜能的生物工程工具(如 CRISPR 技术、抗 CRISPR 蛋白 Acr 类似分子等)。分离鉴定新的噬藻体、筛选噬藻体标记基因, 用于监测水质和水环境, 评估水生微生物种群丰度与变化趋势, 充实与拓展全球水生病毒数据库信息。参照噬藻体基因组设计合成有益生物, 造福人类与自然。毫无疑问, 作为病毒学科新领域, 噬藻体的研究势必带来更多振奋人心的

成果。

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