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# 粮油作物真菌毒素污染现状及控制

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**摘要:**真菌毒素是由某些丝状真菌产生的致癌、致畸、致突变的毒性副产物,对玉米、水稻、小麦、花生、大豆和油菜等多种粮油作物具有极大的危害性,严重威胁环境安全、食品安全和人类健康。随着世界人口的急剧增加和主要农作物种植面积的扩大,粮油农产品中的真菌毒素污染有逐年加重的趋势。本文对粮油作物中主要真菌毒素种类及污染现状进行了综述,分析了导致真菌毒素污染加重的环境影响因子,提出了粮油作物不同生长时期真菌毒素污染防控措施,特别是生物防控技术,展望了真菌毒素污染生物防控的作用模式及类型。

**关键词:**粮油作物;毒素污染;控制措施

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## Contamination status and control of mycotoxins in grain and oil crops

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**Abstract:** Mycotoxins are carcinogenic, teratogenic, and mutagenic toxic by-products produced by various filamentous fungi and are extremely harmful to corn, rice, wheat, peanut, soybean, rape, and other grain and oil crops. Mycotoxins seriously threaten environmental safety, food safety, and human health. With the rapid increase in the world population and expansion of the main crop planting areas, mycotoxin contamination in agricultural products is increasing. Here, the types and contamination status of main mycotoxins in grain and oil crops, and environmental factors that worsen mycotoxin contamination were summarized. Additionally, prevention and control measures, particularly the biological prevention and control technology, for mycotoxin contamination during the different growth periods of grain and oil crops were proposed along with the mode and type of contamination.

**Keywords:** grain and oil crop; toxin contamination; control measure

真菌毒素是由某些丝状真菌(霉菌)产生的有毒次级代谢产物,严重威胁人类和动物健康,浪费食品和动物饲料,阻碍国际贸易。据联合国粮农组织报道,全球每年收获的农作物中约有25%受到了真菌毒素的污染,其中约2%因受到严重污染而失去营养和经济价值,在农业和工业领域造成了数百亿美元的损失。目前,已经鉴定和报告共400余种真菌毒素,

全球约有100个国家对食品和饲料中存在的主要真菌毒素设定了限制<sup>[1]</sup>。这些真菌毒素具有致癌性、致畸性和诱变性,此外,还发现它们对活细胞、肾脏、生殖系统、免疫系统和中枢神经系统具有损害作用<sup>[2-4]</sup>。真菌毒素是欧盟边境拒收通报中提到的主要污染物,而黄曲霉毒素是通报中最常见的特定真菌毒素。在所有已知的真菌毒素中,黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>(AFB<sub>1</sub>)的毒性最强,

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由于其强烈的毒性,被国际癌症研究机构列为I类致癌物<sup>[5]</sup>。黄曲霉毒素是世界范围内的主要威胁,因为其不仅对农业造成了巨大的经济负担,而且导致了每年数百万例的肝癌病例发生。

粮油作物产品是关乎国计民生的重要农产品,其质量安全直接影响国家粮食基本供给、口粮安全、社会稳定和国际粮价等,历来是世界各国关注的重点。真菌毒素是威胁粮油作物产品质量安全的主要危害因子,作为粮油生产大国,我国的情况更为突出,目前其污染面正在逐渐从南向北扩大。真菌毒素作为低分子量化合物,它们可以通过污染植物性产品直接进入食物链,也可以通过食物上产毒真菌的间接污染进入食物链<sup>[6]</sup>。真菌毒素可在玉米、谷物、大豆、高粱、花生和其他粮油作物的田间和运输储藏过程中积累。我国农民的粮食储备量约占全国粮食总产量的50%,约2.5亿t。据国家粮食局抽样调查,全国农民库存粮食平均损失率约为8%,年均损失量约为400亿kg,而造成损失的主要原因是霉菌毒素污染(约占30%)<sup>[7]</sup>。因此控制或消除这些真菌及其毒性代谢物一直是人们关注的重点。目前,利用生物控制策略在控制和减少作物真菌毒素污染方面是非常有效的且具有巨大的潜力<sup>[8-9]</sup>,被广泛认为是替代化学杀菌剂控制植物病原体的安全和有效的方式。本文综述了近年来真菌毒素在粮油作物中的污染现状及生物防控方面的研究进展。

## 1 粮油作物真菌毒素污染现状及危害

一般来说,所有的作物都可能受到霉菌和真菌毒素的污染,而真菌毒素更是广泛污染玉米、花生、油菜、水稻等粮油作物产品,对人类和家畜健康造成严重威胁。人们最早对真菌毒素的认识源于食物中毒,1960年英格兰十万火鸡事件使人们首次发现了黄曲霉毒素。在众多真菌毒素中,只有少数毒素会经常污染食品和动物饲料,粮油作物产品中常见且危害较大的真菌毒素主要包括黄曲霉毒素、赭曲霉毒素、棒曲霉毒素、玉米赤霉烯酮、伏马毒素、呕吐毒素和T-2毒素等<sup>[10-14]</sup>。经过多年来的深入研究发现,真菌毒素的产生与植物病原真菌的侵染密切相关,目前研究报道较多的主要为曲霉属、青霉属和镰刀菌属真菌,如黄曲霉毒素、赭曲霉毒素和棒曲霉毒素由多种曲霉和青霉菌产生;玉米赤霉烯酮、伏马毒素、呕吐毒素和T-2毒素主要由禾谷镰刀菌、串珠镰刀菌、拟枝孢镰刀菌和三

线镰刀菌等镰刀菌属真菌产生<sup>[15-18]</sup>。

玉米是世界上种植最广泛的作物之一,被认为是最容易受到真菌毒素污染的作物<sup>[19]</sup>,全世界有170多个国家和地区种植玉米,作为世界上产量最高的粮食作物,从1967年到2019年,世界玉米产量从2.72亿t增加到11.1亿t<sup>[20]</sup>。从全球来看,约25%的玉米及其产品被不同程度的真菌毒素污染,使真菌毒素成为一个世界性的食品安全和公共卫生问题<sup>[21]</sup>。其中黄曲霉毒素是农业中最受关注的真菌毒素之一,黄曲霉是黄曲霉毒素的主要产生菌,并具有和常见作物适宜生长温度接近的特点,经常污染花生、玉米、水稻、棉花等农产品及其衍生产品。而花生是最容易感染黄曲霉的农作物之一<sup>[22-23]</sup>。花生富含钙、碳水化合物、脂肪酸、纤维、磷、蛋白质和维生素,具有很高的营养价值和商业价值,是世界上第四大油料作物并被大规模种植,我国花生年产量大约占世界花生产量的45%以上。

粮油作物中的真菌生长和真菌毒素的产生随地理生态区域、耕作方式、加工、运输和储存条件的不同而不同<sup>[24-25]</sup>,并存在于世界各地的自然界中,在农业和食品质量安全方面具有特殊意义。真菌毒素的产生、分布、代谢转化受产毒真菌和环境条件的影响,只要有菌源,粮油作物产品在种植、收获、储藏、运输、加工全链条中都可能受到真菌毒素污染,而环境条件更是影响真菌定殖和真菌毒素产生的关键因素。真菌毒素的预防和控制一直是困扰世界各国的难题,如无霉变等明显发病特征,真菌毒素则难以用肉眼识别,并具有隐蔽性强、潜伏期长、多毒素并发等特点,预防和彻底控制难度巨大。

## 2 粮油作物真菌毒素污染的环境影响因子

气候是驱动真菌定殖和真菌毒素产生的关键因素,而气候变化是复杂多样且相互关联的,这导致了全球的粮食和饲料供应,尤其是粮食安全受到了严重威胁。因此,关注气候变化对真菌毒素产生的影响是极其重要的。由于真菌毒素具有多种毒性并广泛分布在全球的食品和饲料中,因此对真菌毒素进行更严格的控制是世界范围内的必然趋势。然而,不断变化的全球环境为控制和减少真菌毒素的暴露增加了巨大困难。真菌毒素的产生对环境因素非常敏感,因此,当天气发生变化时,产毒真菌的群落将受到影响,更复杂的是,这可能会改变其他微生物在进入干燥和贮藏阶段时的优势地位,毒素污染会发生在运输和储

存过程中。在发展中国家,干旱压力在粮食安全方面可能尤为重要。例如,在西非和东非,以前种植高粱的边际土地现在已经被耐胁迫的玉米取代,当水分胁迫期到来时,玉米和花生特别容易受到感染<sup>[26]</sup>。这导致该类作物在收获前/后受到的真菌毒素污染增加,严重影响了作物的出口能力,也影响了作物的营养质量。

在过去十年中,气候变化和粮食安全问题在世界范围内引起了广泛关注,这也导致了对高温、干旱胁迫和CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高等气候相关的非生物因素相互作用可能对主要粮食作物真菌致病性和真菌毒素污染的影响的关注<sup>[27-28]</sup>。相互作用的环境因素,特别是温度和水分的有效性,在确定真菌定殖和真菌毒素污染方面至关重要。最近的研究表明,水活度、温度、CO<sub>2</sub>和光照等环境因子对产毒真菌的萌发、生长和毒素产生均有显著影响<sup>[29-32]</sup>,大量数据表明,虽然调节真菌生长和次生代谢产物产生的关键因素主要是水的有效性和温度相互作用的结果,但CO<sub>2</sub>浓度的变化水平改变了真菌对水和温度变化的反应。需要综合考虑干旱胁迫、温度升高和暴露于CO<sub>2</sub>的浓度的相互作用,这些因素影响并增加了植株在收获前/后被产毒真菌的定殖及真菌毒素的污染。根据预测,到2100年,全球平均温度将增加4℃,CO<sub>2</sub>水平将达到约1 000 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup><sup>[33]</sup>,此外,预计降雨模式也将发生变化,人类工业活动将导致更多极端干湿循环的发生<sup>[34-35]</sup>,其他重要因素包括光线的影响以及昼夜温度的波动,也会影响真菌定殖和毒素污染<sup>[36-38]</sup>。目前发生的环境变化正在缓慢但稳步地塑造植物生长与相关真菌疾病之间的关系<sup>[39-41]</sup>。与气候变化相关的相互作用条件在未来几十年将变得更加重要,其对粮食安全和食品安全具有巨大的潜在影响。

目前关于气候变化对真菌疾病和产毒真菌的实际影响的许多研究和预测还比较有限,主要是基于历史或当前的气候条件数据,考虑了水分有效性和温度之间的相互作用<sup>[42]</sup>。探索这些已确定的环境因素(温度、水分和CO<sub>2</sub>)之间相互作用的影响,以及产毒真菌和真菌毒素积累可能发生的生理生态变化的研究比较少<sup>[43-44]</sup>。最近,研究人员对包括曲霉菌、镰刀菌在内的产毒真菌在此类气候相关环境参数下的恢复力产生了浓厚兴趣。例如,黄曲霉定殖玉米籽粒的研究表明,在高温、水分胁迫和CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高的相互作用条件下,虽然黄曲霉生长相对不受影响,但黄曲霉毒素的产生和与黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>产生相关的生物合成调

控基因都受到了刺激<sup>[45]</sup>;研究表明,在高温和CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高的条件下,成熟玉米穗轴的感染增加,但伏马毒素污染没有增加。随后的研究中加入了干旱胁迫条件,结果显示了伏马毒素产生的增加<sup>[46-48]</sup>;对赭曲霉、炭黑曲霉产生赭曲霉毒素A污染储存咖啡的研究表明,这些相互作用的气候变化相关环境因素对不同产毒真菌的影响可能存在差异,即对赭曲霉的产毒有刺激作用,而对炭黑曲霉的产毒没有影响<sup>[49]</sup>;一项小麦病害和气候变化的研究表明,在CO<sub>2</sub>浓度从390 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>到780 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的环境下,小麦叶枯病和赤霉病的严重程度增加,并且CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高对赤霉病的影响比叶枯病更明显<sup>[50]</sup>。

研究表明,气候变化因素可能会增加嗜热真菌在作物上的定殖,因为它们可以在非常干燥的条件下生长,并且缺少大多数嗜温菌的竞争<sup>[51-53]</sup>。研究还证实,在干燥和炎热的条件下,这些嗜热真菌之间存在相互竞争作用,它们的次生代谢产物可能会发挥作用<sup>[54]</sup>。例如,嗜热真菌*Wallemia sebi*可以产生对人类和动物具有毒性的代谢产物<sup>[55]</sup>。此现象会对农业生产力产生重大影响,特别是对玉米和花生等主要粮油作物,还可能会影响作物、真菌感染和害虫之间的相互关系。这将对收获前/后的真菌毒素污染问题产生深远影响,尤其是发展中国家主要面临的黄曲霉毒素污染问题,在这些国家,粮食质量和安全问题至关重要<sup>[56-57]</sup>。

### 3 粮油作物真菌毒素污染的防控措施

经过过去多年广泛的研究,目前常用的几种防控策略,包括生物防治剂的开发,抗性品种的培育,化学杀菌剂的使用,通过灌溉保持作物接近最佳的水分关系,控制豆荚和食籽昆虫,控制收获的最佳时机,在栽培、收获和收获后的处理过程中避免机械损伤,收获后快速干燥等;还对储存粮油作物所需的低温和相对湿度的保持进行了深入研究<sup>[58-60]</sup>。其中利用生物防治剂在控制和减少作物真菌毒素污染方面是具有巨大潜力的,被广泛认为是替代化学杀菌剂的良好材料。减少真菌毒素接触及其相关的健康风险,最好的办法是将收获前/后的防控措施相结合<sup>[61-62]</sup>,以便能够更好地减少真菌毒素的产生。本节将从生物防治角度讨论产毒真菌生长的预防、真菌毒素产生的抑制及真菌毒素的降解。

#### 3.1 产毒真菌生长的预防

可以通过施用生物竞争性无毒菌株来预防作物

的真菌感染,并抑制产毒真菌的增殖。无毒菌株是在环境中天然存在的不产生真菌毒素的菌株,在竞争中可胜过产毒菌株<sup>[63]</sup>。例如将天然存在的不产黄曲霉毒素的黄曲霉菌株应用于土壤中,这些菌株会在黄曲霉毒素生产条件下干扰本地黄曲霉毒素菌株的增殖,增强宿主抵抗力,在收获前/后控制产毒真菌的生长,并利用自身天然代谢产物来防止黄曲霉毒素的产生<sup>[64~66]</sup>。产毒真菌首先与生长中的作物相关联,并开始污染过程,因此,应在收获前从田间开始对真菌毒素污染进行健全的管理,如利用枯草芽孢杆菌、乳杆菌属、假单胞菌属、雷氏杆菌属和伯克霍尔德氏菌属等菌株作为生物防治剂来抑制产毒真菌的生长及真菌毒素的产生<sup>[67]</sup>。

这些潜在生物防治剂和产毒真菌的竞争力受到环境因素的影响,尤其是水的有效性和温度<sup>[68]</sup>。所以在考虑生物防治剂的有效性时,必须确保其可以在不同生态位的相关环境范围内进行控制。因此,当使用细菌、酵母等作为生物防治剂时,需注意其对环境条件的耐受性。

### 3.2 真菌毒素产生的抑制

真菌毒素在田间的产生受高温、高湿和干旱胁迫的影响,对热带和亚热带地区适应性强,容易污染受损或受胁迫的作物<sup>[69]</sup>。玉米、花生、棉籽、辣椒和各种坚果在高温、水分胁迫下和虫害盛行时,尤其容易受到真菌毒素污染。温度和相对湿度是粮油作物贮藏时的重要因素,因为它们会影响粮食的平衡含水量,而平衡含水量是控制产毒真菌在贮藏期间生长的关键<sup>[70~71]</sup>。产毒真菌在环境中无处不在,土壤和作物残留物是其自然栖息地。在土壤中,真菌以腐生植物的形式参与土壤有机质的循环。产毒真菌在土壤中产生的分生孢子被风、昆虫等媒介传播,使其能够接种新的寄主植物。在玉米中,产毒真菌寄生在玉米雌穗丝中,然后沿着穗丝向下生长并感染发育中的籽粒,进而产生真菌毒素<sup>[72]</sup>。

在选择用于控制真菌毒素的潜在生物防治剂时,要考虑产毒真菌对生物防治剂定殖的影响,因为当植物受到高温和干旱等胁迫时,真菌对组织的感染和定殖更加容易<sup>[73]</sup>。控制真菌毒素产生的生物合成基因通常聚集在一起,可以通过抑制特定的调控基因或结构基因以减少或抑制真菌毒素的产生<sup>[74]</sup>。研究表明,木霉对禾谷镰刀菌、尖孢镰刀菌等多种产毒真菌有明显的抑制作用<sup>[75~77]</sup>。多种真菌毒素的基因调控机制已被广泛研究,在生物合成途径、途径中间体、涉及的

基因、相应的酶和调控机理等方面取得了重要进展<sup>[78]</sup>。研究表明,在鉴定与黄曲霉毒素生物合成有关基因及后续克隆方面取得了重大成功,这些可用作“分子工具”来鉴定可能在真菌毒素生物合成途径中充当天然抑制剂的化合物<sup>[79]</sup>。

### 3.3 真菌毒素的降解

生物降解是一种非常有前景的真菌毒素降解方法,已经有多种细菌和真菌被鉴定出来具有生物降解能力<sup>[80]</sup>。例如乳酸菌的细胞壁表面能够快速结合黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>,使黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>含量降低高达45%,而这种结合是可逆的,形成的配合物稳定性取决于菌株自身、环境和处理条件<sup>[81~82]</sup>。许多来自微生物的酶被报道在体内和体外均可降解真菌毒素,包括氧化酶、过氧化物酶、漆酶、还原酶、酯酶、羧酸酯酶、转氨酶和乳糖水解酶等<sup>[83]</sup>。植物病原体真菌产生的水解酶可被这些蛋白酶部分灭活,抑制真菌萌发和后续的疾病发展。研究发现,红球菌的胞外提取物和几种真菌的漆酶可以有效地降解黄曲霉毒素<sup>[84]</sup>;铜绿假单胞菌在37℃的肉汤培养基中培养76 h后,对AFB<sub>1</sub>、AFB<sub>2</sub>和AFM<sub>1</sub>的降解率分别可达到82.8%、46.8%和31.9%<sup>[85]</sup>。

## 4 生物防治剂的作用模式及类型

生物防治的机理涉及一种或几种作为生物防治剂的微生物与产毒菌株之间的竞争,它们争夺营养资源(如碳、亚硝酸盐和铁等)、生态位、水和空气。生防菌可能与病原菌竞争一种或几种资源,从而抑制病原菌种群的生长、致病活性和增殖能力<sup>[86]</sup>。人们已使用各种配方将产毒真菌的竞争性非毒性菌株应用于正在发育的作物土壤<sup>[87]</sup>,但最有效的方法是将生物防治菌与载体/基质结合,如谷物种子包衣。这是通过在灭菌谷物表面涂覆无毒真菌的分生孢子来实现的<sup>[88]</sup>,在田间施用并吸收水分后,真菌完全定殖在谷物上,丰富的孢子提供了足够的接种量,以实现无毒菌株的竞争优势<sup>[89]</sup>。此外,已经证明,土壤接种竞争性非毒性菌株具有遗留效应,可以保护粮油作物在储存期间免受产毒真菌污染<sup>[90]</sup>。

在收获前/后的粮油作物真菌毒素污染生物防治中,大部分成功案例是通过应用竞争性无毒真菌菌株实现的,因为这些菌株是无毒性、遗传稳定、具有竞争性的,且无法与天然产毒菌株进行重组<sup>[91]</sup>。例如,在使用此类无毒黄曲霉菌株进行的花生和棉花田间试验中,已观察到黄曲霉毒素污染显著且持续减少70%~90%<sup>[92]</sup>。一般来说,用于防止粮油作物中真菌毒

素产生的生物防治剂为单一菌株,然而,PROBST等<sup>[93]</sup>认为,在更大的环境生态位中,混合菌株比单一菌株更加能够有效地竞争。除此之外,靶向和定时应用生物防治剂是成功控制产毒真菌的生长和抑制真菌毒素污染的关键步骤。

## 5 结论与展望

粮油作物及其产品是关乎国计民生的最重要农产品,其质量安全直接影响国家粮食基本供给、口粮安全、社会稳定和国际粮价等,是世界各国关注的重点。但随着近年来全球气候变暖和干旱的发生,粮油农产品真菌毒素污染呈逐年加重的趋势。作为粮油生产和消费大国,我国农产品和食品中的真菌毒素污染情况尤为突出。真菌毒素可在玉米、水稻、小麦、油菜、大豆、高粱、花生和其他粮油作物的田间、运输、储藏和加工过程中发生和积累,对人畜健康威胁巨大。因此,控制或消除作物及产品中的这些真菌及其毒性代谢物一直是人们关注的重点。目前,全球多个国家均已开展粮油农产品和食品中真菌毒素污染的治理研究工作,但效果并不理想。随着生物技术的发展和进步,农业科学家们正在考虑利用有益功能微生物来控制植物性产品真菌毒素污染难题。土壤和作物根际生存着大量对作物有益的功能微生物,利用功能微生物来控制和减少粮油作物真菌毒素污染难题是非常有效的且具有广阔的应用潜力,被广泛认为是替代化学杀菌剂或其他措施来控制植物病原体或真菌毒素污染的安全和高效的方式。

粮油作物及其产品真菌毒素污染能够发生在种植运各个环节,因此采取有效的综合治理措施才能从根本上控制真菌毒素污染的发生,最好的办法是将收获前/后的防控措施相结合。将功能微生物应用于土壤中,这些有益菌株会干扰本地产毒真菌的增殖,增强宿主抵抗力,在收获前/后控制产毒真菌的生长,并利用自身天然代谢产物来防止真菌毒素的产生,因此,应在粮油作物收获前对真菌毒素污染进行健全的治理。真菌毒素及其调控基因在田间的产生受高温、高湿和干旱胁迫的影响,控制真菌毒素产生的生物合成基因通常聚集在一起,可以通过抑制特定的调控基因或结构基因以减少或抑制真菌毒素的产生,利用抗旱、抗逆功能微生物能够实现这些目的。另外,生物降解是一种非常有前景的真菌毒素降解方法,已经有多种微生物被鉴定出来具有生物降解能力。当然,让功能微生物发挥更大的作用,除了考虑环境生态因素

外,还要综合考虑功能更强大和机理更加多样化的合成微生物组,这些都是成功控制粮油作物及产品真菌毒素污染的关键措施。

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