

巴西蕉2个ERF转录因子基因的克隆及功能研究

侯晓婉¹,胡伟²,徐碧玉²,张鲁斌¹,金志强^{2*}

(¹中国热带农业科学院南亚热带作物研究所·海南省热带园艺产品采后生理与保鲜重点实验室,广东湛江 524091;

²中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所·农业部热带作物生物学与遗传资源利用重点实验室,海口 571101)

摘要:【目的】筛选、克隆响应非生物胁迫的关键ERF转录因子基因,并研究其功能。【方法】综合运用转录组学、生物信息学、生物化学等技术手段,分析不同非生物逆境胁迫下AP2/ERF转录因子超家族基因的表达谱聚类变化,并从中筛选、克隆关键ERF转录因子,对其功能进行研究。【结果】不同非生物胁迫下,AP2/ERF超家族基因的表达模式不同,对低温胁迫的响应较其他胁迫敏感;筛选克隆的MaERF25和MaERF27基因是ERF家族基因,具备ERF家族基本特征,编码蛋白为核定位蛋白,C端具有转录激活活力,并参与了香蕉对非生物胁迫和激素的应答,在其中发挥着一定的作用。【结论】获得了2个巴西蕉ERF基因MaERF25和MaERF27,被定位在细胞核,具有转录激活活性,参与非生物逆境胁迫应答。

关键词:香蕉;AP2/ERF;基因克隆;亚细胞定位;转录激活;实时荧光定量PCR

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Cloning and characterization of two ERF transcription factor genes in Brazil banana

HOU Xiaowan¹, HU Wei², XU Biyu², ZHANG Lubin¹, JIN Zhiqiang^{2*}

(¹South Subtropical Crops Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences · Key Laboratory of Hainan Province for Post-harvest Physiology and Technology of Tropical Horticultural Products, Zhanjiang 524091, Guangdong, China; ²Key Laboratory of Biology and Genetic Resources of Tropical Crops, Ministry of Agriculture · Institute of Tropical Bioscience and Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Science, Haikou 571101, Hainan, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Banana (*Musaceae, Musa*) is one of the most important food plants, widely distributing in tropical and subtropical countries. Banana is particularly sensitive to most of the abiotic stresses, such as freezing, drought and salt, which would cause heavy decrease of the yield and quality. Therefore, investigation the molecular mechanism of the response of banana to abiotic stresses is of prime importance for improving stress-resistant ability. Moreover, over the last decades APETALA2/Ethylene Responsive Factor (AP2/ERF) proteins have been found to be involved in a variety of biological processes. Based on the number of the structure domain, AP2/ERF superfamily was divided into four families as AP2/ERF, ERF, RAV and soloist. The proteins of ERF family only contained an AP2/ERF structure domain and were studied more deeply than others in all transcription factors family. The genes of ERF family played an important role in regulating plant response to abiotic stresses. The purpose of this study is to clone the key ERF transcription factors of banana and to identify their functions in response to abiotic stresses in order to provide a basis for improving stress-resistant ability.【Methods】The relative transcriptome results of AP2/ERF superfamily genes of Brazilian banana involved in responding to abiotic stresses of leaves were obtained. The expression profile analysis on AP2/ERF super family genes of banana were conducted by us-

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作者简介:侯晓婉,研究实习员,硕士,主要从事热带水果基因功能相关研究。Tel:18789231837,E-mail:yimiyangguanghxw@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail:zhiqiangjin2001@yahoo.com.cn

ing MeV software. In view of the sensitivity to low temperature stress, *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* were isolated from banana using RNA reverse transcription cDNA mixture from various tissues and organs of banana as template. By using ExPASy, DNAMAN and some other related biological analysis softwares and on the basis of protein sequence homology, the sequences homologue and the basic characteristics of protein were analyzed. In addition, the transient expression vectors containing *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* gene were constructed on the basis of plant expression vector pCAMBIA1302. pCAMBIA1302-MaERF25-GFP, pCAMBIA1302-MaERF27-GFP and empty vector (pCAMBIA1302-GFP) were respectively introduced into onion epidermal cells by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transient transformation and the fluorescent signals were observed by a FluoView™ FV1000 laser scanning confocal microscope to analyze the effecting position. The transcriptional activating activity of *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* proteins was detected in yeast strain AH109. The yeast expression vectors including full length and deletion fragment of those two genes, *MaERF25*, *MaERF25-N/MaERF25-C* and *MaERF27*, *MaERF27-N/MaERF27-C*, were respectively constructed on the basis of the vector pBKGT7 (pBD) carrying the His and LacZ reporter genes. Then, the expression vectors were transformed into yeast competent cells to detect its transcriptional activating activity and to confirm its transcriptional activating region. Finally, the expression level of *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* under different abiotic stress and ABA treatment were verified by Mx3005P quantitative real-time PCR.【Results】The study acquired 110 gene expression information from the transcriptome results. The result of heatmap analysis showed that AP2/ERF super family get the higher gene expression level (90.91%) under cold stress treatment compared with that under other abiotic stress treatments, the up-regulated genes accounted for 73.64% under cold treatment. In addition, under high-salt treatment, the differential expression genes accounted for 82.72%, and the up-regulated genes possessed 45.45%. Under mannitol treatment, the differential expression genes accounted for 79.54%, and the up-regulated genes had the proportion of 42.27%. *MaERF25* (GSMUA_Achr2T20280) and *MaERF27* (GSMUA_Achr10T15510) were chosen as the research objects according to the results of heatmap analysis, and their CDS sequences were cloned. Sequence analysis confirmed that their CDS sequences had higher consistency with *Elaeis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Nelumbo nucifera* and *Vitis vinifera*. The conserved domain analysis by NCBI showed that the amino acid sequence of *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* were respectively located in the 52–110 and 68–126 amino acids both harboring a single AP2 domain, which were consistent with the ERF families' features and indicated that *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* were AP2/ERF transcription factors. *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* full-length sequences respectively inserted into the plant expression vector of 35S: GFP (pCAMBIA1302-GFP). Subcellular localization analysis revealed that *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* were located in the nucleus. *MaERF25*, *MaERF25-N*, *MaERF25-C*, *MaERF27*, *MaERF27-N* and *MaERF27-C* full-length sequences inserted into pBKGT7 vector, and then transformed into AH109 yeast strains, respectively. Yeast one-hybrid assays demonstrated the presence of transcriptional activity in the *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* proteins and their C-terminal domains. The transcription response of the two TFs in response to mannitol, salinity, low temperature and the treatment of abscisic acid (ABA), showed *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* were involved in the response to freezing, drought, salinity and abscisic acid, and were induced in different degrees. The highest level of induction of the two genes was found when treated with low temperature.【Conclusion】Two ERF transcription factor family genes, *MaERF25* and *MaERF27*, were isolated from banana. Their proteins were all located in nuclear and had transcriptional activating activity, being involved in the responses to abiotic stresses.

Key words: Banana (Musaceae, *Musa*); AP2/ERF; Gene clone; Subcellular localization; Transcriptional activation; Quantitative real-time PCR

前人研究表明多个转录因子家族在响应植株的胁迫应答中起关键性的作用。AP2/ERF (APETEL-LA2/Ethylene Responsive Element Binding Factor) 超家族是植物最大的转录因子之一, 基于AP2/ERF结构域的数目和是否出现其他DNA结合域, 将其划分为AP2、ERF、RAV和soloist 4个家族^[1-2]。其中ERF家族蛋白包含单独的AP2/ERF结构域, 是目前研究较深入的一个转录因子家族, 它在花器官的发育、细胞增生、次生代谢产物合成、ABA和乙烯信号响应及生物和非生物胁迫应答中发挥重要的作用。近年来, 科研工作者对ERF家族基因响应非生物逆境胁迫的研究越来越深入。冯萌等^[3]通过对拟南芥ERFy功能缺失突变体(*erfy*)幼苗在ATP处理条件下主根的生长状况进行研究, 初步确认ERFy在eATP调控幼苗根系生长发育过程中发挥作用。Wang等^[4]发现杨树根中的PthERF99、-110、-119和-168基因在干旱和ABA信号处理下下调表达, 但在高盐处理下却特异上调表达。Yang等^[5]报道麻疯树的JcERF1基因在转基因番茄中的过表达增强了对高盐的耐受性。花生AhERF019在转基因拟南芥中过表达增强了植株对干旱、高温和高盐的耐受性^[6]。荷花LcERF054和麻疯树JcERF1的表达被高盐诱导, 其分别在转基因拟南芥和转基因烟草中的过表达增强了植株对高盐的耐受性^[5,7]。芝麻中的AP2si16基因显著响应了干旱的胁迫, 用于改造芝麻对干旱的耐受性^[8]。水稻的OsERF71基因改变了水稻根的结构和水稻对干旱的耐受性^[9]。

香蕉(*Musaceae, Musa*)是热带、亚热带发展中国家重要的农作物之一, 根据基因型被划分为AA、AAA、AAAA、AAB、AAAB、AABB、AB、ABBB、BBB等组, 而主要栽培品种多为三倍体的巴西蕉(AAA)、粉蕉(AAB)和大蕉(ABB)^[10-11], 特别是巴西蕉, 因具有较高的商业价值, 很受收购商和蕉农的欢迎, 被大面积种植。然而香蕉是多年生常绿大型草本单子叶植物, 对低温、干旱、高盐等非生物逆境胁迫异常敏感, 在生产过程中经常会受到病虫害、低温、干旱和高盐等生物和非生物因素的影响, 严重影响香蕉产量和果实品质^[12-14]。为了提高香蕉对各种非生物胁迫的耐受性, 深入挖掘关键ERF转录因子并对其进行功能研究显得尤为必要。

因此笔者基于本实验室前期巴西蕉幼苗不同非生物胁迫处理后巴西蕉叶片的转录组表达谱数据,

筛选出显著受低温胁迫诱导的MaERF25和MaERF27基因进行克隆, 并对其功能进行初步探究。该研究将为巴西蕉ERF家族关键转录因子的筛选和鉴定以及其功能的研究奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

生长正常的五叶一心时期巴西蕉(*Musa AAA Cavendish ‘Brazilian’*)幼苗取自中国热带农业科学院儋州组培中心。

氯仿、异戊醇、乙醇等各种分析纯试剂购自广州化学试剂公司; pMD18-T载体、反转录试剂盒、实时荧光定量PCR试剂盒购自TaKaRa公司; 限制性内切酶购自Fermentas公司; T4连接酶购自BioLab试剂公司, 胶回收试剂盒、质粒提取试剂盒购自OMEGA试剂生物公司, PCR试剂购自康为试剂生物公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 AP2/ERF超家族转录组数据表达谱分析 基于本实验室前期对巴西蕉进行RNA-seq测序的结果, 获得巴西蕉叶片不同非生物胁迫下AP2/ERF超家族基因的表达数据, 运用MeV软件, 制作AP2/ERF超家族的表达热图(Heatmap), 对其表达谱进行分析。

1.2.2 巴西蕉MaERF25和MaERF27基因的克隆和序列分析 基于巴西蕉AP2/ERF超家族基因的表达谱聚类分析结果, 从中筛选出显著响应低温胁迫的MaERF25(GSMUA_Achr2T20280)和MaERF27(GSMUA_Achr10T15510)基因, 根据ORF序列设计2对克隆引物(表1), 以正常生长的巴西蕉幼苗叶片提取RNA反转录的cDNA为模板, 扩增MaERF25和MaERF27的cDNA全长序列。PCR扩增产物回收、连接、转化后, 挑取单克隆在LB液体培养基中培养并进行PCR鉴定。对已鉴定的阳性克隆进行测序分析。

在NCBI中对MaERF25和MaERF27编码的氨基酸保守结构域进行分析, 同时在ExPASy中对推导的MaERF蛋白进行分子质量和等电点基本特征分析。利用Blastx进行序列同源性分析, 并从中下载5个与MaERF25和MaERF27基因编码蛋白序列相似性较高的其他单子叶植物ERF家族同源序列, 用DNAMAN软件对氨基酸序列的多重同源性进行分

表1 引物序列
Table 1 Primers sequences

基因名称 Gene name	引物用途 Primer uses	大小 Size/bp	引物序列 Primer sequence(5'-3')
<i>MaERF25</i>	克隆 Cloning	684	F:ATGGAGTTCGAGGAATCGTC R:TTCATCGTCCACAGTGGCG
<i>MaERF27</i>	克隆 Cloning	750	F:ATGGATTTGAGGATTCTCTC R:GTCGCCATAACGACAGGT
<i>MaERF25</i>	qReal-time PCR	174	F:GCCCTCTCCTCCTCCTC R:GGCTCCCTCACCTCACA
<i>MaERF27</i>		145	F:GCCATCCGCTTGTTGTTG R:CAGGTCCATGTGGTGTTCG
<i>MuRPS2</i>		325	F:TAGGGATTCCGACGATTGTTT R:TAGCGTCATCATGGCTGGGA
<i>MaERF25</i>	表达载体构建 Construction of expression vectors in plant	684	F:CATGCCATGGCGATGGAGTCGAGGAATCGTC R:GGACTAGTTCATCGTCCACAGTGGCG
<i>MaERF27</i>		750	F:CATGCCATGGCGATGGATTTGAGGATTCTCTC R:GGACTAGTGTCCGCCATAACGACAGGT
<i>MaERF25</i>	酵母表达载体构建 Construction of expression vectors in yeast	684	F:GGAATTCCATATGATGGAGTCGAGGAATCGTCGTC R:CGGGATCCTTATTATCGTCCACAGTGGCG
<i>MaERF25-N</i>		324	F:GGAATTCCATATGATGGAGTCGAGGAATCGTCGTC R:CGGGATCCGGAAAGTTGAGCAGGGCCGACT
<i>MaERF25-C</i>		363	F:GGAATTCCATATGGACCTCGCCGGACTCTGCC R:CGGGATCCTTATTATCGTCCACAGTGGCG
<i>MaERF27</i>		753	F:GGAATTCCATATGATGGAGTCGAGGAATCGTCGTC R:CGGGATCCTTACTCGCCACAGTGGCG
<i>MaERF27-N</i>		372	F:GGAATTCCATATGATGGAGTCGAGGAATCGTCGTC R:CGGGATCCTGGAAAGTTGAGGTGGCCGATTG
<i>MaERF27-C</i>		381	F:GGAATTCCATATGGACTCGGCCTGGTTCTG R:CGGGATCCTTACTCGCCACAGTGGCG

注:加粗为限制性酶切位点及保护碱基。

Note: Bold fonts are restriction site and protective bases.

析比对。

1.2.3 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 亚细胞定位分析 根据目的基因 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 的 CDS 序列设计带有酶切位点 *Ncol I /Spe I* 的载体引物(表1)进行扩增,扩增产物回收后连接到克隆载体 pMD18-T 上,获得重组质粒,阳性克隆测序正确后,用 *Ncol I /Spe I* 进行双酶切并回收目的片段。利用 T4 连接酶连接载体和目的片段,连接产物转化大肠杆菌 DH5 α 后,挑取单克隆扩大培养,经 PCR、质粒双酶切和测序验证后,构建成植物表达载体 pCAMBIA1302- *MaERF25-GFP* 和 pCAMBIA1302- *MaERF27-GFP*。将测序正确的阳性克隆载体质粒和 pCAMBIA1302 空载体质粒,用液氮冷冻法的方法将其均转入农杆菌菌株 LBA4404 后,利用瞬时转化法将 pCAMBIA1302- *MaERF25-GFP*、pCAMBIA1302- *MaERF27-GFP* 和 pCAMBIA1302- *GFP* 导入洋葱表皮细胞中。随后将洋葱表皮放在铺有滤纸的 MS 培养基上,25 ℃暗培养 16~24 h,制作装片,通过

FluoView™ FV1000 激光扫描共聚焦显微镜观察荧光信号。

1.2.4 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 蛋白转录激活活性验证 以带有报告基因 His 和 LacZ 的酵母表达载体 pBKGT7(pBD)为基础,设计 7 个带有 *Nde I /BamH I* 酶切位点,且包含全长或片段的酵母表达载体引物(表1),送至深圳华大基因研究院合成。分别以 pMD18-T-*MaERF25* 和 pMD18-T-*MaERF27* 克隆载体质粒为模板,进行扩增,扩增产物回收后连接到克隆载体 pMD18-T 上,获得重组质粒,送上海生工进行测序检测。抽提测序正确的重组阳性克隆质粒,用 *Nde I /BamH I* 限制性内切酶分别双酶切酵母表达载体 pBKGT7 和 pMD18-T,对酶切产物跑胶,并回收目的基因片段和载体大片段。利用 T4 连接酶连接目的片段和载体片段,成功构建 7 个酵母表达载体系统 pBKGT7、pBKGT7-*MaERF25*、pBKGT7-*MaERF25-N/C* 和 pBKGT7- *MaERF27*、pBKGT7- *MaERF27-N/C*。参见陆平利^[15]的方法和 Make Your Own

Mate PlateTM Library System 说明书进行后续酵母单杂交显色验证。

1.2.5 不同非生物胁迫下 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 的表达分析 根据 TaKaRa 实时荧光定量标准说明书分别设计 2 对 qRT-PCR 引物(表 1),为了保证引物的特异性,引物设计在序列 3' 端的非翻译区且避开 ERF 家族基因的保守区域,并将 PCR 长度维持在 300 bp 以内,确保扩增结果反应的就是 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 基因的特异性表达结果,所有引物交由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成。分别以 4 °C 低温、300 mmol·L⁻¹ 甘露醇(Mannitol)、300 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl(高盐)和 100 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA 溶液喷洒处理不同时间的巴西蕉叶片 RNA 反转录的 cDNA 为模板,以 MuRPS2 基因为内参进行 qRT-PCR 分析。实时荧光定量 PCR 采用 SYBR GreenI 试剂盒,SYBR Premix Ex Taq (2×) 5 μL、Rox reference Dye II (50×)(TaRa-Ka) 0.2 μL、5 μmol·L⁻¹ 的引物各 0.25 μL, cDNA 样品 1 μL, 然后用灭过菌的去离子水补至 10 μL, 在 Mx3005P 荧光定量 PCR 仪上进行扩增。扩增的反应程序为:95 °C 预变性 3 min, 95 °C 变性 10 s, 50 °C 退火 15 s, 72 °C 延伸 30 s, 循环 35 次。每个样品设置 2 个生物学重复,结果分析采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 定量方法:
 $\Delta\Delta Ct = (C_{T, \text{Target}} - C_{T, \text{Actin}})_{\text{Time } x} - (C_{T, \text{Target}} - C_{T, \text{Actin}})_{\text{Time } 0}$ ^[16]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 巴西蕉不同非生物胁迫下 AP2/ERF 超家族基因表达谱分析

本研究共获得了低温、甘露醇和高盐处理后巴西蕉叶片 AP2/ERF 超家族 110 个基因的表达数据,对其进行 Heatmap 表达分析(图 1),结果显示,巴西蕉对低温胁迫的响应更加显著。与高盐和甘露醇胁迫相比,低温胁迫下差异表达的 *MaERF* 基因数最多,占总基因数的 90.91% (100/110),其中 73.64% (81/110) 显著上调,17.27% (19/110) 显著下调;而甘露醇和高盐胁迫下差异表达的基因数分别为 84.55% (93/110) 和 82.73% (91/110),差异显著上调的基因数分别为 42.27% 和 45.45%,差异表达基因数和显著上调的基因数均较低温胁迫下少。具体数据统计见表 2。此外,3 种非生物胁迫处理下部分 *MaERF* 基因表达情况一致。如 33.64% 的基因均被诱导表达;8.18% 的基因(*MaERF28, -35, -37, -58, -71, -98, -101, -110, -115*)均被抑制,呈下

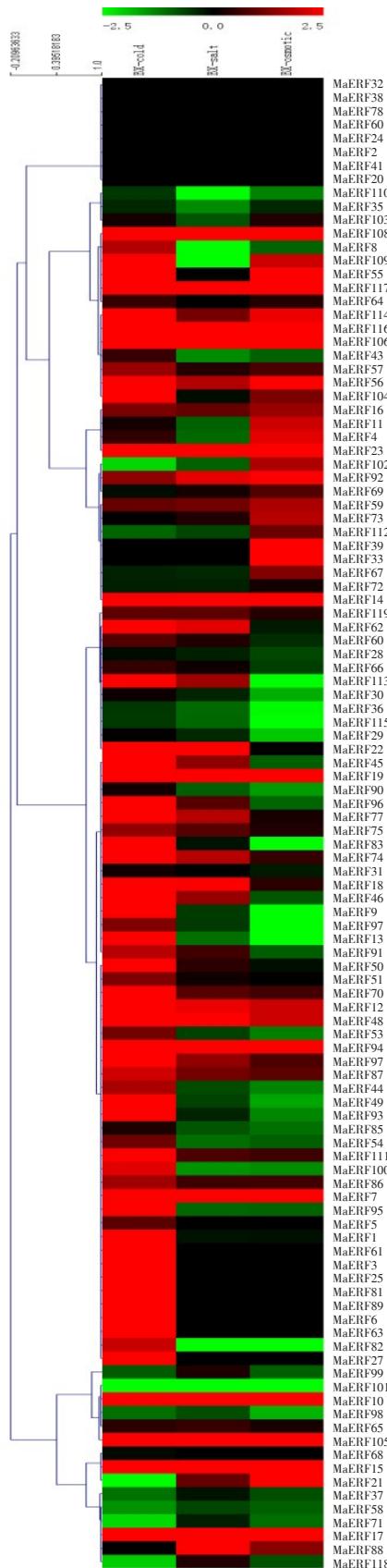


图 1 不同非生物胁迫后巴西蕉叶片中 AP2/ERF 超家族基因表达谱分析

Fig. 1 Expression heatmap of gene from AP2/ERF super family under different abiotic stress in banana leaves

表2 不同非生物胁迫下差异基因所占比例
Table 2 The ratio of differential genes under different abiotic stresses

非生物 胁迫 Abiotic stress	%			
	显著差异基因 Significant differences of gene	上调基因 Up-regulated gene	下调基因 Down-regulated gene	无显著变 化基因 No significant changes
低温 Cold	90.91	73.64	17.27	9.09
甘露醇 Mannitol	84.55	45.45	37.27	17.27
高盐 High Salt	82.73	42.27	37.27	15.45

调表达趋势;而7.27%基因(MaERF2,-20,-24,-32,-38,-41,-60和-78)表达均无显著变化。

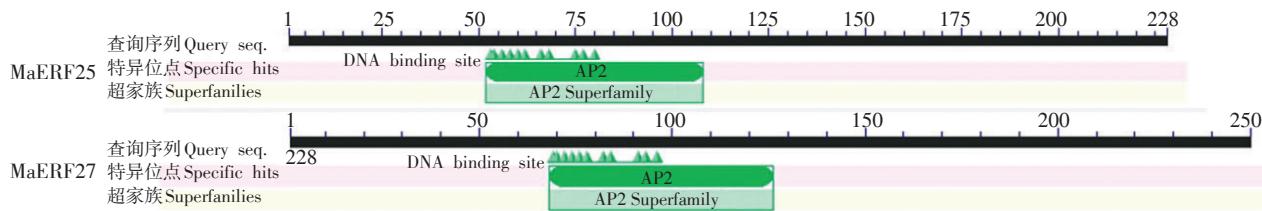


图2 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 蛋白保守结构域分析
Fig. 2 Conserved domains analysis of MaERF25 and MaERF27

ERF转录因子。

2.2.2 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 氨基酸序列分析和结构功能预测 通过Blastx软件对同源性进行比对,选取了与MaERF25一致性均为86%、与MaERF27一致性均为79%的油棕(EaDREB,登录号:XP_010940400.1)、海枣(PdDREB,XP_008807522.1)、荷花(NnDREB1和NnDREB2,登录号分别为:XP_010243826.1,XP_010242642.1)和葡萄(VvERF,CAN79383.1)植物中的ERF氨基酸序列,进行多重序列比对。序列比对结果(图3)显示,MaERF25和MaERF27基因编码的氨基酸序列与其他物种中的ERF蛋白氨基酸序列具有较高的一致性,并且含有ERF家族高度保守的AP2/ERF区域。另外,在AP2/ERF保守结构域的N端和C端分别含有YRG和RAVD保守元件,分布有3个β折叠和1个α螺旋。

2.3 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 蛋白的亚细胞定位分析

本研究将MaERF25和MaERF27基因全长融合到了带有GFP绿色荧光蛋白的植物表达载体中,并通过重组质粒双酶切得到验证(图4),成功构建植

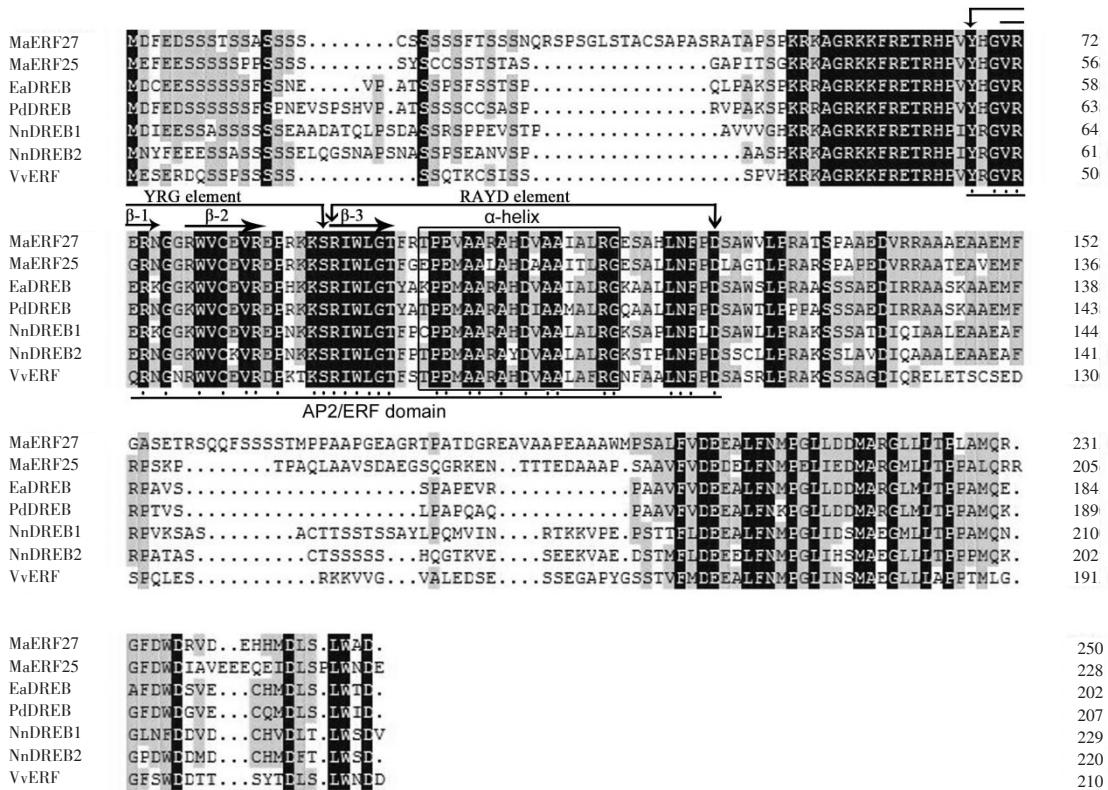
2.2 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 的克隆及生物信息学分析

2.2.1 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 的克隆和蛋白基本特征分析 以正常生长的巴西蕉幼苗叶片cDNA为模板,克隆了2个ERF家族基因MaERF25和MaERF27,其ORF分别为684 bp和750 bp。ExPASy分析蛋白基本特征表明,MaERF25编码228个氨基酸,蛋白大小为24.852 6 ku,等电点为5.10;MaERF27编码250个氨基酸,蛋白相对分子质量为26.939 9 ku,等电点为6.61。NCBI中保守结构域分析(图2)表明,MaERF25和MaERF27基因编码蛋白的氨基酸序列都具有单个AP2保守结构域,分别位于第52~110和68~126氨基酸上,符合ERF家族特征,是AP2/

物瞬时表达载体pCAMBIA1302-MaERF25-GFP和pCAMBIA1302-MaERF27-GFP;通过农杆菌介导的洋葱表皮的亚细胞定位试验,观察绿色荧光蛋白信号在细胞内的分布。结果显示,35S:GFP绿色荧光蛋白在洋葱表皮细胞的细胞质、细胞核和细胞膜上均有表达,而35S:MaERF25-GFP和35S:MaERF27-GFP洋葱表皮细胞仅在细胞核内观察到绿色荧光信号(图5),表明MaERF25和MaERF27基因编码的蛋白均定位在细胞核上。

2.4 转录激活活性分析

将7个酵母表达载体分别成功转入AH109酵母菌株中,观察酵母菌株在各种不同缺失培养基上的生长状况。结果(图6)显示,在缺失色氨酸(SD/-Trp)的培养基上,转化有7个载体的对应酵母均能正常生长,表明其均成功转入到了AH109菌株中。而在SD/-His的培养基上,仅pBKGT7-MaERF25、pBKGT7-MaERF25-C、pBKGT7-MaERF27、pBKGT7-MaERF27-C能正常生长,表明这些基因的转入激活了酵母报告基因His的表达,而pBKGT7(pBD)、MaERF25-N和MaERF27-N不能激活His报

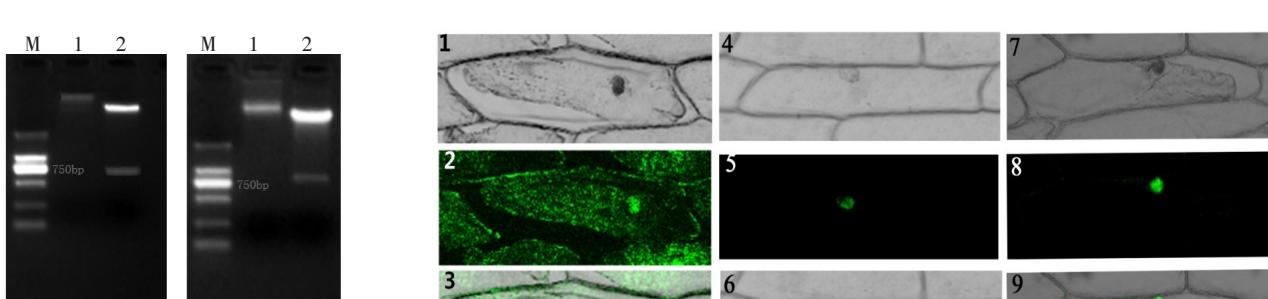


MaERF25. 香蕉; MaERF27. 香蕉; EaDREB. 油棕; PdDREB. 海枣; NnDREB1. 荷花; NnDREB2. 荷花; VvERF. 葡萄(CAN79383.1)。单横线 . AP2/ERF 保守结构域; 箭头 . 3 个 β 折叠; 方框 . α 螺旋; 横向方括号 . YRG 元件和 RAYD 元件。

MaERF25. *Musa AAA* Cavendish ‘Brazilian’; MaERF27. *Musa AAA* Cavendish ‘Brazilian’; EaDREB. *Elaeis*; PdDREB, *Phoenix dactylifera*; NnDREB1. *Nelumbo nucifera*; NnDREB2. *Nelumbo nucifera*; VvERF. *Vitis vinifera*. Single line. AP2/ERF conservative domain; Arrow. three β folding; Box. α helix; Horizontal Brackets. YRG element and RAYD element.

图 3 MaERF 与其他物种 ERF 同源氨基酸序列的比对

Fig. 3 Comparison of the homology sequences of MaERF and other proteins



M. Marker; 1. 质粒; 2. 双酶切结果。

M. Marker; 1. Plasmid; 2. The results of double-enzyme.

图 4 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 的植物表达载体重组质粒酶切验证

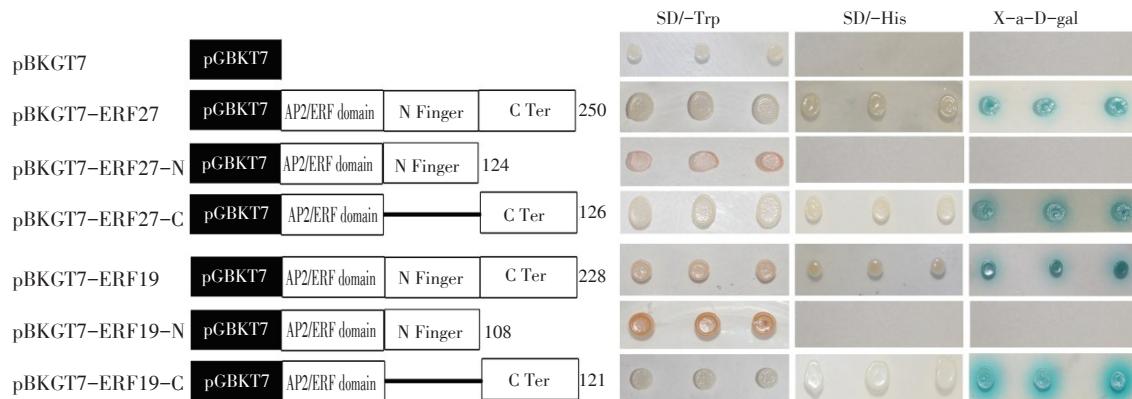
Fig. 4 Results of the recombinant plasmids digested by restriction enzymes

1、4、7. 洋葱外表皮细胞外观; 2、5、8. 激光共聚焦显微镜下的绿色荧光信号; 3、6 与 2 叠合; 4、5 与 5 叠合; 7、9 与 8 叠合。

1, 4, 7. Out-look of onion epidermal cells; 2, 5, 8. Green fluorescent signal under FluoView™ FV1000; 3. Overlap of 1 and 2; 6. Overlap of 4 and 5; 9. Overlap of 7 and 8.

图 5 MaERF27 和 MaERF25 亚细胞定位

Fig. 5 The subcellular localization of MaERF25 and MaERF27

图6 *MaERF25* 的酵母转录激活活性分析Fig. 6 Transcriptional activation activity of *MaERF25* in yeast cells

告基因的表达。在含有X-a-D-Galactoside的培养基上,在SD/-His上正常生长的酵母也都能够变成蓝色,表明pBKGT7-MaERF25、pBKGT7-MaERF25-C、MaERF27和MaERF27-C不仅激活了His报告基因,还激活了酵母上的Lac报告基因。这些结果说明*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*基因分别包含转录激活区域,并且其转录激活区域均位于对应基因的C端,碱基顺序分别为372~750和324~684,而N末端则没有转录激活活性。

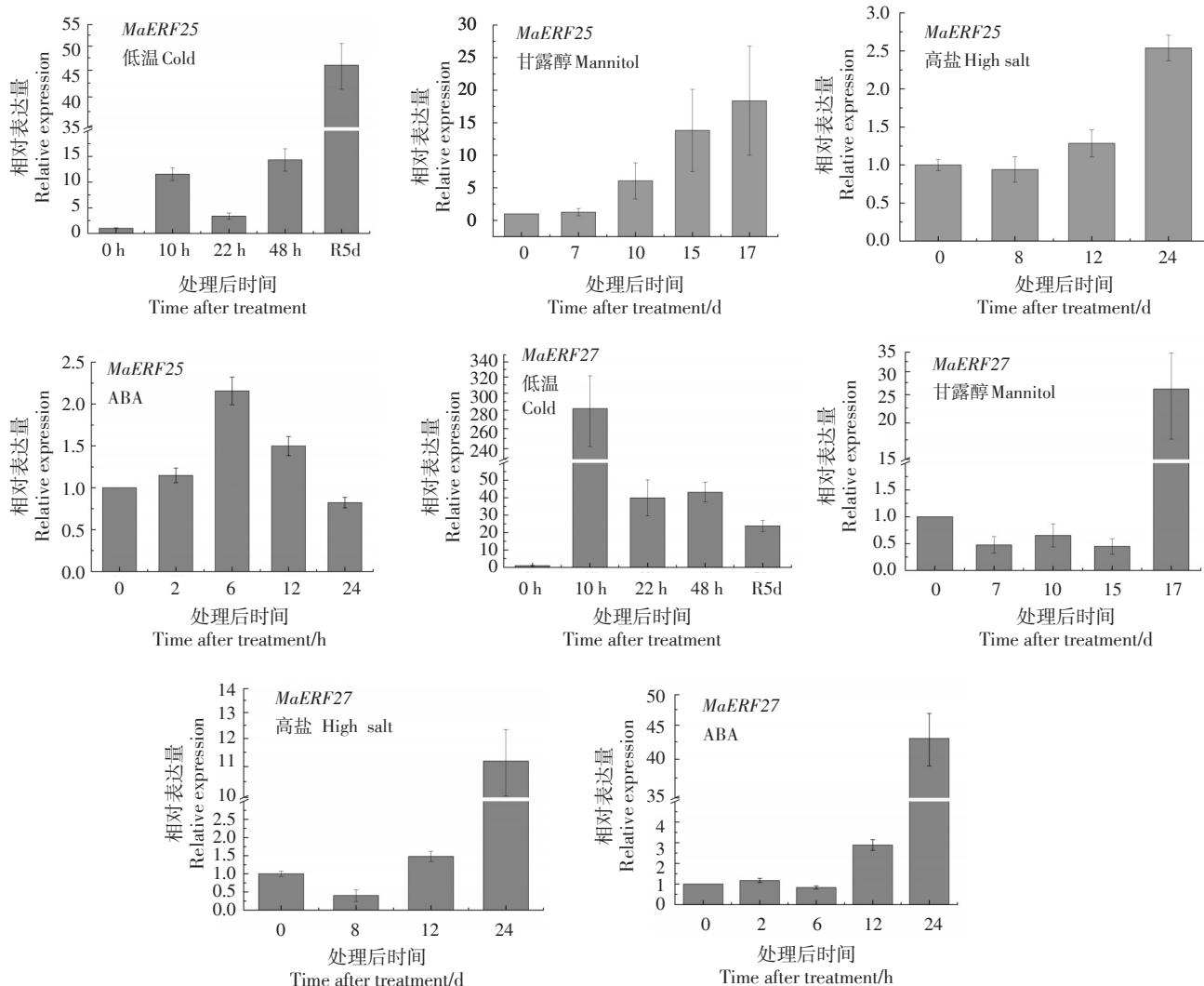
2.5 不同非生物胁迫下*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*的表达分析

利用实时定量PCR的方法对*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*基因在低温、甘露醇、高盐和ABA处理下的表达模式进行分析。结果表明,与对照相比,*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*基因在低温处理下的绝对表达值均显著高于甘露醇、高盐和ABA的绝对表达值。低温处理下,和对照相比,*MaERF25*基因的表达呈持续上调趋势,在恢复5 d(R5d)后达到最大值;*MaERF27*在处理10 h时显著上调,并达到最大值,10 h后表达量下降,在R5d后下降到最小值。甘露醇处理下,和对照相比,*MaERF25*在处理0~17 d均持续上调表达,17 d时达到最大值;*MaERF27*在处理0~7 d出现轻微下调,之后7~15 d表达量没有显著变化,处理17 d后表达显著上调,远大于对照组的表达量。高盐处理下,和对照相比,*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*均上调表达。*MaERF25*在处理0~24 d持续上调表达,但整体表达量均较低;*MaERF27*在处理8 d时下降,8~24 d持续上升,达到最大值。ABA喷洒处理后,和对照相比,*MaERF25*在处理0~24 h过程中,

先上升后下降,在处理6 h达到最大值,整体呈诱导趋势;*MaERF27*在处理的0~2 h显著上调,6 h时表达显著下降,但仍高于对照组表达量,6~24 h呈持续上调趋势,并达到最大值(图7)。

3 讨论

为了研究巴西蕉AP2/ERF基因在不同非生物胁迫处理下的表达情况,本研究共获得110个ERF基因的表达数据,其中响应低温胁迫最敏感,差异基因数占基因总数90.91%,其次是甘露醇和高盐,分别占84.55%和82.73%。此外,差异显著上调的基因也是低温胁迫下的最多,占73.64%,而甘露醇和高盐分别为45.45%和42.27%。植株感知不同非生物胁迫的位置是不同的,甘露醇和高盐主要作用于植株的根部,而低温信号则首先被植株的叶片感知,这可能是低温胁迫下基因变化比甘露醇和高盐多的原因。这一结果表明,巴西蕉叶片中的*MaERF*基因响应低温胁迫的应答比响应甘露醇和高盐胁迫的更加敏感,它们在植物响应各种非生物胁迫的过程中起着重要作用。前人已经广泛报道转录因子ERF蛋白通过调控植物各种生理代谢途径参与响应干旱、高盐和低温的渗透胁迫^[17~19]。本研究运用实时荧光定量PCR的方法对*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*在转录水平对甘露醇、低温、高盐和ABA的应答进行验证。结果表明,与对照相比,*MaERF25*和*MaERF27*均不同程度被诱导,特别是低温胁迫下显著上调。这一结果与转录组表达谱数据分析结果基本一致,均是对低温胁迫最敏感。花生*AhERF6*和拟南芥*RAP2.6*在低温和甘露醇胁迫下,杨树*PthERF80*在NaCl胁迫

图7 不同胁迫处理下 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 实时荧光定量 PCR 表达分析Fig. 7 Q-RT-PCR of *MaERF25* and *MaERF27* under different stress treatments

下、荷花 *LcERF054*、麻风树 *JcERF1* 在 100 mmol·L⁻¹ ABA 处理下的表达情况均与 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 在相应胁迫处理下的表达情况一致^[4-5, 7, 17, 20]。此外, ERF 基因的过表达也增强了植株的耐受性。如拟南芥 *RAP2.6* 在转基因烟草中的过表达增强了对干旱的耐受性^[17]。Zhang 等^[21]报道番茄 *TERF2* 的过表达增强了番茄和转基因烟草对低温胁迫的耐受性。*CpRap2.4a* 和 *CpRap2.4b* 的过表达, 提高了番木瓜对低温的耐受性^[22]。以上结果显示, 转录组表达谱结果与 q-PCR 体外验证的结果基本一致, 均对低温胁迫的响应最显著。ERF 基因的过表达提高了转基因植株对非生物胁迫的耐受性, 从而提高了植株的抗逆性。因此表明克隆的 2 个 ERF 基因参与了巴西蕉对低温的响应, 并可能在巴西蕉抵御低温胁迫过程中发挥重要作用。

细胞区分对转录因子而言是一个重要的调节机制。大豆 *GmERF6* 和 *GmERF7* 基因的 GFP 融合蛋白只在洋葱表皮的细胞核中检测到荧光^[23]。Sun 等^[5]通过聚乙二醇转染法将 35S: *LcERF054*-GFP 转入到拟南芥原生质体, 并在核中检测到了荧光信号。Gao 等^[24]分离了菊花 6 个 ERF 基因, 并通过瞬时表达证实 6 个 ERF 基因均定位于细胞核上。本研究通过农杆菌介导的亚细胞定位研究巴西蕉 ERF 蛋白的分布, 发现 *MaERF25* 和 *MaERF27* 转录因子均位于细胞核, 属核蛋白。前人研究证实 ERF 转录因子作为转录激活子或者抑制子存在于细胞中, 如烟草的 *NtERF3* 和拟南芥的 *AtERF3/4* 和 *AtERF7-12*, *AtERF4* 通过负调节植物防卫基因 *PDF1.2* 的表达调控茉莉素和乙烯反应^[25-26]。烟草 *NtERF2/4*、拟南芥 *AtERF1/2/5*, 长春花 *ORCA3*、番茄的 *Pti4*、小麦 *TaE-*

RF3、大麦 HvRAF、荷花 LcERF054、麻疯树 JcERF1、拟南芥 AtERF15 和 PAP2.6 作为激活子,行使转录激活功能^[5, 7, 17, 27~29]。Zhu 等^[17]发现不仅含 pYF503-RAP2.6 酵母能使加有 X-gal 的 SD/-Trp/-Ura 培养基变成蓝色,含 pYF503-RAP2.6-C 的酵母也能使其变成蓝色。表明 RAP2.6 的转录激活区域位于序列 C 端。一些 ERF 基因之所以行使抑制子功能,是因为其含有 EAR 结构域。本研究发现 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 基因均仅含有 AP2 结构域,所以并未检测出其行使抑制子的功能,而是在氨基酸序列的 C 端检测到其转录激活的功能,表明其以激活子形式在巴西蕉响应各种非生物胁迫的过程中发挥作用,并且其激活区域也位于 C 端。

本研究基于转录组表达谱数据对响应非生物胁迫下的功能基因进行挖掘,较其他基因的筛选方法更具有研究依据,并且为后续深入的研究 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 在同源和异源植株中的耐受性奠定了基础,有助于筛选与之互作的功能蛋白,对于后续互作功能蛋白功能的研究奠定基础,为抗逆育种提供基因资源参考。

4 结 论

克隆了显著受低温诱导的 MaERF25 和 MaERF27 两个 ERF 家族基因,并对其功能进行初步研究,发现其编码的核蛋白具有转录激活活力, MaERF25 和 MaERF27 参与非生物逆境胁迫应答。

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