

葡萄 *PYL* 基因家族的鉴定与表达分析

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摘要:【目的】通过分析葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L.)*PYL*基因在非生物胁迫条件下的响应情况,丰富 *PYR/PYL/RCAR*(Pyrabactin Resistance/Pyr1-Like/Regulatory Components of ABA Receptor)在 ABA 信号和启动信号转导中的功能。【方法】利用生物信息学方法,筛选葡萄中的 *PYL* 基因,并对其进行生物信息学及非生物胁迫下的响应分析。【结果】从葡萄基因组中共鉴定出 6 个 *PYL* 基因,*VvPYL* 家族无染色体偏好性,*VvPYL5* 无内含子结构;除 *VvPYL4* 外均富含酸性氨基酸,该家族成员主要定位于细胞质中,并有多数保守位点。10%(ω)PEG 和 $100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA 处理 6 h 后,*VvPYL1* 和 *VvPYL2* 表达水平与对照相比差异显著,分别为对照的 1.3~1.8 倍。50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA 处理 6 h 后,*VvPYL1* 表达水平与对照差异显著,为对照的 1.5 倍;400 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl、10% PEG、50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA 和 100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA 处理 24 h 后,*VvPYL1* 和 *VvPYL2* 的表达水平显著高于对照,为对照的 1.2~2.2 倍,400 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl 处理 24 h 后,*VvPYL6* 的表达水平显著高于对照,为对照的 1.6 倍。【结论】克隆得到葡萄的 6 个 *PYL* 基因,高度保守,分为 3 个亚组;能够响应不同非生物胁迫。本研究为葡萄 *PYL* 基因在逆境应答中的功能研究提供了基础。

关键词: 葡萄; *PYR/PYL/RCAR* 家族; 生物信息学; 实时荧光定量 PCR

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Identification and expression analysis of *PYL* gene families in grape

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Abstract: 【Objective】The purpose of this study was to clarify the response of *PYL* gene of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) to abiotic stress and enrich the function of *PYR/PYL/RCAR* (Pyrabactin Resistance/Pyr1-Like/Regulatory Components of ABA Receptor) in ABA signaling and initiating signal transduction. 【Methods】The candidate *PYL* gene were screened by using the full-length of amino acid sequence of *PYR/PYL/RCAR* in *Arabidopsis* (*Arabidopsis thaliana*), rice (*Oryza sativa*) and maize (*Zea mays*) from 12X *V. vinifera* ‘Pinot Noir’ website genome (quasi-homozygous line PN40024) and removing redundancy. The chromosomal location, gene structure, phylogeny, physical and chemical properties of the gene family were comprehensively analyzed by bioinformatics methods. The plantlets propagated *in vitro* of ‘Red Globe’ were cultured in artificial climate chamber and were treated with 400 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl (T1), 10% PEG (T2), 50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA (T3) and 100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA (T4) for 0, 2, 6 and 24 h, respectively. The treatment of 0 h was used as control. The total RNA was extracted from stems and leaves of the plantlets with different treatments, and the expression level of the gene family under abiotic stresses was analyzed systematically. 【Results】Six *PYL* genes were identified from grape genome, named as *VvPYL1-VvPYL6*, respectively. There are two *PYL* genes located on the chromosome 2, other members of the gene family are randomly distributed on different chromosomes without preference. *VvPYL1*, *VvPYL4* and *VvPYL5* are distributed in the beginning of their chromosomes, and *VvPYL6* are located in the middle of their chromosomes, while *VvPYL2* and *VvPYL3* are distributed in the ends of their chromosomes. *VvPYL5* has no intron structure, and the other members contain at least three exons. Both the 5’ and 3’ ends of *VvPYL4* and *VvPYL5* do not contain noncoding regions. The two exons of

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VvPYL1, *VvPYL2* and *VvPYL3*, which are located in the 3' end, were highly conservative, and are 216 bp and 219 bp in length, respectively. The sum of the 3 exons of *VvPYL3* is 580 bp, which is the same as that of *VvPYL5*. The average number of amino acids in the gene family is 201, and the number of amino acids in *VvPYL1*-*VvPYL5* is small, with an average of 184, while the amino acid number of *VvPYL6* is 286, which is significantly different from that of other members of the family. In addition to *VvPYL4*, this gene family is rich in acidic amino acids, and *VvPYL2* and *VvPYL5* are stable proteins. The secondary structure is dominated by alpha helix, extended chain structure and irregular coiling. Sub-cellular localization prediction found that *VvPYL5* and *VvPYL6* are localized only in the cytoplasm, *VvPYL4* are located on the cell membrane and in the nucleus, *VvPYL1*, *VvPYL2* and *VvPYL3* exit in chloroplast, cytoplasm and nucleus, *VvPYL1* would also be located in the mitochondria. Phylogenetic analysis showed that the *VvPYL* gene family could be divided into three sub groups, which is consistent with the classification results of *Arabidopsis*. There are several conserved sites in the *PYL* gene family of grape, which contain 4-8 motif. Among them, *VvPYL2* had the least number of motif (4), and *VvPYL6* had the largest number of motif (8). qRT-PCR (quantitative real-time PCR) analysis showed that after 400 mmol · L⁻¹ NaCl treatment, the expression level of *VvPYL1* was the lowest at 2 h, and the expression level gradually increased with the increase of stress time. The expression level of the gene 24 h after the treatment was almost the same as that of the control. The expression level of *VvPYL2* 2 h after the treatment with 400 mmol · L⁻¹ NaCl was significantly lower than that of the control, while the gene were significantly up-regulated 6 h and 24 h after the treatment, which were 1.3 and 2.2 times as high as that of the control, respectively. The expression levels of *VvPYL3*, *VvPYL4* and *VvPYL5* were down regulated after 400 mmol · L⁻¹ NaCl treatment, and the expression level of *VvPYL6* 24 h after treatment with 400 mmol · L⁻¹ NaCl was 1.6 times as high as that of the control. The response of *VvPYL1* to 10% PEG treatment was basically the same as the *VvPYL2*, and the expression level of the gene 2 h after treatment with 10% PEG was significantly lower than that of the control, and the expression levels of the gene 6 h and 24 h after treatment with 10% PEG were up-regulated. Among them, the expression level of the two genes 6 h after treatment with 10% PEG was 2.2 times and 2.1 times as high as that of the control, respectively. The expression levels of *VvPYL3*, *VvPYL4*, *VvPYL5* and *VvPYL6* were down regulated when the plantlets treated with 10% PEG compared with the control. The expression level of *VvPYL1* was 1.2, 1.5 and 1.7 times as high as that of the control group 2 h, 6 h and 24 h after 50 mol · L⁻¹ ABA treatments, respectively. The expression level of *VvPYL2* 6 h after the treatment with 50 mol · L⁻¹ ABA was down regulated significantly, which was 0.2 times as high as that of the control. The expression levels of *VvPYL3* and *VvPYL4* were decreased to 1.6 and 1.4 times 24 h after the treatment with 50 mol · L⁻¹ ABA. The expression levels of *VvPYL5* and *VvPYL6* 24 h after treatment with 50 mol · L⁻¹ ABA were the same as those of the control. The response of *VvPYL1* to 100 μmol · L⁻¹ ABA was almost the same as *VvPYL2*, and the expression levels of *VvPYL1* and *VvPYL2* 6 h after treatment with 100 μmol · L⁻¹ ABA was 1.8 and 1.3 times as high as that of the control, and they were 2 and 1.6 times as high as that of the control, respectively 24 h after the treatment with 100 μmol · L⁻¹ ABA. The expression levels of *VvPYL3* and *VvPYL5* 2 h and 6 h after treatment with 100 mol · L⁻¹ ABA were significantly lower than the that of the control at 24 h. In addition, the expression level of *VvPYL4* was lower than that of the control under different stress times, and the expression level of *VvPYL6* was higher than that of the control at 2 h.

【Conclusion】In this study, 6 grape *PYL* genes were cloned. The *PYL* gene family was highly conservative and could be divided into 3 sub groups, which was consistent with the classification results of *Arabidopsis*. Most members of the gene family could be induced by abiotic stresses. *PYL* family members of grape may have different biological functions and affect the downstream signal transduction process. This study provides a basis for functional study of *PYL* gene of grape in stress response.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera* L.; *PYR/PYL/RCAR* family; Bioinformatics; qRT-PCR

脱落酸(ABA)作为一种植物激素,在植物各个生长发育阶段都起着重要的作用,也与植物的干旱、盐等多种逆境胁迫应答有关,因而被称为“逆境激素”。ABA对植物的调控作用是通过ABA信号传导途径实现的。近年来研究发现,ABA信号传导途径源于ABA受体与信号传导途径过程中关键组分的相互作用^[1]。2009年, Ma等^[2]和Park等^[3]通过遗传筛选和酵母双杂交的方法,在拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)中证实了PYR/PYL/RCAR蛋白是ABA的受体。随着PYR/PYL/RCAR(Pyrabactin Resistance/Pyr1-Like/Regulatory Components of ABA Receptor)作为ABA受体的发现,PYR/PYL/RCAR在各种类型的ABA受体中成为最被广泛认可的ABA受体家族。拟南芥中该家族有14个成员,分别命名为PYR1和PYL1~13,它们都是可溶性蛋白质,且含有START(STAR-RELATED LIPID-TRANSFER)特征区域,分布于细胞质和细胞核内^[4]。研究发现,拟南芥单突变体(*pyr1*)在种子萌发、幼苗生长和ABA诱导下游基因表达等的一系列响应中与野生型类似,但是三突变体(*pyr1/pyl1/pyl4*)和四突变体(*pyr1/pyl1/pyl2/pyl4*)对ABA的敏感性均减弱^[5]。六突变体(*pyr1/pyl1/pyl2/pyl4/pyl5/pyl8*)显示出对ABA完全脱敏的表现型,能在100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA环境条件下萌发和生长^[6]。继拟南芥之后,其他高等植物,如玉米(*Zea mays*)、大豆(*Glycine max*)、水稻(*Oryza sativa*)、草莓(*Fragaria × ananassa*)、青蒿(*Artemisia carvifolia*)等^[7-10]的ABA受体研究也逐步展开,结果表明,在这些作物中过表达PYR/PYL/RCAR家族基因成员,能够提高转基因作物对ABA的敏感性、抗旱性及促进果实成熟等。

葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)是葡萄科葡萄属藤本落叶果树,其产量和栽培面积均居世界水果第2位,同时,葡萄是人们最为喜爱的水果之一^[11-12]。葡萄在生长过程中常常会遇到低温、干旱和盐碱等非生物胁迫,对葡萄生长发育、开花坐果和品质形成造成极为不利的影响,因此,提高葡萄对逆境的抗性和适应性尤为重要。在生产实践中,通过选育优良砧木进行嫁接,可提高植株对逆境的抗性,但该过程周期较长。随着葡萄基因组测序完成,更多的研究侧重于挖掘与生物和非生物胁迫相关的基因。近年来,研究表明,葡萄中存在众多非生物胁迫应答相关基因,如*VvCBF1*和*VvCBF4*^[13-14]、*VvZIP23*^[15-16]、*VvHLH*^[17-18]和

VvWRKY^[19]。余义和等^[20]在葡萄中克隆得到葡萄类钙调磷酸酶B亚基蛋白基因*VvCBL4*,发现*VvCBL4*的表达能对逆境胁迫做出响应。另外,马彦妮等^[21]在葡萄中发现*ZTL*在葡萄转光培养中表达显著上调,而*COPI*总体表现与之相反。*PYR/PYL/RCAR*是一类重要的植物逆境应答因子,Li等^[22]只克隆得到3个PYL基因,用RT-PCR方法研究了其在葡萄叶片、根和茎中的表达模式,并对3个基因进行了亚细胞定位分析。笔者通过电子克隆方法鉴定得到6个葡萄PYL基因,对其进行生物信息学 and 不同非生物胁迫条件下实时荧光定量表达分析,探究该基因家族成员对不同非生物胁迫的响应,从分子生物学方面对葡萄遗传改良提供一些理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料与试剂

供试葡萄品种为‘红地球’,其试管苗来源于甘肃农业大学园艺学院果树生理与生物技术实验室。2016年9月将葡萄试管苗转接于GS液体培养基上,在人工气候箱中培养,条件设置为25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,220 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 光照16 h;20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,暗培养8 h。

反转录试剂盒、荧光定量染料SYBR Premix Ex Taq kit购自大连TaKaRa公司。引物合成由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司完成。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 葡萄PYL基因的分离 以拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)、水稻(*Oryza sativa*)和玉米(*Zea mays*)PYR/PYL/RCAR氨基酸序列全长为目的片段,从网站12X *V. vinifera* ‘Pinot Noir’ genome (quasi-homozygous line PN40024, <http://www.phytozome.net>)中筛选候选的PYL基因,BLASTp检索的阈值E-value= e^{-6} 。候选的PYL基因在DNAMAN去冗余,然后在SWISS-MODEL (<http://swissmodel.expasy.org/>)中搜索其功能域。对包括PYR/PYL/RCAR功能域的成员进行命名。

1.2.2 葡萄PYL生物信息学分析 使用EXPASy-Translate tool在线翻译软件将PYL碱基序列翻译为氨基酸序列,利用在线工具GSDS (gene structure display server, <http://gsds1.cbi.pku.edu.cn/index.php>)绘制基因结构图。利用MEGA 5和ClustalW进行比对和系统进化树构建,运用DNAMAN对PYL氨基酸序列进行多序列比对。使用Plant-mPLoc软件进

行亚细胞定位预测分析,利用 ProtParam 软件(<http://web.expasy.org/protparam/>)进行氨基酸数、分子量、理论等电点、不稳定指数、脂溶指数和总平均疏水性的分析。采用在线软件 MEME4.11.1 (Multiple Em for Motif Elicitation, <http://meme.nbcr.net/meme/>)进行分析,基序最大数目设置为 10,基序长度设为 6~200 个氨基酸。利用在线生物信息学软件 SMART (<http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/>)进行 Homeobox 结构域分析。

1.2.3 植物材料处理与 RNA 提取、cDNA 合成 试管苗培养 30 d 后分别在 400 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl (T1)、10% (ω) PEG (T2)、50 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA (T3) 和 100 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA (T4) 中处理 0、2、6 和 24 h,处理 0 h 为对照。提取试管苗茎叶混合总 RNA。RNA 提取采用改良 CTAB 法^[23]。以提取的总 RNA 为模板,用 Reverse Transcriptase M-MLV (RNase H-) 试剂盒进行 cDNA 第 1 链的合成,将 0.5~2 μg 纯化的总 RNA 反转录成第 1 链 cDNA,作为基因扩增及实时荧光定量 PCR (Real-time quantitative PCR, qRT-PCR) 的模板。

1.2.4 实时荧光定量 PCR 应用实时荧光定量 PCR 仪 (LightCycler[®] 96 Real-Time PCR System, Roche, 瑞士),使用 SYBR Green I (TaKaRa) 试剂盒。内参基因为 UBI (GenBank accession number: XM_002266714),扩增体系含 2 μL cDNA,0.8 μL 上、下游引物(表 1),10 μL 反应 Mix,6.4 μL ddH₂O,总体积 20 μL。反应程序为 94 °C 2 min;94 °C 20 s,56 °C 20 s,72 °C 20 s,40 个循环。反应结束后分析荧光值变

化曲线及熔解曲线。基因的相对表达量采用 2^{-ΔΔCT} 计算,用 Origin 8.5 软件对数据进行整理和作图,用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件对数据进行统计分析,采用最小显著差异法 (LSD) 比较不同数据组间的差异,每个处理设置 3 个生物学重复,显著性水平设定为 α=0.05。

2 结果与分析

2.1 葡萄 PYL 基因家族全基因组鉴定及基本理化性质分析

通过比对分析去冗余后,共得到 6 个具有 PYR/PYL/RCAR 保守结构域的基因,分别命名为 VvPYL1~VvPYL6。对 6 个基因进行染色体定位(图 1)发现,VvPYL1 和 VvPYL6 分布在 2 号染色体上,VvPYL5、VvPYL4、VvPYL2 和 VvPYL3 分别分布在 4 号、13 号、15 号和 16 号染色体上,在其他染色体上未发现该基因家族成员。从在染色体的分布位置来看,VvPYL1、VvPYL4 和 VvPYL5 均分布在各自染色体靠近起始的位置,VvPYL6 在其染色体的中间位置,而 VvPYL2 和 VvPYL3 均分布在各自染色体靠近末端的位置。

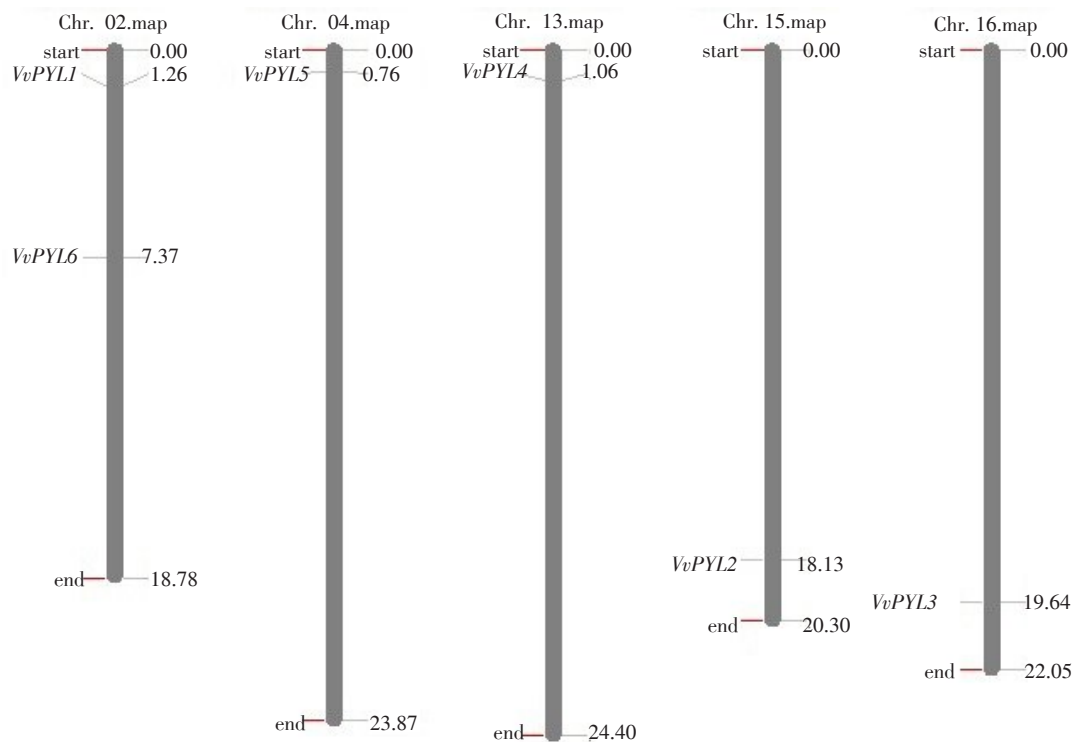
由表 2 可知,该基因家族成员氨基酸数目平均为 201 个,其中 VvPYL1~VvPYL5 氨基酸数目较少,平均为 184 个,而 VvPYL6 氨基酸数目最多,为 286 个,与该家族其他成员差别较大。平均等电点除 VvPYL4 外,均在酸性范围内,因此,VvPYL 家族除 VvPYL4 外,均为富含酸性氨基酸。对不稳定指数分析发现,只有 VvPYL2 和 VvPYL5 的不稳定指数小于 40,为稳定蛋白,其余为不稳定蛋白。该家族成员总平均疏水指数除 VvPYL4 外均为负值,说明除 VvPYL4 外,其他均为亲水蛋白。

分析二级结构(表 3)发现,VvPYL 蛋白均由 4 种不同形式的二级结构构成,且全部氨基酸序列的二级结构都以 α-螺旋、扩展链结构和无规则卷曲为主。VvPYL1、VvPYL3 和 VvPYL5 二级结构组成为无规则卷曲>α-螺旋>扩展链结构>β-转角,VvPYL4 和 VvPYL6 二级结构组成为 α-螺旋>无规则卷曲>扩展链结构>β-转角,VvPYL2 二级结构组成为无规则卷曲>扩展链结构>α-螺旋>β-转角。亚细胞定位预测发现,VvPYL5 和 VvPYL6 只定位于细胞质中,VvPYL4 定位于细胞膜和细胞核中,VvPYL1、VvPYL2 和 VvPYL3 同时定位在叶绿体、细胞质和

表 1 qRT-PCR 引物

Table 1 Primers used for qRT-PCR

引物名称 Primer name	序列(5'-3') Sequence(5'-3')
VvPYL1-F	GTCCTCTCTCGTCAAGCAC
VvPYL1-R	AAGGTCACCCGTAACAATGC
VvPYL2-F	GGGAACACCAAGGATGACAC
VvPYL2-R	TGCATTGGCAGGTTCAACT
VvPYL3-F	AACGGCAATGGATTAAGCAG
VvPYL3-R	CGAGAGGAACAGGAGCTTTG
VvPYL4-F	GACCGTTGTCGTCGAATCTT
VvPYL4-R	TCTGGGCTAGTGACTGCAAG
VvPYL5-F	CTTCATCAAGGATTGCACCA
VvPYL5-R	TCTCAAGCCTCTCTGTGCTG
VvPYL6-F	CCTACTGTCTGGTCCGTCGT
VvPYL6-R	TCTCTGAGGCATCCCACTCT
UBI-F	GCTCGCTGTTTTGCAGTTCTAC
UBI-R	AACATAGGTGAGGCCGCACTT



基因位置单位为 Mb。

The location of genes index were Mb.

图 1 *VvPYL* 基因家族成员染色体分布与定位

Fig. 1 Chromosomal distribution and localization of *VvPYL* gene family members

表 2 *VvPYL* 基因家族成员基本信息

Table 2 The basic information of *VvPYL* gene family members

登录号 Gene ID	基因名称 Gene name	染色体定位 Chromosome location	氨基酸数 Amino acid number	等电点 Theoretical pI	分子量 Molecular weight/Da	不稳定性指数 Instability index	脂溶指数 Aliphatic index	总平均疏水指数 Average of hydropathicity
GSVIVG01019517001	<i>VvPYL1</i>	Chr 2	185	5.90	21 062.02	44.86	92.05	-0.362
GSVIVG01027078001	<i>VvPYL2</i>	Chr 15	178	6.38	20 045.03	37.65	95.67	-0.193
GSVIVG01028704001	<i>VvPYL3</i>	Chr 16	185	5.81	20 966.87	48.31	92.65	-0.410
GSVIVG01032747001	<i>VvPYL4</i>	Chr 13	189	7.15	20 468.46	41.81	93.76	0.122
GSVIVG01035362001	<i>VvPYL5</i>	Chr 4	185	5.32	20 881.47	33.47	84.16	-0.405
GSVIVG01013161001	<i>VvPYL6</i>	Chr 2	286	5.35	32 138.27	48.61	75.63	-0.286

表 3 *VvPYL* 蛋白二级结构分析及亚细胞定位预测

Table 3 The secondary structure analysis and subcellular localization prediction of *VvPYL* protein

蛋白名称 Protein name	α -螺旋 α -helix/No.	扩展链结构 Extended strand/No.	β -转角 Beta turn/No.	无规则卷曲 Random coil/No.	亚细胞定位 Subcellular localization
VvPYL1	58	39	20	68	叶绿体、细胞质、线粒体、细胞核 Chloroplast, Cytoplasm, Mitochondrion, Nucleus
VvPYL2	40	46	18	74	叶绿体、细胞质、细胞核 Chloroplast, Cytoplasm, Nucleus
VvPYL3	58	35	15	77	叶绿体、细胞质、细胞核 Chloroplast, Cytoplasm, Nucleus
VvPYL4	73	42	12	62	细胞膜、细胞核 Cell membrane, Nucleus
VvPYL5	54	45	21	65	细胞质 Cytoplasm
VvPYL6	127	51	27	81	细胞质 Cytoplasm

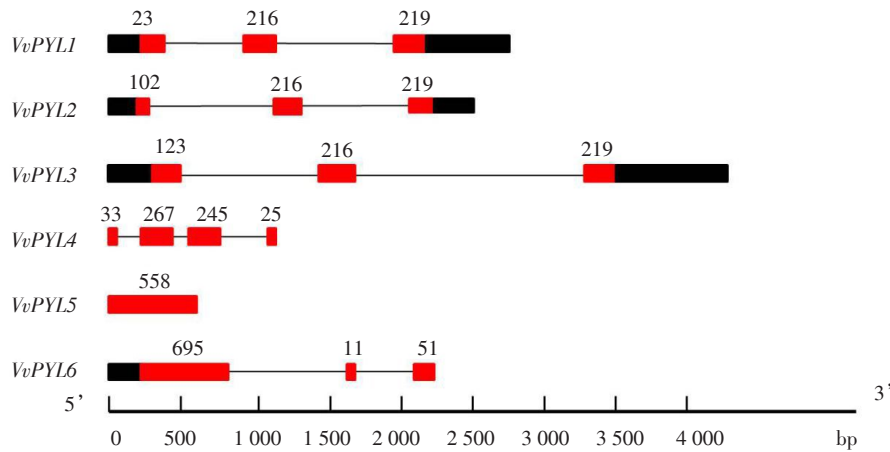
细胞核中, *VvPYL1* 在线粒体中也有定位。

2.2 葡萄 *PYL* 家族基因结构及系统进化分析

VvPYL 基因家族成员基因结构如图 2 所示, 所有 *VvPYL* 基因由编码区、非编码区和内含子组成。 *VvPYL1*、*VvPYL2*、*VvPYL3* 和 *VvPYL6* 含有 3 个外显子, 在 5' 或 3' 端均含有非编码序列, *VvPYL4* 和

VvPYL5 分别含有 4 个和 1 个外显子且在 5' 和 3' 端不含非编码区。 *VvPYL1*、*VvPYL2*、*VvPYL3* 靠近 3' 端的 2 个外显子大小分别为 216 bp 和 219 bp, 高度保守, *VvPYL3* 3 个外显子大小之和为 580 bp, 与 *VvPYL5* 外显子大小相同。

从系统进化树(图 3)可以看出, 葡萄 *PYL* 基因家



红色矩形表示外显子, 黑色矩形表示非编码区, 黑色线条表示内含子。

The red rectangle represents the exon, black rectangles represent non coding regions, black line representation intron.

图 2 *VvPYL* 基因家族成员基因结构

Fig. 2 Gene structure of *VvPYL* gene family members

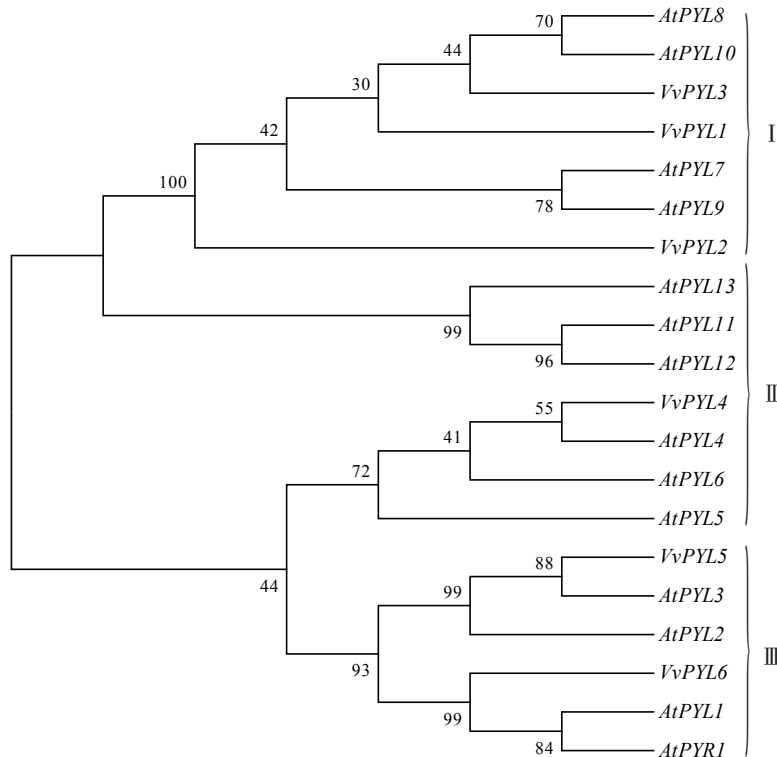


图 3 葡萄和拟南芥 *PYL* 的邻接法系统进化树

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic trees of *PYL* of grapevine and *Arabidopsis thaliana* constructed by neighbor-joining method

族分3个亚家族, *VvPYL1*、*VvPYL2*和*VvPYL3*在亚组 I 中, *VvPYL4*在亚组 II 中, *VvPYL5*和*VvPYL6*在亚组 III 中。 *VvPYL4*和*AtPYL4*进化距离最近, *VvPYL5*和*AtPYL3*进化距离最近, 推测其在功能上具有一定的相似性。

2.3 葡萄PYL蛋白结构和保守基序分析

利用在线软件分析葡萄PYL基因家族成员的 motif 分布, 结果如图4所示, 葡萄PYL基因家族蛋白均含有4~8个 motif, 其中, *VvPYL2*中 motif 数目最少(4个), *VvPYL6*中 motif 数目最多(8个)。该基因家族所有成员均含有 motif 1 和 motif 2, *VvPYL1*、*VvPYL2*、*VvPYL3*、*VvPYL5*和*VvPYL6*包含 motif

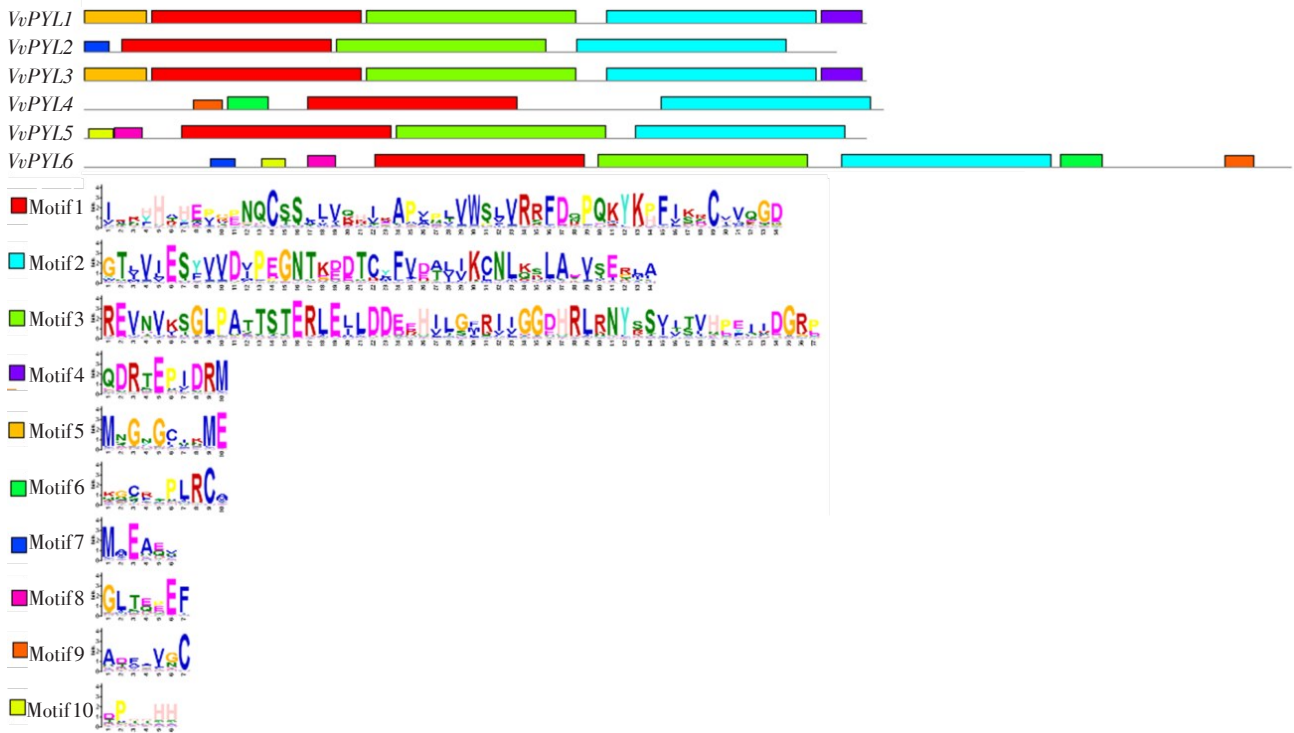


图4 葡萄PYL基因家族保守基序分析

Fig. 4 Analysis of conserved motif of grape PYL gene family

1~motif 3。

2.4 ‘红地球’葡萄PYL基因家族对非生物胁迫的响应

T1处理后, *VvPYL1*表达水平在2h时最低, 随胁迫时间的增加, 表达水平逐渐上升, 24h后表达水平与对照无显著差异; *VvPYL2*在T1处理2h后表达水平显著低于对照, 6h和24h后显著上调, 表达水平分别为对照的1.3和2.2倍; *VvPYL3*、*VvPYL4*和*VvPYL5*在T1处理后表达水平均下调, *VvPYL6*在T1处理24h后表达水平显著高于对照, 为对照的1.6倍(图5-A)。T2处理后 *VvPYL1*和*VvPYL2*的响应基本一致, 处理2h时表达水平显著低于对照, 6h和24h时均上调表达, 与对照差异显著, 6h时分别对照的2.2倍和2.1倍; *VvPYL3*、*VvPYL4*、*VvPYL5*和*VvPYL6*在T2处理下, 与对照相

比, 表达水平均下调, 与对照差异显著(图5-B)。T3处理2、6和24h时, *VvPYL1*的表达水平均显著高于对照, 分别为对照的1.2、1.5和1.7倍; *VvPYL2*在T3处理6h时表达水平显著下调, 为对照的0.2倍, *VvPYL3*和*VvPYL4*在24h时表达水平与对照差异显著, 分别为对照的1.6和1.4倍, *VvPYL5*和*VvPYL6*在24h时表达水平与对照一致(图5-C)。T4处理后 *VvPYL1*和*VvPYL2*的响应基本相同, 6h时表达水平均上调, 与对照差异显著, 分别为对照的1.8和1.3倍, 24h时分别为对照的2.0和1.6倍; *VvPYL3*和*VvPYL5*在T4处理2h和6h时表达水平均显著低于对照, 24h时表达水平高于对照, *VvPYL4*表达水平在不同胁迫时间均低于对照, *VvPYL6*在处理2h和24h时表达水平上调, 与对照差异显著(图5-D)。

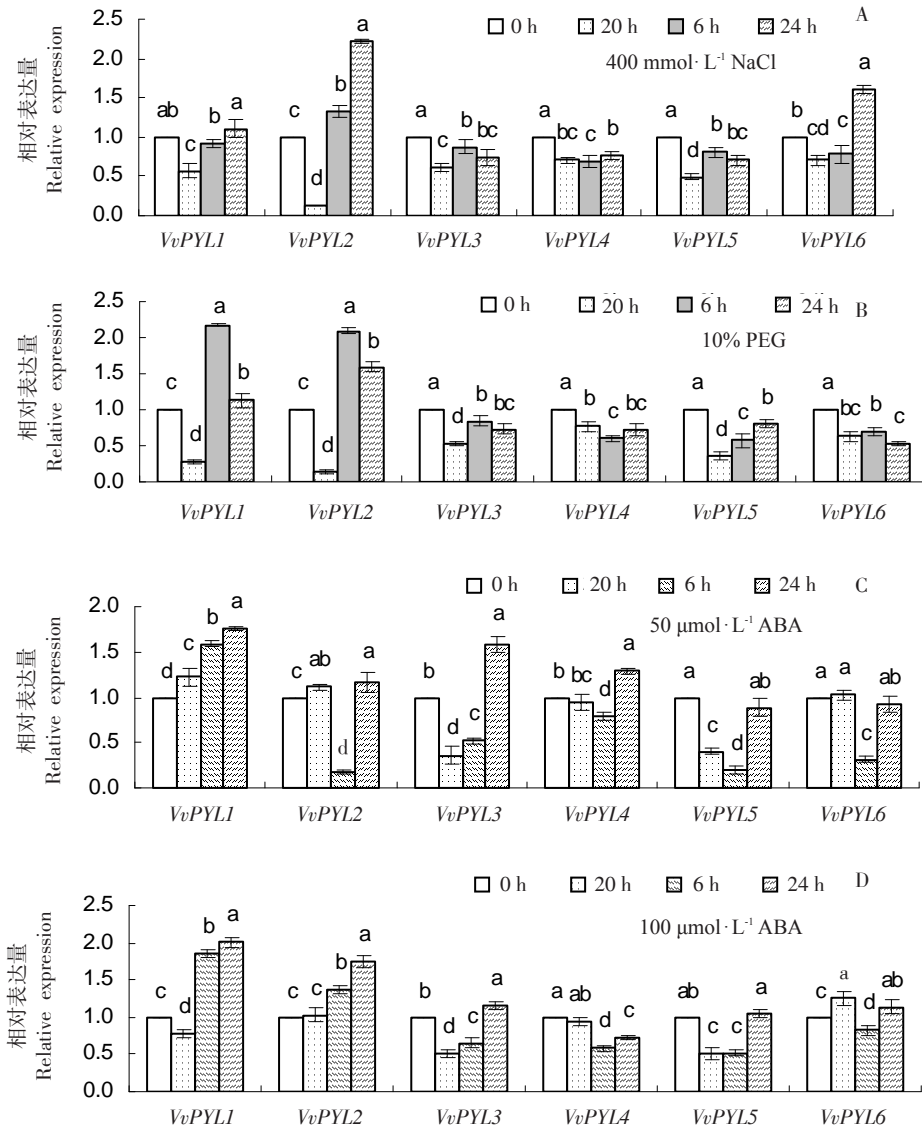


图 5 不同非生物胁迫处理后 *VvPYL* 家族的相对表达量

Fig. 5 The relative expression of *VvPYL* gene family treated by different abiotic stresses

3 讨 论

ABA 通路在植物应对干旱、盐碱等非生物胁迫及植物种子成熟、休眠等发育过程中发挥着重要的作用。植物遭遇干旱、盐碱等逆境胁迫时,体内 ABA 含量增加,ABA 受体通过与 ABA 结合感知这一信号,激活 ABA 通路,提高植物体内抗逆相关基因的表达,从而使植物度过逆境胁迫期。因此,提高植物对 ABA 信号的敏感性,有助于植物对逆境胁迫作出快速及时的反应,提高植物的抗逆性^[24],研究证明,PYR/PYL/RCAR 蛋白在 ABA 信号转导途径中起重要作用^[25]。笔者从‘红地球’试管苗中克隆得到了 6 个 *PYL* 基因,对其生物信息学分析可知,2 号染

色体上有 2 个葡萄 *PYL* 基因(*VvPYL1* 和 *VvPYL6*),其他 *PYL* 基因分别分布在 4 号(*VvPYL5*)、13 号(*VvPYL4*)、15 号(*VvPYL2*)和 16 号(*VvPYL3*)染色体上,因此,葡萄 *PYL* 基因家族随机分布在 5 条染色体上,没有染色体偏好性。李鸿杰等^[26]研究发现,玉米中的 13 个 *PYL* 基因随机分布在 10 条染色体上,没有染色体偏好,与本研究结果一致。基因的外显子/内含子结构是揭示基因家族各成员之间进化关系的重要印记^[27],在葡萄 *PYL* 基因家族中,*VvPYL5* 只含有 1 个外显子而无内含子,表现出高度的保守性,可能是较为原始的类型。*VvPYL1*、*VvPYL2* 和 *VvPYL3* 3' 端的 2 个外显子大小相同,*VvPYL3* 3 个外显子大小之和与 *VvPYL5* 外显子大小相同,说明葡萄 *PYL* 家族高

度保守。进化树将葡萄PYL家族分成了3个亚组,其分类结果与基因结构特征一致,与拟南芥和玉米的分类结果一致^[4,28]。葡萄PYL蛋白除PYL4之外,均为富含酸性氨基酸和亲水蛋白,VvPYL2和VvPYL5为稳定蛋白,其余蛋白均不稳定。二级结构分析发现,全部氨基酸序列的二级结构都以 α -螺旋、扩展链结构和无规则卷曲为主,这与李鸿杰等^[26]在玉米上的研究结果一致。刘妍等^[24]认为,陆地棉中的GhPYR1、拟南芥中的AtPYR1、AtPYL1、AtPYL2及AtPYL3最可能分布于细胞质,亚细胞定位预测发现该基因家族除VvPYL4外均定位在细胞质中,与上述研究结果相近。

植物在生长和发育的过程中经常受到各种不同的非生物胁迫,为了适应这些胁迫,植物在进化的过程中形成了一定的生理生化机制,用来适应或抵御不同的胁迫环境^[28]。植物中存在许多参与非生物胁迫的信号途径,在植物受到低温、干旱及盐胁迫后,会通过一系列的信号传导,最终诱导相关基因的表达,进而引起植物生理上的变化^[29]。通过对葡萄PYL基因家族成员不同时空条件下的非生物胁迫,发现VvPYL1和VvPYL2在 $50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA处理2、6和24 h后表达水平均明显上调,表明这2个基因能够被外源ABA显著诱导。VvPYL3在 $50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA和 $100\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA胁迫24 h时均上调表达,VvPYL4在 $50\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA处理24 h后显著上调,而较高浓度 $100\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ABA处理后表达被抑制,因此,VvPYL4对外源ABA处理较为敏感。VvPYL3、VvPYL4和VvPYL5在 $400\ \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl和10% PEG处理不同时间段后,其表达水平均低于对照,因此,在‘红地球’试管苗受到盐及干旱胁迫时,VvPYL3、VvPYL4和VvPYL5的转录水平降低,从而可能影响其下游元件的功能。VvPYL2在 $400\ \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl和10% PEG处理6 h和24 h后上调表达,调控‘红地球’试管苗对胁迫的适应性响应。VvPYL6在 $400\ \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl处理24 h后,表达水平上调,而在处理2 h和6 h时其表达水平低于对照,表明该基因在胁迫后期积极参与了盐胁迫的适应性调节。

对于PYR/PYL/RCAR基因家族表达水平的研究报道较少,王宏等^[30]对杜梨用 $150\ \text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl胁迫后发现,PbPYL4基因参与杜梨对盐胁迫的响应,其响应敏感性强弱顺序依次为根、叶和茎。在ABA处理条件下,宋晓峰等^[31]发现盐芥中ThPYL9基因表

达上升幅度约为12倍,拟南芥上升约3倍。笔者对不同非生物胁迫后葡萄VvPYL基因家族的表达水平进行了定量分析,发现在不同时空条件下,该基因家族成员能够参与非生物胁迫引起的适应性调节,但对ABA信号转导的其他关联元件未作分析,在后期的研究中需要对下游的一些响应元件深入分析,以期阐明PYR/PYL/RCAR及其调控系统对ABA信号转导途径的介导方式。

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