

# ‘鸭梨’及其自交亲和性芽变‘金坠梨’ 花粉转录组测序比较分析

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**摘要:**【目的】系统研究‘鸭梨’及其花粉部分自交亲和性突变体‘金坠梨’花粉基因表达情况,筛选二者之间的差异表达基因,为进一步揭示‘金坠梨’自交亲和性突变的分子机制提供数据支持。【方法】以‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉为材料,采用Illumina高通量测序技术进行转录组测序分析,利用生物信息学方法分析二者的差异表达基因,并利用qRT-PCR验证转录组测序结果。【结果】‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉转录组测序的干净读序(clean reads)分别为44 778 208条和44 995 100条。2个样品Reads与参考基因组的比对效率分别为66.35%和66.08%,并且唯一比对位置的数量都超过55.02%。数据分析显示,‘鸭梨’花粉样品与‘金坠梨’花粉样品显著差异表达基因的数目是136个,其中上调表达数量是76个,下调表达基因数量是60个,涉及一些自交不亲和、泛素化、抗逆境胁迫、RNA降解及转录等相关基因。qRT-PCR结果表明,转录组测序数据可信度很高。挖掘转录组和qRT-PCR数据,发现了一个差异表达在40倍以上的泛素结合酶E2同源基因(基因号:103966960)。【结论】明确了‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变中差异表达的基因,为进一步大量挖掘在梨属果树自交不亲和机制中发挥重要作用的基因奠定基础。

**关键词:**梨;转录组;测序;自交不亲和

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## Sequencing analysis of pollen transcriptome of ‘Yali’ and its spontaneous self-compatible mutant ‘Jinzhu’

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】‘Jinzhu’ (JZ) is a spontaneous self-compatible mutant of ‘Yali’ (*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd., YL) with a typical S-RNase-based gametophytic self-incompatibility (GSI). The phenotypic changes of the pollen-part mutation (PPM) ‘Jinzhu’ might be due to a natural mutation in the pollen-S gene. However, the molecular mechanisms behind these phenotypic changes remain unclear. To understand the possible mechanisms in response to SI, a comparative transcriptomic analysis with pollens of YL and JZ was performed in order to provide valuable information for analyzing the candidate self-incompatibility associated genes of *P. bretschneideri* Rehd. 【Methods】Pollen samples of YL and JZ were collected as experimental materials and high-throughput next generation sequencing technology RNA-seq was used to conduct sequencing. Sequence comparison with designated reference genome was performed to obtain mapped data. From the comparison of transcriptomic data of YL pollens and JZ pollens, differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified and the regulated models were analyzed. To better understand the distribution of gene functions at the macro level, the GO function classi-

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fication of the DEGs were analyzed using the WEGO online tool. To further investigate the influence of the DEGs on pathways, statistical pathway enrichment analysis of DEGs was performed based on KEGG database. To identify differentially expressed genes associated with self-incompatibility (SI) in *P. bretschneideri* Rehd., the expression levels of SI related DEGs were measured based on the fragments per kb per million of the mapped reads (FPKM) value. 【Results】Through transcriptome sequencing data analysis, totally 44 778 208 and 44 995 100 clean reads were generated in the YL and JZ libraries after removing adaptor, ambiguous and low-quality reads, and the GC contents were 47.5% and 47.7% respectively. The Q30 contents of two samples were both over 95%, indicating the high quality of transcriptome sequencing and the high accuracy of the data. Of these high-quality reads, 66.35% and 66.08% were aligned to reference genome or gene sequences, respectively, and for unique alignment position the sequence alignment efficiency between reads of both samples and reference genome and genes was over 55.02%. For these aligned genes in YL and JZ, FPKM method was used to get the standard measure. The significance of gene expression differences of YL and JZ was determined using the threshold of  $FDR \leq 0.001$  and  $|\log_2 \text{Ratio}| \geq 1$ . Totals of 136 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were obtained between samples YL and JZ. Specifically, the expression levels of 76 genes were up-regulated and 60 genes were down-regulated in sample YL compared with sample JZ. For these up- and down-regulated genes, GO and KEGG analysis were performed. When the DEGs matched to the GO terms, a total of 68 of these DEGs were associated with 33 subcategories belonging to 3 categories, biological process, cellular component and molecular function. Among the biological process category, “metabolic process” and “cellular process” were the main functional groups, which were followed by “single organism process” and “response to stimulus”. In terms of cellular component, “cell part” and “cell” were the most highly represented subcategories. For the molecular function category, “catalytic activity” and “binding” were the two main groups. To further investigate biological behavior, the DEGs were assigned to the biochemical pathways described in the KEGG database. A total of 86 DEGs were assigned to the 49 KEGG pathways, including metabolic pathways, biosynthesis of secondary metabolites, plant-pathogen interaction, signal transduction, ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis, and RNA degradation. To identify differentially expressed genes associated with SI in YL and JZ, the expression levels of 41 DEGs were measured based on the fragments per kb per million of the mapped reads (FPKM) value. Several notable genes were potentially involved in SI responses, such as those involved in pollen tube growth, RNA degradation and stress resistance, polyubiquitin, ubiquitin conjugating enzyme complex member, vesicle-mediated transporter were identified. Some defense-related genes were up-regulated in JZ pollen sample, which might function not only in defense but also in response to recognition process. Notably, a gene *ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant 1D-like* (103966960) was found for over 40 times difference of the gene expression. Further study is necessary on those genes that might be associated with SI. 【Conclusion】The results of transcriptome analysis suggested that multiple genes might be associated with SI in *P. bretschneideri* Rehd. We hypothesized that the gene, *ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant 1D-like*, might be crucial for self-recognition. However, further studies are required to fully understand the role of the candidate gene in SI. Our study provides a pool of SI-related genes in *P. bretschneideri* Rehd. and offers a valuable resource for elucidating the mechanisms of SI in *Pyrus*.

**Key words:** *Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.; Transcriptome; Sequencing; Self-incompatibility

植物的自交不亲和性(self-incompatibility, SI)是指功能正常的雌雄同株植物,在自花授粉(或具有相同基因型花粉异花授粉)时不能产生合子的现象和机制<sup>[1]</sup>。自交不亲和性广泛存在于茄科、车前科、十字花科、蔷薇科、罂粟科等植物中。由于自交不亲和性的存在,绝大多数蔷薇科果树在生产中需要配置一定数量的授粉树或进行人工授粉。这种生产模式不仅增加了生产成本,而且会消耗大量人力和物力。近年,科研工作者在研究中发现了一些不需配置授粉树和人工授粉就能结实的自交亲和性品种。此类品种的种植和推广简化了果树生产程序,会使果农获得更高的经济效益,极具实际应用价值。因此,以培育自交亲和性果树品种为目的的理论性研究越来越多。蔷薇科果树的花柱S基因编码一类T2家族的S-核酸酶(S-RNase),该类型自交不亲和性又称为S核酸酶类型的自交不亲和性<sup>[2-3]</sup>。研究表明,参与S-核酸酶自交不亲和识别过程的因子,不仅包括花柱S-RNase<sup>[4-9]</sup>和花粉SFB/SFBB/SLF<sup>[10-16]</sup>,还包括了众多的非S因子<sup>[17-20]</sup>。值得注意的是,蔷薇科果树花柱和花粉S因子的研究主要试验材料为花柱和花粉S因子功能缺失突变体<sup>[13, 21-22]</sup>。而蔷薇科植物花粉非S因子突变导致的自交亲和性突变体也有报道。然而,这类很少的研究几乎全部分布于蔷薇科李属植物<sup>[23-25]</sup>。蔷薇科梨属植物中非S因子突变导致的自交亲和性突变体的研究只有一篇报道<sup>[26]</sup>。

‘金坠梨’是‘鸭梨’的1个天然芽变品种,表现为自交亲和性,即自花授粉能够结实<sup>[27]</sup>。自花授粉坐果率超过80%。早期授粉试验表明,‘金坠梨’自交亲和性突变的原因是花粉部分基因发生了突变,进一步的研究结果显示,‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变是由于非S因子突变导致的<sup>[26-27]</sup>。然而,非S因子究竟是由何种基因编码,需要结合转录组学的研究提供进一步的试验证据,而高通量测序技术在植物学研究上的应用为寻找这类非S基因找到了一个便捷途径。

笔者通过对‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉进行转录组测序,比较分析‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉基因表达的差异,特别是自交不亲和识别过程密切相关的各类基因的挖掘,为揭示‘金坠梨’自交亲和性突变的分子机制提供线索,为非S基因的鉴定和功能验证提供依据,丰富蔷薇科果树自交不亲和数据库信息。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

‘鸭梨’为自交不亲和品种,其芽变品种‘金坠梨’为自交亲和。试验材料‘鸭梨’及‘金坠梨’花粉均在春天花朵铃铛期于田间采集。与室内散粉后,保存于-80℃条件下备用。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 梨花粉总RNA提取及质量检测 ‘鸭梨’及‘金坠梨’花粉总RNA提取按照RNA out kit(北京,天恩泽)的说明书进行。将RNA提取样品送交北京华大基因。对总RNA样品的纯度、浓度和完整性进行检测评估,以保证转录组测序对样品质量的要求。

1.2.2 cDNA文库构建和质控 用带有O ligo(dT)的磁珠富集梨mRNA,随后将mRNA进行随机打断,以mRNA为模板,用六碱基随机引物合成第1条cDNA链,然后加入缓冲液、dNTPs、RNase H和DNA聚合酶I合成第2条cDNA链,利用AM Pure XP beads纯化cDNA,纯化的双链cDNA再进行末端修复、加A尾并连接测序接头,然后进行片段大小选择,通过PCR富集得到cDNA文库,分别使用Invitrogen Qubit® 2.0和Agilent2100对文库的浓度和插入片段大小进行检测,使用Q-PCR方法对文库的有效浓度进行准确定量,完成库检。

1.2.3 高通量测序 ‘鸭梨’及‘金坠梨’花粉转录组文库利用Illumina HiSeq™ 2000平台(华大基因)进行高通量测序,测序读长为PE100。

将测序得到的原始读序(raw reads)经过截除Reads中的测序接头以及引物序列,过滤低质量值数据等处理,获得高质量的干净读序(clean reads),确保数据质量。进行碱基组成和碱基质量分析,控制数据质量。

1.2.4 数据比对 使用比对软件Bow tie将clean reads比对到参考基因组或参考基因,获取在参考基因组或基因上的位置信息,以及测序样品特有的序列特征信息。

1.2.5 差异基因的筛选 采用FPKM (fragments per kilobase of transcript per million fragments mapped)值反映基因的表达量,然后将2个样品的基因表达量进行卡方检验。通过多重假设检验(multiple hypothesis testing, MHT)对P值进行校正;校正后取 $\leq 0.01$ 并且样品间FPKM比值(Fold change) $\geq 1$

的基因,作为差异表达基因。

### 1.2.6 差异表达基因的GO功能显著性富集分析

对差异表达基因进行GO(Gene Ontology)功能显著性富集分析,首先把DEGs在GO数据库(<http://www.geneontology.org/>)的每个term里映射,计算每个term里基因的数目。然后利用超几何检验方法,寻找在DEGs中显著富集的GO term。通过该分析能够获得与参考基因比较后在DEGs中显著富集的GO term,进而筛选出与特定生物学功能显著相关的DEGs。

### 1.2.7 差异表达基因的KEGG通路(KEGG Pathway)富集显著性分析

生物的生命活动不是单个基因调控,而是若干基因相互协调发挥生物学功能,所以基于代谢通路的分析对加深了解不同代谢过程

中某个基因的生物学功能具有很大的帮助。与KEGG(Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes, <http://www.genome.jp/kegg/>)数据库进行比对,获得差异表达基因相对应的通路(Pathway)注释信息。

### 1.2.8 差异表达基因的荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)验证

综合分析NCBI数据库中自交不亲和机制相关研究数据,并结合本研究转录组数据提供的信息,对转录组中41个可能与自交不亲和机制相关的差异表达基因进行聚类分析,并对其中35个基因进行qRT-PCR验证。提取‘鸭梨’及‘金坠梨’花粉总RNA,进行反转录(Thermo Scientific RevertAid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit)。以荧光(SYBR Green)染料法验证基因的表达量(qRT-PCR)。使用Primer 5.0设计引物,以 $\beta$ -actin为内参,基因和引物序列见表1。

表 1 实时荧光定量 PCR 所用基因及其引物序列

Table 1 Unigene and primers for quantitative RT-PCR analysis

基因号 Unigene	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	基因号 Unigene	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')
103934507	F:TTTTCTGCCTTCTTCTTGGG R:GCTCGTGATCGTGTCTATTACT	103936191	F:GTGAAACCACCGCCATTGC R:CTCCACCTGTGCCACTTGT
103954311	F:AGTATGGTATTGAGAGGGTCCGT R:ACTTTATCCGTGTCTTGTGGC	103957729	F:TTCAGAGAATCAGGATGCGAGA R:AAACAGCAAGAGTGTAACACCAG
103948083	F:TCATCGGAGTCTTGGAGTGC R:TCTCAGTCCCACTTCTGTCAAAA	103954324	F:AACCATTGCTGGAGTGTATGT R:ACTTTATCCGTGTCTTGTGTG
103932738	F:GGGTTTACTATGGCGAATCTG R:CATGGGAGACATTTGTGACTGC	103950772	F:AAGAAGATACTGAAGGATG R:CAGCCAAAAGTCTACCAGCA
103954835	F:CATAGTGTTTTACTGTTCACG R:CTGTGCCCTCCCTAAGCCTATC	103939128	F:CAACTGTACGATTTCATACAC R:AGGCTGCCATTTCTTCTTCA
103948548	F:CCCCTTTGTTTCAATCCTTCT R:GAAGACACTGCCACGATA	103941840	F:AATGTGGGAGTGTGTGGAT R:AGACTAGCCTTACCACATG
103957708	F:CAGAGAATCAGGATGCGAGAAC R:CAGCAAGAGTGTAACACCAGGT	103963515	F:GAAGGAATACCATACGGCG R:CACAGAGTGTCTTCCAGGTGAT
103966960	F:GAAACTGGCGTGGTTGAAGC R:ACCTTCTGGTGGTTGGGCA	103959089	F:TAACCTTGCTGATGGAGATGTC R:AAGTTCACATCGCCATCCGC
103936192	F:AGTGAGGAAGTGTTTTATTAGG R:CTTCCCTTCTGGTGGCATC	103962554	F:TGCCAGTTCAGCACTTTCTTTC R:AATAGCCGCCACGGTAATCAC
103934152	F:TTTGGAGAATGCCTGAATGCT R:GTTTCCATCTGAACGATTCTTGG	103950478	F:GCCACTGCCATTGCTCTAAA R:TTCTCCAGGTGAACATCCGG
103946871	F:GATTGAGCTGCTTATTGCTATC R:AAACAACACTGGGAAACAATGC	103943336	F:AGTTATCCGCTGCTCGTGGT R:CTCAGCAACCTTCTCCTTGGT
103939613	F:GAAGAATGACCTTGAATCA R:CCTCTGGGGTAGTTGAACG	103963451	F:GAACTGAGTGGAGGTCAGCGAT R:GATAAAGTGGGAGTGGGGGA
103928664	F:CGACTCCCTTTGATTGCGCTT R:TGTTTTCCACCCTGTGACCGTT	103952705	F:CAACCTGGTGTATTGTCTAA R:GGTAGCGACATTGACGGATTG
103959625	F:TTTGGAGAGGAGAGGTTGTC R:AAGATTGTCGCTGTTGGGTTT	103935164	F:TATGGGTGCCGAGCAATGAT R:TTGAACCGCAAAGACGAGG
103930440	F:TCAAGTTATGGCTGAAGGCG R:ATGCGAGTTCTGTTTGGTGC	103938512	F:TGTGAAGAAGTATGGGAGGC R:GGAACCATATAATCGGCTGCTT
103958429	F:GGGTTGAAGAACAACACTCTGGCTC R:TGGAGGGAACCGTGGAGTAAT	103934180	F:GTATGCCATCACCAACCGTC R:CAAGACCAAGAACAGCACCCT
103935970	F:AGGGGTGATTCTGGTGC R:CACTCAGGCGTTTTCAGGGA	103936877	F:CTCAAGTAACAGCAGCAACAGG R:TCCACAGGGAATCAATCATCAC
103927617	F:AGGTATCGGATTGCTCCTCACT R:TAAGGAGAGCAGCACAAACCG		

以2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>方法计算差异基因。每个样品3次重复。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 测序数据产出统计

将‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉转录组文库样品分别进行测序(SRA 登录号: SRP145421),测序得到的原始图像数据经 base calling 转化为原始读序(raw reads)的数量分别为47 511 976和47 511 610。原始序列数据去除杂质及接头序列后分别得到44 778 208和44 995 100个Clean reads。由Clean reads得到的总的碱基数分别为4.48和4.50 G,GC含量分别为47.5%和47.7%;二者Q30均大于95%(表2),测序质量较好,可以作为后续比对分析的原始数据。

### 2.2 转录组数据与参考序列的比对

利用比对软件Bowtie将干净读序(clean reads)比对到参考基因组或参考基因以获得位置信息。从

表2 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉转录组测序产量分析

Table 2 Quality of transcriptome sequencing of ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhu’ pollen

样本 Sample	原始读序 Raw reads	干净读序 Clean reads	GC含量 GC content/%	Q30/%
鸭梨 Yali	47 511 976	44 778 208	47.50	95.20
金坠梨 Jinzhui	47 511 610	44 995 100	47.70	95.29

比对结果统计来看,2个样品读序与参考基因组的比对效率分别为66.35%和66.08%,并且唯一一对位置的数量都超过55.02%(55.02%和55.28%)。

### 2.3 差异表达基因(differentially expressed genes, DEGs)筛选

通过对‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉转录组FPKM值的测定(表3),发现‘金坠梨’花粉转录组FPKM值<5的基因占68.34%,>100的基因占4.57%;对照组‘鸭梨’FPKM值<5的基因占67.15%,>100的基

表3 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉 FPKM

Table 3 FPKM of ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhu’ pollen

FPKM值 FPKM value	0~1	1~5	5~10	10~100	>100	总计 Total
鸭梨 Yali	8 860(42.77%)	5 052(24.39%)	1 985(9.58%)	3 842(18.55%)	976(4.71%)	20 715
金坠梨 Jinzhui	9 157(43.33%)	5 285(25.01%)	1 962(9.28%)	3 765(17.81%)	965(4.57%)	21 134

注:括号内的数据为占比。

Note: The values in the bracket indicate the proportion.

因占4.71%,二者差异不显著。

对数据进行分析,绘制样品间共有表达基因及特异表达基因维恩图(图1)。其中,‘鸭梨’花粉和‘金坠梨’花粉共有表达基因18 661个,‘鸭梨’花粉特有表达基因2 054个,‘金坠梨’花粉特有表达基因2 473个。

将2个样品进行基因差异表达统计分析(图2),结果显示,‘鸭梨’花粉样品与‘金坠梨’花粉样品显著差异表达基因的数目是136个,其中上调表达数量是76个,下调表达基因数量是60个,上调表达基因数量略高于下调表达基因。

### 2.4 差异表达基因的GO功能显著性富集分析

GO功能显著性富集分析给出与基因组背景相比,在差异表达基因中显著富集的GO功能条目,从而给出差异表达基因与哪些生物学功能显著相关。本研究136个显著差异表达基因(DEG)中有68个比对到GO的3类功能之下的33个功能亚分组(图

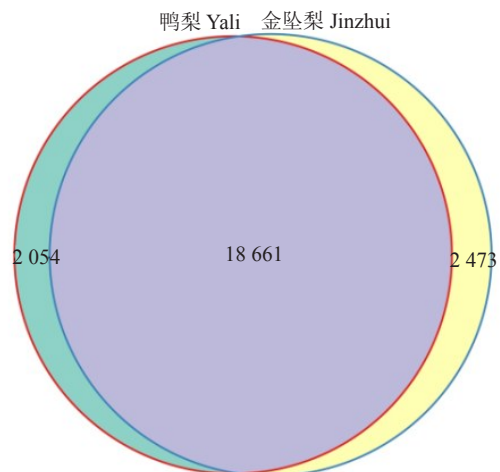
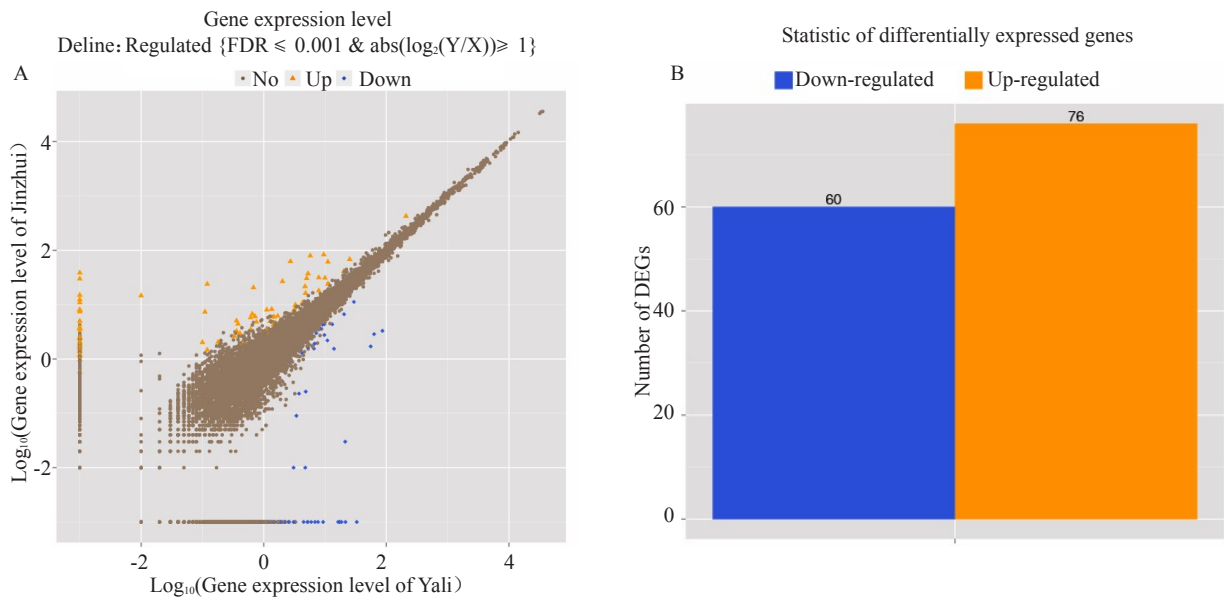


图1 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’共有表达基因及特异表达基因维恩图

Fig. 1 Venn chart of co-expressed genes and specific expressed genes of ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhu’

3)。主要的功能亚分组包括:分子功能(molecular function)的5个亚分组(催化活性、结合活性、结构



A. 差异对所有基因表达散点图; B. 显著差异表达基因列表。

A. Scatter chart of all expressed genes of Yali and Jinzhui. Abundance of each gene was normalized as reads per kb per million reads (RPKM). DEGs are shown in orange and blue, while brown indicates genes that were not differentially expressed (not DEGs); B. Stat chart of differentially expressed gene of Yali and Jinzhui.

图 2 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉差异表达基因

Fig. 2 Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhui’ pollen

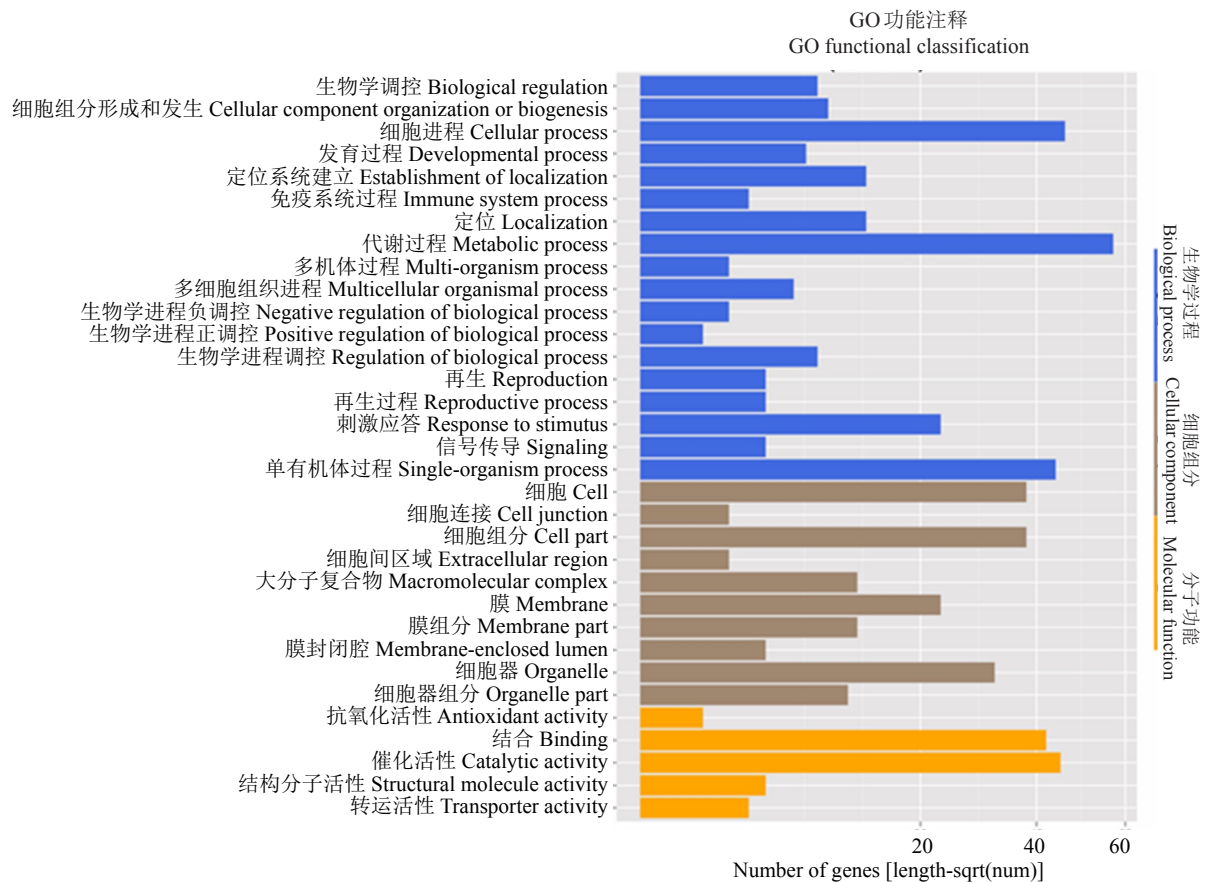


图 3 GO 功能富集分类图

Fig. 3 Gene ontology classification of differentially expressed genes

分子活性、抗氧化活性和转运活性);构成细胞组分 (cellular component) 的 10 个亚分组(细胞、细胞部分、细胞连接、胞外区域、复杂大分子、膜结构、膜部分、膜关闭内腔、细胞器、细胞器部分)以及生物学过程 (biological process) 的 18 个亚分组(生物调节、细胞组织部分或生物合成、发育进程、定位活性、免疫系统过程、定位、代谢过程、有机体进程、多细胞进程、生物学过程的负调控、生物学过程的正调控、生物过程调节、繁殖、繁殖进程、应激反应、信号传导、单生物进程)。

## 2.5 差异表达基因的通路(Pathway)显著性富集分析

KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Ge-

nomes) 是系统的分析基因产物和化合物在细胞中代谢途径以及这些基因产物功能的数据库。利用 KEGG 数据库可以分析差异表达基因参与的最主要生化代谢途径和信号转导途径。本研究中有 86 个 DEGs 映射到 49 个 pathway, 富集度排名比较靠前的 pathway 包括新陈代谢 (metabolic pathways)、次生代谢产物的生物合成 (biosynthesis of secondary metabolites)、核糖体 (ribosome) 和内质网中的蛋白质处理 (protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum) 等生物学过程, 结果如图 4 所示。

## 2.6 自交亲和性突变相关差异表达基因聚类分析

利用 cluster 软件, 以欧氏距离为距离矩阵计算公式, 对 41 个自交亲和性突变相关差异表达基因

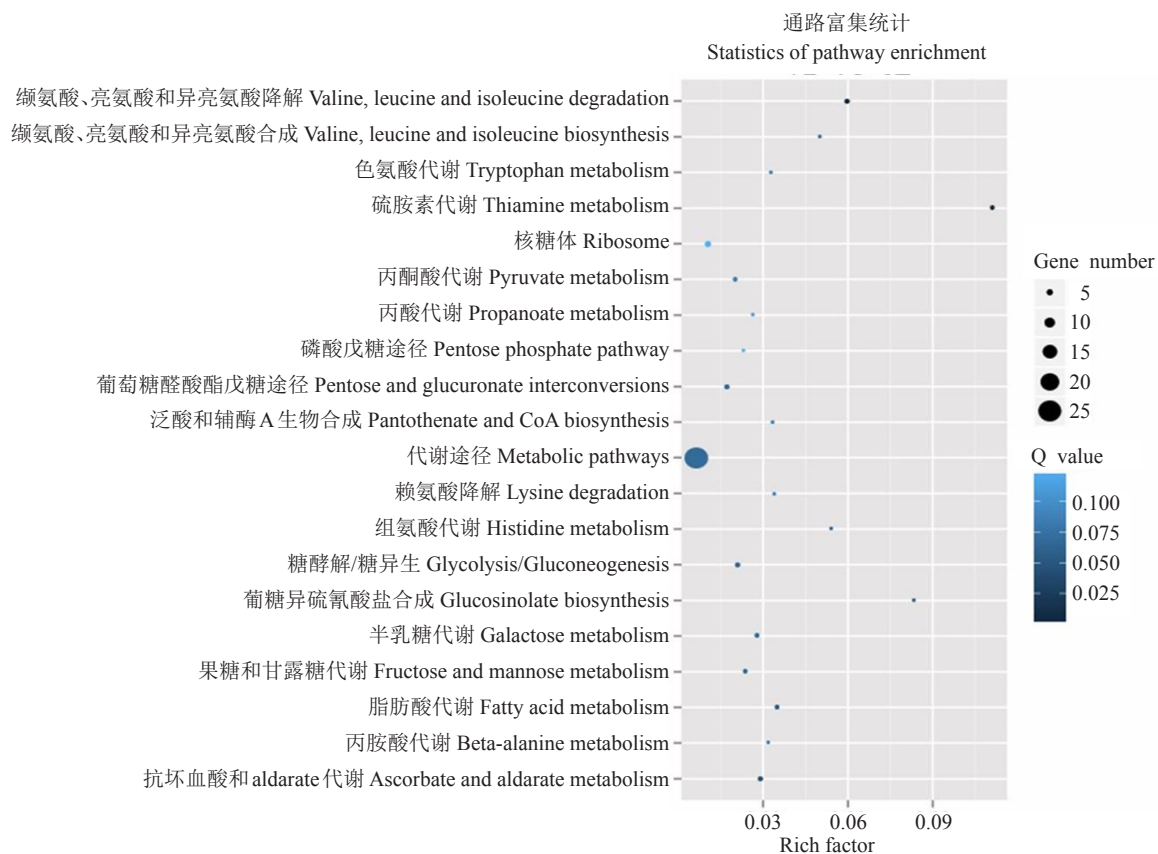


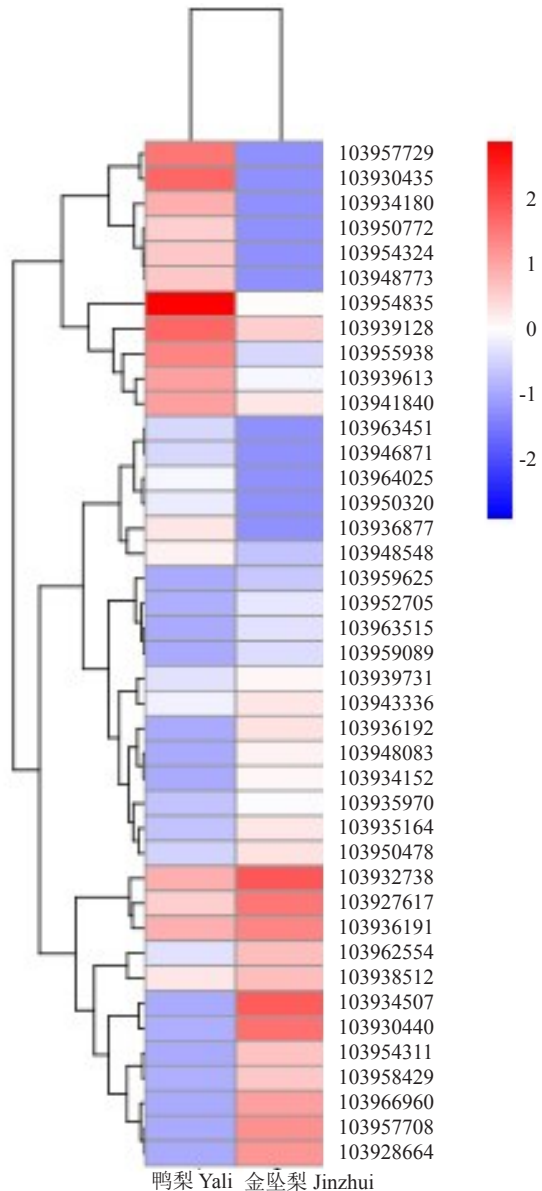
图4 通路(Pathway)富集程度统计散点图

Fig. 4 Pathway enrichment analysis of DEGs

进行分层聚类分析。以基因的相对表达水平值  $\log_2(\text{ratios})$  进行聚类(图5)。在这些表达差异基因中, 大多数基因涉及不同生物学过程, 如逆境胁迫、代谢通路、应激反应等<sup>[28-29]</sup>; 极少数为参与自交不亲和性识别机制相关基因(如 103966960)。

## 2.7 自交亲和性突变相关差异表达基因 qRT-PCR 验证

利用实时定量 PCR (qRT-PCR) 技术对转录组数据进行验证, 从 41 个可能与自交不亲和机制相关的差异表达基因中选取 35 个基因进行检测(图6)。试



不同表达变化倍数或表达量用不同颜色表示,红色表示表达上调,蓝色表示表达下调。

The color key indicates the intensity associated with normalized expression values. Red shades indicate higher expression and blue shades indicate lower expression.

图 5 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉自交亲和性突变相关差异基因表达热图

**Fig. 5 Heatmap analysis of ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhui’ pollen samples for differentially expressed genes involved in self-compatible mutant, based on gene ontology analysis**

验结果表明,在 35 个基因中,除去 2 个基因(103932738 和 103936191)表达差异不显著,与转录组中上调表达不同外,33 个基因的表达与转录组数据表达趋势一致。值得注意的是,在 33 个差异基因中,1 个编码泛素结合酶 E2 的基因(103966960)相对

表达量差异在 40 倍以上。

综上所述,qRT-PCR 试验结果与测序数据一致性较好,表明转录组测序结果可信度较高,能够作为‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变研究的数据进行分析。

### 3 讨 论

蔷薇科果树自交不亲和性为 S 核酸酶类型的自交不亲和性(S-RNase-based self-incompatibility),该类型的自交不亲和识别机制中花柱自交不亲和决定基因 S 基因编码一类 T2 家族的 S-核酸酶(S-RNase)<sup>[2-3]</sup>,而花粉 S 因子则是由一类 F-box 蛋白组成,称为 SLF/SFBB/SFB(S-locus F-box)。早期研究表明,蔷薇科果树的自交不亲和识别特异性是由花柱决定因子和花粉决定因子共同参与决定的。但是,随着研究的不断深入,研究者发现蔷薇科果树自交不亲和识别机制远比我们想象的要复杂。无论是通过正向遗传学还是反向遗传学的方法,研究者都发现蔷薇科果树自交不亲和识别过程需要修饰因子(即非 S 因子)的参与。修饰因子突变同样能够导致蔷薇科果树自交不亲和功能的丧失<sup>[25-26,30-31]</sup>。然而,蔷薇科中鉴定相关非 S 因子的报道很少,并且其参与自交不亲和识别过程的方式尚不清楚。

近年来,随着分子生物学研究技术的迅速发展,转录组测序(RNA-Seq)已经逐渐成为研究差异表达基因的一种成熟方法,可以在没有完整基因组序列的前提下,分析所有的 mRNA 转录本的丰度信息,发掘新的转录本和可变剪接体,为开展不同生物功能基因组学研究提供全新的思路和方法。利用转录组技术可以挖掘重要的功能基因,揭示优良性状的分子机制,还可以研究不同器官、不同环境胁迫下基因表达的差异。转录组测序技术已被广泛应用于库尔勒香梨、核桃、山葡萄、猕猴桃等的研究中<sup>[32-34]</sup>。此外,梨和苹果全基因组测序的完成为梨属和苹果属转录组测序研究提供了准确的参考基因组。

目前,利用转录组测序方法对果树自交不亲和和相关差异表达基因的研究少有报道。‘鸭梨’是我国古老的优良栽培品种,属于蔷薇科桃亚科苹果族梨属果树,自花授粉表现为自交不亲和性<sup>[35]</sup>。‘金坠梨’是‘鸭梨’的一个天然芽变品种表现为自交亲和性。群体遗传试验结果表明,‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变是由非 S 因子突变导致的,同时非 S 因子



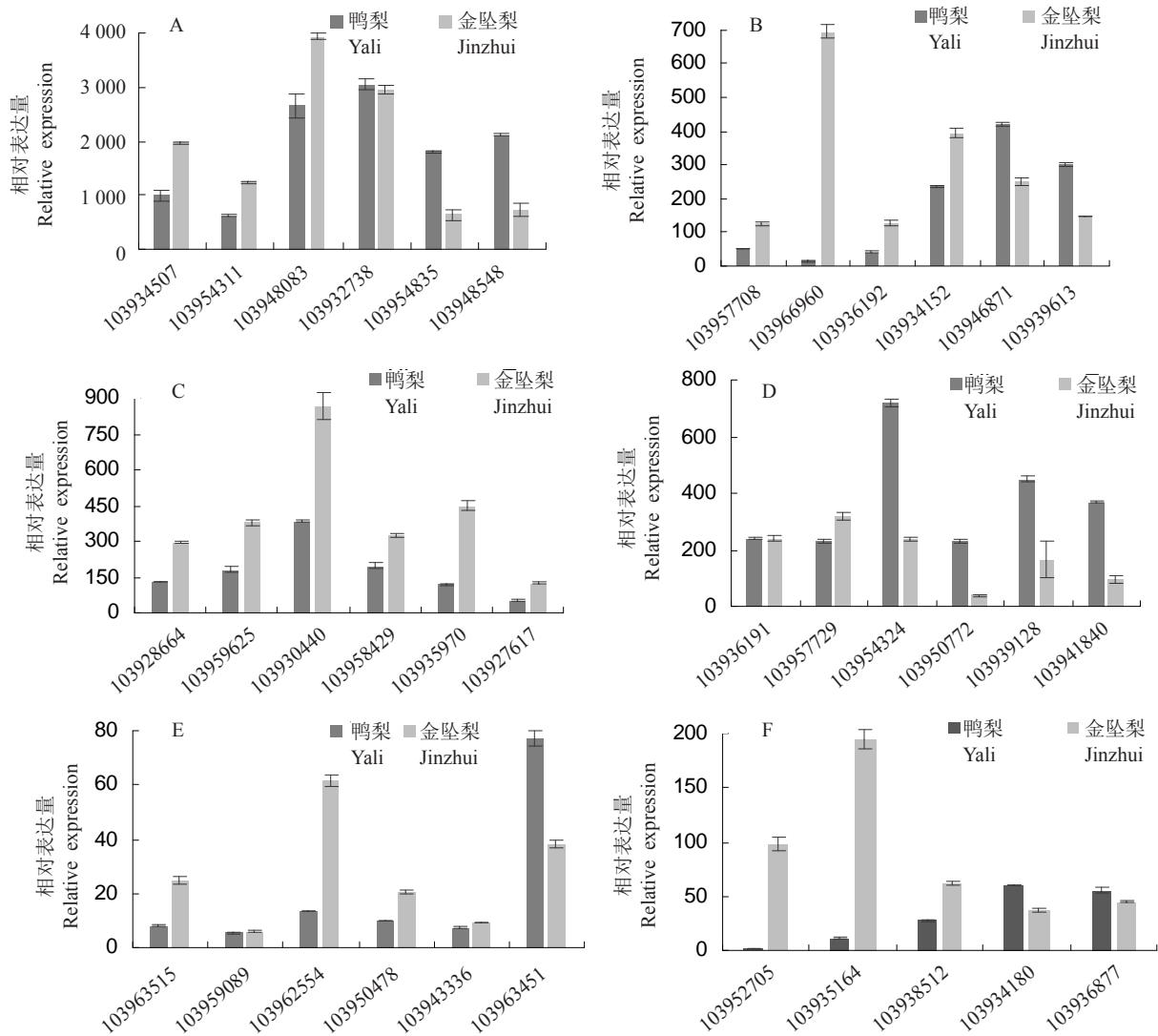


图6 ‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉自交亲和性突变相关差异表达基因 qRT-PCR 验证  
Fig. 6 qRT-PCR analysis of ‘Yali’ and ‘Jinzhu’ pollen samples for differentially expressed genes involved in self-compatible mutant

的突变可能直接或者间接影响了‘金坠梨’花粉母细胞的减数分裂过程<sup>[26]</sup>。在本研究中,将‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’花粉进行转录组测序,并对差异表达基因进行分析,以期筛选并鉴定此类非S因子。根据罂粟科、十字花科、茄科、蔷薇科等植物中相关的研究报道,笔者重点关注参与分子识别过程、泛素化过程、转运过程等相关非S基因表达的差异。本研究中选取了41个可能参与自交亲和突变过程的差异表达基因进行差异表达分析,同时,随机选取35个基因进行了荧光定量PCR验证。结果表明,qRT-PCR试验结果与测序数据一致性很好,表明转录组测序结果可信度高,能够作为‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变研究的数据进行分析。

在转录组和qRT-PCR的试验数据中发现了一个基因—泛素结合酶E2同源基因(*ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant 1D-like*, 基因号103966960)。该基因在‘鸭梨’和‘金坠梨’中表达量差异在40倍以上。基因编码的泛素结合酶E2作为泛素化降解途径中关键因子,很可能参与到了自交不亲和或亲和的识别机制中。泛素结合酶E2能够接受在泛素激活酶E1的作用下被激活的泛素分子,并在泛素连接酶E3的作用下,能够将泛素连接到底物蛋白花柱S-RNase上,形成泛素化的S-RNase蛋白。随后泛素化的S-RNase进入26S蛋白酶体途径被降解,进而S-RNase不能发挥其细胞毒作用,花粉管能够生长,并实现亲和授粉<sup>[36-37]</sup>。然而,自交不亲

和机制中泛素化的研究大多集中在 E3 泛素连接酶上,关于泛素结合酶 E2 的研究尚未见相关报道。那么,本研究中通过转录组和 qRT-PCR 数据分析得到的这个泛素结合酶 E2 同源基因是否直接或间接参与了‘金坠梨’自交亲和性突变,尚需要进一步开展系列生化试验进行验证。

总之,RNA-Seq 为深入研究一些复杂的果树学现象机制提供了一个良好的平台,基本的生物信息分析均可由商业化公司完成,但商业化运作有时不能完美地呈现数据背后的真实情况,且又由于果树遗传上高度杂合这一特性,从成百上千个差异表达基因中挖掘到关键基因依然是个挑战。因此,持续深化果树遗传学、分子生物学与生物信息学的学科交叉,更好地整合、挖掘、利用 RNA-Seq 数据,将会为果树自交不亲和分子机制研究提供更好的科学数据,进而全面带动品种改良、栽培技术革新等环节,促进果树产业发展。

## 4 结 论

应用 RNA-Seq 技术获得了‘鸭梨’及其花粉部分自交亲和性突变体‘金坠梨’花粉转录组测序数据(SRA 登录号: SRP145421),通过比较分析筛出了 2 组样品的差异表达基因并进行了相关基因的功能注释,大多基因能够映射到不同的功能亚分组和通路。35 个基因的 qRT-PCR 试验表明,转录组测序结果可信度很高,能够作为‘金坠梨’花粉部分自交亲和性突变研究的数据进行分析。结合转录组和 qRT-PCR 的数据,发现了一个差异表达在 40 倍以上的泛素结合酶 E2 同源基因(*ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 variant 1D-like*, 基因号 103966960)。

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