

豆梨中谷胱甘肽还原酶基因的分离、 表达特点及酶活性分析

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摘要:【目的】测定谷胱甘肽还原酶活性变化, 结合其催化产物含量、编码基因表达特点分析, 明确该酶是否参与豆梨应对镉胁迫的调控过程。【方法】采用紫外/可见分光光度法检测谷胱甘肽还原酶(glutathione reductase, GR)活性、谷胱甘肽池组成及过氧化氢(hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂)含量, RT-PCR和PCR克隆 *PcGRchl*和 *PcGRcyt*的 cDNA和DNA序列, 利用生物信息学方法进行序列比较分析, 荧光定量PCR检测它们在镉胁迫下转录水平变化。【结果】镉胁迫情况下, 豆梨叶片GR活性上升, 谷胱甘肽池中总谷胱甘肽(total glutathione, T-GSH)和还原型谷胱甘肽(reduced glutathione, GSH)减少、氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione, GSSG)上升, H₂O₂积累增加。豆梨叶绿体 *PcGRchl*和胞质 *PcGRcyt*的序列长度、基因结构及所编码蛋白特征各不相同, 它们在豆梨叶片中的表达量上调以响应镉胁迫信号, 以 *PcGRchl*的转录占主导。外源GSH预处理有助于豆梨预先储存GSH, 减缓镉胁迫下H₂O₂的积累, 与Cd(2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O + Hoagland营养液)组相比较, GC(2 mmol·L⁻¹, GSH预处理12 h转入2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O + Hoagland营养液)组 *PcGRchl*和 *PcGRcyt*的表达水平没有太大变化, 但GR活性部分受抑制; 外源BSO预处理抑制植株叶片GSH合成, 镉胁迫下BC(2 mmol·L⁻¹ 丁硫氨酸-亚砷亚胺预处理12 h转入2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O + Hoagland营养液)组H₂O₂产生加剧, GR活性上升幅度变大, 但 *PcGRchl*和 *PcGRcyt*的转录不受影响。上述结果表明, GSH预处理或BSO预处理, 可改变豆梨叶片GSH池的组成, 从而在蛋白质水平上反馈调节镉胁迫情况下GR活性。【结论】豆梨GR参与应对镉胁迫的调控过程。镉处理后, 豆梨叶片中GSH减少, 促使GR酶活性上升, 以补充植株应对逆境所需GSH, 这一过程主要通过叶绿体 *PcGRchl*的转录上调来实现; GSH或BSO预处理, 改变植株GSH含量, 从而影响GR活性, 减缓或加剧镉胁迫下H₂O₂的产生, 这一过程主要是在GR基因翻译后的蛋白水平上进行反馈调节。

关键词: 豆梨; 镉胁迫; 谷胱甘肽还原酶; 活性调节; 表达特点

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Isolation, expression of glutathione reductase genes and analysis of the enzyme activity in *Pyrus calleryana*

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Pyrus calleryana* Decne. is widely used as a pear rootstocks in Asia. Our preliminary experiment proved that glutathione played a vital role in protecting the plant from cadmium (Cd) stress. It is well known that glutathione reductase (GR) is an essential enzyme that recycles oxidized glutathione back to the reduced form. However, the GR function during the above process remains unknown. In this paper, the changes of GR activity, the content of its catalytic products and the expression characteristics of its encoded genes were analyzed in order to understand the regulation process of the GR against Cd stress in *P. calleryana*. 【Methods】90-day-old seedlings of *P. calleryana* were chosen as

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the test materials for physiological and molecular detection. Firstly, 252 plantlets were randomly classified into four groups. Then, one group grew in the Hoagland solution as the control, and one group grew in the same solution plus $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as the Cd treatment. The other two groups grew in the Hoagland solution plus $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ L-buthionine sulfoximine (BSO) or $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ reduced glutathione (GSH) for 12 hours, and then they were transferred to the new nutrient solution containing $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as the BC and GC groups, respectively. The plantlets were incubated for 0 h, 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 9 h, 12 h and 24 h respectively, the third and fourth leaves from the top of the plantlets were collected and used for analysis. The GR activity, the composition of glutathione pool, and H_2O_2 content were determined by UV/Vis spectrophotometry. To isolate the GR encoded sequences, chloroplast *GRchl* (XM_009376341) and cytosolic *GRcyt* (XM_009356603) genes in the *Pyrus × bretschneideri* (Chinese white pear) genome database were used as the probes to search the transcriptome database of *P. calleryana* Cd-treated seedlings. Two transcripts (Pbr009065 and Pbr030956) were identified as their analogue genes. Then, two pairs of specific gene primers were designed for RT-PCR and PCR amplification, and confirmation of the aforementioned was done by sequencing. The compositions of introns and exons in *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* genes were analyzed using the Gene Structure Display Server. Moreover, their translated protein sequences were obtained through BioXM 2.6, and then signature motifs from different GR proteins were found out by MEME software. A quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) assay was performed to analyze the relative mRNA expression levels of *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* when the seedlings were furnished with or without GSH/BSO before $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ treatment, respectively. **【Results】** Under the condition of Cd stress, the activity of GR increased and the GSH pool changed in leaves of *P. calleryana*. The reduced glutathione (GSH) content decreased, and the oxidized glutathione (GSSG) content increased. The total glutathione (T-GSH) content decreased. In addition, H_2O_2 was rapidly accumulated. At the same time, two *GR* genes were isolated from Cd-treated leaves of *P. calleryana*, which were named chloroplast *PcGRchl* and cytoplasmic *PcGRcyt*, respectively. They were different in sequence lengths, gene structures, and encoded protein characteristics. The cDNAs of *PcGRchl* was 1 680 bp, and the DNA sequence was 3 069 bp, which included 10 exons and 9 introns, encoding a protein containing 559 amino acids. Meanwhile, the cDNAs of *PcGRcyt* was 1 491 bp, and the DNA sequence was 6 538 bp, which included 16 exons and 15 introns, encoding a protein containing 496 amino acids. MEME software analysis showed that *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* encoded proteins had all the specific motifs of chloroplast GR and cytoplasmic GR, respectively. Both of them contained the typical pyridine nucleotide-disulfide reductase class I activity site, NADP-binding site and GSSG binding site. Compared with *PcGRcyt*, *PcGRchl* contained a chloroplast signal peptide (N-terminal amino acid residues at position 1-65). Meanwhile, there was a specific cytosolic GR domain in *PcGRcyt* (L₁₅₅D₁₅₇G₁₅₈T₁₅₉K₁₆₀). *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* expression levels were up-regulated in the leaves once the seedlings suffered from the Cd stress. Moreover, the transcription of *PcGRchl* was dominant. Exogenous GSH pretreatment facilitated the pre-storage of GSH in leaves of *P. calleryana* and helped to effectively inhibit the accumulation of H_2O_2 once the plantlets were exposed to $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Compared with Cd group, the expression levels of *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* did not change much, but GR activity was partially inhibited in leaves of GC group. Exogenous BSO pretreatment inhibited the GSH synthesis in leaves of *P. calleryana*. After Cd treatment, H_2O_2 production exacerbated, and the rising range of GR activity increased, but the transcriptions of *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* were not affected in leaves of BC group. The above results indicated that GSH pretreatment or BSO pretreatment could regulate GR activity at the protein level through changing the composition of the GSH pool in the leaves of *P. calleryana* under Cd stress. **【Conclusion】** GR may positively take part in the regulation process in the leaves of *P. calleryana* against Cd stress. After Cd treatment, the GSH content in the leaves of *P. calleryana* decreased, which compensated for the need of

the plants to cope with adversity via promoting GR activity. This process was mainly achieved through the transcriptional up-regulation of chloroplast *PcGRchl1*. Pretreatment with GSH or BSO changed the GSH content in the leaves of the plant, thereby affecting GR activity, slowing or exacerbating H₂O₂ production under Cd stress. This process was mainly regulated at the protein level after *GR* gene translation.

Key words: *Pyrus calleryana*; Cadmium stress; Glutathione reductase; Activity regulation; Expression characteristic

谷胱甘肽还原酶(glutathione reductase, GR, EC 1.6.4.2)是一种广泛存在于原核和真核生物中的黄素蛋白氧化还原酶。它利用NADPH作为唯一的还原力和电子供体,催化氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione, GSSG)还原为还原型谷胱甘肽(reduced glutathione, GSH)^[1]。GR作为一种重要的抗氧化酶,通过抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽(ascorbate-glutathione, AsA-GSH)循环参与清除植物体内多余活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)^[2],对GSH的再生、维持胞内高比率GSH/GSSG及植物细胞的氧化还原平衡有重要意义,在抵御逆境乃至整个生长发育过程中发挥重要作用^[3]。

植物体内的GR根据其亚细胞定位不同,一般分为细胞质亚型和叶绿体亚型两种^[1,4]。目前,已从拟南芥^[5]、水稻^[6-7]、珍珠粟^[8]、橡胶^[9-10]、油菜^[11]、苧麻^[12]和豇豆^[13]等植物中分离获得编码不同亚型GR的基因。即使在同一种植物体内,GR基因也会因类型不同而在核苷酸及氨基酸序列上表现出较大的差异,从而影响不同亚型GR的生化性质^[4]。而细胞质GR和叶绿体GR中特定的功能基序,决定它们的亚细胞定位与生物功能之间的密切关系^[4,7,14]。当植物遭受逆境(盐、干旱和重金属等)胁迫时,体内GR基因转录上调伴随着酶活性上升,以维持谷胱甘肽池平衡和清除过多活性氧^[2,15]。镉存在情况下,GR表达增强与酶活性增加是植株的普遍反应。在不同物种中,参与应对的GR类型及调控方式存在差异,并呈现出剂量与时间效应,但是这两类GR基因的转录

都受H₂O₂调节^[5-6,9-11]。

豆梨(*Pyrus calleryana* Decne.)是我国南方梨产区广泛应用的砧木之一,它从土壤中吸收矿质元素,并输送到梨品种(接穗)中,因此,研究其镉积累规律和谷胱甘肽介导的防御系统具有重要意义。笔者对该物种的前期研究发现,GSH起减轻镉诱导的氧化胁迫的重要作用,镉处理后谷胱甘肽合成限速酶γ-谷氨酰半胱氨酸合成酶(γ-glutamylcysteine synthetase, γ-ECS)基因的转录上调,加快GSH生成,从而满足植株合成植物络合素(phytochelatin, PCs),螯合游离态镉的需要,施加GSH合成底物可有效促进上述过程^[16]。但是豆梨如何通过调节GSH的再生,积极应对镉胁迫的内在机理仍不清楚。目前尚未从豆梨中分离获得GR基因,笔者拟从豆梨叶片中克隆GR基因,分析它们的序列特点,监测镉胁迫下GR活性变化,结合其催化产物含量、编码基因表达模式分析,明确该酶是否参与豆梨应对镉胁迫的调控过程,从而探讨促进GSH再生来缓解镉毒害的可能性,为全面揭示该物种抗逆机制提供实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料及胁迫处理

以江苏省农业科学院果树研究所保存的豆梨单株实生苗来源的组培苗为试材,经生根培养基诱导生根30 d后,转入温室土培(*V*_{营养土}:*V*_{蛭石} = 3:1)90 d,选择生长一致的植株,轻轻洗净根部基质,随机分为4组(每组63株)进行实验处理(表1),于处理0、1、

表1 豆梨分组处理情况

Table 1 The treatment conditions of different groups of *Pyrus calleryana*

组别 Group	处理情况 Treatment conditions
CK	Hoagland 营养液 Hoagland nutrient solution
Cd	2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O + Hoagland 营养液 Hoagland nutrient solution with 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O
BC	2 mmol·L ⁻¹ 丁硫氨酸-亚砷亚胺预处理 12 h 转入 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O + Hoagland 营养液 Pretreatment with 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ L-buthionine sulfoximine (BSO) for 12 h, then the seedlings were transferred into Hoagland nutrient solution with 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O
GC	2 mmol·L ⁻¹ 还原型谷胱甘肽预处理 12 h 转入 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O + Hoagland 营养液 Pretreatment with 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ reduced glutathione (GSH) for 12 h, then the seedlings were transferred into Hoagland nutrient solution with 2 mmol·L ⁻¹ CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O

3、6、9、12、24 h 收集植株顶部往下第 3、4 叶保存于 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 超低温冰箱待用。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性检测 豆梨叶片可溶性蛋白含量采用考马斯亮蓝法^[17]测定,以牛血清白蛋白为标准蛋白质。谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR, EC 1.6.4.2)活性测定过程:1 mL 反应体系中包括 50 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸钾缓冲液(pH 7.0), 1 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GSSG, 2 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ EDTA- Na_2 , 0.15 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NADPH 和 100 μL 样品提取液。加入提取液后立即测量 2 min 内 OD_{340} 值的变化, GR 活性单位为 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ^[18]。

1.2.2 过氧化氢检测 过氧化氢(hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2)含量采用丙酮提取液与四氯化钛(TiCl_4)反应生成过氧化物的原理来测定,根据不同浓度的 H_2O_2 (0.1~1 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)标准曲线计算叶片中 H_2O_2 含量^[19]。

1.2.3 谷胱甘肽测定 总谷胱甘肽(total glutathione, T-GSH)含量测定采用 5,5-二巯基-2-硝基苯酸(5', 5'-dithiobis-2-nitrobenoic acid, DTNB)法^[20]。测氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione, GSSG)时,加入 10%的 2-乙烯基吡啶 40 μL 将 GSH 歧化成其他化合物,混匀, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 温育 1 h, 按照总谷胱甘肽的测定方法检测 GSSG 含量^[20]。还原型 GSH(reduced glutathione, GSH)的含量等于总 GSH 和 GSSG 的差值。

1.2.4 GR 基因克隆与序列比较 以中国白梨(*Py-*

rus \times *bretschneideri*)胞质 GR 基因(XM_009376341)及叶绿体 GR 基因(XM_009356603)作为电子探针,搜索豆梨镉胁迫转录组数据库(本研究室未发表资料),分别获得转录本 *Pbr009065* 和 *Pbr030956* 作为候选基因,设计特异引物(表 2),扩增 *PcGRcyt* 和 *PcGRchl* 基因。提取豆梨叶片总 RNA (MiniBEST Plant RNA Extraction Kit, TaKaRa),经反转录(PrimeScript™ 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit, TaKaRa)后,进行 RT-PCR 扩增(PrimeSTAR® Max DNA Polymerase, TaKaRa)。同时,利用 MiniBEST Plant Genomic DNA Extraction Kit(TaKaRa)提取总 DNA,扩增 *PcGRcyt* 和 *PcGRchl* 的基因组序列。所有扩增产物克隆到载体 pMD™ 19-T 上,转化大肠杆菌测序。

采用在线基因结构分析系统(<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/index.php>)分析 GR 基因的内含子和外显子的组成, MEME 软件^[21] (meme-suite.org/tools/meme)寻找植物 GR 基因的特征基序。

1.2.5 基因表达检测 利用 SYBR *Premix Ex Taq* II 试剂盒(TaKaRa, RR820)在 TP800 PCR 仪上(TaKaRa)分析 *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 表达特点。反应体系包括 12.5 μL SYBR *Premix Ex Taq* II, 1 μL 10 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 上游/下游引物(表 2), 2 μL cDNA 模板和 8.5 μL ddH₂O。反应程序: $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 变性 30 s, $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5 s 和 $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s, 40 个循环。以 *PcActin* 为内参照基因,不

表 2 豆梨谷胱甘肽还原酶基因克隆及表达分析所用引物

Table 2 The primers used for isolating and expression analysis of two glutathione reductase genes in *Pyrus calleryana*

基因名称 Gene name	引物序列 Primer sequences	荧光定量 PCR Fluorescent quantitative PCR
	基因克隆 Gene cloning	
<i>PcGRchl</i>	F: 5'-ATGGCCACCTCTCTCTCCACC-3' R: 5'-TCAAACACCTTTGGCAGCTTTAA-3'	F: 5'-AGGCTACTCTTTTCGGGACTG-3' R: 5'-AAACTCTTCTGCGGCTGTCGGGT-3'
<i>PcGRcyt</i>	F: 5'-ATGTCGAGGAAGATGCTAATTG-3' R: 5'-CTACAGATTTGTCTTTGGTTTGGTA-3'	F: 5'-CCTCTTTCTGTTGTGGGCCT-3' R: 5'-ATTGTGCCTTGGTTGCTCCG-3'
<i>PcActin</i>	无 No	F: 5'-CTCCCAGGGCTGTGTTTCCTA-3' R: 5'-CTCCATGTCATCCAGTTGCT-3'

加 cDNA 管为阴性对照,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法计算基因表达量^[16]。

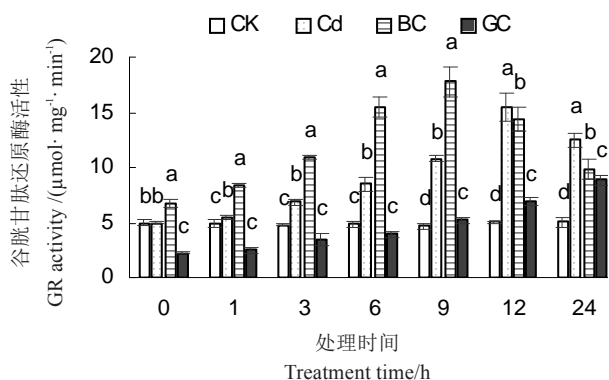
1.2.6 统计分析与作图 所有试验数据采用 SPSS17.0 软件进行单因素方差分析,并用 Duncan's 新复极差法($p < 0.05$)对平均数进行差异性比较分析,Excel 2016 软件制图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 镉胁迫诱导 GR 活性上升和 H_2O_2 积累

豆梨植株叶片中谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性受 $2\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ $\text{CdCl}_2\cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 胁迫诱导上升,随处理时间的延长,活性显著增加。镉处理 12 h 后,GR 活性

达到峰值($15.5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$),为对照组的3.1倍;镉处理24 h后,GR活性略微下降,但仍维持在较高水平($12.5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$),为对照组的2.5倍(图1)。与Cd单独处理(Cd组)相比,2 mmol·L⁻¹ GSH预处理12 h后,GC组豆梨叶片GR活性在整个镉胁迫过程持续下降,后者的GR活性为前者的45%~71%。与之相反,2 mmol·L⁻¹ BSO预处理12 h,镉胁迫前期(1~9 h)BC组豆梨叶片GR活性上升(为Cd组的1.5~1.8倍);镉处理后后期(12~24 h),BC组GR活性部分下降,其值为Cd组的93%和79%(图1)。上述结果表明,GSH预处理可在镉胁迫过程抑制GR酶的活性;而BSO预处理,在镉胁迫前期起到激活GR酶的作用。



小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著,下同。

Lowercase letters show significant differences at the level of $p < 0.05$, the same as following.

图1 镉胁迫下豆梨谷胱甘肽还原酶活性变化

Fig. 1 The changes of glutathione reductase activities in leaves of *Pyrus calleryana* after 2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O exposure at different time

2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O处理豆梨植株后,其叶片中H₂O₂含量迅速增加,并存在显著的时间效应,处理24 h后,Cd组的H₂O₂含量($26.0 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)为CK组的11.9倍(图2)。与Cd单独处理(Cd组)相比,2 mmol·L⁻¹ GSH预处理12 h,降低了镉胁迫下GC组豆梨叶片H₂O₂含量,在镉处理前期(1~6 h)这一效果更为明显,在Cd处理3 h时,GC组的H₂O₂含量($2.8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)仅为Cd组的39%(图2)。用2 mmol·L⁻¹谷胱甘肽合成抑制剂BSO预处理豆梨植株后,镉胁迫下BC组叶片H₂O₂的产生增加,在Cd处理3 h时,BC组的H₂O₂含量($11.8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)为Cd组的1.7倍(图2)。上述结果表明,GSH预处理可减缓镉胁迫过程豆梨叶片中H₂O₂的积累;而BSO预处

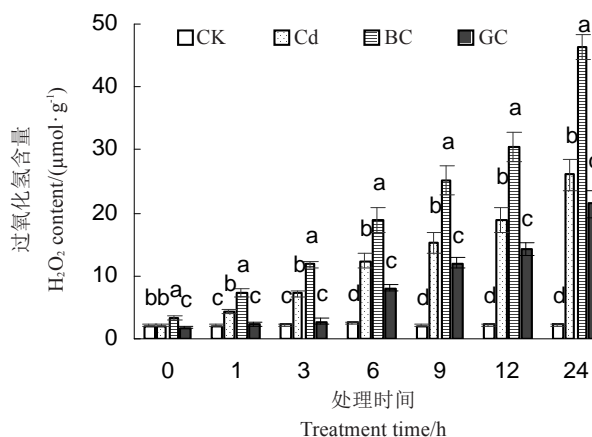


图2 镉胁迫下豆梨叶片过氧化氢含量

Fig. 2 The H₂O₂ contents in leaves of *Pyrus calleryana* after 2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O exposure at different time

理,却加剧镉胁迫过程H₂O₂积累。

2.2 镉胁迫改变植株叶片谷胱甘肽池组成

2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O处理豆梨植株后,其叶片中谷胱甘肽池的组成迅速发生变化,具体为氧化型谷胱甘肽(GSSG)含量增加(从 $0.04 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 增加到 $0.19 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)和总谷胱甘肽(T-GSH)含量下降(镉处理24 h后,分别为 $0.08 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $0.26 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,图3)。与Cd单独处理(Cd组)相比,2 mmol·L⁻¹ GSH预处理12 h后,GC组豆梨叶片中储存足量的总谷胱甘肽($3.7 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),其中90%以上为还原型谷胱甘肽,在镉胁迫过程中,T-GSH和GSH被消耗,而GSSG不断生成,但是GSH仍维持在较高水平($1.0 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);2 mmol·L⁻¹ BSO预处理12 h后,BC组豆梨叶片中GSH合成受抑制(为CK组的31%),镉胁迫过程中,T-GSH和GSH含量下降,GSSG含量逐步上升,并且GSH维持在较低水平($0.03 \sim 0.13 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)(图3)。上述结果表明,GSH预处理或BSO预处理,均可改变镉胁迫下豆梨叶片GSH池的组成。

2.3 镉胁迫促进GR基因转录

参考豆梨镉胁迫转录组数据库中转录本 *Pbr009065*和 *Pbr030956*序列,设计特异引物对豆梨的DNA及cDNA进行扩增,获得叶绿体GR和胞质GR的基因组及mRNA序列,并将它们分别命名为 *PcGRchl*(Genbank登录号 *MH520987/MH520989*)和 *PcGRcyt*(Genbank登录号 *MH520988/MH520990*)。 *PcGRchl* cDNA编码区长1 680 bp,对应基因组DNA序列长3 069 bp,由10个外显子和9个内含子组成,

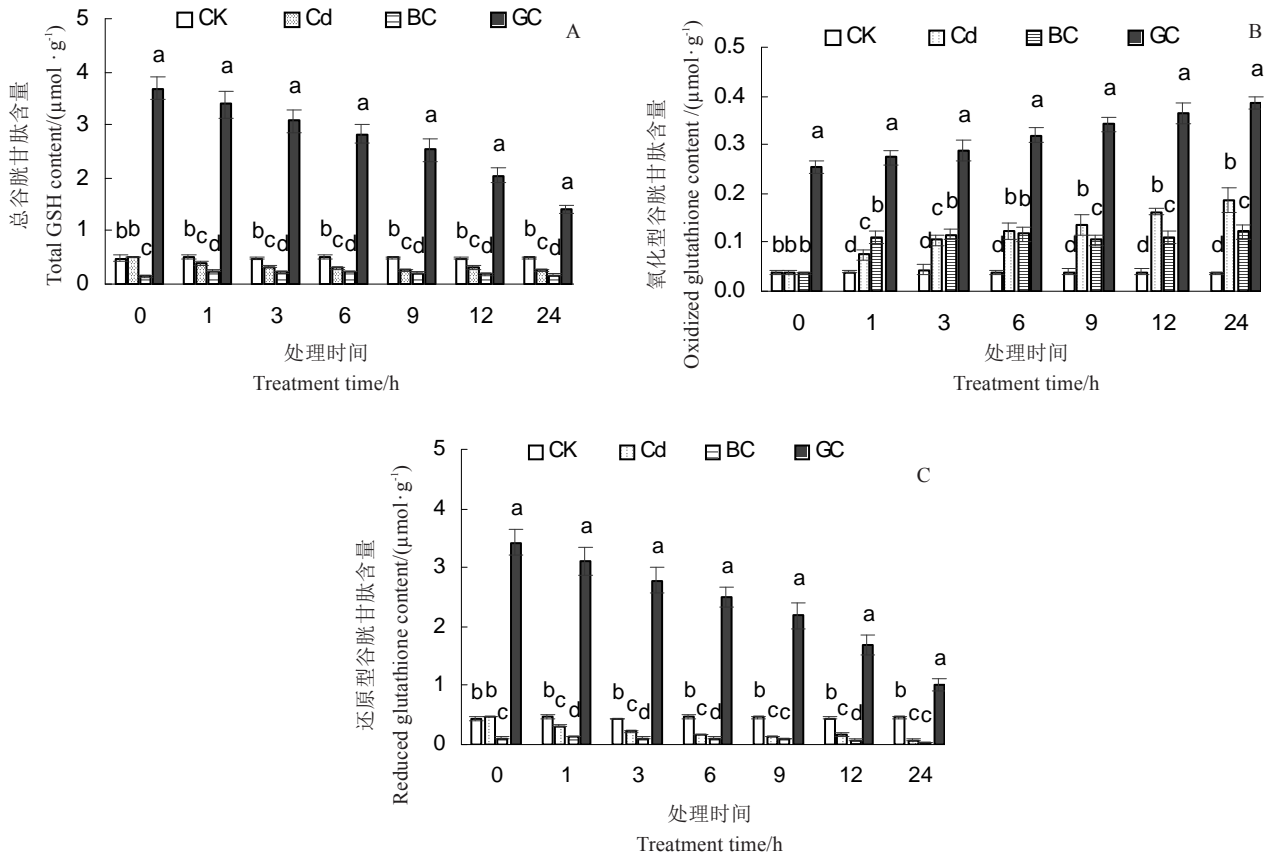
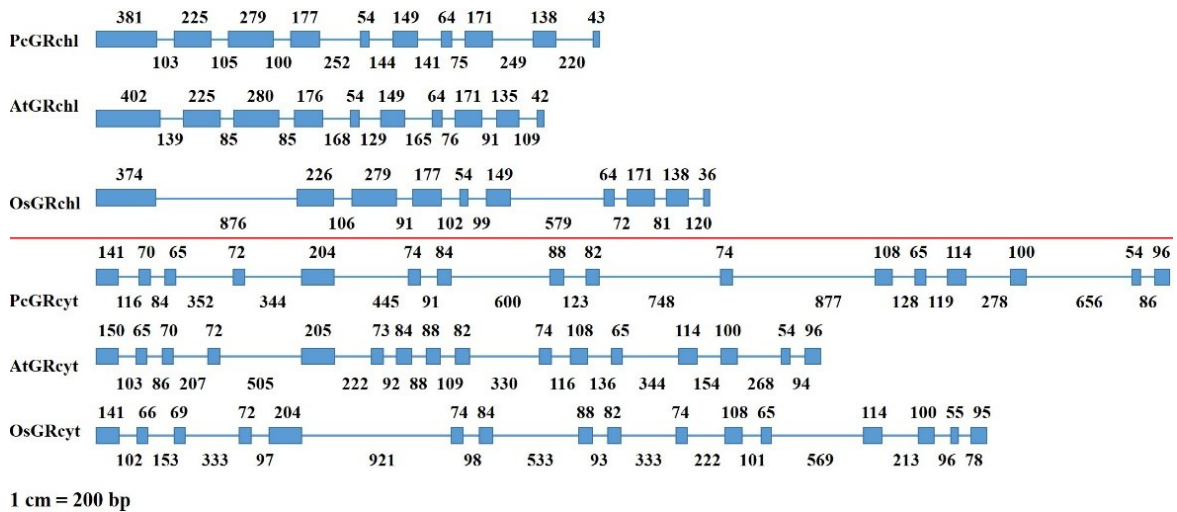


图 3 镉胁迫下豆梨叶片谷胱甘肽池变化

Fig. 3 The amount of total glutathione (T-GSH, A), oxidized glutathione (GSSG, B) and reduced glutathione (GSH, C), in leaves of *Pyrus calleryana* after $2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ exposure at different time

所编码蛋白含 559 个氨基酸; *PcGRcyt* cDNA 编码区长 1 491 bp, 对应基因组 DNA 序列长 6 538 bp, 由 16 个外显子和 15 个内含子组成, 所编码蛋白含 496 个

氨基酸(图4)。利用 MEME 软件分析发现, *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 所编码蛋白分别具备叶绿体 GR 和胞质 GR 的所有特异性基序, 并且都含有 GR 家族成员典



外显子和内含子分别用方框和直线表示, 数字为核苷酸的数目。

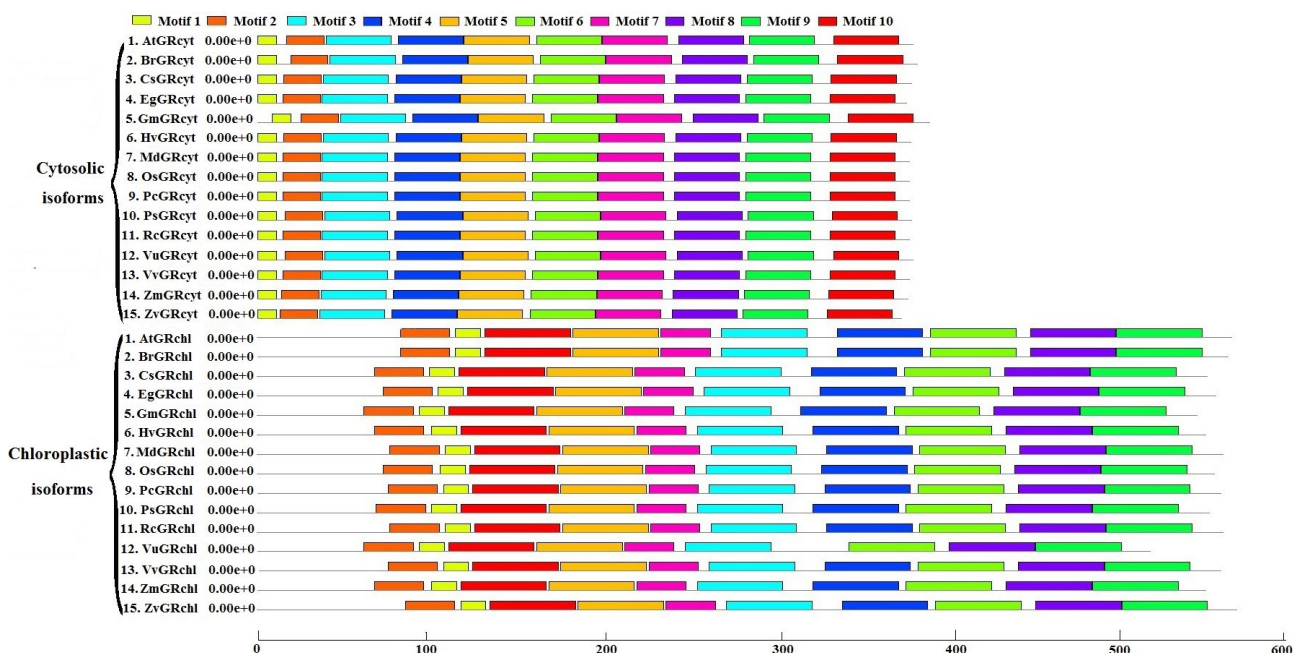
The boxes represent exons, straight lines indicate introns and numbers mean nucleotide number, respectively.

图 4 不同植物胞质 GR 和叶绿体 GR 的基因结构

Fig. 4 The gene structures of glutathione reductase from *Pyrus calleryana*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and *Oryza sativa*

型的吡啶核苷酸-二硫化物氧化还原酶 class I 活性位点、NADP结合位点、FAD结合位点和GSSG结合位点结构域(图5)。与PcGRcyt相比较,PcGRchl含有叶绿体信号肽序列(N端的1~65位氨基酸残

基)。而PcGRcyt中存在胞质GR特殊结构域(L₁₅₅D₁₅₇G₁₅₈T₁₅₉K₁₆₀)。上述结果表明,豆梨叶片中同时存在叶绿体GR和胞质GR基因,它们的序列长度、基因结构和所编码蛋白特征各不相同。



拟南芥 AtGRcyt (AAN13086)、AtGRchl (BAA03137); 芜菁 BrGRcyt (AAC49980)、BrGRchl (XP_009116142); 甜橙 CsGRcyt (XP_006493708)、CsGRchl (XP_006493268); 巨桉 EgGRcyt (XP_010023756)、EgGRchl (XP_010038031); 大豆 GmGRchl (XP_003536837)、GmGRcyt (XP_006599444); 大麦 HvGRchl (BAF80308)、HvGRcyt (BAF80309); 苹果 MdGRcyt (XP_008380593)、MdGRchl (XP_008393844); 水稻 OsGRchl (ABF94128)、OsGRcyt (BAA37092); 豌豆 PsGRchl (CAA62482)、PsGRcyt (CAA66924); 蓖麻 RcGRcyt (EEF44251)、RcGRchl (EEF41403); 乌拉尔图小麦 TuGRcyt (EMS49159)、TuGRchl (EMS46040); 豇豆 VuGRcyt (ABB89042)、VuGRchl (ABB89041); 葡萄 VvGRcyt (AGG09347)、VvGRchl (XP_002281935); 玉米 ZmGRchl (NP_001292747)、ZmGRcyt (AFW73984); 百日菊 ZvGRcyt (BAD27393)、ZvGRchl (BAD27394)。

Arabidopsis thaliana AtGRcyt (AAN13086), AtGRchl (BAA03137); *Brassica rapa* BrGRcyt (AAC49980), BrGRchl (XP_009116142); *Citrus sinensis* CsGRcyt (XP_006493708), CsGRchl (XP_006493268); *Eucalyptus grandis* EgGRcyt (XP_010023756), EgGRchl (XP_010038031); *Glycine max* GmGRchl (XP_003536837), GmGRcyt (XP_006599444); *Hordeum vulgare* HvGRchl (BAF80308), HvGRcyt (BAF80309); *Malus domestica* MdGRcyt (XP_008380593), MdGRchl (XP_008393844); *Oryza sativa* OsGRchl (ABF94128), OsGRcyt (BAA37092); *Pisum sativum* PsGRchl (CAA62482), PsGRcyt (CAA66924); *Ricinus communis* RcGRcyt (EEF44251), RcGRchl (EEF41403); *Triticum urartu* TuGRcyt (EMS49159), TuGRchl (EMS46040); *Vigna unguiculata* VuGRcyt (ABB89042), VuGRchl (ABB89041); *Vitis vinifera* VvGRcyt (AGG09347), VvGRchl (XP_002281935); *Zea mays* ZmGRchl (NP_001292747), ZmGRcyt (AFW73984); *Zinnia violacea* ZvGRcyt (BAD27393), ZvGRchl (BAD27394)。

图5 不同植物胞质GR和叶绿体GR的特异性基序比较

Fig. 5 The comparison of specific motifs of chloroplast and cytosolic types GR from different plants
(<http://meme-suite.org/tools/meme>)

荧光定量PCR分析表明,在正常生长的豆梨叶片中,均能检测到PcGRchl和PcGRcyt的表达,而PcGRchl的表达量远远高于PcGRcyt,其表达丰度为后者的4.6~5.0倍;2 mmol·L⁻¹ CdCl₂·2.5H₂O胁迫处理后,Cd组叶片中PcGRchl的表达量逐渐上调,9 h达到峰值,显著高于对照(CK组)的表达量(为后者

的4.0倍),随后略有下降,但仍维持在较高水平,24 h时其表达量为CK组的2.2倍;Cd组叶片中PcGRcyt的表达变化与PcGRchl类似,只是该基因的表达峰值出现在处理6 h(为CK组的3.9倍),处理24 h时其表达量有所下降(为CK组的2.3倍,图6)。上述结果表明,豆梨叶绿体GR和胞质GR基因响应镉胁迫

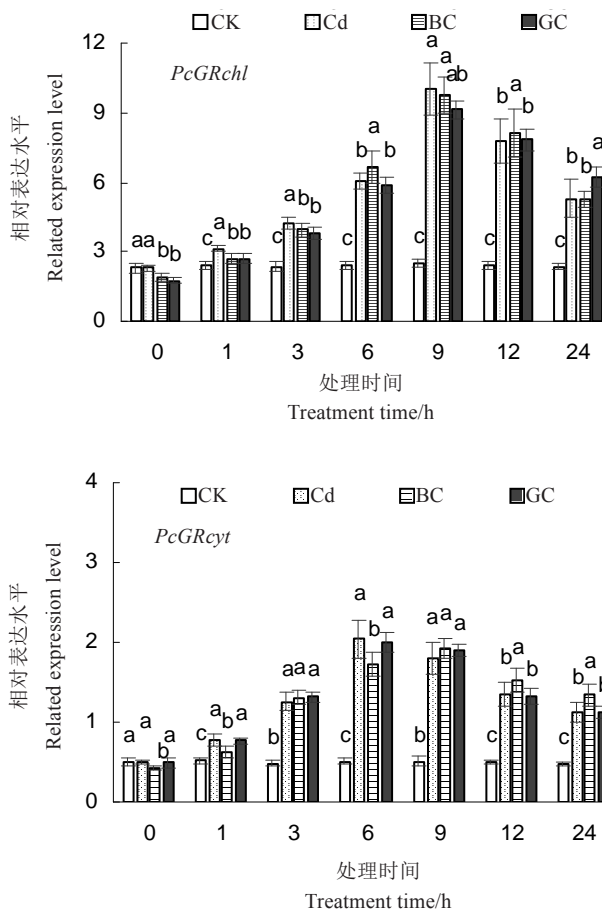


图 6 镉胁迫下豆梨叶片中 GR 编码基因表达情况

Fig. 6 The expression analysis of *PcGRchl* and *PcGRcyt* in leaves of *Pyrus calleryana* under cadmium treatment

迫信号,通过上调在叶片中的转录水平来应对胁迫。与对照(CK组)相比,2 mmol·L⁻¹ GSH 预处理 12 h 或者 2 mmol·L⁻¹ BSO 预处理 12 h,对豆梨叶片中 *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 的表达无明显影响;在镉胁迫过程中,BC 组和 GC 组叶片中 *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 的表达变化与 Cd 组类似,它们的表达水平为后者的 77%~120%,表明 GSH 或 BSO 预处理,并不直接调控镉胁迫下豆梨叶绿体 GR 和胞质 GR 基因在叶片中的转录(图 6)。

3 讨 论

植物遭受镉胁迫后,活性氧爆发,GSH 被消耗,GR 活性普遍上升,主要起清除 H₂O₂、促进 GSH 再生及维持 GSH/GSSG 比率的调节作用^[2,15],GR 活性变化幅度与物种的镉敏感性、物候期、不同器官和镉暴露时间与剂量密切相关^[1,3]。笔者研究结果显示,镉胁迫下豆梨叶片中部分 GSH 用于合成 PCs,随着处

理时间的延长,GSH 池总量持续下降^[16],主要是还原型 GSH 显著减少,同时伴随着 H₂O₂ 积累量增加,促使 GR 活性上升,以维持植株体内氧化还原平衡。添加不同外源物质处理来提高 GR 活性,可促进 GSH 再生,增强植株对镉的耐受能力^[22-23]。GSH 预处理后,豆梨体内存储一定的 GSH,遭遇镉胁迫时,部分 GSH 充当底物合成 PCs,作为抗氧化物质清除 H₂O₂,不需要大幅增加自身 GR 活性来再生 GSH 参与叶片的抗氧化过程,表现为 GC 组(GSH 预处理)的 H₂O₂ 与 GR 活性均比 Cd 组低。BSO 预处理可有效抑制 GSH 合成,大幅度减少其含量^[24],激活 GR 活性^[25]。一旦植株遭受镉胁迫,体内 GSH 无法满足合成 PCs 与清除活性氧的需要,促使 GSH 再生关键酶(GR)活性上调,加快 GSH 循环与再生,以应对逆境。

高等植物中 GR 酶由一个小的基因家族所编码,例如,拟南芥^[5]和豇豆^[13]有两个 GR 基因,而水稻^[6-7]中含三个 GR 基因。它们的基因结构各具特点,叶绿体 GR 由 10 个外显子和 9 个内含子组成,胞质 GR 由 16 个外显子和 15 个内含子组成^[4-5,8,10-11,13]。笔者从豆梨叶片中获得的两个 GR 基因 *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 的外显子和内含子数目,符合植物不同类型 GR 基因的基本结构特点。蛋白质功能是其结构氨基酸特性的直接结果,因此研究氨基酸特征可以提供对特定蛋白质功能的全面了解^[26]。根据 GR 基因编码多肽的 N 末端特性,可分为两个亚族,叶绿体亚型含有特异性的靶向信号肽,而胞质亚型则带有一个胞浆结构域^[4,7,14]。豆梨 *PcGRchl* 和 *PcGRcyt* 所编码蛋白分别具备叶绿体 GR 和胞质 GR 的所有特异性基序,*PcGRchl* 含有叶绿体信号肽序列(N 端的 1~65 位氨基酸残基),而 *PcGRcyt* 中存在胞质 GR 特殊结构域(L₁₅₅D₁₅₇G₁₅₈T₁₅₉K₁₆₀),表明它们属于不同的 GR 类型。

研究表明,不同植物中占主导地位的 GR 不同,拟南芥叶片中 65% 的 GR 酶活性来自胞质 GR^[5],而大麦叶绿体 GR 酶活性约为胞质 GR 的 3 倍^[3]。正常生长的豆梨叶片中 *PcGRchl* 的表达量为 *PcGRcyt* 的 4.6~5.0 倍,表明在该物种的叶片中可能是叶绿体 GR 起主导作用,但仍需进一步的试验加以证实。镉胁迫可在转录水平上调 GR 酶活性,镉存在情况下,番茄主要是叶绿体 GR 基因响应胁迫信号^[27],而橡胶、苧麻和青菜的胞质 GR 基因转录上调^[9-10,12,22],

从而促使GR活性上升,调控植株氧化还原平衡。本研究发现,镉胁迫下豆梨*PcGRchl*和*PcGRcyt*的转录大幅上调,其中*PcGRchl*的相对表达水平和增加倍数远远高于前者,同时伴随着GR活性增加,表明叶绿体型GR在豆梨应对镉胁迫过程起主要作用。除此之外,GR基因表达受不同外源物质所调控,例如H₂O₂可诱导GR转录上调^[6,10-11],镉处理前期(1~9 h),豆梨叶片两个GR基因*PcGRchl*和*PcGRcyt*表达水平与H₂O₂含量呈显著正相关($R^2 \geq 0.96$),表明该类基因的表达亦受H₂O₂调控。施加BSO,可诱导拟南芥胞质GR1基因表达水平上升,激活GR活性^[25]。施加硫(S)和硒(Se),可通过上调GR酶活性,从而提高植株对镉的耐受能力^[22-23]。笔者的实验结果显示,GSH预处理组、BSO预处理组与单独镉处理组比较,在每个时间点上对GR表达水平影响不显著(GC组和BC组表达量为Cd组的77%~120%),而它们间的GR酶活性差异达到2倍左右,豆梨GR基因转录水平与GR酶活性之间的变化差异,表明其转录后的调控可能影响酶活性,存在蛋白质翻译后对GR酶活性的反馈调节^[27]。

4 结 论

豆梨叶片中存在两种类型的GR基因,叶绿体*PcGRchl*和胞质*PcGRcyt*的序列长度、基因结构及所编码蛋白特征各不相同。GR积极参与应对豆梨镉胁迫的调控过程。镉处理后,叶片中GSH被消耗,通过叶绿体*PcGRchl*的转录上调促使GR酶活性上升,弥补植株应对逆境的需要;GSH或BSO预处理,改变植株GSH含量,但GR基因的表达不受影响,GR活性存在蛋白质翻译后反馈调节作用,从而减缓或加剧镉胁迫下H₂O₂的产生,进而增强或减弱植株对镉的耐受能力。

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