

# 葡萄NHX基因家族的鉴定和表达分析

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**摘要:**【目的】探究葡萄NHX基因家族生物信息学特性及在非生物胁迫下的表达情况,以期筛选出与非生物胁迫相关的家族成员,从而为葡萄抗逆性研究提供理论依据。【方法】以拟南芥、水稻及胡杨NHX基因序列为基础,对葡萄NHX基因进行同源克隆、染色体定位、氨基酸组成成分、理化性质、motif、蛋白质二级结构以及基因芯片表达等分析,同时利用qRT-PCR技术分析葡萄NHX基因家族表达情况。【结果】葡萄NHXs可分为2个亚族,主要分布在第1、5、7、14、15、19号染色体上,其外显子数为12~23个;VvNHX06的氨基酸数最少,有291个,VvNHX07的氨基酸数最多,有1141个。Motif分析发现,N端含有典型的锌指结构,蛋白质二级结构以 $\alpha$ -螺旋和无规则卷曲为主。亚细胞定位预测发现,葡萄NHX基因主要分布在细胞膜、内质网、线粒体、液泡和细胞质中。基因芯片表达显示,使用NaCl、ABA和PEG处理后,葡萄叶片中VvNHX02和VvNHX06基因表达量均呈上升趋势。qRT-PCR分析结果表明,在200 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl、100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> ABA处理后的葡萄叶片中,VvNHX06表达量显著增加,分别是对照的30倍和60倍。用10% PEG处理实验材料6 h后,VvNHX05的表达量明显增加,是对照的5倍。【结论】VvNHX05和VvNHX06基因与植物耐盐和抗旱性有密切关系,可为葡萄的逆境胁迫机制研究提供参考。

**关键词:**葡萄;NHX基因家族;胁迫;qRT-PCR

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## Identification and expression analysis of NHX genes family in grape

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is widely grown the world. China is the second country for grape production in the world. As the increase of cultivation area, it is very important to study the resistance of grape to the abiotic stresses. NHX has the functions of maintaining Na<sup>+</sup>(K<sup>+</sup>) concentration, regulating pH in cells, controlling cell expansion, and maintaining cell turgor. NHX is a key factor related to drought and salt tolerance in plants. The bioinformatics characteristics of grape NHX genes family and its expression under abiotic stresses were surveyed to screen out family members related to abiotic stresses. 【Methods】The test materials were the seedlings propagated *in vitro* of 'Red Globe' preserved by the College of Horticulture, Gansu Agricultural University. The single-bud stem segment of the 'Red Globe' grape was cultured on the subculture medium (MS+0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA) for 35 d. Then the tissue culture seedlings were removed from the containers, the root agar was washed off, and they were transferred into MS liquid medium without hormones. The seedlings were cultured in incubator at (28±0.5)°C with, a photoperiod of 16 h/8 h (light/dark). After 30 d culture, the seedlings were transferred to the MS media with 10% PEG, 100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> ABA and 200 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl, respectively. The pure water was used as CK. Three biological replicates were set for each treatment, and the treatment duration was 6 h. And based on the NHX gene sequences of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, rice and poplar, homologous cloning,

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chromosome localization, amino acid composition, physicochemical properties, motif, protein secondary structure and gene chip expression of grape NHX gene were analyzed. Quantitative analysis of grape NHX gene family expression by qRT-PCR was performed.【Results】Grape NHXs gene could be divided into two sub families, eight members of the grape NHX gene family were obtained by comparison with the NHX genes of existing plants. According to the localization analysis, eight grape NHX genes were distributed on 6th chromosomes, *VvNHX07* was located on the first chromosome, and *VvNHX02* on the 5th chromosome, *VvNHX03* on the 7th chromosome, *VvNHX01* and *VvNHX08* on the 14th chromosome, *VvNHX05* and *VvNHX06* on the 15th chromosome, and *VvNHX04* on the 19th chromosome. And the number of exons was 12-23. *VvNHX06* gene only had 291 amino acids. *VvNHX07* gene had 1 141 amino acids. The full-length protein sequence was predicted by MEME software, and 8 domains were obtained. No conserved amino acid sequence was predicted in *VvNHX07*. Only motif1 was present in *VvNHX05*, and all 8 domains were existing in *VvNHX01*, *VvNHX02*, *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX04* and *VvNHX08*. Analysis of each domain revealed that motif1, motif2, motif3, motif4, and motif6 all contained 50 conserved amino acids with high conservation. Motif7 and motif8 contained only 41 conserved amino acids, but they were highly conserved. Gene structure analysis revealed that there were significant differences in the number of exons of *VvNHXs* gene family members, and 8 *VvNHXs* genes contained introns and exons proton. There were 14 exons proton in *VvNHX01*, *VvNHX02*, *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX05* and *VvNHX08* genes, 15 exons in *VvNHX04*, 12 exons in *VvNHX06*, and 23 exons in *VvNHX07*. Subcellular localization predicted that grape NHX genes were mainly distributed in cell membrane, endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, vacuole and cytoplasm. *VvNHX05* was expressed in both peroxisome and cell matrix; *VvNHX07* was only expressed in chloroplast. *VvNHX01* was only expressed in cell plasmids; *VvNHX02* and *VvNHX04* were expressed in cell membrane, endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, vacuole and cytoplasm; *VvNHX05*, *VvNHX06*, *VvNHX07* were expressed in the nucleus. The secondary structure of the protein had Alpha helix, Beta turn and Random coil. Therefore, the secondary structure of *VvNHXs* was mainly composed of Alpha helix and Random coil. The gene chip analysis showed that as increase of the treatment time of salt, ABA and PEG stress the expression levels, of *VvNHX02* and *VvNHX06* significantly increased in grape leaves. The highest gene expression was found on *VvNHX06* at 24h after treatment. The expression level of *VvNHX08* gene significantly increased under 8 h treatment, and then decreased rapidly. The expression level of the *VvNHX03* gene reached a maximum at 4 h. After treatment with ABA, the expression levels of *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX04*, and *VvNHX08* genes decreased as the increase of the treatment time. The results of qRT-PCR analysis showed that there was a difference in the expression of grape NHXs in the leaves with different treatments. Under different stress treatments, the *VvNHXs* genes families were expressed in different degrees in the leaves. The relative expressions of *VvNHX01*, *VvNHX02*, *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX04*, *VvNHX05*, *VvNHX06* and *VvNHX08* in the leaves under  $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl were up-regulated to different degrees compared with those in the control group (CK), among which the up-regulated expressions of *VvNHX06* were the most significant, 30 times higher than those in the control group (CK). After treatment with  $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ABA, the relative expressions of *VvNHX02*, *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX06*, *VvNHX07* and *VvNHX08* were significantly higher than those of the control group (CK). *VvNHX06* showed the most significant change compared with the control group, which was 60 times higher than those in the control group. *VvNHX01* and *VvNHX04* were lower than those in the control group (CK). *VvNHX05* did not change significantly compared with those in the control group (CK). Under 10% PEG treatment, the relative expressions of *VvNHX01*, *VvNHX03*, *VvNHX05* and *VvNHX08* in the leaves were up-regulated to

different degrees compared with those in the control group. The upregulation of *VvNHX05* was the most obvious, 5 times higher than that of the control group. *VvNHX02*, *VvNHX04*, *VvNHX06* and *VvNHX07* were down-regulated. 【Conclusion】*VvNHX05* and *VvNHX06* genes could be closely related to salt tolerance and drought resistance in the grape plants, and it would provide a reference for the research on abiotic stresses to grape.

**Key words:** Grape; NHX gene family; Stress; qRT-PCR

NHX 是  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)/\text{H}^+$  的逆向转运蛋白, 能将  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)$  排出细胞外或将  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)$  区域化来保持植物细胞内较低水平的  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)$  浓度。因此, NHX 具有维持  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)$  浓度、调节细胞内的 pH 值、控制细胞扩增、维持细胞膨压的功能, 是与植物抗旱耐盐性相关的关键因子<sup>[1-4]</sup>。 *AtNHX5* 和 *AtNHX6* 在调控细胞  $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{K}^+$  和 pH 平衡以及耐盐胁迫和钾营养等方面起着重要的作用<sup>[5]</sup>。

最早在植物中克隆得到的是拟南芥 *SOS1* 和 *NHX1*, 这两种基因是编码质膜和液泡膜  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  逆向转运蛋白的基因。随后又相继在多种植物中克隆得到它们的同源基因<sup>[6]</sup>。目前, GenBank 数据库中已注册有 60 多种在植物中编码 NHX 蛋白的基因序列<sup>[7]</sup>。在盐胁迫下, *NHX1s* 在不同部位, 都有上调表达的趋势, 如在菊花 *Dgnhx1*、烟草 *DmNHX1*、棉花 *GhNHX1*、盐地碱蓬 *SsNHX1* 和白三叶 *TrNHX1* 中, 主要集中在叶片中表达, 但是, 在豇豆 *VuNHX1*、绿豆 *VrNHX1* 和菊苣 *CiNHX1* 中的表达量根部明显高于叶片<sup>[8-14]</sup>。Yokoi 等<sup>[15]</sup> 研究结果表明, 模式植物拟南芥 NHX 基因家族共有 8 个成员。其中, 将 6 个液泡膜 NHX 家族进行聚类分类, 结果表明, *AtNHX1*、*AtNHX2*、*AtNHX3* 和 *AtNHX4* 为同一亚族, *AtNHX5* 和 *AtNHX6* 为同一亚族。

同时, 研究人员将拟南芥液泡膜中的  $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)/\text{H}^+$  逆向转运蛋白 *NHX* 转入番茄中, 可得到在  $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl 处理中正常生长结实的转基因植株, 而未通过转化的番茄植株在相同条件下明显表现为生长抑制作用<sup>[4]</sup>。刘威等<sup>[6]</sup> 认为施加  $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl、10% PEG、 $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ABA 后, *PbNHX1* 在杜梨叶片中的转录水平会持续上升。郭会敏等<sup>[17]</sup> 研究结果表明, *NnNHX1* 过表达提高了转基因烟草的耐盐性, 耐盐性越高, *NnNHX1* 在植株中的表达量越高。有研究通过电子克隆共得到 6 组 *ZmNHX* 基因, 进行表达分析后发现 *ZmNHX* 基因在不同浓度的盐胁迫下在植物根和叶片中的表达量有不同程度的上

升, 当用  $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl 处理材料时, *ZmNHX* 的表达量最高且与对照差异显著<sup>[18]</sup>。利用转基因技术将旱生植物霸王的 *ZxNHX* 基因转入百脉根后发现, 转基因植株的叶片和根中积累了比对照更多的  $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{K}^+$  和  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , 降低了其叶片的渗透势而增强了保水性, 使得抗旱性和耐盐性得以显著提高<sup>[19]</sup>。通过 PCR 技术克隆小麦 *NHX1* 基因及功能分析表明, 小麦 *NHX1* 基因具有调控表达逆向转运蛋白的功能是其具有抗寒性的重要原因<sup>[20]</sup>。Fukuda A 等<sup>[21]</sup> 研究结果表明, 盐胁迫下 *OsNHX1*、*OsNHX2*、*OsNHX3* 和 *OsNHX5* 在组织内的表达量较对照组呈上升趋势。

随着分子生物学技术的不断发展与提高, 研究人员对于植物适应逆境和抵御逆境机制的探索开始从生理水平逐步进入分子水平<sup>[22]</sup>。目前, 对于葡萄 NHX 的研究报道相对较少, 因此, 利用生物信息学对葡萄 NHX 基因家族进行鉴定与分析, 在葡萄全基因组中搜索鉴定 NHX 基因家族成员, 全面分析理化性质、基因结构、染色体定位及系统发育等信息, 研究葡萄 NHX 基因家族在不同处理下的表达特征, 为进一步利用该基因进行遗传改良等方面提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

试验材料为甘肃农业大学园艺学院保存的‘红地球’葡萄试管苗。

### 1.2 试验处理

将红地球葡萄的单芽茎段接于继代培养基 (MS+0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA) 上培养 35 d 后, 三角瓶中取出、轻轻洗净根部琼脂, 转入不加激素的 MS 液体培养基中, 放置到恒温培养箱, 培养温度 (28±0.5) °C, 光照周期 16 h/8 h (光照/黑暗), 培养 30 d 后, 挑选生长一致的组培苗, 转入含 10% (w) PEG、 $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ABA 和  $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl 以及用清水作为 CK 的 MS 培养基中进行胁迫处理, 每个处理设置 3 个生物

学重复,处理时长均为6 h。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 葡萄NHX基因家族成员的检索 经查阅文献,分别得到8个拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana* L.)NHX基因序列号、5个水稻(*Oryza sativa* L.)NHX基因序列号和6个胡杨(*Populus euphratica* L.)NHX基因序列号。然后在美国国立生物技术信息中心(National center for biotechnology information, NCBI, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)中分别搜索上述基因,下载对应基因的CDS、Full-length和蛋白序列。以获得的CDS为目标序列,在葡萄数据库中BLAST搜索,下载长度大于200 bp(至少大于80 bp)的片段序列。在DNAMAN工具中进行筛选,剔除重复片段序列。最后,以该片段序列在葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L.)数据库中获取相应序列的基因号、CDS、cDNA及氨基酸序列<sup>[23]</sup>。

1.3.2 葡萄NHX基因编码蛋白的理化性质分析 利用ProtParam软件<sup>[24]</sup>(<http://expasy.org/tools/prot-param.html>)在线分析葡萄NHX基因氨基酸数目、理论等电点和分子量大小等理化性质。NHX基因所编码的蛋白质二级结构预测运用软件SOPMA<sup>[25]</sup>([http://npsa-pbil.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa\\_automat.pl?page=/NPSA/npsa\\_hnn.html](http://npsa-pbil.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa_automat.pl?page=/NPSA/npsa_hnn.html))在线分析完成。采用WoLF PSORT(<http://psort.ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp/form.html>)进行亚细胞定位分析<sup>[26]</sup>。MEME软件([\[meme-suite.org/tools/meme\]\(http://meme-suite.org/tools/meme\)\)进行全长蛋白序列预测。PLExdb软件\(<http://www.plexdb.org/index.php>\)和Heml 1.0.3.7软件进行基因芯片表达分析。](http://</a></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

1.3.3 葡萄NHX基因结构分析 利用Splign软件<sup>[27]</sup>(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sutils/splign/splign.cgi>)在线分析内含子和外显子组成。

1.3.4 葡萄NHX基因编码氨基酸序列系统进化树构建 将候选的葡萄NHX基因家族蛋白序列与NCBI数据库中的所有无重复NHX基因序列利用MEGA 5.0<sup>[28]</sup>和Clustalx<sup>[29]</sup>进行比对分析,绘制系统发生树。

1.3.5 基因芯片表达分析 使用PLExdb软件(<http://www.plexdb.org/index.php>)提供的GEO数据库中下载葡萄RNASeq数据,登录号为GSE31662和GSE31594。用葡萄NHX核酸序列为探针检索出序列相同的Affymetrix GeneChip 16K基因ID,然后获取葡萄NHX基因在NaCl、PEG、ABA和冷胁迫下的RNASeq数据,通过Excel对数据进行log<sub>2</sub>转换,最后用Heml 1.0.3.7制作电子表达热图(heat-map)。

1.3.6 实时荧光定量PCR 以申鹏等<sup>[30]</sup>方法提取不同处理下葡萄试管苗叶片的RNA。用*VvNHXs*基因家族的CDS序列在上海生工生物工程技术服务有限公司在线设计引物并进行合成(表1)。cDNA合成用Prime Script RT reagent Kit(Perfect Real Time)试剂盒(Takara),反转录产物在-20℃下保存备用。

表1 葡萄NHX基因家族表达分析的实时荧光定量引物  
Table 1 qRT-PCR primers for expression on analysis of NHX in Grape

| 基因<br>Gene     | 实时荧光定量上游引物<br>Forward primer for qRT-PCR(5'-3') | 实时荧光定量下游引物<br>Reverse primer for qRT-PCR(5'-3') |
|----------------|---|---|
| <i>VvNHX01</i> | 5'-TTTTGCGACCTTGTCATTG-3'                       | 5'-GCTGCTCTTCCAACCAGAAC-3'                      |
| <i>VvNHX02</i> | 5'-GGGATTACCTTGCACTTGG-3'                       | 5'-TGGCATCATTCAACACCT-3'                        |
| <i>VvNHX03</i> | 5'-TTCAAGAGTCACCACAAAGCA-3'                     | 5'-CTTACAACCCGCCACTTCTC-3'                      |
| <i>VvNHX04</i> | 5'-TCAACAAGCACTGCTCTGGAGTC-3'                   | 5'-AACAACTCAGCCAACGTGTAGGAC-3'                  |
| <i>VvNHX05</i> | 5'-TGACGGTTTTGTGATTGGA-3'                       | 5'-TCTTGAGCCTGTTCCAGAT-3'                       |
| <i>VvNHX06</i> | 5'-GCTCGTCCTCTCCTTCGTCCTC-3'                    | 5'-CTGTGTCGGAGATGTTGGCAAGTC-3'                  |
| <i>VvNHX07</i> | 5'-GTTTCCCTACAGAGCGTTGG-3'                      | 5'-CCCCGAAGTAATTGCCTACA-3'                      |
| <i>VvNHX08</i> | 5'-GGCAACAATCAACCAAGTCC-3'                      | 5'-GTCCACCAACATCGGTCTC-3'                       |
| <i>UBI</i>     | 5'-GCTCGCTGTTTTGCAATTCTAC-3'                    | 5'-AACATAGGTGAGGCCGCACTT-3'                     |

实时荧光定量PCR(real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR),应用LightCycler 96实时定量PCR仪,用设计的引物进行PCR扩增,以葡萄UBI基因为内参,对*VvNHX*基因家族进行特异性表达分析。扩增体系含1 μL cD-

NA、上下游引物各0.8 μL、10.4 μL反应MIX、7 mL ddH<sub>2</sub>O,总体系20 μL。反应程序为:95℃ 30 s,95℃ 5 s,60℃ 34 s,95℃ 15 s,60℃ 60 s,95℃ 15 s,共40个循环,反应结束后分析荧光值变化曲线。

1.3.7 统计分析作图 所有试验均设3次生物重



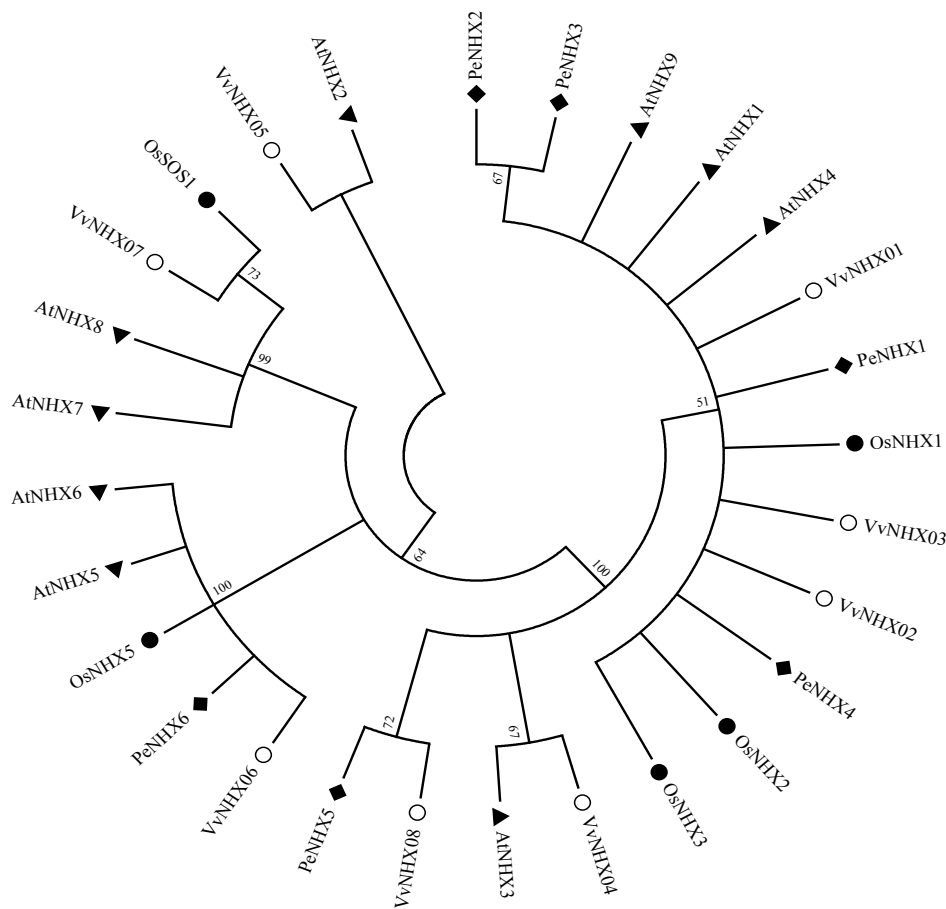
复,数据采用 SPSS 22.0.0 中的 Duncan 检测 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 进行差异显著性检验,用 Excel2010 作图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 葡萄 NHX 基因家族氨基酸序列的系统进化分析

将葡萄、拟南芥、水稻和胡杨 NHX 基因的蛋白序列分别与 NCBI 数据库中的序列进行比对,删除所有重复的序列,然后用 MEGA5.0 和 Clustalx 构建

系统发生树。结果表明:该基因家族分为两个亚组,其中, *OsSOS1*、*AtNHX2*、*VvNHX05*、*VvNHX06*、*AtNHX6*、*PeNHX6*、*OsNHX5*、*AtNHX5*、*VvNHX07*、*AtNHX7* 和 *AtNHX8* 为第一亚组;第二亚组可以分为两小组,其中第一小组为 *AtNHX3*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX08* 和 *PeNHX5*,第二小组由 *VvNHX01*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX02*、*AtNHX4*、*OsNHX3*、*OsNHX2*、*OsNHX1*、*PeNHX1*、*AtNHX1*、*PeNHX3*、*PeNHX2*、*PeNHX4* 和 *AtNHX9* 组成(图1)。



At. 拟南芥; Os. 水稻; Pe. 胡杨; Vv. 葡萄。

At. *Arabidopsis thaliana* L.; Os. *Oryza sativa* L.; Pe. *Populus euphratica* L.; Vv. *Vitis vinifera* L.

图1 葡萄 NHX 基因家族发育树

Fig. 1 The developmental tree of grape NHX gene family

### 2.2 葡萄 NHX 基因家族信息及理化性质

利用已有植物 NHX 基因对比克隆得到葡萄 NHX 基因家族 8 个成员,经定位分析,结果表明:8 个葡萄 NHX 基因分别分布在 6 条染色体上, *VvNHX07* 位于第 1 条染色体上, *VvNHX02* 位于第 5 条染色体, *VvNHX03* 位于第 7 条染色体, *VvNHX01* 和 *VvNHX08* 位于第 14 条染色体, *VvNHX05*、*VvNHX06*

位于第 15 条染色体, *VvNHX04* 位于第 19 条染色体(表 2)。

8 个 *VvNHXs* 基因家族成员进行理化性质分析,结果表明: *VvNHXs* 的氨基酸大小主要集中在 520~550,其中 *VvNHX06* 的氨基酸数目最小(291)、*VvNHX07* 的氨基酸数目最大(1 141)。 *VvNHX06* 的相对分子质量最低(32 081.9), *VvNHX07* 的相对分子质

表2 葡萄NHX基因家族信息及理化性质  
Table 2 Grape NHX gene family information and physical and chemical properties

| Gene           | 氨基酸大小<br>Amino acid | 相对分子质量<br>Molecular mass | 等电点<br>PI | 染色体定位<br>Chromosome location | 基因位点<br>Genomic locus | 外显子<br>Exons | 基因大小<br>Full length genomic |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>VvNHX01</i> | 541                 | 59 632.7                 | 8.81      | Chr14: 4884368-4918654       | GSVIVT01021972001     | 14           | 34 287                      |
| <i>VvNHX02</i> | 541                 | 59 903.3                 | 8.79      | Chr5: 3676950-3684048        | GSVIVT01017814001     | 14           | 7 099                       |
| <i>VvNHX03</i> | 538                 | 59 562.9                 | 7.69      | Chr7: 2308849-2316652        | GSVIVT01011001001     | 14           | 7 804                       |
| <i>VvNHX04</i> | 524                 | 58 418.2                 | 8.64      | Chr19: 7518931-7525059       | GSVIVT01037753001     | 15           | 6 129                       |
| <i>VvNHX05</i> | 317                 | 35 550.7                 | 5.59      | Chr15: 370963-405661         | GSVIVT01019361001     | 14           | 34 699                      |
| <i>VvNHX06</i> | 291                 | 32 081.9                 | 5.55      | Chr15: 357536-363268         | GSVIVT01019363001     | 12           | 5 733                       |
| <i>VvNHX07</i> | 1 141               | 126 432.0                | 6.32      | Chr1: 6328679-6391646        | GSVIVT01011573001     | 23           | 62 968                      |
| <i>VvNHX08</i> | 541                 | 59 408.2                 | 6.16      | Chr14: 2600404-2607034       | GSVIVT01000002001     | 14           | 6 631                       |

量最高(126 432.0)。VvNHX基因家族成员的等电点分布在5.5~9.0,以VvNHX01最高(8.81),VvNHX06最低(5.55)。VvNHX01、VvNHX02、VvNHX03、VvNHX05和VvNHX08的外显子个数均为14,VvNHX04的外显子个数为15,其中VvNHX06的外显子个数最少为12,VvNHX07的外显子个数最多为23。最后,通过对VvNHXs基因的全长分析,结果显示,基因之间全长差异明显,VvNHX07的碱基数目最多(62 968),而VvNHX06的碱基数目最少(5 733)(表2)。

### 2.3 葡萄NHX基因家族motif分析

利用MEME软件对全长蛋白序列预测,得到8个结构域,在VvNHX07中未预测到保守的氨基酸序列,VvNHX05中只有motif1存在,其他5个基因含有的氨基酸保守序列相同,都含有8个motif;N端主要是motif6,该氨基酸保守域结构含CXC24XC的锌指结构,推测可能与顺式作用元件相结合;C端主要是motif7,该氨基酸序列含有Trp(W)-24等多个氨基酸残基,在序列中高度保守(图2)。对每个结构域进行分析发现,motif1、motif2、motif3、motif4、motif6均

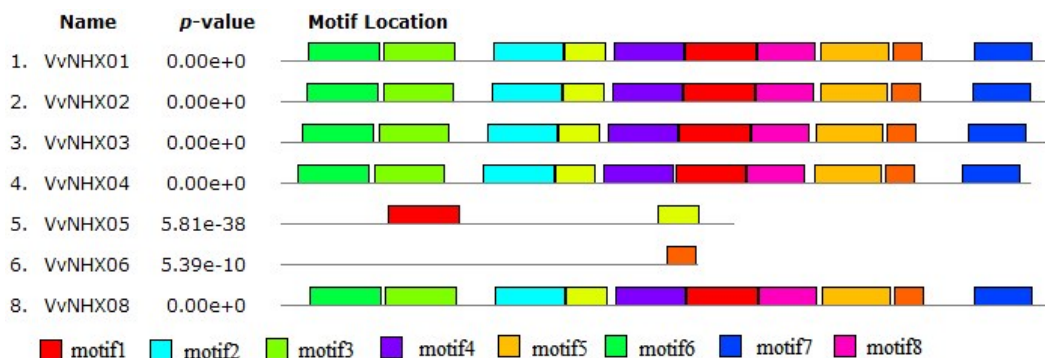


图2 葡萄NHX基因家族motif分析

Fig. 2 NHX gene family motif analysis in grape

含有50个保守氨基酸。motif7和motif8含保守氨基酸较少,只有41个;另外,在N端含有大量疏水性氨基酸,而C端含量较少(图3)。

### 2.4 葡萄NHX基因结构分析

运用GSDS2.0(<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/>)在线分析获得8个VvNHXs基因家族成员的基因结构,结果表明:VvNHXs基因家族成员外显子个数间存在明显的差异,8个VvNHXs基因均含有内含子和外显子,基因的结构基本相似。其中,VvNHX04不含有上游和下游基因序列,VvNHX06不含有下游基因序列外,其他基因结构完整。VvNHX01、VvNHX02、

VvNHX03、VvNHX05和VvNHX08基因中均有14个外显子,VvNHX04、VvNHX06和VvNHX07分别含有15、11和23个外显子(图4)。

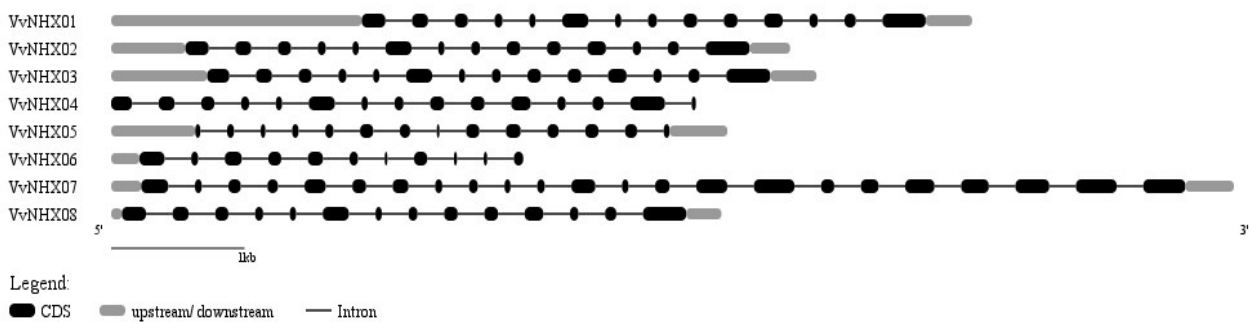
### 2.5 葡萄NHX基因的亚细胞定位预测

对VvNHXs基因亚细胞定位预测表明,除VvNHX05在细胞膜中未表达外,其余的7个VvNHXs都有不同程度的表达;VvNHX05在过氧化体、细胞基质中都有表达;VvNHX07只在叶绿体中有表达;VvNHX01只在细胞质粒中表达;VvNHX02和VvNHX04同时在细胞膜、内质网、线粒体、液泡和细胞质中均有表达;在细胞核中表达的有VvNHX05、VvN-



图3 MEME 预测的 8 个保守位点 LOCO 图

Fig. 3 LOCO of 8 conserved motif of domain

图4 葡萄 *NHX* 基因家族的基因结构Fig. 4 Gene structures of *NHX* in grape

*HX06*、*VvNHX07*。

## 2.6 葡萄 *NHX* 基因编码蛋白质的二级结构预测

8 个 *VvNHXs* 基因所编码的蛋白二级结构预测分析,结果表明:8 个 *VvNHXs* 蛋白质二级结构均有  $\alpha$ -螺旋(Alpha helix)、 $\beta$ -转角(Beta turn)、不规则卷曲(Random coil),且  $\alpha$ -螺旋(Alpha helix) > 不规则卷曲(Random coil) >  $\beta$ -转角(Beta turn)。因此, *VvNHXs* 的二级结构主要以  $\alpha$ -螺旋(Alpha helix) 和不规则卷曲(Random coil) 为主。

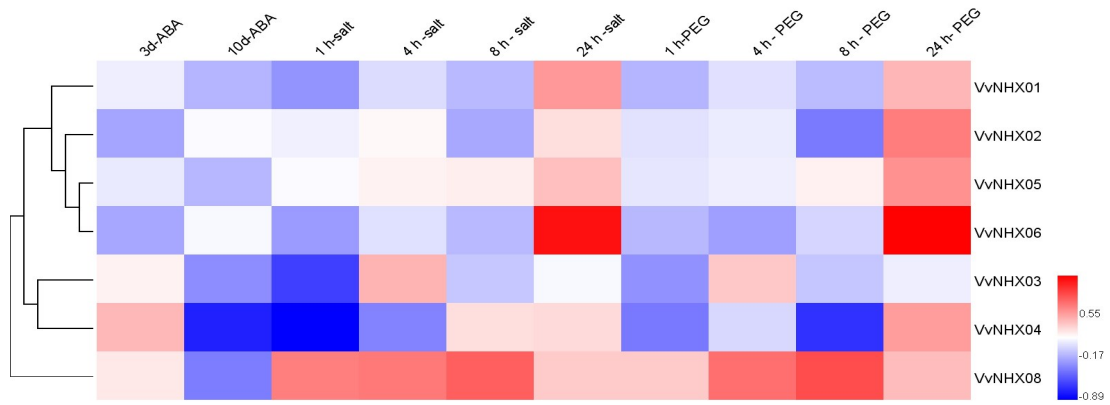
## 2.7 葡萄 *NHX* 基因家族基因芯片表达分析

基因芯片分析结果表明,随着盐胁迫和 PEG 处理时间的延长, *VvNHX01*、*VvNHX02*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX05* 和 *VvNHX06* 基因的表达量均显著增加,在 24 h 时表达量均达到最大值,且 *VvNHX06* 基因的表达量最高。*VvNHX08* 基因在 8 h 处理下表达量显著升高,随后又迅速降低。而 *VvNHX03* 基因的表达量在 4 h 时达到最大值。用 ABA 处理材料后, *VvNHX01*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX05* 和 *VvNHX08*

基因的表达量随时间的延长而降低,而 *VvNHX02* 和 *VvNHX06* 基因的表达量呈上升趋势,其中在 24 h 的表达量明显高于其他基因(图 5)。

## 2.8 葡萄 *NHX* 基因家族 qRT-PCR 分析

qRT-PCR 分析结果表明,葡萄 *NHXs* 在不同处理的叶片中的表达存在差异(图 6)。在 200 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl 处理下 *VvNHX01*、*VvNHX02*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX05*、*VvNHX06*、*VvNHX08* 在叶片中的相对表达量与对照(CK)相比呈不同程度的上调表达,其中 *VvNHX06* 上调表达最为显著,是对照(CK)的 30 倍。用 100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> ABA 处理中材料后, *VvNHX02*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX06*、*VvNHX07*、*VvNHX08* 的相对表达量显著高于对照(CK); *VvNHX06* 与对照相比变化最为明显,是对照的 60 倍。*VvNHX01*、*VvNHX04* 低于对照(CK); *VvNHX05* 较对照(CK)变化不明显。在 10% PEG 处理下,基因 *VvNHX01*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX05*、*VvNHX08* 在叶片中的相对表达量与对照相比呈不同程度的上调趋势; *VvNHX05*



图中用深蓝、浅蓝、无色、浅红、深红五色代表基因表达水平。蓝色表示基因表达弱,红色表示基因表达强。

Dark blue, light blue, colorless, light red and dark red are used to represent gene expression levels. Blue indicates weak gene expression, red indicates strong gene expression.

图5 葡萄NHX基因家族基因芯片表达分析

Fig. 5 Gene expression analysis of grape NHX gene family gene chip

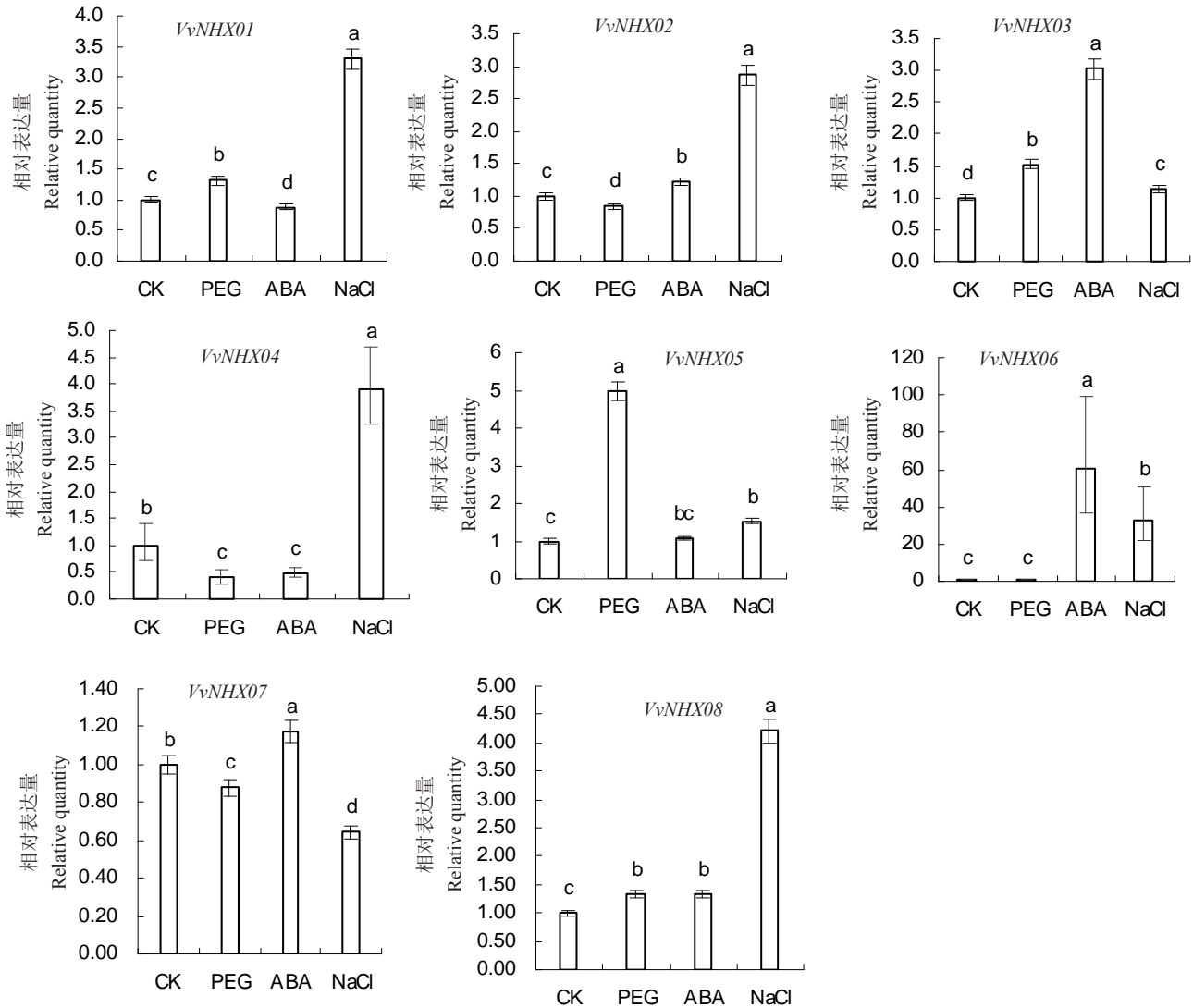


图6 葡萄NHX基因家族在不同处理下的表达分析

Fig. 6 Expression profiles of the NHX under different treatment in grape



上调结果最为明显,是对照的5倍。而 *VvNHX02*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX06*、*VvNHX07* 则呈现下调表达。

### 3 讨 论

前人对NHX基因家族已做了大量研究,目前,在玉米<sup>[18]</sup>、水稻<sup>[31]</sup>、小麦<sup>[32]</sup>、番茄<sup>[33]</sup>和大豆<sup>[34]</sup>中均有相关报道;李静等<sup>[1]</sup>认为,该基因家族可分为Class I和Class II两个大亚族,Class I亚族经亚细胞定位发现,该亚族基因主要定位于液泡膜上,而Class II主要定位于小囊泡中,例如类囊等亚细胞中;笔者们通过对该家族基因进行进化树分析,将该基因家族分为两个大亚族,但亚细胞定位发现,该家族基因主要在细胞膜中进行表达。另外,郭强等<sup>[3]</sup>在马藜的研究中发现,该家族基因在N端含有大量的疏水氨基酸,在C端则含量较少。本研究表明,该家族基因在C端含有大量的色氨酸(W)、络氨酸(Y)、苯丙氨酸(F)、缬氨酸(V)、亮氨酸(L)、异亮氨酸(I)、丙氨酸(A)等疏水性氨基酸,而C端则含量较少,这与郭强等<sup>[3]</sup>研究结果相一致。

一种植物虽然同时具有多种抗逆方式,但在干旱、盐、低温诱导的抗性方面具有相同或相似的基因作用机制<sup>[35-36]</sup>。通过PCR手段克隆得到*TaNHX1*基因,并进行功能分析发现,小麦的抗旱性是由于*TaNHX1*基因调控表达产生逆向转运蛋白的作用<sup>[37]</sup>。 $\text{Na}^+(\text{K}^+)/\text{H}^+$ 逆向转运蛋白*ZmNHX*能够通过外排作用将 $\text{Na}^+$ 从细胞质区隔到液泡中,降低了细胞的渗透压,从而保持植物在干旱和盐胁迫条件下的正常生长<sup>[38]</sup>。玉米NHX基因在干旱和盐胁迫下在叶片和根系中的表达量均上升,同时,功能鉴定发现玉米NHX在抗旱和耐盐中具有重要作用<sup>[39]</sup>。

Ohtaeta等<sup>[40]</sup>认为,过量表达NHX蛋白能明显提高水稻、玉米、小麦、烟草和拟南芥的抗旱耐盐性。利用转基因技术将*AtNHX1*转入到番茄和油菜中,在 $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl逆境下均能获得了正常生长的转基因植株,而非转基因植株表现出了明显的生长抑制和不能正常开花结实<sup>[41-42]</sup>。基因芯片表达结果显示,*VvNHX06*随处理时间延长,呈显著上升趋势,并在24 h时达到最大值(处理8 h后有少量下调表达)。本实验研究表明, $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl处理6 h后,*VvNHX01*、*VvNHX02*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX04*、*VvNHX05*、*VvNHX06*和*VvNHX08*在葡萄叶片中的相对表达量均呈现上调趋势,其中,*VvNHX06*基因

的表达量最高,是对照的30倍,由此可见,该家族基因对盐胁迫具有重要的调控作用,这与Ohtaeta等<sup>[40]</sup>和Zhang等<sup>[41-42]</sup>的研究结果基本相似。Yokoi等<sup>[5]</sup>研究结果表明,用 $400 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl和 $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ABA处理拟南芥幼苗后,*AtNHX1*和*AtNHX2*在叶片中的表达量增加,这两个基因的渗透调节作用是依赖于ABA调控作用。本实验用 $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ABA处理葡萄试管苗6 h后,*VvNHX02*、*VvNHX03*、*VvNHX06*、*VvNHX07*和*VvNHX08*在葡萄叶片中的相对表达量同样表现明显上调趋势。*VvNHX06*在ABA胁迫处理6 h后呈现明显上调表达,表达量是对照的60倍,基因芯片表达结果显示,*VvNHX06*在ABA胁迫下随处理时间的延长表达量呈显著上升趋势。当用10% PEG处理实验材料6 h后,*VvNHX05*基因表达量有显著增加,是对照的5倍。基因芯片表达结果显示,*VvNHX05*基因表达量呈明显上升趋势,在24 h达到最大值。这与本研究结果相一致,因此,笔者推测该家族基因中*VvNHX06*的过表达能够提高植物的耐盐和抗旱性。基因芯片表达数据与本实验表达量达到最大值的时间有较大的差别,可能是由于实验材料等多种因素导致。综上所述,*VvNHX06*和*VvNHX05*基因在该家族中对盐胁迫和干旱胁迫具有非常重要作用。

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