

# 枣树 2-半胱氨酸氧化还原酶基因 *Zj2-CP* 在干旱和盐胁迫下的功能分析

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**摘要:**【目的】研究枣树 2-半胱氨酸氧化还原酶基因(2-Cys peroxiredoxins, *Zj2-CP*)的功能, 为其在枣树抗逆基因工程改良中的利用奠定基础。【方法】以‘辣椒枣’(*Ziziphus jujuba* ‘Lajiaozao’)组培苗为研究对象, 通过实时荧光定量 PCR 技术分析目的基因在盐胁迫及 PEG 胁迫条件下的表达模式, 利用农杆菌介导法将本实验室已构建的植物表达载体 PEZR(K)-*Zj2-CP*-LNY 转入拟南芥, 激光共聚焦显微镜进行目的基因的亚细胞定位, 同时对转基因植株进行高盐和干旱胁迫处理, 验证其抗逆功能。【结果】实时荧光定量 PCR 分析表明, ‘辣椒枣’组培苗中, *Zj2-CP* 能够被不同浓度的 PEG 和盐胁迫诱导表达, 暗示该基因可能对枣树抗旱性和耐盐性具有重要的作用。转 *Zj2-CP* 基因的拟南芥转化株系的茎和叶表皮细胞的细胞膜和细胞质以及根的细胞膜中均检测到 *Zj2-CP* 存在。在盐胁迫处理下, 转 *Zj2-CP* 基因的拟南芥的幼苗存活率显著低于野生型; 在干旱胁迫处理下, 转 *Zj2-CP* 基因植株主根的长度显著低于野生型。【结论】与野生型拟南芥相比, 过表达 *Zj2-CP* 基因的拟南芥增加了对干旱和盐胁迫的敏感性, 我们推测 *Zj2-CP* 参与植物干旱和盐胁迫响应。

**关键词:** 枣树; *Zj2-CP*; 胁迫; 功能分析

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## Functional analysis of 2-Cys peroxiredoxins gene (*Zj2-CP*) in jujube under drought and salt stresses

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Extreme environmental stresses can induce reactive oxygen species (ROS) that generate oxidative stress at the cellular level in plants. Plants have developed diverse defensive mechanisms for scavenging oxidative stress. 2-Cys peroxiredoxins (2-CP) protein has been known as a member of peroxiredoxins (Prxs) which can remove ROS and protect the photosynthetic membrane from oxidative damage in plants, but their functions under abiotic stress are not clear. As a foundation for further studying on the application of fruit stress tolerance genetic engineering, the function of *Zj2-CP* gene encoding a 2-Cys peroxiredoxins from *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. was analyzed under drought and salt stresses. 【Methods】To test the *Zj2-CP* responses to abiotic stress, seedlings of jujube were treated under different PEG (0.5 MPa, 0.8 MPa and 1.2 MPa) and salt (50 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>, 100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> and 300 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>)

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stresses. The leaves were sampled for expression analysis at different times (15 min, 1 h, 3 h and 6 h). The total leaf RNA was extracted by CTAB (Hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium Bromide). The primers were designed according to the gene *Zj2-CP* sequence. The expressions of *Zj2-CP* under PEG and salt stresses were tested by qRT-PCR (Quantitative real-time quantitative PCR). To detect subcellular localization of *Zj2-CP* protei. The fusion vector named PEZR(K)-*Zj2-CP*-LNY with a 35s promoter and YFP tag constructed in our previous studies was transformed into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain LBA4404, which then was transformed into *Arabidopsis* to obtain stable transgenic lines of *Zj2-CP* using agrobacterium-mediated method. YFP fluorescence was recorded under a confocal laser scanning microscope (Leica TCS SP5). Three stable overexpression transgenic lines were used to verify the function of *Zj2-CP* under stress tolerance, and the survival rate and the length of primary root with 9-day-seedlings of transgenic and wild *Arabidopsis* plants were analyzed under NaCl ( $150 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) and mannitol ( $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  and  $300 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) stresses.【Results】qRT-PCR analysis showed that under lower concentration of PEG stress (0.5 MPa and 0.8 MPa), the expression level of the target gene increased with time. On the contrary, under higher concentration, the relative expression of the gene was the strongest and reached the maximum at 15 min, and then decreased with time because of cell membrane damage under the higher concentration stress. The relative expression of the target gene in jujube seedlings showed a similar trend, first reaching the maximum at 1 h and then decreasing with time. Moreover, with the increase of salt concentration, the expression of *Zj2-CP* gene in jujube gradually increased. We examined the subcellular localization of *Zj2-CP* in stable transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants under a fluorescence confocal microscope. Fluorescence was mainly detected in the cell membrane and cytoplasm in leaves and stems, but was only found in the cell membrane in root. Particularly, the signal was detected in the cell membrane and cytoplasm of stomata guard cells. The stress tolerance showed that the seedlings grew well in the MS culture medium, but under the  $150 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  salt stress the survival rate of transgenic plants was 8%, whereas the rate of wild type was 90%. The length of primary root of transgenic plants was 1.08 cm and 0.42 cm under  $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  and  $300 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  PEG stress, respectively, while that of wild type reached 1.48 cm and 0.92 cm. Stress tolerance pointed out that the transgenic plants showed lower survival rate than the control, and the length of primary root of transgenic plants under drought stress was significantly shorter than the control. The results also indicated that the phenotype of three stable transgenic lines was different, but only one line was significantly different, and the reason may be that the signal was detected in one stable transgenic line, but the exogenous gene was silenced in other two transgenic lines.【Conclusion】The gene of *Zj2-CP* was located in cell membrane and cytoplasm, and the expression could be induced by PEG or salt stresses, which indicated that *Zj2-CP* was involved in different signal pathways responding to abiotic stress. This study exhibited *Zj2-CP* was likely related to drought and salt resistances, and *Arabidopsis thaliana* overexpressing of *Zj2-CP* increased the sensitivity to drought and salt stress. Overall, the gene of *Zj2-CP* maybe plays a negative regulatory role in resisting drought and salt stress.

**Key words:** *Ziziphus jujube*; *Zj2-CP* gene; Stress; Functional analysis

植物细胞在正常的生理代谢过程中,活性氧(Reactive oxygen species, ROS)的产生与消除处于动态平衡状态<sup>[1]</sup>。当植物长期遭到生物或非生物胁迫时,机体产生的活性氧就会在自身活性氧清除系统的承受能力之外,以致产生氧化损伤<sup>[2]</sup>。但随着

生物的进化,植物体内已经形成能够有效清除 ROS 的抗氧化酶系统,如:过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)等<sup>[3]</sup>。

过氧化物还原酶(Peroxiredoxins, Prxs)是最近发现的一类过氧化物酶,它能够有效清除体内有毒

的过氧化物。该家族成员被分为五个亚家族:1-Cys Prx、2-Cys Prx、PrxQ、type-II Prx (Prxs II)和 glutathione Prxs<sup>[4]</sup>。其中2-Cys Prx 序列包含两个保守的半胱氨酸残基,位于N端的半胱氨酸残基是最重要的氧化位点,该位点的半胱氨酸残基被H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>氧化与邻近的2-Cys Prx 分子内半胱氨酸残基形成分子间二硫键,从而起到抗氧化活性。有研究证明2-CP对H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>具有高亲和力,使其在清除低浓度H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>时有明显作用<sup>[5]</sup>。另外其作为一种抗氧化剂能够对植物光合作用的相关酶和叶绿体DNA起到保护<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

枣树(*Ziziphus jujube* Mill.)属鼠李科枣属,落叶灌木或小乔木,在我国有三千多年的栽培历史,广泛栽种于全国,主要分布于干旱、半干旱地区<sup>[9]</sup>,是一种集食用和药用等功能于一体的木本植物,抗旱、耐瘠薄。但是目前关于枣树研究主要集中在栽培管理、果实贮藏及组织培养<sup>[10-11]</sup>,对枣树的抗旱、耐盐性的研究却很少,枣树Zj2-CP的研究更是未知。笔者对胁迫条件下Zj2-CP基因在枣树体内的表达情况进行测定,采用农杆菌介导法将目的基因转入野生型拟南芥,对Zj2-CP基因的功能进行探讨与验证。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 植物材料及其胁迫处理

挑选生长健壮,长势相同的‘辣椒枣’组育苗分别放入含有50 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>、100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>、200 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>和300 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的NaCl液体培养基中与含有0.5 MPa、0.8 MPa和1.2 MPa的PEG-6000液体培养基中进行干旱和盐胁迫处理,对照组为液体培养基。分别在枣苗胁迫15 min、1 h、3 h和6 h后取枣苗叶片,-80℃保存。

### 1.2 基因Zj2-CP在枣树胁迫下的表达模式

取经过胁迫处理的枣苗叶片,分别提取总RNA,按试剂盒PrimeScript® RT Master Mix的说明书进行反转录。以枣树ZjH3(EU916201)为内参基因<sup>[12]</sup>,根据Zj2-CP基因序列设计引物(F: 5'-TGCTTTCAGCGATCGCTATG-3', R: 5'-AGTG-CAATCCCTGATCAG-3'),采用SYBR Green PCR master mix kit(Takara, Japan)进行qRT-PCR分析。反应体系为20 μL:cDNA 1 μL,Rox 0.4 μL,上下游引物(5 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>)各0.4 μL,含2×SYBR Premix Ex Taq 10.0 μL, ddH<sub>2</sub>O 17.8 μL。在ABI 7500 system (Applied Biosystems, USA)按如下程序扩增:95℃

30 s,95℃ 5 s,60℃ 31 s,共40个循环。按照公式 $X=2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t[13]}$ 进行目的基因Zj2-CP的相对定量分析。

### 1.3 植物表达载体的构建及拟南芥遗传转化

用本实验室构建并保存的含有重组质粒PEZR(K)-Zj2-CP-LNY的农杆菌LBA4404菌株<sup>[14]</sup>,采用农杆菌介导法转化野生拟南芥,待其成熟收获种子为T<sub>0</sub>代。经卡那抗生素筛选后得到T<sub>1</sub>代阳性植株,单株收取种子加代,在经抗性筛选直至产生纯合的T<sub>3</sub>代株系。

### 1.4 亚细胞定位

本实验所用的植物表达载体PEZR(K)-LNY中含有融合表达的黄色荧光蛋白(YFP),该蛋白在激光照射下发出黄色荧光信号,可在激光共聚焦显微镜(型号:Leica TCS SP5)视野下直接观察转基因拟南芥的叶片、茎、根,检测拟南芥是否被成功转染及目的基因的细胞水平定位<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 1.5 转基因拟南芥抗性分析

将野生型拟南芥(WT)和转基因株系种子经次氯酸钠消毒后,分别点播于MS培养基、含甘露醇(100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>和300 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>)和NaCl(150 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>)的MS培养基上,4℃春化2 d,将其移入光照培养箱,培养9 d后观察幼苗的存活率及其主根长度。

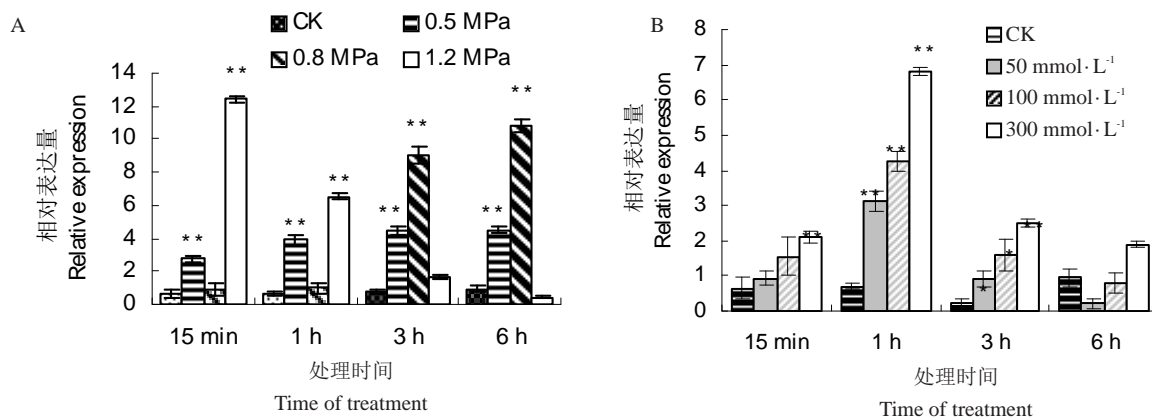
### 1.6 数据分析

利用Excel 2010对数据进行显著性分析并作图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 非生物胁迫诱导下Zj2-CP基因在‘辣椒枣’组育苗中的表达模式

在不同浓度PEG和NaCl处理下,幼苗中目标基因的表达量与对照相比均出现了不同程度的上升(图1),表明Zj2-CP对干旱和盐胁迫均有响应。实验结果表明,在低浓度PEG-6000胁迫下,目的基因的应答反应慢,随着时间增加,目的基因的应答反应逐渐增强,表达量增加,在高浓度PEG胁迫15 min时枣苗中目的基因的应激反应最强,达最大,随着时间增加,目的基因的表达量降低(图1-A)。枣苗经过不同浓度盐胁迫处理后,Zj2-CP基因的表达量随着时间的增加均呈现出先增高后降低的趋势,而且随着盐浓度的增加,枣苗中Zj2-CP基因的应激能力逐渐增强,表达量逐渐增加(图1-B),从而使得细胞



\*\*表示在 0.01 概率水平有显著差异(*t*-检验)。下同。

\*\* indicates significant difference at 0.01 probability level (*t*-test). The same below.

图1 ‘辣椒枣’基因 *Zj2-CP* 在 PEG(A)和 NaCl(B)胁迫处理下的表达特征

Fig. 1 Expression patterns of *Zj2-CP* in leaves of jujube after PEG (A) and NaCl (B) stress

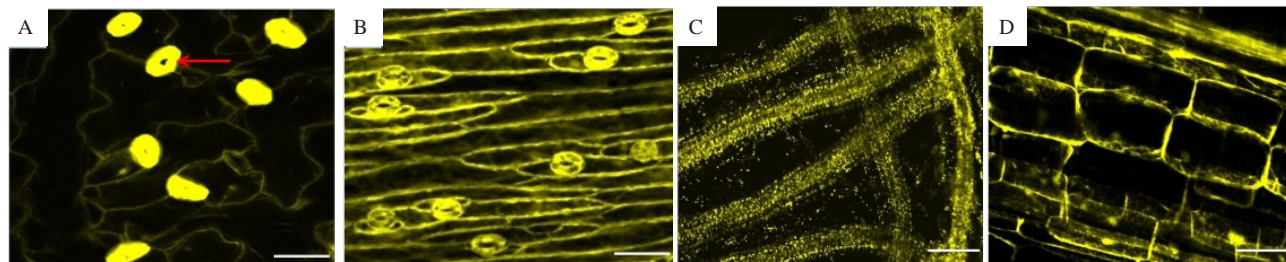
中活性氧处于较低水平,可见在盐胁迫下 *Zj2-CP* 是清除活性氧的关键酶之一。

## 2.2 亚细胞定位

通过对转基因拟南芥的根、茎、叶观察:转基因拟南芥不同组织中均能检测到荧光信号;在转基因

拟南芥茎和叶片表皮细胞的细胞膜,细胞质以及气孔保卫细胞的细胞膜、细胞质中目的基因大量表达(图2-A、B);在根的细胞膜中也能检测到 *Zj2-CP* 的表达(图2-C、D)。

## 2.3 过表达 *Zj2-CP* 转基因拟南芥的抗性分析



“→”保卫细胞;比例尺=20 μm。

The red arrows represented the guard cell. Scale bar = 20 μm.

图2 转 *Zj2-CP* 基因拟南芥植株叶(A)、茎(B)、根毛(C)、根(D)的亚细胞定位

Fig. 2 Subcellular localization of *Zj2-CP* protein in leaf(A), stem(B), root hair(C), root (D) of transgenic plants

通过对转基因株系中 *Zj2-CP* 基因表达量分析(图3),选取表达量相对较高的3个株系进行抗性分析。

2.3.1 转基因株系耐盐性评价 将野生型(WT)和转基因拟南芥种子进行NaCl胁迫处理,9 d后观察种子发芽情况(图4)。在MS培养基上野生型和转基因株系的种子均能正常萌发并生长,而在添加150 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>NaCl的培养基上野生型和转基因株系种子萌发均受到不同程度的抑制,幼苗子叶开始变白(图4-A)。对胁迫处理的各株系的幼苗存活率进行统计分析发现:转基因株系OE1的存活率仅有8%,明显低于野生型;而另两个转基因株系

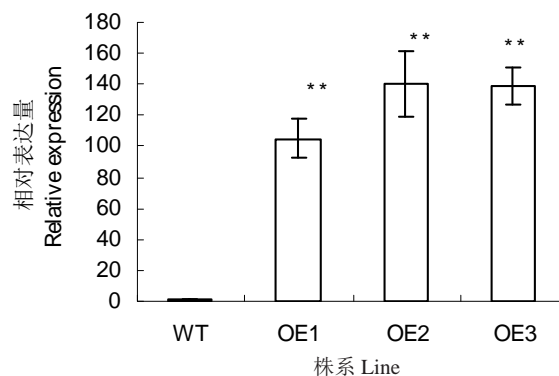
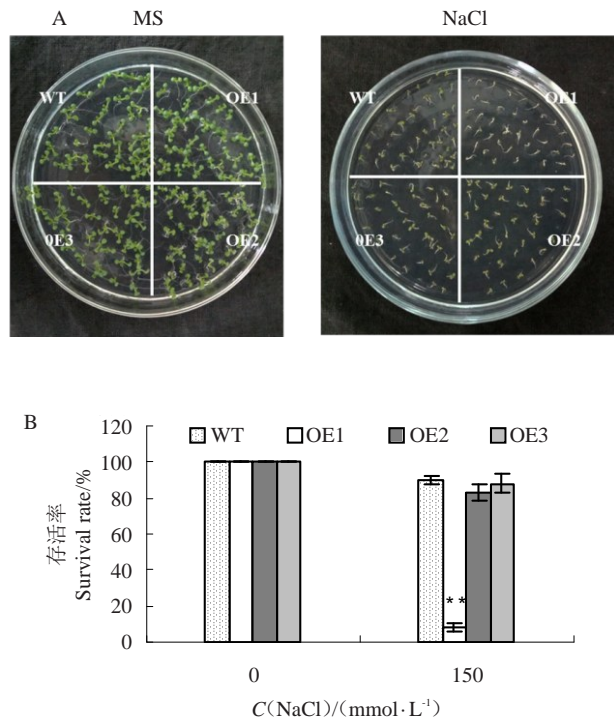


图3 通过实时定量PCR检测 *Zj2-CP* 在拟南芥不同株系中的表达

Fig. 3 Expression of *Zj2-CP* in different transgenic line using real-time PCR



A. 盐胁迫处理 9 d 后拟南芥的生长状况; B. 盐胁迫处理后幼苗存活率。\*\*表示转基因株系与野生型在 0.01 概率水平有显著差异 (*t*-检验)。WT. 拟南芥野生型; OE1、OE2 和 OE3. 3 个过表达 *Zj2-CP* 转基因株系。下同。

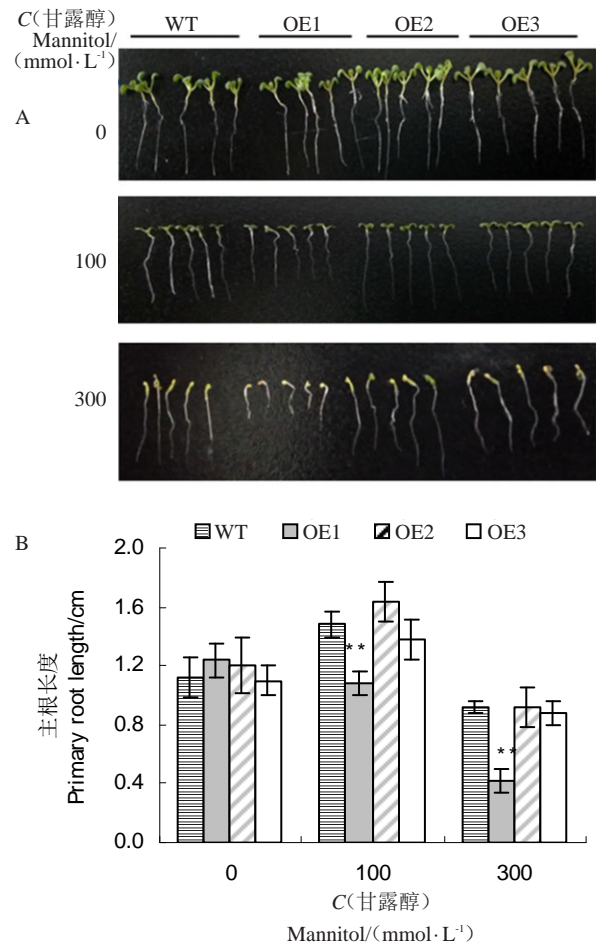
A. The phenotypes of wild type and transgenic lines after NaCl stress; B. Statistical analyses of survival rates. \*\* indicates significant difference between the transgenic line and the wild line at 0.01 probability level (*t*-test). WT. *Arabidopsis* wild type; OE1, OE2 and OE3. three individual *Zj2-CP* overexpression lines. The same below.

图 4 盐胁迫处理下过表达 *Zj2-CP* 转基因幼苗与野生型的存活率比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of seeding survival between *Zj2-CP* plants and wild type under NaCl stress

OE2 和 OE3 的存活率和野生型没有差异(图 4-B)。结果表明过表达 *Zj2-CP* 增加了植株对盐胁迫的敏感性。

**2.3.2 转基因株系对干旱胁迫的抗性评价** 将野生型和转基因拟南芥种子进行不同浓度的甘露醇胁迫处理,9 d 后观察种子生长情况,随着甘露醇浓度的增加,幼苗生长状况开始下降,幼苗子叶开始萎蔫变小。在相同浓度处理下,各株系的幼苗子叶没有明显差异,但对其主根长度进行测量分析后发现,转基因株系 OE1 幼苗的主根长度明显低于野生型,同样发现另两个株系 OE2 和 OE3 的主根长度和野生型比较没有差异(图 5)。结果表明,过表达 *Zj2-CP* 增



A. 不同浓度甘露醇胁迫处理下拟南芥的生长状况; B. 过表达株系和对照主根长度比较。

A. The growth of *Arabidopsis* seedlings after different concentrations of mannitol stress; B. Primary root length of *Zj2-CP* overexpression lines and control

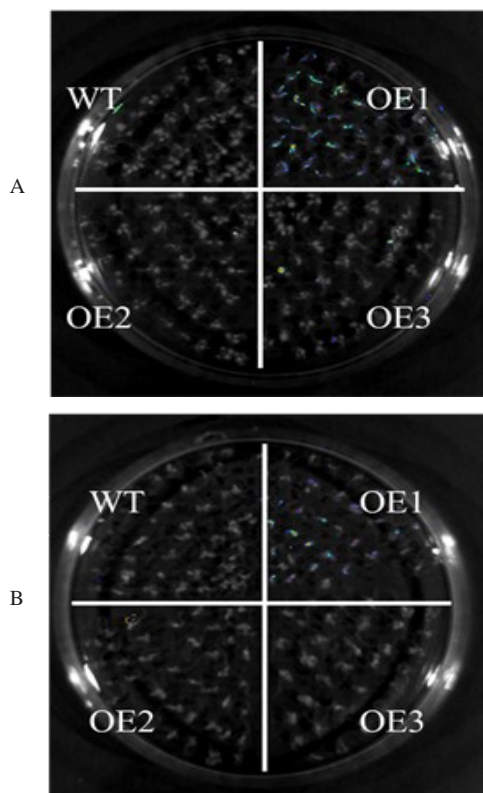
图 5 不同浓度甘露醇胁迫处理下过表达 *Zj2-CP* 转基因幼苗与野生型生长状况比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of the growth of *Arabidopsis* seedlings between wild type and *Zj2-CP* overexpression lines after different concentrations of mannitol stress

加了植株对于干旱胁迫的敏感性。

#### 2.4 转基因植株稳定性观察

转基因抗性分析结果显示:3 个过表达株系在胁迫处理时产生不同的表型差异,为进一步探究 *Zj2-CP* 的表达情况,植物活体成像系统(型号:Berthold LB985)下发现过表达 3 个株系只有 OE1 有荧光信号,而其他两个过表达株系和野生型一样没有产生荧光信号(图 6),这可能是由于 OE2 和 OE3 株系中基因插入位点多拷贝致使外源基因在植株体内发生基因沉默<sup>[16]</sup>,从而导致株系表型差异。其沉默机制仍需进一步探究。



WT. 拟南芥野生型; OE1、OE2 和 OE3.3 个过表达 *Zj2-CP* 转基因株系。

WT. *Arabidopsis wild type*; OE1, OE2 and OE3. Three individual *Zj2-CP* overexpression lines.

图 6 NaCl(A)和甘露醇(B)胁迫处理下植株体内荧光信号观察

Fig. 6 The observation of fluorescence signal in plants under NaCl (A) and mannitol (B) stress

### 3 讨 论

Prxs 家族在体内分布广泛且含量较多,在植物的细胞核、细胞质、线粒体和质体等器官中均能检测其存在<sup>[17]</sup>。2-CP 作为过氧化物酶家族成员之一<sup>[18]</sup>,因其具有 Prxs 的典型特征,在生物体内含量较多且具有独特的催化活性,受到人们重视。2-CP 表达模式因组织、种类和结构的不同而不同。研究表明 2-CP 是一个质体蛋白,存在于高等植物的绿色组织中<sup>[19]</sup>,主要是植物的叶绿体。如在大麦中发现的 2-CP *BSA1* 在叶绿体中检测到其存在<sup>[20]</sup>,绿豆中的 *Vrprx1* 也定位于叶绿体中<sup>[21]</sup>。但也有研究发现在植物的根<sup>[22]</sup>中也能检测到少量的 2-CP。而本研究在转基因植株的根、茎和叶中均发现了 *Zj2-CP* 的存在,值得注意的是在保卫细胞中也发现 *Zj2-CP* 蛋白表达,这在前人的研究结果中未发现,因此需要对其功能进行进一步研究。

2-CP 作为一种抗氧化蛋白能够有效的减少体内的  $H_2O_2$  和大部分的有机过氧化物<sup>[17]</sup>。其在体内的表达量随着植株生长发育和外界环境改变而发生改变,如拟南芥中发现的 2-Cys *PrxA* 和 2-Cys *PrxB* 随着叶片年龄的增长,叶片内 2-CP 的表达量下降,但蛋白含量积累增加<sup>[23]</sup>。在低氧和光照条件下,2-CP 的表达量随着胁迫时间增加而升高,而在病原菌和短期高盐胁迫下,其表达量受到抑制<sup>[24-25]</sup>。刚毛怪柳中克隆的 *Th2-CP* 在 NaCl 胁迫处理 12 h 和 48 h 后表达量上调,在处理 6 h 时表达量下降<sup>[22]</sup>。而且研究表明,ABA 在一定程度上能够抑制 2-CP 启动子的活性使其表达量发生变化<sup>[26]</sup>。笔者分析了枣苗在非生物胁迫条件下体内 2-CP 的转录水平,发现其表达量受到干旱和盐胁迫的诱导,2-CP 受环境胁迫诱导表达,表明 2-CP 在植物的抗逆过程中发挥作用。

植物在受到胁迫影响时其体内会产生有毒害的活性氧,使植株受到氧化损伤。有研究表明,当植株受到氧化损伤时,2-CP 的蛋白结构会从低分子状态转化为高分子状态<sup>[27]</sup>,从而能够作为一种信号转导启动植物的保护机制<sup>[28]</sup>。如在马铃薯植株中过表达拟南芥 *At2-cp* 基因,使转基因植株耐高温和氧化胁迫高于野生型植株<sup>[29]</sup>。在氧化和非生物胁迫下,过表达绿豆 *Vrprx1* 的转基因拟南芥能够提高植株体内 ROS 的清除,而且还能够作为分子伴侣保护植株的光合作用机制<sup>[21]</sup>。在牛尾草中过表达 2-CP 同样提高转基因植株抗氧化和高温胁迫<sup>[30]</sup>。在拟南芥生长初期,抑制体内 2-CP 的表达会增加植株的氧化损伤<sup>[31]</sup>。这些研究结果表明,2-CP 在植物适应氧化胁迫中起到重要作用。2-CP 在植物受到氧化损伤时起到保护作用,但对受到干旱和盐胁迫时是否也能起到相应的保护作用研究很少,而在本文研究中发现过表达 *Zj2-CP* 增加了转基因植株对于干旱和高盐胁迫的敏感性。

2-CP 在生物体内有多种类型(*prx I-IV*)<sup>[32]</sup>,其在生物体内分布广泛,这种类型和表达部位的不同可能会造成其功能上的差异和互补。2-CP 在植物受到氧化损伤时起到保护作用,但对受到干旱和盐胁迫时是否也能起到相应的保护作用研究很少,而在本研究中发现过表达 *Zj2-CP* 增加了转基因植株对于干旱和高盐胁迫的敏感性,在植物抗非生物胁迫过程中起到负调控作用,这种调控机制目前仍不明确。植株在受到干旱和盐胁迫时体内会产生复杂的

生理反应, *2-CP* 作为一种清除体内过氧化物的关键酶, 推测其直接作用于体内产生的  $H_2O_2$ , 从而间接参与到植株抗干旱和盐胁迫反应中, 相关研究正在进行中。

## 4 结 论

不同浓度的 PEG 和盐胁迫能够迅速诱导‘辣椒枣’组培苗 *Zj2-CP* 大量表达, 暗示该基因可能对枣树抗旱性和耐盐性具有重要作用。对获得的转基因拟南芥株系进行干旱及盐胁迫处理结果显示, 过表达 *Zj2-CP* 的转基因株系增加了植株对于干旱和高盐胁迫的敏感性。

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