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龙眼NF-YB转录因子*DINF-YB1、 DINF-YB10*的克隆和表达分析

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摘 要:【目的】克隆龙眼2个NF-YB转录因子DINF-YB1和DINF-YB10cDNA编码区全长,了解DINF-YB1和DINF-YB10在龙眼中的功能。【方法】RT-PCR克隆DINF-YB1和DINF-YB10的CDS序列,进行DINF-YB1和DINF-YB10蛋白 序列理化性质以及转录起始位点前1500bp的启动子序列分析;qRT-PCR分析DINF-YB1和DINF-YB10在龙眼不同组 织的表达,DINF-YB10在龙眼花芽分化期的表达,DINF-YB1在水分胁迫条件下的表达。【结果】以'红核子'cDNA为模 板克隆得到DINF-YB1(GenBank登录号:MK372373)和DINF-YB10(GenBank登录号:MK359142)的CDS序列,分别编 码175和176个氨基酸;蛋白理化性质分析结果显示DINF-YB1与DINF-YB10的理化性质基本相近,三维结构存在一 定的区别;DINF-YB1启动子序列中含有与干旱响应相关的MBS顺式作用元件,DINF-YB10启动子序列中含有生长素 响应以及ABA响应相关的顺式作用元件;表达分析结果,DINF-YB10在龙眼成年叶芽中表达量较高,且表达量从10月 到翌年1月呈现先升后降的趋势,在12月达到峰值;DINF-YB10在根中表达量较高,根系水分胁迫试验表明DINF-YB1 在干旱胁迫下表达量显著升高。【结论】DINF-YB10的功能可能与龙眼花芽分化早期的生理分化有关;DINF-YB1的功 能可能与龙眼的抗旱有关。

关键词:龙眼:NF-YB;转录因子;基因表达;花芽分化;水分胁迫

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Cloning and expression analysis of NF-YB transcription factors *DlNF-YB1* and *DlNF-YB10* in longan

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Abstract: [Objective**]**Longan (*Dimocarpus longan* L.) is a subtropical fruit species of the Sapindaceae. Longan, a typical drought-tolerant plant, is widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical region and has great economic values. Transcription factor NF-YBs are important regulators during plant growth and development, participating in regulating embryonic development, plant drought resistance, floral meristem growth and flowering time under photoperiod pathway. Two NF-YB transcription factors Dl-NF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 in longan were identified and their putative functions were investigated in this study. **[**Methods**]** Two NF-YB homolog genes, UN15136 and CL2518 were identified in longan transcriptome data and named *DINF-YB1* and *DINF-YB10*. Primers were designed by DNAMAN8.0. Using cDNA of 'Honghezi' longan as the template, CDS sequences of *DINF-YB1* and *DINF-YB10* were amplified by RT-PCR. The bioinformatics analysis of two *DINF-YB* sequences was carried out for further understanding of their putative functions. ORF regions of two *DINF-YB* genes were founded by ORF Finder program in NCBI. Phylogenetic tree analysis of two DINF-YBs and the *Arabidopsis thaliana* NF-YB family were obtained by MEGA6.0 software. Multiply amino acid alignment of DINF-YB genes with other NF-YB genes of 5 species was obtained by DNAMAN8.0. Information about NF-YB protein

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sequence in different plants was analyzed by PredictProtein online software. The basic physicochemical properties of the proteins were analyzed by ExPASyProtParam. The secondary structure analysis about the content of α -helix, β -sheet, β -turn and random in DINF-YB proteins were obtained by SOPMA online software. The distribution of curl and the homology modeling of the tertiary structure of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 were performed using Swiss-Model online software. In addition, promoter sequences of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 were analyzed by PLANTCARE online software. Further, expression patterns of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 in different organs and different developmental period of longan were analyzed by qRT-PCR. The expression levels of DINF-YB10 during longan flower bud differentiation and DINF-YB1 under water stress were also analyzed by qRT-PCR. When water stress experiment was started, seeds of 'Honghezi' longan were sown in trays containing nutrient soil, vermiculite and perlite at the proportion of 2:1:1. Seedlings were cultivated under the growth chambers at a temperature of (25 ± 2) °C, and the seedling growth was kept with 20.0%-30.0% soil moisture and 50%-55% air humidity. After 6 months, the seedlings were transplanted to 20 cm-diameter plastic pots for root water stress trial. Treatments of three water contents were set. The soil water content of 10% was set as drought treatment; the water level line was kept 5 cm above the bottom (at this time, the soil water content is more than 70%) was set as water immersion treatment; the water content between 20% and 30% was set as the control. In this study, the test was performed in a completely randomized design using Excel 2016, and the LSD test was performed using the Duncan test in SPSS 22.0 (p < 0.05). [Results] The CDS sequences of DINF-YB1 (GeneBank accession number: MK372373) and DINF-YB10 (GeneBank accession number: MK359142) were cloned. Multiply protein sequence analysis of DINF-YB1 and DI-NF-YB10 with NF-YB family of Arabidopsis thaliana showed that DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 had the highest similarity with AtNF-YB1 (80%) and AtNF-YB10 (69%), respectively. DINF-YB1 contained 528 bp and DINF-YB10 contained 531 bp open reading frames (ORF), encoding 175 amino acids and 176 amino acids, respectively. Both DINF-YB amino acid sequences included a typical NF-YB/HAP3 domain and five potential functional sites: N-myristoylation site, N-glycosylation site, Casein kinase II phosphorylation site, protein kinase C phosphorylation site, and cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites. Multiple protein sequence alignment revealed a high similarity among Dl-NF-YB1, DINF-YB10, CpNF-YB1, TcNF-YB1, AtNF-YB1, GmNF-YB10 and AdNF-YB10. Protein physicochemical properties analysis showed that DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 had similar physical and chemical properties, and both were unstable and hydrophilic proteins. The secondary structure of DINF-YB1 and *DlNF-YB10* included the form of α -helix and random coil mainly. However, the three-dimensional structure of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 proteins differed greatly. Promoter sequence analysis showed that both of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 promoters contained ABRE abscisic acid response elements, and specially, *DINF-YB1* promoter contained the drought response MBS *cis*-acting element, while the DINF-YB10 promoter sequence contained the auxin response-related AuxRR-core cis-acting element. The expression level of both genes in 'Honghezi' seedling buds were similar with the expression level in the new shoots of 'Sijimi' longan. But the relative expression of DINF-YB10 and DINF-YB1 varied in different organs and months, *DINF-YB10* was highly expressed in the vegetative buds of adult longan tree and the expression level of DINF-YB10 during physiological differentiation of flower bud gradually increased from October to December, with a peak in December, and began to decline in January of the following year. Differently, DINF-YB1 was highly expressed in roots. Relative expression of DINF-YB1 varied under different water stresses and it significantly increased under drought stress. [Conclusion]Dl-NF-YB1 and DlNF-YB10 have different functions in longan. The function of DlNF-YB10 may be related to the physiological differentiation of flower bud, while *DlNF-YB1* may play an important role in the drought resistance of longan.

Key words: Longan; NF-YB; Transcription factor; Gene expression; Flower bud differentiation; Abiotic stress

核因子Y,亚基B(NF-YBs),也被称为血红素活 化蛋白3(HAP3)或CCAAT结合因子A(CBF-A),是 一组在酵母^[1]、植物^[2]、人类^[3]以及其他真核生物中发 现的转录因子。它与NF-YA(CBF-B/HAP2)、NF-YC(CBF-C/HAP5)形成异源三聚体,作为重要的调 节因子参与许多植物的生长发育以及应激诱导反 应^[4]。在酵母和动物中,由该基因编码的蛋白质是 三聚体复合物的一个亚基,形成高度保守的转录因 子,其特异性结合多种基因的启动子区域中的 CCAAT结构域;在植物中,NF-YB是a编码的多基 因家族。近年来,陆续报道在拟南芥、陆地棉、水稻 等植物中分别鉴别出含13、41、13个NF-YB转录因 子的基因家族^[5-7]。

植物NF-YB蛋白由N端的A结构域、中心B结 构域和C端的C结构域三部分组成,B区的氨基酸 残基在NF-Y复合体结合DNA时发挥着重要的作 用,也是和其他亚基相互作用的重要识别区域^[8]。 NF-YB转录因子在植物生长发育过程中作为重要 的调节因子参与各种植物的生长与发育过程。在 调控胚胎表观遗传修饰方面,拟南芥At-LEC1和 L1L(At-NF-YB9 and NF-YB6)促进FLC 基因建立活 跃的染色质状态并在胚胎中重新激活其表达,从而 扭转从配子遗传的沉默状态¹⁹;参与植物形态建成 过程中,At-NF-YB2转录因子的过表达促进植物更 快的细胞分裂和伸长以及促进植物主根的伸长¹⁰: 且据报道,水稻中Os-NF-YB7/L1L转录因子过表达 造成植物的矮化表型以及密集的圆锥花序双花现 象,在营养生长和花分生组织发育过程中发挥着重 要作用^[11]。AtNF-YB2和AtNF-YB3对于长期正常诱 导开花都是必需的,并且通过调节 FLOWERING LOCUS T(FT)的表达从而调控植物开花时间^[12]; Os-NF-YB11(也称为DTH8/Ghd8/LHD1)在参与光 周期开花的信号网络中同样有着重要作用,在长日 照条件下其通过下调与开花相关FLOWERING LO-CUST的同源基因 Ehd1 和 Hd3a 基因的表达,抑制 光周期开花的信号的转导[13];同时,在拟南芥中过 表达野生大麦(Hordeumvulgare)HvNF-YB1转录因

子极大地促进早期开花^[14]。NF-YB转录因子同时 具有调节植物抗胁迫能力,分别在转基因拟南芥和 玉米(Zea mays)植物过表达At-NF-YB1和Zm-NF-YB2基因,极大提高了植株在干旱条件下的存活 率^[15];此外,菊花(Chrysanthemum morifolium) CmNF-YB8转录因子在参与调控童期向生殖期转 变过程中,通过下调miR156的表达,使之靶基因 SPL表达上调表达,促进菊花从童期向生殖期转 变^[16]。

龙眼(Dimocarpus longan L.)是无患子科龙眼 属的亚热带果树,有着很高的经济价值,在热带、亚 热带地区广泛种植,特别是在中国、亚洲南部和澳大 利亚等地。目前,NF-YB转录因子在木本植物中的 研究较少,它在木本植物中的生物学功能、作用机制 及其调控网络并不清楚。为探索NF-YB转录因子 在龙眼中的功能,笔者在转录组中筛选得到两个 NF-YB基因Unigene15136和CL2518,对它们进行 生物信息学分析、克隆以及基因表达分析,初步研究 其在龙眼中的功能。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

'红核子'龙眼:需要经过低温春化才能诱导花 芽分化的普通品种,一年只有一次花期,取其幼芽、 幼苗根、幼苗叶片、成年树叶芽材料用于龙眼*NF-YB* 转录因子定量分析;成年树叶芽于2017年10月至 2018年1月的每月第20天下午进行采样,采后立即 放入液氮罐中带回,保存在-80℃冰箱中备用。

"四季蜜'龙眼:不需要经过低温诱导,且具有一 年多次开花特性,取其回缩芽材料作为参照,进行龙 眼*NF-YB*转录因子定量表达分析。

根系水分胁迫试验的材料为'红核子'龙眼实生 幼苗,种子播种(V_{腐殖质原土}:V_{继石}:V_{珍珠岩}=2:1:1),在同 一个环境下培养(土壤水分条件为20.0%~30.0%;室 内温度为25℃;空气湿度为50%~55%);6个月后移 苗至直径20 cm的塑料盆,选生长势一致的幼苗进 行水分胁迫实验。

1.2 方法

DlNF-YB10-down

DINF-YB1- qdown

DlNF-YB10- qup DINF-YB10-q down

Fe-sod- up Fe-sod- down

Actin-up

Actin-down

DlNF-YB1-qup

1.2.1 RNA的提取与基因克隆 采用北京艾德莱 生物公司提供的EASYspin plus多糖多酚/复杂植物 RNA快速提取试剂盒提取RNA;用TaKaRa公司提 供的 PrimeScript[™]RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser 试剂盒逆转录 RNA 为单链 cDNA,用于 RT-PCR 与 基因克隆。

根据龙眼转录组数据库中 Unigene15136 和 CL2518基因序列设计引物^[17],扩增 cDNA 编码区全 长序列(表1)。

定量PCR

PCR

Quantitative PCR

定量内参基因 PCR

Quantitative reference gene

	Table 1 Primers of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 genes used in cloning and qPCR			
引物名称	序列(5'→3')	引物用途		
Primer name	Sequence	Primer purpose		
DlNF-YB1-up	ATGGCGGAAGCACCGA	基因全长克隆		
DlNF-YB1-down	TTATTGATTCCCTTGCATGG	Full length clone		
DlNF-YB10-up	ATCACACCCACTCCACTTCAG			

GATGTCACTCTGTGCCTTGCATA

CTGGTGATGAAGCTGATGAAC

GCGAGCAGGATAGGTACCTTC

GAGTTCATCAGCTTCATCACC

GAGTGAGAGAGCAGGACAGGTAT

AAGAGGAGAAAGAGCAAGAGTCAGA

CATTGAACATAGTTGAACCACCACTGAG

CCGATACAACAAACCCTGAAATG

TTCCGCTGCCCAGAAGTCCTCTT

表1 DINF-YB1 和 DINF-YB10 基因克隆以及 qPCR 引物序列

基因克隆 PCR 反应体系(25 μL:模板 1 μL, 上、 下游引物各 0.5 µL, 10× Ex Tag buffer 2.5 µL, dNTP mix 2 µL, Ex Taq polymerase 0.5 µL, RNA-free H₂O 18.5 µL;

反应程序为:95 ℃预变性2 min;95 ℃变性30 s,56.5 ℃退火30 s,72 ℃延伸30 s,35个循环;72 ℃ 延伸10 min。

1.2.2 DINF-YB1与DINF-YB10基因序列的生物信 息学分析 对获得的两个NF-YB基因序列进行相关 的生物信息学分析,利用 ORF Finder 分析 NF-YB 序 列的 ORF 区,利用 MEGA6.0 软件,采用 Neighbor-Joining法分析龙眼NF-YB基因与拟南芥NF-YB家 族系统发育树,对UN15136、CL2518基因命名;用 DNAMAN8.0进行龙眼NF-YB基因与其他物种NF-YB基因进行序列比对;用PredictProtein(predictprotein.org)在线软件分析不同植物的NF-YB基因编码 的蛋白序列;利用ExPASyProtParam(web.expasy.org) 分析蛋白质的基本理化性质;SOPMA(npsa-prabi.ibcp.fr)在线软件分析龙眼 NF-YB 蛋白二级结构的α 螺旋、β折叠、β转角和无规卷曲的分布情况;利用 Swiss-Model(swissmodel.expasy.org)在线软件对 Dl-NF-YB1与DINF-YB10蛋白三级结构进行同源建模。

1.2.3 根系水分胁迫试验 进行水分实验之前做不 同含水量的水分预处理实验(图1),设置土壤含水



'红核子'龙眼实生苗不同水分含量处理 冬 1 Fig. 1 Different moisture content treatments to 'Honghezi' longan seedlings

量的水分梯度分别为10%,20%,30%以及浸水处理 到水位线5 cm;连续处理15 d,每天定点于北京时间 8:00,18:00用温湿度仪(顺科达)测定土壤含水量, 并进行土壤水分补给。其中,土壤的含水量保持在 10%时,龙眼叶片出现枯黄现象,龙眼生长受到胁 迫,将此处理设置为干旱处理;浸水处理到水位线5 cm(此时土壤含水量为70%以上),龙眼幼苗同样出 现枯黄现象,设置此处理为浸水处理:含水量为20%~ 30%的情况下,相比浸水处理和干旱处理,叶片生长 状况良好,因此把这个范围内的含水量处理作为对 照处理。每个处理5株重复,连续处理15d,并于处 理后7d、15d分别取样。

1.2.4 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 基因的定量表达分

析使用 Bio-Rad 荧光定量 PCR 仪(CFX 96 realtime PCR detection system,美国)和 TaKaRa 公司的 SYBR Premix Ex Taq(TB RNase Plus)试剂盒进行 q-PCR 基因定量表达分析。选择合适的内参基因 Fe-SOD 作为水胁迫实验下的定量内参基因^[18],选择 Actin 作为不同时期以及不同部位下的定量 PCR 的 内参基因^[19],用 2^{-AdCt}方法^[20]计算基因的定量相对表 达。*DINF-YB1*与 *DINF-YB10*基因的 qPCR 特异性 引物见表1,引物序列由擎科生物工程有限公司合成。

Q-PCR反应体系 25 μL:dd H₂O 8.5 μL,上、下游 引物各1 μL,1 ng·μL⁻¹模板 2 μL,SYBR Premix 酶 12.5 μL。反应程序:95 ℃预变性 30 s;40 个循环的 95 ℃ 5 s、60℃ 30 s;溶解曲线:95℃ 10 s,65 ℃ 5 s, 95 ℃ 0.5 s.

1.2.5 数据统计与分析 试验采用完全随机设计,
 采用 Excel 2016 作图,用 SPSS 22.0 中的 Duncan 检验法进行显著性 LSD 检验(p < 0.05)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 *DINF-YB1*与*DINF-YB10*基因的克隆与序列 分析

利用引物进行编码区全长扩增,琼脂糖凝胶电 泳检测得到2条大约500 bp的产物(图2),测序显示 克隆的片段为2个龙眼NF-YB基因编码区全长序 列。这两个基因的编码长度分别为528 bp和531 bp,分别编码175和176个氨基酸。



图 2 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 基因 PCR 扩增的电泳分析 Fig. 2 The electrophoresis of PCR amplification of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10

聚类分析结果表明,Unigene15136与NF-YB1 有较高的相似性,CL2518与NF-YB10有较高的相 似性(图3),因此,将UN15136命名为*DINF-YB1* (GenBank登录号:MK372373),CL2518命名为*DI-NF-YB10*(GenBank登录号:MK359142)。

2.2 龙眼 **DINF-YB1**与 **DINF-YB10**蛋白结构及其 启动子分析

蛋白理化性质分析,结果表明(表2),两者的蛋 白理化性质基本相近,DINF-YB1与DINF-YB10的 分子质量分别为19.08 kDa和19.11 kDa;其中,两者 的理论等电点小于7.0,为酸性蛋白质;两种的负电 荷氨基酸主要是Asp(天冬氨酸)和Glu(谷氨酸),正 电荷残基主要是Arg(精氨酸)和Lys(赖氨酸);不稳 定系数均接近50,,为不稳定蛋白,对DINF-YB1与 DINF-YB10两个基因编码蛋白的疏水性进行分析, 两者的氨基酸疏水性平均系数分别是-0.71 和-0.81,为亲水性蛋白。 α螺旋、β折叠、β转角和无规卷曲的分布情况, 结果表明(表3), DINF-YB1二级结构主要以α螺旋 (结构含量占47.73%)和无规卷曲(结构含量占 44.89%)方式存在; DINF-YB10二级结构同样主要 以α螺旋(结构含量占41.71%)和无规卷曲(结构含 量占49.14%)方式存在,这种结构含量比与前人研 究所报道的一致^[21]。

对 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 蛋白的三级结构进行同源建模,得到蛋白质的三维模型(图4),两个蛋白的三维空间结构差异较大。

对转录起始位点上游核心启动子区域进行顺式 作用元件的预测和分析,有助于了解基因的生物学 功能。因此,对龙眼基因组^[22]中*DlNF-YB1*和*DlNF-YB10*的两个基因上游的启动子序列(转录起始位点 ATG上游的1500 bp)进行顺式作用元件分析(表 4)。*DlNF-YB1*和*DlNF-YB10*启动子序列中均含有 ABRE脱落酸响应元件,*DlNF-YB1*启动子序列中含





表 2 龙眼 DINF-YB1 以及 DINF-YB10 蛋白质一级结构分析 Table 2 First structure analysis of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10 genes in Longan

蛋白 Protein	分子式 Molecular formula	分子质量/kDa Molecular weight/kDa	等电点(pI) Isoelectric point/pI	负电荷残基 Negative charge residue	正电荷残基 Positive charge residue	不稳定系数 Unstable coefficient	疏水性平均系数 Hydrophobic average coefficient
DINF-YB1	$C_{820}H_{1310}N_{242}O_{267}S_8$	19.08	6.09	22	20	48.53	-0.71
DINF-YB10	$C_{815}H_{1299}N_{239}O_{274}S_9$	19.11	5.94	23	21	50.32	-0.81

表 3 龙眼 DINF-YB1 以及 DINF-YB10 二级结构预测 Table 3 Secondary structure prediction of DINF-YB1

and DINF-YB10genes in Longan					
蛋白名称	α螺旋 Alpha helix/	延伸链 Extended	β转角 Beta	无规卷曲 Random	
Name	%	srand/%	turn/%	coil/%	
DINF-YB1	47.73	4.55	2.84	44.89	
DINF-YB10	41.71	4.57	4.57	49.14	

DINF-YB1

DINF-YB10



the second

图 4 DINF-YB1 以及 DINF-YB10 蛋白的三级结构预测 Fig. 4 Tertiary structure prediction of DINF-YB1 and DI-NF-YB10 protein

表 4 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 启动子序列顺式作用元件分析 Table 4 The cis-acting elements of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10

序列 Squence	顺式作用元件名称 Cis-acting element	位点功能 Site function	DINF-YB1	DINF-YB10
ACGTG	ABRE	脱落酸响应 Abscisic acid responsiveness	1	2
CGTCA	CGTCA-motif	茉莉酸响应 MeJA-responsiveness	4	4
GGTCCAT	AuxRR-core	生长素响应 Auxin responsiveness	0	1
CAACTG	MBS	干旱响应 Drought-inducibility	2	0
ATTCTCTAAC	TC-rich repeats	防御和压力响应 Defense and stress responsiveness	0	2

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有MBS干旱响应元件,而DINF-YB10启动子序列中含有AuxRR-core生长素响应元件。DINF-YB1和

DINF-YB10蛋白与其他物种的蛋白结构域分析(图 5),均含有相同的作用位点,且表现出高度保守性。



CpNF-YB1. 番木瓜 XP_021910503.1;TcNF-YB1. 可可 XP_017985159.1;AtNF-YB1. 拟南芥 At2g38880;GmNF-YB10. 大豆 XP_003554361; AdNF-YB10. 蔓花生 XP_015969981。 △表示 N-豆蔻酰化位点;◇表示 NF-YB/HAP3 subunitsignature;▲表示 N-糖基化位点;◆表示酪蛋白 激酶 II 磷酸化位点; ◆表示蛋白激酶 C 磷酸化位点;☆表示 cAMP-和 cGMP 依赖性蛋白激酶磷酸化位点。

CpNF-YB1. *Carica papaya* XP_021910503.1; TcNF-YB1. *Theobroma cacao* XP_017985159.1; AtNF-YB1. *Arabidopsis thaliana* At2g38880; Gm-NF-YB10. *Glycine max* XP_003554361; AdNF-YB10. *Arachis duranensis* XP_015969981. \triangle show N-myristoylation site; \diamondsuit show NF-YB/HAP3 subunitsignature; \blacktriangle show N-glycosylation site; \diamondsuit show Casein kinase II phosphorylation site; \bigstar show Protein kinase C phosphorylation site; \bigstar show NF-YB/HAP3 subunit signature.

图 5 6 种植物的 NF-YB 氨基酸序列比对 Fig. 5 Multiple alignment of NF-YB amino acid sequences from six plants

2.3 DINF-YB1以及 DINF-YB10 的表达分析

通过在'红核子'龙眼不同组织中的qRT-PCR 实验结果表明,*DINF-YB1*在幼苗根中表达水平显著 性高于其他组织的表达水平;在芽中,'四季蜜'回缩 新梢的芽中*DINF-YB1*的表达水平与幼苗叶芽的表 达水平相近(图6-A)。进一步分析*DINF-YB1*在水 分胁迫下根中的表达,在连续7d和15d的干旱处理 下,*DINF-YB1*基因的表达量均显著高于正常水分处 理下以及浸水处理下的表达水平(图6-C、6-D)。

与*DINF-YB1*的表达不同,*DINF-YB10*在成年树的叶芽中表达量最高,表达量显著高于其他组织(图 6-B),相比在四季蜜回缩新梢中的表达水平,幼苗叶芽的表达水平与其一致;进一步分析*DINF-YB10*在'红核子'花芽分化早期的表达,从10月份到翌年1月份,*DINF-YB10*的表达量呈现先上升后下降的变化趋势,在12月份表达水平达到峰值(图6-E)。

3 讨 论

3.1 龙眼 *DINF-YB1* 与 *DINF-YB10* 序列和蛋白结 构特点

序列分析表明,龙眼 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 属于 NF-YB家族基因, DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 氨 基酸序列中均含有典型的 NF-YB/HAP3 结构域,以 及各类豆蔻酰化、糖基化以及磷酸化作用位点,这些 作用位点在参与细胞信号转导,控制细胞生长和分 化过程中起重要作用。

DINF-YB1、DINF-YB10蛋白序列与不同植物 (拟南芥、番木瓜、可可、大豆以及蔓花生)的NF-YB 蛋白序列相似度均超过70%,表明NF-YB家族基因 在进化上高度保守。蛋白质二级结构预测显示 DI-NF-YB1与DINF-YB10蛋白主要由α螺旋和无规卷 曲组成,有相关研究表明这种蛋白结构可根据多种



A 和 B 分别表示 *DINF-YB1* 和 *DINF-YB10* 在不同器官以及不同时间的表达量; C 和 D 分别表示 *DINF-YB1* 在连续 7 d 水分胁迫处理以 及连续 15 d 水分胁迫处理下的表达量; E 表示 *DINF-YB10* 基因在花芽生理分化期中不同月份间的表达量(显著性分析 *p* < 0.05)。

A and B respectively indicate the expression levels of *DINF-YB1* and *DINF-YB10* in different organs and at different times, C and D show the expression levels of *DINF-YB1* in 7 d water stress treatment and 15 d water stress treatment; E indicate the expression of *DINF-YB10* gene in the different months during the physiological differentiation of flower buds(significance analysis p < 0.05).

图 6 DINF-YB1 和 DINF-YB10 的定量表达 Fig. 6 The expression of DINF-YB1 and DINF-YB10

生物和非生物胁迫发生改变进而增强植物体对多种 逆境胁迫的抵御能力^[23]。虽然两者的蛋白理化性质 较为接近,但两个蛋白的三维空间结构存在较大差 异,可能在功能上存在着一定的差异。

3.2 龙眼 DINF-YB1 与 DINF-YB10 基因功能分析

在非生物逆境胁迫中,旱害和涝害是对植物生

长影响最普遍的两种现象。龙眼是典型的亚热带植物,是一种耐旱性较强的植物,但目前对龙眼的耐旱机制鲜有研究。在严重干旱条件下*AtNF-YB1*表达水平提高12倍,这种适应性机制受到双子叶植物和单子叶植物中的一组结构保守的CCAAT DNA 元件介导转录调节^[15],序列分析显示龙眼 *DINF-YB1* 中含

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有CCAAT binding结构域;且聚类分析结果表明,龙 眼 DINF-YB1 氨基酸序列表现出与其他物种的 NF-YB氨基酸序列高度相似,与参与干旱和胁迫响应有 关的AtNF-YB1氨基酸序列相似度高达73%^[15],但与 同样参与干旱和胁迫响应的紫花苜蓿(Alfalfa)Ms-NF-YB4以及ABA依赖和ABA不依赖两条非生物 胁迫响应途径相关的普通小麦(Triticum aestivum) TaNF-YB6的核酸序列相似度均较低[24-25],只有33% 的相似率,据此初步推测,龙眼在参与干旱能力调控 方面与拟南芥的AtNF-YB1 适应干旱的机制可能存 在一定的相似度。DINF-YB1的启动子序列分析显 示,其中含有与干旱诱导相关的顺式作用元件MBS 元件,这进一步表明DINF-YB1可能参与干旱应答反 应;q-PCR分析结果显示DINF-YB1在根中的表达水 平显著高于其他组织部位;进一步通过水分胁迫实 验证实DINF-YBI 基因在干旱胁迫下的根部中高度 表达。综合以上分析,可以推断DINF-YB1可能作为 一种重要的转录因子参与龙眼的耐旱调控,关于Dl-NF-YB1 通过调控哪些基因、如何调控这些基因来影 响根的耐旱机制问题,目前还不太清楚,将是我们进 一步研究的一个方向。

在植物中,关于NF-YB10转录因子的研究甚 少。菊花(Chrysanthemum morifolium)报道与NF-YB10高度相似的NF-YB8因子CmNF-YB8基因通过 下调miR156基因的表达,作用于靶基因SPL,从而 促进菊花从童期向生殖期转变16。在福建省,龙眼 花芽分化的生理分化期在11月份至12月初,形态分 化期在1月份至3月份^[26]。DINF-YB10的表达量从 10月到12月逐渐上升,12月达到最高值,暗示着Dl-NF-YB10的功能可能与龙眼花芽的生理分化有关; 同时,DINF-YB10的启动子序列分析结果表明,其含 有与生长素响应相关的AuxRR-core作用元件,以及 和 ABA 响应相关的 ABRE 作用元件,说明 DINF-YB10的表达可能受到生长素以及脱落酸的影响,且 相关研究表明,'水涨'龙眼花芽分化生理分化期, IAA和ABA等激素的升高可以促进叶芽向花芽的 生理转化^[27], DINF-YB10 启动子上的顺式作用原件 与DINF-YB10可能参与龙眼的花芽分化初期调控的 功能吻合。'四季蜜'龙眼成年树重度回缩后,抽生的 新梢一成熟便会开花,但是DINF-YB10的表达量在 '四季蜜'回缩新梢或实生幼苗芽中的表达量都较 低,说明'四季蜜'易成花的特性与DINF-YB10无关,

但 DINF-YB10 在成年树的叶芽上的表达较高,其功能 是否与龙眼树幼年向成年转变有关有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

综上所述,本研究中从'红核子'龙眼中分离得 到两个*DINF-YB*基因,基因结构预测、启动子分析以 及水分胁迫处理等结果表明*DINF-YB1*可能作为一 种重要的转录因子参与龙眼的耐旱调控;花芽分化 过程中q-PCR分析表明*DINF-YB10*的生物学功能可 能与龙眼花芽分化早期的生理分化有关。

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