

胶孢炭疽菌侵染不同抗性葡萄叶片的转录组学分析

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摘要:【目的】通过转录组测序筛选葡萄由胶孢炭疽菌侵染引起的差异表达基因, 以进一步分析葡萄抗炭疽病分子机制。【方法】用胶孢炭疽菌侵染不同抗性葡萄的叶片, 以清水处理叶片为对照, 设置0、24、48、72 h 4个时期取样。采用RNA-seq分析两者间的差异表达基因, 挑选出抗病候选基因, 并利用qRT-PCR进行验证。【结果】共对42个样品进行转录组测序, 每个样品平均数据量为6.65 Gb。KEGG富集分析中差异表达基因主要集中在植物与病原体互作、类黄酮生物合成和MAPK信号途径; 转录因子家族分析从MYB、AP2-EREBP、bHLH、NAC和WRKY家族中筛选出12个在抗病株系中高表达的差异表达基因; WGCNA得到抗病相关模块MEdarkgreen。综合各项分析, 挑选出9个差异表达基因进行qRT-PCR验证, 其中8个基因的表达趋势同转录组测序结果一致。【结论】获得了葡萄响应胶孢炭疽菌侵染的差异表达基因, 显著富集在植物与病原体相互作用、类黄酮生物合成和MAPK信号途径等3个通路, 并筛选出8个抗病候选基因, 包括MLO蛋白, WRKY、ERF转录因子等。

关键词: 葡萄炭疽病; 转录组; 胶孢炭疽菌; 差异表达基因

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Transcriptomic analysis of different resistant leaves infected by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* in grape

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Abstract: 【Objective】Grape anthracnose is a fungal disease caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. It is one of the four major diseases of grapes due to its wide distribution and great harm. Grape anthracnose has a great negative impact on the yield of grape berries. At present, there are many researches on the prevention and control methods of grape anthracnose, but there are few reports on grape anthracnose disease resistance genes. In this study, RNA-seq was used to screen the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) caused by *C. gloeosporioides* in grapes to further analyze the molecular mechanism of grape anthracnose resistance. 【Methods】The experimental materials were collected from the Zhengzhou Grape Garden of the National Fruit Species Fund of the Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The anthracnose-susceptible progeny 7-2-6 strains and the anthracnose-resistant progeny 7-1-8 strains selected from the hybrid progeny through resistance identification were used as the research materials; the *C. gloeosporioides* were inoculated on the PDA medium and placed in a thermotank at a constant temperature of 28 °C for two to three weeks, and the leaves were inoculated by the method of bacterial cake inoculation and placed in a 28 °C incubator under moisturizing conditions. Simultaneously, the leaves sprayed with pure water on the stab wound were used as controls. The leaves were collected at 0, 24, 48 and 72 h after inoculation. Three biological replicates were set for samples at all periods. They were frozen by liquid nitrogen and stored in a refrigerator

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at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for later use. The high-throughput second-generation sequencing technology RNA-seq was used for sequencing, and the grape genome 12×PN40024 was used as the reference gene for comparison. Bowtie2 clean reads were aligned to the reference sequence to calculate the gene alignment rate, and RSEM was used to calculate the expression level of genes and transcripts. DEGseq algorithm detected DEGs, and selected genes with a multiple of more than twice the difference and $Q\text{-value} \leq 0.001$ as significant DEGs, and DEGs were used in KEGG enrichment analysis, transcription factor family analysis, and WGCNA was used to select genes of interest, and carry out a comprehensive screening of these key genes, select disease resistance candidate genes, and use qRT-PCR to verify. **【Results】** Through the analysis of transcriptome sequencing data, the average output of each sample was 6.65 Gb data. The average genome comparison rate was 86.08%, and the average gene set comparison rate was 79.39%. A total of 25 545 genes were detected, of which 23 220 were known genes and 2403 were predicted new genes. At 0, 24, 48 and 72 h, there were 5527, 5924, 5451 and 7977 DEGs between the resistant strain and the susceptible strain, respectively. The numbers of up-regulated genes were 1468, 1801, 1528 and 1893, and the numbers of down-regulated genes were 4059, 4123, 3923 and 6084, respectively. Among them, the number of down-regulated DEGs between resistant and susceptible strains was much greater than that of up-regulated genes. The number of DEGs up-regulated at 24 h and 72 h was significantly higher than that at 0h; the number of down-regulated DEGs at 72 h was 1.5 times higher than that of other periods. KEGG enrichment analysis showed that in the response process of pathogen infection, metabolite synthesis and signal transduction pathways were very active. Plant-pathogen interaction, flavonoid biosynthesis and mitogen-activated protein kinase signal pathways-plant was the most significant. Transcription factor family analysis found that AP2- EREBP, MYB, bHLH, NAC and WRKY families had the largest number of DEGs, and most of the transcription factors were down-regulated, but programmed cell death-related transcription factors were up-regulated. Weighted Gene Co-Expression Network Analysis (WGCNA) obtained modules related to disease resistance traits. Among them, Medrakgree and MEred were most related to disease resistance traits. Most of the genes were enriched in the biosynthesis of secondary metabolites, plant pathogen interactions, and MAPK signaling pathways—plant. Continuous DEGs analysis revealed that a total of 2592 DEGs were continuously expressed in the three periods of 24 h, 48 h and 72 h after anthracnose inoculation. Most of these DEGs came from the biosynthesis of secondary metabolites, plant pathogen interactions, MAPK signaling pathways-plant, protein processing in the endoplasmic reticulum, and spliceosome pathways. Based on various analysis, 9 DEGs were selected for qRT-PCR verification, and the expression trends of 8 genes were consistent with the results of transcriptome sequencing. **【Conclusion】***C. gloeosporioides* infection caused anthracnose symptoms on grape leaves and also caused DEGs in different resistant strains. Transcriptome sequencing analysis obtained the DEGs of grapes in response to *C. gloeosporioides* infection. It was found that DEGs were significantly enriched in the three pathways of plant-pathogen interaction, flavonoid biosynthesis, and mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathway-plant, and 8 disease-resistant candidate genes were screened out, including MLO protein; WRKY, ERF transcription factors, etc.

Key words: Grapevine anthracnose; Transcriptome; *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*; Differential expression gene

葡萄炭疽病又名晚腐病,是一种主要由胶孢炭疽菌(*C. gloeosporioides*)引起的真菌性病害^[1],其在全球范围内广泛分布。主要危害成熟期的果实,染病的果实和叶片上出现黑褐色的炭疽病斑点,果实表面溃烂、汁液外渗、诱发霉菌污染,严重影响葡萄的产量和品质。据统计,葡萄属中对炭疽病的抗性在种间和种内表现出较大差异,东亚种群对葡萄炭疽病抗性普遍较强^[2],欧亚种葡萄的整体抗病能力较弱^[3]。

人们曾认为胶孢炭疽菌是引起炭疽病的唯一病原菌,但随后在澳大利亚、日本、韩国、美国等多个地区又陆续发现因尖孢炭疽菌(*C. acutatum*)感染而显现葡萄炭疽病病症的果实^[4-6]。此后又在部分地区发病葡萄果实上分离出少量其他种类炭疽病菌。截至目前,炭疽菌属已经超过100多个种^[7],已证实能在葡萄上引起病症的病原菌包括*C. gloeosporioides*、*C. acutatum*、*C. fructicola*、*C. viniferum*、*C. crassipes* (Speg.) Arx、*C. vitis* 和 *C. hebeiense* 等^[8-14],其中报道最多、最具有代表性的是胶孢炭疽菌。此外,由炭疽病菌引起的植物炭疽病还是一种广谱性的病害,其可以在多种果树或作物上引起炭疽病症状^[8]。

目前,已在多种植物上利用RNA-seq测序技术,对炭疽病病原菌侵染引起的炭疽病响应机制和差异表达基因进行了研究报道。陈哲等^[15]利用转录组测序分析,发现炭疽病病原菌侵染影响了类黄酮生物合成和植物激素信号传导等通路中关键基因的表达,并选出了19个与草莓应答炭疽病相关的差异表达基因。Sudheeran等^[16]对*C. gloeosporioides*侵染杧果的红色面和青色面进行转录组研究,认为杧果对炭疽病抗性的产生同类黄酮化合物合成和光照的诱导相关,并受到了22个转录因子和33个信号相关转录产物的影响。Hong等^[17]利用转录组测序分析,从杧果中筛选到35个候选基因,可能参与*C. gloeosporioides*侵染引起的防御响应,包括17个乙烯响应因子(ERF)、6个核苷酸结合位点富含亮氨酸重复序列(NBS LRR)、6个致病相关基因非表达子(NPR)和6个致病相关蛋白(PRs)。茶树受炭疽病病原菌诱导的转录组分析发现,差异表达基因主要富集在植物激素传导和植病原体互作通路,而PR1蛋白和内源水杨酸在炭疽病感染过程中对免疫激活起关键作用^[18]。李静^[19]检测了草莓28个NBS-LRR基因在接种炭疽病后的表达量,发现15个基因表达量发生了

变化,其中有2个基因表达量上调。在被侵染的梨叶片不同代谢通路分析中,各种免疫模式和类黄酮、苯丙烷类代谢等均参与了梨叶片对炭疽病病原菌的抵抗过程,SA信号通路在抗病响应中发挥重要作用,而JA、ET信号通路等则受到了抑制作用^[20]。

笔者利用感病欧洲葡萄里扎马特和抗病中国野生刺葡萄黑珍珠杂交后代中极感病株系和极抗病株系进行RNA-seq测序分析,比对其转录组水平的差异,筛选葡萄抗炭疽病相关候选基因,为葡萄炭疽病抗性分子机制研究提供理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

以感炭疽病欧亚种里扎马特和抗炭疽病刺葡萄黑珍珠的杂交后代感炭疽病7-2-6株系和抗炭疽病7-1-8株系为材料;以上材料均定植于中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所的国家果树种质郑州葡萄圃。

用菌饼接种法在叶片上接种胶孢炭疽菌,置于28℃恒温箱培养。同时以刺伤后清水处理的叶片做对照,分别于接种后0,24,48,72 h收集叶片,设分组:R0、R1、R2、R3分别为抗病株系接种胶孢炭疽菌0、24、48、72 h的样本,R0_M0、R1_M1、R2_M2、R3_M3为对应时期清水对照;S代表感病株系,命名方式同上,所有时期样本均设3个生物学重复。将样本液氮速冻,放置在-80℃超低温冰箱保存备用。

1.2 RNA-seq文库制备与测序及差异表达基因的筛选

转录组测序委托深圳华大基因科技服务有限公司进行。对获得的Raw reads进行过滤,获得高质量的Clean reads,用于后续的信息分析。以葡萄基因组12×PN40024为参考基因进行比对。使用Bowtie2将clean reads比对到参考序列以统计基因比对率,RSEM计算基因和转录本的表达水平。DEGseq算法进行差异表达基因检测,将差异倍数为2倍以上且Q-value ≤ 0.001的基因,作为显著差异表达基因。

1.3 差异表达基因的富集、转录因子家族表达和WGCNA分析

根据KEGG注释结果以及官方分类,将差异表达基因进行生物通路分类,使用R软件中的Phyper函数进行富集分析。计算P值,并进行FDR校正,将FDR ≤ 0.01的通路视为显著富集;用Getorf检测

差异表达基因的 ORF,用 Hmsearch 将 ORF 比对到转录因子蛋白结构域,根据转录因子家族特征对差异表达基因进行 TF 编码能力鉴定;使用百迈客数据分析平台进行 Weighted gene co-expression network analysis(WGCNA);使用 TBtools-HeatMap 做热图表达模式分析。

1.4 实时荧光定量 PCR 分析

基于分析挑取 9 个差异表达基因进行 qRT-PCR

定量。每个样品设置 3 个生物学重复。根据定量引物设计的原则,在 NCBI-blast 的 primer 设计页面进行引物设计和特异性检验(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/index.cgi?LINK_LOC=BlastHome)并由上海生工生物公司进行合成,引物详细信息见表 1。PCR 反应程序:95 °C 5 min;95 °C 10 s, 57 °C 10 s, 72 °C 10 s, 45 个循环;95 °C 5 s, 65 °C 1 min, 97 °C continuous;40 °C 30 s。

表 1 qRT-PCR 验证基因及引物信息

Table 1 Validation gene and primer information for qRT-PCR

基因符号 Gene symbol	基因 ID Gene ID	引物序列 Primer sequence(5'-3')	产物长度 Length of product/bp	
100260212	VIT_05s0077g00730	F:GATCAGACTAAAGCGGCGGA	R:CGCAAATCTCGGCTCTCTCT	108
100256849	VIT_15s0046g02190	F:CGACATGTGGGCTTGGAGAA	R:TCGGATCTGTTTCGCTCCAC	129
100241136	VIT_09s0002g05080	F:GACTCCAGATGGCAGACAGT	R:GCTTCTGCACCCCATCACTA	102
100249652	VIT_14s0006g02290	F:GGGAAGGAGGTCAAGGATGG	R:CTCACGAATCTCCGACACCC	105
100233053	VIT_05s0094g01570	F:TGGAGCATGTAACCACCCAG	R:AGGTGGAACAACCAAGTCCC	80
100243167	VIT_12s0134g00020	F:AGCAATTGCCGAAAGGACTA	R:ACAAGTCAGCCACATATTGA	145
100247990	VIT_03s0088g00710	F:GTGGGTGGGGAAATGCCGA	R:CCCGGTGGATCGTAGTTGC	122
109124267	N/A	F:TGAATCGGGATCAACCGACA	R:CCAGCTAGGAGGCCAAGAATA	84
100248210	N/A	F:GCACCAGTTGTCAGCTCCTT	R:CTCTTAACCACCAGGGCCAA	95

2 结果与分析

2.1 转录组测序数据整体情况

将测序所得序列去除接头序列、低质量序列和核糖体 rRNA 序列后,每个样品平均产出 6.65 Gb 数据,比对基因组的平均比率为 86.08%,比对基因集的平均比率为 79.39%;共检测到基因数为 25 545,其中已知的基因为 23 220 个,预测的新基因为 2403 个。

对各组重复之间进行相关性分析(图 1),除 S1_2 相关系数为 0.767,低于 0.8 外,其余每组样品之间的相关系数均高于 0.8,分析数据时将 S1_2 舍去,以确保结果的可靠性。

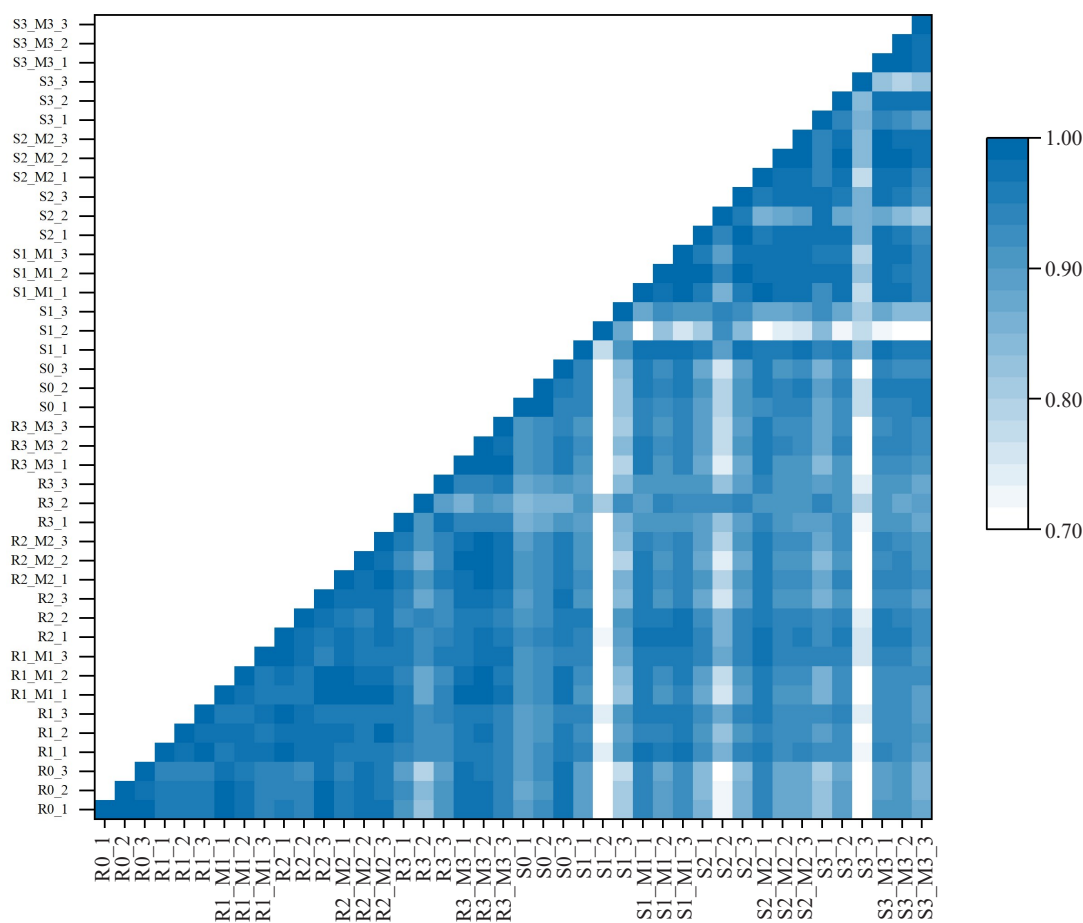
在 0、24、48、72 h 时抗病株系和感病株系之间的差异表达基因分别有 5527、5924、5451 和 7977 个。其中上调基因数分别为 1468、1801、1528 和 1893 个,下调基因数为 4059、4123、3923 和 6084 个(表 2)。抗病和感病株系之间下调的差异表达基因数目远大于上调的基因数目。在 24 h 和 72 h 上调的差异表达基因数目显著高于 0 h;72 h 下调的差异表达基因数目是其他时期 1.5 倍。

2.2 Pathway 富集分析

基于上述获得的差异表达基因,对抗感株系之

间的差异表达基因进行 KEGG 代谢通路富集分析,分别取每个时期富集最显著的前 20 个通路进行分析,结果如图 2。其中 4 个时期富集最为显著的通路均为植物与病原体相互作用,其次是丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号途径和类黄酮生物合成。除此之外,在染病后 3 个时期富集较为突出的通路主要有 ABC 转运蛋白、内质网加工蛋白、其他聚糖降解、花青素生物合成、内吞作用、次生代谢产物的生物合成等。

从上述富集的通路中,选择抗感株系表达差异较大,或受胶孢炭疽菌诱导后表达变化明显的基因,为重点关注的差异表达基因。取其中部分差异基因做热图,从图 3 可见,差异表达基因主要来自植物与病原体相互作用、类黄酮生物合成和 MAPK 信号途径 3 个通路。其中类黄酮合成中催化酶反-肉桂酸 4-单加氧酶(Trans-cinnamate 4-monooxygenase)、查耳酮合酶(Chalcone synthase)、查耳酮异构酶(Chalcone isomerase)、黄烷酮 3-羟化酶(Flavanone 3-hydroxylase)、类黄酮 3'羟化酶(Flavonoid 3' hydroxylase)、二氢黄酮醇 4-还原酶(Dihydroflavonol 4-reductase)在抗病株系染病后期的表达量远高于感病株系;芪合酶(Stilbene synthase)的表达量在感、抗株系染病前期均有升高,且感病株系高于抗病株系。



R0、R1、R2、R3 分别为抗病株系接种胶孢炭疽菌 0、24、48、72 h 的样本，R0_M0、R1_M1、R2_M2、R3_M3 为对应时期清水对照。S 代表感病株系，命名方式同上。

R0, R1, R2, and R3 are the samples of the resistant clones inoculated with *C. gloeosporioides* at 0, 24, 48, and 72 h, respectively, and R0_M0, R1_M1, R2_M2, R3_M3 are the pure water controls in the corresponding period. S represents the susceptible clone, and the nomenclature is the same as above.

图 1 各组重复之间相关性分析

Fig. 1 Correlation analysis among groups of repetitions

表 2 抗病株系和感病株系间之间差异表达基因数目统计

Table 2 Statistics of DEGs between resistant and susceptible strain

组合 Combination	上调基因数 Up-regulated gene number	下调基因数 Down-regulated gene number	差异表达基因总数 Total number of differentially expressed genes
R0 vs S0	1468	4059	5527
R1 vs S1	1801	4123	5924
R2 vs S2	1528	3923	5451
R3 vs S3	1893	6084	7977

此外还有一些病程相关蛋白、LRR 类受体蛋白激酶以及 WRKY 转录因子、乙烯响应转录因子。

2.3 基于 WGCNA 的模块筛选

为更好地分析获得感、抗株系之间的差异表达基因，对 2.1 获得的差异表达基因进行 WGCNA 分析，获得了 18 个共表达模块(图 4)。根据基因表达模块的趋势与抗病性状的相关性分析，MEdarkgreen、MEsaddlebrown、MElightyellow、MEpink、

MEred 模块与抗病性状呈显著正相关。其中 MEdarkgreen 在 R0、R1、R2 时期与抗病性状呈显著正相关；MEpink、Mesaddlebrown、MElightyellow 在 R0 时期与抗病性状呈显著正相关；MEred 模块在 R3 时期与抗病性状呈显著正相关。对这些抗病相关模块中的差异表达基因进行 KEGG 富集分析，其富集的通路主要集中在苯丙烷生物合成、植物病原体相互作用、MAPK 信号途径、类黄酮生物合成等。

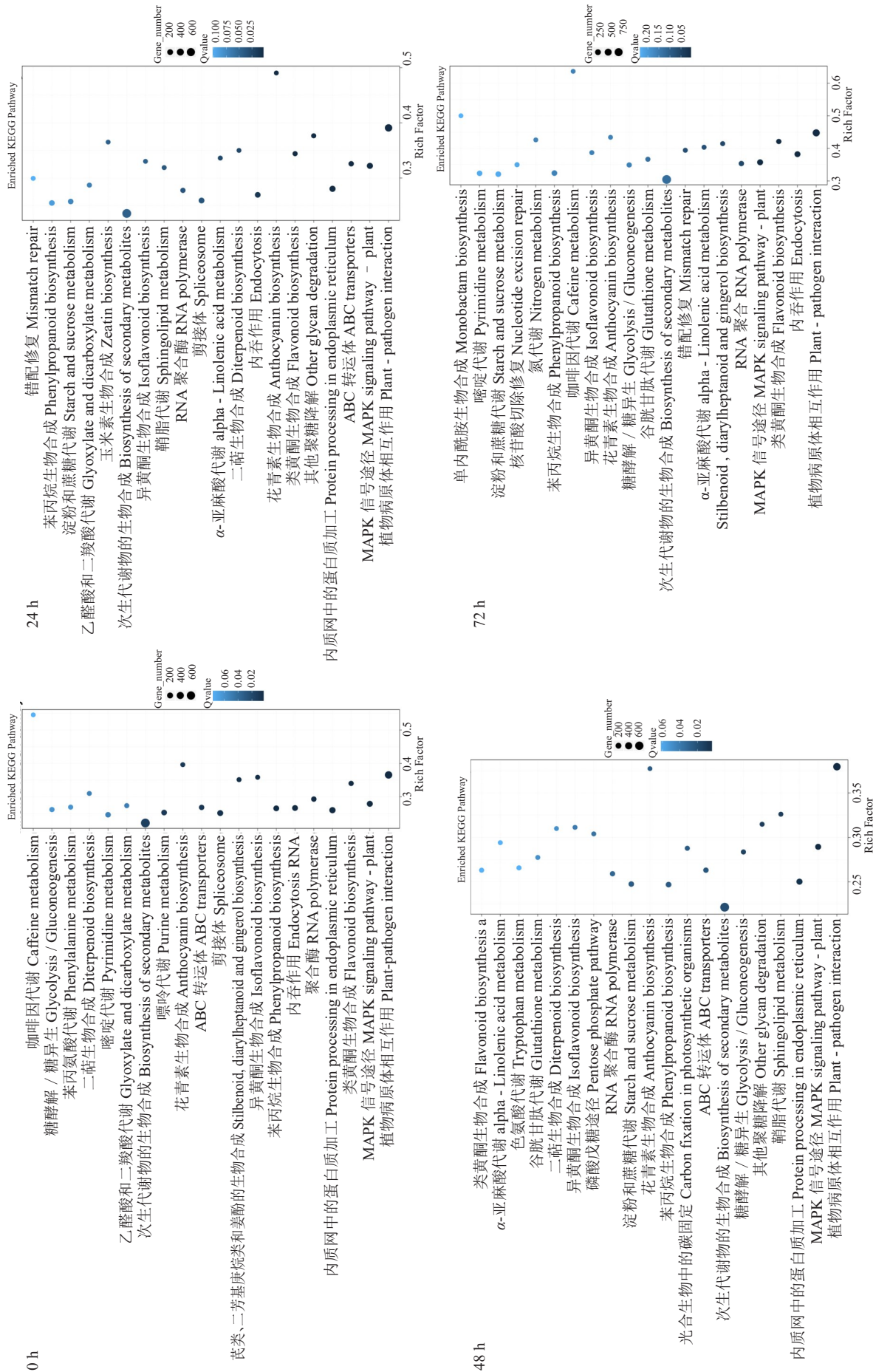


图 2 抗感株系差异表达基因 0、24、48、72 h pathway 富集分析

Fig. 2 Pathway enrichment analysis of DEGs in resistant and susceptible strains

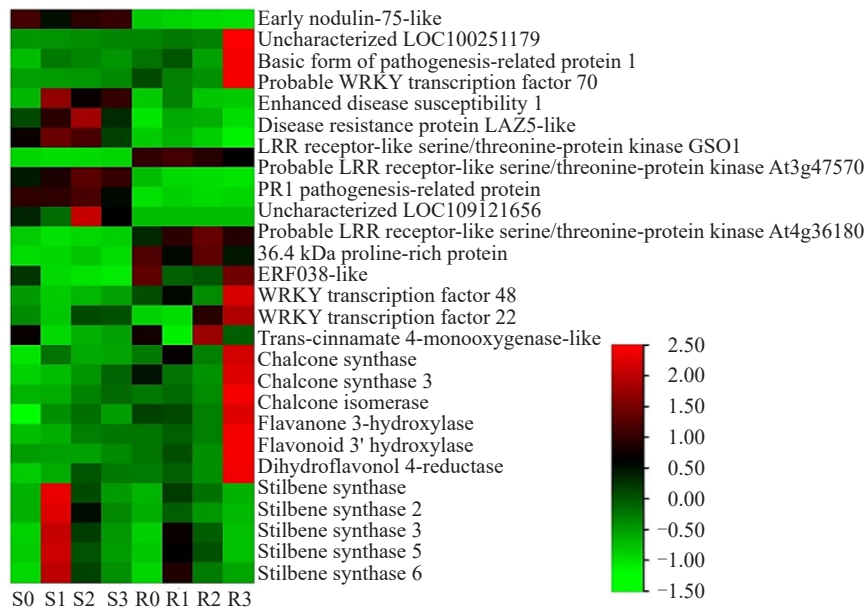


图 3 Pathway 分析的部分差异表达基因

Fig. 3 Partial DEGs analyzed by pathway analysis

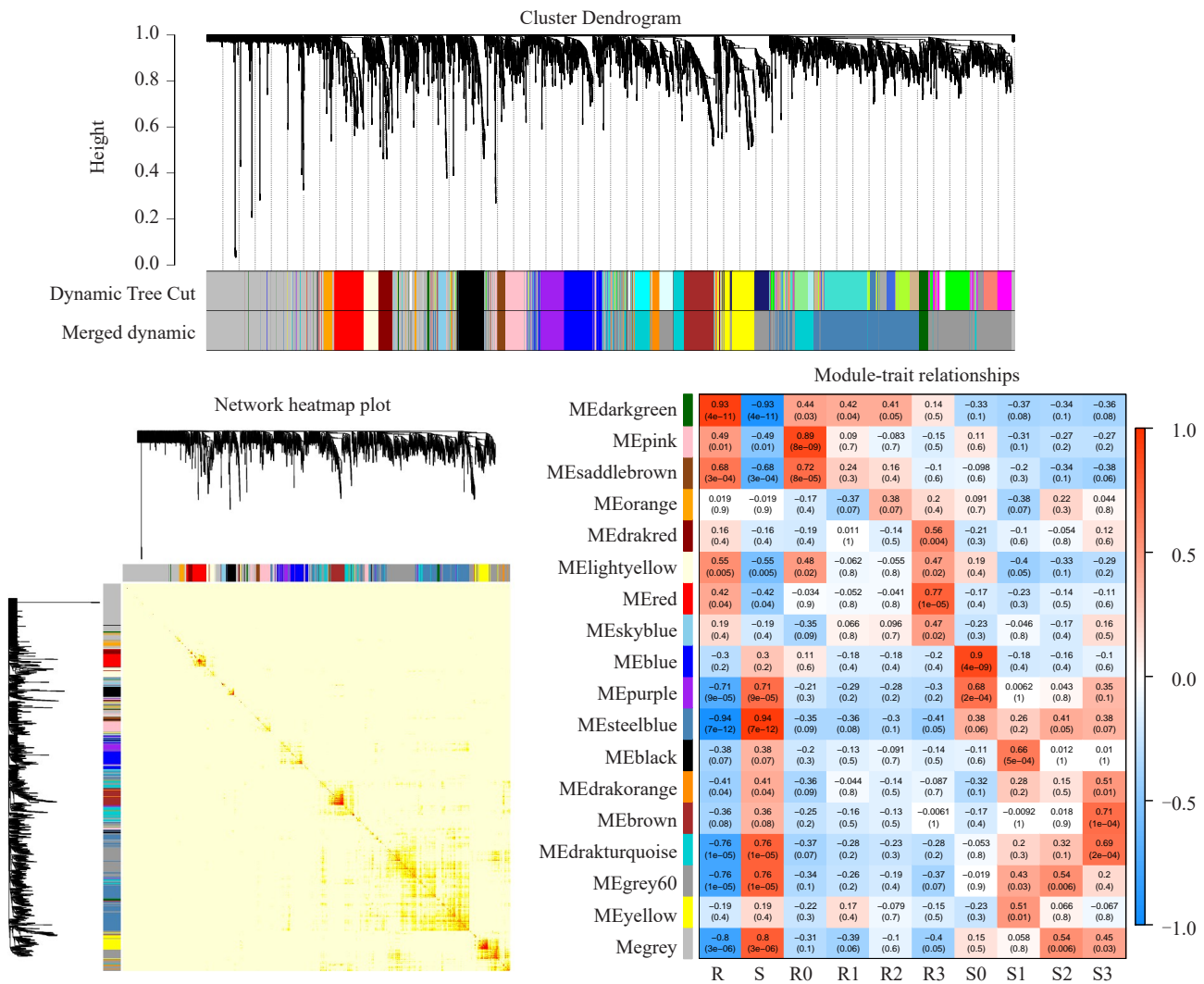


图 4 加权共表达网络分析

Fig. 4 The Weighted gene co-expression network analysis

2.4 转录因子家族分析

鉴于 WGCNA 抗病相关模块和 KEGG 富集后的通路中包含大量转录因子,因此对抗感株系之间转录因子差异表达基因进行分析。共获得 532 个转录因子,分为 42 个家族。其中含差异表达基因最多的是 MYB 家族(19.36%),其次分别为 AP2-EREBP (14.85%)、bHLH (9.77%)、NAC (7.33%)、WRKY (6.95%)、FAR1(6.20%)、C2C2 (5.26%)、mTERF (4.32%)、C2H2(4.14%)和 MADS(3.57%)。

所有转录因子家族差异表达基因的表达模式分

析发现(图 5),感病株系 4 个时期的差异表达基因表达量普遍高于抗病株系,这种现象在 FAR1 家族中表现得尤为突出,FAR1 家族中所有差异表达基因在感病株系中的表达均高于抗病株系。

将上述转录因子与 Pathway 富集结果取交集,并参考表达量和相关基因文献报道,从前 5 个转录因子家族中挑选出 12 个重点关注的差异表达基因(图 6),包含 5 个乙烯响应转录因子,1 个 MYB 家族转录因子、2 个 bHLH 家族转录因子、2 个 NAC 家族转录因子和 2 个 WRKY 家族转录因子。

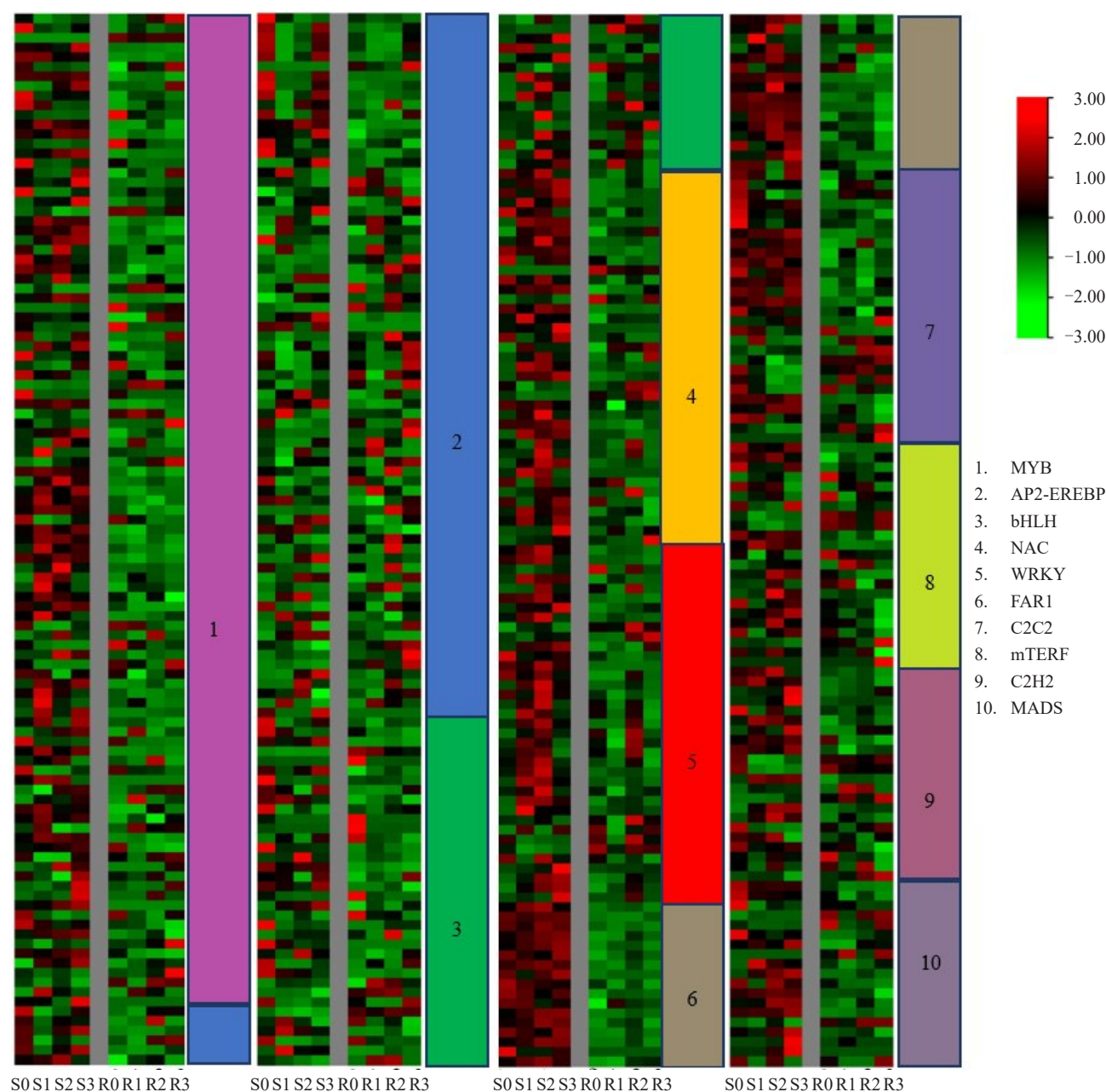


图 5 转录因子家族差异表达基因分析

Fig. 5 Analysis of DEGs in transcription factor family

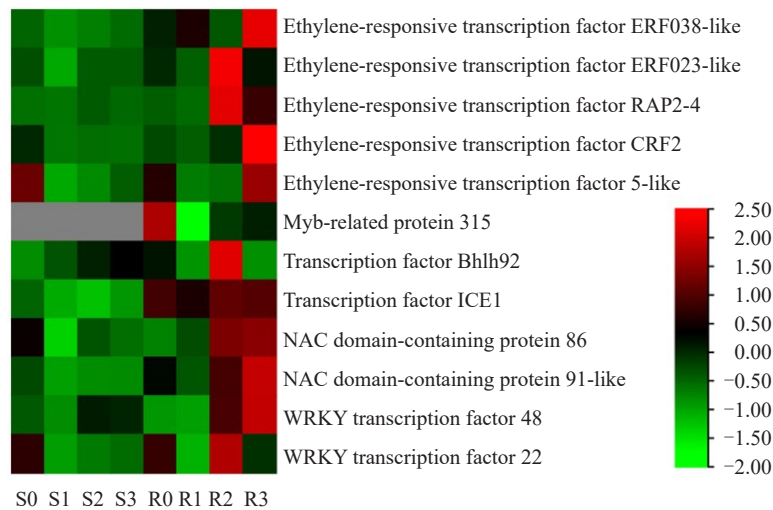


图6 转录因子家族分析的部分差异表达基因

Fig. 6 Partial DEGs of transcription factor family analysis

2.5 差异表达基因分析及候选基因的筛选

对抗病和感病株系之间差异表达基因进行维恩分析(图7),通过不同抗性不同接种时间差异表达基因之间的交集,可以获得其连续性差异表达基因。接种胶孢炭疽菌后24、48和72 h,3个时期连续性表达的差异表达基因有2592个,这些差异表达基因的KEGG富集结果中有323个属于次生代谢物的生物合成、307个属于植物病原体相互作用、143个属于MAPK信号途径,其他的分别属于苯丙烷生物合成、淀粉和蔗糖代谢、RNA聚合酶、ABC转运体、类黄酮生物合成、核苷酸切除修复、异黄酮生物合成、苯丙氨酸代谢等。

如表3所示,取Pathway富集分析、转录因子家族分析筛选到的重点关注基因同连续性共表达基因、染病后关键时期差异表达基因的交集,结合

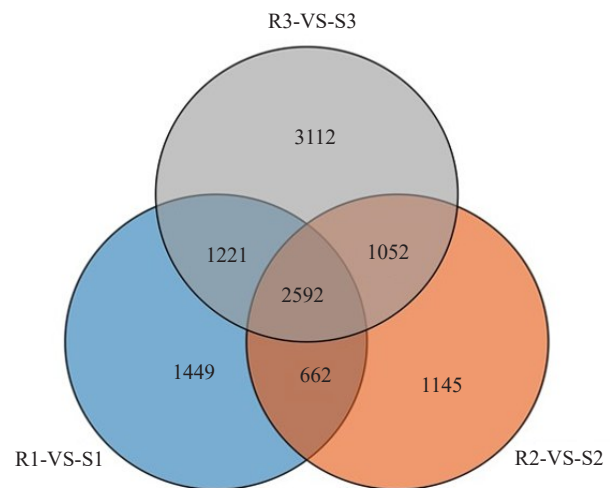


图7 抗病株系与感病株系同时期的连续性差异表达基因

Fig. 7 Continuous DEGs between resistant and susceptible strain at the same time

表3 9个抗病候选基因

Table 3 Nine candidate genes for disease resistance

基因符号 Gene symbol	基因ID Gene ID	基因描述 Gene description
100260212	VIT_05s0077g00730	WRKY48
100256849	VIT_15s0046g02190	WRKY22
100241136	VIT_09s0002g05080	F-box/kelch-repeat protein At1g80440
100249652	VIT_14s0006g02290	ERF038-like
100233053	VIT_05s0094g01570	MLO15
100243167	VIT_12s0134g00020	(E)-beta-ocimene synthase
100247990	VIT_03s0088g00710	Basic form of pathogenesis-related protein 1
109124267	N/A	Probable LRR receptor-like serine/threonine-protein kinase At4g36180
100248210	N/A	Disease resistance protein LAZ5-like

WGCNA 中与抗病性相关联的模块,挑选出 50 个差异表达基因,并参考相关同源基因报道和基因注释,最终筛选出 9 个抗病候选基因。其中与 MAPK 信号途径相关的基因最多,包括 VIT_05s0077g00730 (WRKY48)、VIT_15s0046g02190 (WRKY22)、VIT_03s0088g00710 (Basic form of pathogenesis-related protein 1)。

2.6 实时荧光定量验证

为验证转录组测序和挑选出基因的可靠性,对 9 个候选基因进行实时荧光定量检测(图 8),病原菌侵染后,除 probable LRR receptor-like serine/threonine-protein kinase At4g361804 在抗病株系 48 h 后表达量下降趋势快于转录组测序数据外,其他 8 个基因实时荧光定量检测结果和转录组测序结果趋势一致,说明转录组数据筛选出差异表达基因具有可靠性。其中 WRKY48、WRKY22、(E)- beta- ocimene

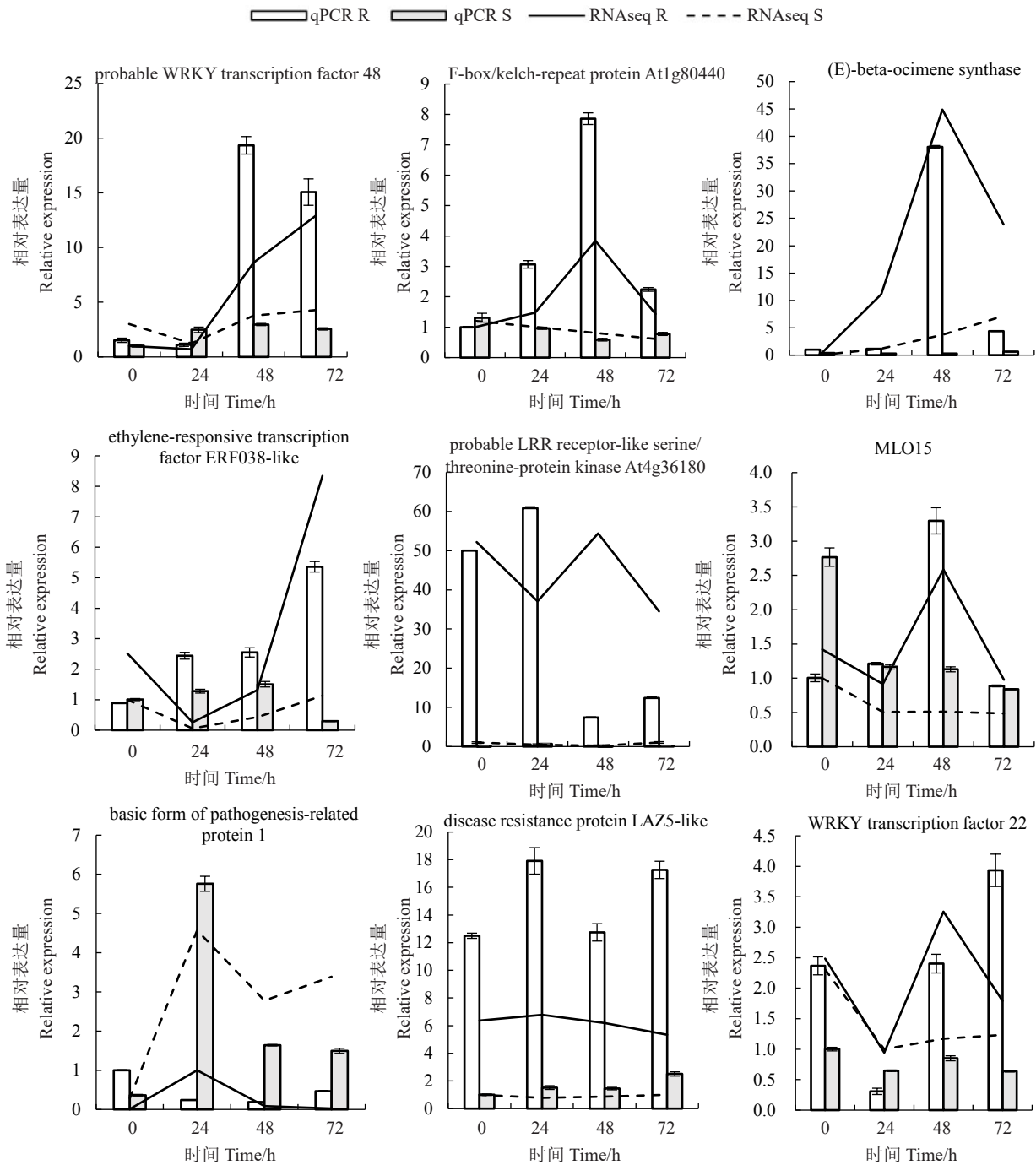


图 8 差异表达基因 qRT-PCR 鉴定
Fig. 8 DEGs were identified by qRT-PCR

synthase、F-box/kelch-repeat protein At1g80440 的表达量,在 48 h 的抗病株系中较其他时期和抗性株系均有显著提升;ERF038-like、disease resistance protein LAZ5-like 的表达量,在所有时期中抗性株系均明显高于感病株系。

3 讨论

RNA-Seq 技术已经作为一种常见技术,应用于植物抗病响应中相关基因的筛选及抗病机制的解析。如红橘响应褐斑病菌侵染的转录组学分析^[21]、芒果响应胶孢炭疽菌的转录组学分析^[16,22]等。笔者在本研究中利用 RNA-Seq 技术,对接种胶孢炭疽菌后不同时间点的抗病和感病葡萄叶片进行转录组测序,分别获得 4 个时期两者间差异表达基因 5527、5924、5451 和 7977 个。

当胶孢炭疽菌侵染葡萄叶片后,多个代谢通路的基因表达发生改变,其中植物与病原体相互作用、类黄酮生物合成和 MAPK 信号途径 3 个通路差异最为显著。前期研究已证实类黄酮参与植物抵抗病原菌过程并作为抗真菌化合物发挥重要作用^[23]。在类黄酮生物合成中,底物苯丙氨酸可在苯丙氨酸裂解酶(PAL)、肉桂酸-4-羟基化酶(C4H)、香豆酸-CoA 连接酶(4CL)、芪合酶(STS)的作用下形成芪氏化合物的总称,是植物在抵抗胁迫时产生的一种植保素,研究发现其在葡萄抗白粉病中发挥作用^[25-26];苯丙氨酸也可作为木质素合成的前体物质或者经查尔酮合酶的催化进入类黄酮的合成^[23,27]。关于类黄酮合成通路在响应炭疽病抗性反应中的显著富集,在芒果和草莓的研究中也曾报道^[15-17]。在本研究中,受炭疽病病菌的诱导,类黄酮生物合成的关键酶在抗感材料中的表达量表现出显著差异,可见类黄酮生物合成通路对病害的响应在不同植物之间存在相似性。

丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号途径是 MAPK 级联反应中下游过程,MAPK 级联途径通过逐级磷酸化传递胁迫信号,并与乙烯、茉莉酸、脱落酸信号途径交互作用或直接参与植物逆境的应答过程^[28],如通过调控乙烯的关键合成酶 ACC 合酶,促进乙烯合成^[29];此外 MAPK 级联途径基因启动子中预测存在 WRKY 特异性结合原件 W-Box 以及 MYB 结合原件 MBS,可能被上游的 WRKY 或 MYB 转录

因子激活^[30-31]。本研究中差异表达的 ERF 和 WRKY 转录因子,作为 MAPK 级联反应下游基因,很可能正是受到 MAPK 信号途径相关胁迫信号的诱导。

FAR1 是一类起源于转座子酶的转录因子,在植物光响应、生长发育中发挥重要作用。同时已有报道证实这类转录因子在多种非生物胁迫中也存在积极响应,如 FAR1-5 可以通过增强抗氧化酶活性和信号激素来增加花生的抗旱能力^[32];拟南芥中 FHY3/FAR1 可通过调控细胞死亡,提高植物抗氧化胁迫能力等^[33]。本研究中 FAR1 转录因子在感病材料中高表达,可能是因为受病原菌侵染后,引起的细胞死亡和相关激素信号通路参与调控的结果。WRKY 转录因子是一类在植物中常见的与胁迫相关的转录因子,根据序列中 WRKY 结构的数量和氨锌指基序列类型,可分为 I、II、III 类,其中 III 类中部分 WRKY 转录因子和 W-box 结合,发挥调控功能。WRKY 转录因子对病原菌响应的报道在很多植物中已经有一定研究基础,在拟南芥中,AtWRKY18、AtWRKY33 和 AtWRKY70 在抗病原菌侵染中具有重要作用^[34-36];在葡萄中 VIWRKY3、VqWRKY53、VqWRKY56、VdWRKY70 等在抵抗钩丝壳菌或白腐垫壳孢侵染中发挥作用^[37-41]。本研究中通过 KEGG 分析发现,因胶孢炭疽菌侵染产生的差异表达基因 WRKY22、WRKY48 转录因子,同时参与了植物与病原体相互作用和 MAPK 信号途径 2 个通路。其中 WRKY22 受到上游 MAPK 级联途径逐级磷酸化传递的信号,调控下游病原早期防御响应、相关防御基因的诱导、细胞程序性死亡以及活性氧和 PR1 蛋白的产生。

4 结论

胶孢炭疽菌侵染造成葡萄叶片上的炭疽病症状,引起不同抗性株系中基因差异表达。转录组测序分析发现差异表达基因主要集中在病原体相互作用、类黄酮生物合成和 MAPK 信号途径等通路,以及 AP2-EREBP、MYB、bHLH、NAC 和 WRKY 等转录因子家族中,筛选出 8 个葡萄抗炭疽病候选基因。

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