

软枣猕猴桃果肉花色苷关键光响应 调节因子 AaMYB1 的筛选

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摘要:【目的】从前期‘天源红’不同发育时期果肉转录组测序结果中筛选了与全红型软枣猕猴桃果肉着色相关的14个转录因子基因, 鉴定在套袋过程中的表达特征, 并筛选关键光响应转录因子。【方法】以全红型软枣猕猴桃品种‘天源红’盛花后8个时期的果肉样品为试材, 在盛花后30 d对果实进行套袋处理, 以不套袋果实作对照; 使用日本柯尼卡美能达可携式色差计CR-400进行色差指标测定, 采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱法检测花色苷组分及总含量, 利用实时荧光定量PCR技术检测14个转录因子基因的表达量并对其进行相对定量; 通过表型、基因表达量与花色苷含量的相关性分析, 综合筛选关键光响应转录因子。【结果】随着果实生长发育, 果肉颜色均由绿变红, 在盛花后120 d红色最深, 未套袋果肉红色明显深于套袋果肉, 色泽比和色度角的测定结果与表型鉴定结果一致。果肉主要呈色物质是矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷, 二者与总花色苷含量呈极显著相关; 盛花后120 d, 矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和总花色苷含量在套袋与不套袋果肉中差异显著。实时荧光定量PCR结果显示, *MYB1*在盛花后120 d未套袋果肉中的表达水平显著高于套袋果肉, 并且与未套袋果肉矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷含量呈显著正相关, 与套袋处理果肉不相关。【结论】筛选到软枣猕猴桃花色苷形成响应光照的关键转录因子AaMYB1; 套袋处理可能通过抑制AaMYB1的表达从而抑制花色苷(主要是矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷)的合成与积累, 从而阻碍果实正常着色。

关键词: 软枣猕猴桃; 套袋; 花色苷; 转录因子; 基因表达

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Screening of anthocyanin-related key light-response transcription factor AaMYB1 in *Actinidia arguta*

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Abstract:【Objective】Fourteen transcription factor genes related to flesh coloration were screened from previous transcriptome data of ‘Tianyuanhong’ flesh during different fruit developmental stages. Expression level of these genes were analyzed to identify the key transcription factor in response to light, which provided molecular basis for understanding the influencing mechanism of light on anthocyanin biosynthesis and accumulation.【Methods】All-red-fleshed kiwifruit ‘Tianyuanhong’ (*Actinidia arguta*) was selected as experimental materials and the fruits at 30th day after full bloom were bagged. A total of eight stages including 30th, 50th, 70th, 80th, 90th, 100th, 110th, and 120th day after full bloom were set as sampling times. The same stage of non-bagging fruits were also sampled as the control. The CR-400 colorimeter was used for identification of phenotype. Five anthocyanin components, including cyanidin, delphinidin, cyanidin-3-O-galactoside, delphinidin-3-O-galactoside and cyanidin-3-O-xylo-galactoside, were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively by ultra-performance liquid chromatography cou-

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pled with tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). Extraction and identification of total anthocyanin were carried out with the Micro Plant Anthocyanin Assay Kit according to manufacturer's instructions. Based on previous RNA-seq data, a total of 14 transcription factor genes, including *MYB1*, *MYB5*, *MYB110*, *MYB123*, *MYB14*, *MYC1*, *MYC2*, *MYC3*, *bHLH*, *HD-ZIP1*, *HD-ZIP2*, *HD-ZIP3*, *HD-ZIP4* and *HD-ZIP5*, were served as candidate genes used for RT-qPCR (real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction) analysis. In addition, the expression profiles of fourteen transcription factors were conducted by Roche LightCycler 480 system. All analysis was combined to screen and identify key candidate transcription factor genes that responded to light. **【Results】** Phenotypic identification of non-bagging and bagging fruits at eight stages revealed that the flesh color changed from green to red during fruit development, and the flesh was the reddest at 120th day after full bloom, when the color of non-bagging flesh was significantly redder than that of bagging flesh, which indicated bagging treatment could suppress flesh coloring, and 120 day after full bloom was the stage with significantly different flesh color between non-bagging and bagging treatments. The results of measurement of color indexes, including color ratio and hue angle, showed the stage with significant difference between non-bagging and bagging treatments occurred at 120th day after full bloom, which was consistent with the result of phenotypic identification. The contents of five anthocyanin components showed that cyanidin and delphinidin contents were higher in early stage and lower in later stage during fruit development. Delphinidin-3-*O*-galactoside content presented no obvious change during eight stages. Cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside contents showed lower and higher level in early and later stages, respectively, reaching the highest level at 120th day after full bloom. The changing trend of total anthocyanin content was similar with cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside during fruit development, suggesting the appearance of *A. arguta* red flesh was due to the synthesis and accumulation of anthocyanin. The correlation analysis between total anthocyanin and five specific anthocyanin components presented that cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside were significantly correlated to total anthocyanin, which indicated the main specific components that contributed to the redness of flesh were cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside. In addition, cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside content in non-bagging flesh was significantly higher than that in bagging flesh at 120th day after full bloom, which indicated bagging could inhibit anthocyanin biosynthesis and accumulation mainly by suppressing synthesis of cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside. Expression profiles of 14 transcription factor genes were conducted by RT-qPCR and the results revealed that different transcription factor presented different expression patterns and the expression level of *MYB1* in non-bagging flesh was significantly higher than that in bagging flesh at 120 th day after full bloom when the non-bagging flesh color was obviously red. The correlation analysis between expression level of *MYB1* and contents of cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside showed *MYB1* and *MYB110* expressions were extremely significantly correlated at 0.01 level with non-bagging treatment, while only *MYB1* was not significantly correlated to cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside and cyanidin-3-*O*-xylo-galactoside in bagging flesh, which not only indicated bagging treatment inhibited anthocyanin biosynthesis probably by suppressing *MYB1* expression, but also suggested *MYB1* might be a regulatory gene that could respond to light. Finally, based on all the results presented in this study, a possible regulating mode that the *AaMYB1* transcription factor participated in was established to show the role of *AaMYB1* that responded to light and regulated the anthcyanin biosynthesis in *A. arguta* flesh. **【Conclusion】**The candidate key light-response transcription factor *AaMYB1* related to anthocyanin biosynthesis was screened out for further studies. Bagging treatment probably inhibited anthocyanin (main component is cyanidin-3-*O*-galactoside) biosynthesis and accumulation by suppressing the ex-

pression of *AaMYB1*, thus hindering the normal flesh coloration in *Actinidia arguta*.

Key words: *Actinidia arguta*; Bagging; Anthocyanin; Transcription factor; Gene expression

猕猴桃(*Actinidia Lindl.*)植物包含 54 个种和 21 个变种,绝大多数种原产于中国^[1]。生产上的栽培种主要来源于大果类型的中华猕猴桃原变种(*Actinidia chinensis* Planch. var. *chinensis*)和美味猕猴桃变种(*A. chinensis* Planch. var. *delicosa* A. Chev.)^[2]以及小果类型的软枣猕猴桃(*A. arguta*)。猕猴桃果实颜色主要分为三类:绿色,黄色和红色^[3-5]。其中全红型软枣猕猴桃作为城郊地区都市型农业新兴经济作物之一,近年来发展迅速。

果实色泽可以反映出果实的成熟度和风味,从而直接决定其商业价值。研究表明,猕猴桃果实红色的显现是由于花色苷的合成和积累^[5-8]。花色苷属于类黄酮物质,广泛存在于植物体内,具有抗氧化、清除自由基、抗菌、消炎和抗病毒等功效^[9-11]。花色苷的合成受到内源基因(结构基因和调节基因)和外部因子的调控^[12-13]。结构基因通过编码花色苷合成过程中的相关酶类直接影响花色苷的合成,参与猕猴桃果实花色苷合成的结构基因 *AcF3H*^[14]、*AcDFR*^[15]、*AcCHS*^[16]、*AcLDOX*^[16]、*AaLDOX*^[17]、*AcF3GT1* 和 *AcF3GGT1*^[5]均已克隆和鉴定。调节基因通过编码转录因子蛋白影响结构基因的表达从而间接调节花色苷的合成,MYBs、bHLHs 和 WD40s 三大类转录因子通过形成 MBW 复合体调控花色苷的合成^[12];*‘红阳’*猕猴桃果实 *AcMYB123* 和 *AcbHLH42* 的共同表达能够调节其内果皮花色苷合成^[18],*AcMYB75*^[19]、*AcMYB110* 和 *AcMYBF110*^[11]均能够调控猕猴桃果实花色苷的合成与积累。

除了内源基因之外,花色苷的合成还受到外界环境因子如光照、温度、水分等的影响,其中光照被认为是影响果实色泽形成的关键因素^[20]。光影响花色苷合成主要通过对相关基因的直接或间接调控来完成^[21]。例如,光照能够促进葡萄^[22]、苹果^[23-24]等果实中相关结构基因的表达从而影响花色苷的合成,而这些结构基因的表达受到 MYBs 转录因子的调控。本课题前期研究表明,套袋对全红型软枣猕猴桃‘天源红’果实花色苷积累的影响主要集中在果皮,果肉次之,对果心影响较小^[25],进一步分析发现套袋处理能够抑制 *LDOX* 和 *F3GT* 在果皮、果肉中的表达^[26]。但与花色苷合成相关的转录因子基因

的表达情况尚不清晰,为了鉴定转录因子在套袋过程中的表达特征,并筛选关键光响应转录因子,笔者以‘天源红’品种为试材,依据前期不同发育时期果实转录组测序结果,挖掘软枣猕猴桃果实花色苷生物合成途径中的关键调控基因,并解析光照对红肉性状形成的影响机制,为产业优质高效生产和种质创新奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料和处理

试验材料取自河南省洛阳市栾川县全红型软枣猕猴桃‘天源红’种植基地,单主干、双主蔓水平大棚架管理,树龄 8 a(年)。选取 12 株生长状态良好、树势均匀一致的树体分别进行套袋处理,不套袋处理作为对照,每 2 株为一个小区,3 次重复。对所选的果树按常规进行修剪、疏花、疏果及肥水管理。套袋处理在盛花期后 30 d 进行,纸袋采用中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所生产的内黑外黄双层不透光纸袋。分别在盛花后 30 d(处理当天)、50 d、70 d、80 d、90 d、100 d、110 d、120 d 在树体双主蔓两侧架面下东、西、南、北四个方向采集受光良好的果实,各取 5 个共计 20 个,用装有生物冰的保温箱保存迅速带回实验室。分离切取果肉样品经液氮速冻后-80 °C 保存,以备后期使用。

1.2 果肉色泽比、色度角的测定

使用日本柯尼卡美能达可携式 CR-400 型色差计测定果实横切面的 *L* 值(亮度)、*a* 值(红绿色差指标)、*b* 值(黄蓝色差指标),每个时期测定 5 个果实,3 次重复。根据 *a*、*b* 值计算综合色差指标色泽比(*h*)和色度角(*h**),其中 $h=a/b$, $h^*=\text{arc}[\tan(b/a)]$ 。色泽比 *h* 在绿果期为负数,负值越小,绿色越深;红果期为正数,正值越大,红色越深。色度角 *h** 均为正值,区间为 0°~180°, $h^*=0^\circ$ 代表紫红色; $h^*=90^\circ$ 代表黄色; $h^*=180^\circ$ 代表绿色。当 $h^*>100^\circ$ 时,值越大越绿;当 $h^*<50^\circ$ 时,值越小越红^[25]。

1.3 花色苷组分和总花色苷的提取及测定

采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱法(1290-6460 高效液相色谱—三重四级杆串联质谱仪,美国 Agilent 公司)精确定性和定量花色苷组分。液相色谱

条件设置如下^[25]: 液相色谱柱, ZORBAX Eclipse Plus C18 (3.0 mm×150 mm×1.8 μm); 柱温, 40 °C; 流动相 A 为含 0.5% 甲酸水溶液, B 为乙腈; 梯度洗脱程序, 0~1.5 min, 10% B; 1.5~3 min, 10%~30% B; 3~5 min, 30%~40% B; 5~7 min, 40%~90% B; 7~8 min, 90% B; 8.1~10 min, 10% B; 流速, 0.3 mL·min⁻¹; 进样量, 5 μL。质谱条件设置如下: 电喷雾离子源(ESI); 扫描模式, 正负离子模式; 检测方式, 多反应监测(MRM); 干燥气温度, 350 °C; 干燥气流速, 8 L·min⁻¹; 鞘流气温度, 350 °C, 流速, 12 L·min⁻¹; 毛细管电压, 4 000 V。具体花色苷组分标准品如下: 矢车菊素(CAS: 528-58-5)、飞燕草素(CAS: 528-53-0)、矢车菊色素-3-O-半乳糖苷(CAS: 27661-36-5)、飞燕草色素-3-O-半乳糖苷(CAS: 28500-00-7)、矢车菊色素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷(CAS: 31073-32-2)。

总花色苷含量的提取和测定参照植物花色苷含量检测试剂盒说明书(BC1385, 北京索莱宝公司)进行。

1.4 总 RNA 提取, 反转录和荧光定量 PCR

总 RNA 提取参照多糖多酚植物 RNA 提取试剂盒说明书执行(Quick RNA isolation Kit, 北京华越洋生物科技有限公司)。1%(ρ)琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测 RNA 质量和纯度, 微量紫外分光光度计(Thermo Scientific, NANO, DROP2000)测定 RNA 浓度。取 1 g RNA 按照东洋纺 FSQ-101 反转录试剂盒操作说明进行反转录。依据本课题组前期‘天源红’不同发育时期果实转录组测序结果, 筛选得到 14 个与花色苷合成相关的转录因子基因(表 1), 并根据其在 KEGG 和 GO 中的注释信息对其进行命名。利用 Primer 5 软件设计引物。以猕猴桃 β -actin 作为内参基因进行荧光定量 PCR, 反应体系和程序设置如下: 10 μL 反应体系为 5 μL 2×SYBR qPCR Mix(艾德莱, 北京艾德莱生物科技有限公司), 3.5 μL ddH₂O, 0.5 μL 上游引物, 0.5 μL 下游引物, 0.5 μL cDNA。反应程序为 PCR 循环三步法: 95 °C 预变性 2 min, 40 个循环: 95 °C 变性 15 s, 60 °C 退火

表 1 与花色苷生物合成相关的转录因子基因及荧光定量引物

Table 1 Transcription factor genes involved in anthocyanin biosynthesis and primer for qPCR

基因 ID Gene id	基因名称 Gene name	荧光定量引物(上游/下游) Primer for qPCR (Forward/Reverse)
c122899_g2	MYB1	CTATCCCTCACCGAGTCGC/TCCGATCGACAGGTCCAGAT
c88340_g1	MYB5	TGTTGTCCAAGGAAGGGTT/AGCCGACAACCTTCCCACA
c40853_g1	MYB110	AATTGCGGGTCAACTTCCCTG/ACAGTTTGCCCTCCAACGA
c18002_g1	MYB123	ATCAGAGGAGCATGGACTGC/CGCTCTCTGGGGAGGTTTC
c105731_g1	MYB14	AGGCTGCGCTGGTTGAATTA/CTCCCGGCAATTAGAGACCA
c68337_g1	MYC1	AAAAACCGTTCAAGCCGTGG/ACGTCGAACACGAAGGACAT
c127387_g1	MYC2	TTCAACCCCAGCCAAGGTTT/CCGTCGAGATGGGGAAAACA
c102250_g1	MYC3	CCTCGAATTGGAACCCCACA/GGCGTTCGATTGTGTTCTCG
c86342_g1	bHLH	GTTGGTCCCGTCAAGTAGCA/ATTCGTCGATCTCCCGAGC
c59477_g1	HD-ZIP1	GGATCGATGCTGACCGTAGG/CCTGCGCGATATGAGTTGC
c97085_g1	HD-ZIP2	TGTCGATAAGGGACGCGATG/GCTGTTGCTCCTCTAGCGAT
c113317_g1	HD-ZIP3	AATGTCGGAAGAAGGAGCCG/GGTAGCGCTTCTTCGCGT
c127253_g1	HD-ZIP4	ATGGACTCGAACATCGATGGGC/TGCACTACACAGGCCAGAAGG
c129627_g1	HD-ZIP5	GGGCTTCGGTGACAAAAAT/CAACACTAGCCCAGACGGTT

30 s、72 °C 延伸 30 s, 在 40 个循环后进行熔解曲线分析以确保靶片段的适当扩增, 每次试验均进行 3 次生物学重复。

1.5 数据统计与分析

采用 Office 2007 进行基础数据的整理; 采用 SPSS 22.0 对试验数据进行相关性分析; 用邓肯检测法(Duncan test)进行显著性分析。

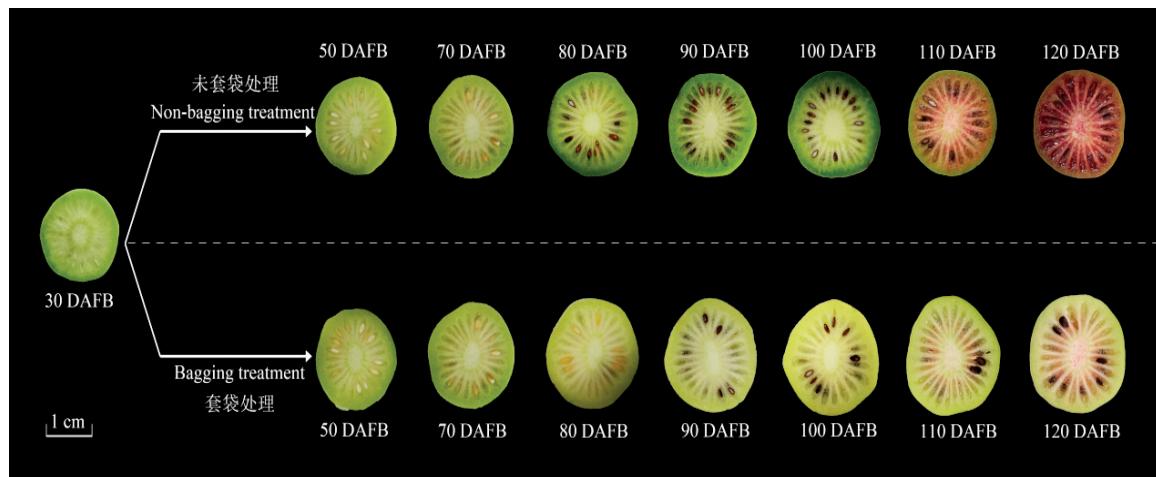
2 结果与分析

2.1 果肉颜色的动态变化

盛花后 8 个时期‘天源红’果肉颜色的动态变化如图 1 所示。随着果实生长发育, 果肉颜色由绿变红, 呈现红色的时期为果实发育的后两个时期, 即盛花后 110 d 和 120 d, 两种处理着色程度存在差

异。果实发育 8 个时期果肉样品色泽比和色度角的测定结果,两种处理色泽比(图 2-A)和色度角(图 2-B)在发育前期变化规律基本一致,且无显著性差

异;在盛花后 120 d,未套袋处理果肉的色泽比较高、色度角较低,二者均与套袋处理果肉达到极显著水平差异。即未套袋果肉在果实发育后期能够

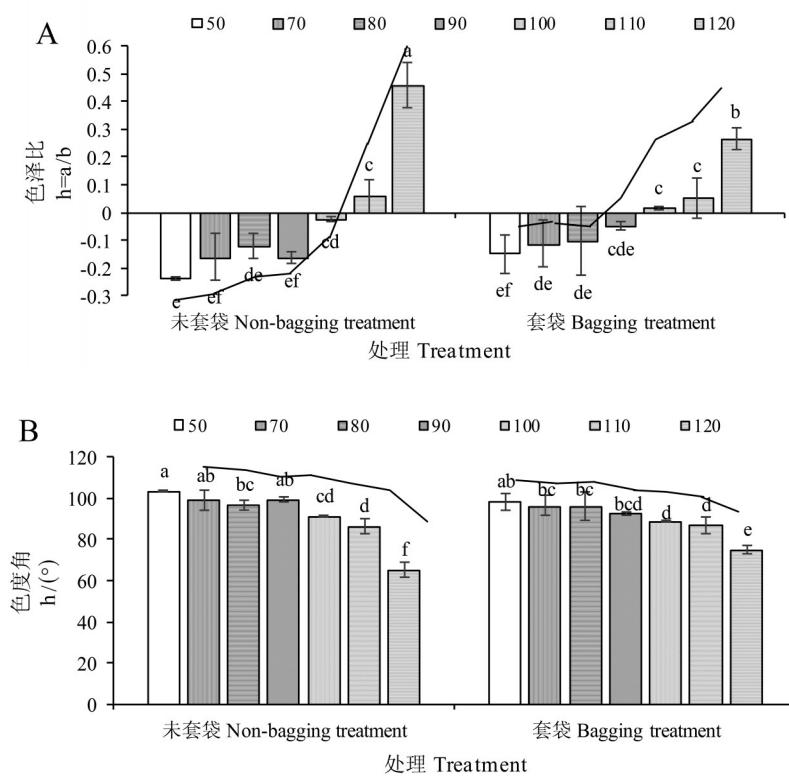


DAFB 是 days after full bloom 的缩写,即盛花后天数。下同。

DAFB is the abbreviation of days after full bloom. The same below.

图 1 果肉颜色的表型变化

Fig. 1 Change of flesh color during fruit development



黑色实线表示色差指标在果实发育过程中的变化趋势;小写字母代表在 0.05 水平上具有显著性差异。下同。

The black solid line represents changing trend of color index during fruit development; Different lowercase letters indicates significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

图 2 果肉色差指标(色泽比和色度角)的变化

Fig. 2 Change of color index (h and h^*) of flesh during fruit development

正常着色,而套袋果肉着色受到一定程度的影响。

2.2 果肉花色苷组分的定性、定量分析及总花色苷含量的测定

对两种处理、8个发育时期果肉样品的5种花色苷组分进行定性、定量分析,结果表明(图3),矢

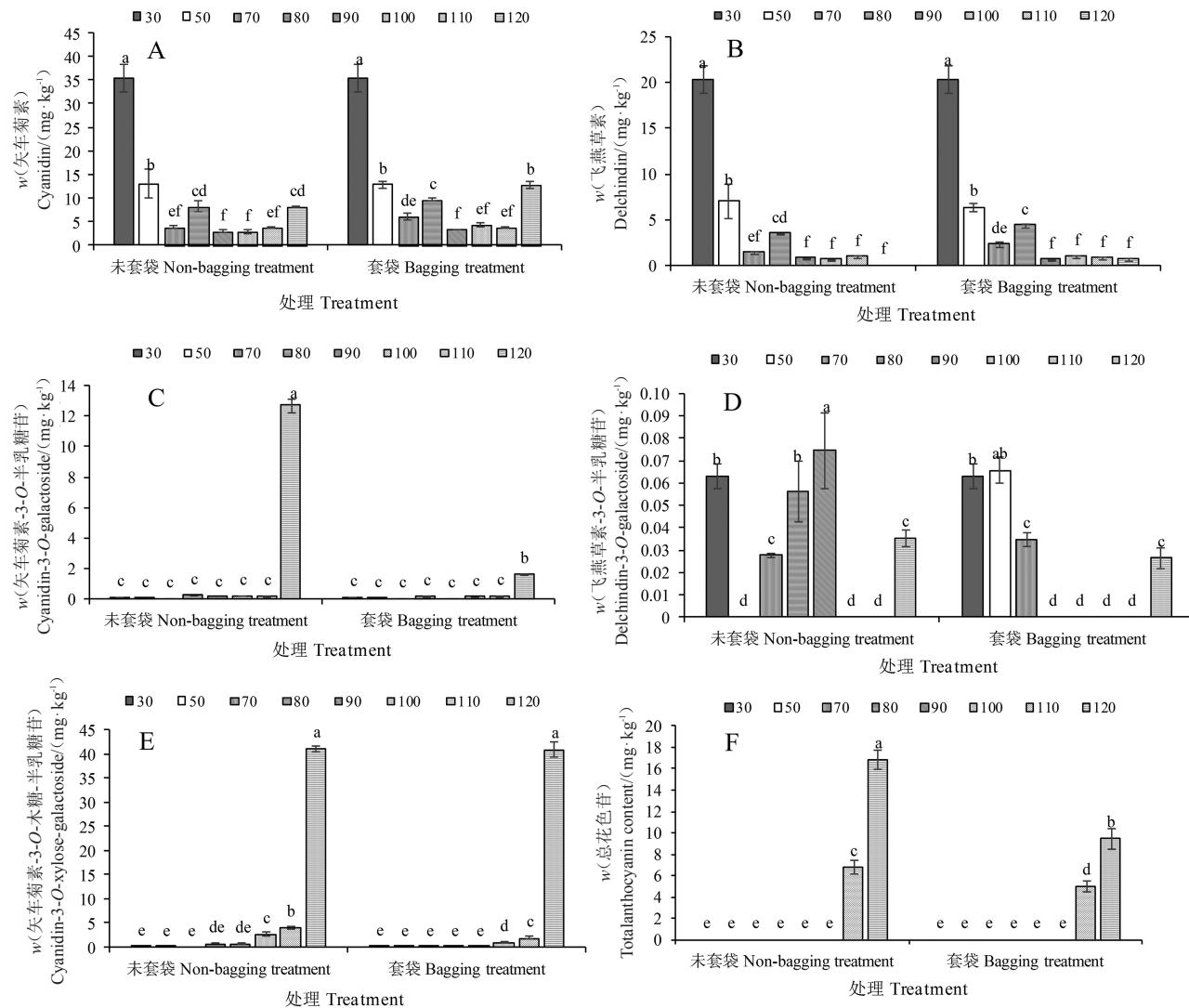
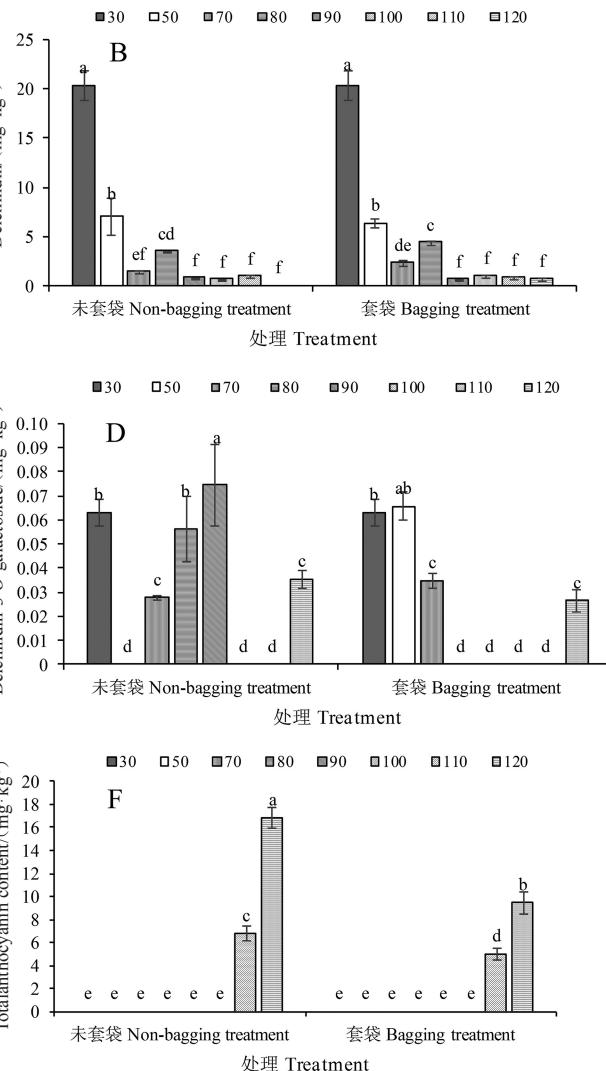


图3 果肉中5种花色苷组分和总花色苷含量的变化

Fig. 3 Change of five anthocyanin component and total anthocyanin content of flesh during fruit development

前期含量低,随着果实的生长发育,含量逐渐升高,至盛花后120 d达到最大(图3-C,E)。总花色苷含量测定结果显示:只有在果肉颜色变红的盛花后110 d和120 d能够检测到总花色苷,且盛花后120 d总花色苷含量较其他时期显著高。总花色苷含量与5种花色苷组分含量的相关性分析结果显示,矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷与总花色苷呈现极显著相关(表2)。另外,盛花后120 d,未套袋果肉总花色苷含量、矢车菊素-3-O-半

车菊素和飞燕草素在盛花后30 d的含量显著高于其他各个时期(图3-A,B);飞燕草素-3-O-半乳糖苷含量在整个果实发育过程中无明显的变化规律,且含量均维持在较低水平(图3-D);矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷在果实发育



乳糖苷含量显著高于套袋果肉,而矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷含量二者无显著性差异,表明套袋处理能够抑制果肉总花色苷和矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷的合成与积累。

2.3 花色苷合成相关转录因子基因在果肉中的表达规律

14个转录因子基因在8个时期果肉中均有表达,但规律不尽一致(图4)。随着果实生长发育,*MYB1*和*MYB110*的表达水平逐渐升高,至盛花后

表2 果肉5种花色苷组分和总花色苷含量的相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between content of 5 anthocyanin components and total anthocyanin in flesh

	矢车菊素	矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷	矢车菊素半乳糖酸木糖苷	飞燕草素	飞燕草素-3-O-半乳糖苷	Cyanidin	Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside	Cyanidin-3-O-xylo-galactoside	Delphinidin	Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside
总花色苷含量	未套袋处理	-0.142	0.929**		0.954**				-0.320	-0.111
Total anthocyanin content	套袋处理	-0.070	0.904**		0.895**				-0.330	-0.129

注:**代表在 0.01 水平上具有显著性差异。

Note: ** indicates significant difference at 0.01 level.

120 d 最高; *MYB5*、*MYC2*、*HD-ZIP2*、*HD-ZIP3*、*HD-ZIP4* 和 *HD-ZIP5* 在果实发育前期高表达, 后期表达水平逐渐降低; *MYB14* 在整个发育过程中均呈现高水平表达; *MYB123*、*MYC1*、*MYC3*、*bHLH*、*HD-ZIP1* 的表达并无明显规律。在两种处理着色差异

最显著的盛花后 120 d, 未套袋果实 *MYB1* 和 *MYB110* 高表达, 而套袋果实该两种基因均低表达(图 4-A,C)。

对 14 个转录因子基因与矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷含量进行相关性

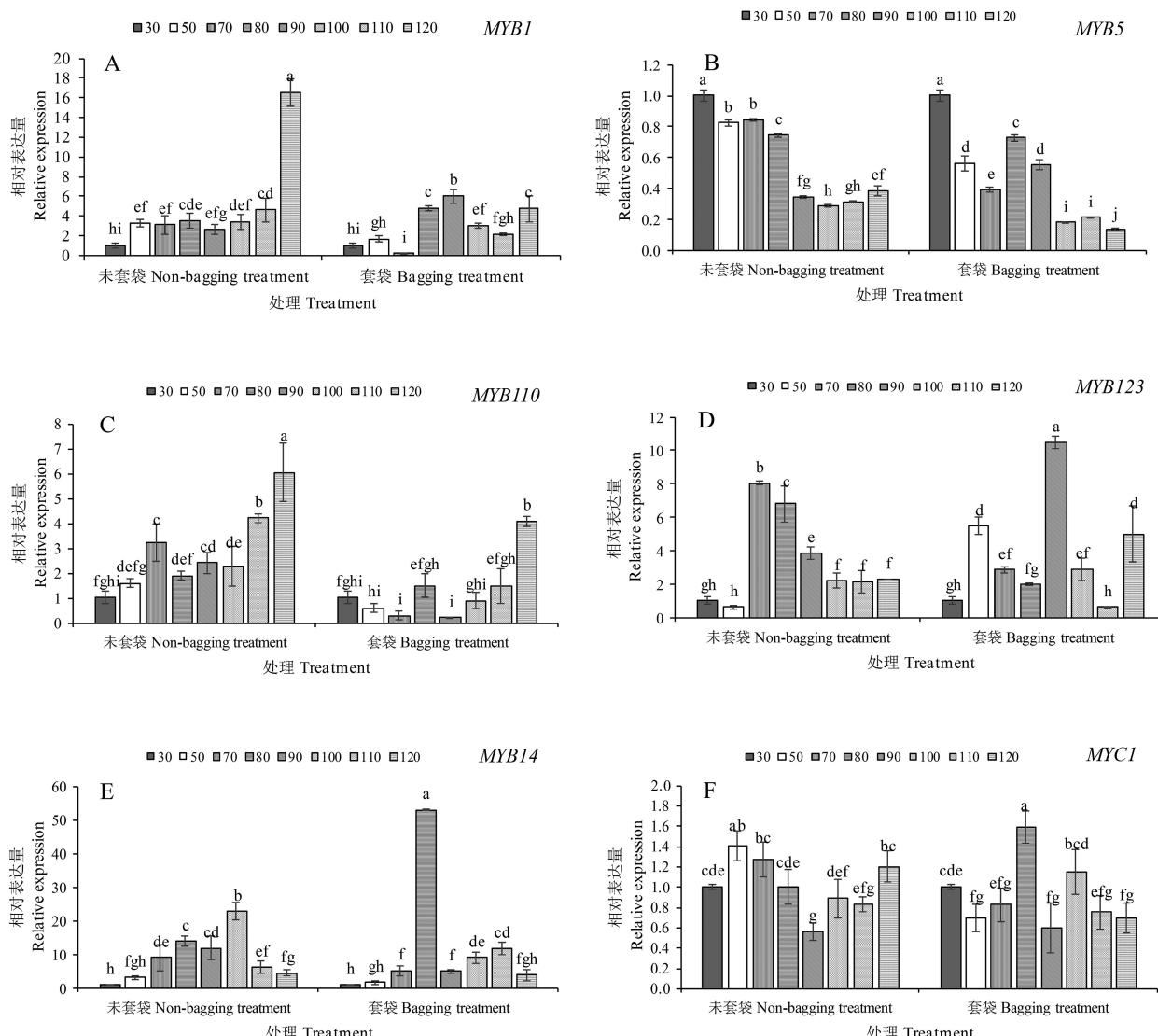


图4 果实发育期间14个转录因子基因的表达分析

Fig. 4 Expression profiles of 14 transcription factor genes in flesh

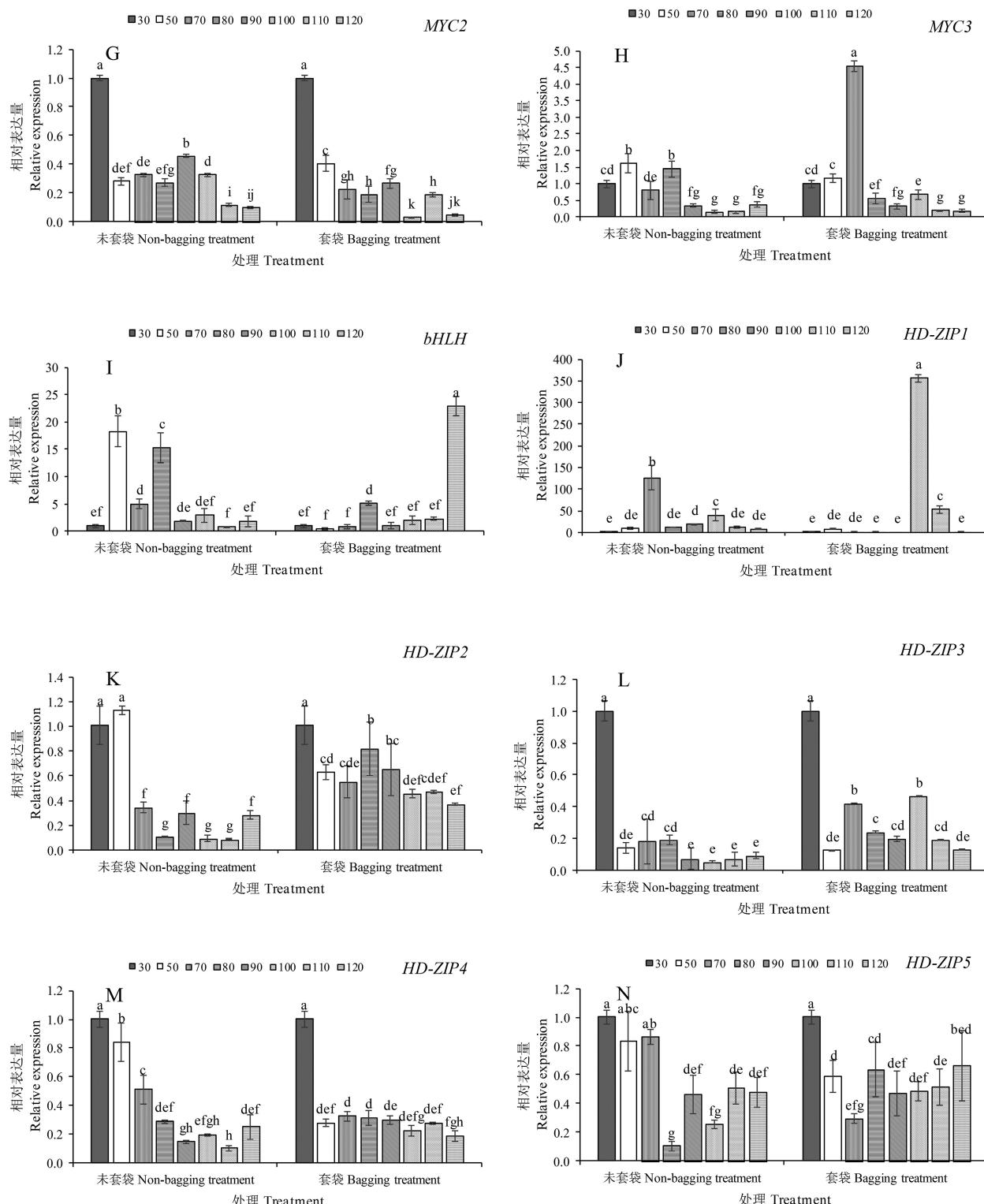


图4 续
Fig. 4 (continued)

分析结果显示(表3):在未套袋果实中, *MYB1* 和 *MYB110* 与矢车菊素-3-*O*-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-*O*-木糖-半乳糖苷含量均呈显著正相关;在套袋果实中, *MYB110* 与矢车菊素-3-*O*-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-

3-*O*-木糖-半乳糖苷含量呈显著正相关,而 *MYB1* 与该两种花色苷组分含量无相关,表明 *MYB1* 能够响应套袋处理,即 *MYB1* 可能响应光照。*MYB1* 已被证实实在苹果果实中作为光照响应转录因子参与花

表3 14个转录因子基因与未套袋和套袋果肉中矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖酸苷的相关性分析
Table 3 Correlation analysis between content of cyanidin-3-O-galactoside and cyanidin-3-O-xylo-galactoside and expression level of 14 transcription factors in non-bagging and bagging ‘Tianyuanhong’ flesh

	<i>MYB1</i>	<i>MYB5</i>	<i>MYB110</i>	<i>MYB123</i>	<i>MYB14</i>	<i>MYC1</i>	<i>MYC2</i>	<i>MYC3</i>	<i>bHLH</i>	<i>HD-ZIP1</i>	<i>HD-ZIP2</i>	<i>HD-ZIP3</i>	<i>HD-ZIP4</i>	<i>HD-ZIP5</i>
未套袋处理 Non-bagging treatment	矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷 Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside	0.965**-0.295	0.757**-0.161	-0.243	0.247	-0.374	-0.276	-0.245	-0.204	-0.141	-0.166	-0.203	-0.115	
	矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷 Cyanidin-3-O-xylo-galactoside	0.974**-0.366	0.795**-0.185	-0.215	0.206	-0.417*-0.341	-0.287	-0.217	-0.195	-0.206	-0.262	-0.151		
套袋处理 Bagging treatment	矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷 Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside	0.349	-0.451*-0.932**	0.060	-0.112	-0.185	-0.321	-0.309	0.988**-0.148	-0.405*	-0.286	-0.255	0.177	
	矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷 Cyanidin-3-O-xylo-galactoside	0.342	-0.478*-0.902**	0.123	-0.176	-0.245	-0.337	-0.269	0.980**-0.146	-0.440*	-0.306	-0.283	0.134	

注: *代表在 0.05 水平上具有显著性差异; **代表在 0.01 水平上具有显著性差异。

Note: * indicates significant difference at 0.05 level; ** indicates significant difference at 0.01 level.

色苷合成^[27], 所以笔者推测在猕猴桃中, MYB1 可能作为光响应因子参与调节猕猴桃花色苷的合成与积累。

2.4 AaMYB1 响应光照条件下参与调控花色苷合成的模式图的构建

根据全文结果, 笔者推测 *AaMYB1* 响应光照条

件下参与调节全红型软枣猕猴桃花色苷合成的模式图(图 5), 即在未套袋处理果实中, 果实能够正常接收光照, *AaMYB1* 可以正常高表达, 编码 *AaMYB1* 转录因子, 其通过与另外两类转录因子 bHLHs 和 WD40s 结合形成 MBW 蛋白复合体, 从而激活下游结构基因的表达, 催化花色苷的合成与积

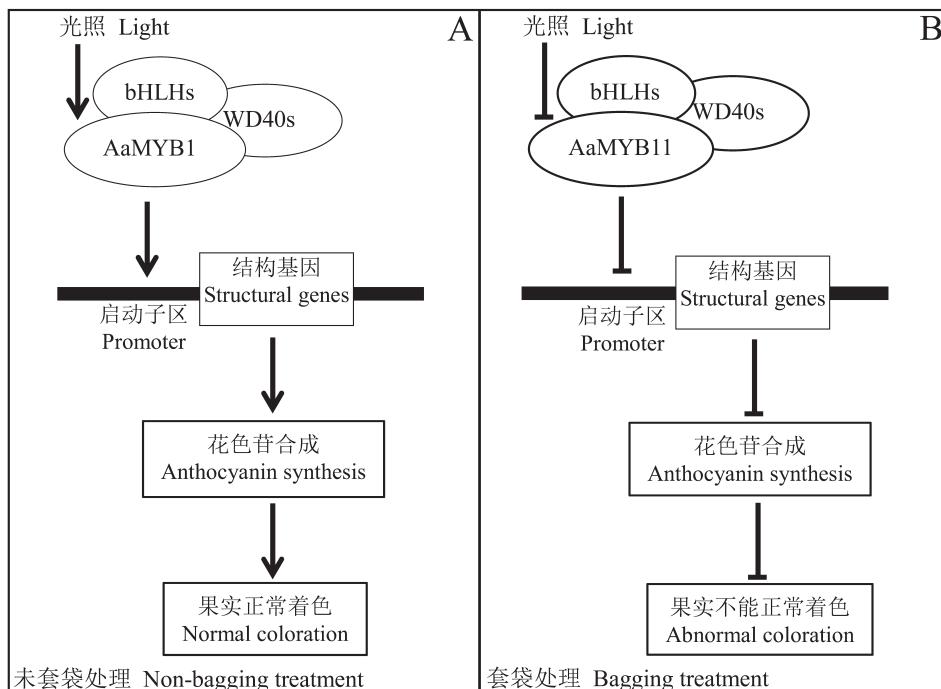


图5 光响应转录因子 AaMYB1 参与调控软枣猕猴桃果实花色苷合成的模型图

Fig. 5 The model of light-response transcription factor *AaMYB1* that regulates anthocyanin biosynthesis in *Actinidia arguta*

累,从而使果实呈现红色;而在套袋处理条件下,果实不能正常接收光照,*AaMYB1*表达受到抑制,不能正常合成*AaMYB1*转录因子,MBW复合体不能正常形成,下游结构基因不能够被激活,花色苷合成受阻,影响果实正常着色。

3 讨 论

色泽对果实商品价值起重要作用,同时也是评价果品质优劣的重要指标之一。猕猴桃果实红色呈色物质是花色苷^[8]。因此,解析花色苷合成的分子机制对品种改良具有重要的指导意义。

笔者对盛花后30 d‘天源红’果实进行套袋处理,以不同处理盛花后8个时期果肉样品做试验材料。根据表型观察,两种处理在盛花后120 d着色达到最深,并且未套袋果肉明显比套袋果肉着色明显。这与前人在全红型软枣猕猴桃‘天源红’上的套袋处理阻碍花色苷的正常合成与积累的研究结果相一致,但这与红心型中华猕猴桃‘红阳’中套袋处理能够促进其内果皮着色的研究结果不一致^[25],可能是由于与‘红阳’相比,‘天源红’的果实性状、生长习性及遗传背景等不同,从而导致它们之间的着色机制可能不同。本课题组前期在全红型品种中检测到五种花色苷组分^[8],因此,笔者对这5种花色苷组分和总花色苷测定结果进行相关性分析,结果表明果肉主要花色苷成分为矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷,这与前人在中华猕猴桃中的花色苷分析结果相一致^[5]。另外,在盛花后120 d,未套袋果肉的矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和总花色苷含量显著高于套袋果肉,说明套袋处理主要通过抑制矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷的积累实现影响花色苷总量的积累,这一结果与前人研究报道一致^[20]。

大多数果实的花色苷合成可受光促进,通过果实持续套袋减少光照则会抑制花色苷的积累。光对花色苷合成调控研究对果实颜色方面主要集中在于苹果、红梨和桃等树种中。苹果中已被证实Md-MYB1是花色苷生物合成途径中的关键光响应因子^[28];红梨中,光响应因子PpBBX16通过与PpHY5形成复合物激活PpMYB10从而正调控花色苷的合成^[29];在油桃研究中发现,光照处理能明显促进MYB10和bHLH3的表达从而影响花色苷的含量^[27]。但是在猕猴桃中关于光响应花色苷合成的转

录因子的研究尚不够系统。因此依据课题组前期‘天源红’不同发育时期果实转录组测序结果^[17],利用RT-qPCR检测这14个转录因子基因在‘天源红’未套袋和套袋果肉中表达水平的变化规律,结果显示各个基因的表达情况不尽一致。本研究目的是挖掘响应光照的转录因子基因,因此,选择着色差异极显著的盛花后120 d未套袋果实高表达且套袋果实低表达的基因作为分析切入点。在14个转录因子基因中,只有MYB1和MYB110的表达符合这一规律。14个转录因子基因的表达水平与矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷含量的相关性分析结果显示,在未套袋果实中,MYB1和MYB110的表达量与矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷和矢车菊素-3-O-木糖-半乳糖苷含量显著正相关;而在套袋果实中,只有MYB1的表达量与该两种花色苷组分含量无相关性,说明MYB1能够响应套袋处理,即MYB1可能响应光照。在猕猴桃中MYB110已被研究者证明参与花色苷的合成,AcMYB110和AaMYB110均可直接诱导烟草叶片中花色苷的积累^[30],但MYB1还未有相关报道。此外,温度能够影响果实着色,前人的研究结果表明,中华猕猴桃中MYB1能够响应温度,高温主要通过抑制MYB1的表达从而抑制花色苷的合成^[31]。在本研究中,为保持果实生长发育微环境与未套袋处理相一致,我们采用了下部都有开口的内黑外黄双层纸袋,使套袋处理果实的果面温度、湿度与未套袋的尽量保持相一致,将其他影响因素降到最低。苹果中的Md-MYB1是花色苷生物合成途径中的关键因子,且MdMYB1对光照十分敏感,套袋处理能够显著降低MdMYB1的表达量^[28]。MYB1已被证实在苹果果实中作为光响应因子参与花色苷的合成,在软枣猕猴桃中,MYB1可能与苹果中MYB1具有相似的表达模式,故MYB1可能同样能够作为光响应因子参与调节其花色苷的合成与积累,但有必要进一步开展基因功能验证。

在花色苷的转录调控中,有报道表明单一R2R3-MYB通过调节基因的表达激活花色苷生物合成^[32-33],也有报道表明MYB、bHLH和WD40常作为复合物参与调控花色苷的生物合成^[34]。结合本研究的全部结果,笔者推导出AaMYB1作为关键光响应因子与bHLH、WD40共同作用调控花色苷合成的工作模型,为解析光照影响花色苷合成的分子

机制提供基础。

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