

桃树型及其调控关键基因研究进展

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摘要:对桃“树型”的概念及内涵进行了分析,综述了调控桃“树型”主要性状的功能基因的最新研究进展,阐述了赤霉素受体基因 *PpeGID1c* 突变是导致桃节间长度变小、树体矮化的原因,同时总结了决定桃分枝角度形成的 *LAZY1*、*TAC1* 和 *WEEP* 基因的功能,初步分析了生长素和独角金内酯在桃侧枝形成过程中的作用。在此基础上,对桃理想树型进行了展望,为推进桃树型调控的分子机制研究及利用分子设计和基因编辑等技术培育具有理想树型的优良桃品种提供参考。

关键词:桃; 树型; 调控; 关键基因

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Progress on tree architecture and key genes of its regulation in peach

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Abstracts: Peach (*Prunus persica* L.) is one of the most important fruit trees in China. The yield and cultivation area of peach in China rank firstly in world. The unique management and horticulture practices of fruit trees, such as pruning, spraying and harvesting strategies, maximized production and orchard efficiency. The control of tree size is critical for the optimization of productivity and for limiting the amount of labor and inputs needed for orchard management. The exploring of the molecular mechanism of tree architecture and breeding of new cultivar which is suitable for labor-saving cultivation in economically important fruit trees attracts attention of many researchers. The study of the characteristics of tree architecture mainly focuses on height, internode length, branch orientation and distribution. A large number of studies have been carried out on the heredity of these characteristics, and many achievements have been made. Previous studies indicated the plant dwarfism was controlled by a recessive gene (*dw/dw*) and related to GA (Giberellic acid) biosynthesis and signaling genes. A recessive dwarfism trait (*dw*) in peach trees is caused by a nonsense mutation (from a tryptophan to a premature stop codon, *gid1c*^{W162*}) within GA receptor *PpeGID1c*. The tree size was regulated by modification of *GID1c* expression, and the fruit development was not affected. Another single nonsynonymous nucleotide mutant in *PpeGID1c* (*gid1c*^{S191F}) was observed in Fenhuashouxitao, a GA-insensitive dwarf mutant. The mutant site in *PpeGID1c* (*gid1c*^{S191F}) was also co-segregated with dwarf phenotype. Three genotypes, including *gid1c*^{W162*/gid1c}^{W162*}, *gid1c*^{S191F/gid1c}^{S191F} and *gid1c*^{W162*/gid1c}^{S191F}, were observed in other 12 dwarf cultivars. Meanwhile, *gid1c*^{S191F} was unable to interact with the growth-repressor DELLA1,

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the degradation of which is normal induced by its interaction with GID1. SD9238 is a semi-dwarf mutant controlled by a single dominant gene. The temperature-sensitive semi-dwarf (*Tssd*) gene was located 500 kb region in scaffold 3 using SLAF sequencing and SNP analysis. Variation tree architecture in peach trees is associated with a single-dominant gene named *broomy* (*br*). Pillar trees (*br/br*) has vertical branches and upright trees (*Br/br*) has upright growth habit with less vertical branches. In peach, the vertical branch growth was caused by a SNP or a 3-Kb insertion in *TAC1* belongs to IGT gene family. The variation expression of *TAC1* was existed in pillar, standard and upright peach. *TAC1* promoted horizontal branch growth and the pillar phenotype was due to lacking of expression. And Ppe*TAC1* is specifically expressed within or near actively growing vegetative and reproductive tissues, including flower buds and branch attachment sites. Recent studies indicated *TAC1* regulates branch angle in response to light downstream of photosynthetic signals. *LAZY1* was also belong to IGT gene family. *LAZY1* has been shown to have the opposite effect of *TAC1* on branch angle. The auxin concentration of shoots in pillar trees during the growing season were higher than standard phenotype. Some studies showed *LAZY1* protein interacted with some proteins related to auxin signaling and transport pathway in the nucleus and at the plasma membrane, respectively. The *LAZY1*-mediated upward branch might be by the formation of asymmetric auxin concentration in the gravitropic response pathway. A pendulous weeping peach phenotype with elliptical branch growth was caused by a deletion in *WEEP* gene which might altered growth direction and contributes to gravitropic perception of response. The *MAX* genes were first identified in *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and the mutants of *MAX* genes led to increased branching. Elevated auxin concentrations and higher gene expression of *MAX3* in roots and *MAX4* in stems were found in pillar rather than standard trees in peach. In addition, new plant growth regulators, such as strigolactone, may affect the modes of action of root-originating signals. Based on the above results, ideal tree architecture is proposed in this study. Moreover, it provides a reference for molecular mechanism of tree architecture and improvement of germplasm by molecular design and gene editing in peach.

Key words: Peach (*Prunus persica* L.); Tree architecture; Regulation; Key genes

中国是桃产业大国,据联合国粮食及农业组织统计(<http://faostat.fao.org>),2017年中国桃栽培面积为781 882 hm²,产量为1 245.24万t,栽培面积和产量均居世界首位。目前,果园生产成本随着生产资料、交通运输、劳动力价格的增加不断攀升,经济效益逐渐下降。因此,迫切需要品种和技术的创新,以转变果业增长方式。

桃(*Prunus persica* L.)起源于中国,种质资源丰富,有效利用特异种质资源,培育和推广适宜于果树省力化轻型栽培的品种是产业发展的必然趋势,具有十分重要的现实意义。本研究结合前人和笔者所在团队研究成果,对控制桃“树型”形成的主要因素,如节间长度、分枝角度、分枝数量等性状的关键基因进行综述,旨在为推进桃树型形成分子机理研究及利用基因工程等手段进行桃树型遗传改良

等提供参考。

1 桃树型

1.1 树型概念的提出

植物地上株型由顶端、腋生、居间、次生和花序分生组织的布局与活动以及茎、叶、枝条和花序的后续发育所决定^[1]。基于此,笔者认为果树地上部分的总体状态,即主干、枝、叶、花的分布状态,应称为树型。树型是由其遗传基础决定的,其中乔生性(*Dw*)对矮生性为完全显性(*dw*),半矮生类型由具有重叠作用的两对等位基因(*Bu1/bu1* 和 *Bu2/bu2*)控制^[2],而温度敏感型半矮生性状由显性单基因控制^[3]。桃树冠形的变化与一个半显性基因 *br* (*broomy*)相关联,显性纯合(*Br/Br*)普通型枝条开张,分枝角度大,隐性纯合(*br;br*)柱型枝条直立向

上,分枝角度小,而杂合(*Br*/*br*)的个体为直立型,枝条斜向上,分枝角度介于普通型和柱型之间^[4-6];此外,垂枝性状为不完全隐性遗传^[7]。树型也受环境因素的影响,由于桃树是多年生,环境因素对生长发育的影响随着树龄的变化也不相同。树型对采用什么样的栽培模式和栽培技术措施起决定作用,因此,树型是果实产量和品质形成的基础。

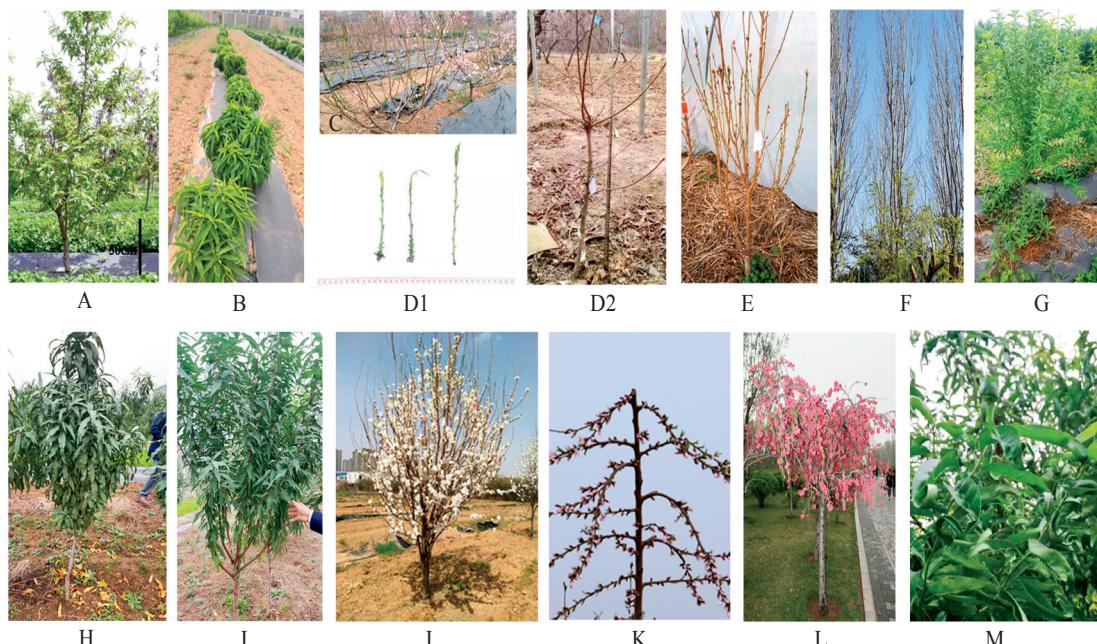
在此之前,关于桃地上部形态差异的描述,不同的学者使用了不同的术语,其中使用较多的为生长型^[8-14],康鸾^[15]则使用了株型,Scorza 等^[16]和 Werner^[17]使用了生长习性(growth habit)。王力荣等^[18]则用了“形”来描述不同的树体结构,根据树形不同,可分为普通形、直立形、帚形(包括柱形和盘龙形)、紧凑形、矮化形、垂枝形等。

笔者认为,虽然生长型应用广泛,但其弱化了树体结构差异的基因型影响,强化了生长环境;株型借鉴了植物学、作物学的用法^[19];而《辞海》^[20]中对习性的解释是:长期养成的习惯与性情,因此生长习性更强调环境影响,而不是遗传性影响。为此笔者建议采用树型来描述树体结构,对应的英文是 tree architecture。

需要特别指出的是,“树型”不同于“树形”,树形是人们在栽培过程中通过不同的修剪措施将树体培养成一定的形状。

1.2 分类

目前已经发现的桃树型如图 1,不同的研究者将其分为不同的类别,主要树型有普通型(standard)、紧凑型(compact)、半矮化型(semi-dwarf)、矮



A. 普通型;B. 矮化型;C. 开张型;D1. 半矮型枝条;D2. 半矮型;E. 柱型 1;F. 柱型 2;G. 直立型 1;H. 直立型 2;I. 直立型 3;J. 直立型 4;K. 垂枝型 1;L. 垂枝型 2;M. 曲枝型。

A. Standard; B. Dwarf; C. Open; D1. Branch of semi-dwarf; D2. Semi-dwarf; E. Pillar 1; F. Pillar 2; G. Upright 1; H. Upright 2; I. Upright 3; J. Upright 4; K. Weeping 1; L. Weeping 2; M. Cured twig.

图 1 不同树型桃

Fig. 1 Different tree architecture of peach

化型(dwarf)、柱型(pillar)、直立型(upright)、垂枝型(weeping)、帚型(broom)、曲枝型(curved twig)^[8-9,18]。从这些名称上不难看出,分类的原则和标准不统一。有依据树体的大小或高矮的,如矮化、半矮化型;有依据分枝角度的大小,如直立型、垂枝型;而紧凑型的分类依据则不清楚。牛良等^[8]

对此进行了讨论,但没有提出分类的依据、原则和划分的类型。笔者建议以树高与分枝角度两个主要因素相结合的方法,首先依据树高,再依据分枝角度进行分类。据此可分为普通型、矮化型、半矮化型、柱型、直立型、垂枝型和曲枝型 7 种类型,中间类型和过渡类型再根据最主要特征归为相

应类型。

2 影响树型的关键基因

树高、分枝角度、侧枝数量、叶序及枝条粗度是构成树型的主要因素^[5],节间长度是决定枝条长度和树高的关键,细胞长度是决定桃枝条长度的根本因素^[21];对桃叶序及枝粗度的研究尚没有报道。

2.1 节间长度

在水稻、小麦等作物中的研究表明,植物株高主要受赤霉素和生长素等调控,其中赤霉素起主导作用^[21-22]。

自日本科学家发现赤霉素是水稻恶苗(foolish seedling)病发生的直接原因^[23],以后赤霉素调控植物株高的作用机理被逐步解析。目前已鉴定多个赤霉素合成信号通路中的关键成员参与调控植物株高,如赤霉素受体基因 *GID1* 基因(Gibberellin-insensitive dwarf 1)。*GID1* 可与赤霉素直接结合,并向上传递赤霉素信号。水稻 *GID1* 的多个保守位点或保守区域的突变,都可导致不同程度的植株矮化现象^[24-25],这表明 *GID1* 是一个关键的植物株高调节因子。

Hollender 等^[26]研究发现 *PpeGID1c* 基因中存在一个无义突变,引起 *GID1c* 的 162 位氨基酸突变为终止密码子(*gid1c*^{W162*}),导致桃树体表现矮化。笔者所在课题组研究发现 *PpeGID1c* 基因中存在另一个有义突变,可导致 *GID1c* 的 191 位丝氨酸突变为苯丙氨酸(*gid1c*^{S191F}),这使得植物生长抑制蛋白 Pp-DELLA1 的大量积累^[21]。根据上述两个突变位点,对 12 份桃矮化资源进行基因分型,结果表明 12 份矮化资源中共检测出三种基因型:*gid1c*^{W162*/gid1c}^{W162*}(‘中矮 45’‘矮丽红’和‘矮丽蜜’);*gid1c*^{S191F/gid1c}^{S191F}(‘寿白’‘寿粉’‘单寿红’‘单寿粉’‘白寿星’‘红寿星’‘粉花寿星桃’‘Q37’);*gid1c*^{W162*/gid1c}^{S191F}(‘中矮 33’)^[21]。该研究结果说明这 12 份矮化桃资源的矮化表型都是由于这两个位点的变异导致的。

温度敏感型桃‘SD9238’其半矮生特性由一对等位基因控制,对其 *F₁* 和 *F₂* 群体采用简化基因组测序(specific length amplified fragment sequencing, SLAF)和进一步的 SNP 分析,将此性状定位到桃 3 号染色体包含 69 个基因的 500 kb 区间^[3]。笔者课题组利用具有同一生长特性的‘中油桃 14 号’(父

本为‘SD9238’)建立的 *F₁* 群体,采用基因组重测序方法获得的定位区间与 Lu 等^[3]相似,对定位区间内相关基因的分析为后续解析温度敏感型桃半矮生特性形成的分子机制奠定基础。

2.2 分枝角度

侧枝与其萌生枝干之间的角度由最初分枝角(Crotch angle,基角)、平衡角或引力设定点角(Equilibrium angle,腰角)、向地性角(Geotropic angle,梢角)三部分构成^[27-28]。植物分枝角度的形成受遗传因素、植物激素和环境因素等多重调控,其中遗传因素起主要作用。目前已经获得的与桃分枝角度相关的基因主要有 *LAZY1*、*TAC1*、*WEEP* 等^[29-31]。

2.2.1 *LAZY1* 基因使枝条直立生长 目前研究相对较多的主要是 IGT 家族的 *LAZY1* 基因,IGT 家族因具有 IGT 保守结构域(GLφ(A/T)IGT)而得名^[32]。*LAZY1* 基因上调表达导致植物分枝(分蘖)角度变小,反之则使植物分枝(分蘖)角度变大^[29-33]。Tworkoski 等^[34]发现普通型、直立型和柱型 3 种树型桃枝条中 *LAZY1* 基因表达量没有达到显著差异水平。

对拟南芥等多个物种的 *LAZY1* 蛋白序列分析发现均包含五个保守的结构域,其 C 末端结构域 V 存在一个具有转录抑制活性的 EAR(ethylene-responsive element-binding factor-associated amphiphilic repression, 乙烯响应元件结合的两亲性抑制)结构域(LxLxL),推测 *LAZY1* 基因可能通过抑制生长素响应基因的表达进而调控植物分枝(分蘖)角度的改变^[33,35]。从多种植物的研究结果表明 *LAZY1* 与生长素信号转导途径相关基因在质膜、核等发生互作^[36-37],但它们在重力识别和生长素不对称分布之间的关系还需要进一步研究。水稻 *HSFA2D* 基因是 *LAZY1* 介导的生长素不对称分布途径的上游正向调控因子,通过调控生长素的不对称分布进而影响水稻分蘖角度的形成^[37]。尽管桃中 *LAZY1* 基因的分子功能及调控分枝角度形成的分子机制尚不明确,但调节 *LAZY1* 基因的表达能够改变分枝角度的潜在作用是存在的。

2.2.2 *TAC1* 基因使枝条开张 *TAC1*(Tiller Angel Control 1)基因是和 *LAZY1* 基因同属于 IGT 家族的一个作用相反的基因,与 *LAZY1* 不同的是,*TAC1* 缺少保守的 C 末端结构域 V,基于对不同物种中同属于 IGT 家族的 *TAC1*、*LAZY1* 和 *DRO1*(Deep root-

ing1)进行系统进化分析结果推测 *TAC1* 是从 *LAZY1* 和 *DRO1* 进化而来,由于其缺少 C 端的 EAR 结构域而成为 *LAZY1* 的抑制子^[32]。桃中 *TAC1* 基因的功能和水稻、玉米等功能相似^[30,32,38],其表达量与分枝角度呈正相关,普通型桃中 *PpeTAC1* 的表达量最高,其分枝角度最大;直立型桃中, *PpeTAC1* 为杂合型,其表达量较普通型显著下降,表现为枝条直立向上;柱型桃中 *PpeTAC1* 基因不表达,因此认为 *TAC1* 基因在桃分枝角度形成中起决定作用^[32,34]。此外,柱形桃侧枝中生长素的含量明显升高^[34,39],推测 *PpeTAC1* 或许启动了生长素的极性运输^[40]。

PpeTAC1 基因在生长旺盛部位的表达量高,如新梢前端、分枝连接处、花芽,在成熟和休眠组织中的表达量低^[32]。桃枝条中 *PpeTAC1* 的表达能够调节侧生器官的方向以及对光下游光合作用信号的响应;长期黑暗条件下拟南芥中 *TAC1* 基因不表达,光照条件下其表达量上调,2 种光合作用抑制剂抑制拟南芥中 *TAC1* 基因表达,光受体(*phy*,*cry*,*phot*)和光信号(*pif*,*phy2*)突变体仅对其表达量产生极微小的影响。此外,在正常光照条件下,拟南芥 *tac1* 突变体表现狭小分枝角的表形,与黑暗条件下野生型表形相似,暗示直立的枝条生长可能是其固有的方向,需要通过 *TAC1* 基因的表达使其分枝角度增大,使枝条向外生长^[41]。基于上述研究成果,目前已创制出适合于高密度栽培的分枝角度小的商业化品种,如拥有 *tac1* 纯合及杂合等位基因突变的桃品种 Crimson Rocket 和 Sweet ‘N Up (<https://www.lecooke.com/fruit-trees/peach-trees.html>)。

2.2.3 WEEP 基因使枝条下垂生长 最近研究表明 *WEEP* 基因 5' 端 1.8 Kb 的缺失是导致桃垂枝表型出现的原因^[25]。*WEEP* 是植物特有的一种蛋白,在维管束植物中具有较高的保守性,氨基酸序列相似性达 90% 或更高^[31]。*WEEP* 可能是通过对重力的识别或响应以改变枝条生长方向。但垂枝桃对重力刺激没有响应,将垂枝桃平放(垂直于重力方向),枝条仍然向下伸长。运用 RNA 干扰(RNAi)技术将李中 *WEEP* 基因沉默后发现其枝条生长方向向下^[41]。此外,在垂枝桃中,许多与细胞壁和细胞架相关的基因差异表达,推测枝条方向的改变可能是通过细胞壁合成或细胞结构伸长来实现的^[31]。

2.3 侧枝的发生与数量

腋芽萌发形成分枝或在叶腋处休眠,对桃树冠

的形状和结构起着重要的作用^[34]。腋生分生组织是侧枝发生的基础,侧枝的发生受激素信号介导的遗传和环境因素控制。

普通型、柱型和直立型 3 种树型相比,柱型桃侧枝数量最少,同期枝的数量仅为普通型的 1/4,直立型的侧枝数量介于两者之间^[39,42]。对三种树型桃中激素测定研究结果表明侧枝数量的减少主要是由于生长素/细胞分裂素比例升高^[39],同时还可能与根中产生的独脚金内酯(strigolactone, STL)有关。STL 是由类胡萝卜素裂解双加氧酶(分别由 *MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 基因编码)和细胞色素 P450 单加氧酶(*MAX1* 基因编码)共同合成的(MAX, MORE AXIL-LARY GROWTH)^[43]。生长素能够诱导 *MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 的翻译,*MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 进一步诱导类胡萝卜素裂解双加氧酶,产生发枝抑制信号,信号向上传导,抑制侧芽的生长^[44]。通过摘心或施用生长素转运抑制剂可导致生长素转运被中断,*MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 表达量降低,从而使发枝抑制信号减弱,侧芽萌发^[43-48]。Tworkoski 等^[34]发现温室条件下,柱型桃根系内生长素含量和 *MAX3* 表达量及茎中 *MAX4* 基因表达量均高于普通型,而直立型桃中生长素含量和 *MAX1-4* 表达量介于柱型和普通型之间。上述结果表明 *MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 基因对侧枝的形成具有调控作用。

3 展望

桃树型是影响果实产量和品质形成、栽培管理措施确定的基础。桃树型调控机制不仅较农作物复杂,而且在果树中也有其特殊性。桃的顶端优势(干性)相对较弱,萌芽力、成枝力强,同期枝数量和级别多,可以出现三级或更多级分枝,枝生长方向多变,有水平、向下,也有向上生长,不同树型之间又存在着较大的差异。

温度、光照(光强、光质)、重力、营养均都会对树型的形成产生影响,这些因素之间存在着一个相互影响、相互交织的网络。

拟南芥等模式植物和水稻、小麦的“绿色革命”的成就为桃树型研究奠定了良好的基础,除文中已经初步研究的基因外,对与树高相关的基因如 *WRKY9*、*DWF4*、*NACs* 以及与分枝相关的独角金内酯代谢有密切关联基因的深入研究,有助于解析桃树型形成的分子机制。

国际水稻研究所的科学家建议了水稻的理想株型^[49]。桃的理想树型应该是什么？笔者认为桃理想树型应有利于光能利用、有利于较高产量和优良品质形成、有利于机械化操作或省工栽培、抗逆性强。未来将在解析节间长度、分枝角度、侧枝形成与发生、枝条粗度、叶序形成机制及其与主要环境因素关系的基础上，通过分子设计和基因编辑等技术手段培育具有分枝角度小、节间短、立体化结果的理想树型的优良桃品种。

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