

# 树体休眠期前苹果花芽对低温早期响应的转录组分析

田玉珍<sup>1</sup>, 党兆霞<sup>2</sup>, 吕前前<sup>1</sup>, 毛娟<sup>1</sup>, 褚明宇<sup>1</sup>, 马宗桓<sup>1</sup>, 左存武<sup>1\*</sup>, 陈佰鸿<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>甘肃农业大学园艺学院, 兰州 730070; <sup>2</sup>甘肃亚盛实业(集团)股份有限公司条山农工商开发分公司, 甘肃景泰 730400)

**摘要:**【目的】从总体上了解苹果花芽早期响应低温信号的基因表达情况,以期了解苹果休眠期花芽早期反应的分子网络,从而为苹果抗冷性研究提供理论依据。【方法】于树体休眠前收集花芽,低温(4℃)处理45 min(T1)、90 min(T2)和240 min(T3),常温处理为对照(T0),利用转录组技术分析了树体休眠前苹果花芽响应低温信号早期的基因表达情况,利用实时荧光定量PCR(Quantitative Real-time PCR, qRT-PCR)进行数据验证。【结果】与对照相比, T1、T2和T3分别获得237、508和990个差异表达基因(Differentially expressed genes, DEGs)。GO富集分析表明:处理前期的DEGs主要涉及碳水化合物有关的代谢、单体碳水化合物代谢过程,而后期主要涉及刺激反应、胁迫响应和DNA的转录等生物学过程。KEGG富集分析表明DEGs主要参与了“植物-病原菌互作”,“植物激素信号转导”等。其中,在响应低温信号后,参与钙调素/钙调素类蛋白(Ca<sup>2+</sup>-CaM/CML)代谢的基因MDP0000808334、MDP0000263349等及参与脱落酸(Abscisic acid, ABA)、油菜素内酯(Brassinosteroid, BR)和赤霉素(Gibberellin, GA)信号代谢的基因MDP0000189486、MDP0000122792和MDP0000287039等上调表达显著。【结论】Ca<sup>2+</sup>信号通路可能主要参与了苹果花芽的冷响应过程。此外,ABA、BR和GA等激素可能在苹果花芽响应低温信号中也起重要的调控作用。

**关键词:** 苹果花芽; 低温; 转录组; Ca<sup>2+</sup>信号; 激素

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## Transcriptomic analysis of early responses of apple flower buds to low temperature before tree dormancy

TIAN Yuzhen<sup>1</sup>, DANG Zhaoxia<sup>2</sup>, LÜ Qianqian<sup>1</sup>, MAO Juan<sup>1</sup>, CHU Mingyu<sup>1</sup>, MA Zonghuan<sup>1</sup>, ZUO Cunwu<sup>1\*</sup>, CHEN Baihong<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>College of Horticulture, Gansu Agricultural University, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China; <sup>2</sup>Agricultural and Commercial Development Branch of Tiaoshan Gansu Yasheng Industry (group) Limited Liability Company, Jingtai 730400, Gansu, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】Understanding the early responses of apple flower buds to low temperature during dormancy is very important for cold resistance breeding. Various studies have focused on cold responses of multiple plants, such as *Arabidopsis*, rice, and tomato. Woody plants need to undergo dormancy and have a distinct cold response. Apple is an important fruit tree and can be considered as a model woody plant in laboratory. Previous investigations regarding the transcriptome of the cold responses in apple mainly focused on the leaf tissue in the growing season, little attention has been paid on the flower buds regarding the analysis of differentially expressed genes under the early response to low temperature. Investigation of the early response to cold in apple flower buds before tree dormancy (after fruit harvesting) is helpful for exploring the tolerant mechanism of woody plants during dormancy. 【Methods】Flower buds were collected and treated at low temperature (4℃) for 45 min (T1), 90 min (T2) or 240 min (T3) on September 25, 2017 and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80℃. Normal temperature treatment (28℃) was regarded as the control (C). Total RNA was isolated by using the Plant RNAout Kit (160906-50, Tiandz Inc., Beijing, China). Qualified RNA samples

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作者简介: 田玉珍, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为果树逆境生理与分子生物学。E-mail: tianyzh@126.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: zuocw@gsau.edu.cn; E-mail: bhch@gsau.edu.cn

were used for mRNA purification and cDNA synthesis. After that, cDNA library was constructed and sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq™ 2000. The differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were screened with the Noiseq software. We used a  $|\log_2\text{Fold Change}| \geq 2$  and  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$  as the thresholds of DEGs. The Gene Ontology (GO) and ‘Kyoto’ Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analysis were conducted using the WEGO software and KEGG online database, respectively. The 8 most enriched GO terms and 8 KEGG pathways in “Biological Process” were extracted and were further validated by quantitative Real-time PCR (qRT-PCR). Transcriptomic data of each sample were obtained and analyzed by high-throughput sequencing. The expression pattern of 9 DEGs involved in enriched GO terms or KEGG pathways were further analyzed by qRT-PCR. 【Results】Compared with the control (T0), 237, 508 and 990 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were detected from T1, T2 and T3, respectively. GO enrichment analysis revealed that the DEGs mainly associated with carbohydrate-related metabolism and single-organism carbohydrate metabolism. For the above enriched GO terms, most of DEGs were up-regulated in the early stage of treatment. In addition, DEGs mainly involved in stimulus response, stress response and DNA transcription in the later stage, and most of these were up-regulated. These results indicated that stimulation and stress related DEGs were involved in the early response of apple flower buds to low temperature. According to the results from KEGG enrichment, pathways involved in “plant-pathogen interaction”, “plant hormone signal transduction”, “flavone and flavonol biosynthesis”, and “flavonoid biosynthesis” were significantly enriched ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). The above results exhibited that  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signaling pathway and hormonal signal transduction were involved in Calmodulin/calmodulin proteins ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -CaM/CML) metabolism and a variety of hormonal signal transduction pathways. For  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  associated pathway, many DEGs encoding CaM/CML (such as *MDP0000808334*, *MDP0000842520*) and WRKY transcription factor (such as *MDP0000263349*) were significantly up-regulated. Furthermore, we detected a large number of up-regulated DEGs involved in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signal pathway, such as the DEGs encoding FLS2 (*MDP0000728753*) and BAK1/BKK1 membrane proteins (*MDP0000122792*) were significantly up-regulated. In addition, plant hormone signaling pathway also played an indispensable role in the cold response process in apple flower buds. The DEG (*MDP0000287039*) encoding DELLA protein of gibberellin (GA) metabolism and generating response to GA signal transduction pathway was significantly up-regulated. Furthermore, the key gene *MDP0000189486* of ABA metabolism was up-regulated significantly in response to low temperature stress. The key gene *MDP0000122792* that encodes a BAK1 protein of brassinosteroid (BR) metabolism and generates response to BR synthesis signal transduction pathway was up-regulated significantly. In addition, in jasmonic acid (JA) synthesis signal transduction pathway, 6 DEGs were up-regulated significantly in the early stage of treatment, which may be related to the expression of stress-related genes, whereas 3 DEGs among them were not obvious. The similar expression patterns of 9 DEGs between RNA-seq and qRT-PCR assays indicated the reliability of the RNA-seq data. 【Conclusion】In conclusion,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signaling pathway was mainly involved in the cold response of apple flower buds. In addition, ABA, BR and other hormones may also play an important role in regulating the response of apple flower buds to low temperature signals.

**Key words:** Apple flower buds; Low temperature; Transcriptome;  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -signal; Hormone

花期冷害是苹果(*Malus domestica*)产业的重要威胁之一<sup>[1]</sup>,低温对植物的生存和地理分布有巨大的影响,北方地区更易受到花期晚霜的影响<sup>[2]</sup>。休

眠是植物在不利环境条件下生存所必需的一个复杂的发育阶段<sup>[3]</sup>。在植物中,低温被证明可以控制休眠<sup>[4]</sup>,且休眠期苹果树体可抵抗低温。植物在冷

响应过程中,低温刺激使得植物体内  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 、ABA、活性氧(Reactive oxygen species, ROS)等信号物质的变化<sup>[5]</sup>,这些信号通过植物细胞膜上的受体蛋白、类受体激酶等转导,激活细胞内冷响应相关的转录因子、基因家族和蛋白基因的表达,促进细胞膜系统的重建和膜内外物质平衡,以适应低温环境<sup>[5-8]</sup>。如低温刺激激活细胞膜上的  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 通道,使  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 大量产生,激活了植物对冷胁迫的响应<sup>[9]</sup>。ABA 对植物生长发育如休眠、气孔关闭和逆境胁迫等都有显著的调控作用<sup>[10]</sup>。当植物进入休眠期,ABA 的增加激活下游转录因子<sup>[11]</sup>。转录水平下,低温对基因的激活和抑制具有关键作用<sup>[12]</sup>。目前,利用转录组测序的方法研究了很多植物低温响应的机制。Xu 等<sup>[7]</sup>采用 RNA 测序(RNA sequencing, RNA-Seq)研究了高抗寒山葡萄‘黑龙江无籽’的低温响应机制,即冷信号被细胞膜受体感知,通过钙和 MAP 激酶转导,从而激活下游冷响应基因的表达,形成新的平衡增强对冷胁迫的耐受性。Puig 等<sup>[13]</sup>研究了冷敏感和抗冷桃品种中冷害发生早期转录组的变化,揭示了冷敏感性桃品种的冷胁迫机制,即生长素信号转导可能在确定冷敏感性和耐受性中起重要作用。以苹果砧木的组培苗茎段作为试验材料,筛选出 28 个候选基因,它们参与多种代谢过程,随低温处理表达模式呈现多样性,表明该砧木在冷响应过程中存在快速和多样的低温信号感知、转导和响应的分子机制<sup>[8]</sup>。在冷胁迫条件下,以苹果叶片作为试验材料,通过 GO 富集和 KEGG 分析表明参与冷胁迫过程的通路及差异表达基因,并筛选出了新抗逆基因 *MdTLP7*,进行功能验证<sup>[14]</sup>。

目前,苹果花芽中转录组学研究虽有报道<sup>[15-16]</sup>,但分析研究的较少,尤其是对苹果花芽在低温下 DEGs 表达的分析鲜见报道。本研究利用 RNA-Seq 解释苹果休眠期花芽早期反应的分子网络并鉴定了苹果中差异表达基因对休眠期花芽的早期反应,表达数据经实时荧光定量 PCR(qRT-PCR)实验进一步得到证实,以期探究苹果花芽响应低温信号机制。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试验材料为天水麦积山地区的‘天汪一号’苹果花芽,采样时间为 2017 年 9 月 25 日,平均气温  $16\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,取样参考马怀宇等<sup>[17]</sup>的方法进行。样品在低

温下( $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )培养 45 min, 90 min, 240 min<sup>[14]</sup>分别记为 T1, T2, T3, 以常温处理为对照,记为 T0, 每个处理取 10~15 个花芽,转至液氮速冻,并置于  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  冷冻保存备用。

### 1.2 RNA 提取、RNA-seq 文库制备及测序

RNA 的提取用植物 RNA 提取试剂盒(160906-50, 天恩泽, 北京),用 1.5%变性琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测 RNA 纯度,用 NanoDrop 2000 与 Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer 测定 RNA 质量。利用 Oligo(dT)磁珠富集纯化 poly(A)mRNA 并切成短片段。用六碱基随机引物合成第 1 条 cDNA 链, DNA 聚合酶 I 和 RNase H 合成第 2 条 cDNA 链,并用磁珠法纯化。末端修复用 T4 DNA 聚合酶, Klenow 3'-到 5'-聚合酶补平 3'-端单核苷酸 A(腺嘌呤),测序的接头用 T4 连接酶连接到片段上,然后用 PCR 扩增对片段进行富集。样本库的质量和数量使用 Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer 和 ABI StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System 进行分析。用 Illumina HiSeq™ 2000 进行 cDNA 文库的测序<sup>[18-20]</sup>,测序读长为 150 bp,得到的数据称为 Raw reads,并对 Raw reads 进行数据过滤,去除含 adapter 和含 N 比例大于 10%的 reads,去除低质量 reads(质量值  $Q \leq 10$  的碱基数占整条 reads 的 50%以上),过滤后保留的数据称为 clean reads,用于后续的信息分析。

### 1.3 差异表达基因的组装筛选、GO 注释和 KEGG 富集

以苹果基因组数据库(<https://www.rosaceae.org/>)为参考序列,对高质量 clean reads 进行注释。以  $|\log_2\text{Fold Change}| \geq 2$  且  $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$  作为阈值,利用 Noiseq 软件筛选差异基因<sup>[21-22]</sup>。将获得的差异基因分别用 WEGO 软件和 Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes(KEGG)在线数据库进行基因本体(The Gene Ontology, GO)和 KEGG 富集分析<sup>[23-24]</sup>。

### 1.4 实时荧光定量 PCR(qRT-PCR)分析

对参与 GO 富集或 KEGG 通路的 9 个 DEGs 表达模式通过实时荧光定量 PCR 进一步进行分析。使用在线软件 Primer 3(<http://primer3.ut.ee/>)设计引物,引物序列见表 1。cDNA 合成利用 Prime Script™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser 试剂盒(TaKaRa)。qRT-PCR 扩增参考 Zuo 等<sup>[18]</sup>的方法进行。苹果 Actin 基因作为内参<sup>[25]</sup>,采用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$  法进行

表1 实时荧光定量引物  
Table 1 qRT-PCR primers

基因登录号 Gene ID	上游引物 Up-stream primer	下游引物 Down-stream primer
MDP0000294355	TCAATTCTGGACAATACATTTTCGT	AATATAGGTGTTTCGCCTCAAGAATC
MDP0000808334	TAAATAGGAACCGGAGGTTTCAGTAG	TGAGACTCCAAGCAGAAGTAGAAGA
MDP0000228304	TAGTTAATGTTAGGGGGTTGGTGTT	CAGCTAACGGTTTATCATAACGATG
MDP0000122792	GTACATGGAGAATGGATCACTTGAC	AACCTTTGGAGTCAAATCTTATCG
MDP0000287039	AGGATGTTGATTATCCAGAAGAAGG	AGAGCAACACTTCATCAAACATTTTC
MDP0000290295	TGGGTATTCGGTGATTGTAAGAGA	CACAATTTACTGTCTCGAATCATC
MDP0000782908	CCAGGACAATTATCTCCACATACAG	GTTATGAGAAATGGTGGTAGTGGTG
MDP0000602841	TTTGATTACAACACTACGGCGATTTTA	CTTAAACAGCTGAATCCTCTTCTCC
MDP0000193880	TGTCTTTTCATCTTGCTTGACTTC	CGCGACACATGTACATAAATGATAA
Md_8283:1:a	CTCGTCGTCTTGTCCCTGA	GCCTAAGGACAGGTGGTCTATG

数据分析并作图<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 1.5 试验数据统计与分析

基因表达数据均用平均值±标准差表示。平均值之间的显著性采用 *t* 检验进行统计分析( $p < 0.05$ )。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 ‘天汪一号’苹果花芽低温影响的转录谱分析

通过 raw reads 的检测与过滤,从每个样本中读

取超过 5 000 000 个 clean reads。所有样本 clean reads 的基因组和基因匹配率分别为 54%和 48%左右(表 2)。此外,从每个样本中检测到超过 27 471 个表达基因。与对照 T0 相比较,处理 T1、T2、T3 中分别发现 237、508、990 个差异表达基因(图 1)。T1 中,上调 DEGs 约占其总数的一半。在 T2、T3 中,随着处理时间的增加,上调、下调基因的总数均在增加,但上调基因的增长幅度较大,所占比例从 66%

表2 每个样品中 reads 的总体数据

Table 2 Summary data of reads in each sample

样品 Sample name	过滤后的 Reads 数 Clean reads	基因组匹配率 Genome map rate/%	基因匹配率 Gene map rate/%	表达基因数 Expressed gene number
T0	26 916 500	53.09	48.14	33 098
T1	26 870 770	54.34	48.42	33 134
T2	5 877 794	53.93	47.22	27 471
T3	7 408 000	54.59	47.15	28 739

到 74%(图 1)。

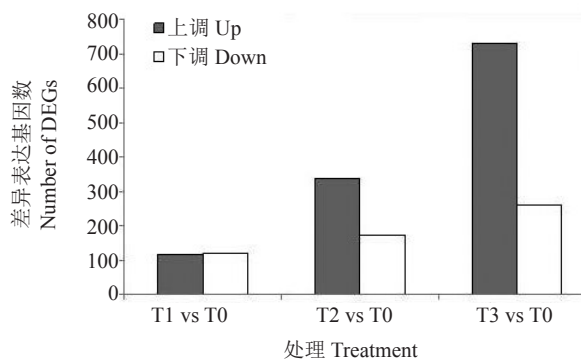


图1 不同处理中上调和下调 DEGs 的数量

Fig. 1 Numbers of up-regulate and down-regulate genes in each sample

### 2.2 差异表达基因的 GO 功能富集

经 GO 富集分析后,提取了各处理“生物学过程

(Biological Process)”下最为富集的 8 个 GO 项。如图 2 所示,与 T0 相比较,处理前期(T1),差异表达基因主要涉及碳水化合物有关的代谢、单体碳水化合物代谢过程,中期(T2)主要涉及刺激反应、胁迫响应,而后期(T3)主要涉及刺激反应、DNA 的转录(图 2)。以上结果表明,碳水化合物相关代谢可能参与了苹果花芽对低温的早期响应过程,而与刺激和胁迫相关基因可能与后期响应有关。

### 2.3 差异表达基因的 KEGG 分类

进一步利用 KEGG 富集分析,筛选了各处理最为富集的 8 个代谢通路。发现差异表达基因主要涉及 4 个通路,分别是“植物-病原菌互作”“植物激素信号转导”“黄酮和黄酮醇的生物合成”“类黄酮的生物合成”。处理前期(T1),“苯丙氨酸代谢”“类黄酮的生物合成”“黄酮和黄酮醇的生物合成”和“淀粉-糖代

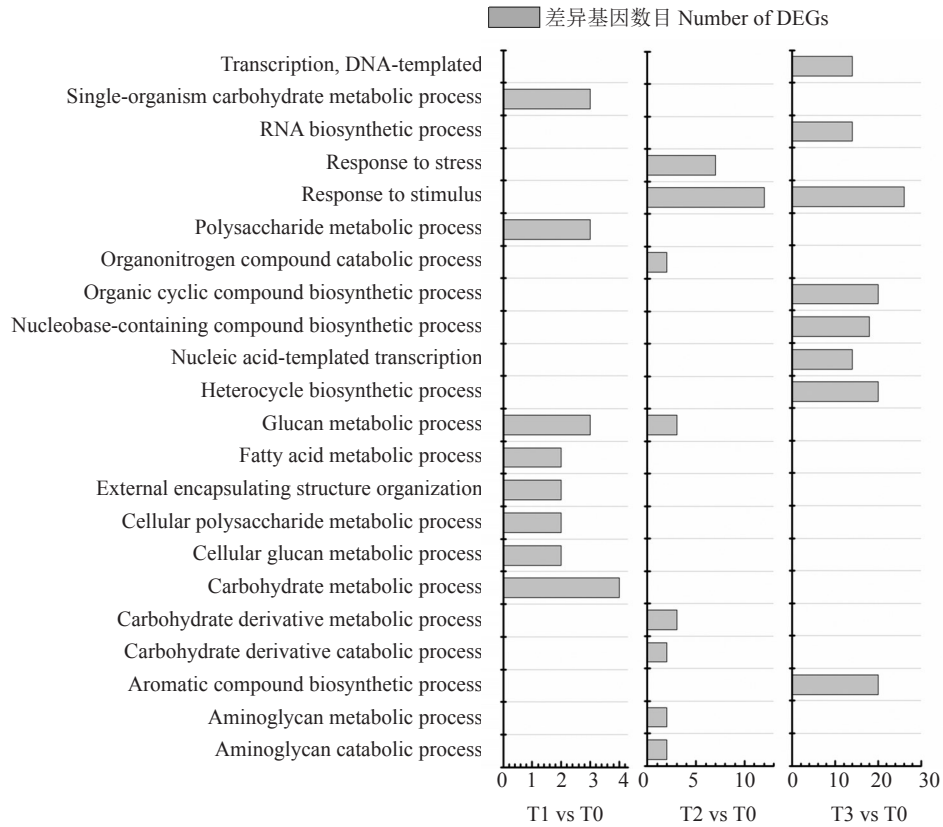


图2 DEGs的GO功能富集分析

Fig. 2 Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis for DEGs

谢”相关代谢途径为富集项;而中后期(T2、T3),“植物-病原菌互作”和“植物激素信号转导”为富集项(图3)。其中,“植物-病原菌互作”的富集性最显著,推测在苹果花芽响应低温中起重要作用。

2.3.1 “植物-病原菌互作”相关的 DEGs 进一步对富集通路“植物-病原菌互作”相关差异基因的表达

模式进行了分析。如图4所示,Ca<sup>2+</sup>和膜蛋白参与了苹果花芽对低温信号的响应。在处理前中期,环核苷酸门控离子通道(Cyclic nucleotide-gated channels, CNGCs)、钙调素(Calmodulin, CaM)和钙调素类蛋白(CML)所编码的 DEGs 表达不显著,而在处理后后期,CNGCs 编码的 DEGs 一个上调,一个下调,

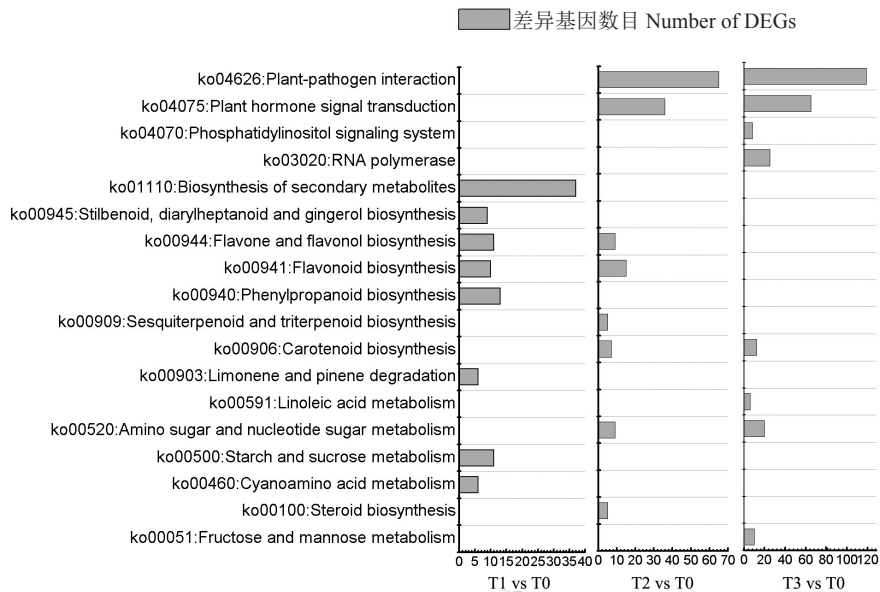


图3 不同处理中DEGs最富集的8个通路

Fig. 3 The eight most enriched DEGs pathways in each sample

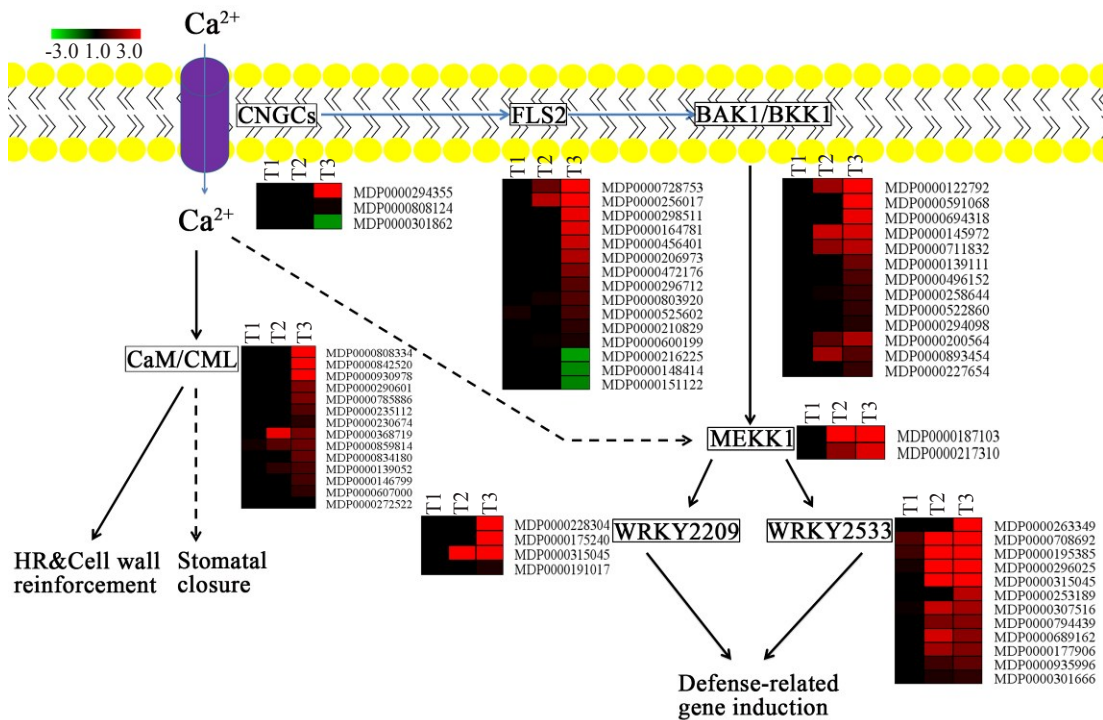


图4 “植物-病原菌互作”通路下DEGs的表达模式

Fig. 4 Expression patterns of DEGs in 'Plant-pathogen interaction'

其下游的受体蛋白 CaM/CML 所编码的 DEGs 表达显著,其中基因 *MDP0000808334* 响应低温信号后上调表达明显(图4);FLS2 和 BAK1/BKK1 膜蛋白编码的 DEGs 在处理后期显著上调,基因 *MDP0000728753*、*MDP0000122792* 等响应低温后上调表达显著;处理中后期,转录因子(WRKY)相关的 DEGs 表现为显著上调,基因 *MDP0000263349* 响应低温信号后表达显著上调,诱导植物防御相关基因的表达,而前期表达均不明显(图4),可推断其参与了苹果花芽冷响应的代谢。

2.3.2 “植物激素信号转导”相关的 DEGs 通过 KEGG 数据得到的 4 个通路中,除了  $Ca^{2+}$  信号通路对苹果花芽的冷响应过程起至关重要的作用之外,“植物激素信号转导”通路也起着重要的作用。GA 信号通路中,在 T1 和 T2 阶段,DELLA 蛋白以及转录因子编码的 DEGs 表达不显著;T3 阶段,其编码的 DEGs *MDP0000287039* 表达显著,大多 DEGs 表现为上调的表达趋势(图5)。在 ABA 信号通路中,处理中期和后期,PP2C 编码的 DEGs *MDP0000189486* 表达显著上调,生物学上表现为气孔关闭等(图5)。在 BR 通路中,在 T1 阶段,BAK1 与 BRI1 所编码的 DEGs 表达不明显;在 T2、T3 阶段,其 BAK1 编码的基因 *MDP0000122792* 表达明显,由此说明 BR 激素通路

可能响应苹果休眠期花芽抗冷性的调控(图5)。在茉莉酸(Jasmonic acid, JA)信号通路中,在样品处理的后期,MYC2 编码的 6 个 DEGs 表达,其中 3 个基因表达上调趋势,但表达不显著,可能与诱导胁迫响应相关基因的表达有关(图5)。

#### 2.4 DEGs 的实时荧光定量验证

对参与“植物-病原菌互作”“植物激素信号转导”“黄酮和黄酮醇的生物合成”“类黄酮的生物合成”的 9 个 DEGs 进行 qRT-PCR 分析,结果显示与 RNA-seq 分析的表达模式类似(图6)。参与“植物激素信号转导”的 4 个 DEGs 分别是 *MDP0000287039*、*MDP0000122792*、*MDP00007282908* 和 *MDP0000290295*,如图6所示,qRT-PCR 分析与 RNA-seq 分析结果表明 DEGs 表达倍数均类似。与“植物-病原菌互作”通路相关的基因有 *MDP0000294355*、*MDP0000808334* 和 *MDP0000228304*, 2 种分析的表达趋势相似(图6)。

### 3 讨论

植物在冷胁迫过程中,发生了一系列生理生化和基因的变化,主要涉及膜流动性改变、代谢酶活性降低、ROS 积累以及胁迫响应蛋白、脯氨酸和多胺等渗透调节物质大量积累,它们激活冷胁迫相关

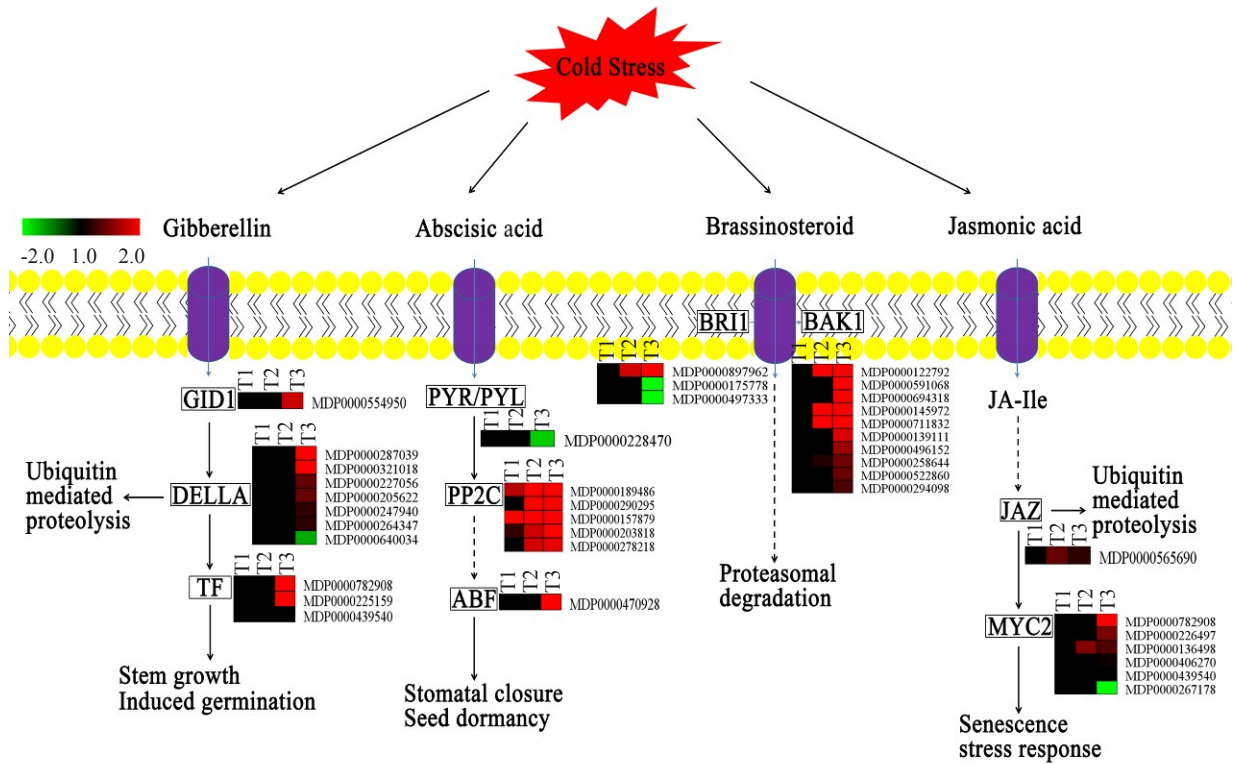


图5 “植物激素信号转导”通路及其 DEGs 的表达模式

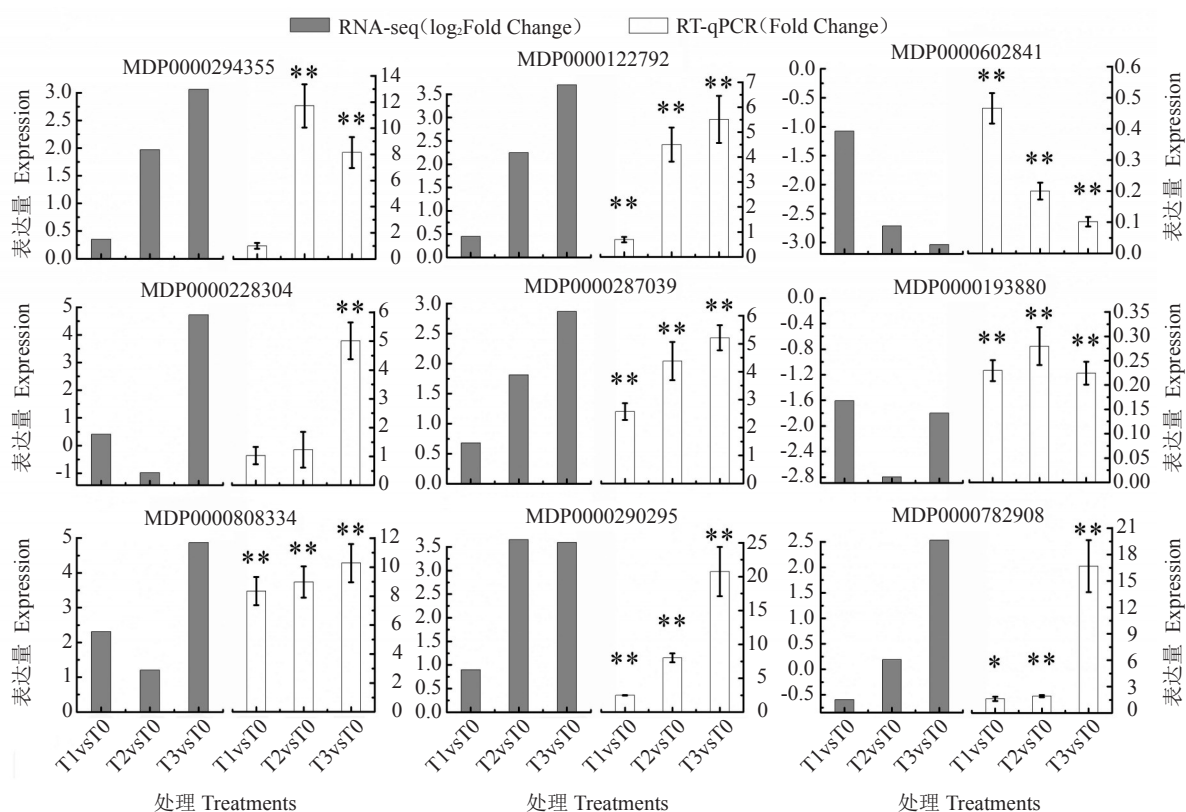
Fig. 5 Expression patterns of DEGs in ‘Plant hormone signal transduction’

基因,促进细胞膜系统的重建和膜内外物质平衡,以适应低温环境<sup>[5,9,27]</sup>。王海波等<sup>[8]</sup>发现,苹果砧木通过低温信号刺激,使得 Ca<sup>2+</sup>、ROS、ABA 和渗透胁迫等信号发生变化,激活冷应答基因,维持膜内外物质新的平衡状态,完成其冷适应过程。在本研究中,苹果花芽响应低温后,可能参与 Ca<sup>2+</sup>信号通路和激素信号通路。

低温在植物体内的反应机制,普遍认同的理论是低温胁迫引起细胞膜黏性增加,激活膜上的 Ca<sup>2+</sup>通道,使 Ca<sup>2+</sup>大量产生,激活了植物对冷胁迫的响应,因此 Ca<sup>2+</sup>在很多植物冷胁迫中尤为重要<sup>[9,28]</sup>。Plieth<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明,Ca<sup>2+</sup>是冷胁迫诱导的重要信号之一,CNGCs 有助于拟南芥细胞质中 Ca<sup>2+</sup>快速增加。CNGCs 是一种位于动植物细胞中的非选择性阳离子通道<sup>[30]</sup>。植物中的 CNGCs 主要参与植物的离子运输、花粉管延伸、病原体防御应答以及逆境胁迫等重要的生理功能<sup>[31-36]</sup>。CNGCs 通道被激活,Ca<sup>2+</sup>浓度升高,激活 CaM,CaM 与 CNGCs 结合,有效地调控了 Ca<sup>2+</sup>信号<sup>[31,37-38]</sup>。CaM/CML 是 Ca<sup>2+</sup>主要的感受器,钙调蛋白在冷信号通路中起着重要作用<sup>[29]</sup>。笔者发现,在苹果花芽响应低温信号后,参与 Ca<sup>2+</sup>-CaM/CML 代谢的基因 MDP0000808334、

MDP0000263349 等响应低温信号后上调表达显著,它们响应植物细胞壁加强、气孔关闭和细胞的抗冷性等生物学过程。由此推测 Ca<sup>2+</sup>信号通路主要参与了苹果花芽的冷响应过程。综上所述,在响应低温信号后,Ca<sup>2+</sup>-CaM/CML 代谢途径可能参与草本植物拟南芥和具有休眠期苹果树的响应。

激素平衡和激素反应对植物免疫反应起着至关重要的作用,通过外界刺激或逆境胁迫通常导致植物激素不平衡<sup>[39-40]</sup>。本研究发现,“植物激素信号转导”是另一个富集的代谢通路,其中与植物激素信号 ABA、BR 和 GA 代谢通路有关。在 GA 信号通路中,DELLA 蛋白起着泛素介导的蛋白水解作用,在外界刺激下,GA 与 GID1 结合提高了 GID1 与 DELLA 相互作用,加速降解 DELLA 的泛素化通路<sup>[41]</sup>,激活下游某些转录因子的表达以应对冷胁迫<sup>[2]</sup>。在苹果花芽中,DELLA 蛋白以及转录因子编码的 DEGs MDP0000287039、MDP0000321018 等显著上调,由此推测苹果花芽在响应低温信号后,可能通过 GA 与 DELLA 相互作用以响应冷胁迫。ABA 对植物生长发育如休眠、气孔关闭和逆境胁迫等都有显著的调控作用<sup>[10]</sup>。当 ABA 存在时,受体 PYR/PYL 与 PP2C 互动,PP2C 激活下游转录因



图中是参与“植物激素信号转导”(MDP0000287039, MDP0000122792, MDP0000782908 和 MDP0000290295)、“植物-病原菌互作”(MDP0000294355, MDP0000808334 和 MDP0000228304)、“类黄酮的生物合成”(MDP0000602841)和“黄酮和黄酮醇的生物合成”(MDP0000193880)相关候选基因的实时荧光定量验证(显著性水平:\*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ )。

Quantitative real-time PCR validation of candidate genes involved in ‘Plant hormone signal transduction’ (MDP0000287039, MDP0000122792, MDP0000782908 and MDP0000290295), ‘Plant-pathogen interaction’ (MDP0000294355, MDP0000808334, MDP0000228304), ‘Flavonoid biosynthesis’ (MDP0000602841) and ‘Flavone and flavonol biosynthesis’ (MDP0000193880) in the figure (Significant level: \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ ).

图6 候选基因的实时荧光定量验证

Fig. 6 Quantitative real-time PCR validation of candidate genes

子<sup>[41]</sup>。植物中 PP2C 在许多信号转导途径中作为负调控因子, 如由环境胁迫的冷害、干旱、损伤等通路中起作用<sup>[42]</sup>。本研究中, 低温刺激 ABA 的产生, 引起 PP2C 编码的基因 MDP0000189486、MDP0000290295 等显著表达, 可能对苹果花芽细胞的气孔关闭有调控作用。BR 是一种重要的天然植物激素, 可促进植物生长, 提高其抗逆性<sup>[43]</sup>。BR 不敏感相关受体激酶(BAK1)和油菜素内酯受体(BRI1)是 BR 信号通路的共受体, 共同调控植物的生长发育<sup>[44-45]</sup>。Nam 等<sup>[46]</sup>利用酵母双杂交实验也证明了 BAK1 与 BRI1 互作参与调控植物的发育信号。本研究表明, 在苹果花芽处理后期, BAK1 与 BRI1 所编码的 DEGs MDP0000122792、MDP0000145972 等表达显著, 由此推测 BR 和 BAK1 与 BRI1 可能共同作用使其表达上调。JA 信号通路中, 在处理的后期, MYC2 编码的 6 个 DEGs 表达, 其中 3 个基因表达

上调趋势, 可能诱导胁迫响应相关基因的表达, 但表达不显著。综上所述, 在激素信号通路中, 主要参与 ABA、BR 和 GA 信号代谢的基因响应低温胁迫时上调表达显著(如 MDP0000189486、MDP0000122792 和 MDP0000287039 等), 可能响应苹果休眠期花芽的抗冷性的调控。

## 4 结论

本研究基于转录组测序分析了苹果休眠期花芽响应低温胁迫的早期反应机制, 发现主要涉及  $Ca^{2+}$  信号通路响应苹果花芽冷响应过程的调控及“植物激素信号转导”通路中激活了 ABA、BR、GA 激素的表达反应。因此, 在响应苹果花芽低温胁迫时, 多重表达通路起到了调控作用。综上所述, 苹果休眠期花芽在冷响应的早期反应过程中可能激活了  $Ca^{2+}$  信号通路和 ABA、BR、GA 激素通路。



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