

基于转录组测序分析 NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根糖酵解相关基因的表达

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摘要:【目的】筛选新疆野苹果响应 NaCl 胁迫相关基因。【方法】以新疆野苹果组培苗为试验材料, 对 150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl 处理 48 h 后的新疆野苹果幼苗叶片及根系进行转录组测序。【结果】与对照相比, NaCl 处理 48 h 时, 新疆野苹果幼苗叶片中差异表达基因为 3 364 个, 其中 1 745 个 DEGs 在盐胁迫响应中上调表达, 1 619 个 DEGs 下调表达; 根系中差异表达基因为 3 808 个, 其中 1 057 个 DEGs 在盐胁迫响应中上调表达, 2 751 个 DEGs 下调表达。新疆野苹果叶片和根系中所共有的差异基因有 2 095 个得到注释, 这些基因共涉及 44 个 Pathway, 富集最显著的 Pathway 主要有糖酵解/糖异生、磷酸戊糖途径、果糖和甘露糖代谢、丙酮酸代谢等。【结论】通过转录组测序和 qRT-PCR 验证发现, 新疆野苹果受到 NaCl 胁迫后, 在糖酵解过程中 TPI、FBPase、pckA、PPDK 等基因表达量发生明显变化, 说明糖酵解途径在新疆野苹果应答 NaCl 胁迫过程中起着一定的作用。

关键词: 新疆野苹果; NaCl 胁迫; 转录组测序; 糖酵解

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Analysis of genes related to glycolysis in the leaves and roots of *Malus sieversii* under NaCl stress based on transcriptome sequencing

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Abstract:【Objective】*Malus sieversii* belongs to the genus *Malus* of Rosaceae, which has played an important role in the history of apple cultivation in the world. It is widely used as a good rootstock for apple production in Northwest China because of its excellent characters of cold resistance, drought resistance, pest resistance and barren resistance. Therefore, in-depth study on these precious germplasm resources can not only promote rational development and utilization of *M. sieversii* resources, but also provide abundant gene resources for genetic improvement of *Malus* genus. Salt tolerance is a complex trait controlled by multi-genes, which involves many physiological and biochemical processes, such as growth, photosynthesis and energy metabolism, osmoregulation and cell signaling. At present, studies on *Malus sieversii* are mainly seen in the distribution, origin, evolution, and characteristics of physiology and biochemistry. The research on *M. sieversii* under NaCl stress is mainly seen in the determination of leaf anatomical structure, proline, malondialdehyde, chlorophyll and soluble sugar content, and the research on molecular mechanism is rarely reported. This study analyzed the genes related to glycolysis pathway of *M. sieversii* under NaCl stress by transcriptome sequencing technology, in order to provide reference for the mining of salt tolerance genes of apple.【Methods】*M. sieversii* seeds were purchased

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from Yili, Xinjiang. The seedlings were obtained by tissue culture. After rooting, the uniform seedlings with fine roots were transferred into the water culture boxes with continuous supply of the Japanese Garden Nutrient Solution. When the 6th to 8th leaves of hydroponic seedlings were fully expanded, the following treatments were carried out: (1) CK, the Japanese Garden Nutrient Solution; (2) NaCl treatment, adding $150 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl to the Japanese Garden Nutrient Solution. In order to avoid salt shock reaction, the concentration of NaCl gradually increased with a gradient of $50 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ per day, and all the treatments reached the target concentration on the same day, which was set as 0 h for NaCl treatment. The leaves and roots of the seedlings were taken 48 hours after the treatment, weighed 0.1 g, and put into 1.5-2.0 mL cryopreservation tube. The leaves and roots of the control were recorded as LCK48h and RCK48h; the leaves and roots treated with NaCl were recorded as LNa48h and RNa48h. They were quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in the refrigerator at $-80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for standby. Each treatment was repeated three times. Total RNA was extracted from the leaves and roots of the seedlings 48 hours after NaCl treatment. RNA sequencing was completed by Nanjing paisenuo Gene Technology Co., Ltd. after qualified quality inspection, the libraries were constructed and sequenced based on Illumina HiSeq Sequencing Platform. HISAT2 was used to match the filtered high-quality sequence (clean data) to apple's reference genome. Deseq was used to analyze the difference of gene expression. The condition of differential gene expression was: the multiple of expression difference was $|\log_2 \text{FoldChange}| > 1$, corrected P -value < 0.05 . On this basis, the expression difference analysis, GO and KEGG enrichment analysis were further carried out of the samples, and the differential genes were classified according to the annotation results, and the differential genes were screened out and verified by qRT-PCR. **【Results】** Among the 39 million to 48 million filtered clean reads, 82% of the total sequence of the comparative reference genome was clean reads. After 48 hours of NaCl treatment, there were 3 364 differentially expressed genes in the leaves of the seedlings, 1 745 of which were up-regulated in response to salt stress and 1 619 were down regulated in response to salt stress. And among the 3808 differentially expressed genes in the roots of the seedlings, 1 057 were up-regulated in response to salt stress, and 2 751 were down regulated. According to GO enrichment analysis of the differentially expressed genes, molecular functions mainly included catalytic activity, oxidoreductase activity, etc.; cell components mainly included membrane, thylakoid, photosystem II, etc.; biological processes mainly included oxidation-reduction process, photosynthesis, etc. According to KEGG analysis, 2 095 differential genes in the leaves and roots of *M. sieversii* had been annotated. These 2 095 differential genes involved 44 pathways. The most significant pathways were glycolysis/gluconeogenesis, pentose phosphate pathway, fructose and mannose metabolism, pyruvate metabolism, etc. Therefore, further analysis of the differential genes related to glycolysis and pyruvate metabolism showed that after NaCl treatment, Enolase (ENO), Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 component (aceE), 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-dependent phosphoglycerate mutase (gpmA), NADP-dependent malic (NADP-ME) and Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC) genes were up-regulated in the leaves. Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH), Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (pckA), Triosephosphate isomerase (TPI), Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase), Malate synthase, glyoxysomal (MS), Pyruvate, phosphate dikinase (PPDK) genes were down-regulated expression in the leaves. Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP) (pckA), Triosephosphate isomerase (TPI), Malate synthase, glyoxysomal (MS) genes were up-regulated in the roots, while the rest were down-regulated. These differentially expressed genes in the leaves and roots showed that the metabolism of sugar and energy in *M. sieversii* was very active and complex during salt stress. **【Conclusion】** Through transcriptome sequencing and qRT-PCR, TPI, FBPase, pckA, PPDK and other related genes in *M. sieversii* were

significantly changed during glycolysis, Indicating that the glycolysis pathway plays a certain role in the response to NaCl stress in *M. sieversii*.

Key words: *Malus sieversii*; NaCl stress; Transcriptome sequencing; Glycolysis

新疆野苹果 [*Malus sieversii* (Ldb.) Roem.], 又名塞威士苹果, 属蔷薇科 (Rosaceae) 苹果属植物, 是珍贵的第三纪孑遗物种植物, 国家 II 级濒危保护植物, 主要分布在我国新疆的伊犁、塔城地区^[1], 是一些苹果栽培类型的祖先, 在世界苹果栽培史上曾发挥过重要作用^[2]。新疆野苹果具有抗寒、抗旱、抗病虫害、耐瘠薄等优良性状, 在我国西北地区广泛用于苹果生产的优良砧木^[3]。对这一珍贵的种质资源进行研究有助于对新疆野苹果资源进行合理的开发利用, 以期为苹果属植物的遗传育种及品种改良提供丰富的基因资源^[4]。

在植物生长发育过程中, 糖作为主要的碳源和能量物质参与植物的代谢、糖酵解途径; 糖酵解途径在高等植物中的主要作用为氧化蔗糖产生 ATP、NADH 和丙酮酸^[5]。目前发现植物体内存在多种糖信号途径, 包括己糖激酶信号途径、蔗糖信号途径、果糖信号途径等参与植物细胞及整体水平的关键代谢途径; 植物体内的糖不仅作为营养物质, 同时也作为信号分子参与响应一系列胁迫反应^[6], 其响应非生物胁迫主要包括低温^[5]、盐胁迫^[7-9]、低氧和缺氧胁迫^[10-12]、磷胁迫^[13-14]、水分胁迫^[15]等。耐盐性是一个由多个基因控制的复杂性状, 涉及生长、光合与能量代谢、渗透物质调节和细胞信号传导等多种生理生化机制^[16-18]。目前对新疆野苹果的研究多见于生长地区分布^[19]、起源及演化^[20]和生理生化^[21]等方面。NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果的研究多见于叶片解剖结构^[22]、脯氨酸、丙二醛、叶绿素和可溶性糖含量、SOD 和 POD 活性等生理指标的测定^[23-24], 分子机制方面的研究少有报道。因此笔者通过转录组测序技术对 NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果糖酵解途径相关基因进行分析, 以期为苹果耐盐资源的挖掘利用和耐盐砧木改良提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料与处理

供试材料为新疆野苹果种子, 购买于新疆伊犁哈萨克自治州霍城县六十一团。

新疆野苹果种子经 4 °C 低温层积处理 90 d 左右。发芽后播于 $V_{\text{进口泥炭}}:V_{\text{蛭石}}=3:1$ 混匀的基质中,

放置于人工气候箱 (RXZ 智能型, 宁波江南仪器厂) 中培养。种子发芽长出 6~8 枚真叶时, 选取生长健壮的幼苗剪取 2~3 cm 的茎端幼嫩组织接入培养基中进行诱导分化培养, 诱导分化和继代增殖培养基均为: MS 培养基+0.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA+2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA; 生根培养基为: 1/2MS 培养基+0.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA, 所有培养基中均加蔗糖 30 g·L⁻¹、琼脂粉 7 g·L⁻¹, 用 1 mol·L⁻¹ 的 NaOH 调节 pH 值为 5.8~6.0。培养条件为: 温度 (25±1) °C, 相对湿度 65%~80%, 光照 16 h, 光照强度 12 000 lx。组培苗生根后挑选根系生长较好、长势健壮且整齐一致的幼苗转入有日本园式营养液的水培盒中, 放入人工气候箱内进行培养, 持续通氧。

当水培苗第 6~8 枚叶片完全展开时, 进行以下处理: (1) 对照 (CK), 日本园式营养液; (2) NaCl 处理, 日本园式营养液加 150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl。为避免盐激反应, NaCl 浓度以每天 50 mmol·L⁻¹ 的梯度逐步递增, 全部处理于同一天达到目标浓度, 设此时为 NaCl 处理 0 h。于处理 48 h 取新疆野苹果幼苗叶片和根系, 样品用清水冲洗表面杂物, 再用去离子水冲洗干净, 用吸水纸吸干表面水分, 称取 0.1 g, 装入 1.5~2 mL 的冻存管中, 对照的叶和根记作 LCK48h、RCK48h; NaCl 处理的叶和根记作 LNa48h、RNa48h, 迅速投入液氮中冷冻, 于 -80 °C 冰箱保存备用。每个处理取 3 次生物学重复。

1.2 新疆野苹果叶和根转录组测序及分析

将 NaCl 处理后 48 h 的新疆野苹果幼苗叶片及根系提取总 RNA, RNA 测序由南京派森诺基因科技有限公司完成, 质检合格后进行文库构建。样品经过 RNA 抽提、纯化、建库之后, 采用第二代测序技术 (Next-Generation Sequencing, NGS), 基于 Illumina HiSeq 测序平台, 对这些文库进行双末端 (Paired-end, PE) 测序, 然后使用 HISAT2 将过滤后得到的高质量序列 (Clean Data) 比对到苹果 HFTH1 参考基因组上。

1.3 NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异基因筛选与注释

采用 DESeq 对基因表达进行差异分析, 筛选差

异表达基因条件为:表达差异倍数 $|\log_2\text{Fold-Change}| > 1$,校正后 $P\text{-value} < 0.05$ 。在此基础上,进一步对样品进行表达差异分析、GO、KEGG 富集分析,并根据注释结果将差异基因进行分类,然后通过超几何分布方法计算 $P\text{-value}$ (显著富集的标准为 $P\text{-value} < 0.05$)。

1.4 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根实时荧光定量PCR验证

用 5X All-In-One RT MasterMix 试剂盒(abm,加拿大)反转录合成 cDNA,qRT-PCR 使用 Green

Real time PCR Master MIX 试剂盒(TOYOBO,日本),采用 20 μL 反应体系:cDNA 模板 2 μL ,2 \times SYBR Green Mix 10 μL ,上下游引物(10 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)各 0.5 μL ,超纯水 7 μL 。qRT-PCR 在 CFX96 Real-Time PCR 仪(Bio-Rad,美国)上进行,反应程序为:95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 预变性 1 min,95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 s,55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s,72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s,40 个循环。利用 Primer 6 软件设计 qRT-PCR 引物,设计好的引物(表 1)由生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。内参基因为 UBQ^[25]。基因的表达量采用相对定量的方法,即 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$ 法^[26]。

表 1 新疆野苹果叶和根 qRT-PCR 引物序列

Table 1 The sequences of the primers for qRT-PCR of *Malus sieversii* leaf and root

基因 ID Gene ID	名称 Name	正向引物(5' - 3') Forward primer sequence	反向引物(5' - 3') Reverse primer sequence
HF34273	TPI	GGAGACACTTGAGCAGAG	GACTTCAGCACCAACATTG
HF31953	FBPase	GACTTCACTATCTTGCTCAATC	GACTTCACTATCTTGCTCAATC
HF17404	FBPase	GACTTCACTATCTTGCTCAATC	GCATAGCAACCACCTTCA
HF06466	pckA	CCAAGGAGAGGACCAGAA	CCAAGGAGAGGACCAGAA
HF34876	pckA	CCAAGGAGAGGACCAGAA	GCATAGCAACCACCTTCA
HF26697	ppdK	ACATCAAGCGAAGGTCATT	CCGAAGGAGAAGAAGTCAG
MDU74358	UBQ	CTCCGTGGTGGTTTTAAAGT	GGAGGCAGAAACAGTACCAT

2 结果与分析

2.1 新疆野苹果转录组测序数据质量分析

样品产生的 reads 数为 4 200 万到 5 200 万,过滤后的 Clean reads 为 3 900 万到 4 800 万,对每个样品的下机数据(Raw Data)分别进行统计后发现

Q20 大于 97%,Q30 大于 92%,N 小于 0.002%,说明测序结果较好,符合进一步进行生物学分析的标准(表 2)。

2.2 新疆野苹果序列比对结果

使用 HISAT2(<http://ccb.jhu.edu/software/hisat2/index.shtml>)软件将过滤后的 Reads 比对到参考基

表 2 新疆野苹果测序数据质量评估

Table 2 *Malus sieversii* assessment of sequencing quality

样品 Sample	总数 Reads No.	碱基总数 Bases/bp	过滤读数 Clean reads No.	模糊碱基所占百分比 N/%	碱基识别准确率在 99% 以上的碱基所占百分比 Q20/%	碱基识别准确率在 99.9% 以上的碱基所占百分比 Q30/%
LCK48h_1	43 495 614	6 524 342 100	40 378 852	0.001 597	97.37	92.98
LCK48h_2	45 040 504	6 756 075 600	41 691 754	0.001 604	97.39	93.07
LCK48h_3	42 947 124	6 442 068 600	39 945 744	0.001 598	97.05	92.29
LNa48h_1	49 556 676	7 433 501 400	45 695 570	0.001 602	97.30	92.91
LNa48h_2	47 200 986	7 080 147 900	43 659 292	0.001 582	97.45	93.20
LNa48h_3	51 422 972	7 713 445 800	47 513 372	0.001 601	97.17	92.51
RCK48h_1	43 756 742	6 563 511 300	40 593 544	0.001 569	97.32	92.94
RCK48h_2	45 267 444	6 790 116 600	42 068 434	0.001 613	97.16	92.58
RCK48h_3	45 170 410	6 775 561 500	41 841 306	0.001 600	97.48	93.37
RNa48h_1	44 642 496	6 696 374 400	41 415 788	0.001 604	97.31	92.96
RNa48h_2	44 579 640	6 686 946 000	41 428 840	0.001 615	96.96	92.16
RNa48h_3	44 670 494	6 700 574 100	41 444 084	0.001 608	97.33	93.03

因组上,参考基因组的数据库为 HFTH1.all.chr.fa,其中比对上参考基因组的序列总数占 Clean Reads 的百分比超过 82%,比对到多个位置的序列总数占比为 2.7%~3.5%,只比对到一个位置的序列总数占

比超过 96%(表 3)。

2.3 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异基因的分析

与对照相比,NaCl 处理 48 h 时,新疆野苹果幼苗叶片中差异表达基因为 3 364 个,其中 1 745 个

表3 新疆野苹果序列比对结果

Table 3 *Malus sieversii* sequence alignment

样品 Sample	过滤读数 Clean reads	比对上序列总数(占比) Total mapped (Proportion/%)	比对到多个序列总数(占比) Multiple mapped (Proportion/%)	比对到单个序列总数(占比) Uniquely mapped (Proportion/%)
LCK48h_1	40 378 852	37 836 688(93.70%)	1 104 894(2.92%)	36 731 794(97.08%)
LCK48h_2	41 691 754	39 071 533(93.72%)	1 143 690(2.93%)	37 927 843(97.07%)
LCK48h_3	39 945 744	37 427 037(93.69%)	1 277 496(3.41%)	36 149 541(96.59%)
LNa48h_1	45 695 570	42 792 496(93.65%)	1 304 431(3.05%)	41 488 065(96.95%)
LNa48h_2	43 659 292	40 994 885(93.90%)	1 209 579(2.95%)	39 785 306(97.05%)
LNa48h_3	47 513 372	44 614 751(93.90%)	1 302 985(2.92%)	43 311 766(97.08%)
RCK48h_1	40 593 544	36 157 167(89.07%)	1 004 658(2.78%)	35 152 509(97.22%)
RCK48h_2	42 068 434	36 186 581(86.02%)	989 200(2.73%)	35 197 381(97.27%)
RCK48h_3	41 841 306	36 371 304(86.93%)	1 021 618(2.81%)	35 349 686(97.19%)
RNa48h_1	41 415 788	36 244 110(87.51%)	1 017 320(2.81%)	35 226 790(97.19%)
RNa48h_2	41 428 840	34 484 360(83.24%)	930 216(2.70%)	33 554 144(97.30%)
RNa48h_3	41 444 084	33 997 110(82.03%)	926 844(2.73%)	33 070 266(97.27%)

DEGs 在盐胁迫响应中上调表达,1 619 个 DEGs 下调表达;新疆野苹果幼苗根系中差异表达基因为 3 808 个,其中 1 057 个 DEGs 在盐胁迫响应中上调表达,2 751 个 DEGs 下调表达。NaCl 处理 48 h 时,新疆野苹果幼苗叶片与根系中差异表达基因为 10 960 个,其中 5 046 个 DEGs 在盐胁迫响应中上调表达,5 914 个 DEGs 下调表达(表 4)。

表4 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异基因数量

Table 4 Number of differential genes in *Malus sieversii* leaf and root under NaCl stress

对照 Control	处理 Treatment	上调 Up-regulated	下调 Down-regulated	总 Total
LCK48h	LNa48h	1 745	1 619	3 364
RCK48h	RNa48h	1 057	2 751	3 808
LNa48h	RNa48h	5 046	5 914	10 960

2.4 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异表达基因的GO富集分析

对新疆野苹果叶和根差异表达基因的 GO 富集结果进行分析,按照分子功能(Molecular Function)、生物过程(Biological Process)和细胞组分(Cellular Component)进行 GO 分类,挑选每个 GO 分类中 P-value 最小即富集最显著的前 10 个 GO term 条目进行展示(图 1)。与对照相比,NaCl 处理 48 h 时,分子功能 MF 主要包括:催化活性、氧化还原酶活性、

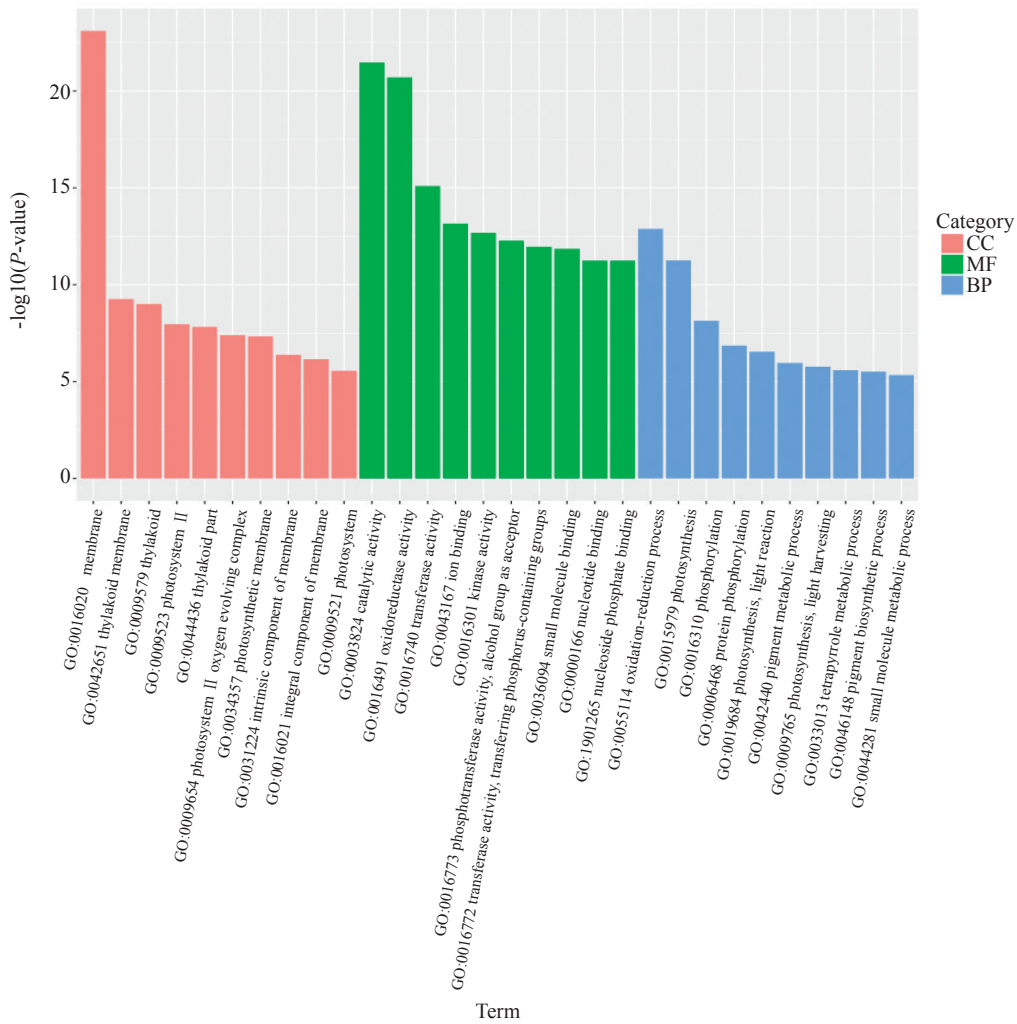
转移酶活性、磷酸转移酶活性、小分子结合、核苷酸结合等;细胞组分 CC 主要包括:膜、类囊体膜、类囊体、光系统 II、类囊体部分、光系统 II 析氧复合物、光合膜、膜的固有成分、膜的组成部分、光系统等;生物过程 BP 主要包括:氧化还原过程、光合作用、磷酸化、光合作用、色素代谢过程等。

2.5 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异表达基因的KEGG富集分析

与对照相比,NaCl 处理 48 h 时,新疆野苹果叶片和根系中所共有的差异基因有 2 095 个得到注释,这些基因共涉及 44 个 Pathway,在这一过程中,富集最显著的糖酵解/糖异生途径涉及的相关基因为 124 个,磷酸戊糖途径涉及的相关基因 45 个,果糖和甘露糖代谢相关基因 59 个,丙酮酸代谢涉及的相关基因 82 个,抗坏血酸和醛酸代谢涉及的相关基因 43 个,谷胱甘肽代谢涉及的相关基因 72 个(图 2)。KEGG 富集结果表明,叶片及根系中共同富集的糖酵解及丙酮酸代谢、磷酸戊糖途径等都是糖代谢相关途径,其中一些基因可能对新疆野苹果的耐盐性发挥作用。

2.6 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根与糖酵解及丙酮酸代谢相关的差异基因

由 KEGG 分析可知,根系和叶片中共同的差异



横坐标为 GO level2 等级的 term,纵坐标为每个 term 富集的-log₁₀(P-value)。

The x-coordinate is the term at the level of GO level2, and the y-coordinate is the -log₁₀(P-value) enriched for each term.

图1 NaCl胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根差异基因的GO功能注释分类

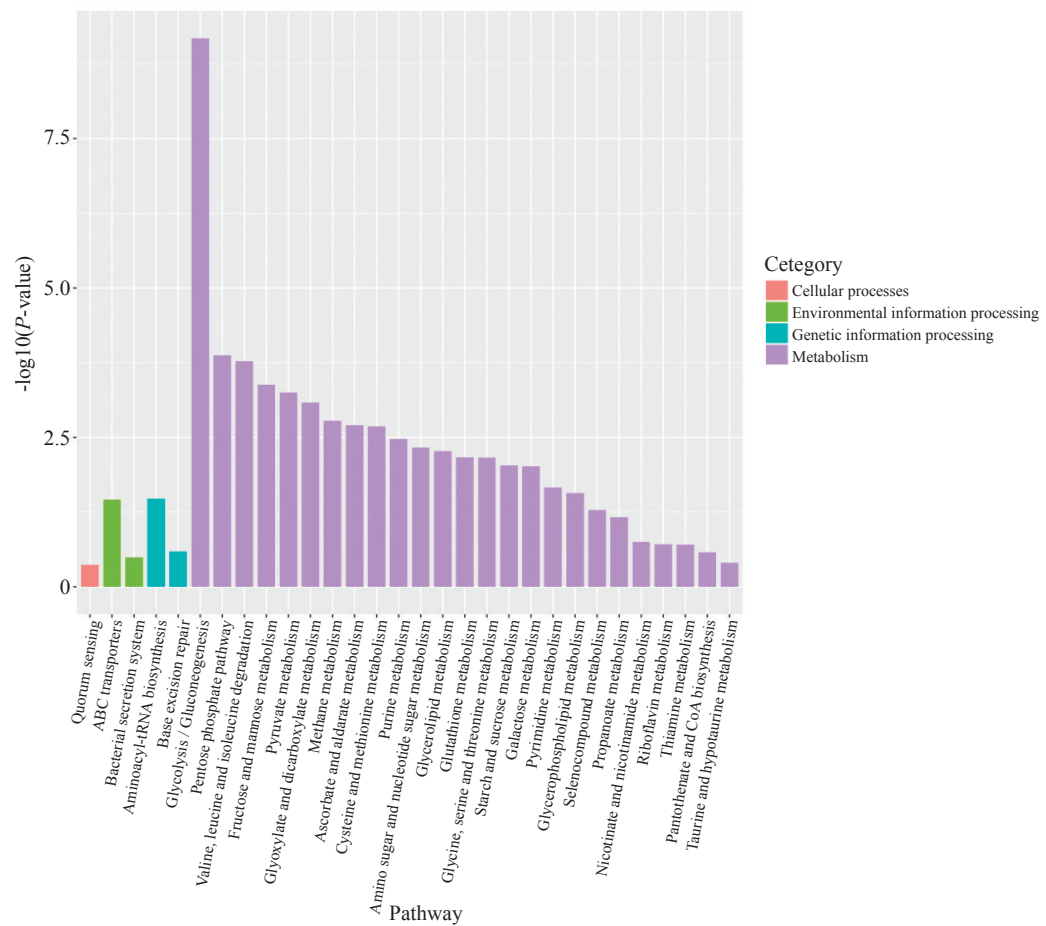
Fig. 1 Classification of GO functional annotation of differential genes in *Malus sieversii* leaf and root under NaCl stress

基因与糖代谢和能量代谢相关,如糖酵解/糖异生、磷酸戊糖途径、丙酮酸代谢等。NaCl 处理后,新疆野苹果糖酵解途径中的烯醇化酶(Enolase, ENO)、丙酮酸脱氢酶 E1(Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 component, aceE)、2,3-双磷酸甘油酸依赖性磷酸甘油酸变位酶(2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-dependent phosphoglycerate mutase, gpmA)、NADP 依赖性苹果酸酶(NADP-dependent malic enzyme, NADP-ME)、磷酸烯醇丙酮酸羧化酶(Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase, PEPC)基因在叶片中上调表达;乙醇脱氢酶(Alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH)、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶(Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP), pckA)、磷酸丙糖异构酶(Triosephosphate isomerase, TPI)、果糖-1,6 二磷酸酶(Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase, FBPase)、苹果酸合酶(Malate synthase, glyoxy-

somal, MS)、丙酮酸磷酸双激酶(Pyruvate, phosphate dikinase, PPK)基因在叶片中下调表达;磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶(Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP), pckA)、磷酸丙糖异构酶(Triosephosphate isomerase, TPI)、苹果酸合酶(Malate synthase, glyoxysomal, MS)等基因在根系中上调表达,其余基因在根系中下调表达(表 5)。这些差异基因在叶片和根系中都有一定程度的表达,说明新疆野苹果在 NaCl 胁迫过程中,糖和能量代谢发生了十分活跃和复杂的变化。

2.7 新疆野苹果差异基因实时荧光定量 PCR 结果

从糖酵解和丙酮酸代谢通路中筛选出 6 个相关的候选基因 HF34273(TPI)、HF31953(FBPase)、HF06466(FBPase)、HF17404(pckA)、HF34876(pckA)、HF26697(ppdK),通过 qRT-PCR 分析在不同处



横坐标为 pathway 名称, 纵坐标为每个 pathway 富集的 $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ 。

The x-coordinate is the pathway name, and the y-coordinate is the $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ enriched by each pathway.

图 2 NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根 KEGG Pathway 富集结果

Fig. 2 KEGG Pathway enrichment of *Malus sieversii* leaf and root under NaCl stress

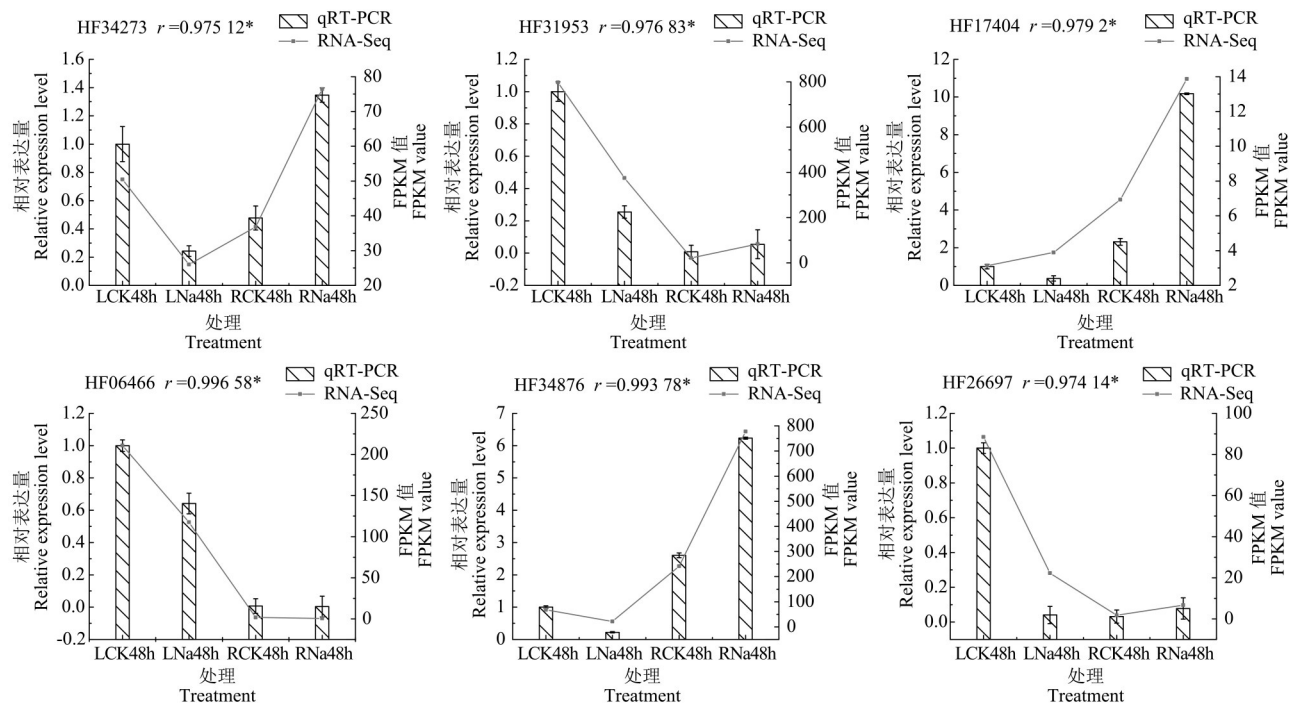
表 5 NaCl 胁迫下新疆野苹果叶和根糖酵解及丙酮酸代谢通路中部分显著差异表达基因

Table 5 Partially significant differentially expressed genes in the glycolysis and pyruvate metabolism pathway of *Malus sieversii* leaf and root under NaCl stress

基因 ID Gene_ID	log ₂ FC		P-value		基因注释 Gene description
	LCK48h vs LNa48h	RCK48h vs RNa48h	LCK48h vs LNa48h	RCK48h vs RNa48h	
HF09883	-2.674	1.561	2.92E-06	4.54E-01	Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH)
HF14559	-1.354	-1.586	2.27E-01	4.16E-02	Alcohol dehydrogenase 3 (ADH3)
HF36517	1.281	-1.661	4.74E-02	4.80E-29	Enolase (ENO)
HF25344	1.505	-3.727	3.57E-01	2.33E-17	Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 component (aceE)
HF15189	-1.933	2.602	3.36E-02	8.08E-15	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP) (pckA)
HF34876	-1.448	1.495	1.30E-02	3.06E-24	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP) (pckA)
HF17404	1.377	1.146	1.17E-01	1.66E-12	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP) (pckA)
HF34273	-1.126	1.137	1.56E-03	2.79E-12	Triosephosphate isomerase, cytosolic (TPI)
HF31953	-1.498	2.504	1.23E-02	3.11E-03	Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase, cytosolic (FBPase)
HF06466	-1.112	-1.647	5.53E-02	5.74E-03	Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase, chloroplastic (FBPase)
HF44314	1.994	-1.239	9.73E-02	3.14E-02	2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-dependent phosphoglycerate mutase (gpmA)
HF21754	3.408	-1.992	2.23E-01	3.38E-02	NADP-dependent malic enzyme (NADP-ME)
HF08939	-2.790	1.519	3.13E-02	9.31E-02	Malate synthase, glyoxysomal (MS)
HF03170	1.163	-2.879	1.69E-02	1.22E-03	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC)
HF26697	-1.181	2.232	5.56E-03	3.60E-32	Pyruvate, phosphate dikinase, chloroplastic (PPDK)

理中的表达水平,并与转录组分析结果进行比较。结果如图3所示,Pearson 相关分析显示,qRT-PCR

与转录组测序结果在 0.05 水平下相关性显著,基因的表达趋势基本一致,说明转录组所得 FPKM 值相



x 轴代表试验处理,左 y 轴代表相对表达量,右 y 轴代表 FPKM 值。 r 代表 Pearson 相关系数,*表示在 0.05 水平下相关性显著。

The x-axis represents the experimental treatment, the left y-axis represents the relative expression, and the right y-axis represents the FPKM value. r represents Pearson correlation coefficient, and * represents significant correlation at the level of 0.05.

图3 新疆野苹果 qRT-PCR 验证转录组结果

Fig. 3 *Malus sieversii* qRT-PCR validation of RNA-Seq data

对准确。

3 讨论

植物在盐胁迫的环境条件下,会进化出不同的适应机制,糖是光合作用的主要产物之一,参与植物的渗透调节,为植物生长发育提供能量,还作为植物体内的一种信号分子参与并调控植物生长发育的进程^[27]。糖酵解属于糖代谢的一种类型,是广泛存在于真核、原核生物体内重要的代谢过程,其催化单糖转化为丙酮酸^[28],可通过一系列酶促反应,将光合作用所产生的碳水化合物氧化降解,为细胞提供能量和碳源。在植物体内,糖酵解的活性通常还与呼吸代谢相关^[29]。

在植物器官的发育过程中,ADH 参与糖酵解为植物提供能量以及调节生物体内的物质代谢。梁燕等^[30]发现低浓度(100 mmol·L⁻¹)盐胁迫下,水稻根系内 ADH3 的表达量低于对照,而高浓度(300、400 mmol·L⁻¹)盐胁迫下,ADH3 的表达量呈先升高后下

降的重复规律。王绍华^[31]研究表明,盐胁迫正调控于香蕉 MaADH2 基因的表达,随着盐胁迫时间的延长,MaADH 基因的相对表达量呈上升趋势。在本研究中 NaCl 胁迫后,ADH3 在叶片和根系中均为下调表达,但根系中表达量高于叶片,ADH 在叶片中下调表达,根系中上调表达,这可能是 ADH3 和 ADH 响应新疆野苹果 NaCl 胁迫的作用方式不完全一致,也可能是根系和叶片中 ADH 的特殊结合区域与 NAD⁺结合的活性有差别,产生 ATP,维持细胞内 NADH 水平^[32],拉动整个糖酵解过程得以进行的功能也有所差别,以待在后期的工作中有进一步的探究。

ENO 作为糖酵解过程中的一个限速酶,催化 2-磷酸-D-甘油酸(2-phosphate-D-glycerate, 2-PGA)与高能化合物磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸(Phosphoenolpyruvate, PEP)的相互转化,控制糖分分解速率,是糖酵解过程中唯一的脱水步骤。拟南芥中的 ENO 含量在高盐处理下明显减少^[33-34],赵静雅等^[35]发现甘蓝型

油菜 ENO 基因在 $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl 胁迫条件下表达量增加,而在低温诱导下表达量下降,从而参与植物代谢机制的调节。拟南芥 ENO 突变体 *los2* 表现出盐敏感的表型,说明 ENO 在耐盐性中发挥重要作用^[36]。本研究中,对照根系的 ENO 表达量高于叶片,这与 Straeten 等^[37]在拟南芥和番茄中发现根中 ENO 的表达量高于叶的研究结果一致,而 NaCl 处理后,ENO 在根系中为下调表达,说明根系中 ENO 对 NaCl 胁迫反应更为敏感,NaCl 胁迫降低了新疆野苹果根系呼吸作用的速率,ENO 在叶片中为上调表达,可能促进了底物水平磷酸化形成 ATP,为逆境条件下新疆野苹果叶片光合系统损伤的修复提供了能量。

PEPC 催化 PEP 不可逆地生成草酰乙酸(Oxalacetic acid, OAA),而 PCK 则催化 OAA 生成 PEP 和 CO_2 ,是该反应的逆反应^[38]。Sánchez 等^[39]研究表明,拟南芥通过 PEPC 上调表达量来应答干旱和盐胁迫。本研究 PCK 在叶片中下调表达,在根系中上调表达;PEPC 则表现出相反的表达模式,在叶片中上调表达,在根系中下调表达,表明 NaCl 胁迫后诱导了二者的基因表达,可能是 PEPC 诱导脯氨酸等渗透调节物质的合成^[40],维持了细胞内的稳定性来缓解 NaCl 胁迫对新疆野苹果造成的伤害。

FBPase 催化果糖 1,6-二磷酸(Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate, FBP)的水解,产生果糖 6-磷酸和无机磷,在光合作用和葡萄糖异生途径中起着关键的调节作用。Jens 等^[41]发现减少转基因马铃薯叶绿体中 FBPase 含量,导致植株生长速率减慢,当 FBPase 含量增加,茎的发育正常,但是光合能力比较低,同时可溶性碳水化合物含量增加。本研究中 NaCl 处理后,FBPase 在叶片中下调表达,说明 NaCl 胁迫降低了新疆野苹果光合作用能力,在根系中上调表达,FBPase 含量增加,可能促进了果糖的分解,降低了渗透势,提高了根系细胞的吸水能力。

苹果酸酶(malic enzyme, ME)可以催化苹果酸进行氧化脱羧反应,伴随着产生丙酮酸和 CO_2 以及 NAD(P)^+ 的还原^[42],可分为两种:NAD-苹果酸酶(NAD-Malic enzyme, NAD-ME)和 NADP-苹果酸酶(NADP-Malic enzyme, NADP-ME),它们分别存在于植物细胞的质体和细胞质中,发挥着不同的生理功能^[43]。在本研究中,NaCl 处理后,NADP-ME 在叶片中表达量显著升高,可能是新疆野苹果叶片

细胞质中的 NADP-ME 催化产生丙酮酸和 NADPH,并形成一些其他次生代谢物质来参与植物防御反应和对 NaCl 胁迫的反应^[44]。

4 结 论

转录组测序结果表明,与对照相比,NaCl 处理 48 h 时,新疆野苹果叶片和根系共有的差异表达的基因有 2 095 个,显著富集于糖酵解/糖异生、磷酸戊糖途径、果糖和甘露糖代谢、丙酮酸代谢等途径。qRT-PCR 验证 TPI、FBPase、pckA、ppdK 等基因表达量发生明显变化,说明糖酵解途径在新疆野苹果应答 NaCl 胁迫过程中起着一定的作用。

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