

基于转录组研究补光对设施 ‘红地球’葡萄萌芽的影响

刘 帅,徐伟荣,张亚红*,刘 鑫,郭松涛,胡 莉

(宁夏大学农学院,银川 750021)

摘 要:【目的】探究不同光质补光对设施‘红地球’葡萄冬芽萌发的影响。【方法】以8年生‘红地球’葡萄为试验材料,采用4种不同光质补光(红蓝光2:1、蓝光、红光、白光)处理‘红地球’冬芽,以不补光为对照,进行生理指标测定和转录组学分析。【结果】红蓝光2:1处理下芽萌发最快,其展叶率及可溶性糖、总蛋白和H₂O₂含量均高于其他处理。利用FPKM计算基因表达量,以差异表达倍数|log₂fold changes|≥1、*P*-adjust < 0.05为筛选条件,共获得1423个差异表达基因,包括上调基因309个,下调基因1114个,其中红蓝光2:1、蓝光、红光、白光处理与对照之间的差异基因数目分别为1051、880、836和325个;GO分析发现差异基因涉及代谢过程、细胞过程、结合和催化活性等。KEGG分析显示,差异基因主要富集在植物与真菌互作、植物激素信号转导、内质网蛋白加工、植物MAPK信号通路等途径;其中植物信号转导途径中生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、脱落酸、乙烯、油菜素内酯和茉莉酸信号转导相关基因在红蓝光2:1处理下表达显著。根据富集结果随机选取9个差异表达基因进行qRT-PCR验证,基因的表达趋势与转录测序结果基本一致。【结论】不同光质补光均加快了葡萄芽的萌发,红蓝光2:1可作为葡萄芽萌发的理想光质;植物激素信号转导通路中SAUR、A-ARR、GIDI、PYR/PYL、PP2C基因的差异表达,是各处理葡萄芽萌发差异的重要原因。

关键词:‘红地球’葡萄;光质;转录组测序;差异表达基因

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Effects of supplementary light on the bud burst of ‘Red Globe’ grape under protected cultivation based on transcriptome sequencing

LIU Shuai, XU Weirong, ZHANG Yahong*, LIU Xin, GUO Songtao, HU Li

(School of Agronomy, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, Ningxia, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】The early-maturing grape cultivation in greenhouse extends the market supply period of table grape, and improves the economic benefit of grape industry significantly. ‘Red Globe’ grape is the main cultivar of grape for the greenhouse culture in Ningxia. However, due to aging of the film and the dust on the surface of the film, the grapes are exposed to low density of light in the greenhouse, resulting in the reduction of fruit quality and economic income. Light can regulate the gene expression, substance metabolism and morphological formation of plants. Artificial light is an efficient measure to improve the light conditions in the greenhouse. At present, researches on the effects of the light quality on grape mainly focus on plant growth, development and physiological metabolisms. In order to clarify the effect mechanism of different light quality supplementation on the bud burst of grape in the molecular level, transcriptome sequencing was used to analyze the light response related genes in the buds exposed to different light quality. 【Methods】The experiment started in Helan Horticultural Industrial Park, experimental base of Ningxia University, on March 25, 2019. The experimental materials were eight-year-old ‘Red Globe’ grapes with a growing space of 0.8 m×1.5 m in the solar greenhouse. Four different light quality treatments were red light (H), blue light (L), white light (B), red blue light

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作者简介:刘帅,男,在读硕士研究生,主要研究方向为设施园艺环境调控。Tel:15595289188,E-mail:545371422@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13995470960,E-mail:zhyhcau@sina.com

(red light: blue light = 2:1, HL), the control was no supplementary light (CK). The intensity of supplementary light was $200 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, and the duration of supplementary light was 4h per day. On April 16, 2019, the buds in the leaf development stage were counted. The third and the fourth buds on the base of the annual branches with consistent growth in the leaf-developing stage were taken. 3 groups were randomly selected for each treatment, and 10 buds were taken for each group. The buds were immediately put in liquid nitrogen after stripping from the branches and stored in the refrigerator at $-80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The soluble sugar, total protein, H_2O_2 content and CAT activity in the buds were measured. The RNA extraction and transcriptome sequencing of the samples were completed by Shanghai Meiji Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd. After passing the inventory inspection, Illumina Novaseq 6000 sequencing platform sequencing. HISAT2 software was used for comparison with the reference genome. After obtaining the Read Counts of the gene, DESeq2 was used for differential expression analysis of the samples. Statistical analysis of gene differential expression was performed using FPKM value, $|\log_2\text{fold changes}| \geq 1$, and P -value ≤ 0.05 after correction as the screening standard. The differentially expressed genes in the gene set were compared with the COG, GO and KEGG databases in order to obtain the functional annotation and related metabolic pathway information of genes in different samples. In order to verify the accuracy of RNA-seq data results, 9 differentially expressed genes were randomly selected for real-time fluorescence quantitative expression verification analysis. **【Results】**Supplementary light with different light quality accelerated the bud burst process of ‘Red Globe’ grapes. The leaf spreading rate of the buds under the HL treatment was the highest, followed by B, L and H, and the leaf spreading rate of the control was the lowest. The content of soluble sugar, total protein and H_2O_2 of the HL treatment was the highest, and CAT activity of the HL treatment was the lowest. Transcriptomic sequencing was completed using Illumina platform. A total of 1423 differentially expressed genes were detected in all the samples, including 309 up-regulated genes and 1114 down-regulated genes. COG functional annotation was performed on the differentially expressed genes. It was found that the transcription and signal transduction pathways were significantly enriched in COG classification. GO analysis found that the differential genes related to bud burst were mainly concentrated in metabolic processes, cell processes, cells, cell parts, membranes, binding and catalytic activities. KEGG analysis showed that the plant signal transduction was closely related to the bud burst. The *SAUR* gene was up-regulated in all the supplementary light treatments, and the effect of the HL treatment was the most significant in Auxin. The expression of b-type *ARR* related genes of Cytokinin growth inhibition factor was down-regulated in the HL, the L and the H treatment, while the expression of B-type *ARR* of growth promotion factor was up-regulated in the H treatment. There was no significant difference in the *DELLA* genes in the GA pathway, and the positive regulatory factor *GIDI* was up-regulated in the HL, the L and the H treatment. It was found that *PYR/PYL* related genes were up-regulated in the HL, the L and the H treatment in the ABA metabolic pathway, and the *PP2C* and the other ABA synthetic related genes were down-regulated. In this study, the *MYC2* transcription factor, the *ERF* transcription factor, the *JAZ* and the *TCH4* genes were down-regulated in all the supplementary light treatments. Nine differentially expressed genes in the sequencing results were verified by qRT-PCR. The results showed that the expression trend of the genes was consistent with the sequencing results, indicating that the transcriptomic sequencing results were reliable. **【Conclusion】**The supplementary light treatment promoted the accumulation of nutrients and signal molecules in the grape buds, and accelerated the burst process of the buds. The bursting process of red blue light 2:1 was faster than that of red, blue and white light, and it could be possibly used as the ideal light for the grape bud burst. The genes related to the plant hormone signal transduction pathways responded to the regulation of different light quality in the grape buds and might

play an important role in the bud burst. The expression differences of the *SAUR*, *ARR*, *GIDI*, *PYR/PYL*, *PP2C* genes in the plant hormone signal transduction pathways would be the important reasons for the difference of the grape bud burst under different treatments.

Key words: ‘Red Globe’ grape; Light quality; Transcriptome sequencing; Differentially expressed genes

葡萄设施促早栽培延长了鲜食葡萄的上市供应期,显著提高了经济效益^[1]。‘红地球’葡萄以其粒大、色艳、味甜、丰产、耐贮等特点成为宁夏设施葡萄栽培的主要品种^[2]。研究表明,葡萄冬芽萌发的时间可以影响其物候期,进而影响其生长发育^[3]。在设施葡萄栽培中,由于温室棚膜老化和沾灰尘等,棚膜的光透射率显著衰减^[4],导致设施内部光照不足。设施葡萄栽培从萌芽期开始便处于弱光胁迫中,使得后续成花困难,浆果品质变差,严重影响了葡萄设施栽培的经济效益。因此,解析葡萄冬芽萌发的影响因子,有助于适时调控冬芽的萌发,从而减少葡萄栽培中的经济损失。

光照作为植物生长的重要环境因子之一,对基因表达、物质代谢以及形态建成均有重要的调节作用^[5]。人工补光是改善温室内光照条件的有效措施^[6]。以往研究表明,补光可调控葡萄自然休眠的进程,延缓休眠时间^[7],促进生长发育及改善果实品质^[8]。光质是光环境中的重要组成部分,可通过调节大量的生理活动在植物生长中发挥重要作用。植物对红光和蓝光的生物需求量最高^[9]。有研究报道,白光可显著提高‘秋红宝’试管苗的株高,蓝光可以促进植株生根,一定比例的红光对植株的长势具有明显的促进作用^[10];同时,蓝光可显著提高葡萄果实的含糖量,紫外光可以提高萜烯类特征香气物质的含量^[4];红蓝复合光提高了葡萄叶片的光合特性和抗氧化酶活性^[11]。目前,有关光质对葡萄影响的研究多集中在生长发育及生理代谢方面^[12],而在基因调控方面的研究则鲜有报道。

转录组是研究某一物种在特定生理或发育阶段从组织或细胞中所转录出来的所有RNA集合^[13]。随着测序技术的迅速发展,转录组测序技术成为了研究基因表达、结构和功能的重要手段^[14]。通过转录组学分析可以获得研究对象在某一状态下基因表达的具体信息,对深入探索植物发育与生物学进程具有重要作用^[15]。杨丽丽等^[16]对葡萄冬芽进行扦插处理,通过转录组测序探讨影响葡萄冬芽休眠解除的关键因子,发现差异基因富集于能量代谢、次生物

质合成、植物信号转导和植物病原菌互作等,其中植物激素信号转导是调控休眠解除的关键信号通路。张宇等^[17]对不同转色期的山葡萄进行转录组研究,明确花色苷合成相关基因的表达特性,对开展葡萄花色苷方面的研究起到了促进作用。目前,采用转录组测序解析葡萄芽萌发过程的相关研究较少。

近年来,国内外将发光二极管(light emitting diode, LED)技术广泛应用于葡萄科学研究,其中有关光质对葡萄生长和生理的影响研究较多^[9],但葡萄对不同光质响应机制的研究较少,具体的分子生物学机制仍有待深入研究。笔者以设施栽培的8年生‘红地球’葡萄为试验材料,采用4种不同光质处理,通过对不同光质处理下的葡萄芽进行生理指标测定及转录组测序,解析葡萄芽萌发的影响因素,并从中挖掘出调控芽萌发的光响应基因,以期建立设施葡萄芽萌发的调控技术提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料及处理

试验于2019年在宁夏大学试验基地贺兰园艺产业园15号阴阳结合型日光温室的阴棚内进行(106°16'E, 38°20'N),温室坐南朝北,东西走向,东西长度90 m,南北跨度9 m,脊高4.5 m,覆盖材料为聚氯乙烯薄膜(PVC)。试验材料为日光温室8年生的‘红地球’(*Vitis vinifera* ‘Red Globe’)葡萄,株行距为0.8 m×1.5 m,采用主干倾斜L形,南北走向,棚架栽培,试验期间进行常规管理。

试验设计4种不同光质处理,分别为红光(H)、蓝光(L)、红蓝光(红光:蓝光=2:1, HL)和白光(B),以不补光为对照(CK)。试验所用LED植物补光灯由深圳市新佳光电有限公司制造,功率45 W,白光波长350~750 nm,红光波长620 nm,蓝光波长435 nm。共60株树,分5小区,每个小区12株,3次重复,每个处理设补光灯6盏。在每组试验行树体上方30 cm处安置补光灯,各处理间以反光膜相隔。于设施揭苫升温前开始补光(2019年3月25日),补光强度为200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,补光时长为4 h·d⁻¹,

于每天揭放保温被前后2 h补光。萌芽过程被分为3个阶段,包括膨大期、露绿期和展叶期,于展叶期统计各处理的萌芽进度,并取1年生枝基部第3~4个生长一致的芽,每个处理随机取3组,每组取10个芽,将芽从枝条剥离后立即置于液氮中,保存于-80℃冰箱,用于后续试验。

1.2 萌芽调查及生理指标的测定

于2019年4月16日对处于展叶期的芽进行统计。展叶期:从芽最外面一枚叶片的边缘开始与芽分离,到第一枚叶片完全展开,展叶率/%=展叶期芽数/总芽数 $\times 100$ ^[18]。

芽中可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮比色法测定^[19];总蛋白质、过氧化氢(H₂O₂)含量和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性的测定分别采用A045-4-2、A064-1、A007-1-1试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究),并按操作说明书进行。

1.3 RNA提取、文库构建和转录组测序

于展叶期剪取1年生枝上生长一致的芽迅速置于液氮中,每个样品3个生物学重复,RNA提取以及转录组测序委托上海美吉生物医药科技有限公司完成。采用TRIzol(Invitrogen)法提取样本中的总RNA,并使用DNase I(TaKaRa)去除基因组DNA。利用Nanodrop2000对所提RNA的浓度和纯度进行检测,琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA完整性,Agilent2100测定RIN值。采用Oligo(dT)磁珠法从提取的总RNA中富集出带有polyA结构的mRNA。将mRNA打断成片段,以片段mRNA为模板反转合成一链cDNA,随后进行二链合成,形成稳定的双链结构。连接产物通过特异的引物进行PCR扩增,得到最终的cDNA文库。经库检合格后,于Illumina

Novaseq 6000测序平台测序。

1.4 测序数据质量评估和序列比对

通过测序获得原始数据(raw reads)后,对样本的原始数据进行处理得到高质量数据(clean data),进而使用HISAT2软件与参考基因组(http://plants.ensembl.org/Vitis_vinifera/Info/Index)比对,获得用于后续转录本组装、表达量计算等的mapped data (reads),同时对该次转录组测序的比对结果进行质量评估。

1.5 差异表达基因的功能注释与富集分析

获得基因的Read Counts后,利用表达量差异分析软件DESeq2^[20]对样本进行差异表达分析,通过FPKM(Fragments Per Kilobases per Millionreads)值和以 $|\log_2 \text{fold changes}| \geq 1$,校正后 $P\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ 为筛选标准进行基因差异表达统计分析,筛选出不同样本间的差异表达基因,进而研究差异基因的功能。将基因集中的差异表达基因依次和COG、GO和KEGG数据库进行比对,获得基因在不同样品中的功能注释及相关代谢通路信息。

1.6 差异表达基因的qRT-PCR验证

为了验证RNA-seq数据结果的准确性,根据富集结果筛选出参与植物激素信号转导、植物病原菌互作和内质网蛋白加工的差异表达基因,并从中随机选取9个差异表达基因进行实时荧光定量表达验证分析,内参基因为ACTINI(XP_008654957.1),引物序列见表1。RNA样品与转录组测序样品为同一批,采用TRIzol(Invitrogen)法提取样本中的总RNA,qRT-PCR使用ChamQ SYBR COLOR qPCR Master Mix(2X)试剂盒(南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司)进行,PCR反应体系为20 μL 包括:ChamQ

表1 实时荧光定量PCR基因引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences for the quantification of transcripts by real-time PCR

基因名称 Gene name	基因号 Gene ID	正向引物 Forward primer (5'-3')	反向引物 Reverse primer (5'-3')
<i>GH3</i>	VIT_03s0091g00310	ACTTCCTCTGTAATGGCGGT	TGACCCTTCCAGTTTGAACC
<i>SAUR</i>	VIT_03s0038g00950	TGGCCATCAGAAAATCAAAC	GACAAGAATGAGATTGGGAC
<i>A-ARR</i>	VIT_01s0026g00940	ACCTGGCCACTCTGAAGAAG	TGTAGCATTTCCTCCAAAAGC
<i>TCH4</i>	VIT_11s0052g01180	AGCTCTGAGAGATCAATTC	AGTATCTTAGCACGCCGTC
<i>MYC2</i>	VIT_02s0012g01320	TCTGGTGTATGGAATGACGG	AATTAGGGCTTGAAGTCGCT
<i>JAZ</i>	VIT_11s0016g00710	AAAGCTCGAACATCGAGAAC	GTCTGCGAGAACTCGACTT
<i>WRKY</i>	VIT_15s0046g02190	GACGACCACGCTACTACCA	GGGGAGAGATAGGCTGAGAT
<i>sHSF</i>	VIT_16s0022g00510	CGGTCTCTCGATCCTTCAAC	TCTCATAACCAACAGCAG
<i>CML</i>	VIT_18s0001g11830	TGCTTCCAAGTCTCCAAGT	TATCTCCCATCTCCATCAC
<i>ACTINI</i>	XP_008654957.1	TCCTTGCTTGCCTCATCTAT	CACCAATCACTCTCCTGCTACAA

SYBR Color qPCR Master Mix 10 μ L, 上游引物和下游引物各 0.4 μ L, Template (DNA) 2 μ L, ddH₂O 7.2 μ L。PCR 程序为: 95 $^{\circ}$ C 预变性 10 min; 95 $^{\circ}$ C 30 s, 60 $^{\circ}$ C 退火 30 s, 72 $^{\circ}$ C 延伸 40 s; 40 个循环; 所有反应 3 次重复, 使用 2^{- Δ ACT} 法计算基因表达水平。

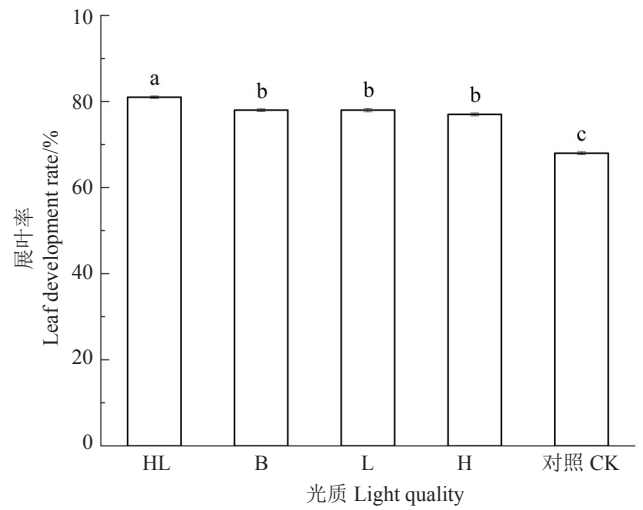
1.7 数据统计与分析

采用 SPSS 25.0 进行单因素方差分析 (One-way ANOVA), 利用 Duncan 法进行多重比较 ($\alpha=0.05$), 利用 Origin Pro2019 软件作图, 数据为平均值 \pm 标准差。

2 结果与分析

2.1 补光对设施‘红地球’葡萄芽展叶率及生理生化指标的影响

由图 1 可知, 通过对不同补光处理芽的展叶率统计发现, 补光加快了‘红地球’葡萄芽的萌发进程, 其中红蓝光下葡萄芽的展叶率最高(81%), 显著高于其他处理 ($p < 0.05$), 其次为白光、蓝光和红光处理, 三者之间无显著差异, 对照的展叶率最低(68%)。结果显示, 红蓝光处理对促进芽萌发的效果最为明显。



HL. 红蓝光, 红: 蓝=2:1; B. 白光; L. 蓝光; H. 红光; CK. 对照, 不补光。不同小写字母表示差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。下同。

HL. Red and blue, red: blue =2:1; B. White light; L. Blue light; H. Red light; CK. Control, no light supplementation. Different small letters show significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图 1 不同光质对葡萄芽展叶率的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different light quality on leaf development rate in grape buds

不同光质补光对‘红地球’芽中的可溶性糖、总蛋白、H₂O₂ 和 CAT 含量均有显著影响 (图 2)。红蓝

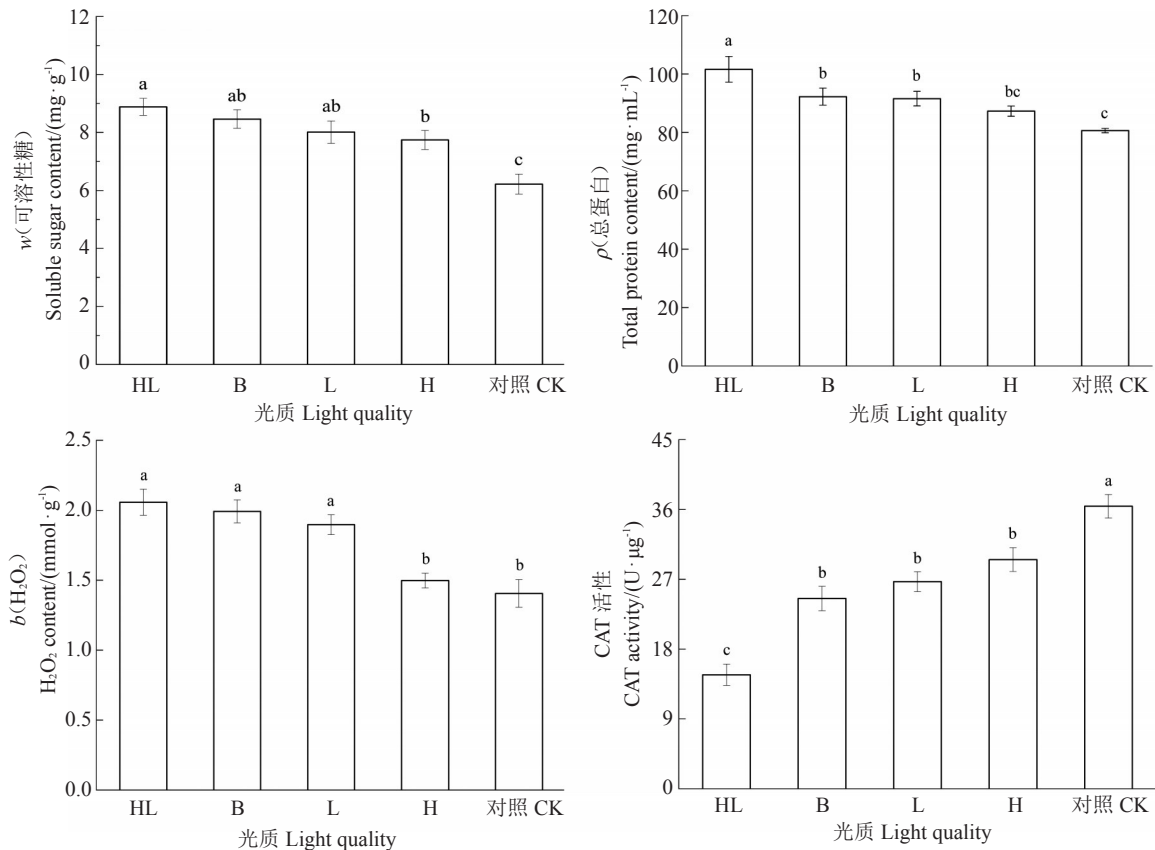


图 2 不同光质对葡萄芽中可溶性糖、总蛋白、H₂O₂ 和 CAT 含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different light quality on soluble sugar, total protein, H₂O₂ and CAT contents in grape buds

光处理下芽中可溶性糖质量分数最高(8.88 mg·g⁻¹),为对照的1.43倍;其次为白光、蓝光和红光处理,均显著高于对照。芽中总蛋白质量浓度在红蓝光处理下最高(101.61 mg·mL⁻¹),为对照的1.26倍,其次为白光、蓝光和红光,但三者之间无显著差异。红蓝光处理下芽中H₂O₂质量摩尔浓度最高(2.06 mmol·g⁻¹),为对照的1.46倍,且与白光和蓝光之间无显著性差异,均显著高于红光和对照。对照中芽的CAT活性最高(36.43 U·μg⁻¹),显著高于其他处理,而红蓝光处理下CAT活性最低。结果表明,补光可显著促进芽中营养物质和信号分子的积累,从而加快芽的萌发进程,其中红蓝光效果最为明显,白光、蓝光和红光处理次之。

2.2 RNA-Seq 测序数据质量分析及序列比对

利用 Illumina 平台,完成 15 个样品的转录组测序,共获得 94.34 GB Clean Data,各样品均达到 5.49 GB;样品数据过滤后,GC 含量为 45.86%~46.14%,Q30 碱基百分比在 92.47%以上,表明测序质量较好,可以用于后续的比对分析。将各样品 Clean Reads 与参考基因组比对,约 93%的 Reads 被比对到参考基因组,其中 2%被比对到多个位置。唯一位置的比率为 83.49%~91.85%,表明数据可以用于后续分析。

2.3 差异表达基因的筛选及 COG 分析

通过 FPKM 值和以 $|\log_2 \text{fold changes}| \geq 1$ 、 $P\text{-adjust} < 0.05$ 为筛选条件,对基因显著性差异表达情况进行统计(图3)。在 4 组样品间共筛选到 1423 个差异表达基因。其中对照与红蓝光之间共有 1051 个

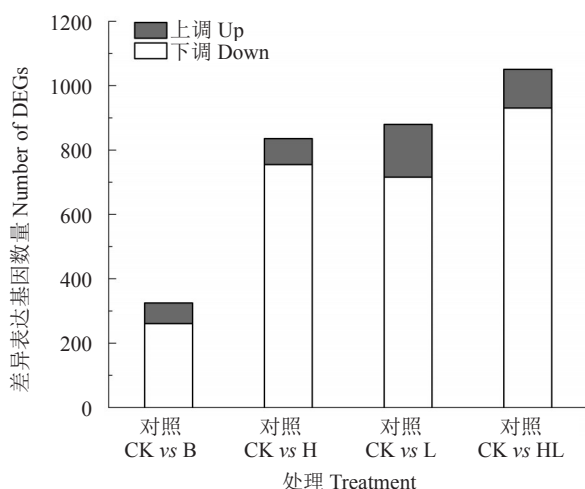


图3 不同处理中上调和下调 DEGs 的数量

Fig. 3 Numbers of up-regulate and down-regulate genes in each sample

差异表达基因,其中上调基因 120 个,下调基因 931 个;对照与蓝光之间共有 880 个差异表达基因,包括上调基因 164 个,下调基因 716 个;对照与红光之间共有 836 个差异表达基因,包括上调基因 81 个,下调基因 755 个;对照与白光之间共有 325 个差异表达基因,其中上调基因 64 个,下调基因 261 个。

将差异表达基因与 COG 数据库进行比对,对功能进行分类统计,结果(图4)表明,在 COG 的 21 个分类中,4 组样品注释到未知功能(function unknown, S)(574、469、447、182)的基因数最多;其次为转录相关基因(transcription, K)(123、102、97、34)、信号传导机制功能基因(signal transduction mechanisms, T)(86、61、66、20)、翻译后修饰、蛋白质折叠和分子伴侣(post-translational modification, protein turnover, chaperones, O)(77、63、73、23);较少注释到碳水化合物运输和代谢(carbohydrate transport and metabolism, G)(42、44、43、21)和氨基酸运输和代谢(amino acid transport and metabolism, E)(28、27、27、12)等功能条目。

2.4 差异表达基因 GO 功能分析

为进一步了解差异表达基因参与的代谢通路及生物学功能,对所有样品间的差异基因进行 GO 分析。本研究共有 741 差异基因被注释到 GO 数据库,将注释到生物过程、细胞组成和分子功能三大类中丰度前 20 的 GO 注释条目进行展示(图5)。与对照相比,红蓝光、蓝光、红光及白光处理中芽的差异表达基因多为下调基因,在生物过程(biological process)中,主要包括代谢过程、细胞过程、单一生物过程、生物调节、生物过程调控等条目;在细胞组成(cellular component)中,主要包括细胞、细胞组分、膜、膜组分、细胞器、细胞外区域、细胞器组成等条目;在分子功能(molecular function)中,主要包括蛋白结合、催化反应活性、核酸结合转录因子活性、转运活性等条目。差异基因在生物过程和细胞组成中注释到的条目较多,在分子功能中较少。生物过程中主要富集到代谢过程和细胞过程两个类别;膜、细胞和细胞组分是细胞组成中基因富集的主要类别;而分子功能方面,基因集中在催化结合和结合这两个类别中。

2.5 差异基因 KEGG 代谢通路分析

对样品间的差异基因进行 KEGG 代谢通路分析。本研究共有 301 差异基因被注释到 KEGG 数据库,涉及 78 个代谢通路,图6为各处理与对照间差异

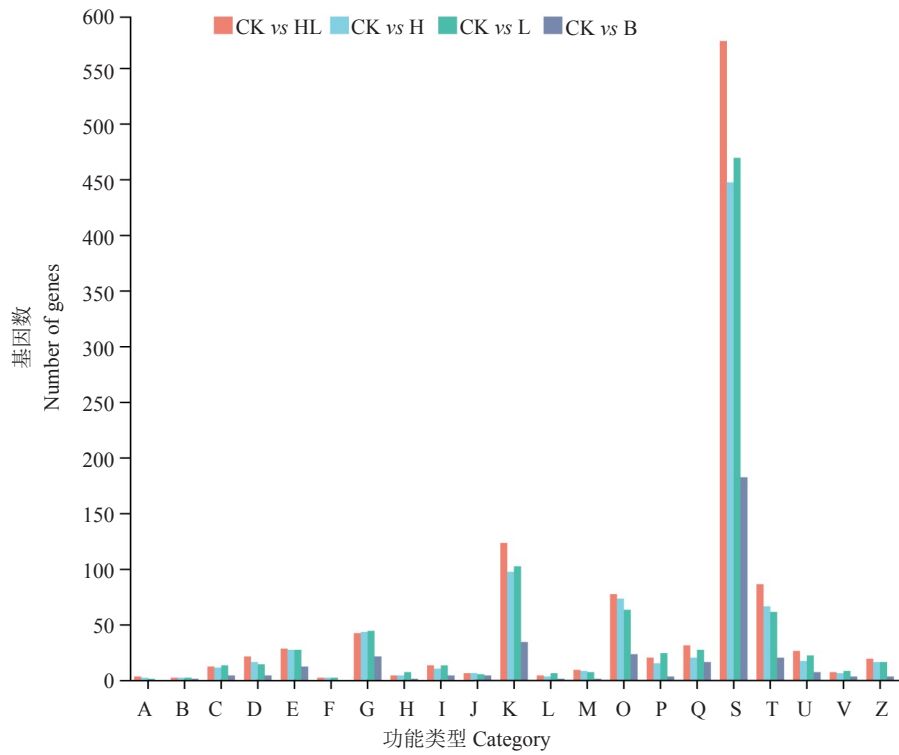


图4 COG 功能分类

Fig. 4 COG function classification

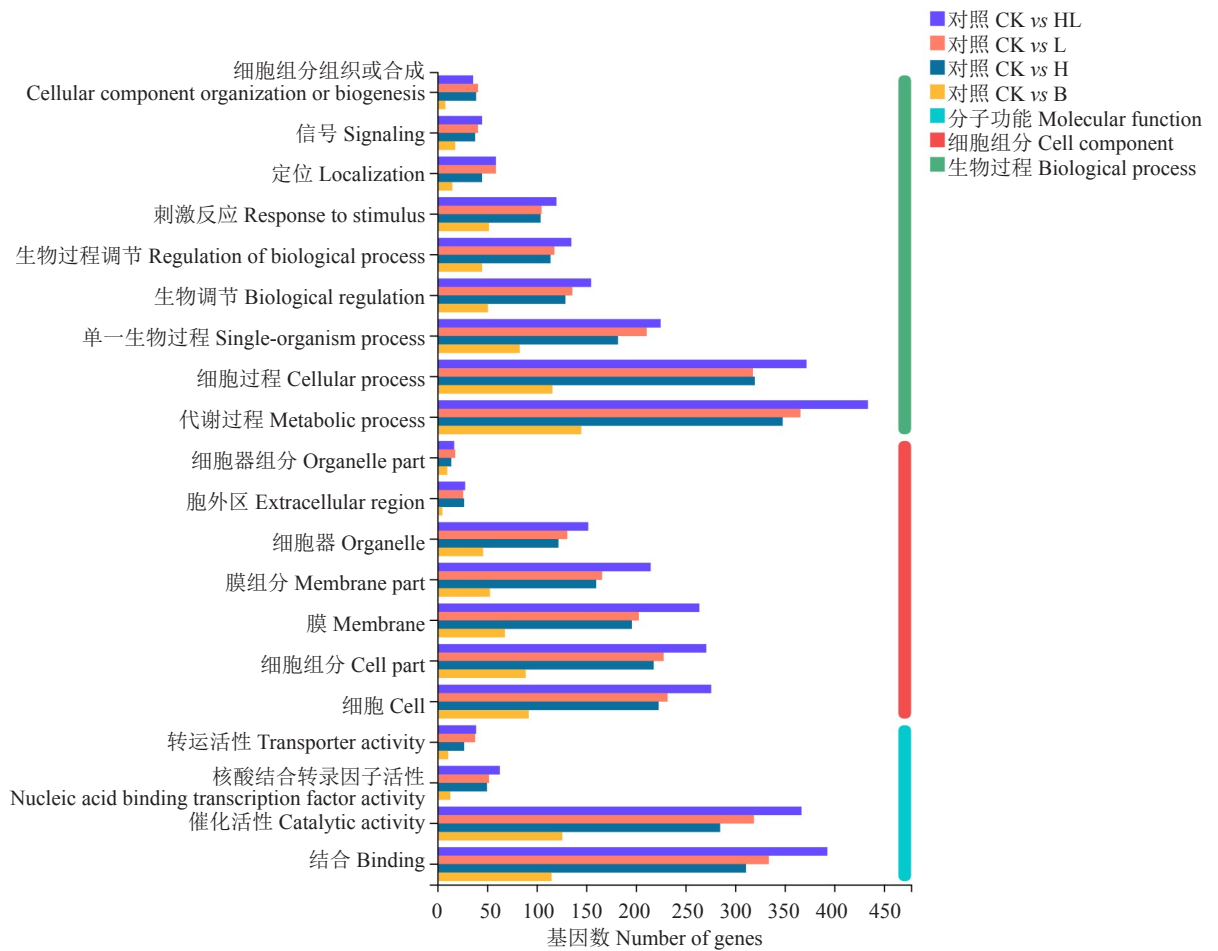
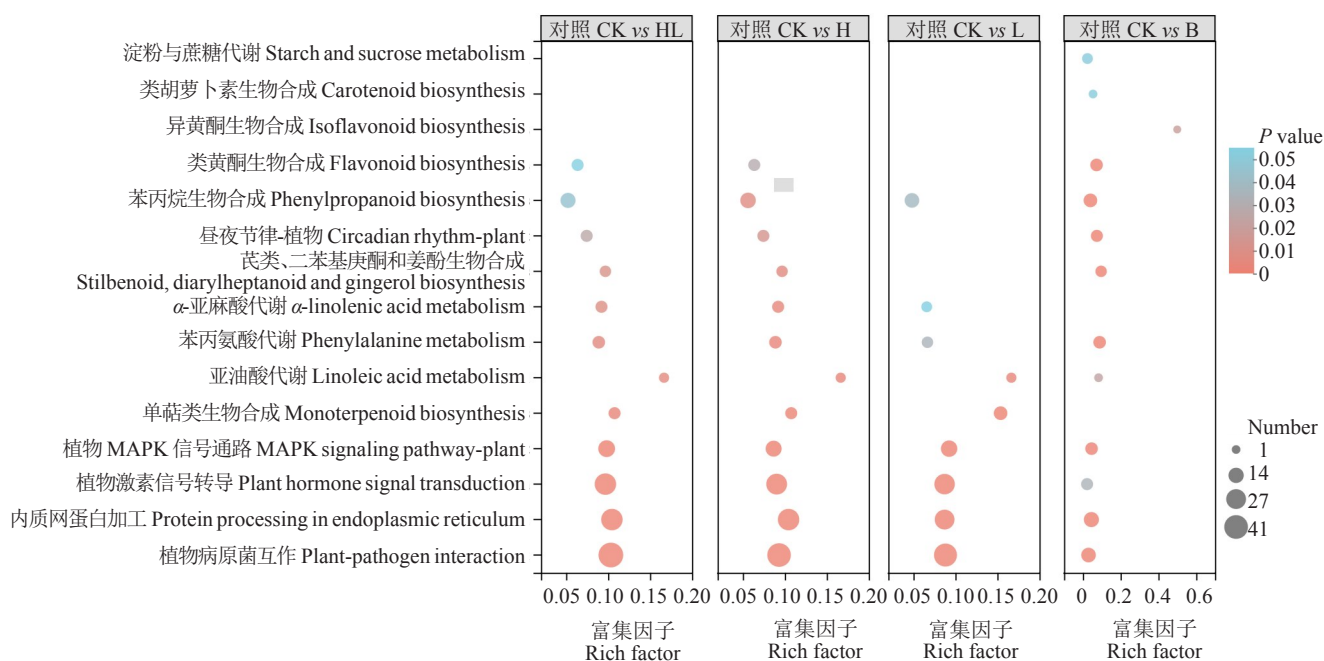


图5 差异基因 GO 功能分类

Fig. 5 GO functional classification of the differentially expressed genes



纵轴表示多个基因集中富集到的 KEGG pathway, 横轴表示 Rich factor, Rich factor 越大, 表示富集的程度越大, 点的大小表示基因个数, 点的颜色对应于不同的 P value 范围。

The vertical axis represents the KEGG pathway enriched by multiple genes, and the horizontal axis represents the Rich factor. The larger the Rich factor is, the greater the enrichment degree will be. The size of the dot represents the number of genes, and the color of the dot corresponds to different P value ranges.

图 6 差异基因 KEGG 富集散点图

Fig. 6 KEGG enrichment scatter plot of differential gene

表达基因富集的主要代谢通路。KEGG 注释表明, 差异表达基因在植物病原菌互作通路中得到显著富集, 涉及的相关基因有 52 个, 其次在内质网蛋白加工和植物激素信号转导通路中也有显著富集, 涉及的相关基因分别为 37 和 36 个。此外, 有 20 个基因在植物 MAPK 信号通路途径中得到显著富集。KEGG 富集结果表明, 这些显著富集的代谢途径直接或间接地参与到芽萌发过程中, 其中一些基因可能在芽萌发中发挥重要作用。

2.6 激素相关基因的表达分析

植物激素信号转导以内源激素为信号, 调控植物的生长发育以及对外界刺激的应答。葡萄芽萌发过程中在植物信号转导通路上共富集差异表达基因 36 个。差异表达基因富集于生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、脱落酸、乙烯、油菜素内酯及茉莉酸途径(图 7)。生长素途径包括 *AUX/IAA*、*SAUR* 和 *GH3* 基因家族, 其中 *AUX/IAA* 相关基因在各处理中下调表达, *SAUR* 生长素受体相关基因在各处理中上调表达, *GH3* 生长素受体蛋白相关基因在红蓝光中上调表达最为明显; 细胞分裂素途径包括 *AHP*、*B-ARR* 和

A-ARR 蛋白相关基因, 其中 *A-ARR* 受体蛋白相关基因在红蓝光、蓝光和红光中下调表达, *AHP* 受体蛋白相关基因在白光中下调表达, *B-ARR* 受体蛋白相关基因在红光和红蓝光中上调表达; 赤霉素途径中 *GIDI1* 基因在红蓝光、蓝光和红光中上调表达; 脱落酸途径中, 红蓝光、蓝光和红光处理下受体蛋白 *PYR/PYL* 相关基因上调表达, *PP2C* 相关基因下调表达; 乙烯途径中 *ERF* 转录因子在红蓝光和白光中下调表达; 油菜素内酯途径中 *TCH4* 受体蛋白相关基因在红蓝光、蓝光和红光中下调表达; 茉莉酸途径中 *JAZ* 蛋白基因和 *MYC2* 转录因子在各处理中下调表达。各激素通路基因在红蓝光处理下表达最为显著。

2.7 qRT-PCR 验证差异表达基因

为验证转录组测序结果真实性, 从植物激素信号转导、内质网蛋白加工和植物病原菌互作 3 个富集量较高的通路中随机挑选了 9 个候选基因 (*GH3*、*SAUR*、*A-ARR*、*TCH4*、*MYC2*、*JAZ*、*WRKY*、*SHSF* 和 *CML*) 进行 qRT-PCR 验证(图 8)。将 qRT-PCR 验证结果与 RNA-seq 数据进行相关性分析, 发现两者的相关系数较高且表达趋势基本相同, 表明

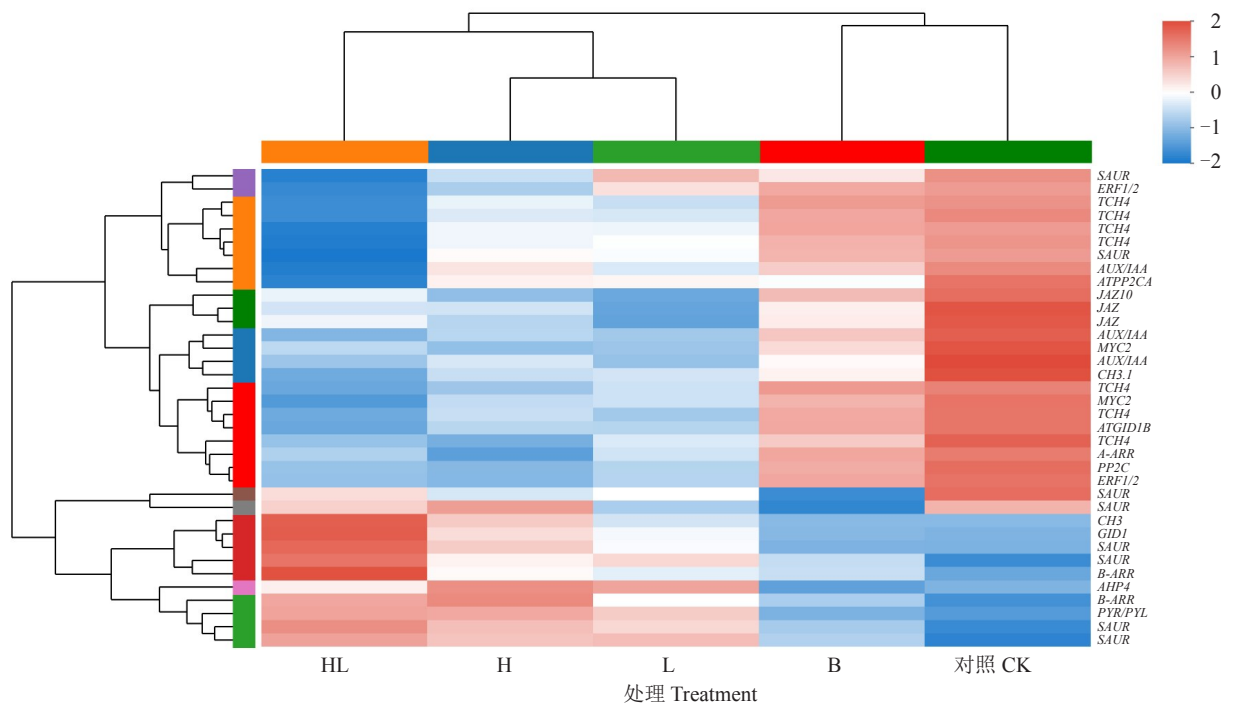
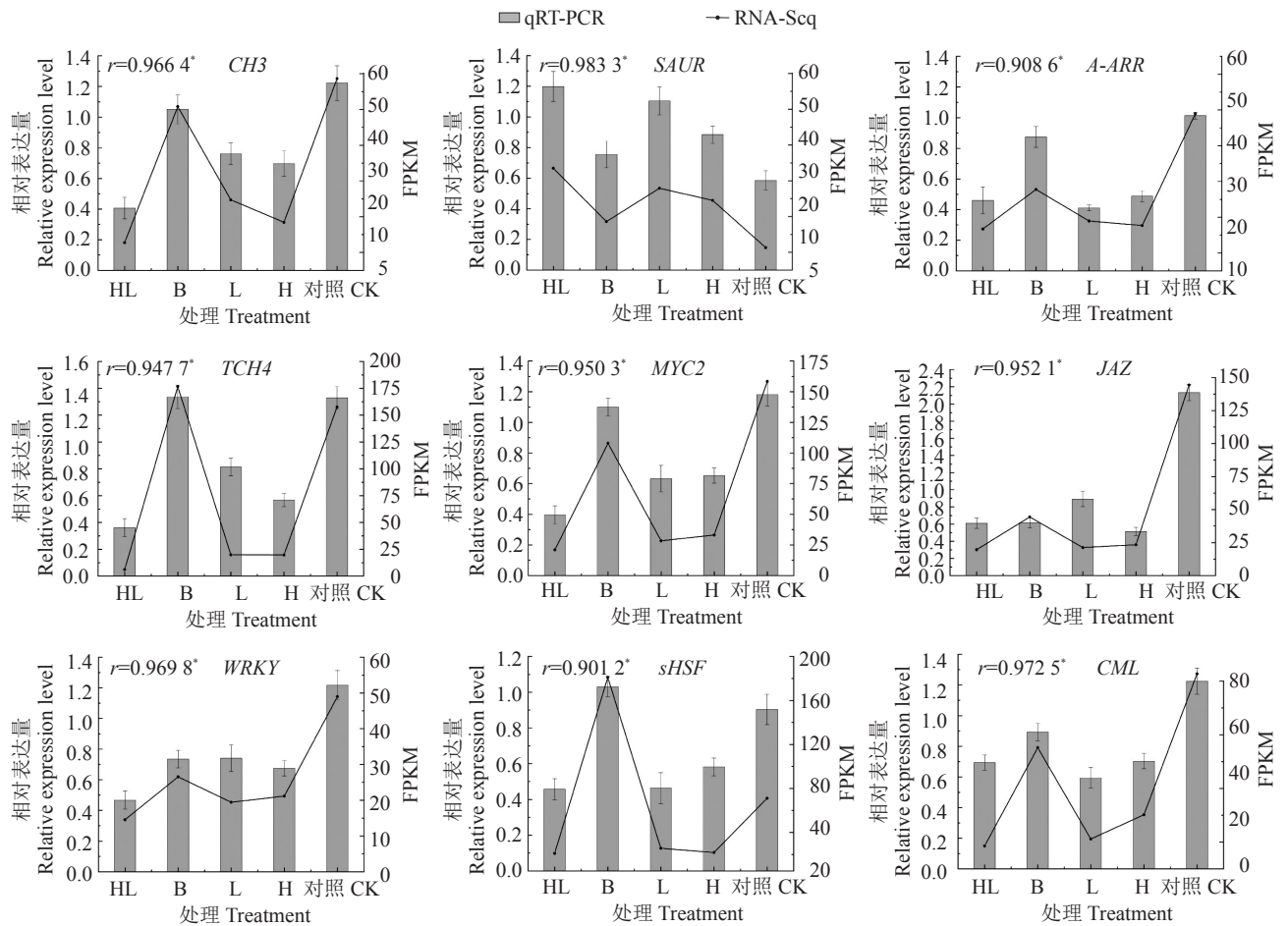


图 7 激素相关基因的热图

Fig. 7 The heat map of hormone-related genes



r 代表 Pearson 相关系数, * $p < 0.05$.
r represents Pearson correlation coefficient, * $p < 0.05$.

图 8 部分基因的 qRT-PCR 验证

Fig. 8 qRT-PCR validation of partially selected gene expression

RNA-seq的分析结果可靠。

3 讨 论

植物的休眠和萌发等过程均与光照有关,光通过影响植物的光合和物质积累调控植物的生长发育过程^[21]。随着LED光源的普及和利用,LED单色光及复合光广泛地应用于设施栽培中^[11]。笔者对处于萌芽期的设施‘红地球’葡萄进行4种LED光质补光,发现不同光质下葡萄芽的萌发进程具有差异,其中红蓝光处理下葡萄芽的萌发进程最快,白光、蓝光和红光效果次之,对照最慢。目前有关不同光质调控植物形态建成的研究较多。孔云等^[22]研究表明,不同光质补光均促进葡萄新梢生长,且补光能促进新梢总干物质的累积。本研究结果与其相似,各补光处理均提高了葡萄芽中可溶性糖含量和总蛋白含量,表明补光有利于芽中营养物质的积累。有研究表明,葡萄芽休眠解除过程中,活性氧含量增加,破眠剂通过抑制CAT活性诱导H₂O₂的积累,从而促进芽萌发^[23]。本研究中,各处理均提高了芽中H₂O₂含量,降低了CAT活性,以红蓝光处理的变化最为明显。这与前人研究结果类似,表明补光有利于葡萄芽的萌发,其中红蓝光处理的效果最好。

转录组测序技术广泛应用于分析植物代谢通路、筛选特定功能基因和挖掘新基因等领域,是研究植物生长发育和生理代谢相关分子机制的有效方法^[24]。笔者在本研究中对4种光质处理下的‘红地球’葡萄芽进行转录组测序,共获得1423个差异表达基因,包括上调基因309个,下调基因1114个。差异表达基因COG分析显示,芽的生长发育与信号转导和转录等过程密切相关,表明信号转导和转录对芽萌发的调控具有重要作用。梁国平等^[25]对不同外源葡萄糖含量的‘红地球’葡萄试管苗进行转录组分析,发现大多数的差异基因被注释到转录相关和信号转导机制功能中。本研究结果与其一致,表明这些途径很可能参与调控葡萄的萌芽进程,对葡萄生长发育具有重要作用。GO分析显示,差异基因主要富集到代谢过程、细胞过程、结合及催化活性条目,KEGG分析显示差异基因在植物真菌互作、内质网蛋白加工和植物激素信号转导通路中显著富集,本研究结果与查三省等^[26]报道的休眠期后板栗混合花芽的主要代谢途径的研究结论一致。

植物内源激素能够调节多种外界环境刺激,介

导植物体不同生长和发育过程,对植物生长发育的调节具有重要的作用^[27-28]。笔者发现,植物信号转导与葡萄芽的萌发密切相关,生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、脱落酸、乙烯、油菜素内酯和茉莉酸都参与到了葡萄的萌发进程,且这些基因在不同光质中的表达模式不同。生长素作为一种重要的植物激素,在调节植物生长发育过程中发挥重要作用^[29]。生长素的信号转导受*Aux/IAA*、*GH3*和*SAUR*三大基因家族调控^[30]。本研究中,*SAUR*基因在各补光处理中均上调表达,在红蓝光中最为明显,说明葡萄在红蓝光照射下,*SAUR*表现为高表达。樊小雪等^[31]在LED光源对不结球白菜和番茄内源激素含量的研究中得出,红光和蓝光可以调节IAA含量,红蓝复合光更利于IAA的合成。葡萄芽的萌发依赖于生长素的动态平衡,*SAUR*基因可能是光响应下调生长素含量的关键因子。细胞分裂素广泛参与对植物生长发育的调控,其信号转导机制是发挥生理作用的分子基础^[32]。细胞分裂素包含2种反应调节因子,其中*A-ARR*在细胞分裂素信号转导中起负调控作用,*B-ARR*激活靶基因转录进而调节下游反应^[33]。在本试验中,*B-ARR*基因下调表达而*A-ARR*基因上调表达在红光处理中最为明显。红光在细胞分裂素*A-ARR*通路中起主导作用,调控细胞分裂素的合成^[34]。赤霉素作为休眠解除激素,其信号通路在休眠解除中发挥重要作用^[35]。*GID1*通过与GA结合,抑制*DELLA*蛋白表达从而激活信号通路,是赤霉素信号转导途径中的关键因子。本研究中,赤霉素途径正调控因子*GID1*在红光、蓝光及红蓝光中上调表达。前人研究表明,在赤霉素信号转导通路中,光信号可以调控赤霉素下游响应基因的表达^[36]。本研究中红光和蓝光*GID1*基因均上调表达,推测其促进了芽中赤霉素的合成,进而加快了芽的萌发进程。在ABA信号转导途径中,*PYR/PYL*蛋白作为ABA受体,*PP2C*蛋白是参与ABA信号转导途径的调控因子^[37]。本研究中,红光、蓝光及红蓝光中*PYR/PYL*基因上调表达,*PP2C*基因下调表达。红光和蓝光通过促进ABA代谢基因表达同时抑制ABA合成基因表达来调控芽中ABA含量,进而影响芽的萌发进程,这与杨丽丽等^[16]在葡萄休眠解除过程中的研究结果一致。乙烯、油菜素内酯及茉莉酸途径在调控植物的生长发育、次生代谢以及抗病性和抗逆性方面发挥着重要作用^[38-40]。本研究中,*MYC2*转录因

子、*ERF*转录因子、*JAZ*、*TCH4*基因在各补光处理中下调表达,表明补光作为一种非生物胁迫,对葡萄芽的抗逆性具有重要的影响。

综上所述,不同补光处理通过调控植物激素信号转导相关基因表达来调节葡萄芽的萌芽进程,其中参与上调表达的基因包括 *SAUR*、*B-ARR*、*GID1*、*PYR/PYL*, 下调表达的基因包括 *Aux/IAA*、*GH3*、*A-ARR*、*PP2C*、*ERF*、*TCH4*、*MYC2*、*JAZ*。红光与蓝光在细胞分裂素信号转导中具有明显的差异,而红蓝光兼具单色红光和蓝光的作用,白光与其他光质在细胞分裂素、赤霉素、脱落酸、油菜素内酯途径中均有较大差异。植物芽的萌发是复杂的生物过程,受植株本身内在细胞变化与外界环境共同调节^[41]。植物激素信号转导参与调控芽的萌发进程,但激素间的相互作用及详细的调控机制仍需进一步研究。

4 结 论

补光促进了葡萄芽中营养物质和信号分子的积累,加快了芽的萌发进程,其中红蓝光的补光效果大于单色红光、蓝光和白光。植物激素信号转导通路相关基因响应了不同光质对葡萄芽的调控,在芽萌发进程中起到了重要作用。

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