

# 桃CYP450超基因家族的基因鉴定 及*Prupe.6G046800*的功能分析

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**摘要:**【目的】鉴定分析桃(*Prunus persica*)细胞色素P450(Cytochrome P450, CYP450)超基因家族成员, 并对*Prupe.6G046800*基因进行功能分析。【方法】系统分析了桃的CYP450超基因家族功能。采用比对和检索2种方法鉴定桃基因组中的CYP450超家族成员, 构建上述基因和拟南芥同源基因的系统进化树并分析其基因结构;运用转录组学数据分析该家族基因组织特异性表达和果实发育时期表达量变化;最后,构建了其中1个重要基因*Prupe.6G046800*的过表达载体并转化番茄,采用瞬时转化的方法分析该基因的启动子活性。【结果】桃基因组CYP450超家族成员共295个,可分为9个家族簇,其中包含4个多基因家族簇和5个单基因家族簇。未发现CYP727和CYP746家族簇成员,其中CYP71家族簇成员数量最多。组织特异性表达分析显示,CYP450超家族在桃不同组织中均有表达,有145个基因至少在1个组织中表达,以根中特异表达基因数目最多。选择上述表达基因进行基因结构分析,发现桃的CYP450s基因长度跨度大、外显子数量差异明显。分析了CYP450超基因家族在果实发育过程中的表达,发现有45个基因表达量持续下降,36个基因持续上升。将*Prupe.6G046800*在番茄中进行异源稳定转化,此基因在过量表达的番茄植株不同组织中表达有着显著差异,且明显高于野生型番茄。启动子顺式作用元件分析显示,该基因可能受到光、干旱及激素等信号的调控。【结论】从桃基因组中鉴定出295个CYP450超家族成员,可分为9个家族簇。转录组数据显示,CYP450s基因参与了桃的整个生长发育过程。*Prupe.6G046800*过表达导致番茄单果质量降低,表明*Prupe.6G046800*参与果实发育调控。

**关键词:**桃; CYP450超基因家族; 生长素; 单果质量

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## Gene identification of a CYP450 super-gene family in *Prunus persica* and functional analysis of a key gene, *Prupe.6G046800*

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Cytochrome P450 (CYP450), a heme-binding protein, plays an important role in the activities of plants. It is mainly involved in the detoxification pathway and biosynthesis, as well as the synthesis and metabolic reactions of alkaloids, sterols, fatty acids, hormones, pigments, among others. Recently, an increasing number of genes of the CYP450 superfamily have been discovered in crops. However, their functions in peach (*Prunus persica*) have rarely been reported.【Methods】In this study, the members of the CYP450 superfamily in peaches were systematically analyzed, including their categories, gene structure, expression pattern, and functional analysis of *Prupe.6G046800*, an important member of CYP450 genes. Firstly, two methods were used to screen the protein sequences of the peach CYP450 gene superfamily, and the *Arabidopsis* CYP450 genes were used as exogenous genes to con-

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struct a phylogenetic tree. Then, the existing data were used to analyze the expression of the *CYP450* genes in different tissues, gene structure and its specific expression in peach fruit development. Finally, *Prupe.6G046800*, one of the genes highly expressed in the early stages of fruit development, was selected for the analysis of heterogeneously stable transformation of the tomato and the specific expression of target gene tissue. The transient transformation test of *Prupe.6G046800* in peach fruit was conducted to study the promoter activity. **【Results】**A total of 295 members of the CYP450 superfamily were identified from the peach genome. According to the classification principles of clade and *Arabidopsis*, its classification results were similar to that of *Arabidopsis*. The members of the CYP450 superfamily were divided into nine families, including four polygenic families and five single-gene families. No CYP727 family members were found, of which CYP71 had the highest number of members. Expression analysis of the 295 genes in different tissues of peach showed that 145 genes were expressed in at least one tissue. Among these, there were 50, 25, 25, 18, 16, and 11 genes specifically expressed in the root, phloem, leaf, flower, seed, and fruit, respectively, of which the number of genes specifically expressed in the root was the highest. The results showed that *CYP450* genes were involved in the entire growth and development of peach. The results of gene structure analysis showed that the number of introns of the *CYP450* gene ranged from 0 to 16, 83.4% of the *CYP450* genes contained 1-4 introns, and the number of genes without introns reached 10. Among these, *Prupe.6G358000* had the highest number of introns, reaching 16, followed by *Prupe.3G185900* with 13 introns. In general, the length of peach genes is substantial, and the number of exons is significantly different, which may be related to the functional richness of the CYP450 superfamily. Analysis of *CYP450* gene expression during peach fruit development showed that out of the 295 genes, 110 *CYP450* genes were expressed in the fruit. Among them, the expression levels of 45 members showed a continuous decline with fruit development. The expression of 36 genes increased with fruit development and reached its peak 105 d after flowering. The remaining genes of other patterns were less; for example, only three genes had lower expression in the middle stage of fruit development and higher expression in the early and mature stages. Analysis of the specific expression of *Prupe.6G046800* in tomato tissue showed that the expression of this gene differed significantly in different tissues of overexpressed tomato plants. Besides, its expression in different tissues was significantly higher than that of wild-type tomato plants. The highest expression was found in the young leaves and fruits, which was lower in the mature leaves and flowers, and almost absent in the roots and stems. The *Prupe.6G046800* promoter element and activity analysis showed that the cis-acting element contained 51 TATA-box, 34 CAAT-box, and other basic transcriptional elements, as well as elements related to the optical signal, abscisic acid response, drought induction, defense and stress, and meristem expression. This implies that *Prupe.6G046800* may not only be affected by light, drought, and other environmental conditions but may be regulated by hormones, jointly determining growth and development of peach fruit as well. It was found that there were four single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) sites in the two promoters by cloning the promoter sequence of *Prupe.6G046800* and comparison with the reference genome ‘Lovell’. Construction of the GUS reporter drive overexpression vector associated with the two promoter genotypes of *Prupe.6G046800*, and utilization of the transient transformation of peach flesh were mediated by the agrobacterium. GUS chemical staining results showed that GUS genes driven by the two promoter genotypes had expression activity, but the difference was not significant. **【Conclusion】**A total of 295 members of the CYP450 superfamily was identified from the peach genome, which could be divided into nine families, namely CYP71, CYP97, CYP74, CYP711, CYP51, CYP85, CYP710, CYP86, and CYP72. Transcriptome data showed that the *CYP450*

gene was expressed in the different tissue parts of the peach, but the most specific genes were expressed in the root, indicating that CYP450 gene was involved in the entire growth and development of peach. Overexpression of *Prupe.6G046800* resulted in typical auxin accumulation symptoms such as plant dwarfing, decreased single fruit weight, and seed sterility. Promoter cis-acting element analysis showed that the gene might be regulated by light, drought, and hormone signals. The results of this study would provide experimental support for analyzing the functions of CYP450 family genes in fruit crops.

**Key words:** Peach; CYP450 gene superfamily; Auxin; Fruit weight

桃(*Prunus persica* L.)属于蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李属(*Prunus*),其果实色、香、味、质俱佳,深受消费者喜爱,在我国的年产量仅次于苹果和梨,位于落叶水果的第3位。桃为二倍体,基因组小,且自交亲和,杂合率低,是蔷薇科果树遗传学研究的模式树种。尤其是在2013年,桃全基因组测序工作<sup>[1]</sup>完成之后,基因发掘速度明显加快,这为从全基因组水平揭示桃重要基因家族的功能奠定了良好的基础。

细胞色素P450(Cytochrome P450, CYP450)是一种血红素结合蛋白,属于单加氧酶的一类,主要分布在内质网、线粒体、质体、高尔基体等膜性细胞器中,在生物体内承担着重要功能<sup>[2-3]</sup>。CYP450是一个古老的多成员超基因家族,根据氨基酸序列间的相似性及进化关系可将该超家族分为两类——单基因家族和多基因家族,家族和亚家族数目分别超过1000和2500个<sup>[4]</sup>。CYP450在1091种植植物中有报道<sup>[5]</sup>,同时新家族和新成员也在不断被发现,基因结构分析显示,该家族成员均含有一个保守的血红素结合域,序列为FxxGxRxGxG<sup>[6]</sup>。

在植物体内,CYP450主要参与解毒途径和生物合成。参与解毒途径的CYP450可以催化外源化合物变成非毒性产物,如小麦的CYP71C、大豆的CYP71A10、烟草的CYP71A11等,可以催化代谢磺酰脲类、苯基脲类除草剂,但也有些CYP450可能催化某些无毒物质(如除草剂前体物质)成为有毒的除草剂<sup>[7-10]</sup>。此外,CYP450也参与了萜类、生物碱类、甾醇类、脂肪酸、激素、色素等的合成和代谢反应<sup>[7,11-14]</sup>。近年来,农作物中越来越多的CYP450家族基因被发掘,而在桃上关于该家族基因的报道较少。笔者在本研究中以桃为对象,对CYP450家族成员进行系统性分析,包括进化、基因结构和表达模式等,最后对其中一个最重要成员*Prupe.6G046800*基因进行功能分析,研究结果为理解桃果实发育的调控机制及分子育种奠定研究和物质基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 桃CYP450基因家族的鉴定与分析

通过比对和检索2种方法筛选桃CYP450家族蛋白序列。首先,从Pfam数据库(<http://pfam.xfam.org>)获得CYP450家族的保守结构域(PF00067),在Phytozome数据库([www.phytozome.net](http://www.phytozome.net))搜索获得桃CYP450家族蛋白序列。同时,从拟南芥数据库([www.Arabidopsis.org](http://www.Arabidopsis.org))下载拟南芥CYP450家族蛋白序列,通过NCBI数据库([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov))的Blast功能获得桃CYP450家族蛋白序列。再使用NCBI中CD-search工具([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cdd](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cdd))对两次所得蛋白的保守结构域进行分析,删除重复序列及不包含保守结构域的蛋白序列,最终确定桃CYP450家族成员进行下一步分析。利用NCBI-Cobalt([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/cobalt](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/cobalt))对桃CYP450蛋白序列以及拟南芥CYP450家族蛋白序列进行比对,并采用最大似然法构建进化树,所有参数采用默认数值。

### 1.2 桃CYP450基因在不同组织中的表达分析

从笔者实验室已有郑08-9-107桃品系不同组织部位转录组数据中提取CYP450基因在根、韧皮部、叶(幼嫩)、花(盛开)、果实(约七成熟)、种子(在七成熟的果实中采集)中的表达量数据<sup>[15]</sup>,并采用TB-tools软件<sup>[16]</sup>绘制CYP450基因的表达模式热图。

### 1.3 桃CYP450基因的结构分析

利用已有基因组的基因结构注释文件([www.phytozome.net/peach](http://www.phytozome.net/peach))获取桃CYP450基因的注释信息,使用GSDS(<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/index.php>)绘制其基因结构。

### 1.4 桃果实特异表达基因的表达模式分析

为了进一步鉴定果实发育过程中的关键CYP450基因的功能,利用笔者实验室已有的桃果实发育期的转录组数据<sup>[15]</sup>,主要关注花后30、45、60、

75、90和105 d这6个时期,提取在桃果实发育过程中*CYP450*基因的表达数据,采用Mfuzz进行表达模式的聚类分析<sup>[17]</sup>,观察桃果实发育期*CYP450*基因的表达量变化。

### 1.5 过表达*Prupe.6G046800*番茄的表型鉴定

以白凤桃为试材,克隆*Prupe.6G046800*基因,构建过表达载体pRI101-*Prupe.6G046800*,转化番茄Ailsa Craig(AC)植株,筛选阳性苗,繁殖至T<sub>2</sub>代,每个株系保留3株单株,观察其生长发育过程。在果实完熟后,每个单株采5个代表性的果实称重,并用Excel 2010进行数据统计分析。采用传统的切片方法制作野生型和转基因植株不同组织的石蜡切片<sup>[18]</sup>,观察细胞形态。

### 1.6 *Prupe.6G046800*转基因番茄的目的基因组织特异性表达分析

用北京华越洋生物科技有限公司RNA提取试剂盒提取转基因阳性植株根、茎、叶、花、果实的RNA,用超微量分光光度计及1%(w)琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测其质量后,反转录为cDNA。使用NCBI的Primer-blast程序设计特异性引物*Prupe.6G046800*-F和*Prupe.6G046800*-R(表1),引物由上海生工生物工程股份有限公司合成。使用罗氏(上海,中国)公司的SYBR Green试剂盒和Light Cycler 480 Software检测分析软件进行目的基因的qRT-PCR,每个样品3次重复。采用2<sup>-ΔΔCT</sup>法计算*CYP450*基因的相对表达量。20 μL反应体系为:SYBR Green Mix 10 μL, Forward Primer 0.5 μL, Reverse Primer 0.5 μL, cDNA 2 μL, ddH<sub>2</sub>O 7 μL。反应程序为:95 °C预变性5 min;95 °C变性30 s,60 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸30 s,共45个循环。

### 1.7 *Prupe.6G046800*的启动子序列分析

从Phytozome([www.phytozome.net](http://www.phytozome.net))数据库获取

*Prupe.6G046800*启动子序列(ATG上游2000 bp),利用PlantCARE (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare>)进行启动子顺式作用元件预测。

### 1.8 *Prupe.6G046800*启动子表达载体构建

利用引物设计软件CE Design (<https://crm.vazyme.com/cetool/>)设计带有酶切位点的同源臂引物F/R(表1),以天津水蜜幼果期果肉样品为模板,扩增*Prupe.6G046800*启动子序列,与参考基因组Lovell比对,发现二者存在4个单核苷酸多态性位点(SNPs)。进而将2个品种的启动子分别连接GUS报告基因,构建*Prupe.6G046800*两种启动子基因型驱动的过表达载体pBI121-Pro1*Prupe.6G046800*-GUS(Lovell)和pBI121-Pro2*Prupe.6G046800*-GUS(天津水蜜),过程如下:以限制性内切酶酶切pBI121载体,对酶切产物进行回收。利用同源重组技术进行连接并转化大肠杆菌DH5 $\alpha$ ,经菌落PCR和质粒酶切鉴定后进行测序验证,构建过表达载体。进而利用冻融法转化农杆菌GV3101,筛选阳性克隆,于-80 °C冰箱保存备用。

### 1.9 利用农杆菌介导的表达载体进行桃果肉瞬时转化

将已保存的载体菌液取200 μL加入含有卡那霉素、利福平的20 mL LB培养基中活化培养,至菌液OD<sub>600</sub> > 1.0。在4 °C条件下,4000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min收集菌体,用悬浮液稀释至OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.6~1.0备用。选取单果质量为180 g和500 g的七成熟黄金脆果实,用打孔器取其离核1 cm处的果肉,将果肉浸在悬浮液中悬浮并抽真空30 min,取出后放在空白MS培养基中暗培养18 h,光照培养36 h。培养完成的果肉用华越洋GUS染色试剂盒进行化学染色,包括抽真空30 min,遮光置于37 °C培养箱中24 h,无水乙醇脱色,并观察果肉颜色。

表1 研究中所涉及的引物及序列

Table 1 Nucleotide sequence of amplification primers used in the study

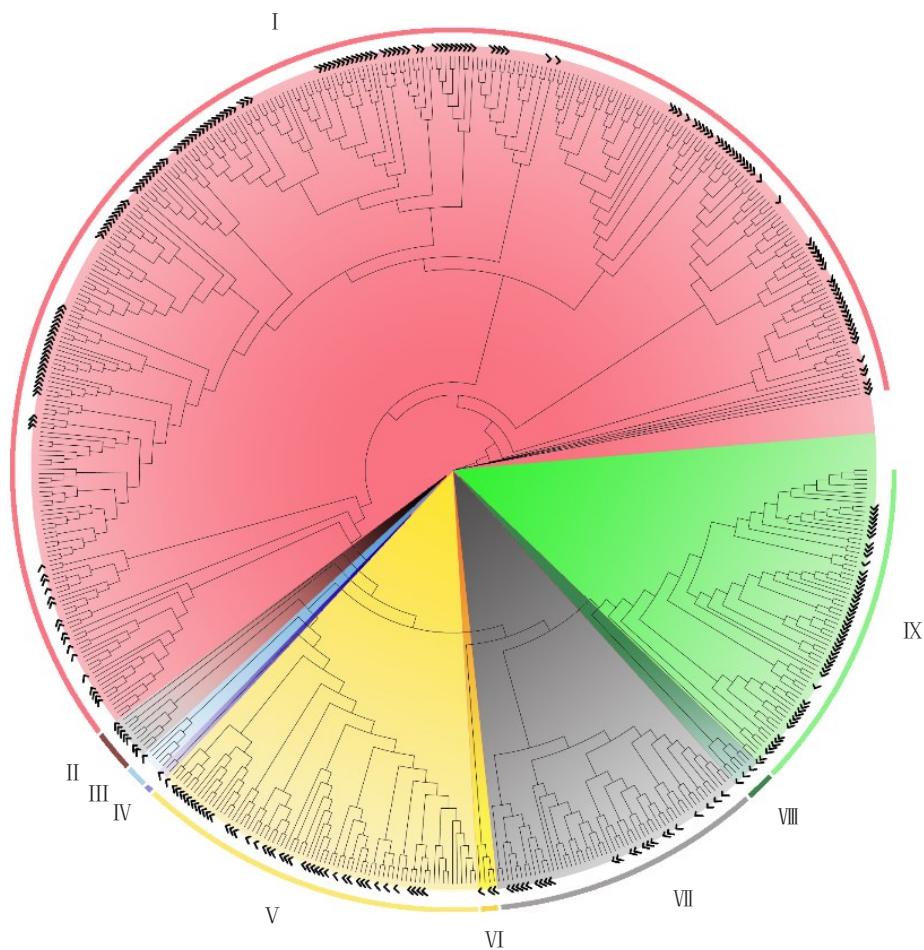
引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	用途 Application
<i>Prupe.6G046800</i> -F	AGGACGGAGGTCTAGTGTT	定量表达引物
<i>Prupe.6G046800</i> -R	CAAATCGAGGCCTCTCAAGC	The target primers of qRT-PCR
<i>Actin</i> -F	TCTTCCGACACCATCGACAA	定量表达内参
<i>Actin</i> -R	AGAACTGCAACACAGTGAGC	The reference primers of qRT-PCR
F	ggactgaccacccggatccGCAAGACGAATGCAAGCGAT	基因克隆引物
R	gaccatgattacgcaagcttTACCAGCAGAAGTGGAAAGGT	The primer for cloning genes

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 桃CYP450基因的系统进化分析

在桃基因组中共鉴定出295个CYP450基因,所有基因均含有保守的血红素结合域(PF00067)。将这些基因的蛋白序列与拟南芥CYP450一起进行系统进化分析,根据进化支和拟南芥的分类原则,所有的CYP450蛋白可分为9个家族簇(图1),包括4个多基因家族簇和5个单基因家族簇。桃与拟南芥类似,均没有CYP727家族簇和CYP746家族簇成员。

在9个家族簇中,CYP71家族簇最大,包含165个桃CYP蛋白和156个拟南芥蛋白;其次为CYP85家族簇,含42个桃和30个拟南芥CYP蛋白;再次为CYP72家族簇,含50个桃和19个拟南芥CYP蛋白;而CYP86家族簇含23个桃和33个拟南芥CYP蛋白;CYP74家族簇含7个桃和2个拟南芥CYP蛋白;CYP97家族簇含3个桃和3个拟南芥蛋白;CYP710家族簇含1个桃和4个拟南芥蛋白;CYP711家族簇含3个桃和1个拟南芥蛋白;CYP51家族簇含1个桃和1个拟南芥蛋白。



I. CYP71 家族; II. CYP74 家族; III. CYP710 家族; IV. CYP51 家族; V. CYP85 家族; VI. CYP711 家族; VII. CYP86 家族; VIII. CYP97 家族; IX. CYP72 家族; “√”表示该序列来自桃; 无“√”标注表示该序列来自拟南芥。

I to IX indicate CYP71, CYP74, CYP710, CYP51, CYP85, CYP711, CYP86, CYP97, and CYP72 families, respectively. And the symbol “√” indicates the sequence come from peach, No “√” symbol indicates the sequence is from *Arabidopsis*.

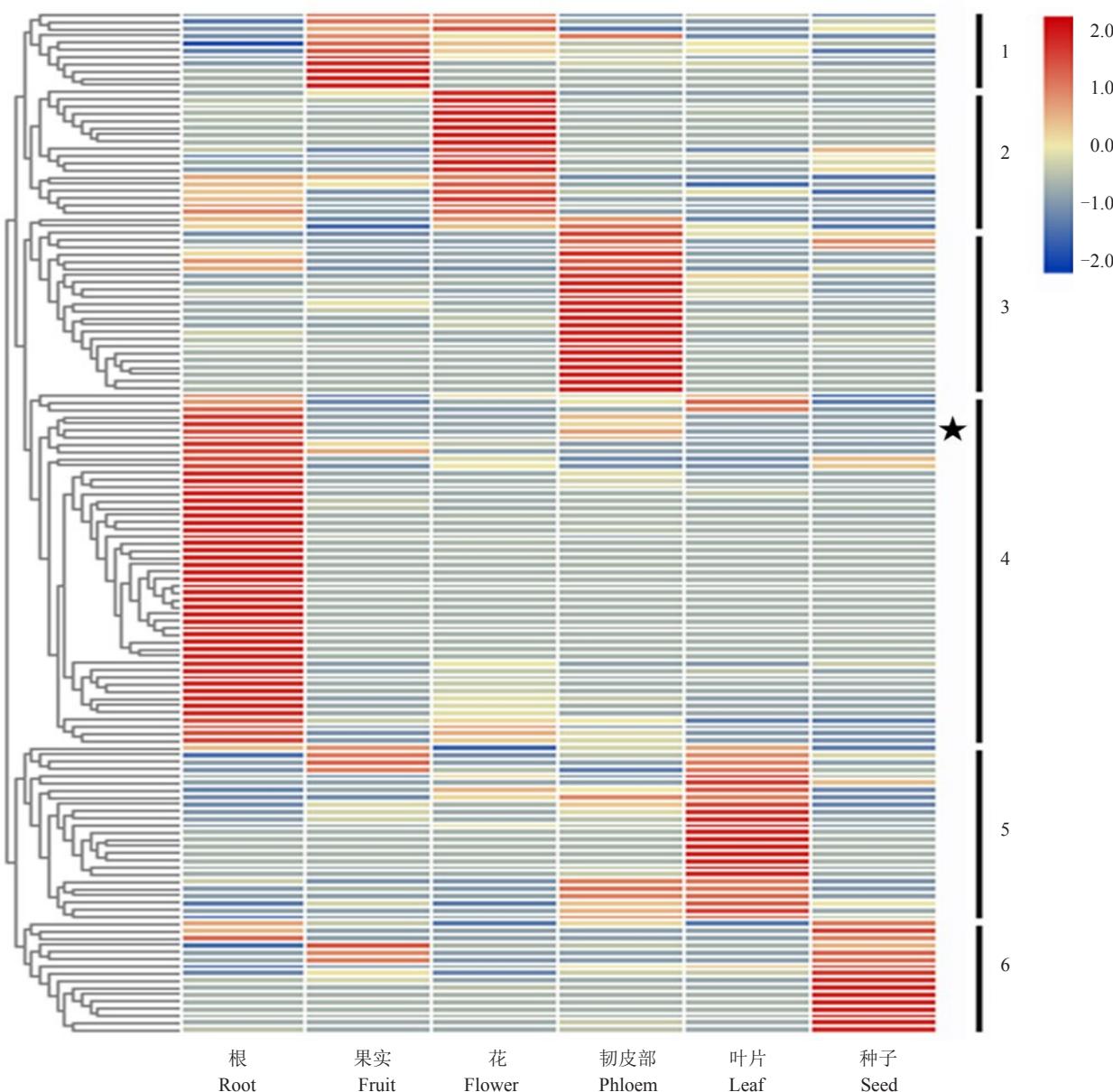
图1 基于拟南芥和桃CYP450超家族蛋白序列的系统进化树

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree of the CYP450s based on an alignment of *Arabidopsis* and peach protein sequences

### 2.2 桃CYP450基因的组织特异性表达分析

为了研究桃CYP450基因的功能,笔者分析了295个基因在桃的根、韧皮部、叶、花、果实和种子中的表达模式(图2)。结果显示,有145个基因至少在

一个组织中表达。其中在根中特异表达的基因最多,达到50个,表达量最高的为*Prupe.1G002500*,属于CYP85家族簇的716家族;在韧皮部中特异表达的基因有25个,表达量最高的为*Prupe.5G164100*,



类群 1 为果实特异表达;类群 2 为花特异表达;类群 3 为韧皮部特异表达;类群 4 为根特异表达;类群 5 为叶片特异表达;类群 6 为种子特异表达;★为 *Prupe.6G046800*。

The cluster 1-6 indicate the genes dominant-expressed in fruit, flower, phloem, root, leaf, and seed, respectively. The symbol “★” indicates *Prupe.6G046800*.

图 2 桃 CYP450 基因的组织特异表达分析

Fig. 2 The tissue-specific expression analysis of all CYP450 genes in peach

属于CYP71家族簇的71家族;在叶片中特异表达的基因有25个,表达量最高的为*Prupe.5G129900*,属于CYP71家族簇的78家族;在花中特异表达的基因有18个,表达量最高的为*Prupe.2G086300*,属于CYP71家族簇的77家族;在种子中特异表达的基因有16个,表达量最高的为*Prupe.6G072400*,属于CYP85家族簇的707家族;在果实中特异表达的基因数目较少,有11个,表达量最高的为

*Prupe.5G203600*,属于CYP71家族簇的75家族。

### 2.3 桃 CYP450 超家族表达基因的结构分析

继续选择上述145个表达基因进行基因结构分析,结果(图3)表明,CYP450基因的内含子数量从0到16不等,83.4%的CYP450基因含有1~4个内含子,不包含内含子的基因达到10个。其中*Prupe.6G358000*的内含子数量最多,达到16个;其次是*Prupe.3G185900*,内含子有13个。在系统发育

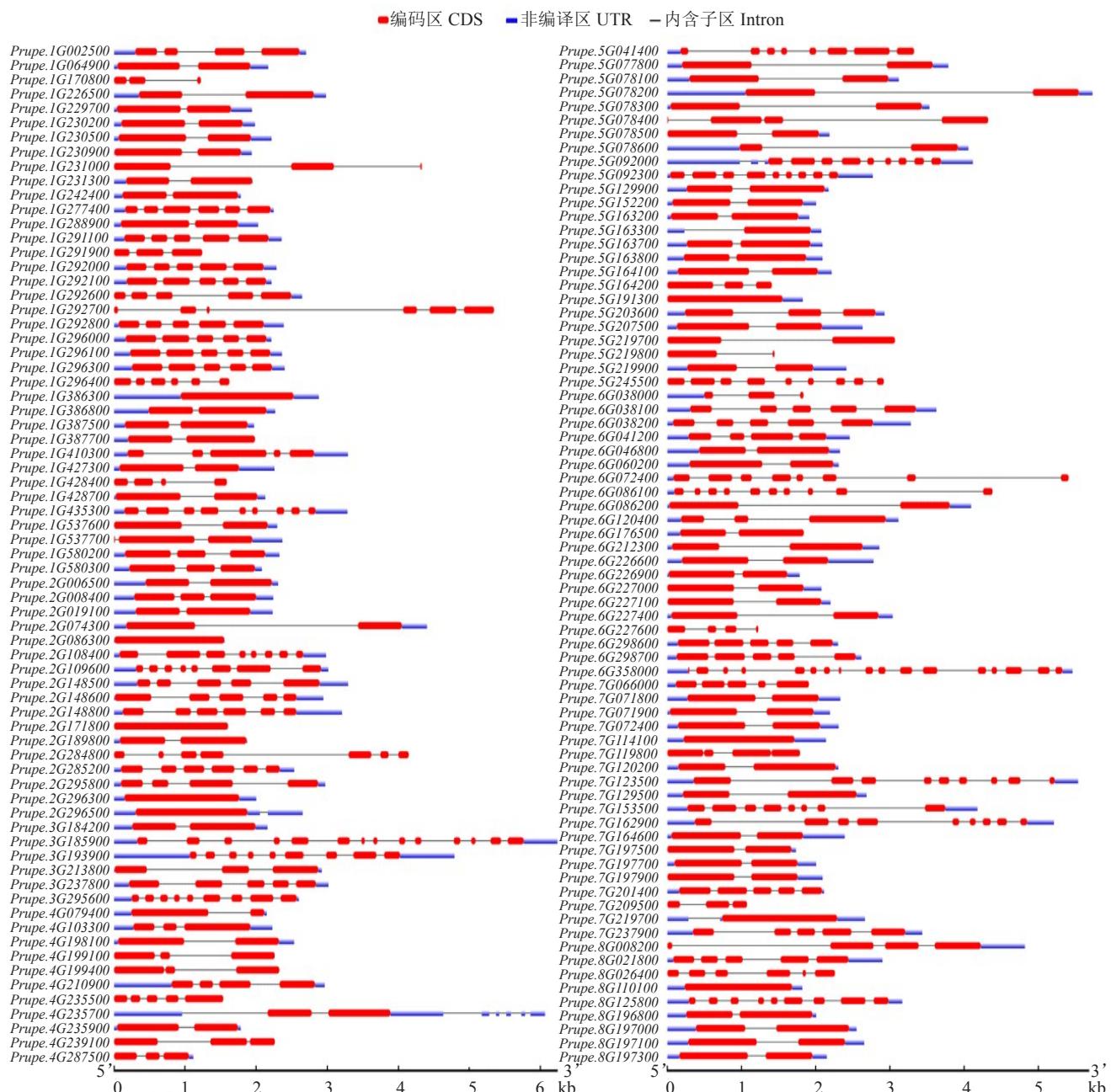


图3 桃CYP450超基因家族成员的基因结构

Fig. 3 The gene structure of CYP450 super-gene family in peach

树中同属一个家族的CYP450基因通常含有相似的外显子-内含子结构,如在CYP71家族中约44%的基因仅含1个内含子。

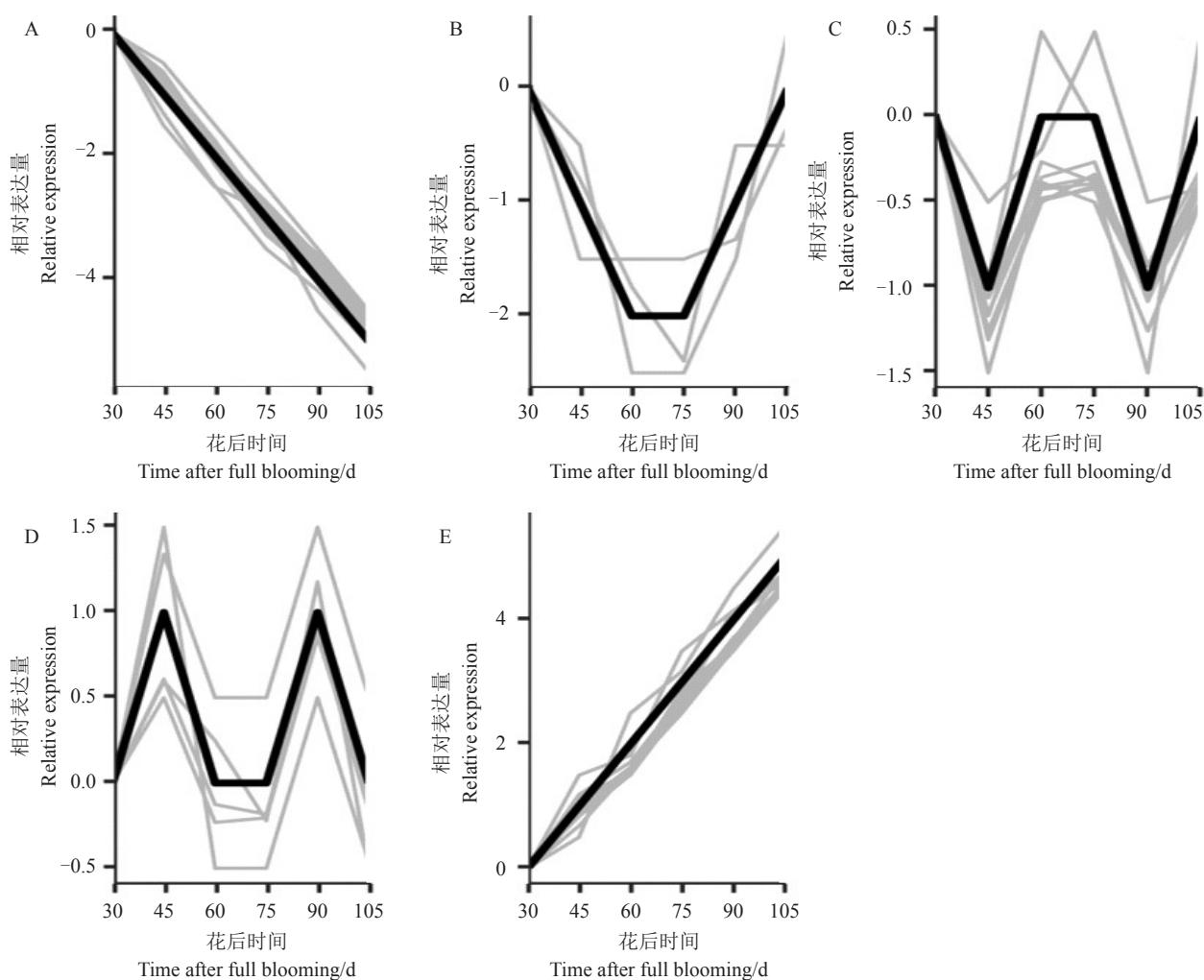
#### 2.4 桃果实发育过程中CYP450基因的表达分析

果实是驯化和育成过程中的主要受选择器官。结果发现,在295个基因中,鉴定到110个有表达的CYP450基因(图4)。其中,45个CYP450基因随着果实发育,其表达量呈现持续下降趋势(图4-A);共36个基因的表达量随着果实发育呈上升趋势,直至花后105 d达到高峰(图4-E);其余类型的基因较

少,如仅有3个基因在果实发育中期表达量较低,在果实发育初期和成熟期表达量较高(图4-B),其余基因的表达见图4-C~D。在组织特异性表达分析发现的11个果实特异表达基因中,9个基因属于图4-E类型,另外2个基因分别属于图4-C和图4-D模式。

#### 2.5 *Prupe.6G046800*转基因番茄的目的基因组织特异性表达分析

果实发育初期是桃果实形态建成的重要时期,在图4-A中,有3个基因(*Prupe.5G164100*、*Prupe.6G046800*和*Prupe.6G126400*)在花后30 d相



A. 45个持续下降的基因; B. 3个呈现高-低-高趋势的基因; C. 21个呈现高-低-高-低-高的基因; D. 5个呈现低-高-低-高-低的基因; E. 36个呈现持续升高的基因。

A. 45 genes showed decreasing constantly; B. 3 genes showed high-low-high; C. 21 genes showed high-low-high-low-high; D. 5 genes showed low-high-low-high-low; E. 36 genes showed increasing constantly.

图4 桃CYP450基因在果实发育期的表达模式分析

Fig. 4 The cluster analysis of gene expression model of CYP450s in peach during fruit development

对表达量较高( $\text{FPKM} \geq 30$ )，随后表达显著下调(<1)。其中,*Prupe.6G046800*位于前人研究的单果质量第6染色体上的QTLs区间内。虽然在本研究组织特异性表达分析中显示该基因在根中表达量较高,但是该基因同时具有在果实发育前期的高表达特性,被认为是控制果实质量的关键候选基因<sup>[15]</sup>。*Prupe.6G046800*属于CYP71家族的79B亚家族,编码异亮氨酸-氮-单加氧酶,在拟南芥中该基因可催化色氨酸合成芥子油苷的前体物吲哚乙醛肟,参与生长素的合成<sup>[19]</sup>。

为此,笔者构建了*Prupe.6G046800*基因的过表达载体,在番茄中将其稳定转化至T<sub>2</sub>代,通过qRT-PCR分析表明(图5),该基因在过表达番茄植株的

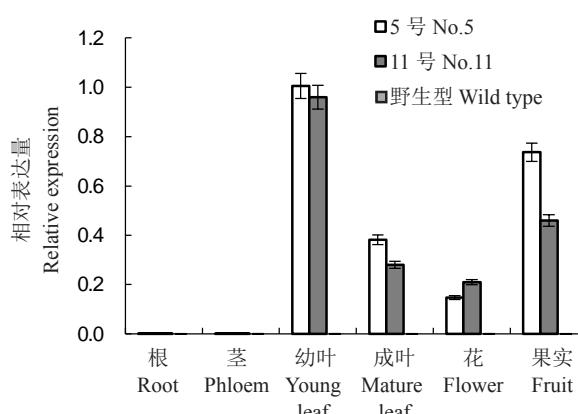


图5 过表达*Prupe.6G046800*番茄组织表达分析  
Fig. 5 Tissue-specific expression analysis of target gene in overexpression seedlings of tomato

叶、花和果实中表达,且均显著高于野生型。表达量最高的部位为幼叶,其次为果实,在成熟叶片和花中较低。同时,*Prupe.6G046800*在2个过表达单株间表达量也有所差异,除了花之外,均为5号高于11号,尤其是果实中差异较为明显。

## 2.6 *Prupe.6G046800*转基因番茄表型分析

观察转基因番茄全株的表型发现,转基因植株(5号和11号)叶片和枝的生长量与野生型相比明显降低(图6-A),其中5号植株的矮化和叶片缩小效果

明显。果实大小的变化如图6-B所示,野生型番茄果实时单果质量为( $51\pm10$ )g,高于11号转基因单株果实的( $32\pm10$ )g和5号的( $18\pm10$ )g(表2)。石蜡切片结果(图6-C)显示,5号番茄果实细胞数目明显多于野生型果实,其他部位如叶脉和花药部位的细胞与野生型没有明显差异。同时观察到5号转基因植株成熟果实中种子小且败育(图6-C),这与前人在拟南芥上发现该基因的同源蛋白过表达导致植株矮化、不育等生长素累积的典型症状一致<sup>[19]</sup>。

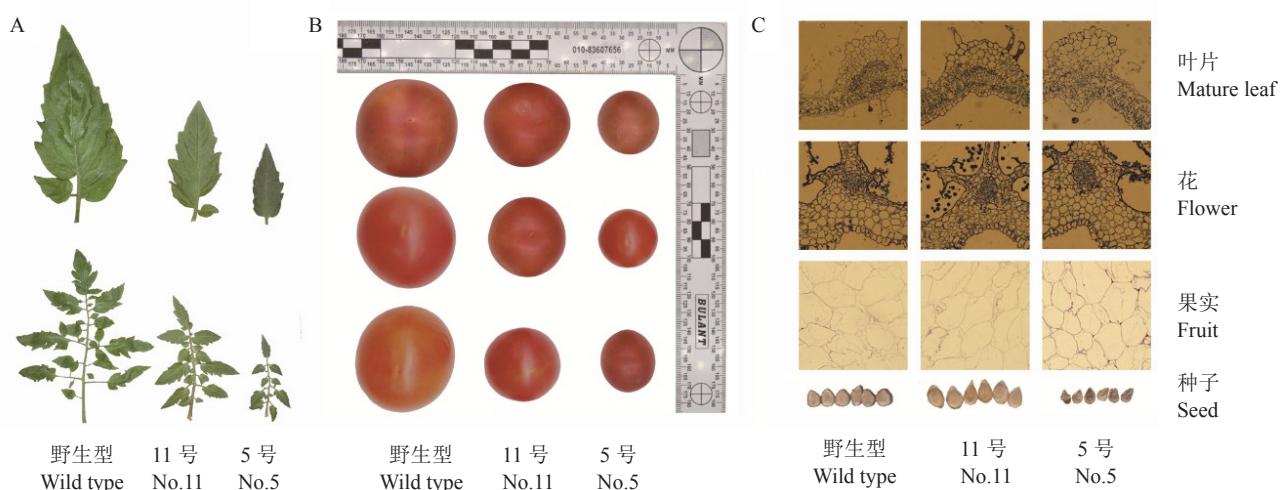


图6 *Prupe.6G046800* 转基因番茄表型

Fig. 6 Phenotype of *Prupe.6G046800* transgenic tomato

表2 转基因番茄单果质量分析

Table 2 Fruit mass analysis of transgenic tomato

编号 Number	最大值 Max.	最小值 Min.	平均值 Average	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%
野生型 Wild type	60.18	40.48	51.09	5.31	10.40
11号 No. 11	41.98	22.38	32.37	5.27	16.30
5号 No. 5	28.06	8.76	18.82	5.65	30.02

## 2.7 *Prupe.6G046800*基因的启动子元件及活性分析

鉴于*Prupe.6G046800*基因在不同组织以及在果实不同发育期的表达有显著差异,为探讨其调控的分子机制,笔者利用在线软件PlantCARE对*Prupe.6G046800*基因的启动子序列进行分析,发现其顺式作用元件除包含51个TATA-box和34个CAAT-box等基本转录元件,还存在13个光信号相关元件(G-box、GT1-motif和TCT-motif)、9个参与脱落酸响应的元件(ABRE)、1个与干旱诱导相关的元件(MBS)、1个防御和应激相关元件(TC-rich re-

peats)和1个与分生组织表达相关的元件(CAT-box)。这些元件的存在表明,*Prupe.6G046800*可能不仅受到光、干旱等环境条件的影响,还受到激素的调控,共同决定桃果实的生长发育。

GUS化学染色结果(图7)表明,含有强启动子

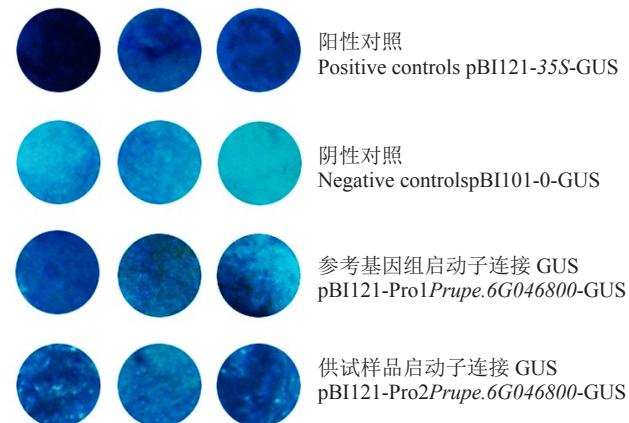


图7 2种*Prupe.6G046800*启动子驱动的果肉GUS染色

Fig. 7 GUS staining in peach flesh transformed by two *Prupe.6G046800* promoters linked with GUS gene

35S的阳性对照GUS活性强,果肉呈深蓝色;而不含35S的阴性对照GUS活性弱,果肉颜色浅;用2个品种启动子驱动的GUS基因均具有表达活性,但差别不明显,暗示可能存在其他未被鉴定到的变异或者存在未知的转录因子调控该基因的表达。

### 3 讨 论

CYP450超基因家族因其还原态P450可与一氧化碳结合后在450 nm处有一吸收峰而得名<sup>[20]</sup>。在不同植物中,CYP450家族的基因数量差异较大,如水稻有334个,拟南芥有249个,玉米有318个,小麦则多达1476个<sup>[21]</sup>。笔者从桃蛋白数据库中筛选出295个CYP450基因。将上述基因与拟南芥CYP450基因构建系统进化树,发现桃中的CYP450超家族多分布在4个多基因家族簇(CYP71、CYP72、CYP85和CYP86)以及5个单基因家族簇(CYP51、CYP74、CYP97、CYP710和CYP711)中,其分类与拟南芥CYP450超家族具有较高的一致性,且基因数目最为丰富的均为CYP71家族簇。在基因结构上,桃基因长度跨度大、外显子数量差异明显,这可能与CYP450超家族承担着丰富的生物学功能有关。

CYP450在植物的不同器官中均有分布<sup>[22]</sup>,如在亚麻中,CYP74主要在发育的种子中表达;矮牵牛中,CYP75受光诱导后在花托中表达;拟南芥中,6个CYP78家族基因参与了不同器官的形成。本研究结果也表明,CYP450超家族在桃不同组织部位均有表达,以根中特异表达基因数目最多,果实中最少。但在果实发育过程中,以幼果期高表达的基因数目最多,其次是果实成熟期,暗示这两个阶段可能有着活跃的生理活动。

研究从3个在果实发育初期高表达的基因选择1个(*Prupe.6G046800*)在番茄中进行异源转化,发现过表达*Prupe.6G046800*的番茄出现植株矮化、果个变小、种子不育等典型生长素积累症状。*Prupe.6G046800*属于CYP71家族簇的CYP79B亚家族,Hull等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现,该基因的同源蛋白在拟南芥中过表达也出现植株矮化、不育等生长素累积的典型症状。同时,拟南芥CYP71家族簇的CYP79B和CYP83亚家族均可参与生长素的生物合成<sup>[23-24]</sup>。*Prupe.6G046800*和番茄中已报道的对果实大小有重要控制作用的*fw3.2*基因同属CYP71家族簇,不同的是后者属于CYP78A亚家族。*fw3.2*基因在番

茄中通过促进受精后果实的果皮和收缩区域的细胞数量增加使番茄果实质量发生改变<sup>[25]</sup>。笔者在本研究中发现番茄果个变小可能与细胞数目有关,这与*fw3.2*作用机制相似。樱桃CYP78A亚家族的*PaC-YP78A9*基因通过介导果实发育期中果皮细胞的分化而影响果实大小,其机制与番茄中的*fw3.2*基因和本研究中的目的基因存在差异<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 4 结 论

笔者在本研究中首次鉴定了桃果实中的CYP450超基因家族成员,分析了其在不同组织以及在果实不同发育期的表达模式,并以其中1个基因*Prupe.6G046800*为例,通过异源转化番茄探讨了其在果实发育中的作用,为系统研究桃CYP450基因家族的功能奠定了研究基础。

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