

芒果钙调蛋白转录激活因子基因家族的鉴定及分析

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摘要:【目的】鉴定芒果钙调蛋白转录激活因子(CAMTA)基因家族成员并对其进行生物信息学分析, 探究芒果在抵抗病原菌侵染和响应水杨酸、茉莉酸抗病信号分子时的持续表达特性。【方法】利用生物信息学方法在芒果全基因组中鉴定 *MiCAMTA* 转录因子基因, 并对其理化性质、保守基序、保守结构域进行分析; 利用 MEGA 软件构建系统发育树, 分析 *MiCAMTA* 蛋白与拟南芥、烟草、毛果杨等 5 个物种 CAMTA 蛋白的系统发育关系; 通过实时荧光定量 PCR 分析 *MiCAMTAs* 在不同病原菌侵染和抗病信号分子处理下的表达差异。【结果】*MiCAMTAs* 都属于亲水性不稳定蛋白, 且均具有较高保守性; 系统发育进化树显示, *MiCAMTAs* 与苹果、毛果杨、烟草的亲缘关系较近, 且保守基序及保守结构域相似的蛋白聚类在同一组中。qRT-PCR 显示, *MiCAMTAs* 不同程度地参与了病原菌侵染和抗病信号分子的诱导, 在 (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, Cg) 侵染过程中, *MiCAMTA*(1、2、3) 表现为下调, 而 (*Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferae*indicae, Xcm) 侵染下表达量呈明显上调趋势, 与此同时, 也发现 *MiCAMTA*(5、6、7、8) 在 Cg 和 Xcm 侵染下表达量都呈上调趋势; 在不同激素(SA、MeJA)处理中, *MiCAMTAs* 均有不同程度的上调或下调, *MiCAMTA6* 和 *MiCAMTA7* 在 SA 处理后 72 h 内呈上调表达。另外, 来自同一组的 *MiCAMTA* 基因在胁迫下表现出相似的表达模式。【结论】芒果全基因组中有 8 个 *MiCAMTA* 家族成员, 具有典型的 CaM 结合结构域, 包含了 10 个 motifs, 能不同程度地被病原菌和抗病信号分子激活。

关键词: 芒果; 钙调蛋白; CAMTA 转录因子; 鉴定

中图分类号: S667.7

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2021)08-1252-12

Identification and analysis of calmodulin-binding transcription activator gene family in mango

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Abstract: 【Objective】The divalentions of calcium (Ca²⁺) play a key role as core transducers and regulators in response to environmental stimuli and processes related to development of plants. Ca²⁺ signals are decoded into appropriate physiological responses and transmitted to different load states. In plants, there are three main classes of Ca²⁺ sensors to decode and transmit the Ca²⁺ signals, including calmodulin (together with calmodulin-like proteins) (CaMs/CMLs), calcium-dependent protein kinases (CDPKs) and calcineurin B-like proteins (CBLs). CaM, in a Ca²⁺-dependent manner, regulates several transcription factors (TFs) that are implicated in various molecular, physiological, and biochemical functions in cells. The CAMTA (calmodulin-binding transcription activator) is a member of the Ca²⁺-loaded CaM-dependent family of TFs. The CAMTA proteins are characterized by several conserved domains,

收稿日期: 2021-02-19 接受日期: 2021-04-24

基金项目: 国家重点研发专项(2019YFD1000504); 中国热带农业科学院基本科研业务费专项(1630042017019)

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including a unique DNA-binding domain (CG-1), a transcription factor immunoglobulin-like DNA binding domain (TIG), ankyrin repeats (ANK), IQ motifs (IQXXXRGXXXR) and a Ca^{2+} -dependent calmodulin binding domain (CaMBD). The CAMTA in a Ca^{2+} /CaM-driven modus has been involved in carrying out important functions by modulating plant stress responses and overall development. Mango (*Mangifera indica*) is a new functional fruit tree which has been widely cultivated in tropical region. Although the market and planting area of mango have an increasing trend, there is still a gap in the understanding of its growth and development regulation. The CAMTA transcription factor genes are the central element mediating plant development. Hence, we performed the genome-wide analysis of the CAMTA transcription factor gene family of mango to provide sequence resource for further functional verification. **【Methods】**In order to identify the CAMTA gene family genome wide, the mango genomic data were downloaded from the NCBI. The obtained protein sequences were checked by the NCBI-Conserved domain database (CDD), and the proteins without characteristic domain were removed. The redundant sequences containing complete CG-1, ANK repeats and the IQ domain were further removed by alignment, and the remainder were considered as putative CAMTA genes. All the obtained sequences were sorted as unique sequences for further protein domain search in the Pfam database. The CAMTA protein sequences of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Populus trichocarpa*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Malus domestica*, *Ananas comosus* were obtained from the Plant Transcription Factor Database (PlantTFDB v5.0), respectively. The ExPASy-ProtParam tool was used to predict the physical and chemical properties of MiCAMTAs, including the number of amino acids, gene length, molecular weight and theoretical isoelectric point. The secondary structure prediction of MiCAMTAs protein sequence was carried out through the online site SPOMA secondary structure prediction. Phylogenetic analysis was performed by MEGA v7.0 program with the neighbor-joining (NJ) method and the bootstrap test was carried out with 1000 replicates, and use the online website iTOL to beautify the phylogenetic tree. The conserved motifs and domains of the MiCAMTA protein sequences were predicted by the MultipleEm for Motif Elicitation (MEME) and Prosite software, respectively. And the conserved motifs and conserved domains were visualized through the TBtools software. qRT-PCR was used to infect *MiCAMTAs* against *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Cg) and *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* (Xcm) and treatment with salicylic acid (SA) and methyl jasmonate (MeJA) and the gene expression profile was visualized through the TBtools software. **【Results】**A total of 8 putative CAMTA candidate genes were identified in mango genome. The number of amino acids in the MiCAMTAs protein of mango was 86–1075, the molecular weight was 59 783.87–120 146.13, and the isoelectric point was 4.78–9.93, and all of them were labile and hydrophilic proteins. The secondary structure analysis showed that the helices were the major part of the CAMTA protein. In order to understand the structural diversity of the MiCAMTA protein, the conserved motifs and conserved domains were analyzed. The results showed that all the MiCAMTA (1, 2, 3, 5, 7) contained motif 1–10, MiCAMTA6 did not contain motif3, and MiCAMTA4 only contained motif (3, 8, 9), but no conserved motif was detected in MiCAMTA8. All MiCAMTAs contained CG-1 domains, except for MiCAMTA4 and MiCAMTA8 containing AnK and IQ conserved domain. They could be divided into two categories according to whether they contained TIG domain, both MiCAMTA3 and MiCAMTA5 contained TIG conserved domain. In addition, the conserved motifs of proteins with close relationships were basically the same, and the conserved domains of members with close phylogenetic relationships were basically similar. The *MiCAMTA* gene family was highly conserved during plant evolution. A NJ phylogenetic tree was constructed using the CAMTA proteins of mango, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Populus trichocarpa*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Malus domestica*, *Ananas comosus*, and the

CAMTAs were clustered into 13 groups (Group I–XIII). The results showed that the *MiCAMTAs* were closely related to apples, poplars and tobacco. qRT-PCR was used to determine the expression level of the *MiCAMTAs* under different pathogen infections and hormone treatments, and the gene expression profile was visualized by the TBtools software. The qRT-PCR expression analysis showed that 8 *MiCAMTA* genes in 4 treatments (Cg, Xcm, SA, MeJA) had different levels of expression, indicating that the different *MiCAMTA* gene members had different functions related to the resistance of mangoes to pathogenic bacteria and hormone response. The expression levels of the *MiCAMTA* (1, 2, 3) under Cg and Xcm infections were opposite, while the *MiCAMTA* (5, 6, 7, 8) expression levels were up-regulated under Cg and Xcm infections. However, the *MiCAMTA4* did not change significantly during the 72-hour surveillance period after infection. It was found that *MiCAMTAs* were up-regulated or down-regulated to varying degrees in the treatment of mango leaves with hormones (SA, MeJA), and the overall expression of the *MiCAMTAs* under SA treatment was higher than that under MeJA treatment.【Conclusion】There were 8 *MiCAMTA* family members in the whole mango genome, with typical CaM binding domains, including 10 motifs, which could be activated by pathogenic bacteria and disease-resistant signal molecules to varying degrees, laying a foundation for studying its disease-resistant mechanism. Our findings would provide new insights of mango *CAMTA* gene family, and lay a foundation for further research on the role of the *MiCAMTA* genes in mango development and growth and stress response.

Key words: Mango; Calmodulin protein; Calmodulin-binding transcription activators (CAMTA); Identification

在植物适应外界刺激和发育过程中,钙(Ca^{2+})信号作为核心传感器和调节因子,参与了植物多种生理过程,包括对生物和非生物刺激的各种反应^[1-3]。在 Ca^{2+} 信号传导过程中,对刺激反应偶联进行解码涉及一组 Ca^{2+} 传感器蛋白或 Ca^{2+} 结合蛋白^[2,4],这些蛋白通常都具有螺旋-环-螺旋结构^[5-6]。植物中 Ca^{2+} 传感蛋白主要有3种类型——钙调蛋白(CaM)/CaM样蛋白[calmodulin (CaM)/CaM-like proteins]、钙依赖性蛋白激酶(calcium-dependent protein kinases, CDPKs)和钙调神经磷酸酶B样蛋白(calcineurin B-like proteins)^[7-8],其中,CaM被认为是一种典型的 Ca^{2+} 结合蛋白,其作用取决于与大量靶蛋白(包括蛋白激酶、磷酸酶、转录因子、代谢酶、离子通道、转运蛋白)的物理结合能力;螺旋-环-螺旋家族的某些转录因子可与CaM结合,从而掩盖DNA结合域来抑制其特性^[9]。CaM与转录因子的相互作用受到来自各种刺激的 Ca^{2+} 信号的调控,在生物化学、细胞生物学和分子生物学方面都有较深入的研究^[10-14]。在植物中CaMs可以调节90多种转录因子^[15],如钙调蛋白转录激活因子(Calmodulin-binding transcription activators, CAMTAs)、MYBs、WRKY IIDs、bZIPs、NACs等^[16]。

CAMTAs是植物中最新研究证实可以与CaM

相互作用的转录激活因子家族^[17-18],该家族的共同特征是都具有CaM结合结构域,包含N端含有NLS(核定位信号)的CG-1DNA结合结构域、一个转录因子免疫球蛋白样DNA结合结构域(TIG)、ankyrin重复序列(ANK)、IQ基序(IQXXXRGXXXR)和一个依赖 Ca^{2+} 的钙调蛋白结合结构域(CaMBD)^[9, 19-21]。CaM结合结构域可以直接结合DNA并激活转录,或不通过DNA结合而与其他转录因子相互作用,从而充当转录的共激活因子^[22]。烟草早期乙烯上调基因NtER1是第一个从CaM结合蛋白中发现的*CAMTA*基因,NtER1在发育上受到调节,并引发衰老和死亡^[23]。Bouche等^[9]在拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)中通过探究非生物胁迫下钙离子信号传导的机制,鉴定出6个CAMTA成员(*AtCAMTA1*~6)。在拟南芥中,*CAMTA1*、*CAMTA2*、*CAMTA3*协同作用,抑制参与水杨酸(SA)生物合成和介导免疫基因的表达,从而提高植物耐冻性^[24-27];在钙信号通路中,CaM和*AtCAMTA3*之间的相互作用促进了*AtCAMTA3*的N端阻遏模块(N-terminal repression module, NRM)在冷应激条件下激活PR1和其他SA相关基因的表达。*CAMTA3*作为一种转录因子,对拟南芥和番茄的抗病性有负调控作用^[25, 28-29];Galon等^[30]发现*AtCAMTA1*参与植物生长素

的信号传导并响应非生物胁迫;另外, *AtCAMTA1* 对植物干旱胁迫和盐胁迫的调节也起着重要作用^[31-32]。当前已经在其他多种植物中鉴定了CAMTA转录激活因子家族,例如烟草^[17]、水稻^[33]、毛果杨等^[34]。

芒果(*Mangifera indica*)为漆树科芒果属果树, Wang等^[35]、Li等^[36]分别完成了芒果全基因组测序,得到基因组大小为393 Mb、20条染色体的芒果全基因组信息。对芒果基因组的解析,将为芒果种质资源研究及其分子设计育种打开全新的窗口。有关芒果转录因子的研究已有MYB、bHLH、NAC^[37-39]等,但目前关于芒果CAMTA转录激活因子的研究还未见报道。为了解芒果CAMTA转录激活因子家族的多样性,笔者在本研究中利用生物信息学等对芒果CAMTA转录激活因子家族成员进行鉴定,并对不同胁迫处理下芒果叶片中的表达量进行分析,为深入了解芒果CAMTA转录激活因子家族、探究植物在胁迫条件下的响应机制奠定基础,以及为芒果遗传育种提供基因资源。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验材料取自农业农村部儋州市芒果种植资源圃贵妃芒果1年生幼苗,温室种植,对芒果苗嫩叶分别进行取样,液氮速冻,放入-80℃保存、作为0 h对照样品备用,然后使用胶孢炭疽菌(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)分生孢子悬浮液、细菌性黑斑病菌(*Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*)悬浮液、水杨酸(SA)、茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)对幼苗进行喷灌处理,各处理样品浓度见表1。每个处理设置3次重复,分别在处理时间间隔为3、6、12、24、48、72 h时间点进行取样,剪取芒果苗叶片,液氮速冻,放入-80℃保存、备用。

表1 各处理浓度

Table 1 The treatment concentration

处理 Treatment	浓度 Concentration
胶孢炭疽菌分生孢子悬浮液 <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> , Cg	2×10 ⁶ per mL
细菌性黑斑病菌悬浮液 <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>mangiferaeindicae</i> , Xcm	2×10 ⁷ cfu
水杨酸 SA	5 mmol·L ⁻¹
茉莉酸甲酯 MeJA	5 mmol·L ⁻¹

1.2 方法

1.2.1 数据来源及生物信息分析 首先从NCBI数

据库中搜索获取芒果全基因组数据,在Pfam中获得CAMTA蛋白特征性结构域;其次在芒果蛋白数据库中搜索含有CAMTA特征性结构域蛋白并与拟南芥CAMTA转录激活因子家族成员的蛋白序列进行Blastp比对(E值为10⁻⁵),然后通过CDD检测是否含有CAMTA特征性序列,剔除不含特征性结构域的蛋白;最终得到芒果CAMTA转录激活因子家族成员;从PlantTFDB v5.0中下载拟南芥、毛果杨、烟草、苹果、菠萝5个物种的CAMTA蛋白氨基酸序列;使用ExPASy-ProtParam tool对*MiCAMTAs*转录激活因子成员进行理化性质的预测,包括氨基酸个数、基因长度、分子质量、理论等电点。通过在线网站SPO-MA Secondary structure prediction对*MiCAMTAs*蛋白序列进行二级结构预测。

1.2.2 *MiCAMTA*转录激活因子家族保守基序、保守结构域分析及系统进化树的构建 通过ClustalX软件对*MiCAMTA*结构域蛋白序列进行多序列对比,利用进化树分析软件MEGA 7.0、采用邻接法构建系统发育树,并对*MiCAMTA*基因进行亚组分类;使用在线搜索程序MEME对*MiCAMTAs*转录激活因子家族的蛋白质保守基序进行分析,基序重复数量为“any”,预测基序的数量为10个,保存结果数据,利用TBtools软件对结果进行可视化处理;在Pfam分析得到*MiCAMTA*转录激活因子保守结构域的氨基酸序列起始位置,利用TBtools软件对*MiCAMTA*结构域进行可视化分析;利用ClustalX软件对候选的芒果、毛果杨(http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org/family.php?sp=Ptr&fam=CAMTA#family_intro)、苹果(<http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org/family.php?sp=Mdo&fam=CAMTA>)、烟草(<http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org/family.php?sp=Nta&fam=CAMTA>)、拟南芥(<http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org/family.php?sp=Ath&fam=CAMTA>)、菠萝(<http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org/family.php?sp=Acm&fam=CAMTA>)的CAMTA转录激活因子家族氨基酸进行多序列比对,构建芒果与不同物种的系统进化树,使用在线网站iTOL美化进化树并对*MiCAMTA*转录激活因子家族进行分类。

1.2.3 芒果叶片总RNA提取及荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)分析 采用天根生化科技有限公司的RNA-prep Pure多糖多酚植物总RNA提取试剂盒提取芒果叶片总RNA,测定总RNA浓度并检测其质量后,采用天根生化科技有限公司的FirstKing cDNA第一

链合成试剂盒反转录生成第一链 cDNA, -20 °C 保存、备用。利用 Primer Primer 5.0 软件对 *MiCAMTA* 转录因子序列进行引物设计(表 2), 以 cDNA 为模板, 利用 QuantStudio 6Flex 实时荧光定量 PCR 检测不同病原菌侵染及处理下 *MiCAMTA* 的表达量, 反应程序为: 95 °C 预变性 10 min, 95 °C 变性 15 s, 60 °C

退火延伸 1 min, 采集荧光信号, 共 50 个循环, 循环结束后从 60 °C 升温到 95 °C 进行溶解曲线分析, 以 杧果 *MiActin1*^[40] 作为内参基因, 0 h 的表达量为对照, 运用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法和 SPSS 软件对各个样品 Ct 值进行数据统计及方差分析, 计算 *MiCAMTAs* 的基因相对表达量, 并通过 TBtools 软件绘制基因表达量热图及

表 2 定量 PCR 引物

Table 2 Primer sequences for RT-qPCR

基因名称 Gene name	正向引物 Forward primer(5'-3')	反向引物 Reverse primer(5'-3')
<i>MiCAMTA1</i>	TGTGCCACAGGTGAAATGAT	GGACTTGCTCCATTCATGT
<i>MiCAMTA2</i>	CCCTGAGACAACAGGTGGTT	AAGAGAAGGGGCCAGTGAAT
<i>MiCAMTA3</i>	TTCGGTTTTCCAATCCTGAG	CCCAACTGACCACAGAACCT
<i>MiCAMTA4</i>	AGCATGAAATTTGGGGACAG	TCCACATGCCACTTGGATAA
<i>MiCAMTA5</i>	ATTCAGCATGCATTCCACAA	AGCACCCCAACTGACCATAG
<i>MiCAMTA6</i>	AAGAGGTTTTTCGGTCGGAAT	GCTTCTTCGCTTGTTCACC
<i>MiCAMTA7</i>	TCAGAGCCACACGATGAAAAG	CAGCCTTAGCTTGTCGGAAC
<i>MiCAMTA8</i>	TGCTCCTGAGCCACCTAACT	TTTCTCTCCATGGGCATAA
<i>MiActin</i>	GTTTCCCAGTATTGTGGGTAGG	AGATCTTTTCCATATCATCCCAGTT

韦恩图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 杧果 CAMTA 转录激活因子家族的鉴定与分析

基于杧果全基因组数据, 应用 Pfam、CDD 网站进行结构域预测中获得 8 个杧果 *CAMTA* 候选基因, 并命名为 *MiCAMTA1*~8, 进而通过 ExPasy、SPOMA 网站对 *MiCAMTAs* 的理化性质、二级结构进行预

测。对 *MiCAMTAs* 的氨基酸个数、分子质量、等电点等生化特性进行分析(表 3): *MiCAMTAs* 的氨基酸数为 86~1075 个, 分子质量为 59 783.87~120 146.13 Da, 等电点为 4.78~9.93; 不稳定指数为 41.20~54.95, 亲水性为 -0.635~-0.425。对 *MiCAMTAs* 的二级结构进行分析(表 3): 有 5 个 *MiCAMTA* (*MiCAMTA1*、2、4、6、7) 蛋白的二级结构主要为无规则卷曲, 占 70.82%, 其次为 α 螺旋, 然后为延伸链, β 转角最少, 其余 3 个 *MiCAMTA* (*MiCAMTA3*、5、8) 蛋白的二级

表 3 杧果 CAMTA 转录激活因子家族成员信息

Table 3 Information of CAMTA transcription factor family in *Mangifera indica*

基因 Gene	登录号 Gene ID	氨基酸数 Number of amino acids	分子质量 Molecular weight Da	等电点 pI	基因二级结构占比 The ratio of gene secondary structure/%			
					α 螺旋 α -helix	延伸链 Extended strand	β 转角 β -turn	无规则卷曲 Random coil
<i>MiCAMTA1</i>	GWHGABLA006371	1075	120 146.13	5.56	41.21	8.84	5.21	44.74
<i>MiCAMTA2</i>	GWHGABLA008706	983	110 276.11	7.79	40.28	7.93	4.88	46.90
<i>MiCAMTA3</i>	GWHGABLA020134	911	102 947.23	6.71	45.44	8.89	6.04	39.63
<i>MiCAMTA4</i>	GWHGABLA021767	533	59 783.87	4.78	27.02	11.82	4.69	56.47
<i>MiCAMTA5</i>	GWHGABLA025453	884	100 041.36	6.65	46.61	9.39	5.88	38.12
<i>MiCAMTA6</i>	GWHGABLA033882	977	108 305.26	5.28	38.28	10.85	5.53	45.34
<i>MiCAMTA7</i>	GWHGABLA033960	972	108 189.08	5.54	41.15	10.19	5.35	43.31
<i>MiCAMTA8</i>	GWHGABLA016994	86	10 153.81	9.39	52.33	15.12	12.79	19.77

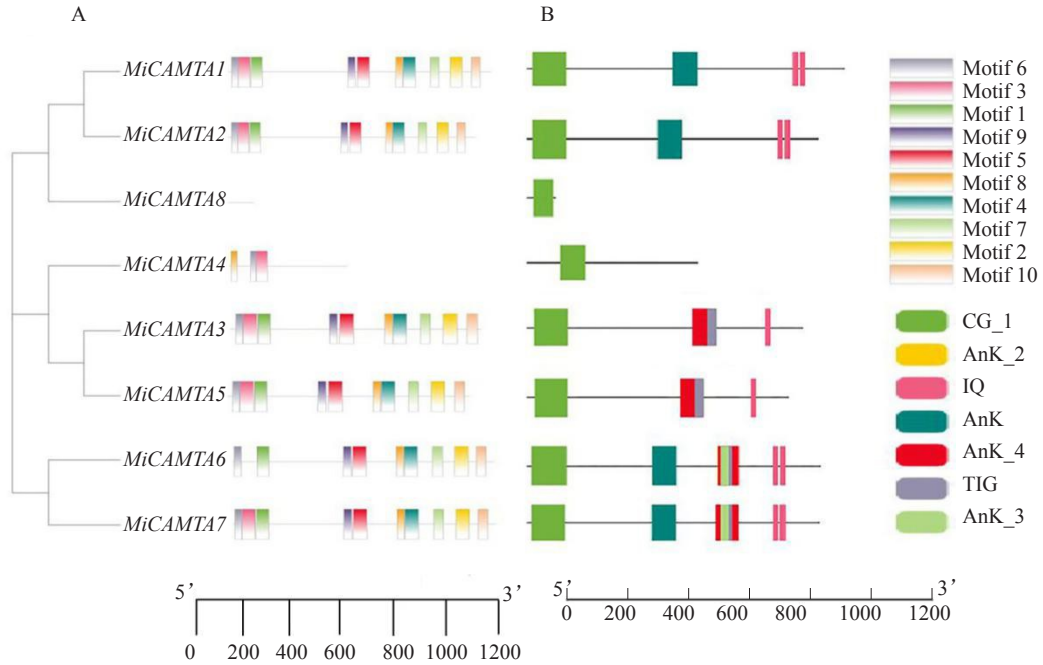
结构主要为 α 螺旋, 占 29.18%, 其次为无规则卷曲, 然后为延伸链, β 转角最少。

2.2 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族保守基序、保守结构域分析

为分析 *MiCAMTA* 蛋白的结构多样性, 对其保守基序进行分析, 结果(图 1-A)显示, 8 个杧果 *CAMTA* 蛋白中, *MiCAMTA* (1、2、3、5、7) 均含有 Motif 1~10, *MiCAMTA6* 不含 Motif 3, *MiCAMTA4*

只含 Motif 3、8、9, 而 MiCAMTA8 没有检测到保守基序; 亲缘关系最近的蛋白保守基序基本一致, 例如 MiCAMTA1 和 MiCAMTA2 保守基序一致, MiCAMTA3 和 MiCAMTA5 保守基序一致, MiCAMTA6 和 MiCAMTA7 保守基序相差 1 个 Motif 3。预测 8 个 MiCAMTA 蛋白的保守结构域, 并通过 TBtools 软件进行可视化分析, 结果(图 1-B)显示, 杧果

CAMTA 蛋白包括 CG-1DNA 结合结构域、参与非特异性 DNA 结合的 TIG 结构域、几个 Ankyrin 重复序列、一个 IQ 基序。其中, MiCAMTAs 都含有 CG-1 结构域, 除了 MiCAMTA4、MiCAMTA8 以外, 都包含 AnK 和 IQ 保守结构域, MiCAMTA3、MiCAMTA5 都含有 TIG 保守结构域; 系统发育关系最近的成员保守结构域基本相似, 例如 MiCAMTA1 和 MiCAM-



A. *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族保守基序图; B. *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族保守结构域图。

A. Conserved motif map of *MiCAMTA* transcription activator family; B. Conserved domain map of *MiCAMTA* transcription activator family.

图 1 杧果 CAMTA 蛋白保守基序和保守结构域分析

Fig. 1 Analysis of conserved motif and conserved domain of *MiCAMTA* protein

TA2、MiCAMTA4 和 MiCAMTA8、MiCAMTA3 和 MiCAMTA5、MiCAMTA6 和 MiCAMTA7 的保守结构域基本相似。

2.3 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族系统发育进化树分析

为了解杧果 *CAMTA* 转录激活因子家族的进化情况, 基于杧果、毛果杨、苹果、烟草、拟南芥、菠萝中的 *CAMTA* 蛋白序列构建系统发育进化树, 这些物种的 *CAMTA* 基因个数依次为 8、18、14、19、10、5 个, 结果如图 2 所示。74 个 *CAMTAs* 基因共分为 13 个分支 (Group I ~Group XIII), *MiCAMTAs* 分别分布在 6 个分支中 (Group V、IX、X、XI、XII、XIII), 其中, *MiCAMTA3* 和 *MiCAMTA5*、*MiCAMTA6* 和 *MiCAMTA7* 分别分布在 Group XII、Group XIII, 其余 4 个 *MiCAMTA*

(1、2、4、8) 分别单独分布在 Group X、Group V、Group XI、Group IX; 由图 2 可知, *MiCAMTA4*、*MiCAMTA3* 和 *MiCAMTA5*、*MiCAMTA6* 和 *MiCAMTA7* 均与毛果杨、苹果聚类在一起, *MiCAMTA1* 与苹果和拟南芥聚类在一起, *MiCAMTA8* 与苹果和烟草聚类在一起, 而 *MiCAMTA2* 独在一个分支。从系统发育进化树可知, *MiCAMTAs* 与苹果、毛果杨、烟草的亲缘关系较近。

2.4 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族差异表达分析

采用荧光定量 PCR 对 *MiCAMTAs* 在胶孢炭疽菌 (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, Cg)、细菌性黑斑病菌 (*Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*, Xcm) 侵染和水杨酸 (SA)、茉莉酸甲酯 (MeJA) 处理下的表达量进行分析并通过 TBtools 软件对基因表

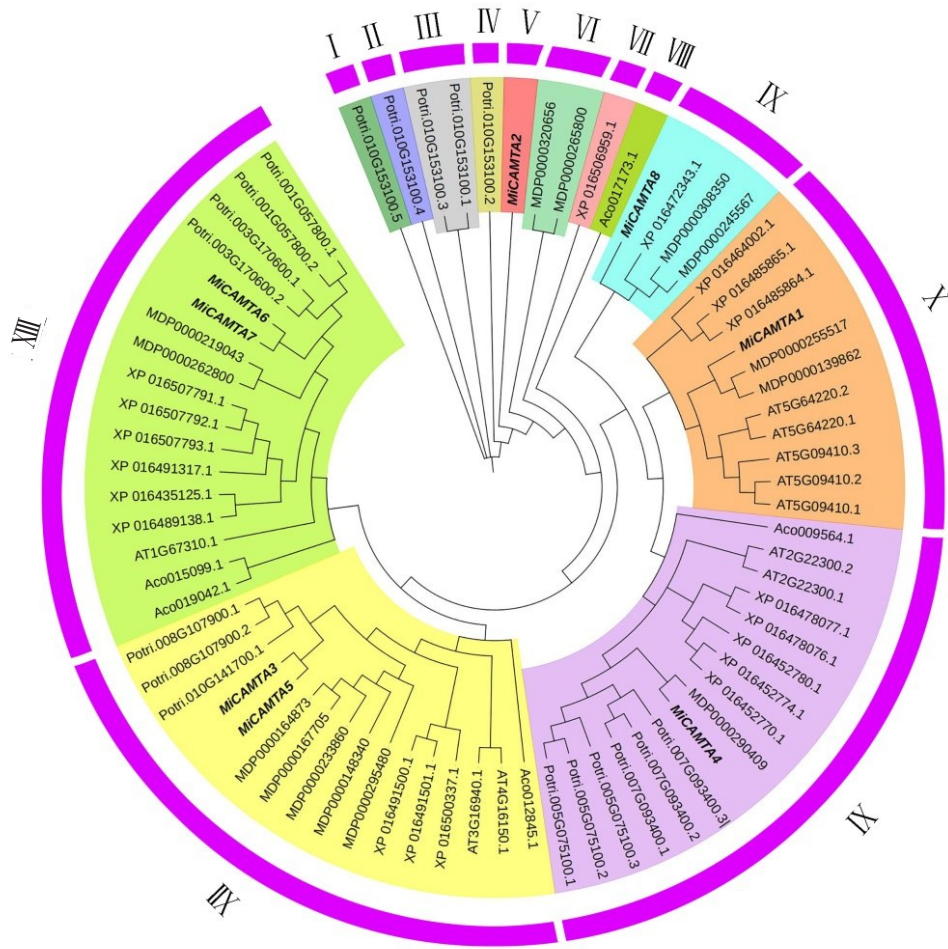


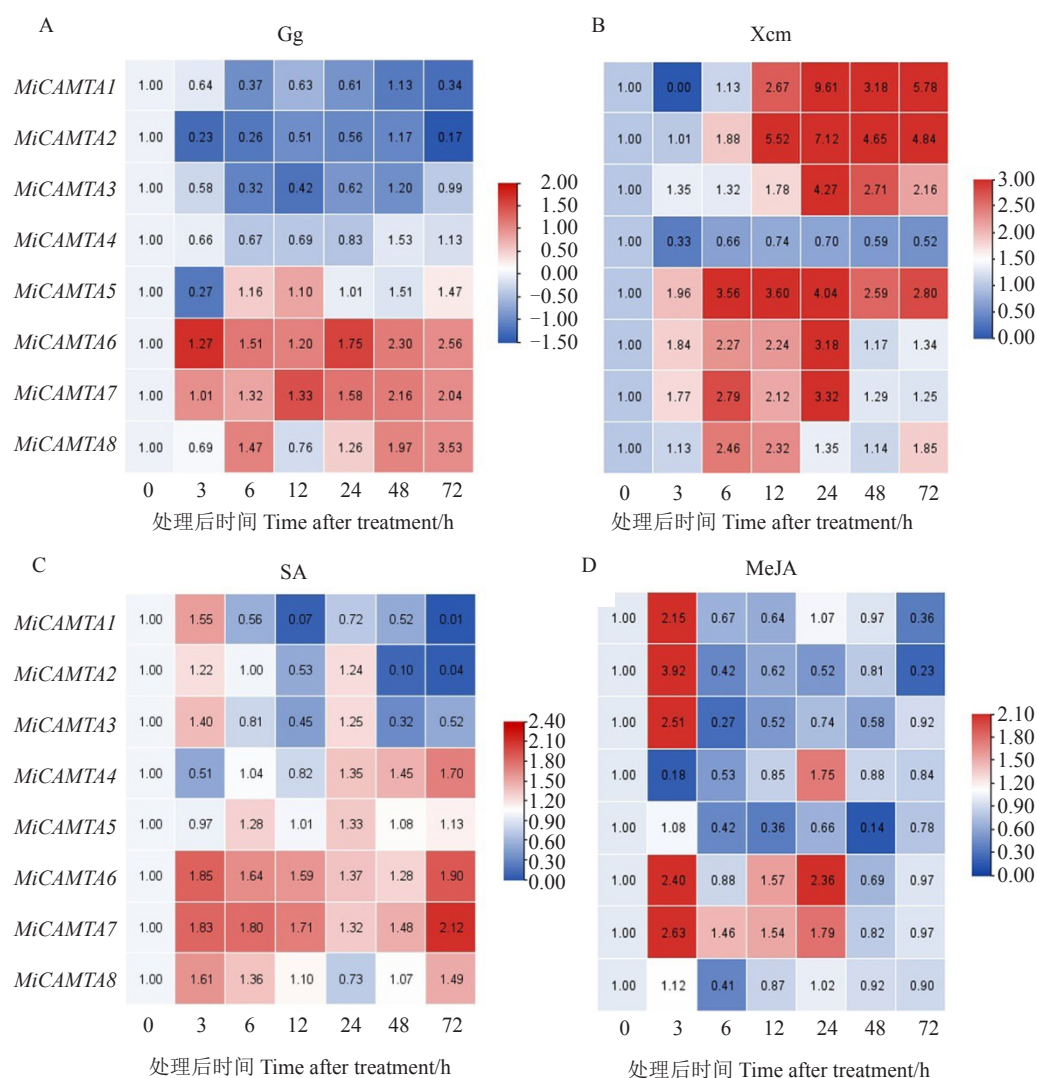
图 2 杧果、拟南芥、毛果杨、烟草、苹果、菠萝 CAMTA 转录激活因子家族系统发育进化树
 Fig. 2 The phylogenetic tree of CAMTA gene in *Mangifera indica* (*MiCAMTA*), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (*AT*), *Populus trichocarpa* (*Ptr*), *Nicotiana tabacum* (*XP*), *Malus domestica* (*MDP*), *Ananas comosus* (*Ac*)

达谱进行可视化处理,结果如图3所示。在Cg侵染下(图3-A),*MiCAMTA* 5、6、7、8的表达量明显上调,而*MiCAMTA* 1、2、3的表达量呈下调趋势,*MiCAMTA4*在3、6、12、24 h时表达量呈稳定趋势,在48、72 h时表达量少量上调。在Xcm侵染下(图3-B),除*MiCAMTA4*少量下调以外,其余7个基因表达量均呈明显上调趋势,在整个侵染过程中*MiCAMTA*1、2、3、5、6、7在侵染24 h时表达量达到最高(*MiCAMTA*1表达量高达9倍),12 h次之,48 h较低,*MiCAMTA*8表达量虽上调但波动较小。在SA处理下(图3-C),*MiCAMTAs*在整个侵染过程中均呈现微量上调或者下调趋势,*MiCAMTA*1在处理3 h时表达量上调,其余时间段均不同程度下调或者微量表达,*MiCAMTA*2和*MiCAMTA*3在SA处理3、24 h时表达量上调,*MiCAMTA*6和*MiCAMTA*7的表达趋势相似。在MeJA处理下(图3-D),*MiCAMTAs*大部分均呈微量下

调趋势,只有在3 h时*MiCAMTA* 1、2、3、6、7表达量上调,其余时间段均不同程度下调表达,在24 h时*MiCAMTA* 4、6、7表达量微量上调。

2.5 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族韦恩图分析

根据*MiCAMTAs*的基因表达量分别绘制整个侵染过程中的上调(图4-A)和下调(图4-B)基因韦恩图。结果显示,在整个处理过程中,在3 h时共有12个基因上调,在6 h时共有8个基因上调,在12 h时共有11个基因上调,在24 h时共有11个基因上调,在48 h时共有9个基因上调,在72 h时共有11个基因上调。在整个处理过程中除24 h无下调基因外,其余时间点均有不同数量基因表达量下调,在3 h时共有5个基因下调,在6 h时共有7个基因下调,在12 h时共有5个基因下调,在48 h时共有3个基因下调,在72 h时共有6个基因下调。各处理中基因上调/下调个数详见表4。



A. Cg 侵染下 *MiCAMTA* 基因的表达谱; B. Xcm 侵染下 *MiCAMTA* 基因的表达谱; C. SA 处理下 *MiCAMTA* 基因的表达谱; D. MeJA 处理下 *MiCAMTA* 基因的表达谱。

A. Expression profile of *MiCAMTA* gene under Cg infection; B. Expression profile of *MiCAMTA* gene under Xcm infection; C. Expression profile of *MiCAMTA* gene under SA infection; D. Expression profile of *MiCAMTA* gene under MeJA infection.

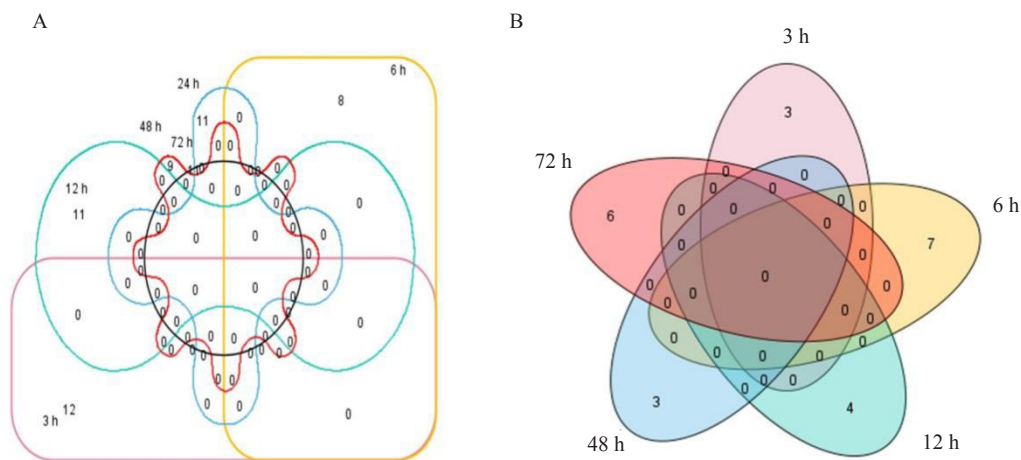
图3 病原菌侵染和激素处理下 *MiCAMTA* 基因的表达谱分析

Fig. 3 Analysis of *MiCAMTA* gene expression profile under pathogen infection and hormone treatment

3 讨论

生物信息学工具和公开发布的基因组学数据使得许多植物基因家族得到鉴定,特别是在拟南芥等模型植物中。*CAMTA* 基因家族已在许多植物中被报道,包括大豆^[41]、玉米^[42]、番茄^[43]、小麦^[44]、柑橘^[45]等。笔者基于杧果全基因组信息共鉴定了8个 *MiCAMTA* 基因,分别命名为 *MiCAMTA1*~8。通过在线网站对杧果 *CAMTA* 转录激活因子进行理化性质分析,发现 *MiCAMTAs* 氨基酸个数为86~1075个,这与先前鉴定的木薯、大豆、玉米等其他物种 *CAMTA*

氨基酸个数较为相似^[9, 16, 41-42]; *MiCAMTAs* 都属于亲水性不稳定蛋白, *MiCAMTA2* 和 *MiCAMTA8* 的等电点小于7.0,由碱性氨基酸组成,占比25%,其余6个 *MiCAMTA* 基因均由酸性氨基酸组成。但 Yang 等^[44]对15个小麦 *TaCAMTA* 基因的报道中有6个 *TaCAMTA* 基因由碱性氨基酸组成,占比40%, Pant 等^[46]对棉属3个种的(6个 *GaCAMTA* 基因、7个 *GrCAMTA* 基因、9个 *GhCAMTA* 基因)研究发现,分别有2、4、2个基因由碱性氨基酸组成,占比依次为33%、57%、22%,这表明不同物种中的 *CAMTA* 基因碱性和酸性氨基酸的占比有所差异。对 *MiCAMTAs*



A. *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子基因表达量上调韦恩图; B. *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子基因表达量下调韦恩图。

A. *MiCAMTA* transcriptional activator gene expression up-regulates Venn diagram; B. *MiCAMTA* transcriptional activator gene expression down-regulates Venn diagram.

图 4 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族表达量韦恩图分析

Fig. 4 Venn diagram analysis of *MiCAMTA* transcriptional activator family expression

表 4 *MiCAMTA* 转录激活因子家族韦恩图分析

Table 4 Venn diagram analysis of *MiCAMTA* transcription activator family

时间 Time/h	Cg		Xcm		SA		MeJA	
	上调 Up-regulate	下调 Down-regulate	上调 Up-regulate	下调 Down-regulate	上调 Up-regulate	下调 Down-regulate	上调 Up-regulate	下调 Down-regulate
3		2	3	2	4		5	1
6	1	3	5		2			4
12		1	7		2	2	2	1
24	2		6		3			
48	5		4			2		1
72	3		5	2	3	2		2

保守基序及保守结构域进行预测,发现 *MiCAMTAs* 由 1~4 个高度保守的功能结构域组成,这与小麦^[44]、亚麻^[47]中 *CAMTA* 基因保守结构域相似,并可根据 TIG(转录相关免疫球蛋白)结构域是否存在将 *MiCAMTAs* 分为两组^[22, 48], *MiCAMTA3*、*MiCAMTA5* 都含有 TIG 保守结构域,可分为一组。而其余 6 个 *MiCAMTA* 基因均不含 TIG 保守结构域分为一组,另外,亲缘关系最近的蛋白保守基序基本一致,系统发育关系最近的成员保守结构域也基本相似,推测这类蛋白在基因表达上具有相似的功能。对杧果、毛果杨、苹果、烟草、拟南芥、菠萝中的 74 个 *CAMTA* 蛋白构建系统发育进化树,结果显示大部分 *MiCAMTAs* 成员与其他植物 *CAMTA* 成员聚类在一起,位于不同的分支中,表明该基因家族在植物进化过程中其功能较保守,然而, *MiCAMTA2* 形成独立的一个分支,说明在杧果进化过程中分离出了新的 *CAMTA*

成员,这与张静^[45]报道的柑橘 *CitCAMTA* 系统发育关系相似。另外, *MiCAMTAs* 成员中保守基序及保守结构域相似的蛋白聚类在同一组中,如 *MiCAMTA3*、*MiCAMTA5* 聚类在 Group XII 中, *MiCAMTA6*、*MiCAMTA7* 聚类在 Group XIII 中。这与烟草 *NtabCAMTA* 和棉花^[17, 46](*GaCAMTA*、*GrCAMTA*、*GhCAMTA*)中的系统发育进化关系类似,推测同一系统发育组内的基因具有相似的结构、功能和进化特性。

植物在生长发育过程中常受到各种生物、非生物胁迫,在植物响应这些胁迫过程中涉及复杂的调控机制,已知 *CAMTA* 基因的表达对病原菌^[3]、生长素^[18]、水杨酸^[25]、脱落酸^[27]和茉莉酸^[32]等都有反应。*MiCAMTA 1*、*2*、*3* 在 Cg 侵染下的表达量与蒺藜苜蓿 *MtCAMTA*^[16] 基因在根瘤菌 (*Sinorhizobium meliloti*) 感染早期的表达反应类似,除了 *MtCAMTA3* 在感染后 72 h 监测期间没有明显的变化外,其余 *MtCAM-*

TA 基因的表达水平在 *S. meliloti* 感染的早期表现出急剧下降, 而 *MiCAMTA4* 同样在感染后 72 h 监测期间没有明显的变化, 推测 *MiCAMTA4* 与 *MiCAMTA3* 在功能上可能存在相似性; 而 Iqbal 等^[9] 阐述拟南芥突变体 *camta3* 在丁香假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas syringae*) 和灰霉菌 (*Botrytis cinerea*) 侵染下与对照植株相比没有明显差别, 推测 *CAMTA3* 在生物防御反应中具有作用, 这可能是 *CAMTA3* 通过与抑制基因的启动子结合或者表达一个被抑制的转录因子来实现的^[9]; 木薯中 *MeCAMTA3* 在 *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *manihotis* (Xam) 感染时被证实与木薯 CDPK20、WRKY、CTR1 等多个基因的上游启动子区域的 vCGCGb 基序结合, 对植物抗 Xam 的抗病性有负调控作用, 在木薯与 Xam 相互作用和广泛的转录重编程过程中, *MeCAMTA3* 通过调节多种免疫反应来负调控植物对木薯细菌性枯萎病 (cassava bacterial blight, CBB) 的抗病性^[49]。 *CAMTA* 基因不仅在病原菌侵染抗性方面具有重要作用, 而且在植物对激素处理响应过程中同样具有重要功能^[10]。 *MiCAMTA* 成员在 SA、MeJA 处理下均有不同程度的上调或下调, 推测 *MiCAMTA* 基因成员在应对 SA、MeJA 激素处理时具有不同的调控和功能。 柑橘 *CitCAMTAs*^[45] 在 SA、MeJA 处理下, 除 *CitCAMTA4* 外, 其他 *CitCAMTA* 成员均可受到不同程度的诱导, 大豆 *GmCAMTA*^[16]、蒺藜苜蓿 *MiCAMTA*^[41]、小麦 *TaCAMTA*^[44] 等在激素处理下, 其 *CAMTA* 基因都能对至少一个激素处理作出反应, 木薯 *MeCAMTA3* 负调控 SA 和活性氧 (ROS) 的积累^[49]; 另外, 来自同一组的 *MiCAMTA* 基因在胁迫下表现出相似的表达模式, 例如 *MiCAMTA1* 和 *MiCAMTA2*、*MiCAMTA6* 和 *MiCAMTA7*。 这些结果表明, *MiCAMTAs* 在病原菌侵染和激素处理中发挥重要作用, 来自同一群体的同源 *CAMTA* 基因通常具有相同的调控和功能, 而功能分化可能发生在一些同源 *CAMTA* 基因中^[44]。

4 结 论

采用生物信息学、qRT-PCR 等方法在杧果中鉴定了 8 个 *CAMTA* 基因并对其进行分析, 包括理化性质、保守基序和保守结构域、系统发育关系以及不同病原菌侵染和激素处理的 qRT-PCR 表达。 研究认为, *MiCAMTA* 基因家族在植物进化过程中高度保

守, 具有持续表达特性的 *MiCAMTA6* 和 *MiCAMTA7* 在病原菌侵染和抗病信号分子处理的过程中能同时被激活, 持续上调表达 24 h, 可用于下一步开展其抗病机制的研究。

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