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琯溪蜜柚成熟期间汁胞纤维素含量 及其合成酶基因表达分析

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摘要:【目的】探究琯溪蜜柚汁胞粒化与次生壁纤维素含量、自由水和束缚水含量、品质等指标的相关性以及纤维素合成酶基因表达情况,以期为汁胞粒化过程中次生壁形成的分子调控机制研究提供依据。【方法】选取2018年8、9、10和11月4个时期的琯溪蜜柚果实,测定汁胞粒化率、可溶性固形物(total soluble solid, TSS)、可滴定酸(titratable acid, TA)、含水量和纤维素含量。从汁胞转录组中筛选差异表达的纤维素合酶基因(cellulose synthase, CESA)并进行分类和表达分析。【结果】琯溪蜜柚果实10月后,果实横径迅速增加,汁胞粒化明显加速,单汁胞粒化严重,纤维素、TA和束缚水含量显著上升,果形指数和自由水含量明显下降;转录组筛选差异基因CrCESA4、CrCESA7-1和CrCESA8分别与拟南芥AtCESA4、陆地棉GhCESA7和拟南芥AtCESA8聚类在一起。CrCESA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCESA8基因相对表达量在11月显著上升,相对表达量与转录组一致。【结论】汁胞粒化程度与纤维素、TA和束缚水含量呈正相关,与果形指数和自由水含量呈负相关;进化树、转录组和表达分析表明CrCESA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCESA8可能参与了汁胞粒化过程中次生壁纤维素的合成。

关键词:琯溪蜜柚;汁胞粒化;纤维素含量;CESA基因 中图分类号:S666.3 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1009-9980(2021)09-1435-09

Analysis of cellulose content and synthase gene expression in juice sacs secondary wall during granulation of Guanxi pomelo

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Abstract: [Objective] Juice sacs granulation often occurs during the period of ripening and storage in pomelo. It is mainly caused by thickening of secondary walls, resulting in the loss of flavor, and edible value. There have been many researches on the causes of the granulation, but the regulation mechanism is still unclear. Therefore, it is necessary to study the correlation between the granulation and the second-ary wall cellulose content, free water and bound water content, quality and other indicators, as well as the expression of cellulose synthase genes in the juice sacs of pomelo. [Methods] The fruits of Guanxi pomelo in the four periods of 8 (immature), 9 (initial maturity), 10 (maturity) and November (hanging on the tree for a month) were selected as the experimental materials. Firstly, the fruit shape index and the granulation rate of the juice sacs were counted. Total soluble solid (TSS) was determined by a hand-held refractometer. The content of titratable acid (TA) was determined by acid-base neutralization titration. The free water and bound water content of the juice sacs was measured by sucrose solution soaking method. The content of cellulose was determined by anthrone method. A total of 18 biological repeats were set for monthly samples, and each biological repeat was set with 3 technical repeats.

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sections were stained with safflower solid green dye and examined with LEICA DMI 48 inverted fluorescence microscope. SPSS 22.0 was used for correlation analysis. Secondly, the expression of cellulose synthase genes (CESA) was identified through the four transcriptomes, and the heat map analysis of the expression volume was carried out with TBTools software to find the differentially expressed CES A genes. Thirdly, MEGA 6.0 software was used to analyze the evolutionary tree of these differently-expressed CE-SA genes with the related CESA genes in Arabidopsis thaliana, Oryza satvia, Populus tremuloides, Zea mays and Gossyplum hirsutum, and predict their function. Finally, RNA was extracted using the universal RNA extraction kit RT411 (Skyroot Bio). cDNA was transcribed using Prime Script TM RT Reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser RNA Reverse Transcription Kit (TaKaRa). SYBR Green I Kit (TaKaRa) was used for real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR amplification, by which The expression level of the CESA genes in the four stages of the juice sacs were analyzed. [Results] When the fruits of Guanxi pomelo entered the mature stage (September and October), the juice sacs were softened and juicy, the TSS content was high, the TA content was low, the flavor was good, and it was the best time for eating, although some fruits began granulation slightly. After October, the transverse diameter of the fruits increased rapidly, the granulation of the fruits accelerated significantly, and the granulation of single juice sac was severe. The granulation rate increased from 0% to 11%. The content of cellulose, TA and bound water content increased significantly, while the fruit shape index and free water content were reduced significantly, which greatly affected the taste of the fruits; Using phylogenetic tree analysis, five differentially expressed genes CrCESA1-1, CrCESA2-2, CrCESA4, CrCESA7-1 and CrCESA8 were screened out by transcriptomic analysis. The CrCESA4, CrCESA7-1 and CrCESA8 were found to be clustered with Arabidopsis AtCESA4, Uland cotton GhCESA7 and Arabidopsis AtCESA8, respectively. With the exception of the CrCESA1-1, the relative expression of other genes was consistent with the transcriptome, accounting for 80%. The CrCESA2-2 was highly expressed in August and November, and the CrCESA4, CrCE-SA7-1 and CrCESA8 increased significantly in transcriptional and expression levels in November. [Conclusion) During the mature stage of Guanxi pomelo fruits in September and October, the degree of the juice sacs granulation was closely related to the increase of secondary wall cellulose content, the decrease of fruit shape index and free water content, the increase of bound water and TA content. The rCE-SA4, CrCESA7-1 and CrCESA8 might be involved in the process of secondary wall thickening. Key words: Guanxi pomelo; Granulation; Cellulose content; Cellulase gene

琯溪蜜柚(Citrus grandis (L.)Osbeck 'Guanxi 等¹⁵通 pomelo')属亚热带常绿乔木果树,是我国柚类良种, 过程中

果肉肉嫩多汁、口感酸甜适口、味美,深受人们喜爱^{III}。但琯溪蜜柚果实成熟和贮藏期间极易发生汁 胞粒化生理病害,造成果实食用品质下降,甚至丧失 商品价值,给果农带来很大的经济损失。

汁胞粒化是柑橘果实最常见的生理病害之一。 1934年Bartholomew等^[2]首次报道了柑橘果实汁胞 粒化。随后,澳大利亚、中国、日本、巴西、印度和埃 及等种植柑橘国家的学者也进行了相关报道^[3]。柑 橘类果实汁胞粒化又称为枯水。Shomer等^[4]研究发 现,柚子汁胞主要是在果实成熟后发生粒化现象,粒 化的汁胞表现为果汁含量下降和汁囊皱缩。Yao 等¹⁵通过转录组分析认为,柑橘采后果实汁胞粒化 过程中糖和酸参与汁胞细胞壁的构建。随着汁胞粒 化逐渐加重,粒化汁胞中的干物质明显比正常汁胞 的干物质重,主要物质是构成细胞壁的木质素、纤维 素和半纤维素等¹⁶。随着贮藏时间的延长,有机物 消耗和转移加快,使得内含物变少,果实衰老加速, 导致果实汁胞粒化程度加重^[78]。

目前,关于甜橙、脐橙、椪柑、南丰蜜橘以及各种 柚类等不同柑橘类果实汁胞粒化的原因及影响因素 的研究有很多¹⁹,但对汁胞粒化过程中分子调控机 制的研究还不深入。张振珏等¹⁰⁰研究发现,汁胞粒 化是汁细胞次生壁增厚所导致。次生细胞壁主要由 木质素、纤维素和半纤维素组成¹¹¹。有关拟南芥 (Arabidopsis thaliana)^[12]、水稻(Oryza satvia)^[13]、杨树 (Populus tremuloides)^[14]、玉米(Zea mays)^[15]、陆地棉 (Gossyplum hirsutum)^[16]等植物次生细胞壁形成方 面的研究已经有了一定的进展,但关于琯溪蜜柚果 实汁胞粒化中纤维素含量及其合成酶基因的研究还 较少。纤维素是植物细胞壁中最重要的结构成分, 在质膜上由纤维素合成酶(cellulose synthase, CesA) 复合体(CesA complexe, CSC)合成。CesA 是庞大的 基因家族^[17-18],初生、次生细胞壁在形成过程中,纤维 素的合成涉及不同的纤维素合成酶。因此,有必要 对汁胞粒化过程中自由水和束缚水含量变化、次生 壁纤维素含量以及合成酶基因开展研究。

笔者在本试验中以2018年8、9、10和11月4个 不同生长时期琯溪蜜柚汁胞为材料,通过测定品质、 水分和纤维素含量等指标,筛选差异纤维素相关合 成酶基因和表达分析,为研究汁胞粒化过程中次生 壁形成的分子调控机制提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

琯溪蜜柚果实样品于2018年8、9、10和11月采 自福建省漳州市平和县农业局果场25年健壮果 树。海拔360m山地果园,树体在同一区域,生长状 况一致,果实数量相同。前期选取100个大小及生 长状况一致的健康果实,做好标记,分别于8月25日 (未成熟期)、9月25日(初成熟期)、10月26日(成熟 期)和11月24日(挂树1个月,保证果实生长条件的 一致)随机采集大小均匀的健康果实25个带回实 验室。每果取汁胞10g混合,放入液氮中冻存,存 于-80℃冰箱,用于后续实时荧光定量PCR试验。 其余每果取新鲜汁胞200g,测定果实品质指标。每 个月测定果实水分、品质和纤维素的样品,共有25 个生物重复,每个生物重复设3个技术重复。进行 基因表达的样品为5个果实汁胞混合,共有5个生物 重复,每个生物重复设3个技术重复。

1.2 果形指数、粒化率、可溶性固形物含量等生理 指标的测定

1.2.1 果形指数测定 用游标卡尺测定果实果蒂至 果顶的值作为果实纵径,测定果实赤道最大值为果 实横径。果形指数=果实纵径/果实横径。

1.2.2 粒化率测定 果实粒化率/%=粒化汁胞质量/ 汁胞总质量×100。 1.2.3 可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量测定 榨取汁 胞汁液,用ATAGO型手持式折光测定可溶性固形 物含量。采用酸碱中和滴定法测定可滴定酸含量。

1.3 汁胞含水量和纤维素含量的测定

1.3.1 含水量测定 称取5g新鲜汁胞,放入质量分数60%的蔗糖溶液中浸泡12h,称取浸泡后汁胞质量,得到自由水含量,将浸泡后汁胞放入60℃的烘箱中烘干至恒质量,对干样进行称质量,得到总含水量,再计算得到束缚水含量。束缚水含量=总含水量-自由水含量。

1.4 汁胞 CESA 基因相对表达量热图分析

转录组测序由深圳华大基因研究院完成,统计和评估转录组测序数据数量和质量以及组装效果。 热图制作通过TBTools软件,进化树构建:序列下载 通过NCBI数据库,采用MEGA6.0进行进化树作 图。通过转录组测序,得到基因的表达量。为了提 高测序的准确性,将差异倍数在2倍以上并且Q-value 值小于或等于0.001的基因,定义为需要的显著差异 表达基因,即在各个时期成对比较中,该基因的差异 比较log2值达到1以上。

根据4个时期汁胞转录组测序中的差异基因 KEGG (kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes)途 径富集分析,纤维素合成代谢途径属于淀粉与蔗糖 代谢途径中的一部分,将所有纤维素合酶基因进行 表达量分析,作出热图,从热图分析中挑选出差异表 达基因。

1.5 汁胞 CESA 差异表达基因引物设计

从4个时期汁胞转录组中筛选出5个差异表达的CESA基因,利用NCBI上的引物设计程序(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/index.cgi?LINK_LOC=BlastHome)、按照荧光定量PCR引物设计原则设计基因的荧光定量引物,以Actin为内参基因(表1)。基因测序工作由深圳华大基因研究院完成,引物合成由擎科生物公司完成。

1.6 荧光定量表达分析

使用通用 RNA 提取试剂盒 RT411(天根生物) 提取汁胞 RNA, Primer Script[™] RT Reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser RNA 反转录试剂盒(TaKaRa)逆转录成 cDNA,反应步骤参照试剂盒说明书。用 SYBR Green I 试剂盒(TaKaRa)进行实时荧光定量 PCR 扩

表1 内参基因与5个目的基因的引物

Table 1 Primers of internal reference gene and 5 target genes

基因名称	基因ID	引物序列		退火温度/℃
Gene name ame	Gene ID	Primer sequence		Annealing temperature
CrCESA1-1	102618794	F:GAATGATCAACGGCTGTGGC	R:AGAGGTGTCTCCGAACTCCA	60
CrCESA7-1	102616000	F:AAAGGACCTGCCACCACAAA	R:CCATCCTCGTGCATCTCCATC	60
CrCESA2-2	102619086	F:GACCTGGGGTCCACTCTTTG	R:ATTGTGGGAAGCCTGTCCTG	60
CrCESA4	102619893	F:AAGAAGAAGGGGGGACAAGCG	R:CAAAGACAGGTGCCGATCCT	60
CrCESA8	102629226	F:TCGGCTTCACCAGGTTCTTC	R:GCAGGCAATGAGCAATAGGC	60
Actin		F:CCAAGCAGCATGAAGATCAA	R:ATCTGCTGGAAGGTGCTGAG	60

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1.7 数据处理

应用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对试验数据进行数据 统计和显著性分析,用 WPS 2017 绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 4个时期琯溪蜜柚果实相关指标的变化

在琯溪蜜柚果实生长和成熟过程中,果形指数 呈下降趋势,横径增长速度在10月明显加快;8—11 月果实汁胞粒化率呈线性上升趋势,果实粒化率由 0上升至11%,不同月份差异显著。10月以前,汁胞 软化、多汁,但少量汁胞出现顶端粒化现象。10月 之后,过了成熟期,果实汁胞粒化明显加快,一些单 汁胞粒化由顶端粒化转为全汁胞粒化;果实可溶性 固形物含量呈先上升后下降趋势,9月和10月处于 较大值,与8月和11月差异显著;果实可滴定酸含量 变化与果实可溶性固形物含量变化趋势相反,9月 可滴定酸含量最低,10月明显上升,11月和10月差 异不显著;果实固酸比也是呈先上升后下降趋势,9 月最高,10月显著下降(图1)。

2.2 4个时期琯溪蜜柚果实汁胞水分和纤维素含量的变化

在汁胞粒化过程中,自由水含量呈先上升后下 降的趋势,9月、10月自由水含量较高,与8月和11 月差异显著。束缚水含量变化趋势与自由水含量相 反,自8月后呈先下降后上升的趋势,9月和10月较 低,11月显著上升。纤维素含量呈先下降后上升趋 势,9月和10月较低,11月显著上升(图2)。

2.3 琯溪蜜柚果实相关指标相关性分析

纤维素含量与果实粒化率、可滴定酸含量和束



不同小写字母表示差异显著(p < 0.05),下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference (p < 0.05), the same below.

图 1 琯溪蜜柚果实相关指标的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of Guanxi Pomelo fruit related physiological indexes





缚水含量呈显著正相关,与果形指数、自由水含量呈 显著负相关,其中纤维素含量与自由水和束缚水含 量达到极显著水平。果实粒化率与束缚水和可滴定 酸含量呈显著正相关,与果形指数、自由水含量呈显 著负相关(表2)。

2.4 CESA基因相对表达量热图分析

对4个时期汁胞转录组中所有表达CESA基因

进行热图分析(图3)。CrCESA1-1在所有CESA基

Tabla 🤉	Correlation an	山火田间未天油和石八口刀加
	表 2	琯溪密柚果 实指标相关性分析

指标 Index	纤维素含量 Cellulose content	果形指数 Fruit shape index	粒化率 Granulation rate	可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solid content	可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid content	自由水含量 Free water content	束缚水含量 Bond water content
纤维素含量 Cellulose content	1	-0.940**	0.753*	0.117	0.738*	-0.826**	0.837**
果形指数 Fruit shape index		1	-0.818**	-0.028	-0.856**	0.905**	-0.914**
粒化率 Granulation rate			1	-0.317	0.678*	-0.758*	0.913**
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solidcontent				1	0.259	-0.047	-0.137
可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid content					1	-0.940**	0.880**
自由水含量 Free water content						1	-0.933**
束缚水含量 Bond water content							1

注:* 相关性在 0.05 水平上显著(双尾)。** 相关性在 0.01 水平上显著(双尾)。

Note: * The correlation is significant on the 0.05 level (two-tailed). ** The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (two-tailed).



红色框内为差异表达基因;8、9、10 和 11 分别表示 8、9、10 和 11 月的基因相对表达量;|Log:FC|≥1;FDR≤0.05。

Differentially expressed genes in the red box; 8,9,10 and 11:Gene expression in August, September, October, November respectively. [Log_FC]=1;

FDR≤0.05.

图 3 CESA 基因相对表达量热图 Fig. 3 The Heat Map of CESA gene expression

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因中4个时期表达量最高,*CrCESA2-2*基因在8月、9 月、11月3个时期中差异表达(|Log₂FC|≥1),*CrCE-SA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCESA8*在4个时期中都差异表达 (|Log₂FC|≥1),故选取这5个基因用于表达分析。

2.5 CESA基因进化树分析

为了推测差异表达的 CESA 基因的功能,将转录组中差异表达的 CESA 基因与已知功能的拟南芥 (Arabidopsis thaliana)、水稻(Oryza satvia)、杨树 (Populus tremuloides)、玉米(Zea mays)、陆地棉 (Gossyplum hirsutum)中的 CESA 基因进行进化树分 析(图4)。用 MEGA6.0选择邻接法得到无根树,分 为3支,分别为 CESA 家族、Csl 家族中的 D、G3 个亚 族,其中 CslD 归为1支、CslG 归为1支。转录组中差 异表达的5个 CESA 基因主要集中在第1大分支中, CrCESA2-2与 PtrCESA7聚类在第1分支,支持率为 86%; CrCESA4 与 AtCESA4 聚类在第5分支,支持率 为99%; CrCESA7-1与 GhCESA7 聚类在第6分支,支 持率为 100%,与 AtCESA7 的支持率为 95%, CrCE-



•为差异表达基因;At. 拟南芥;Os. 水稻;Ptr. 杨树;Zm. 玉米;Gh. 陆地棉。

•are differentially expressed genes; At. Arabidopsis thaliana; Os. Oryza satvia; Ptr. Populus tremuloides; Zm. Zea mays; Gh. Gossyplum hirsutum.

图 4 CESA 基因进化树分析

Fig. 4 Evolutionary tree analysis of CESA gene

SA8与AtCESA8聚类在第7分支,支持率为97%; CrCESA1-1聚类在第三大分支的CslG分支中,与 AtCSLG1、AtCSLG2之间的支持率为100%。

2.6 纤维素合成酶基因表达分析

除了 CrCESA1-1 相对表达量与转录组不一致 外,其他基因相对表达量与转录组一致,一致性占 80%。其中 CrCESA2-2 在 8 月与 11 月表达量高, CrCESA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCESA8 在 11 月转录组和表





达量中都显著上升(图5)。

3 讨 论

在琯溪蜜柚果实汁胞粒化过程中伴随着各种营 养物质的变化。本试验中,在琯溪蜜柚果实进入成 熟期的9月和10月,可溶性固形物和自由水含量出 现上升过程,而束缚水和纤维素含量则相反,表明果 实成熟时,细胞壁中果胶发生水解,纤维素含量低, 汁胞软化、多汁、风味好,是最适宜食用期;但有少量 汁胞轻度粒化,出现在顶端。过了10月之后,琯溪 蜜柚果实粒化率迅速上升,自由水含量明显下降,束 缚水含量上升,可溶性固形物含量下降,单个汁胞粒 化由顶端发展到整体,开始不利于食用,该结果与何 利刚等^[20]在柚果实贮藏期间的研究结果基本一致。 但是,柚果实贮藏期间可滴定酸含量是下降的,这与 本试验可滴定酸含量表现不一致,推测是呼吸强度 以及消耗物质与挂树存在差异所致。也有研究表 明,在甜橙果实枯水(粒化)过程中可溶性固形物和 可滴定酸含量上升^[21],推测是品种不同所致。在汁 胞粒化过程中,汁胞粒化率上升与纤维素含量上升、 果形指数下降、自由水下降、束缚水上升和可滴定酸 含量上升密切相关,这与潘东明等^[22]在琯溪蜜柚汁 胞粒化原因分析中的结果一致。

在拟南芥、水稻、玉米、杨树、陆地棉等物种中都 发现有 CESA 基因^[23-26]。本试验中, CrCESA1-1 与拟 南芥 AtCSLG1、AtCSLG2 分为1组, AtCSLG1、AtC-SLG2 在茎组织中相对表达量比在果实中高, 而对这 2 个基因的酶活性及功能研究较少^[27], 因此, CrCE-SA1-1 是否参与了初生壁或次生壁纤维素合成需进 一步验证。蜜柚 CrCESA2-2 与杨树 PtrCesA7、拟南 芥 AtCesA2 显示最大同一性。PtrCESA7^[28]在杨树组 织扩张和生长细胞中的表达, 与杨树初生壁纤维素 合成有关, 而蜜柚 CrCESA2-2 在8月表达量最高, 其 次是11月, 推测参与了初生壁纤维素合成调控, 但 是否参与次生壁纤维素合成还有待研究。CrCE-SA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCESA8分别与陆地棉AtCesA4、 GhCESA7^[29]、拟南芥IRX3(AtCESA7)^[30]、AtCesA8^[31-36] 等参与次生壁纤维素沉积基因分为1组,而且CrC-ESA4、CrCESA7-1和CrCESA8基因在11月相对表 达量高,表明这些CESA基因可能参与了汁胞粒化 过程次生壁纤维素的积累。

4 结 论

琯溪蜜柚果实进入9月和10月成熟期后,汁胞 变软,纤维素含量低、多汁、可溶性固形物含量高、可 滴定酸含量低,果实风味最好,是食用的最佳时期。 过了成熟期,果实横径迅速上升,汁胞粒化加重、纤 维素含量上升、水分含量下降,大大影响了果实口 感。此时,汁胞粒化的程度与次生壁纤维素含量上 升、果形指数下降、自由水含量下降、束缚水含量上 升、可滴定酸含量上升密切相关。进化树、转录组和 定量分析结果显示,CrCESA4、CrCESA7-1、CrCE-SA8参与了次生壁增厚过程。本试验将为探究汁胞 粒化形成过程中次生壁纤维素合成分子调控机制提 供依据。

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