

核桃NAC基因家族的全基因组鉴定与分析

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摘要:【目的】探究核桃中的NAC转录因子及其在花器官形成过程中的表达特性。【方法】利用转录组和基因组数据库, 结合生物信息学方法, 对核桃NAC基因家族进行鉴定, 并就其理化性质、亚细胞定位、系统发育、基因结构、保守基序、染色体定位、基因复制及蛋白调控网络进行分析。【结果】核桃中共鉴定到121个NAC家族成员, 它们在16条染色体上不均等分布, 根据系统发育树, 核桃所有NAC成员被分为15个亚族; 基因结构显示, 大部分JrNAC成员含有3个外显子; 线性分析表明, 核桃中有4个NAC基因在其他3个物种中均具有同源基因, 且其中的2个基因(*JrNAC44*和*JrNAC108*)在核桃基因组中出现基因复制现象。基因表达分析显示, 7个JrNAC基因在雌雄花芽的3个时期均高表达, 特别是*JrNAC8*和*JrNAC115*。【结论】核桃NAC基因较为保守, 但仍发挥多样性的功能。*JrNAC2*、*JrNAC8*、*JrNAC115*和*JrNAC97*基因可能为核桃花器官发育过程中的关键基因。

关键词:核桃; NAC基因家族; 生物信息学; 表达模式

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Genome-wide identification and analysis of NAC gene family in walnut (*Juglans regia* L.)

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Abstract:【Objective】Flowering is an important way for plants to propagate progeny, and the normal development of flower organs plays an important role in floral formation. NAC transcription factors are involved in many processes of plant growth and development, and also regulate the development of flower organs. The regulation of floral organ development by NAC has been identified in other plants, but the regulation in the flowering process of walnut is still unclear. Exploring NAC gene family in walnut can provide reference for further study on the mechanism of walnut flower formation.【Methods】Walnut variety Wen 185 was collected in Southern Xinjiang. The female and male flower buds were collected at the undifferentiated stage of the female flower bud morphology (FB-1), the initial stage of morphological differentiation (FB-2) and the pistil primordium differentiation stage (FB-3), and the transcriptome sequencings were performed. The candidate NAC members in walnut were obtained using HMMER software, NAC domains of candidate members were identified by Pfam and SMART, and NAC transcription factor members in walnut were finally obtained. The physicochemical properties and subcellular localization of JrNAC members were analyzed by online software. Phylogenetic analysis was performed using MEGA6, Bootstrap was set to 1000, based on the neighbor-joining (NJ) method, and the default values. The phylogenetic tree, gene structure and conserved motif of walnut NAC genes

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were analyzed by TBtools. Chromosome mapping, gene replication and collinearity analysis were also performed on TBtools. The NAC proteins of walnut and *Arabidopsis thaliana* were compared using BLASTP. Then, NAC proteins of *Arabidopsis thaliana* with high homology were selected, and then the online software String was used to analyze the NAC proteins regulatory network of walnut. Finally, heat maps of *JrNAC* gene expression patterns in the male and female flower buds of walnut at different stages were drawn and analyzed. 【Results】Among the 121 *JrNAC* members identified on 16 chromosomes in walnut, most of them were hydrophilic proteins with an average molecular weight of 41.138 kDa. The subcellular localization showed that the NAC transcription factors in walnut were localized in the nucleus, chloroplast, cytoplasm, peroxisome, Golgi body and mitochondria, respectively. Among them, 86 *JrNAC* proteins were localized in the nucleus. The NAC members of walnut were divided into 15 sub-families, the largest one was OSNAC7 subfamily, and only one *JrNAC* member in the ATAF subfamily, but no member of ANAC001 subfamily was identified. The number of introns and exons of the *JrNAC* gene ranged from 1 to 7 and from 1 to 8, respectively. Most *JrNAC* members contained three exons. Ten conserved motifs were identified in walnut. Most *JrNAC* members contained seven conserved motifs, and some subgroups contained unique motifs. As the motif 10 exist only in the subgroup IV, the motif 8 existed in the subgroup X VI and belonged to the subfamily ONAC003, but this subgroup did not contain motif 4 and 1. Synteny analysis showed that four *JrNAC* genes in walnut were collinear with the other three plants, and the number of homologous genes between walnut and other two woody plants was higher than that between walnut and *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Gene duplication showed that a total of 26 *JrNAC* gene duplication events were identified in walnut genome. Notably, both the *JrNAC44* and *JrNAC108* were identified in both analyses. The gene expression pattern showed that the 7 *JrNAC* genes (*JrNAC2*, *JrNAC38*, *JrNAC42*, *JrNAC66*, *JrNAC25*, *JrNAC8* and *JrNAC115*) were highly expressed in both the female and male flower buds, the gene expression level of 6 genes was higher in the initial stage of morphological differentiation of female flower buds than in the other two stages, while only 3 genes (*JrNAC2*, *JrNAC38* and *JrNAC42*) showed similar gene expression characteristics in the male flower buds. The *JrNAC2* belonged to the OSNAC7 subfamily, and its expression was obviously up-regulated in the initial stage of morphological differentiation of female flower buds, which was speculated to be related to flower bud differentiation. The high expressions of the *JrNAC8* and *JrNAC115* at MB-1 stage were speculated to be related to the development of anther or anther sac. In addition, the *JrNAC97* was highly expressed in pistil primordium formation stage, and it was also highly expressed in the male flower bud at MB-1 and MB-2 stages, suggesting that the *JrNAC97* may play a role in pistil or stamen formation and development process. In the study of the protein interaction network, a total of 9 *JrNAC* proteins (*JrNAC47*, *JrNAC111*, *JrNAC91*, *JrNAC120*, *JrNAC59*, *JrNAC16*, *JrNAC68*, *JrNAC2* and *JrNAC53*) were obtained, which played a key role in the network. Meanwhile, there were interaction relationships between NAC and other transcription factors. 【Conclusion】In our study, the NAC family members of walnut were identified, and the NAC genes of walnut were relatively conservative, but it still exerted the function of diversity. The *JrNAC2*, *JrNAC8*, *JrNAC115* and *JrNAC97* might be the key genes in the development of walnut flower organs. This study would provide a reference for further study on walnut NAC gene family.

Key words: Walnut; NAC gene family; Bioinformatics; Expression pattern

转录因子(Transcription factor, TF)是植物生长发育过程中重要的调控蛋白,它通过与启动子的特定顺式作用元件结合而发挥关键作用^[1-2]。*NAC*转录因子作为植物中的一类特异性转录因子,其来自于矮牵牛中的*NAM*以及拟南芥中的*ATAF1/2*和*CUC2*中的共有序列。典型的*NAC* TFs具有位于N端高度保守的DNA结合域和位于C端高度可变的转录调控区域^[3]。通常,位于其N端的*NAC*结构域由5个亚域(A-E)组成,包含大约150个氨基酸残基,其中亚域A、C和D高度保守,亚域B和E在不同组织和不同阶段具有一定的差异。同时,亚域C可能参与DNA的结合,亚域E可能与发育时期调控和组织特异性有关^[4-6]。

自首次在矮牵牛中发现*NAC*具有促进组织分化的作用以来^[7],大量研究表明,*NAC*基因在多种生物进程中发挥重要作用^[8],包括参与调控花和叶片的发育^[9],植物次生细胞壁的增厚^[10],蛋白质和脂类代谢途径^[11],叶片衰老和果实发育^[12],侧根的形成^[13-14],种子萌发^[15-16]以及在植物衰老过程中起作用^[17]。此外,*NAC*转录因子还参与植物生长过程中的生物与非生物胁迫应答。研究发现,拟南芥受伤叶片部位存在*ATAF2*的超表达,该基因超表达可抑制其他病程相关基因的表达并增强对土生镰刀霉菌的抗性^[18];*ATAF1*对生物胁迫的应答模式与*ATAF2*恰恰相反,其过表达使植物的感病率升高^[19];油菜中同样发现了与*ATAF1*和*ATAF2*表达模式相同的*NAC*转录因子,进一步研究发现,该类基因与*ATAF1*和*ATAF2*高度同源^[20]。在非生物胁迫下,*NAC*转录因子同样发挥重要作用。枸橘中*PrNAC72*通过调控脯氨酸进而负面调节干旱胁迫应答^[21];水稻中*SNAC1*可以在不影响光合速率的情况下关闭气孔从而提高水稻抗旱能力^[5];盐芥中*TsNAC1*通过与一种重要的质子转运蛋白结合,调控植株的耐盐性^[22];甘蔗中*SsNAC23*基因参与低温胁迫响应^[23]。

成花作为植物繁衍后代最重要的环节,其相关基因的正常表达就显得十分重要。*NAC*基因作为一个重要调节因子,在成花过程中发挥重要作用。*NTL8*作为*NAC*家族一员,在拟南芥中,其通过*FT*介导的盐胁迫来影响开花^[24];拟南芥中*ANAC089*转基因植株表现出开花延迟的现象,说明其在开花诱导过程中负调控^[25];玫瑰中乙烯通过调控*miR164*进而调控*RHNAC100*的表达,*RHNAC100*的过表达植株表现为花瓣变小^[26];草莓中*FveCUC2*突变体表现出

光滑叶缘的叶片和较少的雄蕊,且*CUC2*的表达受*miR164*的调控^[27];核桃的转录因子富集分析显示,*NAC*转录因子在花芽和叶芽中有较高的富集率^[28]。

核桃,又名胡桃,羌桃,是世界四大干果之一,其在我国广泛分布于27个省、自治区、直辖市^[29]。核桃由于其营养含量丰富,木材的商业价值较高,从而在世界范围内被广泛种植^[30]。但核桃成花时间较晚且结实率普遍不高,因此,研究其成花机制就显得尤为重要。既往的研究表明,*NAC*在植物花器官发育过程中发挥重要作用。为了更好地了解核桃在成花过程中的分子调控机制,有必要对核桃中的*NAC*基因家族进行研究。笔者在核桃全基因组范围内鉴定了核桃的*NAC*家族成员,并对其理化性质、亚细胞定位、系统发育关系、基因结构、保守基序、染色体定位和基因复制等进行了相关分析,此外,还对拟南芥、葡萄、美洲黑杨和核桃中的*NAC*基因进行了相似性分析。同时,利用转录组数据对部分*NAC*基因在不同发育阶段的表达情况进行了分析。研究为后续分子育种及进一步探究核桃中*NAC*基因的功能奠定了基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料与测序

研究所用核桃品种为自然条件下生长的温185,采自中国的新疆维吾尔族自治区南部。以雌花芽形态未分化期(FB-1)、形态分化始期(FB-2)及雌蕊原基分化期(FB-3)3个阶段为时间点,采集雌雄花芽,雄花芽3个时期分别记为MB-1、MB-2和MB-3。将采集的样品迅速置于液氮中,后置于-80 °C中保存。使用 Trizol 试剂盒(Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA)从雌花芽和雄花芽中提取总 RNA。将 RNA 提取样品送交百迈客生物公司进行质量检测,雌雄样本各设置3个生物学重复。样品检测合格后,构建 cDNA 文库,进行 Illumina HiSeq 平台高通量测序。

1.2 核桃中 NAC 家族的鉴定

从 NCBI 上下载最新的核桃蛋白序列文件。从 Pfam (<http://pfam.xfam.org/>) 上下载 *NAC* 域 (PF 02365) 的 hmm 文件,利用 HMMER 3.0 检索核桃蛋白数据库,设置 E-value 值为 $1e^{-10}$ ^[31]。将得到的候选 *NAC* 成员在 Pfam 和 SMART (<http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/>) 上对其结构域进行进一步确认,最终得到核桃中 *NAC* 家族成员 *JrNAC*。在 ExPasy 网站 (<https://>

web.expasy.org/protparam/)上对*JrNAC*蛋白序列的氨基酸数目、分子质量、理论等电点、脂肪族氨基酸数及蛋白疏水性进行分析,亚细胞定位在WoLF PSORT II (<https://www.genscript.com/>)上完成。

1.3 系统发育及基因结构分析

从TAIR(<https://www.arabidopsis.org/>)上下载拟南芥的*NAC*蛋白序列。利用MEGA 6^[32]将其与核桃的*NAC*蛋白序列合并构建系统发育树,设置bootstrap为1000,邻接法,其余参数采用默认值。将构建好的发育树上传到iTOL(<https://itol.embl.de/>)网站修饰处理。使用MEME(<http://meme-suite.org/tools/meme>)分析*JrNAC*蛋白的基序组成,基序大小设置:6~50,数量设置:10个,其余参数采用默认值^[33]。基因结构使用TBtools进行绘制^[34],并对基因结构、进化树和基序组成进行整合绘图。

1.4 染色体定位、基因复制和进化分析

从NCBI中下载核桃、拟南芥和葡萄的基因组数据。用TBtools绘制*JrNAC*基因在染色体上的位置。种间共线性和基因复制分析分别用TBtools中的Dual Synteny Plot for MCscanX和Advanced Circos完成。

1.5 *JrNAC*蛋白相互作用网络

使用Blastp程序将核桃的*NAC*蛋白与拟南芥的*NAC*蛋白进行比对,选取代表每个核桃*NAC*蛋白的拟南芥*NAC*蛋白构建核桃的*NAC*蛋白相互作用网络。将选取的拟南芥*NAC*蛋白上传到String(<https://string-db.org/>)网站来预测核桃中*NAC*蛋白的互作关系。参数设置:使用默认参数运行。

1.6 *JrNAC*不同成员的表达分析

通过对雌雄花芽所处3个时期的材料进行转录组测序,获得*JrNAC*在不同组织和时期的基因表达情况并进行分析,使用TBtools绘制热图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 核桃中*NAC*基因家族的鉴定

将通过HMMsearch得到的候选*NAC*成员进行结构域鉴定,最终得到121个核桃中的*NAC*家族成员。根据各成员在染色体上的位置,将其命名为*JrNAC1*到*JrNAC121*。

笔者在本研究中对121个*JrNAC*转录因子的理化性质进行了分析,包括氨基酸数目、分子质量、等电点及蛋白质的疏水性(表1)。结果显示,121个

*JrNAC*蛋白中,最大的蛋白是长度为719个氨基酸的*JrNAC21*,最小的蛋白为171个氨基酸的*JrNAC104*、*JrNAC105*和*JrNAC106*。相对分子质量最大为80.1 kDa,最小为19.8 kDa,平均分子质量为41.138 kDa;等电点介于4.52到9.63之间;121个*NAC*蛋白质中,亲水性蛋白约占83.47%(101个),两性蛋白约占16.53%(20个),表明核桃中*NAC*蛋白以亲水性蛋白为主。亚细胞定位显示,*JrNAC*蛋白分别被定位到了细胞核(86)、叶绿体(15)、细胞质(11)、过氧化物酶体(4)、高尔基体(3)和线粒体(2)中。

2.2 *JrNAC*成员的系统发育分析

为了探明核桃中*NAC*的进化关系,将拟南芥和核桃中*NAC*蛋白的氨基酸序列合并构建系统发育树。依据同源关系及前人的分类标准^[35],121个*JrNAC*成员被分为15个亚族(图1)。结果显示,核桃的*NAC*蛋白分别聚类到ONAC003、ANAC063、OSNAC8、NAP、NAM、OSNAC7、SEUN5、NAC2、ANAC011、NAC1、ANAC3、ATAF、TIP、ONAC22和TERN亚群。然而,ANAC001亚族中没有*JrNAC*成员。ATAF亚族中仅有1个*JrNAC*成员,*JrNAC*成员最多的为OSNAC7亚族(27个),其数量显著高于其他亚族,推测OSNAC7亚族可能为核桃中最重要的亚族。4个*JrNAC*成员没有被分到任何一个亚族,其进化关系有待进一步分析。此外,OSNAC7和ONAC22除了自己单独的进化分支外,二者的部分成员还一起构成了额外的一个分支,推测这2个亚族也存在共同进化的可能,但具体关系仍需进一步分析。以上结果表明核桃中*NAC*成员具有多样化的功能。

2.3 *JrNAC*基因家族的基因结构与保守基序分析

对121个*JrNAC*成员构建系统发育树,并根据基序组成和发育关系将其分为I-xvi共16个亚组(图2-A)。最大的亚组为亚组IX,有25个成员,而亚组II和亚组X仅有2个成员。为了解*JrNAC*的基因结构,对其基因序列的内含子和外显子组成进行分析(图2-B)。结果显示,所有*JrNAC*基因中,内含子与外显子交叉镶嵌在一条完整的基因序列上,每条基因序列均含有数量不等的内含子和外显子。内含子数量在1到7个之间,外显子数量在1到8个之间,*JrNAC99*含有数量最多的内含子(7个)和外显子(8)。大多数*JrNAC*成员含有3个外显子,这可能与

表1 核桃NAC家族成员及其理化性质

Table 1 NAC family members and physicochemical properties of walnut

基因名称 Gene name	基因符号 Gene symbol	相关蛋白 Related protein	氨基酸数 No. of amino acids	分子质量 Molecular weight/Da	理论等电点 Isoelectric point	脂肪族氨基 Aliphatic index	蛋白质疏水性值 Protein hydrophobicity	亚细胞定位 Subcellular localization
JrNAC1	LOC109013175	XP_018850709.2	398	44 526.26	6.03	70.13	-0.466	1
JrNAC2	LOC109001315	XP_018834095.1	271	31 332.74	9.44	72.62	-0.662	2
JrNAC3	LOC109001271	XP_018834017.1	385	43 683.69	6.76	55.71	-0.803	1
JrNAC4	LOC109020336	XP_018858323.1	349	39 476.13	6.28	54.76	-0.746	1
JrNAC5	LOC108982494	XP_018809434.1	398	44 607.01	5.95	67.61	-0.741	1
JrNAC6	LOC108987952	XP_035544159.1	682	77 855.19	5.58	64.24	-0.677	1
JrNAC7	LOC108987378	XP_018815825.1	363	42 150.07	6.25	67.66	-0.801	3
JrNAC8	LOC108996217	XP_018827532.1	289	33 193.54	6.02	61.80	-0.704	1
JrNAC9	LOC108996203	XP_018827519.1	199	22 936.85	4.99	72.46	-0.398	4
JrNAC10	LOC108996223	XP_035547388.1	333	37 431.49	6.10	76.16	-0.406	2
JrNAC11	LOC109006002	XP_018840682.2	369	41 711.56	5.10	66.61	-0.669	1
JrNAC12	LOC108996692	XP_018828262.1	289	32 749.95	9.09	63.04	-0.815	1
JrNAC13	LOC109021728	XP_018859986.2	311	36 074.54	8.35	61.77	-0.757	1
JrNAC14	LOC109010158	XP_018846428.1	466	52 472.26	6.61	54.64	-0.974	1
JrNAC15	LOC108995907	XP_018827123.1	295	33 956.31	5.87	57.56	-0.654	2
JrNAC16	LOC108991768	XP_018821795.1	254	28 439.11	8.45	67.52	-0.450	1
JrNAC17	LOC108981845	XP_018808641.1	357	40 372.55	6.56	63.89	-0.619	1
JrNAC18	LOC108982671	XP_018809654.1	219	25 542.82	6.19	70.32	-0.498	4
JrNAC19	LOC108987166	XP_018815581.2	327	37 359.46	6.97	58.17	-0.862	3
JrNAC20	LOC108979910	XP_018806244.2	351	39 975.73	5.13	62.51	-0.591	1
JrNAC21	LOC108992453	XP_018822551.2	719	80 115.94	4.85	62.35	-0.739	1
JrNAC22	LOC109021042	XP_018859121.1	421	47 900.18	5.81	60.67	-0.770	1
JrNAC23	LOC109011364	XP_018848075.1	343	40 077.83	6.28	55.95	-0.847	3
JrNAC24	LOC109012878	XP_018850298.1	366	40 213.09	7.60	61.61	-0.502	1
JrNAC25	LOC109013708	XP_018851445.1	366	38 460.08	7.68	65.54	-0.711	1
JrNAC26	LOC109013713	XP_018851456.1	365	40 404.62	8.44	68.47	-0.596	1
JrNAC27	LOC109000404	XP_035544067.1	392	43 963.72	6.47	69.62	-0.542	1
JrNAC28	LOC109016036	XP_018854048.1	264	30 255.69	6.61	55.38	-0.892	1
JrNAC29	LOC108980516	XP_018807000.1	347	38 142.62	8.41	67.52	-0.650	1
JrNAC30	LOC108979818	XP_018806131.1	303	34 235.45	6.71	69.80	-0.755	1
JrNAC31	LOC109020715	XP_018858781.1	306	35 160.53	8.39	58.59	-0.808	1
JrNAC32	LOC118348002	XP_035544612.1	449	50 322.26	5.19	65.68	-0.595	2
JrNAC33	LOC108999332	XP_035543904.1	449	50 293.26	5.26	65.68	-0.594	2
JrNAC34	LOC109011176	XP_018847815.2	377	43 118.31	6.24	58.20	-0.752	1
JrNAC35	LOC109004731	XP_018838923.2	342	38 958.17	8.03	74.71	-0.600	4
JrNAC36	LOC108979600	XP_018805847.1	184	21 222.17	9.50	72.07	-0.498	2
JrNAC37	LOC108983954	XP_018811298.1	307	34 688.82	6.92	66.64	-0.806	1
JrNAC38	LOC108989571	XP_018818766.2	269	30 720.00	5.93	55.43	-0.880	1
JrNAC39	LOC109010566	XP_018846977.1	388	43 683.07	6.15	63.32	-0.655	1
JrNAC40	LOC108983974	XP_035545936.1	297	34 125.41	8.07	56.80	-0.710	1
JrNAC41	LOC108997823	XP_018829747.2	399	44 580.44	8.90	74.79	-0.593	5
JrNAC42	LOC108986478	XP_018814651.1	243	27 713.30	6.46	63.70	-0.571	1
JrNAC43	LOC108993283	XP_018823688.1	432	48 679.22	4.95	66.09	-0.809	4
JrNAC44	LOC109011371	XP_018848079.2	570	64 448.62	4.84	72.04	-0.598	1
JrNAC45	LOC109003055	XP_018836563.1	291	33 283.70	6.16	61.07	-0.723	1
JrNAC46	LOC108992263	XP_018822310.1	311	34 706.13	6.00	74.28	-0.464	2
JrNAC47	LOC109009076	XP_018844965.1	329	37 959.30	6.19	69.97	-0.712	1
JrNAC48	LOC108998325	XP_018830391.1	310	35 747.14	6.87	66.74	-0.795	1
JrNAC49	LOC109000546	XP_018833010.1	367	41 482.48	4.89	68.56	-0.708	1
JrNAC50	LOC108997971	XP_018829907.1	340	38 210.82	8.29	69.44	-0.608	1
JrNAC51	LOC108981888	XP_018808680.1	247	28 270.66	4.89	60.36	-0.687	1
JrNAC52	LOC108992636	XP_018822780.2	383	44 344.59	5.88	67.47	-0.789	1
JrNAC53	LOC109014359	XP_018852335.2	251	29 187.62	5.48	67.25	-0.700	2
JrNAC54	LOC109011339	XP_018848042.2	553	61 921.98	4.64	71.61	-0.449	4
JrNAC55	LOC109011338	XP_035547565.1	279	31 606.43	6.77	67.10	-0.629	3
JrNAC56	LOC109019173	XP_018856956.2	372	41 278.55	9.25	56.10	-0.762	1

表1 (续)

Table 1 (Continued)

基因名称 Gene name	基因符号 Gene symbol	相关蛋白 Related protein	氨基酸数 No. of amino acids	分子质量 Molecular weight/Da	理论等电点 Isoelectric point	脂肪族氨基 Aliphatic index	蛋白质疏水性值 Protein hydrophobicity	亚细胞定位 Subcellular localization
JrNAC57	LOC109022232	XP_018860620.1	386	43 462.99	7.14	70.80	-0.443	1
JrNAC58	LOC108999719	XP_035549304.1	341	39 245.93	5.04	65.48	-0.711	1
JrNAC59	LOC108986358	XP_018814495.1	235	26 678.87	7.71	59.70	-0.709	1
JrNAC60	LOC109004745	XP_018838950.1	304	34 320.83	7.02	66.38	-0.532	1
JrNAC61	LOC108982391	XP_018809301.2	356	40 233.39	7.65	66.26	-0.553	1
JrNAC62	LOC109007407	XP_018842618.2	344	39 055.87	5.37	60.35	-0.601	1
JrNAC63	LOC118349445	XP_035549781.1	417	47 551.74	5.49	65.23	-0.749	1
JrNAC64	LOC109008693	XP_018844428.1	386	45 148.11	6.44	56.84	-0.898	1
JrNAC65	LOC108992696	XP_018822875.1	359	39 402.31	7.00	62.31	-0.413	1
JrNAC66	LOC108993094	XP_018823405.1	353	40 195.12	6.84	64.98	-0.655	1
JrNAC67	LOC108993104	XP_018823416.1	362	39 921.02	8.79	65.22	-0.648	1
JrNAC68	LOC109001834	XP_018834820.2	260	29 750.16	9.40	70.77	-0.507	2
JrNAC69	LOC109001907	XP_018834954.1	364	41 838.63	6.95	52.75	-0.977	1
JrNAC70	LOC108979664	XP_018805920.1	395	44 318.77	5.83	61.27	-0.580	1
JrNAC71	LOC109005630	XP_018840185.1	394	44 052.11	5.68	62.39	-0.730	1
JrNAC72	LOC109010090	XP_018846353.1	646	73 763.54	5.59	67.76	-0.655	2
JrNAC73	LOC109004805	XP_018839040.1	190	22 037.63	4.81	68.68	-0.505	4
JrNAC74	LOC108983401	XP_018810556.1	290	33 264.74	6.97	64.93	-0.670	1
JrNAC75	LOC118349542	XP_035550246.1	311	36 130.19	5.88	59.84	-0.865	6
JrNAC76	LOC109008906	XP_018844732.2	311	36 088.11	5.88	58.91	-0.880	6
JrNAC77	LOC109019685	XP_035550370.1	359	40 251.34	4.83	78.22	-0.436	2
JrNAC78	LOC109008913	XP_035550369.1	474	52 673.97	4.58	73.21	-0.427	2
JrNAC79	LOC109003927	XP_035550357.1	469	52 970.62	6.45	52.00	-1.023	1
JrNAC80	LOC108987803	XP_018816362.2	292	33 627.82	5.80	65.45	-0.627	2
JrNAC81	LOC108992003	XP_018821982.1	337	39 097.79	5.07	62.49	-0.792	1
JrNAC82	LOC109020169	XP_018858137.2	373	41 646.96	5.48	76.68	-0.388	1
JrNAC83	LOC109009537	XP_035538610.1	370	41 289.37	9.05	52.76	-0.809	1
JrNAC84	LOC108982133	XP_018808971.1	416	46 914.03	5.76	66.30	-0.707	1
JrNAC85	LOC109001443	XP_018834271.1	523	60 140.97	6.27	65.95	-0.772	5
JrNAC86	LOC108983074	XP_035539254.1	547	61 483.66	4.63	76.64	-0.461	4
JrNAC87	LOC108983076	XP_018810147.1	495	55 590.49	5.70	59.58	-0.839	1
JrNAC88	LOC109001588	XP_035539956.1	381	43 588.55	6.61	61.71	-0.794	1
JrNAC89	LOC109006994	XP_018842004.1	192	21 975.46	5.21	65.99	-0.736	4
JrNAC90	LOC109012146	XP_018849198.1	287	33 317.12	8.71	70.31	-0.632	1
JrNAC91	LOC108984364	XP_018811837.1	255	28 894.63	9.25	62.27	-0.722	1
JrNAC92	LOC109018004	XP_018855735.1	265	30 668.60	6.07	68.79	-0.670	1
JrNAC93	LOC108988771	XP_018817667.1	407	45 749.79	6.79	65.21	-0.495	1
JrNAC94	LOC118343682	XP_018840873.1	542	59 470.67	4.84	68.76	-0.358	1
JrNAC95	LOC109006141	XP_035540607.1	526	58 637.45	4.52	68.12	-0.457	1
JrNAC96	LOC109006143	XP_018840877.1	319	36 154.92	5.04	69.12	-0.373	1
JrNAC97	LOC109006142	XP_035540446.1	468	51 922.82	4.96	71.73	-0.629	1
JrNAC98	LOC108996623	XP_018828163.1	488	54 089.62	5.20	69.71	-0.551	2
JrNAC99	LOC108996595	XP_035539949.1	562	62 425.12	4.59	64.43	-0.566	1
JrNAC100	LOC108990060	XP_018819454.2	339	38 756.66	8.31	61.24	-0.782	1
JrNAC101	LOC109017565	XP_018855341.1	359	40 560.09	4.90	63.87	-0.687	1
JrNAC102	LOC108998959	XP_018831278.2	414	46 885.58	5.11	72.56	-0.562	5
JrNAC103	LOC108998956	XP_035541143.1	266	29 468.03	5.61	64.96	-0.530	4
JrNAC104	LOC108994568	XP_035541513.1	171	19 946.63	9.61	54.74	-0.857	1
JrNAC105	LOC118344491	XP_035541071.1	171	19 771.40	9.63	55.91	-0.829	1
JrNAC106	LOC118344435	XP_035540852.1	171	19 870.49	9.56	55.91	-0.863	1
JrNAC107	LOC108998684	XP_018830881.1	334	38 604.24	5.71	67.40	-0.792	1
JrNAC108	LOC109018485	XP_018856192.1	565	63 494.82	4.99	75.91	-0.579	4
JrNAC109	LOC109008888	XP_018844704.1	285	32 416.71	8.14	61.96	-0.666	1
JrNAC110	LOC108990382	XP_018819869.1	273	30 250.93	6.06	71.47	-0.480	1
JrNAC111	LOC108991663	XP_018821534.1	342	39 181.77	5.75	69.88	-0.674	1
JrNAC112	LOC108984349	XP_018811820.1	293	33 635.91	8.38	58.26	-0.728	1

表1 (续)
Table 1 (Continued)

基因名称 Gene name	基因符号 Gene symbol	相关蛋白 Related protein	氨基酸数 No. of amino acids	分子质量 Molecular weight/Da	理论等电点 Isoelectric point	脂肪族氨基 Aliphatic index	蛋白质疏水性值 Protein hydrophobicity	亚细胞定位 Subcellular localization
JrNAC113	LOC108983678	XP_018810940.2	584	66 081.88	6.99	75.60	-0.446	1
JrNAC114	LOC108993115	XP_018823426.1	258	29 860.36	5.67	54.42	-0.826	1
JrNAC115	LOC109007515	XP_018842746.1	713	78 267.41	5.01	73.20	-0.496	1
JrNAC116	LOC109007516	XP_018842747.1	516	57 645.84	4.54	65.39	-0.581	2
JrNAC117	LOC109007518	XP_018842748.1	500	55 429.14	4.57	64.40	-0.653	1
JrNAC118	LOC109009211	XP_018845151.1	409	46 133.11	6.76	63.89	-0.541	4
JrNAC119	LOC109009271	XP_018845257.1	280	32 250.32	8.22	60.18	-0.747	1
JrNAC120	LOC109004777	XP_018838993.1	257	28 901.75	9.50	64.09	-0.643	1
JrNAC121	LOC109006645	XP_018841539.1	312	35 963.05	5.96	72.85	-0.521	1

注: 亚细胞定位对应数字代表: 1. 细胞核; 2. 叶绿体; 3. 过氧化物酶体; 4. 细胞质; 5. 高尔基体; 6. 线粒体。

Note: Digital representation of subcellular localization: 1. Nucleus; 2. Chloroplast; 3. Peroxisome; 4. Cytoplasmic; 5. Golgi apparatus; 6. Mitochondrial.

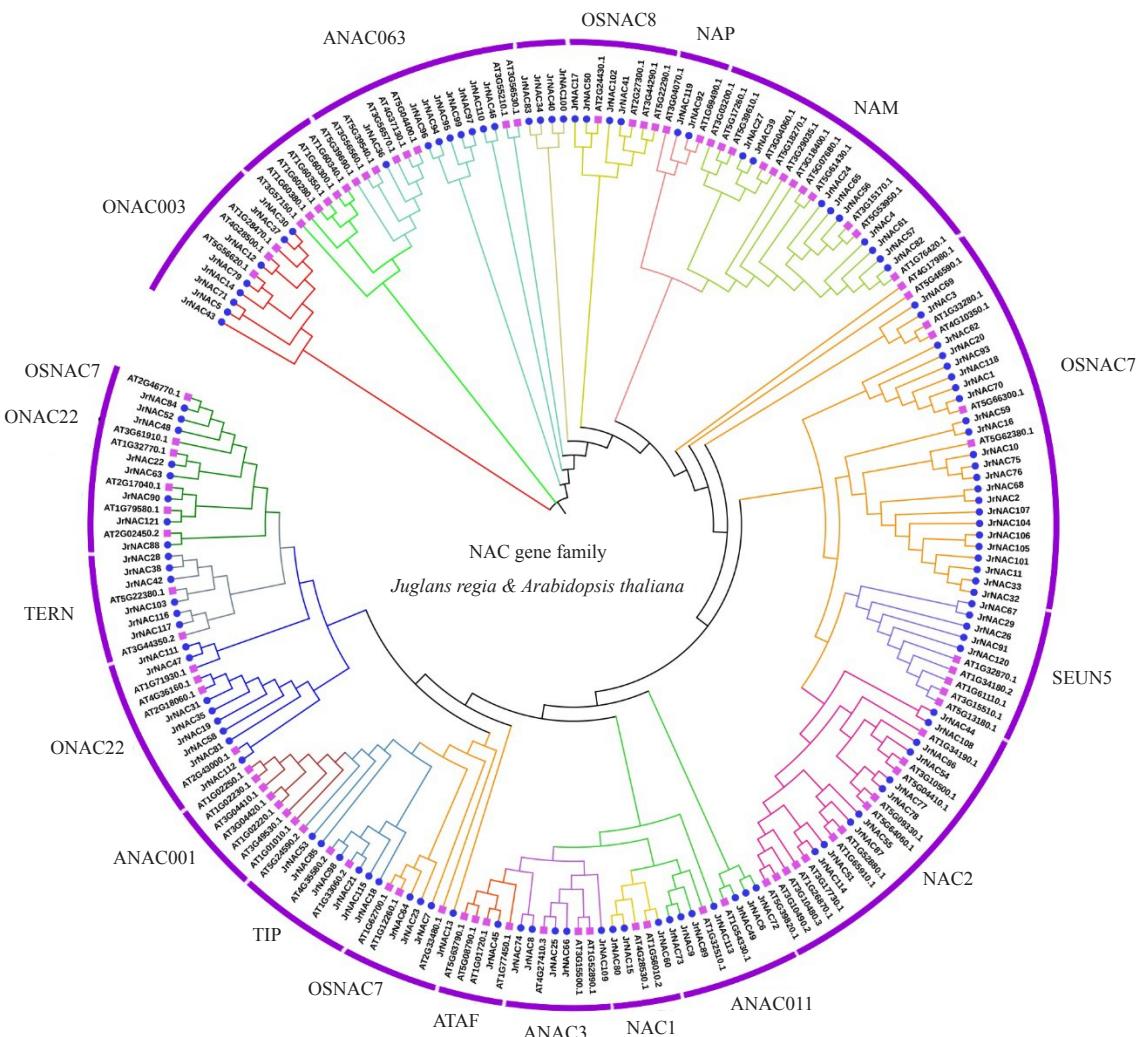


图1 拟南芥与核桃NAC转录因子系统发育进化树

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic trees of NAC TFs of *Arabidopsis* and Walnut

NAC家族基因结构相对保守有关。相同亚组内基因的基因结构具有较高的相似性, 核桃中基因结构的分布也符合该特征。

为了进一步探究JrNAC的蛋白序列特征, 对JrNAC蛋白的基序组成进行鉴定。最终鉴定到10个保守基序(图2-C)。基序2在所有JrNAC蛋白中均

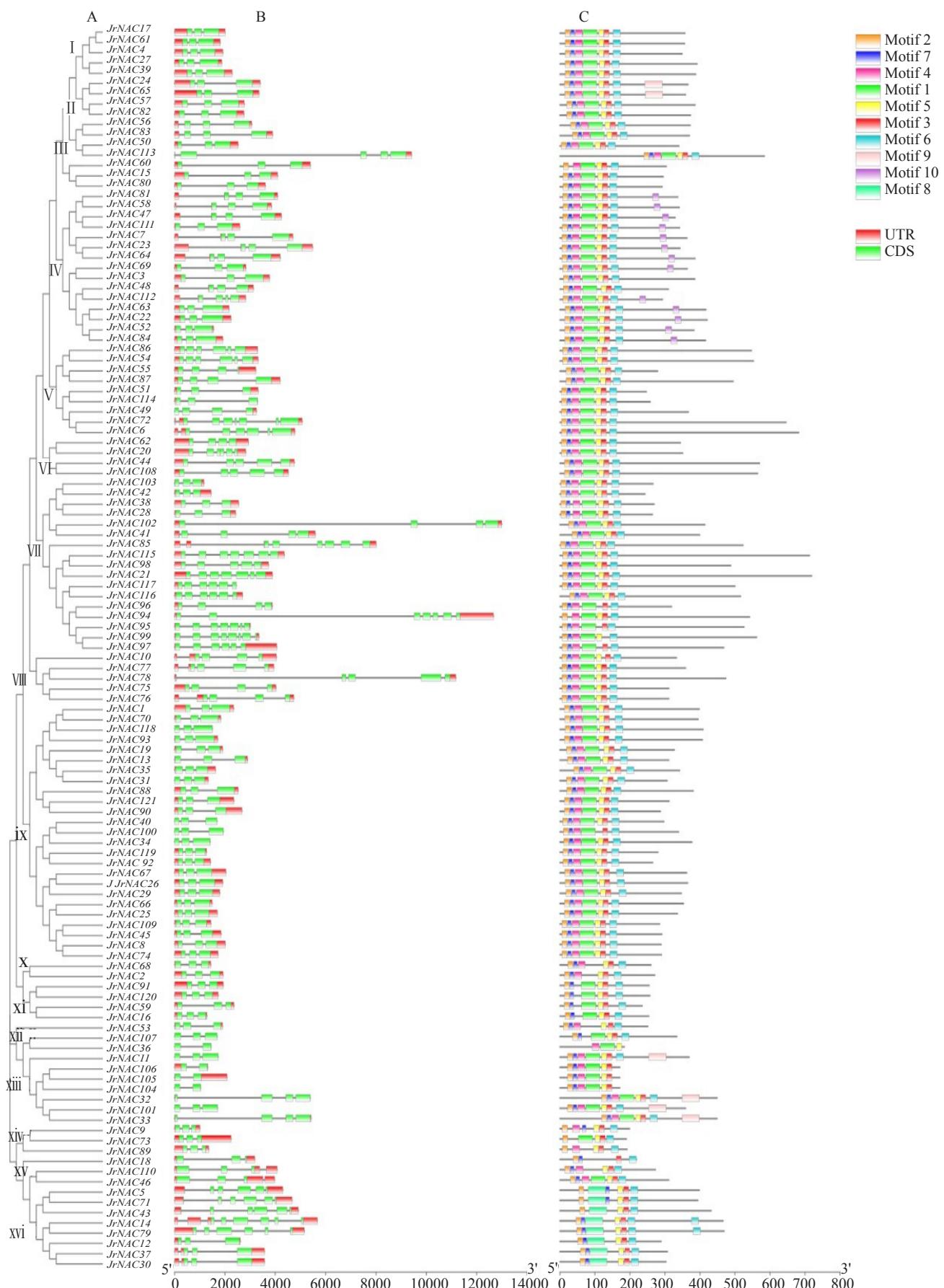


图 2 核桃 NAC 基因的系统发育关系、基因结构和保守蛋白基序结构

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic relationship, gene structure and conserved protein motif structure of NAC genes in walnut

存在,基序7、基序4、基序1、基序5、基序3和基序6在大部分*JrNAC*蛋白中都存在。基序10仅存在于亚组IV中,进一步分析其进化来源可知,拥有基序10的蛋白序列属于*OSNAC7*和*ONAC22*亚族;基序8存在于亚组XVI中,其均属于*ONAC003*亚族,该亚族均不含基序4和基序1。该现象可能是不同亚族行使不同功能所致,因而自身会出现特殊的保守基序。亚组XV中的*JrNAC18*仅有4个保守基序,是所有蛋白中所含基序最少的,其余大部分*JrNAC*蛋白都含有7个保守基序,这可能与基因的进化有关。综上,系统发育分析所得结果与基因结构和基序分析的结果一致。

2.4 *JrNAC*基因的染色体定位

121个*JrNAC*基因被不均等地定位到16条染色

体上(图3)。Chr1含有数量最多的*JrNAC*成员(15个),其次是含13个成员的Chr10,Chr13(12个)和Chr2(11个)。含*JrNAC*成员最少的染色体为Chr5、Chr8和Chr11,它们均含有3个*JrNAC*基因。值得注意的是,最长的染色体Chr7仅含有4个*JrNAC*成员,约占总基因数的3.31%。此外,同一染色体上的基因在进化树中大多属于不同的亚族,推测同一条染色体上的同种基因可能行使不同的功能。

2.5 *JrNAC*基因的共线性分析

研究基因复制事件可以进一步探究物种的进化。因此,利用TBtools中的MCScanX程序来研究核桃中*NAC*基因的基因复制事件。121个*JrNAC*基因中共鉴定出了26个片段复制基因(图4)。16条染色体中仅Chr5和Chr14两条染色体中无*JrNAC*片

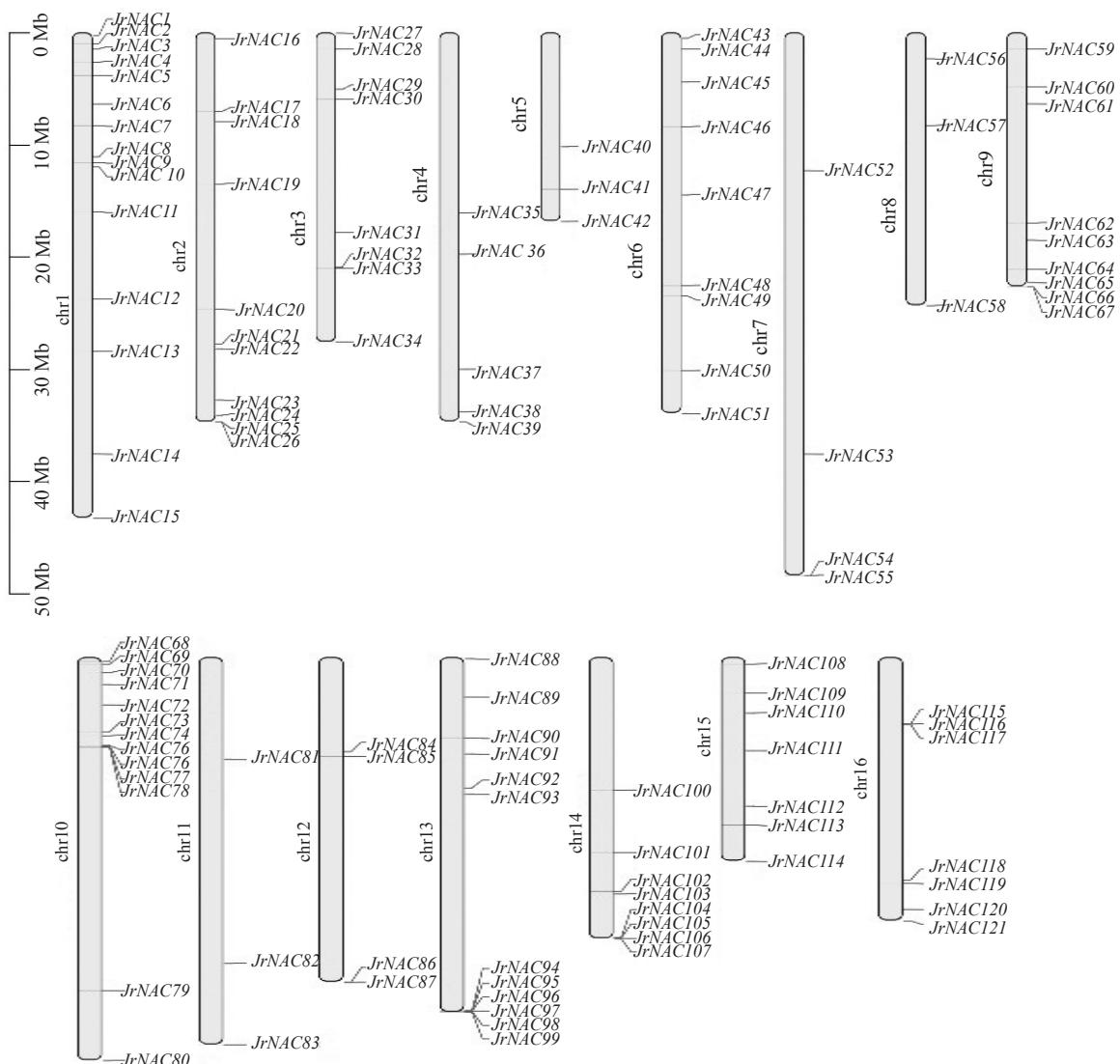


图3 *JrNAC*基因在染色体上的分布

Fig. 3 Distribution of *JrNAC* genes on chromosome

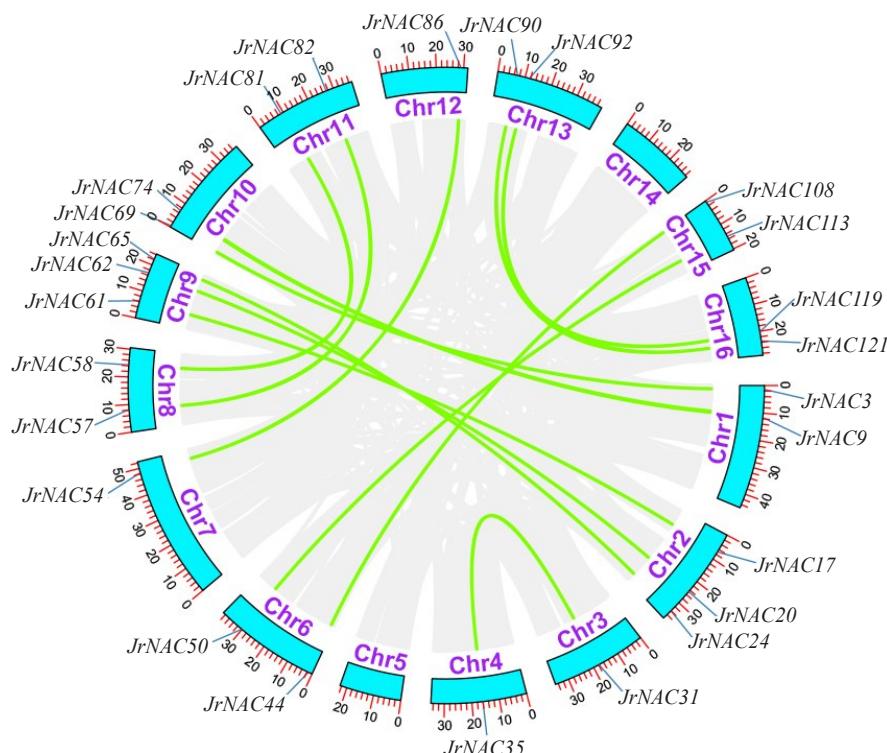


图 4 JrNAC 基因的相似性分析

Fig. 4 Synteny analysis of JrNAC genes

段复制基因,Chr2 与 Chr9 中含有相同且最多的片段复制基因(3个)。其他染色体中片段复制基因的数量都为1个或2个。

为了进一步探索JrNAC基因的进化和不同物种间 NAC 基因的进化关系,对拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)、核桃(*Juglans regia*)、葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)

和美洲黑杨(*Populus deltoides*)进行共线性分析(图5)。结果显示,核桃与拟南芥、葡萄和美洲黑杨3种植物间均表现出共线性关系,并分别具有23、52和24个有共线性关系的JrNAC基因,其中,仅4个JrNAC 基因(JrNAC13、JrNAC44、JrNAC88 和 JrNAC108)在拟南芥、葡萄和美洲黑杨中同时具有同

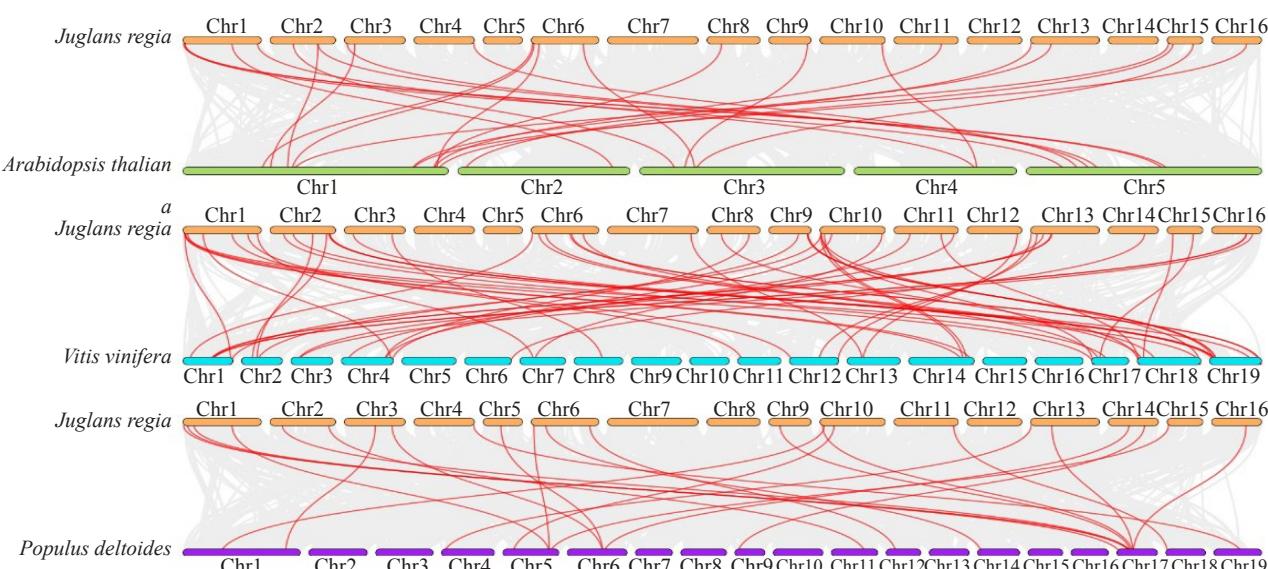


图 5 拟南芥、葡萄、杨树和核桃 NAC 基因的相似性分析

Fig. 5 Synteny analysis of NAC genes between Arabidopsis, Grape, Populus and Walnut

源关系。此外,核桃中的第1条染色体与其他3种植物的同源基因始终是最多的,并且核桃与2种木本植物(葡萄和美洲黑杨)中的同源基因的数量均多于核桃与拟南芥中同源基因的数量,核桃与杨树的同源基因数量多于核桃与葡萄,这可能与木本植物与草本植物及乔木与藤本植物间各物种的进化有关。

在对核桃的物种内和物种间的共线性分析中,*JrNAC44* 和 *JrNAC108* 2个基因表现出较高的出现频率,将其与拟南芥进行序列比对,结果显示二者与拟南芥中的 *AT1G34180* 和 *AT1G32870* 两个基因高度同源,拟南芥中两个基因分别在叶片衰老和对红光的反应中发挥作用,推测 *JrNAC44* 和 *JrNAC108* 2个基因可能发挥类似的作用。

2.6 *JrNAC*蛋白互作网络

由于核桃 *NAC* 蛋白相关数据的缺乏,因此利用拟南芥 *NAC* 蛋白的互作关系来研究核桃 *NAC* 蛋白间

的互作关系。每个拟南芥的 *NAC* 蛋白都至少与1个核桃的 *NAC* 蛋白相对应。将29个代表核桃 *NAC* 蛋白的拟南芥 *NAC* 蛋白上传至 string 网站,构建出代表核桃 *NAC* 蛋白的互作网络(图6)。结果显示,9个 *JrNAC* 蛋白(*JrNAC47*、*JrNAC111*、*JrNAC91*、*JrNAC120*、*JrNAC59*、*JrNAC16*、*JrNAC68*、*JrNAC2* 和 *JrNAC53*)可能为该网络中的关键节点。此外,存在 *NAC* 与其他转录因子间的相互作用,表明各转录因子间存在通过构成调控网络来发挥调控作用的事实。

2.7 *JrNAC*基因的表达模式分析

为了获得在花器官形成过程中起关键作用的 *JrNAC* 基因,对雌、雄2种花芽3个时期(FB-1/MB-1、FB-2/MB-2、FB-3/MB-3)的样品测序后进行基因表达量分析。选择FPKM值>1的78个差异表达的 *JrNAC* 基因绘制热图(图7)。

结果显示,7个 *JrNAC* 基因(*JrNAC2*、*JrNAC38*、

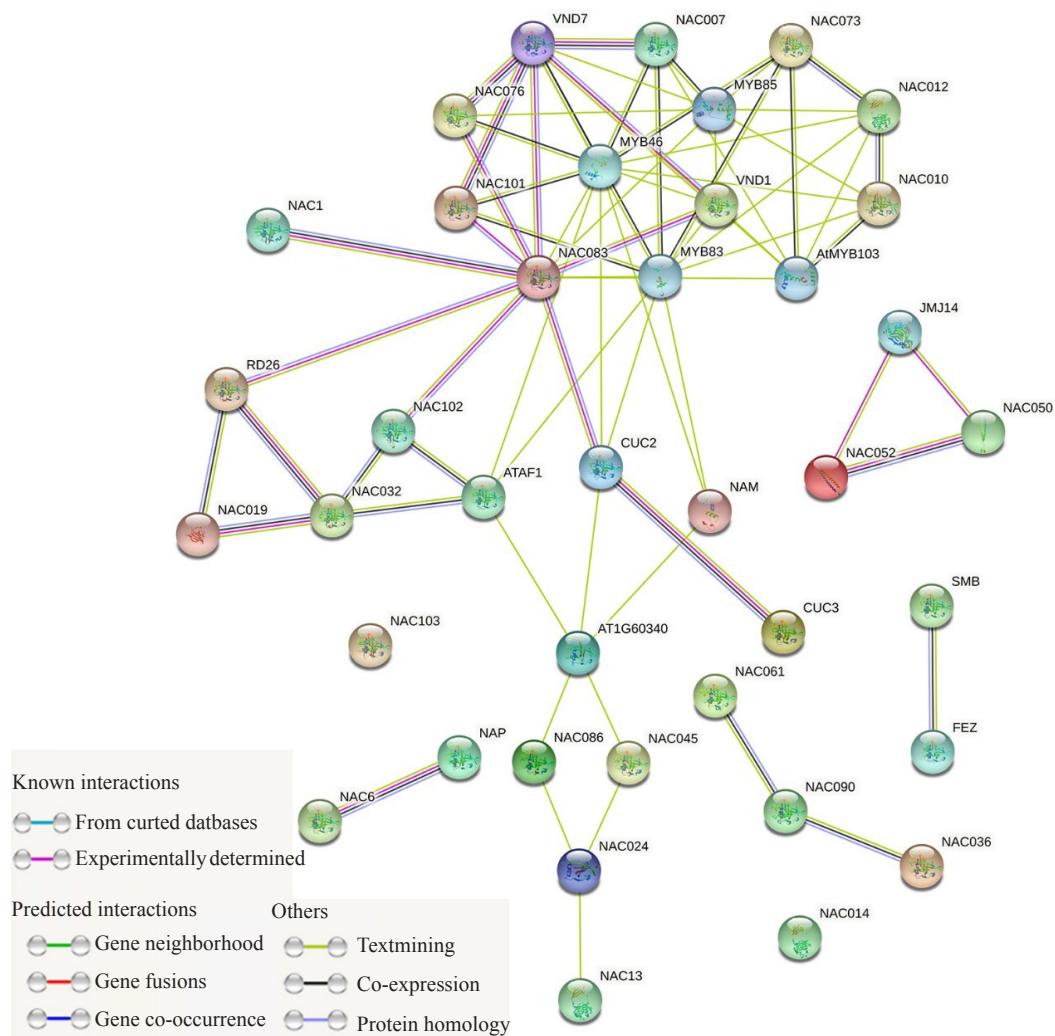
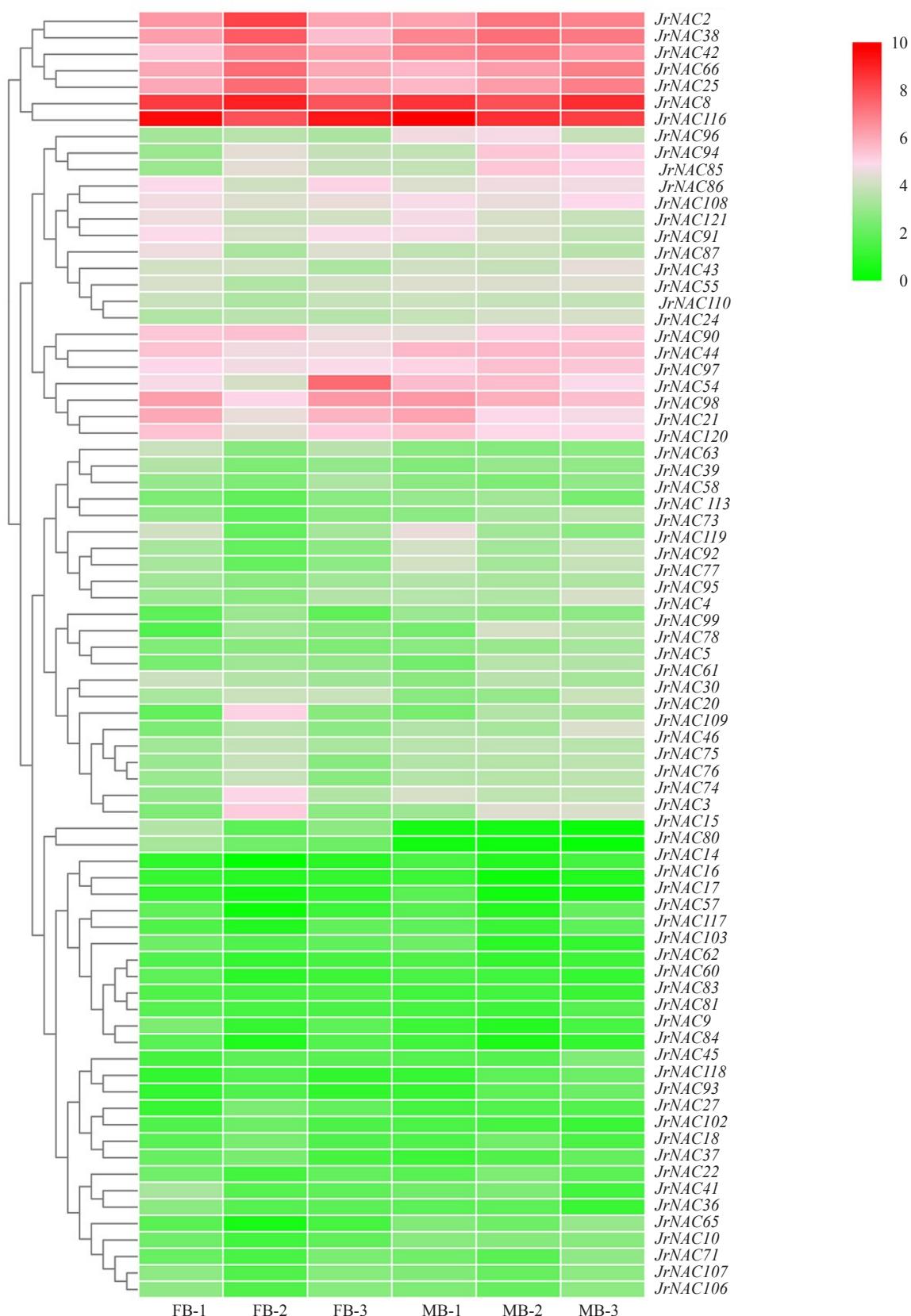


图 6 *JrNAC* 蛋白相互作用网络预测图

Fig. 6 *JrNAC* proteins interaction network prediction diagram



雌花芽 3 个时期. FB-1, FB-2, FB-3; 雄花芽 3 个时期. MB-1, MB-2, MB-3。
Female flower buds three periods. FB-1, FB-2, FB-3; Male flower buds in three stages. MB-1, MB-2, MB-3.

图 7 JrNAC 基因在雌雄花芽 3 个时期的热图

Fig. 7 Heatmap of JrNAC genes at three stages of male and female flower buds

JrNAC42、*JrNAC66*、*JrNAC25*、*JrNAC8* 和 *JrNAC115*)在雌花芽和雄花芽的3个时期皆高表达,其中6个基因(*JrNAC2*、*JrNAC38*、*JrNAC42*、*JrNAC66*、*JrNAC25* 和 *JrNAC8*)在雌花芽形态分化始期(FB-2)的基因表达水平高于在其他2个时期(FB-1、FB-3),而雄花芽中,仅3个基因(*JrNAC2*、*JrNAC38* 和 *JrNAC42*)表现出类似的基因表达特征。*JrNAC97*仅在雌蕊原基形成期(FB-3)高表达,推测其与雌蕊原基的形成有关,除此之外的大多数*JrNAC*基因均表现出较低的表达水平,但仅*JrNAC80*在雄花芽的3个时期中表现出比雌花芽更低的表达水平。

3 讨 论

*NAC*转录因子作为植物最大的一类特异性转录因子,在拟南芥^[3]、苹果^[36]、芹菜^[37]、苦荞^[34]和水稻^[38]等多种植物中已经得到鉴定,但仍缺乏对核桃*NAC*家族的研究。本研究中,共鉴定出121个核桃的*NAC*成员,并依据基因在染色体上的位置将其命名为*JrNAC1*到*JrNAC121*。与其他物种相比,核桃*NAC*转录因子数量中等,其成员多于拟南芥,这可能与物种进化过程中基因复制有关。理化性质分析显示,各*JrNAC*蛋白的长度、理论等电点及脂肪族氨基酸数都存在较大差异,但其主要以亲水性蛋白为主。此外,*JrNAC*基因的基因结构与苦荞等作物相似,外显子数量在1到8个不等,大部分成员含有3个外显子。

*NAC*转录因子的N端高度保守,不同亚组内成员所含基序不同,但均具有与DNA结合的能力^[39]。保守基序分析显示,基序1到基序7存在于大部分*JrNAC*转录因子中,其中基序2在所有*JrNAC*转录因子中都存在。基序10仅存在于亚组IV中,属于*OSNAC7*和*ONAC22*亚族的独有基序;*ONAC003*亚族具有独特的基序8;而*ONAC003*亚族均不含基序4和基序1。该结果表明同一亚族中成员的基序相同,不同亚族存在不同的基序或特异基序,可能发挥不同的作用。

系统发育分析显示,核桃*NAC*转录因子被分为15个亚族,其中*OSNAC7*亚族成员最多,未鉴定到*ANAC001*亚族的成员。此外,*JrNAC*的121个成员中,*OSNAC7*和*ONAC22*两个亚族有部分成员在同一进化分支,推断该分支内的成员可能存在共同进

化的可能。有研究显示,*NAP*和*ANAC3*共同进化,为姊妹分支^[40],而核桃中的*NAP*和*ANAC3*却单独形成进化分支。以往有关核桃的研究都处于支架水平,本研究在染色体水平上将121个核桃的*NAC*基因定位到16条染色体上,其参考价值更高。

物种基因数量的增长依赖于基因复制事件,而不同谱系发生着不同的基因复制事件^[34,41]。对核桃的分析显示,核桃中共出现了26个片段复制基因,除了第5和第14条染色体外,其他染色体上均发生了*NAC*基因的基因复制。共线性分析显示,核桃中*JrNAC13*、*JrNAC44*、*JrNAC88* 和 *JrNAC108* 四个基因在拟南芥、葡萄和美洲黑杨中同时具有同源关系。此外,核桃与2种木本植物间的同源基因均多于核桃与拟南芥间的同源基因,这可能是由于物种进化后期草本植物与木本植物单独进化有关。

用已知蛋白的调控网络预测未知蛋白的调控网络是研究物种未知蛋白调控网络的一种方法。本研究预测出在核桃蛋白网络调控中发挥关键作用的9个*NAC*蛋白,它们分别来自*OSNAC22*、*SEUN5*、*OSNAC7*和*TIP*4个亚族。9个*JrNAC*蛋白与其他伙伴蛋白间存在内在调控关系,且*OSNAC7*亚族在该蛋白调控网络中处于关键位置。此外,存在*MYB*家族相关蛋白与*NAC*蛋白间的相互作用,证明*NAC*蛋白与*MYB*蛋白间存在相互调控关系,该结果与前人研究一致^[42],还存在*JMJI4*与*NAC*蛋白间的调控。以上结果表明,*NAC*蛋白的调控具有多样性,调控核桃花器官形成分化的基因在整个核桃蛋白网络中同样发挥着关键作用。

拟南芥中的*NTL8*参与开花进程,进一步研究表明,大部分*NTLs*中的成员参与植物开花及花器官发育相关过程^[24-25],且*NST1*和*NST2*影响花粉囊的发育^[43]。本研究中,*JrNAC2*、*JrNAC38*、*JrNAC42*、*JrNAC66*、*JrNAC25*、*JrNAC8* 和 *JrNAC115*在雌雄花芽3个不同时期均表现出较高的表达量,表明这些基因在花芽形态分化期起正向调控作用。进一步研究发现,*JrNAC2*属于*OSNAC7*亚族,在雌花芽形态分化始期表达量明显上调,推测与花芽分化有关;*JrNAC8*与*JrNAC115*在MB-1时期表达量较高,推测与花药或花粉囊发育有关。同时,花器官形成过程中存在*TIP*、*ANAC3*和*TERN*亚族成员的高表达。此外,*JrNAC97*在雌蕊原基形成期高表达,而在雄花芽中该基因在MB-1和MB-2时期表达量较高,推测该

基因可能在雌蕊或雄蕊的形成发育过程中起作用。

4 结 论

笔者在本研中究鉴定出121个JrNAC基因,并对其进行基因结构、染色体定位、基因相似性及在核桃雌雄花芽中的表达模式等相关分析。得知Jr-NAC2与花芽分化有关,JrNAC8与JrNACI15与花药或花粉囊发育有关,JrNAC97可能在雌蕊或雄蕊的形成发育过程中起作用。本研究表明核桃中NAC基因可能参与核桃雌雄花芽花器官的形成或发育。本研究为今后进一步研究核桃NAC基因的功能奠定了基础,并为明确在核桃花器官发育过程中发挥的作用提供了有价值的参考。

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