

对萼猕猴桃 *CDPK* 基因家族鉴定及非生物胁迫应答分析

张永杰, 白丹凤, Muhammad Abid, 李志, 方金豹, 钟云鹏*

(中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所·果树生长发育与质量控制重点实验室, 郑州 450009)

摘要:【目的】鉴定对萼猕猴桃(*Actinidia valvata*)*CDPK*家族基因, 并分析其在不同组织的表达模式以及对盐胁迫和淹水胁迫的响应。【方法】基于3代全长转录组测序数据, 通过多种生物信息学手段, 分析和鉴定对萼猕猴桃*CDPK*家族基因, 利用实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR)技术分析这些基因在不同组织中的表达, 及在不同非生物胁迫条件下的表达情况。【结果】在对萼猕猴桃基因型KR5的全长转录组测序数据中共鉴定出63个*CDPK*基因, 命名为*AvCDPK1*~*AvCDPK63*。系统发育分析将*AvCDPK*基因蛋白分为4个亚家族, 同一亚家族具有相似的结构和基序(motif)。*AvCDPK*基因存在明显的组织表达特异性。*AvCDPK49*在盐胁迫和淹水胁迫条件下, 均显著诱导表达,*AvCDPK30*和*31*在2种胁迫下均显著抑制表达。【结论】在对萼猕猴桃中共鉴定出63个*CDPK*基因, 系统发育树显示*AvCDPK*基因家族与拟南芥*CDPK*基因家族在进化上高度保守。不同组织中*AvCDPK*的表达量存在明显差异, 其中*AvCDPK49*受盐害、淹水诱导显著高表达, 表明其可能在猕猴桃的耐盐和耐涝响应过程中发挥着重要作用。

关键词:对萼猕猴桃; 全长转录组;*CDPK*基因家族; 盐胁迫; 淹水胁迫

中图分类号:S663.4

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2021)10-1653-15

Identification of *CDPK* family genes and their response to abiotic stresses in *Actinidia valvata*

ZHANG Yongjie, BAI Danfeng, MUHAMMAD Abid, LI Zhi, FANG Jinbao, ZHONG Yunpeng*

(Zhengzhou Institute of Fruit Trees/Key Laboratory of Fruit Tree Growth and Quality Control, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhengzhou 450009, Henan, China)

Abstract:【Objective】The experiment was conducted to identify the *CDPK* family genes in *Actinidia valvata* and analyze their expression patterns in different tissues and responses to salt and waterlogging stress.【Methods】Based on the full-length transcriptome sequencing data of third-generation RNA-seq, the *CDPK* family genes of *Actinidia valvata* were analyzed and identified by various bioinformatics methods. qRT-PCR was used to analyze the expression of these genes in stem, leaf, petiole, pedicel, sepal and petal, as well as their expressions under different abiotic stresses. One year old KR5 kiwifruit plantlets (16 cm × 16 cm) under waterlogging stress were placed in a blue plastic turnover box (45 cm × 35 cm × 16 cm) filled with water. The water level was kept at 2 cm above the soil surface. Four time points of 0, 3, 7 and 11 d were set as sampling times. The root samples after waterlogging stress were harvested as experimental materials. KR5 potted plantlets (16 cm × 16 cm) were cultured in a plastic container (39 cm × 29 cm × 12 cm) filled with Hoagland nutrient solution. Oxygen was supplied by an oxygenerator. The concentration of salt treatment was 0.6% NaCl. The sampling time points were set as 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5 and 7 d.【Results】A total of 63 *CDPK* genes, named as *AvCDPK1*-*AvCDPK63*, were iden-

收稿日期:2021-04-16 接受日期:2021-06-24

基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年科学基金(31801846);中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP-2020-ZFRI);国家成都农业科技中心项目(NASC2020AR07);中央级科研院所基本科研业务费专项(Y2019LM13)

作者简介:张永杰,男,在读硕士研究生,研究方向为果树抗性资源挖掘。Tel:17854231362,E-mail:2465087813@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:0371-65330995; E-mail:fangjinbao@caas.cn; Tel:0371-55906990, E-mail:zhongyunpeng@caas.cn

tified from the full-length transcriptome sequencing data of kiwifruit genotype KR5. They all have typical characteristic domains: variable domain, catalytic domain (activator domain), junction domain (auto-inhibitory domain) and regulatory domain (calmodulin-like domain / CAM-LD). Furthermore, the CDS sequence length, relative molecular weight, isoelectric point, EF-hand structure, palmitoylation and myristoylation sites of *AvCDPK* family genes were analyzed. The CDS sequences of 63 *AvCDPK* genes family members ranged from 1068 bp to 1893 bp, with amino acid length ranging from 355 (*AvCDPK54* and 60) to 630 aa (*AvCDPK18* and 19), molecular weight ranging from 40.10 to 70.97, and isoelectric point ranging from 5.10 to 9.13. Through statistical analysis, 53 *AvCDPKs* have four EF-hand domains, and 10 *AvCDPKs* have three EF-hand domains (*AvCDPK3, 14, 23, 25, 28, 51, 59, 61, 62* and 63). EF-hand domain is the site of recognition and binding of Ca^{2+} , which indicates that different members of *AvCDPK* family genes may play a different role in change of Ca^{2+} concentrations. According to the prediction of 63 amino acid modification sites of *AvCDPK* proteins, 37 members have palmitoylation site, 11 members have myristoylation site, and 15 members have both palmitoylation and myristoylation sites. Through phylogenetic analysis, same as *AtCDPK* (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) gene family, *AvCDPKs* were divided into four subfamilies. The genes in the same subfamily had similar gene structure and motifs. In addition, we identified 15 conserved motifs, of which motif10 was distributed in subfamilies III and IV, but not in II and some members of subfamilies I. Motif15 exists in subfamilies I and III, while subfamilies II and IV are absent. Motif14 only exists in subfamily II. *AvCDPK* genes have obvious tissue-specific expression. For example, *AvCDPK11* was highly expressed in leaves, but *AvCDPK29, 41* and 63 were low expressed; *AvCDPK43* was highly expressed in petioles, but low expressed in sepals and flowers; *AvCDPK36* was highly expressed in pedicels, and *AvCDPK36, 38, 43* and 53 were low expressed in petals. These results suggest that different *AvCDPK* gene may play different roles in growth and development of *Actinidia valvata* genotype KR5. The expression levels of *AvCDPK6, 11, 28, 44, 45, 49* and 61 were up-regulated under salt stress, and the expression levels of *AvCDPK36, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49* and 50 were up-regulated in waterlogging test. The expression levels of *AvCDPK44, 45* and 49 were up-regulated in both salt stress and waterlogging stress (all up-regulated more than 2 folds). The expression levels of *AvCDPK2, 14, 21, 31* and 38 were down regulated by more than 10 folds under salt stress, and the expression levels of *AvCDPK28, 30* and 31 were down-regulated by more than 5 folds under waterlogging stress. The expression levels of *AvCDPK31* were significantly down-regulated in both stresses. These results indicated that the different *AvCDPK* genes played different roles in the process of salt stress and waterlogging stress in *Actinidia valvata*. In addition, there were different expression patterns of the same gene under two stresses. The expression of *AvCDPK28* increased significantly under waterlogging stress, but decreased under salt stress, indicating that *AvCDPK28* may participate in different regulatory pathways under different stresses. **【Conclusion】**A total of 63 *CDPK* genes were identified in *Actinidia valvata*. Phylogenetic tree showed that these genes and *AtCDPK* genes were highly conserved in evolution. There were significant differences in the expression of *AvCDPKs* among different tissues. Three members were highly expressed, which were induced by salt and waterlogging stresses, indicating that these members may play an important role in the response to salt and waterlogging tolerance in *Actinidia valvata*.

Key words: *Actinidia valvata*; Full-length transcriptome; *CDPK* gene family; Salt stress; Waterlogging stress

Ca^{2+} 作为植物体内重要的第二信使,参与多种信号传导途径,在植物生长发育和环境刺激反应中起到重要作用^[1-2]。植物受到外界刺激后,胞质中 Ca^{2+} 离子浓度发生多次升降,产生 Ca^{2+} 离子振荡,这种信号被不同的钙离子感受器识别,经由钙传感蛋白向下游级联放大与传递,使下游的蛋白发生磷酸化作用和构象改变,从而调节基因的表达,进而调控植物发生相应的生理生化反应^[3]。植物中有4种钙传感蛋白:钙调素(CaM)、钙调素类蛋白(CaML)、钙依赖蛋白激酶(CDPK)和钙调磷酸酶B类蛋白(CBL)的互作蛋白(CIPK)。CDPK能够不依赖于钙调素直接感受 Ca^{2+} 离子浓度的变化,在植物的生长发育和逆境胁迫中扮演重要角色,因而被广泛研究^[4]。

CDPK也被称为CPKs,具有4种典型的结构域:N末端的可变域、丝/苏氨酸(Ser/Thr)激酶域、自抑制域和类钙调素域(CaM-LD)^[5-6]。CDPK广泛存在于植物界以及一些原生动物中^[7-9]。目前,已在多种植物中分析和鉴定出CDPK基因,且不同植物中CDPK基因数目存在差异,如拟南芥中有34个^[9],葡萄中有19个^[10],凤梨中有17个^[11],梨中有26个^[12],水稻中有31个^[13]。

CDPK基因家族广泛存在于植物的各个组织,如根、茎、叶、花、果实以及种子,在植物生长发育和形态构建过程中发挥着重要作用^[4,14]。研究发现,拟南芥AtCDPK32和CNGC18在花粉管的生长过程中有协同作用^[15]。谷子SiCDPK4主要在叶子、根和穗中表达,在灌浆期产量较高的杂交子代的叶片和穗中SiCDPK4的转录丰度显著高于中、低产量的杂交子代,表明SiCDPK4可能与谷子产量的形成有关^[16]。此外,CDPK基因家族在植物抵御生物胁迫和非生物胁迫中也发挥着重要作用。大麦HvCDPK2a在干旱胁迫下表达量显著上调,进一步研究发现HvCDPK2a是双特异性钙依赖蛋白激酶,在大麦干旱胁迫中起负调节作用^[17]。拟南芥AtCDPK10和热休克蛋白家族基因HSP1相互作用,在脱落酸(abscisic acid,ABA)和 Ca^{2+} 介导的气孔运动中发挥作用,从而提高植株的抗旱性^[18]。黄瓜CsCDPK5为淹水胁迫响应基因,参与下胚轴不定根的形成^[19]。大豆GmCDPK3和GmCDPK31基因在遭受食草动物的伤害后,转录丰度迅速增加,表明这2个基因可能在大豆防御食草动物侵袭中扮演着重要角色^[20]。

猕猴桃因富含维生素C、叶酸和多种矿质元素等营养成分以及独特的口感而广受消费者的喜爱。近年来,我国猕猴桃产业发展迅速,栽培面积和产量均居世界首位。然而,猕猴桃对栽培条件要求较高,易受冻害、高温灼伤、病虫害、涝害和盐害等不利环境因素的影响,严重制约了产业的健康发展^[21]。因此,开展猕猴桃抗逆方面的研究工作对于抗性育种中亲本材料的选择有着重要意义。笔者前期研究发现,对萼猕猴桃(*Actinidia valvata*)基因型KR5在淹水胁迫14 d后,仍能够正常生长并发出新梢;在质量分数0.6%盐处理下,KR5表现出较强的耐受性^[22-24]。然而,CDPK家族基因是否参与了对萼猕猴桃对非生物胁迫的响应目前还未见报道。由于对萼猕猴桃基因型KR5的染色体倍性为六倍体(已通过流式细胞仪测定),笔者在本研究中以淹水0 h和72 h的根、茎和叶片混合样本为材料进行3代全长转录组测序(数据暂未发表),分析和鉴定对萼猕猴桃CDPK基因家族,并对该家族基因在不同组织中的表达以及在盐胁迫和淹水胁迫下的表达模式进行了测定,以全面了解和认识CDPK基因家族在对萼猕猴桃生长发育和逆境胁迫响应过程中的作用,为抗性基因的挖掘和抗性机制的解析奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 对萼猕猴桃CDPK基因家族的鉴定

在Pfam数据库(<http://pfam.xfam.org/>)中下载CDPK家族基因的核心蛋白激酶结构域(PF00069)和EF-hand结构域(PF13499)的隐马尔科夫模型(hidden markov model, HMM),进行对萼猕猴桃基因型KR5的全长转录组数据筛选,并对筛选结果进行分析,删除不完整(非ATG开始的基因序列)和重复序列。使用在线工具Expasy PROSITE(<https://prosite.expasy.org/>)和InterPro(<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/>)对筛选结果进行验证,以CDPK基因家族的3个典型结构域(核心蛋白激酶结构域PF00069、EF-hand结构域PF13499和丝氨酸和苏氨酸蛋白激酶位点SITEIPR008271)为鉴定依据。利用在线工具Expasy ProtParam(<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>)对AvCDPK蛋白的分子质量、等电点等进行分析。利用在线工具Myristoylator(<https://web.expasy.org/myristoylator/>)和Palmitoylation(CSSD-Plam program)预测AvCDPK蛋白的肉豆蔻酰化

(myristoylation)和棕榈酰化(palmitoylation)位点。

1.2 系统进化树,基因结构和motif分析

从拟南芥数据库中(The Arabidopsis Information Resource, TAIR, <https://www.arabidopsis.org/>)下载34个AtCDPK蛋白序列。利用MEGA7.0软件,将下载的34个AtCDPK蛋白与鉴定得到的AvCDPK蛋白进行序列比对,通过Neighbor-joining法构建系统进化树^[25]。利用在线工具MEME(<https://meme-suite.org/meme/tools/meme>)进行蛋白motif分析(motif数量设置为15)。

1.3 植物材料和胁迫处理

KR5猕猴桃为保存在中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所新乡综合试验基地猕猴桃资源圃的3年生种质资源,于2020年春季取同一新梢的茎、叶、叶柄、花梗、萼片和花瓣为试材,分析63个AvCDPK基因的组织特异性表达。盐胁迫处理植株为1年生KR5组培盆栽苗(盆直径×高为16 cm×16 cm),置于装满Hoagland营养液的塑料容器(39 cm×29 cm×12 cm)中,用ACO-009D型打氧机(广东海利)供氧,盐处理质量分数为0.6% NaCl,设置0、0.5、1、3、5、7 d共6个时间点为取样点,取根样为试验材料。淹水胁迫处理植株为1年生KR5猕猴桃组培盆栽苗(盆直径×高为16 cm×16 cm,基质质量比为堆肥:珍珠岩:蛭石=2:1:1),置于装满水的蓝色塑料周转箱(规格45 cm×35 cm×16 cm),保持水位在土壤表面上方2 cm处,设置0、3、7、11 d共4个时间点为取样点,取胁迫后的根样为试验材料。

1.4 试验试剂和表达量分析

利用快速通用植物RNA试剂盒(北京华越洋)从KR5猕猴桃的不同组织中提取总RNA;利用ReverTra Ace® qRCR RT Kit(上海东洋坊)试剂盒合成第一链cDNA;使用LightCycler 480 II仪器(瑞士巴塞尔罗氏)进行基因表达量的检测。所有试验进行3次生物学重复。使用Primer 7.0(Premier Biosoft International, USA)软件进行实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR)引物设计。以猕猴桃肌动蛋白基因*Actin*(Achn107181)为对照进行扩增。AvCDPK基因的相对表达水平采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 法进行标准化分析^[26]。用TBtool软件构建基因表达水平的热图。

1.5 数据分析

数据统计分析采用SPSS 20.0软件进行。

2 结果与分析

2.1 对萼猕猴桃CDPK基因家族的鉴定

通过筛选对萼猕猴桃的转录组数据,并结合在线工具ExPASy- PROSITE(<https://prosite.expasy.org/>)和InterPro(<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/result/InterProScan/#table>)的结构域分析,共鉴定出63个CDPK基因。所有63个AvCDPK基因编码的蛋白均包含完整的特征结构域:可变域、催化域(激酶域)、连接域(自抑制域)和调控域(类钙调素域/CaM-LD)。通过ProtPaeam tool在线分析,63个AvCDPK基因编码序列(coding sequence, CDS)长度范围为1068~1893 bp,氨基酸长度范围为355(AvCDPK54和60)~630(AvCDPK18和19)aa,分子质量范围为40.10~70.97 kDa,等电点范围为5.10~9.13。通过统计分析,有53个AvCDPK蛋白具有4个EF-hand结构域,10个AvCDPK蛋白具有3个EF-hand结构域(AvCDPK3、14、23、25、28、51、59、61、62和63)。通过对63个AvCDPK基因氨基酸修饰位点分析,37个具有棕榈酰化位点,11个具有肉豆蔻酰化位点,15个同时具有棕榈酰化位点和肉豆蔻酰化位点(表1)。

2.2 系统进化树分析

为了明确63个AvCDPK基因的进化关系,将鉴定得到的AvCDPK基因的蛋白序列与拟南芥的34个AtCDPK基因的蛋白序列利用MEGA7.0进行序列比对并构建系统发育树。对萼猕猴桃的63个AvCDPK蛋白被分为4个亚家族,分别包括26、11、14和12个成员,并将63个AvCDPK基因依次命名为AvCDPK1~AvCDPK63(图1)。

2.3 AvCDPK基因家族蛋白结构分析

为了解AvCDPK基因编码的蛋白结构特点,进行了motif基序和结构域分析(图2和图3)。结果表明,SPARC_Ca_bdg结构域(与Ca²⁺亲合度有关)仅存在于第IV亚家族。在鉴定的15个motif中,motif10在第III和IV亚家族中均有分布,在部分第I亚家族和第II亚家族中没有分布。motif15存在于第I和第III亚家族,而在第II和第IV亚家族中缺失。motif14仅存在于第II亚家族。

2.4 AvCDPK基因家族的组织特异性表达

CDPK基因通过EF-hand结构感受Ca²⁺离子浓度的变化,解除自抑制作用激活激酶域,进而传递信

表1 对萼猕猴桃 $CDPK$ 基因家族成员信息Table 1 The information of $CDPK$ gene family in *Actinidia valvata*

| 基因名称 Gene name | 基因ID Gene ID | 编码序列长度 Coding sequence length/bp | 长度 Length/ aa | 分子质量 Molecular weight/kDa | 等电点 Isoelectric point | 手性结构个数 Number of EF-hand | N-棕榈酰化 N-palmitoylation | N-肉豆蔻酰化 N-myristoylation |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>AvCDPK1</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c21125/f2p5/2497 | 1695 | 564 | 62.92 | 5.35 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK2</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c147549/f2p8p1/2730 | 1698 | 565 | 63.03 | 5.36 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK3</i> | >i3_LQ_K_c35528/f1p0/3203 | 1653 | 550 | 61.45 | 5.27 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK4</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c74836/f14p3/2636 | 1689 | 562 | 62.79 | 5.20 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK5</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c161089/f1p1/2689 | 1602 | 533 | 59.50 | 5.10 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK6</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c6353/f1p5/2582 | 1689 | 562 | 63.03 | 5.56 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK7</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c124485/f2p3/2465 | 1689 | 562 | 62.96 | 5.55 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK8</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c118590/f1p4/2729 | 1689 | 562 | 62.80 | 5.38 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK9</i> | >i1_LQ_K_c11366/f1p7/1889 | 1539 | 512 | 56.86 | 5.91 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK10</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c115014/f2p5/2044 | 1521 | 506 | 57.05 | 5.40 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK11</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c70057/f1p5/2049 | 1530 | 509 | 57.45 | 5.55 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK12</i> | >i1_HQ_K_c69309/f4p4/1910 | 1518 | 505 | 56.69 | 5.27 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK13</i> | >i1_HQ_K_c32097/f7p5/1980 | 1527 | 508 | 57.01 | 5.27 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK14</i> | >i1_LQ_K_c41869/f2p4/1817 | 1278 | 425 | 48.15 | 5.87 | 3 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK15</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c177755/f1p10/2123 | 1527 | 508 | 57.09 | 5.48 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK16</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c36822/f2p1/2926 | 1791 | 596 | 66.17 | 5.20 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK17</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c18939/f3p1/2954 | 1800 | 599 | 66.54 | 5.28 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK18</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c37889/f3p3/2483 | 1893 | 630 | 70.81 | 5.42 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK19</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c1894/f14p3/2746 | 1893 | 630 | 70.97 | 5.38 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK20</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c38140/f2p9/2962 | 1731 | 576 | 64.18 | 5.54 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK21</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c97170/f22p9/2875 | 1731 | 576 | 64.13 | 5.51 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK22</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c75380/f4p9/2810 | 1731 | 576 | 64.13 | 5.56 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK23</i> | >i3_LQ_K_c38155/f1p9/3434 | 1620 | 539 | 60.11 | 5.54 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK24</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c45006/f7p7/2885 | 1731 | 576 | 64.25 | 5.64 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK25</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c77631/f1p6/2662 | 1620 | 539 | 60.16 | 5.67 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK26</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c40529/f2p6/2203 | 1731 | 576 | 64.17 | 5.64 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK27</i> | >i1_LQ_K_c74800/f1p1/2088 | 1545 | 514 | 57.97 | 6.07 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK28</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c21657/f1p1/2552 | 1506 | 501 | 56.14 | 6.98 | 3 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK29</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c77430/f2p1/2407 | 1551 | 516 | 57.92 | 7.64 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK30</i> | >i1_LQ_K_c38133/f1p3/1750 | 1143 | 380 | 42.95 | 5.18 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK31</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c79896/f1p1/2313 | 1548 | 515 | 58.04 | 5.99 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK32</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c97752/f5p2/2510 | 1653 | 550 | 61.83 | 6.18 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK33</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c106462/f2p2/2695 | 1659 | 552 | 62.02 | 6.18 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK34</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c47885/f3p3/2533 | 1644 | 547 | 61.34 | 6.48 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK35</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c45214/f1p3/2459 | 1656 | 551 | 61.71 | 6.39 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK36</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c128445/f1p3/2661 | 1422 | 473 | 53.41 | 5.77 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK37</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c79889/f1p3/2841 | 1644 | 547 | 61.45 | 6.69 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK38</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c34350/f22p2/2182 | 1596 | 531 | 59.46 | 5.78 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK39</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c111136/f1p2/2129 | 1599 | 532 | 59.61 | 5.64 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK40</i> | >i4_LQ_K_c3984/f1p2/4202 | 1593 | 530 | 59.47 | 5.64 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK41</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c67064/f1p1/2100 | 1614 | 537 | 61.09 | 6.92 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| <i>AvCDPK42</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c142998/f1p4/2030 | 1602 | 533 | 59.91 | 6.35 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK43</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c56585/f2p6/2307 | 1605 | 534 | 60.00 | 6.47 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK44</i> | >i1_LQ_K_c79418/f1p1/1460 | 1083 | 360 | 41.04 | 5.88 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK45</i> | >i3_LQ_K_c19290/f1p22/3188 | 1557 | 518 | 58.80 | 5.91 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK46</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c148412/f5p5/2614 | 1593 | 530 | 59.86 | 5.83 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK47</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c103085/f1p3/2149 | 1593 | 530 | 59.77 | 5.70 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK48</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c41892/f1p6/2484 | 1281 | 426 | 48.44 | 5.62 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK49</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c172339/f1p8/2500 | 1614 | 537 | 60.75 | 5.73 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK50</i> | >i2_HQ_K_c1498/f2p10/2615 | 1614 | 537 | 60.71 | 6.03 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK51</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c21619/f1p4/3302 | 1524 | 507 | 57.21 | 5.98 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| <i>AvCDPK52</i> | >i2_LQ_K_c28981/f1p3/2718 | 1068 | 355 | 40.10 | 8.99 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |

表1 (续)
Table 1 (Continued)

| 基因名称 Gene name | 基因 ID Gene ID | 编码序列长度 Coding sequence length/bp | 长度 Length/ aa | 分子质量 Molecular weight/kDa | 等电点 Isoelectric point | 手性结构个数 Number of EF-hand | N-棕榈酰化 N-palmi- toylation | N-肉豆蔻酰化 N-myris- toylation |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| AvCDPK53 | >i1_LQ_K_c60909/f1p15/1885 | 1617 | 538 | 60.73 | 9.13 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK54 | >i2_HQ_K_c23266/f2p3/2495 | 1068 | 355 | 40.55 | 6.82 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| AvCDPK55 | >i2_LQ_K_c31074/f1p2/2373 | 1677 | 558 | 63.20 | 9.06 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK56 | >i2_HQ_K_c11612/f6p2/2483 | 1698 | 565 | 63.87 | 9.08 | 4 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| AvCDPK57 | >i2_HQ_K_c3785/f3p3/2376 | 1683 | 560 | 63.53 | 9.08 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK58 | >i2_HQ_K_c42770/f2p1/2385 | 1689 | 562 | 63.52 | 9.05 | 4 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK59 | >i2_LQ_K_c52187/f1p3/2041 | 1716 | 571 | 64.95 | 9.00 | 3 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK60 | >i3_HQ_K_c29347/f2p0/3369 | 1068 | 355 | 40.49 | 6.62 | 4 | 否 No | 否 No |
| AvCDPK61 | >i3_LQ_K_c22929/f1p0/3823 | 1158 | 385 | 44.50 | 6.84 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |
| AvCDPK62 | >i2_HQ_K_c2006/f5p3/2405 | 1677 | 558 | 63.12 | 9.02 | 3 | 是 Yes | 是 Yes |
| AvCDPK63 | >i2_HQ_K_c170830/f3p1/2097 | 1599 | 532 | 59.36 | 5.75 | 3 | 是 Yes | 否 No |

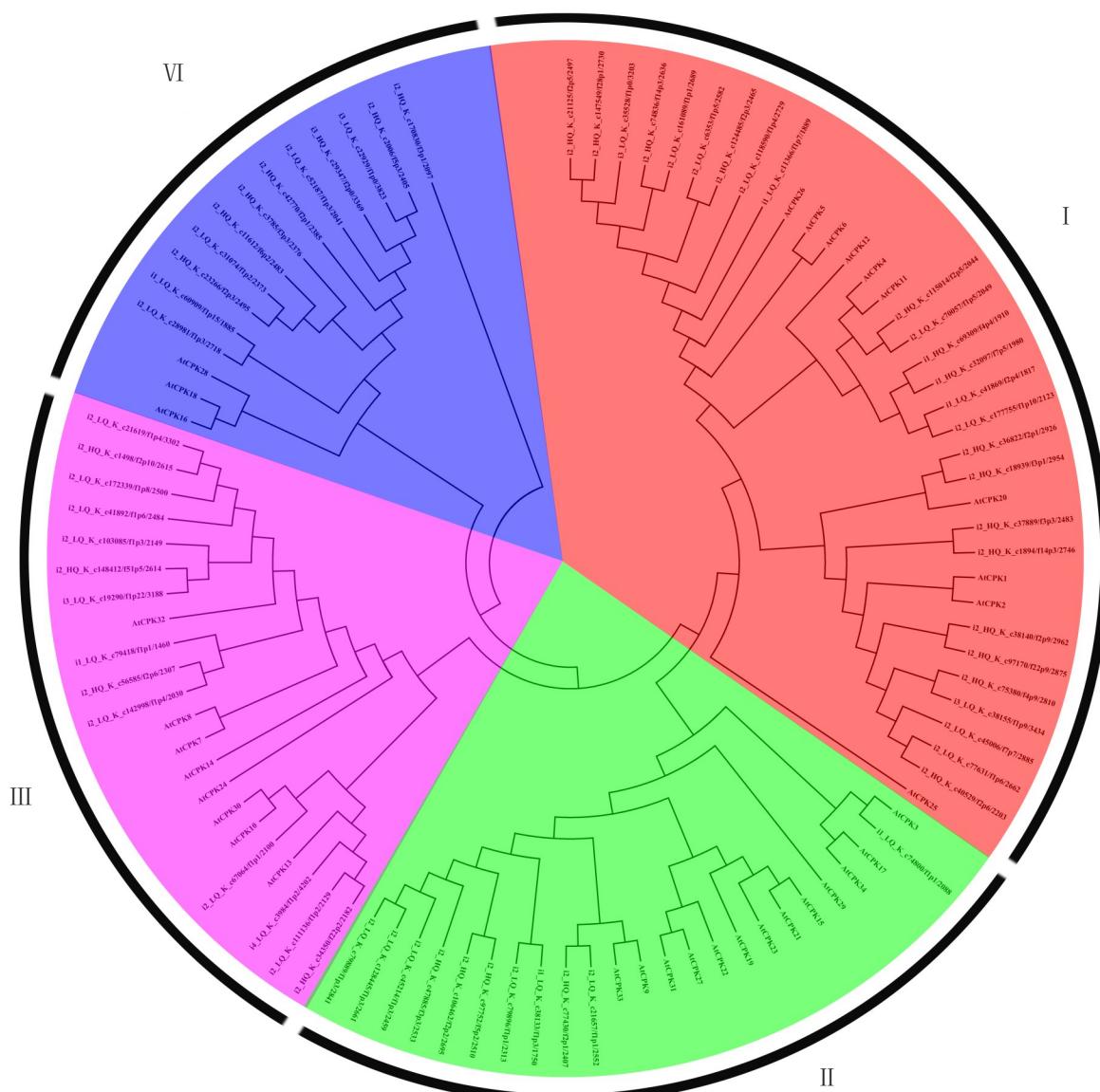


图1 对萼猕猴桃和拟南芥 CDPK 蛋白的系统进化分析

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree analysis of CDPK proteins between *Actinidia valvata* (Av) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At)

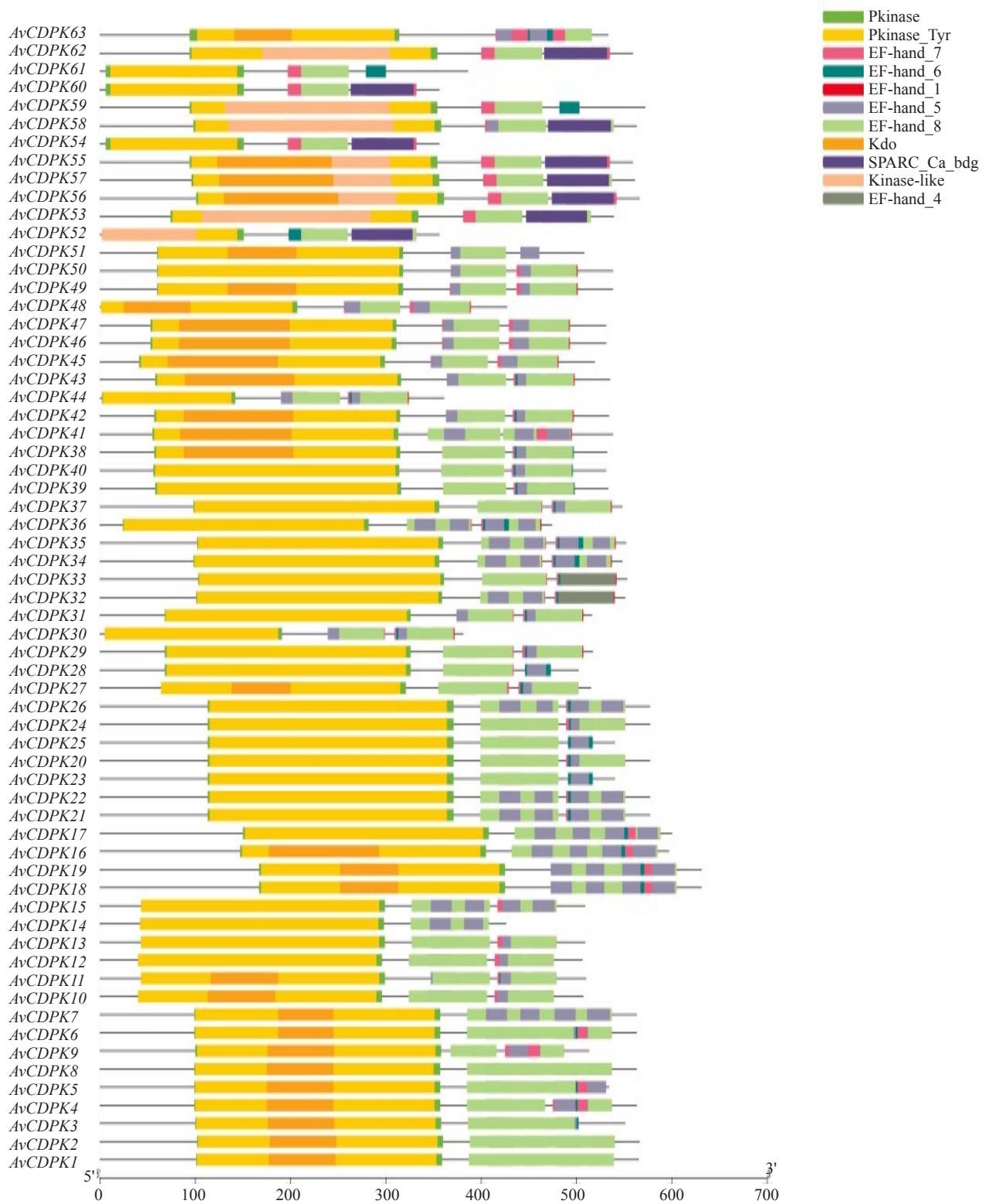


图2 对萼猕猴桃CDPK蛋白结构域分析
Fig. 2 Domain analysis of CDPK proteins in *Actinidia valvata*

息调控植物体的生理变化,广泛参与植物的生长发育和形态构建^[4]。为了明确 *AvCDPK* 家族基因在猕猴桃不同组织(茎、叶、叶柄、花梗、萼片和花瓣)中的表达水平,根据系统进化树和 motif 分析结果,从每

个亚家族中分别挑选 4 个成员共计 16 个基因,进行 qRT-PCR 检测(图 4)。结果表明, *AvCDPKII* 在叶片中高表达,而 *AvCDPK29*、*41* 和 *63* 表达量较低; *AvCDPK43* 在叶柄中高表达,但在萼片和花瓣中表

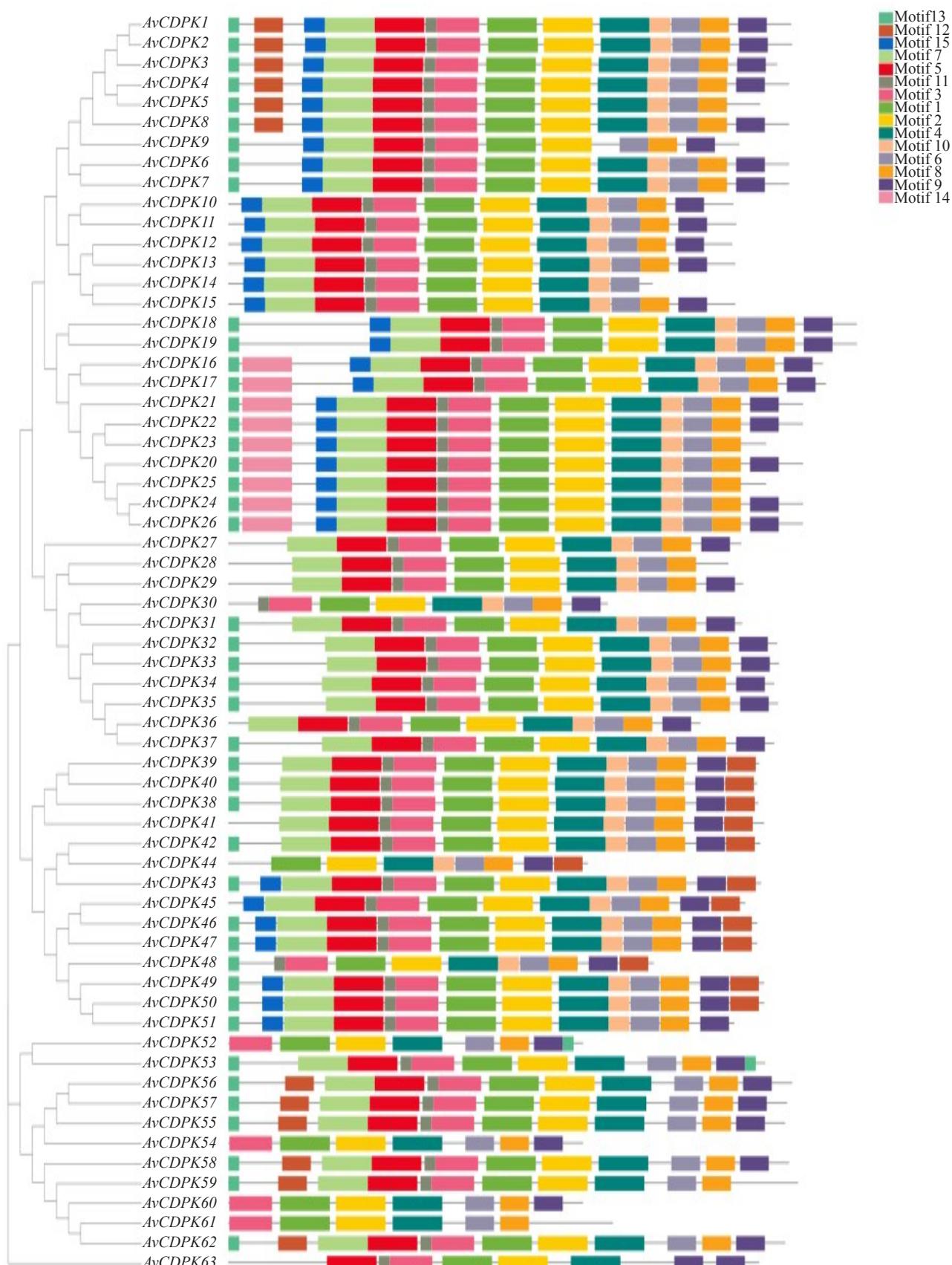
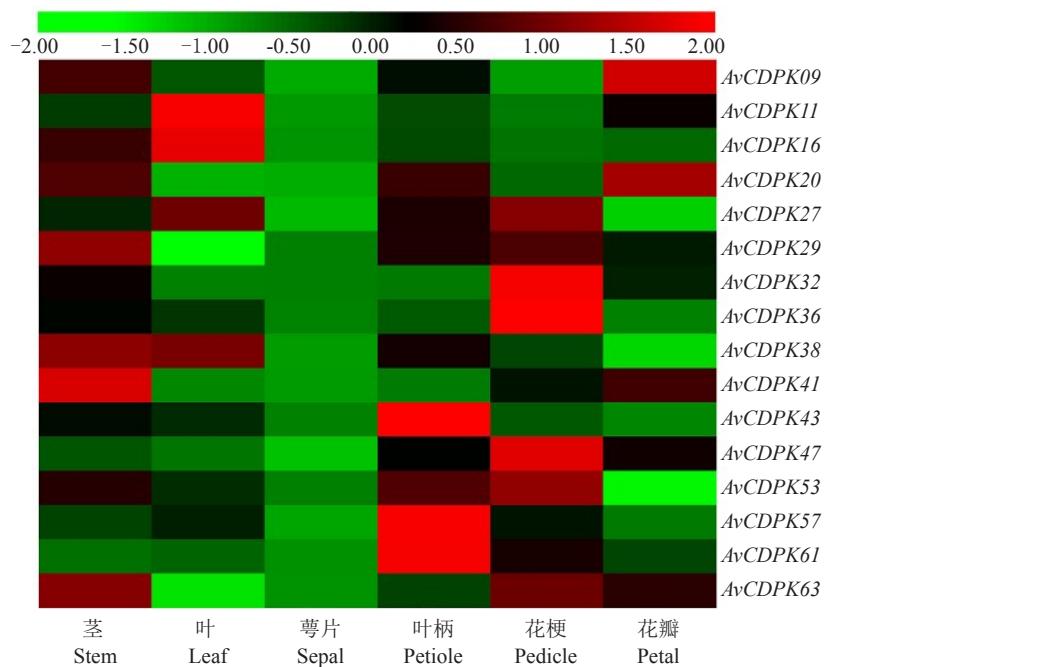


图 3 对萼猕猴桃 CDPK 蛋白 motif 分布

Fig. 3 Motif distribution of CDPK proteins in *Actinidia valvata*

图4 部分对萼猕猴桃 $CDPK$ 基因在不同组织中的表达Fig. 4 Tissue expression analysis of partial $CDPK$ family members in *Actinidia valvata*

达量较低; *AvCDPK36* 在花梗中高表达,但在萼片和花瓣中表达量较低,暗示着不同的 *AvCDPK* 基因在对萼猕猴桃的生长发育过程中扮演着不同角色。

2.5 *AvCDPK* 基因家族在盐胁迫和淹水胁迫下的表达

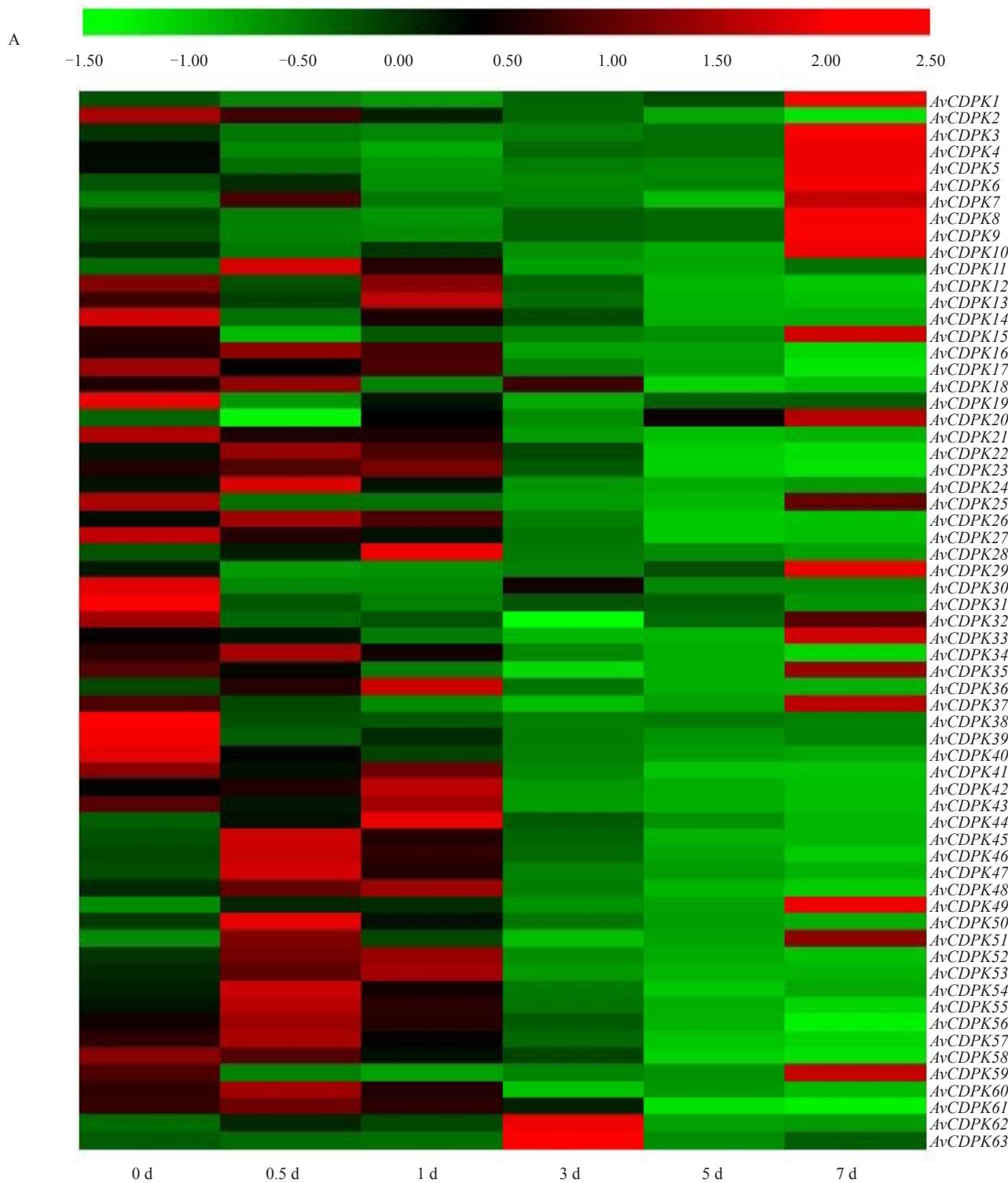
植物受到非生物胁迫时,细胞内部的 Ca^{2+} 离子浓度发生变化, $CDPK$ 基因感受到浓度变化的信号,转录表达出特定蛋白质,作用于下游基因,参与植物的抗逆响应过程^[27]。KR5 猕猴桃作为潜在的抗性砧木资源,具有很强的耐涝性和耐盐性^[22-24]。为了明确 KR5 猕猴桃 *AvCDPK* 基因对盐胁迫和淹水胁迫的响应,笔者在本研究中分析了 63 个 *AvCDPK* 基因在 2 种胁迫下的表达情况(图 5~图 6)。结果表明, *AvCDPK* 基因响应盐害和淹水胁迫,且不同 *AvCDPK* 基因有着不同的表达模式。在盐胁迫下, *AvCDPK6* 和 *49* 在处理 7 d 时表达量最高, *AvCDPK11* 和 *45* 在处理 0.5 d 时表达量达到顶峰, *AvCDPK28* 和 *44* 在处理 1 d 时表达量达到峰值(图 5-B)。此外, *AvCDPK21*、*31* 和 *38* 在盐胁迫下表达量持续降低,表明 *AvCDPK* 基因可能具有负反馈调节作用。在淹水胁迫下 *AvCDPK* 表达模式与盐胁迫类似。*AvCDPK36* 和 *41* 在淹水胁迫处理下显著高表达, *AvCDPK44* 在处理 7 d 时表达量达到峰值, *AvCDPK45* 在处理 3 d 表达量最

高。*AvCDPK46* 和 *48* 在处理 3、7、11 d 时显著高表达,但在处理 7 d 时表达低于其他处理时期。淹水胁迫下同样存在负反馈调节基因,例如 *AvCDPK28*、*30* 和 *31* 在胁迫条件下表达量下调(5 倍以上)(图 6-B)。以上结果表明,不同的 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员对 2 种胁迫的响应不同,预示着成员间在参与逆境适应性方面的功能差异。相同基因在不同胁迫中存在相似的表达模式。*AvCDPK44*、*49* 和 *51* 在盐害和淹水胁迫下表达量均表现为先升高后降低,最后又升高的表达模式。*AvCDPK30* 和 *31* 在 2 种胁迫下表达量均下调。以上结果表明,同一基因可能在不同胁迫中扮演着相似的角色。

3 讨 论

3.1 对萼猕猴桃 $CDPK$ 基因家族的鉴定与结构分析

$CDPK$ 基因在植物的生长发育和响应生物、非生物胁迫的过程中均发挥着重要作用,已在多个物种中被鉴定和研究^[4, 7, 15, 27]。在本研究中,基于 KR5 猕猴桃转录组数据,共鉴定出 63 个 *AvCDPK* 基因,并通过生物信息学分析明确了 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员的氨基酸、分子质量、等电点、手性结构和酰化位点等信息。通过与拟南芥的 34 个 $CDPK$ 基因家族



A. 盐胁迫(质量分数 0.6% NaCl)条件下根中 *AvCDPK* 基因在 0、0.5、1、3、5、7 d 的表达热图;B. qRT-PCR 检测在根中高表达的 *AvCDPK* 基因。每个值 3 次生物重复和 3 次技术重复的平均值±标准差。不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同。

A. Heatmap of *AvCDPK* genes in roots under salt stress (0.6% NaCl) at 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5 and 7 d generated by TBtools software; B. Relative expression of selected *AvCDPKs* in roots by qRT-PCR. Each value indicates the means ± standard deviation of three biological replicates and three technical replicates. Different small letters indicates significant differences at the 0.05 level. The same below.

图 5 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员在盐胁迫下的表达

Fig. 5 Relative expression of *AvCDPK* family members under salt stress

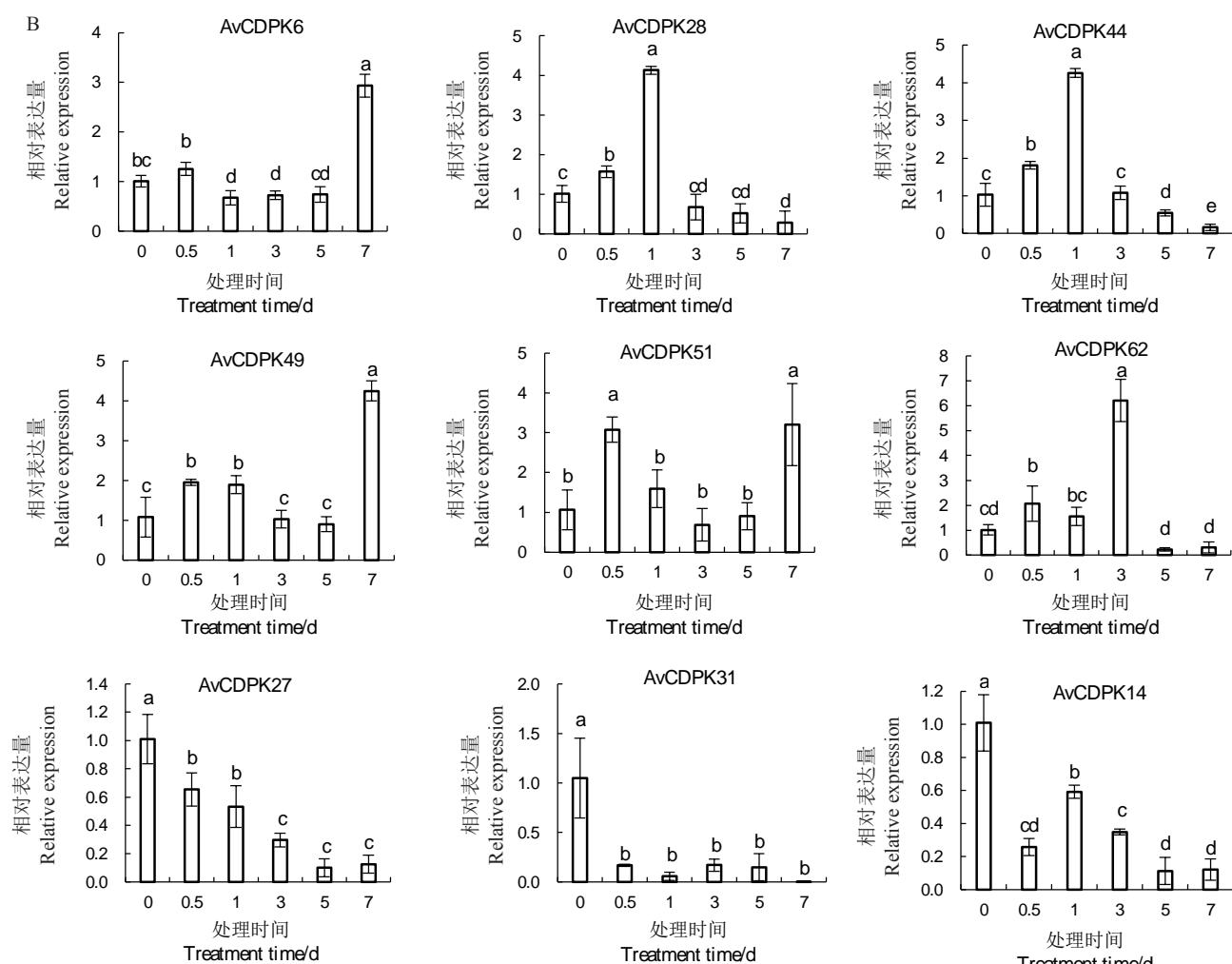


图 5 (续)

Fig. 5 (Continued)

成员蛋白构建系统进化树,将63个 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白分为4个亚家族,这与葡萄^[10],梨^[12]和黄瓜^[28]中的研究结论一致,并依次将 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员命名为 $AvCDPK1\sim AvCDPK63$ 。不同物种的 $CDPK$ 基因数量有较大差异。拟南芥中有34个^[9],水稻中有31个^[13],马铃薯中有21个^[6],甜瓜中有18个^[29]。 $KR5$ 猕猴桃 $AvCDPK$ 基因数量为63个,均大于上述物种,可能原因是 $KR5$ 猕猴桃为六倍体,较二倍体植物有着更为复杂的基因组,反映在转录组水平上基因数目也更多。

在之前的研究中发现,大多数 $CDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白在N-末端具有棕榈酰化位点和豆蔻酰化位点,豆蔻酰化位点和靶细胞膜形成松散结合,这一过程一般不可逆;棕榈酰化位点则可以稳定与细胞膜锚定结合,这一过程可逆^[30]。在对萼猕猴桃中,52

个 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白含有棕榈酰化位点,15个 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白含有肉豆蔻酰化位点,11个 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白既没有棕榈酰化位点也没有肉豆蔻酰化位点,与对葡萄、甜瓜的研究结果一致^[10, 29]。研究还发现, $KR5$ 猕猴桃中没有单独含有的肉豆蔻酰化位点的成员,这与黄瓜中的研究结果类似^[28]。结构域分析发现,所有的 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白都具有4个典型结构域,其中部分 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白具有一些特殊的结构。 Kdo 全称是3-脱氧-D-甘露-2-辛酮糖酸,在细菌和多种植物的细胞壁中被发现,通常作为识别侵入病原微生物的潜在靶标^[31]。63个 $AvCDPK$ 基因家族成员蛋白中,有29个含有 Kdo 结构域,表明这部分成员可能在对萼猕猴桃抵御生物胁迫方面发挥作用。

3.2 *AvCDPK*基因在不同组织及非生物胁迫下的表达

*CDPK*基因编码的蛋白质可以感受Ca²⁺离子浓度的变化并与相应的靶细胞发生特异性结合,在植物生长发育及形态构建等方面发挥关键作用^[27]。本

研究发现,*AvCDPK43*、*57*和*61*在叶柄中的表达量显著高于其他组织,预示着这些基因可能参与叶片的生长发育。对萼猕猴桃基因型KR5已被证明具有较强的耐盐性和耐涝性^[22-24],在盐胁迫下大部分*AvCDPK*基因表达量均发生了明显变化。拟南芥

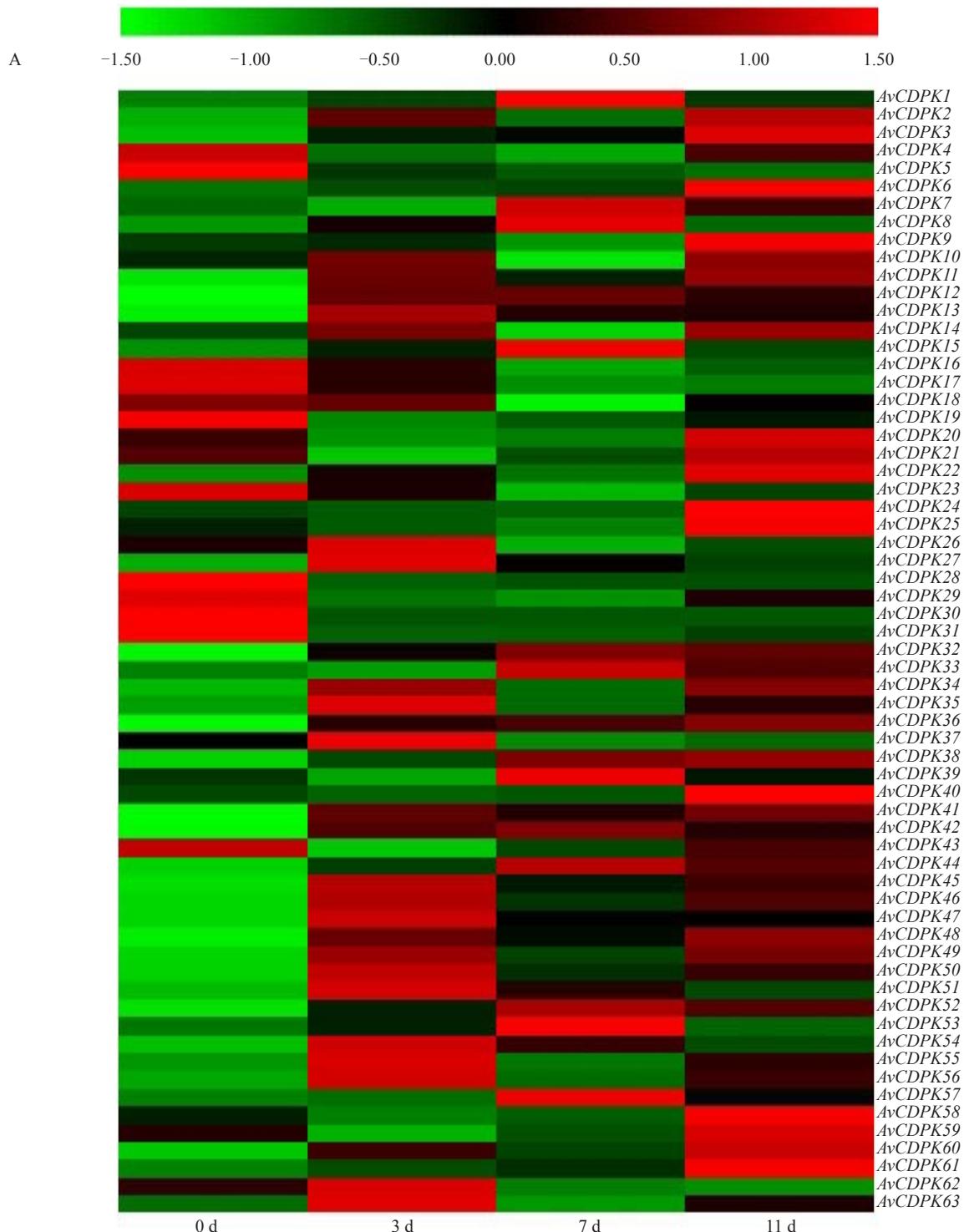


图 6 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员在淹水胁迫下的表达

Fig. 6 Relative expression of *AvCDPK* family members under waterlogging stress

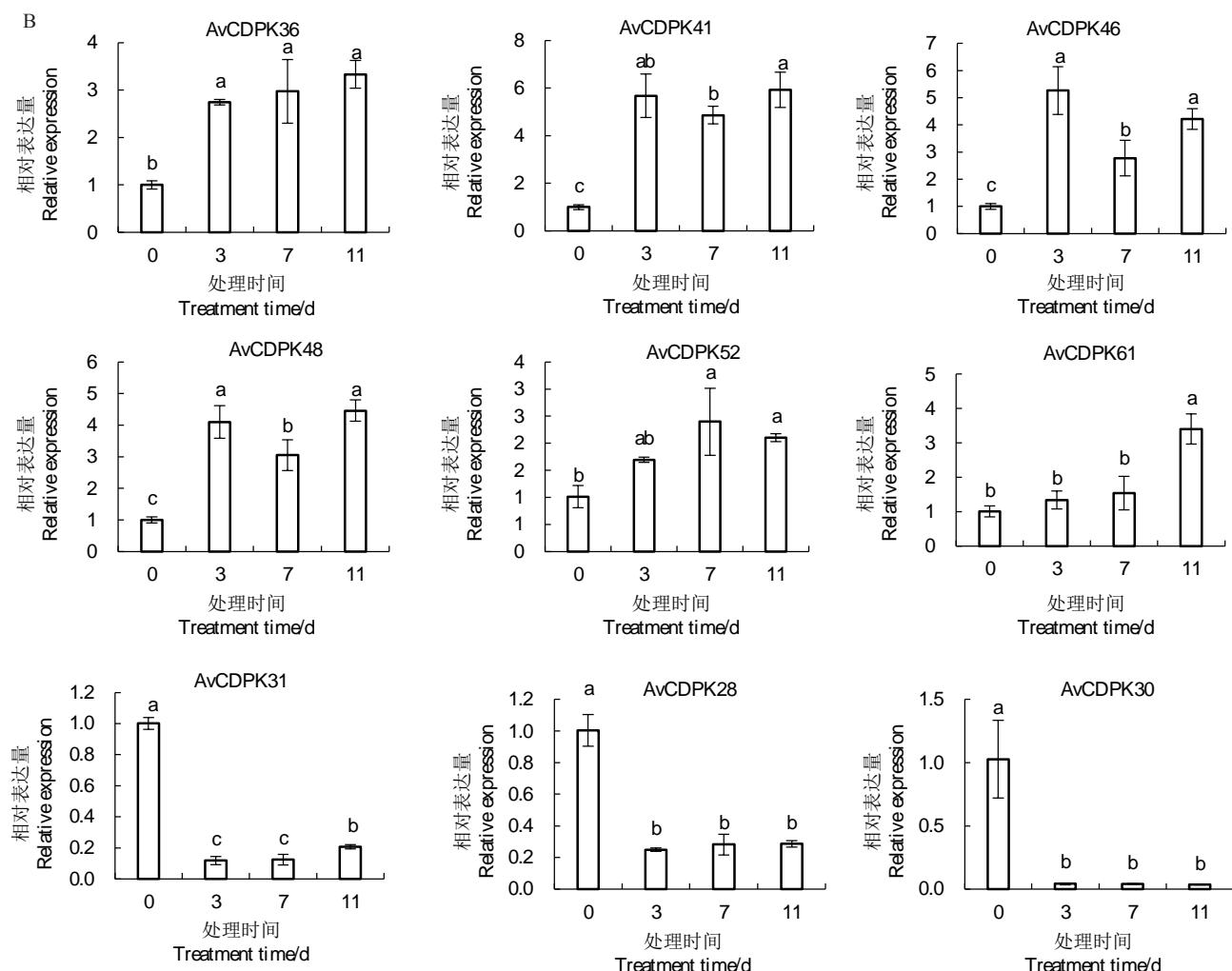


图 6 (续)

Fig. 6 (Continued)

AtCDPK4 和 *II* 响应盐胁迫处理, 葡萄 *VpCDPK16* 与 *AtCDPK4* 和 *II* 类似, 而 *AtCDPK4* 和 *II* 可以磷酸化 ABA 应答转录因子, 在种子萌发和幼苗生长中降低对盐胁迫的耐受性, *VpCDPK16* 也存在相似的表达, 表明 *VpCDPK16* 可能发挥类似的作用^[10, 32-33]。在本研究中, *AvCDPK10* 和 *II* 在系统发育树中与 *AtCDPK4* 和 *II* 聚在一起, 而 *AvCDPK10* 和 *II* 在盐胁迫下诱导表达, 表明 *AvCDPK10* 和 *II* 在对萼猕猴桃中可能发挥相似的作用。猕猴桃属植物根系为肉质根, 对水分胁迫敏感。在淹水胁迫过程中, 部分 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员的表达量显著上调, 而 *AvCDPK28*、*30* 和 *31* 的表达量显著下调, 表明不同成员可能在对萼猕猴桃对淹水胁迫的适应性方面发挥着不同作用。黄瓜 *CsCDPK5* 受淹水胁迫诱导表达, 并参与黄瓜下胚轴不定根的形成, 进而增强对淹水胁迫的适应性^[19]。笔者在本研究中发现, 对萼猕猴桃淹

水胁迫后期也有不定根的发生, 表明受淹水胁迫诱导表达的 *AvCDPK* 可能参与对萼猕猴桃不定根的形成。同时, 在本研究中发现在盐胁迫和淹水胁迫下, *AvCDPK49* 显著诱导表达, *AvCDPK30* 和 *31* 显著抑制表达, 表明这些基因在对萼猕猴桃的环境适应性方面发挥着重要作用, 可以为后续研究重点, 进行基因功能的验证。

4 结 论

CDPK 基因编码的蛋白质作为 Ca^{2+} 感受器, 在植物的生长发育及生物和非生物胁迫响应过程中起重要调节作用。笔者基于 KR5 猕猴桃全长转录组数据, 共鉴定出 63 个 *AvCDPK* 基因, 并通过生物信息学分析, 明确了 63 个 *AvCDPK* 基因家族成员的基本信息, 包括进化关系、结构域及酰化位点等, 初步获得部分参与盐害和淹水胁迫响应的成员, 为下一

步解析这些响应基因的功能奠定了基础。

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