

转录因子 *FaNAC56* 在草莓果实成熟中的功能分析

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摘要:【目的】研究NAC转录因子 *FaNAC56* 在草莓果实成熟中的作用。【方法】根据前期果实成熟过程中的蛋白组数据,以八倍体红颜草莓为试材,克隆 *FaNAC56* 基因及其启动子。在蛋白水平,利用MEGA构建 *FaNAC56* 系统进化树,并通过生物信息学预测其编码蛋白的二级结构,以及利用烟草进行亚细胞定位;在转录调控水平,利用预测网站分析 *FaNAC56* 启动子区顺式作用元件以及下游靶基因,并通过RT-qPCR分析 *FaNAC56* 的时空表达模式。最后,利用果实圆片温育方法分析 *FaNAC56* 基因受外源激素诱导情况。【结果】*FaNAC56* 基因全长 1035 bp, 编码 344 个氨基酸,具有NAC转录因子NAM保守结构域。系统发育分析表明 *FaNAC56* 与月季NAC56 同源性最高。亚细胞定位显示 *FaNAC56* 定位于细胞核内。*FaNAC56* 在果实中高度表达并随果实成熟表达量急剧增加。*FaNAC56* 启动子区含有ABA、赤霉素、生长素、乙烯等激素和胁迫相关响应元件,其表达水平受这些激素诱导。靶基因分析发现 *FaNAC56* 可能响应多种激素、花色苷和蔗糖调控元件。【结论】*FaNAC56* 可能通过多种激素调控草莓果实的发育和成熟。

关键词: 草莓; *FaNAC56*; 表达分析; 亚细胞定位; 激素诱导

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Functional analysis of transcription factor *FaNAC56* in strawberry fruit ripening

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Abstract: 【Objective】Strawberry is a very valuable horticultural crop, and its fruit ripening is regulated by a complex process. To find the important regulatory factor involved in strawberry fruit ripening, the proteome of *Fragaria × ananassa* ‘Benihoppe’ was analyzed around the onset of fruit ripening. The data have showed that a NAC transcription factor has high expression level during fruit ripening, which is named as *FaNAC56*. NAC is one of the largest families of plant-specific transcription factors, which play an important role in plant growth and development. In order to determine the function of *FaNAC56* in strawberry fruit ripening, we first cloned the *FaNAC56* gene and then investigated its tissue expression pattern and subcellular localization. 【Methods】Firstly, we screened differentially expressed proteins around the onset of fruit ripening on the basis of our proteome, and found a NAC transcription factor that increased rapidly during strawberry ripening. According to phylogenetic analysis, this transcription factor was named as *FaNAC56*. The full-length ORF sequence of the *FaNAC56* gene was obtained by RT-PCR. After sequencing the amino acid sequence of the *FaNAC56* gene based on NCBI database, these genes with high homology were screened and downloaded. MEGA software was used to construct the phylogenetic tree. The molecular weight, isoelectric point, liposoluble index of encoding protein were analyzed by the Expasy website. The secondary structure of its protein, *cis*-acting elements in the promoter region and downstream target genes were predicted through bioinformatics. Secondly,

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we used real-time PCR to detect the expression level of *FaNAC56* in strawberry including various organs and developmental fruits, including the root, stem, leaf, flower, seed, small green fruit, large green fruit, de-greening fruit, white fruit, initial red fruit, partial red fruit, and full red fruit. Meanwhile, the white fruit was made into cylinder-shaped cut with 8-mm diameter. We treated the fruits with the solution containing $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ABA, $500 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA, $50 \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ GA, and $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ethylene, respectively and then used the RT-qPCR to analyze the expression level of *FaNAC56* gene after phytohormone treatment. Thirdly, the fusion protein of FaNAC56-GFP and the control GFP vector were transformed into tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) leaf cells by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated-infiltration. After 48 h infiltration, the subcellular localization of FaNAC56 was observed. 【Results】The cloning and sequencing results showed that the *FaNAC56* gene contained 1035 bp of open reading frame that encoded 344 amino acids residues with a molecular mass of 38.3 kDa and had typical NAM domain belonging to the NAC transcription factor. Its GenBank accession number is XP_004291668.1. The results of physical and chemical properties of the FaNAC56 protein showed that the isoelectric point was 5.03 and average hydrophilicity was 0.904, indicating that it was a hydrophobic protein. The results of protein secondary structure prediction showed that the FaNAC56 protein mainly contained α -helix, extended strand, β -corner and random coil with the proportion of 12.21%, 19.48%, 3.78% and 64.53%, respectively. The phylogenetic analysis revealed that it had the highest similarity with *Rose chinensis* NAC56 protein. The results of RT-qPCR showed that the *FaNAC56* gene had tissue expression specificity, with higher abundance expression in the fruits than in the roots, stems, leaves, flowers and seeds, suggesting that this gene was mainly expressed in the fruits. And the expression level of *FaNAC56* increased during fruit ripening and reached the peak at red fruit stage. The *cis*-acting elements of the *FaNAC56* promoter revealed that the promoter of *FaNAC56* contained multiple hormone responsive elements: ABA-responsive elements (ABRE), ethylene-responsive elements (ERE), auxin-responsive elements (AuxRR-core), Methyl jasmonate-responsive elements (CGTCA-motif, TGACG-motif) and gibberellin-responsive element (TCA-element). In addition, the promoter contained stress responsive motif, such as MBS site, a MYB binding site involved in drought-inducibility. These results indicated that *FaNAC56* was implicated in a wide range of plant processes. The expression level of *FaNAC56* was up-regulated by ABA, GA, NAA or ethylene. These results showed that *FaNAC56* was indeed induced by a variety of hormones and the transcription factor may play an important regulatory role in fruit ripening. We used PlantPan website to predict the target genes of FaNAC56. The results showed that FaNAC56 had multiple potential target genes including auxin-induced protein 15A-like, ethylene-responsive transcription factor ERF071, UDP-glycosyltransferase 91C1-like, and serine/threonine-protein kinase Nek5. We used FaNAC56-GFP fusion protein for subcellular localization analysis and DAPI as nucleus marker in *Nicotiana tabacum* leaves. The result demonstrated that the FaNAC56-GFP fusion protein was accumulated in the nucleus. 【Conclusion】In this study, *FaNAC56* was cloned and its function of regulating strawberry ripening was explored preliminarily. Its secondary structure and *cis*-acting elements were predicted. RT-qPCR was used to determine its expression pattern and response to ABA, GA, NAA, and ethylene treatments. *FaNAC56* was an organ-specific expressed gene. In addition, ABA, GA, NAA and ethylene induced *FaNAC56* expression. Prediction target gene analysis showed that many genes related to fruit ripening were the target of FaNAC56. These results revealed that *FaNAC56* may take part in the regulation of strawberry fruit development and ripening through a variety of hormones.

Key words: Strawberry; *FaNAC56*; Expression analysis; Subcellular localization; Hormone induction

果实成熟是指果实经过一系列复杂的生理生化变化而形成特有的色、香、味,并最终成为可食性状态的过程。果实成熟是果实品质形成的重要生物学基础^[1-3],因此,研究果实成熟调控的机制不仅能探索果实发育生物学的基础科学问题,而且能够有效调控果实的成熟和衰老,具有十分重要的现实意义。果实成熟的调控发生在转录、转录后、翻译和翻译后等系列过程中^[4]。在转录水平上,许多转录因子通过调节下游靶基因的表达而控制果实的成熟过程,如 NAC、AP2、MYC、WRKY、MADS、HSF 以及 Cys2/His2-type 锌指蛋白等^[5]。

NAC(NAM、ATAF1/2、CUC2)是最大的植物特有转录因子家族之一^[6-7]。研究发现,NAC 转录因子调控果实发育与成熟主要是通过乙烯途径实现的^[8]。香蕉中的 MaNAC1/2 能够被乙烯调控表达,与乙烯信号的下游转录组分 EIN3 类似蛋白 MaEIL5 互作,激活乙烯信号转导从而促进果实成熟^[8]。番茄中 NOR(NAC)位于 RIN(MADS-box)的上游,以乙烯依赖和不依赖的方式正调控 RIN 的表达及果实成熟^[9];而 SINAC4 转录因子可以结合 NOR 和 RIN 的启动子从而影响乙烯的生成^[10]。利用番茄转录因子 NOR、RIN 及乙烯受体 NR 的突变体分析发现,NOR 可以直接调控乙烯响应基因并参与三羧酸循环中有机酸分解,最终影响乙烯合成和果实成熟^[9]。SiNAC1/4/9 通过调控不同的乙烯合成基因 *LeACS2*、*LeACS4* 和 *LeACO1* 的表达,正调控番茄果实成熟^[11-12]。

另外,NAC 调控果实成熟涉及了多种植物激素,例如 NAC 通过生长素调控果实成熟涉及了乙烯途径^[13-14];ABA 可能作为乙烯信号系统的上游调节器来调控乙烯合成,从而促进果实成熟^[15-18];NAC 还可以通过调控赤霉素/油菜素内酯的代谢和信号转导途径而影响果实成熟^[19-20]。总之,NAC 转录因子对果实发育及成熟过程起到重要的调控作用。由于 NAC 转录因子家族种类和功能的多样性,其差异调控果实成熟,特别是非呼吸跃变型果实,仍需要进一步研究。

草莓(*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.)是蔷薇科草莓属多年生果树,具有较高的经济及营养价值,是栽培面积和产量仅次于葡萄的第二大浆果。因草莓栽培成花容易、生长周期短、连续坐果、已完成基因组测序以及具有成熟的稳定遗传转化体系等优点,

已成为研究非呼吸跃变型果实成熟的模式材料^[21]。笔者基于草莓果实的不同发育时期进行蛋白组分析,筛选出一个编码 NAC 保守结构域的蛋白 FaNAC56,推测其是草莓果实成熟的关键调控因子。在此基础上,从八倍体栽培草莓红颜中克隆到了 *FaNAC56* 的 CDS 和启动子序列,并对其蛋白结构、组织表达、激素响应模式以及亚细胞定位进行了研究和预测,以期为进一步研究该基因的功能奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料与处理

材料于 2019—2021 年取自北京农学院东大地温室的八倍体红颜草莓品种,不同器官包括果实、根、茎、叶、花、种子。栽培条件为棚温 16~28 °C,相对湿度 60%~80%,光照 16 h,常规管理。根据之前研究^[22],取不同发育时期(小绿期,SG;大绿期,LG;褪绿期,DG;白果期,Wt;始红期,IR;片红期,PR;全红期,FR)果实,液氮速冻,-80 °C 保存。取长势一致的白果期果实,用刀片切成 1 mm 的圆片,将切好的圆片置于基础温育液(500 μmol·L⁻¹ EDTA,200 μL;500 μmol·L⁻¹ MES,10 mL;1 mol·L⁻¹ 新鲜 VC,0.5 mL;1 mol·L⁻¹ CaCl₂,0.5 mL;1 mol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂,0.1 mL;1 mol·L⁻¹ 甘露醇,0.1 mL)中,30 min 后随机取 5 g 圆片分别放置于含有 100 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA,500 μmol·L⁻¹ NAA,50 mg·L⁻¹ GA,100 μmol·L⁻¹ 乙烯利中,于 0 h,1 h,2 h,3 h,4 h 分别取 1 g 处理的圆片,液氮速冻,-80 °C 保存。上述所有处理均设置 3 次生物学重复。

1.2 *FaNAC56* 的克隆

采用植物 RNA 提取试剂盒(北京华越洋生物科技有限公司)提取样品总 RNA,利用 TransScript One-Step gDNA Removal and cDNA Synthesis Super-Mix(北京全式金生物技术有限公司)试剂盒反转录合成 cDNA,放置-20 °C 保存备用。

参考前期蛋白组测序结果,结合 NCBI 数据库二倍体森林草莓同源基因(XP_004291668.1),利用 SnapGene 设计正反特异引物 *FaNAC56-F* 和 *FaNAC56-R*,采用金普莱公司 Pfu 高保真 DNA 聚合酶(2×HI-FI PCR Mix)扩增目的基因。反应体系 50 μL,包括 2×HI-FI PCR Mix 25 μL,正反引物各 2 μL,去离子水 20 μL,DNA 模板 1 μL。扩增反应条件:95 °C 预变性 5 min,95 °C 变性 25 s,60 °C 退火 25 s,

72 °C 延伸 15 s, 35 个循环, 72 °C 终延伸 10 min。PCR 产物经琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后切胶回收目的条带, 然后连接至 pEASY-Blunt Cloning Vector(北京全式金生物技术有限公司)并转化大肠杆菌 DH5 α (北京擎科新业生物技术有限公司), 阳性克隆送北京睿博兴科生物技术有限公司进行测序。

1.3 *FaNAC56* 启动子的克隆

采用 CTAB 法提取红颜草莓幼叶 DNA, -20 °C 保存备用。参考 GDR(Genome Database for Rosace-

ae) 上登录的森林草莓和栽培草莓的基因组序列, 利用 SnapGene 软件设计两条特异性引物 *FaNAC56Pro-F* 和 *FaNAC56Pro-R*(表 1), 采用金普莱公司 Pfu 高保真 DNA 聚合酶(2 \times HI-FI PCR Mix)扩增目的基因。反应体系 50 μ L, 包括 2 \times HI-FI PCR Mix 25 μ L, 正反引物各 2 μ L, 去离子水 20 μ L, DNA 模板 1 μ L。扩增反应条件: 95 °C 预变性 5 min, 95 °C 变性 25 s, 58 °C 退火 25 s, 72 °C 延伸 15 s, 35 个循环, 72 °C 终延伸 10 min。回收 PCR 产物并进行测序。

表 1 本研究中所用引物

Table 1 The specific primers of this study

引物名称	引物序列(5'-3')
Primers name	Primer sequence (5'-3')
<i>FaNAC56-F</i>	ATGGAGAGCACCGACTCGTC
<i>FaNAC56-R</i>	CTAAGAATACCAATTCCCCGGAAGTTGA
<i>FaNAC56Pro-F</i>	GTGTCTAGCGTCTACACTATACCT
<i>FaNAC56Pro-R</i>	CTGATGAGGTTTTGAAGCCAAG
RT-qPCR- <i>FaNAC56-F</i>	GATGATTGGGTGCTTTGTCTG
RT-qPCR- <i>FaNAC56-R</i>	AAGCAGAATGGCAATAGAACC
RT-qPCR- <i>FaActin-F</i>	TGCATATATCAAGCAACTTTACACTGA
RT-qPCR- <i>FaActin-R</i>	ATAGCTGAGATGGATCTTCCTGT
<i>FaNAC56-GFP-F</i>	ttcataaccaatctcgatacaccacaaatcgactctagaATGGAGAGCACCGACTCGTC
<i>FaNAC56-GFP-R</i>	tgctcaccatggtaccggatccaCTAGTAGAATACCAATCCCCGGAAGTTGA

1.4 *FaNAC56* 的生物信息学分析

利用 ORFfinder (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/orffinder/>)、Conserved domains (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/wrpsb.cgi>)、TMHMM (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/>)、ProtParam (<http://web.expasy.org/protparam/>)、ExPasy (<http://www.expasy.org>) 等生物学在线网站对 *FaNAC56* 进行蛋白质分子质量、等电点、疏水性和保守结构域的预测, 根据得到的 *FaNAC56* 氨基酸序列, 利用 MEGA 软件进行氨基酸序列的同源性比对并构建系统进化树。并利用 PlantCARE 网站 (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare/html/>) 分析 *FaNAC56* 启动子的序列特征。利用 PlantPan (<http://plantpan.itps.ncku.edu.tw/>) 网站对 *FaNAC56* 的靶基因进行预测。

1.5 *FaNAC56* 荧光定量分析

提取圆片温育各样品 RNA 并进行反转录(方法同 1.2), cDNA 模板 -20 °C 保存备用。根据克隆得到的 *FaNAC56* 的 cDNA 序列, 利用 Primer 5 软件在保守区设计荧光定量引物 RT-qPCR-*FaNAC56-F* 和 RT-

qPCR-*FaNAC56-R*(表 1), 以草莓的 *Actin* 为内参基因^[23-25], 采用 Bio-Rad CFX96 荧光定量 PCR 仪, 检测草莓不同器官和不同处理的 *FaNAC56* 转录水平。荧光定量 PCR 采用 10 μ L 体系, 其中包括 SYBR Green 荧光染料 5 μ L, 上、下游引物各 0.25 μ L, cDNA 2 μ L, 去离子水补足至 10 μ L。扩增程序为 95 °C 预变性 30 s; 95 °C 变性 5 s, 55 °C 退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 30 s, 40 个循环。以不加 cDNA 模板的体系为阴性对照, 4 孔重复, 采用 2^{- $\Delta\Delta C_t$} 法^[26] 计算相对表达量。采用单因素方差分析数据 ($p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$)。

1.6 *FaNAC56* 亚细胞定位

利用 SnapGene 软件设计两条特异性引物 *FaNAC56-GFP-F* 和 *FaNAC56-GFP-R*, 以获得的阳性克隆载体为模板, 采用高保真酶扩增目标片段, 电泳检测后切胶回收。采用限制性内切酶 *Xba* I 和 *Spe* I 对亚细胞定位载体进行双酶切, 切胶回收目标片段。采用 ClonExpress II One Step Cloning Kit(南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司)同源重组上述回收片段, 阳性克隆鉴定测序后提取质粒, -20 °C 保存备用。对照质粒和得到的阳性重组质粒采用冻融法分别转

化入农杆菌GV3101,侵染本氏烟草叶片,3 d后在激光共聚焦显微镜(德国卡尔蔡司公司)下观察并拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 *FaNAC56* 基因的克隆和同源分析

基于本实验室草莓果实4个时期(LG:大绿期;Wt:白果期;IR:始红期;PR:片红期)中的蛋白组数据(NCBI SAR No. SRP135832),利用 Maxquant (v1.5.2.8)分析得到了蛋白的相对表达量,发现了一个随草莓果实成熟表达量逐渐增加的NAC家族转录因子(图1),通过序列分析将其命名为*FaNAC56*。

以红颜草莓果实的cDNA为模板,采用特异性引物(表1)进行PCR扩增,得到了约1000 bp的特异条带(图2)。测序得*FaNAC56*开放阅读框ORF(Open Reading Frame)长度为1035 bp,编码一个344个氨基酸的蛋白。预测其蛋白分子质量为38.3 kDa。ExPASy在线分析理论等电点为5.03,亲水性平均值为0.904,为疏水性蛋白。蛋白保守结构域分析表明*FaNAC56*在N端含有一个NAM结构域(图2),证明其

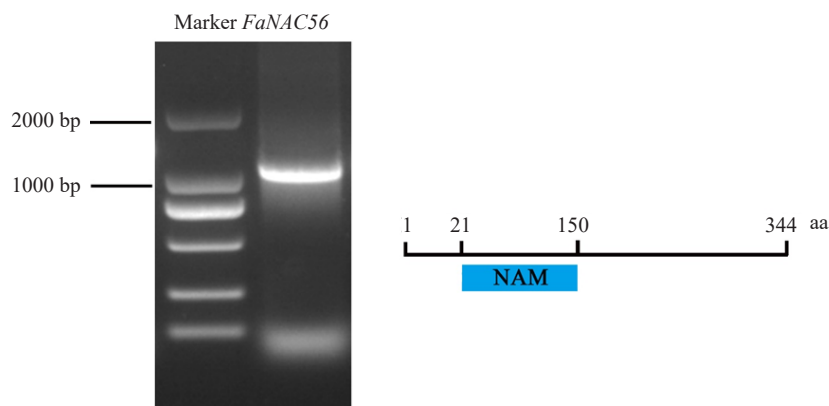


图2 *FaNAC56* 基因的扩增及编码蛋白的保守结构域分析

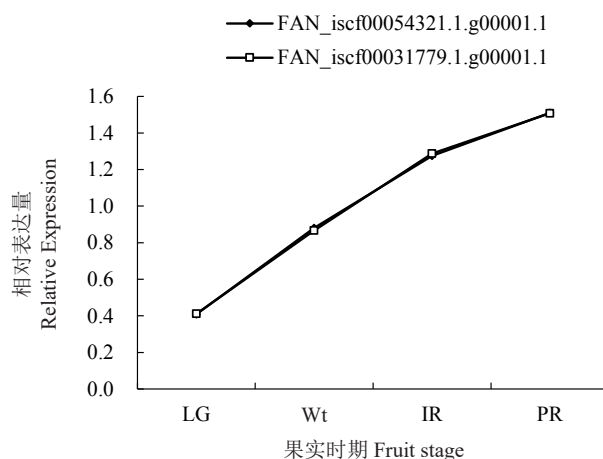
Fig. 2 PCR amplification of *FaNAC56* and protein conserved domain analysis of *FaNAC56*

属于NAC转录因子家族。

通过MEGA邻接法(Neighbor-Joining method)对草莓*FaNAC56*及森林草莓、月季、苹果、湖北海棠、番木瓜、榴莲、白梨、河岸葡萄和大豆等植物中的同源基因进行聚类分析,并构建系统进化树。结果表明,红颜草莓NAC56与月季NAC56聚为一类,两者相似率为90.75%(图3),为今后*FaNAC56*进行功能研究提供参考。

2.2 *FaNAC56* 蛋白的结构预测

为进一步分析*FaNAC56*蛋白的结构,利用在线



FAN_iscf00054321.1.g00001.1 和 FAN_iscf00031779.1.g00001.1 表示 NAC56 通过不同剪切方式产生的不同转录本编码产物。LG. 大绿期;Wt. 白果期;IR. 始红期;PR. 片红期。

FAN_iscf00054321.1.g00001.1 and FAN_iscf00031779.1.g00001.1 represented the products encoded by different transcripts of NAC56 produced by alternative splicing. LG. Large green; Wt. White fruit; IR. Initial red; PR. Partial red.

图1 草莓果实成熟过程中 *FaNAC56* 蛋白的相对表达量
Fig. 1 The protein relative expression level of *FaNAC56* during strawberry fruit ripening

数据库对其二级结构进行了预测。结果显示 *FaNAC56* 蛋白包含 12.21%的 α -螺旋,19.48%的延伸链、3.78%的 β -翻转和64.53%的无规卷曲,其中无规卷曲所占比例最高,推测其主要是为了连接其他二级结构。

2.3 *FaNAC56* 的相对表达量

利用 RT-qPCR 检测了草莓不同器官和草莓果实不同阶段*FaNAC56*的相对表达量(图4)。以草莓 *Actin* 基因为内参基因,检测*FaNAC56*在草莓不同器官中的表达量以及随果实成熟过程中的表达水

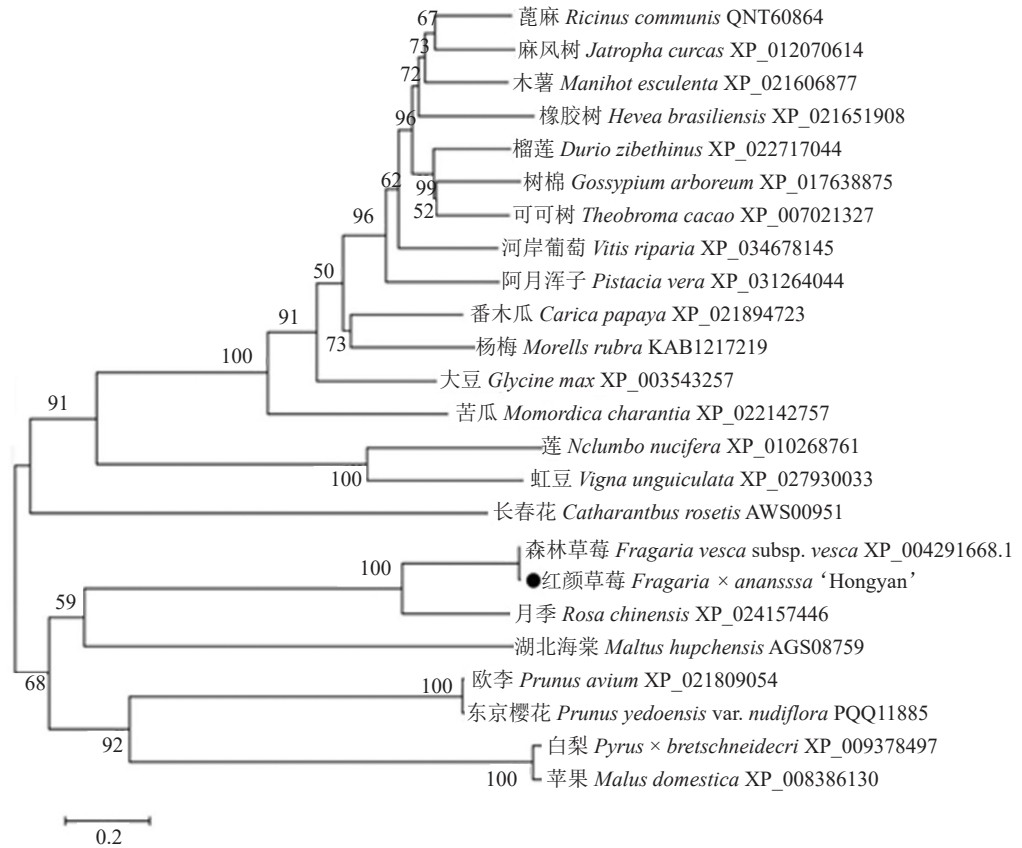
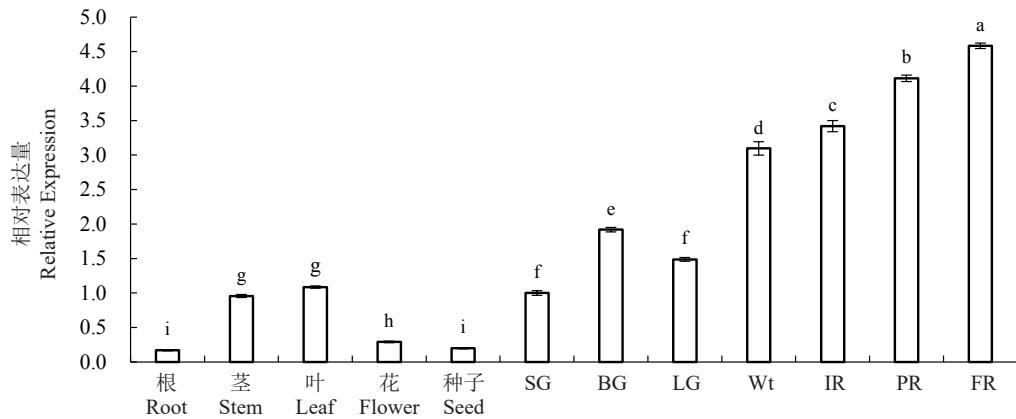


图 3 *FaNAC56* 的系统进化分析
Fig. 3 The phylogenetic tree of *FaNAC56* protein

平,结果显示 *FaNAC56* 在果实中的表达量高于根、茎、叶、花和种子,且随着果实成熟 *FaNAC56* 的表达量增加,全红果实中转录水平最高(图 4)。

2.4 *FaNAC56* 启动子顺式作用元件分析及植物激素处理

为了进一步分析 *FaNAC56* 的功能,以红颜草莓基因组 DNA 为模板,扩增了 *FaNAC56* 起始密码子至上游 1500~2000 bp 序列(图 5)。最终测序得到了 1660 bp 的序列,经 NCBI 序列比对后确认为 *FaNAC56* 启动子序列。使用 PlantCARE 对 *FaNAC56*



SG. 小绿期;LG. 大绿期;DG. 褪绿期;Wt. 白果期;IR. 始红期;PR. 片红期;FR. 全红期。

SG. Small green period; LG. large green period; DG. de-green period; Wt. White fruit period; IR. Initial red period; PR. Partial red period; FR. Full red period.

图 4 *FaNAC56* 在草莓中的相对表达量
Fig. 4 Relative expression level patterns of *FaNAC56* in strawberry

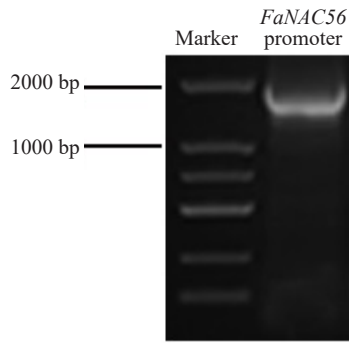


图5 *FaNAC56* 启动子克隆

Fig. 5 Cloning of *FaNAC56* promoter

启动子的顺式作用元件进行分析(表2)。分析表明, *FaNAC56* 的启动子包含多种激素响应元件: ABA 响应元件(ABRE)、乙烯响应元件(ERE)、生长素响应元件(AuxRR-core)、茉莉酸甲酯响应元件(CGTCA-motif、TGACG-motif)和赤霉素响应元件(TCA-element)。此外, 还存在MYB结合的干旱响应元件MBS等胁迫响应元件。这些分析表明, *Fa-*

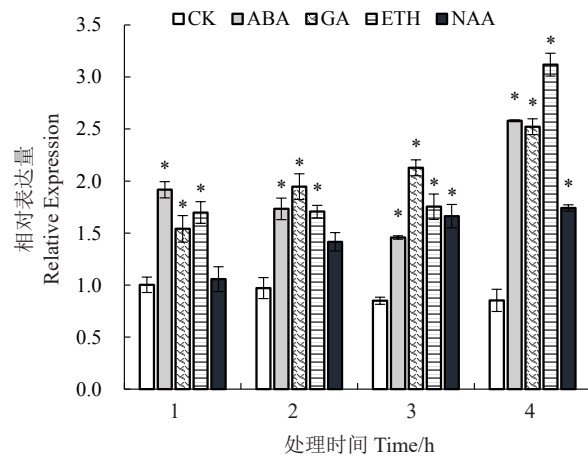
表2 *FaNAC56* 启动子序列重要顺式作用元件

Table 2 Cis-acting regulatory elements in the promoter of *FaNAC56*

顺式作用元件名称 Cis-acting element name	序列 Sequence	位点功能 Function of site
ABRE	CACGTG, ACGTG	ABA 响应 The abscisic acid responsiveness
ARE	AAACCA	厌氧响应 The anaerobic induction
ACE	GACACGTATG	光响应 Light responsiveness
ATCT-motif	AATCTAATCC	光响应 Light responsiveness
AuxRR-core	GGTCCAT	生长素响应 Auxin responsiveness
Box4	ATTAAT	光响应 Light responsiveness
CGTCA-motif	CGTCA	茉莉酸甲酯响应 MeJA-responsiveness
ERE	ATTCAAA	乙烯响应 Ethylene-responsive elements
G-box	CACGTG	光响应 Light responsiveness
GATA-box	GATAGGG	光响应 Light responsiveness
GT1-motif	GGTTAA	光响应 Light responsiveness
TCA-element	TCAGAAGAGG, CCATCTTTT	水杨酸响应 Salicylic acid responsiveness
MBS	CAACTG	MYB 结合位点, 参与干旱响应 MYB binding site involved in drought-inducibility
TGACG-motif	TGACG	茉莉酸甲酯响应 MeJA-responsiveness

NAC56 参与了广泛的植物生长发育及胁迫响应过程。

为了验证上述激素对 *FaNAC56* 是否具有诱导作用, 用 ABA、GA、NAA 和乙烯(ETH)对草莓进行同一时间不同激素的果实圆片温育处理, 采用 RT-qPCR 检测 *FaNAC56* 的表达水平。经过 ABA、GA、NAA、乙烯处理后, 分析 *FaNAC56* 相对表达量, 结果表明, *FaNAC56* 对不同种激素处理均有响应(图6), 表明 *FaNAC56* 受这些激素诱导。



*表示同一时间不同激素处理与CK之间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

* indicates significant difference between different hormone treatments and CK at the same time ($p < 0.05$).

图6 同一时间 ABA、GA、NAA、乙烯处理草莓果实后 *FaNAC56* 的表达水平

Fig. 6 Expression levels of *FaNAC56* in strawberry fruits treated with ABA, GA, NAA and ethylene at the same time

100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ABA 处理草莓果实不同时间, 1~3 h, *FaNAC56* 的相对表达量逐渐降低, 但始终高于相应的对照组, 在 4 h 时, *FaNAC56* 的表达量达到最高; 50 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ GA 处理该基因 4 h, *FaNAC56* 相对表达量始终高于对照组且相对表达量逐渐升高, 在 4 h 达到最高; 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 乙烯处理 4 h 时, 1~3 h, *FaNAC56* 相对表达量几乎无变化, 但始终高于对照组, 在 4 h 时其相对表达量达到最高; 500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA 处理该基因 4 h, 其相对表达量虽均高于对照组, 但是其相对表达量变化不明显, 在 4 h 时最高。

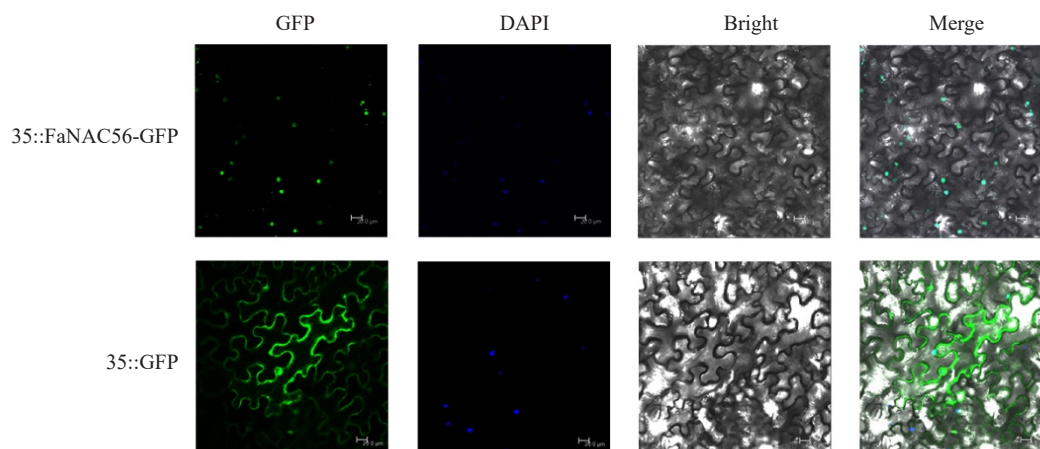
4 种激素中, 处理 1 h 时, ABA 对 *FaNAC56* 的诱导表达最明显; 处理 2 h 时, *FaNAC56* 相对表达量对 GA 响应最显著; 处理 3 h 时, 仍为 GA 诱导其表达最明显; 处理 4 h 时, 乙烯对 *FaNAC56* 的诱导最显著。

总之, 在 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 乙烯处理 4 h 时, *Fa-*

NAC56的相对表达量与对照组相比上调最高,约为对照组的3.2倍。

2.5 FaNAC56的亚细胞定位

为了进一步研究FaNAC56在草莓中的蛋白功能,利用FaNAC56-GFP融合蛋白进行亚细胞定位分析,以DAPI作为核定位标记(图7)。结果表明,Fa-



以 GFP::pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper (35::GFP)为对照;DAPI 为核定位标记物。

The GFP::pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper (35::GFP) was used as control. DAPI as the nucleus marker.

图7 FaNAC56-GFP融合蛋白在烟草叶片中的亚细胞定位

Fig. 7 Subcellular location of FaNAC56-GFP fusion protein in *Nicotiana tabacum* leaves

NAC56-GFP融合蛋白在细胞核内表达。

2.6 预测FaNAC56的靶基因

FaNAC56转录因子可能在果实成熟过程中发挥重要的调控作用。为了进一步了解FaNAC56参与的生物学过程,利用PlantPan(<http://plantpan.itps.ncku.edu.tw/>)网站对FaNAC56的靶基因进行了预测。结果表明,FaNAC56具有多个潜在的靶基因,其中涉及了果实成熟相关的基因(表3)。推测FaNAC56可能涉及了多种激素调控。

表3 FaNAC56靶基因预测

Table 3 The predictive genes of FaNAC56

基因名称 Gene name	序列号 Genebank accession
生长素诱导蛋白 15A-like Auxin-induced protein 15A-like	XM_004290325.2
乙烯响应转录因子 ERF071 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor ERF071	XM_004290768.2
UDP-糖基转移酶 91C1-like UDP-glycosyltransferase 91C1-like	XM_004287535.2
丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 Serine/threonine-protein kinase Nek5	XM_011461107.1

3 讨论

已有大量研究表明,NAC转录因子参与果实发育及成熟过程:如调控番茄中乙烯生物合成的关键基因NOR就属于NAC家族,其突变体nor的果实呈现不能成熟的表型^[27];随后发现的SINAC1、SINAC4

和SINAC9也同样作用于乙烯合成相关基因来调控番茄果实成熟^[16,28-29];在非跃变型果实草莓中,miRNA164成员可以通过NAC转录因子调控采后草莓的衰老^[30];近期的研究相继在桃、柿和枇杷果实中证明了NAC在果实成熟中的作用^[31-33];LcNAC13能够与LcR1MYB1相互作用来调节荔枝果实成熟过程中花青素的生物合成^[34];在木瓜果实成熟过程中,CpNAC1能够激活CpPDS2/4的表达从而促进类胡萝卜素的生物合成^[35];CrNAC036与CrMYB68相互作用并负调节CrNCED5以抑制柑橘果实成熟过程中的ABA生物合成^[36]。这些结果表明NAC转录因子在果实成熟过程中起重要作用。

另外,NACs转录因子可通过参与不同激素途径从而调控生物学过程。比如在水稻种子萌发和幼苗形态建成过程中,OsNAC2一方面直接激活OsACO和OsACO3的表达,增强乙烯合成,延迟幼苗建立;另一方面OsNAC2结合OsNCED3、OsZEPI及OsABA8ox1,通过ABA信号途径延迟种子萌发和胚芽鞘生长。另外,OsNAC2也可以结合OsKO2启动子,通过赤霉素信号途径促进幼苗生长^[37]。本研究中的FaNAC56的靶基因预测结果表明其可能调控多种信号途径的基因表达,暗示FaNAC56可能通过不同激素信号途径参与调控草莓果实成熟。

本研究前期围绕红颜草莓果实的不同发育时期

进行蛋白组分析,发现了一个编码NAC保守结构域的蛋白FaNAC56,其蛋白水平的表达量随着果实成熟过程急剧上升。RT-qPCR结果显示,其转录水平同样随着果实成熟过程急剧上升,暗示其在果实成熟中具有重要作用。本研究通过蛋白质保守结构域分析发现,FaNAC56具有一个与植物发育相关的NAM超家族结构域。系统发育分析表明FaNAC56与月季的NAC56亲缘关系最近。RT-qPCR分析表明FaNAC56在果实中的表达水平高于根、茎、叶、花和种子,并且在全红时期的果实中表达量达到峰值。FaNAC56的启动子含有ABA响应元件、乙烯响应元件、生长素响应元件(AuxRR-core)、赤霉素响应元件(TCA-element),经外源ABA、GA、NAA和乙烯处理后FaNAC56的表达被显著诱导,暗示其可能参与果实成熟过程中各激素间的交互作用。亚细胞定位分析显示FaNAC56-GFP在细胞核中积累。FaNAC56的靶基因预测结果表明其可能调控多种靶基因的表达,如生长素诱导蛋白、乙烯响应转录因子、丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶等。以上结果表明FaNAC56可能作为一个核心转录因子,通过ABA、赤霉素、生长素和乙烯等多激素途径共同调节草莓果实的成熟过程。

4 结 论

研究克隆了FaNAC56基因及启动子,预测了其编码蛋白的二级结构、启动子区顺式作用元件以及下游靶基因,证明了FaNAC56在细胞核中定位且其表达受ABA、GA、NAA和乙烯诱导。FaNAC56可能通过多种激素途径调控草莓果实的成熟。

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