

# 板栗 *CmFT* 基因的克隆及功能分析

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**摘要:**【目的】*FT*(*FLOWERING LOCUS T*)是成花素基因, 探究板栗(*Castanea mollissima*)*CmFT*的生物学功能。【方法】在板栗基因组数据库中, 检索并克隆板栗*FT*同源基因, 对其基因结构、编码蛋白进行分析。利用荧光定量PCR测定*CmFT*的时空表达情况。通过亚细胞定位分析*CmFT*在细胞中的表达位置。通过对*CmFT*过量表达拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)的开花性状分析, 验证*CmFT*的生物学功能。【结果】*CmFT*开放阅读框长度为525 bp, 编码174个氨基酸, 具有保守的PEBP结构域, 定位于细胞核。*CmFT*在叶片和茎尖均有较高表达, 并且于7月在叶片中的表达水平达到峰值。在拟南芥中过表达*CmFT*可提高开花促进基因*AtFT*、*LEAFY*(*AtLFY*)、*SUPPRESSOR OF CONSTANS OVER-EXPRESSION 1*(*AtSOC1*)及开花抑制基因*TERMINAL FLOWER 1*(*AtTFL1*)和*FLOWERING LOCUS C*(*AtFLC*)的表达水平, 并导致植株提前开花。【结论】*CmFT*为板栗开花素基因, 可促进成花。

关键词: 板栗; *CmFT*; 基因克隆; 开花调控

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## Cloning and functional analysis of *CmFT* in Chinese chestnut

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Flower is the sex organ of plant and the basis for sexual reproduction. Flowering is regulated by external environment and endogenous factors. *FLOWERING LOCUS T* (*FT*) is the florigen gene to promote flowering. Under induced condition, *FT* is expressed in companion cell of leaf sieve tube and transported to the shoot apical meristem activating downstream flowering-related genes. Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) is an important economic forest tree species and mainly distributed in the mountainous regions in China. Nut, the product of sexual reproduction, is the main economic product of Chinese chestnut. However, the flowering of Chinese chestnut is unstable, which usually leads to secondary flowering and “on year and off year” phenomena. The flowering regulatory network in Chinese chestnut is still unclear. This study intends to clone *C. mollissima* florigen gene *CmFT* and verify its biological function. 【Methods】The TBtools was used to search and obtain *CmFT* genome sequence information from Chinese chestnut genome database. The *CmFT* structure diagram was drawn with online software GSDS 2.0. *FT* amino acid sequences of different species were downloaded from Phytozome database. The phylogenetic tree of *FT* amino acid sequences in Chinese chestnut and other species was constructed with MEGAX software. The CDD- tools in NCBI was used to search the conserved domains of *CmFT*. Real-time fluorescence quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was

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used to determine the expression characteristics of *CmFT* in different tissues and leaves at different periods. Vector containing *35S::CmFT-GFP* was constructed and transformed in *A. thaliana* protoplasts to determine the subcellular location information of *CmFT* by observing the fluorescence signal with laser confocal microscope. *35S::CmFT* vector was constructed and transformed in wild type *A. thaliana*. Five transgenic *Arabidopsis* lines were selected to verify the biological function of *CmFT* in flowering by analyzing flowering phenotype. To determine the pathway of *CmFT* affecting flowering, expressions of endogenous flowering key genes including *FT*, *TERMINAL FLOWER1 (TFL1)*, *CONSTANT (CO)*, *SUPPRESSOR OF CONSTANS OVEREXPRESSION 1 (SOC1)*, *FLOWERING LOCUS C (FLC)* and *LEAFY (LFY)* in transgenic and wild type *Arabidopsis* plants were determined with real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR. 【Results】The *FT* homologous gene *BUA.CMHBY204722* was retrieved in the Chinese chestnut genome database and named *CmFT*, which contained 3 introns, and the coding sequence (CDS) was 525 bp in length. The 5' -untranslated region (UTR) and 3' -UTR of *CmFT* were 75 bp and 219 bp in length, respectively. *CmFT* encoded 174 amino acids, which contained a conserved PBP domain. The homology of *FT* in Chinese chestnut, *Arabidopsis*, *Cymbidium goeringii*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Paeonia suffruticosa*, *Populus nigra* and *Cucumis sativus* was 87.36%. The results of evolutionary analysis showed that *FT* homologous genes in different species were highly conservative. Among 13 species, including species above, as well as *Glycine max*, *Camellia oleifera*, *Lactuca sativa*, *Brassica napus* and *Aquilegia coerulea*, *CmFT* of Chinese chestnut had the closest relationship with the *FT* homologous protein of cucumber, followed by poplar. *CmFT* was expressed in stem tips, leaves, mixed buds and inflorescences. The expression of *CmFT* in stem tips and leaves was higher, followed by inflorescences and mixed buds. The expression level of *CmFT* in leaves gradually increased from April, and reached a peak on July 15th, then rapidly decreased, and increased again on September 5th. The results GFP fluorescence signal observation showed that the green fluorescence in leaf protoplasts of *Arabidopsis* transformed with *35S::CmFT-GFP* recombinant expression vector was only distributed in the nucleus. This result indicated that *CmFT* protein was located in the nucleus. The results of flowering phenotype analysis showed the number of rosette leaves of 5 transgenic lines, when the flower stalk reached 2–5 cm, was 6.3, 7.2, 6.3, 6.0 and 8.2, which were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than that of the wild-type *Arabidopsis* 11.8. This result showed that overexpression of *CmFT* significantly promoted *Arabidopsis* flowering. The expression levels of the florigen gene *AtFT* and its suppressor gene *AtTFL1*, as well as the photoperiod pathway gene *AtSOC1* both in wild-type and transgenic *Arabidopsis* at 8-leaf stage were higher than those at 4-leaf stage. The expression level of flowering pioneer gene *AtLFY* changed insignificantly between the two periods. But the expression level of *AtLFY* in transgenic *Arabidopsis* leaves at the 8-leaf stage was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that in the wild-type plants. In addition, the expression level of the flowering suppressor gene *AtFLC* in transgenic *Arabidopsis* was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of the wild type at the 4-leaf stage, but the expression levels between various periods were insignificantly different. The expression level of the photoperiod pathway gene *AtCO* at 8-leaf stage was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than that at 4-leaf stage, but there was no significant difference between transgenic and wild-type *A. thaliana*. 【Conclusion】*CmFT* is a typical member of the PEBP family. The overexpression of *CmFT* promotes flowering in *Arabidopsis*. *CmFT* is the florigen gene of Chinese chestnut.

**Key words:** *Castanea mollissima*; *CmFT*; Gene cloning; Flowering regulation

成花起始标志着植物由营养生长阶段向生殖生长阶段的转变。在成花诱导条件下,成花素基因 *FLOWERING LOCUS T* (*FT*) 在叶脉筛管中的伴胞细胞表达,其编码的蛋白被 FT-INTERACTING PROTEIN 1 (FTIP1) 蛋白通过韧皮部转运至茎尖分生组织<sup>[1-2]</sup>。在茎尖分生组织中,FT 与细胞质内的 14-3-3 蛋白形成 FAC (Florigen Activation Complex) 复合体,并进入细胞核,与亮氨酸拉链 (basic leucine zipper, bZIP) 蛋白 FLOWERING LOCUS D (FD) 结合,共同激活下游花分生组织身份基因 *LEAFY* (*LFY*) 和 *APETALA1* (*API*), 起始花分生组织分化<sup>[3-6]</sup>。*FT* 的转录有两种调控机制:由 *CONSTANT* (*CO*) 介导的光周期调控机制和由 *PcG* 介导的表观遗传沉默调控机制。在长日照诱导条件下,锌指蛋白转录因子 CO 促进 *FT* 的转录<sup>[7]</sup>。在表观遗传沉默机制中,营养生长阶段抑制型组蛋白 H3K27me3 在 *FT* 染色质中沉积,以抑制其转录。在黄昏前和黑夜 *FT* 转录处于低水平时,由 EMBRYONIC FLOWER1 (EMF1)、LIKE HETEROCHROMATIN PROTEIN1 (LHP1) 和组蛋白 H3K4 甲基化酶组成的 *PcG* 复合体,维持 *FT* 染色质的抑制状态<sup>[8-9]</sup>。被子植物中 *FT* 编码的氨基酸序列比较保守,但其生物学功能则因物种而异<sup>[10]</sup>。如在拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*)<sup>[11]</sup>、百合 (*Lilium longiflorum*)<sup>[12]</sup>、木薯 (*Manihot esculenta*)<sup>[13]</sup>、杨树 (*Populus nigra* var. *italica*)<sup>[14]</sup> 等物种中, *FT* 促进开花。而水稻中的研究表明, *FT* 还可参与分蘖<sup>[15]</sup>。在洋葱 (*Allium cepa*) 中, *FT* 调控开花时间和鳞茎形成<sup>[16]</sup>。随着生物技术的不断发展,越来越多 *FT* 同源基因的生物学功能逐渐被揭示。

板栗 (*Castanea mollissima*) 为我国重要经济林树种,适于山地栽植。但板栗童期长,开花不稳定,易产生“二次花”和“大小年”现象,严重阻碍了其产业发展。因此开展板栗成花调控机制的研究对于童期短、开花稳定板栗品种的培育及栽培措施的制定具有重要意义。前期的研究发现,生长素、细胞分裂素和赤霉素均可影响板栗的开花<sup>[17-19]</sup>。但其调控机制仍不清楚。Chen 等<sup>[20]</sup>的研究认为赤霉素 ( $GA_3$ ) 可能是通过上调 *miR156*,降低板栗成花相关 *SQUAMOSA PROMOTER-BINDING PROTEIN-LIKE* (*SPL*) 家族成员 *CmSPL9* 和 *CmSPL16* 的表达量,参与花芽分化调控。近期板栗基因组测序的完成,为板栗成花调控分子机制研究奠定了重要基础<sup>[21]</sup>。张

煜等<sup>[22]</sup>从板栗基因组中鉴定出了 5 个 *FT/TFL-like* 基因,并分析了其在板栗一次花和二次花发育中的表达情况。该研究表明 *CmFT* 在 2 次花发育中均有较高表达,并且可能参与雄花序和雌花簇形态建成的调控,但未进行基因功能验证。同时 *CmFT* 是否是板栗中的成花素基因,尚不清楚。笔者在本研究中对板栗 *CmFT* 基因进行克隆,通过表达模式分析和异源过表达植株表型分析明确其生物学功能。研究结果有助于解析板栗成花调控的分子机制,并为缩短育种周期和板栗高产稳产提供实践依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

试验材料为生长健壮、长势一致的 20 年生板栗品种燕山红栗 (Yanshanhongli),选取 3 株作为 3 个生物学重复。取板栗 2020 年 4 月 7 日混合芽和 5 月 25 日结果母枝上部新梢的完全展开叶片、茎尖、雄花序,液氮速冻后置于  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  冰箱保存,用于 *CmFT* 的组织特异性表达检测。分别于 2020 年 4 月 28 日、5 月 25 日、6 月 17 日、7 月 15 日、8 月 17 日和 9 月 5 日取板栗结果母枝上部新梢的完全展开叶片,液氮速冻后置于  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  冰箱保存,用于检测不同时期叶片中 *CmFT* 的表达量。

野生型拟南芥 (*A. thaliana*) 材料保存于课题组实验室。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 总 RNA 提取及反转录 取 0.1 g 植物组织,用液氮速冻后存于  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,以供 RNA 提取。用艾德莱植物 RNA 提取试剂盒,按照说明书提取总 RNA。用 Nano Drop 2000 检测总 RNA 的浓度和纯度,用琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测总 RNA 的完整性。利用 TaKaRa 公司的反转录试剂盒 6110A,按照其说明书合成 cDNA 第一链,  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  保存备用。

1.2.2 板栗 *CmFT* 编码区序列克隆 根据板栗基因组测序数据 (<http://gigadb.org/dataset/100643>) 设计板栗开花素基因 *CmFT* 编码区序列 (CDS) 全长引物 (表 1)。根据 1.2.1 的方法获得板栗叶片总 RNA 的反转录产物,并以此为模板进行 *CmFT* 基因 CDS 的扩增。PCR 产物经 1.5% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后,利用 TAKARA 胶回收试剂盒回收目的条带。将回收产物连接至 pBM21 (pBM21 Topsmart Cloning Kit) 载体上,转化大肠杆菌 (*Escherichia coli*) DH5 $\alpha$ ,在含

氨苄霉素的LB培养基上,37℃培养16h。挑取阳性单克隆进行测序。

1.2.3 板栗 *CmFT* 生物信息学分析 利用 TBtool (<https://github.com/CJ-Chen/TBtools>) 工具从板栗基因组数据库中获取 *CmFT* 基因组序列。用在线软件 GSDS (<http://gsds.gao-lab.org>) 绘制 *CmFT* 结构示意图。用 NCBI 网站 CDD-tools (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/wrpsb.cgi>) 查找克隆得到的 *CmFT* 序列的保守结构域。从 Phytozome 数据库下载拟南芥 (*A. thaliana*)、春兰 (*Cymbidium goeringii*)、葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera*)、小桐子 (*Jatropha curcas*)、牡丹 (*Paeonia suffruticosa*)、钻天杨 (*Populus nigra*)、黄瓜 (*Cucumis sativus*)、大豆 (*Glycine max*)、油茶 (*Camellia oleifera*)、莴苣 (*Lactuca sativa*)、欧洲油菜 (*Bras-*

*sica napus*)、漏斗菜 (*Aquilegia coerulea*) 的 *FT* 氨基酸序列,并与 *CmFT* 氨基酸序在 MEGAX 软件中,用邻接法 (Neighbor-Joining) 构建进化树,校验参数为 bootstrap=1000。

1.2.4 *CmFT* 在板栗不同组织和不同时期叶片中的表达分析 以板栗不同组织和不同时期叶片 cDNA 为模板,利用 MX3000P 荧光定量 PCR 仪,检测基因的表达量。*CmFT* 荧光定量 PCR 引物为 *CmFT*\_qPCR (表 1)。以 *CmActin* 基因为内参。反应体系按照 SYBR Premix Ex TaqTMII (TaKaRa) 试剂要求配制。反应程序为:95℃预变性 30 s;95℃变性 5 s,60℃延伸 30 s,40 个循环。每个样品设 3 个技术重复,用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$  法计算基因相对表达量。

1.2.5 载体构建 根据试剂盒 (Life technologies,

表 1 PCR 引物信息

Table 1 Primers information for PCR

基因名称 Gene name	正向引物 Forward primer	反向引物 Reverse primer
<i>CmFT_CDS</i>	ATGCCCAGGGATAGGGATCCTCTAG	CTATCTTCTTCTCCACCAGAGCCG
<i>CmFT_qPCR</i>	CCTCTAGTTGTTGGGCGTGT	CCACCAATATCAACCCTTGG
<i>CmActin</i>	ATTCACGAGACCACCTACA	TGCCACAACCTTAATCTTCAT
<i>CmFT-GW-SL</i>	GGGGACAACCTTTGTACAAAAAAGTTGGA ATGCCCAGGGATAGGGATCCTCTAG	GGCGGCCGCACAACCTTTGTACAAGAAAGTTGGGTA TCTTCTTCTTCCACCAGAGCCG
<i>CmFT-GW-OE</i>	GGGGACAACCTTTGTACAAAAAAGTTGGA ATGCCCAGGGATAGGGATCCTCTAG	GGCGGCCGCACAACCTTTGTACAAGAAAGTTGGGTA CTATCTTCTTCTCCACCAGAGCCG
<i>AtActin8</i>	GCCGATGCTGATGACATTCA	CTCCAGCGAATCCAGCCTTA
<i>AtCO</i>	GGAGATAGAGTTGTTCCGCTTA	CCATGGATGAAATGTATGCGTT
<i>AtFLC</i>	GCCAAGAAGACCGAACTCATG	GGAGATTGTCCAGCAGGTGA
<i>AtSOC1</i>	CAAGCAGACAAGTGACTTTCTC	GAGCTGGCGAATTCATAAAGTT
<i>AtLFY</i>	TAAAATGCGACACTACGTTTAC	CAGCTTTGTTGGAACATAACAA
<i>AtTFL1</i>	TGAGATATGAGACGCCTAAACC	TAATAAGAAGGACGTCGTCGAG
<i>AtFT</i>	CTACAACCTGGAACAACCTTGG	TGACAATTGTAGAAAACCTGCGG

Carlsbad, CA, USA) 说明书分别设计亚细胞定位载体和过表达载体引物。亚细胞定位引物不含终止密码子,为 *CmFT-GW-SL* (表 1)。过表达载体引物为 *CmFT-GW-OE* (表 1)。利用 PCR 扩增得到含有载体接头的 *CmFT* 基因,并将其克隆至 pDNOR201 中间载体上。将中间载体上不含终止密码子的 *CmFT* 基因和完整 *CmFT* 基因分别重组至 pEarleyGate103 和 pMDC32 载体上,得到含 35S:: *CmFT-GFP* 亚细胞定位载体和 35S:: *CmFT* 过表达载体。

1.2.6 亚细胞定位 根据 Miao 等<sup>[23]</sup>的方法将构建好的 35S:: *CmFT-GFP* 亚细胞定位载体转化拟南芥原生质体,并以 35S:: *GFP* 转化拟南芥原生质体作对照。用激光共聚焦显微镜 (Leica TCS SPII) 观察荧

光信号。

1.2.7 *CmFT* 过表达载体转化拟南芥的获取及表型分析 将含有目的基因的过表达载体通过冻融法转入 GV31001 农杆菌感受态细胞。参照 Clough 等<sup>[16]</sup>报道的花粉管侵染法转化拟南芥。用 50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 的潮霉素筛选抗性植株。将长出真叶的拟南芥幼苗移栽到花盆中置于光照培养箱培养,培养条件为光照 16 h (24℃), 黑暗 8 h (20℃)。选择表型变化明显的 5 个株系继续培养至 T2 代。每株系 10 株,以花茎为 2~5 cm 时所用时间及莲座叶数量为指标<sup>[25]</sup>,分析开花表型。

1.2.8 转基因拟南芥开花关键基因表达分析 选取 3 个转基因拟南芥株系 (L1、L2、L3) 作为 3 个重复,



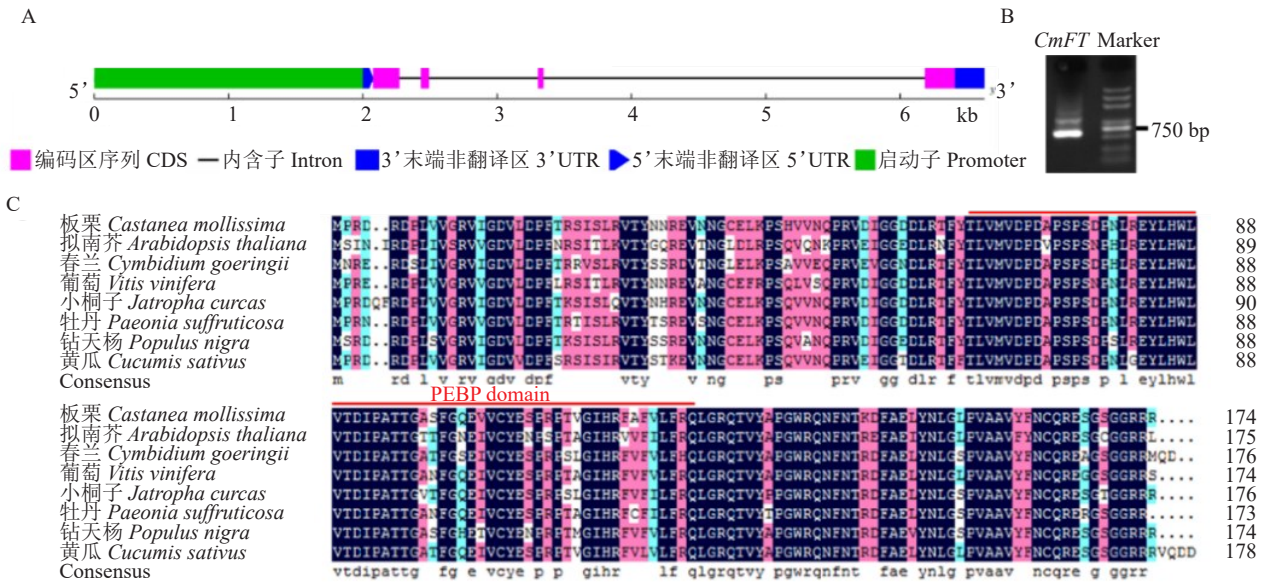
每重复5株,对叶片进行混合取样。以叶片cDNA为模板,利用实时荧光定量RT-PCR,以 *AtActin8* 为内参,测定开花关键基因的表达量。引物见表1。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 *CmFT* 基因的克隆及分析

利用TBtools在板栗基因组数据库中检索到 *FT* 同源基因 *BUA.CMHB204722*,命名为 *CmFT*。根据全长转录组数据获取 *CmFT* 基因 5' UTR 和 3' UTR 序列。以起始密码子上游 2000 bp 为启动子区域,利用 GSDS 2.0 绘制基因结构图(图 1-A)。利用 PCR 克隆 *CmFT* 基因 CDS 全长(图 1-B)。结果显示,

*CmFT* 基因 CDS 全长 525 bp, 5' UTR 长 75 bp, 3' UTR 长 219 bp, 包含 3 个内含子。克隆得到的 *CmFT* 编码 174 个氨基酸,具有保守的 PEBP 结构域。氨基酸序列比对分析结果显示,在板栗(*C. mollissima*)、拟南芥(*A. thaliana*)、春兰(*C. goeringii*)、葡萄(*V. vinifera*)、小桐子(*J. curcas*)、牡丹(*P. suffruticosa*)、钻天杨(*P. nigra*)和黄瓜(*C. sativus*)中的相似度为 87.36%(图 1-C)。利用 MEGAX 将上述物种与大豆(*G. max*)、油茶(*C. oleifera*)、莴苣(*L. sativa*)、欧洲油菜(*B. napus*)、耧斗菜(*A. coerulea*)的 *FT* 同源蛋白构建系统进化树。结果显示,板栗与黄瓜 *FT* 同源蛋白亲缘关系最近,杨树次之(图 2)。



A. 板栗 *CmFT* 基因结构示意图; B. *CmFT* 同源克隆 PCR 产物琼脂糖电泳图; C. 不同物种 *FT* 氨基酸序列比对。  
A. Gene structure of *CmFT*; B. The amplification of *CmFT*; C. Amino acid sequence alignment of *FT* in different species.

图 1 板栗 *CmFT* 基因克隆及序列分析

Fig. 1 Cloning and sequence analysis of *CmFT*

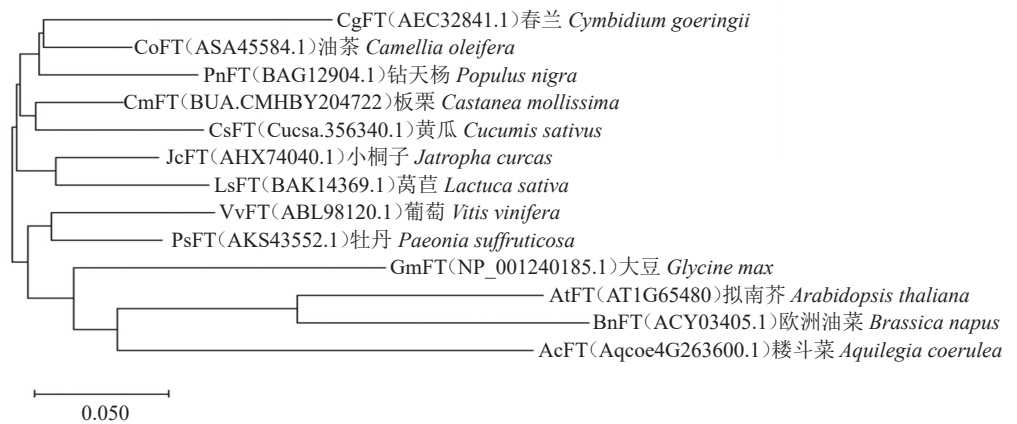


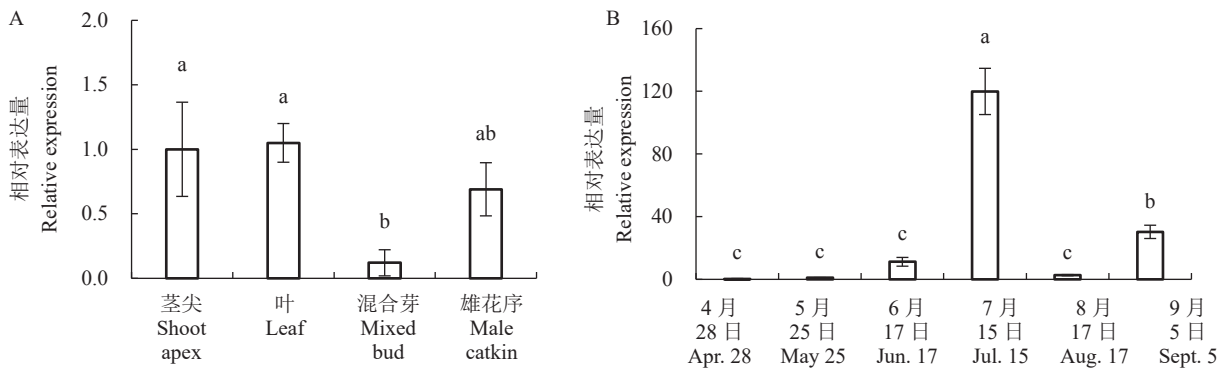
图 2 *CmFT* 与其他物种 *FT* 同源蛋白系统发育树

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree analysis of *CmFT* with homology *FT* proteins in other species

### 2.2 CmFT时空表达分析

基因的表达具有时空特异性。利用实时荧光定量PCR对板栗不同组织中 *CmFT* 的表达量进行了测定。结果表明, *CmFT* 在茎尖、叶片、混合芽和雄花序中均有表达, 其中茎尖和叶片中 *CmFT* 的表达量较高, 其次为雄花序和混合芽(图3-A)。 *FT* 为开花素基因, 受光周期等成花信号的诱导而在叶片中表达。叶片中 *FT* 的高表达标志着植物从营养生长向

生殖生长的转变。因此检测不同时期叶片中 *CmFT* 的表达量有助于从分子水平明确板栗成花规律。本研究的检测结果显示, 4月开始叶片中 *CmFT* 的表达水平逐渐升高, 于7月15日达到顶峰, 随后迅速降低, 并在9月5日再次升高(图3-B)。板栗花期一般为5月中旬至6月下旬。7月15日板栗花期已过, 叶片中 *FT* 表达量增高, 说明此时期为板栗成花诱导的关键时期。



用 LSD 测试法分析不同组间的差异显著性。数据为(平均值±标准误), n=3。不同小写字母表示差异显著(p < 0.05)。下同。

Least significant difference (LSD) tests were used to determine significant differences between groups. Data are (mean ± SE), n = 3. Different small letters indicate significant difference (p < 0.05). The same below.

图3 *CmFT* 在板栗不同组织(A)及不同时期叶片(B)中的表达分析

Fig. 3 Expression analysis of *CmFT* in different tissues (A) and leaves at different periods (B) of *C. mollissima*

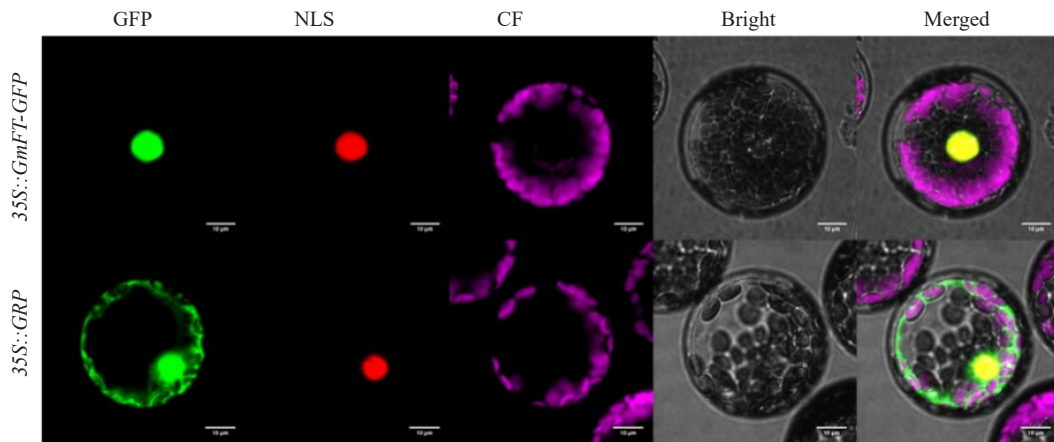
### 2.3 CmFT的亚细胞定位分析

通过构建 *CmFT-GFP* 融合表达载体, 瞬时转化拟南芥叶片原生质体, 观察 GFP 荧光信号的方法确定 *CmFT* 在细胞中的定位信息。GFP 荧光信号观察结果显示, 经 35S::*CmFT-GFP* 重组表达载体转化的

拟南芥叶片原生质体中的绿色荧光仅分布在细胞核中。该结果说明 *CmFT* 蛋白定位于细胞核(图4)。

### 2.4 过量表达 CmFT 促进拟南芥开花

为了进一步研究 *CmFT* 的生物学功能, 将其在野生型拟南芥中异源过量表达, 观察转基因植株的



GFP 为绿色荧光信号, NLS 为 RedDot™1 核定位信号, CF 为叶绿体荧光信号, Bright 为明场, Merged 为叠加场。

GFP represents green fluorescence signal, NLS represents nuclear localization signal of RedDot™1, CF represents chloroplast fluorescence signal, Bright represents bright field, and Merged field represents superposition field.

图4 *CmFT-GFP* 在拟南芥原生质体中的亚细胞定位

Fig. 4 Subcellular localization of *CmFT-GFP* in *A. thaliana*

开花表型,分析该基因在植物开花中的作用。选取5个 *CmFT* 转基因拟南芥株系进行开花表型分析。L1、L2、L3、L4、L5 的开花时间与野生型相比分别提前了16.2、14.2、14.9、15.2和12.4 d,均达到显著水平 ( $p < 0.05$ ) (图5-A)。5个 *CmFT* 转基因拟南芥株系花茎为2~5 cm时莲座叶的数量依次为6.3、7.2、6.3、

6.0和8.2,均显著 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 低于野生型拟南芥11.8 (图5-B)。该结果说明过表达 *CmFT* 显著促进拟南芥开花(图5-C)。

利用荧光定量PCR检测不同时期转基因拟南芥中开花关键基因 *AtFT*、*AtTFL1*、*AtFLC*、*AtCO*、*AtSOC* 和 *AtLFY* 的表达量。结果(图6)显示,8叶期与

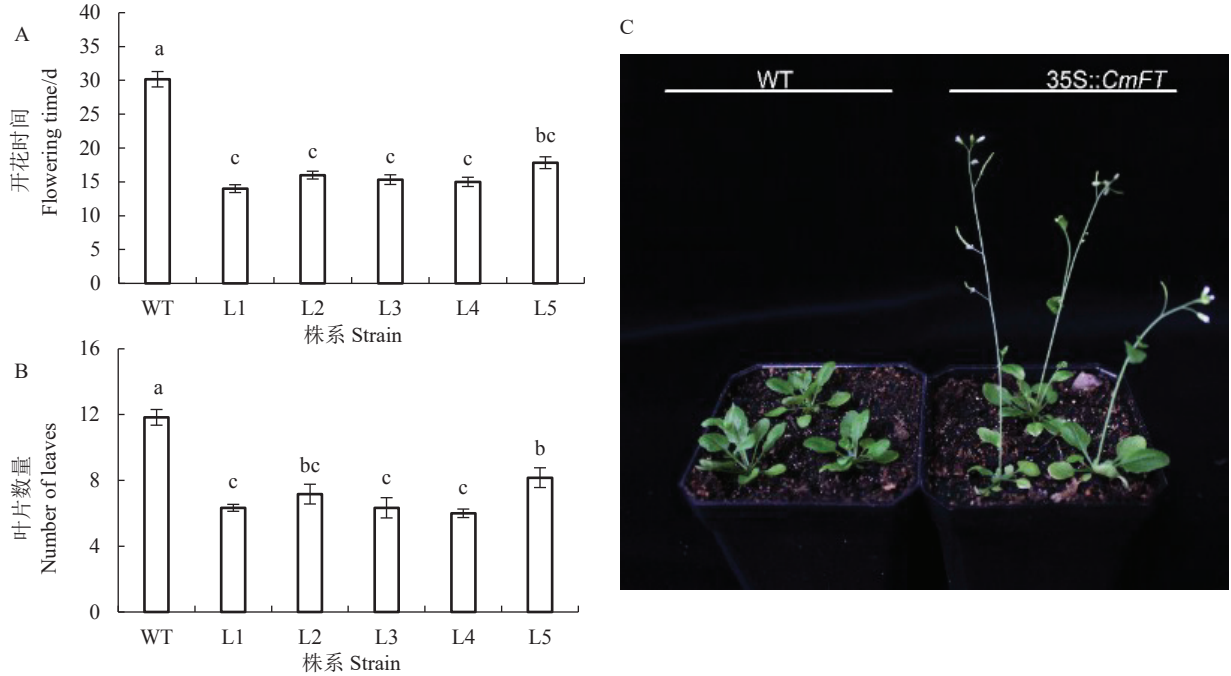
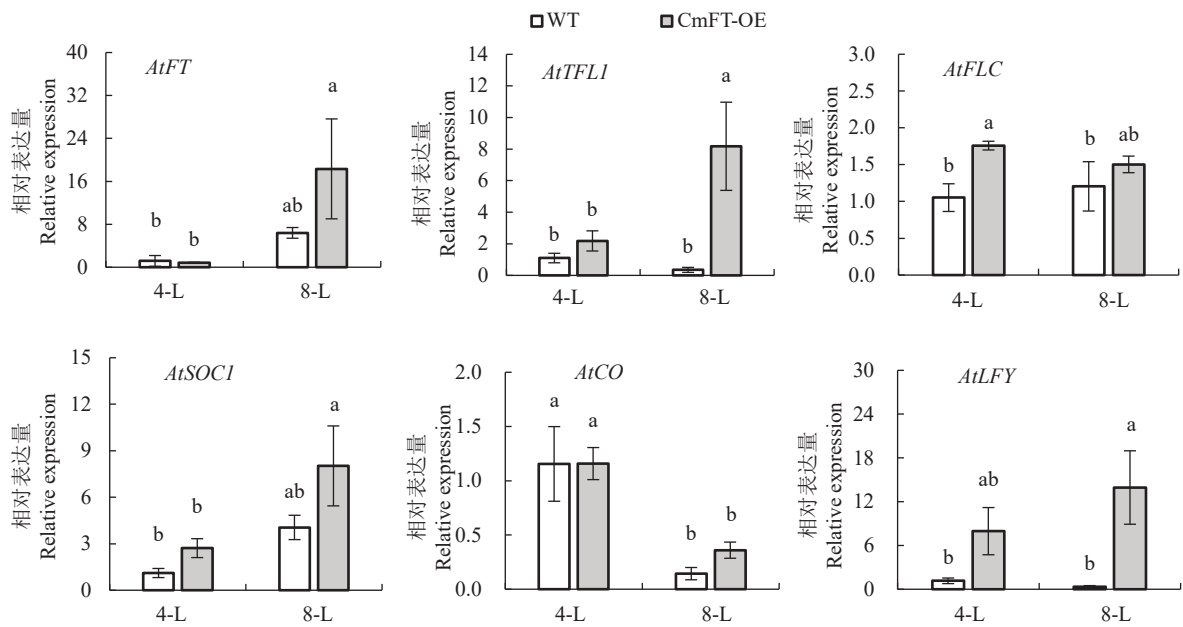


图5 *CmFT* 转基因拟南芥开花表型分析

Fig. 5 Flowering phenotype analysis of *CmFT* transgenic *A. thaliana*



WT 代表野生型拟南芥, CmFT-OE 代表 *CmFT* 过表达转基因拟南芥。4-L. 4 叶期; 8-L. 8 叶期。

WT stands for wild type *Arabidopsis* plants, and CmFT-OE stands for overexpression *CmFT* transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants. 4-L. 4 leaves stage; 8-L. 8 leaves stage.

图6 拟南芥开花关键基因表达分析

Fig. 6 Expression analysis of key flowering genes in *A. thaliana*



4叶期相比,野生型拟南芥和转基因拟南芥叶片中成花素基因 *AtFT* 及其抑制基因 *AtTFL1*、光周期通路基因 *AtSOC1* 表达水平均明显增高,其中转基因拟南芥的达显著水平 ( $p < 0.05$ )。而开花先锋基因 *AtLFY* 在两个时期内的表达水平变化不显著,但在8叶期转基因拟南芥叶片中 *AtLFY* 的表达水平显著 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 高于对照。另外,开花抑制基因 *AtFLC* 在转基因拟南芥中的表达水平在4叶期显著 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 高于野生型,但不同时期的表达水平差异不显著。而光周期通路基因 *AtCO* 在8叶期的表达水平则显著 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 低于4叶期,但转基因拟南芥和野生型拟南芥间无显著差异。

### 3 讨 论

成花素基因 *FT* 是植物感受开花信号,起始成花的关键基因。本研究中,在板栗基因组数据库检索到的 *FT* 同源基因 *CmFT* 与拟南芥、竹子、杨树等物种相似,均具有4个外显子,且编码区(CDS)序列长度相似。经克隆得到的 *CmFT* 基因,CDS全长525 bp,编码174个氨基酸,具有保守的PEBP结构域。氨基酸序列比对结果显示,板栗、拟南芥、春兰、葡萄等8个物种的 *FT* 同源基因编码173~178个氨基酸,相似度为87.36%。该结果进一步证实了 *FT* 氨基酸序列在不同物种中高度保守<sup>[10,26]</sup>。亚细胞定位结果表明 *CmFT* 为核定位基因,与其在细胞核中发挥激活下游开花基因的功能一致<sup>[5-6]</sup>。

*FT* 基因在叶脉筛管伴胞中表达,其编码的蛋白被 *FT-INTERACTING PROTEIN 1 (FTIP1)* 蛋白通过韧皮部转运至茎尖分生组织<sup>[1-2]</sup>。板栗叶片 *CmFT* 的表达水平在7月中旬达到峰值。该结果与板栗6—8月份进行成花启动的生物学特性一致,暗示 *CmFT* 为板栗成花素基因,响应外界环境,促进成花起始。*CmFT* 组织表达分析结果显示, *CmFT* 在叶片和茎尖中均有较高表达量,而在雄花序和混合芽中表达较低。张煜等<sup>[22]</sup> 的研究结果为 *CmFT* 在雌、雄花序中的表达最高,其次为叶片和花芽。该结果与本研究结果的不同可能是由取样部位和时期不同造成的。不同物种 *FT* 同源基因的组织表达模式存在差异,如荔枝<sup>[27]</sup> (*Litchi chinensis*) *LcFT1* 和 *LcFT2* 基因只在叶片中表达,枣<sup>[28]</sup> (*Ziziphus jujuba*) *ZjFT* 基因在不同生长阶段的各器官中均有表达,苹果<sup>[29]</sup> (*Malus domestica*) *MdFT1* 和 *MdFT2* 基因主要表达部位分别为结果

母枝顶芽和生殖器官。上述结果与近年来 *FT* 生物学功能多样性的研究结论一致。在水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) 中的研究表明, *FT* 可参与分蘖调控<sup>[30]</sup>。在马铃薯 (*Solanum tuberosum*) 中过表达水稻 *FT* 同源基因 *Hd3a*, 能够使短日型马铃薯在长日照条件下产生块茎<sup>[31]</sup>。在苹果中过表达梨 (*Pyrus communis*) 的 *PcFT2* 基因,可促进营养生长,延迟休眠和叶片衰老<sup>[32]</sup>。葡萄 (*V. vinifera*) 的 *VvFT* 基因<sup>[33]</sup> 和猕猴桃 (*Actinidia chinensis*) 的 *AcFT* 基因<sup>[34]</sup> 均参与休眠过程调控。在毛竹 (*Phyllostachys edulis*) 中的研究表明 *PheFT9*、*PheTFL2* 和 *PheTFL8* 参与休眠的激活<sup>[35]</sup>。

将 *CmFT* 在野生型拟南芥中过量表达,以进一步验证其生物学功能。研究结果显示, *CmFT* 过表达拟南芥株系具有极早开花的表型。该结果表明板栗与拟南芥、百合、土豆、棉花、杨树等物种的 *FT* 同源基因均具有促进成花的生物学功能<sup>[10,26]</sup>。梨<sup>[32]</sup>、荔枝<sup>[36]</sup>、甜樱桃<sup>[37]</sup> (*Prunus avium*)、柑橘<sup>[38]</sup> (*Citrus unshiu*) 等果树的 *FT* 同源基因过表达也可导致早花现象<sup>[39]</sup>。上述研究表明不同物种 *FT* 同源基因具有保守的促进成花的生物学功能。对转基因株系和野生型拟南芥叶片中开花基因的表达分析表明,过表达 *CmFT* 能促进内源开花促进基因 *AtFT*、*AtSOC1* 和 *AtLFY* 基因的增加。其中仅 *AtFT* 的直接下游基因 *AtLFY* 在8叶期显著高于野生型拟南芥。上述结果暗示 *CmFT* 对拟南芥开花的促进作用是通过直接增加 *AtLFY* 的表达量实现的。这与拟南芥中 *AtFT* 在细胞核中与 *FD* 结合共同激活下游成花基因 *LFY* 的研究结果一致<sup>[3]</sup>。

值得注意的是, *CmFT* 过表达株系中开花抑制基因 *AtFLC* 和 *AtFT* 拮抗基因 *AtTFL1* 的表达量分别在4叶期和8叶期显著高于野生型拟南芥。其中 *AtFLC* 位于 *AtFT* 上游,在营养生长阶段抑制 *AtFT* 的表达。本研究中, *AtFLC* 在4叶期转基因拟南芥中表达高于野生型拟南芥,可能是其表达能受 *CmFT* 的反馈调节,但其具体原因需进一步研究。而 *AtTFL1* 与 *AtFT* 均为PEBP家族基因,共同调控营养生长和生殖生长的转变。*TFL1* 与 *FT* 竞争结合 *FD* 蛋白, *FT-FD* 复合体可启动植物成花,而 *TFL1-FD* 复合体则抑制成花<sup>[5]</sup>。近期的研究表明, *TFL1* 基因在成花转变期间被显著特异上调,以维持花序顶端分生组织的无限生长<sup>[40]</sup>。本研究中,转基因拟南芥在8



叶期已进入花期,而野生型拟南芥尚未进行成花转变,这可能是该时期转基因拟南芥植株中 *AtTFL1* 基因表达量高于野生型拟南芥的原因。上述结果暗示 *CmFT* 可能与 *AtFT* 均具有调控花期和顶端形态建成的生物学功能,需进一步研究验证。

## 4 结 论

从燕山红栗中克隆得到 *CmFT* 基因,与其他物种的同源基因在基因结构和编码的氨基酸序列方面高度保守。*CmFT* 为核定位基因,在叶片和茎尖中表达,并在7月中旬的叶片中表达量最高,具有促进开花的生物学功能。

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