

丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒抑制SO₂引起巨峰葡萄采后脱落的转录调控网络预测

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摘要:【目的】探究丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒作为可食用材料对SO₂引起的浆果脱落的影响,筛选出抑制浆果脱落的关键候选基因。【方法】对SO₂和SO₂+丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒(SN)处理巨峰葡萄(*Vitis vinifera L.* × *V. labrusca L.* Kyoho)后贮藏2、4、6 d的样本进行转录组测序。利用GO富集、聚类分析及转录因子调控网络预测对样本间的差异基因进行分析。【结果】GO富集显示差异表达基因(differentially expressed genes, DEGs)参与了多糖代谢、与脱落酸激活的信号通路、细胞壁代谢相关等过程。聚类分析将DEGs分为6个Cluster, 丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理诱导Cluster中多种类型转录因子(transcription factors, TFs)差异表达, 包括乙烯应答因子(ethylene response factor, ERF)、NAC(NAM、ATAF1/2和CUC2)、碱性螺旋-环-螺旋(basic helix-loop-helix, bHLH)、碱性亮氨酸拉链(basic-leucine zipper, bZIP)、WRKY、Dof(DNA-binding one zinc finger)、HB-other、同源异型-亮氨酸拉链(homeodomain-leucine zipper, HD-ZIP)、MYB(v-myb avian myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog)和MYB_related等类型。转录因子网络预测进一步揭示22个TFs与203个靶基因之间可能存在的调控关系。【结论】筛选出丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制SO₂引起葡萄脱落的关键转录因子,并预测其与对应靶基因之间的调控网络图,为进一步揭示可食性包膜抑制葡萄落粒的转录调控机制奠定了理论基础。

关键词:巨峰葡萄;可食性包膜;浆果脱落;转录因子

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Transcriptional regulatory network prediction of eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles inhibiting SO₂-induced postharvest abscission in Kyoho grape

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Abstract:【Objective】Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is widely used for postharvest preservation of table grapes, it can effectively control grape infection with *Botrytis cinerea* during storage, but it will also lead to berry abscission and affect the economic value of table grapes. To find a method to inhibit SO₂-induced postharvest grape berry abscission, and to explore its molecular mechanism, in this study, the effect of eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles as edible materials on SO₂-induced berry abscission was explored, and the key candidate genes that played a role in inhibiting grape berry abscission were screened, and the transcriptional regulatory molecular mechanism of inhibiting grape abscission was explored.【Methods】The Kyoho grapes were treated with SO₂ and SO₂ + eugenol-loaded chitosan nanopar-

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ticles (SN). The grape samples stored for 2 d, 4 d and 6 d were collected as experimental materials. The postharvest grape phenotype was photographed and the berry abscission rate was recorded every 2 d. The berry abscission of the control and treatment was observed and calculated. RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) was performed on different grape samples collected, and the differential expression between control and treatment was analyzed by DESeq2 software to obtain differentially expressed genes (DEGs). GO enrichment and TCseq analysis were used to analyze the DEGs, and the TFs and binding sites of target genes were predicted through PlantTFDB database to explore the possible transcriptional regulation relationship in the process of inhibiting SO₂-induced berry abscission during storage. Finally, the DEGs expression was verified by quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR). 【Results】By observing the phenotype and recording berry abscission rate, we found that the berry abscission rate with eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles treatment was significantly lower than that with SO₂ control at 6 d during post-harvest storage, indicating that eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles significantly inhibited SO₂-induced berry abscission. According to the standards of $|\log_2\text{FC}| \geq 0.585$ and $P\text{-adjust} < 0.05$, 978, 141 and 946 DEGs were detected at 2, 4 and 6 d, respectively, including 57, 4 and 50 TFs. Among them, 35 up-regulated genes and 15 down-regulated genes were expressed at 2, 4 and 6 d during storage. GO functional enrichment analysis showed that DEGs down-regulated on the 2th day and up-regulated on the 6th day were enriched into more GO term. It mainly involved organic substance catabolic process, carbohydrate metabolic process, defense response, phenylpropanoid metabolic process, cellulose metabolic process, pectin metabolic process, lignin catabolic process, abscisic acid-activated signaling pathway, cell wall organization and other related term, among which cellulose metabolism process, pectin metabolism process and lignin catabolic process were related to cell wall metabolism. According to the expression patterns of DEGs, 1766 DEGs were divided into 6 Clusters by TCseq analysis. The average distribution of log₂FC of DEGs in Cluster 1–6 in different periods was generally consistent with the expression change patterns of log₂FC. Log₂FC heat maps of all transcription factors (TFs) in Cluster 1–6 showed that eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles-induced differential changes occurred in the expression of many types of TFs, mainly including ERF, NAC, bHLH, bZIP, WRKY, DOF, HB-other, HD-ZIP, MYB and MYB_related, etc. The binding sites between TFs and target genes in Cluster 1–6 were predicted by PlantTFDB database, and 22 key candidate TFs and 203 target genes were further screened according to the conditions of correlation coefficient (r) > 0.8 and $P\text{-adjust} < 0.01$. The transcription factor regulatory network map further revealed the regulatory relationship between 22 TFs and 203 target genes. Log₂FC heat maps of 22 TFs showed that eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles induced the continuous up-regulation of *MYB61*, *DOF5.6*, *DIV* and *ERF4* genes; the expressions of *bZIP53*, *WRKY24*, *WRKY65*, *ARF6*, *GAMYB*, *bHLH66* and *HFB2B* were continuously down-regulated; *ERF92* and *NAC87* were first up-regulated and then down-regulated; *KAN2*, *MYB15*, *RAP2-7*, *WRKY11*, *ANL2* and *WRKY53* decreased first and then increased. Eight DEGs were randomly selected from the transcriptional regulation network diagram for qRT-PCR to verify the reliability of transcriptome data, and the qRT-PCR results were consistent with the transcriptome data. After eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles were treated, the expression of *bZIP53*, *WRK24*, *WRK14*, *GAPDH* and *HT1* was up-regulated, the expression trend of ARF and ERF5 was up-regulated first and then down-regulated, and CSE was down-regulated first and then up-regulated. And *HT1* and *GAPDH* were regulated by transcription factors *bZIP53* and *WRKY24*, respectively. After treatment with eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles, the expression of *HT1* and *bZIP53* showed the same trend, and the change trend of *GAPDH* and *WRKY24* was consistent, which speculated that *bZIP53* and *WRK24* may participate in the inhibition of SO₂-induced berry abscission by regulating target genes related to energy metabolism and sugar metabolism.【Conclusion】

sion】In this study, we screened out the key transcription factors and corresponding target genes of eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles in inhibiting SO₂-induced grape berry abscission, predicted the possible transcriptional regulatory network in the process of inhibiting SO₂-induced berry abscission, and laid a theoretical foundation for revealing the molecular mechanism of edible coating inhibiting grape berry abscission.

Key words: Kyoho grape; Edible coating; Berry abscission; Transcription factor

葡萄(*Vitis Vinifera L.*)在世界各地广泛种植,是我国六大水果之一,具有较高的经济效益和营养价值^[1-2]。据国际葡萄与葡萄酒组织(International Organisation of Vine and Wine, <http://www.oiv.int/>)统计,2020年全球葡萄种植面积达730万hm²,其中中国种植葡萄面积为78.5万hm²。鲜食葡萄因其营养丰富、味道鲜美而广受消费者喜爱,是我国葡萄产业最重要的组成部分,但其在贮藏和运输过程中易出现腐烂、落粒等现象,影响葡萄的营养价值和经济价值,限制葡萄产业的发展。目前化学保鲜剂SO₂可有效抑制灰霉病感染,减少葡萄腐烂^[3]。然而,SO₂处理贮藏期葡萄会产生一些不良影响,比如改变风味和引起葡萄果实脱落。

果实脱落是一个高度调控的生理过程,发生在脱落区(abscission zone, AZ),受环境因素和内部因素的影响^[4]。例如离区的细胞壁相关酶活性、植物激素,以及激素之间的拮抗或协同作用等因素都会影响果实脱落。果实脱落前,离区细胞壁水解酶活性升高,降解中胶层,引起植物器官脱落^[5]。在葡萄采后保鲜的研究中,发现多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(polygalacturonase, PG)、果胶甲酯酶(pectin methylesterases, PME)活性的升高与果实落粒呈正比^[6]。植物激素乙烯、生长素(indole acetic acid, IAA)、脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)均参与果实脱落的调控过程。乙烯促进植物器官脱落,ACC合酶基因(1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid synthase, ACS)和ACC氧化酶基因(1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid oxidase, ACO)参与乙烯生物合成,这两个基因表达增加乙烯浓度,从而影响果实脱落^[7]。EIN3/EIL转录因子的同源物LcEIL2/3可促进乙烯生物合成和细胞壁重塑相关基因的表达,参与乙烯诱导的果实脱落过程^[8]。ABA与乙烯有协同作用,可促进乙烯生物合成的直接前体ACC产生。与之相反的是,IAA与乙烯一般表现为拮抗关系,在AZ区,IAA通过降低AZ区域细胞对乙烯的敏感性,来延迟果实

脱落^[9]。有关葡萄果实脱落的分子机制仍有待研究。

壳聚糖具有果实保鲜的功能,采前喷施壳聚糖,能将过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、脂氧合酶(lipoxygenase, LOX)、PG等酶活性高峰推迟,降低贮藏期无核白葡萄落粒率^[10]。壳聚糖也可作为可食性包膜用于采后鲜食葡萄保鲜,抑制SO₂引起的葡萄脱落^[11]。丁香酚具有抗菌性和抗氧化性,可应用于果实保鲜中,例如丁香提取液可食性复合涂膜可通过抑制新余蜜橘果实的呼吸强度,保持较高的POD、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、多酚氧化酶(polyphenol oxidase, PPO)、苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia lyase, PAL)活性,延缓果实衰老^[12]。丁香酚改性产物能降低巨峰葡萄果实失重率和腐烂率,维持葡萄营养价值^[13]。但是丁香酚在利用和储存过程中对氧气、光、热敏感,具有不稳定性^[14]。纳米颗粒可使抗微生物制剂均匀分散在食品基质中,有研究表明将丁香酚通过乳液-离子凝胶交联法封装到壳聚糖纳米颗粒中,可提高丁香酚的热稳定性^[14]。含丁香酚的壳聚糖乳液应用于冷冻带鱼保鲜中,通过防止微生物对结构蛋白的降解,对冷冻带鱼具有蛋白质变性保护作用,从而保持了冷藏期带鱼的品质^[15]。目前还没有丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒应用于园艺作物果实采后保鲜的研究。

笔者在本研究中通过表型观察和统计落粒率发现丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒显著抑制了SO₂引起的采后葡萄脱落,为进一步探索其抑制果实脱落的调控机制,对SO₂和丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒(SN)处理的巨峰葡萄样品进行测序,通过转录组分析发现有大量的TFs差异表达,转录因子调控预测筛选出抑制SO₂引起采后葡萄落粒过程的关键TFs,并构建了TFs与对应靶基因的调控网络图,为揭示可食性包膜抑制SO₂引起的葡萄浆果脱落的转录调控机制提供了新的参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与处理

巨峰葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera* L. × *V. labrusca* L. ‘Kyoho’) 来自中国河南省洛阳市偃师葡萄园, 选择成熟程度相似、颜色统一、大小均匀的葡萄, 采摘后立即送至河南省园艺植物品质调控工程技术研究中心, 采摘当天测量果实质量约 500 g, 可溶性固形物含量约为 17%。参考 Woranuch 等^[14]的方法, 通过两步法制备壳聚糖与丁香酚质量比为 1:1 的丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒溶液。

为了排除其他因素的影响, 将葡萄浸泡在 0.5% (w) 次氯酸钠 (NaClO) 溶液中 2 min 进行消毒处理。将葡萄表面水分自然晾干后, 浸泡在提前配制的丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒中 2 min, 待葡萄自然晾干, 放入塑料托盘和 CT-2 葡萄保鲜剂(主要成分为 SO₂)一起装入聚乙烯袋中作为处理组(1 kg 葡萄用 2 包保鲜剂处理, 1 mm 针穿过 CT-2 包装袋形成小孔, 释放 SO₂ 气体到聚乙烯袋中), 放置于 20 °C 的贮藏室。葡萄分为 SO₂ 对照组和 SN 处理组, 采集在 2、4、6 d 贮藏阶段的葡萄果实, 并从连接果梗一端切割 1/4 葡萄果实作为样品, 用铝箔包裹后立即放入液氮中, 然后放入 -80 °C 冰箱保存。每个处理设置 3 个生物学重复, 共 18 组样品。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 脱落率 葡萄脱落率参考许蕙金兰等^[16]的方法进行测定, 脱落率(%)=掉落的浆果质量/整个葡萄串的总质量×100。

1.2.2 转录组测序 委托上海美吉生物医药科技有限公司对 2、4、6 d 采集的葡萄样本进行 RNA-seq。从葡萄果实中提取总 RNA, 用 Nanodrop2000 分光光度计检测 RNA 的浓度和纯度。从总 RNA 中分离 mRNA, 并合成 cDNA。随后在 Illumina Novaseq 6000 平台上进行测序, 每个样品进行 3 次重复。利用高通量测序获得原始数据后, 对数据进行处理获得干净数据(clean reads)。并利用 HISAT2 软件^[17]将各样品的 clean reads 与葡萄参考基因组(V3)进行序列比对(参考基因组: <https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/Species/Vitis/Data-Sequences/Genome-sequences>)。根据 NR、Swiss Prot 和 GO 数据库进行基因功能注释。原始数据已经提交到 NCBI 数据库, 编号为 PRJNA748249。

1.2.3 GO 富集分析和聚类分析 使用 DESeq2^[18]软件对葡萄样本进行组间差异表达分析, 获得 DEGs。DEGs 的筛选标准如下: $|\log_2\text{FC}| \geq 0.585$ 和 $P\text{-adjust} < 0.05$, FC 为差异倍数。根据 RNA-seq 数据中的 DEGs 的 $\log_2\text{FC}$ 值, 利用 TBtools 软件^[19]绘制 DEGs 的 $\log_2\text{FC}$ 热图。利用 Goatools 软件分析不同贮藏时期 DEGs 的 GO 富集情况。当 $P\text{-adjust} < 0.05$ 时, GO 通路被认为显著富集, 并利用 R 3.6.3 treemap 包进行可视化。使用 TCseq 聚类分析 DEGs 的 $\log_2\text{FC}$ 值表达趋势。为了具体区分不同聚类中 $\log_2\text{FC}$ 的总体分布, 使用 ggplot2 包绘制小提琴图。

1.2.4 转录调控网络预测 根据 PlantTFDB 4.0 数据库(<http://plantfdb.gao-lab.org>)葡萄转录因子(TF)信息, 提取 TF 启动子上游序列(2000 bp)进行预测, 联合 PlantTFDB 4.0 数据库中转录因子结合位点(TFBS)信息, 使用 FIMO (<https://meme-suite.org/meme/tools/fimo>) 分析启动子中的 TFBS, 依据截取阈值 10^{-5} 筛选结果。利用 Gephi0.9.2 软件通过“Fruchterman Reingold”布局将获得的预测信息数据可视化, 计算每个节点的权重, 绘制 TF 及其靶基因的调控网络图。

1.2.5 实时荧光定量(quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR) 葡萄样本的总 RNA 由多糖多酚植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒(Tiangen Biotech, 中国北京)提取, 并通过 HiScript® II 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Vazyme Biotech, 中国南京) 进行反转录获得 cDNA。以 *ubiquitin* 为内参基因, 采用 TransStart Top Green qPCR SuperMix 试剂盒(TransGen Biotech, 中国北京) 进行 qRT-PCR。反应体系(10 μL): ddH₂O 3.4 μL, 2×TransStart® Top Green qPCR SuperMix 5 μL, 正反向引物各 0.3 μL, 1 μL cDNA。使用 SPSS 软件对数据进行分析。引物序列如表 1 所示。

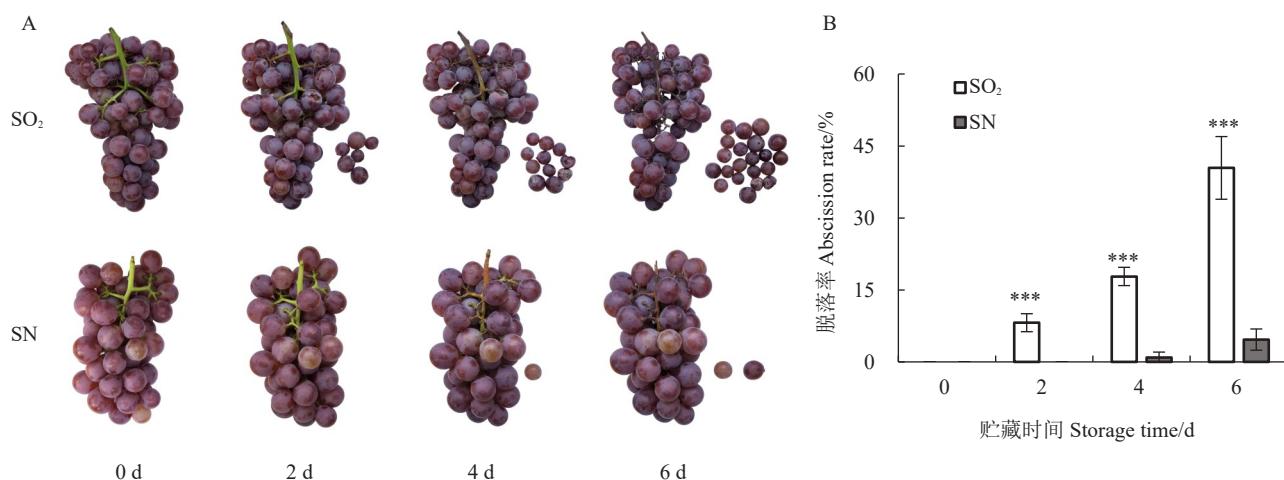
2 结果与分析

2.1 丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制 SO₂引起的浆果脱落

采用 SO₂ 和 SN 分别处理采后巨峰葡萄, 研究丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒对 SO₂ 处理引起的浆果脱落的影响。从图 1 可以看出, 在 SO₂ 处理第 2 天, 葡萄果实开始脱落(图 1-A), 在第 6 天时脱落率达到 40.43%(图 1-B)。与 SO₂ 对照相比, 丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理葡萄果实后第 6 天脱落率仅为 4.65%

表1 qRT-PCR 引物序列
Table 1 The primer sequences of qRT-PCR

基因ID Gene ID	正向序列 Forward sequences	反向序列 Reverse sequences
Vitvi05g00108_bZIP	GTGCGGAGCGGTTGATGAGAA	TGGCTTCAGCATCCGATTTC
Vitvi06g00741_WRKY24	GGCAGAACACAAGTGAAAGGAA	GGCTTGGGATGGTTATGAGTA
Vitvi10g01078_WRKY14	GGAACGAAGCCGAACTGA	TTCCCATCTCCTCTTCACA
Vitvi01g01538_GAPDH	CAGAAGACCCTTGATGGG	TTGATAGCGGCTTGACC
Vitvi07g00341_ARG2	CCCGCTCTTGCTAACG	CTCCGATGCTCTCCTTCA
Vitvi10g00358_HT1	GTCTGTGCCGCTTACCT	CCACCCAAGCTAACCTC
Vitvi13g00235_CSE	ATACGGTCCAATCCATACTGC	TGTTTCGTGTAACTGCTTGCTG
Vitvi16g00380_ERF5	CTCCTCTCTGATTCTGCCGACTC	GTGAGGAATCGCGATGCTGAGG



A. 巨峰葡萄在贮藏期间经不同处理后的表型变化;B. 贮藏期间的落粒率统计。SN. SO₂+丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒。星号表示基于 *t* 检验的显著性水平(***)*p* < 0.001)。

A. The phenotypic changes of Kyoho grape after different treatments during storage; B. The statistics of abscission rate during storage. SN. SO₂ + eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles. Asterisks indicate significance level (*** *p* < 0.001) based on Student's *t*-test.

图1 不同处理对贮藏期间巨峰葡萄果实的影响
Fig. 1 Effects of different treatments on Kyoho grape berries during storage

(图1-B)。这说明丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒显著抑制了SO₂引起的浆果脱落。

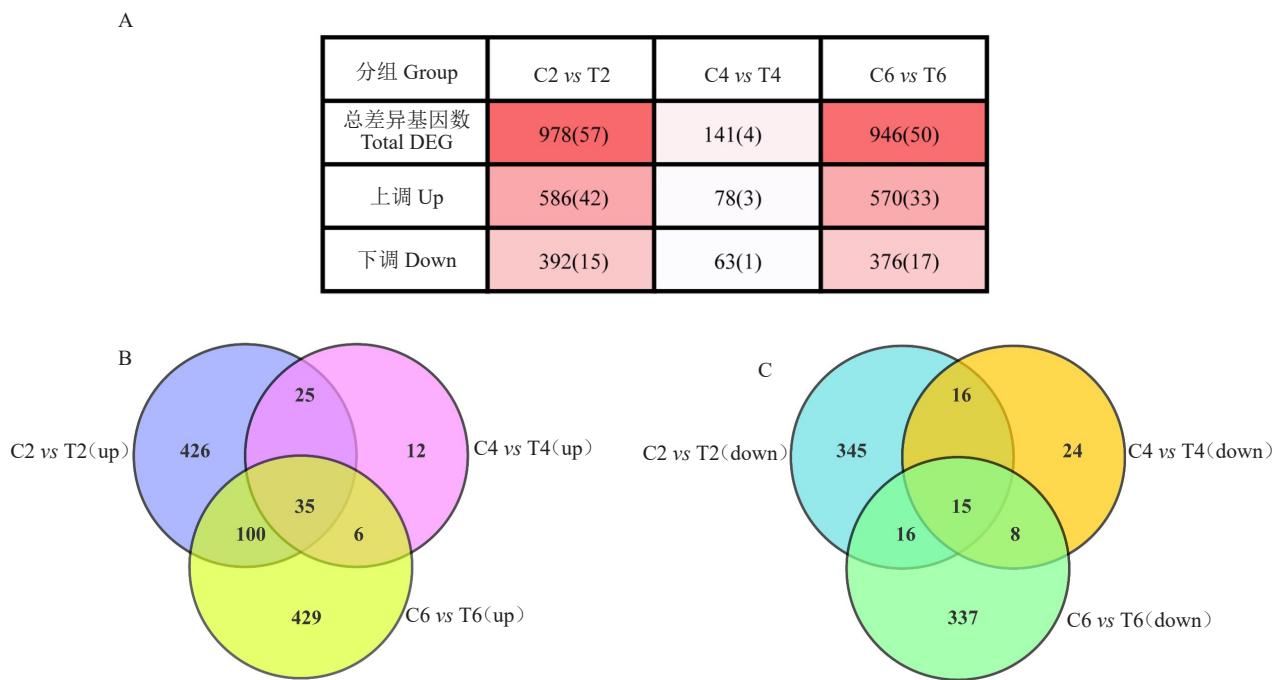
2.2 丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制SO₂诱导浆果脱落的转录组分析

为了进一步探索丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒抑制SO₂处理引起的浆果脱落的分子机制,对采集的2、4、6 d的样本进行高通量测序,并进行转录组数据分析。如图2-A所示,根据|log₂FC|≥0.585和*P*-adjust < 0.05的标准,SO₂和SN处理在2、4、6 d 3个贮藏时间分别检测到978、141、946个DEGs,其中包括57、4、50个TFs。第2天的DEGs中表达上调的基因有586个,表达下调的基因有392个,上调基因数高于下调基因数;第4天的DEGs有38个上调,63个下调;与第2天保持一致,第6天表达上调的DEGs(570个)

高于表达下调基因数(376个)。图2-B显示了在2、4、6 d 上调和下调DEGs的特有基因和共同表达基因,其中在贮藏2、4、6 d均表达的上调基因有35个,下调基因有15个。

2.3 不同贮藏期差异基因的GO富集分析

为了解不同贮藏期DEGs的功能,对SO₂对照和SN处理组在2、4、6 d 3个贮藏阶段的DEGs分别进行GO功能富集分析。图3显示了在贮藏2、4、6 d 上下调DEGs富集到的相关通路,其中第2天上调和第6天下调DEGs富集到较多的GO term。第2天上下调DEGs富集到有机物分解代谢过程、对非生物刺激的反应、谷胱甘肽代谢、果糖1,6-二磷酸代谢、甘油-3-磷酸代谢等通路;4 d 富集到了硫化合物生物合成、有机酸代谢、光合作用等通路;6 d 主要富集到



A. 不同贮藏时期 DEGs 数量,括号内为转录因子(TF)数量;B. 不同贮藏时期上调 DEGs 的维恩(Venn)图;C. 不同贮藏时期下调 DEGs 的 Venn 图。C. SO₂对照组;T. SN 处理组。

A. The number of DEGs in different storage periods, and the number of transcription factors (TFs) in brackets; B. Venn diagram of up-regulated DEGs in different storage periods; C. Venn diagram of down-regulated DEGs in different storage periods. C. SO₂ control group; T. SO₂ + eugenol-loaded chitosan nanoparticles treatment group.

图 2 差异基因(DEGs)在不同贮藏时期分布情况

Fig. 2 Distribution of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in different storage periods

多糖代谢过程、防御反应、跨膜转运、苯丙烷代谢、纤维素代谢过程、果胶代谢过程、木质素分解代谢过程、脱落酸激活的信号通路、细胞壁组织等通路,其中纤维素代谢、果胶代谢、木质素分解代谢直接参与细胞壁合成过程。

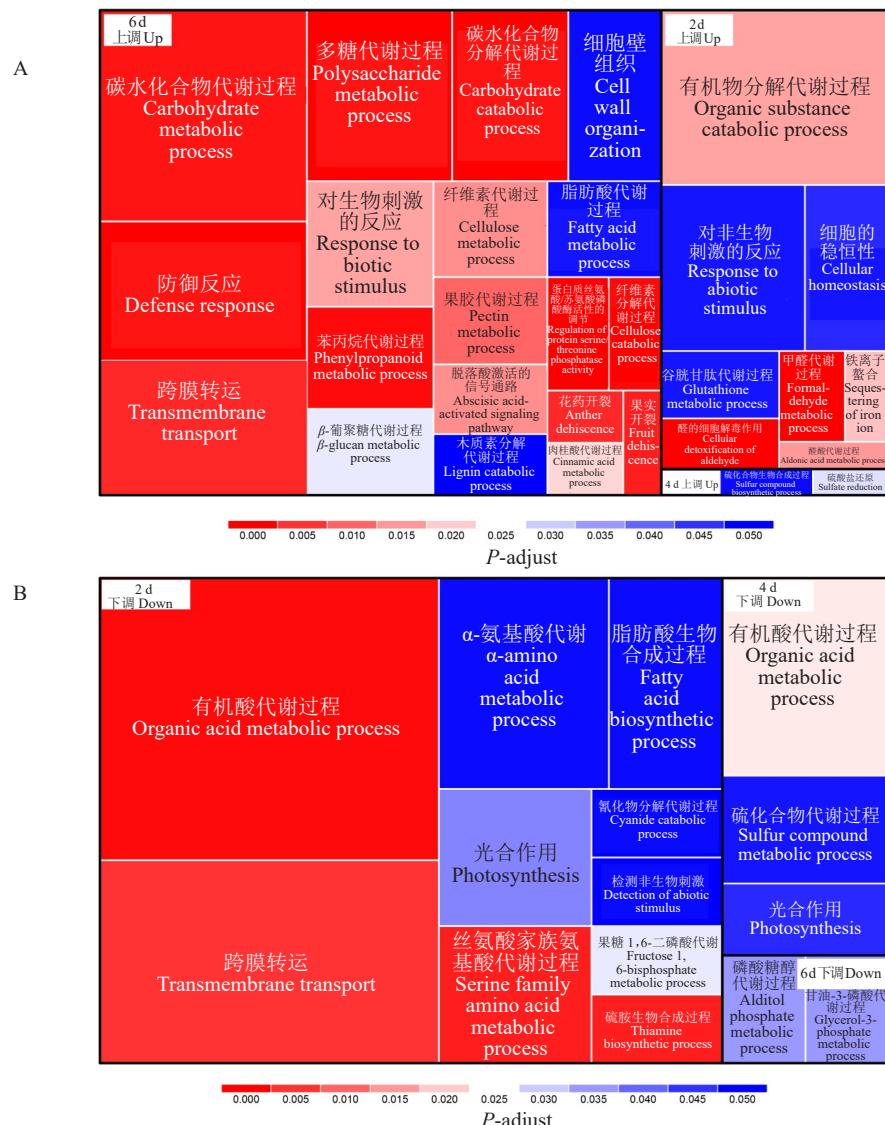
2.4 DEGs 的差异倍数趋势分析

为研究 SO₂ 和丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理后 DEGs 的表达趋势,对 1766 个 DEGs 的差异倍数进行 TCseq 聚类分析。根据差异基因表达趋势不同将这些基因分为 6 个 Cluster。丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理后 Cluster 1 中的 DEGs 在贮藏期 2 d 是上调的,在 4、6 d 被下调;与 Cluster 1 相反的是,Cluster 2 中的 DEGs 在 2 d 是下调的,在 4、6 d 被上调;Cluster 3 的 DEGs 在 2 d 是上调的,在 6 d 被下调;Cluster 4 的 DEGs 在 2、6 d 是上调的,在 4 d 下调;Cluster 5 的 DEGs 在 2、4 d 是下调的,在 6 d 上调;Cluster 6 中 DEGs 在 2、4、6 d 的表达趋势与 Cluster 5 完全相反(图 4-A)。图 4-B 显示每个 Cluster 中所有 DEGs 在不同时期的差异倍数平均分布情况与差异倍数变化

趋势大体上保持一致。为进一步挖掘丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制 SO₂ 引起的果实落粒的调控基因,将 Cluster 1~6 中所有 TFs 的 log₂FC 绘制而成热图,发现丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理引起了多种类型 TFs 的表达量差异变化,主要包括 ERF、NAC、bHLH、bZIP、WRKY、Dof、HB-other、HD-ZIP、MYB 和 MYB_related 等不同类型,其中 Cluster 3 中 TFs 数量最多(图 4-C)。这些结果表明可食性包膜处理可能通过诱导或抑制多种 TFs 的表达从而发挥抑制 SO₂ 引起的果实脱落作用。

2.5 TFs 调控网络预测

为进一步分析丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制 SO₂ 引起的果实落粒的调控网络,预测 TFs 和靶基因之间对应的调控关系,利用 PlantTFDB 数据库对 Cluster 1~6 中的 TFs 与靶基因的结合位点进行预测。根据相关系数(r)>0.8 和 $P\text{-adjust}<0.01$ 的条件进一步筛选出 22 个候选关键 TFs,包含 13 种类型,对应 203 个靶基因。这些 TFs 的调控网络图如图 5-A 所示,其中在 Cluster 1~6 中分别有 4、3、6、3、



A. 3个时期上调基因GO富集通路; B. 3个时期下调基因GO富集通路。

A. GO enrichment pathway was up-regulated genes in three periods; B. GO enrichment pathway was down-regulated genes in three periods.

图3 不同贮藏时期DEGs的GO富集分析

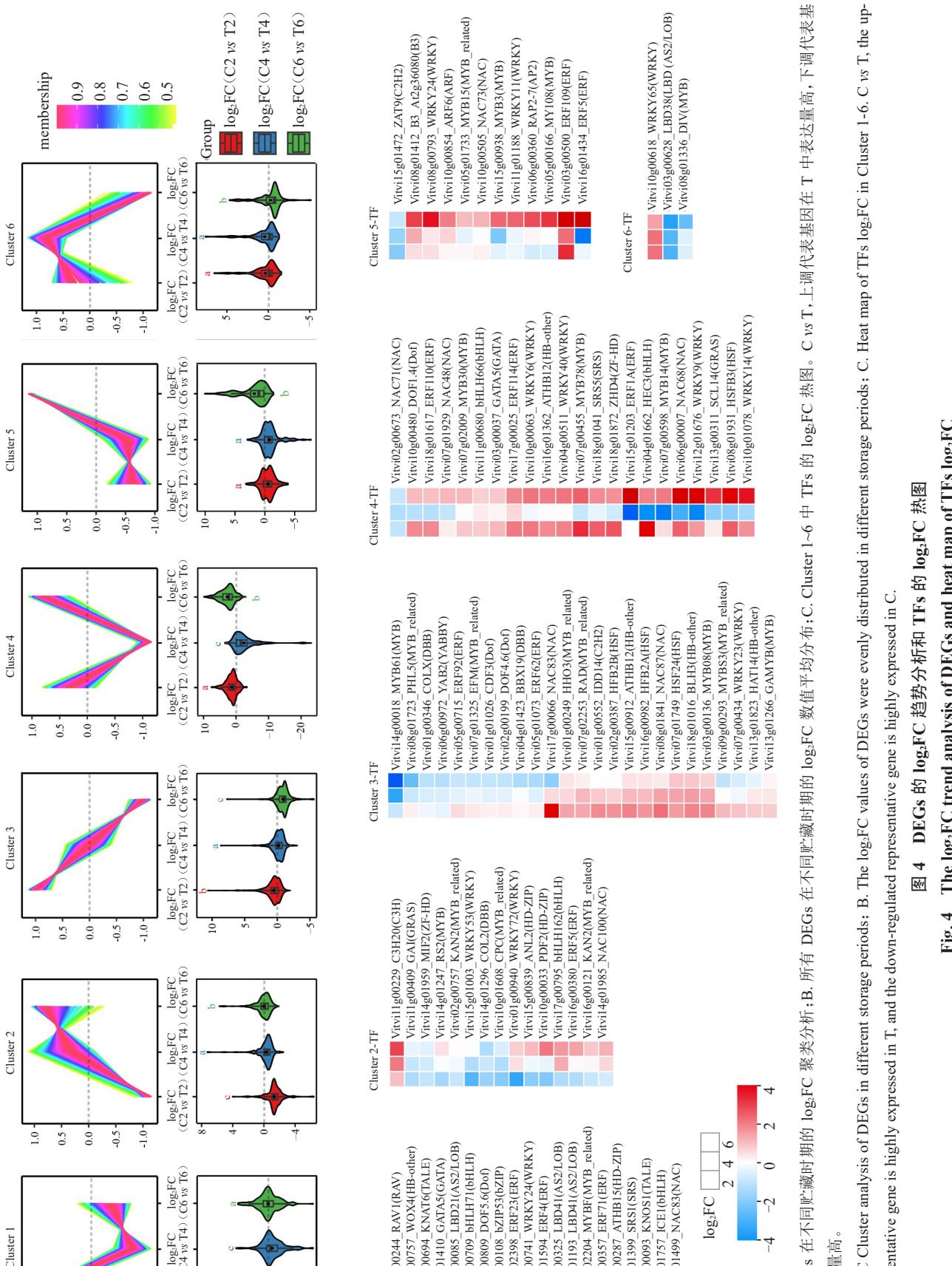
Fig. 3 GO enrichment analysis of DEGs in different storage periods

4.2个TFs。如图5-B所示,可食性包膜处理诱导了*MYB61*、*DOF5.6*、*DIV*、*ERF4*基因的表达持续上调;*bZIP53*、*WRKY24*、*WRKY65*、*ARF6*、*GAMYB*、*bHLH66*、*HFB2B*表达持续下调;*ERF92*、*NAC87*先上调后下调;*KAN2*、*MYB15*、*RAP2-7*、*WRKY11*、*ANL2*、*WRKY53*先下调后上调。表明这22个TFs可能在可食性包膜抑制果实脱落的分子机制中起关键调控作用。

2.6 实时荧光定量

为了验证转录组数据的可靠性,从转录调控网络图中随机挑选8个差异基因进行实时荧光定量验证,包括*bZIP53*、*WRKY24*、*WRKY14*、甘油醛-3-磷酸

脱氢酶2(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, *GAPDH*)、IAA诱导蛋白(indole-3-acetic acid-induced protein *ARG2*, *ARG2*)、己糖转运体(hexose transporter 1, *HT1*)、咖啡酰莽草酸酯酶(caffeyl shikimate esterase, *CSE*)、*ERF5*。与转录组数据一致,丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理后,*bZIP53*、*WRK24*、*WRK14*、*GAPDH*、*HT1*的表达上调,*ARF*、*ERF5*表达趋势为先上调后下调,*CSE*则是先下调后上调,其中在调控网络图中*bZIP53*和*HT1*、*WRK24*和*GAPDH*之间存在调控关系,且丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理后表达量变化趋势一致(图6)。这表明*bZIP53*、*WRK24*有可能通过调控与能量代谢、糖代谢相关的

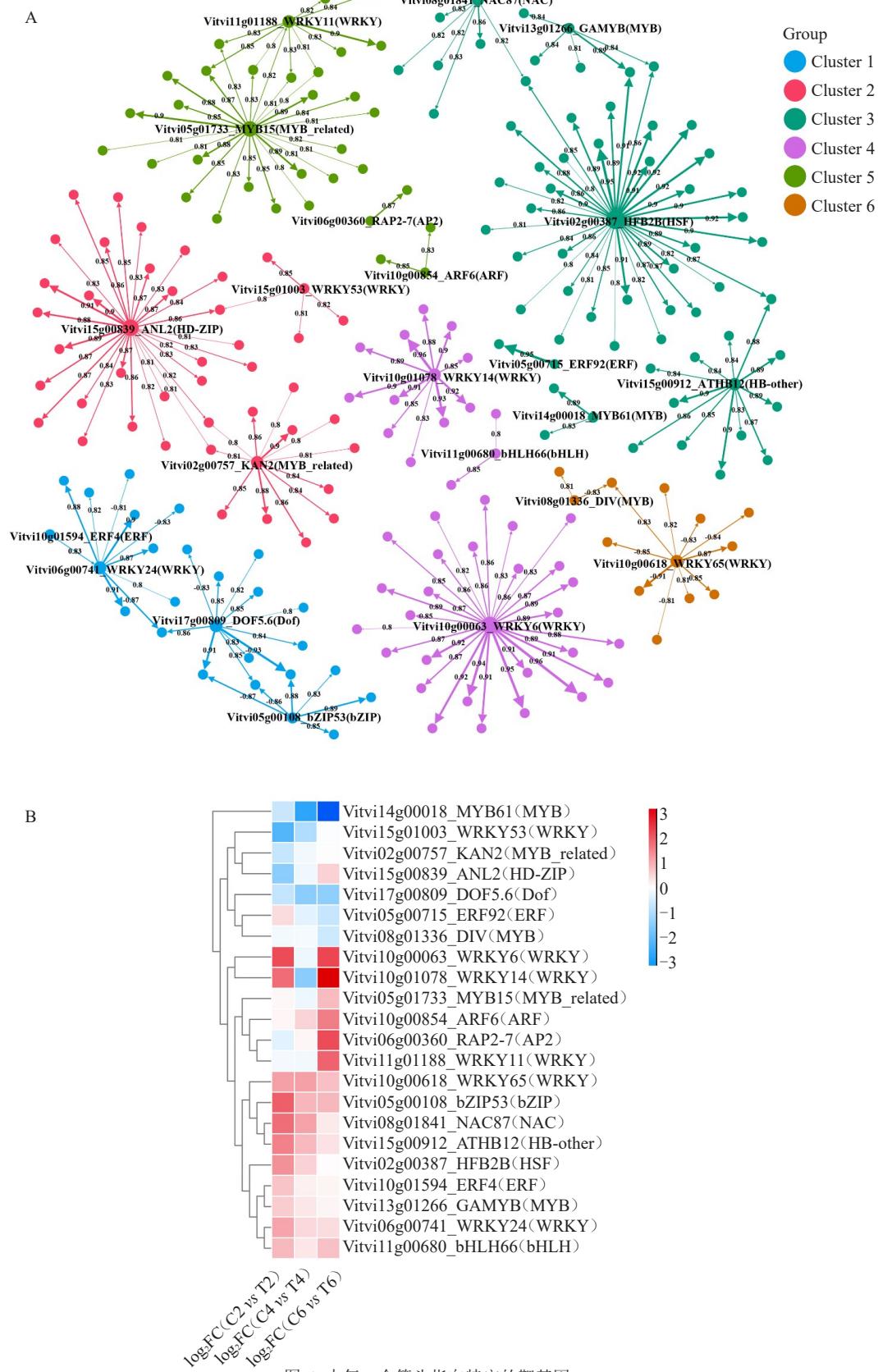


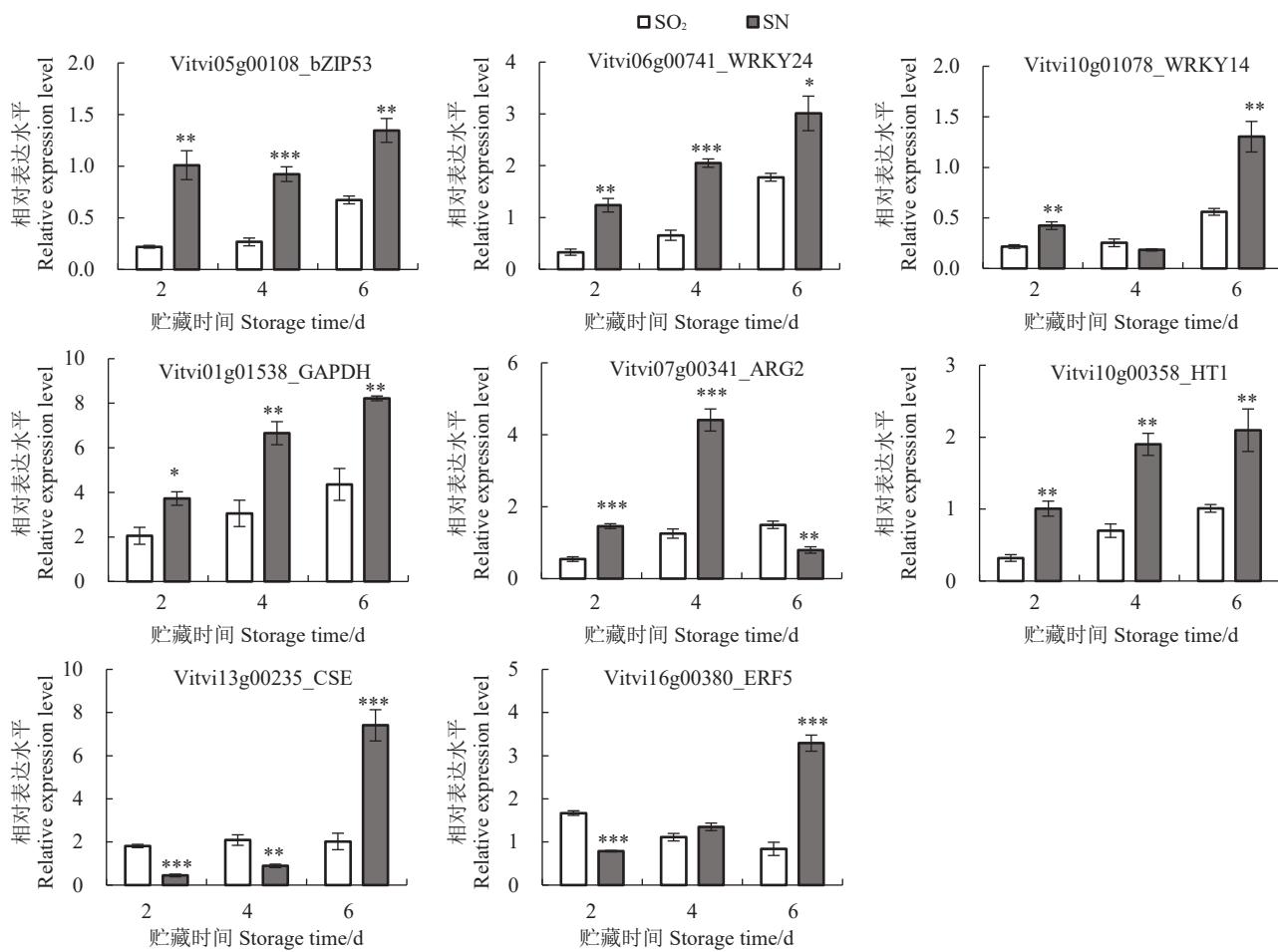
A. 所有 DEGs 在不同贮藏时期的 log₂FC 热图。B. 所有 DEGs 在不同贮藏时期的 log₂FC 数值分布；C. Cluster 1~6 中 DEGs 在不同贮藏时期的 log₂FC 数值分布；D. Cluster 1~6 中 TFs 的 log₂FC 热图。

A. The log₂FC Cluster analysis of DEGs in different storage periods; B. The log₂FC values of DEGs were evenly distributed in different storage periods; C. Heat map of TFs log₂FC in Cluster 1~6. C vs T, the up-regulated representative gene is highly expressed in C.

图 4 DEGs 的 log₂FC 趋势分析和 TFs 的 log₂FC 热图

Fig. 4 The log₂FC trend analysis of DEGs and heat map of TFs log₂FC

图 5 22 个 TFs 的调控网络图和 log₂FC 热图Fig. 5 The regulation network diagram and log₂FC heat map of the 22 TFs



星号表示基于 *t* 检验的显著性水平(**p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01, ****p* < 0.001)。

Asterisks indicate significance level (**p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01, ****p* < 0.001) based on Student's *t*-test.

图 6 不同处理后 DEGs 的表达

Fig. 6 Expression of DEGs after different treatments

靶基因参与抑制 SO₂ 引起的落粒的过程。

3 讨 论

SO₂ 保鲜剂是最常用于葡萄采后保鲜的方法, 但其浓度使用不当会对葡萄果实品质造成伤害, 加剧葡萄落粒。笔者在本研究中制备了丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒作为可食性材料和 SO₂ 一起处理巨峰葡萄, 通过统计发现丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒降低了葡萄脱落率。随后通过高通量测序技术进一步研究丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒抑制 SO₂ 引起的葡萄脱落的关键候选基因。

GO 富集分析发现在贮藏 2、4、6 d 3 个贮藏时间的 DEGs 分别富集到了多种不同的 GO term, 这可能是因为不同贮藏天数发挥抑制 SO₂ 引起的葡萄脱落作用的基因不同。值得注意的是, 第 6 天 DEGs 富集到多糖代谢、与脱落酸信号转导、细胞壁代谢相关等

通路, 具体包括多糖代谢、苯丙烷代谢、纤维素代谢、果胶代谢、木质素分解代谢、脱落酸激活的信号通路、细胞壁组织等过程。完整的细胞壁是以纤维素为主, 并包括半纤维素、果胶和木质素。已有大量研究表明细胞壁水解酶与器官脱落关系密切, 比如纤维素酶活性增加促进荔枝果实脱落和拟南芥叶片脱落^[20-21]。PG 是果实成熟过程中参与细胞壁修饰的关键酶, 在果胶的降解中发挥重要作用^[22], 同时也与器官脱落关系密切。转录因子 CDF4 属于 DOF 蛋白家族, 通过调控聚半乳糖醛酸酶 (PGAZAT) 基因表达可促进拟南芥花器官脱落^[23]。而脱落酸是已知的参与植物器官脱落的植物激素, 可通过控制 ABA 合成途径的关键酶 NCED 表达调控 ABA 合成。笔者在本研究中发现采后应用丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒可能诱导与多糖代谢、脱落酸、细胞壁代谢相关等通路基因发挥抑制 SO₂ 引起的葡萄脱落作用。

转录因子以DNA结合区的氨基酸序列与靶基因启动子的顺式作用元件特异性结合,从而对基因转录进行调控^[24]。TFBS是与TF结合的DNA片段,一个TF可同时调控多个基因,它在下游不同靶基因的结合位点有一定的保守性,同时也完全相同。本研究中通过转录数据分析发现丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理会引起多种类型的TFs表达量差异变化,接着利用PlantTFDB数据库进行转录因子结合位点预测筛选到了13种类型的TFs,包括ERF、NAC、bHLH、bZIP、WRKY、Dof、HB-other、HD-ZIP、HSF、AP2、ARF、MYB和MYB_related。有趣的是,在乙烯诱导的荔枝果实脱落过程中同样也有多种类型的TFs发生了变化,包括KNOX、HD-ZIP、bHLH、NAC、MYB、ARF、ERF和WRKY^[25]。由此推测在果实的脱落过程中这些类型的TFs可能发挥关键调控作用。

植物器官脱落的分子机制的激活涉及大量控制脱落的转录因子,例如花器官脱落的激活受一些转录因子的调控,DOF结构域蛋白家族是植物特有的一类转录因子^[26]。它们参与各种植物特异性的生理过程,并调节下游基因的表达。*AtDOF4.7*通过影响细胞壁水解酶的表达,控制拟南芥花器官脱落的过程^[27]。在低光胁迫下乙烯信号增强,激活*SlWRKY17*诱导*SlIDL6*表达,从而增加细胞壁水解酶的表达导致番茄花脱落^[28]。此外,ARFs是介导植物激素生长素反应的转录因子,例如*ARF1*和*ARF2*参与调控拟南芥的衰老和花器官脱落^[29]。也有大量的研究表明荔枝果实脱落与转录调控密切相关。乙烯响应因子AP2/ERF家族成员*LcERF2*直接抑制*LcUGE*的表达,从而促进荔枝果实脱落^[30]。与之功能相反的是,KNOX TFs*LcKNAT1*通过负调控乙烯的生物合成来抑制荔枝果实脱落^[31]。此外,HD-ZIP转录因子*LcHB2*作为果实脱落的正调控因子,通过激活*LcCEL2*和*LcCEL8*的表达增加纤维素酶活性,使得细胞壁降解引起荔枝果实的脱落^[20]。本研究表明丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理引起22个转录因子差异变化,这些TFs可能是调控丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒发挥抑制SO₂引起的果实脱落作用的关键调控因子。此外,*GAPDH*参与糖酵解的能量产出^[32],*ARG2*和*ERF5*分别响应植物激素IAA和乙烯^[33],*HT1*参与糖代谢,*CSE*参与木质素生物合成^[34],这些靶基因在网络调控图中分别受不同类型的TFs调控。由此推测,TFs可能通过调控与糖代谢、能量代谢和激素响

应相关的靶基因从而发挥抑制SO₂引起的果实脱落的作用。

4 结 论

通过表型观察和落粒率统计,发现丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理抑制了SO₂诱导的浆果脱落。对SO₂和SN处理组间的DEGs进行GO富集分析,发现DEGs显著富集到多糖代谢、脱落酸激活的信号通路、细胞壁代谢相关等通路。丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理引起多种类型的TFs差异表达,进一步通过转录因子结合位点预测筛选出在浆果脱落过程中发挥关键调控作用的22个TFs和相应203个靶基因,揭示抑制果实落粒可能存在的调控网络机制。这说明丁香酚-壳聚糖纳米颗粒处理可能通过抑制或诱导这些关键TFs的表达调控SO₂引起的浆果脱落过程,为进一步揭示抑制葡萄脱落的分子机制奠定了基础。

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