

葡萄果实成熟相关NAC转录因子的筛选、克隆及表达分析

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摘要:【目的】NAC转录因子在植物生长发育中起重要调控作用。旨在筛选参与葡萄果实成熟的NAC转录因子,揭示NAC转录家族在葡萄果实成熟过程中的生物学功能。**方法**利用荧光定量PCR技术分析了NAC基因在葡萄果实不同时期的表达水平及其组织特异性,对候选基因的核苷酸序列、蛋白质性质进行分析。同时,构建pGBKT7重组质粒检测转录因子的自激活能力。**结果**红地球葡萄不同发育阶段的NAC基因表达分析中,筛选出11个差异表达的NAC基因。结合其在红巴拉多葡萄中的表达情况,确定4个NAC转录因子为候选基因。*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC18*基因的开放阅读框长度分别为1083、1092、1098、1062 bp,分别编码360、363、365、353个氨基酸,各蛋白分子质量与等电点不同。蛋白序列对比结果显示4个NAC基因在N端都包含高度保守的NAM结构域,但C端序列高度变异。系统进化树分析显示*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*与众多参与组织形成和器官发育相关的NAC蛋白聚为一类,推测同时在组织形成发育过程中发挥作用;*VvNAC18*与众多调控果实成熟衰老及叶片脱落相关蛋白聚为一类,说明*VvNAC18*参与葡萄果实的成熟调控过程。分析4个NAC基因的组织特异性,发现*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC18*主要在果实中表达,且显著高于其他部位,*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*在果实中也有较高的表达量。酵母转化试验证明4个NAC蛋白均具有转录激活活性。**结论**筛选出4个NAC转录因子在葡萄果实的成熟过程中发挥重要的调控作用,为探索NAC转录家族调控葡萄果实成熟的作用机制奠定理论基础。

关键词:葡萄;果实成熟;转录因子;进化分析;组织表达

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Screening, cloning and expression analysis of NAC transcription factors related to grape fruit ripening

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Abstract:【Objective】NAC transcription factor is a type of terrestrial plant-specific transcriptional regulatory factor, which plays an important regulatory role in plant growth and development. However, up to now, the roles of the grape NAC gene family participating in regulating fruit ripening has not been systematically studied. Our present study screened the NAC transcription factors involved in grape ripening and revealed the biological functions of the grape NAC transcription family during grape fruit ripening.【Methods】The fruit of Red Globe in different periods were collected and divided into two parts. One part was used to test the physical and chemical properties, and the other part was used for RNA extraction. Then the RNAs were reverse transcribed into cDNAs for NAC genes expression detection. The expression primers of 74 NAC genes were designed according to the full-length sequence obtained from PlantTFDB. Some NAC genes were screened out by comparing their expression level at different stages of Red Globe fruit with fluorescent quantitative PCR technology. The expression of the genes was detected in different periods of the fruit of Red Balad. Based on the gene expression in the two vari-

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ties, four candidate NAC genes were identified and cloned. Nucleic acid sequence of the four NAC genes were analyzed using DNAMAN software. The molecular weight, isoelectric point, instability index, average hydrophilicity and other physical and chemical properties of predicted proteins were analyzed by Protparam software. The transmembrane regions and signal peptide were also analyzed using TMHMM Server v.2.0 and SignalP 4.1 Server. Plant-mPLoc v1.0 was used to predict their subcellular localization. In addition, in order to analyze the protein properties of the candidate NAC genes, a phylogenetic tree was constructed using MEGA X depending on other related studies and 18 NAC proteins of other species obtained through NCBI. At the same time, different tissue expression of the candidate NAC genes was detected by fluorescent quantitative PCR. Besides, the transcriptional activation activity were detected using yeast one-hybrid technology. 【Results】In this study, 11 differentially expressed NAC genes were screened out through the expression in Red Globe. They were detected in another grape variety (Red Balad). Based on the expression change in the NAC genes in the two grape varieties, 4 differentially expressed NAC genes-*VvNAC5*, *VvNAC11*, *VvNAC13*, *VvNAC18* were identified as candidate genes. They were cloned and sequenced using the cDNA of Red Globe as the template. It was found that the ORF lengths of *VvNAC5*, *VvNAC11*, *VvNAC13* and *VvNAC18* genes were 1083, 1092, 1098, 1062 bp, encoding 360, 363, 365 and 353 amino acids, respectively. The molecular weights and isoelectric points of these proteins were different. All the proteins were hydrophilic proteins. The comparison of the protein sequences showed that the 4 NAC genes contained highly conserved NAM domains at the N-terminus, but the C-terminus sequences were highly variable. The results of phylogenetic tree analysis divided these NACs into three branches. Branch one included a number of NAC transcription factors involved in stress response. The second branch contained *VvNAC18* and the aggregation of many proteins that regulate fruit maturation and senescence and leaf shedding, indicating that *VvNAC18* might participate in the ripening process of grape fruit. The third branch mainly consisted of the NAC proteins related to the formation of meristems and organ development. *VvNAC5*, *VvNAC11* and *VvNAC13* all belongs to the last branch, which might play a role in the process of tissue formation and development. The expression of the 4 NAC genes in 6 different tissues and organs of grapes displayed different patterns. *VvNAC5* and *VvNAC18* were mainly expressed in fruit, and significantly more active than in other parts. *VvNAC11* and *VvNAC13* had the highest expression in roots and leaves, respectively, but also had a higher expression level in fruit, indicating that they may be involved in the development and maturation of fruit. The four candidate NAC genes were recombined with the pGBT-KT7vector, and the recombinant plasmids and the empty PGBT7 plasmid were transformed into yeast AH109. It was found that the yeasts transformed with the recombinant plasmid and the pGBT7 empty plasmid grew normally on SD-Trp single-deficient medium. Yeasts transformed with pGBT7 empty plasmids could not grow on SD-Trp-His-Ade deficient medium plates. Yeasts transformed with PGBT-KT7-NACs recombinant plasmids grew on SD-Trp-His-Ade (X- α -gal) deficient medium plates, and decomposed X- α -gal to produce a blue substrate, indicating that all the four NAC transcription factors had transcriptional activation activity. 【Conclusion】NAC transcription factors play an important regulatory role in the development and maturation of fruits. Based on the gene expression in the two grape varieties, 4 NAC transcription factors (*VvNAC5*, *VvNAC11*, *VvNAC13*, and *VvNAC18*) were screened out and cloned. The results showed that the 4 NAC transcription factors may be involved in fruit development and maturation.

Key words: Grape; Fruit ripening; Transcription factors; Evolutionary analysis; Tissue expression

NAC 转录因子是近些年发现的一类陆生植物特有的转录调控因子,数目众多,是一个庞大的转录因子家族。NAC 蛋白 N 端为高度保守的 150~160 个氨基酸残基组成的结构域,而 C 端则是高度多样化的转录调控区^[1]。研究结果表明,NAC 因子在植物生长发育中具有重要的调控作用,包括花期^[2]、根系发育^[3]、器官衰老^[4-6]、激素信号传导^[7-8]、响应生物与非生物胁迫(盐/干旱/寒冷)^[9-10]以及与病原菌的互作^[11-12]等。目前报道显示,NAC 也参与植株果实成熟的各个方面。罗云波等^[13]系统研究了 NAC 转录因子 *NOR-like1* 对番茄果实成熟的调控网络,表明 *NOR-like1* 能直接作用于乙烯合成、叶绿素降解、类胡萝卜素积累以及果实软化途径中的基因,是番茄果实成熟的正调控因子。Zhu 等^[14]鉴定了一个新的番茄 NAC 转录因子 *SINAC4*,其在萼片和果实成熟开始时表现出较高的积累性。沉默 *SINAC4* 基因后可引起番茄果实中多个成熟相关的基因显著下调,研究表明 *SINAC4* 通过影响乙烯合成调节果实的成熟。张琪静等^[15]以金帅苹果果实为试材,筛选出与果实发育成熟阶段显著差异表达的 NAC 转录因子 13 个,并对差异表达显著的 *MdNAC78* 和 *MdNAC80* 2 个基因进行了功能鉴定,结果显示 *MdNAC80* 能够结合 *MdACSI* 和 *MdACS3a* 启动子,而 *MdNAC78* 不能,表明 *MdNAC80* 是苹果果实乙烯生成的正调控因子,*MdNAC78* 是苹果果实乙烯生成的负调控因子。安建平等^[16]克隆了 1 个 NAC 转录因子 *MdNAC029*,推测其可通过促进 *MdMYB1* 基因的表达正向调控花青素的积累。Liu 等^[17]以奉节脐橙(*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck)的晚熟突变体为试材,分离了 1 个 NAC 基因 *citNAC*。基因表达分析表明,在果实成熟或衰老阶段,在果皮和果肉中表达高,其他发育阶段表达相对较低。通过系统发育分析,发现 *CitNAC* 基因功能与 *AiNAP* 相似,推测 *CitNAC* 与果实发育和衰老有关。武肖琦等^[18]从桃树津柳早红分离克隆转录因子 *PpNAC072*,定量表达分析表明 *PpNAC072* 在桃树各个部位均有表达,其中在果实的表达量最大,同时,该基因在果实发育过程中呈现增加-减少-增加的趋势,符合桃果实的生长规律,说明该基因参与桃的生长发育并影响果实的成熟。Zhou 等^[19]鉴定了 NAC 转录因子 *BL(BLOOD)* 与调控桃红果性状的基因图谱连锁,研究表明, *BL* 与 *PpNAC1* 形成异质二聚体调控转录因子 *PpMYB10.1* 表达,调控红肉果实花青

素合成,从而导致桃果肉呈血红色。

尽管葡萄基因组中存在有大量的 NAC 基因,但是在葡萄果实发育成熟过程中 NAC 家族成员的潜在功能研究鲜有报道。笔者在前人研究^[20]的基础上,对参与葡萄果实成熟过程的 NAC 转录因子进行初步筛选,为进一步深入研究 NAC 基因家族调控葡萄果实成熟的功能奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料

试验于 2020 年在石家庄果树研究所葡萄示范园进行。试材为 5 年生红地球、红巴拉多葡萄,南北行向栽植,行间自然生草,田间肥水与病虫害防治按照葡萄园常规措施进行管理。选择树势中庸的植株,各品种选择花期相近的果穗标记并进行花序整形,每结果枝留 1 个果穗并整穗疏果,保证穗型一致。于 5 月 29 日进行第 1 次采样,每隔 10 d 采样 1 次(依次记为:T1、T2、T3……),直至成熟。每次选取 3 穗果实,均匀从每穗上中下剪取果粒,测定单果质量,然后随机抽取 50~70 粒果实存放于自封袋内,做好标记,液氮速冻,−80 °C 超低温冰箱保存备用。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 果实理化性质分析 随机选取 20 粒果实,利用电子天平称量。果实中的可溶性糖含量利用液相色谱仪测定,使用外标法定性定量^[21]。花色苷含量的测定参考杨夫臣等^[22]的方法,并略有改动:称取液氮研磨的果皮粉末 1 g,以 1% 盐酸-无水甲醇溶液(pH=2)作为浸提液,4 °C 遮光浸提 1 h,4800 r·min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,上清液定容到 50 mL。测定 450~600 nm 的吸收光谱,确定色素的最大吸收峰,并测定各溶液的吸光度值,3 次重复。

1.2.2 NAC 转录因子的表达分析 采用 RNAPrep pure plant kit(天根,北京)提取供试材料的 RNA。用 1.0% 凝胶电泳检测 RNA 质量后,用 Revert Aid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit 试剂盒(Thermo scientific)将 RNA 反转录成 cDNA,−20 °C 保存。在植物转录因子数据库 PlantTFDB (<http://planttfdb.gao-lab.org/>) 下载已发表的 74 个 NAC 转录因子序列,采用 NCBI 的 Primer-BLAST 在线软件设计表达引物,由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。

以红地球不同时期的 cDNA 为模板,葡萄 Actin

作为内参基因,使用 ChamQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix(诺唯赞,上海)进行 PCR 扩增。qPCR 体系为:cDNA 模板 3.5 μL ,上下游引物各 0.4 μL ,Mix10 μL ,ddH₂O 5.7 μL 。qPCR 程序为:95 °C 预变性 2 min,95 °C 变性 15 s,60 °C 延伸 1 min,共循环 40 次,反应结束后分析溶解曲线,每个样品 3 次重复。基因的相对表达量按 ABI7500 荧光定量仪使用说明进行分析。筛选出红地球葡萄表达差异的 NAC 转录因子,检测其在红巴拉多果实的表达水平。数据使用 Origin 9.0 软件进行处理。

1.2.3 候选 NAC 基因的克隆与载体构建 利用 Primer-BLAST 在线设计各候选 NAC 基因的全长特异引物,以红地球的 cDNA 为模板,采用 PrimeSTAR Max DNA Polymerase(TaKaRa)进行全长扩增。PCR 体系为 cDNA 模板 3.5 μL ,PrimeSTAR Max Premix(2 \times)25 μL ,上下游引物各 0.3 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,无菌水加至 50 μL 。反应条件为:98 °C 变性 10 s,55 °C 退火 5 s,72 °C 延伸 20 s,30 个循环,4 °C 保存。PCR 产物经 1% 凝胶电泳后回收目的条带,并用限制性内切酶酶切 PGBK7 空质粒,利用同源重组试剂盒将目的条带胶回收产物与线性化载体进行同源重组,并转化 *E. coli* DH5 α 感受态细胞,挑取阳性克隆,送生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司测序,测序准确后备用。

1.2.4 NAC 基因的生物信息分析 利用 DNAMAN 软件进行 NAC 基因核酸序列分析;蛋白质基本性质

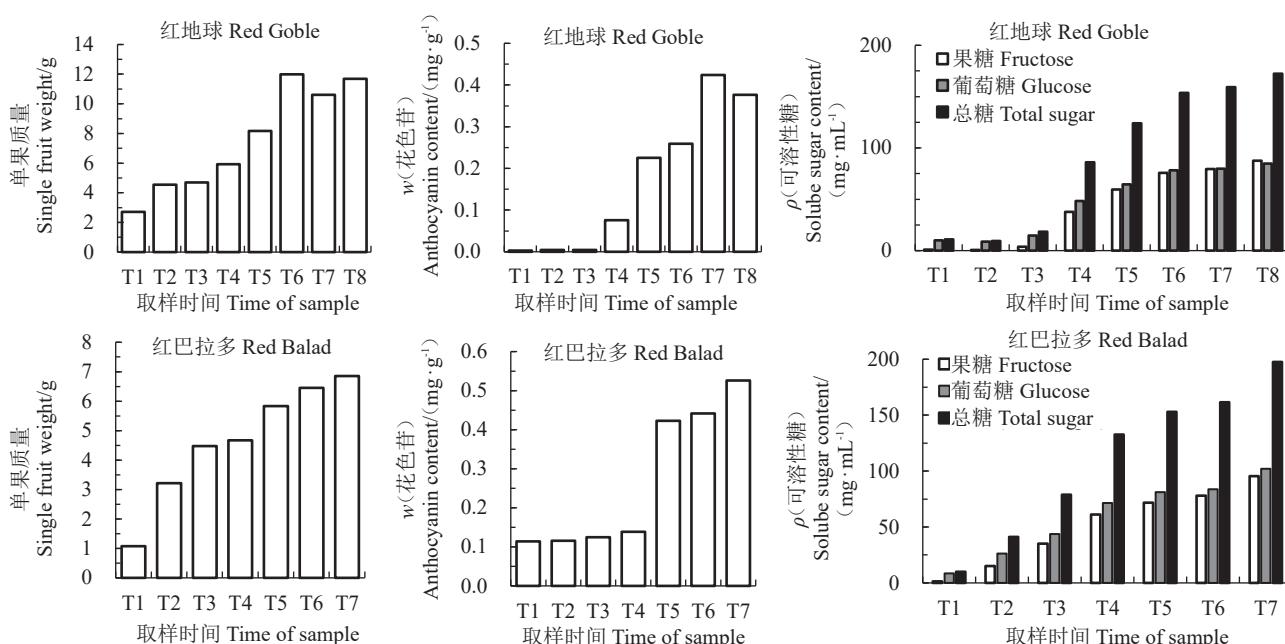


图 1 红地球与红巴拉多葡萄果实发育过程的品质分析

Fig. 1 Analysis of quality of Red Globe and Red Balad during fruit development

用 Protparam (<http://au.expasy.org/tools/protparam.html>) 预测;TMHMM 2.0 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/>) 预测跨膜结构域;SignalP 4.1 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP/>) 预测信号肽;利用 Plant-mPLoc 网站进行亚细胞定位预测。通过 NCBI 与查阅文献获得的 18 个 NAC 基因,利用 MEGA 5.0 软件构建系统进化树,Bootstrap 检测设置重复为 1000 次。利用在线软件 MEME 分析 (<http://meme-suite.org/tools/meme>) 进行保守基序分析。

1.2.5 候选 NAC 转录因子在葡萄不同组织中的表达 采集红地球的根部、茎部、成熟叶片、花序、果实、卷须,提取各部位的 RNA,反转录成 cDNA,-20 °C 保存。使用 ChamQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix(诺唯赞,上海)进行 PCR 扩增,PCR 体系如上。数据使用 Origin 9.0 软件进行处理。

1.2.6 候选 NAC 基因转录自激活分析 将构建好并测序验证的 pGBK7- *VvNAC5*、pGBK7- *VvNAC11*、pGBK7- *VvNAC13*、pGBK7- *VvNAC18* 与 pGBK7 空质粒转化至酵母 AH109 菌株中,然后涂布在 SD-Trp、SD-Trp-His-Ade、SD-Trp-His-Ade(X- α -gal)缺陷培养基上,再后恒温培养箱避光培养,29 °C 培养 2~3 d,观察酵母菌株生长情况。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实的理化性质分析

如图 1 所示,在红地球与红巴拉多果实从坐果

到成熟过程中,单果质量呈逐渐增加的趋势,直至成熟。葡萄果实中检测到的可溶性糖分物质主要为葡萄糖、果糖,含量随着果实发育逐渐提高。红地球中果糖略高于葡萄糖,而红巴拉多果实中葡萄糖含量略高。随着成熟果实逐渐着色,果皮花色苷含量随之升高,直至成熟。

2.2 NAC转录因子的表达分析

为明确NAC转录因子与果实发育成熟的关系,利用实时荧光定量PCR技术检测NAC家族的74个转录因子的表达情况。结果表明(图2)红地球发育成熟过程中,11个转录因子出现表达差异。其中,*NAC74*表达量变化最大,其次为*VvNAC13*、

VvNAC11、*VvNAC47*等转录因子。11个转录因子主要是2种不同的表达模式。部分NAC转录因子(*VvNAC17*、*VvNAC26*、*VvNAC33*、*VvNAC47*、*VvNAC61*)于发育中期出现表达高峰,但随着成熟逐渐降低;另一种(*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC20*、*VvNAC74*)随着果实发育成熟逐渐升高或者持续高表达。检测了11个表达差异基因在红巴拉多果实发育成熟过程的基因表达情况。结果表明9个NAC基因出现表达水平差异,尤其是*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC18*、*VvNAC33*表达水平相对较高。*VvNAC74*、*VvNAC26*在红地球果实中表达量较高,但在红巴拉多中表达却极低。

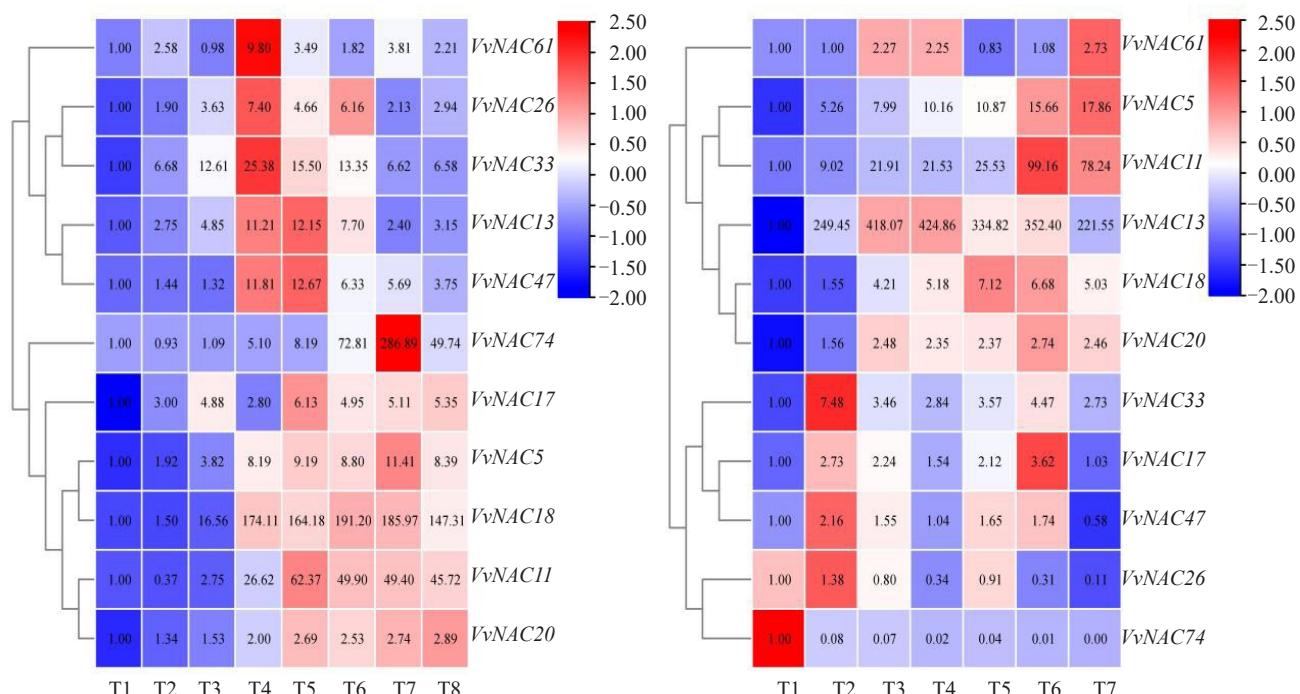


图2 红地球(左)和红巴拉多(右)葡萄不同发育时期的NAC基因表达

Fig. 2 NAC gene expression in different periods of Red Globe(left) and Red Balad(right)

由表1可知,葡萄果实品质指标与NAC基因的表达水平存在不同的相关性。其中,红地球中,单果质量、果糖、葡萄糖、花色苷均与*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC20*基因表达显著相关。另外,单果质量与*VvNAC18*基因显著相关,花色苷与*VvNAC74*基因显著相关;红巴拉多中单果质量、果糖、葡萄糖、花色苷均与*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC18*基因显著相关,单果质量、果糖、葡萄糖与*VvNAC20*基因显著相关,单果质量与*VvNAC13*基因显著相关。

2.3 候选NAC基因的克隆及生物信息分析

综合NAC基因在红地球、红巴拉多中的表达分析,确定*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC18*作为后续研究的NAC转录因子。以红地球的cDNA为模板,克隆得到4个NAC基因核苷酸序列。DNAMAN软件分析核苷酸序列显示*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC18*基因的ORF长度分别为1083、1092、1098、1062 bp,分别编码360、363、365、353个氨基酸。经NCBI-CDD(Conserved Domain Database)比对氨基酸序列,结果显示4个NAC蛋白在氨基酸N端均有1个高度保守的NAM结构域,均属于NAC家族转录因子。4个NAC蛋白分子

表1 果实品质与NAC基因表达的相关性

Table 1 The correlation analysis between fruit quality and expression of NAC genes

基因名称 Gene name	红地球 Red Globe				红巴拉多 Red Balad			
	单果质量 Weight	果糖 Fructose	葡萄糖 Glucose	花色苷 Anthocyanin	单果质量 Weight	果糖 Fructose	葡萄糖 Glucose	花色苷 Anthocyanin
<i>VvNAC5</i>	0.839**	0.908**	0.929**	0.841**	0.969**	0.975**	0.973**	0.882**
<i>VvNAC11</i>	0.855**	0.923**	0.934**	0.845**	0.798*	0.822*	0.794*	0.793*
<i>VvNAC13</i>	0.822*	0.898**	0.926**	0.772*	0.761*	0.628	0.668	0.342
<i>VvNAC17</i>	0.164	0.239	0.299	-0.011	0.592	0.373	0.411	0.326
<i>VvNAC18</i>	0.734*	0.685	0.686	0.644	0.920**	0.903**	0.914**	0.775*
<i>VvNAC20</i>	0.928**	0.967**	0.970**	0.906**	0.945**	0.836**	0.869**	0.69
<i>VvNAC26</i>	0.293	0.308	0.369	0.021	-0.119	-0.366	-0.292	-0.194
<i>VvNAC33</i>	0.08	0.132	0.198	-0.12	0.463	0.225	0.284	0.213
<i>VvNAC47</i>	0.321	0.469	0.521	0.285	0.415	0.147	0.212	0.166
<i>VvNAC61</i>	0.001	0.146	0.196	0.001	0.625	0.583	0.611	0.396
<i>VvNAC74</i>	0.567	0.583	0.568	0.747*	-0.489	-0.503	-0.486	-0.271

注:**与*代表在0.01与0.05水平显著相关。

Note: ** and * indicate significant correlation at $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$.

质量、等电点等如表2所示。4个NAC蛋白总平均亲水性(GRAVY)均为负值,说明蛋白均具有亲水性,为亲水性蛋白。从蛋白质稳定性上看,4个NAC

蛋白均为不稳定蛋白。另外,4个NAC蛋白均不存在跨膜区域,不含信号肽。Plant-mPLoc进行亚细胞定位预测显示最有可能定位于细胞核中。

表2 葡萄4个NAC转录因子的基本信息

Table 2 Basic information of 4 NAC transcription factors

基因名称 Gene name	PlantTFDB数据库基因ID Gene ID in the plantTFDB database	位置 Location	开放阅读框 Orf	长度 Length/aa	分子质量 Molecular weight/u	等电点 Theoretical pI	不稳定系数 Instability index	总平均亲水性 Aliphatic index
<i>VvNAC5</i>	GSVIVT01007982001	17	1083	360	40 585.87	7.70	42.74	-0.574
<i>VvNAC11</i>	GSVIVT01011445001	14	1092	363	41 111.22	5.70	44.45	-0.697
<i>VvNAC13</i>	GSVIVT01013182001	2	1098	365	41 137.49	4.78	45.74	-0.644
<i>VvNAC18</i>	GSVIVT01014405001	19	1062	353	38 917.87	8.55	43.59	-0.622

对4个NAC蛋白序列进行相似性对比,结果显示(图3)4个NAC蛋白虽然在氨基酸种类与长度上不一致,但在N端都包含高度保守的NAM结构域,C端序列高度变异预示其蛋白功能存在一定差异。

为研究葡萄NAC转录因子的生物学功能,本研究通过NCBI与查阅文献获得18个NAC基因,利用MEGA X构建了包括拟南芥、水稻、番茄、矮牵牛、马铃薯、橙、苹果、葡萄等多种植物的系统进化树。结果如图4所示,大体分为3个分支。

分支一为众多参与胁迫响应的NAC转录因子,例如*ATAFI*能够增强对白粉病的抗性,却不同程度地减弱了对细菌性叶斑病灰霉病以及黑斑病的抗性^[11];过量表达*OsNAC6*可明显增强水稻对稻瘟病的抗性^[23];*SINAC1*受盐胁迫诱导且在番茄中过量表

达而提高耐寒性^[24]。

分支二为*VvNAC18*与众多调控果实成熟衰老及叶片脱落相关基因*NOR*^[25]、*NOR-like1*^[13]、*Cit-NAC*^[17]、*AtNAP*^[5]等蛋白,由此推测*VvNAC18*参与葡萄果实的成熟调控过程。

分支三主要是分生组织形成与器官发育相关的NAC蛋白,其中,*CUC1*和*CUC2*在子叶边缘和茎顶端分生组织的形态建成中发挥重要作用^[26]。结果显示,*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*均处于这个分支,推测可能同时在组织形成功能发育过程中发挥作用。另外,*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*与苹果果实乙烯生成的正调控因子*MdNAC80*聚到一起^[15],推测在果实成熟过程中有重要作用。

为了进一步研究NAC蛋白质的结构多样性,利

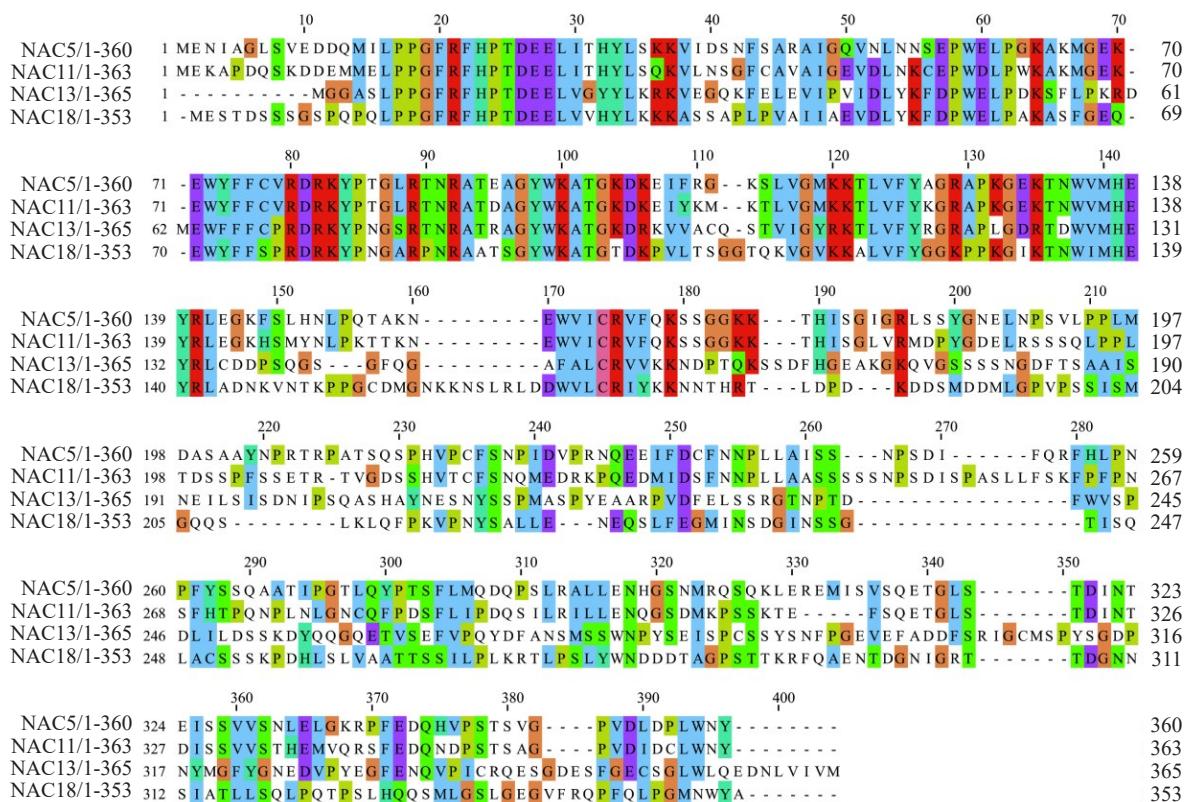


图3 葡萄NAC氨基酸序列相似性比对

Fig. 3 Homology alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of grape NACs

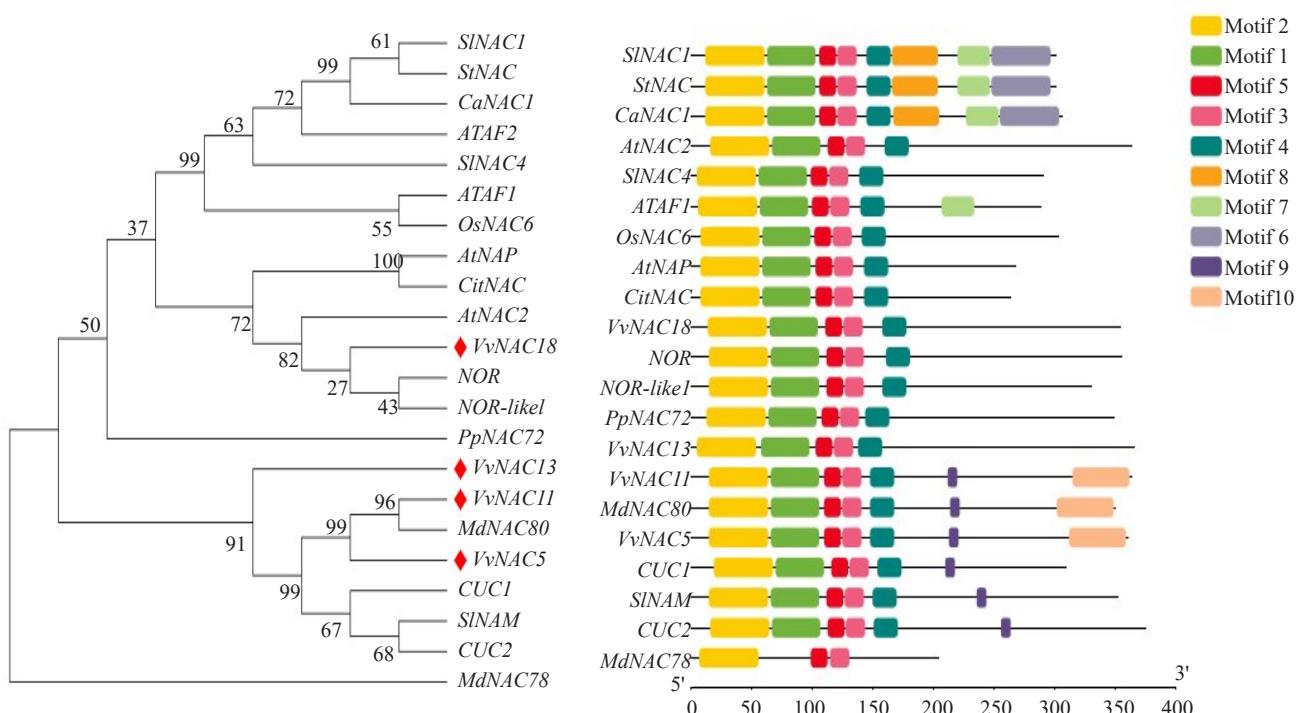


图4 葡萄NAC转录因子与其他物种NAC转录因子系统进化分析(左)与保守基序分析(右)

Fig. 4 Phylogenetic and conserved motif analyses of the amino acid sequences of 4 NAC transcription factors in grape and in other species

用MEME在线平台对上述22个NAC蛋白进行了保守基序分析。结果(图4)显示22个NAC蛋白都具有NAC类转录因子保守的亚结构域,但也具有独特的基序。聚类相近的NAC蛋白具有共同的基序,比如*SINAC1*、*StNAC*、*CaNAC1*具有一致的基序组成,且单独具有motif9基序。另外,*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*与*MdNAC80*也具有一致的基序组成,且单独具有motif10基序。

2.4 相关NAC转录因子的组织表达分析

选取红地球的根部、茎部、花序、成熟叶片、果实、卷须为试材,利用荧光定量PCR技术检测了4个NAC基因在不同组织的表达情况,结果表明(图5),4个NAC基因表达存在组织特异性。*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC18*主要在果实中表达,且显著高于其他部位,推测主要参与果实的发育成熟。另外,*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*分别在根、叶片表达量最高,但在果实中也都有较高的表达量。

2.5 相关NAC转录因子转录活性分析

将重组质粒与pGBK7空质粒转化进入酵母菌AH109中,结果如图6所示,发现转化重组质粒与pGBK7空质粒的酵母菌在SD-Trp单缺陷培养基上均能正常生长;转化pGBK7空质粒酵母菌不能在SD-Trp-His-Ade缺陷培养基平板生长,转化pGBK7-NACs重组质粒的酵母菌可以在SD-Trp-His-Ade缺陷培养基平板生长,且能够分解X- α -gal产生蓝色底物,说明4个NAC转录因子均具有转录自激活能力。

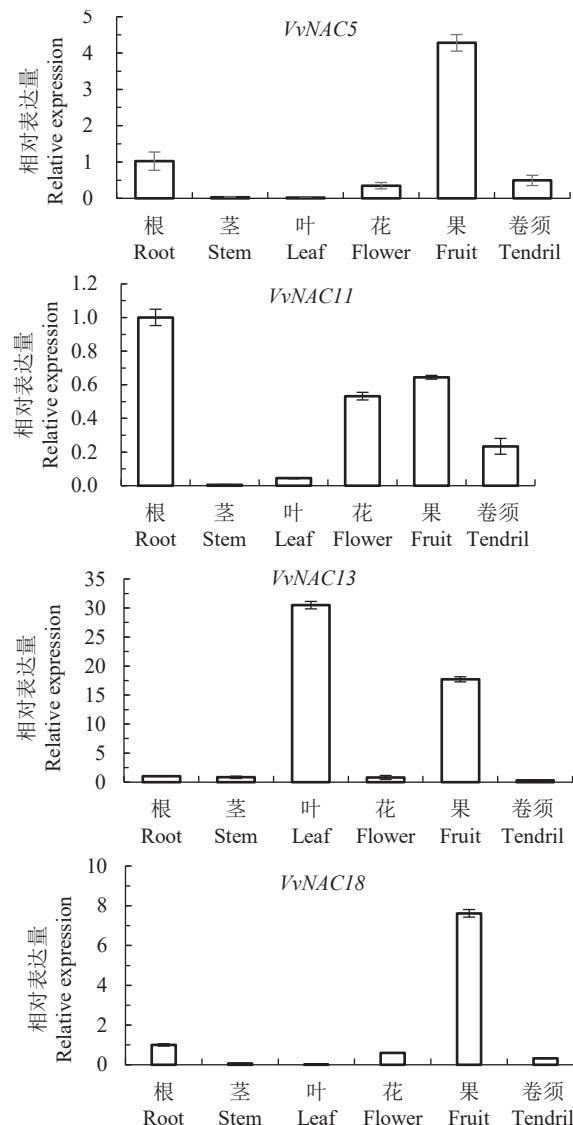


图5 NAC基因在葡萄多个组织中的表达

Fig. 5 Expression of NAC genes in different tissues of grape

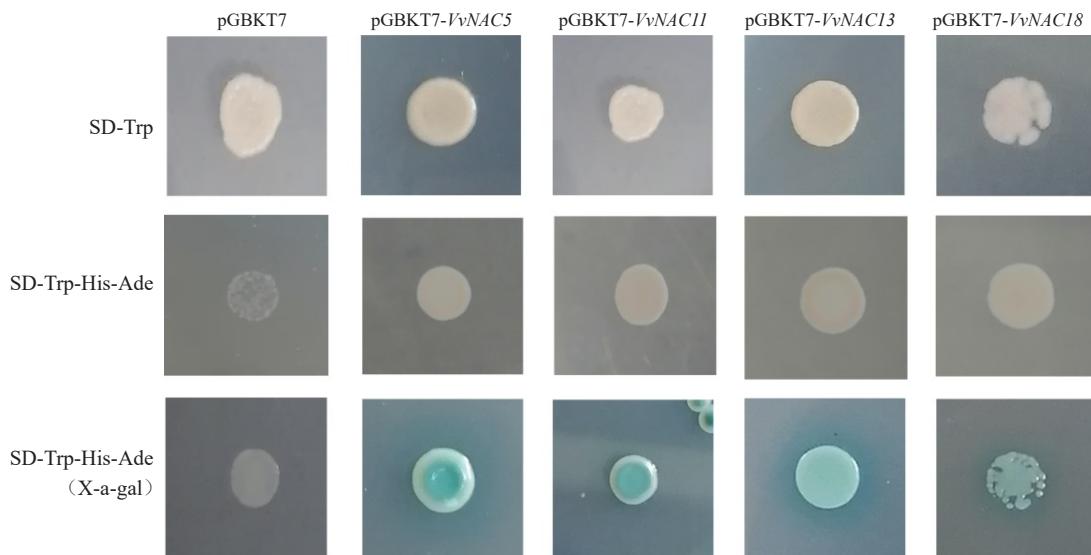


图6 NAC基因的转录激活活性检测

Fig. 6 Transcriptional activation assay of NAC genes

3 讨 论

NAC转录因子是特异性存在于植物中的一类转录因子,家族成员多,为最大转录因子家族之一。NAC转录因子在不同发育时期和多种环境因素诱导下,激活特定目的蛋白发挥着各种重要生物功能,主要涉及植物体生长发育的调控和环境胁迫的响应。该家族已成为当前植物基因功能及表达网络调控研究的热点之一。

研究表明,葡萄NAC转录因子在响应外界环境胁迫、生长发育等方面有重要的调控作用。*VvNAC1*在拟南芥中的异源表达修饰了防御基因的转录,增强了其对非生物和生物胁迫的耐受性^[27]。*VvDRL1*不仅调控植株形态发育,还能响应干旱胁迫,过量表达的烟草植株发育迟缓、形态矮小,且对干旱的抗性降低^[28-29]。山葡萄*VaNAC26*能响应干旱和茉莉酸,在拟南芥中过量表达增强了对干旱的耐受性^[30]。然而,NAC转录因子在葡萄果实成熟中的功能尚不明确。本研究通过分析NAC基因在红地球、红巴拉多不同发育时期的表达水平,筛选出4个NAC基因在果实发育后期表达上升明显,且与果品质指标显著相关。组织特异性分析表明,4个NAC基因在果实中均有较高的表达,暗示可能参与葡萄果实的成熟过程。拟南芥中,*AtNAP*转录因子在调控植物生长发育、叶片衰老等方面发挥重要作用,*AtNAP*转录因子不仅与叶片衰老有关,也与果实衰老紧密相关。番茄*NOR-like1*能直接结合乙烯生物合成(*SlACS2*、*SlACS4*)、颜色形成(*SlGppS2*、*SlSGR1*)和细胞壁代谢(*SlPG2a*、*SlPL*、*SlCEL2*和*SlEXP1*)的基因,促进果实转色成熟。苹果*MdNAC80*能够结合乙烯合成途径中*MdACS1*、*MdACS3a*基因启动子,正向调控乙烯的合成,促进果实成熟。本研究中系统进化树分析比表明,*VvNAC18*与众多调控果实成熟衰老及叶片脱落相关基因*NOR*、*NOR-like1*、*AtNAP*聚为一类,推测*VvNAC18*直接参与葡萄果实的成熟调控过程。*VvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*与众多参与组织形成与器官发育相关的NAC蛋白聚为一类,同时与*MdNAC80*聚类更近,推测3个NAC基因同时在调控组织形态发育、果实成熟进程。此外,葡萄*VvNAC17*基因能上调ABA和应激相关基因的表达,响应干旱胁迫^[31]。本研究中*VvNAC17*基因在葡萄果实发育成熟过程中也呈差异表达,猜测*VvNAC17*

基因也参与调控果实的成熟,是否通过调控脱落酸途径来实现,还有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

研究首次系统性地检测NAC家族在果实发育成熟过程的表达模式,以红地球和红巴拉多葡萄的果实为试材,筛选出了4个NAC转录因子(*VvVvNAC5*、*VvNAC11*、*VvNAC13*、*VvNAC18*),克隆并分析蛋白质的理化性质与组织表达模式,推测4个NAC转录因子在果实成熟过程中起重要调控作用,这将为后续研究NAC基因生物学功能奠定基础。

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