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火龙果响应PEG模拟干旱胁迫的转录组分析

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摘 要:【目的】鉴定干旱胁迫响应相关基因及生化代谢途径。【方法】比较分析火龙果品种紫红龙(Hylocereus spp.'Zihonglong')在正常供水和聚乙二醇(polyethylene glycol,PEG)模拟干旱胁迫(-4.9 MPa)条件下的生理及转录组差异。 【结果】干旱胁迫增强了丙二醛(malondialdehyde,MDA)含量、过氧化氢酶(catalase,CAT)和过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)活性。通过对转录组数据分析,共筛选出432个DEGs,2个比较组中共同表达的DEGs有18个,OS6H vs NS6H 比较组特异表达的DEGs有288个,OS3D vs NS3D比较组特异表达的DEGs有126个。这些基因主要参与了信号转导 (如植物激素、cGMP-PKG、Ras、磷脂酰肌醇等)、碳水化合物(蔗糖和淀粉、丙酮酸代谢及糖酵解等代谢)、氨基酸(如丙 氨酸、谷氨酸、酪氨酸、半胱氨酸及谷胱甘肽等)代谢、转录和翻译(RNA降解、核糖体及胞吞)、次生代谢(类黄酮、苯丙 烷等)及脂质代谢(a-亚麻酸代谢、甘油磷脂代谢及角质、木栓质和蜡的生物合成)等。【结论】初步明确了火龙果幼苗响 应干旱胁迫的分子机制,干旱胁迫启动了火龙果一系列的信号转导途径,调控下游基因表达,通过碳水化合物的降解 和转化、氨基酸代谢及次生代谢等增强了火龙果的渗透调节和解毒能力。

关键词:火龙果;干旱胁迫;转录组;差异表达基因

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Transcriptome analysis of pitaya response to PEG simulated drought stress

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Abstract: [Objective**]** Pitaya (*Hylocereus* spp.), also known as dragon fruit, is a member of the family Cactaceae. The pitaya cultivation area is expanding rapidly in many tropical and subtropical areas worldwide because it produces a nutritionally valuable fruit with an exotic appearance, striking colors, and health-promoting properties. Moreover, pitaya is a highly drought-tolerant plant, making it an excellent species for mining plant drought-tolerance genes. Previous studies on pitaya plant responses to drought stress mostly involved physiological and biochemical analyses, with some applying microarray technologies to detect drought-related expressed sequence tags. To date, however, transcriptomic data on pitaya have been very limited. Moreover, the combination of physiological and transcriptomic analysis to better understand the response mechanism of pitaya to drought stress has not been reported so far. The objective of this study was to decipher the response mechanism of pitaya to drought and provide the theoretical basis for breeding new drought-resistant germplasm. **[**Methods**]**The pitaya stems regarding their physiological characteristics and transcript levels between the control and drought stress simulated using polyethylene glycol (PEG)6000(-4.9 MPa) were compared. Seedlings not subjected to

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drought stress (0 MPa) were used as the control. At specific post-treatment time-points (0, 6, 12, and 18 h as well as 1, 3, 5, and 7 days), six pitaya stems of each time-point from stressed and the control were collected, immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80 °C prior to analyzing their malondialdehyde (MDA) content, catalase (CAT) and peroxidase (POD) activities. Based on the physiological responses, 6 h and 3 days were selected as the optimal sampling time for the transcriptome assay. Therefore, pitaya seedlings exposed to drought stress for 6 h and 3 days were designated as OS6H and OS3D, respectively, with the corresponding controls designated as NS6H and NS3D, respectively. Fold Change ≥ 2 and FDR < 0.01 was used to screen differentially expressed genes (DEGs), which were then annotated and enriched in Gene ontology (GO), Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes (KEGG), Eukaryotic orthologous groups (KOG), Swiss-Prot protein database (Swiss-Prot), Protein families (Pfam) and NCBI non-redundant protein database (NR) databases, respectively. Besides, To verify the accuracy and reliability of transcriptome data, 12 DEGs were randomly selected and analyzed by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR). [Results] A total of 432 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified from OS6H vs NS6H (ratio of 6-h drought stress to control) and OS3D vs NS3D (ratio of 3-d drought stress to control). There were 18 co-expressed DEGs in the two comparison groups (12 co-upregulated, 4 co-downregulated, and 2 in reverse expression pattern), 288 DEGs expressed exclusively in OS6H vs NS6H comparison group (88 up-regulated, 200 down-regulated), 126 DEGs expressed exclusively in the OS3D vs NS3D comparison group (79 up-regulated and 47 downregulated), and the number of genes in the OS6H vs NS6H comparison group was more abundant. GO enrichment divided DEGs into biological processes (mainly metabolic process and cellular process), cell components (mainly membrane and membrane part) and molecular functions (mainly catalytic activity and binding). KEGG pathway enrichment analysis showed that the four most enriched pathways in the OS6H vs NS6H comparison group were starch and sucrose metabolism, photosynthesis - antenna protein, phenylpropanoid biosynthesis, and cyanoamino acid metabolism. Of the DEGs in the OS3D vs NS3D comparison, the four most enriched pathways were alanine, aspartate, and glutamate metabolism, starch and sucrose metabolism, cyanoamino acid metabolism and phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. The enriched KEGG pathways were further classified into 6 functional categories for analysis: signal transduction (such as plant hormones, cGMP-PKG, Ras, phosphatidylinositol, Wnt, etc.), carbohydrate metabolism (sucrose and starch, pyruvate metabolism and glycolysis, etc.), amino acid metabolism (e.g. alanine, glutamate, tyrosine, cysteine, and glutathione, etc.), transcription and transport (RNA degradation, ribosomes and endocytosis, etc.), secondary metabolism(e.g. flavonoids, phenylpropanoid, etc.) and lipid metabolism (a-linolenic acid metabolism, glycerophospholipid metabolism, cutin, suberine and wax biosynthesis). These enhanced the osmotic regulation, detoxification and antioxidant capacity of pitaya. Moreover, some DEGs identified in this study, including alanine-glyoxylate aminotransferase 2 homolog 3 (At3g08860), phenylcoumaran benzylic ether reductase (*PT7*), probable choline kinase 1 (*CK1*), salicylate carboxymethyltransferase (SAMT), scarecrow-like protein 28 (SCL28), putative disease resistance protein (RGA1) and exodium-like1 (EXL1), have rarely been reported as responsive to drought stress. The possible functions of these proteins influencing drought resistance need to be experimentally verified. [Conclusion] The molecular adaptation mechanism of pitaya seedlings to drought stress was preliminarily clarified. Drought stress activated a series of signal transduction pathways that regulate downstream gene expression. Through the degradation and conversion of carbohydrates, amino acid metabolism and secondary metabolism, the osmotic regulation, detoxification and antioxidant capacity of pitaya are enhanced, thus avoiding significant oxidative damage. The results of this study provide insights into the drought-tolerance mechanisms of pitaya.

Key words: Pitaya; Drought stress; Transcriptome; Differentially expressed genes

干旱是全球最常见的极端气候事件,是人类当前面临的最严峻的挑战之一^[1]。目前,干旱半干旱地区约占全球陆地总面积的41%,全球变暖、森林砍伐和城市化将导致未来全球干旱发生频率持续增加^[2]。干旱限制了全球植物的地理分布,严重影响其生长和发育^[3]。因此,揭示植物干旱胁迫响应机制,挖掘抗旱有关基因和代谢途径对农业生产实践意义重大。

在漫长的进化过程中,植物逐渐形成了从表型 特征到内部生理生化反应、基因表达以及蛋白合成 等变化来抵御和适应于旱逆境的机制⁽⁴⁾。表型及生 理生化方面主要表现为在干旱胁迫下植物株高下 降、叶片萎蔫、根系发达和气孔闭合等表型的变化以 及光合系统、渗透调节物质、抗氧化酶活性和内源激 素含量等生理的变化[56]。分子层面主要表现为鉴定 和克隆了一些受干旱胁迫诱导表达的基因,并根据 功能将这些基因分成2类^[7]:一类是功能蛋白基因, 包括糖代谢调节基因、渗透物质合成酶基因、转运蛋 白基因、抗氧化保护剂基因及分子伴侣基因等,它们 在植物抗旱性中直接起保护作用¹⁸;另一类是转录 因子,参与调控干旱胁迫的信号转导和调控基因表 达^[9],主要有DREB^[10]、MYB^[11]、bZIP^[12]、WRKY^[13]和 bHLH^[14]。植物响应干旱胁迫是极其复杂的过程,植 物抗旱性是由多基因控制的综合性状(数量性状), 仅研究植物干旱胁迫下的表型变化、生理生化反应 及个别基因的功能验证不足以全面揭示植物的抗旱 机制^[15]。目前,转录组测序技术已广泛应用于植物 响应干旱胁迫的研究,如烟草^[16]、葡萄^[17]、高粱^[18]、马 缨杜鹃19和苹果201等。通过以上研究发现,许多与 光合作用、信号转导、类黄酮合成和抗氧化酶等有关 基因均参与植物对干旱胁迫的分子响应[21]。

火龙果(*Hylocereus* spp.)系仙人掌科(Cactaceae)量天尺属(*Hylocereus*)果用栽培植物,耐旱性强, 是挖掘植物抗旱基因的理想材料^[22]。前人关于火龙 果响应干旱胁迫的研究多涉及生理生化和表型结构 分析,也有利用芯片技术检测干旱相关表达序列标 签^[23];其他报道还包括火龙果抗旱相关基因的克隆 及其在各种非生物胁迫下的表达水平^[24]、利用超表 达技术验证火龙果抗旱相关基因^[25]、火龙果分子标 记开发^[26]及重要的表观遗传现象之甲基化^[27]等。组 学技术是从系统生物学层面研究植物干旱胁迫协同 应答网络机制的重要手段,然而迄今为止对火龙果

转录组水平的研究报道还很少。目前,仅有齐钊[28] 以火龙果大红品种为试材,对自然干旱下火龙果根 和茎进行了转录组测序,筛选了一些差异表达基因 (differential expressed genes, DEGs)。众所周知, 植 物对干旱胁迫的响应存在品种差异性¹⁰,同时,自然 干旱是缓慢且渐进的过程,涉及变化的因素很多,不 易控制,相比较而言,聚乙二醇(polyethylene glycol, PEG)作为不可吸收、不可代谢且无毒的渗透剂,其 胁迫程度可定量,因此更适用于植物干旱胁迫响应 的分子机制研究。笔者以贵州喀斯特山地火龙果高 抗旱种质紫红龙(Hylocereus spp. 'Zihonglong')为 试材,比较分析了其在正常供水和PEG模拟的干旱 胁迫(-4.9 MPa)条件下的丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量、过氧化氢酶(catalase,CAT)和过氧化物 酶(peroxidase, POD)活性变化及转录组差异,以期 对前人研究结果进行补充,进一步挖掘与植物干旱 胁迫响应相关的候选基因和途径,深入认识其对干 旱胁迫的响应机制。该研究结果对抗旱种质培育具 有重要理论意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验材料采用火龙果品种紫红龙(Hylocereus spp. 'Zihonglong'),为确保供试植株遗传背景一致,所有材料均为火龙果幼苗无性系,火龙果幼苗无性系创制参考 Nie 等^[24]的方法。

1.2 试验设计

供试植株在MS培养基+0.1 mg·L⁻¹NAA+30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖+7 g·L⁻¹琼脂的培养基上生长28 d后,将大小一 致(高度 7~8 cm)的幼苗转移至 Hoagland 培养液中 进行预培养^[29],每3 d更换1次营养液,气泵提供氧 气。为了模拟干旱胁迫,将预培养14 d后的火龙果 幼苗转移到含有 PEG-6000(-0.49 MPa)的霍格兰 (Hoagland's)营养液中,连续培养 7 d,以仅含 Hoagland营养液的处理为对照,分别于0、6 h、12 h、18 h、 1 d、3 d、5 d、7 d采集胁迫组和对照的火龙果肉质 茎,立即液氮冷冻,-80 ℃贮存,用于生理指标测定, 采集 6 h和3 d火龙果肉质茎(干旱胁迫 6 h和3 d的 火龙果幼苗分别命名为OS6H和OS3D,相应的对照 分别命名为NS6H和NS3D)进行转录组测序,3次生 物学重复,每天光照14 h,光通量密度300 µmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹, 昼夜恒温为(25±1)℃,相对湿度(60±5)%。

1.3 MDA含量、CAT和POD活性测定

MDA含量采用硫代巴比妥酸法测定^[30],532 nm 吸光值计算;POD活性参照Wang等^[31]的方法测定, 470 nm 吸光值计算;CAT活性参照Sima等^[32]的方法 测定,240 nm 吸光值计算。采用 Microsoft Excel 2007软件记录和整理数据,DPS 7.05进行单因素方 差分析和Duncan新复极差法进行多重比较,差异显 著性定义为p < 0.05或p < 0.01,数据表示为3次 生物学重复的平均值±标准差(SE)。

1.4 cDNA文库的构建及转录组测序

采用 RNAsimple 总 RNA 提取试剂盒(Cat. NO. DP419)分别从12份火龙果肉质茎样品中提取总 RNA,具体步骤参见说明书。采用 NanoPhotometer[™]超微量分光光度计(Implen GmbH, Munich, Germany)检测RNA浓度、纯度及是否存在污染,采 用 Agilent 2100 生物分析仪 (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, Calif。)分析 RNA 完整性。样品检测合格 后, 将胁迫组(OS6H和OS3D)和对照(NS6H和 NS3D)的合格RNA等量混合到相应的文库中,用带 有Oligo(dT)的磁珠富集mRNA,加入Fragmentation 缓冲液裂解mRNA 成短片段。以mRNA 为模板,用 6-base随机引物反转录合成第一链 cDNA,然后加入 缓冲液、dNTPs和DNA聚合酶 I 合成二链 cDNA。 经过纯化的双链cDNA经损伤修复、末端修复以及 A尾连接测序接头, AMPure XP beads 筛选片段后进 行 PCR 富集,得到最终的 cDNA 文库。使用 Qubit 2.0 对构建的12个 cDNA 文库进行初步定量, Agilent 2100 生物分析仪检测文库的 Insert size,实时荧 光定量 PCR(quantitative real-time PCR,qRT-PC)方 法确保各个文库有效物质的量>2 nmol。将12个 cDNA 文库按照预计下机数据量 Pooling,在 Illumina 测序平台测序,对获得的 Raw data 进行数据过 滤,去除接头Linker序列和低质量Reads获得高质 量的Clean data。该Clean data经过序列组装,获得 火龙果品种紫红龙的Unigene库。

1.5 基因的注释和表达水平分析

使用 BLAST 软件将 Unigene 序列与基因本体 论数据库(gene ontology,GO)、东京基因与基因组 百科全书(kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes, KEGG)、蛋白质真核同源数据库(eukaryotic orthologous groups,KOG)、蛋白质序列数据库(swiss-prot protein database,Swiss-Prot)、蛋白质家族域数据库 (protein families, Pfam)和非冗余蛋白质数据库 (NCBI non-redundant protein database, NR)进行比 对。使用 KOBAS2.0 获得 Unigene 序列在 KEGG 中 的 KEGG orthology 结果并预测 Unigene 序列的氨基 酸序列。使用 HMMER 软件与 Pfam 数据库比对获 得 Unigene 序列的注释信息。使用 FPKM (fragments per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads)公式估算基因的表达水平。

1.6 差异表达基因的筛选

差异倍数(fold change)表示干旱胁迫组与其相应对照组(即OS6H vs NS6H和OS3D vs NS3D)基因表达量的比值。错误发现率(false discovery rate, FDR)是通过校正差异显著性p值(p-value)而获得的。采用公认的Benjamini-Hochberg校正方法对原有假设检验得到的显著性p值(p-value)进行校正,最终以Fold Change>2且FDR < 0.01为上调标准,以Fold Change<0.5且FDR<0.01为下调标准来筛选火龙果干旱胁迫下差异表达基因。进一步对这些差异表达基因进行GO功能富集分析和KEGG富集分析,确定差异表达基因显著富集的GO条目和KEGG代谢通路。

1.7 实时荧光定量 PCR 分析

为了验证转录组测序的准确可靠性,随机选取 12个差异表达基因,分析其qRT-PCR结果是否与转 录组结果一致。利用 Primer 6.0设计引物,以Actin7 为内参基因^[25],qRT-PCR 引物序列见表1,数据处理 参考Livak等^[33]方法,使用2^{-ΔΔCT}计算基因的相对表达 量。

2 结果与分析

2.1 干旱胁迫对火龙果 MDA 含量、CAT 和 POD 活性的影响

在整个处理期间,胁迫组 MDA 含量始终高于 对照组,胁迫处理6h出现第1个峰值,干旱胁迫处 理1d后,MDA含量先是略有下降,然后又开始升高 (图1-A),其中,干旱胁迫6h和3d火龙果的 MDA 含量分别比对照提高了约1.32和1.49倍(p < 0.01);在干旱胁迫处理期间,POD活性呈先升后降 再升高的趋势,胁迫处理12h出现第1个峰值,随后 下降并于1d后持续升高,其中,干旱胁迫6h和3d 火龙果的 POD活性分别比对照提高了约1.56和 1.61倍(p < 0.01)(图1-B);CAT活性随着干旱胁迫 表1 用于差异表达基因 qRT-PCR 验证的引物

	Table 1 Primers for qR1-PCR validation	Table 1 Primers for qK1-PCK validation of DEGS				
基因	上游引物(5'-3')	下游引物(5'-3')				
Gene	Forward primer(5'-3')	Reverse primer $(5'-3')$				
CYP82A3	TCAGACATTCCTCGCCTATT	CTTTAATGTGGTATCCATCG				
SAMT	GCTCGTCCTTCTCTTTTCGT	CTTGCTCATCACATATGCCC				
PCS1	GTGTGTTGTTGTTGGGGCAG	CAACTTTAATCCCTTGAAAC				
RD22	CAGGAAGGTGGCAAGTAACG	TAGCCGATGAGCCATTTTCG				
EXL2	CTCTTTCTGTCTCTCCACCT	CAGTGACTGGATGAAATCAA				
BAM9	CTTCATCCACTTTCAGCGAC	TCTTGGCAAACATCTCAACC				
ADH	AACTGTCGCTATTTTCGGTC	TGTCATCTCAGCAATCACCT				
ALDH3F1	ATCAACTCAAAGCCAAAGCC	CCTACTCCTCCAAATGGCAG				
MLS	CAGTGTGTTTGAGAGGGCAG	CTTGGAAGGTCTTCACATAG				
PFK6	AGTCTTTGGCATTGAGGGTG	TCTCCTCCGATTATGTACAC				
GLU1	GAGTGATTGCTGCTGGGGTT	CGAAGGAGGCAGAGAAGAAG				
HIPP39	CGAAGGAGGCAGAGAAGAAG	ACACTTGCAACATAGTAGTG				
Actin7	TTCCTCATGCCATCCTCCG	CCCGCTGCTTCCATACCAA				



Data are presented as the mean \pm SE. Asterisks indicate significant difference (* p < 0.05) in comparison with the control.

图 1 火龙果在正常供水和干旱胁迫下的 MDA 含量、POD 和 CAT 活性变化

Fig. 1 Changes in the MDA content, POD and CAT activities in pitaya plants under control and stressed conditions at different time points

处理时间的延长呈波动趋势,胁迫处理12h达到第 1个峰值(约为对照的2.25倍,p < 0.01),之后呈下 降趋势,在第5天出现第二个峰值且高于第一个峰 值(约为对照的2.02倍,p < 0.01),然后再次下降 (图1-C)。综合以上指标,初步确定处于上升期或 峰值点的6h和3d作为转录组样品的取样点。

2.2 差异表达基因分析

转录组测序结果显示,2个比较组中OS6H vs NS6H(6h时干旱胁迫与对照的比值)和OS3D vs NS3D(3d时干旱胁迫与对照的比值)共鉴定出432 个DEGs;干旱胁迫6h(OS6H vs NS6H)特有DEGs 共288个(88个上调,200个下调),占总差异表达基 因的 66.7%; 干旱胁迫 3 d(OS3D vs NS3D) 特有 DEGs 共 126 个(79 个上调, 47 个下调), 占总差异表 达基因的 29.2%; 2 个比较组中共同表达的 DEGs 有 18 个(12 个共同上调, 4 个共同下调, 2 个表达模式相 反), 占总差异表达基因的 4.2%(图 2)。



comparisons

2.3 差异表达基因功能富集分析

GO 富集分析表明,所鉴定的差异表达基因涉及15个生物学过程、10个细胞组分和8个分子功能(图3)。差异表达基因富集到生物学过程中的主要条目有代谢过程和细胞学过程;差异表达基因富集到分子功能的主要条目有催化活性和结合;差异表达基因富集到细胞组分的主要条目有膜、膜组分、细胞和细胞组分。OS6H vs NS6H 比较组比OS3D vs NS3D 富集到的差异表达基因数目更多。

KEGG通路富集分析发现,OS6H vs NS6H比较 组最显著富集的通路依次是淀粉和蔗糖代谢、光合 作用-天线蛋白、苯丙烷生物合成、氰基氨基酸代谢、 二芳基庚烷和姜醇的生物合成等(图4-A);OS3D vs NS3D比较组最显著富集的通路依次是丙氨酸、天 冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢、淀粉和蔗糖代谢、氰基氨基酸 代谢、苯丙烷生物合成、β-丙氨酸代谢等(图4-B)。



图 3 差异表达基因的 GO 分析

Fig. 3 Gene ontology(GO) analysis of DEGs

• 2 • 7 •22

P 值 P value

0.08

0.06

0.04

0.02

基因数目

• 2

• 4

•9

P value

0.6

0.4

0.2

P值

Gene number





A. 干旱胁迫 6 h; B. 干旱胁迫 3 d。

A. Drought stress conditions at 6 h. B. Drought stress conditions at 3 d.

图 4 干旱胁迫条件下火龙果茎 DEGs 的 KEGG 分析

Fig. 4 KEGG analysis of DEGs in pitaya stems under drought stress conditions

其中,淀粉和蔗糖代谢、苯丙烷生物合成、氰基氨基 酸代谢、二芳基庚烷和姜醇的生物合成、类黄酮生物 合成、β-丙氨酸代谢和植物激素信号转导这8条途 径为2个比较组所共有。在GO和KEGG分析的基 础上,主要关注了碳水化合物代谢、氨基酸代谢、次 生代谢、脂质代谢、翻译和运输及信号转导相关的差 异表达基因。

2.4 碳水化合物代谢相关差异表达基因

有17个DEGs与碳水化合物代谢相关,其中,11 个参与淀粉和蔗糖代谢,3个参与糖酵解,3个参与

丙酮酸代谢(表2)。在干旱胁迫下,火龙果淀粉和 蔗糖代谢的关键酶基因如1,4-a-葡聚糖分支酶3基 因(SBE3)、糖基转移酶基因(PHO1)、4-α-葡聚糖转 移酶基因(DPEP)和非活性- β -淀粉酶基因(BAM9) 的积累在干旱胁迫6h显著增加,α-1,4葡聚糖磷酸 化酶亚基基因(TPPD)和海藻糖酶基因 (Os10g0521000)在干旱胁迫3d显著增加。2个多 聚半乳糖醛酸抑制蛋白基因(PGIP)在2组比较中均 显著下调,而果胶酯酶基因(PECS-2.1)仅在干旱胁 迫6h显著下调。此外,参与糖酵解的ATP依赖型6

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9 12

6 富集因子 Rich factor 15

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0 3

А

表 2 干旱胁迫下火龙果碳水化合物代谢相关差异表达基因

Table 2 DEGs involved in carbohydrate metabolism in pitaya under drought stress

	•			-		
基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS6H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	淀粉和蔗糖代谢 Starch and sucrose metabolism					
TRINITY_DN1131_c0_g1	1,4-a-葡聚糖分支酶3 1,4-alpha-glucan-branching enzyme 3	SBE3	2.67	1.03×10 ⁻⁵	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN1281_c0_g1	4-α-葡聚糖转移酶 4-alpha-glucanotransferase	DPEP	2.067	2.84×10 ⁻⁴	2.34	4. 02×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN6504_c0_g1	糖基转移酶 Glycosyl transferase	PHO1	2.607	5.53×10-5	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN6728_c0_g1	非活性-β-淀粉酶基因 Inactive beta-amylase 9	BAM9	2.12	4.77×10 ⁻⁴	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN2311_c0_g1	α-1,4葡聚糖磷酸化酶亚基 Alpha-1,4 glucan phosphorylase L isozyme	_	ns	ns	3.11	9.38×10 ⁻⁶
TRINITY_DN320_c0_g1	α-1,4葡聚糖磷酸化酶亚基 Alpha-1,4 glucan phosphorylase L isozyme	TPPD	ns	ns	3.00	1.61×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN320_c0_g2	海藻糖-磷酸磷酸酶H亚型X3 Probable trehalose-phosphate phosphatase H isoform X3	TPP4	ns	ns	3.19	5.78 ×10 ⁻⁴
TRINITY_DN4287_c0_g1	海藻糖酶 Probable trehalase	Os10g0521000	ns	ns	2.22	5.42×10-3
TRINITY_DN1329_c0_g3	多聚半乳糖醛酸抑制蛋白1 Polygalacturonase inhibitor 1	PGIP1	0.26	4.28×10 ⁻²⁹	0.38	2.83×10 ⁻⁸
TRINITY_DN23954_c1_g1	多聚半乳糖醛酸酶抑制蛋白 Polygalacturonase inhibitor	PGIP	0.31	4. 45×10 ⁻⁶	0.34	3.07×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN6583_c0_g1	果胶酯酶 Pectinesterase	PECS-2.1	0.33	7.50×10 ⁻¹⁴	ns	ns
	糖酵解 Glycolysis					
TRINITY_DN1378_c0_g1	ATP 依赖型6磷酸果糖激酶 ATP-dependent 6-phoofructsphokinase 6-like	PFK6	3.68	3.06×10 ⁻¹⁰	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN8483_c0_g1	乙醇脱氢酶 3 Alcohol dehydrogenase 3	ADH	2.14	8.62×10-3	3.59	1.36 ×10 ⁻⁴
TRINITY_DN8402_c0_g1	乙醛脱氢酶家族3成员F1 Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 3 member F1-like	ALDH3F1	2.09	3.35×10 ⁻⁵	ns	ns
	丙酮酸代谢 Pyruvate metabolism					
TRINITY_DN13643_c0_g1	苹果酸合成酶 Malate synthase	MLS	2.67	1.24×10 ⁻³	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN16967_c0_g2	磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase	PPC1	2.63	1.95×10 ⁻³	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN5387_c0_g1	磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶1 Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase 1	—	3.09	9.88×10 ⁻⁵	ns	ns

注:"一"表示未找到或不存在。"ns"表示差异不显著。下同。

Note: "-" Not found or not exist. "ns" There is no significant difference. The same below.

磷酸果糖激酶基因(PFK6)、乙醛脱氢酶基因(AL-DH3F1)以及参与丙酮酸代谢的苹果酸合成酶基因 (MLS)、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶基因(PPC1)在干 旱胁迫6h的积累均显著增加,乙醇脱氢酶3基因 (ADH)在2组比较中均显著上调。

2.5 氨基酸代谢相关差异表达基因

干旱胁迫诱导的上调DEGs中,有8个参与了氨基酸代谢(表3)。丙氨酸-乙醛酸转氨酶2同源物3 基因(*At3g08860*)和同型半胱氨酸S甲基转移酶3基 因(*HMT3*)在2组比较中均显著上调。参与谷氨酸 代谢的谷氨酸合酶基因(*GLU1*)和参与谷胱甘肽代 谢的谷胱甘肽 s-转移酶T1亚型X1基因(*GSTT1*)仅 在 OS6H vs NS6H的比较组中显著上调,参与谷氨 酸代谢的伴侣蛋白基因(ATJII)仅在OS3D vs NS3D 的比较组中显著上调,谷氨酸-乙醛酸氨基转移酶2 基因(GGAT2)仅在OS3D vs NS3D的比较组中显著 下调,参与谷氨酸代谢的类谷氨酸脱羧酶基因 (GAD)在OS6H vs NS6H的比较组中显著下调,在 OS3D vs NS3D的比较组中显著上调。

2.6 次生代谢相关差异表达基因

干旱胁迫也促进了次生代谢相关基因表达(表4)。细胞色素 P450 基因(*CYP82A3*)和咖啡酸 3-*O*-甲基转移酶基因(*COMT*)在 2 个比较组中均显著上调,参与苯丙烷生物合成的 2 个 Protein ECER-IFERUM 26 基因(*CER26*)仅在 OS6H vs NS6H 的比较组中显著上调,咖啡酰辅酶 A-O-甲基转移酶基因

表 3 干旱胁迫下火龙果氨基酸代谢相关差异表达基因

Table 3 DEGs involved in amino acid metabolism in pitaya under drought stress

基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS3H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	丙氨酸和谷氨酸代谢 Alanine and glutamate metabolism					
TRINITY_DN11325_c0_g1	丙氨酸-乙醛酸转氨酶2同源物3 Alanineglyoxylate aminotransferase2 homolog3	At3g08860	2.63	4.37×10 ⁻⁷	2.02	8.08×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN3386_c0_g1	谷氨酸合酶1 Glutamate synthase 1	GLU1	3.04	3.95×10 ⁻¹¹	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN1404_c3_g2	类谷氨酸脱羧酶 Glutamate decarboxylase-like	GAD	0.33	3.48×10-6	2.14	5.40 ×10 ⁻⁴
TRINITY_DN437_c2_g1	伴侣蛋白dnaJ11 Chaperone protein dnaJ 11	ATJ11	ns	ns	2.17	1.28×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN5924_c0_g1	谷氨酸-乙醛酸氨基转移酶2 Glutamateglyoxylate aminotransferase 2	GGAT2	ns	ns	0.35	7.88×10 ⁻⁴
	酪氨酸代谢 Tyrosine metabolism					
TRINITY_DN75137_c0_g1	BAG家族分子伴侣调节因子6 BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 6	BAG6	ns	ns	2.39	1.16×10 ⁻³
	半胱氨酸代谢 Cysteine metabolism					
TRINITY_DN10306_c0_g1	同型半胱氨酸S甲基转移酶3 Homocysteine S-methyltransferase 3	НМТ3	2.42	8.53 ×10 ⁻⁴	2.57	6.06×10 ⁻⁴
	谷胱甘肽代谢 Glutathione metabolism					
TRINITY_DN4975_c0_g1	谷胱甘肽 s-转移酶T1 亚型X1 Glutathione S-transferase T1 isoform X1	GSTT1	3.93	6.67×10 ⁻⁶	ns	ns

表 4 干旱胁迫下火龙果次生代谢相关差异表达基因

Table 4	DEGs involved	l in secondary	metabolism i	n pitaya und	er drought stress	
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基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS6H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	苯丙烷生物合成 Phenylpropanoid biosynthesis					
TRINITY_DN6899_c0_g2	Protein ECERIFERUM 26	CER26	2.38	1.54×10 ⁻⁶	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN7291_c0_g1	咖啡酸 3-O-甲基转移酶 Caffeic acid 3-O-methyltransferase	COMT	2.11	4.85×10 ⁻³	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN7365_c0_g1	Protein ECERIFERUM 26	CER26L	2.88	1.54×10 ⁻⁸	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN1672_c0_g2	咖啡酸 3-O-甲基转移酶 Caffeic acid 3-O-methyltransferase	_	ns	ns	2.70	1.66 ×10 ⁻⁴
TRINITY_DN6823_c0_g1	咖啡酸 3-O-甲基转移酶 Caffeic acid 3-O-methyltransferase	COMT1	ns	ns	6.54	1.56×10 ⁻¹³
	二芳基庚烷和姜醇的生物合成 Stilbenoid, diarylheptanoid and gingerol biosynthesis					
TRINITY_DN4570_c0_g1	细胞色素 P450 82A3 Cytochrome P450 82A3	CYP82A3	2.68	2.13×10 ⁻⁵	2.85	3.60×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN1672_c0_g2	咖啡酰辅酶A-O-甲基转移酶 Caffeoyl-CoAO-methyltransferase	_	ns	ns	2.70	1.67×10 ⁻⁴
	类黄酮生物合成 Flavonoid biosynthesis					
TRINITY_DN12_c0_g4	苯香豆素苄基醚还原酶 Phenylcoumaran benzylic ether reductase	TP7	ns	ns	3.21	1.50×10 ⁻⁴

(caffeoyl-CoA-O-methyltransferase)和参与类黄酮生物合成的苯香豆素苄基醚还原酶基因(TP7)仅在OS3D Vs NS3D比较组中显著上调。

2.7 脂质代谢、翻译和运输相关差异表达基因

干旱胁迫也引起*a*-亚麻酸和甘油磷脂代谢相关 基因的变化(表5),其中,参与*a*-亚麻酸代谢的3个 上调基因为水杨酸羧甲基转移酶基因(*SAMT*)、酰基 辅酶A氧化酶3基因(*ACX3*)和可能的胆碱激酶基

表 5 干旱胁迫下火龙果脂质代谢相关差异表达基因

Table 5 DEGs involved in lipid metabolism in pitaya under drought stress

基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS6H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	a-亚麻酸代谢 Alpha-Linolenic acid metabolism					
TRINITY_DN7604_c0_g2	水杨酸羧甲基转移酶 Salicylate carboxymethyltransferase	SAMT	2.23	1.32×10 ⁻⁴	2.08	1.06×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN768_c2_g2	酰基辅酶A氧化酶3 Acyl-coenzyme A oxidase 3	ACX3	2.02	2.39×10 ⁻⁵	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN198_c1_g1	可能的胆碱激酶1 Probable choline kinase 1	CK1	ns	ns	2.07	8.19×10 ⁻⁴
TRINITY_DN8316_c0_g1	甘油磷酸二酯磷酸二酯酶 Glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase	GDPD2	ns	ns	0.35	1.28×10 ⁻³
	角质、木栓质和蜡质的生物合成 Cutin, suberine and wax biosynthesis					
TRINITY_DN11392_c0_g2	细胞色素 p45086A22 Cytochrome P45086A22	<i>CYP86A22</i>	2.14	9.44×10 ⁻⁶	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN2991_c0_g1	细胞色素 p45086A8 Cytochrome P45086A8	<i>CYP86A8</i>	0.46	1.40×10 ⁻³	ns	ns
	甘油磷脂代谢 Glycerophospholipid metabolism					
TRINITY_DN4147_c0_g1	磷酸乙醇胺-N-甲基转移酶 Phosphoethanolamine N-methyltransferase	PEAMT	0.45	6.15×10 ⁻³	ns	ns

因(*CK1*),下调基因为甘油磷酸二酯磷酸二酯酶基因(*GDPD2*);参与甘油磷脂代谢的磷酸乙醇胺-N-甲基转移酶基因(*PEAMT*)仅在仅在OS6H vs NS6H的比较组下调表达。参与翻译和运输的差异表达基因仅在OS6H vs NS6H的比较组中显著上调表达(表6),主要有NAC结构域蛋白6基因(*NAC100*)、60s核糖体蛋白基因(60S ribosomal protein, *L13-2*)、天冬氨酸蛋白酶基因(*ASPG2*和*PCS1*)和Ninja-家族蛋白基因(*AF2*)等。

2.8 信号转导相关差异表达基因

干旱胁迫下,一系列差异响应信号转导的相关

基因在火龙果幼苗中被鉴定出来(表7)。干旱胁迫 后6h和3d共同激活了植物激素信号转导途径,其 中,Scarecrow-like protein 28(*SCL28*)基因和蛋白磷 酸酶基因(*PP2CA*)仅在OS6H vs NS6H的比较组中 显著上调,可能的蛋白磷酸酶 2C8 基因 (*Os01g0656200*)、转录因子基因*bHLH25*和LOB结 构域蛋白12基因(*LBD12*)仅在OS3D vs NS3D的比 较组中显著上调。cGMP-PKG信号通路相关基因 [可能的类钙调蛋白基因(*CML18*)和肌球蛋白结合蛋 白基因(*MYOB7*)]和 Ras信号通路基因[假定的抗病 蛋白基因(*RGA1*)]仅在OS3D vs NS3D的比较组中显

	表 6	干旱胁迫下火力	这果转运和运输;	相关差异表	达基因	
Table 6	DEGs inv	olved in translati	on and transpo	ort in pitaya	under droug	ht stress

	-			-		
基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS6H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	RNA 降解 RNA degradation					
TRINITY_DN7103_c0_g2	NAC结构域蛋白6 NAC domain protein 6	NAC100	2.07	4.13×10 ⁻⁴	ns	ns
	核糖体 Ribosome					
TRINITY_DN1659_c0_g1	核糖体蛋白L13-2 60S ribosomal protein L13-2	_	3.64	9.06×10 ⁻⁷	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN4388_c0_g1	Protein ASPARTIC PROTEASE IN GUARD CELL 2	ASPG2	2.15	1.99×10-3	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN7378_c1_g2	天冬氨酸蛋白酶 Aspartic proteinase	PCS1	2.86	1.51×10 ⁻⁵	ns	ns
	胞吞作用 Endocytosis					
TRINITY_DN12521_c0_g1	BURP 结构域蛋白 RD22 BURP domain protein RD22	RD22	2.42	2.35×10-7	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN957_c1_g1	Ninja-家族蛋白 Ninja-family protein	AFP2	2.15	1.10×10 ⁻⁶	ns	ns

表 7 干旱胁迫下火龙果信号转导相关差异表达基因

Table 7 DEGs involved in signal transduction in pitaya under drought stress

基因号 Gene ID	描述 Description	基因名称 Gene name	OS6H/ NS6H Ratio	OS6H/ NS6H FDR	OS3D/ NS3D Ratio	OS3D/ NS3D FDR
	植物激素信号转导 Plant hormone signal transduction					
TRINITY_DN3747_c0_g1	Scarecrow-like protein 28	SCL28	2.45	2.48×10-5	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN6325_c0_g2	蛋白磷酸酶2C Protein phosphatase 2C	PP2CA	2.32	5.97×10 ⁻⁴	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN10328_c0_g1	可能是蛋白磷酸酶2C8 Probable protein phosphatase 2C 8	Os01g0656200	ns	ns	3.98	1.23×10 ⁻¹¹
TRINITY_DN13775_c1_g2	转录因子 bHLH25 Transcription factor bHLH25	BHLH25	ns	ns	2.75	5.54×10-3
TRINITY_DN16811_c0_g1	可能是蛋白磷酸酶2C8 Probable protein phosphatase 2C 8	Os01g0656200	ns	ns	13.90	6.10×10 ⁻²³
TRINITY_DN2010_c0_g1	LOB结构域蛋白12 LOB domain-containing protein 12	LBD12	ns	ns	2.32	6.46×10 ⁻⁴
	cGMP-PKG信号通路 cGMP-PKG signaling pathway					
TRINITY_DN19332_c0_g2	类钙调蛋白 Probable calmodulin-like protein	CML18	ns	ns	2.88	3.56×10-3
TRINITY_DN9320_c0_g1	肌球蛋白结合蛋白 Myosin-binding protein 7	MYOB7	ns	ns	2.54	4.02×10 ⁻³
	Ras信号通路 Ras signaling pathway					
TRINITY_DN258_c1_g1	假定的抗病蛋白 Putative disease resistance protein 磷脂酰肌醇信号系统 Phosphatidylinositol signaling system	RGA1	ns	ns	2.84	3.65×10 ⁻³
TRINITY_DN1387_c0_g1	重金属相关的异戊二烯化蛋白 Heavy metal-associated isoprenylated plant protein 39	HIPP39	2.76	2.04×10-3	ns	ns
TRINITY_DN4206_c0_g1	甘油二酯激酶 Diacylglycerol kinase 1	DGK1	2.81	7.28×10 ⁻¹²	ns	ns
	Wnt信号通路 Wnt signaling pathway					
TRINITY_DN6715_c0_g	磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶激酶 Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase kinase 1	PPCK1	2.58	7.50×10 ⁻⁴	ns	ns
	mTOR 信号通路 mTOR signaling pathway					
TRINITY_DN5065_c0_g2	Protein EXORDIUM-like 2	EXL2	2.71	3.68×10 ⁻¹¹	ns	ns

著上调。磷脂酰肌醇信号系统相关基因[重金属相关的异戊二烯化蛋白基因(*HIPP39*)和甘油二酯激酶 基因(*DGK1*)],Wnt信号通路基因(磷酸烯醇式丙酮 酸羧化酶激酶(*PPCK1*)和mTOR信号通路基因 (*EXL2*)仅在OS6H vs NS6H的比较组中显著上调。

2.9 实时荧光定量PCR验证

为验证转录组测序结果,本研究随机挑取了12 个 DEGs进行实时 qRT-PCR 检测,结果显示这12 个 基因的变化趋势与转录组结果基本一致,表明转录 组测序结果准确可信(图5)。



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图 5 通过 qRT-PCR 对 12 个 DEGs 进行验证 Fig. 5 Validation of 12 selected DEGs via qRT-PCR

3 讨 论

3.1 碳水化合物代谢

碳是能量循环和生存所不可或缺的,即使在不 利条件下,碳也会被植物不断代谢^[34]。淀粉是植物 中最重要的碳储备,许多酶参与了淀粉的生物合成 和降解^[35]。在干旱胁迫下,火龙果淀粉和蔗糖代谢 的关键酶如1,4-α-葡聚糖分支酶3(SBE3)、糖基转移 酶(PHO1)、4-α-葡聚糖转移酶(DPEP)、非活性β-淀 粉酶(BAM9)和α-1,4葡聚糖磷酸化酶亚基(TPPD) 的积累显著增加,促进了淀粉的转化和降解。海藻 糖参与植物对逆境胁迫的响应及适应过程,在维持 植物体内渗透压、稳定膜系统和参与信号转导等方 面发挥着重要的生理调节作用^[36]。与前人研究一 致,本研究中海藻糖酶相关基因(*TPP4*和 *Os10g0521000*)在干旱胁迫3d后显著上调表达。

糖酵解是所有生物体内碳水化合物代谢的重要 代谢途径,本研究有3个参与糖酵解的酶基因在干 旱胁迫下均上调表达,其中,磷酸果糖激酶(PFK6) 是糖酵解的限速酶,而乙醇脱氢酶(ADH)在响应非 生物胁迫中的转录调控作用已被广泛揭示。Shi 等阿研究发现,AtADHI响应盐、干旱、寒冷和病原体 感染等生物和非生物胁迫,AtADH1的过表达可提 升多个胁迫相关基因的转录水平及促进可溶性糖的 积累和胼胝质的沉积,AtADHI转基因植物对盐、干 旱、寒冷和病原菌感染的抗逆性均有所提高。Khan 等[38] 报道乙醛脱氢酶在大豆干旱后复苏过程中扮演 关键角色,本研究中醛脱氢酶家族3成员基因(AL-DH3F1)也显著上调表达。据报道应激相关的醛脱 氢酶对于清除ROS和催化有毒醛氧化产生无毒的 羧酸具有重要作用,此外还参与多种途径并调节多 种信号转导[39]。逆境胁迫能够强烈诱导磷酸烯醇丙 酮酸羧化酶(PPC)和苹果酸合成酶(MLS)的表达, 参与植物对环境的抗逆反应^[40]。PPC催化磷酸烯醇 式丙酮酸β-羧化生成草酰乙酸^[41],MLS催化乙醛酸 与乙酰辅酶A结合生成苹果酸,苹果酸脱氢重新形 成草酰乙酸进入三羧酸循环,它们可能增加了干旱 条件下火龙果能量供应,以用于启动其他适应干旱 胁迫代谢途径。

3.2 氨基酸代谢

氨基酸代谢途径在水分亏缺时被激活,并在信 号转导和渗透调节中发挥重要作用^[42]。β-丙氨酸是

植物中重要的渗透保护剂,At3g08860参与β-丙氨 酸代谢,与前人研究一致,本研究中At3g08860在渗 透胁迫下特异性上调[43]。有研究证实,干旱降低了 番薯(Ipomoea batatas)的谷氨酰胺合成酶基因(GS) 和 glutamine oxoglutarateammo transeferase 基因 (GOGAT)的转录水平^[44]。也有报道称干旱胁迫下 杉木幼苗(Cunninghamia lanceolata)的GS和GO-GAT活性增强^[45]。此外,谷氨酸合酶1(GLU1)参与 拟南芥缺铁反应和远距离运输^[46],本研究的GLUI 的上调表达说明其可能在火龙果缓解干旱胁迫的不 利影响中发挥着重要作用。谷氨酸脱羧酶(GAD) 是催化L-谷氨酸脱羧生成 y-氨基丁酸(GABA)的 酶,可通过Ca²⁺信号转导激活,促进植物在干旱胁迫 下GABA的积累,调节气孔关闭,防止水分流失[47]。 本研究中GAD在干旱胁迫6h时显著下调,在干旱 胁迫3d显著上调,说明植物响应干旱胁迫的复杂 性。谷胱甘肽-s-转移酶(GST)广泛存在于植物中, 主要参与外源化学物质的代谢解毒和氧化应激[48], 转GST基因植株对甘露醇诱导的渗透胁迫的抗性也 增强^[49],GST的解毒和抗氧化活性可能是火龙果适 应干旱胁迫的重要因素。

3.3 次生代谢

干旱胁迫显著影响了火龙果次生代谢物的合 成,本研究中参与苯丙烷生物合成的3个咖啡酸-O-甲基转移酶基因(COMT)和2个Protein ECER-IFERUM 26 基因(CER26)在火龙果干旱胁迫条件 下均差异表达。COMT在调节植物生长发育和胁迫 反应中起着重要作用,是植物维管细胞壁中控制S 亚基合成的木质素单体特异性酶,参与木质素和褪 黑素的生物合成^[50]。有研究证实 COMTI 的积累量 在干旱胁迫下普遍减少,另有研究表明 TaCOMT 基 因在拟南芥中过量表达可促进褪黑素的生成,进而 增强转基因植株的抗旱能力[51],本研究中观察到的 COMT1上调表达表明该基因可能参加了褪黑素生 物合成途径^[52]。VvCCoAOMT是多功能的甲基转移 酶,烟草中PoCCoAOMT的结构性过表达显著增强 了烟草对干旱的耐受性。CCoAOMTI 通过调节木 质素合成、H₂O₂积累和ABA信号通路在应对干旱胁 迫中发挥积极作用^[53]。Protein ECERIFERUM 26 (CER26)基因参与茎角质层蜡质的积累^[54],本研究 中2个CER26基因均上调表达。苯香豆素苯醚还原 酶(TP7)被认为是新木质素生物合成的关键酶^[55]。 有研究表明苯香豆素苯醚还原酶可能参与了木质素 类和异黄酮发挥生物活性的关键步骤^[56],也有研究报 道苯香豆素苯醚还原酶可以降低植物中苯丙二聚体 的生成,保护植物免受逆境胁迫产生的氧化损伤^[57]。

3.4 脂质代谢

在干旱胁迫下火龙果脂质代谢相关基因差异表 达。水杨酸是植物中重要的激素之一,水杨酸在植 物抵抗非生物胁迫及植物防御反应中的作用已被广 泛证实^[58]。水杨酸甲酯(MeSA)生物合成相关基因 水杨酸羧甲基转移酶基因(*SAMT*)的上调表达表明, 水杨酸可能在火龙果抗旱中发挥了重要作用。Han 等^[59]报道细胞色素 P450(CYP86A22)是重要的ω-脂 酰基辅酶 a 羟化酶,参与矮牵牛柱头ω-羟基脂肪酸 的生产和三酰基甘油-/二酰基甘油基酯内酯的生物 合成。磷酸乙醇胺-N-甲基转移酶(PEAMT)是甜菜 碱生物合成途径的关键酶,据报道甜菜碱在长期胁 迫的幼嫩组织中合成,并向成熟组织转移^[60]。干旱 胁迫下,火龙果幼嫩的肉质茎顶部首先失水受到伤 害,可能是本研究中*PEAMT*基因下调的原因。

3.5 翻译和运输

NAC(NAM-ATAF-CUC)转录调控因子参与植 物非生物胁迫调控。Greve等[61]首先报道了NAC的 结构域,并在矮牵牛NAM基因、拟南芥ATAF1/2和 CUC2 基因编码的蛋白的N端发现均包含一段高度 保守的NAC结构域,可结合DNA和其他蛋白。本 研究中,NAC结构域蛋白6基因(NAC100)在火龙果 干旱胁迫中上调表达,其功能有待进一步证实。天 冬氨酸蛋白酶是4大类蛋白水解酶之一,广泛存在 于多种生物体中,这类蛋白酶在植物的整个生长发 育过程中,尤其是胁迫反应、衰老、程序性死亡以及 蛋白质的加工和降解发挥着重要功能,本研究检测 到2个上调的天冬氨酸蛋白酶基因(ASPG2和 PCSI)。据报道保卫细胞天冬氨酸蛋白酶1基因 (ASPGI)在马铃薯和拟南芥中与干旱胁迫有关,其 只在保卫细胞中表达。拟南芥在干旱胁迫条件下, ABA诱导ASPG1基因表达,积累的ASPG1会关闭 气孔减少水分流失,同时激活抗过氧化物酶系统保 护植物免受氧化损伤险。最近很多试验证明拟南芥 中的天冬氨酸蛋白酶(PCSI)参与了细胞的程序性 死亡,PCSI的功能缺失使得植物细胞死亡,不能形 成有活性的花粉,胚胎也不能正常发育^[63]。BURP 结构域基因是庞大的植物特异性家族,所有 GhBURPs特别是 RD22-like 亚家族的成员,都能被不同的胁迫诱导,据报道 GmRD22 在转基因拟南芥和转基因水稻中均与细胞壁过氧化物酶相互作用,增加盐胁迫下的木质素产量^[64]。火龙果中 RD22 基因上调表达说明其可能参与了调节细胞壁过氧化物酶,从而在干旱胁迫条件下增强细胞壁的完整性。

3.6 信号转导

蛋白磷酸酶2C(PP2Cs)是植物对非生物胁迫反 应的重要调控因子。在拟南芥中,PP2CA作为脱落 酸(ABA)信号的中枢调控因子,负调控植物的生 长、发育和对多种逆境的响应[65]。本研究在火龙果 中共鉴定出3个PP2CA转录因子,它们是火龙果应 对干旱胁迫的重要调控因子。钙离子是植物响应逆 境胁迫中重要的第二信使,Yang等⁶⁶¹报道,转甜瓜类 钙调蛋白CmCML13 拟南芥通过减少植株的Na⁺浓 度使其抗旱性增强,本研究中可能的类钙调蛋白 (CML18)转录因子上调表达表明其可能在火龙果 应对非生物胁迫方面发挥着重要作用啊。碱性螺 旋-环-螺旋蛋白(basic helix-loop-helix protein, bHLH)是真核生物中普遍存在的转录因子,通过与 靶基因的特定基序相互作用来调控基因表达, bHLH转录因子广泛参与植物的生长和代谢,在植 物对胁迫的响应中发挥着重要作用14。干旱胁迫 下,拟南芥AtMYC2(bHLH)在脱落酸信号转导中起 转录激活作用,Scarecrow-like protein(SCL)是由外 源激素诱导的GRAS家族公认的转录因子,响应干 旱和渗透胁迫^[68]。干旱胁迫下,火龙果转录因子 bHLH25和SCL28均上调表达说明它们参与了火龙 果对干旱应答的信号通路。

火龙果磷脂酰肌醇信号通路的2个基因[重金属相关的异戊二烯化蛋白(*HIPP39*)和甘油二酯激酶(*DGK1*)]在干旱胁迫6h后上调表达,据报道,重金属相关的异戊二烯化蛋白HIPPs在维管植物发育中起重要作用,也参与重金属稳态和解毒机制,响应寒冷和干旱胁迫以及与植物病原体相互作用。据报道*OsHIPP41*基因在水稻(*Oryza sativa*)对寒冷和干旱胁迫的响应中上调表达,其产物定位于细胞质和细胞核中^[69]。二酰基甘油激酶(DGK)使二酰基甘油磷酸化生成磷脂酸,二酰基甘油和磷脂酸都是细胞中的脂质介质。研究表明,*DGK1*基因在水稻根系生长发育中起着重要作用^[70]。拟南芥 exodium-likel (*EXL1*)基因是适应碳和能量限制生长条件所必需

的,Schröder等^[71]推测,EXL1 基因抑制油菜素类固醇 依赖的生长,并控制碳在细胞中的分配。磷酸烯醇 式丙酮酸羧化酶(PEPC)在光合作用和中间代谢物 的生物合成中具有重要作用,其活性是由磷酸烯醇 式丙酮酸羧化酶激酶(PPCK)催化的磷酸化控制的, Liu等^[72]报道,干旱胁迫下,PPCK活性和转录水平在 c4-PEPC转基因水稻中得到提升,火龙果 PPCK1 和 Protein EXORDIUM-like 2(EXL2)基因的上调表达 说明其参与了火龙果对干旱胁迫的响应和调节。

4 结 论

干旱胁迫启动了火龙果一系列信号转导途径 (如类钙调蛋白CML18、二酰基甘油激酶DGK1、蛋 白磷酸酶PP2CA及BHLH25、NAC100、SCL28转录 因子等),调控下游基因表达,通过碳水化合物(淀 粉、海藻糖及苹果酸等)的降解和转化、氨基酸(如丙 氨酸、谷氨酸、酪氨酸及谷胱甘肽等)代谢及次生代 谢(如类黄酮、苯丙烷及二芳基庚烷和姜醇的生物合 成)等增强了火龙果的渗透调节和解毒能力,火龙果 的高抗旱性归因于其高渗透调节、解毒和抗氧化能 力,从而避免了显著的氧化损伤。

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