

基于转录组测序筛选新疆野苹果组培苗 应答冻害光合特性相关基因

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摘要:【目的】探究新疆野苹果组培苗光合特性对冻害胁迫的响应,筛选光合特性相关应答基因。【方法】以单株系的新疆野苹果组培苗为材料,在-3 °C模拟冻害条件下,观察及检测对照和0、3、6、12、24 h处理的新疆野苹果组培苗的形态、叶绿素含量、光系统II的最大量子产率(F_v/F_m)参数和以吸收光能为基础的光系统II的性能指数($PIabs$)的变化,并对前5个处理组培苗叶片进行转录组测序分析。【结果】-3 °C模拟冻害胁迫下新疆野苹果组培苗叶片在12 h时开始卷缩,处理24 h时叶绿素含量显著下降,叶绿素a/b显著上升;不同处理时间点 F_v/F_m 与 $PIabs$ 的值均显著低于对照,通过转录组测序筛选到58个参与光合调控的差异基因,其中响应光系统II的基因有18个,响应光系统I的基因有12个,光合电子传递链相关基因有13个,ATP合成酶相关基因有3个,细胞色素b6f相关基因有12个。同时得到 $PsbQ$ (Msi_13A005910)与 $PsbY$ (BGI_novel_G011171)基因并在冻害胁迫中极显著上调表达。根据富集结果选取7个光合相关差异表达基因,经qRT-PCR验证,基因表达趋势与转录组测序结果一致。【结论】新疆野苹果组培苗在-3 °C模拟冻害条件下, F_v/F_m 与 $PIabs$ 均显著下降,通过转录组测序筛选到58个光合调控相关显著差异表达基因,其中 $PsbQ$ 与 $PsbY$ 发生极显著上调表达。 $PsbQ$ 与 $PsbY$ 可能会通过光氧化与光保护缓解冻害对组培苗叶绿体及光合作用产生影响。

关键词:新疆野苹果;冻害胁迫;光合特性;转录组测序

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Screening of freezing stress-responsive genes related to photosynthesis in *in vitro* seedlings of *Malus sieversii* via RNA-seq

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Abstract:【Objective】In order to explore the response of photosynthesis of *Malus sieversii* seedlings to freezing stress, we screened the responsive genes related to photosynthesis through transcriptomic analysis. 【Methods】*In vitro* seedlings of a single plant line were used as materials. Under simulated freezing stress at -3 °C, the changes in morphology, chlorophyll content, PSII maximum photochemical efficiency (F_v/F_m) and the performance index ($PIabs$) of photosystem II of the *in vitro* seedlings of *M. sieversii* exposed to the freezing stress for 0, 3, 6, 12 and 24 h (seedlings under 25 °C as control) were analyzed, and the RNA-seq was performed on the leaves of the seedlings under the above five treatments. 【Results】Under the freezing stress, the edge and top of the leaves began to shrink at 12 h. Compared with CK, the content of chlorophyll a decreased significantly by 16.2% within 24 h, and had no significant difference among the other four time points. Compared with CK, the content of chlorophyll b increased significantly by 52% at 0 h, but did not change significantly at 3 h, while at 6 h, 12 h and 24 h, it decreased significantly by 12.3%, 28.6% and 36.7% respectively. The change trend of total chlorophyll content was completely consistent with chlorophyll b. Carotenoid content was significantly lower

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than that of the control, and decreased by 23.5%, 23.5%, 25.5%, 19.6% and 29.4% at 0, 3, 6, 12 and 24 h, respectively. Compared with CK, chlorophyll a / b ratio decreased significantly at 0 h and 3 h but increased significantly at 12 h and 24 h by 14.9% and 14.1%, respectively. Under simulated freezing stress, the fluorescence images of the leaves gradually changed from dark blue to light blue and to blue-green from CK to 24 h treatment, indicating that the photochemical efficiency gradually decreased. F_v/F_m decreased significantly by 7.9%, 12.3%, 12.8%, 19.9% and 29.4% at 0, 3, 6, 12 and 24 h, respectively. Compared with CK, the $PIabs$ decreased significantly by 61.2%, 63.7%, 78.3%, 77.2% and 87.7% at 0, 3, 6, 12 and 24 h, respectively. RNA-seq analysis of samples of CK and 0, 3, 6 and 12 h, showed that total clean reads of each sample ranged from 42.48 M to 43.31 M, accounting for 95.33% to 97.35% of the total clean reads. The total clean bases for each sample averaged between 6.37 Gb-6.50 Gb, of which the number of bases with a quality greater than 30 in total clean reads accounted for 90.97%-91.67%, and the total mapping was between 86.75%-87.50%. Through KEGG enrichment analysis with a critical Q-value of ≤ 0.05 , 58 genes related to photosynthesis were screened out, including 18 genes related to photosystem II, mainly involved in oxygen evolution enhancer proteins *Psb27*, *PsbQ*, *PsbY*, etc. There were 12 genes involved in photosystem I, including photosystem I subunits *PsaG*, *PsaN* and *PsaK* genes. There were 13 genes related to photosynthetic electron transfer chain, including the genes of photosystem I receptor-side ferredoxin *petE*, *petH* and *petF*. Three ATP synthase-related genes were *atpF* and *atpG* genes, and 12 cytochrome b6f-related genes (mainly *petC* genes). The expression of *PsbQ* (Msi_13A005910) and *PsbY* (BGI_novel_G011171) was significantly up-regulated by freezing stress. 【Conclusion】Compared with CK, F_v/F_m and $PIabs$ of the *in vitro* seedlings of *M. sieversii* were significantly decreased under -3 °C. Leaves began to shrink at 12 h of freezing exposure, and chlorophylls were decreased and chlorophyll a/b ratio increased at 24 h of treatment. 58 significantly differentially expressed genes related to photosynthetic regulation were screened by RNA-seq analysis, and *PsbQ* and *PsbY* were found to be significantly up-regulated. The results provide a reference for in-depth study on the molecular mechanism of the response of *M. sieversii* to freezing stress.

Key words: *Malus sieversii*; Freezing stress; Photosynthetic characteristics; Transcriptome sequencing

新疆野苹果 [*Malus sieversii* (Ledeb.) Rome.] 又称塞威士苹果, 是现代栽培苹果的祖先, 种群遗传多样性丰富, 具有抗寒、抗旱、抗盐碱等优良特性^[1]。西北地区是苹果产区之一, 然而由于春季气温波动大, 西北部产区易遭遇异常低温、雨雪和霜冻等不良天气而影响苹果产业^[2], 因此, 研究新疆野苹果抗寒性对苹果产业的可持续发展具有重要的现实意义。

低温胁迫分为冷害与冻害, 当植物短时间遭受低温(非冰冻温度)胁迫时, 植物自身会发生一系列适应机制来响应低温, 提高抗冻性^[3]。低温时间延长或温度持续降低会导致植物光合作用的下降、活性氧平衡被打破, 严重时会导致植物死亡^[4-5]。光合作用下降是植物受到冻害时最敏感的生理反应之一^[6], 植物遭受冻害时, 类囊体结构发生变化, PS II 受损, 光化学效率降低, 产生过多的光能, 严重影响植物的光合作用^[7]。近年来, 低温胁迫对植物光合

作用的影响已经在苹果^[8]、葡萄^[9]、番茄^[10]等多种植物中被研究, 随着转录组测序技术应用, 在油菜与茶树中得到了 *Fd1*、*CP26*、*PsbS*^[11-12] 等多个光合相关基因。

目前关于新疆野苹果的抗寒性主要有不同居群^[13-14]、不同类型^[15]、不同株系^[16]、MDA 含量、SOD 活性^[17]及与多胺^[18]等生理相关研究。Zhou 等^[19]通过转录组测序分析发现, 新疆野苹果经过冻害后, 编码超氧化物歧化酶、蔗糖合酶、植物激素信号转导激酶和过氧化物酶等通路的基因发生了差异变化, 其中转录因子 DREB1/CBF、MYC2、WRKY71、MYB4 等在冻害胁迫中被诱导表达。新疆野苹果的遗传背景复杂, 关于冻害对其光合性能指标与相关分子机理研究较少。笔者在本研究中以单株系的新疆野苹果组培苗为材料, 在课题组前期研究的基础上, 研究冻害对新疆野苹果组培苗光合特性的影响, 以期为解析

其响应冻害的分子机制提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料及处理

新疆野苹果种子来自新疆伊犁哈萨克自治州霍城县。种子经层积处理,种植在5 cm×10 cm的穴盘中,当实生苗长至6~8枚叶片时,以顶端2~3 cm茎段为外植体进行组织培养。参考何晨晨等^[20]的方法进行培养基配制,每隔1个月继代1次,选取增殖较好的单株系丛生芽进行生根培养,培养60 d后选择生长基本一致的组培苗进行试验处理。实生苗与组培苗均在人工气候培养箱(RXZ智能型,宁波江南仪器厂)中培养,培养条件为:光强5000 lx、昼25 °C/14 h、夜23 °C/10 h,相对湿度75%。-3 °C模拟冻害试验处理参考范宗民等^[21]的方法,在人工改造的冰箱(容声BD/BC-310MS)中进行处理,冰箱内的条件为:光强5000 lx、昼25 °C/14 h、夜23 °C/10 h,相对湿度75%。温度从25 °C开始以4 °C·h⁻¹降温至-3 °C,在-3 °C模拟冻害条件下处理0、3、6、12、24 h的组培苗为处理组,以25 °C下培养的材料为对照,处理后材料部分用于测定叶绿素含量与荧光参数,其余经液氮冷冻后存于-80°C用于生理指标检测与转录组测序。处理组与对照均设置3次生物学重复。

1.2 叶绿素含量与荧光参数测定

采用分光光度仪测定叶绿素含量;利用慢速荧光成像系统(MAX-Imaging-PAM,WALZ,德国)测定光系统II的最大量子产率(F_v/F_m);通过多通道植物效率仪M-PEA(Hansatech Instruments,Norfolk,英国)测定组培苗以吸收光能为基础的光系统II的性能指数(PI_{abs})。

1.3 RNA的提取及转录组测序

将对照、0、3、6、12 h处理的新疆野苹果组培苗进行转录组测序,分别记为:对照、T0 h、T3 h、T6 h、T12 h,每个处理3次重复,共15个样本进行转录组测序,转录组测序工作由杭州景杰生物科技有限公司完成。测序后使用过滤软件SOAPnuke进行数据过滤,将接头污染、未知碱基N含量大于5%的reads、质量值低于15的碱基占该reads总碱基数的比例大于20%的reads去除。得到clean reads之后,使用HISAT^[22]将clean reads与新疆野苹果双倍体参考基因组(*Malus sieversii* Diploid Consensus

Whole Genome v1.0 Assembly & Annotation)进行序列比对。通过Bowtie2^[23]将clean reads比对到新疆野苹果基因序列中,采用RSEM^[24]计算基因和转录本的表达水平。

1.4 差异表达基因的筛选及功能分析

基于DEseq2^[25]方法进行DEGs的检测,将Q-value≤0.05(adjusted P-value≤0.05)的基因定义为显著差异表达基因;将每个时间差异倍数为两倍以上(log₂fold change, log₂FC≥1)且FPKM≥10的DEGs定义为极显著差异表达基因。根据KEGG与GO注释结果,使用R软件中的phyper函数进行KEGG与GO富集分析。

1.5 光合特性相关差异表达基因qRT-PCR验证

为了检测转录组测序数据的准确性,从光合特性相关的差异表达基因中选取了7个表达量较高的差异基因进行qRT-PCR验证,根据课题组前期试验选择UBQ为内参基因^[20]。从NCBI中下载基因序列,利用Primer3设计qRT-PCR引物,引物合成由上海生物工程公司完成(表1)。以不同处理的新疆野苹果组培苗叶片RNA为模板,参照abm公司反转试剂盒说明书合成cDNA。qRT-PCR按照Green Real time PCR Master MIX试剂盒(TOYOB0,日本)进行,基因表达量采用相对定量2^{-ΔΔCT}法,即log₂(T/对照)。

1.6 数据统计与分析

采用Excel 2010、SPSS和Origin 2021软件进行数据统计并绘制图表,利用TBtools^[26]进行数据归一

表1 光合特性相关差异表达基因qRT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 qRT-PCR primer sequences of differentially expressed genes related to photosynthetic characteristics

基因ID Gene ID	引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5' - 3') Forward primer sequence(5' - 3')
Msi_13A005910	PsbQ-F	CCCCGTAATCAGAGCATCCC
	PsbQ-R	AGCGCCATTGTAGTGACCAA
Msi_10A016360	PsaE-F	CCTCAGGCTTTGTGGTAGCA
	PsaE-R	GGCATTGCTTCTGGTGTGG
Msi_10A022940	PsaK-F	ATCGGCTGCCAACCAATT
	PsaK-R	ATCCTGCCGTTGACTTCCTG
BGI_novel_G011171	PsbY-F	CTGTGATTCTGCCTCGCTG
	PsbY-R	TTCAAAGCTGGCCAAGGAT
Msi_15A011470	ATPF0B-F	AAGTCCCCATCTCCTCCCTCC
	ATPF0B-R	CGGAGAGGGAGGAGGATAGG
Msi_05A019640	PsbW-F	GCCGTCACTTGCAAGAAAGG
	PsbW-R	AGCCTATCGTCCACCAAAGC
Msi_09B007140	Psb27-F	TCAAACATGGGTGGCCAA
	Psb27-R	CTAGCCTTCTCTCGCCGG

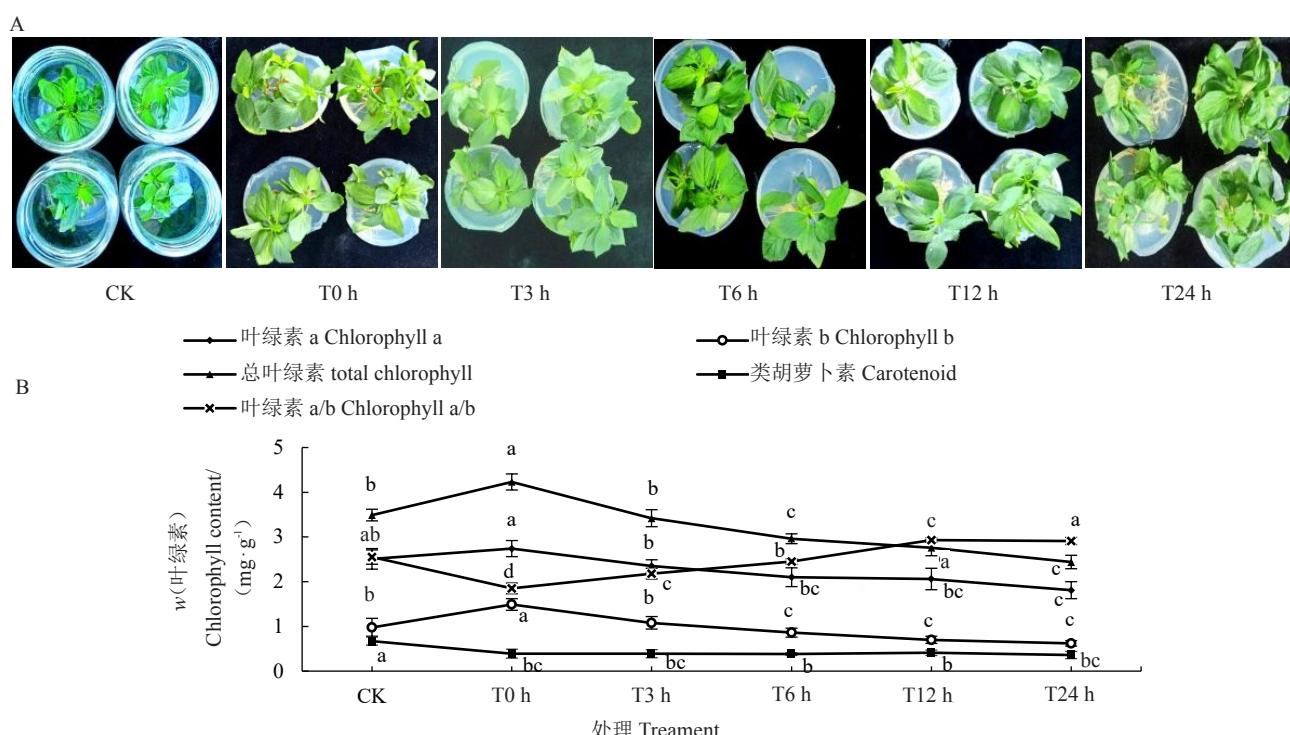
化热图绘制。

2 结果与分析

2.1 冻害对新疆野苹果组培苗形态及叶绿素含量的影响

新疆野苹果组培苗在-3℃模拟冻害条件下叶片形态发生明显变化,由图1-A可见,在12 h时组培苗叶片边缘及顶部叶片开始出现卷缩,在24 h时,叶片发生明显卷缩。光合作用是植物遭受冻害后的最敏感反应之一,而叶绿素是植物进行光合作用的重要色素,冻害能够抑制叶绿素的合成,加快叶绿素的降

解^[27],因此,叶绿素含量较高能够保证光合作用的进行。由图1-B可见,与对照相比,叶绿素a含量在处理24 h时显著下降,下降16.2%,其他4个时间点均无显著差异;叶绿素b含量在0 h时显著增加,增加52%,3 h没有显著变化,6、12、24 h叶绿素b含量均显著下降,分别下降12.3%、28.6%、36.7%。总叶绿素含量变化趋势与叶绿素b变化趋势完全一致。类胡萝卜素含量均显著低于对照,0、3、6、12、24 h分别下降23.5%、23.5%、25.5%、19.6%、29.4%。与对照相比,0、3 h时叶绿素a/b显著下降,6 h时叶绿素a/b没有显著变化,而12 h与24 h时叶绿素a/b显著增加,



A. 形态变化;B. 叶绿素含量变化。不同小写字母表示不同处理间的差异($p<0.05$)。下同。

A. Morphological changes; B. Changes in chlorophyll content. Different lowercase letters indicate differences among different treatments ($p<0.05$). The same below.

图1 冻害胁迫后新疆野苹果组培苗形态及叶绿素含量的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in morphology and chlorophyll content of *in vitro* seedlings of *Malus sieversii* under freezing stress

分别增加14.9%与14.1%。

2.2 冻害对新疆野苹果组培苗叶绿素荧光的影响

叶绿素荧光技术能够快速无损地检测作物叶片对环境胁迫的敏感性。 F_v/F_m 反映了光系统II反应中心的最大光化学效率, $PIabs$ 代表以吸收光能为基础的性能指数。由图2-A可见,与对照相比,新疆野苹果组培苗在-3℃模拟冻害条件下,从对照到处理24 h组培苗叶片的荧光图片从深蓝色逐渐变为浅蓝色到蓝绿色,表明光化学效率逐渐下降。同时 F_v/F_m

数值的下降也表明光化学效率的降低。与对照相比,各处理下 F_v/F_m 均显著下降,0、3、6、12、24 h分别下降7.9%、12.3%、12.8%、19.9%、29.4%(图2-B)。与对照相比,各处理 $PIabs$ 均显著下降,0、3、6、12与24 h分别下降61.2%、63.7%、78.3%、77.2%与87.7%(图2-C)。而0 h时的 $PIabs$ 与0 h时的 F_v/F_m 相比, $PIabs$ 下降更加明显。说明冻害影响了组培苗的光化学效率与光合性能指数,且光合性能指数对低温更加敏感。

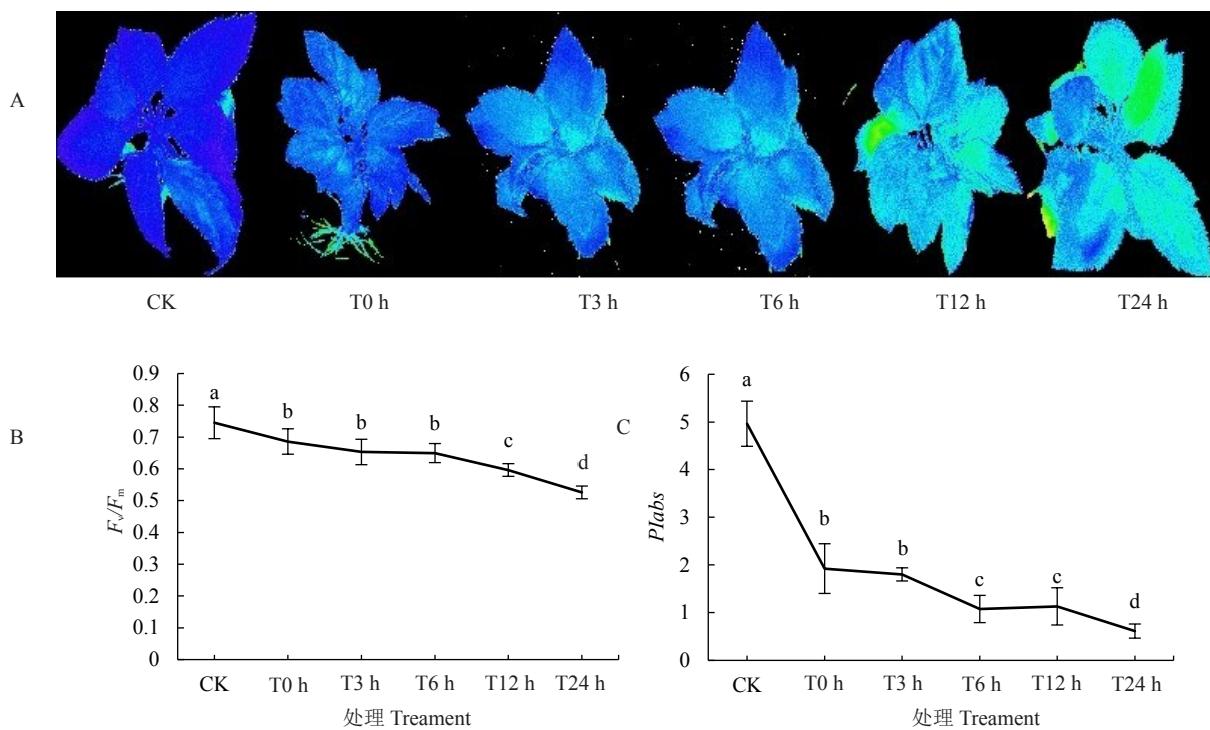
A. F_v/F_m 的荧光图片; B. F_v/F_m 数值变化; C. $Plabs$ 的数值变化。A. Fluorescence picture of F_v/F_m ; B. Numerical change of F_v/F_m ; C. Numerical change of $Plabs$.

图 2 冻害胁迫后新疆野苹果组培苗叶绿素荧光的变化

Fig. 2 Changes in chlorophyll fluorescence of *in vitro* seedlings of *Malus sieversii* under freezing stress

2.3 RNA测序数据质量评估

新疆野苹果组培苗经-3℃模拟冻害后样品的cDNA文库进行RNA测序,从表2看出,每个样品过滤后的reads数在42.48 M~43.31 M之间,占总reads数的95.33%~97.35%之间,每个样本过滤后的碱基总数平均在6.37 Gb~6.50 Gb之间,其中过滤后的reads数质量大于30的碱基数占总碱基的比例平均在90.97%~91.67%之间,比对到新疆野苹果参考基

表 2 冻害胁迫后 RNA 测序质量评估

Table 2 Quality assessment of RNA-seq after freezing stress

处理 Treat- ment	过滤后的 read数 Total clean reads/M	过滤后的 read比例 Clean reads ratio/%	过滤后的 碱基总数 Total clean bases/Gb	比对基因数 ≥Q30/ 的read比例 % Total mapping/%
对照 CK	43.31	95.33	6.50	91.67 87.50
T0 h	42.90	95.45	6.43	91.61 87.07
T3 h	42.48	97.18	6.37	90.97 86.75
T6 h	42.66	97.35	6.40	91.22 87.40
T12 h	42.62	96.97	6.37	91.32 87.06

注:≥ Q30 表示过滤后 read 数质量大于 30 的碱基数占总碱基数的比例。

Note: ≥ Q30 means percentage of quality values of bases involved clean reads is equal or greater than 30.

因组的 reads 平均在 86.75%~87.50% 之间。说明 RNA 测序结果较好,能够进行后续的生物学分析。

2.4 新疆野苹果响应冻害光合特性相关基因筛选

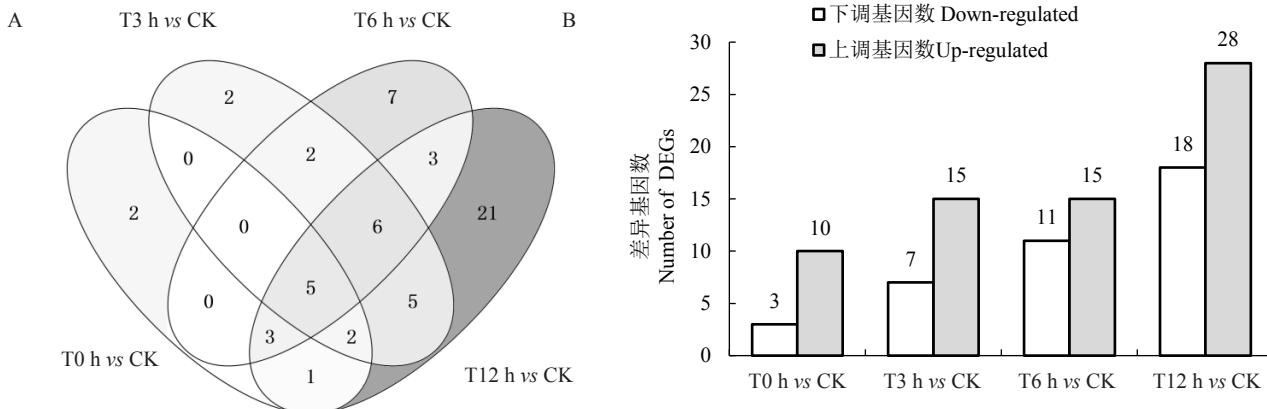
根据KEGG富集分析与Q-value≤0.05筛选新疆野苹果组培苗经过冻害后的光合相关差异表达基因,共得到了58个差异基因。由图3可见,与对照相比,0、3、6、12 h 4个处理总的差异基因数分别有13个、22个、26个、46个,上调基因分别为10个、15个、15个、28个,下调基因分别为3个、7个、11个、18个,各比较组共有的基因数有5个,分别为BGI_novel_G001106、BGI_novel_G001286、BGI_novel_G006388、BGI_novel_G011171、Msi_13A005910。随着冻害时间的延长,差异表达基因的数量逐渐增多,其中上调的基因数始终多于下调的基因数(图3-B)。

2.5 新疆野苹果响应冻害光合调控相关基因的表达分析

利用TBtools将光合调控相关的58个差异表达基因进行归一化处理绘制热图,由图4可见,在-3℃模拟冻害下,经过不同时间后与对照相比,新疆野苹果组培苗光合相关调控差异基因在处理下均表现为上调基因数多于下调基因数,其中0 h

与对照相比上调基因数达到40个,随着处理时间的延长,上调基因数逐渐减少。当处理12 h时,上调基因有35个,其中参与光系统II相关基因较多,有8个下调基因与10个上调基因;细胞色素b6/f相关基因有4个上调基因与8个下调基因;光系统I

相关基因有1个下调基因与11个上调基因;ATP合成酶相关基因只有3个上调基因;光合电子传递相关基因有6个下调与7个上调基因;处理组与对照相比,冻害下调控光系统II差异基因比光系统I差异基因多,同时ATP合成酶相关基因全部上调。根

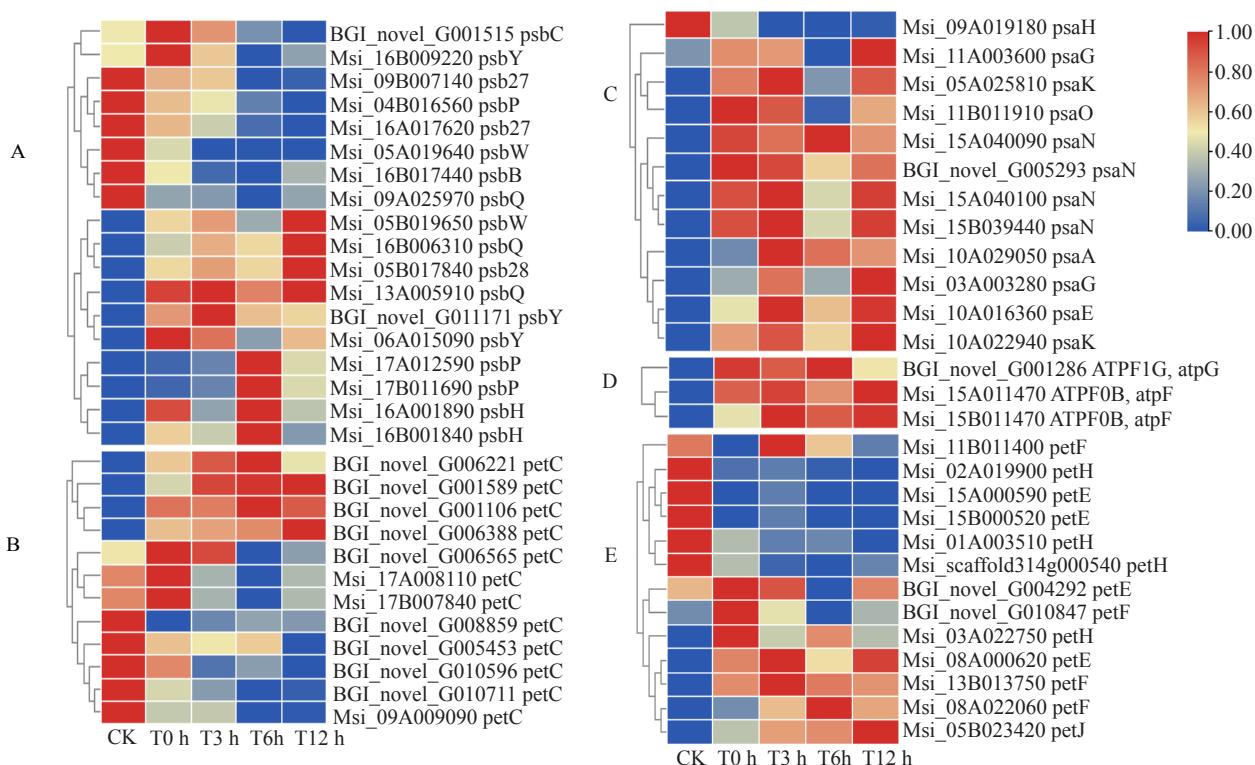


A. Venn 图;B. 上下调基因数柱状图。

A. Venn diagram; B. Histogram of the number of up and down genes.

图3 4个比较组间光合差异表达基因数

Fig. 3 The numbers of differential expressed genes (DEGs) related to photosynthesis across different comparisons



A. 光系统II;B. 细胞色素b6/f;C. 光系统I;D. ATP合成酶;E. 光合电子传递;红色表示高表达水平,蓝色表示低表达水平。

A. Photosystem II; B. Cytochrome b6/f; C. Photosystem I; D. ATP synthase; E. Photosynthetic electron transport; Red indicates high expression level, blue indicates low expression level.

图4 参与光合作用的相关基因表达热图

Fig. 4 Heat map of gene expression related to photosynthesis

据极显著差异基因筛选条件,将4个比较组的所有满足 $\log_2FC \geq 1$ 、 $Q\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ 且表达量 $\text{FPKM} \geq 10$ 进行筛选,得到Msi_13A005910(*PsbQ*)与BGI_novel_G011171(*PsbY*)两个基因,且这两个基因呈极显著上调表达。

2.6 新疆野苹果响应冻害光合调控相关基因GO功能分析

对58个参与光合作用的差异表达基因进行GO富集分析,由图5可见,参与光合作用的58个基因同

时在多个通路上表达,这些基因具有多个不同功能。富集的前20个条目中,细胞组成条目有15个,基因数较多的为光合膜、类囊体、膜蛋白复合物、光系统、叶绿素体、质体,候选基因数分别为:30个、30个、25个、24个、16个、16个;生物过程相关条目只有光合作用1个,候选基因有24个;分子功能相关条目有电子传递活性、2Fe-2S簇结合、电子传递器与质体喹啉-质体蓝素还原酶活性4个,候选基因数分别为15个、8个、4个与7个。

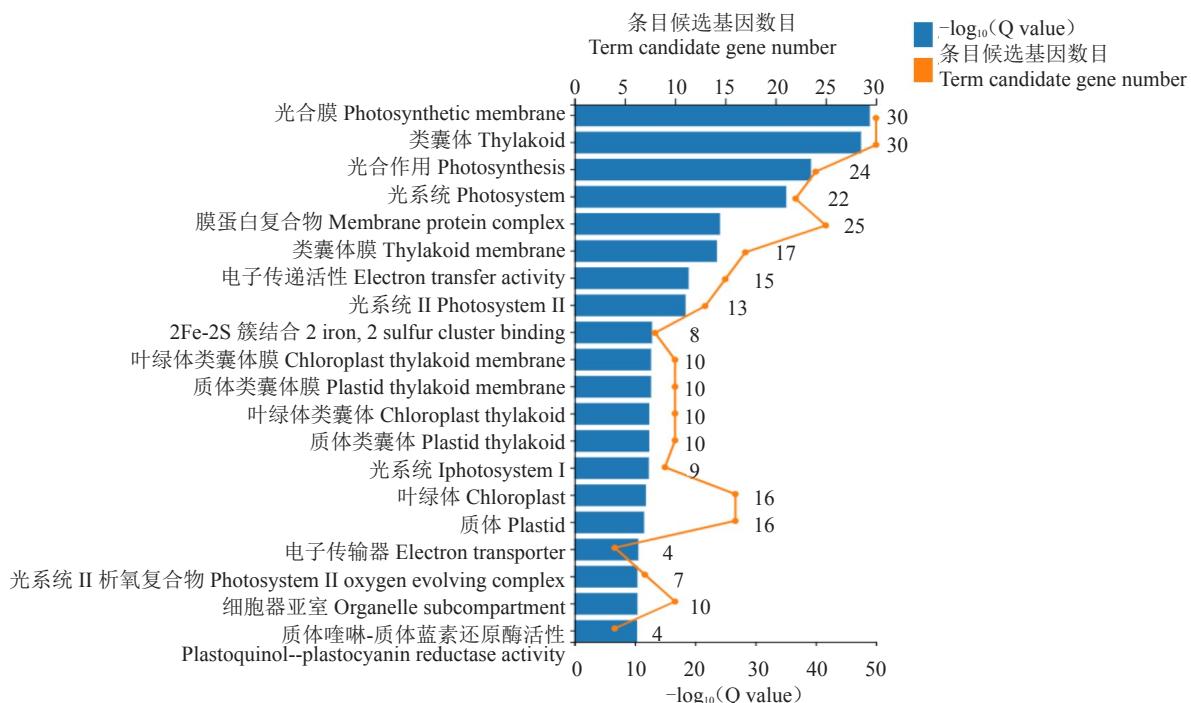


图5 光合相关差异表达基因的GO富集图

Fig. 5 GO enrichment map of photosynthesis-related differentially expressed genes

2.7 新疆野苹果响应冻害光合特性差异表达基因qRT-PCR验证

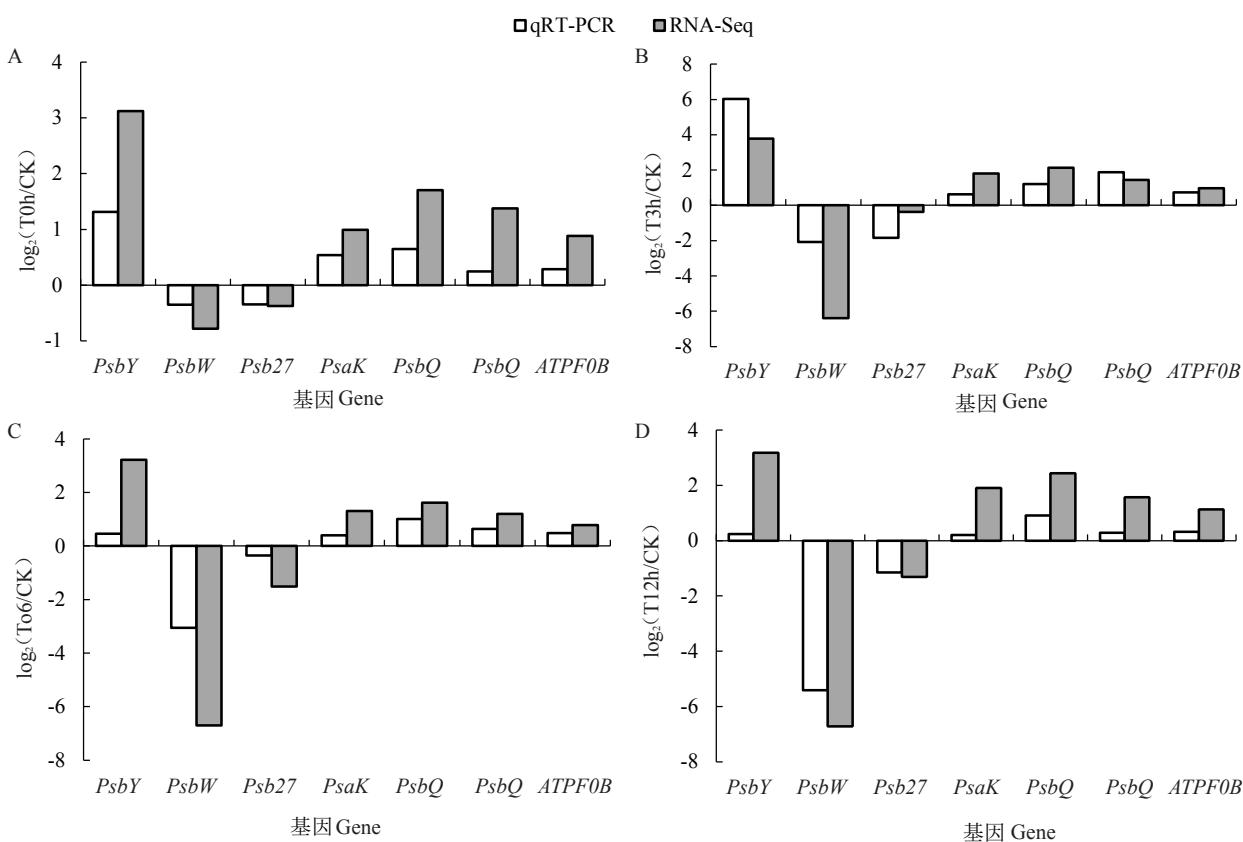
从转录组分析结果中选出*PsbQ*、*PsaE*、*PsaK*、*PsbY*、*ATPF0B*、*Psb27*和*PsbW*7个光合作用相关的差异表达基因进行qRT-PCR验证。结果(图6)表明,在0、3、6、12 h冻害处理下*PsbQ*、*PsaE*、*PsaK*、*PsbY*与*ATPF0B*5个基因的表达量均上调,*Psb27*和*PsbW*2个基因的表达量均下调,与转录组测序结果表达趋势一致。

3 讨论

叶绿素是光合作用重要的光合色素,冻害条件下会使叶绿素含量降低,细胞器膜发生变化;严重时会出现质壁分离、淀粉粒消失和细胞受损等现象,从

而对植物产生伤害^[28]。在本研究中,-3 °C冻害处理24 h后组培苗叶片的叶绿素a、叶绿素b、叶绿素总含量、类胡萝卜素含量整体呈下降趋势,原因可能是低温处理对其体内代谢减弱,养分吸收速度下降,抑制叶绿素合成,产生超氧自由基积累并引发叶绿素的分解。这与葡萄在低温胁迫下的研究结果相一致^[29]。此外,叶绿素a/b出现升高的趋势,表明捕光色素含量降低,这与耿东梅等^[30]的研究结果相一致。

低温胁迫下,光系统II是植物光合结构中敏感的部位之一^[31]。光系统II作为光化学反应中心涉及了光能的吸收、转换与电子传递等光合过程^[32],而*Plabs*作为捕光色素光能的吸收、光系统II对光能的捕获和电子传递三方面的综合指标^[33]。本实验



A. 0 h 处理与对照的差异基因表达量; B. 3 h 处理与对照的差异基因表达量; C. 6 h 处理与对照下的差异基因表达量; D. 12 h 处理与对照的差异基因表达量。

A. Expression of DEGs between 0 h treatment and CK; B. Expression of DEGs between 3 h treatment and CK; C. Expression of DEGs between 6 h treatment and CK; D. Expression of DEGs between 12 h treatment and CK.

图 6 差异基因的转录组表达量与 qRT-PCR 验证

Fig. 6 Transcriptome expression and qRT-PCR validation of differential gene

中, -3 °C 冻害模拟条件下, 新疆野苹果组培苗的光化学效率和光合性能指数受到了显著的抑制。叶绿素荧光图像从深蓝变为蓝绿色, 表明组培苗的光化学效率受到影响, 组培苗在温度降低的过程中光化学效率已经开始受到影响。处理 0 h 时, 组培苗的 F_v/F_m 与 $PIabs$ 分别下降了 7.9% 和 61.2%, 且随着冻害时间的延长, $PIabs$ 的下降程度始终大于 F_v/F_m , 表明 $PIabs$ 对冻害更加敏感。胡文海等^[34]研究发现, 低温会使番茄叶片的天线色素对光能的吸收能力下降, 光系统 II 对光能的捕获能力降低, 电子传递受阻等光合性能下降。

基于 Illumina HiSeq 技术已经证明转录组学是帮助真核生物的基因注释与基因表达研究的有效方法^[35]。在本研究中, 根据转录组测序及 KEGG 富集筛选得到 58 个光合调控相关的差异基因, 对 58 个差异基因进行 GO 富集发现, 这些基因主要发生

在细胞组成中。笔者发现组培苗光合作用中的光系统 II、光系统 I、光合电子传递链、细胞色素、ATP 合成酶等相关基因在冻害胁迫的各时间段表达情况不一致, 其中光系统 II 差异基因比光系统 I 多, 可能是冻害对组培苗的光系统 II 的影响大于光系统 I, 这与 $PIabs$ 的下降有一定的关系。在光系统 II 中, 下调的基因主要为氧增强蛋白基因 $PsbC$ 、 $Psb27$ 、 $PsbB$ 、 $PsbW$, 上调的基因主要为 $PsbP$ 、 $PsbH$ 、 $PsbY$ 、 $PsbQ$ 、 $Psb28$ 。研究表明, $psb27$ 可以增强非光化学猝灭和对波动光条件的耐受性^[36], 同时 $PsbW$ 下降也会使 PQ 池氧化还原状态发生变化^[37]。而 $Psb28$ 与 $PsbH$ 结合过程又可以对光系统 II 起到保护作用^[38]。在光系统 I 中, 差异基因主要为光系统 I 亚基基因, 且 $PsbB$ 与光系统 I 亚基相互作用为铁氧还蛋白提供停靠点^[39], 同时 $PsaN$ 、 $PsaG$ 与 $PsaK$ 是编码 PEP 羧激酶的主要基因, 促进

光合作用氧耗散^[40]。细胞色素 b6/f 复合体在生氧的光合作用中连接光系统 II 与光系统 I 的电子传递^[41]。笔者在本实验中发现细胞色素 b6f 前体编码基因 *PetC* 在冻害胁迫下显著下调, 郑清雷等^[42]研究发现, 在激素逆境胁迫前期 *PetC* 基因上调, 但随着时间的延长, *PetC* 基因开始下调, 同时发现在其他金属胁迫方面, *PetC* 基因始终呈下调表达。在电子传递链中, 差异基因主要为光系统 I 受体侧铁氧还蛋白 *PetE*、*PetF*、*PetH* 基因。在 ATP 合成酶中, 差异基因主要为 *AtpF* 与 *AtpG*, 这两个基因是 ATP 合酶 CF0 亚基的编码基因^[43], 推测 CF0 亚基容易受到冻害胁迫的影响。

极显著差异表达基因 *PsbQ* (*Msi_13A005910*) 属于光系统 II 氧释放增强蛋白 3。PsbQ 的主要功能有: 与 PsbP 的结合, 维持高等植物光系统 II 中水氧化机械的催化 Mn 簇^[44], 对光系统 II 的水氧化与氧气的释放起着重要作用, 它们的缺失也会导致光系统氧化侧和还原侧的电子传递缺陷^[45]。同时 PsbQ 与绿色植物的光系统 II 管腔表面结合, 稳定放氧复合体中心构象并维持整体酶促功能^[46], 也有人提出 PsbQ 对叶绿体类囊体的稳定性起着重要作用^[47]。本研究中 -3 ℃ 模拟冻害条件下 *PsbQ* 基因上调, 这与在海棠与木薯研究中的结果相一致^[48-49], 而在低温和短光周期对笃斯越橘光合作用研究中发现 *PsbQ* 显著下调表达^[50], 可能是不同树种的作用方式不完全一致。此外, *BGI_novel_G011171* (*PsbY*) 也呈显著上调。研究发现, *PsbY* 与细胞色素 b559 紧密接触或直接接触, *PsbY* 较少的植物更容易受到光抑制^[51], 这与 Zhou 等^[19]的研究结果一致, 这表明 *PsbY* 在新疆野苹果组培苗冻害中起着光保护作用。*PsbQ* 与 *PsbY* 在新疆野苹果响应冻害胁迫中的功能与作用需进一步深入研究。

4 结 论

新疆野苹果组培苗在 -3 ℃ 模拟冻害条件下, 与对照相比, F_v/F_m 与 $PIabs$ 均下降, 叶片从处理 12 h 开始卷缩, 处理 24 h 时叶绿素含量均下降, 叶绿素 a/b 上升, 通过转录组测序筛选到 58 个光合调控相关显著差异表达基因, 其中 *Msi_13A005910* (*PsbQ*) 与 *BGI_novel_G011171* (*PsbY*) 发生极显著上调表达。*PsbQ* 与 *PsbY* 可能会通过光氧化与光保护缓解冻害对组培苗叶绿体及光合作用产生的影响。

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