

番木瓜两性株高温条件下花性转变的转录组分析

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摘要:【目的】探索番木瓜两性株高温条件下花性转变的分子机制,筛选花性调控相关基因,为培育耐高温番木瓜新品种提供理论依据。【方法】以在高温环境(39~40 °C)下采集的番木瓜两性株的雄花(雌蕊退化)和两性花(完全花)为试验材料,利用高效液相色谱法测定两者内源激素含量,利用RNA-seq技术分析两者间的差异表达基因,并通过qRT-PCR进行验证,用Plant CARE在线软件分析花发育相关基因启动子顺式元件。【结果】两性花乙烯合成前体1-氨基环丙烷羧酸(ACC)、吲哚-3-乙酸(IAA)、反式玉米素(tZ)、水杨酸(SA)、茉莉酸(JA)含量显著高于雄花,两者脱落酸(ABA)和赤霉素A₃(GA₃)含量无显著差异。从转录组数据中共获得27 793个表达基因,筛选到517个差异表达基因(DEG),其中214个基因在雄花中上调表达,303个基因下调表达。这些差异表达基因主要富集到转录与调控、植物激素响应与信号转导、细胞分化与器官生长调控、质膜组分、氧化应激等GO条目和植物激素信号转导、植物-病原体相互作用、促丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路等KEGG通路上。通过基因功能注释,筛选到70个植物激素信号转导、响应、生物合成及代谢相关差异表达基因,其中52个基因在雄花中下调表达,18个基因上调表达。鉴定到ANT、ANT2、CIB1、HHO5、ZIP21、SAP等6个花发育相关差异表达基因,均在雄花中下调表达,其中SAP基因在两性花中特异表达。除ANT2未查找到相应启动子序列外,ANT、CIB1、HHO5、SAP、ZIP21启动子含植物激素和逆境相关顺式作用元件。选取17个花发育和植物激素相关差异表达基因进行qRT-PCR分析,结果与转录组数据一致。【结论】番木瓜两性株在高温条件下花性转变可能与花芽ACC、IAA、tZ、SA、JA含量下降及ANT、ANT2、CIB1、HHO5、SAP基因下调表达有关。

关键词:番木瓜;两性株;高温;性别转变;基因差异表达;植物激素

中图分类号:S667.9

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2023)03-0457-14

Transcriptome analysis of floral sex reversal induced by high temperature in hermaphroditic papaya (*Carica papaya* L.)

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Abstract:【Objective】High temperature generally induces hermaphrodite-to-male sex reversal in papaya, which leads to yield decline and is one of the main factors restricting the high-efficient production of papaya. At present, the molecular mechanism of hermaphrodite-to-male sex reversal induced by high temperature in papaya has not been fully elucidated. In this study, transcriptome analysis was carried out to collect the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between the male (gynoecium abortion in in-

收稿日期:2022-08-17 接受日期:2022-09-26

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(32102355);广东省农业科学院院长基金项目(202011);广东省基础与应用基础研究基金项目(2021A1515010739, 2022A1515010697);广州市科技计划项目(202102020038);广东省现代农业产业技术体系创新团队建设项目(2021KJ116);广东省重点领域研发计划项目(2019B020214005)

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duced by high temperature) and the hermaphroditic (functional gynoecium) flowers, and the contents of endogenous hormones were measured in both flower types. The study aimed to provide a new perspective for exploring the molecular regulation mechanism of floral sex reversal in hermaphroditic papaya.

【Methods】The male and hermaphroditic flowers (length<5 mm) of hermaphroditic plants of GZY3-6 papaya cultivar were collected as the experimental materials at 11:00—13:00 (air temperature was 39—40 °C) on 16th July 2019. Total RNAs were extracted from the flower samples and reverse transcribed into cDNAs for the library construction. The cDNA libraries were sequenced using Illumina Novaseq 6000. Differential gene expression analysis was performed using the DESeq2 R package. StringTie and Ballgown were used to estimate the expression level of all transcripts and perform gene expression levels in FPKM. Genes with *p*-value<0.05 and $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| \geq 1$ were considered differentially expressed. GO and KEGG enrichment analyses of the DEGs were conducted using R package GOseq software and KOBAS software, respectively. 17 differently expressed flower development- and hormone-related genes were selected and their specific primers designed for qRT-PCR verification. PlantCARE was used to predict *cis*-acting elements on the promoters of these flower development-related genes, and TBtools software was used to visualize the results. Endogenous hormone contents in the male and the hermaphroditic flowers were determined by using high-performance liquid chromatography.

【Results】A total of 27 793 genes were obtained, from which 517 DEGs were identified, of which 214 and 303 DEGs were up- and down-regulated in the male flowers, respectively. These DEGs were mainly enriched in GO terms such as transcription and transcriptional regulation, plant hormone response and signal transduction, cell differentiation and regulation of organ growth, plasma membrane component, oxidative stress, and KEGG pathways such as plant hormone signal transduction, plant pathogen interaction, and MAPK signaling pathway. Through the results of functional annotation, 70 DEGs related to plant hormone (including abscisic acid, auxin, cytokinin, ethylene, gibberellic acid, jasmonic acid, and salicylic acid) signaling transduction, response, biosynthesis and metabolism were screened out, of which 52 genes were down-regulated, and 18 genes up-regulated in the male flowers. Furthermore, *ANT*, *ANT2*, *CIB1*, *HHO5*, *SAP*, and *ZIP21*, which are involved in flower development, were down-regulated in the male flowers, and *SAP* gene was specifically expressed in the hermaphroditic flowers. The promoter sequence of *ANT2* was not found in the papaya genome database. The promoters of *ANT*, *CIB1*, *HHO5*, *SAP*, and *ZIP21* were found to contain abscisic acid-and stress-responsive *cis*-acting elements. In addition, the promoters of *ANT*, *CIB1*, and *ZIP21* contained auxin- and jasmonic acid-responsive *cis*-acting elements; the promoter of *HHO5* contained jasmonic acid- and salicylic acid-responsive *cis*-acting elements; and the promoter of *SAP* contains low temperature-responsive *cis*-acting element. The expression levels of the 17 selected-DEGs obtained by qRT-PCR matched well with the results of the transcriptome, which verified the reliability of the results of gene differential expression. The contents of ACC, IAA, tZ, SA, and JA in the hermaphroditic flowers were significantly higher than those in the male flowers, and the contents of ABA and GA₄ had no significant difference between the two flower types.

【Conclusion】A total of 517 DEGs were identified by transcriptome analysis of the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya. They were enriched in plant hormone signal transduction, transcription regulation, plasma membrane components and other biological processes. 70 of the DEGs related to hormones and 6 DEGs related to flower development-related were screened in the male and the hermaphroditic flowers. In the male flowers, the down-regulation of *ILL3*, *GH3.1*, *GH3.9*, *LOG3*, *LOG5*, *LOX2* and *OPR3* genes and the up-regulation of *SAMT1* led to the decrease in the accumulation of IAA, tZ, SA and JA, and resulted in the decrease in the expression of *ANT*, *CIB1*, and *HHO5*. The

SAP gene promoter contains low temperature- responsive *cis*- acting element, and high temperature might inhibit its expression. These changes in profile of genes induced by high temperature may result in hermaphrodite-to-male sex reversal in papaya.

Key words: *Carica papaya*; Hermaphroditic plant; High temperature; Sex reversal; Gene differentially expression; Plant hormone

番木瓜(*Carica papaya* L.)植株性别分为雄株、雌株和两性株3种类型,其中两性株果肉厚、品质优,与雌果相比,具有更高的商品价值和经济价值^[1-4]。番木瓜的性别由一对性染色体控制,即:雌株基因型为XX,雄株基因型为XY,两性株基因型为XY^b^[5-6]。与遗传性较稳定的X染色体相比,雄性特异的Y染色体(MSY)和两性特异的Y^b染色体(HSY)被高度甲基化或异染色质化,核酸多态性较高^[7-8]。HSY和MSY染色体大约8.1 Mb,是番木瓜最大的1号染色体,98.9%~99.6%的序列具有相似性,在非同源区段有1887个插入缺失和21 088个SNP,包含27个差异基因,但大部分都不是性别决定基因^[9-12]。其中,*SVP-like*被认为是雌性抑制基因,在MSY染色体上含MADS-box和K-box,而在HSY染色体上只含K-box,但至今尚无足够证据表明*SVP-like*参与番木瓜性别分化^[3,13-14]。

植物性别决定存在两种机制,第一是遗传型性别决定,第二是环境型性别决定^[15]。遗传因子主导番木瓜株性,外界环境影响花性转变,而花性转变主要决定于温度^[16-17]。番木瓜的花性分化是在性别决定遗传因子的基础上进行雄性、雌性或两性性状的分化和发育,与外界因素有关,当内外因素有利于某一性别的发育时,就有可能产生跟性别决定遗传物质不一致的结果,在高温、干旱和缺氮等外界压力下,会导致番木瓜雌性不育^[18]。番木瓜最适生长温度为26~32 °C,当外界环境温度高于最适生长温度5 °C以上时,就会对植物生长形成高温胁迫^[1]。随外界环境由低温到高温,番木瓜两性株的花型从雌型两性花(雄蕊心皮化)转变为长圆形两性花(完全花),再转变为雄型两性花(雌蕊发育不全)和雄花(雌蕊完全退化),当环境温度过低时,番木瓜雄株也会形成两性花^[2-3,19]。这可能与番木瓜花芽分化过程中植物激素浓度变化及稳态有关^[20-21]。

中国番木瓜主产区属热带、南亚热带地区,高温季节时间长。番木瓜两性株在高温条件下性别转变导致间断结果和产量下降是制约番木瓜高效生产

主要因素之一。目前,有关高温导致番木瓜两性株性别转变的分子机制尚未完全阐明。笔者在本研究中基于番木瓜转录组数据,筛选番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花的差异表达基因,并分析两者的内源激素含量差异,为探索番木瓜两性株在高温条件下花性转变的分子调控机制提供新视角,为培育耐高温番木瓜新品种奠定理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料及取样

以广东省农业科学院果树研究所自主选育的番木瓜品种GZY3-6两性株为研究对象。选取25株长势相近的组培苗,2019年3月15日定植于广东省农业科学院果树研究所番木瓜资源圃,常规栽培管理,生长状态良好。2019年7月16日11:00—13:00(气温39~40 °C)采集长度<5 mm的主花芽,利用体视镜区分雌蕊退化的雄花和有功能性雌蕊的两性花(图1),用液氮速冻后贮存于-80 °C超低温冰箱备用。样品委托杭州联川生物技术股份有限公司进行转录组测序与分析。

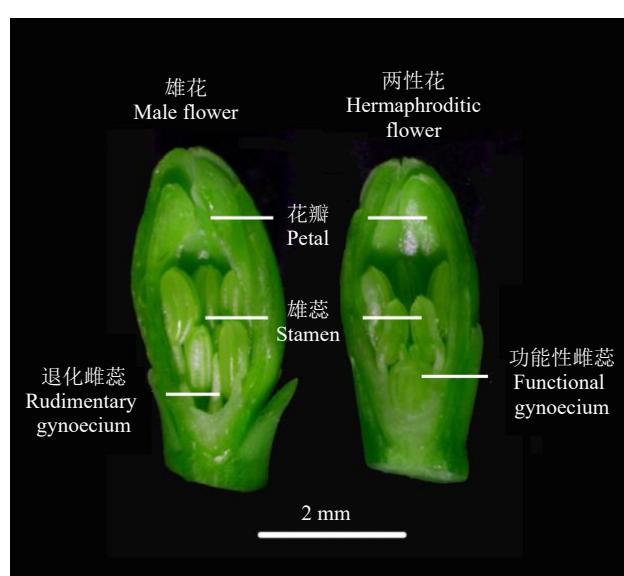


图1 番木瓜雄花和两性花
Fig. 1 Male and hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

1.2 内源激素含量测定

取 25 mg 样品, 加入 1 mL 在 -40 °C 下预冷的 50% 乙腈水溶液, 匀浆 4 min, 冰水浴超声 5 min, 匀浆超声步骤重复 3 次, 4 °C 下 12 000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 15 min, 取上清液, 氮气吹干, 加入 80 μL 10% 乙腈水溶液复溶, 移至带滤膜的 EP 管中, 4 °C 下 12 000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 15 min, 取上清液, 利用 EXIONLC System 超高效液相色谱仪和 SCIEX 6500 QTRAP+三重四极杆质谱仪测定内源激素含量。设 4 个生物学重复, 每个生物学重复 5~10 个花芽。

色谱柱: Waters ACQUITY UPLC CSH C18 (150 mm × 2.1 mm, 1.7 μm)。流动相 A: 0.01% 甲酸水溶液; 流动相 B: 0.01% 甲酸乙腈溶液。柱温 40 °C, 样品盘 4 °C, 进样量 5 μL。离子源参数: 温度 475 °C, 离子喷雾电压 4 500 V(正离子模式)/-4 500 V(负离子模式), 离子源气体 1、气体 2 和帘气分别设置为 30、30 和 40 psi。通过 SCIEX Analyst Work Station Software 1.6.3 和 Sciex MultiQuant 3.0.3 软件采集质谱数据和定量分析。

1.3 转录组测序与分析

用 TRIzol 提取番木瓜花芽总 RNA, NanoDROP ND-1000 对总 RNA 的浓度与纯度进行质控。使用 Oligo (dT) 磁珠富集带多聚腺苷酸 mRNA, NEB Fragmentation Module 对 mRNA 随机打断, 将片段化的 mRNA 合成 cDNA 第一条链, 随后加入 RNaseH 和 DNA polymerase I 合成 cDNA 第二条链。加入 dUTP Solution, 将双链 cDNA 末端补齐为平末端, 加 A 尾、连接测序接头。cDNA 经消化后, 在 95 °C 预变性 3 min, 98 °C 变性 15 s, 共 8 个循环, 60 °C 退火 15 s, 72 °C 延伸 30 s, 最后 72 °C 延伸 5 min, 形成 300 bp 左右的 cDNA 文库。使用 Illumina Novaseq 6000 进行测序, 测序模式为 PE150。设 3 个生物学重复, 每个生物学重复 5~10 个花芽。

测序后获得原始序列(raw reads), 通过 cutadapt 软件去除接头、重复序列、低质量序列, 获得过滤序列(clean reads)。使用 HISAT2 v2.0.4 将得到的过滤序列比对到番木瓜参考基因组(https://phytozome.jgi.doe.gov/pz/portal.html#!bulk?org=Org_Cpapaya)上, 用 String Tie 软件对基因或转录本进行初组装, 用 gffcompare 软件对转录本进行检测和组装注释。利用 FPKM(指每百万碱基对测序的转录本序列片段的每千碱基片段的预期数量)计算基因表达水

平。通过 p 值 < 0.05 且 $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| \geq 1$ 为阈值筛选差异表达基因(DEG)。

1.4 差异表达基因的功能注释与富集分析

利用 R 包 GOseq 软件进行 GO(Gene Ontology) 富集分析, 获得生物学过程、细胞组成和分子功能的 GO 注释结果。利用 KOBAS 软件对差异表达基因进行 KEGG(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) 通路富集分析。以 p 值 < 0.05 定义为 GO 项或 KEGG 通路显著富集。

1.5 花发育相关基因启动子顺式作用元件分析

从番木瓜参考基因组数据库中下载花发育相关基因的启动子序列(ATG 上游 2000 bp 序列), 用 PlantCARE (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/web-tools/plantcare/html/>) 网站预测启动子序列的顺式作用元件, 利用 TBtools 软件对预测结果进行可视化绘图^[22]。

1.6 实时荧光定量 PCR(qRT-PCR) 分析

选取 17 个花发育和植物激素相关差异表达基因, 用 Primer Premier 5 软件设计特异引物(表 1)。参照周陈平等^[23]的方法, 使用天根 RNAPrep Pure 多糖多酚植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒提取总 RNA, 用 Evo M-MLV RT Mix Kit with gDNA Clean for qPCR 试剂盒合成 cDNA 作为 PCR 模板, 使用 Bio-Rad CFX96 仪进行扩增, 反应体系和程序参照 SYBR Green Pro Taq HS 实时荧光定量 PCR 试剂盒方法进行, 以番木瓜肌动蛋白基因(*CpActin*)为内参基因。用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 方法计算基因相对表达量。设 3 个生物学重复, 每个生物学重复 5~10 个花芽。

2 结果与分析

2.1 雄花和两性花中 ACC 和内源激素含量分析

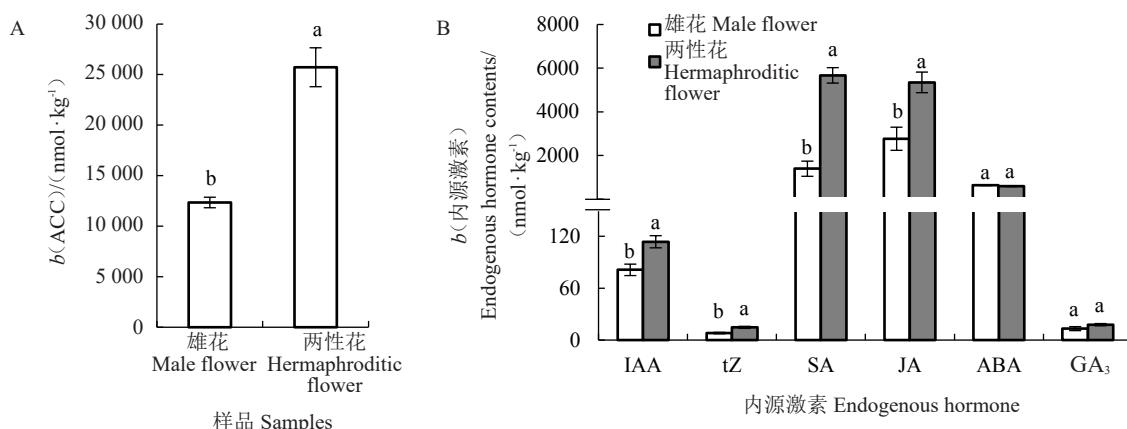
在番木瓜两性花中, 乙烯合成前体 1-氨基环丙烷羧酸(ACC)、吲哚-3-乙酸(IAA)、反式玉米素(tZ)、水杨酸(SA)、茉莉酸(JA)含量分别是雄花的 2.08、1.40、1.81、4.07、1.93 倍, 两者的脱落酸(ABA)和赤霉素 A₃(GA₃)含量无显著差异(图 2)。

2.2 雄花和两性花转录组分析

对番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花样品进行转录组测序, 共获得 45.17 Gb 原始数据, 过滤后, 样品的平均序列数量为 7.41 Gb, $Q_{20} > 99.9\%$, $Q_{30} > 98.7\%$, 与参考基因组比对率超过 88.9%, 其中约 78.2% 比对到基因组唯一序列(表 2)。说明转录组测序结果可靠

表1 实时荧光定量PCR引物
Table 1 Primers used for qRT-PCR

基因序列号 Gene ID	注释 Annotated	引物序列(5' - 3') Primer sequence
evm.TU.supercontig_211.22	SAP转录调控因子 Transcriptional regulator STERILE APETALA, SAP	F:TCCCAACACCCTCATCG R:CCCAACGCCACTACC
evm.TU.supercontig_160.33	AP2类乙烯响应转录因子 AP2-like ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ANT	F:GGAATGGTGGCGTGT R:TTGGCTTCAGGTTGGTC
evm.TU.supercontig_6.397	转录因子 HHO5 transcription factor, HHO5	F:CCCAGTTCAACCCAGCAA R:TGACCAGCACCGCCTCT
evm.TU.supercontig_32.14	碱性亮氨酸拉链蛋白 Basic leucine zipper protein, ZIP21	F:AAACATCAAACGCCCTCC R:CACCAACCAAGAACAGA
evm.TU.supercontig_367.3	生长素-氨基酸水解酶 IAA-amino acid hydrolase, ILL3	F:TGGGTCTGGTCTCCTC R:CATTGTTGTTGGTGGG
evm.TU.supercontig_26.218	细胞分裂素核苷5'-单磷酸盐磷酸核糖水解酶 Cytokinin riboside 5'-monophosphate phosphoribohydrolase, LOG5	F:CTGGTGACGAGGAGTT R:TCAGAGTCTTGGGATG
evm.TU.supercontig_458.2	脂氧合酶2 Linoleate lipoxygenase 2, LOX2	F:TGTTCTTGGAGGCACG R:TCGGCACATAACGGAGT
evm.TU.supercontig_28.58	12-氧代植二烯酸还原酶3 12-oxophytodienoate reductase 3, OPR3	F:GTGACTCAGCCTCGTT R:CCACCGCTAGACATAA
evm.TU.contig_30480.2	1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸氧化酶 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase 1, ACO1	F:CAGCAGCCATACAGAT R:TGAAGAACAAAGGCC
evm.TU.supercontig_6.164	水杨酸羧甲基转移酶 Salicylate carboxymethyltransferase, SAMT1	F:TCCCAACAATACACTCCATC R:CTCAGCCACAGACCTCAT
evm.TU.supercontig_20.147	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR66	F:AGATGGCGAAGAAGTG R:AGCGGATTGTTGAGAT
evm.TU.supercontig_20.141	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR67	F:AAGTGGCAGAGGGTAG R:TCAGCGGTGTAAACAA
evm.TU.supercontig_25.146	茉莉酮酸酯ZIM结构域蛋白6 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 6, JAZ6	F:CGAAAGGACAGGGTTGC R:CGCCTCGTGATGATTGAC
evm.TU.supercontig_17.12	茉莉酮酸酯ZIM结构域蛋白8 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 8, JAZ8	F:GTCTCTTCCTCCCTCTG R:GTTTCTCCTCCATTGTTTC
evm.TU.supercontig_207.10	茉莉酮酸酯ZIM结构域蛋白10 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 10, JAZ10	F:GGATTCCCTCTGCCAAGT R:CCATTATCACGGTTCTGC
evm.TU.supercontig_2702.1	碱性螺旋环螺旋转录因子13 Transcription factor bHLH13, bHLH13	F:GTGGTCTGGCGTGGAAAT R:GTCTGGAGCAGGGAAAT
evm.TU.supercontig_7.12	WUSCHEL同源结构域转录因子9 WUSCHEL-related homeobox 9, WOX9	F:TACGCCGTTACTGTGCC R:GAGTGGGTGGAGGGTGA



不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

图2 番木瓜雄花和两性花中ACC(A)及内源激素(B)含量

Fig. 2 The contents of ACC (A) and endogenous hormone (B) between the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

表2 番木瓜雄花和两性花转录组测序数据统计情况

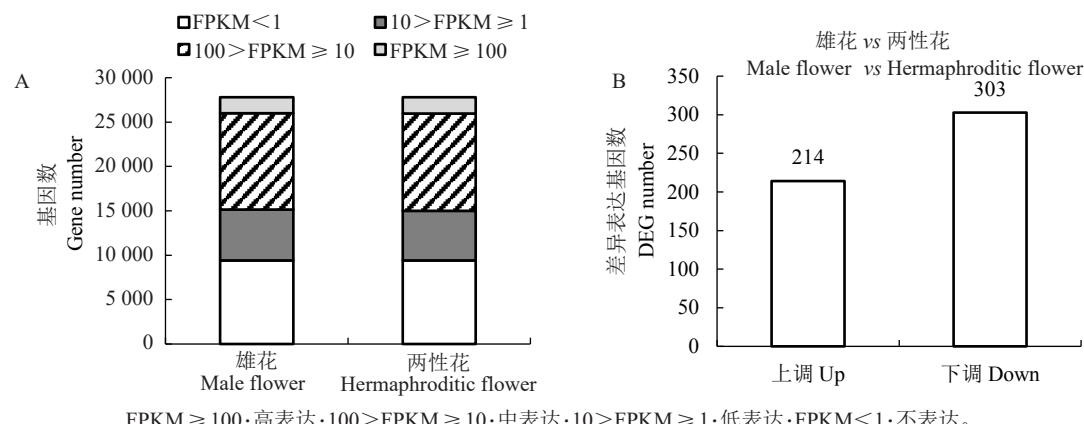
Table 2 Summary of RNA-seq data between male and hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

样品 Sample	序号 No.	原始序列 Raw reads/Gb	过滤序列 Clean reads/Gb	对比参考基因组序列 Mapped reads/Gb	比对到唯一序列占比 Unique mapped reads/%	比对到多个序列占比 Multi mapped reads/%	$Q_{20}/\%$	$Q_{50}/\%$
雄花 Male flower	1	7.84	7.73	6.93	78.54	11.14	99.97	98.76
	2	6.62	6.52	5.84	78.48	10.99	99.97	98.77
	3	7.98	7.85	6.98	77.34	11.59	99.97	98.74
两性花 Hermaphroditic flower	1	7.66	7.54	6.73	78.26	11.06	99.98	98.87
	2	7.19	7.08	6.32	78.01	11.30	99.97	98.85
	3	7.66	7.84	6.96	78.55	11.16	99.97	98.89

性和精准性较好,可进一步分析。

为分析雄花和两性花不同表达水平基因数量的分布情况,将基因表达水平划分为4个等级,2组样品在4个等级中的基因数量分布情况相近(图3-A)。在2组样品转录组数据中,共组装拼接得到27 793个基因,不表达($FPKM < 1$)的基因数量约占

33.9%,在 $100 > FPKM \geq 10$ 区间的基因数量最多,占比为39.2%,其次是 $10 > FPKM \geq 1$ 区间,占比为20.3%, $FPKM \geq 100$ 占比最少。在 p 值 < 0.05 且 $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| \geq 1$ 的阈值条件下,在雄花和两性花中共鉴定得到517个差异表达基因,其中214个基因上调表达,303个基因下调表达(图3-B)。



FPKM ≥ 100 :高表达; $100 > FPKM \geq 10$:中表达; $10 > FPKM \geq 1$:低表达; $FPKM < 1$:不表达。
FPKM ≥ 100 . High expression; $100 > FPKM \geq 10$. Middle expression; $10 > FPKM \geq 1$. Low expression; $FPKM < 1$. No expression.

图3 番木瓜雄花和两性花不同表达水平基因数量分布(A)及差异表达基因数量(B)

Fig. 3 Distribution of gene numbers at different expression levels (A) and the number of differently expressed genes (B) between the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

2.3 雄花和两性花中差异表达基因GO注释与KEGG功能富集分析

对番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花中517个差异表达基因进行GO功能富集分析,主要涉及生物学过程、细胞组成、分子功能。显著富集(p 值 < 0.05)在生物学过程的有85项、细胞组成有11项、分子功能有49项。选择富集最显著的前50项条目进行展示(表3)。在生物学过程中,大多数基因主要富集到转录与转录调控、植物激素响应与信号调控、细胞分化与器官生长调控、胁迫响应与调控等相关的GO条目中。在细胞组分中,以质膜、胞外区为主。在分子功能中,以转录调控区域

DNA结合转录调控、DNA结合转录因子活性、DNA特异序列结合为主。

将番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花中差异表达基因比对到KEGG数据库中,共富集到66个KEGG通路。以 p 值 < 0.05 为标准,筛选差异表达基因显著富集的通路,包括植物激素信号转导、 α -亚麻酸代谢、单萜类生物合成、亚麻酸代谢、ABC转运蛋白、植物-病原体相互作用、谷胱甘肽代谢和促丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路等8个KEGG通路(表4)。显著富集基因最多的是植物激素信号转导,其次是植物-病原体相互作用、促丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路等。

表3 番木瓜雄花和两性花差异表达基因显著富集的前50个GO条目

Table 3 The top 50 GO terms of the differently expressed genes between the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

GO分类 GO classification	GO序列号 GO accession	注释功能 GO Term	基因数 Gene number
生物学过程 Biological process	GO:1903507	转录负调控 Negative regulation of transcription	5
	GO:0009611	创伤响应 Response to wounding	14
	GO:2000022	茉莉酸介导的信号途径调控 Regulation of jasmonic acid mediated signaling pathway	5
	GO:0009733	生长素响应 Response to auxin	14
	GO:0006355	转录调控 Regulation of transcription	56
	GO:0031347	防御响应调控 Regulation of defense response	6
	GO:0006855	药物跨膜转运 Drug transmembrane transport	7
	GO:0046620	器官生长调控 Regulation of organ growth	4
	GO:0043161	泛素依赖性蛋白质分解代谢 Ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process	13
	GO:0006351	转录 Transcription	50
	GO:0042744	过氧化氢分解代谢过程 Hydrogen peroxide catabolic process	6
	GO:0046202	氰化物生物合成过程 Cyanide biosynthetic process	2
	GO:0051762	倍半萜生物合成过程 Sesquiterpene biosynthetic process	3
	GO:0009691	细胞分裂素生物合成过程 Cytokinin biosynthetic process	3
	GO:0046323	葡萄糖输入 Glucose import	6
	GO:0009638	向光性 Phototropism	3
	GO:0030162	蛋白水解调控 Regulation of proteolysis	3
	GO:0009751	水杨酸响应 Response to salicylic acid	8
	GO:0080037	细胞分裂素信号转导负调控 Negative regulation of cytokinin-activated signaling pathway	2
	GO:0031408	羟脂生物合成过程 Oxylipin biosynthetic process	4
	GO:0009753	茉莉酸响应 Response to jasmonic acid	7
	GO:0030154	细胞分化 Cell differentiation	12
	GO:1905392	植物器官形态发生 Plant organ morphogenesis	3
	GO:0071323	几丁质细胞响应 Cellular response to chitin	2
	GO:0006979	氧化胁迫响应 Response to oxidative stress	11
	GO:0019760	硫代葡萄糖苷代谢过程 Glucosinolate metabolic process	4
	GO:0010500	传递组织发育 Transmitting tissue development	2
	GO:0071470	渗透压胁迫细胞响应 Cellular response to osmotic stress	2
细胞组成 Cellular component	GO:0005887	质膜组分 Integral component of plasma membrane	15
	GO:0005576	胞外区 Extracellular region	38
	GO:0090406	花粉管 Pollen tube	5
	GO:0005886	质膜 Plasma membrane	74
分子功能 Molecular function	GO:0020037	血红素结合 Heme binding	12
	GO:0044212	转录调控区域DNA结合 Transcription regulatory region DNA binding	21
	GO:0003700	DNA结合转录因子活性 DNA binding transcription factor activity	57
	GO:0003714	转录阻遏物活性 Transcription corepressor activity	5
	GO:0016799	水解酶活性 Hydrolase activity	3
	GO:0043565	DNA特异序列结合 Sequence-specific DNA binding	37
	GO:0016614	氧化还原酶活性 Oxidoreductase activity	5
	GO:0005355	葡萄糖跨膜转运蛋白活性 Glucose transmembrane transporter activity	6
	GO:0004601	过氧化物酶活性 Peroxidase activity	8
	GO:0004103	胆碱激酶活性 Choline kinase activity	2
	GO:0046593	扁桃腈裂解酶活性 Mandelonitrile lyase activity	2
	GO:0008061	几丁质结合 Chitin binding	4
	GO:0050660	黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸结合 Flavin adenine dinucleotide binding	6
	GO:0016832	醛裂解酶活性 Aldehyde-lyase activity	2
	GO:0010334	倍半萜合酶活性 Sesquiterpene synthase activity	3
	GO:0005351	质子转运体活性 Proton symporter activity	6
	GO:0019825	氧结合 Oxygen binding	4
	GO:0018685	烷烃1-单加氧酶活性 Alkane 1-monoxygenase activity	2

表4 番木瓜雄花和两性花差异表达基因显著富集的KEGG通路

Table 4 The significantly enriched KEGG pathways of differently expressed genes between the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

通路编号 Pathway ID	通路名称 Pathway name	基因数 Gene number	p值 p-value
ko04075	植物激素信号转导 Plant hormone signal transduction	26	3.42E-07
ko00592	α -亚麻酸代谢 α -Linolenic acid metabolism	7	0.000 075
ko00902	单萜类生物合成 Monoterpene biosynthesis	3	0.001 422
ko00591	亚麻酸代谢 Linoleic acid metabolism	4	0.001 568
ko02010	ABC转运蛋白 ABC transporters	8	0.001 619
ko04626	植物-病原体相互作用 Plant-pathogen interaction	13	0.005 467
ko00480	谷胱甘肽代谢 Glutathione metabolism	6	0.022 351
ko04016	促丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路 MAPK signaling pathway	10	0.034 762

2.4 雄花和两性花中植物激素相关差异表达基因分析

植物激素在花器官发育过程中发挥重要作用。为分析番木瓜雄花和两性花中植物激素相关基因的表达情况,通过差异表达基因的功能注释,共鉴定到70个植物激素相关差异表达基因(表5)。在这些基因中,有13个基因参与脱落酸信号转导和响应生物学过程,其中10个基因在雄花中下调表达,包括脱落酸受体基因PYL4;3个基因上调表达,包括在雄花中特异表达基因RGGA。

有20个差异表达基因参与生长素运输、信号转导、代谢、响应等生物学过程,除生长素转运基因WAG1和生长素响应基因SUR48外,其余18个基因在雄花中均下调表达。在两性花中,生长素合成基因ILL3、GH3.1和GH3.9表达量分别是雄花的9.32、2.17、3.36倍,4个参与生长素转运的SAUR家族基因表达量是雄花的2.27~5.78倍。

细胞分裂素是细胞分化的重要植物激素。有9个差异表达基因参与细胞分裂素信号转导、代谢、响应和生物合成等生物学过程。在两性花中,细胞分裂素生物合成基因LOG3、LOG5、LOG5.1表达量分别是雄花的2.39、2.06、34.06倍。

另外,参与乙烯、赤霉素、茉莉酸、水杨酸相关差异表达基因分别有8、4、13、3个。在雄花中,赤霉素生物合成基因GA20OX1和水杨酸代谢基因SAMT1的表达量分别是两性花的2.33和5.78倍。而在两性花中,茉莉酸生物合成基因LOX2、OPR3和乙烯生物合成基因ACO1表达量分别是雄花的4.17、5.54、2.20倍。

2.5 雄花和两性花中花发育相关差异表达基因分析

在番木瓜雄花和两性花中,共鉴定到6个参与

花发育相关基因。在两性花中,ANT、ANT2、CIB1、HHO5、ZIP21基因表达量分别是雄花的2.27、2.08、2.17、2.22、2.08倍,而参与花和胚珠发育的SAP基因在两性花中特异表达(表6)。

2.6 qRT-PCR验证差异表达基因

为验证番木瓜雄花和两性花转录组测序数据的准确性和有效性,选取17个花发育和植物激素相关差异表达基因进行qRT-PCR分析,其中4个花发育相关基因(SAP、ANT、HHO5、ZIP21)、5个植物激素生物合成基因(ILL3、LOG5、LOX2、OPR3、ACO1)、2个生长素运输基因(SAUR66、SAUR67)、5个植物激素信号转导与响应基因(JAZ6、JAZ8、JAZ10、bHLH13、WOX9)在雄花中下调表达,1个水杨酸代谢基因(SAMT1)上调表达(图4)。将所得的基因相对表达量值转化为 $\log_2(\text{fold change})$,与转录组数据的 $\log_2(\text{fold change})$ 进行比较,两者上、下调表达趋势一致,表明转录组数据真实、可靠。

2.7 雄花和两性花中花发育相关基因启动子顺式作用元件预测

为了分析花发育相关基因ANT、ANT2、CIB1、HHO5、SAP、ZIP21(表6)的启动子元件的组成及可能的调控作用。除ANT2基因未查找到相应启动子序列外,从番木瓜参考基因组数据库中下载其余5个基因启动子序列,采用PlantCARE预测基因启动子顺式作用元件(图5)。这5个基因启动子均含脱落酸响应和胁迫响应元件,此外,ANT和CIB1启动子含生长素响应、无氧诱导、茉莉酸甲酯响应、水杨酸诱导及响应元件,HHO5启动子含茉莉酸甲酯响应、水杨酸响应与诱导元件,SAP启动子含无氧诱导、低温响应和赤霉素响应元件,ZIP21启动子含无氧诱导、生长素响应、茉莉酸甲酯响应和赤霉素响应元件。

表5 番木瓜雄花和两性花中植物激素相关差异表达基因

激素 Hormone	生物学过程 Biological process	基因序列号 Gene ID	拟南芥同源基因名称 Homologous gene name in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达水平FPKM		
				雄花 Male flower	两性花 Hermaphroditic flower	差异倍数的对数 Log(fold change)
脱落酸 Abscisic acid	激素信号转导 Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_2.433	磷酸酯酶2C5 Phosphatase 2C5, PP2C5	370.20	170.52	1.12
		evm.TU.supercontig_3.143	钙依赖蛋白激酶4 CDPK-related kinase 4, CRK4	6.02	13.26	-1.14
		evm.TU.supercontig_92.31	钙依赖蛋白激酶32 Calcium-dependent protein kinase 32, CDPK32	60.97	124.89	-0.03
		evm.TU.supercontig_127.8	锌指蛋白3 Zinc finger protein 3, ZFP3	1.47	3.15	-1.10
		evm.TU.supercontig_201.3	呼吸爆发氧化酶F Respiratory burst oxidase F, RBOHF	0.92	2.44	-1.41
		evm.TU.contig_46241	核糖核酸结合蛋白A RNA binding protein A, RGGA	9.10	0.00	16.47
		evm.TU.supercontig_36.126	膜联蛋白1 Annexin D1, ANN1	0.96	2.35	-1.29
	Hormone response	evm.TU.supercontig_49.68	乙醇脱氢酶 Alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH1	23.80	60.29	-1.34
		evm.TU.supercontig_14.57	三磷酸腺苷酶 AAA-ATPase, ASD	2.91	1.38	1.07
		evm.TU.supercontig_145.21	MYB转录因子2 Transcription factor, MYB2	21.83	56.01	-1.36
		evm.TU.supercontig_26.287	FID蛋白 Protein FD	4.98	11.38	-1.19
		evm.TU.supercontig_62.6	冷调控基因27 Cold-regulated gene 27, COR27	0.61	1.48	-1.27
		evm.TU.supercontig_20.141	脱落酸受体 Abscisic acid receptor, PYL4	67.17	194.32	-1.53
		evm.TU.supercontig_5.226	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR67	2.16	6.59	-1.61
		evm.TU.supercontig_20.144	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR66.1	6.15	13.92	-1.18
		evm.TU.supercontig_20.145	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR66.2	0.74	3.84	-2.37
		evm.TU.supercontig_20.147	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR66	14.63	84.79	-2.53
		evm.TU.supercontig_229.7	丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 Serine/threonine-protein kinase, WAG1	37.95	9.88	1.94
		evm.TU.supercontig_9.161	生长素响应因子 Auxin response factor, ARF2	2.57	5.72	-1.15
	Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_28.87	大粒蛋白3 Protein BIG GRAIN 3, BG3	1.39	2.88	-1.06
		evm.TU.supercontig_367.3	生长素-氨基酰水解酶 IAA-amino acid hydrolase, ILL3	16.38	153.06	-3.22
		evm.TU.supercontig_6.74	吲哚乙酸羧基化合成酶 Indole-3-acetic acid-amido synthetase, GH3.1	1.45	3.16	-1.12
		evm.TU.supercontig_9.205	吲哚乙酸氨基化合成酶 Indole-3-acetic acid-amido synthetase, GH3.9	1.82	6.12	-1.75
		evm.TU.supercontig_15.49	Dof锌指蛋白 Dof zinc finger protein, DOF3.4	12.70	33.90	-1.42
		evm.TU.supercontig_6.28	BTB/POZ和TAZ结构域蛋白 BTB/POZ and TAZ domain protein 4, BT4	18.75	45.97	-1.29
		evm.TU.supercontig_65.69	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, IAA32	1.51	4.22	-1.48
		evm.TU.supercontig_946.4	生长素诱导蛋白 Auxin-induced protein, IAA19	2.01	4.71	-1.23
		evm.TU.supercontig_14.18	同源异型域亮氨酸拉链蛋白 Homeobox-leucine zipper protein, HB20	15.63	37.92	-1.28
		evm.TU.supercontig_18.82	WRKY转录因子23 WRKY transcription factor 23, WRKY23	11.72	26.93	-1.20
		evm.TU.supercontig_26.29	生长素诱导蛋白 Auxin-induced protein, SAUR51	6.81	41.03	-2.59
		evm.TU.supercontig_37.223	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR6	3.68	10.01	-1.44
		evm.TU.supercontig_54.76	生长素响应蛋白 Auxin-responsive protein, SAUR48	9.67	3.63	1.41
		evm.TU.supercontig_34.62	转录因子 MYB107 Transcription factor, MYB107	5.15	19.18	-1.90
		evm.TU.supercontig_10.159	F-box/kelch-repeat蛋白 F-box/kelch-repeat protein, KMD1	127.21	48.25	1.40
		evm.TU.supercontig_10.160	F-box/kelch-repeat蛋白 F-box/kelch-repeat protein, KMD2	39.91	16.77	1.25
	Cytokinin	evm.TU.supercontig_64.98	双组分响应调节器 Two-component response regulator, ARR4	1.07	2.96	-1.46
		evm.TU.supercontig_64.99	双组分响应调节器 Two-component response regulator, ARR9	1.45	3.42	-1.23

表5(续) Table 5 (Continued)

激素 Hormone	生物学过程 Biological process	基因序列号 Gene ID	拟南芥同源基因名称 Homologous gene name in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达水平-FPKM			
				雄花 Male flower	两性花 Hermafroditic flower	差异倍数的对数 Log ₂ (fold change)	p值 p-value
激素响应 Hormone response		evm.TU.supercontig_7.12	WUSCHEL 同源结构域转录因子 9 WUSCHEL-related homeobox 9, WOX9	0.17	16.49	-6.63	1.19E-51
激素生物合成 Hormone biosynthesis		evm.TU.supercontig_327.3	微管结合蛋白 Microtubule-binding protein, Ms4	4.87	2.08	1.22	0.033 571
		evm.TU.supercontig_26.218	细胞分裂素核苷 5'-单磷酸盐磷酸核糖水解酶 Cytokinin riboside 5'-monophosphate phosphoribohydrolase, LOG5	3.47	7.16	-1.04	0.011 265
		evm.TU.supercontig_320.1	细胞分裂素核苷 5'-单磷酸盐磷酸核糖水解酶 Cytokinin riboside 5'-monophosphate phosphoribohydrolase, LOG5.1	0.05	1.87	-5.09	4.25E-12
		evm.TU.supercontig_92.106	细胞分裂素核苷 5'-单磷酸盐磷酸核糖水解酶 Cytokinin riboside 5'-monophosphate phosphoribohydrolase, LOG3	1.88	4.50	-1.26	0.005 059
		evm.TU.supercontig_1476.2	致病相关蛋白 Pathogenesis-related protein, PR-4	6.08	1.07	2.51	0.000 754
乙烯 Ethylene	激素响应 Hormone response	evm.TU.supercontig_161.27	锌金属蛋白酶 Zinc metalloprotease, EGY1	0.64	1.92	-1.58	0.002 162
	激素信号转导 Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_127.4	乙烯响应转录因子 003 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ERF003	7.84	26.74	-1.77	6.89E-09
		evm.TU.supercontig_25.116	AP2类乙烯响应转录因子 9 AP2-like ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ERF9	0.03	4.69	-7.14	1.72E-37
		evm.TU.supercontig_83.80	乙烯响应转录因子 4 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor 4, ERF4	475.09	199.52	1.25	0.000 308
		evm.TU.supercontig_89.42	乙烯响应转录因子 5 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor 5, ERF5	340.01	141.33	1.27	2.22E-05
		evm.TU.supercontig_33.29	乙烯响应转录因子 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ESR2	0.58	1.72	-1.56	0.018 706
		evm.TU.contig_30480.2	1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸氧化酶 1-amino cyclopropane-1-carboxylate oxidase 1, ACO1	4.56	10.06	-1.14	0.028 433
激素生物合成 Hormone biosynthesis		evm.TU.supercontig_14.90	赤霉素调节蛋白 14 Gibberellin-regulated protein 14, GASA14	15.29	53.57	-1.81	1.18E-09
	激素信号转导 Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_26.40	赤霉素调节蛋白 1 Gibberellin-regulated protein 1, GASA1	39.02	19.08	1.03	0.008 266
		evm.TU.supercontig_4.188	赤霉素 20-氧化酶 1 Gibberellin 20 oxidase 1, GA20OX1	3.00	1.29	1.22	0.003 414
赤霉素 Gibberellic acid	激素信号转导 Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_149.0	赤霉素调节蛋白 14 Gibberellin-regulated protein 14, GASA14	30.72	82.94	-1.43	0.001 066
		evm.TU.supercontig_1667.1	赤霉素调节蛋白 1 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 1, JAZ1	140.75	358.05	-1.35	0.000 300
		evm.TU.supercontig_17.12	赤霉素调节蛋白 8 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 8, JAZ8	3.60	148.46	-5.37	2.95E-09
		evm.TU.supercontig_207.10	赤霉素调节蛋白 8 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 10, JAZ10	9.82	61.58	-2.65	6.12E-09
		evm.TU.supercontig_25.146	赤霉素调节蛋白 6 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 6, JAZ6	150.96	961.01	-2.67	4.56E-08
		evm.TU.supercontig_17.12	赤霉素调节蛋白 8 Jasmonate-zim-domain protein 8, JAZ8	3.60	148.46	-5.37	2.95E-09
		evm.TU.supercontig_919.2	WRKY 转录因子 50 WRKY transcription factor 50, WRKY50	7.06	16.69	-1.24	0.008 329
激素代谢 Hormone metabolic		evm.TU.supercontig_266.1	胞质壁基转移酶 Cytosolic sulfotransferase, ST2A	0.68	10.21	-3.91	1.49E-06
	激素生物合成 Hormone biosynthesis	evm.TU.supercontig_458.2	脂质合酶 2 Linoleate lipoygenase 2, LOX2	2.80	11.68	-2.06	1.80E-07
		evm.TU.supercontig_28.58	12-氧代植二烯酸还原酶 3 12-oxophytodienoate reductase 3, OPR3	17.32	95.89	-2.47	1.74E-09
激素响应 Hormone response		evm.TU.supercontig_5.334	金属蛋白酶 Metalloendopeptidase, MMP	123.43	53.37	1.21	5.95E-05
		evm.TU.supercontig_596.2	香叶基芳樟醇合酶 <i>E</i> , <i>E</i> -geranylinalool synthase, GES	1.74	0.63	1.47	0.001 373
		evm.TU.supercontig_1080.2	谷胱过氧化物蛋白 C9 Glutaredoxin-C9, GRXC9	66.11	32.06	1.04	0.000 522
		evm.TU.supercontig_2702.1	碱性螺旋环螺旋转录因子 13 Transcription factor, bHLH13	27.54	113.53	-2.04	1.37E-07
		evm.TU.supercontig_10.75	WRKY 转录因子 40 WRKY transcription factor 40, WRKY40	19.23	76.92	-2.00	0.000 691
		evm.TU.supercontig_1.202	转录因子 TGA8 Transcription factor, TGA8	7.52	21.61	-1.52	0.000 146
水杨酸 Salicylic acid	激素信号转导 Hormone signal transduction	evm.TU.supercontig_6.164	水杨酸羧基甲基转移酶 Salicylate carboxymethyltransferase, SAMT1	19.04	3.31	2.53	9.83E-10

表 6 番木瓜雄花和两性花中花发育相关差异表达基因

Table 6 Differently expressed genes related to flower development between the male and the hermaphroditic flowers in papaya

基因序列号 Gene ID	拟南芥同源基因名称 Homologous gene name in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达水平 FPKM					基因功能 Gene function
		雄花 Male flower	两性花 Hermaphroditic flower	差异倍数的对数 $\log_2(\text{fold change})$	p 值 p-value		
evm.TU.supercontig_32.14	碱性亮氨酸拉链蛋白 Basic leucine zipper protein, ZIP21	2.60	5.47	-1.07	0.015 315		花药发育 Anther development
evm.TU.supercontig_6.397	转录因子 HHO5 Transcription factor, HHO5	31.56	69.57	-1.14	0.000 037		花器官形成 Floral organ formation
evm.TU.supercontig_211.22	SAP 转录调控因子 Transcriptional regulator STERILE APETALA, SAP	0.00	5.68	-15.79	5.75E-35		花和胚珠发育 Flower and ovule development
evm.TU.supercontig_160.33	AP2 类乙烯响应转录因子 AP2-like ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ANT	15.07	34.01	-1.17	7.98E-06		胚珠和花器官原基发育 Ovule and floral organ primordia development
evm.TU.supercontig_129.70	AP2 类乙烯响应转录因子 AP2-like ethylene-responsive transcription factor, ANT2	14.04	29.48	-1.07	0.000 081		胚珠和花器官原基发育 Ovule and floral organ primordia development
evm.TU.supercontig_62.160	隐花色素互作碱性螺旋环螺旋旋转录因子 Cryptochrome-interacting basic-helix-loop helix, CIB1	3.77	8.27	-1.13	0.001 310		花发育 Flower development

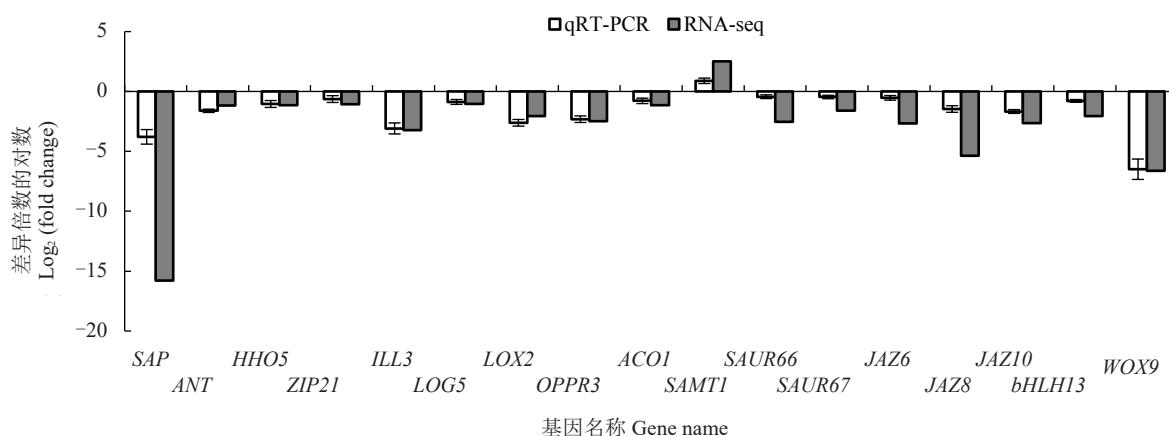


图 4 差异表达基因 qRT-PCR 验证

Fig. 4 Verification of differently expressed genes by qRT-PCR

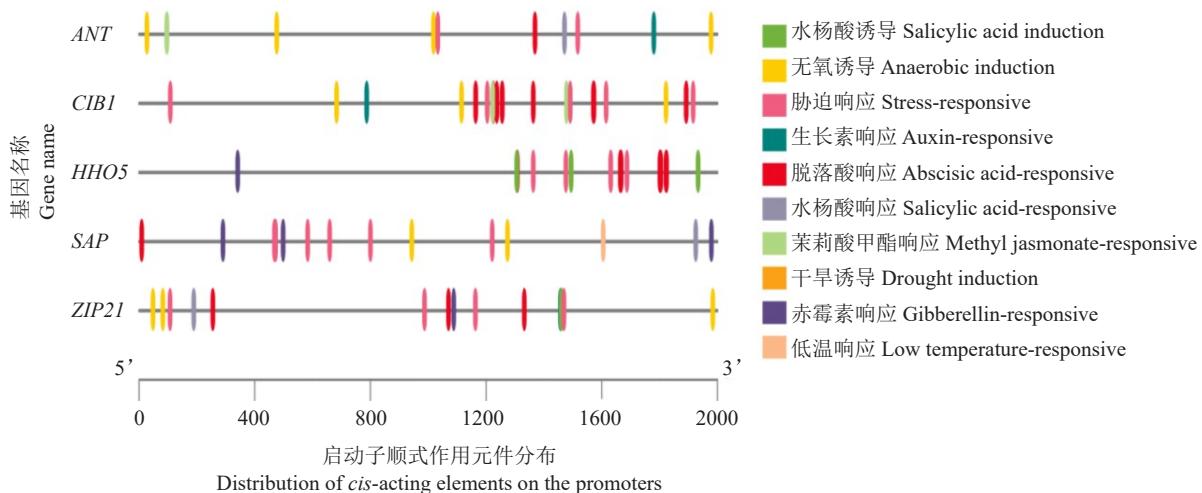


图 5 ANT、CIB1、HHO5、SAP 和 ZIP21 启动子顺式作用元件分析

Fig. 5 Cis-acting elements on the promoters of ANT, CIB1, HHO5, SAP and ZIP21

3 讨 论

性别分化除受遗传物质的调控外,环境条件也可以影响性别转变。高温是导致番木瓜两性株的花性向雄花转变的重要环境因素之一,但其分子调控机制尚不清楚。笔者在本研究中对在高温环境下采集的番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花进行转录组测序,转录组数据组装拼接得到 27 793 个基因,共鉴定到 517 个差异表达基因。KEGG 富集分析表明,植物激素响应及信号转导通路富集最显著,说明植物激素相关差异表达基因可能在番木瓜两性株高温趋雄过程中起到关键作用。

植物激素通过相互作用和串扰,直接或间接参与性别分化和组织形态发生,生长素、乙烯、细胞分裂素在植物性别分化中起到促进雌性化的作用,而赤霉素起到促雄作用^[24-27]。孙思琼等^[28]研究表明,外施赤霉素会增加甜瓜雄花两性株的雄花数量。然而,Han 等^[29]对番木瓜两性株和雌株的花芽外施 GA₃,并未观察到花性转雄,反而增加花梗长度和花序分枝数量。在本研究中,番木瓜雄花和两性花 GA₃含量无显著差异,与前人的研究结果一致。说明赤霉素对不同物种间花性转变的作用存在差异。而外施生长素(萘乙酸)^[21]或乙烯利^[30]可促进番木瓜雄株雌蕊的形成。在本研究中,生长素-氨基酸水解酶基因(*ILL3*)、吲哚乙酸氨基化合成酶基因(*GH3.1*、*GH3.9*)和 1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸氧化酶基因(*ACO1*)在雄花中下调表达,导致雄花中生长素和乙烯的合成量减少。在拟南芥中,*ANT* 是调控胚珠生长发育的关键基因,受生长素调控,同时介导生长素信号通路相关基因参与花器官形成^[31-32]; *CIB1* 基因编码蛋白则直接调控 *FT* 基因表达,调节植物成花^[33]。对 *ANT* 和 *CIB1* 基因启动子的顺式元件进行分析,结果表明,这两个基因的启动子含生长素响应元件,番木瓜两性株雄花中生长素积累量的减少,可能降低 *ANT*、*CIB1* 基因表达量,导致雄花雌蕊发育不全。也有报道,外施细胞分裂素(氯吡苯脲)可促进猕猴桃雄株雌蕊的形成^[34]。本研究中,雄花细胞分裂素核苷 5'-单磷酸盐磷酸核糖水解酶基因(*LOG3*、*LOG5*、*LOG5.1*)的下调表达,降低了雄花细胞分裂素的积累量,减缓雌蕊的分化。说明在高温环境下番木瓜两性株雌性不育的加剧与花芽生长素、乙烯和细胞分裂素合成量下降有关。

茉莉酸和水杨酸在植物生长发育及对高温、干旱、过量光、机械损伤等非生物胁迫响应中发挥重要作用^[35-37]。在番茄中,*JAI-1* 基因功能缺失,导致雌性不育,防御反应能力下降^[38]。在小麦和拟南芥中,*opr3* 突变体幼苗受高温胁迫后,成活率显著低于野生型^[39]。外施水杨酸可明显提高番茄、马铃薯、小麦、水稻、葡萄等作物的耐高温能力^[40-41]。在本研究中,参与茉莉酸合成的脂氧合酶 2 基因(*LOX2*)、12-氧代植二烯酸还原酶 3 基因(*OPR3*)在雄花中下调表达,而参与水杨酸代谢的水杨酸羧基甲基转移酶基因(*SAMT1*)在雄花中上调表达,导致雄花中茉莉酸和水杨酸积累的减少,从而降低雄花对高温耐受能力。番木瓜 *HHO5* 基因启动子含茉莉酸甲酯响应、水杨酸响应元件,雄花中茉莉酸和水杨酸含量下降,可能减弱 *HHO5* 基因的表达,影响雌蕊的发育。

SAP 转录因子属于 F-box 蛋白,是 E3 泛素连接酶复合物 SKP1/Cullin/F-box 的组成部分,通过降解 PPD 蛋白来调节胚珠、花和花序发育^[42]。*SAP* 功能缺失会导致拟南芥胚珠、花和花序严重畸变^[43]。干旱、高盐、低温等逆境胁迫会促使菠萝 *SAP* 基因高效表达,影响花器官的大小^[44]。龙眼 *SAP* 可能参与生长素和赤霉素等激素应答及非生物胁迫响应^[45]。在本研究中,番木瓜 *SAP* 基因在雄花中不表达(FPKM < 1)。启动子顺式元件分析结果表明,*SAP* 基因启动子含低温响应元件,说明 *SAP* 基因的表达受低温诱导,而在高温胁迫下,*SAP* 基因转录活性可能被抑制,可能导致番木瓜雌蕊败育,促进雄花形成。

4 结 论

对番木瓜两性株雄花和两性花进行转录组测序和分析,筛选到 70 个植物激素相关差异表达基因和 6 个花发育相关差异表达基因。番木瓜两性株在高温条件下的花性转变可能与花芽中植物激素生物合成、代谢和转运相关基因表达量的改变,导致 ACC、IAA、tZ、SA、JA 积累的减少,从而降低花发育相关基因 *ANT*、*CIB1*、*HHO5* 的表达量,以及高温抑制 *SAP* 基因的表达有关。

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