

# 桃热激转录因子 *PpHSF18* 基因的克隆及功能分析

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**摘要:**【目的】克隆桃热激转录因子 *PpHSF18* 基因, 分析其在 2 种树型桃中的表达, 探究其在分枝角度形成中的功能。【方法】测定一年生普通型桃大久保和柱型桃洒红龙柱枝条不同生长时期分枝角度, 并分析 11 个桃 *PpHSFAs* 基因在 2 种树型中的表达; 克隆 *PpHSF18* 基因, 构建 *PpHSF18* 基因的过表达载体, 并进行拟南芥遗传转化, 探究其对拟南芥株型和分枝角度的影响。【结果】柱型桃品种洒红龙柱枝条分枝角度显著小于普通型桃大久保, 大久保桃分枝角度随着枝条生长逐渐增大, 而洒红龙柱桃分枝角度变化不明显; 11 个桃 A 类 HSF 转录因子家族基因在 2 种树型桃茎尖中的表达呈 3 种趋势, 其中 *PpHSF18* 与 *PpLAZY1* 呈相同表达趋势, 即在柱型桃中表达量显著高于普通型桃, 且与水稻 *OsHSFA2D* 同源性最高; *PpHSF18* 三个转基因株系分枝角度均小于野生型拟南芥分枝角度, 表明 *PpHSF18* 参与植物分枝角度的形成。【结论】过表达 *PpHSF18* 导致转基因拟南芥分枝角度变小, 为进一步解析 *PpHSF18* 在桃分枝角度形成中的作用提供理论依据。

**关键词:** 桃; 热激转录因子; 分枝角度; 柱型

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## Cloning and functional analysis of heat shock transcription factor *PpHSF18* in peach (*Prunus persica*)

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Peach (*Prunus persica* L.) is an important economical fruit and is popular with consumers. In peach, the branch angle, as an important agronomic trait of tree architecture, affects fruit yield and quality, adaptive capacity to environment, and competitive capacity. The pillar peach, as one of the special germplasm resources, shows smaller branch angle and fewer secondary branches than the standard peach, which is an ideal tree architecture for implementing easy pruning and mechanized harvesting strategies. Heat shock factors (HSFs), especially for class A, play a vital role in not only biotic or abiotic stress but also normal plant growth and development, especially in plant tree architecture. However, *PpHSFAs* have not been studied in peach, especially the role in regulating branch angle. The objectives of this study aimed to screen and validate the candidate *PpHSFAs* function that might participate in formation of branch angle. 【Methods】A pillar peach (Sahonglongzhu, S) and a standard peach (Okubo, O) with one-year old seedlings were selected for measuring branch angle, respectively. The shoot-tip of these two cultivars was taken for RNA-seq. The expression pattern of 11 *PpHSFAs*, *PpTAC1* and *PpLAZY1* were detected and the heatmap was plotted by TBtools software. The homology

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of *PpHSFAs* with *OsHSFA2D* was detected using Blastp search and the gene with the highest expected value was selected as the candidate gene. *PpHSF18* was selected and might be involved in the formation of branch angle, which showed a high similarity with *OsHSFA2D*. Then, *PpHSF18* was cloned by PCR and transformed in pSAK277 vector, and promoted by 35S promoter, using the restriction enzymes *Hind* III and *Xba* I. The recombinant vector was transformed into GV3101 strain. The pSAK277-35S::*PpHSF18* was transformed into *Arabidopsis thaliana* using floral dip method by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. The positive plants were identified by PCR and the relative expression levels of *PpHSF18* in transgenic lines were detected by quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR). The *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants, transformed with the pSAK277-35S::*PpHSF18* and WT, were photographed and the branch angles were measured and calculated in SPSS using ANOVA at significance level of  $p < 0.05$ . **【Results】** The branch angle of Okubo increased gradually with the development stage, ranging from  $62^\circ$  to  $76^\circ$ . The increased angle resulted in larger crown width. The branch angle of Sahonglongzhu showed no significant difference in the development stage, ranging from  $31^\circ$  to  $34^\circ$ . It was easy to observe that the branch angle of Okubo was significantly larger than that of Sahonglongzhu at all stages. Transcriptome analysis of shoot-tip with these two cultivars showed that the expression pattern of *PpTAC1* and *PpLAZY1*, which belonged to IGT gene family, showed opposite pattern in Okubo and Sahonglongzhu. The expression level of *PpTAC1* was higher in Okubo than that in Sahonglongzhu, but *PpLAZY1* showed the opposite expression pattern. Except *PpHSF16* with no expression in these two peach cultivars, the expression profiles of remaining 10 *PpHSFAs* were classed into two groups. *PpHSF2*, *PpHSF3*, *PpHSF10*, *PpHSF11* and *PpHSF14* showed co-expression with *PpTAC1*, and *PpHSF1*, *PpHSF4*, *PpHSF7*, *PpHSF9* and *PpHSF18* displayed co-expression with *PpLAZY1*. *PpHSF18* showed the highest expected value with *OsHSFA2D* which was a key transcription factor in regulating rice tiller angle among all the *PpHSFAs*. *PpHSF18* contained 1080 bp of ORF (open reading frame) and encoded 359 amino acids, which contained a 21 bp insertion between HR-A and HR-B region, as the characteristic of class A of HSF gene subfamily. *PpHSF18* gene was successfully cloned using leaves of Okubo as the template. The pSAK277-35S::*PpHSF18* overexpression vector was constructed and stably transformed into *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Four transgenic *PpHSF18*-overexpression  $T_0$  lines were obtained by PCR with a purpose band. All the transgenic lines showed higher *PpHSF18* transcript levels than WT. The Line 1, Line 2 and Line 4, showing higher expression level among transgenic lines, were selected for further analysis. Compared to WT plants, *PpHSF18* overexpression significantly decreased the branch angle in all three transgenic lines. The branch angle of three transgenic *Arabidopsis* lines was about  $40^\circ$ , while the branch angle of WT was about  $60^\circ$ . The branch angle of three transgenic lines was very significantly smaller than that of WT using ANOVA analysis. According to the above results of phenotype and qRT-PCR analysis of different transgenic lines, it was suggested that *PpHSF18* as a key transcription factor could indeed repress plant branching angle. **【Conclusion】** A homology of *OsHSFA2D* denoted as *PpHSF18* was cloned in standard peach cultivar Okubo. *PpHSF18* encoded a class A HSF transcription factor with a 21 bp insertion between HR-A and HR-B region. *PpHSF18* was expressed higher in pillar cultivar Sahonglongzhu than that in standard peach cultivar Okubo, showing a co-expression with *PpLAZY1*. Overexpression of *PpHSF18* resulted in a highly significant decrease of branch angle in transgenic *A. thaliana*. These results indicated that *PpHSF18* was involved in regulating branch angle and provided the theoretical basis for regulating branch angles using the molecular technique in peach.

**Key words:** Peach (*Prunus persica*); Heat shock transcription factor; Branch angle; Pillar

分枝(蘖)角度是形成“理想树(株)型”的重要组成部分,其与产量形成、环境适应和竞争能力密切相关。遗传因素、植物激素、重力向地性和环境因素等在植物分枝(蘖)角度形成中发挥重要作用<sup>[1]</sup>。

热激转录因子(heat shock transcription factor, HSFs)是植物中研究最广泛的转录因子家族之一,根据蛋白质结构的差异,植物HSFs可分为A、B、C三类<sup>[2]</sup>,其中只有A类HSFs成员C末端含有具有转录激活功能的AHA基序,因此现有的对植物热激转录因子的研究主要集中在A类,B类和C类研究相对较少<sup>[3]</sup>。A类热激转录因子作为热胁迫的重要调控因子,通过调控热激蛋白(heat shock protein, HSPs)等多种类型基因的表达来参与植物热胁迫响应<sup>[4-5]</sup>;此外,A类热激转录因子还参与了干旱、盐等非生物胁迫<sup>[6-7]</sup>。近年来对A类热激转录因子的研究发现其在植物树(株)型相关性状的形成中也发挥了重要的作用。Zhang等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现水稻*hsfa2d*突变体植株表现分蘖角度增大,*hsfa2d/lazy1*双突变体表现出比二者单突变体更大的分蘖角度,且*OsLAZY1*基因过表达能够挽救*hsfa2d*突变体表型,而*LAZY1*基因属于IGT基因家族,在分蘖(枝)角度形成中具有非常重要的作用。过表达*AtHsfA3*、*AtHsfA2*和*OsHsfA2e*的转基因拟南芥植株均出现(极)矮化表型<sup>[9-10]</sup>;过表达苜蓿(*Boea hygrometrica*)A类*BhHsf1*的转基因拟南芥和烟草植株生长受阻,均表现矮化表型,同时转基因拟南芥植株的叶片、花序、果荚均变小<sup>[11]</sup>。

桃(*Prunus persica* L.)是世界最重要的果树之一,原产中国,种质资源丰富。依据树高和分枝角度的不同,桃树型可分为普通型、矮化型、半矮化型、柱型、直立型、垂枝型和曲枝型<sup>[12-13]</sup>。目前桃生产上主栽品种主要为普通型,其树型开张,分枝角度过大,随着结果年限延长,树冠内枝叶密集,中下部透光差,是限制桃园产量的主要因素,也在一定程度上影响了果实品质提升。柱型桃是桃资源中的一类特异种质,与普通型桃相比,柱型桃树冠较小,具有分枝角度小、侧枝数量少等特点<sup>[14-15]</sup>。发掘控制桃分枝角度相关基因,通过分子育种手段对现有主栽桃品种树型进行改良具有重要意义。笔者在本研究中以普通型桃大久保和柱型桃洒红龙柱为试验材料,分析2个品种一年生植株分枝角度差异,通过2个品种茎尖转录组数据,筛选出与水稻中调控分蘖角度的关

键转录因子*OsHsfa2d*基因<sup>[8]</sup>的同源基因桃A类HSF转录因子*PpHsf18*,克隆*PpHsf18*基因并对其功能进行研究,为后续桃分枝角度分子机制研究提供理论支撑。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

一年生普通型桃大久保(Okubo, O)和柱型桃洒红龙柱(Sahonglongzhu, S)于2019年12月栽植于河南农业大学三区果树试验站,采取茎尖进行转录组测序分析,采取嫩叶用于RNA的提取和后续基因克隆等试验,所有样品采集后迅速置于液氮中速冻,带回实验室后放于-80℃超低温冰箱保存;并以大久保和洒红龙柱一年生植株为试材进行分枝角度测定。采用一年生大久保和洒红龙柱分枝连接处进行*PpHsfa18*基因相对表达量测定。采用野生型拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia)进行*PpHsfa18*基因功能验证。

### 1.2 一年生桃植株分枝角度测量

从5月5日开始到5月30日,每隔5 d用SC-K1原位活体植物分枝角自动测量仪系统(杭州万深)分别测量大久保和洒红龙柱一年生枝条的基角(一年生枝与主干的夹角),每处理选取3棵长势一致的植株,从每棵植株随机选取3个枝条测定其分枝角度并记录,3次重复。

### 1.3 转录组测序和表达分析

大久保(O)和洒红龙柱(S)茎尖转录组数据参考谭彬等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究,基于转录组测序数据分析桃中11个HSF家族A类基因<sup>[17]</sup>(包含*PpHsf18*基因)、*PpLAZY1*基因和*PpTAC1*基因在大久保和洒红龙柱茎尖中的表达量,并利用TBtools v0.6733软件<sup>[18]</sup>绘制表达量热图。利用实时荧光定量PCR分析候选基因*PpHsf18*在大久保和洒红龙柱一年生枝条分枝连接处的表达量。

### 1.4 *PpHsf18*基因克隆及过表达载体构建

利用Primer Premier 5.0设计*PpHsf18*基因CDS(Coding sequence, 编码区)全长引物*PpHsf18-F1*和*PpHsf18-R1*(引物序列见表1),以普通型桃大久保叶片cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增,PCR反应体系和反应程序、PCR产物回收、连接及转化大肠杆菌步骤参照谭彬等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法进行。将PCR检测呈阳性的单菌落活化后送至武汉擎科生物科技有限公司进行测序,使

用MEGA7.0软件将测序结果与参考序列进行比对。

利用Primer premier 5.0设计含 *Hind* III和 *Xba* I 酶切位点的引物 *PpHSF18-F2* 和 *PpHSF18-R2* (引物序列见表1), PCR扩增和载体构建参照谭彬等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法进行。

1.5 *PpHSF18* 遗传转化拟南芥及其鉴定分析

将构建好的 pSAK277-35S::*PpHSF18* 过表达载

体转化农杆菌 GV3101 菌株, 使用蘸花法侵染拟南芥<sup>[20]</sup>, 待果荚成熟时收取 T<sub>0</sub> 代种子。T<sub>0</sub> 代拟南芥植株培养、叶片 DNA 和 RNA 提取、PCR 扩增和实时荧光定量 PCR 方法参照谭彬等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法进行, 以拟南芥 *AtUBC* 基因为内参基因, 引物序列见表1。对 T<sub>2</sub> 代阳性拟南芥植株分枝角度进行测定, 每株系选取3株, 每株选取3个枝条, 3次重复。

表1 *PpHSF18* 基因克隆、表达及功能分析所用引物

Table 1 Primers used for cloning, expression and functional analysis of *PpHSF18*

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	用途 Application
<i>PpHSF18-F1</i>	ATGAACATCTGTACCCAGTGAAGG	基因克隆 Gene cloning
<i>PpHSF18-R1</i>	TCACTACTTTGGGCATGAACCTAAGTAA	Gene cloning
<i>PpHSF18-F2</i>	AGAATTCAAAAAGCTTATGAACATCTGTACCCAGTGAAGG	表达载体 Expression vector
<i>PpHSF18-R2</i>	AAGCAGGACTCTAGATCACTACTTTGGGCATGAACCTAAGTAA	Expression vector
<i>PpHSF18-F3</i>	GGCAAGAAAGGAACAGGATGAA	表达分析 Expression analysis
<i>PpHSF18-R3</i>	CCAAAATCCCTCATCGAACTCT	Expression analysis
<i>AtUBC-F</i>	CTGCGACTCAGGGAATCTTCTAA	拟南芥内参基因 Constitutive control in <i>Arabidopsis</i>
<i>AtUBC-R</i>	TTGTGCCATTGAATTGAACCC	Constitutive control in <i>Arabidopsis</i>

1.6 数据统计与分析

利用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行显著性分析, 采用Excel 2010进行数据统计和作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 两种树型桃枝条不同发育期分枝角度变化

对一年生普通型桃大久保和柱型桃洒红龙柱植

株枝条不同发育阶段分枝角度进行测量(图1-A)。普通型桃大久保分枝角度显著大于柱型桃品种洒红龙柱分枝角度(图1-B)。随着枝条发育, 大久保桃分枝角度逐渐增加, 从62°显著增加到76°, 而洒红龙柱桃枝条分枝角度在整个发育时期没有显著变化(31°~34°), 但是均显著低于大久保各个时期分枝角度。综上分析, 2个品种间分枝角度及其分枝角度

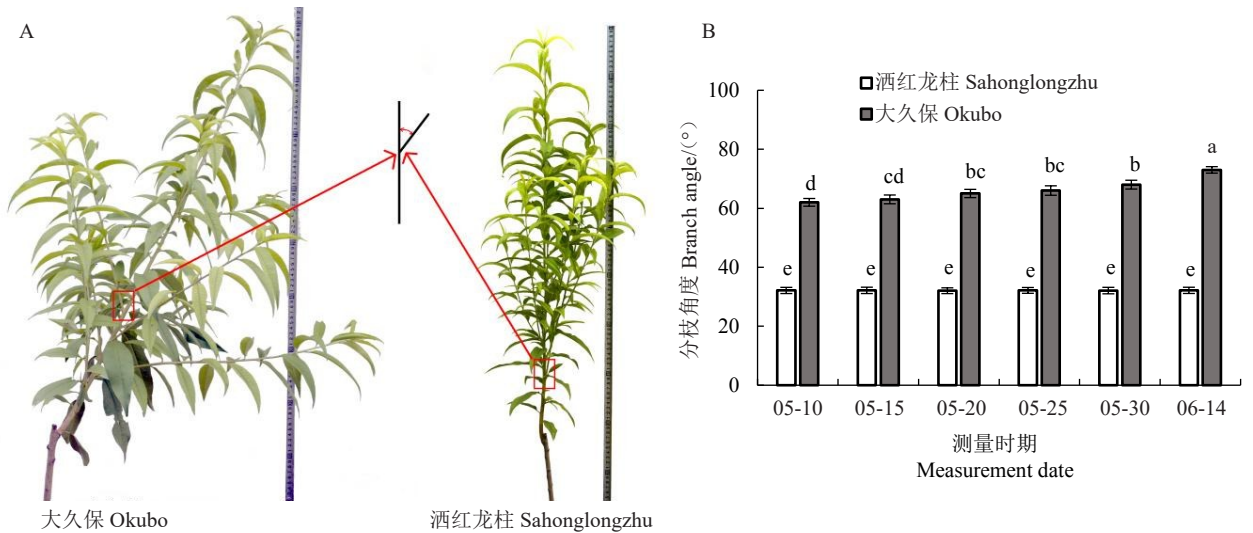


图1 2种树型桃品种表型与不同发育时期分枝角度差异分析  
 Fig. 1 The phenotype and analysis of branch angle in different stages of two tree architectures in Okubo and Sahonglongzhu

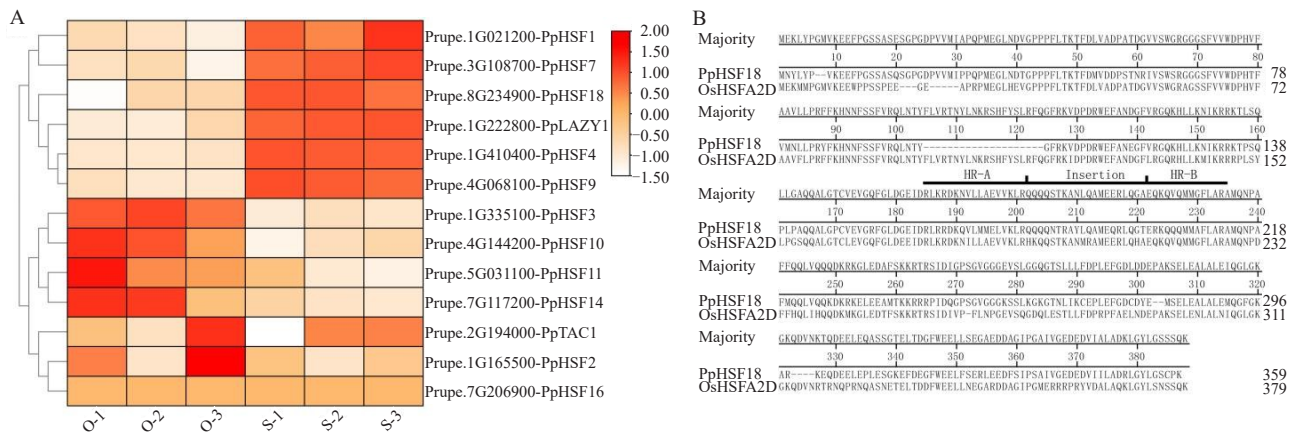
变化规律均存在差异。

### 2.2 PpHSFAs在2种不同树型桃中的表达分析

PpTAC1和PpLAZYI是同属于IGT家族的一对作用相反的控制植物分枝角度的关键基因<sup>[21]</sup>。对普通型桃大久保和洒红龙柱茎尖转录组数据中HSF家族中11个A类基因、PpTAC1和PpLAZYI表达趋势进行分析(图2-A)。结果发现,PpTAC1和PpLAZYI表达趋势相反,PpTAC1在大久保中表达量高于洒红龙柱中表达量,而PpLAZYI则相反。PpHSF16在2种树型中均不表达,其余PpHSFs基因呈现2种

表达趋势,PpHSF2、PpHSF3、PpHSF10、PpHSF11和PpHSF14与PpTAC1表达趋势一致,表现为在大久保中表达量高于洒红龙柱(图2-A);而PpHSF1、PpHSF4、PpHSF7、PpHSF9、PpHSF18与PpLAZYI表达趋势一致,表现为在洒红龙柱中表达量高于大久保(图2-A),其中,PpHSF18与水稻OsHSA2D同源(E-value = 1e-120)(图2-B),OsHSA2D是OsLAZYI上游正调节因子<sup>[8]</sup>,故推测PpHSF18可能参与调控桃分枝角度。

为进一步明确PpHSF18基因的表达模式,以一



A. PpHSFAs 表达量分析;B. PpHSF18 中 HSFA 保守结构域分析。O. 大久保;S. 洒红龙柱。

A. Expression analysis of PpHSFAs;B. Conserved domains of HSFA in PpHSF18. O. Okubo; S. Sahonglongzhu.

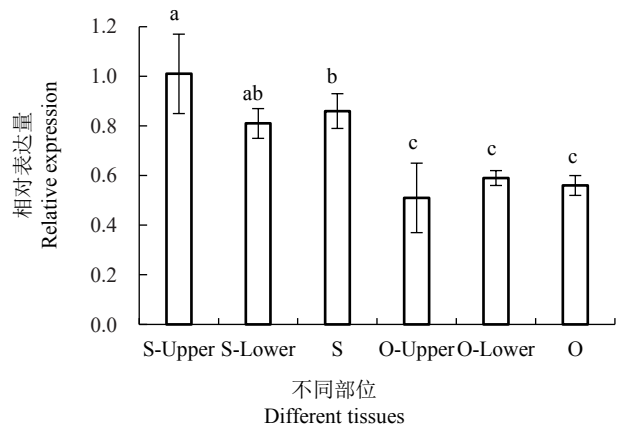
图2 PpHSFAs在两种树型中表达量分析与PpHSF18基因结构域比较

Fig. 2 Expression pattern analysis of PpHSFAs in two tree architectures of peach and conserved domains of PpHSF18

年生大久保和洒红龙柱的分枝连接处(O和S),分枝连接处上(O-Upper和S-Upper)和分枝连接处下(O-Lower和S-Lower)为材料检测PpHSF18的相对表达量,分析发现PpHSF18基因在洒红龙柱分枝连接处及分枝连接处上下部相对表达量均显著高于大久保。PpHSF18基因相对表达量与2种树型桃枝条分枝角度大小呈负相关关系(图3)。

### 2.3 PpHSF18基因克隆与过表达载体构建

以大久保嫩叶cDNA为模板进行PpHSF18基因CDS区全长(1080 bp)扩增,结果显示,PpHSF18基因CDS区大小为1000 bp左右(图4-A);测序结果显示,PpHSF18基因CDS区序列与参考基因组无差异,编码359个氨基酸,与OsHSA2D蛋白序列比对显示,均包含HSF家族基因保守结构域(图2-B)。将PpHSF18基因CDS区序列与酶切后的pSAK277过表达载体进行连接和转化

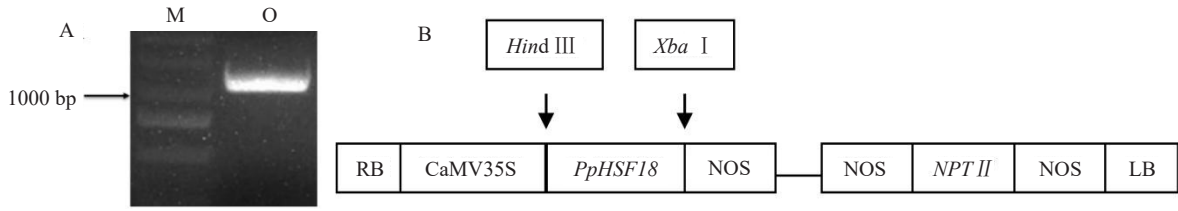


O. 大久保;S. 洒红龙柱;O/S-Upper. 大久保或洒红龙柱分枝连接处上;O/S-Lower. 大久保或洒红龙柱分枝连接处下。

O. Okubo; S. Sahonglongzhu; O/S-Upper. Upper sides of the shoot in O or S; O/S-Lower. Lower sides of the shoot in O or S.

图3 PpHSF18在一年生洒红龙柱和大久保分枝连接处表达分析

Fig. 3 Expression analysis of PpHSF18 in Sahonglongzhu and Okubo peach



A. *PpHsf18* CDS 区 PCR 扩增; B. pSAK277-35S:: *PpHsf18* 载体结构图。O. 大久保; M. DNA marker DL2000。  
A. PCR amplification of *PpHsf18*; B. Vector map of pSAK277-35S:: *PpHsf18*. O. Okubo; M. DNA marker DL2000.

图4 *PpHsf18* 基因 CDS 全长扩增与过表达载体构建

Fig. 4 The amplification of full length with *PpHsf18* and detection of overexpression vector colony

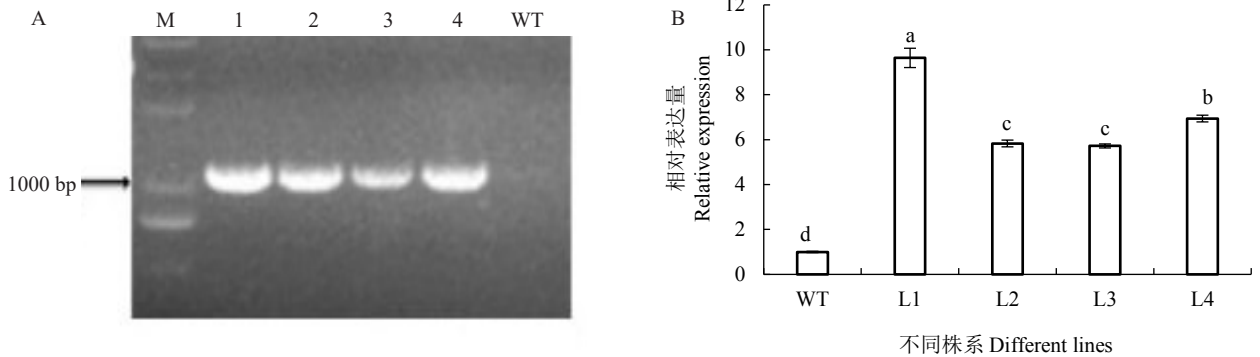
(图4-B),挑取单菌落进行PCR验证,结果显示,PCR产物条带位于1000 bp左右的位置,说明目的基因成功连接至pSAK277载体,*PpHsf18*基因过表达载体构建成功。

2.4 转基因拟南芥筛选与鉴定

用包含 pSAK277-35S::*PpHsf18* 过表达载体的农杆菌进行拟南芥侵染,在含有卡那霉素的抗性培养基上筛选拟南芥种子,获得4株  $T_0$  代抗性苗。进一步通过PCR验证,4株  $T_0$  代抗性苗均能扩出目的

基因条带(图5-A),说明4株抗性苗均为 *PpHsf18* 转基因阳性苗。

利用qRT-PCR检测 *PpHsf18* 基因在4个  $T_0$  代转基因植株中的相对表达量,结果(图5-B)显示,相较于WT植株,L1~L4四个转基因植株中 *PpHsf18* 表达量均显著高于WT植株,其中L1表达量最高,L4次之,L2和L3之间没有明显差异,表明 *PpHsf18* 基因已成功整合到4个转基因植株的基因组中并发挥作用。



A. 转基因拟南芥 PCR 鉴定; B. 阳性苗 *PpHsf18* 表达量分析。M. DNA marker DL2000; 1~4. 4 个转基因植株; WT. 阴性对照。

A. PCR identification of transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana*; B. Relative expression of *PpHsf18*. M. DNA marker DL2000; 1-4. Four transgenic plants; WT as negative control.

图5 *PpHsf18*  $T_0$  代转基因拟南芥 PCR 鉴定与相对表达量分析

Fig. 5 PCR identification of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and relative expression of *PpHsf18* in transgenic plants

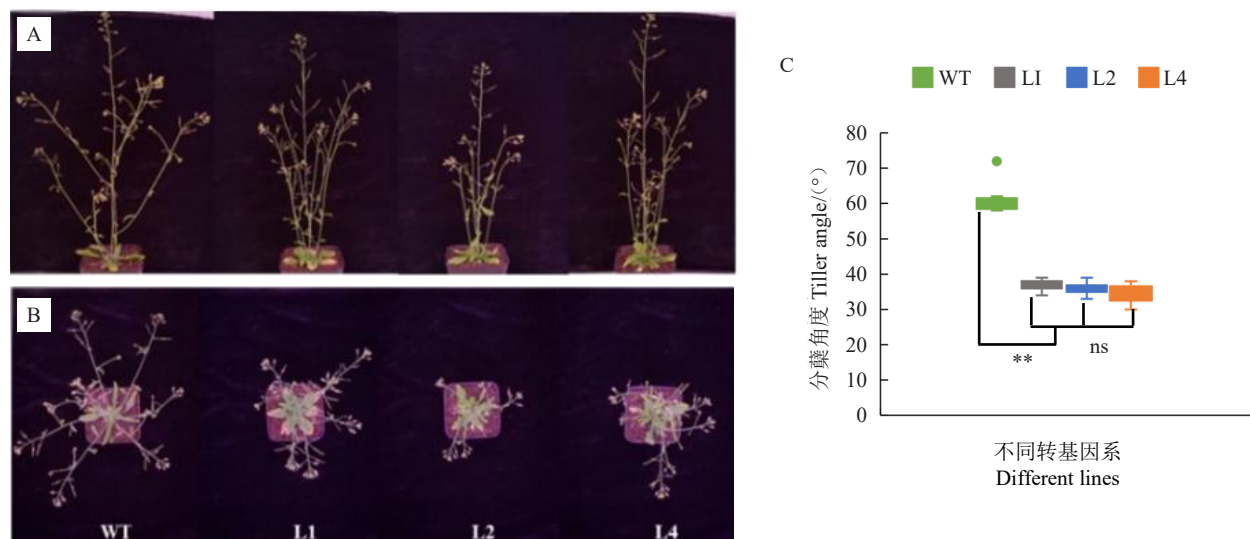
2.5 过表达 *PpHsf18* 转基因拟南芥表型观察与分析

对3个  $T_2$  代阳性转基因拟南芥株系进行分枝角度观测和统计,结果显示,与WT植株相比, *PpHsf18* 过表达株系的分枝角度显著减小(图6-A),且WT拟南芥的“冠层”显著大于3个 *PpHsf18* 转基因株系(图6-B)。对WT和过表达株系分枝角度进行测量,WT植株分枝角度在60°左右;而过表达株系的分枝角度为40°左右。进一步的方差分析

发现,过表达株系植株分枝角度极显著低于WT ( $p < 0.01$ )(图6-C),表明过表达 *PpHsf18* 基因导致拟南芥分枝角度变小。

3 讨论

桃树型是影响果实产量和品质形成、栽培管理措施确定的基础<sup>[13]</sup>。高而窄的树型是适于目前果树生产提出的“宽行密植”栽培理念的理想树型,不仅有利于行间作业,通过逐步实现机械化,可以大大降



A 和 B. 转基因拟南芥表型; C. 不同株系分枝角度统计。L1, L2, L4 分别为 3 个转基因株系; WT 为野生型对照。\*\*表示差异极显著 ( $p < 0.01$ ), ns 表示无差异。

A and B. Phenotype of transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana*; C. Branch angle of different lines in transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana*. L1, L2, L4 represent the transgenic lines of *PpHSF18*; WT represents the wild type control. \*\* indicates extremely significant difference at  $p < 0.01$ , ns indicates on difference.

图 6 *PpHSF18* T<sub>2</sub>代转基因拟南芥植株表型与分枝角度统计

Fig. 6 Phenotype and branch angle of T<sub>2</sub> generation of transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana* for *PpHSF18*

低劳动强度和劳动力支出,而且改善了果园群体的通风透光条件,对减少病虫害发生、提升果实品质均具有重要意义<sup>[22]</sup>。前人研究发现柱型桃枝条接近直立,而普通型桃分枝角度大、鲜有近直立枝,且柱型桃的花梗与枝条夹角也显著小于普通型桃<sup>[21,23]</sup>。笔者在本试验中分析了一年生普通型桃大久保和柱型桃洒红龙柱生长季枝条分枝角度的变化,发现柱型桃枝条在整个5月份变化不大,且显著低于普通型桃,研究结果与前人一致。

热激转录因子 HSFs 在植物的生长发育中发挥重要作用<sup>[2]</sup>。Wang 等<sup>[24]</sup>利用水稻幼苗响应重力诱导试验的转录组数据筛选出一个具有时空特异性表达模式的差异表达基因 *OsHSA2D*, *OsHSA2D* 基因响应重力信号后表达量升高并激活 *OsLAZY1* 的表达,进而引发了生长素的不对称分布导致水稻分蘖角度变小。*LAZY1* 是目前研究较多的一个控制植物分枝(蘖)角度的重要基因<sup>[24-27]</sup>,笔者团队前期研究发现 *PpLAZY1* 基因的异位表达导致转基因拟南芥和烟草分枝角度(叶角)变小; Dardick 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究发现与 *PpLAZY1* 同属于 IGT 家族的作用相反的 *PpTAC1* 基因的突变是柱型桃 Crimson Rocket 分枝角度小的主要原因。基于 *PpLAZY1* 基因和 *PpTAC1* 基因的表达

模式,笔者在本研究中发现 11 个 *PpHSFAs* 基因在普通型桃大久保和柱型桃洒红龙柱茎尖中呈现 3 种表达模式,即普通型桃中表达量高于柱型桃、低于柱型桃和在两种树型中无差异。其中的 *PpHSF18* 基因在 2 种树型中的表达模式与 *PpLAZY1* 相同,这与水稻中 *OsHSA2D* 和 *OsLAZY1* 的表达模式一致<sup>[8]</sup>,且 *PpHSF18* 与水稻中的 *OsHSA2D* 高度同源 (50.13%),推测 *PpHSF18* 可能参与调控桃分枝角度形成。

过表达 *PpHSF18* 基因的 3 个转基因拟南芥株系的分枝角度显著小于野生型拟南芥。前人研究发现柱型桃侧枝中和腋芽中生长素的含量明显高于普通型桃<sup>[28]</sup>。水稻 *hsfs2d* 突变体植株分蘖角度显著大于野生型植株, *OsHSA2D* 和 *OsLAZY1* 过表达均可恢复 *hsfa2d* 突变体表型,推测 *OsHSA2D* 是 *OsLAZY1* 上游正调节因子,通过激活 *OsLAZY1* 的表达调节生长素的不对称分布进而影响水稻分蘖角度<sup>[8]</sup>。本试验研究结果与前人研究结果一致。探究桃中 *PpHSF18* 转录因子在 2 种树型桃中的表达特性及功能,可为 HSF 家族在桃树型相关性状形成中的作用研究奠定基础。笔者在本研究中也发现 *PpLAZY1* 基因与 *PpHSF18* 具有相同的表达趋势,但二者之间

的关系还需要进一步明确,研究与分枝角度形成的关键基因并开发标记基因,为利用分子育种手段进行桃树型遗传改良提供参考。

## 4 结 论

笔者在本研究中成功克隆了桃热激转录因子 *PpHsf18* 基因,该基因在普通型桃一年生植株茎尖中表达量明显低于柱型桃;异源转化拟南芥后导致拟南芥分枝角度明显变小,其调控的分子机制有待进一步研究。

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