

不同苹果品种抗苹果绵蚜的漆酶基因 表达模式及其原核表达载体筛选

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摘要:【目的】明确不同苹果品种漆酶基因在抗苹果绵蚜过程中的差异表达模式,探索原核表达苹果漆酶蛋白的方法与条件。【方法】基于转录组测序分析抗蚜品种新红星(Starkrimson)、小国光(Ralls Genet)与感蚜品种红富士(Red Fuji)3个苹果品种被苹果绵蚜为害0 h、12 h、5 d后漆酶基因的表达模式,筛选抗蚜候选漆酶基因;选择pET-28a(+),pET-32a(+),pGEX-TEV、pHAT2 4种载体,对4个漆酶基因MdLac23、MdLac6、MdLac7、MdLac2进行原核表达,对表达产物进行Western-Blot验证,镍柱亲和层析纯化,以ABTS为底物分析其酶活性。【结果】与对照相比,不同苹果品种被害12 h、5 d后,苹果枝条中漆酶差异表达基因数量为27个。不同苹果品种的漆酶基因表达模式存在差异,抗蚜品种新红星及小国光漆酶差异表达基因上调表达居多,感蚜品种红富士下调表达居多,新红星12个基因上调表达,无下调表达基因;小国光9个基因上调表达,3个基因下调表达;红富士10个基因下调表达,4个基因上调表达。其中新红星特有的上调表达基因数量为6个,小国光特有的上调表达基因为5个,红富士特有的下调表达基因为9个。在16 °C、0.5 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG, 220 r·min⁻¹诱导24 h的条件下,MdLac23、MdLac2漆酶基因在pET-28a(+)载体上清液中成功表达蛋白,Western-Blot检测到清晰的蛋白条带,与对照相比均未发现其催化活性。利用pET-32a(+),pGEX-TEV、pHAT2载体均未在上清液中诱导出目的重组蛋白。【结论】明确了不同苹果品种漆酶基因的表达模式以及原核表达所需表达载体与条件,为进一步探索不同苹果品种漆酶抗蚜基因及其蛋白功能奠定理论与实践基础。

关键词: 苹果绵蚜; 苹果品种; 漆酶; 原核表达; 抗虫防御

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Expression patterns and prokaryotic expression vectors screening of laccase genes involved in resistance to woolly apple aphid in different apple varieties

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Malus domestica* is an important economic fruit crop in China, and the woolly apple aphid causes great damage to apple trees. There are differences in the resistance to the woolly apple aphid among different apple varieties. The laccase gene is a key enzyme in the lignin biosynthesis pathway and has an important role in disease and insect resistance. In this study, we analyzed the changes in laccase gene expression patterns caused by woolly apple aphid infestation in different apple varieties.

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ies, identified their differential genes, and explored methods for prokaryotic expression of laccase proteins. **【Methods】** Three apple varieties, Starkrimson, Ralls Genet and Red Fuji, were used as research materials. Starkrimson and Ralls Genet were resistant to woolly apple aphid, while Red Fuji was susceptible to it. All three varieties were grown at the Fruit Tree Base of Jiaozhou Experimental Farm of Qingdao Agricultural University (120.11° E, 36.44° N). All trees were grafted seedlings. Healthy 1-year-old plants were selected in May 2019 and apple branches infested by woolly apple aphids for 0 h, 12 h and 5 d were collected. Three biological replicates for each treatment were performed. All samples were frozen in the liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C before being sent to the company for transcriptome testing. Using *Arabidopsis* laccase protein as the search sequence, a Blastp search was performed in the apple transcriptome to screen out candidate genes with E -value < 1e-5, and finally the laccase candidate genes were further confirmed by NCBI conserved domain database and Pfam database. At the transcriptome level, the expression patterns of laccase genes in different apple varieties before and after being infested by woolly apple aphid were analyzed to screen out candidate genes for aphid resistance. The genes with differential expression between groups was selected by p -value < 0.05 and Fold Change > 2. The full-length coding sequences of three apple laccase genes (*MdLac23*, *MdLac6* and *MdLac7*) were amplified using high-fidelity enzymes with cDNA as the template. Primers were designed using Premier 5 software. The PCR products were finally ligated into four prokaryotic expression vectors, including pET-28a (+), pET-32a (+), pGEX-TEV and pHAT2, respectively, and transferred into *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) receptor cells, followed by sequencing. The 20 correctly sequenced recombinant constructs were shaken at 37 °C and 200 r · min⁻¹ until the OD₆₀₀ reached 0.7–0.8, before they were induced at a final concentration of 0.5 mmol · L⁻¹ IPTG, 16 °C, and 220 r · min⁻¹ for 24 h. The protein expression was detected by Western-Blot using electrophoresis on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The two laccase proteins *MdLac23* and *MdLac2*, which were successfully expressed in the supernatant of pET-28a (+) vector, were induced in large quantities. After ultrasonic fragmentation, the supernatant was purified by a Ni²⁺ column. Concentration and desalination of proteins were determined by using 30 ku ultrafiltration tubes. SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and Bradford method were used to detect the purity and concentration of proteins. The amount of enzyme required to oxidize 1 nmol of substrate ABTS [2, 2'-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulphonate)] per minute per mg of protein was taken as one unit of enzyme activity. The absorbance values of the two laccase proteins were measured before and after the reaction at 42 °C for 3 min at 420 nm with ABTS as the substrate. **【Results】** A total of 27 differential laccase expression genes were identified, 25 laccase genes had conserved structural domains specific to Cu-oxidase, Cu-oxidase 2 and Cu-oxidase 3 typical laccase, and two laccase *MdLac25* (Cu-oxidase 3) and *MdLac24* (Cu-oxidase 2) contained only one conserved structural domain. At the transcriptome level, the overall expression pattern of laccase genes was up-regulated in the two resistant varieties, Starkrimson and Ralls Genet, and down-regulated in the susceptible variety, Red Fuji, as the time of infestation by woolly apple aphid increased. Among them, 12 genes were up-regulated and no down-regulated genes existed in the Starkrimson variety; 9 genes were up-regulated and 3 genes were down-regulated in the Ralls Genet; 10 genes were down-regulated and 4 genes were up-regulated in Red Fuji. *MdLac20*, *MdLac21* and *MdLac22* were up-regulated in all three varieties; *MdLac23* gene was only up-regulated in Starkrimson and Ralls Genet; *MdLac24* and *MdLac25* were down-regulated in Ralls Genet and up-regulated in Starkrimson; *MdLac26* was up-regulated in Ralls Genet and Red Fuji; *MdLac27* was down-regulated in Ralls Genet and Red Fuji. There were 6 unique up-regulated genes in Starkrimson, 5 unique up-regulated genes in Ralls Genet, and 9 genes uniquely down-regulated in Red Fuji. In the prokaryotic

expression system, the four laccase genes were not expressed in the pGEX-TEV and pHAT2 vectors; the *MdLac7* and *MdLac2* genes of the pET-32a (+) vector were expressed in the precipitate; the *MdLac23* and *MdLac2* genes of the pET-28a (+) vector showed clear protein bands in both the supernatant and the precipitate. *EGFP* (enhanced green fluorescent protein), *MdLac23*, and *MdLac2* enzyme activity values were $408 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$, $427 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ and $433 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$, respectively, and both laccase proteins had no enzyme activity compared to the control *EGFP*. **【Conclusion】** In this study, the expression patterns of laccase genes in different apple varieties were clarified from transcriptomics, and laccase differential genes were identified. The laccase gene was expressed and the purified protein was obtained by screening different prokaryotic expression vectors.

Key words: *Eriosoma lanigerum*; Apple varieties; Laccase; Prokaryotic expression; Insect-resistant defense

中国是世界上苹果属植物最丰富的国家,作为苹果起源地之一,苹果种植面积不断扩大,目前已成为全球最大的苹果生产国^[1]。苹果绵蚜[*Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausmann)],属半翅目瘿绵蚜科,是以苹果属植物为主要寄主的入侵害虫,对北方苹果产业构成巨大危害^[2-3],多在新梢芽腋、枝干裂缝、根蘖基部处危害,其典型危害特征是寄主受害部位覆盖白色棉絮状物、形成肿瘤,难以防治^[4]。研究显示,生产中主栽品种红富士高感苹果绵蚜,新红星、小国光具有一定抗性^[5-8]。Zhou等^[9]基于EPG刺吸电位技术进一步研究发现,苹果绵蚜取食韧皮部阶段,在抗蚜品种新红星和小国光上需要多量、多次分泌唾液才可保证其顺利吸食;非韧皮部取食阶段,在新红星和小国光上第一次刺探开始时间和非穿透波的总时间显著多于红富士,推测两抗蚜品种中可能存在影响苹果绵蚜口针刺探的物理或化学抗性因子。

次生代谢产物木质素在被子植物中主要由愈创木基木质素(G)、紫丁香基木质素(S)和对羟基木质素(H)组成,参与细胞壁的形成,并与纤维素一起增加细胞硬度^[10],是近年来研究的热点问题^[11]。研究证明木质素与植物抗病虫有密切联系,An等^[12]研究发现菊花木质素通过促进细胞壁增厚、木质化而提高了机械强度,从而阻止蚜虫取食。漆酶EC.1.10.3.2 (laccase, LAC)是一种含铜的糖蛋白氧化酶,一般具有4个铜离子,均形成其催化位点,并包含3个铜氧化酶蛋白结构域(Cu-oxidase、Cu-oxidase 2、Cu-oxidase 3)^[13-14]。在高等植物中,漆酶参与木质素合成通路中催化单分子醇聚合的最后一步^[15]。此外,漆酶还参与植物的防御过程,研究发现小麦漆酶基因 *TaLAC4* 能够通过增加G-木质素合成,使细胞壁增厚而抵抗小麦赤霉病菌的侵染^[16];

GhLac1 在棉花中过表达,促进了木质素的合成,从而抵御棉铃虫和棉蚜的取食^[17],可见漆酶基因在植物抗病虫中起着重要作用。

目前苹果漆酶的研究未见报道,笔者通过转录组分析苹果漆酶基因在苹果绵蚜胁迫压力下的表达模式,基于漆酶基因的保守结构域对不同苹果品种漆酶差异基因进行鉴定,初步筛选出抗苹果绵蚜漆酶候选基因,并对原核表达所用载体及表达条件进行研究,为深入了解苹果漆酶基因的抗蚜功能提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

标准蛋白质分子质量 Marker、*Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) 菌株购自北京全式金生物科技有限公司。原核表达载体 pET-28a(+)、pET-32a(+)、pGEX-TEV、pHAT2 由本实验室保存。PUC19-EGFP 质粒干粉购自淼灵质粒平台。酵母提取物、胰蛋白胨购自 OXOID。漆酶检测活性试剂盒、琼脂粉购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司。测序由北京擎科生物科技有限公司完成。*E. coli* DH5 α 、DNA 聚合酶、DNA 连接酶 (ClonExpress[®] II One Step Cloning Kit) 均购自南京诺唯赞生物科技股份有限公司。多糖多酚植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒、反转录试剂、质粒小提试剂盒、DNA 凝胶回收试剂盒、DNA Marker、各种限制性内切酶购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司。DNA 合成、异丙基硫代 β -D 半乳糖苷 (IPTG)、抗 His 标签单克隆抗体、HRP 标记兔抗小鼠 IgG 抗体购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司, SDS-PAGE 蛋白上样缓冲液、ECL 化学发光试剂盒购自山东思科捷生物技术有限公司,其他常规试剂为分析纯。

1.2 不同苹果品种被苹果绵蚜危害前后的转录组测序

苹果绵蚜在(23±2) °C、14 h光照、10 h黑暗、相对湿度60%~80%的温室中用剥离成熟苹果种子内外种皮法^[18]获得的苹果幼苗进行繁殖。苹果试验苗木(*Malus domestica*)栽植于青岛农业大学胶州实验农场果树基地(120.11° E, 36.44° N),其砧木为海棠(*M. spectabilis*)。于2019年5月随机选取1年生健康植株新红星(Starkrimson, SM)、小国光(Ralls Genet, RG)、红富士(Red Fuji, RF)3种苹果品种,在距顶芽8~10 cm处每株接种苹果绵蚜40头,在植物对苹果绵蚜的应激反应早期(12 h)^[19]和苹果绵蚜在苹果苗木上的种群定殖期(5 d)^[20]采集被苹果绵蚜为害6 cm左右的苹果枝条样本,取未接种苹果绵蚜的抗蚜、感蚜苹果品种作为对照,每组处理均3次生物学重复,共采集27个样本。样本采集后迅速在液氮中冷冻,于-80 °C保存备用。由上海欧易生物医药科技有限公司进行有参转录组测序。

1.3 苹果LAC基因的筛选与鉴定

以蛋白质数据库 Uniprot (<https://www.uniprot.org/>)下载的拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)漆酶蛋白为检索序列,通过Blastp在苹果转录组测序序列中比对匹配的蛋白序列,筛选出E-value<1e-5的候选基因,删除冗余序列后将其蛋白序列通过NCBI CDD (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cdd>)数据库和Pfam (<http://pfam.xfam.org/>)数据库进行比对,通过漆酶蛋白结构域鉴定基因;基于转录组测序,分析新红星、小国光及红富士被苹果绵蚜为害0 h(对照,

ctr)、12 h、5 d漆酶差异表达基因及其表达模式。组间差异表达分析,以p-value<0.05、Fold Change>2作为判断基因表达差异显著的标准。使用TBtools软件制作结构域直观图与基因表达模式热图^[21]。

1.4 苹果LAC基因的克隆

基于漆酶基因表达量及其在抗蚜、感蚜苹果品种的表达模式,选择了3类漆酶基因,即在抗蚜品种新红星、小国光中均上调表达的*MdLac23*基因,新红星特有的上调表达基因*MdLac6*、*MdLac7*,小国光特有的上调表达基因*MdLac2*进行序列克隆。利用4种原核表达质粒pET-28a(+),pET-32a(+),pGEX-TEV,pHAT2构建目的蛋白表达载体。根据苹果漆酶mRNA序列,去除信号肽序列后,利用Primer Premier 5.0软件设计引物(下划线部分为酶切位点序列,下划线前的碱基为线性化载体两末端同源序列)。为方便构建目的DNA质粒,插入片段扩增引物设计方式为:上游/下游载体末端同源序列+酶切位点+基因特异性正向/反向扩增引物序列(表1,表2)。以苹果苗木中获得的cDNA为模板,采用PCR扩增基因的全长编码序列(CDS)。PCR扩增程序:95 °C预变性5 min;95 °C变性15 s,各基因退火温度分别为*MdLac23* 59.7 °C、*MdLac6* 53 °C、*MdLac7*及*MdLac2* 56.7 °C,退火20 s,72 °C延伸3 min,35个循环;72 °C再延伸5 min。PCR反应结束后,产物用1%的琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳,并用DNA凝胶回收试剂盒纯化回收目的条带。

1.5 重组蛋白原核表达载体的构建

利用内切酶消化pET-28a(+),pET-32a(+),

表1 同源臂及酶切位点序列

Table 1 Homologous arm and enzyme cut site sequence

载体名称 Carrier name	上游引物序列(5'-3') Forward primer sequences (5'-3')	下游引物序列(5'-3') Reverse primer sequences (5'-3')
pET-28a(+)	CAGCAAATGGGTCGCGGATCC (<i>Bam</i> H I)	GTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCCTCGAG (<i>Xho</i> I)
pET-32a(+)	GCCATGGCTGATATCGGATCC (<i>Bam</i> H I)	GTGGTGGTGGTGGTGCCTCGAG (<i>Xho</i> I)
pGEX-TEV	ATGGGTACCAGATCTGAATTC (<i>Eco</i> R I)	GTGCTCGAGTTAGAGAAGCTT (<i>Hind</i> III)
pHAT2	CACTCCATGGATATCGAATTC (<i>Eco</i> R I)	GGTGACACTATAGAATACTCAAGCTT (<i>Hind</i> III)

表2 基因特异性引物序列

Table 2 Gene-specific primer sequences

基因名称 Gene name	上游引物序列(5'-3') Forward primer sequences (5'-3')	下游引物序列(5'-3') Reverse primer sequences (5'-3')
<i>MdLac23</i>	AGCATAACGAGGCACTACAAAT	TTAACATGTGGGAAGATCTGCTG
<i>MdLac6</i>	ATGTCCGATCCCTACAAAATT	CTAACAAAGTGGGAAGGTCTTTA
<i>MdLac7</i>	CAATGGCCTAGTGGAGGATCA	CTAGCACTGAGGCAAGTCTGCA
<i>MdLac2</i>	ATAACAAGGCACTACACTTTCAA	TCAACACTTTGGTAGATCGG

pGEX-TEV、pHAT2, 双酶切使载体线性化, 凝胶回收后, 参照南京诺唯赞一步克隆试剂盒说明书进行同源重组反应。线性化载体和插入的目的片段按照 0.03 pmol:0.06 pmol 比例, 37 °C 条件下连接 2 h。连接产物用热激法导入感受态 DH5 α , 获得阳性克隆后继续培养提取质粒, 将其转至 *E. coli* BL21(DE3) 感受态细胞, 同时将未连接目的片段的 pET-28a(+), pET-32a(+), pGEX-TEV、pHAT2 质粒也转入 *E. coli* BL21(DE3), 挑取阳性克隆进行测序, 获得重组表达菌株和对照表达菌株。

1.6 重组蛋白的诱导表达、Western-Blot 检测

将 20 个重组蛋白表达菌株按 1:50 比例转接至 15 mL LB 液体培养基中, 37 °C、200 r·min⁻¹ 震荡培养至 OD₆₀₀ 为 0.7~0.8, 加入 IPTG 至终浓度为 0.5 mmol·L⁻¹, 16 °C、220 r·min⁻¹ 诱导 24 h, 以不加 IPTG 的菌液作为阴性对照。收集菌体, 加入 PBS 重悬后进行超声波破碎, 分别取 IPTG 诱导和未诱导的上清液、沉淀, 进行 SDS-PAGE 凝胶电泳(5%浓缩胶和 10%分离胶), Western-Blot 检测蛋白表达情况。Western-Blot 后续步骤如下: 将蛋白条带转至 PVDF 膜上, 经 5%脱脂奶粉 4 °C 封闭过夜, 使用 His 标签单克隆抗体摇床孵育 1 h, 1×TBST 缓冲液洗涤 5 次, 每次 5 min; 加入 HRP 标记兔抗小鼠 IgG 抗体室温孵育 50 min, 1×TBST 缓冲液洗涤 5 次, 最后使用 ECL 发光试剂显影。

1.7 重组蛋白的纯化及活性鉴定

将构建的 pET-28a(+)-*MdLac23*、pET-28a(+)-*MdLac2* 原核表达载体按上述诱导条件进行大量诱

导(1200 mL), 以 pET-28a(+)-*EGFP* 重组载体作为对照, 通过超声波破碎, 离心后取上清液, 参照康为世纪的 His-Tagged Protein Purification Kit(Soluble Protein)说明书, 过 Ni²⁺ 亲和柱对所表达蛋白进行纯化。纯化的蛋白洗脱液, 使用截留分子质量为 30 ku 的超滤管进行适当浓缩和脱盐, 用 SDS-PAGE 电泳检测各样品纯度。采用 Bradford 法测定蛋白浓度, 以牛血清白蛋白(BSA)作为标准。按北京索莱宝漆酶检测活性试剂盒测定表达蛋白的活性, 以 ABTS [2, 2'-联氮-二(3-乙基-苯并噻唑-6-磺酸)二铵盐] 为底物, 测定 420 nm 下 42 °C 反应 3 min 前后的吸光度值。酶活定义为: 每毫克蛋白每分钟氧化 1 nmol 底物 ABTS 所需的酶量为 1 个酶活力单位。漆酶酶活性(U·mg⁻¹)= $\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{\text{反应}} \times 10^9 \div (V_{\text{样}} \times c_{\text{pr}}) \div T$ 。其中 $\Delta A_{\text{测定管}} = A2_{\text{测定}} - A1_{\text{测定}}$, $\Delta A_{\text{空白管}} = A2_{\text{空白}} - A1_{\text{空白}}$, $\Delta A = \Delta A_{\text{测定管}} - \Delta A_{\text{空白管}}$; A1 为反应 3 min 前初始吸光值; A2 为反应 3 min 后吸光值; ϵ 为 ABTS 摩尔消光系数, 36 000 L·mol⁻¹·cm⁻¹; d 为 96 孔板光径, 0.6 cm; $V_{\text{反应}}$ 为反应总体积, 2 × 10⁻⁴ L; $V_{\text{样}}$ 为反应中样本体积, 0.03 mL; c_{pr} 为样本蛋白质量浓度, mg·mL⁻¹; T 为反应时间, 3 min; 10⁹ 为单位换算系数, 1 mol=10⁹ nmol。

2 结果与分析

2.1 苹果 LAC 差异表达基因的鉴定

对 LAC 差异表达基因保守结构域的分析结果如图 1 所示。共鉴定出 27 个 LAC 差异表达基因, 其中 MD10G1042700 (*MdLac25*) 仅含有 Cu-oxidase 3



图 1 LAC 保守结构域

Fig. 1 Conserved structural domain of LAC

结构域,MD10G1042600(*MdLac24*)仅含有Cu-oxidase 2结构域,其他25个基因均具有典型漆酶的3个特征结构域(Cu-oxidase、Cu-oxidase 2、Cu-oxidase 3)。27个漆酶基因的简称如表3所示。

2.2 LAC基因在不同苹果品种差异中的表达

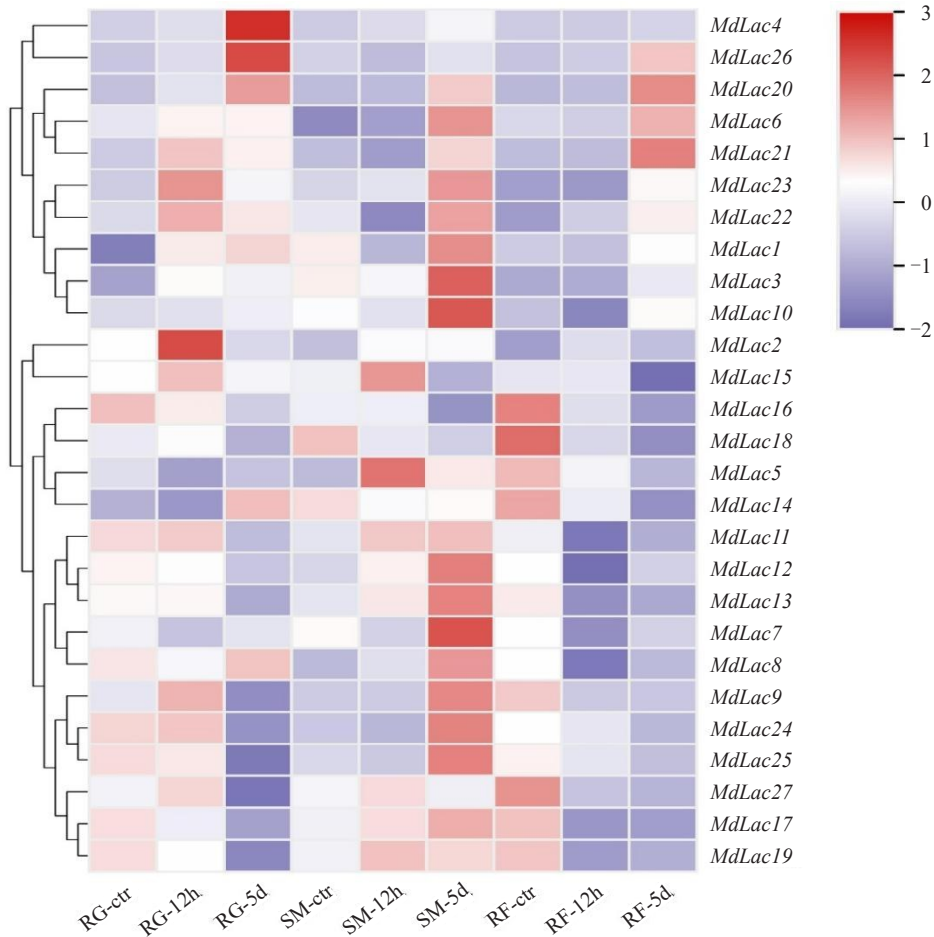
同一品种不同时间点分别与对照相比,抗蚜品

种新红星(SM)、小国光(RG)和感蚜品种红富士(RF)被苹果绵蚜为害前后(ctr、12 h、5 d)漆酶差异表达基因数量为27个,其表达模式如图2所示。根据漆酶基因在不同苹果品种中的差异表达情况,统计结果(表4)显示,新红星12个上调表达基因,无下调表达基因;小国光9个上调表达基因,3个下调表达基因;

表3 苹果漆酶基因简称

Table 3 Abbreviations of apple laccase genes

基因号 Gene ID	基因名称 Gene name	基因号 Gene ID	基因名称 Gene name	基因号 Gene ID	基因名称 Gene name
MD03G1076400	<i>MdLac1</i>	MD11G1119000	<i>MdLac10</i>	MD03G1087400	<i>MdLac19</i>
MD12G1144300	<i>MdLac2</i>	MD04G1131200	<i>MdLac11</i>	MD00G1014900	<i>MdLac20</i>
MD11G1118900	<i>MdLac3</i>	MD12G1161000	<i>MdLac12</i>	MD15G1259300	<i>MdLac21</i>
MD10G1073700	<i>MdLac4</i>	MD04G1147700	<i>MdLac13</i>	MD01G1235100	<i>MdLac22</i>
MD16G1147100	<i>MdLac5</i>	MD02G1145100	<i>MdLac14</i>	MD03G1106500	<i>MdLac23</i>
MD05G1064600	<i>MdLac6</i>	MD00G1190700	<i>MdLac15</i>	MD10G1042600	<i>MdLac24</i>
MD07G1153000	<i>MdLac7</i>	MD11G1057600	<i>MdLac16</i>	MD10G1042700	<i>MdLac25</i>
MD01G1159400	<i>MdLac8</i>	MD04G1131500	<i>MdLac17</i>	MD15G1258600	<i>MdLac26</i>
MD12G1144600	<i>MdLac9</i>	MD11G1080900	<i>MdLac18</i>	MD07G1227800	<i>MdLac27</i>



热图提供了不同色标,以指示差异表达水平。红色表示表达上调,蓝色表示表达下调。

A colour scale is provided with the heat map to indicate the levels of differential expression. Red shades indicate higher expression and blue shades indicate lower expression.

图2 漆酶差异基因表达热图

Fig. 2 Differential gene expression heat map of laccase

表 4 不同苹果品种中差异基因表达量上下调统计

Table 4 Statistics of up- and down-regulation of differential gene expression in different apple varieties

基因名称 Gene name	新红星 (上调/下调) Starkrimson (up/down)	小国光 (上调/下调) Ralls Genet (up/down)	红富士 (上调/下调) Red Fuji (up/down)
<i>MdLac5</i>	up		
<i>MdLac6</i>	up		
<i>MdLac7</i>	up		
<i>MdLac8</i>	up		
<i>MdLac9</i>	up		
<i>MdLac10</i>	up		
<i>MdLac23</i>	up	up	
<i>MdLac20</i>	up	up	up
<i>MdLac21</i>	up	up	up
<i>MdLac22</i>	up	up	up
<i>MdLac24</i>	up		down
<i>MdLac25</i>	up		down
<i>MdLac1</i>		up	
<i>MdLac2</i>		up	
<i>MdLac3</i>		up	
<i>MdLac4</i>		up	
<i>MdLac26</i>		up	up
<i>MdLac27</i>			down
<i>MdLac11</i>			down
<i>MdLac12</i>			down
<i>MdLac13</i>			down
<i>MdLac14</i>			down
<i>MdLac15</i>			down
<i>MdLac16</i>			down
<i>MdLac17</i>			down
<i>MdLac18</i>			down
<i>MdLac19</i>			down

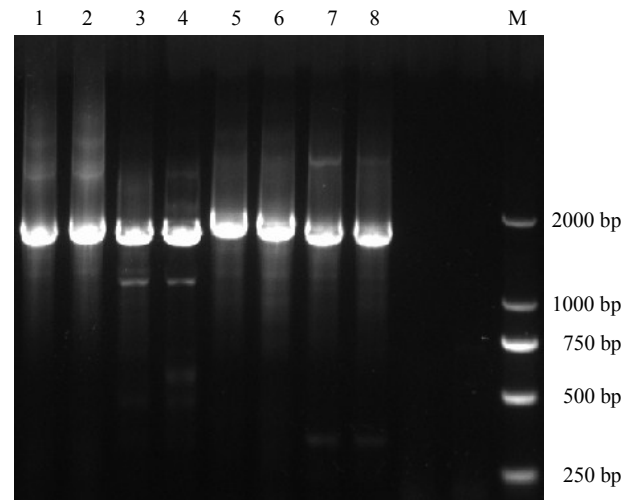
红富士 10 个下调表达基因, 4 个上调表达基因。其中, *MdLac20*、*MdLac21*、*MdLac22* 在 3 个苹果品种均上调表达; *MdLac23* 仅在新红星、小国光中上调表达; *MdLac24*、*MdLac25* 在新红星中上调表达, 小国光中下调表达; *MdLac26* 在小国光和红富士中上调表达; *MdLac27* 在小国光和红富士中下调表达, 其余差异表达基因均在各品种中表现出特有的上下调表达。

综上所述, 不同苹果品种漆酶基因表现出明显的差异表达模式。抗蚜品种新红星及小国光漆酶差异表达基因上调表达居多, 感蚜品种红富士下调表达居多。

2.3 原核表达载体的构建

MdLac23、*MdLac6*、*MdLac7*、*MdLac2* 4 个 LAC 基因全长分别为 1659、1743、1644、1665 bp, PCR 产物经 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测, 在靠近 2000 bp 处出现特异性扩增条带, 与预期目的片段大小一致(图 3)。原核表达载体 pET-28a(+), pET-32a(+)

的质粒使用 *Bam*H I 和 *Xho* I 双酶切, pGEX-TEV、pHAT2 质粒使用 *Eco*R I 和 *Hind* III 双酶切, 各质粒双酶切线性化长度分别为 5322、5854、4386、5027 bp (图 4)。将 PCR 产物及线性化质粒纯化后经 DNA

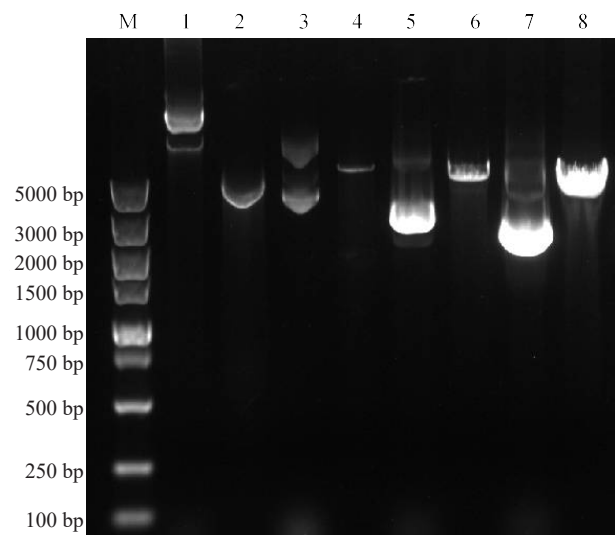


M. DL2000 Marker; 1~2. *MdLac2* PCR 产物; 3~4. *MdLac7* PCR 产物; 5~6. *MdLac6* PCR 产物; 7~8. *MdLac23* PCR 产物。

M. DL2000 Marker; 1-2. PCR products of *MdLac2*; 3-4. PCR products of *MdLac7*; 5-6. PCR products of *MdLac6*; 7-8. PCR products of *MdLac23*.

图 3 苹果 LAC 基因克隆

Fig. 3 The electrophoresis results of LAC gene



M. DL5000 Marker; 1. pET-28a(+) 质粒; 2. pET-28a(+) 酶切产物; 3. pET-32a(+) 质粒; 4. pET-32a(+) 酶切产物; 5. pGEX-TEV 质粒; 6. pGEX-TEV 酶切产物; 7. pHAT2 质粒; 8. pHAT2 酶切产物。

M. DL5000 Marker; 1. Plasmids of pET-28a(+); 2. Digested production of pET-28a(+); 3. Plasmids of pET-32a(+); 4. Digested production of pET-32a(+); 5. Plasmids of pGEX-TEV; 6. Digested production of pGEX-TEV; 7. Plasmids of pHAT2; 8. Digested production of pHAT2.

图 4 原核表达质粒双酶切线性化

Fig. 4 Linearization of prokaryotic expression plasmids by double digestion

连接酶进行连接,最终获得测序正确的大肠杆菌 BL21(DE3)表达菌株单菌落,用于后续试验。

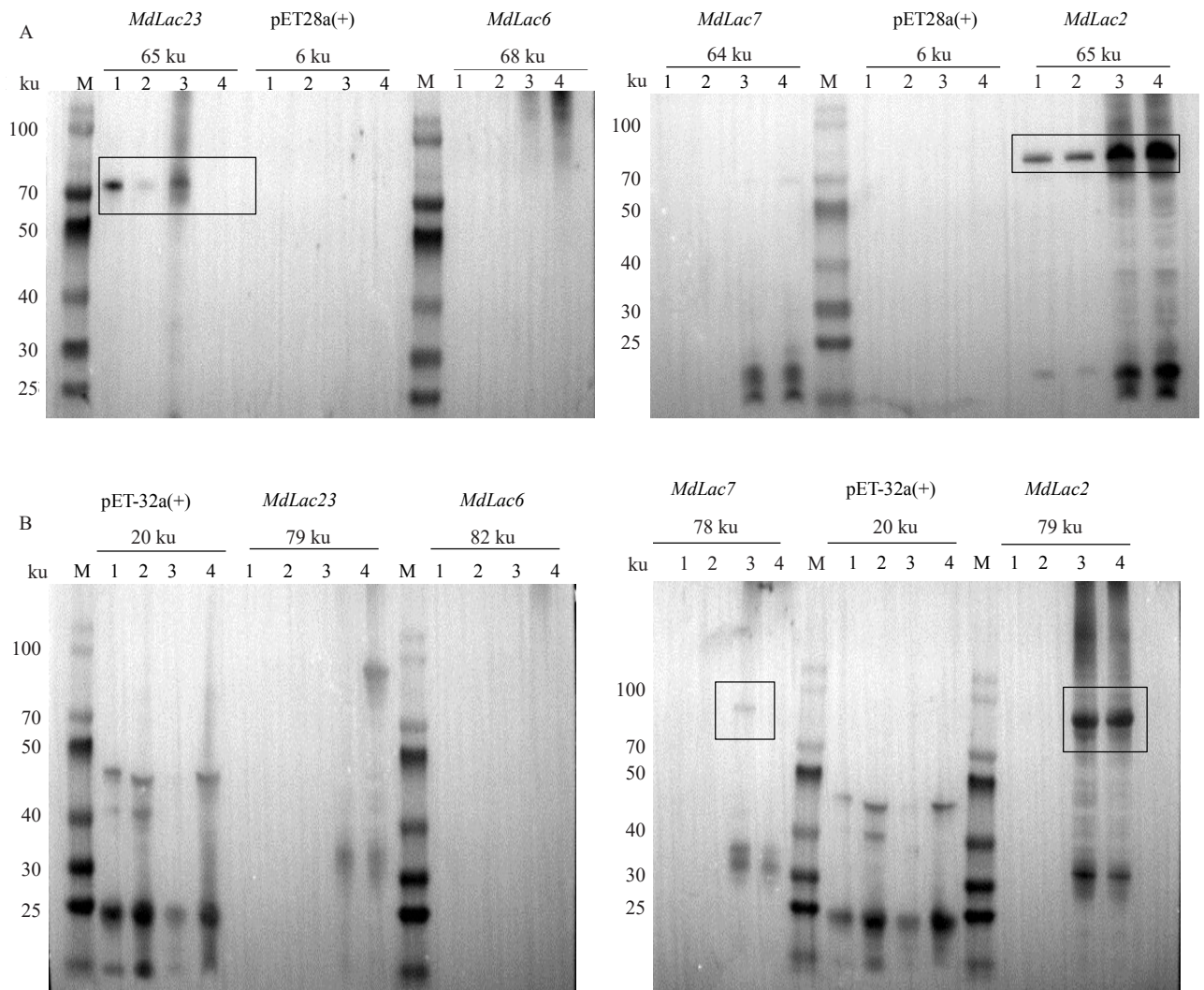
2.4 重组蛋白 Western-Blot 检测

Western-Blot结果显示,经 IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a(+)-*MdLac23*、pET-28a(+)-*MdLac2* 重组蛋白表达菌株各抽提液(上清液、沉淀)在大约 70 ku(含标签大小)处出现了目的重组蛋白,与理论预测的蛋白质相对分子质量大小相符合,而 pET-28a(+)对照组的各抽提液均没有条带,表明其重组蛋白在 pET-28a(+) 16 °C 诱导系统成功表达,且有可溶性蛋白的表达,

重组表达菌株在沉淀抽提液明显亮于上清抽提液(图 5-A); pET-32a(+)-*MdLac7*、pET-32a(+)-*MdLac2* 大约在 70 ku 处也出现了清晰的目的蛋白表达条带,与理论预测值相符合,以包涵体的形式存在,而 pET-32a(+)对照组没有出现目的蛋白表达条带(图 5-B); pGEX-TEV、pHAT2 原核表达载体中均无目的蛋白表达条带(图 5-C~D)。

2.5 重组蛋白的纯化及其体外催化活性测定

SDS- PAGE 电泳显示 pET-28a(+)-*MdLac23*、pET-28a(+)-*MdLac2*、pET-28a(+)-*EGFP* 成功纯化出



方框所指为目标产物条带;A. pET-28a(+)载体上重组蛋白的表达;B. pET-32a(+)载体上重组蛋白的表达;C. pGEX-TEV 载体上重组蛋白的表达;D. pHAT2 载体上重组蛋白的表达;1~4. 诱导的上清液、未诱导的上清液、诱导的沉淀、未诱导的沉淀;M. 蛋白质 Marker。

The box refers to the target product protein; A. Expression of recombinant protein on pET-28a(+) vector; B. Expression of recombinant protein on pET-32a(+) vector; C. Expression of recombinant protein on pGEX-TEV vector; D. Expression of recombinant protein on pHAT2 vector; 1-4. Induced supernatant, uninduced supernatant, induced precipitate, uninduced precipitate; M. Protein marker.

图 5 LAC 重组蛋白的 Western-Blot 分析

Fig. 5 Western-Blot analysis of LAC recombinant protein

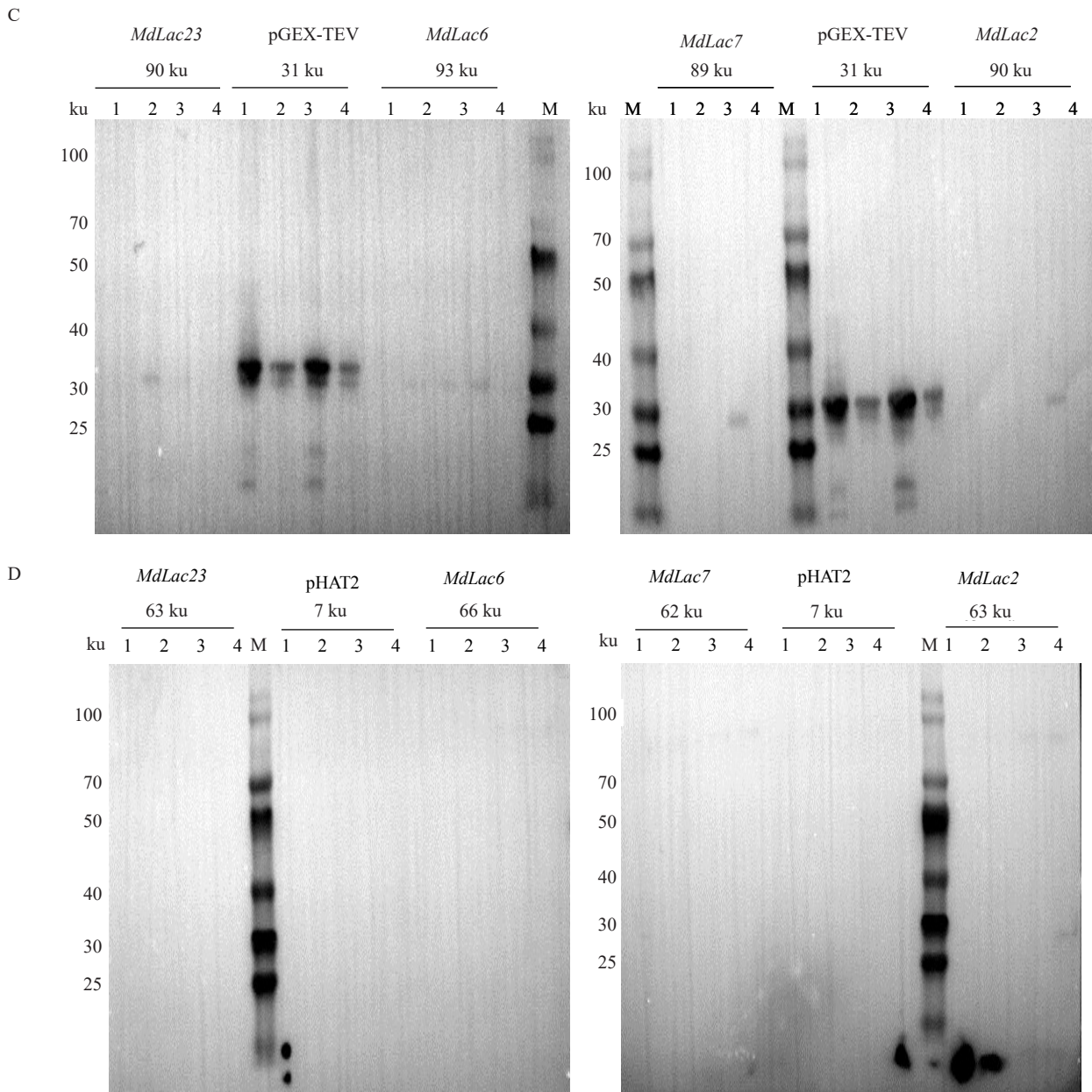


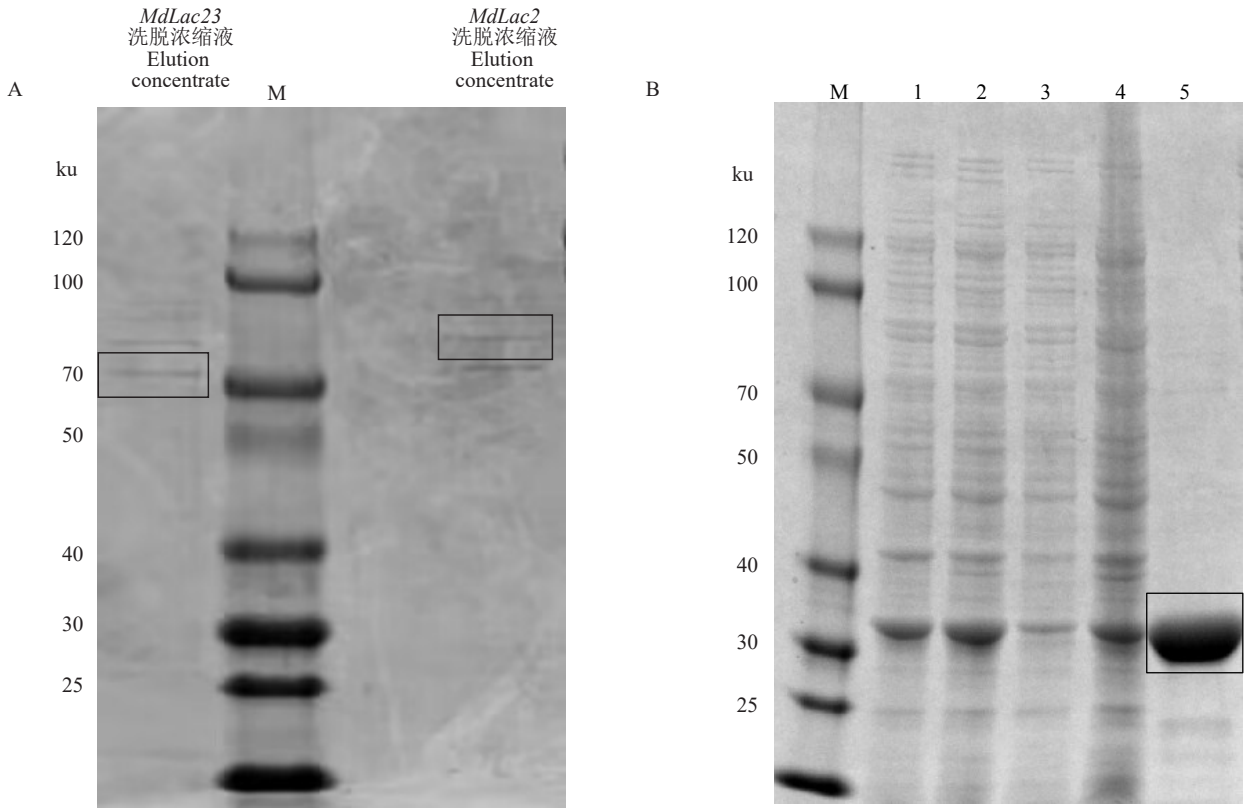
图 5 (续) Fig. 5 (Continued)

重组蛋白(图 6-A~B)。BSA 蛋白标准曲线见图 7, 获得标准方程 $y = 21.704x + 0.5114$, $R^2 = 0.9934$, 计算获得 *MdLac23*、*MdLac2* 纯化后蛋白质质量浓度分别为 $0.0112 \mu\text{g} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $0.0126 \mu\text{g} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$, *EGFP* 蛋白质质量浓度为 $0.0138 \mu\text{g} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 。以 ABTS 为底物测定 *EGFP*、*MdLac23*、*MdLac2* 纯化蛋白的活性, 分别为 $408 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 、 $427 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ 、 $433 \text{ U} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$, 与对照 *EGFP* 相比, *MdLac23*、*MdLac2* 蛋白均无活性(图 8)。

3 讨 论

漆酶作为植物次生细胞壁形成过程中木质素生

物合成的关键酶, 是催化木质素单体聚合的最后一步。含有 3 个保守结构域 Cu-oxidase、Cu-oxidase 2、Cu-oxidase 3, 这是大多数植物漆酶基因的典型特征, 例如梨 (*Pyrus bretschneideri*) 含有 41 个漆酶基因^[22]、高粱 (*Sorghum bicolor*) 含有 27 个漆酶基因^[23], 这些漆酶基因均包含 3 个特征结构域, 属于典型的多铜氧化酶。但也有一些漆酶基因含有一个或两个保守结构域, 例如柑橘 (*Citrus sinensis*) 漆酶基因 *CsLAC1-02* 仅含有 Cu-oxidase 和 Cu-oxidase 2 结构域, *CsLAC13* 和 *CsLAC19* 仅含有 Cu-oxidase 3 结构域^[15]。笔者在本研究共鉴定出的 27 个苹果漆酶抗



方框所指纯化为目的蛋白;A. *MdLac23*、*MdLac2* 纯化蛋白;B. *EGFP* 纯化蛋白;1~5. 诱导的上清液、诱导的沉淀、未诱导上清液、未诱导沉淀、洗脱浓缩液;M. 蛋白质 Marker。

Boxes refer to purified target proteins; A. *MdLac23*, *MdLac2* purified protein; B. *EGFP* purified protein; 1-5. Induced supernatant, induced precipitate, uninduced supernatant, uninduced precipitate, elution concentrate; M. Protein marker.

图6 纯化目的重组蛋白 SDS-PAGE 分析

Fig. 6 Purification of target recombinant protein SDS-PAGE analysis

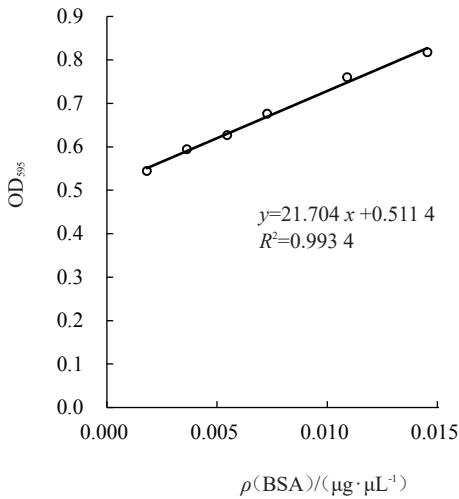
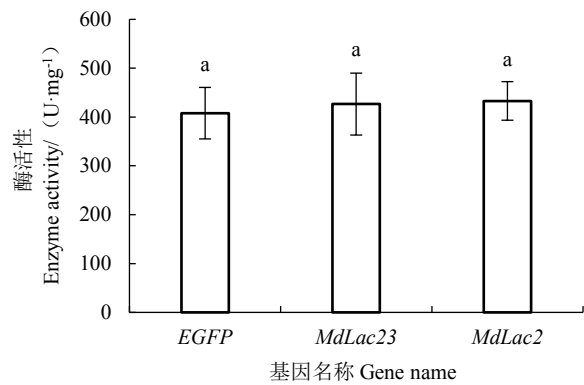


图7 BSA 浓度标准曲线

Fig. 7 Standard curve of BSA concentration



数据为(平均值±标准差),不同小写字母表示差异显著(Tukey, $p < 0.05$)。

Data are (mean ± standard deviation), and different small letters indicate significant differences (Tukey, $p < 0.05$).

图8 漆酶活性测定结果

Fig. 8 Determination result of laccase activity

蚜候选基因中, *MdLac25*、*MdLac24* 基因分别只含有 1 个 Cu-oxidase 3 结构域、Cu-oxidase 2 结构域, 其余 25 个漆酶基因均具有 Cu-oxidase、Cu-oxidase 2、Cu-

oxidase 3 保守结构域, 这与上述柑橘漆酶基因的鉴定结果一致。

在胁迫压力下, 基因表达变化是植物防御反应

的根本^[24]。大豆(*Glycine max*)感染疫霉后,9个漆酶基因表达量上调,12个漆酶基因表达水平被抑制^[25];当茶树(*Camellia sinensis*)受到食草昆虫为害后,同样也引起*CsLACs*基因表达量的变化^[13]。近年来,许多研究数据表明植物漆酶基因在生物胁迫反应中发挥重要作用。在白杨(*Populus tomentosa*)中,*PtoLAC14*的过表达促进了杨树的木质化,证实了漆酶参与木质素的生物合成^[26]。棉花(*Gossypium hirsutum*)*GhLac1*的过表达加速了细胞壁的再生,木质素含量增加,增强了对棉蚜的抗性;而RNAi后植株木质素减少,更易感染棉蚜^[17]。愈创木基木质素(G)作为木质素的一种,其交联性强,耐解聚,当棉花被大丽轮枝菌侵染后,*GhLAC15*在抗性棉花品种Jimian20中的表达水平高于敏感品种Han208;同样通过表达或抑制*GhLAC15*的转录水平,能够导致愈创木基木质素(G)含量的增加和降低,进而调节了对黄萎病的抗性^[27],可见漆酶基因的上调表达,有利于增强植株对病虫害的抵御能力。本研究中,不同苹果品种受到苹果绵蚜刺吸为害后,抗蚜品种新红星、小国光中漆酶基因呈现相似的表达模式,基因上调表达居多。新红星中12个上调表达基因,无下调表达基因;小国光中9个上调表达基因,3个下调表达基因,众多的上调表达基因调控了相应的代谢通路,增强了对苹果绵蚜的抗性,这可能是苹果品种抗性增强的关键因素。感蚜品种红富士中的漆酶基因,仅4个基因上调表达,10个基因下调表达,与抗性苹果品种相比整体表现出相反的表达模式,因而红富士品种中的漆酶基因易感苹果绵蚜。漆酶基因在不同苹果品种中表现出不同的表达模式,这表明漆酶基因在植物抗蚜反应中发挥重要作用。

基因体外表达是研究其功能的重要方法,目前对植物漆酶基因体外表达的研究不多。有研究显示,梨漆酶基因*PbLAC4-like*在pET-28a(+) 28℃诱导系统成功诱导出62.6 ku的可溶性蛋白^[28];水稻漆酶基因*OsLAC10*通过pET-30a原核表达载体,37℃诱导条件下,在沉淀中产生了66 ku的重组蛋白条带^[29]。原核表达系统为研究蛋白表达和功能提供了一条有效途径,但外源基因的表达还受诸多因素影响,如目的蛋白特性、原核表达载体类型、诱导条件等。较低的诱导温度有利于产生折叠的可溶性蛋白质^[30],因此,笔者在本研究中用较

低温度16℃诱导,且从4种不同的原核表达载体出发尝试表达。结果显示,不同的原核表达载体对漆酶蛋白的表达影响显著,漆酶蛋白的表达主要以不溶性包涵体形式存在,pET-28a(+)载体诱导出了*MdLac23*、*MdLac2*的可溶性蛋白;pET-32a(+)中,诱导产生的*MdLac7*、*MdLac2*蛋白只在沉淀中存在;pGEX-TEV、pHAT2原核表达载体中,*MdLac23*、*MdLac6*、*MdLac7*、*MdLac2*蛋白均无法表达。本研究中苹果漆酶活性检测结果显示无活性,在遗传背景方面,原核表达系统因缺少稀有密码子,可能导致较低的表达水平,且蛋白分子质量越大,大肠杆菌中可溶性表达的概率随之降低,特别是对于大于60 ku的蛋白质^[30],加之不具备活性所需的真核翻译后修饰^[31],而漆酶作为一种高糖基化修饰的酶^[32],重组蛋白未经糖基化或空间修饰,推测以上情况可能是导致漆酶活性丧失的原因。

综上所述,笔者在本研究中分析了不同苹果品种漆酶基因抗苹果绵蚜的表达模式,克隆了苹果LAC基因序列,通过原核表达获得了漆酶蛋白,进一步检测了漆酶活性。由于原核表达系统不足以获得大量可溶性蛋白,表达的蛋白无活性,下一步还可尝试在酵母细胞、丝状真菌、植物、昆虫细胞中等进行漆酶表达纯化的研究,还需大量试验去探索漆酶蛋白的功能、作用机制等一系列问题。

4 结 论

该研究分别从转录组及不同原核表达载体分析不同苹果品种潜在的抗苹果绵蚜基因,筛选漆酶表达载体。不同苹果品种被苹果绵蚜为害0 h、12 h、5 d的转录组分析中,共鉴定获得27个漆酶差异表达基因,为潜在的抗苹果绵蚜基因,各品种漆酶基因的表达模式为抗蚜品种新红星、小国光,上调表达居多,感蚜品种红富士下调表达居多。克隆的*MdLac23*、*MdLac6*、*MdLac7*、*MdLac2* 4个漆酶基因,在pET-28a(+), pET-32a(+), pGEX-TEV、pHAT2原核表达载体,16℃,220 r·min⁻¹,IPTG终浓度0.5 mmol·L⁻¹,诱导24 h的条件下,16个原核表达重组构建体,仅*MdLac23*、*MdLac2*在pET-28a(+)载体中成功表达出可溶性蛋白,经检测无酶催化活性。本研究为进一步探究苹果漆酶基因在抗苹果绵蚜中的作用、研究其功能蛋白奠定了基础。

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