

# 火龙果 *DREB1D* 基因的克隆及在转基因拟南芥中的功能分析

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**摘要:**【目的】DREB(dehydration responsive element binding)是一类脱水响应元件结合蛋白,在植物响应高温、干旱、高盐和低温等多种非生物胁迫过程中发挥关键作用。以紫红龙火龙果(*Hylocereus monacanthus*)为材料,克隆得到DREB转录因子,并命名为*HmDREB1D*(HU02G01866.1),探究其生物学功能。【方法】构建*HmDREB1D*基因植物过表达载体,通过亚细胞定位分析*HmDREB1D*基因在细胞中的位置。异源转化拟南芥,对T<sub>3</sub>代纯合系转基因拟南芥(OE3、OE4、OE5)进行生物学功能验证。【结果】火龙果*HmDREB1D*基因的开放阅读框全长723 bp,产生的蛋白定位于细胞核内,属DREB1s亚家族,具有典型的AP2结构域。将*HmDREB1D*基因转化至拟南芥获得超表达转基因株系,与野生型相比,转基因株系表现出较高的抗逆性。在干旱胁迫下,转基因植株T<sub>3</sub>代纯合系种子的萌发率高于野生型。转基因植株的叶片在逆境胁迫下表现出更低的电导率及更高的保护性酶活性。实时荧光定量PCR分析显示,*RD20*、*HSP70*和*COR15A*等逆境胁迫响应基因在*HmDREB1D*基因超表达植株中具有更高的表达量。【结论】过表达*HmDREB1D*基因通过调控抗逆相关基因表达,加速清除植株内的活性氧,增强植株的抗逆性。

关键词: 火龙果; *HmDREB1D*; 功能分析; 非生物胁迫; 亚细胞定位

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## Cloning of *DREB1D* gene from pitaya and its functional analysis in transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana*

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】DREB (dehydration responsive element binding) proteins are widely present in plants and are primarily involved in the abiotic stress response of plants. The two primary DREB transcription factors are DREB1 and DREB2, with DREB1 being mostly associated to low temperature and drought stress and DREB2 being primarily related to drought, salt, and high temperature stress. Pitaya (*Hylocereus monacanthus*) belongs to the cactus plants, because of its high nutritional value and strong resistance stress, it is popular with customers in karst regions like Guizhou and Guangxi. DREBs were found responsive to drought stress in pitaya, leaving the underlying mechanism unrevealed. This study intends to clone *HmDREB1D* (HU02G01866.1) gene and verify its biological function. 【Methods】The pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D*-GFP plant overexpression vector was constructed by seamless cloning technology and transformed into *Tobacco*. The fluorescence signal of *HmDREB1D* was observed under a laser confocal microscope to determine the subcellular location. The expression vector of pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D* was constructed. The *HmDREB1D* gene was transformed into *A. thaliana*, a total of 6 transgenic *A. thaliana* plants were obtained, and 3 overexpressed transgenic *Arabidopsis* (OE3, OE4 and OE5) plants were chosen for further biological verification. After surface sterilization, *Hm*-

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*DREB1D* transgenic *Arabidopsis* (OE3, OE4 and OE5) and the wild type *Arabidopsis* seeds were sown in 250 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> mannitol 1/2 MS medium for drought stress treatment (16 h/8 h day/night cycle, 24 °C). The germination rate was counted after 7 days. The seedlings grew in 1/2 MS medium for 7 days, and then were transplanted into 1/2 MS medium containing 250 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> mannitol for drought stress treatment (16 h/8 h day/night cycle, 24 °C). The root length and fresh weight were measured 7 days after the treatment. Transgenic *Arabidopsis* (OE3, OE4 and OE5) and the wild type *Arabidopsis* seeds were surface sterilized, sown in 1/2 MS medium and cultured for 7 days, and then transplanted in pots filled with nutrient soil vermiculite (3:1) and placed in an artificial climate growth chamber for 4 weeks (16 h/8 h day/night light cycle, 24 °C). Mock drought 20% PEG6000 (3 d), high temperature 42 °C (1 d) and low temperature -20 °C (1 h) were subsequently applied. Transgenic *Arabidopsis* and the wild type *Arabidopsis* leaves were collected before and after stress treatment for determination of physiological and stress gene expression levels. The relative conductivity was measured by Jenco3020. The activities of peroxidase (POD), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) were determined by spectrophotometer. The qRT-PCR technique was used to detect the response gene expression level of transgenic *Arabidopsis* (OE3, OE4 and OE5) and the wild type *Arabidopsis* under drought (*RD20* and *RD22*), high temperature (*HSP70* and *HSA1D*) and low temperature (*COR47* and *COR15A*) stress.

**【Results】** A 723 bp open reading frame codes the 243 aa *HmDREB1D*, which is categorized in DREB1s subfamily because of the AP2 domain. The results of GFP fluorescence signal showed that the pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D*-GFP was transformed into *Tobacco* and distributed in the nucleus, while the pCambia35s-GFP protein was distributed on the cell surface, indicating that *HmDREB1D* protein was located in the nucleus. The *HmDREB1D* gene was transformed into *Arabidopsis*. The *HmDREB1D* gene responded greatly to the drought stress with 250 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> mannitol treatments. The results showed that seed germination rate and seedling growth status of transgenic *Arabidopsis* were better than the wild type *Arabidopsis* under drought stress. The germination rate of transgenic plant remained above 87.8%, while the germination rate of wild type *Arabidopsis* was only 37.3%. The results showed that *HmDREB1D* gene enhanced the tolerance of transgenic *Arabidopsis* to drought stress by increasing the germination rate of transgenic *Arabidopsis* under drought stress, indicating that the germination rate was positively correlated with stress resistance. After drought, high temperature and low temperature stress, transgenic *Arabidopsis* had not only a better phenotype than the wild type *Arabidopsis*, but also a significantly higher survival rate than the wild type *Arabidopsis* ( $p < 0.05$ ). The results showed that transgenic *Arabidopsis* had strong water retention capacity, which improved the survival rate of transgenic *Arabidopsis*. The relative conductivity of transgenic *Arabidopsis* was significantly lower than the wild type *Arabidopsis* ( $p < 0.05$ ). The damage of transgenic *Arabidopsis* was less than that of the wild type *Arabidopsis* under drought, high temperature and low temperature stress, indicating that the stress resistance of transgenic *Arabidopsis* was higher than that of the wild type *Arabidopsis*. The antioxidant enzyme activity of the *HmDREB1D* transgenic *Arabidopsis* was significantly higher than that of the wild type *Arabidopsis* ( $p < 0.05$ ). The results showed that transgenic *Arabidopsis* could improve the antioxidant capacity of transgenic *Arabidopsis* through the activity of antioxidant enzymes, and then reduce the harm caused by drought, high temperature and low temperature stress. According to the results of qRT-PCR, the expression of stress response genes in transgenic *Arabidopsis* showed upward trend under drought, high temperature and low temperature stress, and was significantly higher than that of the wild type *Arabidopsis* ( $p < 0.05$ ). The results showed that *HmDREB1D* gene enhanced the stress ability of transgenic *Arabidopsis* under drought, high temperature and low temperature stress by inducing the expression of

stress-related genes. 【Conclusion】Aforementioned results suggest that *HmDREB1D* might be positively involved in the stress response of pitaya.

**Key words:** *Hylocereus monacanthus*; *HmDREB1D*; Functional analysis; Abiotic stress; Subcellular localization

在自然环境状态下,植物遭受着各种非生物胁迫的威胁。非生物胁迫包括干旱、高温、高盐和低温,是影响植物的正常生长和发育的主要因子<sup>[1]</sup>。植物通过转录因子(transcription factor, TF)结合启动子特异的元件,调节功能基因的表达以响应外界信号<sup>[2]</sup>。AP2/ERF是一大类植物特异性转录因子,其特征在于存在稳定的AP2结构域。根据AP2结构域的数量,AP2/ERF被分为4个亚家族AP2、DREB、ERF和RVA<sup>[3]</sup>。其中,DREB(dehydration responsive element-binding protein)是植物特有的一类转录因子,在逆境应答中发挥重要作用<sup>[4]</sup>。

近年来,研究人员通过对光皮桦<sup>[5]</sup>、玉米<sup>[6]</sup>和沙冬青AP2/ERF<sup>[7]</sup>转录因子家族鉴定与分析发现,DREB类转录因子参与响应干旱、高温或低温胁迫的应答,这表明DREB可能是植物抗逆相关的关键调节因子。相关研究发现,DREB蛋白能特异性地识别共同的核心序列A/GCCGAC的DRE/C重复(CRT),以调控下游基因的表达进而增强非生物胁迫耐受性<sup>[8]</sup>。如苔藓类*BaDBL1*通过诱导应激响应基因的表达,进而增强了转基因植物对干旱和高盐胁迫的耐受性<sup>[9]</sup>。胡萝卜*DcDREB1A*基因通过提高转基因植物的活性氧清除能力,使得胁迫反应基因的表达上调,正向调节了转基因植物的抗旱性<sup>[3]</sup>。海棠*MhDREB2A*基因通过调控胁迫相关基因的表达,使得转基因植物对干旱胁迫的耐受性增强<sup>[10]</sup>。百合*LIDREB1G*基因过表达不仅提高了转基因植物的萌发率和存活率,还促进了胁迫相关基因的表达,使得转基因植物对干旱、高温和低温的耐受性增强<sup>[11]</sup>。由此推测,不同的植物物种可能是DREB功能存在差异的原因。

火龙果(*Hylocereus monacanthus*)<sup>[12]</sup>是贵州、广西等喀斯特地区的特色和优势产业,在农业结构调整和扶贫开发等方面发挥了重要作用。同时,火龙果还具有较高的经济效益和很强的抗逆性。关于火龙果抗旱的机制,前人从功能基因<sup>[13]</sup>、miRNA<sup>[14]</sup>和转录因子<sup>[15]</sup>等方面开展了研究工作。根据笔者团队前期的研究,DREB转录因子参与了火龙果抗旱响

应<sup>[16]</sup>。在此基础上,笔者在本研究中克隆火龙果*DREB1D*基因开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF)全长序列,通过异源遗传转化分析其在非生物胁迫应答中的表达特性,并解析其生物学功能,旨在为深刻认识火龙果抗旱机制提供信息,也为抗逆遗传育种提供新资源。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 RNA提取及cDNA的合成

以30 d苗龄的紫红龙组培苗(苗高6~8 cm)为试验材料,利用Plant RNA Kit(Omega,上海)提取试剂盒,参照说明书方法提取肉质茎RNA,用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA质量,然后用反转录试剂盒(TaKaRa,日本)合成cDNA第一链。

### 1.2 *HmDREB1D*克隆和序列分析

在火龙果基因组数据库(<http://www.pitayagenomic.com>)中查找DREB片段同源序列<sup>[17]</sup>,并命名为*HmDREB1D*,利用引物设计网址(<https://crm.vazyme.com/cetool/singlefragment.html>)中的方法,设计无缝克隆引物(表1)。以cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增,使用胶回收试剂盒(TaKaRa,日本)对目的片段回收纯化。选用即用型无缝克隆试剂盒(生工,上海)对将目的片段与pCambia35s-EGFP载体进行连接,连接条件为50 °C、20 min,将重组质粒转化于大肠杆菌感受态细胞DH5 $\alpha$ (全式金,北京),采用PCR技术鉴定阳性菌落并送上海生物工程有限公司(Sangon)测序,将构建的过表达载体命名为pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D*。

对*HmDREB1D*蛋白与其他植物中的DREB蛋白序列进行多序列比对和进化分析,多序列比对使用<https://esript.ibcp.fr/ESPript/cgi-bin/ESPript.cgi>进行,利用MEGA11进行系统进化树构建,设置Bootstrap为1000次,其他参数默认。

### 1.3 *HmDREB1D*基因亚细胞定位分析

以pCambia35s-EGFP载体为基础,采用无缝克隆技术克隆*HmDREB1D*蛋白序列,方法见1.2。设计引物去除终止密码子(表1),构建植物过表达载

表1 火龙果 *HmDREB1D* 基因克隆及功能分析所用引物序列  
Table 1 Primer sequences used for cloning and functional analysis of pitaya *HmDREB1D*

用途 Usage	引物名称 Primer name	序列 Sequence
基因克隆 Gene clone	HmDRE	F: acgaacgatagccatgtaATGGATACACTGACGTGGAATACTAAT R: gcgctcagttggaattctagaCTAAATAGAGTAGCTCCACAGTGGGA
亚细胞定位 For subcellular localization	Y-HmDRE	F: cgatagccatgtaccATGGATACACTGACGTG R: gccgcgccgatccAATAGAGTAGCTCCAC
转基因验证 Transgenic verification	pCambia35s HmDRE	F: ctcgagaattcaacacaacatat R: gcgctcagttggaattctagaCTAAATAGAGTAGCTCCACAGTGGGA
qRT-PCR	q-HmDRE	F: AAGGGCAGGTCTCGGAAGAAGTT R: TGGTATCAGAGGAAGCAGGGA
内参基因 Reference gene	Atactin	F: GCACCTGTCTTCTTACCGA R: AGTAAGGTCACGTCCAGCAAGG
应激基因表达 Expression of stress genes	RD20	F: TACTACTCCGAGTTGGGTGC R: AACCGTTAGCGCGTATTTGC
	RD22	F: TGGAGAAGGACTTGGTTCGC R: GAACCAGCTTCCACCGAGAA
	HSP70	F: CTTGGGTTTGGAAACTGCCG R: GTTGTCTTTGTTCTGTCGCC
	HSFA1D	F: CGAGCAAGCCAAAGCAATGT R: TCCATCTCTGTTCCCTCGGT
	COR15A	F: ATGGCGATGTCTTTATCAGGAGC R: TGACGGTACCAACACCACTCTG
	COR47	F: CAACAGCTCTTCTTCTCTCTCG R: CCTTTCTTATCTTCTCTCTCTCA

注:小写字母代表载体片段序列。

Note: The lowercase letters represent the vector fragment sequence.

体 pCambia35s-HmDREB1D-GFP。将验证正确的 pCambia35s-HmDREB1D-GFP 重组质粒和 pCambia35s-GFP 空载质粒,采用冻融法分别转入农杆菌感受态 GV3101 中。参照文献[18]中的方法,将重悬菌液注射于1月龄的本氏烟草下表皮(背面)。避光培养 72 h 后,撕取下表皮制片,在激发波长 488 nm 和发射波长 510 nm 条件下,用激光共聚焦显微镜 TCS-SP8(Leica 德国)观察并拍照。

#### 1.4 *HmDREB1D* 基因过表达拟南芥的产生

采用浸花法<sup>[9]</sup>浸染野生型拟南芥,收取种子后。在含 50 g·L<sup>-1</sup>潮霉素的 1/2 MS 培养基中进行转基因植株的筛选,利用 DNA 试剂盒(天根,北京)对阳性植株进行 DNA 提取,使用特异性引物(表1)对转基因进行 PCR 验证。

利用 Plant RNA Kit 提取试剂盒(Omega, 上海),提取转基因和野生型拟南芥的 RNA,并合成 cDNA 第一条链。使用 Primer Premier 5.0 软件设计 *HmDREB1D* 特异性荧光定量引物(表1),参照 Bio-marker Fast2×SYBR Green qPCR 试剂盒(Thermo Fisher Scientific, 北京)进行实时荧光定量 PCR (quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR),表达水平由梯度荧光定量 PCR 系统检测(Bio-Rad, 美国)。设

置 3 个生物学重复和 3 次技术重复,以 *Actin* 基因为拟南芥内参基因(表1)。根据最终的 *Ct* 值,使用 2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup> 的分析方法计算 *HmDREB1D* 基因的表达水平<sup>[20]</sup>,并挑选高表达的 3 个株系用于后续功能研究。

#### 1.5 转基因拟南芥非生物胁迫的耐受性评价

选用 T<sub>3</sub> 代超表达株系和野生型种子进行表面灭菌,对于萌发干旱胁迫试验,将种子播种于含 250 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>甘露醇的 1/2 MS 培养基中,在植物生长室中培养,培养条件为 16 h(24 °C),黑暗 8 h(20 °C)。每处理播种 30 粒,3 个生物学重复,7 d 后统计萌发率,萌发率(%)=种子萌发数/供试种子总数×100。对于生长特性试验,将种子播种于普通 1/2 MS 培养基中培养 7 d,然后转移至含 250 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>甘露醇的 1/2 MS 培养基中,每处理 20 株幼苗,3 个生物学重复,7 d 后测定其根长度和鲜质量。

为了进一步分析 *HmDREB1D* 转基因植株对各逆境胁迫的耐受性,选择 5 周龄的 T<sub>3</sub> 代超表达和野生型株系,进行不同的逆境胁迫处理。对于干旱胁迫处理,将 20% PEG6000 溶液从植物根部浇灌 3 d,每天 50 mL,然后再浇水 5 d。对于高温胁迫处理,将植物放置 42 °C 下处理 1 d,正常条件下(24 °C)恢复 5 d。对于低温胁迫处理,植物在 -20 °C 下处理 1 h,

正常条件下(24 °C)恢复5 d,统计存活率。同时,分别在干旱胁迫(3 d)、高温胁迫(1 d)和低温胁迫(1 h),采集处理前后植物的叶片用于物理指标测定和应激基因表达分析的模板。

参考电导仪法<sup>[21]</sup>测定相对电导率,采用电导仪 Jenco 3020(JENCO,美国)进行试验操作,每个试验3次重复。计算公式为:相对电导率(%)= $C_1/C_2 \times 100$ ( $C_1$ :煮沸前的电导率; $C_2$ :煮沸后的电导率)。而超氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)活性,选择POD、SOD和CAT检测试剂盒(索莱宝,北京),按说明书进行测定。

### 1.6 应激相关基因表达分析

选取已经被证实的与应激相关的基因,包括干旱应激反应基因 *RD20*、*RD22*<sup>[22]</sup>,热休克基因 *HSP70*、*HSE1D*<sup>[23-24]</sup>和低温应激基因 *COR47*、*COR15A*<sup>[25]</sup>,引物序列见表1。收集胁迫处理前后的叶片,提取RNA并合成cDNA,以拟南芥 *Actin* 为内参基因,采用qRT-PCR技术检测 *HmDREB1D* 基因逆境胁迫处理下的表达水平,检测及表达量分析参照1.4进行。

### 1.7 数据统计学分析

所有数据分析使用Excel 2010软件统计并绘制柱形图,数据显示为3个独立试验的平均值 $\pm$ SE( $n=3$ ;生物学重复)。使用单项方差分析\* $p<0.05$ 和\*\* $p<0.01$ 进行统计分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 *HmDREB1D* 基因克隆与序列分析

克隆得到 *DREB1D* 基因,并命名为 *HmDREB1D*。通过对其他植物中的DREB蛋白序列进行多序列比对,发现 *HmDREB1D* 基因属于AP2超家族,且具有典型的AP2保守结构域(图1-A)。系统进化分析表明,DREB家族转录因子可分为2个亚家族(DREB1s和DREB2s)。HmDREB1D蛋白属于DREB1s亚组,且HmDRE1D蛋白序列与拟南芥 *AtDRE1D* 蛋白序列具有高度相似性(图1-B)。

### 2.2 *HmDREB1D* 基因过表达载体构建

选取测序正确的菌株进行过夜摇菌,提取质粒进行PCR验证,得到预期723 bp的基因片段,表明成功构建过表达载体 *pCambia35s-HmDREB1D-GFP*

(图2-A)和 *pCambia35s-HmDREB1D*(图2-B)。

### 2.3 *HmDREB1D* 基因亚细胞定位

为了验证HmDREB1D蛋白在体内的亚细胞位置,将构建的 *pCambia35s-HmDREB1D-GFP* 载体,通过瞬时转化注射于烟草叶片中,激光共聚焦显微镜跟踪观察HmDREB1D蛋白的亚细胞定位。结果显示(图3), *pCambia35s-HmDREB1D-GFP* 的GFP荧光主要定位于细胞核,而GFP蛋白均分布于整个细胞表面,说明HmDREB1D蛋白定位在细胞核中,作为转录因子发挥作用。

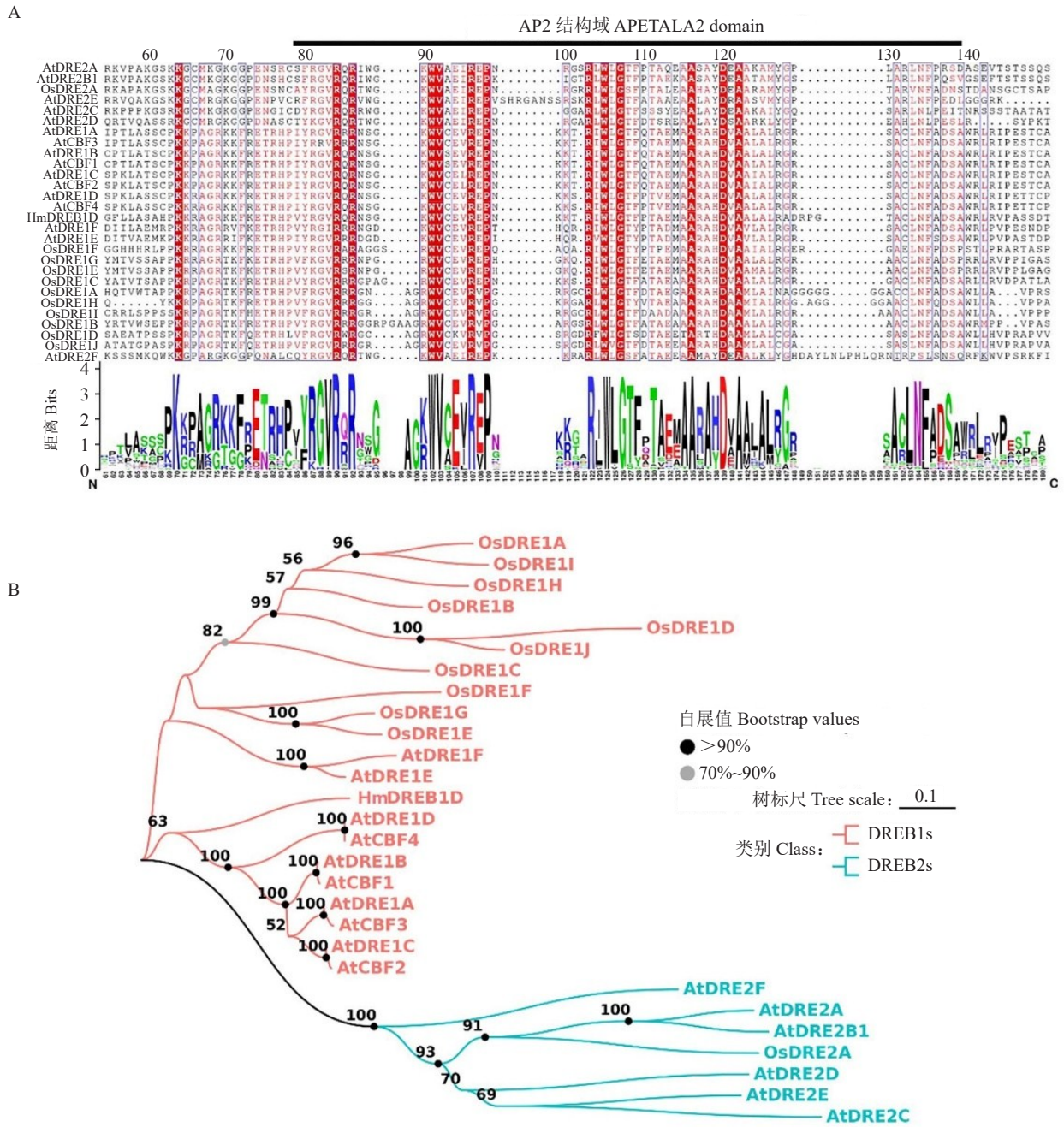
### 2.4 *HmDREB1D* 拟南芥遗传转化与生长特性

为了分析 *HmDREB1D* 基因的功能,将 *HmDREB1D* 基因在拟南芥中过表达,共获得6株超表达 *HmDREB1D* 转基因拟南芥植物。筛选3株高表达转基因纯合系(OE3、OE4、OE5)(图4-A)进一步分析。

对T<sub>3</sub>代超表达株系幼苗期干旱胁迫耐受性进行统计分析。野生型拟南芥的萌发率仅为37.3%,而转基因株系的萌发率保持在87.8%以上(图4-B~C)。转基因株系的根长度、鲜质量均显著高于野生型(图4-D~F)。结果表明,过表达 *HmDREB1D* 基因显著提高了对干旱胁迫的耐受性。

### 2.5 逆境胁迫下超表达株系的表型分析

选择5周龄的野生型和转基因拟南芥进行干旱和高、低温胁迫处理(图5)。结果表明,在干旱胁迫3 d后,野生型植株发生明显皱缩且叶片泛黄,而过表达 *HmDREB1D* 转基因株系叶片没有发生明显的皱缩,且叶片仍是大片绿色;正常浇水5 d后野生型存活率仅为21.8%,而转基因的存活率OE3为44.3%,OE4为82.6%,OE5为64.6%(图5-A)。在高温胁迫24 h后,野生型叶片明显干燥,而大多数过表达转基因植株仍然保持新鲜叶片,正常温度(24 °C)下恢复5 d后野生型存活率为20%,而转基因的存活率OE3为43.3%、OE4为82.6%、OE5为61.3%(图5-B)。在低温胁迫下1 h后,野生型大部分被冻伤,叶片大多数变黄或萎蔫,而转基因拟南芥仍保持叶片鲜绿,正常温度(24 °C)下恢复5 d后,野生型存活率为21.7%,而转基因的存活率OE3为52.3%,OE4为84.0%,OE5为66.7%(图5-C)。过表达 *HmDREB1D* 基因显著提高了转基因拟南芥在干旱、高温和低温胁迫下的存活率。



A. 来自火龙果 HmDREB1D 和其他植物物种的 DREB 的蛋白多重序列比对。红色代表完全一致的氨基酸,序列上方是标注的结构域区域,下方是保守氨基酸的 LOGO。B. 火龙果中 HmDREB1D 蛋白和其他植物物种中典型 DREB 蛋白的系统发育树分析。包括拟南芥 AtDRE1A、AtDRE1B、AtDRE1C、AtDRE1D、AtDRE1E、AtDRE1F、AtCBF1、AtCBF2、AtCBF3、AtCBF4、AtDRE2A、AtDRE2B1、AtDRE2C、AtDRE2D、AtDRE2E、AtDRE2F (16 个 DRE); 来自水稻的 OsDRE1A、OsDRE1B、OsDRE1C、OsDRE1D、OsDRE1E、OsDRE1F、OsDRE1G、OsDRE1H、OsDRE1I、OsDRE1J、OsDRE2A (11 个 DRE)。

A. Protein multiplex sequence alignment of DREB from dragon fruit HmDREB1D and other plant species. Red represents completely identical amino acids, the top of the sequence is the marked domain region, and the LOGO of the conserved amino acids is as follows. B. Alignment and phylogenetic relationship of multiple sequences of HmDREB1D and DRE from pitaya. Phylogenetic tree analysis of HmDREB1D protein in pitaya and typical DREB proteins in other plant species. Including Arabidopsis AtDRE1A, AtDRE1B, AtDRE1C, AtDRE1D, AtDRE1E, AtDRE1F, AtCBF1, AtCBF2, AtCBF3, AtCBF4, AtDRE2A, AtDRE2B1, AtDRE2C, AtDRE2D, AtDRE2E, AtDRE2F (16 DRE), and Oryza sativa OsDRE1A, OsDRE1B, OsDRE1C, OsDRE1D, OsDRE1E, OsDRE1F, OsDRE1G, OsDRE1H, OsDRE1I, OsDRE1J, OsDRE2A (11 DRE).

图 1 火龙果 HmDREB1D 蛋白与其他植物 DREB 序列比对及系统发育分析

Fig. 1 Comparison and phylogenetic analysis of pitaya HmDREB1D protein gene with other plant DREB sequences

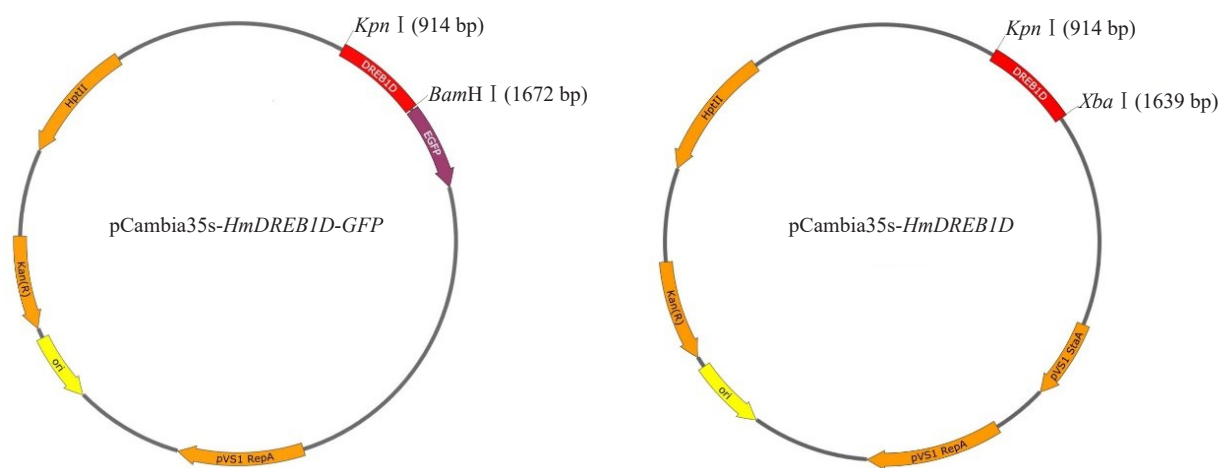
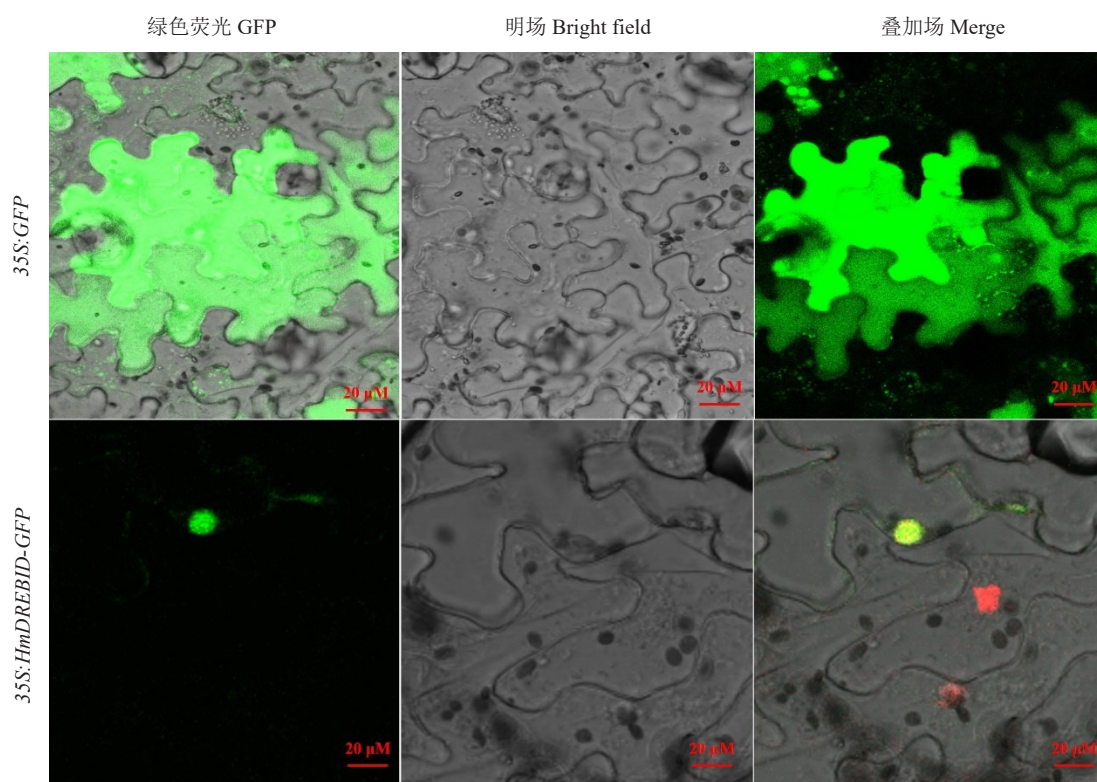


图2 pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D*-GFP 和 pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D* 载体构建

Fig. 2 Construction of pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D*-GFP and pCambia35s-*HmDREB1D* expression vector



比例尺为 20  $\mu\text{m}$ 。

Scale bar is 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

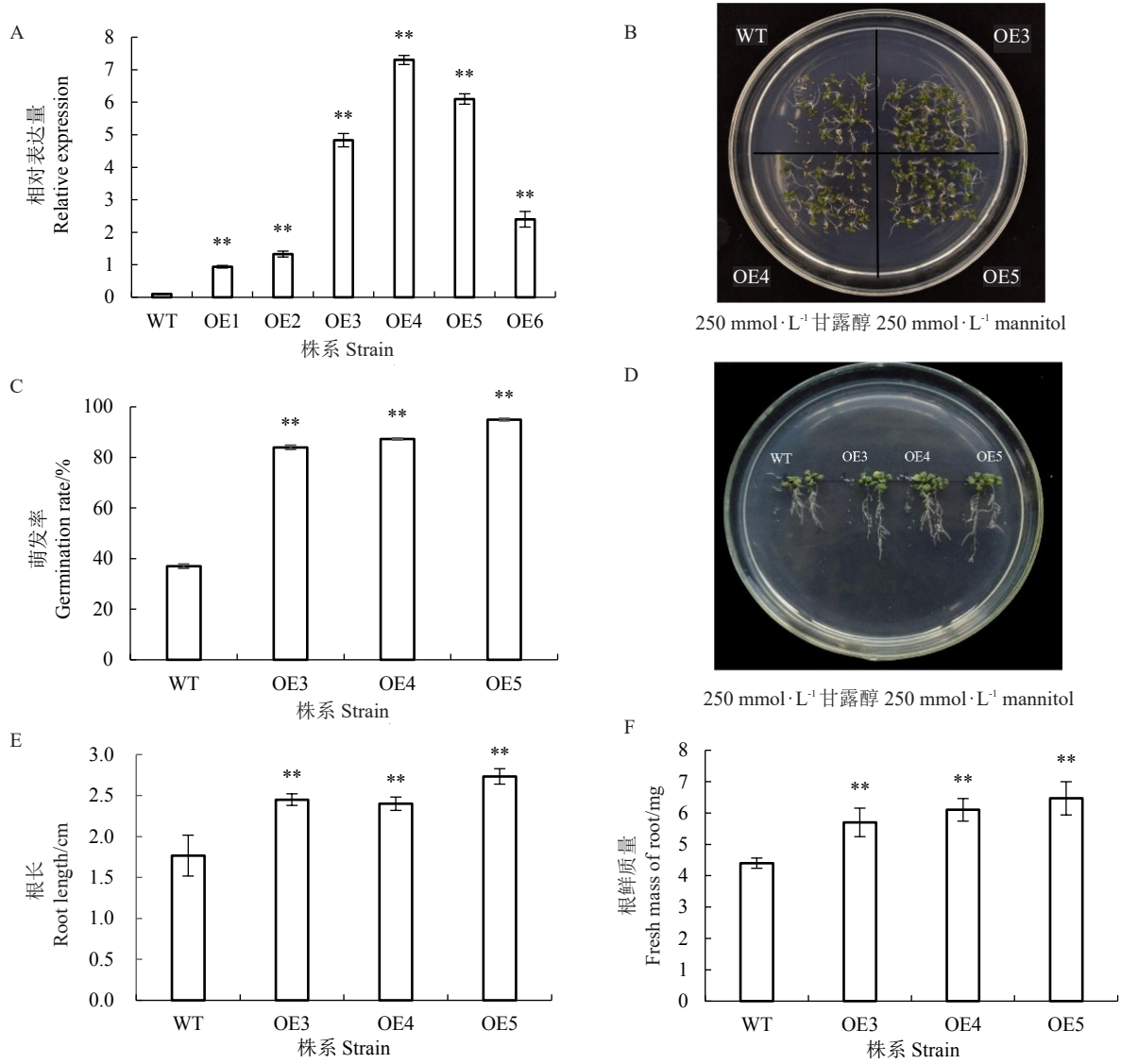
图3 *HmDREB1D* 蛋白的亚细胞定位

Fig. 3 Subcellular localization of *HmDREB1D* protein

## 2.6 逆境下超表达株系的生理生化反应

除了存活率外,还包括生理特征,如相对电导率和抗氧化活性酶(POD、SOD、CAT)活性的测定。在正常条件下,野生型与转基因株系之间的生理参数无显著差异,而在干旱和高、低温胁迫条件

下,转基因拟南芥中相对电导率显著低于野生型(图6-A),且POD、SOD、CAT的活性显著高于野生型(图6-B~D)。这些数据表明,过表达*HmDREB1D*基因通过提高抗氧化活性,降低细胞膜损伤程度,进而增强了转基因拟南芥抗干旱、高温和低温胁迫



A. 分析所有过表达 *HmDREB1D* 转基因株系的相对表达水平; B. *HmDREB1D* 转基因拟南芥与野生型拟南芥在干旱胁迫下种子的萌发状态; C. 萌发率分析; D. *HmDREB1D* 转基因拟南芥与野生型拟南芥在干旱胁迫下幼苗根和植株的生长状态; E、F. 根长度和鲜质量分析。所有试验包括 3 个生物学重复, 所有数据以(平均值±SE)显示数据, \*表示与野生型的显著差异(\* $p < 0.05$  和 \*\* $p < 0.01$ )。下同。

A. Analysis of relative expression showing overexpression of all *HmDREB1D* transgenic plant. B. Seed germination of *HmDREB1D* transgenic plant and wild type *A. thaliana* under drought stress. C. Analysis of germination rate (%). D. The growth and development of seedling roots and plants of *HmDREB1D* transgenic plant and wild type *A. thaliana* under drought stress. E, F. Analysis of root length (cm) and fresh mass (mg). All experiments were repeated three times. Data are shown as the (mean±SE) of three independent experiments. \*significant difference with wild type (\* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$ ). The same below.

图 4 *HmDREB1D* 基因表达分析及生长特性

Fig. 4 Gene expression analysis and growth characteristics of *HmDREB1D*

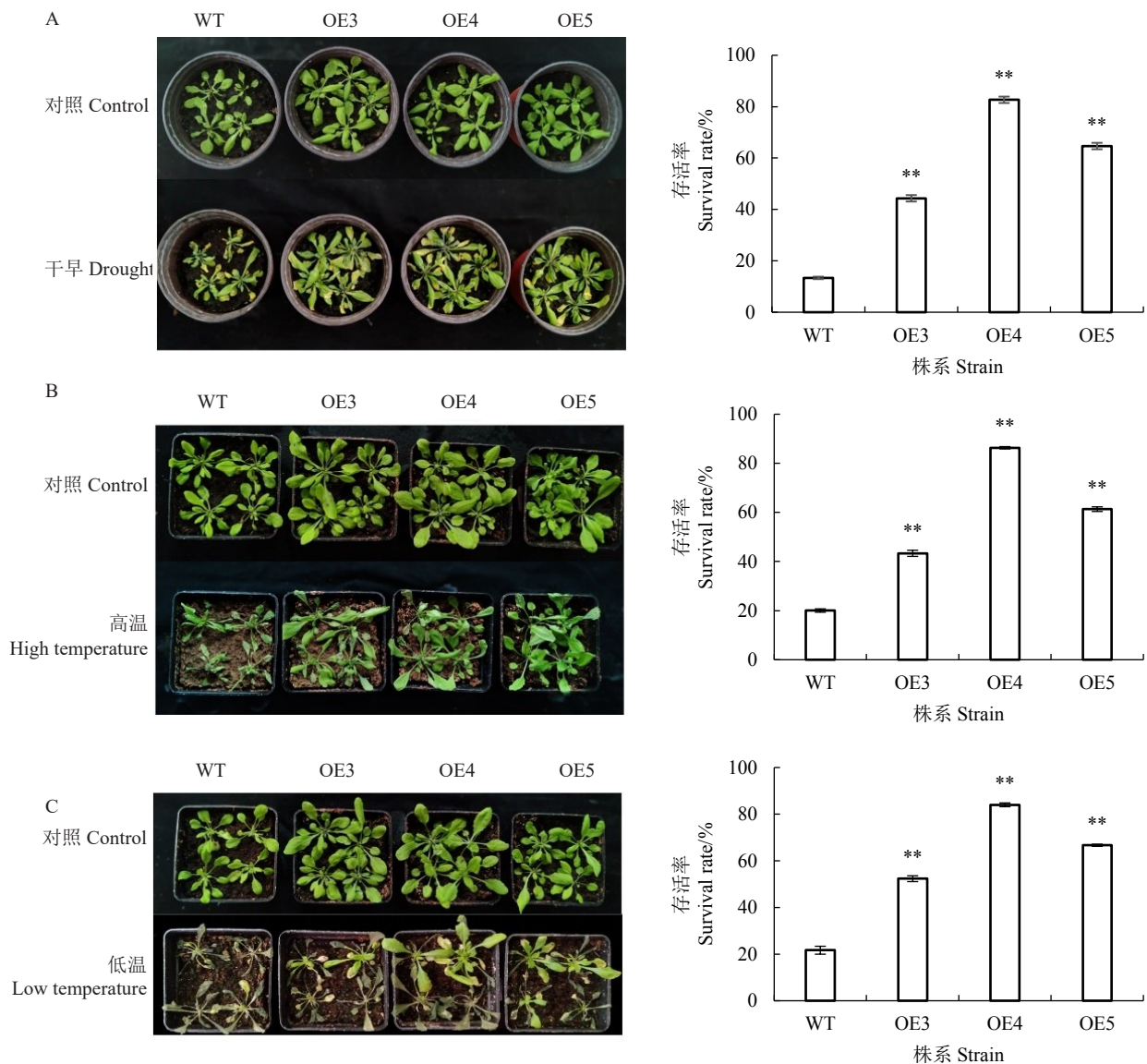
的能力。

2.7 逆境下超表达株系应激相关基因的表达分析

为了了解 *HmDREB1D* 基因如何增强对逆境胁迫响应的能力, 采用 qRT-PCR 技术检测转基因株系和野生型中相关应激基因表达水平(图 7)。结果显示, 在正常条件下转基因植物中应激响应基因的表

达水平出现上调, 但是在干旱、高温和低温胁迫处理下, 与野生型相比, 转基因植物体内干旱 (*RD20*、*RD22*)、高温 (*HSA1D*、*HSP70*) 和低温 (*COR47*、*COR15A*) 应激基因的表达水平显著上调。这表明, *HmDREB1D* 基因通过上调应激相关基因的表达来增强转基因植物对不同非生物胁迫的应激能力, 从





所有试验包括 3 个生物学重复,每个试验使用 36 株植物。以(平均值 $\pm$ SE)显示数据。

All experiments were repeated three times with 36 plants. Data are shown as the (mean $\pm$ SE) of three independent experiments.

图 5 过表达 *HmDREB1D* 的转基因拟南芥在干旱、高温、低温胁迫下的表型

Fig. 5 Phenotypes of transgenic *A. thaliana* overexpressing *HmDREB1D* under drought, high and low temperature stresses

而提高转基因植物抗干旱、高温和低温的能力。

### 3 讨论

本研究从火龙果肉质茎中克隆得到 *HmDREB1D* 基因,多序列比对和进化分析表明,该基因具有典型的 AP2 结构域,属于 A1 (DREB1) 亚组。有研究表明,A1 亚组主要参与干旱诱导,而不参与低温诱导<sup>[26-27]</sup>。但也有研究发现,A1 亚组不仅能参与低温诱导,还参与高温诱导<sup>[28-29]</sup>。逆境胁迫下,植物的生长状态和存活率在一定程度上可以体现出植

物对胁迫环境的响应情况。Ren 等<sup>[30]</sup>研究发现,过表达 *AmDREB3* 转基因植物在干旱、高盐 and 高温胁迫下的生长状态和存活率明显优于野生型。本研究中发现,与野生型相比,转基因拟南芥在干旱、高温和低温胁迫下表现出更好的生长状态和更高的存活率。逆境胁迫下,植物体内的相对电导率与植物抗逆性呈负相关<sup>[21]</sup>,本研究中测得逆境胁迫下转基因拟南芥的相对电导率显著低于野生型。正常环境下,植物体内的活性氧清除系统使细胞内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)保持在较低的水平,以保证

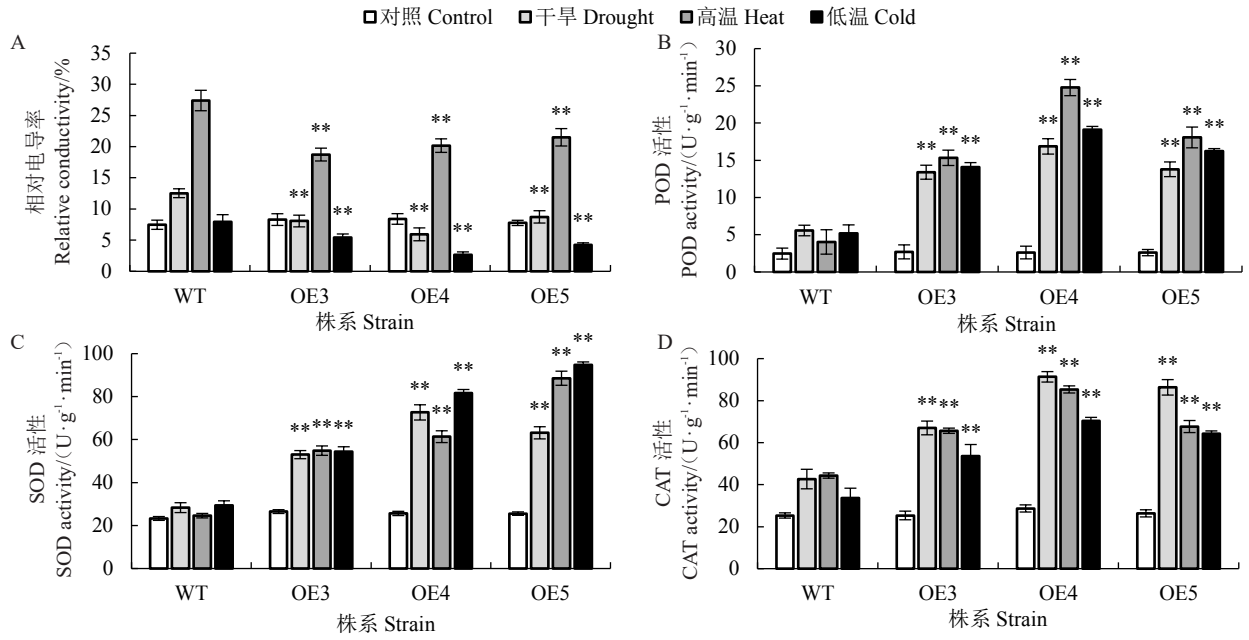


图6 在干旱、高温、低温胁迫处理下转基因和野生型拟南芥的生理指标分析  
 Fig. 6 Analysis of physiological indicators in transgenic and wild type *A. thaliana* under drought, high and low temperature stress treatments

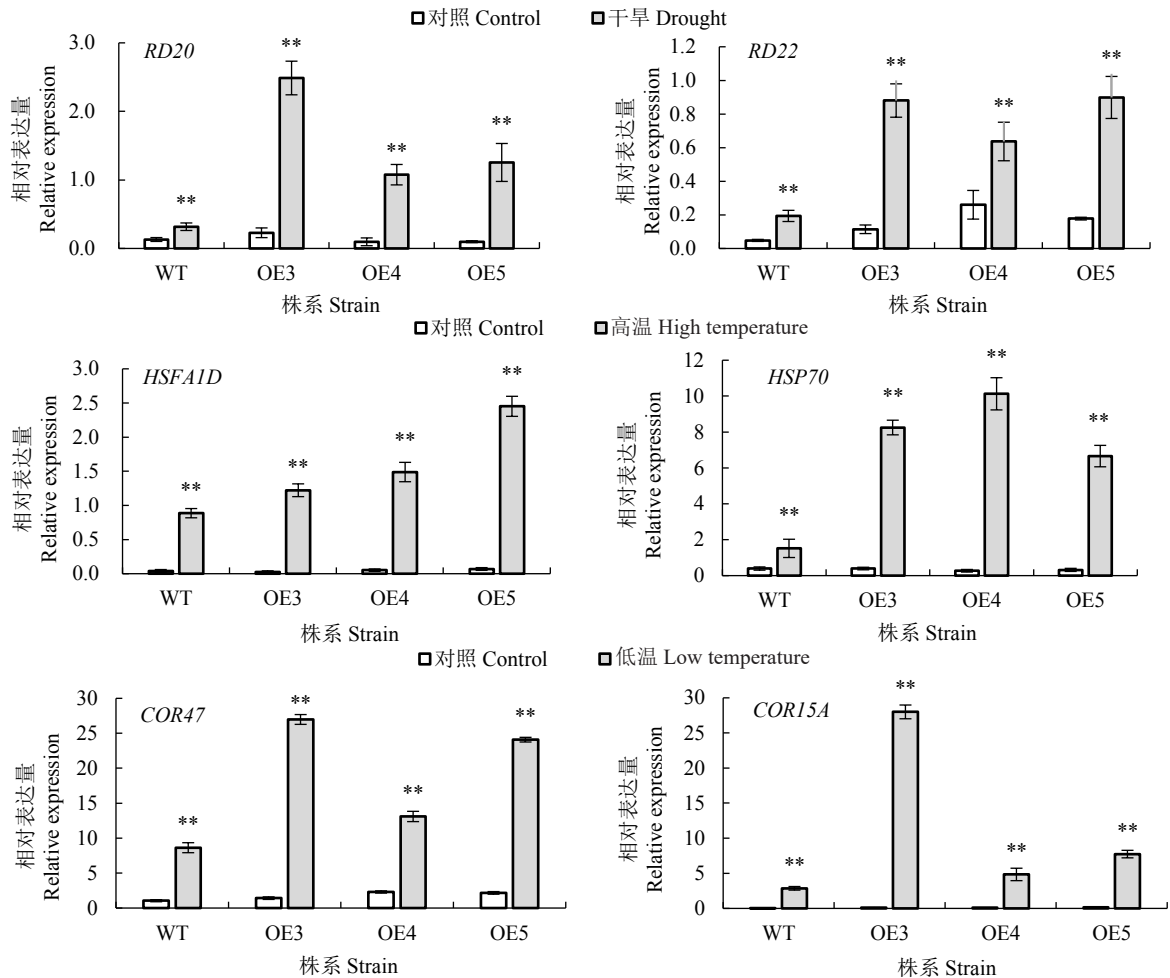


图7 在干旱和高、低温胁迫和对照条件下不同转基因株系和野生型拟南芥中应激响应基因的表达分析  
 Fig. 7 Expression analysis of Stress-responsive genes in different transgenic lines and wild type *A. thaliana* under drought and high and low temperature stresses and control conditions

植物正常生长<sup>[31]</sup>。当植物受到逆境胁迫时,抗氧化酶活性的增强能有效地帮助植物避免细胞膜氧化损伤<sup>[3]</sup>,本研究中测得过表达 *HmDREB1D* 转基因拟南芥在逆境胁迫下体内抗氧化酶 POD、SOD 和 CAT 的活性均显著高于野生型。以上研究结果表明,过表达 *HmDREB1D* 转基因拟南芥通过降低逆境胁迫所产生的伤害,提高了植物在逆境胁迫下的存活率,有效地缓解了逆境胁迫对膜系统造成的损伤,进而提高了植物对逆境胁迫的抗逆能力。

除了测定生理指标,本研究还通过 qRT-PCR 技术对转基因植物进行逆境胁迫响应基因表达水平分析,在逆境胁迫下转基因植物与野生型相比表现出更高的表达水平。相关研究发现,DREB 转录因子通过与许多逆境胁迫相关基因的 DRE/CRT 相互作用,使得相关基因的表达上调,从而提高它们在逆境胁迫下的表达能力<sup>[32]</sup>。苔藓 *ScDREB8* 基因通过上调干旱、高盐和热休克相关响应基因的表达,增强了植物对逆境胁迫的耐受性<sup>[33]</sup>。因此,过表达 *HmDREB1D* 基因可能通过提高应激响应基因的表达水平,产生各种能抵御植物氧化胁迫的物质,进而增强了植物对各种逆境胁迫的耐受性。综上所述,DREB 转录因子对火龙果逆境胁迫的响应具有关键调控作用,但其分子调控机制还需要进一步的研究。

## 4 结 论

从火龙果中克隆得到的 *HmDREB1D* 基因属于核定位基因。通过异源转化拟南芥,验证了 *HmDREB1D* 基因激活了一系列逆境响应基因的表达,增强了火龙果对干旱、高温和低温胁迫的耐受性。本研究为火龙果抗性研究的分子机制和新种质的创制奠定了基础。

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