

# 枣和酸枣 AsA 积累特点及关键功能基因鉴定

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**摘要:**【目的】分析枣和酸枣的抗坏血酸(ascorbic acid, AsA)积累差异特点。【方法】以金丝4号和泰山酸枣分别作为枣和酸枣的代表, 研究不同发育阶段的AsA积累差异; 以26个枣品种和42个不同酸枣类型为试材, 测定枣和酸枣群体AsA含量, 分析其中5个枣和5个酸枣不同类型果实的转录组数据, 解析影响枣和酸枣抗坏血酸积累的关键基因; 参考前期完成的白熟期和半红期枣果实在中度干旱胁迫和重度胁迫后果实转录组数据, 研究果实干旱胁迫后, 响应干旱逆境胁迫的AsA代谢关键基因。【结果】枣和酸枣各时期AsA含量积累曲线一致, 均表现为白熟期达到最高, 成熟期逐渐下降, 且酸枣除幼果期外各时期AsA含量均高于栽培枣; 枣和酸枣群体AsA含量测定表明, 酸枣AsA平均含量显著高于栽培枣, 且酸枣群体AsA含量变异丰富, 而栽培枣AsA含量分布相对集中。热图聚类表明, 基因*LGalDH*、*MIOX4*、*GME-2*、*VTC2*在酸枣中表达比在枣中丰富, 为影响枣和酸枣AsA积累差异的重要候选基因; 而AsA氧化基因*APX1*、*APX2*、*APXT*在栽培枣果实中更丰富。加权基因共表达网络分析(WGCNA)表明, AsA积累趋势和有机酸积累趋势一致, 推测酸性环境影响AsA的稳定性。干旱胁迫后转录组数据表明, 白熟期和半红期的枣果实在受到逆境胁迫后, 均表现为*MDAR5*、*MIOX4*、*MIOXI*表达水平显著上调, 推测肌醇代谢通路及再循环通路对干旱胁迫发挥重要作用。【结论】明确了枣和酸枣AsA积累特点, 解析了影响枣和酸枣AsA积累差异的候选关键基因, 提出酸性环境影响AsA积累的假设, 明确了响应干旱胁迫的关键代谢通路; 该研究为枣抗性品质育种、酸枣资源的挖掘利用提供分子基础。

**关键词:**枣; 酸枣; 抗坏血酸; 干旱胁迫

中图分类号:S665.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2023)09-1823-09

## Analysis of ascorbic acid in jujube/sour jujube and identification of key function genes

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Ascorbic acid (AsA) plays a positive role in cell activity and antioxidant function, and is also necessary for human body. Jujube and sour jujube fruits are rich in AsA, but they differ in AsA content. In this paper, we measured and compared ascorbic acid content in jujube and sour jujube, clarified AsA accumulation pattern in jujube and sour jujube, analyzed the transcriptome data of different varieties of jujube and sour jujube fruits and drought-treated jujube fruits, and identified the key functional genes affecting AsA accumulation. 【Methods】The AsA content at young fruit stage, white ripening stage, half red stage and full red stage was measured in Jinsi No. 4 and Taishan Sour Jujube as the representative variety of jujube and sour jujube respectively, and their AsA accumulation patterns at different developmental stages were compared. The AsA content in 26 jujube and 42 sour jujube varieties was determined, and the differences in AsA content among the genotypes were compared. AsA

收稿日期:2023-04-03 接受日期:2023-05-17

基金项目:山东省自然科学基金(ZR2019BC029);中国博士后科学基金(2019M662416)

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was determined with a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) equipped with an Agilnet C18 column and an UV DetectorL-2400. With the transcriptome data of fruits of 5 jujube and 5 sour jujube varieties obtained previously as reference, the key genes affecting the accumulation of AsA in jujube and sour jujube fruits were analyzed. The contents of organic acids, ascorbic acid and soluble sugars determined previously were used as quality traits, and the weighted gene co-expression network analysis (WGCNA) was performed on 30 transcriptome data of the 10 different samples, so as to investigate the relationship between AsA accumulation and organic acid content. Based on the transcriptome data previously obtained from jujube fruit at white ripening stage and half red stage exposed to moderate drought stress and severe stress, the key genes involving response of AsA metabolism to drought stress were studied. 【Results】 The accumulation trend of AsA in jujube and sour jujube fruits was the same. AsA was lowest at the young fruit stage, gradually increased during the development process and reached the highest at the white ripening stage, and then decreased slightly as the fruit matured. AsA content in sour jujube was higher than in jujube in all periods except for the young fruit stage. The average AsA content of cultivated jujube was significantly lower than that of sour jujube, and the range of AsA content in cultivated jujubes was relatively narrow, while that in sour jujubes population was relatively large. Cluster analysis of transcriptome data of fruits of the 10 jujube and sour jujube varieties showed that the expression levels of *LGalDH*, *MIOX4*, *GME-2* and *VTC2* were higher in sour jujubes than in cultivated jujubes, while the expression levels of genes *GME-1* and *MDAR5* and AsA oxidation genes *APXI*, *APX2* and *APXT* were higher in cultivated jujubes. WGCNA showed that the ascorbic acid content and organic acid content were positively correlated with the gene expression in the bright green module. Further analysis of the genes in the module showed that they included calcium-transporting ATPase 1, calcium-transporting ATPase 3, one vacuole membrane proton pump called ATPase 10, and one NADP-dependent malolase. It was speculated that acidity influenced the stability of AsA. Transcriptome data from drought stress experiment showed that in the control fruits the expression levels of l-galactose pathway genes *LGalDH*, *GME-2* and *LGalLDH* and recycle genes *MDAR4* and *DHARI* were higher in the white ripening stage than in the half red stage. Although the key genes that affect AsA accumulation in the white ripening stage and the half red stages were not exactly the same, the expression levels of *MDAR5*, *MIOX4* and *MIOXI* were significantly increased after drought stress. It was speculated that the myo-inositol pathway and recycling pathway played an important role in drought stress. 【Conclusion】 AsA was the lowest in the young fruit stage, reached the highest level in the white ripening stage, and gradually declined in the ripening stage. The average AsA content in sour jujubes was significantly higher than in cultivated jujubes. The key genes associated with the difference in AsA accumulation between jujubes and sour jujubes included *LGalDH*, *MIOX4*, *GME-2* and *VTC2*. It was hypothesized that acidic environment affects AsA accumulation, and the key metabolic pathways in response to drought stress might be myo-inositol pathway and recycling pathway.

**Key words:** Jujube; Sour jujube; Ascorbic acid; Drought stress

枣(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)是鼠李科(Rhamnaceae)枣属(*Ziziphus*)中栽培规模最大、经济和生态价值最高的树种,也是原产我国的重要果树之一<sup>[1]</sup>。我国是枣的原产地,也是最大的干、鲜枣生产国和消费国。中国枣种植面积约200万hm<sup>2</sup>,产量900万t以上,年产值约1000亿元,产业从业人员约有2000

万人<sup>[2-3]</sup>。枣富含矿物质包括钙、锌、铁等<sup>[4]</sup>,而且含有多种维生素包括维生素A(Va)、维生素B(Vb)、维生素C(Vc)、维生素E(Ve)等,其中Vc,学名抗坏血酸(ascorbate acid, AsA),含量(w,后同)最高,可达800 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,仅次于刺梨,高于苹果、梨、桃等水果<sup>[5]</sup>,是人类AsA的重要来源<sup>[6]</sup>。

枣由酸枣(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. var. *spinosa*)演化而来,驯化过程中糖含量急剧增高(含糖量>干质量的70%,鲜质量的25%)<sup>[7-8]</sup>,酸味逐渐降低。酸枣作为枣的野生类型,其味极酸而甜度低。研究证明,野生酸枣中AsA含量较高,每100 g鲜果中含量一般为135~1400 mg,约为红枣的2~3倍、柑橘的20~30倍,而且86.3%可被人体利用,是所有水果中利用率最高的<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,研究枣和酸枣AsA积累特点,解析影响二者抗坏血酸含量的分子机制,将对枣和酸枣中抗坏血酸资源的开发具有很高应用价值。

AsA的积累由合成和再循环共同决定,合成有4条途径,包括半乳糖途径(*L*-galactose pathway)<sup>[10]</sup>、肌醇途径(myo-inositol pathway)<sup>[11]</sup>、古洛糖途径(*L*-gulose pathway)<sup>[12]</sup>及半乳糖醛酸途径(*D*-galacturonate pathway)<sup>[13]</sup>。其中,*L*-半乳糖途径是多种植物组织或器官中AsA生物合成最主要的一条途径,也是高等植物中发现的第一条合成AsA的途径,该途径中所涉及的所有相关酶的基因全部被鉴定<sup>[14]</sup>。除AsA生物合成之外,AsA再循环也有助于植物中AsA的积累<sup>[15-16]</sup>。在AsA的氧化再循环途径中,抗坏血酸氧化酶(ascorbate oxidase, AO)和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)将还原型抗坏血酸氧化为脱氢抗坏血酸,单脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(monodehydroascorbate reductase, MDAR)和脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(dehydroascorbate reductase, DHAR)又将氧化型抗坏血酸还原为*L*-抗坏血酸,即还原型。

关于枣树抗坏血酸积累的研究,Liu等<sup>[5]</sup>通过对冬枣全基因组组装、测序及注释分析,鉴定了2种AsA的合成途径,*L*-半乳糖途径和肌醇途径,*L*-半乳糖途径是AsA生物合成的主要途径,MDAR有助于枣中AsA的再生。前期笔者通过对枣不同发育阶段的AsA积累特点进行研究,阐释了影响枣果实AsA积累的关键基因<sup>[17]</sup>。然而关于AsA在枣和酸枣群体果实的积累差异特点仍是未知;关于AsA合成、降解和再循环基因在枣和酸枣果实积累的贡献也不清楚。本研究中,通过分析枣和酸枣群体抗坏血酸积累特点,并进行转录组测序筛选差异基因,从酸枣中选择高抗坏血酸种质,为枣的遗传改良提供了宝贵的基因资源,也为AsA代谢基因的抗性机制提供参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 植物材料

本研究所用研究材料为26个枣品种和42个酸枣类型,其中枣样品采自山东省果树研究枣资源圃,每个品种选取3株长势一致且生长健壮的植株为样树。酸枣分别采自泰安泰山、金牛山和济南南部山区。以金丝4号和泰山酸枣分别作为枣和酸枣的代表,采集幼果、白熟、半红、全红4个时期的果实,研究不同发育阶段的AsA差异。样品采集要求为每组样品包含3份生物学重复,采集后立即用液氮冰冻处理,带回实验室放于-80 °C冰箱备用。

### 1.2 枣和酸枣果实中抗坏血酸含量的测定

抗坏血酸的提取参照张春梅<sup>[18]</sup>的方法,采用超高效液相色谱法,略有改动。在液氮环境下将3~5个酸枣破碎混匀,取混样,剩余样品放-80 °C冰箱保存。酸枣和枣混样果实样品各称取1 g左右,用液氮研磨成粉状,加入2 mL KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>研磨提取液,放置于冰上,冰浴研磨至匀浆,倒入提前准备好的10 mL离心管中,洗3次研钵,每次加入2 mL KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>研磨提取液。低温超声20 min(功率:250 W),转至4 °C 6000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心20 min取上清液,果肉残渣振荡悬浮后,加入3 mL KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>,2次超声、离心、合并2次上清液,定容至10 mL,上清液用0.22 μm滤膜过滤后待测。

抗坏血酸检测条件:色谱柱Agilnet C18(4.6 mm×250 mm)及保护柱;柱温30 °C;检测器UV Detector-L-2400检测器;检测波长230 nm;检测温度30 °C;流动相0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>溶液,用磷酸调pH到2.08,经0.22 μm滤膜过滤后超声脱气30 min;流速1 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>;进样体积10 μL。对每个样本进行3次技术重复,酸浓度通过与标准曲线的值进行比较来计算。

### 1.3 枣果实干旱处理

选取健康且生长一致(约1.2 m高)的2年生由同一棵树无性繁殖而来的金丝4号盆栽枣树,在中国山东省果树研究所枣树种质资源苗圃(36.15°N, 117.07°E)的避雨棚内生长。当对照的土壤含水量接近田间持水量的60%时,所有灌溉处理同时开始。中度干旱组的树木用对照组一半的水灌溉。重度干旱组的树木灌溉的水量是中度干旱组的一半。所有试验地块均随机分布,采用相同的耕作、施肥和虫害防治措施。在2组枣树上分别摘取白熟期和半

红期果实,每个试验设置3次生物学重复。采集混样后立即用液氮处理,于-80 °C冰箱冷冻备用。

#### 1.4 转录组数据分析

参考前期完成的5个枣和5个酸枣不同类型成熟果实的转录组数据(<https://dataview.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?archive=bioproject, PRJNA822549>),分析影响枣和酸枣抗坏血酸积累的关键基因。以上数据以骏枣二代基因组数据基因序列以及注释文件作为数据库,使用Htseq-count软件获取每个样本中比对到蛋白编码基因上的reads数,cufflinks软件来计算蛋白编码基因的表达量FPKM值。利用DESeq软件对各个样本基因的counts数目进行标准化处理(采用basemean值来估算表达量),计算差异倍数,并采用负二项分布检验的方式(negative binomial distribution,NB)对reads数进行差异显著性检验,最终根据差异倍数及差异显著性检验结果来筛选差异蛋白编码基因。使用矩阵数据文件进行热图绘制,对矩阵数据进行筛选、归一化和聚类处理<sup>[19]</sup>。从表达数据中挖掘基因模块(module)信息的算法,进行加权基因共表达网络分析(WGCNA)<sup>[20]</sup>。对于果实响应干旱胁迫后,AsA代谢关键基因的响应研究,参考了笔者课题组前期完成的对白熟期和半红期枣果实中度干旱胁迫和重度胁迫后果实转录组测序数据(PRJNA730384,<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/?term=PRJNA730384>)<sup>[21]</sup>。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 枣和酸枣不同成熟阶段抗坏血酸含量分析

分别测定金丝4号和泰山酸枣的幼果期、白熟期、

半红期和全红期果实的抗坏血酸含量。如图1所示,AsA含量在幼果期最低,其中枣为215 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,酸枣为110 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,随着果实的发育,AsA含量在白熟期急剧升高并达到最高,酸枣达到1049 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,枣果实达到611 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>。在果实成熟阶段,AsA积累量有下降趋势,推测与果实的成熟氧化有关,不过在成熟阶段仍保持了酸枣AsA积累量高于枣的趋势。在全红期,泰山酸枣AsA积累量为765 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,约为金丝4号AsA积累量(313 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>)的2.5倍。

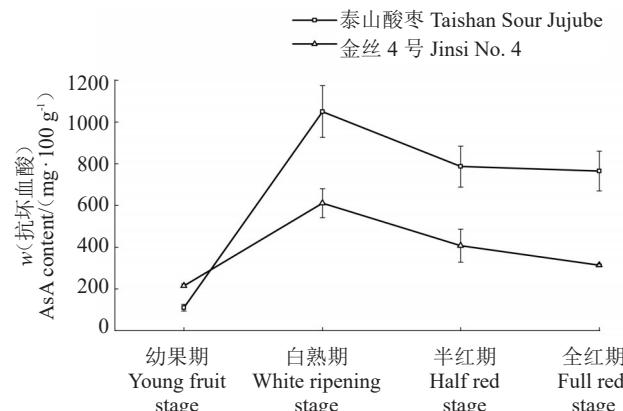


图1 枣和酸枣发育阶段AsA含量

Fig. 1 AsA content in jujube and sour jujube at different development stages

### 2.2 枣和酸枣群体抗坏血酸含量差异分析

如图2、图3所示,26个枣品种AsA含量的分布范围为29~328 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,平均含量为145 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,42个酸枣的AsA含量的分布范围为55~1029 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,平均含量为359 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>。酸枣AsA平均含量为栽培枣的2倍以上。由图2可知,枣的四分位数差值

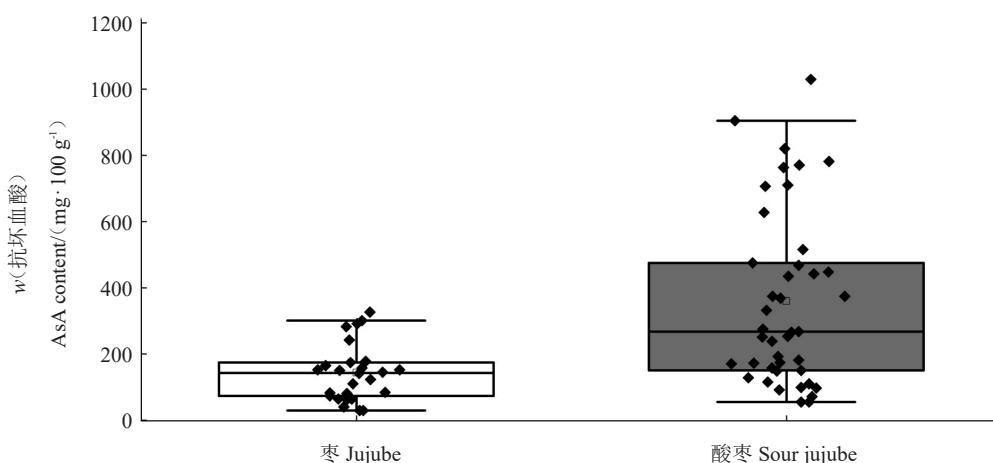
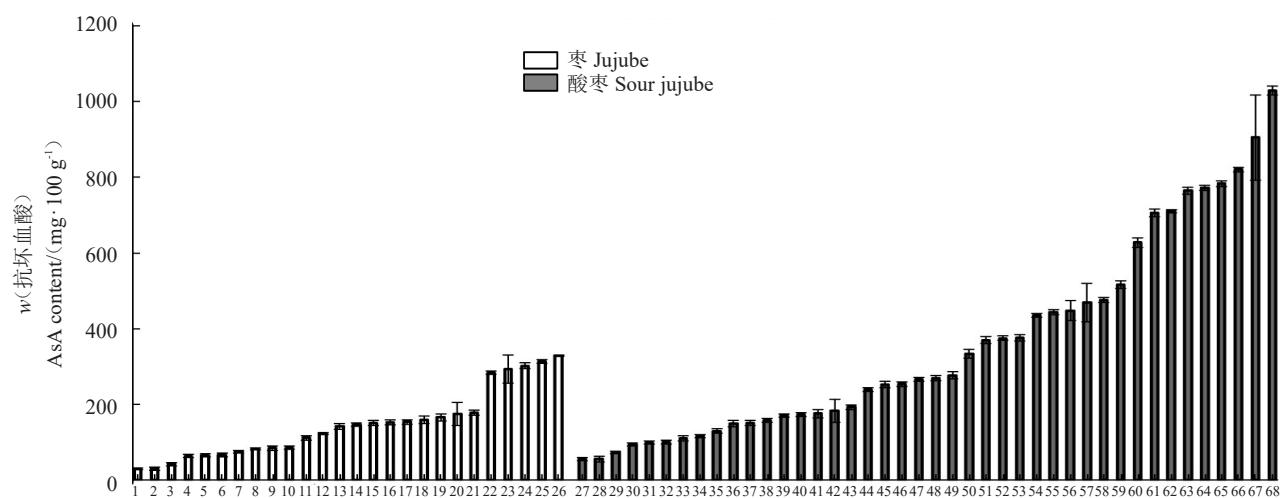


图2 枣和酸枣AsA含量群体分布

Fig. 2 Population distribution of AsA content in jujubes and sour jujubes



1. 金丝小枣;2. 献县小枣;3. 胎里红;4. 迎白露;5. 蚂蚁枣;6. 六月鲜;7. 永济蛤蟆枣 921 优系;8. 宁阳脆枣;9. 白枣;10. 优系枣;11. 大白铃;12. 冬枣;13. 湖北圆枣;14. 永济蛤蟆枣 909 优系;15. 大丹枣;16. 鲁枣 2 号;17. 金铃圆枣;18. 圆铃 2 号;19. 临汾团枣;20. 实生优系 0406 号;21. 金丝枣优系 191;22. 广洋大枣;23. 未命名优系枣;24. 龙枣;25. 金丝 4 号;26. 缨不落;27. 济南酸枣 6 号;28. 济南酸枣 2q 号;29. 金牛山酸枣 301 号;30. 岱岳区酸枣 319 号;31. 济南酸枣 16 号;32. 岱岳区酸枣 317 号;33. 济南酸枣 9.1 号;34. 济南酸枣 9 号;35. 济南酸枣 4 号;36. 济南酸枣 10 号;37. 济南酸枣 12.3 号;38. 金牛山酸枣 301h 号;39. 济南酸枣 3 号;40. 金牛山酸枣 305 号;41. 济南酸枣 2 号;42. 岱岳区酸枣 313 号;43. 金牛山酸枣 0830 号;44. 岱岳区酸枣 314 号;45. 济南酸枣 14y 号;46. 济南酸枣 5 号;47. 金牛山酸枣 309 号;48. 金牛山酸枣 3110 号;49. 金牛山酸枣 304 号;50. 济南酸枣 15 号;51. 济南酸枣 8 号;52. 济南酸枣 8r 号;53. 济南酸枣 3010 号;54. 岱岳区酸枣 315q 号;55. 济南酸枣 12.1 号;56. 泰山酸枣;57. 济南酸枣 10.1 号;58. 岱岳区酸枣 315 号;59. 济南酸枣 18 号;60. 济南酸枣 12 号;61. 济南酸枣 12.1 号;62. 岱岳区酸枣 318 号;63. 资源圃酸枣 2 号;64. 金牛山酸枣 0806-5 号;65. 岱岳区酸枣 316q 号;66. 岱岳区酸枣 312 号;67. 岱岳区酸枣 316 号;68. 济南酸枣 14 号。

1. Jinsixiaozao; 2. Xianxianxiaozao; 3. Tailihong; 4. Yingbailu; 5. Mayizao; 6. Liuyuexian; 7. Yongjihama 921; 8. Ningyangcuizao; 9. Zao bai; 10. Youxizao; 11. Dabailing; 12. Dongzao; 13. Hubeiyuanzao; 14. Yongjihama 909; 15. Dadanzao 069; 16. Luzao No. 2; 17. Jinlingyuanzao; 18. Yunanling No. 2; 19. Linfentuanzao; 20. Shishengzao 0406; 21. Zao 191; 22. Guangyangdazao; 23. Wumingzao; 24. Longzao; 25. Jinsi No. 4; 26. Yingbuluo; 27. S-Jinan No. 6; 28. S-Jinan No. 2q; 29. S-Jinniu 301; 30. S-Daiyue 319; 31. S-Jinan No. 16; 32. S-Daiyue 317; 33. S-Jinan No. 9.1; 34. S-Jinan No. 9; 35. S-Jinan No. 4; 36. S-Jinan No. 10; 37. S-Jinan No. 12.3; 38. S-Jinniu 301h; 39. S-Jinan No. 3; 40. S-Jinniu 305; 41. S-Jinan No. 2; 42. S-Daiyue 313; 43. S-Jinniu 0830; 44. S-Daiyue 314; 45. S-Jinan No. 14y; 46. S-Jinan No. 5; 47. S-Jinniu 309; 48. S-Daiyue 3110; 49. S-Jinniu 304; 50. S-Jinan No. 15; 51. S-Jinan No. 8; 52. S-Jinan No. 8r; 53. S-Jinniu 3010; 54. S-Daiyue 315q; 55. S-Jinan No. 12.1; 56. S-Taishan; 57. S-Jinan No. 10.1; 58. S-Daiyue 315; 59. S-Jinan No. 18; 60. S-Jinan No. 12; 61. S-Jinan No. 12.1; 62. S-Daiyue 318; 63. Suan 2 guoyuan; 64. S-Jinniu 0806-5; 65. S-Daiyue 316q; 66. S-Daiyue 312; 67. S-Daiyue 316; 68. S-Jinan No. 14.

图3 枣和酸枣AsA含量

Fig. 3 AsA contents in jujube and sour jujube varieties

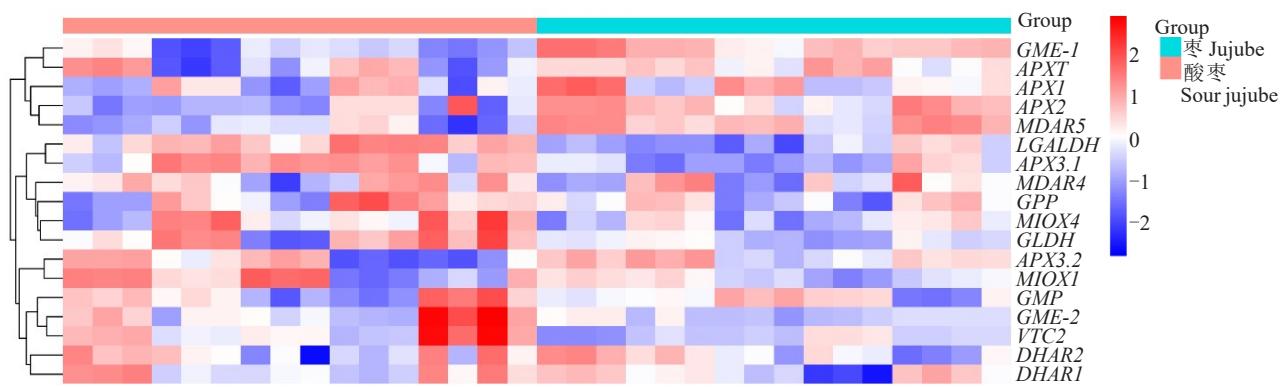
为 0.955, 酸枣的四分位数差值为 3.238, 该结果表明, 枣群体的 AsA 含量分布相对集中; 酸枣群体的 AsA 含量相对分散, 其多样性更高, 变异范围更广。枣和酸枣群体抗坏血酸的研究可为酸枣在枣驯化过程中的 AsA 积累及品种选育提供理论依据。

### 2.3 转录组分析筛选枣果实抗坏血酸积累代谢相关差异表达基因

为探索枣和酸枣的 AsA 含量差异的遗传基础, 笔者对完成 AsA 测定的 5 个酸枣和 5 个枣成熟期果实转录组数据进行分析。结合 AsA 的合成和代谢通路, 筛选到 24 个 AsA 合成和代谢相关基因, 包括与 L-半乳糖途径有关的 1 个 GDP-甘露糖焦磷酸化酶(GMP)、2 个 GDP-甘露糖-3',5'-差向异构酶

(GME)、2 个 GDP-L-半乳糖-1-磷酸磷酸酶(VTC)、1 个 L-半乳糖-1 磷酸磷酸酶(GPP)、1 个 L-半乳糖脱氢酶(LGalDH)、1 个 L-半乳糖酸-1,4-内酯脱氢酶(GLDH), 与 AsA 降解有关的 7 个过氧化物酶(APX)、1 个 AO、2 个 MDAR、2 个 DHAR, 与肌醇途径有关的 4 个肌醇加氧酶(MIOX)。其中一些基因的相对表达量 FPKM<5.0, 认为该基因基本不表达, 不在图中呈现。热图聚类结果(图4)表明, 基因 *LGalDH*、*MIOX4*、*GME-2*、*VTC2* 在酸枣中表达比在枣中丰富, 尽管基因 *GME-1*、*MDAR5* 在栽培枣中表达水平较高, 其 AsA 氧化基因 *APX1*、*APX2*、*APX7* 在栽培枣果实中也更丰富。

另外, 为了探明影响 AsA 积累的液泡环境, 笔者



1~3. 资源圃酸枣 1 号\_1~3; 4~6. 济南酸枣 16 号\_1~3; 7~9. 金牛山酸枣 9 号\_1~3; 10~12. 岱岳区酸枣 8 号\_1~3; 13~15. 济南酸枣 8 号\_1~3; 16. 酸枣中基因表达量平均值; 17~19. 蛤蟆枣\_1~3; 20~22. 孔府枣\_1~3; 23~25. 宁阳枣\_1~3; 26~28. 缨不落\_1~3; 29~31. 献县小枣\_1~3; 32. 栽培枣中基因表达量平均值。

1~3. Suan 1 guoyuan\_1~3; 4~6. S-Jinan No.16\_1~3; 7~9. S-Jinniu9\_1~3; 10~12. S-Daiyue8\_1~3; 13~15. S-Jinan No.8\_1~3; 16. Sour jujube \_T; 17~19. Hamazao\_1~3; 20~22. Kongfuzao\_1~3; 23~25. Ningyangzao\_1~3; 26~28. Yingbuluo\_1~3; 29~31. Xianxianxiaozao\_1~3; 32. Jujube \_T.

图 4 枣和酸枣基因表达热图

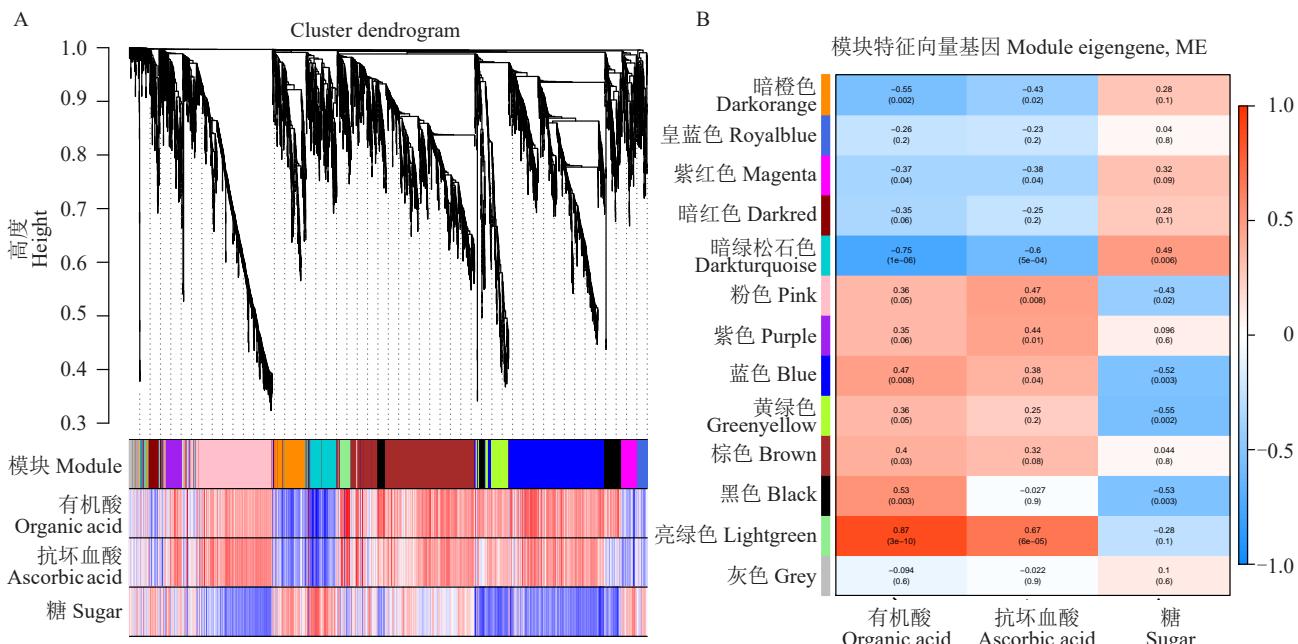
Fig. 4 Gene expression heat map for jujube and sour jujube

以前期完成测定的有机酸、抗坏血酸及可溶性糖含量为性状,对10个不同样本的30个转录组数据进行加权基因共表达网络分析,共获得13个不同表达趋势的基因模块。如图5显示,在亮绿色模块(light-green)中,抗坏血酸含量及有机酸含量均与该模块的基因表达趋势呈现正相关( $p<0.001$ )。进一步分

析该模块的基因类型,结果表明该模块共包括104个基因。其中与有机酸积累相关的包含2个钙转运质子泵(Calcum-transporting ATPase 1 和 3)、1个液泡膜质子泵ATPase 10 及1个NADP依赖的苹果酸酶。

#### 2.4 抗坏血酸代谢通路对干旱胁迫的响应

为了探明AsA与抗逆性的关系,分别对前期白



A. 具有共表达基因的 13 个模块的分层聚类图;B. 基于皮尔逊相关系数的模块-性状关系图。

A. Hierarchical clustering presenting 13 modules having coexpressed genes. Each leaflet in the tree corresponds to an individual gene. B. Module-trait associations based on Pearson correlations. The color key from blue to red represents  $R^2$  values from -1 to 1.

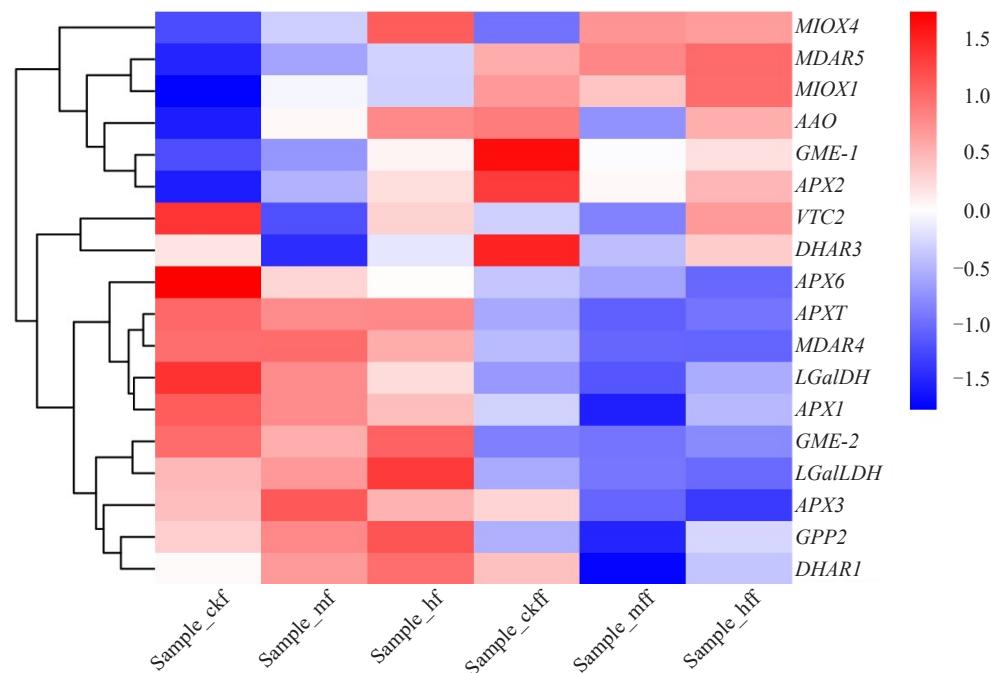
图 5 基于枣和酸枣转录组数据和糖酸表型的基因网络共表达分析

Fig. 5 Gene networks and key candidate genes involved in sugar and organic acid regulation in jujube and sour jujube fruits as identified by WGCNA

熟期和半红期的盆栽枣进行中度和重度干旱处理,对枣果实进行转录组分析,筛选到20个具有较高表达水平( $FPKM > 5.0$ )的AsA合成和代谢相关基因(图6)。由于枣白熟期抗坏血酸含量高于半红期

(图1),其半乳糖合成途径相关基因 *LGalDH*、*GME-2*、*LGalLDH* 及再合成基因 *MDAR4*、*DHARI* 表达水平都高于半红期。

在枣白熟期果实中,随着干旱程度的增加,基因



*Sample\_ckf* 为白熟期对照样本, *Sample\_mf* 为白熟期中度干旱处理样本, *Sample\_hf* 为白熟期重度干旱处理样本, *Sample\_ckff* 为半红期对照样本, *Sample\_mff* 为半红期中度干旱处理样本, *Sample\_hff* 为半红期重度干旱处理样本。

*Sample\_ckf* is the control sample at white ripening period, *Sample\_mf* is the sample in moderate drought treatment at white maturity stage, *Sample\_hf* is the sample in severe drought treatment at the white maturity stage, *Sample\_ckff* is the control sample at the half-red stage, *Sample\_mff* is the sample in moderate drought treatment at the semi-red period, *Sample\_hff* is the sample in severe drought treatment at the semi-red stage.

图6 不同时期枣干旱处理基因表达热图

Fig. 6 Heat map of gene expression in drought treatments of jujube at different stages

*GME-1*、*GPP2*、*LGalLDH*、*MDAR5*、*DHARI*、*MIOXI*、*MIOX4* 的表达量逐渐升高,以促进 AsA 的合成,基因 *AAO* 和 *APX2* 上调可通过氧化抗坏血酸清除活性氧自由基等增强抗旱性;基因 *LGalDH*、*APXI*、*APX6*、*VTC2* 受胁迫后表达量逐渐下降。在枣半红期果实中,基因 *MDAR5*、*MIOX4*、*VTC2*、*MIOXI* 表达量干旱处理时均比对照高;而 *DHARI*、*GME-I* 对干旱胁迫敏感,表达水平急剧下降。尽管白熟期和半红期影响 AsA 积累的关键基因不同,响应干旱的基因也不完全相同,但受到逆境胁迫后,均表现为 *MDAR5*、*MIOX4*、*MIOXI* 表达水平显著上调,推测肌醇代谢通路及再循环通路对干旱的胁迫发挥重要作用。此外,受干旱胁迫后,白熟期果实响应干旱胁迫的基因数目明显多于半红期,说明该时期的抗性强于半红期。

### 3 讨 论

#### 3.1 枣和酸枣 AsA 积累差异特点

枣和酸枣不同成熟阶段 AsA 积累趋势表明,枣和酸枣各时期 AsA 含量积累曲线一致,均表现为白熟期达到最高,成熟期逐渐下降,与 Zhang 等<sup>[17]</sup>结果一致,且酸枣各时期 AsA 含量均高于栽培枣。枣和酸枣群体 AsA 含量测定表明,酸枣 AsA 平均含量显著高于枣,且酸枣群体 AsA 含量变异丰富,而栽培枣 AsA 含量分布相对集中,进一步说明酸枣遗传多样性高于栽培类型。AsA 在植物抗逆性方面发挥重要作用,笔者推测在栽培化过程中,抗性降低,其相关代谢产物含量也降低。Zhang 等<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明栽培枣在驯化过程中与抗性相关的代谢产物含量有降低趋势。

AsA 在酸性条件下更稳定,笔者前期研究表明,

酸枣群体果实 pH 显著低于栽培枣群体<sup>[23]</sup>。WGCNA 分析也表明不同样品中的 AsA 含量和有机酸含量及有机酸积累相关基因的表达具有显著相关性。为此笔者推测其酸性环境增强了酸枣还原型 AsA 的稳定性。此外,野生种比栽培种抗性强,在驯化过程中,可能出现抗性相关基因代谢减弱。

### 3.2 影响枣和酸枣抗坏血酸积累差异的关键基因

不同水果 AsA 的合成途径相差迥异。如葡萄、西红柿、辣椒等具有 3 条 AsA 的合成途径<sup>[24-26]</sup>。在枣果实 AsA 积累过程中,L-半乳糖和肌醇途径均发挥重要作用。本研究结果表明,L-半乳糖的 *LGalDH*、*GME-2*、*VTC2* 基因,以及肌醇途径的 *MIOX4* 基因在酸枣中表达比在枣中更为丰富,推测上述 2 条代谢途径均对枣和酸枣的有机酸积累差异做出贡献。

不同水果同一代谢途径对 AsA 积累发挥作用的关键基因不同。Imai 等<sup>[27]</sup>通过 Northern 印迹杂交分析研究桃果实发育过程中生物合成基因的表达与 AsA 浓度之间的关系,发现 L-半乳糖途径中的基因 *GMP*、*GME*、*GGP*、*GPP*、*LGalDH* 和 *LGalLDH* 的表达水平在果实发育的前期都很高,并且与总 AsA 浓度呈正相关,证明这 6 个 L-半乳糖途径相关基因在桃果实发育过程中对 AsA 形成起到作用。对刺梨和猕猴桃 AsA 的研究发现,L-半乳糖途径中关键酶 L-半乳糖脱氢酶(GalDH)基因的酶活性与果实中 AsA 的积累速率呈极显著正相关<sup>[28]</sup>。Fenech 等<sup>[29]</sup>发现只有在含有 *GGP* 的情况下,单独或组合的 L-半乳糖途径的酶在烟草中的瞬时表达才会增加抗坏血酸浓度,证明了 *GGP* 是关键基因。本研究表明 L-半乳糖合成途径相关基因 *LGalDH*、*GME-2*、*LGalLDH*、*GPP2*,以及再合成基因 *MDHAR4*、*DHAR1* 均对 AsA 的积累发挥重要作用。

### 3.3 抗坏血酸响应逆境胁迫

土壤干旱是最有害的非生物胁迫之一,限制植物生长。干旱胁迫会诱发离子胁迫、渗透胁迫和次生胁迫(尤其是活性氧 ROS)。ROS 是对植物最有害的次生胁迫,它会破坏细胞结构,AsA 作为一种重要的抗氧化剂,可以对 ROS 起到清除作用,从而增强植物抗逆性<sup>[30]</sup>。同时,AsA 合成途径的基因和还原途径的基因表达量增加,以抵抗干旱对植物体造成的不利影响。在大豆抗旱性研究中,*GalDH* 受逆境胁迫后,表达速率升高,而 *VTC1* 则受干旱胁迫抑制<sup>[31]</sup>,上述基因与枣白熟期受逆境后结果一致。在

转基因拟南芥中,干旱胁迫后,*VTC1*、*GalDH* 和 *MIOX4* 表达水平显著上调<sup>[32]</sup>。而在枣果实半红期也表现为 *VTC* 和 *MIOX4* 表达上调。前期研究表明枣果实成熟期肌醇代谢途径对 AsA 的积累发挥重要作用,在本研究中 *MIOX1* 和 *MDAR5* 于半红期表达量较高。说明不同物种或植物不同发育阶段,受逆境胁迫后响应 AsA 调控的关键基因并不完全一致。在本研究中,干旱胁迫后,白熟期的枣果实比半红期拥有更多的差异代谢基因,与植物衰老后抗逆性下降或生物代谢活动下降有关。此外,在白熟期和半红期果实中,枣果实受到逆境胁迫后,均表现为 *MDAR5*、*MIOX4*、*MIOX1* 表达显著上调,说明醇途径及再还原途径在枣果实干旱胁迫后发挥重要作用。

## 4 结 论

枣和酸枣各时期 AsA 含量均表现为白熟期达到最高,成熟期逐渐下降,且酸枣 AsA 含量除幼果期外各时期均高于栽培枣,酸枣 AsA 平均含量显著高于栽培枣,且酸枣群体 AsA 含量变异丰富,基因 *LGalDH*、*MIOX4*、*GME-2*、*VTC2* 为影响枣和酸枣 AsA 积累差异的重要候选基因,说明肌醇代谢通路及再循环通路对干旱的胁迫发挥重要作用。

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