

石榴MAPK家族基因鉴定及其响应 冷胁迫的表达分析

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摘要:【目的】评价不同石榴种质资源籽粒硬度及抗寒性,筛选可能参与调控石榴抗寒性的MAPK家族基因。【方法】以31份石榴种质资源为试材,进行抗寒性及籽粒硬度评价;基于全基因组筛选石榴MAPK家族基因,对其进行进化、基因结构和蛋白理化性质分析,同时利用实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR,qRT-PCR)分析冷胁迫对石榴MAPK家族基因表达模式的影响。【结果】31个石榴品种籽粒硬度及半致死温度测定结果表明,峰城粉红牡丹、淮北六棱甜和鲁白榴2号等硬籽石榴抗寒性较强,华紫、以3和玛丽斯等软籽石榴抗寒性较弱。基于石榴全基因组鉴定出17个MAPK家族基因,广泛分布于8条染色体上;MAPK家族所有成员主要分为3个亚类,其中,A和B亚类成员主要包含PKc_MAPKK_plant_like和PTZ00024结构域,C亚类主要包含PLN00034结构域,所有成员均具有S_TKc结构域;各成员氨基酸残基数量分布在314~860 aa,外显子数目1~18个,蛋白分子质量为34 910.05~97 965.26 u,等电点4.94~9.35;*PgMKK2*、*PgMPK6*、*PgMPK9*、*PgMPK16*和*PgMPK13*在峰城粉红牡丹响应冷胁迫过程中表现为显著上调,*PgMKK8*、*PgMPK1-I*和*PgMKK4*在玛丽斯响应冷胁迫过程中表现为显著上调;*PgMKK2*、*PgMPK6*、*PgMPK9*、*PgMPK16*和*PgMPK13*在峰城粉红牡丹响应冷胁迫过程中的表达量显著高于玛丽斯,*PgMKK8*和*PgMPK1-I*在玛丽斯响应冷胁迫过程中的表达量显著性高于峰城粉红牡丹;*PgMKK3*在峰城粉红牡丹不同时间均未检测到表达,在玛丽斯中表现为先升高后降低的趋势;*PgMPK12-2*在玛丽斯不同时间均未检测到表达,在峰城粉红牡丹中表现为逐渐升高的趋势。【结论】石榴MAPK家族基因响应冷胁迫信号,其中,*PgMKK2*、*PgMPK6*、*PgMPK12-2*和*PgMPK9*可能参与正调控石榴的抗寒性。

关键词:石榴;籽粒硬度;抗寒性;MAPK;表达分析

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Identification of MAPK family genes and analysis of their expression patterns in response to cold stress in pomegranate

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Abstract:【Objective】Cold stress is one of the most important factors limiting the progress of pomegranate production. The objectives of this study were to compare the cold hardiness among 31 pomegranate cultivars with wide distribution of seed hardness, and analyze the expression pattern of Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) family genes in response to cold stress. The results can pave the way for shedding light to the function of Mitogen-activated protein kinase cascades in pomegranate cold tolerance. 【Methods】Plant materials were cultivated in the National Horticulture Germplasm Resources

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Center of China (NHGRC), with conventional cultivation management. Juvenile branches of 31 pomegranate cultivars were sampled in mid-January, the relative electrolyte conductivity (REC) was measured, and the semi-lethal temperature (LT50) was calculated for the evolution of cold hardiness. Seed hardness was detected by the TA-XT texture apparatus. MAPK family genes of *Arabidopsis* were used as queries to search in the whole pomegranate genome database, and reference genome sequence of 'Tunisia' was obtained from NCBI database. Potential members of MAPK family were identified. Phylogeny relationship, gene structure and protein physicochemical properties were analyzed. Moreover, we performed real-time quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) to analyze the expression pattern of 17 MAPK family genes in response to cold stress. 【Results】 The seed hardness and cold tolerance were evaluated. A total of 17 MAPK family genes were identified, which widely distributed on different chromosomes. All the members of the MAPK family could be mainly divided into three sub-classes, among which the members of subclass A and B mainly included PKc_MAPKK_plant_like and PTZ00024 Domain, subclass C mainly contained the PLN00034 domain, and all members contained a S_TKc domain. The results of analysis of physicochemical properties of proteins showed that the number of amino acid residues of each member distributed from 314 to 860 aa, the number of exons was from 1 to 18, the molecular weight of the protein was from 34 910.05 to 97 965.26 u, and the isoelectric point was from 4.94 to 9.35. Specific primer was designed for each *PgMAPKs* and *PgMAPKKs*, and their expression patterns were detected. The results showed that 12 out of 17 members were activated after low-temperature treatment. Yichengfenghongmudan that showed strong cold tolerance, and Malisi with weak cold tolerance, were both selected to compare the expression pattern of MAPKs. *PgMKK2*, *PgMPK6*, *PgMPK9*, *PgMPK16* and *PgMPK13* were all rapidly activated after low-temperature treatment in Yichengfenghongmudan. *PgMKK8*, *PgMPK1-1* and *PgMKK4* were rapidly activated in Malisi. *PgMKK2*, *PgMPK6*, *PgMPK9*, *PgMPK16* and *PgMPK13* showed significantly higher expression level in Yichengfenghongmudan than those in Malisi after low-temperature treatment. The expression of *PgMPK3*, *PgMPK12-1*, *PgMPK20*, *PgMPK18* and *PgMKK6* was not affected by low-temperature treatment. *PgMKK8*, *PgMPK1-1* and *PgMKK4* were up-regulated in Malisi than Yichengfenghongmudan. The expression of *PgMPK12-2* was not activated after low-temperature treatment in Malisi, but showed gradual increase in Yichengfenghongmudan. The expression level of *PgMKK3* increased at first and then decreased during low-temperature treatment in Malisi, whereas it was not detected in Yichengfenghongmudan. 【Conclusion】 Pomegranate MAPK family genes responded to cold stress signals. *PgMKK2*, *PgMPK6*, *PgMPK12-2* and *PgMPK9* might positively regulate cold tolerance.

Key words: Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.); Seed hardness; Cold resistance; MAPK; Expression analysis

石榴(*Punica granatum* L.)属千屈菜科(Lythraceae)石榴属(*Punica* L.)落叶果树,是中国重要的经济作物。石榴抗寒性差,硬籽石榴一般遇-17 °C以下低温会出现冻害,以突尼斯软籽为代表的软籽石榴遇-10 °C以下低温即出现冻害^[1-2]。软籽石榴商品价值高,约占石榴总市场的80%,已成为多个石榴主产区的主栽品种。但是,目前主栽的软籽石榴突尼斯软籽和中农红等品种在河南、山东、陕西等主产区频发冻害,给果农造成了极大的损失,这已成为制约

石榴产业健康和可持续发展的主要问题。

为缓解石榴冻害问题,国内外学者通过冬季扣棚或埋土、抗寒砧木嫁接和冬季喷施防冻剂等栽培方式防寒^[3],并在部分地区取得了缓解冻害的效果。但与此同时,培育优良抗寒软籽石榴新品种仍是解决冻害问题的根本途径。目前,国内软籽石榴资源较少,收集或创制并筛选抗寒性强的软籽石榴资源可加快优良抗寒软籽石榴培育进程。本研究团队对经过多年收集或创制获得的软籽石榴种质资源进行抗寒性评价,其结果

可为亲本选择提供依据。石榴抗寒性评价方法主要包括组织褐变法、生理生化指标测定法和电导法等,其中电导法是石榴抗寒性最可行的评价方法^[4-6]。

截至目前,已有大量报道植物抗寒调控关键基因的研究,其中 *CBF*(C-repeat binding factors)基因是调控植物抗寒性的重要开关基因^[7],而促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(Mitogen- activated protein kinases, MAPK)可通过级联反应调控 *CBF* 基因的表达从而调控植物抗寒性。MAPK 是一类保守的丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶,主要通过逐级磷酸化放大和传递细胞外来刺激^[8],在植物生长发育和胁迫响应过程中发挥重要作用^[9-12]。MEKK1-MKK1/2-MPK4 级联反应可通过与 MPK3 和 MPK6 拮抗,激活 *CBF* 基因表达从而提高植物抗寒性^[13-15];MPK3 和 MPK6 等主要通过调控质膜 H⁺-ATP 酶活性,磷酸化 ICE1 蛋白,从而抑制 *CBF* 基因表达,负调控植物抗寒性^[16-18]。

关于石榴抗寒性机制研究的相关报道较少。刘贝贝^[19]研究表明, *CBF1* 基因是参与调控石榴抗寒性的关键基因。同时,MAPK 级联途径相关基因在硬籽群体内受强烈选择,这从进化角度初步解释了大部分硬籽石榴抗逆能力强于软籽石榴的原因,暗示了 MAPK 级联途径对石榴抗逆过程中的作用^[20]。Ren 等^[21]的研究发现,MAPK 家族基因可能参与石榴顶端分生组织、花和果实发育过程。但 MAPK 家族基因对石榴抗寒性的影响尚不明确。

因此,为研究 MAPK 家族基因在石榴冷胁迫过程中表达变化,笔者在本研究中对 31 份种质资源进行籽粒硬度及抗寒性评价。同时,基于全基因组挖掘 MAPK 家族基因,对 MAPK 家族基因成员进行系统进化、基因结构和蛋白理化性质分析,明确 MAPK 家族基因在石榴响应冷胁迫过程中的表达模式,进而为石榴抗寒机制的研究提供理论支持。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料及试验地概况

试验以 31 个石榴品种的果实和枝条为试材,进行籽粒硬度和抗寒性检测。试验材料均取自国家园艺种质资源库(郑州)内 7 年生石榴树,株行距 2 m × 4 m,树体主干开心形,管理方式采用常规栽培管理,土壤为壤砂土。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 不同品种石榴籽粒硬度的测定 成熟期取石

榴果实籽粒,每个果实取上中下部各 10 粒种子混合测定(每个果实测定 30 个籽粒),每个品种取 3 个果实分别测定。测定时使用纱布去除籽粒外种皮,取光洁未被破坏的籽粒进行硬度测定,使用 TA-XT 质构仪(英国 SMS)测定,选择 P₂ 探头(位移 1.3~2.0 mm),测前测后速率 5 mm·s⁻¹,测中速率 1 mm·s⁻¹。

1.2.2 不同品种石榴枝条电导率的测定 2021 年 1 月中旬,选取每个品种 1 年生健壮枝条 20~30 根,用去离子水洗净,吸干水分后剪成 8~10 cm 小段,每组 5 段,分成 3 组,捆绑并用保鲜膜包裹。将分组的枝条于 4 °C 冰箱预冷 24 h,之后用低温培养箱进行梯度冷处理,处理温度分别为 -4、-8、-12、-16、-20 °C,降温速率 4 °C·h⁻¹,达到目的温度后保持 24 h,以 4 °C 为对照。

在 50 mL 离心管中加入 25 mL 去离子水,将低温处理后的枝条剪成 0.5 cm 的小段,各称取 1 g,加入去离子水中,置于 25 °C 摆床中,90 min,用电导率仪(雷磁 DDS-307 型号)测量初始电导值,然后沸水浴 20 min,自然冷却至室温,测量其终电导值。相对电导率=初始电导值/终电导值^[6]。Logistic 回归方程 $y=k/(1+ae^{-bx})$,其中 y 为相对电导率, x 为处理温度, k 为当 x 趋于无穷大时的值, a 和 b 为方程参数。计算半致死温度(LT_{50})。

1.2.3 MAPK 家族基因鉴定及生物信息分析 拟南芥 MAPK 家族的 30 个成员的氨基酸序列(包括 10 个 MKK 和 20 个 MPK 成员)来源于拟南芥基因数据库 TAIR (<https://www.arabidopsis.org/>)^[22]。以突尼斯软籽石榴基因组为参考基因组通过 NCBI blast+-2.9.0 进行本地 blast 获得。氨基酸序列通过在线软件 emboss^[23] (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/st/emboss_transeq/) 翻译获得。各编码蛋白的分子质量和理论等电点通过在线软件 ProtParam (<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>) 进行预测^[24]。MAPK 家族基因系统发育树的构建和多序列比对使用本地软件 MEGA 7.0^[25],采用邻接法,bootstrap 值为 1000,进化树可视化通过 Evolview 在线软件^[26]。氨基酸序列的保守结构域通过在线软件 Batch CD- Search (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/bwrpsb/bwrpsb.cgi>) 进行预测^[27],通过 DNAMAN 进行 MAPK 家族基因多序列比对。通过在线网站 String (<https://cn.string-db.org/>) 在线网站进行蛋白互作网络预测。

1.2.4 MAPK 响应冷胁迫过程中表达模式分析 取

峰城粉红牡丹、玛丽斯1年生枝条,8~10 cm小段,每组5段,分成3组。4 °C开始降温,温度达到-12 °C时,分别处理0(对照)、5、10、20、30、60、120 min后取出枝条剪成0.5 cm小块,液氮速冻,-80 °C保存。每个处理设3次生物学重复。

以石榴 *PgActin* 为内参基因^[28],实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)测定各基因在不同胁迫条件下的相对表达量。利用NCBI在线软件Primer-BLAST设计引物(表1)。选用Universal SYBR Green Master荧光定量试剂盒(Roche)在LightCycler® 480 II (Roche)进行检测。Real Time-qPCR反应程序:95 °C 5 min; 95 °C 10 s、56 °C 10 s、72 °C 10 s,共45个循环;95 °C 5 s、65 °C 1 min,10个循环;40 °C冷却。

1.3 数据统计与分析

采用Excel 2013对枝条电导率进行计算和Logistic方程对31个石榴品种的电导率进行回归分析,荧光定量数据计算采用2^{-ΔΔCT}法^[29]。采用Excel 2013、SPSS 25.0对籽粒硬度与相对电导率相关性和荧光定量结果进行数据整理与分析。利用R语言gplots绘制不同基因表达热图。使用T检验和多重比较法进行差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 石榴籽粒硬度与抗寒性分析

籽粒硬度测定结果表明,31个石榴品种籽粒硬度范围主要分布在(1.21±0.48)~(1.96±0.44) kg·cm⁻²和(4.10±0.80)~(7.29±2.14) kg·cm⁻²;依据Zarei等^[30]分的籽粒硬度等级标准,将籽粒硬度分布在(1.21±0.48)~(1.96±0.44) kg·cm⁻²的品种归类为软籽,将籽粒硬度分布在(4.10±0.80)~(7.29±2.14) kg·cm⁻²的品种归类为硬籽;31份石榴种质资源共包括17份软籽和14份硬籽资源(表2)。

对31个石榴品种半致死温度测定结果表明,半致死温度分布范围在-13.78~32.79 °C;其中,峰城粉红牡丹、淮北六棱甜和鲁白榴2号等硬籽石榴抗寒性较强,华紫、以3和土库曼斯坦等软籽石榴抗寒性较弱;除蒙自甜光颜和蒙自厚皮沙籽外,硬籽石榴半致死温度低于大部分软籽石榴;同时,除中石榴4号外,软籽石榴半致死温度高于大部分硬籽石榴(表2)。

2.2 石榴MAPK家族基因的进化分析

基于拟南芥MAPK家族成员氨基酸序列从突

表1 MAPK家族基因实时荧光定量引物

Table 1 Real-time fluorescent quantitative primers for MAPK genes

基因名称 Gene name	引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') The sequence of primers (5'-3')
<i>PgActin</i>	<i>PgActin</i> -F	AGTCCTCTCCAGCCATCTC
	<i>PgActin</i> -R	CACTGAGCACAATGTTCCA
<i>PgMKK2</i>	<i>PgMKK2</i> -F	AAAGGGGAACGGTGGAAATCG
	<i>PgMKK2</i> -R	CGAGCACACTCCTCGATGTT
<i>PgMKK6</i>	<i>PgMKK6</i> -F	GACCGTGGTCTCTGGTTGA
	<i>PgMKK6</i> -R	GGAGCACCTGCTTACAGACA
<i>PgMKK3</i>	<i>PgMKK3</i> -F	GAGACCCTTTGCATGTCGT
	<i>PgMKK3</i> -R	TCGGGTTCCATGCAAGTAGT
<i>PgMKK8</i>	<i>PgMKK8</i> -F	CCTTAACCGTGCAACTCCT
	<i>PgMKK8</i> -R	GTCGTAGTTCCCGCCATAGG
<i>PgMKK4</i>	<i>PgMKK4</i> -F	CCAGATTGAGCAGCTGACCTG
	<i>PgMKK4</i> -R	AGGATTGAGCAGCTGACCTG
<i>PgMPK1-1</i>	<i>PgMPK1-1</i> -F	TGGACGTGGACGAGGATTCA
	<i>PgMPK1-1</i> -R	CGACAGCGACGGCATAAAG
<i>PgMPK1-2</i>	<i>PgMPK1-2</i> -F	ATGGCACCTTCAGTTCAAGGC
	<i>PgMPK1-2</i> -R	ACCGTCACTCATGGAGTAGT
<i>PgMPK8</i>	<i>PgMPK8</i> -F	TTATGGTGTGGTGGCTCCG
	<i>PgMPK8</i> -R	ACGAGTGGCATCGAACAT
<i>PgMPK9</i>	<i>PgMPK9</i> -F	TCGTGACCAACTCGATCTC
	<i>PgMPK9</i> -R	GCCGAGGTACCTTCTTGCTT
<i>PgMPK16</i>	<i>PgMPK16</i> -F	AGTCGCATGTTGAGAGGAGTT
	<i>PgMPK16</i> -R	TAGCAGCTGCACCTGGGT
<i>PgMPK6</i>	<i>PgMPK6</i> -F	CCAAGTACAAGCCCCGATT
	<i>PgMPK6</i> -R	GCCACGTGCTCATTTGTC
<i>PgMPK3</i>	<i>PgMPK3</i> -F	TTCGTCCGAATGAGGAAGC
	<i>PgMPK3</i> -R	ACGTGGGGAAGACACTAGA
<i>PgMPK12-2</i>	<i>PgMPK12-2</i> -F	CGAGGTCTCCACCAAGTACG
	<i>PgMPK12-2</i> -R	TCCTCCCGTGTCTCAGAGTT
<i>PgMPK12-1</i>	<i>PgMPK12-1</i> -F	CCTTACATGGAAGCTGTTGG
	<i>PgMPK12-1</i> -R	GGGAGTTTCAGAGCAGCGT
<i>PgMPK13</i>	<i>PgMPK13</i> -F	ACCGGGTGATTGGATCTTG
	<i>PgMPK13</i> -R	TGCTTGGGACTTGAGGGAG
<i>PgMPK20</i>	<i>PgMPK20</i> -F	TGGCAAAAGTGGGCCTGTAA
	<i>PgMPK20</i> -R	GTGGAATGGGCTGGAATGA
<i>PgMPK18</i>	<i>PgMPK18</i> -F	TGTCCGAAGCACCAAAGACA
	<i>PgMPK18</i> -R	GGCCTGAAAAGCAGTGTGG

尼斯软籽石榴基因组数据库中筛选出17个候选的MAPK同源基因(包括5个MAKK和12个MAPK成员)(表3),根据与拟南芥MAPK家族基因同源性进行命名,广泛分布于8条染色体上(图1)。通过拟南芥与石榴MAPK家族基因系统发育分析,石榴MAPK家族基因可分为3个亚类(A、B、C),其中,A亚类包含*PgMPK12-1*、*PgMPK12-2*、*PgMPK6*、

表2 31份石榴品质资源抗寒性及籽粒硬度评价

Table 2 Cold resistance and seed hardness evaluating of 31 pomegranate cultivars

品种名称 Variety name	对照 Control	电导率值 Electrical conductivity			拟合度 Degree of fitting	半致死温度 temperature/°C	籽粒硬度 Seed hardness/ (kg·cm ²)	软硬籽分级 Classification of soft and hard seeds
		-4 °C	-8 °C	-12 °C				
华紫 Huazi	33.15±0.02	25.97±0.02	30.86±0.02	37.63±0.01	52.67±0.00	74.99±0.02	0.956	-13.77/100.86
以3 Y13	26.62±0.02	26.50±0.03	26.71±0.03	34.69±0.08	44.59±0.05	66.69±0.02	0.928	-16.14/77.97
土库曼斯坦 Tukumansitan	32.03±0.01	30.88±0.01	30.58±0.01	31.36±0.01	48.15±0.03	64.85±0.02	0.890	-16.17/49.15
D4N11	30.88±0.01	31.15±0.02	25.09±0.01	31.41±0.02	51.72±0.02	61.16±0.02	0.885	-16.69/353.56
慕乐 Mollar	29.40±0.02	34.06±0.00	28.59±0.01	32.02±0.01	44.30±0.00	64.63±0.01	0.833	-16.86/517.48
蒙自甜光颜 Mengzitianguanyan	34.72±0.02	33.37±0.03	34.81±0.01	32.82±0.01	41.80±0.01	62.85±0.02	0.823	-17.39/554.56
酸美 Suamei	32.74±0.00	31.01±0.01	33.92±0.01	33.64±0.00	40.07±0.01	63.38±0.02	0.845	-17.40/3.958.79
红美人 Hongmeiren	36.96±0.02	34.28±0.03	41.61±0.01	36.92±0.00	49.26±0.00	51.16±0.00	0.883	-19.08/638.96
D2N14	32.24±0.02	26.64±0.00	27.27±0.02	30.44±0.01	39.17±0.02	56.14±0.01	0.908	-19.87/479.58
中石榴8号 Zhongshiliu 8	35.43±0.00	32.16±0.00	34.41±0.00	34.91±0.01	34.28±0.01	59.19±0.01	0.752	-20.22/5.069.32
蒙自厚皮沙籽 Mengzhizhoupiashizi	33.67±0.02	32.35±0.00	32.75±0.02	32.76±0.01	43.31±0.05	52.43±0.03	0.895	-20.86/3.051.18
玛丽斯 Malisi	30.33±0.01	35.00±0.01	35.18±0.01	32.93±0.01	35.28±0.01	58.56±0.01	0.694	-21.11/823.48
M0107	36.98±0.02	30.60±0.02	33.11±0.01	34.58±0.01	32.59±0.01	56.45±0.02	0.756	-21.84/693.18
华冠 Huanguan	40.55±0.03	31.09±0.01	26.57±0.03	36.49±0.01	34.90±0.01	52.63±0.00	0.823	-22.51/1.800.84
早红 Zaohong	31.90±0.01	29.90±0.01	30.91±0.01	30.34±0.01	38.31±0.02	51.19±0.01	0.869	-22.96/8.418.46
天使红 Tianxishihong	34.94±0.03	34.02±0.01	30.57±0.00	32.27±0.01	45.49±0.03	47.72±0.01	0.839	-23.20/5.219.40
突尼斯软籽 Tunisiruanzi	30.76±0.03	24.03±0.00	24.41±0.00	30.45±0.00	33.32±0.00	49.49±0.02	0.912	-23.33/2.019.62
酸美人 Suanmeiren	34.95±0.05	28.76±0.01	32.84±0.00	31.52±0.00	34.90±0.01	50.97±0.01	0.838	-24.03/0.425.47
泰山红 Taishanhong	29.77±0.01	33.18±0.01	28.50±0.01	31.04±0.01	36.13±0.02	51.75±0.03	0.771	-24.34/7.476.75
蒙阳红 Mengyanghong	28.64±0.01	34.11±0.02	29.87±0.05	34.58±0.01	36.42±0.00	49.38±0.03	0.793	-25.96/9.997.20
净皮甜 Jingpitian	33.00±0.00	31.86±0.00	30.10±0.01	31.11±0.00	33.60±0.00	50.40±0.02	0.757	-26.30/4.659.35
陕大籽 Shandazi	27.65±0.02	27.98±0.01	28.23±0.01	29.68±0.01	31.61±0.01	49.08±0.02	0.807	-26.35/1.403.45
White	27.08±0.06	29.44±0.00	34.64±0.01	29.66±0.01	33.26±0.03	48.95±0.01	0.742	-27.53/1.793.54
峰城红皮马牙甜 Yichenghongpimayatan	27.34±0.01	27.39±0.01	29.16±0.01	27.89±0.01	30.02±0.01	47.48±0.01	0.763	-28.80/2.714.08
皮亚曼 Piyanan	27.85±0.01	25.11±0.08	35.63±0.04	27.78±0.01	33.14±0.01	45.09±0.06	0.762	-28.83/4.713.41
峰城白皮大籽 Yichengbaipidazi	29.35±0.05	26.88±0.01	28.20±0.01	31.51±0.01	29.25±0.02	46.40±0.02	0.794	-28.95/2.760.75
开封四季红 Kaifengsijihong	25.96±0.01	30.42±0.01	29.98±0.01	30.36±0.00	34.50±0.01	45.82±0.01	0.828	-29.37/4.663.34
鲁白榴2号 Lubailiu 2	30.74±0.04	30.17±0.02	30.40±0.00	30.39±0.00	34.21±0.00	45.15±0.00	0.831	-30.27/5.572.05
中石榴4号 Zhongshiliu 4	25.77±0.01	30.45±0.01	33.09±0.01	29.64±0.01	31.02±0.02	47.85±0.01	0.679	-30.95/1.868.54
峰城粉红牡丹 Yichengfenhongmudan	29.42±0.01	30.62±0.00	29.94±0.01	29.18±0.01	32.95±0.00	44.76±0.02	0.766	-32.51/5.934.56
淮北六棱甜 Huaibeiliulengtian	27.93±0.01	30.48±0.02	28.30±0.01	33.34±0.02	31.89±0.02	43.89±0.00	0.794	-32.78/7.673.07
								7.29±2.14 a

注:数据为平均值±标准差;不同小写字母表示同列数据在 $p<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Note: The data in the table were the average values±standard deviation, different small letters represented the significant difference at $p<0.05$ level.

表3 石榴MAPK家族的序列分析
Table 3 Sequence analysis of MAPK gene family in pomegranate

家族 Family	基因名称 Gene name	基因ID Gene ID	染色体上位置信息 Position on chromosome	基因长度 ORF/bp	氨基酸数目 Number of amino acid/aa	分子质量 Molecular mass/u	等电点 pI	外显子数 Exon number	分组 Gruop
MAPKK	PgMKK2	PgL0059140	LG01:14 354 277~14 357 581	3305	352	38 956.51	5.49	8	C
	PgMKK6	PgL0019130	LG07:13 612 200~13 616 491	4292	354	39 870.90	5.96	7	C
	PgMKK3	PgL0044640	LG01:2 401 332~2 404 194	2863	541	60 717.15	5.77	9	C
	PgMKK8	PgL0307510	LG06:3 620 585~3 622 595	2011	314	34 910.05	8.35	1	C
	PgMKK4	PgL0195580	LG03:5 520 997~5 523 341	2345	518	58 398.57	8.58	6	C
MAPK	PgMPK1-1	PgL0154120	LG02:6 229 201~6 230 334	1134	377	42 694.48	8.56	1	A
	PgMPK1-2	PgL0154130	LG02:6 233 547~6 234 680	1134	377	42 552.40	9.23	1	A
	PgMPK8	PgL0030130	LG07:25 215 947~25 219 536	3590	615	68 952.19	7.69	10	B
	PgMPK9	PgL0307070	LG06:3 281 458~3 285 543	4086	619	69 387.45	8.06	10	B
	PgMPK16	PgL0142910	LG00:54 215 218~54 220 134	4917	566	64 371.77	8.76	10	B
	PgMPK6	PgL0066890	LG01:26 190 661~26 195 979	5319	391	44 872.36	5.57	6	A
	PgMPK3	PgL0300000	LG05:27 161 882~27 164 034	2153	375	42 968.25	5.78	6	A
	PgMPK12-2	PgL0200430	LG03:8 712 267~8 715 865	3599	380	43 399.50	6.20	6	A
	PgMPK12-1	PgL0187840	LG03:485 725~498 050	12 326	860	97 965.26	6.74	18	A
	PgMPK13	PgL0300040	LG05:27 190 634~27 192 917	2284	377	43 002.99	4.94	6	A
	PgMPK20	PgL0226500	LG03:34 805 345~34 809 858	4514	617	70 420.74	9.19	10	B
	PgMPK18	PgL0335370	LG06:28 350 692~28 354 673	3982	597	68 130.90	9.35	10	B

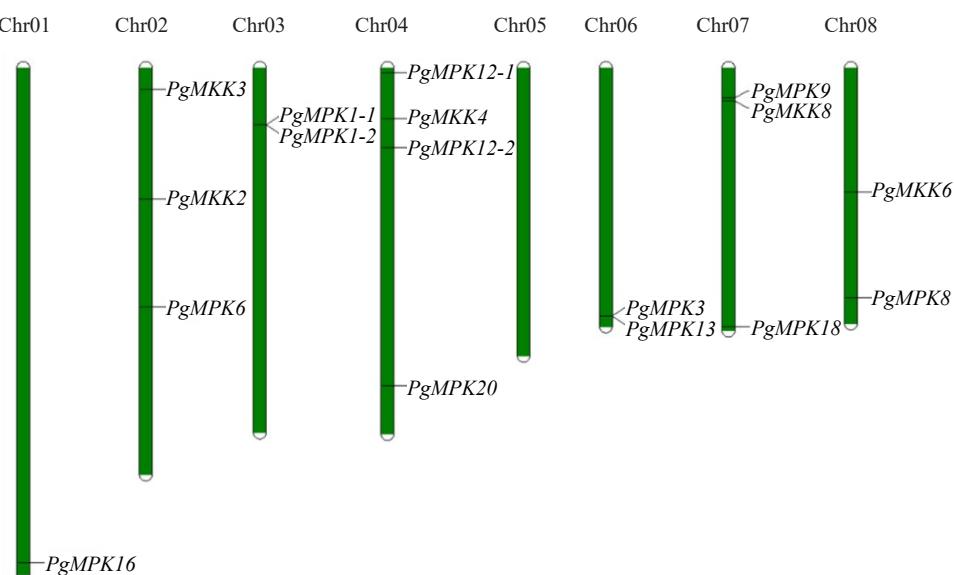


图1 石榴MAPK家族基因在染色体上的分布
Fig. 1 Positions of MAPK genes on the pomegranate pseudo-chromosomes

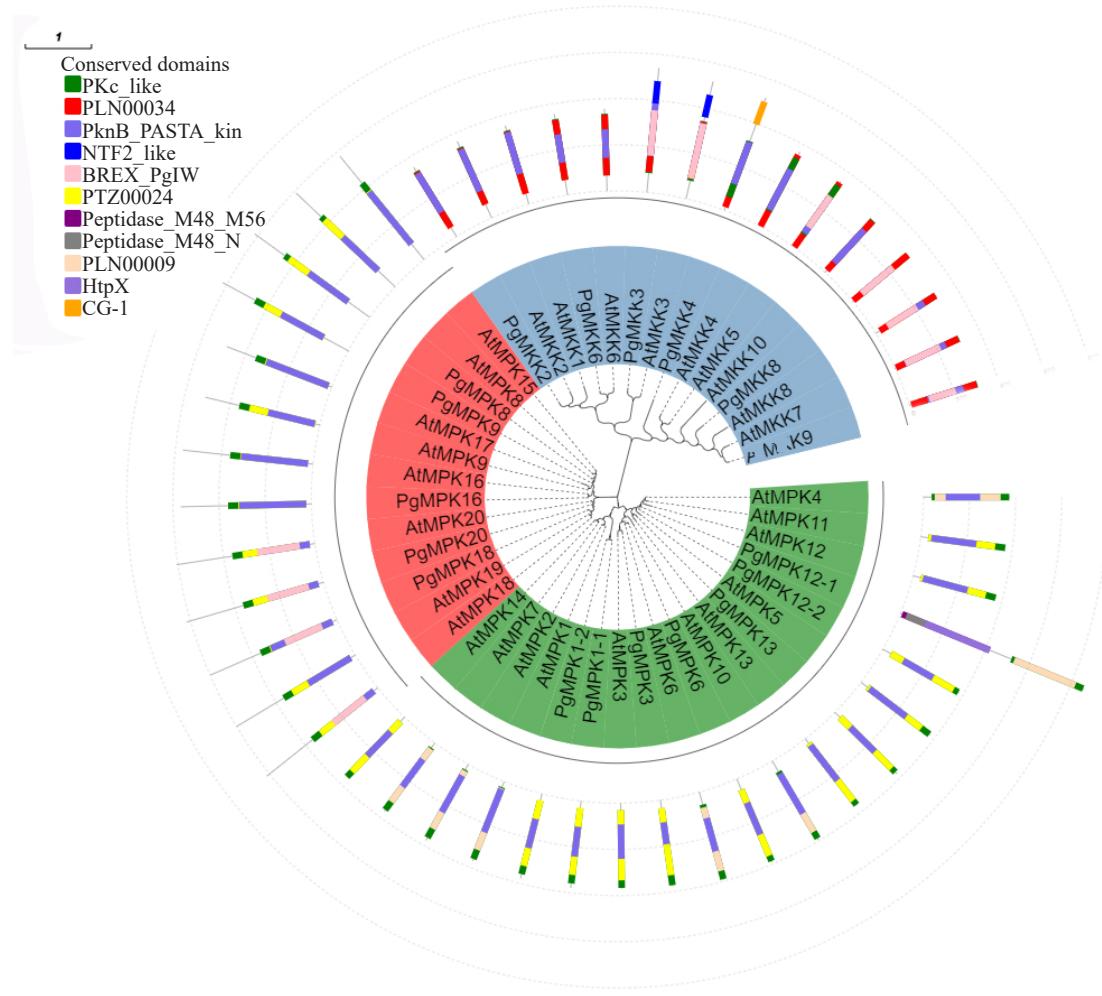
PgMPK3、*PgMPK13*、*PgMPK1-1*和*PgMPK1-2*共7个成员,B亚类包含*PgMPK18*、*PgMPK16*、*PgMPK20*、*PgMPK8*和*PgMPK9*共5个成员,C亚类包含*PgMKK2*、*PgMKK3*、*PgMKK4*、*PgMKK6*和*PgMKK8*共5个成员(图2)。

2.3 石榴MAPK家族的结构分析

对石榴和拟南芥MAPK家族的功能域进行分

析,发现这些基因均具有促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(Pkinase)的功能结构域,其中,A和B亚类成员主要包含PKc_MAPKK_plant_like、PTZ00024结构域,C亚类主要包含PLN00034结构域(图2)。基于石榴MAPK家族基因氨基酸多序列比对结果,发现其具有MAPK家族特有的保守结构域S_TKc(图3)。

石榴MAPK家族结构分析结果显示,石榴MAPK



绿色框代表 A 类,红色框代表 B 类,蓝色框代表 C 类蛋白。

Proteins highlighted in green box represented group A, red represented group B and blue represented group C.

图 2 石榴与拟南芥 MAPK 家族基因系统发育与功能结构域分析

Fig. 2 Analysis of phylogeny relationship of MAPKs in pomegranate and *Arabidopsis*

家族各成员氨基酸残基数量分布在314~860 aa(表3),外显子数目1~18个,同一亚类成员间外显子数目、位置及大小类型相近;A亚类成员外显子数目主要为6个,PgMAK1-1和PgMAK1-2外显子数目为1个,PgMAK12-1外显子数目为18个;B亚类成员外显子数目主要为10个;C亚类成员外显子数目主要为6~9个,PgMKK8外显子数目为1个(表3)。利用ProtParam对石榴MAPK家族基因蛋白理化性质进行分析,结果显示,石榴MAPK家族蛋白分子质量为34 910.05~97 965.26 u,等电点4.94~9.35(表3)。

2.4 石榴MAPK家族基因冷胁迫过程中表达模式分析

在抗寒性强的峰城粉红牡丹石榴响应冷胁迫的过程中,随着冷胁迫时间推移,MAPK 家族基因

表达模式主要分为3类(I、II和III类)。I类基因随着冷胁迫时间推移表达量表现为先升高后降低的趋势，主要包括PgMKK2、PgMPK13、PgMPK1-2、PgMPK8、PgMKK4、PgMPK20、PgMPK18共7个基因；II类基因随着冷胁迫时间推移表达量表现为逐渐升高的趋势，主要包括PgMPK3、PgMKK6、PgMPK1-1、PgMPK16共4个基因；III类基因表达量表现为逐渐降低的趋势，主要包括PgMPK12-1、PgMPK12-2、PgMPK6、PgMPK9和PgMKK8共5个基因；PgMKK3在峰城粉红牡丹石榴冷胁迫不同时间均未检测到表达(图4-A)。

在抗寒性差的玛丽斯石榴响应冷胁迫过程中,随着时间推移,MAPK家族基因表达模式同样主要分为3类(I、II和III类)。I类主要包括PgMKK3、PgMKK2、PgMPK20、PgMPK13和PgMPK1-1共5个基因;II类主要包括PgMPK6、PgMKK6、PgMPK9、

d

墨魚輝代妻保宇結構 S TKc

The conserved domain were highlighted in the black box

图 3 石榴 MAPK 蛋白序列比对分析

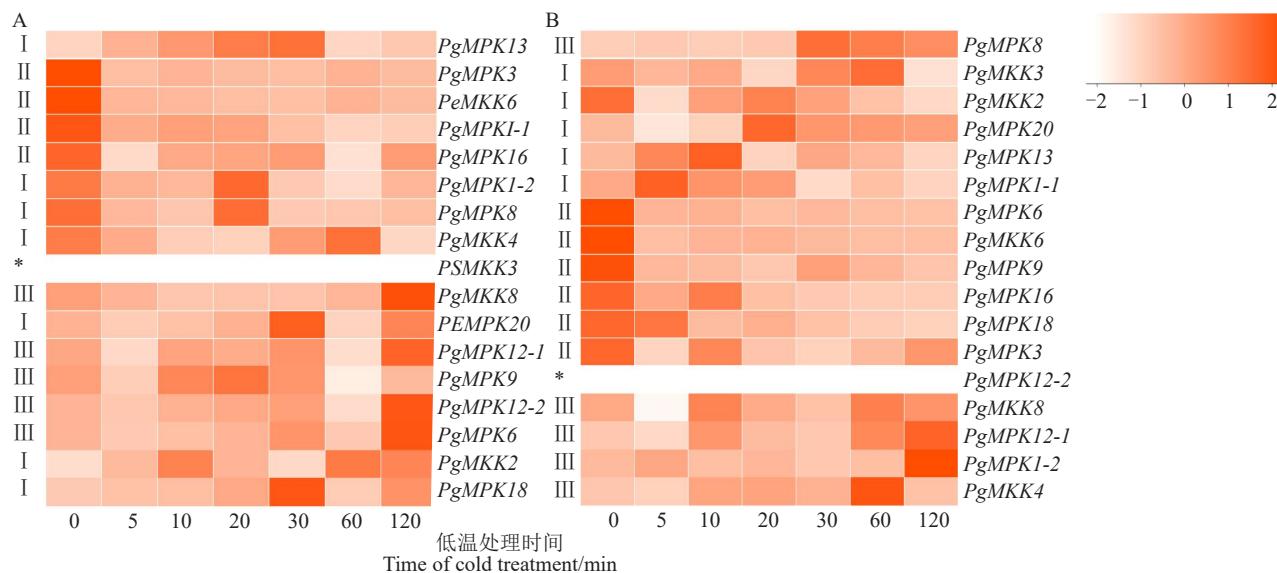
Fig. 3 Sequence alignment analysis of MAPK protein in nongranate

PgMPK16、*PgMPK18* 和 *PgMPK3* 共 6 个基因; III 类主要包括 *PgMPK8*、*PgMKK4*、*PgMKK8*、*PgMPK12-1* 和 *PgMPK1-2* 共 5 个基因; *PgMPK12-1* 在玛丽斯响应冷胁迫过程中未检测到表达(图 4-B)。

其中, *PgMKK2*、*PgMPK20* 和 *PgMPK13* 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴和玛丽斯石榴冷胁迫过程中表达量均表现为先升高后降低的趋势; *PgMPK3*、*PgMKK6* 和 *PgMPK16* 表达量均表现为逐渐降低的趋势; *PgMPK12-1* 和 *PgMKK8* 表达量均表现为逐渐升高的趋势(图 4)。*PgMPK9* 和 *PgMPK6* 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴响应冷胁迫过程中表现为逐渐升高的趋势, 在玛丽斯石榴中表现为逐渐降低的趋势; *PgMPK18*

在峰城粉红牡丹石榴不同时间表现为先升高后降低的趋势, 在玛丽斯石榴中表现为逐渐降低的趋势; *PgMPK1-2*、*PgMPK8* 和 *PgMKK4* 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴不同时间表现为先升高后降低的趋势, 在玛丽斯石榴中表现为逐渐升高的趋势; *PgMPK1-1* 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴不同时间表现为逐渐降低, 在玛丽斯石榴中表现为先升高后降低; *PgMKK3* 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴不同时间均未检测到表达, 在玛丽斯石榴中表现为先升高后降低的趋势; *PgMPK12-2* 在玛丽斯石榴不同时间均未检测到表达, 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中表现为逐渐升高的趋势(图 4)。

MAPK 家族基因在峰城粉红牡丹石榴和玛丽斯



A. 峰城粉红牡丹冷胁迫不同时期; B. 玛丽斯冷胁迫不同时期。根据表达模式分类 I 代表表达量先升高后降低; II 类代表表达量降低; III 类代表表达量升高; *代表未检测到表达。

A. Different stages of Yichengfenghongmudan in response to cold stress. B. Different stages of Malisi in response to cold stress. Groups clustered by expression pattern, I represented genes whose expression level increased firstly and then decreased. II represented genes whose expression level decreased. III represented genes whose expression level increased. * represented gene whose expression was not detected.

图 4 MAPK 家族基因在冷胁迫不同时期表达模式

Fig. 4 Expression patterns of MAPK genes in response to cold stress

石榴间的相对表达量差异结果表明, *PgMKK2*、*PgMPK6*、*PgMPK9*、*PgMPK16* 在响应冷胁迫过程中, 在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的相对表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴; *PgMPK13* 相对表达量在响应胁迫后 5 和 10 min 时在峰城粉红牡丹石榴和玛丽斯石榴间不存在显著性差异表达, 20、30 和 60 min 时在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的相对表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴; *PgMKK8* 和 *PgMPK1-1* 在玛丽斯石榴中的相对表达量显著性高于峰城粉红牡丹石榴; *PgMKK6*、*PgMPK12-1* 和 *PgMPK3* 的相对表达量在玛丽斯和

峰城粉红牡丹石榴间无显著差异; *PgMKK4*、*PgMPK8*、*PgMPK1-2* 响应冷胁迫前期在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的相对表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴、后期在玛丽斯石榴中的相对表达量显著高于峰城粉红牡丹石榴; *PgMPK20* 和 *PgMPK18* 的相对表达量与石榴对冷胁迫的响应无显著相关性(图 5)。

3 讨 论

3.1 枝条取样时间不同影响检测的半致死温度

笔者在本研究中测定的不同石榴品种半致死温

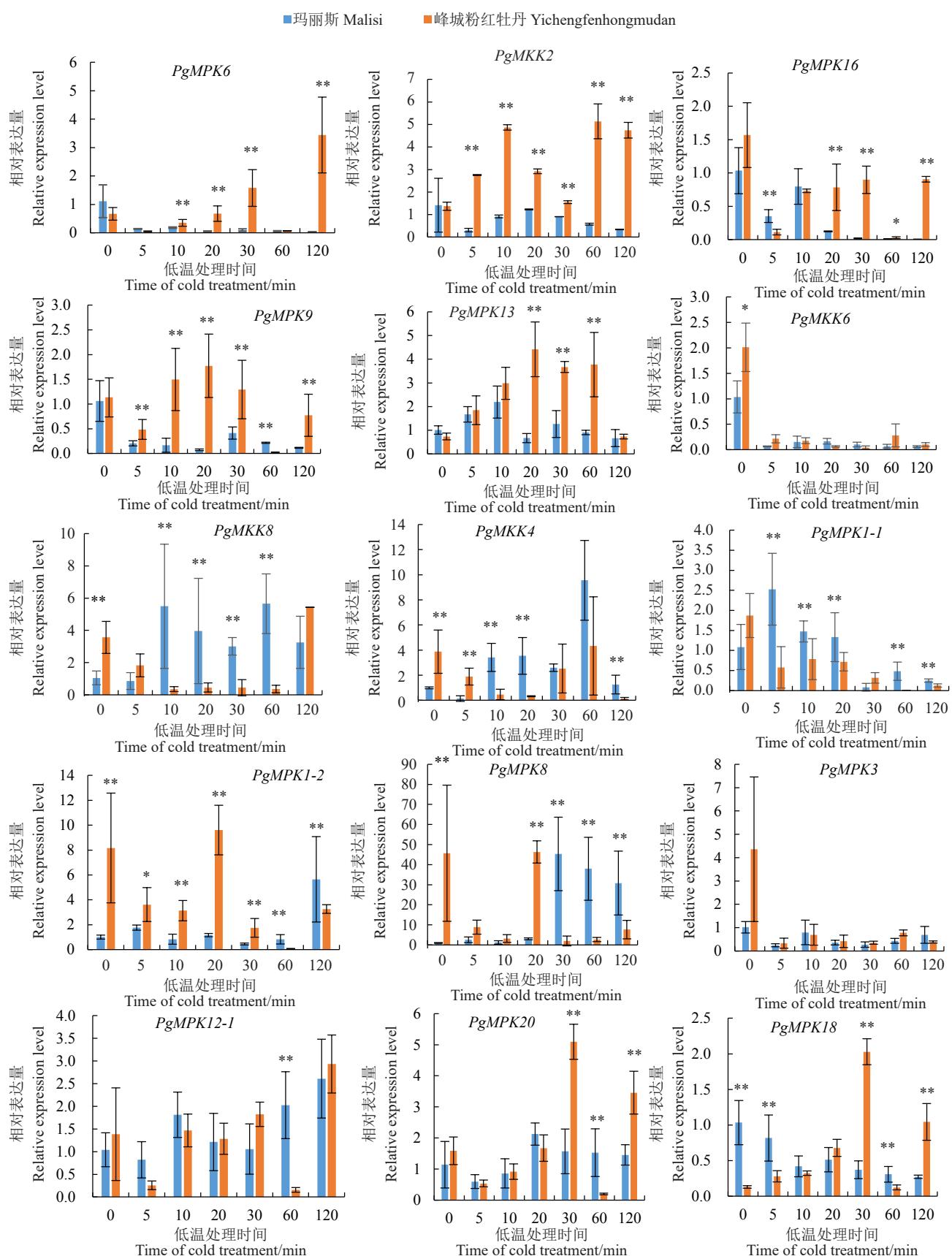


图 5 MAPK 家族基因在峰城粉红牡丹石榴和玛丽斯石榴间相对表达量
Fig. 5 The expression of MAPK genes between Yichengfenhongmudan and Malisi

度范围在-13.77~32.79 °C,与罗华等^[31]发表的石榴半致死温度存在范围差异(-9.04~11.77 °C)。Ghasemi 等^[4]对不同取样时间的石榴枝条半致死温度检测的差异进行分析,发现同一品种1月份取石榴枝条进行测定获得的半致死温度显著低于3月份取枝条所获得的半致死温度。笔者取样时间为石榴枝条休眠期(1月中旬),罗华等^[31]取样时间为萌芽前(3月中旬),这一结论解释了本研究测定的石榴半致死温度范围显著低于其发表范围的原因。但是,半致死温度的范围不影响品种间抗寒性强弱的差异比较。

3.2 石榴抗寒性可能与籽粒硬度呈正相关

大部分硬籽石榴果实内种皮次生细胞壁厚度显著高于软籽石榴,枝条较软籽石榴硬。石榴抗寒性和籽粒硬度性状可能存在连锁遗传现象。例如,NAC家族基因通过调控木质素、纤维素和半纤维素合成从而参与调控石榴籽粒硬度形成^[28],在硬籽石榴中的表达量显著高于软籽石榴。同时,NAC家族基因参与植物对抗寒性等非生物胁迫的响应^[32]。同时,已有研究报道生长环境温度对植物抗寒性具有显著影响,来源于云南产区的蒙自甜光颜石榴和蒙自滑皮沙籽石榴抗寒性、显著低于新疆、山东、河南和安徽产区的石榴,长期自然环境驯化对石榴抗寒性具有显著影响^[33]。

3.3 石榴MAPK家族基因响应冷胁迫

目前,水稻^[34]、玉米^[35]、葡萄^[36]、枣^[37]、麻风树^[38]等多个物种上MAPK家族基因被挖掘,在植物生长发育、抗逆等过程中发挥重要作用。笔者在本研究中分析石榴MAPK家族基因功能性结构域,发现在不同物种间MAPK家族基因功能性结构域具有保守性。在拟南芥和玉米中MAPK家族基因MPK3、MPK4、MPK6和MKK2等在冷处理30 min内表达量显著上调^[34-35]。MKK2基因在马铃薯响应冷胁迫过程中显著上调表达^[39]。MPK5^[40]和MPK3^[41]响应香蕉冷胁迫处理过程,并通过调控NAC042和ICE1基因表达从而参与调控香蕉抗寒性。石榴17个MAPK家族基因中12个均能不同程度地响应石榴冷胁迫信号。PgMKK2、PgMPK6、PgMPK9、PgMPK16、PgMPK13在峰城粉红牡丹石榴响应冷胁迫过程中表现为显著上调,PgMKK8、PgMPK1-1和PgMKK4在玛丽斯石榴响应冷胁迫过程中表现为显著上调,MAPK家族基因参与石榴响应冷胁迫过程。

3.4 PgMKK2-MPK6级联反应途径可能参与调控石榴抗寒性

已有研究表明,低温诱导MKK2蛋白磷酸化^[15],MKK2激发MPK4/MPK6蛋白磷酸化^[14],MPK4/MPK6通过调控ICE1和CBF基因表达从而调控植物抗寒性^[14];同时MKK2-MAPK4/7通过调控ICE1基因表达从而参与调控植物抗寒性;MEKK1-MKK2-MPK4通过调控CBFs基因表达从而正调控植物抗寒性。而低温处理可显著激活石榴PgMKK2和PgMPK6基因表达,冷胁迫处理后PgMKK2和PgMPK6在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴,同时,PgMPK6表达趋势与PgMKK2一致,推测PgMPK6基因表达上调可能与PgMKK2级联反应相关,PgMKK2-MPK6级联反应途径可能参与正调控石榴抗寒性。

3.5 PgMPK12-2可能参与正调控石榴抗寒性

油菜、拟南芥等物种中MPK12与MPK9功能冗余,正向调控脱落酸、茉莉酸、水杨酸^[42-43]、低温和盐^[44]等逆境胁迫过程。而石榴PgMPK12-2在玛丽斯石榴不同时间均未检测到表达,在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中表现为逐渐升高的趋势。PgMPK9在响应冷胁迫过程中在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴。PgMPK12-2和PgMPK9可能参与石榴响应低温胁迫的过程。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中基于石榴全基因组共挖掘到17个MAPK家族基因成员,分布于不同染色体,根据系统发育树将其分为3个亚类,所有成员均含有S-TKc结构域,同一亚类成员间保守结构域、外显子数目具有保守性。在响应冷胁迫过程中,PgMKK2、PgMPK6、PgMPK9、PgMPK16和PgMAPK13在峰城粉红牡丹石榴中的表达量显著高于玛丽斯石榴,PgMKK8和PgMPK1-1在玛丽斯石榴中的表达量显著高于峰城粉红牡丹石榴,PgMKK2、PgMPK6、PgMPK12-2和PgMPK9可能正调控石榴抗寒性。

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