

鹰嘴桃果实组织海绵化病害相关基因差异表达分析

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摘要:【目的】明确鹰嘴桃果实组织海绵化的分子机制。【方法】对鹰嘴桃病害果海绵组织、非病害组织和健康果实组织进行转录组测序。【结果】在病害果海绵组织 vs 健康果实组织、非病害组织 vs 健康果实组织、病害果海绵组织 vs 非病害组织的转录组比较中, 分别鉴定到 4557、4446、672 个差异表达基因。病害果海绵组织与健康果的差异表达基因主要富集在新陈代谢、碳水化合物代谢、能量代谢、光合作用等通路。与健康果或病害果非病变组织相比, 鉴定出 12 个与细胞壁代谢相关的差异表达基因(*PG-Atlg48100*、*PG-QRT3*、*PG-6* 个 *XET2*、*BXL7*、2 个 *EXP-A4*) 在鹰嘴桃病害果海绵组织表达上调; 此外, 3 个钙转运基因(*ACA13*) 和 2 个钙传感器基因(*CaM11*、*CML18*) 在鹰嘴桃病害果海绵组织表达上调。其他钙传感器相关基因的表达水平在病害果中出现不同程度的上调和下调。【结论】鉴定出 12 个与细胞壁代谢、3 个与钙转运和 23 个与钙传感器相关的差异表达基因, 推测钙代谢以及细胞壁代谢异常在果实组织海绵化过程中发挥关键作用。

关键词: 鹰嘴桃; 海绵组织; 生理性病害; 转录组; 基因分析

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Transcriptome sequencing analysis of differentially-expressed genes involved in the spongy tissue of Olecranon peach (*Prunus persica* L.)

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Abstract: 【Objective】Spongy tissue is a serious physiological disorder in Olecranon peach (*Prunus persica* L.). The symptom occurs about 10 days before fruit ripening, and the pulp becomes spongy in texture and brown in colour, causing significant economic losses in peach production. However, little has been known about the underlying mechanism causing spongy tissue up to now. Here, the comparative transcriptomics was used to explore the molecular mechanism of spongy tissue formation. 【Methods】Samples from spongy tissue (BGHM) and non-spongy tissue (BGFB) in unhealthy flesh, and tissue in healthy fruit flesh (JKG) of Olecranon peach were collected and used for total RNA extraction. The high-throughput sequencing (HTS) data of transcriptome was generated with HiSeq 6000 platform. The published genome of *P. persica* (GenBank accession: GCF_000346465.2) was used as a reference. The HTS reads were mapped to the reference genome and the expression level of each transcript was determined by calculating transcript per million (TPM) with FADU. Differentially-expressed genes (DEGs) were identified using DESeq with the screening criteria of $p < 0.01$ and $|\log_2FC| > 1.0$. For func-

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tional analyses, GO and KEGG enrichment analyses were performed to investigate the major pathways of DEGs. **【Results】** Clean reads per sample generated by RNA-seq ranged from 18.4 to 30.5 million reads, and the mapping rate ranged from 95.08% to 95.67%. A total of 4557 DEGs were identified between spongy tissue and healthy fruit flesh (BGHM vs JKG), 2410 genes were up-regulated and 2127 genes were down-regulated. 672 DEGs were identified between spongy tissue and non-spongy tissue (BGHM vs BGFB), including 539 up-regulated genes and 133 down-regulated genes. 4446 DEGs were identified between non-spongy tissue and healthy fruit flesh (BGFB vs JKG), with 2121 up-regulated and 2323 down-regulated genes. The GO terms enriched for DEGs of BGHM vs JKG were 190. In molecular function, ion binding, oxidoreductase activity, and inorganic molecular entity transmembrane transporter activity were significantly enriched. In biological process, the responses to stimulus, chemicals and organic substance were significantly enriched. In cellular component, cytoplasm, obsolete cytoplasmic part and membrane were significantly enriched. The 4557 DEGs were significantly enriched in the 11 pathways through the KEGG analysis. Most of the DEGs were significantly enriched in metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, and energy metabolism. In the comparison between spongy tissue and non-spongy tissue (BGHM vs BGFB), 21 GO terms were enriched from 672 DEGs. The top three GO terms of molecular function were glycosyltransferase activity, hexosyltransferase activity and glucosyltransferase activity. In biological process, most of the DEGs were classified into the response to stimulus, organic substance and oxygen-containing compound. In cellular component, the DEGs were mainly annotated into cell periphery, endoplasmic reticulum and external encapsulating structure. The KEGG results revealed that most of the DEGs were significantly enriched in metabolism, biosynthesis of other secondary metabolites and phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. In this study, 33 DEGs related to cell wall metabolism were identified in BGHM vs JKG, of which 25 genes were up-regulated and 8 genes were down-regulated. 17 DEGs related to cell wall metabolism were found in BGHM vs BGFB, with 17 genes up-regulated and 1 gene down-regulated. These genes included *polygalacturonase*, *pectin methyl-esterase*, *β -galactosidase*, *xyloglucan endotransglucosylase*, *β -D-xylosidase* and *expansin*. Among them, 12 DEGs (*PG-Atlg48100*, *PG-QRT3*, *PG*, 6 *XET2*, *BXL7* and 2 *EXP-A4*) were found at a higher expression level in BGHM than BGFB or JKM. Furthermore, the expression level of genes associated with calcium transport showed that 5 DEGs were up-regulated in BGHM vs JKG, including *calcium-transporting ATPase 1*, 3 *calcium-transporting ATPase 13* and *cation/calcium exchanger 5* and 6 DEGs were down-regulated including 5 *calcium-transporting ATPase* and *cation/calcium exchanger 2*. Only 3 up-regulated DEGs were found in BGHM vs BGFB, and they belonged to *calcium-transporting ATPase 13*. In the transcriptome, genes involved in calcium sensors were detected in the DEGs: *Calcineurin-B-like protein*, *Calmodulin protein* and *Calmodulin-like protein*. Among them, 15 up-regulated and 13 down-regulated DEGs were found in BGHM vs JKG, while 13 up-regulated and 13 down-regulated DEGs were detected in BGHM vs BGFB. **【Conclusion】**In the present study, our data provided the most comprehensive transcriptomic resource of spongy tissue and non-spongy tissue in unhealthy flesh, and tissue in healthy fruit flesh of Olecranon peach. A set of DEGs were identified through comparative transcriptome analyses, which were potentially involved in the metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism and energy metabolism process. Furthermore, 12 genes associated with cell wall modifying enzymes were found up-regulated in the spongy tissue and the expression level of 3 genes associated with calcium transport and 23 genes associated with calcium sensor increased or decreased in the spongy tissue. It is speculated that the calcium metabolism disorder caused by the up-regulation and down-regulation of calcium transport and calcium sensor genes might result in the reduction of the stress resistance in Olec-

ranon peach. The calcium metabolism disorder and accelerated degradation of the cell wall would lead to the occurrence of spongy tissue. The results provide a reference for the molecular mechanism of spongy tissue of Olecranon peach from the transcriptional level.

Key words: Olecranon peach; Spongy tissue; Physiological disorder; Transcriptome; Gene analysis

鹰嘴桃又名鹰嘴蜜桃,是蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李属(*Prunus*)桃(*Prunus persica* L.)下的一个品种。连平鹰嘴桃是广东省河源市连平县特产,该县鹰嘴桃于2015年被评为中国国家地理标志产品^[1]。经过30多年的发展,当地相关种植技术已形成一套较成熟的体系。然而,近年来不少果园常常受到果肉组织海绵化病害的危害。据笔者前期研究发现,这是发生危害较重的一种生理性病害,果实成熟前10 d左右开始出现病害,病变果肉颜色变褐,呈海绵状,表皮甚至出现开裂症状^[2]。果实海绵组织病害不仅降低了鹰嘴桃的营养价值,而且外部难以鉴别病害症状,导致果实分级困难,严重影响鹰嘴桃食用价值和商品价值。尽管对鹰嘴桃海绵果实组织病害的认识已经取得一些进展,但是鹰嘴桃海绵果实组织病害的发生原因及机制尚不明确。曾有调查者发现鹰嘴桃海绵组织病害的发生与太阳直射存在相关性,阳面果的发病率明显高于阴面果^[2]。

细胞壁的分解、修饰等代谢作用会影响果肉的力学性能,有研究者发现果实发生海绵组织、裂果均与细胞壁代谢有关^[3-6]。细胞壁代谢主要由植物细胞降解酶参与进行,包括多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(polygalacturonase, PG)、果胶甲基酯酶(pectin methylesterase, PME)、 β -半乳糖苷酶(β -galactosidase, β -Gal)、木聚糖内切糖苷酶(xyloglucan endotransglucosylase, XET)、 β -D-木糖苷酶(β -D-xylosidase, BXL)和膨胀素(expansin, EXP)^[7]。先前研究报道杧果海绵组织中PG、PME的表达水平显著上调,PG和PME的过表达导致果胶降解,从而减少细胞黏附,可能是杧果海绵组织发生的主要原因之一^[3-4]。另外,有研究者发现多果实开裂与PG、PME、 β -Gal、BXL、XET、EXP等细胞壁代谢酶的过量表达密切相关^[5-6,8-9]。

此外,许多研究者发现果肉分解常常是一种或多种矿物质营养缺乏导致的,其中,缺钙是导致水果生理障碍相关的最常见因素之一^[10]。钙是植物生长发育过程中的重要营养元素,在构建细胞壁、保持细胞膜完整性、信号转导和维持细胞离子平衡等过程

中发挥关键作用^[11]。果树缺钙能引起水心、苦果或内部崩溃等症状^[4,12-14],其中,缺钙便是引发杧果海绵化的关键因素^[4,15]。植物体内钙离子含量主要受钙离子运转蛋白和钙传感器调控^[16]。植物调节钙离子跨膜运转的基因包括钙运转ATP酶(calcium-transporting ATPase, ACA)、钙通道(calcium channel, TPC)、钙离子/阳离子交换蛋白(cation/calcium exchanger, CAX)和植物V型ATP酶(V-type ATPase, AVP)基因^[17]。另外,钙离子传感器主要分为4类,包括钙调蛋白(calmodulin protein, CaM)、类钙调蛋白(calmodulin-like protein, CML)、类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白(calcineurin-B-like protein, CBL)和钙依赖蛋白激酶(calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, CDPK)基因^[16]。钙离子运转蛋白和钙传感器对维持植物的正常生长发育有重要作用^[17],钙离子运转蛋白和钙传感器表达异常会导致钙离子代谢紊乱,诱发植物生理病害^[14,18]。Ma等^[4]研究发现钙运转ATP酶、钙离子/阳离子交换蛋白促进钙离子流向液泡,从而破坏细胞钙离子稳态,是杧果海绵组织发生的重要原因。

随着高通量测序技术的发展,转录组测序已成为探讨果树病害致病机制的有效途径^[4,14,19]。转录组是指特定细胞或组织在某一阶段转录出的所有信使RNA(mRNA)的总和,能够揭示特定生物学过程中的分子机制。笔者在本研究中拟对鹰嘴桃海绵果实组织、非病害组织和健康果实组织进行转录组测序,比较分析差异表达基因,为进一步了解鹰嘴桃果肉海绵组织发生的分子机制以及采取相应的防治措施提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

2021年7月16日在广东省河源市连平县内,选取树龄相同的鹰嘴蜜桃树,分别采摘已成熟健康果实和发病果实,带回室内去皮后分别取健康果实组织(JKG)、病害果海绵组织(BGHM)和病害果非病变组织(BGFB),每种处理取3组重复(图1)。

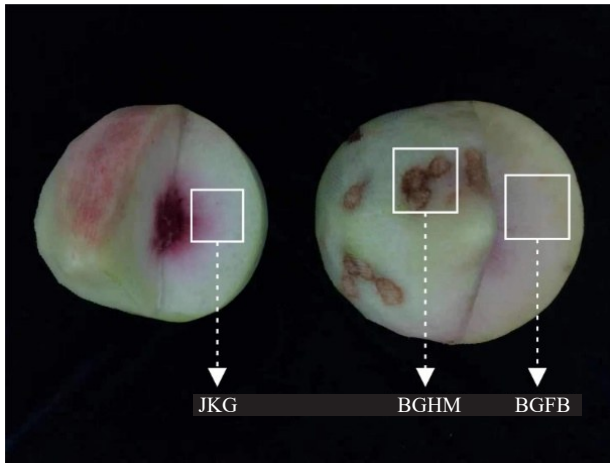


图1 鹰嘴桃健康果实 (JKG)、海绵组织病害果实病害组织 (BGHM) 与非病害组织 (BGFB)

Fig. 1 Healthy flesh (JKG), flesh with spongy tissue (BGHM), non-damage flesh with spongy tissue (BGFB) of olecranon peach and healthy flesh

1.2 鹰嘴桃果实总RNA提取

将鹰嘴桃样本加液氮进行研磨,采用Trizol法提取总RNA^[20]。利用1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳以及超微量分光光度计分别检测总RNA的完整性、质量与浓度。测序文库的构建以及转录组测序委托北京贝瑞和康生物技术有限公司完成。利用HiSeq 6000测序仪以配对末端模式(PE150)对构建的文库进行测序。

1.3 转录组数据分析

使用FastQC v0.12.1 (<http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>)对下机原始数据进行评估,且使用Trimmomatic v0.39^[21]去除接头,以及对低质量序列(序列质量值低于25或序列长度小于50 bp)进行过滤。使用Hisat2 v2.2.1^[22]将过滤后的序列与桃参考基因组(GenBank 登录号:GCF_000346465.2)进行比对。利用FADU v1.8.3^[23]对鹰嘴桃转录本进行定量,计算TPM(Transcript per million),使用DESeq v1.34.0^[24]进行差异基因表达分析,差异表达基因(differentially expressed genes, DEG)的筛选条件为 $p < 0.01$ 以及 $|\log_2FC| > 1.0$ 。利用eggNOG-mapper v2.1.10^[25]筛选到的差异基因进行GO功能注释和KEGG通路注释。使用TBtools v.1.112^[26]进行GO功能富集分析和KEGG通路富集分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 鹰嘴桃转录组数据比对

对下机数据进行过滤后,鹰嘴桃病害果海绵组

织、病害果非病变组织和健康果实组织所获得的转录组序列在18 425 897~30 543 093条之间。转录组序列与桃参考基因组进行比对,结果显示比对率均在95%以上(表1)。

表1 鹰嘴桃样品转录组数据过滤与比对结果统计

Table 1 Summary of trimming and mapping results of the transcription data

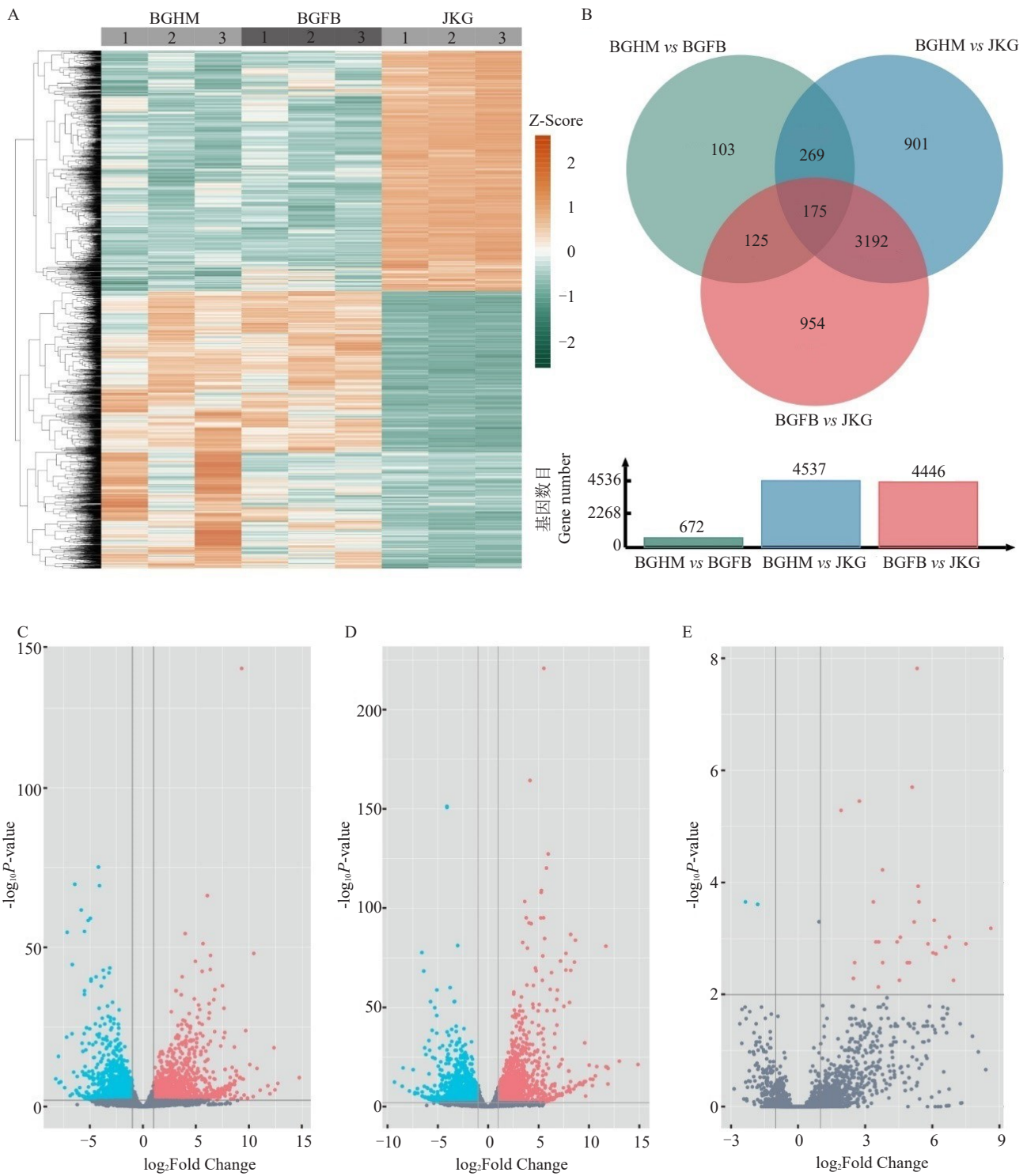
组织部位 Tissue part	样本编号 Sample ID	过滤后序列数 Clean reads	比对率 Mapping rate/%
病害果海绵组织 Spongy tissue in unhealthy flesh, BGHM	BGHM-1	24 002 277	95.67
	BGHM-2	21 763 477	95.35
	BGHM-3	27 986 231	95.15
病害果非病变组织 Non-spongy tissue in unhealthy flesh, BGFB	BGFB-1	24 296 937	95.14
	BGFB-2	22 093 381	95.62
	BGFB-3	27 026 875	95.25
健康果实组织 Tissue in healthy flesh, JKG	JKG-1	18 425 897	95.08
	JKG-2	21 705 632	95.11
	JKG-3	30 543 093	95.35

2.2 差异表达分析

根据差异倍数筛选, BGHM vs JKG 共筛选到4537个基因差异表达显著(图2-A~B),其中2127个基因表达下调,2410个基因表达上调(图2-C)。BGFB vs JKG 共筛选到4446个基因差异表达显著,其中2323个基因表达下调,2123个基因表达上调(图2-D)。根据差异倍数筛选, BGHM vs BGFB 共筛选到672个基因差异表达显著,其中133个基因表达下调,539个基因表达上调(图2-E)。

2.3 差异表达基因功能分析

经过GO功能分析, BGHM vs JKG 差异表达基因注释到35条分子功能术语、50条细胞组分术语以及105条生物过程的术语(图3)。其中,差异表达基因执行的分子功能前3位是离子结合、氧化还原酶活性、无极分子实体跨膜转运蛋白活性,所处细胞组分前3位是细胞质、陈旧的细胞质部分、膜,参与的生物学过程前3位是对刺激的应答、对化学物质的应答、对有机物的应答(图3-A)。BGFB vs JKG 差异表达基因注释到34条分子功能术语、44条细胞组分术语以及161条生物过程的术语,其GO富集结果与BGHM vs JKG 差异表达基因GO富集结果相似(图3-B)。BGHM vs BGFB 差异表达基因注释到9条分子功能术语、4条细胞组分术语以及8条生物过程的术语。其中,差异表达基因执行的分子功能前3位是糖基转移酶活性、已糖基转移

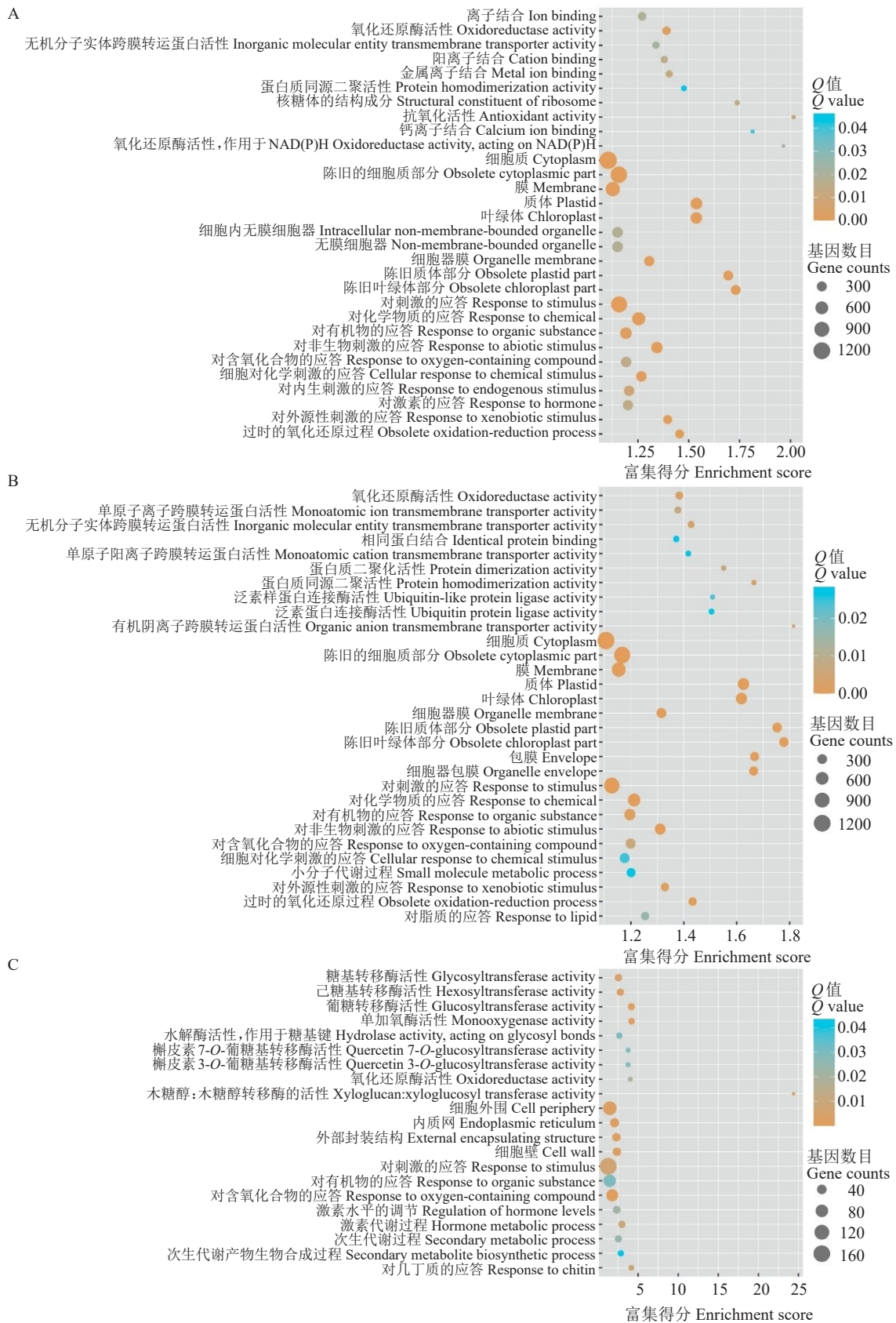


A. 鹰嘴桃样品差异表达基因; B. 不同果实组织之间差异表达基因的韦恩图; C. 病害果海绵组织(BGHM)与健康果实(JKG)差异表达基因火山图; D. 病害果非病变组织(BGFB)与健康果实(JKG)差异表达基因火山图; E. 病害果海绵组织(BGHM)与病害果非病变组织(BGFB)差异表达基因火山图。

A. Genes expressed in different fruit tissue sample; B. Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes in different fruit tissue sample; C. Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes between spongy tissue (BGHM) and healthy tissue (JKG); D. Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes between non-spongy tissue (BGFB) and healthy tissue (JKG); E. Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes between spongy tissue (BGHM) and non-spongy tissue (BGFB).

图2 鹰嘴桃样品差异基因表达分析

Fig. 2 Differentially expressed genes in *P. persica*



A. 病害果海绵组织 vs 健康果实组织; B. 病害果非病变组织 vs 健康果实组织; C. 病害果海绵组织 vs 病害果非病变组织。

A. BGHM vs JKG; B. BGFB vs JKG; C. BGHM vs BGFB.

图 3 鹰嘴桃海绵组织与健康果实组织差异表基因 GO 功能富集分析

Fig. 3 GO enrichment of differentially expressed genes between spongy tissue and healthy flesh

酶活性、葡糖转移酶,所处细胞组分前3位是细胞外围、内质网、外部封装结构,参与的生物学过程前3位是对刺激的应答、对有机物的应答、对含氧化合物的应答(图3-C)。

KEGG通路富集分析结果显示,BGHM vs JKG差异表达基因共注释到11条通路,其中主要富集在新陈代谢、碳水化合物代谢、能量代谢、光合作用相关通路(图4-A)。BGFB vs JKG差异表达基因的KEGG通路富集结果与BGHM vs JKG差异表达基因KEGG通路相似(图4-B)。BGHM vs BGFB差异表达基因注释到9条通路,主要富集于新陈代谢、次生产物合成、次生产物代谢等通路(图4-C)。

2.4 细胞壁代谢相关差异表达基因

本研究中,选择了细胞壁代谢相关的PG、PME、 β -Gal、XET、BXL和EXP基因。BGHM vs JKG中发现33个与细胞壁代谢相关的差异表达基因,其中8个基因下调,25个基因上调;BGHM vs BGFB中共鉴定出17个与细胞壁代谢相关的差异表达基因,其中1个基因下调,16个基因上调(图5)。多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(XP_007217288、XP_007215246、XP_007213880)、 β -D-木糖苷酶7(XP_007225247)、木聚糖内切糖苷酶2(XP_007215773、XP_007215791、XP_007215793、XP_007217276、XP_007217342、XP_020409478)、膨胀素A4(XP_007205762、XP_007218834)在BGHM中表达均高于JKG和BGFB。其中,4个木聚糖内切糖苷酶2基因(XP_007215773、XP_007215793、XP_007217276、XP_007217342)在BGHM vs JKG、BGFB vs JKG、BGHM vs BGFB中均显著上调。

2.5 钙离子运转和钙传感相关差异表达基因

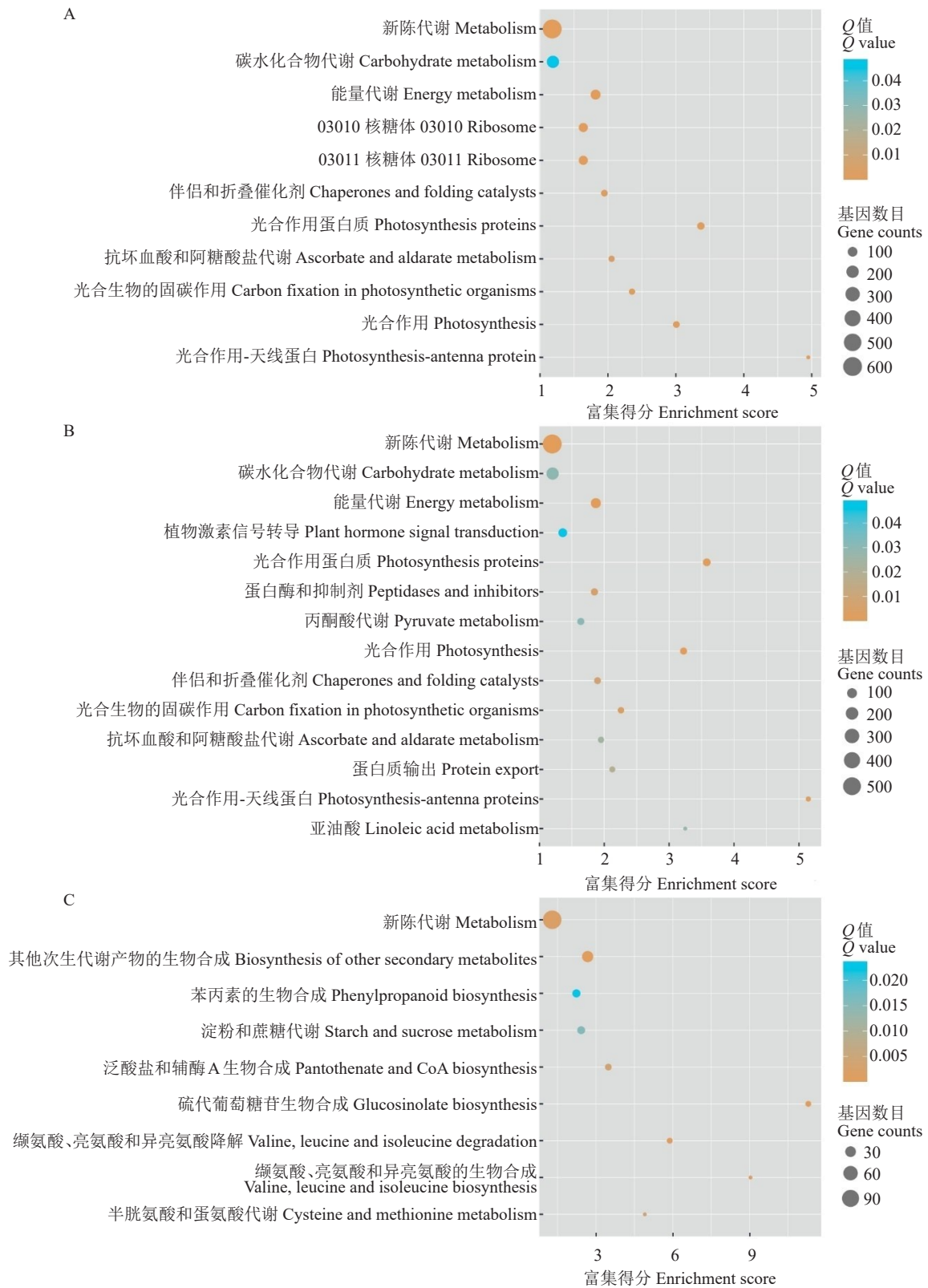
植物调节钙离子跨膜运转的基因包括钙运转ATP酶、钙通道、钙离子/阳离子交换蛋白、植物V型ATP酶基因。BGHM vs JKG中发现钙离子运转相关差异表达基因有11个,其中5个上调,6个下调;BGFB vs JKG中钙离子中运转相关差异表达基因有4个,皆为上调基因;BGHM vs BGFB中,钙离子相关差异表达基因有3个,皆为上调基因(图6)。这些差异表达基因主要是钙运转ATP酶与钙离子/阳离子交换蛋白基因。3个质膜型钙运转ATP酶13基因(XP_007225391、XP_007225392、XP_007225393),在BGHM中表达均高于JKG和BGFB。其中XP_007225391在BGHM vs JKG、BGFB vs JKG、BGHM vs BGFB中均显著上调。

钙离子传感器主要分为4类,包括钙调蛋白、类钙调蛋白、类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白和钙依赖蛋白激酶基因。转录组比较分析结果显示,BGHM vs JKG钙传感相关差异表达基因有28个,其中15个基因上调,13个基因下调;BGFB vs JKG钙传感相关差异表达基因有26个,其中13个基因上调,13个基因下调;BGHM vs BGFB钙传感相关差异表达基因仅有6个(图7)。这些差异表达基因包括钙调蛋白、类钙调蛋白和类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白基因。笔者在本研究中发现钙调蛋白11(XP_007200520)、钙调蛋白18(XP_020419982)在BGHM中表达量显著高于JKG、BGFB。其他钙传感器蛋白在BGHM和BGFB中出现不同程度的上调与下调:2个类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白1、3个钙调蛋白3、钙调蛋白24、钙调蛋白25、钙调蛋白27、钙调蛋白31、钙调蛋白45、钙调蛋白48基因在BGHM和BGFB均表现上调表达,而8个类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白7、2个钙调蛋白1、钙调蛋白23、钙调蛋白29在BGHM和BGFB中均表现下调表达。

3 讨论

果肉海绵组织的形成是一个复杂的过程,而该过程受到内部发育和外界环境因素共同影响。鹰嘴桃果肉海绵组织是发生危害较重的一种生理性病害,然而其发生机制尚不明确^[2]。笔者在本研究中通过对病变鹰嘴桃病害组织、非病害组织,以及健康鹰嘴桃进行转录组测序和比较分析,初步探讨了不同果实组织之间基因表达差异。

鹰嘴桃果实组织海绵化,甚至出现开裂,可能是细胞壁的降解、修饰影响果肉的机械性能所导致。细胞壁降解涉及一系列细胞壁修饰酶、水解酶的调控作用,包括PG、PME、 β -Gal、XET和EXP^[7]。笔者在本研究中通过比较转录组,发现多聚半乳糖醛酸酶*AtIg4810*、多聚半乳糖醛酸酶*QRT3*、木聚糖内切糖苷酶2、 β -D-木糖苷酶7、膨胀素*A4*在病害果海绵组织中的表达量高于健康果和病害果实非病变组织中的表达量。PG是植物细胞壁降解的关键酶,主要促进果胶的水解^[27],譬如猕猴桃软化过程中多聚半乳糖醛酸酶*AtIg48100*呈上调表达^[28]。此外,XET主要参与细胞壁降解和重塑的过程,水解木聚糖并重新连接至其他多糖^[29-30]。研究表明木聚糖内切糖苷酶2、木聚糖内切糖苷酶5的高表达水平会导致果肉



A. 病害果海绵组织 vs 健康果实组织; B. 病害果非病变组织 vs 健康果实组织; C. 病害果海绵组织 vs 病害果非病变组织。

A. BGHM vs JKG; B. BGFB vs JKG; C. BGHM vs BGFB.

图 4 鹰嘴桃海绵组织与健康果实组织差异表基因 KEGG 通路富集分析

Fig. 4 KEGG enrichment of differentially expressed genes between spongy tissue and healthy flesh

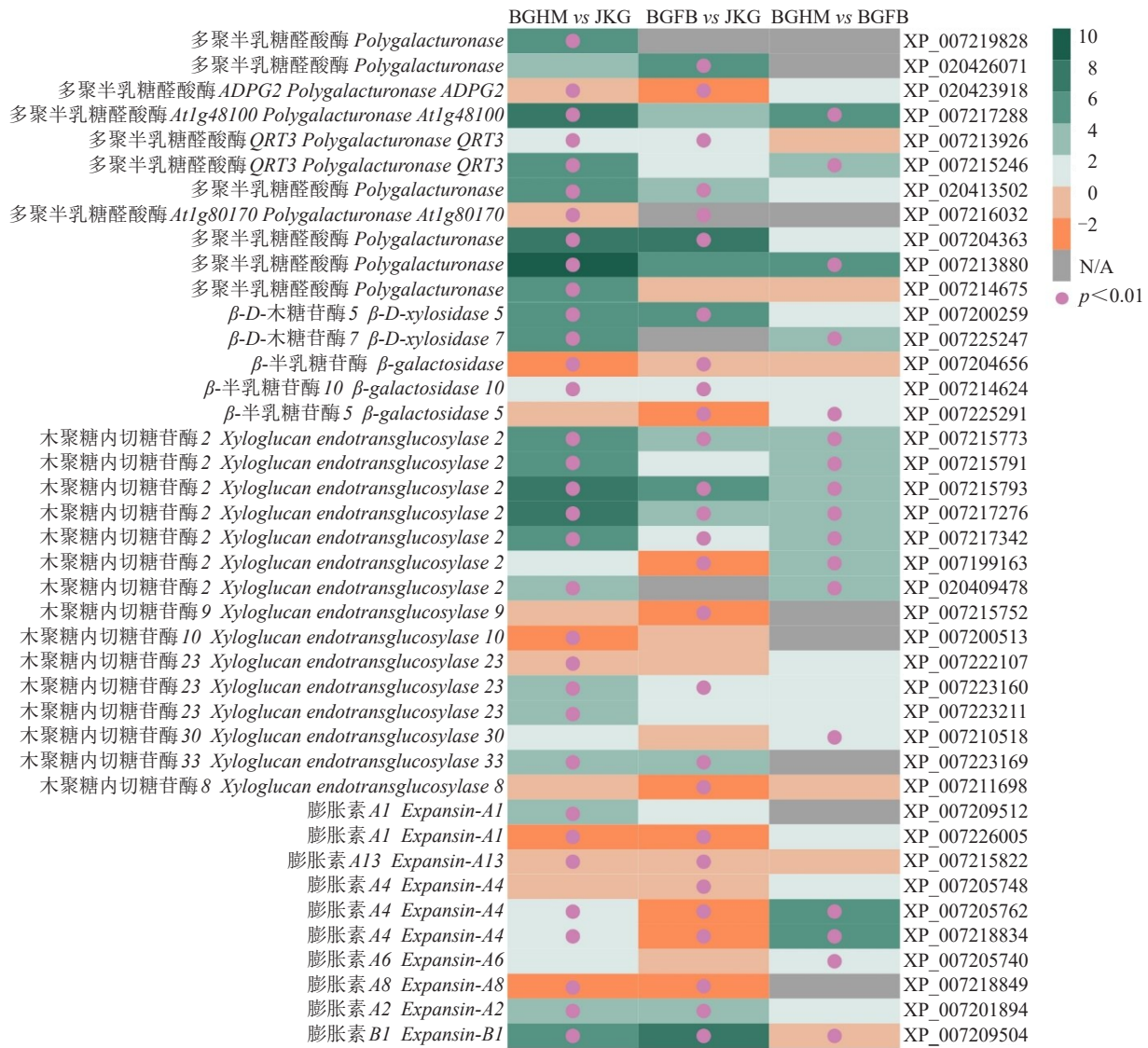


图 5 细胞壁代谢过程相关的差异表达基因

Fig. 5 The DEGs involved in cell wall metabolism

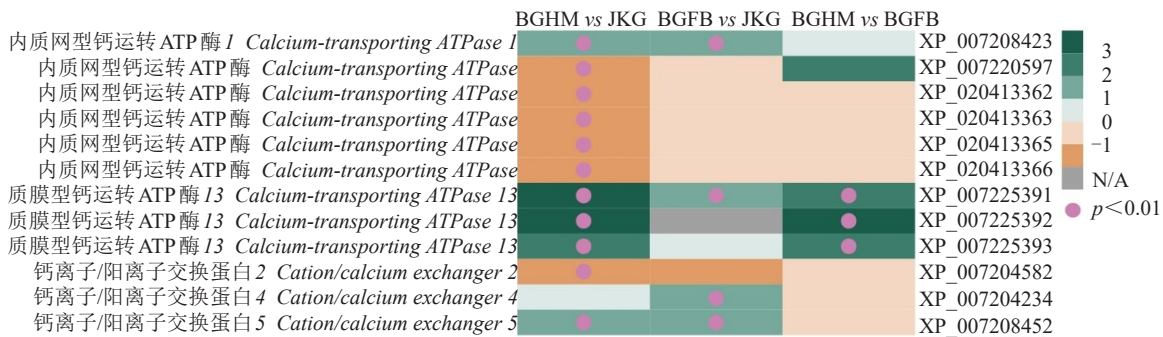


图 6 钙离子传递相关的差异表达基因

Fig. 6 The DEGs involved in calcium transport

快速软化^[31-32]。BXL 是细胞壁修饰酶,与 XET 功能类似,主要参与分解细胞壁中木聚糖和阿拉伯木聚糖残基^[33-34]。EXP 是一种引起植物细胞壁松弛的蛋白,是细胞壁的关键调节剂^[35],而膨胀素 A4 表达

量上升被证实与木瓜软化有关^[36]。因此,笔者推测鹰嘴桃果实组织海绵化可能与 PG、XET、 β -Gal、BXT、EXP 等一系列细胞壁水解酶基因的上调表达有关。

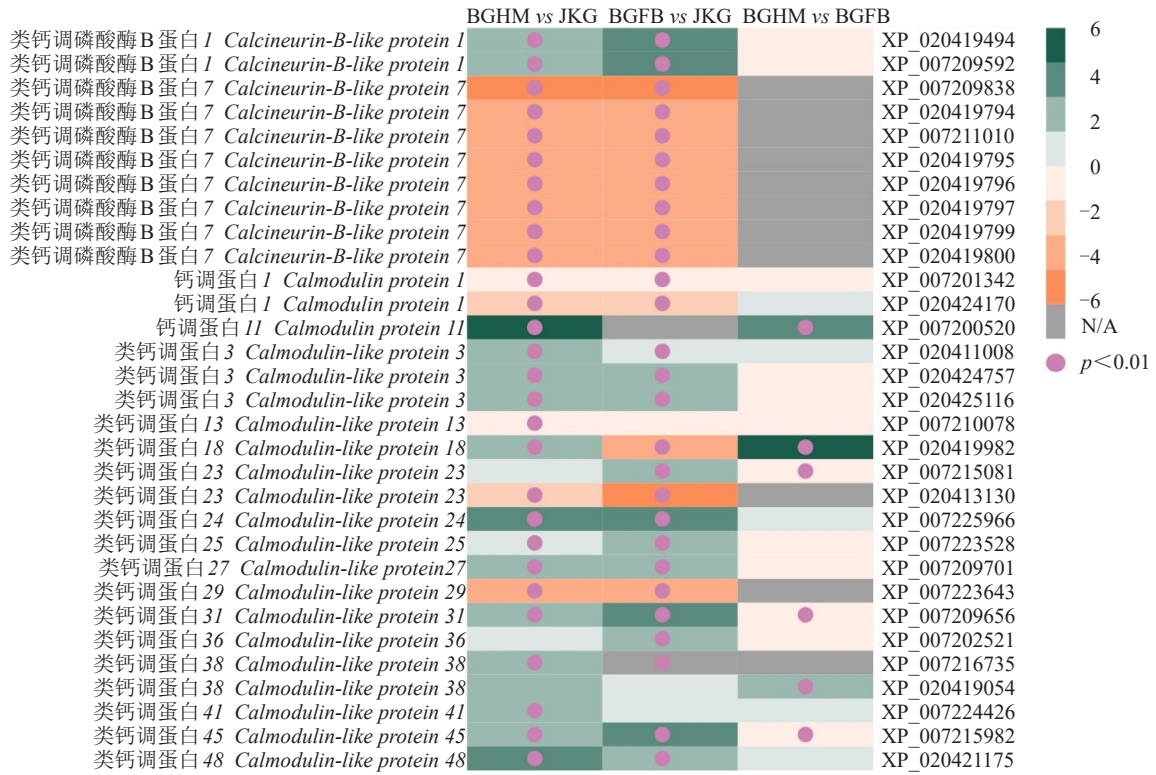


图 7 钙感器相关的差异表达基因

Fig. 7 The DEGs involved in calcium sensors

钙是调节水果质量的重要矿物质元素,特别是维持水果的硬度,减少腐烂和生理紊乱的发生^[16]。钙代谢失衡是导致水果生理紊乱最常见因素之一,其中,杧果果实海绵组织便是缺钙引起的^[4]。植物体内的钙离子主要存在于细胞壁,含量高,为60%~75%^[37],钙离子可以与细胞壁成分结合、交联果胶残基增强细胞壁结构和通过降低细胞壁降解酶对其底物的可及性来稳定细胞膜^[38-39]。调控细胞内和细胞间钙离子运转分布,对植物细胞的生长和代谢至关重要,水果钙代谢失衡可能是细胞水平上钙离子的异常分布导致局部缺乏所引起的^[4,40-41]。植物可以通过一系列的钙离子跨膜蛋白酶以及钙离子感受器来调节细胞内钙离子含量,包括钙运转ATP酶、钙通道、钙离子/阳离子交换蛋白等钙转运跨膜蛋白,以及钙调蛋白、类钙调蛋白、类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白和钙依赖蛋白激酶等钙离子传感器^[19,40,42]。钙转运ATP酶主要催化ATP水解,并且将钙从胞质溶胶流出到液泡、内质网、质体和细胞外部分^[43]。笔者在本研究中发现,与健康果以及病害果非病变组织相比,3个细胞质膜型钙运转ATP酶13基因在病害果海绵组织均表现上调表达。运转ATP酶13主要表达于质膜上,上调时调控钙离子流出,与植物

缺钙紧密相关^[44]。此外,笔者在本研究中发现类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白11、类钙调蛋白18表达量在病害果海绵组织中显著高于健康果和病害果非病变组织。其他类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白、钙调蛋白、类钙调蛋白等钙传感器基因在病害果中出现不同程度的上调和下调。钙调蛋白、类钙调蛋白和类钙调磷酸酶B蛋白是真核细胞中主要的钙离子传感器,将钙离子信号转化为转录反应、蛋白磷酸化和代谢变化等,在调节植物生长发育和非生物胁迫抗性方面发挥重要作用^[45-47]。因此,笔者推测钙运转与钙传感器基因的上调或者下调致使钙代谢紊乱,从而降低鹰嘴桃的抗逆性,最终导致果实组织海绵化的发生。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中对鹰嘴桃病害果海绵组织、非病害组织和健康果实组织进行转录组测序,在病害果海绵组织与非病害组织,以及与健康果实组织的比较中,鉴定出12个与细胞壁代谢、3个钙转运和23个钙传感器相关的差异表达基因,推测钙代谢以及细胞壁代谢异常在果实组织海绵化过程中发挥关键作用。

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