

# 马家柚果实常温贮藏期间柠檬酸含量变化及相关基因的表达分析

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**摘要:**【目的】明确江西省特色品种马家柚果实贮藏期间有机酸含量的变化规律及柠檬酸积累调控相关基因的表达特征, 为筛选出调控贮藏早期柠檬酸含量显著增加的关键基因以及提高贮藏品质提供理论依据。【方法】以贮藏0~150 d的马家柚果实为试材, 采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定果实内有机酸的含量, 利用实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)技术测定柠檬酸合成、转运和降解相关基因的相对表达量。【结果】马家柚果实有机酸含量在贮藏初期(0~40 d)显著上升, 并在贮藏40 d时达到最大值, 贮藏40~70 d时下降, 贮藏70~80 d短暂上升后直至贮藏结束没有明显变化。柠檬酸为果实中最主要的有机酸, 且其变化趋势与有机酸变化动态基本一致, 而苹果酸、奎宁酸、酒石酸含量极低, 并在整个贮藏期变化不明显。对柠檬酸含量显著变化的贮藏期(0~70 d)进行柠檬酸积累调控相关基因的表达分析, 发现合成基因 *CmPEPC1* 和 *CmCSI/2* 表达量在贮藏0~40 d增加, *CmPEPC1/2* 和 *CmCS2* 在贮藏40~70 d减少; 转运基因 *CmVHA-c4* 表达量呈先上升(贮藏0~40 d)后下降(贮藏40~70 d)的趋势, 而 *CmVHP2* 只在贮藏40~70 d显著下降, *CmDIC* 的变化趋势与二者相反, 在贮藏0~40 d逐渐下降。降解基因 *CmGS2* 和 *CmGAD5* 在贮藏0~40 d期间表达量逐渐减少。【结论】马家柚果实有机酸含量在贮藏期间主要受柠檬酸含量变化的影响, 贮藏早期柠檬酸含量显著变化可能受其合成(*CmPEPC1/2*、*CmCSI/2*)、转运(*CmDIC*、*CmVHP2*、*CmVHA-c4*)和降解(*CmGS2*、*CmGAD5*)相关基因的共同调控。

关键词: 马家柚; 果实贮藏; 柠檬酸; 基因表达

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## Changes of citrate acid contents and expression of related genes in Majiayou pomelo fruit during room temperature storage

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Majiayou pomelo [*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck] is a local characteristic variety in Guangfeng district, Shangrao City, Jiangxi province. Majiayou pomelo is popular among consumers because of its large fruit size, high nutritional value, unique flavor and easy storability. Organic acid is an important component to determine the intrinsic quality of citrus fruit. Excessive or low acid contents will affect the flavor and storage performance of citrus fruit. At present, the research on organic acids of Majiayou pomelo fruit mainly focuses on the development process, but the changes of its organic acid and molecular regulation mechanism during postharvest storage are less studied. In this experiment, the contents of organic acid components in Majiayou pomelo pulp during a long storage period (150 d) were determined, and the expression levels of genes regulating citrate acid that was dramatically accumulated at early storage period (0–70 d) were analyzed. The purpose of this study was to clarify the changes of the content and molecular regulation mechanism of citrate acid accumulation at early storage period, so as to provide theoretical basis for identifying key genes regulating citrate acid accumula-

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tion and improving storage quality of Majiayou pomelo. **【Methods】** The experiment material was Majiayou pomelo fruit harvested from 12 years old trees. Fruits with the same maturity and size, and without diseases and pests as well as mechanical surface damage were selected for storage at room temperature for 150 days. Samples were taken every 10 days during storage period, and three biological replicates were set for each sample. Three fruits were taken from each replicate for pulp separation, and then quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen. The contents of citric acid, malic acid, quinic acid and tartaric acid in pulp were determined by the high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The HPLC test was performed on Shimadzu SPD-M20A with a C18 column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm) at 30 °C, the mobile phase was 0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and flow rate was 0.5 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>. The diode array detector was used for detection at wavelength of 210 nm. Malic acid, citric acid, quinic acid and tartaric acid standards were chromatographically pure. Real-time quantitative fluorescent PCR (qRT-PCR) was used to analyze the relative expression levels of genes related to citric acid synthesis, transport and degradation in Majiayou pomelo pulp after the sample fruits were stored for 0, 20, 40 and 70 days. RNA was extracted with the kit, and the integrity of RNA was detected by the agarose gel electrophoresis. The first cDNA strand was synthesized using the reverse transcription test kit (Cat.#RR047A). RT-qPCR gene expression level was analyzed using SYBR<sup>®</sup>Preminx Ex Taq<sup>™</sup> kit. Three biological replicates were set up for each sample, and the data were analyzed by 2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup> method. Finally, the relationship between the change pattern of citric acid content and the expression levels of related genes was analyzed. **【Results】** The organic acids in the pulp of Majiayou pomelo mainly included citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid and quinic acid, among which citric acid was the most important component, accounting for 73.4% of the total organic acids. With the increase of storage time, the content of total organic acids showed a trend of first increasing and then decreasing, that is, it gradually increased to a peak value (7.0 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>) at 0–40 d, then showed a significant downward trend at 40–70 d, reached a minimum value (3.8 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>) at 70 d, and then recovered to a stable level at 80 d. The change pattern of citric acid contents was basically consistent with that of the total organic acid contents, which decreased to the lowest value of 2.7 mg·g<sup>-1</sup> at 70 d, and did not change significantly until the end of storage (150 d) after a short increase from 70 d to 80 d. The contents of malic acid, quinic acid and tartaric acid changed steadily throughout the storage period. The expression of genes related to citric acid metabolism in the pulp of Majiayou pomelo fruits stored for 0 d, 20 d, 40 d and 70 d was analyzed. The results showed that the expressions of citric acid synthetic genes *CmPEPCI* and *CmCSI/2* increased at 0 d to 40 d, while *CmPEPCI/2* and *CmCS2* decreased at 40 d to 70 d. The relative expression of proton pump gene *CmVHA-c4* first increased (0 d to 40 d) and then decreased (40 d to 70 d). However, the relative expression of *CmVHP2* decreased significantly only from 40 d to 70 d. The relative expression of mitochondrial dicarboxylic acid carrier gene *CmDIC* decreased gradually from 0 d to 40 d after storage, and there was no significant difference between 40 d and 70 d. The relative expression levels of *CmGS2* and *CmGAD5* decreased gradually during 0–40 d storage, which was opposite to that of citric acid content, and the difference was not significant at 40 d to 70 d. The expression levels of other genes related to citric acid degradation, such as *CmACLI*, *CmACL3*, *CmACO3*, *CmNAD-IDH2*, *CmNAD-IDH3* and *CmGABA-T*, were inconsistent with the trend of citric acid degradation. **【Conclusion】** The content of organic acid in Majiayou pomelo pulp was mainly affected by the change of citric acid content during storage, and the significant change of citrate acid content in early storage period may be co-regulated by genes related to its synthesis (*CmPEPCI/2* and *CmCSI/2*), transport (*CmDIC*, *CmVHP2* and *CmVHA-c4*) and degradation (*CmGS2* and *CmGAD5*).

**Key words:** Majiayou pomelo; Fruit storage; Citric acid; Gene expression

马家柚[*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck]是江西省上饶市广丰区的地方特色品种,因其果大、营养价值高、独特的香味和耐贮性而广受消费者欢迎,它也是中国首个通过临床验证治疗糖尿病的保健食品<sup>[1]</sup>。有机酸是决定柑橘类水果内在品质的重要成分。其含量过高或过低都会影响水果的正常风味。柠檬酸是柑橘类水果中的主要有机酸,不同种类的柑橘类水果的柠檬酸含量及其积累模式在贮藏期间存在很大差异<sup>[2]</sup>。杨岚琪等<sup>[3]</sup>研究发现湖南新引进的4个宽皮柑橘品种(春见、早蜜椪柑、金秋砂糖橘、春香)和4个甜橙品种(锦红、橘湘珑、锦秀、橘湘元)果实的有机酸含量在整个贮藏过程中均呈下降趋势;李永杰等<sup>[4]</sup>也发现红美人杂柑果实的有机酸含量在贮藏过程中下降;但汪妮娜等<sup>[5]</sup>发现三红蜜柚、红肉蜜柚和桂红柚1号在贮藏过程中有机酸含量逐渐上升。

柑橘中的柠檬酸首先在线粒体中由磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸(PEP)与CO<sub>2</sub>结合,在磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶(PEPC)催化下生成草酰乙酸(OAA),然后在柠檬酸合成酶(CS)的作用下由OAA和乙酰-CoA合成,随后柠檬酸通过跨膜转运方式进入液泡中积累,并依赖转运载体和离子通道进入细胞质中被降解利用。赵淼等<sup>[6]</sup>发现在不同早、晚熟柑橘品种果实发育过程中PEPC和CS活性都呈现降低-升高-降低的表达模式,与柠檬酸含量变化的趋势呈显著正相关;而在靖安椪柑果实发育过程中*CitCS2*和*CitPEPC1*相对表达先增加后减少,柠檬酸含量呈现相同变化趋势<sup>[7]</sup>;柠檬酸合成后多余部分在液泡膜V型质子泵和P型质子泵的参与下,通过特异转运蛋白运输到液泡中进行储存;Li等<sup>[8]</sup>通过对高橙(高酸)和温州蜜柑(低酸)两个柑橘品种研究,发现*VHA-c4*通过与转录因子ERF13发生蛋白互作促进柠檬酸的积累;而温州蜜柑果实中V-PPase和V-ATPase被报道促进柠檬酸在液泡中的积累<sup>[9]</sup>。

当果实中的有机酸含量达到一定水平时,柠檬酸开始在细胞质中降解和被利用。柠檬酸的分解主要有三种途径:GABA、谷氨酰胺和ACL途径。其中,GABA和谷氨酰胺途径是果实中最重要的柠檬酸降解途径。在GABA途径中,细胞质中的柠檬酸被顺乌头酸酶(Cyt-Aco)分解成异柠檬酸,异柠檬酸被异柠檬酸脱氢酶(NADP-IDH)分解成 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸( $\alpha$ -KG),随后在谷氨酸脱氢酶、大冬氨酸转氨酶或丙

氨酸转氨酶的作用下生成谷氨酸。谷氨酸一方面被谷氨酸脱羧酶(GAD)催化,生成 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)进入GABA途径,随后GABA在GABA转氨酶(GABA-T)的作用下生成琥珀酸半醛,最后在琥珀酸半醛脱氢酶的作用下生成琥珀酸;另一方面在谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)的催化下形成谷氨酰胺。张规富等<sup>[10]</sup>发现水分胁迫处理下的椪柑果实中有机酸含量显著增加,而柠檬酸降解基因*CitAco3*、*CitIDH3*和*CitGAD5*表达量显著下调,说明这些基因可能与柠檬酸的降解有关;Chen等<sup>[11]</sup>研究发现早熟椪柑果实中柠檬酸降解相关基因*CitAco3*、*CitIDH1/3*、*CitGAD4/5*、*CitGS2*的表达水平均显著高于普通椪柑,推测可能是早熟椪柑果实中柠檬酸含量显著低于普通椪柑的重要原因。在ACL途径中,柠檬酸由ATP-柠檬酸裂解酶(ACL)催化生成草酰乙酸和乙酰辅酶A,纽荷尔、温州蜜柑果实汁胞中*CitACL*基因表达随着果实成熟显著升高,柠檬酸含量则显著降低<sup>[12]</sup>;纽荷尔幼果经过热处理后,主要通过ACL途径降解柠檬酸<sup>[13]</sup>。

目前关于马家柚果实中有机酸的研究主要集中在果实发育过程中,而针对马家柚果实在采后贮藏过程中有机酸含量的变化规律以及分子机制研究较少<sup>[11,14-15]</sup>。笔者在本研究中以马家柚为试材,研究果实有机酸组分在贮藏期间含量及相关基因表达的变化,探明贮藏早期柠檬酸含量显著变化的调控机制,为提高马家柚贮藏品质提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

马家柚果实采自江西省上饶市广丰区芦林镇果园。选取6株生长势相当、树龄为12年生的枳砧成年结果树,2株为1个生物重复。果实采收时,选择成熟度和大小一致、无病虫害、表面无机械损伤的果实在室温(20±2℃)下贮藏,每10d每个重复取3个果实,果肉用液氮速冻后贮藏于-80℃的超低温冰箱中进行后续研究。

### 1.2 测定指标及方法

1.2.1 有机酸的提取与含量测定 果实中的有机酸的提取参考赵淼等<sup>[6]</sup>的方法,略作改动。称取4g左右的果肉样品,加入5.0mL的80%乙醇,35℃水浴20min,室温下10000r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心15min,取上清液至25mL容量瓶,重复提取3次后定容。取1mL提

取液,旋转蒸干后加入1 mL抽滤排气的超纯水溶解,使用一次性注射器吸取后用直径13 mm、孔径0.44  $\mu\text{m}$ 的水系滤头过滤,滤液用于HPLC测定酸组分及含量。

色谱条件为Shim-pack VP-ODS反相色谱柱(4.6 mm $\times$ 250 mm, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ),柱温为30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,流动相为0.01 mol $\cdot$ L $^{-1}$  H $_2$ SO $_4$ (0.543 mL浓硫酸定容至1 L,用氢氧化钾调节pH=2.6,抽滤排气后使用),流速为0.5 mL $\cdot$ min $^{-1}$ ;进样体积为20  $\mu\text{L}$ 。用二极管阵列检测器检测PDA(岛津SPD-M20A)(只需氙灯,需要把钨灯关闭);检测波长为210 nm。

1.2.2 RNA的提取和逆转录 采用华越洋试剂盒提取马家柚果肉的RNA,采用琼脂糖凝胶电泳法检测RNA完整性;采用TaKaRa公司的反转录试剂盒(Cat.#RR047A)合成cDNA第一链用于荧光定量分析。反转录体系为5 $\times$  PrimeScript Buffer 4  $\mu\text{L}$ , PrimeScript RT Enzyme MIX I 1  $\mu\text{L}$ , Oligo dT Prim-

er(50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )1  $\mu\text{L}$ , Random 6 mers(100  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )2  $\mu\text{L}$ , Total RNA(1  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ )1  $\mu\text{L}$ , RNase Free ddH $_2$ O补齐至20  $\mu\text{L}$ 。cDNA储存于-20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱用于后续试验。

1.2.3 实时荧光定量PCR 相关基因表达水平分析在Bio-Rad CFX 96-PCR仪上进行,试剂来自TaKaRa公司的SYBR $^{\circledR}$ Preminx Ex *Taq* $^{\text{TM}}$ 试剂盒,体系为:ddH $_2$ O(灭菌蒸馏水)8.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , SYBR $^{\circledR}$ Preminx Ex *Taq* 10.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , PCR Forward Primer(10  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )0.5  $\mu\text{L}$ , PCR Reverse Primer(10  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )0.5  $\mu\text{L}$ , cDNA 1.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , 总体积20  $\mu\text{L}$ 。内参基因与柠檬酸合成、转运和降解相关基因序列来自马家柚基因组数据库(<http://citrus.hzau.edu.cn>)<sup>[16]</sup>,引物用Primer 5设计,引物序列见表1。每个样品设置3次生物学重复,利用2 $^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 方法进行数据分析。

### 1.3 数据统计与分析

使用Microsoft Excel 2010和SPSS Statistic 17.0软件对数据进行整理,显著性分析采用ANOVA式

表1 荧光定量PCR引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences of real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR

基因ID Genome ID	基因 Gene name	正向引物(5'→3') Forward primer (5'→3')	反向引物(5'→3') Reverse primer (5'→3')	扩增长度 Amplicon size/bp
XGF078570	<i>Actin</i>	CCGACCGTATGAGCAAGGAAA	TTCTGTGGACAATGGATGGA	200
XGF273120	<i>CmPEPC1</i>	CGTGCTTCTCGTTACTTCCGT	TGGGCCTTGTCATCATGTCC	248
XGF159460	<i>CmPEPC2</i>	GGCATGCAAAACACTGGTTA	CATGTTTCATTACGGCTTGGA	130
XGF059470	<i>CmCS1</i>	GGTGCCCCAATATTAACAA	AGAGCTCGGTCCCATATCAA	177
XGF057990	<i>CmCS2</i>	ACTGGTGATGGATGCGACA	TCTTCGTCTGTGGCATTTG	105
XGF038760	<i>CmCHX</i>	GTCTCCGTAACAGGCATTGG	ACCACTAAGGGAAGCGTCA	147
XGF206660	<i>CmDIC</i>	TGACAAAGACTCCAACCGCA	ATCGCGTCGATTACGCTCTT	174
XGF086870	<i>CmVHA-c4</i>	GTACCGGAATTAACCCTAAGGC	CCAGCGGAGAGACCAGCAAG	100
XGF153210	<i>CmVHP2</i>	TGAGCCACAGAATCAGAGAGAGAA	GCACCAACAATCAAACCAATAAAC	196
XGF226220	<i>CmACL1</i>	GATACTGTTGGAGACTTGGG	GCTCTTTACGACCATCAGG	143
XGF146930	<i>CmACL<math>\beta</math>1</i>	GAGGAGATAACAGAGACAAA	AACAAAGAGCCCATTCAGAT	251
XGF087750	<i>CmAco3</i>	TGCAGCAATGAGGTACAAGGC	TCACACCCAGAAGCATTGGAC	116
XGF099570	<i>CmNAD-IDH2</i>	CAGCACCTGATATTGCTGGA	CTCTGCAATTGTGCTCAGGA	137
XGF088120	<i>CmNAD-IDH3</i>	AGCAGGAAACGTGGGTAATG	GGCAGCAATAACAGCATCAA	223
XGF158390	<i>CmGS2</i>	TTTGGGATGCTCAGTTGTGA	CTGAATGGCTCCCAAAAATG	100
XGF267140	<i>CmGAD5</i>	CACCAAAAAGAATGAGGAGACC	CCGTACTIONTGACCCTGACAT	153
XGF269850	<i>CmGABA-T</i>	CGCAAAGGCCCTTTCTTCA	ACAGGAAACAGGATGCCCAGA	142

方差分析和Duncan差异显著性检验( $p<0.05$ ),使用Origin2018进行图表绘制。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 马家柚果实贮藏期间有机酸含量的变化

马家柚果实中有机酸包括柠檬酸、苹果酸、酒石酸和奎宁酸等,其中柠檬酸为最主要的有机酸组

分,采收时占总有机酸的73.4%。总有机酸含量( $w$ ,后同)随贮藏时间的增加呈现先上升后下降,最后趋于平稳的变化趋势(图1),在贮藏0~40 d(贮藏初期)逐渐上升至峰值(7.0 mg $\cdot$ g $^{-1}$ ),随后在贮藏40~70 d时呈明显下降趋势,并在贮藏70 d时为最低值(3.8 mg $\cdot$ g $^{-1}$ ),在贮藏80 d时回升至平稳;柠檬酸含量变化趋势与总有机酸含量变化基本保持一致,在贮藏



70 d时下降至最低值2.7 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,贮藏70~80 d短暂上升后直至贮藏结束(150 d)没有明显变化;而苹果酸、奎宁酸、酒石酸的含量在整个贮藏期变化较为平稳。

### 2.2 马家柚果实贮藏期柠檬酸合成相关基因表达分析

选择柠檬酸含量显著变化的贮藏0、20、40、70 d马家柚果实进行柠檬酸代谢相关基因的表达分析(图2)。在马家柚果实贮藏过程中,*CmPEPC1*基因相对表达量在贮藏0~40 d基本呈上升趋势,在贮藏40~70 d时显著降低;*CmPEPC2*基因相对表达量在

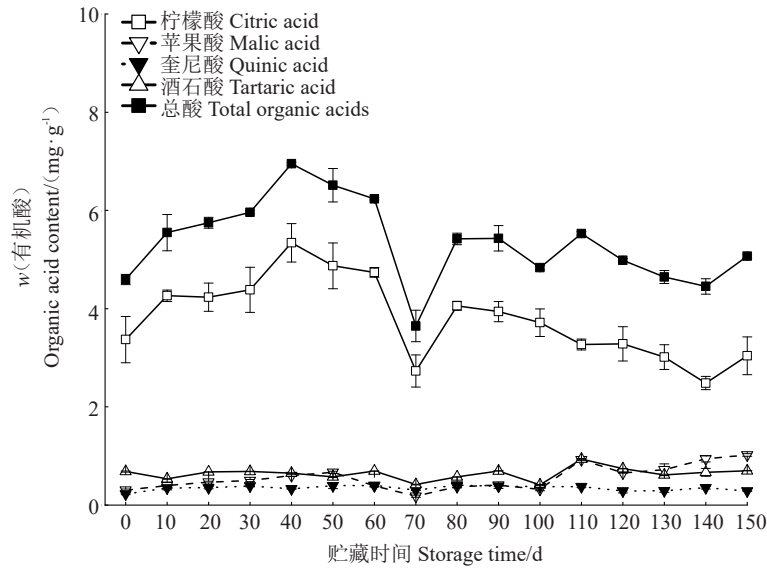
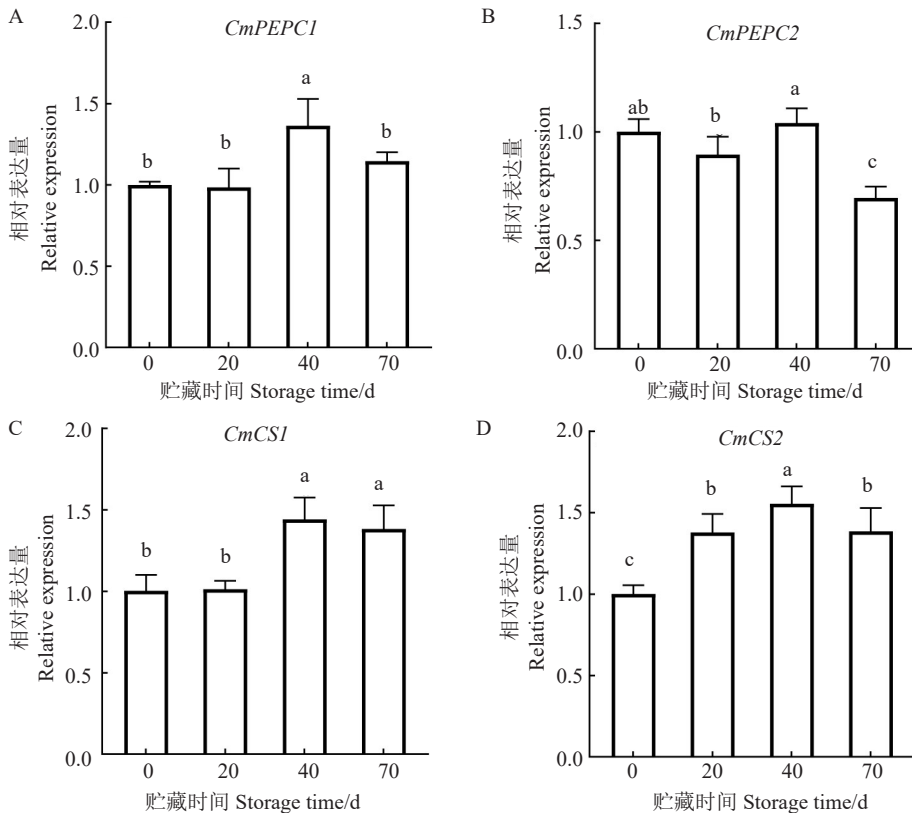


图1 马家柚果实贮藏期间有机酸含量的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in organic acid content during storage of Majiayou pomelo fruit



不同小写字母表示在  $p < 0.05$  水平差异显著。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant differences at the level of  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

图2 马家柚果实贮藏期间柠檬酸合成相关基因的表达量

Fig. 2 Expression of genes related to citric acid synthesis during storage of Majiayou pomelo fruit

贮藏0~40 d时变化不明显,但在贮藏40~70 d时显著降低;*CmCSI*基因相对表达量在贮藏开始20 d基本保持不变,在贮藏40 d时显著上升,贮藏40~70 d时没有显著变化;*CmCSI*在整个贮藏过程中呈现先上升后下降趋势;*CmCS2*在贮藏第40天时上升至峰值,在贮藏40~70 d时显著下降。以上结果可推测,*CmPEPC1*和*CmCSI/2*与贮藏0~40 d柠檬酸含量增加有关,而*CmPEPC1/2*和*CmCS2*可能调控了贮藏40~70 d期间柠檬酸和含量的减少。

### 2.3 马家柚果实贮藏期柠檬酸转运相关基因表达分析

柠檬酸通过多种转运体和质子泵协同作用向液泡中转运。对贮藏0、20、40、70 d马家柚果实进行柠檬酸转运相关基因的表达分析(图3),阳离子质子转运体基因*CmCHX*的相对表达量在贮藏0~40 d时显著上升,并在贮藏第40天时显著上升至最大值,贮藏40~70 d没有显著差异;线粒体二羧酸载体基因*CmDIC*相对表达量在贮藏0~40 d逐渐下降,贮藏40~70 d没有显著差异;质子泵基因*CmVHA-c4*相对

表达量呈先上升(贮藏0~40 d)后下降(贮藏40~70 d)的趋势;而*CmVHP2*基因相对表达量在贮藏0~40 d没有显著差异,贮藏40~70 d显著下降。由以上结果可知,*CmCHX*、*CmVHA-c4*和*CmVHP2*基因表达量与此期间柠檬酸含量变化趋势相似,而*CmDIC*基因表达量则与之相反。

### 2.4 马家柚果实贮藏期间柠檬酸降解相关基因表达分析

对贮藏0、20、40、70 d马家柚果实进行柠檬酸降解相关基因的表达分析(图4)。在马家柚贮藏前期,*CmACL1*基因相对表达量持续显著上升,*CmACL3*基因在贮藏40 d时显著上升至最大值,贮藏40~70 d时显著下降;*CmAco3*基因表达量在贮藏20 d时达到最大值,随后趋于平稳;*CmNAD-IDH2*基因在贮藏0~40 d时没有显著差异,贮藏40~70 d时显著下降;*CmNAD-IDH3*基因呈先下降后上升再下降的波动趋势;*CmGS2*和*CmGAD5*基因相对表达量在贮藏40 d之前均呈现下降趋势,贮藏40~70 d时差异不显著。 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸转氨酶基因*CmGABA-T*的相对

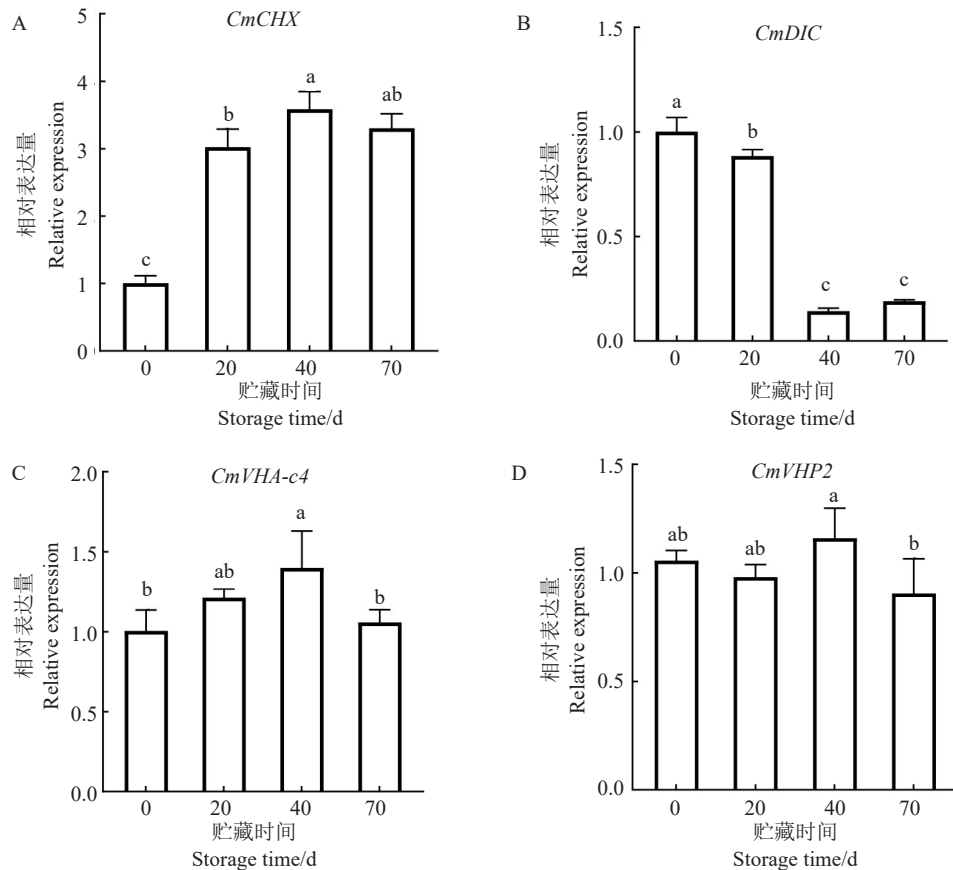


图3 马家柚果实贮藏期间柠檬酸转运相关基因的表达量

Fig. 3 Expression of genes related to organic acid transport during the storage of Majiayou pomelo fruit

表达量在贮藏0~40 d的时候没有显著的变化,在贮藏40~70 d显著上升,贮藏70 d时柠檬酸含量最低。由以上结果可知,只有柠檬酸降解基因 *CmGS2*

和 *CmGAD5*在贮藏0~40 d期间与柠檬酸含量呈现相反情况,推测与此期间果实柠檬酸含量上升有关。

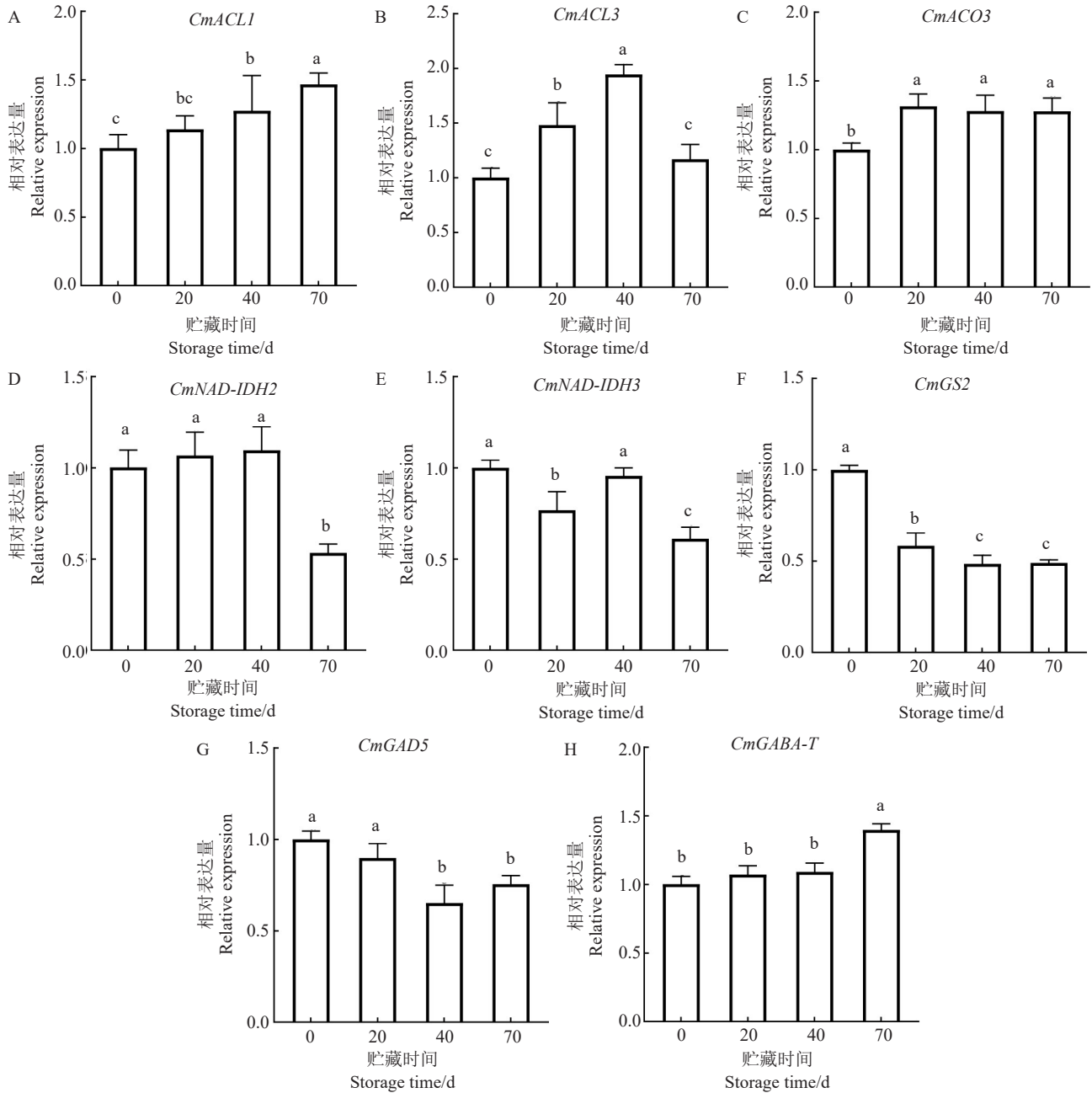


图4 马家柚果实贮藏期间柠檬酸降解相关基因的表达量

Fig. 4 Expression of genes related to citric acid degradation during storage of Majiayou pomelo fruit

### 3 讨 论

柠檬酸是柑橘类水果中的主要有机酸,占有有机酸总量的63.7%~96.7%。不同柑橘品种在贮藏期间果实中有机酸的组成和含量变化趋势各不相同。一般来说,贮藏期间柑橘类果实中的有机酸含量总体

呈下降趋势<sup>[17-19]</sup>;但也有部分品种呈现先上升,再下降,所谓“返酸”的现象,如泰国柚在贮藏过程中总酸及柠檬酸含量逐渐增加<sup>[20]</sup>,六月早柚果实贮藏20 d出现低程度的“返酸”现象<sup>[21]</sup>;水晶蜜柚以及琯溪蜜柚果实贮藏过程中有机酸含量在贮藏45~60 d时出现高峰之后逐渐减少<sup>[22]</sup>;李宏祥等<sup>[23]</sup>研究发现三

个不同采收期的桃溪蜜柚果实在贮藏0~60 d有机酸含量都出现了增加;徐世荣等<sup>[24]</sup>研究发现,琯溪蜜柚果实在贮藏过程中柠檬酸含量逐渐增加。笔者在本研究中发现马家柚果实在贮藏40 d前也会出现“返酸”现象,柠檬酸含量在贮藏初期(0~40 d)显著增加,且在贮藏40 d时达到最大值,在贮藏70 d下降至最低值。因此,为了解马家柚果实贮藏前期柠檬酸显著积累的原因,笔者在本研究中对此期间柠檬酸代谢相关基因的相对表达量进行了分析。

柑橘果实内柠檬酸的含量是其合成、转运和降解相关基因协同调控的结果。柠檬酸的合成主要与PEPC和CS基因相关,有大量研究表明,PEPC和CS基因表达量或者酶活性的增加与琯溪蜜柚<sup>[25]</sup>、脐橙<sup>[26]</sup>、砂梨<sup>[27]</sup>、菠萝<sup>[28]</sup>、蜂糖李<sup>[29]</sup>、柠檬<sup>[30]</sup>等果实发育前期或贮藏期柠檬酸或苹果酸积累增加呈显著正相关。笔者在本研究中通过对马家柚果实贮藏早期柠檬酸合成相关基因表达分析,发现PEPC1/2和CSI/2基因相对表达量变化趋势与柠檬酸含量基本动态一致,均在贮藏后40 d时达到最大值,与前人研究结果相符,因此PEPC1/2和CSI/2可能参与马家柚果实内柠檬酸在贮藏前期的合成。

在植物细胞中,有机酸在线粒体中合成,主要储存在液泡中,并在细胞质中进行降解,其在细胞内膜系统中的运输主要通过转运蛋白或通道实现,而质子泵蛋白为有机酸相关次级转运蛋白提供必需的电化学势梯度和能量,因此,质子泵蛋白在有机酸的转运过程中发挥着重要作用。液泡膜上的质子泵有3种类型:V-ATPase, V-PPase和P-type ATPase。拟南芥中AtVHA-a2和AtVHA-a3基因突变,会导致植物中有机酸含量降低<sup>[31]</sup>;而柠檬果实VHA蛋白C亚基的激活会导致柠檬酸的积累增加<sup>[32]</sup>;同样VHP的活性与葡萄<sup>[33]</sup>、番茄<sup>[34]</sup>、柠檬<sup>[35-36]</sup>果实中有机酸含量呈正相关。笔者在本研究中发现,CmVHA-c4和CmVHP2基因的表达量变化趋势与马家柚果实内柠檬酸含量变化的趋势一致,由此推测CmVHA-c4和CmVHP2在调控果实中柠檬酸在液泡中的积累方面可能发挥了重要作用,后期可对二者的生物功能进行进一步的研究。线粒体二羧酸转运蛋白DIC能促进线粒体与细胞质中三羧酸盐阴离子与二羧酸盐阴离子的交换,并负责拟南芥叶片液泡内柠檬酸以及苹果酸选择性地转运<sup>[37-38]</sup>;在柑橘上,CHX和DIC转运蛋白可能参与果实液泡中的柠檬酸向细胞质的转运<sup>[39]</sup>。笔

者在本研究中发现马家柚果实在贮藏前期,即柠檬酸含量持续增加时,CmDIC基因表达显著下调,推测可能是CmDIC的下调表达,抑制了有机酸向线粒体的转运和代谢,从而增加了液泡和细胞质中柠檬酸的含量。

柠檬酸运输到细胞质后,主要通过GABA和谷氨酰胺途径降解。在谷氨酰胺途径中,谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)起主导作用。有研究表明在果实发育后期,CsGS1基因的高表达,导致奉节72-1<sup>[40]</sup>、红橘砧脐橙果实<sup>[41]</sup>、赣州脐橙果实<sup>[42]</sup>柠檬酸含量降低。在GABA途径中,谷氨酸在GAD的催化下生成GABA。易明亮等<sup>[14]</sup>、Liu等<sup>[43]</sup>和宋江涛等<sup>[44]</sup>的研究表明,CsGAD1、CsGAD2和GAD5基因表达上调会导致果实柠檬酸含量显著下降;Sheng等<sup>[45]</sup>通过外源喷施GABA抑制果实中GAD基因表达,从而导致果实中柠檬酸含量显著增加;笔者在本研究中发现,CmGS2和CmGAD5基因表达都是在贮藏40 d前显著下调,延缓了柠檬酸的降解速率,从而使得该贮藏阶段马家柚果实柠檬酸含量上升。因此推测,马家柚果实中柠檬酸可能主要通过谷氨酰胺和GABA途径进行降解。

## 4 结 论

笔者在本研究中通过对马家柚贮藏过程中的有机酸含量变化以及贮藏早期柠檬酸积累调控相关基因表达分析,明确了在马家柚整个贮藏阶段有机酸的组成以及含量变化规律,并得出马家柚果实在贮藏期间的主要有机酸为柠檬酸,在贮藏40 d时出现明显返酸现象;这种变化可能主要由柠檬酸合成基因PEPC1/2和CSI/2、有机酸转运相关基因CmDIC、VHA-c4和VHP2以及降解基因GS2、GAD5表达调控;为进一步研究柑橘果实贮藏期间柠檬酸积累调控机制奠定了理论基础。

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