

水杨酸信号参与山荆子 *MbCCR4* 基因 对腐烂病抗性的正调控过程

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摘要:【目的】鉴定山荆子抗腐烂病类受体激酶基因, 为抗病分子育种提供参考。【方法】对 *MbCCR4* 的结构域组成、启动子区域的顺式作用元件 (*cis-elements*) 和进化关系进行分析。结合苹果和梨果实瞬时表达和杜梨悬浮细胞稳定表达, 分析 *MbCCR4* 过表达前后各组织腐烂病抗性的差异。利用 qRT-PCR 分析该基因过表达对免疫反应相关基因表达的影响。【结果】系统发育关系和结构域组成分析表明, *MbCCR4* 为典型的 CRINKLY4 (CR4) 家族成员, 与苹果 MD08G1217500 的同源性最高, 其在山荆子悬浮细胞中的表达量显著受腐烂病信号诱导, 最高上调至对照的 456 倍。与对照相比, *MbCCR4* 的过表达显著降低了烟富 3 号苹果和黄冠梨接种腐烂病菌 (*Vm* 和 *Vp*) 84 h 后病斑的扩散率, 病斑大小分别减少了 25% 和 16.9%, 即该基因瞬时表达可显著提高烟富 3 号苹果和黄冠梨果实的腐烂病抗性。将其转入杜梨-G03 中并获得 3 个过表达细胞系。与野生型细胞系相比, 过表达 *MbCCR4* 可显著增强悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌和腐烂病菌代谢物的抗性。基因表达分析结果表明, 过表达 *MbCCR4* 可显著诱导杜梨-G03 细胞响应腐烂病信号过程中水杨酸、茉莉酸等免疫信号相关基因的表达。【结论】CR4 基因家族成员 *MbCCR4* 在腐烂病菌诱导下显著表达且过表达能够增强苹果和梨果实及杜梨悬浮细胞对腐烂病的抗性, 水杨酸等多种免疫信号参与了其调控的免疫反应。研究结果对深入理解腐烂病抗性机制具有重要的学术价值。

关键词: 黑腐皮壳属; 类受体激酶; 腐烂病抗性; 水杨酸; 免疫反应

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Involvement of salicylic acid signalling in the positive regulation of *Valsa* canker resistance via the *Malus baccata MbCCR4*

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Valsa* canker, caused by necrotrophic fungi in *Valsa* species, is a destructive disease attacking apple and pear trees in China and even in East Asia. It is difficult to control the disease through traditional practices due to the extension of mycelium into the xylem. For a long time, resistance breeding has been a widely approved approach but is largely limited by delayed progress. At present, it is urgent to identify key genes regulating resistance and related molecular mechanisms. Plants have evolved innate immune systems, including horizontal and vertical resistance. Plant cell membrane-localized pattern recognition receptors (PRRs), responsible for recognizing the signals from pathogens and initiating downstream immune responses, are crucial for plant resistance against the infection of various pathogens. Receptor-like kinases (RLKs) are one of the most important PRRs and play vital roles in plant immunity. CRINKLY4 (CR4), a subfamily of RLK, has been confirmed as a key regulator for plant resistance. Shanjingzi (*Malus baccata*) is widely used as the rootstock of apples in China due to

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its strong tolerance against both biotic and abiotic stresses. In the current investigation, we identified a CR4 member, *MbCCR4*, which positively regulates *Valsa* canker resistance. We further analyzed potential signals involved in *MbCCR4*-regulated immune response. **【Methods】** The domain composition and *cis*-elements in the promoter region of *MbCCR4* were detected by using the online software SMART and Plant CARE, respectively. The phylogenetic relationships between *MbCCR4* and the homologous gene in other plant species were analyzed using multiple sequence alignment and phylogenetic tree construction. In order to identify potential roles in *Valsa* canker resistance, the expression patterns of *MbCCR4* were assayed while the Shanjingzi suspension cells responded to *Valsa* canker signals. The CDS of *MbCCR4* was cloned into the expression vector pFGC5941. By using the Freeze-thaw method, the recombined plasmids were transformed into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101. To analyze the roles of *MbCCR4* in improving *Valsa* canker resistance, the *A. tumefaciens* carrying empty vector and recombined plasmids were transiently expressed in fruits of Yanfu-3 (*Malus × domestica*) and Huangguan (*Pyrus bretschneideri*) and overexpressed into suspension cells of Duli-G-03 (*P. betulifolia*). The resistance was evaluated by the test of fruits and suspension cells challenged to both pathogens (*Valsa mali* or *V. pyri*) and *V. mali* or *V. pyri* metabolisms (*VmM* or *VpM*). The immunity-related genes, including the genes involved in the signals of pattern-triggered immunity (PTI), reactive oxygen species (ROS), salicylic acid (SA) and jasmonic acid (JA), were detected in wild type and over-expressed cells during *VpM* exposure. **【Results】** Sequence BLAST assays revealed that the target gene was homologous with CCR4 (AT5G47850.1) in Arabidopsis and was then named *MbCCR4*. Based on the phylogenetic tree of 30 homologous genes from 17 plant species, *MbCCR4* showed the highest homology with MD08G1217500 in Apple. *MbCCR4* is a typical member of the CR4 family, which contains an N-terminal signal peptide, a regulator of chromosome condensation 1 (RCC1) domain and a C-terminal kinase domain. *Cis*-acting regulatory elements (*cis*-elements) prediction exhibited that *MbCCR4* possessed the *cis*-elements respond to multiple signals such as methyl jasmonate (MeJA), abscisic acid (ABA), and stresses. During Dongbei Shanjingzi (*M. baccata*) suspension cells responding to signals from *Vm*, the expression of *MbCCR4* was robustly induced at 1 h. Transient expression showed that up-regulation of *MbCCR4* significantly enhanced the *Valsa* canker resistance of both apple and pear fruits compared to the control (empty vector). Expressional assays exhibited that the target gene was successfully expressed in both apple and pear fruits. Furthermore, *MbCCR4* was successfully over-expressed in Duli-G03 suspension cells. For the three overexpression cell lines *MbCCR4*-OE1, *MbCCR4*-OE2 and *MbCCR4*-OE6, the expression of *MbCCR4* increased to 11.1, 6.8 and 5.8 folds of that in wild type cells. Consistent with transient expression, over-expression of *MbCCR4* significantly promoted the tolerance of suspension cells against both *Vp* and *VpM*. Compared to the wild type, over-expression of *MbCCR4* significantly inhibited the growth ratio of *Vp* mycelium on suspension cells. At 1 h, 3 h and 6 h of *VpM* (20%) exposure, the over-expressed cells displayed higher viability than that of wild type cells. We further detected the expression of marker genes that related to multiple immune signals in wild type and over-expressed cell lines that responded to *VpM* signals. The results displayed that the expression of marker genes associated with multiple signals, such as PTI, ROS, SA and JA, was obviously induced in overexpressed cells. Among these, the expression of SA related gene *pathogenesis related protein 1* (*PR1*) and 4 (*PR4*) were robustly up-regulated at all time points, indicating the involvement of SA signals in *MbCCR4* induced immunity. **【Conclusion】** The above results indicated that *MbCCR4* was a key gene that contributed to the *Valsa* canker resistance of both apples and pears. Moreover, SA was involved in *MbCCR4* mediated immune responses. These investigations supplied a valuable gene for fur-

ther resistant breeding and a theoretical basis for carrying out comprehensive measures to effectively control the occurrence of *Valsa* canker in apples and pears.

Key words: *Valsa*; Receptor-like kinases; *Valsa* canker resistance; Salicylic acid; Immune responses

腐烂病由黑腐皮壳属(*Valsa*)致病腐生真菌引起,是苹果和梨产业的重大真菌病害^[1-2]。其病原菌主要侵染主干韧皮组织,也可对新梢和果实致病^[2]。目前,主要通过刮除病斑并涂抹药剂对其进行防控,但该措施用工量大且复发率较高。此外,由于病原菌菌丝可深入到木质部深处,增加了有效防控的难度^[3]。抗病育种是持久、有效且环保的措施,但育种进程缓慢,育成的兼具果实优质和抗病性强的品种极为罕见。当下,鉴定关键抗病基因并系统研究其抗病机制,是加快抗病育种进程的重要基础。

在与病原菌长期共进化的过程中,植物形成了复杂且有序的免疫系统,主要包括水平抗性和垂直抗性^[4]。植物的水平抗性常由位于细胞膜的模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PRR)激发,在植物对腐生病害的抗性中起至关重要的作用^[5]。作为重要的 PRRs,类受体激酶(receptor-like kinases, RLKs)在识别病原信号和激发免疫反应中起重要的调控作用^[6]。CRINKLY4(CR4)是独立的RLKs亚家族,N末端存在至少1个染色体聚集调控因子1(regulator of chromosome condensation 1, RCC1)结构域,在拟南芥和苹果中分别发现5个和8个成员^[7-8]。功能分析发现,该基因家族成员在植物生长发育和病原菌抗性中都具有重要作用。对苹果CR4基因家族进行鉴定和分析,发现部分成员在苹果响应腐烂病菌信号过程中显著上调表达^[9]。

山荆子(*Malus baccata*)是中国北方苹果产区的重要砧木,对多种生物逆境和非生物逆境都具有较强的适应能力。腐烂病抗性评价表明,东北山荆子为抗腐烂病材料,是进行抗病基因挖掘的优良材料^[9]。笔者在本研究中从东北山荆子中鉴定出一个正调控腐烂病抗性的CR4家族成员,命名为MbC-CR4,并发现水杨酸和茉莉酸信号参与了该基因的功能。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料

东北山荆子(*M. baccata*)一年生枝条由国家果

树种质兴城梨、苹果圃友情提供。烟富3号苹果和黄冠梨果实分别来自甘肃省静宁县果树研究所和景泰县条山农场。东北山荆子和杜梨-G03(Duli-G03, *Pyrus betulifolia*)悬浮细胞由笔者课题组诱导获得。

1.2 病原菌和病原菌代谢物获得

苹果腐烂病菌(*Valsa mali*, *Vm*)菌株 *Vm*-A-003和梨腐烂病菌(*Valsa pyri*, *Vp*)菌株 *Vp*-P-007由笔者课题组保存。将菌株在马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(potato dextrose agar, PDA)中培养3 d后用于后续试验。*Vp*代谢物(*Vp* metabolism, *VpM*)或*Vm*代谢物(*Vm* metabolism, *VmM*)为10块直径为5 mm的*Vp*-P-007或*Vm*-A-003菌饼在100 mL马铃薯葡萄糖液体培养基(Potato Dextrose Broth, PDB)中培养3 d后过滤获得滤液,经去离子水稀释后获得的不同浓度的代谢物^[10]。

1.3 载体构建

设计上游引物F1(CGCGGA TCC ATG GCA ATC AGC AGA AGG,含*Asc* I酶切位点)和下游引物R1(TGC TCT AGA CGG ACA TAC CGT TGG GTT G,含*Avr* II酶切位点),克隆MbC-CR4全长序列,并经双酶切和连接导入表达载体pFGC5941,将重组质粒转入大肠杆菌DH5 α 。提取重组质粒和pFGC5941空载体质粒,并利用冻融法转入农杆菌GV3101,经PCR验证获得携带目标基因和空载体的农杆菌转化子。

1.4 果实瞬时表达

将携带目标基因和空载体(对照)的农杆菌活化,并大量扩繁至OD₆₀₀为0.6~1.0时,离心并重悬于MES-KOH溶液,4 °C静置4 h后,吸取0.2 mL重悬液注射至果实,25 °C培养3 d后用于病原菌接种和注射部位目标基因的表达量分析。将*Vm*和*Vp*菌饼分别接种至苹果和梨果实注射部位,并在发病后36、48、60、72和84 h测量各处理的病斑大小。以上试验设5次生物学重复。

1.5 杜梨-G03悬浮细胞遗传转化和抗病性分析

用细胞过滤器(孔径40目)过滤并收集杜梨-G03悬浮细胞小细胞团,黑暗、110 r·min⁻¹振荡培养3 d备用。携带目标基因的农杆菌的活化、扩繁和重

悬方法同上。将农杆菌悬浮液和杜梨悬浮细胞以体积比1:10混合,静置5 min后除去多余的农杆菌,黑暗静置培养48 h后用头孢菌素杀灭农杆菌,并转移至含有抗生素的MS培养基中培养约20 d,挑取新长出的细胞团进行继代扩繁并利用PCR和实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)筛选转化细胞系^[11]。

选取过表达效果理想的3个细胞系,对其进行*Vp*和*VpM*的抗性分析。悬浮细胞对*Vp*的抗性分析:取野生型和过表达细胞系的细胞团1 mL(密实体积)平铺至MS平板,并在中心位置接种*Vp*菌饼,分别于接种后36、48、60和72 h测量病斑大小。在接种72 h时,利用MTT染料对接种的细胞进行染色并观察细胞活性^[12]。悬浮细胞对*VpM*的抗性分析:

用上述方法过滤收集各细胞系小细胞团并将浓度(φ)调整至20 μL (密实体积) $\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$,接种不同浓度的*VpM*,并于处理后1、3和6 h用于免疫反应相关基因的表达分析和细胞活性测定。各细胞系的细胞活性采用MTT染色法测定。

1.6 基因表达分析

苹果、梨果实和杜梨-G03悬浮细胞总RNA提取、cDNA反转录和qRT-PCR检测参考田丹等^[13]的方法。根据孙娥等^[14]的结果,选取模式触发免疫(PTI)、活性氧(ROS)、茉莉酸(JA)和水杨酸(SA)等免疫反应信号相关的基因共7个,基因名称和引物序列等信息详见表1。内参基因*Actin*序列和引物选取根据Sun等^[12]的方法。基因的相对表达量采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$ 法计算^[15]。

表1 qRT-PCR分析相关基因及引物信息

Table 1 Information of gene and primers using for qRT-PCR assay

基因名称 Gene name	正向引物(5'-3') Forward primer (5'-3')	反向引物(5'-3') Reverse primer (5'-3')
qRT- <i>MbCCR4</i>	TCAGTAGACACGAGTACGGATTTTC	AGCACTCACTGCTTTGTAAACATTC
<i>Actin</i>	TTCAGATACTGTTGTGGAGCCTTAC	AGTAACTCCAGACATTGTTGCAGAG
<i>PR4</i>	GGTGAGAATTGTTGATCAGTGCAG	GTAGTTGACAATAAGGTGGCCCTTG
<i>PR1</i>	AATCTTGTTCATTTTGGTGGGCC	AACAACCTGAGTATAATGCCACAC
<i>LOX1</i>	GCTTATGTGGCTGTAAATGACTCTG	GAGGATGCAGAAGTTTGAAATTGG
<i>CHN50</i>	CTCAAACCTCTCATGAGACTACTGG	GTAGGTAAGTTGGATGGGTCCTCTG
<i>WRKY22</i>	CATATCCAAGGGATATTACAGATG	GTGACTATAAAAATATTCGGGTCGG
<i>OXII</i>	CAACTTGGAAAACCTCCGAGAAAGTC	TTGTCAGTATCCGATAAAAACGTCTC

1.7 生物信息学分析

从美国国家生物技术信息中心(National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)、拟南芥基因组数据库(Arabidopsis information resource, TAIR; <http://www.arabidopsis.org/>)和蔷薇科数据库(Genome Database for Rosaceae, GDR; <https://www.rosaceae.org/>)下载所需基因组信息,使用Mafft v7.505^[16]对17个物种的部分CR4L家族成员氨基酸全长序列进行多序列比对。采用Fast Tree^[17]最大似然法构建系统发育树,利用JTT模型(1000次bootstrap重复)估算遗传距离。系统发育树的显示、操作和注释使用Interactive Tree of Life(iTOL, <http://itol.embl.de/>)。利用SMART(<http://smart.embl.de/>)进行结构域预测^[18]。使用TBtools提取*MbCCR4*基因上游2000 bp序列,使用在线工具PlantCARE(<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare/html/>)预测其启动子区域的顺式作用

元件^[19]。

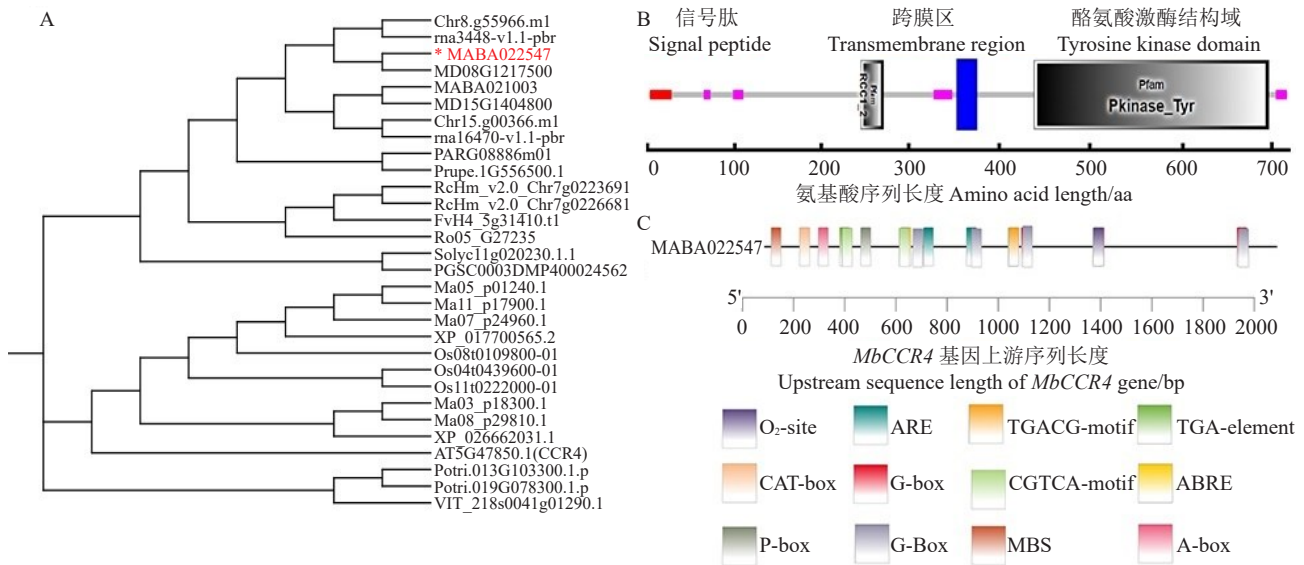
1.8 统计分析

采用Microsoft Excel(2016)软件进行数据的初步整理,采用*t*-test进行差异显著性检测(* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 *MbCCR4*是CR4L亚家族成员

将*MbCCR4*的蛋白序列提交至拟南芥基因组网站,发现其与CCR4(AT5G47850.1)同源,故将其命名为*MbCCR4*。进一步通过序列比对获得该基因在17个物种中的30个同源基因,并构建了系统发育树,发现其与苹果中MD08G1217500的同源性最高(图1-A)。结构域分析表明,*MbCCR4*蛋白在N端含有1个信号肽,1个RCC1_2结构域,1个跨膜区和1个C端的激酶结构域,为典型的CR4L家族成员(图1-B)。顺式作用元件预测分析发现,*MbCCR4*启



A. 进化分析; B. 保守结构域分析; C. 顺式作用元件预测。

A. Evolutionary analysis; B. Conserved domain analysis; C. *Cis*-acting element prediction.

图 1 *MbCCR4* 基本参数和序列系统发育树

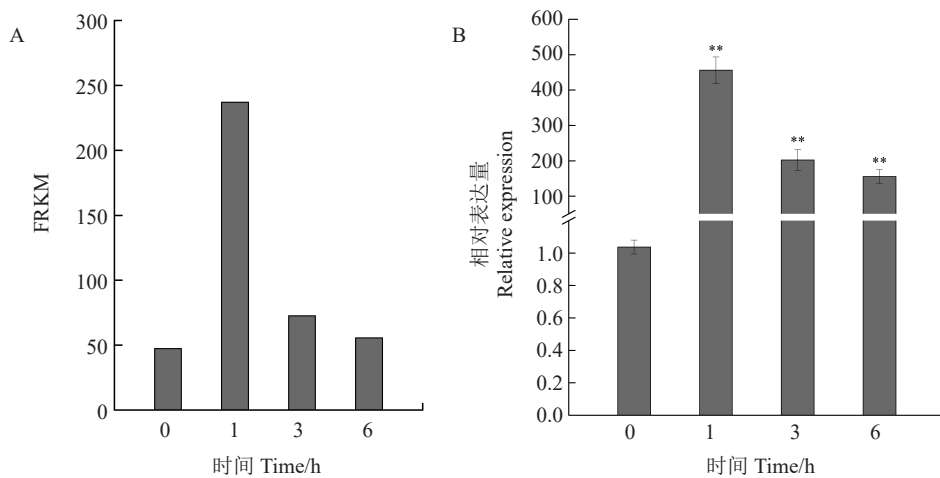
Fig. 1 Basic parameters and sequence phylogenetic tree of *MbCCR4*

动子区域含有与 MeJA、ABA 以及信号传导、胁迫响应相关的元件(图 1-C)。如上所述, *MbCCR4* 是典型的 CR4L 的家族成员, 其表达可能响应多种激素和逆境信号。

2.2 *MbCCR4* 响应腐烂病信号

根据 20% *VmM* 处理山荆子悬浮细胞后的转录组数据, 筛选出 *MbCCR4* 基因的表达量(图 2)^[20]。与

对照相比, 20% *VmM* 处理 1 h 后, *MbCCR4* 的 FPKM 值由对照的 47.37 上升至 237.08。利用 qRT-PCR 分析了 20% *VmM* 处理后 1 h、3 h 和 6 h 山荆子野生型细胞中 *MbCCR4* 的表达模式。结果显示, *VmM* 处理后 *MbCCR4* 的表达被显著激活, 处理 1、3 和 6 h 后 *MbCCR4* 的表达上调至对照的 456、202 和 155 倍。以上结果表明, 在山荆子响应腐烂病信号过程中,



用 20% (φ) *Valsa mali* 代谢物 (*VmM*) 处理 *Malus baccata* 悬浮细胞后通过 RNA-seq (A) 和 qRT-PCR (B) 检测 *MbCCR4* 的表达。FPKM. 每个千个碱基的转录每百万映射读取的 fragments。

Expression of *MbCCR4* as determined by RNA-seq and qRT-PCR (B) in *Malus baccata* suspension cells inoculated with 20% (φ) solution of *Valsa mali* metabolites (*VmM*). FPKM. Fragments per kilobase of exon model per million mapped fragments.

图 2 *MbCCR4* 基因响应腐烂病信号的表达分析

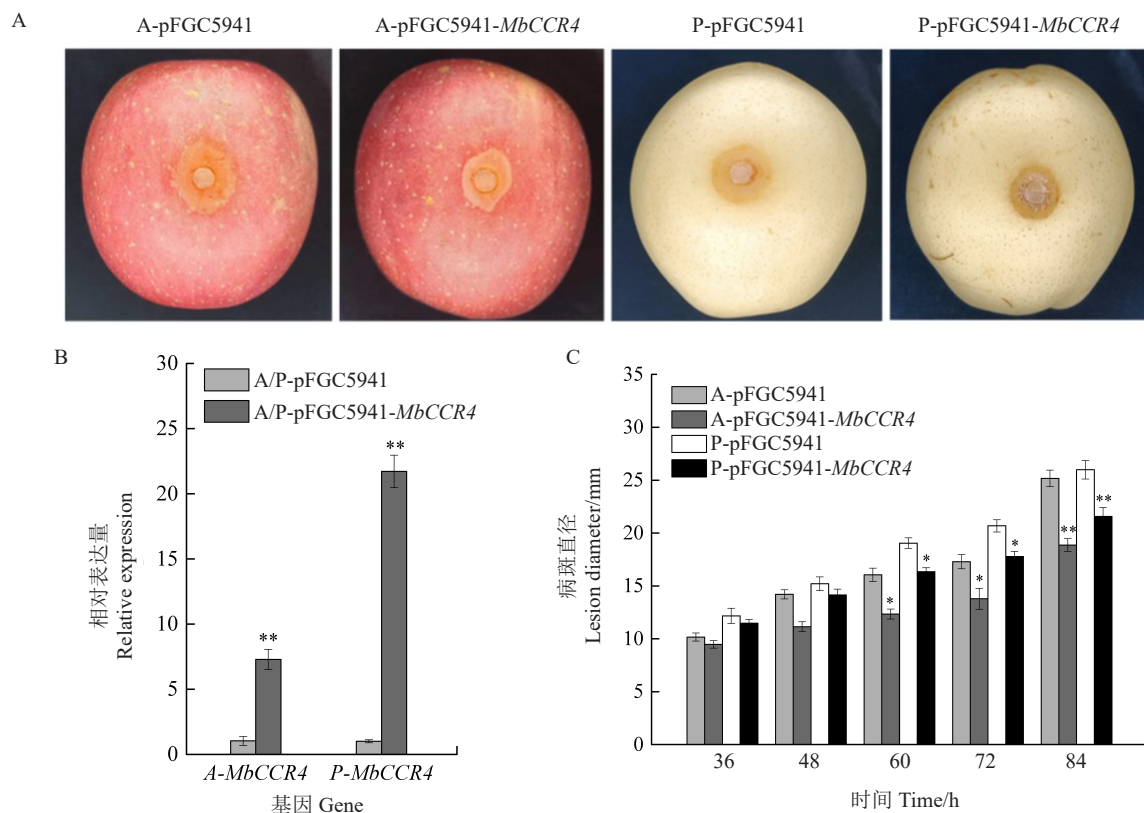
Fig. 2 The expression analysis of *MbCCR4* respond to *Valsa* canker signals

*MbCCR4*的表达被显著诱导。

2.3 *MbCCR4*正调控苹果和梨果实的腐烂病抗性

利用农杆菌介导的瞬时表达检测山荆子基因*MbCCR4*对苹果和梨腐烂病的抗性(图3)。结果表明,接种病原菌36 h时,烟富3号苹果和黄冠梨果实

接种部位逐渐发病,60、72和84 h时,过表达苹果和梨果实(A-pFGC5941-*MbCCR4*和P-pFGC5941-*MbCCR4*)的病斑直径都显著小于空载体(A-pFGC5941和P-pFGC5941)(图3-C)。*qRT-PCR*检测证实,与空载体相比,*MbCCR4*在过表达后其表达量



A. *MbCCR4* 过表达 60 h 后在黄冠梨和烟富 3 号苹果果实上对 *Vp* 和 *Vm* 感染的抗性; B. 过表达后 *MbCCR4* 的表达量。C. 空载体对照、过表达果实感染 *Vp* 后的病变直径。数据为平均值(\pm SD), $n=3$ 。* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ 。下同。

A. The resistance of *MbCCR4* to *Vp* and *Vm* infection at the fruit of Huangguan pear and Yanfu 3 apple after overexpression of *MbCCR4* at 60 h; B. The expression of *MbCCR4* after over-expression; C. The lesion diameters on the empty-vector controls, overexpression fruits following infection with *Valsa*. The data were mean (\pm SD), $n=3$. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$. The same below.

图3 *MbCCR4* 在苹果和梨果实中的瞬时表达分析

Fig. 3 Transient expression analysis of *MbCCR4* in apple and pear fruits

显著上调(图3-B)。因此,*MbCCR4*基因的过表达显著增强了苹果和梨果实的腐烂病抗性。

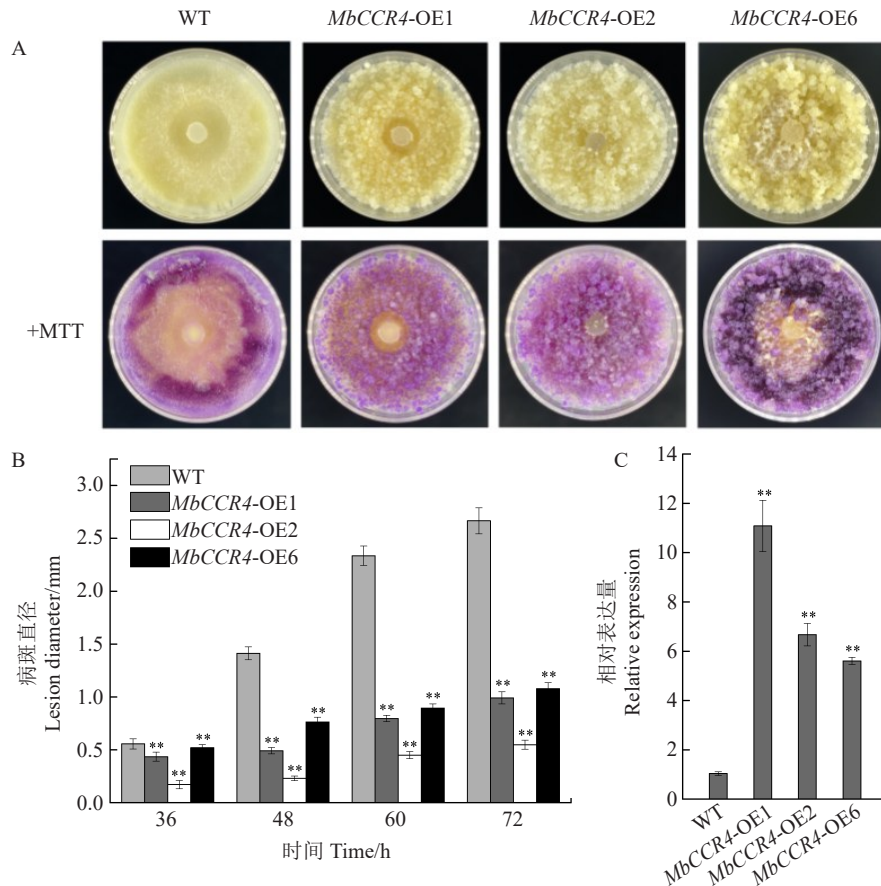
2.4 *MbCCR4*正调控杜梨悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌的抗性

利用农杆菌介导的遗传转化,将*MbCCR4*转入杜梨-G03悬浮细胞,并获得3个过表达细胞系,分别命名为*MbCCR4*-OE1、*MbCCR4*-OE2和*MbCCR4*-OE6。与野生型细胞相比,接种*Vp* 72 h时,过表达细胞的菌落直径显著小于野生型细胞(WT),MTT染色获得了相似的结果(图4-A)。经病斑统计发现,在接种病原菌48 h时,WT细胞上病斑直径已达

1.48 cm,而过表达细胞系*MbCCR4*-OE1、*MbCCR4*-OE2和*MbCCR4*-OE6的病斑大小分别为0.48、0.25和0.76 cm,且在72 h时病斑差异最为明显(图4-B)。*qRT-PCR*分析发现,过表达细胞系*MbCCR4*-OE1、*MbCCR4*-OE2和*MbCCR4*-OE6中*MbCCR4*的表达量分别上调至野生型细胞的11.1、6.8和5.8倍(图4-C)。综上,过表达*MbCCR4*显著提高了杜梨悬浮细胞对*Vp*的抗性。

2.5 *MbCCR4*正调控杜梨悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌代谢物的抗性

通过使用细胞活力跟踪检测*MbCCR4*-OE2和



A. 接种 *Vp* 3 d 后,野生型(WT)细胞和 3 个 *MbCCR4* 过表达细胞在平板上的病变。平板用 MTT 染色液染色以鉴定细胞活性(活细胞呈紫色);B. 接种 *Vp* 36、48、60 和 72 h 后,WT 和转基因株系上的病斑直径;C. 以 *Actin* 为参照物,通过 qRT-PCR 测定转基因株系中 *MbCCR4* 的相对表达水平。表达量是相对于 WT 的,其值设为 1。

A. Lesions on plates of wild-type (WT) cells and cells of three *MbCCR4*-overexpressing lines 3 d after inoculation with *Vp*; B. The lesion diameters of WT and transgenic lines were observed at 36 h, 48 h, 60 h and 72 h after inoculation with *Vp*; C. The relative expression level of *MbCCR4* in transgenic lines was determined by qRT-PCR, setting *Actin* as the reference. The expression level is relative to WT, and its value is set to 1.

图 4 *MbCCR4* 正调控杜梨-G03 悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌的抗性

Fig. 4 *MbCCR4* positively regulates the resistance of Duli-G03 suspension cells to *Valsa pyri*

WT 细胞对 *VpM* 的耐受性(图 5),结果表明,与野生型相比,当用 20% 的 *VpM* 处理 1、3 和 6 h 时,*MbCCR4*-OE2 的细胞活力显著高于野生型细胞,分别比对照高出了 1.1、1.09 和 1.21 倍。这些结果表明,*MbCCR4* 的过表达显著增强了杜梨-G03 悬浮细胞对 *VpM* 的耐受性。

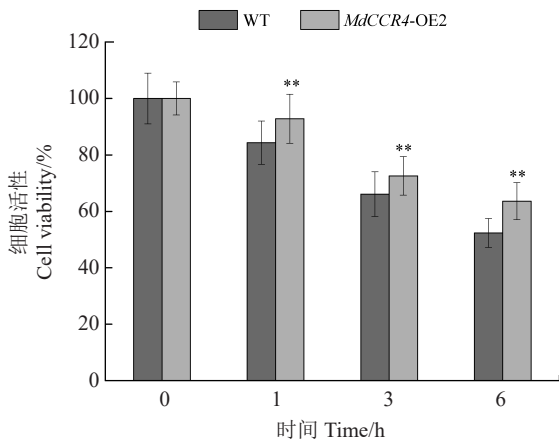
2.6 *MbCCR4* 过表达诱导杜梨悬浮细胞响应腐烂病信号过程中免疫反应相关基因的表达

为了研究 *MbCCR4* 激活的信号通路,分析了与植物免疫直接相关的 PTI、ROS、JA 和 SA 信号相关的关键基因的表达(图 6)。与野生型相比,*MbCCR4* 的过表达导致 PTI 相关基因 *WRKY22*、ROS 相关基因 *OXII*、SA 相关基因 *PR1* 和 *PR4* 以及 JA 相关基因

CHN50 和 *LOX1* 的上调表达。其中,在 *VpM* 处理后,SA 相关基因 *PR1* 和 *PR4* 的表达在所有时间点都高于野生型细胞。因此,多种免疫信号,包括 PTI、ROS、SA 和 JA 参与了 *MbCCR4* 调节的防御反应。

3 讨论

通过对山荆子的 CR4 基因进行生物信息学分析、表达分析及关键基因 *MbCCR4* 的功能分析,结果表明,*MbCCR4* 与 *MD08G1217500* 亲缘关系较近,推测他们可能发挥类似的功能。启动子区域多种胁迫相关顺式调控元件的分布表明,*MbCCR4* 基因的调控与表达可能受到多种激素共同调控,其中茉莉酸、脱落酸与水杨酸可能在诱导 *MbCCR4* 基因表达过程



野生型细胞和 *MbCCR4* 过表达细胞在 20% *VpM* 处理下的细胞活性。

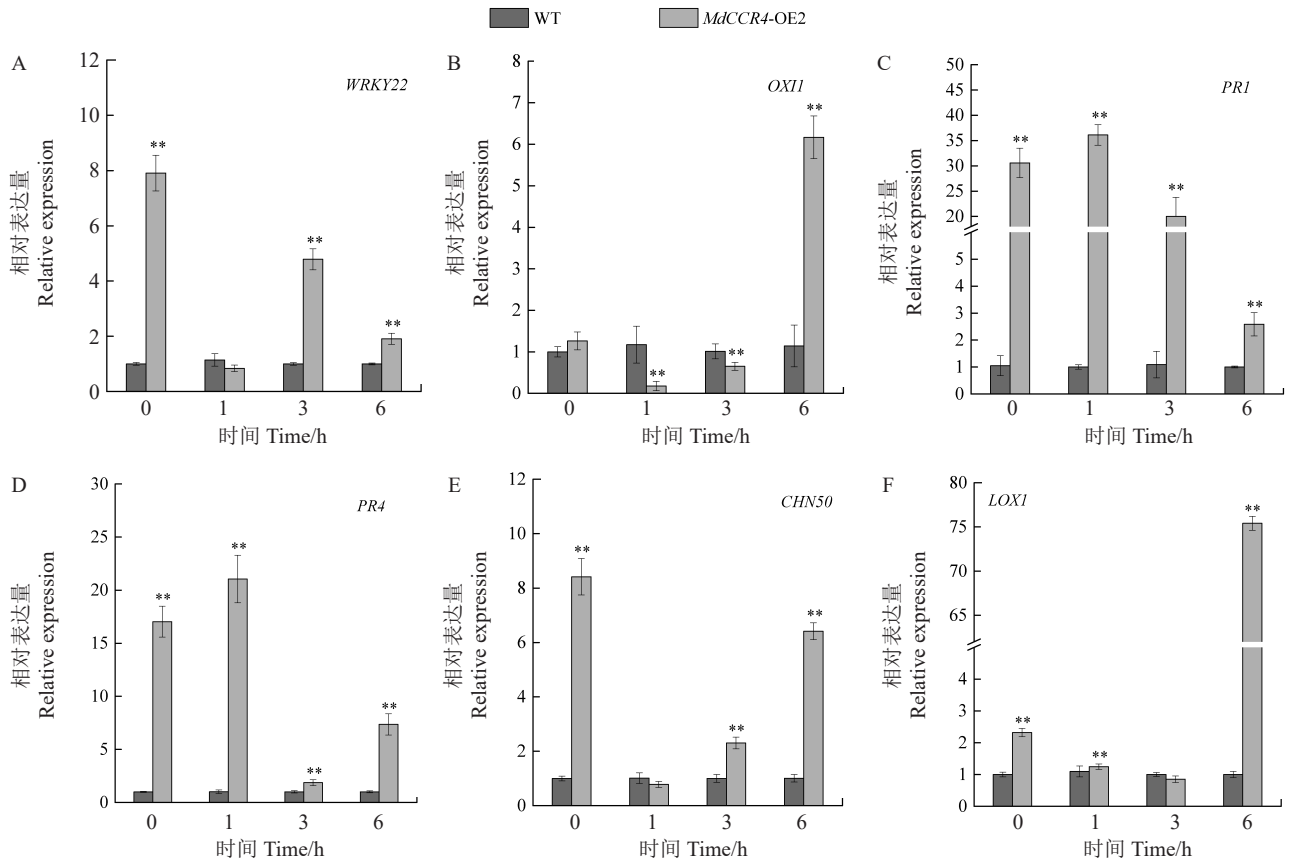
Viability of wild-type cells and overexpression cells of *MbCCR4* with 20% *VpM* treatment.

图5 过表达 *MbCCR4* 增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对 *VpM* 的耐受性

Fig.5 The overexpression of *MbCCR4* enhanced tolerance of Duli-G03 cells to *VpM*

中扮演重要角色,这与之前李婉莹等^[21]的研究结果一致。结构域分析表明,*MbCCR4*是典型的CR4家族成员。

RLKs作为模式识别受体的重要组成部分,在信号传导网络中扮演着关键角色,是植物感知环境信号的关键蛋白激酶,也是植物中最大的受体蛋白家族,对植物适应环境变化具有重要意义^[22-23]。突出的例子是鞭毛蛋白传感2(Flagellin sensitive 2, FLS2)和延伸因子 Tu(elongation factor Tu, EF-Tu)受体(EFR),分别识别细菌鞭毛蛋白和EF-Tu启动植物的防御^[24]。此外,凝集素类受体激酶 *LecRK-I.9* 或 *LecRK-IX.1* 可以提高烟草对疫霉菌病原体的抗性^[25]。CRINKLY4(CR4)是RLK亚家族中的一个分支,在拟南芥中主要调控叶片细胞分化、花器官发育和细胞壁发育等过程。其成员ACR4能够感知分泌肽CLE40调节远端根分生组织中的干性稳态^[26]。而本研究中的结果表明*MbCCR4*在调控腐生病原菌的



A. PTI 信号通路中的 *WRKY22*; B. ROS 信号通路中的 *OXII*; C~D. SA 信号通路中的 *PRI* 和 *PR4*; E~F. JA 信号通路中的 *CHN50* 和 *LOXI*。

A. *WRKY22* in PTI signaling pathway; B. *OXII* in ROS signaling pathway; C-D. *PRI* and *PR4* in SA signaling pathway; E-F. *CHN50* and *LOXI* in JA signaling pathway.

图6 *MbCCR4* 诱导多个免疫反应相关基因的表达

Fig.6 *MbCCR4* induce the expression of multiple immune response related genes

抗性中起着重要的作用,但对其感知的配体还未进行研究,未来可对其配体及共受体展开更深入的研究,这对明确*MbCCR4*调控腐烂病抗性的分子机制具有重要的意义。

植物不断受到有害微生物病原体的攻击,为了保护自己免受这些不同的胁迫,植物进化出了高度受调控的防御系统,主要由SA、JA、乙烯(ET)和脱落酸(ABA)等小分子激素协调^[27-29]。SA通常诱导植物对生物营养病原体的防御^[30],被认为是诱导植物系统获得抗性(systemic acquired resistance, SAR)的关键信号分子^[31]。此外,外施SA可以增强烟草对花叶病毒的抗性^[32]。JA和ET是诱导植物防御坏死性病原体的重要激素调节因子^[33-35],前期研究证实,CR4在茉莉酸信号中和对灰霉病菌的抗性起着重要的作用^[8]。SA对JA途径的影响可以是拮抗、协同或中性,但在拟南芥中的研究结果表明拮抗相互作用似乎占主导地位^[36],但笔者在本研究中发现20% *VpM*处理后,野生型和过表达系中JA信号通路基因*CHN50*和*LOX1*和SA信号通路基因*PR1*和*PR4*的表达都被显著激活,猜测在*MbCCR4*调控腐烂病菌的抗性作用中SA和JA可能是协同发挥作用,但具体的影响还待笔者更深入地研究。

4 结 论

从山荆子中筛选获得了1个响应腐烂病信号的CR4家族成员*MbCCR4*。进一步的功能分析表明其正调控腐烂病抗性,过表达*MbCCR4*主要激活了植物体内的SA和JA相关信号,进而限制了腐生病原菌的进一步入侵。这一研究结果不仅为腐烂病的抗病育种提供了理论依据,也对生产实践具有重要意义。

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