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葡萄 VICKX5 基因的表达特性及转录调控分析

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摘 要:【目的】对 VICKX5 基因进行克隆及生物信息学、表达特异性和转录调控分析,探究其在葡萄坐果中的调控作用。【方法】克隆 VICKX5 基因及其启动子,对其进行生物信息学、表达特异性和转录调控分析。使用 GUS 组织化学染 色法分析 VICKX5 启动子的活性。使用 PlantTFDB、CIS-BP和 JASPAR 数据库对 VICKX5 的转录调控关系进行预测分析并筛选出关键转录因子。使用亚细胞定位、实时荧光定量(RT-qPCR)、酵母单杂交和双荧光素酶验证 VIAGL6a 对 VICKX5 的调控作用。【结果】VICKX5 具有 CKX 家族典型特征的 FAD 结构域和细胞分裂素结合位点。VICKX5 在葡萄根和叶中高表达,其次是在花序中,CPPU处理后 VICKX5 的表达量显著降低。VICKX5 响应 CPPU激素的处理。VIAGL6a 是 VICKX5 的关键转录因子,定位于细胞核中。VIAGL6a 在花序中高表达,在 CPPU处理后的表达模式与 VICKX5 的一致。VIAGL6a 可以与 VICKX5 相互作用,并促进其表达。【结论】葡萄 VICKX5 基因响应 CPPU的信号,转录因子 VIAGL6a特异性结合 VICKX5 基因的启动子并促进 VICKX5 的转录,为进一步解析葡萄坐果机制提供了理论基础。关键词:葡萄;CPPU; VICKX5; VIAGL6a转录因子

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Expression characteristics and transcriptional regulation analysis of *VICKX5* gene in grape

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(¹College of Horticulture and Plant Protection, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471023, Henan, China; ²Henan Provincial Engineering Research Center on Characteristic Berry Germplasm Innovation & Utilization, Luoyang 471023, Henan, China) Abstract: [Objective] Grapes (Vitis vinifera L.) are an economically important fruit crop in the world, and severe berry drop can affect grape yield and quality. The synthetic cytokinin analog N-(2-chloro-4pyridyl)-N'-phenylurea (CPPU) is known to enhance berry set in grapes. Cytokinin oxidase/dehydrogenase (CKX) enzymes, which are responsible for the irreversible degradation of cytokinin, are pivotal in modulating plant growth and development. In the present investigation, the cytokinin oxidase/dehydrogenase 5 (VlCKX5) gene and its promoter were cloned, and bioinformatic analysis, expression specificity and transcriptional regulation were performed to illustrate its role in grape berry setting. [Methods] In this study, we conducted experiments using Kyoho grapes (V. vinifera L. × V. labrusca L.) as the experimental material. The young berries were treated with 10 mg \cdot L⁻¹ of cytokinin-like growth regulator CPPU 5 days after anthesis. The treated berries were sampled at 1, 2, 4 and 8 days after treatment. Furthermore, at 13th day after anthesis, we systematically harvested roots, stems, leaves, inflorescences, tendrils and young berries from grapevines for subsequent tissue-specific analysis. The VICKX5 gene region was amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Bioinformatic analysis of the VlCKX5 protein sequence, including various physicochemical properties, was performed using the Expasy web tool. The

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identification of conserved domains within VlCKX5 was conducted through the InterPro database. Furthermore, the phylogenetic relationship among VICKX5 and its homologs was examined using MEGA software. Protein domain architecture of VICKX5 and its orthologous proteins was examined utilizing the GeneDoc 2.7. Expression levels of VICKX5 in grapevine tissues, including roots, canes, leaves, inflorescences, tendrils and young berries under natural growth conditions, as well as in young berries following treatment with the CPPU, were quantified using real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). The activity of the VICKX5 promoter was evaluated through histochemical staining with β -glucuronidase (GUS). To predict the transcriptional regulatory interactions involving VlCKX5, we utilized the PlantTFDB, CIS-BP and JASPAR databases to identify potential key transcription factors that may modulate its expression. The coding sequence (CDS) of VlAGL6, with the termination codon excised, was cloned into the 101LYFP vector. The construct was then transformed into Agrobacterium Competent Cells (GV3101), which were subsequently mixed with a selection marker and used to infiltrate Nicotiana benthamiana plants. At 72 hours post-transformation, the subcellular localization of fluorescence within N. benthamiana leaf cells was analyzed using laser scanning confocal microscopy. RT-qPCR was used to analyze the expression pattern of VlAGL6a in grape tissues after CP-PU treatment. A fragment of the VlCKX5 promoter containing the VlAGL6a binding site, designated as P, was cloned into the pAbAi vector, generating the recombinant bait plasmid pAbAi-proVlCKX5/P. This plasmid was then transfected into the Y1HGold yeast strain. Subsequently, the VlAGL6a gene was cloned into the pGADT7 vector to create the recombinant prey plasmid pGADT7-VlAGL6a, which was transfected into a yeast strain positive for the bait genome to perform yeast one-hybrid (Y1H) interaction detection. A 1566 base pair segment of the VICKX5 promoter, located in upstream of the ATG start codon, was cloned into the pGreenII0800-LUC vector to create a reporter construct. The VlAGL6a CDS was subcloned into the pSAK277 vector to produce an effector construct. Agrobacterium tumefaciens strains carrying these constructs were co-infiltrated into N. benthamiana leaves. The luciferase activity in the infiltrated samples was measured 48 hours post-infiltration using a dual-luciferase reporter assay system. [Results] VICKX5 was 1641 bp in length and encoded 546 amino acids. The molecular weight of VICKX5 was 61.516 62 ku, the isoelectric point was 8.36, the instability index was 36.64, the fat coefficient was 94.27, and the protein structure was stable. VICKX5 had the closest homology to CKX amino acids in Chinese kiwifruit, and had a FAD domain and cytokinin binding site (CK-binding), belonging to a typical CKX family. VICKX5 was highly expressed in roots and leaves, followed by inflorescences, and the expression of VICKX5 was significantly reduced at 1, 2, 4 and 8 d after CPPU treatment. Prediction of the cis-acting elements of the VlCKX5 promoter revealed elements containing hormones responsive to IBA, SA and ABA. GUS chemical tissue staining test results showed that VICKX5 activated its promoter activity in response to the treatment of CPPU, SA, IBA and ABA. Transcriptional regulation analysis showed that BPC, DOF, MADS and FLC family transcription factors may be involved in the transcriptional regulation of VICKX5, and VIAGL6a was a key candidate transcription factor for VlCKX5. Subcellular localization assay verified that VlAGL6a was localized in the nucleus. The results of fluorescence quantification showed that VlAGL6a was the highest in inflorescences, followed by berries and tendrils, and the lowest in roots, stems and leaves. The RT-qPCR results after CPPU treatment showed that the expression levels of VlAGL6a were significantly reduced on the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 8th days, which was consistent with the expression pattern of VICKX5. Y1H and double luciferase assay showed that VIAGL6a could interact with VICKX5 and promote its expression. [Conclusion] The VICKX5 gene of grape responded to the signal of CPPU, and the transcription factor VIAGL6a was specifically bound to the promoter of *VlCKX5* gene and promoted the transcription of *VlCKX5*, which affected grape berry setting by regulating the level of cytokinin, which provides a theoretical basis for further analysis of the mechanism of grape berry set.

Key words: Grape; CPPU; VlCKX5; VlAGL6a transcription factor

葡萄(Vitis vinifera L.)作为重要的经济水果作 物,果实中富含花青素、黄酮醇及白藜芦醇等多种生 物活性成分有利于人体健康[1-2]。在葡萄的生长发育 过程中,大多数幼果在开花后9~10d发生严重的脱 落¹³。坐果过程是决定葡萄产量和品质的关键阶 段,是由内部特定基因的调控和植物激素水平的变 化共同驱动的^[4]。细胞分裂素处理可以显著提高坐 果率和产量^[57]。氯吡苯脲(CPPU)是一种细胞分裂 素类的植物生长调节剂,已被证实能够通过提高果 实中碳水化合物水平来促进鳄梨坐果^[8],此外CPPU 还可以通过降低呼吸代谢和维持较高的能量电荷水 平来促进葡萄果实坐果¹⁹。CPPU处理还可以促进 甜瓜坐果和提高产量^[10]。然而,关于 CPPU 促进葡 萄果实坐果的分子机制尚不清楚。因此,深入研究 CPPU 在葡萄坐果中的作用机制,对提升葡萄果实 的产量和品质具有重要的生产实践意义。

CKX是一种不可逆降解细胞分裂素为腺嘌呤/ 腺苷的黄素酶,是细胞分裂素信号转导中降解分支 的关键酶^[11-12]。CKX酶具有N端FAD和C端细胞分 裂素结合位点(CK-binding)两个保守结构域^[13]。 CKX基因家族成员不仅可以调控对非生物胁迫的 响应^[14]、根的形成^[15]和果实发育^[16],还可以调控植物 细胞分裂素水平进而影响产量^[17]。在水稻中,沉默 OsCKX11可以提高旗叶中的细胞分裂素水平,增加 分蘖数和穗粒数从而提高产量^[18]。同样,沉默 OsCKX2可以增加水稻花序分生组织中细胞分裂素 含量,提高盐胁迫条件下的产量^[19]。油菜中突变 CKX3CKX5 使细胞分裂素浓度增加,花和胚珠增 加,产量提高^[20]。然而VICKX5基因在葡萄中的功能 尚不清楚,还需进一步研究。

VIAGL6a也称为VIMADS3,是MADS-box基因家 族中的成员之一^[21]。MADS-box基因分为 I型和 II 型, I型MADS-box基因被分为3个不同的进化群: Mα、Mβ和 Mγ, II型MADS-box基因包括动物和酵 母中的MEF2-like基因以及植物中特有的MIKC型 基因^[22-23]。MIKC型基因又分为MIKC^c型和MIKC* 型,植物中大多数MIKC型基因为MIKC^c型,包括 12 个 亚 家 族 SVP、FLC、TM3、AP1/FUL、SEP、 AGL6、AG、AGL12、ANR1、AP3/PI、AGL15、 BS^[24-25]。*MADS*-box 在植物发育中发挥重要作用,在 番茄中异源过表达*VvMADS45*基因会使花、果和种 子变大,而沉默其同源基因*SlAGL104*会使花、果实 和种子变小^[26]。在拟南芥中AGL6可以抑制*FLC/ MAF*基因转录调控开花时间^[27]。*FveSEP3*在草莓花 发育中起主要作用,*FveSEP3*可以抑制单性果实生 长和促进正常授粉的果实成熟^[28]。HvMADS1直接 调控细胞分裂素降解酶*HvCKX3*基因进而保持细胞 分裂素的稳态,在高温下维持无分支的穗结构^[29]。

笔者课题组前期研究发现植物生长调节剂CP-PU处理降低了葡萄内源细胞分裂素含量,显著提高 葡萄坐果率^[30],但其潜在的分子机制尚不清楚。本 研究在巨峰葡萄基因组中克隆 *VICKX5* 基因及其启 动子,通过生物信息学分析、表达特异性分析、GUS 组织化学染色、亚细胞定位、酵母单杂交和双荧光素 酶分析等方法,对 *VICKX5* 的功能以及转录调控模 式进行初步探索,为后续进一步研究 *VICKX5* 调控 细胞分裂素水平进而影响葡萄坐果的分子机制奠定 基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料处理

植物材料取自中国河南省洛阳市偃师葡萄种植 区种植的10年生巨峰葡萄(Vitis vinifera L.×Vitis labrusca L.)。在盛花后5d,使用10 mg·L⁻¹的CPPU 溶液(含0.03% Silwet-L77表面活性剂)浸蘸葡萄幼 果10s,蒸馏水(含0.03% Silwet-L77表面活性剂) 处理作为对照,具体处理参考Sun等^[31]的方法。在 CPPU处理和蒸馏水处理后1、2、4和8d选择长势一 致的整串葡萄幼果进行采样。在盛花后13d时,采 集自然发育的根(1年生)、茎(1年生)、叶(1年生枝 条从基部数起的第4至6枚叶)、花序(1年生枝上)、 卷须(1年生枝上)和幼果(1年生枝上),用于基因的 组织特异性表达分析。本氏烟草(Nicotiana benthamiana)在25℃培养室中生长,光照16h/黑暗8h。

1.2 序列分析

使用在线网站Ensembl Plants(https://plants.ensembl.org/index.html)查询*VICKX5*(Vitvi13g01614) 的编码序列(CDS)和蛋白质序列。使用在线网 站 Expasy(https://web.expasy.org/protparam/)查询 VICKX5蛋白序列的各种物理和化学参数。使用在 线网站Interpro(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/)查询 *VICKX5*的保守结构域。在NCBI(https://www.ncbi. nlm.nih.gov/)数据库中下载*VICKX5*的同源氨基酸 序列,使用MEGA11软件对VICKX5及其同源氨基 酸序列进行比对,生成系统发育树。利用GeneDoc 2.7对VICKX5同源物进行氨基酸序列比对。

1.3 RNA 提取与 VICKX5 克隆

使用RNA提取试剂盒(诺唯赞,南京)提取巨峰 葡萄的RNA。使用反转录试剂盒(雅礼,江苏)获得 葡萄的全长 cDNA,并以此为模板通过 PCR 扩增 *VICKX5* 的编码序列(CDS),扩增引物为pSAK277-VICKX5-F:TAGTGGATCCAAAGAATTCCATGTT-GAGGGGCTTCTGTCTTTGG,pSAK277-VICKX5-R:CGAGAAGCTTTTTGAATTCGATCACAAGAA-GGGTGTCGCCTTTC。使用胶回收试剂盒(康为世 纪,北京)回收目标片段。将连接产物转化入大肠杆 菌感受态(*Trans5a*),使用质粒提取试剂盒(聚合美, 北京)提取pSAK277-VICKX5质粒,并送至苏州金 唯智生物科技有限公司进行测序得到pSAK277-VICKX5序列。测序结果正确后将质粒转至农杆菌 感受态(*GV3101*)中。

1.4 实时荧光定量(RT-qPCR)

使用反转录试剂盒(雅礼,江苏)进行反转录获 取片段 cDNA,经内参基因 Ubiqutin1 (GenBank: CA808925)检测后在-20 °C保存备用。采用2^{-AACT}法 计算基因的相对表达量,并使用 Excel 2016 和 Graphpad Prism 8 软件对所得数据进行分析。构建 载体所用引物序列为 VICKX5-F:GCATTCGTTTC-ATAGCAAGC, VICKX5-R: AATGCCCGTCAACA-GAAAGT; VIAGL6a-F: ACTTTCTGTGCTTTGT-GATGCT, VIAGL6a-R: TGATACCGCTCTAGGGT-TTTG。

1.5 启动子的克隆与GUS组织化学染色

使用DNA提取试剂盒(雅礼,江苏)提取葡萄果 实的DNA。使用添加同源臂的引物以DNA为模板 使用高保真酶 Primer STAR Max Premix (TaKaRa,

大连)克隆 VICKX5 的 5'端上游 1566 bp 序列,连接 GUS 载体,获得 pC0390-GUS-proVICKX5 质粒。将 其质粒转到 GV3101 中,获得农杆菌菌液。使用 PlantCARE 网站(https://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/ webtools/plantcare/html/)预测 VICKX5 启动子的顺式 作用元件。使用真空渗透方法进行烟草叶片的瞬时 转化,GUS组织化学染色试验的具体方法参考GUS 染色试剂盒(醋来搏,北京)的说明书。使用生长素 (IBA)(100 µmol·L⁻¹)、水杨酸(SA)(100 µmol·L⁻¹)、 脱落酸(ABA)(100 μ mol·L⁻¹)、氯吡苯脲(CPPU) (40 µmol·L⁻¹)和茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)(100 µmol·L⁻¹) 溶液喷施浸染pC0390-GUS-proVICKX5 菌液后的烟 草叶片,喷施叶片的正反面,用湿润的脱脂棉包裹住 叶柄,放入托盘中正常光照培养24h。以pC0390-GUS载体为阴性对照,带有35S启动子的GUS载体 作为阳性对照。将培养好的烟草叶片放进一次性培 养皿中,加入GUS染色剂,使叶片完全浸入,放在 37 ℃培养箱中过夜培养,其间使用封口膜将容器封 闭避免GUS染色液挥发,使用70%乙醇脱色2~3次, 至绿色完全脱去,肉眼或显微镜下观察到白色背景 上的蓝色小点即为GUS表达位点。观察GUS 染色 情况并拍照记录。构建载体所用引物序列为GUSproVICKX5-F: TGGGCCCGGCGCGCCAAGCTTG-GGAGCCACCTTGAGCATCTC, GUS-proVlCKX5-R: GGTGGACTCCTCTTAGAATTCCATGGGTCTA-GGGAAAGGAGCAG .

1.6 靶向 VICKX5 的转录因子调控预测

通过 CIS-BP 数据库(https://cisbp.ccbr.utoronto. ca/)、JASPAR 数据库(https://jaspar.elixir.no/)和 PlantTFDB 数据库(http://planttfdb.gao-lab.org)得到 葡萄转录因子信息,并使用 TB-tools的 GTF/GFF3 Sequences Extractor 插件提取 VICKX5 启动子上游 2000 bp 序列,根据 PlantTFDB、CIS-BP 和 JASPAR 数据库公布的转录因子结合位点信息,使用 Find Individual Motif Occurences(FIMO)在线网站(https:// meme-suite.org/meme/tools/fimo)在 VICKX5 启动子 上进行 TFBS 预测,依据 10⁻⁵截取阈值作为筛选预测 结果。通过 GENIE3 预测转录因子与 VICKX5 之间 可能存在的共表达调控关系,依据 weigh>0.1 截取 阈值作为筛选预测结果。根据 GENIE3 预测得到的 共表达调控关系,通过 Gephi0.10软件将得到的预测 信息进行可视化,使用 Fruchterman Reingold 布局, 绘制共表达调控网络图。

1.7 亚细胞定位

去除 VIAGL6a (Vitvi15g00776)编码区的终止 密码子后,将其插入到 101LYFP 载体中,形成 101LYFP-VIAGL6a 重组质粒。将重组质粒转化到 GV3101中,将核标记物(VirD2NLS-mCherry)与转 化后的菌液混合,转化到烟叶中瞬时表达。25℃ 下暗处理2d,正常培养1d后,用激光共聚焦显微 镜(奥林巴斯,日本)观察荧光信号。空白101LYFP 作为对照。构建载体所用引物序列为101LYFP-VIAGL6a-F:ATGGGATCTACTAGTGAATTCATG-GGGAGAGGAAGAGTGGAGC,101LYFP-VIAGL-6a-R:GGGGGTACCGTCGACGGATCCAAGAACC-CACCCTTGGATGAAG。

1.8 酵母单杂交(Y1H)

克隆 VICKX5 启动子中 VIAGL6a 的结合片段 P 并插入 pAbAi 载体中,构建重组饵料质粒 pAbAiproVICKX5/P。 将重组诱饵质粒 pAbAi- proV-ICKX5/P用Bstb I 线性化,采用PEG/LiAc转化方法 将其整合到酵母菌株 Y1H Gold 中。转化后的酵母 菌株在 SD/-Ura 缺陷型培养基上培养 3~5 d,将培养 基放置于30℃培养箱中。通过加入不同浓度的金 担子素A(AbA)的SD/-Ura培养基筛选抗性浓度。 随后,将重组猎物质粒pGADT7-VlAGL6a转化到阳 性酵母菌株(包含诱饵基因组)中,并涂布在SD/-Leu缺陷型培养基上,在30℃培养箱中倒置培养3~ 5d,以pGADT7空载体转化到阳性酵母菌株(包含 诱饵基因组)中作为对照。在SD/-Leu/AbA培养基 上培养共转化酵母细胞,检测 VICKX5 与 VIAGL6a 的相互作用。构建载体所用引物序列为 pAbAiproVICKX5/P-F: TTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCC-CATGACCGAGTCCTCGTTATTTTG, pAbAi- proV-ICKX5/P- R: TACAGAGCACATGCCTCGAGGAG-CAACACCTAATCCTCCTCTC;pGADT7-VlAGL6a-F: GCCATGGAGGCCAGTGAATTCATGGGGAGA-GGAAGAGTGGAGC, pGADT7-VlAGL6a-R: CAG-CTCGAGCTCGATGGATCCTCAAAGAACCCAC-**CCTTGGATGAAG**.

1.9 双荧光素酶测定

从巨峰葡萄DNA中PCR扩增出*VICKX5*的ATG 起始密码子上游1566 bp的DNA序列,并插到 pGreenII0800-LUC载体中。所生成的质粒ProV- ICKX5-LUC作为报告子。将 VIAGL6a 的 CDS 编码 区插入载体pSAK277中,生成作为效应子的35S-VlAGL6a。未插入启动子的载体pGreenII0800-LUC 和未插入VIAGL6a的载体pSAK277作为阴性对照。 将效应子和报告子分别导入农杆菌GV3101中,报告 质粒与效应质粒以1:9混合共转化到本氏烟草叶片 中^[10]。48h后使用双荧光素酶报告基因检测系统 (Promega,美国)测定每个样品的荧光素酶活性。构 建载体所用引物序列为LUC-VICKX5-F:GTCGAC-GGTATCGATAAGCTTGGGAGCCACCTTGAGCA-TCTC, LUC-VICKX5-R: CGCTCTAGAACTAGTG-GATCCCATGGGTCTAGGGAAAGGAGCAG, pSA-K277-VIAGL6a-F: TAGTGGATCCAAAGAATTCC-ATGGGGAGAGGAAGAGTGGAGC, pSAK277-Vl-AGL6a-R: CGAGAAGCTTTTTGAATTCGATCAA-AGAACCCACCCTTGGATGAAG。

2 结果与分析

2.1 VICKX5 克隆及序列分析

为进一步对 VICKX5 的功能进行探究,克隆到 VICKX5 (Vitvi13g01614)。 VICKX5 的 CDS 长度为 1641 bp,编码546个氨基酸,分子质量为61.516 62 kDa, 等电点为8.36,不稳定系数和脂肪系数分别为36.64 和94.27,蛋白质稳定。VICKX5 具有 CKXs 特征结 构域-甲酚甲基羟化酶(PCMH)型黄素腺嘌呤二核 苷酸(FAD)结合域和细胞分裂素结合位点(CKbinding)(图1-A)。系统发育树显示,VICKX5 与中 华猕猴桃的同源关系最近(图1-B)。VICKX5 与 AcCKX(中华猕猴桃)、OsCKX4(水稻)和AtCKX6 (拟南芥)蛋白的多序列比对结果显示 VICKX5 含有 FAD和Cytokin-bind的核心保守结构域(图1-C)。

2.2 VICKX5基因表达模式分析

通过RT-qPCR检测巨峰根、茎、叶、花序、幼果、 卷须中*VICKX5*的表达量,结果显示*VICKX5*基因在 葡萄根和叶中相对表达量最高,其次是在花序中, 在茎和卷须中的相对表达量最低(图2-A)。检测 CPPU处理后不同时期*VICKX5*的表达量,*VICKX5* 在CPPU处理后表达受到显著抑制,在1、2、4、8 d的 表达量显著降低(图2-B)。

2.3 VICKX5 启动子克隆及分析

对 VICKX5 启动子序列的顺式作用元件进行预测,结果显示 VICKX5 启动子区域除了启动子和增



A. VICKX5 保守结构域; B. VICKX5 的系统发育树分析; C. VICKX5 氨基酸序列比对。AcCKX(PSS24430.1), OsCKX4(NP_001384946.1), AtCKX6(AEE80482.1)。

A. VICKX5 conserved domain; B. Phylogenetic tree analysis of VICKX5; C. VICKX5 amino acid sequence alignment. AcCKX(PSS24430.1), OsCKX4(NP 001384946.1), AtCKX6(AEE80482.1).



图 1 VICKX5 的序列分析 Fig. 1 Sequence analysis of VICKX5

A. VICKX5 在葡萄组织中的表达模式;不同小写字母表示不同组织之间基因表达水平显著差异,数据为平均值±SD (p<0.05,单因素方差分析);B. VICKX5 在 CPPU 处理后和自然发育的葡萄幼果中的表达模式,数据为平均值±SD (**,0.01<p<0.001;***,p<0.001,t 检验)。下同。

Development time/d

组织 Tissue

A. Expression patterns of *VICKX5* in grape tissues; Different lowercase letters at the top of the columns indicate significant differences in gene expression levels between different tissues, data shown are means \pm SD (p<0.05, One-way ANOVA test); B. Expression patterns of *VICKX5* in CPPU treated and naturally developed young grape berry. Data shown are means \pm SD (**, 0.01<p<0.001; ***, p<0.001, student's *t*-test). The same below.

图 2 VICKX5 的表达量分析 Fig. 2 Expression analysis of VICKX5

强子区域中常见的顺式作用元件CAAT-box和核心 启动子元件TATA-box外,还包括光、分生组织表达 和激素的响应元件(表1)。在*VICKX5*的启动子区 域发现生长素、水杨酸和脱落酸的植物激素响应元 件(图3-A)。克隆*VICKX5*的5′端上游1566 bp序列 并进行GUS染色试验,与阴性对照相比,Mock处理 的烟草叶片明显呈蓝色,ProVICKX5显著增强了 GUS基因的活性。此外,*VICKX5*启动子对IBA、 SA、ABA和CPPU均表现出激素应答信号,其中 IBA、SA、ABA和CPPU处理与Mock处理的叶片颜 色相比,表现出更深的蓝色,MeJA处理与Mock处 理的叶片颜色相比没有明显的差别,对 *VICKX5* 启动子激活效果不明显(图3-B)。

2.4 靶向调控 VICKX5 的转录因子预测及分析

预测了可能靶向 VICKX5 的转录因子,在 PlantTFDB、CIS-BP和JASPAR数据库中发现了共同 靶向 VICKX5 的5个转录因子(图4-A)。通过 Gephi0.10软件对这5个转录因子以及 VICKX5之间的 共表达网络关系进行可视化,结果可以看出 VICKX5 和这5个转录因子之间都存在靶向关系(图4-B)。对 转录因子进行功能注释发现这5个转录因子属于 BPC、DOF、MADS和FLC家族,结合 VICKX5 的表达

Table 1 The cis-acting elements and number in VICKX5 promoter				
顺式作用元件 Cis-acting element	序列 Sequence	功能 Function	元件数量 Number	
MRE	ААССТАА	MYB结合位点参与光响应 MYB binding site involved in light responsiveness	1	
I-box	TGATAATGT/GGATAAGGTG/GGATAAGGTG	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	3	
GATA-motif	AAGATAAGATT	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	1	
LAMP-element	CTTTATCA/CCTTATCCA	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	3	
ACE	GACACGTATG/CTAACGTATT	光响应元件Light responsive element	2	
3-AF1 binding site	TAAGAGAGGAA	光响应元件Light responsive element	1	
TCT-motif	TCTTAC	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	2	
GT1-motif	GGTTAA/GGTTAAT	光响应元件 Light responsive element	3	
G-Box	CACGTT/CACGTG	光响应元件Light responsive element	4	
TATA-box	ATATAT/TATA/ATTATA/TATAA/TATATA/ATATAA/ TAAAGATT/ATTATA/TATACA/TACAAAA	核心启动子元件 Core promoter element	40	
CAAT-box	CCAAT	启动子和增强子区域中常见的顺式作用元件 Common cis-acting element in promoter and enhancer region	15 s	
AuxRR-core	GGTCCAT	生长素响应元件 Auxin responsive element	1	
TCA-element	CCATCTTTTT	水杨酸响应元件 Salicylic acid responsive element	1	
ABRE	ACGTG/CGCACGTGTC/CGCACGTGTC	脱落酸响应元件 Abscisic acid responsive element	5	
CAT-box	GCCACT	与分生组织表达相关的顺式调控元件 Cis-acting regulatory element related to meristem expression	2	
W box	TTGACC	未知Unknown	2	
AAGAA-motif	GAAAGAA	未知Unknown	1	
TCA	TCATCTTCAT	未知Unknown	1	
MYB-binding site	CAACAG/CAACCA/TAACCA	未知Unknown	7	
MYB-like sequence	TAACCA	未知Unknown	2	
MYC	CATGTG/CAATTG/CATTTG/TCTCTTA	未知Unknown	7	
STRE	AGGGG	未知Unknown	6	
WUN-motif	CAATTACAT	未知Unknown	1	
ERE	ATTTTAAA	未知Unknown	1	
WRE3	CCACCT	未知Unknown	1	
CAAT-box	CAAT	未知 Unknown	26	
box S	AGCCACC	未知Unknown	1	
AT~TATA-box	TATATA	未知Unknown	1	

	表1 VICKX5 启动子中顺式作用元件与数量
able 1	The cis-acting elements and number in VICKX5 promote



A.用 PlantCARE 网站预测在 VICKX5 启动子序列 2000 个碱基对中存在激素响应的顺式作用元件;B.GUS 染色试验,使用 GUS 空载作为阴性对照,CaMC35S::35S 构建体作为阳性对照,验证 ProVICKX5 启动子的活性,其中 Mock 指未经激素处理的,探讨 IBA、SA、ABA、CP-PU 和 MeJA 植物激素对调节 VICKX5 启动子活性的影响。

A. Prediction of the presence of hormone-responsive cis-acting elements in the 2000 base pairs of the *VlCKX5* promoter sequence using the Plant-CARE website; B. GUS staining assay using GUS empty as a negative control and CaMC35S::35S construct as a positive control to verify the activity of the ProVlCKX5 promoter, where Mock refers to no hormone treatment. To investigate the effects of IBA, SA, ABA, CPPU and MeJA plant hormones on the regulation of *VlCKX5* promoter activity.



图 3 VICKX5 启动子活性分析 Fig. 3 Analysis of VICKX5 promoter activity

A. JASPAR、plantTFDB 和 CIS-BP 数据库预测的 VICKX5 转录因子韦恩图; B. 对预测到的 5 个交集的转录因子进行共表达网络分析; C. VICKX5 及其潜在转录因子在 1 d、2 d、4 d 和 8 d 的转录组表达量热图,黑色框圈住的确定为关键转录因子,转录组数据已提交给国家生物 技术信息中心(NCBI),BioProject 注册号为 PRJNA788660。

A. Venn diagram of *VlCKX5* transcription factors predicted by JASPAR, plantTFDB, and CIS-BP databases; B. Co-expression network analysis of the 5 intersecting transcription factors predicted; C. Transcriptome expression heat maps of *VlCKX5* and its potential transcription factors at 1 d, 2 d, 4 d and 8 d. The ones circled in black are identified as key transcription factors. The RNA-seq sequence has been submitted to the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) with BioProject registration number PRJNA788660.

图 4 VICKX5 转录因子的预测 Fig. 4 Prediction of VICKX5 transcription factor 量分析和转录因子热图(图2-B,图4-C),挑选出与 VICKX5表达趋势同为下调的AGL6a作为关键转录 因子。

2.5 VlAGL6a 的亚细胞定位及 RT-qPCR

亚细胞定位试验结果显示,101LYFP-VIAGL6a 标记的荧光与mcherry标记的荧光在细胞核内共定 位(图5-A)。RT-qPCR结果显示,在巨峰葡萄的根、 茎、叶、花序、幼果和卷须组织的表达模式中,*VIA-GL6a*在花序中相对表达量最高,其次是在果实和卷 须中,在根、茎和叶中的相对表达量最低(图5-B)。 CPPU处理后,*VIAGL6a*在1、2、4和8d的表达量显 著降低(图5-C)。

2.6 VIAGL6a与VICKX5相互作用

在 VICKX5 启动子区域预测出 VIAGL6a 的结合

位点,标记结合位点片段为P(图6-A)。利用酵母单 杂交技术,将P片段插入pAbAi载体并作为诱饵导入 Y1HGold酵母菌株中。并将重组猎物质粒pGADT7-VIAGL6a转化到阳性酵母菌株(包含诱饵基因)中, 以验证*VICKX5*与VIAGL6a的相互作用。结果显示 只有同时含有pGADT7-VIAGL6a和pAbAi-proV-ICKX5/P的酵母菌落才可以在浓度为400 ng·mL⁻¹ 的AbA筛选培养基上正常生长,而pGADT7-VIA-GL6a和pAbAi-VICKX5/P的酵母菌落400 ng·mL⁻¹ 的AbA筛选培养基上不能正常生长(图6-B)。

为了进一步研究 VIAGL6a 在调控 *VICKX5* 表达中的功能,进行了双荧光素酶试验。构建了双荧光 素酶载体(图 7-A)。设计了一个实验组:ProV-ICKX5-LUC+35S-VIAGL6a,以及一个空白对照组:



A. VIAGL6a 在本氏烟草叶片中的亚细胞定位;101LYFP:空载体;101LYFP-VIAGL6a:载体 101LYFP 包含 VIAGL6a,标尺=50µm。B. VIA-GL6a 在葡萄组织中的表达模式;数据为平均值±SD (p<0.05,单因素方差分析)。C. VIAGL6a 在 CPPU 处理后和自然发育的葡萄幼果中的表达模式。

A. Subcellular localization of *VlAGL6a* in *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves; 101LYFP: empty carrier; 101LYFP-VlAGL6a: Vector 101LYFP contains VlAGL6a. Bar = 50 μ m. B. Expression pattern of *VlAGL6a* in grape tissues; The data shown are mean \pm SD (p<0.05, One-way ANOVA test). C. Expression pattern of *VlAGL6a* in young grape fruits after CPPU treatment and naturally developed.

图 5 VlAGL6a 的亚细胞定位和表达量分析

Fig. 5 Subcellular localization and expression analysis of VlAGL6a



A. *VICKX5* 启动子上 VIAGL6a 转录因子结合位点示意图;三角形表示转录因子结合位点的位置,P 片段代表 VIAGL6a 的预测结合位点。 B. Y1H 显示 VIAGL6a 与 *VICKX5* 启动子结合。

A. Schematic diagram of the VlAGL6a transcription factor binding site on the *VlCKX5* promoter; The triangle indicates the location of the transcription factor binding site. The P fragment represents the predicted binding site of VlAGL6a. B. Y1H show that VlAGL6a binds to the *VlCKX5* promoter.

图 6 酵母单杂交试验 Fig. 6 Y1H assay



A. 双荧光素酶试验中用于检测 VIAGL6a 转录活性的报告子和效应子载体构建图; B. 双荧光素酶试验中 LUC/REN 比值的分析。 pSAK277+LUC0800 作为对照,数据为平均值±SD(***, p<0.001, t 检验)。

A. Vector construction diagram of reporter and effector vector for detecting transcriptional activity of VlAGL6a in a dual luciferase assay; B. Analysis of the LUC/REN ratio in a double luciferase assay. pSAK277+LUC0800 as a control. The data shown are mean \pm SD (***, p<0.001, t-test).

图 7 双荧光素酶试验 Fig. 7 Dual luciferase assay LUC0800+pSAK277。在烟草叶片中注入等量菌液 瞬时表达,用LUC/REN比值计算荧光素酶的相对 活性。结果显示,与对照组相比,35S-VIAGL6a试 验组的LUC/REN比率显著增加(图7-B)。酵母单 杂交和双荧光素酶试验证明了VIAGL6a可以与 *VICKX5*启动子内P段基序特异性结合,且VIAGL6a 作为*VICKX5*的正调控转录因子,促进了*VICKX5*基 因的表达。

3 讨 论

细胞分裂素是影响植物生长发育的一类重要激 素,可以促进细胞分裂、调控根生长、延缓叶片衰老 和调节作物产量等^[32],CKXs可以通过切割不饱和的 类异戊二烯侧链促进生物活性细胞分裂素的不可逆 降解。笔者在本研究中对 VICKX5 进行生物信息学 分析的结果显示, VICKX5具有黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (FAD)结合域和细胞分裂素结合位点(CK-binding),这与谷子^[33]、白菜^[34]、鸽豆^[35]等CKX基因的研究 结果相同,完全符合CKX基因的结构特征。 VICKX5基因的特异性表达分析显示, VICKX5在巨 峰葡萄的根、茎、叶、花序、果实和卷须中均能表达, 其中 VICKX5 基因在根和叶中相对表达量较高,在 花序中的表达量次之,在茎和卷须中的表达量最 低。VICKX5的表达具有组织特异性,这说明 VICKX5可能在葡萄的营养生长和生殖生长过程中 都发挥着重要作用。与此一致的是,在水稻中, OsCKX 基因家族成员也表现出组织特异性的表达 模式,其中OsCKX4在根部表达显著,OsCKX9在叶 片和腋芽中表达量较高,而OsCKX5则在所有检测 的组织中均表现出高水平的表达,ckx4和ckx9双突 变体会影响水稻的分蘖数和穗长^{136]}。在本试验中, 经CPPU处理后, VICKX5的表达量在1d、2d、4d和 8d时均显著降低,说明CPPU处理抑制了 VICKX5 基因的表达,有研究发现CPPU可以抑制CKX的活 性,是提高作物生产力的农用制剂^[37]。CKX基因对 调控植物产量发挥重要功能[38-39]。在大麦中沉默 HvCKXI 基因可降低细胞分裂素氧化酶/脱氢酶水 平,提高植株产量[40]。在水稻中,降低 Os CKX2 的表 达量会提高细胞分裂素在花序分生组织中积累从而 提高籽粒产量[41]。在笔者课题组前期的研究中发现 CPPU处理降低了葡萄内源细胞分裂素含量并促进 葡萄坐果^[30],在拟南芥中过表达葡萄 VICKX4 基因可 促进拟南芥坐果使角果数增多^[42]。因此推测 VICKX5基因可能通过提高细胞分裂素水平促进葡 萄坐果,从而提高葡萄产量。

在基因表达的过程中,启动子是决定基因是否 被转录以及转录效率的关键因素之一。本研究中对 VICKX5 启动子序列的顺式作用元件进行预测,结果 显示 VICKX5 启动子区域的顺式作用元件包含多种 与生长素、水杨酸和脱落酸相关的响应元件。GUS 染色试验结果显示,IBA、SA、ABA和CPPU激素的 处理都增强了 VICKX5 启动子的活性, IBA、SA、 ABA和CPPU激素可能串扰调控 VICKX5 的表达, 影响葡萄的生长发育。CKX可能是赤霉素/细胞分 裂素串扰的一个重要环节[43]。BjuCKX基因具有生 长素、脱落酸、茉莉酸甲酯、乙烯和水杨酸的激素响 应元件,可以不同程度应答激素[44]。细胞分裂素与 脱落酸密切串扰,细胞分裂素水平及其信号转导的 调节影响脱落酸依赖和脱落酸不依赖的途径,使植 物适应不利条件[45]。综上所述, VICKX5可能受 IBA、SA、ABA和CPPU激素的串扰影响参与到多种 激素通路中发挥作用。

MADS-box 基因编码高度保守的 DNA 结合转录 因子,可调控花和果实发育过程^[40]。有研究发现 MADS-box 基因的表达模式与指定功能之间存在密 切的相关性[47],而在本研究中 VIAGL6a 在葡萄花序 中的相对表达量最高,其次是在果实和卷须中,在 根、茎和叶组织中表达量极低, VIAGL6a可能在葡萄 的生殖生长中发挥重要作用。与此一致的是,Ac-MADSI 启动子在番茄和拟南芥的花器官和果实发 育中的高水平表达可能促进花发育和果实成熟[48], PeMADS5 基因在花中高水平表达促进了竹子开 花^[49],TaAGL6在花器官开始分化时的穗中高表达, 过表达TaAGL6会导致小麦小穗数和穗粒数增 多^[50]。酵母单杂交和双荧光素酶分析结果显示 MADS-box转录因子 VIAGL6a 可以靶向 VICKX5 促 进其表达。有研究表明 MADS 家族的 FUL2 和 MBP20可以抑制 CKX5/6/8 基因的表达,从而促进花 分生组织中的细胞分裂素信号转导,促进植物向生 殖生长过渡,进而抑制番茄花序分枝[51]。TaMADS-GS蛋白会抑制 TaCKX 基因的表达使小麦籽粒发育 早期的细胞分裂素含量维持在正常水平,促使籽粒 正常发育^[52]。因此推测 VIAGL6a 可以靶向 VICKX5 通过调控细胞分裂素水平影响葡萄坐果。

4 结 论

VICKX5 基因编码 546个氨基酸,具有 FAD 和 CK-bind 的典型 CKXs 家族保守结构域。VICKX5 具 有组织表达特异性,在根和叶中高表达,其次是花序 中。CPPU处理后 VICKX5 的表达量显著降低。外 源 CPPU处理可以激活 VICKX5 启动子活性。转录 因子 VIAGL6a 定位在细胞核中,在花序中高表达。 CPPU处理后 VIAGL6a 的相对表达量显著下调,与 VICKX5 的表达趋势一致。进一步研究证明,VIA-GL6a 可以与 VICKX5 相互作用并促进 VICKX5 的表 达,因此,VIAGL6a 通过靶向 VICKX5 调控细胞分裂 素水平而影响葡萄坐果,为CPPU 激素调控葡萄坐 果提供了理论依据。

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