

西瓜核心种质耐盐性的全基因组关联分析

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摘要:【目的】挖掘西瓜耐盐相关的关键候选基因,为探究西瓜应答盐胁迫的机制、培育耐盐西瓜新品种奠定重要基础。【方法】通过对121份西瓜核心种质材料的耐盐性相关指标进行测定,利用全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association study, GWAS)定位与表型数据相关的单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs)变异位点,并对候选区间内的基因进行功能注释,最终利用耐盐材料和盐敏感材料的转录组数据确定耐盐相关的关键候选基因。【结果】在根表面积指标下鉴定出1个显著SNP位点,在候选区间内获得23个基因;在根K⁺含量指标下鉴定出25个显著SNP位点,在候选区间内获得25个基因;在根Na⁺含量指标下鉴定出2个显著SNP位点,在候选区间内获得10个基因;在根可溶性糖含量指标下鉴定出1个显著SNP位点,在候选区间内获得18个基因。所有候选基因在150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl处理前后的耐盐和盐敏感材料中, Cla97C08G145130、Cla97C04G073300和Cla97C01G009540三个候选基因的表达量均受盐胁迫的诱导显著上调表达。【结论】推测 Cla97C08G145130、Cla97C04G073300和Cla97C01G009540为西瓜耐盐相关的关键候选基因,为解析提高西瓜耐盐性的分子机制及开发分子标记用于辅助选择育种奠定了基础。

关键词:西瓜;耐盐性;全基因组关联分析;单核苷酸多态性;基因挖掘

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Genome-wide association study on salt tolerance of core germplasm resources in watermelon

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Abstract: 【Objective】The watermelon root system is relatively weak and sensitive to salt stress during the seedling stage, which results in a significant decline in both yield and quality. Breeding new salt-tolerant watermelon varieties presents an effective solution to this issue. This study aims to identify key candidate genes associated with salt tolerance in watermelon, thereby providing a crucial foundation for understanding the mechanisms underlying watermelon responses to salt stress and for the cultivation of new salt-tolerant varieties. 【Methods】The related indexes of salt tolerance of 121 watermelon core germplasm materials were measured, which included 15 *C. mucospermus* accessions, 3 *C. amarus* accessions, 1 *C. ecirrhosus* accession, 4 *C. colocynthis* accessions, 10 *C. megalospermus* accessions and 88 *C. lanatus* accessions. The phenotypic indicators assessed included above-ground fresh weight, above-ground dry weight, root length, root surface area, chlorophyll content, root proline, root potassium ion (K⁺) content, root sodium ion (Na⁺) content, and root soluble sugar content. We employed the FaST-LMM (factored spectrally transformed linear mixed models) method to conduct a genome-wide association study (GWAS) on the phenotypic data, locating and displaying the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with these phenotypic traits using a Manhattan plot. Additionally, we uti-

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lized the watermelon genome (<http://cucurbitgenomics.org/organism/21>) for gene expression analysis and gene function annotation, ultimately leveraging transcriptome data from both salt-tolerant and salt-sensitive materials to identify key candidate genes related to salt tolerance. **【Results】** The variation of the nine phenotypic data ranged from 9.05% to 91.41%, among which the coefficient of variation of root soluble sugar was the largest 91.41%, the variation range was from 0.03 mg·g⁻¹ to 7.06 mg·g⁻¹ and the average value was 1.08 mg·g⁻¹. The coefficient of variation of chlorophyll content was the smallest 9.05%, the variation range was from 31.35 to 59.87, and the average value was 44.51. There were no significantly related SNP sites in the five indicators of above-ground fresh weight, above-ground dry weight, root length, chlorophyll content and root proline. However, there were SNP sites that were significantly associated with four traits: root surface area, root K⁺ content, root Na⁺ content and root soluble sugar content. One significant SNP site located on chromosome 2 was identified under the root surface area index, and twenty-three genes were obtained within the candidate interval, but only twenty genes were found to reach expression levels in salt-tolerant and salt-sensitive materials, and Cla97C02G043360, Cla97C02G043200, Cla97C02G043190, Cla97C02G043250, Cla97C02G043350, Cla97C02G043290 and Cla97C02G043320 were induced by salt stress. Twenty-five significant SNP sites were identified under the root K⁺ content index, including four SNPs on chromosome 8 and twenty-one SNPs on chromosome 10. There were twenty-five genes were obtained in the candidate interval, and only twelve genes achieved expression levels, among them Cla97C08G145130, Cla97C10G191810, Cla97C08G145090, Cla97C08G145150 and Cla97C08G145120 were induced by salt stress. Two significant SNP sites located on chromosome 1 were identified under the root Na⁺ content index, and ten genes were obtained in the candidate interval and only seven genes had expression levels, among them Cla97C01G009540, Cla97C01G009490 and Cla97C01G009510 were induced by salt stress. One significant SNP site located on chromosome 4 was identified under the root soluble sugar content index, eighteen genes were obtained in the candidate interval, and seventeen genes had expression levels, among them Cla97C04G073310, Cla97C04G073300, Cla97C04G073240, Cla97C04G073230, Cla97C04G073290, Cla97C04G073280, Cla97C04G073190, Cla97C04G073210 and Cla97C04G073270 were induced by salt stress. In salt-tolerant and salt-sensitive materials before and after 150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl treatment, the expression changes of fifty-six candidate genes were analyzed, and nine of them were differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Among them, Cla97C08G145130, Cla97C04G073300, Cla97C01G009540, Cla97C10G191810, Cla97C02G043360, Cla97C02G043190 and Cla97C04G073310 were significantly up-regulated by salt stress, whereas Cla97C04G073170 and Cla97C02G043310 were significantly down-regulated by salt stress. These nine genes can be divided into two classes. It is worth noting that in category I, Cla97C08G145130 (mannan endo-1, 4-beta-mannosidase 1-like, ManA1) showed the most significant changes, and increased by 255.82 and 7.80 times in salt-sensitive and salt-tolerant materials, respectively. It was followed by Cla97C04G073300 (dehydration-responsive element-binding protein 2A, DREB2A) and Cla97C01G009540 (phloem protein 2-like A9, PP2A9), which increased by 31.63 and 9.18 times, 13.10 and 3.56 times in salt-sensitive and salt-tolerant materials, respectively. **【Conclusion】** It was speculated that these three genes may be key candidate genes related to watermelon salt tolerance, which provides a basis for analyzing the molecular mechanism of improving watermelon salt tolerance and developing molecular markers for assisted selection breeding.

Key words: Watermelon; Salt tolerance; Genome-wide association study; Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms; Gene mining

西瓜 (*Citrullus lanatus*) 果实汁多味甜, 营养丰富, 是盛夏季节消暑、解渴的佳品。中国是世界第一大西瓜生产国和消费国, 西瓜的栽培面积和产量均居世界首位^[1]。西瓜幼苗根系柔弱, 对盐胁迫敏感, 土壤盐含量 (w , 后同) 达 0.3% 时即会显著抑制幼苗生长, 造成西瓜产量和品质严重下降^[2]。在西瓜生产中, 为了获得较高产量常进行土壤漫灌、盲目地过量施用化肥和多年连作, 导致土壤次生盐渍化逐年加重; 另外, 近年来中国设施农业迅速发展, 全国设施农业面积达 266.67 万 hm^2 ^[3], 随着西瓜主栽区反季节保护地的栽培面积不断扩大, 土壤因长期得不到雨水淋洗致使盐分聚集, 引起土壤次生盐渍化, 进而严重影响西瓜的生长和发育。培育耐盐西瓜新品种是解决这一问题行之有效的方法。探究西瓜应答盐胁迫的机制、发掘关键耐盐基因是培育耐盐西瓜新品种的重要基础, 对西瓜产业的安全和可持续发展具有重要意义。目前, 西瓜耐盐胁迫研究多集中在外源物质的利用、耐盐品种的筛选以及砧木的应用等方面^[4-7]。在耐盐基因的挖掘方面, 主要开展了转录组、代谢组、耐盐相关基因表达模式等工作^[8-10]。同时, 也有研究发现, 多倍体西瓜的耐盐能力强于同源二倍体西瓜^[8], 但具体机制不明确。因此, 目前调控西瓜耐盐的分子机制仍不清晰, 急需继续挖掘调控西瓜耐盐性的关键基因。

近年来, 通过高质量的西瓜基因组组装结合大规模基因组重测序阐明了西瓜果实品质和抗性的选择驯化过程^[11-13]。耐盐是由多个基因控制的涉及多种分子和生物学过程的复杂数量性状^[14]。在研究西瓜复杂表型性状时, 越来越多的研究人员选择利用高通量测序数据开展与西瓜性状相关的 GWAS 分析, 这极大方便了西瓜育种工作。Dou 等^[15]利用 315 份西瓜材料的测序数据, 关联到与果实形状相关的主效位点, 并通过 F_2 群体精细定位确定 *CIFS1* (Cla011257) 为控制果实形状的候选基因。王学征等^[16]利用 62 份西瓜种质资源对种子大小性状进行了 GWAS 分析, 检测到 7 个与种子长度相关的 SNP 位点。高美玲等^[17]利用 144 份西瓜材料关联到 3 个与种子百粒质量相关的 QTL 位点。Gong 等^[18]利用 197 份西瓜种质关联到 4 个与种子大小显著相关的 SNP 位点, 并筛选到 2 个与种子大小相关的候选基因 Cla97C05G104360 和 Cla97C05G104380。Guo 等^[11]通过 414 份西瓜种质筛选到与果实糖含量、果

肉颜色、果实形状、条纹形状和种皮颜色相关的 SNP 位点。Ren 等^[19]利用 135 份西瓜资源关联到与棉子糖显著相关的 SNP 位点, 筛选到关键的碱性 α -半乳糖苷酶基因 *CIAGA2*。

然而, 利用 GWAS 鉴定西瓜耐盐基因的研究还未见报道。因此, 在西瓜中利用 GWAS 方法筛选与耐盐性状相关的 SNP 位点, 进而挖掘耐盐相关的关键基因具有重大潜力。笔者利用本团队前期发表的西瓜核心种质材料的重测序结果和鉴定得到的 SNP 变异位点, 结合 121 份核心种质的耐盐性相关生理生化指标进行 GWAS 分析, 挖掘与根表面积、根 K^+ 、根 Na^+ 和根可溶性糖含量显著相关的 SNP 位点, 并在区间内筛选与耐盐相关的候选基因, 以期解析西瓜耐盐性的分子机制、开发分子标记以及选育耐盐西瓜新品种奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

本试验用于 GWAS 分析的 121 份西瓜核心种质材料包括 15 份黏籽西瓜 (*C. mucospermus*), 3 份饲用西瓜 (*C. amarus*), 1 份缺须西瓜 (*C. ecirrhosus*), 4 份药西瓜 (*C. colocynthis*), 10 份籽瓜 (*C. megalospermus*) 和 88 份栽培西瓜 (*C. lanatus*), 具体信息参考高博文等^[7]的报道。用于 GWAS 分析的 SNP 变异数据源于 Guo 等^[11]已发表的文章。用于候选基因表达量分析的耐盐材料中石红和盐敏感材料 PI186489 (图 1) 以及盐处理方法参考 Zhu 等^[20]和高博文^[21]的报道。以上西瓜种质材料均来自中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所国家西瓜中期库。

1.2 表型数据的测定

2021 年 6 月对表型数据进行测定, 其中, 地上部鲜质量、地上部干质量、根长、根表面积、叶绿素含量的测定方法参考高博文等^[7]的报道; 根脯氨酸含量测定方法参考高博文^[21]的报道; 根钾离子 (K^+) 含量和钠离子 (Na^+) 含量的测定方法参考 Zhu 等^[20]的报道; 根可溶性糖含量采用南京建成生物工程研究所试剂盒 (货号: A145-1-1) 测定, 使用分光光度计读数。

1.3 全基因组关联分析

采用 FaST-LMM (Factored Spectrally Transformed Linear Mixed Models) 方法^[22]对表型数据进行 GWAS 分析, 定位与表型数据相关的 SNP 变异位点, 并由曼哈顿 (Manhattan) 图显示关联位点。横坐

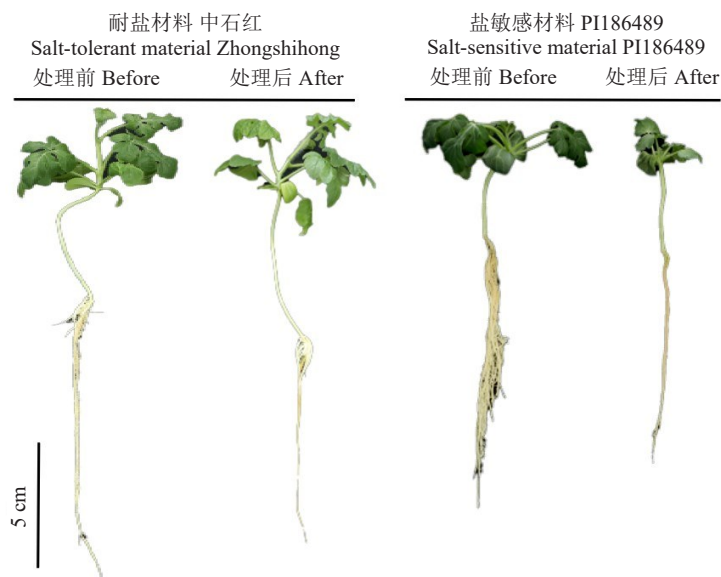


图1 150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl 处理前后耐盐和盐敏感西瓜材料的表型

Fig. 1 Phenotypes of salt-tolerant and salt-sensitive materials before and after 150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl treatment

标代表染色体位置,纵坐标代表 p 值取以10为底的负对数 $[-\log_{10}(p)]$,图上散点(或线条)代表每个SNP位点对应的 $-\log_{10}(p)$ 。蓝色水平线代表 $0.01 \cdot \text{标记量}^{-1}$ 对应的值,红色水平线代表 $0.1 \cdot \text{标记量}^{-1}$ 对应的值。超过阈值线以上的散点(或线条)即为候选位点,并选择显著SNP的上下游100 kb区间作为候选区间^[11]。

1.4 候选基因功能注释和表达量分析

使用 *C. lanatus* subsp. *vulgaris* cv. 97103 V2 参考基因组 (<http://cucurbitgenomics.org/organism/21>) 进行基因表达量分析和基因功能注释。FPKM (fragments per kilobase million, 每千碱基对每百万对应基因的读取数)用于计算基因表达水平。基于 KEGG (<http://www.genome.jp/kegg/>) 数据库和 GO (<http://www.geneontology.org/>) 数据库进行基因注释

和功能分析。DEGs (differentially expressed genes, 差异表达基因): |差异倍数| ≥ 2.00 , FDR (false discovery rate, 错误发现率) ≤ 0.001 。

用于基因表达量分析的数据来源于耐盐材料中石红和盐敏感材料PI186489的转录组数据(NCBI数据库登录号PRJNA844416)^[20]。采用TBtools^[23]作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 121份西瓜核心种质资源表型性状差异分析

9个数量性状的变异分析结果如表1所示,其中根可溶性糖含量的变异系数最大,为91.41%,变异范围为0.03~7.06 mg·g⁻¹,平均值为1.08 mg·g⁻¹,说明这个性状的遗传多样性是最丰富的;叶绿素含量(SPAD值)的变异系数最小,为9.05%,变异范围为31.35~59.87,平均值为44.51,表明其遗传变异程度

表1 西瓜9个耐盐性状的描述统计

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of nine salt tolerance traits in watermelon

性状 Trait	平均值 Mean	最大值 Maximum	最小值 Minimum	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%
地上部鲜质量 Shoot fresh mass/g	9.02	36.18	1.60	6.98	77.41
地上部干质量 Shoot dry mass/g	0.77	3.30	0.09	0.60	77.26
根长 Root length/mm	397.40	1 520.77	162.09	227.57	57.26
根表面积 Root surface area/mm ²	106.03	538.83	20.08	91.51	86.31
叶绿素含量(SPAD值) Chlorophyll content (SPAD value)	44.51	59.87	31.35	4.03	9.05
w(根脯氨酸) Root proline content/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	191.98	628.89	5.55	143.57	74.78
w(根钾离子) Root K ⁺ content/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	68.53	108.54	2.97	24.98	36.45
w(根钠离子) Root Na ⁺ content/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	266.88	1 090.27	23.39	206.83	77.50
w(根可溶性糖) Root soluble sugar content/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	1.08	7.06	0.03	0.99	91.41

相对较低。

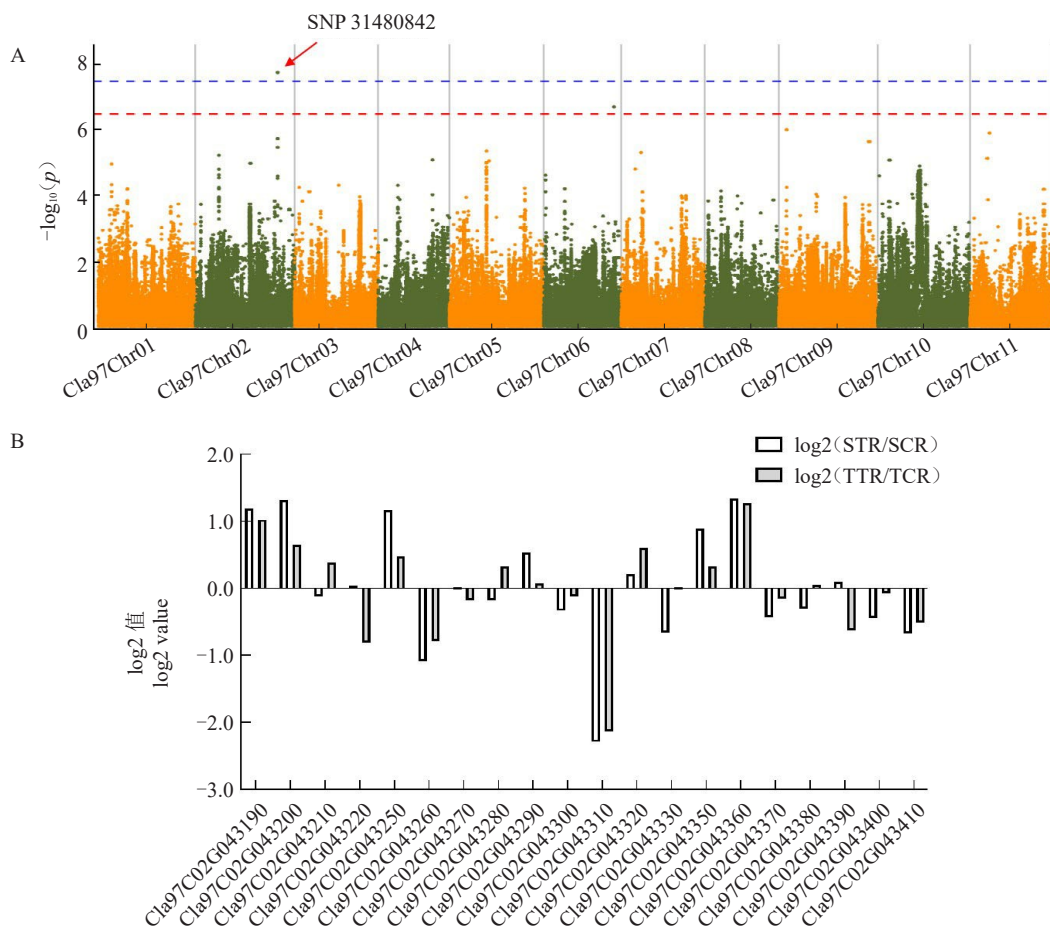
2.2 西瓜耐盐性状的GWAS分析

为了进一步确定121份西瓜材料中与耐盐性状相关的SNP位点,笔者采用Fast-LMM算法开展关联分析。结果表明,与地上部鲜质量、地上部干质量、根长、叶绿素含量和根脯氨酸含量均没有显著相关的SNP位点,而与根表面积及根 K^+ 、根 Na^+ 和根可溶性糖含量均有显著相关的SNP位点。

对于根表面积,鉴定出1个显著的SNP位点(SNP31480842),位于2号染色体上(图2-A),在该SNP位点附近(前后各100 kb范围内)获得23个基因(表2)。利用盐处理前后的耐盐材料和盐敏感材料对这23个基因的表达水平进行分析,发现只有20个基因具有表达量,并且Cla97C02G043360、Cla97C02G043200、Cla97C02G043190、Cla97C02G-

043250、Cla97C02G043350、Cla97C02G043290和Cla97C02G043320在两份材料中均受盐胁迫的诱导上调表达(图2-B),表明这些基因可能响应盐胁迫或与根表面积的大小相关。

对于根 K^+ 含量,鉴定出25个显著SNP位点,其中在8号染色体上鉴定出4个SNP位点(SNP1534021、SNP1534034、SNP1543221和SNP1591030),在10号染色体上鉴定出21个SNP位点(SNP15499967、SNP15500235、SNP15579732、SNP15725425、SNP15763480、SNP15764890、SNP15812170、SNP15826966、SNP15828491、SNP15875980、SNP15903887、SNP15925585、SNP15941986、SNP15942088、SNP15991712、SNP16079486、SNP16151054、SNP16179309、SNP16250312、SNP16271845和SNP16324947)(图3-A)。在以上SNP位点附近(前后各100 kb范



A. 根表面积指标下GWAS分析的曼哈顿图; B. 候选基因在盐胁迫前后的表达分析。CR代表材料在NaCl处理前的根系, TR代表材料在 $150\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl处理后的根系。下同。

A. Manhattan plots of GWAS for the root surface area; B. Expression analysis of candidate genes before and after salt stress. CR represents the roots before NaCl treatment, TR represents the roots after $150\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl treatment. The same below.

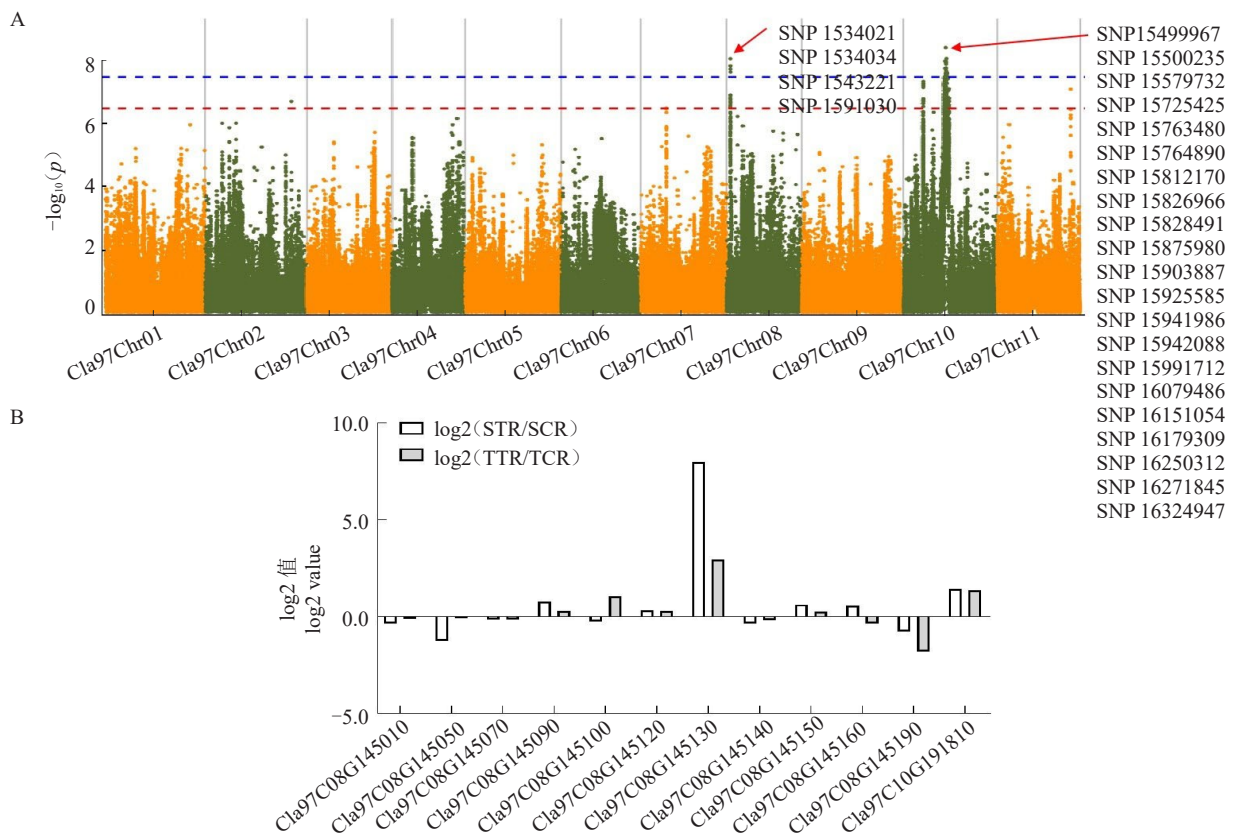
图2 与根表面积相关的SNP位点及候选基因分析

Fig. 2 Analysis of SNP locus and candidate genes related to root surface area

表2 根表面积指标下 GWAS 分析区间内候选基因

Table 2 Candidate genes in GWAS analysis interval for root surface area

基因编号 Gene ID	基因功能注释 Gene function annotation information
Cla97C02G043190	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC101222318)
Cla97C02G043200	(RS)-去甲乌药碱 6 位氧甲基转移酶 (RS)-norcoclaurine 6-O-methyltransferase-like (LOC103490512)
Cla97C02G043210	(RS)-去甲乌药碱 6 位氧甲基转移酶 (RS)-norcoclaurine 6-O-methyltransferase-like (LOC103490512)
Cla97C02G043220	含有 ELMO 结构域的蛋白 A ELMO domain-containing protein A-like (LOC103490510)
Cla97C02G043230	分泌肽类激素表皮模式因子 1 Protein EPIDERMAL PATTERNING FACTOR 1 (LOC102625234)
Cla97C02G043240	锌指蛋白 MAGPIE-like Zinc finger protein MAGPIE-like
Cla97C02G043250	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC103490509)
Cla97C02G043260	乙烯响应转录因子 ERF054 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor ERF054-like (LOC101227522)
Cla97C02G043270	乙烯响应转录因子 ERF054 Ethylene-responsive transcription factor ERF054-like (LOC101227522)
Cla97C02G043280	原叶绿素酸酯还原酶 Protochlorophyllide reductase (LOC103490507)
Cla97C02G043290	可能的多元醇转运体 4 Probable polyol transporter 4 (LOC103490506)
Cla97C02G043300	网格蛋白轻链 1 Clathrin light chain 1 (LOC103490517)
Cla97C02G043310	扩张蛋白 B3 Expansin-B3 (LOC103490518)
Cla97C02G043320	四次跨膜蛋白 19 Tetraspanin-19 (LOC103490521)
Cla97C02G043330	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized LOC101203471 (LOC101203471)
Cla97C02G043340	假定蛋白 Hypothetical protein Csa_6G128020
Cla97C02G043350	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized LOC103490523
Cla97C02G043360	E3 泛素蛋白连接酶 RMA1H1 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RMA1H1-like
Cla97C02G043370	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized(LOC101203963)
Cla97C02G043380	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC103490624)
Cla97C02G043390	核黄素合酶 Riboflavin synthase-like (LOC101204942)
Cla97C02G043400	胼胝质合成酶 12 Callose synthase 12-like
Cla97C02G043410	甘露聚糖内切-1,4-β-甘露糖苷酶 2 Mannan endo-1,4-beta-mannosidase 2 (LOC103490531)



A. 根 K⁺含量指标下 GWAS 分析的曼哈顿图; B. 候选基因在盐胁迫前后的表达分析。

A. Manhattan plots of GWAS for the root K⁺ content; B. Expression analysis of candidate genes before and after salt stress.

图3 与根 K⁺含量相关的 SNP 位点及候选基因分析

Fig. 3 Analysis of SNP locus and candidate genes related to root K⁺ content

围内)获得25个基因(表3)。利用盐处理前后的耐盐材料和盐敏感材料对这23个基因的表达水平进行分析,发现只有12个基因具有表达量,并且 Cla97C08G145130、Cla97C10G191810、Cla97C08G-145090、Cla97C08G145150 和 Cla97C08G145120 在两分材料中均受盐胁迫的诱导上调表达(图3-B),表明这些基因可能响应盐胁迫或与根系对K⁺的转运相关。

对于根Na⁺含量,鉴定出2个显著SNP位点(SNP11293147和SNP11301987),均位于1号染色体上(图4-A)。在SNP位点附近(前后各100 kb范围内)获得10个基因(表4)。利用盐处理前后的耐盐材料和盐敏感材料对这10个基因的表达水平进行分析,发现只有7个基因具有表达量,并且 Cla97C01G009540、Cla97C01G009490 和 Cla97C01-G009510 在两分材料中均受盐胁迫的诱导上调表达

(图4-B),表明这些基因可能响应盐胁迫。

对于根可溶性糖含量,鉴定出1个显著SNP位点(SNP20908124),位于4号染色体上(图5-A)。在SNP位点附近(前后各100 kb范围内)获得18个基因(表5)。利用盐处理前后的耐盐材料和盐敏感材料对这18个基因的表达水平进行分析,发现有17个基因具有表达量,并且 Cla97C04G073310、Cla97C04G073300、Cla97C04G073240、Cla97C04G-073230、Cla97C04G073290、Cla97C04G073280、Cla9-7C04G073190、Cla97C04G073210 和 Cla97C04G073-270 在两分材料中均受盐胁迫的诱导上调表达(图5-B),表明这些基因可能响应盐胁迫或与可溶性糖的积累相关。

2.3 西瓜耐盐相关关键候选基因的筛选

利用上述区间内获得的具有表达量的56个基因与SCR-vs-STR和TCR-vs-TTR组合获得的4870

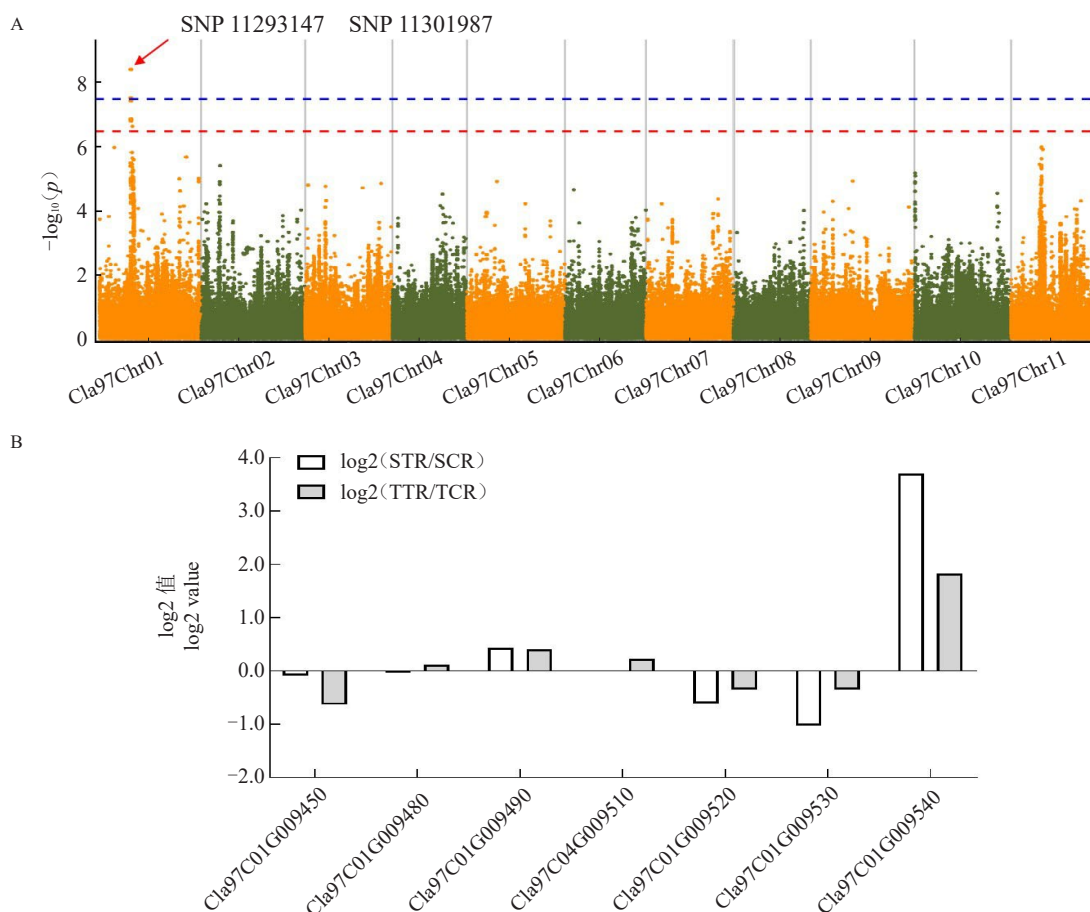
表3 根K⁺含量指标下GWAS分析区间内候选基因

Table 3 Candidate genes in GWAS analysis interval for root K⁺ content

基因号 Gene ID	基因功能注释 Gene function annotation information
Cla97C08G145000	β -半乳糖苷酶 15-like Beta-galactosidase 15-like
Cla97C08G145010	丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 Serine/threonine-protein kinase At1g09600 (LOC103498696)
Cla97C08G145020	-
Cla97C08G145030	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC101208468)
Cla97C08G145040	羟基类固醇11- β -脱氢酶1样蛋白 Hydroxysteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase 1-like protein-like (LOC101206377)
Cla97C08G145050	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC101230421)
Cla97C08G145060	-
Cla97C08G145090	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC103498665)
Cla97C08G145100	钼酸盐合成酶硫载体亚基 Molybdopterin synthase sulfur carrier subunit
Cla97C08G145110	-
Cla97C08G145120	SCY1样蛋白2 SCY1-like protein 2 (LOC103498664)
Cla97C08G145130	甘露聚糖内切-1,4- β -甘露糖苷酶 1 Mannan endo-1,4-beta-mannosidase 1-like (LOC103498662)
Cla97C08G145140	核糖体RNA加工蛋白36同源物 Ribosomal RNA processing protein 36 homolog (LOC103496541)
Cla97C08G145070	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC103492844)
Cla97C08G145080	-
Cla97C08G145150	含五肽重复序列蛋白 Pentatricopeptide repeat-containing protein At3g13880 (LOC103498661)
Cla97C08G145160	含五肽重复序列蛋白 Pentatricopeptide repeat-containing protein At3g13880-like
Cla97C08G145170	克隆BAC 393-16,完整序列 Clone BAC 39-3-16, complete sequence
Cla97C08G145180	-
Cla97C08G145190	内切葡聚糖酶9 Endoglucanase 9-like (LOC101222401)
Cla97C08G145200	克隆BAC 66-O16 Clone BAC 66-O16
Cla97C10G191790	木葡聚糖内转糖基化酶,部分 Xyloglucan endotransglycosylase, partial
Cla97C10G191800	木葡聚糖内转葡萄糖基化酶/水解酶蛋白 Xyloglucan endotransglucosylase/hydrolase protein 6-like (LOC101219554)
Cla97C10G191810	同源异型域-亮氨酸拉链蛋白HAT22 Homeobox-leucine zipper protein HAT22-like (LOC103491835)
Cla97C10G191820	1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸合酶 CMA101 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase CMA101-like (LOC101205326)

注:“-”代表该基因没有功能注释。下同。

Note: “-” indicates that the gene has no functional annotation. The same below.



A. 根 Na⁺含量指标下 GWAS 分析的曼哈顿图; B. 候选基因在盐胁迫前后的表达分析。

A. Manhattan plots of GWAS for the root Na⁺ content; B. Expression analysis of candidate genes before and after salt stress.

图 4 与根 Na⁺含量相关的 SNP 位点及候选基因分析

Fig. 4 Analysis of SNP locus and candidate genes related to root Na⁺ content

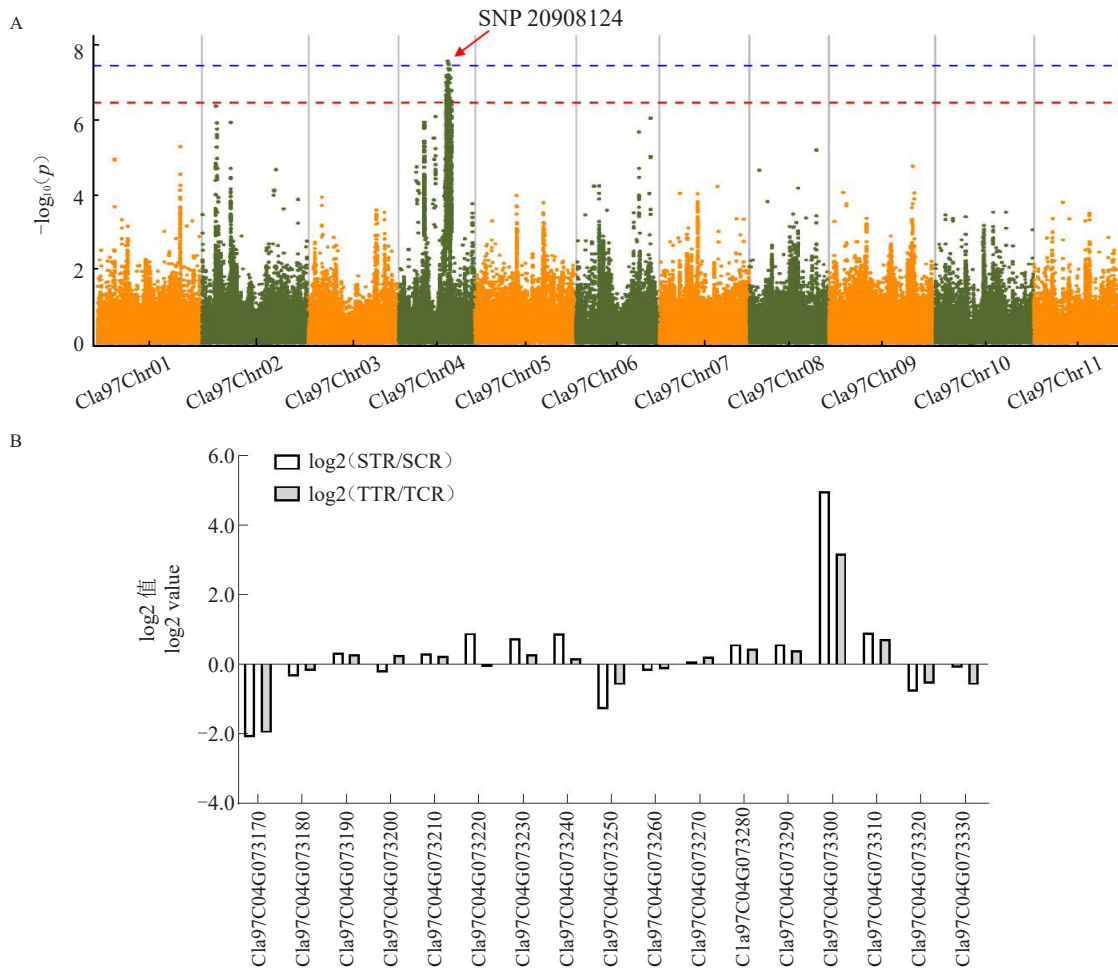
表 4 根 Na⁺含量指标下 GWAS 分析区间内候选基因

Table 4 Candidate genes in GWAS analysis interval for root Na⁺ content

基因编号 Gene ID	基因功能注释 Gene function annotation information
Cla97C01G009540	韧皮部蛋白 2 样 A9 Phloem protein 2-like A9 (LOC103498278)
Cla97C01G009450	假定蛋白 Hypothetical protein Csa_1G707120
Cla97C01G009460	-
Cla97C01G009470	-
Cla97C01G009480	囊泡相关膜蛋白 722 Vesicle-associated membrane protein 722-like (LOC103498283)
Cla97C01G009490	肽基脯氨酸顺式反式异构酶 FKBP17-1, 叶绿体 Peptidyl-prolyl <i>cis-trans</i> isomerase FKBP17-1, chloroplast-like (LOC101222010)
Cla97C01G009500	葫芦分离的 Tularosa_Cave 叶绿体, 部分基因组 Lagenaria siceraria isolate Tularosa_Cave chloroplast, partial genome
Cla97C01G009510	锌指蛋白 ZPR1 Zinc finger protein ZPR1-like (LOC103498281)
Cla97C01G009520	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC10122251)
Cla97C01G009530	核糖核酸酶 H2 亚基 C Ribonuclease H2 subunit C-like (LOC101208243)

个共有差异表达基因^[20]作韦恩图分析,以筛选耐盐相关的关键候选基因。结果表明,共得到 9 个共有的基因(图 6-A),表明区间内有 9 个差异表达基因。为

了进一步明确这 9 个基因在西瓜响应盐胁迫中的作用,分析了其在盐胁迫下耐盐材料和盐敏感材料中的表达水平,发现 Cla97C08G145130、Cla97C04G073300、



A. 根可溶性糖含量指标下 GWAS 分析的曼哈顿图; B. 候选基因在盐胁迫前后的表达分析。

A. Manhattan plots of GWAS for the root soluble sugar content; B. Expression analysis of candidate genes before and after salt stress.

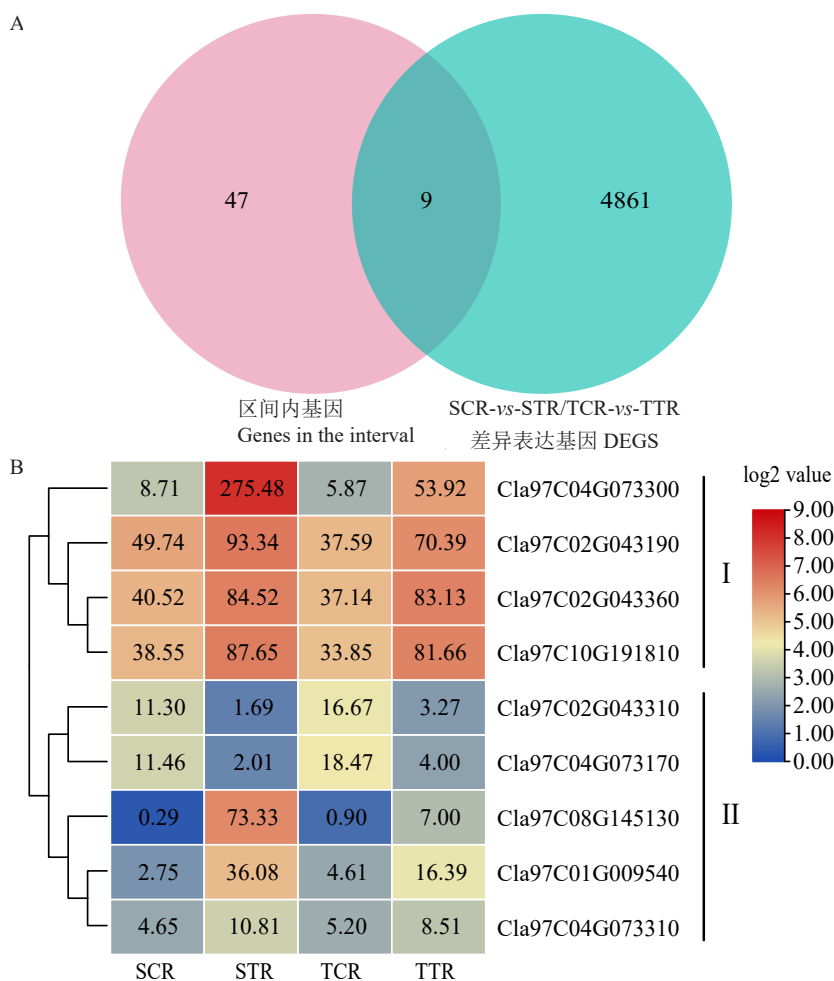
图 5 与根可溶性糖含量相关的 SNP 位点及候选基因分析

Fig. 5 Analysis of SNP locus and candidate genes related to root soluble sugar content

表 5 根可溶性糖含量指标下 GWAS 分析区间内候选基因

Table 5 Candidate genes in GWAS analysis interval for root soluble sugar content

基因编号 Gene ID	基因功能注释 Gene function annotation information
Cla97C04G073340	-
Cla97C04G073330	毛状双折射蛋白 34 Trichome birefringence-like 34 (LOC103502160)
Cla97C04G073320	双折射蛋白 35 Birefringence-like 35 (LOC103502161)
Cla97C04G073310	MATE 外排家族蛋白 2 MATE efflux family protein 2 (LOC103502163)
Cla97C04G073300	干旱应答元件的结合蛋白 2A Dehydration-responsive element-binding protein 2A
Cla97C04G073290	BRCA1-A 复合亚基 BRCA1-A complex subunit Abraxas (LOC103502164)
Cla97C04G073280	PRA1 家族蛋白 B2 PRA1 family protein B2
Cla97C04G073270	巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子同源物 Macrophage migration inhibitory factor homolog (LOC101227626)
Cla97C04G073260	巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子同源物 Macrophage migration inhibitory factor homolog (LOC103502168)
Cla97C04G073250	一种具有 SEC14 蛋白结构域的脂质转移蛋白 Patellin-6 (LOC103502169)
Cla97C04G073240	-
Cla97C04G073230	蛋白磷酸酶 2C 65 Protein phosphatase 2C 65 (LOC103502171)
Cla97C04G073220	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC101209474)
Cla97C04G073210	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC101209719)
Cla97C04G073200	溶质载体家族 40 个成员 2-like Solute carrier family 40 member 2-like (LOC101223571)
Cla97C04G073190	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized LOC101215386 (LOC101215386)
Cla97C04G073180	创面诱导蛋白 Wound-induced protein 1-like (LOC101228392)
Cla97C04G073170	未知蛋白 Uncharacterized (LOC103502180)



A. 候选区间内基因与 SCR-vs-STR(盐敏感材料盐处理前后差异基因)和 TCR-vs-TTR(耐盐材料盐处理前后差异基因)组合韦恩图;B. 共有基因的表达水平分析。

A. Venn diagram between the genes in the candidate interval and the differentially expressed genes of SCR-vs-STR (DEGs of salt-sensitive material) and TCR-vs-TTR (DEGs of salt-tolerant material); B. Analysis of expression levels of shared genes.

图6 西瓜耐盐相关关键候选基因的筛选

Fig. 6 Screening of key candidate genes related to salt tolerance in watermelon

Cla97C01G009540、Cla97C10G191810、Cla97C02G0-43360、Cla97C02G043190 和 Cla97C04G073310 受盐胁迫诱导显著上调表达,而 Cla97C04G073170 和 Cla97C02G043310 受盐胁迫诱导显著下调表达。根据基因的表达趋势可将他们分为两类(图6-B),其中 I 类包含4个基因,II类包含5个基因。值得注意的是, I 类中 Cla97C04G073300 (dehydration-responsive element-binding protein 2A, *DREB2A*)变化最显著,在盐敏感材料和耐盐材料中分别上调31.63和9.18倍; II类中 *Cla97C08G145130*(mannan endo-1,4-beta-mannosidase 1-like, *ManA1*) 和 Cla97C01G009540 (phloem protein 2-like A9, *PP2A9*)在盐敏感材料和耐盐材料中分别上调255.82和7.80倍、13.10和3.56

倍。推测他们可能是西瓜耐盐相关的关键候选基因,在西瓜响应盐胁迫过程中具有重要作用。

3 讨论

在植物中,盐胁迫一般通过施加几个主要的限制性因素来抑制植物的生长和发育。第一个限制是渗透胁迫(降低外部水势),主要抑制植物吸收水分的能力^[24-26]。在宏观水平上,根细胞的扩张由于膨压压力的降低而立即被阻止,为了解决这一问题,植物必须进行渗透调节^[27]。

Chen等^[28]研究表明,可溶性糖、K⁺、Na⁺含量等指标在葫芦科作物耐盐中具有重要作用。在本研究中,在可溶性糖、K⁺、Na⁺含量指标下均获得与耐盐相

关的显著 SNP 位点,表明可溶性糖、 K^+ 、 Na^+ 在西瓜响应盐胁迫中发挥着重要作用。可溶性糖不仅为有机物的合成提供物质和能量,而且参与渗透调节和细胞失水后的恢复过程以及维持蛋白质结构的稳定。姚铭榕等^[29]研究发现,盐处理后番茄叶片中的可溶性糖含量显著高于对照。石婧等^[30]在棉花上的研究表明,盐胁迫下棉花叶片中的可溶性糖含量显著上升,并且耐盐品种中可溶性糖含量显著高于盐敏感品种。

外源添加可溶性糖可直接或者间接地提高植物对非生物胁迫的抵抗能力^[31]。施加外源糖可以显著降低小黑麦的相对电导率,缓解小黑麦受到的盐胁迫^[32]。另外,在小麦中,低浓度的葡萄糖处理,能够促进盐胁迫下种子的萌发以及胚芽鞘和胚根的生长^[33]。外源葡萄糖处理可缓解盐胁迫下叶绿素含量的下降,保持离子平衡和积累渗透调节物质 Pro,以减少水分的散失,激活抗氧化酶活性,最终提高盐胁迫下植物的干质量^[33]。此外,外源葡萄糖能够抑制盐胁迫下小麦幼苗细胞中的 Na^+ 积累,同时促进 K^+ 的吸收,有利于盐胁迫下幼苗中的离子平衡^[34]。在盐胁迫下,葡萄糖还具有渗透保护剂和自由基清除剂的功能,能够提高水稻对盐胁迫的抵抗能力^[35]。海藻糖作为可溶性糖的一种,在保护植物免受非生物胁迫方面发挥了重要作用,通过减少活性氧的积累减轻高盐浓度下的氧化应激^[36]。20 mmol·L⁻¹外源海藻糖显著改善了盐胁迫下西瓜幼苗生理状态,提高了过氧化物酶、超氧化物歧化酶、过氧化氢酶等酶活性以及西瓜根部 K^+/Na^+ 比值^[6]。15 mmol·L⁻¹外源海藻糖能够提高盐胁迫下黄秋葵的株高、干质量、鲜质量和 K^+ 含量,降低 Na^+ 含量和 Na^+/K^+ 比值^[37]。10 mmol·L⁻¹的海藻糖通过DNA去甲基化、增强抗氧化能力和积累脱落酸来增强番茄幼苗的耐盐性^[38]。徐婷等^[39]对薄皮甜瓜的研究发现,叶面喷施0.4%海藻糖通过增强抗氧化酶活性来缓解盐胁迫对甜瓜幼苗造成的伤害。在本研究中,可溶性糖含量变异最为丰富,并且在该指标下筛选到1个显著的SNP位点,盐胁迫后,区间内候选基因*DREB2A* (Cla97C04G073300)在耐盐材料和盐敏感材料中的表达水平显著上调,且变化最为明显,表明*DREB2A*响应盐胁迫或与可溶性糖的积累相关。研究表明,在玉米中,*ZmDREB2A*通过与*ZmGOLS2*启动子结合直接调控*ZmGOLS2*的表达,促进棉子糖积累,进

而提高玉米的耐盐性^[40];在大豆中,过表达水稻*Os-DREB2A*能够调控一些胁迫响应转录因子和关键基因的表达水平,积累棉子糖来增强大豆的耐盐性^[41]。

盐胁迫施加的第二个限制因子是离子失衡,通常称为“离子胁迫”或“离子毒性”^[25,42-43]。在大多数情况下,这种限制与细胞内 Na^+ 的过度积累有关。虽然 Na^+ 会损害植物的代谢,并可能导致植物死亡,但 Na^+ 在植物中的靶标尚不清楚^[44]。 Na^+ 毒性体现在对酶活性具有抑制作用,如细胞质中包含的许多参与初级代谢、卡尔文循环、苯丙烷途径、糖酵解、多胺和淀粉合成的酶。在 Na^+ 指标下鉴定出2个显著性SNP位点,区间内基因*PP2A9* (Cla97C01G009540)的表达量在耐盐材料和盐敏感材料中显著上调。研究表明,PP2家族成员编码的蛋白质具有抗逆功能。在高浓度盐胁迫下,过表达*NtPP2A9L1*烟草的抗氧化酶活性、脯氨酸和叶绿素含量显著提高,丙二醛和过氧化氢含量显著降低。另外,过表达*NtPP2A9L1*显著上调活性氧清除相关基因和应激反应相关基因的转录水平^[45]。在黄瓜中,*CsPP2-AI-RNAi*植株表现出较弱的耐盐性,而*CsPP2-AI*过表达植株始终表现出较强的耐盐性,验证了*CsPP2-AI*通过渗透调节和活性氧稳态增强黄瓜的耐盐能力^[46]。在柽柳中,过表达*ThPP2*的植株中过氧化氢酶活性、超氧化物酶活性及电解质和丙二醛含量降低,超氧化物歧化酶、过氧化物酶和过氧化氢酶活性升高。相比之下,RNAi介导的*ThPP2*的瞬时沉默在柽柳中具有相反的效果,表明*ThPP2*通过减少活性氧积累和增强抗氧化酶活性来调节柽柳耐盐性^[47]。因此,推测西瓜*PP2A9*基因对西瓜耐盐性同样具有重要作用,其可能通过活性氧稳态、渗透调节提高西瓜耐盐性。但是其如何参与细胞中 Na^+ 的吸收和转运还需要进一步深入研究。

细胞质中众多酶的活性除了受 Na^+ 调控外,有许多同时受 K^+ 控制^[48]。作为一种主要的无机渗透物, K^+ 对细胞渗透调节和膨胀维持至关重要^[49]。Chakraborty等^[50]研究表明,外源 K^+ 的施用改善了花生的水分状况,使其在盐胁迫下具有更高的生物量和更强的耐盐性。 Na^+ 和 K^+ 具有拮抗效应, Na^+ 显著抑制植株对 K^+ 的吸收和转运,导致高浓度盐条件下 K^+ 缺乏^[51]。 K^+ 含量被认为是耐盐性的关键指标,其在胁迫信号转导、离子稳态中起至关重要的作用^[52]。在本研究中, K^+ 含量指标下鉴定出的显著

SNP位点最多(25个),一方面证实了K⁺在耐盐性方面的重要性,另一方面也表明了K⁺可能参与了西瓜响应盐胁迫的多条调控途径。区间内基因 *ManAI* (Cla97C08G145130)在耐盐材料和盐敏感材料中的上调倍数较高,该基因编码一个甘露聚糖内切-1,4-β甘露糖苷酶,能够催化甘露聚糖聚合物中内部-1,4-β-甘露糖苷键的随机水解,释放短链β-1,4-甘露聚糖和甘露聚糖。前人研究表明,该类基因在植物上的作用主要与果实开裂和成熟相关^[52-53]。但是该基因是如何参与细胞中K⁺的吸收和转运以及提高耐盐性的研究还未见报道,需要进一步探索。

4 结 论

笔者利用121份西瓜核心种质材料进行GWAS分析,在根表面积及根K⁺、根Na⁺和根可溶性糖含量指标下筛选到与耐盐相关的显著SNP变异位点,并在候选区间内获得多个候选基因。研究结果为解析提高西瓜耐盐性的分子机制及开发分子标记用于辅助选择育种奠定了基础。

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