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酿酒葡萄果皮花色苷遗传调控位点的挖掘

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摘 要:【目的】不同结构花色苷的颜色特征存在差异,了解不同结构花色苷的遗传倾向,挖掘显著关联的单核苷酸多态性(SNP)位点和候选基因,可为定向创制不同果色葡萄的分子育种提供理论支撑。【方法】以酿酒葡萄赤霞珠685和西拉100的杂交F,子代为试材,采用高效液相色谱-质谱联用技术分析花色苷组分,采用全基因组关联分析(GWAS)挖掘关键SNP位点和候选基因。【结果】在杂交群体内,不同花色苷组分遗传倾向有较高相似性,其关联的SNP位点也高度一致,其中有9个SNP位点和3个候选基因被确定为优异等位变异,此外,*PIA2*(VIT_202s0087g00100)首次被发现与葡萄花色苷关联。【结论】这些SNP位点均具有开发为分子标记的潜力,研究结果为葡萄花色苷合成的调控机制研究和分子设计育种提供了靶标。

关键词:酿酒葡萄;花色苷;遗传调控;全基因组关联分析;单核苷酸多态性
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Identification of genetic regulatory loci for anthocyanins in wine grape skins

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Abstract: [Objective] Anthocyanins impart the bright colors of pink, red or even purple to grapes and wine, directly influencing their quality and economic value of wine grapes. There are differences in the color characteristics of different structural anthocyanins, and we can understand the genetic predisposition of different structural anthocyanins and mine significantly associated single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) loci and candidate genes. This series of work will provide solid theoretical support for molecular breeding of grapes with different colors. [Methods] The F₁ progeny of the cross between Cabernet Sauvignon 685 (CS 685) and Syrah 100 (X 100) was used as the material, and the phenotypic concentration of each anthocyanin was detected by high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS), which provided phenotypic data for the subsequent genome-wide association analysis. In this study, we analyzed the correlation of different anthocyanins. We further analyzed the phenotypic data of anthocyanins and the large amount of SNPs data obtained from whole-genome resequencing, and screened the significant SNP loci associated with the different phenotypes. Finally, we analyzed the changes of anthocyanin concentrations caused by the variation of SNP loci, and explored the effects of the different genotypes of SNP loci on the anthocyanin concentration. [Results] A

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total of 20 anthocyanins were detected in the F₁ progeny population of the CS 685 and X 100, and all anthocyanins showed a broad and continuous distribution in the cross progeny population with very high broad-sense heritability. The significant positive correlations were found between almost all the anthocyanins, but the concentrations of Cyanidin-3-O-glucoside (Cy-Glu) and Cyanidin-3-O-caffeolyglucoside (Cy-ca) showed relatively low correlations with the other anthocyanins. The genome-wide association study (GWAS) showed that each phenotype was associated with SNP loci, with a total of 17 382 significant SNPs associated with all phenotypes, the majority of them were located on chromosome 2. By studying the intersection of significant SNP loci in each phenotype, it was found that there were a large amount of intersection in each set, suggesting that there would be a common genetic basis between different floral glycosides regulated by the same loci. The peak patterns of the Manhattan plots of each phenotype were very similar, and all of them had significant SNP clusters on chromosome 2, indicating that the loci related to the synthesis of grape anthocyanin were distributed centrally on the chromosome, but the Manhattan plots of Cy-Glu and Cy-ca showed different characteristics, echoing the results of the correlation analysis. The localization of the genes within ± 100 kb of significant SNP sites on the grape genome showed that all significant SNP sites corresponded to a total of 7, 127 genes. Based on gene function annotation, three candidate genes related to the anthocyanin biosynthesis with SNP sites located in the coding regions of genes were screened, corresponding to nine SNP sites. They were: MYBA2 (VIT 202s0033g00390): Chr2.14291946; MYBA1 (VIT 202s0033g00410): Chr2.14351887, Chr2.14352034, Chr2.14352082, Chr2.14352093, Chr2.14352108, Chr2.14352751; PIA2 (VIT 202s0087g00100): Chr2.17334610 and Chr2.17347491. The SNP sites screened above were associated with 23 phenotypes except for Cy-Glu and Cy-ca. The SNP sites for Cy-Glu and Cy-ca were not screened out probably due to the low density of them on chromosome 2. The most of the candidate SNP sites and genes associated with the phenotypes were duplicated with each other. The VvMYBA2 and *VvMYBA1* were transcription factors involved in the regulation of the biosynthesis of anthocyanins. The homologue of gene VIT 202s0087g00100 in Arabidopsis was annotated as photosensitive phytochromeinteracting ankyrin-repeat protein 2 (PIA2), which was a positive regulator of anthocyanin accumulation in Arabidopsis. The analysis examined the effect of SNP locus genotypes on the concentration of acylated anthocyanins, unacylated anthocyanins, F3'H anthocyanins, F3'5'H anthocyanins and total anthocyanins. The Chr2.14291946 had two genotypes, that was, GG and GC, corresponding to a significantly higher phenotypic concentration of GC than GG. The Chr2.14351887 had three genotypes, that was, AA, AG and GG, corresponding to a significantly higher phenotypic concentration of GG than AG, and AG than AA. The Chr2.14352034 had three genotypes, that was, TT, TG and GG, corresponding to the phenotypic concentrations. GG was significantly higher than TG, TG was significantly higher than TT, but for F3'H anthocyanin, GG was not significantly different from TG. The Chr2.14352093 had three genotypes, that was, AA, AC and CC, corresponding to phenotypic concentrations. CC was significantly higher than AC, AC was significantly higher than AA, but for F3'H anthocyanin, CC was not significantly different from AC. The Chr2.14352108 had three genotypes, that was, CC, CA and AA, which corresponded to a significantly higher phenotypic concentration of AA than CA, CA than CC, but for F3' H anthocyanin, there was no significant difference between AA and CA. Chr2.14352751 had two genotypes CC and CT, and CT corresponded to a significantly higher phenotype concentration than CC. Chr2.17334610 had two genotypes GG and GT, and GT corresponded to significantly higher phenotype concentration than GG. Chr2.17347491 had three genotypes TT, TC and CC, corresponding to the phenotype concentration of CC was significantly higher than TC, TC was significantly higher than TT, but for F3' H anthocyanin, CC was not significantly different from TC. Chr2.14352093, Chr2.17347491 were synonymously mutated, but could still have an effect on the phenotype because synonymous mutations could affect transcriptional level regulation, translation efficiency, and other dimensions. The Chr2.14291946, Chr2.14351887, Chr2.14352034, Chr2.14352082, Chr2.14352108, Chr2.14352751, and Chr2.17334610 had non-synonymous mutations encoding altered amino acids. [Conclusion] All of these SNP loci seems to be possible to develope as molecular markers.

The results of the study would provide targets for the study of the regulatory mechanism of grape anthocyanin synthesis and theoretical support for molecular breeding of grapes with different fruit colors. **Key words:** Wine grape; Anthocyanin; Genetic regulation; Genome-wide association analysis (GWAS); Single nucleotide polymorphic (SNP)

花色苷属于类黄酮类物质,具有典型的C6-C3-C6结构(两个苯环通过3个碳原子相连),由花色素与葡萄糖分子通过糖苷键连接而成^{11]}。花色苷是红葡萄品种及红葡萄酒中的呈色物质,直接影响了葡萄和葡萄酒的品质和经济价值,是酿酒葡萄最重要的经济性状之一。此外,花色苷还具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗肿瘤、保护视力、降血脂等生理功能,进而影响消费者的偏好和葡萄酒的市场价值^[23]。因此花色苷是酿酒葡萄育种中的重点关注的目标之一。

欧亚种葡萄(Vitis vinifera L.)中主要存在5种花 色素,包括花青素(Cyanidin)、花翠素(Delphinidin)、 甲基花青素(Peonidin)、甲基花翠素(Petunidin)、二 甲花翠素(Malvidin)^[1]。这些花色素C3位上的羟基 与葡萄糖C1位上的羟基失去一分子水,形成花色 素-3-O-葡萄糖苷。花色苷的生物合成在关键酶类 黄酮-3'-羟基化酶(Flavonoid-3'-hydroxylase,F3'H) 和类黄酮-3',5'-羟基化酶(Flavonoid-3'5'-hydroxylase,F3'5'H)的作用下,形成两个分支,在F3'H分 支下合成的花青素和甲基花青素被称为F3'H花色 素,其在B环上有两个取代基,而在F3'5'H分支下 合成的花翠素、甲基花翠素和二甲花翠素被称为 F3'5'H花色素,其在B环上有3个取代基^[4]。自然 条件下花色素很少以游离状态存在,在欧亚种葡萄 中大多为C环上C3位羟基被糖苷化,并且糖基上的 羟基还可以与脂肪酸(如乙酸)、羟基肉桂酸(如咖啡 酸、对香豆酸、阿魏酸)相连形成酰化花色苷,进一步 增强了花色苷在水溶液中的稳定性。花色苷的组 成与含量直接影响葡萄浆果的颜色。花色苷的呈色 基团与B环上的羟基和甲基数量有关,甲基数量越 多时,花色苷越趋向于红色色调;而羟基数量越多, 花色苷越表现出蓝紫色色调响。

由于葡萄是多年生果树,树体较大、世代周期长 且高度杂合,而花色苷含量属于复杂的数量性状,使 用传统育种方式进行颜色改良或不同果色创制难度 较大,利用分子生物学技术进行葡萄基因组辅助育 种显得尤为重要^[7]。随着高通量测序技术和分析技 术的发展,基于连锁不平衡(Linkage disequilibrium, LD)的关联映射(Association mapping,AM)可用于 复杂性状的解析^[8]。作为AM方法之一的全基因组 关联分析可以在全基因组范围内,检测群体的遗传 变异多态性,与表型进行关联分析,最终筛选出与表 型相关的位点和基因,是目前解析复杂数量性状的 重要手段^[9]。

近年来,研究者开始将全基因组关联分析(Genome-wide association analysis,GWAS)应用于葡萄 遗传位点的鉴定,如抗性^[10-12]、叶片形态^[13-14]、香气物 质^[15-16]、浆果颜色^[17]、浆果特性^[18-20]等多个方面,但前 人对葡萄果皮着色机制的研究主要集中在控制果皮 颜色的有无或颜色分类的基因或位点上,未关注不 同结构花色苷的遗传趋势及相关的 SNP 位点及基 因。基于不同结构花色苷呈色的差异,开展相关的 遗传规律研究,对果实花色育种有重要的指导意义。

笔者在本研究中以欧亚种酿酒葡萄品种赤霞珠 685和西拉100的杂交F₁子代作为群体材料,利用高 效液相色谱-串联三重四级杆质谱联用(High performance liquid chromatography triple quadrupole mass spectrometry,HPLC-QqQ-MS)技术检测花色苷的组 成及含量,为全基因组关联分析提供表型数据。利 用笔者课题组前期对该杂交F₁群体全基因组重测序 获得的大量 SNP位点^[21-22],进行 GWAS分析,以期获 得与葡萄果皮花色苷显著关联的 SNP位点和候选 基因,用于开发分子标记,并为葡萄色泽的分子设计 育种提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料

以山西省农业科学院果树研究所培育的酿酒葡萄赤霞珠685(Vitis vinifera L. 'Cabernet Sauvignon 685', CS 685)和西拉100(V. vinifera L. 'Syrah 100', X 100)以及两者的正交和反交得到的F₁代为试材,杂交在2013年进行,在2018年开始大量结果。这些子代均已通过杂交真实性鉴定。亲本及其子代均种植于山西农业科学院果树研究所酿酒葡萄育种圃(37°34'N,112°49'E),行向为南北行向,株行距为0.5 m×2.5 m。

试验所用的葡萄果实样品于2019年采集。采 样在葡萄果实总可溶性固形物(TSS,°Brix)含量约 为21°Brix时进行,此时果实已成熟^[23]。采得真实杂 交子代样品共81份。

1.2 试剂与标准品

分析纯:甲醇,购自天津化工厂;色谱级:甲醇、 甲酸、乙腈,购自美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司;标准品: 二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷购自美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司。

1.3 主要仪器

高效液相色谱(Agilent1200系列)串联三重四 级杆质谱仪(HPLC-QqQ-MS)(美国Agilent有限公 司);Poroshell 120 EC-C18(150 mm×2.1 mm,2.7 μm) 色谱柱(美国Agilent有限公司)。

1.4 花色苷的提取与检测

参照已有花色苷提取与检测方法,并稍作修 改^[22]。

果皮中的花色苷提取:果实在液氮冷冻后剥皮, 果皮在液氮环境下研磨成粉,真空冻干36h。于2mL 离心管中精确称量0.100g冻干粉末,加入1mL50% 的甲醇水溶液,冰浴避光超声处理20min后,在4℃ 下12000r·min⁻¹离心5min。收集上清液,对残渣重 复提取1次,将2次上清液合并后在-40℃冰箱保存。

果皮中花色苷的检测:提取液测定前使用 0.22 μm聚四氟乙烯(PTFE)滤膜过滤,进样量5μL。 流动相A为0.1%甲酸的水溶液,B为含0.1%甲酸的 50%的甲醇乙腈溶液。HPLC-QqQ-MS的洗脱程 序:90%~100% A,10%~100% B,持续15 min,后运 行程序5 min。流动相流速为0.4 mL·min⁻¹。柱温控 制为55℃。质谱采用电喷雾离子源,正离子模式, 离子源温度为150℃,干燥气温度为350℃,流量为 12 L·min⁻¹,喷雾电压为4 kV,雾化器压力为35 psi,检 测器为多反应监测模式。

花色苷的定性依据为已建立的葡萄与葡萄酒酚 类物质HPLC-UV-MS指纹谱库^[24]。采用外标法定量, 以二甲花翠素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷为外标物,单位表示为 mg·kg⁻¹(以鲜质量计)。标线如下:*y*=0.000 013 07*x*+ 2.8(线性范围:12.13~125.49 mg·L⁻¹,*R*²=0.991)。

1.5 全基因组关联分析

笔者课题组前期对杂交子代群体进行了全基因 组重测序,使用 SAMTOOLS 软件在群体中检测得 到8417765个 SNP位点,经过滤最终得到3314995 个高质量 SNPs,用于 GWAS 分析。

笔者在本研究中使用 GEMMA 软件,采用单变 量混合线性模型、以亲缘关系矩阵(kinship)作为随 机效应,用 GATA 1.92.4 进行主成分分析,将前 3 个 主成分作为协变量加入到模型中,以校正群体分层, 对群体不同结构花色苷性状进行关联分析,通过关 联的显著度(p<1e-6),筛选潜在的候选 SNP 位点。

 $y = X\beta + P\gamma + Zu + \epsilon$.

该式中y为表型值的向量;X为固定效应的设计 矩阵,用于表示固定效应的因子;β为固定效应的参 数向量;P为包含了主成分作为协变量的设计矩阵; y为与主成分相关的固定效应参数向量;Z为与随机 效应相关的设计矩阵;u为随机效应的向量;ϵ为残 差项。

1.6 候选基因分析

结合各性状对应的 SNP 位点在葡萄参考基因 组(http://genomes.cribi.unipd.it/grape/)上的物理位 置,通过 Cribi Genomics 网站(http://genomes.cribi. unipd.it/)对显著 SNP 位点±100 kb 范围内的基因进 行功能注释。基于基因功能注释,筛选与花色苷生 物合成调控有关的基因,并将其中 SNP 位点位于基 因内部的基因确定为候选基因。

1.7 统计分析

使用 Microsoft Excel 2021 对样本的花色苷含量 进行统计分析,计算变异系数(Variation coefficient, *CV*)、广义遗传力(Broad sense heritability,*H*),各指 标的计算公式如下:

 $CV\!/\!\% = SD/\overline{X} \times 100$,

式中:SD为子代标准差, \overline{X} 为子代均值。

 $H^2/\% = (V_P - V_E)/V_P \times 100$,

式中:V_P为表现型方差,V_E为环境方差。

 $V_{E} = (V_{P1} - V_{P2})/2$,

式中:*V_{P1}*为母本的表型方差,*V_{P2}*为父本的表型 方差。

2 结果与分析

2.1 杂交 F₁群体内花色苷表型变异

81 份赤霞珠 685 和西拉 100 杂交子代中,有 53 个子代的果皮呈现明显红色,28个子代肉眼观察不 到红色。如表1 所示,从有颜色的葡萄果皮中共检 出20种花色苷,包括5种基本花色苷和15种乙酰化、 香豆酰化和咖啡酰化形式,而乙酰化花青苷和香豆 酰化甲基花青苷在所有未观察到红色的果皮中都未 检出。F₁子代之间花色苷组分的浓度有较大差别。

为了解不同结构花色苷的遗传倾向,将在亲本 和子代中检测到的花色苷按不同结构进行归类,将 浓度进行累加,从而延伸出酰化花色苷和非酰化花 色苷,以及F3'H花色苷和F3'5'H花色苷。将他们 以及所有花色苷的总含量作为表型,共计25个表 型,对各表型进行统计分析(表1)。

广义遗传力代表了一个群体由基因型所决定变

| | 衣I | 宋父 Fi 群体合个化巴甘性状的返传指标 |
|---------|-----|--|
| Table 1 | Gen | etic indicators of anthocyanins in the F1 population |

| 性状 | 亲中值 | 子代含量范围 | 变异系数 | 广义遗传力 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Character | $P/(mg \cdot kg^{-1})$ | $R/(mg \cdot kg^{-1})$ | <i>CV</i> /% | $H^{2}/\%$ |
| 花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Cy-Glu | 41.75±37.37 | 1.02~128.64 | 105.11 | 96.75 |
| 乙酰化花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Cy-ac | 5.76 ± 4.88 | 0.00~50.53 | 175.02 | 96.29 |
| 香豆酰化花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Cy-co | 8.85±10.95 | 0.00~34.64 | 134.59 | 85.59 |
| 咖啡酰化花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Cy-ca | $0.02{\pm}0.02$ | 0.00~4.26 | 327.82 | 96.06 |
| 甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pe-Glu | 239.12±80.99 | 0.00~369.56 | 99.33 | 99.12 |
| 乙酰化甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pe-ac | 85.52±47.06 | 0.00~366.19 | 119.94 | 99.67 |
| 香豆酰化甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pe-co | 130.22±130.66 | 0.00~291.94 | 98.05 | 98.15 |
| 咖啡酰化甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pe-ca | 10.96±7.33 | 0.00~51.52 | 108.33 | 95.67 |
| 花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Dp-Glu | 199.30±122.21 | 0.00~813.11 | 128.36 | 99.59 |
| 乙酰化花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Dp-ac | 31.86±11.09 | 0.00~199.40 | 158.52 | 99.67 |
| 香豆酰化花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Dp-co | 19.95±21.08 | 0.00~34.23 | 113.46 | 81.50 |
| 咖啡酰化花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Dp-ca | 2.47±2.02 | 0.00~25.64 | 144.48 | 92.60 |
| 甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pt-Glu | 209.94±136.25 | 0.00~604.19 | 109.00 | 99.55 |
| 乙酰化甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pt-ac | 179.95±17.91 | 0.00~277.19 | 93.94 | 99.78 |
| 香豆酰化甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pt-co | 46.83±54.17 | 0.00~138.71 | 113.49 | 97.27 |
| 咖啡酰化甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Pt-ca | $1.44{\pm}2.04$ | 0.00~7.14 | 107.02 | 63.15 |
| 二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Mv-Glu | 2 163.79±1 161.95 | 0.00~3 336.27 | 101.12 | 99.92 |
| 乙酰化二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Mv-ac | 1 677.48±262.58 | 0.00~4 083.77 | 103.86 | 99.98 |
| 香豆酰化二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Mv-co | 379.07±315.03 | 0.00~1 254.96 | 101.62 | 99.76 |
| 咖啡酰化二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Mv-ca | 45.82±25.01 | 0.00~155.81 | 85.50 | 99.24 |
| 酰化花色苷 Acylated Anthocyanins | 2 626.21±386.67 | 0.00~6 415.86 | 97.16 | 99.99 |
| 非酰化花色苷 Unacylated Anthocyanins | 2 853.89±1 538.76 | 1.66~4 899.10 | 97.31 | 99.94 |
| F3'H花色苷 F3'H Anthocyanins | 522.19±319.26 | 1.66~1 023.88 | 92.49 | 99.68 |
| F3'5'H花色苷 F3'5'H Anthocyanins | 4 957.91±1 606.17 | 0.00~9 762.85 | 98.19 | 99.98 |
| 总花色苷 Total Anthocyanins | 5 480.10±1 925.43 | 1.66~10 482.84 | 96.18 | 99.98 |

异的大小,在本研究中,除咖啡酰化甲基花翠苷 外,其他24个表型的广义遗传力都在80%以上,其 中15种表型的广义遗传力达到99%,他们是甲基 花青苷、乙酰化甲基花青苷、花翠苷、乙酰化花翠 苷、甲基花翠苷、乙酰化甲基花翠苷、二甲花翠苷、 乙酰化二甲花翠苷、香豆酰化二甲花翠苷、咖啡酰化 二甲花翠苷、酰化和非酰化花色苷、F3'H和F3'5'H 花色苷、总花色苷,这些结果表明,各个花色苷表型均 有较高的遗传效应。

对比亲中值与子代含量范围,可以发现,子代呈

现明显的分离,各表型变异系数均超过85%,其中 咖啡酰化花青苷的变异系数最高,达到327.82%。 图1直观展示了花色苷的含量分布,大部分表型在 杂交子代群体中都呈现出广泛且连续的分布特征。

2.2 各个花色苷组分含量的相关性分析

基于不同花色苷在含量上的分布规律极为相



图中化合物的中文全称参见表 1。下同。

The full Chinese nomenclature of the compounds illustrated in the figure is provided in Table 1. The same below.

图 1 在杂交 F₁群体中花色苷含量的分布频率



似,笔者进一步采用 Pearson 相关性分析评估不同 表型之间的相关性。结果如图2所示,除花青苷含 量和咖啡酰化花青苷含量与其他花色苷含量之间 有较低的相关性之外,其他花色苷含量之间均存在 显著的正相关。这些结果表明,不同花色苷性状可 能受类似机制的调控,其调控位点可能位于花色 苷生物合成途径的主干路径基因或是调控该途径 的转录因子。

2.3 花色苷含量的全基因组关联分析

将25个花色苷含量性状数据分别与3314995 个高质量SNP位点进行全基因组关联分析,图3展 示了花翠苷、甲基花翠苷、二甲花翠苷、乙酰化二甲 花翠苷和香豆酰化二甲花翠苷花色苷含量全基因 组关联分析得到的曼哈顿图和Q-Q图。以p<1e-6 为筛选阈值,超过阈值线的即为与性状显著关联的 SNP位点。Q-Q图反映了有较好的GWAS质控。

GWAS结果显示,各表型合计定位到17 382个 显著 SNP 位点,每个表型均关联到显著 SNP 位点, 这些位点绝大多数都分布于2号染色体上。大部分 表型曼哈顿图峰型非常相似,在2号染色体处有显 著 SNP 簇,这表明与葡萄花色苷合成相关的位点在 染色体上集中分布。图4显示了各表型显著 SNP 位 点的交集情况,其中香豆酰化花翠苷、咖啡酰化甲基 花翠苷、乙酰化甲基花青苷、香豆酰化甲基花青苷、 乙酰化花翠苷、甲基花翠苷、乙酰化甲基花零苷、 乙酰化甲基花翠苷、F3'H花色苷、乙酰化二甲花翠 苷、咖啡酰化二甲花翠苷、二甲花翠苷、非酰化花色 苷、F3'5'H花色苷、酰化花色苷、总花色苷、香豆酰 化二甲花翠苷交集数量最多,存在1275个共同的显 著 SNP 位点。此外,各集合也存在大量交集,表明



圆圈颜色的深浅、大小表示相关性的大小,画叉代表显著性水平 0.05 以上无相关性。

The color intensity and circle size indicate the strength of the relationship. The crosse represents a lack of correlation at the significant level of 0.05. 图 2 杂交 F₁群体中各个花色苷性状含量的相关性分析

Fig. 2 Correlations among the concentrations of various anthocyanins in the F1 population

不同花色苷之间受相同位点调控,存在共同的遗传 基础。

2.4 候选基因与SNP位点的挖掘

利用已公布的葡萄(Vitis vinifera 'Pinot Noir' PN40024 v2.1)全基因组,将与显著关联的SNP位点 定位在葡萄基因组上,以挖掘SNP位点±100 kb范 围内的基因。结果显示,所有显著SNP位点共对应 7127个基因。基于基因功能注释进行筛选,重点关 注位于基因编码区内的SNP位点及其所对应的基 因,得到3个候选基因及其9个位于基因编码区内的 SNP位点(表2,图5)。以上筛选出SNP位点合计关 联到除花青苷与咖啡酰化花青苷外的23个表型,且 大多数表型关联到的SNP位点和基因都彼此重复, 可能由于花青苷与咖啡酰化花青苷在2号染色体上 SNP位点密度较低,未筛选出与之相关的SNP位 点。

基因 VIT_202s0033g00390 和 VIT_202s0033g0-0410 分别被注释为 VvMYBA2 和 VvMYBA1,它们均 是已报道的调控花色苷合成的转录因子^[25-27],这些也 证实了本研究结果的可靠性。基因 VIT_ 202s0087g00100 在拟南芥中的同源基因被注释为 光敏色素互作蛋白2(*PIA2*),PIA2是拟南芥中花色 苷积累的正调节因子^[28],但在葡萄中其功能未被证 实。

2.5 三个转录因子关联的 SNP 位点基因型与花色 苷含量的关系

由于密码子的简并性,位于基因编码区内的 SNP位点突变可能不会引起非同义突变。在本研究 中,位于 MYBA2基因编码区内的 Chr2.14291946 和 位于 MYBA1 基因编码区内的 Chr2.14351887、 Chr2.14352034、 Chr2.14352082、 Chr2.14352108、 Chr2.14352751 以及 PIA2 基因内的 Chr2.17334610 均发生了非同义突变,其余 2 个 SNP 位点为同义突 变(表3)。

在杂交F₁群体中大部分SNP位点存在3种基因型,且不同基因型对应的花色苷含量具有明显差异, 基因型与表型含量的变化关系见表3。由于突变引 起的表型变异规律相似,笔者在本研究中重点关注了 与酰化花色苷、非酰化花色苷、F3'H花色苷、F3'5'H 花色苷相关的SNP位点的基因分型结果(图5),如与 酰化花色苷、非酰化花色苷、F3'H花色苷、F3'5'H 花色苷均显著关联的SNP位点Chr2.14291946,位于



Left is the Manhattan plot, the dashed line at the level in the Manhattan plot indicates the level of significance, and the SNP is considered to be significantly associated with the trait when $p \le 1e-6$; Right is the Q-Q plot.

图 3 花色苷全基因组关联分析曼哈顿图、Q-Q 图

Fig. 3 Genome-wide association analysis of anthocyanin Manhattan plot, Q-Q plot



按照交集数量排序,仅显示矩阵的前40位,柱状图表示了连线表型的交集数量。

Sort by number of intersections, showing only the first forty positions of the matrix, the bar graph indicates the number of intersections of the linked phenotypes.

图 4 花色苷显著 SNP 位点交集

Fig. 4 Significant SNP site intersection for anthocyanins

表 2 基因编码区内显著 SNP 位点信息及其基因注释 Table 2 Information of significant SNP loci within genes CDS and their gene annotation.

| 基因ID | 基因名称 | SNP位点位置 | 对应性状 | 基因注释 |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|---|
| Gene ID | Gene name | SNP loci location | Corresponding trait | Gene annotation |
| VIT_202s0033g00390 | MYBA2 | Chr2.14291946 | 5,7,8,11,13,14,17,19,20,21,22,23,24,25 | Regulation of an- thocyanin biosyn- thetic process |
| VIT_202s0033g00410 | MYBA1 | Chr2.14351887 | 5.7.14.21 | Regulation of an- thocyanin biosyn- thetic process |
| | | Chr2.14352034 | 5\6\7\9\10\11\13\14\15\16\17\18\19\20\21\22\23\24\25 | |
| | | Chr2.14352082 | 18、20 | |
| | | Chr2.14352093 | 3、5、6、7、9、10、11、12、13、14、15、16、17、18、19、20、21、22、23、24、25 | |
| | | Chr2.14352108 | 5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25 | |
| | | Chr2.14352751 | 5,7,14,20,21,24,25 | |
| VIT_202s0087g00100 | PIA2 | Chr2.17334610 | 5,10,13,15,21,22,23,24,25 | Biological Proce- ss: positive regu- lation of anthocy- |
| | | Chr2.17347491 | 6、10、11、13、15、16、17、18、19、20、21、22、23、24、25 | anin biosynthetic process |

注:对应性状的序号:1. Cy-Glu;2. Cy-ac;3. Cy-co;4. Cy-ca;5. Pe-Glu;6. Pe-ac;7. Pe-co;8. Pe-ca;9. Dp-Glu;10. Dp-ac;11. Dp-co;12. Dp-ca; 13. Pt-Glu;14. Pt-ac;15. Pt-co;16. Pt-ca;17. Mv-Glu;18. Mv-ac;19. Mv-co;20. Mv-ca;21. 酰化花色苷;22. 非酰化花色苷;23. F3'H 花色苷;24. F3'5'H 花色苷;25. 总花色苷。

Note: Corresponding trait numbers: 1. Cy-Glu; 2. Cy-ac; 3. Cy-co; 4. Cy-ca; 5. Pe-Glu; 6. Pe-ac; 7. Pe-co; 8. Pe-ca; 9. Dp-Glu; 10. Dp-ac; 11. Dp-co; 12. Dp-ca; 13. Pt-Glu; 14. Pt-ac; 15. Pt-co; 16. Pt-ca; 17. Mv-glu; 18. Mv-ac; 19. Mv-co; 20. Mv-ca; 21. Acylated anthocyanin; 22. Unacylated anthocyanin; 23. F3'H anthocyanin; 24. F3'5'H anthocyanin; 25. Total anthocyanin.





A. Acylated anthocyanin; B. Unacylated anthocyanin; C. F3'H anthocyanin; D.F3'5'H anthocyanin. *T*-test for different genotypes, *, **, ***, ****, and ns, indicate significant levels at p < 0.05, p < 0.001, p < 0.005, p < 0.001 and p > 0.05.

图 5 候选 SNP 位点不同基因型个体在杂交 F₁群体中的含量分布箱线图

Fig. 5 Boxplot of the distribution of the content of individuals of different genotypes of candidate SNP loci in F1

| 基因 | SNP位点位置 | SNP位点突变信息 | 突变类型 | 氨基酸突变 | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Gene | SNP loci location | SNP loci mutation information | Mutation type | Amino acid mutation | |
| MYBA2 | Chr2.14291946 | G→C(低→高) | 非同义突变 | E→D | |
| | | $G \rightarrow C$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| MYBA1 | Chr2.14351887 | A→G(低→高) | 非同义突变 | V→A | |
| | | $A \rightarrow G$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| | Chr2.14352034 | T→G(低→高) | 非同义突变 | Q→P | |
| | | $T \rightarrow G$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| | Chr2.14352082 | G→C(低→高) | 非同义突变 | R→P | |
| | | $G \rightarrow C$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| | Chr2.14352093 | A→C(低→高) | 同义突变 | Т | |
| | | $A \rightarrow C$ (Low-High) | Synonymous mutations | | |
| | Chr2.14352108 | C→A(低→高) | 非同义突变 | R→S | |
| | | $C \rightarrow A$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| | Chr2.14352751 | C→T(低→高) | 非同义突变 | V→I | |
| | | $C \rightarrow T$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| PIA2 | Chr2.17334610 | G→T(低→高) | 非同义突变 | L→I | |
| | | $G \rightarrow T$ (Low-High) | Non-synonymous mutations | | |
| | C1 2 172 47401 | T→C(低→高) | 同义突变 | C | |
| | Cnr2.1/34/491 | $T \rightarrow C$ (Low-High) | Synonymous mutations | 3 | |

表 3 候选 SNP 位点的变化信息 Table 3 Candidate SNPs mutation information

注:氨基酸缩写:D. 天冬氨酸;E. 谷氨酸;V. 缬氨酸;A. 丙氨酸;Q. 谷氨酰胺;P. 脯氨酸;R. 精氨酸;T. 苏氨酸;S. 丝氨酸;I. 异亮氨酸;L. 亮氨酸。

Note: Amino acid abbreviations: D. Aspartic acid; E. Glutamic acid; V. Valine; A. Alanine; Q. Glutamine; P. Proline; R. Arginine; T. Threonine; S. Serine; I. Isoleucine; L. Leucine.

MYBA2基因的CDS区域,该位点处基因型为G/C的 子代含量均值高于基因型为G/G的子代含量均 值,且当该位点处核苷酸由G突变为C时,引起了 非同义突变,导致该基因氨基酸序列中的缬氨酸 (E)被谷氨酸(D)取代,相应的各表型的含量增 加。

3 讨 论

尽管葡萄果皮花色苷含量受多种因素影响,但 其组成和相对含量主要由遗传因素决定^[29-31]。全基 因组关联分析是解析这一复杂数量性状遗传结构的 有效方法。花色苷的生物合成过程中涉及多个基因 的相互作用和调控网络,目前,花色苷的生物合成途 径已经明确,途径中合成关键酶的结构基因功能大 多保守,一些转录因子是导致花色苷差异积累的主 要因素^[22]。

前人研究表明,位于 Chr2上的相邻基因 VvMY-BA1和 VvMYBA2是连锁的,可将二者视为一个单倍型,两基因可以独立调控 VvUFGT基因的表达,决定 果皮是否呈色,也就是说红葡萄品种至少含有一种 类型的功能性等位基因,且等位基因组成不同的单

倍型产生的葡萄果皮颜色也不同[33-35]。有研究表明, VvMYBA1 启动子区域的 SNP 位点突变导致了红色 果皮的Benitaka到黑色果皮的Brazil的芽变^[36]。笔 者在本研究中也关联到了 VvMYBA1 和 VvMYBA2基 因编码区的 SNP 位点, 在前人的研究中未被报道, 将为探究葡萄果皮颜色调控机制提供靶标。VIT 202s0087g00100 在拟南芥中的同源基因为 PIA2, 以 往有关PIA2的报道较少,在拟南芥幼苗中PIA2被 发现可通过激活 UFGT 基因表达参与调控花色苷的 生物合成,PIA2也可以抑制光敏色素A介导的PIF3 快速磷酸化,防止磷酸化后的PIF3被泛素-蛋白酶体 途径降解[37-39]。转录因子PIF3属于bHLH家族,是花 色苷合成路径中关键结构基因 CHS 的正调控因 子[40]。综合来看,PIA2在调控植物花色苷合成途径 中发挥着多重作用。笔者在本研究中首次发现 PIA2可能参与了葡萄果皮花色苷合成的调控,其机 制将有待深入探究。

在本研究中,大多数表型含量之间显著正相关, 且关联到的 SNP 位点和基因都彼此重复。共筛选 到9个显著 SNP 位点,关联到3个转录因子,包括已 验证参与葡萄花色苷合成的 MYBA2、MYBA1 以及尚 未报道与葡萄花色苷路径有关的基因PIA2。有7个 显著SNP位点发生非同义突变,突变后对应的花色 苷含量显著上升,具有开发为分子标记的潜力。对 于2个发生同义突变的位点,突变后对应花色苷含 量同样显著上升,可能由于同义突变在转录水平调 控、翻译效率等层面对表型仍能对表型产生影响。 笔者在本研究中筛选与花色苷合成相关的关键基因 和位点,可为深入研究葡萄花色苷合成的转录调控 机制提供参考。并可通过挖掘花色苷遗传调控位点 开发分子标记,可用于葡萄育种的早期筛选,加快分 子育种进程。

4 结 论

不同结构花色苷有相似的遗传趋势,控制不同 结构花色苷合成的遗传位点高度相似,且主要位于 2号染色体上。首次在酿酒葡萄杂交F₁群体中,利 用GWAS分析筛选到调控花色苷生物合成的9个遗 传位点和所对应的3个候选基因,并发现*PIA2* (VIT_202s0087g00100)与葡萄花色苷生物合成相 关联,这些发现对葡萄生产和育种工作具有重要意 义。

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