

转录因子 *PbeNAC83* 正调控苹果和梨腐烂病抗性

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摘要:【目的】通过鉴定抗腐烂病的NAC转录因子,为抗腐烂病相关分子育种提供理论支持。【方法】研究发现杜梨转录因子 *PbeNAC83* (Chr9.g47397) 在腐烂病菌代谢物 (*VpM*) 诱导下表达量显著上调,进一步对 *PbeNAC83* 的NAM典型结构域进行鉴定,对进化关系和顺式作用元件 (*cis-elements*) 进行分析。通过果实瞬时表达和杜梨悬浮细胞稳定表达,研究 *PbeNAC83* 对腐烂病的抗性,使用酶标仪检测细胞活性,通过 qRT-PCR 分析免疫反应相关基因的表达。【结果】生物信息学分析结果表明, *PbeNAC83* 属于NAC转录因子家族成员。 *PbeNAC83* 在黄冠梨和烟富3号苹果中的瞬时表达显著降低了腐烂病菌 (*Vp*) 病斑的直径。将 *PbeNAC83* 基因转入 Duli-G03 的野生型细胞,筛选出3个生长良好的细胞系。功能分析表明,与对照杜梨细胞相比,过表达细胞系对 *Vp* 和 *VpM* 的抗性更强。基因表达分析表明, *PbeNAC83* 过表达细胞系中活性氧 (Reactive oxygen species, ROS) 和植保素信号通路相关的关键基因被显著诱导。【结论】NAC转录因子成员 *PbeNAC83* 在 *VpM* 诱导下显著上调,其正调控苹果和梨果实以及杜梨悬浮细胞对腐烂病的抗性,且 *PbeNAC83* 调控的免疫反应激活了 ROS 和植保素信号通路。

关键词: 苹果和杜梨; 转录因子; *PbeNAC83*; 腐烂病; 悬浮细胞; 免疫反应

中图分类号: S661.1 S661.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2025)08-1687-13

The transcription factor *PbeNAC83* positively regulates the *Valsa* canker resistance in apple and pear

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Abstract: 【Objective】 *Valsa* canker, caused by *Valsa pyri* (*Vp*), is a highly destructive trunk disease of pear trees, causing significant economic losses to the global pear industry. Characterized by a long incubation period, high pathogenicity, and rapid spread, this pathogen mainly invades the phloem of pear trees through wounds or stomata. It disrupts the transportation of water and nutrients, leading to the withering of trees, decline in yield, deterioration of fruit quality, the death of entire plants, and even the destruction of orchards. Existing prevention and control methods still have problems. Therefore, resistance breeding has become an effective solution to the problems. It is urgent to screen for major disease-resistant genes and study their mechanisms. When the immune system of plants is activated upon pathogen infection during their growth and development, cellular transcriptional reprogramming occurs to regulate the expression of defense-related genes. As a vital plant-specific transcription factor family, NAC factors are significantly involved in this process. Previous studies have shown that NAC transcription factors are involved in a wide range of plant physiological processes and responses to various environmental stresses. They have achieved remarkable results in enhancing plant stress resistance. However, reports on the identification and analysis of NAC transcription factors in pears are scarce. This study aims to identify NAC transcription factors related to *Valsa* canker resistance, providing a theoretical basis for molecular breeding for disease resistance. 【Methods】 Based on transcriptome data, we screened

收稿日期: 2025-02-18

接受日期: 2025-04-03

基金项目: 甘肃省高校产业支撑计划项目 (2025CYZC-035); 甘肃省科技重大专项 (22ZD6NA045)

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PbeNAC83 (Chr9.g47397) and performed bioinformatics analysis on it. The NAM-typical structural domains of *PbeNAC83* were further identified using the online tools SMART. Predicting cis-acting elements using the online tool PlantCARE. Additionally, the phylogenetic relationship between *PbeNAC83* and other plant homologous genes was analyzed by multiple sequence alignment and phylogenetic tree construction. To identify the potential roles of *PbeNAC83* in resistance to *Valsa* canker, we treated the suspension cells of Duli-G03 with 20% *VpM* and analyzed them using qRT-PCR to detect the expression pattern of *PbeNAC83* to signals from the *Valsa* canker pathogens. Subsequently, the CDS of *PbeNAC83* was amplified and inserted into the pFGC5941 expression vector. The resulting recombinant plasmid was then introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 using the freeze-thaw method. This approach was employed to elucidate the role of *PbeNAC83* in conferring resistance to *Valsa* canker. To elucidate the role of *PbeNAC83* in combating *Valsa* canker, we conducted transient expression experiments in the fruits of Huangguan pears (*Pyrus bretschneideri*) and Yanfu 3 apples (*Malus × domestica*), and stable expression in the suspension cells of “Duli-G03”. Moreover, we carried out infection tests on the fruits and suspension cells using *Valsa pyri* (*Vp*). The difference in *PbeNAC83* overexpression in resistance to *Valsa* canker was studied. The Multifunctional Microplate Reader was used to assay its cellular activity after treatment with *VpM*. The expression levels of immune response-related genes, including those involved in pattern-triggered immunity (PTI), jasmonic acid (JA) signaling, phytoalexin production, and reactive oxygen species (ROS) pathways, were examined by qRT-PCR following the overexpression of this gene. **【Results】** The expression analysis results indicated that that the *P. betulifolia* transcription factor *PbeNAC83* (Chr9.g47397) was significantly up-regulated in response to the induction by *Valsa pyri* Metabolites (*VpM*). Bioinformatics analysis indicated that *PbeNAC83* belongs to the NAC family of transcription factors, and contains a typical NAM domain. In addition, the promoter region is rich in elements related to methyl jasmonate (MeJA), abscisic acid (ABA) signaling pathways, anaerobic induction, as well as other elements associated with plant disease resistance. Evolutionary analysis indicates that *PbeNAC83* exhibits the highest homology with rna48275-v1.1-pbr of *P. bretschneideri*. Upon treatment with 20% *VpM*, the FPKM value of *PbeNAC83* exhibited a rapid increase. As determined by qRT-PCR, the expression level of *PbeNAC83* increased from 19.51 at 0 h to 211.2, 150.12, and 121.32 after 1, 3, and 6 h of treatment, respectively. Transient expression of *PbeNAC83* in Huangguan pears and Yanfu3 apples significantly reduced the spreading rate of *Valsa pyri* (*Vp*). Further qRT-PCR assays confirmed that the target gene was overexpressed as we expected on the infiltrate site of fruits. *PbeNAC83* was transfected into the DuliG03 suspension cells, and three well-grown overexpression cell lines were obtained. Functional analysis demonstrated that *PbeNAC83*-OE cells were more resistant to *Vp* and *VpM* compared to the control. After inoculation with *Vp*, the spread rate of *Valsa* canker disease was significantly inhibited. Compared with the control, the *PbeNAC83*-OE1 cell line had at spread rate decreased by up to 57.9%, 67.6%, and 73.1% at 48, 60 and 72 h, respectively. Upon treatment with *VpM*, the activity levels in the *PbeNAC83*-overexpressing cell lines were elevated compared to those in the wild-type cells. Gene expression analysis revealed that key genes related to reactive oxygen species (ROS) and phytoalexin signaling pathways were significantly induced in the *PbeNAC83* overexpression cell lines. **【Conclusion】** To summarize, *PbeNAC83* is a typical NAC transcription factor associated with resistance to *Valsa* canker in pears, which is significantly upregulated under *VpM* induction, and its overexpression positively regulates the resistance of apples, pears, and DuliG03 suspension cells to *Valsa* canker. ROS and phytohormone signaling pathways mainly participate in the immune response regulated by *PbeNAC83*. These results are of great significance for a deeper un-

derstanding of the mechanisms of *Valsa* canker disease resistance in pears. It will help to develop new disease resistance strategies, improve the disease resistance of pear trees, and promote the sustainable development of the pear industry.

Key words: Apple and pear; Transcription factor; *PbeNAC83*; *Valsa* canker; Suspension cells; Immune responses

腐烂病是由腐生型黑腐皮壳属真菌 *Valsa mali* (*Vm*)和 *V. pyri* (*Vp*)引起的植物病害,对中国乃至亚洲苹果和梨的生产发展形成威胁^[1-2]。腐烂病导致的树体死亡、产量下降以及果实品质降低等问题,给果农和相关产业带来巨大的经济损失。病原菌通过因修剪、冻害、热损伤等操作引起的伤口侵入树体^[3]。发病期间,果树的主枝上产生红褐色的水浸状病斑,病斑周围组织松软,伴有酒糟气味,逐渐失水干缩,颜色转为黑褐色,下陷形成溃疡。后期病斑表面出现黑色小粒点,并在潮湿时会溢出橘黄色的丝状物。当发病范围环绕枝干一周时,导致整株枯萎、死亡甚至破坏整个果园。目前,主要利用物理、生物和化学等方法来预防及控制腐烂病的传播^[4]。然而,这些措施存在预防效果弱、运行成本高、环境污染风险高等问题^[5]。抗性育种作为一种环境友好且可持续的防治手段,广受关注,但仍受到抗病机制研究不深入、单一和育种周期长的限制^[6]。目前研究人员致力于筛选具有抗性的种质资源,如杜梨因深根系、萌发性强、耐修剪且抗病能力好,成为抗腐烂病研究的重要材料。通过现代生物技术手段,虽然已在抗病相关的主效基因挖掘和鉴定方面取得了一定进展,但与庞大的基因资源相比,仍显得不足。因此,迫切需要筛选出更多有助于抗病的主效基因,并系统地研究抗性机制,为腐烂病的抗性育种奠定基础。

在植物的整个生长发育周期内,会受到多种生物的危害。有害生物凭借独特的感染机制,对植物的健康生长构成严重威胁。病害是农业生产及生态系统面临的重大挑战之一^[7]。在病原体感染时,植物免疫系统被激活,细胞会转录重编程以激活免疫途径^[8]。与此同时,植物也进化出复杂的调控机制用于对防御相关基因的转录过程加以调节。要实现基因表达的大规模转录重编程,需要转录因子(TF)之间的协同功能^[9]。由于转录因子在调控抗性基因中的关键作用,筛选新的抗性基因显得尤为重要^[10]。WRKY、bHLH、bZIP、C2H2和NAC等TF家族已被证实与植物免疫相关^[11-17]。NAC家族作为最

大的植物特异性TF家族之一,参与各种生理过程和植物对环境胁迫的反应^[18]。NAM、ATAF1/2、CUC1/2(NAC)转录因子于1996年首次被发现^[19]。在典型的情况下,其N端存在一个高度保守的NAC结构域,包括约150个氨基酸残基,而C端是变化的转录调控区(TAR)^[20]。到目前为止,已在多种植物中进行了系统研究,涵盖了从抗逆、抗病到生长发育等多个方面,包括拟南芥、烟草、水稻、玉米、大豆、番茄、苹果、葡萄、黄花蒿等^[21-25]。NAC转录因子在调节细胞增殖、果实成熟、应激反应和程序性细胞死亡等方面取得了一系列重要进展^[26-30];在植物激素信号传导方面也起着关键作用^[31]。目前,NAC转录因子在梨中的鉴定与对腐烂病抗性关系的分析鲜见报道。

本研究基于前期甘肃农业大学果树分子生物学实验室在杜梨基因组范围鉴定的转录因子NAC家族的基础上,筛选了一个差异表达的NAC基因 *PbeNAC83* (Chr9.g47397)并通过生物信息学分析、功能确认和表达分析进一步研究了该基因的功能。研究结果证实 *PbeNAC83* 通过 ROS (Reactive oxygen species)和植保素信号通路正向调节腐烂病抗性。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料处理

试验于2024—2025年在甘肃农业大学园艺学院果树分子生物学实验室进行。黄冠梨和烟富3号苹果均购自甘肃农业大学校内超市。杜梨悬浮细胞 Duli-G03 从幼嫩叶片中被诱导,并在MS液体培养基中继代中^[32]。梨腐烂病的病原菌株 *Vp*-P-002 由甘肃农业大学果树分子生物学实验室诱导和分离获得后,培养于马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(PDA: potato dextrose agar)^[33]中。继代培养72 h后,取直径为5 mm的腐烂病菌饼15个接种至150 mL 马铃薯葡萄糖液体培养基(PDB: potato dextrose broth)中,继续黑暗培养72 h,间隔12 h振荡1次。6000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,用0.22 μm过滤器和13 mm PES注射器过滤上清液,得到含有 *Vp* 次生代谢物(*Vp*M: *Valsa pyri* Me-

tabolite)的培养液。用上述 *VpM* 处理预先培养的细胞后,在0、1、3和6 h四个时间点收集样品,低温保存备用。PDA/PDB:马铃薯200 g,加水,煮沸,除去上清液,PDA加入20 g葡萄糖和10 g琼脂;PDB加入20 g葡萄糖,恒体积至1 L,煮沸,蒸压121 °C 20 min。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 *PbeNAC83* 基因的生物信息学分析 *PbeNAC83* 的编码区 CDS 和蛋白序列从蔷薇科物种基因组数据库 (GDR, <https://www.rosaceae.org/>) 下载获得。基因组信息利用美国国家生物技术信息中心 (NCBI, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) 和拟南芥基因组数据库 (TAIR, <http://www.arabidopsis.org>) 检索获得,使用 DNAMAN9.0^[34] 软件将 *PbeNAC83* 与多个物种进行氨基酸同源全长序列比对。在 MEGA11^[35] 软件中通过邻接法 (Neighbor-joining) 构建 *PbeNAC83* 及其他物种同源基因蛋白序列的系统进化树。使用在线数据资源 SMART (<http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/>) 对蛋白质的结构域进行预测,以 e 值 $\leq 1e^{-5}$ 作为阈值。通过 PlantCARE 数据库 (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare/html/>) 对 *PbeNAC83* 启动子进行顺式作用元件预测^[36],并利用 TBtools 进行可视化^[37]。

1.2.2 表达模式分析 “Duli-G03” 悬浮细胞用 20% 的 *VpM* 处理 0、1、3 和 6 h 后的表达数据从本课题组之前的转录组数据中检索获得。RNA 的提取使用 RNAout 试剂盒 (71203-50 天恩泽, 北京), 采用 Evo M-MLV 反转录试剂盒 (AG11728 Accurate Biotechnology, 湖南) 去除基因组 DNA, 合成 cDNA。使用 Primer3 Input 0.4.0 (<http://bioinfo.ut.ee/primer3-0.4.0/>) 设计试验所需引物。在 QuantStudio®5 实时 PCR 系统 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 美国) 进行实时荧光定量 PCR (quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR), 基因扩增引物及反应体系、程序均参考已发表的文献^[38], 计算相对表达量采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 法。

1.2.3 载体构建 设计上游引物 F1 (GAGGCGCGC-CATGGAAAATATTAGAGAAAACCTATG, 含 *Asc* I 酶切位点) 和下游引物 R1 (CACCTAGGCTAAATAT-TAATCGGCATGCTAACACTG, 含 *Avr* II 酶切位点), 克隆 *PbeNAC83* 全长序列, 连接 19T 载体至 DH5 α , 选取阳性单克隆进行测序。选择测序结果正确的单克隆进行扩繁, 双酶切后连接过表达载体 pFGC-5941 导入大肠杆菌 DH5 α 。扩繁阳性菌落后

提取质粒, 取质粒利用冻融法转入农杆菌感受态细胞 GV3101, 经 PCR 验证后用于后续试验。以 pF-GC-5941 空载体为对照。

1.2.4 NAC 转录因子瞬时表达及病原菌接种 将 pFGC-5941 空载体与携带目标基因的 pFGC-5941-*PbeNAC83* 农杆菌振荡 12 h 活化繁殖, 8000 $r \cdot min^{-1}$ 、离心 10 min 收集农杆菌, 调节菌液 OD₆₀₀ 为 0.4~0.6, 重悬于 MES-KOH 溶液, 4 °C 静置 3~4 h。用 75% 酒精擦拭清洁果实表皮, 取 0.2 mL 菌液缓慢注射至果实, 25 °C 浸润 72 h 后, 去除注射部位的边缘果皮后接种腐烂病病原菌, 用游标卡尺分别在接种后 36、48、60、72 h 记录病斑的纵横直径, 病斑直径 = (纵径 + 横径) / 2。病斑抑制率 / % = [(对照组病斑直径 - 处理组病斑直径) / (对照组病斑直径)] $\times$ 100。以空载体作为对照。以上试验设 5 次生物学重复。

1.2.5 杜梨 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞的遗传转化 对预先培养的 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞经过孔径为 40~200 目的细胞过滤器后, 在黑暗环境中以 110 $r \cdot min^{-1}$ 的转速振荡培养 72 h。在此期间, 农杆菌经过活化后, 重悬处理, 调节其 OD₆₀₀ 值至约 0.4。随后, 用农杆菌悬浮液侵染杜梨悬浮细胞, 在黑暗条件下, 静置 5 min, 以促进细胞与农杆菌的接触。去除多余农杆菌, 将细胞转移至 MS 培养基中继续黑暗静置培养。48 h 后, 使用头孢菌素处理以杀灭残留的农杆菌, 并将细胞转移至含有抗生素的 MS 培养基中继续培养。从生长良好的细胞团中筛选, 并扩繁、转化细胞系, 利用 PCR 和 qRT-PCR 技术对转化细胞系进行基因表达量检测^[39]。

1.2.6 NAC 转录因子稳定表达及病原菌接种 *Vp* 抗性分析采用方法: 将细胞团均匀接种于 MS 平板上再接种 *Vp* 菌饼。在接种后的 36、48、60 和 72 h, 使用游标卡尺测量病斑的纵横径。在接种 72 h 后, 使用 2 mL MTT 染料对细胞染色, 以观察细胞活性^[40]。所有结果均通过拍照记录。*VpM* 抗性分析采用方法: 细胞团浓度 (ϕ) 为 20 μL (密实体积) $\cdot mL^{-1}$, 20% 浓度的 *VpM* 处理。于处理后 1、3 和 6 h 取样, 用于细胞活性测定和基因表达量分析。

1.2.7 基因表达分析 依据田丹等^[41]的方法, 提取 RNA 用于 qRT-PCR 检测。选取与免疫反应信号相关的基因进行表达量测定, 涉及模式触发免疫 (PTI)、茉莉酸 (JA)、植保素和活性氧 (ROS)^[42]。基因名称和引物序列参照 Sun 等^[40]的方法, 具体信息

见表 1。基因的相对表达量采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 法计算^[43-44]。步整理, 采用 *t*-test 分析差异显著性(* $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$)。所有数据以平均值±标准差的形式呈现。图标绘制利用 OriginPro 9.0 软件实现。

1.3 统计分析

通过 Microsoft Excel(2016)软件进行数据的初

表 1 qRT-PCR 相关基因及引物信息

Table 1 Genes and primer information associated to qRT-PCR

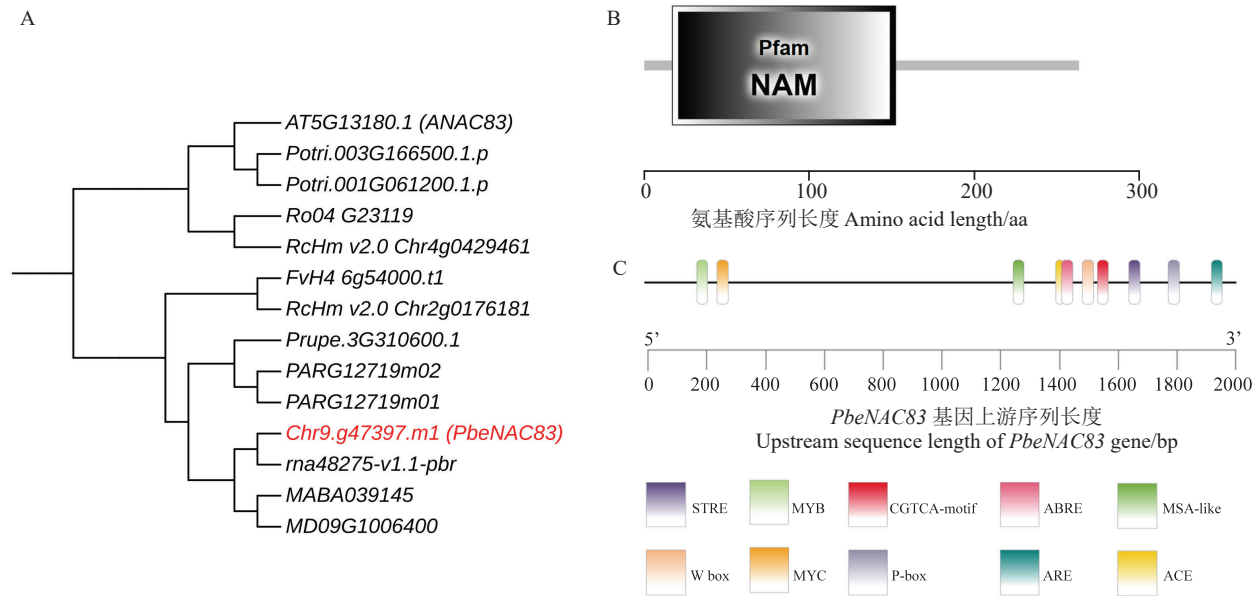
基因名称 Gene name	正向引物(5'-3') Forward primer (5'-3')	反向引物(5'-3') Reverse primer (5'-3')
qRT- <i>PbeNAC83</i>	GGATCCGGAAGACGTTGGTT	CCCAGTTCCTCCGGATTCTTT
<i>Actin</i>	TTCAGATACTGTTGTGGAGCCTTAC	AGTAACTCCAGACATTGTTGCAGAG
<i>WRKY22</i>	CATATCCAAGGGGATATTACAGATG	GTGACTATAAAAATATTCGGGTCGG
<i>PR1b</i>	GACACACCCCAAGACTACCTCAAG	GTCACCAGTGCTCATGGCAAG
<i>WRKY33</i>	GGATGATGGCTTCAATTGGAG	ACTGAGGCTTAGGATGGTTGTGA
<i>RBOHD</i>	TACGTGGAGATCACTCTCGACATC	CCGCTTCAGCTCCTGAGAGAC

2 结果与分析

2.1 *PbeNAC83* 生物信息学分析

将 Chr9.g47397 蛋白序列提交至拟南芥基因组网站, 发现其与 NAC83(AT5G13180.1)序列高度同源, 因此将其命名为 *PbeNAC83*。为了更深入地了解进化关系, 将其与 10 个物种中的 13 个同源基因构建了系统发育树, 结果表明, *PbeNAC83* 与白梨中的

rna48275-v1.1-pbr 基因的同源性最高(图 1-A), 表明他们可能具有相似的功能。进一步的结构域分析揭示, *PbeNAC83* 蛋白具有典型的 NAM 结构域(图 1-B), 属于 NAC 转录因子家族成员, 具备调控基因表达的潜能。此外, 对 *PbeNAC83* 启动子区域的顺式作用元件预测分析显示, 该区域富含与 MeJA(茉莉酸甲酯)、ABA(脱落酸)信号通路、厌氧诱导相关的元件, 以及与植物抗病相关的其他元件(图 1-C), 表



A. *PbeNAC83* 的系统发育分析, 包括拟南芥、毛果杨、黑树莓、月季花、野草莓、桃、杏、白梨、山丁子、苹果; B. *PbeNAC83* 的保守结构域分析; C. *PbeNAC83* 的顺式作用元件预测。

A. Phylogenetic analysis of *PbeNAC83* in: *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Populus trichocarpa*, *Rubus occidentalis*, *Rosa chinensis*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Prunus persica*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *Pyrus bretschneideri*, *Malus baccata*, *Malus × domestica*. B. Conserved domain analysis of *PbeNAC83*. C. Cis-acting element prediction of *PbeNAC83*.

图 1 *PbeNAC83* 基本参数及序列系统发育分析

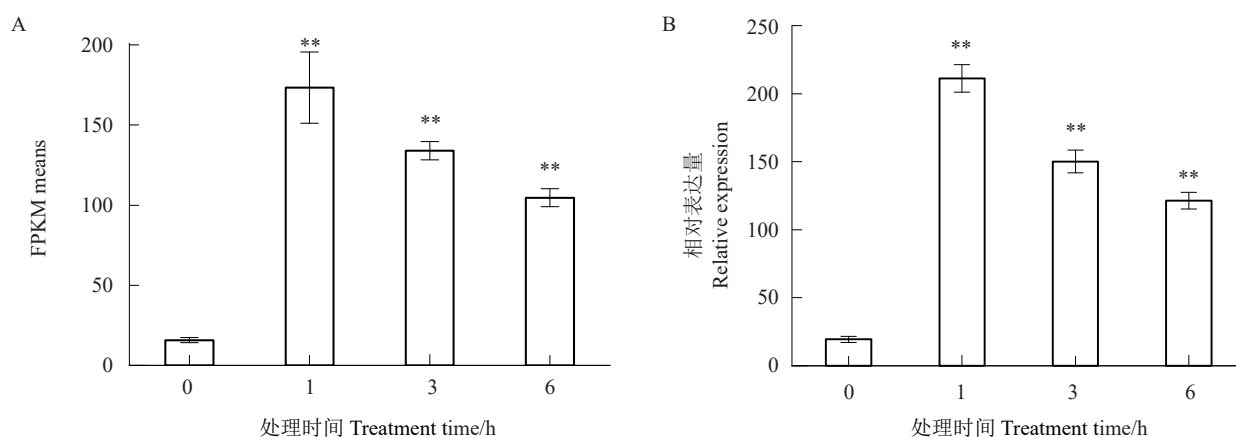
Fig. 1 Basic parameters and the sequence phylogenetic analysis of *PbeNAC83*

明 *PbeNAC83* 可能参与多种激素信号的调控。综上, *PbeNAC83* 为典型的 NAC 转录因子, 在进化上表现出保守性, 并且可能响应多种激素和胁迫信号。

2.2 *PbeNAC83* 表达模式分析

利用 20% *VpM* 处理野生型杜梨悬浮细胞后的转录组数据, 获得 *PbeNAC83* 基因的 FPKM 值(图

2)。在 20% *VpM* 处理 1 h 后, *PbeNAC83* 的 FPKM 值快速上升, 由 15.74 上升至 173.38(图 2-A)。进一步将杜梨的悬浮细胞用 20% *VpM* 处理后, 通过 qRT-PCR 技术分析其在 1、3、6 h 后 *PbeNAC83* 的表达量。结果显示, 处理后 *PbeNAC83* 的表达被立即激活, 1 h 时由 19.51 上升至 211.2, 上调约为 10.82 倍



A. *PbeNAC83* 响应腐烂病信号的表达分析: 用 20% *Valsa pyri* Metabolite(*VpM*)处理 *Pyrus betulifolia* 悬浮细胞后通过 RNA-seq 获得的基因 FPKM 值; B. qRT-PCR. FPKM: 每千个碱基的转录每百万映射读取的 fragments。数据为平均值($\pm$ SD), $n=3$ 。* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ 。下同。

A. The expression analysis of *PbeNAC83* respond to *Valsa* canker signals: the FPKM value of *Pyrus betulifolia* suspension cells were treated with 20% *Valsa pyri* Metabolite (*VpM*) and detected by RNA-seq. B. qRT-PCR. FPKM (Fragments quantity per kilobase of the exon model for every million mapped fragments). The data were mean ($\pm$ SD), $n=3$. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$. The same below.

图 2 *PbeNAC83* 对腐烂病信号的表达分析

Fig. 2 The expression of *PbeNAC83* in response to *Valsa* canker signals

(图 2-B)。以上结果表明, *PbeNAC83* 基因能够响应腐烂病信号, 其表达水平的上调可能与植物抵御腐烂病的机制密切相关。

2.3 *PbeNAC83* 正调控梨和苹果果实对 *Vp* 的抗性

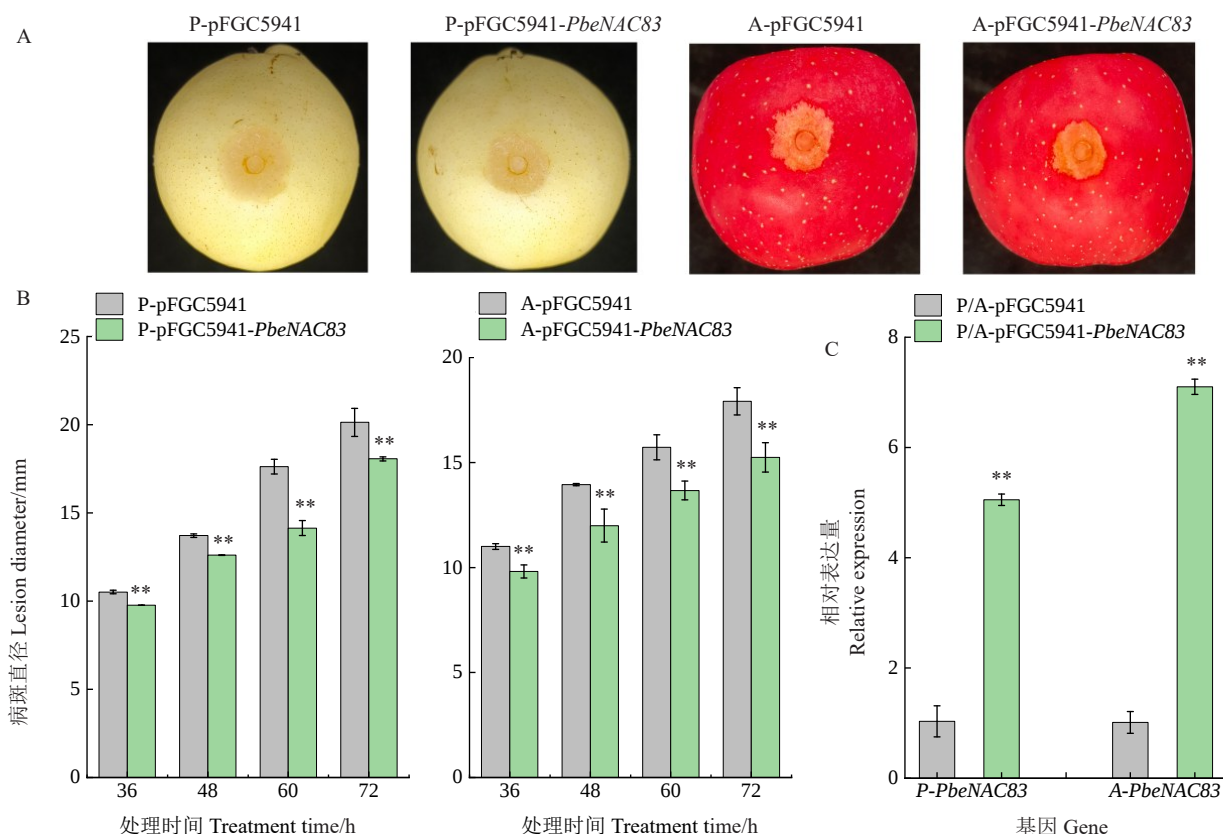
为了探究基因是否在抗腐烂病中发挥作用, 将 *PbeNAC83* 瞬时表达于黄冠梨和烟富 3 号苹果中, 分析其对腐烂病的抗性(图 3)。结果显示, *PbeNAC83* 过表达的果实病斑直径小于空载体(图 3-A), 表明该基因可能增强了果实对腐烂病的抵抗力。随着接种部位逐渐发病, 进一步测量在 36、48、60 和 72 h 的病斑直径, 分析对照和过表达果实上病斑大小的变化(图 3-B), 结果表明, 过表达 *PbeNAC83* 可显著降低梨腐烂病菌(*Vp*)在黄冠梨和烟富 3 号苹果果实上的病斑直径, 病斑抑制率分别为 10.3% 和 14.9%。qRT-PCR 检测显示, 与空载体对照相比, *PbeNAC83* 在注射部位的表达水平显著上调(图 3-C)。以上结果表明, *PbeNAC83* 的过表达正调控梨和苹果果实对腐烂病的抗性。

2.4 *PbeNAC83* 的过表达增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对 *Vp* 的抗性

为了进一步证明 *PbeNAC83* 对腐烂病的调控作用, 利用农杆菌介导的遗传转化法将 *PbeNAC83* 转入 Duli-G03, 筛选出生长良好的过表达细胞系: *PbeNAC83*-OE1、*PbeNAC83*-OE2 和 *PbeNAC83*-OE3(图 4)。将 3 个过表达细胞系分别铺板并接种 *Vp* 后, 腐烂病的扩散速率受到显著抑制(图 4-A)。处理至 72 h 的 *PbeNAC83*-OE1 细胞系的病斑直径较对照减少了 73.1%(图 4-B)。qRT-PCR 检测显示, 与对照相比, 过表达细胞系中 *PbeNAC83* 基因的表达水平显著上调(图 4-C)。以上结果进一步表明, *PbeNAC83* 的过表达显著增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对腐烂病感染的抗性。

2.5 *PbeNAC83* 过表达增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌代谢物的抗性

采用 MTT 法对细胞活性跟踪检测, 研究野生型(WT)和 *PbeNAC83* 过表达细胞系对腐烂病菌代谢



A. 拍摄于果实接种腐烂病 72 h 的病变表现。pFGC-5941 为空载体对照,pFGC-5941-*PbeNAC83* 过表达。P 是黄冠梨,A 是烟富 3 号苹果; B. 果实病斑大小测量数据;C. 果实中 *PbeNAC83* 的表达量测定。

A. Photographs taken 72 hours post-inoculation with *Valsa canker* show disease symptoms. pFGC-5941 served as the empty vector control, while pFGC-5941-*PbeNAC83* was used for overexpression. P represents Huangguan pear, and A represents Yanfu No. 3 apple. B. Lesion size measurement data on fruit. C. Expression of *PbeNAC83* in fruits.

图 3 *PbeNAC83* 在苹果和梨果实中的瞬时表达分析

Fig. 3 Transient expression analysis of *PbeNAC83* in apple and pear fruits

物(*VpM*)的耐受性(图5)。结果显示,与野生型相比,*PbeNAC83*过表达细胞系(*PbeNAC83*-OE1)在20% *VpM*处理后的1、3和6 h,细胞活性均显著高于野生型。这一结果表明,*PbeNAC83*的过表达显著增强了Duli-G03悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌代谢物的耐受性。

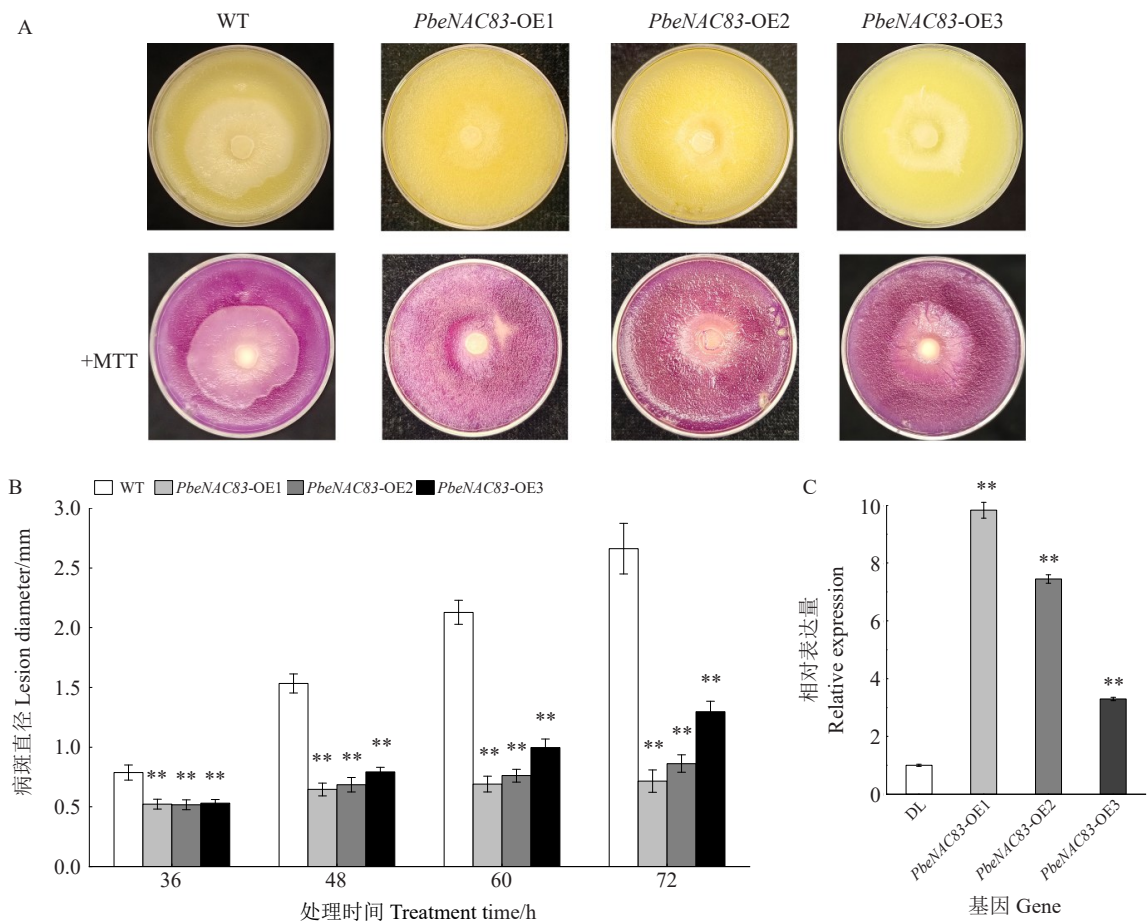
2.6 *PbeNAC83*的免疫机制分析

为了研究*PbeNAC83*激活的信号通路,笔者检测了与植物免疫相关的关键基因的表达,包括PTI、JA、植保素和ROS信号通路基因(图6)。在*VpM*处理后,与野生型相比,*PbeNAC83*-OE1细胞中,PTI和JA相关基因*WRKY22*和*PR1b*的表达水平上调(图6-A、B)。此外,植保素相关基因*WRKY33*在处理3 h后的表达量上调至对照的2.26倍,ROS相关基因*RBOHD*的表达量上调至对照的1.96倍(图6-C、D)。以上结果表明*PbeNAC83*的过表达可能激活了

ROS和植保素信号通路来抵抗腐烂病。

3 讨论

转录因子通过与靶基因启动子区域的顺式作用元件特异性地结合,从而调控基因的转录。一般来说,典型的转录因子结构域包含4个主要功能:即DNA结合区(DNA-binding domain, DBD)、转录调控区(transcription regulation domain, TRD)、寡聚化位点区(oligomerization site, OS)以及核定位信号区(nuclear localization signal, NLS)^[45]。NAC(NAM、ATAF和CUC)作为植物中最大的转录因子(TF)家族之一,在拟南芥和水稻中包含100多个成员^[46-47]。本研究通过进化分析比较了杜梨与其他物种中的NAC转录因子,发现*PbeNAC83*与拟南芥*ANAC83*具有较近的亲缘关系,推测二者可能具有相似的功能。另外,通过对*PbeNAC83*启动子区域进行顺式

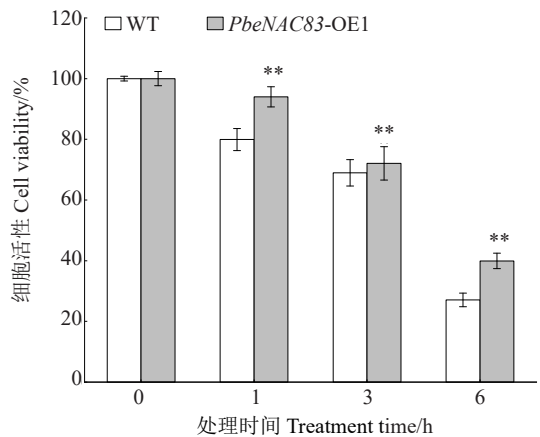


A. 接种 *Vp* 72 h 后,野生型细胞(WT)和 3 个过表达转基因细胞系(*PbeNAC83*-OE1、2、3)在培养皿上的发病情况。活细胞鉴定:MTT 染为紫色;B. 细胞接种 *Vp* 后,各时间点下的病斑大小测量数据;C. 以 *Actin* 作参照,转基因株系中 *PbeNAC83* 的表达水平。表达量是相对于 WT 的,其值设为 1。

A. After inoculation with *Vp* for 72 hours, the disease incidence of wild-type cells (WT) and three overexpressing transgenic cell lines (*PbeNAC83*-OE1, OE2, and OE3) on petri dishes. Identification of viable cells: stained purple by MTT. B. Lesion size measurements at different time points after inoculation with *Vp*. C. Expression levels of *PbeNAC83* in transgenic lines, normalized to *Actin*. Expression values are relative to WT, which is set as 1.

图 4 *PbeNAC83* 过表达增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌的抗性

Fig. 4 *PbeNAC83* overexpression enhanced the resistance of Dali-G03 suspension cells to *Valsa pyri*

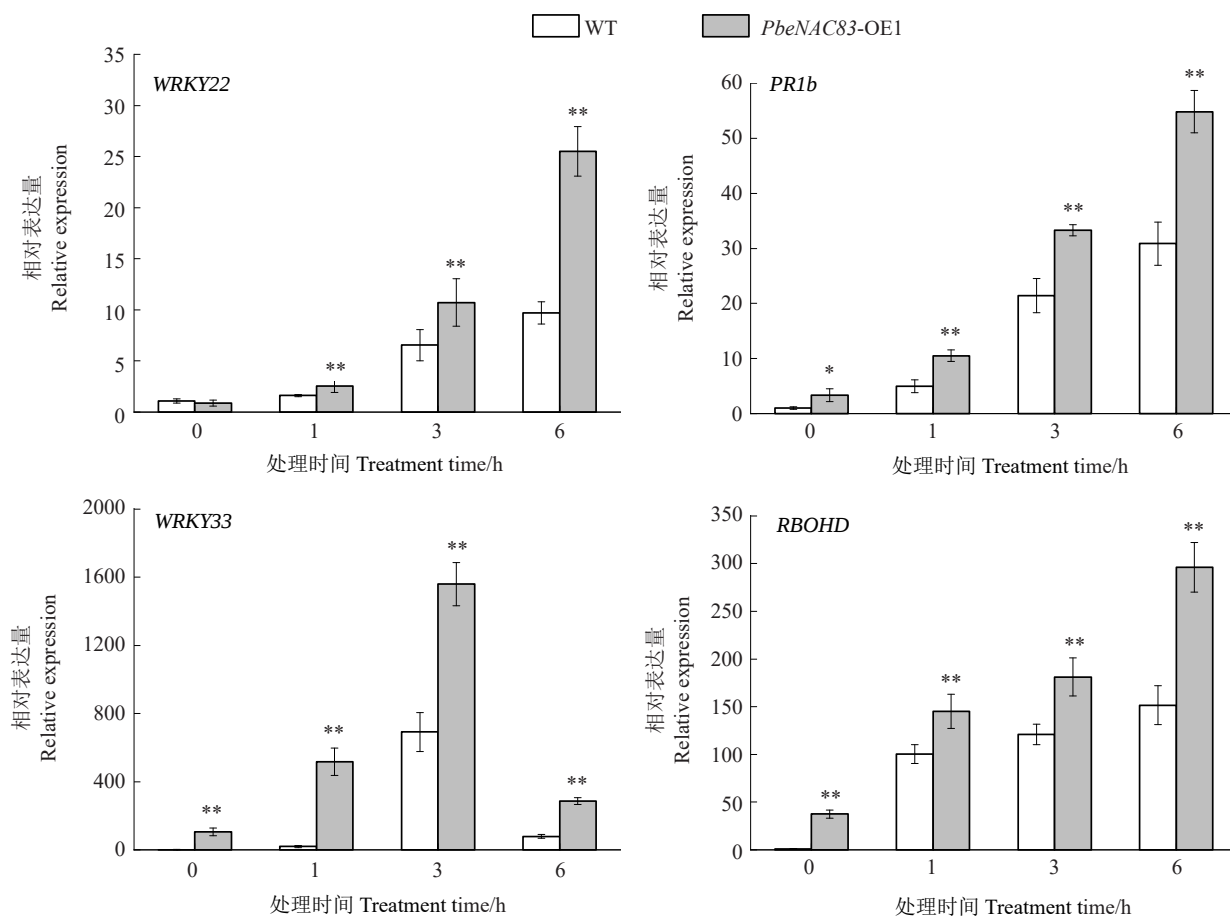


20% *VpM* 处理后不同时间点 Duli-G03 与 *PbeNAC83* 转基因细胞系细胞的活性分析。

Analysis of the activity of Duli-G03 with cells from *PbeNAC83* transgenic cell lines at different time points after 20% *VpM* treatment.

图 5 过表达 *PbeNAC83* 过表达增强了 Duli-G03 悬浮细胞对腐烂病菌代谢物的耐受性

Fig. 5 The overexpression of *PbeNAC83* enhanced the tolerance of Duli-G03 suspension cells to *VpM*



A. *WRKY22* 与 PTI 信号通路相关; B. *PR1b* 与 JA 信号通路相关; C. *WRKY33* 与植保素信号通路相关; D. *RBOHD* 与 ROS 信号通路相关。

A. *WRKY22* is associated with the PTI signaling pathway. B. *PR1b* is associated with the JA signaling pathway. C. *WRKY33* is related to the phytoalexin signaling pathway. D. *RBOHD* is related to the ROS signaling pathway.

图 6 *PbeNAC83* 激活多个免疫反应相关基因的表达

Fig. 6 *PbeNAC83* activates the expression of multiple immune response related genes

作用元件分析,发现其表达调控可能受到多种激素协同作用,其中赤霉素与脱落酸可能在诱导*PbeNAC83*基因表达过程中发挥关键作用。此外,启动子区域还包含与植物抗逆相关的元件,推测*PbeNAC83*可能在植物的逆境响应中扮演重要角色。基于转录数据和荧光定量PCR分析表明杜梨*PbeNAC83*基因在腐烂病菌处理后显著上调。

NAC 转录因子由广泛分布在各种高等植物物种中的众多成员组成,在植物的生长发育、器官建成、激素调控以及非生物胁迫响应过程中,发挥着至关重要的作用^[48]。NAC 在病原体的免疫反应中起着至关重要的作用^[49]。研究表明,许多 NAC 基因作为植物对寄生型、半寄生型或腐生型病原体免疫的正或负调节因子,调节超敏反应和 ROS 信号通路或作为病原体效应子的毒力靶标^[50]。在拟南芥中,至

少有 7 种 NAC 蛋白 ATAF1、ATAF2、ANAC019、ANAC055、ANAC072、NTL9/CBNAC (钙调素结合 NAC 蛋白) 和 ANAC042/JUB1 (JUNGBRUNNEN1) 参与调节植物对腐生型真菌病原体的免疫,包括灰霉病菌 (*Botrytis cinerea*)、油菜链格孢菌 (*Alternaria brassicicola*) 和尖孢镰刀菌 (*Fusarium oxysporum*)^[51-53]。此外,在水稻的最新研究中发现 NAC 的过表达,如 *OsNAC066*、*OsNAC096*、*OsNAC6* 和 *OsNAC111*^[54-57],增强了对稻瘟病的抗性。本文结合 *VpM* 处理悬浮细胞后差异基因的表达分析,筛选了 NAC 转录因子家族的 1 个基因进行克隆以及进一步的功能验证。结果表明,在果实和细胞过表达 *PbeNAC83* 显著降低了病斑的扩散速率,表明 *PbeNAC83* 正调控腐烂病抗性。未来可通过基因过表达,在抗病的基础上深入研究其他方面,为梨的抗

性育种提供理论指导。

HR (Hypersensitive Response) 诱导的细胞死亡可以防止或延缓病原体的进一步扩张,从而减轻对植物细胞的损伤。此过程中,这种效应通常伴随着ROS的爆发和积累。*PbeNAC83*通过调控ROS和植保素的合成,显著增强植物抗病性。具体而言,*PbeNAC83*可能通过激活ROS通路关键基因*RBO-HD*的表达,促使细胞壁加固和活性氧爆发,直接抑制病原菌侵染与扩散。植保素作为一类低分子质量次生代谢物,在植物遭受病原菌侵染时被诱导合成,具备抗菌特性,在植物防范病原菌入侵进程中扮演关键角色。在健康植物中,植保素的含量通常很低,但细菌、真菌和卵菌等病原菌的入侵会显著诱导其合成^[58]。研究发现,在接种梨腐烂病菌后,*PbeNAC83*过表达细胞中*WRKY33*基因的表达被显著诱导。推测*PbeNAC83*的过表达通过激活植保素合成,增强植物对腐烂病的抗性,其独特的调控机制为抗病育种提供了新思路。其他抗病NAC转录因子如*TaNAC1*调控细胞壁和ROS^[59]; *HvNAC6*调控水杨酸和茉莉酸^[60]; *OsNAC4*调节细胞死亡^[61]; *OsNAC60*调节ROS积累和胼胝质沉积^[62]。笔者的研究表明,*PbeNAC83*可能作为ROS和植保素的关键调节因子,可以整合两个信号通路,协同调控抗病反应,实现高效抗病。

4 结 论

本研究从杜梨中筛选鉴定获得了一个响应腐烂病信号的NAC家族成员*PbeNAC83*。通过瞬时和稳定转化进行功能分析,明确了*PbeNAC83*能够正向调控对腐烂病的抗性。进一步研究发现,*PbeNAC83*的过表达可激活植物体内的植保素和活性氧信号通路相关基因的表达,进而抑制腐烂病菌的入侵。以上发现为腐烂病的抗病分子育种提供依据,还为生产实践中有效防控腐烂病的发生提供新的思路和方法。通过识别关键抗病基因并研究机制,可加快抗病育种进程,为培育抗腐烂病新品种提供支持。

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