

香蕉A、B基因组胆碱单加氧酶基因功能验证

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摘要:【目的】胆碱单加氧酶(CMO)是高等植物甘氨酸甜菜碱(GB)合成过程中的限速酶,在香蕉响应非生物胁迫过程中发挥关键作用。先前研究发现来源于香蕉A、B基因组的CMO基因结构存在显著差异,可能导致其功能分化。【方法】利用先前在湛江AA(AA基因型)、巴西蕉(AAA基因型)、广东大蕉(AAB基因型)、金粉(ABB基因型)4种基因型香蕉中鉴定得到的4种CMO基因(CMO-A、CMO-H、CMO-B1和CMO-B2),通过缺陷型酵母功能互补、烟草遗传转化和亚细胞定位试验探究其功能差异。【结果】酵母转化试验中,在渗透、低温、盐及重金属胁迫下,过表达香蕉CMO基因显著提高酵母抗逆性,其中来源于B基因组的CMO-B1和CMO-B2在重金属胁迫下表现更优;在渗透胁迫下,过表达B基因组CMO基因(CMO-B1、CMO-B2)的烟草种子萌发率较野生型显著提高,根长增加1.43倍,且外源GB可进一步缓解胁迫抑制;亚细胞定位结果显示,A、B基因组CMO蛋白均定位于叶绿体上。【结论】香蕉B基因组CMO基因在渗透胁迫响应中功能更强,本研究结果为解析香蕉A、B基因组抗逆性差异及分子育种提供了理论依据。

关键词:香蕉;A、B基因组;胆碱单加氧酶合成基因;非生物胁迫;功能差异

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Functional validation of choline monooxygenase genes in banana A and B genomes

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Abstract: 【Objective】Osmotic stress is a major environmental constraint that severely limits plant growth, development, and agricultural productivity. Glycine betaine (GB), a compatible osmolyte synthesized in response to abiotic stresses, plays a pivotal role in osmotic adjustment, with choline monooxygenase (CMO) acting as the rate-limiting enzyme in its biosynthetic pathway. Banana (*Musa* spp.), a globally significant crop with diverse genomic compositions derived from *M. acuminata* (A genome) and *M. balbisiana* (B genome), exhibits genotype-specific variations in stress tolerance. Previous studies have identified structural and functional differences in CMO genes across banana genotypes, suggesting potential divergence in their roles during stress adaptation. This study aims to functionally validate CMO genes derived from the A and B genomes of banana, elucidate their contributions to osmotic stress tolerance, and explore the genomic basis for stress resilience in different banana genotypes. 【Methods】Four banana genotypes [Zhanjiang AA (AA genome), Brazilian banana (AAA genome), Guangdong plantain (AAB genome), and Fenjiao (ABB genome)] were selected for their distinct genomic compositions. Tissue-cultured seedlings at the five-leaf stage were used for gene cloning and stress treatments. CMO genes were amplified using genotype-specific primers designed based on prior

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sequencing data. The four *CMO* gene coding sequences (*CMO-A*, *CMO-H*, *CMO-B1* and *CMO-B2*) were recombined into the pYES2-NTB yeast expression vector and the pGFPGUSplus plant overexpression vector by homologous recombination method. The yeast transformation experiment was carried out by lithium acetate conversion method. Yeast functional complementation assays were conducted using INVSC1 (for osmotic, salt, and low-temperature stress) and *ycf1* (for heavy metal stress) strains. Transgenic *Nicotiana benthamiana* lines overexpressing banana *CMO* genes were generated through Agrobacterium-mediated transformation (GV3101 strain) and validated by PCR and hygromycin resistance screening. For stress assays, yeast transformants were grown in SG-Ura media containing $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl (salt stress), $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ mannitol (osmotic stress), $40 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CdCl_2 (heavy metal stress), or incubated at 18°C (low-temperature stress). Growth was monitored via serial dilution spot assays. In tobacco, seed germination rates and root elongation were evaluated under $150 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ mannitol-induced osmotic stress, with or without $20 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ exogenous GB pretreatment. Subcellular localization of CMO-GFP fusion proteins was transiently expressed in tobacco leaves, and visualized via confocal microscopy using chloroplast autofluorescence (640 nm excitation). **【Results】** Overexpression of banana *CMO* genes significantly enhanced yeast tolerance to multiple stresses. Under $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl, $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ mannitol, and 18°C conditions, when INVSC1 strains expressing *CMO-A* (AA genome), *CMO-H* (hybrid A/B genome), *CMO-B1*, and *CMO-B2* (B genome) were compared with the empty vehicle control, the survival rate of INVSC1-*CMO* recombinant yeast significantly increased. No significant differences were observed among the four *CMO* variants under these stresses. Under $40 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CdCl_2 , *ycf1* strains expressing *CMO-H* and *CMO-B1* showed superior growth, and colony growth was significantly better than that of *ycf1-CMO-A* and *ycf1-CMO-B2* recombinant yeasts, respectively, indicating enhanced heavy metal tolerance linked to B genome-derived *CMO* variants. Osmotic stress ($150 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ mannitol) reduced seed germination rates in wild-type (WT) tobacco to 42.3%, whereas transgenic lines overexpressing *CMO-B1* and *CMO-B2* maintained germination rates of 68.9% and 71.2%, respectively—a 30%–33% improvement over WT. Exogenous GB further increased germination rates to 85%–89% in transgenic lines, demonstrating synergistic effects between endogenous and exogenous GB. Root elongation under osmotic stress revealed genotype-specific effects: *CMO-B1* and *CMO-B2* transgenic seedlings exhibited root lengths of 2.57 cm, 1.43-fold longer than WT (1.80 cm), whereas *CMO-A* and *CMO-H* lines showed no significant improvement (2.03–2.07 cm). Confocal microscopy confirmed that all four CMO-GFP fusion proteins were localized exclusively to chloroplasts, as evidenced by complete overlap with chloroplast autofluorescence. This finding aligns with the role of CMO in chloroplastic GB biosynthesis. **【Conclusion】** B genome-derived *CMO* genes (*CMO-B1/B2*) confer superior osmotic/heavy metal stress tolerance compared to A genome variants, highlighting functional diversification shaped by genomic ancestry. Chloroplastic localization underscores their role in stress-responsive GB synthesis. These findings identify *CMO-B1/B2* as key targets for breeding stress-resilient banana cultivars and provide a molecular framework for understanding A/B genome functional divergence. This study pioneers the functional dissection of *CMO* allelic diversity in banana, linking genomic ancestry (A vs B) to stress-responsive gene performance. The development of a dual-model validation system (yeast and tobacco) provides a scalable framework for screening stress-tolerance genes in polyploid crops. Additionally, the chloroplast-specific localization of CMO resolves long-standing ambiguities about its subcellular activity in monocots, offering insights for engineering GB biosynthesis pathways in non-accumulator species.

Key words: *Musa* spp.; A, B genome; *CMO* genes; Abiotic stress; Functional differences

渗透胁迫是植物生长发育过程中面临的主要不利环境之一,对世界农业生产造成了极大危害^[1]。渗透胁迫会抑制种子萌发和根系形态建成,抑制幼苗生长,导致植物花粉败育,降低作物产量,加速植物衰老,严重时甚至导致植物死亡^[2]。渗透调节是指植物通过调节细胞内溶质的含量来保持细胞渗透压的过程,是植物响应渗透胁迫的重要调节机制^[3]。甘氨酸甜菜碱(glycine betaine, GB)是一种广泛存在于高等植物细胞中的季铵碱类化合物^[4],被认为是在植物遭受渗透胁迫时发挥主要渗透调节作用的一种甜菜碱^[5]。在高等植物中,GB的合成首先以胆碱为底物,在胆碱单加氧酶(choline monooxygenase, CMO)催化下氧化为甜菜碱醛;然后,甜菜碱醛在甜菜碱醛脱氢酶(betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase, BADH)催化下最终合成GB^[6]。1989年, Brouquisse等^[7]首次在菠菜(*Spinacia oleracea*)叶绿体中分离出CMO蛋白,克隆到CMO基因并认为CMO属于单编码基因。CMO蛋白仅在植物中存在,CMO是加氧酶超家族Rieske型加氧酶家族成员^[8]。CMO是植物GB合成过程中的限速酶^[9],具有Rieske型[2Fe-2S]和单核非血红素铁中心,通过催化不可逆的羟基化反应,利用分子氧和还原铁氧还蛋白(Fd_{red})提供的电子,将胆碱氧化成甜菜碱醛^[10]。在多种非生物胁迫条件下,不同植物CMO基因的上调表达可以显著提高植物的非生物胁迫抗性^[11-13]。通过基因工程过表达CMO基因可以赋予非GB积累植物合成积累GB的能力以增强其非生物抗性^[14]。

香蕉(*Musa spp.*)作为重要的热带亚热带水果,是关系世界粮食安全、人类健康和地区发展的重要作物^[15]。1955年, Simmonds等^[16]提出香蕉由尖叶蕉(*Musa acuminata*; A基因组)和长梗蕉(*Musa balbisiana*; B基因组)两个原始野生蕉种内或种间杂交后代进化而成,还有少数的*Musa schizocarpa*(S基因组)和*Musa textilis*(T基因组)。在非生物胁迫条件下,同一物种不同基因型个体间存在不同的生理反应和基因表达模式,具有特定基因型的物种可能产生各种表型,从而在适应环境的过程中得以继续生存^[17]。Ravi等^[18]认为*Musa balbisiana*可能是在极端天气条件下被人类驯化而成。因此,相较*Musa acuminata*具有更强的抗旱能力,并通过对干旱条件下不同基因型香蕉进行表型分析发现, ABB基因型香蕉比其他基因型香蕉具有更强的抗旱性^[19],在干旱

胁迫条件下不同基因型香蕉与耐旱性相关的基因、蛋白均存在差异表达现象^[20]; Hu等^[21]通过表型和生理分析认为, ABB基因型的粉蕉比AAA基因型的巴西蕉更耐渗透胁迫、冷胁迫和盐胁迫;在多种胁迫联合作用下, *DREB*基因在Hill banana(AAB基因型)中的低表达使得其耐旱性和耐热性强于Grand Nain(AAA基因型)^[22]。前期研究表明,外源GB可缓解渗透胁迫下香蕉的生理响应^[23];在不同基因型香蕉品种中鉴定到分别来源于香蕉A、B基因组的CMO基因,其结构存在不同特征,且渗透胁迫响应能力存在差异^[24]。因此,笔者拟对鉴定得到的香蕉A、B基因组的CMO基因功能进行验证,旨在揭示A、B基因组香蕉CMO基因的功能差异,为探索香蕉A、B基因组基因功能差异和抗逆育种提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

以湛江AA(AA基因型)、巴西蕉(AAA基因型)、广东大蕉(AAB基因型)和金粉(ABB基因型)4种不同基因型香蕉的生长健壮、长势一致、五叶一心

的组培苗为材料,采集全株叶片,取样后迅速放入液氮速冻,然后于 -80°C 超低温冰箱保存备用。本氏烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)由武汉伯远生物科技有限公司提供。将野生型本氏烟草种子和转基因烟草种子分别用超纯水或 $20\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GB浸泡24 h,经过75%乙醇消毒1 min后,用无菌水冲洗3次,每次1 min,再经10%次氯酸钠溶液消毒10 min后,用无菌水冲洗5次,每次1 min。各基因型取30粒种子分别点播在含0和 $150\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇的MS培养基上,置于 25°C 、16 h光照/8 h黑暗的培养箱中培养。试验设置3次重复,于第10天统计种子萌发率。

将点播在含 $0\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇的MS培养基上生长10 d的野生型本氏烟草和转基因烟草的幼苗移栽至含 $150\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇的MS培养基上,置于 25°C 、16 h光照/8 h黑暗的培养箱中竖直培养。每组3株重复,于第10天测量主根长度。

1.2 酵母表达载体的构建及转化

利用同源重组法将在湛江AA、巴西蕉、广东大蕉和金粉中鉴定得到的CMO-A、CMO-H、CMO-B1和CMO-B2等4种CMO基因的编码序列(参考朱博为等^[24]的方法)构建到pYES2-NTB酵母表达载体(瑞源生物,南京)上。载体经BamH I和EcoR I限

制性核酸内切酶线性化, 37 °C 水浴 30 min, 10 × FastDigest Green Buffer (赛默飞, 上海) 作为缓冲液。利用带有 *Bam*H I 和 *Eco*R I 限制性核酸内切酶酶切位点的特异性同源臂引物(表 1)扩增 *CMO* 基因编码序列, 使用 2 × Seamless Cloning Mix (博迈德生物, 北京) 无缝克隆酶对 *CMO* 基因扩增片段和 pYES2-NTB 线性化载体进行连接, 50 °C, 15 min。

将连接产物转化 DH5α 大肠杆菌感受态(唯地生物, 上海), 提取阳性质粒。使用 Yeastmaker™ Yeast Transformation System 2 酵母转化试剂盒(TaKaRa, Japan), 采用醋酸锂转化法进行酵母转化试验, 按照说明书操作。涂布于 SD-Ura(含 2%葡萄糖)固体培养基(泛基诺, 北京)上, 倒置于 28 °C 培养箱培养 2~3 d。菌液 PCR 筛选阳性克隆。

表 1 本研究所用引物
Table 1 Primers used in this study

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	用途 Function
<i>MaCMO</i> -F	ATGGCCATCGTAGTGGCAAAG	基因克隆 Gene cloning
<i>MaCMO</i> -R	TTAGATGTTACCAAGGCACTCATG	
<i>MbCMO</i> -F	ATGGCCATCGTAGTGGCAAAG	基因克隆 Gene cloning
<i>MbCMO</i> -R	TTATTCGTGGAGAGCGCCTGC	
M13-F	TGTAAAACGACGGCCAGT	DH5α 阳性筛选
M13-R	CAGGAAACAGCTATGACC	DH5α positive screening
pYES2- <i>Bam</i> H I - <i>CMO</i> -F	cgataaggtagcctcctagaATGGCCATCGTAGTGGCAA	pYES2 表达载体构建 pYES2 expression vector construction
pYES2- <i>Eco</i> R I - <i>CMO</i> A-R	tgctggatatctgcagaattcTTAGATGTTACCAAGGCACTCATGC	
pYES2- <i>Eco</i> R I - <i>CMO</i> B-R	tgctggatatctgcagaattcTTATTCGTGGAGAGCGCCTT	INVSC1 和 YCF1 阳性筛选 INVSC1 and YCF1 positive screening
pYES2-F	CAGCTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGG	
pYES2-R	AGGGTTAGGGATAGGCTTACCTTCG	pGUSGFPplus 过表达载体构建 expression vector construction
pGFP- <i>Xba</i> I -CAB-R	ggatcgaattgatcctcctagaGATGTTACCAAGGCACTCATGCA	
pGFP- <i>Xba</i> I -CB1-R	ggatcgaattgatcctcctagaTTCGTGGAGAGCGCCTTCA	GV3101 阳性筛选 GV3101 positive screening
pGFP- <i>Xba</i> I -CB2-R	ggatcgaattgatcctcctagaTCTGCACCTCTGCCGCC	
M13/pUC-F	CCCAGTCACGACGTTGTAAAACG	阳性烟草检测 Positive tobacco test
EGFP-N	CGTCGCCGTCCAGCTCGACCAG	
hyg501-F	GAGCATATACGCCCGGAGTC	
hyg501-R	CAAGACCTGCCTGAAACCGA	

1.3 酵母功能互补试验

将阳性酵母菌液以 1% 的体积加入到 SD-Ura (含 2%葡萄糖)液体培养基中摇菌至 OD₆₀₀=1.2~1.4, 4000 r·min⁻¹, 离心 5 min 去上清液; 用不含碳源的 SD-Ura 液体培养基清洗酵母细胞并振荡培养 3 h, 4000 r·min⁻¹, 离心 5 min 去上清液; 添加 SG-Ura(含 2%半乳糖)液体培养基继续振荡培养 8 h, 调整 OD₆₀₀=0.6。按 10⁰、10⁻¹、10⁻²、10⁻³、10⁻⁴ 浓度梯度各取 5 μL 点涂于相应的 SG-Ura 固体培养基上, 置于 28 °C 培养箱培养 2~3 d(CK)。其中 INVSC1 酵母菌株(瑞源生物, 南京)用于渗透胁迫、盐胁迫和极端生长温度筛选, ycf1 菌株(瑞源生物, 南京)用于重金属胁迫筛选。甘露醇模拟渗透胁迫, NaCl 模拟盐胁迫, CdCl₂ 模拟重金属胁迫, 18 °C 培养箱模拟低温胁迫。

1.4 过表达载体构建及农杆菌转化

利用同源重组法将鉴定得到的 4 种 *CMO* 基因的编码序列(去除终止密码子)构建到 pGFPGUSplus 过表达载体上。载体使用 *Xba* I 限制性核酸内切酶线性化, 37 °C 水浴 30 min, 10 × FastDigest Green Buffer 作为缓冲液。利用带有 *Xba* I 限制性核酸内切酶酶切位点的特异性同源臂引物(表 1)扩增 *CMO* 基因编码序列, 将 *CMO* 基因扩增片段和线性化载体进行连接。将连接产物转化 DH5α 大肠杆菌感受态, 提取阳性质粒。取 1 μL 质粒加入 50 μL GV3101 农杆菌感受态细胞(唯地生物, 上海)中, 充分混匀后吸取至电转杯中, 电转后加入 1 mL LB 液体培养基, 充分混匀后吸取至 1.5 mL 离心管中, 于摇床 30 °C、180 r·min⁻¹ 振荡培养 30 min, 将活化好的农杆菌菌液吸取 50 μL 接种于 YEP 固体培养基上, 30 °C 暗培养 48 h。挑取单克隆菌落,

于300 μL YEP液体培养基中,30 °C,200 r·min⁻¹振荡过夜培养,菌液PCR筛选阳性克隆。

1.5 烟草遗传转化及阳性植株筛选

烟草转化由武汉伯远生物科技有限公司完成。烟草种子使用75%乙醇消毒30 s,无菌水清洗1 min,再使用84消毒液消毒3~5 min,无菌水清洗3次,每次1 min。将消毒后的烟草种子播种于萌发培养基上,25 °C,16 h光照/8 h黑暗培养4~5周,将无菌烟草叶片用手术刀切成小块接种于预培养基上。向侵染液中加入阳性农杆菌菌液,制备OD₆₀₀=0.2的农杆菌重悬液,将预培养2~3 d的烟草叶片放置于农杆菌悬浮液中侵染10~15 min,将侵染后的烟草叶片放置于滤纸上,经晾干后接种于共培养基上,暗培养48~72 h。将共培养2 d后的叶片转入诱导培养基上诱导愈伤组织,约10 d,待其长出愈伤组织。挑选符合标准的愈伤组织,接种于潮霉素抗性的筛选培养基上,培养时间15~30 d,培养温度(23±2)°C。将二筛生长旺盛的阳性愈伤组织接种至分化培养基上,每皿4~5个愈伤,25 °C 16 h光照/8 h黑暗培养15~30 d。在分化过程中,愈伤组织如有幼苗形成,将其接种至壮苗培养基上生长7~10 d。采用CTAB法提取烟草基

因组DNA,使用潮霉素特异性引物进行PCR检测。

1.6 亚细胞定位

于25 °C、16 h光照/8 h黑暗、5000 lx的培养箱培养本氏烟草,定时浇水,培养一个月后用于试验。通过激光共聚焦显微镜(Nikon C2-ER)观察烟草叶片细胞并采集图像,488 nm激发光下检测绿色荧光蛋白(Green fluorescent protein, GFP)荧光,使用640 nm激发光检测叶绿体自发荧光。

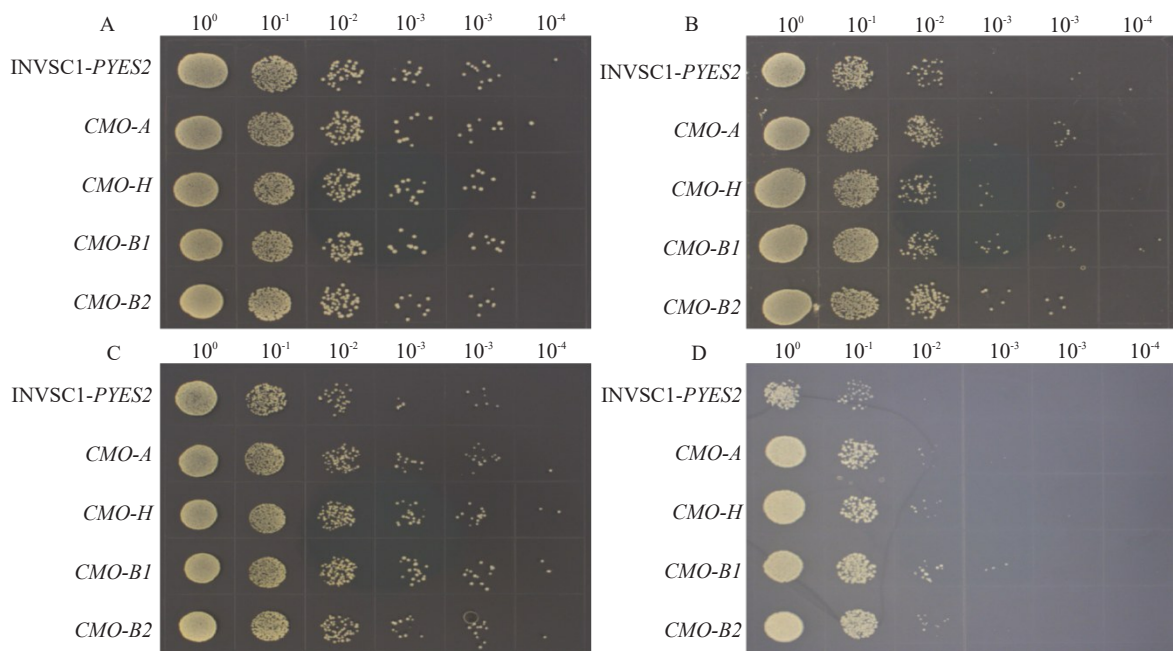
1.7 数据统计与分析

数据导入SPSS软件(v22)进行统计学分析,采用ANOVA进行方差分析,采用Duncan's新复极差法进行作多重比较分析,不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$),采用Origin软件(v2022)绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 转香蕉CMO基因酵母对渗透、低温和盐胁迫的响应

为验证A、B基因组CMO基因功能差异,利用INVSC1敏感突变酵母进行功能互补试验。结果显示,在SG-Ura培养基28 °C条件(图1-A)下转化pY-ES2空载体的INVSC1对照酵母(CK)与重组酵母生



生长条件:A. SG-Ura 培养基 28 °C培养(CK);B. 添加 1.0 mol·L⁻¹甘露醇的 SG-Ura 培养基 28 °C培养;C. SG-Ura 培养基 18 °C培养;D. 添加 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaCl 的 SG-Ura 培养基 28 °C培养。

Growth conditions: A. SG-Ura media cultured at 28 °C (CK); B. SG-Ura media cultured at 28 °C with the addition of 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ mannitol; C. SG-Ura media cultured at 18 °C; D. SG-Ura media cultured at 28 °C with the addition of 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ NaCl.

图1 转香蕉CMO基因酵母对渗透、低温和盐胁迫的响应

Fig. 1 Response of transgenic CMO gene yeast to osmotic, low-temperature, and salt stresses

长情况无明显差异;在添加 $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甘露醇(图 1-B)、 18°C 条件下(图 1-C)和添加 $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl(图 1-D)的 SG-Ura 培养基上转化的 4 种 INVSC1 重组酵母生长情况均显著优于 CK,但转化 4 种香蕉 CMO 的 INVSC1 酵母间生长情况无明显差异。表明在渗透、低温和盐胁迫下,转化 4 种香蕉 CMO 均可以提高 INVSC1 酵母抗性,且在 INVSC1 酵母中 4 种香蕉 CMO 功能无明显差异。

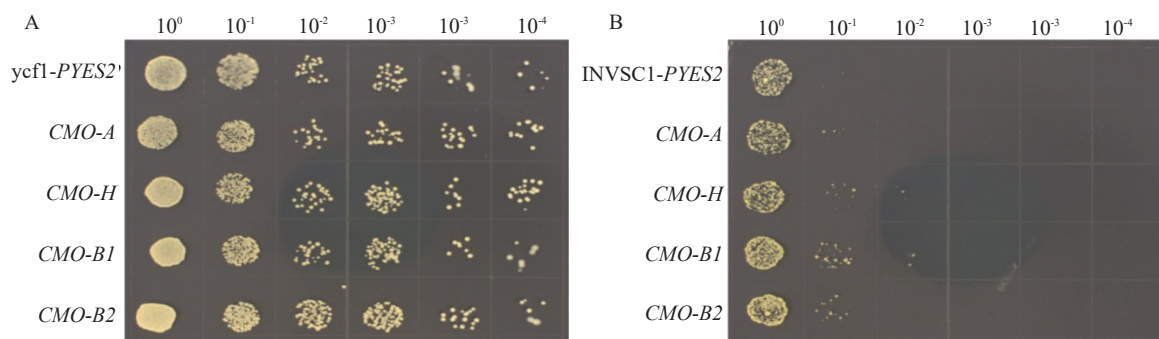
2.2 转香蕉 CMO 基因酵母对重金属胁迫的响应

利用 ycf1 重金属离子敏感型突变酵母进行功能互补试验。结果如图 2 所示:在不含 CdCl_2 的 SG-Ura 培养基上转化 pYES2 空载体的 ycf1 对照酵母

(CK)与转化 4 种香蕉 CMO 的 ycf1 酵母生长情况无明显差异(图 2-A),在含 $40 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CdCl_2 的 SG-Ura 培养基上转化 CMO-A、CMO-H、CMO-B1、CMO-B2 的 ycf1 酵母生长情况显著优于转化 pYES2 空载体的 ycf1 酵母(图 2-B)。表明在重金属胁迫条件下,转化 4 种香蕉 CMO 基因均可以提高 ycf1 酵母耐重金属胁迫能力,且转化 CMO-H、CMO-B1 的 ycf1 酵母生长情况优于转化 CMO-A、CMO-B2 的 ycf1 酵母。

2.3 香蕉 CMO 转基因烟草鉴定

提取转化 4 种香蕉 CMO 基因烟草的 DNA,进行 PCR 鉴定。结果见图 3,电泳结果显示得到 501 bp

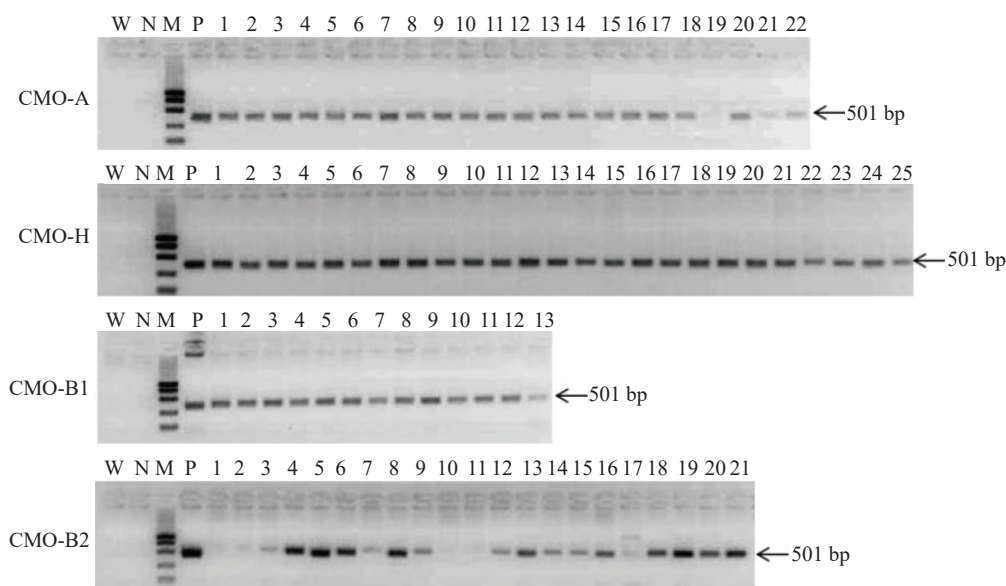


生长条件:A. SG-Ura 培养基 28°C 培养(CK);B. 添加 $40 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CdCl_2 的 SG-Ura 培养基 28°C 培养。

Growth conditions: A. SG-Ura media cultured at 28°C (CK); B. SG-Ura media with $40 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CdCl_2 added, cultured at 28°C .

图 2 转香蕉 CMO 基因酵母对重金属胁迫的响应

Fig. 2 Response of transgenic CMO gene yeast to heavy metal stress



泳道: W. 水; N. 阴性对照; M. 1000 bp Marker; P. 阳性对照。

Lane: W. Water; N. Negative control; M. 1000 bp Marker; P. Positive control.

图 3 香蕉 CMO 转基因烟草鉴定

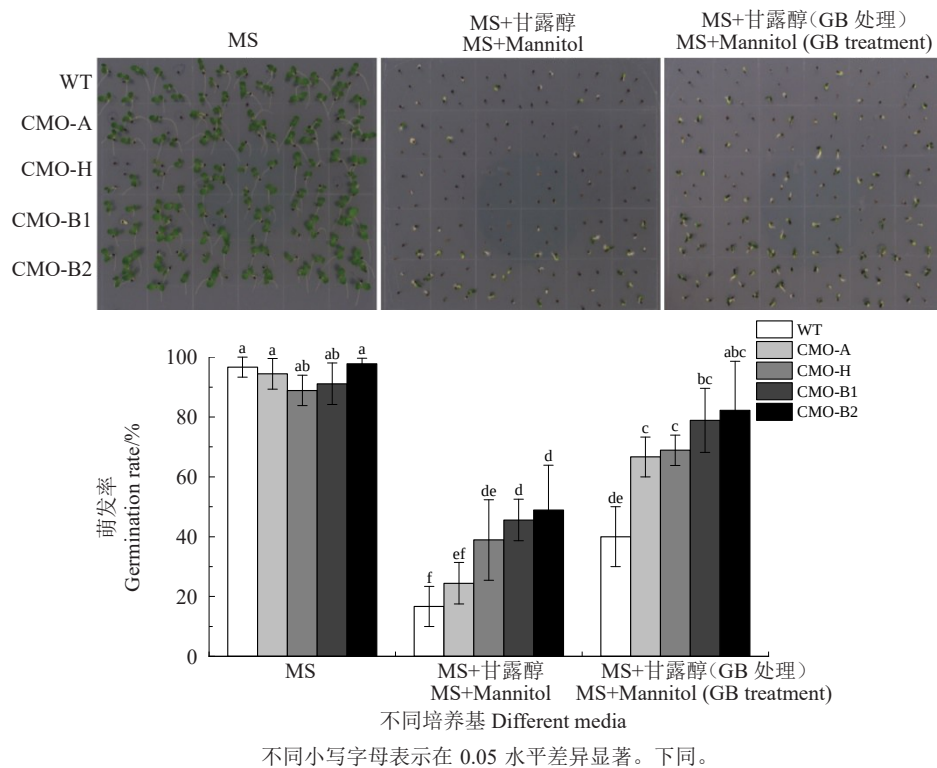
Fig. 3 Transformation of banana CMO gene tobacco identification

目的片段,与pGFPGUSplus载体潮霉素基因片段大小一致,表明香蕉不同*CMO*基因已经成功转入。转化*CMO-A*、*CMO-H*、*CMO-B1*、*CMO-B2*基因的烟草,其阳性率分别为95.45%、100%、100%、76.19%。

2.4 渗透胁迫对过表达香蕉*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发的影响

为探究渗透胁迫对过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发的影响,将经超纯水或20 mmol·L⁻¹ GB处理后野生型烟草和过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草的种子点播于MS与150 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇+MS培养基上。由图4可知,

10 d时,在MS培养基上,WT和过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发率无显著差异;在150 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇+MS培养基上,WT和过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发率较MS培养基上种子萌发率均显著降低,过表达*CMO-H*、*CMO-B1*和*CMO-B2*基因烟草种子萌发率显著高于WT。在渗透胁迫条件下,20 mmol·L⁻¹ GB处理后WT和过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发率较150 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇+MS培养基上种子萌发率均显著升高,分别上升了23.33%、42.22%、30%、33.33%和33.33%。



不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著。下同。
Different small letters indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

图4 渗透胁迫对过表达香蕉*CMO*基因烟草种子萌发的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of osmotic stress on the germination of banana *CMO* gene transgenic tobacco seeds

2.5 渗透胁迫对过表达香蕉*CMO*基因烟草幼苗根长的影响

将萌发10 d后的野生型烟草和过表达香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草幼苗移栽至含150 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇的MS培养基上竖直培养10 d,观察烟草幼苗根的生长情况。结果表明(图5),在渗透胁迫条件下,转化香蕉*CMO-B1*与*CMO-B2*基因烟草根长较WT根长显著增加,转化香蕉*CMO-A*与*CMO-H*基因烟草根长与WT根长之间无显著差异。WT与转化香蕉*CMO-A*、*CMO-H*、*CMO-B1*、*CMO-B2*基因

烟草的根长分别达到1.80、2.03、2.07、2.57、2.57 cm,分别是WT根长的1.13、1.15、1.43、1.43倍。

2.6 香蕉*CMO*蛋白亚细胞定位

为探究A、B基因组香蕉*CMO*蛋白表达情况,在激光共聚焦显微镜下观察香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因烟草叶片。结果如图6所示,在整个细胞中可以观察到对照空载体所发出的GFP信号,4种香蕉*CMO*-GFP融合蛋白的绿色荧光均与叶绿体自发的红色荧光完全重合,表明4种香蕉*CMO*蛋白主要定位在叶绿体中。

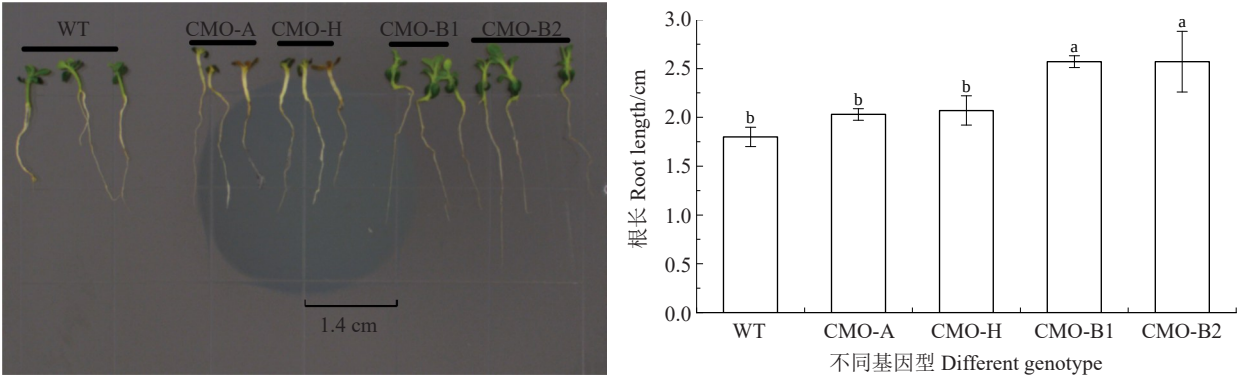


图 5 渗透胁迫对过表达香蕉 *CMO* 基因烟草幼苗根长的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of osmotic stress on root length of tobacco seedlings transgenic with banana *CMO* genes

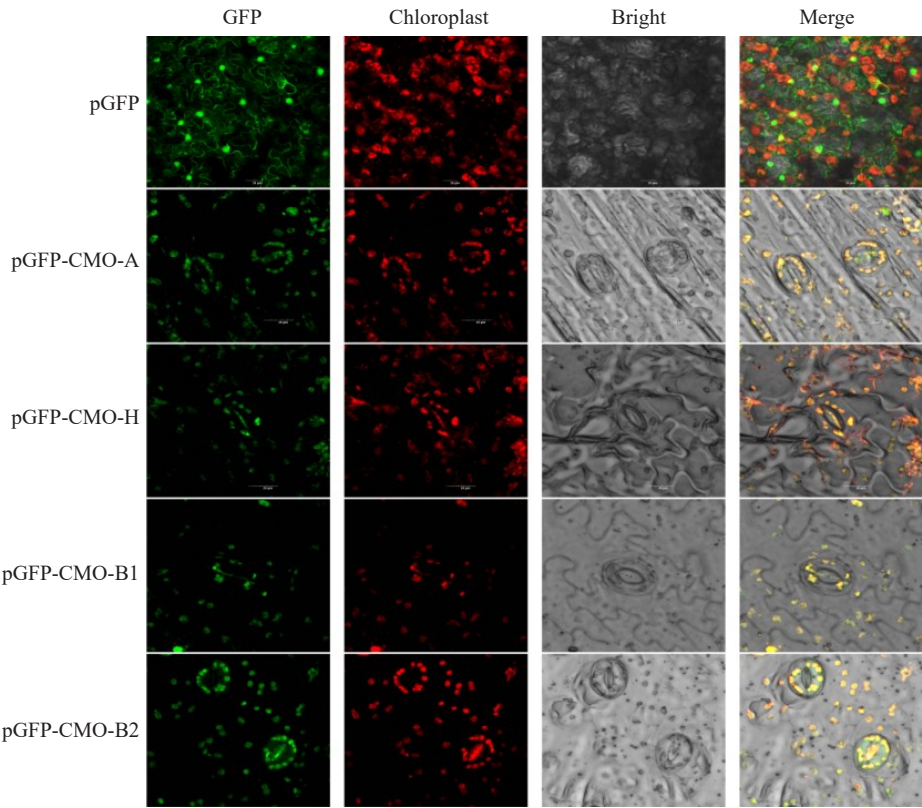


图 6 香蕉 *CMO* 蛋白亚细胞定位 (比例尺= 25 μm)

Fig. 6 Subcellular localization of banana *CMO* proteins(Bar = 25 μm)

3 讨 论

目前, *CMO* 基因已经在多种高等植物中被鉴定, 并发现其在植物 GB 合成以及响应胁迫反应过程中起重要作用^[25]。在 4 种不同基因型香蕉中鉴定到分别具有或兼具香蕉 A、B 基因组特征的 *CMO* 基因, 并且发现不同基因型香蕉 *CMO* 基因对渗透胁迫具有不同程度的响应能力, 推测其基因结构差异可能导致其功能存在差异。因此, 为进一步探究香蕉 A、B 基因组与不同基因组香蕉抗逆性相关差异, 对

基因功能进行验证。

酵母是研究高等真核生物的一种重要模式生物, 将异源基因导入酵母突变体中并促进重组蛋白在特定环境下的表达以改变转基因酵母相关性状是植物基因功能验证的一种常见方法^[26]。Mitsuya 等^[27]将大麦 *CMO* 重组到 PYES2 载体上并导入酵母中, 大量诱导大麦 *CMO* 重组蛋白表达, 获得了具有高催化活性的蛋白, 说明酵母表达系统可以表达具有活性的外源 *CMO* 蛋白。将植物 GB 生物合成途径引入酵母可以有效提高其对各种非生物胁迫的耐

受性。Wang等^[28]将大豆*BADH*和*CMO*基因导入酵母中,发现在盐、甲醇和高温胁迫下,重组酵母中*CMO*和*BADH*蛋白活性较转化空载体的对照酵母显著升高并且重组酵母中GB的积累量显著高于对照,重组酵母表现出更强的胁迫抗性。过表达外源GB合成基因已被证明能显著增强植物非生物胁迫耐受性。Wu等^[29]发现盐角草*CMO*基因可提高转基因烟草的盐胁迫抗性,而Shen等^[30]研究表明,过表达菠菜*CMO*的本氏烟草通过内源GB积累增强耐旱性。笔者利用*PYES2*酵母表达系统和烟草遗传转化技术验证香蕉不同基因组的*CMO*基因功能,通过观察非生物胁迫条件下酵母菌落和烟草的生长状况,首次论证了香蕉B基因组*CMO*(*CMO-B1*和*CMO-B2*)在渗透和重金属胁迫下具有功能优势。这一结果与Hu等^[21]关于ABB基因型香蕉高抗逆性的报道一致,表明B基因组可能通过进化压力筛选出更高效的胁迫响应基因。本研究结果证实,在渗透胁迫下过表达香蕉B基因组*CMO-B1*和*CMO-B2*的烟草种子萌发率显著高于野生型,且外源GB的添加可协同增强其渗透胁迫抗性。该协同效应表明内源性GB合成与外源补充存在功能互补,验证了前人报道的互作机制^[31]。由此推测,B基因组*CMO*可能通过双重途径增强植物胁迫响应,一是增强GB生物合成效率,二是调控下游胁迫信号转导通路。

在高等植物中,关于*CMO*蛋白定位的报道主要是在细胞的叶绿体基质中^[32]和过氧化物酶体中^[27]。这也被认为是GB合成主要发生在叶绿体基质或细胞质基质^[33-34]中的原因。*CMO*催化底物(胆碱)的利用效率被认为是限制植物GB合成过程的关键因素^[35],由于胆碱的合成发生在细胞质中^[36],一般需要通过转运体转运到叶绿体基质参与GB合成^[37]。然而并非所有高等植物都可以在自然条件下合成GB,有研究者认为部分植物叶绿体基质中缺乏功能性*CMO*或无*CMO*导致其不能自然积累GB,例如拟南芥^[38]、烟草^[39]和水稻^[40]等。Gubernator等^[41]认为具有Rieske型[2Fe-2S]结构域的蛋白定位在叶绿体基质中,与本研究亚细胞定位结果一致。

4 结 论

笔者揭示香蕉B基因组*CMO*基因(*CMO-B1*和*CMO-B2*)在渗透胁迫响应中的功能显著优于A基因组基因。功能试验结果表明,过表达*CMO-B1*或

*CMO-B2*可增强酵母和烟草对渗透、盐及重金属胁迫的抗性,其转基因烟草种子萌发率提高25%以上,根长增加1.43倍,且外源GB协同缓解渗透损伤。亚细胞定位结果证实香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*均定位于叶绿体上。笔者未在香蕉中直接验证香蕉A、B基因组*CMO*基因的功能差异,未来需通过香蕉稳定转化体系进一步确认其功能特异性。此外,*CMO*与*BADH*的协同作用机制仍需深入解析。本研究结果解析香蕉A、B基因组抗逆性差异及分子育种提供了关键理论依据。

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