

早熟砂梨苏翠1号与其亲本成熟期果皮差异代谢产物鉴定及相关差异基因表达分析

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摘要:【目的】明确早熟砂梨苏翠1号与其母本华酥和父本翠冠成熟期果实的果皮差异代谢产物和差异基因, 解析苏翠1号果皮优良性状形成的物质和分子基础。【方法】以苏翠1号(无或极少锈)和其父本翠冠(有锈)、母本华酥(无锈)为试材, 利用广靶代谢组学及高通量测序技术对3个品种成熟期果实的果皮进行代谢产物测定及转录组测序分析。通过qRT-PCR方法对差异基因进行表达水平验证。【结果】代谢组结果显示差异代谢物主要是酚酸类、脂质类和黄酮类。转录组结果显示在苯丙素合成途径, 角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成途径及黄酮类生物合成途径显著富集。与翠冠比较, 苏翠1号果皮中苯丙素合成途径关键酶的相关基因 *POD*、*4CL* 以及角质、栓质和蜡质合成途径上的 *HHT1*、*CYP86A1* 基因被抑制表达, *CYP86B1*、*CER1* 和 *CAD* 基因显著上调, 类黄酮合成途径 *CHS*、*DFR*、*CYP75B1*、*F3H* 和 *ANS* 基因在苏翠1号中均下调。qRT-PCR结果与测序结果相符。【结论】苯丙素合成途径以及角质、栓质和蜡质合成途径在梨果锈产生中起到了重要作用; 而高黄酮醇可能使苏翠1号具有良好的耐贮性。

关键词: 砂梨; 苏翠1号; 果皮; 转录组-代谢组联合分析; qRT-PCR

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Comparative metabolic and transcriptomic analysis of the pericarp of Sucui 1, Cuiguan and Huasu pears

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Abstract: 【Objective】 In China, pear is a popular fruit approved by the consumers. Appearance is an important index to measure the economic value of fruits. For pears, the evaluation of appearance quality is mainly focused on the pericarp color, and the occurrence of fruit russet will greatly reduce its commodity value. Sucui 1 has an emerald green color, smooth pericarp, rare brown russet and excellent appearance. Therefore, the object of this study was to reveal the biochemical and molecular mechanisms that establish the characteristics of the pericarp in Sucui 1, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the large-scale popularization of Sucui 1. 【Methods】 Sucui 1 (with less or no russet) and its parents Cuiguan (with russet) and Huasu (russet-free) were collected as experimental materials. Detection of metabolites was carried out by using Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS). The area peak of all metabolites was integrated and corrected by MultiaQuant. Data was normalized by prcomp of R software, and analyzed by using Principal Component Analysis, Cluster Analysis, and Orthogonal Partial Least Squares- Discriminant Analysis. Differential metabolites be-

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tween two cultivars were further screened based on $VIP \geq 1$ and $\text{Fold change} \geq 2$ and $\text{Fold change} \leq 0.5$. RNA-seq was carried out by using Illumina and clean reads were obtained. Transcripts were analyzed and mapped to pear genome database using Tophat2/Hisat2/STAR. Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript sequence per million base pairs sequenced were set as expression level of transcripts or genes. Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were screened using edgeR based on the value of $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ and $|\log_2 \text{FoldChange}| > 1$. Joint analysis of the results of metabolism and RNA-seq was performed. The DEGs and their metabolites of the same group were mapped to the KEGG pathway map, and the pathways with both differential metabolites and DEGs were displayed. Differentially expressed genes were verified by qRT-PCR. **【Results】** A total of 586 substances were detected in the pericarp of three cultivars. 210 different metabolites in the pericarp of Cuiguan and Huasu mature fruits (HP vs CP) were obtained. Among these, 55% was secondary metabolites and 45% was primary metabolites including lipids (12%), the soluble sugars and organic acids (28%). 156 different metabolites were found between Cuiguan and Suicui 1 (SP vs CP), of which 64% was secondary metabolites and 36% was primary metabolites with 17% lipids and 20% soluble sugars and organic acids. Secondary metabolites mainly included flavonoids (31% in the HP vs CP and 34% in the SP vs CP), phenolic acids (13% in the HP vs CP and 17% in the SP vs CP), lignin and coumarins (4% in the HP vs CP and 5% in the SP vs CP). Further analysis of differential metabolites showed that in comparison of Suicui 1 and Huasu, a total of 10 substances were specifically up-regulated and 29 substances were specifically down-regulated in Cuiguan pericarp. Among them, lipids and phenolic acids were the most main metabolites. For transcriptome data, a total of 10.97 Gb clean bases were obtained and above 85% transcripts were mapped to pear genome. 12 841 DEGs were obtained in the HP vs CP with 5866 up-regulated and 6975 down-regulated. 16 165 DEGs were obtained in the SP vs CP with 7973 up-regulated and 8632 down-regulated. KEGG analysis of DEGs showed that compared with Suicui 1 and Huasu, cutin, suberin and wax biosynthesis process, terpenoid skeleton biosynthesis process, flavonoid synthesis process, phenylalanine metabolism process, phenylpropanoid synthesis process, phenylalanine acid process, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis process, and chlorophyll metabolism process were significantly enriched in Cuiguan. Taking together with the results of differential metabolite analysis, three metabolic pathways including cutin, suberin and wax biosynthesis process, phenylpropanoid biosynthesis process and flavonoid biosynthesis process were selected for further analysis. There were 4 DEGs in cutin, suberin and wax biosynthesis process. Among them, *CYP86A1* and *HHT1* were significantly up-regulated in CP. *CYP86B1* and *CER1* were significantly down-regulated in CP. It was worth noting that the expression of *HHT1* and *CYP86A1* in SP was slightly higher than that in HP. There was no differential expression of the other two DEGs in SP vs HP. Four *POD* genes and one *4CL* gene of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis pathway were up-regulated in CP, but not in SP vs HP. *CAD* of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis pathway was down-regulated in CP. All the six DEGs (two *CHS*, one *DFR*, one *CYP75B1*, one *F3H* and one *ANS*) in flavonoid biosynthesis were down-regulated in SP. **【Conclusion】** The lower transcript accumulation of *POD* and *4CL* in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis pathway and *HHT1*, *CYP86A1* and *CER1* in cutin, suberin and wax biosynthesis pathway in Suicui 1 might contribute to reduce the synthesis of lignin polymer, inhibit the synthesis of thrombus, and decrease the mechanical strength of the cuticular layer of pericarp by inhibiting the synthesis of wax in pericarp cells, and consequently, the occurrence of fruit russet of Suicui 1 was greatly reduced. Vice versa, the higher transcript abundance of these genes in Cuiguan pericarp might be correlated to the formation of lignin, thrombus and wax, enhancing the mechanical strength of the pericarp, so that it was not easy to break in the period of rapid expansion of fruit, result-

ing in stress-resistant embolization of cells and the formation of russet in Cuiguan pericarp. DEGs related to anthocyanin in the synthetic branch of flavonoids were down-related in Sucui 1, saving more dihydroflavonol as a substrate for the synthesis of flavonols, improving the storage resistance of Sucui 1. The causes of the excellent russet-free pericarp were revealed, which provided a theoretical basis for the large-scale popularization of Sucui 1. This finding is also of great significance of the development of molecular assisted breeding in pears.

Key words: *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm.f.) Nakai; Sucui 1; Pericarp; Transcriptomics-metabolomics combined analysis; qRT-PCR

砂梨 [*Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm.f.) Nakai] 主产于中国、韩国以及日本等国家^[1], 在我国主栽于长江流域及以南地区^[2], 成熟早、综合品质优良。翠冠是长江流域的主栽砂梨品种, 但果实外观差、果皮粗糙且果锈多^[2]。华酥梨果皮平滑有光泽, 果点小而疏^[3]。蔺经等^[4]以华酥为母本、翠冠为父本进行了早熟砂梨新品种的选育, 获得了成熟早、品质优且外观好的苏翠1号, 为生产推广和理论研究提供了极好的试材。但是, 目前对苏翠1号及其与父母本的果实比较的系统性研究还未开展。比较3个品种果实的经济性状, 挖掘与优良性状形成相关的基因, 对苏翠1号大面积生产推广和梨分子辅助育种工作具有重要的理论意义。

果实外观是衡量品种经济价值的重要指标。梨外观品质评价以果皮色泽为主^[1]。砂梨成熟时果皮呈现翠绿/黄绿色、褐色或红色。另外, 一些中间色梨在成熟时绿/黄绿色果面覆盖不规则果锈^[5]。锈斑极大程度降低了梨的果实外观品质。研究表明, 在果实快速膨大期, 果实的表皮角质膜受力不均匀龟裂, 失去保护的表皮细胞产生黄褐色木栓层积累覆盖于外果皮, 形成果锈^[6-7]。木栓层的主要成分为木栓质, 木栓质是一种包括木栓聚酚结构域 [suberin poly (phenolic) domain, SPPD] 和木栓聚酯结构域 [suberin poly (aliphatic) domain, SPAD] 的复杂高分子聚合物^[8-9], 木质素是其主要组成部分^[10]。木质素可增加细胞壁厚度和强度, 其合成是影响果锈形成的关键因素。组成 SPPD 的物质主要是羟基化的肉桂酸, 通常为阿魏酸、香豆酸和单木质醇, 这些物质均来源于苯丙烷代谢途径^[8,11], 其含量受苯丙氨酸解氨酶 (*L*-phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, PAL)、 ω -羟基-亚麻酸 *O*-阿魏酰基转移酶 (ω -hydroxypalmitate *O*-feruloyl transferase, HHT)、4-香豆酸:辅酶 A 连接酶 (4-coum-arate:coenzyme A ligase, 4CL)、肉桂酸-4-

羟化酶 (cinnamate 4-hydroxylase, C4H)、肉桂酰辅酶 A 还原酶 (cinnamoyl-CoA reductase, CCR) 等多种酶的影响^[12]。Li 等^[13]研究发现, PAL 使拟南芥维管间纤维和木质部细胞的木质素含量增加, 细胞壁增厚。吕照清等^[14]以黄花梨 (褐色果皮) 及其芽变绿黄花梨 (绿色果皮) 为材料, 发现在果实发育的不同时期 HHT 在褐皮黄花梨中的表达均高于绿黄花梨。4CL 通过催化羟基肉桂酰辅酶 A 脂的合成参与后续木质素和黄酮素的合成^[15]。SPAD 是以含氧长链脂肪酸为主的三维聚酯网络, 包括 ω -羟基脂肪酸、 α,ω -双羧基脂肪酸 (简称 α,ω -二羧酸)、中链含氧脂肪酸、未被取代的脂肪酸以及伯醇^[16-17]。木质素、角质和蜡质的合成主要有 2 条途径: 一条途径是 C_{16} 和 C_{18} 脂肪酸前体延伸为 C_{20} - C_{32} 的长链脂肪酸; 另一条途径包括转化为脂肪酸衍生物所需的氧合反应。这些关键酶共同调控着木质素、角质和蜡质的合成^[18]。黄酮类化合物是植物体内次生代谢的一类多酚代谢产物, 多数存在于各种植物组织器官的细胞或表面, 品种繁多, 一般与糖结合以黄酮苷的形式存在, 少部分以游离态存在^[19-20]。其亚类化合物根据结构可以划分为黄酮、黄酮醇、黄烷酮、异黄酮、黄烷醇、儿茶素和花青素 7 类^[10]。黄酮类化合物具有清除自由基、抗炎及抗菌等多种作用^[21]。黄酮醇在果树抗干旱、盐胁迫、低温、紫外线胁迫和植物激素胁迫等非生物胁迫中具有重要作用^[22], 特别是槲皮素和山奈酚具有抑制生长素运输的能力^[23]。外源施用槲皮素引起了猕猴桃^[24]和苹果^[25]的果实硬度和可滴定酸的降低, 显著降低了腐坏率和失重率, 延缓了果实衰老进程, 并提高了果实耐贮性。Mamat 等^[26]研究发现, 库尔勒香梨粗皮果实果皮中总酚、黄酮和异黄酮含量明显高于正常果实。黄酮类化合物以苯丙烷合成途径的香豆酰辅酶 A 为底物, 在查耳酮合酶 (chalcone synthase, CHS)、查耳酮异构酶 (chalcone isomerase,

CHI)、黄酮 3-羟化酶(flavanone 3-hydroxylase, F3H)、二氢黄酮醇还原酶(dihydroflavonol 4-reductase, DFR)、黄酮醇合成酶(flavonol synthase, FLS)、花色苷还原酶(anthocyanidin reductase, ANR)等关键酶作用下合成各亚类化合物^[20]。

在小麦^[27]、番茄^[28-30]、蓖麻^[31]、玉米^[32]、紫薯^[33-34]、花生^[35-36]等作物上,利用重测序和比较转录组技术比较近缘物种或不同物种及亚种间 mRNA 序列的差异,挖掘明显受到正向或负向选择的基因,揭示杂种优势形成的遗传机制。梨是高度杂合体,其遗传背景复杂,多数性状是由多基因控制的数量性状,对果实重要经济性状的遗传规律研究及主效基因的挖掘难度较大。Wang 等^[37]以翠冠和清香为研究对象,通过高通量测序筛选了与褐色果皮颜色形成相关的候选基因。Inoue 等^[38]利用分子标记筛选到与绿色果皮性状紧密连锁的标记,并应用于育种生产中,获得了 92% 的准确率。衡伟等^[39]利用 mRNA 差显法筛选了与砀山酥梨褐皮芽变品种相关的基因。

笔者在本研究中以苏翠 1 号及其母本华酥和父本翠冠的果实为材料,利用广靶代谢组学结合转录组测序的方法比较了子代和父母本之间与果皮性状有关的差异代谢产物及差异基因,并采用 qRT-PCR 进行验证,为实际生产工作提供初步的理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于 2020 年在江苏省农业科学院梨种质资源圃(南京, 32.03°N, 118.87°E),北亚热带季风气候,年平均降水量 1100~1300 mm)进行。果园土质为黏壤土,亚表土层(20~50 cm)pH 值 5.8,有机质含量(w ,后同)16.77 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮含量 57.51 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷含量 127.62 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾含量 95.89 mg·kg⁻¹。试验品种为 6 年生苏翠 1 号 [*Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai. 'Sucui 1']、华酥 [*Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai. 'Huasu'] 和翠冠 [*Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai. 'Cuiguan']。株行距 3.0 m×5.0 m, 树体长势相对一致。3 个品种分别于果实成熟时采样:苏翠 1 号 7 月 9 日,华酥 7 月 18 日,翠冠 7 月 23 日。每个品种取 3 株树,于每株树冠外围取 3 个果实,沿赤道部分用手术刀分离宽度 1 cm、厚度 0.1~0.2 cm 的果皮,用药匙刮去背面果肉部分。每株的 3 个果皮切碎混合为 1 个样,每品种 3 份混品为 3 组生物学重复,命名

为苏翠 1 号 SP1~SP3、翠冠 CP1~CP3 和华酥 HP1~HP3,液氮速冻后-80 °C 保存。

1.2 代谢组学分析

样品在液氮中研磨至粉末状,称取 100 mg,溶解于 1.2 mL 70%(φ)甲醇提取液中充分提取。采用超高效液相色谱(ultra performance liquid chromatography, UPLC)(SHIMADZU Nexera X2, <https://www.shimadzu.com.cn/>)和串联质谱(tandem mass spectrometry, MS/MS)进行分析。利用 MultiaQuant 软件对所有物质质谱峰进行峰面积积分,并对其中同一代谢物在不同样本中的质谱出峰进行积分校正^[40]。用 R 软件(www.r-project.org/)的内置统计 prcomp 函数,对数据进行归一化(unit variance scaling, UV)处理。对所有样本进行主成分(principal component analysis, PCA)及聚类分析(cluster analysis),对分组样本进行主成分及正交偏最小二乘法分析(orthogonal partial least squares-discriminant analysis, OPLS-DA)^[41-43]。基于 OPLS-DA 结果,从获得的多变量分析 OPLS-DA 模型的变量重要性投影(variable importance in projection, VIP),采用 Fold Change ≥ 2 和 Fold Change ≤ 0.5 以及 VIP ≥ 1 为阈值,筛选苏翠 1 号(SP)与翠冠(CP)和华酥(HP)成熟果实果皮差异代谢产物。用 KEGG(kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes)数据库注释差异代谢物富集的代谢通路。

1.3 RNA 提取、文库构建

采用多糖多酚植物 RNA 超快提取试剂盒(庄盟生物 ZOMANBIO),根据说明书步骤进行果皮样品总 RNA 的提取。文库构建和测序工作交由北京诺禾致源科技股份有限公司完成,样品测序平台为 Illumina。

1.4 测序质量控制

原始数据经过去除接头(adapterreads)、低质量 reads、测序错误率检查后获得高质量的 clean reads。用 Tophat2(<http://tophat.cbcb.umd.edu/>)^[44]/Hisat2(<http://ccb.jhu.edu/software/hisat2/>)^[45]/STAR(<http://code.google.com/p/rna-star/>)^[46]软件对 RNA-Seq 测序数据进行比对分析,参考基因组为 <http://pearcegenome.njau.edu.cn/>^[47]。获得的数据用于后续生物信息学分析。

1.5 差异基因及 KEGG 代谢通路分析

用 StringTie 对转录本进行拼接与定量分析,基

因表达水平用每百万个读序中的转录本数 (fragments per kilobase of transcript sequence per millions base pairs sequenced, FPKM) 衡量。利用 edgeR 对苏翠1号、华酥和翠冠成熟果实果皮的基因表达水平进行分析。以 $p_{adj} < 0.05$ 为阈值筛选差异表达的基因。采用 KOBAS (2.0)^[48] 对差异表达基因进行 KEGG 代谢通路富集分析。

1.6 代谢组和转录组联合分析

基于代谢组学和转录组差异基因分析结果,将落于同一代谢通路的差异基因及差异代谢物同时映射到 KEGG 图上,进一步研究基因和代谢物间的关系。

1.7 实时荧光定量 PCR 验证

采用 HiScript[®] III RT SuperMix for qPCR 试剂盒 (诺唯赞 Vazyme) 进行反转录合成 cDNA, 控制反应体系中模板 RNA 的含量均为 1 μg , 以使合成的 cDNA 间具有平行性。用 Primer 3.0 软件设计引物 (表 1)。内参基因为 *GAPDH*^[13]。采用 ChamQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix 试剂盒 (诺唯赞 Vazyme) 进行 qRT-PCR 反应。扩增程序: 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2 min, 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2 min, 94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s, 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s, 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 30 s, 40 个循环。熔解曲线分析程序: 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5 s, 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 min, 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 15 s。3 次技术重复, 使用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法^[49] 对结果进行分析。

表 1 实时荧光定量 PCR 引物

Table 1 Oligo nucleotide sequences for qRT-PCR primers

引物名称 Primer name	基因 ID Gene ID	上游引物序列(5'—3') Forward primer sequence	下游引物序列(5'—3') Reverse primer sequence
<i>GAPDH</i>	Pbr007343	TGGTGTGAACGAGAAGGAAT	CCCTCAACAATCCCAAACC
<i>POD</i>	Pbr031894	GAAGCCATCTCATCTCCCAACAT	CTCGACCACACCACGAACAA
<i>CAD</i>	Pbr010181	TCAGAAGGAAAAATGGGCGGC	CAACCAGTCTCCTGCTCTG
<i>CYP86B1</i>	Pbr022953	AGCATGTTGAGCGTGTGAGG	TTGGTAGCAGAGGAGGAGCA
<i>CER1</i>	Pbr031067	TGTGTCAACGTGCAAAGCAG	GGTAAGTGTCTGCTCCCCAG

1.8 数据处理

采用 GraphPad Prism 8.0.2 软件进行数据整理, 用 SPSS 16.0 分析软件进行统计和相关性分析, 用 one-way ANOVA 方法对每个变量进行 Turkey 检验 ($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 苏翠1号与华酥、翠冠果皮外观比较

在长江流域, 苏翠1号果实于7月上旬成熟, 其母本华酥果实7月中旬成熟, 父本翠冠果实成熟期

较苏翠1号晚 14 d 左右, 在 7 月下旬成熟, 分别于每个品种果实成熟时采摘样品。表型观察结果表明, 在南京地区, 苏翠1号表型上更接近母本华酥, 与父本翠冠间产生了明显的表型差异: 苏翠1号果皮呈黄绿色, 蜡质平滑, 仅少数在梗洼处发生果锈; 华酥果皮光滑细腻, 呈黄绿色; 翠冠果皮粗糙, 大面积覆盖褐色果锈 (图 1)。

2.2 质谱分析体系的建立

采用不同品种果皮混合样本作为质控样本, 并在每 10 个检测样本中插入 1 个质控样本, 对不同质



A. 华酥(母本); B. 苏翠1号; C. 翠冠(父本)。

A. Huasu (female parent); B. Sucui 1; C. Cuiguan (male parent).

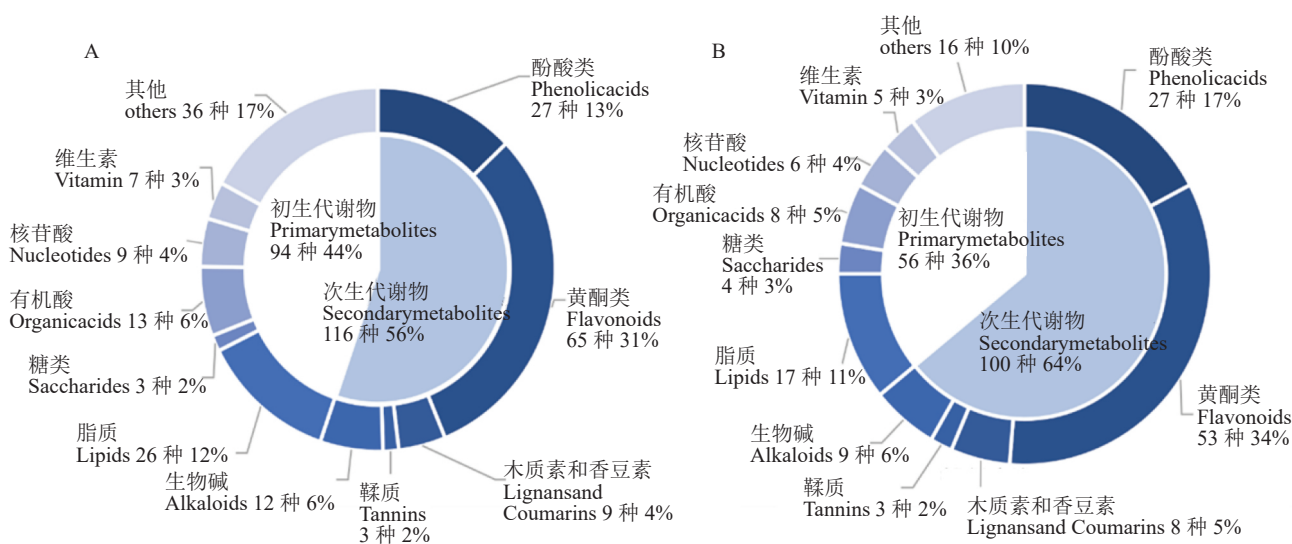
图 1 苏翠1号、华酥与翠冠成熟果实

Fig. 1 Ripening fruits of Sucui 1, Huasu and Cuiguan

控样本总离子流图进行重叠展示分析。结果表明,同一代谢产物在不同样品中及不同时间检测时,其保留时间和峰强度均一致,重叠性高,表明仪器稳定性高,数据重复性好。所得数据可用于进一步分析。对所有样本进行PCA,结果显示,不同品种果皮代谢产物的第一、第二主成分均分离明显,表明样品组间代谢组存在差异。对所有样品数据进行聚类及相关性分析,用皮尔逊相关系数 r (pearsons correlation coefficient)作为生物学重复相关性的评估指标。结果表明,苏翠1号、华酥和翠冠不同样品间的相关性系数均大于0.98。这表明组内3个生物学样本的重复性较好,可用于进一步分析。

2.3 差异代谢物的筛选

3个品种果皮共检测到586种物质,基于OPLS-DA及 $VIP \geq 1$ 和 $Fold\ change \geq 2$ 和 $Fold\ change \leq 0.5$,筛选翠冠与华酥及翠冠与苏翠1号间果皮的差异代谢产物。翠冠与华酥成熟期果实的果皮共有210种差异代谢产物,其中次生代谢产物占56%,初生代谢物中脂类占12%,而有机酸、可溶性糖等初级代谢产物占28%。翠冠与苏翠1号共有156种差异代谢产物,其中次生代谢产物占64%,初生代谢物中脂类占17%,而有机酸、可溶性糖等初级代谢产物占20%。次生代谢产物主要包括黄酮类、酚酸类及木质素和香豆素类。在翠冠与华酥和翠冠与苏翠1号中,黄酮类分别占31%和34%,酚酸类占13%和17%,木质素和香豆素类占4%和5%(图2)。



A. 华酥果皮 vs 翠冠果皮; B. 苏翠1号果皮 vs 翠冠果皮。下同。

A. Pericarp of Huasu (HP) vs Pericarp of Cuiguan (CP); B. Pericarp of Sucui 1(SP) vs Pericarp of Cuiguan(CP). The same below.

图 2 果皮差异代谢产物种类与比例

Fig. 2 Species and proportion of differentially expressed metabolites

对差异代谢产物进一步分析,结果表明,与华酥和苏翠1号相比,在翠冠果皮中均上调的物质有49种,包括酚酸类12种,如紫丁香苷(Syringin)、芥子酸吡喃葡萄糖苷(1-O-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl sinapate)等;黄酮类9种,如染料木苷(Genistein)、高圣草酚(Homoeriodictyol)、6-C-己糖基金圣草黄素O-阿魏酰己糖苷(6-C-hexosyl-chrysoeriol O-feruloylhexoside)等;木质素和香豆素类2种,即东莨菪内酯(Scopoletin)和松脂醇(Pinoresinol);脂质15种,如溶血磷脂酰胆碱19:0(19:0 LysoPC 19:0)等;有机酸类2种,如2,3-二羟基苯甲酸(2,3-Dihydroxy-

benzoic acid)等;其他还包括生物碱、糖类和鞣质等共9种(表2)。在翠冠表皮中特异下调的物质有29种,包括黄酮类10种,如乙酰基圣草酚O-己糖苷(Acetyl-eriodictyol O-hexoside);有机酸类2种,如安息香酸(Ethyl protocatechuate)等;木质素及香豆素类2种,即滨蒿内酯(Scoparone)、阿魏酰4-羟基香豆素(O-Feruloyl 4-hydroxycoumarin);脂质1种,即单酰甘油酯(酰基18:4)异构3(MAG(18:4) isomer3);其他包括生物碱、氨基酸类等共14种(表2)。以上结果表明,果皮性状形成可能和黄酮、脂质、酚酸类代谢物关系密切。

表 2 华酥、苏翠 1 号与翠冠果皮差异代谢产物

Table 2 Metabolites with specific content changes in Cuiguan pericarp

代谢产物 Metabolites	HP vs CP		SP vs CP	
	VIP	Log ₂ FC	VIP	Log ₂ FC
脂质 Lipids				
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 19:0 LysoPC 19:0	1.29	5.27	1.35	4.17
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 14:0(2n 异构) LysoPC 14:0 (2n isomer)	1.25	3.33	1.30	2.39
溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺 18:1 LysoPE 18:1	1.25	3.26	1.29	2.93
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 20:4 LysoPC 20:4	1.25	2.94	1.27	1.98
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 18:0(2n 异构) LysoPC 18:0 (2n isomer)	1.25	2.87	1.26	2.07
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 18:1(2n 异构) LysoPC 18:1 (2n isomer)	1.26	2.83	1.28	2.07
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 16:0(2n 异构) LysoPC 16:0 (2n isomer)	1.28	2.74	1.31	2.21
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 16:1(2n 异构) LysoPC 16:1 (2n isomer)	1.23	2.66	1.26	1.95
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 18:0 LysoPC 18:0	1.27	2.14	1.27	1.86
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 16:2 LysoPC 16:2 (2n isomer)	1.23	2.09	1.27	1.78
13-过氧十八碳二烯酸 13-HPODE	1.28	2.00	1.35	1.72
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 18:3(2n 异构) LysoPC 18:3 (2n isomer)	1.23	1.95	1.17	1.47
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 18:2(2n 异构) LysoPC 18:2 (2n isomer)	1.18	1.66	1.20	1.61
12,13-环氧十八碳二烯酸 12,13-EODE	1.27	1.65	1.30	1.24
溶血磷脂酰胆碱 20:1(2n 异构) LysoPC 20:1 (2n isomer)	1.19	1.15	1.26	1.00
单酰甘油酯(酰基 18:4) 异构 3 MAG (18:4) isomer3	1.29	-12.21	1.35	-12.56
酚酸类 Phenolic acids				
芥子酸吡喃葡萄糖苷 1-O-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl sinapate	1.29	16.01	1.29	2.98
紫丁香苷 Syringin	1.29	4.63	1.35	4.34
茴香酸(邻甲氧基苯甲酸) <i>O</i> -Anisic acid	1.02	3.75	1.32	1.01
2,5-二羟基苯甲酸 <i>O</i> -己糖苷 2,5-dihydroxy benzoic acid <i>O</i> -hexside	1.28	3.72	1.35	3.96
香草酸 Vanillic acid	1.28	3.15	1.34	2.61
龙胆酸 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (Gentisic acid)	1.25	3.08	1.33	4.38
原儿茶酸 Protocatechuic acid	1.24	2.95	1.32	4.54
2,4-二羟基苯甲酸 2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid	1.22	2.63	1.32	3.95
对羟基苯甲酸 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	1.28	2.60	1.34	1.67
丁香酸 Syringic acid	1.28	2.50	1.34	1.85
反式-4-羟基-3-甲氧基肉桂酸 Hydroxy-methoxycinnamate	1.17	1.83	1.34	2.23
阿魏酸丁香酸 Feruloyl syringic acid	1.17	1.47	1.32	1.33
木质素和香豆素 Lignans and Coumarins				
东莨菪内酯 Scopoletin (7-Hydroxy-5-methoxycoumarin)	1.29	10.78	1.35	10.78
松脂醇 Pinoresinol	1.27	4.35	1.35	3.93
阿魏酸 4-羟基香豆素 <i>O</i> -Feruloyl 4-hydroxycoumarin	1.23	-1.77	1.34	-4.64
滨蒿内酯 Scoparone	1.29	-3.33	1.35	-2.92
氨基酸及其衍生物 Amino acids and derivatives				
<i>L</i> -谷氨酸 <i>O</i> -己糖苷 <i>L</i> -Glutamic acid <i>O</i> -glucoside	1.24	1.79	1.29	1.61
<i>N</i> -乙酰- <i>L</i> -谷氨酸 <i>N</i> -Acetyl- <i>L</i> -glutamic acid	1.25	-1.08	1.32	-1.60
<i>L</i> -色氨酸 <i>L</i> -Tryptophan	1.11	-1.79	1.03	-1.35
<i>L</i> -氨酰- <i>L</i> -缬氨酰- <i>L</i> -缬氨酰- <i>L</i> -半胱氨酸 <i>L</i> -Glutamyl- <i>L</i> -valyl- <i>L</i> -valyl- <i>L</i> -cysteine	1.04	-4.04	1.05	-2.91
乙酰色氨酸 Acetyl tryptophan	1.03	-7.35	1.06	-6.66
(-)-3-(3,4-二羟基苯基)-2-甲基丙氨酸 (-)-3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methylalanine	1.29	-12.92	1.35	-14.03
核苷酸及其衍生物 Nucleotides and derivatives				
<i>N</i> 6-琥珀酰腺苷 <i>N</i> 6-Succinyl Adenosine	1.27	1.52	1.31	1.23

续表 Continued Table

代谢产物 Metabolites	HP vs CP		SP vs CP	
	VIP	Log ₂ FC	VIP	Log ₂ FC
琥珀酰腺苷 Succinyladenosine	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.14
黄酮 Flavonoids				
染料木苷 Genistein 7- <i>O</i> -Glucoside (Genistin)	1.29	15.61	1.33	1.64
6- <i>C</i> -己糖基金圣草黄素 <i>O</i> -阿魏酰己糖苷 6- <i>C</i> -hexosyl-chrysoeriol <i>O</i> -feruloylhexoside	1.10	5.27	1.34	3.83
麦黄酮 <i>O</i> -甘油 Tricin <i>O</i> -glycerol	1.09	4.84	1.35	12.01
麦黄酮 <i>O</i> -葡萄糖二酸 Tricin <i>O</i> -saccharic acid	1.29	3.98	1.35	3.49
高圣草酚 Homoeriodictyol	1.28	3.50	1.34	3.22
丁香亭 Syringetin	1.22	2.74	1.31	2.43
橙皮素 <i>O</i> -丙二酰基己糖苷 Hesperetin <i>O</i> -malonylhexoside	1.25	2.23	1.33	2.82
麦黄酮 <i>O</i> -芥子酸 Tricin <i>O</i> -sinapic acid	1.28	1.53	1.33	1.42
花翠素 3- <i>O</i> -葡萄糖苷 Delphinidin 3- <i>O</i> -glucoside (Mirtillin)	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.15
甲基槲皮素 <i>O</i> -己糖苷 methylQuercetin <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.02	-1.08	1.31	-2.13
异鼠李素 5- <i>O</i> -己糖苷 Isorhamnetin 5- <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.04	-1.08	1.31	-2.21
圣草酚 <i>O</i> -丙二酰己糖苷 Eriodictyol <i>O</i> -malonylhexoside	1.15	-1.97	1.24	-2.03
槲皮素 7- <i>O</i> -芸香糖苷 Quercetin 7- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	1.24	-2.34	1.24	-1.10
木犀草素 8- <i>C</i> -己糖苷- <i>O</i> -己糖苷 Luteolin 8- <i>C</i> -hexosyl- <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.23	-2.42	1.24	-1.17
氧甲基基金圣草黄素 7- <i>O</i> -己糖苷 <i>O</i> -methylChrysoeriol 7- <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.26	-3.05	1.35	-3.32
氧甲基基金圣草黄素 5- <i>O</i> -己糖苷 <i>O</i> -methylChrysoeriol 5- <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.27	-3.32	1.35	-3.74
金圣草黄素 <i>C</i> -己糖基- <i>O</i> -鼠李糖苷 Chrysoeriol <i>C</i> -hexosyl- <i>O</i> -rhamnoside	1.29	-10.47	1.20	-2.01
金圣草黄素 7- <i>O</i> -芸香糖苷 Chrysoeriol 7- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	1.29	-10.78	1.23	-1.95
乙酰基圣草酚 <i>O</i> -己糖苷 Acetyl-eriodictyol <i>O</i> -hexoside	1.29	-13.34	1.35	-14.06
其他类 Others				
反式-13,14-二羟视黄醇 All-trans-13,14-dihydroretinol	1.00	3.32	1.35	13.42
烟酸 Nicotinic acid	1.15	-1.12	1.31	-2.09
古洛糖酸内酯 L-Gulonic- γ -lactone	1.22	-1.38	1.35	-2.02
吡哆素 Pyridoxine	1.28	-2.93	1.33	-2.20
鞣质 Tannins				
没食子酸甲酯 Methyl gallate	1.00	1.76	1.14	2.32
生物碱 Alkaloids				
甜菜碱 Betaine	1.26	2.41	1.21	1.03
可可碱 Theobromine	1.26	1.96	1.33	2.17
吲哚-5-甲酸 Indole-5-carboxylic acid	1.25	1.67	1.32	1.48
腐胺 Putrescine	1.04	-1.17	1.32	-3.40
葫芦巴碱 Trigonelline	1.15	-2.39	1.25	-2.80
胍丁胺 Agmatine	1.26	-2.71	1.27	-2.79
<i>N</i> -乙酰丁二胺 <i>N</i> -Acetylputrescine	1.27	-2.81	1.28	-2.92
糖类 Saccharides				
<i>D</i> (+)-无水葡萄糖 <i>D</i> (+)-Glucose	1.29	17.63	1.35	17.63
<i>D</i> (+)-蔗糖 <i>D</i> (+)-Sucrose	1.19	-1.11	1.22	-1.06
<i>D</i> (+)-松三糖 <i>D</i> (+)-Melezitose	1.05	-2.11	1.22	-2.47
有机酸 Organic acids				
2,3-二羟基苯甲酸 2,3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid	1.23	3.06	1.32	4.69
壬二酸 Azelaic acid	1.23	1.59	1.30	1.87
2-吡啶甲酸 2-Picolinic acid	1.17	-1.41	1.31	-2.18
3,4-二羟基苯甲酸乙酯 (安息香酸) Ethyl 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate)	1.29	-17.34	1.35	-15.07

2.4 转录组分析

2.4.1 测序质量 经去除杂质后分别得到53 976 172、52 264 180、47 828 208、63 030 088、53 523 576、52 947 240、47 757 364、49 945 586和72 227 180个序列,总碱基数为75.7 G,所有样品的测序总核苷酸均大于7 Gb。Phred值大于20的碱基比例(Q20)在97.57%~97.89%之间,Phred值大于30的碱基比例(Q30)在93.37%~94.01%之间;所有样品的GC含量

均在46%左右,较为一致。对比砀山酥梨基因组,各样品比对率均达85%以上。

2.4.2 差异基因及其KEGG分析 对差异基因进行分析,以 $p_{adj} < 0.05$ 为标准,筛选出SP vs CP差异基因共16 165个,其中上调7973个,下调8632个;HP vs CP差异基因共12 841个,其中上调5866个,下调6975个(图3)。

进一步对差异基因进行KEGG代谢通路注

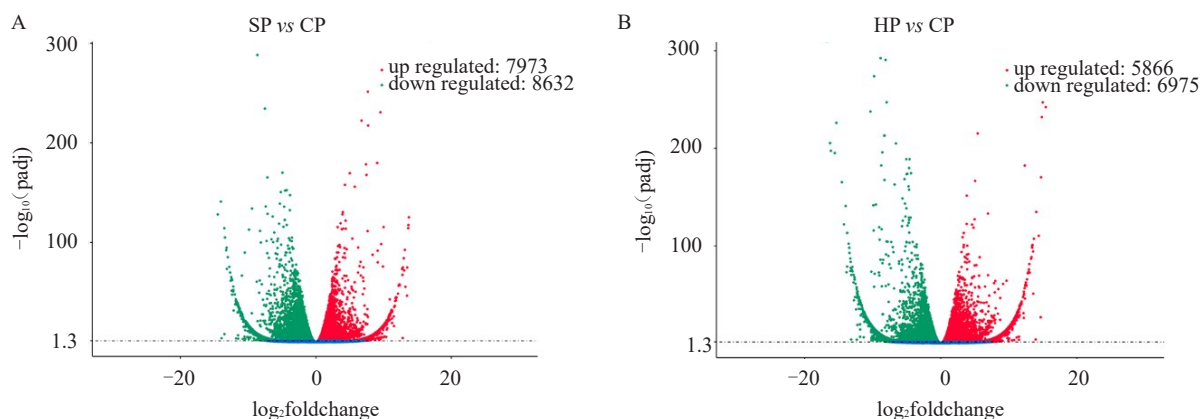


图3 差异表达基因的火山图

Fig. 3 Volcano plot of the DEGs

释,结果表明,在HP vs CP中,角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成途径、苯丙烷类生物合成途径以及萜类骨架生物合成显著富集(图4-A)。SP vs CP中,类黄酮合成,苯丙素代谢,苯丙素合成,苯丙胺酸、酪氨酸和色氨酸生物合成以及叶绿素代谢显著富集(图4-B)。

2.5 代谢组和转录组联合分析

根据本试验的差异代谢物分析结果,最终筛选出3条代谢途径,包括角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成、苯丙素生物合成以及类黄酮生物合成途径。将相同分组的差异基因(图5)及差异代谢物同时映射到KEGG通路图上,展示同时具有差异代谢物和差异基因的通路,并对落于这些代谢通路的差异代谢产物和差异基因进行联合分析(图6)。

角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成途径中包括4个差异基因。与苏翠1号和华酥比较,脂肪酸 ω -羟化酶基因CYP86A1(Pbr042302.1)与HHT1(Pbr016977.1)在翠冠中显著上调。脂肪酸 ω -羟化酶基因CYP86B1(Pbr022953.1)和乙醛脱羧酶基因CER1(Pbr031067.1)在翠冠显著下调。值得注意的是HHT1、CYP86A1和CYP86B1在苏翠1号中相对表

达量略高于华酥。SP vs HP中CER1均未差异表达。苯丙素类合成途径的4个POD(Pbr007903.1、Pbr026235.1、Pbr027164.1、Pbr031894.1)和1个4CL(Pbr039972.1)在翠冠中均差异上调,而SP vs HP中未差异表达。苯丙素类合成途径的CAD(Pbr010181.1)在翠冠中下调。

苏翠1号、华酥和翠冠三者相比较,在类黄酮生物合成途径中,查耳酮合酶基因CHS(Pbr019531.1、Pbr020913.1)、二氢黄酮还原酶基因DFR(Pbr005931.1)、类黄酮3-羟化酶基因CYP75B1(Pbr007219.1)在翠冠中上调,黄烷酮3-羟化酶基因F3H(Pbr034840.1)、花色素苷合成酶基因ANS(Pbr001543.1)在华酥中上调。

2.6 荧光定量PCR验证

选择4个基因进行验证:CAD(Pbr010181.1)、CER1(Pbr031067.1)、CYP86B1(Pbr022953.1)、POD(Pbr031894.1)。qRT-PCR结果显示CAD、CER1、CYP86B1在苏翠1号和华酥中相对表达量较高,在翠冠中相对表达量低;POD在翠冠中高表达,在苏翠1号和华酥中相对表达量低(图7)。荧光定量PCR数据与转录组数据趋势一致,验证了转录组测

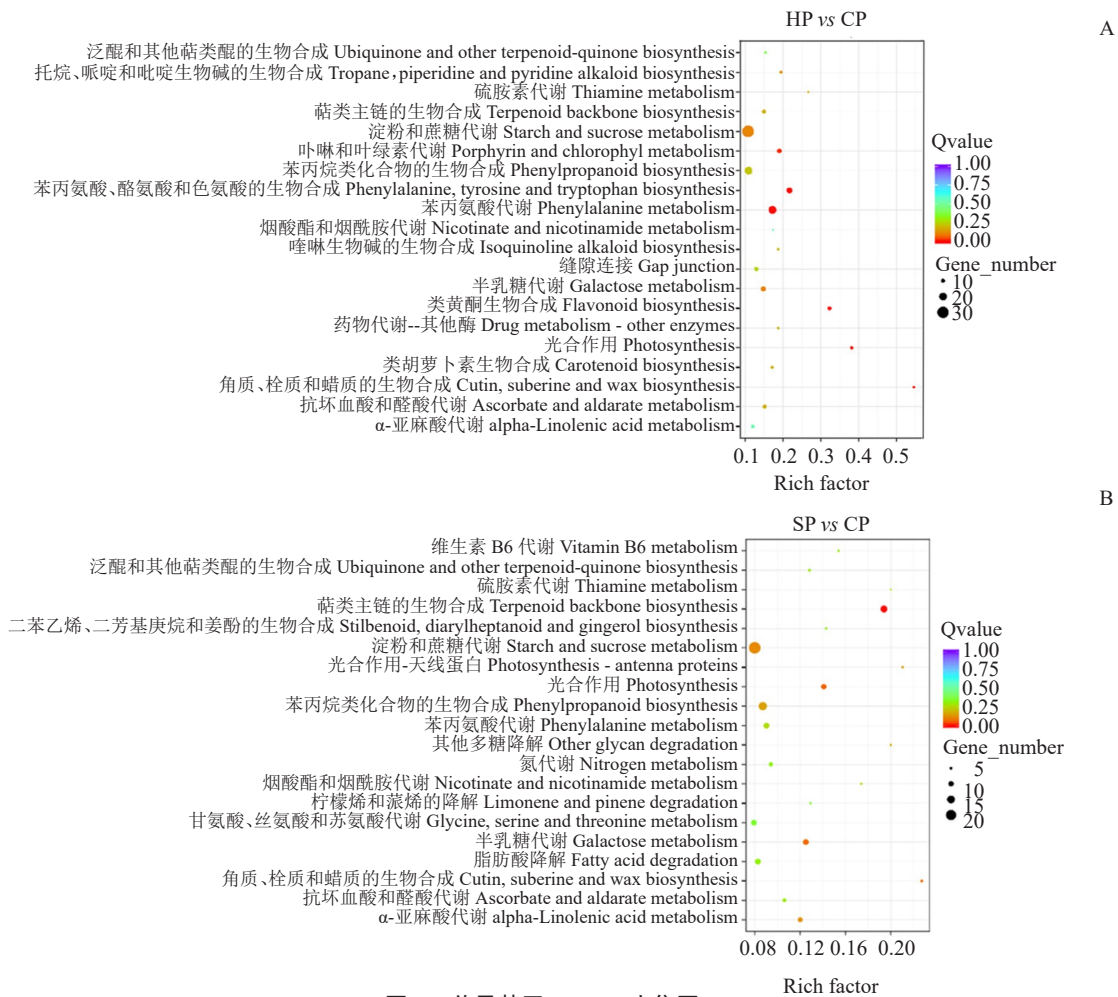
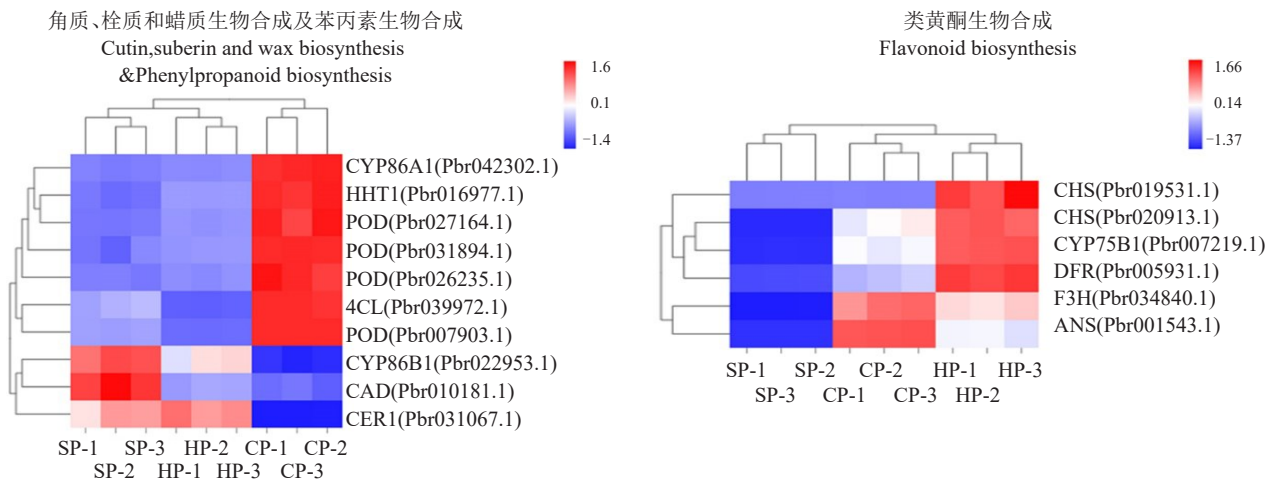


图 4 差异基因 KEGG 富集图

Fig. 4 KEGG enrichment diagram of DEGs

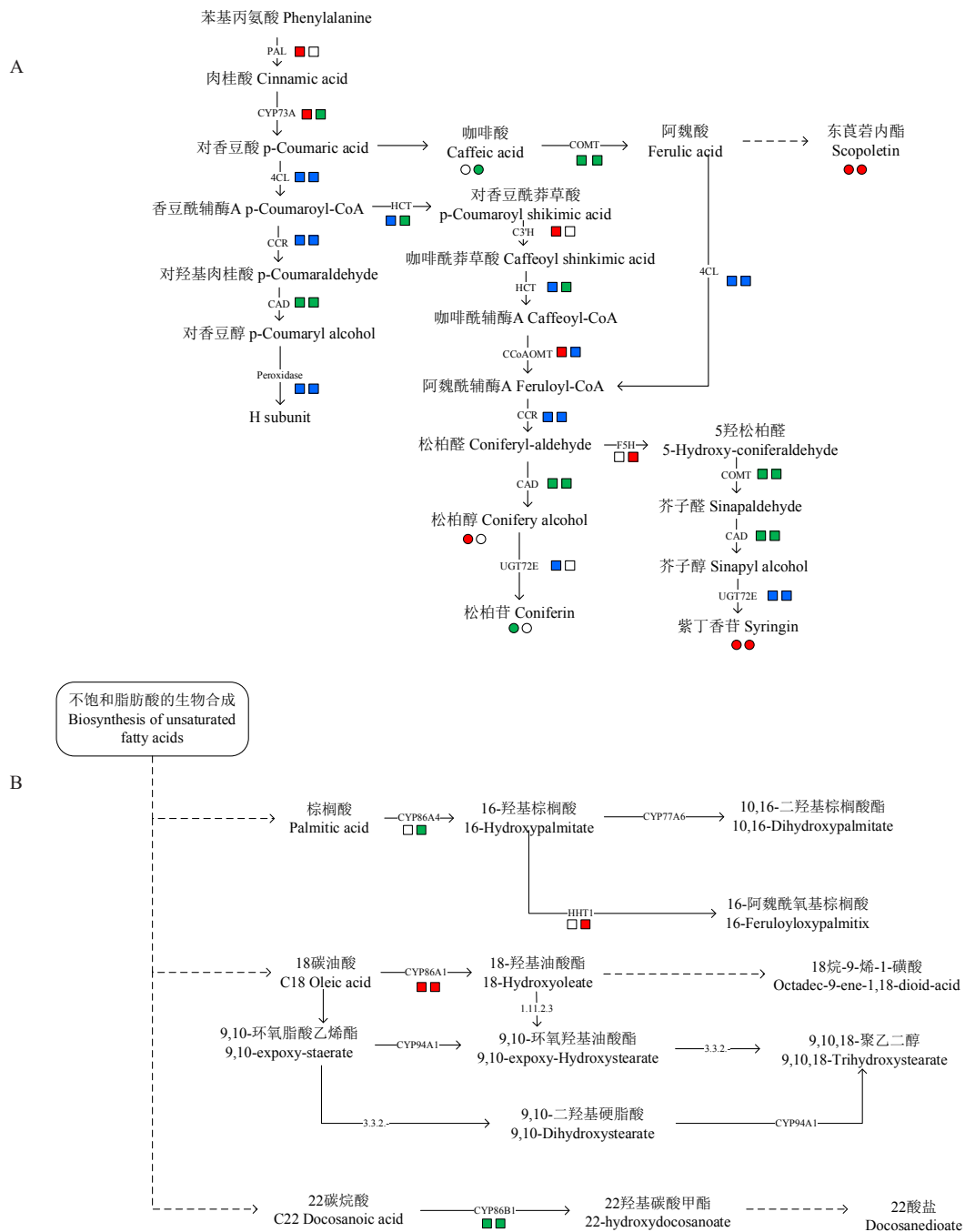


SP-1/2/3: 苏翠 1 号果皮混合样品的 3 个生物学重复; CP-1/2/3: 翠冠果皮混合样品的 3 个生物学重复; HP-1/2/3: 华酥果皮混合样品的 3 个生物学重复。

SP-1/2/3: Three biological repeats of mixed pericarp samples of Sucui 1; CP-1/2/3: Three biological repeats of mixed pericarp samples of Cuiguan; HP-1/2/3: Three biological repeats of mixed pericarp samples of Huasu.

图 5 翠冠与苏翠 1 号、华酥果皮关键代谢途径差异基因表达分析

Fig. 5 DEGs related to key metabolic pathways in Cuiguan (CP), Sucui 1 (SP) and Huasu (HP)

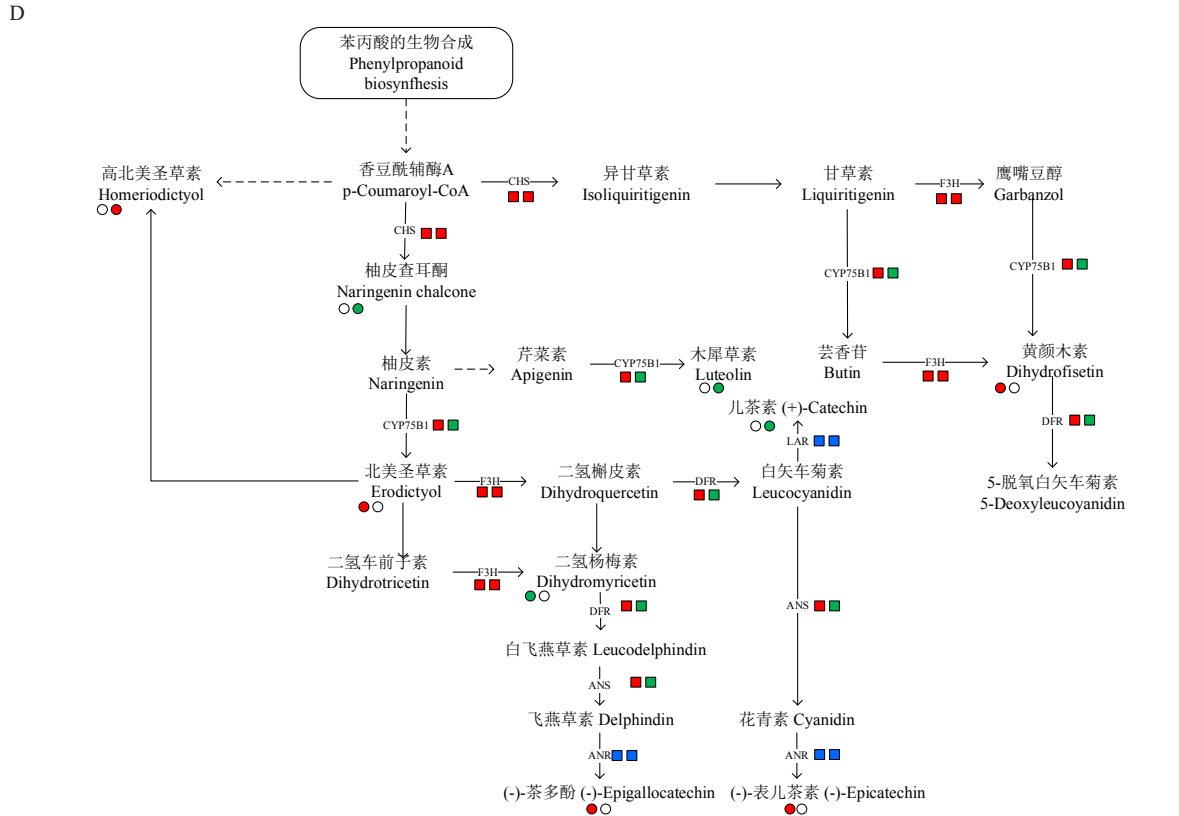
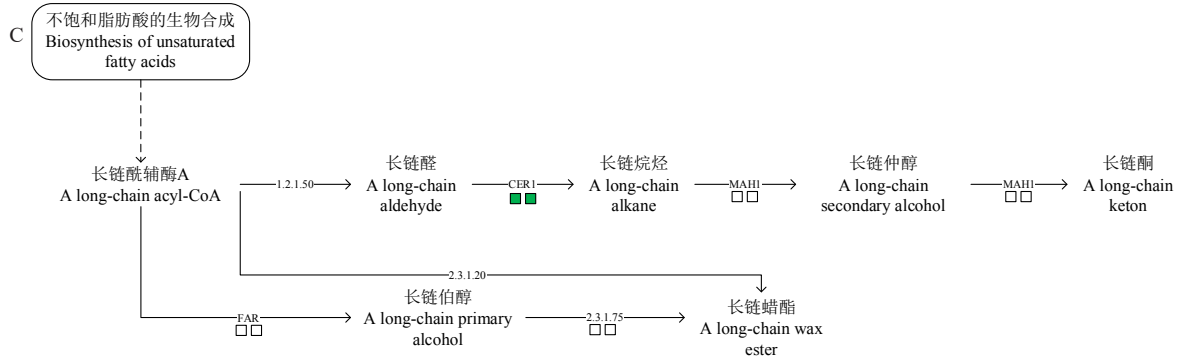


A. 苯丙素类的生物合成途径; B. 角质、栓质和蜡质的生物合成途径; C. 蜡质的生物合成途径(一般形式); D. 类黄酮生物合成途径。SP-苏翠 1 号果皮; CP-翠冠果皮; HP-华酥果皮。红色代表上调。绿色代表下调,蓝色代表有上调也有下调。圆圈注释物质,方格注释基因。在并列的两个注释图标中,左侧的代表该物质/基因在 SP vs CP 中的含量/表达情况,右侧的代表该物质/基因在 HP vs CP 中的含量/表达情况。虚线连接起始原料与终产物,省略中间过程。

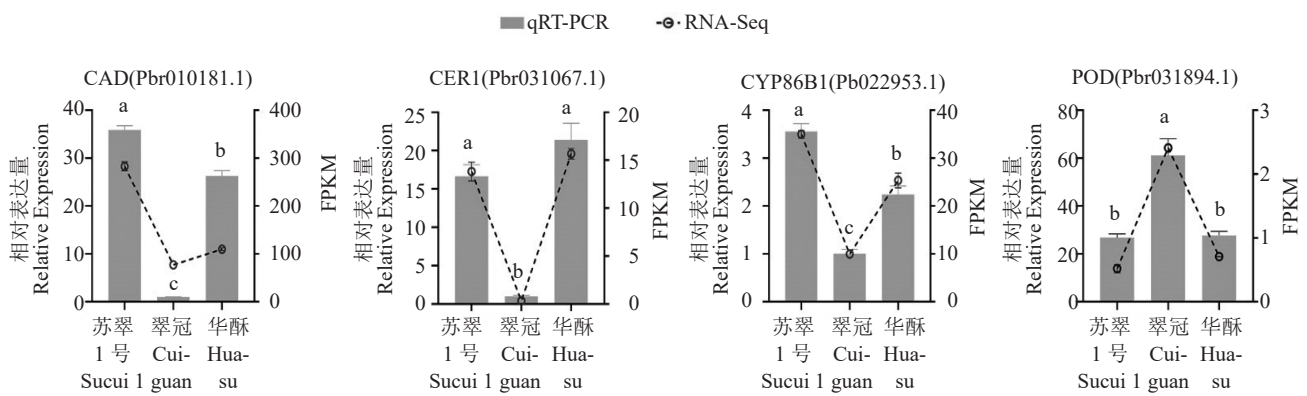
A. The pathway of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis; B. The pathway of cutin, suberin and wax biosynthesis(general form); C. The pathway of wax biosynthesis(general form); D. The pathway of Flavonoid biosynthesis.SP-Pericarp of Sucui 1; CP-Pericarp of Cuiguan; HP-Pericarp of Huasu. Red circle/square means up-regulated metabolites/genes and green circle means down-regulated metabolites/genes in Cuiguan. Blue represents some up-regulated and some down-regulated. The circle annotates the metabolite and the square annotates the gene. In the two side-by-side annotation icons, the one on the left represents the content / expression of the metabolites / gene in SP vs CP, the right side represents the content/expression of the metabolites/gene in HP vs CP. Dotted line connects the starting material and the end product, omitting intermediate process.

图 6 差异代谢产物和差异基因联合分析

Fig. 6 Joint analysis of differentially expressed metabolites and genes



续图 Continued Figure



不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

图 7 苏翠 1 号与翠冠和华酥基因的荧光定量 PCR 验证

Fig. 7 The qRT-PCR of DEGs in Sucui 1, Cuiguan and Huasu

序的可靠性。

3 讨论

梨是我国第二大落叶果树树种,近20 a来,在国家梨产业技术体系等政策的扶持下,育种工作积极开展。品质育种至关重要,果皮物质含量与耐贮性和果锈发生有关。笔者在本研究中选取遗传上直接相关的3个品种开展工作,对揭示光洁果皮性状的形成机制更有针对性,也为后续分子辅助育种工作的开展提供参考。

本研究发现,苏翠1号中,角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成途径的 *HHT1* (Pbr016977.1)、*CYP86A1* (Pbr042302.1) 和苯丙素类合成途径的 *4CL* (Pbr039972.1)、*POD* (Pbr007903.1、Pbr026235.1、Pbr027164.1、Pbr031894.1) 基因显著下调,苯丙素类合成途径的 *CAD* (Pbr010181.1) 和角质、栓质和蜡质生物合成途径的 *CYP86B1* (Pbr022953.1)、*CERI* (Pbr031067.1) 基因显著上调。黄酮类合成途径的 *CHS* (Pbr019531.1、Pbr020913.1)、*DFR* (Pbr005931.1)、*CYP75B1* (Pbr007219.1)、*F3H* (Pbr034840.1)、*ANS* (Pbr001543.1) 在苏翠1号中均下调。

在梨和苹果上的研究表明,木栓层是果锈的重要组成部分,其形成与木质素和酚类物质的含量有关^[18,50]。SPPD包括阿魏酸、香豆酸和木质素醇等羟基化肉桂酸,主要来自于苯丙氨酸代谢途径。苯丙氨酸(phenylalanine)首先在PAL等酶催化下,形成对-香豆酸(p-coumaric acid);接着在4CL与CCR催化下形成香豆醛(p-coumaraldehyde)、松柏醛(coniferyl-aldehyde)、5-羟基松柏醛(5-hydroxy-coniferyl-aldehyde)和芥子醛(sinapaldehyde);这些衍生物在CAD催化下转化为对应的醇类物质香豆醇(p-coumaryl alcohol)、松柏醇(coniferyl alcohol)和芥子醇(sinapyl alcohol)^[51]。木质素主要由这3种不同的单体组成^[52]。POD催化木质素单体脱氢,使木质素单体分子组装为高分子聚合物,组成SPPD。苯丙氨酸代谢途径中产生大量的酚酸类物质,代谢组比较结果显示,翠冠中酚酸类物质远高于其他两个品种,其在苯丙氨酸合成中积累了更多的前体物质,果皮表面木质素次生代谢积累较苏翠1号和华酥更多。

木质素合成过程的最后一步中,CAD催化肉桂醇的衍生物向其对应的醇转化形成木质素单体。前

人研究表明,*CAD*在果实发育早期相对表达量较低,中期相对表达量最高,果实成熟时相对表达量逐渐下降,*CAD*与木质素含量呈现正相关^[53]。但在本研究中,尽管苏翠1号与华酥中的*CAD*相对表达量高于翠冠,却没有使二者出现大面积果锈。前人在水稻^[54]和番茄^[55]上的研究发现,抑制*4CL*表达可以显著降低植株茎秆、叶片的木质素含量。本研究中*4CL*在苏翠1号与华酥中均处于低表达状态,可能导致后续木质素单体合成缺乏可用底物。*POD*基因也只在翠冠中上调表达,可能使其清除自由基的能力更强,催化单体木质素组装为高分子聚合物向木栓位点堆积。因此,本研究推测关键基因*4CL*和*POD*的低表达量使苏翠1号木质素聚合物组装受抑制,SPPD关键组分合成受阻,从而使苏翠1号呈现光洁无锈的优良果皮性状。相关基因功能有待进一步研究。

组学分析表明,相较于无/极少锈组,翠冠角质的生物合成受到抑制,栓质的生物合成受到促进。果皮蜡质的合成可以分为3个阶段:第一步,在质体中合成C16-C18的脂肪酸前体,前体接着在内质网中延伸至C20~C34的超长链脂肪酸(very-long-chain fatty acids, VLCFAs),这些VLCFAs在最后一步经过初级醇代谢途径和烷烃代谢途径形成烷烃、醇、醛和酯等各种蜡质产物^[56]。脂肪酸的延伸是角质、栓质和蜡质合成的重要上游反应,超长链的脂肪酸类化合物是角质、栓质和蜡质的主要成分^[57]。VLCFAs在烷烃代谢途径中首先被还原成醛,而后再进行脱羧反应生成烷烃,羟化反应后这些烷烃又生成二级醇和酮输送到植物表皮角质膜。*CERI*是控制超长链烷烃合成的核心成分,编码醛脱羧酶,催化醛脱羧形成烷烃,其突变体中烷烃的含量显著减少,在拟南芥上的研究显示*CERI*基因过表达将导致烷烃含量增加最终导致角质积累,使渗透性降低^[56,58]。本研究推测*CERI*的下调或许减缓了翠冠中角质单体的产生,使其角质层机械强度降低,易受果实膨大的内部张力破裂,进而引起表皮细胞木栓化堆积。

角质、栓质和蜡质的生物合成途径中,*HHT1*在翠冠中表达量远高于另外2种,而在苏翠1号中的表达量又略高于华酥,与三者外在的性状表现趋势一致,表明该基因参与了梨果锈的形成,与果锈程度呈正相关,这与前人结果一致。对拟南芥种子和根的

研究^[59]中发现,HHT是将阿魏酸转移到SPPD的关键酶,在马铃薯上的研究也发现HHT促进了木栓化^[60]。CYP86主要参与脂肪酰基-CoA ω 位点的羟基化形成 ω -羟基酸,其中一些被氧化成 α,ω 二羧酸并进一步参与角质和木栓的生物合成,对木质素合成起正向调控作用^[16]。CYP86A1参与C12~C18短链和一些较长脂肪酸的羟基化,CYP86B1参与C22~C24超长链脂肪酸的羟基化^[61]。敲除拟南芥的CYP86A1或CYP86B1,对应的羟基酸与 α,ω 二羧酸积累显著减少,引起木栓质含量减少^[16,62]。Molina等^[63]敲除拟南芥种子CYP86B1后,发现超长链饱和 α,ω -双官能团脂肪族单体几乎完全消失,栓质组分发生变化。在本试验的极少/无锈组中,CYP86B1上调表达没有导致极少/无锈组木质素含量的增加。CYP86A1在极少/无锈组中被抑制,推测其极低表达量有助于苏翠1号获得光洁无锈的性状。CYP86A1可能是木质素合成的关键基因。结合代谢组结果,翠冠中C16~C20磷脂酰胆碱含量高于另2种,推测梨果锈木栓质SPAD的组装中C12~C18的 α,ω 二羧酸是关键前体物质。CYP86A1极低表达量对苏翠1号果锈形成的抑制力更强,对光洁果皮的贡献更大。

苯丙素合成途径为酚类次生代谢物的合成提供前体。类黄酮生物合成途径是苯丙烷途径的一部分。香豆酰辅酶A在CHS作用下生成查耳酮,接着被CHI催化为柚皮素。形成的柚皮素与查耳酮一起作为前体物质通过不同分支途径进入其他不同黄酮类物质的合成代谢支路^[20]。F3H或F3H催化柚皮素变为二氢黄酮醇,二氢黄酮醇是黄酮醇和花青素合成的共同前体物质。F3H属于P450的CYP75B家族^[64]。CYP75家族在以花青素、飞燕草素为主导的花果颜色形成中起着决定性作用^[65]。DFR、CYP75B1和ANS均位于花青素合成途径中。ANS沉默的烟草中黄酮醇含量显著增加^[66]。代谢组结果显示苏翠1号中黄酮醇类如山奈酚、槲皮素,含量高于翠冠和华酥。苏翠1号中DFR、CYP75B1、F3H和ANS均下调,在花色苷合成途径中没有消耗过多的二氢黄酮醇底物,因此积累了更多的黄酮醇。黄酮醇在果树干旱胁迫^[67]、盐胁迫^[68]、紫外线胁迫^[69]、低温胁迫^[64]等非生物胁迫中发挥重要作用^[22]。梨中的黄酮醇主要存在于叶片、果皮中^[70]。黄酮醇类化合物具有抗氧化作用,在猕猴桃^[24]和苹果^[25]上的研究证实槲皮素可以延缓果实衰老、提高耐贮性。由此本

研究推测,高黄酮醇的果皮使苏翠1号果实具有良好的耐贮性。

随着黄酮类化合物抗氧化、抗肿瘤、抗癌、降血压、降血脂等功能的被发现,国内外进行了许多关于黄酮类化合物药理功能的研究^[71]。而之前的研究多集中于传统药用植物中^[72-74]。本研究发现梨果皮中含有丰富的黄酮类化合物,便于日后开展对梨中黄酮类代谢物的药理性研究,开发果皮副产品,进一步提高果实商品价值。

4 结 论

通过转录组分析,获得了3个早熟梨品种果实的基因表达谱数据,结合差异代谢物分析了果皮优异性状形成的物质及分子基础。结果显示苯丙素合成途径关键酶基因POD、4CL以及角质/栓质和蜡质合成途径上的HHT1、CYP86A1在苏翠1号中被抑制表达,可能导致苏翠1号果锈的减少。类黄酮合成途径中CHS、DFR、CYP75B1、F3H、ANS在苏翠1号中均下调,可能使苏翠1号具有良好的耐贮性。分析了苏翠1号果皮优良性状成因,为苏翠1号的大面积推广提供理论依据。

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