

# 基于特征性 SNP 鉴定 mRNA 在柑橘砧穗间的转移

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**摘要:**【目的】以红夏橙和枳为试材鉴定柑橘砧穗间 mRNA 的可传递性。【方法】对建立的红夏橙/枳和枳/枳 2 个砧穗嫁接组合的接穗和砧木分别进行转录组测序;然后将组装的枳转录组与前人发布的红夏橙转录组进行比对分析,以获得的红夏橙和枳基因组各自的特征性 SNP 为评判标准,获得从红夏橙转移到枳和从枳转移到红夏橙的候选 mRNA;对这些候选 mRNA 进行 SNP-RT-PCR 验证。【结果】通过比对红夏橙和枳的转录组与基因组数据得到两者间的特征性 SNP 位点共 254 580 个,并以此为标准选出 30 个可从红夏橙转移到枳候选 mRNA,及 24 个可从枳转移到红夏橙的候选 mRNA。对候选 mRNA 进一步验证得到 3 个可转移的 mRNA,随后进行功能预测发现从红夏橙转移到枳的 mRNA 其基因 *Cs2g16070.1* 编码 1 个邻甲基转移酶;从枳转移到红夏橙中的 mRNA 其基因 *Pt2g028010.4* 编码 1 个泛素蛋白连接酶 UPL5;另一个从枳转移到红夏橙中的 mRNA 其基因 *Pt3g020940.1* 编码 1 个尿苷二磷酸糖基转移酶。【结论】枳砧木中有 2 个基因 (*Pt2g028010.4* 和 *Pt3g020940.1*) 编码的 mRNA 可转移到红夏橙接穗;红夏橙接穗中有 1 个基因 (*Cs2g16070.1*) 编码的 mRNA 可转移到枳砧木。

**关键词:** 柑橘;砧穗互作;SNP;可传递 mRNA

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## Identification of mRNA transfer between citrus rootstock and scion based on characteristic SNP

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 Grafting has been an ancient technique widely used to improve and reproduce horticultural crops for at least 1500 years. Citrus plants with a seed-to-seed cycle of 5 - 15 years, are among the fruit crops that were probably domesticated by grafting. Citrus trees propagated by grafting are composed of scions and rootstocks. Exchange of materials between the rootstocks and scions occur frequently. The interaction directly affects the horticultural characters of citrus, the nutrient absorption of the underground part and the relative resistance of the aboveground part, thus affecting the production and economic benefit of citrus orchards. With the development of molecular biology, a growing number of studies have shown that small molecules such as mRNA can transmit between the rootstocks and the scions and regulate related agronomic traits. This study aimed to screen and validate candidate mRNAs that can be transmitted between the rootstocks and scions in citrus plants. 【Methods】 The 2-year-old seedlings of *Citrus sinensis* and *Poncirus trifoliata* with the same growth potential in the specimen garden of Huazhong Agricultural University were selected for producing nursery trees of *C. sinensis*/*P. trifoliata* and *P. trifoliata*/*P. trifoliata*. The samples were taken 5 months after removal of grafted plastic wrap and were put in the ice box and were brought to the laboratory. The samples were cleaned and three tissues of each grafting combination were collected, and 3 samples were collected from each part (the sample length was 1 cm). Then the RNA was extracted from the samples. By comparing the transcript sequences between the *C. sinensis* and the *P. trifoliata*, we obtained a set of species specific SNP sites. The mRNAs that might be transmitted between the rootstock and the scion were screened,

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and then the candidate mRNAs were verified by RT-PCR based on the characteristic SNP sites. 【Results】 The transcriptome sequencing was performed for the grafting interface, rootstock and scion of the grafted citrus plants, and 18 sets of data were obtained. Combined with the previously published transcription data of sweet orange, 254 580 SNP were obtained by analyzing the data of grafting data analysis. Some transmissible candidate mRNAs were detected based on these characteristic SNP sites. The results showed that 24 candidate mRNAs could be transmitted from rootstocks to scions, and 30 candidate mRNAs could be transmitted from scions to rootstocks in the *C. sinensis*/*P. trifoliata* grafted nursery trees. The candidate mRNAs were further confirmed by species specific SNP-based PCR amplification and sequencing. The mRNAs of two genes (*Pt2g028010.4* and *Pt3g020940.1*) were found to be surely transferred from the *P. trifoliata* to the *C. sinensis*, and the mRNA of one gene (*Cs2g16070.1*) from the *C. sinensis* to the *P. trifoliata*. 【Conclusion】 By analyzing and comparing the characteristic single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of sweet orange and trifoliolate orange, the mRNAs that could be transmitted between citrus rootstocks and scions were screened out. These mRNAs were further verified by SNP-PCR and three reliable transmissible mRNAs were obtained. The mRNAs transmitted between the rootstocks and scions were identified.

**Key words:** Citrus; Rootstock-scion interaction; SNP; Transmitted mRNA

嫁接于园艺作物,尤其在园艺作物生产上应用广泛。在嫁接过程中选择根系相对发达的砧木,能够显著促进植株营养吸收、增强植株的抗性<sup>[1-2]</sup>,而品质优良的接穗能改善植株活力、提高果实产量和品质<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此,开展砧穗互作研究,对选择性状优良的砧木或接穗品种、获得优势互补的砧穗组合及促进嫁接技术在果树生产中的高效运用具有重要意义。

砧穗互作一直是园艺学领域研究的热点。在砧穗互作生理层面,前人主要从植物激素对嫁接体愈合的调控、砧木对植物抗性的影响以及砧木改善植株对水分和矿质离子的吸收等方面进行了探究。例如:植物内源激素如生长素(IAs)、赤霉素(GAs)、茉莉酸(JAs)等作为信号物质参与嫁接过程愈伤组织的形成和嫁接体的生长发育<sup>[5-6]</sup>;砧木能够通过调节抗氧化酶的活性,来缓解盐逆境对植株的损伤<sup>[7]</sup>;在缺水条件下,根系发达的砧木能够显著提高植株对水分的吸收效率<sup>[8]</sup>。接穗对砧木的影响报道并不多,已有的研究主要集中在对根系各项生理指标的测定方面,如一般情况下柑橘的同一种砧木嫁接接穗后其根系活力、POD和SOD活性低于未嫁接接穗的砧木或与其差异不显著,此结果与葡萄上的研究相似<sup>[9]</sup>。在砧穗互作分子层面,前人主要从影响嫁接愈合相关基因的鉴定、砧穗间mRNA、siRNA等低分子的传递及其生物学功能等方面开展了研究。研究发现,烟草中的*NbGH9B3*基因可通过促进细胞壁形成影响嫁接组织创面的愈合,从而显著提高嫁接

的成功率<sup>[10]</sup>;植物在缺磷的条件下能将地上部合成的miR399转运至根系调节根系磷酸盐的吸收和维持植株体内磷酸盐平衡<sup>[11]</sup>;值得关注的是,越来越多的研究表明mRNA等低分子可在砧穗间传递并调控相关农艺性状。

研究已证实拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)、甘蓝(*Brassica oleracea*)、马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum*)、杜梨(*Pyrus betulaefolia*)、葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)等植物的韧皮部汁液中存在可移动的mRNA,它们所编码的蛋白质功能广泛<sup>[12-18]</sup>。但并非所有韧皮部中的mRNA均能在嫁接体中长距离运输,目前已知的可在砧穗间相互移动的mRNA仍然较少。前人发现,拟南芥*IAA18*和*IAA28*基因在成熟叶片的维管束细胞转录后,其mRNA向下运输至根部从而抑制侧根的发生<sup>[19]</sup>;拟南芥*TCTP1/HSC70.1*等基因的mRNA经m<sup>5</sup>C甲基化修饰后可移动到根部促进根系的发育<sup>[20]</sup>;苹果*GAI(GAINTENSIVE)*基因的mRNA能由根系长距离运输至叶片来调控植株矮化<sup>[21]</sup>;苹果调节侧根形成的*MpSLR/IAA14*基因的mRNA可由砧木转移至接穗进而影响其生长发育<sup>[22]</sup>;梨*PbWoxT1*基因的mRNA能在砧木和接穗间双向移动并调控植株的形态<sup>[23]</sup>。

柑橘是我国栽培面积最大的果树,但由于其童期较长的特点,故生产中需运用嫁接技术缩短生长和育种周期。迄今柑橘砧穗互作的研究主要停留在生理层面,诸如砧穗间mRNA传递的分子层面的

研究鲜有报道。目前鉴定 mRNA 运输性采用的主要方法有:根据候选基因的 SNPs 位点设计 dCAPS 引物,然后将 SNP 位点转化为 dCAPS 标记进行酶切验证。但由于 SNP-dCAPS 敏感度较低,故无法验证 SNP 位点是否杂交存在一定缺陷;研究表明,在拟南芥中大部分可传递 mRNA 具有修饰碱基 5-甲基胞嘧啶(m<sup>5</sup>C)的特点,因此可以根据该特点初步鉴定砧穗 mRNA 的运输性;环剥树体侧枝后对韧皮部汁液进行检测,可以发现韧皮部中一些基因的信号消失了,从而判断其 mRNA 可能由其他部位转移而来。由于红夏橙与枳壳的韧皮部汁液较难提取,故笔者在本研究中通过分析比对柑橘红夏橙接穗(*Citrus sinensis*)和枳砧木(*Poncirus trifoli-*

*ate*)的特征性单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs),筛选出了可在柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA 分子,进一步采用 SNP-PCR 对这些 mRNA 进行了验证。笔者在本研究中鉴定了柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA,为深入探究这些 mRNA 的功能、推进砧穗互作分子机制研究提供了候选基因。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

以红夏橙(*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck)和枳(*Poncirus trifoliata* L. Raf)的实生苗为主要材料,选取生长2年且生长量一致的枳作砧木,红夏橙芽和枳芽作接穗,分别将红夏橙和枳接穗芽接到枳砧木上(图1)。



A 为红夏橙,B、C、D 为枳。标尺 1 格代表 1 cm。

A is *Citrus sinensis*; B, C, D is *Poncirus trifoliata*. One square of ruler represents 1 cm.

图1 红夏橙/枳嫁接组合(左)、枳/枳的嫁接组合(右)

Fig. 1 The grafted combination of *Citrus sinensis*/*Poncirus trifoliata* (on the left) and the grafted combination of *Poncirus trifoliata*/*Poncirus trifoliata* (on the right)

### 1.2 取样及预处理

2016年5月在华中农业大学果树标本园内采集2种嫁接组合的长势一致的苗木清洗干净后置于保温袋中带回实验室,然后对每个样品的接穗、交界面和砧木3个部位进行采集,每个部位采3个样品并保证每个样品长度为1 cm,液氮速冻后放于-80 °C保存。

### 1.3 柑橘组织RNA的提取

部位(接穗、砧木、交界面)采集样本各1 cm,将样品立即放入液氮彻底研磨,然后分装到1.5 mL离心管中,保证每管包含0.1 g样品;每管加入1 mL Trizol 试剂迅速混匀后室温静置10 min;加入200 μL

氯仿,盖严离心管盖剧烈振荡15 s后室温静置10 min,4 °C,12 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>条件下离心15 min,将离心后上清液转移至新的1.5 mL RNase free的离心管中,加入0.5 mL异丙醇后室温放置10 min;4 °C,12 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>条件下离心10 min,弃上清液后加入1 mL 75%乙醇溶液,短暂涡旋;4 °C,7500 r·min<sup>-1</sup>的条件下离心5 min;弃上清液后室温静置5~10 min,使RNA沉淀干燥,加入30 μL无RNase水溶解后60 °C水浴10~15 min;取1 μL RNA进行琼脂凝胶电泳检测RNA完整性,同时检测RNA浓度,将剩余RNA保存在-80 °C冰箱内。

### 1.4 无参转录组的组装

对2个不同组合的柑橘嫁接组合的3个部位的样品进行转录组测序,得到转录组数据后对所有测序数据用拼接软件 Trinity 进行组装,具体参数见附录(Trinity 组装的命令)。

### 1.5 红夏橙与枳的特征性 SNP 分析及可传递 mRNA 判断

使用 GATK 处理组装好的枳转录组,同时结合 NCBI 中红夏橙的基因组数据筛选鉴定二者的特征性 SNP,具体参数见附录(鉴定 SNP 的命令)。对比红夏橙和枳各自的特征性 SNP 位点,可区分红夏橙和枳的转录子,即在红夏橙该位点为

纯合子且不同于枳的类型。若在红夏橙接穗样品中检测到杂合的特征性 SNP 位点且在3个生物学重复的样本中均出现此情况,即证明该转录子能够由砧木转移至接穗;同理在枳砧木样品中检测到杂合特征性 SNP 位点,即证明该转录子能够由接穗转移至砧木。

### 1.6 基于特征性 SNP 位点的 RT-PCR 验证

选取包含特征性 SNP 位点的候选基因片段,使用 SnapGene 软件设计引物,候选可传递 mRNA 引物序列(表1)。以柑橘异源嫁接组合的 cDNA 为模板进行扩增,纯化后测序,每一候选基因选取3个不同单株样本进行多次验证。

表1 SNP-RT-PCR 引物  
Table 1 Primer sequences of SNP-RT-PCR

| 基因<br>Gene          | 引物序列(5' - 3')<br>Primer sequence (5' - 3') | 退火温度<br>Tm/°C | 条带大小<br>Size of fragment/bp |
|---------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Cs2g16070.1</i>  | F:GCAGATGCAGTTCTACTCAAGTG                  | 59.6          | 311                         |
|                     | R:AGAGACCTCAGACCCAAAGTAGA                  | 59.9          |                             |
| <i>Pt2g028010.4</i> | F:AGTTGGCTGCTAGGATATCTAGG                  | 58.9          | 344                         |
|                     | R:CAAAATCGTCAGATACTGCGACC                  | 60.0          |                             |
| <i>Pr3g020940.1</i> | F:GTGGAGGTTCTGTCACATGAAG                   | 58.9          | 360                         |
|                     | R:CTTGCTGGTGCTAAAGTCATCA                   | 58.9          |                             |

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 红夏橙与枳基因组间特征性 SNP 位点的筛选

对枳/枳嫁接组合的转录组数据进行组装后,共得到216 656个枳的基因和253 978个枳的转录本(表2),且其中有5381个基因在4个数据库中都有注释信息(表3)。得到可信的枳参考序列后,使用枳/枳嫁接组合中的枳的转录组数据、红夏橙/枳嫁接组合中红夏橙接穗转录组数据以及在 NCBI 上已

报道的红夏橙转录组数据和红夏橙基因组数据,通过比对分析来确定红夏橙和枳间的特征性 SNP 位点,最终得到共254 580个特征性 SNP 位点。

### 2.2 基于特征性 SNP 筛选柑橘砧穗间可传递 mRNA

红夏橙和枳的特征性 SNP 位点作为红夏橙/枳砧穗间 mRNA 是否传递的判断依据,共筛选出30个可从红夏橙转移到枳候选 mRNA(表4),以及24个可从枳转移到红夏橙的候选 mRNA(表5)。

表2 枳转录本组装结果  
Table 2 Assembly results of trifoliolate transcript

| 样本<br>Sample   | 基因数<br>Total gene | 转录本数<br>Total transcripts | GC百分比<br>Percent GC/% | Contig N50/<br>bp | 平均 Contig 长度<br>Average contig/bp | 组装数据库<br>Total assemble bases |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 枳 <i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i>   | 216 656           | 253 978                   | 39.53                 | 1610              | 723.98                            | 183 874 744                   |
| 红夏橙/枳的接穗<br>Sion of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> / <i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i>      | 126 579           | 171 850                   | 39.37                 | 1601              | 878.78                            | 151 018 481                   |
| 红夏橙/枳的交界面<br>Junction of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> / <i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i> | 171 365           | 232 048                   | 39.67                 | 1156              | 718.57                            | 166 743 310                   |
| 红夏橙/枳的砧木<br>Rootstock of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> / <i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i> | 104 551           | 136 932                   | 39.51                 | 1862              | 1 012.85                          | 138 691 022                   |

表 3 注释结果

Table 3 The result of annotation

| 总数<br>Total   | NR 数据库<br>NR data-<br>base | COG 数据库<br>COG database | Swiss-Prot 数<br>据库<br>Swiss-<br>Prot database | TrEMBL 数<br>据库<br>TrEM-<br>BL database | 4 个都有<br>All have |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 77 635 15 338 |                            | 26 727                  | 56 565  | 77 464                                 | 5381              |

表 4 基于物种特征性 SNP 筛选的从红夏橙转移到枳的候选 mRNA

Table 4 The candidate mRNAs screened by comparative transcriptome analysis can be Transmitted from sweet orange to trifoliate orange

| 序列 ID<br>Sequence ID                | 特异性 SNP 类型<br>Specific SNP styles | 测序长度<br>Length/bp |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Cs1g03980.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: C                      | 324               |
| <i>Cs1g10970.1</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 182               |
| <i>Cs1g26670.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: C                      | 271               |
| <i>Cs2g16070.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: T                      | 3334              |
| <i>Cs2g20330.1</i>                  | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 143               |
| <i>Cs2g24730.1</i>                  | Cs: C Ptr: G                      | 297               |
| <i>Cs3g03470.1</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 541               |
| <i>Cs3g26500.1</i>                  | Cs: T Ptr: A                      | 194               |
| <i>Cs4g16920.1</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: C                      | 793               |
| <i>Cs5g10380.4</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 178               |
| <i>Cs8g08590.1</i>                  | Cs: T Ptr: G                      | 106               |
| <i>Cs8g12170.1</i>                  | Cs: G/T Ptr: A/A                  | 177/182           |
| <i>Cs9g04920.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: A                      | 252               |
| <i>orange1.lt01342</i>              | Cs: A Ptr: T                      | 202               |
| <i>orange1.lt00475.3</i>            | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 174               |
| <i>orange1.lt01747.1</i>            | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 1494              |
| <i>orange1.lt05059.1</i>            | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 688               |
| <i>&gt;chr4:12869180...12870650</i> | Cs: T/G Ptr: A/T                  | 1217/1210         |
| <i>Cs1g19680.2</i>                  | Cs: T Ptr: C                      | 105               |
| <i>orange1.lt04679</i>              | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 220               |
| <i>Cs9g19310.1</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: T                      | 6363              |
| <i>orange1.lt04907.1</i>            | Cs: T Ptr: C                      | 1839              |
| <i>orange1.lt04909.1</i>            | Cs: T/C Ptr: C/A                  | 1947/2319         |
| <i>Cs6g16730.1</i>                  | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 4749              |
| <i>Cs5g21830.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: A                      | 6012              |
| <i>Cs6g11700.1</i>                  | Cs: T Ptr: C                      | 10 695            |
| <i>Cs7g19090.1</i>                  | Cs: T Ptr: G                      | 5164              |
| <i>Cs3g10690.1</i>                  | Cs: G Ptr: A                      | 3428              |
| <i>Cs1g14550.1</i>                  | Cs: A Ptr: T                      | 1584              |
| <i>orange1.lt03077.1</i>            | Cs: T Ptr: C                      | 1604              |

2.3 利用 SNP-RT-PCR 验证柑橘砧穗间可传递 mRNA

通过 SNP-RT-PCR 的方法,对候选的可传递 mRNA 进行验证。为确保结果的可信度,选择同一种嫁接组合的 3 个单株样品作为模板对特征性

表 5 基于物种特征性 SNP 分析筛选的从枳转移到红夏橙的候选 mRNA

Table 5 The candidate mRNAs screened by comparative transcriptome analysis can be Transmitted from trifoliate orange to sweet orange

| 序列 ID<br>Sequence ID | 特异性 SNP 类型<br>Specific SNP styles | 测序长度<br>Length/bp            |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Pt7g010320.1</i>  | Cs: C/T/C/C/A<br>Ptr: A/A/T/G/C   | 2711/3457/3391/3360/<br>3292 |
| <i>Pt2g028010.4</i>  | Cs: G Ptr: A                      | 6080                         |
| <i>Pt2g009090.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 11 700                       |
| <i>Pt5g022680.1</i>  | Cs: C/G Ptr: T/T                  | 799/1016                     |
| <i>Pt3g021050.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: C                      | 1594                         |
| <i>Pt5g020570.1</i>  | Cs: T Ptr: C                      | 4751                         |
| <i>Pt5g006030.2</i>  | Cs: G/A Ptr: A/G                  | 6529/5947                    |
| <i>Pt1g014530.1</i>  | Cs: C Ptr: G                      | 1432                         |
| <i>Pt3g004160.1</i>  | Cs: T Ptr: G                      | 1125                         |
| <i>Pt3g005620.2</i>  | Cs: G Ptr: A                      | 3173                         |
| <i>Pt3g005430.1</i>  | Cs: C Ptr: G                      | 2898                         |
| <i>Pt3g007590.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: T                      | 1516                         |
| <i>Pt3g021870.2</i>  | Cs: C Ptr: T                      | 5462                         |
| <i>Pt3g020940.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 8736                         |
| <i>PtUn023860.3</i>  | Cs: G/C/A/A<br>Ptr: C/A/T/C       | 1271/1365/1304/1303          |
| <i>Pt6g018000.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 7481                         |
| <i>Pt6g003120.1</i>  | Cs: T Ptr: G                      | 8265                         |
| <i>Pt6g003360.1</i>  | Cs: C Ptr: G                      | 2630                         |
| <i>Pt4g012460.1</i>  | Cs: T/C Ptr: C/T                  | 12 884/10 565                |
| <i>Pt8g003160.1</i>  | Cs: T Ptr: G                      | 5537                         |
| <i>Pt9g017320.1</i>  | Cs: A Ptr: G                      | 9608                         |
| <i>Cs9g04560.1</i>   | Cs: C Ptr: G                      | 11 692                       |
| <i>Pt1g015050.1</i>  | Cs: C/T/T/T<br>Ptr: T/A/C/G       | 1205/1215/1193/1083          |

SNP 位点进行 3 次反复验证。对 24 个由枳转移到红夏橙候选基因扩增产物双向测序的结果表明,有 2 组杂合 SNP 位点处在特征性 SNP 位点的位置且 SNP 类型与特征性 SNP 类型一致,证明这 2 个 mRNA (对应基因编号 *Pt2g028010.4* 和 *Pt3g020940.1*)可从枳转移到红夏橙。同样对 30 个由红夏橙转移至枳的候选基因扩增产物双向测序的结果表明,有 1 组杂合 SNP 位点处在特征性 SNP 位点的位置且 SNP 类型与特征性 SNP 类型一致,证明该 mRNA(对应基因编号 *Cs2g16070.1*)从红夏橙转移到枳中(表 6)。基于已确定的特异性 SNP 位点进行 PCR 扩增后,扩增产物双向测序的结果表明(图 2)。

表 6 测序所得的 SNP 位点类型及位置  
Table 6 The SNP styles and site by sequencing

| 序列ID<br>Sequence ID | SNP<br>类型<br>SNP styles | SNP<br>位置<br>SNP site | 特异性<br>SNP类型<br>Specific<br>SNP styles | 特异性<br>SNP位置<br>Specific<br>SNP site |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Pt2g028010.4        | Cs: G<br>Ptr: A         | 1268                  | Cs: G<br>Ptr: A                        | 1268                                 |
| Pt3g020940.1        | Cs: A<br>Ptr: G         | 1212                  | Cs: A<br>Ptr: G                        | 1212                                 |
| Cs2g16070.1         | Cs: A/A/G<br>Ptr: G/G/T | 885/908/992           | Cs: G<br>Ptr: T                        | 992                                  |

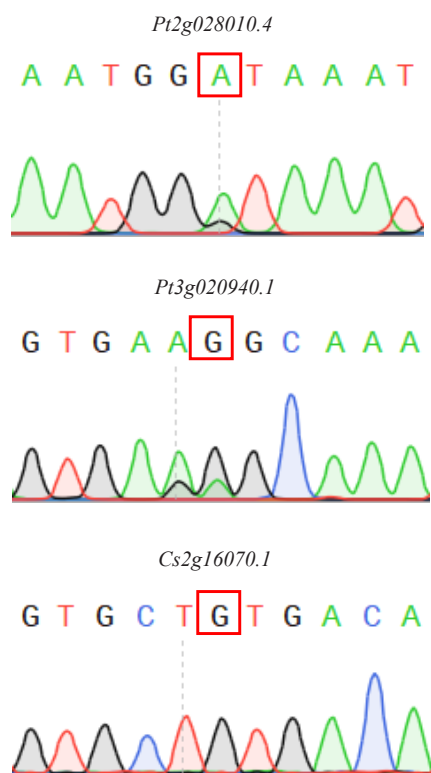


图 2 *Pt2g028010.4*、*Pt3g020940.1*、*Cs2g16070.1* 在特异性 SNP 位点处出现重叠峰

Fig. 2 The overlapping peak of the specific SNP in *Pt2g028010.4*, *Pt3g020940.1* and *Cs2g16070.1*

### 3 讨 论

为了探究 mRNA 分子能否在砧木和接穗之间传递,此前的研究采用的主要方法有:(1)不少可传递 mRNA 具有修饰碱基 5-甲基胞嘧啶( $m^5C$ )的特点,因此根据该特点可筛选砧穗间可传递 mRNA<sup>[21]</sup>;(2)前人研究发现南瓜、苹果、梨等韧皮部汁液中存在可长距离运输的 RNP(ribonucleoprotein complexes)核糖核蛋白复合物,由此鉴定到 *PP16-1*、*GAI*、

*SCL14P*、*STMP*、*PbWoxT1*、*ERFP*、和 *MybP* 等可传递的 mRNA<sup>[24]</sup>。但采用这种方法也有局限性,即只能鉴定到与该复合体特异结合的 mRNA,从而忽视了以其他形式运输的 mRNA;(3)前人对杜梨的侧枝环剥后发现其韧皮部中一些基因的信号消失了,从而判断其 mRNA 可能由其他部位转移而来<sup>[17]</sup>。此方法比较直观,但具有一定的随机性且无法准确的判断 mRNA 消失的具体原因。由于采用的红夏橙和枳的韧皮部汁液都较难提取,故很难采用检测韧皮部运输物质的方法来筛选砧穗间传递的 mRNA 分子。所以笔者采用异源嫁接红夏橙和枳的方法,以物种特征性 SNP 作为判断依据对红夏橙与枳间可传递的 mRNA 进行鉴定。

笔者在本研究中基于红夏橙和枳各自的特征性 SNP 分析及 SNP-RT-PCR 验证,最终鉴定了 3 个可靠的能在柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA 分子。与前人相关研究相比,这个数目是比较少的,推测有以下可能原因:(1)柑橘为多年生木本作物,木质部发达、韧皮部汁液少,相比于韧皮部汁液丰富的草本植物,其体内可传递的 mRNA 相对较少;(2)分析比对不同物种间的特征性 SNP 是本研究筛选可传递 mRNA 的前提,但研究发现并不是所有 SNP 都能稳定遗传,能够从父母本稳定遗传下来的 SNP 仅占基因组的 30%左右<sup>[25]</sup>,那些不能稳定遗传的 SNP 位点可能受各种因素如季节、环境胁迫、生长周期的影响,这可能导致大多数可传递的 mRNA 被遗漏;(3)相比前人在葡萄砧穗互作研究中将 2 个样本同时出现杂合 SNP 位点定义为可传递的 mRNA<sup>[19]</sup>,笔者设置了更为严格的筛选条件,即只有在 3 个植株个体中均出现杂合的同一 SNP 位点,才视其为可在砧穗间传递的 mRNA,尽管这样得到的候选可传递 mRNA 数量较少,但更为可靠;同时在筛选 SNP 位点时保证 3 个生物学重复的枳转录本均为相同的纯合子且与枳基因型一致,红夏橙转录本均为另一纯合子且与红夏橙基因组基因型一致,即可排除因为单株植物之间的差异。

对这 3 个可传递 mRNA 的功能预测发现:从红夏橙转移到枳中的 mRNA 其基因 *Cs2g16070.1* 编码 1 个邻甲基转移酶,在 MP(methoxypyrazines)的合成过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[26]</sup>;从枳转移到红夏橙中的 mRNA 其基因 *Pt2g028010.4* 编码 1 个泛素蛋白连接酶 *UPL5*(ubiquitin protein ligase),有研究表明拟南

芥的 *UPL5* 可以直接与植物细胞质中转录因子 *WRKY53* 相互作用从而参与叶片衰老的调控<sup>[27]</sup>; 另一个从枳转移到红夏橙中的 mRNA 其基因 *Pt3g020940.1* 编码 1 个尿苷二磷酸糖基转移酶, 在植物中该酶通过将碳水化合物从活化的单糖供体转移到醇、酸、胺或硫醇上来催化低分子糖苷的产生<sup>[28]</sup>。但这 3 个基因在柑橘砧穗间传递的意义是什么, 具体发挥什么功能, 还有待进一步研究。前人研究发现, 在韧皮部长距离运输的一些 mRNA 分子中含有 PTB 基序 (UUCUCUCUCUU)<sup>[29]</sup>, PTB 基序能够高度亲和且特异地结合 PTB 蛋白形成 RNP (ribonucleoprotein) 复合体, 进而在韧皮部中远距离传递<sup>[30-31]</sup>。但本研究得到的这 3 个可在柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA 分子没有 PTB 基序, 说明该结构可能不是 mRNA 传递的必需条件。

## 4 结 论

笔者在本研究中通过分析比对柑橘红夏橙接穗 (*Citrus sinensis*) 和枳砧木 (*Poncirus trifoliata*) 各自特征性单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs), 筛选出了可在柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA 分子, 进一步采用 SNP-PCR 对这些 mRNA 进行了验证得到 3 个可靠的可传递 mRNA, 鉴定了柑橘砧穗间传递的 mRNA, 为深入探究这些 mRNA 的功能、推进砧穗互作分子机制研究提供了候选基因。

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