

茄科作物激素调控的矮化突变体研究进展

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摘要: 茄科作物经济价值较高, 但株型高大, 种植密度受限, 水肥消耗量高。植物激素通过影响细胞分裂及伸长调控植株高度, 挖掘影响其矮化的激素相关基因、创制矮化资源是茄科作物品种株型改良的重要基础。利用遗传背景差异大的材料作亲本创建分离群体开展相关研究周期长、难度大, 突变体与其野生型遗传背景一致, 将突变体作为作物遗传改良与功能基因研究工具可加快育种进程。矮化突变体作为研究株高变异形成机制和改良作物株型的重要材料, 已广泛应用于植物激素相关基因研究。本文主要从茄科作物矮化突变体矮化表型与植物激素生物合成及信号转导的关系入手, 概述了几种主要植物激素与植物矮化相关的生物学功能, 重点阐述了茄科作物矮化突变与所述激素的关系。提出了基于突变体创建, 通过正反向遗传学研究策略设计, 综合利用多组学联合分析、酵母杂交系统、基因过表达与基因编辑等现代分子生物学技术, 开展矮化基因挖掘, 或基于同源基因的遗传修饰定向创制目标突变体的研究思路与方法, 为植物激素致矮机理研究与矮化资源高效创建提供简便高效的途径。

关键词: 茄科作物; 矮化突变体; 激素

Advances of Dwarf Mutants Caused by Hormone-related Genes in Solanaceae

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Abstract: Solanaceae crops are economically important, but they are not suitable to be cultivated in high density and consume a large amount of water and fertilizer for their large plants. It has been well known that phytohormones play an important role in regulating plant height via modulating cell division and cell elongation. Accordingly, mining dwarf genes and creating dwarf germplasm have been the important base for improvement of plant architecture in Solanaceae crops. It takes a long time to carry out relevant research based on genetic separation population crossed from germplasms with different genetical background. It can speed up the breeding process that mutants, with the same genetic background as wildtype, are used as a tool for genetic improvement and function genes research. As important materials for analyzing the genetic mechanisms of plant-height variation

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and improving crop architecture, dwarf mutants have been widely used in the study of phytohormone-related genes. In this review, we focused on the relationship between dwarf phenotype and phytohormone biosynthesis and signal transduction in dwarf mutants of Solanaceae crops, and then summarized the biological function of the phytohormones modulating plant height, furthermore emphasized the mechanism of hormone-related dwarf mutation in Solanaceae crops. Finally proposed a simple and efficient strategy to explore the mechanism of phytohormones and acquire efficiently new dwarf germplasms: based on dwarf mutant through the forward and reverse genetics research strategy design, comprehensive utilization of Multi-Omics analysis, yeast hybrid systems, gene expression and gene editing and other modern molecular biology techniques to identify the dwarf gene and its function or directional create target mutant by modifying the homologous genes.

Key words: solanaceae crops; dwarf mutant; hormone

低矮紧凑型植株在机械化生产中具有重要价值^[1],不仅可以实现轻简化生产管理,有效降低人工成本,还能合理增加种植密度,提高土壤利用效率,减少水肥光等自然资源消耗。茄科作物中的番茄(*Solanum lycopersicum* L.)、辣椒(*Capsicum annuum* L.)、茄子(*Solanum melongena* L.)、马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)、烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum* L.)和矮牵牛(*Petunia hybrida* E.Vilm.)等都是重要的经济作物,种植规模与产值效益在农业经济中地位突出。因此探索茄科作物矮化机理,改良品种株型,开发和创造植物矮秆基因资源可为茄科作物矮化品种选育提供重要基础^[2]。

突变体与其野生型遗传背景一致,是作物遗传改良与功能基因研究的重要工具^[3],具有矮化性状的突变体在致矮机理研究中得到广泛应用。文献报道矮化突变体在解剖结构、物质代谢及激素合成与信号转导等方面与野生型间存在差异^[4]。细胞数目减少、细胞间隙变小、细胞长度变短是矮化突变体解剖结构的重要特征^[5-6]。大量研究证实,激素生物合成及信号转导影响细胞分裂或伸长,从而调控植株高度,其中油菜素内酯(BR, Brassinosteroid)、赤霉素(GAs, Gibberellin)、生长素(Auxin)和部分多胺类物质^[7-11]与作物矮化突变表现出高度相关。基于植物激素生物合成及信号转导与作物矮化突变的关系,可将矮化突变体分为激素缺乏型和激素不敏感型^[12]。激素缺乏型矮化突变是通过抑制或阻断激素生物合成途径而引起的内源激素缺乏或微量存在,通过应用外源激素可以恢复到正常表型^[13];激素不敏感型矮化突变体的内源激素含量水平与野生型相比变化不大,甚至高于野生型,但是信号转导途径发生突变,外施相应的激素后表型也不能恢复到野生型^[14]。

目前利用突变体开展激素致矮机理研究以模式植物拟南芥最为深入,在水稻^[15]、大麦^[16]、玉米^[17]

等大田作物以及黄瓜^[18]、豌豆^[19]等园艺作物上也多有研究,并鉴定克隆出了多个致矮基因应用于育种实践。番茄基因组相对较小,且与茄科其他植物具有相同的染色体数目^[20],作为茄科模式作物在矮化突变方面得到了较为深入的研究,但对同科的茄子、辣椒等基因组相对较大、遗传机制相对复杂的其他作物矮化突变研究报道较少。

本文重点从茄科作物矮化突变体在研究激素致矮机理方面的应用入手,系统综述了激素生物合成及信号转导与茄科作物矮化的关系,以期为茄科作物,尤其是植株高大的茄子、辣椒等生产规模广、劳动成本高、资源消耗量大的蔬菜作物,开展矮化机理研究与育种应用提供参考。

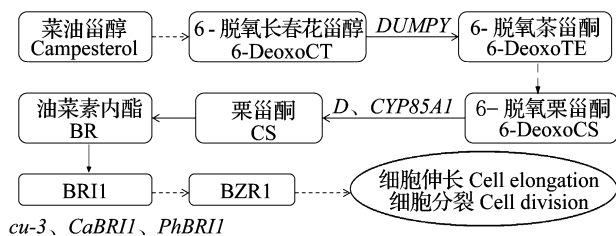
1 油菜类内酯相关基因

BR是植物生长发育必需的一种类固醇激素^[21],能促进细胞的伸长和分裂。糖酵解产物法尼焦磷酸((E, E)-Farnesyl-PP)经系列反应生成的菜油甾醇(Campesterol)是BR生物合成的初级底物,通过早期C-6氧化、晚期C-6氧化或早期晚期C-22氧化等途径最终产生具有生物活性的栗甾酮(CS),进而形成有活性的BR^[13]。

BR合成缺陷型突变体表现出植株矮小、叶色深绿等性状。植物细胞色素P450(CYP)是一类血红素氧化酶,广泛存在于动植物细胞内,介导植物激素和次生代谢物合成过程中的氧化还原反应,包括BR、赤霉素合成等^[22]。Bishop等^[23]通过转座子技术分离出的番茄矮化基因Dwarf(D)编码的CYP85A1,与拟南芥CYP90A和CYP90B同源,主要作用于晚期C-6氧化途径中6-脱氧栗甾酮(6-deoxoCS)向栗甾酮的转化(图1)。番茄矮化栽培品种Micro-Tom的D基因发生突变,植株、叶片等突变性状与BR合成缺陷突变体极为相似^[24]。番茄极端矮化突变体d^x的D基因缺陷使

编码的酶失去活性,影响了物质转化导致细胞数量及大小都明显降低^[13]。番茄矮化突变体 *dumpy* (*dpy*) 与马铃薯矮化突变体 *dpy* 及拟南芥矮化突变体 *cpd* 相似,都是由于 *DUMPY* 基因突变阻断了 6-脱氧长春花甾醇(6-deoxo CT) 向 6-脱氧茶甾酮(6-deoxoTE) 的转化,影响后续产物合成导致矮化^[20,25](图 1)。Verhoef 等^[26]2013 年通过正向遗传法筛选出 19 个矮牵牛矮化突变家系,对其 BR 合成相关产物的定量鉴定及补偿试验发现, *cd1*, *cd2*, *cd3* 和 *cd9* 属于 BR 合成缺陷型突变体。

拟南芥 BR 不敏感型和 BR 缺陷型的矮化突变性状相似^[27],但未发现 BR 合成途径中关键基因发生突变,而是 BR 信号转导受阻引起细胞生长能力和分裂能力下降所致^[28]。BRI1 (BRASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE1) 是 BR 受体,与 BAK1 (BRASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE1-ASSOCIATED RECEPTOR KINASE 1) 形成复合体共同感知并传递 BR 信号^[29-30]。番茄 BR 不敏感型突变体 *curl-3* (*cu-3*) 和 *curl3-abs* 与拟南芥 *bri1* 均是由于信号转导通路中 *BRI1* 的同源基因突变,不能正常接受 BR 信号导致植株极端矮化^[7,20,25,31], *BRI1* 转基因表达可以恢复番茄 *curl-3* (*cu-3*) 至野生表型^[32]。辣椒 BR 不敏感矮化突变体 *E29* 也是由于 *CaBRI1* 基因中单个碱基 C 突变为 T,使丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶和 *CaBRI1* 的催化激酶活性受损,该基因突变虽导致 BR 合成中 2 个重要基因 *CaDWF4* 和 *CaROT3* 转录水平急剧升高引起 BR 积累,但突变体仍表现矮化表型^[33]。矮牵牛矮化突变体 *cd10* 在 BR 合成基因正常的情况下,编码 BRI 的基因 *PhBRI1* 5' 端的一个内嵌导致基因功能完全丧失^[26](图 1)。



BRI1 是 BR 信号受体, BZR1 是转录因子, *DUMPY*, *D*, *CYP85A1*, *cu-3*, *CaBRI1*, *PhBRI1* 是油菜素内酯合成及信号转导通路上的引起植物矮化的基因。下同

BRI1 is BR signal receptor, BZR1 is transcription factor *DUMPY*, *D*, *CYP85A1*, *cu-3*, *CaBRI1*, *PhBRI1* are the genes located on BR biosynthesis and signal transduction pathway which could induce dwarfism. The same as below

图 1 油菜素内酯生物合成与信号转导简图

Fig.1 The pathways of BR biosynthesis and signal transduction

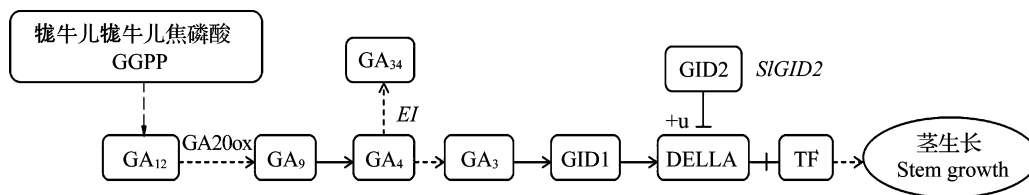
2 赤霉素相关基因

GAs 通过激活参与细胞分裂、伸长及细胞壁松弛等相关基因的表达,调控植物的生长发育^[34-35]。GAs 生物合成或信号通路基因发生突变都能引起植物矮化,有学者认为在育种中有效利用这一突变是绿色革命的关键^[36]。

GAs 合成缺陷型突变体植株一般表现极端矮化,叶色深绿^[37],茄科作物中发现的 GAs 合成缺陷型矮化突变体有番茄 *gib1*、*gib2*、*gib3*^[38] 和 *dl*^[39]。GA3-氧化酶(GA3oxs)、GA20-氧化酶(GA20oxs)和 GA2-氧化酶(GA2oxs)都是参与 GAs 稳态调节的必需酶,其中 GA3oxs 和 GA20oxs 属于 GAs 合成酶,而 GA2oxs 会使 GAs 失活^[37],植物就是依靠这些酶维持体内适当的活性 GAs 含量。谈心等^[40]和周冰彬^[41]早在 2009 年之前就根据烟草 GA20oxs(图 2) 基因序列,利用 RNA 干扰技术抑制该基因表达,获得了矮化的转基因烟草植株。Sun 等^[42]在番茄突变体 *P502* 中鉴定出的 *EI* (*Elongated Internode*) 基因编码 SIGA2ox7(图 2),与拟南芥 AtGA2ox7 和 AtGA2ox8 同源,过表达 *EI* 导致 *P502* 节间缩短、植株矮化。番茄转录因子 *SIDREB*,过量表达时会使 GAs 合成的关键基因下调表达,造成内源活性 GAs 水平降低,从而导致矮化表型^[43]。GAs 既可以独立影响植株矮化,还可与其他激素协同作用,BR 可通过调节 GAs 水平协同调控植物生长^[44],同时使用外源 GAs 和 BR 处理番茄矮化栽培种 *Micro-Tom*,植株节间伸长至少高出单独使用 GAs 处理时的 6 倍^[24]。

GAs 不敏感突变体与缺陷型突变体具有相似的矮化性状。F-box 蛋白在 GAs 信号转导通路中发挥作用,番茄 SIGID2 与其他作物中的 F-box 蛋白高度同源,用 RNA 干扰将 *SIGID2* 基因(图 2)沉默后得到的番茄植株 *SIGID2i* (*SIGID2*-silenced) 内源 GAs 含量高于野生型,但仍表现矮化且叶色深绿,原因是 *SIGID2* 基因的沉默引起 GAs 信号转导的下游基因 *SIGAST1* 和一些与细胞分裂相关的基因(*SlCycB1*; 1, *SlCycD2*; 1, *SlCycA3*; 1, *SIXTH2*, *SIEXP2*, *SIKRP4*) 下调表达^[35]。

DELLA 蛋白是 GAs 信号转导的负调控因子, GAs 与受体 GID1、DELLA 蛋白结合形成的 DELLA-GA-GID1 复合物,是 GAs 信号转导的关键组分, GAs 信号通过解除 DELLA 蛋白的抑制作用传



GA₁₂、GA₉、GA₄、GA₃₄、GA₃ 是赤霉素的不同形式, GID1、GID2、DELLA 和 TF 是赤霉素信号转导关键因子; GA20ox、EI、SIGID2 是赤霉素合成及信号转导通路上的引起植物矮化的基因。下同

GA₁₂, GA₉, GA₄, GA₃₄, GA₃ are deficient forms of GA, GID1, GID2, DELLA and TF are the key factors of signal transduction, GA20ox, EI, SIGID2 are the genes located on GA biosynthesis and signal transduction pathway which could induce dwarfism. The same as below

图2 赤霉素生物合成与信号转导简图

Fig.2 Diagram of GAs biosynthesis and signal transduction

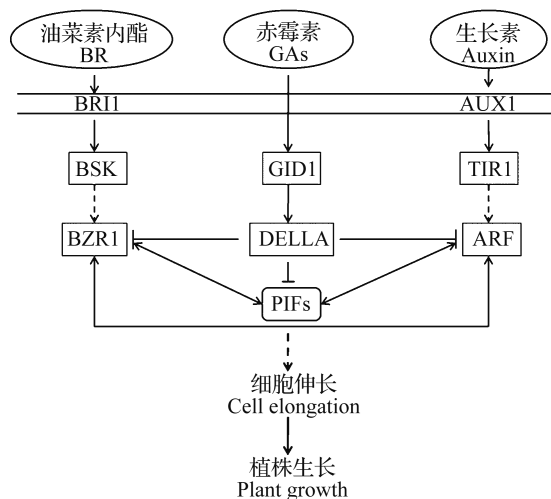
递^[45], 番茄突变体 *pro* 因 DELLA 蛋白功能缺失而促进了植株生长^[46]。DELLA 蛋白在 GAs 和 BR 的交叉作用中发挥功能, 首先 BR 抑制 GSK3 类激酶负调控因子刺激 GAs 合成, DELLA 蛋白通过降低转录因子 BZR1 (*bzr1-1D suppressor 1*) 的稳定性及抑制 BZR1 的 DNA 结合能力影响 BR 信号转导, 与 PIFs (PHYTOCHROME INTERACTING FACTORS) 和 BZR1 相互作用, 阻碍 DNA 结合抑制了拟南芥下胚轴细胞伸长。GAs 水平升高诱导 DELLA 蛋白降解后又会相应增强 BR 信号, 实现对拟南芥下胚轴细胞伸长和植物生长的共同调控^[43-44, 47-48]。

3 生长素相关基因

吲哚乙酸 (IAA) 是生长素的自然存在形式, 控制植物生长发育的各个方面, 包括细胞分裂、伸长和分化、叶片分化和形态建成等^[49]。生长素能够促进细胞膨大, 但浓度过高会抑制细胞伸长^[35]。植物中 IAA 合成最主要的途径是依赖色氨酸的吲哚丙酮酸 (IPA) 途径^[50]。番茄矮化突变体 *diageotropica (dgt)* 是一个生长素不敏感型突变体, 生长素结合蛋白 ABP1 (*auxin-binding protein1*) 是生长素信号转导通路上的一个重要蛋白, *dgt* 干扰了 ABP1 的正常功能, 影响了生长素信号转导^[51]。MADS-box 基因 *SIMBP9* 是生长素合成和转导的负调控因子, 过表达 *SIMBP9* 的番茄植株明显矮化, 侧芽增多, 且茎部赤霉素含量明显降低^[52]。

许多研究表明生长素可以和 BR 一起调节植物生长发育, 多个生长素相关基因在 BR 缺陷突变体 *det2* 中下调表达, BR 合成和信号转导关键基因 *DWARF4*、*BR11* 受生长素影响^[53-54], 上文提到的 BZR1 同样可以调控多个生长素应答基因,

如 ARF6 (Auxin Response Factor 6), DELLA 也同样可与 ARF6 相互作用, 拟南芥中的 BZR-ARF-PIF/DELLA (BAP/D) 复合调控因子影响胚轴发育 (图 3)^[55-56]。



BSK、PIFs、AUX1、TIR1、ARF 都是激素信号转导因子
BSK, PIFs, AUX1, TIR1, ARF are the factors of hormone signal transduction

图3 激素信号转导调控植株生长

Fig.3 Hormone signal transduction regulate the plant growth

4 独脚金内酯相关基因

独脚金内酯 (SL, strigolactone) 是一种调节植物生长发育的新型激素, 在植物根部产生, 沿茎干向上运输, 通过降低生长素的运输作用直接或间接抑制植物分枝发育^[57], 利用烟草研究腋芽发育的调控机制时发现 SL 具有抑制腋芽生长的作用, 克隆烟草 SL 合成相关基因 *Nt MAX3* 和 *Nt MAX4*, RNA 干扰后的转基因植株分枝增多, 株高降低^[58]。

5 其他基因

矮牵牛矮化突变体 *decreased apical dominance* (*dad*) 受 *DAD* 基因控制, 顶端优势被打破, 横向分枝增多, 株高降低^[59]。在马铃薯中反义表达一个多胺合成酶基因 *SAMDC*, 导致植株矮化, 茎分枝增多, 茎节变短, 叶片变小, 根生长受抑制^[60]。

6 问题与展望

植物矮化机理研究是一个系统而复杂的工程, 常因试材遗传背景差异较大, 遗传机制较为复杂增加研究难度。以往研究虽提出植物激素是致矮的重要因素之一, 单个激素如 BR 和 GA 等对矮化的影响研究也较为广泛, 但是在激素互作、浓度阈值等方面的研究还欠深入。目前茄科作物矮化突变体研究主要问题在于相比模式植物而言鉴定出的矮化突变体较少, 已有研究重点集中于番茄, 对烟草矮化突变体虽偶见报道, 但基因的挖掘还不够深入, 而基因组较复杂的茄子、辣椒和马铃薯等重要茄科作物的矮化突变研究极少。同时, 利用遗传分离群体和传统杂交选育方法开展矮化基因挖掘和育种工作周期长、难度大, 因此亟待开展茄科作物矮化突变及致矮机理的全面、深入探索。

通过正反向遗传学研究, 利用 EMS (Ethyl methane sulfonate) 诱变^[61]、转座子或 T-DNA 插入^[3]、CRISPR/Cas9 编辑^[62]等方式构建含有丰富矮化基因的突变体库, 从中筛选目标材料开展研究可有效解决上述难题。一是以突变体库为基础, 利用混合分组分析法 (BSA, bulked segregant analysis) 结合高通量测序 (HTS, high-throughput sequencing) 的 Mutmap 等技术能快速、准确地定位基因, 结合转录组、代谢组等多组学方法开展矮化基因功能挖掘。二是结合基因过表达^[40-41]、基因沉默^[43]、酵母双杂^[63]、结合位点分析法 (ChIP-seq)^[64]等技术开展候选基因的功能验证与调控机制研究, 解析基因间互作关系, 建立不同激素相关基因调控矮化性状的全景图, 揭示激素间协同或拮抗的交叉作用机制。三是针对模式植物中已经鉴定出的矮化基因, 在茄科作物中进行基因编辑定向创制突变体, 为植物激素致矮机理研究与矮化资源高效创建提供相对简单而高效的新途径。

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