

植物叶色形成调控机制研究进展

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摘要: 彩叶植物具有色彩鲜艳、观赏期长等特点, 有助于提高城市绿化的观赏性。叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和花青素等天然色素的含量变化使叶片产生绿色、黄色、白色和紫红色等颜色, 3种色素在光反应、响应生物和非生物胁迫中发挥重要作用。本文对影响叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和花青素生物合成途径遗传调控和外部环境因子综述, 为解释叶片呈色机制提供理论基础。现有研究表明, 光(光周期、光照强度及光质)、温度、干旱和盐等环境因子及激素变化均会刺激 *HY5*、*PIFs*、*DELLA* 等转录因子和结构基因转录, 同时甲基化、乙酰化等染色质修饰和 miRNAs、lncRNAs 等转录后表观遗传修饰也会直接或间接调控 3种色素生物合成途径基因的表达。虽然目前 3种色素生物合成途径已较清晰, 但有关彩叶林木 3种色素代谢与环境信号、体内激素的具体调控模式仍有待进一步研究。未来可构建彩叶植物杂交群体和种质资源库, 并利用基因组、转录组、蛋白组、代谢组和表型组等多组学技术为创制彩叶新种质提供可能。

关键词: 叶色形成; 叶绿素; 类胡萝卜素; 花青素; 转录调控

Advance of the Regulation Mechanism of Leaf Color Formation in Plants

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Abstract: Plants with colored foliage provide bright colors and have long viewing periods, which is helpful to improve the ornamental value of urban landscaping. Natural pigments (chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin) are involved in light-dependent reactions and in response to biotic and abiotic stress, and the changes of their contents and proportions make the leaves show green, yellow, white and purplish-red colors. In this paper, the genetic regulation and external environment factors affecting the biosynthetic pathways of chlorophyll, carotenoids and anthocyanins are reviewed to provide a theoretical basis for explaining the color mechanism of forest tree leaves. The existing studies have shown that environmental factors such as light (photoperiod, light intensity and quality), temperature, drought and salt, and hormone variation stimulate the transcription of transcription factors and the structural genes such as *HY5*, *PIFs* and *DELLA*. Meanwhile, methylated and acetylated chromatin and epigenetic modification after transcription of miRNAs and lncRNAs directly or indirectly regulate the expression of biosynthesis pathway genes of the three pigments. Although the biosynthesis pathways of the three pigments are relatively clear at present, the specific regulatory patterns of the metabolism of the three pigments in colored-leaved forest trees and the environmental signals and hormones still need to be further clarified. In the future, we can construct hybrid populations and Germplasm Resource Bank of

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colored-leaved plants and make use of genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabonomic, phenomic technologies to create new germplasm of colored leaves.

Key words: leaf color formation; chlorophyll; carotenoid; anthocyanin; transcriptional regulation

彩叶植物丰富鲜艳的叶色和多变的景观效果可弥补城市园林淡化季节色彩单一的缺憾。叶色变异虽然可能在光合作用方面表现出异常,但表现出的非绿色叶色对观赏植物具有审美价值(图 1A)。彩叶植物根据季节变化划分为春色叶类、秋色叶类和常色叶类。春色叶类嫩叶为紫色、黄色,秋色叶类植物呈现橙色、红色和金黄色。彩叶植物是景观色彩设计的核心,常见的园林绿化、造景的树种包括中华金叶榆(*Ulmus pumila* L. 'Jinye')、红花檵木(*Loropetalum chinense* (R. Brown) Oliver 'Rubrum')、黄栌(*Cotinus coggygria* Scop.)、全红杨(*Populus deltoides* Bartr. ex Marshall 'Quanhong')、红叶石楠(*Photinia fraseri* Dress)等。叶绿素(chlorophyll)、类胡萝卜素(carotenoid)、花青素(anthocyanin)等天然色素含量变化是影响彩叶植物叶片颜色形成的决定因素。本文对 3 种色素生物合成通路进行概述,并总结影响叶色的环境因素及其内部调控机制,为更好地开发利用彩叶植物提供依据和参考。

1 3 种色素生物合成途径

叶绿素位于叶绿体中,主要包括蓝绿色的叶绿素 a 和呈现黄绿色的叶绿素 b,是植物进行光合作用的重要物质。叶绿素分子主要由含镁原子的卟啉环和叶绿醇 2 部分组成。叶绿素生物始于 δ -氨基乙酰丙酸,经过氨基乙酰丙酸合成酶等 15 种酶处理形成氨基乙酰丙酸、原卟啉 IX 等代谢物并最终转化为叶绿素 a、b^[1](图 1B)。该途径任何一个基因的表达量变化都会影响叶绿素的积累,降低光合能力^[2]。如美洲黑杨(*Populus deltoides* W. Bartram ex Marshall)黄叶突变体的光合色素含量明显降低,磷酸合成酶(*CHLP*, Geranylgeranyl diphosphate)表达下调,而与叶绿素降解相关的叶绿素酶(*CLH*, Chlorophyllase)表达上调^[3]。银杏(*Ginkgo biloba* L.)金黄色叶突变体叶绿素生物合成相关的 *PPO* 表达下调,而叶绿素降解相关的叶绿素 b 还原酶基因(*NYC*, non-yellow coloring1)、*NYC1-LIKE* 基因表达上调^[4]。香麻栎(*Quercus shumardii* Buckley)黄叶突变体叶肉细胞叶绿体数量减少,结构受损。叶绿素生物合成基因表达量下调,而叶绿素降解相

关脱镁叶绿酸加氧酶及类胡萝卜素相关基因高表达^[5]。茶树(*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze)白色叶片突变体‘安吉白茶’叶绿素代谢途径相关基因的表达量下调^[6]。此外,近年来发现在水稻(*Oryza sativa* L.)、墨兰(*Cymbidium sinense* (Jacks. ex Andrews) Willd.)及紫薇(*Lagerstroemia indica* L.)等多个物种中均存在由于叶绿素生物合成缺陷造成的黄叶突变体^[7-8]。

类胡萝卜素是脂溶性色素,主要位于质体上,在光系统组装、光收集和光保护中起着至关重要的作用,并影响叶、花和果实颜色。此外,类胡萝卜素的氧化酶解产物还是脱落酸(ABA, abscisic acid)、独脚金内酯(BR, brassinolide)等植物激素的前体物质^[9]。目前植物中类胡萝卜素的代谢途径已较清晰,许多关键酶基因的功能也逐渐得到验证(图 1C)。八氢番茄红素合成酶(*PSY*, phytoene synthase)是类胡萝卜素合成通路的第一个关键限速酶,可以催化异戊烯焦磷酸缩合形成无色的八氢番茄红素。限速酶八氢番茄红素脱氢酶(*PDS*, phytoene desaturase)催化八氢番茄红素脱氢生成 ζ -胡萝卜素,进而在其他酶的作用下合成番茄红素。类胡萝卜素双加氧酶(*NCED*, 9-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase)催化紫黄质或新黄质裂解形成 ABA 前体 C15 黄氧素,是控制类胡萝卜素向 ABA 转化的限速酶。类胡萝卜素生物合成途径的胡萝卜素脱氢酶(*ZDS*, ζ -carotene desaturase)和 ϵ -番茄红素环化酶(*LCY ϵ* , lycopene ϵ -cyclase)在银杏黄叶突变体表达上调^[4]。

花青素主要积聚在营养组织皮下细胞层的液泡内,通过吸收潜在的破坏性 UV-B 辐射起到光保护的作用。它还可以作为抗氧化化合物参与不同的化学机制,如从羟基释放氢原子或作为金属螯合剂,从而有效清除自由基和活性氧延缓衰老过程^[10]。花青素等类黄酮化合物生物合成途径主要是苯丙氨酸经过苯丙氨酸解氨酶(*PAL*, phenylalanine ammonialyase)等酶的催化作用形成(图 1D)。彩虹杨(*P. deltoides* 'Caihong')叶片花青素生物合成途径二氢黄酮醇 4-还原酶(*DFR*, dihydroflavonol 4-reductase)、邻氨基苯甲酸合成酶(*ANS*, anthocyanidin synthase)、花青素 3-O-葡萄糖苷 2'-O-葡萄糖苷转移酶(*UFGT*, UDP

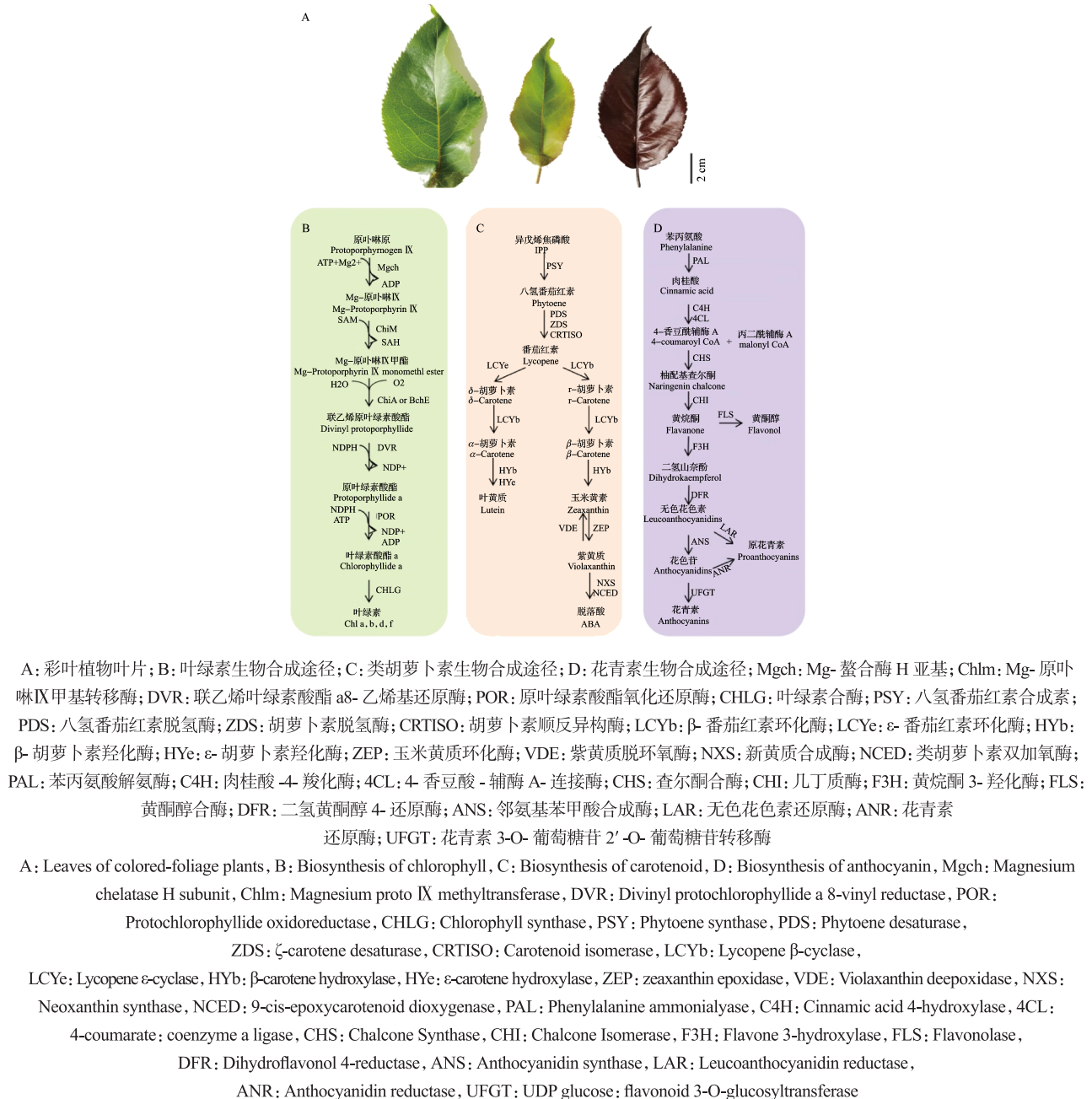


图 1 叶绿素、类胡萝卜素、花青素生物合成途径
Fig.1 The biosynthesis of chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin

glucose: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyl transferase) 及相关转录调控基因均高表达从而促进花青素的累积^[11]。茶树红叶突变体紫鹃、紫婵查尔酮合酶(*CHS*, chalcone synthase)、无色花色素还原酶(*LAR*, leucoanthocyanidin reductase)和 *UFGT* 等基因表达量显著高于绿叶植物^[12]。

2 叶色形成调控机制

植物受到光、温度、干旱、盐、低氮和低磷胁迫等环境因素及生长素(*IAA*, auxin)、赤霉素(*GA*,

gibberellin)、乙烯(*ET*, ethylene)、茉莉酸甲酯(*JA*, jasmonic acid)、脱落酸和油菜素内酯等激素信号刺激来影响 *PIFs*(*PHYTOCHROME INTERACTING FACTORS*)、*HY5*(*ELONGATED HYPOCOTYL 5*)、*DELLA*、*MYBs*、*bZIPs*、*ERFs* 等转录因子调控叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和花青素的生物合成,从而影响叶色的形成(图 2)^[13-15]。

2.1 环境因子对叶色的影响

2.1.1 光的影响 光是种子萌发、昼夜节律、光形态建成、开花等植物生命活动的重要影响因素。光

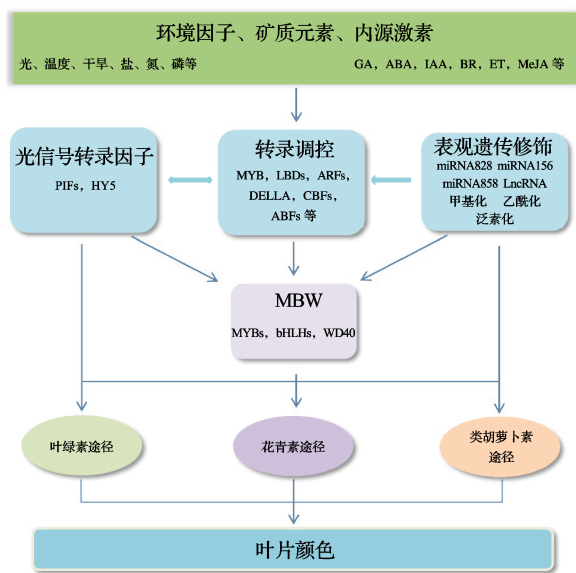


图2 叶色形成过程3种色素代谢调控网络

Fig.2 The proposed model of pigment metabolism during leaf color formation

信号调控网络、光受体的核定位、光信号重要组分的转录调控以及转录被调控是非常复杂的生物过程^[15]。光照强度、时间对植物色素合成影响不同,比如适当遮荫使中华金叶榆和鑫叶栎(*Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxm. 'Xinye')叶片返绿和类囊体堆积^[14],而强光则可以促进茶树花青素合成相关基因 *CHS*、*F3H*、*DFR*、*ANS*、*ANR* 的表达,使花青苷的积累量增加^[16]。光质同样参与叶色的形成,植物体内蓝光/UV-A 光受体为隐花色素(cry1-2, cryptochrome),红光/远红光的光受体为光敏色素(phyA-phyE, phytochrome),UV-B 的光受体为 UVR8。在白光条件下,phyA 和 phyB 通过正调控 *POR* 和叶绿素 a/b 结合蛋白 CAB 来促进叶绿素生物合成。UV 可以促进拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh.)、大豆(*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.)、茶树等多种植物叶片花青素和叶绿素的积累^[16-17]。番茄(*Solanum lycopersicum* L.)UV-B 受体 UVR8 可以诱导 SIGLK2 (GOLDEN2-LIKE2) 蛋白的积累,进而促进叶绿体的发育和叶绿素的生物合成^[4]。

2.1.2 温度及其他环境因子 彩叶植物易随季节变化而发生叶色变化,季节的交替除引起光照变化外,还常伴随温度变化,如金叶红瑞木(*Cornus alba* 'Aurea')春季为金色叶,夏季复绿,秋季叶为鲜红色;红花槭(*Acer rubrum* L.)在夏季高温条件下返青。低温可导致氨基乙酰丙酸向原叶绿素酸酯的转化和 Mg-Proto IX 向 Mpe 的转化受阻,水稻幼苗在受 12 °C 低温胁迫超过 48h 后叶绿体类囊体和片层结构发育

就会受到影响,并抑制植物的转绿^[18]。氮、磷等元素是影响植物生长的重要因子,适当低氮和低温胁迫均会促进茶树 *CHS*、*CHI*、*F3H*、*DFR*、*ANS* 等结构基因表达,从而促进花青素的累积^[16]。低氮胁迫下拟南芥 *MYB*、*bHLH* 等转录因子可促进花青素的合成以提高植物适应性^[13]。

糖是花青素生物合成的信号物质和前体物质,其中 *AtMYB56* 作为蔗糖响应因子,参与调控 6-磷酸葡萄糖/磷酸转运体(*AtGPT2*)表达,从而影响麦芽糖和花青素的积累^[19]。蔗糖信号还通过 EMB71/YODA (YDA) 和 ETHYLENE-INSENSITIVE3 (EIN3) 级联调控 *TT8* 表达^[20]。有研究表明外施 MeJA 促进番茄果实类胡萝卜素、花青素的积累^[21]。

2.2 3 大色素生物合成的转录调控

转录因子作为主调控因子,与靶基因启动子的顺式作用元件结合可激活或抑制大量功能基因的表达。*PIFs*、*HY5* 是光信号的转录调控关键调控因子。其中 *PIFs* 属于 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) 转录因子基因家族,*HY5* 是 basic leucine zipper (bZIP) 基因。植物通过 *PIFs* 负调控叶绿素和类胡萝卜素生物合成,而 *HY5* 作为 *PIF* 拮抗剂则响应光促进光合色素的积累^[22]。3 种色素生物合成的结构基因启动子区域常存在 ACE (CTAACGTATT)、AT1-motif (AATTATTTTATT)、G-box (CACGAC/TAACACGTAG)、GT1-motif (GGTTAA) 等相应光信号的顺式作用元件。*PIFs*、*HY5* 通过顺式作用元件参与三大色素的生物合成。

2.2.1 叶绿素生物合成转录调控 光信号转导是叶绿素生物合成的重要调控因子。植物色素感光细胞通过激活光合色素的产生来促进光合自养,这对于幼苗的培育过程尤为重要。*HY5* 和 *PIFs* (*PIF1-5*) 可结合 *LHCA*、*PORC*、*VDE* 等叶绿素生物合成基因的启动子来调控叶绿素的生物合成^[22]。其中 *PIF1* 负调控叶绿素的生物合成和黑暗环境下的种子萌发,光诱导 *PIF1* 降解可解除这种负调控,促进光形态发生。油菜素类固醇通过调节叶绿素生物合成,在光照下可以使黄化的拟南芥幼苗转绿。*Brassinazole-resistant1* (*BZR1*)、*PIF4* 和 *GROWTH REGULATING FACTOR 7* (*GRF7*) 彼此相互作用形成 *BZR1-PIF4-GRF7* 转录复合体,协同调控编码叶绿素生物合成关键酶基因的表达,进而促进植物黄化幼苗转绿^[23]。小麦 *TaTDRL* 属于 bHLH 基因家族,通过 *AtPIF1* 响应光照变化,负调控叶绿素的生物合成^[24]。

叶绿素降解与植物持绿、衰老息息相关。脱落

酸响应元件结合转录因子(ABA-responsive element (ABRE)-binding, *ABF2*、*ABF3* 和 *ABF4*)可激活拟南芥中叶绿素分解出与代谢和衰老相关的基因,促进ABA介导的叶绿素降解^[25]。*ANAC046*直接与*NYC1*、*PAO*、*STAY-GREEN1*(*SGR1*)、*SGR2*启动子区域结合,促进叶绿素分解并影响叶片衰老^[26]。玉米(*Zea mays* L.)*NAC7*是叶片持绿性状的负调控基因,影响营养器官衰老、生物量和氮积累^[27]。水稻叶绿素降解脱镁螯合酶的持绿基因*OsSGR*可延缓籼稻衰老、增强光合能力并提高产量^[28]。叶绿素通路调控研究进展仍主要为拟南芥、小麦等草本植物,银杏、杨树等林木虽发现黄叶突变体并识别到相关基因,但对于叶绿素合成的转录调控研究仍有待进一步研究。

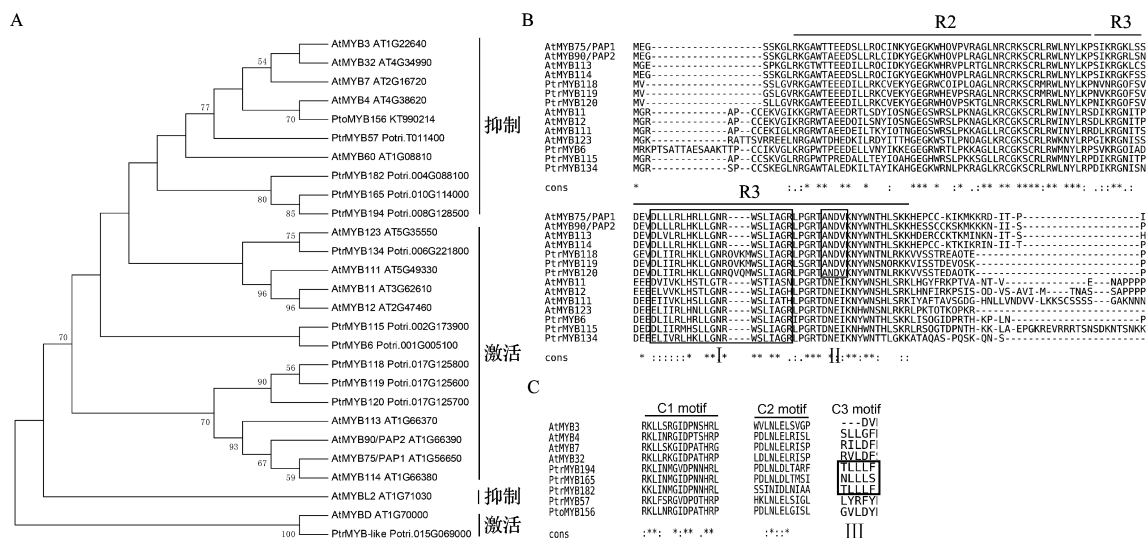
2.2.2 类胡萝卜素生物合成转录调控 植物激素信号对类胡萝卜素通路具有重要调控作用,而乙烯是类胡萝卜素生物合成调控的枢纽。MADS-box家族的*MADS1*、*RIN*(Ripening inhibitor)均依赖乙烯途径调控类胡萝卜素合成,突变体正常释放乙烯从而导致类胡萝卜素生物合成受阻。*APETALA2*(*AP2*)

*SLAP2a*同样依赖乙烯途径调控类胡萝卜素,其RNAi转基因植株通过释放过量乙烯来抑制类胡萝卜素的合成^[29]。JA可以介导乙烯途径促进番茄番红素的积累,油菜素内酯信号关键转录因子*BRZ1*可以调控合成途径中结构基因的表达、促进质体发育、提高类胡萝卜素含量^[30]。拟南芥*PIF1*特异性识别*PSY*的G-box元件,并抑制其表达影响类胡萝卜素的积累^[22]。此外,*NAC25/GLK2*等生长调控因子可影响*PDS*、*PSY*、*LCYb*等基因的表达和类胡萝卜素的积累^[31]。

2.2.3 花青素生物合成的转录调控 花青素作为彩叶植物的主要影响色素,其生物合成受到MYB、bHLH和WD40类转录因子的三元复合体MYB-bHLH-WD40(MBW)直接调控。通过对拟南芥和毛果杨(*P. trichocarpa* Torr. & A. Gray)类黄酮通路调控的MYB序列进行分析后,将其分为激活类和抑制类,激活类基因包含bHLH-binding domain(DLx2Lx3Lx3Lx6Ix2R)和ANDV motif(ANDV),而抑制类MYBs则包含C1、C2(EAR motif, LxLxL)和C3(TLLLFR)3种结构域(表1、图3)。

表 1 拟南芥、杨树中参与花青素生物合成的 MYB 转录因子
Table 1 MYBs involved in regulation of anthocyanins biosynthesis in *Arabidopsis* Heynh. and *Populus* L.

拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (L.) Heynh.			杨树 <i>Populus</i> L.		
基因 Gene name	基因编号 Gene ID	作用 Function	基因 Gene name	基因编号 Gene ID	作用 Function
<i>AtMYB123/TT2</i> ^[31]	AT5G35550	激活	<i>MYB134</i>	FJ573151.1	激活
<i>AtMYB75/PAP1</i>	AT1G56650	激活	<i>MYB115</i>	XM_002302608.2	激活
<i>AtMYB90/PAP2</i>	AT1G66390	激活	<i>PdMYB118</i>	Potri.017G125800	激活
<i>AtMYB11</i>	AT3G62610	激活	<i>PtrMYB119</i>	Potri.017G125600	激活
<i>AtMYB111</i>	AT5G49330	激活	<i>PtrMYB120</i>	Potri.017G125700	激活
<i>AtMYB12</i>	AT2G47460	激活	<i>PtrMYB-LIKE</i>	Potri.015G069000	激活
<i>ATMYB113</i> ^[47]	AT1G66370	激活	<i>PtrMYB6</i>	Potri.001G005100	激活
<i>ATMYB114</i> ^[47]	AT1G66380	激活	<i>PtrMYB182</i>	Potri.004G08810	抑制
<i>AtMYB112</i>	AT1G48000	激活	<i>PtrMYB165</i>	Potri.010G114000	抑制
<i>AtMYBD</i>	AT1G70000	激活	<i>PtrMYB194</i>	Potri.008G128500	抑制
<i>ATMYB56</i>	AT5G17800	抑制	<i>PtrMYB57</i>	Potri.T011400	抑制
<i>AtMYB4</i>	AT4G38620	抑制	<i>PtoMYB156</i>	KT990214	抑制
<i>AtMYB3</i>	AT1G22640	抑制			
<i>AtMYB7</i>	AT2G16720	抑制			
<i>AtMYB60</i> ^[48]	AT1G08810	抑制			
<i>AtMYB32</i>	AT4G34990	抑制			
<i>ATMYBL2</i>	AT1G71030	抑制			



I 为 bHLH 类转录因子结合区, II 为 ANDV 保守结构域, III 为阻遏结构域

I is the bHLH interacting motif, II is the ANDV motif, III is the repressor domain

图 3 类黄酮通路生物合成相关 MYB 基因系统发育关系和保守蛋白基序结构

Fig.3 Phylogenetic relationships and conserved protein motifs of MYBs related to flavonoid pathway biosynthesis

拟南芥 *AtMYB75/PAP1*、*AtMYB90/PAP2*、*AtMYB11*、*AtMYB12*、*AtMYB111*、*AtMYB113*、*AtMYB114* 和 *AtMYB123/TT2* 可与 *TT8*、*WD40* 形成 MBW 复合体正向调控花青素、原花青素等类黄酮化合物的积累^[32-33], *AtMYB12* 主要参与根中黄酮醇的生物合成, 其突变会阻断生长素和乙烯对类黄酮合成的刺激^[34]。同样在杨树中识别到 *PtMYB6*、*PtMYB115*、*PdMYB118*、*PtMYB119*、*PtMYB120*、*PtMYB134* 和 *PtMYB-like* 等类黄酮生物合成的激活子, 其中 *PtMYB115*、*PtMYB134* 为 *TT2* 同源基因, 可与 *TT8* 和 *TTG1* 共表达来显著增强原花青苷通路中的 *ANR1* 和 *LAR3* 的表达, 提高原花青素含量和杨树对真菌病害的抗性^[35-37]。*PtMYB119*、*PtMYB120* 激活 *PtCHS1* 和 *PtANS2* 表达的同时抑制 *MYB182* 的表达, 但对 *MYB134* 的表达没有影响^[38]。*PtMYB-like* 和 *PtMYB6* 可以促进花青素积累, 抑制次生细胞壁发育^[39-40]。

R2R3-MYB 的第 4 亚群 *MYB3*、*MYB4*、*MYB7* 和 *MYB32* 的 C 末端具有保守的 C2 结构域, 通过干扰 MBW 复合物的转录活性来负调控花青素的积累。此外, *AtMYB4* 通过抑制苯丙氨酸生物合成途径的环化脱水酶 6 (*ADT6*) 的表达来抑制类黄酮的积累^[41]。*AtMYB3* 与共抑制因子夜光诱导和时钟调节蛋白 (NIGHT LIGHT-INDUCIBLE AND CLOCK-REGULATED) *LNK1* 和 *LNK2* 互作来抑制 *C4H* 的表达^[42]。*AtMYBL2* 的 C 端包含 C3 新型阻遏结构域, 通过抑制 *DFR* 和 *TT8* 的表达负调控花

青素的合成。*PtMYB57*、*PtMYB156*、*PtMYB165*、*PtMYB182* 和 *PtMYB194* 等基因会抑制花青素等黄酮类化合物含量。*PtMYB165*、*PtMYB194* 和 *MYB182* 干扰 *MYB134* 的转录激活, 同时下调类黄酮和莽草酸途径关键基因^[43-44]。*PtMYB57*

苷合成基因 *FaCHS*、*FaF3H*、*FaDFR* 和 *FaGT1* 启动子^[53]。

激素信号在花青素的积累过程中具有重要作用,如 JA 通过 JA-phyA-COP1-MYB75 调控模块促进远红光下花青素的积累^[40]。在拟南芥和苹果 JAZ 与 MBW 复合物中的 bHLH3 相互作用,从而阻止了 MBW 复合物的形成和转录活性^[54-55]。*PbGA2ox8* (gibberellin (GA) 2-beta-dioxygenase) 抑制 GA 生物合成并导致梨果皮花青素积累^[56]。ET 可抑制 *PpMYB10* 和 *PpMYB114* 表达影响花青素生物合成,而 JA 抑制乙烯信号通路增加花青素和黄酮/异黄酮生物合成^[57]。蓝光信号转导模块 Cry-COP1-HY5 调控梨皮花青素的生物合成^[58]。*PIFs* 除了在 phy 通路中的作用外,*PIFs* 还整合激素和环境信号来调节多种发育反应。GA 作为花青素生物合成的抑制剂,DELLA 蛋白可抑制 GA 信号,并通过泛素-蛋白酶体系统负调控 4 个 PIF 蛋白的丰度^[59]。RGA (REPRESSOR of GA) 和 GAI (GIBBERELLIC ACID INSENSITIVE) 与 MYB12、MYB75 和 MYB111 蛋白相互作用促进拟南芥黄酮醇和花青素的生物合成^[60]。在植物遭受非生物胁迫时,DELLA 蛋白 RGA 通过分离 MBW 复合物的抑制剂 MYBL2 和 jasmonate ZIM-domain (JAZ) 促进花青素的生物合成,因此 JAZ-DELLA-MYBL2 模块在非生物胁迫诱导的花青素生物合成中起着重要作用^[61]。此外,DELLA 蛋白还可与 WRKY6 互作来调控衰老和叶绿素降解^[62]。

2.3 表观遗传调控

表观遗传修饰调控植物生长发育并参与各种非生物或生物胁迫反应。表观遗传修饰是指在 DNA 序列不变条件下通过 DNA 甲基化、组蛋白修饰(乙酰化、泛素化、磷酸化和甲基化)和染色体重组等基因选择性转录表达的调控以及非编码 RNA、微小 RNA 和反义 RNA 等转录后遗传调控影响植物表型^[63]。

2.3.1 甲基化与去甲基化 转录因子或结构基因启动子区域发生甲基化影响色素的生物合成。植物光暗转换过程中光信号及结构基因启动子发生 H3K4me3、H3K9ac、H3K9me2 和 H3K36 等组蛋白修饰,影响色素的积累。组氨酸甲基转移酶 *SDG8* 通过改变叶绿素合成基因 (*HEMA1*、*PORB* 和 *CHLM*) 和类胡萝卜素合成基因 *CRTISO* 启动子上组蛋白的甲基化 (H3K36) 水平,调控叶绿素与类胡萝卜素的积累^[64]。*ccr1* 突变体 *CRTISO* 翻译起始位点周围三甲基 H3K4 减少,二甲基 H3K4 增加,从

而影响 *CRTISO* 表达水平进而影响类胡萝卜素的累积^[64]。*PcMYB10* 启动子 -604、-911bp 等位置甲基化 *PcMYB10*、*PcUFGT* 表达量低导致梨皮绿皮形成^[65]。*MdMYB1* 和 *MdMYB10* 启动子的甲基化导致了苹果果实的条纹色素沉着^[66]。萝卜 (*Raphanus sativus* L.) 白色突变体 *RsMYB1* 启动子 CACTA 转座子甲基化导致花青素生物合成受到抑制,经去甲基化剂处理可恢复部分表型^[67]。组蛋白脱甲基化酶 *PtrJM25* 的超量表达导致 *MYB182* 基因染色质上 H3K9 甲基化水平降低,同时引起 CHG 位点的 DNA 甲基化水平降低从而调控花青素的累积^[68]。

2.3.2 乙酰化与泛素化 组蛋白乙酰化常与转录激活相关,而组蛋白去乙酰化则与转录抑制相关。组蛋白乙酰化水平由 *HATs* (histone acetyltransferases) 和 *HDA*s (Histone Deacetylase) 的作用决定。*PIF3* 与 *HDA15* 抑制黄化拟南芥幼苗叶绿素生物合成和光合作用^[69]。*HY5* 与 *HDA9* 相互作用调节自噬以响应植物的光暗转换和氮饥饿^[70]。番茄 *SIHDA1*、*SIHDA3* 通过影响 *ACS*s 和 *ACO*s 等乙烯合成途径基因的表达来影响类胡萝卜素的积累^[71]。蛋白质的稳定性是指导不同生命活动的高效率机制,泛素化作为转录后修饰通过一系列生化步骤与蛋白质底物共价结合。SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) E3 连接酶 *SIZ1* 介导 MYB75/PAP1 泛素化从而正调控花青素的积累^[72]。*MdMIEL1* 作为泛素 E3 连接酶作用于 *MdMYB1* 蛋白,并通过 26S 蛋白酶体途径降解 *MdMYB1* 蛋白从而负调控花青素的积累,同时还促进了 *MdMYB308L* 的泛素化降解从而负调控了苹果的耐寒性和花青素积累^[73]。

2.3.3 转录后遗传调控 微小 RNA (miRNAs, microRNAs) 和长链非编码 RNAs (lncRNAs, long noncoding RNAs) 作为植物体内重要的调节因子,也参与植物代谢途径的调控。活化 C 激酶受体 1 (RACK1, receptor of activated C kinase1) 依赖的 miRNA 途径参与调节植物叶绿素的生物合成。*miR396* 通过调控 GRF7/8 转录影响 BZR1-PIF4-GRF7 转录复合体活性从而影响黄化拟南芥的转绿^[23]。*miR838-3p* 可调控类胡萝卜素途径中合成番茄红素的前体酶基因 *crtB*。*miR858a* 依赖于 *HY5* 光响应表达,并抑制花青素生物合成的关键负调控因子 *AtMYBL2* 形成 HY5-miR858a-MYBL2 模块来调节花青素的生物合成^[74]。此外 *miR828* 还可负调控蔗糖诱导的花青素形成。番茄 *miR828*、*miR858* 靶向 *SIMYB-like*、*SIMYB7-like* 和 *SIMYB48-like* 基因可显著降低花青

素合成关键酶基因的表达^[75-76]。在葡萄中, *miR828* 和 *miR858* 共同调控花青素抑制因子 *VvMYB114*, 可以促进黄酮醇的积累^[77]。此外, *miR858* 和 *miR828* 在猕猴桃 (*Actinidia arguta* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch. ex Miq.) 中均参与花青素的合成^[78]。

上述 miRNAs 通过靶向 MYB 转录因子调控花青素, 而 *miR156* 靶向 *SPL*, 通过 *miR156-SPL-MBW* 模块影响 MYB 与 bHLH 的相互作用。Qian 等^[79] 发现 *miR156a/ba/g/s/sa* 靶向调节 *MYB10* 互作基因 *PpSPL-like* 的转录进而调控梨花青素的积累。光合作用相关的 sulfate adenylyltransferase (*APS3*)、叶绿素 a/b 结合蛋白等基因在叶片去黄化过程受到 miRNA 的调控^[80]。苹果 lncRNA (*MLNC3.2* 和 *MLNC4.6*) 是 *miR156a* 的目标基因, 同时促进转录因子 *SPL2-like* 和 *SPL33* 的表达^[81]。银杏黄叶突变体 lncRNA 调控类囊体的形成和叶绿素的生物合成^[82]。白桦 (*Betula platyphylla* Sukaczew) 黄叶突变体差异 lncRNA 靶基因参与卟啉和叶绿素的生物代谢、类胡萝卜素的生物合成及光合作用等代谢通路^[83]。

目前彩叶林木的叶色形成研究仍仅停留在表型层面, 仅在杨树和银杏等木本彩叶植物叶色形成分子机制有初步研究。转录调控和表观遗传修饰是植物叶色形成的重要部分。可利用常规育种方法或基因工程手段获将模式植物大量已知基因导入常规品种, 为彩叶植物基因工程育种提供新的可能。

3 研究展望

叶色是园林植物选育的重要表型, 白叶和黄叶突变体是研究叶绿体发育、叶绿素生物合成及光合作用的重要实验材料, 而紫红叶突变体有助于研究类胡萝卜素、花青素等类黄酮代谢通路。叶绿素、类胡萝卜素、花青素作为天然色素除调控叶片颜色外, 还参与光、温、水和肥等环境因子的胁迫反应。光信号调控是 3 种色素生物合成的核心, 可通过控制光照、激素等胁迫来调控植物叶色的形成。3 种色素合成通路虽已较清楚但其代谢与环境、体内激素信号的具体调控模式仍有待进一步的研究。例如: (1) 色素的比例变化如何调整叶片颜色的变化; (2) 如何解决白叶、黄叶突变体抗性差的问题; (3) 光信号转导与 3 种色素生物合成的调控机制; (4) 转录调控与表观遗传修饰对于 3 种色素合成的影响。

目前有关林木叶色的研究仍处于起步阶段, 应充分利用拟南芥、水稻等草本模式植物的研究为林木叶色研究提供基础。杨树作为林木模式植物, 具

有完善的遗传转化体系。黑杨嫩叶一般为红色, 同时存在中红杨 (*P. euramericana* (Dode) Guinier. ‘Zhonghong’)、全红杨等红叶突变体和黄叶突变体^[6, 11], 是研究林木叶色变异的理想材料, 目前已在杨树中识别到花青素调控相关的 *MYBs* 和 *bHLHs* 等转录因子, 为木本植物叶色研究提供了理论依据。未来可利用杂交育种手段以叶色突变体为亲本构建叶片色彩分离的杂交群体同时加强彩叶树种种质资源搜集构建种质资源库, 并结合基因组、转录组、代谢组、蛋白组、表型组等组学技术和基因组甲基化测序等组学技术进行数量性状定位 (QTL, quantitative trait locus)、全基因组关联分析 (GWAS, Genome-Wide association studies)、表达数量性状定位 (eQTL, expression quantitative trait loci) 和基于代谢组的全基因组关联分析 (mGWAS, metabolome Genome-Wide association studies) 挖掘目标性状基因, 并利用基因工程技术进行遗传改良, 为进一步丰富变异机理培育彩叶、高抗植物提供理论基础。

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