

水稻淹水萌发对低氧胁迫的适应及其机制研究进展

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摘要: 水稻是我国最重要的粮食作物之一, 水稻生产是国家粮食安全的重要保障。传统移栽种植模式对我国的水稻增产、农民增收、农业发展起到了重要作用。但随着社会经济发展和产业要素变革, 农村劳动力大幅减少, 迫切需求轻简化的生产方式。水稻淹水直播能节省劳力、节约资源、有效降低杂草危害, 是一种高效、经济和节约型的轻简栽培模式, 在当前有较高的推广价值。淹水萌发时低氧胁迫造成的出苗率低是阻碍水稻淹水直播的首要因素, 丰富的水稻种质资源中存在耐淹水萌发优异资源和基因, 挖掘和利用这些优异资源和基因并培育适宜淹水直播的水稻新品种, 是突破目前直播稻推广和应用瓶颈的关键。本文围绕水稻淹水萌发的生理特点、鉴定评价方法、优异种质鉴定、遗传规律、响应机制研究以及功能基因的育种应用等方面的研究进展进行综述, 以期对水稻耐淹水萌发的机制研究和萌发耐淹品种的选育提供参考。

关键词: 水稻淹水直播; 低氧胁迫; 种子萌发; 轻简栽培

Research Progress on the Adaptation and Mechanism of Rice Submerged Germination to Hypoxia Stress

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Abstract: Rice is one of the most important food crops in China, and rice production is an important guarantee for national food security. The traditional transplanting model has played an important role in increasing rice production, farmers' income, and agricultural development. With the development of social economy and changes in industrial factors, the significant reduction of rural labor forces urgently requires simplified cultivation methods. Direct seeding of rice flooding can save labor, resources, and effectively reduce weed damage, which is an efficient and economical cultivation mode with high popularization value at present. The decreased germination rate caused by hypoxia stress under submerged condition is the primary factor that hinders the application of direct seeding of rice flooding. In the abundant rice germplasm resources, there are excellent resources and genes tolerant to hypoxic stress. Exploring these excellent resources and genes tolerant to hypoxic stress and their application in developing submergence tolerant varieties suitable for direct seeding rice is

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the key to break through the bottleneck of popularization and application of direct seeding rice. This article reviewed the physiological characteristics, phenotyping methods, elite germplasm identification, genetic analysis, mechanism characterization of rice germinability under submerged condition and breeding application of functional genes. We expected to provide theoretical reference for deciphering the molecular mechanism of hypoxia-tolerant germination and selecting direct seeding rice varieties.

Key words: direct seeding of rice flooding; hypoxia stress; seed germination; lightened and simplified cultivation

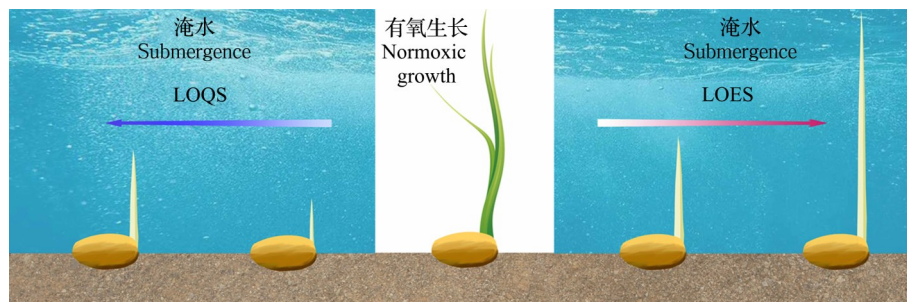
水稻是我国 60% 以上人口的主粮,水稻生产是国家粮食安全的重要保障。传统移栽模式一直是我国水稻种植的主要方式,对我国的水稻增产、农民增收、农业发展起到了重要作用^[1]。但随着社会劳动力转移,现代水稻种植迫切需求轻简化的生产方式。水稻淹水直播是指不经过前期 1 个月左右的育秧和移栽过程,直接通过机械或人工方式在特定水深的田间进行播种的水稻种植方式。与传统育秧移栽相比,水稻淹水直播具有节本、省工、高效等优势^[2],在当前具有很大的推广应用价值。

然而,水稻淹水直播也面临着一些重大挑战。第一,水稻萌发对氧气的消耗量较大,而氧气在水中的扩散速度是空气中的 1/10000 左右,因此无论哪种程度的淹水都会导致直播环境相对低氧^[3],种子在低氧状态下萌发极易烂芽烂根,使得直播稻出苗率低、产量下降。第二,在直播过程中前期保持一定时间的落干状态可提高出苗率,但又导致杂草丛生,施用除草剂可控制杂草却又存在环境污染问题^[4]。第三,水稻淹水直播对稻田平整度要求较高,低洼不平的稻田因种子不耐淹容易导致缺苗。因此培育在淹水条件下能够耐低氧萌

发和生长的水稻品种是解决缺苗问题和减少除草剂污染的有效途径^[5]。研究表明,不同水稻品种耐淹水萌发能力存在显著差异^[6],可以确定这一性状受遗传位点控制。鉴定耐淹水萌发优异基因,并在分子水平上解析水稻种子响应低氧胁迫的遗传机制,开展高效精准的遗传改良,对于推进直播稻高产稳产育种和栽培具有重要理论和实践意义。

1 水稻淹水萌发的生理特点

与其他作物不同,水稻可以在淹水或缺氧状态下萌发,表现为种子优先生长胚芽鞘,胚芽鞘在低氧环境下保护真叶,通过快速伸长到达水面上层,从而获取真叶存活及生长所需的氧气和光,而幼根等其他植物器官延迟生长^[7-8]。水稻种子为适应淹水采取“静止”(LOQS, low O₂ quiescence strategy)或“伸长”(LOES, low O₂ elongation strategy)两种相反的抗淹策略(图 1):不耐淹品种通过抑制胚芽鞘生长,即采取“静止”策略以维持生命,但在缺氧条件下极易烂芽;而耐淹品种通过促进胚芽鞘快速伸长获得氧气,从而促进根和叶的生长^[9-10]。



LOQS: “静止”耐淹策略; LOES: “伸长”耐淹策略^[10]

LOQS: Low O₂ quiescence strategy; LOES: Low O₂ elongation strategy^[10]

图 1 水稻在淹水发芽时的生理状态及生长策略

Fig. 1 Physiological status and growth strategy of rice during submerged germination

水稻淹水发芽时也会引起一系列生理生化变化:第一,淀粉是种子萌发时的重要能量来源,水稻种子在受到低氧胁迫时,有氧呼吸受到严重抑制,

淀粉酶活性增强, α 淀粉酶基因 *RAmy3D* 的表达量增加,促进淀粉的降解,在一定程度上保证了胚芽鞘生长所需的能量供应^[11-12]。第二,缺氧状态下,乙

醇发酵是细胞无氧呼吸利用糖类获取 ATP 的重要途径,其中与乙醇发酵代谢相关的酶,如丙酮酸脱羧酶(PDC, pyruvate decarboxylase)和乙醇脱氢酶(ADH, alcohol dehydrogenase)的活性会增强^[13]。第三,自身激素发生变化,如乙烯大量生成,内源赤霉素(GA3)和脱落酸(ABA)的活性升高,生长素(IAA)含量增加^[14]。第四,淹水胁迫会诱发水稻种子发生氧化胁迫,如细胞膜脂过氧化作用加剧,丙二醛(MDA)含量升高。清除活性氧物质(ROS)对水稻种子萌发具有重要作用^[15],在 ROS 清除途径中抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)扮演着关键角色。

2 水稻耐淹水萌发的评价指标

水稻淹水萌发对低氧胁迫的响应是一个十分复杂的过程,因此相关研究对水稻耐淹水萌发的鉴定和评价指标也不尽相同。目前主要以胚芽鞘长度和成苗率等作为耐淹水萌发指标。

(1)胚芽鞘长度:水稻种子在萌发时遇到淹水胁迫或低氧胁迫,其胚芽鞘快速伸长以便快速获得氧气,而根和叶的生长受到抑制^[16],刘利成等^[17]和张所兵等^[18]将干燥灭菌的种子进行密封淹水 5 cm 和 10 cm 处理,再置于 28 °C 黑暗条件下培养 7 d,以萌发 7 d 的胚芽鞘长度作为水稻耐淹水萌发指标。在 30 °C 黑暗条件下对广东省水稻种质资源密封淹水 10 cm 培养 5 d,结果证实不同的水稻品种在淹水萌发时其胚芽鞘长度差异显著(图 2),因此,水稻在淹水萌发时,胚芽鞘长度可作为耐淹水萌发的指标。



图 2 不同水稻品种黑暗淹水时的发芽特征
Fig. 2 Germination characteristics of different rice varieties under dark waterlogging

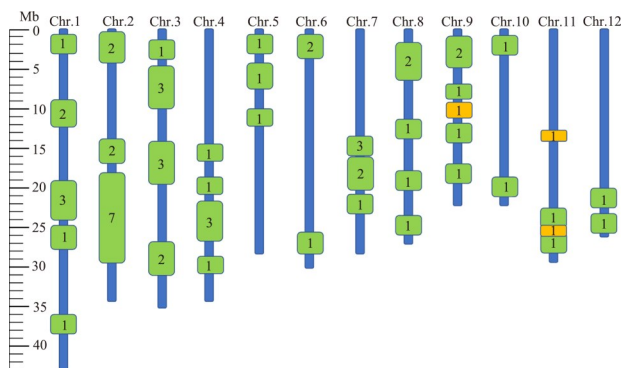
(2)成苗率:出苗率问题是阻碍直播稻发展的首要问题,它直接影响群体的起点苗数,进而影响群体产量。因此,在短期淹水环境下能保持较强的出苗能力,是评价水稻品种萌发耐淹的较直观指

标。刘艳等^[19]模拟土壤介质将水稻种子播种于培养盘中,覆盖 1 cm 土层,通水至土层保持 5 cm 淹水状态,将其放置于培养箱中光暗交替处理,水淹 15 d 后以芽鞘露出水面为直播成苗标记,统计成苗率作为水稻耐低氧萌发指标,并且还发现缺氧条件下胚芽鞘长度与出苗率呈显著正相关。Angaji 等^[20]对种子进行发芽率检测,将发芽率大于 80% 的材料置于塑料托盘中,覆盖 5 mm 土层,之后将托盘放置于温室中淹水至 10 cm,温室相对湿度设置成 64%,平均水温 30.1 °C,水淹 3 周后统计露出水面的苗数。

成苗率相较于胚芽鞘长度能更直观地反映水稻品种在短期淹水萌发下的出苗能力,但多数研究仅仅是在人工气候箱中进行盆栽试验,因此有必要探索更接近稻田生长环境的稳定系统的评价鉴定体系。

3 水稻耐淹水萌发优异种质鉴定、QTL 定位与基因克隆

近年来,水稻直播由于其低成本、省力等优势,直播面积有增加趋势,但也受限于水稻种子不耐淹、出苗率低和除草剂使用量大等问题。因此,选育萌发耐淹水稻品种已成为水稻生产的迫切需求^[21]。筛选萌发耐淹水稻种质资源或基因,可为培育耐淹优良品种提供重要物质基础。Angaji 等^[20]采用 10 cm 水深对国际水稻所的 8000 多份水稻材料进行耐低氧筛选,发现仅有 19 份存活率超过 70% 的耐低氧材料。孙志广等^[22]对全国 191 份粳稻种质资源进行萌发耐淹鉴定,共获得强萌发耐淹资源(胚芽鞘大于 3 cm)12 份。陈振挺等^[23]对 250 份水稻自然变异群体进行直播淹水试验发现,10% 的品种具有胚芽鞘延长能力,但出苗率大于 70% 的优异种质仅有 4 份。水稻虽是极少数能在低氧环境下存活的种子作物,在种子遇到淹没时,萌发幼苗可通过伸长胚芽鞘来避淹,但具有长时间忍受淹水或在低氧胁迫下能快速生长的耐淹水萌发材料还是比较少见。目前,以淹水缺氧条件下胚芽鞘长度和成苗率为主要考察指标,前人利用 F₂ 群体、重组自交系(RIL)、DH 群体以及回交群体等通过图位克隆以及全基因组关联分析(GAWS, genome-wide association study)等方法进行水稻萌发耐淹定位分析,经文献报道的水稻萌发耐淹性相关 QTL 超过 40 个^[8, 17, 20, 22],广泛分布在水稻的 12 条染色体上^[18, 24-30](图 3)。陈孙禄等^[26]以淹水胚芽鞘长度为指标,利用高代回交自交



绿色:已报道的耐低氧萌发QTL;橙色:已克隆的耐低氧萌发QTL;
数字代表QTL的个数

Green: Reported QTLs for hypoxic tolerance germination;
Orange: Cloned QTLs for hypoxic tolerant germination;
The number represents the number of QTLs

图3 已报道的萌发耐淹QTL在水稻染色体上的分布
Fig.3 Distribution of reported QTL for germination tolerance to submergence on rice chromosomes

系鉴定到了4个控制耐淹萌发的QTLs,分别位于第2、3和8号染色体,最大贡献率值为17.34%。张所兵等^[18]利用RIL群体,以淹水胚芽鞘长度为考察指标,在水稻第12号染色体上检测到1个控制低氧发芽力的QTL (*qAG-12*),该QTL可解释11.24%的

表1 调控水稻耐低氧萌发的基因

Table 1 Functional genes regulating rice submergence tolerance at seed germination stage

基因 Gene	染色体 Chromosome	表型 Traits	功能 Function	文献 References
<i>OsTPP7</i>	9	胚芽鞘长度	编码海藻糖-6-磷酸酶	[32]
<i>OsGF14h</i>	11	无氧萌发率和胚芽鞘长度	编码14-3-3蛋白	[33]
<i>OsUGT75A</i>	11	胚芽鞘长度	UDP-葡萄糖基转移酶	[34]
<i>HXK6</i>	1	胚芽鞘长度	编码己糖激酶	[24]
<i>LOC_Os06g03520</i>	6	胚芽鞘长度	编码含有DUF581结构域的蛋白	[6]
<i>LOC_Os03g31550</i>	3	存活率和胚芽鞘长度	编码醛氧化酶	[35]
<i>LOC_Os12g31350</i>	12	存活率和胚芽鞘长度	编码SSXT家族蛋白	[35]

*OsGF14h*是从杂草稻中克隆到的与水稻种子低氧萌发和胚芽鞘形成相关的基因。*OsGF14h*作为信号开关,通过与转录因子*OsHOX3*和*OsVPI*相互作用来平衡脱落酸信号传导和赤霉素生物合成,从而使低氧敏感品种在淹水直播条件下的出苗率从13.5%提高到60.5%^[33]。

通过GWAS鉴定到了1个新的调控水稻耐淹水萌发基因*OsUGT75A*。*OsUGT75A*通过在淹没条件下促进两种植物激素游离脱落酸和茉莉酸的糖基化来降低其水平,从而调节胚芽鞘长度。此外,还发现*OsUGT75A*通过介导JASMONATE ZIMDOMAIN

表型变异。刘利成等^[17]通过对318份国内外水稻种质资源进行全基因组关联分析,共鉴定到27个耐厌氧萌发QTL,其中*qAG4-2*与耐厌氧萌发性状的关联度较高。孙志广等^[22]以萌发7d的胚芽鞘长为指标,利用F_{2:3}家系进行遗传定位,分别在水稻1号、3号、9号、10号染色体上检测到QTL *qGS1*、*qGS3*、*qGS9*和*qGS10*,共解释表型变异的70.9%。Septiningsih等^[31]以成苗率为考察指标,利用F_{2:3}家系在2、5、6和7号染色体上鉴定到控制萌发耐淹性QTL,其中位于7号染色体上的QTL效应值最大,解释31.7%的表型变异。

许多与水稻萌发耐淹相关的QTL仅限于初定位,只有少数的QTL被克隆(表1)。*qAG9-2*是1个通过图位克隆获得的与水稻种子耐淹水萌发相关的主效QTL,*OsTPP7*(LOC_Os09g20390)为*qAG9-2*的目的基因。*OsTPP7*通过编码海藻糖-6-磷酸酶参与糖信号的调节,调整局部海藻糖-6-磷酸(T6P, trehalose-6-phosphate):蔗糖比率,促进糖从源(胚乳储备)向库(胚轴-胚芽鞘生长)流动,提供低氧条件下胚芽鞘生长所需的能量和碳需求,从而增强种子的低氧耐受性^[32]。

(*OsJAZ*)和脱落酸不敏感(*OsABI*)蛋白之间的相互作用来促进胚芽鞘伸长^[34]。

通过基因表达和单倍型分析,发现候选基因*HXK6*存在与低氧条件下胚芽鞘长度关联的单倍型^[24]。通过GWAS和表达谱分析,鉴定到候选基因*LOC_Os06g03520*^[6]、*LOC_Os03g31550*和*LOC_Os12g31350*在低氧诱导下超高表达^[35]。

4 水稻种子对淹水萌发的响应机制

水稻淹水萌发是一个由多基因控制的复杂性状,对于水稻淹水萌发能力相关的遗传机制,研究

者从多重角度开展了分析。

水稻种子在淹水条件下可通过胚芽鞘生长抵抗低氧而出苗。无氧呼吸和能量代谢等相关的酶(α -淀粉酶、乙醇脱氢酶、丙酮酸羧化酶)与水稻耐淹水萌发密切相关^[36]。其中, α -淀粉酶表达调节低氧胁迫的分子机制目前相对清晰。低氧胁迫信号通过 Ca^{2+} 信号通路介导下游的反应。CBL蛋白与 Ca^{2+} 结合,并通过与CIPK15互作使其上游蛋白激酶SnRK1A活性激活。随后,引起下游一系列的连锁反应,诱导转录因子MYBS1表达,从而提高淀粉水解酶 α Amy的活性和诱导乙醇脱氢酶的合成,促进无氧呼吸以确保种子萌发所需能量,最终促进胚芽鞘快速伸长。另外,SKIN1/2和MYBS2分别对SnRK1A和MYBS1进行负向调节,从而抑制 α Amy的表达^[37-38]。水稻FLZ基因家族多个成员与SnRK1A存在蛋白互作,OsFLZ18可以通过与SnRK1A互作,影响淹水条件下胚芽鞘的伸长^[39]。

植物激素也是影响水稻种子淹水萌发的重要因素。在淹水状态下小分子RNA miR393a表达受到抑制,而生长素响应因子的表达增强,胚芽鞘伸长受到抑制^[40-41]。驱动生长素流入的载体蛋白AUX1蛋白,在水稻胚芽鞘淹水伸长中发挥着重要作用,淹水状态下有效流入胚芽鞘的生长素越多,胚芽鞘长度越长^[42]。水稻种子淹水萌发过程中乙烯信号也同样扮演关键角色,即通过OsEIL2-GY1调控模块协同乙烯和茉莉酸合成途径,调控胚芽鞘伸长,促进幼苗出土^[43-44]。

低氧环境下,水稻的主要代谢方式为乙醇发酵。厌氧途径通过丙酮酸脱羧酶(PDC, pyruvate decarboxylase)将丙酮酸盐转化为乙醛,随后乙醛在乙醇脱氢酶(ADH, alcohol dehydrogenase)的作用下被还原为乙醇,从而再生 NAD^+ , NAD^+ 通过底物水平的磷酸化作用产生ATP^[45]。淹水诱导会产生PDC和ADH两种酶,并且发现耐淹水基因型的酶活性高于不耐淹基因型^[46]。Adh1基因的突变降低ADH活性,导致ATP缺乏,进而抑制胚芽鞘伸长^[47]。研究发现低氧胁迫下水稻胚芽鞘伸长与乙醇发酵密切相关,2个耐低氧品种的ADH、PDC活性和乙醇合成均显著高于2个不耐低氧品种^[48]。

胚芽鞘因缺乏分生组织活性,其生长完全依赖于细胞的伸长。扩展蛋白是已知调节细胞壁伸长的一类蛋白质,淹水或缺氧条件下在胚芽鞘中高表达,与过氧化物酶一起参与调节低氧胁迫下胚芽鞘的细胞壁生长和伸长^[49]。水稻种子在淹水萌发时,

扩张蛋白相关基因如OsEXP2、OsEXP4、OsEXP7和OsEXPI2在胚芽鞘中高表达^[50]。

5 水稻耐淹水萌发基因的育种利用

近年来,应用较广泛的探索是利用分子标记辅助选择将水稻耐淹水萌发基因转移至水稻高产主栽品种中。目前,应用较多的位点是水稻萌发耐淹性主效位点AG1(即 $qAG-9-2$, OsTPP7)和AG2。国际水稻研究所通过杂交和回交手段结合紧密连锁分子标记RM3769和RM24141将AG1导入IR64,获得了近等基因系IR64-AG1,试验证明AG1的导入提高了水稻萌发耐淹性。以IR64-AG1为供体亲本,将AG1导入到优良品种Ciherang-Sub1中,显著提高了Ciherang-Sub1的萌发耐淹性^[51]。在不同遗传背景中比较AG1和AG2的遗传效应,发现二者不仅能显著提高水稻萌发耐淹性,而且在淹水条件下还具有增产效应,同时对水稻出苗和生长发育没有负面影响^[52]。OsCBL10基因的启动子区域发生T型变异也可显著提高水稻耐淹水萌发性,该自然变异可作为分子育种的分子标记^[53]。OsUGT75A通过调节胚芽鞘长度调控水稻萌发耐淹性,研究还发现OsUGT75A的优异单倍型1与萌发耐淹性密切相关,该基因将是未来培育萌发耐淹水稻新品种的潜在靶标基因^[34]。

6 问题与展望

人口红利的减少、劳动力的缺乏、信息化的发展,使得轻简高效栽培模式成为未来水稻生产发展的方向。水稻淹水直播是一种经济、高效和节约的轻简栽培模式,但直播稻发芽时如遇到强降雨、田面不平整或积水显著则影响水稻出苗率,严重制约水稻的稳产高产,而目前生产上已育成的品种耐淹水萌发性弱且可供利用的水稻耐淹水萌发功能基因较少。同时,已有多数的水稻耐淹水萌发鉴定是在人工气候箱或者使用营养土模拟田间环境进行,不够接近生产实践。另外,水稻耐淹水萌发性状为多基因控制数量性状,通过传统回交转育手段进行萌发期耐淹育种十分困难。因此,建立系统完善接近生产实践的鉴定评价体系,挖掘耐淹水萌发优异资源或基因,探索分析水稻品种适应淹水萌发的机制,培育萌发耐淹水稻新品种和开发重要功能标记,对于推动水稻直播技术的发展和进一步创新直播稻稳产高产途径意义重大。

在育种中,利用携带萌发耐淹相关QTL或耐淹

基因的优异种质资源进行杂交,结合分子标记辅助选择和背景纯度检测进行选育,经过多代回交和自交获得综合农艺性状较好、耐淹性较强的水稻新品种。同时可将已知萌发耐淹基因与其他重要基因聚合进行直播稻品种的培育。如 *AG1* 和磷高效基因 *Pup1* 能高效协同,二者聚合后既提高萌发耐淹性,又促进了磷素的高效吸收,该聚合系早期展现出强劲的活力并且分蘖增加^[54]。以 Khao Hlan On 为供体,培育获得的含有 *AG1* 和 *AG2* 聚合基因的新品系其淹水成苗率显著提高,淹水直播条件下比轮回亲本提高了 33%~115%^[55]。对重要功能基因进行功能标记开发,提高分子育种效率。另外可利用基因编辑技术对已克隆的耐淹水萌发基因进行利用,如对调控淹水萌发的负调控因子 *OsEBP89* 进行基因敲除,可获得萌发耐淹性更强的品种等。未来随着新的耐淹水萌发基因被发掘以及分子育种技术的进步,直播稻高产稳产品种的选育将步入快车道,从而加速推进水稻直播轻简化绿色化栽培进程。

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