

植物分枝形成及影响分枝数主要因素的研究进展

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摘要: 植物分枝(分蘖)是一个复杂且受严格调控的发育过程,显著影响植物的形态建成及产量,是植物理想株型研究的重要内容之一。植物分枝形成至少需要两个重要步骤,一是腋生分生组织的形成;二是腋芽的形成及生长发育成分枝。近年来,已经证实多种因素调控这些过程,并最终影响植物分枝数。本文简述了植株分枝形成的分子调控机制,包括植物腋生分生组织形成关键基因调控网络和腋芽形成及生长关键基因调控网络,综述了多种内源激素包括生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、油菜素内酯和独脚金内酯,营养物质蔗糖和环境因素光对分枝形成的影响,旨在为培育具有理想株型的高产新品种奠定基础。同时探讨了激素之间相互作用对分枝形成的调控,并分析了油料作物分枝研究现状及未来的努力方向,以期塑造理想株型提供理论依据。

关键词: 分枝;激素;环境因素;调控机制

Research Progress on Branching Formation and the Main Factors Affecting Branching Number in Plants

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Abstract: Plant branching (tillering) is a complex and strictly regulated developmental process that significantly affects plant morphogenesis and yield, making it one of the focal points in the study of ideal plant architecture. The formation of plant branches requires at least two critical steps: the formation of axillary meristems and the formation and development of axillary buds into branches. In recent years, it has been confirmed that various factors regulate these processes, ultimately affect the number of plant branches. This article briefly describes the molecular regulatory mechanisms of plant branching, including the regulatory networks of key genes involved in the formation of axillary meristems and the formation and growth of axillary buds. It reviews the effects of various endogenous hormones, including auxins, cytokinins, gibberellins, brassinosteroids, and strigolactones, as well as the nutrient sucrose and environmental factors such as light on branch formation. The aim is to lay the foundation for breeding high-yield new varieties with ideal plant architecture. Additionally, the article discusses the regulatory effects of interactions between hormones on branch formation and analyzes the current state and future directions of research on the branching of oil crops, with the hope of providing a theoretical basis for shaping ideal plant types.

Key words: branching; hormone; environmental factor; regulation mechanism

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植物分枝(在禾本科植物中称为分蘖)是指植物在生长过程中侧芽或侧枝的发育和延伸,是植物株型的重要组成部分,是一种重要的农艺性状。分枝对于植物的形态建立、资源分配和适应环境变化具有重要作用。分枝可以提高植物光合作用效率,增加产量^[1];通过分枝,植物可以在不同的环境条件下调整资源的分配,更好地利用土壤中的营养成分^[2];分枝可以帮助植物应对环境变化和逆境压力,提高植物的适应性和生存能力^[3]。部分植物分枝数增加可以提高产量;而部分植物需要减少分枝数来塑造株型,提高经济效益。因此,需要深入研究植物分枝形成的分子机制才能精准调控分枝、优化植株结构和提高资源利用效率,进而增加产量、提高经济效益。

1 植物分枝形成的分子机制

植物分枝的形成分为两个阶段,腋生分生组织

(AM, axillary meristem)的形成;AM发育成腋芽,腋芽继续生长产生一个分枝或处于休眠状态形成休眠芽,休眠芽可以重新被激活产生一个分枝。植物分枝的生长发育受多种因素影响,而遗传因素是其中之一。目前已经在多种作物里系统研究了植物分枝形成的分子机制,筛选出一些调控分枝形成的关键基因(表1),如:*LAS*(*LATERAL SUPPRESSOR*)^[4]、*CLV3*(*CLAVATA 3*)^[5]、*RAX1*(*REGULATOR OF AXILLARY MERISTEMS 1*)^[6]、*WUS*(*WUSCHEL*)^[7]、*REV*(*REVOLUTA*)^[8]、*LAX2*(*LAX PANICLE 2*)^[9]、*STM*(*SHOOT MERISTEMLESS*)^[10]、*CUC2/CUC3*(*CUP-SHAPED COTYLEDON 2/ CUP-SHAPED COTYLEDON 3*)^[11]、*BRC1*(*BRANCHED 1*)^[12]和*EXB1*(*EXCESSIVE BRANCHES 1*)^[13]等。这些基因通过参与AM的形成或者腋芽的形成及生长发育来调控分枝。

表1 参与腋生分生组织起始和腋芽发育的关键基因

Table 1 Key genes involved in AM initiation and axillary bud development

类别 Class	基因 Gene	功能注释 Functional annotation	参考文献 References
腋生分生组织起始关键基因 Key genes involved in AM initiation	<i>REV</i>	HD-ZIP转录因子	[8]
	<i>LAX2</i>	核蛋白	[9]
	<i>CUC2/CUC3</i>	NAC转录因子	[14]
	<i>WUS</i>	WOX蛋白	[15]
	<i>CLV3</i>	植物受体激酶	[16]
	<i>RAX1</i>	MYB转录因子	[17]
	<i>EXB1</i>	WRKY转录因子	[13]
	<i>STM</i>	KNOX转录因子	[18]
	<i>LAS/LSMOC1</i>	GRAS转录因子	[19-20]
	<i>OsHI</i>	KNOX转录因子	[21]
	<i>TAD1</i>	APC/C激活因子	[22]
腋芽激活及伸长的关键基因 Key genes involved in axillary bud activation and outgrowth	<i>LAX1/ROX</i>	bHLH转录因子	[23-24]
	<i>BRC1/TB1</i>	TCP转录因子	[25]
	<i>IPAI/OsSPL14</i>	类Squamosa启动子结合蛋白	[26]
	<i>TIN1</i>	C2H2锌指转录因子	[27]
	<i>MOC3</i>	WOX蛋白	[7, 28]
	<i>FON1</i>	植物受体激酶	[29]

1.1 调控植物AM起始的关键基因

关于AM的起源有两种解释模型,即“离生分生组织”模型和“从头诱导”模型。“离生分生组织”模型认为AM起源于茎顶端分生组织(SAM, shoot apical meristem),从SAM分化而来,保留了原分生组织的特性^[30-31];“从头诱导”模型则认为AM是叶

和茎交界处的几个细胞重新形成具有分化能力的新的组织^[32-33]。总之,AM发生在叶腋正面的分生细胞中,主茎与叶原基之间需要建立一个边界,从而将多能的分生细胞群从正在发育的器官中分离出来^[34]。环境因素如生物和非生物胁迫以及营养物质会影响分生组织活动,从而影响腋芽^[35]。而遗传

传因素在植物 AM 的起始过程中起着至关重要的作用,目前已经鉴定出多种关键基因对其进行调控(图1)。*CUC*是边界区特异表达的基因,也是决定 AM 形成的关键基因^[14,33]。近来的研究发现尽管 *CUC* 基因对 AM 的早期起始至关重要,但随后在分生组织建成以及干细胞群的激活过程中 *CUC* 基因的表达需要被及时抑制,而 NGATHA-LIKE 转录因子 DPA4 (DEVELOPMENT-RELATED PcG TARGET IN THE APEX 4)和 SOD7(SUPPRESSOR OF DA1-1 7)可通过抑制 *CUC* 的表达来实现干细胞的从头建立;研究还发现,如果 *CUC2* 和 *CUC3* 未能及时被抑制,它们的异位表达会导致分生组织的发育缺陷以及 *WUS* 和 *CLV3* 在分生组织中的延迟表达,从而阻碍干细胞的从头建成^[33]。此外,拟南芥中编码 MYB 转录因子的 *RAX* 基因也在 AM 起始的早期阶段发挥着重要的作用,*rax1* 突变体有较强的 AM 形成缺陷,*RAX2* 和 *RAX3* 突变后能够加重 *rax1* 突变体 AM 缺陷表型^[17]。研究人员通过对活体叶腋细胞的成像研究发现,AM 的起始需要一群持续表达分生组织标记基因 *STM* 的分生细胞。*STM* 的表达维持依赖于叶腋中生长素的最低水平,低水平的 *STM* 表达有助于维持分生组织的未分化状态,而高水平的 *STM* 表达则会促进分生组织的启动。转录因子 *REV* 可以直接上调叶腋分生组织细胞中的 *STM* 表达,从而引发 AM 的形成^[10]。最近的研究表明 *STM* 和 *WUS* 可通过直接的相互作用来发挥功能^[36]。

GRAS 家族转录因子在 AM 的形成与生长中起着关键作用,如拟南芥中的 *LAS*, 番茄中的 *LS* (LATERAL SUPPRESSOR) 和 水稻中的 *MOC1* (MONOCULM 1)。*MOC1* 主要在腋芽中表达,促进 AM 形成和发育成分枝^[19]。突变体 *moc1* 没有任何分蘖,只有一个主茎,花序轴和小穗比野生型少,而 *MOC1* 过表达的植物腋芽和分蘖数量增加^[19]。*OsH1* (ORYZA SATIVA HOMEBOX 1) 是分生组织启动和维持的关键调节因子, *OsTBI* (ORYZA SATIVA TEOSINTE BRANCHED 1) 基因编码一种 TCP 转录因子,在腋芽中特异性表达并调节腋芽的生长,*moc1* 突变体中检测到 *OsH1* 和 *OsTBI* 表达水平显著降低,*MOC1* 可通过调控 *OsH1* 和 *OsTBI* 的表达影响水稻 AM 的起始和腋芽的生长活动^[19]。*TAD1* (TILLERING AND DWARF 1) 是多亚基 E3 连接酶 APC/C (ANAPHASE-PROMOTING COMPLEX) 的共激活因子,可与 *MOC1* 和 *OsAPC10* 相互作用,以细胞周期依赖的方式降解 *MOC1*,进而调控 AM 形成

及生长^[22]。AM 形成后,维持其发育的 *LAX1* 和 *LAX2* 基因与 *MOC1* 以部分独立但基本重叠的途径调节 AM 的建立和维持^[23,37]。拟南芥中 *LAX1* 的同源基因 *ROX* (REGULATOR OF AXILLARY MERISTEM FORMATION) 的表达依赖于 *RAX1* 和 *LAS* 的活性,这 3 个基因协同作用调节 AM 的形成^[24]。

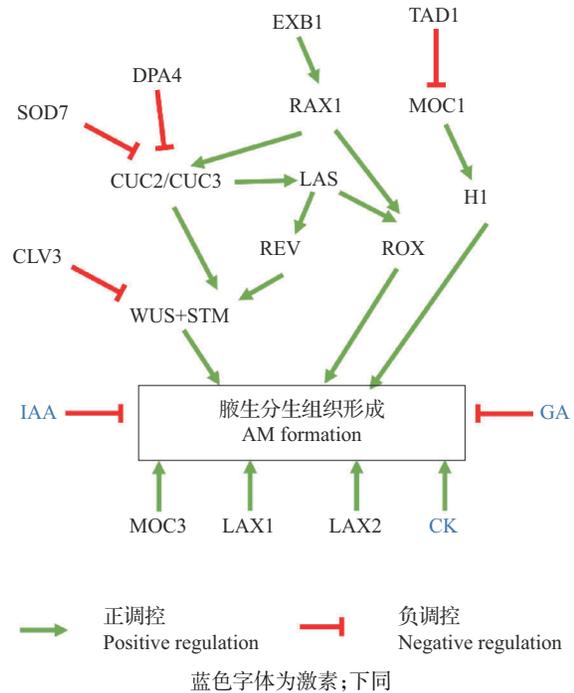


图1 参与腋生分生组织起始的关键转录因子及激素
Fig.1 Key factors and hormones involved in AM initiation

1.2 调控植物腋芽激活及伸长的关键基因

植物生长发育过程中会不断的产生 AM 并形成腋芽,腋芽可直接发育成侧枝也可被抑制发育形成休眠芽,休眠芽被激活后才能继续生长成为侧枝,多种激素和基因参与这一过程(图2)。水稻中 *OsTBI* 在拟南芥、豌豆和番茄中的同源基因为 *BRC1*。*TBI/BRC1* 参与调控芽的生长及分枝,过表达 *TBI/BRC1* 基因可抑制分枝,而功能缺失突变则导致分枝数增加^[38]。*OsTBI* 的移码突变显著增加分蘖数,但因实粒率和千粒重降低,产量未提升;而非移码突变突变在缺磷条件下增加了穗数和产量,表明 *OsTBI* 的不同突变类型对水稻分蘖和产量的影响各异,尤其在资源匮乏的环境中,适度突变有助于增产^[39]。*OsTBI* 的自然等位基因 *MP3* (MORE PANICLES 3) 能够在大气 CO_2 浓度升高的条件下提高水稻的穗数和产量,表明其多态性在应对气候变化及提升水稻产量中具有潜在应用价值^[40]。*IPA1* (Ideal Plant Architecture 1) 也被称为 *OsSPL14*

(SQUAMOSA PROMOTER BINDING PROTEIN-LIKE 14),可以直接结合到 *OsTBI* 的启动子上,调控 *OsTBI* 的表达水平从而控制分蘖^[26]。*IPAI* 基因的多样性体现在其上游的 *qWS8/ipal-2D* 位点,该位点通过减少 *IPAI* 启动子区域的DNA甲基化,开放染色质结构,解除异染色质对 *IPAI* 的表观遗传抑制,进而调控其表达,优化水稻的理想株型和产量^[41]。激素、营养物质和环境因子组成一个复杂的调控网络控制植物分枝的形成,生长素(IAA, indole-3-acetic acid)和独脚金内酯(SL, strigolactone)可抑制分枝的形成,而细胞分裂素(CK, cytokinin)、油菜素内酯(BR, brassinosteroid)和蔗糖则相反,所有这些因素都依赖于 *TBI/BRC1*,作为决定芽激活潜力的核心来调控分枝^[42]。近年的研究表明水稻中 *MOC3* (*MONOCULM 3*)基因也是腋芽形成所必需的,该基因是拟南芥 *WUS* 的同源基因,编码一个具有转录激活活性的转录因子,与细胞分裂素通路的关键组分相互作用,控制水稻分蘖,其功能缺失会破坏分蘖芽的形成^[28, 43-44]。

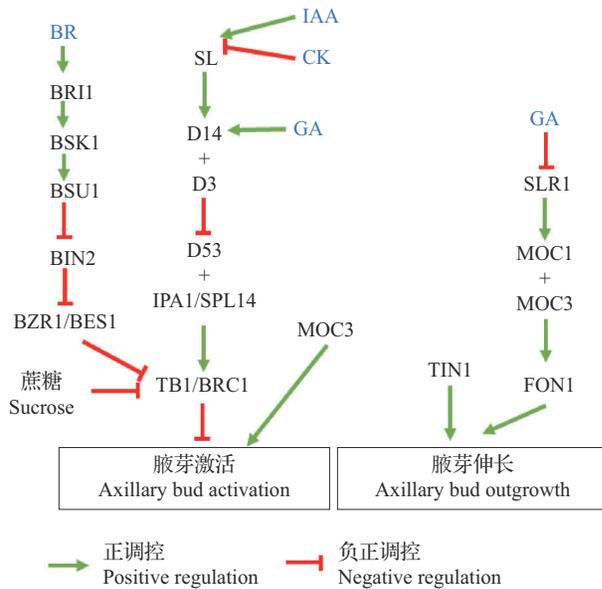


图2 参与腋芽激活及伸长的关键因子及激素

Fig. 2 Key factors and hormones involved in axillary bud activation and outgrowth

Zhang 等^[27]研究发现1个独立于 *TBI* 调控玉米分蘖的基因 *TINI* (*TILLER NUMBER 1*),其编码 C2H2 锌指转录因子,并不控制玉米分蘖芽的形成,而是控制分蘖芽的伸长。*TINI* 基因调控网络上显著地富集了与光合作用和激素信号途径传导的基因,它可能通过复杂基因网络而促进了玉米分蘖芽的不断伸长^[27]。*TINI* 基因在谷子、玉米和高粱等作

物中通过不同的变异形式(如大片段缺失和剪接位点变异)影响分蘖数,驯化过程中对其进行了平行选择。在甜玉米中,*TINI* 基因的剪接位点变异增加了转录本水平,显著提高了分蘖数,表明该基因的多样性在不同作物的分蘖特性调控中发挥重要作用^[27]。蛋白激酶基因 *FON1* (*FLORAL ORGAN NUMBER 1*)在分蘖芽部位表达,特异调控分蘖芽的伸长,而不影响分蘖芽的起始,该基因突变后分蘖数目显著减少^[29]。进一步研究发现 *MOC1* 可以和 *MOC3* 发生蛋白互作,并作为 *MOC3* 的共激活因子进一步增强 *FON1* 的表达^[29]。

2 影响分枝数相关因素的研究进展

2.1 植物分枝的激素调控

植物激素,包括生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素(GA, gibberellin)、油菜素内酯和独脚金内酯,是休眠芽打破休眠和分枝继续生长的重要因素,多种激素合成和信号转导关键基因(表2)通过调控植物AM起始和腋芽形成和伸长的关键基因进而调节植物分枝数。

表2 调控植物分枝的主要激素及相关基因

Table 2 The main hormones and related genes regulating plant branching

激素 Hormone	基因 Gene	功能描述 Function description	参考文献 References
生长素 IAA	<i>YUC</i>	IAA 合成途径基因	[45]
	<i>TAA1</i>	IAA 合成途径基因	[46]
	<i>AUX1</i>	IAA 输入载体	[47]
	<i>LAX1</i>	IAA 输入载体	[47]
	<i>LAX2</i>	IAA 输入载体	[47]
	<i>PIN1</i>	IAA 输出载体	[48]
细胞分裂素 CK	<i>IPT8</i>	CK 合成途径基因	[49]
	<i>DgIPT3</i>	CK 合成途径基因	[50]
	<i>LOG1</i>	CK 合成途径基因	[51]
	<i>CKX3</i>	CK 降解途径基因	[51]
赤霉素 GA	<i>GA2ox</i>	GA 失活关键酶	[52]
	<i>GA2ox4</i>	GA 失活关键酶	[53]
油菜素内酯 BR	<i>BZR1</i>	BR 信号途径的关键转录因子	[54]
	<i>BES1</i>	BR 信号正调控因子	[55]
独脚金内酯 SL	<i>D53</i>	SL 信号的抑制子	[56]
	<i>SMXL6/7/8</i>	SL 信号的抑制子	[57]
	<i>D14</i>	SL 水解和SL 信号转导相关基因	[58-60]
	<i>D3</i>	SL 信号转导相关基因	[60]

IAA: Indole-3-acetic acid; CK: Cytokinin; GA: Gibberellin; BR: Brassinosteroid; SL: Strigolactone

2.1.1 生长素 IAA 是调控植物 AM 形成的重要激素。Wang 等^[61]研究表明,在营养发育过程中,叶腋 IAA 含量的降低是 AM 形成的先决条件。低浓度的 IAA 是叶腋部 AM 形成的必要条件,在叶腋部 IAA 合成基因表达量较高时,AM 被抑制,当抑制叶腋部 IAA 合成基因表达时,即产生更多腋芽^[49]。IAA 的合成、极性运输和信号传导对叶腋分生组织的形成具有重要作用^[62]。在拟南芥中,IAA 合成途径中 *YUC* (*YUCCA*)^[45] 和 *TAA1* (*TRYPTOPHAN AMINO-TRANSFERASE OF ARABIDOPSIS 1*)^[46] 基因突变后,合成 IAA 的能力下降,导致顶端优势受到抑制而促进分枝。当 IAA 主要输入载体 *AUX1* (*AUXIN RESISTANT 1*)、*LAX1* 和 *LAX2* 以及 IAA 主要输出载体 *PIN1* 突变后,AM 不能正常形成,而抑制 IAA 信号传导可以挽救分枝缺陷,表明 IAA 的极性运输和低水平 IAA 信号传导是 AM 形成所必需的^[47-48]。

2.1.2 细胞分裂素 CK 是调控植物 AM 形成和生长的重要激素,与 IAA 起拮抗作用。研究表明,CK 信号级联涉及多个基因家族,包括拟南芥组氨酸激酶(AHK, *arabidopsis histidine kinase*)受体、含组氨酸的磷酸转移蛋白(AHPs, *histidine-containing phosphotransfer proteins*)、调节磷酸传递及对 CK 转录响应的 B 型响应调节因子(B-ARRs, type-B response regulator)和作为 CK 信号负反馈调节因子的 A-ARRs,其中 A-ARRs 是 CK 的主要反应因子^[63]。拟南芥叶腋细胞中 IAA 的降低及随后出现的 CK 信号脉冲是 AM 启动所必需的,叶腋区 CK 合成酶基因 *IPT8* (*ISOPENTENYL TRANSFERASE 8*) 的表达起重要作用,过表达 *IPT8* 部分恢复了 AM 启动缺陷突变体的表型^[49]。类似地,菊花中 CK 合成酶基因 *DgIPT3* 表达量的增加也可导致侧枝形成增多^[50]。目前的研究已经证明 MYB 类转录因子 RAX 可以通过促进 CK 生物合成或信号传导来影响 AM 的形成^[49, 64]。此外,植物中 WRKY 类转录因子 EXB1 通过调控 *RAX* 基因的表达来促进分枝,而且体内和体外实验证明 EXB1 是直接结合到 *RAX* 基因的启动子区,从而调控其表达^[13]。Han 等^[51]研究表明,AP1 (*APETALA1*) 可以直接抑制 CK 生物合成基因 *LOG1* (*LONELY GUY 1*) 和激活 CK 降解基因 *CKX3* (*CYTOKININ OXIDASE/DEHYDROGENASE 3*) 来调节 CK 水平,从而影响 AM 的形成。水稻中 CK 含量增加抑制 *OsTBI* 的表达,从而促进分蘖芽的生长^[65]。在 AM 形成和生长中,CK 能打破侧芽的休眠,克服 IAA 对顶端优势的抑制作用,促进完整植

株分枝^[66]。

2.1.3 赤霉素 GA 在 AM 形成和生长中也起到重要调控作用。GA 调控植物分枝是一个非常复杂的机制,在木本科植物中 GA 和 CK 协同促进侧芽生长,其中 GA3 在促进芽分枝方面非常显著,GA 的生物合成的抑制剂多效唑显著降低了 CK 对腋芽生长的促进作用,两种激素都影响维持芽休眠的关键基因 *BRC1* 和 *BRC2* 的表达^[67]。而在水稻中,高水平 GA 可以激活 *APC/C*,促进 AM 中的 *MOC1* 的降解,从而抑制分蘖^[68]。另一项研究也表明 GA 可触发 DELLA 蛋白 SLR1 的降解,导致茎伸长和水稻分蘖数调节因子 *MOC1* 的降解,从而导致分蘖数的减少,GA 与 SLR1 和 *MOC1* 协同调控水稻分蘖芽的生长^[44]。拟南芥叶腋处特异表达的 *LAS* 可以结合并诱导 GA 失活关键酶 *GA2ox4* 的表达,在叶腋处形成一个低 GA 含量区域,使得 DELLA 蛋白积累并抑制 *SPL9* (*SQUAMOSA-PROMOTER BINDING PROTEIN LIKE 9*),从而提高 *LAS* 的转录,促进腋芽的形成,DELLA-SPL9-LAS-GA2ox4 形成一个反馈循环途径,在时间和空间上实现对腋芽形成的精细调控^[53]。GA 负调控 *OsHI* 和 *OsTBI* 的表达,进而抑制水稻分蘖^[69]。GA 是 SL 生物合成调控因子,GA 信号通过调控 SL 生物合成基因的表达来控制植物分枝,GA 也可通过上调 SL 的特异性受体基因 *D14* 的表达来抑制分枝^[59, 70-71]。

2.1.4 油菜素内酯 BR 通过 BR 信号传导相关基因调控腋芽生长。目前揭示了由 BR 介导的以 *BZR1* (*BRASSINAZOLE-RESISTANT1*)^[54] 和 *BES1* (*BRI1 EMS SUPPRESSOR1*)^[55] 为核心的转录调控机制。BR 与受体 *BRI1* (*BRASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE 1*) 结合触发磷酸化级联反应,导致蛋白激酶 *BIN2* (*BRASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE 2*) 失活,从而使 BR 信号途径的关键转录因子 *BZR1* 和 BR 信号正调控因子 *BES1* (*BRI1 EMS SUPPRESSOR1*) 去磷酸化而激活^[72]。番茄中 *BZR1* 可直接抑制腋芽中特异性表达基因 *BRC1* 的表达,解除其对腋芽活化的抑制作用,从而促进腋芽的生长^[73]。拟南芥中 *BES1* 的过表达可以使植物分枝增加^[74]。水稻中 BR 和 SL 能够拮抗作用于 *OsBZR1-D53* 蛋白复合物,进而抑制腋芽负调节基因 *FC1* (*FINE CULM 1*) 的表达从而促进水稻分蘖^[54]。

2.1.5 独脚金内酯 SL 是调控腋芽生长的重要激素,其通过 SL 生物合成和信号传导来调控植物分枝数。近年的研究表明,在单子叶植物和双子叶植物

中SL作为植物内源激素均会抑制芽的生长^[75-77]。SL信号传导或合成途径相关基因在调控植物分枝中扮演重要的角色。在水稻中已经证明D53(DWARF proteins 53)蛋白是SL信号的抑制子^[56], α/β 水解酶蛋白D14(DWARF proteins 14)和F-box蛋白D3(DWARF proteins 3)形成D14-SCF^{D3}蛋白复合物后可以降解D53,消除其促进腋芽生长的活性从而减少水稻分蘖数^[60, 78]。在拟南芥中,SL可诱导D53的同源蛋白SMXL6/7/8(D53-like SUPPRESSOR OF MORE AXILLARY GROWTH2-LIKESMXL 6/7/8)的降解导致BRC1激活以抑制分枝^[57, 79-80]。SL也可诱导网状蛋白介导的PIN1内吞作用,消耗膜定位的PIN1,抑制茎中IAA的极性运输,抑制芽的生长^[42, 81-83]。最近的研究表明营养物质磷也可与SL信号一起调控植物株型,例如,在水稻中发现低磷环境中磷信号核心调控因子OsPHR2(*Oryza sativa* PHOSPHATE STARVATION RESPONSE2)直接激活结瘤信号通路NSP1(Nodulation Signaling Pathway 1)、NSP2以及SL合成基因如D10(DWARF proteins 10)、D17(DWARF proteins 17)和D27(DWARF proteins 27)的表达,NSP1和NSP2进一步形成异源二聚体促进SL合成基因的表达,导致水稻根系中SL含量增加数百倍,SL进一步激活其信号传导途径,通过促进分蘖负调控因子OsTBI的表达抑制分蘖芽伸长进而降低分蘖数目^[84]。

2.2 其他因素调控机制

2.2.1 蔗糖影响

糖在诱导植物腋芽的生长中起重要作用。腋芽初始形成后处于休眠状态或受顶端优势的抑制,蔗糖在植物体内的转运及其在芽中的积累与腋芽的起始密切相关,并能触发腋芽的生长^[85-87]。蔗糖不仅为芽生长提供营养而且通过信号传导诱导分枝。蔗糖通过增强CK介导的液泡转化酶(VInv, vacuolar invertase)活性来促进腋芽生长^[88-89]。蔗糖对VInv活性的影响部分取决于CK,而vinv突变体也抑制了CK诱导的芽生长,表明CK部分通过增强VInv活性促进分枝^[89]。在水稻中,蔗糖促进SL关键负调节因子D53蛋白的积累从而调控SL来促进分蘖^[90],moc2突变体会导致蔗糖供应短缺而抑制分蘖芽的生长^[91]。在玫瑰中,蔗糖可以上调早期IAA合成基因TAR1(TRYPTOPHAN AMINOTRANSFERASE RELATED PROTEINS 1)、YUC1和IAA输出载体基因PIN1,也可抑制基因MAX2(MORE AXILLARY GROWTH 2)和BRC1的表达,影响SL而调控分枝^[85, 87, 92]。

2.2.2 光调控

光不仅是植物主要的能量来源,还是控制芽生长的关键环境信号。光信号由几种类型的光感受器感知,如光敏色素A(PHYA, phytochrome A)和光敏色素B(PHYB, phytochrome B)等。Xie等^[80]研究表明,PHYA介导光信号通路的两个同源转录因子FHY3(FAR-RED ELONGATED HYPOCOTYL3)、FAR1(FAR-RED-IMPAIRED RESPONSE1)以及SL信号通路的抑制因子SMXL6/SMXL7/SMXL8可直接与MIR156-SPL分子模块的SPL9和SPL15相互作用,抑制BRC1的转录激活,从而促进分枝。FHY3和FAR1也可以直接上调SMXL6和SMXL7的表达,促进分枝^[80]。当植物感受到的红光与远红光比(R/FR, red/far-red)减少时,产生避荫综合征(SAS, shade avoidance syndrome),避荫反应降低了FHY3和FAR1蛋白的积累,一方面导致SPL9和SPL15释放,结合BRC1启动子激活其表达,另一方面导致SMXL6和SMXL7表达降低,BRC1的表达升高,植物分枝减少^[38, 80, 93-96]。在高粱中,PHYB可以抑制腋芽生长^[97-98]。接受光信号后,PHYB负调控光敏色素作用因子PIF(PHYTOCHROME ACTION FACTOR),并通过MIR156-SPL分子模块直接激活BRC1的表达,从而抑制植物的分枝^[96]。此外,光信号因子HY5也被报道参与植物分枝的调控。与野生型相比,HY5过表达植株分枝数显著增多,突变体hy5分枝数显著减少,通过qRT-PCR检测发现,hy5中BRC1的表达水平显著升高,推测转录因子HY5是通过下调BRC1的表达水平从而促进分枝的^[99]。最新的研究结果证明HY5通过直接抑制BRC1转录本和激活番茄侧芽中BR生物合成基因的转录来促进芽的生长^[100]。

3 问题与展望

本文综述了植物中激素、蔗糖和光调控植物分枝的最新研究进展。目前的研究结果表明,IAA和SL抑制分枝,CK、BR和蔗糖促进分枝^[42, 101]。而GA则比较特殊,其在不同物种中对植物分枝的影响不同,在本本科中起促进作用,在水稻中起抑制作用^[44, 67, 69]。各种因素不是独立的影响植物分枝数,而是形成一个庞大的复杂调控网络,例如,对马铃薯的研究发现蔗糖处理可以促进分离茎上的CK积累及侧芽伸长,而CK合成和感应抑制剂的处理则完全抑制了蔗糖对茎分枝和侧芽伸长的影响^[89]。CK信号整合了IAA、SL和糖的信息,促进了BR的产生,进而激活BZR1转录因子,抑制芽生长抑制因子BRC1的表达^[73]。虽然不同植物各种因素之间可

能存在不同的调控方式,但归根结底都会与AM形成相关基因、腋芽起始或伸长相关基因联系在一起,这也说明了遗传因素在植物分枝中的重要作用。

近几年,水稻、拟南芥和番茄等作物中关于分枝调控的研究结果相继被发表。而在油料作物中,与分枝相关的基因研究较少。Liang等^[102]发现大豆的负调控分枝数的显性基因*Dt2*与营养生长向生殖生长过渡有关,*Dt2*可结合到*GmAp1a*和*GmAp1d*的启动子上,调节它们的转录,抑制大豆分枝。吴海涛等^[103]定位了一个与大豆分枝数相关的*qBN-18*位点,为大豆分枝数的基因的克隆及分子标记辅助育种创造了条件。刘倩倩等^[104]研究了油菜中编码AP2/ERF类转录因子的*FZP(FRIZZY PANICLE)*基因在油菜株型塑造中的作用。在棉花中,张晓红等^[105]发现属于MADS-box家族的*FUL1(FRUITFULL1)*基因过表达可增加分枝数,*BRC1*基因通过多种植物激素途径调控植物分枝性状^[106]。在花生中只定位到少数QTL位点,且QTL的效应并不大^[107-108],尚未克隆到与分枝数相关的基因。

总之,分枝是影响植物理想株型的重要因子之一,同时也是影响植物产量的关键性状。AM的形成以及AM发育成腋芽,继而生长成分枝的过程受复杂的多因素调控。除了遗传因素和植物激素影响植物分枝性状外,还有大量的研究报道证实表观遗传调控也在分枝调控中扮演着重要的角色^[109]。尽管目前对表观遗传、植物激素和遗传调控因子在分枝方面的调控都有研究,但三者协同调控植物分枝的形成机制还存在较大空白。目前,基因组、转录组、代谢组、蛋白组以及表观组的发展为植物分枝调控网络的全面解析提供了可能。借助多组学联合分析挖掘分枝调控的关键位点,精准调控不同物种分枝数,对植物高产和保障国家粮油安全具有重要的战略意义。

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