

应用抑制性消减杂交技术从枳中筛选根特异表达基因

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摘要: 为筛选分离植物根组织特异表达基因, 以枳根 RNA 为试验组, 叶 RNA 为驱动组, 构建了枳根消减文库。从该消减文库中共获得有效序列 1 177 个, 其片段长度主要分布在 200~500 bp; 序列拼接后得到 455 个非重复序列, 其中 245 个与已知基因匹配, 具有结合功能、催化活性和转运活性等生物学功能, 可参与植物的代谢、细胞生长、个体发育、应激反应等生物学过程。实时定量 PCR 检测结果显示这些基因中的主要乳液蛋白、早期结瘤素样蛋白和贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶等基因在根中高表达。

关键词: 枳; 根特异表达基因; 抑制性消减杂交技术; 定量 PCR

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Identification of Root-specific Genes with Subtractive Suppression Hybridization from *Poncirus trifoliata*

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Abstract: A suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) library of *Poncirus trifoliata* was successfully constructed for screening the citrus root-specific genes by using the root RNA as Driver and the leaf one as Tester. Of 1 362 sequenced clones, 1 177 ESTs (expressed sequence tags) in good quality were acquired from the SSH library and assembled into 455 Unigenes. Among them, 245 Unigenes were homologous with the genes in GenBank database, which have biology function such as catalytic activity, transporter activity, carrier activity and so on. They play the important roles in biology process such as metabolic process, cellular process, developmental process, response to stimulus and so on. The 17 genes were further analyzed by real-time PCR and confirmed that they were highly expressed in the roots, but very low in the leaves. Bioinformatic analysis indicated that they are the major latex protein gene, the early nodulin-like protein gene, the *ent*-kaurenoic acid oxidase gene and etc.

Key words: *Poncirus trifoliata*; root-specific gene; the suppression subtractive hybridization library; quantitative PCR

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根系是植物获取水分和营养的主要器官，近年来根系特异表达基因的鉴定及其功能分析成为研究的热点，包括脂转运蛋白基因*MtN5* (Pii et al., 2009)、葡萄糖硫苷酶基因*CpTGG2* (Wang et al., 2009b)、生物防御基因*MIC-3* (Buriev et al., 2010)、细胞壁松弛蛋白基因*EXPB* (Won et al., 2011)、信号传递蛋白 (Wall-associated receptor-like kinases) 基因*WAKs* (Kaur et al., 2013)、细胞壁形成相关的胼胝质合酶基因*GSL8* (刘林 等, 2013)、植物抗非生物压力交替氧化酶 (Alternative oxidase) 基因*AOX* (Mhadhbi et al., 2013) 等。并且根特异性启动子对作物改良具有重要的价值，尤其在植物抗病虫害、耐盐碱、耐旱，以及提高和改善食根性植物产量、营养成分等方面有突出的应用价值，一些根特异性表达启动子，如*AtPky10* (Li et al., 2009)、*RCc3* (Jeong et al., 2010)、*PsPR10* (Xu et al., 2010)、*AtMDK4-20* (Lilley et al., 2011)、*AtNRT21* (Kong et al., 2013) 等已经被应用于植物的转基因研究中。但相对于诱导型启动子和其它组织特异性启动子，已经发现和应用的根系特异性启动子的种类仍然较少 (李凤龙 等, 2012)。

枳 (*Poncirus trifoliata*) 是应用最广泛的柑橘砧木品种之一。目前已从枳中克隆出耐低温相关的 *PtCBF* (Wang et al., 2009a)、*PtHOS1* (Liu et al., 2010) 和 *Ptcorp* (Long et al., 2012) 等基因，以及与耐干旱相关的基因 *PtABF* (Huang et al., 2010)、*PtMAPK* (Huang et al., 2011) 和 *PtADC* (Wang et al., 2011) 等。然而，从利用根系抗逆性的角度来说，研究根系特异表达基因的种类和功能更有意义。本研究中以枳根系的RNA为试验组、叶片RNA为驱动组构建了根消减cDNA文库，以期获得根中特异表达基因的信息，为组织特异表达基因的筛选及根特异性启动子的克隆和应用奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

枳果实于 2011 年秋季采自中国农业科学院柑桔研究所“国家果树种质（重庆）柑橘圃”，种子用八羟基喹啉处理后，置于湿润的无菌滤纸上发芽，待芽长至 1 cm 时移栽至营养土中。长出 5~6 片复叶时取出植株，剪取顶端第 3 片叶或幼嫩根，在自来水下冲洗干净，用 DEPC 水处理，无菌滤纸吸干表面的水后液氮冻存。

称取 100 mg 根或叶组织，按照植物总 RNA (小量) 抽提试剂盒 (上海华舜生物技术有限公司，商品号 W7021) 说明书提取枳根 RNA。在第 1 次加入去蛋白液离心后，加入 DNase (RNase-free) 在 37 °C 处理 30 min，再次用去蛋白液处理，以去除样品中的 DNA。所提 RNA 应用紫外分光光度仪和琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。

1.2 构建根消减cDNA文库

分别以 1 μg 枳根和叶的总 RNA 为模板，应用 Super SMART™ PCR cDNA Synthesis Kit (Clontech, Cat. No. 635000) 按照 LD-PCR 方法合成 cDNA，PCR 扩增 24 个循环。以所获得的根 cDNA 为试验组，叶 cDNA 为驱动组，按照 PCR-Select™ cDNA Subtraction Kit (Clontech, Cat. No. 637401) 试剂盒说明书进行 *Rsa* I 酶切消化、接头连接、杂交、PCR 扩增等操作；采用 *ACTIN* 基因引物 (刘小丰等, 2011)，用 PCR 检测杂交效率，分别在 18、23、28、33 个循环取 PCR 产物进行凝胶电泳检测。利用 DNA 回收试剂盒 (北京三博远志) 回收第 2 次 PCR 差减产物连接到 pGEM-T easy 载体，转化感受态大肠杆菌 JM109，挑取白斑测序。

将根消减文库全部 1 362 个白色克隆送生工生物工程 (上海) 股份有限公司测序。去除载体序列和接头序列，将长度大于 150 bp 的 ESTs 利用 DNAsstar 软件进行拼接，获得 Unigenes。利用 Blast2GO

(版本 V.2.7.0) 等软件进行生物学功能注释和分类, 并利用 BLASTn 在柑橘功能基因数据库 (<http://bioinfo.ibmcp.upv.es/genomics/cfgpDB/>) 中进行同源搜索。

1.3 定量PCR分析

反转录用 PrimeScript[®] RT Reagent Kit 购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司(TaKaRa Code: DRR037A), 定量 PCR 按照 SYBR[®] Premix Ex TaqTM (TaKaRa Code: DRR420A) 说明书操作, 所用引物(表 1)由北京三博远志生物技术有限公司合成。定量 PCR 的反应条件为 95 °C 预变性 90 s; 95 °C 10 s, 61 °C 20 s, 72 °C 20 s, 共 40 个循环; 反应结束后进行熔解曲线分析产物的特异性。3 次生物学重复, 采用 $\Delta\Delta Ct$ 法分析试验数据, 确定各基因在根和叶中的相对表达量。

表 1 所用引物序列
Table 1 Primers used in the experiments

基因 Unigene	引物 Primer	正向序列 Forward sequence	反向序列 Reverse sequence
contig 1	C1F/C1R	5'-TGATCGCAGTTGCGGACGACT -3'	5'-AGGGACCCCAATGATGAAACCCA-3'
contig 8	C8F/C8R	5'-ACGCGGGAAACCAGAACGAAA-3'	5'-AGTCCAACCCCTCGACCACCAT-3'
contig 12	C12F/C12R	5'-TGTGATAGCTCATGGGCCAAAT-3'	5'-ATTCTCAGGGCAGAGTGGG-3'
contig 22	C22F/C22R	5'-GCTTGGGGATGATGGGCTTCG-3'	5'-TCAAGCCATTCCGAAGGGTGAACA-3'
contig 28	C28F/C28R	5'-ACTACCAGAGCTGCAGGGCTTC-3'	5'-CTTCAAGCCAGCTTCGAATGGC-3'
contig 38	C38F/C38R	5'-TGCCTGGAGTAGTCTGCCAC-3'	5'-TCGGTCCCCCTTTCTGTGAACC-3'
contig 54	C54F/C54R	5'-AGCCAGAACCTCCCATGCCA-3'	5'-AGTGAGGTCAACGGATTCACTCTTC-3'
contig 56	C56F/C56R	5'-CGCTGAGGAAAGCTAACGGAGGC-3'	5'-ACGGTGACAGATTGGTCATGCGT-3'
singleton 52	S52F/S52R	5'-TGCCTACAAACAAGGCCCTCCGA-3'	5'-GGCCGCATATGTAATGCCG-3'
singleton 60	S60F/S60R	5'-CCATGTTGAGGGCGAACGTGTCAC-3'	5'-CAGGGCCAAGAATTGTGTGGC-3'
singleton 73	S73F/S73R	5'-TGAAGGCACAGCAACATGCGT-3'	5'-TCCAAAACCTCAACCTTGCAAGCCA-3'
singleton 86	S86F/S86R	5'-GATGATGGCAGTTGGTCACTGG -3'	5'-GGCCTACGGCTGCTGAGAAAGG -3'
singleton 169	S169F/S169R	5'-TGCCTTCGATTGGAACCCACC-3'	5'-TTGCAGCGATGGGATCACCGA-3'
singleton 247	S247F/S247R	5'-CTACCCACCCCATCCGACTGGG-3'	5'-CTGCTTGCAAGGTGGCATGCC-3'
singleton 265	C265F/C265R	5'-GCTTGTGGCTTGGACGCCAAC-3'	5'-CCCAGTAGGACCACCTCACCAC-3'
singleton 283	S283F/S283R	5'-TCCACGCCTTGAAGATGGGC-3'	5'-CAGCGGCTTGTGATGTTGGTGG-3'
singleton 297	S297F/S297R	5'-TGACAGTGCCTGGTTCCCCAT-3'	5'-GTGCTTAGCTGCAGGCCACACC-3'
ACTIN	actin1/actin2	5'-CATCCCTCAGCACCTTCC-3'	5'-CCAACCTTAGCACTTCTCC-3'

2 结果与分析

2.1 cDNA 消减文库序列分析结果

以看家基因 *ACTIN* 对根消减文库的消减效率进行检测, 发现消减 cDNA 在 PCR 扩增至 33 个循环时都未发现目的条带, 而未消减的 cDNA 在 23 个循环时即可检测到 *ACTIN* 的表达(图 1), 表明本次构建的枳根消减文库消减效率较高。

通过蓝白斑筛选, 挑取全部白色克隆进行测序, 共计 1 362 个。去除载体序列和片段小于 150 bp 的序列, 获得有效序列 1 177 个, 其片段长度主要分布在 200 ~ 500 bp。利用 DNAstar 软件进行序列拼接, 获得 455 个 Unigenes, 其中包含 contigs 121 个、singletons 334 个。利用 Blast2GO 软件对 Unigenes 序列进行同源搜索(BLASTx, $E \leq 1.0E-6$)和功能注释, 有 245 个 Unigenes 可与已知基因的氨基酸序列匹配, 这些基因多来源于柑橘及其近缘属植物, 占比对上基因的 87.3%, 如克利曼丁(*Citrus clementina*)同源基因 206 个、甜橙(*C. sinensis*)4 个、枳(*P. trifoliata*)2 个、枸橼(*C. medica*)1 个、酸橙(*C. aurantium*)1 个; 另有 193 个 Unigenes 无任何比对信息。

基因功能归类结果表明, 这些基因主要涉及一些代谢过程、细胞过程、单个有机体过程、生物学调节、定位、应激反应、细胞成分构成、发育过程、多细胞有机体过程和信号传递等; 从生物学

功能看, 主要涉及一些结合功能、催化活性和转运活性等; 这些基因编码蛋白主要存在于细胞和细胞器结构中, 有部分存在于细胞膜和大分子复合体中, 少数位于细胞间隙和膜封闭腔内 (图 2)。

图 1 根消减文库效率检测

Fig. 1 Reduction of ACTIN abundance by PCR-select subtraction

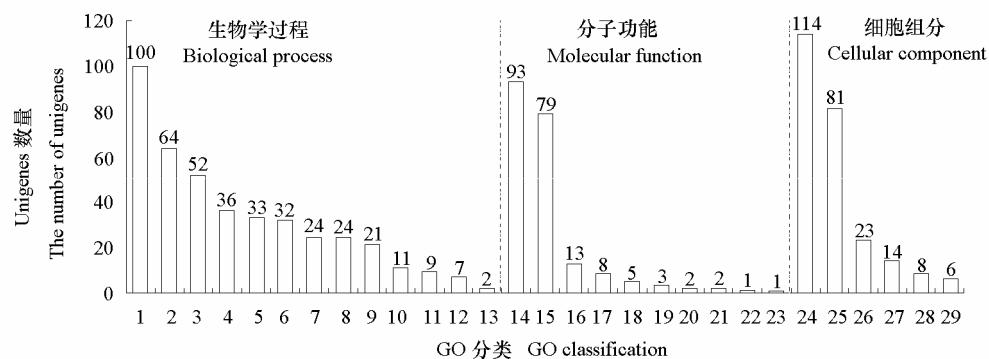
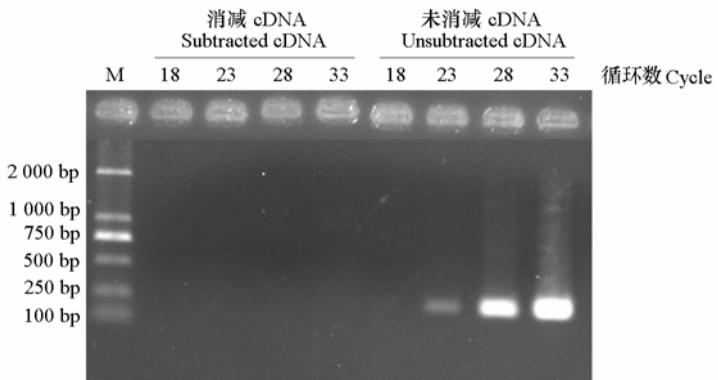


图 2 枝消减文库特异性表达 Unigenes GO 分类结果

生物学过程: 1. 代谢过程, 2. 细胞过程, 3. 单个有机体过程, 4. 生物学调节, 5. 定位, 6. 应激反应, 7. 细胞成分构成, 8. 发育过程, 9. 多细胞有机体过程, 10. 信号传递, 11. 生长过程, 12. 繁殖过程, 13. 多个有机体过程; 分子功能: 14. 结合功能, 15. 催化活性, 16. 转运活性, 17. 电子传递, 18. 转录因子, 19. 分子修饰, 20. 抗氧化活性, 21. 结构分子, 22. 受体, 23. 酶活调节; 细胞组分: 24. 细胞, 25. 细胞器, 26. 细胞膜, 27. 大分子复合体, 28. 细胞间隙, 29. 膜封闭腔。

Fig. 2 Distribution of differentially expressed Unigenes according to the GO consortium

Biological process: 1. Metabolic process, 2. Cellular process, 3. Single-organism process, 4. Biological regulation, 5. Localization, 6. Response to stimulus, 7. Cellular component organization, 8. Developmental process, 9. Multicellular organismal process, 10. Signaling, 11. Growth, 12. Reproduction, 13. Multi-organism process; Molecular function: 14. Binding, 15. Catalytic activity, 16. Transporter activity, 17. Electron carrier activity, 18. Nucleic acid binding transcription factor activity, 19. Molecular transducer activity, 20. Antioxidant activity, 21. Structural molecule activity, 22. Receptor activity, 23. Enzyme regulator activity; Cellular component: 24. Cell, 25. Organelle, 26. Membrane, 27. Macromolecular complex, 28. Extracellular region, 29. Membrane-enclosed lumen.

2.2 定量PCR结果

将 455 个 Unigenes 在柑橘功能基因计划 (Citrus Functional Genomics Project, CFGP) 的 EST 数据库中进行 BLASTn 搜索, 发现有 14 个 Unigenes 与 CFGP 中根来源的 ESTs 匹配较多, 将这 14 个 Unigenes 和另外 3 个随机选择的 Unigenes *contig 38*、*singleton 86* 和 *singleton 265* 进行定量 PCR 分析, 发现其在根中的表达量高于叶中的表达 (表 2)。这一研究结果一方面提示 CFGP 中 EST 数据可作为基因组织表达的初步判断标准, 另一方面, *contig 38*、*singleton 86* 和 *singleton 265* 的组织表

达分析结果丰富了 CFGP 的数据。

表 2 部分 Unigenes 定量 PCR 结果
Table 2 The real time PCR result of partial Unigenes

基因 Unigene	注释 Nr_annotation	CFGP 中不同组织来源 ESTs 数 EST numbers from different tissues in CFGP				根中相对表达倍数 (叶为 1) Relative fold expression in root
		根 Root	叶 Leaf	离层 Abscission zone	果实 Fruit	
<i>contig 1</i>	DNA 结合蛋白 DNA binding protein	16	0	0	1	16.14
<i>contig 8</i>	抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶 Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase type 5	13	1	1	1	3.97
<i>contig 12</i>	衰老相关蛋白 Senesence-associated protein	2	0	0	1	3.22
<i>contig 22</i>	主要乳液蛋白 Major latex protein	6	0	0	0	19.81
<i>contig 28</i>	蓝铜结合蛋白 Blue copper-binding protein	3	0	0	0	117.57
<i>contig 38*</i>	未知蛋白 Unknown	0	0	0	0	14.50
<i>contig 54</i>	热休克蛋白 Calmodulin-binding heat-shock protein	1	0	0	0	3.75
<i>contig 56</i>	贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶 <i>ent</i> -kaurenoic acid oxidase	1	0	0	1	10.77
<i>singleton 52</i>	贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶 <i>ent</i> -kaurenoic acid oxidase	1	0	0	0	129.66
<i>singleton 60</i>	细胞色素 P450 Cytochrome P450	2	0	1	1	2.71
<i>singleton 73</i>	低温诱导蛋白 Low tempreature induced-like protein	9	4	0	4	2.90
<i>singleton 86*</i>	bet v I 家族蛋白 bet v I allergen family protein	0	0	0	0	16.88
<i>singleton 169</i>	细胞色素 P450 Cytochrome P450	1	0	1	1	2.75
<i>singleton 247</i>	14-3-3 蛋白 14-3-3 protein	4	1	2	0	2.03
<i>singleton 265*</i>	ATP 结合盒 ATP-binding cassette	0	0	0	0	4.29
<i>singleton 283</i>	甲基转移酶 O-methyltransferase 1	8	1	1	5	72.47
<i>singleton 297</i>	主要乳液蛋白 Major latex protein	20	0	1	1	46.37

* 随机选择。

* Random selection.

3 讨论

本研究中通过构建枳根的消减文库，并进一步应用定量 PCR 分析，得到在根中高表达的基因，如主要乳液蛋白基因 *contig 22*、蓝铜结合蛋白基因 *contig 28*、贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶基因 *contig 56* 和 *singleton 52* 等。

主要乳液蛋白最先在罂粟的乳液中发现 (Nessler et al., 1985)，因是罂粟乳液中的主要蛋白而得名。随后在其它植物，如拟南芥、烟草、甜椒、桃、树莓、草莓、甜瓜、黄瓜和大豆中也分离出主要乳液蛋白基因。随着植物基因组学的发展，发现植物主要乳液蛋白基因包含不同的家族成员。有研究显示主要乳液蛋白与植物发育相关，在花、果实或根中特异表达，受顺式肉桂酸、乙烯的诱导 (Aggelis et al., 1997; Kloos et al., 2002; Ruperti et al., 2002; Dowd et al., 2004; Wu et al., 2008; Guo et al., 2011)。主要乳液蛋白参与植物对生物或非生物逆境的防御反应，在高盐、低温、干旱、强光和黑暗等非生物逆境下，其表达量在短期内迅速提高 (Nam et al., 2003; Hwang et al., 2004; Kimbrough et al., 2004; Chen & Dai, 2010; Sun et al., 2010)；在病原物诱导下主要乳液蛋白基因的表达增强，与植物的抗病性相关 (Chen & Dai, 2010)。本研究中在枳根消减文库中筛选出主要乳

液蛋白基因，其在根中的表达量是叶中的46倍，表明该基因可能在根中特异性高表达。

蓝铜结合蛋白是一种广泛存在于微生物和植物中的古老超蛋白家族，能结合I型铜离子。植物蓝铜结合蛋白超家族由质体兰素和Phytocyanins (PCs)两个蛋白家族组成，它们间氨基酸序列相似性较低(小于20%)，但该超家族蛋白均含有1个二硫键，能够形成8个 β -折叠结构。PCs蛋白家族分为4个亚家族：漆树蓝蛋白(Stellacyanins)、质体兰素(Plantacyanins)、花青苷(Uclacyanins)和早期结瘤素样蛋白(early nodulin-like proteins, ENODLs)。目前已从大白菜、水稻等植物的基因组中分别鉴别出84个和62个PCs编码基因(Ma et al., 2011; Li et al., 2013)。PCs在植物的抗逆过程中具有重要作用，参与非生物胁迫，如干旱、盐害、低温、金属离子等的反应过程(Ruan et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2011)。但蓝铜结合蛋白的功能特别是早期结瘤素样蛋白的功能研究甚少，本研究中发现的contig 28编码早期结瘤素样蛋白，尚未在柑橘中发现相关的报道。

贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶属于细胞色素P450(CYP450)蛋白家族中的CYP88A亚家族，是赤霉素合成过程中一个关键酶，催化贝壳杉烯酸到GA12的三步反应过程(Helliwell et al., 2001)。贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶的研究多限于突变体，玉米dwarf3基因是该亚家族第1个被克隆的基因(Winkler & Helentjaris, 1995)，随后从拟南芥、大麦和豌豆中也克隆出该基因(Helliwell et al., 2001; Davidson et al., 2003)。不仅贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶基因核苷酸序列的突变会造成植株的矮化，最近研究发现贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶表达水平的变化也会对植物的株形造成影响，形成矮化变异株(欧春青等, 2013)或影响花序的发育(Guo et al., 2012)。贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶基因在植物不同组织和不同发育阶段表达，目前发现向日葵贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶基因HaKAO2主要在根中表达(Fambrini et al., 2011)。本研究中也发现两个在枳根中高表达的贝壳杉烯酸氧化酶基因singleton 52和contig 56，其在根中的表达量分别是叶中的130和11倍，同时在根的消减文库中也发现其它的P450蛋白，但其组织表达特性尚未进行深入研究。

本研究中通过构建枳根的消减文库，发现大量根中高表达基因，这不仅为柑橘基因工程育种丰富了候选的外源功能基因，也可为下一步根特异性启动子的克隆提供参考。

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