

## 细胞均一性对葡萄细胞生长和花青素合成的影响

# Effect of Homogeneity on Cell Growth and Anthocyanin Biosynthesis in Suspension Cultures of *Vitis vinifera*

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**摘 要** 通过色差筛选法建立了一个相对均一的葡萄细胞悬浮系 E, 其细胞团较小, 在长期继代培养过程中花青素合成能力的变异系数为 8.7%, 重复摇瓶实验的变异系数为 5%。以 E 为实验材料进行的各组前体饲喂、诱导子添加、光照等联合作用实验, 其生物量和花青素合成的变异系数均可控制在 12% 以内, 充分说明了培养体系的均一性对维持稳定生产的重要性; 黑暗条件下添加 30 $\mu$ mol/L 苯丙氨酸(Phen)和 218 $\mu$ mol/L 茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)可使单位细胞花青素含量达到对照组的 5.89 倍, 花青素产量为对照组的 4.30 倍, 且连续 5 次继代培养过程中生物量和花青素合成的变异系数均比对照组降低。

**关键词** 葡萄, 细胞悬浮培养, 花青素, 均一性

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**Abstract** The instability of secondary metabolite production is a ubiquitous problem in plant cell culture. To understand the instability, the investigation of anthocyanin accumulation in suspension cultures of *Vitis vinifera*, as a model system, has been initiated in our laboratory. Suspension culture of a relatively homogeneous cell line E of *V. vinifera*, was established by long-term cell line selection by anthocyanin content differentiation. The aggregate size of E was smaller than that of other cell lines obtained by routine screening method. The variation coefficients of anthocyanin content in suspension cultures of E were 8.7% in long-term subcultures and 5% in repeated flasks, respectively. The effects of elicitor, precursor feeding and light irradiation on biomass and anthocyanin accumulation in suspension cultures of E had been investigated and the results showed that all the variation coefficients were lower than 12% and this indicated the importance of homogeneity on stable production in plant cell culture. With the combination treatment of 30 $\mu$ mol/L phenylalanine and 218 $\mu$ mol/L methyl jasmonate in the dark in suspension cultures of E, the anthocyanin content and production in suspension culture of E was 5.89-fold and 4.30-fold of the controls, respectively, and all the variation coefficients of biomass and anthocyanin accumulation were lower than those of the controls in 5 successive subcultures.

**Key words** *Vitis vinifera*, suspension cultures, anthocyanin, homogeneity

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20mL 继代培养基,按 7d 一个继代周期、1.60g 接种量的继代条件,于(25 ± 1)°C、100r/min 摇床上振荡培养。分别考察以下 3 组条件:对照组:黑暗培养,接种后第 7 天收获细胞;实验组(1):黑暗培养,接种后第 4 天向培养物中加入 30μmol/L Phe 和 218μmol/L MeJA,第 7 天取样分析;实验组(2):3000 ~ 4000 lx 光照下培养,其它同实验组(1)。

葡萄细胞生长和花青素代谢动力学实验表明其在接种第 7 天可达到指数生长后期<sup>[12]</sup>,生物量和花青素合成均达到最大值,故本文实验均在第 7 天取样分析。以上 3 组条件均考察连续 5 代培养的细胞生长和花青素生产情况,每代测 3 个平行。

### 1.5 生物量测定

将培养的整瓶细胞真空抽滤,用重蒸水冲洗除去培养基中残留的蔗糖,抽滤后称量鲜重(Fresh Cell Weight, FCW)(g/L)。留取大约 0.15g 鲜细胞用于提取花青素,其它于 80°C 烘箱中过夜烘干至恒重,即得细胞干重(Dry Cell Weight, DCW)(g/L)。

### 1.6 花青素测定

**1.6.1 花青素提取** 将称取的约 0.15g 鲜细胞按其准确质量加入 20 倍体积(3mL 左右)的 50% 冰醋酸,振荡混匀后室温下黑暗浸取 1h<sup>[11]</sup>。浸取液经 0.22μm 注射式过滤器过滤,用分光光度计测定花青素含量。

**1.6.2 分光光度计法测定花青素含量** 取 1mL 花青素提取液加入 3mL McIlvaine's buffer(14.7g/L Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O 和 16.7g/L 无水柠檬酸, pH3.0)混合,535nm 测 OD 值(50% 冰醋酸:McIlvaine's buffer = 1:3 为空白对照)。花青素含量以色度值(Color Value, CV)表示,色度值可按公式(1)计算<sup>[11]</sup>:

$$CV = 0.1 \times \text{吸光度} \times \text{稀释倍数} (CV/g\text{-FCW}) \quad (1)$$

此处的稀释倍数为 80。

**1.6.3 花青素产量的计算** 生物量乘以单位细胞重量的花青素含量得花青素产量(CV/L)。

## 2 结果和分析

### 2.1 相对均一细胞系的获得

变异系数(variation coefficient, VC)是标准偏差和平均值的比值,是反映变量均一程度的一个统计指标,可以消除因变量水平高低和计量单位不同对均一性的影响。变异系数越小,说明均一性越强<sup>[11]</sup>。这里我们用变异系数来表征葡萄细胞悬浮培养体系的均一性程度。

采用色差筛选法经过多代的富积筛选后,我们

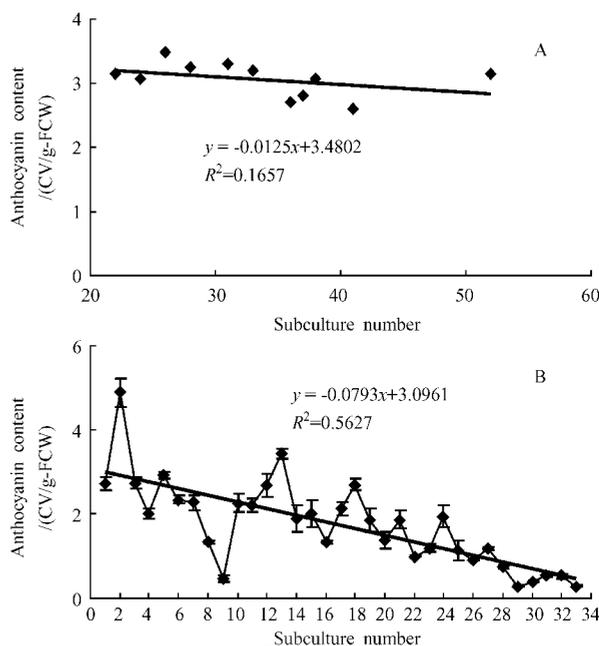


图 2 不同筛选法得到的悬浮系继代培养花青素合成能力比较

Fig.2 Comparison of anthocyanin biosynthesis abilities in long-term subcultures between suspension cultures obtained from different cell line screening methods

(A) Suspension culture of E obtained by cell line selection of anthocyanin content differentiation; (B) Suspension culture of A obtained by cell line selection of normal method<sup>[11]</sup>.

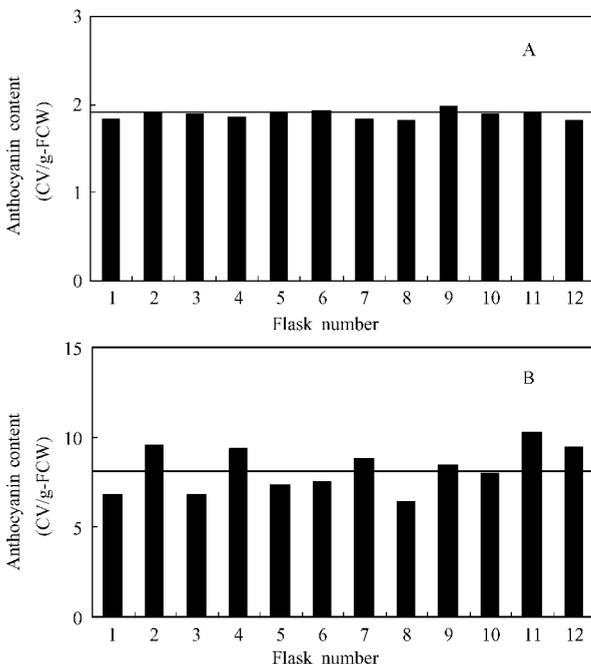


图 3 不同筛选法得到的悬浮系重复摇瓶花青素合成能力比较

Fig.3 Comparison of anthocyanin biosynthesis abilities in repeated flasks between suspension cultures obtained from different cell line screening methods

(A) Suspension culture of E obtained by cell line selection of anthocyanin content differentiation; (B) Suspension culture of A obtained by cell line selection of normal method.

得到了肉眼观察呈粉红色的悬浮系 E。如图 2 所示,在随机抽取的若干次培养中, E 悬浮系花青素合成能力的波动不大,花青素平均含量为 $(3.06 \pm 0.27) \text{ CV/g-FCW}$ ,变异系数为 8.7%,而常规筛选得到的 A 悬浮系花青素平均含量为 $(1.75 \pm 1.02) \text{ CV/g-FCW}$ ,变异系数高达 58%<sup>[11]</sup>。E 悬浮系在长期继代培养过程中能维持花青素合成能力较小的变异系数,说明了色差筛选法进行的细胞株筛选提高了培

养体系的均一性程度。

同时,在重复摇瓶培养实验中, E 悬浮系花青素合成能力的变异系数为 5%,而常规筛选得到的 A 悬浮系的变异系数为 16%(图 3),进一步说明了 E 悬浮系相对均一性。显微观察可以发现,同常规法筛选得到的 A 悬浮系相比, E 悬浮系的细胞团较小(见图 4)。

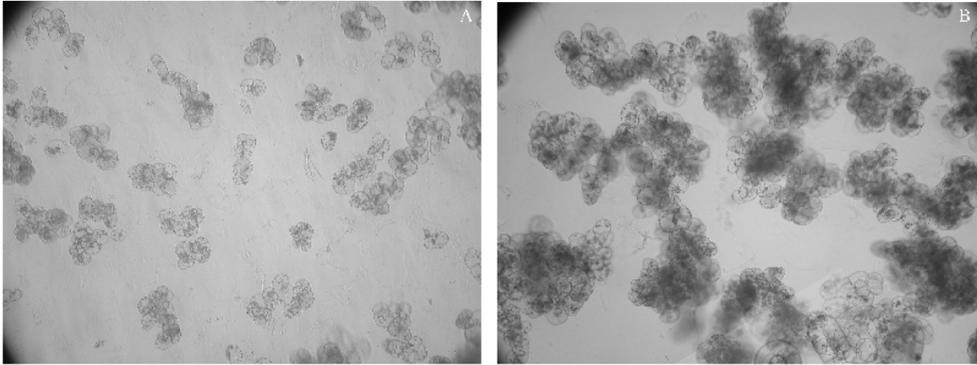


图 4 不同筛选法得到的悬浮系的显微观察

Fig.4 Suspension cultures obtained from different cell line screening methods observed by microscope

(A) Suspension culture of E obtained by cell line selection of anthocyanin content differentiation; (B) Suspension culture of A obtained by cell line selection of normal method.

## 2.2 前体、诱导子和光照对 E 悬浮系细胞生长和花青素合成的影响

在以前的研究中,我们发现苯丙氨酸和茉莉酸甲酯联合作用对葡萄细胞花青素合成有明显的促进作用,且它们与 3000~4000 lx 光照同时使用时获得了较高的花青素产量<sup>[12]</sup>。本文以用色差筛选法得到的相对较均一的悬浮系 E 为实验材料,考察以上两组诱导条件对其继代培养的影响时发现,两组诱导条件均能促进花青素的表达,但对生物量的增长有一定的抑制作用(见图 5)。黑暗条件下添加  $30 \mu\text{mol/L}$  Phe 和  $218 \mu\text{mol/L}$  MeJA 可使单位细胞花青素含量达到对照组的 5.89 倍,花青素产量为对照组的 4.30 倍;光照条件下添加 Phe 和 MeJA 可使单位细胞花青素含量达到对照组的 6.24 倍,但因光照进一步抑制了细胞生长,故花青素产量为对照组的 4.11 倍,比黑暗条件下前体和诱导子的联合作用略有降低(表 1)。黑暗条件下添加  $30 \mu\text{mol/L}$  Phe 和  $218 \mu\text{mol/L}$  MeJA 不仅可以大幅度提高葡萄细胞花青素产量,且其生物量和花青素合成的变异系数均比对照组降低,说明该条件进一步提高了培养体系的均一性;相对而言,光照条件下变异系数变大,说明光照是增加培养体系不均一性的一个因素。同时,以上 3 组实验在连续 5 次继代培养过程中生物量和

花青素合成的波动范围较小,变异系数均控制在 12% 以内,充分说明了筛选均一细胞系对维持稳定生产的重要性。

表 1 E 悬浮系连续 5 代培养生物量和花青素合成情况

Table 1 Biomass and anthocyanin accumulation in 5 successive subcultures in suspension culture of E

		DCW	CV/g-DCW	CV/L
Dark	Mean	11.27	23.57	264.56
	STDEV	0.36	2.21	18.82
	VC	3.18%	9.37%	7.11%
Dark + Phe + MeJA	Mean	8.21	138.83	1138.68
	STDEV	0.22	5.67	26.11
	VC	2.65%	4.08%	2.29%
Light + Phe + MeJA	Mean	7.42	147.06	1087.33
	STDEV	0.25	17.39	98.97
	VC	3.42%	11.83%	9.10%

## 3 讨论

植物细胞培养生产次生代谢物的不稳定性是制约其商业化应用的瓶颈之一。目前对其产生机制的认识还十分有限,对不稳定机制的解释基本上处于假说阶段,缺乏直接和确切的实验数据加以证明。目前比较有影响力的假说包括外植体材料的遗传不均一性,遗传和后生遗传不稳定性,环境压力,难形成组织分化状态,缺少信号分子的参与等<sup>[8,14-18]</sup>。

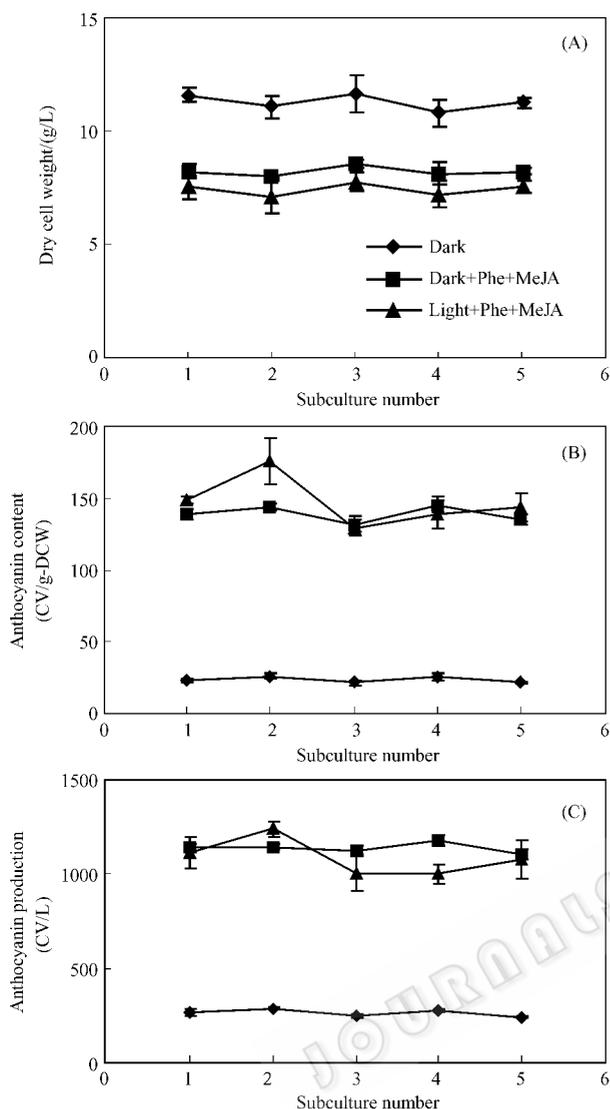


图5 前体、诱导子和光照对 E 悬浮系细胞生长和花青素合成的影响

Fig.5 Effects of precursor, elicitor and light irradiation on cell growth and anthocyanin biosynthesis in suspension culture of E

(A) Cultured in darkness ; (B) Cultured in darkness and treated with  $30\mu\text{mol/L}$  phenylalanine and  $218\mu\text{mol/L}$  methyl jasmonate ; (C) Cultured under  $3000 \sim 4000 \text{ lx}$  light irradiation and treated with  $30\mu\text{mol/L}$  phenylalanine and  $218\mu\text{mol/L}$  methyl jasmonate.

植物细胞悬浮培养物是以细胞团的形式存在的,不同培养体系细胞团大小不一,从几个到几十个、甚至上百个不等。细胞团的存在使其不同部位的细胞处于不同的微环境中,团外部和内部的细胞在溶氧、营养物质的传递等方面都存在着较大差异,故细胞团尺寸的大小直接影响了其组成细胞的生长和代谢行为。细胞团越小,其组成细胞所处的微环境的差异越小,决定了培养体系的生长和代谢能力的波动程度越小。我们通过色差筛选法得到的 E

悬浮系,其细胞团较小,长期培养过程中花青素合成能力的变异系数仅为 8.7%,对其进行前体饲喂和诱导子联合作用后,不仅可使花青素产量达到对照组的 4.3 倍,而且连续 5 次继代培养生物量和花青素合成的变异系数均控制在 5% 以内,远远低于常规筛选法获得的 A、B、C、D 悬浮系(变异系数 54% ~ 84%)<sup>[11]</sup>。由此可见,培养体系的均一性是植物细胞稳定生产的基础,而均匀的小细胞团是保证培养体系均一性的有利因素。

培养体系的均一性是影响植物细胞培养过程中次生代谢物稳定生产的一个重要因素。针对特定的培养物,可通过有效的细胞株筛选获得相对均一的培养体系。同时基于对其培养特性的系统考察,可以优化出提高次生代谢物产量以及保持次生代谢物稳定生产的最适培养条件。这对保证次生代谢物的持续稳定高产具有重要意义,是实现植物细胞培养工业化生产的基础。

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