



研究报告

基于转录组学分析的丙酸钙对酿酒酵母的抑菌机制

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摘要:【背景】丙酸钙作为在面包等食品中添加的防腐剂,具有一定的抑菌作用,但目前对其的研究大多聚焦于生化、群体层次。【目的】在分子水平上探究丙酸钙对酵母起抑菌作用的机制。【方法】取实验组和对照组中对数生长期的耐高糖酵母 BH1 进行转录组测序及分析,并进行实时荧光定量 PCR 验证。【结果】与 6 h 对照组(无丙酸钙处理; Control Group, CG)相比,6 h 实验组(丙酸钙处理 2 h; Calcium Propionate 2 h Group, CP2G)中有 1 438 个差异表达基因,其中 643 个基因上调,795 个基因下调。然而与 4 h 实验组(丙酸钙处理 0 h; Calcium Propionate 0 h Group, CP0G)相比,CP2G 中共有 1 921 个差异表达基因,其中 1 438 个基因上调,483 个基因下调。差异表达基因涉及 MAPK (Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase)信号途径、细胞周期途径及减数分裂途径等多条途径,细胞壁合成过程也受到影响。【结论】探究了丙酸钙对酵母产生抑菌作用的分子机制,为进一步揭示丙酸钙的抑菌作用机理提供了理论基础。

关键词: 转录组, 丙酸钙, 耐高糖酵母, 抑菌机制

Antimicrobial mechanism of calcium propionate on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* based on transcriptomics analysisYE Han¹ LI Xiao^{*1,2} ZHANG Xiaolong² XIAO Zetao¹ XU Chaoqun¹ HUANG Cong²

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Abstract: [Background] As a preservative added in bread and other foods, calcium propionate has a certain antimicrobial effect, but most of its current researches focus on biochemical and group levels. [Objective] To explore the mechanism of antimicrobial effect of calcium propionate on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* at the molecular level. [Methods] Transcriptome sequencing and analysis were performed on logarithmic growth period of high-glucose resistant yeast BH1 in experimental group and control group, and real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR was performed for verification. [Results] Compared with the 6 h control group (no calcium propionate treatment; control group, CG), there were 1 438 differentially

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expressed genes (DEGs) in the 6 h experimental group (calcium propionate 2 h group, CP2G), of which 643 genes were up-regulated and 795 gene down-regulation. Compared with the 4 h experimental group (calcium propionate 0 h group, CP0G), there were 1 921 differentially expressed genes in CP2G, of which 1 438 genes were up-regulated and 483 genes were down-regulated. Among them, DEGs involved in multiple pathways, including the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signal pathway, cell cycle pathway, and meiotic pathway. In addition, genes involved in cell wall synthesis also differentially express. **[Conclusion]** The molecular mechanism of calcium propionate's antimicrobial effect on yeast was explored, which provided a theoretical basis for further revealing the mechanism of calcium propionate's antimicrobial effect.

Keywords: transcriptome, calcium propionate, high-glucose resistant yeast, antimicrobial mechanism

耐高糖酵母是一种能够在高浓度糖含量条件下生长并进行发酵作用的酿酒酵母,被广泛应用在烘焙等食品生产领域。丙酸钙作为一种安全的防腐剂常被用于面包等食品中以延长其保质期,而丙酸钙的添加除了起到抑制霉菌等杂菌生长的作用,对酵母的增殖也造成了一定的影响^[1-2]。有研究报道,丙酸钙主要是通过通过在酸性条件下产生游离丙酸,丙酸活性分子穿过霉菌等的细胞壁,抑制胞内酶活性,起到抗菌作用^[3]。细胞周期即细胞的增殖过程,细胞周期延滞则细胞增殖被抑制,乙酸毒性能导致酵母细胞内 DNA 损伤,而 DNA 损伤会诱导一系列信号转导触发细胞周期延滞^[4-5];丙酸钙对洋葱根尖细胞分裂有抑制作用,能改变有丝分裂期的频率,降低细胞内核 DNA 含量^[6]。然而,对于丙酸及丙酸盐等防腐剂对酿酒酵母作用的研究大多聚焦在细胞水平、生理生化水平或群体水平,缺乏对其更深层次的研究。因此,从分子层面上研究丙酸钙的抑菌机制,可为构建及优化耐丙酸钙菌株提供科学依据和理论指导。

转录组,即特定细胞在某一状态下所能转录的所有 RNA 的总和,包括信使 RNA 和非编码 RNA,转录组学分析已被广泛用于揭示特定生物学过程的分子机理^[7]。本文利用高通量测序技术对耐高糖酵母 BH1 进行转录组测序分析,并用实时荧光定量 PCR (qRT-PCR)对结果进行验证,以期在分子水平上探究丙酸钙抑菌作用的机制。转录组测序原始数据保存在 NCBI 的 Sequence Read Archive (SRA) 数据库中,序列号为 SRP225499。

1 材料与方法

1.1 菌种及培养基

耐高糖酵母 BH1,由安琪酵母股份有限公司研发中心菌种与分子生物技术研究室提供。菌种活化及发酵液体培养基(g/L):蔗糖 100.0,酵母浸粉 20.0, KH_2PO_4 1.0, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1.0。

1.2 主要试剂和仪器

总 RNA 提取试剂盒,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司; PrimeScriptTM RT-PCR 试剂盒,宝生物工程(大连)有限公司; SYBR Green RT-PCR 试剂盒,南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司。紫外可见分光光度计,上海光谱仪器有限公司; FUS-50 L (A)发酵罐,上海国强生化工程装备有限公司; HiSeq X Ten 高通量测序仪, Illumina 公司; 实时荧光 PCR 检测系统, Bio-Rad 公司。

1.3 种子活化和批次发酵

将斜面中保存的耐高糖酵母 BH1 接种到初始 pH 4.8 的液体培养基中, 30 °C、180 r/min 培养 24 h, 随后按照接种量 10%、30 °C、200 r/min、0.035 kPa、通气量 400 mL/h 条件下培养 18 h 得到二级种子。50 L 发酵罐中批次发酵条件: 接种量 10%、30 °C、200 r/min、0.035 kPa、通气量 2.4 L/h、初始 pH 4.8, 在对数期(4 h)向实验组加入丙酸钙后(实验组丙酸钙质量分数为 0.25%), 控制实验组 and 对照组 pH 维持在 4.35。用紫外可见分光光度计测定 600 nm 波长下菌液的吸光值(OD_{600}), 并进行活细胞计数。实验重复 3 次, 文中数据为 3 次的平均值。

1.4 丙酸钙胁迫条件下酵母转录组数据测序及分析

在 50 L 发酵罐中培养耐高糖酵母 BH1, 取对照组 6 h、实验组 4 h 及 6 h 时的菌液 1.5 mL, 在液氮中速冻 10 min, -80°C 保存备用。实验重复 3 次, 共计 9 个样品用于测序。转录组测序工作委托生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司高通量测序部完成。质量合格的总 RNA 和 mRNA 用于后续建库测序, 测序结果的原始数据经进一步过滤后得到 Clean Reads, 将 Clean Reads 比对到参考序列酿酒酵母模式菌株 S288c 的基因组序列上, 并进行统计分析得到样品间差异表达基因等数据。

1.5 实时荧光定量 PCR (qRT-PCR) 验证

β -Actin 作为内参基因^[8]。采用 PrimeScriptTM RT-PCR 试剂盒对 RNA 进行反转录合成 cDNA, 进而采用实时荧光定量 PCR 检测系统和 SYBR Green RT-PCR 试剂盒进行后续实验, 此过程具体反应条件及相对定量结果分析参考文献[9]。随机选取 9 个基因, 其引物序列见表 1。

表 1 实时荧光定量 PCR 引物

Table 1 Real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR primers

Primers name	Primers sequence (5'→3')
SPO24-F	ACTTCTGACGTTTCTCAACCT
SPO24-R	GAGTGTGAGCGGCTTGAAG
DAK2-F	GGAAACATCGTTACTCCCTACC
DAK2-R	CACCTCCAGAAACCAATGAAAC
PGI1-F	TGTCTGGTTCGGCTATTGGTT
PGI1-R	TAGGCTGGGAATCTGTGCAA
TDH1-F	CAACCGTCGATGTTTCCGTT
TDH1-R	AATCAGAGGAGACAACGGCA
ENO1-F	TTCTACCGGTGTCCACGAAG
ENO1-R	AAGCAGCCAAAGAAACACCC
CWP2-F	CGTTGCTTTTCGTCGCTTTG
CWP2-R	TTCGGTGTCTGGATGGAGAAA
PIR3-F	CTATGCTCCAAAGGACCCGT
PIR3-R	CAGTAGTAGTGGCAGCCTGT
OPT2-F	AGGTACTGTTGATTACGCCG
OPT2-R	GAGTGCATTTTCATAACCCAG
HSP10-F	ACCGTGTCTTGTCCAAAG
HSP10-R	ACTTCTCCACGTTCTTTTCAGG
β -actin-F	ACTTTCAACGTTCCAGCCTTC
β -actin-R	CGTAAATTGGAACGACGACGTGAGTA

2 结果与分析

2.1 丙酸钙对耐高糖酵母 BH1 生长的影响

在摇瓶实验中, 向已发酵 4 h 的酵母菌液中加入不等量的丙酸钙, 通过比对不同丙酸钙质量分数下耐高糖酵母 BH1 的生长情况, 发现丙酸钙对耐高糖酵母的生长繁殖具有一定的抑制作用; 随着丙酸钙质量分数的提高, 其抑制作用略微增强, 结果见图 1A。丙酸钙的添加也会引起培养基中渗透压的升高, 由图 1B 可知, 丙酸钙质量分数为 0.25% 时培养基中的渗透压为 0.604 Osm/kg, 综合考虑, 最终选择 0.25% 作为丙酸钙质量分数进行后续实验。

实验中耐高糖酵母 BH1 在 50 L 发酵罐中的生长曲线如图 2A 所示, 在空白对照组(Control Group)中, 酵母在 10 h 左右达到稳定期, 此前生物量一直保持较快增长; 在 4 h 前, 对照组和实验组在生物量上基本持平, 4 h 时实验组(CP Group)中添加了丙酸钙, 可以看到实验组中 OD_{600} (细胞数) 的增长明显放缓, 达到稳定时的生物量几乎仅为对照组的一半, 丙酸钙对酵母增殖具有明显的抑制作用。

不过, 尽管丙酸钙抑制了酵母的增殖, 但其并未导致酵母细胞的死亡, 对照组和实验组中细胞死亡率并未表现出明显差异, 可见丙酸钙对酵母的毒害作用有限, 或者说酵母细胞能够通过自身的调节适应丙酸钙带来的胁迫, 但其生长繁殖却一直受到抑制。为了探究丙酸钙对酵母的抑菌机制, 将经过丙酸钙处理 2 h 的实验组酵母与未经过处理的对照组酵母和经过丙酸钙处理 0 h 的实验组酵母进行转录组测序, 比较各组间的基因表达差异。

2.2 差异表达基因的筛选

6 h 对照组(Control Group, CG)、4 h 实验组(Calcium Propionate 0 h Group, CP0G)和 6 h 实验组(Calcium Propionate 2 h Group, CP2G) 3 组中均含有 3 个重复, 共计 9 组转录组测序数据。由表 2 样本间相关性分析统计表可知, 样本间重复性良好, CP2G 与其他 2 组差异相对较大。

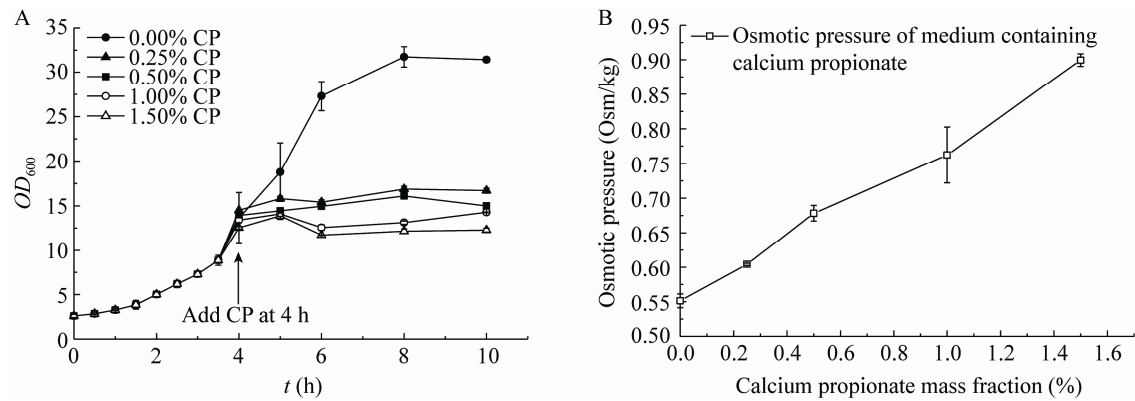


图 1 摇瓶实验中不同丙酸钙质量分数下耐高糖酵母 BH1 的生长曲线(A)及对应培养基中的渗透压(B)
Figure 1 Growth curve of high-glucose resistant yeast BH1 under different mass fractions of calcium propionate in shake flask experiments (A) and osmotic pressure in corresponding medium (B)

注: CP (Calcium Propionate)表示丙酸钙; 4 h 时向摇瓶中加入丙酸钙, 使酵母处于不同浓度的丙酸钙环境中
Note: CP means calcium propionate; At 4 h, add calcium propionate to the flask to keep the yeast in the environment of calcium propionate with different concentrations

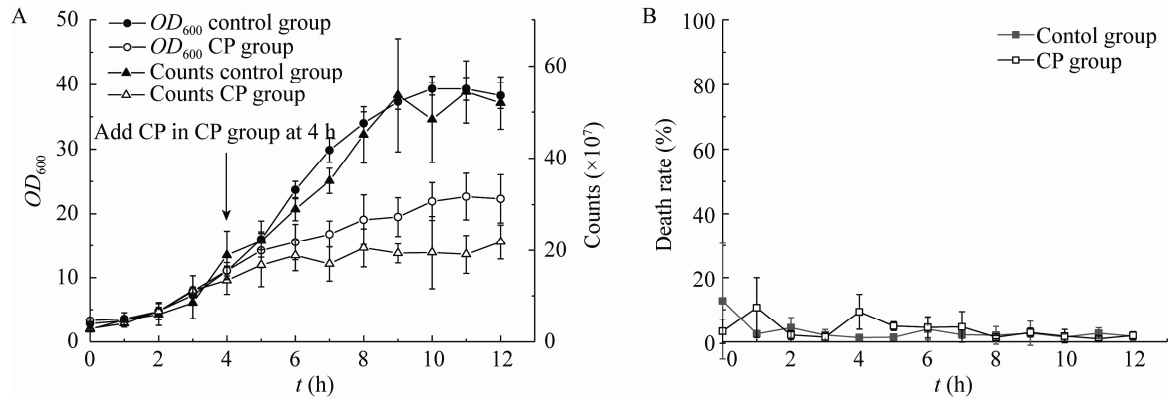


图 2 50 L 发酵罐中耐高糖酵母 BH1 的生长曲线及细胞死亡率
Figure 2 Growth curve and cell mortality of high-glucose resistant yeast BH1 in 50 L fermentation tank
注: A: 耐高糖酵母 BH1 在 50 L 发酵罐中的生长曲线(OD₆₀₀ 和细胞数); Control group: 对照组; CP group (calcium propionate group): 4 h 时添加丙酸钙的实验组(丙酸钙质量分数为 0.25%)。B: 细胞死亡率
Note: A: Growth curve (OD₆₀₀ and cell counts) of high-sugar resistant yeast BH1 in a 50 L fermenter, and the CP group (calcium propionate group) is the experimental group with 0.25% calcium propionate added at 4 h; B: Cell mortality

表 2 9 个丙酸钙转录组测序样本间的相关性指数

Table 2 Pearson correlation in 9 samples related with calcium propionate in transcriptome sequence									
Samples	CG1	CG2	CG3	CP0G1	CP0G2	CP0G3	CP2G1	CP2G2	CP2G3
CG1	1.000	0.891	0.976	0.882	0.881	0.861	0.763	0.836	0.708
CG2	0.891	1.000	0.930	0.965	0.926	0.971	0.638	0.781	0.581
CG3	0.976	0.932	1.000	0.914	0.904	0.904	0.736	0.827	0.681
CP0G1	0.882	0.965	0.914	1.000	0.981	0.987	0.734	0.832	0.683
CP0G2	0.881	0.926	0.904	0.981	1.000	0.954	0.816	0.871	0.776
CP0G3	0.861	0.971	0.904	0.987	0.954	1.000	0.682	0.810	0.625
CP2G1	0.763	0.638	0.736	0.734	0.816	0.682	1.000	0.942	0.986
CP2G2	0.836	0.781	0.827	0.832	0.871	0.810	0.942	1.000	0.897
CP2G3	0.708	0.581	0.681	0.683	0.776	0.625	0.986	0.897	1.000

为了得到显著差异的基因,对样本采用 DESeq 进行分析,筛选条件设为: $Q\text{ Value}<0.05$ 且基因差异表达量倍数在 2 倍以上($|\text{Log}_2(\text{Fold Change})|>1$)。如图 3 所示,与 CG 相比,CP2G 中有 1 438 个差异表达基因(Differentially Expressed Genes, DEGs),其中 643 个基因上调,795 个基因下调。然而与 CP0G 相比,CP2G 中共有 1 921 个 DEGs,其中 1 438 个基因上调,483 个基因下调。

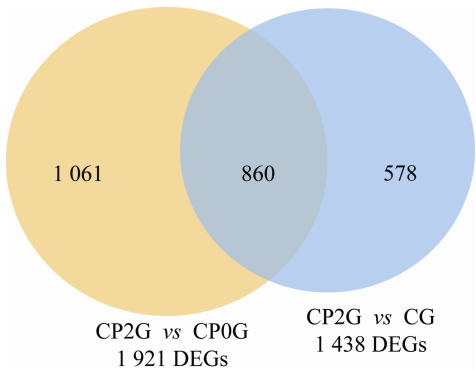


图 3 差异基因韦恩图
Figure 3 Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes

2.3 涉及 MAPK 信号途径及细胞壁相关的差异表达基因分析

通过 KEGG 功能富集分析发现,丙酸钙会使细胞内 MAPK 信号途径发生显著变化,即丙酸钙胁迫条件下,细胞内一系列信号被激活转导,如表 3 所示。酿酒酵母细胞中至少存在 5 个 MAPK 级联系统,它们由 5 种 MAPK 蛋白激酶控制,分别与孢子分化、菌丝形成和侵入生长、高渗透压甘油形成、细胞壁完整性及细胞结合过程有关^[10]。

在 MAPK 信号途径中,与细胞结合过程相关的 *STE4*、*SKM1*、*FUS3* 和 *BNII* 等基因的表达发生显著变化。其中,编码 G 蛋白 β 亚基的 *STE4* 下调表达,该亚基与 Ste18p 形成二聚体激活交配信号通路,与 Gpa1p 和 Ste18p 形成异源三聚体抑制信号传导,而且其可能在交配期间将 Rho1p 募集到极化的生长部位,在趋化性中起关键作用^[11-12]。此外,*SKM1*、*FUS3* 和 *BNII* 基因均上调表达,Skmlp 作为 PAK 丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶家族成员,与 Ste20p 类似,能够通过磷酸化激活 Ste11p 进行信号

表 3 丙酸钙对 MAPK 信号途径基因转录水平的影响

Table 3 Effect of calcium propionate on gene transcription level of MAPK signal pathway					
Gene ID	Result	MeanTPM (CP2G)	MeanTPM (CG)	Log ₂ (Fold change)	Q value
FUS3	Up	6.281 74	1.645 03	1.933 05	2.87×10^{-8}
BNII	Up	33.243 86	8.964 49	1.890 80	1.57×10^{-9}
MTL1	Up	160.752 16	45.878 96	1.808 93	3.15×10^{-6}
ROM2	Up	22.383 99	8.691 38	1.364 81	1.78×10^{-10}
MIH1	Up	28.311 19	12.031 53	1.234 55	3.48×10^{-10}
MID2	Up	86.036 61	36.767 45	1.226 52	5.66×10^{-5}
SKM1	Up	34.022 86	15.142 27	1.1679 23	4.49×10^{-8}
KDX1	Down	5.892 33	15.296 11	-1.376 26	1.15×10^{-5}
STE4	Down	3.520 30	9.768 31	-1.472 41	3.87×10^{-9}
CLB5	Down	3.959 05	12.456 83	-1.653 71	8.15×10^{-8}
CLB2	Down	8.659 02	31.639 47	-1.869 45	1.56×10^{-9}
CLB1	Down	8.280 04	39.216 71	-2.243 76	4.51×10^{-6}
CLB6	Down	1.520 54	7.860 30	-2.370 00	4.29×10^{-4}
MSB2	Down	7.848 16	43.478 07	-2.469 86	1.62×10^{-8}
CLN1	Down	7.229 71	48.032 25	-2.731 99	1.91×10^{-14}
CLN2	Down	7.366 67	58.052 74	-2.978 28	2.53×10^{-9}

传导,Ste11p 会进一步激活 Ste7p,Fus3p 会被 Ste7p 磷酸激活, *FUS3* 编码促分裂原活化蛋白激酶,介导信息素诱导的信号转导级联反应中的转录和 G1 阻滞,被激活的 Fus3p 能够激活 Bni1p 以促进极化和细胞融合, Bni1p 是线状肌动蛋白丝形成的关键,参与需要极化肌动蛋白簇的细胞过程,如出芽和有丝分裂纺锤体定向^[13-16]。

Rho1p 同样能够激活 Bni1p,其生成量并无显著差异,而 Rom2p 作为 Rho1p 和 Rho2p 的鸟嘌呤核苷酸交换因子能激活 Rho1p^[17-18],*ROM2*、*MID2* 及 *MTL1* 均上调表达。*MID2* 编码的 O-糖基化质膜蛋白充当细胞壁完整性信号传导的传感器并激活该途径,且与 Rom2p 以及 Zeo1p (细胞完整性途径蛋白)相互作用^[19-20]。Mtl1p 与 Mid2p 具有相似的结构和功能,与细胞壁完整性信号及胁迫(饥饿胁迫和氧化胁迫)响应相关^[21-22],推断丙酸钙对细胞壁造成了一定影响。在细胞壁完整性过程中,下调表达的 *KDX1* 基因编码的蛋白激酶能够与许多成分相互作用,其与 Rlm1 相互作用还能激活酿酒酵母中响应胁迫反应的 *RCK1* 基因的表达^[23-24],不过其下调表达似乎并没有影响到编码调控 1,3-β-葡聚糖合酶的 *FKS1*、*GSC2* 和 *FKS3* 等基因的表达。

酵母细胞壁的主要成分为 1,3-β-葡聚糖、甘露糖蛋白和几丁质,由表 4 可知与细胞壁相关的 *CCW12*、*CWP2* 和 *TOS6* 等基因下调表达, *YPS3*、*PIR3* 和 *YGP1* 等上调表达,其中 *CCW12* 编码细胞壁甘露糖蛋白,在维持新合成的细胞壁区域中发挥作用,定位于小芽的周围和大芽的隔膜区域^[25-26]; *CWP2* 同样编码共价连接的细胞壁甘露糖蛋白,在稳定细胞壁方面发挥作用,还参与抵御低 pH 环境^[27-28]; *TOS6* 编码糖基磷脂酰肌醇依赖性细胞壁蛋白,该基因表达量是周期性变化的,并且在麦角固醇扰动或进入稳定期时减少,消耗 Tos6p 能为细胞提供应对乳酸的抵抗力^[29-32]。*YPS3* 编码的天冬氨酸蛋白酶,通过糖基磷脂酰肌醇连接到质膜上,

表 4 丙酸钙对细胞壁差异表达基因转录水平的影响

Table 4 Effect of calcium propionate on the transcription level of DEGs in cell wall

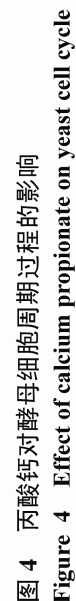
Gene ID	Result	MeanTPM (CP2G)	MeanTPM (CG)	Log ₂ (Fold change)	Q value
CCW12	Down	7 643.055	19 654.644	-1.362 65	1.64×10 ⁻²
CWP2	Down	1 179.574	6 537.521	-2.470 48	4.49×10 ⁻⁴
TOS6	Down	22.048	443.400	-4.329 84	4.08×10 ⁻¹⁴
YPS3	Up	213.484	48.211	2.146 67	1.90×10 ⁻⁹
PIR3	Up	402.357	32.945	3.610 321	1.86×10 ⁻¹⁷
YGP1	Up	10 700.3511	860.335	2.524 024	1.92×10 ⁻⁴

参与细胞壁的生长和维持^[33-34]; *PIR3* 编码的 O-糖基化共价结合的细胞壁蛋白,是维持细胞壁稳定性所需,其表达受细胞周期调节,并且还受到细胞完整性途径的调节^[35-36]; *YGP1* 编码细胞壁相关的分泌糖蛋白,在酵母生长停滞时会被诱导表达,可能参与了细胞进入稳定期之前的适应^[37-39]。值得注意的是, *CCW12* 和 *CWP2* 基因在 CP2G 比 CG 间及 CP2G 比 CP0G 间均极显著下调表达,这 2 个基因或在丙酸钙抑菌作用中起重要作用。结合细胞壁完整性途径中的差异基因表达情况,推断在丙酸钙胁迫条件下,细胞壁完整性受到了一定程度的威胁甚至破坏, Mtl1p 与 Mid2p 感受到此信号并将信号往后传导,合成甘露糖蛋白的基因表达受到严重抑制,细胞增殖受到极大抑制,而 *YGP1* 等细胞壁蛋白基因则参与维持细胞壁的稳定,保证细胞的正常生命活动不受到严重影响。

在高渗透性甘油促分裂原活化蛋白激酶 (HOG-MAPK)途径中,信号粘蛋白 *MSB2* 基因下调表达, Msb2p 在 HOG 途径中起渗透传感器的作用^[40-42],推测丙酸钙并未引起高渗透压胁迫来影响细胞的正常生命活动。

2.4 涉及细胞周期途径的差异表达基因分析

从 MAPK 信号途径中也可以发现细胞周期蛋白 *CLN2*、*CLB1* 和 *CLB2* 等基因下调表达。细胞周期蛋白是一类呈细胞周期特异性或时相性表达、累积与分解的蛋白质,其与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶共同影响细胞周期的运行。由图 4 可见,与对照



组 CG 相比, 丙酸钙处理 2 h 的 CP2G 中大多细胞周期相关基因下调表达, 如 *PCL1*、*CLN1*、*CLN2*、*CDC5*、*CDC6*、*CLB1*、*CLB5*、*CLB6*、*MCD1*、*IRR1*、*SMC3*、*BUB2*、*PDS1* 等。*PCL1* 编码参与细胞周期调控的 G1/S 期特异性周期蛋白, 与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 Pho85p 相互作用, 参与细胞生长过程中的极化生长及形态发生和进展的调控, 其下调表达意味着细胞由 G1 期向 S 期转换的过程受到抑制^[43-44]。细胞周期蛋白 *CLN1* 和 *CLN2* 基因的下调表达意味着其激活 Cdc28p 激酶, 促进 G1 到 S 期转变的作用减弱; 此外, Clb5p 和 Clb6p 能够激活 Cdc28p 以促进 DNA 合成启动, 在与 Clb3p 和 Clb4p 一起形成有丝分裂纺锤体中起作用, Clb1p (细胞周期蛋白) 能够激活 Cdc28p 以促进从 G2 到 M 相的转变^[45-46]。*CDC5* 在有丝分裂期间调节细胞核的形状和核膜的扩张, 而且与线粒体完整性及细胞活力有关^[47-49], 有丝分裂细胞中姐妹染色单体凝聚所需的粘着蛋白复合物(由 *MCD1*、*IRR1* 等基因编码)及多蛋白凝聚素复合物(由 *SMC3* 编码)的合成均减少^[50-52]。另外, 细胞周期阻止蛋白(由 *BUB2* 编码)参与形成的由 GTPase 激活的 Bfa1p-Bub2p 复合物在有丝分裂后期前可响应纺锤体和动粒体损伤, 结合 Tem1p 和纺锤体阻断细胞周期进程^[53], 分离酶抑制蛋白(由 *PDS1* 基因编码)通过结合分离蛋白 Esp1p 能够抑制有丝分裂后期行为, 形成细胞周期阻滞^[54], *BUB2* 和 *PDS1* 二者的下调表达似乎意味着进入有丝分裂中后期的细胞能够顺利甚至更快速地进入细胞周期下一阶段, 参与后期核分裂的 Ser/Thr 激酶(由 *DBF20* 基因编码)的合成增多^[55]或许也支持这一观点。值得注意的是, 作为细胞周期检查点蛋白基因的 *MEC1* 上调表达, Mec1p 作为细胞周期停滞和对受损或未复制 DNA 转录反应所需的信号转导子, 其上调表达常常意味着 DNA 损伤^[56]。

通过比较 CP2G 与 CP0G 的细胞周期相关基因表达情况, 发现仅 *CLB1*、*CLB2*、*CLN2* 及 *MCD1*

下调表达, 大部分基因为上调表达。结合图 1A 中酵母生长曲线判断, 在丙酸钙胁迫刚出现时, 细胞迅速反应, 与细胞增殖相关基因显著下调表达, 尤其是细胞周期中起到相间转换关键作用的细胞周期蛋白, 而在后续过程中, 细胞会逐步适应丙酸钙胁迫, 细胞周期相关基因的表达量有所提升, 但 *CLB1*、*CLB2*、*CLN2* 及 *MCD1* 等基因的下调表达还是限制了细胞增殖的过程。

2.5 涉及减数分裂途径的差异表达基因分析

减数分裂作为一种特殊的细胞增殖方式, 其对细胞增殖也有一定影响, 与细胞周期共用一些基因, 但也有其特异性的基因。*MATALPHA2* 和 *HMLALPHA2* 均编码同源盒结构域蛋白, 该蛋白能够抑制单倍体特异性基因的转录表达, *HMRA2* 能够抑制 HO 内切核酸酶的表达以抑制酵母细胞交配型转化, *MATALPHA2*、*HMLALPHA2* 及 *HMRA2* 均上调表达, 这可能意味着单倍体孢子的合成及转化过程受到抑制^[57-59]。*MEK1* 编码减数分裂特异性丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶, 在减数分裂检查点起作用, 该蛋白激酶可通过抑制姐妹染色单体之间的双链断裂修复而促进同源染色体之间的重组, 也可稳定 Hop1-Thr318 磷酸化以促进减数分裂过程中的同源重组和检查点反应, *HOP1* 编码染色体联会所需的减数分裂特异性蛋白^[60]。*MND1* 编码重组和减数分裂核分裂所需的蛋白质^[61], 与 Hop2p 形成复合物, 后者参与染色体配对和减数分裂双链断裂的修复^[62]。减数分裂特异性调节亚基(由 *GIP1* 编码)合成增多, 孢子壁和隔膜蛋白的形成受到调节^[63]。由 *SPO24* 编码的小蛋白质参与孢子形成, 定位于孢子膜, 在减数分裂过程中被磷酸化^[64]。这些基因均上调表达。不过, *SPS4* 编码不需要孢子形成但能在孢子形成过程中被诱导表达的蛋白质, 其在大肠杆菌中异源表达会引起 SOS 反应(对 DNA 损伤的响应)^[65], *SSP1* 合成参与减数分裂核分裂控制的蛋白质, 参与减数分裂与孢子形成的协调^[66], *SPS4* 和 *SSP1* 略微下调表达。在这些差异

表达基因中, 最值得注意的是 *SPO24*, 其表达量变化极显著。综合分析减数分裂途径中的差异表达基因, 推断在丙酸钙条件下, 减数分裂检查点作用增强, 细胞内的联会同源重组过程略有增强, 孢子壁的形成或有所增强。

2.6 实时荧光定量 PCR (qRT-PCR)验证结果

随机选取的 9 个差异显著的基因中, 包括 6 个上调表达基因和 3 个下调表达基因。 $C_t(\beta\text{-Actin, 对照})=19.214\ 006\pm0.052\ 520\ 083$, $C_t(\beta\text{-Actin, 实验})=19.716\ 068\ 860\pm0.108\ 304\ 549$, 内参基因表达相对稳定。差异表达基因的 qRT-PCR 结果如图 5 所示, 与 RNA-Seq 的结果在基因表达幅度上有一定差异, 但表达趋势是一致的, 说明转录组测序的结果是可信的。

3 讨论与结论

食品防腐剂的作用机理主要分 3 种: 对细胞壁和细胞膜系统起作用; 对遗传物质或遗传微粒结构起作用; 对酶或功能蛋白起作用。然而酸型防腐剂主要靠未电离形式的分子聚集在细胞膜表面或进入细胞抑制胞内酶活使微生物正常代谢受阻, 目前普遍认为丙酸钙对微生物的抑菌作用主要是通过丙酸抑制胞内酶活性^[3]。丙酸解离常数(pKa)为 4.87, 在低 pH 条件下, 丙酸进入细胞会造成胞内酸化抑制细胞生长。pH 4.0–5.0 范围为酵母适宜生

长条件, 4 h 后实验组与对照组培养基中 pH 均维持在 4.35 左右, 丙酸钙抑制酵母生长的主要原因或不在于胞内酸化。转录组结果显示, 在丙酸钙胁迫条件下, 耐高糖酵母 BH1 细胞内一系列基因的表达发生变化, 差异基因较多集中在信号转导机制、细胞周期和减数分裂等方面。丙酸钙对 DNA 合成具有抑制作用, 而且能够改变有丝分裂的时相^[6], 这与我们的结果一致。我们发现细胞周期蛋白基因 *CLB1*、*CLB2* 及 *CLN2* 等的下调表达使细胞周期更多地延滞 in 细胞间期(G1、S 和 G2 期), 尤其是 G1 期, G1 到 S 期转变过程受阻使得 DNA 复制也受到极大抑制, 这些变化均限制了细胞的增殖, 起到了一定的抑菌作用; 除此之外, 合成细胞壁主要成分甘露糖蛋白的基因 *CCW12*、*CWP2* 等的表达受到严重抑制, *CCW12* 和 *CWP2* 或在丙酸钙抑制酵母增殖中起到重要作用, 细胞壁完整性传感器 Mtl1p 与 Mid2p 感受到内外界环境刺激并进行信号转导, *YGP1* 等细胞壁蛋白基因上调表达以维持细胞壁的稳定, 保证细胞的正常生命活动不受到严重影响。除细胞壁完整性途径外, 其他信号转导相关基因的差异表达也调控着细胞内的代谢过程, 例如碳水化合物转运代谢、氨基酸运输代谢等, 细胞内酶活性也受到影响, 这或许意味着丙酸钙可能作为信号分子调控酵母

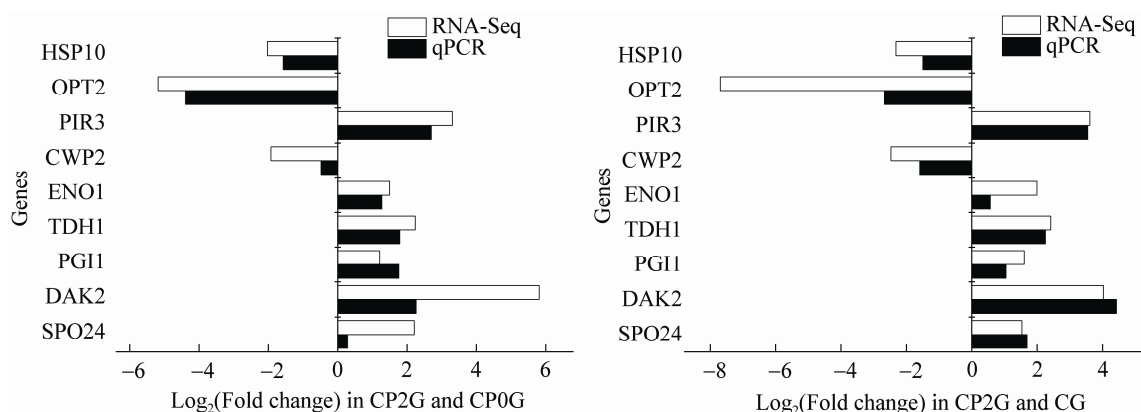


图 5 实时荧光定量 PCR (qRT-PCR)验证

Figure 5 Real-time quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) verification

的增殖过程,而对于丙酸钙的抑菌作用的更深入探究,还有待进一步分析挖掘转录组数据及开展对关键基因作用的验证。

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