

基因芯片技术研究柽柳 NaHCO_3 胁迫下基因的表达

Study on Expression of Genes in *Tamarix androssowii* under NaHCO_3 Stress Using Gene Chip Technology

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摘要 运用基因芯片技术研究了 NaHCO_3 胁迫下柽柳 (*Tamarix androssowii*) 基因的表达。将 Cy5 和 Cy3 两种荧光染料分别标记在 NaHCO_3 处理和对照的柽柳 cDNA 上, 将两种荧光探针混合, 与载有柽柳基因的高密度芯片进行杂交并用芯片扫描系统进行扫描, 通过 Cy5 与 Cy3 信号强度比值的计算研究基因的差异表达。共获得了 89 个差异表达的基因, 其中, 27 个下调表达, 62 个上调表达。BlastX 分析表明这些基因按功能可以分为光合作用、活性氧清除、渗透调节、信号传导与表达调控、代谢、发育相关、核糖体蛋白、蛋白质的分解与再生、转运类蛋白、水通道蛋白等几大类别。同时, 发现了一些与盐胁迫相关的功能未知基因或未有任何功能信息的基因, 这些基因可能在柽柳抗盐过程中具有重要作用。揭示了柽柳的抗盐胁迫涉及的几种重要途径, 并获得了 NaHCO_3 胁迫前后柽柳基因表达谱。

关键词 基因芯片, 柽柳, NaHCO_3 胁迫, 基因表达谱

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Abstract Gene chip technology was employed to study gene expression in *Tamarix androssowii* under NaHCO_3 stress. cDNAs from *T. androssowii* treated with NaHCO_3 solution and that from control group were labeled with fluorescent dye Cy5 and Cy3 respectively. The two fluorescent cDNA probes were mixed and hybridized to gene chips containing *T. androssowii* genes, and the chips were scanned using biochip scanning system. Differential expression of genes was analyzed through calculation of the ratio of Cy5 to Cy3 signal intensities. Total of 89 genes differentially expressed were identified, among them, 27 showed down regulated expression and 62 showed up regulated expression. Blastx analysis showed that the function of the differentially expressed genes could be grouped into some categorizations such as photosynthesis, reactive oxygen species eliminated, regulation of osmotic potential, regulation of gene expression and signal transduction, metabolism, development, ribosomal protein, protein breakdown and recycling, transporter, water channel proteins and so on. Based on this research, some function-unknown or novel unreported genes that respond to salt stress were also identified, and these genes may have important functions in salt resistance of *T. androssowii*. Some important pathways of salt resistance in *T. androssowii* are revealed, and the gene expression profiling of *T. androssowii* under salt stress and without stress is obtained in this study.

Key words Gene chip, *Tamarix androssowii*, NaHCO_3 stress, gene expression profiling

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国家 973 重点基础研究发展计划(No. G1999016000), 国家转基因植物研究与产业化专项(No. JY03A1802) 和黑龙江省攻关项目(No. GB02B105)资助。

柽柳(*Tamarix*. sp),灌木或小乔木,广泛分布于我国西北的干旱、盐渍化荒漠中,是盐渍化沙地上良好的固沙造林树种,具有强的抗盐、旱胁迫及耐高温等特性^[1]。因此,是进行抗盐机理研究的理想植物。目前,国内外对柽柳在基因方面进行了一些研究,除本实验室的研究外,NCBI的核酸数据库中已经有了异花柽柳(*T. Gracilis*)的5.8S rRNA序列、多枝柽柳(*T. ramosissima*)的1,5-二磷酸核酮糖羧化酶/加氧酶(ribulose-1,5-bisphosphatecarboxylase/oxygenase)DNA序列和加那利柽柳(*T. canariensis*)的tRNA-Gly基因的DNA序列等,但数量和种类不多,还没有发现关于柽柳抗盐基因的研究报道。本实验室应用差异显示和抑制性消减杂交(SSH)技术获得了一些盐胁迫响应柽柳基因片段。同时,构建了NaHCO₃胁迫下的紫杆柽柳(*T. androssowii*,简称柽柳)的cDNA文库,通过对文库克隆的测序获得大量的EST信息,这些信息将是进行柽柳抗盐分子机理研究的重要资源。

植物的抗盐性属数量性状,涉及大量基因的作用。因此,抗盐机理的研究应选择高效、高通量的方法。基因芯片(Gene chip),又称DNA微矩阵(DNA microarray),是按研究需要将大量靶基因或寡核苷酸片段有序、高密度地排列在玻璃、硅等载体上制作而成。其中,基因表达谱(gene expression profiling)芯片是应用最广泛的基因芯片,它可以同时分析多组不同来源mRNA的差异情况,快速地获得大量基因在mRNA水平的表达信息,能够对整个基因组范围的基因表达并行分析^[2]。因此,是进行植物抗盐研究的理想技术。目前,国内外学者已经用芯片技术对逆境胁迫下一些植物基因的表达进行了研究,如研究了拟南芥^[3]、棉花^[4]、水稻^[5]等在旱、盐或病原菌感染等胁迫下基因的差异表达,并获得了理想的结果。本研究以柽柳(*T. androssowii*)为研究对象,通过基因芯片技术研究了NaHCO₃胁迫前后柽柳基因的差异表达情况,为深入研究其抗盐机理奠定了坚实基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

柽柳cDNA文库为本实验室构建(试剂盒为Stratagene公司生产,产品号Catalog # 200450),初始文库的滴度为 5.6×10^5 pfu。随机选择文库的阳性克隆测序,并用载体两端T3、T7序列为引物对克隆进行PCR扩增。电泳检测PCR产物的产量和质量。

将质检合格的PCR产物用异丙醇沉淀,用75%乙醇洗涤沉淀,用点样稀释液溶解沉淀并用OmniGrid点样仪(Majer Precision公司)进行芯片点样。芯片共载有柽柳基因660条,同时,设置阴性对照8个,空白对照8个。共制备2个相同芯片(设置重复1次)。

1.2 柽柳NaHCO₃处理及RNA制备

将盆栽柽柳用0.4 mol/L的NaHCO₃溶液进行浇灌,胁迫处理48 h后取材(叶及嫩茎)。同时,取生长在土壤水分充足、未经盐处理的柽柳材料(叶及嫩茎)作为对照。RNA分离用CTAB法,柽柳组织液氮研磨后,加到CTAB提取液[2.5% (W/V) CTAB,硼砂0.025 mol/L, NaCl 1.4 mol/L, pH = 8.5, DEPC处理,1/10体积β巯基乙醇]中;65℃温浴6 min,置冰上,加入等体积的Tris苯酚、氯仿混合物抽提;12000 g离心5 min,转移上清液到新离心管中。重复酚、氯仿抽提1次,等体积氯仿抽提1次;向上清液中加入等体积的LiCl(4 mol/L)和1/2体积的无水乙醇,冰浴10 min,12000 g离心10 min沉淀RNA。将制备的RNA用DNase I(Promega公司)处理,消化可能存在的DNA,琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测其质量,并用于探针的标记。

1.3 探针的制备与芯片杂交

NaHCO₃处理和对照柽柳cDNA的逆转录及Cy5、Cy3的荧光标记、与芯片的杂交,均采用博星基因芯片公司(上海)试剂和操作步骤完成。处理组使用Cy5-dCTP进行探针标记,对照组使用Cy3-dCTP进行探针标记,标记后探针混合溶解在6.5 μL杂交液中。芯片95℃水浴变性30 s,置无水乙醇中30 s,晾干,将95℃变性的预杂交液加到芯片上,42℃预杂交6 h。将探针95℃变性2 min,迅速置于冰上。预杂交后的芯片95℃水浴变性30 s,置无水乙醇中30 s,将探针置于芯片上,用盖玻片覆盖,于杂交舱中42℃杂交18 h。然后打开盖玻片,洗片,室温晾干。芯片用生物芯片扫描系统(ScanArray4000)扫描信号强度并记录、分析数据。

1.4 数据分析

对实验数据按以下原则进行均一化(Normalization)处理:分别用基因点Cy5、Cy3信号的前景信号值(实测原始信号值)减去其背景信号值,得到信号的实际强度值(以下称为信号值);计算基因点Cy5与Cy3信号值的比值,求出其自然对数值 $r = \ln(Cy5/Cy3)$,算出全部有效基因点r值的平均值R,则均一化系数为EXP(R)。将所有基因点的Cy3信

号值乘上均一化系数,得出 Cy3 *。为避免弱信号对实验结果的干扰,将小于 200 的 Cy3 * 值以 200 取代。基因点的表达差异值 Ratio, Ratio = Cy5/Cy3 *。基因差异表达判断标准为:①Ratio 值大于 2 说明该基因点有明显上调表达,Ratio 值小于 0.5 说明有明显下调表达;②两次实验结果一致,即都有相同的上调和下调表达趋势,且程度相似。计算基因点的平

均 Ratio 值(Average Ratio)为两次杂交 Ratio 值的平均值。

获得的差异表达基因与 GenBank 的 Nr 蛋白数据库进行 BLASTX 分析(www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov),BLASTX 的参数按默认值设置,搜索出与该基因序列同源性最高的已知序列(表 1),并作为对该基因命名的基础。

表 1 NaHCO₃ 胁迫下柽柳上调和下调表达的基因

Table 1 Down-regulation and up-regulation of gene expression under NaHCO₃ stress

GenBank accession number	Average ratio	Result of Blastx	Organism with highest similar sequence	E value
CF200154	0.008	hypothetical protein	<i>Zea mays</i>	2e-31
CF200158	0.095	unknown protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	3e-07
CF198959	0.015	40S ribosomal protein S11	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	1e-38
CF198960	0.028	Retron-type reverse transcriptase	<i>Anabaena variabilis</i> ATCC 29413	5e-37
CF199471	0.035	Ubiquitin carrier protein	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	7e-52
CF198936	0.070	Glycoprotein	<i>Hepatitis C virus</i>	2.7
CF198964	0.083	Hypothetical protein CBC06976	<i>Caenorhabditis briggsae</i>	1.2
CF226849	0.122	putative progesterone-binding protein homolog Atmp2	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	1e-21
CF199688	0.167	zinc finger (C3HC4-type RING finger) family protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	3e-14
CF199425	0.227	unknown protein	<i>Oryza sativa (japonica cultivar-group)</i>	3e-68
CF199794	0.283	zinc finger (B-box type) family protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	2e-12
CV121770	0.286	Psp operon transcriptional activator	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	5e-04
CF200204	0.333	DNA binding protein TGA1a-like protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	0.002
CF199095	0.335	aconitase-iron regulated protein 1	<i>Citrus limon</i>	4e-70
CF199474	0.364	PSI light-harvesting antenna chlorophyll a/b-binding protein	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	4e-07
CF199633	0.370	Unknown	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	2e-15
CF200075	0.383	thioredoxin peroxidase	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2e-25
CF198966	0.394	KH domain-containing protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	0.085
CF198881	0.396	Unknown	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>	6e-08
CN605550	0.397	GEG protein	<i>Gerbera hybrid cultivar</i>	2e-10
CV121771	0.406	Dbf4-related factor 1	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	0.92
CF198969	0.411	Unknown Protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	1e-06
CF198689	0.411	nucleotide repair protein, putative	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	3e-18
CF200093	0.413	ethylene-responsive protein 2	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	1e-12
CF199680	0.434	No significant similarity found		
CF199337	0.435	Hexose transporter	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	0.05
CF200094	0.481	steroid sulfotransferase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	9e-07
CN605567	2.469	aminotransferase 1	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	1e-54
CF199158	2.470	MAP kinase	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	2e-10
CF199711	2.479	ribulose 1,5 bisphosphate carboxylase small subunit precursor	<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i>	8e-51
CF198647	2.487	Protein of photosystem II	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	4e-32
CF199721	2.556	membrane protein, putative	<i>Wolbachia endosymbiont of Drosophila-melanogaster</i>	2.2
CF199851	2.567	Enolase	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	4e-76
CF199409	2.764	Bax inhibitor	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	2e-54
CF226851	2.840	Plasma membrane MIP protein	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	2e-13
CN725499	3.003	putative polyubiquitin	<i>Gossypoides kirkii</i>	2e-58
CN605502	3.024	chloroplast protein 12	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	7e-35
CF200174	3.152	unnamed protein product	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	4.1
CN605576	3.348	Metallothionein protein	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>	9e-07
CF200072	3.441	MnSOD	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	5e-35

续表 1

GenBank accession number	Average Ratio	Result of Blastx	Organism with highest similar sequence	E value
CF199672	3.524	ribosomal protein L19 family protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	8e-38
CV121772	3.653	aquaporin	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	5e-32
CV121774	3.677	fructose-1,6-bisphosphate aldolase	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	1e-69
CN605564	4.185	polyubiquitin	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	2e-59
CF199173	12.131	Type III chlorophyll a/b-binding protein	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	3e-48
CF200124	4.373	cold acclimation protein homolog	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	1e-21
CN725505	4.390	Metallothionein-like protein class II	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2e-07
CF198722	4.492	cyclophilin	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	8e-14
CF199722	4.655	metallothionein-like protein	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	0.014
CF198894	4.677	DnaJ homolog	<i>Salix gilgiana</i>	1e-55
CF198425	4.966	Cys/Met metabolism pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent enzyme family protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	2e-38
CF198597	5.115	Leucine-rich repeat protein	<i>x Citrofortunella mitis</i>	4e-17
CF200036	5.741	Histone H3	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	5e-46
CN605490	5.753	Annexin	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	1e-25
CN605501	5.757	Subunit of photosystem I	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	1e-25
CF199333	6.256	Translational elongation factor 1 subunit Bbeta	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	5e-09
CF199639	6.291	Photosystem I reaction center subunit II, chloroplast precursor	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	3e-58
CF199719	6.310	chlorophyll a/b binding protein	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	3e-77
CN605540	6.384	lipid transfer protein	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	6e-15
CN605499	7.166	chlorophyll a/b-binding protein	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	2e-51
CF199875	7.238	putative ripening protein	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	1.7
CF200235	7.592	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	4e-62
CF200141	8.012	GH28553p	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	0.32
CF199670	8.320	senescence-associated family protein	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	9e-25
CF200180	8.440	glutathione S-transferase	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	5e-12
CF199242	8.449	Rieske iron sulphur protein	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	5e-07
CN725508	9.104	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 5A	<i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i>	1e-10
CF199709	9.183	Al-induced protein	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	2e-05
CF199886	9.486	CCR protein	<i>x Citrofortunella mitis</i>	1e-07
CF199528	9.510	S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase proenzyme	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	3e-40
CF200236	10.322	glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	<i>Physcomitrella patens</i>	1e-46
CF200019	10.455	mitochondrial tRNA-Ala synthetase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	5e-06
CN605520	10.738	auxin-repressed protein	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0.06
CF199893	10.880	putative CCR4-NOT transcription complex subunit 7	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	0.014
CF199641	11.268	extracellular dermal glycoprotein, putative/EDGP, putative	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	6e-13
CF199603	11.703	malate dehydrogenase	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	3e-26
CF199578	11.713	chlorophyll a/b-binding protein type I precursor	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	6e-26
CF200183	11.925	amino acid permease family protein	<i>Legionella pneumophila subsp. pneumophila str. Philadelphia 1</i>	8.8
CF200077	14.039	aspartic endopeptidase	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	2e-20
CN605522	13.991	zinc-finger protein	<i>Oryza sativa (indica cultivar-group)</i>	1e-29
CF199852	12.853	calmodulin	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	1e-39
CF199349	12.995	glutamine synthetase	<i>Lotus corniculatus var. japonicus</i>	1e-52
CV121773	13.006	thioredoxin	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1e-41
CF199742	15.833	40S ribosomal protein S9	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	9e-22
CF199169	17.058	translational initiation factor eIF1	<i>Oryza sativa (japonica cultivar-group)</i>	1e-53
CF199347	20.455	Elicitor inducible protein	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	0.089
CN725502	20.675	P-type H ⁺ -ATPase	<i>Vicia faba</i>	9e-19
CF198876	23.812	Ferredoxin	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	9e-41
CF199069	26.353	photosystem I subunit PSI-E	<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i>	2e-10

2 结果

2.1 基因芯片表达谱

通过对基因芯片的扫描,获得了柽柳芯片杂交图,通过对杂交信号强度的计算,绘制两组芯片的杂交信号强度散点图如下。

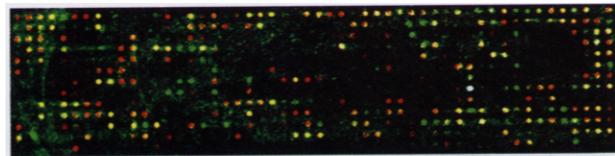


图 1 基因芯片 1 双色荧光叠加图

Fig. 1 The overlay map of the 2 fluorescent signals on gene chip 1

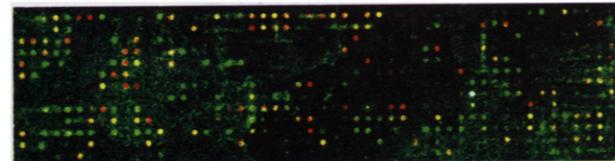


图 2 基因芯片 2 双色荧光叠加图

Fig. 2 The overlay map of the 2 fluorescent signals on gene chip 2

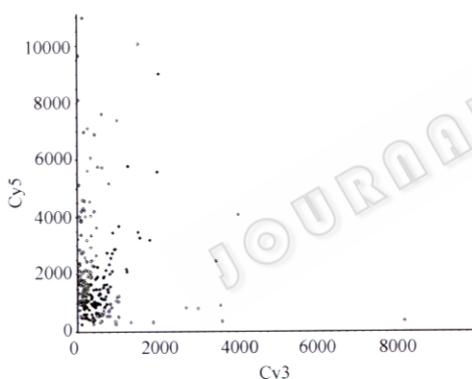


图 3 芯片 1 的散点图

Fig. 3 The scatter plot of gene chip 1
Cy5: NaHCO₃ treated group; Cy3: control group

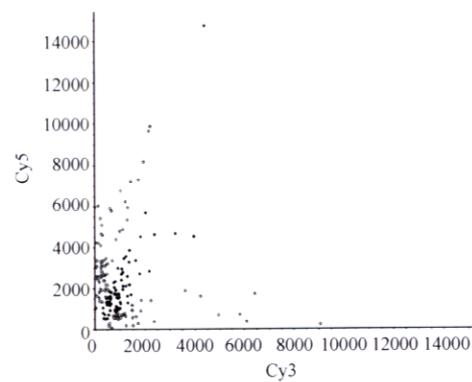


图 4 芯片 2 的散点图

Fig. 4 The scatter plot of gene chip 2
Cy5: NaHCO₃ treated group; Cy3: control group

2.2 基因的上调与下调表达

两次杂交显示,阴性对照和空白对照杂交信号均很低,从一方面证明了数据的可靠性。经计算,两组芯片的均一化系数分别为 2.5451 和 1.8561。Cy5/Cy3 * 的 Ratio 值都大于 2 或小于 0.5,同一基因的两次重复中表达趋势相同,且程度相似的基因共 89 条。其中,上调表达为 62 条,下调表达为 27 条。

3 讨论

由表 1 可以看出,NaHCO₃ 胁迫后,柽柳许多基因表达量发生明显变化。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫使柽柳众多的光合作用相关基因产生明显差异表达。如和铁氧化还原蛋白(ferredoxin, CF198876),光合系统 I 亚基 PS I-E (photosystem I subunit PSI-E, CF199069) 等 11 个光合作用蛋白序列同源的基因表达量明显增加,其中与光合系统 I 亚基 PS I-E、铁氧化还原蛋白序列同源的基因表达量较胁迫前增加 20 倍以上,其他多数基因的表达量较未胁迫前增加 5~6 倍以上。NaHCO₃ 胁迫使这些光合基因表达量增加,可能增强了柽柳的光合作用能力,来对抗盐胁迫对光合系统的破坏。以上提示,通过光合作用对抗盐能力进行调节,可能是柽柳抵抗盐胁迫的途径之一。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫下许多活性氧清除相关基因的表达量增加。如与 MnSOD(CF200072) 序列同源的基因表达量是胁迫前的 3 倍以上,说明 MnSOD 在抗盐过程中可能起了重要作用。与金属硫蛋白(Metallothionein protein, CN605576),两种类金属硫蛋白(Metallothionein-like protein, CN725505、CF199722) 序列同源的基因表达量均明显升高。金属硫蛋白家族在生物体的金属代谢等方面发挥重要作用,并具有较强的抗氧化能力。研究表明,金属硫蛋白、类金属硫蛋白基因可被盐、旱等胁迫诱导表达,来抵抗盐、旱胁迫^[6]。GST(glutathione S-transferase)是一种细胞解毒剂,具有清除活性氧的作用,水稻的 GST 基因 *osgs tu3* 和 *osgs tu4* 可以被盐、ABA 等胁迫诱导^[7],NaHCO₃ 胁迫使与 GST 序列同源的基因(CF200180)表达量升高 7 倍以上,提示其可能在柽柳抗盐胁迫过程中发挥重要作用。显然,柽柳拥有众多的活性氧清除基因来抵抗盐胁迫造成的活性氧伤害,说明活性氧清除作用是柽柳抵抗盐胁迫的重要途径之一。

许多信号传导与表达调控类基因在 NaHCO₃ 胁迫前后表达量变化明显,其中与钙调蛋白(calmodu-

lin, CF199852), MAPK (MAP kinase, CF199158), Trx蛋白(Thioredoxin, CV121773)等序列同源的基因表达量增加。盐、旱胁迫下, Ca²⁺可以通过其在胞液内的浓度变化,把胞外信息传递给钙调蛋白,通过信息传递,对基因表达起调节作用^[8]。MAPK 对抗逆基因表达起调控作用,盐、旱胁迫会引发 MAPK 磷酸化/去磷酸化反应来激活 MyB/MyC 和 bZip 转录因子来调控抗盐基因的表达^[9,10]。Trx 蛋白对转录因子 NF-kappa B 和 AP-1 的活性起调节作用,而这两种转录因子对植物抗氧化胁迫和防御反应中基因的表达起调控作用^[11],即 Trx 蛋白在抗胁迫过程中也具有基因调控作用。显然,NaHCO₃ 胁迫使信号传导、基因调控类基因的表达发生改变,从而完成胁迫信号的传递及抗逆基因的表达调控。说明信号传导与基因的表达调控是柽柳抗盐胁迫的途径之一。

一些转运蛋白类基因的表达量在 NaHCO₃ 胁迫下发生了明显的变化。其中,与己糖运输蛋白(hexose transporter, CF199337)序列同源的基因表达量下降。而脂质转运蛋白(lipid transfer protein, CN605540)等序列同源的基因表达量升高。植物体内的脂质转运蛋白参与了抗盐、旱胁迫,其基因的表达可被盐、旱等逆境所诱导^[12],是一种抗逆蛋白。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫使一些发育相关基因的表达量明显升高,如与衰老相关蛋白(senescence-associated family protein, CF199670),膜联蛋白(Annexin, CN605490),凋亡抑制蛋白(Bax inhibitor, CF199409)等序列同源的基因表达量明显上升,说明这些基因也参与了柽柳的抗盐胁迫反应。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫下,柽柳许多代谢相关基因表达量升高。如与果糖-1,6-二磷酸醛缩酶(fructose-1,6-bisphosphate aldolase, CV121774), GAPDH(Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase, CF200235、CF200236)等序列同源的基因表达量明显增加。GAPDH 基因可被盐胁迫诱导表达^[13,14],与本研究结果一致,将 GAPDH 基因转入酵母可明显提高酵母的抗盐、旱能力^[14]。果糖-1,6-二磷酸醛缩酶具有抗盐能力,盐藻(*Dunaliella salina*)的果糖-1,6-二磷酸醛缩酶基因在烟草中表达可提高烟草脯氨酸含量增加其抗盐能力^[15],因此,该基因的上调表达可能增强柽柳抗盐胁迫能力。NaHCO₃ 胁迫使许多代谢类基因表达量增加,说明柽柳可能通过一些代谢途径来调节抗盐能力。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫下许多蛋白质合成、降解相关的基

因出现明显的上调表达,如和肽链内切酶类(aspartic endopeptidase, CF200077)、亲环蛋白(Cyclophilin, CF198722)、聚合泛素(polyubiquitin, CN605564)等序列同源的基因表达量上升。肽链内切酶是与环境胁迫相关的蛋白,在逆境胁迫下活性升高^[16],亲环蛋白有 mRNA 剪切和信号传导等功能,它在植物对胁迫响应中可能起到极为重要的作用^[17]。同时,与翻译延伸因子 1 β 亚基(Translational elongation factor 1 subunit Bbeta, CF199333),两种翻译起始因子(translational initiation factor, CN725508、CF199169)序列同源的基因表达量增加。李子银等^[18]发现翻译延伸因子 1A 基因的表达受盐或 ABA 胁迫诱导,认为这可能是水稻对逆境胁迫的适应性反应。Rausell 等研究认为翻译起始因子 1A 是植物抗盐的重要决定因子^[19]。胁迫条件下,植物翻译起始因子都经历了磷酸化/去磷酸化过程来调节蛋白质的合成^[20]。以上说明,柽柳在 NaHCO₃ 胁迫下,可能通过增强蛋白质合成与降解能力的途径来抵抗胁迫。

NaHCO₃ 胁迫引发了核糖体蛋白类基因表达量的变化,如与 40S 核糖体蛋白 S11(CF198959)序列同源的基因表达下调,而和核糖体蛋白 L19(CF199672),40S 核糖体蛋白 S9(CF199742)序列同源的基因表达量升高。说明盐碱胁迫也影响了核糖体蛋白的合成。

盐胁迫下的水分供应,对细胞维持膨压,进行正常代谢非常重要。和质膜 MIP 蛋白(Plasma membrane MIP protein, CF226851)、水通道蛋白(aquaporin, CV121772)序列同源的基因在 NaHCO₃ 胁迫下表达升高,水通道蛋白可允许水进入细胞,将盐离子和有机物拒之门外,从而可以调节细胞渗透压,提高植物的抗盐性^[9,21],说明水通道蛋白的调节作用可能是柽柳抗盐胁迫的途径之一。

多胺是有效的渗透调节剂,多胺中的亚精胺还具有在逆境下保护植物,避免叶绿素急剧损耗的功能^[22]。NaHCO₃ 胁迫下,与 SAMDC(S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase proenzyme, CF199528)序列同源的基因表达量升高了 8.5 倍,SAMDC 是亚精胺合成的重要酶类^[23],该酶表达量增加说明盐胁迫下柽柳体内可能产生大量的亚精胺等物质,从而通过渗透调节途径来增强其抗盐能力。

此外,NaHCO₃ 胁迫后与 CCR 蛋白(CCR protein, CF199886),组蛋白 H3(histone H3, CF200036),激素抑制蛋白(auxin-repressed protein, CN605520)等

序列同源的基因表达量明显升高,提示它们可能以不同途径参与了柽柳抗盐胁迫。同时,发现了一些与 NaHCO_3 胁迫相关的功能未知基因或未有任何功能信息的基因,它们在 NaHCO_3 胁迫后表达量变化明显,对它们的研究可能有助于进一步了解柽柳的抗盐机理。

柽柳具有强的抗盐碱能力,说明其体内可能具有一系列的抗逆能力强的基因, NaHCO_3 胁迫将使这些基因的表达量发生明显变化。通过本实验获得了 NaHCO_3 胁迫前后柽柳的基因表达谱,从而为系统研究其抗盐机理,以及优良抗盐基因的选择和克隆提供基础数据。

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