

# 植物DNA断裂修复基因对农杆菌T-DNA整合的作用

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**摘要** 转基因植物在作物新品种培育和生物制药中已发挥了巨大作用。农杆菌介导的遗传转化是广泛用于基因组分析的强大工具, 也是获得转基因植物的主导技术。农杆菌介导的基因转移是极其复杂的生物学过程, 需要许多农杆菌和植物的遗传因子协同参与完成。经过20多年的研究, 人们对T-DNA产生和转运的分子机制以及农杆菌与寄主植物的互作已有所了解。T-DNA整合是农杆菌介导转化过程中最为关键的一步, 但对于其整合机制所知仍有限。越来越多的证据表明, 寄主植物细胞的DNA断裂修复基因对农杆菌T-DNA整合具有重要作用。该文首先介绍T-DNA转移的大致过程, 重点讨论DNA断裂损伤修复相关基因对T-DNA整合的作用, 为通过DNA损伤修复基因的遗传操纵来提高农杆菌介导植物遗传转化的效率提供参考。

**关键词** 农杆菌; 植物遗传转化; T-DNA整合; DNA断裂修复基因

## The Role of Plant DNA Break Repair Genes in *Agrobacterium* T-DNA Integration

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**Abstract** Transgenic plants have already played a great role in the development of crop new variety and biopharming. *Agrobacterium*-mediated genetic transformation has been widely used as a powerful tool for genome analysis and the predominant technology for production of transgenic plants. The gene transfer mediated by *Agrobacterium* is a very complex biological process involving the synergetic effect of genetic factors of both the bacterium and the host plant cell. Over the past two decades, a great deal has been learned about the molecular mechanism by which *Agrobacterium* produces T-DNA and transports it into the host nucleus, as well as the *Agrobacterium*-host plant interactions. However, T-DNA integration, the most critical step of the transformation process, largely remains an enigma. More and more evidences suggest that the DNA break repair genes of the host cell plays an important role in *Agrobacterium* T-DNA integration. In this review, the general process of *Agrobacterium* T-DNA transfer was introduced firstly and then we discussed the role of plant DNA break repair genes in T-DNA integration, to provide some useful information for the improvement of *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation efficiency in plant by the genetic manipulation of DNA damage repair genes.

**Keywords** *Agrobacterium*; plant genetic transformation; T-DNA integration; DNA break repair gene

收稿日期: 2015-07-08 接受日期: 2015-08-14

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 11175154)和农业公益性行业科研专项(批准号: 201103007)资助的课题

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Received: July 8, 2015 Accepted: August 14, 2015

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.30972411) and the Grant "Application of Nuclear Techniques in Agriculture" from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (Grant No.201103007)

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网络出版时间: 2015-11-06 18:19:44

URL: <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/31.2035.Q.20151106.1819.004.html>

## 1 引言

利用转基因技术已获得了具有多种有益性状的转基因植物,在农业生产和生物制药中发挥了巨大的作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。尽管学者们已经建立了多种遗传转化系统,但农杆菌介导的遗传转化依然是应用最为广泛的基因组分析手段,也是获得转基因植物的主导技术<sup>[3-4]</sup>。农杆菌介导遗传转化的过程实质上是农杆菌与植物细胞相互作用的过程<sup>[5]</sup>,需要细菌与宿主遗传因子的协同参与。T-DNA(transferred DNA, T-DNA)进入植物细胞后只有进一步整合到植物基因组中才能实现稳定转化,所以T-DNA的整合是农杆菌介导转化最为关键的一步。目前,对于转化过程中农杆菌本身遗传因子的作用研究相对深入<sup>[6]</sup>,通过酵母双杂交系统、免疫分析、转录分析以及正向与反向遗传学手段等也已鉴定出参与农杆菌介导转化的一些植物蛋白或基因<sup>[7-13]</sup>。其中,有关DNA断裂修复基因对T-DNA整合作用的研究是近年来才开展的,而且是对农杆菌介导转化机制研究最活跃的领域。本文试图对这方面的研究进展进行综合评述,为通过DNA损伤修复相关基因的遗传操纵来提高农杆菌介导植物遗传转化的效率提供参考。

## 2 T-DNA转移与整合的过程

农杆菌介导的遗传转化是复杂的生物学过程,其T-DNA的转移过程大致可分为7个步骤<sup>[9]</sup>:(1)受伤的植物组织释放酚类化合物(如乙酰丁香酮)引发农杆菌的附着,通过VirA(virulence A)-VirG的感应激活其他毒性基因的表达,导致单链T-DNA拷贝的产生<sup>[14-16]</sup>;(2)毒性蛋白VirD2结合在T链5'端形成T链复合体<sup>[17-18]</sup>,与毒性蛋白VirD5、VirE2、VirE3和VirF一起通过农杆菌IV型分泌系统(type IV secretion system, T4SS)被运送到寄主细胞质中<sup>[19]</sup>;(3)通过VirE2蛋白与T链的协同结合完成成熟T链复合体的组装;(4)组装后的T链复合体通过与寄主细胞蛋白的互动而进入核内;(5)T链复合体可能是通过VIP1(VirE2-interacting protein 1, VIP1)与寄主染色质之间的相互作用而靶向整合位点;(6)T链上的相关蛋白由VirF或寄主的功能类似物VBF(VIP1-binding F-box protein)介导的SCF(Skp1-Cullin-F-box protein, SCF)途径降解而去除<sup>[19]</sup>;(7)解除结合蛋白后的T链转变为双链,然后借助于寄主DNA修复系统整合到宿主基因组中。

## 3 DNA断裂修复基因对T-DNA整合的作用

DNA断裂尤其是双链断裂(double strand break, DSB)是最为严重的损伤,如果不能及时修复,则可能导致基因组重排和细胞死亡。通过理化诱变因素可诱发DNA链的断裂,利用序列特异性核酸酶(sequence-specific nucleases, SSN)也可以在基因组特定位点造成DSB,促进修复事件的定向发生<sup>[20]</sup>。在农杆菌介导的植物遗传转化中,通过特有限制性内切酶,如核酸内切酶I-Sce I、I-Ceu I、I-Cre I等可诱导植物DNA产生DSB,而进入植物细胞核内的T-DNA可被诱导的DSB所捕获<sup>[21-24]</sup>,从而导致T-DNA整合频率的提升<sup>[25-26]</sup>。因此,DSB可能是农杆菌T-DNA整合的目标。同源重组(homologous recombination, HR)和非同源末端连接(non-homologous end joining, NHEJ)是DSB修复的两种主要途径,前者利用与DNA损伤处具有同源性的片段进行重组修复,而后者不依赖DNA同源性强行将两个DNA断裂端相连<sup>[27-28]</sup>。植物主要通过NHEJ修复DSB,HR途径所占比例较低。依赖于KU蛋白的NHEJ称为典型NHEJ(canonical NHEJ, cNHEJ),不依赖于KU蛋白的其他NHEJ途径称为备份NHEJ(backup NHEJ, bNHEJ)或替代NHEJ(alternative, aNHEJ)。在拟南芥和水稻中,已鉴定出大多数的HR和NHEJ同源基蛋白或基因<sup>[29-31]</sup>。通过基因突变、过表达或沉默手段分析的结果表明,参与cNHEJ途径的*KU80*、*KU70*、*XRCC4*(X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 4)和*LIG4/6*(DNA ligase 4/6),参与bNHEJ的*HON5*(Histone H1)、*XRCC1*(X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 1)和*PARP*(polyADP-ribose polymerases),参与HR途径的基因*RAD5/51/54*(radiation sensitive)、*XRCC2*(X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 2)、*AGO2*(argonaute 2)和*NRPDIa*(nuclear RNA polymerase D1a)以及可能参与多种DNA断裂修复途径的*ATM*(ataxia telangiectasia mutated)、*ATR*(ATM-Rad3-related)、*MRE11*(meiotic recombination 11)、*ERCC4*(excision repair cross complementing 4)、*POLλ*(DNA polymerase λ)、*RF1*(replication factor A)等DNA断裂修复基因都影响着T-DNA的整合(表1)。

### 3.1 cNHEJ途径修复基因

关于KU蛋白在T-DNA整合中作用,在不同的物种甚至同一物种中所报道的结果并不一致。在水稻中的研究结果表明,*KU80*和*KU70*基因具有促进

作用<sup>[32]</sup>,而在烟草中则表现出限制作用<sup>[33]</sup>。起初发现拟南芥*AtKu80-1*插入突变体的生殖细胞稳定转化频率比对照下降2~3倍<sup>[34]</sup>,对体细胞中的T-DNA整合却并非必需<sup>[35]</sup>,说明*KU80*基因在不同细胞类型或发育阶段的行为或作用方式可能有所不同,随后的研究也证实了这一点<sup>[36]</sup>。然而,也有*KU80*突变体体细胞存在T-DNA整合缺陷的报道,但结合*KU80*过表达可显著提高稳定转化和*KU80*蛋白可与双链T-DNA分子直接互作的实验结果, Li等<sup>[37]</sup>认为, *KU80*参与了T-DNA的整合。最近两年的研究结果仍然存在分歧,既有*KU*基因促进T-DNA整合的结果<sup>[38-39]</sup>,也有*KU*基因抑制T-DNA整合的报道<sup>[33]</sup>,这种矛盾的结果可能与不同研究中采用的突变体和转化条件不同有关。

通过cNHEJ修复DNA双链断裂的一个重要步骤是由XRCC4-DNA连接酶IV复合物介导,已有证据表明,编码这两种蛋白的基因也影响T-DNA的整合, *XRCC4*和*LIG6*抑制T-DNA整合,而关于*LIG4*的研究结果尚存在分歧。通过酵母双杂种系统分析发现, DNA连接酶4和XRCC4存在紧密互作,而且*LIG4*的表达受 $\gamma$ 射线照射诱导<sup>[40]</sup>。在烟草和拟南芥中, *XRCC4*基因的下调可显著促进稳定转化,而过表达则显著降低稳定转化;进一步分析发现, XRCC4可直接与农杆菌VirE2蛋白互作, VirE2过表达的拟南芥植株对DNA损伤因素处理更敏感,并显示出较高的稳定转化能力。根据这些结果, Vaghchhipawala等<sup>[41]</sup>认为, VirE2可消滅DSB修复所需要的XRCC4蛋白活

表1 植物DNA断裂修复基因对农杆菌T-DNA整合的影响

Table 1 Effects of plant DNA break repair genes on *Agrobacterium* T-DNA integration

基因 Genes	来源物种 Donor species	验证物种 Receptor species	效应 Effects on T-DNA integration	基因鉴定方法 Characterization techniques	参考文献 References
<i>KU70</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Promotion	RNAi & insertion mutation	[32]
	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[36,38]
	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Insertion mutation	[33]
	<i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing	[33]
<i>KU80</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation & over-expression	[34,36-37,39]
	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Insertion mutation	[33]
	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	No effect	Insertion mutation	[35]
	<i>O. sativa</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Promotion	RNAi	[32]
	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing	[33]
<i>LIG4</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[34,38]
	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	No effect	Insertion mutation	[33-44]
	<i>O. sativa</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Promotion	RNAi	[32]
	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	No effect	Virus-induced gene silencing	[33]
<i>LIG6</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Insertion mutation	[33]
<i>POL<math>\lambda</math></i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[38]
<i>XRCC4</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing & over-expression	[41]
	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing	[41]
<i>XRCC1</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	No effect	Insertion mutation	[33]
	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[39]
<i>XRCC2</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[39]
<i>XPF</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[39]
<i>MRE11</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Insertion mutation	[36]
<i>ATM</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	No effect	Insertion mutation	[33]
<i>ATR</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	No effect	Insertion mutation	[33]
<i>PARP</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Insertion mutation	[33]
<i>HON5</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	RNAi	[45]
<i>RAD5</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	EMS mutagenesis	[46]
<i>RAD54</i>	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Promotion	Over-expression	[47]
<i>AGO2</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing	[52]
<i>NRPD1A</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	Inhibition	Virus-induced gene silencing	[52]
<i>RFA</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	Inhibition	Over-expression	[60]

性,从而延缓DSB的封闭促进T-DNA整合。有研究表明,植物提取物可以完成T-DNA与植物DNA的连接<sup>[42]</sup>,暗示植物DNA连接酶可能参与了T-DNA的整合。除了已鉴定出的DNA连接酶LIG1(DNA ligase 1)和LIG4外,在植物中还发现了特异的LIG6<sup>[43]</sup>。在拟南芥中,LIG4基因突变导致稳定转化效率的降低<sup>[34,38]</sup>,但也有报道认为,它不是T-DNA整合所必需的<sup>[33,44]</sup>。在水稻中,LIG4基因可促进T-DNA整合<sup>[32]</sup>;在烟草中,LIG4表达的下调却无明显效应<sup>[33]</sup>。LIG6基因突变后,拟南芥稳定转化能力显著提高,在烟草中它的沉默则促进稳定转化,说明LIG6基因对T-DNA整合具有限制作用<sup>[33]</sup>。对LIG1基因在T-DNA整合中作用的研究目前尚未开展,但它在拟南芥DSB修复途径中高度活跃,很可能也影响着T-DNA的整合。

### 3.2 bNHEJ途径修复基因

不依赖于KU蛋白的bNHEJ途径利用组蛋白H1、XRCC1和PARP等来进行修复DSB。其中,组蛋白H1的作用与cNHEJ中KU蛋白类似,识别双链断裂;PARP的作用是进一步对组蛋白H1进行修饰和抑制甲基化,并将XRCC1招募到DNA断裂位点<sup>[33]</sup>。从现有研究结果来看,编码组蛋白H1的HON5基因可促进T-DNA整合,但PARP基因却抑制T-DNA整合,而对XRCC1的效应则结论不一。利用RNA干涉下调HON5表达的植株发育正常,但在利用三种不同的方法进行转化时,转化频率均显著降低,呈现出RAT表型(resistant to *Agrobacterium* transformation, RAT),说明HON5对T-DNA整合具有促进作用<sup>[45]</sup>。PARP1基因对T-DNA整合则具有限制作用,拟南芥parp1突变体的T-DNA整合量比对照提高2.6~10.4倍,且整合的T-DNA高度甲基化<sup>[33]</sup>,这意味着破坏该基因的功能有利于获得更多的稳定转化体,但不利于整合基因的表达。至于XRCC1基因,有报道显示,拟南芥xrcc1突变体的生殖细胞和体细胞转化效率都显著降低,比对照分别下降3.04倍和2.60倍,推断XRCC1基因对T-DNA整合具有促进作用<sup>[39]</sup>。但也有报道认为,它对T-DNA整合的效应不明显<sup>[33]</sup>。这两个报道中所采用的突变体、农杆菌菌株、转化方法与条件、筛选方法以及转化频率评价指标等都有差别,而这些因素都会影响最终的结果。因此,所获得的结果不一致在所难免。

### 3.3 HR途径修复基因

尽管植物主要利用NHEJ途径修复DNA断裂,但参与HR途径修复的基因也影响着T-DNA整合,其

中,RAD5、RAD51、RAD54对T-DNA整合具有促进作用,而NRPD1a和AGO2则具有抑制效应。拟南芥RAD5基因与酵母RAD51高度同源,该基因突变后,T-DNA整合频率降低<sup>[46]</sup>。RAD54在不同物种间是很保守的,将酵母RAD54转入拟南芥后,T-DNA整合频率平均提高了27倍<sup>[47]</sup>,卵细胞中基因打靶效率提高约10倍<sup>[48]</sup>。拟南芥RAD54基因已被克隆,表达受 $\gamma$ 辐照诱导,突变后对 $\gamma$ 辐照敏感性增强,体细胞中HR频率也显著降低<sup>[49]</sup>,可能也参与T-DNA的整合。XRCC2是重组调节蛋白RAD51的5个同系物之一,拟南芥xrcc2突变体生殖细胞和体细胞的转化效率分别下降了2.10倍和1.43倍<sup>[39]</sup>,说明XRCC2对T-DNA整合具有促进作用。AGO2和NRPD1a这两个蛋白曾被认为参与基因沉默的调控。最近的研究结果表明,AGO2和NRPD1a在拟南芥中还参与DSB的HR途径修复<sup>[50-51]</sup>。拟南芥nrpd1a-3和ago2-1突变体的转化率平均比对照增加3倍,下调它们的表达则稳定转化率分别增加5.94倍和3.47倍,而且突变体和表达水平下调植株体内的基因组DNA甲基化程度显著降低,而DNA断裂水平显著升高;免疫沉淀分析显示,NRPD1a蛋白可与T-DNA互作。这些结果说明,NRPD1a和AGO2参与了T-DNA整合,而且具有限制作用。基于这些结果,Bilichak等<sup>[52]</sup>认为,进入植物细胞的T链复合体解离后,T-DNA可通过聚合酶Pol IV转录产生非正常的mRNA,这一截短的mRNA可被RDR6(RNA-dependent RNA polymerase 6)识别并转换成双链mRNA,DCL3(dicer-like 3)或DCL4对其进一步加工形成长24 nt或21 nt的双链,并同甲基化酶一起靶向作用于双链T-DNA,最终导致双链T-DNA甲基化而阻碍整合。NRPD1a和AGO2功能丧失后失去了对寄主单链DNA与农杆菌单链T-DNA的辨别能力,从而促进T-DNA整合。

### 3.4 其他DNA断裂修复基因

除上述参与NEJH和HR途径的断裂修复基因外,人们对参与多种DNA断裂修复途径的基因,如ATM、ATR、MRE11、ERCC4、POL $\lambda$ 、RFA等在T-DNA整合中的作用也进行了研究,结果表明,ATM和ATR在体细胞中的效应不明显,MRE11和RFA具有抑制效应,而ERCC4和POL $\lambda$ 则促进T-DNA的整合。ATM、ATR复合体及MRE11等蛋白的主要功能是对DNA断裂进行侦测和传导信号,在NHEJ和HR途径中都起着重要作用<sup>[53-54]</sup>。拟南芥atm-2和atr-2突变

体的体细胞稳定转化频率与对照相近, 说明它们并不影响体细胞中T-DNA的整合<sup>[33]</sup>, 利用花序浸泡法进行转化时, *mre11-2*突变体的生殖细胞转化频率显著提升<sup>[36]</sup>, 显示了*MRE11*对生殖细胞中T-DNA整合的抑制作用。*XPF*(xeroderma pigmentosum group F)亦称*ERCC4*基因, 主要参与核苷酸切除修复, 在NHEJ和HR途径中都起作用<sup>[55]</sup>。*ERCC4*基因突变后, 拟南芥生殖细胞和体细胞的转化效率分别下降2.66和2.29倍, 说明*XPF*对T-DNA整合具有促进作用<sup>[39]</sup>。植物中已发现了12种DNA聚合酶, 其中DNA聚合酶POL $\lambda$ 可与LIG4和XRCC4互作, 在多种DNA修复途径中都有重要作用<sup>[56-58]</sup>。拟南芥*poll-1*突变体对UV-B、丝裂霉素和博来霉素处理较为敏感, 转化效率下降1.5~8.0倍, 而且比*Atlig4-2*和*Atku70-3*突变体的转化效率更低, 说明POL $\lambda$ 基因对T-DNA整合也具有促进作用<sup>[38,58]</sup>。DNA复制因子RFA是RFA1、RFA2和RFA3这3个亚基组成的复合体, 结合与并保护单链DNA暴露的末端, 促进DNA双链断裂的修复<sup>[59]</sup>。通过农杆菌介导将酵母RFA转入烟草和过表达后, 几乎完全抑制了T-DNA携带基因的瞬时表达, T-DNA整合频率也降低了50%, 而采用基因枪介导转化时则无这种表型, 表明RFA复合体阻碍了T-DNA通过DSB途径的整合<sup>[60]</sup>。

### 3.5 不同基因的组合效应

不同DNA断裂修复基因的组合突变对T-DNA整合的影响更加明显。拟南芥*KU80*、*XRCC1*、*XPF*和*XRCC2*四个基因各自突变后, 突变体的生殖细胞转化效率分别下降1.69、3.04、2.66和2.10倍, 体细胞转化效率分别下降2.63、2.60、2.29和1.43倍, 而*ku80/xrcc1*双突变体的转化效率分别下降3.44和2.46倍, *ku80/xrcc1/xpf*三基因突变体分别下降15.36和3.24倍, *ku80/xrcc1/xpf/xrcc2*四基因突变体的转化效率更低, 分别下降了36倍和5.43倍<sup>[39]</sup>。*poll-1/lig4-2*双突变后转化效率也比单突变低, 但*ku70-3/poll-1*双突变后转化频率与单突变无显著差异<sup>[38]</sup>; 而*lig4/lig6*双突变体的T-DNA整合量却是单基因突变体的近两倍<sup>[33]</sup>。这些结果说明, DNA断裂修复基因对T-DNA整合的效应具有冗余性, 也意味着通过多个DNA断裂修复基因的组合调控有可能进一步提高转化效率。

## 4 问题与展望

T-DNA整合是农杆菌介导转化过程的最后一

步, 也是最为关键的一步, 利用正向或反向遗传学手段已鉴定出一些参与T-DNA整合的植物DNA损伤修复遗传因子, 对阐明农杆菌介导转化的机理起到了很大的推动作用。但这一研究领域还存在一些问题。(1)不同研究对同一基因在T-DNA整合中的作用所报道的结果并不一致, 有时甚至是相互矛盾的。对*KU70*、*KU80*和*LIG4*基因的作用目前还存在分歧, 即使是在同一物种拟南芥中也有相反的结论。这可能与不同研究报道所用的转化方法、转化效率评价指标、实验条件及材料的不同有关。所采用的转化方法有花序浸泡法、根段共培养法和愈伤组织共培养法之不同, 采用的转化评价指标有报告基因表达、标记基因抗性及分子检测证据之差别, 采用的转化条件中有农杆菌菌株和菌液浓度之差异, 采用的实验材料中有基因突变位点或表达水平之不同, 这些都会对转化效率的评价产生很大影响。此外, 植物DNA损伤修复系统极其复杂, 参与DNA断裂修复的基因众多, 每个基因在不同物种、不同细胞类型及不同发育阶段的参与程度和作用方式也可能会有所不同, 尽管已获得了一些DNA损伤修复基因的突变体, 而且也明确它们的DNA断裂修复途径存在缺陷, 但仍可获得稳定的转化体, 这一方面说明植物DNA损伤修复系统对T-DNA整合效应的冗余性, 另一方面这种冗余性也可能导致相关基因的模糊效应。因此, 还需要从不同的角度进一步来评价这些DNA修复基因的效应, 以全面了解相关基因参与T-DNA整合的作用。(2)这方面研究多数是在拟南芥、水稻或烟草等模式植物中进行的。以模式植物为研究对象无疑具有许多便利与优点, 但是, 不同植物对农杆菌介导的转化可能会有不同的反应; 另外, 尽管同源基因可能具有近似的功能, 但并不能排除它们在不同物种中的行为或作用方式不同的可能性。因此, 虽然对模式植物的研究结果具有参考价值, 但却不能代替对其他植物的具体研究, 仍需研究相关基因在特定植物种类中对T-DNA整合的作用与机制。(3)通过突变、基因沉默或过表达手段来研究一些基因对T-DNA整合的作用也存在着缺陷。当某个(些)对T-DNA整合有影响的基因是植物生长发育必需的基因时, 突变可能具有致死效应或引起发育不良而无法鉴定出来; 当T-DNA或转座子插入到3'或5'端非翻译区段时, 产生的效应较弱或无效应, 则容易漏检; 当下调基因表达或过表达水平不够时, 也

会造成对基因效应的不恰当评判。因此,应采用多种不同的手段或各种手段相结合来研究DNA损伤修复基因对T-DNA整合的作用。

目前,大多数重要的农作物都可以通过农杆菌介导法转化,但往往局限于少数几个基因型,且转化效率较低,尤其是禾谷类作物。对大多数植物来说,瞬间转化很容易,意味着T-DNA的转移和核定向并不是最大的障碍,主要受限于T-DNA整合这一过程。在DNA损伤修复系统对T-DNA整合作用这一研究领域,尽管对个别基因作用的研究结果不尽一致,但至少对于农杆菌部分利用宿主DNA损伤修复系统帮助T-DNA整合已是无可争议的事实。相信随着参与T-DNA整合的DNA损伤修复基因及其作用机制研究的开展,未来通过植物相关基因的遗传操纵来提高农杆菌介导植物遗传转化的效率将成为现实。对T-DNA整合有促进效应的基因,可采用过表达策略增强其表达水平;对限制T-DNA整合的基因,则可通过RNA干涉策略或基因组编辑手段使其表达水平降低或丧失功能;也可以通过多个基因的组合操纵来提高转化效率。基因组编辑是近年来发展起来的可以对基因组完成精确修饰的一种革命性技术<sup>[61]</sup>,本质上是通过NHEJ和HR途径结合特异性DNA的靶向识别及核酸内切酶完成的,不仅可创造位点特异性突变,而且还可控制外源基因的整合。今后对T-DNA整合分子机制的研究可与基因组编辑研究结合起来,一方面,对T-DNA整合缺陷的研究可以提高我们对同源重组的认识和操纵能力,利于植物基因打靶,通过操纵相关基因获得高频率稳定转化,也可提高基因组编辑工作的效率;另一方面,利用基因组编辑技术不仅可以高效地创造各种基因突变,为研究DNA损伤修复基因在T-DNA整合中的作用提供更丰富的遗传材料,而且也能使T-DNA通过同源重组而整合,可减少外源基因多拷贝和反向重复整合而引起的同源依赖性基因沉默,利于外源基因的定向整合和稳定表达。另外,影响农杆菌转化过程的植物遗传因子众多,DNA断裂损伤修复基因也只是植物DNA损伤修复系统中的一类,而且现在所知的参与T-DNA整合的DNA断裂基因可能仅是一小部分,离阐明DNA损伤修复系统对T-DNA整合作用的作用还有很远的距离。未来除了继续挖掘更多的DNA损伤修复基因及研究其作用机制外,还应该进一步从整个基因组的表达水平上来研究宿主细胞对农杆菌侵染

的响应,以鉴定和分离对T-DNA转移和整合具有重要影响的其他基因。高通量测序技术为加速候选基因的鉴定提供了新手段,也必将促进重要农作物靶向基因工程的发展。

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