

研究论文

小苍兰芳樟醇合酶基因的克隆及表达分析

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摘要 芳樟醇是小苍兰花香的主要成分, 为了研究小苍兰芳樟醇合酶的合成与代谢机理, 采用RT-PCR方法从小苍兰‘金童’花瓣中克隆到1个芳樟醇合酶(linalool synthase, LIS)基因, 含有完整的cDNA开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF), 共1 779个碱基(GenBank收录号KX452731)。与其他物种的芳樟醇合酶氨基酸序列有40%~95%的同源性。系统进化树分析显示, ‘金童’LIS与小苍兰首先聚为一类, 其次与百合、姜、芭蕉的单贴合酶亲缘关系较近。应用荧光定量PCR分析表明, 在小苍兰品种White Wing-2中LIS表达量最高, 在花瓣中高表达, 且在花发育的始花期表达量最高。

关键词 小苍兰; 芳樟醇合酶; 基因克隆; 表达分析

Cloning and Expression of Linalool Synthase Gene in *Freesia*Fan Ronghui^{1,2,3}, Huang Minling^{1,2,3*}, Zhong Huaiqin^{1,2,3}, Luo Yuanhua^{1,2,3}¹Institute of Crop Sciences, Fujian Academy of Agricultural Science, Fuzhou 350013, China;²Flowers Research Center, Fujian Academy of Agricultural Science, Fuzhou 350013, China;³Fujian Engineering Research Center for Characteristic Floriculture, Fuzhou 350013, China)

Abstract Linalool is the main components of the floral scent emitted from *Freesia*. In order to explore the synthesis and metabolic mechanism of linalool synthase (LIS), the open reading frame (ORF) sequence of LIS gene was cloned from petals of *Freesia* ‘Jintong’ using RT-PCR. The cDNA included a whole ORF of 1 779 bp. The amino acid was highly conserved compared with other LIS homologues and shared up to 40%~95% homology with other LIS. Phylogenetic analysis indicated that LIS in ‘Jintong’ was clustered together with LIS of *Freesia hybrida* firstly and was more related to monoterpene synthases of *Lilium sp.*, *Hedychium coronarium* and *Musa acuminata*. The result from fluorescent quantitative PCR analysis indicated that LIS was highly expressed in early flowering period, and the transcriptional level was highest in White Wing-2 and petals.

Keywords *Freesia*; linalool synthase; gene cloning; expression analysis

与花色等其他观赏性状相比, 有关花香的研究相对滞后, 主要集中于花香成分研究。直到近年来,

其生物合成途径逐渐明确^[1-2], 相关酶基因才相继被研究和应用^[3]。1992年, Facchini和Chappell^[4]首次在

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烟草中克隆到两个倍半萜合酶基因。此后,多个花香相关基因相继被克隆和研究,但在观赏植物中克隆到的单萜合酶基因极其有限^[5]。1996年, Dudareva等^[6]在仙女扇中,通过筛选cDNA文库而得到完整的芳樟醇合酶(linalool synthase, *LIS*)基因。此后,在观赏植物中单萜合酶基因相继被克隆,在金鱼草中获得罗勒烯合酶基因和月桂烯合酶基因^[7],在紫苏中获得香叶醇合酶基因和芳樟醇合酶基因^[8],在薰衣草中获得水芹烯合酶基因^[9],在百合水仙中获得月桂烯合酶基因^[10]等。

植物花香是由低分子量挥发性物质的混合物组成的。花香能够吸引传粉昆虫、抵制草食动物并作为免疫信号激起防卫反应^[11-12],从而确保植物的产量和质量^[13]。研究表明,大部分花香物质属于以下三类:萜烯类化合物(terpenoids)、苯丙酸类化合物/苯环型化合物(benzenoids/phenylpropanoids)和脂肪族衍生物(aliphatic compounds)^[14]。萜类化合物的结构单位是异戊二烯(isoprene, C5),可分为单萜(monoterpene, C10)、倍半萜(sesquiterpene, C15)和二萜(diterpene, C20)等,是植物中种类最多的次生代谢化合物^[15]。芳樟醇是一种重要的单链状萜类化合物,有 α 和 β 两种异构体,还有左旋、右旋两种旋光异构体^[16]。茶叶^[17]、仙女扇^[18]等香气的主要挥发性物质为芳樟醇。芳樟醇被广泛应用于合成香料、医药、调香及食品和饲料等工业领域。基于其特有的芳香性、抗菌作用以及驱避有害昆虫等方面的功效,在饲料调味剂、动物生产等方面具有潜在应用价值^[19]。芳樟醇合酶(*LIS*)将牻牛儿焦磷酸(geranyl pyrophosphate, GPP)一步催化成芳樟醇(linalool)^[20]。因此,可以通过导入单一芳樟醇合酶基因达到增加挥发性物质的目的。该酶及相关基因的研究为培养具有新型香味的转基因观赏植物及合成香料奠定了基础。

小苍兰(*Freesia hybrida klatt*)为鸢尾科雪兰

属多年生球根类花卉,其品种丰富、花色多样、香气浓郁,深受人们喜爱,也是开展花香研究的良好植物材料^[21-22]。在小苍兰释放的花香中,萜类化合物最多,释放量最大,单萜类尤其是芳樟醇、 γ -萜品烯是其花香的主要成分^[11]。本研究基于小苍兰花香成分测定的研究结果,选取香味浓郁且萜烯类化合物含量丰富的自育品种‘金童’作为实验材料,采用同源克隆的方法,分离小苍兰芳樟醇合酶基因,并对不同品种、不同组织及不同花发育阶段进行了表达分析,以期为进一步研究基因的功能及花香成分代谢机制奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

本实验在福建省农业科学院作物研究所进行,以自育的小苍兰新品系‘金童’花瓣为供试材料,进行基因克隆。并对不同品种花瓣(表1)、不同组织(雌蕊、雄蕊、花瓣、叶片)及不同发育时期的花朵(花蕾前期、花蕾中期、花蕾后期、始花期)进行表达分析。

1.2 RNA提取及cDNA合成

取上述存放于 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱中的样品,应用多糖多酚植物总RNA快速提取试剂盒(百泰克生物技术有限公司)提取总RNA,用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。使用M-MLV逆转录酶(TaKaRa公司)进行逆转录。

1.3 *LIS*基因序列的克隆

根据GenBank上发表的*LIS*氨基酸序列和核苷酸序列,设计引物*LIS*-F和*LIS*-R(表2),以cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增。PCR反应条件为:94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 预变性5 min;94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 变性30 s,50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 退火30 s,72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 延伸2 min,35个循环;72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 延伸10 min。PCR产物经1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后,回收目的片段并连接到载体pMD18-T(TaKaRa公司),转化大肠杆菌DH5 α (本实验室保

表1 用于表达分析所用小苍兰品种

Table 1 *Freesia* varieties for expression analysis

品种名称 Varieties	花色 Flower color	瓣型 Petaline type	香味 Floral scent	来源 Source
Jintong	Yellow	Double flower	Fragrant	Self-fertile strain
Ziyu	Purple	Single flower	Fragrant	Self-fertile variety
Xiangmei	Red	Double flower	Fragrant	Self-fertile variety
White Wing-2	White	Double flower	Fragrant	Introduced variety
Shuguang	Yellow	Single flower	Fragrant	Introduced variety

表2 小苍兰LIS基因克隆及表达分析所用引物

Table 2 Primers used to clone LIS genes in *Freesia* and analyze their expression

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列 Primer sequence	目的 Purpose
LIS-F	5'-ATG GCT CTC TTG CCG TGT-3'	For the cDNA of ORF
LIS-R	5'-TTA GAG GGG AAT GGG TTC-3'	
P1	5'-ATC CAG ATG TAG TAC GCC AGT C-3'	For the expression of LIS
P2	5'-AGT GCT ACC GAT TTC AGT GAT T-3'	
AC-F	5'-GAG CAT GGC ATT GTC AGC AAC T-3'	For the internal control
AC-R	5'-TGG CGT AGA GGG AAA GAA CAG C-3'	

存),通过蓝白斑筛选及PCR扩增鉴定阳性克隆后进行测序(铂尚生物技术有限公司),得到LIS的开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF)。

1.4 生物信息学分析

利用NCBI网站的BLAST搜索相似序列,通过BioXM预测该蛋白质的分子量和等电点,使用ClustalX 1.81软件进行多重序列比对。

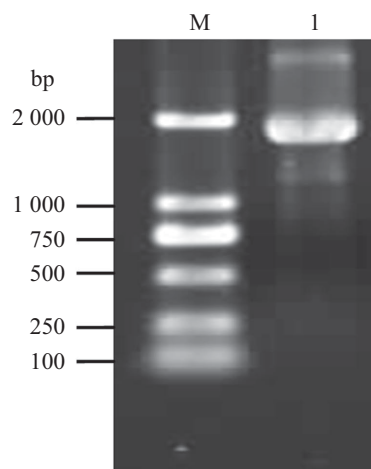
1.5 荧光定量PCR分析

根据已获得的LIS全长序列,设计1对引物P1和P2(表2),扩增长度为244 bp;以小苍兰*actin*(AF069229)为内参,应用引物AC-F和AC-R(表2),扩增长度为220 bp,荧光定量PCR进行扩增(7500,美国ABI公司)。反应体系为:12.5 μ L Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix,正、反向引物各1 μ L(10 μ mol/L),1 μ L cDNA,补ddH₂O至25 μ L。反应程序为:95 $^{\circ}$ C预变性10 min;95 $^{\circ}$ C变性15 s,56 $^{\circ}$ C退火1 min,72 $^{\circ}$ C延伸1 min,40个循环。每个样品3次取样,每个反应3个重复,采用2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT}法分析试验结果。

2 结果

2.1 LIS全长cDNA克隆

根据LIS蛋白质序列设计一对ORF扩增引物LIS-F和LIS-R,以‘金童’花瓣cDNA为模板,进行PCR,获得约1 800 bp条带(图1),目的片段胶回收测序结果为1 779 bp,且包含完整的开放阅读框(ORF),编码593个氨基酸,预测的理论等电点为4.77,分子量为146.11 kDa,GenBank登录号为KX452731。序列经BLASTp,与参考蛋白质序列小苍兰(AFP23421)、姜(JN695016)和六出花(FR822739)有很高同源性,氨基酸序列同源性分别为95%、56%和45%(图2)。初步认为,它是小苍兰‘金童’LIS基因的ORF,且含有萜类合酶的典型结构天冬氨酸富集模



M: DNA标准分子量DL2000; 1: 开放阅读框(ORF)。

M: DNA marker DL2000; 1: open reading frame (ORF).

图1 小苍兰LIS基因的克隆

Fig.1 Clone of LIS gene in *Freesia*

体(DDxxD)。

利用MEGA 4.0软件对小苍兰‘金童’LIS编码的蛋白与其他植物的单萜合酶氨基酸序列进行进化关系分析,对包括‘金童’在内的12个单萜合酶的氨基酸序列构建系统进化树(图3)。结果显示,小苍兰‘金童’LIS与单子叶植物的单萜合酶亲缘关系较近,聚为一类,而与双子叶植物为不同分支,亲缘关系较远。

2.2 LIS基因表达的分析

以小苍兰*actin*为内参,用荧光定量PCR技术检测LIS在小苍兰不同花发育阶段、不同组织及不同品种的表达分析。结果表明,LIS从蕾期开始表达量逐渐增加,到花蕾后期及始花期达到最高(图4)。在不同组织中表达分析结果表明,LIS在花瓣中表达量最高,其次是雄蕊、雌蕊、叶片。对5个品种花瓣中的表达进行分析比较,结果显示,在White Wing-2中表达量最高。

AlstroemeriaRRSANMPTVMNNYICLHSE..FIGMECAAFLEKRSARSLI	43
Freesia hybrid	MAIIKCFISCFPCSEVITGFVRLFLISSRBSKVCSSNYRFRCCINTCTEVSCEIRRAASVECNWILSYICANCG..YNGDECVNEIRLKEEVKQIF	98
HedychiumMSLEFCFAVAEINLAFIRHLIALBRGATTIKGFCILTIIFETIDAG..QTFASSANVCENWGLRIRSHIVSFEVEKIDTAKRIKREVEKVV	94
Jintong	MAIIKCFISCFPCSEVITGFVRLFLISSRBSKVCSSNYRFRCCINTCTEVSCEIRRAASVECNWILSYICANCG..YNGDECVNEIRLKEEVKQIF	98
Consensusrr ay w l lk	
Alstroemeria	ACTISLVEKLEIVLIRGLGAYHREERIMVDPALICSAIILLSVARCLGIEATLIFLLRHHGHEISQITRRWFHDETTGCRACITRIRLISLSY	143
Freesia hybrid	CSKREIYQITLIDLCGLGAYHRCICIRDDISTFOSLEKTSLEMENEIRRAISIVFLLRHHGHSALIRNHFENR..GNRSOLRNMVEGMINLY	196
Hedychium	HLKREVEECLIDLCGLGAYHKKLIRDCSSLSHASLELVSLKFN..IRASAVIFLLRHHGHSVSLIRKHFDER..GCRDCKIRKATCGMSISY	192
Jintong	CSKREIYQITLIDLCGLGAYHRCICIRDDISTFOSLEKTSLEMENEIRRAISIVFLLRHHGHSALIRNHFENR..GNRSOLRNMVEGMINLY	196
Consensus	l d l lg ayhf i d l s l a frllre gf s cif f g f c g y	
Alstroemeria	RASVVAIEENIMLIRRHFKHRLDFHNSIEFWIRSAIHAIIEIPNNSGCRISRWETIMHRCETITNL..GLELAKLIRLIVGCVVGEIRGTSK	241
Freesia hybrid	ERSFVVEGECQLLEIRVVEHRLHLSLVEASVRSVVAHALELPHRRSILDRFWEIHWKRVKINS..AGFVAKLIRLIVGCVVGEIRGTSK	294
Hedychium	ERSVYKLEEMVIEHRAEVEHKNVLEGGSSILIRSNVAHALELPHRRSILDRFWEIHWKRVKINS..AGFVAKLIRLIVGCVVGEIRGTSK	292
Jintong	ERSVYKLEEMVIEHRAEVEHKNVLEGGSSILIRSNVAHALELPHRRSILDRFWEIHWKRVKINS..AGFVAKLIRLIVGCVVGEIRGTSK	294
Consensus	eas a f t hl e re halelpl r rl rwfl n l aklofn q ke s	
Alstroemeria	WRAHLLIIGENISFDRFIRHARVGSFEEESVRCQVDFICIGEARITLITLIVYGHLELIDLPKQVRFVS..DIEGLIDYMKICVIAEFTN	340
Freesia hybrid	WWRHGLCGHNSFDRDRINRYVEVIRGHEKIKGSEEMVANGVHTLIDLVYGHLELIDLPKQVRFVS..DIEGLIDYMKICVIAEFTN	392
Hedychium	WWRHGLIACGHSFDRDRINRYVEVIRGHEKIKGSEEMVANGVHTLIDLVYGHLELIDLPKQVRFVS..DIEGLIDYMKICVIAEFTN	391
Jintong	WWRHGLIACGHSFDRDRINRYVEVIRGHEKIKGSEEMVANGVHTLIDLVYGHLELIDLPKQVRFVS..DIEGLIDYMKICVIAEFTN	392
Consensus	ww l l f rdrl e yl g ep w r t c t cd yd yq l elelft rw al lpdwk a fnt n	
Alstroemeria	LITANLTKRGLIILHILRHSWDLICRNYLVEAKWYHSGYHTEBEYITPANSISGELVLCQYCTSENIDEALCKYNYEDVVRKSSMISPIWDLIA	440
Freesia hybrid	LITANLTKRGLIILHILRHSWDLICRNYLVEAKWYHSGYHTEBEYITPANSISGELVLCQYCTSENIDEALCKYNYEDVVRKSSMISPIWDLIA	492
Hedychium	LITANLTKRGLIILHILRHSWDLICRNYLVEAKWYHSGYHTEBEYITPANSISGELVLCQYCTSENIDEALCKYNYEDVVRKSSMISPIWDLIA	491
Jintong	LITANLTKRGLIILHILRHSWDLICRNYLVEAKWYHSGYHTEBEYITPANSISGELVLCQYCTSENIDEALCKYNYEDVVRKSSMISPIWDLIA	492
Consensus	k kg p lr w dlc aylveakw g p eyl si t a y rl dia	
Alstroemeria	TSRFRGRCVLSPTCCMNERIVSBEVARGCKEYIMPNKRCVNGCRGVSSEFYMRFIVNNIITHEFFYCDHEFVGRAGETKQVMSLITP	539
Freesia hybrid	TSRFRGRCVLSPTCCMNERIVSBEVARGCKEYIMPNKRCVNGCRGVSSEFYMRFIVNNIITHEFFYCDHEFVGRAGETKQVMSLITP	591
Hedychium	TSRFRGRCVLSPTCCMNERIVSBEVARGCKEYIMPNKRCVNGCRGVSSEFYMRFIVNNIITHEFFYCDHEFVGRAGETKQVMSLITP	590
Jintong	TSRFRGRCVLSPTCCMNERIVSBEVARGCKEYIMPNKRCVNGCRGVSSEFYMRFIVNNIITHEFFYCDHEFVGRAGETKQVMSLITP	591
Consensus	ts e rgdv k i q c m e se a i d k q yq d g ll fi	

方框部分为DDxxD模。

The box parts indicate DDxxD motif.

图2 小苍兰LIS氨基酸同源性分析

Fig.2 Homology analysis of LIS in *Freesia*

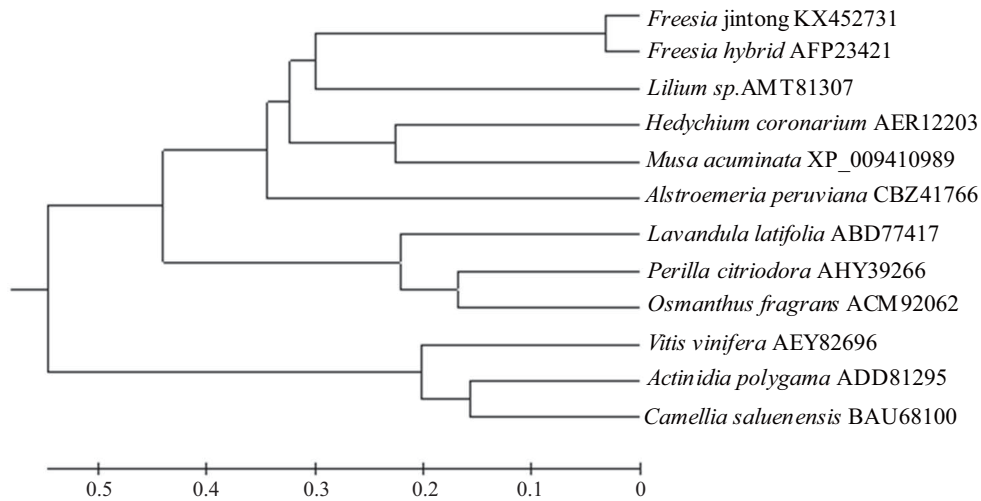


图3 小苍兰LIS与其他植物单萜合酶氨基酸序列的系统进化树

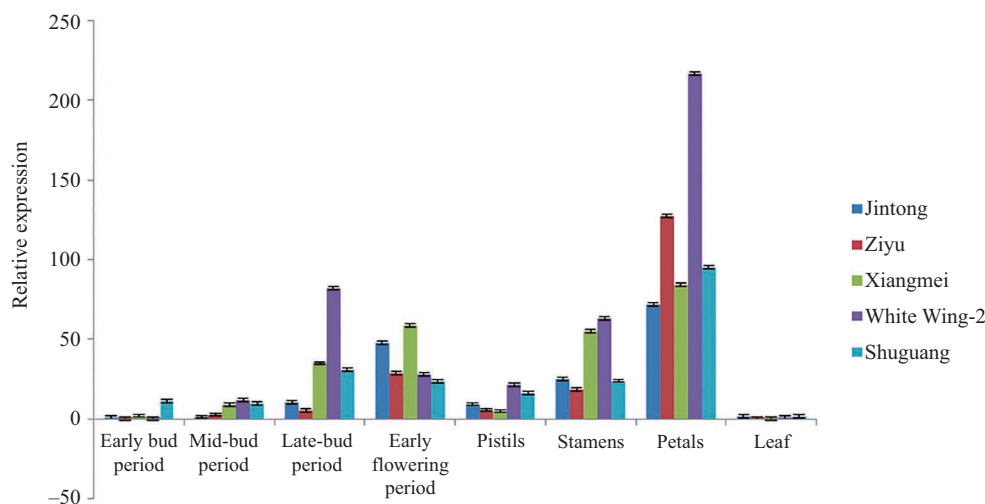
Fig.3 Phylogenetic analysis of LIS in *Freesia* with other plant of monoterpene synthases

3 讨论

花香是评价观赏花卉的重要特征, 萜类被认为是花香中重要的挥发物成分^[23-24]。植物中的萜类化合物具有多样性特征, 即一种植物中可能存在多种萜类。Aubourg等^[25]对拟南芥的基因组序列分析发现, 在40种萜烯类合酶基因中, 有30种在基因结构和序列相关性具有相似性, 可能是在进化过程中发生基因的细微变化, 从而导致结构和功能的改变。近期研究表明, 几乎所有的萜类合酶都含有一个天冬氨酸富集模体(DDxxD), 这个模体被认为具有结合金属离子的作用^[26], 是萜类合酶的一个典型结构。

本研究通过RT-PCR获得的小苍兰合酶基因含有典型的DDxxD。

LIS是萜类化合物生物合成的重要酶, 一步反应可生成挥发性物质芳樟醇^[20]。仙女扇的LIS基因在柱头、雄蕊和花瓣中表达, 在叶片和花萼中不表达; 并且在花发育的整个过程都有表达, 在花蕾后期表达量最高^[27]。唐丽等^[28]对金桂的研究中表明, LIS在雌蕊、雄蕊和花瓣中表达, 在叶片和花萼中不表达。本研究通过荧光定量PCR的方法对小苍兰不同组织中LIS表达情况进行分析, 发现小苍兰花瓣中LIS表达量最高, 其次是雌蕊和雄蕊, 在叶片中表达



柱状图表示5个小苍兰品种(金童、紫玉、香玫、White Wing-2、曙光)在不同花发育时期(花蕾前期、花蕾中期、花蕾后期、始花期)及不同组织部位(雌蕊、雄蕊、花瓣、叶片)的表达水平。*actin*为对照基因。每个样品3次取样,每个反应3个重复。

The measurements represent the expression level of five varieties of *Freesia* (Jintong, Ziyu, Xiangmei, White Wing-2 and Shuguang) in different growth periods of flowering (early bud period, mid-bud period, late-bud period and early flowering period) and different tissues (pistils, stamens, petals and leaf). The level of each gene is relative to that of *actin*. Three sampling each sample, three technical replicates each reaction.

图4 LIS在小苍兰不同品种中的表达

Fig.4 Expression of LIS in different varieties of *Freesia*

量最低;并对其花发育过程中的表达情况进行分析发现,在始花期LIS表达最高,且5个品种的表达情况表现高度一致。又有研究表明,芳樟醇是小苍兰花香的主要成分^[21-22],说明LIS在小苍兰挥发性物质释放过程中起着重要作用。我们在研究不同品种时发现,在White Wing-2中LIS表达量显著高于其他品种,这为进一步筛选花香浓郁新品种提供参考。

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