

## 研究报告

## Research Report

# 小麦 *TaFTSH6* 基因特征及干旱和热胁迫下的表达研究

李媛<sup>1,2</sup> 蒋慧君<sup>1</sup> 刘军<sup>2</sup> 刘云国<sup>1</sup> 胡晓君<sup>1\*</sup>

1 临沂大学生命科学学院, 临沂, 276000; 2 新疆大学生命科学与技术学院, 乌鲁木齐, 830046

\* 通信作者, huxiaojun19812003@126.com

**摘要** 为了研究小麦 *FTSH* 基因的特征和功能, 本研究以小麦“Bobwhite”为材料, 克隆了一个小麦 *TaFTSH* 家族基因 *TaFTSH6*。进化树分析表明, 氨基酸序列与其他物种的 *FTSH6* 序列亲缘关系极为相近。SMART 分析表明, *TaFTSH6* 均具有保守的 N 端跨膜结构域、ATP 结合位点和亲水  $Zn^{2+}$  金属蛋白酶结构域。染色体定位发现该基因位于小麦 chr7D 染色体, 故命名为 *TaFTSH6-7D*。启动子序列顺式作用元件分析表明, *TaFTSH6* 基因启动子区域存在 CAACTG 干旱响应位点和 GACnnCTCnnGAA 热胁迫响应位点, 以及许多与激素信号传导相关的顺式作用元件。对干旱和热胁迫下的苗期小麦的 *TaFTSH6* 基因表达量进行荧光定量分析, 结果表明, 干旱和热胁迫均能增加根、叶组织中 *TaFTSH6* 基因的表达量, 说明 *TaFTSH6* 基因受干旱和热胁迫的诱导, 对小麦 *TaFTSH6* 基因功能的进一步研究将为小麦耐干旱和热胁迫改良育种提供一定理论依据。

**关键词** 小麦, *TaFTSH6*, 干旱胁迫, 热胁迫

## Characteristics of *TaFTSH6* Gene and Expression Analysis under Dry and Heat Stress in Wheat

Li Yuan<sup>1,2</sup> Jiang Huijun<sup>1</sup> Liu Jun<sup>2</sup> Liu Yunguo<sup>1</sup> Hu Xiaojun<sup>1\*</sup>

1 College of Life Science, Linyi University, Linyi, 276000; 2 College of Life Science and Technology, University, Xinjiang Urumqi City, 830046

\* Corresponding author, huxiaojun19812003@126.com

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**Abstract** In order to study the characteristics and functions of wheat *FTSH* genes, *TaFTSH6* was cloned from wheat "bobwhite". Phylogenetic tree analysis showed that the amino acid sequence was very similar to *FTSH6* sequence of other species. SMART analysis showed that *TaFTSH6* had a conserved N-terminal transmembrane domain, ATP binding sites and hydrophilic  $Zn^{2+}$  metalloproteinase domain. The gene was located on chr7D chromosome of wheat, named as *TaFTSH6-7D*. Cis-elements analysis of *TaFTSH6* promoter sequence showed that there are several drought responses sites CAACTG and a heat stress response site GACnnCTCnnGAA in the promoter, as well as many cis-elements related to hormone signal transduction. Quantitative expression analysis of *TaFTSH6* gene in wheat seedlings under drought and heat stress showed that both drought and heat stress could increase the expression level of *TaFTSH6* gene in root and leaf tissues, which indicated that *TaFTSH6* is induced by drought and heat stress. Further study on the function of *TaFTSH6* gene in wheat will partly support theoretical guidance to wheat breeding for drought and heat stress tolerance.

**Keywords** Wheat, *TaFTSH6*, Dry stress, Heat stress

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FTSH (filamentation temperature-sensitive H) 是一种胞质膜蛋白内肽酶, 属于 AAA (ATPase associated with diverse cellular activities) 蛋白酶家族 (Ogura and Wilkinson, 2001)。该家族具有 N 端跨膜结构域、ATP 和  $Zn^{2+}$  结合位点, 以环状同型六聚体的形式与调节因子 HflK 或 HflC 低聚物形成复合物, 依赖 ATP 降解短寿命蛋白质和错误组装的膜蛋白, 从而调节生物的正常生长发育 (Kihara et al., 1997; Kihara and Ito, 1998; Ito and Akiyama, 2005)。FTSH 是许多生物生长必需的, 该家族基因表达量降低或者基因突变都会导致枯草芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus subtilis*) 和大肠杆菌 (*Escherichia coli*) 严重的生长缺陷, 甚至致死 (Deuerling et al., 1997; Jayasekera et al., 2000)。FTSH 基因最初由 4 个不同的研究小组在大肠杆菌中筛选不同表型时分别独立发现的 (Schumann, 1999), 至今已在枯草芽孢杆菌 (Deuerling et al., 1995)、乳酸乳球菌 (*Lactococcus lactis*) (Duwat et al., 1995)、拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) (Lindahl et al., 1996)、烟草 (*Nicotiana tabacum*) (Seo et al., 2000)、苜蓿 (*Medicago sativa*) (Ivashuta et al., 2002)、野生西瓜 (*Citrullus lanatus*) (Akashi et al., 2004)、蓝细菌 (*Synechocystis* sp) (Kamata et al., 2005)、番茄 (*Solanum lycopersicum*) (Sun et al., 2006a)、玉米 (*Zea mays*) (Andjelkovic and Thompson 2006)、菠菜 (*Spinacia oleracea*) (Yoshioka et al., 2006)、芥菜 (*Brassica juncea*) (Knight et al., 2006)、马铃薯 (*Solanum tuberosum*) (范敏等, 2007)、复活草 (*Xerophyta viscosa*) (Ingle et al., 2007)、水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) (Zhang and Sun, 2009)、大豆 (*Glycine max*) (Yin et al., 2011)、植物乳杆菌 (*Lactobacillus plantarum*) (Bove et al., 2012)、花生 (*Arachis hypogaea*) (郑春花等, 2016, 江苏农业科学, 44(12): 74-77)、西瓜噬酸菌 (*Acidovorax citrulli*) (季苇芹等, 2019) 等多种生物中发现和研究。

FTSH 参与生物对多种逆境胁迫的响应。热胁迫或光胁迫增加蓝细菌细胞中 FTSH 基因的表达量 (Kamata et al., 2005), 缺乏 FTSH 蛋白酶的植物乳杆菌突变体对热和盐浓度升高表现出显著的敏感性, 而 FTSH 过表达则导致其耐热性和耐盐性增加 (Bove et al., 2012), 西瓜噬酸菌 FTSH 基因缺失突变体在热、高盐等逆境胁迫条件下的生长能力均显著减弱 (季苇芹等, 2019)。在植物中也发现 FTSH 参与抵御冷胁迫、热胁迫、干旱胁迫、盐胁迫等逆境胁迫反应, 逆境胁迫能够增加 FTSH 基因的表达量。例如, 冷胁迫导致苜蓿 *MsFTSH* 基因表达量增加 (Ivashuta et al., 2002); 热胁迫导致拟南芥 *AtFTSH11* (Chen et al.,

2006)、番茄 *LeFTSH6* (Sun et al., 2006b) 基因表达量增加; 干旱胁迫使马铃薯 *SoFTSH4-like* 基因在叶片和根系里的表达量明显增加 (范敏等, 2007); 盐胁迫使 9 个花生 FTSH 基因表达量上调, 其中包括一个 *FTSH6-like* 基因 (郑春花等, 2016)。FTSH 基因能提高植物对逆境胁迫的耐受性, 拟南芥中过表达 *AtFTSH11* 有助于对热胁迫的整体耐受性 (Chen et al., 2006); FTSHi5 可抑制衰老相关基因的表达, 维持细胞氧化还原平衡 (Wang et al., 2018b; Havé et al., 2018)。但目前未见 FTSH 基因在小麦中的研究报道。

小麦是世界上重要的粮食作物, 在全球的不同产区, 小麦整个生育期经常遭受干旱胁迫和热胁迫, 产量和质量受到严重的影响, 因此, 提高小麦的抗旱性和抗热性对小麦的高产稳产和优质供应具有重要意义。为了研究小麦 FTSH 基因的特征和功能, 本研究以小麦 “Bobwhite” 为材料, 克隆了一个小麦 TaFTSH 家族基因 *TaFTSH6*, 并对其进行生物信息学分析、干旱胁迫和热胁迫下的表达量变化分析, 期为小麦耐旱性、耐热性提供理论基础, 为小麦耐干热性育种提供新的思路。

## 1 结果与分析

### 1.1 *TaFTSH6* 基因克隆及氨基酸序列的进化树分析

以小麦叶片 cDNA 为模板, 用 *TaFTSH6F* 和 *TaFTSH6R* 进行 PCR 扩增, 扩增产物用 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测, 可见大于 2 000 bp 的基因片段 (图 1), 与预期一致。将目的片段回收纯化并与 pMD19-T 载体连接, 转化大肠杆菌 (*E. coli*) DH5 $\alpha$  感受态细胞, 转化产物经过菌落 PCR 筛选阳性克隆、提取质粒并送至华大基因测序。该序列具有 2 049 bp 的 ORF, 编码

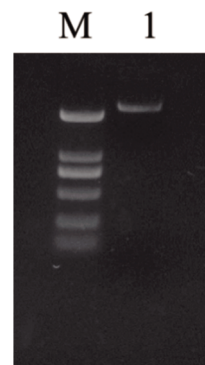


图 1 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因扩增产物

注: M: DL2000 Marker; 1: *TaFTSH6-7D* PCR 产物

Figure 1 Amplification products of *TaFTSH6-7D* PCR

Note: M: DL 2000 Marker; 1: PCR product of *TaFTSH6-7D* ORF

683 个氨基酸。用基因序列在小麦基因库 URGI 上进行比对,发现该基因位于 chr7D 染色体上,因此,命名为 *TaFTSH6-7D*。

对不同物种的 *FTSH* 氨基酸序列进行进化树分析,*TaFTSH6* 序列与其他物种的 *FTSH6* 相似度高,*FTSH6* 序列在单子叶植物中和双子叶植物种也表现出明显的差异(图 2)。*TaFTSH6-7D* 与其二倍体祖先节节麦(*Aegilops auschii*)的同源性最高,达到 99%,与 *TaFTSH6-7A* 与 *TaFTSH6-7B* 略有差异,与大麦、二穗短柄草、水稻、高粱、玉米等亲缘关系较近,与其他物种的 *FTSH6* 亲缘关系远。

## 1.2 *TaFTSH6* 蛋白结构分析

对小麦 *TaFTSH6* 蛋白序列与水稻、大麦和玉米的 *TaFTSH6* 蛋白序列进行比对分析,发现 *FTSH6* 序列高度保守,具有典型的 *FTSH* 家族特点,特别是在 90~670 aa 之间。在 164~182 处表现出保守的跨膜 N 端结构域。在 260~268、315~320 和 360~366 处有典型的 ATP 结合位点,在 260~268 处为 WalkerA 保守结构域 GXXGXGK (S/T),315~320 处为保守的 WalkerB 结构域 VFIDE,在 ATP 结合位点后还有典型的 LLRXGRX 精氨酸指环结构(375~381 处)(图3)。

## 1.3 *TaFTSH6* 启动子序列顺式作用元件分析

对 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因编码区起始密码子上游 2 kb 左右区域内的启动子序列进行分析,结果显示,在 ATG 上游 56 bp、339 bp、1 101 bp 和 1 833 bp 处发现 CAACTG 干旱响应位点,在 ATG 上游 234 bp 处发现 GACnnCTCnnGAA 热激转录因子结合位点。除此之外,在 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因启动子区域存在许多与生长发育相关顺式作用调控元件、激素信号传导途径相关的顺式作用调控元件及非生物逆境胁迫响应相关的顺式作用调控元件(表 1)。

## 1.4 *TaFTSH6-7D* 在干旱和热胁迫条件下的表达量增加

为了研究 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因对于干旱和热胁迫的响应情况,用 RT-PCR 方法分析在干旱和热环境处理下,苗期小麦叶片和根组织中 *TaFTSH6* 基因表达状况。结果显示:在干旱胁迫下,小麦叶片和根组织 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量均呈现升高的变化趋势,特别是在处理 12 h 后,*TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量在叶组织和根组织中分别呈现显著或极显著增高;在热胁迫下,小麦叶片和根组织 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量也呈现升高的变化趋势,在处理 6 h、2 d

(6 h/d)和 3 d (6h/d),*TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量在叶组织显著增高,在根组织中极显著增高(图 4)。以上结果说明 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因受干旱和热胁迫的诱导。

## 2 讨论

植物在整个生活史中面临多种非生物和生物胁迫,蛋白质的体内降解是植物响应环境胁迫并协调生长发育和胁迫响应之间的关系的重要方式之一(Chen et al., 2020)。生物体通过降解寿命期蛋白质、错误组装的膜蛋白,调节生物的正常生长发育和对环境的响应(Wang et al., 2018a)。生物体内降解蛋白质的方式主要有不依赖 ATP 的溶酶体途径和依赖 ATP 的泛素蛋白酶体降解途径,近年来的研究还发现了胱天蛋白酶(caspase)途径、线粒体的 La 蛋白酶途径、高尔基体内 Kex2 水解酶途径和细胞膜表面的水解酶途径等(Ling et al., 2019)。*FTSH* 蛋白酶降解蛋白质依赖于 ATP 提供能量,在大肠杆菌中,*FTSH* 以环状同型六聚体的形式与调节因子 HflKC 低聚物形成复合物,其活性受磷酸化修饰(Kato and Sakamoto, 2019),降解短寿命蛋白质和错误组装蛋白(Nishimura et al., 2016)。其特殊之处在于它是膜锚定的,可在逆境胁迫条件下降解错误蛋白并维持膜的稳定性(Kato and Sakamoto, 2018),是细胞膜表面的水解酶类。因此,*FTSH* 蛋白酶家族具有一个 N 端跨膜结构域和一个延伸到基质中的 C 端区域。C 端区域包含 ATPase 和蛋白酶域,ATPase 结构域发挥去折叠酶的功能,通过一个狭窄的孔将底物转移到蛋白酶域降解室中。本研究发现,不同物种的 *FTSH6* 蛋白序列在 N 端的跨膜域、C 端的 ATP 结合位点以及精氨酸指环处都高度保守。

目前,对 *FTSH* 蛋白酶的作用机理还知之甚少。*FTSH* 蛋白酶能将完整的膜蛋白从膜中抽出并降解(Kato and Sakamoto, 2018)。拟南芥有 12 个 *FTSH* 编码基因。其中 9 种位于蛋白质以叶绿体的类囊体膜上,3 种定位于线粒体膜上。*FTSH* 参与了叶绿体早期发育过程中类囊体膜的形成,烟草中的 *FTSH* 突变在叶片发育的后期表现出类囊体膜的崩塌(Kato et al., 2012),另外,*FTSH* 还参与光系统 II 修复周期中 D1 蛋白和光合电子传递途径中几种蛋白质复合物的降解及组装过程,缺乏 *FTSH* 的拟南芥突变体中光损伤 D1 蛋白累积,ROS (Reactive oxygen species)信号得不到有效传递,对强光胁迫表现出更高的敏感性(Zaltsman et al., 2005; Dogra et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2018a)。然而,*FTSH* 的蛋白酶活性的调节方式,*FTSH*

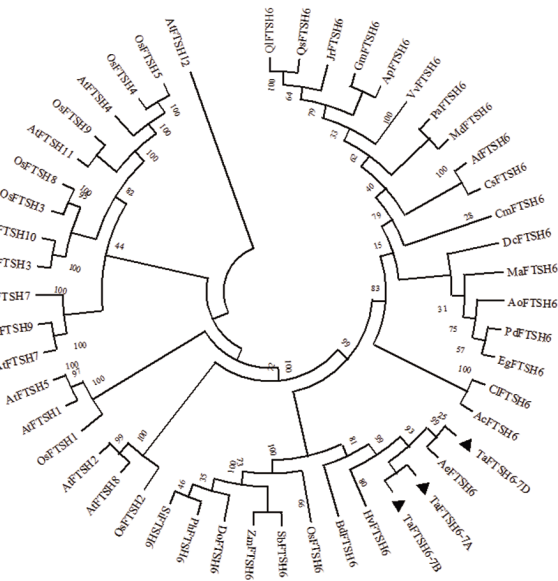


图 2 FTSH6 的进化树分析

注: 图中蛋白序列对应的物种名称和 Accession 号分别为: QIFSTH6(*Quercu lobatas*; XP\_030954247.1); QsFTSH6 (*Quercus suber*; XP\_023912746.1); JrFTSH6 (*Juglans regia*; XP\_018813999.1); GmFTSH6 (*Glycine max*; XP\_003552529.1); ApFTSH6 (*Abrus precatorius*; XP\_027351682.1); VvFTSH6 (*Vitis vinifera*; XP\_002283393.2); PaFTSH6 (*Prunus avium*; XP\_021812467.1); MdFTSH6 (*Malus domestica*; XP\_028963645.1); AtFTSH6 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568311.2); CsFTSH6 (*Citrus sinensis*; XP\_006482602.1); CmFTSH6 (*Cinnamomum micranthum*; RWR84016.1); DcFTSH6 (*Dendrobium catenatum*; XP\_020697708.1); MaFTSH6 (*Musa acuminata*; XP\_009381413.1); AoFTSH6 (*Asparagus officinalis*; XP\_020255491.1); PdFTSH6 (*Phoenix dactylifera*; XP\_008802626.1); EgFTSH6 (*Elaeis guineensis*; XP\_010939484.1); CifFTSH6 (*Carex littedalei*; KAF3329191.1); AcFTSH6 (*Ananas comosus*; OAY79220.1); AeFTSH6 (*Aegilops tauschii*; XP\_020164802.1); HvfFTSH6 (*Hordeum vulgare*; KAE8798980.1); BdfFTSH6 (*Brachypodium distachyon*; XP\_003564049.1); OsFTSH6 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015641788.1); SbFTSH6 (*Sorghum bicolor*; XP\_002438106.1); ZmFTSH6 (*Zea mays*; ACG28886.1); DoFTSH6 (*Dichanthelium oligosanthes*; OEL32993.1); PhFTSH6 (*Panicum hallii*; XP\_025812318.1); SiFTSH6 (*Setaria italica*; XP\_004965045.1); OsFTSH2 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015643053.1); AtFTSH8 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_563766.3); AtFTSH2 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; XP\_015643053.1); OsFTSH1 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015643811.1); AtFTSH1 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_564563.1); AtFTSH5 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568604.1); AtFTSH7 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_566889.1); AtFTSH9 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568892.1); OsFTSH7 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015625409.1); AtFTSH3 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_850129.1); AtFTSH10 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_172231.2); OsFTSH3 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015626112.1); OsFTSH8 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015639995.1); AtFTSH11 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568787.1); OsFTSH9 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015621895.1); AtFTSH4 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_565616.1); OsFTSH4 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015621656.1); OsFTSH5 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; XP\_015615459.1); AtFTSH12 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_565212.1)

Figure 2 Evolutionary tree analysis of FTSH6

Note: the access number and Latin name of the proteins and their species in the figure are as follows: QIFSTH6 (*Quercu lobatas*; XP\_030954247.1); QsFTSH6 (*Quercus suber*; XP\_023912746.1); JrFTSH6 (*Juglans regia*; XP\_018813999.1); GmFTSH6 (*Glycine max*; XP\_003552529.1); ApFTSH6 (*Abrus precatorius*; XP\_027351682.1); VvFTSH6 (*Vitis vinifera*; XP\_002283393.2); PaFTSH6 (*Prunus avium*; XP\_021812467.1); MdFTSH6 (*Malus domestica*; XP\_028963645.1); AtFTSH6 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568311.2); CsFTSH6 (*Citrus sinensis*; XP\_006482602.1); CmFTSH6 (*Cinnamomum micranthum*; RWR84016.1); DcFTSH6 (*Dendrobium catenatum*; XP\_020697708.1); MaFTSH6 (*Musa acuminata*; XP\_009381413.1); AoFTSH6 (*Asparagus officinalis*; XP\_020255491.1); PdFTSH6 (*Phoenix dactylifera*; XP\_008802626.1); EgFTSH6 (*Elaeis guineensis*; XP\_010939484.1); CifFTSH6 (*Carex littedalei*; KAF3329191.1); AcFTSH6 (*Ananas comosus*; OAY79220.1); AeFTSH6 (*Aegilops tauschii*; XP\_020164802.1); HvfFTSH6 (*Hordeum vulgare*; KAE8798980.1); BdfFTSH6 (*Brachypodium distachyon*; XP\_003564049.1); OsFTSH6 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015641788.1); SbFTSH6 (*Sorghum bicolor*; XP\_002438106.1); ZmFTSH6 (*Zea mays*; ACG28886.1); DoFTSH6 (*Dichanthelium oligosanthes*; OEL32993.1); PhFTSH6 (*Panicum hallii*; XP\_025812318.1); SiFTSH6 (*Setaria italica*; XP\_004965045.1); OsFTSH2 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015643053.1); AtFTSH8 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_563766.3); AtFTSH2 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; XP\_015643053.1); OsFTSH1 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015643811.1); AtFTSH1 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_564563.1); AtFTSH5 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568604.1); AtFTSH7 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_566889.1); AtFTSH9 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568892.1); OsFTSH7 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015625409.1); AtFTSH3 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_850129.1); AtFTSH10 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_172231.2); OsFTSH3 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015626112.1); OsFTSH8 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015639995.1); AtFTSH11 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_568787.1); OsFTSH9 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015621895.1); AtFTSH4 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_565616.1); OsFTSH4 (*Oryza sativa*; XP\_015621656.1); OsFTSH5 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; XP\_015615459.1); AtFTSH12 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*; NP\_565212.1)

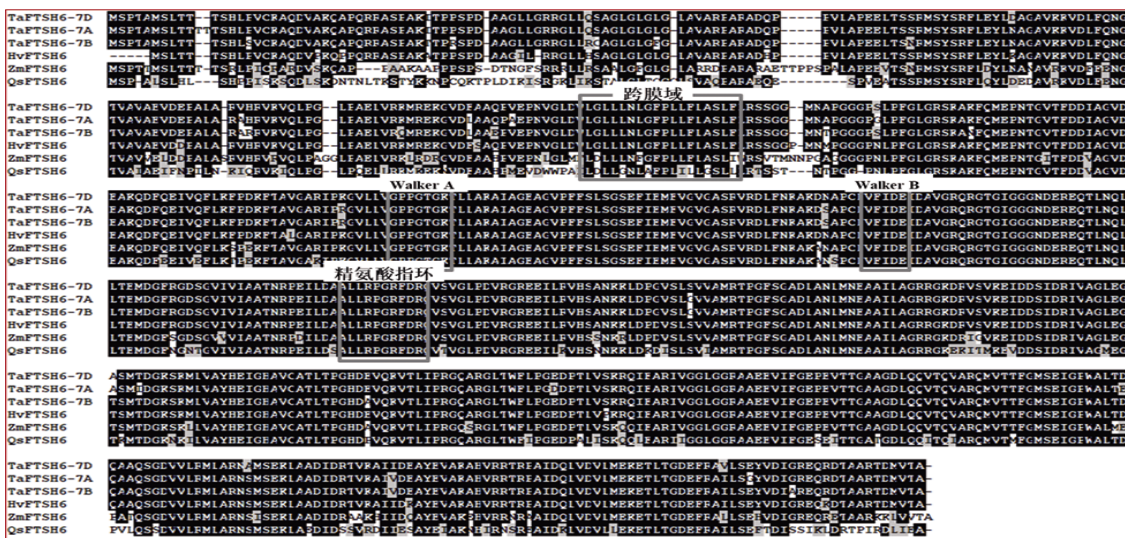


图 3 不同物种 FTSH6 的 ClustalW 分析

注: HvFTSH6, OsFTSH6 和 ZmFTSH6 分别为大麦, 水稻和玉米的 FTSH6 蛋白的氨基酸序列, Accession 号分别为 KAE87-98980.1, XP\_015641788.1 和 ACG28886.1

Figure 3 ClustalW analysis of FTSH6 among different species

Note: HvFTSH6, OsFTSH6 and ZmFTSH6 are amino acid sequences of FTSH6 protein of barley, rice and maize, and the access numbers are KAE8798980.1, and XP\_015641788.1 and ACG28886.1 respectively

及其复合体识别受损蛋白的模式, FTSH 的具体功能和发挥作用的方式还需要深入的研究。

*FTSH* 被报道参与植物对干旱和热胁迫的响应。干旱条件下, 复活草 (Ingle et al., 2007)、起源于非洲沙漠的野生西瓜 (Akashi et al., 2004)、玉米 (Andjelkovic and Thompson, 2006)、芥菜 (Knight et al., 2006)、马铃薯 (范敏等, 2007) 等植物体内均发现有 *FTSH* 基因表达量的增加或 *FTSH* 蛋白的大量合成。水稻根系中 *FTSH* 基因表达量的增加可增强耐旱性 (Zhang and Sun, 2009)。热胁迫可导致番茄 *LeFTSH6* 基因表达量增加 (Sun et al., 2006a; 2006b)。拟南芥的 *FTSH11* 蛋白酶过表达有助于植物对热的整体耐受性 (Chen et al., 2006)。在小麦中研究发现, 热胁迫下耐热小麦品种 *FTSH2* 表达量显著高于热敏品种 (Wang et al., 2015)。本论文研究发现, 在小麦苗期, PEG 模拟干旱或者 36°C 热处理条件下 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量均会显著升高, 与其它植物中的报道一致。本论文研究结果说明 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因受干旱和热胁迫的诱导, 对 *TaFTSH6* 基因功能及调控模式的后续研究将为改良小麦耐干旱分子育种提供了一定理论基础。

### 3 材料与方法

#### 3.1 植物材料及处理

在光照培养箱中, 将小麦 (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

品种 Bobwhite 种子置培养基中 4°C 培养 5 d、12°C 培养 5 d 25°C 培养 2 d 后转移到 1/2MS 培养液中在 25°C (16 h)/20°C (8 h) (昼/夜)、相对湿度 75% 条件下培养至三叶期, 对幼苗进行模拟干旱 (15% PEG, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h 和 48 h)、热 (36°C, 3 h, 6 h, 2 d (6 h/d) 和 3 d (6 h/d)) 胁迫处理, 并以正常生长幼苗对照。样品液氮冷冻, -80°C 保存。

#### 3.2 RNA 提取及 cDNA 合成

参照 Trizol 法从小麦的叶和根中提取总 RNA, 保证提取 RNA 的植株为幼苗, 并且生长状态良好。RNA 样品去除 DNA 后参照 Tiangen 公司的一步法逆转录试剂盒说明合成 cDNA, -20°C 保存。

#### 3.3 引物设计与 PCR 扩增

本实验所用引物 (表 2)。用 *TaFTSH6F* 和 *TaFTSH6R* 进行基因克隆, PCR 反应程序为: 94°C 预变性 5 min, 94°C 变性 45 S, 60°C 左右退火 45 S, 72°C 延伸 120 S, 前 5 个循环, 每个循环退火温度比前一个降低 1°C, 降低为 55°C 后 30 个循环, 72°C 延伸 10 min, 12°C 保温。荧光定量 PCR 采用 ABI Stepone plus 定量 PCR 仪器, 操作参照 SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) 试剂盒说明书, 为了保证引物特异性, 3'-端引物设计在非翻译序列, 引物特异性在 Wheat Gene Index database (<http://blast.jcvi.org/euk->

表 1 *TaFTSH6-7D* 启动子序列顺式作用元件分析Table 1 Cis-elements analysis of *TaFTSH6-7D* promoters

名称	位置	功能	序列
Name	Position	Function	Sequence
AAGAA-motif	25-, 1409-	脱落酸响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in the abscisic acid responsiveness	GAAAGAA
ABRE	1595+, 95+, 230+, 190+, 231+	脱落酸响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in the abscisic acid responsiveness	ACGTG, CACGTG
ACE	796-	光响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in light responsiveness	CTAACGTATT
ARE	402+, 1777+, 564-	厌氧诱导调节元件 Cis-acting regulatory element essential for the anaerobic induction	AAACCA
Box 4	36+	参与光响应的保守 DNA 模块的一部分 Part of a conserved DNA module involved in light responsiveness	ATTAAT
C-box	1821+	光响应元件 Cis-acting regulatory element involved in light responsiveness	ACGAGCACCGCC
CAT-box	1471+, 1950+, 1500+	分生组织表达调节元件 Cis-acting regulatory element related to meristem expression	GCCACT
CCAAT-box	857+	MYBHv1 结合位点 MYBHv1 binding site	CAACGG
CGTCA motif	956-, 1834+	茉莉酸甲酯响应元件 Cis-acting regulatory element involved in the MeJA-responsiveness	CGTCA
G-Box	94-, 230+, 189-, 1594-, 1592+, 1750-	光响应元件 Cis-acting regulatory element involved in light responsiveness	CACGTT, CACGTC, GCCACGTGGA, CACGAC
GATA-motif	1491+	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	AAGGATAAGG
GC-motif	1617-, 1682+	缺氧诱导元件 Enhancer-like element involved in anoxic specific inducibility	CCCCCG
GT1-motif	909+	光响应元件 Light responsive element	GGTTAA
I-box	1492-, 1493+	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	CCTTATCCT GTATAAGGCC
MBS	268-, 1662+, 900-, 1945-	参与干旱诱导的 MYB 结合位点 MYB binding site involved in drought-inducibility	CAACTG
MYB	661-, 1300-, 908-, 1333-, 768-, 1081-	MYB 响应元件 MYB response element	CAACCA, TAACCA
MYB recognition site	857-	MYB 响应元件 MYB response element	CCGTTG
MYB-like sequence	908-, 1333-	MYB 响应元件 MYB response element	TAACCA
MYC	615-, 1537+, 1205-, 693-, 1221+	MYC 响应元件 MYC response element	CATGTG
Myb	248-, 1945-, 900-, 509-, 1662+	MYB 响应元件 MYB response element	CAACTG
P-box	394	赤霉素响应元件 Gibberellin-responsive element	CCTTTTG
RY-element	726	种子特异性调节元件 Cis-acting regulatory element involved in seed-specific regulation	CATGCATG

续表 1

Continuing table 1

名称	位置	功能	序列
Name	Position	Function	Sequence
Sp1	1674-, 1679-	光响应元件 Light responsive element	GGGCGG
TATC-box	610+	赤霉素响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in gibberellin-responsiveness	TATCCCA
TC-rich repeats	1044	防御和应激响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in defense and stress responsiveness	CTTTCTTAC
TCA-element	1480+	水杨酸响应元件 Cis-acting element involved in salicylic acid responsiveness	CCATCTTTTT
TCT-motif	272+, 1048+, 375-	光响应元件的一部分 Part of a light responsive element	TCTTAC
TGA-element	1385+	生长素响应元件 Auxin-responsive element	AACGAC
TGACG-motif	956+, 1834-	茉莉酸甲酯响应元件 Cis-acting regulatory element involved in the MeJA-responsiveness	TGACG

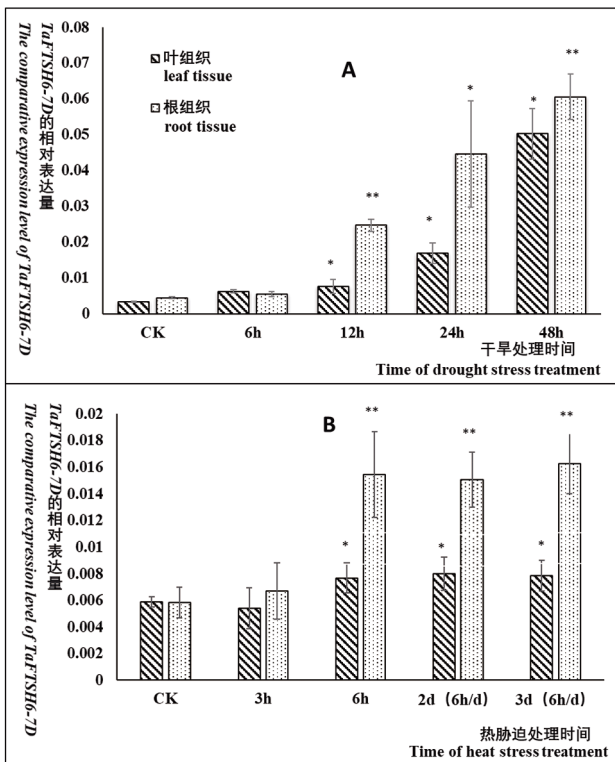


图 4 干旱和热胁迫处理下 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量变化  
注: A: 干旱处理下 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量变化; B: 热胁迫处理下 *TaFTSH6-7D* 基因的表达量变化

Figure 4 Expression profile of *TaFTSH6-7D* gene under drought and heat stress

Note: Panel A: The change of *TaFTSH6-7D* gene expression under drought treatment; Panel B: The change of *TaFTSH6-7D* gene expression under heat stress

表 2 所用引物序列

Table 2 Primers sequences listed

引物	序列
Primers	Sequences
TaFTSH6F	5'-ATGTCGCCACGGCCATGTCGC-3'
TaFTSH6R	5'-TCAAGCAGTGACCATGTCCGTC-3'
TaFTSH6-Q7DF	5'-ACGTGCTCATGGAGAAGGAGAC-3'
TaFTSH6-Q7DR	5'-CCTACCACAGTCTGCACTACACAA-3'
TaRP15-F	5'-CGGGATCGGAGTAATGA-3'
TaRP15-R	5'-TTCGCAGTTGTCGTCTT-3'

blast/index.cgi?project=tae1)网站核对, 熔解曲线呈现单峰, 持家基因 *TaRP15* 在干旱和热胁迫条件下表达量没有变化。实验设置 3 个重复。

### 3.4 生物信息学分析

在 URGI ([https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/blaST/?db-group=wheat\\_all&program=blaSTn](https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/blaST/?db-group=wheat_all&program=blaSTn)) 上根据小麦已知序列进行 *TaFTSH6* 基因物理位置定位, 根据所得定位在 (<http://202.194.139.32/>) 中获取 cDNA 序列。在 Softberry 的 FGESH HMM based Gene Structure prediction 中进行 *TaFTSH6* 基因内含子外显子分析。通过 NCBI 网站上的 BLASTX (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) 搜索其他物种的 *FTSH6* 序列。在 MEGA10.0 中运用 ClustalW 方法进行多序列比对分析, 然后采用邻接法 (neighbor-joining method) (bootstrap=1000) 构建系统进化树。在 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM-2.0/>) 上进行跨膜结构域分析。在 (

bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/plantcare/html) 中进行启动子分析,通过对启动子顺式作用元件的分析。

## 作者贡献

李媛是本研究的执行人,完成数据分析,论文初稿的写作;蒋慧君参与实验设计和试验结果分析;刘军和刘云国是项目的构思者,胡晓君指导实验设计、数据分析、论文写作与修改。全体作者都阅读并同意最终文本。

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