



小麦 *TaLCD* 基因的克隆及其对渗透胁迫的调节作用

张扬, 刘华杰, 薛瑞丽, 李海霞, 李华*

河南农业大学生命科学学院, 郑州 450002

摘要 半胱氨酸脱巯基酶(CDes)可催化降解半胱氨酸(Cys)生成硫化氢(H_2S)。通过克隆小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)中的L-半胱氨酸脱巯基酶基因 *TaLCD*, 并将其在拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)中过表达, 探讨 *TaLCD* 对渗透胁迫条件下种子萌发和根系生长的影响, 并分析其对干旱胁迫的调节作用。结果显示, 盐胁迫条件下, *TaLCD* 过表达植株种子萌发率显著高于野生型; 甘露醇处理条件下, *TaLCD* 过表达植株的根长也显著高于野生型, 且 *TaLCD* 过表达显著提高植株抗旱性。此外, *TaLCD* 过表达植株对ABA更加敏感, ABA处理下 *TaLCD* 过表达植株的种子萌发率及根长均显著低于野生型。干旱胁迫下, *TaLCD* 过表达植株胁迫响应基因(*COR47*、*RD29A*、*RAB18*和*RD22*)及ABA信号途径相关基因(*NCED3*、*HAB1*、*HAB2*、*ABI1*、*ABI2*和*ABF2*)的表达水平均显著高于野生型。因此推测, *TaLCD* 增强植株抗旱和抗盐能力可能依赖于ABA信号途径。

关键词 *TaLCD*, 渗透胁迫, ABA, 萌发和生长

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人类认识和研究硫化氢(H_2S)已有300多年的历史。长期以来, 高浓度 H_2S 常因抑制线粒体细胞色素氧化酶C的活性被认为是毒性物质。但近年来的研究显示, H_2S 同氧化氮(NO)和一氧化碳(CO)一样可作为信号分子调节植物的生长发育。例如, 外源 H_2S 可促进气孔关闭(García-Mata and Lamattina, 2010; 侯智慧等, 2011); 提高大豆(*Glycine max*)、玉米(*Zea mays*)、小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)和豌豆(*Pisum sativum*)的发芽率与生长速率(Dooley et al., 2013); 调节根系发育(Jia et al., 2015); 介导植物衰老(Zhang et al., 2011)。此外, H_2S 还能响应各种生物和非生物胁迫。例如, NaHS (H_2S 供体)可缓解铜、铝和铬等重金属胁迫对小麦种子萌发和幼苗生长的抑制效应(Zhang et al., 2008, 2010a, 2010b); 缓解大麦(*Hordeum vulgare*)铝中毒现象(Chen et al., 2013); 增强烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)悬浮细胞在高温胁迫下的存活率及生长能力(Li et al., 2012); 提高苜蓿(*Medicago sativa*)种子萌发时的耐盐性(Wang et al., 2012); 增强狗牙根(*Cynodon dactylon*)对盐胁迫、渗透胁迫及低温的抗性(Shi et al., 2013); 缓解小麦干

旱胁迫(Li et al., 2015)。

植物体内源 H_2S 主要由半胱氨酸脱巯基酶(cysteine desulphydrase, CDes)催化降解半胱氨酸(Cys)生成。CDes在植物中主要有2种类型: 以L-Cys为底物的L-半胱氨酸脱巯基酶(LCD)和以D-Cys为底物的D-半胱氨酸脱巯基酶(DCD)。LCD和DCD均能催化降解半胱氨酸产生 H_2S , DCD主要定位在细胞质, LCD存在于叶绿体和线粒体中(Guo et al., 2016)。CDes对植物生长发育及非生物胁迫响应具有重要调节作用。例如, 在大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)BL21中过表达拟南芥*D/LCDes*基因, 能增强BL21对Cd的耐受性, 减少 H_2O_2 和丙二醛(MDA)的产生(Shen et al., 2012)。拟南芥双突变体*lcd/dcd*比野生型对干旱更敏感(Jin et al., 2013; Shi et al., 2015), 而*AtD/LCDes*过表达植株具有较强的抗旱性(Shi et al., 2015)。LCD基因诱导表达可增强拟南芥对 Cr^{6+} 胁迫的抗性; 相反, *lcd*突变体对 Cr^{6+} 更敏感(Fang et al., 2017)。

众多研究显示, H_2S 参与ABA信号转导途径。在蚕豆(*Vicia faba*)、拟南芥及洋凤仙(*Impatiens walleri-*

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* 通讯作者。E-mail: lihuahnd@163.com

ana)中的研究表明, H₂S促进干旱胁迫下的气孔关闭过程可能通过调节ABC转运体参与依赖ABA的信号途径。在*aba3*和*abi1*突变体中, *AtLCD*基因表达水平降低, 内源H₂S含量减少, 而ABA受体基因在*atlcd*突变体中上调表达, 在NaHS (H₂S供体)处理后下调表达(Jin et al., 2013)。拟南芥突变体*lcd*气孔开度显著大于野生型, 对于干旱胁迫更加敏感。而NaHS可促进*aba3*和*abi1*突变体的气孔关闭, ABA诱导的气孔关闭在*lcd*突变体中有所减弱(Jin et al., 2013)。H₂S对小麦干旱胁迫的缓解作用也部分依赖于ABA信号途径, 干旱胁迫下, NaHS可调节ABA信号途径相关基因表达(Li et al., 2017), 诱导小麦叶片中ABA合成及活化相关基因表达, 根中ABA合成及代谢相关基因上调表达(Ma et al., 2016)。

H₂S在植物中的生理功能已得到广泛研究, 但主要是通过H₂S供体、H₂S清除剂或H₂S合成抑制剂等外源物质进行研究, 而内源H₂S的遗传学研究较少。CDes是植物内源H₂S产生的主要来源, 在拟南芥中已克隆到*D*-和*L*-CDes, 并对其相关功能进行鉴定。而后, 油菜(*Brassica napus*)中的*LCD*也被克隆(Xie et al., 2013)。但对小麦中H₂S产生基因CDes的研究尚无报道。本研究通过克隆小麦*LCD*基因, 进而探讨其对于干旱和盐胁迫的调节作用及对ABA信号的响应。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料培养及处理

以小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L.)洛旱6号(LH-6)为实验材料。取小麦种子, 用5% H₂O₂消毒3分钟, 清水冲洗5次, 蒸馏水浸泡4–6小时, 然后将种子放在湿润的滤纸上催芽。2天后将其移至1/4Hoagland营养液中培养, 培养温度为25°C/20°C (白天/黑夜), 14小时光照/10小时黑暗, 相对湿度为70%。14天后将小麦转移至含20% PEG6000和200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl的营养液中继续培养。分别于0、3、6、12和24小时取样分析, 以正常培养作为对照。

拟南芥种子经表面消毒灭菌后, 播种到含0、50、100、150、200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl及0.5、1.0 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA的1/2MS培养基上, 4°C放置3天后, 在22°C/20°C、16小时光照/8小时黑暗条件下生长, 4天后统计发芽率, 10天后测量根长。将拟南芥种子播种到

1/2MS培养基上, 正常生长4天后, 将其转移到含150和200 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇的1/2MS培养基上继续生长, 10天后测定根长。

1.2 *TaLCD*克隆、载体构建及转化

从NCBI下载水稻(*Oryza sativa*) *LCD* (XM015757-751.2)的CDS序列, 将此序列与NCBI中小麦EST序列进行同源比对, 获得同源性较高的EST序列, 然后将得到的ESTs在PRABI (<http://doua.prabi.fr/software/cap3>)拼接成更长的基因序列, 并使用NCBI的ORF Finder工具对基因的CDS区和氨基酸序列进行预测, 最终得到小麦*LCD*基因的ORF全长。根据获得的ORF序列设计引物LCD-F (5'-ATGGCGTCGATG-GCGTC-3'), LCD-R (5'-TCAAGCCAGAGCTTCTT-GCTTC-3')。以洛旱6号小麦cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增, 得到目的基因片段。分别使用DNAMAN、MEGA 6.0 (Tamura et al., 2011)和SMART (Letunic et al., 2015)软件对目的片段进行同源比对, 构建进化树并进行蛋白结构域分析。

根据测序获得的*LCD*序列, 在5'和3'端引物分别加上*Nco*I和*Bgl*II限制性内切酶位点并再次进行PCR扩增。PCR扩增产物通过*Nco*I和*Bgl*II限制性内切酶位点连接到pCambia1301载体上, 以获得*TaLCD*过表达载体。通过农杆菌介导法将*TaLCD*转入拟南芥, 获得转基因植株。本研究所用转基因植株均为T₃代纯合体。

1.3 种子萌发和根长测定

在培养基旁放置标尺并拍照, 随后将图片导入Photoshop 7.0软件。对种子萌发率进行统计。使用标尺工具进行根长测定。每组处理至少设3次重复。

1.4 L-半胱氨酸脱巯基酶活性测定

L-半胱氨酸脱巯基酶活性测定参照Jin等(2013)的方法。取0.1 g样品, 用液氮研磨后加入到含0.9 mL 20 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris-HCl (pH8.0) EP管中, 4°C、12 000 ×g离心10分钟, 取上清用于检测。1 mL反应体系包括: 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ L-半胱氨酸, 2.5 mmol·L⁻¹ DTT, 100 mmol·L⁻¹ Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)和200 μL上清液。37°C反应30分钟后加入100 μL 30 mmol·L⁻¹ FeCl₃ (溶于1.2 mmol·L⁻¹ HCl)和100 μL 20 mmol·L⁻¹ N,N-二甲基-对

苯二胺(溶于7.2 mol·L⁻¹ HCl)终止反应。在波长670 nm处测定吸光值, 通过Na₂S制作酶活标准曲线。

1.5 失水率测定及抗旱性鉴定

拟南芥在1/2MS培养基中培养7天后转移至蛭石:营养土(3:1, v/v)的土壤中继续培养14天。选取完全展开的莲座叶(每个重复至少15个叶片), 放在铺有滤纸的开盖培养皿上, 称取叶片鲜重, 然后将平皿和叶片放回之前的生长环境中, 每隔1小时进行称重, 连续记录8小时, 最后计算失水率。同时, 取干旱处理2小时的叶片用于胁迫响应基因及ABA信号途径相关基因表达分析。

拟南芥生长3周后停止浇水。干旱处理21天后拍照并观察记录其抗旱性。

1.6 qRT-PCR分析

用Trizol试剂提取总RNA, 使用PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Takara)试剂盒合成cDNA。Real time-PCR分析参照Li等(2015, 2017)的方法。引物序列见表1。以*Actin2*作为内参基因。

1.7 数据分析

所有定量结果均为至少3次重复的平均值±标准误(SE)。使用SPSS软件进行数据统计分析和差异显著

性检验($P<0.05$)。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 *TaLCD*基因克隆

通过同源比对、克隆, 我们获得了*TaLCD*基因CDS序列全长1 416 bp, 编码471个氨基酸残基(图1A), 定位于小麦3B染色体上, 与粗山羊草(*Aegilops tauschii*)、二穗短柄草(*Brachypodium distachyon*)、谷子(*Setaria italica*)和短花药野生稻(*O. brachyantha*)中的*LCD*基因均具有较高的同源性, 其同源性分别为99.45%、88.32%、84.13%和81.63% (图1B)。蛋白结构域分析表明, *TaLCD*具有Aminotran_5结构域(图1C), 与拟南芥LCD蛋白结构域相似(Papenbrock et al., 2007)。

2.2 *TaLCD*在PEG及盐胁迫下的表达

小麦生长14天后, 将其转移至含20% PEG6000和200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl营养液中培养0–24小时, 对叶片中*TaLCD*转录水平及酶活水平进行分析。结果显示, *TaLCD*基因的转录表达在盐胁迫条件下先上升后下降, 在PEG处理条件下呈下降趋势(图2A, B), 但*TaLCD*酶活水平在NaCl处理下呈上升趋势, 在PEG处理下则先上升后下降(图2C, D)。由此可知, NaCl和PEG可

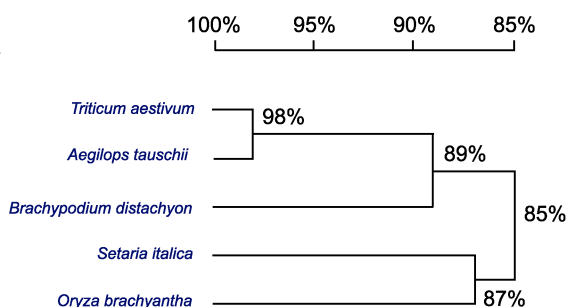
表1 qRT-PCR分析所用引物
Table 1 Primers used for qRT-PCR analysis

Gene name	Primer sequences	
	Forward (5'–3')	Reverse (5'–3')
<i>TaDCD</i>	GAGGAAGGACGGAAGCCATAT	TCAGGGTCATCGCAAACAGAG
<i>TaLCD</i>	TCCATTACGCCTACGGAGCAG	CAAGCCGGACCTTACGACCA
<i>ABF2</i>	ATCAGAAGGGATAGGGAAGAGTAAT	TTGGTCTGCCGTGAATATCTGT
<i>HAB1</i>	GTGTTCTCGCCATGTCTAGGTC	CTATTTTCGAGACTTCTTGTTG
<i>HAB2</i>	GCAGAAGTCCTTATTGCGAGTC	CTCAGAAGTTGCCACCTCCATA
<i>ABI1</i>	TGACGGCTGTGAAGAGAGTA	CCATCTCACACGCTTCTTCA
<i>ABI2</i>	ATTCAGACCATTCACTGACCCTC	GCTCCGTCGCCAGAACAAG
<i>NCED3</i>	TGGCTTCTTTCACGGCAAC	ACAACAATGGCGGGAGAGTTT
<i>COR47</i>	GAGGTTACGGATCGTGGAT	GAGCTGTTGGATCGGTGA
<i>RAB18</i>	ATGGCGTCTTACCAGAACCGTCCA	TACCCTTGCCACCTGATCC
<i>RD29A</i>	GTTACTGATCCCACCAAAGAAGA	GGAGACTCATCAGTCACTTCCA
<i>RD22</i>	AGGGCTGTTTCCACTGAGG	CACCACAGATTTATCGTCAGACA
<i>Actin2</i>	TACCCGATGGGCAAGTCA	TGCTCATACGGTCAGCGATA

A

<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	MASMAS..TFSE..VSENGHGN.....GNGFSEFRAKRFRAALISAACIRDEFPHHDPVARVNNGSFGCCPASVLDQAQRWQRFTAQPDFFYHDLQ	91
<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	...MAS..TFSD..VSENGHGN.....GNGFSEFRAKRFRAALISAACIRDEFPHHDPVARVNNGSFGCCPASVLDQAQRWQRFTAQPDFFYHDLQ	88
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	...MAS..TFDD..AFENGHGN.....GNGFSEFRAKRFRAALISAACIRDEFPHHDPVARVNNGSFGCCPASVLDQAQRWQRFTAQPDFFYHDLQ	88
<i>Setaria italica</i>	...MASDFEPEDAAAAAANGHDNDNGGNGNGFSEFRAKRF..AVISAACIRDEFPHHDPVARVNNGSFGCCPASVLDQAQRWQRFTAQPDFFYHDLQ	96
<i>Oryza brachyantha</i>	...MAS..TFDEEAAAENGHGNNGNGNGFSEFRAKRF..SVISAACIRDEFPHHDPVARVNNGSFGCCPASVLDQAQRWQRFTAQPDFFYHDLQ	95
Consensus	mas p gng p akr r is ir ef hh varvnngsfg cpa l aqa qr f aqpd fyf lq	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	EGLRSSRAAVAAIVVAGDVSESLVDNATTAATAAIVLQHAAWSFAEGFPRGDAVLMHLYAYGAVKKSTCAIVARAGATVVEVPLFPFVTSFADAITTESHA	191
<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	EGLRSSRAAVAAIVVAGDVSESLVDNATTAATAAIVLQHAAWSFAEGFPRGDAVLMHLYAYGAVKKSTCAIVARAGATVVEVPLFPFVTSFADAITTESHA	188
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	EGLRSSRAAVAAIVVAGDVSESLVDNATTAATAAIVLQHAAWSFAEGFPRGDAVLMHLYAYGAVKKSTCAIVARAGATVVEVPLFPFVTSFADAITTESHA	188
<i>Setaria italica</i>	CGIVRSRAAVAGVAGDVSESLVDNATTAATAAIVLQHAAWSFAEGFPRGDAVLMHLYAYGAVKKSTCAIVARAGATVVEVPLFPFVTSFADAITTESHA	196
<i>Oryza brachyantha</i>	EGLRSSRAAVAAIVVAGDVSESLVDNATTAATAAIVLQHAAWSFAEGFPRGDAVLMHLYAYGAVKKSTCAIVARAGATVVEVPLFPFVTSFADAITTESHA	195
Consensus	gl rrraava v agdv e slvdnattataaivlqhaawsfaeg f rgdavlmlhyaygavkksi ayvaragatvvevplfpv s daitt ef	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	ALAVAKGGREVRVLAVIDHITSMPSVLPVKELVAICREGVDKVFDAHSGGVFVDVRDIGADFYTSNLHKWFFCFFPAVAFHLTRKGGFTISQLHHP	291
<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	ALAVAKGGREVRVLAVIDHITSMPSVLPVKELVAICREGVDKVFDAHSGGVFVDVRDIGADFYTSNLHKWFFCFFPAVAFHLTRKGGFTISQLHHP	288
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	ALAVAKGGREVRVLAVIDHITSMPSVLPVKELVAICREGVDKVFDAHSGGVFVDVRDIGADFYTSNLHKWFFCFFPAVAFHLTRKGGFTISQLHHP	288
<i>Setaria italica</i>	ALAVAKGGREVRVLAVIDHITSMPSVLPVKELVAICREGVDKVFDAHSGGVFVDVRDIGADFYTSNLHKWFFCFFPAVAFHLTRKGGFTISQLHHP	296
<i>Oryza brachyantha</i>	ALAVAKGGREVRVLAVIDHITSMPSVLPVKELVAICREGVDKVFDAHSGGVFVDVRDIGADFYTSNLHKWFFCFFPAVAFHLTRKGGFTISQLHHP	295
Consensus	ala ak ggr vrlavidhitsmpsv lpvkelvaic regvdkvf daahs ggvfvdvrdigadfytsnlhkwwffccppavafhltrk p s qlhnp	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	VVSHEYGNGLPMESGWIGTRDYSACHVVEEPAIFVNRFEGGIEGIRSRNHEKVIEMGMALADAWGTVLGSPFVCMGSMVMVGFHCLGIESDDDDARVRT	391
<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	VVSHEYGNGLPMESGWIGTRDYSACHVVEEPAIFVNRFEGGIEGIRSRNHEKVIEMGMALADAWGTVLGSPFVCMGSMVMVGFHCLGIESDDDDARVRT	388
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	VVSHEYGNGLPMESGWIGTRDYSACHVVEEPAIFVNRFEGGIEGIRSRNHEKVIEMGMALADAWGTVLGSPFVCMGSMVMVGFHCLGIESDDDDARVRT	388
<i>Setaria italica</i>	VVSHEYGNGLPMESGWIGTRDYSACHVVEEPAIFVNRFEGGIEGIRSRNHEKVIEMGMALADAWGTVLGSPFVCMGSMVMVGFHCLGIESDDDDARVRT	396
<i>Oryza brachyantha</i>	VVSHEYGNGLPMESGWIGTRDYSACHVVEEPAIFVNRFEGGIEGIRSRNHEKVIEMGMALADAWGTVLGSPFVCMGSMVMVGFHCLGIESDDDDARVRT	395
Consensus	vvsheygnlpmesgwigtrdysaq vv e i fnv feggiegir snh kviemg mla awgt lg pp cgs mvmv gfcl gves dddarvrt	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	MLRDFEVEVEPIIYNSRQVKVQEMARDNSDEVITGYVRISHQVYVNRDEYERLRDAVKNLVAEGFTSAELRPFERQETL	470
<i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	MLRDFEVEVEPIIYNSRQVKVQEMARDNSDEVITGYVRISHQVYVNRDEYERLRDAVKNLVAEGFTSAELRPFERQETL	467
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	MLRDFEVEVEPIIYNSRQVKVQEMARDNSDEVITGYVRISHQVYVNRDEYERLRDAVKNLVAEGFTSAELRPFERQETL	467
<i>Setaria italica</i>	MLRDFEVEVEPIIYNSRQVKVQEMARDNSDEVITGYVRISHQVYVNRDEYERLRDAVKNLVAEGFTSAELRPFERQETL	474
<i>Oryza brachyantha</i>	MLRDFEVEVEPIIYNSRQVKVQEMARDNSDEVITGYVRISHQVYVNRDEYERLRDAVKNLVAEGFTSAELRPFERQETL	474
Consensus	mlr df vevpiyyn r v qema d d vtgyvrishqyynv e ye l rda nklv fts lrp ek	

B



C



图1 TaLCD序列分析

(A) 小麦中LCD氨基酸序列与其它4个物种(粗山羊草、二穗短柄草、谷子和短花药野生稻)中LCD序列同源比对; (B) 5个物种间LCD进化树分析; (C) TaLCD的结构示意图, 黑框表示Aminotran_5结构域。

Figure 1 Sequence analysis of TaLCD

(A) Comparison of the derived amino acid sequences of TaLCD in *Triticum aestivum* with other 4 species (*Aegilops tauschii*, *Brachypodium distachyon*, *Setaria italica*, and *Oryza brachyantha*); (B) Phylogenetic analysis of LCD in five species; (C) Schematic structures of TaLCD, black box indicates Aminotran_5 domain.

调节 *TaLCD* 的表达, 但可能存在转录后调控机制。

2.3 *TaLCD* 过表达植株的鉴定

为了对 *TaLCD* 基因进行功能鉴定, 我们将 *TaLCD* 转入拟南芥, 获得 *TaLCD* 过表达植株。从 *TaLCD* 过表达株系中随机选取4个株系进行鉴定, 发现 *TaLCD* 过表达株系中 *TaLCD* 基因表达水平远高于野生型(野生型中未检测到 *TaLCD* 的表达) (图3A, B)。我们选取其中2个株系(3-4和12-4)对其酶活水平进行分析, 发现

TaLCD 过表达株系中LCD酶活在正常条件下与野生型无显著差异; 但在NaCl胁迫条件下, *TaLCD* 过表达株系中LCD酶活显著高于野生型(图3C)。因此, 上述实验结果表明 *TaLCD* 可能存在转录后调控。后续实验选取株系3-4和12-4作为研究材料, 分别命名为OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2。

2.4 *TaLCD* 促进盐胁迫下种子萌发

研究表明, NaCl可抑制种子萌发, 在50、100、150和

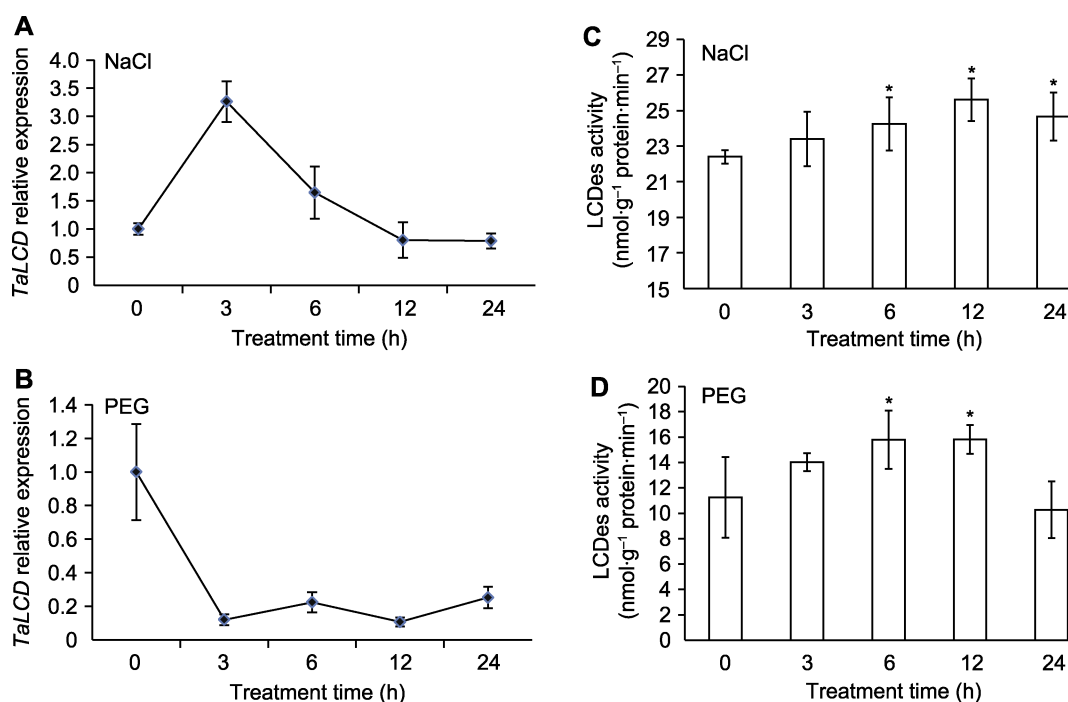


图2 NaCl和PEG处理下小麦*TaLCD*的表达及酶活变化

(A) NaCl处理下*TaLCD*的表达; (B) PEG处理下*TaLCD*的表达; (C) NaCl处理下*TaLCD*酶活变化; (D) PEG处理下*TaLCD*酶活变化。

* 表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Figure 2 The expression of *TaLCD* and enzyme activity of *TaLCD* in wheat under NaCl and PEG treatments

(A) The expression of *TaLCD* under NaCl treatment; (B) The expression of *TaLCD* under PEG treatment; (C) The enzyme activity of *TaLCD* under NaCl treatment; (D) The enzyme activity of *TaLCD* under PEG treatment. * indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

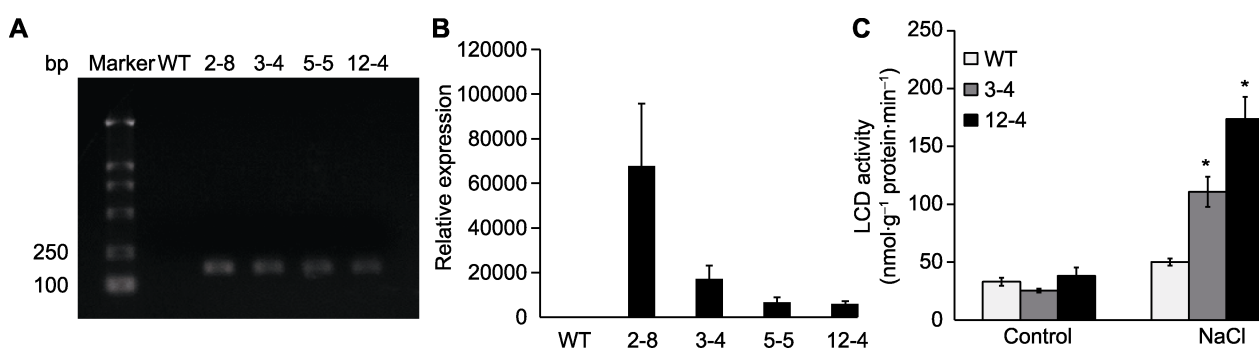


图3 *TaLCD*转基因拟南芥植株中*TaLCD*的表达及酶活

(A) RT-PCR; (B) qRT-PCR; (C) NaCl处理下*TaLCD*的酶活变化。Marker: DNA分子量标准; WT: 野生型; 2-8、3-4、5-5和12-4: *TaLCD*转基因株系; * 表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Figure 3 Expression of *TaLCD* and enzyme activity of *TaLCD* in transgenic *Arabidopsis*

(A) RT-PCR; (B) qRT-PCR; (C) Enzyme activity of *TaLCD* under NaCl treatment. Marker: DNA marker; WT: Wild type; 2-8, 3-4, 5-5, and 12-4: *TaLCD* transgenic lines; * indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl处理下, 野生型种子的萌发率分别为对照组的94.7%、80.7%、70.6%和32.9%, 而*TaLCD*过表达株系的萌发率显著高于野生型。OX-*LCD-1*在50、100、150和200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl处理下

的萌发率分别为野生型的96.2%、91.4%、78.9%和47.3%, OX-*LCD-2*在50、100、150和200 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl处理下的萌发率分别为野生型的97.2%、92.8%、84.9%和51.8% (图4)。

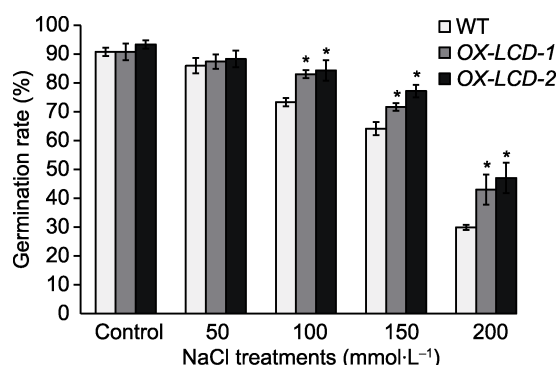


图4 NaCl处理对*TaLCD*转基因拟南芥种子萌发率的影响

WT: 野生型; OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2: 转基因株系; * 表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Figure 4 Seed germination rate of *Arabidopsis* lines expressing *TaLCD* under different concentrations of NaCl treatment

WT: Wild type; OX-LCD-1 and OX-LCD-2: Transgenic lines; * indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

2.5 *TaLCD*促进甘露醇胁迫下根系生长

甘露醇胁迫可抑制根系生长。在150和200 mmol·L⁻¹甘露醇处理下,野生型的根长分别为对照组的74.0%和58.6%,而*TaLCD*过表达株系OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2的根长分别为对照组的87.5%、78.7%和88.2%、76.9% (图5),表明*TaLCD*过表达显著缓解了甘露醇对根系生长的抑制作用。

2.6 *TaLCD*过表达提高植株抗旱性

正常培养条件下,野生型与*TaLCD*过表达株系的生长表型相似,但干旱处理21天后*TaLCD*过表达株系与野生型相比呈现较强抗旱性(图6A),且*TaLCD*过表达植株的叶片失水率也显著低于野生型(图6B)。由此可知,*TaLCD*过表达植株较强的抗旱性与其叶片较低的失水率有关。

2.7 *TaLCD*过表达植株对ABA更敏感

与野生型相比,*TaLCD*过表达植株的种子萌发对ABA更加敏感(图7)。ABA处理显著抑制了*TaLCD*过表达植株的种子萌发,0.5 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA处理下,过表达株系OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2的种子萌发率均只有野生型的69.2%;1.0 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA处理下,OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2的种子萌发率分别为野生型的57.1%和60.3% (图7A, B)。

*TaLCD*过表达植株根的生长也对ABA敏感。OX-

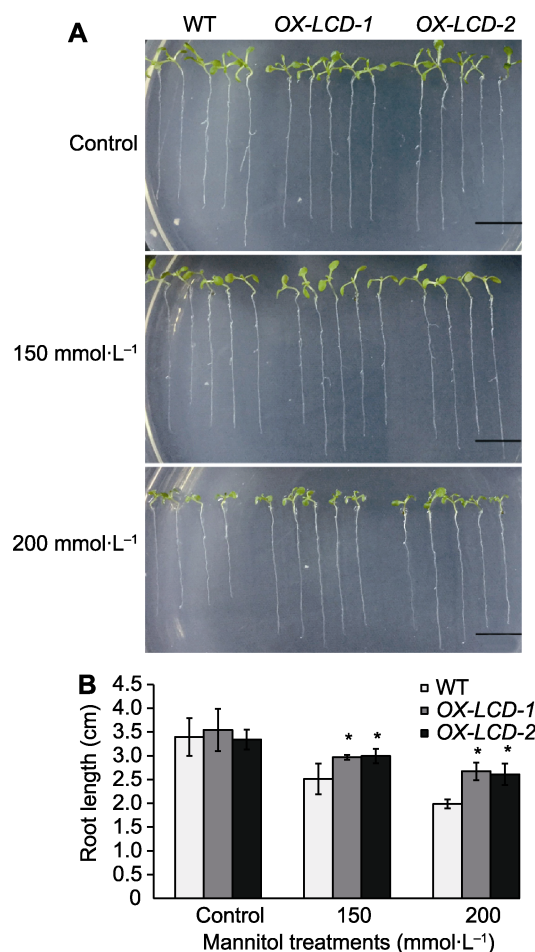


图5 不同浓度甘露醇处理下*TaLCD*转基因拟南芥的根长

(A) 表型变化(Bar=1 cm); (B) 根长变化数据统计。WT: 野生型; OX-LCD-1和OX-LCD-2: 转基因株系; * 表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Figure 5 Root growth of *Arabidopsis* lines expressing *TaLCD* under different concentrations of mannitol treatment (A) Phenotype of root growth (Bar=1 cm); (B) Root elongation measurements. WT: Wild type; OX-LCD-1 and OX-LCD-2: Transgenic lines; * indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

LCD-1和OX-LCD-2的根长在0.5 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA处理下分别是野生型的86.9%和62.0%,在1.0 μmol·L⁻¹ ABA处理下分别是野生型的57.1%和60.3% (图7C, D)。

2.8 *TaLCD*诱导胁迫响应基因及ABA信号途径相关基因的表达

ABA介导植物干旱胁迫响应,而*TaLCD*过表达可提高植株的耐旱性,且*TaLCD*过表达植株对ABA更加敏感。因此,我们检测了干旱胁迫响应基因及ABA信号途径相关基因在*TaLCD*过表达植株中的表达情况。结果表明,胁迫响应基因COR47、RD29A、RAB18和RD22被干旱诱导,且在*TaLCD*过表达植株中的表达显著高于野生型(图8A-D)。其次,干旱胁迫下ABA

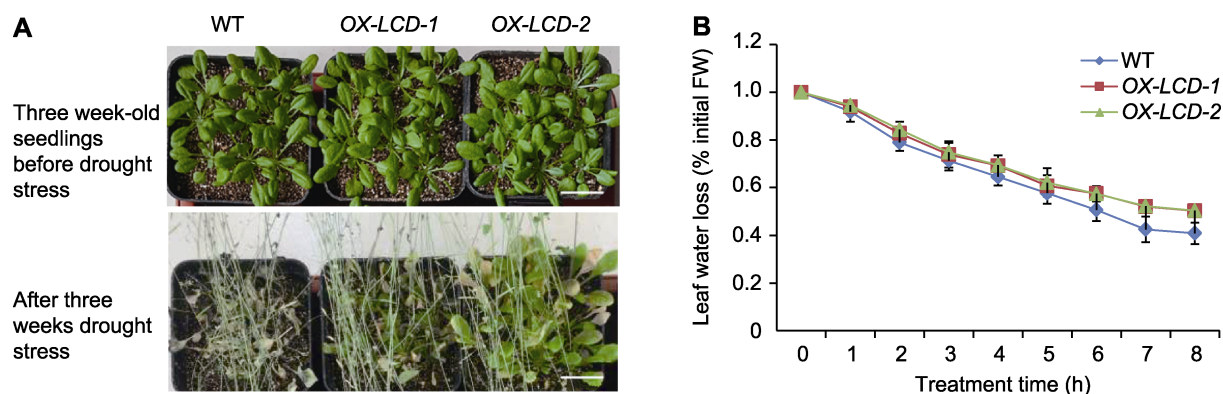


图6 *TaLCD*转基因拟南芥的抗旱性

(A) 生长3周的野生型(WT)、*OX-LCD-1*和*OX-LCD-2*植株在干旱处理后的表型(Bars=2 cm); (B) 叶片失水率

Figure 6 Drought resistance of *Arabidopsis* lines expressing *TaLCD*

(A) Phenotype of three week-old wild type (WT), *OX-LCD-1* and *OX-LCD-2* plants after drought treatment (Bars=2 cm); (B) Leaf water loss

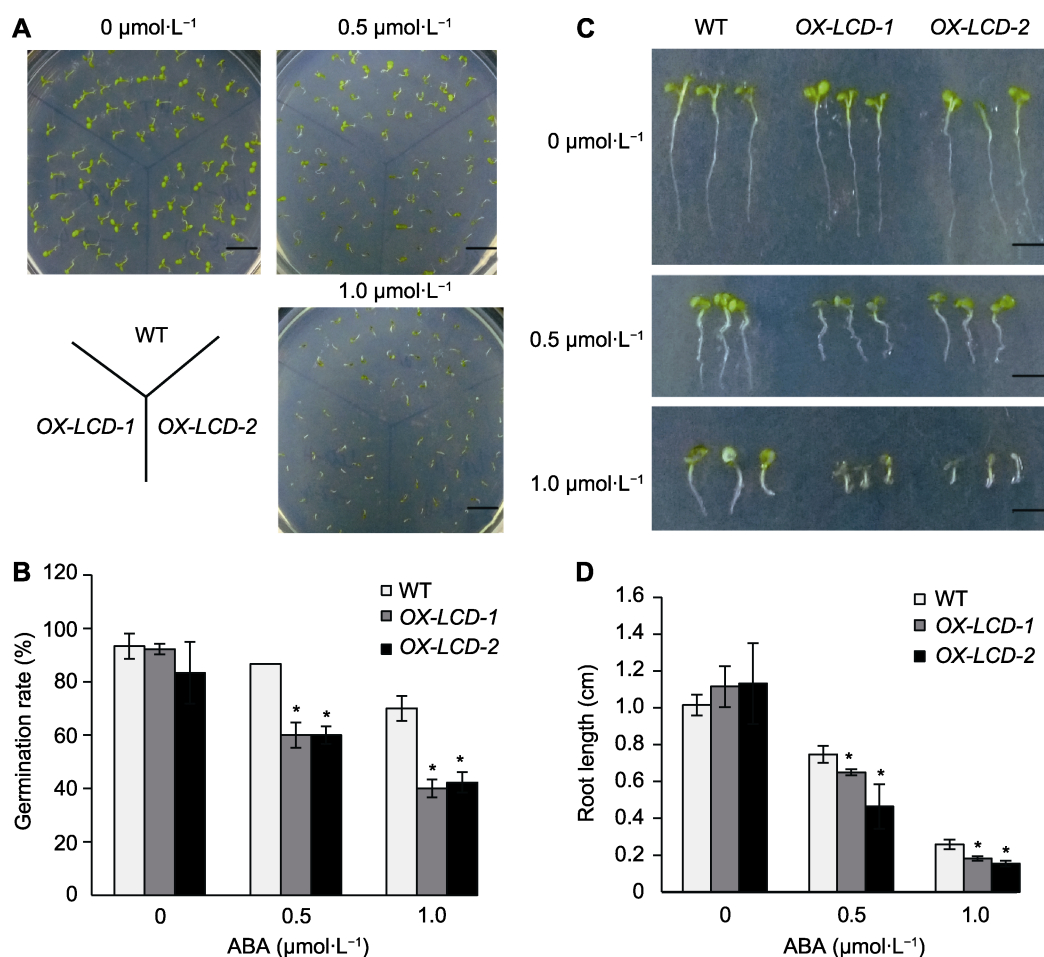


图7 不同浓度ABA处理下*TaLCD*转基因拟南芥的种子萌发率及生长状况

(A) 生长10天后的表型(Bars=1 cm); (B) 培养4天后的种子萌发率; (C) 生长10天后的根长表型(Bars=0.4 cm); (D) 生长10天后的根长。WT: 野生型; ABA: 脱落酸; * 表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Figure 7 Seed germination and growth of *Arabidopsis* lines expressing *TaLCD* under different concentrations of ABA treatment

(A) Phenotype on the 10th day (Bars=1 cm); (B) Seed germination rate after 4 d incubation; (C) Phenotype of root growth on the 10th day (Bars=0.4 cm); (D) Root length on the 10th day. WT: Wild type; ABA: Absciscic acid; * indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

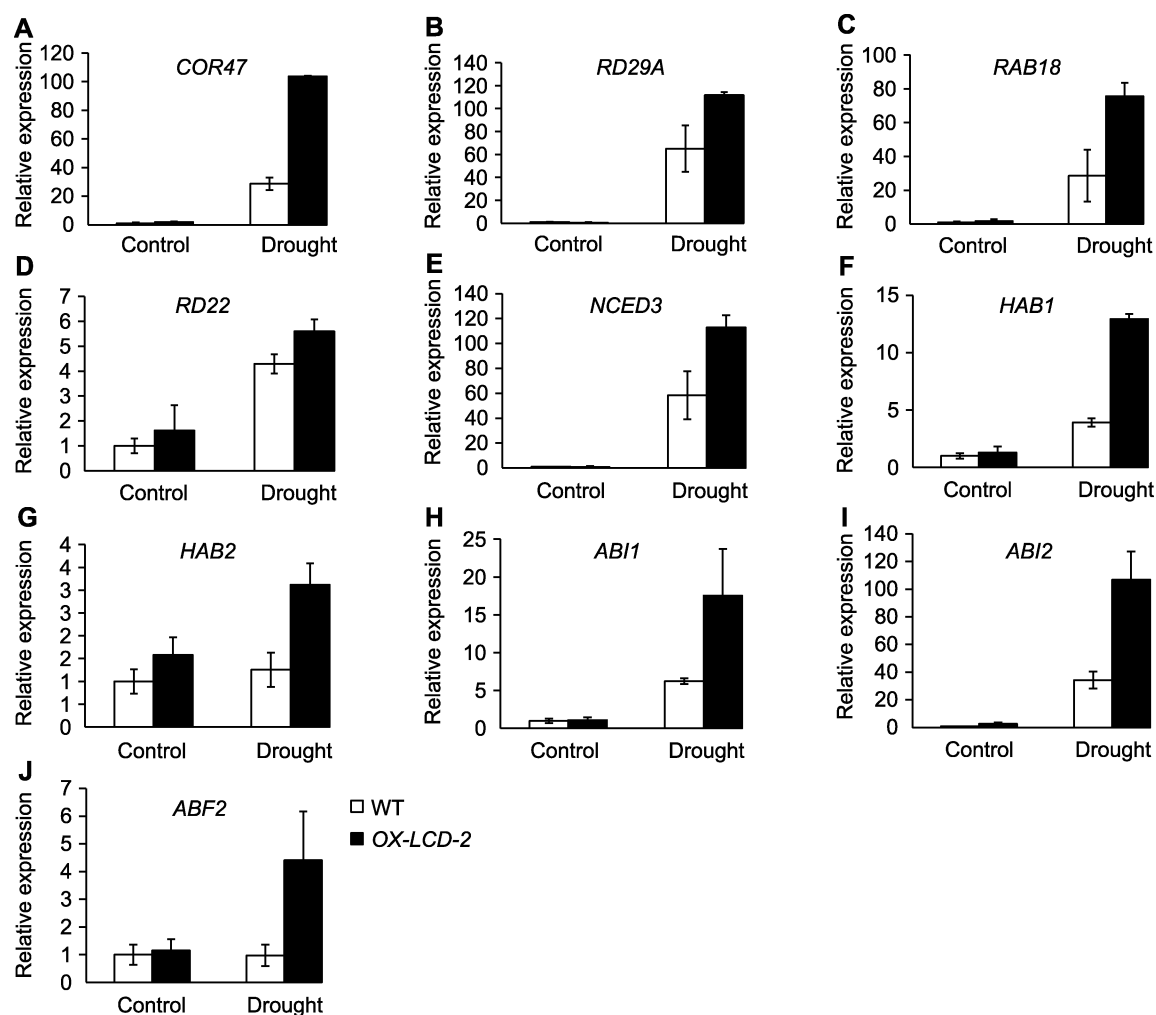


图8 干旱胁迫对*TaLCD*转基因拟南芥中胁迫响应基因及ABA信号途径相关基因表达的影响
(A)–(D) 胁迫响应基因; (E)–(J) ABA信号途径相关基因。WT: 野生型; OX-LCD-2: 转基因株系

Figure 8 The expression of stress response genes and ABA signaling related genes in *Arabidopsis* lines expressing *TaLCD* under drought stress

(A)–(D) Stress response genes; (E)–(J) ABA signaling related genes. WT: Wild type; OX-LCD-2: Transgenic lines

合成(*NCED3*)、转导(*HAB1*、*HAB2*、*ABI1*和*ABI2*)及响应(*ABF2*)相关基因在*TaLCD*过表达植株中的表达也显著高于野生型(图8E–J)。

2.9 讨论

H₂S作为气体信号分子,在植物响应非生物胁迫中发挥重要调控作用。研究显示,NaHS (H₂S供体)可促进盐胁迫下苜蓿种子的萌发(Wang et al., 2012),促进水分胁迫下玉米种子的萌发和生长(单长卷和周岩, 2011),缓解干旱对小麦的氧化伤害(Li et al., 2015),提高草莓(*Fragaria ananassa*)和狗牙根对渗透胁迫的耐受性(Christou et al., 2013; Shi et al., 2013)。此外,拟南芥中内源H₂S合成基因(*AtLCD*和*AtDCD*)的

表达受干旱胁迫诱导,其表达模式与干旱相关的转录因子(如DREB2A、DREB2B、CBF4和RD29A)非常相似(Jin et al., 2011),且*AtLCD*和*AtDCD*过表达植株对干旱和盐胁迫的抗性均显著高于野生型(Shi et al., 2015)。由此表明,H₂S可显著调节植物的渗透胁迫。

Li等(2015)和Ma等(2016)的研究显示,外源H₂S可显著缓解小麦干旱胁迫。小麦中内源H₂S产生基因是否具有相似的功能值得探讨。因此,我们克隆了小麦*TaLCD*基因并转化拟南芥,获得*TaLCD*过表达植株。在干旱和盐胁迫下,*TaLCD*的转录水平和酶活水平均发生变化,但变化趋势不一致(图2)。对*TaLCD*过表达植株的鉴定分析表明,正常培养条件下*TaLCD*过表达植株中LCD酶活与野生型相当,而在盐胁迫下

*TaLCD*过表达植株中LCD酶活显著高于野生型(图3)。由此推测, *TaLCD*可能介导渗透胁迫响应, 但存在转录后水平的调控。对*TaLCD*过表达植株的研究证实了*TaLCD*对渗透胁迫的调节功能, *TaLCD*过表达可促进盐和干旱胁迫下的种子萌发(图4)及根系生长(图5), 增强植株的抗旱性(图6)。

ABA可调节种子萌发和根系生长, 并响应多种逆境胁迫。大量研究显示, H_2S 介导ABA信号途径。 H_2S 的合成抑制剂可显著抑制ABA诱导的蚕豆气孔关闭(刘菁等, 2011)。 $NaHS$ 处理可以减小*aba3*和*abi1*突变体的气孔开度, 而ABA对*lcd*突变体气孔关闭的作用减弱(Jin et al., 2013)。 $NaHS$ 预处理可调节小麦ABA信号途径中相关基因的表达(Li et al., 2017)。ABA受体相关基因在小麦叶片和根中均受 H_2S 诱导上调表达(Ma et al., 2016)。本研究显示, *TaLCD*过表达增强了对ABA的敏感性, ABA处理下, *TaLCD*过表达植株的种子萌发率及根长均显著低于野生型(图7)。由此表明, *TaLCD*参与调控ABA信号途径。ABA被公认为一种胁迫激素, 在植物干旱及盐胁迫中发挥重要作用。而*TaLCD*过表达可显著提高植株的抗旱及抗盐性, 且*TaLCD*过表达对ABA更敏感。干旱胁迫下, 胁迫响应基因及ABA信号途径相关基因在*TaLCD*过表达植株中都显著高于野生型(图8)。由此推测, *TaLCD*可能通过介导ABA信号途径调节植株的抗旱和抗盐性, 但具体机制有待深入研究。

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Cloning of Wheat *TaLCD* Gene and Its Regulation on Osmotic Stress

Yang Zhang, Huajie Liu, Ruili Xue, Haixia Li, Hua Li*

College of Life Sciences, Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou 450002, China

Abstract Cysteine desulphydrase (CDs) can degrade cysteine (Cys) to form hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). In this study, L-cysteine desulphydrase *TaLCD* from wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) was cloned and overexpressed in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The effects of *TaLCD* on seed germination and root growth under osmotic stress in *TaLCD* overexpressing plants were examined, and the response to drought stress was also investigated. The results showed that, the seed germination rate of *TaLCD* overexpressing plants under salt treatment was remarkably higher than the wild type (WT), and the root length of *TaLCD* overexpressing plants was obviously longer when exposed to mannitol. Moreover, overexpression of *TaLCD* distinctly increased plant drought resistance. In addition, *TaLCD* overexpressing plants were more sensitive to ABA, with decreased seed germination rate and root length under ABA treatment. Furthermore, the expression of stress-responsive genes (*COR47*, *RD29A*, *RAB18* and *RD22*) and ABA signaling pathway-related genes (*NCED3*, *HAB1*, *HAB2*, *ABI1*, *ABI2* and *ABF2*) was significantly higher in *TaLCD* overexpressing plants than that in WT under drought stress. These results suggest that *TaLCD* enhances the drought and salt tolerance of plants possibly by ABA signaling pathway.

Key words *TaLCD*, osmotic stress, ABA, germination and growth

Zhang Y, Liu HJ, Xue RL, Li HX, Li H (2020). Cloning of wheat *TaLCD* gene and its regulation on osmotic stress. *Chin Bull Bot* **55**, 137–146.

* Author for correspondence. E-mail: lihuahnd@163.com