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大豆 GmDnaJ1 蛋白对几种重金属胁迫的响应研究

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摘要:通过对大豆铝胁迫下的转录组测序分析,发现一个差异表达的基因,其编码一个具有101个氨基酸残基的DnaJ-like分子伴侣蛋白-GmDnaJ1(*Glycine max* DnaJ1),等电点为8.97;序列分析表明该蛋白具有典型的高度保守的J domain功能域,是一种类型III的J蛋白;通过对其序列的同源性及进化关系分析,推测该蛋白可能响应重金属胁迫。为进一步探究GmDnaJ1是否能够对重金属胁迫产生应答反应,试验分别以0或100 μmol·L⁻¹ Cu²⁺、Pb²⁺和Cd²⁺溶液胁迫处理的不同时间(0、12、24、48和72 h)大豆根尖RNA为材料,通过实时定量PCR研究了该蛋白基因的表达特征。结果表明:与对照相比,GmDnaJ1受Cu、Pb和Cd等重金属的诱导而强烈表达,呈现先升高后降低的趋势,其中Pb、Cd处理24 h后表达水平达到峰值,而Cu处理48 h后达到峰值;此外,GmDnaJ1对Cu、Pb和Cd胁迫的响应程度也不同,表明该基因对这三种重金属的响应模式存在差异。根据以上研究结果,推测大豆GmDnaJ1蛋白不仅响应铝毒胁迫,而且可能在响应重金属胁迫方面具有重要的作用,参与了大豆对重金属毒害的抵抗。该结果为深入研究GmDnaJ1在重金属胁迫响应中的功能及其分子机制提供了一定的依据。

关键词: 大豆; DnaJ-like蛋白; 重金属胁迫; 重金属响应; 分子伴侣

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Expression characterization of soybean GmDnaJ1 in response to heavy metal stresses

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Abstract: Although necessarily contributing to regulating the activities of the proteins involved in maintaining growth and development of living organisms, heavy metal elements, such as Cu, Pb and Cd, will become detrimental to plants at excess concentrations in the environment. However, plants can respond to and survive in heavy metal contaminated conditions through different strategies, among which arousing multiple heavy metal-related genes is very essential. Therefore, identification and functional analysis of crucial genes that associated with heavy metal response is of great importance in elucidating the plant tolerance mechanism and finally improving the resistance to heavy metal stress. DnaJ proteins belonging to molecular chaperone family were widely found to be very important in response to biotic and abiotic stresses. In the present study, we first identified an aluminum responsive gene, GmDnaJ1 (*Glycine max* DnaJ1) from soybean transcriptome sequencing data. Then we analyzed the sequence of this gene and found that it encoded a DnaJ-like protein containing 101 amino acids with the isoelectric point of 8.97. By means of homogeneous analysis, we further

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revealed that GmDnaJ1 had the highly conserved J domain structure which was the typical characteristics of type III DnaJ proteins. Phylogenetic analysis of *GmDnaJ1* with other J proteins from different plant species implied that the protein probably exerted its role in response to heavy metal stress. In order to investigate the possible function of *GmDnaJ1*, we used pre-cultured and uniformly grown soybean seedlings and then treated with 0 or 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Cu²⁺, Pb²⁺ and Cd²⁺ solutions. The root tips of each sample were subsequently harvested at 0, 12, 24, 48 and 72 h, respectively. RNA were extracted and subjected to reverse transcription. After that, real time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) was performed to reveal the expression patterns of *GmDnaJ1* under different heavy metal stresses for different times. The results indicated that comparing with the controls, *GmDnaJ1* could be dramatically up-regulated by Cu, Pb and Cd stresses over time. The expression level of *GmDnaJ1* increased at first and then decreased. We noticed that the peak of *GmDnaJ1* expression appeared at 24 h after being treated with Pb or Cd solution, whereas the peak of the gene occurred at 48 h when the soybean suffered from Cu stress; Furthermore, we observed that the extent of *GmDnaJ1* expression varied in response to different heavy metal elements implying a possibility that *GmDnaJ1* exhibited different response models when the plants suffered from different heavy metal stresses. The above results suggested that the soybean GmDnaJ1 not only involved in aluminum response but also played an important role in response to heavy metal stresses such as Cu, Pb and Cd and probably participated in the resistance to heavy metal toxicity. The present findings will provide some experimental basis for the functional analysis of *GmDnaJ1* and its molecular mechanism in response to heavy metal stress.

Key words: soybean; DnaJ-like protein; heavy metal stress; heavy metal response; molecular chaperone

重金属 Cd、Pb、Ag、As 等是植物非必需元素, 较低的浓度下即对植物产生毒害作用, 导致生长发育受抑甚至死亡(Gill, 2014);而有些重金属如 Cu、Zn 等作为酶的活化剂, 对植物生长是必需的, 但当浓度超过一定限度即损害植物的生长发育(Hall, 2002)。重金属进入细胞内会导致蛋白质的结构破坏, 活性丧失或影响细胞对其他营养元素的吸收(Van Assche *et al.*, 1990; Dennis *et al.*, 1994)。重金属胁迫还导致 DNA 的断裂(葛才林等, 2002)、抑制细胞分裂和维管束的形成等(Nilima *et al.*, 2014)。Cu、Cd 和 Hg 抑制小麦种子萌发过程中淀粉酶的活性(葛才林等, 2002), 而 Cu、Zn 和 Cd 导致纤细角毛藻叶绿体荧光参数 Fv/Fm 和 Fv/Fo 下降, 并显著降低叶绿素含量, 导致光合作用受抑(梁英等, 2008)。草坪植物早熟禾在 Cu、Zn、Cd 和 Pb 的胁迫下, 表现出显著的根系生长受阻, 生物量及叶绿素含量的下降(多立安等, 2006)。富集 Pb 的藓类植物在高浓度 Pb 胁迫下也表现出光合色素的下降(龚双姣等, 2009)。此外, 重金属胁迫还导致细胞膜系统和亚细胞结构的破坏(杨丹慧, 1991; Mishra *et al.*, 1999; 韦江玲等, 2014)。

植物在进化过程中产生多样化的对抗重金属胁迫的机制, 外部机制包括细胞壁(Bringezu *et al.*, 1999; 刘清泉等, 2014)和根系分泌物的排斥作用(Ma *et al.*, 1997), 内部机制包括活性氧介导的抗氧化酶保护作用(Zhang *et al.*, 2007)、植物螯合肽

(Phytochelatins) 和金属硫蛋白(Metallothioneins) 的螯合作用(Cobbett *et al.*, 2002)、热激蛋白(heat shock proteins, HSPs) 的保护作用(Lewis *et al.*, 1999; Lewis *et al.*, 2001; Kim *et al.*, 2014)、液泡的区室化作用(Davies *et al.*, 1992)以及有机酸和氨基酸的解毒作用等(Boominathan *et al.*, 2003; Dresler *et al.*, 2014)。

热激蛋白(heat-shock proteins, HSPs) 是生物遭受胁迫(如干旱、低温、重金属离子等)之后大量产生的一类特殊蛋白质(Morimoto, 1993)。DnaJ(HSP40) 是最早在 *E. coli* 中发现的一种调节蛋白(Hartl *et al.*, 1994), 在动物、植物以及真菌中广泛存在与 DnaJ 功能相似的蛋白, 称为 DnaJ-like 蛋白(Craig *et al.*, 1993; Zhu *et al.*, 1993; Kazutoyo, 1997)。DnaJ-like 蛋白广泛分布于细胞内多个细胞器(Rajan *et al.*, 2009), 参与植物多种多样的胁迫应答反应。在植物的生物与非生物胁迫中具有非常重要的作用。如响应病原菌的侵染(Jelenska *et al.*, 2007; Koramutla *et al.*, 2014; Wang G *et al.*, 2014)、增强植物对高温(Kong *et al.*, 2014a, b)、干旱(Wang G *et al.*, 2014; Wang X *et al.*, 2014)、盐(Yang *et al.*, 2010)以及重金属(Venkatachalam *et al.*, 2009)胁迫的抗性等。但目前关于 DnaJ-like 蛋白在重金属胁迫中的研究较少。我们从大豆铅胁迫下的转录组鉴定出一个差异表达的编码 DnaJ-like 蛋白的基因, 命名为 *GmDnaJ1*。我们通过实时定量

PCR (real time quantitative PCR ,RT-qPCR) 探讨了该基因在铜 (Copper ,Cu) 、镉 (Cadmium ,Cd) 、铅 (Plumbum ,Pb) 胁迫的表达特征 ,以期为进一步研究 DnaJ-like 蛋白在重金属胁迫中的功能及抗性机制提供实验基础 并为增强植物在重金属胁迫环境下的抗性提供潜在的靶标。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料准备与处理

选取大豆 (*Glycine max*) 品种 BaXi10 为材料。大豆种子经 0.1% 升汞消毒 15 min 后 ,至少用蒸馏水反复冲洗 5 次后置于装有珍珠岩培养盆中于 25 ℃、黑暗中放置 1 d; 萌发后于生长室内培养 2 d (日/夜温度为 26 ℃/22 ℃ ,16 h/8 h 光周期 ,光照强度 400 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 相对湿度 70%) ,然后转入 1/2 Hoagland 营养液中培养 4 天 ,之后选取生长良好且一致的幼苗进行 0 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Al³⁺ (含 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl₂ ,pH4.6) 或 50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Al³⁺ (含 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl₂ ,pH4.6) 处理 ,分别收集 48 h 的大豆根尖 RNA 用于转录组测序。另外 ,分别配制含有 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 CdCl₂ 、CuSO₄ 和 Pb (NO₃)₂ 的 Hoagland 溶液 ,对预培养 7 d 的大豆幼苗进行根胁迫处理 ,再分别收集 0、12、24、48 和 72 h 根尖作为实验材料用于后续分析。

1.2 转录组测序

转录组测序由 Hiseq2000 平台进行 ,纯化并片段化 mRNA 后反转录合成双链 cDNA ,经处理后与接头连接 然后纯化并构建 cDNA 文库用于高通量测序。用 RPKM (Reads Per Kilo bases per Million reads) 值衡量基因在样本中的表达 ,用 2-fold change 和 P-value 进行表达差异判断。

1.3 序列比对及分析

根据基因的 ID ,从 Ensembl Plants 网站 (<http://plants.ensembl.org/index.html>) 获取目的基因编码蛋白的氨基酸序列号进行 Blast 比对 (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>) ,根据比对结果 ,选取不同物种的相关基因序列 ,用 DNAMAN 软件进行多重序列比对 ,用 MEGA6 软件构建 NJ (Neighbor-joining) 进化树。

1.4 RT-qPCR 表达验证

样品根尖总 RNA 提取用 Trizol 试剂盒 (Takara) 进行。根据 Promega 公司的反转录试剂盒用 1 μg

总 RNA 合成 cDNA 第一链。将 cDNA 稀释 12 倍作为模板备用。20 μL RT-qPCR 反应体系如下:4 μL 稀释的 cDNA 、3 μL 2 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 特异性引物和 10 μL SYBR Green Real-time PCR Master Mix (Toyobo) ,反应在 7300 Real Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems) 上进行。程序如下:95 ℃ 预变性 1 min ,然后 95 ℃ 15 s 55 ℃ 15 s 和 72 ℃ 45 s ,共 40 个循环。每个样品做 3 个生物学重复和 3 个实验重复 ,以大豆看家基因 *GAPDH* 为内参基因 ,采用相对定量法对基因的表达模式进行分析 ,根据算式 $2 - [\Delta Ct(\text{specific gene}) - \Delta Ct(\text{specific gene})]$ the lowest level] 计算基因的相对表达量。所用引物如下:大豆 *GmDnaJ1* 基因 (5'-GAAAGCTCAGCGAACCAATT-3' 和 5'-TTCCCATTTCCTTCCACTTC-3') 及大豆 *GAPDH* 基因 (5'-TGGACACTGGAAGCATCACG-3' 和 5'-AACAGTCTTCTGGGTAGCGG-3') 。

1.5 数据处理与分析

数据处理、差异显著性检验 (T 检验 ,双尾 , $\alpha = 0.05$) 采用 GraphPad Prism 5 专业软件进行 ,图表绘制采用 Microsoft Excel 2010 进行。

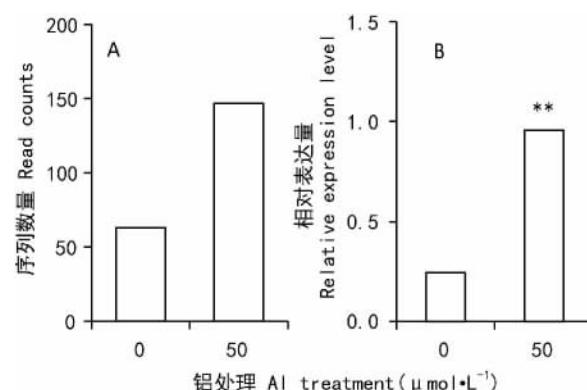


图 1 *GmDnaJ1* 在铝胁迫下的差异表达情况 A. 高通量测序结果; B. RT-qPCR 结果 * * 表示处理组与对照组之间在 $P < 0.01$ 水平上差异显著。

Fig. 1 Differential expression of *GmDnaJ1* in response to Al stress A. High throughput sequencing results; B. RT-qPCR results * * on the graph indicate significant difference ($P < 0.01$) between Al treated and Al free samples. Data are shown as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$) .

2 结果与分析

2.1 *GmDnaJ1* 基因差异表达分析

转录组测序结果显示 *GmDnaJ1* 在对照样品中

| | | | |
|--------------|---|--|----|
| GMDNAJ1 | | MASLYDVLGISVGASCIEIKAA | 22 |
| AAB36543 | .AFQPSLPAVNFSGKVLASPPCRVRSRPIVAFATATATATATSTEEARSSWTEKPRPSYLNSSCSSLIDILGIPAGASSQEIKAA | 86 | |
| ERP60220 | | MDREGG.SKGGSCYYTVLGIRRDASFSDIRSA | 31 |
| ACZ57923 | | MDREGG.SNAGSCYYSVLGIRRDASFSDIRTA | 31 |
| EEF49938 | | MDREGG.SNGGSCYYSVLGIRRDASFSDIRTA | 31 |
| CBI39568 | | MDPEGG..SAGSCYYSVLGIRRDASFSDIRTA | 30 |
| NP_001151973 | | MDGGSGNASSGG..AAVCCYALLGVVRKSASATDIRTA | 36 |
| AAB01572 | | METTFYSILGVNKDSSSAEIRSA | 23 |
| EAZ26617 | | MPPVAPGAG..ASACCYVALLGIRKNASATDVRRA | 33 |
| ACJ86084 | | MANEGN..KSNDFYAVLGLNECECDSELRNA | 29 |
| ACU19837 | | MADEGN..KSNNFYISILGLKKECTELELKNA | 29 |
| Q9SAG8 |MTIALTIGGNGFSGLPGSFSSSSSSFRLKNSRRKNTKMLNRSKVVCSSSSVMDPYKTLKIRPDSEYEVKKA | 74 | |
| AF214107 | MKCYKSSSILSTNHHPFFYKQQPISSLQPTSIPTTRTSRISQLTHDDPVK..QSELDLSFYDLLGVTESVTLPEIKQA | 85 | |
| AAP21357 |MACEGGGSNVRSYNTILGIRKDASVSDIRTA | 32 | |
| GMDNAJ1 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWVAMDQ...KESSANQFMMIHSAYSTLSDPERRAQYDREIYRGRS...ANIAGRNTFTSYAGSGRKW..... | 95 | |
| AAB36543 | YRRRLARVCHPDKVAIDR...KNSSADEFMKTHAAYSTLSDPDKRANYDRLFRRQRP...LSTAA...VFS.GYTRRNW..... | 155 | |
| ERP60220 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWQAQNPGV..AGEAKRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDQSRSKSMYDAGLYDPLLEEDQDFCDFMQEMISMNNNVKDE..... | 109 | |
| ACZ57923 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWALNPAT..AGEAKRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDQSRSKSMYDAGLYDPLLEEDQDFCDFMQEMISMNNNVKDE..... | 109 | |
| EEF49938 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWAGNTAV..AGEVKRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDQAKRSIYDAGLYDPLLEEDQDFCDFMQEMISMNNNVKDE..... | 109 | |
| CBI39568 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWAKNQAL..AGEAKRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDASRSKSMYDAGFYDPMEE.DQDFCDFMQEMLSMMNNVGDE..... | 107 | |
| NP_001151973 | YRRRLAMKWHPKWASDPGA..AGEAKRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDKGKKAMYDAGLYDPLDDDFQDFCDFMQEMLVMMMDNVKNE..... | 114 | |
| AAB01572 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWSTDPSS..SETAKLRFCQQIQEAYSVLSDDTKRALYDAGMYEPSED.MDAFCDFLDELSLIATVKVQ..... | 100 | |
| EAZ26617 | YRRRLAMKWHPKDCVSDP..GEANRRCQQIQEAYSVLSDKGKRAMYDAGLFDPPLDDDFQDFCDFMQEMLVMMDNVKNEEDFSDFMQ | 115 | |
| ACJ86084 | YKKLALKWHPKRCASGNVKFVEAKKKFQAIQAEYSVLSDSNKRLMYDVGVDSDDD.ENGMGDFLNEMLTMMMSQTMSN..... | 108 | |
| ACU19837 | YRKLLAKKWHPKRCSATGNSELVEEAKKKFQEIAREYSVLSDANKRMLYDVGVDSDDD.ENGMGDFLDEMLTMMMSQTMSN..... | 108 | |
| Q9SAG8 | FRLAKKYHDPVCRGSN.....CGVQFOTITNEAYDIVLQKIQINQMEGTEEFEPFDVYDEGLNGMNDPDCDTWEWMWGEG..... | 149 | |
| AF214107 | YKQLARKYHDPVSPPDR...VEEYTDRI FIRQEA YETLSDP RRRVLYDRLSMGF S...SFSGRRRNRYDQEVEEKS..... | 158 | |
| AAP21357 | YRKLLAMKWHPKWYARNPVG..AGEAKRRCQQIQEAYSVLNDENRSKSMYDVGLYDPHEDDDDFCDFMFQEMISMNNNVKDA..... | 110 | |
| GMDNAJ1 | ETDQCW..... | 101 | |
| AAB36543 | ETDQCW..... | 161 | |
| ERP60220 | GDSFEDLQKMFVEMVGGN...GASFDLNDDAAS..KKRARVTTSKGNAKRSTSC..... | 160 | |
| ACZ57923 | GDSFEDLQRMFVDMVGGDHG.GIGVDLNQDRTA..GKGRGVYGSKGNAKPKRNSRS..... | 163 | |
| EEF49938 | GDSFEDLQRMFVEMVGGD...GVGVGINEDQTD..IKRARVNPSPKDVCYMLLLTGNDGVEL..... | 165 | |
| CBI39568 | PDSVEDLQKMFVDMVSGD...AFNDFNVNANAPFAPKKSPVAGSNGGAARRNSRR..... | 161 | |
| NP_001151973 | KPDTLEDLQKMLADIVNGGGD...GVGGRVP PPPPDVARTRTVAPHPQPQQARR..... | 166 | |
| AAB01572 | SNKDDDELLQLQEMFTKMLLEEDWFS.TDNFEAFKEIS...SQHSDDKPGNDHEPYGSVDDL..... | 158 | |
| EAZ26617 | EMLVMMMDNVKNEKPDTLEDLQKMLQDIVSGDGGSRGGVGGRVPS..DGTRRTRVAPYP..AQSR..... | 177 | |
| ACJ86084 | ENGEESFEEQLQQLFDDMFQAD....IGLNGSTS LNA..... | 140 | |
| ACU19837 | ENGEESFEEQLQQLFDDMFQAD....IGLNGSTS LNA..... | 178 | |
| Q9SAG8 | AGTRDYSSHVNVPYA..... | 163 | |
| AF214107 | EWKAKWQTQLSGL....RRRSNQKDNNNTMSWAARMRQQQESS..... | 197 | |
| AAP21357 | GESLEDLQRMFVDMVGGD...GVSYDCNNNPKG...NKRPRVNISRSSAAMR..... | 156 | |

图 2 GmDnaJ1 与其他物种 DnaJ-like 蛋白氨基酸 N-末端同源性比对分析
Fig. 2 Alignment comparison of N-terminal region of the deduced amino acid sequences of GmDnaJ1 with the J proteins of other species

的 reads 数是 63.11~50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Al³⁺ 胁迫下的 reads 数是 146.77, Log₂(fold-change) 为 1.22, p 值为 0.038, 表明该基因为差异表达的基因。RT-qPCR 进一步验证显示该基因在 Al 处理下表达上调 3.9 倍, 表明 GmDnaJ1 可能参与大豆耐铝胁迫(图 1)。

2.2 多序列比对及进化树分析

序列分析发现 GmDnaJ1 的开放阅读框(ORF)包含 306 个核苷酸, 编码一个具有 101 个氨基酸残基的多肽链, 分子量为 11 556.0 Da, 等电点为 8.97。如图 2 所示, GmDnaJ1 氨基酸序列与其他具有 N-末端的 DnaJ 蛋白的氨基酸序列进行了多重序列比对, 表明该蛋白的 N-末端(4~72 aa)具有高度保守的 J domain, 但没有典型的富含甘氨酸结构域(G/P domain)、Cys 区域(CRR domain), 因此可以推断

GmDnaJ1 属于类型 III DnaJ 蛋白, 即仅具有 J domain 而没有其他保守结构域。我们以多重序列的比对为基础进行进化树分析, 聚类结果显示 GmDnaJ1 与 AAB36543 具有较高的同源性(62.9%), 暗示其可能具有相似的功能(图 3)。Chai *et al.* (2000) 研究发现芸豆(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)的一个 DnaJ-like 蛋白基因——*PvSR6*(AAB36543)受 Cu、Zn、Hg、Cd 和 As 等重金属的诱导而强烈表达。因此, 我们推测 GmDnaJ1 可能也响应重金属的胁迫, 参与胁迫应答。

2.3 Cu、Pb 和 Cd 胁迫下 GmDnaJ1 不同时间点的表达特征分析

为进一步探究 GmDnaJ1 对重金属胁迫的响应

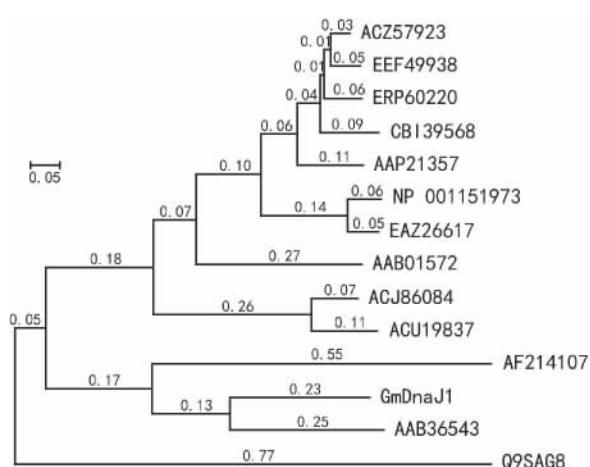


图 3 *GmDnaJ1* 与其他物种 J protein 的进化树分析
芸豆 (AAB36543)、欧洲大叶杨 (ERP60220)、大豆 (ACZ57923)、
蓖麻 (EEF49938)、葡萄 (CBI39568)、玉米 (NP_001151973)、
白云杉 (AAB01572)、水稻 (EAZ26617)、苜蓿 (ACJ86084)、
大豆 (ACU19837)、拟南芥 (Q9SAG8)、拟南芥 (AF214107)、拟南芥
(AAP21357)。线上数值代表分支长度。

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic relationship of *GmDnaJ1* with other J-proteins *Phaseolus vulgaris* (AAB36543), *Populus trichocarpa* (ERP60220), *Glycine max* (ACZ57923), *Ricinus communis* (EEF49938), *Vitis vinifera* (CBI39568), *Zea mays* (NP_001151973), *Picea glauca* (AAB01572), *Oryza sativa Japonica* (EAZ26617), *Medicago truncatula* (ACJ86084), *Glycine max* (ACU19837), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Q9SAG8), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (AF214107), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (AAP21357). The numbers on each line indicate length of the branch.

特征 我们用 RT-qPCR 分析了 $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Cu、Pb 和 Cd 处理不同时间下的 *GmDnaJ1* 表达模式。如图 4 所示,在对照组中, *GmDnaJ1* 表达量很低,而在不同的重金属胁迫下表达量均急剧上升,表明 *GmDnaJ1* 受 Cu、Pb 和 Cd 的诱导表达。我们发现在不同重金属处理后, *GmDnaJ1* 的表达水平总体上呈现随时间先升高后降低的趋势,但在 Pb、Cd 处理 24 h 后表达水平即达到峰值,而在 Cu 处理 48 h 后其表达水平才达到峰值,表明 *GmDnaJ1* 虽对不同重金属胁迫有着相似的应答模式,但存在着响应时间的差异。此外,该基因对三种重金属的响应能力存在差异,其中 Cu 处理 12、24、48 和 72 h 后,其表达量分别是对照的 61、83、140 和 88 倍; Pb 处理 12、24、48 和 72 h 后,其表达量分别是对照的 35、57、28 和 10 倍;而 Cd 处理 12、24、48 和 72 h 后,其表达量分别是对照的 165、807、331 和 388 倍。*GmDnaJ1* 对持续的重金属胁迫的应答反应暗示着其可能参与了大豆对重金属胁迫的解毒作用。

3 讨论与结论

现代工农业的飞速发展和随意排污导致了环境污染的加剧,其中重金属污染在我国较为严重。我国从 20 世纪 90 年代开始探索土壤重金属污染的植物修复技术,并取得了一定成果(闫研等,2008;胡鹏杰等,2014)。阐明植物对重金属的抗性机制是培育超富集植物、提高植物在重金属环境中生长发育能力的重要理论基础,而与重金属胁迫应答相关基因的筛选、鉴定及功能分析是研究其分子机制的前提条件。Zhen et al. (2007) 通过大豆蛋白质组学发现三个 DnaJ-like 蛋白受铝诱导而强烈表达,其中有两个蛋白是被新诱导表达,另一个蛋白在铝胁迫 24、48 和 72 h 的表达量分别是对照的 3.75、11.45 和 9.07 倍。通过 cDNA 芯片方法分离铝胁迫下玉米根系的基因表达差异,也发现一个在玉米中差异表达的 DnaJ-like 蛋白(Cancado et al., 2008)。

本文基于转录组高通量测序技术发现了一个受铝胁迫而显著上调表达的 DnaJ-like 蛋白基因 *GmDnaJ1*,具有一个 306 核苷酸组成的开放阅读框(Open Reading Frame, ORF),编码 101 个氨基酸残基的 J 蛋白(J protein),包含一个高度保守的 J 结构域(J domain)。同源性分析表明该基因与芸豆(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)的一个 DnaJ-like 蛋白——PvSR6 具有较高的同源性,因 PvSR6 的表达受到重金属的强烈诱导(Chai et al., 2000),我们推测 *GmDnaJ1* 也响应重金属胁迫。RT-qPCR 结果显示 *GmDnaJ1* 确能响应 Cu、Pb 和 Cd 等重金属的胁迫,在处理 12、24、48 和 72 h 后呈现显著的上调表达模式,且均在处理后 48 h 内达到表达峰值,表明 *GmDnaJ1* 能在短时间内迅速增强表达,以应对重金属导致的胁迫效应,这与 Chai et al. (2000) 的研究结果相似,但随着时间的持续,可能由于植物的毒害程度加剧,导致该基因的表达水平下降。从 *GmDnaJ1* 在不同重金属胁迫下的表达特征来看,我们推测该基因对这三种重金属的响应能力可能存在差异,表现为对 Cu 的耐受力较强,对 Pb 的耐受力次之,而对 Cd 的耐受力较弱。另外, *GmDnaJ1* 在三种重金属胁迫下的表达量变化存在差异,推测可能是由于不同重金属产生的胁迫程度的差异所导致。

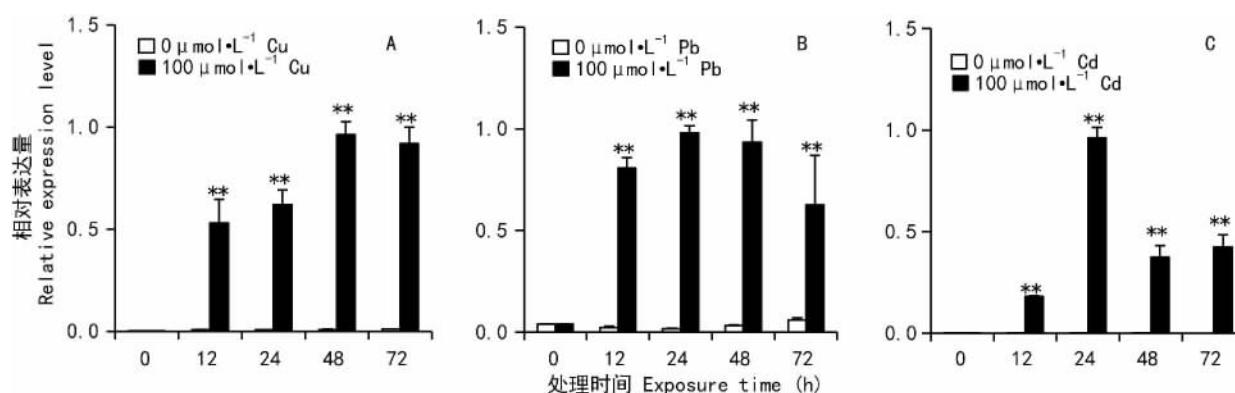


图 4 *GmDnaJ1* 在不同重金属胁迫下的表达模式 ** 表示处理组与对照组之间在 $P < 0.01$ 水平上差异显著。

Fig. 4 Expression patterns of *GmDnaJ1* under different heavy metals treatments ** on the graphs indicate significant difference ($P < 0.01$) between Al treated and Al free samples. Data are shown as mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

本文初步研究了大豆铝响应 DnaJ-like 蛋白基因—*GmDnaJ1* 对三种重金属(Cu、Pb 和 Cd) 胁迫的响应特征, 为深入理解重金属胁迫下分子伴侣的胁迫响应特征提供一定的理论依据, 但其响应机制并不清楚; 另外, 该基因的诱导表达能否有效提高大豆对重金属胁迫的抵抗能力, 仍需进一步研究。下一步工作将通过转基因过表达和 RNA 干扰(RNA interference, RNAi) 等手段继续探究 *GmDnaJ1* 的功能及抗性机制。

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