

# 2016年广东省植物生理学会学术年会

会议手册/  
论文摘要

2016年11月25日

# 目 录

一、会议的组织 .....	3
二、会议日程安排 .....	3
三、学术报告议程 .....	3
四、交通指引.....	4
五、会务联系人 .....	5
六、会议摘要集 .....	5

## 一、会议的组织

主办单位 广东省植物生理学学会

承办单位 中国科学院华南植物园

## 二、会议日程安排

日期	时间	日程	备注
25日上午	8:00-8:45	大会报到	一楼大厅
	8:45-9:00	开幕式	第一会议室
	9:00-10:30	大会特邀报告	第一会议室
	10:30-10:40	合影	
	10:40-11:55	分组报告 1 分组报告 2	第一会议室 第二会议室
	12:05-12:15	颁奖	第一会议室
25日中午	12:30-13:30	午餐	学生公寓餐厅
25日下午	14:00-17:00	学会理事会	第二会议室

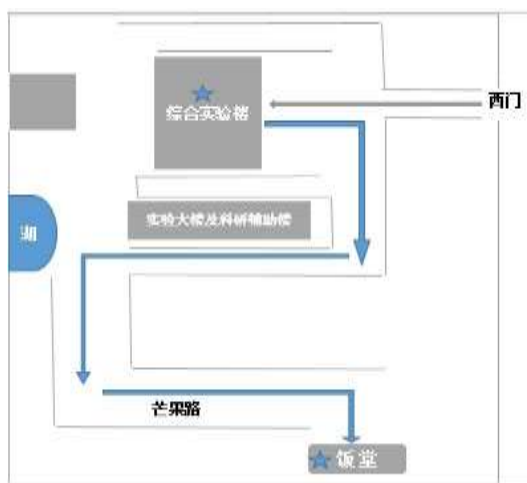
## 三、学术报告议程

时间	报告人	职称	单位	报告题目
<b>一、大会报告</b>				
9:00-9:30	钟旭华	研究员	农科院水稻所	水稻基部节间伸长的光氮调控模型
9:30-10:00	莫蓓莘	教授	深圳大学	拟南芥核苷酸转移酶的 miRNA 尿苷化活性及其生物学功能研究
10:00-10:30	刘旭	助研	华南植物园	拟南芥 NF-YCs 整合 GA 和 ABA 信号调控种子萌发
<b>二、分组报告</b>				
<b>第一组（地点：第一会议室），主持人：阳成伟</b>				
<b>评委：马瑞君、郭振飞、阳成伟</b>				
10:40-10:55	张雪莲	副教授	华南农业大学	与荔枝果实色泽保护密切相关的漆酶是一种对二氧化硫和低 pH 高度敏感的花色苷降解酶
10:55-11:10	肖望	教授	广东第二师范学院	在植物生理学教学中开展创新创业教育的实践
11:10-11:25	弓路平	硕士	广州大学	IQM5 突变体通过调控拟南芥从幼嫩向成熟的转变过程从而推迟开花
11:25-11:40	李俭	博士后	中山大学	Orosomucoid Proteins Interact with the Small Subunit of Serine Palmitoyltransferase and Contribute to Sphingolipid Homeostasis and Stress Responses in Arabidopsis
11:40-11:55	张泰劼	博士	华南师范大学	A magic red coat on the surface of young leaves: anthocyanins distributed in trichome

时间	报告人	职称	单位	报告题目
				layer protect Castanopsis fissa leaves from photoinhibition
<b>第二组（地点：第二会议室），主持人：田长恩</b>				
<b>评委：钟旭华、田长恩、何生根</b>				
10:40-10:55	范甜	博士后	华南植物园	OsATG8b-mediated autophagy is involved in nitrogen remobilization to rice seed
10:55-11:10	唐宜	硕士	华南师范大学	非洲菊 R2R3-MYB 转录因子 GhMYB1 调控赤霉素介导的花色素苷积累
11:10-11:25	邹湘辉	副教授	韩山师范学院	鸡蛋花和印度胶树乳汁体外抗癌活性研究
11:25-11:40	李涛涛	博士	华南植物园	基于蛋白质组学的沙糖桔采后衰老的机理研究
11:40-11:55	林晓辉	硕士	仲恺农业工程学院	纳米银及蔗糖瓶插处理对散枝香石竹切花的保鲜效应

## 四、交通指引

搭乘公交线路 B12、28、30、39、71、83、84A、345、494、535、775、218、54、46 等均可到达。



会议地点、用餐地点位置示意图



华南植物园西门步行至华南植物园科研区一号实验楼（综合实验楼）



乘B12、28、30、39、84、84A、535、494、83等到科学院站步行至华南植物园科研区一号实验楼（综合实验楼）

乘218、297路、54路、46路到植物园南门站步行至华南植物园科研区一号实验楼（综合实验楼）

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## 六、会议摘要集

### 目录

摘要 1: Cloning and Characterization of an Early Responsive to Dehydration Gene AhERD15 from Peanut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.) .....	8
摘要 2: 花生组蛋白去乙酰化酶 AhHDA1 通过参与 ABA 信号通路影响植物生长发育 .....	9
摘要 3: A putative chloroplast-localized Ca <sup>2+</sup> /H <sup>+</sup> antiporter CCHA1 is involved in calcium and pH homeostasis and required for PSII function in <i>Arabidopsis</i> .....	10
摘要 4: The decline of quantum yield of iqm2 was not significant, compared with wild type, during the pathogen infection .....	11
摘要 5: Iqm2 在病菌侵染下光量子产量相对野生型下降不显著 .....	12
摘要 6: Disruption of IQM5 delays flowering possibly through modulating the juvenile-to-adult transition .....	13
摘要 7: IQM5 突变体通过调控拟南芥从幼嫩向成熟的转变过程从而推迟开花 .....	14
摘要 8: 白姜花不同倍体 mRNA-SSR 位点多态性分析 .....	15
摘要 9: 大豆 <i>DET2a</i> 和 <i>DET2b</i> 基因的功能研究 .....	17
摘要 10: 大豆 <i>miR159</i> 家族的鉴定及表达分析 .....	19

摘要 11: 蓝光诱导拟南芥叶片的转录组测序及与花色素苷降解相关的基因分析 ....	21
摘要 12: 过表达 <i>MfAIR12</i> 提高转基因烟草抗冻性 .....	22
摘要 13: Construction of a cDNA library of <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> L. and Screening of Cadmium Tolerant Genes.....	24
摘要 14: 厚藤 cDNA 文库的构建和重金属镉耐受相关基因的筛选 .....	25
摘要 15: Reactive oxygen species, but not endo- $\beta$ -mannanase, is specifically induced in the micropylar endosperm by radicle touch during and following pepper seed germination .....	26
摘要 16: 黄花苜蓿转录因子 <i>MfGATA</i> 的克隆与功能研究 .....	27
摘要 17: 鸡蛋花和印度胶树乳汁体外抗癌活性研究 .....	28
摘要 18: The Research of Genetic Diversity for Endangered Plant of <i>Handeliidendron bodinieri</i> Based on SSR Markers .....	29
摘要 19: 基于 SSR 标记对濒危植物掌叶木的遗传多样性研究 .....	30
摘要 20: 金姜花薄层细胞培养及再生植株倍性稳定性的检测 .....	31
摘要 21: Production of Tetraploid <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> via Somatic Embryogenesis. 32	
摘要 22: 墨兰花发育相关 <i>MADS-box</i> 基因 <i>CsAP3-1</i> 的初步功能研究.....	33
摘要 23: 扇形文心兰花发育相关 <i>TCP</i> 基因的克隆及表达分析 .....	34
摘要 24: 叶绿素酶在拟南芥幼叶中的光保护功能 .....	35
摘要 25: 香蕉叶绿素降解基因启动子温敏分析与转录因子筛选 .....	37
摘要 26: High sensitivities of an anthocyanin degradation related laccase to SO <sub>2</sub> and low-pH closely correlated to the color protection handling of Lychee fruit .....	38
摘要 27: 与荔枝果实色泽保护密切相关的漆酶是一种对二氧化硫和低 pH 高度敏感的花色素苷降解酶.....	39
摘要 28: Arabidopsis IQM4 Regulates Seed Dormancy and Germination via ABA Signaling Pathway.....	40
摘要 29: 拟南芥 IQM4 参与 ABA 信号调控的种子休眠与萌发的研究 .....	41
摘要 30: IQM1 regulates plant defense through regulation of JAZ expression in Arabidopsis thaliana .....	42
摘要 31: 拟南芥 IQM1 通过调控 <i>JAZ</i> 表达从而调控植物防御.....	43
摘要 32: Orosomucoid Proteins Interact with the Small Subunit of Serine Palmitoyltransferase and Contribute to Sphingolipid Homeostasis and Stress Responses in Arabidopsis .....	44
摘要 33: A magic red coat on the surface of young leaves: anthocyanins distributed in trichome layer protect <i>Castanopsis fissa</i> leaves from photoinhibition .....	45

摘要 34: 抗菌肽 $\epsilon$ -聚赖氨酸预处理对非洲菊切花的保鲜效应*	46
摘要 35: 纳米银及蔗糖瓶插处理对散枝香石竹切花的保鲜效应*	47
摘要 36: 月季切花瓶插期间花茎水分导度的变化动态研究*	48
摘要 37: Establishment of transgenic hairy root transformation system in <i>Gerbera hybrida</i>	50
摘要 38: 非洲菊转基因毛状根诱导系统的建立	51
摘要 39: Canopy indices affecting the length of basal internodes of rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)	52
摘要 40: 影响水稻基部节间长度的植株群体指标	54
摘要 41: Characterization of the transcriptome and development of SSR marker in flowering Chinese cabbage ( <i>Brassica campestris</i> L.)	55
摘要 42: 菜心转录组特性及 SSR 标记的开发	56
摘要 43: The <i>Gerbera hybrida</i> R2R3-MYB transcription factor GhMYB1a regulates gibberellin-mediated anthocyanin accumulation	57
摘要 44: 非洲菊 R2R3-MYB 转录因子 GhMYB1 调控赤霉素介导的花色素苷积累	58
摘要 45: “四九-19”×“3T-6”重组自交系表型性状变异分析	59
摘要 46: <i>OsATG8b</i> -mediated autophagy is involved in nitrogen remobilization to rice seed	60
摘要 47: Effects of Different Potassium Fertilizer on Condensed Tannin in Annually Produced of <i>Desmodium intortum</i>	61
摘要 48: 不同施钾量对周年生产旋扭山绿豆中缩合单宁的影响	62
摘要 49: Primer selection of SSR in tobacco using nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels.	63
摘要 50: 粤烟 98×118-3 重组自交系农艺性状相关分析	64
摘要 51: Cloning and sequence analysis of <i>P5CS1</i> gene of flowering Chinese cabbage	65

# 摘要 1: Cloning and Characterization of an Early Responsive to Dehydration Gene *AhERD15* from Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)

*Yin Li, Lanlan Feng, Ruirui Chen*

School of Life Sciences, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

**Abstract:** Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is an economic crop cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. The Early Responsive to Dehydration (ERD) genes are defined as genes that are rapidly activated during drought stress. In this study, a full length cDNA containing a 357 bp open reading frame which encoding a 118 amino acid protein was cloned and analyzed. The protein sequence had high homology with the AtERD15 from Arabidopsis, and this gene was named *AhERD15* accordingly. The gene expression patterns of *AhERD15* in different peanut tissues were analyzed and the results showed that the highest expression was found in leaf, the second in root, and the lowest in seed. By 30% PEG6000 treatment, the expression of *AhERD15* was down regulated in leaf tissues. Previous studies indicated that plant *ERD15s* have divergent functions, and have been functionally characterized as a common regulator of the abscisic acid (ABA) response and the salicylic acid (SA)-dependent defense pathway. In Arabidopsis, *ERD15* is negatively regulated by ABA signal, preventing plants from over responses to abiotic or biotic stress. But contrasting results are detected in other plant species. *AhERD15* might play important roles in peanut resistance to drought and other stresses through similar regulatory network. And the functions of this gene **need further investigation**.

**Keywords:** *Arachis hypogaea* L; Early Responsive to Dehydration gene; drought; gene expression



## 摘要 2: 花生组蛋白去乙酰化酶 AhHDA1 通过参与 ABA 信号通路影响植物生长发育

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**摘要:** 组蛋白(去)乙酰化修饰调控植物细胞生长发育, 并参与胁迫响应。近年来, 国内外的研究表明, 组蛋白去乙酰化酶复合体(HDAC)参与胚的发育过程进而影响种子萌发率, 并且在植物抵御伤害中与 JA 有关。2014 年我们从粤油 7 号花生中发现并克隆了一个 ABA 和 PEG 响应的 RPD3/HDA1 亚家族组蛋白去乙酰化酶, 命名为 AhHDA1。我们发现 35s::AhHDA1 (超表达)的花生毛状根出现生长周期缩短的表型。激光共聚焦显微观察下, 超氧阴离子在生长 30 天的超表达毛状根中明显富集, 而 35s::AhHDA1-RNAi (基因干扰)毛状根超氧阴离子积累较少。同时, 在超表达、基因干扰和空对照毛状根中, ABA 含量未发现明显差别。双分子荧光互补实验发现 AhHDA1 与 AhAREB1 蛋白结合, 推测 AhHDA1 可能通过招募 AhAREB1 影响下游信号通路。同时, 免疫共沉淀及凝胶迁移实验也揭示了 AhHDA1 蛋白可以在 ABA 受体 AhPYL-like 近编码区启动子-188 附近检测到富集, AhAREB1 近编码区启动子区域-987 至起始密码子区显著, 同时 20% PEG 和 100 $\mu$ M ABA 处理 2h 均可使 AhHDA1 在这两个基因启动子区域富集度显著提高。以上结果表明, AhHDA1 可能通过调节 ABA 受体基因 AhPYL-like 和 ABA 信号通路上关键转录因子 AhAREB1 转录活性改变植物对 ABA 的敏感性, 从而影响植物的发育过程。

**关键词:** 组蛋白去乙酰化酶; ABA; 花生; 毛状根; 受体; 转录因子

### 摘要 3: A putative chloroplast-localized $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$ antiporter CCHA1 is involved in calcium and pH homeostasis and required for PSII function in *Arabidopsis*

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**Abstract:** Calcium is important for chloroplasts, including photosynthetic and non-photosynthetic functions. Multiple  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  transporters and channels have been described and studied in the plasma membrane and organelle membranes of plant cells; however, the molecular identity and physiological roles of chloroplast  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporters have remained unknown. Here we identified a potential  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporter CCHA1 in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. CCHA1 localizes to the chloroplast and the *cchal* mutants showed pale green leaves and severely stunted growth along with impaired Photosystem II (PSII) function. The levels of the PSII core subunits and the oxygen-evolving complex decreased in the *cchal* mutants, compared with wild type. In high  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations, *Arabidopsis* CCHA1 partially rescued the growth defect of the yeast *gdt1Δ* null mutant, which could be defective in a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporter. The *cchal* mutant also showed significant sensitivity to high concentrations of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  and  $\text{MnCl}_2$ , as well as variation in pH. Based on these results, we propose that CCHA1 could be a putative chloroplast-localized  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporter that have critical functions in the regulation of PSII and in chloroplast  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and pH homeostasis in *Arabidopsis*.

**Keywords:**  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporter,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  homeostasis, pH homeostasis, CCHA1

#### **摘要 4: The decline of quantum yield of *iqm2* was not significant, compared with wild type, during the pathogen infection**

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<sup>1</sup>Guangzhou Key Laboratory for Functional Study on Plant Stress-Resistant Genes, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, CHINA

**Abstract:** The Arabidopsis, IQM2 coded by AT3G13600 is a calmodulin-binding protein (CaMBP) containing one IQ motif. There are no any papers about the function of IQM2. The leaves of *iqm2* and its wild type Ler emerged lesions, compared with control group, after infection by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. tomato DC3000. However, there were no significant difference between them. Photosynthesis is essential to the growth and development of plants. In order to preliminary figure out whether IQM2 is involved in the process of plant disease resistance, the author used Portable Chlorophyll Fluorometer PAM-2100 to determine the change of photosynthesis intensity of arabidopsis mutant IQM2 and its wild type Ler during infection by DC3000. The results show that, compared with the control group, the quantum yield of Ler and *iqm2* were significantly decreased after treated with Pst DC3000 for 7 days. Basis on the decline of Ler was more significant than *iqm2*, we preliminary judgment of IQM2 is involved in the process of plant disease resistance. But the mechanism remains to be studied.

**Keywords:** IQM2; PstDC3000; Plant disease resistance; quantum yield

## 摘要 5: *Iqm2* 在病菌侵染下光量子产量相对野生型下降不显著

吴 骏<sup>1</sup>, 林显宇<sup>1</sup> 周玉萍<sup>1</sup> 谢楚萍<sup>1</sup> 田长恩<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 广州大学基因中心, 广州, 中国, 510006

**摘 要:** 拟南芥 *IQM2* 由 AT3G13600 编码, 含有 1 个 IQ 基序, 是一个钙调素结合蛋白 (calmodulin-binding protein, CaMBP), 目前对其功能的探究未见报道。*Iqm2* 及其野生型 *Ler* 在非寄主病原菌突变体丁香假单胞菌番茄致病变种 *Pst* DC3000 的侵染下, 相对于对照组叶片均出现病斑表型, 但其染病程度并未呈现明显差异。光合作用对植物的生长发育至关重要, 本研究通过利用 PAM-2100 便携式调制叶绿素荧光仪, 在 *Pst* DC3000 的侵染下, 测定拟南芥突变体 *iqm2* 与其野生型 *Ler* 光合作用强弱变化, 初步判断 *IQM2* 是否参与植物抗病过程。结果表明: 喷菌 7 天后 *Ler* 和 *iqm2* 的光量子产量值相对于对照组均下降明显, 且 *Ler* 下降趋势更快, 与 *iqm2* 比有明显差异, 初步判断 *IQM2* 参与了植物的抗病过程, 但具体机制仍待研究。

**关键词:** *IQM2*; *Pst*DC3000; 植物抗病; 光量子产量

## 摘要 6: Disruption of IQM5 delays flowering possibly through modulating the juvenile-to-adult transition

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**Abstract:** IQM5 (IQ-Motif containing protein 5) is the fifth member of the IQM family in *Arabidopsis*, which is an IQ motif-containing family. However, no functional characterizations have been performed using the IQM5 protein in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Here, we showed that the *IQM5* gene is involved in the regulation of flowering in *Arabidopsis*. The *IQM5* mutants *iqm5-1* and *iqm5-2* displayed a later-flowering phenotype under both long-day and short-day conditions when compared with wild type. After gibberellic acid or PAC (paclobutrazol) treatments, *iqm5-1* and *iqm5-2* displayed similar flowering phenotype or PAC sensitivity to wild type. Meanwhile, *iqm5-1* and *iqm5-2* showed the same flowering ratio as wild type after a vernalization treatment. In addition, disrupting *IQM5* increased the transcript level of *FLC* (*FLOWERING LOCUS C*) in both shoot apical meristems (SAMs) and leaves, and decreased that of *SPL15* (*SQUAMOSA PROMOTER BINDING PROTEIN-LIKE 15*) in leaves, but did not change expression of other key genes in the flowering time-related pathway. In addition, the number of abaxial trichomes in both *iqm5-1* and *iqm5-2* is lower than wild type. Thus, disruption of *IQM5* delays flowering possibly through modulating the juvenile-to-adult transition.

**Keywords:** IQM5; The juvenile-to-adult transition; Flowering time; FLC; SPL15; *Arabidopsis*

## 摘要 7: *IQM5* 突变体通过调控拟南芥从幼嫩向成熟的转变过程从而推迟开花

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**摘 要:** *IQM5* (含 IQ 基序的蛋白 5) 是含 IQ 基序的 *IQM* 家族的第五个成员。然而, 拟南芥 *IQM5* 蛋白的功能特点还未见报道。本文介绍了 *IQM5* 基因涉及拟南芥的开花调控。*IQM5* 突变体 *iqm5-1* 和 *iqm5-2* 在长日照和短日照条件下均显示出微弱的比野生型迟花的表型; 经过赤霉素或多效唑处理后, *iqm5* 突变体表现出与野生型相似的开花表型或多效唑敏感性; 经过春化处理后, *iqm5* 突变体与野生型几乎同时开花。*IQM5* 的缺失使得 *FLC* 的转录水平在茎尖分生组织和叶片中都明显上调, 而使得叶片中的 *SPL15* 转录下调, 但是没有发现其他开花途径关键基因转录水平的改变; 而且, *iqm5* 突变体的下表皮毛数量都比野生型少且生长速度较慢。因此, *IQM5* 突变体通过调控拟南芥幼嫩向成熟的转变过程从而推迟开花。

**关键词:** *IQM5*; 幼嫩向成年的转变过程; 花期; *FLC*; *SPL15*; 拟南芥

## 摘要 8: 白姜花不同倍体 mRNA-SSR 位点多态性分析

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**摘要:** 白姜花(*Hedychium coronarium*)隶属于姜科姜花属, 原产亚洲热带, 印度和马来西亚的热带地区。因其具有花序多姿多彩, 香气沁人心脾等特点, 在观赏、香料、药用等方面具有巨大的经济价值。已有研究表明二倍体多倍化过程中可能存在表观遗传学调控机制, 基因剂量的变化不仅仅是拷贝数的增加, 可能还存在转录调控元件的变化。在二倍体形成四倍体过程中是否存在 mRNA-SSR 的变化, 这种变化是不是能够引起基因剂量的改变。在白姜花前期转录组的基础上, 发现在基因的 mRNA 上存在不同长度的 SSR (Single Sequence Repeat) 位点, 长度变异为 1-6 个碱基。为了评估二倍体白姜花在四倍体多倍化过程中, 是否发生了 SSR 变异, 本研究通过 SSR 位点筛选、基因测序等技术检测二倍体和不同性状四倍体白姜花中 mRNA 上的 SSR 位点多态性。研究结果表明: (1) 设计 15 对 SSR 位点, 对二倍体和四倍体白姜花的 DNA 进行扩增和琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 发现在 15 对引物中有 12 对引物能够获得特异性条带, 可以用于进一步分析。(2) 通过对 12 对引物的扩增产物测序, 发现 2 对引物的测序峰图出现杂乱峰, 扩增产物不特异; 10 对引物测序结果表明, 10 个 SSR 位点的核心序列为 (AG)<sub>n</sub>, 而且 7 个 SSR 位点在四倍体和二倍体上基因型一致, 3 个位点在二倍体植株中为杂合基因型, 至于在四倍体中是否为杂合型尚不明确, 还需要进一步进行荧光定量 PCR 分析。具体的信息见表 1。(3) 在其中的 3 对引物扩增产物中, 筛选出 A>C、A>G 的 SNP, 而且在四倍体和二倍体白姜花植株中相同。可以看出, mRNA-SSR 位点在二倍体白姜花多倍化过程中, 在检测的 15 个位点中, 变异程度较低, 获得的四倍体白姜花植株具有一定的遗传稳定性。

表 1 白姜花不同株系 SSR 位点的重复数及基因型

	二倍体	四倍体 1	四倍体 2	四倍体 3	四倍体 4
SSR2	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>
SSR4	(AG) <sub>9</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>9</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	—	(AG) <sub>9</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>	(AG) <sub>9</sub> / (AG) <sub>9</sub>
SSR6	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>6</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>6</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>6</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>6</sub>	—
SSR8	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>

SSR9	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	—	—
SSR10	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>6</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>
SSR11	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>
SSR12	(AG) <sub>5</sub> / (AG) <sub>5</sub>	(AG) <sub>5</sub> / (AG) <sub>5</sub>	(AG) <sub>5</sub> / (AG) <sub>5</sub>	(AG) <sub>5</sub> / (AG) <sub>5</sub>	(AG) <sub>5</sub> / (AG) <sub>5</sub>
SSR14	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>	(AG) <sub>8</sub> / (AG) <sub>8</sub>
SSR15	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>	(AG) <sub>7</sub> / (AG) <sub>7</sub>

**关键词：**白姜花；多倍体；SSR；多态性学术会议；论文集

基金项目资助：广东省创新强校工程省级重大项目（自然科学类，2014KZDXM076）；广东省自然科学基金（10451030301004286）；广东省高等院校学科与专业建设专项资金（2013KJ CX0137）；广州市科技计划项目科学研究专项（2014J4100151）；国家级大学生创新创业训练计划项目（1427815060）。



## 摘要 9：大豆 *DET2a* 和 *DET2b* 基因的功能研究

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**摘要:** 植物体内油菜素内酯 (BRs) 是调节植物生长发育的重要激素, *DET2* 是催化 BR 生物合成的关键酶, 其基因失去功能突变会导致拟南芥矮化和育性降低。大豆是我国重要的粮油作物, 已有研究表明, BR 具有调节大豆生长发育及耐受逆境能力, 但对大豆 BR 生物合成的分子机制还不清楚。本研究通过遗传互补实验, 证明大豆 *DET2a* 和 *DET2b* 与拟南芥 *DET2* 基因具有相似的功能, 此外还揭示了大豆 *DET2a* 和 *DET2b* 基因的表达模式。结果如下:

(1)大豆 *DET2a* 和 *GmDET2b* 基因分别位于 7 号和 11 号染色体, 分别编码长度为 263 个氨基酸残基的蛋白; 系统进化树分析表明其与 *PsDET2*、*AtDET2* 有很高的同源性; 生物信息学分析表明 *GmDET2a* 和 *GmDET2b* 蛋白均无信号肽, 分别有 6 个跨膜结构域, 可能定位于内质网上。

(2)荧光定量 PCR 检测 *GmDET2a* 和 *GmDET2b* 在大豆幼苗期的表达模式, 结果表明, *GmDET2a* 和 *GmDET2b* 在大豆中各个器官均有表达。幼苗期, *GmDET2a* 在主根尖和顶芽表达量显著高于其他部位; *GmDET2b* 在主根尖、顶芽和侧根表达量显著高于其他部位。

(3)用 EBL 处理幼苗期大豆, 结果表明 *GmDET2a* 在顶芽、真叶、主根尖和侧根表达量与对照组比显著下调, 分别降低了 38%、55%、70%、67%; *GmDET2b* 在主根尖和侧根表达量与对照组比显著下调, 均降低了 61%。这表明大豆 *DET2* 基因表达受 BR 反馈调节。

(4)幼苗期大豆在不同养分条件下的表达量, 结果表明: 与对照对相比, 缺硫条件下, *GmDET2a* 在叶部表达量显著下调, 降低了 63%; *GmDET2b* 在叶部和根部表达量均显著下调, 且分别降低了 55%和 86%; 在缺磷条件下 *GmDET2b* 在叶部和根部表达量均显著上调, 且分别增加 70%和 89%; 在氮、钾、铁营养元素缺乏的条件下 *GmDET2a* 和 *GmDET2b* 的表达量与对照组相比无明显变化。

(5)亚细胞定位试验表明，GmDET2a 和 GmDET2b 定位于内质网。

(6)将 GmDET2a 和 GmDET2b 在拟南芥 *det2* 突变体过量表达，导致转基因植物的株高均比突变体高，并恢复至野生型水平，这种差异在突变体回补株系 GmDET2aOX-23 和 GmDET2bOX-16 中尤为明显。参与 BRs 生物合成的相关酶基因 CPD、DWF4、BR6ox1、BR6ox2 的转录水平与突变体植株相比有不同程度的下调，其表达量与对照（野生型）相似。

(7)黑暗条件下，转基因株系 GmDET2a-20、GmDET2a-23 和 GmDET2b-16 、GmDET2b-23 株系的黄化苗下胚轴均比突变体长，分别增加了 110%、87%、146%、121%，与野生型黄花苗下胚轴长度相似。

综上所述，大豆 DET2a 和 DET2b 功能与拟南芥 DET2 功能相似，编码催化 BR 合成的类固醇脱氢酶。本研究为今后进一步研究大豆 BR 生物合成的分子机理和 GmDET2 的功能打下了基础。

**关键词：**大豆；油菜素内酯（BRs）； DET2

## 摘要 10: 大豆 *miR159* 家族的鉴定及表达分析

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**摘要:** 已有研究表明: microRNA(miRNA)参与调控植物对各种养分胁迫的适应性反应,但是对于大豆磷响应 miRNA 的种类和功能还不清楚。我们最近通过第二代高通量测序技术鉴定出大豆根、叶低磷响应 miRNA。miR159 是一类非常保守的 miRNA,在植物生长发育方面起重要作用,但对其在植物应答营养胁迫方面的功能还不清楚。本研究以大豆为实验材料,通过植物生理学、分子生物学、生物信息学等手段,对大豆 miR159 基因家族及其靶基因对磷养分的响应及在调节磷养分平衡方面的功能以及 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫响应进行了研究,获得如下结果:

(1)大豆基因组有 6 个 miR159 家族成员,即 miR159a、miR159b、miR159c、miR159d、miR159e 和 miR159f; miR159a 和 miR159d 位于大豆 9 号染色体,miR159b 和 miR159e 位于大豆 7 号染色体,miR159c 和 miR159f 位于大豆 16 号染色体;进化分析表明,大豆 miR159 家族共分为 3 个亚组,与苜蓿和玉米 miR159 有较高的同源性。

(2) 靶基因预测以及 RLM-RACE 证明,大豆 MYB33 是大豆 miR159 家族的靶基因。

(3) 定量 PCR 结果表明: miR159a 前体在 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫处理时主要在根中表达且都是上调表达,但在低磷处理时主要在叶中明显上调表达; miR159b 前体在 ABA、NaCl 胁迫处理时主要分别在叶、根中表达且都是上调表达,然而在低磷处理时,主要在叶中明显上调表达; miR159c 前体在 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫处理时主要在叶中下调表达,而在缺磷处理时主要在根中表达,短期低磷处理时下调表达,长期低磷处理时上调表达; miR159d 前体在 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫处理时主要在叶中上调表达,低磷明显上调根中 miR159d 表达; miR159e 前体在 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫处理时主要在叶中下调表达;低磷抑制叶中其表达; miR159f 前体在 ABA 和 NaCl 胁迫处理时主要在根中上调表达。在高低磷处理时在根、叶中都几乎没有表达; MYB33 在 ABA 胁迫、NaCl 胁迫及高低磷处理时都主要在根中上调表达,且低磷上调表达更明显。

(4) miR159a、miR159c、miR159d、miR159e 在根瘤中都受低磷诱导上调表达,但

miR159b 和 miR159f 以及 MYB33 是下调表达。

(5) miR159c、 miR159d 在花中受低磷诱导表达，且表达水平比 miR159a、 miR159b、 miR159e、 miR159f 和靶基因 MYB33 表达水平都高。

此外，我们获得了过表达 miR159e 和 MYB33 的转基因大豆，正对 miR159e/MYB33 模块在大豆磷营养以及应答 ABA 和盐害方面的功能进行深入分析。

**关键词：** 大豆； miR159； 磷； ABA； NaCl； 基因功能

## 摘要 11: 蓝光诱导拟南芥叶片的转录组测序及与花色素苷降解相关的基因分析

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**摘要:** 花色素苷是最重要的植物天然色素之一, 是植物中一大类次生代谢产物, 赋予花、叶、果等组织粉红、红、深红、蓝、紫和红紫等颜色。花色素苷生物合成途径作为苯丙烷代谢途径的重要一部分已经研究得十分详尽, 是目前研究得最为清楚的植物次生代谢途径之一。然而, 与详尽的花色素苷生物合成及其调控研究相比, 对植物活体组织中花色素苷降解机制的研究则显得非常罕见。本研究以蓝光处理诱导野生型拟南芥积累花色素苷, 通过转录组测序手段研究拟南芥从红色转变为绿色过程中花色素苷降解的机理, 筛选花色素苷降解相关基因。

本研究分析了蓝光照射 0h, 36h, 72h 及弱光恢复 1d, 3d, 5d 等 12 份 RNA 样品, PCA 分析表明, 不同的生物样品重复性好, 由获得质量良好的转录片段共组装了 23,269 个基因, 其中有超过 73%(20,065)的基因可以与拟南芥基因组数据库比对成功。有大约 3,582 个基因的表达量在拟南芥叶片由红色转为绿色的过程中出现了明显上调或者下调; 这些差异表达基因主要聚类于聚糖合成、酚类物质代谢、植物激素信号转导、苯丙烷代谢、花色素苷合成等途径。进一步分析表明, 我们在前期实验工作基础上初步筛选出了漆酶、糖苷酶、过氧化物酶等 5 个在拟南芥叶片由红色变为绿色过程中基因表达量出现明显变化的基因, 这些基因可能与拟南芥叶片花色素苷降解有关。

本研究的转录组数据比较全面的收集了拟南芥叶片颜色由红转绿过程的相关基因, 这将为今后拟南芥或其他相关植物花色素苷降解的研究提供有利条件, 另外, 本实验中已经被检测到的可能与拟南芥叶片花色素苷降解相关的基因也为今后研究花色素苷降解机理打下了基础。

**关键词:** 转录组测序; 花色素苷降解; 拟南芥; 蓝光诱导

## 摘要 12: 过表达 *MfAIR12* 提高转基因烟草抗冻性

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**摘要:** 黄花苜蓿是一种非常抗寒、抗旱的豆科牧草, 本文从黄花苜蓿中克隆了一个编码定位于质膜的生长素诱导的影响根生长的基因 (*MfAIR12*), 并研究了该基因表达与植物抗寒性的关系。生物信息学分析表明: *MfAIR12* 基因 ORF 是 693bp, 编码 231 个氨基酸, 含有较多的亲水性氨基酸, 是一个靠近质膜外侧的跨膜蛋白。序列同源性分析, *MfAIR12* 与其他模式植物的同源性不高, 并不是一个进化上保守的蛋白。组织差异表达分析显示, *MfAIR12* 基因在黄花苜蓿叶片中的表达量最高, 其次为茎与叶柄, 而在根中的表达量最低。IAA 处理 2h 后, *MfAIR12* 表达量有明显提高, 并一直维持在很高水平; 低温处理 8h 时, 该基因被诱导表达 124 倍, 同时该基因也受盐, 脱水, NO, ABA 等诱导表达。抑制剂处理结果说明, NO 参与了 ABA 与 IAA 诱导 *MfAIR12* 的表达, ABA 参与了 NO 诱导 *MfAIR12* 的表达, Naproxen 预处理能部分抵消脱水处理诱导 *MfAIR12* 表达量的提高, 说明 ABA 参与脱水诱导的 *MfAIR12* 表达量提高的过程, 但 ABA 可能起的不是主要作用。构建了 *MfAIR12* 的表达载体, 获得了表达该基因的转基因烟草; qRT-PCR 分析表明转基因烟草中表达了 *MfAIR12*, 而野生型 (WT) 中不能检测到 *MfAIR12* 的表达。测定了冻害处理后植物的半致死温度 (LT50) 和存活率, 转基因烟草的 LT50 显著低于 WT, 而存活率远高于 WT, 表明表达 *MfAIR12* 提高了转基因烟草的抗寒性。正常生长条件下, 转基因烟草比野生型在质外体中积累更多的 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; 低温条件下转基因烟草叶片积累较多的 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 抗氧化酶 SOD 和 CAT 活性及 SOD 和 CAT 基因表达量也高于 WT。为探讨表达 *MfAIR12* 提高植物抗寒性的机理, 采用 qRT-PCR 检测了转基因烟草及 WT 中 NtDREB1, NtDREB2, NtDREB3, NtDREB4 和 Cor15a 的表达量, 结果显示, 低温条件下这些基因的表达存在显著差异, 转基因烟草中的表达量高于 WT, 表明 *MfAIR12* 参与转基因烟草中系列低温响应基因的表达调控。我们还对拟南芥 *air12* 突变体及其 WT 抗冻性进行了比较, 在不进行低温驯化或进行驯化处理条件下, *air12* 突变体的 LT50 均低于野生型, 表明拟南芥 AIR12 与抗寒性密切相关。低温驯

化处理后 *air12* 突变体及 WT 中 *AtCBF1*、*AtCBF2*、*AtCBF3* 及它们的靶基因 (*RD29A*, *RD29B*, *Cor15a*, *KIN1*, *COR47*) 的表达量均明显提高, 但 *air12* 突变体中的表达量则低于野生型, 表明 *AIR12* 参与系列低温响应基因的表达调控。综上所述, *AIR* 基因在植物抗寒性调控中起重要作用。

**关键词:** *AIR12*, 黄花苜蓿, 低温, 基因表达

## 摘要 13: Construction of a cDNA library of *Ipomoea pes-caprae* L. and Screening of Cadmium Tolerant Genes

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**Abstract:** *Ipomoea pes-caprae* L., as one of important beach halophyte with great ecological, ornamental and medicinal value, has capacity to enrich heavy metal cadmium and can be used in phytoremediation. Here in this study, we constructed cDNA library for expression in yeast with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* L. by gateway technology, and then we introduced this library into cadmium-sensitive yeast mutant strain, *ycf1Δ*, and screening the library through Full-length cDNA Over-Expressor Gene Hunting System (FOX Gene Hunting System) based on functional screening in yeast. Finally we gained two *Ipomoea pes-caprae* full-length cDNAs, which can enhance the Cd tolerance of yeast mutant strain, *ycf1Δ*. Sequence analyses indicated that these two cDNAs encoded phytochelatins synthase (IpCd1, IpPCS) and metallothionein (IpCd2, IpMT), and their Genbank accession numbers are KX870185 (IpCd1) and KX870186 (IpCd2) respectively. This research laid the good foundation for further clarifying the molecular mechanism of plant responding to cadmium, and also provided reference cDNA library for functional screening to clone other stress' resistance genes in *Ipomoea pes-caprae* L.

**Key words:** cDNA Library; cadmium; *Ipomoea pes-caprae* L.



## 摘要 14: 厚藤 cDNA 文库的构建和重金属镉耐受相关基因的筛选

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**摘要:** 厚藤 (*Ipomoea pes-caprae* L.) 是一种具有重要生态、观赏及药用价值的沙滩植物, 对重金属镉具有一定的富集能力, 可作为镉污染的滨海地区的修复植物进行引种栽植和深入研究。利用 gateway 技术构建厚藤的 cDNA 文库, 将该文库质粒转化酵母对镉敏感的突变株 *ycf1Δ*, 采用全长 cDNA 过表达基因捕获系统筛选 (Full-length cDNA Over-eXpressor Gene Hunting System, FOX 基因捕获系统), 并采用酵母互补实验进行功能验证。结果获得了 2 个能够恢复 *ycf1Δ* 对镉敏感表型的重组质粒, 经测序分析这 2 个全长 cDNA 分别编码植物螯合肽合成酶基因 (phytochelatins synthase, IpCd1) 和金属硫蛋白基因 (metallothionein, IpCd2)。初步认定这些基因为厚藤体内编码镉耐受和解毒相关的候选基因, 并登录在 GenBank, 登录号依次为 KX870185 (IpCd1) 和 KX870186 (IpCd2)。此研究为深入阐明厚藤富集重金属镉的分子机制奠定基础, 也为克隆厚藤其他抗逆基因提供参考。

**关键词:** cDNA 文库; 镉; 厚藤

## **摘要 15: Reactive oxygen species, but not endo- $\beta$ -mannanase, is specifically induced in the micropylar endosperm by radicle touch during and following pepper seed germination**

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**Abstract:** Cell wall modifying enzymes, such as endo- $\beta$ -mannanase, and non-enzymatic factors, such as reactive oxygen species (ROS), are expressed tissue-specifically in the micropylar endosperm (ME) of some seeds during germination. However, why cell wall modifying enzymes and/or ROS are specifically expressed in the ME during germination remains poorly understood. Recently, a “TOUCH ME” hypothesis was proposed, suggesting that specific expression of genes and enzymes in the ME might be induced by radicle touch. Whereas, direct evidence supporting this hypothesis, for example analysis of the difference of cell wall modifying enzymes and ROS in the ME with or without radicle touch (by removing embryo during seed imbibition), is still absent. We found that ROS, but not endo- $\beta$ -mannanase, is specifically induced in the ME by radicle touch during and following pepper seed germination.

**Keywords:** endo- $\beta$ -mannanase; reactive oxygen species; micropylar endosperm; radicle touch; pepper seed germination

## 摘要 16: 黄花苜蓿转录因子 MfGATA 的克隆与功能研究

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**摘要:** 植物对低温胁迫的响应是一种积极主动的应急过程, 在该过程中植物会通过调控基因表达, 积累代谢物等获得抗寒性, 但目前对植物抗寒性的机理仍然缺乏足够了解。黄花苜蓿是一种非常抗寒、抗旱的豆科牧草, 本实验室前期研究中观察到一个响应低温的 GATA 锌指蛋白类转录因子, 在黄花苜蓿与不耐寒的蒺藜苜蓿间表现出明显的表达差异。在此基础上, 根据蒺藜苜蓿同源基因 MtGATA (Medtr7g112330) 序列设计引物, 以黄花苜蓿的 cDNA 为模板进行扩增, 获得了 MfGATA 基因的 cDNA 序列。MfGATA 含有一个 423bp 的开放读码框, 编码 140 个氨基酸并含有一个锌指结构域; 系统进化树分析表明, MfGATA 与蒺藜苜蓿 MtGATA (Medtr5g020230) 和拟南芥 AtGATA (At5g26930) 的亲缘关系最近。通过农杆菌侵染洋葱表皮细胞进行亚细胞定位观察, 发现 MfGATA 定位于细胞核中, 但反式激活实验的结果表明该蛋白不具有转录激活活性。在 5°C 处理下, MfGATA 的表达量在 4h 后上升, 在 24h 达到峰值, 而 MtGATA 的表达量在 2h 后明显下降, 暗示 MfGATA 的表达可能与黄花苜蓿抗寒性有关。进一步构建了 MfGATA 基因的表达载体, 获得了表达该基因的转基因柱花草和拟南芥。转基因植物的抗寒性分析正在进行中。

**关键词:** MfGATA; 低温响应; 抗寒性; 牧草

## 摘要 17: 鸡蛋花和印度胶树乳汁体外抗癌活性研究

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**摘要:** 植物乳汁是乳汁管分泌的一些特殊成份物质, 含乳汁的植物在自然界中极为普遍, 植物乳汁的成分复杂, 大概可分为多聚异戊二烯烃、三萜烯醇或甾醇、脂肪酸和芳香族酸、胡萝卜素、磷脂、蛋白质和无机物等七类成分, 据文献报道植物乳汁中的多种成分具有抗癌功效。本实验设计用不同浓度鸡蛋花 (1、0.5、0.25、0.125 和 0.0625 g/ml) 和印度胶树乳汁 (4、2、1、0.5、0.25 g/ml) 分别与食道癌 ECA-109 细胞共同培养, 采用形态学观察、吉姆萨染色和考马斯亮蓝染色法观察细胞核形态和细胞株的微丝束形态来评价鸡蛋花、印度胶树乳汁对 ECA-109 细胞生长状况的影响。结果发现鸡蛋花、印度胶树乳汁对食道癌细胞有较强的抑制作用, 且表现出剂量效应。当鸡蛋花乳汁浓度为 0.0625 g/ml 时, ECA-109 细胞生长受到影响但不显著, 当浓度为 0.125 g/ml 的鸡蛋花乳汁作用细胞 24 h 后, 细胞形态开始皱缩, 微丝减少, 细胞核凝集, 随着浓度加大, 细胞微绒毛减少, 染色质开始凝集, 细胞核中出现致密而大小不等的蓝紫色颗粒, 最后微绒毛完全消失, 染色质凝集程度加深, 细胞逐渐死亡。当 0.25 g/ml 印度胶树乳汁作用 ECA-109 细胞 24 h 后, 细胞生长受到明显影响, 细胞形态开始皱缩脱落, 微丝减少, 细胞核凝集; 随着浓度加大, 细胞逐渐死亡。这些结果表明鸡蛋花、印度胶树乳汁具有较好的抗癌活性, 或许在抗癌药物开发方面具有较大的前景。

**关键词:** 鸡蛋花; 印度胶树; 乳汁; 抗癌。

## 摘要 18: The Research of Genetic Diversity for Endangered Plant of *Handeliidendron bodinieri* Based on SSR Markers

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**Abstract:** Genetic diversity of *Handeliidendron bodinieri* was studied with microsatellite (SSR) markers. By using 9 polymorphic microsatellite loci to reveal *handeliidendron bodinieri* is rich in genetic diversity. The main conclusions are as follows: Average number of alleles ( $N_a$ ) and effective number of alleles ( $N_e$ ) were 3.903 and 2.545 respectively. The mean expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ) was 0.521 and Shannon's diversity (I) was 0.962. *handeliidendron bodinieri* natural distribution of populations with high levels of genetic diversity, but because of sabotage and other factors reduce the genetic diversity of the population. The majority of genetic variation occurred within populations, which could be concluded from the low coefficient of genetic differentiation ( $G_{st} = 0.027$ ). The results provide a scientific basis to develop valid strategies for the protection of *Handeliidendron bodinieri*.

**Key words:** *Handeliidendron bodinieri*; microsatellite(SSR) ; Endangered plant; genetic diversity; capillary electrophoresis

## 摘要 19: 基于 SSR 标记对濒危植物掌叶木的遗传多样性研究

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**摘要:**利用微卫星(SSR)分子标记进行掌叶木遗传多样性的研究。通过使用9对SSR标记来揭示掌叶木较为丰富的遗传多样性, 主要结论如下: 观测等位基因数( $N_a$ )平均为3.903, 有效等位基因数( $N_e$ )平均为2.545, 期望杂合度( $H_e$ )平均为0.521, Shannon多态性信息指数( $I$ )为0.962。掌叶木的自然分布居群有相对较高的遗传多样性, 但是由于人为破坏等因素降低了该群体的遗传多样性。Nei's的基因分化系数为( $G_{st}$ )为0.027, 居群内的遗传分化大于居群间的分化。通过实验得到的遗传信息将为掌叶木遗传多样性的保护和利用提供科学依据。

**关键词:**掌叶木; 微卫星(SSR); 濒危植物; 遗传多样性; 毛细管电泳

## 摘要 20: 金姜花薄层细胞培养及再生植株倍性稳定性的检测

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**摘要:** 金姜花 (*Hedychium gardnerianum*) 是姜科 (*Zingiberaceae*) 姜花属 (*Hedychium*) 多年生宿根草本植物, 叶色碧绿, 花形雅致, 花色金黄, 花香怡人, 是姜科花卉中观赏价值极高的品种。近年来金姜花在广州地区成功推广应用, 并出口到港澳和东南亚地区, 其市场前景广阔。但是金姜花存在自然结实率很低、花形小、抗逆性较弱和瓶插寿命较短(3 d左右) 等问题, 阻碍其在花卉市场的快速发展和推广。本研究以金姜花试管苗茎基部为外植体, 采用薄层细胞培养技术, 建立了金姜花快速、高效的植株再生体系。并用流式细胞术对金姜花不同培养代数再生植株的DNA倍性进行了检测, 为金姜花的工厂化育苗和生物技术的开展提供技术参考。

选择室外栽培、生长状况良好的金姜花根状茎腋芽, 流水冲洗30 min后, 在超净工作台上先用75 %乙醇溶液表面消毒30 s, 再用0.1 %的HgCl<sub>2</sub>溶液浸泡10~15 min, 最后用无菌水冲洗5~8次。将腋芽外面的包被去除, 切取长0.5~2.0 cm的芽作为外植体, 将其接种于芽诱导培养基MS + 5.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA +0.2 mg L<sup>-1</sup> NAA中, 诱导不定芽。将诱导出的不定芽转入成苗培养基1/2 MS + 0.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup> IBA + 1 g L<sup>-1</sup>活性炭中进行培养, 得到健壮的试管苗。取株高约10 cm、生长健壮的试管苗, 在其茎基部(第1条生根部位)向上或向下依次切取厚约0.5~0.8 mm的薄层, 将薄层放入添加不同浓度6-BA的培养基中进行不定芽的诱导。结果发现茎基部第1条生根部位附近切取的薄层出芽能力最强。当6-BA浓度为5.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup>时, 薄层不定芽的发生数最高, 即从一棵试管苗茎基部切取的薄层可诱导出10.7个不定芽。不定芽转入成苗培养基1/2 MS + 0.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup> IBA + 1 g L<sup>-1</sup>活性炭中, 可长成健壮的植株。再生植株驯化后移栽室外, 存活率高达90 %以上。研究还通过流式细胞术对不同培养代数的金姜花再生植株的DNA倍性进行了检测, 发现经过多次继代后, 薄层细胞培养所获得的金姜花再生植株的DNA倍性与原种二倍体植株仍然一致。说明通过薄层细胞培养技术建立起来的金姜花再生植株, 能够在长时间的继代培养中保持该物种稳定的遗传性。

**关键词:** 金姜花; 薄层细胞培养; DNA 倍性

## 摘要 21: Production of Tetraploid *Hedychium coronarium* via Somatic Embryogenesis

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**Abstract:** A reproducible protocol for somatic embryogenesis was established for the ornamental ginger *Hedychium coronarium* using filaments. Callus was induced on MS medium supplemented with 4 mg L<sup>-1</sup> 2,4-D, 4 mg L<sup>-1</sup> NAA, 1 mg L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA. Embryogenic calli were selected and cultured on somatic embryo induction medium containing MS basal salts, B5 vitamins, 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> glutamine, 230 mg L<sup>-1</sup> proline, 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> malt extract, 0.25 mg L<sup>-1</sup> NAA, 0.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup> TDZ, 45 g L<sup>-1</sup> sucrose for 30 days, then transferred on MS medium free hormone. Mature somatic embryos were obtained after 40 days culture. About 50~60 somatic embryos were obtained from per gram callus and 85% of them germinated into plantlets. Regenerated plantlets were transferred on half strength MS medium with 1 g · L<sup>-1</sup> active charcoal to promote development. Well rooted plantlets were successfully acclimatized with a survival rate of 90%. Six tetraploids (4n = 68) were selected from 100 regenerated plants and ploidy levels were determined by flow cytometry and chromosome counting.

Variation in the morphological characteristic was found between diploids and tetraploids under the same growing conditions. The stomata sizes of the tetraploid were significantly larger than those on the diploid counterparts, while the frequency of stomata was significantly reduced. Moreover, tetraploid plants developed larger flowers and with stronger aroma, all contributing to higher ornamental value of *Hedychium coronarium*.

**Key words:** *Hedychium coronarium*, somatic embryogenesis; tetraploid



## 摘要 22: 墨兰花发育相关 *MADS-box* 基因 *CsAP3-1* 的初步功能研究

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**摘要:** 墨兰 (*Cymbidium sinense*) 又名报岁兰, 是兰科兰属植物, 因其花期主要从 10 月至翌年初而得名。适逢中国传统节日春节, 因而墨兰已经发展成为产业化程度最高的兰花品种之一。兰花标准形态包括最外轮三枚萼片; 第二轮三枚花瓣, 其中一枚特化为色彩艳丽的唇瓣; 最内轮为合蕊柱。由于花被片变异, 使得墨兰出现更具有观赏价值的多种花型, 如蝶瓣、梅瓣、荷瓣、素心等, 对墨兰独特花型形成的分子机理进行研究, 将为定向培育优良种质提供重要的理论依据和基因资源。*MADS-box* 基因是一类调控花器官属性和花发育的重要基因, 但其在调控兰科尤其是兰属植物花型发育中的作用尚不十分明确。通过表达分析, 我们发现在墨兰传统品种“企黑”中, *MADS-box* 基因 *CsAP3-1* 在唇瓣中表达量最高, 且其在唇瓣萼片化的墨兰品种“绿云”和“太阳花”中不表达, 而在萼片或者花瓣唇瓣化的蝶瓣墨兰品种“华光蝶”和“玉麒麟”中高表达。对 *CsAP3-1* 的基因组序列进行分析, 发现其在“太阳花”和“绿云”中由于发生碱基缺失, 导致转录提前终止。据此序列差异, 我们成功开发出与墨兰“唇瓣和花瓣萼片化”素心性状相关的功能性分子标记。而将 *CsAP3-1* 转入拟南芥, 目前观察到转基因植株的莲座叶变小, 叶片、花瓣和雄蕊数目均增多。

**关键词:** 墨兰; *CsAP3-1*; 花型发育

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资助项目: “十二五”国家科技支撑计划课题 (2013BAD01B0702)。

## 摘要 23: 扇形文心兰花发育相关 TCP 基因的克隆及表达分析

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**摘要:** 兰科是植物界最大和进化程度最高的家族之一, 具有极高的科研、生态、观赏和药用价值, 而兰花独特的花型一直是研究的焦点之一。TCP 基因编码一类植物特有的转录因子。已有的研究表明, 在进化过程中, TCP 基因家族成员被招募来控制不同的发育途径 (如调控花的对称性和植株的分枝等)。双子叶植物中 CYC 类的 TCP 基因参与花对称性发育的调控过程, 它们的功能主要是参与建立花的背腹极性。然而, 有关 TCP 基因在兰花花发育中的功能研究目前尚未见报道。我们通过分析扇形文心兰 (*Erycina pusilla*) 的转录组数据, 找到了 15 个 TCP 基因 (*EpTCPs*), 进化树分析显示, 扇形文心兰 *EpTCPs* 可分成两大支 (Class I 和 Class II), 其中 Class II 可进一步分为 CIN 和 CYC/TB1 两个亚支。利用 real-time PCR 检测 *EpTCPs* 在扇形文心兰不同组织及各种花器官中的表达, 结果显示, *EpTCP5*、*EpTCP24* 和 *EpTCP25* 在花中特异表达, *EpTCP11* 和 *EpTCP26* 在花中高表达, 且这 5 个基因在各种花器官中的表达均存在显著性差异。克隆得到 *EpTCP5*、*EpTCP11*、*EpTCP24*、*EpTCP25* 和 *EpTCP26* 的 cDNA 全长后, 亚细胞定位分析发现它们均定位在细胞核中。将这 5 个基因分别转入拟南芥, 获得过表达的转基因植株, 目前观察到叶片增大的表型。同时进行扇形文心兰的遗传转化, 已筛选到抗性类原球茎。

**关键词:** 扇形文心兰; TCP 基因家族; 花发育

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资助项目: “十二五”国家科技支撑计划课题 (2013BAD01B0702)。

## 摘要 24: 叶绿素酶在拟南芥幼叶中的光保护功能

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**摘要:** 叶绿素酶 (Chlorophyllase, CLH) 被认为是叶绿素降解过程中的第一个酶, 参与催化叶绿素脱去植醇基生成脱植基叶绿素 (Chlorophyllide, Chlide)。长期以来, 人们认为叶绿素酶参与了植物叶片衰老、果实成熟过程中的叶绿素降解。然而, 我们前期的研究及近来大量研究表明, 许多植物在衰老过程中叶绿素降解与叶绿素酶酶活及基因表达没有相关性。拟南芥的两个叶绿素酶 *AtCLH1* 和 *AtCLH2* 的单突变或双突变体, 在叶片衰老过程中仍能顺利降解叶绿素。后来, 人们在拟南芥中发现了脱镁叶绿素水解酶 (Pheophytinase, PPH) 也可以催化植基反应, 其突变体在叶片衰老时显现滞绿的表型, 说明叶片衰老叶绿素降解过程中 PPH 比 CLH 更重要。以上这些研究结果使得 CLH 在叶绿素降解方面的作用变得扑朔迷离。

为探索叶绿素酶在植物幼叶中的功能, 我们采用模式植物拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) 野生型及其叶绿素酶突变体为材料, 利用三种不同水平的光照 (弱光、正常光、高光) 对拟南芥幼苗进行光处理, 通过对在不同条件下的表型分析, Fv/Fm、花色苷合成、生长量及死亡率和活性氧组织定位染色 (NBT、DAB 法) 等方法, 结合免疫胶体金亚细胞定位和荧光定量 PCR 检测在不同光下叶绿素合成途径、叶绿素降解途径、ROS 响应系统及花色素苷合成关键基因的表达变化, 综合分析和评价了叶绿素酶在拟南芥幼叶中的光防御保护机制。我们发现与弱光下的幼叶相比, 高光下, 突变体比野生型产生更多的花色素苷, 同时花色素苷合成相关基因明显上调。在高光和正常光下, 叶绿素酶突变体对光的耐受性下降, PSII 最大光合效率 Fv/Fm、生长量明显低于野生型, 同时突变体与野生型相比幼叶中积累了大量的 ROS, ROS 清除系统相关基因表达明显上调, 说明其更容易受光胁迫条件的伤害。超微结构观察发现, 叶绿素酶突变体幼叶的叶绿体及类囊体发育不如野生型完整, 暗示叶绿素酶可能与稳定叶绿体有关。此外, 我们利用特异性强的拟南芥叶绿素酶抗体, 通过免疫胶体金亚细胞定位发现叶绿素酶在幼叶中定位于叶绿体内, 为叶绿素酶在幼叶中行使光保护功能提供了直接的证据。以上结果

表明,叶绿素酶与光胁迫下植物幼叶发育密切相关,对拟南芥幼叶发育具有光保护作用。

**关键词:** 叶绿素酶; 拟南芥幼叶; 叶绿素降解; 光保护

## 摘要 25: 香蕉叶绿素降解基因启动子温敏分析与转录因子筛选

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**摘要:** 香蕉 (*Musa*, AAA group) 于 25°C 及以上的环境中后熟时, 果皮无法正常褪绿转黄, 叶绿素降解受抑制。研究发现, 与 20°C 相比, 30°C 虽然促进了香蕉果实的后熟进程, 却显著抑制了叶绿素降解关键基因 SGR (Stay-Green Protein), PaO (Pheophorbide a Oxygenase), 叶绿素 b 还原酶 (MaCBR) 的表达。为了探明温度在转录水平如何调控了叶绿素降解的过程, 本研究探讨了启动子是否具有高温敏感特性, 并筛选了可能与启动子互作的转录因子。通过克隆香蕉叶绿素降解相关基因 SGR, NYC (Non-yellow Coloring), PPH (Pheophytinase) 的启动子 (PMaSGR, PMaNYC, PMaPPH), 构建启动子与 GUS 基因融合表达的载体, 利用注射烟草叶片和侵染拟南芥花序的方法, 分析了启动子在不同温度的活性。结果表明, 香蕉叶绿素降解基因 SGR 启动子对高温敏感: PMaSGR 在 20°C 的活性显著高于 30°C; NYC, PPH 基因启动子对温度不敏感: PMaNYC 和 PMaPPH 在 20°C 的活性与 30°C 无显著差异。通过构建香蕉果皮 cDNA 文库, 利用酵母单杂交筛选 cDNA 文库的方法, 筛选了可能与启动子互作的转录因子。筛选到与 PMaSGR 结合的转录因子 NAC29 和 NAC68; 与 PMaNYC 结合的转录因子 WIN1 和 WD-40 repeat family protein; 与 PMaPPH 结合的转录因子 NAC68。

**关键词:** 香蕉; 叶绿素降解; 温度; 启动子; 转录因子;

## 摘要 26: High sensitivities of an anthocyanin degradation related laccase to SO<sub>2</sub> and low-pH closely correlated to the color protection handling of Lychee fruit

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**Abstract:** SO<sub>2</sub> fumigation following by acid dipping (SO<sub>2</sub>-HCl) has been considered as the most efficient method to protect lychee (*Lychee chinensis* Sonn.) fruit from rapid pericarp browning and been widely applied in the fruit industry. Our recent study has confirmed that a laccase (ADE/LAC) was the key enzyme for anthocyanin degradation and pericarp browning of lychee fruits. The inhibition kinetics of SO<sub>2</sub> and low pH on the activities of highly purified ADE/LAC enzyme and expression the gene in lychee pericarp was investigated. The optimal pH values for ADE/LAC activities on lychee anthocyanins and epicatechin were 5.0 and 6.0 respectively. The ADE/LAC activities on anthocyanins and epicatechin were sensitive to low pH conditions, even though the enzyme was stable at pH from 3.5 to 8. Moreover, the activities of LAC/ADE were strongly inhibited by Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> in a non-competitive model with Ki value as 33.1 μM and IC<sub>50</sub> as 34.3 μM. The effect of SO<sub>2</sub> and low pH was also investigated in the fruits. SO<sub>2</sub>-HCl substantially protected the red color and inhibited anthocyanin degradation of the fruit for 6 days at 25 °C, with 6.2 mg/kg FW sulfur residue in the aril. Browning and fast pigment degradation occurred in the fruit treated by SO<sub>2</sub> alone and retained more SO<sub>2</sub> residue in the aril. LcADE/LAC gene expression was markedly reduced in SO<sub>2</sub>-HCl treated fruit at early stage, while LcPOD gene expression was induced in both SO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>-HCl treated fruit. Taken together, the high sensitivities of the laccases to SO<sub>2</sub> and low-pH are closely correlated to the efficiency of the treatment on color protection of Lychee fruit.

**Keywords:** Pericarp browning, SO<sub>2</sub> treatment, Acid immersing, ADE/LAC, Non-competitive

## 摘要 27: 与荔枝果实色泽保护密切相关的漆酶是一种对二氧化硫和低 pH 高度敏感的花色素降解酶

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**摘要:** 荔枝果实(*Lychee chinensis* Sonn.)经熏硫后加盐酸处理(简称硫加酸处理)被认为是目前防止荔枝果实褐变最行之有效的方法,除此之外,熏硫法也在其他的果实产业体系中广泛的使用。本课题组前期的研究已经证明在荔枝果皮中分离得到的漆酶(ADE/LAC)是参与花色素苷降解和果皮褐变的关键性酶。在本论文中,二氧化硫对漆酶的抑制动力学分析、低 pH 环境对漆酶活力的影响以及漆酶基因在采后荔枝果实褐变过程中的表达规律进行了详细的研究。利用花色素苷和表儿茶素这两个底物测定了漆酶活力的最适 pH 值。结果显示:表儿茶素作为底物时,漆酶活力的最适 pH 值是 6;而花色素苷作为底物时,其最适 pH 值为 5。漆酶在 pH 值为 3.5-8 的缓冲液中酶活力稳定,但是当漆酶与花色素苷或者表儿茶素反应时,漆酶对低的 pH 环境非常的敏感。此外,研究还表明  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  是以一种非竞争性抑制的模式强烈的抑制了漆酶的活力,其中  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  对漆酶的抑制常数和  $\text{IC}_{50}$  分别为  $33.1 \mu\text{M}$  和  $34.3 \mu\text{M}$ 。二氧化硫和低 pH 环境对漆酶活力的影响同样在荔枝果实中加以研究。硫处理和对照的果实在采后迅速褐变,第六天时果皮完全褐变;硫加酸处理非常明显的保护了采后荔枝果实的色泽,同时还抑制了采后荔枝果皮花色素苷的降解。在荔枝果实采后贮藏的第六天,硫加酸处理的果肉中仅残留  $6.2\text{mg/kg}$  的二氧化硫,而硫处理的荔枝果实中残留了更多的二氧化硫。在荔枝果实贮藏的早期,硫加酸处理非常明显的抑制了漆酶基因的表达,而硫和硫加酸处理均能诱导荔枝中的多酚氧化酶基因的表达。综上所述,漆酶对二氧化硫和低 pH 环境的高度敏感可能是硫加酸处理能够行之有效保护荔枝色泽的主要原因。

**关键词:** 果皮褐变, 二氧化硫处理, 酸处理, ADE/LAC, 非竞争性

## 摘要 28: Arabidopsis IQM4 Regulates Seed Dormancy and Germination via ABA Signaling Pathway

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**Abstract:** Previous studies showed that IQM4 is a new calmodulin binding protein in *Arabidopsis thaliana*, which is involved in the regulation of seed germination and stomatal opening and closing of light and abscisic acid (ABA) signals. Recently, Histochemical GUS staining promoted by IQM4 promoter, showed that IQM4 was expressed strongly in radicle and matured embryo, cotyledons and root of seedlings, rosette leaf and silique of mature plants. The determination results of seed (freshly harvested within 7 days) ABA content showed that wild type Col 8.44ng/g and two *iqm4* deletion mutant has respectively 7.00ng/g and 6.07ng/g, IQM4 overexpression lines for 8.99ng/g, showed that IQM4 deletion decreased the content of ABA in seeds; and the content of gibberellin (GA3) detection results show that the wild type Col 3.09ng/g and two *iqm4* deletion mutants were 2.91ng/g and 2.82ng/g, IQM4 over expression strains of 2.95ng/g, showed that IQM4 deletion had no effect on the GA content in seed. To confirm this result, germination experiments was carried out on freshly harvested seeds within 7 days, showed that *iqm4* deletion mutants performed earlier germination trend compared with Col while overexpression lines showed later than Col, suggested that IQM4 may be involved in the regulation of endogenous ABA content in seed and promote seed dormancy. In addition, by adding exogenous ABA on the germination experiment on seeds dealt with cold stratification. Comparison to wild type, deletion mutants were significantly resistant to exogenous ABA on seed germination, while overexpression line of IQM4 showed significantly sensitive to exogenous ABA in seed germination. further indicated that IQM4 may participate in the inhibition of seed germination. But how IQM4 is detailed involved in ABA signal still needs further research.

**Keywords:** IQM4; seed dormancy; germination; ABA; *Arabidopsis*



## 摘要 29: 拟南芥 IQM4 参与 ABA 信号调控的种子休眠与萌发的研究

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**摘要:** 前期研究表明拟南芥 IQM4 是一个新的钙调素结合蛋白, 参与光和 ABA 信号调控的种子萌发和气孔开闭。最近, 通过使用 IQM4 启动子驱动的 GUS 报告基因对 IQM4 的表达谱进行了分析, 结果表明, IQM4 在种子幼胚及成熟胚、幼苗子叶和根以及莲座叶和莢果等组织器官中有明显表达。新鲜收获 7 天的种子 ABA 含量的测定结果显示: 野生型 Col 为 8.44ng/g, 已有的两个 *iqm4* 缺失突变体分别为 7.00ng/g 和 6.07ng/g, IQM4 超表达株系为 8.99ng/g, 表明 IQM4 缺失降低了种子中 ABA 的含量; 同时 GA3 含量检测结果显示, 野生型 Col 为 3.09ng/g, 两个 *iqm4* 缺失突变体分别为 2.91ng/g 和 2.82ng/g, 超表达株系为 2.95ng/g, 表明 IQM4 缺失对种子中 GA 含量无影响。为证实此结果, 对新鲜收获 7 天内的种子进行萌发实验, 结果显示 *iqm4* 缺失突变体的整体萌发趋势早于野生型, 而超表达株系的萌发趋势晚于野生型, 进一步说明 IQM4 可能参与调节种子内源 ABA 含量促进种子休眠。此外, 对进行低温层积处理的种子进行添加外源 ABA 的萌发实验, 结果显示 *iqm4* 缺失突变体种子萌发对外源 ABA 有显著的抗性, 而 IQM4 超表达株系的种子萌发对外源 ABA 有显著的敏感表型, 进一步说明 IQM4 可能参与抑制种子的萌发。而 IQM4 如何参与 ABA 信号仍需要进一步的研究。

**关键词:** IQM4; 种子休眠; 萌发; ABA; 拟南芥

## **摘要 30: IQM1 regulates plant defense through regulation of JAZ expression in *Arabidopsis thaliana***

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**Abstract:** IQM1 is the first member of the IQM family in *Arabidopsis*, which is an IQ motif-containing family. However, no functional characterizations have been performed using the IQM1 protein in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Here, we showed that the IQM1 regulates plant defense through regulation of JAZ expression in *Arabidopsis*. After water treatment, The double mutant of IQM1 mutants *iqm1-1* and 35s-JAZ1-GUS showed lower GUS activity than the plants expressing 35s-JAZ1-GUS transgene. The proteasome inhibitor, MG132, increased GUS activity in 35s-JAZ1-GUS plants. Meanwhile, in the double mutant, There was no significant change in the GUS activity. After DC3000 treatment, *iqm1-1* showed stronger disease resistance than the wild type COL. Results show: IQM1 mutation reduced the expression level of JAZ, but the effect was not achieved through protein degradation pathway. IQM1 regulates the plant defense by affecting the expression of JAZ.

**Keywords:** IQM1; JAZ; Plant defense; GUS; DC3000;

## 摘要 31: 拟南芥 IQM1 通过调控 JAZ 表达从而调控植物防御

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**摘要:** IQM1 是拟南芥中含 IQ 基序的 IQM 家族的第一个成员。但 IQM1 蛋白的功能特点还未见报道。本文介绍了 IQM1 通过调控 JAZ 基因表达从而调控植物防御。IQM1 突变体 *iqm1-1* 和 *35s-JAZ1-GUS* 的双突变体在水处理中表现出较 *35s-JAZ1-GUS* 更低的 GUS 活性; 经过蛋白酶体抑制剂 MG132 处理后, *35s-JAZ1-GUS* 中的 GUS 活性明显上升; 相比之下, 双突变体中的 GUS 活性无明显变化; 在喷施 DC3000 处理后, *iqm1-1* 较野生型 COL 表现出更强的抗病性。结果表明: IQM1 突变使 JAZ 的表达水平降低, 但这种影响并不是通过蛋白质降解途径来实现的; IQM1 通过影响 JAZ 的表达从而调控了植物防御。

**关键词:** IQM1; JAZ; 植物防御; GUS; DC3000;

## 摘要 32: Orosomucoid Proteins Interact with the Small Subunit of Serine Palmitoyltransferase and Contribute to Sphingolipid Homeostasis and Stress Responses in Arabidopsis

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**Abstract:** Serine palmitoyltransferase (SPT), a pyridoxyl-5'-phosphate-dependent enzyme, catalyzes the first and rate-limiting step in sphingolipid biosynthesis. In humans and yeast, orosomucoid proteins (ORMs) negatively regulate SPT and thus play an important role in maintaining sphingolipid levels. Despite the importance of sphingoid intermediates as bioactive molecules, the regulation of sphingolipid biosynthesis through SPT is not well understood in plants. Here, we identified and characterized the *Arabidopsis thaliana* ORMs, AtORM1 and AtORM2. Loss-of-function of both AtORM1 and AtORM2 (*orm1 amiR-ORM2*) stimulated *de novo* sphingolipid biosynthesis, leading to strong sphingolipid accumulation, especially of long-chain bases and ceramides. Yeast two-hybrid, bimolecular fluorescence complementation, and coimmunoprecipitation assays confirmed that ORM1 and ORM2 physically interact with the small subunit of SPT (ssSPT), indicating that ORMs inhibit ssSPT function. We found that *orm1 amiR-ORM2* plants exhibited an early-senescence phenotype accompanied by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> production at the cell wall and in mitochondria, active vesicular trafficking, and formation of cell wall appositions. Strikingly, the *orm1 amiR-ORM2* plants showed increased expression of genes related to endoplasmic reticulum stress and defenses, and also had enhanced resistance to oxidative stress and pathogen infection. Taken together, our findings indicate that ORMs interact with SPT to regulate sphingolipid homeostasis and play a pivotal role in environmental stress tolerance in plants.

**Keywords:** orosomucoids (ORMs), early senescence, sphingolipids, ER stress, plant defense

**摘要 33: A magic red coat on the surface of young leaves:  
anthocyanins distributed in trichome layer protect  
*Castanopsis fissa* leaves from photoinhibition**

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**Abstract:** The presence of anthocyanins in young leaves plays an important role in mitigation against photodamage and allows leaves to grow and develop normally. Many studies have reported that foliar anthocyanins are distributed within the vacuoles of mesophyll cells, so we explored the novel defence style of anthocyanin-coated young leaves of *Castanopsis fissa*, a dominant subtropical forest tree species, via removable trichomes. Anthocyanins were distributed in *C. fissa* leaf trichomes, which produced a red coating for the young leaves. As young leaves developed and then matured, the thickness and density of the anthocyanin trichomes progressively decreased, the coating finally disappearing, allowing greater utilization of light by mature leaves. In addition to anthocyanins, the trichomes contained a remarkably high amount of phenolics, which enable the red coating to be more efficient in screening ultraviolet light. Compared with mature leaves, the young leaves exhibited lower photosynthetic ability, which was attributable to the reduced chlorophyll and Rubisco contents. Removal of the red coating had little effect on the photosynthetic capacity of young leaves. However, the young leaves without the coating suffered greater light-induced photoinhibition due to greater excess light came into chloroplast and the production of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Our results suggest that the anthocyanin coating is photoprotective and this anthocyanin defence style may be a metabolically cost-effective way of adjusting the anthocyanin content in response to demand.

**Keywords:** Anthocyanin, trichome, young leaf, photoinhibition, *Castanopsis fissa*

## 摘要 34: 抗菌肽 $\epsilon$ -聚赖氨酸预处理对非洲菊切花的保鲜效应\*

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**摘要:** 切花在采后贮运及消费应用过程中, 茎末端切口处滋生的大量微生物易造成观赏品质下降和寿命缩短。抗菌肽 (antibacterial peptides, ABPs) 是由有关生物细胞经诱导产生的一类抗细菌、真菌和病毒等的小分子肽, 具有广谱、热稳定性高、水溶性好、安全无毒、不易产生耐药性等优点。目前, 关于 ABPs 的研究与应用多集中在医药业、食品工业、农业、畜牧业、水产养殖业以及保健品、化妆品等领域, 而有关 ABPs 对切花的保鲜效应研究鲜见文献报道。为此, 本研究基于切花瓶插及抑菌圈等试验, 初步探讨  $\epsilon$ -聚赖氨酸 ( $\epsilon$ -polylysine,  $\epsilon$ -PL) 这一常用 ABPs 对非洲菊 (*Gerbera jamesonii* Bolus 'Crossfire') 切花的保鲜效应。挑选发育状况基本一致、健壮无病虫害的非洲菊切花花枝在去离子水中平切基部使枝长约为 25 cm, 然后将其分别置于 0 (去离子水, 对照)、50、100、250、500、750 和 1000 mg/L  $\epsilon$ -PL 各预处理液中 24 h 后再单支分别瓶插于含有 120 mL 去离子水的玻璃瓶中。试验在智能化人工气候室进行, 设定温度为  $(20 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ 、湿度为  $(60 \pm 10)\%$ 、光照周期为 12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗 (光照强度为  $12 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 光照时间为 7:00 ~ 19:00)。观察记录非洲菊切花瓶插期间的观赏品质、瓶插寿命和有关水分代谢指标。结果表明: (1) 与对照 (去离子水) 相比, 用 50~1000 mg/L  $\epsilon$ -PL 预处理 24 h 均可显著延长非洲菊切花的瓶插寿命, 并有效改善它们的水分关系, 提高切花观赏品质, 其中最佳处理为 500 mg/L  $\epsilon$ -PL 预处理 24 h, 比对照延长寿命 4.0 d; (2) 抑菌圈试验进一步证实,  $\epsilon$ -PL 溶液可有效抑制非洲菊切花瓶插液中细菌的生长, 其对瓶插液混合菌的最小抑菌浓度为 500 mg/L。以上结果初步显示,  $\epsilon$ -PL 可有效改善切花采后的观赏品质和延长瓶插寿命, 其作用机制显然与其较强的抑菌效果密切相关。鉴于  $\epsilon$ -PL 是一种新型的生物杀菌剂, 加之具有广谱、稳定性好和绿色安全等优点, 在切花采后保鲜上将具有良好的应用前景。

**关键词:** 抗菌肽;  $\epsilon$ -聚赖氨酸; 非洲菊切花; 保鲜

\* 国家自然科学基金 (31272193、31401897 和 31672180)、广东省自然科学基金 (2014A03011027; 2016A030313374) 和广东省科技计划项目 (2016A020210119) 资助

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## 摘要 35: 纳米银及蔗糖瓶插处理对散枝香石竹切花的保鲜效应\*

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摘要: 香石竹 (*Dianthus caryophyllus* L.) 为世界四大切花之一, 广泛应用于插花和花束等装饰中。其中, 多花的散枝香石竹近年来在国内外越来越受到消费者的青睐。不过, 蕾期采切的散枝香石竹切花采后极易发生花序上小花开放率低、花瓣及花枝快速凋萎等品质劣变现象, 严重影响其观赏品质和商品价值。纳米银 (nano-silver, NS) 作为一种粒径达纳米级、抗菌谱广、效力强而持久的抗菌材料, 在医疗、建材、纺织品等领域得到广泛应用。近年来 NS 在切花保鲜上的应用研究也日益受到重视。另外, 糖是切花采后的主要能量物质, 适宜浓度的外源糖处理有利于促进花朵开放和改善切花观赏品质。本研究以散枝香石竹‘太子’切花品种为材料, 初步探讨 NS 及蔗糖不同浓度组合的瓶插处理对该切花的保鲜效应。挑选发育状况基本一致、健壮无病虫害的散枝香石竹切花作为试材, 在去离子水中平切基部使枝长约为 25 cm, 然后单支瓶插于含以下处理液的玻璃瓶中: (I) 瓶插液为含 1、2、5 mg/L NS 的去离子水溶液; (II) 以 5 mg/L NS 为基本瓶插液, 分别添加 2%、3% 和 4% 蔗糖溶液; (III) 去离子水 (对照); (IV) 3% 蔗糖。观察记录各处理切花的观赏品质和瓶插寿命。试验在智能化人工气候室进行, 设定温度为 (20 ± 2) °C、湿度为 (60 ± 10) %、光照周期为 12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗 (光照强度为 15 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, 光照时间为 7:00~19:00)。结果表明: (1) 与对照 (去离子水) 相比, 1~5 mg/L NS 溶液瓶插处理均可显著延长该切花的瓶插寿命和明显改善观赏品质, 其中以 5 mg/L NS 保鲜效果最为突出, 可比对照延长瓶插寿命 4.6 d; (2) 与单用 3% 蔗糖相比, 5 mg/L NS 添加 2%、3% 和 4% 蔗糖的各瓶插处理均可显著延长该切花的瓶插寿命和明显改善观赏品质, 其中以 5 mg/L NS + 3% 蔗糖瓶插处理效果最为突出, 可分别比对照 (去离子水) 和单用蔗糖处理延长瓶插寿命 6.6 d 和 12.9 d; (3) 扫描电镜观察显示, 与对照 (去离子水) 相比, 5 mg/L NS 及 5 mg/L NS+3% 蔗糖瓶插处理可明显减少微生物在散枝香石竹切花茎末端切口处的生长和聚集, 进而减轻微生物引起的花茎木质部导管堵塞, 从而可有效改善切花水分吸收与运输。

关键词: 散枝香石竹; 切花; 纳米银; 蔗糖; 保鲜

\* 国家自然科学基金 (31272193、31401897 和 31672180)、广东省自然科学基金 (2014A03011027; 2016A030313374) 和广东省科技计划项目 (2016A020210119) 资助

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## 摘要 36: 月季切花瓶插期间花茎水分导度的变化动态研究\*

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**摘 要:** 切花采后水分的吸收、运输与散失之间的动态平衡对维持其正常的生理状况及优良的观赏品质起着关键作用。茎截段水分导度 (hydraulic conductance of stem segment, 即单位时间单位体积花茎截段的水流量,  $\text{g cm}^{-3} \text{min}^{-1}$ ) 是常用于反映切花茎水分输导能力的重要指标。迄今, 切花茎截段水分导度的测定方法大多采用求算一段较长时间内 (通常是 12 ~ 24 h) 平均水分导度的做法, 因而难以准确、精细地反映切花采后花茎水分导度的动态变化规律。为此, 本课题组在传统切花茎截段水分导度测定装置的基础上, 利用具有实时、自动记录功能的精密电子天平, 成功研制了切花茎截段水分导度侦测系统。本文简要报告利用该系统对月季切花花茎瓶插期间水分导度变化动态的部分研究结果。

在月季切花 (品种为‘影星’) 瓶插的第 0、1、2 和 3 d 分别取花枝置于去离子水中切取距茎基端 0-2、4-6 和 8-10 cm 三个部位各 2 cm 长的截段, 用游标卡尺测定两端直径, 并得到两端横切面面积 ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) 的平均值 ( $S$ )。然后将花茎截段的形态学下端置于与切花茎截段水分导度侦测系统相连的塑料软管 (插入深度为 1.0 cm), 并在恒定的 150 cm 高静水压下每 15 min 记录流经花茎截段的水量累积值 ( $g$ ), 连续测定 24 h。结果表明: (1) 月季切花瓶插期间各个部位茎截段的水分导度均呈先快速下降而后逐渐稳定的趋势, 其变化规律可拟合为衰减函数:  $y$  (水分导度,  $\text{g cm}^{-3} \text{min}^{-1}$ ) =  $a \times x^{-b}$ , 其中  $a$ 、 $b$  为利用 SPSS 统计分析软件基于测量所得数据所求算得到的常数,  $x$  是电子天平自动记录的时间 (范围为 0~24 h)。  $a$  值越大则切花茎截段水分导度值越大, 而  $b$  值则为切花茎截段水分导度的衰减速率; (2) 在月季切花同一瓶插时间点, 花茎不同部位截段的水分导度大小依次为: 0-2 cm 处茎截段的水分导度 > 4-6 cm 处茎截段的水分导度 > 8-10 cm 处茎截段的水分导度; (3) 月季切花不同瓶插时间的花茎各部位截段水分导度均随着瓶插时间的延长而逐渐变小并趋于稳定。在瓶插第 0 d (即瓶插当天), 月季切花茎不同部位截段的水分导度差异明显, 而在随后的瓶插时间 (即瓶插第 1、2 和 3 d) 花茎各部位截断的水分导度差异越来越小。总之, 月季切花瓶插期间花茎水分导



度的变化呈现先快速下降而后逐渐趋于稳定的基本特点，其大小与花茎段部位、采后瓶插时间等密切相关。

**关键词：**月季；切花；水分导度；瓶插

\* 国家自然科学基金（31672180、31272193 和 31401897）、广东省自然科学基金（2014A03011027；2016A030313374）和广东省科技计划项目（2016A020210119）资助

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## 摘要 37: Establishment of transgenic hairy root transformation system in *Gerbera hybrida*

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**Abstract:** *Gerbera hybrid* is a model plant for studying composite inflorescences development. Currently, a high efficiency transgenic transformation system remains to improve. To establish an efficient hairy root transformation system of *G. hybrida*, different *G. hybrida* and *A. rhizogenes* strains, explants, infection and co-culture times were investigated in this study. The results show that *G. hybrida* variety ‘Linglong’ and *A. rhizogenes* strain K599 were the most suitable for hair root induction. Obtained by using the basal region of 21–28 d old leaf as the explants together with *A. rhizogenes* infecting for 20 min at OD600=0.6 and co-culturing for 2 d, the highest rooting rate was 81.14%. By using the established hair root transformation system, the *35S::AtHBII-GUS* transgenic hair root of *G. hybrida* was generated with the function of promoting cell elongation. Compared to the control, the growth rate of transgenic hair roots significantly increased by up to 9%. In this study, we successfully established a high efficient hair root transformation system of *G. hybrida*, and we believe that it will serve as a transgenic tool to explore gene functions of *G. hybrida*, especially the genes related to plant growth and metabolism.

**Keywords:** template; format; SRP; academic conference; proceedings

## 摘要 38: 非洲菊转基因毛状根诱导系统的建立

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**摘 要:** 非洲菊(*Gerbera hybrida*)是研究复杂花序发育的模式植物, 目前存在转基因效率不高的问题。为建立非洲菊转基因毛状根诱导系统, 本文探究了不同非洲菊品种、发根农杆菌(*Agrobacterium rhizogenes*)菌种、外植体以及侵染和共培养时间等因素对非洲菊毛状根诱导的影响。实验所获得的最佳诱导条件为: 非洲菊品种选取‘玲珑’, 菌种选取发根农杆菌 K599, 外植体选取生长 21~28 d 的叶片叶基部, 农杆菌菌液浓度  $OD_{600}=0.6$  时侵染 20 min, 共培养 2 d; 在此培养条件下, 生根率高达 81.14%。进一步利用所建立的转化系统, 成功获得了 35S::*AtHBI1*-GUS 转基因毛状根, 由于 *AtHBI1* 蛋白具有促进细胞伸长的功能, 与对照相比, 转基因毛状根的生长速率显著提高。本文所建立的非洲菊转基因毛状根诱导体系将为非洲菊基因功能的研究, 特别是生长及代谢相关基因的研究提供技术手段。

**关键词:** 发根农杆菌; 非洲菊; 毛状根

## 摘要 39: Canopy indices affecting the length of basal internodes of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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**Abstract:** The basal internode length is one of the important traits affecting the lodging resistance of rice. To screen the key canopy indices influencing the internode length, a field experiment was conducted to reveal the relationship between the internode length and tillers number per unit area (TIL), chlorophyll content, leaf N content, leaf area index, light transmission ratio (LTR) and ratio of red/far red light (R:FR) under different fertilizer N rates and seedling density. An inbred rice Yinjingruanzhan was arranged in a split plot experiment with fertilizer N rate (0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, 90kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 180kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) as main plots and seedling density (30cm×20cm, 20cm×20cm and 13.3cm×20cm) as subplots. Results show that the internode length was mainly influenced by the light condition and its associated canopy indices. With the increasing of N rate and seedling density, the LTR and R:FR decreased significantly with the increasing of LAI and TIL, which in turn promote the internode elongation. The TIL was significantly and positively correlated with the 1st and 2nd internode length, but was not correlated significantly with the 3rd internode length. The NLV was only positively and correlated with the 3rd internode length in significant level. This indicated that the TIL mainly affected the 1st and 2nd internode located at the bottom of the canopy, while the leaf N content only affected the 3rd internode located at higher position. The stepwise regression analysis demonstrate that the TIL was the key factor in determining the length of the 1st internode. As the 1st internode located at the bottom of the canopy, the increase of tillers density directly reduced the LTR by blocking the light transmission in the basal part, and hence promoted the elongation of internode. The R:FR was the key factors in determining the length of the 2nd internode. The R:FR and NLV were the key factors in determining the length of the 3rd internode. As the 3rd internode length located

at higher position of plants, the direct influences of TIL was diminished in this section, the R:FR and NLV became the decisive factor for the internode elongation. As the stem lodging mainly occurred at the 1st and 2nd basal internode, controlling of the TIL and LTR is an effective way to mediate the internodes elongation and to avoid the lodging in practice.

**Keywords:** Nitrogen rate; Transplanting density; Internode length; Lodging resistance; Light transmission ratio; R:FR ratio

## 摘要 40: 影响水稻基部节间长度的植株群体指标

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**摘要:** 基部节间长度对水稻抗倒性有重要影响。为筛选出对基部节间伸长起关键作用的群体指标, 本研究以常规稻银晶软占为供试材料, 设置田间裂区试验, 以施氮量为主区, 栽插密度为副区, 研究不同施氮水平(早季 0、75、150 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>)和栽插密度(30cm×20cm、20cm×20cm 和 13.3cm×20cm)对基部节间长度的影响, 并分析节间长度与单位面积茎蘖数(TIL)、叶面积指数(LAI)、叶片含氮量(NLV)、群体基部透光率(LTR)和红光:远红光比例(R:FR)的关系。结果表明, 基部节间长度受群体基部光环境及其相关群体指标的显著影响。随着施氮水平和栽插密度提高, TIL 和 LAI 显著增加, LTR 和 R:FR 显著下降, 导致节间长度增加。TIL 与基部第 1 节间和第 2 节间长度呈极显著正相关, 与第 3 节间相关性不显著。NLV 与基部第 1 和第 2 节间长度相关性不显著, 与第 3 节间呈极显著正相关, 表明茎蘖数主要影响群体底部的第 1 和第 2 节间, 植株 N 营养水平主要影响第 3 节间。逐步回归分析表明: 对不同节间, 影响节间长度关键性因子不尽一致。影响基部第 1 节间长度的关键性群体指标为 TIL。由于该节间处于冠层底部, 受茎蘖密度影响较大, 基部茎蘖过密将直接遮挡冠层入射光和透射光而降低透光率, 促进节间伸长。影响基部第 2 节间的关键因子为 R:FR, 影响基部第 3 节间的关键因子为 R:FR 和 NLV。第 3 节间处于较高的位置, 茎蘖密度对其影响较小, 节间伸长主要受光质和氮素养分供应的共同制约。由于倒伏多发生于基部第 1 或第 2 节间, 因此控制拔节期茎蘖数和透光率, 是控制基部节间伸长、降低倒伏风险的有效途径。

**关键词:** 施氮; 栽插密度; 节间长度; 抗倒性; 群体基部透光率; R:FR 值

## 摘要 41: Characterization of the transcriptome and development of SSR marker in flowering Chinese cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L.)

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**Abstract:** Flowering Chinese cabbage is an important vegetable in south China, and it's attractive to develop a variety with heat-tolerance, high-production and high quality due to its specific and abundant nutritional value. In this study, 8 samples including 2 heat-sensitive and 2 heat-resist varieties divided into control group and heat treatment group. 36.5 million paired-end clean reads with average length of 779 bp from leaves, were generated through transcriptome sequencing, and 48,975 unigenes of more than 125bp were obtained. BLAST, KEGG, COG, and GO analyses showed that the genes were enriched in the processes of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis, response to stimulus, extracellular region, as well as organic cyclic compound binding, ion binding and heterocyclic compound binding. Further analysis identified 8165 potential SSRs. A suit of 938 primer pair sequences were designed, and 53 of 170 randomly selected primer pairs produced reproducible amplicons that were polymorphic among 4 flowering Chinese cabbage varieties. The UPGMA clustering analysis further confirmed high quality and effectiveness of these novel SSR markers. The present study provided insights into the transcriptome profile of the flowering Chinese cabbage and established a public information platform for functional genomics and molecular breeding.

**Keywords:** flowering Chinese cabbage; RNA-Seq; heat-tolerance; SSR

## 摘要 42: 菜心转录组特性及 SSR 标记的开发

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**摘要:** 菜心是中国华南地区的一种重要蔬菜作物, 由于它营养丰富和特色性, 因此开发耐热、高产及高品质的菜心品种是非常吸引人的。本研究中, 包含 2 个耐热品种和 2 个感热品种各两组共 8 个样品被分为对照组和热处理组进行不同处理。叶片转录组测序得到 36,497,156 双末端过滤后序列, 平均长度为 779bp, 48,975 个大于 125bp 的序列。BLAST, KEGG, COG, 和 GO 分析显示基因富集于生物合成过程、刺激响应过程和胞外区, 同样还有有机环状化合物结合, 离子结合和杂环化合物结合。进一步分析发现了 8165 个潜在的 SSR, 并合成了 938 对引物, 随机选择的 170 对引物中有 53 对在 4 个菜心品种中具有多态性。UPGMA 聚类分析进一步证实这些特异 SSR 标记的高质和高效性。本研究提供了菜心转录组数据的深刻见解并为功能基因组和分子育种建立了公共信息平台。

**关键词:** 菜心; RNA-Seq; 耐热性; SSR



## 摘要 43: The *Gerbera hybrida* R2R3-MYB transcription factor GhMYB1a regulates gibberellin-mediated anthocyanin accumulation

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**Abstract:** *Gerbera hybrida* is a popular ornamental plant, but also an ideal model species due to the rich coloration of its flowers and its complex organ growth and development. Anthocyanin accumulation is important for color generation in petals, but relatively few of the genes involved have been characterized in *G. hybrida*. Here, we report an R2R3-MYB protein, GhMYB1a, which is highly related to a previously reported transcription factor, GhMYB1. Overexpression of *GhMYB1a* in *G. hybrida* petals or tobacco results in a reduction in anthocyanin accumulation and loss of color in flowers. Genes encoding enzymes for the biosynthesis of anthocyanin from flavonoid are activated in *GhMYB1a*-overexpressing tobacco, but the glycosyltransferase gene *NtGT4* is suppressed, suggesting that the loss of color results from a defect in anthocyanin glycosylation. In addition, the genes for anthocyanin reductase (ANR) and flavonol synthase (FLS) are markedly upregulated by *GhMYB1a* overexpression, indicating that the proanthocyanidin (PA) and flavonol biosynthetic branches are activated, which may also contribute to the reduction in anthocyanin content. In transgenic *G. hybrida*, however, only *GhDFR* was upregulated by transient overexpression of *GhMYB1a*, while the *GhGT4* was slightly downregulated as well. Exogenous gibberellin can rescue the loss of flower color and elevate the anthocyanin content in *GhMYB1a*-overexpressing tobacco or *G. hybrida* petals. In summary, our data indicate that GhMYB1a is a transcription factor that negatively regulates anthocyanin accumulation in *G. hybrida*, probably through suppression of anthocyanin glycosylation or activation of PA and flavonol biosynthesis, in the absence of gibberellin.

Key words: *Gerbera hybrida*, R2R3-MYB protein, anthocyanin, flower color, gibberellin.

## 摘要 44: 非洲菊 R2R3-MYB 转录因子 GhMYB1 调控赤霉素介导的花色素苷积累

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**摘 要:** 非洲菊是一种重要的观赏植物, 同时也是研究花色和复杂器官生长发育的模式植物。花色素苷的积累对于非洲菊品质的形成非常重要, 而目前关于其分子机理的研究还很少。在本文中, 我们报道了非洲菊花瓣中的一个 R2R3-MYB 转录因子 GhMYB1a, 其与先前已报道的 GhMYB1a 高度同源。不论是在烟草还是非洲菊花瓣中超表达 *GhMYB1a*, 都会导致花瓣花色素苷积累减少。在超表达的烟草花瓣中, 大部分花色素苷合成途径中相关基因表达量上调, 而 *NtGT4* 下调。同时基因 *NtANR* 和 *NtFLS* 表达量上调, 该结果表明超表达 *GhMYB1a* 还激活原花色素苷和黄酮醇合成途径。在非洲菊花瓣中瞬时超表达 *GhMYB1a*, 只有 *GhDFR* 的表达量上调, 而 *GhGT4* 的表达量也下调。外源施加赤霉素, 会导致 *GhMYB1a* 超表达的烟草花瓣中表型部分恢复。总之, 以上结果表明, GhMYB1a 是花色素苷积累过程中的转录抑制因子, 可能是通过抑制花色素苷的糖基化, 或者是激活原花色素苷的合成。

**关键词:** 非洲菊; R2R3-MYB 蛋白; 花色素苷; 花色; 赤霉素

## 摘要 45: “四九-19”×“3T-6”重组自交系表型性状变异分析

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**摘要:** 菜薹 (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *chinensis* L. var. *utilis* Tsen et Lee) 是十字花科芸薹属中以花薹为产品的一类蔬菜, 又名广东菜心、菜花等, 为华南地区栽培的主要蔬菜, 可周年生产供应, 既适合内销, 又可出口创汇。以“四九-19 菜心”为父本, “3T-6”为母本产生的 F<sub>2</sub> 代经多代自交构建菜心重组自交系群体, 利用 RIL 群体分析主要农艺性状的分布规律以及遗传变异。研究结果可为从中发现综合性状较好的株系、用于进一步的鉴定、评价和筛选出具有优良性状的菜心新品种 (系) 奠定基础。利用“四九-19”和“3T-6”构建的 106 份重组自交系 (RIL) 群体作材料, 测定分析了各 RIL 的株高、开展度、叶长、叶宽、叶柄长、叶柄宽、基叶数、薹叶数、株重、薹重、薹高、薹粗等 12 个主要表型性状。数据分析结果表明, 12 个表型性状在 106 份 RIL 中的变异幅度较大; RIL 群体中的这些表型性状呈现连续分布, 其分布频率基本符合正态分布。所检测的 12 个性状间的相关性分析表明, 除了株高、薹高和基叶数之外, 所检测其余性状与株重和薹重呈极显著相关。

**关键词:** 菜心; 重组自交系; 变异幅度; 显著相关

## 摘要 46: *OsATG8b*-mediated autophagy is involved in nitrogen remobilization to rice seed

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**Abstract:** Improve the nutrition use efficiency is recognized as an effective measures to reduce the excessive input of fertilizer and maintain high crop yield in agriculture. Autophagy is an evolutionarily conserved degradation system in eukaryotic cells, and played an important role in N remobilization. Central to autophagy are two conjugation pathways that attach ATG8 to PE and ATG5 to ATG12, which then help with vesicle prolongation and enclosure. Here, we identified a rice *OsATG8b* gene and characterized its role in the N remobilization by generating transgenic plants with over-expression and knockdown of *OsATG8b*. Our study showed *OsATG8b* restored autophagosome formation of yeast *scatg8* mutant, and sorted the fused GFP protein into vacuole. <sup>15</sup>N pulse chase analysis revealed over-expression of *OsATG8b* in the transgenic rice conferred greater N remobilization efficiency to seeds, while knockdown of the *OsATG8b* rendered the transgenic plants have lower N remobilization efficiency and poor seed quality. These results will provide strategic guidance for N application in rice molecular breeding and cultivation.

**Keywords:** autophagy, *ATG8*, NUE, NRE, rice.

## 摘要 47: Effects of Different Potassium Fertilizer on Condensed Tannin in Annually Produced of *Desmodium intortum*

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**Abstract:** Condensed tannin is a common forage legume anti-nutritional factor, and high concentrations of tannin primarily affect feed intake and digestibility of herbivores. Tannin content of anniversary production of *Desmodium intortum* was determined by vanillin hydrochloride method, the results were as follows. (1) The average content of condensed tannin was 7.55 mg/g in April, 2016 and 46.69 mg/g in August 2016, respectively. (2) In different potassium fertilization treatments, the application of potassium fertilizer showed a tendency to decrease the content of tannin. When the amount of potassium was the highest, the average content of tannin decreased by 33.6% compared with that of no fertilization. (3) We found that *Desmodium intortum* was resistant to cold while could not withstand the summer heat in a long-term test. Tannin, as one of plant secondary metabolites, may be involved in the rotation of *Desmodium intortum* to resist the hot summer heat. Potassium fertilizer could promote plant growth strong as well as enhance plant resistance, so the tannin content showed a decreasing trend due to potassium treatment.

**Keywords:** *Desmodium intortum*; Annual production; Condensed tannin; Potassium

## 摘要 48: 不同施钾量对周年生产旋扭山绿豆中缩合单宁的影响

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**摘要:** 缩合单宁是豆科牧草中常见的抗营养因子, 高浓度的单宁主要影响草食动物的采食量与消化率。以香草醛盐酸法测定周年生产(2015.09–2016.09)的旋扭山绿豆中缩合单宁含量, 结果发现: (1) 缩合单宁在 2016 年 4 月份平均含量最低, 为 7.55mg/g, 而在 2016 年 8 月的样品中平均含量最高, 达到 46.69mg/g。(2) 在不同钾施肥处理试验中, 施钾肥表现出降低单宁含量的趋势, 当施钾量最大时, 单宁平均含量相比不施肥降低 33.6%。(3) 我们在长期栽培试验中发现旋扭山绿豆耐冷不耐热, 而单宁作为一种植物次生代谢物质, 可能参与旋扭山绿豆抵御夏季炎热高温, 因此含量在炎热夏季达到最大, 而在寒冷冬季则相对偏低; 钾肥使植物生长健硕, 增强了植物的抗逆性, 因此在一定程度上降低了单宁含量。**关键字:** 旋扭山绿豆; 周年生产; 缩合单宁; 钾

资助: 广东省省级科技计划项目(项目编号: 2013B020501003)

## 摘要 49: Primer selection of SSR in tobacco using nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels

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**Abstract:** In order to obtain effective SSR makers to construct genetic map and map QTLs in tobacco. In this research, a total of 900 SSR primer pairs including 200 EST-SSR and 700 Genomic-SSR primer pairs were used for selection through PCR amplification among tobacco varieties of “changbohuang” and “dayemihe”. The amplified productions were detected by nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels. The result showed that 658 primer pairs with characteristics of clear bands and good repeatability were selected, accounting for 73.11%. The size of the amplified productions ranged from 150bp to 400bp. There were 288 pairs, accounting for 32%, with polymorphism in 900 SSR primer pairs. Among of them, EST-SSR accounted for 23.8%; Genomic-SSR accounted for 8.2%. The results indicated the 288 primer pairs with polymorphism could be used for genetic map and QTL mapping in tobacco.

**Key Words:** SSR; tobacco; primer selection

## 摘要 50: 粤烟 98×118-3 重组自交系农艺性状相关分析

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**摘 要:** 烟草作为一种经济作物, 在我国的国民经济中占有举足轻重的地位。进行烟草杂交群体农艺性状的分析, 有利于发现烟草相关性状中的 QTLs, 对于烟草优质品种的选育是非常重要的。通过检测粤烟 98 和 118-3 两个亲本及其重组自交系群体的 105 个株系的株高、茎围、最大腰叶长、最大腰叶宽、叶片数、叶绿素含量和节距等七个主要农艺性状, 并分析其变异特征, 评价重组自交系群体的状态。结果显示: 粤烟 98 和 118-3 在七个农艺性状的平均值分别在 4.315~79.400 和 5.190~85.000 之间, 而其重组自交系群体中七个农艺性状的平均值在 5.037~76.356 之间, 叶绿素含量表现出超亲现象。七个农艺性状变异系数的关系为最大腰叶宽(16.44%)>株高(15.07%)>节距(13.68%)>叶片数(12.56%)>最大腰叶长(9.09%)>茎围(9.04%)>叶绿素含量(6.54%)。最大腰叶长与最大腰叶宽、茎围、节距之间存在正相关, 与此同时株高与叶片数、节距之间也存在正相关, 但叶绿素含量同其他 6 个农艺性状不存在相关性。通过该试验可以为未来烟草育种提供参考, 避免育种的盲目性。

**关键字:** 粤烟 98; 118-3; 杂交群体; 农艺性状; 相关性



## 摘要 51: Cloning and sequence analysis of *P5CS1* gene of flowering Chinese cabbage

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**Abstract:** Delta-1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate synthase gene1 (*P5CS1*) is the key gene involved in the biosynthesis of osmolyte proline and is significantly induced by temperature stress. The sequence analysis of *P5CS1* may facilitate a better understanding of the mechanism of temperature adaptation in flowering Chinese cabbage. In the current study, a DNA sequence achieved from flowering Chinese cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *chinensis* var. *utilis* Tsen et Lee) highly similar to *P5CS1* of *Brassica rapa* was identified in flowering Chinese cabbage and named *Brtp5CS1*. The full-length DNA of *Brtp5CS1* was 4436 bp, which contained 18 exons. A 2151 bp open reading frame (ORF) and 717 amino acid residues were deduced. The estimated molecular weight and isoelectric points of the putative protein were 77.9705 kDa and 6.35, respectively. Through the NCBI blast and DNAMAN software, the *Brtp5CS1* had the unique tag sequences of *P5CS1* family, and shares 90% homology with other *P5CS1s* of *Brassica rapa* (XM\_009143589.1), *Brassica oleracea* var. *oleracea* (XM\_013780772.1) and *Capsella rubella* (XM\_006293302.1) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* (NM\_129539.2). The phylogenetic tree showed that the relationship based on the homology was consistent with the morphological and taxonomic results. The Real-time PCR results indicated that the overall expression level of *Brtp5CS1* in the heat resistant variety (Sijiu-19) was significantly higher than that in the heat sensitive variety (3T6) although both varieties were upregulated. These results may provide useful insights into understanding the heat-tolerant characteristics in flowering Chinese cabbage.

**Keywords:** Flowering Chinese cabbage; *P5CS1*; clone; Sequence analysis

