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WRKY 转录因子在植物抗逆生理中的研究进展

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摘 要: 转录因子是一类在生物生命活动过程中起到调控作用的重要因子, 参与了各种信号转导和调控过程, 可以直接或间接结合在顺式作用元件上, 实现调控目标基因转录效率的抑制或增强, 从而使植物在应对逆境胁迫下做出反应。WRKY 转录因子在大多数植物体内都有分布, 是一类进化非常保守的转录因子家族, 参与植物生长发育以及响应逆境胁迫的生理过程。众多研究表明, WRKY 转录因子在植物中能够应答各种生物胁迫, 如细菌、病毒和真菌等; 多种非生物胁迫, 包括高温、冷害、高光和盐胁迫等; 以及在各种植物激素, 包括茉莉酸(JA)、水杨酸(SA)、脱落酸(ABA)和赤霉素(GA)等, 在其信号传递途径中都起着重要作用。WRKY 转录因子家族蛋白至少含有一段 60 个氨基酸左右的高度保守序列, 被称为 WRKY 结构域, 其中 WRKY 多肽序列是最为保守的, 因此而得名。该转录因子的 WRKY 结构域能与目标基因启动子中的顺式作用元件 W-box(TTGAC 序列) 特异结合, 从而调节目标基因的表达, 其调控基因表达主要受病原菌、虫咬、机械损伤、外界胁迫压力和信号分子的诱导。该文介绍了植物 WRKY 转录因子在植物应对冷害、干旱、高盐等非生物胁迫与病菌、虫害等生物胁迫反应中的重要调控功能, 并总结了 WRKY 转录因子在调控这些逆境胁迫反应过程中的主要生理机制。

关键词: WRKY 转录因子, 抗逆, 生物胁迫, 非生物胁迫

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Research advances on physiological function of WRKY transcription factor in plant stress resistance

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Abstract: Transcription factor, also called sequence specific DNA binding factor, is a protein which can bind to specific DNA sequences, and then controlling the rate of transcription from DNA to messenger RNA. By binding to either enhancer or promoter regions of DNA adjacent to the genes, transcription factors can control the transcription level of the adjacent gene either up or down regulated. In plants, transcription factors use a variety of mechanisms for the regulation of gene expression, when plants are in response to environmental stimuli, especially to biotic or abiotic stresses. WRKY transcription factors are conserved in evolutionary history throughout the Plant Kingdom, which play essential roles in va-

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rious physiological processes. Members of plant WRKY gene family are ancient transcription factors that function in plant growth and development and respond to biotic and abiotic stresses. Previous studies have demonstrated that WRKY transcription factors play essential roles in various physiological processes, including senescence, root development, sugar signaling, and germination. Furthermore, WRKY transcription factors have been shown to be involved in responses to various biotic stresses caused by viruses, bacterial pathogens, fungi, abiotic stresses including drought, heat, cold, and so on, and some signaling substances such as salicylic acid (SA)/benzothiadiazole, jasmonic acid, gibberellin and ABA. All members of this family contain at least one conserved DNA-binding domain with a highly conserved WRKYGQK heptapeptide sequence. These conserved sequences have been designated as the WRKY domains, and function in W-box DNA motif (C/T)TGAC(C/T) binding activation, to regulate stress-response gene expression, which were induced by pathogen, wound external stimuli and signal molecule. Here, this present review concentrates on the recent report about function study of WRKY transcription factors, including abiotic stresses (cold, drought, salinity) and various biotic stresses (viruses, bacterial pathogens, fungi), intent to elucidate how these WRKY proteins regulate the plant defense and how they interact with each other will be hot topics for future studies.

Key words: WRKY transcription factors, stress resistance, biotic stress, abiotic stress

植物是固定在土壤中生存的生物,大多数植物不能自主移动,为了适应外界不断变化的环境,在长期进化的过程中,植物发展了一系列针对内外环境变化而做出相应反应的复杂机制 (Glazebrook, 2001; Lawlor, 2011)。在病虫害、高温、干旱等胁迫下,植物依赖这种复杂的生理机制维持其生命活动 (Rushton & Somssich, 1998)。随着分子生物学的发展以及科学家对植物基因组研究的深入研究,人们在基因调控水平上对植物应答逆境生理活动的了解正在逐步加深。植物基因组中有一部分基因在应对外界环境变化的信号转导或者基因转录水平调控过程中起着重要的作用,并且往往是以基因家族的形式出现 (Riechmann et al, 2000)。转录因子是参与此类外界环境胁迫的信号转导和基因表达水平调控过程中的重要基因之一。转录因子可以直接或者间接地结合在顺式作用元件上,来实现调控目标基因的转录效率的抑制或增强的目的,从而使植物应对外界逆境胁迫做出相应的反应。转录因子大多都具有特异的 DNA 识别位点和 DNA 结合活性,通常由几个相对独立的功能域组成,包括转录调控区、核定位信号区、DNA 结合域和寡聚化位点等。根据 DNA 结合域的特征,转录因子主要分为以下几大类:bZIP (碱性亮氨酸拉链)、bHLH (碱性环-螺旋-环)、WRKY、MYB、ERF (乙烯响应因子)、Zinc finger (锌指蛋白)、HSF (热激转录因子)等 (Riechmann et al, 2000; Yamasaki et al, 2008)。其中,WRKY 转录因子在植物界中分布较广泛,并且是植物所特有的一类成员较多的转录因子家族 (图 1)。

Ishiguro & Nakamura (1994) 首次从甘薯

(*Ipomoea batatas*) 中分离出第一个编码与顺式作用元件 W-box (TTGAC 序列) 相结合的蛋白的 cDNA (SPF1) 以来,人们相继从拟南芥 (de Pater et al, 1996; Wang et al, 2011; Wu et al, 2005)、野燕麦 (Rushton et al, 1995)、水稻 (Berri et al, 2009; Wu et al, 2005) 和二穗短柄草 (Wen et al, 2014) 等植物中分离出 WRKY 转录因子,例如在拟南芥中分离出了 74 个 WRKY 转录因子,在水稻中则含有 126 个 (Berri et al, 2009)。根据已有的文献报道,WRKY 转录因子参与了植物生长发育中的许多重要生理过程,其中包括种子的形成发育和萌发、根的发育、糖分的运输以及植物器官的衰老等过程 (Eulgem et al, 2000)。同时,WRKY 转录因子在植物生长过程中响应各种生物胁迫,如细菌、病毒、虫害和真菌等,以及多种非生物胁迫,包括冷害、高温、高盐和强光等,以及在各种植物激素 (茉莉酸、水杨酸、赤霉素和脱落酸等) 的信号传递途径中都起着重要作用 (Chen et al, 2012; Jiang & Deyholos, 2006; Li et al, 2009; Park et al, 2006; Qiu et al, 2007; Rushton et al, 2010; Xie et al, 2006; Xu et al, 2006)。

1 WRKY 转录因子的结构特征和功能特性

通过分析 WRKY 转录因子的蛋白序列,发现其最主要的结构特征是各个成员的 DNA 结合域中都含有一个或两个 WRKY 结构域。WRKY 结构域由一段大约包含 60 个氨基酸的保守序列组成,包含四

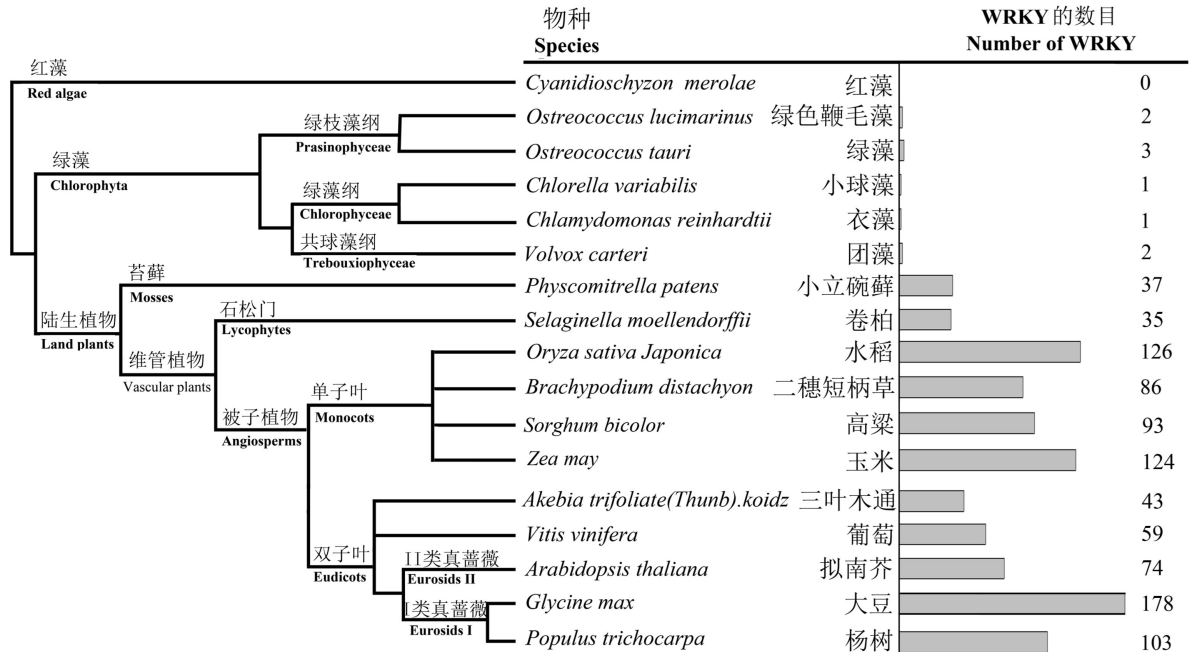


图 1 WRKY 转录因子在植物界各个物种中的分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of WRKY domain containing proteins in Plantae (Wen et al, 2014)

个 β 折叠, 并有由一对半胱氨酸残基 (Cys) 与一对组氨酸 (His) 残基组成的锌离子结合功能结构 (图 2)。其保守结构域 N 端含有 7 个绝对保守的氨基酸残基 WRKYGQK, 它是 WRKY 转录因子的标志, 是 WRKY 结构域中的核心序列, 主要控制 WRKY 结构域与 DNA 之间的结合活性。实验表明, WRKYGQK 残基在 WRKY 结构域中有极高的保守性, 其变异往往导致转录因子与 DNA 结合的活性减弱或者甚至丧失 (Maeo et al, 2001; Wu et al, 2005)。例如, 在拟南芥和水稻中, 一些 WRKY 家族成员的 WRKY 结构域中的甘氨酸、精氨酸、赖氨酸和谷氨酰胺发生了变异, 常见的例如谷氨酰胺突变为谷氨酸或者赖氨酸, 最终导致 WRKY 转录因子与 DNA 的结合力下降 (Maeo et al, 2001; Wu et al, 2005)。WRKY 结构域的 C 端通常含有两种类型的由半胱氨酸和组氨酸残基组成的锌指结构, 其组成分别为: C2-H2 (C-X4-5-C-X22-23-H-X1-H) 和 C2-HC (C-X7-C-X23-H-X1-C)。锌指结构的分类, 在植物的进化中可能起到重要的作用 (Xie et al, 2005; Zhang & Wang, 2005)。

根据 WRKY 结构域的数目和 C 端锌指的结构特征, 一般可以将 WRKY 转录因子分为三大类: I 类、II 类和 III 类 (图 3)。其中第 I 类 WRKY 转录因



图 2 WRKY 结构域的结构 (引自维基百科)

Fig. 2 Structure of WRKY domain (From wikipedia)

子有 2 个保守 WRKY 结构域, 锌指结构域为 C2-H2 型, 主要包括最早被发现的 NtWRKY1、IbSPF1、Pc-WRKY1、AtZAP1 和 CsSE71 等。进一步的研究表明, C 端的 WRKY 结构域在第 I 类 WRKY 与 DNA

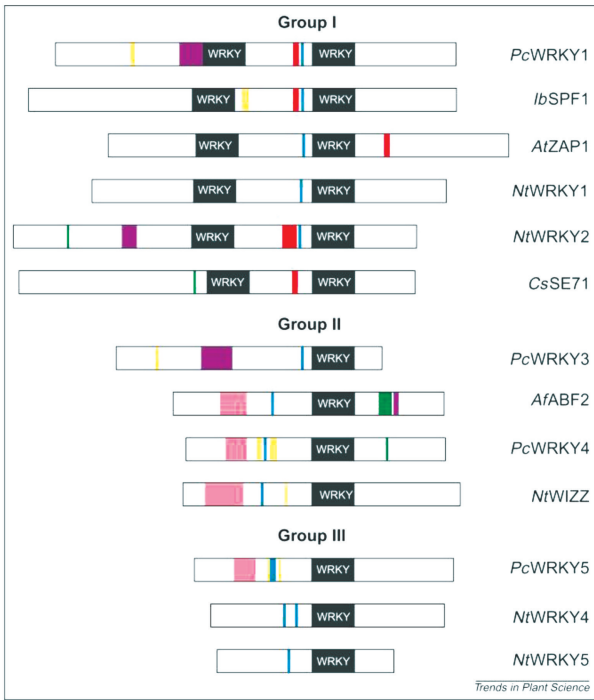


图3 WRKY转录因子根据结构特征分为三个大类 (Eulgem et al, 2000)

Fig. 3 Three groups of WRKY transcription factor family (Eulgem et al, 2000)

结合过程中起主导作用,而N端WRKY结构域的功能目前还不清楚,可能与WRKY转录因子与DNA特异序列的亲合力和结合特异性有关,通过提高其亲和力和特异性从而参与该家族转录因子与DNA相结合的过程(Eulgem et al, 1999; Maeo et al, 2001)。第II和第III类WRKY转录因子都只含一个保守的WRKY结构域,两者的主要区别在于,第II类转录因子的锌指结构为C2-H2,然而第III类转录因子的锌指结构为C2-HC(Eulgem et al, 2000)。其中,第II类WRKY转录因子在WRKY家族中所占比例最高,通常分为5个亚类(II a、II b、II c、II d和II e)。序列比对结果表明,第II类转录因子的WRKY结构域与第I类转录因子C端WRKY结构域序列相似程度更大,而与N端的相似性更低,这同样也说明了第I类WRKY转录因子与目标DNA序列相互作用的过程中起到主导作用的是C端WRKY结构域(Eulgem et al, 2000)。第III类WRKY转录因子只含一个WRKY结构域,其C端的锌指结构是C2-HC型,如AtWRKY38、AtWRKY54、OsWRKY7、PcWRKY5和NtWRKY5等。研究表明,

第III类WRKY转录因子在进化上最为活跃,并且通常只在高等植物中存在,而在一些较低等的植物如苔藓植物中不存在。同时,高等植物中几乎全部的第III类WRKY转录因子都参与了生物胁迫应答反应,这说明第III类WRKY转录因子的产生可能是由植物适应外界环境胁迫所引起的(Eulgem et al, 2000; Wu et al, 2005; Xie et al, 2005; Zhang & Wang, 2005)? 厥

2 WRKY转录因子与非生物胁迫

植物在固着生长的过程中,外界的环境在不断的变化,使得植物需要不断的适应变化的环境。在恶劣的外界环境下,植物的生理生化过程会发生相应的改变,其中WRKY转录因子在此过程中起了一定的调控作用。虽然WRKY转录因子最早是被发现参与了植物在病原菌侵染过程中的对病原菌的应答反应,但最近的研究表明,许多WRKY转录因子同样也参与了干旱、高温、低温、损伤等非生物逆境的应答反应(Chen et al, 2012)。笔者总结了部分已报道的与非生物胁迫相关的WRKY转录因子(表1)。随着高通量测序技术和分子生物学的发展,越来越多的物种的基因组序列已经渐渐变为已知。建立在此基础上的全基因组分析、转录组分析、基因芯片分析和转录谱的综合性分析等方法,为研究含有较多成员的转录因子大家族的功能提供了非常好的方法和手段。通过基因组的表达水平和基因芯片分析,现已经报道了许多WRKY转录因子参与了植物响应非生物胁迫的过程,例如,研究发现100个杨树WRKY转录因子中有61个转录因子参与了植株响应非生物胁迫,41个芜菁WRKY转录因子提高或降低了植株对冷害、干旱和盐害等胁迫的抗性,15个葡萄WRKY转录因子参与了葡萄应答冷害胁迫的过程(Jiang et al, 2014; Kayum et al, 2014; Wang et al, 2014)。转录组分析结果表明TaWRKY16、TaWRKY24、TaWRKY59和TaWRKY61的表达水平在小麦面对干旱胁迫时迅速上升(Okay et al, 2014)。Ramamoorthy et al (2008)对水稻103个WRKY转录因子在不同非生物胁迫(包括冷害、盐害、干旱)下的表达谱分析,结果发现54个WRKY转录因子在上述非生物胁迫下会诱导表达。同时发现,这些WRKY转录因子的表达量,有的会上调,有的会下调,说明了WRKY转录因子对于植物的非生

表 1 非生物胁迫相关的 WRKY 转录因子
Table 1 List of WRKYs involved in abiotic stress

基因 Gene	植物 Plant	研究方法 Method	胁迫类型 Stress type	参考文献 Reference
AtWRKY25、26、33	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	缺少突变 Deletion mutation	盐、氧化、热 Salt, oxidation, heat	Jiang et al, 2009; Li et al, 2011
AtWRKY46	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	过表达 Overexpression	热、渗透胁迫 Heat, osmotic stress	Suzuki et al, 2005
AtWRKY57	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	插入突变 Insertion mutation	干旱 Drought	Jiang et al, 2012
ABO3/AtWRKY63	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	缺少突变 Deletion mutation	干旱 Drought	Ren et al, 2010
AtWRKY6、42、75	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	过表达、插入突变 Overexpression, insertion mutation	磷酸盐缺乏 Lack of phosphate	Devaiah et al, 2007; Chen et al, 2009
BhWRKY1	牛耳草 <i>Boea hygrometrica</i>	过表达 Overexpression	脱水 Dehydration	Wang et al, 2009
CaWRKY40	辣椒 <i>Capsicum</i>	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	热 Heat	Dang et al, 2013
CaWRKYs	野茶树 <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	转录组分析 Transcriptomics analysis	冷、热 Cold, heat	Wu et al, 2016
CmWRKY17	菊花 <i>Chrysanthemum</i>	过表达 Over-expression	盐 Salt	Li et al, 2015
FcWRKY70	金柑 <i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	干旱 Drought	Gong et al, 2015
GarWRKY7、104	旱地棉 <i>Gossypium aridum</i>	过表达拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐 Salt	Fan et al, 2015
GhWRKY17	棉花 Cotton	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐、干旱、H ₂ O ₂ Salt, drought, H ₂ O ₂	Yan et al, 2014
GhWRKY25	棉花 Cotton	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐 Salt	Liu et al, 2015
GhWRKY34	棉花 Cotton	过表达拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐 Salt	Zhou et al, 2015
GhWRKY39-1	棉花 Cotton	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐、氧化胁迫 Salt, oxidative stress	Shi et al, 2014
GhWRKY41	棉花 Cotton	过表达烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐、干旱 Salt, drought	Chu et al, 2015
GmWRKY13、21、54	大豆 Soybean	过表达拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐、冷、干旱 Salt, cold, drought	Zhou et al, 2008
GsWRKY20	大豆 Soybean	过表达拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	干旱 Drought	Luo et al, 2013
HvWRKY38	大麦 Barley	过表达 Overexpression	干旱 Drought	Xiong et al, 2010
MusaWRKY71	香蕉 Banana	过表达 Overexpression	冷、盐、脱水、H ₂ O ₂ Cold, salt, dehydration, H ₂ O ₂	Shekhawat et al, 2011
OsWRKY1、2、5、43	水稻 Rice	过表达 Overexpression	盐、干旱、渗透胁迫 Salt, drought, osmotic stress	Berri et al, 2009; Ramamoorthy et al, 2008
OsWRKY11	水稻 Rice	过表达 Overexpression	热、干旱 Heat, drought	Wu et al, 2009
OsWRKY45	水稻 Rice	过表达拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐、干旱 Salt, drought	Qiu & Yu, 2009
OsWRKY74	水稻 Rice	过表达 Overexpression	磷酸盐饥饿 Phosphate starvation	Dai et al, 2016
OsWRKY80	水稻 Rice	铁过量诱导 Iron excess induced	铁过量、干旱 Fe-excess, drought	Ricachenevsky et al, 2010
PgWRKY1	人参 <i>Panax ginseng</i>	转录组分析 Transcriptomics analysis	盐 Salt	Nuruzzaman et al, 2016
SdSTHP64	苦茄 <i>Bittersweet nightshade</i>	过表达 Overexpression	冷 Cold	Huang & Duman, 2002

续表1

基因 Gene	植物 Plant	研究方法 Method	胁迫类型 Stress type	参考文献 Reference
SlWRKYs	西红柿 Tomato	表达分析 Expression analysis	冷 Cold	Chen et al, 2015
TaWRKY2、19	小麦 Wheat	过表达达到拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐、冷、干旱 Salt, cold, drought	Niu et al, 2012
TaWRKY10	小麦 Wheat	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	冷、盐、干旱、H ₂ O ₂ Cold, salt, drought, H ₂ O ₂	Wang et al, 2013a
TaWRKY44	小麦 Wheat	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐、干旱、渗透 Salt, drought, osmotic	Wang et al, 2015
TaWRKY93	小麦 Wheat	过表达达到拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐、干旱、冷 Salt, drought, cold	Qin et al, 2015
TcWRKY53	遏蓝菜 <i>Thlaspi caerulescens</i>	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	盐、冷、干旱 Salt, cold, drought	Wei et al, 2008
ThWRKY4	刚毛柞柳 <i>Tamarix hispida</i>	过表达达到拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	盐、干旱 Salt, drought	Zheng et al, 2013

物胁迫反应有正调控和负调控之分。另外,他们还发现有的 WRKY 转录因子只受一种胁迫因子的诱导,而有的同时受几种胁迫因子的诱导,说明这些 WRKY 转录因子在响应不同非生物胁迫的调控过程中具有一定的特异性。

除了利用全基因组的表达谱和基因芯片分析,科学家通过将目标物种的 WRKY 转录因子过量表达达到拟南芥或烟草等模式植物中,研究其在提高植株对非生物胁迫抗性过程中的分子机制。Zhou et al (2008) 把大豆 GmWRKY13、GmWRKY21 和 GmWRKY54 过量表达达到拟南芥中,发现过量表达 GmWRKY21 可以提高植株对冷害的抗性,过量表达 GmWRKY54 提高了植株对干旱和盐害的忍耐力,然而过量表达 GmWRKY13 的植株对盐害和甘露醇胁迫的抗性下降,降低了植株对 ABA 的敏感。过表达小麦 WRKY 转录因子 TaWRKY2 到拟南芥中,发现 TaWRKY2 可以通过上调 STZ 和 RD29B 的表达从而提高植株对盐害和干旱的抗性,TaWRKY19 可以通过上调 DREB2A、RD29A 和 RD29B 提高植株耐盐、抗寒和抗寒能力(Niu et al, 2012)。将棉花中的 GhWRKY39-1 转入本氏烟中可以提高植株的抗盐和抗氧化胁迫的能力(Shi et al, 2014)。同样,通过转基因技术,人们可以从在极端条件下生长的物种中分离和克隆出对非生物胁迫具有特定抗性的 WRKY 转录因子。例如,人们从重金属超富集植物天蓝遏蓝菜中的 TcWRKY53 过量表达达到烟草中,发现 TcWRKY53 是一个渗透胁迫反应的负调控因子(Wei et al, 2008)。Zheng et al(2013)研究发现从

耐盐碱的刚毛柞柳中分离得到 ThWRKY4 转录因子,并发现其可以通过调节超氧歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化物酶的表达,从而清除植株体内的超氧阴离子和过氧化氢,最终提高植株的耐盐和抗旱性。

3 WRKY 转录因子与病原菌

植物在病原菌侵染的过程中,病原菌能够诱导植物表达大量的抗病相关基因,包括了对病原菌响应的细胞表面受体蛋白、MAPK 级联相关蛋白、抗病相关转录因子以及下游的病程相关蛋白等。其中,WRKY 转录因子在植物防卫反应过程中起了非常重要的调控作用。许多基因芯片的数据表明,病原菌侵染植物后,植物体内的一些 WRKY 转录因子的表达水平会发生改变(Ryu et al, 2006; Zhao et al, 2007)。例如,病原菌诱导的水稻 WRKY 转录因子家族基因的表达分析结果表明,15 个水稻 WRKY 转录因子可以被稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe grisea* 诱导表达,有 12 个 WRKY 基因同时能够被细菌 *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* 诱导表达(Ryu et al, 2006)。研究发现在很多与植物防卫反应相关的抗病基因启动子中都有顺式作用元件 W-box 的存在,例如,许多已被研究清楚的病程相关蛋白基因,甘蓝中的 SFR2、欧芹中的 PcPR1-1、烟草中的 CHN50 和拟南芥中的 NPR1 等基因的启动子都含有不同形式的 W-box。WRKY 结构域能够保守地和 W-box 相互作用,因此,WRKY 转录因子可以通过与抗病相关蛋白基因启动子的 W-box 结合,激活下游抗病基因

的表达,从而开启植物的抗病防卫系统(Rocher et al, 2005; Turck et al, 2004; Yang et al, 1999; Yu et al, 2001)。随着多个物种全基因组的测序完成,在许多物种中都发现了经病原菌侵染诱导表达升高的 WRKY 转录因子。该类表达升高的 WRKY 转录因子与下游基因启动子结合,导致其下游与抗病相关的基因表达水平升高,从而提高植株对病原菌的免疫力。通过全基因组的 WRKY 转录因子表达谱分析,在受黑斑病菌侵染的埃塞俄比亚芥中发现部分 WRKY 转录因子的表达模式与抗病相关基因如 PRI、PAL 和 PDF1.2 等的相关性高,从而可以推测这些 WRKY 转录因子参与了植株抗病过程(Chavan & Kamble, 2013)。Kayum et al(2014)发现至少有 8 个芜菁 WRKY 转录因子提高了植株对软腐果胶杆菌和镰孢菌的抗性。Jiang et al(2014)对杨树 WRKY 基因表达谱分析发现大量的 WRKY 转录因子表达水平在黑斑病菌感染后升高,同时将其中的一个基因 PtrWRKY89 在白杨中过表达,发现其过表达可以提高白杨植株对黑斑病菌的抗性。

在筛选和克隆到与植物抗病相关的 WRKY 转录因子后,科学家可以通过 T-DNA 插入、基因沉默和转基因等技术进一步地研究其提高植株抗病性的分子机制,发现 WRKY 转录因子在植物抗病过程中起着多种调控功能,包括调控植物抗毒素、植物病程相关蛋白和超敏反应相关基因等的表达,另外,研究发现还有不少的 WRKY 转录因子的植物抗病过程中起到负调控的作用(Eulgem & Somssich, 2007; Pandey & Somssich, 2009)。利用缺少突变和过表达植株,Abbruscato et al(2012)发现水稻 OsWRKY22 突变后使得植株对稻瘟病菌易感,相反在水稻植株过表达 OsWRKY22 基因很大程度地提高了其对稻瘟病菌的抗性,说明 OsWRKY22 转录因子在水稻抗稻瘟病的机制中起着关键的作用。Mao et al(2011)研究发现,AtWRKY33 在被 MAPK3 和 MAPK6 磷酸化激活后,调控了植物抗毒素 camalexin 的表达,从而提高拟南芥对葡萄孢菌的抗性。而利用基因沉默技术将辣椒 CaWRKYd 基因表达沉默后,发现植株病程相关蛋白基因和超敏反应相关基因的表达水平都下降了,说明 CaWRKYd 能够通过调控抗病相关基因表达从而提高植株的抗病性(Huh et al, 2012)。除了对植株抗病的正向调节外,植物体内还有相当多的一部分 WRKY 转录因子在植株对病原菌的应答过程中起负调控的作用,例

如通过全基因组的分析大麦 WRKY 转录因子的表达谱,发现大麦 HvWRKY1 和 2 通过抑制类萌发素抗病相关蛋白 HvGER4c 的表达,从而负调控大麦对白粉菌的抗性(Liu et al, 2014b)。Wang et al(2013b)将辣椒 CaWRKY58 过表达达到烟草植株后,反而烟草中抗病相关基因和超敏反应标记基因的表达都受到了抑制,说明 CaWRKY58 在植株受雷尔氏菌的侵染过程中起到负调控的作用。最后,笔者总结了部分新报道的与植物抗病相关的 WRKY 转录因子(表 2)。

4 WRKY 转录因子与植食性昆虫

到目前为止,与植食性昆虫相关的 WRKY 转录因子的报道相对还比较少,但随着基因组测序技术和基因芯片技术的发展,基因表达谱的结果显示植物被植食性昆虫取食之后,WRKY 转录因子的表达水平会发生变化。例如,在烟草中,表达谱数据显示烟草天蛾的取食可以强烈的诱导 NtWRKY2、NtWRKY3 和 NtWRKY6 的表达(Hui et al, 2003; Izaguirre et al, 2003; Skibbe et al, 2008),同样的,Lu et al(2011)发现剥离螟虫取食可以诱导水稻中 OsWRKY53 和 OsWRKY70 的表达,说明 WRKY 转录因子家族某些成员可能参与植物应答植食性昆虫取食的防卫反应过程。Atamian et al(2012)人发现西红柿中的 SIWRKY70 在土豆蚜虫取食后被诱导表达,进一步沉默 SIWRKY70 基因后,发现在沉默植株 wrky70 中,Mi-1 所诱导的抗虫害性减弱,说明 Mi-1 所诱导的抗虫性需要 SIWRKY70 基因的参与。同样的,Skibbe et al(2008)也构建了沉默植株 ir-wrky3 和 ir-wrky6 研究 NaWRKY3 和 NaWRKY6 的功能,研究发现在沉默植株中,烟草天蛾的生长速率明显强于野生植株,并且蛋白酶抑制剂的含量也明显低于野生植株,说明 NaWRKY3 和 NaWRKY6 在烟草对烟草天蛾的抗性生理过程中起正向调控作用。进一步研究表明,在沉默植株中,茉莉酸的含量以及茉莉酸合成关键基因 LOX2 的表达量下降,并且外源的茉莉酸可以恢复 NaWRKY3 和 NaWRKY6 基因沉默所减弱的抗虫性,说明 NaWRKY3 和 NaWRKY6 转录因子通过调控茉莉酸的合成,从而参与到茉莉酸介导的烟草抗虫害的防卫反应中来(Skibbe et al, 2008)。目前,在水稻中,暂时也发现了一个直接与抗虫害相关的 WRKY 转录因子,经研

表 2 抗病相关的 WRKY 转录因子

Table 2 List of WRKYs involved in disease resistance

基因 Gene	植物 Plant	研究方法 Method	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
AtWRKY33	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达水平、突变体 Expression level, mutantion	调控植物抗毒素表达 Control phytoalexin expression	Lippok et al, 2007; Mao et al, 2011
AtWRKY62	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达水平 Expression level	调控 NPR1 的表达 Regulate the expression of NPR1	Yu et al, 2001
BcWRKY11、 53、70	埃塞俄比亚芥 <i>Brassica carinata</i>	表达谱 Expression profiles	与 PR1、PAL 等表达相关 Associated with PR1, PAL expression	Chavan & Kamble, 2013
CaWRKY1	辣椒 <i>Capsicum</i>	过表达 Over-expression	加速超敏反应 Accelerate hypersensitivity	Oh et al, 2008
CaWRKYd	辣椒 <i>Capsicum</i>	基因沉默 Gene silencing	调节 PR 和 HR 相关基因 Regulate the PR and HR related genes	Huh et al, 2012
CaWRKY27、40	辣椒 <i>Capsicum</i>	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	提高对雷尔氏菌的抗性 Improve the resistance to reye's bacteria	Dang et al, 2013; Dang et al, 2014
CaWRKY58	辣椒 <i>Capsicum</i>	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	负调控因子 Negative regulatory factor	Wang et al, 2013b
GhWRKY15	棉花 Cotton	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	抗病毒和真菌 Virus and fungi resistance	Yu et al, 2012
GhWRKY25	棉花 Cotton	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	抗葡萄孢菌 Botrytis cinerea resistance	Liu et al, 2015
GhWRKY39-1	棉花 Cotton	过表达达到烟草 Overexpression in tobacco	抗雷尔氏菌、立枯丝核菌 Resistance to Reye's bacteria and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Shi et al, 2014
HvWRKY1、2	大麦 Barley	全基因组分析 Sweeping genetic analysis	抑制 HvGER4c 表达 Suppress the expression of HvGER4c	Liu et al, 2014b
OsWRKY22	水稻 Rice	缺失突变、过表达 Deletion mutation, over-expression	提高对稻瘟病菌的抗性 Improve the resistance to <i>Magnaporthe oryzae</i>	Abbruscato et al, 2012
OsWRKY53	水稻 Rice	缺失突变 Deletion mutation	响应几丁质诱导 Response to chitin induced	Chujo et al, 2009
PtoWRKY60	毛白杨 <i>Populus tomentosa</i>	过表达达到白杨 Overexpression in poplar	提高对溃疡病菌的抗性 Improve the resistance to <i>Dothiorella gregaria</i> Sacc.	Ye et al, 2014
PtrWRKY40	杨树 <i>Populus</i>	过表达达到拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	抗死体营养性真菌 Necrotrophic fungi resistance	Karim et al, 2015
PtrWRKY73	白杨 <i>Poplar</i>	过表达达到拟南芥 Overexpression in <i>Arabidopsis</i>	抗活体营养性病菌 Biotrophic pathogens resistance	Duan et al, 2015
PtrWRKY89	杨树 <i>Populus</i>	过表达达到白杨 Overexpression in poplar	提高对黑斑病菌的抗性 Improve the resistance to <i>M. brunnea</i> f. sp. <i>multigermtubi</i>	Jiang et al, 2014
SIDRW1	西红柿 Tomato	基因沉默 Gene silencing	抗丁香假单胞杆菌 Resistance to <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	Liu et al, 2014a

表 3 植食性昆虫相关 WRKY 转录因子

Table 3 List of WRKYs involved in herbivore-induced defense responses

基因 Gene	植物 Plant	研究方法 Method	胁迫类型 Stress type	参考文献 Reference
AtWRKY8	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	突变体 Mutation	提高对蚜虫的抗性 Improve resistance to aphids	Chen et al, 2010
AtWRKY40	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis</i>	表达分析 Expression analysis	提高对甘蓝蚜的抗性 Improve resistance to <i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>	Kusnierczyk et al, 2008
NtWRKY2	烟草 Tobacco	表达分析 Expression analysis	烟草天蛾诱导表达 Induced by <i>Manduca sexta</i>	Hui et al, 2003; Izaguirre et al, 2003
NtWRKY3、6	烟草 Tobacco	基因沉默 Gene silencing	抗烟草天蛾 Resistance to <i>Manduca sexta</i>	Skibbe et al, 2008
OsWRKY53、70	水稻 Rice	表达分析 Expression analysis	剥离螟虫诱导表达 Induced by SSB larva	Lu et al, 2011
OsWRKY89	水稻 Rice	过表达 Over-expression	提高对白背飞虱的抗性 Improve resistance to white-backed planthopper	Wang et al, 2007
SlWRKY70	西红柿 Tomato	基因沉默 Gene silencing	提高对蚜虫的抗性 Improve resistance to aphids	Atamian et al, 2012

究发现,过表达 OsWRKY89 提高了水稻对灰稻飞虱的抗性(Wang et al, 2007)。最后,笔者总结了部分与植食性昆虫相关的 WRKY 转录因子的报道(表 3)。

5 展望

WRKY 转录因子作为植物所特有的、并与植物生长发育和抗性有密切关系的重要转录因子,已经引起人们的关注,近年来关于 WRKY 转录因子的研究也层出不穷。近年来,利用基因组学、转录谱、生物信息学、基因工程等方法,人们对 WRKY 转录因子功能的了解逐步加深,发现其不仅参与了植物生长发育过程,更是调控了植物对外界胁迫的响应过程。研究发现,WRKY 转录因子与 MAPK 级联和 SA、JA 等抗病相关激素有着密切的关系,同时还能调控下游的抗性相关蛋白转录和表达。WRKY 转录因子在大多数植物中是一个比较大的基因家族,植物体内存在很多 WRKY 转录因子。那么,是否众多的 WRKY 转录因子都存在其生理作用,其功能是否存在着重叠,以及 WRKY 转录因子家族基因之间的相互协作调节关系是如何,目前尚未研究清楚。因此,进一步的研究 WRKY 转录因子之间的相互调控网络,以及进一步阐明 WRKY 转录因子在植物调控网络机制中的作用,将是今后研究的一个重要方向,同时利用 WRKY 转录因子筛选抗逆植株品种和提高植株抗逆性具有远大的应用前景。

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