

木薯重要性状基因的研究进展

肖亮 吴正丹 陆柳英 施平丽 尚小红 曹升 曾文丹 严华兵

(广西壮族自治区农业科学院经济作物研究所, 南宁 530007)

摘要: 木薯是全球热区的重要粮食作物、经济作物和能源作物, 但其生物学研究和育种进展落后于主要粮食作物, 分子育种是木薯遗传改良的重要驱动力, 挖掘木薯重要性状相关基因是实现其传统育种向分子育种转变的基础和前提。本文系统地总结了木薯株型、产量、品质、抗逆等性状基因以及相关基因功能表征的最新进展, 并指出构建自交分离群体和多组学整合是未来挖掘木薯关键基因的重要手段。本文拟为推进功能基因组研究成果应用于木薯育种技术体系建设提供参考, 为木薯遗传改良提供理论指导。

关键词: 木薯; 重要性状; 基因挖掘; 分子标记; 功能基因; 分子育种

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Research Progress of Important Traits Genes in Cassava

XIAO Liang WU Zheng-dan LU Liu-ying SHI Ping-li SHANG Xiao-hong CAO Sheng ZENG Wen-dan
YAN Hua-bing

(Cass Crops Research Institute, Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Nanning 530007)

Abstract: Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is an important food crop, cash crop and energy crop in global tropical regions, but the biology research and breeding progress have lagged behind major food crops. Molecular breeding is the important driving force for cassava genetic improvement. Discovery the genes related to important traits is the foundation and premise for the transformation from traditional breeding to molecular breeding. In this paper, systematically, we recapitulate recent progress on the genes related to the traits, such as plant morphology, yield, tuber quality, stress resistance, in cassava, also functional characterization of some genes. We further point out that both of constructing self-crossing population and multiple-omics data integrated are important ways to discovery the key genes in cassava in the future. This paper aims to provide reference for promoting the application of results of functional genome studies in the construction of cassava breeding technology system, and provide theoretical guidance for cassava genetic improvement.

Key words: cassava; important trait; gene discovery; molecular marker; functional gene; molecular breeding

木薯 (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) ($2n=36$) 是大戟科 (Euphorbiaceae) 木薯属 (*Manihot*) 植物, 为多年生亚灌木, 起源于南美热区, 广泛种植于非洲、美洲和亚洲等 100 余个国家或地区。木薯是三大薯类作物之一, 全球第六大粮食作物, 被誉为“淀粉之王”^[1], 木薯用途广泛, 可食用、饲用和加工成

各种工业产品^[2-3]。在我国, 木薯主要在广西、广东、海南等 11 个热带亚热带省区种植, 2021 年种植面积达 44 万 hm^2 , 总产量达 1 000 万 t (国家木薯产业技术体系统计数据)。随着全球气候变化、粮食安全等问题的叠加出现, 选育稳产高产、优质、抗逆新品种是木薯产业发展面临的重要问题^[4-6]。在国家

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作者简介: 肖亮, 男, 博士, 副研究员, 研究方向: 作物遗传育种; E-mail: xiaoliang0918@163.com

通讯作者: 严华兵, 男, 博士, 研究员, 研究方向: 生物技术与良种繁育; E-mail: 34126730@qq.com

木薯产业技术体系、科技部“973”项目“重要热带作物木薯品种改良的基础研究”、国家重点研发计划项目“木薯重要性状形成与调控”“木薯种质资源精准评价与基因发掘”“木薯优质抗逆种质创制与高淀粉品种选育”及国家自然科学基金等项目的持续支持下,随着高质量木薯基因组组装的完成,木薯大数据平台(<https://phytozome-next.jgi.doe.gov/>)和遗传转化体系的日益完善^[7-10],我国木薯产业应用基础研究日臻深入,木薯育种逐渐由“一把尺子一杆秤”的传统育种时代迈入以基因(基因组)为信息的分子育种时代,然而,相对于水稻、大豆等大宗作物,木薯的基础研究还十分滞后。为此,本文对目前发现的木薯重要性状(株型、产量、品质、抗逆性)基因进行综述,并对未来木薯分子育种研究进行了展望,以期为进一步深化木薯遗传改良奠定理论基础。

1 木薯株型与产量相关基因

机械化是木薯产业可持续发展的必然之路,木薯品种机械化生产要求植株矮化、不分枝或高位分枝、株型紧凑、适合密植,因此挖掘形态相关基因是木薯分子育种的重要内容。Boonchanawiat等^[11]利用双亲杂交群体和235个多态性微卫星标记(simple sequence repeat, SSR),定位到7个株高QTL(quantitative trait locus),其中一个主效QTL位于SSRY155附近,解释了群体17.9%的表型变异,同时定位到2个控制第一分枝高度的主效QTL,分别位于2号连锁群的SSRY323和20号连锁群的SSRY236附近,解释了23.5%和22.6%的表型变异。Zhang等^[12]采集了158个株系在3年4个环境下的表型值,利用349 827个SNP(single nucleotide polymorphism)和InDEL(insertion-deletion),进行了全基因组关联分析(genome-wide associated analysis, GWAS)定位到第一分枝高度、茎直径、叶指宽、叶指长、叶柄长度和叶指长宽比的候选基因(表1)。GWAS分析结果表明,Manes.15G136200是叶形候选基因,Manes.01G115400既可能控制叶柄颜色,也可能控制叶片绿色^[13](表1)。以上研究中的分子标记有望用于木薯株型和产量相关性状的辅助育种,候选基因为后续相关性状基因的克隆和功能鉴定奠

定基础。

产量是木薯产业发展的瓶颈问题,当前我国木薯平均产量只有31.5 t/hm²,世界木薯平均产量仅仅为13.2 t/hm²,而木薯潜力产量高达90 t/hm²^[22],挖掘产量相关基因对选育高产木薯新品种有重要意义。Zhang等^[12]定位到干物质重量、储藏根数目和储藏根重量候选基因(表1)。Rabbi等^[13]定位到收获指数的候选基因(表1)。以上结果促进了木薯株型与产量相关性状基因的定位和功能解析。

2 木薯食用品质基因

2.1 木薯淀粉含量与结构基因

淀粉产量一直是木薯育种家关注的重要问题。木薯储藏根中淀粉含量最高可达32%以上^[23],其形成受精细的基因调节和环境因素影响,涉及光合作用效率(源)、糖类运输速度(流)、储藏根淀粉储藏能力(库)以及“源-流-库”间的关系调节^[24]。Zhang等^[12]定位到控制淀粉含量的3个候选基因,它们分别编码 β -1,4-氮-乙酰葡糖氨基转移酶、NAD(P)-氧化还原酶和碳水化合物酯酶(表1),然而其功能还需要进一步证实。Yan等^[25]研究表明,木薯细胞壁转化酶(cell wall invertases, CWINV)基因*MeCWINV3*可以调节蔗糖从源向库的分配,该基因主要在维管束中表达,在成熟叶片中高表达,在木薯中超量表达*MeCWINV3*,叶片中合成的蔗糖向块根运输被抑制,进而引起块根中淀粉合成相关酶基因的表达量降低,淀粉积累量降低,块根发育延迟(表2)。甘薯(*Ipomoea batatas*)*IbSRD1*基因(编码MADS-box蛋白)通过激活纤维根形成层细胞和后生木质部细胞扩增,以生长素(indole-3-acetic acid, IAA)介导的途径引起储藏根形成初期的根数目变少、根长变短和根直径变长^[60],*IbEXP*基因(编码expansin蛋白)通过后生木质部和形成层的增殖进而抑制储藏根的起始增厚负调控甘薯储藏根形成^[61],*IbSRD1*和*IbEXP*的功能研究为调控木薯储藏根的发育提高淀粉产量提供了理论基础和技术支持。

木薯淀粉合成的调控机制研究目前主要集中在淀粉合成酶基因的功能验证。淀粉包含直链淀粉和支链淀粉两种组分,木薯中直链淀粉一般占总淀

Table 1 Candidate genes for important traits using forward genetic approach in cassava

性状 Trait	基因 ID Gene ID	基因注释 Gene annotation	参考文献 Reference
第一分支高度 The first branch height	Manes.09G041800	钙调素蛋白激酶 20 Calcium-dependent protein kinase 20	[12]
	Manes.09G041900	ABC-2 型转运蛋白 ABC-2 type transporter protein	
	Manes.02G212100	果胶酸酯裂解酶超家族蛋白 Pectin lyase-like superfamily protein	
	Manes.02G212200	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.03G061100	半胱氨酸氨基转移 Cysteine aminotransferase	
	Manes.03G061200	四跨膜蛋白 Tetraspanin	
	Manes.10G123100	跨膜蛋白 9 超家族成员 1 Transmembrane 9 superfamily member 1	
	Manes.09G143900	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.09G144000	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.09G143800	NAC 转录因子 87 NAC transcriptional factor 87	
茎直径 Stem diameter	Manes.03G059800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	[12]
	Manes.03G170000	加工 rRNA 蛋白 EFG1 rRNA-processing protein EFG1	
	Manes.03G169900	α -甘露糖苷酶 alpha-mannosidase	
	Manes.14G021000	NADH 脱氢酶 -1- α -亚基复合体亚基 5 NADH dehydrogenase-1-alpha-subcomplex subunit 5	
	Manes.14G020900	SNARE-like 蛋白 SNARE-like protein	
	Manes.07G117800	POTUNDIFOLIA 蛋白 POTUNDIFOLIA protein	
	Manes.07G117700	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.07G007700	细胞色素 b5 域 RLF Cytochrome b5 domain-containing protein RLF	
	Manes.07G007800	环阿屯醇-碳-24-甲基转移酶 Cycloartenol-C-24-methyltransferase	
	Manes.06G047300	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
叶指宽 Lobular width	Manes.05G164600	核糖体蛋白 S9 Ribosomal protein S9	[12]
	Manes.05G164500	多药物及有毒化合物外排转运蛋白 Multidrug and toxic compound extrusion	
	Manes.03G156800	线粒体编辑因子 22 Mitochondrial editing factor 22	
	Manes.03G156900	MYB 转录因子 MYB transcriptional factor	
	Manes.03G157000	膜蛋白 PM19L Membrane protein PM19L	
	Manes.10G312000	OBF3 蛋白 OBF3 protein	
叶指长 Lobular length	Manes.05G026500	葡萄糖-6-磷酸差相异构酶 Glucose-6-phosphate 1-epimerase	[12]
	Manes.05G026600	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.05G026700	G-box 结合因子 G-box binding factor	
	Manes.06G034000	26S 蛋白酶体调节亚基 26S proteasome regulatory subunit	
	Manes.18G018500	组氨酸超家族蛋白 Histone superfamily protein	
叶柄长度 Petiole length	Manes.04G057300	醛氧化酶 2 Aldehyde oxidase 2	[12]
	Manes.01G201900	bHLH 转录因子 bHLH transcriptional factor	
	Manes.01G202000	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
叶指长宽比 Leaf aspect ratio	Manes.03G156800	线粒体编辑因子 22 Mitochondrial editing factor 22	[12]
	Manes.03G156900	MYB 转录因子 MYB transcriptional factor	
	Manes.03G157000	AWPM-19-like 家族蛋白 AWPM-19-like family protein	
	Manes.06G034000	26S 蛋白酶体调节亚基 26S proteasome regulatory subunit	
	Manes.14G056200	MA3 蛋白 MA3 protein	
	Manes.14G056100	MA3 蛋白 MA3 protein	
	Manes.14G056300	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.01G182700	蔗糖转化酶 / 果胶甲基转移酶抑制子 Invertase/pectin methylesterase inhibitor	

续表 Continued

性状 Trait	基因 ID Gene ID	基因注释 Gene annotation	参考文献 Reference
叶形 The shape of leaf	Manes.01G182800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	[12]
	Manes.01G182900	甘氨酸富集蛋白 Glycine-rich protein	
	Manes.03G184600	P-loop- 核苷三磷酸水解酶 P-loop-containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolase	
	Manes.03G186500	α - 水解酶 α -hydrolase	
	Manes.10G031200	OBF3 蛋白 OBF3 protein	
	Manes.15G136200	KNOX1 和 KNOX2 蛋白 KNOX1 and KNOX2 protein	
	Manes.01G115400	MYB 转录因子 6 MYB transcriptional factor 6	
	Manes.01G115400	MYB 转录因子 6 MYB transcriptional factor 6	
	Manes.02G192500	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G192600	RING/U-box 锌指家族蛋白 RING/U-box zinc finger family protein	
叶柄颜色 Petiole color	Manes.02G169700	结瘤 MtN3 家族蛋白 Nodulin MtN3 family protein	[13]
	Manes.02G169800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G154700	β -D- 木糖苷酶 7 Beta-D-xylosidase 7	
	Manes.02G154800	类钙神经素金属磷酸酯酶 Calcineurin-like metallo-phosphoesterase	
	Manes.05G125100	丝氨酸 / 苏氨酸蛋白激酶 IRE1b Ser/Thr protein kinase IRE1b	
	Manes.05G125200	3- 磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 B 亚基 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase B subunit	
	Manes.05G125300	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.04G057900	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.04G058000	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.09G099100	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
绿叶 Green leaf	Manes.09G099200	铜转运蛋白 6 Copper transport protein 6	[12]
	Manes.09G099300	热激蛋白 HSP20-like Heat shock protein HSP20-like	
	Manes.02G169700	结瘤 MtN3 家族蛋白 Nodulin MtN3 family protein	
	Manes.02G169800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G035900	β - 果糖基转移酶 Beta-fructofuranosidase	
	Manes.02G037700	α -1,4 糖原磷酸化酶 L 异构酶 Alpha-1,4 glucan phosphorylase L isozyme	
	Manes.13G023300	β -1,4- 氮 - 乙酰葡萄糖氨基转移酶 Beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase	
	Manes.13G023400	NAD (P) - 氧化还原酶 NAD (P) -linked oxidoreductase	
	Manes.05G177800	碳水化合物酯酶 Carbohydrate esterase	
	Manes.01G124200	八氢番茄红素酶 2 Phytoene synthase 2	
干物质重量 Dry mass weight	Manes.05G051700	β - 胡萝卜素双加氧酶 Beta-carotene dioxgenese	[13-16]
	Manes.15G102000	β - 胡萝卜素双加氧酶 Beta-carotene dioxgenese	
	Manes.16G099600	β - 番茄红素环化酶 Lycopene beta cyclase	
	Manes.09G008200	ϵ - 番茄红素 E 环化酶 Lycopene epsilon cyclase	
	Manes.06G152200	β - 胡萝卜素羟化酶 Beta-carotene hydroxylase	
	Manes.14G007500	质体 3- 磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 2 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase of plastid 2	
	Manes.16G000700	ATP 酶 WRNIP1 ATPase WRNIP1	
	Manes.16G000800	亮氨酸富集蛋白受体激酶 Leucine rich repeat receptor like kinase	
	Manes.01G123000	UDP- 葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶 UTP-glucose pyrophosphorylase	
	Manes.01G123800	蔗糖合酶 Sucrose synthase	
收获指数 Harvest index	Manes.06G103600	双向糖转运蛋白 SWEET5 Bidirectional sugar transporter SWEET5	[13, 17]
	Manes.15G011300	RAG1 激活蛋白 RAG1 activating protein	
	Manes.16G109200	解螺旋酶 Helicase	
	Manes.01G182800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.01G182900	甘氨酸富集蛋白 Glycine-rich protein	
	Manes.03G184600	P-loop- 核苷三磷酸水解酶 P-loop-containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolase	
	Manes.03G186500	α - 水解酶 α -hydrolase	
	Manes.10G031200	OBF3 蛋白 OBF3 protein	
	Manes.15G136200	KNOX1 和 KNOX2 蛋白 KNOX1 and KNOX2 protein	
	Manes.01G115400	MYB 转录因子 6 MYB transcriptional factor 6	
淀粉含量 Starch content	Manes.01G115400	MYB 转录因子 6 MYB transcriptional factor 6	[13]
	Manes.02G192500	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G192600	RING/U-box 锌指家族蛋白 RING/U-box zinc finger family protein	
	Manes.02G169700	结瘤 MtN3 家族蛋白 Nodulin MtN3 family protein	
	Manes.02G169800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G154700	β -D- 木糖苷酶 7 Beta-D-xylosidase 7	
	Manes.02G154800	类钙神经素金属磷酸酯酶 Calcineurin-like metallo-phosphoesterase	
	Manes.05G125100	丝氨酸 / 苏氨酸蛋白激酶 IRE1b Ser/Thr protein kinase IRE1b	
	Manes.05G125200	3- 磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 B 亚基 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase B subunit	
	Manes.05G125300	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
总类胡萝卜素含量 Total carotenoid content	Manes.04G057900	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	[12]
	Manes.04G058000	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.09G099100	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.09G099200	铜转运蛋白 6 Copper transport protein 6	
	Manes.09G099300	热激蛋白 HSP20-like Heat shock protein HSP20-like	
	Manes.02G169700	结瘤 MtN3 家族蛋白 Nodulin MtN3 family protein	
	Manes.02G169800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.02G035900	β - 果糖基转移酶 Beta-fructofuranosidase	
	Manes.02G037700	α -1,4 糖原磷酸化酶 L 异构酶 Alpha-1,4 glucan phosphorylase L isozyme	
	Manes.13G023300	β -1,4- 氮 - 乙酰葡萄糖氨基转移酶 Beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase	
干物质含量 Dry mass content	Manes.13G023400	NAD (P) - 氧化还原酶 NAD (P) -linked oxidoreductase	[12]
	Manes.05G177800	碳水化合物酯酶 Carbohydrate esterase	
	Manes.01G124200	八氢番茄红素酶 2 Phytoene synthase 2	
	Manes.05G051700	β - 胡萝卜素双加氧酶 Beta-carotene dioxgenese	
	Manes.15G102000	β - 胡萝卜素双加氧酶 Beta-carotene dioxgenese	
	Manes.16G099600	β - 番茄红素环化酶 Lycopene beta cyclase	
	Manes.09G008200	ϵ - 番茄红素 E 环化酶 Lycopene epsilon cyclase	
	Manes.06G152200	β - 胡萝卜素羟化酶 Beta-carotene hydroxylase	
	Manes.14G007500	质体 3- 磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 2 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase of plastid 2	
	Manes.16G000700	ATP 酶 WRNIP1 ATPase WRNIP1	
干物质含量 Dry mass content	Manes.16G000800	亮氨酸富集蛋白受体激酶 Leucine rich repeat receptor like kinase	[13, 17]
	Manes.01G123000	UDP- 葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶 UTP-glucose pyrophosphorylase	
	Manes.01G123800	蔗糖合酶 Sucrose synthase	
	Manes.06G103600	双向糖转运蛋白 SWEET5 Bidirectional sugar transporter SWEET5	
	Manes.15G011300	RAG1 激活蛋白 RAG1 activating protein	
	Manes.16G109200	解螺旋酶 Helicase	
	Manes.01G182800	未知蛋白 Unknown protein	
	Manes.01G182900	甘氨酸富集蛋白 Glycine-rich protein	
	Manes.03G184600	P-loop- 核苷三磷酸水解酶 P-loop-containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolase	
	Manes.03G186500	α - 水解酶 α -hydrolase	

续表 Continued

性状 Trait	基因 ID Gene ID	基因注释 Gene annotation	参考文献 Reference
氢氰酸苷含量 HCN content	Manes.16G007900	多药物及有毒化合物外排转运蛋白 Multidrug and toxic compound extrusion	[18]
CMD2 抗性 CMD2 resistance	Manes.12G076200	过氧化物酶 Peroxidase	[13]
	Manes.12G076300	过氧化物酶 Peroxidase	
	Manes.14G058400	TCP 家族转录因子 TCP family transcriptional factor	
CBSD 抗性 CBSD resistance	Manes.11G130500	甘氨酸富集蛋白 Glycine-rich repeat protein	[19]
	Manes.11G130000	亮氨酸富集蛋白 Leucine-rich repeat protein	
	Manes.11G130200	触发因子分子伴侣 Trigger factor chaperone	
	Manes.11G131100	U-box 蛋白 33 U-box domain-containing protein 33	[20]
	Manes.11G127100	甘氨酸富集蛋白 Glycine-rich repeat protein	
	Cassava4.1_019379m	LysM 结构域包含蛋白 LysM domain containing protein	
CGM 抗性 CGM resistance	Cassava4.1_00037m	3.5.2.9-5- 羟脯氨酸酶 3.5.2.9-5-oxoprolinase enzyme	[13, 21]
	Manes.08G058000	MYB 转录因子 106 MYB transcriptional factor 106	
	Manes.08G045400	MYB-like 螺旋 - 转角 - 螺旋转录因子 MYB-like helix-turn-helix transcriptional factor	[21]
	Manes.08G058500	C2H2-like 锌指转录因子 C2H2-like Zn finger transcriptional factor	[21]
	Manes.08G048200	C2H2-type 锌指转录因子 C2H2-type Zn finger transcriptional factor	
	Manes.08G048800	富含 ARM 重复域 CCCH 锌指转录因子 CCCH-type Zn finger transcriptional factor with ARM repeat domain	
	Manes.08G034200	Dof-type 锌指转录因子 Dof-type Zn finger transcriptional factor	
	Manes.08G046400	K 同源域 CCCH-type 锌指转录因子 K homology-domain-containing protein/-Zn finger (CCCH-type) transcriptional factor	
	Manes.08G041900	锌指转录因子 8 Zn finger transcriptional factor 8	
	Manes.08G035100	MADS-box 转录因子 AGAMOUS-like 80 MADS-box transcriptional factor AGAMOUS-like 80	
	Manes.08G043900	同源框亮氨酸拉链蛋白 HOX11 Homeobox-leucine zipper protein HOX11	
	Manes.08G024700	亮氨酸拉链转录因子 Basic leucine zipper transcriptional factor	
	Manes.08G046700	亮氨酸拉链转录因子 Basic leucine zipper transcriptional factor	
	Manes.08G026900	SAUR-like 生长素响应因子 SAUR-like auxin-responsive factor	
	Manes.08G026500	三角状五肽重复蛋白 Pentatricopeptide repeat protein	
	Manes.08G053900	三角状五肽重复蛋白 Pentatricopeptide repeat protein	
	Manes.08G060500	三角状五肽重复蛋白 Pentatricopeptide repeat protein	
	Manes.08G044000	表皮毛双折射相关蛋白 Trichome birefringence-like protein	

粉的 20%–30%，支链淀粉占总淀粉含量的 70%–80%^[62]。淀粉合酶可分为颗粒结合淀粉合成酶（granule bound starch synthase, GBSS）和可溶性的淀粉合成酶（soluble starch synthase, SSS），GBSS 与淀粉粒结合紧密，负责直链淀粉的合成^[62]。糯性粮食一直受到我国人民的青睐，Aiemnaka 等^[27]研究发现木薯糯性（不含直链淀粉）为隐性单基因 *waxy* 遗传，*waxy* 编码淀粉合酶 GBSSI（表 2），并基于该基因的第 11 个内含子的一个 SNP（C 突变为 G）开发了 2 个单核苷酸扩增多态性（single nucleotide amplified

polymorphic, SNAP）分子标记。Koehort-van 等^[63]和 Zhao 等^[64]分别对木薯品种 TM60444 和 Adirai4 中 *GBSSI* 的表达进行 RNA 干扰获得了糯性木薯种质并对其理化特性进行了深度分析，Koehorst-van 等^[65]发现木薯 *GBSSI* 启动子具有储藏根特异性表达特性。田间调查数据表明，相比于野生型块根中直链淀粉含量（26.04%），淀粉分支酶（starch branch enzyme, SBE）基因 *SBE2* 的敲除木薯株系块根中直链淀粉含量可达 56%^[62]，Utsumi 等^[26]发现淀粉分支酶基因 *SBE1* 和 *SBE2* 均可以负调控木薯块根中直链淀粉含

表 2 木薯中克隆到的重要性状基因及其功能表征

Table 2 Cloned important traits genes and their functional characterization in cassava

基因名称 Gene name	功能 Function	产物 Product	生理机制 Physiological mechanism	参考文献 Reference
<i>MeCWINV3</i>	负调控淀粉积累 Negative regulation of starch accumulation	细胞壁转化酶 Cell wall invertases	抑制叶片中蔗糖向块根转移 Inhibited sugar export from leaves to storage roots	[25]
<i>MeSBE1</i>	负调控直链淀粉形成 Negative regulation of high-amylose production	淀粉分支酶 1 Starch branch enzyme 1	促进块根中支链淀粉链长分布 Promoted chain-length distribution of amylopectin	[26]
<i>MeSBE2</i>	负调控直链淀粉形成 Negative regulation of high-amylose production	淀粉分支酶 2 Starch branch enzyme 2	促进块根中支链淀粉链长分布 Promoted chain-length distribution of amylopectin	[26]
<i>MeGBSSI</i>	正调控糯木薯形成 Positive regulation of waxy cassava	颗粒结合淀粉合酶 I Granule-bound starch synthase I	合成蜡质淀粉 Synthesized waxy starch	[27]
<i>MePSY2</i>	正调控黄色薯肉形成 Positive regulation of yellow tuber	八氢番茄红素酶 2 Phytoene synthase 2	促进 β -胡萝卜素合成 Promoted β -carotene accumulation	[14]
<i>MeCAT1</i> (Co-expressed with <i>MeCu/ZnSOD</i>)	延缓 PPD Delay PPD	过氧化氢酶 Catalase	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[28]
<i>HNL</i>	负调控块根中 HCN 含量 Negative regulation of HCN content in tuber	羟基腈裂解酶 Hydroxynitrile lyase	促进丙酮氰醇分解 Promoted the decomposition of acetone cyanol	[29]
<i>MeDREB1D</i>	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	AP2 转录因子 AP2 transcriptional factor	降低 MDA 含量，并可能强化了 ROS 清除 Decreased MDA content, and may enhance ROS scavenging	[30]
<i>MeDREB1A</i>	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of cold resistance	AP2 转录因子 AP2 transcriptional factor	可能强化了 ROS 清除 May enhance ROS scavenging	[31]
	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	AP2 转录因子 AP2 transcriptional factor	增加脯氨酸含量 Increased proline content	
	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of cold resistance	AP2 转录因子 AP2 transcriptional factor	增加脯氨酸含量 Increased proline content	
<i>MeRAV5</i>	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	AP2 转录因子 AP2 transcriptional factor	降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量和促进木质素积累 Decreased H ₂ O ₂ content and promote lignin accumulation	[32]
<i>MeGRX360</i>	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量 Decreased H ₂ O ₂ content	[33]
<i>MeGRX058</i>	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量 Decreased H ₂ O ₂ content	
<i>MeGRX785</i>	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量 Decreased H ₂ O ₂ content	
<i>MeGRX232</i>	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量 Decreased H ₂ O ₂ content	
<i>MeGRX15</i>	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	降低 MDA 含量 Decreased MDA content	[34]
<i>MeGRX3</i>	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	CC 型谷氧还蛋白 CC-type Glutaredoxins	介导 H ₂ O ₂ 分配，引起 ABA 途径介导的气孔关闭 Mediated H ₂ O ₂ homeostasis and stomatal closure	[35]
<i>MeCAT1</i> (Co-expressed with <i>MeCu/ZnSOD</i>)	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	过氧化氢酶 Catalase	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[36]

续表 Continued

基因名称 Gene name	功能 Function	产物 Product	生理机制 Physiological mechanism	参考文献 Reference
MeMYB2	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of cold resistance	超氧化物歧化酶 Superoxide dismutase	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[37]
	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	MYB 转录因子 MYB transcriptional factor	调节 ABA 依赖途径 Regulated ABA-dependent pathway	
	负调控抗寒 Negative regulation of cold resistance	MYB 转录因子 MYB transcriptional factor	调节 ABA 依赖途径 Regulated ABA-dependent pathway	
MeNCED1/5	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	ABA 合成酶 ABA synthetase	促进 ABA 积累 Promoted ABA accumulation	[38]
MeCIPK23	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	蛋白激酶 CBL interact protein kinase	促进 ABA 积累 Promoted ABA accumulation	[39]
MeWHY1/2/3	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	Whirly 转录因子 Whirly transcriptional factor	促进 ABA 积累 Promoted ABA accumulation	
MeWRKY20	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcriptional factor	促进 ABA 积累 Promoted ABA accumulation	
MeHSP90.9	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	热激蛋白 Heat shock protein	促进 ABA 积累, 降低 H ₂ O ₂ 含量 Promoted ABA accumulation, and decrease H ₂ O ₂ content	[40]
MeSPL9	负调控抗旱 Negative regulation of drought resistance	SPL 转录因子 SPL transcriptional factor	抑制花青素、脯氨酸、可溶性糖和 JA 积累 Inhibited anthocyanin, proline, soluble sugar, and JA accumulation	
MeSDD1	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	枯草杆菌蛋白酶 Subtilase	降低气孔密度 Decreased stomatal density	
MeSCL30	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	剪切因子 Spliceosomal component-like	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[42]
MeRSZ21b	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	丝氨酸 / 精氨酸剪接因子 Two-Zn-knuckles-type serine/arginine-rich protein	调节 ABA 依赖途径的气孔关闭 Regulated stomatal closure of ABA-dependent pathway	[43]
DIR	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	长链非编码 RNA Long non-coding RNA	增加脯氨酸含量 Increased proline content	[44]
MeIPT	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	异戊烯基转移酶 Isopentenyl transferase	延缓叶片衰老 Delayed leaf senescence	[45]
MeMYB108	正调控抗旱 Positive regulation of drought resistance	MYB 转录因子 MYB transcriptional factor	降低叶片脱落率 Reduced leaf abscission rate	[46]
MeAPX2 (Co-expressed with MeCu/ZnSOD)	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of cold resistance	抗坏血酸过氧化物酶 Ascorbate peroxidase	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[47]
MeTCP4	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of drought resistance	TCP 转录因子 TCP transcriptional factor	强化 ROS 清除 Enhanced ROS scavenging	[48]
CRIR1	正调控抗寒 Positive regulation of cold resistance	长链非编码 RNA Long non-coding RNA	增强非 CBF 途径的低温胁迫相关基因的翻译 Improved the translation efficiency of cold stress-related genes in a CBF-independent pathway	[49]
MeNP4.5	正调控氮利用效率和产量 Positive regulation of nitrogen use efficiency and yield	氮转运蛋白 Nitrate transporter	可能促进了 IAA 积累 May promote IAA accumulation	[50]
MeWRKY79	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcriptional factor	促进褪黑素积累 Promoted melatonin accumulation	[51]

续表 Continued

基因名称 Gene name	功能 Function	产物 Product	生理机制 Physiological mechanism	参考文献 Reference
<i>MeHsf20</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	热激蛋白 Heat shock protein	促进褪黑素积累 Promoted melatonin accumulation	
<i>MeASMT2</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	褪黑素合成酶 Melatonin synthetase	促进褪黑素积累 Promoted melatonin accumulation	
<i>MeHsf3</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	热胁迫转录因子 Heat stress transcriptional factor	促进 SA 的积累 Promoted SA accumulation	[52]
<i>MeDELLA1/2/3/4</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	DELLA 蛋白 DELLA protein	促进胼胝质沉积 Promoted callose deposition	[53]
<i>MeLRR1/2/3/4</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	NBS-LRR 蛋白 NBS-LRR protein	促进 SA 和 ROS 积累 Promoted SA and ROS accumulation	[54]
<i>MeWRKY27</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcriptional factor	未知 Unknown	[55]
<i>MeWRKY33</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcriptional factor	未知 Unknown	
<i>MeWRKY20</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	WRKY 转录因子 WRKY transcriptional factor	促进胼胝质增加, 触发自噬信号途径 Promoted callose deposition, and triggered autophagy signaling pathway	[56]
<i>MeHSP90.9</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	热激蛋白 Heat shock protein	触发自噬信号途径 Triggered autophagy signaling Pathway	[57]
<i>MeDNAJA2</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	DnaJ 热激蛋白 DnaJ heat shock protein family	促进 SA 积累 Promoted SA accumulation	[58]
<i>MeHAM1</i>	正调控 CBB 抗性 Positive regulation of CBB resistance	组蛋白乙酰转移酶 Histone acetyltransferases	促进 SA 积累 Promoted SA accumulation	
<i>MeLAR</i>	正调控 TMMS 抗性 Positive regulation of TMMS resistance	无花色素还原酶 Leucoanthocyanidin reductase	促进单宁积累 Promoted tannin accumulation	[59]
<i>MeANR</i>	正调控 TMMS 抗性 Positive regulation of TMMS resistance	花青素还原酶 Anthocyanin reductase	促进单宁积累 Promoted tannin accumulation	

量, 且 *SBE1* 和 *SBE2* 存在功能冗余。鉴于此, 作者认为今后的木薯淀粉合成研究重点应聚焦在淀粉合成的转录调控和“源库”调控的分子机制方面。

2.2 类胡萝卜素基因

类胡萝卜素对人体具有重要的生理功能, 缺乏维生素 A 来源的 β -胡萝卜素可以导致眼疾。黄肉木薯类胡萝卜素较高, 具有更高的营养价值。八氢番茄红素合成酶 (phytoenesynthase, PSY) 是 β -胡萝卜素合成的限速酶, 木薯 *MePSY2* 基因编码区一个点突变导致块根中原维生素 A 来源的 β -胡萝卜素的合成途径受阻, 转基因分析也证实了 *MePSY2* 是黄色薯肉形成的关键节点^[14](表 2), 后续研究人员在 *PSY2* 附近检测到与总类胡萝卜素相关的 SNP^[13, 15-16]。此外, Manes.05G051700 等 5 个基因附

近均检测到与类胡萝卜素含量相关的 SNP^[15-16](表 1), 尚小红等^[66]和朴朴森等^[67]根据 *MePSY2* 的不同等位基因的 DNA 序列分别开发了一个酶切扩增多态性序列 (cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence, CAPS) 标记和两个 SNAP 标记, 这些分子标记将为高含量维生素 A 木薯育种提高选择效率。

2.3 木薯干物质含量基因

块根干物质含量是农户和农产品加工人员对木薯品种满意度的一个重要指标^[68]。Kizoto 等^[69]以双亲杂交群体为材料, 检测到 6 个干物质含量的 QTLs, 分别位于 SSRY9、SSRY313、SSRY32、SSRY45、SSRY223 和 SSRY41 附近。Rabbi 等^[13]预测 Manes.01G123000 等 5 个基因是控制干物质含量的候选基因, Rabbi 等^[17]定位到 1 个控制干物质含

量的主效 QTL, 该 QTL 与 *MePSY2* 紧密连锁, 区间内包含两个基因 (表 1), 同时发现木薯块根干物质含量与类胡萝卜素含量呈负相关, 这与前人研究结果吻合^[15, 70-73], 表明控制两个性状的可能是同一个基因, 或是两个紧密连锁的基因。此外, Zhang 等^[12]候选到 3 个木薯块根干物质含量基因 (表 1)。

2.4 木薯耐采后生理性变质基因

木薯收获后一般在 3 d 内加工, 否则会发生褐化变质, 这种木薯特有的现象称之为“采后生理性变质 (post-harvest physiological deterioration, PPD)”, 我国每年由于 PPD 导致的损失都在收获量的 5% 以上, 直接经济损失达 2 亿元以上^[24]。PPD 过程涉及信号传导、活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS)、细胞防御信号、细胞程序性死亡及细胞壁修复信号相关途径^[74-75], 研究发现串联表达木薯超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 基因 *MeCu/ZnSOD* 和过氧化氢酶 (catalase, CAT) 基因 *MeCAT1* 的转基因木薯植株储藏根 PPD 发生可延缓 10 d 以上^[28], 表明 ROS 产生是 PPD 发生的主导原因 (表 2)。由于木薯基因组高度杂合, 这方面的研究进展比较缓慢。

2.5 木薯氰苷含量基因

木薯中生氰糖苷 (简称氰苷) 的合成是在叶片中进行, 主要以亚麻苦苷 (linamarin) 和百脉根苷 (lotaustralin) 两种形式存在, 分别占体内总量的 95%-97% 和 3%-5%, 其合成是以 L-缬氨酸和 L-亮氨酸为前体, 在细胞色素 P450 加氧酶 (CYP450-monooxygenases, CYP) CYP79D1/D2、CYP71E 和葡萄糖基转移酶 (UDP-glucosyltransferase, UGT) UGT85K4/K5 等 3 个酶的催化下完成^[76-78], 经过韧皮部转运到块根中, 进而在 β -葡萄糖苷酶 (β -glucosidases, GLS) 和羟基腈裂解酶 (α -hydroxynitrile lyases, HNL) 的作用下释放出有毒化合物氢氰酸 (hydrogen cyanide, HCN), HCN 含量高低是限制木薯在食品化应用中的关键因素。Kizoto 等^[69]以双亲杂交群体为材料, 检测到 2 个木薯块根 HCN 含量的主效 QTL, 分别位于 SSRY105 和 SSRY242 附近, 且两个 QTL 呈加性效应。Whankaew 等^[79]检测到 5 个木薯块根 HCN 含量的 QTL, 分别

位于 2 号连锁群的 CA384 和 CA425 之间, 5 号连锁群的 SSRY36 和 NS169 之间, 5 号连锁群的 SSRY28 和 SSRY106 之间 (贡献率最大, 解释了群体 26% 的表型变异), 10 号连锁群的 CA59 和 CA41 之间, 11 号连锁群的 CA382 和 CA213 之间。Ogbonna 等^[18]利用来自巴西的 1 389 个木薯品系, 采集到多年多点的块根 HCN 含量数据, 在 14 号染色体定位到一个贡献率为 7% 的位点, 该位点包含一个编码 H^+ -ATPase 的基因, 在 16 号染色体检测到一个贡献率为 30% 的位点, 该位点包含两个编码多药物及有毒化合物外排转运蛋白 (multidrug and toxic compound extrusion, MATE) Manes.16G007900 和 Manes.16G008000, 等位基因序列比对后发现前者在第 4 个外显子有一个 G $\rightarrow$ A 错译突变 (丙氨酸突变为苏氨酸), 引起转运蛋白的转运效率降低 (表 1)。反向遗传学研究发现在木薯块根中特异表达 *HNL* 可以显著减少亚麻苦苷含量^[29] (表 2)。关于木薯块根中低 HCN 含量的遗传基础和调控机制还需要进一步研究。

3 木薯非生物逆境抗性基因

3.1 木薯抗旱基因

木薯生长周期为 10-12 个月, 一般在 2-4 月份种植, 在苗期 (萌发后 60 d 内) 和块根形成期 (萌发后 60-90 d) 正处于热带地区的旱季 (每年 11 月份到次年 5 月份), 容易受到干旱胁迫的危害^[80-81], 干旱胁迫严重影响木薯的生物量、叶面积、株高、光合效率和块根淀粉累积, 从而造成木薯产量及品质下降^[82-83]。

木薯抗旱功能基因挖掘相关进展集中在近 10 年 (表 2), 我国是这一研究方向的领跑者。木薯响应干旱胁迫涉及转录因子、防御基因、次生代谢物和激素等, 在生理水平, 木薯一般是通过减少水分散失、增加抗氧化能力、增加渗透调节物质、增加水分利用效率和光合作用效率适应干旱胁迫^[84-86]。DREB (dehydration responsive element binding protein) 属于 AP2 转录因子亚基因家族, 过表达木薯 *MeDREB1D* 的拟南芥植株中一些过氧化物酶 (peroxidase, POD) 活性酶基因表达量增强, 丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 含量增加, 抗旱性增

强^[30]。过表达 *MeDREB1A* 的木薯植株的脯氨酸含量增加,抗旱性增强^[31]。木薯 AP2 转录因子 *MeRAV5* 促进 POD 活性和肉桂酰醇脱氢酶 (cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase, CAD) *MeCAD15* 基因的表达,引起细胞内过氧化氢 (hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2) 含量降低和内源木质素积累,导致木薯植株的抗旱性增强^[32]。CC 类谷氧还蛋白 (glutaredoxins, GRX) 属于谷氧还蛋白亚家族,是陆地植物特有的基因家族^[87],是植物体内 ROS 平衡的重要组分^[88],转基因分析结果表明,木薯 *MeGRX785* 和 *MeGRX232* 基因可以分别负调控木薯和拟南芥植株的抗旱性;*MeGRX058* 和 *MeGRX360* 基因可以正调控木薯和拟南芥植株的抗旱性^[33];过表达 *MeGRX15* 的转基因拟南芥植株的 MDA 含量显著升高,脱落酸 (abscisic acid, ABA) 含量升高,抗旱能力降低^[34]; *MeGRXC3* 在转录和转录后水平调控过 CAT 活性引起 H_2O_2 分配和 ABA 途径介导的气孔关闭提高木薯植株的抗旱性^[35],以上结果表明,GRX 在木薯抗旱中存在不同的调控机制。超量表达 *MeCu/ZnSOD* 和 *MeCAT1* 的转基因木薯植株 ROS 含量降低,抗旱性和抗寒性均增强^[36]。Ruan 等^[37] 研究发现一个受 ABA 诱导表达的木薯转录因子 *MeMYB2* 的 RNA 干扰植株抗旱性增强。木薯 CBL (calcineurin B-like proteins) 互作蛋白激酶 (CBL interact protein kinase, CIPK) *MeCIPK23* 促进 Whirly 转录因子 *MeWHY1/2/3* 与 9-顺式-环氧类胡萝卜素双加氧酶 (nine-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase, NCED) 基因 *MeNCED1* 启动子的 PB 模体结合进而激活 ABA 合成通路,增强木薯植株的抗旱性^[38]。热激蛋白 (heat shock protein, HSP) *MeHSP90.9* 与 *MeCAT1* 互作后,引起细胞内 H_2O_2 含量减少进而提高木薯植株的抗旱性,同时 *MeHSP90.9* 促进转录因子 *MeWRKY20* 与 *MeNCED5* 基因启动子的 W-box 元件 (TTGACC) 进而促进 ABA 积累,抗旱性增强^[39]。超量表达木薯转录因子 *SPL9* (squamosa promoter binding protein like 9) 的显性失活形式 *rMeSPL9-SRDX* 的转基因木薯植株的花青素、脯氨酸、可溶性糖等渗透保护代谢物增加,茉莉酸 (jasmonic acid, JA) 含量也增加,抗旱性降低^[40]。木薯枯草杆菌蛋白酶基因 *MeSDD1* 通过降低气孔密度减少水分散失增强拟南芥植株的抗旱性^[41]。木薯选择性剪切相关

基因 *MeSCL30* (spliceosomal component-like 30) 通过 ABA 信号依赖途径清除 ROS 和增加干旱响应基因的表达量导致拟南芥植株的抗旱性增强^[42]。木薯丝氨酸/精氨酸剪接因子 (two-Zn-knuckles-type arginine/serine rich protein, RS2Z) 家族成员 *MeRSZ21b* 通过介导 ABA 依赖途径的气孔关闭,进而减少水分散失,增强拟南芥植株的抗旱性^[43]。Dong 等^[44] 的转基因分析结果表明,一个受干旱诱导表达的长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA) *DIR* 通过增加脯氨酸含量增强木薯植株的抗旱性。木薯也可以通过脱落叶片适应热带地区较长期的早期^[3],异戊烯基转移酶 (isopentenyl transferases, IPT) 是合成细胞分裂素的关键酶,构建叶片衰老特异启动子驱动 *IPT* 的超量表达载体转化木薯后发现, *IPT* 可以自调控叶片中的细胞分裂素含量达到延缓木薯叶片脱落的目的,转基因木薯在大田表现出明显的抗衰老和抗旱的能力^[45],转基因分析发现木薯 *MeMYB108* 能通过降低叶片脱落率增强木薯植株的抗旱性^[46]。这些抗旱功能基因将为保证木薯稳产高产和木薯抗旱育种提供理论依据。

3.2 木薯抗寒基因

在世界范围内,木薯主要栽培于南北纬 30° 之间的热带和部分亚热带地区,木薯在受到低温胁迫时,顶端生长受抑制、植株萎蔫、茎秆坏死,在薯块形成后受低温胁迫则导致块根膨大和淀粉累积受限和产量下降^[89]。迄今,木薯中克隆到的抗寒功能基因还很少 (表 2)。植物的抗旱性和抗寒性可能由相同的基因介导,例如过表达木薯 *MeDREB1D* 和 *MeDREB1A* 的拟南芥植株抗寒性均增强^[30-31],木薯 *MeMYB2* 的 RNA 干扰植株比野生型的抗寒能力强^[37],超量表达木薯 *MeCu/ZnSOD* 与 *MeCAT1* 或 *MeCu/ZnSOD* 与抗坏血酸过氧化物酶 (ascorbate peroxidase, APX) 基因 *MeAPX2* 的转基因木薯植株 ROS 积累均降低,抗寒性均增强^[36,47]。此外,木薯转录因子 *MeTCP4* 通过强化清除 ROS 提高转基因拟南芥的抗寒性^[48],Li 等^[49] 发现木薯 lncRNA *CRIR1* 通过招募冷激蛋白 *MeCSP5* (RNA 分子伴侣) 促进一批不依赖 CBF (C-repeat binding factor) 途径的冷响应相关基因的翻译,进而提高木薯的抗寒性。

这些基因的克隆为丰富木薯抗寒遗传网络奠定基础, 为保证木薯北移提供理论依据。

3.3 木薯氮高效基因

在过去的 50 年, 人们错误地认为氮肥施用越多, 作物产量就会越高, 以至于一些氮高效吸收基因丢失, 同时也造成了大量氮肥的流失和环境污染^[90-93], 挖掘和鉴定氮高效吸收基因对选育绿色高产木薯品种至关重要。Liang 等^[50]利用反向遗传学策略克隆到一个编码氮转运蛋白的木薯氮高效基因 *MeNPF4.5*, 该基因受硝酸盐诱导表达, 相比于野生型, 在低氮肥和正常氮肥条件下, 超量表达 *MeNPF4.5* 木薯植株生长更好、光合作用能力增强、产量显著增加、氮吸收效率增加, 相反, *MeNPF4.5* RNA 干扰株系的光合作用能力和氮素吸收效率显著降低, 进一步研究发现, *MeNPF4.5* 可能是通过增加块根中 IAA 含量促进氮吸收和增产(表 2)。高粱腈水解酶(nitrilase)异构复合体 *SbNIT4A/B1* 和 *SbNIT4A/B2* 参与水解高粱中的毒性化合物氰丙氨酸(β -cyanoalanine)和羟基苯乙腈(4-hydroxyphenylacetone nitrile), 这一途径的启动将使植物能够利用生氰糖苷作为可运输和可再动员的含氮储存化合物^[94]。Kannangara 等^[78]推测木薯叶片中的亚麻苦苷和百脉根苷可能作为氮源, 在体内氮素循环利用方面发挥重要功能。未来, 还需要挖掘更多的木薯氮高效基因, 水稻氮高效基因 *ARE1* 和 *TCPI9*、拟南芥 *NLP7* 的分离与功能鉴定研究可为木薯氮高效基因的克隆和作用机理解析提供参考^[95-97]。

4 木薯生物逆境抗性基因

4.1 木薯抗病基因

木薯在整个生育期受到诸多病原菌的危害, 其中尤以褐条病(cassava brown streak, CBSD)、花叶病(cassava mosaic disease, CMD)和细菌性萎焉病(cassava bacterial blight, CBB)最为严重^[86, 98]。

4.1.1 木薯抗 CBSD 基因 CBSD 是一种传播性极强的病毒病, 主要发生在非洲地区, 近年来, 新的 CBSD 致病株系不断显现^[99-101], CBSD 通常会引起感病木薯品种叶片黄化和根部坏死^[102-103]。Kayondo 等^[19]利用 GWAS 分析检测到一个贡献率为 20% 的抗 CBSD 的 QTL, 该区间包含 4 个基因(表

1)。Kawuki 等^[20]定位到了 3 个抗 CBSD 候选基因(表 1)。

4.1.2 木薯抗 CMD 基因 CMD 由白粉虱侵染后传播所致, 尤以南美和非洲危害严重, 目前已经发现了 11 个以上的 CMD 小种, 其中 9 个源于非洲, 另外 2 个分别来源于亚洲南部和亚洲东南部, CMD 可以引起木薯感病品种减产 25%~90%^[104]。迄今, 已经发现三类 CMD 寄主抗性资源。第一类抗性基因是由木薯橡胶(*Manihot glaziovii*)渗入, 这一类抗性为受隐性多基因控制, 被命名为 *CMD1*, 携带 *CMD1* 的品种(如 TMS30572)广泛应用在非洲东部和西部; 第二类 CMD 抗性基因命名为 *CMD2*, 大量遗传学研究证据表明 *CMD2* 效应较大^[13, 105-112], Rabbi 等^[13]和 Thuy 等^[110]均发现 *CMD2* 与 S12_7926132 连锁, 两个编码 POD 的基因被候选为 *CMD2*(表 1), 这与 Rabbi 等^[109]和 Wolfe 等^[110]的研究结果吻合, 此外, Manes.14G058400 也可能是 *CMD2* 的候选基因^[13](表 1)。Okogbenin 等^[113]在 TMS97/2205 中定位到一个高抗 CMD 的主效 QTL *CMD3*, *CMD3* 与 SSR 分子标记 NS198 连锁, 这些分子标记将为 CMD 抗性基因的精细定位与克隆奠定基础。

4.1.3 木薯抗 CBB 基因 CBB 可以引起木薯感病品种大幅度减产, 最高可至 92%^[114]。木薯 MeWRKY79 和热激蛋白 MeHsf90 分别结合在 N-乙酰-5-羟色胺氧甲基转移酶(*N*-acetylserotonin *O*-methyltransferase, ASMT)基因 *MeASMT2* 启动子上的 W-box 和热响应元件 HSE, 激活 *MeASMT2* 的表达, 进而促进褪黑素(melatonin)积累, 导致 CBB 抗性增强^[51]。热激蛋白 MeHsf3 通过直接调节免疫节点关键基因 *EDS1* (enhanced disease susceptibility 1)和下游病程相关蛋白(pathogenesis-related protein, PR)基因 *PR1* 的表达进而导致水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)的积累, 增强对 CBB 的抗性^[52]。4 个木薯 DELLA (DELLA1/2/3/4)蛋白通过促进胼质沉积正调控 CBB 抗性^[53]。4 个木薯 NBS-LRR (nucleotide binding site-leucine-rich repeats)基因通过正向调节内源 SA 和 ROS 的积累提供对 CBB 的抗性^[54]。超量表达 *WRKY27* 和 *WRKY33* 能增强拟南芥植株对 CBB 的抗性, 沉默 *WRKY27* 和 *WRKY33* 表达的木薯植株对 CBB 表现敏感表型^[55]。*MeWRKY20* 通

过促进胼胝质增加和触发自噬反应提供对 CBB 的抗性^[56]。MeHSP90.9-MeSGT1-MeRAR1 分子伴侣复合体与 MeATGs 互作触发自噬信号途径, 最终导致木薯植株对 CBB 的抗性增强^[57]。因此, *MeWRKY20* 和 *MeHSP90.9* 是一因多效基因(抗旱和抗 CBB)。分子伴侣 MeDNAJA2 与组蛋白乙酰转移酶 MeHAM1 相互作用, 共同通过组蛋白乙酰化修饰对水杨酸合成基因进行转录调控, 促进水杨酸合成, 从而激活免疫应答反应^[58](表 2)。

4.1.4 木薯抗根腐病基因 木薯根腐病(cassava root rot, CRR)是一类危害木薯块根的土壤来源的真菌性病害^[115-116], 在所有与 CRR 有关的土壤性真菌中, 以疫霉菌(*Phytophthora*)和镰刀菌(*Fusarium*)最为盛行, 前者通常引起软根腐病(soft root rot, SRR), 后者通常引起干根腐病(dry root rot, DRR)^[117]。葡萄座腔菌科(Botryosphaeriaceae)病原菌侵染块根后可以引起黑根腐病(black root rot, BRR), Brito 等^[118]利用 263 个单株和 14 094 个 SNP 进行 GWAS 分析, 检测到 30 个与 DRR 抗性关联的 SNP。

4.2 木薯抗虫基因

4.2.1 木薯抗棉叶螨基因 棉叶螨(two-spotted spider mite, TMMS)是一种危害木薯的杂食性昆虫, 在我国 TMMS 可造成木薯减产 50%–70%, 有些危害严重的地块可导致绝收^[119]。Chen 等^[59]以抗 TMMS 木薯种质和 TMMS 敏感的木薯种质为对比材料, 利用转录组和代谢组联合分析发现, 无花色素还原酶(leucoanthocyanidin reductase, LAR)基因和花青素还原酶(anthocyanidin reductase, ANR)基因的表达式与单宁含量呈正相关, 分别过表达 *LAR* 和 *ANR* 均可以增加木薯植株的单宁含量, 增强木薯对 TMMS 的抗性(表 2), *LAR* 和 *ANR* 可作为木薯抗 TMMS 改良的靶标基因。

4.2.2 木薯抗单爪螨基因 木薯单爪螨(cassava green mite, CGM)是一类刺吸式口器昆虫, 取食木薯幼叶造成植株叶片黄化和脱落, 导致木薯减产^[120]。Ezenwaka 等^[21]以 845 个单株为群体, 在 8 号染色体检测到 35 个 SNPs 与 CGM 抗性显著相关, 进一步筛选到 17 个候选基因(表 1), 其中一个编码 MYB 转录因子的基因 Manes.08G058000 被重复检测

到^[13](表 1), 然而, Manes.08G058000 是否可以提供 CGM 抗性还需要证实。

5 展望

相对于主粮作物, 木薯的基础研究还十分滞后, 一方面是由于这个作物的研究专家群体有限, 另外一方面是木薯基因组的高度杂合和相对较长的生育期制约了基因的挖掘与鉴定。国际热带农业中心(International Center for Tropical Agriculture, CIAT)及国际热带农业研究所(International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, IITA)等木薯研究机构拥有丰富的木薯种质资源, 这为利用 GWAS 分析挖掘基因提供了条件。再者, 由于木薯是高度杂合的二倍体作物, 自交后一些隐性基因纯合使得某些性状得以表现, 前人基于自交获得了糯木薯和小颗粒木薯^[121-122], 鉴定到株高、块根干物质含量和支链淀粉含量等显著高于对应亲本的木薯种质^[123-125], 也发现了对 CBSD 抗性增强的木薯材料^[126]。作者所在团队在以木薯新品种‘新选 048’为亲本的自交分离群体中发现了广泛而大量的性状分离^[127]。黄三文研究员团队利用马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum*)自交分离群体克隆到胚发育的大效应等位基因 *ar1*、叶绿素合成的基因 *ws1* 和控制自交不亲和的决定因子 *S-RNase* 和 *Sli* (*Slocus inhibitor*)^[128-129]。基于以上分析, 作者认为构建自交分离群体也是木薯基因挖掘的重要途径, 未来可以以木薯自交一代分离群体为材料, 结合群体基因组重测序和集团分离分析(bulked segregant analysis, BSA)方法开展块根产量、块根淀粉含量与结构、HCN 含量、株型、块根木质素含量、类胡萝卜素含量和块根薯型等性状的基因克隆和分子标记开发研究。另外, 需要将基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学及代谢组学等高效整合, 结合生物信息学 and 新的基因表达调控技术, 挖掘木薯茎秆耐贮性、耐 PPD、抗旱、抗寒和薯肉风味等基因。与此同时, 各科研单位还需要充分合作, 以木薯功能基因组研究为主题, 系统地建立并分享完备的木薯生物信息学数据库和技术平台, 集中攻克木薯分子育种中一些重大生物学难题(如木薯耐 PPD 的遗传基础和分子机制, 如何定义和区分储藏根发育的不同阶段并鉴定分离重要功能控制块根发育的基因,

参与淀粉合成酶系的功能,木质素合成与淀粉合成是否存在偶联机制等),推进木薯功能基因组研究,将功能基因组的成果应用于育种技术体系建设,为选育突破性木薯新品种奠定扎实的基础,木薯生物学研究和分子育种必将有更大的飞跃。

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