

• 生物技术与方法 •

# ***GmWRKY33A* 正向调控大豆抗病性**

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**摘要:** WRKY 转录因子基因家族是植物特有的转录因子, 在植物防御中起着重要作用。拟南芥中的研究表明 WRKY 作用于丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated-protein kinase, MAPK)级联途径下游, 通过激活防御相关基因的表达而参与防御反应。然而大豆 WRKY 基因家族在防御中的作用尚不清晰。本研究通过生物信息学分析, 在大豆中找到 3 对 *GmWRKY33* 同源基因。前 2 对 *GmWRKY33* 同源基因间的同源性高于 84% (命名为 *GmWRKY33A*), 而每对 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因间的同源性高于 95%。从这 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因保守区域选取 300 bp 片段构建至菜豆豆荚斑驳病毒(bean pod mosaic virus, BPMV)改造的沉默载体(BPMV-VIGS)上以达到同时沉默上述 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因的目的。结果表明, 同时沉默上述 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因并未改变沉默植株的发育表型, 但沉默植株对大豆斑点病菌、大豆斑疹病菌和大豆花叶病毒的抗性却显著降低, 说明 *GmWRKY33A* 不参与大豆的生长发育, 但却参与大豆免疫反应。*GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株中大豆斑点病菌侵染所诱导的 *GmMPK3* 和 *GmMPK6* 的激活程度显著低于空载体植株, 表明 *GmWRKY33A* 可以通过调控 *GmMPK3/6* 的转录激活或激酶活性而参与大豆的免疫反应, *GmWRKY33A* 是大豆免疫反应的正调控因子。

**关键词:** *GmWRKY33*; 大豆; 病毒诱导基因沉默; 免疫反应; *GmMPK3/6*

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# GmWRKY33A positively regulates disease resistance in soybean (*Glycine max*)

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**Abstract:** The WRKY transcription factor gene family is a plant-specific transcription factor that plays important roles defense responses. Studies in model plant *Arabidopsis* demonstrated that WRKYS function downstream of mitogen activated-protein kinase (MAPK) signaling cascade and participate in defense responses through activating the expression of defense-related genes. However, the roles of WRKYS in defense responses have not been previously investigated in paleopolyploid soybean. Bioinfomatic analysis revealed that there are three pair of *GmWRKY33* genes in the soybean genome. The identity of first two pair of *GmWRKY33* genes is greater than 84% (named as *GmWRKY33A*). The identity of genes within the same pair is greater than 95%. A 300 bp fragment highly homologous to these four *GmWRKY33A* was chosen to clone into bean pod mosaic virus (BPMV)-based silencing vector (BPMV-VIGS) to achieve the goal of silencing four *GmWRKY33A* genes simultaneously. In this study, we simultaneously silenced four homologous genes of *GmWRKY33A* using a bean pod mottle virus (BPMV) vector carrying a single fragment of *GmWRKY33A*. Comparing the silenced plants with the vector control plants, no evident morphological phenotypes were observed. However, the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants exhibited significantly reduced resistance to *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea* (*Psg*), *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *glycinea* (*Xag*), as well as to soybean mosaic virus (SMV). Furthermore, we demonstrated that silencing these *GmWRKY33A* genes significantly inhibited the activation of *GmMPK3/GmMPK6* induced by *Psg* infection. Collectively, our results suggest that *GmWRKY33As* are involved in soybean immunity through regulating the transcription of *GmMPK3/6* genes or activating the kinase activities of *GmMPK3/6*. Taken together, our results demonstrated that *GmWRKY33As* are positive regulators of soybean immune responses.

**Keywords:** *GmWRKY33*; soybean; virus-induced gene silencing (VIGS); immune response; *GmMPK3/6*

大豆(*Glycine max*)是我国重要的粮食和油料作物。近年来,转基因大豆的大量进口阻碍了我国的大豆生产及产业链的发展,甚至严重影响到我国的粮食安全。因此,如何重振我国的大豆产业,摆脱对转基因大豆的依赖是我国大豆研究人员的一项艰巨任务<sup>[1]</sup>。在种植过程中,大豆可

能会遭受多种病原物的侵染,每年造成11%的减产<sup>[2]</sup>。1996–2006年间,美国大豆每年因病害损失超过40亿美元<sup>[1-2]</sup>。我国大豆每年也因病害导致10%–30%的减产<sup>[2]</sup>。种植抗病品种是控制大豆病害最有效的措施,可避免使用农药而增加成本及对环境造成污染。然而,抗病品种的持续使

用可能会导致新的病原菌生理小种的出现,而使原有抗性丧失<sup>[3-4]</sup>,难以维持稳定、高效、广谱的抗性。因此,揭示大豆新的抗病机制以及发掘新的抗性资源具有重要意义。

丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated-protein kinase, MAPK)信号转导途径在植物免疫反应的调控中起着重要作用<sup>[5-9]</sup>。植物细胞膜表面受体激酶或类受体蛋白(receptor-like kinase, RLK)在识别病原菌相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular patterns, PAMPs)或刺激信号后,激活MAP激酶级联反应<sup>[5]</sup>。MAPK激酶信号转导途径通过3级激酶级联反应将无数外部和内刺激转化成细胞内的应答反应。植物中MPK3、MPK4和MPK6是研究最为广泛和透彻的参与防御反应的MAPK<sup>[5,8-9]</sup>。

WRKY是植物特有的转录因子家族,可以特异结合靶基因启动子区域的W-box顺式元件(TTGACCT)<sup>[10-12]</sup>以调控基因表达,在植物防御反应中起着重要作用<sup>[13-17]</sup>。在拟南芥中,某些WRKY成员是MPK3/MPK6激酶的靶蛋白,WRKY蛋白的磷酸化可以改变其结合W-box的能力从而影响其调控下游基因表达<sup>[18]</sup>。在真菌侵染条件下,MPK3/MPK6对WRKY33的磷酸化是其激活植保素生物合成途径中关键酶编码基因所必需的<sup>[19-21]</sup>。与此类似,MAPK3/MAPK6还可通过磷酸化ERF6和MYB等转录因子参与真菌抗性、盐胁迫以及种子萌发等过程的调控<sup>[8,22-23]</sup>。因此,MPK3/MPK6通过磷酸化改变转录因子活性以调控相关基因的表达是植物中普遍存在的适应性机制。

有研究表明拟南芥MPK4可以与MAP激酶4底物1(MAP kinase 4 substrate 1, MKS1)相互作用并磷酸化MKS1<sup>[24]</sup>。MKS1同时与WRKY25和WRKY33相互作用<sup>[25]</sup>。在无病原菌侵染的情况下,MPK4与MKS1及WRKY33在核中形成

复合体阻止WRKY33行使转录功能<sup>[25]</sup>。在细菌侵染下,MPK4被激活,激活的MPK4磷酸化MKS1从而使WRKY33从复合体中释放出去以激活PAD3等基因的表达,继而增强植保素的生物合成<sup>[25-26]</sup>。以上结果表明,拟南芥不同MPK可通过不同分子机制调控植保素的生物合成。

WRKY在大豆防御中也起着至关重要的作用<sup>[27-28]</sup>。大豆WRKY36、WRKY40及WRKY45在Rpp2介导的亚洲锈菌抗性中是必需的<sup>[29]</sup>;而WRKY6和WRKY30在RsvI介导的大豆花叶病毒极端抗性中也是必需的<sup>[30]</sup>;沉默这些基因会分别导致Rpp2和RsvI介导的抗性丧失<sup>[29-30]</sup>。但这些WRKY是否受MAPK激酶途径调控以及是否参与大豆植保素的生物合成仍有待研究。

病毒诱导的基因沉默(virus-induced gene silencing, VIGS)技术是通过人为在病毒基因组中插入一段植物目标基因片段,让携带该植物基因片段的病毒侵染植物后,专一性地诱导该植物内源基因的沉默,借此研究植物基因的功能<sup>[31-35]</sup>。与通过突变体筛选研究基因功能相比,VIGS具快速、高效、高通量和能同时沉默一个基因家族中的多个成员以克服功能冗余等优点<sup>[34-36]</sup>。特别是对转化较难的多倍体作物,如大豆,VIGS是目前最有效的研究基因功能的手段<sup>[37-39]</sup>。而大豆豆荚斑驳病毒(bean pod mottle virus, BPMV)VIGS载体(BPMV-VIGS)是迄今在大豆的基因功能研究中应用最成功的载体<sup>[34-35,37-38]</sup>。

本研究发现通过BPMV-VIGS技术同时沉默4个GmWRKY33A可导致大豆对大豆假单胞杆菌(*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Glycinea*, *Psg*)和大豆黄单胞杆菌(*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Glycine*, *Xag*)抗性降低以及*Psg*侵染所诱导的GmMPK3/GmMPK6激活程度的降低,说明GmWRKY33A为大豆免疫反应的正调控因子。

# 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 材料

大豆材料为 William 82 品种。大豆生长条件为：温度，22 °C；光周期，16 h 光照/8 h 黑暗。

菌种：大豆假单胞杆菌 (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Glycinea*, *Psg*) R4 菌株以及大豆黄单胞杆菌 (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Glycine*, *Xag*)。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 BPMV-VIGS 技术

BPMV-VIGS 系统的使用按先前发表文章中所描述的步骤进行<sup>[37-38]</sup>。4 个大豆 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因 *Glyma.02g232600*、*Glyma.14g200200*、*Glyma.11g163300* 及 *Glyma.18g208800* 是由 Phytozome 基因组数据库(<https://phytozome-next.jgi.doe.gov/Phytozome>)中搜索获得。将通过反转录-聚合酶链式反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)从 *Glyma.02g232600* 扩增出的与 *Glyma.14g200200* 同源性高达 91% 的 300 bp 的片段克隆至 BPMV2 沉默载体，构建 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默载体。用 *Glyma.02g232600*、*Glyma.14g200200*、*Glyma.11g163300* 及 *Glyma.18g208800* 这 4 个基因的特异性引物，通过 RT-PCR 进行沉默效果验证。内参基因为 *GmELF1b* (*Glyma.02G276600*)。

**1.2.2 RT-PCR**

cDNA 的合成：cDNA 的反转录反应按试剂盒提供的方法(TOYOBO 公司)进行。将合成的 cDNA 保存于 -20 °C 冰箱中备用。

PCR 反应体系为：5×primer STARBuffer, 10 μL; dNTP mixture (10 mmol/L), 4 μL; 正向与反向引物 primer (10 μmol/L), 各 1 μL; cDNA, 2 μL; Prime STAR HS DNA polymerase, 0.5 μL; ddH<sub>2</sub>O, 31.5 μL。PCR 扩增程序为：95 °C 预变性 2 min, 再进行 40 个循环扩增(95 °C 15 s, 56 °C 30 s, 72 °C 20 s)。

### 1.2.3 引物信息

引物信息见表 1。

表 1 本研究所用引物

Table 1 Primers used in this study

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'→3')	Size (bp)
Primers for BPMV-VIGS vector		
Glyma.02g232600-F	AAAGGATCCAGGTAGATGATGGTACAATTG	32
Glyma.02g232600-R	AAAGGTACCCCACGTGCTTCCTCACTGGAC	29
Primers for silencing examination and for RT-PCR		
Glyma.02g232600-F	ACCCTTCCATTCCAAGTTC	20
Glyma.02g232600-R	CTTCATAGCTACCAAAAAGA	21
Glyma.14g200200-F	AGCTTCCATTCTTAGTTCAAAAA	26
Glyma.14g200200-R	TACCAAAAGGGAAAAAAA	20
Glyma.11g163300-F	GCCTCTTCTTCTCATCT	18
Glyma.11g163300-R	GCAAAAGCAAATTAATATTCC	22
Glyma.18g056600-F	GCTTTCTTCAAAGCCT	18
Glyma.18g056600-R	ACTATGCATAAGAAAATTCTT	24
GmELF1b-F	GAGCTATGAATTGCCTGATGG	21
GmELF1b-R	CGTTCATGAATTCCAGTAGC	21

The sequences in bold are *Bam*H I and *Kpn* I restriction sites attached to the primers for cloning purpose.

### 1.2.4 接种大豆斑疹病病菌

*Psg* 的培养、接菌、取样以及菌落计数均按已发表文献中的方法进行<sup>[40-42]</sup>。

### 1.2.5 病毒接种与病斑统计

与  $\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酸酶基因( $\beta$ -glucuronidase, GUS)融合的大豆花叶病毒(soybean mosaic virus, SMV)的侵染、GUS 染色和 GUS 痘斑大小的测量均按已发表文献中的方法进行<sup>[43-46]</sup>。GUS 痘斑直径的测量与统计用 Image J 软件进行。

### 1.2.6 免疫印迹法分析检测磷酸化 *GmMPK3/6*

大豆叶片中蛋白质的提取、电泳分离、转膜以及 Western blotting 均按已发表方法进行<sup>[47-48]</sup>。所用抗体为 Phospho-p44/42 MAP Erk1/2 抗体(Cell Signaling Technology)，稀释 3 000 倍。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 *GmWRKY33* 基因家族中基因同源关系分析

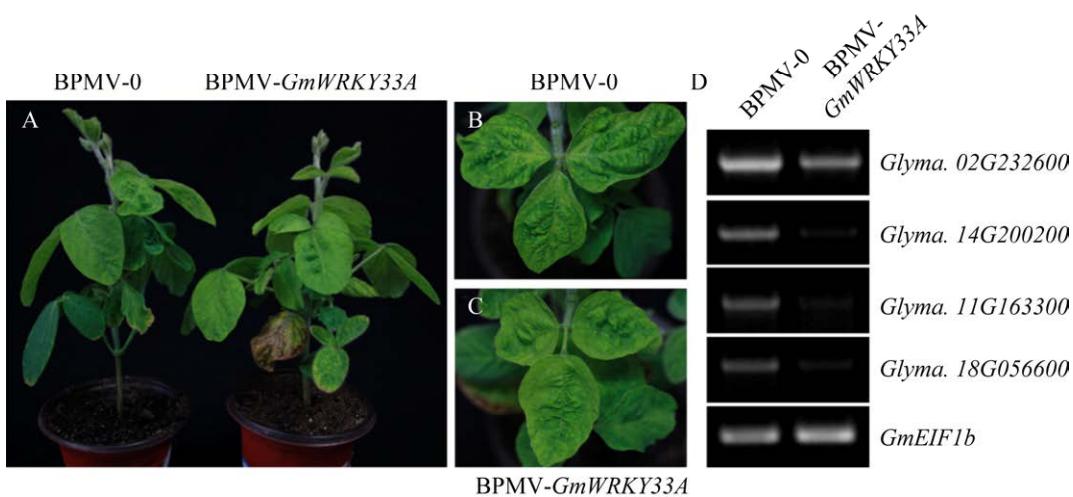
大豆是古四倍体，其基因组中 75% 的基因有多个拷贝<sup>[49]</sup>。为查询大豆基因组中 *WRKY33* 同源基因的个数，在 Phytozome 数据库中用拟南芥 *WRKY33* 的氨基酸序列以及 cDNA 序列搜索大豆基因组，结果发现大豆基因组中有 6 个 *WRKY33* 同源基因：*Glyma.02g232600*、*Glyma.11g163300*、*Glyma.14g200200*、*Glyma.18g056600*、*Glyma.09g280200* 以及 *Glyma.18g208800*。基因同源性分析结果表明 *GmWRKY33* 家族中的 6 个基因可分为 3 组，每组 2 个基因。各组内 2 个基因之间的同源性高达 91% 以上<sup>[50]</sup>，这是进化过程中基因组复制的结果<sup>[49]</sup>。由于前两组之间的同源性高达 84%<sup>[50]</sup>，而利用病毒诱导基因沉默技术可同时沉默同源性达 80% 以上的 2 个或多个基因<sup>[34-35]</sup>，因此将 *Glyma.02g232600* 与 *Glyma.14g200200* 通用引物从前两组基因保守区域扩增出的 300 bp 的片段克隆至菜豆豆荚斑驳

病毒(bean pod mottle virus, BPMV)介导的沉默载体<sup>[37]</sup>以期同时沉默这 4 个基因。将前两组的这 4 个基因命名为 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因<sup>[50]</sup>。从 *Glyma.09g280200* 保守区扩增出的对应片段理论上可同时沉默后两个基因，将其命名为 *GmWRKY33B*<sup>[50]</sup>。本研究只专注于研究与 *GmWRKY33A* 高度同源的 4 个基因，将对 *GmWRKY33B* 的 2 个基因作进一步研究并另文报道。

将上述构建好的 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默载体按周涛等<sup>[42]</sup>所描述的方法进行病毒侵染、侵染叶片收集、病毒汁液的提取与保存以及后续批量摩擦法接种。摩擦接种后 15 d 便可在上部系统叶片上观察到病毒侵染症状，说明侵染成功并可能导致 *GmWRKY33A* 基因的沉默。结果发现接种 BPMV-*GmWRKY33A* 和 BPMV-0 空载体的对照植株并无表型上的显著差异(图 1)，提示沉默这些基因对大豆的生长发育并无影响。RT-PCR 验证分析表明，*GmWRKY33A* 沉默株系中 *Glyma.02g232600*、*Glyma.14g200200*、*Glyma.11g163300* 和 *Glyma.18g056600* 这 4 个基因的转录水平较 BPMV-0 空载体对照植株均显著降低(图 1D)，说明利用 VIGS 载体同时沉默了上述 4 个 *GmWRKY33* 基因。

### 2.2 同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因显著降低了大豆对 *Psg* 的抗性

为了明确 *GmWRKY33A* 在大豆中对细菌的抗性效应，用 *Psg* (大豆斑点病菌) R4 菌株对空载体对照植株及 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株的系统叶片进行抗性分析。结果发现，接种 *Psg* 8 d 时 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默株叶片上的病症比 BPMV-0 空载体株叶片上的严重(图 2A、2B)；与此相一致，细菌计数分析结果表明接菌 6 d 后 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片中的细菌数显著多于 BPMV-0 植株叶片中的细菌数(图 2C)，说明沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 降低了大豆对 *Psg* 的抗性。



**图 1** 同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因并未导致大豆表型变化 A: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株与空载体对照植株的表型比较. B: BPMV-0 空载体侵染植株叶片表型. C: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片表型. D: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默的 RT-PCR 验证. 相较于空载体植株, 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因的表达水平在 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片中均显著降低

Figure 1 Silencing four *GmWRKY33A* genes simultaneously does not result in morphological changes in soybean. A: Comparisons of the morphological phenotypes between the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants and the empty vector control plants. B: The leaf phenotype of the empty vector control plants. C. The leaf phenotype of the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants. D: The transcript levels of four *GmWRKY33A* genes were significantly decreased in *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants compared with the empty vector control plants.

### 2.3 同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因显著降低大豆对 *Xag* 的抗性

*Xag* 侵染引起细菌性脓疱病, 对大豆生产有较大的影响。为了检测沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 后对 *Xag* 抗性产生的影响, 将 *Xag* 菌液均匀喷洒到 BPMV-0 空载体对照植株与 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片的上下表面。在侵染后, 发现 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片上的病症较空载体对照植株叶片上的严重(图 3A)。对侵染叶片进行菌落形成单位分析, 结果发现在接菌不同时间后 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片上的菌落形成单位显著高于空载体对照植株叶片上的菌落形成单位(图 3B), 与叶片上的细菌病症严重程度相一致(图 3A), 说明沉默大豆 *GmWRKY33A* 可导致对 *Xag* 的抗性降低, 说明 *GmWRKY33A* 在大

豆抗病中起正调控作用。

### 2.4 同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因显著降低大豆对 SMV 的抗性

为了检测同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因对 SMV 抗性的效应, 将 SMV-N-GUS (与报告基因 GUS 融合的 SMV N 毒株) 分别接种至 BPMV-0 与 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株的离体叶片上, 在室温下培养 3 d 后进行 GUS 染色。染色后蓝色斑点的出现意味着侵染成功, 而 GUS 斑点的大小代表病毒复制和/或运动的程度。结果表明 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株系统叶片中的 GUS 斑点的直径大小及染色强度均显著高于空载体植株(图 4), 说明同时沉默 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因可显著降低大豆对 SMV-N-GUS 的抗性。

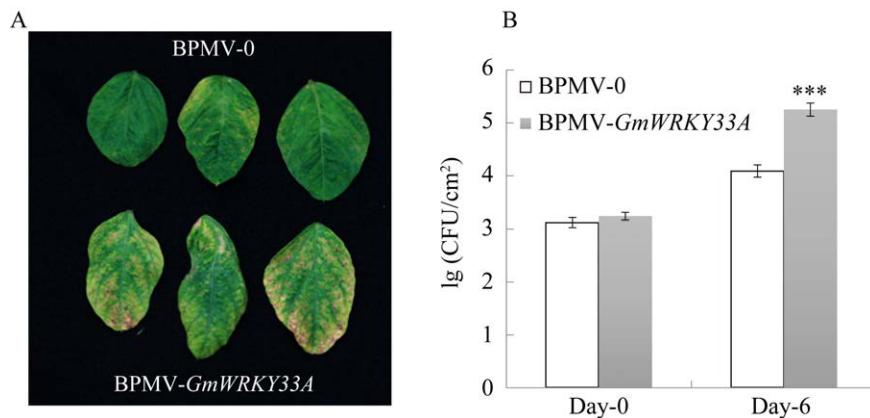


图 2 BPMV-0 空载体株和 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株 *Psg* 侵染病症及菌落形成单位的比较 A: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株与 BPMV-0 植株在 *Psg* 侵染 8 d 后叶片上的病症. B: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株与 BPMV-0 空载体植株在遭 *Psg* 侵染 6 d 后菌落形成单位的比较. \*\*\*:  $P<0.001$  (Student's *t* 检验)

Figure 2 Comparison of the symptoms and colony forming unit (CFU) between the BPMV-0 and the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants infected by *Psg* R4 strain. A: The bacterial symptoms on local leaves of the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced and BPMV-0 plants 8 days post *Psg* inoculation. B: The CFU assays on the BPMV-0 and the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants at 0 and 6 days after *Psg* infection. \*\*\*:  $P<0.001$  (Student's *t*-test).

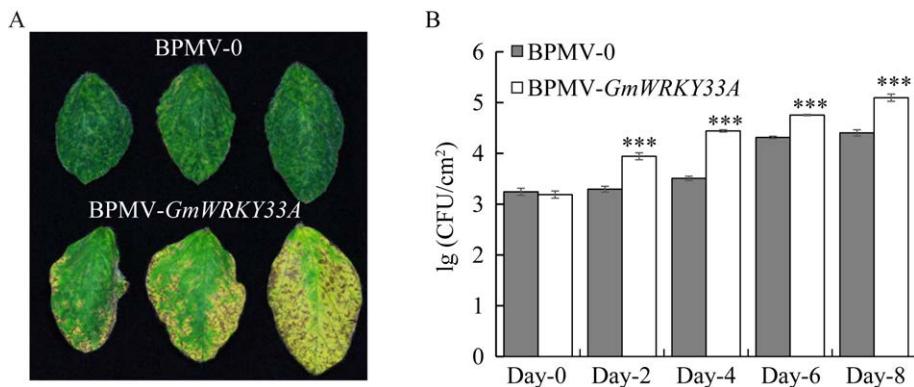


图 3 BPMV-0 和 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默株系接种 *Xag* 后的病症及菌落形成单位比较 A: *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株与 BPMV-0 空载体植株接种 *Xag* 8 d 后叶片上的症状比较. B: BPMV-0 植株与 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片接种 *Xag* 不同时间后菌落计数比较. \*\*\*:  $P<0.001$  (Student's *t* 检验)

Figure 3 Comparison of the symptoms and the colony forming unit (CFU) between the BPMV-0 and the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants at different days post *Xag* infection. A: The *Xag* symptoms on local leaves of the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced and BPMV-0 plants at 8 days post inoculation. B: The bacterial growth assays on the BPMV-0 and the *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants at different days post *Xag* inoculation. \*\*\*:  $P<0.001$  (Student's *t*-test).

## 2.5 沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 降低 *Psg* 诱导的 *GmMPK3/6* 的激活程度

为了检测大豆 *GmMPK3/6* 的激活是否依赖

于 *GmWRKY33A*, 用 *Psg* 分别侵染 BPMV-0 空载体与 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默株, 然后用专一性识别磷酸化态的 MPK3/4/6 的抗体对在侵染后不同时

段叶片上提取的蛋白样品进行 western blotting 分析。结果表明 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株中由 *Psg*

侵染所诱导的 *GmMPK6* 的激活程度较空载体对照植株中显著降低(图 5)。虽然 *GmMPK3* 在

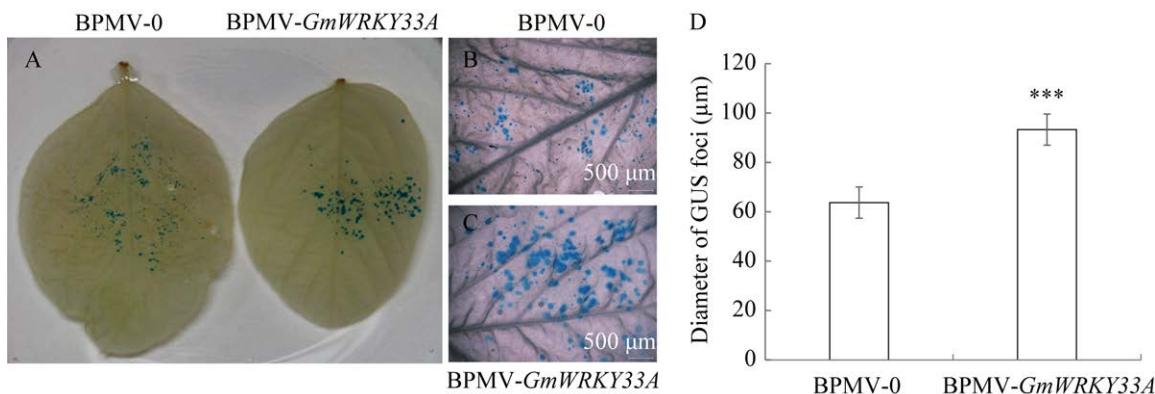


图 4 同时沉默 2 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因导致大豆对 SMV-N-GUS 抗性的降低 A: BPMV-0 植株和 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株叶片 GUS 染色的比较. 标尺=5 mm. B: 解剖显微镜下对照组植株叶片上 SMV-N-GUS 斑点分布. C: 解剖显微镜下沉默植株叶片上 SMV-N-GUS 斑点分布. D: 沉默植株与 BPMV-0 空载体对照植株叶片上 SMV-N-GUS 侵染斑直径的比较. 误差线为在 4 个不同侵染叶片中分别测量 30 个以上病斑所计算出的标准差. \*\*\*: P<0.001 (Student's t 检验)

Figure 4 Silencing two *GmWRKY33A* genes simultaneously leads to the reduced resistance of soybean to SMV-N-GUS. A: Comparisons of the GUS foci on the leaves of the BPMV-0 and the BPMV-*GmWRKY33A* plants under a microscopy. Bar=5 mm. B: SMV-N-GUS foci on the control leaves observed under a dissecting microscope. C: SMV-N-GUS foci observed on the leaves of the silenced plants under a dissecting microscope. D: Comparisons of the diameters of the SMV-N-GUS foci on the leaves of BPMV-0 and BPMV-*GmWRKY33A* plants. The error bars indicate that the standard deviation calculated by measuring at least 30 lesions in 4 independent leaves, respectively. \*\*\*: P<0.001 (Student's t-test).

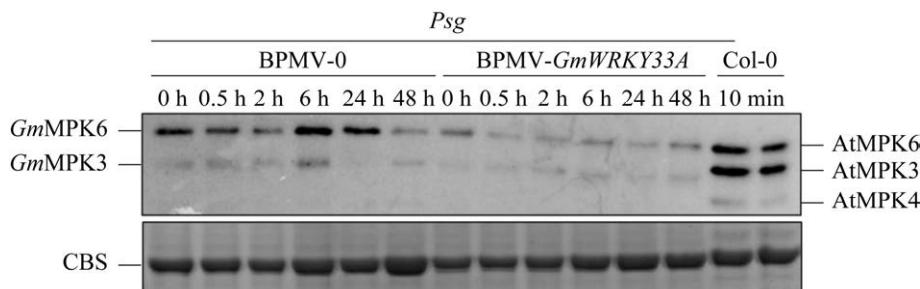


图 5 沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 同源基因降低了大豆在 *Psg* 侵染后 *GmMPK3/6* 激酶的激活程度 BPMV-0 和 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株用大豆斑点病菌喷洒后处理相应的时间后取样，再用专一性识别磷酸化态 MPK3/4/6 的抗体通过 western blotting 对侵染叶片提取的蛋白样品进行激酶分析. CBS 染色结果作为上样量对照

Figure 5 The activation of *GmMPK3/6* induced by *Psg* infection is significantly reduced in *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants. The BPMV-0 and *GmWRKY33A*-silenced plants were infected with *Psg* by spraying for different days. The activation of MPK3/MPK6 was detected by western blotting analysis using an antibody that specifically recognizes phosphorylated MPK3/4/6. CBS: Coomassie blue staining was used as a loading control.

BPMV-0 空载体植株与 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株中激活水平均很低，但在 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株中激活程度也高于 BPMV-0 空载体植株(图 5)，表明 *Pst* 诱导的 *GmMPK3/6* 的激活依赖于 *GmWRKY33A*，即 *GmWRKY33A* 可调控 *GmMPK3/6* 激酶活性。

### 3 讨论与结论

WRKY 是高等植物特有的转录因子。大量研究表明 WRKY33 基因家族在植物免疫反应中起着重要作用<sup>[20,50,52-55]</sup>。大豆是古四倍体植物，75%以上的基因存在功能冗余的情况<sup>[49]</sup>，传统筛选突变体的方法不适用于大豆基因功能的研究。而 VIGS 技术恰好可弥补这一缺陷。VIGS 技术可以同时沉默同源性高达 85%以上的基因，可以克服大豆基因功能冗余的障碍<sup>[34-35]</sup>。从前期沉默 *GmMEKK1* 株系的 RNAseq 结果中发现，多个与拟南芥 *WRKY33* 具较高同源性的大豆 *GmWRKY33* 基因在 *GmMEKK1* 沉默植株中被大量诱导表达<sup>[48]</sup>，表明其可能在植物防御中起正调控作用。通过 BPMV-VIGS 技术利用单个沉默载体同时沉默了 4 个 *GmWRKY33A* 基因(图 1)，进一步证实了该沉默系统在解析大豆基因功能方面的有效性<sup>[40-42,44-47,50-51]</sup>。

*GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株在表型上与 BPMV-0 空载体植株并无显著差别，说明这些 *GmWRKY33A* 基因不参与大豆的生长发育调控(图 1)，这与 WRKY 主要参与生物及非生物胁迫调控相一致。抗病性鉴定结果表明沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 可降低大豆对 *Psg* 及 SMV-N-GUS 的抗性(图 2 和图 3)，说明 *GmWRKY33A* 基因家族在大豆免疫反应中起着重要作用。拟南芥 *WRKY33* 通过调控植保素生物合成关键基因的表达而参与大豆植保素的生物合成<sup>[20]</sup>；在油菜

中过表达 *BnWRKY33* 可增强对核盘菌 (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)的抗性<sup>[55]</sup>，说明不同植物中 WRKY33 在抗性方面的功能是保守的。大豆花叶病毒(SMV)是一种严重的大豆病害，会降低大豆的产量，且严重影响种子质量<sup>[15]</sup>。将 *GmWRKY33A* 转入大豆期望能获得抗 SMV 的大豆株系，为抗性育种提供原始材料。

当拟南芥受到病原体侵害时，其表面模式识别受体可识别 PAMPs 并被激活，激活的受体复合体可将磷酸化信号传递给丝裂原活化蛋白激酶级联途径(MAPKs)中的 MKK4/5-MPK3/6，然后通过 MPK3/6 磷酸化 WRKY33，磷酸化后的 WRKY33 则能够启动下游植保素合成相关基因的表达<sup>[20]</sup>。激酶分析结果表明，在大豆中沉默 *GmWRKY33A* 显著降低了 *Psg* 侵染诱导的 *GmMPK3* 和 *GmMPK6* 的激活程度(图 4)，说明这些 *GmWRKY33* 可以调控 *GmMPK3/6* 的转录或激酶活性。大豆基因组中 *GmMPK3* 和 *GmMPK6* 各有两个拷贝，其启动子区含 1-6 个 W-box，说明 *GmMPK3/6* 的表达很可能受 *GmWRKY33* 的调控，从而导致 *GmWRKY33A* 沉默植株中 *Psg* 诱导的 *GmMPK3/6* 激酶活性下降(图 4)。有研究表明在胁迫条件下，MPK3/MPK6 的激活可诱导 ACC 合成酶与 WRKY 的表达，而诱导表达的 WRKY 又可增强 MPK3/MPK6 的表达，从而形成一个正向反馈信号放大环增强 ACC 合成酶的表达及乙烯的合成<sup>[56]</sup>。另外，MPK3/MPK6 通过磷酸化 ERF 转录因子从而激活与乙烯途径相关的防御基因的表达，进而增强对真菌的抗性<sup>[57]</sup>。因此有理由推测 *GmMPK3/6* 或许同样可通过磷酸化激活 *GmWRKY33A* 的转录活性；反之，*GmWRKY33A* 则可激活 *GmMPK3/6* 基因的表达，二者之间形成一个正向反馈调控环放大免疫信号。

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