

◆植物学◆

植物激素调控腋生分生组织发育的研究进展^{*}裴河欢¹, 万凌云², 潘丽梅², 韦树根², 龙海荣², 韦莹², 冀晓雯², 付金城^{2**}

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摘要:植物分枝的生长是植物发育的一个标志性生长特征, 不仅影响着植物株型的多样化, 而且也影响着植物的生产力。植物分枝是由腋生分生组织(Axillary Meristems, AMs)实现的, 腋生分生组织分布在每个叶基的腋部, 并发育成分枝。因此, 腋生分生组织发育分化规律的研究, 不仅是植物生长发育的基础问题, 而且对植物的实践生产也具有重要的指导意义。近年来, 随着植物激素合成、信号途径等突变体被分离、鉴定以及相应基因被克隆, 人们在植物激素调控腋生分生组织发育方面有了深入的了解。本文对生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素和独角金内酯等植物激素在植物腋生分生组织形成与发育过程中的调控机制进行阐述, 认为随着新的检测工具和分析技术的发展, 未来应加强环境信号介导下植物激素互作对腋生分生组织发育的研究。

关键词:植物分枝 腋生分生组织 植物激素 形成与发育 环境信号

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0 引言

相比于动物而言, 植物的独特性在于其整个生命周期中具有不断产生新器官的能力。而植物分枝的形成则是植物发育的一个标志性生长特征^[1], 分枝的形状、位置和数量影响着植物株型的多样化及其生产力^[2]。因此, 植物分枝发育分化规律的研究, 不仅是植物生长发育的基础问题, 而且对植物的实践生产也具有重要指导意义。

植物分枝是由腋生分生组织(Axillary Meristems, AMs)分化形成的, 腋生分生组织位于叶腋(叶和茎之间的连接处), 发育于胚后阶段。与顶端分生组织(Shoot Apical Meristems, SAMs)相似, AMs含有多能细胞群, 植物分枝取决于多能细胞的活性^[3]。但这些多能细胞的维持和发育具有十分复杂的调控机制。

虽然植物激素是一类化学结构较为简单的痕量生长调节分子, 但对植物的生长发育^[4]和环境响应^[5]

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都具有十分复杂的生理效应。近年来, 基于新的检测工具、高通量测序技术及生物信息学开发等研究手段的应用, 大量植物激素合成、信号途径等突变体被分离鉴定出来, 相关的基因被克隆, 使得人们在植物激素调控植物组织发育方面有了深入的了解^[6], AMs 发育及其影响因素等研究也得以迅猛发展。因此, 本文对生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素和独角金内酯等植物激素在植物 AMs 形成与发育过程中的调控机制进行阐述, 并对未来研究方向进行展望。

1 AMs 的来源

在 AMs 开始分化时, 叶腋处先形成肿块, 随之发育成腋芽, 使分枝成为可能。AMs 来源于叶腋多能细胞群的细胞分裂分化, 这些细胞的体积小于相邻细胞。但 AMs 起源一直是个有争议的问题, 目前基于细胞形态学研究, 提出两种不同的 AMs 起源模型^[7]。一种是“从头诱导”模型^[8], 该模型认为 AMs 可以在发育后期的部分或完全分化的细胞中被诱导出来。该模型是基于不定芽是从茎、叶和根中的各种成熟组织以及伤口愈伤组织中产生的事实, 并有叶原基正面(靠近分生组织或上部)的表面有能力形成 AMs 的证据支持^[8,9]。另外一种“分离分生组织”模型, 该模型认为一些多能未分化细胞从初级顶端分生组织中分离出来并保存在叶腋中, AMs 由这些细胞发育而来^[8]。组织学分析发现叶原基轴上的细胞未分化^[10], 应用活细胞成像技术也证实拟南芥和番茄叶腋细胞中 AMs 来源于干细胞群^[11,12], 这都为分离分生组织理论提供了支撑。但 AMs 祖细胞在 SAMs 早期处于休眠状态, 只有 7-9 个细胞分裂, 分裂率远低于非边界细胞, 当 AMs 启动时祖细胞则会立即快速分裂^[11]。

如上所述, AMs 源于叶腋中的多能细胞群, 这些细胞的后代形成腋芽, 之后腋芽生长发育成分枝或进入休眠。可见, AMs 发育过程可分为腋生分生组织的形成和腋芽的生长^[13]。众所周知, 植物激素在植物发育过程中起着至关重要的作用^[14], 如生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素和独角金内酯等植物激素决定了 AMs 形成和发育过程^[15]。

2 调控 AMs 形成与发育的植物激素

2.1 生长素

生长素合成后经过极性运输在植物特定细胞和组织积累, 调控植物生长发育^[16]。当顶芽存在时, 生

长素自上而下运输在叶腋积累而抑制腋芽的生长, 这种现象称为顶端优势^[17]。可见, 高浓度生长素抑制 AMs 的形成与发育。与此一致的是, 异位表达叶腋中生长素生物合成酶 *iaaM* 抑制了拟南芥 AMs 的产生, 而应用生长素信号抑制剂则促进腋芽^[18]。DII-Venus auxin sensor 的实验^[19]则更直接地发现, 拟南芥和番茄 AMs 形成的叶腋区域具有生长素浓度低的特点^[20]。应用活细胞成像技术发现拟南芥叶腋细胞的 *SHOOT MERISTEMLESS (STM)* 基因的持续表达是 AMs 维持、激活和启动的关键, 叶腋中产生过量的生长素则会降低 *STM* 的表达^[12]。由此可见, 叶腋中的低生长素水平是保证 *STM* 持续表达并促使 AMs 形成的先决条件。

顶端优势可通过打顶方式去除, 在这过程中叶腋中的生长素发生了转运, 而生长素转运是由生长素输出载体蛋白(PIN-FORMED, PIN)家族决定的^[21]。如 Wang 等^[20]分析拟南芥的 *pin1* 突变体的分枝表型发现, 与 Columbia-0 (Col-0) 野生型植物相比, *pin1* 突变体形成针状花序, 产生的叶子比野生型少得多, 几乎没有叶腋形成芽。生长素极性运输在 *pin1* 突变体中受阻导致高生长素水平进而抑制 AMs 发育, 可见 PIN 蛋白在生长素定向运输中发挥着重要的作用^[22]。而生长素响应因子(AUXIN RESPONSE FACTOR 5/MONOPTEROS, ARF5/MP)可调节 PIN 蛋白极性定位, 从而促进生长素的不对称分布^[23]。此外, 丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶(PINOID, PID)的磷酸化/去磷酸化可调节 PIN 蛋白极性定位^[24,25]。PID 基因的表达受生长素的诱导^[24], 当生长素浓度升高, PID 酶活性改变从而影响 PIN 蛋白定位, 进一步影响生长素极性运输^[25,26], 因此拟南芥 *pid* 突变体中的 AMs 也是有缺陷的^[26]。总之, 生长素输入和输出动态是保障叶腋中低生长素水平的关键, 并促使 AMs 的形成与发育。

2.2 细胞分裂素

除与 AMs 形成相关的低生长素环境外, 叶腋的细胞分裂素水平也与 AMs 的形成与发育有着十分密切的联系。细胞分裂素信号脉冲可以通过 TCS 细胞分裂素信号传感器实现监测^[27], 应用该传感器可以在拟南芥的叶腋中心 AMs 启动时检测到细胞分裂素脉冲信号, 并发现细胞分裂素的积累^[18]。细胞分裂素是腋芽生长最有效和直接的激活剂^[28], 如拟南芥 *supershoot (sps)* 突变株的细胞分裂素水平上升导致侧芽的大量形成^[29], 外源细胞分裂素的应用促

进豌豆和麻疯树 AMs 的形成^[30,31], 等等。可见, 无论是内源还是外源细胞分裂素都能积极地促进 AMs 形成。此外, 叶腋细胞分裂素信号脉冲依赖于 LATERAL SUPPRESSOR (LAS)、REGULATOR OF AXILLARY MERISTEMS (RAX) 和 REVOLUTA (REV) 等基因, 如拟南芥叶腋细胞分裂素的增加使其 *regulator of axillary meristems (rax)* 突变体的 AMs 恢复形成^[18]。Tanaka 等^[32] 研究发现去顶后豌豆腋芽中细胞分裂素生物合成的关键酶 ADENYLATE ISOPENTENYLTRANSFERASE (AIPT) 基因表达水平上升。这是因为 STM 表达的增加在诱导 AMs 形成时, 同时激活了 AIPT 的表达, 促进了细胞分裂素的生物合成^[33,34]。另外, 细胞分裂素生物合成^[35]、细胞分裂素受体和下游 B 类细胞分裂素反应调节因子^[18] 等基因突变体的 AMs 形成与发育均受阻, 表明细胞分裂素的生物合成、受体结合和信号传导等过程都是 AMs 生长发育所需的。

2.3 赤霉素

赤霉素是调节植物生长发育多个方面的关键植物激素之一^[36]。在多种植物中可发现赤霉素水平和 AMs 形成之间存在负相关关系^[37-39]。在豌豆中, 赤霉素对侧芽生长起抑制作用^[40]; 拟南芥赤霉素不敏感基因 *gai* 突变体表现为顶端优势的减弱和腋芽数量的增加^[41]; 异位表达赤霉素合成酶基因 *GA20ox* 导致叶腋赤霉素增加, 抑制拟南芥 AMs 形成^[42]; 而过度表达赤霉素分解代谢基因 *GA2ox* 则导致水稻^[43]、番茄^[44]、草坪草^[45] 和杨树^[38] 的分蘖或分枝数量增加。然而, 赤霉素却能刺激柑橘和金鱼草^[46]、甜樱桃^[47]、麻疯树^[48] 以及大葱^[49] 的腋芽发育。目前尚不清楚这些物种是否使用相同的赤霉素信号网络来指定 AMs 形成的位置, 或者赤霉素是否已经通过与其他激素互动而开发了替代途径, 但从侧面反应赤霉素可能通过复杂的调节网络来调节 AMs 的形成。

2.4 独角金内酯

一些突变体, 如豌豆的 *ramosus (rms)* 突变体^[50]、矮牵牛的 *decreased apical dominance (dad)* 突变体^[51]、拟南芥的 *more axillary growth (max)* 突变体^[52] 以及水稻的 *dwarf (d)* 突变体^[53] 等, 它们的生长素水平较高, 木质部的细胞分裂素水平较低, 但它们侧芽数目却异常增加。这与前述生长素和细胞分裂素在调节腋芽生长发育中的作用不一致^[54]。通过嫁接实验可以发现, 拟南芥 *max1*、*max3* 或 *max4* 突变体的芽嫁接到野生型根上会恢复到侧芽

数少的水平, 表明野生型拟南芥的根能转移某种物质抑制侧芽的生长和发育, 而这类物质属于独角金内酯或其衍生物^[55]。一些分枝表型增加的拟南芥突变体的独角金内酯处于低水平状态^[13], 再应用独角金内酯的类似物 GR24 则可抑制这些突变体的枝条分枝^[55]。因此, 独角金内酯可作为一种新的激素类应用于侧芽的生长调节方面^[55,56]。

独角金内酯最初是从根系分泌物中鉴定出来的有机化合物, 能够刺激特定寄生杂草种子的萌发^[57], 也是营养缺乏植物根部所分泌的化学信号, 可促进共生丛枝菌根真菌的菌丝分枝^[58]。现已发现拟南芥的 *MAX3*、豌豆的 *RMS5*、水稻的 *D17* (也称为 *HDT1*) 和矮牵牛的 *DAD3* 等基因编码的是类胡萝卜素双氧裂解酶 (CAROTENOID CLEAVAGE DIOXYGENASE7, CCD7)^[59,60], 而拟南芥的 *MAX4*、豌豆的 *RMS1*、水稻的 *D10* 和矮牵牛的 *DAD1* 等基因编码的是 CCD8^[61,62]。CCD7 和 CCD8 两种酶的功能是协同将 β -类胡萝卜素裂解成独角金内酯, 表明独角金内酯合成途径属于类胡萝卜素合成途径^[63]。水稻的 *ccd7* 和 *ccd8* 突变体缺乏独角金内酯, 而外源独角金内酯应用于芽或供应到根或维管束, 则能够恢复 *ccd7* 和 *ccd8* 突变体的分枝表型^[55,56]。除此之外, P450 细胞色素 *c* 氧化酶 (由 *MAX1* 编码) 作用于 *MAX3* 和 *MAX4* 基因的下游^[64], 参与独角金内酯生物合成的后期步骤; 而 *MAX2* 编码 F-box 蛋白则可能参与独角金内酯信号的接受或转导^[52], 因此 *MAX2* 的过表达可以一定程度抑制 *max3 (ccd7)* 和 *max4* 突变体的分枝形成^[65]。

研究发现, 打顶或细胞分裂素处理诱导的侧芽生长可被 GR24 再次抑制^[66,67], 拟南芥生长素应答突变体植株可在独角金内酯作用下减少分枝数量^[67]。通过对拟南芥的观察发现, 独角金内酯能抑制腋芽生长是因其抑制了茎中的生长素运输流^[68], 而其独角金内酯突变体的生长素运输水平恢复, 促进了腋芽的维管发育, 进而刺激芽的生长^[69]。由此可见, 独角金内酯对 AMs 的抑制作用可能与独角金内酯抑制生长素极性运输有关。通过对比独角金内酯与 N-1-Naphthylphthalamic acid (NPA) 对突变或断头豌豆植物微小芽的抑制作用时发现, 施用独角金内酯的腋芽会迅速停止生长, 而施用 NPA 的则在几天后才减缓腋芽的生长。二者的区别在于独角金内酯减少了 PIN1 蛋白在木质部薄壁细胞基膜上的定位, 并以依赖 *MAX2* 蛋白的方式减少了腋芽处生长素的输

出^[66], 而 NPA 并不从细胞膜上去除 PIN 蛋白^[70,71], 这表明独角金内酯抑制 AMs 可能是通过抑制 PIN 蛋白在细胞基膜上的定位进而影响生长素的定向转运而实现的。

2.5 激素间相互作用

由前述可见, 生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素和独角金内酯等植物激素在 AMs 形成和发育过程中均发挥着重要作用(图 1)。不同植物激素合成代谢途径存在着广泛的交叉反应, 它们可通过多种机理实现相互作用, 植物激素间这种相互作用在调控 AMs 形成与发育方面也有所体现。例如, 当赤霉素信号阻遏蛋白 SLR1 与介导独角金内酯信号 D14 蛋白相互作用时, 赤霉素信号和独角金内酯信号通路之间可能会串扰, 影响水稻 AMs 生长发育^[72]。赤霉素结合 DELLA 蛋白以反聚体复合物为靶点, 通过非转录方式影响 PIN2 蛋白的液泡转运和胞吐^[73], 反映出赤霉素可能与生长素相互作用, 但这种相互作用机制如何调节拟南芥 AMs 的形成尚不清楚。另外, 细胞分裂素能促进生长素输出蛋白 PIN3、PIN4 和 PIN7 在拟南芥芽中的积累并进一步促进芽分枝^[17,74]; 赤霉素与 DELLA 蛋白通过物理相互作用促进拟南芥中 Type-B ARABIDOPSIS RESPONSE REGULATOR (B-ARR) 基因的表达和转录活性^[75], Type-B ARR 则直接结合 WUSCHEL (WUS) 的启动子并激活 WUS 表达, 以确定腋生分生组织形成过程中的干细胞生态位^[76-78], 为此, 赤霉素可能通过细胞分裂素信号调节 AMs 的形成。独角金内酯则通过减少 PIN1 定位抑制生长素极性运输, 从而导致拟南芥 AMs 发育受阻^[68], 但目前对于生长素运输及独角金内酯信号途径如何共同协调侧枝发育的过程仍有待研究。近年来, 油菜素内酯也被认为能调节 AMs 发育, 如研究发现拟南芥中与油菜素内酯信号和生物合成相关的突变体中与 AMs 形成有关基因(如 CUP-SHAPED COTYLEDON, CUC 和 LATERAL ORGAN FUSION, LOF)的表达水平也有所改变^[79,80], 但油菜素内酯是否显著影响 AMs 形成有待进一步确认。由此可见, 植物激素对 AMs 发育的调控不仅是一种植物激素所决定的。由于具有不同的生物学功能, 植物激素在调控 AMs 发育过程中可能存在或协作、或促进、或抑制甚至拮抗等不同的相互作用关系, 由此造成植物激素对 AMs 发育调控的复杂性。为此, 植物激素相互作用在调控 AMs 发育中的作用还需更加深入地研究。

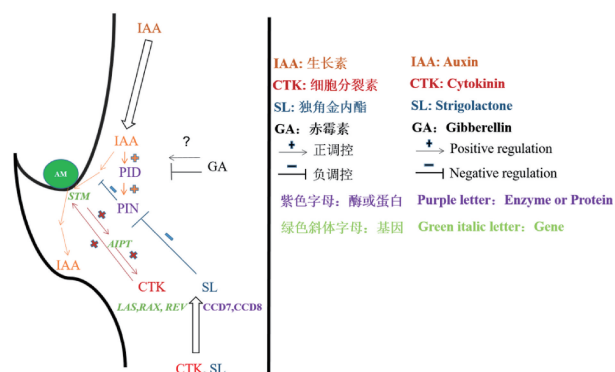


图 1 植物激素调控腋生分生组织发育示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of plant hormones regulating axillary meristem development

3 调控 AMs 形成与发育的其他因素

各种环境信号也参与了植物激素调控 AMs 发育过程。如红光与远红光比率(R:FR)影响着植物腋芽的生长, 而 R:FR 是由光敏色素光感受器 phytochrome B (phyB) 感知^[81]。低 R:FR 或 phyB 功能缺失都能抑制腋芽的生长, 如高粱和拟南芥 *phyB* 突变体中, 植物具有较少的分枝^[81,82]。通过研究发现, R:FR、phyB 可以调节高粱中 *Teosinte Branch-1 (TB1)/BRANCHED1 (BRC1)* 基因表达^[37-83], 当 *TB1/BRC1* 表达时会抑制 D14/DAD2 的 Os-MADS57(一种 MADS 盒转录因子)阻遏物^[84], 使得独角金内酯受体水平升高, 进而抑制水稻腋芽生长。另外, phyB 控制拟南芥中生长素输出载体 *PIN1* 和 *PIN3* 基因的表达^[85], 表明 phyB 可能也影响着生长素信号对 AMs 发育的调节。隐花素 (Cryptochromes, CRYs) 是一种蓝光受体, 翟华伟^[86] 研究发现隐花素功能缺失的拟南芥 *cry1* 突变体出现多分枝表型, 进一步研究发现 *CRY1* 蛋白缺失导致 *PIF4* 基因转录水平升高而使分枝增多。Domagalska 等^[13] 认为营养缺乏也会抑制芽的生长。如土壤中低氮、低磷会导致拟南芥中细胞分裂素水平降低, 分枝数减少^[87,88]; 而在低磷或低氮条件下生长的根及其分泌物中的独角金内酯水平增加, 也伴随着高粱芽生长的减少^[89]。因此, 各种环境信号也参与调节 AMs 的发育, 但是详细的机制仍然知之甚少。

4 展望

综上所述, 生长素、细胞分裂素、赤霉素、独角金内酯等不同植物激素的水平变化、运输及信号转导在 AMs 发育过程均有十分重要的作用, 植物激素调控

AMs发育机制也逐渐清晰。但此过程涉及多种植物激素所参与的多种生理生化代谢及基因调控,而且还受外界环境因子的影响。随着新的检测工具和分析技术的发展,未来将进一步加强植物激素的生理功能、运输、信号转导以及环境信号介导的激素互作的研究,主要包括以下4个方面:(1)发现调控AMs生长发育的新型植物激素;(2)深入探索多种植物激素调控AMs生长发育的协同或拮抗作用机制;(3)阐明如光、温、水等外界环境因子在植物激素调控AMs生长发育方面的影响,并探索环境因子引起的DNA甲基化、miRNAs剪切等表观遗传调控机制;(4)定向调控AMs生长发育实现植物生产力提升的外源植物激素应用方案研究。总之,各植物激素在环境因子参与的背景下调控AMs生长发育的机制是错综复杂的,仍需开展更加深入的研究。

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Research Progress of Plant Hormones Regulating Axillary Meristems Development

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Abstract: The growth of plant branches is a symbolic growth characteristic of plant development, which not only affects the diversification of plant architecture, but also affects the productivity of plants. Plant branching derives from axillary meristems (AMs), which distribute in the axils of each leaf base and develop into branches. Therefore, the study on the development and differentiation of axillary meristems is not only the basic problem of plant growth and development, but also has important guiding significance for the practical production of plants. In recent years, with the isolation and identification of many mutants and cloning genes involved in plant hormone synthesis and signaling pathways, people have gained a deeper understanding about the regulation of plant hormones on AMs' development. With the development of new detection tools and analytical techniques, further studies on AMs' development mediated by the interactions among plant hormones under environmental signals will be further strengthened in future. In this article, the regulatory mechanisms of plant hormones such as auxin, cytokinin, gibberellin and monocrotolactone in the formation and development of axillary meristems in plants were expounded. It was believed that with the development of new detection tools and analytical techniques, the research on the interaction of plant hormones mediated by environmental signals on the development of axillary meristems should be strengthened in the future.

Key words: plant branching, axillary meristems, plant hormones, formation and development, environmental signals

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