

2.4 转基因植株表型分析

为了明确 *PagWOX11/12a* 基因对杨树生长发育的影响, 分别统计了非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株在温室生长 7、14、21 和 28 d 后的表型(图 3)。通过统计不同株系的株高与节间数发现, DR 转基因植株的株高在第 7、14、21、28 天时均显著小于非转基因 84K, 而二者的节间数则无明显差异(图 3 A, F~G)。同时比较了非转基因

因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株在第 28 天时前 9 节间的表型(图 3 B)以及第 1~3、4~6、7~9 节间的变化(图 3 C~E), 可见 DR 转基因植株的节间长度小于对应 84K 的节间长度。为进一步明确各株系节间长度的变化, 测量了第 28 天时非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株前 9 节间的长度(图 3 H)。结果表明: 从第 2 节间开始, DR 转基因植株的节间长度均显著小于非转基因 84K。上述结果表明,

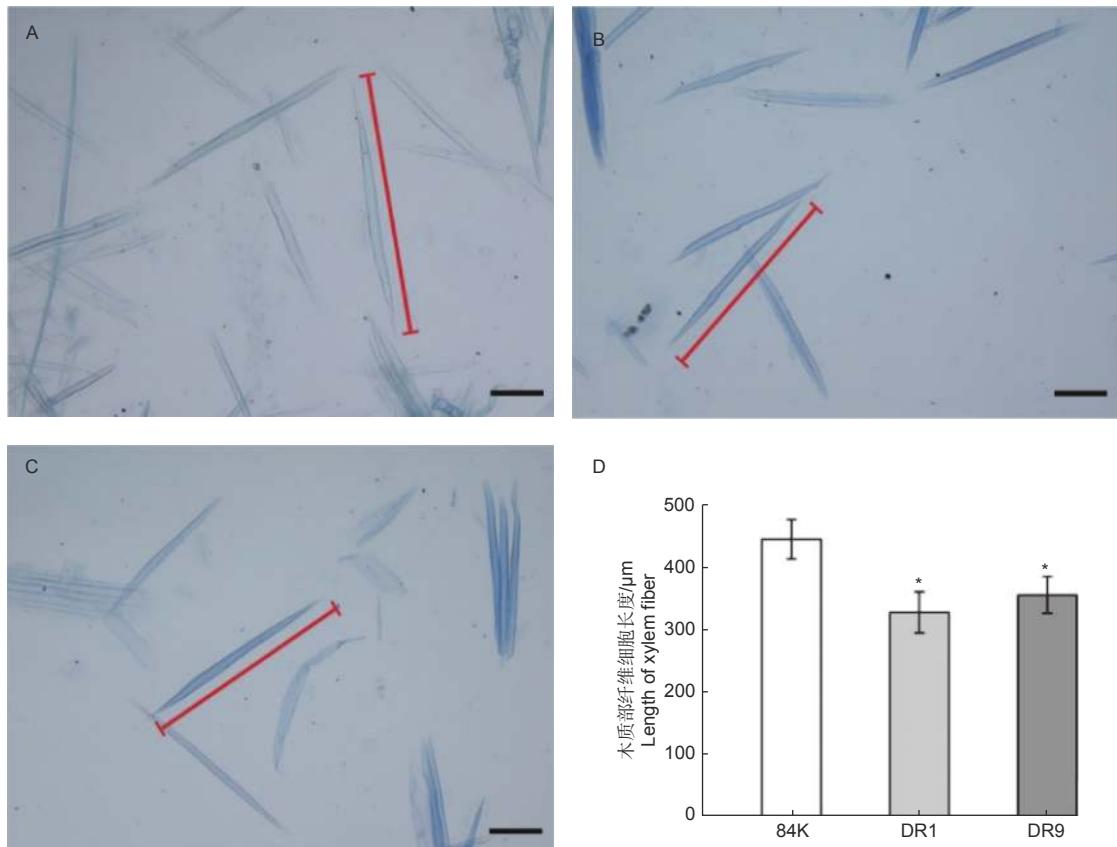


注: A: 非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株生长 28 d 后表型, 比例尺 = 5 cm; B, 非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株生长 28 d 后前 9 节间形态变化, 比例尺 = 2 cm; C-E: 生长 28 d 时非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株第 1~3 节间 (C)、4~6 节间 (D)、7~9 节间 (E) 长度对比, 比例尺 = 2 cm; F, G: 非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株生长第 7、14、21 和 28 d 时株高 (F) 与节间数 (G) 变化; H: 生长 28 d 后非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株前 9 节间长度变化。星号表示差异显著 (*, $p < 0.05$)。

Notes: A: Photographs of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic plants after 28 days of growth, bar = 5 cm; B: Photographs of the first nine internodes of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic plants after 28 days of growth, bar = 2 cm; C-E: Length of 1st–3rd (C), 4th–6th (D), and 7th–9th (E) internodes of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic plants after 28 days of growth, bar = 2 cm; F, G: Plant height (F) and number of internodes (G) of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic plants at 7, 12, 21 and 28 days; H: The internode length for the first nine internodes of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic plants after 28 days of growth. Asterisks indicate significant differences (*, $p < 0.05$).

图 3 非转基因 84K 和 DR 转基因植株表型分析

Fig. 3 Phenotype of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic poplars



注: A–C: 84K (A)、DR1 (B) 和 DR9 (C) 木质部纤维细胞, 比例尺 = 100 μm; D: 纤维细胞长度统计结果。星号表示差异显著 (*, $p < 0.05$)。

Notes: A–C: Xylem fibers were isolated from internode of non-transgenic 84K (A), DR1 (B) and DR9 (C), bar = 100 μm; D: Cell length of xylem fibers from non-transgenic 84K, DR1 and DR9. Asterisks indicate significant differences (*, $p < 0.05$).

图 5 非转基因 84K 与 DR 转基因植株木质部纤维细胞长度分析

Fig. 5 Length of xylem fibers of non-transgenic 84K and DR transgenic poplars

基因序列相似度较高。

PagWOX11/12a 基因的组织表达特异性分析结果(图 2)表明, 该基因在主根中的表达量最高, 在侧根中表达量也相对较高, 这表明 *PagWOX11/12a* 基因可能影响杨树根系发育。已有研究表明, 在杨树中过表达 *WOX11/12a* 可以促进植物根系发育^[3, 20]。同时该基因在韧皮部及形成层中也有较高的表达量, 暗示该基因很有可能参与韧皮部及分生组织发育的调控。

植株的高度通常由节间数量及节间长度决定^[23]。本研究对非转基因 84K 及 DR 转基因植株进行表型分析(图 3), 发现在不同时期内, 二者的节间数量均无明显差异, 而 DR 转基因植株的株高则显著低于非转基因 84K, 表明 DR 转基因植株的节间长度小于非转基因 84K。为明确 *PagWOX11/12a* 基因对节间长度的影响, 观察并统计了在温室生长 28 d 后非转基因 84K 及 DR 转基因植株的节

间长度(图 3 B~E, H), 结果显示从第 2 节间开始, DR 转基因植株的节间长度均低于非转基因 84K, 且差异显著。由此可知, *PagWOX11/12a* 基因可以通过改变节间伸长来影响植株高度, 节间长度的降低是 DR 转基因植株矮化的主要原因。为更精准的分析 *PagWOX11/12a* 基因对杨树高生长的影响, 对杨树茎段进行了解剖学分析, 通过观察对比非转基因 84K 与 DR 转基因植株茎段纵切切片(图 4), 发现 DR 转基因杨树茎中韧皮部细胞及髓心细胞长度小于非转基因 84K, 同时纤维离析结果(图 5)表明, 与非转基因 84K 相比, DR 转基因植株的纤维细胞的长度也显著变短。上述结果进一步说明, DR 转基因植株节间长度的降低是由茎中细胞长度缩短所致, *PagWOX11/12a* 基因可以通过影响杨树茎中细胞长度来控制节间伸长, 进而改变植株高度。已有研究表明, 毛白杨 *PtoWOX11/12a* 基因可以影响杨树茎的发育, 改变转基因植株

- 2020, 71(20): 6396-6407.
- [19] WANG L Q, WEN S S, WANG R, et al. PagWOX11/12a activates PagCYP736A12 gene that facilitates salt tolerance in poplar[J]. Plant Biotechnology Journal, 2021, 19(11): 2249-2260.
- [20] WANG L Q, LI Z, WEN S S, et al. WUSCHEL-related homeobox gene PagWOX11/12a responds to drought stress by enhancing root elongation and biomass growth in poplar[J]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2020, 71(4): 1503-1513.
- [21] HUANG X, CHEN S, PENG X, et al. An improved draft genome sequence of hybrid *Populus alba* × *Populus glandulosa*[J]. Journal of Forestry Research, 2021, 32(4): 1663-1672.
- [22] LIVAK K J, SCHMITTGEN T D. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method[J]. Methods, 2001, 25(4): 402-408.
- [23] LV H, ZHENG J, WANG T, et al. The maize *d2003*, a novel allele of *VP8*, is required for maize internode elongation[J]. Plant Molecular Biology, 2014, 84(3): 243-257.
- [24] WANG B, SMITH S M, LI J. Genetic regulation of shoot architecture[J]. Annual Review of Plant Biology, 2018, 69: 437-468.
- [25] ZHANG X, HOU X, LIU Y, et al. Maize *brachytic2* (*br2*) suppresses the elongation of lower internodes for excessive auxin accumulation in the intercalary meristem region[J]. BMC Plant Biology, 2019, 19(1): 589.

Effects of *PagWOX11/12a* Gene on Stem Growth and Development of *Populus alba* × *P. glandulosa*

WEN Shuang-shuang¹, WANG Liu-qiang^{1,2}, LU Meng-zhu^{1,2,3}

(1. Research Institute of Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, State Key Laboratory of Tree Genetics and Breeding, Key Laboratory of Tree Breeding and Cultivation of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Beijing 100091, China; 2. Co-Innovation Center for Sustainable Forestry in Southern China, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, Jiangsu, China; 3. State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Silviculture, College of Forestry and Biotechnology, Zhejiang A&F University, Hangzhou 311300, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract: [Objective] To analyze the effects of *PagWOX11/12a* gene on the growth and development of poplar for further research on the regulation mechanism of this gene in woody plants. [Method] Bioinformatics methods and software were used to construct phylogenetic evolutionary tree, sequence alignment and biochemical characterization analysis. Tissue-specific expression patterns were analyzed by qRT-PCR. The phenotype of poplar after specifically suppressed the expression of *PagWOX11/12a* was analyzed by using transgenic plant 35S::*PagWOX11/12a*-SRDX (DR). [Result] *PagWOX11/12a* gene could encode a protein with 255 amino acids, which was expressed in different tissues of 84K. The phenotypic analysis of DR transgenic plants showed that inhibiting the expression of this gene could reduce the length of phloem cells, pith cells and xylem fiber cells, inhibit internode elongation, and significantly reduced plant height compared with non-transgenic 84K. [Conclusion] *PagWOX11/12a* gene participates in regulating the height growth of poplar by affecting the elongation of internodes. This study provides a reference for further revealing the regulatory mechanism of *PagWOX11/12a* gene involved in the growth and development of poplar.

Keywords: *PagWOX11/12a*; *Populus alba* × *P. glandulosa*; internode elongation; plant height; functional analysis

(责任编辑: 张研)