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响叶杨(杨属)叶绿体基因组测序与比较分析

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摘要: 本研究中,我们对响叶杨的叶绿体基因组进行测序和组装,并将其与杨属其他11个叶绿体基因组进行比较分析.结果表明,响叶杨叶绿体基因组全长158,591 bp,其中两个反向重复序列区(IR)长度均为27,667 bp,长单拷贝序列区(LSC)和短单拷贝序列区(SSC)长度分别为84,634和18,623 bp.通过对杨属12个物种的叶绿体基因组进行比较,只发现了6个相对较大的插入缺失,因此整体而言,杨属的叶绿体基因组结构是高度保守的.系统发育分析结果显示,杨属中12个物种组成了3个具有高支持率的进化支,响叶杨与其他白杨组物种聚为一支,并且与银白杨的亲缘关系最近.本研究基于叶绿体基因组数据揭示了杨属的进化历史,将有助于进一步开展杨属植物基于叶绿体DNA序列数据的群体遗传学及其他分子生态学研究.

关键词: 叶绿体基因组; 响叶杨; 系统发育

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Complete sequence and comparative analysis of the chloroplast genome of the Chinese aspen (*Populus adenopoda*, Salicaceae)

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Abstract: We sequenced and characterized the complete chloroplast genome of the Chinese aspen (*Populus adenopoda*), and made comparative analyses of the structure variation of the chloroplast genomes of *P. adenopoda* and other 11 poplars. The *P. adenopoda* chloroplast genome is 158,591bp in length, exhibits a typical quadripartite structural organization, consisting of a LSC region of 84,634 bp, two IR regions of 27,667 bp and a SSC region of 18,623 bp. Comparison of the cp genome structure and gene order to those of the 12 *Populus* species indicated that the chloroplast genomes of this genus are rather conservative, only six large deletions or insertions were found across the whole genome. Phylogenetic analysis demonstrated that the 12 *Populus* species clustered into three well-supported clades, and Chinese aspen is most closely related to the white poplar, *P. alba*. Our work will better our understating of the evolutionary history of *Populus*, and will be useful to future population genetics and other molecular ecology studies of poplars based on chloroplast DNA sequences.

Keywords: Chloroplast genome; *Populus adenopoda*; Phylogeny

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1 引言

叶绿体是绿色植物进行光合作用的细胞器,负责生产有机物和储存能量^[1].自1986年首次获得烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)和地钱(*Marchantia polymorpha*)叶绿体基因组的完整序列以来^[2-3],随着DNA测序成本迅速下降以及二代测序技术日趋成熟,越来越多植物物种的叶绿体基因组序列得以破译解析.

叶绿体基因组非常保守,主要表现在基因组结构、基因排列顺序和基因种类等方面.典型的叶绿体基因组可分为四个区域:两个反向重复序列区(inverted repeat region, IR)、一个大单拷贝序列区(Large single-copy region, LSC)和一个小单拷贝序列区(Small single-copy region, SSC)^[4-5].在高等植物中,叶绿体DNA(脱氧核糖核苷酸)以共价、闭合、环形双链DNA的多拷贝形式存在,大小一般在120~160 kb(千碱基对)之间,因此具有单亲遗传、小分子量、多拷贝、分子进化速率慢等特点.由于这些特点,叶绿体DNA序列已被广泛应用于分子系统发育研究中^[6-11].

杨属包括22到85个物种,分布广泛,从北半球的热带岛屿到靠近北极的区域都有分布^[12],并在这些区域的生态系统中发挥重要作用.杨属植物具有许多优良性状,如生长周期短、适应能力强和无性繁殖便捷等,因此得以广泛栽培和利用,具有重要的经济价值.与此同时,毛果杨是第一个发布全基因组序列信息的林木物种,使得杨属作为研究林木物种的重要模式类群更受关注^[13-16].虽然杨属已经发表叶绿体基因组的物种多达11个,截止目前仍然一些关于杨属叶绿体基因组的科学问题需要解决.首先,杨属内不同的物种间叶绿体基因组的结构有无变异?其次,过去的研究中发现一些叶绿体变异区域,但是整个杨属内叶绿体基因组中遗传变异最大的编码区域和非编码区域有哪些^[17-19]?最后,基于现有的杨属的叶绿体基因组数据,杨属物种的系统发育关系是怎样的?本研究对响叶杨的叶绿体基因组进行测序,并且将其和杨属内另外已发表的11个叶绿体基因组放在一起比较分析,进而回答上述科学问题.

2 材料与方法

2.1 材料

采集响叶杨新鲜叶片,装入封口袋,倒入硅胶

后干燥保存.采集地的GPS地理信息为四川省广元市(地理坐标为:N 32°18'27.6", E 105°36'9.6"),由Extrex手持GPS(Garmin, Taiwan)测定后记录.本研究中所涉及的植物材料和标本均保存在四川大学.

2.2 方法

2.2.1 CTAB法提取总DNA 采用改进的CTAB法提取DNA^[20].

2.2.2 测序及收集杨属已发表的叶绿体基因组序列信息 用高通量测序平台Illumina HiSeq platform(Illumina, San Diego, CA)进行测序,随后建立pair-end(PE)文库,由擎科公司完成并返回原始测序数据.

同时,从NCBI Genbank上下载杨属目前已发表的另外11个叶绿体基因组数据,物种名和叶绿体基因组序列 Genbank 注册号如下:银白杨(*P. alba*: AP008956);香脂杨(*P. balsamifera*: KJ664927);青杨(*P. cathayana*: KP729175);胡杨(*P. euphratica*: KJ624919);弗氏黑杨(*P. fremontii*: KJ664926);冬青叶杨(*P. ilicifolia*: KX421095);琼岛杨(*P. qionghaoensis*: KX534066);清溪杨(*P. rotundifolia*: KX425853);毛果杨(*P. trichocarpa*: EF489041);滇杨(*P. yunnanensis*: KP729176);欧洲山杨(*P. tremula*: KP861984).

2.2.3 基因组组装,注释和基因分析 获得响叶杨叶绿体基因组原始测序数据结果后,首先,去掉低质量序列后,经Velvet Assembler version 1.2.07^[21]软件进行拼接.然后,以欧洲山杨(KP861984)^[22]为参照序列,对Contig进行定位并确定方向.最后,采用注释软件Geneious^[23]对响叶杨叶绿体全基因组序列进行注释,并手动校正.叶绿体基因组图由在线工具OGDRAW v1.2^[24](<http://ogdraw.mpimp-golm.mpg.de/>)生成.

2.2.4 系统发育分析 通过对12个杨属物种进行系统发育分析,以解析不同物种之间的亲缘关系.首先,用软件MAFFT v.7^[25]将这12个叶绿体基因组进行比对.随后,以蕹麻(Euphorbiaceae; NCBI accession: JF937588)作为外类群,以12个杨属物种和杞柳(Salicaceae, NCBI accession: KJ742926)为内类群,分别利用最大似然(ML)和贝叶斯(Bayesian)构建系统发育树.其中,最大似然树选择核苷酸替代模型GTRGAMMAI,使用软件RAxML v8.1.24^[26]构建,重复搜索30个重复,

采用似然值最大的一棵树;另外,利用 1000 次重复的自展分析(1000 bootstrap replicates)检验各分支的置信度. 在进行贝叶斯树构建时,先在 JMod-eltest v. 2. 1. 1 软件^[27-28]中,根据贝叶斯信息准则(BIC)选择贝叶斯分析中最佳的核苷酸替代模型 GTR+I+G;然后采用 MrBayes 3. 2 version 1^[29]软件进行计算. 使用马尔科夫链的蒙特卡罗方法(Markov chain Monte Carlo process),同时起始四条马尔科夫链,3 条热链和 1 条冷链,以随机树为起始树,每隔 500 代保存一棵树,共运算 5000000 代;弃去前 20%即前 2000 棵预热树(Burn-in trees),剩余的 8000 棵树用来计算一致树和各分支的后验概率(Posterior Possibility).

3 结果与讨论

3.1 响叶杨叶绿体基因组基本特征

响叶杨叶绿体基因组全长 158,591 bp(碱基对),其中反相重复序列区(IRs)长 27,667bp,大单拷贝序列区(LSC)和小单拷贝序列区(SSC)长度分别为 84,634 和 18,623 bp(图 1). 响叶杨叶绿体基因组共注释 131 个基因,包括编码蛋白基因 86 个,tRNA 基因 37 个和 rRNA 基因 8 个. 叶绿体基因组全序列 GC 含量为 39.3%(表 1). 蛋白编码区在整个叶绿体基因组中比例最高,为 50.93%;其次是基因间隔区、内含子和假基因,共占 40.82%;rRNA 占 6.49%;tRNA 最少,占 1.76%.

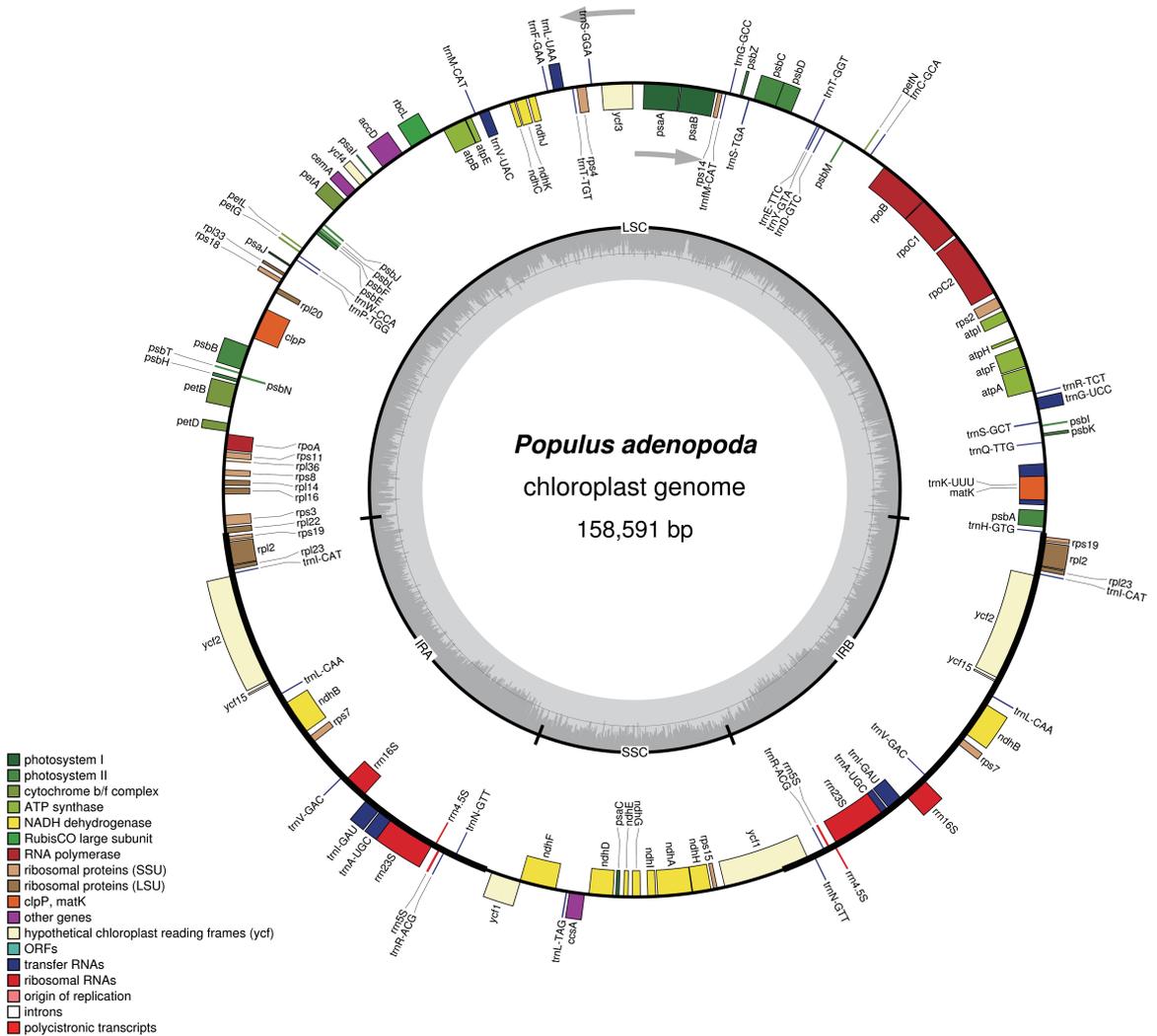


图 1 响叶杨叶绿体基因组环状图

图中在圆内标注的基因顺时针转录,而在圆外标注的基因逆时针转录. 根据基因官能团的不同进行颜色标注.

Fig. 1 Circular gene map of the plastid genome of *P. adenopoda*

Genes drawn within the circle are transcribed clockwise, while those drawn outside are transcribed counterclockwise. Genes are color-coded according to their functional groups

表 1 响叶杨叶绿体基因组的基因列表

Tab. 1 Genes present in the *P. adenopoda* cp genome

Gene products		
1	Photosystem I	psaA, B, C, I, J, ycf3 ^a , ycf4
2	Photosystem II	psbA, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, T, Z
3	Cytochrome b6/f	petA, B ^b , D, G, L, N
4	ATP synthase	atpA, B, E, F ^b , H, I
5	NADH dehydrogenase	ndhA ^b , B ^{b,c} , C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K
6	Rubisco	rbcL
7	RNA polymerase	rpoA, B, C1 ^b , C2
8	Small subunit ribosomal proteins	rps2, 3, 4, 7 ^c , 8, 11, 12 ^{a,c,d} , 14, 15, 18, 19 ^c
9	Large subunit ribosomal proteins	rpl2 ^{b,c} , 14, 16, 20, 22, 23 ^c , 33, 36
10	Other proteins	accD, ccsA, cemA, clpP ^a , matK
11	Proteins of unknown function	ycf1 ^c , 2 ^c , 15 ^c
12	Ribosomal RNAs	rrn4.5 ^c , 5 ^c , 16 ^c , 23 ^c
13	Transfer RNAs	trnA(UGC) ^{b,c} , C(GCA), D(GTC), E(TTC), F(GAA), G(UCC) ^b , G(GCC), H(GTG), I(CAT) ^c , I(GAU) ^{b,c} , K(UUU) ^b , L(CAA) ^c , L(UAA) ^b , L(TAG), M(CAT), fM(CAT), N(GTT) ^c , P(TGG), Q(TTG), R(ACG) ^c , R(TCT), S(GCT), S(TGA), S(GGA), T(GGT), T(TGT), V(UAC) ^b , V(GAC) ^c , W(CCA), Y(GTA)

注: ^a 基因包含 2 个内含子; ^b 基因包含 1 个内含子; ^c 基因分别出现在 2 个 IR 区; ^d 基因被分隔成 2 个单独的转录区域

Note: ^aGene containing two introns; ^bGene containing a single intron; ^cTwo gene copies in IRs; ^dGene divided into two independent transcription units

3.2 杨属叶绿体基因组的比较分析

截止到目前,杨属已发表叶绿体基因组的物种有 11 个(表 2),但是不同叶绿体基因组之间的比较分析报道较少. 在本次研究中,第一次对响叶杨的叶绿体基因组进行测序和描述,并与其他杨属物种进行比较分析. 结果表明,响叶杨叶绿体基因组只在大小和构成上与已发表的 11 个杨属叶绿体基因组有一些细小的差别(表 2). 在这 12 个叶绿体

基因组大小方面,响叶杨的叶绿体基因组最大,清溪杨的叶绿体基因组最小,这个差异主要是 SSC 区域的大小不同所导致的. 有趣的是,叶绿体基因组最大的响叶杨和最小的清溪杨都属于杨属的白杨组,前者主要分布于海拔较低的中国亚热带地区^[30],而后者则分布于中高海拔地区,其分布区海拔是杨属物种中最高的^[31].

表 2 杨属中 12 个叶绿体基因组的比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of cp genomes among 12 poplar tree species

Species	Size (bp)				G+C (%)	Total number of genes				
	Total	LSC	IR	SSC		Protein-coding genes	rRNAs	tRNAs	Coding ratio (%)	GenBank accessions
<i>P. adenopoda</i>	158,591	84,634	27,667	18,623	36.7	86	8	37	65.65	KX425622
<i>P. alba</i>	156,505	84,618	27,660	16,567	36.7	84	8	37	65.12	AP008956
<i>P. balsamifera</i>	157,094	84,921	27,828	16,499	37.3	81	8	37	64.29	KJ664927
<i>P. cathayana</i>	155,449	83,911	27,541	16,456	36.9	76	8	29	67.26	KP729175
<i>P. euphratica</i>	156,766	84,888	27,642	16,593	36.7	84	8	36	65.63	KJ624919
<i>P. fremontii</i>	157,446	85,454	27,838	16,316	36.7	81	8	37	64.29	KJ664926
<i>P. iliciifolia</i>	158,017	85,926	27,780	16,533	36.5	81	8	36	64.8	KX421095
<i>P. qionghaensis</i>	156,074	84,467	27,548	16,512	36.7	86	8	37	65.65	KX534066
<i>P. rotundifolia</i>	155,373	84,603	26,982	16,533	36.8	86	8	37	65.65	KX425853
<i>P. trichocarpa</i>	157,033	85,129	27,652	16,600	36.7	100	8	37	68.97	EF489041
<i>P. yunnanensis</i>	155,776	83,955	27,642	16,537	36.8	77	8	30	66.96	KP729176
<i>P. tremula</i>	156,067	84,377	27,600	16,490	36.8	86	8	37	65.65	KP861984

利用 mVISTA 软件对 12 个叶绿体基因组序列进行分析,检测序列的变异情况(图 2),只发现存在 6 个相对较大的插入缺失,因此整体而言,杨属的叶绿体基因组是高度保守的(图 2)。同时, mVISTA 分析也显示编码区域比非编码区域更加的保守,这个结果也符合以前的研究(图 2)。在所

有的基因中, *ycf1* 基因在杨属物种间的分化最大,因为在清溪杨中包含一个大的缺失。此外,还发现了一些高度分化的编码区域,如 *atpA*, *rpoC2*, *rbcL*, *accD*, *cemA*, 和 *ycf2*, 和一些高度分化的非编码区域,如 *trnS-trnG*, *petN-psbM*, *ndhC-trnV*, *trnN-ycf1* 和 *ndhF-trnL*(图 2)。

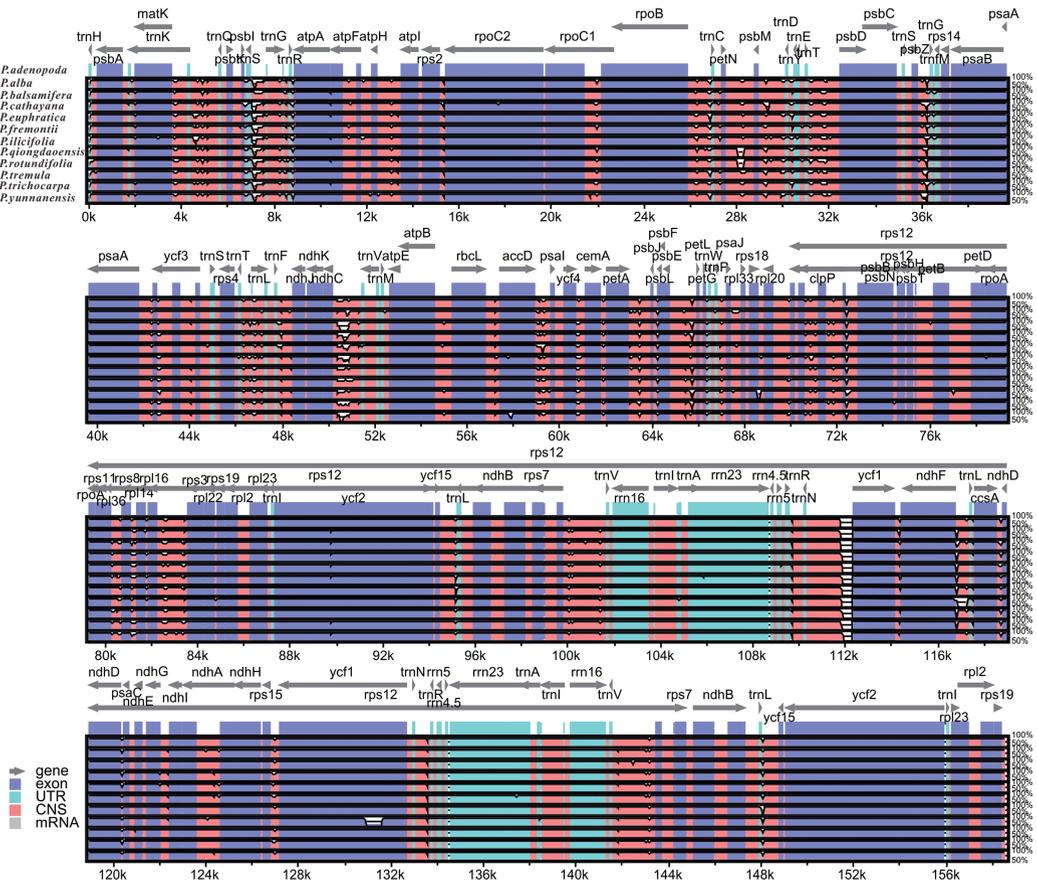


图 2 杨属中 12 个物种叶绿体基因组比较的百分比图

整个叶绿体基因组被分割为四部分显示,基因名称按顺序显示于每部分的顶行(用箭头指示转录方向)。响叶杨和其他 11 个物种之间比对区域的序列相似性显示为每个黑色长条线框中的填充颜色, x 轴表示某个位点叶绿体基因组中所处的位置, y 轴表示某个物种在某个位点上与响叶杨的序列平均一致性百分比(50%~100%)。基因组区域中编码序列(外显子), rRNA, tRNA 和保守的非编码序列(CNS)以不同的颜色表示

Fig. 2 Percent identity plot for comparison of 12 *Populus* chloroplast genomes
Top line shows genes in order (transcriptional direction indicated with arrow). Sequence similarity of aligned regions between *P. adenopoda* and the other 11 species is shown as horizontal bars indicating average percent identity between 50~100% (shown on y-axis of graph). The x-axis represents the coordinate in the chloroplast genome. Genome regions are color coded as protein-coding (exon), rRNA, tRNA and conserved non-coding sequences (CNS)

3.3 系统发育关系分析

为了揭示杨属物种之间的系统发育关系,以蓖麻为外类群,将 12 个杨属物种叶绿体基因组和杨柳科柳属杞柳放在一起,比对后分别进行最大似然树和贝叶斯树构建。结果显示,两种方法构建的系统发育树具有完全一致的拓扑结构(图 3)。所有杨属物种组成了 3 个高支持率进化支:第一个分支包含白杨组的 5 个物种(欧洲山杨,清溪杨,琼岛杨,

响叶杨,银白杨)和青杨组的 1 个物种(滇杨);第二个分支包含青杨组的 3 个物种(香脂杨,毛果杨,青杨)和黑杨组的 1 个物种(弗氏黑杨);最后一个分支包含胡杨组的 2 个物种(胡杨,冬青叶杨)。在白杨组的进化支上,响叶杨与银白杨亲缘关系最为密切,二者共祖的节点最大似然树自展支持率和贝叶斯树后验概率分别高达 95%和 0.9255。在涉及的物种数目大于等于两个的杨属属下分组中,白杨

组和胡杨组均为单系,而青杨组为并系,这一结果与之前的研究中基于多个叶绿体片段数据得到的

系统发育分析结果是吻合的^[32].

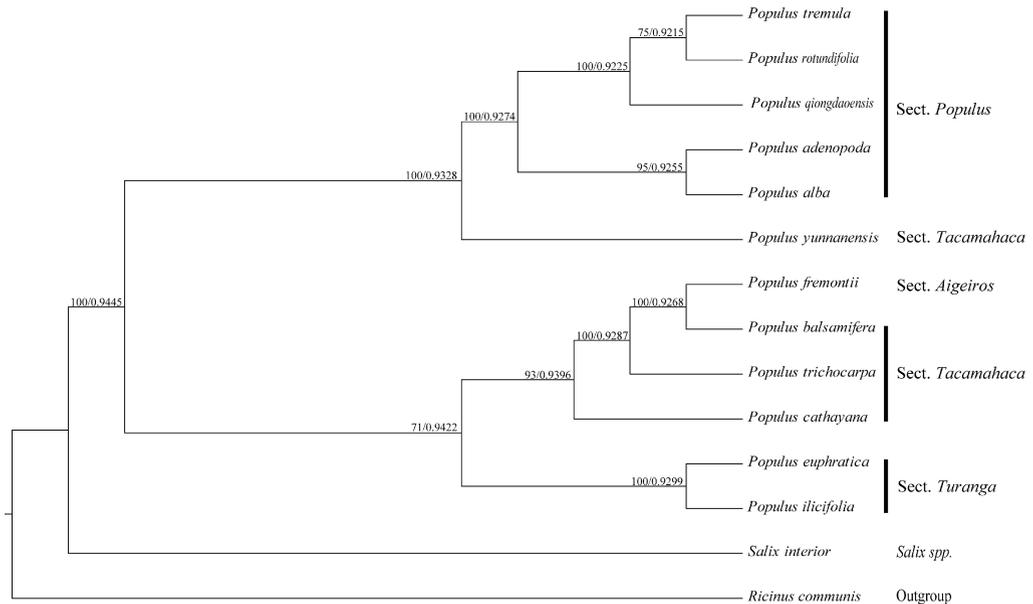


图 3 基于杨属所有已测定叶绿体基因组的物种构建的系统发育树

最大似然树的自展支持率和贝叶斯树后验概率标注在系统发育树的每个节点上方,分别从左到右显示,并以斜线(/)隔开

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree based on all available complete cpDNA sequences of members of the genus *Populus*

The tree was constructed using ML and Bayesian as construction methods. Bootstrap support values (%) and Bayesian posterior probability (BPP) are shown above branches on the right and left side of the virgule (/), respectively

4 结 论

在本研究中,通过高通量测序技术得到响叶杨叶绿体基因组,并对杨属现有的 12 个叶绿体基因组进行全面的分析和比较.在这 12 个叶绿体基因组中,响叶杨的叶绿体基因组最大,清溪杨的最小;只发现了 6 个较大的插入缺失,因此整体而言,杨属的叶绿体基因组结构是高度保守的.此外,最大似然树和贝叶斯树都可以将 12 个杨属物种划分为三个高支持率进化支,响叶杨与白杨组其他物种聚为一个进化支,并且与银白杨的亲缘关系最为密切.本研究不仅有助于揭示杨属的进化历史,还将为进一步开展杨属植物基于叶绿体 DNA 序列数据的群体遗传学及其他分子生态学研究奠定基础.

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