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大花序桉心边材变异规律和候选基因挖掘研究

赵海文^{1,2}, 王平^{1,2}, 翁启杰¹, 李建凡³, 赵玉清³, 陈莹莹³, 李昌荣^{4*},
李发根^{1*}

(1. 中国林业科学研究院热带林业研究所, 热带林业研究国家林业和草原局重点实验室, 广州 510520; 2. 南京林业大学, 南京 210037; 3. 玉林市林业科学研究所, 广西 容县 537501; 4. 广西壮族自治区林业科学研究院, 广西优良用材林资源培育重点实验室, 中南速生材繁育国家林业局重点实验室, 南宁 530002)

摘要: 为探究大花序桉(*Eucalyptus cloeziana*)心材比例差异显著的不同家系间心边材变异规律, 挖掘心材变异相关的候选基因, 为珍贵用材树种高效培育及育种利用提供基因资源。以 18 a 生的 2 个心材比例差异显著的大花序桉家系为材料(家系 1 和 2), 各制作解析木 3 株, 沿着树干以 1 m 为区间分段截取圆盘, 测量东西和南北 2 个方向的带皮直径、去皮直径、总年轮数、边材年轮数、边材直径, 并开展心材和边材径向和轴向分析。同时利用各解析木胸径处初生木质部样品进行 DNA 混池测序, 发掘等位基因频率差异显著的 SNP 位点并挖掘相关功能基因。结果表明, 大花序桉边材宽度和心材半径的方位变异中家系 2 大于家系 1, 平均差值分别为 0.7 和 5.5 cm, 在随树高的变异中, 家系 1 和 2 的心材半径和心材年轮数的下降速率分别为 0.40 和 0.64 及 0.43 和 0.36。两家系间基本密度差异显著, 家系 1 为 0.80~0.82 g/cm³, 家系 2 为 0.75~0.78 g/cm³。基本密度与树高、横截面半径和心材半径呈显著负相关, 与顺纹抗拉强度、弦面硬度和部分力学性质呈显著正相关。利用 DNA 混池测序共筛选到两家系间基因频率显著差异的 SNP 位点 1 842 个, SNP 注释分析表明位于基因间、上游区域、下游、外显子和内含子区域的 SNP 位点分别为 55.8%、18.3%、16.3%、5.1%和 4.4%。基因功能注释及富集分析发现 SNP 位点区域的基因主要与植物细胞分裂、植物细胞膜和植物蛋白激酶相关。通过大花序桉心材比例差异大的两家系间解析木径向和轴向分析, 探讨了它们的心边材变异规律, 结合 DNA 混池测序, 挖掘了心材变异相关的 SNP 位点并筛选出一些木材形成相关候选功能基因。

关键词: 大花序桉; 单核苷酸多态性; 年轮; 心材; 边材

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Sapwood and Heartwood Variation Pattern and Candidate Gene Discovery in *Eucalyptus cloeziana*

ZHAO Haiwen^{1,2}, WANG Ping^{1,2}, WENG Qijie¹, LI Jianfan³, ZHAO Yuqing³, CHENG Yingying³,
LI Changrong^{4*}, LI Fagen^{1*}

(1. Key Laboratory of National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Tropical Forestry Research, Research Institute of Tropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Guangzhou 510520, China; 2. Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, China; 3. Yulin Forestry Research Institute, Rongxian 537501, Guangxi, China; 4. Guangxi Key Laboratory of Superior Timber Trees Resource Cultivation, Key Laboratory of Central South Fast-growing Timber Cultivation of Forestry Ministry of China, Gugangxi Forestry Research Institute, Nanning 530002, China)

Abstract: In order to provide the genetic resource for accelerating the breeding in *Eucalyptus*, the variation of heartwood and the related candidate genes were explored in *E. cloeziana*. Wood discs were cut at intervals of

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作者简介: 赵海文(1999年生), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事林木遗传育种研究。E-mail: zhv384827228@163.com

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: andyharry@126.com; lifagen@caf.ac.cn

1 meter along the stem of felled tree in two 18-year-old families with contrasting high and low heartwood width, and each family has three individuals. The diameter outside and inside bark, overall ring number, sapwood ring number, sapwood width at two directions of northeast and southwest were measured. Radial and axial analysis were analyzed and the DNA from developing xylem tissues were harvested at breast height and used for bulk DNA sequencing, the SNP loci and the functional genes highly related with the variation of heartwood were discovered. The variation of sapwood width and heartwood radius among orientations were the highest in family 2, the average difference in family 1 and 2 were 0.7 and 5.5 cm, respectively. The decrease rate of heartwood radius and ring number with tree height were 0.40 and 0.64 in family 1, and 0.43 and 0.36 in family 2. The average basic density of *E. cloeziana* was significantly different between two families, with family 1 ranged from 0.80 to 0.82 g/cm³, and family 2 from 0.75 to 0.78 g/cm³. The basic density was negatively correlated with tree height, cross-section radius and heartwood radius, and positively correlated with tensile strength parallel to the grain and the hardness of tangential section, along some mechanical properties. Using Bulk DNA sequencing, a total of 1 842 SNPs with high difference allele frequency were screened. Approximately 55.8% of these SNPs were distributed between genes, 18.3% in the upstream region, 16.3% in the downstream region, 5.1% in exons and 4.4% in introns using SnpEff annotation. The identified SNPs were used to locate the genes belonging to 50 terms, mainly related to plant cell division, plant cell membrane and plant protein kinase by GO enrichment analysis. By conducting the radial and axial analysis of these two families with contrasting high and low heartwood width, the trend of sapwood and heartwood variation were discussed. The SNPs and candidate genes were screened by bulk DNA sequencing, and the functions of genes involved to the process of sapwood formation were explored.

Key words: *Eucalyptus cloeziana*; Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP); Tree rings; Heartwood; Sapwood

根据联合国粮农组织 2020 年的数据,全球森林面积占土地总面积的比例已经从 2000 年的 31.9% 降至 31.2%,木材资源短缺已经成为国际社会公认的发展障碍问题之一。随着天然林资源的减少、经济水平的快速发展以及人均住宅面积的不断增加,我国木材资源的供需矛盾也随之加剧。当前我国木材对外依存度已超过 50%,亟需培育更多实木用材缓解木材供需矛盾^[1]。桉树人工林是世界三大速生人工林之一,桉属(*Eucalyptus*)一些树种具有轮伐期短、生物量大、干形好等特点,其木材产品经济价值高,可用作纸浆原料、家具和工业用材等^[2]。我国桉树人工林及其产业发展非常迅速,桉树木材年产量超过 $4.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3$ ^[3]。目前我国桉树人工林主要以巨桉(*E. grandis*)、尾叶桉(*E. urophylla*)和细叶桉(*E. tereticornis*)等速生树种为主,而珍贵用材人工林面积占比少,大花序桉(*E. cloeziana*),市场俗称“澳洲大花梨”^[4],是我国南方仅有的几个速生珍贵用材树种之一。大花序桉木材密度远高于短轮伐期的其它速生桉,其树干通直,结构均匀,生长速度快,适应性好,在我国华南地区广泛栽培,市场潜力巨大^[1,5]。

林木成熟木质部一般由边材、过渡区和心材构成,心材是珍贵树种的主要用材部分,是体现珍贵

树种木材质量与价值的主体。维管形成层细胞的不断分裂、分化、细胞扩增、次生壁沉积、木质化,最后细胞程序性死亡使外周的边材逐渐转变为心材^[6]。心边材转化过程可以反映林木的径向变化^[7-8],同时木质部次生细胞壁生长会影响木材基本密度和力学强度等物理性质^[9]。木材的物理性质既影响木材的力学强度,又决定着木材的产量和品质,已经作为林木遗传改良的重要育种目标^[10-12],已有研究者在桉树中定位到影响木材物理性质的部分功能基因^[13-14]。木材形成涉及众多生物学过程,受多层次、多基因的协同调控,也受环境影响,是一个复杂的发育过程^[15-16]。遗传变异是木材形成的一个重要驱动因子^[17-20]。挖掘边心材形成相关功能基因,可为培育心材比例高、材性优质、材色佳的优良种质资源,促进我国珍贵用材树种建设,以缓解珍贵用材资源匮乏以及市场供不应求的局面。桉树心边材变化的遗传规律与木材形成机制还不明确,挖掘边心材形成相关功能基因有助于解析桉树木材形成的遗传机制。

随着二代测序技术的高速发展,基于重测序开发单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)位点已越来越普遍,目前广泛应用于桉树候选

功能基因挖掘研究^[21-23]。Bulk DNA 测序可以快速筛选等位基因频率差异显著的 SNP 位点, 进而挖掘复杂性状关联的候选功能基因^[24-25], 如毛果杨(*Populus trichocarpa*)生长^[26]、鹰嘴豆(*Cicer arietinum*)荚果数^[27]和胡麻(*Linum usitatissimum*)株高^[28]等, 但在林木材性方面研究应用报道较少。因此, 本研究利用广西玉林 18 a 生大花序桉种源家系试验林, 筛选心材差异显著的 2 个家系, 各制作 3 株解析木, 并采集胸径处初生木质部 DNA, 通过 Bulk DNA 测序筛选与心材变异相关候选基因。通过探究不同家系间边材径向生长变化规律及挖掘相关候选功能基因, 为解析大花序桉木材形成机制提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样木圆盘取样与处理

试验材料来源于 2004 年 5 月种植于广西玉林市林业科学研究所(110°09' E, 22°39' N)的大花序桉种源/家系试验林。该试验林利用天然林按单株母树(间隔 100 m 以上)采集的种子, 1 株母树的子代即为 1 个半同胞家系, 于 2003 年育苗, 试验林抚育及施肥措施一致。筛选出心材比例差异显著的 2 个 18 a 生大花序桉家系(家系 1: C4119, 家系 2: C4080)各 3 株制备解析木。树木伐倒前, 在树干上分别标记东、北 2 个方位及胸高位置。伐倒后, 测量树高及枝下高, 并在树干基部 0 m 和胸高 1.3 m 处各取 1 个厚度 5 cm 的圆盘。胸高以上的木段每隔 2 m 截取 1 个圆盘, 并编号, 标出东、北方向, 直至距树梢不足 1 m 处为止。通过对树干顶部的纵向解剖, 测量心材消失处的高度。将圆盘表面刨光, 使心材部分清晰可见, 使用杭州万深 LA-S 植物图像分析系统对圆盘进行扫描并进行图像分析处理。分别测量圆盘 4 个方向的树干去皮半径(xylem radius, XR)、心材半径(heartwood radius, HR)和边材宽度(sapwood width, SW), 将 4 个方向的平均值作为该圆盘的横截面去皮直径、去皮半径、心材半径和边材宽度。以单株树木不同圆盘上心材半径和边材宽度的中位数估算单株水平的心、边材量, 以避免树木基部膨大及树干局部形变对平均值的影响。心材面积(heartwood area, HA)=以心材为半径圆的面积、边材面积(sapwood area, SA)=圆盘面积-心材面积、心材率(heartwood rate, HR)=心材占圆盘界面的面积比^[29]。基

本密度和木材力学性能采用 GB/T 1927.5—2021 无疵小试样木材物理力学性质试验方法^[30]。

1.2 候选基因筛选及注释分析

分别取各解析木胸径处初生木质部材料, 用锡纸包裹后立刻用液氮冷冻保存, 采用 CTAB 法提取基因组 DNA, Qubit 3.0 (ThermoFisher, USA)精确定量。同一个家系的 3 个样品 DNA 等量混合后打断为 300 bp 片段, 利用 VAHTSTM Universal DNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina 构建基因组文库, 文库质检后委托公司进行测序。Bulk DNA 测序数据使用 Trimmomatic-0.36^[31]过滤低质量序列后, 利用 samtools v 1.7^[32]和 bwa 0.9^[33]比对到巨桉(v 2.0)参考基因组(<https://phytozome.jgi.doe.gov/pz/portal.html>), 通过 VarScan2 查找 SNP^[34]后采用 VCFtools^[35]过滤低质量位点, 筛选两家系间基因频率差异在 60%以上的 SNP 位点, 并使用 SnpEff v 4.3^[36]对位点进行注释分析。以 SNP 位点上下游各 1 000 bp 为区间, 利用巨桉基因组注释信息获取 SNP 点区域候选功能基因信息并进行 GO^[37-38]和 KEGG^[39]富集分析(<http://kobas.cbi.pku.edu.cn>)。

1.3 数据分析

分析两家系间方位变异, 心材半径与年轮随树高变化并拟合回归方程, 解析心边材比例变化规律。对家系间心材半径和边材宽度的方位变异、心材比例进行方差分析(ANOVA, *F* 检验)和两样本平均数检验(*t* 检验), 采用线性模型拟合心材半径与心材年轮个数随树高的回归方程, 图形绘制用 R 4.2.1 软件完成。

2 结果和分析

2.1 边材宽度与心材半径的方位变异

大花序桉家系 2 的边材宽度和心材半径在 4 个方向上均大于家系 1 (图 1), 2 个家系的边材宽度和心材半径平均差值分别为 0.7 和 5.5 cm, 边材宽度均为东部最大, 其中家系 1 为 1.35 cm, 家系 2 为 2.15 cm。心材半径上两个家系间出现了不同的变化, 家系 1 的西部和东部大于北部和南部, 家系 2 的北部和东部大于西部和南部。总体来说, 两个家系边材宽度和心材半径在 4 个方向上都无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

2.2 心材随树高的生长变化模式

家系 1 的 3 株解析木圆盘基部与顶部间的平均

表 1 大花序桉解析木基本信息

Table 1 Timber data of *Eucalyptus cloeziana*

家系 Family	编号 No.	树高 Tree height (m)	胸径 DBH (cm)	活枝下高 Height to living branch (m)	冠幅 Crown diameter (m)	心材比例 Heartwood ratio /%	基本密度 Basic density (g/cm ³)
1 (C4119)	A1	22.3	23.0	6.4	4.0	59.4	0.80
	A2	21.4	23.9	6.3	6.5	50.3	0.82
	A3	20.0	20.2	6.7	5.5	54.3	0.81
平均±标准差 Mean±SE		21.23±0.95	22.37±1.57	6.45±0.17	5.33±1.02	54.63± 3.72	0.81±0.01
2 (C4080)	A4	31.0	37.2	10.8	8.5	69.7	0.75
	A5	28.2	34.4	8.7	5.6	71.9	0.76
	A6	26.3	41.3	11.9	8.9	63.0	0.78
平均±标准差 Mean±SE		24.13±4.89	27.10±7.29	7.93±2.03	6.83±1.24	68.19± 3.78	0.76±0.02
P		0.009*	0.003*	0.013*	0.140	0.022*	0.013*

*: P<0.05

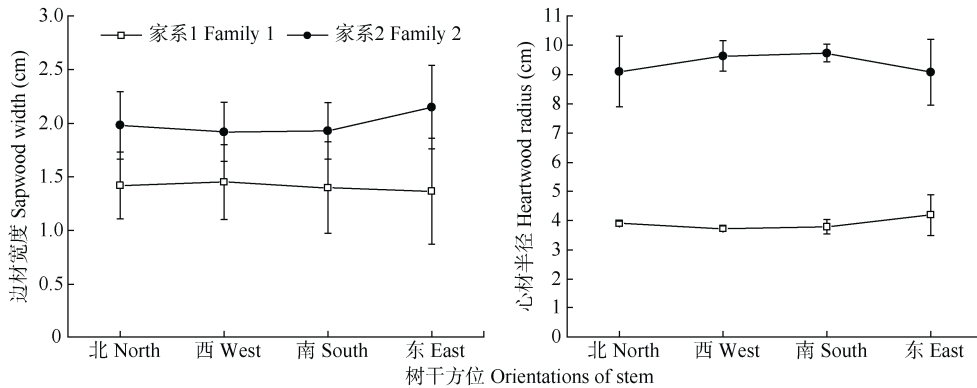


图 1 大花序桉边材宽度与心材半径的方位变异

Fig. 1 Orientations variation of sapwood width and heartwood radius in *Eucalyptus cloeziana*

差值为 7.4 cm，与家系 2 类似(7.6 cm)，2 个家系间心材半径的平均差值随高度变化也相似，都为 6~7 cm。2 个家系的心材年轮数在树木基部差距均为 13~15，但随着高度增加，家系 1 的心材年轮逐渐小于家系 2，在 5.3 m 后完全小于家系 2，且顶部与基部年轮数平均差值都为 11。两个家系间心材半径和心材年轮数随树高的增加而递减，与心材半径的下降趋势相似(图 2)。一次函数很好拟合了心材半径和心材年轮数与树高的关系，其中家系 1 与家系 2 在心材半径和心材年轮数上分别解释了 89%和 95%，97%和 96%的变异。心材半径上家系 1 的下降速率略小于家系 2，而心材年轮个数上家系 1 的下降速率大于家系 2 (表 2)。

2.3 家系间心材率和边材率关系

家系 1 和 2 的心材率随树高逐渐减小，边材率则逐渐增加。基部心材率最大，家系 1 和 2 非常接近，分别为 74%和 73%，顶部心材率差异较大，分

表 2 心材半径与年轮数与树高的回归方程

Table 2 Regression equation of tree height with radius and ring number of heartwood

家系 Family	心材半径 Heartwood radius	心材年轮数 Heartwood ring number
1 (C4119)	$y = -0.40x + 8.23, R^2 = 0.89$	$y = -0.64x + 14.38, R^2 = 0.95$
2 (C4080)	$y = -0.43x + 14.79, R^2 = 0.97$	$y = -0.36x + 14.18, R^2 = 0.96$

别为 17%和 12%，而两家系的心材率和边材率随树高变化趋势相似。两个家系间的心材率和边材率出现的交汇点高度不同，其中家系 1 约为 16 m，位于整体树高 4/5 处，而家系 2 为 23 m，位于整体树高的 9/10 处。另外家系 2 在 0~13.3 m 处的心材率维持在 70%左右，而家系 1 没有稳定的高心材率区间(图 3)。

2.4 家系间木材物理性质相关性分析

家系 1 和 2 木材的基本密度分别为 0.80~0.82 和 0.75~0.78 g/cm³，且 2 个家系间差异显著，平均差

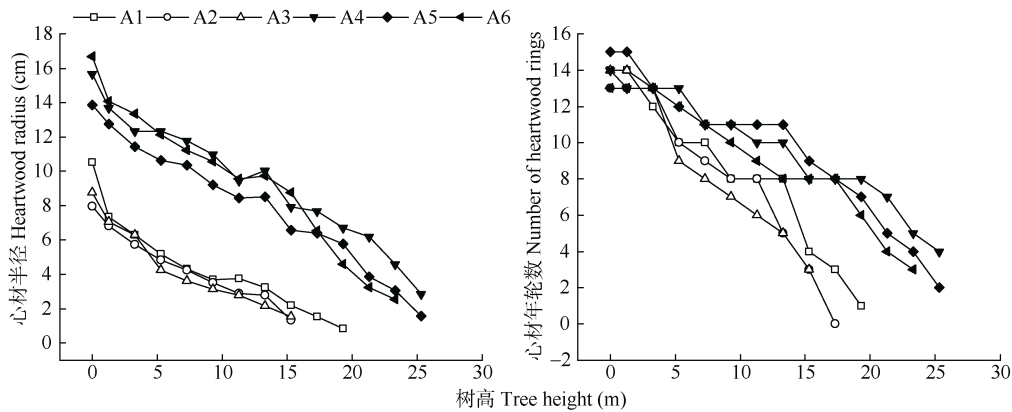


图 2 大花序核心材半径和心材年轮个数随树高的变异。A1~A6 见表 1。

Fig. 2 Variation of heartwood radius and rings number with tree height in *Eucalyptus cloeziana*. A1~A6 see Table 1.

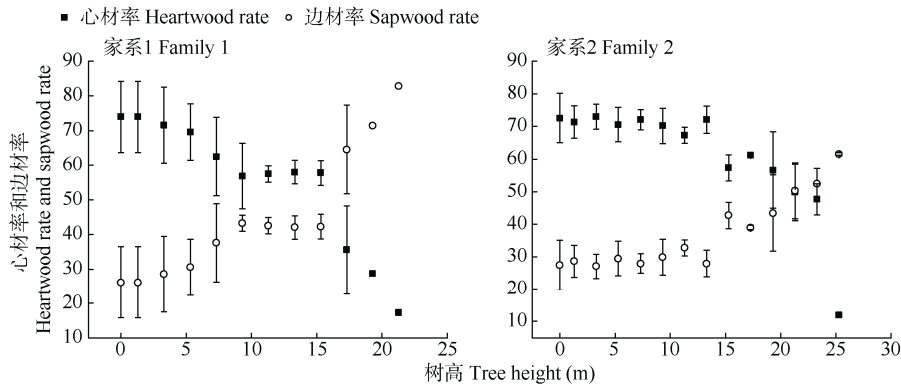


图 3 大花序桉家系 1 与家系 2 的心材率和边材率

Fig. 3 Heartwood rate and sapwood rate of two *Eucalyptus cloeziana* families

值为 0.048 g/cm^3 (表 3)。基本密度与顺纹抗拉强度和弦面硬度呈正相关外,其他性状基本上为负相关,其中与心材半径为显著负相关,皮尔逊相关系数

-0.875, 与树高呈极显著负相关。树高也和心材半径、弦面硬度、抗弯弹性模量之间差异显著。基本密度与弦面硬度呈显著正相关,皮尔逊相关系数为

表 3 大花序桉木材基本密度相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis of wood basic density in *Eucalyptus cloezia*

指标 Index	MOE	σ_c	BD	H	DBH	Hr	CSR	Sw	HTS
MOE	1	-0.806	-0.828*	0.810	0.660	0.749	0.729	0.267	-0.761
σ_c		1	0.768	-0.803	-0.921**	-0.910*	-0.913*	-0.618	0.790
BD			1	-0.963**	-0.779	-0.875*	-0.847*	0.356	0.893*
H				1	0.859*	0.922**	0.901*	0.566	-0.788
DBH					1	0.980**	0.987**	0.810	-0.752
Hr						1	0.998**	0.710	-0.841*
CSR							1	0.737	-0.824*
Sw								1	-0.233
HTS									1

*: $P < 0.05$; MOE: 抗弯弹性模量; σ_c : 顺纹抗压强度; BD: 木材基本密度; H: 树高; DBH: 胸径; Hr: 心材半径; CSR: 横截面半径; Sw: 边材宽度; HTS: 弦面硬度。

*: $P < 0.05$. MOE: Modulus of elasticity in static bending; σ_c : Tensile strength parallel to grain; BD: Basic density; DBH: Diameter at breast height; Hr: Heartwood radius; CSR: Cross-section radius; Sw: Sapwood width; HTS: Hardness of tangential section.

0.893。力学性质相关性分析表明,顺纹抗拉强度与胸径、心材半径和横截面半径呈显著负相关,皮尔逊系数分别为-0.921、-0.910 和-0.913。弦面硬度与心材半径和横截面半径呈显著负相关,皮尔逊相关系数分别为-0.841 和-0.824。

2.5 SNP 发掘及注释分析

通过 VarScan2 共计开发了 16 941 942 个 SNP 位点,其中两家系间等位基因频率差异 60% 以上的位点为 647 873 个,手动过滤低等位基因频率 SNP 位点后共筛选出 1 842 个 SNP 位点。SNPeff 注释分析表明,位于基因间的 SNP 位点最多,占比 55.8%,其次为上游区域,占比 18.3%,下游区域、外显子和内含子占比分别为 16.3%、5.1%和 4.4% (图 4)。

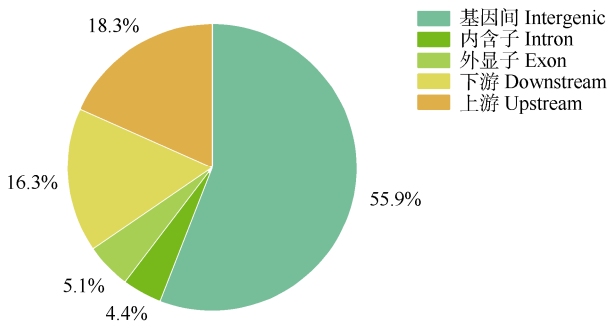


图 4 SNP 位点分布图

Fig. 4 SNP locus distribution

2.6 富集分析

基因组滑窗分析以 10K 为指标进行 SNP 位点区间候选功能基因筛选。通过 GO 富集分析共注释 262 个 terms (图 5: A), 其中生物过程包含 145 个 terms, 主要和蛋白质代谢过程、蛋白质修饰以及蛋

白质磷酸化相关;分子功能共富集到 91 个 terms 上,主要和离子结合、催化活性和有机环与杂环化合物相关;细胞组分富集到 26 个 terms 都和生物膜相关。KEGG 富集分析发现有关生长激素合成相关的 10 条代谢途径(图 5: B)。

3 结论和讨论

早期研究表明,树高、胸径以及树冠的相对高度和边材宽度呈正相关^[40]。本研究中家系 2 的边材宽度与心材半径都大于家系 1,这可能是由于家系 2 的平均树高和胸径都大于家系 1。但本研究中边材宽度和心材宽度的方位变异不一致,这在油松中也有类似的研究结果^[41],侧枝生物量、养分以及土壤水热微环境变化影响了树木生理过程,因此也会体现在林木边材的方位变异上^[42-44]。家系 1 与家系 2 心材半径随树高变化的趋势相似,都是随树高逐渐下降,心材半径的下降速率均为 0.4,这与罗佳等^[1]对不同林龄大花序桉的线性变化研究一致,17 a 生的心材半径下降率达到了 0.29,而 5、29 和 35 a 生则维持在 0.4 左右^[1]。本研究中 18 a 生大花序桉两个家系心边材方位变异上有差异,心材年轮数下降速率变化分别为 0.64 和 0.36,两个家系的心材率也不同,且心材率与边材率出现的交汇位点也不同,出现此差异可能是树木内部的发育变化受到激素水平的调控和水分等因素的影响^[45]。

热带树种的木材基本密度大多和生长速率、胸径等呈负相关^[46-47],在本研究中,树高和横截面半径与木材密度呈负相关,同时心材半径也和基本密度呈显著负相关,而与边材宽度相关性低。木材

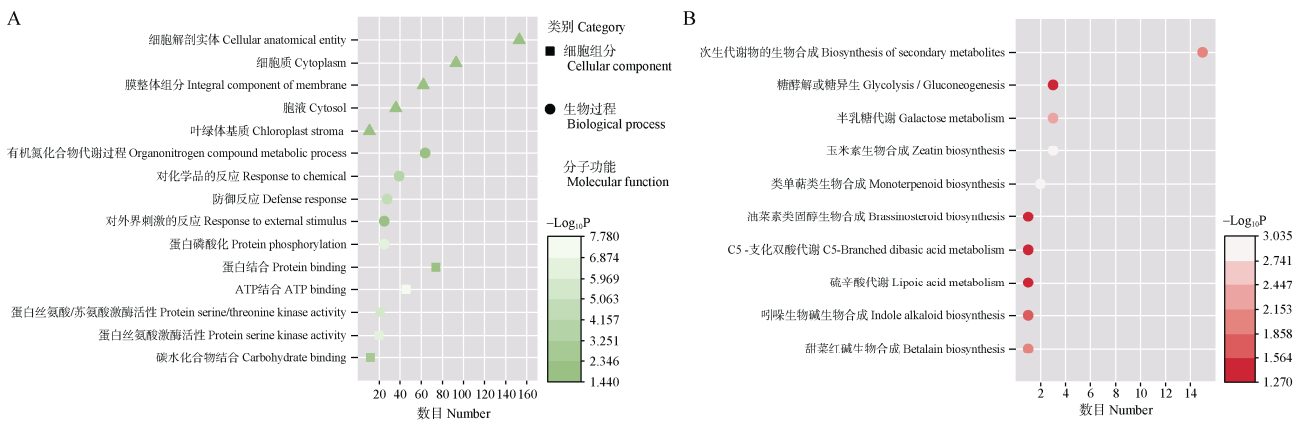


图 5 大花序桉心材变异相关候选基因的 GO (A) 和 KEGG (B) 富集分析

Fig. 5 GO enrichment (A) and KEGG enrichment analysis (B) of candidate genes related to heartwood variation in *Eucalyptus cloezia*

密度低可能使其具有更大纤维直径和孔隙来储存水分^[48], 而含水量变化对木材直径变化与木质部细胞的发育影响较大^[6,49]。本研究表家系 1 的平均基本密度大于家系 2, 家系 2 的树高、胸径和心材半径等生长指标均大于家系 1, 两个家系间基本密度的差异可能导致其对含水率和水分利用的不同, 进而间接影响了心边材生长差异变化。

富集分析表明, GO terms 主要和植物细胞分裂、植物细胞膜、植物蛋白激酶以及核苷酸代谢有关, 杨树和桉树的木材形成过程还伴随核苷酸和碳水化合物的代谢产物变化^[50-51]。本研究中注释到的 4 个细胞组分 GO terms 都富集到生物膜功能上, 相关表达基因与细胞色素 P450 基因家族相关, 该家族主要是调控合成植物次生代谢物的关键酶^[52], 与合成植物萜类化合物、植物激素、植物生长和非生物胁迫等功能高度相关^[53]。木质部细胞类型、结构和化学组成(木质素和纤维素含量等)决定了木材品质^[26], 一些 P450 家族和木质素合成中间产物以及酶相关^[54], 如 CYP71 和 CYP706 家族催化植物类黄酮物质^[55]及 CYP73 家族催化肉桂酸合成等^[56], 基因 Eucgr.D00210 和 Eucgr.D00213 与拟南芥中催化类黄酮合成的类似酶 CYP706A4 同源^[57]。同时也发现和生长素合成相关的基因, 如基因 Eucgr.B01522 与在拟南芥中合成生长素有关 CYP79B2 同源^[58], 上述酶都和调控植物激素合成相关, 而植物激素是影响木质部细胞和木质部直径的直接因素^[6]。这些基因可能参与大花序桉植物激素或者其他次生代谢物的合成, 进而影响木质部的生长^[52], 但在大花序桉中的具体功能还需进一步验证。

另外富集分析表明, 蛋白激酶基因主要与丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶和受体蛋白激酶同源, 这些酶在植物抗逆性、生长发育和信号传导等方面起重要调控作用^[58]。次生细胞壁是木材主要组成部分, 本研究发现基因 Eucgr.F04299 和 Eucgr.E00980 与细胞壁相关激酶(wall-associated kinase, WAK)同源, 该酶参与调控拟南芥次生细胞壁的合成^[59]。另外, 定位的 1 个等位基因频率差异显著的 SNP 位点位于基因 Eucgr.K01600 和 Eucgr.K01601 之间, 这 2 个基因和油菜素内酯受体激酶相关, 对杨树、番茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)和水芹(*Lepidium sativum*)等植物的研究表明油菜素内酯参与调控植物细胞壁木质化^[60-62], 也参与木材边材向心材转化^[6]。心边材的形成涉及植物代谢物组成、细胞分化和信号转导等

众多生物过程, 本研究通过对心边材差异显著的 2 个 18 a 生大花序桉家系的解析木分析, 结合 Bulk DNA 测序分析, 初步挖掘了一些大花序桉生长发育和材性相关的候选功能基因。大部分候选功能基因主要和细胞分裂、生物膜、植物激素以及木质素合成相关, KEGG 富集到和玉米素合成(Eucgr.F00346 和 Eucgr.F00342)以及木质素合成(Eucgr.F01418 和 Eucgr.H02573)相关的苯丙氨酸代谢途径, 这为后期开展大花序桉心材形成机制研究以及珍贵用材树种的分子育种奠定基础。

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