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杂交水稻专题

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中国农业科学院农业信息研究所
联系人：于超；罗建军；李亮；顾亮亮
联系电话： 0731-84690287
邮箱：agri@ckcest.cn
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➤ 前沿资讯

1. 研究揭示EPF/EPFL家族小肽在水稻生长发育过程中的潜在功能

简介: 近日, 华南农业大学农学院、广东省植物分子育种重点实验室青年教师金晶在国际知名期刊Plant Physiology (影响因子8.34, 生物1区) 发表了题为“Small EPIDERMAL PATTERNING FACTOR-LIKE2 peptides regulate awn development in rice”的研究论文(论文链接: <https://doi.org/10.1093/plphys/kiac278>)。多肽分子调控细胞间的信号, 在生物的形成以及发育中发挥重要的作用。植物细胞间的相互交流也是通过大量的信号分子。最近的研究已揭示了植物多肽激素参与细胞与细胞间的短距离信息的沟通交流, 从而调控植物生长、发育、抗逆等许多生命过程。其中, EPF/EPFL 家族基因所编码的多肽激素是植物中一类重要的多肽家族, 参与调控气孔、颖花和芒的发育。然而, 水稻EPF/EPFL家族的成员及其功能尚待鉴定。芒是重要的驯化性状。Kasalath属于aus稻, 其表现为长芒的特性。该研究以Kasalath为受体材料, 利用CRISPR/Cas9技术, 系统性探索了水稻中EPF/EPFL家族小肽成员在水稻芒发育上的功能。研究发现多个OsEPF/EPFL家族小肽成员缺失会影响芒的发育, 其中OsEPFL2基因的突变会使得突变体表现为无芒或者极短芒, 这意味着这一个家族小肽激素中多个成员参与调控芒的发育。与此同时, 研究中还发现OsEPFL2通过促进细胞的分裂影响水稻粒长, 具有一因多效性。对Kasalath和OsEPFL2突变体中细胞分裂素、生长素和赤霉素含量进行测定, 发现在突变体的幼穗中细胞分裂、赤霉素和生长素含量显著降低。通过对细胞分裂素、生长素和赤霉素生物合成及信号通路相关基因在Kasalath和OsEPFL2cas幼穗中的表达水平, 推测OsEPFL2基因的表达可能影响细胞分裂素、生长素和赤霉素的含量, 进而调控芒的发育。通过对不同水稻群体的分析表明, 在水稻驯化过程中OsEPFL2基因受到了选择。研究揭示了EPF/EPFL家族小肽在水稻生长发育过程中的潜在功能, 并为水稻驯化的分子机制提供了参考。

来源: 华南农业大学

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/07/Csgk0GK0M4eAU9_cAAKQbJX1Nv0531.pdf

2. 水稻抗高温基因挖掘与机制研究中获进展

简介: 6月17日, 中国科学院分子植物科学卓越创新中心林鸿宣研究团队与上海交通大学林尤舜研究团队合作, 在《科学》(Science) 上发表了题为A genetic module at one locus in rice protects chloroplasts to enhance thermotolerance的研究论文。该研究首次揭示了在一个控制水稻抗热复杂数量性状的基因位点(TT3) 中存在由两个拮抗的基因(TT3.1和TT3.2) 组成的遗传模块调控水稻高温抗性的新机制和叶绿体蛋白降解新机制; 发现了第一个潜在的作物高温感受器。温度是复杂的物理信号, 植物面对环境温度变化时, 需要及时有效地将这一物理信号“解码”成生物信号, 从而实现对温度胁迫的快速应答。目前鉴定到的植物温度感受器多为调节植物在温暖环境下的形态变化或发育转换过程, 关于植物抵抗极端高温的温度感受器未曾被报道过。随着全球气候变暖趋势的加剧, 极端高温成为制约世界粮食生产安全的最主要的胁迫因子之一, 因此挖掘高温抗性基因资源、探究植物高温响应机制以及培育抗高温作物品种成为当前亟待解决的重大科学问题。然而, 一直以来, 通过正向遗传学方法定位克隆高温抗性相关复杂

数量性状基因位点（QTL）是颇具挑战性的课题。经过多年努力，该研究团队分离克隆了水稻高温抗性新基因位点TT3，并阐明了其调控高温抗性的新机制。这是该团队继TT1（Nature Genetics, 2015）和TT2（Nature Plants, 2022）后，取得的又一重要进展。科研团队通过对22762株水稻遗传材料进行大规模交换个体筛选和耐热表型鉴定，定位克隆到一个控制水稻高温抗性的新QTL位点TT3。非洲栽培稻（CG14）来源的TT3相较于亚洲栽培稻（WYJ）来源的TT3具有更强的高温抗性。进一步研究发现，TT3位点中存在两个拮抗调控水稻高温抗性的QTL基因TT3.1和TT3.2，其中TT3.1正向调控抗性而TT3.2为负向调控因子，TT3.1位于TT3.2的遗传上游发挥功能，这为揭示复杂数量性状的遗传和分子调控机制提供了新视角。在抽穗期和灌浆期的高温处理条件下，近等基因系NIL-TT3CG14比NIL-TT3WYJ增产1倍左右，同时田间高温胁迫下的小区增产达到约20%；过量表达TT3.1或敲除TT3.2能够带来2.5倍以上的增产效果。而在正常田间条件下，它们对产量性状没有负面影响。因此，TT3基因位点和TT3.1及TT3.2基因在抗高温分子育种中具有重要的应用价值。机制上的进一步研究显示：细胞质膜定位的E3泛素连接酶蛋白TT3.1能够响应高温信号，从细胞表面转移至多囊泡体（MVB）中，随后胞质中的叶绿体前体蛋白TT3.2被TT3.1招募并泛素化进入多囊泡体，进一步被液泡降解，减轻在热胁迫下TT3.2积累所造成的叶绿体损伤，从而提高水稻的高温抗性。在CG14背景中，TT3.1CG14具有较强的E3泛素连接酶活性，从而更多地招募并泛素化叶绿体前体蛋白TT3.2，并通过多囊泡体-液泡途径降解，使成熟态TT3.2蛋白在NIL-TT3CG14叶绿体中含量降低，实现在高温胁迫下对叶绿体的保护，从而提高水稻高温抗性和产量；而在WYJ背景中，由于TT3.1WYJ具有较弱的泛素连接酶活性，只有少量的叶绿体前体蛋白TT3.2被降解，更多的TT3.2成熟蛋白在NIL-TT3WYJ叶绿体中积累，造成叶绿体破坏，最终导致水稻的高温敏感和减产。该研究发现的TT3.1-TT3.2遗传模块首次将植物细胞质膜与叶绿体之间的高温响应信号联系起来，揭示了全新的植物响应极端高温的分子机制；在极端高温下（42度），细胞质膜定位的TT3.1蛋白通过定位改变，感知温度信号，并将高温物理信号“解码”成生物信号传递给叶绿体前体蛋白TT3.2，并通过不同于26S蛋白酶体降解途径和叶绿体水解酶途径的方式对叶绿体前体蛋白TT3.2进行液泡降解，从而在高温下维持叶绿体的稳定性（图2）。该研究发现了TT3.1是一个潜在的高温感受器，并揭示了叶绿体蛋白降解的新机制。此外，由于TT3.1和TT3.2在多种作物中具有保守性，因而为应对全球气候变暖引发的粮食安全问题提供了具有广泛应用前景和商业价值的珍贵的抗高温基因资源。论文审稿人均对该工作给予了高度评价，认为该研究带来了有趣、重要的新见解。

来源：中国科学院分子植物科学卓越创新中心

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➤ 学术文献

1. Rice ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme OsUBC26 is essential for immunity to the blast fungus Magnaporthe oryzae (水稻泛素结合酶OsUBC26对稻瘟病菌免疫至关重要)

简介：The functions of ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2) in plant immunity are not well

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understood. In this study, OsUBC26, a rice ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme, was characterized in the defence against Magnaporthe oryzae. The expression of OsUBC26 was induced by *M. oryzae* inoculation and methyl jasmonate treatment. Both RNA interference lines and CRISPR/Cas9 null mutants of OsUBC26 reduced rice resistance to *M. oryzae*. WRKY45 was down-regulated in OsUBC26 null mutants. In vitro E2 activity assay indicated that OsUBC26 is an active ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme. Yeast two-hybrid assays using OsUBC26 as bait identified the RING-type E3 ligase UCIP2 as an interacting protein. Coimmunoprecipitation assays confirmed the interaction between OsUBC26 and UCIP2. The CRISPR/Cas9 mutants of UCIP2 also showed compromised resistance to *M. oryzae*. Yeast two-hybrid screening using UCIP2 as bait revealed that APIP6 is a binding partner of UCIP2. Moreover, OsUBC26 working with APIP6 ubiquitinated AvrPiz-t, an avirulence effector of *M. oryzae*, and OsUBC26 null mutation impaired the proteasome degradation of AvrPiz-t in rice cells. In summary, OsUBC26 plays important roles in rice disease resistance by regulating WRKY45 expression and working with E3 ligases such as APIP6 to counteract the effector protein AvrPiz-t from *M. oryzae*.

来源：MOLECULAR PLANT PATHOLOGY

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2. Natural Variation in OsMKK3 Contributes to Grain Size and Chalkiness in Rice (OsMKK3的自然变异对水稻粒径和垩白的影响)

简介: Rice (*Oryza sativa L.*) is an important staple food crop for more than half of the world's population. Enhancing the grain quality and yield of rice to meet growing demand remains a major challenge. Here, we show that OsMKK3 encode a MAP kinase kinase that controls grain size and chalkiness by affecting cell proliferation in spikelet hulls. We showed that OsSPL16, GS5, and GIF1 have a substantial effect on the OsMKK3-regulated grain size pathway. OsMKK3 has experienced strong directional selection in indica and japonica. Wild rice accessions contained four OsMKK3 haplotypes, suggesting that the OsMKK3 haplotypes present in cultivated rice likely originated from different wild rice accessions during rice domestication. OsMKK3-Hap1, gs3, and gw8 were polymerized to enhance the grain length. Polymerization of beneficial alleles, such as OsMKK3-Hap1, gs3, gw8, fgr, alk, chalk5, and wx, also improved the quality of hybrid rice. Overall, the results indicated that beneficial OsMKK3 alleles could be used for genomic-assisted breeding for rice cultivar improvement and be polymerized with other beneficial alleles.

来源：FRONTIERS IN PLANT SCIENCE

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/07/Csgk0GK0LnWAI0n3AB91un4S-DQ575.pdf>

3. Evolution of imidazolinone-resistant weedy rice in Malaysia: the current status (马来西亚抗咪唑啉酮杂草稻的进化：现状)

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简介: Weedy rice (*Oryza sativa* f. *spontanea* or *O. sativa* complex) has become a severe threat to Malaysian rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) granaries after the direct-seeding method of rice cultivation was introduced in the late 1980s. Since then, researchers have studied the biology and ecology of weedy rice and espoused the evolutionary theory of the origin of Malaysian weedy rice. This review paper aimed to synthesize the body of knowledge about weedy rice and the evolution of herbicide-resistant (HR) weedy rice in Malaysia. The imidazolinone (IMI) herbicide component of the Clearfield (R) Production System (CPS) rice package is among the most effective tools for weedy rice control. However, dependence solely on this technology and farmers' ignorance about the appropriate use of IMI herbicides with the CPS rice package have resulted in the evolution of IMI-resistant (IMI-R) weedy rice. This has reduced the efficacy of IMI herbicides on weedy rice, ultimately nullifying the benefit of CPS rice in affected fields. At present, it is assumed that IMI-R weedy rice populations are widely distributed across the rice granaries in Malaysia. Therefore, it is important that integrated management measures be adopted comprehensively by Malaysian rice growers to curb the spread of IMI-R weedy rice problem in Malaysia, especially in fields planted with CPS rice. This review focuses on the biology of Malaysian weedy rice, the history of the establishment of weedy rice in Malaysian rice fields, the impact of HR rice technology on the evolution of IMI-R weedy rice in Malaysia, the distribution of resistant weedy rice populations across Peninsular Malaysia rice granaries, the weedy rice resistance mechanisms, and weedy rice management. The synthesis of all this information is helpful to researchers, policy makers, the private agricultural industry, advisers to farmers, and proactive farmers themselves with the goal of working toward sustainable rice production.

来源: WEED SCIENCE

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