



苹果 *AAT* 基因家族的生物信息学分析

小组： 4G10

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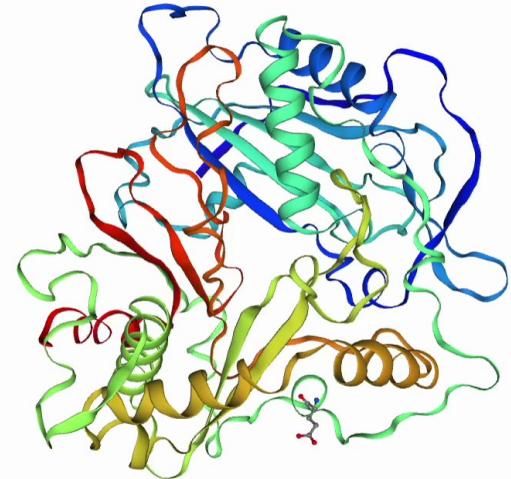
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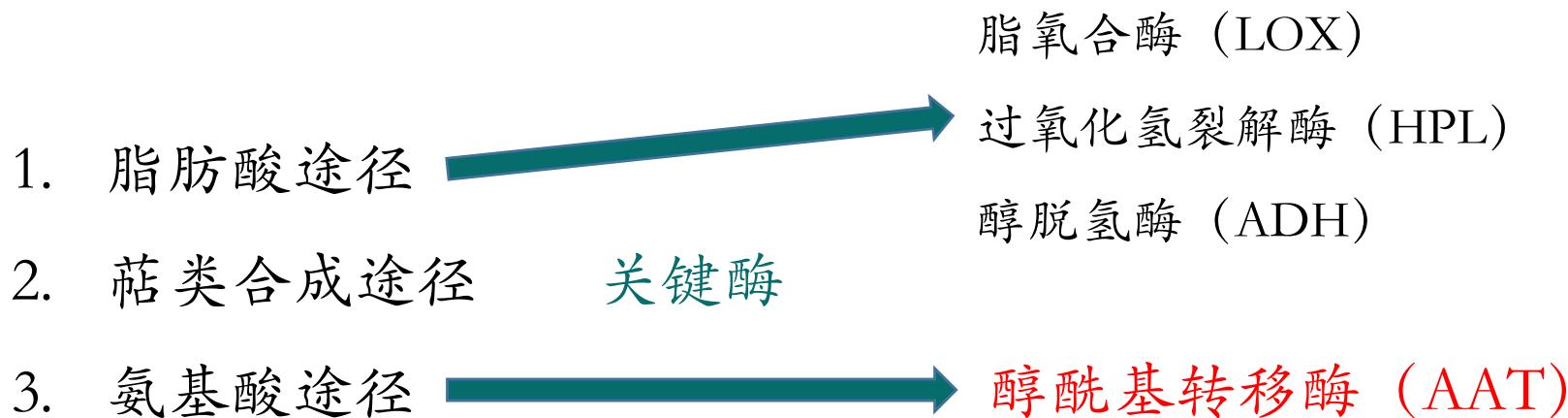
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1.研究背景

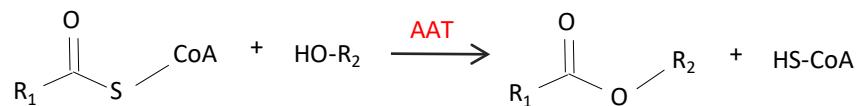
香气物质作为苹果的一项品质指标，是在果实的成熟过程中，通过一系列酶修饰前体物质如脂肪酸、氨基酸等所形成的，同时其属于果实的次级代谢产物，由上千种挥发性化合物组成，主要包括酚类、酯类、醛类、萜类、醇类及含硫化合物等。不同的种类或同一种类的不同品种间，香气物质的组成成分不同，例如苹果有350多种。

1. 研究背景



1.研究背景

氨基酸途径代谢形成果实香气物质中的支链脂肪族醇、醛、酮和酯类物质，氨基酸由转氨作用形成支链酮酸后就分为两个途径：一条为脱羧形成支链醛进而脱氢生成支链醇；另一条与辅酶A生成酰基辅酶A，然后在**醇酰基转移酶（AAT）**作用下形成支链酯类物质。



醇酰基转移酶催化酯类合成

2.研究背景

the plant journal

The Plant Journal (2014) 78, 903–915

FEATURED ARTICLE

The AAT1 locus is critical for the biosynthesis of esters contributing to 'ripe apple' flavour in 'Royal Gala' and 'Granny Smith' apples

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GenBank accession numbers: AAT1-RG_a (KC291129); AAT1-RG_b (KC291130); AAT1-GS_a (KC291131); AAT1-GS_b (KC291132); AAT1-GS_c (KC291133); AAT1-GS_d (KC291134); AAT1-GS_e (KC291135)



doi: 10.1111/tpj.12518

相关文献表示嘎啦苹果和青苹果中的AAT1基因存在多种变异，但是只有AAT1RGA和AAT1GSA具有功能且在果皮中高表达，AAT1RGA催化高酯合成，AAT1GSA催化低酯合成。

另外相关文献经过筛选得到了果实香气调控的候选基因AAT2。

2.研究目的与意义

研究目的：

利用生物信息学对苹果 AAT 基因家族进行分析，为果实香气调控基因的功能差异提供分子理论基础。

研究意义：

通过对苹果 AAT 基因家族的系统鉴定、进化分析，分析其序列的基本特性以及家族成员之间的进化关系和对应蛋白质的三维结构。为进一步研究苹果 AAT 基因的功能以及香气物质的合成提供理论依据。

3. 系统进化树的构建

Swiss-prot 检索

Entry	Entry name	Organism
Q64FJ6	ATRGA_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
AOA498KFL4	ATGSA_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
Q6R311	AAT2_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
AOA498KE69	ATRGC_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
AOA498KJ69	ATGSC_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
V9P9S4	ATGSB_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
AOA498KIQ3	ATGSD_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)
V9P9L8	ATRGB_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (Pyrus malus)

在Swiss-prot数据库检索到8条苹果AAT基因家族蛋白序列

提取Swiss-prot数据库中拟南芥，水稻，印度蛇根草，矮牵牛5个代表物种的AAT基因家族蛋白序列信息，使用MAGA7通过邻接法，Bootstrap值设置为100，模型选择p-distance构建系统发生树。

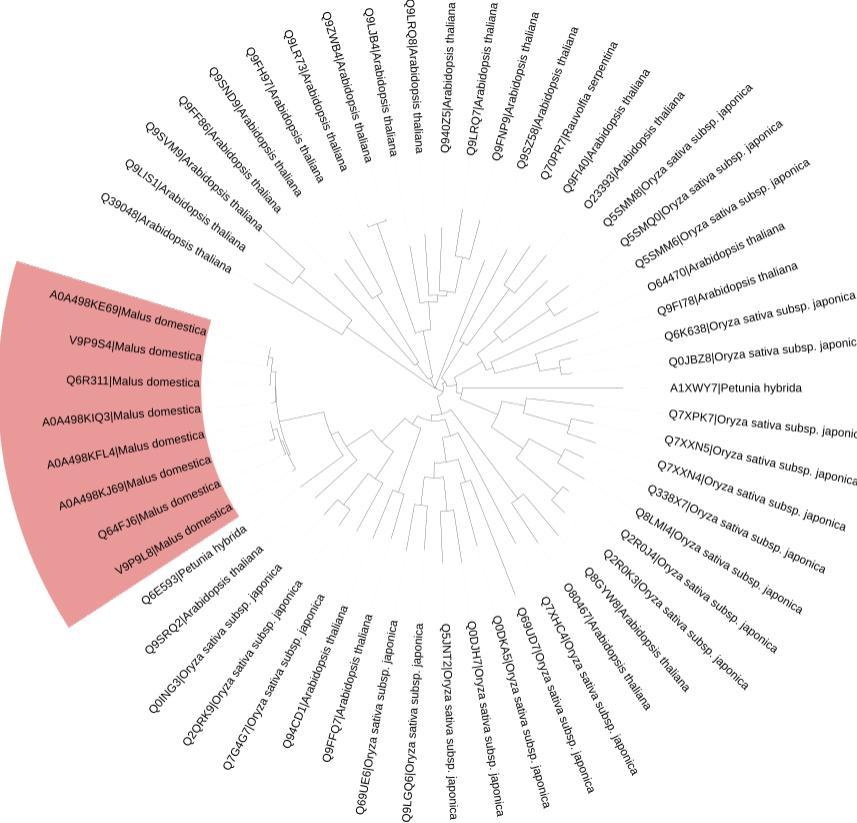
Entry	Entry name	Organism	Entry	Entry name	Organism
Q9SZ58	BRAT1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q8GYW8	SCT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
064470	SHT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9FFQ7	FACT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
Q94CD1	HHT1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9FNP9	AGCT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
Q9FF86	DCR_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9LIS1	CR26L_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
Q9FI78	HST_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9LRQ8	PMAT2_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
080467	SDT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9FI40	BAHD1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
023393	BIA1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9LRQ7	BAHD2_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
Q9LJB4	5MAT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q9SND9	Y3028_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)
Q9SRQ2	CHAT_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q8LMI4	THT2_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q39048	CER2_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q338X7	THT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q940Z5	PMAT1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q5JNT2	AT4_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q9ZWB4	3AT1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q2R0K3	TBT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q9FH97	EPS1_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q5SMM6	HCT4_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q9LR73	3AT2_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q7XXN4	PUHT_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q9SVM9	CER26_ARATH	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	Q7G4G7	AT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)

Entry	Entry name	Organism
Q69UE6	AT10_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q5SMM8	PHT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q7XXN5	PHT3_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q7XPK7	AHT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q2R0J4	TBT2_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q0DKA5	AT7_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q5SMQ0	PHT2_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q0DJH7	AT5_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q0ING3	SHT2_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q7XHC4	AT15_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q69UD7	AT8_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q0JBZ8	HCT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q9LGQ6	AT9_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q2QRK9	SHT1_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)
Q6K638	HCT2_ORYSJ	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)

Entry	Entry name	Organism
Q64FJ6	ATRGA_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (<i>Pyrus malus</i>)
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V9P9S4	ATGSB_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (<i>Pyrus malus</i>)
AOA498KIQ3	ATGSD_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (<i>Pyrus malus</i>)
V9P9L8	ATRGB_MALDO	Malus domestica (Apple) (<i>Pyrus malus</i>)
Q70PR7	VINSY_RAUSE	Rauvolfia serpentina (Serpentine wood)
Q6E593	BEBT1_PETHY	Petunia hybrida (Petunia)
A1XWY7	CFAT_PETHY	Petunia hybrida (Petunia)

通过系统发生树结果，可以发现苹果AAT蛋白聚为一支，初步推断*AAT1*基因和*AAT2*基因是在苹果这一物种形成之后分化产生的。

Tree scale: 1



4. 基因结构分析与染色体定位

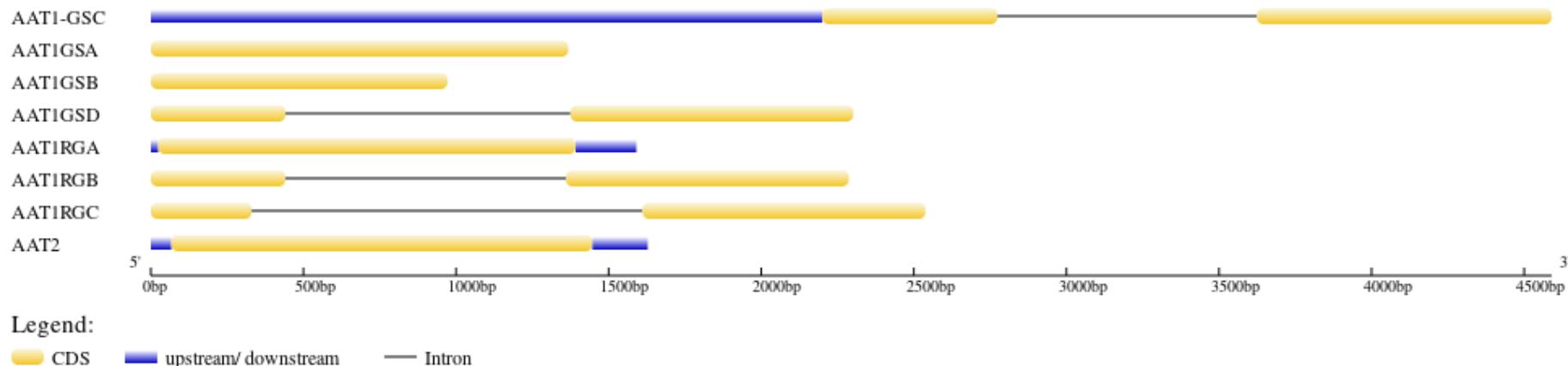
通过系统发生树，我们发现苹果AAT基因家族在物种形成后发生分化，接下来我们通过基因结构分析来了解基因的分化程度和结构变化。

利用基因结构 GSDS2.0(<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/>) 在线分析软件，对 AAT 基因序列进行内含子和外显子结构分析。

The screenshot shows the GSDS2.0 web interface. At the top, it says "GSDS2.0 Gene Structure Display Server". Below that is a navigation bar with links to Home, Help, About, FAQ, and Links: PlantRegMap. The main area has a title "Gene Features" and a "Format" dropdown set to "Sequence(FASTA)". A message says "Please keep the sequence IDs consistent in the two fields." There are two input sections: "CDS sequence (FASTA)" containing the sequence "AAT1RGA CDS sequence" followed by several lines of nucleotide sequence, and "Genomic sequence (FASTA)" containing the sequence "AAT1RGA Gene Sequence" followed by several lines of nucleotide sequence. Both sections have "Example" buttons. Below these are "Input file" and "Output file" fields, both currently empty. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Reset" and "Submit".

通过GSDS2.0进行外显子内含子作图，发现苹果基因序列AAT1GSA, AAT1GSB, AAT1RGA, AAT2无内含子，基因序列AAT1-GSC, AAT1GSD, AAT1RGB, AAT1RGC有内含子。

结合相关文献，只有AAT1GSA, AAT1RGA, AAT2具有功能，我们推断AAT1-GSC, AAT1GSD, AAT1RGB, AAT1RGC功能的缺失可能与内含子的插入有关，而AAT1GSB的功能缺失可能是序列较短缺少转录或翻译的特定结合序列。



Souleyre EJ, Chagné D, Chen X, Tomes S, Turner RM, Wang MY, Maddumage R, Hunt MB, Winz RA, Wiedow C, Hamiaux C, Gardiner SE, Rowan DD, Atkinson RG. The AAT1 locus is critical for the biosynthesis of esters contributing to 'ripe apple' flavour in 'Royal Gala' and 'Granny Smith' apples. *Plant J.* 2014 Jun;78(6):903-15. doi: 10.1111/tpj.12518. Epub 2014 May 23. PMID: 24661745.

为进一步解析苹果 *AAT* 家族基因的组织形式，从蔷薇科基因组数据库(GDR) (<https://www.rosaceae.org/>) 上获取苹果 *AAT* 基因家族的染色体定位情况，发现有6条序列均定位在苹果的2号染色体。

 GDR Species · Data · Search · Tools · General · Help · Community · Login Search

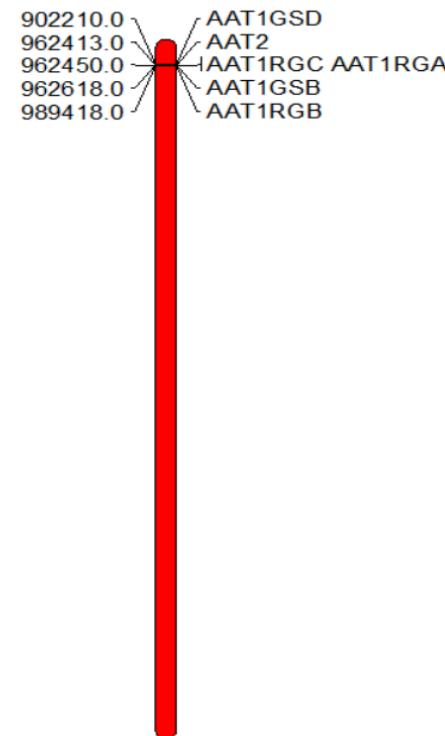
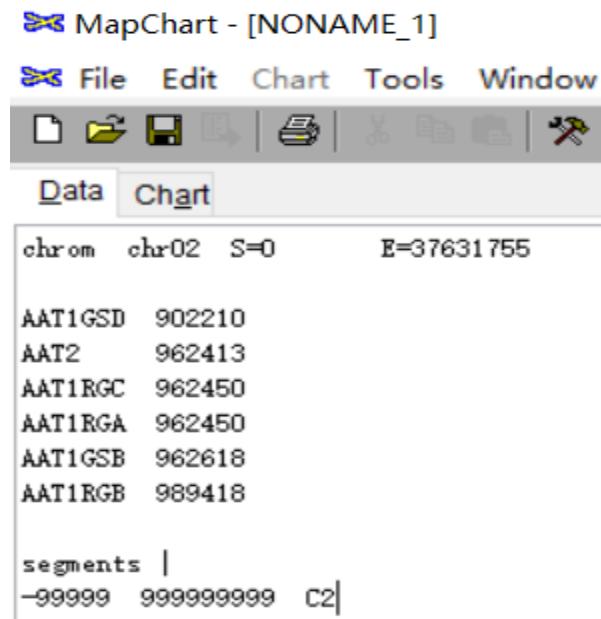
AAT, KC291130.1-AAT (gene) *Malus x domestica*

Overview	Alignments	Feature Name	Type	Location	Analysis
KC291130	region	KC291130:1997..4283+	NCBI Rosaceae gene and mRNA sequences		
Chr02	chromosome	Chr02:989418..991702-	Malus x domestica GDDH13 v1.1 Whole Genome Assembly & Annotation		

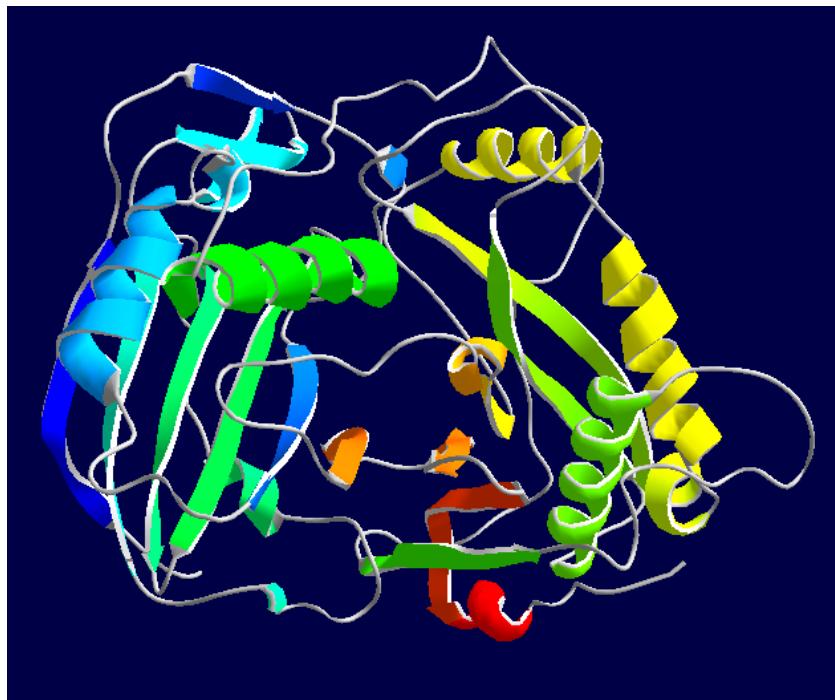
Alignments

基因名	基因登录号	蛋白登录号	染色体定位	基因长度
AAT1RGA	KC291129	Q64FJ6	Chr02:962450..991702	2492bp
AAT1RGB	KC291130	V9P9L8	Chr02:989418..991702	2287bp
AAT1RGC	KC291131	A0A498KE69	Chr02:962450..964984	2538bp
AAT1GSA	KC291132	A0A498KFL4	N/A	1368bp
AAT1GSB	KC291133	V9P9S4	Chr02:962618..965085	972bp
AAT1-GSC	KC291134	A0A498KJ69	N/A	4590bp
AAT1GSD	KC291135	A0A498KIQ3	Chr02:902210..904519	2302bp
AAT2	AY517491	Q6R311	Chr02:962413..965095	1628 bp

利用已知的染色体定位信息，使用MapChart软件绘制苹果*AAT*基因家族成员的染色体定位图。发现苹果*AAT*家族基因均定位在苹果2号染色体端部，推测*AAT*基因家族成员*AAT2*与*AAT1GS/AAT1RG*可能具有串联重复关系。

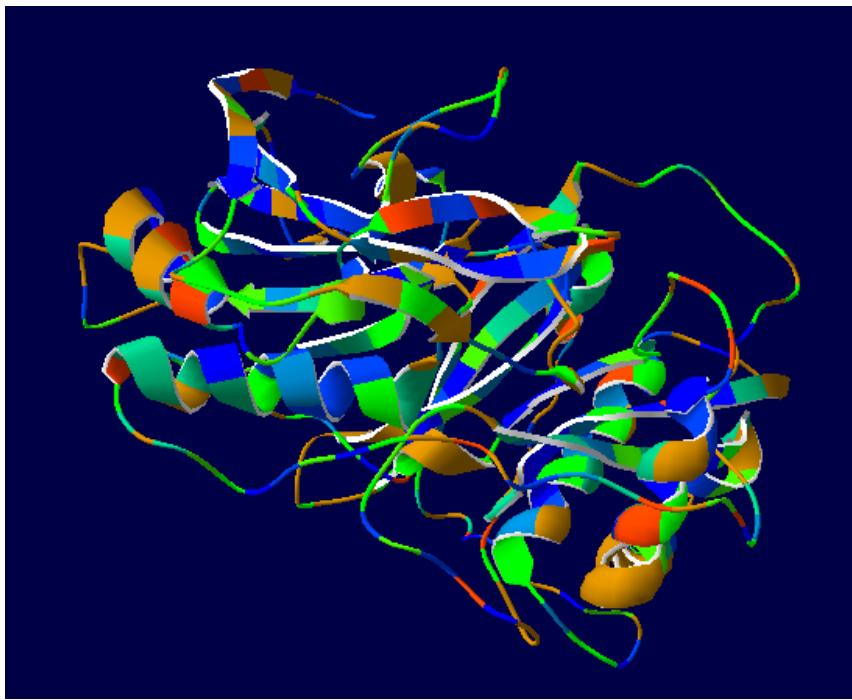


5.AAT蛋白三维结构分析 —— 以AAT1RGA蛋白为例



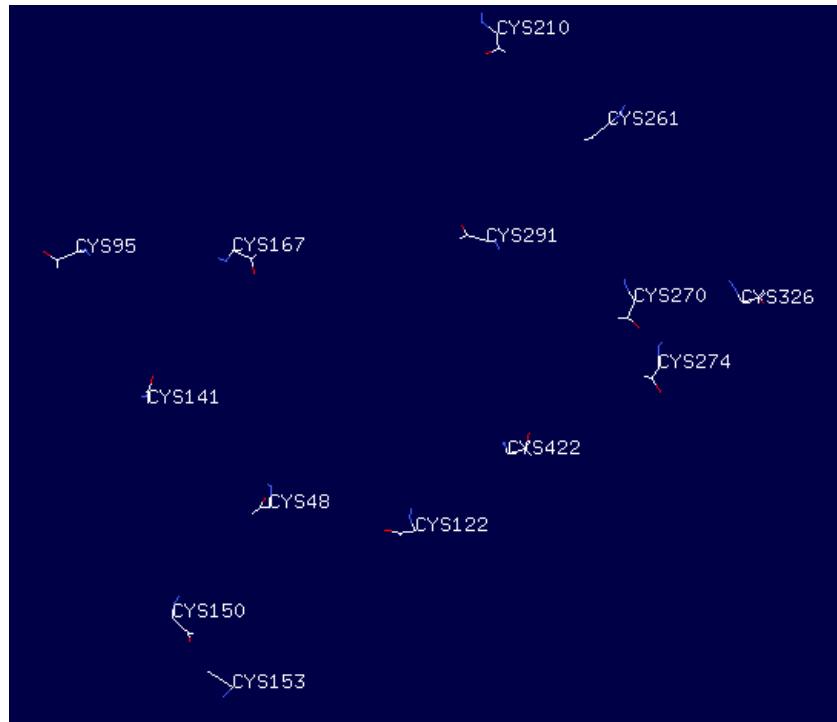
AAT蛋白全长455aa，
属于alpha螺旋和beta折叠
兼有的蛋白质。

5.AAT蛋白三维结构分析 —— 以AAT1RGA蛋白为例



深蓝色代表缬氨酸 (Val)、亮氨酸 (Leu)、异亮氨酸 (Ile)等疏水氨基酸，这些疏水氨基酸分布更倾向于分子内部。

5.AAT蛋白三维结构分析 —— 以AAT1RGA蛋白为例



AAT蛋白有14个半胱氨酸（Cys），可形成7个二硫键，这对稳定其三维构象发挥极大的作用。

6. 总结

通过构建系统发生树，我们推测苹果AAT1基因和AAT2基因是在苹果物种形成后分化产生的。

紧接着，通过对苹果AAT基因家族成员进行内含子和外显子作图，我们推断AAT1-GSC, AAT1GSD, AAT1RGB, AAT1RGC功能的缺失可能与内含子的插入有关，而AAT1GSB的功能缺失可能是序列较短缺少转录或翻译的特定结合序列。

随后，我们绘制了苹果AAT基因家族成员的染色体定位图，发现其中成员可能具有串联重复关系。

最后，我们对AAT蛋白的三维结构进行了分析，发现14个半胱氨酸对其三维结构的稳定发挥了极大的作用。

Thank you for watching

