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# 高等植物下胚轴生长发育研究进展

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**摘要:**下胚轴是指下子叶部为高等植物的胚性器官,它连接植物幼苗根系和子叶,是种子萌发和出苗过程中营养成分和信号分子运输的重要通道。本文通过综述高等植物下胚轴生长发育过程、细胞学机制、影响下胚轴发育的多种因素和分子调节网络等相关的最新研究进展,阐释了作为植物生长发育的第一个关键阶段,下胚轴生长受到光照、温度、激素等多种内外因素影响,同时受到复杂的基因网络和信号调节。目前下胚轴生长调控机制研究已经取得了很大进展,但对于不同因素构成的调控网络研究较为有限,未来从不同环境因子的交叉调控位点入手,利用分子生物学、遗传学手段,进行多组学研究,有利于深入探索下胚轴生长机制。

**关键词:**下胚轴生长;细胞形态;生长调控;光;植物激素;温度

下胚轴(Hypocotyl)是指子叶着生处下部的起始茎部分,是连接子叶和根的胚性器官,同时也是植物茎和根的分界区域。下胚轴是种子萌发和出苗过程中水分、矿质元素、养分和信号分子运输的重要通道,它在早期幼苗生长过程中具有非常重要的生物学作用。其中暗生幼苗具有下胚轴狭长的暗形态建成(Skotomorphogenesis)特征,在黑暗环境下的幼苗通常会把资源分配指向下胚轴的伸长,而牺牲了子叶和根的发育,下胚轴迅速而夸张的伸长为幼苗寻求光线提供了一种手段,下胚轴顶端形成的紧密折叠的顶端钩使幼苗易于通过土壤或其他基质,并保护小的未展开的子叶和下面的分生组织不受损害;与之相反,光照后下胚轴的生长受到动态的、精细的调节以适应光照强度,同时降低了用于下胚轴伸长的能量支出,下胚轴的伸长被抑制,子叶在光照下迅速膨胀,表现出下胚轴变短的光形态建成(Photomorphogenesis)特征<sup>[1-2]</sup>。下胚轴伸长是植物早期生长的一个重要阶段,它可以帮助植物应对不良的环境条件。下胚轴结构简单,是植物组成的重要器官,对于植物发育有着重要作用,是植物进行正常生命活动的保障。其对植物激素、光照、温度等内部和外部信号均具有应答反应,是研究细胞伸长的模式器官,也是研究发育信号互作的极好模型。本文概述了

下胚轴生长发育过程、影响下胚轴生长发育的多种因素及调控分子机制,讨论了它们之间的相互作用,为深入了解下胚轴伸长机理奠定基础,为解决农业生产实际问题提供参考。

## 1 下胚轴生长发育过程

被子植物的个体发育可以分为胚胎发生和胚后发育两个阶段。下胚轴结构在胚胎发生阶段形成。例如,拟南芥双受精之后,合子经过不对称分裂区分出上层细胞和下层细胞,下层细胞将发育成胚根和下胚轴<sup>[3]</sup>,随后经历球形胚和心形胚阶段<sup>[4]</sup>。在细胞分裂过程中,胚轴极性建立,两侧细胞分裂形成子叶原基,胚细胞继续分裂、分化成可辨的下胚轴原始形态。心形胚后,下胚轴不断伸长并最终形成20余层细胞<sup>[5]</sup>,这代表着胚胎时下胚轴的形态被建成。

种子在黑暗土壤中萌发后,下胚轴在子叶下方、根部上方区域形成,随后快速伸长,使得幼苗破土、子叶见光并进行光合作用<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

## 2 下胚轴生长的细胞学研究

下胚轴的生长主要依靠细胞伸长。在植物细胞膨胀伸长的过程中,液泡因吸水而产生膨压<sup>[8]</sup>。膨压是胞质内水分流动对细胞壁产生的压力<sup>[9]</sup>,且细胞壁为细胞扩大、生长和维持形状所必需的<sup>[10]</sup>。在下胚轴细胞伸长过程中,多种细胞生长促进因子与细胞壁松弛因子共同作用促进液泡内渗透调节物质增多,渗透势增大,导致水流入细胞内,引起细胞膨胀,并在细胞骨架的引导下推动纤维蠕动,促进下胚轴细胞伸长<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

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## 2.1 膨压

植物细胞膨大是由于渗透压通过细胞壁和质膜所引起<sup>[11]</sup>。通常,细胞壁被视为聚合物的扩散基质,质膜构成了渗透屏障。膨压变化受细胞内蔗糖等渗透调节物质的影响<sup>[5]</sup>。大量研究表明,下胚轴亚顶端(伸长)部分的蔗糖分解代谢水平与己糖维持水平及膨压呈正相关<sup>[12]</sup>。有研究发现,向日葵液泡酸转化酶催化蔗糖水解为葡萄糖和果糖,增加了渗透调节物质含量,从而增大渗透势,因而向日葵下胚轴细胞吸水膨胀,推动纤维多糖蠕动,促进下胚轴细胞生长<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 2.2 细胞壁延展性

纤维素、半纤维素、果胶多糖和蛋白质组成了植物细胞壁<sup>[14]</sup>,细胞壁结构被动态的细胞骨架、细胞壁聚合物和细胞壁相关物质所控制,并不断受到细胞感知激素和完整性感知刺激影响。研究表明,细胞延展性受膨胀素(Expansin)和木葡聚糖内转糖苷酶(Xyloglucan Endotransglucosylase/Hydrolase, XET/XTH)调控<sup>[6]</sup>。酸性条件下,膨胀素能弱化细胞壁多糖之间的非共价键,导致纤维素聚合体在膨压驱动下蠕动,促使细胞生长<sup>[15]</sup>。XET/XTH 过表达会显著加快植物下胚轴细胞生长速率<sup>[16]</sup>。

## 3 影响下胚轴生长的因素

### 3.1 光照影响下胚轴生长

光是影响植物发育早期阶段的重要环境因素之一<sup>[17-18]</sup>。不同光信号被光敏色素(Phytochromes, PHYs) phyA-phyE、隐花色素(Cryptochrome, CRYs) CRY1 和 CRY2、向光素(Phototropin, PHOTs) PHOT1 和 PHOT2、含有黄素结合蛋白的 F-box(ZTL、FKF1 和 LKP2)等特异性光受体感知<sup>[19]</sup>后,激活植物体内相关级联信号,导致幼苗去黄化并调节下胚轴生长。

HY5 (ELONGATED HYPOCOTYL 5) 是一种碱性结构域/亮氨酸拉链(bZIP)转录因子,具有抑制下胚轴生长、促进光形态建成的作用<sup>[2]</sup>。不同光照条件下,HY5 功能缺失突变体幼苗的下胚轴均显著伸长<sup>[20]</sup>。PIFs (PHYTOCHROME INTERACTING TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS) 是拟南芥 bHLH 转录因子家族成员<sup>[21]</sup>,通过参与光、植物激素和糖代谢等多种信号通路调节下胚轴生长<sup>[22]</sup>。PIFs 可以与 phyB 相互作用调控光形态建成<sup>[22]</sup>,通过刺激生长素的产生而促进下胚

轴伸长<sup>[21-23]</sup>。

### 3.2 植物激素影响下胚轴生长

3.2.1 生长素 生长素(IAA)是一种生长激素,可以调控植物生长发育。其与生长素受体 ABP1 (AUXIN BINDING PROTEIN1)结合,刺激  $H^+$  释放、 $K^+$  内流,使细胞内外产生离子浓度差,并通过渗透调节促进胞内水分吸收,导致原生质体扩张,促进下胚轴伸长<sup>[24]</sup>。生长素还可以诱导生长素响应基因 *PIP2* 表达,*PIP2* 再通过调节细胞分裂和细胞伸长来调控下胚轴伸长<sup>[25]</sup>。此外,生长素通过诱导植物生长素信号转导蛋白(TMK)与质膜  $H^+$ -ATP 酶相互作用使其磷酸化,激活壁松散蛋白,进而促进细胞壁酸化和下胚轴细胞伸长<sup>[26]</sup>。同时,细胞中生长素稳定维持也很重要,*GH3* 基因编码的酰基酰胺合成酶,可以将 IAA 与氨基酸结合,维持植物体内生长素稳态,避免下胚轴生长过长<sup>[27]</sup>。

3.2.2 乙烯 乙烯(Ethylene)是一种植物内源激素。在光照和黑暗条件下,乙烯对下胚轴生长呈现出相反作用。在光照条件下,乙烯转录激活 PIF3,促进核 COP1 蛋白的富集并促进 HY5 蛋白降解,促进下胚轴伸长;黑暗条件下,乙烯则激活 ERF1 和 WDL5 表达,使 COP1 不能在细胞核中富集且 HY5 蛋白积累,抑制下胚轴生长<sup>[28]</sup>。常温下,乙烯还可激活 EIN3 转录因子、诱导 PIF3 基因转录,从而触发微管重组,促进下胚轴生长。当植物受到洪涝胁迫时,会增强乙烯信号转导,激活并稳定其下游 PIF3 表达,诱导 MDP60 (microtubulin-protein 60)表达,促进下胚轴伸长<sup>[29]</sup>。

3.2.3 赤霉素 赤霉素(GA)是一种促进种子萌发和幼苗下胚轴生长的激素,它通过降解 DELLA 蛋白促进下胚轴生长。当赤霉素与 G1D1 受体结合时,SLY1 蛋白和 SCF 蛋白形成复合物,泛素化并降解 DELLA 蛋白、释放 PIF4,使得下游参与细胞壁重构的基因表达,导致细胞壁松弛,从而促进下胚轴生长<sup>[30]</sup>。赤霉素介导 DELLA 蛋白降解也可以促进水通道蛋白表达来促进下胚轴细胞伸长<sup>[31]</sup>。黑暗下,赤霉素通过促进生长素和油菜素内酯相互促进,诱导下胚轴伸长<sup>[32]</sup>。

3.2.4 油菜素内酯 油菜素内酯(BRs)是一种新型植物内源激素,在维持植物正常生理功能方面发挥重要作用。低浓度的 BR 可以诱导细胞伸长性生长<sup>[33]</sup>、促进细胞分裂<sup>[34]</sup>、增加细胞渗透吸水能力<sup>[35]</sup>。研究表明,拟南芥下胚轴生长过程

中,生长素、乙烯和 BR 三种激素存在着相互影响、共同控制的机制。BR 和 GA 通过 BR 对 BZR1/BES1 激活和 GA 对 DELLA 降解之间的相互作用增强信号传递,共同调节细胞伸长<sup>[36]</sup>。同时,转录因子 BZR1 介导 BR 信号转导,高温条件下的 BZR1 可以诱导 PIF4 表达,调控热形态形成,促进下胚轴生长<sup>[37-38]</sup>。还有研究表明,拟南芥 MYB42 及其同源物 MYB85 通过协调 BR 稳态和初级生长过程中的信号传导来抑制下胚轴伸长<sup>[39]</sup>。

3.2.5 茉莉酸 茉莉酸(JA)是一种参与植物细胞发育调控的信号化合物<sup>[40]</sup>。外源 JA 以依赖于 COI1-JAZ-MYC<sub>s</sub> 通路方式,在下胚轴生长调节中起抑制作用。黄化幼苗处于黑暗土壤下,极低水平的 JA 有利于其下胚轴快速生长;当幼苗到达土壤表面后,光感受器显著诱导 JA 合成,JA 被受体 COI1 (Coronatine insensitive 1) 感知,COI1 招募 JAZs(Jasmonate ZIM domain)并激活转录因子 MYC2/MYC3/MYC4,这些转录因子进一步激活 HY5 表达、并抑制细胞伸长相关基因表达,从而抑制下胚轴伸长<sup>[41]</sup>。同时,植物 AL6 蛋白通过调节相关基因来影响 JA 含量,减弱外源 JA 对下胚轴伸长的抑制作用<sup>[42]</sup>。

3.2.6 脱落酸 脱落酸(ABA)是一种植物生长抑制型激素,对其他生长促进型激素具有拮抗作用<sup>[43]</sup>。下胚轴生长过程中,ABA 主要起抑制作用<sup>[44]</sup>。拟南芥黄化幼苗中,ABA 使质膜  $H^{+}$ -ATPase 去磷酸化,同时减弱了电信号对光合作用的影响<sup>[45]</sup>,从而抑制下胚轴伸长<sup>[5]</sup>。同时,ABA 在控制植物对高盐、低温和干旱等非生物胁迫反应中起着至关重要的作用。非生物胁迫会刺激 ABA 合成,从而触发多种生理和发育适应<sup>[46]</sup>。研究发现,干旱下会增加植物体内脱落酸水平,并限制细胞生长、抑制下胚轴伸长从而限制水分利用<sup>[47]</sup>。ABA 还作用于 GA,通过增加 DELLA、GAI 和 RGA 数量去影响 GA 信号,抑制下胚轴生长<sup>[36]</sup>。

### 3.3 温度影响下胚轴生长

温度变化对植物生长至关重要。在一定温度范围内,下胚轴生长速率随温度的升高而加快<sup>[5]</sup>。温度升高会导致 E3 泛素连接酶 COP1 热激活,实现温暖温度信号和昼夜节律之间的一致性,使植物能够在温暖温度、最有利时间下关闭下胚轴热形态发生。同时,温度升高触发了 COP1 核导入,从而减轻 HY5 对下胚轴生长的抑制<sup>[48]</sup>。

XBAT31 是一种正向热形态发生调节因子,能使 ELF3 泛素化,导致 ELF3 在高温下降解,影响 ELF3 对 PIF4 的负调控,减少对下胚轴生长的抑制作用<sup>[49]</sup>。BBX18 通过促进 ELF3 降解来介导高温诱导的下胚轴生长,且 BBX18 在缺乏 ELF3 的情况下会对下胚轴的生长表现出促进作用<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 3.4 其他因素影响下胚轴生长

除了光照、激素和温度外,还存在许多其他因素影响下胚轴生长。糖作为植物细胞储备营养物质,也是一类信号分子,在植物体对自身及外界能量感受的相关机制与信号传导中发挥作用<sup>[51]</sup>。SnRK1(Sn-related protein kinase 1)蛋白激酶和 TPS1 (Trehalose-6-phosphate synthase1)参与了植物中糖信号传递,其中 SnRK1 的 KIN10 亚基能够调节并促进蔗糖诱导的下胚轴伸长。海藻糖-6-磷酸盐作为一种信号分子,在糖充足条件下抑制 SnRK1 活性,二者共同调节植物下胚轴生长<sup>[52]</sup>。García-González 等<sup>[53]</sup>在光照和黑暗下发现,葡萄糖和蔗糖均促进了下胚轴伸长,且蔗糖的促进程度更大。

一些物理因素也影响了植物下胚轴的生长。研究表明,重力也会影响植物下胚轴发育。超重条件下,拟南芥下胚轴皮质细胞的微管会发生重新定位,并抑制下胚轴生长<sup>[54]</sup>。Kato 等<sup>[55]</sup>发现,微重力条件下,微管形成相关基因表达被下调,拟南芥下胚轴皮质微管从横向向纵向的重新定向被抑制,从而刺激了下胚轴伸长。钆离子和镧离子等一些机械感受器阻断剂能够消除细胞生长的各向异性,抑制下胚轴皮质细胞微管蛋白受重力影响产生的形态,刺激细胞伸长<sup>[54]</sup>。其他物理因素如磁场强度也可以通过影响植物体内的一些磁接受分子来影响下胚轴生长。拟南芥中,CRY1 和 CRY2 介导的蓝光依赖性反应在 500  $\mu$ T 磁场环境下增强,使下胚轴生长受到抑制,这表明高强度磁场环境可以增强光敏色素介导的下胚轴生长抑制效应<sup>[56]</sup>。

土壤中重金属也会影响植物生理代谢,抑制下胚轴生长<sup>[57]</sup>。酸环境下,金属  $Ca^{2+}$  通过调控大豆下胚轴细胞壁延伸过程,负调节下胚轴生长<sup>[58]</sup>。植物所需的微量元素分布不均也会抑制下胚轴生长,如油菜在 30  $mg \cdot L^{-1}$  锌胁迫下,大部分下胚轴长度都较正常生长状态的下胚轴短<sup>[59]</sup>。

## 4 总结与展望

下胚轴是植物重要器官,其生长对植物整个发育过程都非常重要,因此需要通过复杂的光照、温度等外界环境因素及精细的内部激素、代谢、基因调控等过程来精准调节其生长。这些不同因素会同时影响下胚轴生长,从而组成十分复杂的调控网络,因而对单一因素的调控机制研究不足以说明下胚轴受到调控变化。目前下胚轴生长调控机制研究已经取得了很大进展,但对于不同因素构成的调控网络研究较为有限,未来从不同环境因子的交叉调控位点入手,利用分子生物学、遗传学手段,进行多组学研究,有利于更加深入探索下胚轴生长机制。本文总结了光照、植物激素、温度以及其他因素对植物下胚轴生长的调控最新研究进展,可以为后续研究提供参考。同时总结了下胚轴在盐、干旱、重金属等逆境下的生长机制,为未来通过基因工程手段,促进胁迫环境中植物下胚轴生长、改良作物遗传育种提供理论基础。随着下胚轴生长机制的逐步完善,下胚轴生长调控网络逐渐清晰,将对农业育种、生产实践具有重要指导意义。

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## Advances of Research on Hypocotyl Growth in Higher Plants

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**Abstract:** Hypocotyls are the vascular plant sex organs in the lower cotyledons, which connect the roots and cotyledons of plant seedlings. They are important pathways for nutrient and signal transport during seed germination and emergence. In this paper, we reviewed the recent advances in the research of hypocotyl development, cytological mechanism, factors affecting hypocotyl development and molecular regulatory networks in vascular plant, as the first key stage of plant growth and development, hypocotyl growth is affected by many internal and external factors, such as light, temperature, hormones, and is also regulated by complex gene networks and signals. At present, great progress has been made in the study of the regulation mechanism of hypocotyl growth, but the research on the regulation network of different factors is limited, using molecular biology and genetics methods to carry out multi-omics research is beneficial to further explore the mechanism of hypocotyl growth.

**Keywords:** hypocotyl growth; cell morphology; growth regulation; light; phytohormone; temperature

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## Interaction Between Agricultural Mechanization and Farmers' Income in Xinjiang

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**Abstract:** To promote the development of agricultural modernization in Xinjiang. Taking the time series data of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region from 1995 to 2020 as an example, this paper discussed the relationship between agricultural mechanization level and farmers' operating income and wage income by constructing VAR. The analysis showed that agricultural mechanization had a significant impact on farmers' operating income in the long run; At 5% significance level, there was no causal relationship between agricultural mechanization and farmers' wage income; However, there was a single causal relationship between agricultural mechanization and farmers' operating income, that is, the improvement of agricultural mechanization will lead to the increase of farmers' operating income; The variance results showed that the farmers' operating income in the current period was basically contributed by themselves, but since the 10<sup>th</sup> period, the contribution rate of agricultural mechanization to the farmers' living standard had begun to exceed, but the difference between the two was not significant. Suggestions: increase agricultural machinery subsidies to promote the development of agricultural mechanization; Publicity and training should be combined to enhance farmers' enthusiasm for using agricultural machinery.

**Keywords:** agricultural mechanization; farmers' income; VAR model