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瑟伯氏棉 TIR-NBS-LRR 类蛋白质编码基因的克隆与分析

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摘要: 以对抗黄萎病质瑟伯氏棉接菌前后高调表达的3个TIR-NBS-LRR类蛋白质点为出发点,根据其对应同源蛋白质B3V7R2(烟草)、B9INW6(棉白杨)和Q19EF1(拟南芥),利用BLAST在线搜索棉花中对应的表达序列标签(EST),分别设计引物,对接菌后的瑟伯氏棉进行RT-PCR扩增,进而以获得的EST序列为母序列,通过电子克隆及RACE技术,克隆了3个编码TIR-NBS-LRR类蛋白质的候选基因。生物信息学分析结果表明,3个候选TIR-NBS-LRR类蛋白质编码基因均具有典型的TIR、NBS及LRR功能域;系统进化分析结果显示,3个候选基因在瑟伯氏棉抗黄萎病机制中可能起重要作用。

关键词: 瑟伯氏棉; 黄萎病; TIR-NBS-LRR 蛋白质编码基因; 克隆与分析

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Cloning and analysis of genes encoding TIR-NBS-LRR-like proteins in *Gossypium thurberi*

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Abstract: Based on Proteins B3V7R2 in *Nicotiana tabacum*, B9INW6 in *Populus trichocarpa* and Q19EF1 in *Arabidopsis thaliana*, homologous with the three TIR-NBS-LRR-type protein spots in *Gossypium thurberi* which were up-regulated after the inoculation with *Verticillium dahliae*, the corresponding expressed sequence tags (ESTs) of *G. thurberi* were found by BLAST, and three novel TIR-NBS-LRR-like candidate genes was cloned from *G. thurberi* after *V. dahliae* inoculation by silico cloning and rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE). Bioinformatics analysis revealed that all the three candidate genes possessed the typical functional domains including TIR, NBS, and LRR.

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Phylogenetic analysis implied that the three candidate disease resistant genes might play important roles in the molecular mechanism of *Gossypium Thurberi* in response to cotton *Verticillium* wilt.

Key words: *Gossypium thurberi*; *Verticillium* wilt; gene encoding TIR-NBS-LRR protein; cloning and analysis

棉花黄萎病是由真菌病原大丽轮枝菌(*Verticilli-*

um dahliae)引起的维管束病害,曾给中国棉花生产造成了巨大的损失^[1-4]。利用物理化学等手段防治黄萎病的效果均不特别理想^[5]。而且,目前主栽品种陆地棉及海岛棉对黄萎病菌抗性不强及大丽轮枝菌自身致病机理复杂等原因,造成棉花黄萎病尚未得到有效控制^[6]。作为最大的抗病基因类别,编码 TIR-NBS-LRR 类抗病蛋白质的 *R* 基因在保护植物免受病原菌侵害中起着十分重要的作用^[7]。利用基因工程方法培育棉花抗黄萎病品种是控制棉花黄萎病的有效途径^[8]。对此,国内外学者对抗病基因在抗黄萎病中的作用做出了许多有益的探索。例如,赵磊等利用同源序列克隆策略从高抗黄萎病棉花品种 KV-1 中扩增具有抗病基因典型结构的抗病基因同原序列^[9],这无疑为克隆抗病基因奠定了基础。并且在植物,特别是模式植物中 NBS-LRR 蛋白质与病原菌分泌的效应蛋白的直接^[10-11]或间接识别^[12-13]、NBS-LRR 蛋白质的同源或异源^[14-15]低聚体化及其亚细胞表达定位^[16-17]等均取得了较大的进展。

目前,研究者已着手从抗病基因的相互作用关系来研究植物的抗病机制。例如,黄萎病菌诱导下陆地棉抗病品种的 EST 分析结果表明,当黄萎病菌侵染棉花后,植物体内发生了包括防御、次生代谢、胁迫及信号转导等系列反应^[18];再者,对海岛棉接菌诱导后根部差异表达蛋白质的分析结果同样表明,海岛棉在接菌后发生涉及初生及次生代谢等网络式反应^[19]。以上研究结果均暗示抗黄萎病是一个多途径参与的复杂过程。最近,对陆地棉抗、感品种接菌后的 cDNA-AFLP 分析结果表明,抗病品种 NJ0705 的 1 个 TIR-NBS-LRR 类抗病蛋白质编码基因在接菌后上调表达^[20];同样,我们对野生瑟伯氏棉接菌前后差异表达蛋白质的质谱分析结果亦表明,接菌后,有 3 个 TIR-NBS-LRR 类蛋白质点集中上调表达^[21],显示 TIR-NBS-LRR 基因在瑟伯氏棉抗黄萎病中可能起主导作用。

因此,对棉花抗黄萎病育种而言,选择抗黄萎病的野生棉种质资源,从中克隆 NBS-LRR 类抗病编码基因,进而深入研究其在抗病信号转导途径中具体作用机制,无论是对植物 *R* 基因作用机制的诠释,还是对实现棉花黄萎病的有效控制均尤为必要。本研究以抗黄萎病的瑟伯氏棉为材料,通过电子克隆等技术,对接菌试验中上调表达的 3

个 TIR-NBS-LRR 类蛋白质点的编码基因进行基因全长的克隆和分析,并对瑟伯氏棉的 TIR-NBS-LRR 类基因编码蛋白质在抗病反应中的可能作用机制进行讨论。

1 材料与方法

1.1 植物材料

野生棉瑟伯氏棉 (*G. thurberi* Tod.) 和戴维逊氏棉 (*G. davidsonii* Kell.) 种子由中国农业科学院棉花研究所提供。种子表面用 0.1% 升汞消毒液处理 8 min, 无菌水充分冲洗后, 播种于无底纸钵内的培养土(建筑细沙:蛭石=6:4,事先高压灭菌)中,于人工可控温室(昼温 28 ℃, 夜温 25 ℃, 相对湿度 60%)中发芽。

1.2 黄萎病菌

黄萎病大丽轮枝菌 (*Verticillium dahliae*) W 菌株由河南农业大学植物保护学院提供。平板活化后,转接到查彼氏培养基,液体培养(200 r/min, 25 ℃) 10 d。经 4 层灭菌纱布过滤,无菌水稀释,制成 1 ml 1.2×10^7 个孢子的孢子悬液,备用。

1.3 接菌诱导

用一次性医用注射针管取 15 ml 孢子菌液(或无菌水)分别注入各培养皿中,让其自然吸入钵内,30 d 后记录、观察对黄萎病菌的抗性表型。

1.4 RNA 的提取及 3', 5' RACE

总 RNA 提取按照天恩泽 Column plant RNAout 试剂盒说明书进行,cDNA 第一链合成按照大连宝生物 Primescript™ II 1st strand cDNA synthesis kit 说明书进行。Easy-A high-fidelity PCR cloning enzyme 购自 Stratagene 公司;cDNA 3'-full RACE core set 试剂盒、cDNA 5'-full RACE core set 试剂盒、快速连接试剂盒、Taq DNA 聚合酶以及限制性内切酶等常规生化试剂均购自大连宝生物工程公司。*E. coli* DH5α 感受态细胞购自北京百泰克生物公司;pMD18-T 克隆载体购自大连宝生物工程公司。凝胶回收试剂盒、反转录试剂盒购自 Promega 公司。

1.5 序列分析

数据库搜索采用 NCBI Blast 搜索程序。利用 DNAMAN 软件对 DNA 序列进行分析和组装,利用 Pf scan 软件对蛋白质功能域搜寻(<http://hits.isb-sib.ch/cgi-bin/PFSCAN>)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 瑟伯氏棉抗性接种鉴定

以感病野生棉戴维逊氏棉为对照,于温室中对两种野生棉资源接种鉴定,接菌后1个月左右观察抗性表型。接种鉴结果表明,瑟伯氏棉植株长势正常良好,表现出对萎黄病W菌系的良好抗性,而对照戴维逊氏棉植株叶片脱落,逐渐死亡(图1)。



左为瑟伯氏棉;右为戴维逊棉。

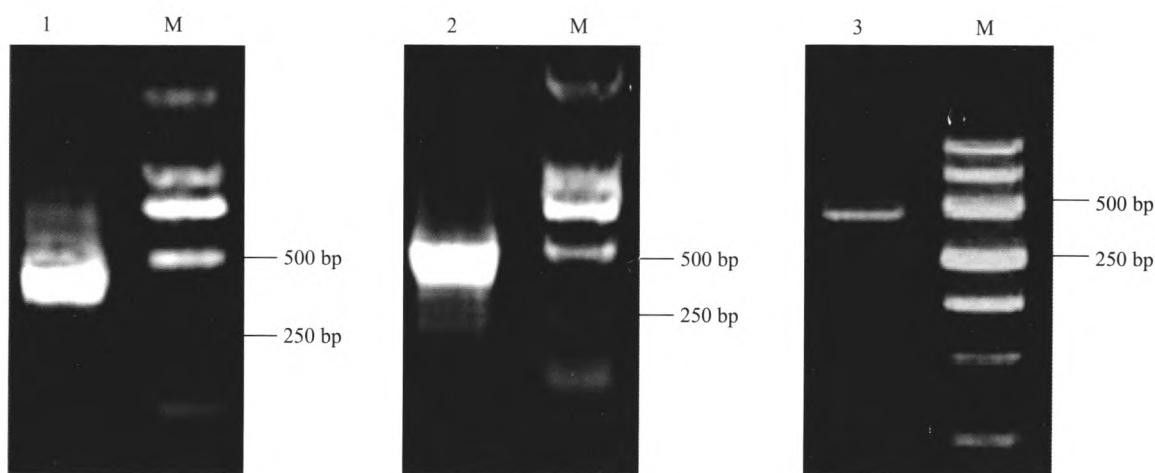
图1 瑟伯氏棉和戴维逊棉黄萎病抗性接菌鉴定

Fig. 1 Disease-resistance identification of *G. thurberi* and *G. davidsonii* inoculated with *Verticillium dahliae*

2.2 TIR-NBS-LRR 类蛋白质编码基因 *GTHN1* 全长 cDNA 序列的获得

根据基因 *GTHN1* 编码区序列,分设计 5' 端和 3' 端引物 5'-TTAGTCTACCTAGTTGACCAT-3'、5'-TCTCTGCAGGTAGTACAGGATTG-3', 分别与 5'、3'-full RACE core set 试剂盒中的 Outer 及 Inner 引物组合,扩增 *GTHN1* 基因的 5' 端和 3' 端非编码区。扩增产物经测序、拼接后获得完整的序列;进而根据全长序列设计引物 (F: 5'-GAGATTGAGATATCCT-TCTCC-3' 及 R: F: 5'-TACCTTAATCAAAGTTAAT-3') 对瑟伯氏棉基因组 DNA 进行扩增,得到预期 1 984 bp 的产物(图2)。

利用 NCBI 中的 ORF Finder (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gorf/gorf.html>) 工具和本地计算机 DNAMan 软件,分析 *GTHN1* 基因的开放阅读框,得到它们的预期编码蛋白质的 987 个氨基酸序列(图3)。*GTHN2* 与 *GTHN3* 分别编码 500 和 1 546 个氨基酸(序列略)。*GTHN1* 基因编码氨基酸序列包含 1 个 Toll 蛋白质及白细胞介素-1受体 (Toll-interleukin-1 receptor, TIR) 结构域、1 个核苷酸结合位点 (Nucleotide binding site, NBS) 结构域及 1 个富含亮氨酸重复序列 (Leucine-rich repeat, LRR)。



1 为 3'段扩增;2 为 5'段扩增;3 为全长扩增;M 为分子质量标准。

图2 瑟伯氏棉 TIR-NBS-LRR 基因 *GTHN1* 的 RACE 和 PCR 扩增

Fig. 2 Amplification of *GTHN1* gene from *G. thurberi* by RACE and PCR

2.3 TIR-NBS-LRR 编码基因比对与系统进化分析

3个基因全长的信息学分析结果表明,其氨基酸序列均包含1个Toll蛋白及白细胞介素-1受体结构域、1个核苷酸结合位点结构域、1个富含亮氨酸重复序列(GTHN3无LRR功能域)及抗病基因保守的跨膜区GPLA,其中NBS区包括典型的P-loop(Kinase-1a)、Kinase-2、Kinase-33个基序(图4)。

同类基因系统进化分析结果表明,*GTHN1*、*GTHN2*和*GTHN3*3个基因聚在一起,且与其他物种同类基因进化关系较远。在11个确定的抗病基因中,亲缘关系最近的是烟草的抗病毒*N*基因,其次是西红柿的*Bs4*基因和亚麻的*L6*基因,而与拟南芥的*RPP*系列和*CAI*基因均较远(图5)。尽管亲缘关系有远近之别,以上基因均为典型的抗病基因,显示*GTHN1*、*GTHN2*及*GTHN3*亦为抗病基因,并可能在瑟伯氏野生棉应对黄萎病菌胁迫中起重要作用。

3 讨论

迄今为止,大约70多个*R*基因已被克隆并鉴定^[22]。目前,国内外研究主要集中在TIR-NBS-LRR类抗病蛋白质各功能域的功能、抗病蛋白质编码基因之间的互作、及抗病蛋白质与上下游信号分子的识别等方面^[23-25]。LRR结构域负责首先与无毒蛋白质的识别,并决定特异抗性。TIR结构域在启动下游防御信号途径中起主要作用^[26],且该结构域多在双子叶植物中存在^[27],而单子叶植物中很少见^[28]。该特点可能与双子叶植物的特异抗性有关。NBS结构域存在于真核生物的许多蛋白质中,这些蛋白质对于细胞的生长、分化、细胞骨架的形成、小泡运输和防御反应都具有关键性的作用^[29-30]。该特征显示NBS结构域的功能十分广泛。

有研究者指出,NBS-LRR类基因在植物基因组中呈多拷贝、且往往成簇存在^[31],这或许是植物产生应对不同病原物或同种病原物的不同小种特异抗性的遗传基础。有报道表明,众多的NBS-LRR类基因在拟南芥中呈现低水平表达,并且其中一部分呈组织特异性表达模式。在病原菌诱导下,也只是为数不多的几个NBS-LRR类基因呈现表达水平的改变,而剩余的绝大多数基因的表达水平并无变化^[32]。以上报道显示,植物在某一病原物侵染下,不是一个NBS-LRR类基因,更不是其全部NBS-LRR类基因在起作用,而是针对该病原物的特定效

应因子,植物中自身有选择的几个NBS-LRR类基因在协同发挥作用,进而诱导超敏反应。例如,番茄CC-NBS-LRR蛋白是在感知其病原菌效应因子AvrPto之前就以低聚体复合物形式存在^[33];再如,四倍体和六倍体小麦对叶锈病的抗性则需要Lr10和LGA2两个CC-NBS-LRR蛋白的共同参与^[34]。虽然RRS1-Ws和RPS4-Ws两个TIR-NBS-LRR蛋白具体互作机制尚不清楚,但两者同时存在才赋予拟南芥对炭疽病菌的抗性^[35]。

我们的研究结果亦表明,黄萎病菌W株系诱导瑟伯氏棉3个TIR-NBS-LRR类抗病蛋白点(双向电泳差异点)集中高调表达。因而,结合上述文献与本试验结果,我们推测在瑟伯氏棉抗黄萎病机制中的TIR-NBS-LRR类抗病蛋白感知病菌效应因子和启动抗病转导信号途径这一最初环节是由几个TIR-NBS-LRR类基因在协同起作用,共同感知黄萎病菌效应因子并启动抗病信号转导途径。

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1 GAGATTGAGATAATCCCTTCCTTACATACATCCCTCATGTTGTCCTTACCCCTAACITTCIT
 61 CCTCCATTCTAGAAAGAAATATGATGTGTTCTGAGTTICAGAGTGAAGATAACCGCA
 9 S S R K K Y D V F L S F R G E D T R
 121 ACAACTTACCGATCATCTCTATGCTTAAGTAGGGATGGATCAGTCACCTTCAGGG
 29 N N F T D H L Y D A L S R S G I V T F R
 181 ATGATTCAGCTGGAGGTGGTCGGCGAAGAGATCGCGCCAGAACTTACAGCAATTCA
 49 D D S K L E V G E E I A P E L F T A I Q
 241 AATCATGGTGTGCTGGTAATCGTGTTCACATCTATGCCTTTCAGTTGGCTGG
 69 Q S W C S V I V F S H T Y A F S S W C L
 301 ATGAGCTTGCTGAGTTGTTAAACAACATAACAGACGGCCATTAAAGTGTITCCAAATT
 89 D E L A E I V K O H N N D G H K V F P L
 361 TTACCATGTTGAIACCACTGATTAAGAAAACAAAAAGAGAAAGTGGAAAGGCCTTG
 109 F Y H V D P S D L R K Q K E K V E E A F
 421 CCAGACATAAAGAGAGATAACAAAGAGATAATGTGAGAAAGATCCAAAGATGGCGA
 129 A R H K E R Y K E D S E K I Q R W R T A
 481 TAATTCAGGGCTGGGAATCAAGGGATGGCATTAAACAGACGGCATGAATCAGAAATT
 149 L I Q V A G W K G H L N E H I E S E F
 541 TAAAGGCATTGTCAGAAAGATAATCAGCAAAACTATGTCAGACATTCAGCTACTCATA
 169 I K G I V K K I S A K L C Q T Y P A T H
 601 GCGACTTGGGAAATTAGTGAAACGCTTGGAGGATTATATTGAAATAAACATTGGGG
 189 S D L V G I S E R L E D L Y L K I N I G
 661 AAGATGATGTCGCCGGTGTAGGAATTGGCAATGGTGGCATGGTAAAGGACACTCG
 209 E D V R V V G I C G M G G I G K T T L
 721 CAAGAGTTGCTTACACTCAAATGTCACCTTATTGAAAGTAAAGCTTATTGCTGATA
 229 A R V A Y T Q M S P Y F E G K S F I A D
 781 TTCGAGAAGTTCAAGACAAATGCGGACTAGTITCTTACAGAAACAACTCTTCACAGA
 249 I R E V S D K C G L V S L Q K Q L L S Q
 841 TCTTCATGGTGAATGCTTCAACTTTCGATGTTCATGAAAGGGAGTGCATAATTAGCC
 269 I F H G E C F N D V H E G S D I I S
 901 ATAGGTGTCACAAAAGGTTCTGTTGTTCTGATAATGTTGATAACACAAACACT
 289 H R L S H K V L V V L D N V D N I Q H
 961 TAAAATGCTGGTGGAAAGCACGATTGGTGGATTAGGAAGTAGAAATCGTGTGAACAA
 309 L K C L V G K H D W F G L G S R I V V T
 1021 CAAGAGACGAACATTGCTTGGATGTTGCAACTTTCAGTCTGAAAGCTTCTAGTGTATATGCC
 329 T R D E H L L R C C Q V N D V Y M P T T
 1081 TGAATCCAAAGATGGCTTCAACTTTCAGTCTGAAAGCTTCTAGTGTATATGCC
 349 L N P K D A L Q L F S L K A F H S D T V
 1141 AGAAAGATGATTICATTGAGCTTCAACATGTTGAAATTATGCTGTTGGACTCC
 369 Q K D F I E L S K H V V N Y A G G L P
 1201 TAGCTCTGAAGTTATGGTCTTGTGGTTGAGATGGCTCAATGGAGAAAGT
 389 L A L E V S F L C G R D A A Q W R S
 1261 CGATGAAAGACTAAAGAGATTCTAATAAAAGAAATTCTCGATAAACTTCGAATCAGT
 409 A I E R L K R D S N K E I L D K L R I S
 1321 TTGATGGACTGGAAAGGGAGAAAGAAATTATTTAGATAGATAGCTCTCAATG
 429 F D G L E E K N I F L D I A C F F N
 1381 GGGAGAAAAAGATTGTAATCAAAGTATTGAAATGCTGTTGAAATTCTGATATCG
 449 G E K K D F V I K V L N G C E F F P D I
 1441 GAATTGATGTTCTCATTAAGGAAATCTCTCTTAAAGTCGACGAACACA
 469 G I D V L I K K S L K V D E H N K Y F
 1501 AGATGCATGACTGTTACAGAGATGGGAAGAACAAATTGTTAGAGAAAATGTTAG
 489 K M H D L E M G R T V R E K C I D
 1561 AACCTGGAAAACGGTGCAGATGTTGGAGAAAAGAGACGTCCCATGTCCTAACAAA
 509 E P G K R C R L W E D V H H V L T K

1621	ACACTGCTACAGAAATGATTGAAGGTATGATCATCAATAATAAAAAGGGAAATCGTGCAGA
529	N T A T E M I E G M I N K N K R E S C Q
1681	TACTCAATTGAGTCAGATTCCCTCTCGAAGATGAAAAAATTGAGATTACTCAAAGTGC
549	I L N L S A D S F L K M K N L R L L K V
1741	TTTGCTTGTCAAATGTGATGAGCTTCTTAAGTGGATCTCTTAAGGAGCTTGTAGATT
569	L C L S N C D D L K Y L S N E L R L L D
1801	GGACAGGGTATCCTTAAGATACTTGCCTTCAAGCTTCCAAACGGACAACCTTGTGCAC
589	W T G Y P L R Y L P S S F Q P D N L V A
1861	TCTCTTACCATGAGTACATICAACATTAAGGAAACTATGGAAAGGGAAATAGACCCTTGTAACT
609	L L P C S H I Q Q L W K G N R P L F N
1921	CGAAAATAATGAAACCTCAAAAGGGTCCCCAAAACCTTAATCAAGACACCAGACTCACAAACAG
629	S K I M N L K G S Q N L I K T P D F T T
1981	CATCAAATCTTGAAGTTTGAATTGGAAAGGATGTACCAAAATTAGTGGATGTTCATCCAT
649	A S N L E V L I L E G C T K L V D V H P
2041	CAATTGGAGTGTCTTAAGAGCCTTAAACTTTGAATTAAAGAGATITGCCAAAAGTCTTACGA
669	S I G V L K S L K L N L R D C K S L T
2101	GTCCTCCAACAAAATTTGGAAATCTCTCTGGAAACATAGTCTTCCGGGTGCTCAA
689	S L P T I G M E S I L E T L V Y L S G C S
2161	GTCCTGTAAGGTTCCAGAGATTGATGGCAAAATGGAACAGCTCTCAAACCTTGTCTT
709	S L V R F P E I D G Q M E R L K T L D L
2221	CTGGGTGTTATAGTAGTGAAGAAAATTATCCGGAGAAATTGAGCAAGGAAAGTTGGAAAG
729	S G C Y R V K N L S E N L Q A K F L E
2281	AGCTGACTGAGTGAACAGCCATAACAGAACCCATCCCTCATTTCAATTAAATAAA
749	E L D L S E T A I T E P P S F I F Q F K
2341	ATCTTAAAATTCTGCTTCAATGGGCCAACGGACCATCATATAAGTTACTACCAAAATT
769	N L K I L S Y N G R K G P S Y G K L L P N
2401	TACCTTTCTTCAAGGTAATCCAAGGAAGAACGACATGGCTGGATGGTTGC
789	L P F L F K V I Q G R R T N P M A R M L
2461	CTTGTGTTGTCAGGTTTGAGTTCTTAAAGAGAGCTAAACTAAGGGACTGCAATCTTGTG
809	P L L S G L S L R E L K N L D C N L C
2521	AAGGAGAGATCTTCACTGTTGATAATTCTCTGCTATCCTCTTGGGGCTCTTGATCTTAGTG
829	E G D L P R D I S G L S S L R E N L
849	G N N F I S I P A S L T R L S K L E N L
2581	GTAACAAATTCTCAGCATACATGCACTACTGCACTACTGCAACTCTGAAAGCTGAAATCTGA
2641	CATTGTCAAATTGCAACATGTGCACTCTGGTAAGCAGATATTATGGTCATCCCTT
869	T L S N C N M C T L G E A D I Y G L S S
2701	TGACATACTTAACTTGTGGGGTAACAACTCATCCATCTGGTAATCTAAAC
889	L T Y L N L G G N N F I T I P L D L T K
2761	TTTCCAGGCTTGAATCGCTTCTTAAATTGCAAGCTAAATTCGCTTAAATCGTGGCCGAGC
909	L S R L E S L V L S N C M K L K S L P E
2821	TICTAACAAAGCATAAAAAATTGTTGAGATGATGTTGCTTCACTTGAAAGTAGTTGCAT
929	L L T S I K I V W I D G C S S L E V V A
2881	GTCCGICAAATGATGCCATTGTTGCAATTGCTGCAATTGCTGCAATTGCTTCA
949	C P S K V C N L L G Y A G I A I N C F
2941	AATTGGCTGAGAATGAAATGCAACACTGCTGGAAAACATATAAGGTGCGATTAAAT
969	K L A E N M N A S T L E K H I K V D *
3001	CTCTGTTTCTCCCTTACAAATCTCATCTGAGAATTATGGTTTGTAAACCGAACAA
3061	ACTTGTGTTCTGTTGCTGTTGAGTATTGCAAAATTCAAAGAAATAATTCTACTTTA
3121	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA

直划线区为TIR 功能域；点线区为NBS功能域；双划线区为跨膜区；粗线区为LRR区。

图3 瑟伯氏棉 *GTHN1*基因及相应氨基酸序列

Fig.3 *GTHN1* gene cDNA of *G. thurberi* and deduced amino acid sequence

<i>GTHN1</i>		0
<i>GTHN2</i>	TRANSLATINFCNAMANUNIVERSALCETTALAMINACINU	43
<i>GTHN3</i>	TRANSLATINFCNAMANTRANSLATI.....NUUNIVERSALCETTALAMINACINU	53
<i>GTHN1</i>		25
<i>GTHN2</i>	MBERWWWWAXXFSTARISATAAPSFRAMMURIGINM	102
<i>GTHN3</i>	MBERWWWWAXXFSTARISATAAPSFRAMMURIGINMSSLPTSSSSFRCGK	113
<i>GTHN1</i>		85
<i>GTHN2</i>	DTRNFNTCHLYDALBPSGQIFRFDGKLEGEIAPELPFAIQQSWCSEVIVFSEN	162
<i>GTHN3</i>	DTRNFNTCHLYDALBPSGQIFRFDGKLEGEIAPELPFAIQQSWCSEVIVFSEN	173
<i>GTHN1</i>		145
<i>GTHN2</i>	WCLDELPEAINVKOENNGHGVFPPIEVWDPSDIRKQKCPVDEAFARAEQERYKEIDSEPTIQW	222
<i>GTHN3</i>	WCLDELPEAINVKOENNGHGVFPPIEVWDPSDIRKQKCPVDEAFARAEQERYKEIDSEPTIQW	233
TIR		
<i>GTHN1</i>	RMAICOWGIKGWHLNNEHESEFIDGKIVRKISAKLQCTYAIHSIV.GISERPLD	204
<i>GTHN2</i>	RMAICOWGIKGWHLNNEHESEFIDGKIVRKISAKLQCTYAIHSIV.GISERPLD	281
<i>GTHN3</i>	RMAICOWGIKGWHLNNEHESEFIDGKIVRKISAKLQCTYAIHSIV.GISERPLD	293
<i>GTHN1</i>	IPIGEDIDRPI[GICGMGGGIGKTTILAFWVQHMSFEKGKSSIAIDREVS[KCGIVSLLQRQ	264
<i>GTHN2</i>	IPIGEDIDRPI[GICGMGGGIGKTTILAFWVQHMSFEKGKSSIAIDREVS[KCGIVSLLQRQ	341
<i>GTHN3</i>	IPIGEDIDRPI[GICGMGGGIGKTTILAFWVQHMSFEKGKSSIAIDREVS[KCGIVSLLQRQ	353
P-loop(Kinase-1a)		
<i>GTHN1</i>	LISQIFHCGDFNFFDVHEGSDITISRSRPIAVI[VLLHIVEN[QHICDIAKEDIDWLGSR	324
<i>GTHN2</i>	LIVQISFREDFCNVHEGNAPIISRSRPIAVI[VLLHIVEN[QHICDIAKEDIDWLGSR	401
<i>GTHN3</i>	LISQIFHCGDFNFFDVHEGSDITISRSRPIAVI[VLLHIVEN[QHICDIAKEDIDWLGSR	413
Kinase-2		
<i>GTHN1</i>	[I]VITRIEHLRLRCCQVNWVMPFTILNPFCAICLQSLPRAHSCDTCVQDQDIELSLPQEVVNA	384
<i>GTHN2</i>	[I]VITRIEHLRLRSYRIDVVWMPFTILNPFCAICLQSLPRAHSCDTCVQDQDIELSLPQEVVNA	461
<i>GTHN3</i>	[I]VITRIEHLRLRSYFDVVWMPFTILNPFCAICLQSLPRAHSCDTCVQDQDIELSLPQEVVNA	473
Kinase-3		
<i>GTHN1</i>	EGLPLAIIWIGSFLQGRDNQWESAIERIKRDSNKEIILWRISFDGLEEREMNIFLIA	444
<i>GTHN2</i>	EGLPLAIIWIGSFLQGRDNQWESAIERIKRDSNKEIILWRISFDGLEEREMNIFLIA	500
<i>GTHN3</i>	EGLPLAIIWIGSFLQGRDNQWESAIERIKRDSNKEIILWRISFDGLEEREMNIFLIA	533
GLPLA		

图4 瑟伯氏棉 TIR-NBS-LRR 蛋白氨基酸序列比对

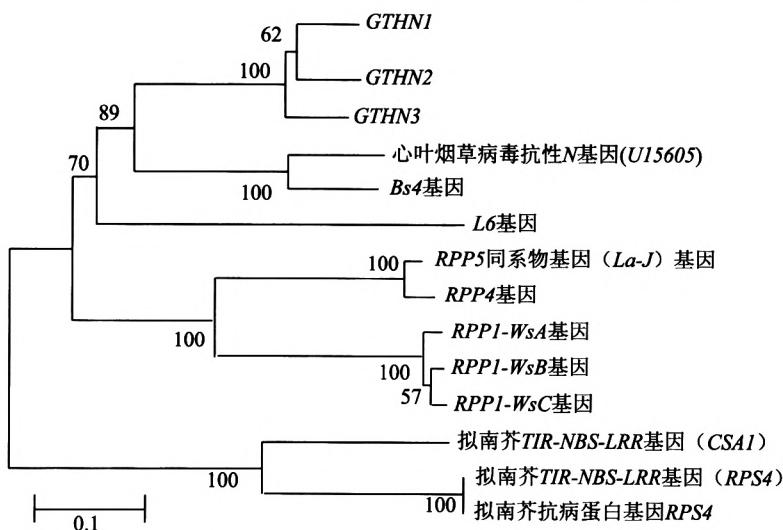
Fig. 4 Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of *G. Thurberi* TIR-NBS-LRR genes

图5 不同植物 TIR-NBS-LRR 基因系统进化树

Fig. 5 Phylogenetic tree of the TIR-NBS-LRR genes from different plant species

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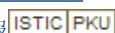
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