



豆科牧草抗逆基因工程研究进展

朱雅欣 伍国强 魏明

Research progress in the genetic engineering of legume forages for biotic and abiotic stress resistance

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豆科牧草抗逆基因工程研究进展

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摘要: 豆科牧草是饲草的重要组成部分, 也是支撑畜牧业发展、尤其是乳产业的重要基础。我国豆科牧草育种研究基础薄弱, 干草和优质草种依赖进口, 是我国畜牧业发展的短板之一。因此, 加强豆科牧草的育种, 尤其是当前发展迅速的生物技术育种, 是促进我国草业发展和“弯道超车”的重要途径。由于我国优质土地主要用于粮食生产, 畜牧业主要分布在自然气候条件恶劣的地区, 因此, 我国草业对抗逆性强的优质牧草品种极其依赖。鉴于生物技术的巨大潜力, 本文就豆科牧草组织培养体系、遗传转化方法及近年来豆科牧草在抗生物、非生物胁迫等方面的研究成果加以综述, 并对未来研究方向进行展望。

关键词: 紫花苜蓿; 红豆草; 盐胁迫; 转录因子; 离子转运蛋白; 基因克隆; 过量表达

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Research progress in the genetic engineering of legume forages for biotic and abiotic stress resistance

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Abstract: Legume forages are an important part of forage and an important basis to support the development of animal husbandry, especially the milk industry. The research foundation of legume forage breeding is weak, and the use of hay and high-quality grass species depends on import, which is one of the shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry in China. Therefore, strengthening the breeding of legume forage, especially the breeding of biotechnology, is an important way to promote the development of the grass industry and “overtaking in curved lanes”. As high-quality land in China is mainly used for grain production, and animal husbandry is mainly distributed in regions with harsh natural climate conditions, such as northwest and north China, the grass industry in China is extremely dependent on high-quality herb varieties with strong stress resistance. Given the great potential of biotechnology breeding, in this study, tissue culture systems, genetic transformation methods, and recent achievements in research on the resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses of legume forages were reviewed, and future research directions were proposed.

Keywords: *Medicago sativa*; *Onobrychis viciaefolia*; salt stress; transcription factors; ion transporters; gene cloning; overexpression

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豆科牧草因其蛋白质含量高、适口性好、能与根瘤菌共生、生物固氮等特点,在我国北方干旱、半干旱地区被广泛种植,成为当地主导产业之一。优质、高产、抗逆性强的牧草新品种是我国畜牧业发展的基础,也是改善我国退化草地的需要,关系到国家的粮食安全和生态安全^[1]。然而,我国畜牧业集中的西北地区气候环境恶劣、土地贫瘠,牧草生长面临着严重逆境胁迫。以病原体感染和昆虫侵害导致的宿主植株生物量减少甚至死亡及食草动物过度啃食导致的植物生长发育迟缓、植被退化的生物胁迫和干旱、盐碱、冷害、紫外线、重金属毒害等非生物胁迫为主^[2],其中干旱、盐碱、极端温度是影响植物分布、限制农作物产量和威胁粮食安全的主要因素。因此,有必要培育抗逆性强的豆科牧草以满足我国畜牧业不断增长的高品质饲草的需求^[3]。

传统育种方法周期长、效率低,难以获得高品质牧草。采用多种方法修改基因组 DNA 序列的基因工程技术可解决这一问题^[4]。随着基因工程的发展,转基因技术大大缩短了传统育种的周期,并使人们能够按照需求将特定基因在不同植物中表达,为豆科牧草的抗逆性遗传改良提供新思路。例如,苜蓿 (*Medicago*) 和大豆 (*Glycine max*) 突变文库的构建和基于 CRISPR/Cas9 系统的高效基因组编辑方案的建立为豆科牧草的研究和分子育种提供了关键基础^[5-6]。随着基因工程技术的研究不断深入,除了作为饲草,牧草相关产品在环保和食品领域发挥着重要作用,包括作为景观植物、参与土壤修复、功能性食品研发等^[7]。因此,利用基因工程技术改良豆科牧草的抗逆性具有重要的现实意义。

1 豆科牧草转基因技术

1.1 豆科牧草再生体系

优良基因遗传改良作物的前提是构建高效、成熟的组织培养和植株再生体系。组织培养是利用植物细胞的“全能性”特点,将分离出的植物组织、细胞、原生质体等置于适宜条件下,诱发其形成愈伤组织,并进而获得完整植株^[8]。其主要包括选取外植体、选择培养基、确定植物生长调节剂的种类及浓度等关键技术和环节。一般来说,可用于诱导愈伤组织的外植体有真叶、叶柄、子叶、子叶节、下胚轴和根等;不同物种间甚至同一物种不同品种间,

出愈率高、愈伤生长状况良好的外植体材料也不尽相同^[9-12]。康红霞等^[13]研究发现,豆科“牧草皇后”红豆草 (*Onobrychis viciaefolia*) 的上胚轴、真叶和下胚轴均可诱导形成愈伤组织,其中下胚轴愈伤生长松散、芽点多,而真叶形成的愈伤出芽快、玻璃化率低。另外,不同物种间植株再生体系周期差别不大,需要 60~70 d。激素在整个再生过程中扮演着重要角色,可在 MS、SH、B5 等基本培养基上有选择地添加生长素和细胞分裂素,探索合适的激素种类、配比和浓度。常用的生长素有 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-D)、萘乙酸 (naphthalic acid, NAA)、吲哚乙酸 (3-indoleacetic acid, IAA) 等,细胞分裂素有 6-糠氨基嘌呤 (kinetin, KT)、玉米素 (zeatin, ZT)、6-苄氨基嘌呤 [N-(phenylmethyl)-9H-purin-6-amine, 6-BA]、异戊烯腺嘌呤 (z-ip) 等^[14-15] (表 1)。

1.2 豆科牧草遗传转化方法

遗传转化是植物科学领域功能基因组学研究和分子育种的关键技术,可在植物特殊的发育阶段或成熟的植物组织培养体系基础上利用分子生物学工具将重组 DNA 导入生物体^[16] (表 2)。开发安全、高效、新颖的遗传转化方法已成为基因工程、分子生物学和遗传育种领域的研究热点。目前常用的遗传转化方法有 DNA 直接导入法和农杆菌 (*Agrobacterium*) 介导法。

1.2.1 直接导入法

外源基因直接导入法是利用基因枪、显微注射、电激等方式 (表 2),把外源目的基因导入受体细胞,继而得到转基因植株的方法。Pereira 和 Erickson 等^[22]采用基因枪法把 *npt II* 导入苜蓿,获得了 7 株阳性植株。粒子枪轰击法在鹰嘴豆 (*Cicer arietinum*) 高频转化研究中,金微载体因惰性对细胞毒性较小且比钨载体有更高的转化效率。基因枪法转化效率与农杆菌转化法相比仍需优化,且外源基因导入细胞后存在沉默且拷贝数不稳定的问题。显微注射法是把基因包裹在重金属粒子上,脱水后将其高速推进细胞内;具有物种独立性、操作简单、基因传递量大等优点^[18]。电激法在电场脉冲作用下,基因通过瞬时气孔转移到细胞质中;具有快捷、经济、效率高等特点^[19]。DNA 直接转化法早期主要用于单子叶植物以及部分不适合用农杆菌转化的植物的遗传转化,该方法逐渐被农杆菌转化法取代^[23]。

表1 不同豆科牧草的再生体系
Table 1 Regeneration systems of different legume forages

物种 Species	最佳外植体 Best explant	培养基 Medium			参考文献 Reference
		诱导愈伤 Callus induction	诱导不定芽 Induction of adventitious buds	诱导生根 Root induction	
紫花苜蓿 <i>Medicago sativa</i>	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.25 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 0.4 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	1/2 MS	[9]
紫花苜蓿‘NFF2’ <i>M. sativa</i> ‘NFF2’	叶柄 Petiole	SH2K	MSO	1/2 MS	[10]
黄花苜蓿 <i>M. falcata</i>	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.8 mg·L ⁻¹ LKT	MS + 0.2 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.4 mg·L ⁻¹ KT + 1 g·L ⁻¹ CH	1/2 MS	[11]
‘甘农3号’紫花苜蓿 <i>Medicago sativa</i> ‘Gannong 3’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	MS + 0.2 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	
‘和田’紫花苜蓿 <i>M. sativa</i> ‘Hetian’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT + 0.05 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	MS + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	[12]
‘甘农1号’杂花苜蓿 <i>M. media</i> ‘Gannong 1’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT + 0.05 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	MS + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	
‘蒙农’红豆草 <i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i> ‘Mengnong’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ KT + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA	MS + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ CH		
普通红豆草 <i>O. viciaefolia</i>	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 0.01 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ CH		[14]
‘雷蒙特’红豆草 <i>O. viciaefolia</i> ‘Reymont’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT		
‘埃斯基’红豆草 <i>O. viciaefolia</i> ‘Eski’	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 4.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	MS + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ CH + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ KT	1/2 MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ IAA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ IBA + 0.2%蔗糖sucrose + 0.8%活性炭 activated carbon	
柱花草 <i>Stylosanthes</i> spp.	下胚轴 Hypocotyl	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 3%蔗糖sucrose MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 3%蔗糖sucrose	MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 3%蔗糖sucrose MS + 2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 2,4-D + 3%蔗糖sucrose	1/2 MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ IAA + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ IBA + 0.2%蔗糖sucrose + 0.8%活性炭 activated carbon	[15]

MS, Murashig Skoog培养基; CH, 水解酪蛋白; KT, 6-糠基氨基嘌呤; IAA, 吲哚乙酸; NAA, 萘乙酸; 2,4-D, 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸。

MS, Murashig Skoog culture medium; CH, casein hydrolysate; KT, kinetin; IAA, 3-indoleacetic acid; NAA, naphthlthcetic acid; 2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

表 2 豆科牧草遗传转化方法
Table 2 Methods for the genetic transformation of legume forages

种类 Classification	系统 System	特点 Characteristic	优势 Strength	缺点 Limitation	参考文献 Reference
传统遗传转化 Traditional genetic transformation	农杆菌 <i>Agrobacterium</i>	农杆菌通过感染植物伤口进入细胞, 并将 T-DNA 插入植物基因组 <i>Agrobacterium</i> enters cells by infecting plant wounds and inserts T-DNA into the plant genome	效率高、成本低、转化稳定 High efficiency, low cost, stable, allows transformation	宿主范围受限、随机整合 Limited host range, random integration	[17]
	显微注射 Biolistic particle delivery	把基因包裹在重金属粒子上, 脱水后将其高速推进细胞内 Genes are coated and dehydrated onto heavy metal particles, which are propelled into cells at high velocities	物种独立性、操作简单、基因传递量大 Species independence, simple operation, large-size gene delivery	效率低、细胞或组织有害、成本高、随机整合 Low efficiency, cell or tissue damage, high cost, random integration	[18]
	电激法 Electroporation	在电场脉冲作用下, 基因通过瞬时气孔转移到细胞质中 Genes are transferred into the cytoplasm by transient pores under electric field pulses	快捷、经济、效率高 Fast, inexpensive, high efficiency	物种范围有限、难穿过细胞壁、有害 Limited range of plant species, difficult to pass walled cells, toxicity	[19]
	PEG 介导法 PEG-mediated delivery	PEG 可使细胞膜不稳定, 使 DNA 进入植物细胞质 PEG destabilizes the cell membrane and allows DNA to enter the plant cytoplasm	高效的原生质体转化 Highly efficient protoplast transformation	仅限原生质体随机整合 Limited to protoplasts, random integration	[20]
纳米材料 Nanomaterial-mediated gene delivery system	碳纳米颗粒、磁性纳米颗粒、硅基纳米材料、层状双氢氧化物、聚合物基纳米材料、肽基纳米材料、纳米材料 DNA、脂质体金属纳米颗粒 Carbon nanoparticles, magnetic nanoparticles, silicon-based nanomaterials layered double hydroxide, polymer-based nanomaterials, peptide-based gene delivery DNA, nanostructures, liposome metal nanostructures	纳米材料通过内吞或非内吞途径将外源性基因传递到细胞质或细胞器 Nanomaterials deliver exogenous genes into cytoplasm or organelles via an endocytic or nonendocytic pathway	物种独立性、操作简单、生物相容性、装载力高、转化效率高 Species independence, simple operation, biocompatibility, high cargo-loading capacity, high transformation efficiency	载体材料受限, 受载体物理、化学性质的影响 Limited nanocarriers, affected by physical and chemical properties of carriers	[16]
基因组编辑技术 Genome editing	CRISPR-Cas 系统 CRISPR-Cas systems	将 CRISPR-Cas 系统送入细胞内, 在 sgRNA 的引导下进行基因切割 The CRISPR-Cas system is delivered into the cell, and gene cleavage is performed under the guidance of sgRNA	精确切割基因组, 促进并加速植物基因组编辑 Precise genetic cutting, facilitating and accelerating plant genome editing	质粒易降解、RNP 易失活、转运载体有限 Easy degradation for plasmids, easy deactivation for RNP, restricted to delivery vectors	[21]

1.2.2 农杆菌介导法

Horsch 等^[24]在植物组织培养技术的条件下创造了农杆菌转化法。实验室常用农杆菌菌株有发根农杆菌 (*A. rhizogenes*) 和根癌农杆菌 (*A. tumefaciens*)，当农杆菌侵染外植体伤口时，在植物伤口分泌的小分子酚类化合物的诱导下 Ti 质粒产生的 T-DNA 单链分子可进入并整合到植物细胞染色体上。Deak 等^[25]首次将该方法用于紫花苜蓿遗传转化研究并得到首株转基因紫花苜蓿植株。农杆菌介导法具有效率高、成本低、转化稳定等优点 (表 2)。因此，在转基因牧草的研究中得到了广泛应用。植物逆境生理与基因工程课题组前期也利用该方法，将甜菜 (*Beta vulgaris*) 蔗糖非发酵-1-相关蛋白激酶 2 (sucrose non-fermenting-1-related protein kinase 2, *SnRK2*) 基因转入红豆草并获得阳性植株，为培育红豆草新品种 (系) 提供新种质材料。

另外，真空渗透、超声辅助和热处理等手段也可提高农杆菌的遗传转化效率^[26-27]。功能性肽聚合物包埋碳纳米管载体可克服分子传递过程中细胞壁屏障对生物分子的阻碍作用^[28]。质体转化技术则解决了部分植物核基因组不易整合目的基因的问题^[29]。外源添加促诱导因子如氧化铁纳米颗粒 (iron oxide nanoparticles, IONPs) 可提高遗传转化效率^[30]。纳米材料具有物种独立性、操作简单、生物相容性、装载力高、转化效率高等优势^[16]。随着生物技术的不断发展，农杆菌介导法在植物遗传转化上的应用将不断扩大。

2 豆科牧草抗逆基因工程

2.1 豆科牧草抗生物逆境基因工程

病虫害是牧草生产所面临的主要生物胁迫，可直接导致牧草的减产甚至死亡。牧草在栽培过程中主要受到叶点霉叶斑病 (*Phyllosticta*)、根腐病 (*Fusarium solani*)、棉铃虫 (*Heliothis armigera*)、蚜虫 (*Aphidoidea*) 等病虫害的影响。在储存条件下，马蹄金甲虫 (*Coleoptera*) 也会造成收获的农产品大量损失。为了防治害虫，人们不得不采用化学法来确保牧草产量，但化学农药对生态环境以及昆虫种群内抗性演变的影响却是不可避免的^[31]。在使用抗菌剂后，细菌蛋白质的改变、酶的降解以及膜对抗菌剂通透性的改变等会使细菌产生耐药性。

为抵御生物胁迫，植物在进化过程中产生了特定抗性 (resistance, R) 蛋白。在感染宿主过程中，病原体产生的效应分子可阻碍植物细胞表面模式识别受体 (pattern-recognition receptors, PRRs) 识别病原体相关分子模式 (pathogen-associated molecular pattern, PAMP) 以抑制植物抗性^[32]，此时 R 蛋白可为植物提供针对特定病原体效应物的保护。因此，编码 R 蛋白的基因被广泛用于植物对特定病原体抗性的研究中^[33-34]。如，蒺藜苜蓿 (*M. truncatula*) *RCT1* 的表达使三叶草 (*Trifolium*) 获得了对炭疽病 (*Colletotrichum trifolii*) 的抗性^[35]。但由于病原体进化得相当快，这种由一个基因控制，简单实现特定抗性的方法很难赋予植物稳定的长期抗性。因此，聚合水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) R 基因和数量性状位点 (quantitative trait loci, QTL) 同时发挥作用增强豆科牧草中 R 蛋白耐受性和抗性的研究^[36]为豆科牧草 R 蛋白的应用提供新思路。除此之外，培育抗病豆科牧草还可从蛋白酶、 α -淀粉酶抑制剂、凝集素、几丁质酶和多酚氧化酶等五大类植物防御肽入手^[37]。

2.1.1 生物毒素

植物在自然界长期进化过程中，产生各种生物毒素，以抵御高等动物或疾病的侵袭，使自己免受伤害。其中，抗菌肽 (antimicrobial peptides, APM) 作为植物先天免疫系统的关键组成部分，是植物为对抗病原体、适应陆地生活而进化的。APMs 为广谱抑菌剂，可调节细菌、真菌、原生动物、植物、昆虫和动物等各种生物的免疫系统，且几乎无毒副作用^[38]。Mustafa 等^[39]分析了 10 种 AMP 与不同多药耐药菌株的结合模式，发现蛇皮肽 (snakin-1, SN1) 抑菌效果最佳。过量表达紫花苜蓿 *MsSN1* 的转基因植株对引起炭疽病的炭疽菌和引起叶斑病的茎点霉均有明显的抗性，受感染的叶片数显著低于野生型植株^[40]。此外，过量表达异黄酮甲基转移酶 (isoflavone O-methyltransferase, *IOMT*) 基因使得苜蓿受到苜蓿茎点霉侵染后，叶片中抗毒素积累量增加，对该病原体的抗性显著增强^[41]。苜蓿遭受蓟马 (*Thrips alliorum*) 危害后，植株体内类黄酮和异黄酮显著富集^[42]，表明过量表达 *IOMT* 有望用于蓟马防治。研究表明，外源基因同样可赋予豆科牧草抗生物胁迫的能力。在紫花苜蓿中异源表达花生 (*Arachis hypogaea*) 白藜芦醇合酶 (resveratrol synthase,

RS) 基因可使转基因植株积累白藜芦醇衍生物 (反式白藜芦醇), 并对真菌茎点霉的抗性显著增强, 且无任何负面形态学影响^[43]。这些结果表明, 生物毒素的研究为提高豆科牧草抗生物胁迫能力奠定理论基础。

2.1.2 酶类

植物细胞分泌的几丁质酶参与植物的生长发育, 当植物遭遇真菌感染时, 则可消化真菌细胞壁中的几丁质, 是生物防治病害的手段之一^[44-45]。Tesfaye 等^[46] 研究发现, 转基因苜蓿植株地上部和根分泌物中的几丁质酶不仅保留对乙二醇几丁质的裂解活性, 而且还显著抑制苜蓿茎点霉和刺盘孢菌 (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) 两种真菌病原体的孢子萌发。溶菌酶本身是一种天然无毒性却能够使目标微生物细胞壁溶解而使其丧失活性的蛋白质, 对革兰氏阳性菌和革兰氏阴性菌都有效^[47]。对含有厚肽聚糖的革兰氏阳性菌, 溶菌酶主要通过水解肽聚糖层中存在的 N-乙酰壁酸和 N-乙酰葡萄糖胺单元之间的 β 键来使细菌失活^[48]; 对于革兰氏阴性菌, 通常是存在金属离子螯合剂的情况下通过破坏外膜的稳定性达到杀菌目的^[49]。张静^[12] 采用农杆菌介导法将 *LYZ-GFP* 二元基因导入 3 个苜蓿品种, 并获得了含有溶菌酶基因的转基因植株。这些结果表明, 过量表达几丁质酶、溶菌酶等酶类编码基因可显著增强豆科牧草的抗病性。

2.1.3 酶抑制剂

植物分泌酶抑制剂如单宁, 抑制昆虫生长所需的酶的活性。与抗虫密切相关的缩合单宁能与昆虫体内的消化酶结合并沉淀蛋白质, 抑制消化酶活性, 赋予植物抵御虫害的能力^[50]。董文科等^[51] 将红豆草 *OvBAN/bar* 转入紫花苜蓿中, 尽管转基因株系拷贝数不同, 但与野生型相比均有较高的花青素还原酶活性及缩合单宁含量, 对蚜虫的抑制率高达 78%~93%。由此表明, 提高酶抑制剂含量可显著增强转基因植株的抗虫性。

另外, 豆科牧草害虫之一的棉铃虫对苏云金芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) 编码的 δ -内毒素敏感。从菜豆 (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) 中分离出来的 α -淀粉酶抑制剂基因 *α All*, 能有效控制布鲁氏菌^[52]。 *α All* 可抑制绿豆象 (*Callosobruchus chinensis*) 和四纹豆象 (*Callosobruchus maculatus*) 肠道中淀粉酶活

性, 摄入该蛋白质会导致布鲁氏菌的缓慢生长和死亡, 这在转基因鹰嘴豆进行的昆虫生物测试中得以印证^[53]。过量表达 *CryIC* 的转基因苜蓿对灰翅夜蛾 (*Spodoptera litura*) 和小菜蛾 (*Plutella xylostella*) 的抗性显著增强^[54-55]。另外, 将 *CryIAC* 转入鹰嘴豆后, 棉铃虫和灰翅夜蛾对种子的侵害降低至 7%^[22, 56]。然而, 只表达一个 *cry* 的转基因作物可能会导致抗性棉铃虫种群的进化。筛选表达更高毒性蛋白的菌株^[57], 改进 Bt 蛋白表达方式^[58], 培育不同 *cry* 突变体菌株^[59], 可为 α -淀粉酶抑制剂在豆科牧草抗虫害的研究提供更多思路。另外, 兼备杀菌和杀虫特性的 *CLP* 基因通过抑制真菌木聚糖酶抑制真菌生长^[60], 也已用于转基因植物开发^[61]。

2.1.4 凝集素

面对生物安全问题, 人们赋予毒性水平低的凝集素较高期望。凝集素是不具有酶活性的蛋白质, 由一个或多个凝集素结构域组成, 具有特异性识别并可逆结合碳水化合物结构, 且不改变碳水化合物组成部分的能力^[62]。豆科植物凝集素结构域通常含有 Mn^{2+} 、 Ca^{2+} 等金属离子, 是唯一需要金属离子才能发挥活性的凝集素结构域^[63]。凝集素具有不同的分子结构、生化和生物物理特性, 因而也具有不同的生物学功能, 但结构域与其特异性之间没有明确的相关性^[64]。在植物抵抗生物胁迫时, 凝集素的凝集活性与识别红细胞表面的碳水化合物结构有关^[65]。豆蚜 (*Aphis craccivora*) 是影响鹰嘴豆生长的害虫之一, 它以韧皮部为主要入侵点, 吸食植株体内汁液。大蒜 (*Allium sativum*) 凝集素基因遗传改良后的鹰嘴豆在韧皮部特异性启动子 *rolC* 的控制下, 可在取食部位特异性地靶向毒素, 使豆蚜存活率和繁殖力分别下降到 11%~26% 和 22%~42%^[66]。利用位点突变技术, 特异性地改变凝集素构象还可提高凝集素毒性, 进一步控制豆科牧草病虫害^[67], 也为豆科牧草抗虫性遗传改良提供理论支撑。

2.2 豆科牧草抗非生物逆境基因工程

干旱、寒冷、盐碱等是牧草生长面临的主要环境因素^[68-69], 也是人们培育优良牧草所面临的重要问题。干旱胁迫可引起渗透胁迫初级信号, 盐胁迫可同时给植物带来渗透胁迫和离子毒害双重压力。干旱和盐胁迫都能引发氧化胁迫、脂膜破坏、蛋白质及核酸变化等次级信号, 从而引起代谢紊乱以至

影响植株生长发育^[70]。

2.2.1 抗旱基因工程

大量研究表明,过量表达抗旱基因可显著提高豆科牧草的抗旱性(表3)。将霸王(*Zygophyllum xanthoxylon*) *ZxABCG11* 转入紫花苜蓿后,发达的角质层结构可减少植物表皮的蒸腾作用从而提高苜蓿的抗旱能力^[71]。*ABP9*通过正向调节脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)信号来增强植物对多种胁迫的耐受性^[72]。过量表达玉米(*Zea mays*) *ZmABP9*可使转基因苜蓿的耐旱性显著增强^[73]。此外,过量表达拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*) *AtDREB1A*可降低转基因鹰嘴豆在干旱胁迫下的蒸腾作用,增加生物量向地上部的分配,改变生根模式^[74]。这些结果表明,转录因子对豆科牧草表皮蒸腾作用的调节在植物抵御干旱胁迫过程中非常重要。

4CL是木质素生物合成途径中参与苯丙烷代谢的关键酶^[75]。*RVE7*作为一种MYB转录因子,正向调控生物钟的下游过程,如下胚轴生长和开花^[76]。*Badhan*等^[77]利用CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除鹰嘴豆原生质体中的4CL和*RVE7*基因,首次证明CRISPR/Cas9可在鹰嘴豆原生质体中实现精准基因组编辑。*Singer*等^[78]利用CRISPR/Cas9诱导苜蓿鳞片启动子结合蛋白样8(*MsSPL8*)基因突变,在4个*MsSPL8*等位基因中得到多达3个的目标位点产生插入、缺失的基因突变,表现出叶片变小和开花提早等表型变化。等位基因突变剂量可以引起苜蓿的表型梯度,具有最多*MsSPL8*等位基因突变的植物在节间长度、株高、地上部和根系生物量以及根系长度方面具有显著减少。这些研究结果为进一步揭示豆科牧草耐旱机理提供理论依据。

2.2.2 耐盐碱基因工程

土壤盐浓度过高情况下,植物被动地吸收大量的 Na^+ ,从而使植物体内 Na^+/K^+ 稳态失衡,进而对植物产生渗透胁迫和离子毒害^[79]。高盐通常会触发细胞内 Ca^{2+} 、活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)、ABA和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPK)信号途径^[80-82]。被激活的信号分子调节转录因子影响植物转录组^[83],使植物迅速积累甜菜碱、多元醇、糖和氨基酸等小分子的水溶性化合物,以降低ROS毒害、维护细胞膜完整^[84]。 Na^+ 区域化是由液泡膜 Na^+/H^+ 逆向转运蛋白实现,由

液泡膜 H^+ -ATP酶(V-H^+ -ATP酶)和 H^+ -焦磷酸酶(H^+ -PPase)为其提供质子驱动力。盐生植物碱蓬(*Suaeda corniculata*)编码 V-H^+ -ATP酶亚基的基因在紫花苜蓿中异源表达可以提高转基因植株的耐盐性^[85]。霸王*ZxNHX1-PcCLCg*转入紫花苜蓿后,转基因植株积累更多的 Na^+ 、 Cl^- ,增强盐胁迫下自身的渗透调节能力且耐土壤贫瘠、长势优良、营养品质高^[86]。过量表达碱茅(*Puccinellia distans*) *NHX-CAX*的转基因苜蓿也呈现出类似的结果^[87]。另外,过量表达甜菜液泡膜 Na^+/H^+ 逆向转运蛋白基因*BvNHX*的转基因红豆草,能够将细胞质中过多的 Na^+ 转运至液泡中,明显增强红豆草的耐盐性^[88]。此外,细胞质中过量的 Na^+ 外排也可提高植株耐盐性。麻冬梅和秦楚^[89]通过农杆菌介导将拟南芥*AtSOS1*转入紫花苜蓿,转基因植株通过*SOS1*途径促进植物细胞内的 Na^+ 外排,从而减轻盐碱胁迫对植株的伤害。保护蛋白可使植物细胞免受应激损伤,从而提高植株耐盐性。在紫花苜蓿转入水稻金属硫蛋白基因*rgMT*后,当*rgMT*稳定表达时,显著提高苜蓿的耐盐性^[90]。虽然脱水蛋白(dehydrin protein, DHN)保护细胞免受应激诱导脱水损伤的确切作用机制仍不清楚,但表达无芒隐子草(*Cleistogenes songorica*) *CsDHN*和*CsLEA*的转基因苜蓿对盐胁迫的耐受性有所提高^[91]。将甜菜丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂基因*BvSTI*导入百脉根(*Lotus corniculatus*)根后,转基因植株对盐胁迫的耐受性显著强于野生型和其他*BvSTI*表达较少的株系(表3)^[92]。植物逆境生理与基因工程课题组前期研究表明,*SnRK2*受盐胁迫的诱导,为解析该基因在植物非生物胁迫响应中的作用提供理论基础,同时丰富豆科牧草抗逆遗传改良基因资源^[93]。以上结果表明,转运蛋白、保护蛋白及蛋白激酶对提高豆科牧草耐盐性起着关键作用。

过量表达转录因子是培育抗逆作物的手段之一。编码*AP2/EREBP*、*bHLH*、*bZIP*、*HD-ZIP*、*NAC*、*ZF*、*MYB*和*WRKY*家族等蛋白质的转录因子已在多种植物中表达,它们在植物响应非生物胁迫中发挥着重要作用^[94-95]。苜蓿属植物也是如此,转基因植物的许多不同生理反应都发生了改变,包括渗透保护剂含量的增加和胁迫条件下ROS的减少,根系生长的改善,以及角质层的增厚或者角质层蜡质含量的提高。*ABI3/VP1* (RAV)相关的转录因子在调节

表 3 豆科牧草抗逆基因工程研究
Table 3 Studies on resistance gene engineering of legume forages

抗逆类型 Stress tolerance type	基因 Gene	作用 Effect	基因工程 Genetic engineering	结果 Result	参考文献 Reference
抗旱 Drought tolerance	霸王 <i>ZxABCG11</i> <i>Zygophyllum xanthoxylon</i> <i>ZxABCG11</i>	角质层脂转运蛋白 Encoding cuticle lipid transporter	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	获得转 <i>ZxABCG11</i> 基因的紫花苜蓿 Alfalfa derived from transgene <i>ZxABCG11</i>	[71]
	玉米 <i>ZmABP9</i> <i>Zea mays ZmABP9</i>	编码一个 bZIP 家族的转录因子 Transcription factors encoding a bZIP family of transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强保定苜蓿的抗旱性 Enhanced drought resistance of Baoding alfalfa	[73]
	拟南芥 <i>AtDREB1A</i> <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> <i>AtDREB1A</i>	转录因子 Transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	降低鹰嘴豆蒸腾作用, 增加其地上部生物量 Decreased transpiration and increased shoot biomass of chickpea	[74]
	紫花苜蓿 <i>MsSPL8</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>MsSPL8</i>	编码鳞片启动子结合蛋白样 8 Encoding squamosa promoter-binding protein-like 8	CRISPR/Cas9	突变体苜蓿对水分亏缺更为敏感 The mutant alfalfa is more sensitive to water deficit	[78]
	角果碱蓬 <i>ScVHA-B</i> , <i>ScVHA-C</i> , <i>ScVHA-H</i> <i>Suaeda corniculata</i> <i>ScVHA-B</i> , <i>ScVHA-C</i> , <i>ScVHA-H</i>	编码 V-H ⁺ -ATP 酶亚基 Encoding the V-H ⁺ -ATPase subunit	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强紫花苜蓿耐盐性 Enhanced salt tolerance of alfalfa	[85]
耐盐 Salt tolerance	霸王 <i>ZxNHX1-ZxVP1-1</i> <i>Zygophyllum xanthoxylon</i> <i>ZxNHX1-ZxVP1-1</i>	编码液泡膜 Na ⁺ /H ⁺ 逆向转运蛋白 Encoding tonoplast Na ⁺ /H ⁺ antiporter	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强紫花苜蓿耐盐胁迫能力 Enhanced salt tolerance of alfalfa	[86]
	碱茅 <i>PdNHX-PdCAX</i> <i>Puccinellia distans</i> <i>PdNHX-CAX</i>	编码液泡膜 Na ⁺ /H ⁺ 逆向转运蛋白 Encoding tonoplast Na ⁺ /H ⁺ antiporter	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强紫花苜蓿耐盐胁迫能力 Enhanced salt tolerance of alfalfa	[87]
	甜菜 <i>BvNHX</i> <i>Beta vulgaris BvNHX</i>	编码液泡膜 Na ⁺ /H ⁺ 逆向转运蛋白 Encoding tonoplast Na ⁺ /H ⁺ antiporter	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强红豆草的耐盐性 Enhance salt tolerance of <i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i>	[88]
	拟南芥 <i>AtSOS</i> <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> <i>AtSOS</i>	编码 SOS Encoding SOS protein	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	减轻盐胁迫对紫花苜蓿的伤害 Reduced the damage of salt stress on alfalfa	[89]
	水稻 <i>OsMT</i> <i>Oryza sativa OsMT</i>	编码金属硫蛋白 Encoding metallothionein	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	提高转基因苜蓿耐盐性 Improved salt tolerance of transgenic alfalfa	[90]
	无芒隐子草 <i>CsLEA</i> <i>Cleistogenes songorica</i> <i>CsLEA</i>	编码脱氢蛋白 Encoding dehydrogenated protein	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	提高苜蓿对盐胁迫的抗性 Improved the resistance of alfalfa to salt stress	[91]
	甜菜 <i>BvSTI</i> <i>Beta vulgaris BvSTI</i>	编码丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 Encoding serine protease inhibitors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	减小盐胁迫对百脉根的影响 Reduced the effect of salt stress on <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	[92]

续表 3

Table 3(Continued)

抗逆类型 Stress tolerance type	基因 Gene	作用 Effect	基因工程 Genetic engineering	结果 Result	参考文献 Reference
耐盐 Salt tolerance	截形苜蓿 <i>MtRAV3</i> <i>Medicago truncatula</i> <i>MtRAV3</i>	编码转录因子 Encoding transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	增强了转基因截形苜蓿对甘露醇、干旱和盐胁迫的耐受性 Enhanced the tolerance of transgenic alfalfa to mannitol, drought, and salt stress	[96]
	紫花苜蓿 <i>MsMYB2L</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>MsMYB2L</i>	编码转录因子 Encoding transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	<i>MsMYB2L</i> 可作为一个用于调控紫花苜蓿耐盐性和耐旱性的潜在候选基因 <i>MsMYB2L</i> can be used as a potential candidate gene for regulating alfalfa salt and drought tolerance	[97]
	紫花苜蓿 <i>miR156</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>miR156</i>	沉默 <i>SPL13</i> Silencing <i>SPL13</i>		提高紫花苜蓿对盐碱胁迫的耐受性 Improved the tolerance of alfalfa to saline alkali stress	[106]
	百脉根 <i>LcERF056</i> <i>Lotus corniculatu</i> <i>LcERF056</i>	编码乙烯反应因子 Encoding ethylene response factors		调节活性氧相关基因, 提高百脉根耐盐性 Regulated reactive oxygen species-related genes and improved salt tolerance of <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	[102]
	苜蓿 <i>MsCSase</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>MsCSase</i>	编码半胱氨酸合成酶 Encoding cysteine synthetase		通过调节渗透调节物质和提高抗氧化能力来增强苜蓿耐碱性 Alkaline tolerance of alfalfa was enhanced by adjusting osmotic regulating substances and improving antioxidant capacity	[108]
耐寒 Resistant to cold	拟南芥 <i>AtCBF1</i> <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> <i>AtCBF1</i>	编码冷诱导转录因子 Encoding cold- inducible transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	使得转基因紫花苜蓿抗寒、高产 It makes the transgenic alfalfa cold resistant and high yield	[112]
抗金属离子 Metal ion resistance	豇豆属 <i>VaP5CS</i> <i>Vigna aconitifolia</i> <i>VaP5CS</i>	编码 Δ 1-吡咯啉-5-羧酸合成酶 Encoding Δ 1-pyrroline- 5-carboxylic acid synthetase		固根并提高了紫花苜蓿耐铬性 Fixed root and improved chromium tolerance of alfalfa	[114]
	紫花苜蓿 <i>MsWRKY19</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>MsWRKY19</i>	编码转录因子 Encoding transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	Improved chromium tolerance of alfalfa	[115]
	紫花苜蓿 <i>MsMYB</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> <i>MsMYB</i>	编码转录因子 Encoding transcription factors	农杆菌介导法 <i>Agrobacterium</i> mediated method	Made alfalfa resistant to aluminum stress	[116]

植物生长和抗逆性方面发挥着重要作用, *MtRAV3* 的过表达增强了转基因截形苜蓿对盐胁迫的耐受性, 并诱导逆境相关基因的表达^[96]。*MsMYB2L* 在苜蓿幼苗中的转录受到盐和 ABA 的诱导, 该基因的过量表达使转基因植株的脯氨酸和可溶性糖等渗透调节物质合成增强, 脂质过氧化程度降低(表 3)。因此, *MsMYB2L* 可作为一个用于调控紫花苜蓿耐盐性的潜在候选基因^[97]。Q 型 C2H2 锌指蛋白(C2H2-ZFP) 转录因子与许多植物生长发育和环境胁迫反应有关。以上结果表明, 转录因子的异源表达或过量表达可提高转基因豆科牧草的耐盐能力。

除了转录因子之外, 非生物胁迫还可介导调节下游基因表达, 如基因甲基化状态的改变或核小体组蛋白的修饰^[98]。转录后和翻译后的调节机制也通过选择性剪接、应激反应性 miRNA 以及蛋白质磷酸化、苏甲酰化和泛素化^[99-101] 等在非生物应激反应中发挥关键作用。研究表明, miR169、miR408 和 miR319 的过量表达显著增强各种植物对非生物胁迫耐受性^[102-104]。最近的研究表明, miR156 的过量表达提高了转基因紫花苜蓿对盐碱胁迫的耐受性^[105-106]。*LcERF056* 参与调控多种代谢途径的下游基因, *LcERF056* 的过量表达赋予转基因拟南芥和百脉根植株更强的耐盐性^[107]。

渗透调节物质不仅维持细胞的渗透压, 而且还保护细胞内酶活性并维持细胞膜稳定性以降低盐碱胁迫对植物的伤害。半胱氨酸合成酶(cysteine synthase, CSase) 家族参与植物生长发育和非生物胁迫抗性, 过量表达苜蓿 *MsCSase* 的转基因株系在碱胁迫下其脯氨酸、可溶性糖和半胱氨酸含量增加, 谷胱甘肽、 H_2O_2 、 $O_2^{\cdot-}$ 含量减少, 超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD) 和过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD) 活性降低, γ -谷氨酰半胱氨酸合成酶基因(CSase 下游基因) 相对表达量显著高于野生型^[108]。可见 CSase 通过调节渗透调节物质和提高抗氧化能力以增强植株的耐碱性。这些结果为苜蓿 CSase 家族的研究和丰富豆科牧草耐碱性基因资源提供了参考。

2.2.3 耐寒基因工程

冷胁迫限制植物生长发育和作物的产量, 并影响光合作用、代谢、调节和修复等一系列关键途径^[109]。低温会导致细胞膜硬化使蛋白质复合物不

稳定并损害光合成; 冷冻($\leq 0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) 胁迫促进植物组织外质体中冰晶的形成, 积累的冰晶可物理破坏细胞膜, 导致细胞严重脱水, 从而对植物造成更严重的损害^[110]。寒冷胁迫同样会影响牧草的产量和品质, 研究表明低温除了影响牧草的形态, 还会导致其减产, 因此植物会改变脂膜成分或积累渗透调节物质以应对寒冷胁迫^[111]。拟南芥 *AtCBF1* 导入紫花苜蓿后, 转基因植株经寒冷处理后叶片长度缩短, 但生长速度、产量以及蛋白质含量较野生型均有所提高(表 3)^[112]。由此表明, 冷诱导转录因子也可提高紫花苜蓿的抗寒能力。

2.2.4 抗重金属离子基因工程

土壤中的重金属对作物产量和食品安全构成严重威胁^[113]。选育吸收富集金属离子的牧草品种用作土壤环境改良, 而对金属离子吸收较差的品种可用作牧草栽培。García 等^[114] 将乌头叶豇豆属(*Vigna aconitifolia*) 的 $\Delta 1$ -吡咯啉-5-羧酸合酶基因(*VaP5CS*) 转入截形苜蓿中发现, 转基因植株的脯氨酸含量比野生型不仅提高对镉(cadmium, Cd) 的耐性, 而且还通过固根提高了 Cd 的植物稳定性。由促代谢、植物螯合素生物合成相关基因的相对表达可知, 抗氧化机制和 NADPH 循环参与应对 Cd 胁迫。表明转基因株系中的 Cd 反应机制可能被组成性激活。镉耐受性的增加并不完全是由于脯氨酸的积累, 还和脯氨酸代谢、植物螯合素(phytochelatin, PCs) 生物合成、抗氧化机制和 NADPH 循环相关的几个重要基因的上调有关。过量表达紫花苜蓿 *MsWRKY19* 显著提高转基因植株对 Cd 的耐受性, 且 MYB 过表达的转基因植株耐铝胁迫能力也显著增强^[115-116]。

外源添加促防御因子也可有效达到减少重金属离子吸收。碳点(C-dots) 具有非凡的性质, 是近年来新兴的研究领域。Chandrakar 等^[117] 通过分析鹰嘴豆的生理、生化和分子特性, 评估 C-dots 在降低砷(arsenic, As) 毒性的有效性。结果表明, As 在很大程度上降低了鹰嘴豆的发芽率、生长、生物量和细胞膜稳定性。As 被生长中的种子吸收, 最终导致细胞死亡。ROS、应激标记物(丙二醛)、防御酶(谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶和吡咯啉-5-羧酸合酶) 活性和非酶抗氧化物(脯氨酸和谷胱甘肽) 含量在 As 胁迫下增加。As 处理导致鹰嘴豆中 NADPH 氧化酶和防御相关基因的表达上调。外源施用 C-dots 改善了鹰嘴

豆的萌发和生长,增强了防御相关基因的表达,提高了脯氨酸和谷胱甘肽的含量,从而导致 ROS 和丙二醛水平显著降低。这些结果表明, C-dots 可能通过减少 As 的吸收,诱导酶和非酶抗氧化系统相关基因表达,从而降低 As 对生物量的毒性影响。

3 展望

我国豆科牧草生产遭受干旱、盐渍化、低温、重金属等逆境胁迫,利用基因工程技术改良其抗逆性是有效手段之一。尽管目前豆科牧草抗逆基因工程研究已经取得了一定进展,但还存在诸多问题。如,基因转化效率低、重复性差、随机性大,如何构建豆科牧草高频再生的遗传转化体系仍然是亟待解决的难题;优异多基因聚合改良豆科牧草品质和抗性研究相对薄弱;转基因豆科牧草大多停留在试

验阶段,进入生产应用前的安全性评价还需加强和重视。鉴于此,今后我国豆科牧草抗逆基因工程研究应该集中在以下几个方面:1)采用基因组测序新技术融合生物信息学方法,对我国主要豆科牧草品种进行基因组测序,为培育自主知识产权牧草新品种奠定基础。2)充分利用基因组、转录组、蛋白组和代谢组等组学手段,追踪豆科牧草相关物种间基因的关联性,挖掘候选优异抗逆基因,丰富豆科牧草基因资源。3)在高频再生的遗传转化体系基础上,建立高效基因编辑体系,加快豆科牧草基因功能的研究。4)加强与国际转基因作物管理机构的合作,建立和完善我国转基因牧草的安全性评价和监管体系,促进转基因牧草研发和商业化发展。这些研究将有助于我国饲草产业高质量、可持续发展,促进农牧民增收、助力乡村振兴。

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