# ブドウ果実品質に関連するERストレス誘導タンパク質 VIGG の機能解析

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### 背景および目的

ウィルスがブドウに感染すると、果実成熟期の遅延、着色不良、樹勢の低下 かりたはこされる。これはウィルス感染によりの生き、ねこしは、「日子の名 が引き起こされる。これはウィルス感染により何らかの細胞生理障害が引き 起こされているためである(Espinoza et al. 2007). 近年, 植物とウィルスの 相互作用に関する研究は多種の植物で行われている、特に、タバコ (Nicotiana tabacum)では、宿主細胞レベルでウイルスとの相関関係が明 らかにされてきており、植物の過敏感反応による全身枯死誘導の分子機構 らかにされてきており、単物の通知思えぬによる全身石を活導の分子優構 の制御を目指した研究が盛んに行われている(Hasugai et al. 2003)、プド うではウイルス感染により光合成に関与する遺伝子群や老熟に関連するブ ロテアーゼやリバーゼなどの酵素遺伝子群が発現抑制または誘導されるこ とが明らかにされた(Christov et al. 2007, Lim et al. 2005)、しかしながら ブドウのような果樹植物で最も重要である「ウイルス感染による果実品質の 低下」に関する分子レベルでの知見は皆無である、本研究は、ウイルス感染 第二二(周)9のカービベルでの知見は音楽でのも、本切えは、ワイルへ回来 による生的変動を研究し、果実品賞の低下に関するカチ機構を解明を目指 す、すなわち、ウイルス感染により特異的に発現するタンパク質が関与するメ カニズムを明らかにすることで、果実の品質低下を引き起こす機構を解明す る、我々は、これまでにウイルス感染によるブドウの生理的変動を解析し、 ウイルス感染特異的に誘導されるvirus-induced grapevine protein (VIGG, accession no. EF212291)を同定した(国芸学会事美大会、2007 )) 年). 本発表では、VIGGの更なる機能解析を行った結果を報告す



Fig. 1 VIGG gene expression in virus-infected grapevine. (A) Virus-infected (Virus+) and virus-free (Virus-) Vitis vinifera cv. Koshu were collected from an experimental vineyard at University of Yamanashi. Virus+ grapevine was infected by Grapevine leaforl-assciated virus 3 (GLRA+3), Grapevine virus A (GVA), Grapevine virus B (GVB) and Rupestris stem pitting-asociated virus (RSPaV). (B) RT-PCR-based differential display was performed using total RNA isolated from vein of Virus+ or Virus- grapevine leaf. Arrowhead, vigg. (C) RT-PCR analysis was performed using vigg-specific primers. vigg was expressed in Virus+. (D) Genomic DNA was extracted from the Virus- or Virus- grapevine. PCR analysis was performed using vigg-specific primers. (E) Tissue distribution of VIGG in virus-infected grapevine. Total RNA was isolated from inforcescence (I), stem (S), and leaf (L) in Virus+ grapevine and subjected to RT-PCR analysis, *B*-actin primers (Actin) were used as an internal control for RT-PCR + Virus- grapevine. control for RT-PCR. +, Virus+ grapevine; -, Virus- grapevine



Fig. 2 Genomic PCR analysis (A) Cultivers used in this analysis, Pinot Noir (PN), Cabernet Sauvignon (CS), Merlot (MEL), Chardonnay (CHA), and Riesding (RIE). (B) Genomic DNA was isolated from PN, CS, MEL, CHA, and RIE and subjected to PCR using vigg-specific primers. +, Virus+ grapevine; –, Virus– grapevine.



3 Timing of VIGG expression during berry development Fig. 3 timing of viGc expression during berry development. (A) Developmental stages used in this analysis. (B) Total RNA was isolated from berries at the indicated stages and subjected to RT-PCR analysis. Numbers on top indicate days before or after antibesis (0). Leaf (L) was used as control for VIGG gene expression. *B*-Actin primers (Actin) were used as internal control for RT-PCR. +, Virus+ grapevine; –, Virus– grapevine.



#### Fig. 4 Subcellular localization of VIGG

Fig. 4 Subcellular localization of VIGC.
(A) GFP-VIGG fusion protein was localized in the periphery of the nucleus. The fluorescent signal did not overlap with that of Hoechst 33258 (Hoechst).
(B) GFP-VIGG fusion protein overlapped with the ER-specific probe, ER-tracker blue-while DPX (ER-tracker). GFP protein (GFP) was used as control for subcellular localization. Green color shows the fluorescence of GFP. Merge, a merged image. Light, an image observed using a microscope. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$  m.



#### 5 Induction of VIGG expression by ER stre

Fig. 5 Induction of VIGG expression by ER stresses. (A) Cultured cells were prepared from a virus/ree meristem culture. (B) The cells were treated with tunicamycin (TM), dithiothreitol (DTT), and azeldine-2-carboylic add (AZC). (C) Total RNA was isolated from treated-grapevine. *Cells.* RT-PCR was performed using vigg or luminal binding protein (BIP)-specific primers. BIP was used as a Internal control for RT-grapevine. *J exclin primers*. (AdIn) were used as an internal control for RTated: - not trea



Fig. 6 Correlation of VIGG expression with fruit composition. Fruit composition (berry weight, 'Brix, pH, and titratable acidity) was measured and compared between VIGG-expressing grapevines (blue columns) and control grapevines that did not express VIGG (red columns). The characteristics of each grapevine are indicated under each bar. +, expressed or infected; -, neither expressed nor infected. Bars indicate means ± standard errors of triplicate experiments, and those followed by a different letter are significantly different according to the Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test at p < 0.05.



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#### phenol contents in fruits.

different letter are significantly different according to the Tukey-Kramer multip comparison test at p < 0.01.

# 結果および考察

1.20、物に、川の高ペレートノインのあり、「ビードロじという」すばに、 2 種類のVIGG組換え植物を用いて、1<u>ウイルス感染、2)VIGG規実、3小 胞体ストレス、4)プドウ果実品質低下という</u>果実品質低下分子機構につい て、更なる解析を行う予定である。



## References

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Molecular cloning and characterization of VIGG, ER stress-induced grapevine protein, correlated with fruit quality in Vitis vinifera Laboratory of Fruit Genetic Engineering, The Institute of Enology and Viticulture, University of Yamanashi Katoh, H., Y. Takuhara, S. Suzuki and T. Takayanagi