



染色体水平基因组与甲基化组解析藤茶二氢杨梅素高积累机制

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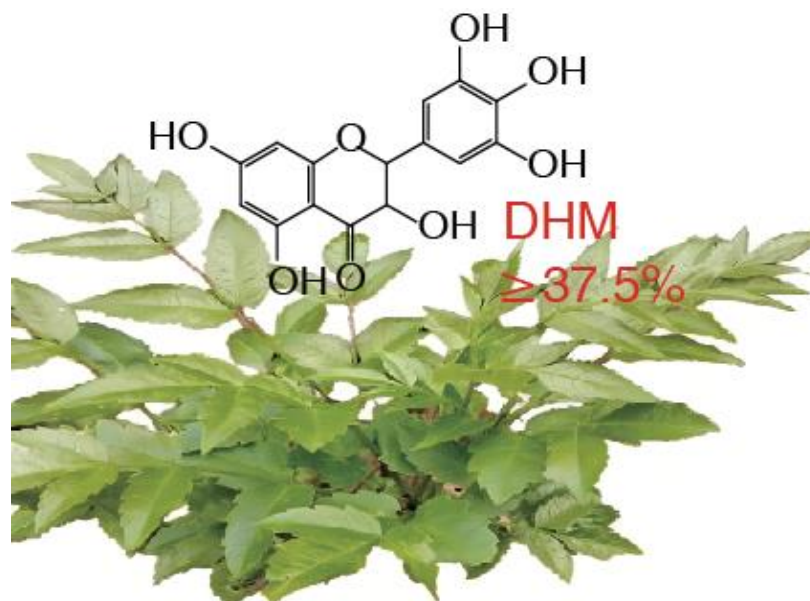


Yingmei Wu, Hanrui Hu, Qing Ye, Xueqing Chen, Miyuan Tian, Jing Li, Li Lu, et al. 2026.

Chromosome-level genome and methylome of vine tea suggest roles for tandem duplication and CHH hypomethylation in high dihydromyricetin accumulation. *iMetaOmics* 3: e70129. <https://doi.org/10.1002/imo2.70129>



简介



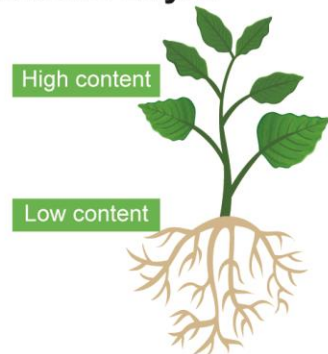
藤茶：显齿蛇葡萄
Nekemias grossedentata

- 药用价值突出：嫩叶DHM含量高达37.5%，具有多种生物活性。
- 研究基础良好：已完成基因组及合成基因变异研究。
- 关键问题待解：嫩叶DHM高积累的甲基化与基因重复机制尚不清楚。

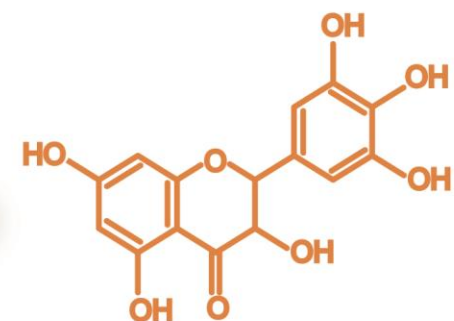


亮点

Metabolic Layer

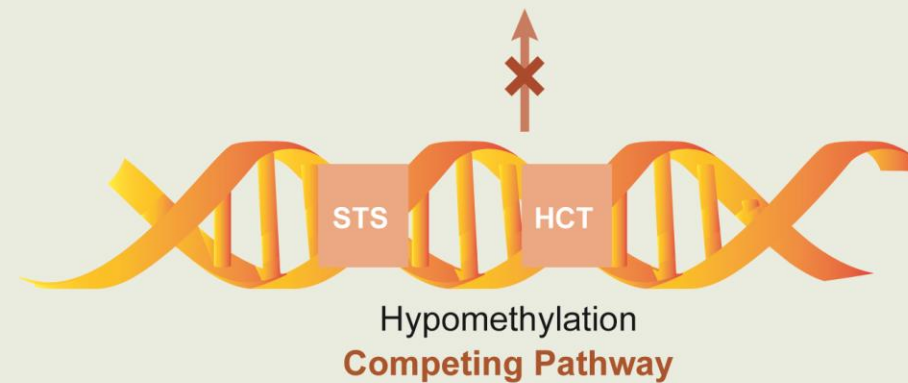
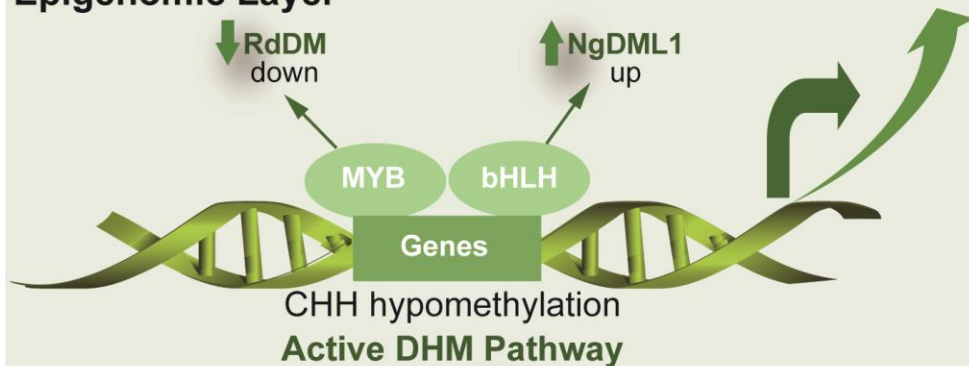


Vine tea

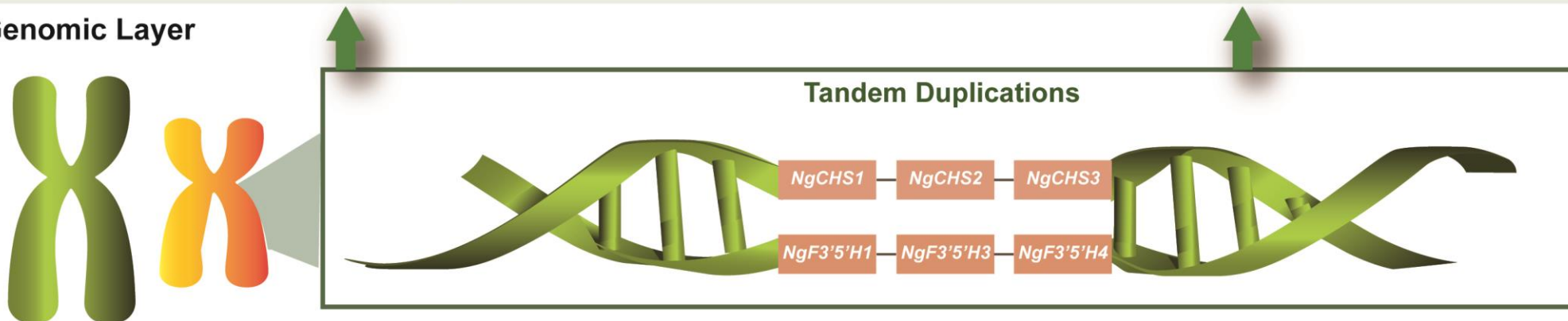


↑ Massive Accumulation of DHM (>37.5%)

Epigenomic Layer



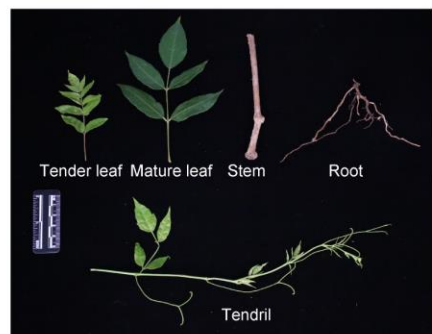
Genomic Layer



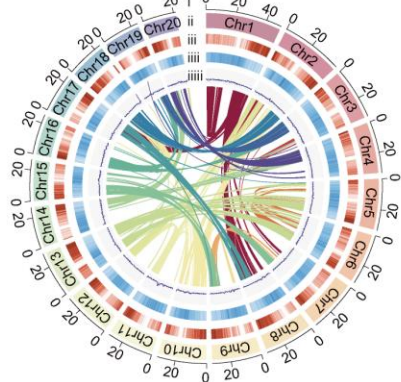


染色体水平基因组组装揭示DHM生物合成基因的串联重复

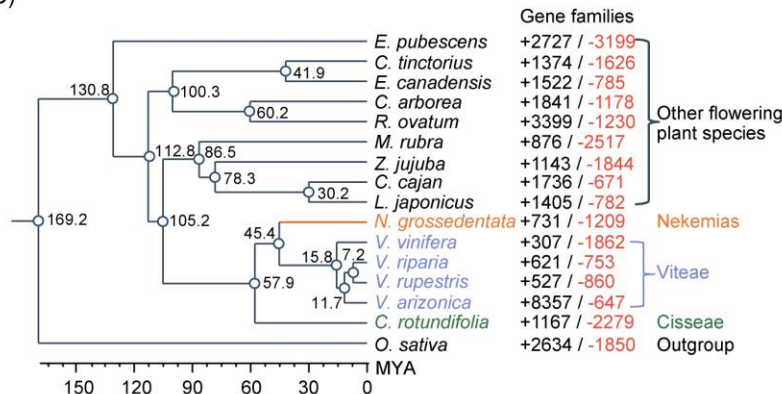
(A)



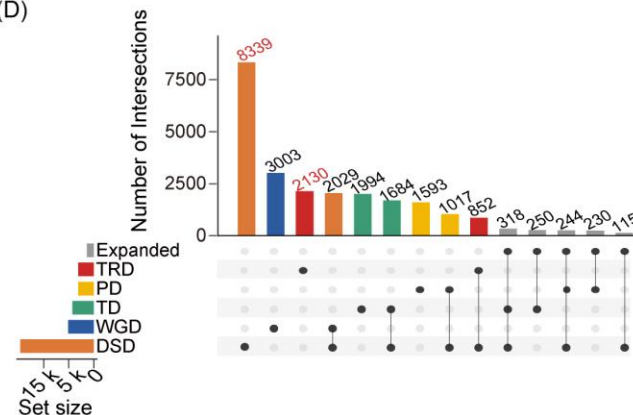
(B)



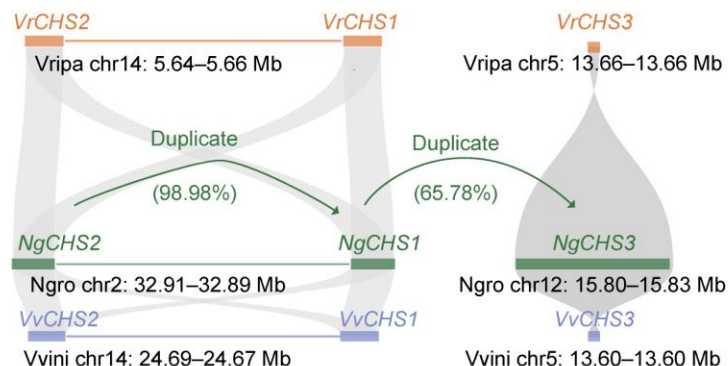
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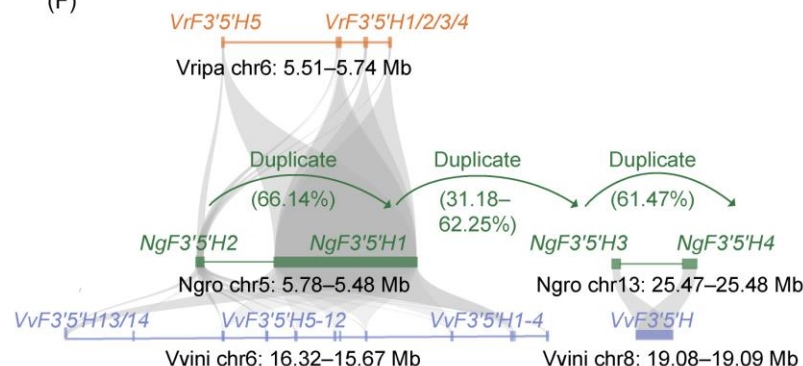
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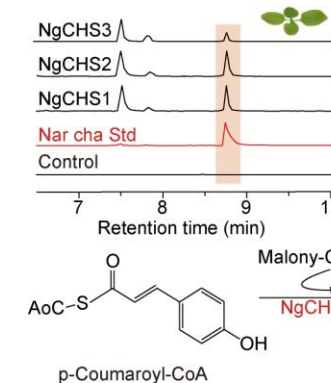
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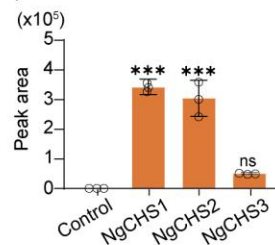
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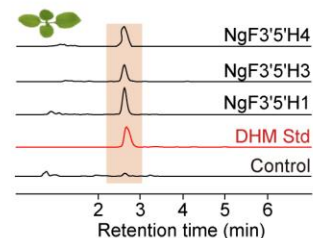
(G)



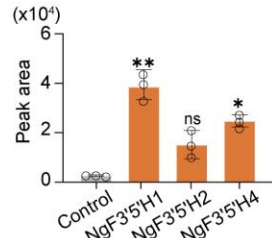
(H)



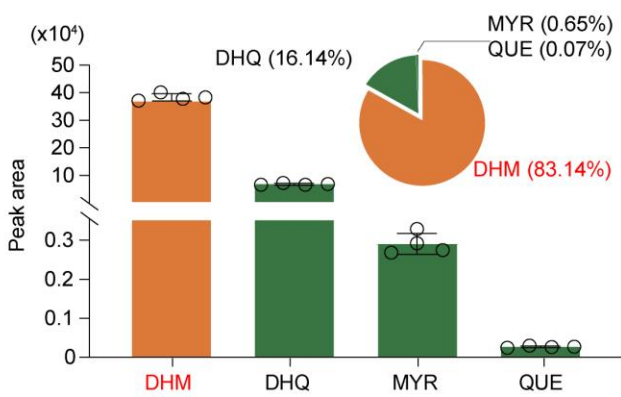
(I)



(J)



(K)

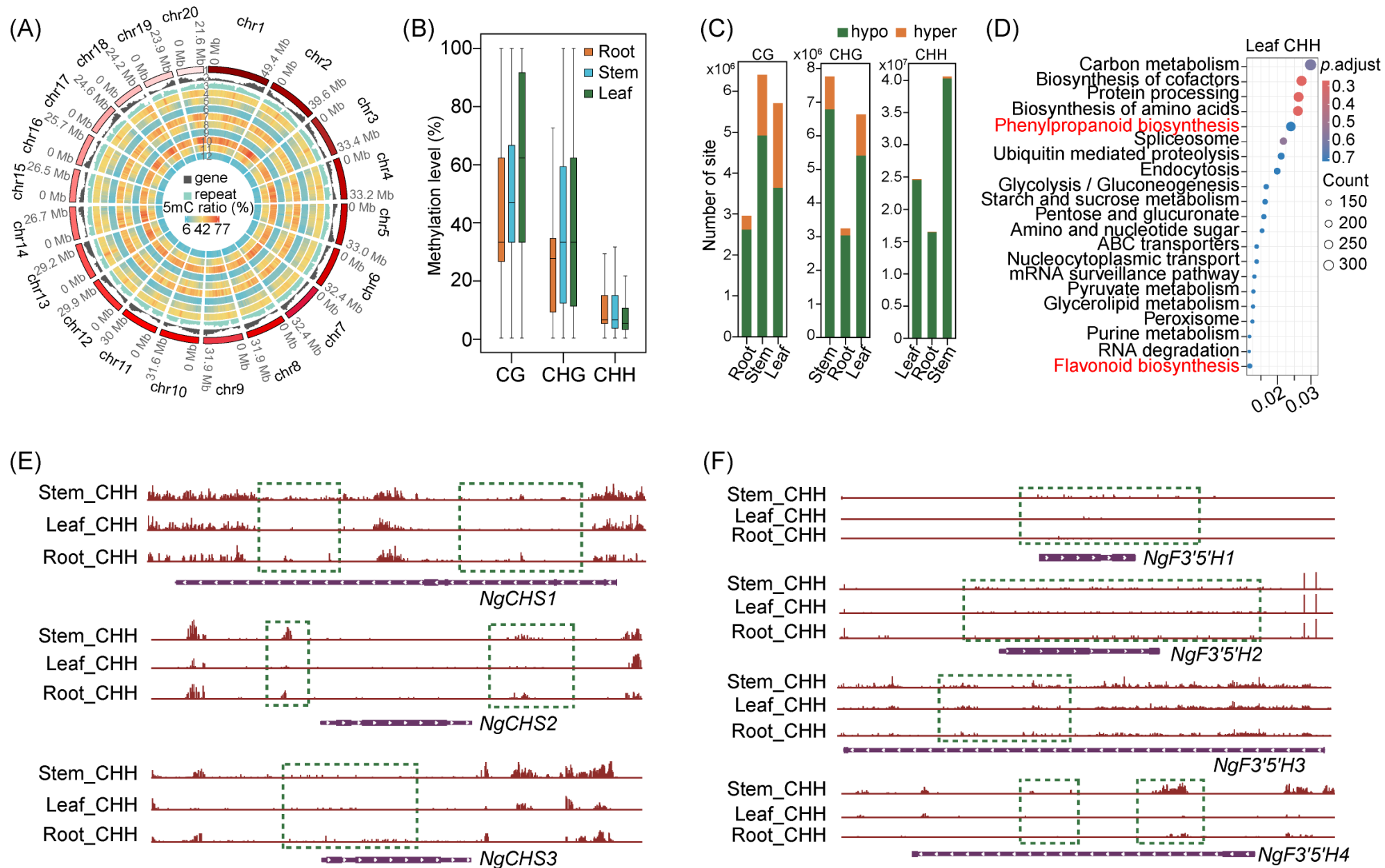


构建藤茶染色体基因组。

鉴定DHM关键基因。

揭示串联重复驱动DHM高积累。

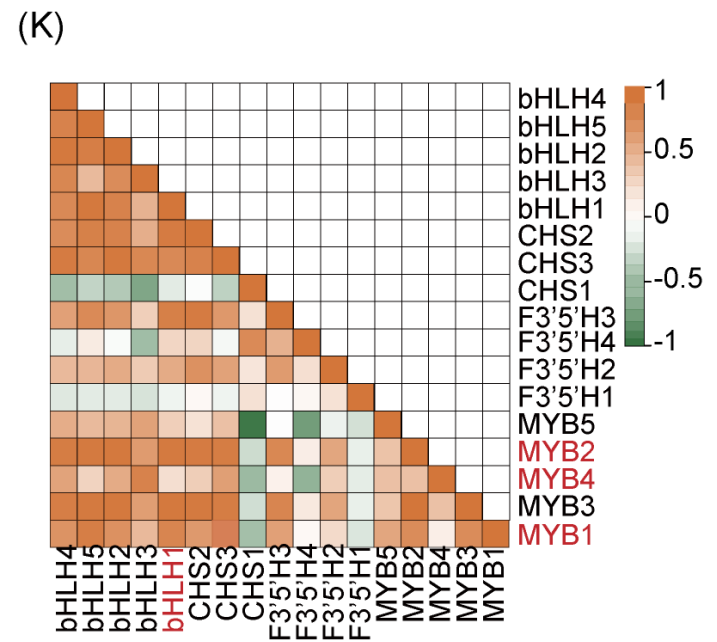
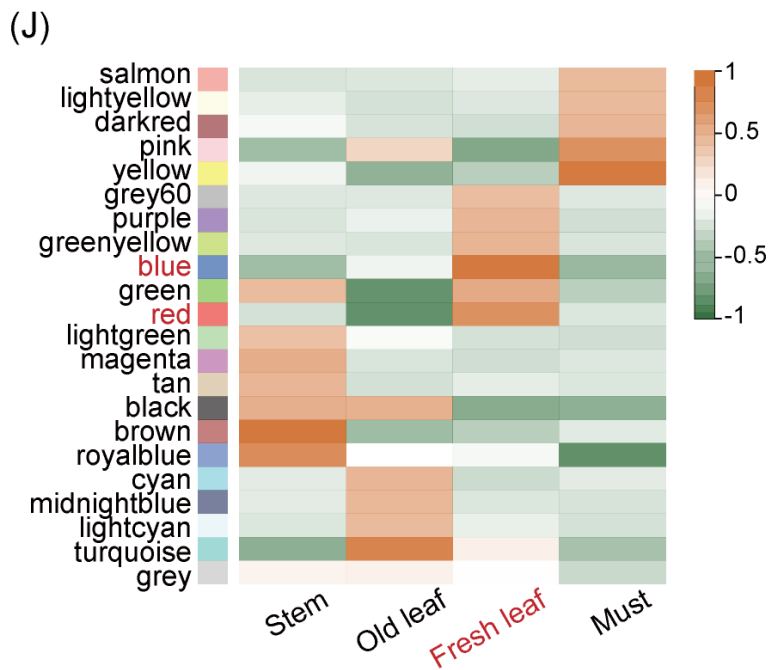
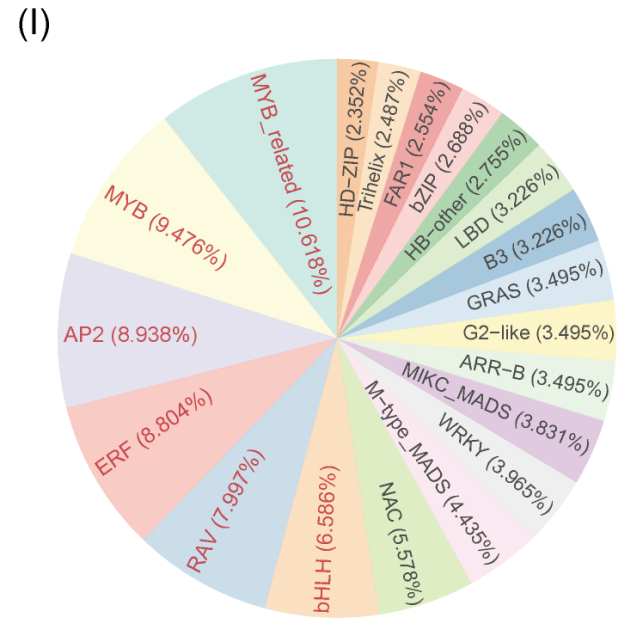
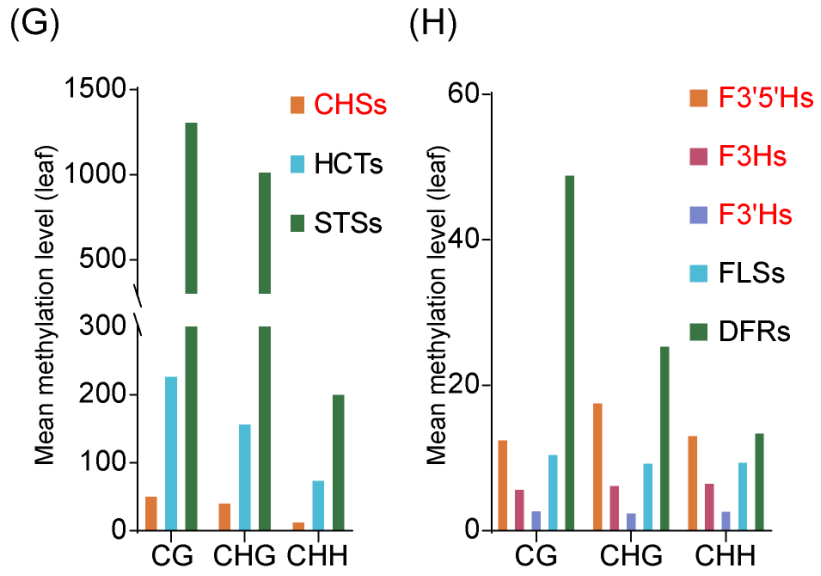
组织特异性CHH低甲基化与DHM通路基因激活相关



■ 嫩叶CHH低甲基化：构建组织甲基化图谱，发现嫩叶CHH甲基化显著降低。

■ 促进DHM合成：CHH低甲基化与DHM关键基因及黄酮通路激活相关。

组织特异性CHH低甲基化与DHM通路基因激活相关



- 促进DHM合成：
CHH低甲基化与
DHM关键基因及黄酮
通路激活相关。
- 协同调控机制：基因
重复、低甲基化和
MYB/bHLH因子可能
共同促进DHM积累。



总结

- ❑ 遗传基础： DHM合成基因，尤其是 CHS 和 F3'5'H，发生谱系特异性串联重复扩增，为DHM高效合成奠定基础。
- ❑ 关键组织： 嫩叶中DHM通路基因表达更高，是DHM合成和积累的主要部位。
- ❑ 表观调控： 嫩叶CHH低甲基化与DHM通路激活相关；甲基化相关组分下调、去甲基化酶 NgDML1 上调，提示RdDM减弱可能促进该低甲基化状态。
- ❑ “重复相关激活”（duplication-associated activation）假说： 基因串联重复、CHH低甲基化及MYB/bHLH转录因子协同驱动嫩叶DHM高积累。

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