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Research Article

基于 RNA-Seq 分析 MpigE 在红曲霉色素生物合成中的转录调控

倪峰,丁允章,马静静,王嘉琦,蒋冬花*

浙江师范大学化学与生命科学学院,浙江 金华 321004

摘要:【目的】分析 MpigE 的缺失在转录水平对红曲色素产生的影响。【方法】对实验室保存的野生型 紫色红曲霉(Monascus purpureus) Mp-21 和△MpigE 菌株进行高通量转录组测序、注释、表达差异基因 功能富集分析和基因通路富集分析,在转录水平揭示 MpigE 缺失后红曲霉色素产量变化的原因。【结果】 通过 RNA-Seq 测序,每个样品获得 7.5-8.5 Gb 的原始数据,经过拼接后得到 7219 个转录本(Unigenes), 其中成功注释的为 5692 个。差异基因表达富集分析发现基因缺失菌株△MpigE 相较于野生型菌株 Mp-21 上调差异基因达到 199 个,下调差异基因为 293 个。【结论】MpigE 的缺失能够促进红曲霉中中央碳代 谢和乙酰辅酶 A 代谢相关基因的表达以此影响色素生物合成。

关键词:红曲霉,红曲色素,基因缺失,代谢调控

红曲霉(*Monascus*)是一类重要的药用和食用 丝状真菌^[1],由于其能够产生红曲色素(*Monascus* pigments, MPs)而作为重要的工业菌种在染料行 业被广泛应用^[2],特别是在中国、日本等东亚国 家。MPs 作为可以通过生物发酵获得的良好染色 剂,因其染色效果好,在水和有机溶剂中均具有 良好的溶解性及高度安全性,在食品行业中常作 为食品染料使用。根据颜色红曲色素通常被分为 三类,分别是红色素(MRPs)、橙色素(MOPs)和黄 色素(MYPs)。野生型红曲霉中红色素的产量最 高,按结构来说,黄色素的种类最为丰富^[3-4],且 相较于红色素和橙色素具有更优异的抗光降解 性、酸碱及热稳定性^[5]。除了作为染料,部分醇 溶性黄色素表现出了良好的抗癌活性^[6-8]并具有 治疗阿尔茨海默症^[9]的应用前景。因此,MYPs 作为功能性膳食补充剂有较好的应用前景。但由 于其生物合成和代谢途径尚未被完全探明^[10],从 红曲霉中有效生产高纯度 MPs 的方法还需要进 一步探究。

研究认为聚酮化合物合成酶(PKS)和脂肪酸 合成酶(FAS)在红曲霉色素合成途径中发挥着重 要作用^[11]。近年来,已经有多个红曲霉色素合成

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^{*}通信作者。E-mail: jdh@zjnu.cn

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相关基因被克隆和验证[12-14]。红曲霉色素合成相 关基因家族包含至少 16 个基因, 分别是 MpigA (非还原性聚酮合成酶, NR-PKS)、MpigB (转录 因子)、MpigC(脱氢酶)、MpigD(3-O-转乙酰酶)、 *MpigE*(脱氢酶)、*MpigF*(单胺氧化酶)、*MpigG*(氧 化还原酶)、MpigH(脱氢酶)、MpigI(转录因子)、 MpigJ (脂肪酸合酶, α 亚基)、MpigK (脂肪酸合 酶, β亚基)、MpigL (锚蛋白)、MpigM (P450-单 加氧酶)、MpigN/O (单加氧酶)、MpigP (未知功 能)和 MpigQ (转运蛋白)(图 1)。其中, MpigE 缺 失能够导致红曲霉 MYPs 产量大幅度提高。Liu 等^[15]发现 ΔMpigE 主要产生 4 种黄色素,其中橙 色素的产生被完全抑制,但红色素的产生被部分 抑制。Liu等^[16]的研究证明了 MpigE 的缺失能够 影响色素形成必需中间体 M7PKS-1 的产量。 Balakrishnan 等^[17]研究发现 MpigE 作为聚酮途径 中的还原酶控制着安卡红曲黄素和红曲色素的 生物合成。因此在 MYPs 的形成中 MpigE 有着不 可替代的作用。本研究通过对紫色红曲霉 Mp-21 及△MpigE进行高通量转录组测序分析,以探讨 MpigE 基因在红曲霉色生物合成中的转录调控 作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

本实验室保存的野生紫色红曲霉菌株 Mp-21 和△MpigE在 PDA 培养基中三轮活化后培养 7 d。

1.2 菌丝总 RNA 提取及 mRNA 文库构建

用 TaKaRa RNAiso Plus 提取试剂提取样品总 RNA,提取方法参照试剂说明书。提取的总 RNA 用 Qubit2.0 精确检测浓度,并用琼脂糖凝胶检测 RNA 完整性及基因组污染情况。检测合格后送往上 海生工进行 RNA-seq 测序。样品取 3 个生物学重复。

1.3 基因注释与表达水平分析

利用 Trinity 方法^[18]将 RNA-seq 得到的 reads 数据组经过组装、聚类、拼接步骤组装成转录本 (Transcript)。再将得到的转录本去冗余,取每个转 录本聚类中最长的转录本为 Unigene。利用 NCBI BLAST+^[19]和 KAAS (KEGG Automatic Annotation Server)^[20]对其进行同源性比对,并将具有较高同 源性的基因功能通过 Unigene 进行功能注释,比 对数据库为 CDD(Conserved Domain Databas)^[21]、 KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes)^[22]、COG (Clusters of Orthologous Groups



图 1. 红曲色素(MPs)合成代谢途径相关基因簇(53 kb, 16 基因)

Figure 1. *Monascus* pigment (MPs) anabolic pathway related gene cluster (53 kb, 16 genes). The ruler at the top of the figure shows the relative size of genes in KB; Arrows show the direction of genes and transcription. *MpigA–MpigP* genes encoded respectively: A: polyketide synthase; B: positive regulator; C: dehydrogenase; D: 3-O-acetyltransferase; E: aryl alcohol dehydrogenase; F: amine oxidase; G: oxidoreductase; H: dehydrogenase; I: negative regulator; J: α -fatty acid synthase; K: β -fatty acid synthase; L: ankyrin repeat protein; M: p450 enzyme; N: salicylate hydroxylase; O: hypothetical protein; P: multidrug transporter.

actamicro@im.ac.cn

of proteins)^[23]、KOG (euKaryotic Ortholog Groups)、PFAM (protein family)^[24]、NT (NCBI nucleotide sequences)、NR (NCBI non-redundant protein sequences)、Swiss-Prot、TrEMBL。通过对 reads 的计数来估计基因的表达水平,并利用 Salmon^[25]软件计算样品 TPM (Transcript Per Million),估算出基因表达水平。

1.4 表达差异基因的筛选与富集分析以及 KEGG 通路富集分析

根据 Mp-21 和*△MpigE* 相关基因差异表达情况,采用 DESeq 进行表达差异分析,并对表达差 异分析结果构建火山图进行可视化,筛选条件为: *P* value<0.05 且差异倍数 Fold Change >2。

表达差异功能基因 GO (gene ontology)使用 topGO 进行富集分析。根据 KO 注释的结果与 Pathway 的联系,使用 clusterProfiler 软件进行 KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) 通路富集分析。

2 结果和分析

2.1 菌落生长形态以及色素产生情况

原始菌株 Mp-21 和△MpigE 在 PDA 培养基上 培养 7 d 的菌落形态如图 2 所示,两个菌株的菌落 大小基本一致,菌落形态变化主要出现在胞外色 素产生过程中,相较于 Mp-21 菌落,△MpigE 菌 落表面呈黄色,伴随着胞外红色素的消失,在菌 落表面产生了大量的胞外黄色素。

2.2 RNA-Seq 数据质量分析

为比较 Mp-21 缺失 MpigE 前后的基因表达变 化情况,采用 RNA-Seq 技术分析在 PDA 培养基 上培养 7 d 后的 Mp-21 和△MpigE 样品的基因表 达差异。样品 cDNA 经测序后,单个样品获得了



图 2. 在 PDA 培养基上培养 7 d 的 Mp-21 和*△MpigE* 菌落形态

Figure 2. Morphology of Mp-21 and $\triangle MpigE$ colonies cultured in PDA for 7 days.

7.5-8.5 Gb 的原始数据, Reads 数为 50.3-57.1 M, 每个 Read 长度 150 bp。使用 Trimmomatic^[26]软件 处理后得到有效 Reads 数(精确度 90%以上)
46.1-52.8 M, Read 平均长度为 142-144 bp。将处 理后数据通过 Trinity 组装成转录本,得到 Unigene
7219 个,全长 21 Mb,平均长度为 2985 bp。

如表 1 所示, Mp-21 三个样品的平均有效 reads 数为 46744934, 精确度达到 99.9%以上比例 为 96.03%; 而*△MpigE* 三个样品的平均有效 reads 数为 50316365, 精确度达到 99.9 以上比例为 96.03%。

2.3 转录 Unigenes 序列功能注释

为了对样品中转录本测序结果进行总体了 解,将经过组装得到的 7219 个 Unigenes 在各个数 据库中进行比对注释。结果如表 2 所示,最终将 所得 Unigenes 进行功能注释,至少有一项注释的 Unigenes 有 5692 个,占总 Unigenes 的 78.85%, 所有数据库中均注释成功的 Unigenes 为 885 个, 占总 Unigenes 的 12.26%,具体注释情况见表 3。

Table 1. Statistics of Mp-21 and $\triangle MpigE$ RNA-Seq data assembly results				
Sample name	Mp-21	riangle MpigE		
Total reads count	46744934	50316365		
Total bases count/bp	6678684528	7249201626		
Accuracy more than 90% base number/bp	6676973448	7247319820		
Accuracy above 90% bases ratio/%	99.97	99.97		
Accuracy more than 99% base number/bp	6609947449	7174495442		
Accuracy above 99% bases ratio/%	98.97	98.97		
Accuracy more than 99.9% base number/bp	6413223870	6960691980		
Accuracy above 99.9% bases ratio/%	96.03	96.03		
GC bases count/bp	3564594111	3879554452		
GC bases ratio/%	53.38	53.51		

	表 1. Mp-21 和 <i>△MpigE</i> RNA-Seq 数据组装结果统计
able 1	Statistics of Mn-21 and $\Delta MnigF$ RNA-Seq data assembly:

表 2. Mp-21 和 △ MpigE 转录 Unigene 序列注释统

11 12						
Table	2.	Annotation	statistics	of	Mp-21	and
$\triangle MpigE$ transcription Unigene sequences						

	e 1	
Database	Number of genes	Ratio/%
CDD	3822	52.94
KOG	3285	45.5
NR	4526	62.7
NT	3606	49.95
PFAM	3176	44
Swiss-Prot	4271	59.16
TrEMBL	4516	62.56
GO	4616	63.94
KEGG	1380	19.12
Total genes count	7219	100

2.4 样本生物学重复相关性检测

为了后续差异基因表达分析的准确性,首先 需对样品进行基因表达水平相关性检测,其结果 如图 3 所示,2 个样品的关系系数越接近 1,则表 明样品之间表达模式的相似度越高。结果显示两 个紫色红曲霉原始菌株 Mp-21 (1 和 2)的相关系数 为 0.95, *MpigE* 缺失菌株 △*MpigE* (3 和 4)的相关 系数为 0.97,均具有较高的相关性,表明数据具 有较高可信度; Mp-21 和△*MpigE* 的相关系数为



图 3. Mp-21 和 Δ MpigE 基因表达水平相关性图 Figure 3. Correlation of Mp-21 and Δ MpigE gene expression levels.

0.86-0.92,也具有一定的相关性,表明 MpigE 缺 失对紫色红曲霉菌株整体基因表达影响较小, MpigE 基因为色素合成相关通路的基因,该基因 的缺失影响范围较小。

2.5 差异表达基因统计

比较组表达差异火山图(图 4)横轴为基因在不同组样本间的表达差异倍数 fold-change[log (△*MpigE*/Mp-21)]值,纵轴为代表基因表达量变化

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图 4. Mp-21 和 *△MpigE* 差异基因表达火山图 (*△MpigE vs*. Mp-21)

Figure 4. Volcano map of differential gene expression ($\triangle MpigE vs.$ Mp-21).

的统计学显著程度 Q value, Q value 越小, -log (Q value) 越大,差异越显著。如图所示,紫色红曲霉 MpigE 缺失前后的样品 △ MpigE 和 Mp-21 之间共有 492 个 Unigenes 的表达出现明显变化,其中上调 的 Unigenes 数为 199 个,而下调 Unigenes 数为 293 个(图中每个点代表一个基因,其中红色表 示上调基因,绿色表示下调基因,黑色表示非差 异基因)。

2.6 差异表达基因 GO 分析

选出差异基因后,为了研究差异基因在注释 功能中的分布状况,首先要阐明样本差异在基因 功能上的体现,将差异表达基因进行 GO (gene ontology)分析。GO 注释分析能够将表达差异基因 注释并分类到其标准化系统中的 3 个部分中,分 别是生理过程相关(biological processes)、细胞组成 相关 (cellular components)和分子功能相关 (molecular functions)。如图 5-A 所示,横轴为基因 个数(下)及占被注释基因总数的比率(上)。浅色为 差异基因,深色为所有基因。在代谢过程、细胞 组成、细胞器组成、催化活性、蛋白结合等过程 中具有超过 200 个基因发生了表达差异变化。其 中表达量相对增量最多的 3 个基因分别是假定蛋 白基因(TRINITY_DN1295_c0_g1)、钼酸盐转运蛋 白基因(TRINITY_DN1464_c0_g3)、醛酮还原酶基 因(TRINITY_DN1342_c2_g11)。下调最高的 3 个 基因分别是未知基因(TRINITY_DN1367_c0_g5)、 蛋白酶样蛋白基因(TRINITY_DN1173_c1_g3)和 假定蛋白基因(TRINITY_DN588_c0_g1)。

对差异基因进行 GO 富集分析,设置校正后 的 P 值(Q value)<0.05 为显著富集条件。结果如图 5-B 所示,在 MpigE 缺失前后样品中的差异基因 表达只在催化活性和氧化还原酶活性两个方面存 在富集现象。再将样品基因表达量上调与下调的 数据分别进行 GO 富集分析,结果显示在上调基 因中校正后 P 值(Q value)<0.05 的只有氧化还原酶 活性相关基因,说明 MpigE 的缺失能够导致氧化 还原酶相关基因表达显著上调, MpigE 本身表达 后能够诱导氧化还原酶, MpigE 缺失后其他氧化 还原酶相关基因表达量增加,说明在红曲霉中氧 化还原酶系具有一定的同功性,当 MpigE 正常表 达时,能够一定程度以竞争方式抑制其他的氧化 还原酶基因表达,当 MpigE 缺失之后,其他氧化 还原酶相关基因表达出现显著上调,从而替代 MpigE 表达蛋白酶的功能,但通过表型可以看出 △MpigE 的色素产生与原始菌株存在较大差异,证 明在色素合成相关途径中 MpigE 的功能相对独 特,无法被其他氧化还原酶代替。同时,结果显 示几个在催化活性和氧化还原酶活性方面富集的 上调基因, 在△MpigE 中表达量增加, 并参与构成 乙酰辅酶 A, 这是红曲色素的形成前提。下调基 因的富集结果显示,校正后的 P 值(Q value)<0.05 出现在两个方面,分别是 ARF 鸟苷酸交换因子活 性和催化活性相关。此外在对表达量下调基因生





Figure 5. Go analysis of differential expression genes of Mp-21 and $\triangle MpigE$. A: Annotation classification; B: Scatter diagram of go enrichment analysis.

理过程(BP)相关基因进行富集时,其碳水化合物 代谢相关途径中的基因出现了明显富集,这表明 *MpigE*的缺失导致了红曲霉中碳水化合物代谢相 关催化基因表达量出现了明显下调。

对差异基因的GO数据库进行综合注释和富集 分析,结果显示差异基因中上调基因富集程度最高 的主要在氧化还原酶活性和胞醛代谢过程;而下调 基因富集程度最高的主要在 ARF 鸟苷酸交换因子 活性、催化活性、细胞壁组成和多糖代谢过程。

2.7 差异表达基因 KOG 注释与 KEGG 通路富集 分析

*MpigE*缺失前后的表达差异基因经过KOG注释显示共参与了144条通路,其中基因显著富集的通路有13条,按差异基因富集程度大小依次为

淀粉和蔗糖代谢(starch and sucrose metabolism)、 碳代谢(carbon metabolism)、丙酮酸代谢(pyruvate metabolism)、氰基胺基酸代谢(cyanoamino acid metabolism)、异喹啉生物碱的生物合成 (isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis)、托烷、哌啶和 吡啶生物碱的生物合成(tropane, piperidine and pyridine alkaloid biosynthesis)、β-丙氨酸代谢 (beta-alanine metabolism)、牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢 (taurine and hypotaurine metabolism)、酪氨酸代谢 (tyrosine metabolism)、苯丙氨酸代谢(phenylalanine metabolism)、碳水化合物消化吸收(carbohydrate digestion and absorption)、蛋白质消化吸收(protein digestion and absorption)、苯丙醇生物合成 (phenylpropanoid biosynthesis)等(表 3)。

PathwayDifferential genesP-ValueUp-regulatedDown-regulatedStarch and sucrose metabolism105.81E-05TRINITY_DN1257_c0_g2TRINITY_DN483_c0_ TRINITY_DN1345_c0_g1Starch and sucrose metabolism105.81E-05TRINITY_DN127_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1531_c1 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1357_c0_g6TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1325_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1325_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1355_c0_g6Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1325_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1345_c5_g4 TRINITY_DN1345_c5_g4 TRINITY_DN1345_c5_g4 TRINITY_DN1345_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2 TRINITY_DN366_c2<	a thurson	Differential and	Davalara	Ger	ne ID
Starch and sucrose metabolism105.81E-05TRINITY_DN1257_c0_g2TRINITY_DN483_c0_ TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1Starch and sucrose metabolism105.81E-05TRINITY_DN1257_c0_g2TRINITY_DN1377_c0TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1333_c1 TRINITY_DN1333_c1 TRINITY_DN1333_c0 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1333_c1 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 g1TRINITY_DN120_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1345_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0_g1Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1322_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1323_c1_TRINITY_DN1332_c1_TRINITY_DN1332_	itnway	Differential genes	<i>P</i> -value	Up-regulated	Down-regulated
TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1377_c0TRINITY_DN1531_c1TRINITY_DN1531_c1TRINITY_DN1333_c1TRINITY_DN1333_c1TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1323_c1TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN126_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7TRINITY_DN1445_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1323_c1TRINITY_DN1355_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1355_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1355_c0_g6Cyanoamino acid metabolism40.005647Auguinoline alkaloid biosynthesis30.006338TRINITY_DN120_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1TRINITY_DN120_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1TRINITY_DN127_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1274_c0TRINITY_DN1357_c0_g6Cyanoamino acid metabolism40.005647TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1369_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1369_c2_g1TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c2_g1TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c2_g1TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c0_TRINITY_DN369_c2_g1TRINITY_DN360_c1_g1TRINITY_DN360_c1_g1TRINITY_DN360_c1_g1TRINITY_DN360_c1_g1<	arch and sucrose metabolism	10	5.81E-05	TRINITY_DN1257_c0_g2	TRINITY_DN483_c0_g1
TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1531_c1 TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN138Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1326_c2_g1Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1312_c2_g1Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN126_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1325_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1325_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1325_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1335_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1345_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c2_g1Cyanoamino acid metabolism40.005647TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1362_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN3647_c0 TRINITY_DN3647_c0 TRINITY_DN3647_c0				TRINITY_DN1143_c2_g1	TRINITY_DN1377_c0_g5
Carbon metabolism 14 0.000567 TRINITY_DN194_c4_g3 TRINITY_DN1353_c1 TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c0 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5 TRINITY_DN141_c1_g7 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1072_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1090_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1090_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1090_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1090_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g4 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN109143_c0 TRINITY_DN109143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN109120_c0				TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1	TRINITY_DN1531_c1_g2
Carbon metabolism 14 0.000567 TRINITY_DN194_cd_g3 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c0 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN141_c1_g7 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1482_c2_g8 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1357_c0_g6 Pyruvate metabolism 6 0.004956 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN305_g					TRINITY_DN1274_c0_g1
Carbon metabolism 14 0.000567 TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c0 TRINITY_DN1321_c0 TRINITY_DN1312_c0 TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5 TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5 TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7 TRINITY_DN1445_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN132_c2_g8 TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c0_g6 Cyanoamino acid metabolism 4 0.005647 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1 TRINITY_DN1369_c2_ TRINITY_DN1369_c2_ TRINITY_DN129_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c2_0 TRINITY_DN369_c20 TRINITY_DN369_c20					TRINITY_DN1333_c1_g2
Carbon metabolism 14 0.000567 TRINITY_DN194_c4_g3 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1519_c3 TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6 TRINITY_DN1345_c0 TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7 TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN135_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1352_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_C1_					TRINITY_DN1158_c3_g4
Carbon metabolism140.000567TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6TRINITY_DN1519_c3 TRINITY_DN126c_22_g5TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7 TRINITY_DN1445_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1323_c1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1 TRINITY_DN1322_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1348_c5_g4 TRINITY_DN1348_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c2TRINITY_DN1274_c0 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN1365_c2Isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis30.006338TRINITY_DN1209_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1365_c2 TRINITY_DN365_c0 TRINITY_DN365_c0 TRINITY_DN365_c0 TRINITY_DN365_c0 TRINITY_DN365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN365_c1_g1 TRINITY_DN366_c2					TRINITY_DN1345_c0_g1
TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1519_c3TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7TRINITY_DN1447_c0_g3TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1577_c0_g6TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1322_c0_g1TRINITY_DN13557_c0_g6Cyanoamino acid metabolism40.005647TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1RINITY_DN143_c2_g1Isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis30.006338TRINITY_DN1209_c0_g1TRINITY_DN452_c0_ TRINITY_DN1209_c0_g1TRINITY_DN552_c0_ TRINITY_DN1552_c0_ TRINITY_DN1552_c0_ TRINITY_DN1552_c0_ TRINITY_DN1552_c0_ TRINITY_DN1552_c0_ TRINITY_DN552_c0_ T	arbon metabolism	14	0.000567	TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3	TRINITY_DN1323_c1_g3
TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6TRINITY_DN1345_c0TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7TRINITY_DN1447_c0_g3TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN122_c2_g8TRINITY_DN122_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1557_c0_g6TRINITY_DN132_c0_g1Pyruvate metabolism60.004956OutputTRINITY_DN135_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1357_c0_g6TRINITY_DN1357_c0_g6Cyanoamino acid metabolism40.005647TRINITY_DN143_c2_g1TRINITY_DN1369_c2TRINITY_DN1369_c2Isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis30.006338TRINITY_DN1209_c0_g1TRINITY_DN452_c0TRINITY_DN452_c0TRINITY_DN452_c0TRINITY_DN452_c0				TRINITY_DN1332_c0_g1	TRINITY_DN1519_c3_g9
TRINITY_DN1286_c2_g5TRINITY_DN1441_c1_g7TRINITY_DN1487_c0_g3TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN182_c2_g8TRINITY_DN172_c0_g1TRINITY_DN1557_c0_g6Pyruvate metabolism60.004956TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN1305_c1_g1TRINITY_DN138_c5_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c5_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c5_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN1438_c6_g4TRINITY_DN14369_c2Isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis30.006338TRINITY_DN1209_c0_g1TRINITY_DN847_c0TRINITY_DN847_c0				TRINITY_DN1517_c2_g6	TRINITY_DN1345_c0_g1
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表 3. Mp-21 和△MpigE 差异基因 KEGG 分析富集统计

Table 3. Analysis and enrichment statistics of differential gene KEGG of Mp-21 and $\triangle MpigE$

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从得到的13条通路可以看出,富集程度最高 的通路分别是淀粉和蔗糖代谢与碳代谢通路。淀 粉和蔗糖是重要的能源物质,同时也是红曲色素 次级代谢途径中重要的影响因素,在此之前,大 部分研究显示不同的碳源会导致发酵液中红曲色 素的种类和产量有较大的改变。KEGG 分析结果 显示在淀粉和蔗糖代谢通路中一共有27个基因被 注释,10个基因表达量发生明显变化。其中淀粉 代谢相关α淀粉酶基因(TRINITY DN1257 c0 g2) 等 3 个基因出现了明显上调,果胶裂解酶基因 (TRINITY DN483 c0 g1) 、纤维素酶基因 (TRINITY DN1377 c0 g5)等7个其他多糖降解途 径的基因表达量表现出下调的结果。同时,海藻 糖合酶表达下调(TRINITY DN1531 c1 g2), 表明 可能△MpigE 相较于 Mp-21 更适合 PDA 培养基, 许多真菌能够在逆境条件下通过提高海藻糖合酶 的表达增加海藻糖的合成量以抵御外界恶劣环 境。转录结果显示 MpigE 的缺失可能会导致菌株 更偏好淀粉作为碳源,从而提高了淀粉消化相关 基因的表达。

*MpigE*的缺失也导致了红曲霉细胞碳代谢相 关基因表达发生明显的变化。NAD(P)H 是一类重 要的中间物质,与糖类的代谢有密不可分的关系, 而*MpigE*表达的产物是一类NAD(P)H依赖型氧化 还原酶,需要以分解 NAD(P)H 作为条件进行催 化,*MpigE*的缺失可能通过影响 NAD(P)H 的消耗 速率从而改变碳代谢相关基因的表达。KEGG 分 析结果显示在碳代谢通路中有 60 个基因被注释, 14 个基因表达量发生明显变化,其中 11 个基因表 达量明显上调,3 个基因表达量发生明显下调。

与此同时 MpigE 的缺失也导致了与乙酰辅酶 A 相关的代谢反应出现明显的转录变化(图 6)。乙 酰辅酶 A 是参与碳代谢和能量代谢的重要代谢产 物,在红曲霉中也是色素生物合成的最重要底物。 在此前的研究中发现与 Mp-21 相比, $\triangle MpigE$ 在 培养7d后色素总产量是Mp-21的2倍甚至更多。 因此,在 MpigE 缺失之后,菌株需要更多的乙酰 辅酶 A 才能在更多红曲色素合成的同时进行正常 的中心能量代谢。在生物体内,乙酰辅酶 A 主要 依赖丙酮酸激酶催化丙酮酸转化成乙酰辅酶 A, 而在转录组数据中显示,丙酮酸脱氢酶基因 (TRINITY DN1305 c1 g1)在 MpigE 缺失之后出 现了明显的上调,证明有更多丙酮酸脱氢酶表达 参与到该途径中以提高乙酰辅酶 A 的产量。同时, 与 Mp-21 相比, △MpigE 中乙酰辅酶 A 产量的增 加表示在△MpigE 中需要更多的丙酮酸,丙酮酸 在生物体内主要通过糖酵解途径中的磷酸烯醇式 丙酮酸转化得到,同时也能由乳酸、苹果酸和丙 氨酸转化产生。

在转录组差异表达数据中发现,许多与丙酮 酸代谢相关的基因发生了明显上调,例如磷酸烯 丙酮酸羧化激 醇 酶 基 大 (TRINITY DN1332 c0 g1)、乳酸氧化酶 FCB2 基 因(TRINITY DN1438 c5 g4)、苹果酸合成酶 A 基 因(TRINITY DN1557 c0 g6); 磷酸烯醇丙酮酸羧 化激酶能够在糖异生途径中催化草酰乙酸形成磷 酸烯醇式丙酮酸和二氧化碳。乳酸氧化酶 FCB2 是一种呼吸酶, 位于真菌线粒体的膜间隙中, 它 能够催化 L-乳酸氧化为丙酮酸;苹果酸合成酶 A 催化乙醛酸和乙酰辅酶 A 反应生成苹果酸和辅酶 A。转录组数据显示在 $\triangle MpigE$ 中,虽然丙酮酸脱 氢酶基因存在明显上调,但是控制糖酵解途径中 葡萄糖磷酸化反应催化酶-己糖激酶合成基因 (TRINITY DN1345 c0 g1)表达量下调了将近3倍,



图 6. MpigE 缺失后红曲霉色素代谢相关通路变化图

Figure 6. Changes of *Monascus* pigment metabolism related pathway after *MpigE* gene deletion. Red arrow indicates up-regulated genes, green arrow indicates down-regulated genes.

同时催化 D-葡萄糖-6-磷酸盐和 D-果糖-6-磷酸盐 之间转换的葡萄糖-6-磷酸异构酶基因 (TRINITY_DN1450_c0_g1)表达量上调了大约3倍, 催化嘌呤核苷酸生物合成第一步反应的磷酸戊糖 焦磷酸激酶基因(TRINITY_DN1194_c4_g3)表达 量上调了大约2倍,这表明 *MpigE* 的缺失可能间 接导致了菌株葡萄糖磷酸化反应强度的降低以及 糖异生途径的增加。

3 讨论

在之前的研究中发现, MpigE 的缺失能够导

致红曲霉菌株在 PDA 培养基中失去产生红色素的 能力^[27],并且有大量新的黄色素产生。在本次研 究中,我们通过高通量测序技术获得了紫色红曲 霉 Mp-21 与*△MpigE* 的转录组序列并进行比较, 从转录角度分析 *MpigE* 的缺失对于紫色红曲霉的 影响,这对于红曲霉转录与其代谢相关的研究有 显著的推进作用,也为红曲霉资源的进一步开发 提供理论依据。

转录组数据显示, MpigE的缺失干扰了 Mp-21 的中央碳代谢和乙酰辅酶 A 代谢相关基因表达以此来影响色素生物合成。首先, MpigE 的缺失可

能直接或间接提高了菌株中淀粉消化酶的表达使 菌株获得更高的淀粉利用率,提高了菌株中碳代 谢效率并使菌株更偏好淀粉作为碳源。同时, *MpigE* 缺失后转录水平改变最大的是与乙酰辅酶 A 代谢相关通路中的基因,其中绝大多数基因表 达的改变都是有助于产生更多的乙酰辅酶 A,并 在代谢产物中提高了色素产量,这与之前的报道 一致,红曲霉色素产量的提高必然伴随着更多的 乙酰辅酶 A 的产生。

此外,转录组结果显示 MpigE 缺失后其他的 氧化还原酶基因的表达量显著上调,说明 MpigE 表达的氧化还原酶在红曲霉体内可能存在功能相 似的酶,在△MpigE 中相关基因表达量上调以弥 补 MpigE 表达产物的功能,但是在色素形成方面, MpigE 的功能是唯一的,导致了△MpigE 在色素 表现上与原始菌株完全不同,只能产生黄色素。

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Unraveling *MpigE* involved in pigment biosynthesis in *Monascus purpureus* Mp-21 by RNA-Seq transcriptome profiling analyses

Feng Ni, Yunzhang Ding, Jingjing Ma, Jiaqi Wang, Donghua Jiang*

College of Chemistry and Life Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004, Zhejiang Province, China

Abstract: [Objective] To analyze the effect of MpigE (one of Monascus purpureus genes) deletion on the transcription of Monascus pigments. [Methods] The wild-type Monascus purpureus Mp-21 and the $\Delta MpigE$ were analyzed by high-throughput transcriptome sequencing, annotation, enrichment of gene function analysis and gene expression differences pathway enrichment analysis. The transcription level revealed the reason for the change of pigment production after MpigE deletion. [Results] By RNA-seq sequencing, 7.5–8.5Gb of original data were obtained from each sample, and 7219 Unigenes were obtained after de novo assembly, among which 5692 were successfully annotated. The enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes showed that compared with the wild-type strain of Mp-21, $\Delta MpigE$ had 199 up-regulated differentially expressed genes and 293 down-regulated differentially expressed genes. [Conclusion] The deletion of MpigE can affect the biosynthesis of pigment by promoting the expression of central carbon metabolism and acetyl-CoA metabolism-related genes in Monascus.

Keywords: Monascus, Monascus pigments, gene deletion, metabolic regulation

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^{*}Corresponding author. E-mail: jdh@zjnu.cn

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