

# 植物锌铁转运相关蛋白家族的研究进展

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**摘要:** 锌和铁在植物的生长发育过程中参与体内的许多生化反应。锌、铁缺乏或过剩都会对植物产生一定的影响。因此, 植物需要一系列金属转运体的协同工作以保持体内离子平衡。这些转运体可分为吸收蛋白和排出蛋白两大类, 它们参与细胞内锌铁离子的跨膜运输, 以及调节细胞内锌铁离子的平衡与分配。目前, 植物细胞中锌铁转运蛋白的转录表达水平与锌铁离子在植物体中的积累与分布之间的联系已被揭示, 并分离克隆了许多相关基因家族成员。综述近年来发现并鉴定出的参与锌铁转运的蛋白家族的表达、定位等相关的研究进展。

**关键词:** 锌 铁 转运蛋白 蛋白家族

## Progresses in Studying of Protein Families Involved in Zn/Fe Transporting in Plants

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**Abstract:** Zinc and iron play virtual roles in plants development and involve in many biological functions. Zinc and iron deficiency or excess will cause harmful effects to plants. Therefore, metal transporters are essential for maintaining ion homeostasis. These metal transporters were classified into two groups, metal-uptake proteins and metal-efflux proteins. They are involved in the transmembrane-transporting and translocation of the intracellular zinc and iron, and regulating the homeostatic of zinc and iron. At present, many metal transporters have been identified and their expression profiles associated with zinc/iron accumulation and distribution have been described. The gene expression and protein localization of those zinc/iron-transporter families were reviewed in this article.

**Key words:** Zinc Iron Transporter Protein family

锌和铁是生物体所必需的微量元素, 在植物的生长发育过程中有着重要作用<sup>[1]</sup>。锌是生物体 300 多种酶和重要蛋白质的结构辅助因子<sup>[2]</sup>。锌不仅参与机体的各种代谢, 在生物膜稳定和基因表达调控等生理机能中也担负着重要的角色<sup>[3]</sup>。适量增加植物体内锌的含量可提高作物产量, 而锌的缺乏会导致叶绿素、脂质、蛋白、质膜的氧化破坏。植物体内锌离子的过度积累又会对植物产生毒害。

铁在细胞呼吸、光合作用和金属蛋白的催化反应过程中发挥重要作用, 是重要的电子传递体。因此,

铁元素在原核和真核生物的生命活动中具有不可替代的功能。另外, 细胞内过高的  $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$  氧化还原势会导致超氧化合物的产生, 对细胞造成伤害<sup>[4]</sup>。因此, 严格控制植物体内金属离子的平衡是至关重要的, 这依赖于各种转运体的协同作用, 包括锌、铁转运体蛋白家族 (Zinc-regulated transporters, Iron-regulated transporter-like proteins, ZIP)、自然抗性相关巨噬蛋白家族 (The natural resistance associated macrophage protein, NRAMP)、阳离子扩散辅助蛋白家族 (Cation diffusion facilitator proteins, CDF)、植物

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重金属 ATP 酶家族  $P_{1B}$ -ATPase (Heavy metal ATPases, HMA)、黄色条纹蛋白家族 (yellow stripe-like, YSL) 和三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白 (ATP-binding cassette transporter)。这些运输蛋白对于植物锌铁吸收、体内分配以及维持细胞内锌铁离子的平衡具有重要作用<sup>[5, 6]</sup>。

## 1 参与锌铁吸收的蛋白

参与锌铁吸收的蛋白主要有 3 类, 都是以蛋白家族形式存在的. 包括 ZIP 即锌调控转运体 (Zinc-regulated transporter, ZRT) 和铁调控转运体 (Iron-regulated transporter, IRT), 黄色条纹蛋白家族 (yellow stripe-like) 和自然抗性相关巨噬蛋白家族 (NRAMP) 等蛋白定位于质膜上, 其主要参与重金属离子从质外体或细胞器中转运至细胞质的过程<sup>[5]</sup>。

### 1.1 ZIP 蛋白家族

ZIP 即锌调控转运体 (Zinc-regulated transporter, ZRT) 和铁调控转运体 (Iron-regulated transporter, IRT)。酵母功能互补试验显示 ZIP 家族基因能够转运包括  $Zn^{2+}$ 、 $Fe^{2+}$ 、 $Cu^{2+}$ 、 $Cd^{2+}$  在内的多种金属离子<sup>[7]</sup>。ZIP 一般由 309–476 个氨基酸残基组成, 有 8 个潜在的跨膜结构域和相似的拓扑结构, 第 3 和第 4 跨膜区之间有一长的可变区, 可变区位于胞内, 其 C、N-末端位于胞外, 该区富含组氨酸残基, 可能与金属的结合、转运有关<sup>[7]</sup>。

目前在拟南芥、水稻、蒺藜苜蓿、大豆、野生型二粒小麦、葡萄等植物中鉴定出 ZIP 基因并对其功能进行了研究。在拟南芥中发现 16 个 ZIP 家族基因, *AtIRT1* 是通过酵母互补试验分离得到的第一个 ZIP 功能基因, 其主要在根部表达, 且该基因的过表达可导致镍的过度积累<sup>[8–12]</sup>。*AtIRT2* 主要在根部表达, 定位在囊泡, 推测具有细胞内过量金属元素的解毒功能<sup>[13, 14]</sup>。*AtIRT3* 能互补锌、铁转运双突变体, 过表达 *AtIRT3* 会使锌在地上部、铁在地下部积累<sup>[15]</sup>。表达分析显示, *AtZIP1*、*AtZIP5*、*AtZIP9*、*AtZIP12* 和 *AtIRT3* 受缺锌诱导, 由此可推测, 这些基因在缺锌条件下可能增强锌的吸收能力<sup>[16]</sup>。

ZIP 家族基因在水稻中也有研究报道<sup>[17–22]</sup>, *OsIRT1* 为铁转运体, 在缺铁条件下负责从土壤中吸收铁<sup>[11]</sup>, 其过表达可使地上部、地下部和成熟种子

中的锌铁含量提高<sup>[22]</sup>。*OsZIP1* 和 *OsZIP3* 受缺锌诱导于地上部和地下部中表达量升高, 而 *OsZIP2* 主要在地下部表达升高<sup>[17]</sup>。原位杂交试验显示 *OsZIP1* 和 *OsZIP3* 主要在根和茎的维管束和根部韧皮部细胞中表达<sup>[17]</sup>, 而 *OsZIP4* 则主要在韧皮部和分生组织表达<sup>[18]</sup>。过表达 *OsZIP5* 或 *OsZIP8* 会使水稻地上部的锌含量降低, 而地下部中锌过量积累<sup>[20, 21]</sup>。

野生二粒小麦中克隆的 *TdZIP1* 为缺锌诱导的锌转运体, 其定位在内质网, 过表达 *TdZIP1* 导致锌在细胞内的积累产生细胞毒性<sup>[23]</sup>。Northern 分析发现 *GmZIP1* 在缺锌 23 d 的大豆根、茎和叶中不表达, 但在缺锌大豆的根瘤中表达, 且随着缺失天数增加至 35 d 时, 表达量达到最高, 推测 *GmZIP1* 可能在植株与根瘤菌的共生中发挥作用<sup>[24]</sup>。在模式豆科植物蒺藜苜蓿中 *MtZIP1*、*MtZIP5* 和 *MtZIP6* 互补锌缺陷酵母突变株, *MtZIP4* 和 *MtZIP7* 互补锰缺陷酵母突变株, 而 *MtZIP3*、*MtZIP5* 和 *MtZIP6* 互补铁缺陷酵母突变株<sup>[25]</sup>, 说明 ZIP 家族基因具有一定的金属元素选择性。*ZmZIP1* 是从玉米花粉 cDNA 文库中分离得到的 ZIP-like 家族基因, 其编码蛋白定位在内质网中, 可能负责锌从内质网到细胞质的转运, 参与未折叠蛋白反应, 并且提高酵母细胞的耐热性<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 1.2 YSL 蛋白家族

*ZmYSL1* 是最早从缺铁胁迫玉米根系 cDNA 文库中分离得到的基因, 它是多肽转运蛋白家族的一个成员, 能够转运麦根酸类物质 [Mugonic acids, Mas 与铁离子螯合物 ( $Mas-Fe^{3+}$ ) 的功能], 其酵母互补试验也证明了 YSL1 的铁转运载体功能<sup>[27, 28]</sup>。从玉米中共预测出 15 个 YSL 基因, 跨膜结构域 6–17 个, 编码序列 891–2 088 bp。另有研究表明 *ZmYSL1* 定位在侧根和根冠的表皮细胞及叶肉细胞, 主要参与铁及其他多种金属离子的吸收与胞内运输<sup>[29]</sup>。玉米 *YSL1* 突变体由于不能转运  $Fe^{3+}$ -植物载体复合物 (PS) 而使玉米叶脉间失绿, 呈现黄色条纹状, 因此被命名为 yellow stripe (YS)<sup>[30]</sup>。水稻基因组中具有 15 个 YSL 成员, 在缺铁条件下 *OsYSL2* 在叶片中的表达量升高, 且证明 *OsYSL2* 可转运尼克烟酰胺 (NA) -Fe 和 NA-Mn 螯合物。这些结果表明,





个定位到液泡中的CDF家族蛋白,其在各种组织中均有表达,并且在高 $Zn^{2+}$ 和 $Cd^{2+}$ 胁迫条件下表达上调,*OZT1*在酵母中表达能够增强酵母对 $Zn^{2+}$ 和 $Cd^{2+}$ 的耐受性,这些试验表明,*OZT1*能够转运和保持植物体中Zn、Cd和其他重金属的平衡<sup>[52]</sup>。

## 2.2 $P_{IB}$ 型ATPases

P型ATPases超级家族包括多个重金属ATPases(HMA), $P_{IB}$ 型ATPases是其中的一个亚族。 $Zn^{2+}$ 、 $Cd^{2+}$ 、 $Pb^{2+}$ 和 $Co^{2+}$ 等离子利用水解ATP释放的能量进行跨膜运输。P-ATPase的合成包括一个磷酸化介导的酶促反应,故称之为P-ATPases<sup>[53]</sup>。ATPase一般含8个跨膜结构域,在第Ⅵ与第Ⅶ跨膜结构域之间有一个大的胞质环,环上有磷酸化结构域。膜内有Cys-pro-Cys/His/Ser基序,在金属元素转运过程中起作用<sup>[1, 54-56]</sup>。

在拟南芥中发现了8个HMA成员,其中HMA1-4是二价阳离子载体,参与 $Cd^{2+}/Pb^{2+}/Zn^{2+}/Co^{2+}$ 的运输,HMA5-8是单价阳离子载体,参与 $Ag^+/Cu^+$ 的运输<sup>[53, 57]</sup>。拟南芥中*AtHMA2*和*AtHMA4*是 $Zn^{2+}$ 和 $Cd^{2+}$ 的高亲和性质膜转运蛋白定位在质膜上,主要在根、茎和叶片的微管组织表达,通过向胞外排出过量的 $Zn^{2+}$ 和 $Cd^{2+}$ ,提高植物对Zn和Cd的耐受性<sup>[58]</sup>。*hma2*和*hma4*双突变体导致地上部锌的含量降低,*hma4*单突变使锌的含量也比野生型低,HMA2是依赖于 $Zn^{2+}$ 的ATPase,虽然也能被 $Cd^{2+}$ 等离子所激活,但激活程度比 $Zn^{2+}$ 低,过表达*AtHMA4*能够改善根在高浓度 $Zn^{2+}$ 和 $Cd^{2+}$ 条件下的生长状况,并且地上部锌和镉的含量增加。这些结果表明,HMA2和HMA4对于调节植物体内锌离子的平衡有重要作用,HMA4可能参与金属离子在木质部的装载<sup>[59-62]</sup>。在烟草中表达*AtHMA4*可以改变Zn和Cd在根和地上部的分配,并且增加植株对Zn和Cd的耐受性<sup>[63]</sup>。

## 2.3 三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白

三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白包含4-6个跨膜疏水区域、ATP结合区域和核苷酸结合区域。三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白利用水解ATP释放的能量使多种重金属离子进行跨膜运输。MRP与PDR是目前了解得最为详细的三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白亚族,与重金属的解

毒有关。参与锌铁转运的三磷酸结合盒蛋白,目前在水稻中有*OsPDR9*,锌和镉可诱导*OsPDR9*在水稻幼苗的根中表达<sup>[63]</sup>在拟南芥中发现了120个三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白,但目前研究得还很少。

## 3 结语

增加粮食作物籽粒中的锌铁含量,对满足人类锌铁营养具有重要意义,研究作物籽粒富集锌和铁的生理机制,利用现代分子生物技术生物强化籽粒中锌铁的含量是增加籽粒中锌铁含量的一种途径。目前,已知许多转运蛋白参与了植物体内锌铁离子平衡网络系统,一些蛋白也被应用到植物的转基因研究中,如在大麦中过表达*AtZIP1*基因能够增加锌和铁在种子中的含量。同样,过表达*OsIRT1*基因,水稻中锌和铁的含量在地上部、地下部和种子中都有所提高。但在水稻中过表达*OsZIP4*、*OsZIP5*、*OsZIP8*和*OsZIP9*,结果导致过量的锌聚集于根部,降低了植株地上部分的锌含量,没有达到在籽粒中增加锌含量的目的。因此,这些基因的过表达对水稻籽粒中锌的富集不利。这些结果表明,异位过表达对于锌铁的积累与分布可能会起到一定的作用。然而,有关锌铁转运蛋白在籽粒中的研究还很少。所以,可以先研究籽粒中某些基因的表达模式,鉴定出其中对于转运或储藏锌铁起关键作用的基因,然后进行过表达或者组织特异性表达这些基因,以提高籽粒中锌铁含量的目的。

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