



植物腺毛中防御物质的合成与调控及转运研究进展

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摘 要: 植物毛状体来源于表皮细胞的延伸, 是表皮细胞的特有结构。植物毛状体可分为腺毛和非腺毛, 腺毛是具有分泌作用的毛状体, 也是大量次生代谢产物的合成、储存以及释放的场所。植物腺毛常分泌不同类型的防御物质如萜类、氨基酸及苯丙烷类、酰基糖、脂肪类衍生物等, 这些次生代谢物质能够保护植物免受生物和非生物胁迫, 具有重要的防御作用。该文对近年来国内外有关植物腺毛的类型、防御物质的合成与调控等方面的研究进展进行综述, 并重点对其合成途径、调控机理与转运机制的研究进展进行梳理, 以期防御物质的生物合成和遗传改良研究提供参考。

关键词: 腺毛; 防御物质; 合成调控; 转运蛋白

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Advances in Synthesis, Regulation and Transportation of Defensive Substances Produced in Plant Glandular Trichomes

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Abstract: Trichomes are derived from the extension of plant epidermal cells and are a unique structure. trichomes can be divided into glandular and non-glandular trichomes. Glandular trichomes are secretory trichomes where a large number of secondary metabolites are synthesized, stored and released. Glandular trichomes often secrete different types of defensive substances such as terpenes, amino acids and phenylpropanes, acylsugars, fatty derivatives, etc. These secondary metabolites can protect plants from biotic and abiotic stresses and have important defensive effects. Therefore, this article summarizes the types of glandular trichomes, the synthesis and regulation of defense substances, and focuses on the study of its synthesis pathways, regulation mechanisms and transport mechanisms to provide references for the research on the biosynthesis and genetic improvement of defense substances.

Key words: glandular trichomes; defensive substances; synthesis and regulation; transporter

腺毛是植物表皮中具有分泌作用的毛状体, 它能分泌大量的次生代谢物质并储存在细胞壁与角质

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层^[1]。这些分泌物可防御一些植食性昆虫和病菌的攻击。大约三分之二的植食性昆虫以活体植物作为主要食物来源,它们通过咀嚼或穿刺叶片等方式对植物造成直接损伤,同时自身携带的病菌也会在植物间进行传播^[2]。这些直接或间接的侵害极大地降低了农作物的产量,危及粮食安全^[3]。一些植物腺毛分泌的防御物质对病虫有直接的毒性,能够毒害植食性昆虫和阻止病菌的繁殖。通常这些防御物质包括萜类、氨基酸及苯丙烷类物质、酰基糖、脂肪烃衍生物等。人类可以利用代谢工程将腺毛转化为‘化学工厂’从而制造杀虫剂、香料、药物、油脂、色素等用品^[4]。腺毛分泌的防御物质具有较高的商业价值,因此,对植物防御类物质的合成、调控、储存与转运进行研究将为更好地利用植物资源奠定基础。

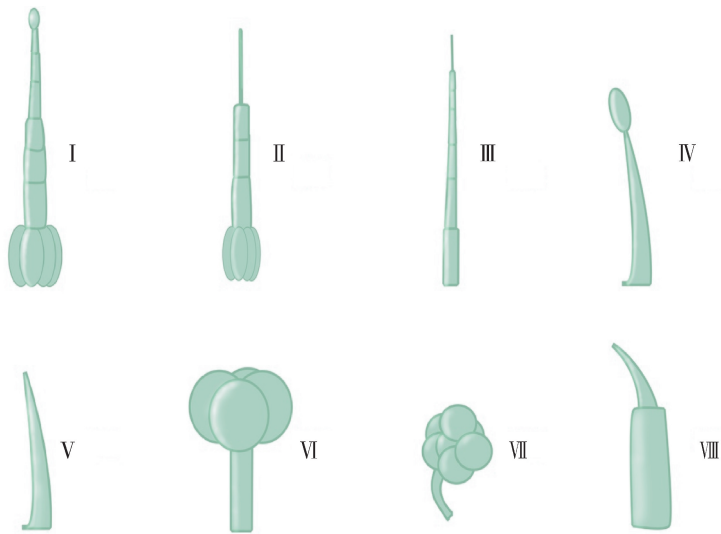
1 植物腺毛的类型

植物毛状体来源于表皮的延伸,它的大小从几微米到几厘米不等,主要存在于植物的叶和茎中。

毛状体可根据形态及分泌能力分为非腺毛状体与腺毛。茄科、菊科、唇形科植物叶片中存在头状、盾状腺毛^[5]。头状腺毛由基底细胞、茎细胞、茎尖分泌细胞组成,而盾状腺毛茎细胞较短,头状腺毛分泌细胞上含一个储藏腔^[6]。根据形态及功能可将茄科中的毛状体划分成 8 种类型(图 1),包括 4 种腺毛(I、IV、VI 和 VII 型)和 4 种非腺毛状体(II、III、V 和 VIII 型)^[7]。在腺毛中曾检测出多种防御物质,且不同形态的腺毛常含有不同的防御物质,在野生潘那利番茄(*Solanum pennellii*)中 I 型和 IV 型腺毛中检测出酰基糖^[8],在番茄(*Solanum lycopersicum*) VI 型腺毛中检测出萜类物质^[9]。

2 防御物质的种类与作用

植物腺毛内含有以下几类防御物质,萜类、氨基酸及苯丙烷类、酰基糖、脂肪类衍生物等^[7,10]。萜类、酰基糖类防御物质通常对草食性动物以及微生物有直接的毒害作用,而某些氨基酸及苯丙烷类衍



I 型腺毛,6~10 个细胞共约 2~3 mm 长,基部多细胞球基状,顶部有较小圆形腺细胞;II 型非腺毛状体,共约 0.2~1.0 mm 长,基部多细胞球基状,顶部无腺细胞;III 型非腺毛状体,4~8 个细胞共约 0.4~1.0 mm 长,基部单细胞较扁平,顶部无腺细胞;IV 型腺毛,与 I 型类似但长度更短只有 0.2~0.4 mm 长,基部单细胞扁平;V 型非腺毛状体,其高度与厚度与 IV 型相似,无腺细胞;VI 型腺毛,有 2 个茎细胞组成,顶部 4 个腺细胞;VII 型腺毛,只有 0.05 mm 左右长,顶部 4~8 个细胞组成;VIII 型非腺毛状体,基部细胞较厚,顶部细胞倾斜

图 1 茄科中常见的 8 种类型毛状体^[7]

Type I glandular trichome, consisting of 6–10 cells and 2–3 mm long, globular and multicellular base with a small and round glandular cell in the trichome tip; Type II non-glandular trichome, globular and multicellular base, 0.2–1.0 mm length in total; Type III non-glandular trichome, thin non-glandular trichome consisting of 4–8 cells and 0.4–1.0 mm long with a unicellular and flat base; Type IV glandular trichome, similar to Type I, but shorter (0.2–0.4 mm) and with a glandular cell in the tip. Trichome base is unicellular and flat; Type V very similar to type IV with respect to height and thickness, but non-glandular; Type VI glandular trichomes composed of two stalk cells and a head made up of 4 secretory cells; Type VII very small glandular trichomes (0.05 mm) with a head consisting of 4–8 cells; Type VIII non-glandular trichome composed of one basal and thick cell with a leaning cell in the tip

Fig. 1 Eight types of trichomes commonly found in Solanaceae^[7]

物有着间接防御作用,可作为信号传递给植物来增强自身的防御能力。

2.1 萜类

萜类属于最大的次生代谢产物群,目前植物中已经有超过 25 000 种萜烯参与对细菌、真菌、食草动物的直接与间接防御^[11-12]。根据萜类化学结构中五碳单元数分为单萜、倍半萜、二萜、二倍半萜、三萜和四萜^[13]。单萜类物质可以有效地抵抗细菌的侵扰,如柠檬醛、香茅醇、香叶醇、香芹酚和百里香酚等可以阻止炭疽杆菌的分生孢子萌发,减缓炭疽病的扩散^[14-15]。许多倍半萜类物质具有很好的虫拒食性。如菊科中除虫菊(*Tanacetum cinerariifolium*)所含有的除虫菊酯对各类虫有显著的生物活性^[16],黄花蒿(*Artemisia annua*)腺毛内所含的青蒿素对寄生虫也有一定的抗性^[17]。唇形科火把花(*Colquhounia coccinea* var. *mollis*)的腺毛中发现的二倍半萜类的火把花烷也能有效抵抗植食性昆虫和病原真菌的侵扰^[18]。

2.2 氨基酸类及苯丙烷类

氨基酸类的苯丙氨酸、色氨酸、酪氨酸都属于芳香族氨基酸,其中色氨酸是生长素、生物碱、吲哚氨酸和植物抗毒素的前体,酪氨酸是异喹啉生物碱、甜菜碱、醌类物质的前体^[19-20],苯丙氨酸是苯环型苯丙烷类通路的前体,对香豆酰辅酶 A 是苯丙烷类代谢通路的中间产物,也是苯丙烯、类黄酮等多种物质的前体^[21]。类黄酮是植物中重要的防御物质,它可以减少紫外线对植物干扰的影响,同时也具有杀虫抗菌抗病毒作用^[22],如携带番茄黄叶卷曲病毒的粉虱会对全球热带及亚热带地区对番茄造成严重破坏,而类黄酮含量较高的番茄对粉虱的抗性更强从而间接降低了番茄黄叶卷曲病毒的传播^[23]。

2.3 酰基糖

酰基糖是指葡萄糖、蔗糖的羟基被不同长度、数量的酰基脂肪链给酯化所生成的酰基糖苷类物质^[24]。它最早在茄科植物中发现,碧冬茄属(*Petunia*)、烟草属(*Nicotiana*)、曼陀罗属(*Datura*)、番茄属(*Solanum*)内植物中都曾检测出酰基糖。通常认为酰基糖是茄科植物特有的防御物质,但也有研究发现在蔷薇科、石竹科植物中也检测出酰基糖^[25]。酰基糖对于草食性动物有毒性,其毒性强度取决于糖骨架类型和脂肪链的长度,不同类型酰基糖饲喂会造成梨蚜虫、烟草蚜虫的死亡率差异。除此之外,酰基糖还是优异的乳化剂和表面活性剂,能够粘住节肢动物使其窒息死亡^[26]。

2.4 脂肪类衍生物

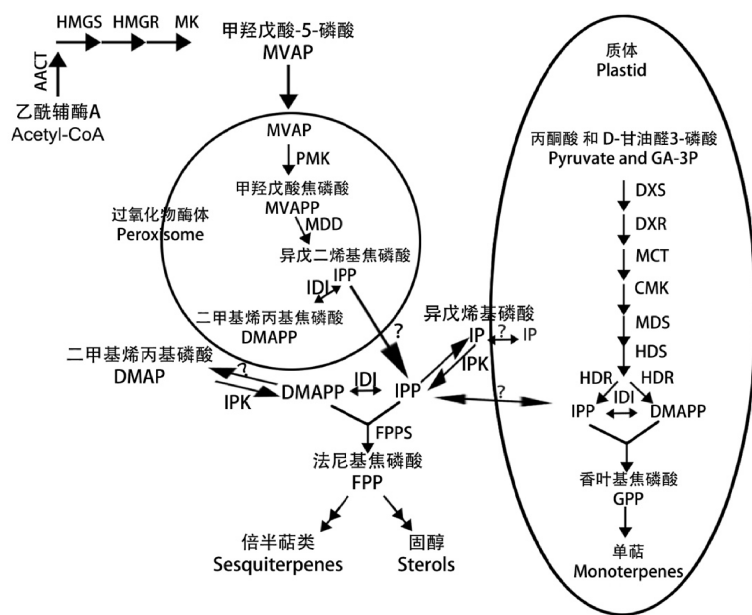
常见的脂肪类衍生物有茉莉酸、甲基酮等。茉莉酸是植物体内常见的激素,有研究表明对向日葵(*Helianthus annuus*)^[27]、番茄^[28]、野生薄荷(*Mentha piperita*)^[29]施用外源激素茉莉酸甲酯,能增加植物腺毛密度。甲基酮属挥发性脂肪酸衍生物,最早在番茄腺毛内检测到。植物常见的中型甲基酮包括 2-庚酮,2-十一烷酮,2-三癸酮,2-壬酮和 2-十五烷酮,甲基酮对棉蚜虫、番茄果虫有致死作用,能够保护植物免受植食性动物侵害。植物分泌甲基酮的含量与植物对各种病原体之间的抗性也存在一定的正相关性。另外一些中型甲基酮(C7-C15)还能增强植物香气,并在多种植物精油成分中出现^[30]。

3 防御物质的合成与调控

3.1 防御物质的合成通路

在植物营养器官中,防御物质通常在腺毛分泌细胞中合成,再从分泌细胞转运到表皮角质层中储存^[31]。常见防御物质的合成途径包括萜类合成途径、氨基酸类及苯丙烷类合成途径、酰基糖合成途径、脂肪衍生物合成途径。

3.1.1 萜类合成途径 萜类化合物的起始合成源于两个通用的异戊二烯五碳结构单元,即异戊烯基焦磷酸(isopentenyl pyrophosphate, IPP)和二甲基烯丙基焦磷酸(dimethylallyl pyrophosphate, DMAPP)。自然界中存在两种不同的代谢串扰途径去合成 IPP 与 DMAPP,分别是甲羟戊酸途径(mevalonate, MVA)和甲基赤藓糖醇磷酸(2-C-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate, MEP)途径。通常 MVA 途径发生在过氧化物酶体、细胞质及内质网中,而 MEP 途径发生在质粒中^[32](图 2)。最新研究发现,除了经典的 MVA 与 MEP 途径外,部分植物还在细胞质中存在一种异戊烯基磷酸激酶(isopentenyl phosphate kinase, IPK),其可以将异戊烯基磷酸(isopentenyl phosphate, IP)与二甲基烯丙基磷酸(dimethylallyl monophosphate, DMAP)酸化生成 IPP 与 DMAPP^[33-34]。IPP 与 DMAPP 最终会在法尼基焦磷酸合酶(farnesyl diphosphate synthase, FPPs)或香叶基焦磷酸合酶(geranyl diphosphate synthase, GPPs)下生成法尼基焦磷酸(farnesyl diphosphate, FPP)或香叶基焦磷酸(geranyl diphosphate, GPP)。FPP 与 GPP 是许多单萜、倍半萜、三萜、固醇、油菜甾醇、聚戊烯醇合成的必要代谢物^[35]。另外萜类物质的合成也需要



AACT. 乙酰乙酰辅酶 A 硫解酶;HMGS. 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 合成酶;HMGR. 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 还原酶;MK. 甲羟戊酸激酶;PMK. 磷酸甲羟戊酸激酶;MDD. 甲羟戊酸焦磷酸脱羧酶;IDI. 异戊烯基焦磷酸异构酶;IPK. 异戊烯基磷酸激酶;FPPs. 法尼基焦磷酸合酶;DXS. 1-脱氧-D-木酮糖-5-磷酸合酶;DXR. 1-脱氧-D-木酮糖-5-磷酸还原异构酶;MCT. 2-C-甲基-D-赤藓醇-4-磷酸脱氨酰转移酶;CMK. 4-(5'-二磷酸胞甘)-2-C-甲基-D-赤藓醇激酶;MDS. 2-甲基-D-赤藓糖醇-2,4-二磷酸合酶;HDS. 4-羟基-3-甲基丁-2-烯基焦磷酸合酶;HDR. 4-羟基-3-甲基丁-2-烯基焦磷酸还原酶

图 2 植物萜类物质合成途径^[38]

AACT. Acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase; HMGS. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase; HMGR. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase; MK. Mevalonate kinase; PMK. Phosphomevalonate kinase; MDD. Mevalonate diphosphate decarboxylase; IDI. Isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase; IPK. Isopentenyl phosphate kinase; FPPs. Farnesyl diphosphate synthase; DXS. 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate synthase; DXR. 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase; MCT. 2-C-methyl-d-erythritol 4-phosphate cytidyltransferase; CMK. 4-(cytidine 5'-diphospho)-2-C-methyl-D-erythritol kinase; MDS. 2-C-methyl-d-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase; HDS. (E)-4-hydroxy-3-methylbut-2-enyl diphosphate synthase; HDR. (E)-4-hydroxy-3-methylbut-2-enyl diphosphate reductase

Fig. 2 Terpenoids biosynthetic pathways in plants^[38]

萜烯合酶(terpene synthases, TPSs)的催化。萜烯合酶能促进萜类结构与种类的多样性,能使直链(C₅n)前体物质的结构变化,产生不同线性或环状结构的萜烯或萜烯醇^[36]。植物 TPSs 可以根据保守的螺旋结构 α 、 β 、 γ 分为 I 型、II 型^[12]。在萜烯合酶反应后,某些萜烯或萜烯醇还会经过甲基化、酰化、细胞色素 P450 氧化、脱氢酶氧化等不同类型修饰反应生成不同代谢产物^[37]。

3.1.2 氨基酸类及苯丙烷类合成途径 分支酸是苯丙氨酸、色氨酸、酪氨酸合成的前体物质,通过糖酵解、莽草酸途径所产生(图 3)。在细胞质体中,分支酸会经过 6 个酶促反应生成色氨酸。苯丙氨酸与酪氨酸的前两步反应都是通过分支酸变位酶将分支酸转化为预苯酸,后通过预苯酸转氨酶(prephenate aminotransferase, PPA-AT)生成预酪氨酸,再分别通过相关脱氢酶(arogenate dehydrogenase, ADH)或相关的脱水酶(arogenate dehydratase, ADT)催

化生成酪氨酸或苯丙氨酸^[39]。

苯丙氨酸是苯丙烷类物质的前体,在苯丙烷类合成途径中存在 3 个连续的非常保守的酶——苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia lyase, PAL)、肉桂酸 4-羟基化酶(cinnamate 4-hydroxylase, C4H)、4-香豆酸辅酶 A 连接酶(4-coumarate-CoA ligase, 4CL)。苯丙氨酸经过 3 个酶的连续催化生成对香豆酰辅酶 A(p-coumaroyl-CoA),对香豆酰辅酶 A 也是众多产物的中间代谢物,后通过不同类型的修饰反应生成最终代谢物^[21]。

3.1.3 脂肪类衍生物 脂肪类衍生物主要是指不饱和脂肪酸由底物乙酰辅酶 A 通过糖酵解途径、乙酸途径生成的衍生物,经过系列氧化还原反应、酰化反应,转化为醛、醇、乙酸酯类等。而外源合成的茉莉酸甲酯是由亚麻酸经过多个酶促反应生成中间产物茉莉酸,再通过茉莉酸甲基转移酶甲基化而形成^[40-41]。甲基酮的碳骨架合成也是来源于脂肪酸

物的合成^[51]。在留兰香(*Mentha spicata*)中发现 MsYABBY5 在腺毛中高表达, RNA 干扰 MsYABBY5 后会使单萜类物质产量升高, 且过量表达 MsYABBY5 会使得单萜总量减少了 23% 至 52%^[52], 说明 MsYABBY5 可能是一类负调控因子。

3.2.2 间接调控 可以通过改变细胞形态来调整不同类型腺毛的比例, 从而增加相关物质。在番茄中发现了一类转录因子 SIMYC1, 可能与 VI 腺毛形态发育有关, 敲掉编码基因 *SiMYC1* 会使得 VI 型腺毛密度减少, 相关萜类物质产量也减少^[53]。同样在番茄里发现毛状体的发育与 B 型细胞周期蛋白 *SiCycB2* 相关, 且该编码基因受到 *Wo* 的调控, 通过 RNA 干扰 *SiCycB2* 和 *Wo* 的表达, 可使得番茄 I 型腺毛的数量减少^[54], 而番茄叶片的酰基糖含量也有可能发生变化。调整腺毛密度调控是指通过改变毛状体密度来调节物质产量。毛状体分为腺毛和非腺毛状体。目前分子层面关于控制腺毛起始相关基因研究较少, 精确调控单一类型的腺毛密度来增加特定的产物实施是有一定难度的, 研究者通常采取整体调控毛状体密度来增加产物。研究表明施用外源激素能够增加植物毛状体密度。比如对含有腺毛的番茄与无腺毛的大豆施用茉莉酸甲酯, 发现处理之后的叶平均毛状体密度分别是未处理的 1.6 和 2.3 倍, 在一定范围内毛状体密度的增加幅度随茉莉酸甲酯的浓度的增加而增加^[55]。施用茉莉酸甲酯, 也会使得番茄 VI 型腺毛密度增高, VI 型毛状体相关防御物质也有所增加^[56]。

4 防御物质的转运

植物中的次生代谢产物, 通常会从分泌细胞跨膜运输到胞内外特定储存空间或释放于细胞表皮外层, 其合成过程也需穿过不同亚细胞器, 如细胞质体、细胞质溶胶、线粒体、过氧化物酶体、高尔基体等^[4]。在长距离运输过程中, 转运机制帮助中间产物运输到加工部位, 或帮助最终产物定点储存。众多次生代谢产物的跨膜运输依靠简单扩散, 囊泡运输和转运蛋白介导的转运 3 种转运机制进行。简单扩散是根据膜内外浓度差, 物质从高浓度到低浓度进行扩散。囊泡运输是指运往相同路径的溶质颗粒被包裹于囊泡内, 囊泡膜与质膜融合将分泌物质排出于细胞外通道的过程^[57]。转运蛋白介导的转运是指位于液泡膜、质膜上的蛋白对小分子有机物进行高度筛选并且严格调控物质运输的活动^[58]。目前根据编码转运蛋白所属的基因家族可以将转运蛋

白划分为 4 类, ABC(ATP-binding cassette)、NRT(nitrate-peptide transporte)、MATE(multidrug and toxic compound extrusion)、PUP(purine permease)^[59]。3 种转运机制在生物碱的合成与储存中有着重要的作用。生物碱是具有不同化学结构的小分子含氮化合物, 是植物次生代谢过程中的产物, 并且参与植物对食草动物、微生物的化学防御^[60], 根据生物碱的化学结构以及前体物质可以划分为以下几个亚组, 吲哚、异喹啉、嘌呤、吡啶、喹啉、四氢异喹啉生物碱等^[61]。长春花所含的长春花碱属于吲哚生物碱, 能够有效地避免植食性动物的侵害, CrTP2 属于 ABC 转运蛋白中的质膜定位蛋白, 能将长春花碱转运到叶表面从而增强防御^[62]。

植物腺毛储藏腔内的次生代谢防御产物中含有一些低分子量(100~200 Da)的亲脂性化合物, 这些化合物具有一定的挥发性, 这些挥发性有机物在环境温度下具有较高的气压, 可以从植物体内排放到外界环境。通常认为在细胞内, 挥发性有机物通过被动运输或通过直接扩散形式进行跨膜运输, 但无论是被动运输还是直接扩散都需要代谢产物在膜内高浓度累积, 形成膜内外浓度梯度差。Joshua 等通过模型计算推测橙花叔醇、甲基苯甲酸乙酯在金鱼草细胞内需要达到 50~120 mmol/L 才能进行顺浓度差排放, 而高浓度物质是对细胞有毒害作用, 因此推断代谢产物跨膜运输还存在主动运输的方式^[31], 而主动运输需要能量的供给同时也需要转运蛋白的参与。在腺毛中参与防御物质运输的蛋白有脂质转运蛋白(LTPs, lipid transfer proteins)、ABC 转运蛋白等, 近期发现糖转运蛋白可能也间接参与相关物质的运输^[63]。

4.1 脂质转运蛋白

脂质在细胞质水溶液内的溶解性较差, 因此脂质需要一种在细胞内移动的转运系统^[64]。研究发现一类富含可溶性半胱氨酸的蛋白质(脂质转运蛋白), 它能非特异性结合疏水性分子。LTPs 分子量通常低于 10 kD, I 型和 II 型 LTP 的分子量分别约为 9 和 7 kD, I 型约含有 90 个氨基酸, II 型含有大约 70 个氨基酸, 并由一些大型植物基因家族编码^[65]。LTPs 分子结构具有 4~5 个 α 螺旋, 这些螺旋通过 4 个稳定的二硫键交联, 形成 1 个中央疏水腔^[66]。LTPs 被证明与病原体防御、信号传导、细胞壁松弛有关^[67]。另外 LTPs 可以将表皮蜡物质转运到细胞外堆积到角质层^[68], 在烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)中过表达 *NtLTP1* 使得蜡物质分泌增多,

且植株对蚜虫的抗性有所增强^[69]。另外将烟草 *NtLTP1* 转入橙色薄荷 (*Mentha piperita* f. *citrata*) 中过表达,使得薄荷头状腺毛储藏腔内的单萜类物质乙酸芳樟酯增多^[70]。而在黄花蒿腺毛中, *LTP* 的转录物占到总表达序列的 10%,过表达 *AaLTP3* 或 *AaLTP4*,青蒿中倍半萜类物质青蒿素、青蒿素 B、二氢青蒿酸、青蒿酸含量均有所增加^[71]。

4.2 ABC 转运蛋白

ABC 转运蛋白通过利用水解 ATP 释放的能量来转运相关产物^[72]。在矮牵牛中发现 ABC 亚家族的 ABCG 转运蛋白 PhABCG1 受到 ODORANT1 转录因子的调控,研究表明 PhABCG1 可能与苯丙烷类挥发性物质转运相关^[73]。ABC 家族中也存在非挥发性防御物质运输的转运蛋白,在面对生物和非生物胁迫的压力时,PDR 多重耐药性转运蛋白能够转运激素起到防御作用。烟草中的 *NtPDR1* 转运蛋白也参与腺毛中二萜类抗菌物质西松烯、香紫苏醇的分泌,并且发现 *NtPDR1* 也可能参与半萜类物质辣椒素的转运^[74]。人参 (*Panax ginseng*) 中的 PgPDR3 转运蛋白参与三萜类具有抗菌物质人参皂苷的转运^[75]。ABC 转运蛋白也间接参与对微生物的防御,当拟南芥受到侵害,其体内 2 种应激激素茉莉酸甲酯与水杨酸甲酯的表达上调,ABCG 类蛋白受到两种激素正向调控,转录水平也出现上升趋势^[76]。

4.3 糖转运蛋白

MFS、SSF 和 SWEET 这 3 个家族的转运蛋白常在植物与人体内转运糖类物质^[77]。MFS 是一个超家族,包括 74 个不同的家族,MFS 转运物包括单糖、寡糖、核苷酸、辅酶因子等,其主要利用共转运离子电化学梯度或者转运物的浓度进行物质运输^[78]。在野生番茄的酰基糖代谢中发现类似 ERD(属于 MFS 超家族的脱水糖转运蛋白)的糖转运蛋白出现差异表达,推测 ERD 糖转运蛋白可能参与酰基糖代谢^[44]。在拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) 中发现磷酸化的 STP13 糖转运蛋白可以增强糖摄入量,限制糖外排量,从而减少细菌能源摄入来有效抗菌^[79]。

另外 SWEETs 蛋白可以协助生物体内己糖或者二糖进行跨膜运输^[80],它在植物器官、细胞、亚细胞间转运糖类物质,能够协助植物花蜜在韧皮部长距离运输^[81-82]。但有研究表明植物 SWEETs 转运

蛋白在促进糖外排过程也容易导致病菌感染细胞^[77]。在水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) 中,细菌释放的效应物会结合水稻中 SWEET11、SWEET14 蛋白的启动子,这些效应物会诱导不同 SWEET 基因表达,所以也有推测糖外排功能是病原体为了获取营养而采取的措施^[83]。

5 讨论

近年来对于腺毛的研究已成为植物防御研究的热点,植物分泌的防御物质在其自身生长发育以及抵御生物与非生物的胁迫中起到重要作用。人们试图通过提高防御物质产量来增强植物的抗性,或利用植物特定的器官与组织作为“化学工厂”生产化工产品。目前可以通过调控与细胞形态相关的基因或改变腺毛的比例来改变物质产量。也可以通过喷施外源之激素增加整体毛状体密度提高物质的产量。腺毛的结构非常精细且高度组织化,它由一些复杂的分子调控,而目前缺乏腺毛发育的相关研究。从分子层面研究腺毛的发育主要难题是如何将细小的腺毛进行分离。腺毛分离的研究从 20 世纪 80 年代中期开始,最早通过机械磨损等方法获取了野生薄荷、向日葵的腺毛。如今,随着技术不断更新,激光显微切割已被应用于腺毛细胞的分离^[1]。分离的腺毛细胞的 RNA 可以用作腺毛转录组数据的测量,检测差异表达的序列,有助于发掘与腺毛形态发育相关的特异性基因。

实现腺毛防御物质产业化生产,首先需要充分了解其代谢途径,这样才能有效的提高产量。目前大多研究集中在腺毛防御物质的合成上,但物质合成场所不一定是最终储存或释放场所。物质合成、调控、转运三个环节都有可能导致最终产物发生质或量的改变,而物质的转运相比合成与调控过程更容易被人们忽略。除此之外,在利用植物腺毛进行生产时,还需考虑植物自身防御机制的影响。在植物细胞内,一些防御物质高浓度积累对细胞是有害的,如果这类物质没有及时转运到固定场所,很可能被细胞的防御机制降解或重吸收,这或许可以解释一些研究在过量表达合成、调控基因后,目标产物产量并未明显提高的现象。因此保障防御物质代谢途径的高效运行将是此类物质产业化应用的重要研究方向。

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