

· 专题论坛 ·

## 叶绿体硫氧还蛋白系统的调节机制

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**摘要** 硫氧还蛋白(Trx)属于巯基-二硫键氧化还原酶家族, 通过作用于底物蛋白侧链2个半胱氨酸残基之间的二硫键(还原、异构和转移)来调控胞内蛋白的结构和功能。叶绿体Trx系统包括Trx及Trx类似蛋白、铁氧还蛋白(Fd)依赖的硫氧还蛋白还原酶(FTR)和还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NADPH)依赖的硫氧还蛋白还原酶C(NTRC)。除了基质蛋白酶类活性变化及叶绿体蛋白的转运受Trx系统调控之外, 在叶绿体中还存在1条跨类囊体膜的还原势传递途径, 把基质Trx的还原势经跨膜转运蛋白介导, 最终传递给类囊体腔蛋白。FTR和NTRC共同作用维持叶绿体的氧化还原平衡。该文对叶绿体硫氧还蛋白系统的调节机制进行了综述, 同时讨论了叶绿体硫氧还蛋白系统对维持植物光合效率的重要意义。

**关键词** 叶绿体, 二硫键, 光合效率, 氧化还原, 硫氧还蛋白

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硫氧还蛋白(Thioredoxin, Trx)是一类保守的多功能酸性小蛋白, 广泛存在于植物、细菌、酵母和动物中, 分子量约为12 kDa (Meyer et al., 2009; Michalet et al., 2013; Buchanan, 2016)。Trx含有保守的二硫醇/二硫化物基序, 活性中心序列为WC(G/P)PC (Montrichard et al., 2009; Buchanan et al., 2012; Balsera et al., 2014)。该活性序列赋予Trx还原活性, 通过双分子亲核取代反应还原靶蛋白中的二硫键, 从而参与细胞的许多生化反应过程, 对维持机体氧化还原平衡具有重要作用(Lindahl and Kieselbach, 2009; König et al., 2012; Couturier et al., 2013)。在还原反应完成后, 被氧化的Trx又被Trx还原酶(Trx reductase, TR)还原(Jacquot et al., 2009)。Trx的这种TR依赖性还原被称为Trx系统。

拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)基因组编码20个Trx异构体。根据氨基酸序列的不同, Trx可分为7个亚家族: h、f、m、z、x、y和o型(Geigenberger and Fernie, 2014)。不同类型的Trx在不同生物以及细胞内不同细胞器中分布也不同。Trx o只在线粒体中分布, 而Trx h则广泛分布于细胞质、细胞核、内质网和线粒体(Meyer et al., 2012)。在叶绿体中主要有5种Trx, 分别是f、m、y、z和x型(Ojeda et al., 2017; Díaz et al., 2018)。因此, 叶绿体Trx系统包括Trx以及Trx类似蛋

白、铁氧还蛋白(Ferredoxin, Fd)依赖的硫氧还蛋白还原酶(Fd Trx reductase, FTR)和还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NADPH)依赖的硫氧还蛋白还原酶C(NADPH Trx reductase C, NTRC)。

巯基基团氧化还原状态的变化(二硫键-巯基)是生物体内普遍存在的现象。在很多情况下, 二硫键的打开和闭合具有调节功能(Cook and Hogg, 2013)。其化学原理是为1个过渡态二硫蛋白提供1个氢供体, 通过二硫键氧化还原状态的变化来改变目标蛋白活性(Hall et al., 2010)。在植物中, 对Trx系统作用的研究表明其主要与抗逆性相关, 如抗旱、耐热、抗氧化胁迫以及抗逆基因调控方面(孙虎等, 2010; Dietz and Pfannschmidt, 2011; Chae et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Belin et al., 2015)。叶绿体作为光合作用的场所, 其Trx系统在叶绿体的代谢途径中发挥重要作用(Geigenberger and Fernie, 2014; Nikkanen et al., 2016)。FTR除了通过还原Trx激活与Calvin-Benson循环直接相关的酶类, 如果糖1, 6二磷酸酶(Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase, FBPase) (Wang et al., 2014), 同时还参与质体中的转录过程(Güttele et al., 2017)。NTRC和一些Trx类似蛋白参与叶绿素代谢、氮同化、蛋白转运和氧化应激胁迫等(Stenbaek and Jensen, 2010; Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2014; Bolter et

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al., 2015)。同时, FTR和NTRC还共同参与淀粉和四吡咯的合成以及过氧化物(peroxiredoxins, Prx)的代谢反应(Kirchsteiger et al., 2009; Cejudo et al., 2012)。此外, 某些Trx类似类囊体膜蛋白还组成1条跨类囊体膜的还原势传递途径, 为类囊体腔蛋白提供电子(Karamoko et al., 2013; Kang and Wang, 2016)。本文主要对叶绿体Trx系统的调节作用进行归纳总结, 同时论述了利用叶绿体Trx系统改善植物光合效率的应用前景。

## 1 叶绿体Trx系统

### 1.1 Trx与Trx类似蛋白

在叶绿体所含5种Trx中, 只有Trx f来源于真核生物, 其它4种均属于原核起源(Rouhier et al., 2015)。Trx f、Trx m、Trx x、Trx y和Trx z分别以2、4、1、2和1种异构体的形式存在(即Trx f1-2、Trx m1-4、Trx x、Trx y1-2和Trx z) (Da et al., 2017; Yoshida and Hisabori, 2017)。Trx m在叶绿体Trx总蛋白中含量最丰富, 约占70%, 而其余分别为22.2% (Trx f)、69.1% (Trx m)、6.3% (Trx x)、1.3% (Trx y)和1.1% (Trx z); 其中Trx m1、Trx m2和Trx m4含量相近, 而Trx m3含量最少(Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015)。

Trx蛋白表面电荷分布及氧化还原电位( $E_m$ )的差异决定了它们的生化特性不同(表1)。Trx f、Trx m、Trx x和Trx y都可以通过还原2-Cys Prx参与抗氧化代谢(Pulido et al., 2010); Trx f和Trx m能够还原FBPase以及柠檬酸循环中的苹果酸脱氢酶(NADP-malate dehydrogenase, NADP-MDH) (Née et al., 2009; Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015), 其中Trx f为主要还原剂, Trx m次之; Trx m3参与胞内蛋白质运输和分生组织维持(Benitez-Alfonso et al., 2009); Trx m4影响环式电子传递(Courteille et al., 2013)。Trx m1、Trx m2和Trx m4共同作用于光系统II (photosystem II, PSII)的生物发生(Wang et al., 2013)。Trx x通过作用于2-Cys Prx参与胁迫响应(Bernal-Bayard et al., 2014)。Trx y2通过调控甲硫氨酸亚砷还原酶(methionine sulfoxide reductase, MSR)的活性参与高光条件下的硫代谢(Laugier et al., 2013); Trx z通过调控质体编码的RNA聚合酶(plastid-encoded RNA polymerase, PEP)参与质体转录(Arsova et al.,

2010; Chibani et al., 2011; Díaz et al., 2018)。此外, 叶绿体基质还含有CDSP32 (Cain et al., 2009; Tarrago et al., 2010)、6种非典型性半胱氨酸和组氨酸富含型(atypical Cys His-rich Trx, ACHT) (Dangoor et al., 2009, 2012; Eliyahu et al., 2015)及2种非典型性WCRKC型蛋白(Chibani et al., 2012)。它们均属于Trx类似蛋白, 在活性位点上含有非典型氧化还原活性基序。其中, CDSP32受干旱和高光诱导, 并可调节MSRB1的活性(Tarrago et al., 2010)。ACHT1蛋白在光照下处于还原态, 可还原2-Cys Prx, 但电子供体未被鉴定(Dangoor et al., 2012)。ACHT4除了可以还原2-Cys Prx外, 还直接为腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶(ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase, AGPase)的小亚基ASP1提供电子(Eliyahu et al., 2015)。除了可溶性Trx之外, 叶绿体含有与类囊体结合的更高分子量的Trx类似蛋白(HCF164、LOT1和SOQ1) (Motohashi and Hisabori, 2010; Karamoko et al., 2011; Brooks et al., 2013)。它们在自身的氧化还原活性位点序列上存在修饰, 控制着类囊体膜与腔蛋白的氧化还原状态。此外, 生物信息学预测表明, 还有一些假定的Trx类似蛋白定位于类囊体膜上(plastid proteome database, PPDB), 但功能未知。

Calvin-Benson循环中关键酶的光诱导活化是叶绿体Trx系统的标志性作用。Trx缺失会对酶活性产生直接影响。Trx系统可激活甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) (Güttele et al., 2016)、FBPase (Nikkanen et al., 2017)、景天庚酮糖-二磷酸酶(sedoheptulose-1,7-bisphosphatase, SBPase) (Güttele et al., 2016)、磷酸核糖激酶(phosphoribulokinase, PRK) (Nikkanen et al., 2017)以及Rubisco活化酶(Yoshida et al., 2014)。淀粉合成途径中的AGPase和NADP-MDH (Michalska et al., 2009)以及氧化戊糖磷酸途径(oxidative pentose phosphate pathways, OPPP)中的关键酶6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶(glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, G6PDH) (Nee et al., 2009)均受Trx系统调控。

### 1.2 FTR与NTRC

植物含有2种类型的Trx系统, 分别由FTR和NTR扮演TR的角色。叶绿体Trx由FTR和NTRC两种TR还原,

表1 拟南芥叶绿体Trx系统

Table 1 Chloroplast Trx systems in Arabidopsis

名称	登录号	氧化还原电位*	功能	参考文献
FTRA1	AT5G23440	-356 mV	还原酶	Balsera et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Yoshida and Hisabori, 2017
FTRA2	AT5G08410	-356 mV	还原酶	Balsera et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Yoshida and Hisabori, 2017
FTRB	AT2G04700	-356 mV	还原酶	Balsera et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Yoshida and Hisabori, 2017
NTRC	AT2G41680	-330 mV	还原酶	Michalska et al., 2009; Chae et al., 2013; Bernal-Bayard et al., 2014; Puerto-Galán et al., 2015; Carrillo et al., 2016; Naranjo et al., 2016b; Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2017
Trx f1	AT3G02730	-321 mV (pH7.5)	调节FBPase和ATP合酶(CF 1 $\gamma$ 亚基)活性, 氧化胁迫	Hisabori et al., 2013; Yoshida et al., 2015
Trx f2	AT5G16400	-321 mV (pH7.5)	调节FBPase和ATP合酶(CF 1 $\gamma$ 亚基)活性, 氧化胁迫	Hisabori et al., 2013; Yoshida et al., 2015
Trx m1	AT1G03680	-335 mV (pH7.5)	调节Calvin-Benson循环酶活性	Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015
Trx m2	AT4G03520	-335 mV (pH7.5)	调节Calvin-Benson循环酶活性	Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015
Trx m3	AT2G15570	-316 mV (pH7.5)	胞内蛋白运输和分生组织维持	Benitez-Alfonso et al., 2009
Trx m4	AT3G15360	-312 mV (pH7.5)	调节Calvin-Benson循环酶活性, 环形电子传递	Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015
Trx y1	AT1G76760	-296 mV (pH7.5)	胁迫响应	Okegawa and Motohashi, 2015
Trx y2	AT1G43560	-295 mV (pH7.5)	硫代谢	Laugier et al., 2013
Trx x	AT1G50320	-310 mV (pH7.5)	胁迫响应	Bernal-Bayard et al., 2014
Trx z	AT3G06730	-276 mV (pH7.5)	质体转录胁迫应激	Arsova et al., 2010; Chibani et al., 2011; Díaz et al., 2018
HCF164	At4G37200	-224 mV **	Cyt $b_6/f$ 复合体装配	Motohashi and Hisabori, 2010
LTO1	AT4G35760	-180 mV ***	蛋白折叠	Wang et al., 2011; Karamoko et al., 2011, 2013
SOQ1	At1G56500	未知	光抑制淬灭	Brooks et al., 2013
CDSP32	AT1G76080	-337 mV (pH7.9)	调节MSRB1的活性	Tarrago et al., 2010
AtAUGHT1 (Lilium 5)	AT4G26160	-237 mV	抗氧化	Dangoor et al., 2009, 2012
AtAUGHT2a (Lilium 2)	AT4G29670.1	-239 mV	未知	Dangoor et al., 2009
AtAUGHT2b (Lilium 2)	AT4G29670.2	未知	未知	Dangoor et al., 2009
AtAUGHT3 (Lilium 4)	AT2G33270	未知	未知	Dangoor et al., 2009
AtAUGHT4a (Lilium 1)	AT1G08570.1	-240 mV	淀粉合成	Dangoor et al., 2009; Eliyahu et al., 2015
AtAUGHT4b (Lilium 1)	AT1G08570.2	未知	淀粉合成	Dangoor et al., 2009; Eliyahu et al., 2015
AtAUGHT5 (Lilium 3)	AT5G61440	未知	未知	Dangoor et al., 2009
WCRKC1	AT5G06690	未知	冷胁迫	Chibani et al., 2011
WCRKC2	AT5G04260	未知	冷胁迫	Chibani et al., 2011

\* 无特殊说明即表示pH=7.0; \*\* 可溶性蛋白的116–261位氨基酸残基; \*\*\* 可溶性蛋白的231–376位氨基酸残基。

\* Unless specific notification, it means pH=7.0; \*\* Amino acid residues (116–261) of soluble protein; \*\*\* Amino acid residues (231–376) of soluble protein.

是TR的下游电子受体。在拟南芥中, FTR是一种异二聚体铁-硫蛋白, 由1个催化亚基和1个可变亚基组成, 分别由2个单拷贝的基因编码(Balsera et al., 2013)。FTR含有Fd和Trx的结合位点。FTR具有氧化还原活性二硫键, 能够介导电子从Fd转移到Trx中的二硫键上。这种Fd依赖性系统通过Fd和FTR从PSI传递还原势至叶绿体蛋白(Wang et al., 2014)。因此, FTR是叶绿体游离Trx的主要还原剂(Yoshida and Hisabori, 2016)。拟南芥NTRC由单个核基因编码, 含有1个NADPH依赖性TR结构域, 为NTRC功能所必需, 由NADPH提供电子(Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2009)。因其C端含有1个Trx结构域, 故命名为NTRC。因此, 与FTR不同, NTRC在叶绿体中能够形成完整的NADPH依赖性Trx系统。NTRC不但为Trx提供电子, 还能够还原自身的Trx结构域, 只是NTRC的NTR结构域可以还原自身的Trx结构域, 但其还原性Trx再进一步还原其它游离的Trx蛋白时活性较低(Wulff et al., 2011)。FTR与NTRC由于蛋白结构和依赖因子不同(Fd与NADPH), 二者在行使功能时的背景不同。在光照条件下, PSI将电子传递给还原性Fd, 此时FTR才具有活性; 由于NADPH的产生并不依赖光照, 故NTRC依赖性Trx系统在光照和黑暗条件下均有活性。

Trx系统在维持叶绿体整体的氧化还原平衡中发挥重要作用(Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2017), 这主要归因于FTR和NTRC对Trx和2-Cys Prx的精确调控。由于每个Trx亚型的氧化还原电位不同导致被FTR还原的程度各异。Trx f和Trx m的异构体无论在体内还是体外均可被FTR还原(Sanz-Barrio et al., 2012)。已证实Trx x和Trx y在体外可被FTR还原(Yoshida et al., 2015)。FTR不能还原Trx z, 这可能是由于Trx z具有独特的表面结构, 使其无法与FTR相互作用。NTRC虽然可以还原Trx z, 但电子的传递机制与其它Trx可能有所不同。Trx m、Trx f、Trx x和Trx y在体外都具备还原Trx z的能力, 因此Trx z活性可能依赖于这些游离的叶绿体Trx (Bohrer et al., 2012)。双分子荧光互补(BiFC)实验表明, NTRC可以与叶绿体中的几种可溶性Trx (f1、m1、m3、y1和x)在体内相互作用(Nikkanen et al., 2016), 而且NTRC过表达(Toivola et al., 2013)与敲除实验(Pulido et al., 2010)以及*ntrc/trxf1*双突变体表型分析(Thormählen et al., 2015)均证明, NTRC具有向Trx f传递电子的能力, 这

在幼苗子叶叶绿体发育过程中的作用更为重要(Ojeda et al., 2017)。此外, 如果突变发生在Trx系统调控通路中的某一关键环节, 那么叶绿体整体的氧化还原平衡将会被打破。在*ntrc*单突变体(Pulido et al., 2010)和*trxm1/m2/m4*三突变体中(Wang et al., 2013), 活性氧自由基的水平随之升高。氧化应激改变了叶绿体中的过氧化物水平(如2-Cys Prx和H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), 后者又进一步影响叶绿体内某些酶类的氧化还原状态(Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2017), 在这种情况下, 酶活性的降低并不能直接归因于Trx的敲除, 而是由于叶绿体中过氧化物的水平升高所致。这说明Trx系统除了调节叶绿体酶类的活性, 还通过拮抗机制调节叶绿体中的氧化还原平衡(Cheng et al., 2014)。

在叶绿体中, FTR和NTRC并非两个相互独立的途径, 而是存在部分功能交叉。FTR并非在所有光能自养生物中都存在, 在某种程度上, 其功能可被NTRC所代替(Balsera et al., 2013)。在淀粉合成的氧化戊糖磷酸途径(oxidative pentose phosphate pathway, OPPP)中, 如果FTR失活, 则可以启动NTRC旁路途径调控AGPase的活性(Kirchsteiger et al., 2012)。在拟南芥*ntrc*突变体中过表达TR结构域失活的NTRC基因, 其表型能够被部分恢复, 暗示FTR能够作用于NTRC中的Trx结构域, 尽管其TR结构域已失活(Toivola et al., 2013; Nikkanen et al., 2016)。对*ntrc/trxf1f2/Δ2cp*三突变体的研究表明, NTRC与FTR共同参与调节2-Cys Prx的氧化还原平衡(Puerto-Galán et al., 2015; Thormählen et al., 2017)。这可能由于在拟南芥*ntrc*突变体中, 氧化态2-Cys Prxs的积累导致Trx总还原能力过度消耗, 因此其靶蛋白的氧化还原调节受损; 反之, 相应地减少2-Cys Prxs的含量, 则降低了对Trx总还原力的消耗, 从而恢复Trx对目标蛋白的氧化还原调节。

Trx系统可以响应不同的光照条件以调节FBPase活性和Calvin-Benson循环。拟南芥*ntrc*突变体体生长发育延迟, 叶片呈灰绿色, 并且在短日照下表型更加明显, 暗示了NTRC在光周期调控中的重要作用(Lepistö et al., 2009)。在拟南芥和豌豆(*Pisum sativum*)中, Trx m和Trx f1控制碳同化的短期变化(Thormählen et al., 2013)。短日照和弱光会影响*trxf1*突变体植株的生长(Thormählen et al., 2015; Naranjo et al., 2016a)。

叶绿体Trx基因的过表达研究显示, Trx对提高植物适应性有实际应用意义。过表达*Trx f*的转基因烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)株系表现出生物量和淀粉含量显著增加(Sanz-Barrio et al., 2013), 但在过表达*Trx m*的转基因株系中却未检测到生物量和淀粉含量的显著变化(Rey et al., 2013)。在拟南芥中, 过表达*NTRC*基因可促进植株生长, 在正常光照条件下即可使生物量加倍, 增加叶片中的淀粉积累, 并增强转基因株系抗光氧化和干旱胁迫的能力(Toivola et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2017)。由于Trx f和*NTRC*都能够在本底水平上满足叶绿体中的几个主要生物合成过程的需要, 因此过量的Trx f或*NTRC*通常会促进叶绿体的合成代谢。有学者将*NTRC*与*Trx f*过表达株系中增加的生物量归功于Trx f、Trx m和*NTRC*的分子伴侣功能(Sanz-Barrio et al., 2012; Chae et al., 2013)。然而, 这并不能解释*Trx m*的过表达为何达不到*NTRC*和*Trx f*过表达的效应。因此, 过表达*Trx f*和*NTRC*改善植物适应性的分子机制尚不十分清楚。

## 2 Trx系统的调控机制

在自然界中, 植物生长环境的光照情况不断变化, 包括日照时数的季节性变化以及由于云量等环境因素导致的光照强度的日变化。不同光照条件下光合作用的优化需要维持其光能吸收和热耗散之间的平衡, 该过程在很大程度上通过叶绿体中氧化还原调控实现。由于FTR是在光照条件下从Fd接收电子, 然后通过还原Trx向Trx传递电子, 在叶绿体中, Trx是很多酶类的电子供体(Serrato et al., 2013), 因此Trx成为光照和酶活之间的关系纽带。

### 2.1 Trx系统调控网络

Trx系统在叶绿体光合作用和胁迫应激调控中表现出多点交叉及调控循环网络的特征(图1)。在叶绿体的生物发生过程中, Trx能够激活叶绿素合成途径中镁原卟啉IX甲基转移酶和镁螯合酶活性(Richter et al., 2013, 2015; Richter and Grimm, 2013)。此外, ATP合酶 $\gamma$ 亚基中具有氧化还原活性的Cys残基在光照下被迅速还原, 在黑暗中则被氧化, Trx系统正是发挥了叶绿体ATP合成中的开关作用(Carrillo et al., 2016)。此外, FTR与*NTRC*同时作为ATP合酶的关键调节子,

在低光照下还原 $\gamma$ 亚基, 且二者功能并不冗余(Luo et al., 2012; Hisabori et al., 2013)。质子梯度调控蛋白PGR5和质子梯度调控类似蛋白PGRL1依赖的环式电子传递也受Trx调节(Hertle et al., 2013; Strand et al., 2016)。在高光照下, *NTRC*控制非光化学淬灭和光合电子传递, 暗示了*NTRC*在光胁迫条件下的作用(Naranjo et al., 2016b)。

由于不同Trx以异构体的形式存在, 因此需构建多重突变体来研究它们之间的相互作用, 如*trx f1/f2*双突变体和*trx m1/m2/m4*三突变体。这些研究进一步丰富了Trx系统在光系统功能及光合作用相关酶类的活性调节中的作用。拟南芥*trx m1*和*trx m2*单突变体以及*trx m1/m2*双突变体在正常光照下并无表型差异, 只有在*Trx m4*基因进一步突变或沉默后才表现出生长迟缓的表型, *trx m1/m2/m4*三突变体光合能力下降50%(Wang et al., 2013)。双分子荧光互补实验表明, *NTRC*与PRK和FBPase存在相互作用, 而且这2种酶在过表达*NTRC*基因的拟南芥叶片中表现出更高的活化水平(Nikkanen et al., 2016)。在*ntrc1/trxf1*双突变体中, FBPase光依赖的氧化还原活性比*ntrc*或*trx f1*单突变体中的活性更低(Thormählen et al., 2015)。以上结果表明, *NTRC*除了直接调节Calvin- Benson循环中的酶活性, 还间接活化Trx f, 而Trx f又直接控制FBPase和PRK的活性。

### 2.2 Trx m是类囊体腔蛋白的原始电子供体

植物类囊体腔是光合电子传递和跨膜质子梯度形成的场所(Simionato et al., 2015)。但截止目前还没有证据表明类囊体腔含有可溶性Trx。叶绿体基质Trx m作为高叶绿素荧光蛋白HCF164还原力的供体, 向HCF164位于类囊体腔侧的催化结构域传递电子(Motohashi and Hisabori, 2010)。然而, 超过40%的类囊体腔蛋白受氧化还原信号调节。由此看来, 氧化还原调控许多类囊体腔蛋白的活性与功能, 使它们在光系统装配和光合电子传递中发挥不可或缺的作用(Järvi et al., 2013; Rouhier et al., 2015)。

Trx系统对类囊体腔蛋白的氧化还原调控主要体现在植物PSII的装配以及对不同光强的适应。例如, PSII的外周蛋白PsbO的2个亚基(PsbO1和PsbO2)通过分子间二硫键与PSII反应中心蛋白共价连接。在PSII装配过程中, PsbO必须及时与PSII反应中心形

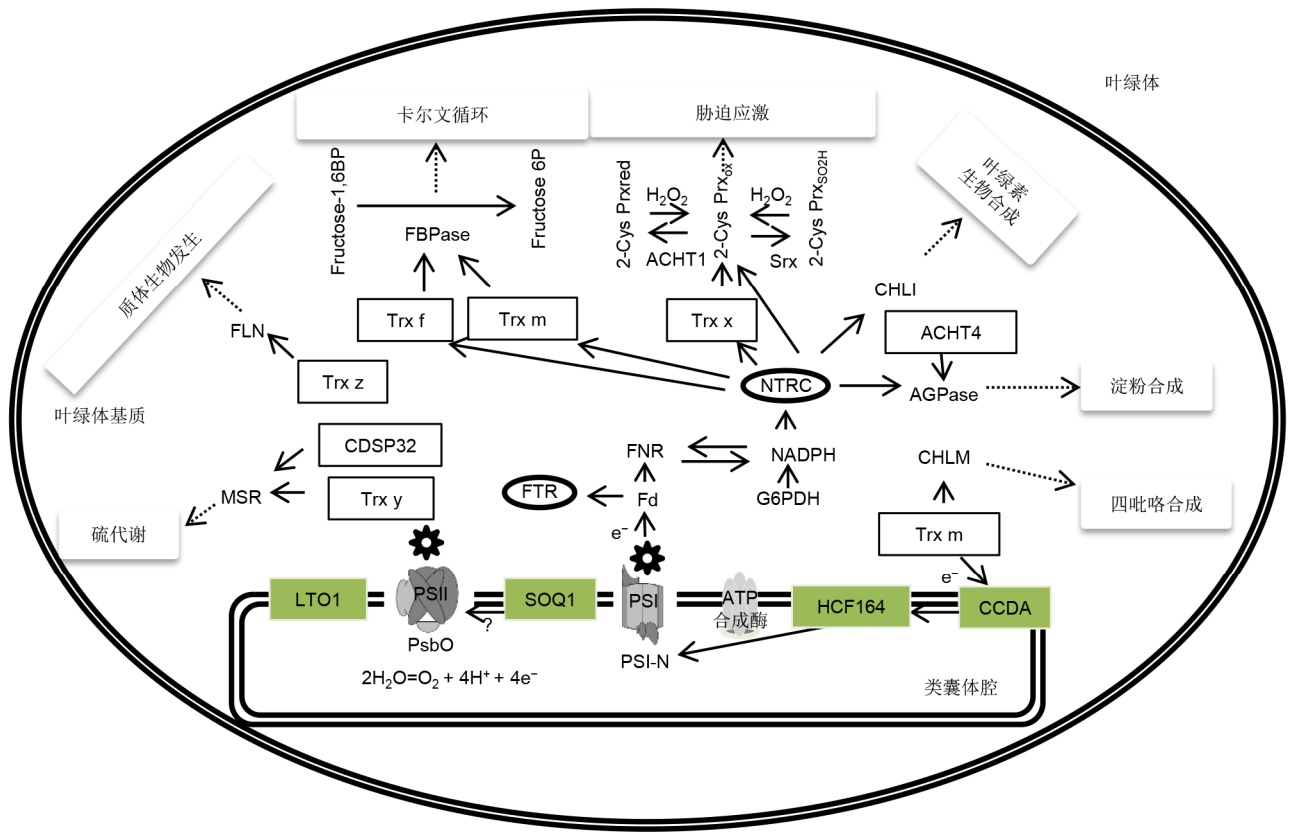


图1 叶绿体Trx系统及其作用

叶绿体Trx系统在卡尔文循环中关键酶类、质体生物发生、硫代谢、胁迫应激及叶绿素、四吡咯和淀粉合成中发挥重要调节作用。FTR对5种Trx蛋白都有作用，故图中未标出。SOQ1对PSII的亚基作用靶点未知。

Figure 1 Chloroplast Trx systems and their functions

The Trx systems in chloroplast play important roles in regulating key enzymes of Calvin cycle, plastid biogenesis, sulfur metabolism, stress response, and the synthesis of chlorophyll, tetrapyrrole, and starch. Since FTR affects all 5 Trx proteins, the lines are not marked in the figure. The target of SOQ1 on the PSII subunits is still unknown.

成分子间二硫键，如果长时间处于还原态，则容易被蛋白酶降解(Lindahl and Kieselbach, 2009)。Trx系统可以还原性激活某些蛋白酶，如DEG1 (张艳玲等, 2009); PsbO蛋白中二硫键的还原导致构象发生变化，从而被DEG1识别(Nikkanen and Rintamäki, 2014)。叶黄素循环途径中玉米黄质脱环氧化酶(violaxanthin de-epoxidase, VDE)的活性受二硫键状态的影响(Goss and Lepetit, 2015)。VDE的1个Cys残基(C362)靠近酯钙蛋白结构域假定的底物结合位点，受Trx的影响，DTT也可以抑制VDE的活性(Fufezan et al., 2012)。这说明类囊体腔中的氧化还原控制反应对不同光强下植物的适应性调节至关重要。

要。类囊体腔可能通过Trx氧化还原调控方式，在短时间内控制VDE的活化水平。由于二硫键还原会使VDE失活，因而重新形成二硫键后会再次被激活。

### 2.3 HCF164和SOQ1参与类囊体腔的还原势传递

植物类囊体腔起源于细菌周质。在叶绿体基质和类囊体腔之间，人们发现了类似细菌周质的巯基代谢通路(Kang and Wang, 2016)。细菌通过Dsb蛋白系统将蛋白分泌到周质。所转入蛋白的巯基基团先被可溶性蛋白DsbA氧化，而还原型DsbA又被膜蛋白DsbB氧化，把电子转移给醌。DsbC和DsbG维持蛋白的正确构象，DsbD位于细胞质膜上，作为一个巯基-二硫键

转运子从胞质向周质传递还原势, 将DsbC和DsbG及胞质Trx系统有机结合起来(Lindahl et al., 2011)。

然而, 在类囊体腔中并没有发现可溶性Trx。越来越多的研究表明, 还原势是从叶绿体基质转入到类囊体腔。高等植物叶绿体具有一套跨类囊体膜从基质侧到类囊体腔侧的还原势传递系统。相比细菌跨膜DsbA-C/G-D氧化还原通路参与跨膜蛋白转运, 类囊体腔的这套系统则由LTO1、HCF164/SOQ1和CCDA组成, 参与跨膜还原势的传递。HCF164的拓扑学结构特征、氧化还原活性及电子势表明, 其具有从叶绿体基质向类囊体腔传递还原电子的能力(Motohashi and Hisabori, 2010): (1) HCF164是1个类囊体膜Trx类似蛋白, 其含有二硫簇基团的亲水羧基末端朝向类囊体腔; (2) 重组HCF164蛋白在体外显示二硫键氧化酶活性; (3) Trx m的电子势为-320 mV, 可溶性HCF164蛋白的氧化还原电子势为-224 mV (羧基末端的Trx结构域)。实验证据表明, PSI-N是HCF164的靶蛋白之一。在生物学功能方面, HCF164参与Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f复合体的成熟或装配, 其分子机制可能是HCF164的活性位点与Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f的2个亚基Cyt f和Rieske Fe-S蛋白形成分子间二硫键。高叶绿素荧光突变体*hcf164*的Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f复合体亚基不能正常装配, 因此表现出光合电子传递缺陷。

HCF164参与PSI和Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f复合体的组装, 而淬灭抑制子1 (SOQ1)与PSII功能相关(Brooks et al., 2013)。SOQ1的Trx类似β-螺旋结构域位于类囊体腔, 对其维持光吸收效率是必需的。*soq1*突变体在PsbS缺失的情况下(*npq4*)具备高NPQ, 其依赖光密度且动力学恢复缓慢。SOQ1阻止PSII天线淬灭的缓慢可逆形式的形成。与HCF164功能类似, SOQ1确保在类囊体腔氧化的环境中使目标蛋白处于还原态, 由此直接或间接阻止天线蛋白激发能qI类型的淬灭(Onoa et al., 2014)。

## 2.4 由CCDA介导的跨膜还原势传递

拟南芥*ccda*突变体表现出与*hcf164*突变体类似的表型, 原因是它们都不能合成Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f复合体。蛋白序列分析显示, 植物CCDA与一个原核生物中巯基二硫键转运子蛋白同源。CCDA属于类囊体膜蛋白, 含有6个跨膜区域, 可被Trx m还原, 作为介导因子参与还原势从基质到类囊体腔的传递(Motohashi and

Hisabori, 2010)。在拟南芥中, CCDA被定义为Cyt b<sub>6</sub>f装配不可缺少的因子, HCF164很可能是CCDA的下游因子。然而, 目前尚无实验证据表明HCF164与CCDA之间存在直接相互作用。HCF164之所以被Trx m特异性地还原, 可能由CCDA决定, CCDA先于HCF164与基质Trx m反应。但是目前还不能解释的是, CCDA只含有1个二硫键, 且2个Cys残基都嵌入类囊体膜内, 但其朝向可能是面对基质侧。由此可见, 类囊体膜上还可能存在其它因子参与还原势的传递, 并且该因子应该是1个类囊体膜锚定、Trx类似结构域朝向基质的蛋白。

## 2.5 LTO1参与类囊体腔中二硫键的生成

LTO1 (Lumen Thiol Oxidoreductase 1)是1个类囊体膜蛋白, 由2个结构域组成。N端结构域是1个与哺乳动物维生素K还原酶同源的VKOR结构域, 与细菌DsbB功能类似; 另一个是Trx类似结构域, 具有与细菌巯基氧化还原酶蛋白DsbA同源的Trx类似序列(Dutton et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2011; Karamoko et al., 2011, 2013)。Trx类似结构域可向VKOR类似结构域传递电子(Feng et al., 2011)。

LTO1与PSII亚基PsbO互作。在体外, LTO1的Trx类似结构域能够向PsbO中导入1个二硫键。PsbO巯基的氧化还原状态对其稳定性和PSII的装配起决定性作用。由此可见, *lto1*突变体中PSII的累积受损是由于PsbO与PSII之间的二硫键未能及时形成引起。但LTO1是否可以协助PsbO转入类囊体腔还需实验验证。目前, 普遍认为叶绿醌可能是LTO1依赖的二硫键形成通路的电子受体(Furt et al., 2010), 其原因是VKOR还原维生素K时以叶绿醌作为辅因子。LTO1可以在体外促进AtFKBP13二硫键的形成, 表明LTO1是保证类囊体腔蛋白活性的根源(Lu et al., 2013)。

## 2.6 Trx系统维持光合效率

当入射光强超过一定限度时, 光合作用会达到一个饱和点。超过饱和点的入射光强在光合膜上引起多余的能量吸收而使叶绿素分子产生过多的激发态, 如不能通过转化成化学能及时将能量传递出去, 则会传递给周围的氧气, 产生活性氧(ROS)自由基, 而ROS会氧化光合膜, 造成光合膜被破坏, 反而抑制光合作用(Goss and Lepetit, 2015)。为了保护光合膜免遭光破

坏,产生光抑制,在长期的进化过程中,植物形成了一系列的光淬灭和光保护机制。

依赖于叶黄素循环的热耗散被认为是植物光合机构免受过剩光能伤害的主要机制(Arnoux et al., 2009)。类囊体腔VDE催化紫黄质脱环氧生成单环氧玉米黄质,然后继续脱环氧生成玉米黄质。玉米黄质的生成与VDE活性有关,受类囊体腔pH值的严格控制(Fufezan et al., 2012)。当类囊体腔pH值小于6.2且由抗坏血酸作为电子受体时,VDE可被激活。VDE含有酯钙蛋白结构域,富含Cys和Glu结构域,后者为其功能所必需。二硫键的还原导致其功能丧失,并且在低温条件下热稳定性降低(Hallin et al., 2015)。VDE含有13个Cys,12个Cys都比较保守,VDE的活性依赖于它们的氧化状态,因为只有当形成的6个二硫键完全处于氧化状态时才具有活性,可被特异性抑制剂DTT抑制(Simionato et al., 2015)。

叶绿体通过维持氧化还原平衡来优化PSI与PSII之间的能量分配。激酶STN7参与催化光捕获复合体LHCII的可逆磷酸化,是控制低光照下PSI与PSII之间能量分配的重要机制。STN7激酶是1个跨类囊体膜蛋白,催化位点位于叶绿体基质侧,氧化还原活性位点在类囊体腔(Betterle et al., 2015)。在STN7激酶缺乏的情况下,光密度波动导致LHCII效率的波动,主要影响PSII的激发,导致一系列电子传递体氧化还原失衡(PSI除外),使*stn7*突变体信号转导发生混乱并最终延迟生长(Tikkanen et al., 2010)。STN7使还原态PQ结合到Cyt  $b_6/f$ 的Qo位点(Betterle et al., 2015)。STN7形成亚基之中/之间二硫键,这些二硫键的还原可能诱导了STN7的单体化,并破坏其与Cyt  $b_6/f$ 的连接,进而使其丧失功能。

LTO1可以催化PsbO二硫键的形成,把类囊体腔蛋白转运与PSII装配紧密联系起来。刚转运至类囊体膜的PsbO,由于处于过渡态很容易被蛋白酶解(Kieselbach, 2013)。成熟态PsbO由于具有二硫键相对比较稳定,但二硫键被还原后其会变得不稳定,易于被蛋白酶水解。新转运的PsbO蛋白的二硫键处于还原态,因此为了保证PsbO稳定折叠并能结合在PSII上,二硫键的形成和蛋白的迅速折叠很有必要。由于腔内的氧化环境,二硫键的形成可能是缓慢自发的,所以需要酶辅助的催化反应最大限度地减少新转入PsbO的丢失。由此看来,LTO1对PsbO二硫键的形

成和PSII的装配非常重要。

### 3 Trx系统靶蛋白的研究方法

Trx的靶点蛋白在整个叶绿体的亚细胞器结构中都有分布(Hall et al., 2010)。由Trx调节的潜在靶蛋白覆盖了叶绿体中几乎所有必需的过程,包括质体的生物发生、基因表达、光合作用、抗氧化和应激反应以及生物合成代谢(Belin et al., 2015; Yoshida et al., 2015)。Trx位点蛋白的鉴定主要通过检测蛋白二硫键实现,相关技术方法可分为2种。Trx一般含有WCG-PC-基序,该基序N末端Cys残基与目标蛋白形成二硫键中间产物,后续可被第2个Cys残基亲核攻击打破,该反应的产物是1个氧化态的Trx和1个还原态的目标蛋白。而暴露在目标蛋白中新产生的二硫键易被一些二硫键试剂(如荧光染料溴二胺(mono bromo-bimane, mBBBr)和碘乙酰胺(iodoacetamide, IAM))标记,形成的复合物可用仪器进行检测。第2种方法是利用突变Trx亲和色谱和质谱技术鉴定Trx靶蛋白。该技术利用Trx还原特殊二硫键的特性,在靶位二硫键被完全还原之前,Trx和靶蛋白之间形成1个瞬时异二硫键,当2个Cys中的1个被突变后,可使正常的瞬时异二硫键稳定,与Trx共价结合的目标蛋白可以被二硫苏糖醇(dithiothreitol, DTT)洗脱。

### 4 研究展望

Trx利用氧化还原机制调控靶蛋白二硫键的状态和蛋白活性。每个Trx都有各自的 $E_m$ ,虽是氧化还原反应的基础,但这并不是Trx选择其靶蛋白的决定因素。目前已知1个Trx可以有多个靶蛋白。例如,Trx m可以还原SEPase和CHLM等而参与不同的叶绿体合成途径;同时1个靶蛋白又可能由几个Trx共同作用,而且每个Trx对它的作用效率不同。这也可能与Trx和靶蛋白中关键氨基酸残基的带电性质及其导致的空间构象不同有一定关系。表面静电势在氧化还原调节中的作用还需要进一步研究。因此,对Trx及其靶蛋白共结晶结构的测定将直接揭示表面电荷相互作用所需的关键氨基酸残基。

NTRC是一种光能自养生物体中特有的NTR。在细菌和动物中还广泛存在另外2种NTR,一种在细菌和酵母中,由分子量为35 kDa的同型二聚体组成;

另一种在哺乳动物中,也是由同型二聚体组成,分子量为55 kDa,而且在C端倒数第2个残基中含有1个稀有氨基酸硒代半胱氨酸(Sec)。哺乳动物TR是吡啶核苷酸二硫化物氧化还原酶,其采用Sec代替氧化还原活性四肽Gly-Cys-Sec-Gly基序中更常用的半胱氨酸(Cys)来催化巯基/二硫化物交换反应。在TR的催化过程中,Sec作为电子受体,比Cys具有更好的亲核亲电性质,因此更具有化学反应性。通过定点突变方法将NTRC活性基序中的Cys突变成Sec,研究其生化特性以及在植物体内的生理功能,将会更加丰富NTRC的研究意义。

叶绿体Trx的活性升高能够促进植物的营养生长和有机物的积累(如过表达NTRC可增强植株光能利用率;过表达Trx f可提高叶片中淀粉和可溶性糖的含量),因此可以通过调控Trx系统改善植株光合活性,加速有机物的合成,最终激发植物生产生物燃料的潜能,或生产其它有价值的糖基化合物。此外,叶绿体大约含有100个Trx靶点,分别参与多种重要的生命进程。因此,Trx系统为经济作物的分子育种提供了有价值的靶点。然而,NTRC和Trx f的活性增加能否促进植物生长,以及这种修饰是否在压力条件下(包括波动的光)影响生长还需要进一步评估。虽然Trx m、Trx y、Trx x和CDP32已被证明在胁迫条件下调控叶绿体蛋白,但这些Trx的活性升高对提高植物抗逆性的机制仍有待阐明。

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## Regulatory Mechanism of Thioredoxin (Trx) in Chloroplasts

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**Abstract** Thioredoxins (Trx), a family of thiol-disulfide oxidoreductases, function as protein disulfide reductases to disulfide isomerases or to disulfide transferases to regulate the structure and function of intracellular proteins by modifying disulfide bonds between two cysteine residues in the side chain of the substrate proteins. The chloroplast Trx systems includes Trx and Trx-like proteins, ferredoxin (Fd)-dependent thioredoxin reductase (FTR) and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH)-dependent thioredoxin C (NADPH Trx reductase C, NTRC). In addition to regulating the activity of stromal enzymes and transportation of chloroplast proteins by the Trx system, the chloroplast contains a reduction potential transfer pathway across the thylakoid membrane. The reduction potential of the substrate Trx is mediated by the transmembrane transporter and finally to the thylakoid lumenal protein. FTR and NTRC coordinate to regulate chloroplast homeostasis. This paper summarizes the regulatory mechanism of the chloroplast thioredoxin system that highlights the significance of the chloroplast Trx system in maintaining photosynthetic efficiency in plants.

**Key words** chloroplast, disulfide, photosynthetic efficiency, redox, thioredoxin

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