

昼夜节律钟调控花青素类成分的生物合成

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摘要: 花青素类成分作为植物次生代谢产物, 不仅对于植物各种生命活动有重要意义, 而且具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗菌、抗肿瘤、心脑血管保护等多种生理活性, 是预防心脑血管疾病和代谢性疾病的一类重要天然产物。因此, 探索花青素类成分的生物合成途径及调控机制, 对于后续提高花青素类产量, 寻找更高效率和低成本的生产方式具有重要意义。昼夜节律钟作为生物体内普遍存在的调控系统, 不仅影响植物许多生理和分子过程, 而且严格调控着花青素类成分的生物合成。本文综述了近年来昼夜节律钟对花青素类成分生物合成调控机制的研究进展, 尝试为花青素类成分生物合成的进一步研究提供新的思路。

关键词: 昼夜节律钟; 花青素; 黄酮类化合物; 生物合成

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Regulation of anthocyanin biosynthesis by circadian clock

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Abstract: As a secondary metabolite in plant, anthocyanins plays an important role in many aspects of plant life, and also exhibits various activities including the anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antitumor and cardio-cerebral vascular protective in animals. They are a group of important natural drug candidates in the prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and metabolic diseases. Therefore, exploration of the biosynthetic pathway and regulatory mechanism of anthocyanins is of great interest for improvement of anthocyanin production and development of low-cost production methods. Circadian clock, as a ubiquitous regulatory system in organisms, affects plant physiological and molecular processes, and also regulate the anthocyanin biosynthesis. To provide new ideas on anthocyanin biosynthesis, we provide a review of the recent progress in circadian rhythm clock with regard on regulation of anthocyanin biosynthesis in this paper.

Key words: circadian rhythm clock; anthocyanins; flavonoids; biosynthesis

花青素类成分广泛存在于植物地上部分花、果、叶、茎中, 均含有 C₆-C₃-C₆ 基本碳架, 隶属于黄酮类成分 (图 1), 具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗菌、抗肿瘤、保护神经系统、保护和提高视力等多种生理活性^[1-6],

在预防和改善心脑血管疾病和代谢性疾病如冠心病、脑卒中、认知功能衰退、记忆力低下、阿尔茨海默症、脂肪酸和葡萄糖代谢紊乱等方面具有重要价值^[7, 8]。阐明花青素类成分的生物合成途径和代谢网络, 将为大幅提高药用植物中花青素的含量、更有效和低成本地获得天然活性成分奠定基础, 已成为药用植物资源及活性产物研究的重要内容和新的发展方向。同其他植物次生代谢物一样, 花青素类成分的生物合成途径步骤繁多, 同时受到昼夜节律钟的严格调控, 形成复杂的次生代谢网络^[9], 因此, 分析并阐明昼夜

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节律钟调控花青素类成分的机制,对深入了解花青素类成分合成途径的分子调控机制至关重要。但是,到目前为止,有关昼夜节律钟调控植物次生代谢途径的研究进展却罕见报道。本文综述了近年来植物昼夜节律系统对次生代谢物花青素类调控的研究进展,旨在完善花青素类成分生物合成途径,为加深昼夜节律系统对植物花青素类成分调控的理解以及药用植物品质的定向调控提供新的思路。

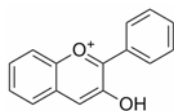


Figure 1 The basic chemical structure of anthocyanins

1 昼夜节律系统

在多数真核生物中,昼夜节律钟是由多个互相关联的转录和翻译反馈调节环 (TTFL) 所形成的复杂调节网络,由正调节和负调节组件构成^[10]。理论上可将昼夜节律系统分为3个广泛的结构域:用于感知并传输环境信号以同步中心振荡器的输入路径;产生与环境变化同步并保持节律的中心振荡器;连接振荡器与生理和代谢活动的输出路径^[11–13]。

1.1 昼夜节律钟的输入系统

内部昼夜节律钟与外部昼夜循环保持相对准确且稳定的相位关系,需要接受外部环境刺激的影响及确认^[14]。在菊花、拟南芥、牵牛花中,可见光对昼夜节律基因 *CCA1* (circadian clock associated 1)、*LHY* (late elongated hypocotyl)、*PRR9* (pseudo response regulator 9)、*GI* (gigantea), 时钟相关基因 *ELF4* (early flowering 4) 的翻译有显著影响^[15–18]。光敏色素 (phytochrome, PHYA~E) 作为红光和远红光的感受器,诱导产生昼夜节律钟同时调节昼夜节律基因,PHYA 在黎明通过 *FHY3* (far-red elongated hypocotyl 3) 特异性诱导昼夜节律钟的产生^[19],活化的光敏色素与 PIFs (phytochrome interaction factors) 结合并诱导其降解,以此对下游的转录网络产生影响^[20, 21],PIFs 中的 PIF3 与 *TOC1* (time of cab expression 1) 相互作用,且具有部分共同的靶标基因,由此将光敏通道与昼夜节律钟相关联^[22]。PHYA 与 PHYB 对 PIF3 的作用机制不同,分别对 *LHY* 和 *CCA1* 产生调节作用。蓝光感受器隐花色素 (CRYs) 对节律钟的影响通过 *CRY2* 与 *ZTL* (zeitlupe) 的相互作用产生^[23, 24],而且 *CRY2* 通过 *COP1* 和 *ELF3* 提高 *GI* 的稳定性^[25],同时低强度的 UV-B 也改变相关时钟基因的表达^[14, 26]。

环境温度与光照对于诱导植物产生昼夜节律钟,

以及校准节律钟与外界时间具有同样重要的作用^[27, 28]。温度对昼夜节律钟的影响主要通过两个机制:一个是温度补偿的过程,振荡器通过诱导相关生理活动以抵消环境温度的变化,这确保了在一个大约 24 h 周期环境温度变化范围内恒定的振荡模式;另一机制称为诱导产生的过程,温度充当重置昼夜节律钟的提示^[29, 30]。

已有研究表明,温度的变化对昼夜节律钟相关的 EC 夜间阻遏物 (ELF4-ELF3-LUX) 的影响可控制多种输出基因以改变生理活动^[31, 32]。高温降低 EC 活性,而低温刺激 EC 活性。时钟基因 *PRR7* (*PRR9*)、*GI* 和 *LUX* 是 EC 夜间阻遏物的靶标基因,因此 *PRR7* (*PRR9*)、*GI* 和 *LUX* 的转录水平在黑暗中明显随温度升高而提高^[29]。温度补偿发生于温度在一定范围内波动并且不引起大的周期性变化的情况下,通过由 *CCA1*、*LHY*、*TOC1* 和 *GI* 组成负反馈环,响应温度变化以维持几乎恒定的循环周期^[33, 34],*RVE8* 也参与了反馈环的构成^[35]。

除温度、光照以外,研究表明干旱对拟南芥、大豆中昼夜节律相关基因的表达也具有一定的调节作用^[36],同时,激素以及病原体与昼夜节律钟之间还存在着复杂的相互作用。丁香假单胞菌感染可以缩短昼夜节律周期^[37, 38],而昼夜节律系统影响植物对丁香假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas syringae*) 和海乳白僵菌 (*Hyaloperonospora arabidopsidis*) 的防御,植物先天免疫作为昼夜节律钟输出途径的下游受其调控^[39]。在合成类异戊二烯、激素脱落酸、油菜素甾醇、细胞分裂素和赤霉素的前体中起作用的许多基因是时钟控制的^[40],乙烯、生长相关激素吲哚乙酸、赤霉素类、细胞分裂素类和油菜素甾醇表现出昼夜节律调控特点^[41]。外源给予 ABA、CKs 或者 BR 刺激后,表现出明显的内源昼夜节律钟相位变化^[42, 43]。

1.2 昼夜节律钟的中心振荡器

在拟南芥中,中心振荡器的形成依赖于3个调节回路^[44],菊花^[45]、葡萄^[46]、大豆^[47]、水稻^[48]均有相似的调节回路,药用植物卷柏^[49]、铁皮石斛等也已克隆出相关基因,可能存在相似的分子网络。核心的调节回路是在早上表达量最高的 Myb 相关基因 *CCA1* 和 *LHY* 转录因子抑制基因 *TOC1* (*PRR1*) 的表达,*TOC1* 主要在黄昏出现表达的波峰并且反馈抑制 *CCA1/LHY* 的表达水平^[10]。在早上 *CCA1/LHY* 的表达增强了 *TOC1* 同源物 *PRR7/9* 基因的转录,而白天中 *PRR7/9* 表现出抑制 *CCA1/LHY* 转录的作用,正午尤其明显^[50]。晚上 *LUX* 与 *ELF4*、*ELF3* 形成复合物 EC,

作为 *PRR9* 和 *LUX* 的转录抑制物 (图 2)。

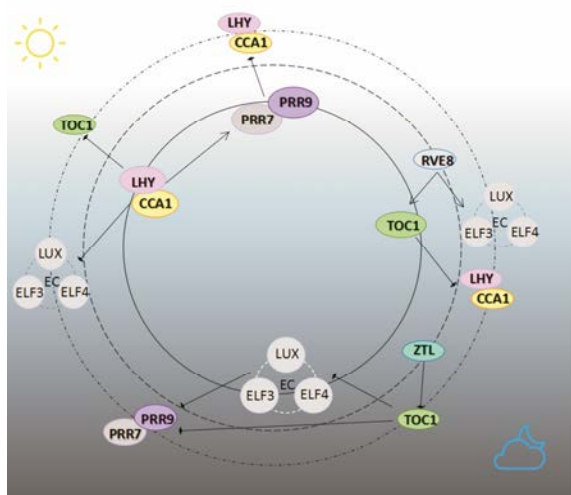


Figure 2 The circadian oscillator diagram. CCA1: Circadian clock associated 1; LHY: Late elongated hypocotyl; TOC1: Time of cab expression 1 (PRR1); PRR7/9: Pseudo response regulator 7/9; LUX: Lux arrythmo (PCL1); ELF3/4: Early flowering 3/4; EC: The evening complex; RVE8: REVEILLE8

1.3 昼夜节律钟的输出途径

在拟南芥、水稻、玉米、大豆等植物中均显示出昼夜节律钟的输出系统与超过 30% 的基因转录相关^[12, 47, 51]。代表性的输出途径包括植物的生长途径^[52]、花期的控制相关途径^[53]、植物激素的合成及转导途径^[43]、生物和非生物胁迫反应途径^[54]、植物代谢相关途径等^[55]。

2 昼夜节律调控花青素合成

花青素作为一种植物次生代谢产物, 具有利于种子和花粉传播, 并且提高植物对低温、UV 胁迫以及病菌攻击的适应能力。同时, 黄酮类成分在许多药用植物的有效成分^[56], 花青素也具有抗过敏、抗炎、抗氧化等作用^[57, 58]。多种酶介导的苯丙素途径在花青素类生物合成中起着重要的作用^[59], 依据这些酶在合成途径中产生作用的位置将编码这些酶的基因分成两类^[60]: 上游合成基因 (EBGs) 包括查耳酮合酶基因 (*CHS*)、查耳酮异构酶基因 (*CHI*)、黄酮 3-羟化酶基因 (*F3H*)、类黄酮 3'-羟化酶基因 (*F3'H*) 和黄酮醇合酶基因 (*FLS*); 下游合成基因 (LBGs) 包括二氢黄酮醇 4-还原酶基因 (*DFR*)、无色花色苷加氧酶基因 (*LDOX*) 和 UDP-葡萄糖: 类黄酮 3-O-葡萄糖基转移酶基因 (*UF3GT*) (图 3)。

近些年对于昼夜节律系统调节花青素类化合物合成的研究, 主要集中在其合成途径结构酶基因的节律性表达上。*CHS*、*CHI* 和 *DFR* 等花青素合成途

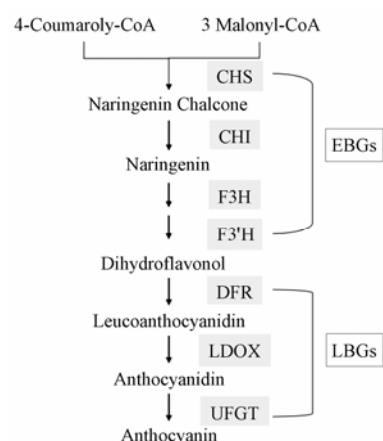


Figure 3 Anthocyanin biosynthesis pathways. Enzymes encoded by flavonoid early structural genes (EBGs) and encoded by anthocyanin late structural genes (LBGs) are shown in figure

径的相关基因在光/暗周期下的表达具有昼夜节律性表达的特点^[61, 62], 但改变光/暗周期如在连续光照中生长时相关基因 mRNA 的变化模式与正常昼夜光照变化具有相似的节律, 只是表达时间有一定的移动, 但是在持续黑暗中几乎没有表达。对于这些相关基因的节律性特点是一部分结构酶基因表达在黎明和黄昏时间段表现出双峰的波形 (*ZT4* 和 *ZT12*), 在中午表达量明显减少^[9]。其中 *CHS* 表达水平的波形在早晨出现波峰, 而在 UV-B 条件下 *CHS* 主要在早晨表达, 晚上仅有部分表达^[14, 63]。

有研究发现外部刺激感受器对花青素合成通道中的某些相关基因及转录因子 (如: *HY5*、*PIFs* 等) 有直接调控作用^[64, 65], 此外, 拟南芥中花青素仅在光照环境中积累, 并且多种非生物和生物胁迫条件 (例如寒冷、干旱和病原体攻击等) 对其积累具有促进作用。有趣的是, 这些对花青素积累具有刺激作用的条件对昼夜节律系统相关基因均有调节作用。

由此可推测, 或许外部刺激通过两个途径共同调控花青素类化合物的合成 (图 4)。有大量研究关于光与温度对花青素合成的影响, 不同强度、类型的光对花青素生物合成具有不同的影响, 低温会增强花青素的积累。

2.1 光的变化影响花青素类成分的合成

花青素类成分只在光照下积累, 而且不同强度及类型的光对花青素的生物合成具有不同的效果^[66]。隐色素和光敏色素是植物中已确认的蓝光和红光的光感受器, 光敏色素也接受远红光的刺激^[67]。

此外, 紫外光也是许多研究的关注点, UV-B 所占比例不足到达地球表面的总光能的 0.5%, 但它具有日光光谱最高的能量并且对生物圈具有实质性的

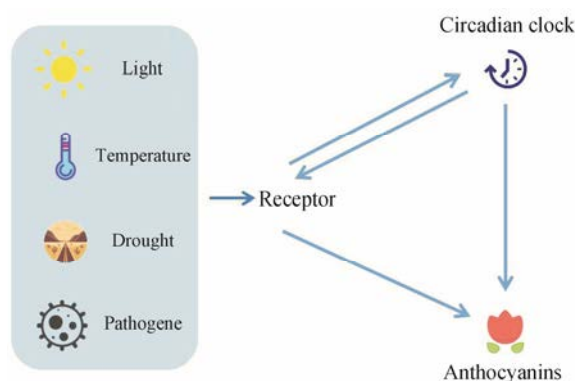


Figure 4 Exogenous stimuli and circadian clocks regulate the synthesis of anthocyanins

影响^[68,69]。已有研究显示 UV-B 虽然具有较低的注量率,但作为重要的环境信号控制发育,促进光形态发生并促进合成黄酮类成分所需的基因的表达^[70-73]。为了抵抗高强度 UV-B 对植物造成的损伤,UV-B 诱导黄酮类成分的积累保护植物体,在自然条件下这种植物的自我保护性是常见的^[73]。

2.1.1 光诱导花青素类成分合成的分子机制

2.1.1.1 WD40-bHLH-MYB 复合物及 HY5 介导光诱导花青素类成分合成

大量研究结论已证实 WD40-bHLH-MYB 复合物使调控花青素合成通道中的酶基因尤其是下游合成基因 *DFR*、*LDOX*、*UF3GT* 的表达增加,该复合物包括 R2R3 MYB TFs (MYB75、MYB90、MYB113、MYB114)、bHLH TFs (TT8、GL3、EGL3) 和 WD40 蛋白 TTG1^[74-76]。其中 MYB 家族的 MYB75 转录因子 PAP1,在花青素合成途径中具有主要的调节作用,MYB75/PAP1 的转录和翻译后水平都强烈依赖于光的存在,除此之外糖和细胞分裂素对其有正向调节作用,乙烯具有负调节作用^[77-79]。具有光依赖性的 PAP1 转录由亮氨酸拉链转录因子 HY5 调节,HY5 与 PAP1 启动子区域 (G-和 ACE-boxes) 位点结合调节其表达^[80]。HY5 不仅通过 PAP1 调节花青素合成途径功能酶基因,某些 EGBs 和 LGBs 中也存在着 G-box 和 ACE 元件,有研究表明,*CHS*、*DFR*、*LDOX*、*UF3GT* 的转录水平受到 HY5 的正向调节^[81,82]。然而,比较在 LBG 转录激活中的有效性,PAP1 似乎比 HY5 起更重要的作用。HY5 已被证实作为植物光敏色素 (PHY)、隐花色素 (CRY) 和 UV-B (UVR8) 光感受器的下游组分^[69,83]。CRY1、CRY2、PHYA、PHYB 均能与 COP1 发生强烈的相互作用,抑制 COP1 对底物 HY5 的降解作用,提高 HY5 蛋白含量^[84-87]。在低强度的 UV-B 下,HY5 和 HY5 HOMOLOG (HYH) 是在黄酮类化合物生物合成途径的相关基因水平升

高中起关键作用的转录因子^[70,73,88]。COP1 与 UVR8 之间的相互作用是 UV-B 的受体信号转导的必要条件,而 UVR8-COP1 主要靶标因子是转录因子 HY5 和 HYH^[89]。

对于 MBW 复合物的调控除了上述对 MYB37 的特征性的一系列调控外,有研究发现 HY5 通过 MYB-LIKE 2 (MYBL2) 和 MYBD 通道改变 MBW 的稳定性。已有报道的几种负调节剂,例如 MYBL2 和 SPL9 干扰各种条件下 MBW 复合物的形成^[90,91]。拟南芥中由 *MYBL2* 基因编码的 R3 MYB-related 蛋白与 bHLH 蛋白直接相互作用,破坏 MBW 复合物的形成,导致花青素积累减少^[90,92],MYBD 通过直接结合 *MYBL2* 启动子区域抑制 *MYBL2* 表达,间接调控 MBW 复合物对花青素合成有正向调节作用。而 HY5 能够结合 *MYBD* 启动子上的 G-box 区域,诱导 MYBD 在光响应中的表达,最近的研究发现 HY5 也结合 *MYBL2* 的启动子,这种转录抑制与结合位点的特异性组蛋白修饰有关^[93,94]。

2.1.1.2 PIF4、PIF5 介导光诱导花青素类成分合成

PIF4 和 PIF5 对某些 LGBs 和 EGBs 的表达有抑制作用,PIF4 和 PIF5 降低了 *F3'H* 和 *DFR* 的活性^[64],PIF4 与 HY5 调节光敏基因通过共同的 G-box 区域^[95],抑制 *PAP1* 的转录水平,也由此影响花青素的合成,且 PIF4 和 PIF5 均为 PHYB 的靶标基因,PHYB 靶向抑制其基因表达。

PIF4 和 HY5 在光通道合成花青素中某些方面具有相反的作用,两者均受到 COP1 的调控。COP1 可促进 HY5 蛋白的降解^[96],增加 PIF4 活性^[97]。在光条件下,COP1 的总细胞量不变,但是 COP1 在细胞核中的量在改变。在黑暗中,COP1 主要存在于细胞核中,通过降解核转录因子如 HY5 而作为光形态发生的负调节子^[98]。此外,COP1 在黑暗中介导 MYB75 的降解,MYB75 转录物受 COP1/SPA 复合物的影响^[66]。在光照条件下,COP1/SPA 复合物和 MAP KINASE4 (MPK4) 对花青素的合成具有双重调节作用^[66,99]。MPK4 对 MYB75 磷酸化阻止了 COP1 对 MYB75 识别,这种方法可增强 MYB75 的稳定性。对于紫外光而言,如上所述 COP1 与 UVR8 相互作用,COP1 作为紫外线诱导光形态发生反应的正调节器,这与其在可见光中的作用相反^[89]。

2.1.2 昼夜节律钟在光诱导花青素合成中的影响

光作为昼夜节律钟的门控系统已有大量相关研究,与此同时,昼夜节律钟对光依赖的花青素合成途径具有调控作用。PIFs 作为花青素合成的负调节子,

CCA1 和 LHY 在早上促进 PIF4 和 PIF5 的表达, 而在夜晚 TOC1 降低其蛋白活性, PIF3 也有类似的受到昼夜节律基因调节的现象。对于隐花色素, ZTL 对 HY5 表达有抑制作用。RVE8 作为 TOC1 的类似物通过与 LNKs 结合, 调节 PAPI 的蛋白活性。在催眠睡茄中 UVR8 通过 HY5 影响花青素合成酶基因的转录和表达^[100]。通过以上方法, 昼夜节律基因调控了花青素的合成途径。

结合上述研究结果分析, 对于光诱导花青素的生物合成具有两种途径: 一种是经由昼夜节律钟调控的花青素的预见性合成, 另一种是花青素作为防护强光对植物伤害的应激性合成。与调控花青素合成的昼夜节律基因表达结合, CHS 等基因在上午表达量增高, 花青素的合成也增多, 与自然环境中阳光到达地球表面的光强度及种类相应的是中午紫外线的强度增加, 花青素合成规律与此相应似乎预见性防止紫外线对植物的损伤 (图 5)。

2.2 温度对花青素类成分合成的影响

生物内部昼夜节律钟结合外部温度变化对花青素的合成进行调节, 当温度过低或过高都将对生物造成损伤, 和光照强度与类型对生物的影响相似, 过低的温度促进花青素类成分的合成是植物对低温的

应激反馈^[101]。关于温度信号与昼夜节律相互作用对花青素合成造成影响的研究目前还很缺乏, 但是, 目前已有的一些研究证实低温通过上调花青素合成基因 PAL、CHS、CHI、FLS 促进花青素类生物合成^[64], 由此入手, 试图探索昼夜节律在其中的调节作用。

通常日间温度高于夜间, 而在白天, 早晚温度低, 正午时分的温度高, 这样温度的波形情况与黄酮合成途径相关的一些基因的表达节律符合。在拟南芥中昼夜节律钟通过调节转录因子参与低温适应的过程^[32, 102], 低温诱导花青素的生物合成依赖于光的存在, 在光和温度信号通道上有许多同样的转录因子作为整合的节点^[103]。

2.2.1 温度调节花青素合成的分子机制

与光变化类似, 温度的变化可以将 D2 (Pfr 同型二聚体) 变为 phyB, 表明 phyB 也可以被定义为温度变化受体^[30]。在细胞核中, PIFs 与 phyA、phyB 各自的 APA 或 APB 相互作用位点结合然后被降解^[104, 105]。PIF 蛋白属于拟南芥 bHLH 超家族的第 15 个亚家族, 它们在调节光和温度的昼夜节律中起着不同的作用。bHLH 转录因子 PIF4 已被证明是拟南芥中对光和温度多重反应的枢纽^[30]。PIF 的转录受温度调节的机制与温度调节 EC 的靶标时钟基因 PRR7 (PRR9)、GI 和 LUX 的分子机制相似^[106]。此外, 温度可以调节 PIF4 结合其靶标的的能力^[30]。研究表明 PIF4 和 PIF5 通过抑制编码花青素生物合成途径基因和 MBW 复合体各组分的转录抑制花青素的生物合成。PIF4/PIF5 具有抑制由红光诱导产生的 F3'H 和 DFR 的启动子活性的功能^[64]。而且 PIF1/PIF4 和 HY5 通过直接结合到共同的靶标基因的同 G-box 顺式元件区域产生相反的作用, PIF4 介导热的温度信号传导, HY5 在冷的温度传导中发挥作用^[107]。通过低温诱导表达增加的 EBGs 基因 (如 CHS、CHI、F3H) 较大程度上依赖于 HY5/HYH 的作用。HY5 蛋白在低温中的积累可能是由于 DELLA 可以在低温中提高 HY5 蛋白水平^[108]。而 DELLA 蛋白通过未知的 E3 连接酶促进泛素-蛋白酶体系中的 PIF 降解^[109], 建立 PIF4 和 HY5 之间的关系的另一个桥梁是 COP1, COP1 参与降解诸如 HY5 的 26S 蛋白酶体并且它的活性影响了 PIF4 的稳定性^[110] 这与光通道相同^[111]。而 COP1 基因的表达随着温度升高而增加, COP1 蛋白的稳定性随温度升高而降低^[112], 也有研究表明低温降低了细胞核中 COP1 丰度^[107]。

2.2.2 昼夜节律钟在低温诱导花青素合成中的作用

昼夜节律系统的内部振荡器对温度补偿的调节对花青素生物合成也产生了一定的影响。昼夜节律

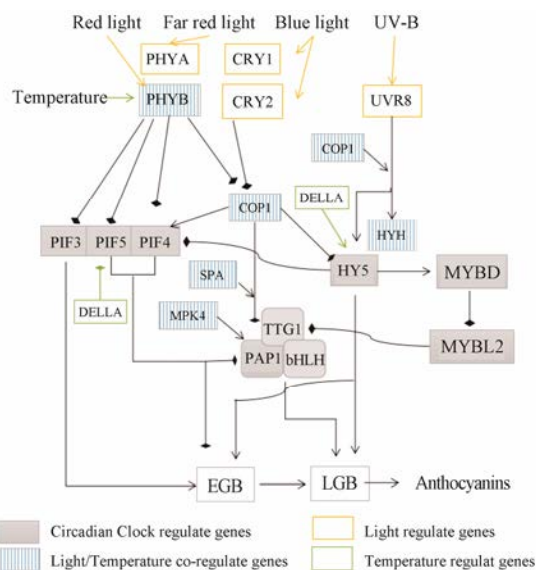


Figure 5 Effects of light and temperature on regulation of anthocyanin synthesis in circadian rhythm system. PHYA/B: Phytochrome A/B; CRY1/2: Cryptochrome 1/2; UVR8: Ultraviolet-B receptor UVR8; COP1: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase COP1; PIFs: Phytochrome interacting factor; HY5: Basic-leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factor family protein; HYH: HY5-homolog; MYBL2: MYB-like 2; MYBD: MYB domain-containing protein; PAPI: Production of anthocyanin pigment 1; TTG1: Transducin/WD40 repeat-like superfamily protein; bHLH: Basic helix-loop-helix family; MPK4: Putative mitogen activated protein kinase 4

钟中促进 *PRR5* 表达的 *RVE8*, 在温度补偿和温度信号传导中起着重要的作用^[30]。*RVE8* 在内部振荡器中具有类似于 *CCA1* 和 *LHY* 的作用, 通过与其他昼夜节律基因的相互作用设置与外界环境相吻合的节律^[30]。在花青素合成途径中, *RVE8* 具有正调节作用, 在中午与负调节子 *LNK* 蛋白相互作用明显, 与此相应花青素的合成在早上达到峰值, 中午明显下降。

2.3 光和温度的相互作用影响花青素合成途径

照射到达地球表面的阳光类型和强度发生着周期性变化, 同时温度也在一定波动范围内每天周期性地循环。阳光辐射不仅增加空气温度, 同时植物吸收的光除了用于进行光合作用转化为化学能其余转化为热能提高了植物温度^[97, 110]。植物组织温度除了受太阳辐射和空气温度的影响, 风和湿度等也是影响因素。因此, 光和温度之间的关系, 以及它们调节昼夜节律钟以影响花青素生物合成的昼夜振荡是非常复杂的。

有研究发现在远红光脉冲之后, 在黑暗环境使光敏受体活性最小化, *phyB* 突变体的幼苗仍然对温度有反应^[113]。这意味着并不是所有的温度传感器都涉及光敏通道, 感光器 *phyB* 被认为是温度传感器, 但是对单独的温度传感器的了解依旧很少。总之, 红光激活 *phyB*, 远红光和高温使其失活^[113]。*UVR8* 二聚体/单体的稳定性受温度的影响, 较低的温度 (8~10 °C) 降低了单体到二聚体的回复率^[114], *ZTL* 介导的反应过程也受到温度影响^[115]。除此之外, *PIFs* 及 *HY5* 等影响因子也同时在光敏通道及温敏通道调节花青素合成中发挥着重要作用。

3 讨论

花青素类成分作为一类重要的植物次生代谢产物, 具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗菌、等多种生理活性, 在预防和改善心脑血管疾病和代谢性疾病等方面具有广阔的应用前景。植物昼夜节律系统不仅影响植物许多生理和分子过程, 而且严格调控着植物次生代谢成分花青素类的生物合成。阐明昼夜节律钟调控花青素类成分的分子机制, 将为后续开展以昼夜节律系统关键基因为遗传操作靶标的精准代谢工程、改良药用植物种质资源提供充分科学依据。

近年来, 关于药用植物花青素类成分生物合成及调控机制的研究已经取得了较大进展, 如淫羊藿、枸杞、葡萄、桑椹、大豆、花生等^[116–120]。目前已基本阐明花青素生物合成途径的多种结构基因 (*CHS*、*CHI*、*F3H*、*FLS*、*DFR*、*LDOX* 和 *UF3GT*)。同时, 这些结构基因的表达还受到转录因子的严格调控。但是

迄今为止, 对于结构基因与转录因子之间复杂的相互作用网络以及转录因子对花青素合成途径相关基因调控方式的了解仍十分有限。而且花青素类成分的生物合成受多种外源性刺激的影响, 而昼夜节律钟通过整合外源刺激信号接收网络、转录因子网络整体调节花青素代谢通道次生产物的生物合成。因此, 研究昼夜节律钟对花青素类成分合成途径的调节机制对于完善整个花青素合成调控网络至关重要。

稳定而敏锐的昼夜节律钟的存在使植物体内的生命活动与外界环境相协调, 在促进植物生长及提高适应性上起着重要作用。低温和高强度的光照尤其是高强度紫外线都不利于植物体的生长, 甚至对植物体造成损伤。大量的研究数据表明, 花青素生物合成上游大部分结构合成酶、具有正调节作用的转录因子等的表达量在黎明与正午之间以及黄昏出现波峰, 这与正午光照尤其是紫外强度最高, 以及夜晚温度较低相呼应。温度与光照作为主要的授时因子, 改变并校准着昼夜节律中心振荡器, 而受昼夜节律钟调控的相关基因, 如 *HY5*、*PIFs*、*WBM* 复合物等与花青素合成途径相关酶基因的启动子结合影响其转录水平, 进而调控该途径中化合物的形成。

除此之外, 低温和强光刺激直接通过其感受器影响 *WBM* 复合物的转录及翻译水平从而对花青素类成分的合成造成影响。也就是说, 光照和温度通过两个途径影响花青素的合成, 一是作为授时因子通过昼夜节律系统调控花青素合成以预见性适应昼夜节律的变化; 二是作为外源刺激, 诱导花青素化合物的补偿合成以响应环境胁迫。光照、温度的改变影响着昼夜节律钟的相位变化, 昼夜节律系统对感受器也具有调控作用, 而探明其中具体的分子机制及对花青素类化合物的调控网络还有待进一步研究。

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