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超累积植物富集镉的生理生化及分子机制

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摘要 重金属镉(Cd)能够被植物吸收而影响植物生长发育, 并且能通过食物链作用进入人体, 影响人类身体健康, 已引起广泛关注. 超累积植物可以在高浓度 Cd 污染土壤中正常生长, 采取一系列防御措施, 包括生成抗氧化酶、细胞壁结合、液泡隔离以及分泌各种化合物(例如植物螯合肽(PCs)和有机酸(OAs))以结合自由移动的 Cd 离子, 从而最大限度地减少 Cd 的毒性作用. 此外, 超累积植物能够过表达与防御机制有关的基因缓解 Cd 胁迫. 为全面了解超累积植物对土壤中 Cd 的吸收、转运和积累相关的生理生化机制以及分子机制, 本文系统地综述了植物根系分泌物螯合作用、植物激素作用和转运蛋白基因过表达的调控作用. 过表达基因除提高吸收转运效果以外, 还影响植物生物量和叶绿素含量、缓解氧化胁迫、促进有机酸合成以及植物根系化合物的分泌. 各种机制之间相互影响, 共同维持植物正常生长. 本综述为今后超累积植物修复 Cd 污染土壤研究提供新的参考方向和思路.

关键词 Cd 胁迫; 超累积植物; 植物修复; 生理生化机制; 植物基因

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Physiological, biochemical, and molecular mechanisms of cadmium enrichment in hyperaccumulator plants

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ABSTRACT With industrial development, the concentration of heavy metals such as cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), and zinc (Zn) in soil has increased significantly owing to human activities. This poses serious threats to plant growth and human health, garnering widespread concern. Cd, in particular, exhibits high mobility in soil. It is predominantly absorbed by plant roots, transported through the xylem, and accumulated in various organelles and sub-organelles within plants. As a non-essential element for plant growth, Cd is toxic even at low concentrations, affecting plants at morphological, physiological, biochemical, and molecular levels. For example, Cd inhibits seed germination, hinders root elongation, and reduces overall plant height. It enters the chloroplasts, compromising the integrity of the chloroplast membrane system, which leads to decreased chlorophyll content, leaf yellowing, reduced photosynthesis, and, in severe cases, plant death. At the cellular level, Cd induces oxidative stress, triggers lipid peroxidation, and generates excessive reactive oxygen species (ROS). These processes damage cell membrane integrity, disrupt cellular functions, and cause oxidative damage. Through long-term natural selection and environmental adaptation, some plants have developed a high tolerance to Cd, with their above-ground parts capable of accumulating heavy metals at concentrations more than 10 times those of ordinary plants. These plants are known as Cd

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hyperaccumulators. Hyperaccumulators can thrive in soils contaminated with high Cd concentrations by employing various strategies to mitigate Cd adverse effects. These include confining heavy metals within cell walls, isolating them in vacuoles, and secreting compounds such as phytochelatins (PCs) and organic acids (OAs) to bind free Cd ions and form Cd-chelates, thereby reducing Cd mobility. Specialized transporters facilitate the uptake of Cd ions and Cd-chelates from the soil into the plant, subsequently transporting them to aerial parts and distributing them across organelles and sub-organelles to minimize Cd-induced tissue damage. To counteract oxidative damage caused by ROS, plants produce enzymatic antioxidants (e.g., superoxide dismutase, catalase, peroxidase, glutathione reductase) and non-enzymatic antioxidants (e.g., ascorbate, carotenoids, flavonoids, phenols), which help maintain cellular integrity and support plant function. At the molecular level, hyperaccumulators mitigate Cd stress by enhancing the transcription of calcium ion signaling pathways and hormone-stimulated transcription factors. This enhancement facilitates the expression of various genes across different plant organs, helping to alleviate the stress and toxic effects of Cd. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the physiological, biochemical, and molecular mechanisms underlying the absorption, transport, and accumulation of Cd in hyperaccumulator plants, this paper systematically reviews the role of root exudate chelation, the influence of plant hormones, and the regulation of transporter gene overexpression. Overexpressed genes not only enhance the absorption and transport of Cd but also influence plant biomass, chlorophyll content, antioxidant mechanisms, organic acid synthesis, and root exudate production. These interconnected mechanisms work together to sustain normal plant growth under Cd stress. This review can offer new insights and reference points for future research on hyperaccumulator-based phytoremediation of Cd-contaminated soil.

KEY WORDS Cd stress; hyperaccumulators; phytoremediation; physiological and biochemical mechanisms; plant genes

由于人类活动, 城市和工业排放、采矿、垃圾焚烧以及农业和工业污染造成了我国土壤重金属污染物严重超标, 影响作物正常生长, 并且通过食物链对人类健康构成严重威胁^[1-3]. 根据 2014 年《全国土壤污染状况调查公报》显示, 我国重金属污染的耕地土壤中 Cd 是最主要的污染物, 超标比例达到了 7.0%, 在所有污染物中居第一位^[4]. 因此, 土壤 Cd 污染是我国亟待解决的重金属污染问题.

Cd 是植物生长的非必需元素, 它借助金属转运蛋白或钙通道进入植物根部, 在韧皮部中流动并储存在植物的任何部位, 进而改变细胞的运输过程, 降低酶活性, 减少植物对水分和养分的吸收, 最终抑制植物生长繁殖. Cd 进入植物叶绿体, 抑制色素功能、叶绿体结构和光合作用的光暗反应, 破坏叶绿体膜系统的完整性, 导致细胞渗透压显著增加. 据报道, 低浓度 Cd 就会导致叶绿体中类囊体结构稀疏, 随着土壤中 Cd 浓度的增加, 类囊体和基粒消失, 叶绿体变成球形并缩小^[5]. 此外, Cd 直接影响叶绿素分子的光子捕获, 导致光合作用减弱, 甚至停止. 在细胞水平上, 重金属与电子传递链中的各种成分相互作用, 导致叶绿体和线粒体中产生大量活性氧(ROS), 破坏细胞膜的完整性, 并干扰各种细胞的功能, 导致氧化损伤^[6].

由于长期的自然选择和对环境的适应, 一些植物已经形成了耐受高浓度 Cd 的特性, 植物的地上部分对重金属的吸收量比普通植物高 10 倍以

上, 该类植物被定义为 Cd 的超累积植物^[7]. 目前已经发现的超累积植物超过 400 种, 它们能够在重金属污染的农田、矿区和水体等环境中正常生长. 邵慧琪等^[8]在矿石冶炼厂发现了多种 Cd 的超累积植物, 如小蓬草(*Erigeron canadensis*)、白车轴草(*Trifolium repens*)、野艾蒿(*Artemisia lavandulifolia*)等. 超累积植物通过多种机制和策略来应对 Cd 胁迫. 主要通过激活抗氧化防御系统、分泌化合物螯合重金属、液泡的区室化作用等方式降低 Cd 对植物细胞的毒害作用. 植物细胞诱导抗氧化酶, 如超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR), 激活抗氧化防御机制来对抗重金属诱导的氧化胁迫, 清除 ROS^[9]. 根部分泌有机酸(OAs)、谷胱甘肽(GSH, 用作合成植物螯合肽(PCs))、金属硫蛋白(MTs)与 Cd 结合生成 Cd-螯合物, 降低 Cd 在土壤中的流动性, 防止它们进入植物^[10]. 与此同时, 植物通过产生与胁迫相关的激素、蛋白质和信号分子, 通过维持体内平衡来克服胁迫, 从而形成了不同的响应防御机制^[11]. 在分子水平上, Cd 胁迫激活转录因子(Transcription factors, TFs)发生转录, 改变植物激素信号传导和诱导相关转运蛋白基因过度表达, 从而避免或缓解 Cd 离子对细胞的毒害作用.

本文概述了植物缓解 Cd 胁迫的生理生化及分子机制, 重点总结了不同超富集植物在 Cd 胁迫下过表达或上调的基因, 以及每个基因表达的作用.

1 植物富集 Cd 的生理生化机制

Cd 进入细胞质, 刺激植物发生生理生化反应, 根系分泌 OAs 和氨基酸(AAs), 合成 GSH、PCs 和 MTs 等化学物螯合重金属, 并产生植物激素^[9]. 植物对重金属的积累主要发生在根系, 转运作用可以实现许多阳离子从根向茎的吸收和运输, 并在地地上部分进行再分配. 转运蛋白在积累和转运重金属过程中起着重要作用. 研究发现锌/铁蛋白 (ZIP)、天然抗性巨噬细胞蛋白 (NRAMP)、重金属 ATP 酶 (HMA)、Ca²⁺/H⁺ 反向转运蛋白 (CAX)、ATP 结合盒转运蛋白 (ABC)、Ca²⁺/阳离子反转运蛋白 (CaCA)、阳离子扩散促进蛋白 (CDF)、黄色条纹蛋白 (YSL) 等金属转运蛋白参与重金属的运输和吸收等过程.

1.1 螯合作用

OAs 是植物根系分泌物的主要成分, 属于弱酸性化合物, 是细胞代谢三羧酸 (TCA) 循环过程

中的中间产物^[12], 含有至少一个羧基与重金属相结合, 主要有柠檬酸、苹果酸、草酸、丙二酸、乌头酸、酒石酸等. 黄杨玲^[13]通过水培和盆栽实验探讨 Cd 胁迫下紫茉莉 (*Mirabilis jalapa*) 分泌有机酸的种类及含量, 在植株和根系分泌物中均检测到草酸、柠檬酸, 且草酸含量随 Cd 浓度的增加而增加. OAs 的羧基可以在细胞外或细胞内与 Cd 离子形成稳定的金属-有机酸络合物并通过液泡隔离起来, 阻止金属离子进入植物体内或避免其在根部敏感部位积累 (图 1). 外源施加有机酸可以缓解重金属对植物的抗氧化系统和光合作用的危害, 增加植物对 Cd 的吸收效率. 在紫茉莉种植土壤中施加外源草酸不仅显著降低了土壤 pH 值, 导致土壤中有效态 Cd 含量增加, 促进了紫茉莉根系对 Cd 的吸收, 而且增加了紫茉莉叶片中叶绿素 a 含量和 CAT 和 POD 酶活性, 增强了光合作用并缓解了 Cd 对植物叶片产生的氧化胁迫, 因此紫茉莉能够正常生长^[13]. 此外, 在土壤中施加柠檬酸和苹

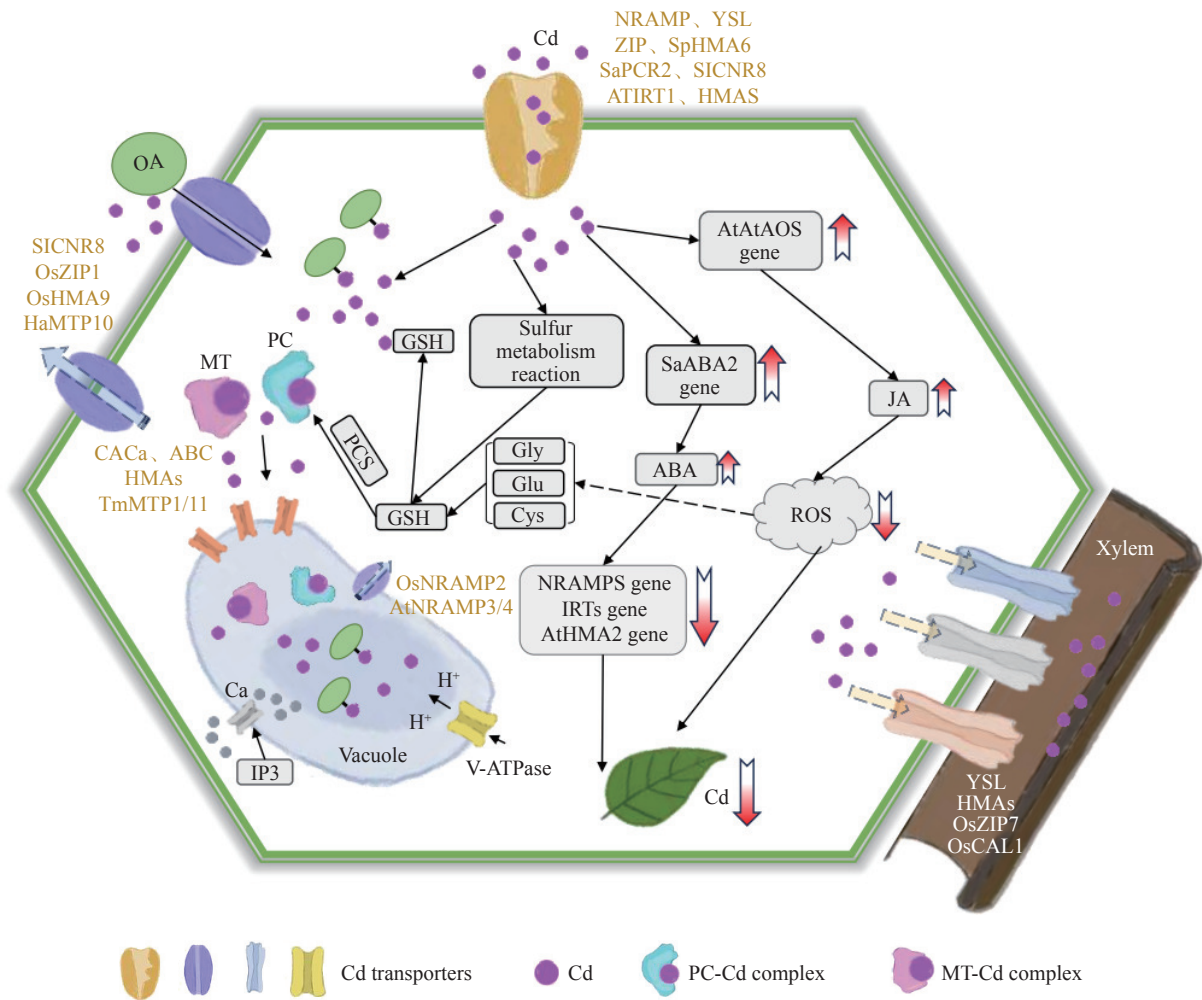


图 1 植物吸收/转运 Cd 以及对 Cd 的响应和积累的关键蛋白及途径 (红色箭头表示抑制或促进作用)

Fig.1 Key proteins and pathways involved in Cd uptake, transport, response, and accumulation in plants (red arrows indicate inhibition or promotion)

果酸提高了伴矿景天(*Sedum plumbizincicola*)的生物量和对 Cd 的修复效率^[14]。

重金属胁迫也会诱导植物根系分泌 AAs, 金属离子可以和 AAs 中的羧基、氨基、巯基和酚基结合形成复合物, 进而影响重金属的迁移率和生物有效性。常见的 AAs 有谷氨酸、丙氨酸、甘氨酸、苏氨酸、亮氨酸和苯丙氨酸等。Cd 可以诱导拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)产生半胱氨酸^[15], 促进伴矿景天(*Sedum plumbizincicola*)根部丙氨酸、缬氨酸等代谢物的分泌^[16]。不同的 Cd 处理浓度会影响伴矿景天根系氨基酸含量, 低浓度 Cd 胁迫促进了根系丙氨酸和缬氨酸的分泌, 而高浓度 Cd 胁迫时 N-甲酰甘氨酸、丙氨酸和缬氨酸含量增加^[16]。此外, 其他重金属如铅(Pb)、锌(Zn)和铜(Cu)胁迫也会促进植物根系积累氨基酸^[17]。

此外, 植物根系分泌 PCs 和 MTs 都能与 Cd 结合形成 Cd 络合物, 金属络合物结构非常稳定, 毒性较小。L-谷氨酸(Glu)、甘氨酸(Gly)和 L-半胱氨酸(Cys)是参与 PCs 生物合成的关键氨基酸。PCs 具有特定的结构式 $(\text{g-Glu-Cys})_n\text{-Gly}(n=2\sim 11)$, 并且通过硫醇(—SH)基团螯合重金属, 在液泡 Cd 解毒中发挥关键作用^[18]。此外, MTs 也是一类利用半胱氨酸的硫醇基团与重金属结合的植物螯合物, 与 PCs 合成的方法不同, MTs 是通过翻译 mRNA 直接产生的^[19]。在 HMA、CaCA 和 ABC 等转运蛋白家族的作用下将根系中的 Cd 和 Cd 螯合物向上转运到液泡中以减轻毒性作用^[20](图 1)。

1.2 植物激素

植物激素主要包括生长素(Auxin, IAA)、细胞分裂素(Cytokinin, CTK)、脱落酸(Abscisic acid, ABA)、乙烯(Ethylene)和茉莉酸(JA)等, 对植物正常生长发育相关的代谢和生化过程有积极作用。植物激素可以提高植物光合作用, 增加植物生长周期, 提高植物生物量, 强化植物富集效果。植物激素可通过提高三叶鬼针草(*Bidens pilosa*)光合作用和增强抗氧化能力, 来提高植物修复效率^[21]。比如, 在土壤中喷施植物激素 IAA、芸苔素内酯(BRs)和激动素(KT), 可促进鬼针草的光合作用, 提高鬼针草的抗氧化酶活性, 降低 Cd 对鬼针草生长的胁迫, 进而提高了鬼针草的生物量与 Cd 的富集^[22]。IAA 是植物体内普遍存在的内源生长素, 其含量受 ABA 生物合成酶基因(SaABA 2)过表达的影响, 可直接参与植物对重金属胁迫的反应^[23]。IAA 可以显著促进叶片细胞壁对 Cd 的固持作用^[24], 从而降低植物地上部分的 Cd 对植物的毒害作用(图 1)。Cd 诱导

JA 合成基因(AtAOS)的表达, 产生内源 JA, 抑制 Cd 胁迫下 ROS 的生成, 从而提高 Cd 耐性, 缓解了 Cd 对根和叶生长的抑制^[25]。茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)是茉莉酸的一种衍生物, 在 Cd 胁迫下也被大量累积, 导致 BnXTH 1 基因被激活, 进而增加半纤维素含量, 促进 Cd 与半纤维素结合, 缓解细胞内 Cd 的胁迫^[26]。ABA 是由叶黄质合成的类倍半萜化合物, 是解毒重金属的关键植物激素。Cd 胁迫下, 东南景天(*Sedum alfredii*)中 ABA 生物合成酶基因 SaABA 2 上调表达增加了凯氏带中 ABA 浓度^[27]。ABA 可以抑制金属转运蛋白基因的表达, 减少 Cd 的吸收和运输; 增加植物螯合肽合成酶(PCS)基因的表达, 进而增强 Cd 螯合作用; 增加抗氧化酶活性或非酶抗氧化剂含量, 以提高植物对 Cd 的耐受性^[28]。

1.3 金属转运蛋白

Cd 胁迫下, 与植物吸收、转运和外排有关的转运蛋白(如 ABC 蛋白家族、HMA 蛋白家族、ZIP 蛋白家族、MTPs 蛋白家族和 NRAMPs 蛋白家族)负责将 Cd 离子从植物根部通过木质部转运到植物地上部分, 并分配到不同的器官组织^[29]。液泡膜上的转运蛋白将 Cd 转移并储存在液泡中, 增强液泡的区隔作用, 减少对细胞膜的损伤。ABC 转运蛋白家族是一类运输功能较强的膜蛋白, 主要位于液泡膜中, 并且广泛存在于原核生物和真核生物物种中, 涉及众多的生物过程, 包括细胞解毒阳离子和信号转导等^[30]。MATE 蛋白通过主动运输将内源代谢产物和外源有毒物质运输到细胞外, 尤其是在重金属离子的转运中^[31]。属于 ZIP 蛋白家族的阳离子转运蛋白主要位于 Cd/Zn 超累积植物和非超累积植物根系的质膜上。

2 重金属 Cd 胁迫下植物基因上调

Cd 对植物体内能量代谢、遗传途径、植物激素信号途径、酶合成途径和植物激素生物合成途径的调控具有负向影响, 并且干扰基因表达。在植物细胞中, 重金属转运系统由重金属相关转运蛋白组成, 转运蛋白基因是编码转运蛋白的脱氧核糖核酸 DNA 序列。防御基因表达的转录调控是植物抵抗外部胁迫的关键步骤。另外还有编码植物螯合肽合成酶(PCS)基因、MT 基因和 CAT 基因等在 Cd 胁迫时被调控, 在螯合重金属和缓解氧化胁迫等方面起重要作用。表 1 列举了在 Cd 胁迫下不同超累积植物过表达的基因以及每个基因上调后在缓解 Cd 胁迫过程中的作用。Cd 刺激植物 Ca^{2+} 信号和植物激素产生, 转录因子转录合成转运蛋

表1 Cd胁迫下植物基因的表达

Table 1 Expression of plant genes under cadmium stress

Gene family	Gene	Plants	Function	Reference
HMA Gene family	SpHMA 1	<i>Sedum plumbizincicola</i>	Transport of Cd (from chloroplast to cytoplasm)	[32–33]
	SpHMA 2		Transport of Cd	
	SpHMA 3		Transport of Cd (from cytoplasm to vacuole)	
	SpHMA 7	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Inhibition of Cd efflux	[34]
	GhHMAD 5		Increased tolerance to Cd	[35]
	HMA 4		Transport of Cd ions to the xylem (roots)	[36]
	OjHMA 1, 2, 3, 7	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Transport and absorption of cadmium	[37]
ABC Gene family	AtABCC 1, 2, 3	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Transport of PC-Cd complex	[38–39]
	AtABCC 6		Affects plant growth/development	[40]
ZIP Gene family	AtIRT 1	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd	[41]
	OsZIP 1, 3	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Increase the accumulation of Cd	[41]
	NtZIP 7, 28	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Transport of Cd and redistribution of nutrient elements in leaves	[42]
bZIP Gene family	SpbZIP 60	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd	[43]
	SpbZIP	<i>Sedum plumbizincicola</i>	Response to Cd stress	[43]
WRKY Gene family	WRKY 58	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd (Negative regulation)	[44–45]
	SpWRKY 69	<i>Sedum plumbizincicola</i>	Transport of Cd	[46]
	GmWRKY 142	<i>Glycine max</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd	[47]
	WRKY 75	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd	[48]
DEFL Gene family	CAL 2	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Transport of Cd	[31]
PLAC Gene family	SaPCR 2	<i>Sedum alfredii</i>	Expulsion of Cd	[49]
Hsf Gene family	SaHsfB 2a, 2e	<i>Sedum alfredii</i>	Response to Cd stress (root)	[50]
	SaHsfA 1a, 1d		Response to Cd stress (stem)	
	SaHsfB 1, SaHsfC 1b		Response to Cd stress (stem)	
	SaHsfB 4b		Response to Cd stress (leaf)	
MT Gene family	SaMT 2	<i>Sedum alfredii</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd (Chelating metal and improving antioxidant system)	[51]
	MT 1, 2, 3	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd (Eliminating reactive oxygen species and enhancing antioxidant activity)	[52–53]
	TaMT 3	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Increased tolerance to Cd (increase the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD))	[54]
NRAMP Gene family	NRAMP	<i>Glycine max</i>	Transport of Cd ions	[55]
	AtNramp 4	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Inhibition of cadmium ion efflux from vacuoles	[56]
	NtNRAMP 2, 5, 6	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Absorption and transport of cadmium	[57–59]
	SaNRAMP 1, 3	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Transport and accumulation of Cd	[60]
	SpNramp 1, 2, 3	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Absorption of cadmium	[61]
	NRAMP 3, 5, 6	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>cicla</i>	Transport of Cd	[62]

白基因, 基因在植物不同的器官部位表达来增强植物对重金属 Cd 的耐受性(图 2).

2.1 P_{1B} 型金属 ATP 酶 (HMA) 基因家族

HMA 是一类能够利用 ATP 水解产生的能量驱动离子进行跨膜运输的转运蛋白, 在 Cd 向地上部分运输和液泡区室化中发挥重要作用^[63]. HMA 3 是 HMA 基因家族中研究最多的成员, 在 HMA 3 的作用下, 伴矿景天^[32–33]、芥菜(*Brassica juncea*)^[36]

和浙麦冬(*Ophiopogon japonicus*)^[37]、YSD 型水稻^[62]中的 Cd 从细胞质转运并储存到液泡中. 在 HMA 2 的作用下, 一部分 Cd 通过木质部汁液中的长距离运输被运输至枝条^[64]. 拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)中 AtHMA 3 的过表达增强了植物对 Cd、Zn、Pb 和 Co 的耐受性及积累^[65]; AtHMA 2 和 AtHMA 4 负责将 Zn 和 Cd 从根向地上部分转运^[66]; AtHMA 4 基因敲除的突变体对 Cd 和 Zn 的敏感性高于该基

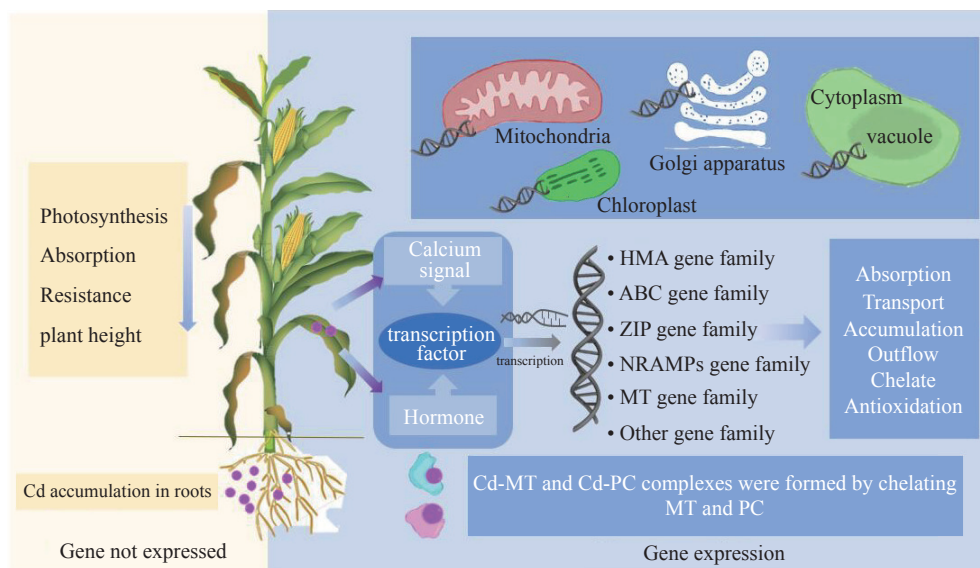


图 2 镉胁迫下植物基因作用及表达部位

Fig.2 Plant gene activity and expression sites under cadmium stress

因正常表达的植物体^[67]. 在拟南芥中, 属于 P1B 型 ATP 酶亚家族的 OsHMA 1 可能参与 Zn 的运输, 而 OsHMA 3 仅在根细胞液泡中运输 Cd 并在液泡区隔 Cd 过程中起着重要作用^[68].

2.2 ATP 结合盒转运蛋白 (ABC) 基因家族

ABC 包括 4 个核心结构域(两个核苷酸结合区和两个跨膜区), 都位于叶绿体、线粒体、过氧化物酶体和液泡的膜中^[27], 它们通过主动转运促进重金属的跨膜转运^[69]. 根据 ABC 转运蛋白成员的大小和结构域, ABC 转运蛋白家族被进一步分为 13 个亚家族. 其中参与 Cd 及其螯合物转运的亚家族包括耐药相关蛋白(MRP)、多效药物抗性(PDR)转运蛋白和线粒体 ABC 转运蛋白(ATM)亚家族. 在 Cd 胁迫下, ABC 转运蛋白基因在拟南芥中表达, 影响拟南芥正常生长发育以及转运 PC-Cd 螯合物^[37]等(图 2). 在拟南芥中表达的 AtABCC 1 和 AtABCC 2 是两种重要的液泡膜转运蛋白, 这两种转运蛋白将 PC-Cd(II) 络合物转运到液泡中, 从而降低根和芽细胞中的 Cd 浓度^[27]; AtABCC 3 将 PC-Cd 复合体向液泡运输, 其活性受 Cd 浓度的调控, 并与 AtABCC 1/AtABCC 2 的功能相协调^[70]. AtMRP 7 定位于液泡膜和质膜中, 其过表达增加了烟草叶液泡中 Cd 浓度及烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)根中 Cd 浓度^[71]. AtPDR 8 是拟南芥中编码 ABC 转运蛋白家族的 15 个基因之一, 在暴露于外部和内部应激物后显示出总体改变的调节^[72]. WRKY 13 基因在提高植物 Cd 的耐受性具有独特的作用, 在拟南芥中影响 PDR 8 基因的上调, 从而降低植物中 Cd 的积累^[73].

2.3 锌和铁调节的转运蛋白 (ZIP) 家族基因

ZIP 家族又称“ZRT, IRT-like protein”, 是锌转运蛋白(ZRT)和铁转运蛋白(IRT)家族的总称. 大多数 ZIP 蛋白有 8 个跨膜结构域, 其氨基和羧基末端都位于细胞外. 在双子叶植物和单子叶植物中均发现有 ZIP 家族基因的表达, 包括拟南芥^[41]、苜蓿(*Medicago sativa*)^[74]、龙葵(*Solanum nigrum*)^[75]等. IRT 1 是最先在拟南芥中发现的属于 ZIP 家族的转运蛋白, 负责吸收转运多种金属(如 Fe、Zn 和 Cd)^[76]. AtIRT 1 被诱导表达后, 芽和根的数量分别增加了 525 倍和 22 倍, 并且在高 Cd 浓度下 AtIRT1 也能将土壤中的 Cd 吸收到根部并转移到拟南芥地上部分^[41]. 并且将拟南芥中的 IRT 1 基因在龙葵中过表达, 转基因龙葵的根部生长明显优越, 抗氧化酶活性增加, ROS 水平降低, 细胞凋亡减少, 大大增加了龙葵对镉的耐受性^[75]. 在烟草叶片和根系中 NtZIP 7 的表达还受植物激素的影响. 在转 NtZIP 7 基因烟草中活性氧清除系统的相关酶 CAT、APX(抗坏血酸过氧化物酶)和 SOD 在 Cd 处理后都显著上升, 说明 NtZIP 7 可以提高烟草的抗氧化性, 增加烟草对 Cd 的耐受性^[42].

2.4 天然耐药相关巨噬细胞蛋白 (NRAMPs) 家族基因

NRAMP 位于细胞膜上, 在二价金属离子跨细胞膜转运中发挥着至关重要的作用, 负责吸收转运 Mn 的 NRAMP 5 基因^[77]、负责转运 Fe 和 Mn 的 NRAMP 1 和负责 Zn 摄取的 Zip 5/9, 均有助于 Cd 的摄取^[78-79]. 有研究表明 NRAMP 1 在大豆(*Glycine max*)^[55]和芥菜^[60]中均上调表达, NRAMP 5 在烟草^[57]

和红叶苋菜(*Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*)^[62]中过表达,参与Cd的吸收、转运和外排等过程并且提高植物对Cd的耐受性.不同时间和不同浓度Cd处理超富集植物烟草, NtNRAMP 2表达量都上调,表明NtNRAMP 2参与烟草对Cd的吸收和转运过程^[59].SaNRAMP 3在芥菜中异位表达增强了将Cd从根系运输到芽孢的效率,从而增加了芽孢对Cd的积累效率^[60].大多数GmNRAMP基因在过量Cd处理下发生显著变化,大豆根中GmNRAMP 1a、GmNRAMP 3a、GmNRAMP 5a的表达均因Cd毒性增大而显著增强^[52].并且大豆中同一亚家族的GmNRAMP蛋白具有相似的亚细胞定位,均定位在液泡膜和质膜中,负责储存、吸收和释放Cd离子.

2.5 其他基因家族

除了上述转运蛋白家族外,还有许多其他转运蛋白也参与Cd的摄取、转运和外排(表1).在MT基因上存在可以与转录因子结合的位点,从而导致基因差异表达并对重金属暴露做出反应.MT基因分为MT 1、2、3、4四类,在拟南芥中表达的有MT 1及其亚类MT 1a和MT 1c.在东南景天中发现了SaMT 2基因,该基因的表达可以通过螯合金属和改善抗氧化系统,显著提高植株对Cd和Zn的耐受性和积累能力^[30].MT基因也可以消除活性氧和增强抗氧化性,提高Cd耐受性和积累水平,从而保护植物免受氧化损伤.比如垂序商陆(*Phytolacca americana*)表达的MT 1、2、3基因^[49]和烟草中的TaMT 3基因^[51].

YSL家族介导植物中金属离子和金属离子与烟酰胺形成的金属-烟酰胺螯合物的跨膜运输,以及从根到芽的长距离运输^[73].YSL蛋白最先被报道在转运重金属铁中起重要作用,随后被发现参与铜、锌、镉和锰的转运^[58].

3 结论及展望

超累积植物通过生理生化和分子机制吸收、耐受、解毒和隔离Cd实现对Cd污染土壤的修复:(1)超累积植物在Cd胁迫下分泌OAs、AAs、PCs、MTs等多种络合剂与土壤和植物体内的Cd发生络合反应,生成稳定且毒性较低的Cd络合物;(2)植物激素在超累积植物耐受和转运Cd离子、降低ROS水平和缓解超累积植物氧化胁迫方面都起到重要的作用,植物激素的合成与植物激素相关基因在Cd胁迫下的表达有关;(3)Cd离子和Cd络合物在金属转运蛋白的作用下运输并储存在液泡、叶柄、叶鞘和老叶中,以防止Cd对植物细胞

呼吸、细胞分裂和其他细胞过程产生伤害;(4)在分子机制方面,已经研究得出许多基因家族(HMA、ZIP、YSL、MTP基因家族等)与响应Cd胁迫有关,超累积植物体内基因上调或过表达影响植物生长发育和代谢等过程,基因转录生成金属转运蛋白以及植物螯合物,进而强化超累积植物对Cd的耐性,达到转运、解毒和富集重金属的目的.

由于超累积植物的生长速度缓慢,生物量低,且容易受到外界环境变化的影响导致超累积植物对重金属污染土壤的修复周期变长,因此,需要使用多学科方法进行进一步的研究.(1)提高植物修复性能是植物修复的关键步骤.植物基因工程技术是一个不错的选择,通过增加植物生物量或提高吸收和隔离Cd的效率来提高超累积植物对Cd的修复效果,但是要关注转基因植物和本土植物的竞争问题.(2)研究超累积植物参与Cd提取、转运和稳定的基因至关重要,这不仅要关注超累积植物中单个基因的表达,而且着眼于超累积植物整体基因的上调.(3)研究超累积植物和Cd之间相互影响的机制,如Cd在运输过程中的化学、形态变化及与转运蛋白结合的分子机制;在Cd的吸收和转运过程中,转运蛋白的结构和形态的变化,以及不同蛋白质之间的相互作用.

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