

植物 β -半乳糖苷酶研究进展

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摘要 植物 β -半乳糖苷酶是一类糖苷水解酶,能够从 β -D-半乳聚糖或寡聚糖支链非还原末端切除 β -D-半乳糖残基。 β -半乳糖苷酶广泛分布于各种植物中,通过对细胞壁的重塑参与植物生长发育过程。总结了植物 β -半乳糖苷酶生化与分子生物学方面的最新研究进展,并就其结构域及催化机制、生化特性、亚细胞定位和表达模式、生理功能等方面展开详述。

关键词 β -半乳糖苷酶;基因家族;生理功能;亚细胞定位

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Research Progress on Plant β -Galactosidase

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Abstract Plant β -galactosidase is a kind of glycoside hydrolase, which can remove terminal β -D-galactose residues from the non-reducing end of β -D-galactan or the branched side chain of oligosaccharide. It is widely distributed in various plants and participates in plant growth and development through remodeling cell walls. In this paper, the latest advances in biochemical and molecular biology of plant β -galactosidase were summarized. The structure domain, catalytic mechanism, biochemical characteristics, subcellular localization and expression patterns, physiological functions and so on were described in detail.

Key words β -galactosidase; Gene family; Physiological function; Subcellular localization

β -半乳糖苷酶(β -galactosidases, BGALs)(EC3.2.1.23)是一类糖苷水解酶(glycoside hydrolases, GHs),能够从 β -D-半乳聚糖或寡聚糖支链非还原末端切除 β -D-半乳糖残基,广泛分布于植物、动物和微生物中。GH1、GH2、GH3、GH35、GH42、GH50 和 GH59 水解酶家族中都发现了具有 BGALs 水解酶活性的成员,其中所有的植物源 BGALs 属于 GH35 家族^[1]。

BGALs 在生物体内起着重要作用。例如,人类 GH35 家族的 *GLB1* 基因参与消除溶酶体中神经节苷脂末端半乳糖残基,*GLB1* 缺失导致毒性神经节苷脂积累进而引起神经节苷脂沉积症^[2];人类 GH59 家族的 *GALC* 基因参与消除半乳糖神经酰胺半乳糖残基,基因缺陷后将导致 Krabbe 疾病^[3];分子生物学中常用的大肠杆菌 *LacZ* 基因编码 GH2 家族 BGAL,是细菌在葡萄糖饥饿条件下乳糖代谢所必需的^[4]。植物源 BGALs 属于多基因家族,是一类与细胞壁多糖代谢相关的酶,从各种植物中分离得到的 BGALs 表明其参与多种生理过程,如种子萌发、花粉发育、果实成熟等。极少部分植物 BGALs 基因已被克隆并进行了功能鉴定,如拟南芥 *AtBGAL6* 和 *AtBGAL10* 基因失活分别导致种子黏液释放减少和芒果萼片变短^[5-6];番茄 *TBG4* 的下调导致果实硬度增加等^[7];但绝大多数植物 BGALs 在发育中的生理功能尚未明确。笔者总结了目前植物 BGALs 在细胞与分子生物学方面的最新研究进展,并就结构域及催化机制、生化特性、亚细胞

定位和表达模式、生理功能等方面展开详述,同时,从水稻中克隆了 *OsBGAL1* 和 *OsBGAL6* 这 2 个基因,并分别构建了其过表达和基因敲除转基因株系,为后续生理功能研究提供了生物材料。

1 植物 BGALs 家族、结构域及其催化机制

所有的植物 BGALs 基因都属于 GH35 家族,是多基因家族,不同植物含有不同数目 BGALs 基因。拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)基因组含有 17 个 BGALs 基因^[8];番茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)基因组含有 17 个 BGALs 基因^[9];水稻(*Oryza sativa*)基因组含有 15 个 BGALs 基因^[10];其他植物如日本梨(*Pyrus pyrifolia*)^[11]、油菜(*Brassica campestris* ssp. *chinensis*)^[12]、桃(*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)^[13]、亚麻(*Linum usitatissimum*)^[14]、苹果(*Malus pumila*)^[15] 中分别含有 8、16、17、43、13 个 BGALs 基因成员。

已发现的植物 BGALs 蛋白含有的结构域类型包含 N-信号肽、GH35 保守序列、GH2N、BetaGal4_5、PRP_N、Gal-凝集素等。所有 GH35 家族的 BGALs 都含有 GH35 保守活性序列 G-G-P-[LIVM](2)-x(2)-Q-x-E-N-E-[FY];Gal-凝集素和 N-信号肽在 BGALs 序列中可单独存在,也可同时存在或不存在;其他如 GH2N、BetaGal4_5、PRP_N 等结构域只存在于少数特殊的 BGALs 中。

BGALs 催化反应遵循 Koshland 保持机制,从 β -异头碳构象端释放半乳糖。在 CAZy 数据库中,GH35 家族属于 GH-A 分支,折叠成含有 2 个谷氨酸残基的 $(\alpha/\beta)8$ 跨膜桶状结构域,其中一个谷氨酸残基作为质子供体,另一谷氨酸残基作为催化反应的亲核基团,攻击底物异头碳形成的糖基-酶复合物^[16]。植物中 β -D 连接的半乳糖残基可见于糖脂(如 monogalactosyldiacyl-glycerol, MGDG)^[17]、蛋白多糖(如

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arabinogalactan proteins, AGPs)^[18] 和细胞壁多糖[如木葡聚糖(xyloglucans)和鼠李半乳糖醛酸聚糖 I(rhamnogalacturonan I, RGI)]^[19] 等。

2 植物 BGALs 生化特性

自 1994 年以来,研究人员陆续从拟南芥、番茄、草莓、甜椒、苹果、萝卜、水稻、芒果、香蕉、樱桃、杨桃、柿子、鹰嘴豆、豌豆、芸豆等植物中分离得到多种活性 BGALs,如表 1 所示。BGALs 的 pH 适应范围较广,霉菌属来源的 BGALs 最适 pH 为 2.5~5.4,酵母和细菌来源的 BGALs 最适 pH 为 6.0~7.0^[20],而已发现的植物 BGALs 最适 pH 为 2.8~5.0,温度为 37~67 °C。植物 BGALs 可催化水解 β -(1,2)-、 β -(1,3)-、 β -(1,4)-、 β -(1,6)-等多种类型糖苷键^[21],其底物涉及半乳聚糖(galactan)、阿拉伯半乳聚糖(arabino-galactans)、阿拉伯半乳聚糖蛋白(arabinogalactan proteins, AGPs)、木葡聚糖(xyloglucans)、半乳糖脂(galactolipids)和糖蛋白(glycoproteins)等多种细胞壁组分。

表 1 体外或体内证明有生化活性的植物 BGALs

Table 1 Chemical characterized plant BGALs *in vitro* or *in vivo* experiments

序号 No.	来源 Source	名称 Name	参考文献 Reference
1	拟南芥	AtBGAL1	[22]
2	拟南芥	AtBGAL2	[23]
3	拟南芥	AtBGAL3	[22]
4	拟南芥	AtBGAL4	[22]
5	拟南芥	AtBGAL5	[23]
6	拟南芥	AtBGAL6	[5]
7	拟南芥	AtBGAL10	[6]
8	拟南芥	AtBGAL12	[22]
9	番茄	TBG1	[25]
10	番茄	TBG4	[26]
11	番茄	TBG5	[26]
12	番茄	TBG6	[27]
13	草莓	Fa β Gal1	[28]
14	草莓	Fa β Gal2	[28]
15	草莓	Fa β Gal3	[28]
16	草莓	Fa β Gal4	[29]
17	甜椒	PBG1	[30]
18	苹果	pABG1	[31]
19	萝卜	RsBGAL1	[32]
20	水稻	OsBGAL1	[33]
21	水稻	OsBGAL2	[33]
22	水稻	OsBGAL13	[10]
23	芒果	BGAL/I/II/III	[34]
24	香蕉	MA-Gal	[35]
25	樱桃	BGAL	[36]
26	杨桃	BGALI	[37]
27	柿子	DkGAL1	[38]
28	鹰嘴豆	CpGAL	[39]
29	豌豆	PsBGAL	[40]
30	芸豆	BGAL	[41]

3 植物 BGALs 亚细胞定位及表达

拟南芥 BGALs 已有研究的基因全部定位于细胞壁。Gantulga 等^[22] 利用免疫金标记方法证明 AtBGAL1 和 AtBGAL12 蛋白定位于木质部细胞壁;Dean 等^[5] 构建 AtBGAL6 的 GFP 融合蛋白并在烟草中瞬时表达,表明 AtBGAL6 定位

于细胞壁;Gantulga 等^[23] 利用点杂交的方法发现拟南芥细胞壁组分中存在 AtBGAL2 和 AtBGAL5;Wei 等^[24] 利用蛋白质组学方法同样在拟南芥细胞壁检测到 AtBGAL8。苹果 $Md\beta$ -Gal1, $Md\beta$ -Gal2, $Md\beta$ -Gal5 基因的 GFP 融合表达载体在洋葱表皮细胞瞬时表达结果证明 3 个基因全部定位于细胞壁^[15]。这些 BGALs 的亚细胞壁定位结果表明其在细胞壁重塑中有重要作用。

拟南芥 BGALs 基因在不同组织器官中呈现差异化表达,AtBGAL17 主要在茎秆表达,AtBGAL7, AtBGAL11, AtBGAL13 主要在花器官中表达,AtBGAL12, AtBGAL14, AtBGAL16 则在检测的组织中很少表达,其余 AtBGALs 成员则在多个组织中均有表达^[9]。同样地,在水稻、亚麻等其他植物 BGALs 基因家族成员的表达都是有组织差异性和特异性。这说明 BGALs 广泛参与了植物生长发育过程。

4 植物 BGALs 的生理功能

植物细胞壁参与了许多重要生理过程,如维持控制细胞生长、物质运输和信息传递、防御反应、细胞黏附及其他应激反应等^[42~43]。植物 BGALs 的作用底物包含多种细胞壁组分,表明 BGALs 是通过对细胞壁的重塑而参与植物生长发育的。目前已明确生理功能的 BGALs 基因汇总见表 2,主要体现在以下几个方面:①参与果实成熟软化过程。果实成熟软化过程与细胞壁成分变化息息相关,主要是果胶多糖结构的改变,如在甲酯酶、果胶裂解酶、半乳糖醛酸酶和 BGALs 作用下果胶多糖结构改变,从而促进果实软化成熟;如表 2 中 TBG4, TBG6, Fa β Gal4, DkGAL1, PpBGAL10, PpBGAL16 等基因都与果实软化相关。②参与花器官的发育。如将矮牵牛花中的 6 个 BGALs 基因同时敲除后,其花瓣中果胶半乳聚糖含量增加,但花瓣的强度降低^[44];AtBGAL10 突变体表现出萼片及果荚变短。③参与种子萌发、胚根伸长等其他生长发育过程。如拟南芥 *bgal1/bgal3* 双突变体花茎和下胚轴变短。

5 植物 BGALs 的应用

微生物源 BGALs 是一种重要的食用生物催化剂,被广泛应用于乳品行业中的乳糖水解,这些 BGALs 具有热稳定性或低温活性。低温(如 4 °C) BGALs 应用于食品工业从热敏感乳制品中去除乳糖污染^[48];高温(如 70 °C)条件下有最佳水解活性的 BGALs,被用于工业生产无乳糖奶^[49]。除了水解酶活性,某些微生物 BGALs 具有转糖苷活性,可将半乳糖残基转移至乳糖形成一种人类益生元膳食 β -低聚半乳糖(β -galacto-oligo-saccharides, GOS)^[50], BGALs 转糖苷研究逐渐成为近年来功能性低聚糖开发和技术应用的新热点。

BGALs 虽然已经实现商品化,但其应用仍受到热稳定性、产物抑制、转糖苷活性低等问题的限制,植物 BGALs 具有数量多、低成本、易获得、污染风险低等优势,可作为新的酶源,开发出具有特殊催化功能的 BGALs,满足工业化生产的需求。如从豌豆中分离得到的 PsBGAL 具有高乳糖亲和性、高水解效率,并被进一步开发成固定酶类 Sephadex-PsBGAL 和 Chitosan-PsBGAL^[51];鹰嘴豆 CpGAL 也同样可开发成为固定化酶^[52]。

表2 已功能鉴定的植物BGALs基因

Table 2 Functional characterized BGALs genes in plant

植物 Plant	基因名称 Gene name	突变体或超表达表型 Mutant or overexpression phenotype	细胞壁成分变化 Cell wall composition change	参考文献 Reference
拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	<i>AtBGAL6</i>	种子黏液释放受阻	黏液半乳糖基侧链结构变化	[5]
	<i>AtBGAL10</i>	果荚、萼片变短	木葡聚糖A单位结构变化	[6]
	<i>bgal1/bgal3</i>	花茎、下胚轴变短	半乳聚糖含量增加	[45]
番茄 <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	<i>TBG4</i>	果实硬度增加	半乳糖含量降低	[7]
	<i>TBG6</i>	果实软化、疤痕、腔体空间等	半乳糖含量降低	[27]
草莓 <i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	<i>FaβGal4</i>	果实软化受阻	果胶和半纤维素中半乳糖含量升高	[29]
柿子 <i>Diospyros Kaki</i> L. f	<i>DkGAL1</i>	果实硬度降低、胚根伸长等	乳糖含量变化	[38]
桃子 <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.)	<i>PpBGAL10</i>	果实软化受阻	果胶增加、纤维素和半纤维素降低	[46]
	<i>PpBGAL16</i>	果实软化受阻	果胶增加、纤维素和半纤维素降低	[46]
鹰嘴豆 <i>Cicer arietinum</i>	β I-Gal	无明显形态差异	半乳聚糖侧链降低	[45]
	β III-Gal	形态改变	半乳聚糖侧链降低、HG 增加	[47]

6 植物BGALs未来研究方向

关于植物BGALs的生物学和生化作用研究方兴未艾,主要有以下几个主要问题有待解决:首先,除了GH35保守序列和信号肽,BGALs中其他结构域的功能是什么?如前人研究表明一个水稻BGAL1(LOC_Os03g06940)的凝集素结构域有凝集素活性,可能与BGALs底物特异性识别有关^[53]。目前“结构-功能”关系的分子调控研究滞后,如何将已有的酶学数据与分子结构和功能信息结合,深入研究催化机理和调控机制是BGALs研究领域的探索方向之一。第二是BGALs时空表达问题。作为一个大的基因家族,要明确每个BGAL的生化功能首先需要对BGAL进行纯化,而某些BGALs难以纯化;而且可能存在功能冗余,导致明确其生理功能存在一定难度,如拟南芥 $AtBGAL1$ 、 $AtBGAL2$ 、 $AtBGAL3$ 、 $AtBGAL4$ 、 $AtBGAL5$ 、 $AtBGAL12$ 这6个基因单基因敲除后,其实变体没有明显的表型变化^[54],但 $bgal1/bgal3$ 双突变体则表现出花序茎和下胚轴变短等。第三,BGALs的天然底物是什么,释放的 β -半乳糖去向哪里?半乳聚糖、糖脂和蛋白多糖中都存在 β -D-半乳糖残基,细胞壁结构复杂且是动态变化的,那么植物各种生理过程中BGALs的具体底物会差异显著。而BGALs水解释放的半乳糖残基可能有3种去向:①作为能量来源;②作为底物用于构建新的糖缀合物;③作为信号分子启动信号级联反应。在植物中,糖分子如葡萄糖和蔗糖既可作为能源,也可作为信号分子。葡萄糖在细胞凋亡和器官发育过程中起着重要作用^[55];蔗糖可作为信号分子调控果聚糖和花青素的生物合成^[56]。那么乳糖能否作为信号分子将是一个新的研究方向。

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