

ATHK1 位于过氧化氢下游并通过调节钙通道介导保卫细胞 ABA 信号转导

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摘要 植物通过不断进化增强对环境中水分缺乏的抵抗能力. 脱落酸在植物干旱和渗透胁迫反应中起到重要的作用. 组氨酸激酶也被认为是作为感受子和调节子对水分亏缺作出反应. 本研究结果显示, 组氨酸激酶 1 介入了拟南芥脱落酸诱导的气孔信号转导, 该酶此前被认为是一种渗透调节因子. *ATHK1* 基因缺失突变体不能表现保卫细胞中正常的脱落酸反应, 包括气孔关闭、过氧化氢产生以及钙内流. 膜片钳及激光共聚焦结果显示, *ATHK1* 在脱落酸诱导的气孔关闭过程中可能位于过氧化氢下游, 并通过调节钙通道和保卫细胞钙震荡来起作用.

关键词

组氨酸激酶 1
过氧化氢
脱落酸
钙通道
保卫细胞

ATHK1 mRNAs

[8,12,13]

ATHK1

[1]

(abscisic acid,

[14]

, ATHK1

ATHK1

ABA)

ABA

, ATHK1

ABA

[2]

ABA

(hydrogen peroxide,

(H₂O₂)

H₂O₂)

[3-7]

() ABA

(*Arabidopsis thali-*

[5,6,15]

, ATHK1

ana histidine protein kinases, AtHKs)

ABA/H₂O₂

ATHK1

1(AtHK1)

[8-11]. Urao

[8,12]

ATHK1

1 材料和方法

ABA, H₂O₂,

FURA3-AM, H₂DCF-DA, DPI Sigma WS Col-0, T-DNA
 HPLC (DMSO) T-DNA
 ()
 (1 cm
 0.5 cm), (MES-KCl, 50 mmol
 L⁻¹ KCl, 10 mmol L⁻¹ MES) ABA ()
 0.3 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹ 2 h, 60 min 2
 (Nikon TE100, 2 10% (d)).
 400 ×). ABA
 MES-KCl , 1 h
 5 g,
 ()
 16 h/8 h(/).
 4~6
 [15]
 (Narishige,).
 EPC-9 (Heka Instrument,) ,
 PULSEFIT 8.7.
 100 mmol L⁻¹ BaCl₂, 0.1 mmol L⁻¹ DTT,
 4 mmol L⁻¹ EGTA, 10 mmol L⁻¹ HEPES-Tris, pH 7.1;
 10 mmol L⁻¹ BaCl₂, 0.1 mmol L⁻¹ DTT,
 10 mmol L⁻¹ Mes-Tris, pH 5.6. ABA, H₂O₂
 . ABA Ca²⁺ ,
 1 mmol L⁻¹ NADPH,
 D- 510 490 mmol kg⁻¹.
 () . H₂DCFDA FURA3-
 AM (DMSO) ,
 50 5 mmol L⁻¹ ,
 10 μmol L⁻¹
 (FURA3-AM) 50 μmol L⁻¹ (H₂DCFDA),
 25 , 1 h (FURA3-AM) 30 min
 (H₂DCFDA).
 485 nm, 515~530 nm.

2 实验结果

T-DNA *athkl*

2.1 野生型与突变体在失水方面存在差异

ATHK1

ABA ?

2.2 ATHK1 参与拟南芥 ABA 和 H₂O₂ 诱导的气孔关闭过程

ABA
 2
 H₂O₂ ABA
 H₂O₂ , ATHK1
 . ABA 0~100 μmol L⁻¹ (1(a)),
 H₂O₂ 0~500 μmol L⁻¹ (1(b)).
 ABA H₂O₂ . 2
 ABA
 2 (1(a));
 H₂O₂ ABA (1(b)). 10 μmol
 L⁻¹ ABA 100 μmol L⁻¹ H₂O₂ ,
 (1(a) (b)),
 ATHK1 ABA H₂O₂ .
 ?

2.3 ATHK1 缺失不能阻止保卫细胞中 ABA 诱导的 H₂O₂ 产生

ABA H₂O₂

[6]

, H₂DCF H₂O₂

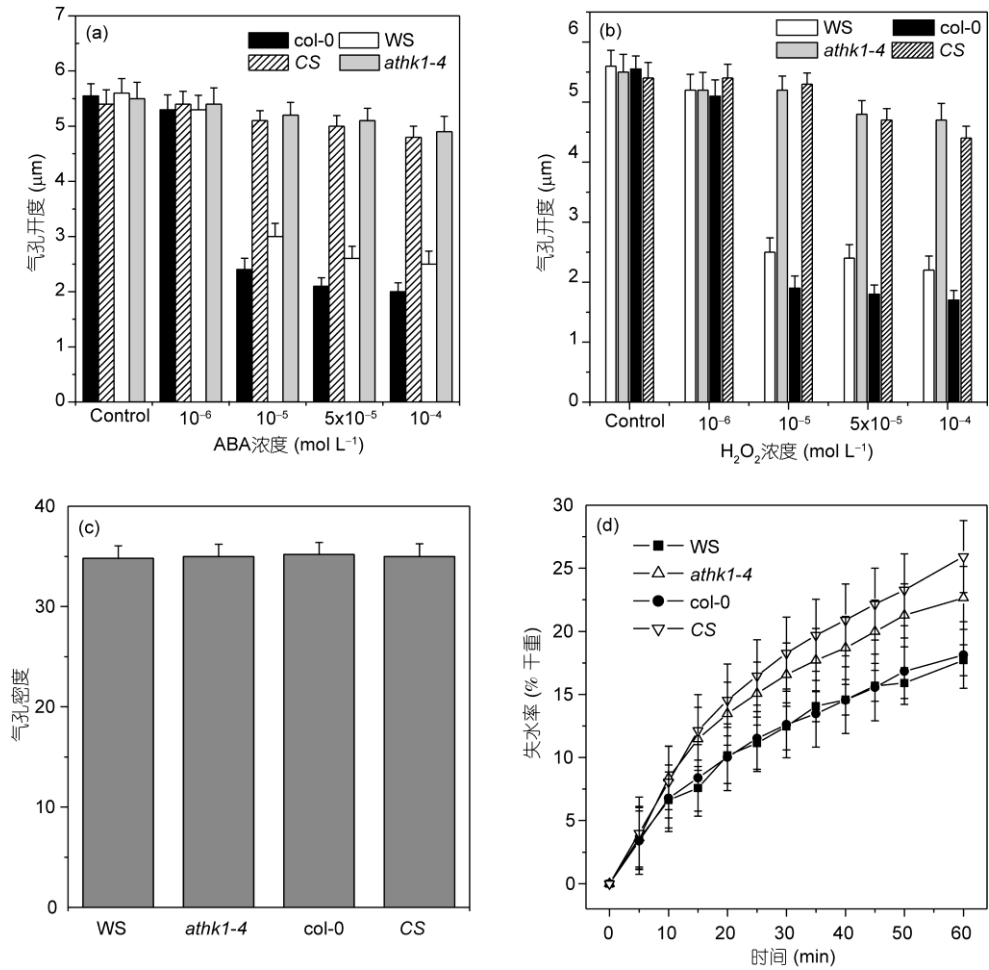


图 1 ATHK1 参与了 ABA 和 H₂O₂ 诱导的气孔关闭过程

(a) ABA (WS & col-0) (athk1-4 & CS) (n = 250). (b) H₂O₂ (WS & col-0) (athk1-4 & CS) (n = 250). (c) (WS & col-0) (athk1-4 & CS) (n = 100). (d) (athk1-4 & CS) (WS & col-0) (n = 5).

ABA 10 min , H₂O₂ (2), , ABA 10 min , DPI H₂O₂ . , AthK1 ABA H₂O₂ , ATHK1 ABA H₂O₂ . NADPH DPI , 170 pA (3(a) (c)). , ABA (3(b) (c)), 100 pA. H₂O₂ , 350 pA (3(a) (d)), 100 pA (3(b) (d)).

2.4 ATHK1 调节 ABA 和 H₂O₂ 诱导的保卫细胞钙通道电流变化

Pei [4] , H₂O₂ ABA . , ABA H₂O₂ 3(a) (d), 100 pA , ATHK1 ? (3(b) (d)).

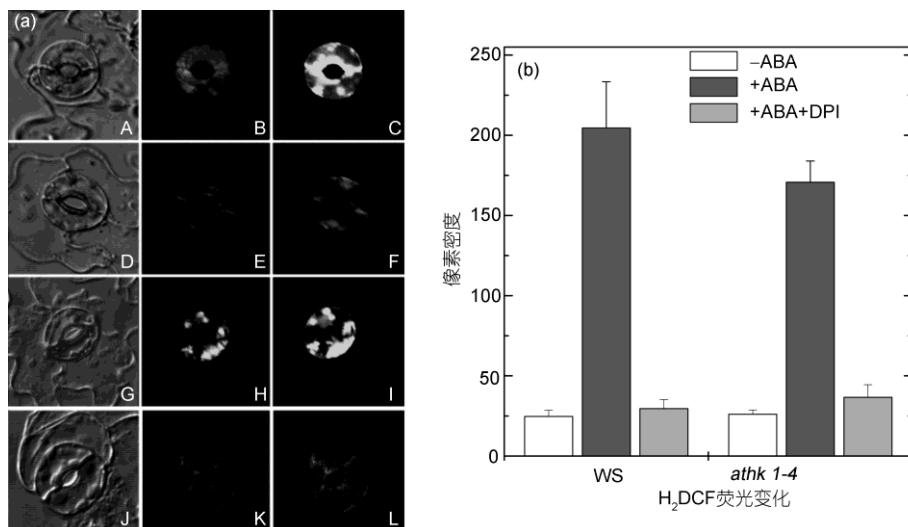


图2 H₂DCF 荧光显示 ABA 处理前后 10 min 内 WS 野生型和 *athk1* 突变体保卫细胞中 H₂O₂ 的产生情况 (LSCM) ; A-C, WS+ABA; D-F, WS+ABA+DPI; G-I, *athk1*+ABA; J-L, *athk1*+ABA+ DPI. (b) H₂DCF ABA 10 μmol L⁻¹, DPI 50 μmol L⁻¹ (n=10).

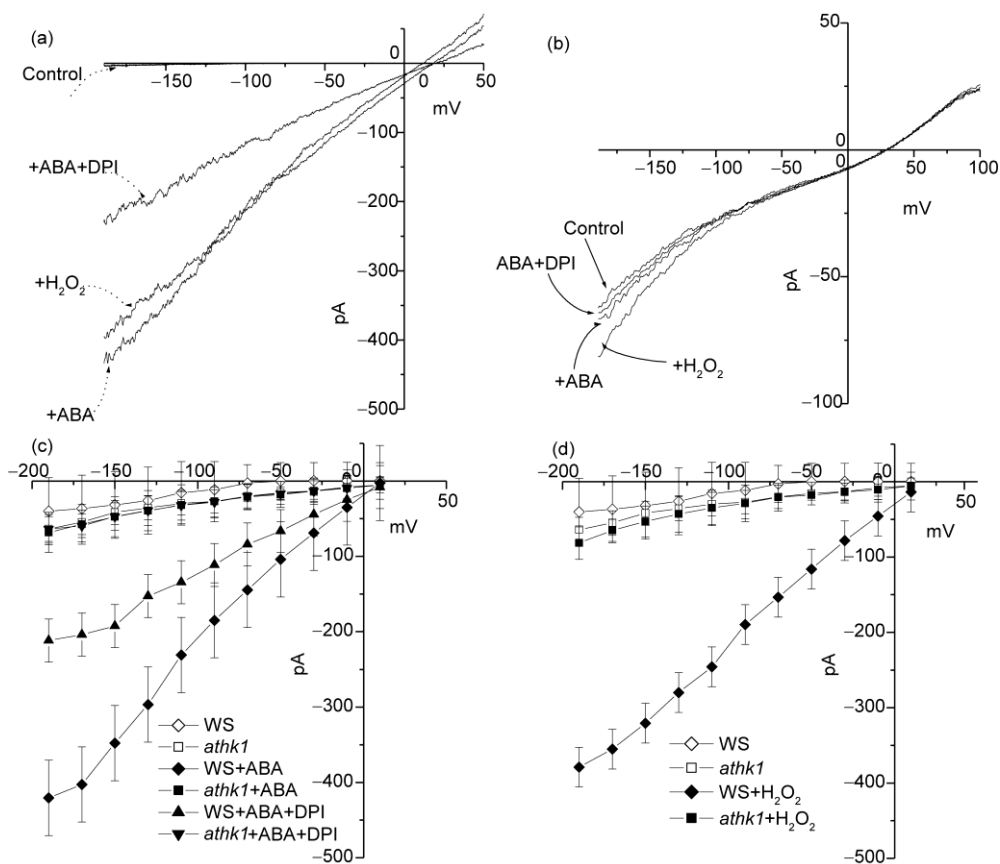


图3 保卫细胞质膜上的钙通道受 ABA 和 H₂O₂ 的影响在 WS 野生型和 *athk1-4* 中存在差异

(a) ABA DPI (b) ABA DPI (n=10). (c) H₂O₂ (d) ABA 10 μmol L⁻¹, H₂O₂ 100 μmol L⁻¹, DPI 50 μmol L⁻¹ (n=10).

2.5 ATHK1 影响 ABA 和 H₂O₂ 诱导的保卫细胞内钙浓度变化

ABA H₂O₂ Ca²⁺ , ABA H₂O₂ Ca²⁺)
 ATHK1 Ca²⁺ 5(c).
 ABA H₂O₂ Ca²⁺
FURA3-AM

, ABA
FURA3 (4),
 DPI ABA
FURA3

2.6 ATHK1 调控保卫细胞内钙的浓度波动节律

ATHK1 ?

time-course
 , ABA
 (5(a)),
 (5(b)).
 (

3 讨论

, ATHK1 ABA
 H₂O₂
 . ABA , *ATHK1*
 ABA H₂O₂ ;
 ABA
athk1
 (1). H₂O₂
 [4,6], *athk1* ABA
 H₂O₂ (2),
 H₂O₂ , *ATHK1*
 H₂O₂ , *ATHK1*

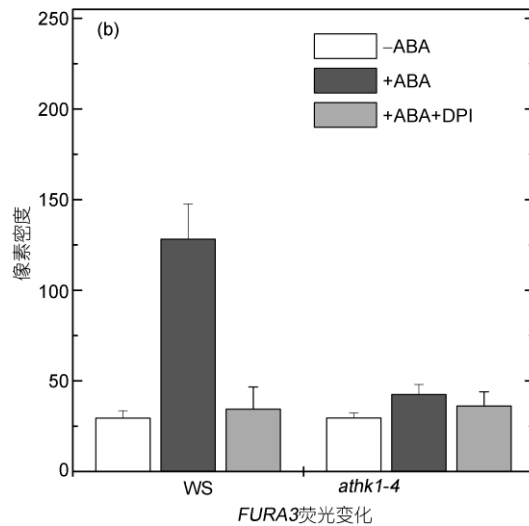
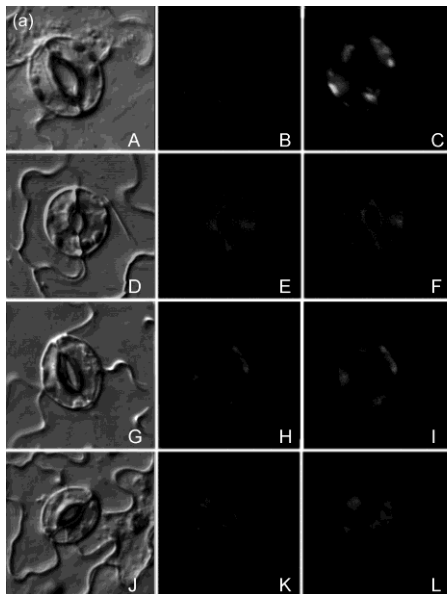


图4 *FURA3* 荧光显示在 ABA 处理 10 min 后 WS 野生型和 *athk1* 突变体保卫细胞中钙的分布情况

(a) *FURA3* (n=10). A-C, WS+ABA; D-F, WS+ABA+DPI; G-I, *athk1*+ABA; J-L, *athk1*+ABA+DPI. (b) ABA 10 μmol L⁻¹, DPI 50 μmol L⁻¹

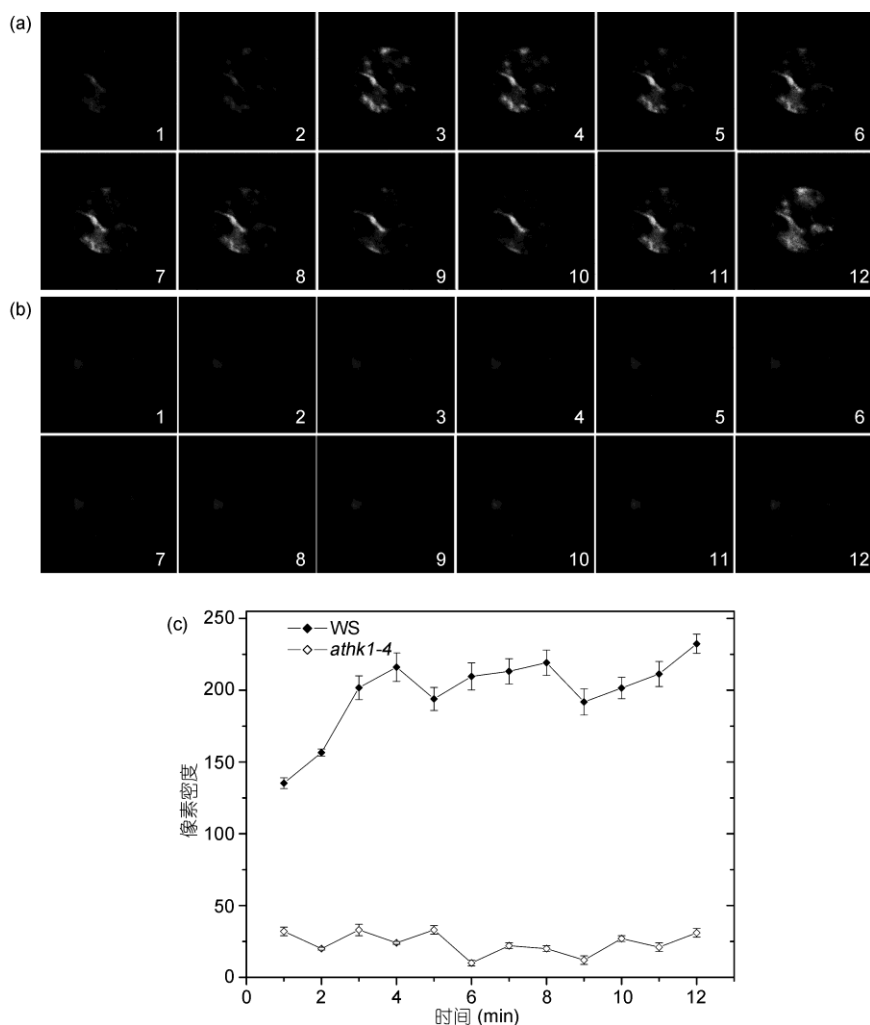


图5 *FURA3* 荧光显示在 ABA 处理后 WS 野生型和 *athk1* 突变体保卫细胞内钙离子浓度的波动

(a) WS (n=5). (b) *athk1* (n=5). (c) *FURA3* (n=5). ABA 10 μmol L⁻¹. ABA 1~12 min

H₂O₂, ABA, ATHK1, ABA, H₂O₂, ATHK1, ATHK1, ATHK1, ATHK1, ABA, H₂O₂, ABA, Ca²⁺, H₂O₂, ABA, H₂O₂, Ca²⁺, [4.5,15], AthK1, [5,6,15], ABA, H₂O₂, ATHK1, NADPH, DPI, WS, H₂O₂, ATHK1, ABA, H₂O₂, (3), ABA, (3), ABA, H₂O₂,

ATHK1 (2), H₂DCFDA FURA3-AM, ATHK1, H₂DCFDA ABA 10 min, 10, DPI, H₂O₂ (2), ABA 10 min, athk1 (4), ATHK1, ATHK1, ABA, H₂O₂ Ca²⁺, ATHK1 NADPH, H₂O₂, ATHK1 H₂O₂, ATHK1, 5, ATHK1, Ca²⁺, (athk1),

4 结论

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