

# 植物黄酮醇生物合成及其调控研究进展

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**摘要:** 植物黄酮醇具有广泛生物活性, 其生物合成及其调控研究日益增多, 逐渐成为热点。对黄酮醇生物合成关键酶 (FLS、F3H、F3'H、F3'5'H、UGT) 和调控因子 (如 MYB 等转录因子) 相关的生化与分子生物学研究进展进行总结, 重点对相关结构基因和转录因子对黄酮醇积累发挥关键作用的试验证据进行归纳, 探索调控黄酮醇物质积累的有效途径及靶标分子, 以期利用基因工程定向积累具有重要生物学功能的黄酮醇物质提供参考。

**关键词:** 黄酮醇; 生物合成; 代谢调控; 分子机制; 基因工程

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## Biosynthesis of Flavonol and Its Regulation in Plants

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**Abstract:** Flavonol has a wide range of biological activities and studies on biosynthesis and regulation of flavonol in plant attract more attention. Here, research progress in key enzymes (FLS, F3H, F3'H, F3'5'H, UGT) and regulatory factors (e.g. MYB transcription factors) in flavonol biosynthetic pathway were summarized from biochemical and molecular biological points of view. Important evidence illustrating key structure genes or regulatory factors playing critical roles in flavonol biosynthesis are emphasized, which may result in efficient regulation of target molecules and accumulation of flavonol compounds with important biological functions via genetic engineering.

**Keywords:** flavonol; biosynthesis; regulation; molecular mechanism; genetic engineering

黄酮醇是类黄酮化合物中的一类, 通常以糖苷衍生物形式存在于植物液泡中。黄酮醇苷元多达十余种, 其中园艺产品中常见的苷元主要是槲皮素、山柰酚和杨梅素等, 它们的配糖体主要是以葡萄糖、半乳糖、鼠李糖等组成的单糖、二糖或多糖。由于糖基种类、数量和连接位置的不同, 黄酮醇糖苷衍生物种类很多, 目前已鉴定有 200 余种山柰酚糖苷 (Crozier et al., 2009)。近些年, 大量研究报道了黄酮醇抗氧化, 抗肿瘤, 预防心血管疾病和糖尿病, 保护神经系统, 消炎等医药学活性 (Wang et al., 2008; Perez-Vizcaino & Duarte, 2010; Dajas, 2012; Valentová et al., 2014; Devi et al., 2015)。黄酮醇广泛存在于植物根、茎、叶、花、果实和种子中, 对植物生长发育和抵抗逆境等

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发挥着重要作用, 包括调控生长素转运、促进侧根形成、影响花粉发育、抗紫外线、调节叶片气孔开度等 (Stracke et al., 2010; Falcone Ferreyra et al., 2012b; 刘龙博 等, 2016; Silva-Navas et al., 2016)。因此, 植物黄酮醇生物合成与代谢调控研究日益增多, 逐渐成为热点。

研究表明, 黄酮醇物质组成及含量与植物种类、品种、组织部位、发育阶段以及生长环境等因素有关 (张琼 等, 2008; Koyama et al., 2012; Neugart et al., 2012; 方芳和王凤忠, 2016)。近年来, 不同植物积累特异黄酮醇的关键酶及调控因子已在拟南芥、矮牵牛、苹果、柑橘等重要模式植物或园艺植物中取得较多进展 (Falcone Ferreyra et al., 2012b; Liu et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017)。然而, 有关黄酮醇生物合成的分子机理及相关转录因子调控的分子机制等研究进展缺乏系统总结与比较。

对黄酮醇生物合成关键酶和调控因子相关的生化与分子生物学研究进展进行总结, 重点对相关结构基因和转录因子对黄酮醇积累发挥关键作用的试验证据进行归纳, 探索调控黄酮醇物质积累的有效途径及靶标分子, 以期利用基因工程定向积累具有重要生物学功能的黄酮醇物质提供参考。

## 1 黄酮醇生物合成关键酶

黄酮醇生物合成是类黄酮化合物代谢途径的一个分支, 4-香豆酰-CoA 和丙二酰-CoA 在查耳酮合成酶 (CHS) 催化下产生柚皮素查耳酮, 之后在查耳酮异构酶 (CHI) 催化下被特异地环化形成柚皮素, 柚皮素在一种或多种黄烷酮羟化酶 (F3H) 或类黄酮羟化酶 (类黄酮 3'-羟化酶, F3'H 和类黄酮 3',5'-羟化酶, F3'5'H) 催化下产生不同的二氢黄酮醇, 例如二氢山柰酚、二氢槲皮素、二氢杨梅素等。一方面, 二氢黄酮醇可以在黄酮醇合成酶 (FLS) 催化下氧化形成黄酮醇苷元, 之后在尿苷二磷酸糖基转移酶 (UGTs) 催化下发生糖基化等修饰, 形成稳定多样的黄酮醇衍生物; 另一方面, 二氢黄酮醇也可以在二氢黄酮醇还原酶 (DFR) 催化下产生无色花青素, 最终形成花青苷和原花青素 (图 1, Winkel-Shirley, 2001)。因此, FLS、F3H、F3'H 和 F3'5'H、UGT 等是催化黄酮醇生物合成的关键酶。

### 1.1 FLS

FLS (EC 1.14.11.23) 属于 Fe II/2-酮戊二酸盐依赖性双加氧酶家族, 在 2-酮戊二酸盐 (2-oxoglutarate) 和氧气存在的条件下, 它催化二氢黄酮醇发生去饱和反应, 生成黄酮醇、琥珀酸盐、二氧化碳和水。FLS 酶活性最初报道于辐射处理过的欧芹 (*Petroselinum hortense*) 悬浮细胞 (Britsch et al., 1981), 随后在紫罗兰 (*Matthiola incana*) 和矮牵牛 (*Petunia hybrida*) 等植物提取物的酶活性研究中发现, FLS 酶活性依赖酮戊二酸、亚铁离子和抗坏血酸等辅助因子, 其活性最适 pH 6.5~7.0, 受 EDTA 抑制 (Spribille & Forkmann, 1984; Forkmann et al., 1986)。对醋栗 (*Ribes uva-crispa*)、酸樱桃 (*Prunus cerasus*)、覆盆子 (*Rubus idaeus*) 等果实研究表明: 未成熟果实中 FLS 酶活性均高于成熟果实, 这与未成熟果实中较高的黄酮醇含量一致 (Halbwirth et al., 2009)。

首条 FLS 的 cDNA 序列从矮牵牛中克隆得到, 反义表达该基因显著减少花瓣中黄酮醇含量, 花着色显著增强 (Holton et al., 1993a)。此后, 更多的 FLS 基因在不同植物组织中被克隆鉴定。温州蜜柑 (*Citrus unshiu*) *CitFLS* 的表达受发育调控, 在幼叶中的表达高于老叶, 幼果中的表达高于成熟果实, 这与温州蜜柑组织中黄酮醇的积累规律相吻合 (Moriguchi et al., 2002)。葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera*) 中 5 个 FLS 基因在花芽和花中均有表达, 但只有 *VvFLS4* 和 *VvFLS5* 在幼果和成熟果实中表达, 其中 *VvFLS4* 的表达受光照调控 (Fujita et al., 2006)。拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) 有 6 个 *AtFLS* 成

员, 其中 AtFLS1 蛋白催化活性最强 (Owens et al., 2008a)。烟草 (*Nicotiana tabacum*) 两个 *NtFLSs* 均在叶片中有较高水平表达, 在茎和花中低量表达, 在根中几乎不表达, 转反义 *NtFLSs* 基因的烟草植株槲皮素含量下降 25% ~ 93% (Mahajan et al., 2011, 2012)。玉米 (*Zea mays*) *ZmFLS1* 和 *ZmFLS2* 的表达均受 UV-B 诱导, 在拟南芥 *fls1* 突变体中过量表达 *ZmFLS1* 能部分恢复其黄酮醇缺失造成的表型 (Falcone Ferreyra et al., 2010, 2012a)。苦荞麦 (*Fagopyrum tataricum*) *FtFLS1* 表达受外源 ABA、水杨酸 (SA)、NaCl 等处理抑制, 而 *FtFLS2* 表达受 SA 和 NaCl 处理诱导 (Li et al., 2013a)。

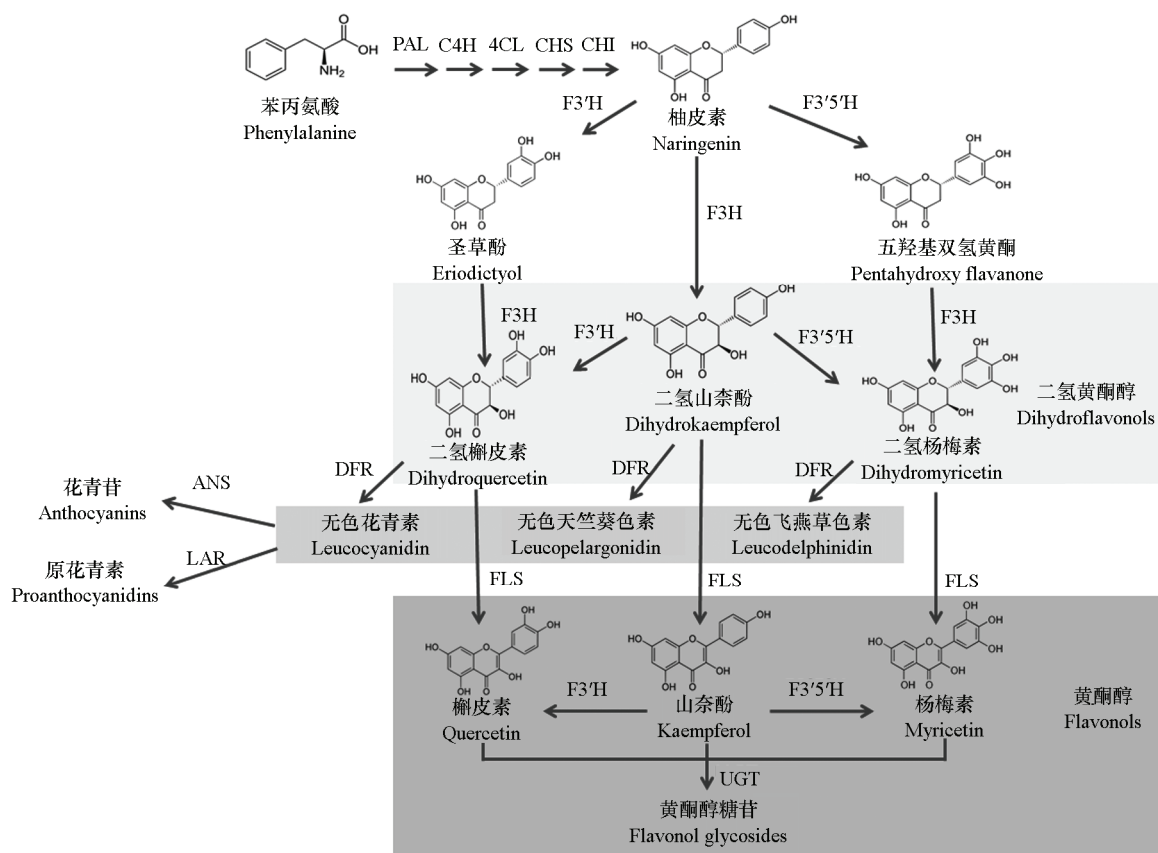


图 1 植物黄酮醇生物合成途径简图

(Winkel-Shirley, 2001)

PAL: 苯丙氨酸解氨酶; C4H: 肉桂酸-4-羟化酶; 4CL: 对香豆酰-CoA 连接酶; CHS: 查耳酮合成酶; CHI: 查耳酮异构酶;  
F3H: 黄烷酮-3-羟化酶; F3'H: 黄烷酮-3'-羟化酶; F3'5'H: 黄烷酮-3'5'-羟化酶; FLS: 黄酮醇合成酶;  
DFR: 二氢黄酮醇还原酶; ANS: 花青素合成酶; ANR: 花青素还原酶;  
UGT: UDP-糖基转移酶。

Fig. 1 Biosynthetic pathway of flavonol in plants

(Winkel-Shirley, 2001)

PAL: Phenylalanine ammonia lyase; C4H: Cinnamate-4-hydroxylase; 4CL: 4-Coumaroyl-CoA ligase; CHS: Chalcone synthase;  
CHI: Chalcone isomerase; F3H: Flavanone 3-hydroxylase; F3'H: Flavanoid 3'-hydroxylase;  
F3'5'H: Flavanoid 3',5'-hydroxylase; FLS: Flavonol synthase; DFR: Dihydroflavonol 4-reductase;  
ANS: Anthocyanidin synthase; ANR: Anthocyanidin reductase;  
UGT: Uridine diphosphate-dependent glycosyltransferase.

不同植物来源或不同 FLS 家族成员编码的蛋白酶活性和底物偏好性差异显著。通过大肠杆菌表达得到的 AtFLS1 重组蛋白对二氢山柰酚具有较高底物亲和性 ( $K_m = 59 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) (Wisman et al., 1998; Owens et al., 2008a)。类似的, 温州蜜柑 FLS 蛋白对二氢山柰酚有较高的底物亲和力 ( $K_m = 45 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ), 而对二氢槲皮素亲和性较低 ( $K_m = 272 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) (Wellmann et al., 2002)。通过酵母得到的苹果 (*Malus domestica*) MdFLS 蛋白则对二氢槲皮素 ( $K_m = 1.2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 和二氢山柰酚 ( $K_m = 1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 的亲和性基本一致 (Halbwirth et al., 2006)。玉米 ZmFLS1 蛋白则对二氢槲皮素有更高的底物亲和性 ( $K_m = 58.4 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ), 而对二氢山柰酚的亲和性较低 ( $K_m = 151.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) (Falcone Ferreyra et al., 2010)。同样的, 苦荞麦 FtFLS1 (Li et al., 2013a)、茶 (*Camellia sinensis*) CsFLS (Lin et al., 2007) 和大豆 (*Glycine max*) GmFLS1 (Takahashi et al., 2007) 均对二氢槲皮素有更高的底物偏好性。此外, 部分 FLSs, 如温州蜜柑 FLS、拟南芥 AtFLS1 和银杏 (*Ginkgo biloba*) GbFLS 还可以直接以柚皮素作为底物, 催化系列反应生成黄酮醇 (Lukacin et al., 2003; Owens et al., 2008a; Xu et al., 2012)。可见, 不同 FLS 在底物偏好性和催化活性方面的差异是黄酮醇种类多样和含量差异的重要原因。

同源或异源转基因工作进一步验证了不同植物 FLS 的基因功能。转反义 FLS 基因的矮牵牛中黄酮醇含量显著降低, 花色比野生型更红 (Holton et al., 1993a)。拟南芥 *fls1* 突变体中山柰酚含量显著降低, 但槲皮素含量基本不变, 说明拟南芥中存在其他有功能的 FLS 成员 (Wisman et al., 1998; Owens et al., 2008a)。在拟南芥 *fls1* 突变体中分别过量表达玉米 ZmFLS1 (Falcone Ferreyra et al., 2010) 和油菜 (*Brassica napobrassica*) BnFLS (Vu et al., 2015), 均可显著增加 *fls1* 中黄酮醇含量。利用 RNAi 技术在烟草中沉默 *NtFLS*, 其转基因植株中黄酮醇含量下降 25% ~ 93%, 而儿茶素、表儿茶素和表没食子儿茶素等含量增加 (Mahajan et al., 2011)。利用瞬时表达体系, 在 ‘Royalty’ 海棠 (*Malus crabapple*) 中过量表达 *McFLS*, 注射部位黄酮醇含量显著上升, 花青苷含量显著下降 (Tian et al., 2015)。在烟草中过量表达玫瑰 (*Rosa rugosa*) *RrFLS1*、桃 (*Prunus persica*) *PpFLS* 或矮牵牛 *PhFLS*, 均会促进花中黄酮醇积累并抑制花青苷合成 (Luo et al., 2016)。因此, FLS 的基因表达、酶活性和底物偏好性等关系到黄酮醇合成支路对代谢流的竞争能力, 影响着该支路代谢流的强弱, 调控着不同黄酮醇的组成与含量。

## 1.2 F3H

F3H (EC 1.14.11.9) 也属于 Fe II/2 - 酮戊二酸盐依赖性双加氧酶家族, 催化黄烷酮在 C-3 位置羟基化, 合成二氢黄酮醇, 它们是合成黄酮醇、花青苷和原花色素的共同前体 (Britsch & Grisebach, 1986; Lukacin et al., 2000a); 由于黄烷酮同时也是合成 3 - 脱氧类黄酮和黄酮的前体物质, F3H 会与合成 3 - 脱氧类黄酮和黄酮的酶竞争底物 (Martens & Mithöfer, 2005)。百日菊 (*Zinnia elagans*) 等 *f3h* 突变体花色为白色, 植株中几乎检测不到黄酮醇和花青苷, 而积累更多芹菜素和木犀草素等黄酮 (Forkmann & Stotz, 1984)。因此, F3H 的底物偏好性及酶活性对于类黄酮化合物代谢途径不同分支的流量分配也发挥着重要作用。

F3H 酶活性及纯化鉴定最初报道于矮牵牛, 其催化的反应同样需要氧气、2 - 酮戊二酸盐、 $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  和抗坏血酸盐作为辅助因子, 它能催化 (2S) - 柚皮素和 (2S) - 圣草酚分别生成 (+) - (2R, 3R) - 二氢山柰酚和 (2R, 3R) - 二氢槲皮素 (Britsch & Grisebach, 1986)。首个 F3H 基因从金鱼草 (*Antirrhinum majus*) 中克隆得到, 之后相继从矮牵牛、苹果、西洋梨 (*Pyrus communis*) 和拟南芥等植物中分离鉴定更多 F3H 基因 (Martin et al., 1991; Pelletier & Shirley, 1996; Owens et al., 2008b)。

重组蛋白研究表明: 不同 F3H 具有不同的底物偏好性。矮牵牛 PhF3H 蛋白大约 41.5 kD, 能催化 (-) - 柚皮素生成 (+) - 二氢山柰酚 (Britsch et al., 1992), 其中 His220、Ar222 和 Ser290 等位点对酶活性起关键作用 (Lukacin & Britsch, 1997; Lukacin et al., 2000b)。苹果和西洋梨 F3H 均能以 (2S) - 柚皮素和 (2S) - 圣草酚为底物催化生成相应二氢黄酮醇 (Halbwirth et al., 2006)。而茶 F3H 具有更广泛的催化活性, (2S) - 柚皮素、(2S) - 圣草酚和 (2S) - 五羟基黄酮均可作为它的底物, 催化生成相应的二氢黄酮醇 (Punyasiri et al., 2004)。

### 1.3 F3'H 与 F3'5'H

F3'H (EC 1.14.13.21) 与 F3'5'H (EC 1.14.13.88) 分别催化类黄酮化合物 B 环 3'位置或者 3'和 5'位置羟基化, 从而合成不同羟基化程度的黄酮醇、二氢黄酮醇和黄酮醇等 (Winkel-Shirley, 2001)。F3'H 和 F3'5'H 均属于细胞色素 P450 亚家族, 它们催化依赖 NADPH 和 O<sub>2</sub> 的单加氧反应, 决定了类黄酮化合物 B 环的羟基化模式 (Holton et al., 1993b; Brugliera et al., 1999)。

F3'H 基因首次从矮牵牛中被分离鉴定 (Brugliera et al., 1999), 此后相继在拟南芥 (Schoenbohm et al., 2000)、大豆 (Toda et al., 2005)、葡萄 (Bogs et al., 2006)、苹果 (Han et al., 2010)、箭叶淫羊藿 (*Epimedium sagittatum*) (Huang et al., 2012)、草莓 (*Fragaria × ananassa*) (Thill et al., 2013)、札里耳翠雀 (*Delphinium zalil*) (Miyahara et al., 2016) 等植物中分离鉴定了 F3'H 基因, 其中在苹果中分离得到 3 个 F3'H 拷贝, 而其他物种中均只分离得到 1 个拷贝。目前 F3'5'H 基因在矮牵牛 (Holton et al., 1993b)、三花龙胆 (*Gentiana triflora*) (Tanaka et al., 1996), 洋桔梗 (*Eustoma grandiflorum*) (Nielsen & Podivinsky, 1997), 长春花 (*Catharanthus roseus*) (Kaltenbach et al., 1999), 葡萄 (Bogs et al., 2006)、番茄 (*Solanum lycopersicum*) (Olsen et al., 2010)、箭叶淫羊藿 (Huang et al., 2012)、豌豆 (*Pisum sativum*) (Moreau et al., 2012)、瓜叶菊 (*Pericallis × hybrida*) (Sun et al., 2013)、茶 (Wang et al., 2014) 等植物中被分离鉴定。F3'H 和 F3'5'H 表达强弱决定了不同羟基化程度的黄酮醇物质组成与含量。在矮牵牛 *ht1* 突变体中异源表达葡萄 *VvF3'H*, 转基因植株花中主要黄酮醇由山柰酚变为槲皮素 (Bogs et al., 2006)。在烟草或者拟南芥中分别过量表达苹果 *MdF3'HI* 和 *MdF3'HIIB*, 转基因拟南芥幼苗和烟草花中槲皮素含量均显著增加, 山柰酚含量显著降低 (Han et al., 2010)。因此, 通过基因工程调控 F3'H 和 F3'5'H 表达是改变不同黄酮醇组成和含量的有效途径。

### 1.4 UGTs

UGTs (EC 2.4.1.17) 位于植物细胞质中, 是一类催化植物化学物质糖基化反应的酶。部分 UGTs 可以特异地催化黄酮醇糖基化, 对于黄酮醇转运、在液泡中储存及发挥生物学功能至关重要 (Li et al., 2001; Bowles et al., 2006)。

矮牵牛 F3GalTase 蛋白能催化黄酮醇苷元和 UDP - 半乳糖合成黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 半乳糖苷 (Miller et al., 1999)。在拟南芥中, UGT78D1 蛋白催化槲皮素或山柰酚在 3 - OH 位置发生 UDP - 鼠李糖的转移; UGT78D3 蛋白则负责 UDP - 阿拉伯糖基的转移, 因此, UGT78D1 和 UGT78D3 被分别鉴定为黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 鼠李糖基转移酶和黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 阿拉伯糖基转移酶 (Jones et al., 2003; Yonekura-Sakakibara et al., 2008)。葡萄 *VvGT5* (Ono et al., 2010)、茶 *CsUGT78A14* 和 *CsUGT78A15* (Cui et al., 2016) 以及百脉根 (*Lotus japonicus*) *UGT72AD1* (Yin et al., 2017) 被分别鉴定为黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 葡萄糖醛酸转移酶、黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 葡萄糖基转移酶、黄酮醇 - 3 - O - 半乳糖基转

移酶、黄酮醇-3-O-鼠李糖基转移酶，它们能特异识别不同黄酮醇苷元和不同UDP-糖基，催化合成相应黄酮醇糖苷。草莓FaGT6可以在更多羟基位置上发挥糖基化催化活性，如它能催化合成槲皮素-3-O-葡萄糖苷，7-O-葡萄糖苷，4'-O-葡萄糖苷和3'-O-葡萄糖苷；FaGT7则能催化合成槲皮素-3-O-葡萄糖苷和槲皮素-4'-O-葡萄糖苷（Griesser et al., 2008）。

部分UGTs能特异识别黄酮醇单糖苷并催化其在7-OH等位置发生进一步糖基化，合成黄酮醇二糖苷等衍生物。拟南芥UGT73C6蛋白能催化槲皮素-3-O-鼠李糖苷或山柰酚-3-O-鼠李糖苷进一步发生UDP-葡萄糖的转移（Jones et al., 2003）；UGT89C1和UGT79B6蛋白能将山柰酚-3-O-葡萄糖苷分别转换为山柰酚-3-O-葡萄糖苷-7-O-鼠李糖苷和山柰酚-3-O-葡萄糖基-(1→2)-葡萄糖苷（Yonekura-Sakakibara et al., 2007, 2014）。在拟南芥中过量表达番红花（*Crocus sativus*）UGT707B1基因，与对照组植株相比，转基因植株中检测到一种新的化合物：山柰酚-3-O-槐糖苷-7-O-鼠李糖苷（Trapero et al., 2012）。

## 2 植物黄酮醇生物合成的基因调控

多项研究表明，黄酮醇生物合成受MYB、bHLH、WD40等单一或多个转录因子复合体的调控（Tohge et al., 2005）。

拟南芥AtMYB12或AtMYB111均能独立地激活黄酮醇合成相关基因如*CHS*、*CHI*、*F3H*和*FLS*的表达。AtMYB12和AtMYB111的表达具有组织特异性，AtMYB12主要调控根中黄酮醇合成，而AtMYB111在子叶中转录活性最高（Mehrtens et al., 2005；Stracke et al., 2007；Luo et al., 2008）。葡萄VvMYB5a和VvMYBF1均可作为激活子调控黄酮醇合成，在拟南芥myb12突变体中过量表达VvMYBF1可以恢复其根中黄酮醇含量（Deluc et al., 2006；Czemmel et al., 2009）。三花龙胆GtMYBP3和GtMYBP4均可激活黄酮醇合成相关基因表达，将它们在拟南芥中过量表达可显著提高幼苗中黄酮醇含量（Nakatsuka et al., 2012）。箭叶淫羊藿EsMYBF1可以激活EsF3H和EsFLS启动子，在烟草中过量表达EsMYBF1，其花中黄酮醇合成相关基因如*CHS*、*CHI*、*F3H*、*F3'H*和*FLS*等表达显著增强，黄酮醇含量显著增加，而花青苷含量下降（Huang et al., 2016）。烟草双荧光素酶和酵母单杂实验表明，柑橘CsMYBF1能结合并激活Cs4CL、CsCHS和CsFLS启动子；利用RNAi技术，在柑橘愈伤组织中抑制CsMYBF1可显著降低黄酮醇含量（Liu et al., 2016）。苹果MdMYB22能直接结合*FLS*启动子进而激活黄酮醇合成通路，在苹果愈伤组织和拟南芥AtMYB12/111/11突变体中过量表达MdMYB22，可以诱导黄酮醇积累（Wang et al., 2017）。最近研究发现，白梨（*Pyrus bretschneideri*）PbMYB9可以结合PbUFGT1启动子，诱导黄酮醇积累（Zhai et al., 2016）。

值得指出的是，作为另一类黄酮物质，花青苷的生物合成也受MYB、bHLH、WD40调控，但所涉及的具体MYB成员有所不同。以拟南芥为例，上文已述，MYB12以及MYB111调控黄酮醇合成，而调控花青苷合成的MYBs主要为MYBA、MYB1、MYB10、MYB110、MYB75（PAP1）和MYB90（PAP2）等（刘晓芬等，2013）。

除了作为激活子，MYB也可能作为抑制子参与黄酮醇生物合成的调控。在烟草中过量表达草莓R2R3型MYB抑制子FaMYB1，会抑制黄酮醇积累，同时也抑制花青苷积累（Aharoni et al., 2001）。在拟南芥中过量表达大豆GmMYB100基因，其转基因植株黄酮醇含量显著降低（Yan et al., 2015）。

除了MYB外，其他转录因子参与黄酮醇生物合成的调控也陆续见报道。玉米R2R3型MYB转录因子C1和bHLH转录因子LC需要通过形成MYB-bHLH转录复合体来调控黄酮醇合成，在番茄

中同时过量表达 *CI* 和 *LC* 能提高果实山柰酚含量, 而 *CI* 或 *LC* 单个转录因子的转基因植株却不能显著提高黄酮醇含量 (Bovy et al., 2002)。拟南芥中属于 bHLH 转录因子家族的 *TCP3* 能与 *AtMYB12* 和 *AtMYB111* 进行蛋白互作, 转基因 *mTCP3* 植株黄酮醇含量改变显著 (Li & Zachgo, 2013)。在拟南芥中通过功能缺失和过量表达 *AtWRKY23* 基因, 发现 *AtWRKY23* 能特异诱导根部黄酮醇合成, 并调控根的生长发育 (Grunewald et al., 2012)。葡萄 bZIP 家族转录因子 *VvZIP22* 也参与转录调控黄酮醇合成相关基因, 在烟草中过量表达 *VvZIP22* 可诱导 *NtPAL*、*NtCHS* 和 *NtFLS* 表达, 从而提高花中黄酮醇含量 (Malacarne et al., 2016)。

因此, 不同转录因子对黄酮醇生物合成有不同的调控模式, 可能是植物适应不同生长发育及环境变化的需要。

### 3 植物黄酮醇代谢的外部调控因素

#### 3.1 光照

##### 3.1.1 光强

由于黄酮醇物质是植物抵御强光的重要次生代谢物质, 不同光强或光质的光照处理对黄酮醇生物合成有重要影响。

不同果树遮光试验结果表明, 果实中黄酮醇含量随着光照强度增加而增加。在 ‘Merlot’、‘Pinot Noir’、‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ 和 ‘Pione’ 等多个葡萄品种中的研究发现: 太阳光直接照射下生长的果实, 果皮总黄酮醇含量显著高于遮光条件下生长的果实 (Cortell & Kennedy, 2006; Fujita et al., 2006; Matus et al., 2009; Azuma et al., 2012; Koyama et al., 2012)。光照处理显著诱导了葡萄果皮中 *VvCHS2*、*VvCHS3*、*VvCHI1*、*VvF3H2*、*VvF3'5'H*、*VvFLS4* 和 *VvMYB1* 等基因表达 (Czemmel et al., 2009; Azuma et al., 2012); 而遮光处理显著抑制调控黄酮醇合成的 *VvMYB12* 的表达 (Matus et al., 2009)。类似的, 暴露在太阳光下生长的 ‘Aroma’、‘Jonamac’、‘Fortune’ 和 ‘Mutsu’ 等苹果果皮中黄酮醇含量显著高于遮光条件下果实中的含量 (Feng et al., 2013; Li et al., 2013b)。

将普通女贞 (*Ligustrum vulgare*) 植株分别放置在 6% (遮光)、35% (中等太阳光) 和 100% (太阳光) 日光照射下处理 8 周, 随着光照强度增强, 叶片中槲皮素 3-O-芸香糖苷含量逐渐升高 (Tattini et al., 2004)。以青钱柳 (*Cyclocarya paliurus*) 为材料, 设置 15%、50%、100% 日光照射处理 3 个月, 随着光照强度增强, 叶片中异槲皮苷、山柰酚和槲皮素含量升高 (Deng et al., 2012)。高光强 (日光  $1400 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) 下长春花 (*Catharanthus roseus*) 叶片中槲皮素-3-O-(2,6-二-O-鼠李糖基)半乳糖苷、山柰酚-3-O-(2,6-二-O-鼠李糖基)半乳糖苷、山柰酚-3-O-(2,6-二-O-鼠李糖基)半乳糖基-7-O-己糖苷含量分别比低光强 (荧光灯  $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ) 增加了 9.8 倍, 88 倍和 1.6 倍, 且部分黄酮醇仅在高光强处理叶片中检测到, 如异鼠李素-3-O-(2,6-二-O-鼠李糖基)半乳糖苷 (Ferrerres et al., 2011)。采用  $400 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  强光和  $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  弱光分别处理 ‘Sabellica’ 羽衣甘蓝 (*Brassica oleracea*) 植株 12 周后发现, 强光组叶片中总黄酮醇含量比弱光组高出 24.8%, 槲皮素-3-O-芥子酰基-槐糖苷-7-O-D-葡萄糖苷、槲皮素-3-O-槐糖苷-7-O-D-葡萄糖苷和槲皮素-3-O-咖啡酰基-槐糖苷-7-O-D-葡萄糖苷等含量均显著高于弱光组 (Neugart et al., 2016)。

### 3.1.2 光质

太阳光紫外线由 UV-A (320 ~ 400 nm) 和部分 UV-B (280 ~ 320 nm) 组成, 而 UV-B 辐射增强会导致植物体内大量自由基产生, 损伤 DNA、RNA 和蛋白质。黄酮醇是高效的自由基清除剂, 会选择性地吸收 UV-B 辐射。研究表明, UV-B 辐射可诱导 ‘Silvaner’ 葡萄提高叶片中黄酮醇含量 (Kolb et al., 2001)。利用紫外线穿透型和屏蔽型覆膜分别处理 ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ 和 ‘Sauvignon blanc’ 葡萄植株, 发现曝光在 UV-B 辐射下的果实果皮黄酮醇大量积累, 而在紫外线屏蔽网下栽培的葡萄果皮黄酮醇含量显著降低, 进一步研究鉴定了 *VvFLS4* 和 *VvMYB12* 分别是特异响应 UV-B 的结构基因和调控因子 (Koyama et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2015)。在矮牵牛和油菜等植物中, UV-B 辐射能显著提高叶片槲皮素与山柰酚的比例, 而这种变化有可能为植物提供更有效的光保护作用 (Olsson et al., 1998; Ryan et al., 1998, 2002)。UV-B 辐射处理矮牵牛 *F3'H* 缺失突变体植株后, 叶片总黄酮醇含量显著增高, 槲皮素与山柰酚的比例因为大量山柰酚的合成而变小, 叶片因为失去更好的光保护, 其生长速率减慢 (Ryan et al., 2002)。因此, UV-B 辐射可以改变植株叶片和果实中黄酮醇组成与含量。

此外, 采后 UV-B 处理可显著提高 ‘Aroma’ 苹果 (Hagen et al., 2007)、‘Mantianhong’ 砂梨 (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) 和 ‘Cascade’ 西洋梨 (Qian et al., 2013)、绿熟期番茄 (Castagna et al., 2014) 等果实组织中的黄酮醇含量。采后 UV-C 处理可以显著提高蓝莓 (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) (Wang et al., 2009)、葡萄 (Crupi et al., 2013) 等果实黄酮醇含量。

### 3.2 茉莉酸

植物在受到生物和非生物胁迫后, 会产生茉莉酸 (JA) 及其衍生物茉莉酸甲酯 (MeJA), 进而诱导一系列与抗逆相关的基因表达。黄酮醇作为重要次生代谢物质, 其生物合成也受 JA 信号转导的调控。

对发育早期的黑莓 (*Rubus* sp.) 进行 MeJA 喷施处理, 可显著提高果实槲皮素 3 - 葡萄糖苷、槲皮素 3 - 鼠李糖苷含量, 其中  $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  的 MeJA 处理效果最为显著 (Wang et al., 2008)。番茄种子经  $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  MeJA 溶液浸泡 1 h 后播种, 其 15 d 幼苗叶中山柰酚、槲皮素等含量显著高于对照 (Król et al., 2015)。在何首乌 (*Polygonum multiflorum*) 细胞悬浮体系中添加  $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  JA 等作为诱导剂, 可显著增加细胞中芦丁、槲皮素、杨梅素、山柰酚等黄酮醇含量 (Thiruvengadam et al., 2016)。在银杏细胞悬浮体系中, 用 JA 抑制剂处理, 抑制了黄酮醇的合成, 说明 JA 调控黄酮醇合成 (Xu et al., 2009)。

MeJA 处理调控黄酮醇生物合成作用还与 MeJA 的手性结构有关。对覆盆子外源施加  $0.02 \mu\text{L}$  (+) - MeJA, 可提高其杨梅素、槲皮素和山柰酚含量, 然而施加 (-) - MeJA 有相反的作用 (de la Peña Moreno et al., 2010)。MeJA 处理效应还随具体植物种类和品种而异, 如用  $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  MeJA 溶液喷施两种生化型株系红花 (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) 发现, 在黄酮醇型红花 ‘XHH007’ 株系中, 槲皮素 - 3 - *O* -  $\beta$  - *D* - 葡萄糖苷和芦丁的含量显著增加, 而在喹啉酮型红花 ‘ZHH0119’ 株系中, 山柰酚 - 3 - *O* -  $\beta$  - 芸香糖苷和芦丁的含量显著增加 (Tu et al., 2016)。

### 3.3 其他因子

黄酮醇还受其他环境因子如温度、NaCl、SA 等影响。在缺氮环境中辅以低温可以诱导拟南芥中黄酮醇的积累, 产生更多黄酮醇 - 3 - 葡萄糖苷 - 7 - 鼠李糖苷、黄酮醇 - 3,7 - 二鼠李糖苷、黄酮



醇-3-芸香糖苷-7-鼠李糖苷等 (Olsen et al., 2009)。在羽衣甘蓝生长发育过程中, 低温有利于叶片中单酰化芥子酸、二酰化槲皮素糖苷、山柰酚-3-O-辛酰基-槐糖苷-7-O-二葡萄糖苷等芥子酸酰化黄酮醇四糖苷的积累 (Neugart et al., 2012, 2016)。在 UV-B 和可见光照射下, 相比于 20 °C 的生长环境, 10 °C 的低温抑制了苹果果皮槲皮素糖苷的积累 (Reay & Lancaster, 2001)。用 100 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl 处理苦荞麦幼苗 4 d 后, 槲皮素和山柰酚含量显著增加, *FtFLS2* 基因表达显著上调; 用 100 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup> ABA 处理苦荞麦幼苗则可显著降低槲皮素含量, *FtFLS1* 基因表达受到抑制 (Li et al., 2013a)。

## 4 生物反应器在人工合成黄酮醇上的应用

生物反应器主要是将外源基因导入合适的微生物宿主, 定向合成目标活性物质。与化学合成方法相比, 通过基因工程定向合成目标黄酮醇糖苷, 具有反应条件温和以及产量高等诸多优点。

将构建了柑橘 *F3H* 和 *FLS* 基因的载体导入大肠杆菌, 可将酪氨酸代谢生成 15.1 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> 的山柰酚, 将苯丙氨酸代谢生成 1.1 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> 的高良姜素 (Miyahisa et al., 2006)。将构建了白杨 *PAL*、*CPR*, 大豆 *C4H*、*4CL*、*CHS*、*CHI*、*IFS*、*F3H*、*F3'H* 以及马铃薯 (*Solanum tuberosum*) *FLS* 基因的载体导入酿酒酵母中, 可以合成 0.9 ~ 4.6 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> 的山柰酚以及 0.26 ~ 0.38 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> 的槲皮素 (Trantas et al., 2009)。将美洲黑杨 (*Populus deltoides*) *FLS* 和水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) *ROMT9* 大肠杆菌转化株系共培养, 可将柚皮素转化为 3-O-甲基山柰酚 (Kim et al., 2010)。

通过大肠杆菌过量表达产生的拟南芥 UGTs 重组蛋白可以催化合成多种黄酮醇葡萄糖苷, 包括 3-O-、7-O-、3'-O- 和 4'-O- 单葡萄糖苷, 3,7-二-O-葡萄糖苷以及 7,3'-二-O-葡萄糖苷 (Lim et al., 2004; Ren et al., 2012)。通过改造宿主菌核苷酸糖代谢通路相关基因如 *galU* (UTP-glucose 1-phosphate uridylyltransferase) 等, 可以进一步提高目标产物产量, 如将 *AtUGT78D2* 在大肠杆菌 *galU* 突变体中表达, 可将槲皮素-3-O-N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖产量提高 3 倍 (Kim et al., 2012a)。类似的, 利用大肠杆菌过量表达 *AtUGT78D1* (Yoon et al., 2012)、*AtUGT78D1* (Kim et al., 2012b)、*AtUGT78D2/AtUGT89C1* 或 *AtUGT78D1/AtUGT89C1* (Kim et al., 2013) 等基因, 可以分别合成槲皮素-3-O- (6-脱氧塔罗糖)、槲皮素-3-O-鼠李糖苷/山柰酚-3-O-鼠李糖苷、槲皮素-3,7-O-二鼠李糖苷和槲皮素-3-O-葡萄糖苷-7-O-鼠李糖苷等物质。

## 5 展望

黄酮醇类化合物已从多种园艺植物中被分离鉴定, 这些园艺植物包括矮牵牛、苹果、葡萄、柑橘、杨梅、洋葱和羽衣甘蓝等。然而, 目前有关黄酮醇代谢调控相关研究多集中在槲皮素和山柰酚及其糖苷, 有关杨梅素等其他黄酮醇苷元及糖苷生物合成及调控的报道较少, 不同糖基衍生物的生物学功能有待更多研究。

黄酮醇生物合成途径中诸多基因被克隆、鉴定及部分功能验证, 然而, 由于该通路代谢网络复杂, 有较多其他支路, 各基因间协同表达及调控机制尚较模糊。黄酮醇作为参与植物抵抗逆境的次生代谢物质, 其生物合成的环境调控因素研究目前以光照为主, 其他环境胁迫因素如高/低温、温室气体 CO<sub>2</sub>、干旱或水涝、病虫害等生物胁迫对黄酮醇生物合成的影响方面的探索较少。植物生长发育及逆境响应相关的小 RNA 或非编码区序列是否参与黄酮醇生物积累的调控目前尚无报道。不同

条件下, 多转录因子间蛋白互作或多调控因子间的互作及其对黄酮醇合成相关结构基因的调控机制有待阐明。

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