

差异蛋白质组学 在采后果蔬生物与技术研究中的应用

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摘要:蛋白质组学作为联系表型与基因组序列之间的有效工具已得到了广泛的应用, 差异蛋白质组学作为其中的一个分支, 更适合于探讨果蔬在不同状态下的应答机制。本文综述了差异蛋白质组学的研究方法及其揭示采后果蔬成熟与衰老、抗病性、致敏性以及采后处理保鲜机制等方面的研究。

关键词:差异蛋白质组学, 采后果蔬, 保鲜

Application of differential proteomics in postharvest fruits and vegetables in the study of biological and technical

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Abstract: Proteomics has been widely used as contact between phenotype and genome sequences, while differential proteomics, a branch of proteomics, is more suitable for response mechanism research of fruits and vegetables in different states. This article reviewed the research method of differential proteomics and its usage in revealing the mechanism of maturity and senescence, disease resistance, sensitization and post-processing preservation in fruits and vegetables.

Key words: differential proteomics; postharvest fruits and vegetables; preservation

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随着众多物种基因组测序工作的完成, 生命科学的研究进入了后基因组时代, 其中的核心手段是蛋白质组学的研究。与基因组的稳定性相比, 蛋白质组具有多样、可变的特点, 且作为基因功能的执行体, 生命现象的直接体现者, 蛋白质通过自身的活动调节和控制着诸多的生命活动。这为差异蛋白质组的出现与发展奠定了逻辑基础。差异蛋白质组学主要是筛选、鉴定不同种类或状态下各样本间蛋白质组的差别及变化, 实现对体系内代谢系统的动态监测, 相比完全蛋白质组学来说具有更高的可实现性, 更适合作为研究生命现象的手段和方法。因此, 它对于果蔬的生理生化过程、成熟衰老机理、生理和病理状态的本质与联系、对生物和非生物胁迫的适应机制等方面的研究均有着重要的理论与实践意义。

1 差异蛋白质组学的研究方法

差异蛋白质组学的研究主要利用基于双向电泳(2-DE)或质谱的相对定量技术, 后者又分为标记定

量(Labeling quantitation)和非标记定量(Label-free quantitation)技术。利用双向凝胶电泳或双向差异凝胶电泳(2-D DIGE)来实现蛋白质组的相对定量是目前应用较为普遍的方法, 尽管固相 pH 梯度(IPG)胶条的改进大大提高了 2-DE 等电聚焦(IEF)的分辨率和稳定性, 但其灵敏度低, 依旧无法对低丰度、疏水和翻译后修饰的蛋白质进行定量^[1]。稳定同位素标记技术通过比较同位素质谱峰的强度来分析蛋白质或肽段相对表达量的差异^[2], 其中最常用的是 iTRAQ 技术, 可以同时标记八种不同样品, 定量准确, 蛋白覆盖率高, 但是样品预处理和酶解过程可能引起样品之间的差异, 且成本较高^[3]。Label-free 技术是近年来重要的质谱定量方法, 通过比较质谱分析次数或质谱峰强度, 分析不同来源样品蛋白的数量变化。Label-free 技术简单易行, 无需同位素标记, 相对耗材低。但其仅依据一级质谱和数据模型定量, 重现性差, 定量准确性不如 iTRAQ 高。

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2 差异蛋白质组学在采后果蔬生物学研究中的应用

2.1 果蔬成熟衰老

果蔬成熟过程中会发生一系列复杂的生理、生化变化,如叶绿素和淀粉的降解、糖和有机酸的积累、挥发性风味物质和色素的合成等,使果蔬产生美味的口感和有益健康的营养成分^[4]。蛋白质组学的研究可以更好地明确蛋白质差异表达与果蔬成熟衰老的关系。

2.1.1 呼吸跃变型果蔬 呼吸跃变型果实如苹果、桃、梨等,其品质和生理生化指标在呼吸跃变前后会有显著的变化。Zheng 等^[5]用 2-D DIGE 及 QTRAP-LC/MS/MS 对不同成熟衰老期的苹果进行分析及功能鉴定后发现,ATP 合成酶 β 亚基及其他的 ATP 合成酶在呼吸跃变前显著上调,将大量的 ADP 合成 ATP,为跃变期间的呼吸作用提供能量。Prinsi 等^[6]对处于“不成熟期”和“成熟期”的硬溶质桃和软溶质桃果皮的蛋白质谱图进行分析,差异蛋白大多和初级、次级代谢、应激反应、乙烯生物合成相关。其中,ACC 氧化酶是桃呼吸跃变前后相对表达量变化最大的蛋白质,其次是和乙烯代谢相关的 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸合成酶和对氨基苯胺合成酶。这 3 种酶都参与了乙烯的生物合成和代谢,在果实成熟中发挥重要作用。软溶质型桃中活性氧清除酶的相对表达量高于硬溶质型桃,可以推测软溶质型桃受到的氧化胁迫较大,更易腐烂变质。此外,和果实膨大相关的蛋白也影响着果实的成熟。早酥梨的早熟芽变品种(early-maturing bud sport)中和真核细胞翻译起始因子 EIF-5A 相关的两种蛋白的表达量高峰相比于普通品种提前了 60 天,使得早熟芽变品种不仅个头大,品质好,且提早成熟^[7]。

2.1.2 非呼吸跃变型果蔬 非呼吸跃变型果蔬包括柑橘、草莓、葡萄等。柑橘是典型的非呼吸跃变型果实。Katz 等^[8]的 Label free 蛋白质组学研究发现,柑橘在发育过程中出现了代谢转变,由发育初期有机酸和氨基酸的积累转为发育后期糖的合成。Li 等^[9-11]利用 OFFGEL 分离和氨基末端稳定同位素双甲基化标记定量手段,构建了 Mira 和 Honeoye 两个品种在三个成熟阶段的蛋白差异表达谱图,分别确定了 331 和 209 个差异蛋白,主要涉及物质与能量代谢、氧化还原反应、香气和生物活性物质合成。其中 RuBisCO 蛋白的表达显著下调,使得光合作用的碳固定能力明显下降;次级代谢途径中呋喃酮类和酯类生物合成蛋白的表达上调,避免了有害物质的过量积累;超氧化物歧化酶、过氧化物还原酶、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶等酶类表达变化不一,但各种酶的协同作用使果实具有较好的抗氧化胁迫能力。

2.2 果蔬的抗病性

果蔬在生长或贮藏期间,易受到霉菌、真菌等的侵染,不仅使产品的品质下降,导致巨大的经济损失,对于消费者的健康也构成潜在的威胁。抗病性较弱的果蔬经病原菌侵染后所产生的防御活动是有限的。如酿酒葡萄感染扩展青霉(*Penicillium*

expansum) 和皮落青霉(*Penicillium crustosum*) 后,多数和应激反应相关的蛋白质会表达上调,但对青霉菌的水解活性较为敏感的一些调渗蛋白和病程相关蛋白表达下调^[12]。然而,许多生物/非生物因子,如拮抗菌、病原菌及其分泌物、几丁质、水杨酸、草酸和茉莉酸等可以诱导果实产生较强的抗病性^[13-17]。冬枣经 $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的草酸处理后,防御蛋白和光合作用相关蛋白被诱导表达,延缓了冬枣果实的衰老,增加了果实对青霉菌的抗性^[18]。Afroz 等^[19]研究了抗病能力不同的番茄在感染细菌性萎蔫病后的蛋白特异性表达,发现较强的抗病能力和一个 60 ku 的分子伴侣和顶端膜抗原(apical membrane antigen)有关,且这两种蛋白的表达受茉莉酸和水杨酸的调控。豇豆感染炭疽真菌(*colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)后,叶片中参与三羧酸循环、ATP 合成及光合作用的蛋白质表达上调,与以往防御机制需要合成初级及次级代谢防御物质的能量、同化作用、碳骨架的研究一致^[20-23]。

2.3 果蔬的致敏性

水果因富含维生素、抗氧化物质而对人体有诸多好处,但水果中的萜类、多糖、糖蛋白会使一些人产生过敏症状。许多临床研究表明,柑橘属中的过敏原蛋白 Cit s1 能导致病人体内的 IgE 激增;食物过敏的人当中,有 1.5%~20% 对西红柿过敏^[24-25]。利用蛋白质组学和免疫学的方法对过敏蛋白进行分离纯化及分析鉴定,可以更好地表征蛋白,比较不同状态下过敏原的差异表达。

Pignataro 等^[26]用 2-DE、LC-ESI-MS/MS 结合生物信息学的方法分析鉴定柠檬皮中高丰度的萌发素类似物 Cit s1,检测到的肽段分子量从 20 ku 到 120 ku 不等,推翻了以往 Cit s1 是 24 ku 糖蛋白单体的说法。Bassler 等^[27]用斑点免疫印迹法研究表明,在西红柿中,籽的致敏性最强,且该致敏性主要和球蛋白样蛋白(Legumin Proteins)、豌豆球蛋白样蛋白(Vicilin Proteins)有关。Hjernø 等^[28]用蛋白质组学方法鉴定出的草莓过敏原 Fra a 1 在不同品种的草莓中有不同的表达,白色品种的草莓几乎不含该过敏原,而普通红色品种的草莓中该过敏原占总蛋白的 10% 左右。

3 差异蛋白质组学在采后果蔬处理技术保鲜机制研究中的应用

为了延缓果蔬衰老、延长货架期或催化果实成熟,常对采后果蔬进行诸如热处理、冷藏、气调贮藏、1-MCP、乙烯熏蒸等处理。蛋白质是应激反应的效应器,越来越多的学者通过蛋白质组学的变化来研究果蔬采后情况,不仅有助于了解果蔬延缓衰老的生理机制,还可以鉴定处理过程中的蛋白质标记物。

3.1 乙烯处理

乙烯作为植物成熟激素,在诱导和促进果蔬成熟、衰老等生理过程中起着重要的作用。Zheng 等^[5]通过研究乙烯处理后苹果蛋白质组学的变化来从蛋白质水平上揭示乙烯的催熟机制。结果表明,首先,乙烯处理诱导苹果果实合成了一些新型的蛋白质,

如泛素蛋白酶体途径相关的泛素连接酶、GTP 结合蛋白质类、乙烯受体蛋白等。这些泛素酶和蛋白酶体表明了乙烯处理后可能出现蛋白质降解。其次,和糖代谢、电子传递、光合作用相关的果糖-二磷酸醛缩酶、1,5-二磷酸核酮糖羧化酶、铁氧还蛋白-NADP 还原酶等在乙烯处理后显著上调,说明果实的成熟依赖于乙烯的生成。而和碳固定、糖酵解途径中的脱水步骤相关的蛋白质表达下调,说明乙烯处理后的代谢过程从生长转变为成熟。除催熟作用外,Li 等^[29]的研究还表明乙烯处理能提高果实的耐冷性。500 ppm 的乙烯处理 12 h 后的香蕉在冷藏的初期和末期,抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)、2-半胱氨酸过氧化物酶(2-Cys Prx)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)表达上调,有助于果实耐低温胁迫,降低 H_2O_2 水平,维持氧化还原平衡^[30-31]。此外,冷藏过程中 4 种 HSP₇₀ 显著上调,它们通过分子伴侣活性来抵御低温胁迫,发挥保护作用^[32]。

3.2 热处理

热处理对于延长果蔬贮藏期,尤其是低温敏感型果蔬,是种比较有效的手段^[33]。桃子经 48 °C 热水浸泡处理后,热处理前后共有 30 个差异蛋白点,主要涉及胁迫和防御(43%)、细胞结构(17%)、蛋白代谢(13%)、能量和代谢(7%)、成熟衰老(3%)、功能未知(17%)。热处理诱导了两个热激蛋白(mHSPs)和一个应激蛋白(universal stress protein)的生成,且参与抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环的两个重要酶类双脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶表达上调,有效地抑制了糖酵解及成熟过程相关酶类的表达,降低了活性氧含量,增强了果实的抗胁迫能力^[34]。由此从蛋白水平部分解释了热处理在延缓果实衰老,维持果实品质中发挥的作用。

3.3 低温贮藏

低温贮藏有助于抑制果蔬的呼吸作用,减少内源乙烯的生成,广泛用于果蔬保鲜。Yuan 等^[35]用蛋白质组学的方法对巨丰葡萄低温贮藏(2 °C)期间蛋白质组的变化进行了比较分析,共确定了 79 个差异蛋白点。其中参与糖酵解和三羧酸循环的蛋白质,如磷酸甘油酸激酶、烯醇酶、苹果酸脱氢酶等表达下调,说明在低温条件下,果实会通过降低呼吸速率和代谢活性来降低营养成分的损失。果蔬转入冷藏后,参与半纤维素水解的酶随即表达,通过半纤维素的水解来增加可溶性糖类的含量。可溶性糖类的增加有助于维持细胞的渗透平衡,可作为冷胁迫的代谢物信号分子,使果实在低温环境下有适宜的冷适应。与冷适应相关的还有果实在冷藏初期诱导产生的四种热激蛋白(HSPs)。一些抗氧化酶类如抗坏血酸过氧化物酶、谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶和超氧化物歧化酶表达上调,以应对冷藏过程中的氧化胁迫。Page 等^[36]的研究表明低温能抑制成熟相关蛋白的表达,同样证实了小分子热激蛋白以及参与内质网胁迫防御的蛋白与果实的抗冷性有关。

3.4 气调贮藏

气调贮藏通过调节贮藏环境的气体成分和比例

来延长果蔬贮藏期。Li 等^[37]用 Label-free 蛋白质组学的方法得到了草莓在气调贮藏(2% O_2 + 12% CO_2)条件下的蛋白质表达谱。发现草莓中参与卡尔文循环的二磷酸核酮糖羧化酶大亚基蛋白,与能量代谢相关的磷酸甘油酸激酶(PGK)、烯醇酶(Enolase)、糖酵解酶以及催化产香物质生成的醌氧化还原酶表达下调,减慢了卡尔文循环速度,抑制了光合作用;减少了因糖酵解而导致的碳流失;延缓了挥发性风味代谢。而甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)和过氧化物氧化还原酶表达上调,有助于应对冷刺激;维持细胞氧化还原平衡,抵御氧化应激。和低温贮藏及室温贮藏相比,青素双加氧酶、咖啡酸 3-O-甲基转移酶和查尔酮黄烷酮异构酶的表达在气调条件下达到最大值,促进苯丙烷代谢生成花青素和木质素,更好地维持了果蔬色泽。虽然气调贮藏能够有效地延缓大部分果实衰老,但条件不当会对果实产生不利影响。Pedreschi 等^[38]通过比对梨在四种气调条件下蛋白质的表达,发现 CO_2 浓度过高会使果实中与防御相关的蛋白质,如维持和修复蛋白稳态的热激蛋白 HSP₇₀ 表达下调,导致果实褐变。

4 结论

蛋白质组学反映了不同处理或环境下,细胞内动态变化的蛋白质组的组成成分、表达水平与修饰状态等问题,但仅靠蛋白质组的结论尚不能对生命现象的内在机制做出全面的解释。因此,今后果蔬蛋白质组学的研究应该会向宽领域和深层次发展。宽领域即将蛋白质组学与上游的基因组学、转录组学和下游的代谢组学、表型组学相结合,更加系统地阐述果实的生理代谢过程。而深层次则是指果蔬蛋白质组学要从目前的组织器官水平深入到亚细胞水平,关注直接发挥相应功能的细胞器以及更微观结构,以便更深刻地阐明相关问题的内在机制。

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