

脱落酸调节植物铁代谢的研究进展

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摘 要: 铁 (Fe) 是重要的微量元素, 参与植物的许多重要生理和代谢过程如光合作用、呼吸作用和氮代谢等。植物通过对铁的吸收、转运、贮存、再分配来维持体内的铁稳态。植物体的铁代谢受到严格的调控。铁调节转录因子和铁转运蛋白构成了植物吸收、运输铁的调控网络, 贮铁蛋白和铁转运蛋白共同调节植物高铁反应。近年来, 脱落酸 (abscisic acid, ABA) 参与调节植物铁代谢的研究取得了重要进展。ABA 可能作为信号调节 Fe 的吸收、运输和再利用环节, 或通过调节植物体内氧化应激状态缓解植物的铁胁迫症状。为了加深对植物体 ABA 与铁代谢串扰的理解, 本文从植物的铁吸收转运机制和代谢调控网络、ABA 参与植物铁代谢及其介导的铁代谢调控机制等方面进行了综述。重点讨论了 ABA 与 FER 样缺铁诱导转录因子 (FER-like iron deficiency-induced transcription factor, FIT)、铁调转运蛋白 1 (iron-regulated transporter 1, IRT1) 以及缺铁氧化应激之间的关系, 并对未来的研究方向进行了展望。

关键词: 脱落酸; 缺铁; FIT; IRT1; 氧化胁迫

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Regulation of plant iron homeostasis by abscisic acid: a review

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Abstract: Iron (Fe) is an important trace element involved in many important plant physiological and metabolic processes such as photosynthesis, respiration and nitrogen metabolism. Plants maintain iron homeostasis through absorption, transporting, storage and redistribution of iron. Iron metabolism is strictly regulated in plants. Iron regulatory transcription factors and iron transporters constitute the regulatory network of plant iron absorption and transport in plants. Ferritin and iron transporter jointly regulate the response to excess iron in plants. In recent years, important progress has been made in understanding how abscisic acid (ABA) regulates iron metabolism in plants. ABA may be used as a signal to regulate the absorption, transportation and reuse of Fe, or to relieve the symptoms of iron stress by regulating the oxidative stress responses in plants. In order to gain deeper insights into the crosstalk of ABA and iron metabolism in plants, this review summarized the mechanisms of iron absorption and transport and metabolic regulatory network in plants, as well as the mechanisms of ABA in regulating iron metabolism. The relationship between ABA and FER-like iron deficiency-induced transcription factor (FIT), iron-regulated transporter 1 (IRT1), and oxidative stress of iron deficiency were highlighted, and future research directions were prospected.

Keywords: abscisic acid; iron deficiency; FER-like iron deficiency-induced transcription factor; iron-regulated transporter 1; oxidative stress

铁 (Fe) 是生物必需的微量营养素, 参与植物的许多基本功能, 如光合作用、呼吸作用和氮代谢^[1]。铁在土壤中含丰富, 但是其溶解度很低, 尤其是在石灰性土壤中。土壤中的铁低有效性经常导致种植的作物发生缺铁性生理和形态变化 (如褪绿症), 进而降低品质、叶片和籽粒的产量^[2]。缺铁条件下, 植物具有增强 Fe 获取的机制。一系列 bHLH 转录因子构成的调控网络响应缺铁信号, 并调控动员转运蛋白以增强对铁的吸收。几种植物激素已被证实参与缺铁反应。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来, 采用分根、胁迫、铁调突变体、外源激素、激素抑

制剂和激素突变体等方法研究发现, 植物激素参与缺铁反应, 生长素和赤霉素具有激活缺铁反应的作用, 而细胞分裂素、茉莉酸和油菜素内酯对缺铁反应有抑制作用^[3-9]。脱落酸 (abscisic acid, ABA) 在参与植物胚胎发育、侧根发生、花芽分化、器官衰老、气孔关闭和抵御胁迫等方面多有报道^[10-12]。ABA 在植物应对重金属胁迫中也扮演重要角色^[13], ABA 可通过影响细胞膜透性或主动吸收过程直接影响矿质元素的吸收, 也可通过影响植物生长增强或减弱对矿质元素的吸收^[14]。近年来陆续有报道 ABA 调节植物对缺铁胁迫的反应^[15], 但尚未有专门

针对此方面研究的综述。本文针对植物 ABA 与缺铁的关系、共响应 ABA 和缺铁胁迫的基因、ABA 介导的缺铁响应调控机制进行综述,以加深对植物铁信号与 ABA 串扰的理解,为植物缺铁胁迫耐受能力的提高和铁营养强化实践提供理论依据。

1 植物的铁吸收转运机制

由于 Fe 具有 Fe^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 两种氧化状态,参与氧化还原反应的关键细胞过程,如光合作用和呼吸作用。但是铁的溶解度低,生物有效性差,制约了植物对铁的吸收^[16-17]。为此,双子叶及非禾本科植物采用机理 I-还原策略^[18],而禾本科植物采用机理 II-螯合策略来应对缺铁^[19-22]。在缺铁时,机理 I 植物根际质膜的 H^+ -ATP 酶分泌质子,降低根际 pH 值,上调根细胞质膜上高铁还原酶 (ferric-chelate reductase, FCR) 的活性,将 Fe^{3+} 还原为 Fe^{2+} ,由二价铁转运蛋白 (iron-regulated transporter 1, IRT1) 将 Fe^{2+} 转运到根细胞中^[23];机理 II 植物在根系合成大量的铁载体,螯合 Fe^{3+} 并转运至细胞内供植物利用^[24-26]。Fe 被植物摄取后,通过长距离运输至各部位加以利用。根部的 Fe 从根皮层细胞运送到木质部,被木质部汁液的主要金属螯合剂有机酸,尤其是柠檬酸螯合与运输^[27-28],通过蒸腾流转移到植物的地上部。Fe 可能以 Fe^{3+} 形式进入叶片,被叶肉细胞的 FCR 还原^[29]。Fe 进入叶肉细胞后被运送到叶绿体、线粒体等细胞器以行使功能,或者被运送到液泡贮存防止过量导致细胞毒性。在铁的长距离运输和分布的过程中,柠檬酸转运蛋白 (ferric reductase defective 3, FRD3)、IRT1、黄条纹样蛋白 (yellow stripe-like, YSL) 和天然抗性相关巨噬细胞蛋白 (natural resistance-associated macrophage protein, NRAMP) 等转

运蛋白参与铁的吸收和运输^[30-31]。了解这些转运蛋白工作的分子机制至关重要,可为提高作物的缺铁耐受改良提供理论依据。

2 植物的铁代谢调控网络

在模式植物拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) 中,铁代谢调控的研究取得了很大进展。主要的铁代谢调控因子集中在 bHLH 转录因子家族,见表 1。

目前,在拟南芥中已经发现至少包括 IIIa、IVa、IVb、IVc 和 Ib 这 5 个 bHLH 亚家族的 16 个成员参与铁代谢调控^[32-38]。研究表明,这些 bHLH 转录因子作用独特且相互关联,bHLH 转录因子调控的缺铁响应网络十分复杂,见图 1。

拟南芥缺铁诱导转录因子 (FER-like iron deficiency-induced transcription factor, FIT) 属

表 1 拟南芥中参与铁调控的 bHLH 转录因子

Table 1 The bHLH transcription factors involved in iron regulation in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Name	Clade	References
<i>AtbHLH29 (FIT)</i>	IIIa	[32]
<i>AtbHLH18</i>	IVa	[33]
<i>AtbHLH19</i>	IVa	[33]
<i>AtbHLH20</i>	IVa	[33]
<i>AtbHLH25</i>	IVa	[33]
<i>AtbHLH11</i>	IVb	[34]
<i>AtbHLH47 (PYE)</i>	IVb	[35]
<i>AtbHLH121 (URI)</i>	IVb	[36]
<i>AtbHLH34 (IDT1)</i>	IVc	[37]
<i>AtbHLH104</i>	IVc	[37]
<i>AtbHLH105 (ILR3)</i>	IVc	[37]
<i>AtbHLH115</i>	IVc	[37]
<i>AtbHLH38</i>	Ib	[32]
<i>AtbHLH39</i>	Ib	[32]
<i>AtbHLH100</i>	Ib	[38]
<i>AtbHLH101</i>	Ib	[38]

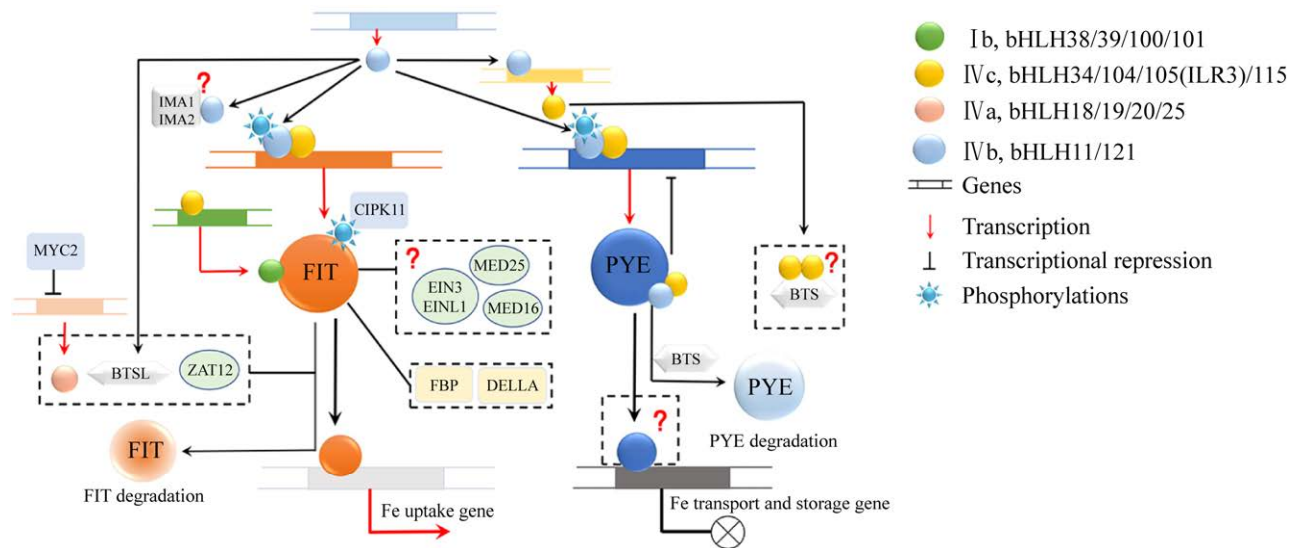


图1 植物 bHLH 转录因子调控的缺铁响应网络^[32-38]

Figure 1 Iron deficiency response network in plants regulated by bHLH transcription factors^[32-38].

于IIIa亚族，是缺铁响应调控的核心因子，受缺铁诱导表达。Ib亚族的***bHLH38/39/100/101***的表达也被缺铁诱导。***bHLH38/39/101***能与FIT蛋白形成异源二聚体，结合到下游靶基因***FRO2***和***IRT1***的启动子区域，激活***FRO2***和***IRT1***的转录^[32-33]。最近发现IVb亚族***bHLH121***，能与IVc亚族***bHLH34/104/115/105***形成异源二聚体，诱导***FIT***和已知的大多数铁调控基因的表达^[36,39-41]。拟南芥的E3连接酶(BRUTUS, BTS)被认为是一种植物铁/金属传感器，其稳定性受到与铁/金属等因子结合的影响^[42-43]，作为缺铁反应的负调控因子。BTSL1或BTSL2可以与FIT相互作用，发挥转录后水平的调节功能。IVa亚族的***bHLH18/19/20/25***在BTS的作用下可与AtFIT结合并促进其降解。另一个名为POPEYE (PYE)的IVb亚族bHLH转录因子，独立于FIT网络调控缺铁反应^[35]。IVc亚族的***bHLH104/105/115***可以与PYE形成异源二聚体，当植物铁过剩时负向调节铁蛋白等基因的表达^[44-46]。以bHLH转录因子为核心的铁代谢调控网络为理解植物的

铁平衡调控奠定了基础，然而众多bHLH转录因子的具体调控功能还有待进一步揭示，调控中激素所发挥的信号作用也有待深入研究。

3 ABA参与植物铁代谢

3.1 ABA调节铁代谢的相关基因

研究发现，外源ABA能提高缺铁植株实际的酸化能力^[47]，可能与bHLH转录因子调控有关。此外，茉莉酸参与对植物缺铁响应，可能调控IVa亚族bHLHs与AtFIT结合及降解^[33]。植物铁蛋白是重要的贮铁蛋白，也是缓解铁氧化应激的主要非酶蛋白。ABA被证实与植物铁蛋白之间的联系较为密切^[48-50]，铁介导的氧化应激和ABA均可诱导铁蛋白的产生^[51]。ABA在铁蛋白的合成过程中起重要作用，玉米ABA缺失突变体 $vp2$ 中，铁对铁蛋白mRNA积累的诱导性显著降低，添加外源ABA可以修复，证实ABA参与了植物对铁的反应机制^[52]。

3.2 ABA含量与铁含量的相关性

前人研究报道，ABA与铁元素发生互扰，

影响植物的生长发育、根系形态建成、抵抗金属及非生物胁迫过程。在陈种子萌发、铜、镉、盐、干旱胁迫响应中, ABA 与铁元素存在协同关系^[53-57]。首先, 缺铁和加外源铁处理可以引起植物体内 ABA 含量变化。铁处理增加了非洲半水生稻根部和玉米根部的 ABA 积累^[58]。过量铁处理导致玉米中 ABA 含量升高, 且与植物贮铁蛋白 (ferritin, fer) 的积累有平行关系^[52], 但 Fe₂O₃ 纳米粒子处理的水稻根中 ABA 含量与 Fe₂O₃ 处理浓度呈负相关^[59]。铁和铅的交互作用抑制水稻 ABA 的合成^[60]。而在缺铁胁迫下, 尽管响应的的时间不同, 拟南芥^[47]、黄瓜^[61]和苹果^[62]、甜椒^[63]根部的 ABA 含量均有升高。但缺铁抑制花椰菜 ABA 的积累^[64], 这些都表明 ABA 可能参与缺铁的早期反应。其次, 外源 ABA 处理使得植物体内铁含量发生变化。如外源 ABA 作用下甜椒果实中 Fe 浓度显著增加, 而番茄叶片 Fe 浓度却下降^[65-66]。以上研究由于处理的条

3.3 外源 ABA 影响植物的铁吸收转运途径

缺铁导致拟南芥、苹果、黄瓜根系的 FCR、

H⁺-ATP 活性和质子分泌的增加, 而外源 ABA 能抑制这种缺铁反应^[47,64]。在缺铁与 ABA 共处理时, 根系 FCR 的活性提高, 缺铁导致的褐化现象得到缓解^[67]。缺铁或 ABA 处理上调了菊花 *CmbHLH1* 基因的表达, 过表达 *CmbHLH1* 株系的根际酸化能力增强, 对 Fe 的吸收得到促进^[68]。外源 ABA 促进缺铁植物根系酚类物质的分泌^[47,69]。质外体是植物根系重要的 Fe 储存库, 在 Fe 元素的再利用中发挥作用^[70-71]。缺铁条件下红三叶草根中酚类物质的含量显著升高, 活化和释放更多的质外体铁。缺铁时外源 ABA 显著促进拟南芥根质外体的 Fe 活化和释放, 质外体的主要成分细胞壁表现出与质外体 Fe 含量相似的变化趋势^[47]。以上研究表明 ABA 与铁吸收途径中的酸化作用及有机物的分泌有关。

3.4 共响应 ABA 和铁的基因

研究发现, 在铁蛋白之外, 铁代谢或 ABA 途径的已知基因中, ABA 合成、钝化、氧化途径以及铁转运蛋白、铁调控相关转录因子和一些抗氧化酶基因也受到铁和 ABA 的双重调控, 见表 2。

表 2 受 ABA 和铁缺乏调控的基因

Table 2 Genes regulated by ABA and iron deficiency

Function	Gene names	Species	References
ABA synthesis	<i>MdNCED3</i>	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	[62]
	<i>GhNCED4, GhABA2, GhAAO3</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
ABA passivation	<i>GhUGT2, GhUGT84B1</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
ABA oxidation	<i>GhABAH1, GhABAH2</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
Iron transporter	<i>MdMATE43, MdNAS1/3/4, MdNRAMP1/2/3/6, MdYSL6/7, MdZIP1/2/4, MdVIT1</i>	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	[62]
	<i>GhIRT1, GhIRT2, GhIRT3, GhFRO2, GhFIT1</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
	<i>AtFRD3, AtYSL2, AtNAS1, AtNRAMP3, OsNramp1, OsNramp2</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	[47]
Transcription factor	<i>GhbHLH3, GhbHLH92, GhbHLH104</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
	<i>AtABI5</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	[47]
Antioxidant enzyme	<i>GhAPX1, GhCAT</i>	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	[67]
Other proteins	<i>AtCPL1-2</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	[72]

ABA 生物合成的限速酶 9-顺式环氧类胡萝卜素双加氧酶基因 (9-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase 3, *MdNCED3*) 在缺铁的苹果根中的表达模式与 ABA 的积累一致^[62]。与此研究一致的是, 缺铁时拟南芥 *NCED* 基因下调, 另一个关键基因 ABA 高诱变 PP2C 基因 3 (highly ABA induced PP2C gene3, *HAI3*) 显著下调^[73]。缺铁且施加外源 ABA 的组培棉花中 ABA 糖基化基因 (ABA glycosylation gene, *UGT*) 和 ABA 8'-羟化酶基因 (ABA 8'-hydroxylase gene, *ABAH*) 的表达被诱导^[67]。在抗坏血酸过氧化物酶抑制系中, ABA 合成相关基因受缺 Fe 的抑制, *UGT* 和 *ABAH* 受诱导表达的上调幅度明显降低, 脱落酸受体基因 (pyrabactin resistance-like, *PYL4*)、下游 ABF 转录因子 ABA 不敏感基因 (ABA insensitive 5, *ABI5*)、*MYB44* 和负调控脱落酸信号通路的基因在根或叶中显著下调, 说明在抗坏血酸过氧化物酶 APX 作用下通过稳定 ABA 合成和抑制 ABA 降解来保持 ABA 含量的稳定, 从而缓解缺铁症状^[67]。

拟南芥的组氨酸激酶 (*Arabidopsis thaliana* histidine kinase, *ATHK1*)、增殖蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, *MAPK3*) 以及 *PYL9* 对脱落酸信号有正调控作用, 在缺铁胁迫时小金海棠根中的 *ATHK1*、*MAPK3* 和 *PYL9* 显著上调, 叶中的 *PYL9* 和 *MAPK3* 显著上调^[74]。ABA 反应元件结合蛋白 (ABA responsive element binding protein, *AREB*) 转录因子参与 ABA 信号通路, 并调控 ABA 反应元件结合蛋白 (ABA responsive element binding protein, *ABF2*) 和铁蛋白 *Fer1* 基因表达, 通过 *RhFer1* 的作用帮助维持铁水平^[71]。

铁转运蛋白基因 *IRT1/2/3*、*FRO2* 和转录因子 *FIT1* 受缺铁诱导, 但在缺铁处理的组培棉花中施加外源 ABA, 这些基因的表达被抑制^[67]。

而在外源 ABA 处理的拟南芥中, *AtFRD3*、*AtYSL2*、*AtNAS1* 和 *AtNRAMP3* 的表达被激活, 有利于根部释放的 Fe 向地上部运输并进行地上部 Fe 离子的液泡存储^[47]。拟南芥 C 末端磷酸酶 (C-terminal domain-phosphatase-like1, *CPL1*) 突变体中, 铁转运基因 *AtFIT1*、*AtFRO2*、*AtIRT1* 和 ABA 响应相关蛋白/胚胎晚期表达蛋白 (ABA-responsive protein-related/LEA family protein, *AtABAR*) 的转录都被激活, 缺铁耐受提高^[72]。以上研究中受铁和 ABA 双重调控的基因可能在铁与 ABA 的串扰中发挥作用, 很可能是铁信号与 ABA 信号交联的中间枢纽。

4 ABA 介导的植物铁代谢调控机制

4.1 ABA-FIT 互作调节铁代谢

钙调神经磷酸酶 (calcineurin B-like protein, CBL) 作为 Ca^{2+} 传感器与其互作的蛋白激酶 (calcium-dependent protein kinase, CIPK) 在渗透/盐胁迫中发挥作用^[75]。ABA 和 CBL-CIPK 信号是干旱和盐分调节的标志^[51]。最近的研究指出, CBL-CIPK 在细胞的 Fe 信号传导中也发挥作用^[76]。在缺铁的拟南芥主根细胞质中, Ca^{2+} 浓度增加, 通过 CBL-CIPK 模块激活 Ca^{2+} 介导的反应^[77-78]。拟南芥 CBL1/CBL9 在低铁时激活 CIPK11, CIPK11 与 FIT 相互作用, 使 FIT 磷酸化并被激活, 由此增强根部对 Fe 的吸收^[78]。bZIP 转录因子 *ABI5* 是 ABA 信号的主调控器, 也被预测是调节缺铁反应的反作用因子^[79]。在缺铁期间 CIPK11 与 FIT 相互作用, 而在 ABA 信号期间与 *ABI5* 相互作用, 可以磷酸化和激活 *ABI5*^[80-81]。CIPKs 在质膜和转录因子蛋白的磷酸化中发挥双重作用, 引起 ABA 反应的激活和抑制。根细胞中的 Fe 信号与幼苗中的 ABA 信号类似, 也涉及质膜和细胞核之间的通信。CIPK11 以 ABA 和 Fe 信号通路中相关的

不同蛋白为靶点，产生正应答和负应答^[82-84]，而其中机制仍有待进一步研究。FIT与ABI5和CBL-CIPK的强烈关联预示其受到ABA的调节，FIT可能是一个连接ABA反应和Fe获取的调节枢纽。这些信息和表达分析的结果支持FIT和ABI5可能会影响彼此功能的假设。这种相互作用关系必将要通过实验加以证实。细胞中的CBLs和FIT磷酸化存在位置差异，可以解释Ca²⁺如何以相反的方式影响FIT依赖的铁吸收过程^[84]，见图2。

4.2 ABA-IRT1 互作调节铁代谢

铁调转运蛋白1 (iron-regulated transporter 1, IRT1) 不仅是一个转运器，也是一个受体。在铁充足和缺铁时，拟南芥*AtIRT1*的表达都受到外源ABA的抑制，推测是由于ABA抑制根系生长所致^[85]。IRT1在翻译后水平上受包

括CIPK23在内的几个蛋白的调节。在拟南芥中，IRT1感应到细胞质中非铁金属底物的升高，然后被CIPK23磷酸化，随后被泛素化和降解^[78]。膜相关的C2结构域蛋白(C2-domain abscisic acid-related, CAR)连接ABA和Ca²⁺信号通路^[86]，CAR6蛋白也能与IRT1互作并抑制IRT1功能^[87]。IRT1可能是由ABA通过CAR蛋白直接控制的。因此，CAR还可能是Fe信号通路的节点。还有一种观点认为ABA增加了不依赖于IRT1的Fe获取功能，植物体内Fe含量升高抑制*IRT1*表达。这个观点的依据是ABA处理增加了拟南芥*irt1*突变体的Fe含量。施用外源ABA降低了植物对Cd的摄取，可能就是通过增加Fe的吸收然后抑制*IRT1*活性。在镉胁迫下，IRT1同样可以作为连接ABA和Fe信号调节网络的重要角色^[88]，见图2。

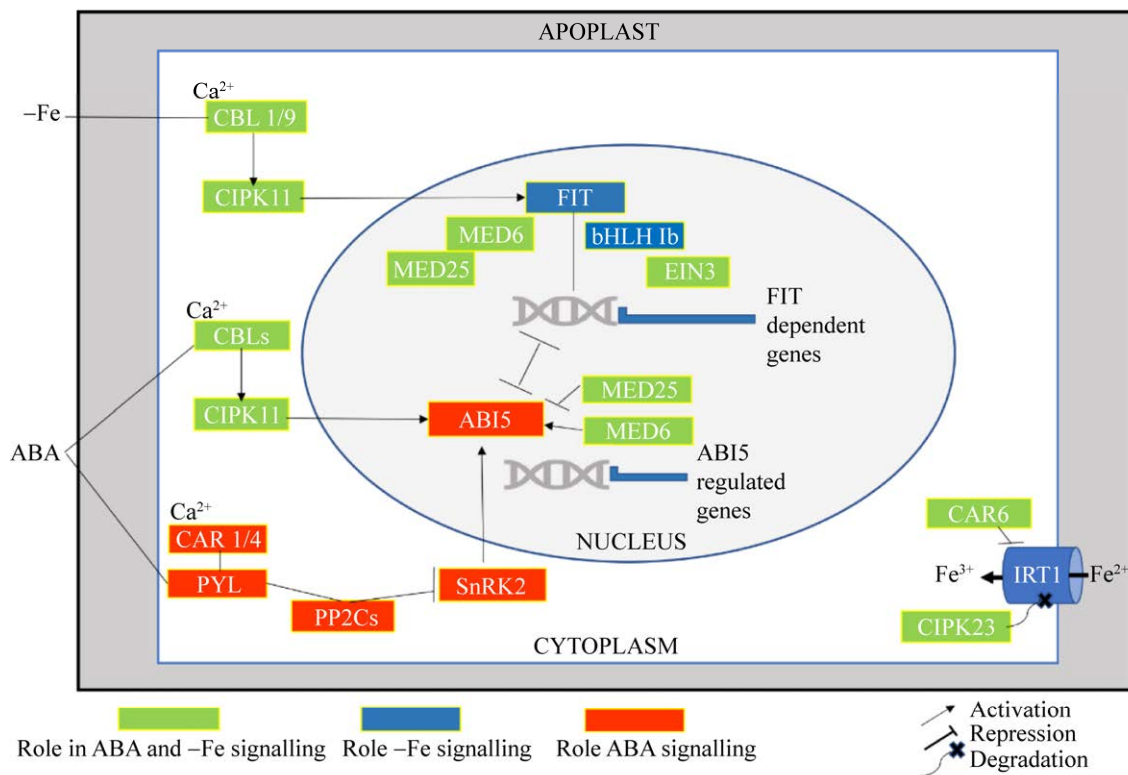


图2 ABA与FIT、IRT1的交互模式图^[76-78]

Figure 2 Interaction pattern diagram of ABA and FIT, IRT1^[76-78].

4.3 ABA 介导氧化途径调节铁代谢

Fe³⁺参与 Haber-Weiss 反应,生成氧自由基。ABA 能延缓保护酶的活性下降,阻止自由基引发的膜脂过氧化,增加植物对逆境胁迫的抗性。与缺铁处理相比,ABA 与缺铁共处理的苹果叶片氧化指标显著降低而抗氧化酶活性显著升高,表明 ABA 处理明显减少了缺铁引起的 ROS 积累^[62]。组培棉花抗坏血酸过氧化物酶 1 基因在正常条件下被 ABA 抑制,而在缺铁条件下不受 ABA 影响。缺铁诱导了棉花的生长素的积累和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶活性的抑制,可能提高了细胞中抗坏血酸 (ascorbic acid, ASA) 的含量,继而激活 Fe 吸收和转运相关基因的表达,同时激活 ABA 合成基因、抑制 ABA 降解基因以维持 ABA 含量,进而维持 FCR 活性来提高缺铁耐受^[67]。在 *abc1k* 活性复合体激酶 (activity of bcl complex kinase, *abc1k*) 突变体中,ABA 处理上调了 *ABC1K7* 和 *ABC1K8* 的表达,并影响了 ABA 响应的一些生理过程,表明 *ABC1K7* 和 *ABC1K8* 可能参与了 ABA 和 ROS 信号之间的串扰^[89]。铁蛋白也是缓解铁氧化应激的主要非酶蛋白,铁介导的氧化应激和 ABA 均可诱导铁蛋白的产生^[51]。拟南芥锌指 (zinc finger of *Arabidopsis*, ZAT12) 是一种由 ROS 诱导表达的 C₂H₂ 型锌指核蛋白^[90]。长期缺铁会导致氧化应激,进而诱导根系中 *ZAT12* 的表达^[91]。ASA 处理诱导拟南芥 *ZAT12* 基因表达,ABA 含量持续增加,表明 *ZAT12* 参与了 ABA 介导的氧化胁迫反应过程^[92]。酵母双杂交和双分子荧光互补试验表明 *ZAT12* 与 FIT 蛋白之间存在相互作用。在缺乏 Fe 诱导的氧化应激中,*FIT* 表达下调而 *ZAT12* 表达上调,作者认为 *ZAT12* 可能是一种抑制因子。在长期缺铁的条件下,*FIT-ZAT12* 复合物最终会使 *FIT* 失活。在 Fe 充足条件下,*zat12-3* 突变体植株具有较高的 Fe 整合

还原酶活性和 Fe 含量,表明 *ZAT12* 在 Fe 充足条件下抑制 Fe 的吸收,这对于防止 Fe 积累的有害影响至关重要。然而,作者也认为 *ZAT12* 可能通过其他机制影响 Fe 的吸收,这些机制仍有待确定。*ZAT12* 可能是铁缺乏时 ABA-FIT 氧化应激的中介,ABA-FIT-ZAT12 整合了来自其他信号通路 (ROS) 的输入来调节铁摄取^[93]。

5 展望

各国学者在外源 ABA 增强植物缺铁耐受方面开展了大量研究,在过去的 10 年中,人们在了解植物铁稳态的相关机制方面取得了重大进展。笔者认为 ABA 作为激活大多数 Fe 反应的协调者,其机制涉及 ABA 与 FIT 互作、ABA 与 IRT1 互作;ABA 可能需要与其他激素和非激素信号一起发挥作用,ROS 可能参与其中。

尽管最新的进展确定了一些参与缺铁响应的 bHLH 转录调控网络的关键角色,但级联调控中大部分转录因子调控基因表达的知识仍然缺乏。已经初步揭示了 ABA 与 FIT 互作、ABA 与 IRT1 互作的机制,但仍存在许多未知的问题。缺铁和 ABA 信号的交叉联系、导致关键蛋白功能改变的修饰作用有待阐明。ABA 究竟是通过增加铁离子的吸收,还是通过改善铁的分配或者增加胁迫耐受来提高缺铁的耐受性也有待研究。FIT 形成了一个交叉连接 Fe 获取、ABA 反应和氧化应激的调节枢纽,植物中其他 Fe 吸收相关的核心转录因子,POPEYE 及其他 bHLHs 是否与 ABA 存在互作以及通过何种方式互作仍未得到证实。今后的研究中一个重要的目标是破译 ABA 信号途径。确定 ABA 合成、ABA 钝化及 ABA 感知基因和 *FIT*、*IRT1*、*FRO2* 等基因之间的关系,了解它们在 ABA 信号途径过程中的具体作用,从而了解对 Fe 反应的调控。

有必要了解 ABA 的哪些合成步骤和信号通路受其他激素或信号分子如 NO、GSH、ASA 影响, 研究 FIT、GSH、ASA、Fe 相互作用在 ABA 调节 Fe 吸收中的作用。ABA 也参与了对其他营养缺乏反应的调节也应该加以考虑。回答这些问题将有助于我们理解感知和调节铁摄取所必需的环境线索。植物铁营养代谢研究一直备受关注, 运用“组学”技术, 尤其是“多组学”技术联用, 深入探讨已知因子如 Ca^{2+} 、ROS 和 ABA 受体等在 Fe 获取、ABA 反应和氧化应激的调节途径中的机理和作用, 筛选和鉴定关键的信号分子, 能够深入揭示 ABA 介导的铁调节机制、也将为植物 Fe 吸收和利用效率的改善和 ABA 的实际应用提供依据。

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