

光信号和昼夜节律调控植物感知冷胁迫的研究进展

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摘要: 温度和光是调节植物生长发育的重要环境因子, 植物感知温度变化并通过改变基因表达模式等响应低温环境, 这些响应受到光信号和昼夜节律等因素的影响。然而, 光信号诱导昼夜节律调控植物响应冷胁迫的分子调控网络尚不清楚。本文聚焦光信号和昼夜节律在植物感知冷胁迫中的作用。光信号参与冷胁迫主要通过光敏色素诱导 *CBF* 基因途径激活冷基因的表达, 这主要有两种途径, 一是光敏色素受体通过直接调控 *CBF* 和 *COR* 基因表达而调节植株抗冷性; 二是光依赖性信号转导的正调控因子 *HY5* 激活冷驯化 *COR* 基因。昼夜节律参与冷胁迫主要是通过昼夜节律的组分 *CCA1/LHY* 和 *RVE4/RVE8* 介导 *DREB1* 下游基因在冷胁迫下的表达。明确植物中光信号和昼夜节律在冷信号感知及传导途径中的作用, 不仅有助于更好地理解植物抗冷的机制和功能, 还有助于植物生长与温度胁迫反应之间的权衡, 为提升植物应对昼夜温差变化提供理论基础。

关键词: 冷感知; 抗冷基因; 光信号; 昼夜节律

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Research Progress in Light Signal and Circadian Rhythm Regulating the Perception of Plants to Cold Stress

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Abstract: Temperature and light are important environmental factors in regulating plant growth and development, and plants perceive temperature changes and respond to cold stress by altering gene expression patterns and other responses. The responses are affected by light signal and circadian rhythms. However, the molecular regulatory networks involved in plant response to cold stress are not well understood. This review focuses the roles of light signal and circadian rhythms in the perception of plants to cold stress. Light signal is involved in cold stress mainly through photopigment-induced *CBF* gene pathways to activate the expressions of cold genes. It includes two main pathways: one is that photosensitive pigments directly regulate cold tolerance by modulating *CBF* and *COR* gene expression; the other is the activation of *COR* (*COLD REGULATED*) genes by *HY5*, a positive regulator factor. Circadian rhythms are involved in cold stress mainly through their components, *CCA1/LHY* and *RVE4/RVE8*, regulating the expression of *DREB1* downstream gene. Clarifying the roles of light signal and circadian rhythms in cold perception and conduction pathways not only contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms of cold resistance in plants, but also helps in the trade-offs between plant growth and stress responses. It provides a theoretical basis for enhancing the response sensitivities of plants to diurnal and nocturnal temperature variations.

Key words: cold perception; cold resistance genes; light signal; circadian rhythm

温度是决定植物地理分布的主要环境因子, 影响植物生长发育和产量^[1]。据统计, 冷胁迫、干

旱等非生物胁迫导致全球 51%–82% 的作物损失产量^[2]。为了应对冷胁迫, 植物进化出一系列机制以

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适应寒冷环境,例如调整新陈代谢过程^[3]、改变基因表达模式^[4]、合成渗透调节物质^[5]、调控表观遗传^[6-7]等。

植物响应冷胁迫的过程包括冷感知^[8-9]、信号传导^[10-11]、转录因子和应激反应基因的激活和表达^[12-14]等。冷应激导致细胞膜流动性下降、膜蛋白构象改变、渗透调节物质及其含量改变、代谢物的积累和细胞内氧化还原状态的改变^[15-16]。转录因子CBFs (c-repeat binding factors) 在冷适应中起关键作用^[17-19]。CBFs 激活冷调节基因 *COR*, 从而合成可溶性糖、脯氨酸和蛋白质等提高植物对冷胁迫的耐受性^[5]。

冷感知是植物响应冷胁迫的第一步,在整个冷响应过程中具有重要作用。植物不仅可以通过质膜感知冷信号^[20-21],还可以通过光信号来感知冷信号,并进一步调控 CBF 表达^[13]。光和温度是与植物生长紧密相关的信号,光伴随着温暖,黑暗伴随着较冷的温度^[22-23]。植物能够整合光和温度信号来调节生长和发育以适应环境变化^[24-25]。植物主要通过光敏色素 (phytochromes, *phys*) 来感受环境温度和光照的变化,从而调节植物在逆境下的生长^[26]。尽管已比较清楚光信号在植物抗冷性调控中的作用,但光信号通路如何与冷应激通路联系起来,以及冷胁迫如何调控光信号组分仍不十分清楚。

此外,与光信号相关的昼夜节律也可以调节昼夜因子的表达来平衡昼夜温差对生长发育的影响^[27-28]。昼夜节律的主要组成部分 CCA1 (circadian clock-associated 1) 和 LHY (late elongated hypocotyl) 与 *CBF* 基因启动子结合并调控其功能^[29-30],从而提高 *CBF* 表达以抵抗冷胁迫。尽管昼夜节律关键基因参与了植物冷响应,比如微调 *CBF* 基因的表达^[31],但这些昼夜节律组分如何调节植物的耐冷调控途径却知之甚少。

虽然植物应对冷胁迫的机制开展了大量研究^[1, 32-33],但是缺少综合分析光信号和昼夜节律在调控植物响应冷胁迫中的作用。因此,本文聚焦光信号和昼夜节律参与调节冷信号的感知来综述它们如何参与植物响应冷胁迫的分子机制。

1 冷信号感知中的光信号调节

植物对冷信号的感知受光周期和光质的调节。大多数植物通过感知光周期减少和温度降低之间的复杂相互作用来获得冷驯化^[34]。例如,光周期差异能改变植物 *CBF* 和 *COR* 基因的表达,有研究发现短日照下生长的植物比长日照下生长的植物更耐寒^[19]。红光与远红光比值 (R/FR) 的降低增加了 *CBF* 表达^[25]。黑暗中生长的植物,在红光暴露下导致寒冷环境中 *CBF1* 转录水平降低,远红光下则相反^[35]。但植物在冷驯化过程中如何应对光质的变化,特别是 R/FR 和环境信号,目前还不清楚^[25]。

植物主要通过光敏色素来感受光信号的变化。冷胁迫下,光敏色素从细胞质迅速转移到细胞核,与光敏色素相互作用因子 (phytochrome interacting factors, PIFs) 一起相互作用参与光信号感知^[36]。这种相互作用促进 PIF 的快速磷酸化和降解,从而启动光敏色素介导的光响应^[37-38]。PIFs 作为光信号通路的感受器,参与植物生长发育的糖和激素信号调节,并介导植物对环境变化的适应和防御反应^[39]。光照影响冷应激反应的 *CBF* 调控,一是光敏色素通过 *CBF* 途径激活冷诱导的基因表达^[40];二是光通过低温反应元件 Z-box 介导冷驯化^[41-42]。低温反应元件的激活需要功能性 HY5 (elongated hypocotyl 5) 的参与^[43],HY5 是光依赖性信号转导的正调控因子,由 COP1 (constitutive photomorphogenic 1) 诱导和调控^[44]。

1.1 光感受器在感知光和温度信号中的双重作用

光感受器参与冷信号的感知和响应,目前发现的光感受器有光敏色素 (*phys*)、隐花色素 (cryptochromes, CRYs)、向光素 (phototropins, PHOTs)、ZTL (zeitlupe), 以及 UVR8 (UV resistance locus 8) 等^[45](表 1)。

目前发现了 5 种光敏色素 (*phys*), 其中 phyB 是植物生长的主要光感受器,其蛋白质状态会随着环境温度的改变而发生变化^[68],而且 phyB 可以充当温度传感器,以温度依赖的方式直接与关键靶基因的启动子结合^[69-70],这也进一步证明了光和温度信号通路的紧密关系(图 1)。phyB 在植物细胞中

表 1 参与植物冷感知的光信号和昼夜节律的因子

基因 / 蛋白 Genes/Proteins	调控机制 Regulation mechanisms	物种 Species	参考文献 Reference
光敏色素 A (phyA) Phytochrome A	远红光激活 phyA 诱导 ABA 信号传导,触发 JA 信号传导,激活 CBF 途径	拟南芥 <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> 番茄 <i>S. lycopersicum</i>	[46] [47]
光敏色素 B (phyB) Phytochrome B	phyB 与 PIF4 和 PIF7 相互作用, 负调控 CBF 表达和冷冻耐受性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i> 番茄 <i>S. lycopersicum</i> 水稻 <i>Oryza sativa</i>	[36] [35] [48]
光敏色素 D (phyD) Phytochrome D	介导 CBF 调控的表达, phyD 突变体耐冷性增加	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[25]
向光素 (PHOTs) Phototropins	蓝光传感器, 在蓝光光激发时自磷酸化, 激活 C- 末端激酶结构域, 调控其他蛋白质	地钱 <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>	[49]
F-box 蛋白 Zeittupe (ZTL) Zeittupe	ZTL 属于 LOV 结构域光感受器, 与热休克伴侣蛋白 HSP 90 相互作用从而正调控 CBF 表达	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[27]
隐花色素 1 (CRY1) Cryptochrome 1	蓝光下 CRY1 对温度响应对下胚轴伸长具有强烈的抑制作用, 同时也抑制 PIF4 的转录	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[50]
隐花色素 2 (CRY1) Cryptochrome 2	CRY2-COP1 相互作用减弱 COP1 与 HY5 的相互作用, 从而增强 HY5 在冷胁迫下的光稳定性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i> 水稻 <i>O. sativa</i>	[51] [52]
UVR8 感受器 (UVR8) UV resistance locus 8	UVR8 单体通过降低 PIF4 表达水平和抑制 PIF4 蛋白的转录活性来抑制下胚轴伸长	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[53]
光敏色素相互作用因子 3 (PIF3) Phytochrome interacting factor 3	抑制 CBF 表达负调控抗冷性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[54]
光敏色素相互作用因子 4 (PIF4) Phytochrome interacting factor 4	长日照下, PIF4 和 PIF7 与 CBF 基因启动子结合抑制其表达	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i> 番茄 <i>S. lycopersicum</i>	[55] [56]
光敏色素相互作用因子 7 (PIF7) Phytochrome interacting factor 7	长日照下, PIF4 和 PIF7 与 CBF 基因启动子结合抑制其表达	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[57]
昼夜节律核心蛋白 (CCA1) Circadian clock-associated 1	CCA1 与 CBF 启动子结合, 通过选择性剪接机制增强冷适应	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[29] [58]
昼夜节律核心蛋白 (LHY) Late elongated hypocotyl	正调控 CBFs 及其下游 COR 基因的表达和植物的抗冷性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i> 草莓 <i>Fragaria ananassa</i> 茶树 <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	[31] [59] [30]
伪应答调控蛋白 5/7/9 (PRR5/7/9) Pseudo response regulator 5/7/9	CBF 途径的负调控因子	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[60]
昼夜节律因子 (TOC1) Timing of cab expression	与 CBF2 转录阻遏物的 phyB 一起发挥作用	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[61]
伸长下胚轴 5 (HY5) Elongated hypocotyl 5	HY5 通过 Z-box/LTRE 正向调控冷诱导基因表达	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i> 番茄 <i>S. lycopersicum</i> 油菜 <i>Brassica napus</i>	[62] [63] [43]
核心时钟蛋白 (GI) Gigantea	通过 CBF 非依赖性途径正调控抗冷性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[64]
生物钟核心基因 (LUX) Lux arrhythmo	LUX 被 CBF1 正调控, 表达上调, 正向调控植物抗冷性	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[65]
生物钟组分 RVE4/RVE8	RVE4/RVE8 迅速从细胞质转移到细胞核中的冷应激反应, 并作为 DREB 1 表达的直接转录激活因子	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[66]
生物钟组分 LNK1/2	LNK1/2 是转录辅激活因子, 与 RVE4 和 RVE8 相互作用	拟南芥 <i>A. thaliana</i>	[67]

以两种光互变异构体存在, 通过从活性 P_{FR} (far-red light-absorbing form) 状态到非活性的 P_R (red light-absorbing form) 状态参与温度感知^[22]。植物中的光和温度由共同的受体 phyB 感知^[22, 70], phyB 自发地进行相分离组装成液滴, 不同信号成分选择性地结合到 phyB 液滴中形成浓缩的微反应器, 通

(1) 通过 CBF 途径激活冷诱导基因表达的光敏色素相互作用因子 PIFs 途径；(2) 光通过低温反应元件 Z-box 介导冷驯化的 COP1-HY5 途径。

1.2 PIFs是调控光和冷信号通路的中心枢纽

光敏色素相互作用因子 PIFs 是一种碱性螺旋-环-螺旋 (basic helix-loop-helix, bHLH) 转录因子, 是植物感知环境信号和发育信号的重要调节中枢^[39], 通过与其他蛋白质相互作用或调节激素水平来激活或抑制下游基因的表达^[86] (图 1)。

PIFs 作为光和低温信号通路的中心枢纽, 有两种机制参与植物抗冷。第一种是通过调控 CBFs 间接参与植物抗冷。PIFs 在低温环境下抑制 CBF 基因的表达, 有助于植物避免过度的冷反应和生长迟缓^[36]。PIF3、PIF4 和 PIF7 通过直接与 CBF 启动子结合, 负调控 CBF 基因的表达^[19, 54]。phyB 在红光/远红光下调控 PIF4 活性, phyB 在远红光下以不活跃的 Pr 形式存在, 在红光下转化为具有生物活性的 Pfr 形式并与 PIF4 相互作用, 从而启动 PIF4 磷酸化、泛素化^[87]。光敏色素 phyB 与 PIF4 和 PIF7 相互作用, 在长日照和昼夜节律控制下 phyB 与 CBF1 和 CBF2 启动子中的 G-box 以及 CBF3 启动子中的 E-box 结合, 负调控 CBF 表达^[19, 88]。PIF4 受光敏色素 phyB 和 DELLA 蛋白控制, 直接结合 3 种 CBF 的启动子, 在长日照生长条件下抑制其表达^[89]。PIF3 也可以抑制 CBF 的转录^[36]。CBF 在光照和黑暗中响应冷信号而降解, 从而允许 PIF3 蛋白在冷胁迫下积累; 反过来, PIF3 直接抑制 CBF 基因的表达, 这有助于防止 CBF 的过度积累而影响植物生长^[54]。这些结果表明, CBF-PIF3 相互作用不仅巧妙地消除了 PIFs 对植物耐冷性的抑制作用, 同时也避免了 CBF 抗冷途径的失效。

第二种是 PIFs 通过直接控制 COR 基因的转录来负调控植物的耐冷性^[26]。phyB 促进低温胁迫下 PIF1、PIF4 和 PIF5 蛋白的降解, 从而诱导 COR 基因的表达并提高植物的抗冷性^[36]。说明 PIFs 可以控制植物的抗冷性, 但它们的作用方式不同。研究发现 COR mRNA 在低温和无光条件下积累, 但没有提高抗冷性, 表明这些冷诱导的 mRNA 需要光信号的参与^[90]。

PIFs 作为光温信号的重要调节中枢, 受激素信号级联调节, 在冷刺激下与植物激素之间存在复杂的串扰现象^[72, 91]。蛋白激酶 BIN2 (brassinosteroid-insensitive 2) 是油菜素内酯信号通路中重要的负调控因子, BIN2 下游的转录因子 BZR1、BES1 和 CESTA 与 CBF 启动子结合, 并正调控 CBF 基因的表达和抗冷性^[92-93]。BZR1-PIF4 相互作用控制核心转录网络, 通过类固醇激素和环境信号共同调控植物生长^[94]。BIC1 与 PIF4 相互作用, 激活下游基因的表达, 并通过与其共同靶点的启动子结合来促进下胚轴伸长^[95]。赤霉素 (gibberellic acid, GA) 通过 PIF4 介导对 CBF 进行调控^[96], 并直接与 CBF 的启动子结合, 在长日照生长条件下抑制其表达^[19]。EIN3 是参与乙烯信号传导的关键转录因子, 是 CBF 表达和冷冻耐受性的负调控因子^[97]。两种 F-box 蛋白, EIN3-BINDING F-Box1/2 (EBF1/2), 通过 26S 蛋白酶体途径介导 EIN3 和 PIF3 的降解, 从而在冷胁迫下激活 CBF 表达^[54]。

1.3 COP1-HY5模块在冷胁迫响应中的作用

光形态建成的两个中心调节因子 HY5 和 COP1 是参与植物光和低温信号通路的重要组成部分^[98-99] (图 1)。植物对冷信号的应激诱导 HY5 表达, 并通过 E3 泛素连接酶 COP1 的消耗促进 HY5 的稳定^[100]。HY5 是参与光信号传导的 bZIP 转录因子, 在宽波长范围内充当光形态发生的关键正调控因子, 通过 CBF 非依赖性途径正调控 COR 基因的表达和耐冷性^[42]。例如, HY5 可以诱导拟南芥中约 10% COR 基因的表达^[42]。HY5 直接激活一组 COR 基因的表达, 例如叶绿素 a/b 结合蛋白 CAB1 (chlorophyll a/b binding protein 1), 这些基因的启动子包含 Z-box 结合位点^[42]。研究发现 COR27/28 基因是调控 COP1-HY5 的枢纽, 参与抗冷性和昼夜节律的调控, 直接与 HY5 启动子相互作用, 并负调控其他 COR 基因的转录^[28]。

前期研究表明 COP1-HY5 模块参与了植物中的光和温度信号通路^[80, 101-102]。HY5 正调控植物冷驯化, 并且 HY5 的转录水平在光照和黑暗中通过 ABA 和 CBF 非依赖性途径由低温快速诱导^[42]。HY5 还能调节低温诱导的花青素生物合成, 防止低温下活性氧

的大量积累^[42]。磷酸化的隐花色素 CRY1 和 CRY2 直接与 COP1 相互作用, CRY2-COP1 相互作用减弱 COP1-HY5 的相互作用, 从而增强 HY5 在冷胁迫下的光稳定性, 由此在低温下积累了 HY5^[103]。活性 UVR8 单体与 COP1 相互作用, 从而防止 HY5 的降解^[104]。因此, 在冷胁迫下, CRYs 和 UVR8 通过抑制 COP1 活性来促进 HY5 的稳定表达^[80]。HY5 直接与 *BBX7* (*b-box domain protein 7*) 和 *BBX8* 启动子中的 ACE (含 ACGT 元件) 序列结合, 编码转录因子, 调控一组 *CBF* 非依赖性 *COR* 基因的表达^[80]。HY5 还通过与 Z-box 结合来激活 *COR* 基因的表达^[27]。此外, COP1 和 DET1 (*de-etiolated 1*) 作为 phyB 下游的两个温度感知调节器, 在长日照和短日照条件下均促进 HY5 降解和 *PIF4* 转录^[44, 105]。HY5 和 *PIF1/3* 直接相互作用, 并且在光照射时拮抗性地调节活性氧物质应答基因的表达^[106]。这些研究表明低温和光信号之间存在联系, 低温信号和光信号的感知和调控对协调植物的抗冷过程至关重要。

2 冷信号感知中的昼夜节律调节

昼夜节律作为植物调控领域的关键因子, 已被证实植物生长发育和逆境胁迫响应中发挥着重要作用。植物昼夜节律与外界环境越适应, 对非生物胁迫的耐受力越高。昼夜节律是植物接受光信号后形成的内源振荡体系将生物体生理和代谢过程的时间协调到一天中的特定时间, 从而增强植物环境适应性^[107]。植物整合外部环境信号与内部调控途径的能力对其生存至关重要^[54]。大多数生物体通过昼夜节律调控使其生理和代谢过程与昼夜和季节变化同步^[108]。

昼夜节律与冷胁迫响应密切相关, 与冷胁迫密切相关的 *CBFs* 基因表达呈现昼夜节律模式。这种节律由生物钟核心组成部分控制, 其中日间表达的关键基因包括 *CCA1*、*LHY*、*PRRs* (*pseudo response regulators*)、*REVEILLE* (*REV4/6/8*) 和 *LNK1/LNK2* (*night light-inducible and clock-regu-lated*)^[109]; 傍晚表达的关键基因包括 *LUX* (*lux arrhythmo*)、*ELFs* (*early flowering*)、*ZTL* (*zeitlupe*) 和 *GI* (*gigantea*)^[110] (表 1)。CCA1 和 LHY 直接结合 *CBF* 启动子, 正调控 *CBFs* 及其下游 *COR* 基因的表达和植物的抗冷

性^[31, 60]。例如, 在拟南芥 *cca1 lhy* 双突变体中 *CBF* 的冷诱导表达显著降低^[31]。但 *CCA1/LHY* 功能还存在争议, 例如 Kidokoro 等^[66]发现 *CCA1/LHY* 在响应冷胁迫时特异性地快速降解, 并且在非胁迫条件下抑制 *DREB1/CBF* 的表达^[66]。*CCA1* 基因有两个剪接变体 *CCA1 α* 和 *CCA1 β* , *CCA1 β* 的产生受低温调控, 将昼夜节律与冷驯化联系起来; *CCA1 β* 通过形成非功能性 *CCA1 α -CCA1 β* 和 *LHY-CCA1 β* 异源二聚体, 竞争性抑制功能性 *CCA1 α* 和 *LHY* 转录因子的活性^[58]。低温抑制了 *CCA1 β* 的产生, 解除 *CCA1 β* 对 *CCA1 α* 活性的抑制^[58]。*CCA1 α* 转基因植物表现出强抗冷性, *CCA1 β* 转基因植物对寒冷敏感^[58]。这些研究表明 *CCA1* 选择性剪接参与冷调控, 并且 *CCA1* 作为昼夜节律和低温之间的连接器, 有助于提高植物的抗冷性。调节昼夜节律的重要组分 *PRR5/7/9* 负调控 *CBF* 的表达, *PRR5/7/9* 突变会导致 *CBF* 表达上调^[60]。*PRR5/7/9* 可以抑制 *CCA1/LHY* 的表达^[111-112]。*CBF* 基因表达的昼夜节律调控可能有助于植物适应昼夜循环中的温度波动。同时, 植物体内不同的节律基因可以构成多重反馈环路, *CCA1* 和 *LHY* 能形成同源或异源二聚体进而抑制 *PRR*、*LUX*、*ELF3* 和 *ELF4* 的转录过程, *LUX-ELF3-ELF4* 反过来抑制 *CCA1/LHY* 和 *PRR9/PRR7* 的表达^[113-114]。*RVE4/RVE6/RVE8* 还可以作为转录激活因子与 *LNK1/LNK2* 等形成转录复合体, 激活一些时钟基因的表达, 例如 *TOC1*、*PRR* 和夜间复合体基因^[67, 115-116]。而且, *RVE4/RVE8* 参与冷信号传递, *RVE4/LCL1* (*reveille4/lhy-cca1-like 1*) 和 *RVE8/LCL5* 蛋白在冷胁迫条件下从细胞质快速转移到细胞核, 激活冷反应的主要调节因子 *DREB1/CBF* 转录因子的表达^[66, 117]。

此外, 与昼夜节律相关的生物钟组分的表达也受冷信号因子的影响, 例如一个重要的生物钟组分 *LUX* 基因, 在其启动子区域内包含 CRT/DRE 和夜晚元件 EE (*evening element*), 并参与温度调控, 可以直接被 *CBF1* 调控。反过来, *COR27* 和 *COR28* 会影响昼夜组分, 如抑制 *PRR* 基因的表达^[65, 118]。*CBF1* 过表达则导致 *LUX* 上调并改变其他时钟基因的转录, 如 *PRR9*、*CCA1*、*LHY* 和 *TOC1* 等^[65]。这表明生物钟参与冷信号响应的途径包括一个对冷信号的反馈回路, 即通过 *CBF* 和其他相关基因的表达诱导昼夜

节律。核心时钟蛋白 GI 由冷胁迫诱导并通过 *CBF* 非依赖性途径正向调控抗冷性^[64]；例如，拟南芥突变体 *gi-3* 显示较低的耐寒性^[64]。这些结果表明，昼夜节律和生物钟参与植物响应冷信号的调控是一个复杂的调控网络，特别是昼夜节律与光信号的变化密切相关。

3 光信号与昼夜节律参与冷胁迫响应

昼夜节律的变化伴随着温度和光的变化，因此光信号、昼夜节律调节共同参与调控植物响应冷胁迫（图 1）。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 受光和温度信号以及昼夜节律的调控，它们是整合外部光、温度信号和内部昼夜节律的关键组件^[118]。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 是冷响应基因，是抗冷的负调控因子^[119]，而且 *COR27* 和 *COR28* 的转录受到蓝光和红光抑制^[79, 118]。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 与 *HY5* 相互作用，调控光响应基因的表达，并直接与 *PIF4* 启动子结合，上调其在光下的表达^[28, 120]。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 可以直接与 *phyB* 相互作用，在 *phyB* 介导的光形态建成中充当负调节因子^[121]。

COR27 和 *COR28* 还与昼夜节律调节有关，例如，拟南芥中 *cor27 cor28* 突变导致昼夜输出节律的周期延长，冷响应基因 *COR27* 和 *COR28* 参与调节生物钟的周期长度，并影响昼夜节律调节基因的表达^[118]。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 的表达和蛋白质合成受昼夜节律调节，*COR27* 和 *COR28* 的表达直接受 *CCA1* 抑制^[118, 122]。蓝光调控的 *COR27/28* 通过与 *CCA1* 和 *PRR5* 的串扰负调控 *CBF* 的表达^[118, 122]。*COR27* 和 *COR28* 与昼夜节律因子 *TOC1* (*timing of cab expression 1*) 和 *PRR5* 的染色质区域结合，抑制它们的转录，从而影响生物钟的周期^[118]。此外，高水平表达的 *TOC1* 和 *PRR5* 可拮抗 *PIF* 的表达，从而抑制下胚轴的生长^[123]。由此可见，*COR27/COR28* 受光照、昼夜节律和温度的调节，它们是综合调控这些信号通路的重要因子，对植物适应胁迫环境具有关键作用^[121]。

昼夜节律基因 *CCA1* 和 *LHY* 被光照激活，启动基因 *PRR7* 和 *PRR9* 的表达，而 *PRR7* 和 *PRR9* 能负调控 *CCA1* 和 *LHY* 的表达^[124]。*CCA1* 和 *LHY* 都与 *TOC1* 启动子中的一个区域结合，负调控 *TOC1* 的

表达^[125]。例如拟南芥核心生物钟基因（如 *CCA1*、*TOC1*、*LHY* 和 *PRR7*）的表达在冷胁迫下发生改变^[107]。通过光敏色素 *phyB* 和 *phyD* 感知红光/远红光比率的变化，*PIF4* 和 *PIF7* 驱动 *CBF* 基因的转录激活^[55]。*PIF4* 和 *PIF5* 能激活昼夜节律基因 *TOC1*、*ELF4* 和 *LUX*^[60]。昼夜节律因子 *TOC1* 蛋白与 *PIF4* 启动子结合，并与 *PIF7* 蛋白发生相互作用^[126]。*PIF7* 活性由 *TOC1* 调控，与作为 *CBF2* 转录阻遏物的 *phyB* 一起发挥作用^[61]。*PIF4* 和 *PIF7* 通过 *phyB* 调控 *CBF* 基因表达介导的冷驯化^[40]。由此可见，*CBF* 区域受昼夜节律和 *PIF* 转录因子调控^[36, 39]。除了 *PIF* 蛋白作为 *LHY* 和 *CCA1* 的转录调节因子直接连接光和昼夜调节网络外^[127]，昼夜调节信号通路和光信号通路之间的另一种调节网络是 *phyB* 和夜间复合蛋白 *ELF3* 之间的相互作用^[128-129]。*ELF3* 还与 *PIF4* 结合以抑制 *PIF4* 功能来调节下胚轴伸长的光信号传导^[130]。*PRR* 蛋白和夜间复合物也被证明可直接结合 *PIF3* 和 *PIF4* 并抑制其激活转录的能力来调节 *PIF* 的转录^[131]。因此，*ELF3* 和 *PRR* 蛋白都能抑制生长调节因子 *PIF* 的功能和表达，并促进昼夜节律和光调节之间的进一步联系。

4 展望

寒冷是植物生存受到的非生物胁迫之一。为了更好地理解植物的耐冷机制，必须在环境中考虑不同因素的综合影响，特别是光信号的影响，因为光和温度是调节植物生长发育的两个重要环境信号。之前的研究在理解植物如何协调感知和响应环境中的光和温度信号方面取得了重要进展。例如光敏色素作为温度传感器在环境温度下的分子表征揭示了在植物光温通路的密切关系；光敏色素可以对光信号变化作出反应，通过抑制 *CBF* 途径基因的转录来调节冷信号。在未来的研究中，建议优先关注以下几方面：第一，解析光信号参与冷感知的详细机制，例如光感受器是否直接参与冷感知，光感受器如何获得感知温度的能力，光感受器是先进化出光感受功能还是温度感受功能。第二，光信号和 *PIF* 介导的一部分植物激素对冷胁迫的响应方面已取得一定的进展，但与其他植物激素的串扰及其机制尚未完全了解。第三，光信号、昼夜节律信号和冷信号之

间的相互作用可能会为植物如何精确协调生长和抗冷性提供新的见解,阐明光信号参与植物生长与温度胁迫反应之间的权衡机制将是重要方向。

此外,由于全球气候变化,极端温度更加频繁,严重威胁植物生长。因此,利用基因组学和基因敲除策略等新技术揭示植物对低温的适应性,确定其他转录因子、功能或调控机制尚不明确的基因,并探索它们之间的潜在关系,有利于加深对抗冷相关基因的转录网络的理解。随着现代生物技术的快速发展,利用转基因育种、基因编辑、合成生物学等方法设计和开发耐热和耐寒的作物品种,对解决气候变化背景下的全球粮食安全问题具有重要意义。

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