

ATP 调控策略及其在微生物代谢产物合成中的应用

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摘要: 辅因子工程是代谢工程的一个新兴分支领域, 主要通过直接调控细胞内关键酶的辅因子, 如 ATP/ADP、NADH/NAD⁺、NADPH/NADP⁺ 等的浓度和形式来实现代谢流的最大化, 快速地将物质流导向目标代谢物。ATP 作为一种重要辅因子参与微生物细胞内大量的酶催化反应, 将物质代谢途径串联或并联成复杂的网络体系, 最终使得物质代谢流的分配受到牵制。因此 ATP 调控策略有望成为微生物菌株改造的有利工具, 用于提高目标代谢物的浓度和生产能力, 强化微生物对于环境的耐受以及促进底物利用等。文中将重点论述目前常用的有效 ATP 调控策略以及 ATP 调控对于细胞代谢的影响, 以期为微生物细胞工厂的高效构建提供参考。

关键词: 辅因子, 三磷酸腺苷, 烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸, 生物合成, 代谢调控

ATP regulation strategy and its application in the synthesis of microbial metabolites

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Abstract: Cofactor engineering, as a new branch of metabolic engineering, mainly involves ATP/ADP, NADH/NAD⁺, NADPH/NADP⁺ and other cofactors. Cofactor engineering can maximize metabolic flow by directly regulating the concentration and form of the cofactor of key enzymes in cells, and quickly direct carbon flow to target metabolites. ATP, as an important cofactor, is involved in many enzyme-catalyzed reactions in microbial cells, and leads to the restriction of the distribution of metabolic pathways by connecting or linking them into a complex network. Therefore, ATP regulation strategy is expected to be a favorable tool for industrial strain modification, to improve the concentration and production capacity of target metabolites, strengthen microbial tolerance to the environment and promote substrate utilization rate. The present review focuses on the recently used effective ATP regulation strategies and the effects of ATP regulation on cell metabolism in order to provide references for the efficient construction of microbial cell factories.

Keywords: cofactor, ATP, NADH, biosynthesis, metabolic regulation

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为提高微生物细胞工厂的效率,最有效的手段是加强目标化合物的代谢通量。越来越多的研究表明,利用传统代谢工程手段,如引入外源基因,过表达、弱化或者敲除代谢途径中的一个或多个基因,往往很难获得高浓度和高产率的目标代谢物,原因之一是忽视了辅因子在代谢途径中的重要调控作用^[1-3]。

辅因子是一类可以和蛋白质结合并使蛋白质行使正常催化作用的非蛋白质类物质^[4]。辅因子工程是代谢工程的一个新兴分支领域,主要包括 ATP/ADP、NADH/NAD⁺、NADPH/NADP⁺、乙酰辅酶 A、维生素等^[5-7]辅因子的调控研究。与传统代谢工程针对酶的改造不同,辅因子工程通过直接调控细胞内关键酶的辅因子浓度和形式来实现代谢流的最大化,推进碳物质流导向目标代谢物^[8-10]。最著名的一个实例就是关于如何提高糖酵解途径效率的研究。学者们发现无论是在真核生物还是原核生物中,单独或共同表达多个糖酵解途径中限速酶的基因并不能显著提高酵解途径的代谢速率^[11-12]。随后发现 ATP 水平对于糖酵解代谢速率起着关键作用。有学者通过氧化磷酸化途径的调控降低了胞内 ATP 浓度,从而有效提高了糖酵解速率^[11,13-14]。与前人通过表达多个糖酵解途径中的关键酶来调节糖酵解通量相比,这种基于辅因子 ATP 水平的调控策略取得了更为显著的成效^[3]。此外,ATP 调控甚至可以驱动热力学不利反应向前推进。例如,在蓝藻 *Synechococcus elongatus* 中通过引入外源 ATP 依赖的酶重构代谢途径,首次直接利用 CO₂ 光催化合成 1-丁醇^[15]。这些无疑显示了 ATP 进行胞内复杂代谢网络调节的巨大潜力。

ATP 作为微生物细胞内重要的辅因子参与了大量的酶催化反应,将物质代谢途径串联或并联成复杂的网络体系,最终使得物质代谢流的分配受到辅因子形式和浓度的牵制^[3,16]。ATP 主要由原核细胞的细胞质基质、真核细胞线粒体或者叶

绿体的 ATP 合酶产生^[17-18]。在酶催化反应中 ATP 作为基团转移或者直接在各种生化过程中起到辅因子作用,参与 RNA 和 DNA 的合成,激活代谢中一些不易催化的反应,如醇、羧酸反应,酯化以及酸酐的形成^[19]。此外,ATP 还作为信号分子在转录后修饰中起到作用^[20-21]。目前 KEGG 数据库 (<http://www.kegg.jp>) 显示 ATP 参与细胞内 700 余个代谢反应,涉及到工业菌株大部分目标代谢产物。因此 ATP 调控策略有望成为微生物菌株改造的有利工具,用于提高目标代谢物的浓度和产率^[22-23]、增强微生物对环境的耐受度^[24-25]以及促进底物利用^[26]等。本文将从常用的 ATP 调控策略以及 ATP 调控对细胞代谢和产物合成的影响来论述,以期为实现微生物细胞工厂的高效构建提供参考。

1 胞内 ATP 调控策略

基于目前对物质代谢和能量代谢有了更多的理解,再加上合成生物学的飞速发展,学者们在宿主微生物中引入了各种各样的 ATP 调控策略(图 1),用以满足微生物细胞工厂中不同目标代谢物产量提高或者环境耐受等需求^[27-29]。表 1 中列举了部分 ATP 调控策略及应用。

微生物中 ATP 水平调控方式主要有两种:一是 ATP 合成或者消耗途径相关酶的代谢调控,主要涉及 ADP 依赖酶的再生过程,例如磷酸甘油酸激酶、丙酮酸激酶和/或聚磷酸激酶等^[19]。另一种方式是氧化磷酸化水平的调控。在有氧条件下,ATP 主要通过氧化磷酸化途径合成,并且氧化磷酸化比底物水平磷酸化的产能效率更高。因此通过氧化磷酸化途径来调控胞内 ATP 水平更为有效^[19,31]。其中 NADH 水平、电子传递链、ATP 合酶活性等是胞内 ATP 水平调节的主要位点。

1.1 胞内 NADH 供给的调控

细胞内 NADH 主要来源于糖酵解、脂肪酸氧化以及三羧酸循环。在有氧条件下,NADH 通过

电子传递链氧化, 以氧气为终端电子受体产生 ATP^[3]。在厌氧条件下, NADH 经由发酵途径的乙醛脱氢酶或乳酸脱氢酶等作用氧化^[52-53], 此时底物水平磷酸化是 ATP 的主要来源^[3]。因此, 可以通过代谢工程或者能量底物加入等方式来操控 NADH 水平, 最终实现 ATP 水平的调控^[54-55]。

1.1.1 基于代谢工程的 NADH 调控

根据胞内 NADH 代谢途径, 利用基因重组技术外源引入、过表达、敲除或者弱化 NADH (NAD⁺) 依赖的关键酶, 从而通过操控 NADH 水平来调控胞内 ATP 水平^[54]。例如敲除酿酒酵母 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 中消耗 NADH 的乙醇脱氢酶, 并过表达生成 NADH 的乙醛脱氢酶, 有效提高了胞内 NADH 的水平, 也因此提高了 NADH 依赖的产物甘油的产量^[32]。

为避免 NADH 调控过程中对于胞内其他物质代谢的影响, 可选择亚磷酸脱氢酶和 NADH 氧化

酶等, 直接作用于胞内 NADH 水平的调控。施氏假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas stutzeri* 来源的亚磷酸脱氢酶 PTDH 几乎不可逆转地将亚磷酸氧化成磷酸, 同时 NAD⁺ 还原为 NADH^[56-57]。除此之外, NADH 也可由氧化酶直接氧化生成水^[58]。其中形成水的 NADH 氧化酶定位于细胞质中, 直接将细胞质中 NADH 氧化成水。例如在酿酒酵母中表达来源于乳酸乳球菌 *Lactococcus lactis* 中形成水的 NADH 氧化酶 NoxE, 胞内 NADH 浓度降低 5 倍, NADH/NAD⁺ 比率降低 6 倍^[59]。而交替氧化酶 Aox 是线粒体中交替呼吸途径的末端氧化酶, 其氧化效率更高。在线粒体中过表达 Aox, 使得 NADH 的氧化从电子传递链转向交替氧化酶途径, 从而降低 ATP 水平及 NADH/NAD⁺ 比值^[60]。Li 等在黑曲霉 *Aspergillus niger* 中过表达交替氧化酶基因 *aox*, 重组菌细胞生长速率和产物柠檬酸得率都有所增加^[33]。

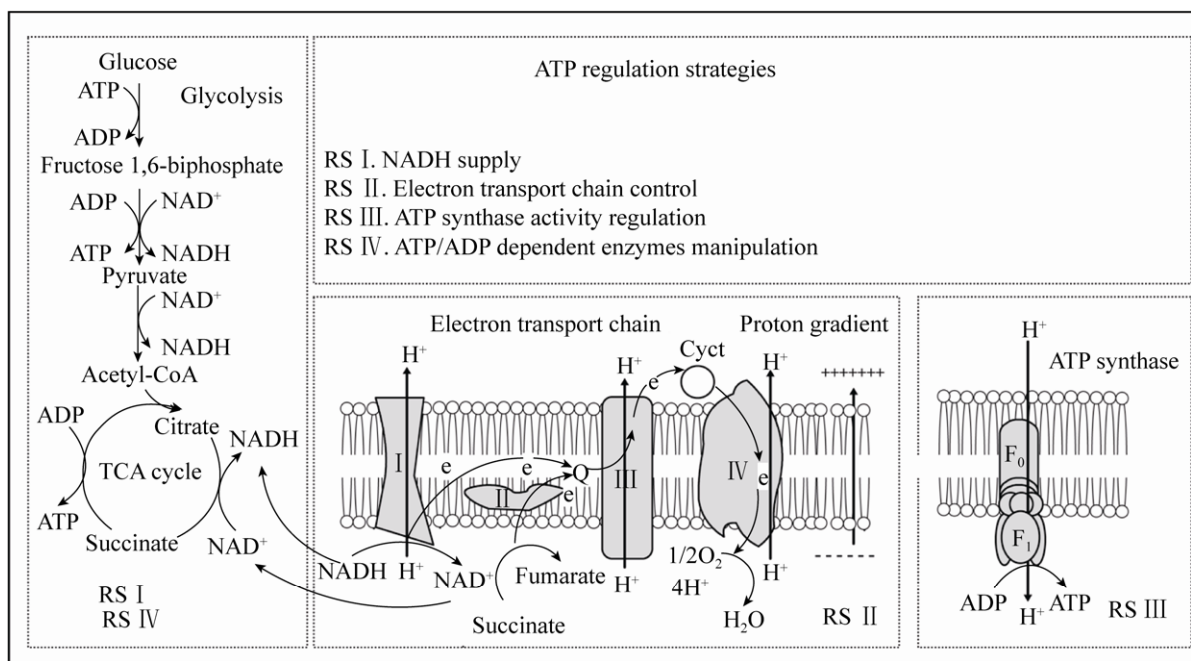


图 1 胞内 ATP 合成途径及 ATP 调控策略示意图^[16,30]

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of intracellular ATP synthesis pathway and ATP regulation strategy^[16,30]. Complex I: NADH: ubiquinone oxidoreductase; Complex II: succinate:ubiquinone oxidoreductase; Complex III: ubiquinol:ferricytochrome c oxidoreductase; Complex IV: ferricytochrome c: oxygen oxidoreductase; RS: regulation strategy.

表 1 部分 ATP 调控策略及应用

Table 1 ATP regulation strategies and its application

Cofactor regulation strategies	Organism	Product	Titer or yield	Reference
Regulation of NADH level by metabolic engineering	Deletion of <i>adh1</i> and overexpression of <i>ald3</i>	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> CENPK2	Glycerol	0.46 g/g glucose [32]
	Overexpression of mitochondrial alternative oxidase gene <i>aox</i>	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> CGMCC 10142	Citric acid	169.1 g/L [33]
	Disruption of <i>por1</i> gene	<i>Candida utilis</i> CCTCC M 209298	Co-production of S-adenosylmethionine and glutathione	524.3 mg/L [34]
Control of NADH supply	Addition of 50 mmol/L citrate	<i>Candida glabrata</i> CCTCC M202019	Pyruvic acid	68 g/L [35]
	Pulsed-feeding of citric acid	<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> ATCC 9945A	Poly- γ -glutamic acid	35 g/L [36]
	Co-feeding of formate	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> DS17690	Penicillin G	0.5 g/g glucose [26]
	Addition of 6 g/L sodium citrate	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> CGMCC 2842	S-adenosylmethionine	1.85 g/L [37]
	Addition of 62 mmol/L citrate	<i>Lactobacillus panis</i> PM1	Succinate, lactate	40.9 mmol/L, 88.7 mmol/L [38]
Regulation of the activity of electron transport chain	Addition of rotenone, antimycin or oligomycin	<i>Torulopsis glabrata</i> CCTCC M202019	Pyruvate	49.8 g/L [39]
Regulation of proton gradient	Control of pH at 4.2	<i>Streptomyces albulus</i> NBRC14147	ϵ -Poly-L-Lysine	1.5 g/L [40]
	Control of pH at 3.8	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> CCTCC M 2012259	Pullulan	26.8 g/L [41]
Control of oxygen supply	Optimizing the DO supply through changes of the agitation rate	<i>Candida utilis</i> CCTCC M 209298	Co-production of S-adenosylmethionine and glutathione	593.9 mg/L [42]
	Addition of n-heptane at the final concentrations of 1%	<i>Pichia pastoris</i> GS115	S-adenosylmethionine	1.25 g/L [43]
	Chromosomal integration of the <i>Vitreoscilla</i> hemoglobin gene	<i>Saccharopolyspora spinosa</i> SP06081	Spinosad	466.6 mg/L [44]
	Overexpression of <i>Vitreoscilla</i> hemoglobin	<i>Aureobasidium melanogenum</i> P16	Pullulan	102 g/L [45]
Regulation of F ₀ F ₁ -ATP synthase activity	Heterogenous expression of <i>ATP6</i> gene	<i>Candida utilis</i> CCTCC M 209298	Co-production of S-adenosylmethionine and glutathione	455.6 mg/L [46]
	Deletion of <i>cg1360</i>	<i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ATCC 13032	L-valine	9.2 g/L [47]
Manipulation of ATP-dependent key enzymes	Introduction of phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, disruption of the genes involved in the glucose phosphotransferase system	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> AJ110637	Succinate	0.727 g/g glucose [48]
	Overexpression of phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase	<i>Escherichia coli</i> BW25113	Succinate	5.97 g/L [49]

(待续)

(续表 1)					
	Overexpression of the ATP-related key enzymes, such as phosphoglycerate kinase, pyruvate kinase and adenylosuccinate lyase	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	Putrescine	5.51 g/L	[2]
	Knock-down the genes of <i>proB</i> , <i>glnA</i> and <i>argB</i> in ATP consumption pathway through synthetic sRNA approach	<i>Escherichia coli</i> BL21 (DE3)	S-adenosylmethionine	1.21 mg/L	[50]
	Knock-down the ATP-related genes of <i>metK</i> and <i>proB</i> through CRISPR interference system	<i>Escherichia coli</i> BL21 (DE3)	Pinocembrin	110.44 mg/L	[51]
	Re-construction of the ATP-driven malonyl-CoA synthesis pathway	<i>Synechococcus elongates</i> PCC 7942	1-butanol	29.9 mg/L	[15]
Compound regulation strategy	Deletion of <i>cydB</i> and <i>cydC</i> , introduction of <i>VHb</i> ; overexpression of the genes <i>purB</i> and <i>adK</i> in ATP-biosynthetic pathway	<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> WX-02	Poly- γ -glutamic acid	43.81 g/L	[29]

与线粒体 NADH 不同,胞质 NADH 必须穿过线粒体外膜中的孔道,才能将电子传递至 NADH 脱氢酶^[61]。因此,有学者将产朊假丝酵母 *Candida utilis* CCTCCM 209298 中编码线粒体孔道蛋白的基因 *por1* 敲除,在分批式发酵中重组菌胞内 NADH 和 ATP 浓度均有所增加,S-腺苷蛋氨酸和谷胱甘肽联产浓度增加 34.9%^[34]。

1.1.2 NADH 能量底物的利用

直接在培养基中添加依赖 NAD⁺脱氢酶的相关底物,可以有效提高胞内 ATP 的水平。柠檬酸(盐)和甲酸等辅助能量底物通过 NAD⁺依赖脱氢酶的反应,产生额外的 NADH,增强了 NADH 对电子的贡献。NADH 通过电子传递链产生质子梯度,再经由膜定位的 F₀F₁-ATP 合成酶促进 ATP 合成^[26,62]。例如通过脉冲流加柠檬酸,地衣芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus licheniformis* 中聚 γ -谷氨酸浓度可达 35 g/L^[36]。在 S-腺苷蛋氨酸和谷胱甘肽联产的研究中添加柠檬酸钠作为能量底物,有效提高了目标化合物的产量^[37]。此外,在以葡萄糖为主要底物的培养基中添加甲酸作为能量底物,产黄青霉菌 *Penicillium chrysogenum* 中青霉素的产率也有所提高^[24]。通过加入柠檬酸钠,光滑假丝酵母

Candida glabrata 胞内 ATP 水平增加,不仅提高了丙酮酸的产率,而且促进了细胞对于酸性环境的耐受性^[35]。由于丙酮酸的增加,下游乙酸和乳酸的产量也得到提升^[38]。

基于 NADH 调控胞内 ATP 的策略较为容易操作,而且效率高,适用于上调或者下调胞内 ATP 水平。但是 NADH 的变化会影响胞内氧化还原状态,同时也会作用于细胞生长代谢及产物合成。因此,NADH 水平改变并不是 ATP 调控的直接方法,需要综合考虑细胞的氧化还原状态是否利于目标代谢物的合成。

1.2 电子传递链的调控

电子传递链是由复合物 I、II、III 和 IV 组成的复杂体系,主要通过氧化还原反应将电子从电子供体转至终端电子受体氧气,过程产生质子梯度用于 ATP 的合成^[63]。电子传递链对于 ATP 合成至关重要,但由于涉及基因众多,难以通过单个或多个相关基因的操控来提高 ATP 水平。然而破坏电子传递链中的任一环节,都可能会影响 ATP 的合成^[3]。

1.2.1 调控电子传递链的活性

目前电子传递链活性调控主要用于下调胞内

ATP 水平, 其调控策略主要包括添加电子传递链抑制剂和代谢工程手段。抑制剂可以和电子传递链的某个部分相结合, 不可逆转地阻止电子进一步传递, 从而阻碍 ATP 合成。例如异戊巴比妥和鱼藤酮可以破坏复合物 I 的电子传递, 叠氮化物和氰化物则会抑制复合物 IV 的活性^[39]。其次可以通过代谢工程方式破坏电子传递链的功能, 如在电子传递链中引入交替氧化酶 Aox, 从而减少 ATP 生成^[60]。最后还可以通过突变方式选育缺失电子传递链关键部分的菌株^[3]。Liu 等在基质中添加 10 mg/L 的鱼藤酮或者制霉素 A 来分别抑制复合物 I 和复合物 II, 使得光滑球拟酵母 *Torulopsis glabrata* 胞内 ATP 水平分别降低 43% 和 27.7%, 葡萄糖的消耗速率和丙酮酸的生产速率显著增加^[39]。

1.2.2 调节质子梯度

质子梯度是在电子传递链氧化 NADH, 驱动 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶生成 ATP 时产生。二甲苯和细菌素等都可以破坏细胞膜或者线粒体膜的透性, 破坏质子梯度从而影响 ATP 的合成^[3,16]。而控制 pH 在酸性条件下可以显著增强微生物胞内 ATP 的供应。这是因为较低的外界 pH 有利于质子梯度的产生, 从而利于驱动呼吸链中的 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶。例如控制酸性 pH 条件可促进白色链霉菌 *Streptomyces albus* 细胞内 ATP 的供应, 激发 ATP 依赖的 ϵ -聚-L-赖氨酸合成酶的活性, 大大提高目标化合物 ϵ -聚-L-赖氨酸的合成^[40]。在有氧、酸性 pH 条件下, 出芽短梗霉 *Aureobasidium pullulans* 细胞内 ATP/ADP 比值在 pH 3.5–4.5 范围内与外界酸度成比例增加。通过外界 pH 调控增加了胞内 ATP 的水平, 提高了普鲁兰多糖的产量, 并促进了多糖的排出和细胞的耐酸性^[41]。

1.2.3 调控氧气供给

在有氧发酵中, 氧气是电子传递链的终端受体。因此发酵体系中的氧气浓度是 ATP 合成的重要条件^[64]。特别是对于高密度、高粘度和高能量需求的发酵体系的控制过程更要保证氧气的供

应^[65]。研究表明调控发酵罐的搅拌速度、在发酵过程通入纯氧或者加入正庚烷、正己烷等携氧载体均可以促进胞内氧气的供给^[3,42-43]。Li 等在培养基中加入 4% (V/V) 正己烷, 提高了酿酒酵母 BZ66 胞内 ATP 水平, 2.5 L 发酵罐中 S-腺苷蛋氨酸产量提高 23.37% (2.27 g/L)^[43]。此外, 在细胞内引入透明颤菌 *Vitreoscilla* 来源的血红蛋白 (VHB), 已成功用于多种 ATP 依赖的目标代谢物的增产^[45,65-66]。在低溶氧条件下, 微生物胞内的血红蛋白与氧气结合, 提高胞内溶氧, 从而促进 ATP 合成^[27,67]。Luo 等报道在刺糖多胞菌 *Saccharopolyspora spinosa* 中表达血红蛋白后, 在正常和有限的氧气条件下天然杀虫剂的产量均有所增加^[44]。还有学者研究发现, 在大肠杆菌的限氧发酵过程中, 血红蛋白的引入使得细胞生物量增加 11% 左右^[68]。

虽然很难通过直接操作某个或多个相关基因来调控电子传递链活性, 但是通过提高电子传递链最终受体氧气供给的方式可以有效地提高 ATP 合成能力。此外还可以通过外界 pH 的控制来调节质子梯度。但是要注意在微生物细胞工厂中 ATP 生成和消耗之间的平衡可能与最佳 pH 条件不同。因此需要平衡微生物细胞中目标化合物的生产能力和 pH 耐受性之间的关系。

1.3 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶活性的调节

F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶是氧化磷酸化的最终反应部分, 也是 ATP 合成中最关键的部分。学者们认为过表达 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶是提高 ATP 水平最直接高效的方法, 可惜迄今为止并未取得显著成效^[3]。Zhang 等将来源于拟南芥 *Arabidopsis thaliana* 的线粒体 *ATP6* 基因在酿酒酵母中表达, 结果表明 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶活性和 ATP 合成都有所提升, 重组菌株对各种胁迫因素的耐受性也显著提高^[69]。后有人将拟南芥来源的线粒体 *ATP6* 基因整合至产脲假丝酵母 CCTCC M 209298 中, 胞内谷胱甘肽和 S-腺苷蛋氨酸产量分别提高 46.6% 和 28.7%^[46]。

目前主要有 3 种方法可用于下调 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶活性：在基质中添加 ATP 合酶抑制剂，代谢工程手段改造 ATP 合酶以及诱变育种筛选 ATP 合酶突变株^[70-71]。目前已知的天然或者合成的抑制剂超过 250 种^[30]。如一种抗结核药物二芳基喹啉 (Diarylquinoline, TMC207)，通过靶向结合细菌 ATP 合酶的 c 亚基来阻断 ATP 的合成^[30]。Liu 等通过亚硝基胍诱变筛选得到的光滑球拟酵母突变菌株， F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶活性降低 65%，胞内 ATP 浓度降低 24%^[31]。将枯草芽孢杆菌中 ATP 合酶的 *cg1360* 基因敲除，胞内 ATP 浓度降低 72%，NADH 和 NADPH 浓度有所增加^[47]。下调 F_0F_1 -ATP 合酶活性，导致经由呼吸链合成的 ATP 减少，从而将碳代谢流导向糖酵解和三羧酸循环，利于丙酮酸及下游代谢物的合成。

目前学者们仍致力于 ATP 合酶三维结构与功

能的解析，这也为 ATP 合酶作用机理的揭示和 ATP 合酶的分子改造奠定了基础^[72-73]。

1.4 ATP (ADP) 依赖酶的代谢调控

根据胞内 ATP 合成或者消耗的相关代谢途径 (图 2)，通过基因重组技术外源引入、过表达、敲除或者弱化关键酶，从而直接调控 ATP 水平。最常用的就是利用 ADP 依赖的酶催化过程进行 ATP 再生，例如过表达或者外源引入磷酸甘油酸激酶、丙酮酸激酶和/或聚磷酸激酶等提高胞内 ATP 水平。将来自琥珀酸放线杆菌 *Actinobacillus succinogenes* 的磷酸烯醇丙酮酸羧激酶 (PCK) 在大肠杆菌中表达，有效地促进了细胞生长和琥珀酸的产生^[49]。此外，通过相似的 ATP 调控策略，在产气肠杆菌 *Enterobacter aerogenes* 中异源表达 PCK，并敲除葡萄糖磷酸转移酶系统来增加 ATP 的生成，提高了琥珀酸的产量^[48]。Kozak 等将外

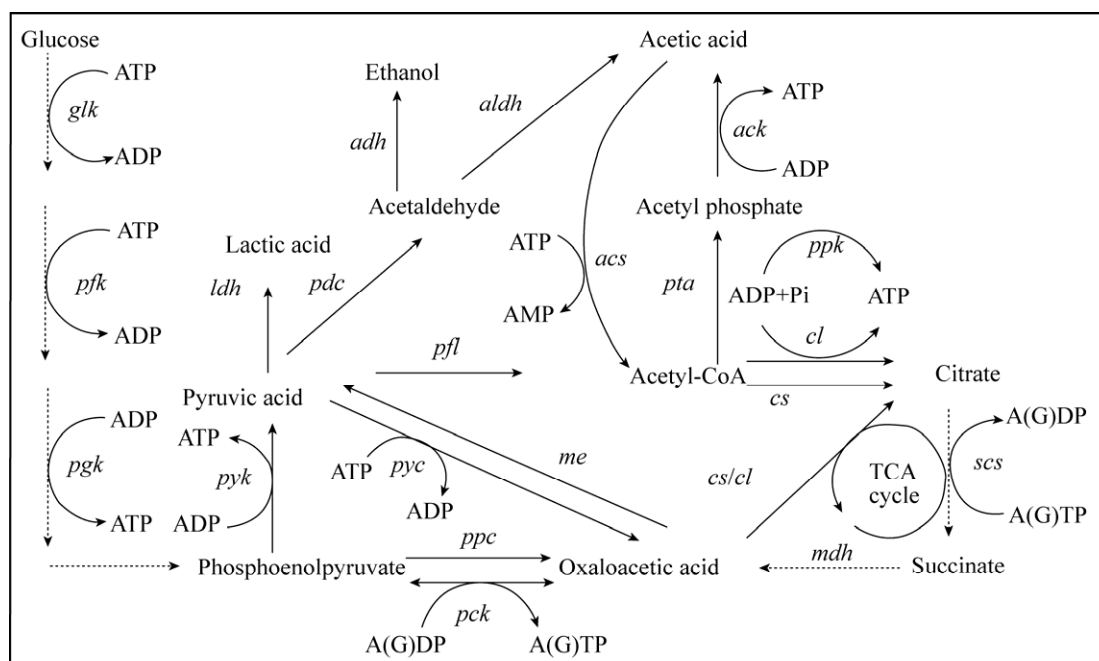


图 2 胞内 ATP 合成及消耗途径示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of intracellular ATP synthesis and consumption pathway. *glk*: glucokinase; *pfk*: 6-phosphofruktokinase; *pgk*: phosphoglycerate kinase; *pyk*: pyruvate kinase; *ldh*: lactate dehydrogenase; *adh*: alcohol dehydrogenase; *pdc*: pyruvate decarboxylase; *ald*: aldehyde dehydrogenase; *pta*: phosphate acetyltransferase; *ack*: acetate kinase; *pyc*: pyruvate carboxylase; *pck*: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxy kinase; *ppc*: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase; *pfl*: pyruvate-formate lyase; *cs*: citrate synthase; *cl*: citrate lyase; *scs*: succinyl-CoA synthase; *mdh*: malate dehydrogenase; *me*: malic enzyme; *acs*: acetyl-CoA synthetase; *ppk*: polyphosphate kinase.

源的非 ATP 依赖途径替换酿酒酵母中天然依赖 ATP 的途径,从而实现乙醇到乙酰辅酶 A 等平台化合物的代谢途径重构^[74]。

聚磷酸激酶 (*ppk2* 编码) 是近年来新发现的可用于 ATP 再生的酶。它可以将廉价的无机聚磷酸催化为 ATP 而不涉及胞内其他代谢物。但是该反应效率较低,反应条件严苛,在微生物细胞中应用较少,常用于体外酶催化体系中 ATP 再生系统的构建^[75]。大多数聚磷酸激酶只在具有 10 多个磷酸盐残基的长聚磷酸存在下才具有活性。最近从谷氨酸棒杆菌 *Corynebacterium glutamate* 中发现的聚磷酸激酶可以利用三聚或四聚磷酸盐作为磷酸盐供体再生 ATP。廉价底物的使用大大拓宽了聚磷酸激酶的应用范围^[76-77]。例如鼠李糖胶糖激酶和磷酸激酶偶联用于 D-果糖的生产^[78]。

除了强化 ATP 再生途径,此外还可以利用高效的基因操作方法减少非目标合成途径对于 ATP 的消耗。例如利用小分子 RNA 技术^[50]、CRISPR 或者 CRISPR 干扰 (CRISPRi) 技术^[51]敲除、弱化 ATP 消耗途径的基因,从而使得目标代谢物合成的 ATP 供应增加。

2 ATP 调控对细胞代谢的影响

在细胞的生长代谢活动中,ATP 主要参与细胞内物质的转运和代谢。例如 ATP 的水平直接影响有机酸等小分子代谢物的分泌^[79-80]。Hara 等通过在酿酒酵母中引入消耗 ATP 的 *ADP1* 基因从而使得胞内的谷胱甘肽得以运输到胞外,进而提高了谷胱甘肽的产量^[81]。细胞内的能量状态也会影响细胞生长和代谢反应的速率^[82-83],因此 ATP 对于蛋白质、脂类、核苷酸和氨基酸等物质的合成代谢均有重要影响。例如胞内 ATP 供应的增加可以促进聚氨基酸和多糖等目标代谢物的合成^[84-85]。而胞内 ATP 浓度的减少会致使中心代谢途径通量的增加,从而促进丙酮酸、谷氨酸等目标代谢物的合成^[31,86]。此外微生物在目标代谢物合成过程

中对于 ATP 需求的程度不同,例如,在重组的酿酒酵母生产乳酸时,较低的 ATP 水平有利于从葡萄糖合成乳酸,而乳酸分泌则需要较高的 ATP 能量供应^[79]。

此外许多研究表明,ATP 调控可以影响基因的转录和表达。例如随着酵母细胞内 ATP 水平的改变,胞内中心碳代谢中糖酵解和三羧酸循环的众多基因转录水平均发生上调或者下调^[22,60]。ATP 调控也会影响全局转录调控因子和信号转导系统。研究表明许多全局转录因子例如 ArcA、Fnr、CRP 和 IHF 通常都与 NADH 和 ATP 水平有关,其他的转录因子也与 ATP 或者 NADH 水平有关^[87-88]。可以通过操作这些全局转录调控因子来改变胞内 NADH 或 ATP 的水平。例如,在敲除 *arc* 基因的大肠杆菌中,三羧酸循环通量增加了 4.4 倍,ATP/ADP 比值增加了 2 倍^[89]。这些结果表明,全局转录调控因子可以影响许多新的内源性靶点,以有效地调节细胞内的能量状态。

3 总结与展望

以辅因子调控为核心的辅因子工程成为代谢工程和合成生物学的一个重要研究方向。其中以 ATP 为辅因子的调控研究更是成为提高微生物细胞工厂效率的重要技术手段。虽然 ATP 调控策略在许多代谢物合成中得到广泛的应用,但仍然存在一些困难和问题。其一,目前对于呼吸链和 ATP 合酶的直接代谢工程调控研究较少。主要原因是它们结构太复杂,涉及基因数量众多。随着越来越多的呼吸链及 ATP 合酶结构被解析,对于 ATP 合成机理的理解更加深入,结合基因操作技术的迅速发展,将来有望通过代谢工程方式直接改造呼吸链和 ATP 合酶,从而实现 ATP 的高效调控。其二,如何平衡 ATP 调控在目标代谢物和副产物之间的分配。为此我们需要探究 ATP 扰动对碳代谢及其有效生成目标化合物的代谢流分配机制。例如通过代谢组、转录组等组学方式来研究 ATP

调控在胞内能量和物质代谢中的分配。也可以借助 COBRA 等工具通过代谢流平衡分析 (Flux balance analysis, FBA) 来辅助研究。其三, 如何满足代谢物合成过程中对于 ATP 的不同需求。如果胞内 ATP 浓度过高, 还可能会抑制微生物细胞生长。这就要求我们开发更为精确的 ATP 调控策略, 例如 ATP 的动态调控。目前已有利用 ATP 响应的核糖开关 *ydaO* 模块来动态调控胞内 ATP 水平, 从而利于 S-腺苷蛋氨酸和谷胱甘肽等小分子物质合成的研究。未来通过计算机模拟结合定点突变技术改变天然 *ydaO* 模块序列, 从而改变该核糖开关对于 ATP 响应的浓度范围, 有望将该方法进一步推广, 以适应不同 ATP 依赖代谢物的生产。

此外, ATP 还参与活细胞的各种病理过程, 因此迫切需要能在活细胞、组织和环境样品中灵敏、有选择性地检测 ATP 浓度。因此, 实时检测 ATP 浓度的荧光传感器的开发也引起了学者们的高度关注。将来有望利用 ATP 荧光传感器来解析胞内 ATP 浓度对于代谢物合成的机理研究。

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