

灵芝细胞中磷脂酸互作蛋白鉴定

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摘要: 灵芝是名贵药用真菌, 三萜是灵芝的关键药效成分。前期研究发现, 磷脂酶 D (Phospholipase D, PLD) 产生的磷脂酸 (Phosphatidic acid, PA) 可调控三萜合成, 为进一步阐明 PA 调控灵芝三萜合成的分子机制, 研究采用 PA-beads 富集结合 LC-MS/MS 技术, 鉴定灵芝细胞中 PA 互作蛋白, 结果共鉴定到了 19 个 PA 互作蛋白, 主要包括细胞色素 P450 单加氧酶 (GL22084)、特异性蛋白激酶 MAPK (GL23765)、过氧化氢酶和细胞表面疏水性蛋白等。通过基因克隆、原核表达载体构建、蛋白诱导表达和分离纯化, 获得了融合 GST 标签的 GL22084 和 GL23765 蛋白, 采用 GST-pull down 实验, 验证了灵芝 GL22084 和 GL23765 蛋白与 PA 互作。研究结果揭示了灵芝细胞中 PA 互作蛋白, 为后续解析 PLD 介导的 PA 信号分子调控灵芝三萜合成的分子机理奠定了基础; 同时, 鉴定到的 PA 互作蛋白也为其他物种的 PLD/PA 信号通路相关研究提供借鉴。

关键词: 磷脂酸互作蛋白, 灵芝, 三萜合成, 蛋白鉴定, 谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶蛋白下拉实验

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Identification of phosphatidic acid interacting proteins in *Ganoderma lingzhi*

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Abstract: *Ganoderma lingzhi* is widely recognized as a medicinal basidiomycetes. Triterpene acids (TAs) are the key bioactive medicinal components of *G. lingzhi*. Our previous studies have shown that phospholipid acid (PA) produced by phospholipase D (PLD) plays a regulatory role in TA synthesis. In order to further elucidate the molecular mechanism how PA regulates TA synthesis in *G. lingzhi*, PA beads enrichment combined with LC-MS/MS technology was used to identify PA interacting proteins in *G. lingzhi*. A total of 19 PA interacting proteins were identified, including cytochrome P450 monooxygenase (GL22084), specific protein kinase MAPK (GL23765), catalase and cell surface hydrophobicity-associated protein. GST tagged GL22084 and GL23765 proteins were obtained through gene cloning, heterologous expression, and purification. The interactions between GL22084/GL23765 and PA were verified by GST pull down assay. The identification of PA interacting proteins provides a basis for further understanding the molecular mechanism how PLD-mediated PA signaling molecules regulates the TA synthesis in *G. lingzhi*. Moreover, the PA interacting proteins identified in this study can also provide clues for the research of PLD/PA signaling pathway in other species.

Keywords: phospholipid acid interacting protein, *Ganoderma lingzhi*, triterpenoid biosynthesis, protein identification, GST-pull down

中国灵芝 *Ganoderma lingzhi* S.H. Wu, Y. Cao & Y.C. Dai, 原学名 *Ganoderma lucidum* (Curtis) P. Karst.^[1], 为名贵药用担子菌, 具有抑制肿瘤生长^[2]、保护肝脏^[3]和抗人类免疫缺陷病毒^[4]等药理功能。近年来, 国内外学者对灵芝的化学成分、药理作用及临床效果等进行了研究, 目前已从灵芝中分离得到 160 多种化合物, 其中三萜类化合物 (特别是灵芝酸 Ganoderic acid, GA) 具有显著的药理作用, 是灵芝的关键药理活性物质, 也是决定灵芝药效高低的重要指标^[5-6]。

目前, 通过控制发酵策略^[7-8]、添加化学诱导剂^[9-10]和基因工程^[11-12]等方法, 提高灵芝中 GA 产量的相关研究已取得了一定进展。灵芝三萜合成的分子调控机制领域也取得了一些成果, 初步阐明了活性氧^[13]、钙离子^[14]、cAMP^[15]和磷脂信号^[16-17]在三萜生物合成中的作用。然而, 这些已

知信号分子的下游通路 (位点/靶点) 对于三萜生物合成的调控机制仍知之甚少。

磷脂酸 (Phosphatidic acid, PA) 是生物细胞内天然存在的最简单的甘油磷脂, 也是细胞膜的一个次要组成部分, 由于其具有多种生物功能而受到越来越多的关注。例如, 作为合成所有膜甘油磷脂的关键中间代谢物, PA 有助于细胞膜的形成, 从而在活细胞中发挥重要的膜结构基础作用^[18]。此外, PA 还被认为是一类脂质信号分子, 通过与蛋白质结合, 包括转录因子、蛋白激酶、脂类激酶、蛋白磷酸酶等, 参与各种植物过程^[19]。例如, 磷脂酶 D (Phospholipase D, PLD) 介导产生的 PA 可与组成型三重反应蛋白 (Constitutive triple response, CTR) 相互作用, 参与缺氧胁迫条件下的植物乙烯信号转导^[20-21]。PA 与植物两个生物钟 (昼夜节律) 相关蛋白 (Late elongated

hypocotyl, LHY; circadian clock associated, CCA)相互作用并调节其功能,以调节植物昼夜节律生物钟^[22]。然而,在微生物中,对PA的生物调节功能的研究却很少,PA互作蛋白的研究也完全不清楚。

我们先前的研究发现PLD介导产生的PA信号在灵芝三萜生物合成中发挥关键调控作用^[17],为进一步阐明PA调控灵芝三萜合成的分子机制,本研究采用PA-beads富集灵芝细胞PA互作蛋白,结合LC-MS/MS技术,鉴定灵芝细胞中PA互作蛋白,进一步利用GST-pull down进行免疫学验证,为后续深入研究PA调控灵芝三萜生物合成的分子机制奠定基础,也为其他物种的PA信号通路相关研究提供借鉴。

1 材料与amp;方法

1.1 材料与试剂

1.1.1 菌株与培养基

供试灵芝菌株为SCIM 1005 (Strain Collection of Industrial Microorganisms);

培养基(g/L):葡萄糖(44.0)、玉米粉(0.5)、蛋白胨(6.5)、磷酸二氢钾(0.75),MgSO₄·7H₂O(0.45)和维生素B1(0.01)。

1.1.2 主要试剂

蛋白提取液:10 mmol/L HEPES-KOH (pH 7.9),1.5 mmol/L MgCl₂,10 mmol/L KCl。

PA-beads:购自Echelon Biosciences公司,P-BOPA。

洗涤缓冲液:10 mmol/L HEPES-KOH (pH

7.4),150 mmol/L NaCl,0.25% Igepal。

2× Laemmli sample buffer:4% SDS、20%甘油、10% 2-巯基乙醇、0.004%溴酚蓝和0.125 mol/L Tris-HCl (pH 6.8) (Sigma, S3401)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 灵芝培养条件

灵芝菌丝在液体培养基中,27℃、160 r/min 黑暗培养7 d,过滤收集菌丝体(设置3个重复),预冷PBS清洗2遍。

1.2.2 蛋白提取

菌丝体样品进行液氮研磨,使用蛋白提取液提取灵芝总蛋白,总蛋白液用Bradford法进行定量后,进行PA互作蛋白富集。

1.2.3 PA互作蛋白富集

取10 μg蛋白用Washing buffer稀释,加入100 μL PA-beads试剂,蛋白与PA-beads置于4℃摇床温和孵育3 h。离心去上清,加入10倍体积洗涤缓冲液清洗PA-beads三遍。加入等体积的2× Laemmli sample buffer,95℃反应10 min洗脱PA互作蛋白,离心取上清蛋白液用于后续分析。

1.2.4 PA互作蛋白鉴定

上述蛋白样品进行SDS-PAGE分离,将SDS-PAGE中的蛋白条带进行切割,切割条带用蛋白胶回收试剂盒进行蛋白回收纯化,蛋白经过酶解后,进行Q Exactive-HF质谱仪上机检测,ProteomeDiscover 2.4软件进行检索,鉴定结果比对数据库为已发表的灵芝基因组翻译而来的蛋白序列^[23],实验简要流程如下所示:



1.2.5 GL22084 和 GL23765 基因克隆及原核表达载体构建

利用Trizol试剂提取灵芝RNA,反转录合成cDNA。以cDNA为模板,利用含有同源臂及酶切位点的引物(表1)扩增得到基因片段(基因

序列见《生物工程学报》网络版附件1),利用SoSoo重组克隆试剂盒(北京擎科生物科技有限公司)将cDNA片段重组到pGEX 4T-1载体(GST-tag),热激转化到大肠杆菌*Escherichia coli* BL21菌株,筛选阳性克隆进行测序。

表 1 克隆 GL22084 和 GL23765 基因的引物信息

Table 1 Primers for cloning GL22084 and GL23765 genes

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'-3')*
GL22084-F	<i>AATCGGATCTGGTCCGCGT</i> <i>ggatcc</i> ATGTCCTCTGCTCGTGTTTG
GL22084-R	<i>GGCCGCTCGAGTCGACCCGG</i> <i>gaattc</i> CTAATTGGTATCGTATCGAAGA
GL23765-F	<i>AATCGGATCTGGTCCGCGT</i> <i>ggatcc</i> ATGGCGACCGTGACCCCG
GL23765-R	<i>GGCCGCTCGAGTCGACCCGG</i> <i>gaattc</i> CTAGAACGTCGACGCCACGCC

*The large and small letters in italics of each primer are homologous DNA sequences and restriction sites, respectively.

1.2.6 GL22084 和 GL23765 蛋白诱导表达与分离纯化

将测序正确的 BL21 菌株接种于液体 LB 培养基中, 摇床培养 (37 °C、200 r/min) 至 OD_{600} 为 0.55–0.6 之间, 取 1 mL 菌液作为对照, 在剩余的菌液中加入 1 mmol/L 的异丙基- β -D-硫代半乳糖苷 (Isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactoside, IPTG) 于 20 °C 摇床 200 r/min 培养 12 h 诱导表达。采用 GST 融合蛋白纯化磁珠 (苏州英芮诚生化科技) 进行蛋白纯化, 纯化步骤按照说明书进行, 纯化获得的蛋白进行 SDS-PAGE 检测。

1.2.7 GST-pull down 验证

将纯化获得的蛋白液与 PA-beads 孵育洗脱 (方法同 1.2.3), 获得的蛋白液进行 Western blotting 分析 (未与 PA-Beads 孵育的蛋白样品为 input 阳性对照, GST 标签蛋白为阴性对照): 采用 SDS-PAGE 分离蛋白样品, 利用电转膜仪 (恒流 250 mA, 2 h) 将 PAGE 胶中的蛋白转移到聚偏二氯乙烯 (Polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF) 膜上; 使用 5% 脱脂牛奶室温封闭 PVDF 膜 1 h 后, 加入 GST 一抗 (Engibody), 室温条件下摇床摇动 1 h, 然后 4 °C 过夜; 采用 PBST 洗膜 3 次 (10 min/次), 加入 HRP 二抗 (Engibody), 孵育 1 h; 之后 PBST 缓冲液洗膜 2 次, PBS 缓冲液洗膜一次 (10 min/次); 最后将 PVDF 膜置于成像系统进行显色分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 质谱鉴定 PA 互作蛋白

经质谱鉴定并与灵芝基因组数据库比对, 共

获得 19 个 PA 互作蛋白, 进一步利用 NCBI BLAST 分析 PA 互作蛋白的功能, 所得结果如表 2 所示。检测出的灵芝蛋白主要有细胞色素 P450 单加氧酶、特异性蛋白激酶 (丝裂原激活蛋白激酶)、过氧化氢酶、细胞表面疏水性蛋白、磷脂酰转氨酶、转录延伸因子、rRNA 加工蛋白和核糖体蛋白等 (鉴定到的蛋白氨基酸序列见《生物工程学报》网络版附件 2)。

2.2 GST-pull down 验证

为了验证质谱鉴定到的灵芝 PA 互作蛋白, 我们选择细胞色素 P450 单加氧酶 (GL22084) 和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 MAPK (GL23765) 进行免疫学 GST-pull down 验证。通过诱导表达和 SDS-PAGE 分析 (图 1A), GL23765 和 GL22084 蛋白成功诱导表达; 利用 GST 融合蛋白纯化磁珠纯化和 SDS-PAGE 分析, 获得了纯化的 GL23765 和 GL22084 蛋白 (图 1B); 进一步采用 GST-pull down 实验分析, 结果显示 GL23765 和 GL22084 蛋白与 PA 互作 (图 1C)。以上结果与质谱鉴定结果一致。

3 讨论

灵芝三萜的合成从乙酰辅酶 A 形成甲羟戊酸开始, 经过甲羟戊酸途径中的酶催化反应, 甲羟戊酸被催化合成羊角甾醇 (合成途径明确), 羊角甾醇进一步反应形成三萜的催化过程还不清楚, 但很可能包括细胞色素 P450 超家族的一系列氧化、还原和酰化反应等; 灵芝中有 78 个细胞色素 P450 基因与羊角甾醇合成酶基因共表达, 其中 16 个最有可能直接参与灵芝三萜合成^[23]。最近的

表 2 质谱鉴定到的灵芝 PA 互作蛋白

Table 2 Identification of PA interacting proteins by mass spectrometry

Protein accession	Description	Amino acid residues	Protein molecular weight (kDa)
GL29943-R1_1	Translation elongation factor	1 101	119.4
GL26723-R1_1	Pre-rRNA-processing protein	307	34
GL30114-R1_1	Phosphopyruvate hydratase	442	46.9
GL25415-R1_1	Phosphatidate cytidyltransferase	471	51.4
GL22084-R1_1	Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase	341	37.7
GL20732-R1_1	Glyoxaloxidase	230	24.9
GL23765-R1_1	Specificity protein kinase, mitogen-activated protein kinase	462	50.7
GL25601-R1_1	β -D-glucanases, glycoside hydrolase family 16 protein (GH16)	387	40.6
GL17383-R1_1	Cell surface hydrophobicity-associated protein	273	30.5
GL22189-R1_1	Catalase	532	59.4
GL22047-R1_1	Carbohydrate-binding protein, ricin family protein	139	15.8
GL30174-R1_1	Aldehyde dehydrogenase	526	57.7
GL31438-R1_1	40S ribosomal protein S7	196	22.3
GL25761-R1_1	40S ribosomal protein S5	215	23.8
GL19949-R1_1	40S ribosomal protein S2	305	33
GL17407-R1_1	Hypothetical protein	517	56.1
GL17187-R1_1	Hypothetical protein	800	87.5
GL15423-R1_1	Hypothetical protein	381	41.9
GL16183-R1_1	Hypothetical protein	372	40.4

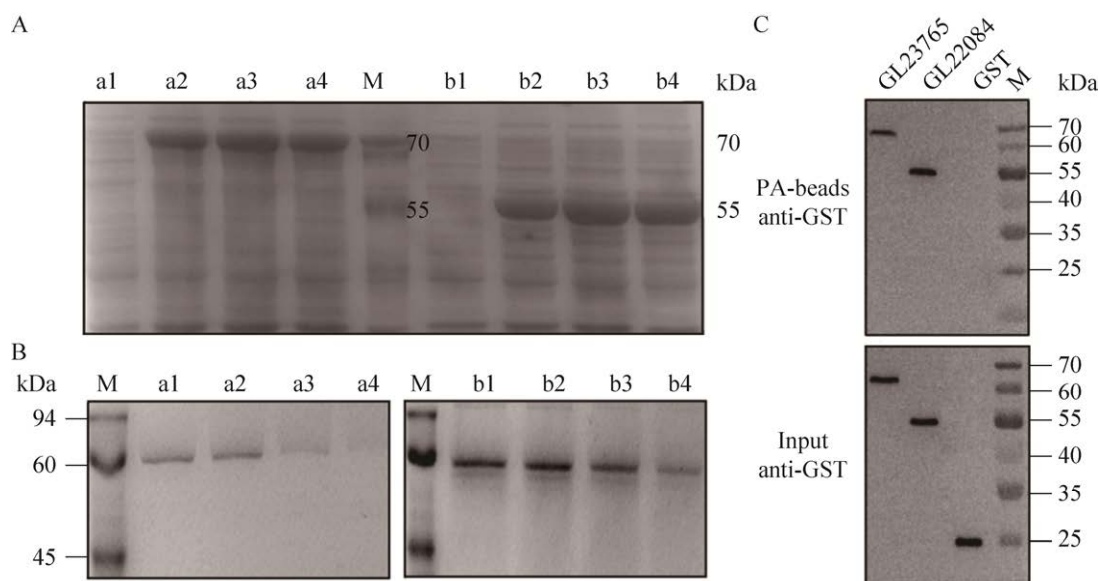


图 1 GST-pull down 验证两个蛋白 GL23765 和 GL22084 与 PA 互作

Fig. 1 Verification of interactions between two proteins GL23765 and GL22084 to PA by GST-pull down. (A) GL23765 (lanes a2–a4) and GL22084 (lanes b2–b4) were successfully induced to express. Lanes a1 and b1 were pre-induced proteins. (B) After purification, GL23765 (lanes a1–a4) and GL22084 (lanes b1–b4) proteins were obtained. (C) The purified GL23765 and GL22084 proteins were incubated with PA beads, eluted and the obtained proteins was analyzed by Western blotting with GST antibody. GL23765 and GL22084 proteins not incubated with PA beads were set as parallel control (input), and GST protein was used as a negative control.

研究发现, *cyp515018*、*cyp512a2*、*cyp512v2* 和 *cyp512a13* 与灵芝三萜单体合成直接相关^[12,24]。本研究鉴定到一个 PA 互作的细胞色素 P450 蛋白 (GL22084), 为后续深入解析 PA 直接调控三萜生物合成相关酶 (CYP450) 的机制研究提供了借鉴。

MAPK 磷酸化级联反应链是真核生物信号传递网络中的重要途径之一, 调节着细胞的生长、分化、对环境的应激适应、炎症反应和基因表达等多种重要的细胞生理/病理过程^[25]。在植物盐胁迫下, PLD 产生的 PA 与植物 MAP6 结合, 并促进其活性, 调控细胞骨架微管的聚合和成束, 参与耐盐响应^[26-27]。相一致的是, 本研究在灵芝中也鉴定到一个 PA 互作的 MAPK 蛋白 (GL22084), 但 GL22084 在灵芝中的具体功能, 尤其是在三萜合成中的调控作用, 还有待后续研究。

鉴于脂质信号分子的重要性, 采用不同的方法鉴定脂质分子互作蛋白研究已有报道, 主要利用磁珠富集或脂质体富集结合质谱鉴定的胞外鉴定方法。例如, Jungmichel 等利用磁珠法开展了动物肌醇磷脂互作蛋白的鉴定^[28], 并采用 GST-pull down 实验进行了验证, 该研究方法与本研究方案一致。Kim 等利用主要含有 PA 的脂质体开展了植物 PA 互作的转录因子蛋白鉴定, 并进一步利用鉴定蛋白的特异性抗体进行免疫共沉淀, 通过脂质提取和脂类分子质谱鉴定, 证明了鉴定蛋白与 PA 在胞内互作^[22]。然而, 胞内鉴定脂质分子互作蛋白依赖特异性蛋白抗体等因素, 实验成功率较低, 实验难度大, 相关报道相对较少。此外, 最近的研究还开发了基于荧光信号进行活细胞观测 PA 分子和监测 PLD 酶活的方法, 为活细胞研究 PLD 介导的 PA 信号分子的生理功能奠定了基础^[29-30]。

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