

综 述 Reviews

ABA信号转导途径中的MAPKs

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摘要: 脱落酸(ABA)是植物体内一种重要的激素分子, 在调节植物生长发育和对环境适应的过程中发挥重要的信号作用。促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)是一种广泛存在于真核生物中的信号转导途径, 由环境胁迫、细胞因子、植物激素、生长因子等诱导, 是植物细胞信号转导过程中的主要级联途径之一。已知许多蛋白激酶和蛋白磷酸酶参与了ABA信号途径, MAPKs作为ABA信号转导的下游组分发挥着重要的调节作用。本文就MAPK级联参与ABA信号转导途径的相关研究进展进行叙述, 以便对MAPKs和ABA信号之间的交互作用(cross-talk)机制有更深入了解。

关键词: ABA; MAPKs; 植物; 信号转导

Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases in Abscisic Acid Signal Transduction

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Abstract: Abscisic acid (ABA), one of the most important hormones in plants, plays a very important role in regulating the process of plant growth and development and environment adaptation. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade, a widely present in eukaryotic signal transduction pathways, is induced by stress, cytokines, plant hormones and growth factors, and is also one of the key cascades in the process of signal transduction in plant cells. It is well known that many protein kinases and protein phosphatases are involved in ABA signal pathway. MAPKs, identified as downstream components of ABA signal, play a regulatory role. This paper reviewed the recent progress in MAPKs involved in ABA signal transduction pathways in order to provide insights into the cross-talk mechanism between MAPKs and ABA signal in plants.

Key words: ABA; MAPKs; plants; signal transduction

植物激素脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)参与调节细胞多种生理过程, 包括气孔关闭、种子发育和萌发等。许多逆境胁迫如干旱、盐害、高温、冷害等可以诱导植物细胞产生并积累ABA, 从而启动一系列生理反应, 以适应胁迫过程(Finkelstein等2002)。ABA信号转导是一个非常复杂的过程, 许多细胞组分参与ABA信号转导途径的调控。大量证据表明, 胞内 $[Ca^{2+}]$ 、 $[K^+]$ 、三磷酸肌醇(inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate, IP_3)、pH、环腺苷二磷酸核糖(cyclic ADP-ribose, cADPR)、过氧化氢(H_2O_2)、一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)和蛋白可逆磷酸化等参与ABA信号途径(Wasilewska等2008; Cutler等2010)。最近, ABA受体PYR/PYL/RCAR (PYLs)的发现为进一步阐明ABA信号通路的机制奠定了基础(Ma等2009; Park等2009)。

蛋白质可逆磷酸化是真核生物细胞内功能调

节的一种最普遍的作用机制(Finkelstein等2002)。促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)的级联系统被认为是植物细胞将胞外刺激信号转换成胞内反应的主要途径之一(Nakagami等2005; Andreasson和Ellis 2010)。MAPKs以MAPKKK、MAPKK和MAPK三级磷酸化级联(cascade)为显著特点, 广泛而特异地放大信号。当细胞受到刺激后, MAP3K被上游MAP4K激活; MAP2K保守模块S/TX_{3,5}S/T中2个S/T残基被已活化的MAP3K磷酸化; 活化的MAP2K再磷酸化MAPK中三肽基序T-X-Y中T和Y残基; 被激活的

收稿 2011-08-02 修定 2011-10-20

资助 国家自然科学基金(90917005)、江苏省高校自然科学基金(10KJB180010)和扬州大学科技创新培育基金(2010CXJ047)。

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MAPK能将转录因子、蛋白激酶、细胞骨架蛋白等蛋白磷酸化。MAPK的激活有利于其转运到细胞核内,磷酸化下游的信号组分如转录因子,从而调节基因表达。MAPKs被分为三类:ERK类(TEY)、JNK(TPY)类和P38/Hog(TDY或TGY)。在模式植物拟南芥中,已经鉴定出的大约20种MAPK、10种MAPKK和60种MAPKKK;在水稻基因组中发现15种MAPK和8种MAPKK;在白杨木基因组中发现21种MAPK和11种MAPKK(Hamel等2006);大多数为TEY类,少数为TDY类,没有发现TPY和TGY。大量的研究表明,MAPKs参与植物响应许多病原、干旱、盐渍、低温和激素等信号转导过程(Finkelstein等2002; Nakagami等2005; Andreasson和Ellis 2010)。这一级联途径在ABA信号转导中也发挥着重要作用。

最早提出MAPKs参与植物体内ABA信号转导的较有力证据是,ABA可以激活大麦糊粉层原生质体以MBP为底物的蛋白快速瞬时活化(Knetsch等1996),1 min开始上升,3 min达最达活力,大约5 min后下降;该蛋白能与抗ERK1抗体发生免疫沉淀,并且与ERK1有着相同的相对分子质量,还能

与抗酪氨酸磷酸化抗体发生免疫沉淀,这说明ABA能造成大麦糊粉粒细胞MAPK的短暂激活。到目前为止,植物中大量ABA诱导的MAPKs已经被分离和鉴定(表1),并且随着酵母双杂交、RNA干涉(RNAi)和功能缺失/获得型突变体技术的应用,使得部分MAPK级联途径在ABA号传导过程中的功能得以逐步阐明。本文就MAPKs参与ABA调控种子萌发、气孔开闭、抗氧化防护系统等信号途径进展进行阐述,以便对MAPKs和ABA信号之间的交互作用(cross-talk)机制有更深入了解。

1 MAPKs介导ABA调控的种子萌发

ABA可以抑制种子萌发和幼苗生长,促进种子休眠,这种生物学效应常被用于鉴定ABA信号组分的研究,但关于ABA抑制种子萌发和植株生长的机理还未完全阐明。研究发现,对ABA不敏感拟南芥突变体*abi5*的ABI5转录因子对ABA激发的种子萌发后停止生长发挥着重要作用(Lopez-Molina等2001)。突变体*abi5*种子萌发对ABA诱导的生长抑制不敏感,而过表达*ABI5*的种子对ABA超敏感。外源ABA能够阻断萌发后蛋白酶体介导的ABI5浓度下降,使得*ABI5*基因转录和ABI5蛋白

表1 植物中已知ABA调控的MAPKs

Table 1 MAPKs regulated by ABA in plants

植物	MAPKs	调控水平	ABA处理	文献
拟南芥	AtMPK1、AtMPK2、AtMCK3	转录、激酶	喷施	Ortiz-Masia等2007; Hwa和Yang 2008
	AtMPK3、p46MAPK	激酶		
	AtMPK12	激酶		Jammes等2009
	AtMCK1、AtMCK4、AtMCK6	激酶	喷施	Ichimura等2000; Xing等2008
水稻	OsMSRMK2、OsMSRMK3	转录	叶片悬浮	Agrawal等2002, 2003
	OsMPK5、OsMPK8、OsMPK12	转录	喷施	Reyna和Yang 2006; Xiong和Yang 2003
	OsSIPK	转录	喷施	Lee等2008
玉米	DSM1 (a MAPKKK)	转录		Ning等2010
	p46MAPK (ZmMPK5)	激酶	离体吸收	Zhang等2006a, 2007
	ZmMPK7	转录	根系吸收	Zong等2009
	ZmMPK3	转录	离体吸收	Wang等2010a
	ZmMCK4、ZmOSMPK	转录	根系吸收	Kong等2011
豌豆	ZmSIMK1	转录	根系吸收	Gu等2010
	PsMPK2	激酶	喷施	Ortiz-Masia等2008
小麦	p45MAPK	激酶		Burnett等2000
	MAPK4	转录	根系吸收	Keskin等2010
油菜	BnMPK3	转录	根系吸收	Yu等2005
马铃薯	StMPK1	转录		Blanco等2006
棉花	GhMPK16	转录	根系吸收	Shi等2011
苹果	MdMPK1、MdMCK1	转录、激酶	体内共浴	Wang等2010b
高山离子芥	CbMPK3	转录	喷施	Zhang等2006b

积累增加。这一证据表明, 转录因子ABI5是ABA抑制种子萌发过程中的重要信号组分。ABA通过何种机制将抑制生长的信号传递给ABI5? MAPK是否参与其中? Lu等(2002)利用拟南芥ABA超敏感突变体 $hyl1$ 研究发现, ABA活化42和46 kDa MAPK, 其中42 kDa MAPK是AtMPK3, 起着主要的激酶活性作用, 过表达MPK3的转基因植物对ABA表现超敏感。MEK1/2的抑制剂PD98059可抑制突变体 $hyl1$ 对ABA的敏感性。这两种活化的MAPK能够磷酸化ABI5转录因子。这些都证明, 突变体 $hyl1$ 对ABA的超敏感性主要是通过MAPK信号途径。

Xing等(2009)研究拟南芥AtMPK突变体($mkk1$ 、 $mpk6$ 和 $mkk1mpk6$)发现, 突变体种子对ABA敏感性降低; 反之, 过表达MKK1和MPK6植株种子对外源ABA表现超敏感。Wang等(2010b)研究发现苹果MdMKK1-MdMPK1级联能够被ABA诱导, 拟南芥MdMKK1和MdMPK1过表达植株种子对ABA表现超敏感; 进一步研究发现, MdMKK1和MdMPK1过表达上调一些ABA响应基因ABI2、ABI3、ABI5、RD29A、RABI8和ERD10。体外磷酸化研究显示ABA活化的MdMPK1能够磷酸化ABI5的S314残基, 进而磷酸化ABI5。这表明, MdMKK1-MdMPK1级联通过调控表达和磷酸化ABI5及类ABI5转录因子, 从而在ABA信号途径中发挥重要作用。MAPK级联是ABA抑制种子萌发及生长信号转导的重要调控通路。

2 MAPKs参与ABA调控的气孔开闭

积累的证据表明, ABA具有促进气孔关闭及抑制光下气孔张开的的作用(Wasilewska等2008)。先前认为ABA诱导气孔关闭的模式是ABA与细胞质膜上的跨膜未知的受体结合, 激活G蛋白随后引发IP₃的释放, IP₃启动Ca²⁺从液泡和/或内质网转移到胞质中, 使胞质Ca²⁺升高, 质膜去极化, K⁺和阴离子水平下降, 保卫细胞失水收缩使气孔关闭(Grill和Himmelbach 1998)。但是越来越多的信号分子被发现参与ABA诱导的气孔关闭, 如磷脂酶A、C、D (PLA、PLC、PLD), cADPR, H₂O₂, NO和MAPK等(Schroeder等2001; Himmelbach等2003; Desikan等2004; Wasilewska等2008; Cutler等2010)。这种ABA诱导气孔关闭的信号网络显得更

加复杂。蛋白质的可逆磷酸化是许多信号转导途径包括ABA诱导气孔关闭过程的重要步骤(Finkelstein等2002)。多种蛋白激酶参与ABA信号途径(Li等2000), 一类是依赖Ca²⁺的蛋白激酶(Ca²⁺-dependent protein kinases, CDPKs), 如ABR激酶(ABA-responsive kinase); 另一类是不依赖Ca²⁺的蛋白激酶, 如AAPK (ABA-activated protein kinase), 此激酶在ABA激活S型阴离子通道导致气孔关闭过程中起重要作用。MAPKs是一类Ser/Thr蛋白激酶, 越来越多的证据表明MAPKs也参与ABA诱导的气孔关闭。

在豌豆上表皮中, ABA可以瞬时激活43 kDa MAPK (ABA-activated myelin basic protein kinase, AMBPK), AMBPK具有MAPK的基本性质, MAKK类MEK1/2的专一抑制剂PD98059可抑制ABA诱导的气孔关闭, 说明AMBPK可能是ABA信号中的调节气孔关闭因素之一(Burnett等2000)。但是在离体的保卫细胞中, AMBPK不能够被激活。Mori和Muto (1997)也证明MAPK参与ABA信号转导, 他们发现3种来自蚕豆(*Vicia faba*)的46、48和49 kDa蛋白激酶在液泡原生质体中具有活性; 而46和49 kDa蛋白激酶有活性时, 可经抗磷酸化酪氨酸免疫沉淀, 表明它们是MAPK。它们的活化可由ABA轻微诱导。

H₂O₂是重要的信号分子, 调控ABA诱导的气孔关闭。Jiang等(2003, 2008)研究发现, MAKK类MEK1/2的专一抑制剂PD98059通过抑制ABA诱导的H₂O₂产生并清除积累, 从而阻断了ABA诱导的气孔关闭, 即MEK1/2类激酶正调控ABA诱导H₂O₂产生。并且这种调控作用具有对ABA的专一性, 因为MEK1/2与SA诱导的H₂O₂信号转导无关。因此, MAPK的激活在保卫细胞H₂O₂信号的产生、放大及专一性应答信号刺激的反应中有着重要的调节作用。

Gudesblat等(2007)运用保卫细胞特有反义抑制技术, 抑制AtMPK3的表达, 从而部分阻断气孔对ABA和H₂O₂诱导关闭的敏感性, 推测AtMPK3参与了ABA-H₂O₂诱导气孔关闭的信号途径。但是, 有趣的是反义AtMPK3植株对ABA诱导的气孔关闭没有响应。外源ABA处理能够诱导野生型、 $mpk4$ 突变体和过表达AtMKK1植株保卫细胞中

H₂O₂产生,但是在*mkk1*和*mpk6*突变体中诱导效果不明显(Xing等2008)。这表明,AtMKK1和AtMPK6介导ABA诱导拟南芥保卫细胞中H₂O₂的产生,进而调控气孔关闭。Jammes等(2009)发现MPK9和MPK12在拟南芥保卫细胞中优先表达,并且介导ABA-ROS信号途径。遗传证据显示*mpk9-1*和*mpk12-1*单突变体对ABA的敏感性不变,而*mpk9-1/12-1*双突变体却失去了对ABA的敏感性,说明拟南芥保卫细胞的ABA信号途径中MPK9和MPK12功能冗余。结合Ma等(2009)和Park等(2009)的研究结果,可以推测出一条由ROS、Ca²⁺和MAPK介导ABA信号转导途径:ABA结合其胞内受体PYR/PYL/RCAR (PYLs),之后会结合下游的PP2C并抑制其磷酸酶活性,使得SnRK2能够磷酸化下游的组分,然后以H₂O₂-[Ca²⁺]_{cyl}的顺序激活MPK9和MPK12,最后激活阴离子通道而引起气孔的关闭,但是具体机制需要进一步研究。

3 MAPKs参与ABA激活的抗氧化防护系统

ABA通过复杂的信号转导级联,使植物细胞对外界环境作出快速的反应(Zhu 2002)。ABA增强环境胁迫忍耐性主要或部分依赖于其诱导的抗氧化防护系统,尤其是激活抗氧化防护酶如SOD、CAT、APX和GR的基因表达及其活性(Jiang和Zhang 2004; Zhang等2006a, 2007)。已有的研究结果显示, Ca²⁺、H₂O₂、NO和蛋白可逆磷酸化等信号都参与了ABA诱导的抗氧化防护酶活化途径。MAPKs也参与ABA诱导的抗氧化防护系统,并且与H₂O₂、NO等信号存在交互作用(cross-talk)(Zhang等2006a, 2007; Xing等2008)。

Zhang等(2006a)以ABA缺失突变体*vp5*为材料研究发现,水分胁迫下玉米叶片一个相对分子质量约为46 kDa的MAPK(后来证明为玉米Zm-MPK5)活性显著增加,其活性的增加是水分胁迫下内源ABA积累所引起的。此外,研究还发现,ABA诱导的H₂O₂产生是p46MAPK活化所必需的;p46MAPK活化参与ABA诱导的抗氧化防护(*CAT1*、*cAPX*和*GRI*基因表达和CAT、SOD、GPX和GR活性)。这表明,ABA诱导H₂O₂产生,然后H₂O₂活化MAPK,诱导编码抗氧化酶的基因表达以及抗氧化酶活性的上调,启动活性氧清除机制。同时也发现,ABA诱导的MAPK活化也能够增强H₂O₂的产

生,对ABA诱导的H₂O₂积累存在正反馈调节作用。Zhang等(2007)研究发现,NO也介导该ABA信号途径,形成一个复杂的级联途径:在ABA信号转导过程中,ABA诱导产生的H₂O₂介导NO合成,NO又活化MAPK并最终导致抗氧化防护基因表达和活性增加。Xing等(2008)运用分子生物学和遗传学手段研究也发现,ABA能够诱导拟南芥*CAT1*基因表达和H₂O₂的产生,且*CAT1*基因表达是ABA依赖的。同时ABA诱导AtMPK6活化依赖AtMKK1。*CAT1*的转录在T-DNA插入突变体*mkk1*中被抑制,而在过表达植株中却被增强,并且H₂O₂的产生也增多。同样相似的表型在突变体*mpk6*植株以及在*MPK6*过表达植株中也被观察到。Xing等(2008)推断出一条由MAPK介导的ABA信号通路:ABA激活MKK1-MPK6信号通路,诱导H₂O₂产生,进而调控*CAT1*基因表达。H₂O₂作为MAPK级联信号中的组分之一,在提高植物逆境耐性方面起着重要的作用,同时*CAT1*的活化很大程度上反馈调控H₂O₂信号。具体ABA信号途径中H₂O₂和MAPK之间上下游关系还有待于进一步研究。

4 ABA信号中的MAPK磷酸酶(MKP)

MAPKs家族是激素、细胞分化以及基因表达等信号传递途径中的关键成分,其活性通过Thr和Tyr残基的磷酸化和脱磷酸化作用来调节。MAPK磷酸酶(MAPK phosphatases, MKP)是蛋白磷酸酶中的一个家族,主要是将MAPK中高度保守的“pT-x-pY”区域的Thr和/或Tyr残基的去磷酸化,对MAPK起负调控作用(图1)(Farooq和Zhou 2004)。根据去磷酸化氨基酸残基的不同, MKP主要分为三类:酪氨酸特异磷酸酶(tyrosine-specific protein tyrosine phosphatase, TsPTP)使Tyr去磷酸化;双特异性酪氨酸磷酸酶(dual-specificity protein tyrosine phosphatase, DsPTP)使Ser/Thr和Tyr去磷酸化;丝氨酸-苏氨酸磷酸酶(protein serine/threonine phosphatase, PSTP)使Ser/Thr去磷酸化。现已经发现多种MKPs如DsPTP1、MKP2、IBR5、PHS1、MKP1、PP2C5和AP2C1等重要的磷酸酶,它们参与调控很多植物的胁迫反应,包括氧化胁迫、脱落酸和生长素等信号转导过程(Boudsocq和Laurière 2005)。

AtPTP1使体外和AtMPK6的Tyr残基去磷酸

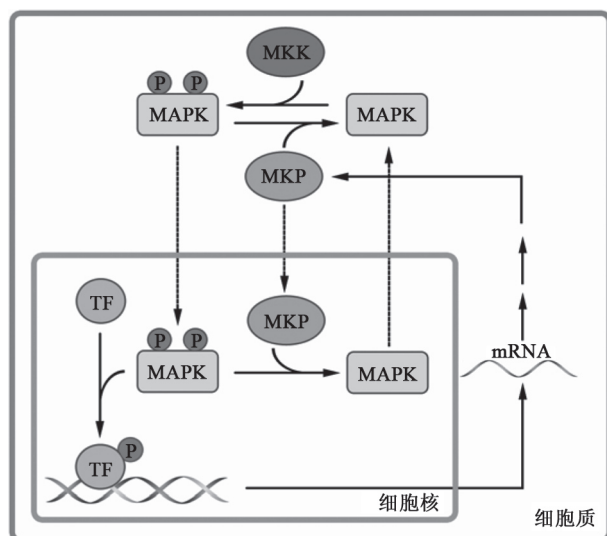


图1 MAPK信号和MKP负调控(Farooq和Zhou 2004)

Fig.1 MAPK signal and MKP negative regulation

MKK双磷酸化MAPK中TXY区的苏氨酸(T)和酪氨酸(Y)残基,从而活化MAPK。活化的MAPK转移到细胞核内,磷酸化相关转录因子(TF),激活包括MKP在内的一些基因的转录。反过来, MKP (PTP和DsPTP和PP2C等)通过pT-X-pY的去磷酸化使MAPK失活,起着负反馈调节机制的作用。

化,导致激酶失活;同时AtDsPTP1也能够使At-MPK4去磷酸化并失活(Gupta和Luan 2003)。Monroe-Augustus等(2003)在拟南芥中鉴定了1个DsPTP基因*IBR5*,并证明其参与ABA和生长素的调节。Shi等(2004)认为PTP在调节ABA诱导气孔关闭的信号转导过程中,不但可调节ABA激活的MAPK的磷酸化状态,而且对氧化信号的产生,感知及放大有调节作用。PTP使MAPK脱磷酸化而回到初始的水平,信号隧熄灭,这种瞬间的开和关对MAPKs调节的生理过程来说非常重要。Quettier等(2006)利用ABA处理PTP基因的拟南芥T-DNA插入突变体种子发现,*PHS1*基因的突变体*phs1-3*种子萌发率大幅下降。在该突变体中,与ABA应答相关的基因与野生型植株有着不同的表达水平。而ABA处理突变体和野生型植株后,*PHS1*表达量明显提高。Walia等(2009)利用酵母双杂交分析显示PHS1与拟南芥MPK12和MPK18相互作用。*PHS1*的转录可被ABA诱导。而且,突变体中由于减少了PHS1表达,表现出对ABA超敏感,包括抑制萌发和光诱导的气孔开放。因此,PHS1可能是脱落酸信号转导的负调控因子。这些证据表明,

PTP家族部分成员通过调控MAPK参与了ABA信号途径。

PP2Cs是植物中最大的一个蛋白磷酸酶家族,属于Ser/Thr蛋白磷酸酶(PSTP),在拟南芥中有76个成员,参与ABA调控种子休眠/萌发、气孔关闭、逆境信号等(Schweighofer等2004)。其中,PP2C5作为MAPK信号途径中的调控因子,正调控种子萌发、气孔关闭和ABA诱导的基因表达,同时调控MPK3、MPK4和MPK6活化。PP2C5能够与三种激酶形成复合物,主要定位在核内。PP2C5表达量影响MAPK活性,PP2C5表达量的减少增强了ABA诱导的MPK3和MPK6活性。在突变体中表现出气孔开度增加、种子萌发中的脱落酸非敏感表型以及ABA诱导的基因比如*ABI1*、*ABI2*、*RD29A*表达量减少(Brock等2010)。AP2C1作为PP2C5的同源蛋白,可与MPK4、MPK6形成复合物,AP2C1-MPK4定位在核内,AP2C1-MPK6定位在核内与胞质中。AP2C1可使MPK4和MPK6去磷酸化,使其钝化,从而在ABA信号途径中发挥MAPK负调控因子作用。

此外,拟南芥两种ABA不敏感突变体*abi1*和*abi2*中*ABI1*和*ABI2*基因都编码PP2C,与MPK6相互作用抑制其激酶活性,是ABA信号的负调控因子(Alzwy和Morris 2007)。最近研究发现,PP2C参与ABA信号受体RCAR/PYR家族蛋白信号传递过程。ABA使RCAR/PYR与PP2C结合,让SnRK2从依赖于PP2C的负调控过程中释放,去磷酸化下游的底物,从而激活ABA响应的基因表达或者其他响应。PP2C的主要突变体*abi1-1*能够使该蛋白避免与RCAR/PYR结合,以便使SnRK2组成型失活(Ma等2009; Park等2009)。

5 结语

ABA和MAPK级联都参与和响应许多逆境信号。作为重要的信号分子,ABA信号途径和MAPK级联之间定存在交互作用(cross-talk),但是关于这方面的研究,积累的资料还很有限。由于MAPK级联途径以及ABA信号转导网络的复杂性,对于两者之间关系的研究已成为学术界的一大热点。MAPKs介导ABA的信号途径。但是,MAPKs是否调控ABA的合成?至今鲜有文献报道。Jiang等(2003)认为活化的MAPKs激活下游H₂O₂产生系统

的活性,以调控ABA诱导的气孔关闭。而Zhang等(2006a)研究发现ABA诱导的H₂O₂产生激活Zm-MPK5,再活化参与ABA诱导的抗氧化防护。MAPKs和H₂O₂在这两个ABA信号途径中上下游的关系不同说明在不同ABA信号途径中MAPKs的活化与作用途径也不一样。另外,其具体上下游关系还需要更多的实验证据。

ABA是许多逆境共有信号,但是ABA活化的MAPK在其它条件下不一定能够激活。如ABA和NaCl能够激活*Funaria hygrometrica*中一种MAPK(PK38),但是低温、甘露醇和失水条件均不能够诱导该MAPK,同时这两个信号是独立平行的(D'Souza和Johri 2002)。虽然植物体内还没有发现特异的酪氨酸蛋白激酶,但是发现PTP作用的底物除了MAPKs之外,可能还有其它底物。如纤维蛋白原(profilin)的磷酸化作用位点发生在它的酪氨酸残基上(Guillen等1999)。另外,PTP也可能在MAPK级联的上游起活化作用。因此,植物体内PTP活性的变化,能否完全真实反映MAPK活化,需要进一步研究。

要研究MAPK在ABA信号中的具体功能,我们需要知道该MAPK的类型,与其它MAPK同源性、具体的特性、完整的级联模式等,而这些都是有待于进一步的研究。ABA信号途径和MAPK级联是如何交互作用的?具体的信号途径怎样?这些我们知道的还很少,都是值得研究的内容。尽管现有的生物化学、分子生物学、遗传学等有了很大的发展,但是由于信号网络的复杂性,很多证据都是间接获得的。所以今后应该综合利用各种手段或者发展更新更有效的实验方法,来深入了解信号级联途径中各组分的互作机制。

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