

カロテノイド結合型ロドプシンにおけるカロテノイド分子の新たな役割

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The novel role of carotenoid molecules in carotenoid-binding rhodopsins (ISSP, *The University of Tokyo*¹, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, *The University of Tokyo*², Faculty of Biology, *Technion – Israel Institute of Technology*³, AORI, *The University of Tokyo*⁴, *RIKEN*⁵) ○Keiichi Inoue^{1,2}, María del Carmen Marín Pérez³, Takayoshi Fujiwara^{2,4}, Toshiaki Hosaka⁵, Mikako Shirouzu⁵, Susumu Yoshizawa^{2,4}, Oded Béjà³

Microbial rhodopsins are seven-transmembrane photoreceptive membrane proteins that use retinal as their chromophore. Previously, only a few H⁺-pumping rhodopsins were known to bind 4-keto carotenoids as antenna pigments, facilitating retinal isomerization and enhancing H⁺ transport through excitation energy transfer (EET). In contrast, we recently found that 3-OH carotenoids not only bind to a broader range of rhodopsins as antenna pigments (Fig. 1) but also promote H⁺ transport by optimizing protein structure and accelerating photoreactions. **Keywords** : Rhodopsin; Retinal; Carotenoid; Proton pump; Chloride pump

微生物ロドプシンはレチナールを発色団とする、7回膜貫通型の光受容型膜タンパク質である。これまで、ごく一部の H⁺ポンプ型ロドプシンが 4-keto 型のカロテノイドを光捕集アンテナとして結合し、励起エネルギー移動 (EET) によってレチナールの異性化反応を誘起し、H⁺輸送量を向上させることが知られていた。これに対し、最近我々は、3-OH 型のカロテノイドがより広範なロドプシンに結合し、アンテナ色素として働くだけではなく (Fig. 1)、タンパク質の構造最適化や光反応の加速など、様々な形で H⁺輸送を促進していることを明らかにしたため、それについて報告する¹⁻³⁾。

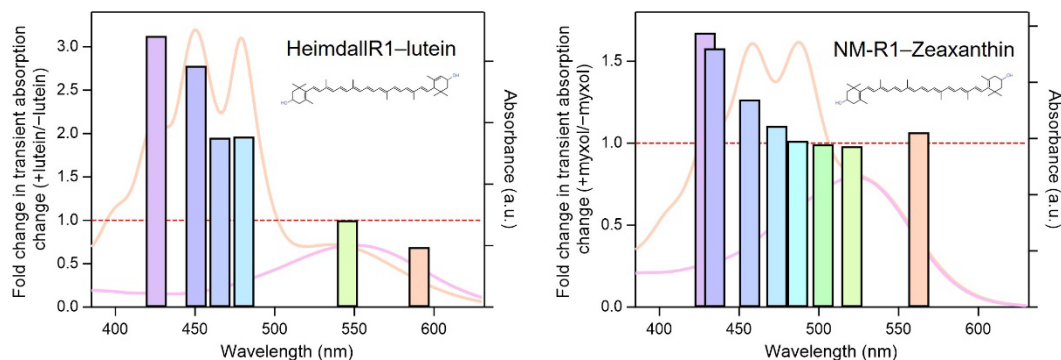


Figure 1. Fold change in transient absorption signals observed in rhodopsins, HeimdallR1 (left) and NM-R1 (right), with and without carotenoid, representing EET between carotenoid and retinal.

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