

基于 phy 基因的双边界植物表达载体构建

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摘要:采用同源克隆方法从泡盛曲霉中克隆了1515 bp 的植酸酶基因,与黑曲霉(*A. niger*963)phyA2 的核苷酸同源性为95%。以植物表达载体 pTTBUG8 为基础,构建了由35S 启动子调控、具有磷高效利用功能基因(phy)的双边界植物表达载体 pBSP。解决了 bar 基因及其产物PAT蛋白的安全性及产权等问题,并为植物养分高效利用基因工程研究奠定了重要基础。

关键词: phy 基因; bar 基因;双边界植物表达载体;安全性

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Construction of a Plant Expression Vector Containing Two T-DNA Based on phy Gene

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Abstract: To obtain transgenic soybean plants without selective marker genes, an efficient approach is to transform soybean with plant expression vectors containing two separate T-DNAs in a single expression vector, by which transgenic plants without selective marker genes could be selected in their progenies by crossing deletion. In this study, we used homology clone method to amplify the fragments of phytase gene from *Aspergillus awamori* and constructed a plant expression vector containing two T-DNAs, designated as pBSP. The results laid the basis to achieve marker-free transgenic plants in the progenies.

Key words: phy 基因; bar 基因;Plant expression vectors containing two T-DNAs;Security

植酸酶(Phytase, phyA)是催化植酸及其盐类物质水解成肌醇和磷酸的一类酶的总称^[1]。通过植酸酶的水解,能减少饲料中50%以上无机磷的添加量,减少环境磷排泄30%以上,极大地提高饲料安全性和利用率^[2]。

目前商品化的植酸酶是通过微生物发酵生产的。饲用酶在造粒过程中一般需要经过75~93℃的短暂高温过程。通常植酸酶在该温度下,酶活性都会大大降低,甚至失活。通过转基因技术使植物体内表达足量的植酸酶,不仅能提高植物性饲料的营养价值,而且省去了植酸酶生产中的高温造粒过程及在饲料中的添加^[3]。20世纪90年代以来,国内外科学家开始致力于将来源于黑曲霉或无花果曲霉的植酸酶基因导入到烟草^[4]、油菜^[5]、大豆^[6]、苜蓿^[7]、马铃薯^[8]及小麦^[9]等植物中进行重组植酸酶表达的研究。在转基因作物中抗除草剂作物种植面积最大,因此 bar 基因及其产物PAT蛋白的安全性

也成为了科学家一直探索的问题之一^[10]。通过双边界植物表达载体的特性,可利用 bar 基因筛选到T₁代抗性植株中转入 bar 基因或转入 bar 和 phy 基因共同转入的株系。通过PCR检测技术以及转基因植株有性杂交及后代分离,筛选到只转入目的基因而不转入 bar 基因的安全的转基因新种质。

该研究克隆了泡盛曲霉植酸酶基因,构建了由启动子35S 调控、具有磷高效利用功能的植酸酶基因(phy)、带有双边界的高效植物表达载体 pBSP。旨在为磷高效利用大豆新品系的筛选和培育及获得无选择标记的大豆转基因后代植株提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

1.1.1 质粒、菌株 泡盛曲霉(*Aspergillus awamori*)AS3.324 及质粒 pUC118/sp2eGFP2nos DNA 由大连理工大学生命科学与技术学院提供。

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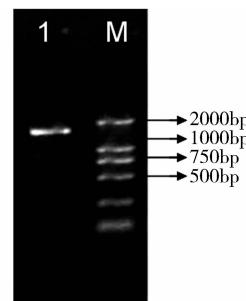
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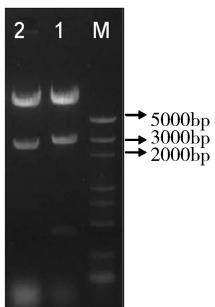
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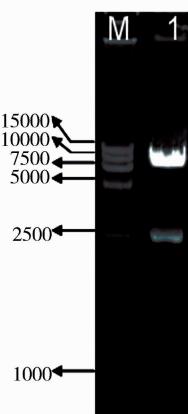
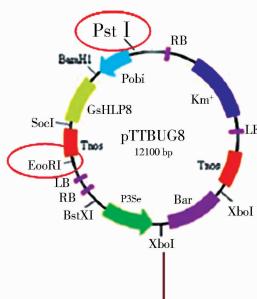
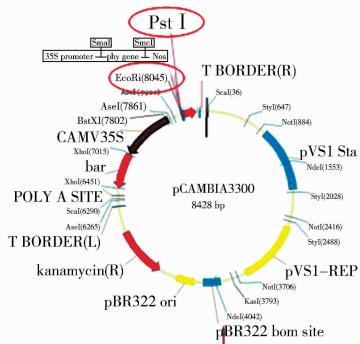


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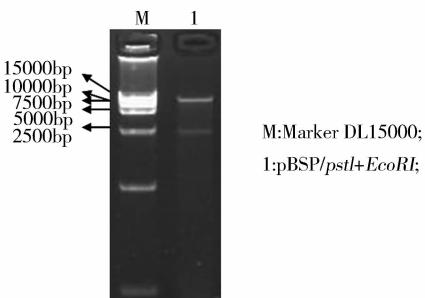


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的困难和失真性。

目前获得无选择标记基因转基因植株的方法有多种,其中包括利用非抗生素基因作为筛选标记基因,如BADH(甜菜碱醛脱氢酶基因)^[14];包括采用双T-DNA区,使筛选标记基因与目标基因位于不同的T-DNA区,通过转基因植株有性杂交后代基因的分离获得无选择标记的转基因安全植株^[15-16]等对筛选标记基因进行定位剔除。

该研究构建了双边界表达载体,构建过程相对省时方便,但需要通过转基因植株后代的基因分离才能获得无选择标记的转基因植株。若能在转基因植株的当代剔除选择标记基因,则可加速获得转基因安全植株的进程。Guo等^[17]报道了一种化学调控诱导的RNAi系统可作为拟南芥基因沉默信号传导分子机制的研究工具,可考虑将此种技术引入大豆转基因研究中,通过使外源标记基因的沉默获得安全的转基因大豆植株。

致谢:本研究在黑龙江省作物与家畜分子育种重点实验室完成。

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启事

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