

大豆酰基载体蛋白硫酯酶基因及其启动子表达方式的初步分析

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摘要: 利用实时定量 PCR 方法, 检测大豆酰基载体蛋白硫酯酶 (*acyl-ACP thioesterase*) 基因在大豆各组织中的表达方式, 结果显示该基因在大豆根、茎、叶、花中的表达活性低, 而种子中的表达活性较高。利用 PCR 方法, 克隆大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因 5' 端上游 2 057 bp 序列, 命名为 AP。在线启动子预测软件分析结果表明 AP 序列中含有多种典型的种子特异表达元件, 如 RY repeat、SEF1 motif、SEF3 motif、SEF4 motif、E-box、ACGT 等顺式作用元件, 推测大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因启动子具有种子特异表达活性。

关键词: 大豆; 酰基载体蛋白硫酯酶基因; 启动子; 克隆

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Preliminary Analysis of the Expression Pattern of Soybean *acyl-ACP Thioesterase* Gene and Promoter

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Abstract: The expression pattern of soybean *acyl-ACP thioesterase* gene in soybean tissues was detected by real-time quantitative PCR (RTQ-PCR). The result showed that there were a little activity in roots, stems, leaves and flowers, but there was higher activity in seeds. The 5'-flanking upstream sequence of soybean *acyl-ACP thioesterase* gene, named AP, was isolated from soybean genomic DNA by PCR method, and the length was 2 057 bp. Sequence analysis by PLACE revealed that this fragment contained a series of motifs related to seed-specific promoters, such as RY repeat, SEF1 motif, SEF3 motif, SEF4 motif, E-box and ACGT. It can be inferred that AP promoter possess the function driven downstream gene expression exclusively in soybean seeds.

Key words: Soybean; *acyl-ACP thioesterase*; Promoter; Cloning

启动子是基因转录调控中重要的调控元件。近年来, 具有调控下游基因种子专一性表达特性的种子特异性启动子已成为研究热点。种子特异性启动子主要来源于粮食作物和油料作物种子中富含的蛋白质、氨基酸、淀粉、脂类等合成代谢途径中相关的酶基因的 5' 端上游序列^[1]。大豆是富含脂类、蛋白质及多种营养元素的重要经济作物。大豆中已克隆的种子特异性启动子并在转基因研究中得到应用的主要有伴大豆球蛋白^[2]、球蛋白^[3]、油质蛋白^[4]和凝集素^[5]的启动子。获得更多的大豆种子特异性启动子能够有效降低同源转录基因沉默, 促进大豆转基因工程研究。

种子特异表达基因的研究是获得种子特异性启动子的关键。确定种子特异表达基因的方法很多, 如基因芯片技术^[6]、EST 分析^[7], 半定量-PCP^[8]、荧光定量^[9]和 Northern 杂交^[10]等, 或其他植物中与蛋白质、氨基酸、淀粉、脂类等合成代

谢途径中相关的种子特异表达基因, 同源性搜索大豆中的种子特异表达基因。棉花 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因启动子是种子特异性启动子, 能够驱动鼠类乳腺细胞中特有的脂肪酸水解酶基因在转基因油菜种子中特异性表达^[11-12]。因此, 本研究根据棉花的 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的氨基酸序列, 获得大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的序列, 并克隆其 5' 端上游约 2 000 bp 的序列; 利用实时荧光定量 PCR 和生物信息学方法对大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因及其启动子序列进行初步分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

大豆品种吉豆 2 号、大肠杆菌 DH 5 α 为本实验室保存; 限制性内切酶 *Hind* III、*Bam*HI、pMD18-T 克隆载体、ExTaq、T₄ 连接酶、RNAiso Reagent 试剂盒、逆转录试剂盒均购自 Takara 公司, DNA 凝胶回收试

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剂盒购自维特洁公司,PCR 引物由上海生工生物工程公司合成,其他试剂均为进口或国产分析纯。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 大豆总 RNA 的提取及 cDNA 的合成 利用 RNA 提取试剂盒提取大豆根、茎、叶、花及种子的总 RNA,以提取的总 RNA 为模板,按照逆转录试剂盒的说明合成大豆 cDNA 的第一条链。

1.2.2 实时荧光定量 PCR 以不同大豆组织材料的 cDNA 为模板,进行荧光定量 PCR 反应。大豆的持家基因 β -tubulin (GMU12286) 为内参,引物分别为: B₁: 5'-GGAAGGCTTCTTGCATTGGTA-3'; B₂: 5'-AGTGGCATCCTGGTACTGC-3'。根据棉花 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的氨基酸序列 (AF076535.1),同源序列搜索获得大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的序列。根据该基因序列,设计检测大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因表达量的引物,分别为: C₁: 5'-CAGGGAAGAATGGTATGCG-3'; C₂: 5'-TAGACAGCCTCCGTGTTAC-3'。

1.2.3 启动子序列的克隆及预测分析 以大豆叶片为材料,采用 CTAB 法提取大豆的基因组 DNA。根据大豆基因组序列 (<http://www.phytozome.net/soybean>),以基因组 DNA 为模板,设计引物 (P₁: 5'-GAGGAATGCTAAATTAATTAGG-3'; P₂: 5'-AATGAATTTCTAAGGTCGCTGC-3'),扩增大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因 ATG 上游约 2 000 bp 的序列。PCR 反应条件为预变性 95℃ 5 min; 94℃ 30 s, 59℃ 40 s, 72℃ 1 min, 共 30 个循环; 72℃ 后延伸 7 min。将 PCR 扩增片段连接到 pMD18-T 克隆载体上,获得重组质粒并进行测序。利用 DNAMAN 进行序列比对,在线启动子分析软件 PlantCARE (<http://www.dna.affrc.go.jp/PLACE/signalscan.html>) 分析启动子序列中存在的顺式作用元件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的组织表达特性

根据棉花 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的氨基酸序列,同源序列搜索获得大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的序列 (NP_001237802)。以大豆持家基因 β -tubulin 作为内参基因,采用实时荧光定量对大豆根、茎、叶、花、种子各组织中 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因的表达量进行分析。结果显示大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因在大豆根、茎、叶、花中表达活性相对低,而种子中的表达活性相对高 (图 1),表明大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因主要集中在种子中表达。

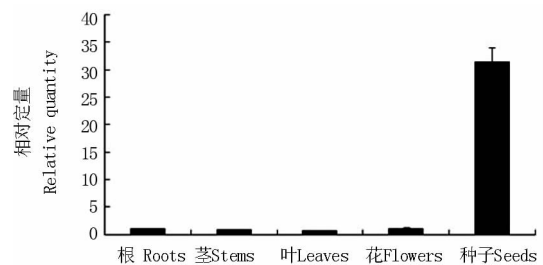
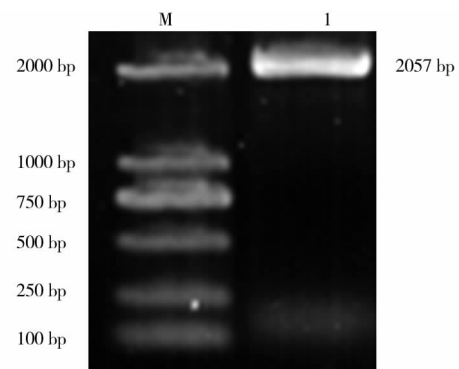


图 1 大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因在大豆各组织中的表达

Fig. 1 The expression of soybean *acyl-ACP thioesterase* gene in different soybean tissues

2.2 大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因启动子序列的克隆

以大豆基因组 DNA 为模板,PCR 扩增大豆 *acyl-ACP thioesterase* 基因 5' 端上游序列,获得长度为 2 057 bp 的片段,命名为 AP (图 2)。将该片段连接到 pMD18-T 载体上,获得重组质粒 pMD18-T-AP。将其转入大肠杆菌中,提取质粒进行鉴定,用 *Hind* III

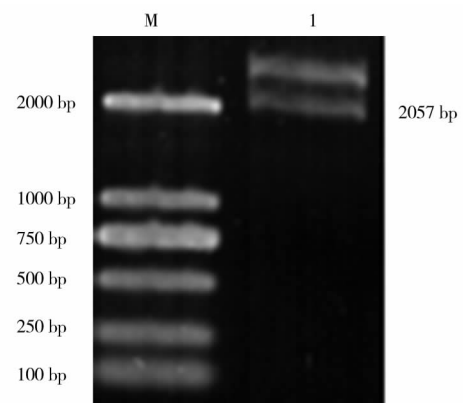


M. 2000 bp DNA marker; 1: PCR 产物

M. 2000 bp DNA marker; 1: PCR amplification of AP

图 2 AP 的扩增产物

Fig. 2 PCR amplification of AP



M. 2000 bp DNA Marker; 1: *Hind* III 和 *Bam* HI 双酶切片段

M. 2000 bp DNA Marker; 1: *Hind* III and *Bam* HI digestion of pMD18-T-AP

图 3 pMD18-T-AP 酶切鉴定

Fig. 3 Restriction enzyme digestion identification of pMD18-T-AP

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