

合后 2min 时的数值, 结果见表 1. pOmpA-Luc

表 1 荧光素酶活性 (cpm)

质粒	培养液上清	周质区	胞质区
pOmpA-Luc	120.0	>10 ⁶	>10 ⁶
pLucΔ	25.0	28.0	26.0

的转化体在周质区和胞质内都显示了极高的荧光素酶活性, 而 pLucΔ 的转化体测到的数值只相当于空白对照值, 可以认为完全没有荧光素酶活性. 这两种质粒间的关键差别正在于 pLucΔ 中的荧光素酶基因有缺失. 因此虫光素酶 N 端头 16 个氨基酸的改变导致了酶活性的丧失. 综合已有的研究^[1], 可以推断虫光素酶 N 端 7—16 位置的 10 个氨基酸 (IK KG PA PF

YP) 与酶活性密切相关. 已知虫光素酶有两个动力学性质不同的 ATP 催化位点, 但活性中心未知. 我们的研究结果对探索虫光素酶结构与功能有重要意义.

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固定化胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶的研究*

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摘要 首次将胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶固定化, 并用于制备顺, 顺-己二烯二酸. 该固定化酶表现活力高, 使用范围扩大, 耐酸性及耐碱性都有显著提高, 并且使用稳定性好, 得到的产物浓度及纯度均较高, 酶与产物容易分离, 整个工艺简单、独特、新颖. 有利于工业化应用.

关键词 胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶, 固定化酶

顺, 顺-己二烯二酸是新一代精细化工的原料, 它是一种极易起化学反应的含共扼双键的二羧酸, 因此可用于生产具有特殊性能的树脂、工程塑料、尼龙、润滑剂等, 以及合成抗菌素, 抗组胺剂, 乳化剂等, 还可以作为农业化学制品的前体. 我们对产顺, 顺-己二烯二酸的胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶进行了固定化, 并与游离酶进行比较研究, 进而使得生产顺, 顺-己二烯二酸的浓度及纯度较高, 整个工艺简单、独特, 新颖. 经查新检索, 证明关于固定化胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶国内外未见报道. 中国专利局已接受了我们的合成顺, 顺-己二烯二酸的发明专利申请, 并给予专利申请号, 本文为

这项专利的主要内容之一.

我们将胞外邻苯二酚 1, 2-双加氧酶菌种按前报方法 (李钦等, 微生物学报, 1989; 1: 39) 制备酶液, 稀释且调至 pH6.5—7.0, 固定在无机载体上, 置 4℃ 冰箱待用. 将游离酶和固定化酶加入反应液, 在不同温度下恒温反应 20min, 分别测酶活力. 游离酶和固定化酶的最适温度分别为 30℃ 和 40℃. 使用不同缓冲液测定最适 pH, pH5.0—6.0 为磷酸缓冲液, (下转第 82 页)

* 国家“七五”攻关项目. 在本项研究的开始阶段, 俞声慰同志参加了部分工作.

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菌酶。此酶的热稳定性较差(见图6),在pH8保温37℃,5min就损失了21%的酶活,而鸡卵清溶菌酶在pH3保温96℃15min仍能保留87%的酶活^[3]。溶菌酶有较高的特异性^[3],例如卵清溶菌酶只对革兰氏阳性菌有分解作用,对革兰氏阴性菌则无作用;而至少在我们的实验条件下,T7溶菌酶不对溶壁微球菌起作用。

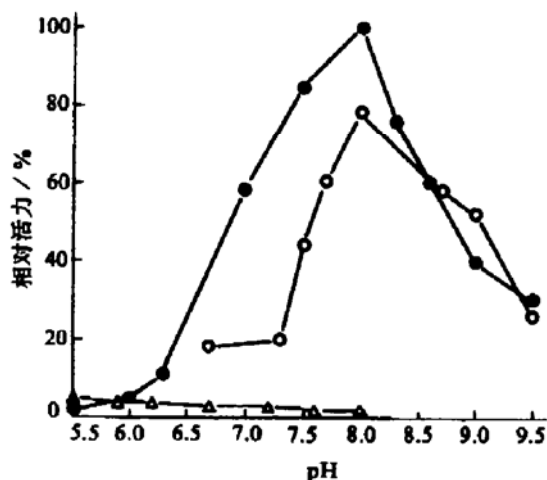


图5 pH对酶活的影响

●—● 0.05mol/L Tris-HCl; ○—○ 0.04mol/L 巴比妥缓冲液; △—△ 0.05mol/L 磷酸缓冲液。

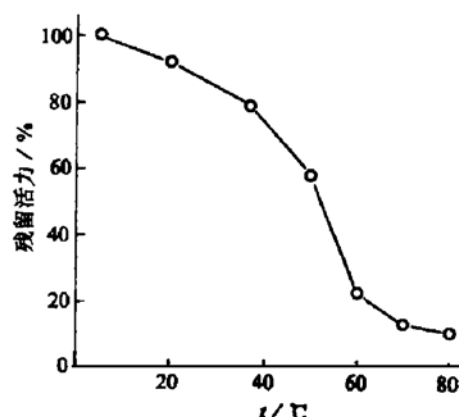


图6 酶的热稳定性

卵清溶菌酶在食品防腐等诸方面已有广泛的应用^[3],而此工程菌T7溶菌酶因热稳定性欠佳,尚需改造后方能应用。

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pH7.0—9.0为Tris-HCl缓冲液,pH10为甘氨酸(Glycine-NaOH)缓冲液,将不同的pH的化酶的最适pH为6.0—9.0,在此范围均表现很高活力,游离酶最适pH为7.0。将游离酶和固定化酶分别与反应液混合4h,在10℃,20℃,30℃,40℃,50℃,55℃的温度下保温20min,测其酶活力。游离酶30℃开始失活,固定化酶40℃开始失活,到50℃时游离酶已无酶活力,而固定化酶仍保持50%的酶活力。由于酶固定化后,与底物的静电作用发生变化,米氏常数也略有变化,在30℃下测定不同反应液初始浓度下的降解邻苯二酚的反应速度,再根据双倒数作图法,得出游离酶的 K_m 为 $2.0\mu\text{mol/L}$,固

定化酶的 K_m 为 $3.0\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。把游离酶及固定化酶置于40℃冰箱中保藏,存放5个月,游离酶活性保存40%,固定化酶活性保存80%。胞外邻苯二酚1,2-双加氧酶经过固定化后,酶与载体结合牢固,制成的固定化酶表现活力高,使用范围比游离酶扩大,耐酸性及耐碱性都有显著提高,并且使用稳定性好,得到的产物浓度及纯度均较高,说明载体对酶有一定的保护作用而且载体的微环境对提高邻苯二酚1,2-双加氧酶的pH适应性有利,固定化酶可以多次反复使用,增加酶的使用次数和寿命,并且酶与产物容易分离,有利于工业化应用。该固定化酶已在本实验室制备顺,顺-己二烯二酸工作中得到了应用,产品质量达到要求。

on Secondary Structure of Proteins. Lin Bo-hai. (*Institute of Biophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100101*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; 21 (1): 67

Vacuum ultraviolet circular dichroism (VUV-CD) spectra of proteins in solution have been measured using synchrotron radiation vacuum ultraviolet circular dichroism spectrometer and a special cell. The measurement wavelength is down to 175nm. A new calculation method has been applied for calculating the content of five kinds of secondary structures of proteins. Their results are coincident with that from X-ray diffraction method. In order to get good VUV-CD spectra, several important factors have been discussed. The experiments show that so far, VUV-CD analysis is one of the favorable method for secondary structure studies of proteins.

Key words vacuum ultraviolet circular dichroism, synchrotron radiation, secondary structure of proteins

The First Sixteen N-terminal Amino Acids of Firefly Luciferase Involve in Catalytic Activity. Lu Jianrong, Yang Jian, Jin Zhenhua. (*Institute of Developmental Biology, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100080*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; 21 (1): 70

The full-length intronless firefly luciferase gene and its deletion mutant which lacked 48 nucleotides from the initiation codon (ATG) were inserted into the high expression secretion vector, pIN-III-ompA3, and introduced into *E. coli* cells in which high level and no luciferase activity were detected, respectively. This result shows that the first sixteen N-terminal amino acids of firefly luciferase involve in catalytic activity.

Key words firefly luciferase, enzymatic activ-

ity

Studies of the Immobilized Extracellular Catechol 1, 2-Dioxygenase. Li Li, Li Qin. (*Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100080*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; 21 (1): 71

The extracellular catechol 1, 2-dioxygenase was immobilized. The apparent activity of the immobilized extracellular catechol 1, 2-dioxygenase was high, and range of use was extended. The pH-activity profile was altered by immobilization, and optimal pH from 6.0—9.0 was observed. Immobilization was shown to increase the thermal stability of the enzyme. The pureness and concentration of biotransformation of catechol to *cis*, *cis*-muconic acid were high. The product was easily separated from enzyme. The immobilized method of extracellular catechol 1, 2-dioxygenase was novel and simple. The results presented show that the immobilization of extracellular catechol 1, 2-dioxygenase offers an attractive means for the production of *cis*, *cis*-muconic acid.

Key words extracellular catechol 1, 2-dioxygenase, immobilized enzyme

The Nucleotide Sequence and Cloverleaf Structure of Bovine Liver tRNA^{Met}. Peng Zhaohui, K. IGARASHI, K. KUSAMA-EGUCHI. (*The First Military Medical University, Guangzhou 510515*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; 21 (1): 72

The nucleotide sequence of bovine liver tRNA^{Met} was determined by both the partial hydrolyzation in water and the Donis-keller method. The tRNA^{Met} was consisted of 77 nucleotides and relatively rich in GC base pairs. The acceptor stem of the tRNA^{Met} was characteristic of G5 • G69 mismatch. Furthermore, the clover-