

β -内酰胺酶启动子 C-17 缺失对其强度的影响

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摘要 通过酶学手段在 β -内酰胺酶启动子间隔序列中造成 C-17 的缺失突变, 以氨苄青霉素 (Amp) 为底物, 检测突变前后 β -内酰胺酶活力变化, 并作了细菌的 Amp 耐受性试验. 实验结果表明, C-17 的缺失突变使启动子强度增加约 60%. 含有突变启动子的细菌对 Amp 的抗性明显增强. 突变体生长的半抑制浓度为 280 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 而在此浓度下野生型菌体吸光度只有突变体的 50% 左右. 对启动子强度增加的原因进行了讨论.

关键词 β -内酰胺酶, 启动子上升突变, 氨苄青霉素

原核生物的启动子主要由 -35 序列, -10 序列 (Pribnow 框) 和间隔序列所组成. 对于原核生物启动子的间隔序列, 一般认为其长度是重要的因素, 其最佳值为 17bp, 而其具体序列并无太大的影响^[1,2]. 本文通过酶学方法在 β -内酰胺酶基因的启动子间隔序列中造成 C-17 的缺失突变, 使得间隔序列由 17bp 变为 16bp. 根据 β -内酰胺酶活力测定, 突变体的启动子强度增加约 60%. 同时, 突变体对氨苄青霉素 (Amp) 的耐受性亦显著增强.

1 材料和方法

1.1 菌株、质粒和培养条件

宿主菌为 JM105, 质粒 pSUN6, pSUN60 均为本实验室所构建. 细菌培养基为 mLB, 即改良的 LB 培养基 (1000ml 内含有 10g 蛋白胨, 5g 酵母抽提物, 5g NaCl 和 10ml 1mol/L 的 Tris-HCl, pH7.4).

1.2 酶和试剂

所有的限制性内切酶和修饰酶类均购自美国 New England BioLabs. RNase A, 溶菌酶、琼脂糖均购自上海华美生物工程技术公司. Amp 和溴乙锭购自美国 Sigma 公司. 蛋白胨和酵母抽提物为美国 Difco 公司所产. 其他化学试剂均为国产分析纯.

1.3 DNA 纯化和载体构建

DNA 分离纯化采用热碱共变性法^[3]. 其他重组 DNA 技术均按 Maniatis 的分子克隆手册上的方法进行^[4].

1.4 β -内酰胺酶活力测定及其分布

按 Imanaka 等人的快速固定时间法进行^[5,6]. 在测定过程中, 严格控制各个样品的反应时间. 周质样品按 Hsiung 等人的渗透压冲击法进行制备^[5,7].

1.4.1 活力测定用缓冲液和溶液

a. 磷酸缓冲液: 0.1mol/L Na_2HPO_4 - NaH_2PO_4 , pH7.0.

b. Amp 溶液: 2.5mg/ml, 用磷酸缓冲液配制.

c. 醋酸缓冲液: 0.5mol/L HAc-KAc, pH4.0.

d. 碘试剂: 0.25% I_2 -1.25% KI, 用醋酸缓冲液配制.

e. 高渗溶液: 30mol/L Tris $\cdot$ HCl (pH7.0), 内含 20% 蔗糖.

1.4.2 活力测定步骤 取一定数量的待测样品, 用磷酸缓冲液稀释至 1.25ml, 加 0.25ml Amp 溶液, 混合均匀, 于 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20—30min (经预备试验确定适当的保温时间), 然后立即

有更高的菌体吸光度 A_{545} 值. 特别是当 Amp 浓度大于 $200\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 时, 二者差异更为显著(图 2).

表 1 β -内酰胺酶活力及其分布

含菌株	总体酶活力	胞外/%	周质/%
pSUN6	1	17	83
pSUN60	1.63	11	89

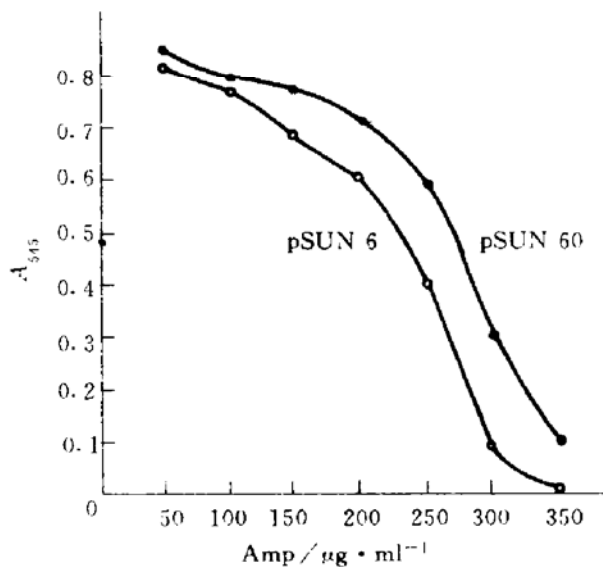


图 2 含有 pSUN6 和 pSUN60 的细菌对氨苄青霉素的耐受性

3 讨 论

大肠杆菌 RNA 聚合酶 ($\sigma 70$) 启动子具有保守的 -35 和 -10 序列. 在天然启动子中, 尽管没有一个同时具备这两个一致序列, 但是大多数启动子只有很小的偏差^[2,8-10]. 影响启动子强度的突变大多发生在这两个保守的序列之中. 同时间隔区的长度十分重要, 约 90% 的启动子为 17 ± 1 碱基对. 尽管有些影响启动子强度的突变出现在间隔区中, 但人们仍普遍认为间隔区的 DNA 序列是随机的.

然而从统计资料来看, 间隔区中仍有一些序列具有一定的保守性^[9,10]. -18 位置 (相当于 β -内酰胺酶基因启动子的 -17 位) 的 T 的较高出现频率就是一例^[9]. 在我们的实验中, 间隔序列 C-17 的缺失一方面改变了间隔区的长

度 (17bp $\rightarrow$ 16bp), 另一方面又改变了一 17 位置上的核苷酸 (C $\rightarrow$ T). 从间隔区长度来说, 尽管它比一致序列少一个碱基对, 但所生成的 T-17 足以补偿这一损失. T-17 增加启动子活性的确切原因还不清楚. 但是, 我们推测, 间隔区的下游 5 个碱基对可能与 -10 序列协同动作, 从而影响到开放性启动子复合物的生成. 在载体 pSUN6 和 pSUN60 中, 这 5 个核苷酸分别为 CATGA 和 TATGA. 其中后者更富含 A/T 核苷酸, 这更有利于从 -10 序列到转录起始点这一区域 DNA 的溶解^[8]. 由于 β -内酰胺酶基因启动子的 -10 序列中有两个碱基对不同于一致序列, 而且是 G : C 对, 间隔区的下游 5 个碱基对的协同效应就显得更为重要. 野生型 lac 启动子的 -10 序列中有一个 G : C 对, 它的开放性复合物形成速度很慢, 而且需要正调控蛋白质 CAP. 可是在突变启动子 lacUV5 中, G : C 对变为 A : T 对, 开放性复合物形成很快, 甚至在 CAP 存在的情况下也能形成^[13,14]. 在我们的情况下, 尽管 -10 序列中的 G : C 碱基对没有改变, 但 -17 位置上核苷酸的改变可能具有类似的效应. 我们推想, 这一协同效应只有对于那些 -10 序列与一致序列相差较大的启动子才能显示出来; 而对于那些具有完美的 -10 序列的启动子来说, 这一协同效应可以忽略不计.

我们还认为, 确定启动子间隔区的最适长度不能完全依据统计资料, 因为在活细胞中绝大多数启动子只是对于它们的生物学功能是最适的, 而不是最适于它们的基因的高效表达. 尽管早期实验证据有利于 17 碱基对作为最适长度^[11,15], 但近来有些实验却提供了新的线索. 有人将 tac 启动子 (间隔区为 16bp) 与它的衍生启动子 tre (17bp) 和 tic (18bp) 进行了启动子强度对比实验, 结果 tre 和 tic 只分别有 tac 启动子活性的 90% 和 65%^[16]. 还有, 高效转录的核糖体 RNA 基因启动子具有 16bp 的间隔区^[9]. 因此我们推论, 间隔区的最适长度可能在 17bp 和 16bp 之间 (对于一个具体启动子来说, 当然只能是一个整数). 同时, 间隔序

列的作用不仅仅是将-35序列和-10序列分开,而且还参与RNA聚合酶的结合,特别是其下游几个碱基对^[8],间隔序列还能够通过嘌呤和嘧啶的排列顺序调节它们的实际长度^[17].因此我们常常面对一些被启动子间隔序列的多重功能所复杂化了的情况.

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金属硫蛋白与红细胞的相互作用¹⁾

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摘要 根据金属硫蛋白(MT)对标记在膜上的马来酰亚胺自旋标记物的ESR波谱的影响,研究了MT与红细胞膜的相互作用,发现不同种属的MT对膜构象的影响不同.体外实验表明,MT可以吸附在红细胞的表面,用CdCl₂诱导家兔,对血浆和红细胞溶血液中的MT组分进行色谱分离,发现血液中的MT主要存在于血细胞中.进而对血液MT的来源、分布及其重要的生物学意义进行了讨论.

关键词 金属硫蛋白,红细胞,红细胞膜,吸附,自旋标记

金属硫蛋白(metallothionein, MT)是一类低分子量、富含半胱氨酸的金属结合蛋白.已经知道,MT在重金属解毒^[1]、清除自由基^[2-4]以及金属离子运输^[5]等方面发挥着重要作用.最近研究发现,MT对胃溃疡、心肌梗塞和风湿等疾病有着显著疗效^[6,7].越来越多的证据表明,MT可望作为一种新型的消炎及抗衰老药物在临床上得到应用^[8,9].

MT不仅存在于动物的肝、肾等组织中,而且存在于血液和组织液中.1970年Nordberg^[10]首次从注射CdCl₂后的大鼠的血液中分离出了MT.最近,通过放射免疫法进一步证

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mRNA expression.

Key words vascular endothelial growth factor. Dot blot. tumor. SGC-7901 cell line. mRNA expression

The Inhibition of BIU87 Cell Proliferation and TGF α mRNA Expression by an TGF α Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotide. Sun Congmei. Wang Dong. Zhou Airu. (*Department of Biochemistry, Beijing Medical University, Beijing 100083*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 429—432

Two 23-mer unmodified oligodeoxynucleotides have been synthesized, one to hybridize with the region across the transcription initiation site of TGF α cDNA called antisense, and the second with an identical base composition, but the nucleotide sequence randomized. The random oligodeoxynucleotide was used to control for any non-specific effects of the oligodeoxynucleotides. TGF α antisense inhibited cell proliferation and DNA synthesis from 31% to 44% and 25.8% to 88.0% respectively. This effect is specific and dose-responed. However, at the same condition, the inhibition by random is only 10% to 17% and 17% to 27%. This effect is not dose-responed. By RNA dot blot analysis, the addition of 3 μ mol/L TGF α antisense and random upon BIU87 cells resulted in 61.4% and 42.5% inhibition in TGF α mRNA expression respectively. These results suggested that TGF α may play an important role in the proliferation of BIU87 cell line and provide a rational basis for the development of selective cancer therapeutical approaches.

Key words oligodeoxynucleotide. TGF α (transforming growth factor α). BIU87 cell. antisense oligodeoxynucleotide

Purification and Renaturation of Recombinant Fusion Protein IL6/IL2. Zhao Chunhua. Ling Shigan. Mao Ning. Tang Peih sien. (*Institute of Basic Medical Science, AMMS, Beijing 100850*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 432—435

The expressed CH925 was aggregated into inclusion bodies (IB) in *E. coli* cytoplasm. The IBs were isolated by centrifugation and sonication. CH925 were refolded and reoxidated in a glutathione redox system following denaturation of the IBs in 7mol/L guanidine hydrochloride. The specific activities of IL2 and IL6 assayed by CTLL-2 and 7TD1 cell line were 2.2×10^6 U/mg and 2.3×10^8 U/mg, respectively, following renaturation. The renatured CH925 was chromatographed through DEAE-Sephacryl column and Sephacryl column. The active fractions were pooled and applied to HPLC with reversed-phase C-18 column, while CH925 was eluted through 10%—70% acetonitrile gradient. It showed only one protein peak and SDS-PAGE confirmed that the purified CH925 was almost homogeneous.

Key words fusion protein IL6/IL2. denaturation. renaturation. protein purification

Effects of C-17 Deletion in the Spacer on the Strength of β -Lactamase Gene Promoter. Sun Nai en. Wang Yan. Xie Wei. Zhu Dexu. (*National Laboratory of Medicine Biotechnology, Department of Biochemistry, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210008*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 436—439

The C : G base-pair at position -17 in the spacer of β -lactamase gene promoter was removed by restriction with BspH I. partial filling-in with Klenow fragment, and trimming with mung bean nuclease. The β -lactamase activities of both bacteria harboring the wild-

type and C-17 deleted plasmids were determined using ampicillin as substrate, and the tolerances of the bacteria to ampicillin were tested. The results indicate that the C-17 deletion increases the promoter strength by about 60%. The mutant has more resistance to ampicillin. The half-inhibition concentration of ampicillin for the mutant growth is 280 µg/ml. At the same concentration, the wild-type cell density is only about half as much as that of the mutant. The causes for the promoter-up mutation were discussed.

Key words β -lactamase, promoter-up mutation, ampicillin

***In vitro* and *in vivo* Interaction of Metallothionein with Erythrocyte.** Zhang Baolin, Lu Jingfen, Wang Wenqing, Ru Binggen, Tang Wenxia. (*Coordination Chemistry Institute of Nanjing University, State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, Nanjing 210008*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 439—443

Maleimide was used as spin label for studying the effect of metallothionein (MT) on the conformation of erythrocyte membrane by ESR technique. The results show that the presence of different MTs resulted in considerable changes of the ESR parameters, W/S and τ_c , implying that MT can interact strongly with

membrane. The experiments carried out *in vitro* demonstrated that MT could be absorbed on the surface of erythrocytes. In addition, rabbits were injected s. c. with $CdCl_2$ to induce the biosynthesis of MT, the presence of MT mainly in the erythrocyte is first suggested after chromatographic separation of plasma and blood haemolysates from Cd-loaded rabbits. It is claimed that a dynamic equilibrium could be

established between MT absorbed on the surface of erythrocytes and presence in plasma. The significance of the above findings is discussed in brief.

Key words metallothionein, erythrocyte, erythrocyte membrane, absorption, spin label

Isolation and Extraction of Gangliosides with High Purity From the Pig Brain. Huang Rubin, Pan Ying, Wang Zhesheng, Tong Dashan, Shi Xiaoling. (*Department of Biochemistry, Capital Institute of Medicine, Beijing 100054*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 444—446

Sephadex LH-20 and silica gel centrifugal liquid chromatography were applied to isolation and purification of gangliosides from the pig brain. The highly purified gangliosides were obtained. The concentration of lipid-bound sialic acid determined is 30.1% (W/W). The results determined by silica gel G-60 HPTLC and 580nm scanning were GM1 19.5%, GD3 13.8%, GD1a 27.8%, GD1b 14.2% and GT1b 19.3%.

Key words gangliosides, pig brain, centrifugal liquid chromatography, purification

Purification of Metallothioneins by Metal Chelate Affinity Chromatography. Tie Feng, Ru Gang, Li Lingyuan, Liu Defu, Ru Binggen. (*Department of Biology, Peking University, Beijing 100871*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*. 1994; **21** (5): 447—450

An affinity chromatography column for isolation and purification of metallothionein (MT) was prepared with Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow gel bound with bivalent copper. Zinc-induced rabbit liver, or cadmium-induced mouse liver was homogenized and precipitated with