

金属螯合亲和层析纯化金属硫蛋白*

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摘要 将二价铜离子螯合在 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 凝胶上制成亲和层析柱, 锌诱导兔肝和镉诱导小鼠肝匀浆、乙醇处理后上柱, 用 pH4.0 的醋酸盐缓冲液平衡, 再用 pH5.2 不同浓度的醋酸盐缓冲液分别洗脱, 可得两个金属硫蛋白 (MT) 洗脱峰, 经确定先后为 MT-2 和 MT-1. 分离方法比传统的凝胶过滤-离子交换法简单、省时, 适于实验室规模分离纯化.

关键词 金属硫蛋白 (MT), 金属螯合, 分离纯化

金属硫蛋白 (metallothionein, MT) 是一类分子量为 6000—7000, 富含半胱氨酸残基的金属结合蛋白, 它广泛存在于动植物体内, 具有重要的生物学功能和应用前景^[1,2]. 从 1957 年 MT 首次被发现以来至今, 分离纯化 MT 的方法一直采用凝胶过滤 (2 次) 和阴离子交换层析 (1—2 次) 的方法^[3,4]. 我们试图采用一次金属螯合亲和层析和一次凝胶过滤 (脱盐) 来简化 MT 的分离纯化方法.

金属螯合亲和层析是基于各种蛋白质分子内的组氨酸、半胱氨酸、色氨酸等残基具有与许多金属离子发生不同程度的配位结合的特性, 在凝胶上结合有适当的金属离子的金属螯合亲和吸附剂, 从而使凝胶能选择性地结合暴露有上述氨基酸残基的蛋白质. 每分子 MT 可结合 7 个二价金属离子 (Cu, Cd, Zn), 但由于 MT 中的 20 个半胱氨酸残基全部参与金属离子的连接并在分子内部形成四面体结构的金属簇, 所以在一般情况下, MT 中既没有组氨酸和芳香氨基酸, 也没有游离态巯基能与胶上的金属发生结合作用. 根据我们从不同来源和不同因素诱导所得 MT 的金属成分分析来看, 几乎所有 MT 都含有 Zn^{2+} . 在中性或弱碱性溶液中 MT 与金属结合的能力为: $Ag(I) > Cu(I) > Cd(I) > Zn(I)$ ^[5]. 因而我们采用弱酸性溶液作为平衡液, 此时 MT 中有部分锌

离子解离, 暴露出来的巯基与胶上螯合的金属离子 (Cu^{2+}) 结合, 从而使 MT 被挂在胶上, 当提高溶液 pH 值, 可将 MT 洗脱下来.

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与仪器

Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 凝胶为瑞典 Pharmacia 公司产品, $CuSO_4$, NaAc, 冰醋酸, EDTA 等化学试剂均为国产分析纯, 去离子蒸馏水经 Milipore 公司的 Q-III 超纯水装置进一步纯化, SDS-PAGE 分子量标准蛋白为 Bio-Rad 公司产品, 6 种蛋白, 分子量范围在 14 400—97 400. Zn-MT 为本室自制产品^[4], 昆明小鼠和青紫蓝家兔由北京大学生物系动物房提供. 采用美国 Bio-Rad 公司的 ECONO 低压层析系统 (泵、紫外监测器、记录仪、收集器、控制器), 岛津 UV-240 紫外可见分光光度计 (日本), Philips UP-9200 原子吸收光谱仪 (英国), MP-1 电化学 (溶出) 分析仪 (山东电讯七厂), Sigma 202MK 冷冻离心机 (德国).

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 装柱 将凝胶 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 装柱 (1.0 cm × 12 cm), 加入 4 ml

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50mmol/L CuSO_4 溶液, 用双蒸水洗柱, 柱子上端蓝色条带长约 8cm, 再用 pH4.0, 0.01mol/L NaAc-HAc 起始平衡缓冲液平衡柱子. 分离纯化样品后, 用 pH5.5, 0.5mol/L NaAc-HAc+0.2mol/L NaCl 洗脱, 柱子可反复使用, 用 0.05mol/L EDTA 可将 Cu^{2+} 洗脱再生柱子.

1.2.2 样品制备 体重约 20g 昆明小鼠, 连续 4d 皮下注射 CdCl_2 四次, 累计注射剂量 0.22mg/只; 体重约 2.6kg 青紫蓝家兔, 皮下注射 ZnSO_4 累计注射剂量 860mg/只, 分别取小鼠、兔肝脏进行匀浆和乙醇沉淀处理^[4], 沉淀溶于 pH4.0, 0.01mol/L NaAc-HAc.

1.2.3 分离纯化 样品液上柱, 先用 pH4.0, 0.01mol/L NaAc-HAc 洗涤, 再分别用 pH5.2, 0.05mol/L 和 pH5.2, 0.3mol/L NaAc-HAc 洗脱, 巯基蛋白洗脱峰分别用分子筛凝胶脱盐, 用 0.04mol/L 碳酸铵洗脱, 冷冻干燥.

1.2.4 巯基蛋白 (MT) 监测^[6] 取收集管中溶液 100 μl , 加入到 2ml 钴氨溶液中, 记录 -1.46—-1.48V (vs. SCE) 处峰电流.

1.2.5 金属含量测定 洗脱液中 Zn, Cd, Cu 用火焰原子吸收法测定.

1.2.6 SDS-PAGE 电泳 a. 巯基保护: 0.1mg 纯化样品溶于 20 μl 双蒸水中, 加入 2 μl 1mol/L HCl, 使 MT 脱金属, 再加入 2 μl 0.2mol/L EDTA 和 20 μl 盐酸胍处理液 (8mol/L 盐酸胍, 0.5mol/L Tris-HCl, 50mmol/L EDTA, 20mmol/L DTT, pH8.5), 在充氮条件下 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 放置 6h. 加入 12 μl 环乙胺亚胺三次, 每次 10min, 经透析脱盐. b. 电泳: 3%浓缩胶, 15%分离胶, 60V 1h, 90V 2—3h. 考马斯亮蓝 R-250 染色.

2 结 果

图 1 是 Zn-MT 的紫外吸收光谱, 在中性溶液中-Zn-S-键在于 220nm 有一吸收肩峰 (曲线 1); 在 pH4.0 溶液中该吸收峰有所下降 (曲线 2), 表明有部分 Zn 被解离; 在 0.1mol/L

HCl 溶液中该吸收峰消失 (曲线 3), 即在酸性溶液中全部 Zn 被解离.

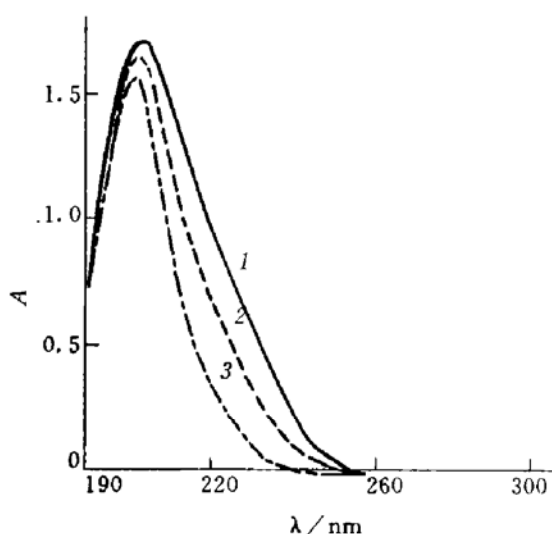


图 1 Zn-MT 的紫外吸收光谱

兔肝 Zn-MT 48 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 在 1: pH7.0, 0.1mol/L PBS, 2: pH4.0, 0.01mol/L NaAc-HAc, 3: 0.1mol/L HCl.

图 2 是锌诱导兔肝的金属整合亲和层析图谱, 图 2a 是兔肝先经 Sephadex G-50 分离^[4]去掉部分杂蛋白后上样, 图 2b 为兔肝经乙醇沉淀的溶解液直接上样, 用 pH4.0 缓冲液平衡洗脱, 流去的峰 A, B, C 中经极谱检测不含巯基蛋白, 说明 MT 被吸附在柱上. 用 pH5.2—5.5 的不同浓度缓冲液分别洗脱, 峰 I, II 含大量巯基蛋白, 为 MT 组分. 未经分子筛的样品 (图 2b) 中三个蛋白峰相对较大, 而 MT 组分的峰 I 和 II 两者相似. 极谱法鉴定巯基蛋白如图 3.

镉诱导小鼠肝 MT 中一般含有四个 Cd 和三个 Zn, 其肝样在金属整合亲和层析柱亦可进行分离, 层析图谱 (图 4) 与兔肝 Zn-MT 相似. 同样只有峰 I 和 II 为 MT 流分.

用 SDS-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (PAGE) 测定制得样品 MT 的分子量, 从图 5 可见样品 MT 只有一个条带与标准 MT 条带平行, 在分子量 14 400 条带之前, 分子量小于 10 000.

用凝胶过滤-离子交换法制得的 MT-1 和 MT-2^[4]分别上金属整合亲和层析柱, MT-1 在

峰 I MT 条件洗脱, MT-2 在峰 I MT 条件洗脱. 即在金属螯合亲和层析图谱中峰 I 为 MT-2, 峰 II 为 MT-1.

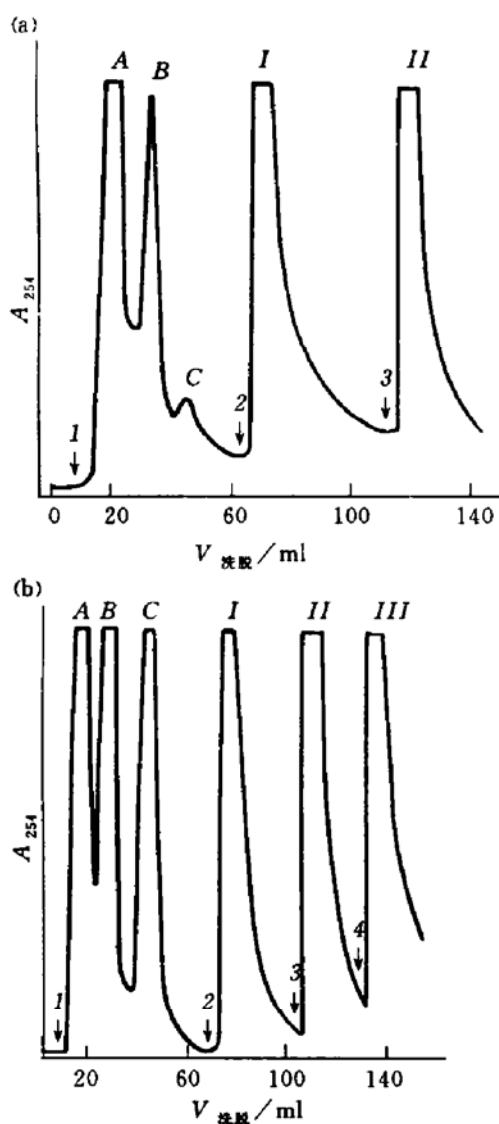


图 2 锌诱导兔肝的金属螯合亲和层析图谱

(a) 兔肝经 Sephadex G-50 分离粗品 3.5mg 上样, 流速 1.0ml/min; (b) 1ml 乙醇沉淀的溶解液直接上样, 流速 0.6ml/min. 记录仪

量程 20mV, 紫外检测器灵敏 1.0A.

1: 用 pH4.0, 0.01mol/L NaAc-HAc 缓冲液上样, 平衡. 2: 用 pH5.2, 0.05mol/L NaAc-HAc 洗脱. 3: 用 pH5.2, 0.5mol/L NaAc-HAc 洗脱. 4: 用 pH5.5, 0.5mol/L NaAc-HAc 洗脱.

对峰 I (MT-2), 峰 II (MT-1) 中的金属含量用原子吸收光谱进行分析, 结果如表 1. 杂蛋白峰 A、B、C 和峰 III 中不含大量金属. 每

分子 MT 含 4—6 个金属.

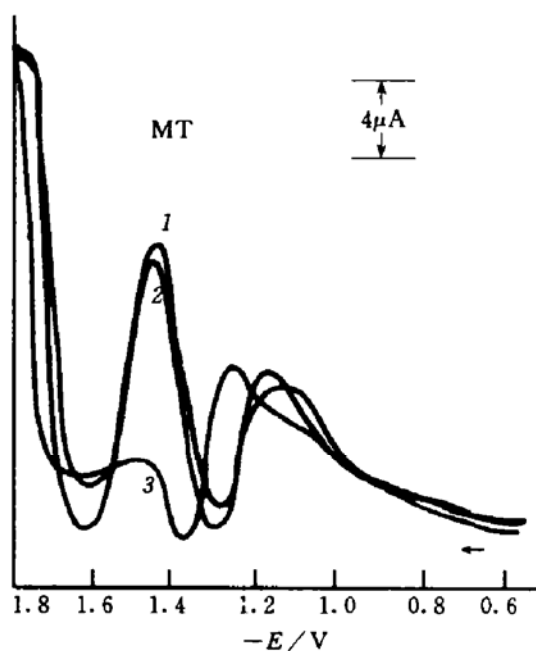


图 3 极谱法监测巯基蛋白

100μl 样品于 2ml 钴氨溶液中测定, 曲线 1, 2, 3 分别对应图 2b 图中峰 I, II, III.

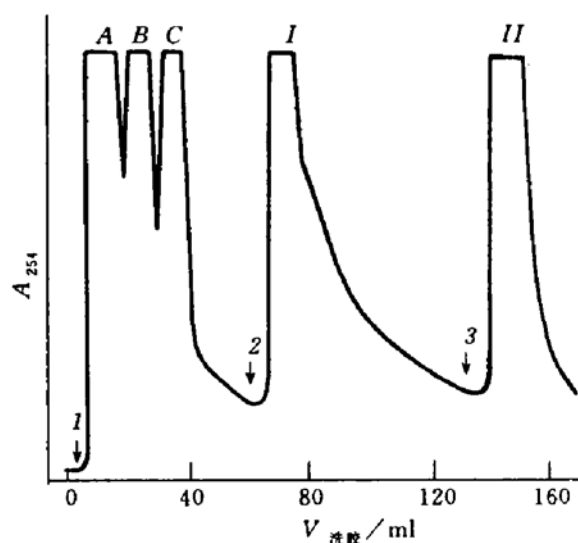


图 4 镉诱导小鼠肝的金属螯合亲和层析图谱

乙醇沉淀的溶解液 1ml 上样, 洗脱条件同图 2.

表 1 锌诱导兔肝和镉诱导小鼠肝 MT 中金属含量

金属/%	锌诱导兔肝		镉诱导小鼠肝	
	MT-2	MT-1	MT-2	MT-1
Zn	43.4	32.0	56.2	33.9
Cu	56.6	68.0	38.4	46.4
Cd	0	0	5.4	19.7

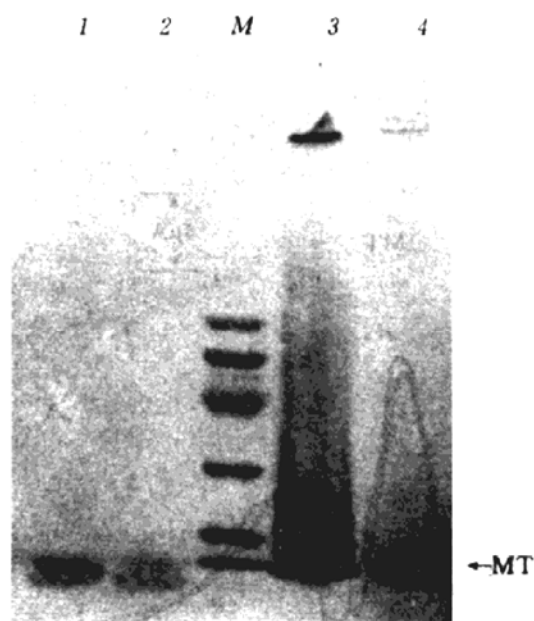


图5 SDS-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳
测定分子量

3%浓缩胶, 15%分离胶。1: 峰1 MT,
2: 峰2 MT。3: 标准 MT-1, 4: 标准
MT-2, M: 标准分子量蛋白。

3 讨 论

凝胶 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 的配基为带空间臂的亚氨基二乙酸, 可与 Cu (I), Zn (I), Ni (I), Co (I) 和 Ca (I) 等整合, 实验中试验了几种不同的金属离子 Co (I), Ag (I), Cu (I), Zn (I) 作金属整合剂, 结果均不理想。该胶对铜 Cu (I) 的结合容量为 40 μmol/ml (比锌的高 30%), 而且 Cu-MT 较稳定, 金属解离的 pH 小于 1, 加上 Cu (I) 特有的蓝色, 选用 Cu (I) 作金属整合剂最为合适。

在金属整合亲和层析中结合蛋白的 pH 一般为 7—8, 但此条件下 MT 的全部巯基与金属结合并紧紧包在分子内部, 不能与柱上的 Cu (I) 发生结合而被挂在柱上。pH 4.0 时由于部分锌解离, 暴露出某些自由巯基, MT 的空间结构相对松弛, 凝胶上配基的空间臂可以伸入 MT 分子内部与其结合。凝胶 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 在与铜离子整合之前

不能吸附 MT, 整合 Cu (I) 和 pH 4.0 是吸附 MT 的必要条件。但此条件下由于 pH 和分子空间结构的影响, MT 的吸附能力有限, 增加盐浓度削弱 MT 巯基与配基上铜的结合, 在 0.01 mol/L NaAc-HAc (pH 4.0) + 0.2 mol/L NaCl 溶液条件下, MT 在柱上挂不住, 其确切原因尚不清楚。在 pH 5.2 时 MT 被洗脱, 原因是 pH 大于 4.5 时, MT 分子自身有重新结合金属, 形成两个金属簇的趋势, 不利于 MT 与胶上 Cu (I) 结合。

在我们过去实验中用凝胶过滤-离子交换方法提纯的锌诱导兔肝 MT 中主要含锌, 镉诱导小鼠肝 MT 中含镉和锌, 铜的含量均小于 7%, 显然用铜整合的 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 柱纯化的 MT 中, 铜含量被增高。

综上所述, 用 Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow 整合 Cu (I) 离子, 用 0.01 mol/L NaAc-HAc (pH 4.0) 平衡上 MT 样品, 分别用 pH 5.2, 0.05 mol/L 和 pH 5.2, 0.3 mol/L NaAc-HAc 缓冲液洗脱, 分别得到 MT-2 和 MT-1 两个组分, 可实现金属整合亲和层析纯化金属硫蛋白。

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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

ethanol. The sample was applied on the column and equilibrated with pH4.0 acetic acid buffer. Then pH5.2 of different concentration acetic acid buffers were used for elution of MT. Two eluted peaks were obtained and identified as MT-2 and MT-1. Comparing with the traditional method—gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography, this method is simple and time-saving in laboratory-scale.

Key words metallothionein, metal chelating, isolation and purification

Quantitative Analysis of DNA Structure Changes in Individual Irradiated Cells. Luo Ying, Sun Zhixian, Yang Ruibiao, Zhang Zhensheng. (*Institute of Radiation Medicine, Beijing 100850*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*, 1994; **21** (5): 451—453

Irradiated cells express DNA structural damages, such as DNA double-strand break, DNA-DNA crosslink and DNA-protein crosslink etc. These damages result to changes of DNA supercoil state, which trigger a series changes of DNA replication and expression. Many methods to test DNA damages have been established, roughly can be divided into two kinds according to the DNA materials used. The first use the naked DNA extracted from cells and free from DNA-binding materials existed in cell. The second one uses nucleoid for research, here the detergents and hypertonic salt buffers were used to remove nuclear envelope and a part of nuclear proteins, nuclear DNA remains appropriate tangled loop and binds to residual nuclearskeleton. This DNA structure is beneficial to research damage effects on DNA structure, single cell gel electrophoresis belongs to the latter. It also named comet assay because its

cell electrophoresis shape looks like a comet. It can test not only DNA stand break but also measure DNA structure changes resulted from stand break. According to oversea reports, with slight modification, single cell gel electrophoresis assay has been established. Employing image analysis system, fast quantitative measurement of DNA structure changes of single cell irradiated as low as 0.1Gy can be given with a well correlated dose-responses relationship. After further study, the method might be developed as a kind of biodosimeter for application of monitoring environmental low level irradiation.

Key words DNA structure damages, single cell gel electrophoresis, image analysis, low dose irradiation

A Modified Method for Purification and Identification of G_s from Bovine Brain Cortex. Fan Gaofeng, Huang Youguo. (*National Laboratory of Biomacromolecules, Institute of Biophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100101*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*, 1994, **21** (5): 453—456, 469

Soluble proteins mainly containing G_s (stimulatory GTP-binding protein) and adenylate cyclase (AC) from cell membranes of bovine brain cortex were extracted with 1% sodium cholate and 15% saturated ammonium sulfate. Separation of G_s and AC was carried out by Sepharose 6B gel filtration. Purified G_s can be obtained by passing the fractions containing G_s from Sepharose 6B column through a heptylamine Sepharose 4B hydrophobic column. The purity of G_s was identified by its highly stimulated activity to AC and SDS PAGE which showed two bands of 45kD and 36kD. The procedure described above is characterized by simplicity, rapidity, repeatability and high