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鲫血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 克隆及系统发育进化序列分析

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摘要: 鱼类血清转铁蛋白是鱼类血清中一种非血红素结合铁的 β -球蛋白。从 GenBank 数据库查询发表的鱼类转铁蛋白 cDNA 或基因序列, 根据铁离子结合及转运功能位点, 设计并合成了两对引物 P1、P4 以及 P2、P3, 克隆出鲫血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 中的核心片段, 长度为 866bp。再根据克隆出的核心片段分别设计上游及下游两对引物 P5、P6 以及 P7、P8, 随后用 RACE 方法分别克隆出鲫血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 的 5' 端 (787bp) 和 3' 端 (1081bp) 以及全长 cDNA, 最后在计算机上排列出鲫血清转铁蛋白全长 cDNA, 长度为 2444bp。比较了 14 种鱼血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 序列的同源性, 其同源性在 30% ~ 80% 之间, 结果显示鲤科鱼类 (鲫、银鲫、鲤及斑马鱼等) 具有很近的亲缘关系; 同时进行了系统发育进化分析, 证实了鱼类血清转铁蛋白进化的保守性和氨基酸序列的高度同源性。

关键词: 鲫; 转铁蛋白 cDNA; 克隆; 系统发育

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Cloning and sequence analysis of phylogenetic evolution of serum transferrin cDNA in *Carassius auratus*

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Abstract: Transferrin of fish sera is a kind of non-heme β globulin binding iron in fish sera. Transferrin has not only the property of lower oxygen tolerance but also the property of anti-diseases. Transferrin is coded by only one gene exceeding 10kb in size and its gene has much repetition structure. The two pairs of primers P1, P4 and P2, P3 were designed and synthesized according to the binding and functional sites of iron while referring to published cDNA or gene sequences of fish transferrins in the Database of GenBank. The reaction conditions of PCR are: fore-denaturation, 96 °C, 4min; denaturation, 96 °C, 1min; annealing, 60 °C, 1min; extension, 72 °C, 2min; cycle number, 35; last extension, 72 °C, 10min. The pGEM-T vector system was used in cloning process. An 866bp length key segment sequence of crucian carp serum transferrin cDNA was cloned. Another two pairs of primers P5, P6 and P7, P8 were designed and synthesized according to the key segment sequence respectively. 5' end (787 bp), 3' end (1081bp) and the full-length cDNA of crucian carp serum transferrin cDNA were cloned by RACE respectively. The full-length cDNA (2444 bp) of crucian carp serum transferrin cDNA was arranged in computer. The deduced protein sequence length is probably 807bp. The homology of cDNA sequences of 14 fish serum transferrins was compared. Their homology is between 30% and 80%. The result shows that Cyprinidae fish (such

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as *Carassius auratus*, *C. gibelio*, *Cyprinus carpio*, and *Danio rerio*) has very close relative relationship. Their homology is more than 50%. At the same time, phylogenetic evolution was also analyzed. The evolutionary conservatism and amino acid sequence homology of fish serum transferrins were confirmed. DNA Club, DNAMAN v4.0, DNA Tool v5.1 and BLAST v2.0 were adopted in the process of nucleotide sequence analysis. The nucleotide sequence analysis offers even more direct evidence for the hypothesis that recent transferrin is from original transferrin binding single iron site, deriving from common ancestor of 5×10^9 year ago and forming many branches of homology transferrins and homology analogs in different animals and different cells or tissues during a long evolutionary process. Furthermore, the analogy of transferrin structure and function from different resources are based on the analogy of transferrin genes.

Key words: *Carassius auratus*; transferrin cDNA; cloning; phylogeny

鱼类血清转铁蛋白(transferrin, Tf, 又称为铁传递蛋白、运铁蛋白)是鱼类血清中一种非血红素结合铁的 β -球蛋白,分子量为70~80kDa^[1],是鱼体内铁的运输者。已经证实,鱼类血清Tf的血清铁浓度、铁饱和度与鱼类的耐低氧性能(鱼类耗氧量及窒息点临界含氧量)和栖息水层有明显的关系^[2-4]。20世纪80年代后期,人们开始对各类Tf基因的结构、序列以及表达等进行较为深入的研究^[3,4]。银大麻哈鱼(*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)血清Tf的cDNA氨基酸序列与人(*Homo sapiens*)、滑爪蟾(*Xenopus laevis*)、青(*Oryzias latipes*)和大西洋鲑(*Salmo salar*)血清Tf推导的氨基酸序列分别有48%、46%、67%和85%的同源性^[5-12]。进一步的研究表明:Tf由1个大小超过10kb的基因编码(如人血清转铁蛋白基因),而且存在大量的重复结构^[5-9]。本项研究克隆出鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA,应用NCBI数据库和计算机分析软件对GenBank序列数据库中的鱼类转铁蛋白cDNA以及序列的同源性进行了比较,并通过系统发育进化分析,再次证实了鱼类血清转铁蛋白进化的保守性和氨基酸序列的同源性。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材 料

采样前,用含0.1%焦碳酸二乙酯(DEPC)的水处理与样品接触的所有玻璃及金属器皿和器材并高温烘烤。从本所试验场获得个体300g左右鲜活鲫(*Carassius auratus*)若干,经鉴定后,选取1尾鲫50~100mg新鲜肝组织,用含0.1%DEPC的水清洗样品。

1.2 总 RNA 提取

用GIBCO公司产Trizol试剂盒一步法提取样

品,1mL总RNA提取液加入到新鲜鲫肝组织中,可获得总RNA约600 μ g。用日本岛津UV-1601分光光度计测定RNA浓度,于-20 $^{\circ}$ C保存。

1.3 引 物

从GenBank查询发表的鱼类转铁蛋白cDNA或基因序列,设计并合成引物:

P1: 5' - GCTGGTGAAGCAGATGCCATCACT- 3' ;

P2: 5' - TGCAGGCTGGAACATTCAT- 3' ;

P3: 5' - CCTCCATCCACTGCCATTGCATC- 3' ;

P4: 5' - ACTGCTCCACCATGGCTGGAACC- 3' ;

P5: 5' - GCTGATAGTCTGCCTCTCGCT- 3' ;

P6: 5' - TGTCTGAGCAGCTGCAGTCACCCT- 3' ;

P7: 5' - ACCGCCTTTCCTGGACTACAAG- 3' ;

P8: 5' - CGCGTTTCTTCGTCTACGTTACCG- 3' 。

采用DNA Club生物学软件,计算出引物的相关数据。

1.4 PCR 扩 增

经逆转录合成cDNA第1链后作为扩增模板,采用日本NIPPON FERROFLUIDICS公司产PCR仪进行扩增。引物P1和P4的PCR扩增条件为:预变性96 $^{\circ}$ C4min;变性96 $^{\circ}$ C1min;退火60 $^{\circ}$ C1min;聚合72 $^{\circ}$ C2min;循环数35个;最后于72 $^{\circ}$ C延伸10min,4 $^{\circ}$ C保存。回收后的DNA片段再扩增,用引物P2和P3,PCR条件同上。

1.5 DNA 片段的纯化回收

1.5%低熔点琼脂糖凝胶电泳,分子量标准用DNA Ladder III(北京鼎国生物技术发展中心产),1 \times TAE,稳流40mA,1h。用DNA片段快速纯化/回收试剂盒(北京鼎国生物技术发展中心产)回收DNA片段,测定浓度,-20 $^{\circ}$ C保存。

1.6 cDNA 亚克隆

用Promega公司产试剂盒,含pGEM-T载体

及T4DNA连接酶,4℃连接过夜。将亚克隆质粒转化到JM109感受态受体菌,在含有100 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 的氨苄青霉素以及IPTG和X-Gal的LB平板上筛选阳性克隆。通过质粒DNA提取鉴定重组子,并测序。

1.7 RACE法克隆5'端和3'端

“5'/3'RACE试剂盒”由德国Roche诊断公司生产。先分别用两步PCR法克隆出cDNA的5'端(引物为P5和P6)及3'端(引物为P7和P8),再用PCR克隆出全长cDNA(引物为5'/3'RACE引物)。操作方法见“5'/3'RACE试剂盒”说明书,cDNA亚克隆方法同1.6。

1.8 同源性比较

将克隆的cDNA序列提交GenBank序列数据库中,以BLAST程序进行核苷酸序列同源性比较。采用的计算机程序包括DNA Club、DNAMAN v4.0、DNA Tool v5.1、BLAST v2.0等。

2 结果与分析

2.1 鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA克隆

根据文献^[1,10,11],确定了转铁蛋白分子结构中铁离子结合与转运功能位点位于其cDNA对应阅读框上游的600bp左右以及下游的1200bp左右,

转铁蛋白cDNA的核心序列可以确定在600bp至1200bp之间。首先克隆出鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA的核心片段,长度为866bp。随后用RACE方法分别克隆出鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA的5'端(787bp)和3'端(1081bp)以及全长cDNA,最后用计算机程序排列出鲫血清转铁蛋白全长cDNA。鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA序列总长度为2444bp,双链DNA分子量为1506.6kDa。其中A、C、G、T数分别为731、519、579、615,所占比例分别为30%、21%、24%、25%。推导出的蛋白质可能序列长度为807(图1)。

2.2 12种鱼类转铁蛋白基因序列的同源性分析

转铁蛋白由1个大小超过10kb的基因编码(如人血清转铁蛋白基因),而且基因序列存在大量的重复结构,通常其转录序列的片段大小为2.5kb左右,其编码的氨基酸序列也存在大量的重复结构^[5-9]。在同源性比较中,我们搜寻到大量的同源序列,但以转铁蛋白cDNA或基因的同源序列为主。14种鱼类血清转铁蛋白基因序列同源性比较见表1。由表1可见,鲫血清转铁蛋白cDNA与其它鱼类的转铁蛋白cDNA的同源性在30%~80%之间。

表1 14种鱼类血清转铁蛋白cDNA序列同源性比较

Tab.1 Comparison of homology of cDNA sequences of 14 fish serum transferrins

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	* 9	* 10	* 11	12	13	14
1														
2	80													
3	76	90												
4	60	73	73											
5	46	51	51	50										
6	44	55	53	51	65									
7	33	36	34	34	31	35								
8	36	37	35	34	33	34	38							
* 9	41	56	56	54	68	65	32	35						
* 10	47	51	50	51	67	62	34	36	79					
* 11	43	34	54	52	36	36	35	34	34	35				
12	47	53	37	36	65	67	35	36	60	63	35			
13	38	38	34	36	39	50	33	35	35	43	38	33		
14	46	56	56	57	77	70	33	33	74	72	69	38	35	

注:(1):1. 鲫;2. 银鲫;3. 鲤;4. 斑马鱼;5. 青;6. 银大麻哈鱼;7. 大鳞大麻哈鱼;8. 川鲮;9. 牙鲆;10. 太平洋鲆;11. 日本鲆;12. 黑线鲳;13. 褐鲳;14. 沙鲳;(2)除本实验室克隆的鲫cDNA序列外,其余cDNA序列均来源于GenBank数据库;(3)*所标出的牙鲆、太平洋鲆与日本鲆虽拉丁名称相同,但属不同亚种或品种,文献中未提及具体名称

Notes: (1): 1. *Carassius auratus*; 2. *Carassius gibelio*; 3. *Cyprinus carpio*; 4. *Danio rerio*; 5. *Oryzias latipes*; 6. *Oncorhynchus kisutch*; 7. *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*; 8. *Platichthys flesus*; 9. *Paralichthys olivaceus*; 10. *Paralichthys olivaceus*; 11. *Paralichthys olivaceus*; 12. *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*; 13. *Salmo trutta*; 14. *Ammodytes marinus*; (2) Sequences of other transferrin cDNAs are from the Database of GenBank except for cDNA sequence of crucian carp cloned in the laboratory; (3) The three fishes, Japanese flounder, Bastard halibut and left eye flounder, marked by * are the different subspecies or varieties though they share the same Latin names. The detailed names were not mentioned in references

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1 AGCCTCTCCTCCTCTGGCACTGCTCTAATATGACCATCATGCTCTGGCCGCTGCGTCTCG
1 S L S S S W H C S N M T I M S S C R C V S
61 TGTTTGTCTCAGCTCTGTGGCACTGCCCTCAGCCAGTGCCTAAAAGTCAAATGGTGT
21 C L S C L S V A L P S A S A Q K V K W C
121 GTGAAGTCTCAGCAGCTGCATAAACCTGCCAACACCTGCCAACCAATCACCAGAGCTTC
41 V K S Q Q L H K P A N T L P P N H Q S F
181 TCATCTTATACAGACCTGAAAGACTGCGGCATCTCCCTGAGTGCATGTCAAGCTCAAGA
61 S Y T D L K D C G I S L S A C Q A S R
241 AATGGTGTACAGATGCTACTGTAGGTGCAGACCATGTTTATCAGGCTGGACTCATA
81 N G D T D A I T V G A D H V Y O A G L D I
301 AATTATGGCCTCCGTCCTATCATTGCCGAGAATAATAAAGCTGTATGTTCTTATGCTGTG
101 N Y G L R P I I A E N N K A V C A C S Y A V
361 GCTTTGGTCAAGAGACACAGACTTCCAGCATCAACGATCAAAAGGAAAGACTTCATGC
121 A L V K R D T D F S I N D L K G K T S C
421 CACAGTTGTATCAAAGCCCTCAGGCTGGTGAAGCAGATGCCGAAGACTGGTTGCACAAA
141 H S C Y Q S P Q A G E A D A E D W L H K
481 ACAAGATCCCTGGGAGGTATTGATGAGAAAGCAGTGTACCCAAACCTGTGTCAGCTT
161 T R F P G R V L M R K Q C T Q T C V K L
541 GCCAGGGTACTGCAGCTGCTCAGACAGTGAAATCCGATGCTCCCGGCCCATGGCCG
181 A R V T A A A Q T V K I A C S R P P W P
601 CGGGATTGTCAGGCTGGAACATTTCCATTGGAAGACTGGTTGCACAAAATAGATTTCTCT
201 R D L Q A G T F P L E D W L H K I R F S
661 GGGATGGTCTGATGACATGCTCTTGAAGGCTGTGTCACAATCTTTTCAAGCAGTT
221 G M V L M T C L K R L C H N S F Q A V
721 GCATTCCTGGAATATCGAAAGCACTGTACCCAAACCTGTGTAAGCTTGCAGGGTGACT
241 A F L E Y R K H C T Q T C V K L A R V T
781 CGAGTGTCEAGCAGGGAAAGTACTCTGGTGTGAGGAGCCCTCCAGTGCTTTAAA
261 A A A Q T G K S T L V M E E P S S A C K
841 GTGGTGTGACAAAGTTCCTTTATGTTGATGATGAATCCACCGAGCGAGGAGGAGG
281 V V M D K L P L C V M M K S H R A R G R
901 ACTATCAGCTGTGTGCATATATGGCAGCAGGAAAGCATTGAGGAGTACAAGGACTGCT
301 T I S C C A Y M A A G K A L R S T R T A
961 ACCTCCTCAAAGAGCTTACCATGCTGTGTTCAAGTGCAGGAGTGTATTCAGACGAGA
321 T S S K S F T M L C S V A R M L I Q S R
1021 TTTATAAAGTCTTAAACAGATTCGGGATTCAGATCTTTTCTCTTCTGTGCTTTTGGCG
341 F I L K S L N R F R I Q I F S L L L L A
1081 GAAAGGACCTGTGTTCTCAGACTCTATATCTGATCTGTTGGAGCTTCCCAAGATCATGG
361 E R T C C S Q T L Y L I C W S F P R S W
1141 ACTCCTTCTTACCAGAGAGAATTATTTATGAAGCCATGCGTGCCTTAGAGCTGGGA
381 T P S S T R E K I I M K P C V P L E L G
1201 ACCCAGCTCCACCTCAAGACGGTAAAATGGAATGGTGTACCATTGGCCATGCAGAGC
401 T H Q L H L K T V K L N G C V P L A M Q S
1261 AACAGAAGTGTGACAGTTTACAGATTCCTCATATGGAGTGCCGAAGGGCATCTGTGG
421 N R S V T V Y R F L I W S A E G H H L W
1321 AAGAGTGTATCCAGAAAATCATGCGCAAAGAGCAGATGCAATGGCAGTGGATGGAGGAA
441 K S A S R K S C A K K Q M Q W M E E
1381 TCCTAGTGCAGGCTGCAGTGCAGCATTATGGGAGAGCTCCCAACCGTGGATGCA
461 S L V R P P A G R P Y G R A P N G L D A
1441 CAAACATGTGTGAAGTGTGTAAGGCAGTGAAGGCAGTGGGAGATGACAGCAAGTGA
481 Q T C V N C V K A V R R Q W E M T A S A
1501 AAGCCTTCTGAAAGAAATATATGGCTATGATGGGCTTTCAGGTGTCTTGCAGAAA
501 K P L L K K D I M A M M G L S G V L Q K
1561 AAATGGTGAAGTGTCTTCAAGCAAAATATTGTTGGGATTACTGACTGATGGTAAAG
521 K L V K L L S S S T I L L G I T L M V K
1621 GACCAGCTGGGTAAGGATCTGTAGTCAGAAGATTTTGAAGTGTCTGTCCAGATTAC
541 D Q R G L R I C S Q K I L N C S V Q N Y
1681 CAGACAACAGCATGCCTCTTGAAGGCTGTGTCACAATCTTTTCAAGCAGTTGCAT
561 Q R Q H A S C E G C V T I L F K Q L H
1741 TCCGATATCTAAACACTGATTTAAATGGTAGATGTATCTTGCCAAAGTGCCAGCT
581 S G I S K H T D L N G R C N L A K V P A
1801 CATGCTGTGATCACCCGAGAAGATGCACGGAAAGACCTGGTGAAGTTCGAAGGAGGCT
601 H A A V I T R E D A R K D V V L K E A
1861 CAAGCAATACAGATTTTCAAGCAAGCTGTCAAGTCAGAGGGTGAAGAAACAGGGGA
621 Q A N T D F Q D K L F K S E G E R N R G
1921 AATCTCTGATTCCTAAACGTTGACAAATGCTTCAAGGATTAAGGAA
641 N S L I P L N V D N A S G D Y S T F K E
1981 TTCCTGACACAAAAGTACATGACATGATGAAAAGCCTACATGACTGGCAAGGGTCA
661 F L T Q K Y I D M I E K T Y M T G K G S
2041 TTAACCAGATCTGGTCAAGGCATGCACAATGTAAATTTGTTATTTGTTAGTCCGAGTCCC
681 L N Q I W S R H A Q C K F V F V S R V P
2101 GTGCAATCTCGACGCGCAAAGACAGATGCCAATAAAATTTTGTGCCATGAGCTTTAT
701 V Q S R R A K K Q M P I K F C A I E L Y
2161 CTTGCATGTTTCGGACAATAAGAACTACATTTCTGAATCACTCTACTTAATCAAAATA
721 L A C F G Q A I R I Y I S E S L Y L I K L
2221 AGGACCAGACAGGGCGCAACTCTGGGAAAGTACCAGCATGAGGAAACACAATGTTC A
741 R T R Q A A T P G K V T S M R K T Q C S
2281 TGTTATGCAGCAGTTTTCATATCTTATTATCAAATTCAAATCTATGATGATCAAACGTTT
761 C Y A A V F I S Y Y Q I Q I Y D C D Q T V
2341 CACAGCATGAAGTTACAATGTGTTTCAGATTTCTGTTTATTATACCACAGGGTGTGAT
781 H T H E V T M C S S F C L L Y H K G C D
2401 CAACCTGTGATATAAAATTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
801 Q P V Y I K L

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图 1 鲫血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 序列及推导的蛋白质序列

Fig. 1 Sequence of serum transferrin cDNA of crucian carp and deduced protein sequence

图中从上至下有划线的部分分别为引物 P5、P6、P1、P2、P3、P4、P8 和 P7)

The parts with underlines from the top to the bottom of

the sequence are primer P5, P6, P1, P2, P3, P4, P8 and P7, respectively

根据目前的研究,转铁蛋白起源于大约 5×10^9 年前奥陶纪时期的共同祖先^[3,4],在长期的进化过程中,形成了若干具有同源性的转铁蛋白及其类似物的分支,分布在不同动物的种属和动物体不同的细胞、组织中。转铁蛋白的分子量、结构和结构域的研究,证明了转铁蛋白是由含单铁结合部位的原初转铁蛋白分子进化而来的假说,转铁蛋白基因结构的分析为这一进化过程提供了更直接的证据。

不同来源转铁蛋白结构与功能的相似性也是基于其基因的相似性。本研究结果再次证实了转铁蛋白的同源性和保守性。由表 1 中 14 种鱼血清转铁蛋白 cDNA 序列可以绘制出它们的系统发育进化树(图 2)。鲤科鱼类(鲫、银鲫、鲤以及斑马鱼等)亲缘关系很近。

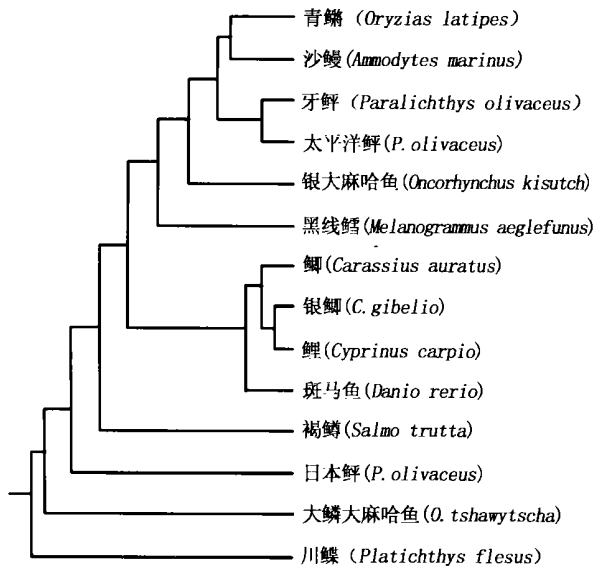


图 2 14 种鱼系统发育进化树

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree based on cDNA sequences of 14 fish serum transferrins

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