

播娘蒿转录因子DsCBF与CRT/DRE元件的相互作用*

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摘要 CBF (C-repeat binding factor) 是调控植物冷驯化相关基因表达的一种调控转录激活因子, CBF蛋白AP2结合 domain可与COR基因启动子CBT/DRE元件特异性地结合, 启动耐寒基因COR的表达. 为研究播娘蒿DsCBF的功能, 构建pET32a-DsCBF原核表达载体, 通过冻融法转化入大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 中, 进行原核表达, 并通过镍亲和层析纯化CBF蛋白. 利用EMSA (Electrophoretic mobility shift assay) 分析DsCBF蛋白与播娘蒿DsCOR基因的启动子上CRT/DRE元件的相互作用. EMSA结果显示, DsCBF蛋白与含有CCGAC核心序列及TATA-box和AT-TA回文结构的50 bp探针结合有滞后现象, 表明与DsCOR启动子上的CRT/DRE元件有特异性结合; 而与仅有CCGAC的CRT/DRE核心序列的40 bp探针结合则无滞后现象, 表明DsCBF与蛋白结合的识别可能与TATA-box和AT-TA回文结构有关. 图6参19

关键词 播娘蒿; CBF; CRT/DRE; EMSA; 银染

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Interaction of DsCBF of *Descurainia sophia* with CRT/DRE Element*

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Abstract CBF, the DNA-binding proteins of AP2/EREBP family, recognizes the cold- and dehydration- responsive DNA regulatory element, which is called CRT (C-repeat)/DRE (Dehydration-responsive element) for short. A prokaryotic expression vector pET32a-DsCBF was constructed to study the function of DsCBF in *Descurainia sophia*. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into *E. coli* BL21, and the fusion protein was further purified through Ni-affinity chromatography. CBF had an AP2 domain which was bound with the element of CRT/DRE specially. The transaction of CBF and promoter of COR were studied through EMSA (Electrophoretic mobility shift assay). Two probes were synthesized, and one of them had a TATA-box and AT-TA palindrome structure except core sequence CCGAC and the other only had the core sequence CCGAC. Our conclusion indicates that DsCBF bound with CRT/DRE element may be affected by TATA-box and AT-TA palindrome structure. Fig 6, Ref 19

Keywords *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb; CBF; CRT/DRE; EMSA; silver staining

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温度是植物赖以生存的必要条件, 温度过高过低都会影响植物的生长, 尤其是低温寒害, 是制约植物生长发育的重要因素. 因此研究植物的抗寒性、改良植物抗寒基因以提高植物的抗寒能力具有十分重要的意义.

CBF (C-repeat binding factor) 是调控植物冷驯化相关基因表达的一种调控转录激活因子, CBF蛋白AP2结合 domain可与COR基因启动子CBT/DRE元件特异性地结合, 启动耐寒基因COR的表达^[1]. DREB1/CBF类似基因最初是在上个世纪末由Thomashow等人在拟南芥中发现的^[2-4]. 随后在其他植物中也陆续发现了相似基因, 包括: 小麦^[5]、黑麦、西红柿、葡萄^[6-7]、玉米^[8-9]、大麦^[10-11]、水稻^[12]和欧洲油菜^[13]. 在拟南芥中DREB1/CBF含有特征序列^[3], 属于具有AP2/ERF结构域蛋白超家族 (共计147个成员) 中的一类成员^[14]. 在AP2/ERF结构域的两侧含有DREB1/CBF的两个保守基序 (PKK/RPAGRXXKFXETRHP和DSAWR), 是与目的基因结合的识别区域^[14]. CBF基因所表达的蛋白是一系列具有AP2结合区域的转录因子^[1], 也叫转录激活因子. 拟南芥CBF1、CBF2和

CBF3转录激活因子分别包含213、216和216个氨基酸, 相对分子质量约在24 000左右, 等电点 (pI) 低. CBF转录激活因子属于AP2/EREBP类转录因子, 其一级结构中含有AP2DNA结合域、碱性核定位信号区和酸性转录激活域^[2, 15-16]. CBF是调控植物冷驯化相关基因表达的一种转录因子, 在低温诱导下迅速合成后, 与相应顺式作用元件CRT/DRE结合, 促进相应受调控基因的转录, 提高植物的抗寒性.

播娘蒿 (*Descurainia sophia*) 属于十字花科, 适应性强, 分布范围广, 具有极强的适应寒冷环境的能力, 0℃下也能抽苔开花. 同时具有极强的种子繁殖能力, 在4℃下发芽率仍可达70%以上^[16]. 目前对播娘蒿的抗寒适应性原理及其分子机制的研究仅有很少的报道^[17-18]. 本实验在前期克隆播娘蒿CBF、COR基因的基础上, 采用EMSA (凝胶迁移实验, Electrophoretic mobility shift assay) 研究播娘蒿CBF蛋白与抗寒基因启动子顺式作用元件CRT/DRE体外相互作用, 以期揭示播娘蒿CBF的功能.

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

pMD18-T-DsCBF重组质粒和大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 由本实验室保存; 表达载体pET32a购自Amersham公司; QIA quick Gel Extraction Kit购自QIAGEN公司; T4 DNA连接酶、

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Ex Taq、限制性内切酶 *Bam*HI、*Sac*I均购自TaKaRa公司；PBS (pH 7.4) 以及银染所需化学药品购于成都科龙化学药品公司；超声波破碎仪购于宁波新芝公司；镍亲和层析柱购自Amersham Pharmacia公司；引物合成及测序由上海Invitrogen生物技术公司完成。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 原核表达载体的活体验证 将实验室已构建重组质粒 pMD18-T-DsCBF和pET32a空载体经 *Bam*HI和*Sac*I 37 °C 双酶切4 h。0.9%琼脂糖凝胶电泳后切胶回收。T4连接过夜，转化大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3)，挑取单菌落，活化10~12 h，提取质粒，PCR、双酶切验证后，送交测序。

1.2.2 DsCBF蛋白的表达及诱导条件的确定 将含pET32a-DsCBF质粒的大肠杆菌接种至含氨苄青霉素的LB培养基中活化12 h。选择目的蛋白表达的温度条件37 °C、28 °C、20 °C；最适IPTG浓度梯度为：0.1、0.5、0.8、1 mmol/L。诱导时间梯度为：2 h、3 h、4 h、5 h。分别接1%菌液，当 $D=0.6$ 时加入不同浓度IPTG，其中设不加IPTG作对照。分别在不同温度诱导表达，未加诱导IPTG诱导的试管放入37 °C培养。分别在2 h、3 h、4 h、5 h后取出，12 000 r/min收集菌体，加入500 μ L PBS缓冲液重悬细胞，超声破碎细胞50 s，12 000 r/min离心，分别收集上清和沉淀，SDS-PAGE电泳，检测蛋白表达情况。

1.2.3 DsCBF蛋白的纯化 按上述优化的诱导表达条件进行大量诱导表达，收集菌体，用1 \times PBS重悬细胞，超声破碎20 min，12 000 r/min，4 °C离心10 min，收集上清，镍亲和层析柱纯化，目的蛋白用5、20、50、100、200 mmol/L咪唑洗脱，SDS-PAGE电泳检测纯化结果。收集过柱的目的蛋白，经4 °C PBS透析去除咪唑并浓缩。

1.2.4 DsCBF蛋白的浓缩及浓度测定 以0.5 mg/mL小牛血清白蛋白 (BSA) 为标准蛋白，根据Bradford考马斯亮蓝法制定标准曲线。根据不同浓度的BSA在595 nm下的吸收值绘制出标准曲线，测浓缩后目的蛋白浓度。

1.2.5 非放射性EMSA分析 合成2条含有CRT/DRE元件的DNA单链探针，50 bp探针含有CCGAC核心序列和TATA-box和AT-TA回文结构，40 bp探针只有CCGAC的CRT/DRE核心序列。2条探针的寡核苷酸单链通过37 °C退火形成双链。seqA: 5' AAAGCCATAT AACTTGTGTTG ACCGACATAC TTTTTTGGTT3'及其互补链，seqB: 5' TGTATACATA ACCACA ACTT CATGGCCGAC CTATATTTTT TTTTCTTTTT3'及其互补链。

DNA-蛋白反应溶液 (20 μ L): 50 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mmol/L EDTA, 150 mmol/L KCl, 1 mmol/L DTT, 10%甘油。冰浴下共同孵育20 min后，12%非变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳，电压70 V，4 °C电泳100 min后，银染显色。

2 结果

2.1 DsCBF基因PCR扩增及原核表达载体验证结果

pMD18-T-DsCBF和pET32a空载体经 *Bam*HI和*Sac*I 37 °C 双酶切电泳结果见图1，可见642 bp目的条带和5 900 bp左右pET32a空载体质粒。测序后与原测序的DsCBF的ORF序列在NCBI BLAST上比对，为正确的DsCBF蛋白编码序列。

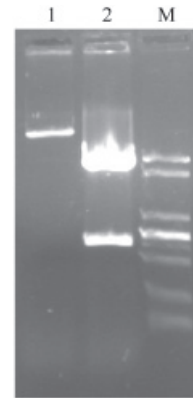


图1 pMD18-T-DsCBF和pET32a双酶切

Fig. 1 Vector pET32a and pMD18-T-DsCBF digested by *Sac*I and *Bam*HI
Lane 1: pET32a质粒空载 (双酶切后); Lane 2: pMD18-T-DsCBF双酶切;
M: DL2000 marker
Lane 1: Vector of pET32a; Lane 2: pMD18-T-DsCBF digested by *Sac*I and *Bam*HI; M: DL2000 marker

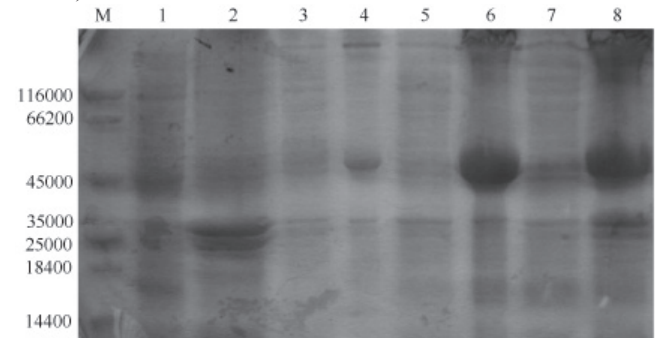


图2 不同诱导温度对DsCBF表达的影响 (1 mmol/L的IPTG诱导3 h)

Fig. 2 Expression of DsCBF at different temperatures
M: Marker; Lane 1 and Lanes 4, 6, 8分别为37 °C未诱导 (对照组) 和37 °C、28 °C、20 °C诱导上清; Lane 2和Lanes 3, 5, 7分别为37 °C未诱导 (对照组) 和37 °C、28 °C、20 °C诱导沉淀
M: Unstained protein molecular weight marker; Lane 1 and Lanes 4, 6, 8: Supernatant uninduced at 37 °C (for control), and induced by IPTG at 37 °C, 28 °C, 20 °C; Lane 2 and Lane 3, 5, 7: Sediment uninduced at 37 °C (for control) and induced by IPTG at 37 °C, 28 °C, 20 °C

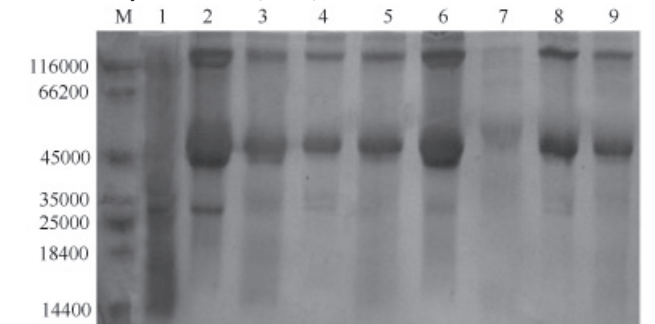


图3 不同IPTG诱导浓度对DsCBF表达的影响 (28 °C培养3 h)

Fig. 3 Effect of different concentrations of IPTG on DsCBF expressing
M: 非预染蛋白marker; Lanes 1~9分别为未诱导对照、0.1 mmol/L IPTG沉淀、0.1 mmol/L IPTG上清、0.5 mmol/L IPTG沉淀、0.5 mmol/L IPTG上清、0.8 mmol/L IPTG沉淀、0.8 mmol/L IPTG上清、1 mmol/L IPTG沉淀、1 mmol/L IPTG上清
M: Unstained protein molecular weight marker; Lanes 1~9: Uninduced as control, 0.1 mmol/L IPTG (SE), 0.1 mmol/L IPTG (SU), 0.5 mmol/L IPTG (SE), 0.5 mmol/L IPTG (SU), 0.8 mmol/L IPTG (SE), 0.8 mmol/L IPTG (SU), 1 mmol/L IPTG (SE), 1 mmol/L IPTG (SU) (SU: Supernatant; SE: Sediment)

2.2 DsCBF蛋白的表达及诱导条件的确定

经IPTG诱导表达,发现在相对分子质量在45 000附近有一条明显新的蛋白带,与预期结果相符.温度梯度(图2)、IPTG浓度梯度(图3)和时间梯度(图4)诱导培养试验表明,0.5 mmol/L IPTG诱导、28 °C表达4 h,上清中可得大量的目的蛋白.

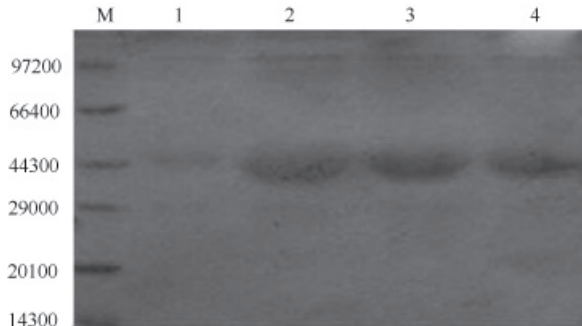


图4 不同诱导时间对DsCBF表达的影响(28 °C, 0.5 mmol/L IPTG)

Fig. 4 Effect of different induction times on DsCBF expressing

M: 非预染蛋白marker; Lanes 1~4分别为诱导2 h、3 h、4 h、5 h

M: Unstained protein molecular weight marker; Lanes 1~4: Induced for 2 h, 3 h, 4 h and 5 h

2.3 DsCBF蛋白纯化结果

DsCBF蛋白的纯化结果见图5.优化蛋白表达条件后,大量目的蛋白在上清中表达.经过镍亲和层析纯化后,SDS-PAGE电泳检测,100 mmol/L咪唑可洗脱下目的蛋白,200 mmol/L咪唑虽然也洗脱下大量目的蛋白,但同时存在很多杂蛋白(图5).因此将100 mmol/L咪唑洗脱的蛋白溶液透析,达到了纯化要求.

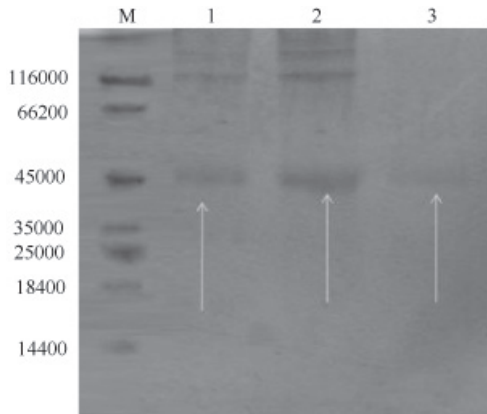


图5 DsCBF蛋白的纯化

Fig. 5 Purification of DsCBF protein

M: 非预染蛋白marker; Lanes 1, 2: 200 mmol/L咪唑洗脱; Lane 3: 100 mmol/L咪唑洗脱

M: Unstained protein molecular weight marker; Lanes 1, 2: 200 mmol/L imidazole; Lane 3: 100 mmol/L imidazole

2.4 DsCBF的EMSA分析

将纯化的DsCBF蛋白与退火后的含有CRT/DRE元件的两条双链DNA按一定比例结合,12%非变性PAGE电泳检测.经银染色后如图6所示,50 bp DNA与目的蛋白结合有明显滞后的条带,说明DNA与目的蛋白相结合,40 bp DNA阴性对照无相应滞后带.

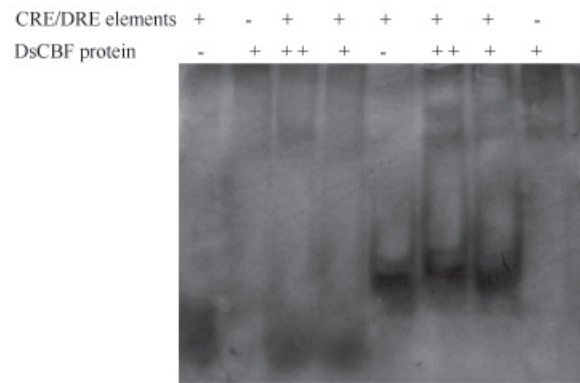


图6 DsCBF的EMSA试验

Fig. 8 EMSA of DsCBF

“-”: 没有加入对应物质; “+”: 加入一单位对应的物质; “++”: 加入两个单位对应的物质. Lanes 2~4: 加入seqA (40 bp); Lanes 6~8: 加入seqB (50 bp)

“-”: Without corresponding substance; “+”: With corresponding substance;

“++”: Twice corresponding substance. Lanes 2~4: Addition of seqA (40 bp);

Lanes 6~8: Addition of seqB (50 bp)

3 讨论

3.1 DsCBF蛋白表达条件优化

大肠杆菌生长的最适温度是37 °C,但并非是其外源基因表达时的最佳温度.如果表达需要的温度与菌体生长温度不同时,就需要多次改变诱导表达条件,以获得最好的表达效果.本实验为了使菌体达到最好的表达效果,分别调节了温度、诱导时间、和IPTG浓度3个重要条件,最终确定温度28 °C、IPTG浓度0.5 mmol/L、诱导表达4 h,经菌体细胞液上清目的蛋白表达最大.

3.2 播娘蒿DsCOR基因启动子TATA-box对DsCBF与DRE/CRT结合的影响

在EMSA实验过程中,通过序列合成的方法直接合成了含有播娘蒿启动子中含有DRE/CRT核心(CCGAC)元件的两个40 bp和50 bp DNA探针,其中40 bp DNA探针无TATA-box和AT-TA回文结构,而50 bp的DNA则含有这两个元件. PAGE电泳结果显示,40 bp DNA探针与蛋白结合的泳道无滞后带,而50 bp DNA则有明显滞后条带,初步判断CBF转录激活因子在启动DsCOR表达时, CBF蛋白与DRE/CRT元件结合时TATA-box和AT-TA回文结构可能起一定作用.

3.3 温度对DsCBF与DNA结合的影响

DNA与蛋白结合混合溶液作用时,冰浴较室温温育效果好.本研究中,经多次预实验后采用了冰浴使DNA与DsCBF蛋白结合. CBF蛋白的一个重要特征就是能发生冷变性,这种冷变性在-5~30 °C范围内是可逆的,主要存在于氨基末端区和酸性区. CD光谱分析表明, CBF蛋白在40~60 °C表现为热变性,存在于AP2域^[9].冷变性是由水与暴露于溶液中的蛋白质非极性基团相互作用产生.常温下,非极性基团通过氢键相互作用存在于蛋白质分子内部;温度降低时,氢键作用力减小,导致CBF蛋白分子延伸,出现冷变性;当温度回升,蛋白分子的延伸解除,非极性基团重新收回到蛋白分子内部. AP2区在-5~30 °C范围内稳定性很强,实现CBF1蛋白低温下的调控功能,保证了其在低温下与CRT/DRE序列结合.

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