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大麦与油菜种皮特异启动子表达模式的比较

兰欣欣, 徐栋生, 贺转转, 兰海燕*

(新疆大学 生命科学与技术学院 新疆生物资源基因工程重点实验室, 乌鲁木齐 830046)

摘要: 启动子位于转录起始位点上游并能特异性地结合 RNA 聚合酶, 其作为调控序列驱动外源基因在异源植物中表达, 从而实现转基因的高效性, 具有时空表达特异性的启动子对获得有效转基因植物及产物具有重要意义。为了解种皮特异启动子的表达模式, 该研究基于前期报道的序列, 通过同源克隆的方法分别从大麦和油菜中克隆获得 *Gerb* 和 *Bntt* 两个种皮特异性启动子, 并对其进行生物信息学分析, 构建了 *Gerb* ::GUS 和 *Bntt* ::GUS 植物表达载体并转化拟南芥, 通过组织化学染色观察了 GUS 的表达情况。结果表明: 两种启动子序列中都含有多拷贝种皮特异表达启动子元件以及多种胁迫诱导响应元件; 转基因拟南芥幼苗期, 大麦 *Gerb* 种皮特异启动子驱动 GUS 全株表达且子叶和下胚轴较真叶和根中表达量高; 油菜 *Bntt* 种皮特异启动子表达较弱; 成株期, *Gerb* 在不同组织(叶片、茎、花序和角果)中均有表达, 未显示组织特异性; *Bntt* 仅在叶片及角果维管束中有微弱表达。在各种非生物胁迫下, *Gerb* 表达模式未发生显著变化, 而 *Bntt* 仅在盐胁迫下显示很强的角果和种子特异性表达, 其他胁迫未见明显表达。以上结果显示, 大麦种皮特异性启动子 *Gerb* 和油菜种皮特异性启动子 *Bntt* 在时间和空间表达模式上存在差异, 这对今后选择种皮特异启动子具有参考作用, 但其具体机制仍需进一步研究验证。

关键词: 种皮特异启动子; GUS 组织化学染色; 非生物胁迫; 大麦; 油菜

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Comparison of the expression pattern of two seed coat-specific promoters from barley and seedrake

LAN Xin-Xin, XU Dong-Sheng, HE Zhuan-Zhuan, LAN Hai-Yan*

(Xinjiang Key Laboratory of Biological Resources and Genetic Engineering, College of Life Sciences and Technology, Xinjiang University, Urumqi 830046, China)

Abstract: Promoter is a segment of DNA molecule which locates in the upstream of transcription start site and specifically binds to RNA polymerase. Efficient genetic modification of transgenic plant requires promoter as the regulatory sequence to drive the expression of foreign gene. Specific promoters with spatial and temporal control of ectopic gene expression are important for acquirement of the transgenic plant and its product with high quality. To understand the expression pattern of seed-coat specific promoters, based on the reported sequences, two seed-coat specific promoters-*Gerb* and *Bntt* were isolated from *Brassica napus* and *Hordeum vulgare* by homologous-based cloning method, analysis of the elements in both promoters, then *Gerb* ::GUS and *Bntt* ::GUS were constructed and introduced into *Arabidopsis*, and the expression patterns of *Gerb* and *Bntt* were observed by GUS histochemical staining. The results of bioinformatics showed that multi-copies of seed specific expression *cis*-acting elements and various stress response elements were identi-

fied in both promoters. Histochemical GUS staining of the transgenic plant indicated that in seedling stage, *Gerb* promoter showed strong blue GUS staining with the cotyledon and hypocotyl while relatively weaker of GUS activity with the true leaves and roots; *Bn_{tt}* promoter showed weak GUS staining in whole seedling; for adult plant, various tissues (leaf, stem, inflorescence, siliques, etc.) with promoter *Gerb* presented visible GUS staining while with promoter *Bn_{tt}* a very weak staining was only observed on vascular bundle of siliques and the leaf. Under various stresses, the expression pattern of transgenic line with *Gerb*::GUS showed no significant change, however, for *Bn_{tt}*::GUS, NaCl stress could cause strong GUS staining with siliques and seeds, while no significant staining was detected in other tissues or under other stresses. These results indicated that *Gerb* and *Bn_{tt}* promoters displayed different temporal and spatial expression patterns, which may be helpful for screening seed-coat specific promoter in practice, however, the details of regulation mechanism needs further study to validate.

Key words: seed coat-specific promoters; GUS histochemical staining; abiotic stress; *Hordeum vulgare*; *Brassica napus*

外源基因在转基因植物中的有效表达需要合适的启动子调控序列进行驱动(Song *et al.*, 2000)。启动子是位于转录起始位点上游并能特异结合RNA聚合酶的一段DNA序列,它会对转基因的效果产生显著影响。启动子可分为两大类:一类是组成型表达启动子,另一类是特异性表达启动子(魏雯雯等,2010)。前者在不同组织和发育阶段均能激活基因的表达,而后者则限制外源基因仅在特定组织和条件下表达。迄今为止,植物基因工程使用的大多数启动子都是组成型的(Hajdukiewicz *et al.*, 1994; Ouwerkerk *et al.*, 2001),尤其对于单拷贝基因而言,此类启动子为基因功能的研究奠定了基础(Jack *et al.*, 1994)。目前应用最为广泛的经典异位表达强启动子为花椰菜花叶病毒(CaMV)35S启动子(Odell *et al.*, 1985)。然而,外源基因的不适当表达可能会对植物造成危害,这在很多研究中已被证实(Laufs *et al.*, 2003)。特异性表达启动子为定性及定量阐明外源基因的作用提供了有力工具,尤其是不同发育阶段特异表达的启动子。合适的特异启动子能在特定细胞类型中有效激活靶基因,因此,根据不同需要选择适当的组织特异性启动子很有必要(Zhang *et al.*, 2002)。

据报道,很多组织特异性启动子已被分离出来,如叶(Gowik *et al.*, 2004)、根(Jones *et al.*, 2008)、花(Geng *et al.*, 2009)、果实(Yin *et al.*, 2008)、种子(Rossak *et al.*, 2001)、花粉(Rogers *et al.*, 2001)、韧皮部(Yin *et al.*, 1997)等特异表达启动子。此外,特异启动子上多种重要作用元件已得到鉴定(Carranco *et al.*, 1999; Reidt *et al.*, 2000)。组织特异性启动子应用广泛,包括在特定细胞类型中调控基因的表达,对基因调控建立一系列模型,或

用作生物技术的操作工具等。

特异表达启动子并不总能满足需要,表现为不能在特定细胞中准确激活基因表达。因此,筛选更多能精确表达外源基因的特异启动子很有必要,如从花器官特异的启动子中筛选柱头特异类型,从种子特异启动子中筛选种皮特异类型等。转基因植物可以大量生产人类需要的产物,而种子作为植物天然的贮藏器官,是积累外源基因产物的理想场所(Zhang *et al.*, 2002)。种皮占种子质量的1/6,是不可消化纤维的最大来源,这使种皮特异性启动子在通过调控种皮靶基因的表达从而改善种子质量过程中起重要作用(Aliaa *et al.*, 2009)。但目前只有少数种皮特异性启动子(seed-coat specific promoter, SSP)从植物中分离出来(Debeaujon *et al.*, 2009; Wu *et al.*, 2000)。因此,有必要鉴定更多此类启动子,从而进一步了解其调控机制,为农业生产提供有价值的信息(Zhang *et al.*, 2002)。本研究从大麦(*Hordeum vulgare*)和甘蓝型油菜(*Brassica napus*)中克隆了种皮特异启动子,将二者构建到GUS报告基因的上游,转化拟南芥后检测不同发育阶段及不同非生物胁迫下GUS基因的表达情况,以揭示两种种皮特异启动子在时间和空间表达模式上的特性,为后续的相关研究提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 植物种植

将大麦和甘蓝型油菜种子播于珍珠岩:蛭石(1:3)混合基质中,于20~25℃、16 h 光照/8 h 黑暗、光照强度平均2 000 lx的温室内培养。期间给予充足的水,每隔2周浇1次Hoagland营养液(Al-

foceal *et al.*, 1993)。1~2个月后取嫩叶制备基因组DNA。用于转化的拟南芥(Col-0)种植于人工培养室中(20~22℃, 16 h光照/8 h黑暗, 光照强度为4 000~6 000 lx, 相对湿度为40%~60%)。选取生长为8周左右的拟南芥(正值初花期)进行农杆菌介导转化。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 种皮特异性启动子驱动植物表达载体的构建

据已报道的序列(Wu *et al.*, 2000; 黄华磊等, 2007)克隆大麦和甘蓝型油菜种皮特异启动子片段, 并分别命名为Gerb(大麦)和Bnnt(甘蓝型油菜)。设计引物为Gerb上游引物: 5'-CCCAAGCTTA-ATCCTTACTCTGTCT-3'; 下游引物 5'-CGG-GATCCATTGTGAGTTGCTTGCA-3', 扩增出约850 bp的片段。Bnnt上游引物: 5'-AACTG-CAGGTGGTCTAGGGTTTATGA-3'; 下游引物: 5'-CGCGGATCCTCTCTGTAGTTATAG-3', 扩增出约1 600 bp的片段。

将测序正确的Gerb和Bnnt启动子片段分别构建至pCAMBIA1391-Z表达载体的多克隆位点, 该载体具有缺失启动子序列的GUS报告基因及一个潮霉素抗性选择标记。同时, 从植物表达载体pBI121上切下800 bp的CaMV 35S启动子序列, 回收后插入pCAMBIA1391-Z的GUS基因上游作为阳性对照。重组质粒鉴定正确后分别命名为pCAMBIA1391-Z-Gerb, pCAMBIA1391-Z-Bnnt和pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S(分别简称为Gerb::GUS, Bnnt::GUS, 35S::GUS; 统称为SSP::GUS), 并用于下一步转化拟南芥。

1.2.2 转基因拟南芥抗性筛选及PCR检测 根据快速冻融法(Clough *et al.*, 1998)将以上三种重组质粒转化至根癌农杆菌EHA105中, 通过花序浸染法转化拟南芥植株并收集T0代种子, 随后将T0代种子播于含30 mg·L⁻¹潮霉素的MS培养基上培养8~10 d。筛选出的抗性苗转移至无潮霉素的MS培养基上恢复生长1周后移栽至珍珠岩:蛭石(1:3)混合基质中。于人工培养室中培养1~2月后, 提取潮霉素抗性植株的基因组, 进行PCR鉴定, 转基因株系筛选至T3代。

DNA提取按天根植物基因组DNA提取试剂盒(Tiangen, 北京)说明书进行。PCR反应体系: 94℃预变性5 min, 94℃变性50 s, 55℃复性50 s, 72℃延伸1 min, 30个循环后, 72℃再延伸5 min。

1.2.3 转基因拟南芥的非生物胁迫处理 分别用盐、激素以及高温处理拟南芥T3代转基因植株。(1)盐胁迫: 用150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl溶液(以Hoagland营养液配制)处理植物, 胁迫处理期间花盆始终置于150 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl溶液中; (2)激素处理(ABA): 用100 μmol·L⁻¹的ABA处理植物; (3)高温胁迫(37℃): 将植物放置在37℃恒温箱(EYELA NDO-400, 日本)中, 胁迫处理期间花盆始终置于充满水的托盘中。各胁迫分别处理24 h后采集植物不同组织样本(包括叶、花序、角果和种子)备用。未处理植株作为对照。

1.2.4 GUS活性检测 转基因拟南芥GUS活性的组织化学染色参照Jefferson *et al.*(1987)的方法。将对照或处理组的新鲜样本浸泡于现配的PB溶液(50 mmol·L⁻¹磷酸钠缓冲液, pH 7.0; 1 mmol·L⁻¹ EDTA; 0.5 mg·mL⁻¹ X-Gluc; 0.4% Triton X-100; 100 mg·mL⁻¹ 氯霉素; 5 mmol·L⁻¹ 亚铁氰化钾)中, 黑暗条件下37℃孵育过夜, 随后转移到70%乙醇中室温过夜去除叶绿素。于体视显微镜(Nikon SMZ 800, 日本)下观察染色结果并拍照。

1.2.5 启动子元件的功能分析 利用在线分析软件PLACE(Jefferson *et al.*, 1987)分析启动子中不同元件的功能。

2 结果与分析

2.1 种皮特异性启动子序列分离与SSP::GUS构建

分别从大麦和甘蓝型油菜基因组DNA中PCR扩增获得约850 bp和1 600 bp的启动子片段。序列分析显示, 与已报道的Gerb和Bnnt序列(Wu *et al.*, 2000; 黄华磊等, 2007)相比达99%和99.25%的一致性, 其中改变的核苷酸不在重要元件上。用以上两段序列及现有的800 bp的35S启动子片段构建了三个启动子驱动的GUS植物表达载体。构建示意图如图1所示, 酶切鉴定结果如图2所示。

2.2 Gerb, Bnnt和CaMV35S启动子生物信息学分析

利用在线分析软件PLACE对三个启动子片段的分析结果如表1(Gerb)、表2(Bnnt)和表3(CaMV35S)所示。Gerb启动子序列中包含大量与组织特异性表达、非生物胁迫相关的元件, 花粉、种子、胚乳、种皮特异表达相关元件如AGAAA、CATGCA、GTACGTG、CATGCA等; 响应外界刺激如光、低温、ABA等的GATAA、GATA、AC-

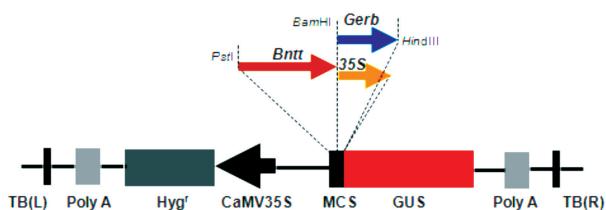


图 1 *Gerb* :: *GUS*, *Bnnt* :: *GUS*, 35S :: *GUS* 构建
TB(L), TB(R). T-DNA 的左、右边界; Poly A. 终止子;
CaMV35S. 35S 启动子; Hyg^r. 潮霉素抗性基因; MCS. 多克隆位点;
GUS. β -葡萄糖苷酶; 35S. CaMV35S 启动子; Gerb. 大麦种皮特异启动子; Bnnt. 油菜种皮特异启动子。

Fig. 1 Construction scheme of three promoters *Gerb*, *Bnnt* and 35S recombined into the binary vector pCAMBIA1391-Z. **TB (L), TB (R)**. Left and right borders of the transfer DNA; **Poly A.** Terminator; **CaMV35S.** 35S promoter; **Hyg^r.** Hygromycin resistance gene used as selectable marker; **MCS.** Multiple clone site; **GUS.** β -glucuronidase; ***Gerb***. Seed-coat specific promoter from *Hordeum vulgare*; ***Bnnt***. Seed-coat specific promoter from *Brassica napus*; **35S.** Constitutive promoter of CaMV from pBI121.

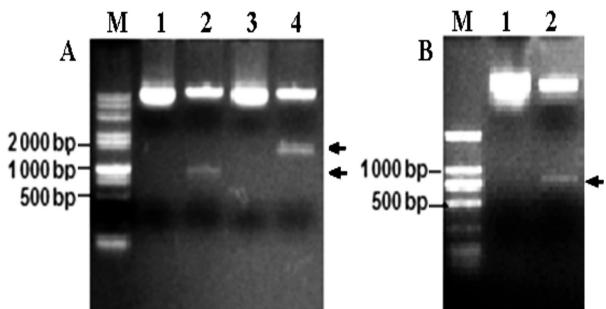


图 2 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb* 和 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt* (A), pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S (B) 重组质粒的酶切鉴定 (A) M. 标记 DL 15 000 + 2 000; 1. 重组质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb*; 2. 质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb*, *Bam*H I + *Hind* III 的双酶切; 3. 重组质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt*; 4. 质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt*, *Pst* I + *Bam*H I 双酶切。(B) M. 标志 DL 2 000; 1. 重组质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S; 2. 质粒 pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S, *Bam*H I + *Hind* III 双酶切。

Fig. 2 pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb* and pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt* (A), pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S (B) verified by restriction analysis (A) M. Marker DL 15 000 + 2 000; 1. Plasmid pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb*; 2. Digestion of pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Gerb* with *Bam*H I + *Hind* III. 3. Plasmid pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt*; 4. Digestion of pCAMBIA1391-Z-*Bnnt* with *Pst* I + *Bam*H I. (B) M. Marker DL 2 000; 1. Plasmid pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S; 2. Digestion of pCAMBIA1391-Z-35S with *Bam*H I + *Hind* III.

CGACA、YACGTGGC 等。还有多个增强转录效率的 CAAT 盒(表 1)。*Bnnt* 启动子序列中含有大量与 *Gerb* 启动子中类似的元件(表 2)。二者之间也存在一些区别,如 *Bnnt* 中有多种胁迫应答相关的 MYB1AT 序列,以及转录精确起始序列

TATABOX2 和 TATABOX5 等。与 *Gerb* 和 *Bnnt* 相比, CaMV35S 序列中除了一些与光调节及组织特异表达元件 GATA 外(表 3),其上多分布着基因表达增强元件、转录激活元件及启动子常见元件等(Benfey *et al.*, 1990; Tjaden *et al.*, 1995)。

2.3 转基因拟南芥的筛选与鉴定

Gerb :: *GUS*, *Bnnt* :: *GUS* 及 35S :: *GUS* 转化拟南芥经鉴定筛选得到 T3 代植株(图 3)。图 3 结果表明,三种启动子皆已整合到拟南芥基因组当中。

2.4 启动子活性的检测

对 *Gerb* 及 *Bnnt* 启动子片段转拟南芥 T3 代植株不同发育阶段和不同组织的样品进行 GUS 表达模式的分析,转 35S 启动子的拟南芥作为阳性对照,野生型拟南芥作为阴性对照。

对苗期(1~4 周)的检测结果显示(图 4-I),35S 启动子驱动 GUS 在全株不同部位均为较强表达(图 4-I:B, F, J, N);大麦 *Gerb* 启动子在第一周有一定表达,随着幼苗生长表达增强,子叶和下胚轴的表达较强,真叶和根中的表达相对较弱(图 4-I:C, G, K, O);油菜 *Bnnt* 启动子在幼苗期均表达较弱,子叶表达量较真叶稍高(图 4-I:D, H, L, P)。野生型拟南芥幼苗未观察到 GUS 染色(图 4-I:A, E, I, M)。在成株中(图 4-II),*Gerb* :: *GUS* 在叶、表皮毛、花序、茎中均有一定量的表达,角果中表达量较高(图 4-II:B, E, H, K),而 *Bnnt* :: *GUS* 仅在角果维管束及叶片中有微弱表达,其它组织中未见染色(图 4-II:C, F, I, L)。35S :: *GUS* 在不同组织都有较强表达(图 4-II:A, D, G, J)。

为进一步研究这些启动子的特点以及胁迫诱导表达情况,分别对转基因拟南芥进行了 NaCl, ABA 和 37 °C 高温处理。图 5 显示,盐胁迫时,转 *Gerb* 和 *Bnnt* 启动子的植株皆可以检测到 GUS 活力,大麦 *Gerb* 启动子在叶、表皮毛、茎和果皮中均可看到明显的表达,但花序和种子中未见染色(图 5:A);油菜 *Bnnt* 启动子仅在角果(果皮和种子)中有强烈表达(图 5:A)。ABA 处理时,*Gerb* 启动子在叶和茎中表达,而花序和角果中未见明显染色(图 5:B),*Bnnt* 启动子在各种组织中均未检测到 GUS 染色(图 5:B)。37 °C 胁迫下,*Gerb* 启动子在不同组织中均表达,而 *Bnnt* 启动子则未检测到明显染色(图 5:C)。

3 讨论

基因工程提高植物的产量和品质是基于外源基

表 1 *Gerb* 假定启动子序列中的顺式作用元件分析Table 1 List of *cis*-acting elements in the putative promoter sequence of *Gerb* identified by using PLACE program

转录调控元件名称 Name of the site	碱基序列 Sequence	与转录起始位点的距离 Position from start	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
ABREATCONSENSUS	YACGTGGC	+697	ABA 应答元件 ABA-responsive elements	Kang <i>et al.</i> , 2002
ACGTOSGLUB1	GTACGTG	+624	胚乳特异表达所需元件 Required for endosperm-specific expression	Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2000a
CAATBOX1	CAAT	+218, +261, +300, +396, +566, +774, +879, +934	CAAT 启动子共有序列 CAAT promoter consensus sequence	Shirsat <i>et al.</i> , 1989
CCAATBOX1	CCAAT	+260, +299	真核生物 5'非编码区的通用序列 Involved in oxygen-response	Wenkel <i>et al.</i> , 2006
CURECORECR	GTAC	+267, +289, +624, +806, +948	参与氧反应 Involved in oxygen-response	Quinn <i>et al.</i> , 2002
GATABOX	GATA	+119, +274, +727, +802	光调节与组织特异表达所需元件 Required for light regulated, and tissue specific expression	Teakle <i>et al.</i> , 2002
IBOXCORE	GATAA	+119, +274	单、双子叶植物光调节共有序列 Conserved sequence in light-regulated promoters of both monocots and dicots	Terzaghi <i>et al.</i> , 1995
LTREATLTI78	ACCGACA	+679	低温响应元件 Required for low temperature responsive genes	Nordin <i>et al.</i> , 1993
POLLEN1LELAT52	AGAAA	+451, +542, +674, +173	花粉特异表达元件 Required for pollen specific expression	Bate <i>et al.</i> , 1998
RYREPEATBNNAPA	CATGCA	+33, +831, +841	种皮特异表达元件 Required for seed specific expression	Fujiwara <i>et al.</i> , 1994
RYREPEATLEGUMINBOX	CATGCAY	+841	种子贮藏蛋白特异元件 Required for seed-storage protein genes	Ezcurra <i>et al.</i> , 1999

表 2 *Bnnt* 假定启动子序列中的顺式作用元件分析Table 2 List of *cis*-acting elements in the putative promoter sequence of *Bnnt* identified by using PLACE program

转录调控元件名称 Name of the site	碱基序列 Sequence	与转录起始位点的距离 Position from start	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
AACACOREOSGLUB	AACAAAC	+1545	胚乳特异表达元件 Involved in controlling the endosperm-specific expression	Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2000a
MYB1AT	WAACCA	+1538	脱水反应元件 Involved in dehydration-response	Abe <i>et al.</i> , 1997
CAATBOX1	CAAT	+414, +517, +722, +1033, +1111, +1170, +1499, +1369	CAAT 启动子共有序列 CAAT promoter consensus sequence	Shirsat <i>et al.</i> , 1989
CCAATBOX1	CCAAT	+721	真核生物 5'非编码区通用序列 Common sequence found in the 5'-non coding regions of eukaryote	Wenkel <i>et al.</i> , 2006
CURECORECR	GTAC	+897, +1221	参与氧反应 Involved in oxygen-response	Quinn <i>et al.</i> , 2002
GATABOX	GATA	+305, +378, +399, +428, +506, +538, +636, +1039, +1102, +1353	光调节与组织特异表达元件 Required for light regulated, and tissue specific expression	Teakle <i>et al.</i> , 2002
TATABOX2	TATAAAT	+1377, +1412	转录精确起始关键元件 Critical for accurate initiation	Nakaminami <i>et al.</i> , 2009
NTBBF1ARROLB	ACTTTA	+430	组织特异表达和生长素诱导元件 Required for tissue-specific expression and auxin induction	Jain <i>et al.</i> , 2013
TATABOX5	TTATTT	+185, +191, +333, +740	转录精确起始关键元件 Critical for accurate initiation	Grace <i>et al.</i> , 2004
RYREPEATBNNAPA	CATGCA	+340, +1306	种皮特异表达元件 Required for seed specific expression	Fujiwara <i>et al.</i> , 1994
RYREPEATLEGUMINBOX	CATGCAY	+340	种子贮藏蛋白特异元件 Required for seed-storage protein genes	Ezcurra <i>et al.</i> , 1999

表 3 35S 启动子序列中的顺式作用元件分析

Table 3 List of *cis*-acting elements in the putative promoter sequence of 35S identified by using PLACE program

转录调控元件名称 Name of the site	碱基序列 Sequence	启动子序列中的分布位置 Position from start	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
AS1CAMV	CCACTGACGTAAGG GATGACGCACAATCC	+102	转录激活序列 Activation sequence in CaMV 35S promoter	Benfey <i>et al.</i> , 1990
CAATBOX1	CAAT	+142, +268, +337, +386, +469, +595, +664, +713	CAAT 启动子共有序列 CAAT promoter consensus sequence	Shirsat <i>et al.</i> , 1989
CTRMCAMV35S	TCTCTCTCT	+19	基因表达增强元件 Required for enhancement of gene expression	Pauli <i>et al.</i> , 2004
GATABOX	GATA	+8, +95, +132, +249, +327, +361, +420, +576, +654, +688	光调节与组织特异表达元件 Required for light regulated, and tissue specific expression	Teakle <i>et al.</i> , 2002

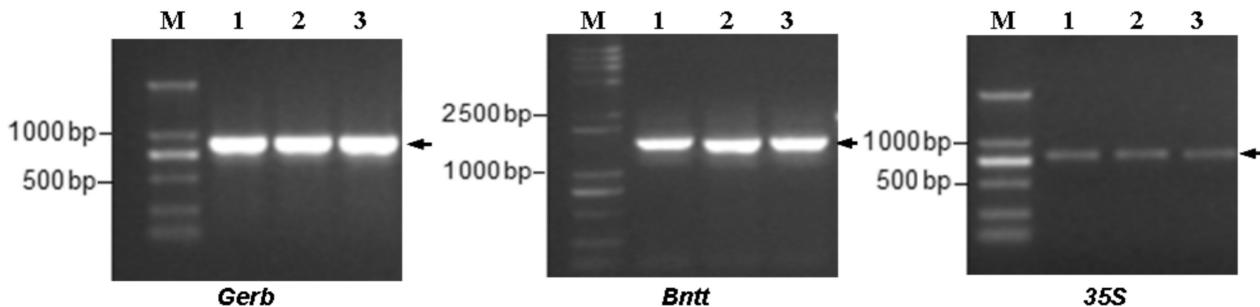


图 3 拟南芥潮霉素抗性苗的基因组 PCR 检测 M. DNA Marker; 1-3. 潮霉素抗逆苗 PCR 结果; *Gerb* 启动子箭头指示 850 bp, *Bntt* 启动子箭头指示 1 600 bp, 35S 启动子箭头指示 800 bp。

Fig. 3 Genomic DNA PCR of Hygr-resistant *Arabidopsis* plant with three promoters M. DNA marker; 1-3. PCR result of Hygr-resistant plants; The band with arrow head represents 850 bp in *Gerb* promoter, 1 600 bp in *Bntt* promoter, 800 bp in 35S promoter.

因在转基因植物中的高效表达,而启动子对基因转录的数量和性质起到了决定性作用(Bate *et al.*, 1998)。因此转基因技术的成功应用依赖于有效的启动子(Li *et al.*, 2001)。目前已从不同植物中分离获得大量的启动子。系统研究启动子的功能有助于我们了解特定基因表达的时空模式(Inaba *et al.*, 2007)。本研究通过比较几种种皮特异性启动子的表达模式,期望为后续的相关研究选择合适的启动子提供依据。

种皮特异启动子能有效控制外源基因仅在种皮中表达,从而可应用于改变种皮特性或聚集商业上重要的重组蛋白(邹敏等, 2012)。相比其它类型的启动子,从植物中鉴定的种皮特异启动子较缺乏。拟南芥中的种皮特异启动子 *AtGILT* (GAMMA INTERFERON- RESPONSIVE LYSOSOMAL THIOLREDUCTASE)能够驱动报告基因在油菜的外种皮中特异表达(Tiwari *et al.*, 2006; Wu *et al.*, 2011)。拟南芥 *Banyuls* (BAN) 基因启动子 (*ProAtBAN*)转化油菜,显示该启动子在种皮中被特异性激活,且 *ProAtBAN* 的激活发生在胚胎发育早期阶段的原花色素(PA)的积累部位(Nesi *et al.*,

2009)。除拟南芥外,其它植物中也发现了种皮特异启动子,如棉花种皮蛋白基因中的 *Gh-sp*,只在成熟种子中检测到该启动子的活性(Song *et al.*, 2000)。研究这类启动子对于我们了解启动子的异源表达具有重要意义。

启动子表达效率及时空表达模式是启动子的顺式作用元件与相应转录因子协同作用的结果(Fu *et al.*, 2009)。本研究根据已发表的文献分别从大麦和油菜中获得两个种皮特异启动子 *Gerb* 和 *Bntt*。PLACE 软件分析 *Gerb* 和 *Bntt* 序列发现,种皮特异启动子 *Gerb* 和 *Bntt* 上含有大量与组织特异相关(特别是与种子相关)的顺式作用元件,如大麦 *Gerb* 启动子序列中的 ACGT 元件,在水稻 *Glub-1* 基因中发现其是胚乳特异表达所必须的(Wu *et al.*, 2000);该启动子中还含有三个与种皮特异表达相关的 RYREPEATBNNAPA 元件,以及四个组织特异性表达相关的 GATABOX(Teakle *et al.*, 2002),这些元件意味着 *Gerb* 启动子能够参与组织特异性(特别是种子)表达过程。*Bntt* 启动子中的 AACACOREOSGLUB,在水稻中可控制胚乳特异性表达(Wu *et al.*, 2000)。该启动子同样含有

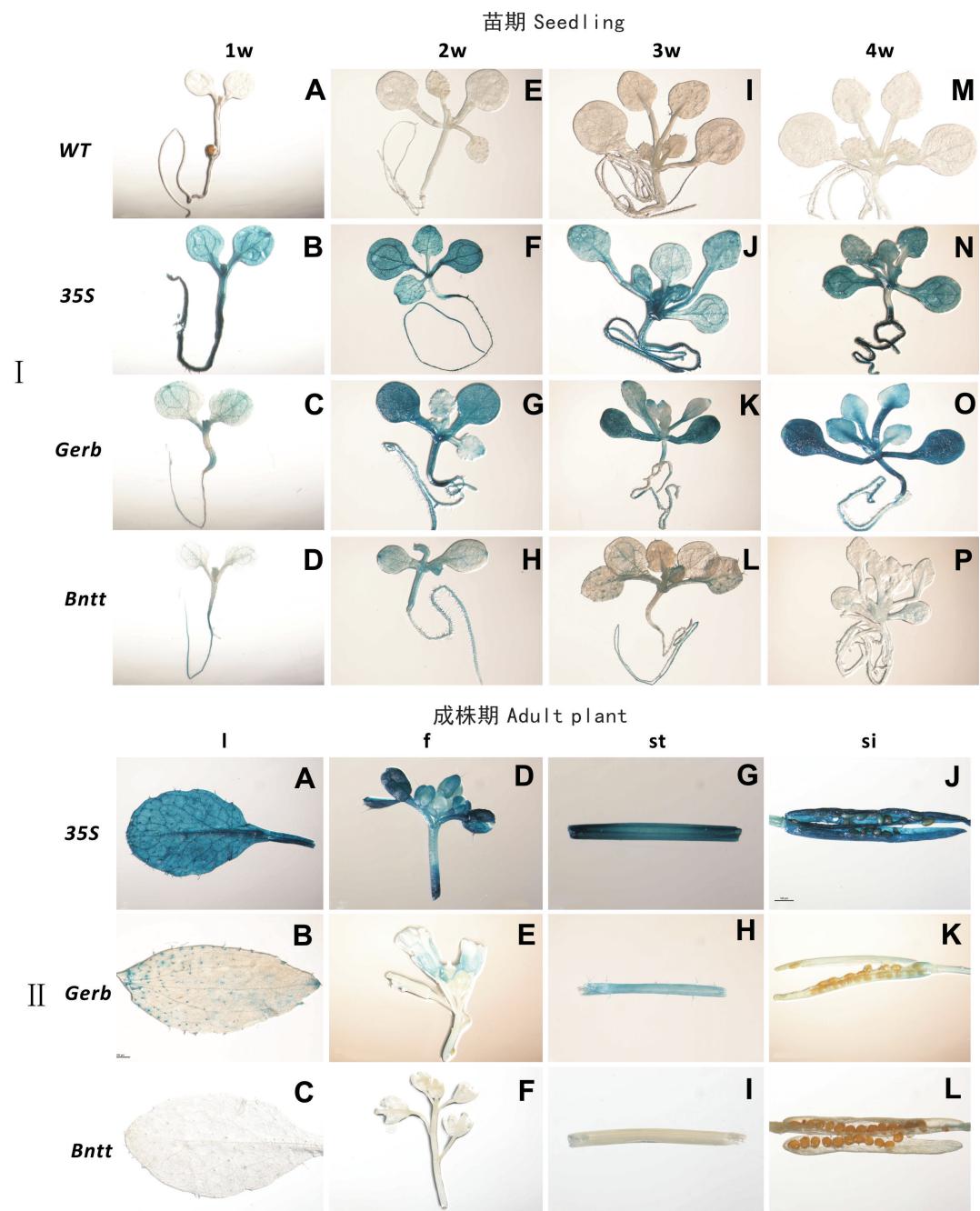


图 4 转基因及野生型拟南芥不同发育阶段(I)和不同组织(II)中 GUS 组织化学染色 I. 苗期 A-D. 一周; E-H. 两周; I-L. 三周; M-P. 四周; A, E, I, M. WT; B, F, J, N. 35S::GUS; C, G, K, O. Gerb::GUS; D, H, L, P. Bnnt::GUS。II. 成株期 A-C. Leaf (l); D-F. Flower (f); G-I. 茎(st); J-L. 角果(si)。A, D, G, J. 35S::GUS; B, E, H, K. Gerb::GUS; C, F, I, L. Bnnt::GUS。

Fig. 4 Histochemical staining of GUS in different developmental stages (I) and different tissues (II) of transgenic *Arabidopsis* and WT with three promoters I. Seedling A-D. One-week old (1 w); E-H. Two-week old (2 w); I-L. Three-week old (3 w); M-P. Four-week old (4 w). A, E, I, M. WT; B, F, J, N. 35S::GUS; C, G, K, O. Gerb::GUS; D, H, L, P. Bnnt ::GUS. II. Adult plant A-C. Leaf (l); D-F. Flower (f); G-I. Stem (st); J-L. Siliques (si). A, D, G, J. 35S::GUS; B, E, H, K. Gerb::GUS; C, F, I, L. Bnnt ::GUS.

与胚乳特异表达(1个)、种子储藏蛋白表达(1个)及组织特异表达(多个)相关的元件,还含有与种皮特异表达相关的双拷贝的CATGCA元件,由此显示Bnnt可能驱动相关基因的组织特异性(特别是种

子)表达。本研究GUS组化染色结果显示,Gerb在转基因拟南芥的幼苗及成株中均有表达,且幼苗中的表达量高于成株,但未表现出组织特异性。Bnnt驱动的GUS无论在幼苗期还是成株期表达均较弱

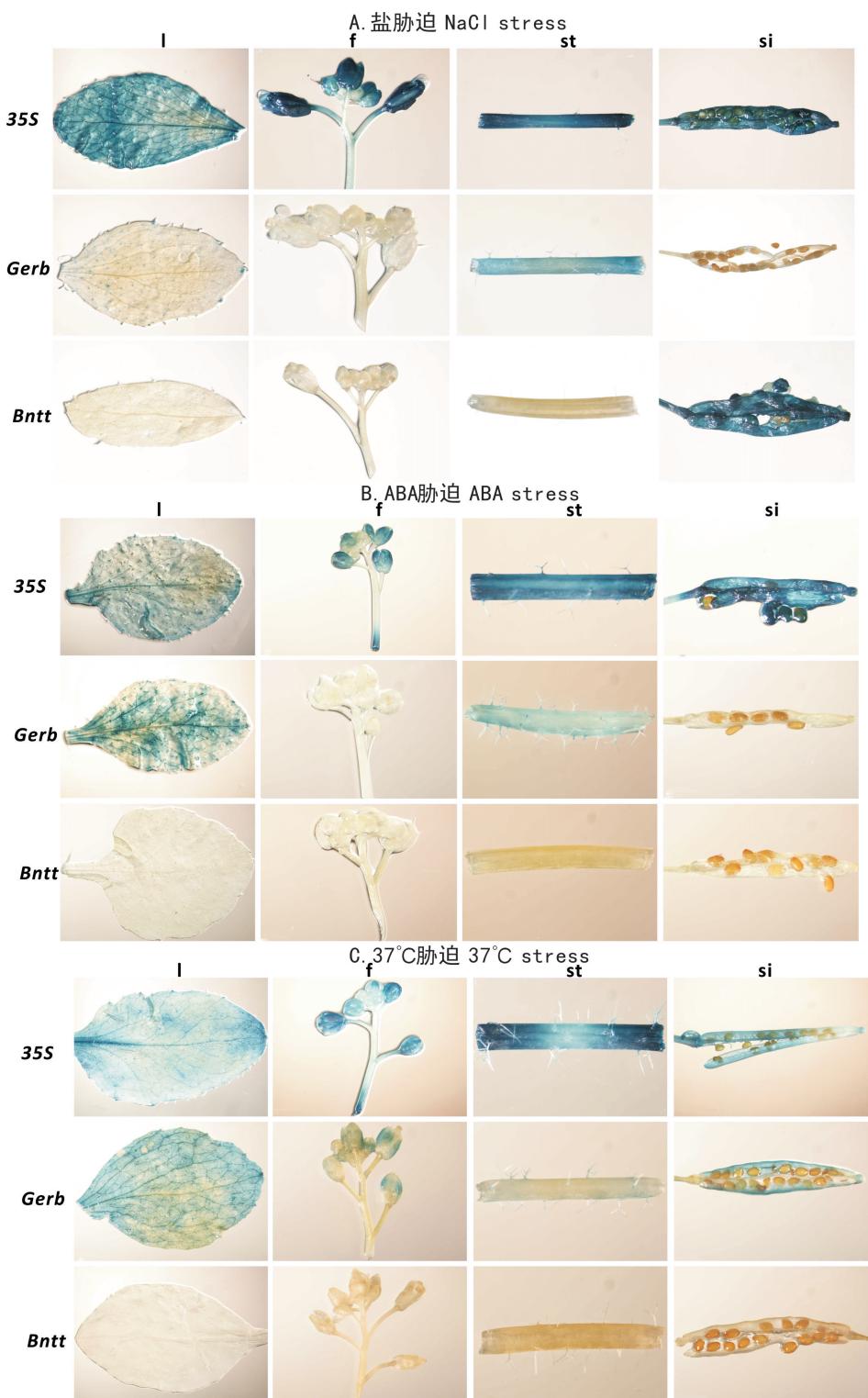


图 5 在 NaCl (A)、ABA (B)、37 °C (C) 胁迫处理下转基因拟南芥中 GUS 组织化学染色 l. 叶; f. 花; st. 茎; si. 角果。

Fig. 5 Histochemical staining (GUS) in various tissues of transgenic *Arabidopsis* with different promoters under NaCl (A), ABA (B) and 37 °C (C) stresses 35S, 35S::GUS; Bnnt, Bnnt::GUS; Gerb, Gerb::GUS. l. Leaf; f. Flower; st. Stem; si. Siliques.

且无组织特异性。前期研究显示, *Gerb* 和 *Bnnt* 在其本身植物中均为种皮特异性启动子 (Wu *et al.*,

2000; 黄华磊等, 2007), 但在拟南芥中异源表达并未表现明显的组织特异性, 其原因可能是异源植物

中的特殊调控机制包括转录因子的识别等的差异从而对其功能产生了影响(Esfandiari *et al.*, 2003)。

本研究中 *Gerb* 和 *Bn1t* 启动子还包含大量胁迫(光、低温、氧反应等)应答元件, 如 YACGTGGC、GTAC、LTRE、MYB1AT 等, YACGTGGC 与 ABA 应答相关, 研究表明, ABA 可用于调节种子中贮藏蛋白和 mRNA 的表达水平(肖娜等, 2008); *Gerb* 中有五个参与氧反应的 GTAC 元件(Quinn *et al.*, 2002); LTRE 元件在拟南芥中与低温胁迫相关(Nordin *et al.*, 1993); *Bn1t* 启动子的 MYB1AT 序列在拟南芥中为脱水应答基因 *rd22* 启动子上的 MYB 识别位点(Abe *et al.*, 2003), MYB 转录因子广泛参与植物的代谢活动、发育及对生物和非生物胁迫响应(刘晓月等, 2014)。GATABOX、IBOX 均与光调节过程相关(Teakle *et al.*, 2002; Terzaghi *et al.*, 1995)。本研究对 *Gerb* 和 *Bn1t* 转基因拟南芥进行不同胁迫处理结果显示, *Gerb* 在不同组织中对 NaCl、ABA、37 °C 处理均有响应但表达量低且无组织特异性; *Bn1t* 除了 NaCl 胁迫下在角果中有强烈表达外, 其他胁迫下均未检测到表达。以上结果初步显示两种启动子对各种胁迫具有不同的响应。本研究对两种启动子的比较研究只是初步结果, 对其功能的深入探讨还有待后续实验验证。

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