

牡丹 Ty3-gypsy 类反转录转座子反转录酶序列的克隆及分析

侯小改, 郭大龙, 黄燕梅, 张曦

(1 河南科技大学农学院, 河南洛阳 471003; 2 河南科技大学林学院, 河南洛阳 471003)

Cloning and Analysis of Reverse Transcriptase of Ty3-gypsy-like Retrotransposons in Tree Peony (Paeonia)

HOU Xiao-Gai, GUO Da-Long, HUANG Yan-Mei, ZHANG Xi

(1 College of Agriculture, Henan University of Science & Technology, Luoyang, Henan 471003, China; 2 College of Forestry, Henan University of Science & Technology, Luoyang, Henan 471003, China)

- 摘要
- 参考文献
- 相关文章

Download: PDF (309KB) HTML (1KB) Export: BibTeX or EndNote (RIS) Supporting Info

摘要 根据Ty3-gypsy反转录转座子反转录酶的保守序列设计简并引物, 从中原牡丹 (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews) 品种‘洛阳红’和野生种卵叶牡丹 (*Paeonia qiui* Y. L. Pei et D. Y. Hong) 中扩增出430 bp左右的目标片段。目的条带经回收、克隆、测序及相关生物信息学软件进行序列分析后, 获得了13条来自牡丹的Ty3-gypsy反转录转座子反转录酶序列。这些核苷酸序列具有较高的异质性, 主要表现为缺失突变, 序列长度变化范围为412 ~ 446 bp, 同源性范围为71.5% ~ 94.8%。翻译成氨基酸后, 有12条序列出现1 ~ 9个不同程度的终止密码子突变, 3条序列出现移码突变。其核苷酸序列经过系统聚类后可分为6个家族。将其氨基酸序列与已登录的不同种Ty3-gypsy反转录转座子反转录酶的氨基酸序列进行聚类分析, 结果表明与其他植物具有较高的同源性, 表明它们间可能存在着Ty3-gypsy反转录转座子的横向传递。

关键词: 牡丹 Ty3-gypsy 类反转录转座子 反转录酶 异质性

Abstract: Using degenerate oligonucleotide primers corresponding to conserved domains of the Ty3-gypsy-like retrotransposon reverse transcriptase, a fragment of 430 bp was amplified by PCR from the genomic DNA of tree peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews ‘Luoyang Hong’) and *Paeonia qiui*. The amplicons were recovered and cloned into pMD-18T vector after purification, positive clones were selected and identified by colony PCR, then sequenced and analyzed. Thirteen different sequences of reverse transcriptase from tree peony ‘Luoyang Hong’ and *Paeonia qiui* were obtained and six clusters were identified with high heterogeneity through phylogenetic analysis after alignment analyses of their nucleotide sequences. These sequences showed high heterogeneity, mainly characterized by deletion mutations. The length of the nucleotide sequences varied from 412 to 446 bp, and homology ranged from 71.5% to 94.8%. When translated into amino acids, twelve sequences presented stop codon mutation, and three sequences presented frameshift mutation. A phylogenetic tree was constructed based on the amino acid sequences from other species, indicating that horizontal transmission of retrotransposon has occurred among the plants in the past.

Keywords: tree peony, Ty3-gypsy-like retrotransposons, reverse transcriptase, heterogeneity

引用本文:

侯小改, 郭大龙, 黄燕梅等. 牡丹 Ty3-gypsy 类反转录转座子反转录酶序列的克隆及分析[J]. 园艺学报, 2013, V40(1): 98-106

HOU Xiao-Gai, GUO Da-Long, HUANG Yan-Mei etc. Cloning and Analysis of Reverse Transcriptase of Ty3-gypsy-like Retrotransposons in Tree Peony (*Paeonia*) [J]. ACTA HORTICULTURAE SINICA, 2013, V40(1): 98-106

链接本文:

http://www.ahs.ac.cn/CN/ 或 http://www.ahs.ac.cn/CN/Y2013/V40/I1/98

没有本文参考文献

- [1] 杨德翠, 刘超, 盖树鹏, 郑国生, 郭平毅. 牡丹柱枝抱叶斑病 (*Cylindrocladium canadense*) 对叶片光合系统功能的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2013, 40(3): 515-522
- [2] 张倩, 王华芳. 牡丹试管苗生根与移栽技术研究进展[J]. 园艺学报, 2012, 39(9): 1819-1828

Service

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ RSS

作者相关文章

- ▶ 侯小改
- ▶ 郭大龙
- ▶ 黄燕梅
- ▶ 张曦

- [3] 范付华, 乔光, 郑思成, 文晓鹏. 火龙果Ty1-*copia*类反转录转座子反转录酶序列的克隆及分析[J]. 园艺学报, 2012,39(2): 265-272
- [4] 宋会兴, 刘光立, 高素萍, 陈其兵. 四川牡丹种子浸提液内源抑制物活性初探[J]. 园艺学报, 2012,39(2): 370-374
- [5] 石颜通, 周波, 张秀新, 江海东, 薛璟祺, 王顺利. 牡丹89个不同种源品种遗传多样性和亲缘关系分析[J]. 园艺学报, 2012,39(12): 2499-2506
- [6] 王晓庆, 张超, 王彦杰, 董丽. 牡丹NCED基因的克隆和表达分析[J]. 园艺学报, 2012,39(10): 2033-2044
- [7] 贺丹; 王政; 何松林. 牡丹试管苗生根过程解剖结构观察及相关激素与酶变化的研究 [J]. 园艺学报, 2011,38(4): 770-776
- [8] 史国安; 郭香凤; 孔祥生; 张国海; 包满珠. 牡丹呼吸速率和内源激素含量变化与开花衰老的关系[J]. 园艺学报, 2011,38(2): 303-303 - 310
- [9] 吴蕊; 张秀新; 薛璟祺; 穆鼎; 石颜通. 紫牡丹远缘杂交后代幼苗的形态标记和ISSR标记鉴定[J]. 园艺学报, 2011,38(12): 2325-2332
- [10] 陈大印; 刘春英; 袁野; 郑国生. 不同光强与温度处理对‘肉芙蓉’牡丹叶片PSII光化学活性的影响 [J]. 园艺学报, 2011,38(10): 1939-1946
- [11] 刘会超; 贾文庆. 应用侧芽平切刻伤方法建立牡丹植株再生体系[J]. 园艺学报, 2010,37(9): 1471-1476
- [12] 周琳; 王雁; 彭镇华. 牡丹查耳酮合酶基因Ps-CHS1的克隆及其组织特异性表达[J]. 园艺学报, 2010,37(8): 1295-1302
- [13] 史国安; 郭香凤; 张国海; 高双成; 范丙友; 包满珠. 不同发育时期牡丹切花瓶插生理特性的研究[J]. 园艺学报, 2010,37(3): 449-456
- [14] 郭绍霞; 陈丹明; 刘润进. 盐水胁迫下接种AM真菌对牡丹幼苗抗氧化酶活性的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2010,37(11): 1796-1802
- [15] 史国安;; 郭香凤; 李春丽;; 范丙友; 施江; 包满珠. 牡丹花枝不同发育时期各器官乙烯释放和ACC含量的变化[J]. 园艺学报, 2010,37(1): 77-82