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### 牡丹LINE类反转录转座子RT序列的克隆及分析

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### Cloning and Analysis of Reverse Transcriptase of LINE-retrotransposons of Tree Peony (*Paeonia*)

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**摘要** 利用LINE 简并引物从中原牡丹品种‘洛阳红’中扩增出580 bp 左右的目的条带, 对其回收、克隆、测序及相关生物信息学软件分析后获得32 条LINE 类牡丹反转录转座子RT (反转录酶) 序列。这些序列长度为547 ~ 593 bp, 主要表现为点突变, 经Clustal W 比对其同源率为25.7% ~ 94.2%。将其核苷酸序列经聚类后可分为4 个家族, 其中家族 I 和 III 分别占总序列数的50%和28%。将32 条RT 序列翻译成氨基酸序列, 在第18 氨基酸序列处有1 个非常保守的的甘氨酸 (Gly), 在138 氨基酸序列处有1 个半保守的赖氨酸 (Lys) 位点。32 条序列均发生较多的终止密码子突变和移码突变。与其他物种的系统进化树分析, 表明牡丹LINE 类反转录转座子RT 序列既有一定的保守性, 同时也与其他物种间存在一定的同源性。

关键词: 牡丹 非LTR 类反转录转座子 反转录酶

**Abstract:** A fragment of 580 bp was amplified by PCR from the genomic DNA of tree peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews. ‘Luoyanghong’) using the degenerate oligonucleotide primers. The amplicons were recovered, purified and cloned. Positive clones were identified and sequenced. Finally, 32 different sequences of reverse transcriptase from tree peony ‘Luoyanghong’ LINE retrotransposons were obtained. The length of the nucleotide sequences varied from 547 to 593 bp. The homology ranged from 25.7% to 94.2% by Clustal W and the variations were characterized by point mutation. Four clusters were identified with high heterogeneity through phylogenetic analysis of their nucleotide sequences. Family I and III, respectively accounted for 50% and 28% of the total number of clones. There is a very conservative point in the 18th amino acid sequence of glycine (Gly) in the translated sequence, at the same time, a conservative point in 138th amino acid sequence of lysine (Lys). More termination codon mutation and frameshift mutations were presented in 32 sequences. A phylogenetic tree was constructed based on the amino acid sequences from other species, indicating that the RT sequences from Peony LINE retrotransposons have certain homology with other species.

Keywords: tree peony, non-LTR retrotransposon, reverse transcriptase

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