

论著

应用重组PCR技术构建人单核细胞趋化蛋白-1cDNA的突变体-hμMCP-1(7ND)

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摘要 目的: 探讨用重组PCR技术对人单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(hμMCP-1)基因cDNA进行缺失突变, 构建N末端缺失7个氨基酸的编码序列hμMCP-1突变体-hμMCP-1(7ND)cDNA, 以期实现7ND基因治疗抑制MCP-1活性。方法: 根据缺失前后的两段基因片段A和B分别设计两对引物即内引物与外引物, 第一轮PCR反应通过每段各自的内外引物, 分别获得加有互补末端的A+和B+DNA片段。然后进行第二轮PCR反应, 以第一轮PCR产物为模板, 加入两外引物, 获得大量重组体AB基因片段, 将PCR产物与T载体连接, 进行酶切鉴定并测序证实成功进行了hμMCP-1的基因改造。为便于表达hμMCP-1突变体, 通过EcoR I /HindIII酶切, 将目的基因克隆入pcDNA3.1真核表达载体中。结果: 经酶切鉴定并测序, 表明已成功构建了hμMCP-1cDNA突变体-7ND的真核细胞表达载体。结论: 已成功进行了hμMCP-1基因 cDNA的缺失突变, 获得了7ND cDNA的克隆, 为进一步研究hμMCP-1功能奠定了基础。

关键词 [单核细胞化学吸引蛋白质1](#); [DNA](#); [克隆](#); [序列](#)

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Construction of human monocyte-chemoattractant protein-1 mutant-7 ND by recombinant PCR

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Abstract

AIM: To construct 7ND-the deletion mutant of human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 cDNA by recombinant PCR. METHODS: Using pBluescript-hμMCP-1 as template and two synthetic oligonucleotides containing restriction sites suitable for cloning as primers, the deletion mutant was introduced by recombinant PCR. Linking the 2 chains by recombinant PCR and cloning into T vector, the sequence was verified as 7ND cDNA with a length of 342 bp and was inserted into pcDNA3.1 eukaryotic expressing plasmid. RESULTS: A recombinant plasmid pcDNA3.1-7ND for cloning human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 cDNA mutant was successfully constructed. The results of sequencing proved that 7ND was the mutant of human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, which lacked the N-terminal amino acids 2 through 8. CONCLUSION: A clone of human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 mutant was obtained by recombinant PCR. This research has paved the way for further study on biological functions of 7ND.

Key words [Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1](#) [DNA](#) [Clone](#) [Sequence](#)

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