

# 依赖于DNA的RNA聚合酶的研究III. 615小鼠和白血病615小鼠(L615)肝细胞RNA聚合酶B的比较研究1)

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摘要 研究了正常的615小鼠和白血病615小鼠(L615)肝细胞的RNA聚合酶B, 发现两种肝细胞的RNA聚合酶B都可能存在着结合状态和游离状态的形式。在电泳图中L615 RNA聚合酶B有两条电泳区带是615 RNA聚合酶B所没有的。两种B酶的最适铵离子浓度都是90mM; 最适锰离子浓度为2mM; 镁离子的激活作用在10mM以下时, 酶活性随镁离子浓度增高而增强。两种RNA聚合酶B对α-鹅膏蕈碱的抑制作用都非常敏感, 而L615B酶更敏感一些。两种RNA聚合酶B都适合于利用变性的单链DNA作转录模板。

关键词

分类号

## STUDIES ON DNA-DEPENDENT RNA POLYMERASESIII. Comparative Strdy between Two RNA Polymerase B from Liver Cells of Normal 615 Mouse and Leukaemic 615 Mouse

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### Abstract

We have studied RNA polymerase B of normal cell and leukaemic cells from 615 mouse. It is found that two foudms of RNA polymerase B exist in liver cells, one of them is of engaged form, while the other is of free form. For comparison of RNA POLYMERASE B in leukaemic mouse (L615) with that of normal mouse (6150), we have found there are two protein bands associated closely with L615 enzyme B, but not with 615 enzyme B. For these two forms of enzyme, the optimum ionic strength of ammonium is about 90mM; the stimulating activities for the two enzymes, manganese ion is stronger than magnesium ion. The two kinds of RNA polymerase B are very sensitive to the inhibition of α-amantitine, but the L615 mouse RNA polymerase B is more sensitive. The denatured DNA is a suitable template for transcription of the two RNA polymerase B.

### Key words

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