

## 西藏青稞 LEA3 蛋白新抗旱基因的克隆与序列分析

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**摘要:** 以强抗旱青稞冬青 8 号和弱抗旱青稞品比 14 为材料, 将幼苗经干旱诱导处理 12 h 提取总 RNA, RT-PCR 同源克隆到 2 个有差异的 LEA3 蛋白抗旱基因的全编码框序列。冬青 8 号、品比 14 的 LEA3 蛋白基因序列全长分别为 661 bp 和 694 bp, 其中, 来源于品比 14 的 LEA3 蛋白基因编码框全长 639 bp, 编码含 213 个氨基酸残基的蛋白质, 该多肽含有 9 个重复的、由 11 个氨基酸残基组成的保守基元序列。而来源冬青 8 号的 LEA3 蛋白基因与之相比较缺少 33 bp 核苷酸外, 另有 6 个碱基的差异, 所编码的蛋白质也相应地缺少第 4 个保守基元序列, 由 8 个重复的保守基元序列组成。二者在 DNA 与氨基酸序列上的同源性分别为 94.38% 和 92.02%。结果证实抗旱性不同的青稞品种之间 LEA3 抗旱蛋白保守基元拷贝数有差异, 推测抗旱蛋白结构的差异可能对植物的抗旱性有影响。

**关键词:** 基因克隆; 序列分析; LEA3 蛋白; 青稞

## Cloning and Sequence Analysis of Novel Drought-Tolerance Gene Coding LEA3 Protein in Tibetan Hulless Barley

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**Abstract:** Late embryogenesis abundant (LEA) proteins were major group of proteins that were prominent in the stress response in various organisms including plants, algae, yeasts and bacteria. LEA3 protein was hydrophilic and accumulated in higher plants under conditions of extreme desiccation, during the last stage of seed formation, and during periods of water deficit in vegetative organs. In the present study, the most contrasting drought-tolerant genotypes were screened for comparing the differential sequences of gene coding LEA3 protein in Tibetan hulless barley, based on scoring of water loss rate (WLR), malondialdehyde and proline measured. And Dongqing 8 with the highest scores and Pinbi 14 with the lowest ones were selected for analyzing the differences between the genes coding LEA3 protein in Tibetan hulless barley. Total RNA of two selected barley cultivars was extracted after treating with dehydration for 12 hours, and the first strand cDNA was synthesized by mRNA reverse transcription based on the primers designed according to the homologous sequence from *Hordeum vulgare* L. registered in GenBank (No. X78205). RT-PCR products of gene coding LEA3 protein were cloned to pMD18-T vector. The recombinant pMD18-T plasmids, inserted interesting gene, were identified by PCR and restriction digestion, respectively. Results of sequence analysis revealed that both genes coding LEA3 protein contained entire open reading frames. The ORF of gene coding LEA3 protein from Dongqing 8 was composed of 606 bp, contrasting with 639bp from Pinbi 14. Accordingly, the deduced LEA3 protein in drought-tolerant genotype, Dongqing 8, was composed of 202 amino acid residues, while that of 213 amino acid residues in drought-sensitive genotype, Pinbi 14. The deduced LEA3 protein in the most tolerant genotype contains 8 repeats of an 11-amino acid motif that form amphiphilic  $\alpha$ -helical structure, accordingly it shares the same characteristics as the third group of LEA protein. Comparing with LEA3 protein of the most sensitive genotype, the deduced LEA3 protein in Dongqing 8 was absent of the fourth motif because of absence of 33 nucleotides. In addition, there was a mutation of 6 differential amino acid residues appeared between in Dongqing 8. The polarity of LEA3 protein in drought-tolerant genotype could be stronger than that in Pinbi 14, due to those 6 mutant amino acid residues. Respectively, both materials shared 94.38% and 92.02% similarity by DNA and amino acid sequence homological comparison. In the present study, differential number of repeated motifs was related to the most

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contrasting drought-resistant genotypes in Tibetan hulless barley. The differential hydrophilic capability of LEA3 protein could be related to differential number of repeated motifs, mostly to the polarity of mutant amino acid residues. Accordingly, it was suggested that differential configuration of drought-tolerant proteins may be contributed to capability of drought resistance in plants.

**Keywords:** Gene cloning; Sequence analysis; LEA3 protein, Tibetan hulless barley

高等植物胚胎发育晚期丰富蛋白 (late embryogenesis abundant proteins, LEA proteins) 是种子发育后期产生的一类小分子特异多肽, 这类蛋白与植物耐脱水性密切相关, 受植物的发育阶段、ABA 和脱水信号的调节<sup>[1-2]</sup>。根据氨基酸序列的同源性和特定的序列单元, LEA 蛋白被分为 4 类, 来自普通大麦 (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) 的 *HVA1* 基因编码大麦类群第 3 组 LEA 蛋白 (LEA3 蛋白), 通常含有多拷贝的 11 个氨基酸构成的保守基元序列 (TAQAAKEKAGE), 该基元序列可形成兼性  $\alpha$ -螺旋结构, 在植物细胞脱水时提供疏水区的亲水表面<sup>[3-5]</sup>。普遍认为 LEA3 蛋白基因的表达或蛋白积累与植物的渗透胁迫抗性正相关, Jayaprakash 等<sup>[6]</sup>和 Suprunova 等<sup>[7]</sup>也证实植物抗旱性的强弱与 LEA2 蛋白和 LEA3 蛋白在诱导胁迫早期的积累程度有关, Babu 等<sup>[8]</sup>已通过转大麦 *HVA1* 基因水稻证实 LEA3 蛋白具有抗旱保护功能。

干旱是限制作物生产的主要非生物逆境之一, 干旱导致的作物严重减产所造成的危害甚至超过病虫害和其他自然灾害所造成危害的总和, 培育和选择抗旱品种是解决干旱地区水资源不足的主要途径<sup>[9,10]</sup>。青稞是适应性较广的粮食作物之一, 在高原地区的食物保障中起着不可替代的作用, 近年来, 青稞的综合利用及品质改良在发达国家日趋受到重视<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究以西藏青稞为材料, 在抗旱性鉴定的基础上, 经苗期干旱诱导胁迫处理, 利用 RT-PCR 方法克隆到与大麦抗旱基因 *HVA1* 高度同源的基因, 为研究抗旱基因结构的差异对植物抗旱性的影响提供了参考, 也为基因工程培育作物抗旱新品种奠定基础。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 青稞材料 通过苗期失水率、丙二醛和脯氨酸含量的测定, 对 84 份西藏来源的青稞材料进行抗旱生理指标的检测, 选择其中抗旱性最强的品种冬青 8 号和抗旱性最弱的材料品比 14 为材料进行试验。

1.1.2 引物、主要试剂与菌种 LEA3 蛋白基因

上游引物 (P1) 5'-ATGGCCTCCAACCAGAAC-3', 下游引物 (P2) 5'-CGAAGACCAAACACGAC-3' 根据 GenBank 中大麦 (*H. vulgare* L.) 来源的 *HVA1* 基因相关序列 (X78205) 设计, 逆转录引物 Oligo (dT)<sub>18</sub> 为博瑞克生物公司产品。植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒及逆转录的相关试剂分别购自 TAKARA 生物公司和天为时代生物公司, *Taq* DNA 聚合酶购自华美生物公司, DNA 回收纯化试剂盒购自上海华舜生物工程有限公司, pMD18-T 载体及相关试剂系 TAKARA 生物公司产品, 大肠杆菌 JM109 为本实验室保存菌种, DNA 限制性内切酶购自 GIBCOBRL 公司, 引物的合成及序列的测定由 Invitrogen 生物公司上海分公司完成。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 植物总 RNA 的提取与逆转录反应 将冬青 8 号、品比 14 青稞种子置于铺 3 层滤纸的培养皿中, 以蒸馏水浸泡, 于 22℃ 和每天 12 h 光照的温室培养, 避免干旱。当幼苗的株高约 10 cm 时, 转移到干燥的吸水滤纸上, 干旱处理 12 h 后剪取幼苗, 按 RNA 操作试剂盒的方法提取植物总 RNA, 并进行第 1 链 cDNA 的合成。反应体系为 1  $\mu\text{g}$   $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  总 RNA 2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、5  $\times$  MMLV buffer 4  $\mu\text{L}$ 、10 mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  dNTP 2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、10 mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  Oligo (dT)<sub>18</sub> 1.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 、10 U RNase Inhibitor 和 10 U 逆转录酶, 加 0.01% DEPC 水至 20  $\mu\text{L}$ 。逆转录反应参数为 30℃ 10 min, 42℃ 45 min, 99℃ 5 min, 5℃ 5 min。

1.2.2 LEA3 蛋白基因的扩增 目的基因 PCR 扩增反应体系为逆转录产物 1.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 、1 U *Taq* DNA 聚合酶, 10  $\times$  buffer 2.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 、25 mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  1.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 、二甲亚砜 (DMSO) 1.5  $\mu\text{L}$ 、2.5 mmol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  dNTP 2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、10  $\mu\text{mol}$   $\text{L}^{-1}$  Forward Primer 2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、10  $\mu\text{mol}$   $\text{L}^{-1}$  Reverse Primer 2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、加  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$  至 25  $\mu\text{L}$ 。反应参数为 95℃ 10 min; 94℃ 40 s, 55℃ 40 s, 72℃ 1 min, 30 个循环; 72℃ 8 min。PCR 产物经 1.2% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳, 回收、纯化目的片段。

1.2.3 LEA3 蛋白基因的克隆与测序 按试剂盒说明, 将回收纯化的目的片段与 pMD18-T 载体进行连接, 并将连接产物转化 JM109 感受态细胞, 挑取阳性



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Dongqing 8  MASNQNQGSYHAGETKARTEBEKTCQMMGATKDEACQTTEATKQKAGETAEA.....AKQKAAEA 60
Pinbi 14     MASNQNQGSYHAGETKARTEBEKTCQMMGATKQKAGQTTEATKQKAGETAETAKTKQTGETEAARQKAAEA 71
X78205     MASNQNQGSYHAGETKARTEBEKTCQMMGATKQKAGQTTEATKQKAGETAETAKTKQTGETEAARQKAAEA 71

Dongqing 8  DKTACTAQAANKDKTYETAQAAKERAAQGGDQTGSTLGEKTEAAKQKAAERTTEAAKQKAAEAATEAAKQKAS 131
Pinbi 14     DKTACTAQAANKDKTYETAQAAKERAAQGGDQTGSALGERTEAAKQKAAETTEAAKQKAAEAATEAAKQKAS 142
X78205     DKTACTAQAANKDKTYETAQAAKERAAQGGDQTGSALGERTEAAKQKAAETTEAAKQKAAEAATEAAKQKAS 142

Dongqing 8  TAAQYTKESAVAGKDKTGSVLQQAGETVVNAVVGAKDAVANTLGMGGDNTSATKDATTGATVKDTTTTPRNH 202
Pinbi 14     TAAQYTKESAVAGKDKTGSVLQQAGETVVNAVVGAKDAVANTLGMGGDNTSATKDATTGATVKDTTTTTRNH 213
X78205     TAAQYTKESAVAGKDKTGSVLQQAGETVVNAVVGAKDAVANTLGMGGDNTSATKDATTGATVKDTTTTTRNH 213
    
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图 4 冬青 8 号、品比 14 与 *H. vulgare* L. LEA3 蛋白的氨基酸序列比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of amino acid sequence based on the deduced LEA3 proteins in Dongqing 8, Pinbi 14, and *H. vulgare* L. (X78205)

黑区代表同源性为 100%；蓝区代表核苷酸缺失；白区代表同源性为 0。

Sequences in black background mean 100% similarity, sequences in blue background mean absence of nucleotides, sequences in white background mean 0 similarity.

### 2.4 蛋白结构与分析

由于冬青 8 号 LEA3 蛋白基因第 154 ~ 186 之间的 33 个核苷酸序列的缺失,导致相应的 LEA3 蛋白缺少 Thr<sub>52</sub>-Ala<sub>62</sub> 的亲水保守基元序列,所缺少的序列

属于第 4 个保守基元重复序列;此外,另 6 个有差异氨基酸残基的比较结果表明,冬青 8 号差异的氨基酸残基的极性和带电性更高(表 1)。

表 1 冬青 8 号、品比 14 差异氨基酸极性的比较

Table 1 Comparison of polarity of 6 differential amino acids between Dongqing 8 and Pinbi 14

品种 Cultivar	1	2	3	4	5	6
品比 14	Gln <sub>32</sub>	Lys <sub>33</sub>	Ala <sub>106</sub>	Asp <sub>189</sub>	Ala <sub>197</sub>	Thr <sub>209</sub>
Pinbi 14	极性/-	非极性/正	非极性/-	极性/正	非极性/-	极性/-
	Polar/-	Nonpolar/Positive	Nonpolar/-	Polar/+	Nonpolar/-	Polar/-
冬青 8 号	Asp <sub>12</sub>	Glu <sub>33</sub>	Thr <sub>55</sub>	Asn <sub>178</sub>	Thr <sub>186</sub>	Pro <sub>198</sub>
Dongqing 8	极性/-	极性/负	极性/-	极性/-	极性/-	非极性/-
	Polar/-	Polar/Negative	Polar/-	Polar/-	Polar/-	Nonpolar/-

“极性”代表极性氨基酸,“非极性”代表非极性氨基酸;“-”表示不带电荷,“正”代表正电荷,“负”代表负电荷。

Polar represents polar amino acid residues, nonpolar represents nonpolar amino acid residues; “-” represents no charge, positive represents positive charge, negative represents negative charge.

### 3 讨论

LEA 蛋白是一大类与逆境相关的蛋白质,迄今为止,LEA2 蛋白基因(即脱水素基因, *Dhn*)和 LEA3 蛋白基因是麦类作物中研究最多的 2 类抗旱基因,已有的研究结果证实 LEA3 蛋白的累积程度与植物的抗旱性呈正相关<sup>[12-14]</sup>。其中 LEA3 蛋白主要存在于细胞质中,根据氨基酸序列特征推断,LEA3 蛋白对植物组织脱水的保护性在于它的多拷贝基元重复序列能形成具有高度亲水性的兼性  $\alpha$ -螺旋结构,目前尚无试验数据证明基元拷贝数与抗旱性强弱之间的相关性<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

在对青稞苗期失水率、丙二醛和脯氨酸等抗旱生理指标测定的基础上,对西藏来源的青稞材料进行了抗旱性鉴定,并选取抗旱性差异最大的 2 份青稞材料冬青 8 号、品比 14,采用 RT-PCR 技术对

LEA3 蛋白编码抗旱基因的 cDNA 序列进行同源克隆,结果发现,二甲基亚砷(占反应体系的 6% ~ 10%)对目的基因的专一性扩增影响很大,在 PCR 反应体系中不加入二甲基亚砷得到的目的片段专一性很低而且难以连接到克隆载体上。通过对目的基因 DNA 序列与所推导的氨基酸序列分析结果表明,LEA3 蛋白在这两品种间存在差异性,主要表现在保守基元序列拷贝数的差异,青稞不同品系之间的 LEA3 蛋白基因到底有着怎样的同源差异性,这些同源差异性 with 抗旱性之间有着怎样的联系,有待进一步研究。

从现有的研究结果看,不同物种来源的 LEA3 蛋白在 11 个氨基酸残基组成的保守的基元重复序列的拷贝数上有所差异,例如:在棉花中 LEAD7 蛋白的保守基元拷贝数只有 5 个,油菜 LEA76 蛋白含有 13 个重复的保守基元,而大豆 pCmPM8 和

pGmPM10 编码的蛋白则多达 30 个相连的保守基元序列<sup>[17-19]</sup>。所报道的 LEA3 蛋白保守基元拷贝数在同一物种中相对稳定,但笔者发现在抗旱性强弱不同的青稞品系与 LEA3 蛋白保守基元拷贝数之间存在联系,即在同一作物品种中 LEA3 蛋白基因也具有多态现象,表现在强抗旱品种冬青 8 号的 LEA3 蛋白缺少第 4 个保守基元序列。除了 LEA3 蛋白的保守基元拷贝数的差异,编码框也有 6 个碱基的突变,导致冬青 8 号 LEA3 蛋白差异的氨基酸更有极性,这种有差异的 LEA3 抗旱蛋白可能具有更高的亲水能力,进而对植物的抗旱性及抗旱能力产生直接的影响。LEA3 蛋白保守基元拷贝数的差异与亲水能力的关系,以及这种差异对作物抗旱性的影响,正在进一步研究中。

#### 4 结论

抗旱性不同的青稞的 LEA3 蛋白基因的 cDNA 序列表现出差异,与品比 14 相比,强抗旱品种冬青 8 号的 LEA3 蛋白除缺少第 4 个保守基元重复序列外,还有 6 个氨基酸残基发生改变,这种差异可能对植物的抗旱性有直接影响。

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