

## 中药材乌梢蛇及其混淆品的 DNA 序列分析鉴别

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DNA 序列分析鉴别是中药材品种鉴定的新方法<sup>[1]</sup>, 已应用于海马、龟甲、鳖甲等中药材的鉴定<sup>[2~7]</sup>。

目前商品流通中乌梢蛇(ZAOCYS)药材的混淆品种类较多, 游蛇科(Colubridae)的常见种类都有可能被当作乌梢蛇制成药材, 品种鉴定困难<sup>[8]</sup>。而蛇类药材的分子遗传标记鉴别仅有 RAPD 方法鉴别的报道<sup>[9]</sup>。为深入蛇类药材分子遗传标记鉴别研究, 寻找更为理想的鉴别方法, 本文用 Cyt *b* 基因片段序列测定的结果对乌梢蛇药材及其混淆品和原动物进行鉴别。

## 材 料 和 方 法

材料 中药材乌梢蛇及其混淆品 7 种共 12 件标本, 购自各地药材市场, 并常温保存 3 年以上。原动物标本 10 种各 1 件, 样品取材后置 -20℃ 冻存备用。DNA 序列分析通常用新鲜的组织标本为提取模板 DNA 的材料, 因为从新鲜组织中提取的 DNA 质量高, 便于后续的实验研究。本文所用原动物新鲜组织样品还作为阳性对照。样品来源和种类见表 1, 其中 7 种蛇有 2 个以上样品(含药材和原动物)。

Tab 1 Samples used in the present study

Species	Code	Sources of Tissue	Localities
<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Zd	F(1)* D(3)	Jiangsu, Hubei, Guangxi
<i>Ela phe taeniura</i>	Et	F(1) D(2)	Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi
<i>E. mandarina</i>	Ema	F(1)	Anhui
<i>E. rufodorsata</i>	Er	F(1) D(2)	Jiangsu, Jiangxi
<i>E. carinata</i>	Ec	F(1) D(1)	Anhui, Hubei
<i>E. bimaculata</i>	Eb	F(1)	Jiangsu
<i>E. schrenckii</i>	Es	F(1)	Jiangsu
<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	Sa	F(1) D(2)	Jiangsu, Jiangxi
<i>Dinodon rufosonatum</i>	Dr	F(1) D(1)	Jiangsu, Guangdong
<i>Ptyx korros</i>	Pk	F(1) D(1)	Anhui, Fujian

\* F: frozen muscle, D: dried muscle. Numbers in brackets indicate sample number.

DNA 的提取和 Cyt *b* 基因片段的扩增 新鲜标本的 DNA 提取同王义权等<sup>[10]</sup>, 药材标本 DNA 提取过程同前<sup>[9]</sup>。

引物为 Kocher 等设计<sup>[11]</sup>, 分别为 L14841(5'-AAAAAAGCTTCCATCCAACATCTCAGCATGATGAAA-3')和 H15149(5'-AAACTGCAGCCCCTCA GAATGATATTTGTCCTCA-3'), 该对引物可扩增

约 308 bp 的 Cyt *b* 基因片段。反应的体积为 100  $\mu$ l, 内含模板 DNA 约(10~100) ng, 10 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 50 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> KCl, 2.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 4 种 dNTP(dATP, dGTP, dCTP 和 dTTP)各 150  $\mu$ mol·L<sup>-1</sup>, 0.01% 明胶, 3 U Taq DNA 聚合酶, 每一引物 0.3  $\mu$ mol·L<sup>-1</sup>。PCR 反应在 2400 型基因扩增仪(PE 公司)上进行, 反应液先经 95℃ 预变性 4 min, 然后 95℃ 40 s 变性, 55℃ 1 min 复性, 72℃ 2 min 延伸, 完成 35 个循环后, 72℃ 7 min 补齐。以 ddH<sub>2</sub>O 代替模板 DNA 作空白对照。

PCR 产物的纯化及银染测序 PCR 产物用 Wizard<sup>TM</sup> PCR Preps DNA 纯化试剂盒纯化, 按试剂

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盒操作指南进行。Sanger 终止法进行测序反应, DNA 测序试剂盒、银染试剂盒均为 Promega 产品, 操作过程按测序试剂盒手册进行。

数据分析 所得 DNA 序列输入计算机, 经对位排列后, 用分子系统发育分析软件 MEGA 统计各样品 DNA 序列间的差异百分率和转换/颠换数。

### 结 果

以上述 22 个样品中提得的 DNA 为模板, 扩增得到约 308 bp 的 Cyt *b* 基因片段, 测序结果经对位排列后得到 246 bp 的 DNA 序列(图 1), 共有 101 个碱基变异位点, 轻链中 A, T, C 和 G 的含量分别为(29.3~30.0)%, (27.2~32.1)%, (22.4~30.1)% 和(11.4~13.7)%, 平均为 31.6%, 29.5%, 26.8% 和 12.2%。不同种间的碱基替代率(差异百分率)为(11.84~23.98)%, 平均为 16.85%(表 2), 而乌梢蛇 4 个样品间的碱基替代率为(0.41~4.06)%, 平均为 2.52%, 其余各种的种内样品间的碱基替代率为(0~2.03)%, 平均为 0.45%, 在 7 个有 2 个以上样品的种中, 种内碱基替代率总平均为 1.14%, 种间与种内相差 15 倍; 不同种间的碱基颠换率为(1.63~11.38)%, 平均为 6.45%, 种内的碱基颠换

率为(0~0.81)%, 平均颠换率为 0.16%, 二者相差 40 倍; 转换率在种间为(6.91~13.82)%, 平均为 10.23%, 种内为(0~3.66)%, 平均为 0.97%, 两者相差 11 倍。

### 讨 论

本研究包括的动物种类共有 10 种, 在有 2 个以上样品的 7 种蛇中, 该 Cyt *b* 基因片段在 6 个种中有种内的 DNA 序列变异。另一方面, Cyt *b* 基因是动物线粒体上一个编码蛋白质的基因, 有一定的保守性, 在我们所得的蛇类这一基因片段中, 种内个体间 DNA 序列差异的百分数仅为(0~4.06)%, 总平均为 1.14%。而种间 DNA 序列差异在(11.84~23.98)%之间, 平均为 16.85%。种内 DNA 序列差异百分数远远低于种间的差异百分数, 两者之间有非常显著的差异( $P < 0.01$ )。可见 Cyt *b* 基因在这些种内高度保守。这种在种内个体间的序列差异很小, 而种间的序列差异却较大的 DNA 片段, 正是物种鉴别的理想标记。因此, Cyt *b* 基因片段的 DNA 序列是鉴别蛇类药材原动物种类的一种良好分子标记。

**Tab 2 Numbers of transitions / transversions (above diagonal) and substitution percentage (below diagonal) for Cyt *b* gene fragment sequences of 10 species of snakes**

Code*	Zd1	Zd2	Zd3	Zd4	Et1	Et2	Et3	Ema	Er1	Er2	Er3	Ec1	Ec2	Eb	Es	Sa1	Sa2	Sa3	Dr1	Dr2	Pk1	Pk2
Zd1		0/1	4/2	7/1	23/16	24/16	24/16	24/13	27/13	18/13	17/13	24/13	25/13	20/15	24/12	25/20	25/20	25/20	30/10	32/11	26/9	25/9
Zd2	0.41		4/1	7/0	22/15	23/15	23/15	23/14	27/12	18/12	17/12	21/14	22/14	18/16	22/13	23/18	23/18	23/18	26/11	28/12	24/9	23/9
Zd3	2.44	2.07		9/1	25/16	26/16	26/16	26/15	19/13	20/13	19/13	24/15	25/15	19/17	22/14	26/20	26/20	26/20	30/12	32/13	26/11	25/11
Zd4	3.25	2.89	4.06		25/15	26/15	26/15	26/14	21/12	22/12	21/12	23/14	24/14	23/16	19/13	28/19	28/19	28/19	31/11	33/12	29/10	28/10
Et1	15.85	15.29	16.67	16.26		1/0	1/0	22/19	20/17	21/17	20/17	23/19	24/19	25/16	26/16	30/28	30/28	30/28	27/18	27/19	30/19	29/19
Et2	16.33	15.77	17.14	16.73	0.41		2/0	23/18	21/16	22/16	21/16	24/18	25/18	26/15	27/16	29/27	29/27	29/27	28/17	28/18	29/18	28/18
Et3	16.26	15.70	17.07	16.67	0.41	0.82		23/19	21/17	22/17	21/17	24/19	25/19	26/16	27/16	31/28	31/28	31/28	27/18	27/19	31/19	30/19
Ema	13.88	13.69	15.51	14.69	16.73	16.80	17.14		23/6	24/6	23/6	26/12	25/12	24/10	24/9	29/21	29/21	29/21	28/17	28/18	29/14	28/14
Er1	12.88	12.45	13.73	14.16	15.88	15.95	16.31	12.50		1/0	0/0	18/10	19/10	20/8	23/7	24/17	24/17	24/17	22/15	22/16	25/13	24/13
Er2	13.30	12.88	14.16	14.59	16.31	16.38	16.74	12.93	0.43		1/0	19/10	20/10	21/8	24/7	25/17	25/17	25/17	23/15	23/16	26/13	25/13
Er3	12.88	12.45	13.73	14.16	15.88	15.95	16.31	12.50	0	0.43		18/10	19/10	20/8	23/7	24/17	24/17	24/17	22/15	22/16	25/13	24/13
Ec1	15.04	14.46	15.85	15.04	17.07	17.14	17.48	15.51	12.02	12.45	12.02		1/0	25/4	26/7	31/19	31/19	31/19	27/15	26/14	28/18	27/18
Ec2	15.45	14.88	16.26	15.45	17.48	17.55	17.89	15.10	12.45	12.88	12.45	0.41		26/4	25/7	32/19	32/19	32/19	28/15	27/14	29/18	28/18
Eb	14.29	14.11	14.69	15.92	16.73	16.80	17.41	13.93	12.07	12.50	12.07	11.84	12.24		27/9	21/21	21/21	21/21	28/15	28/14	25/18	24/18
Es	14.63	14.46	14.63	13.01	17.07	17.55	17.48	13.47	12.88	13.30	12.88	13.41	13.01	14.69		34/22	34/22	34/22	28/14	30/15	30/15	29/15
Sa1	18.29	16.94	18.70	19.11	23.58	22.86	23.98	20.41	17.60	18.03	17.60	20.33	20.73	17.14	22.76		0/0	0/0	23/22	23/21	24/25	23/25
Sa2	18.29	16.94	18.70	19.11	23.58	22.86	23.98	20.41	17.60	18.03	17.60	20.33	20.73	17.14	22.76	0		0/0	23/22	23/21	24/25	23/25
Sa3	18.29	16.94	18.70	19.11	23.58	22.86	23.98	20.41	17.60	18.03	17.60	20.33	20.73	17.14	22.76	0	0		23/22	23/21	24/25	23/25
Dr1	16.26	15.29	17.07	17.07	18.29	18.37	18.29	18.37	15.88	16.31	15.88	17.07	17.48	17.55	17.07	18.29	18.29	18.29		4/1	29/13	28/13
Dr2	17.48	16.53	18.29	18.29	18.70	18.78	18.70	19.59	16.31	16.74	16.31	16.26	16.67	17.14	18.29	17.89	17.89	17.89	2.03		29/14	28/14
Pk1	14.23	13.64	15.04	15.85	19.92	19.18	20.33	17.96	16.31	16.74	16.31	18.70	19.11	17.55	18.29	19.92	19.92	19.92	17.07	17.48		1/0
Pk2	13.82	13.22	14.63	15.45	19.51	18.78	19.92	17.55	15.88	16.31	15.88	18.29	18.70	17.14	17.89	19.51	19.51	19.51	16.67	17.07	0.41	

\* Codes are same to Tab 1.

Zd1	TACAAATCAC	AACCGGTTTC	TTCTAGCCA	TCCACTACAC	AGCCAACATC	AACTTGCCT	TTTCATCCAT	CGTCCATATC
Zd2	.....	????	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zd3	.....	.....	C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A.....
Zd4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....T
Et1	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T
Et2	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T
Et3	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T
Ema	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....T
Er1	????????	????G	.....C	.....G	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....C
Er2	????????	????G	.....C	.....G	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....G
Er3	????????	????G	.....C	.....G	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....C
Ec1	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....A
Ec2	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....A
Eb	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....A
Es	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....T
Sa1	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....G
Sa2	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....G
Sa3	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....G
Dr1	.....CT	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....G	.....T	.....T	.....T
Dr2	.....CT	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....G	.....T	.....T	.....T
Pk1	.....C	.....CT	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....TG
Pk2	.....C	.....CT	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....TG
Zd1	ACACGAGACG	TCCCCTATGG	ATGAATCATA	CAAAAACCTTC	ATGCAATTGG	AGCATCCATA	TTTTTTATCT	GCATCTACAT
Zd2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zd3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zd4	.....	.....	.....	.....T	.....	.....	.....T	.....
Et1	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....C
Et2	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....C
Et3	.....T	.....A	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....C
Ema	.....T	.....A	.....G	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....A	.....C
Er1	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....C
Er2	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....C
Er3	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....C
Ec1	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....C
Ec2	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....C
Eb	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....G	.....CA	.....T	.....A	.....C
Es	.....T	.....A	.....GT	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T
Sa1	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....GC	.....AGC	.....C	.....C
Sa2	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....GC	.....AGC	.....C	.....C
Sa3	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....GC	.....AGC	.....C	.....C
Dr1	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....T
Dr2	.....T	.....T	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....T
Pk1	.....G	.....A	.....C	.....G	.....T	.....C	.....G	.....C
Pk2	.....G	.....A	.....C	.....G	.....T	.....C	.....G	.....C
Zd1	TCACATTGCA	CGCGGACTAT	ACTACGGATC	TTACCTAAAC	AAAAATGTGT	GACTATCAGG	AAACCACCTC	CTAATAATCC
Zd2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zd3	C.....	.....	.....T	.....	.....	.....C	.....	.....G
Zd4	.....	.....	.....T	.....	.....T	.....G	.....C	.....T
Et1	.....T	.....C	.....G	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....T
Et2	.....T	.....C	.....G	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....T
Et3	.....T	.....C	.....G	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....T
Ema	.....TG	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....?	.....T	.....T	.....A
Er1	.....C	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....G	.....A
Er2	.....C	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....G	.....A
Er3	.....C	.....A	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....C	.....G	.....A
Ec1	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....T
Ec2	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....T
Eb	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....T
Es	.....C	.....T	.....A	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....T
Sa1	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....G	.....A
Sa2	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....G	.....A
Sa3	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....T	.....G	.....A
Dr1	.....C	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....C	.....T
Dr2	.....C	.....C	.....T	.....T	.....C	.....A	.....C	.....T
Pk1	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....TA	.....T	.....T	.....TT
Pk2	.....C	.....A	.....T	.....A	.....TA	.....T	.....T	.....TT

Fig 1 Alignments of Cyt *b* gene fragment sequences (L-strand) of 10 species of snakes (Codes are the same as in Tab 1. For species with two or more samples, the first one is from original animal).

在药材分子标记鉴定过程中,通过对药材 Cyt *b* 基因片段的 DNA 序列分析,将检品的 Cyt *b* 基因与正品药材的 Cyt *b* 基因的同源 DNA 序列进行比较,即可正确地鉴别出待检样品是否为正品药材。一般异种间该 DNA 片段序列差异至少大于 11.84%。而正品中药材乌梢蛇种内个体间的序列差异不会大于 5%(本研究中的 4 个不同来源的乌梢蛇样品的序列差异最大者为 4.06%)。如已建立了正品和常见伪、混品种同源 DNA 序列的数据库,检品 DNA 测序后,通过与数据库中的正品乌梢蛇药材的同源 DNA 序列比较,即可准确地鉴别出检品是否为正品药材。反之,还可与数据库中其它种蛇的同源 DNA 序列比较,便可确定检品的原动物的来源。本研究通过比较蛇的 Cyt *b* 基因 246 bp 的同源 DNA 序列,可以准确地区分出中药材乌梢蛇及其混淆品。

此外,用新鲜的原动物标本为材料提取、扩增 DNA,并将扩增片段纯化和测序,结果可作为阳性对照。从图 1 的 DNA 序列中还可见,如原动物为同一种,无论 DNA 模板来自新鲜标本还是来自药材标本,所得 DNA 序列在种内个体间完全相同(见图 1 中 Sa1, Sa2 和 Sa3 之间, Er1 和 Er3 之间)或仅少数碱基有差异。这种微小的差异反映了种内的遗传多样性,这一结果表明在 DNA 提取、扩增过程中,本实验采取的防止和去除药材被外源 DNA 污染的措施可行,得到的 DNA 片段确实来自药材标本,测序结果可靠。

用 DNA 序列分析的方法进行中药材 DNA 分子标记鉴别,只需一小块干药材,将其表面刮弃,从内部取极少量的样品即可提得足够用于 PCR 扩增的 DNA 模板,然后进行 DNA 序列分析研究。该方法准确性高,不同种间区别十分明显,重现性很好,

不仅能鉴别药材的真伪,而且还随着某一类药材及其伪、混品 DNA 序列数据的积累,能准确鉴别出的伪、混品原动、植物的种类也将增多。但不足之处是该方法实验程序繁杂,技术难度较大,鉴定成本较高,在 DNA 提取和扩增过程中要严格防止外源 DNA 的污染,需要较好的实验条件。

关键词 乌梢蛇药材;DNA 序列;Cyt *b* 基因;分子标记;鉴定

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# AUTHENTICATION OF THE CHINESE CRUDE DRUG “WUSHAOSHE” (*ZAOCYS DHUMNADES*) AND ITS SUBSTITUTES BY DNA SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

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**ABSTRACT** **AIM:** To distinguish the commercial crude drug “wushaoshe” (*Zaocys dhumnades*) from its substitutes, especially when they were cut into pieces, is difficult. In order to solve the problem, the Cyt *b* gene fragment both of “Wushaoshe” and of its substitutes together with their corresponding original animals were sequenced in the present research. **METHODS:** Cyt *b* gene fragment of about 308 bps was amplified using a pair of universal primers, L14841 and H15149. The PCR products were purified and then sequenced by silver staining DNA sequencing technique. **RESULTS:** DNA sequence of 246 bps Cyt *b* gene fragment were obtained from 22 individuals including *Zaocys dhumnades* and 9 other species of common colubrid snakes. Among the sequence data, 101 varied sites were found. The interspecific substitution varies from 11.84% to 23.98% with an average of 16.85%. The intraspecific substitution varies from 0 to 4.06% with an average of 1.14%. The former is fifteen times of the latter. **CONCLUSION:** The Cyt *b* gene fragments were highly conservative at intraspecific level in the snake, while they were less conservative at interspecific level. Hence, the sequence of this fragment is a good molecular marker for identification of the crude snake drugs.

**KEY WORDS** snake drugs; DNA sequence; Cyt *b* gene; molecular marker; identification