

## SSH 技术筛选 干扰素真核表达载体转染细胞的下调基因

钟彦伟<sup>1\*\*</sup>, 成 军<sup>2</sup>, 曲建慧<sup>1</sup>, 张黎颖<sup>2</sup>, 郭 江<sup>2</sup>, 李晓东<sup>1</sup>

(1. 解放军第 302 医院传染病研究所病毒性肝炎研究室, 北京 100039; 2. 北京地坛医院传染病研究所, 北京 100011)

### Screening and Cloning of the Target Genes Down-regulated by $\alpha$ -interferon plasmid Using Suppression Subtractive Hybridization Technique

ZHONG Yan-Wei<sup>1\*\*</sup>, CHENG Jun<sup>2</sup>, QU Jian-Hui<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Li-Ying<sup>2</sup>, GUO Jiang<sup>2</sup>, LI Xiao-Dong<sup>1</sup>

(1. Center for Viral Hepatitis Research, Institute of Infectious Diseases, Chinese PLA 302 Hospital, Beijing 100039, China;  
2. Institute of Infectious Diseases, Beijing Ditan Hospital, Beijing 100011, China)

**Abstract:** The suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) and bioinformatics techniques were used for screening and cloning of the target genes down-regulated by  $\alpha$ -interferon in HepG2. The mRNA was isolated from HepG2 cells transfected pcDNA3.1(-)IFN  $\alpha$  and pcDNA3.1(-) empty vector, respectively, and SSH method was employed to analyze the differentially expressed DNA sequence between the two groups. After restriction enzyme *Rsa* I digestion, small sizes cDNAs were obtained. Then tester cDNA from pcDNA3.1(-) empty vector transfected cell was divided into two groups and ligated to the specific adaptor 1 and adaptor 2, respectively. After tester cDNA was hybridized with driver cDNA twice and underwent two times of nested PCR, the products were subcloned into T/A plasmid vectors to set up the subtractive library. Amplification of the library was carried out with *E. coli* strain DH5 $\alpha$ . The cDNA was sequenced and analyzed in GenBank with Blast search. The subtractive library of genes down-regulated by  $\alpha$ -interferon was constructed successfully. The amplified library contained 50 clones, of which 37 clones had 200-1000 bp inserts. Sequence analysis indicated that 22 clones containing the coding sequences, of which 19 had homology in the GenBank and 3 were unknown. The obtained sequences may be target genes regulated by  $\alpha$ -interferon, and some genes encode proteins involved in cell cycle regulation, metabolism, and cell apoptosis.

**Key words:**  $\alpha$ -interferon; Down-regulated; Suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH)

**摘要:** 筛选  $\alpha$ -干扰素质粒转染下调相关基因。以  $\alpha$ -干扰素表达质粒 pcDNA3.1(-)IFN  $\alpha$  转染 HepG2 细胞, 同时以空载体 pcDNA3.1(-)为对照; 制备转染后的细胞裂解液, 从中提取 mRNA 并合成 cDNA, 经 *Rsa*I 酶切后将来自 pcDNA3.1(-)转染的 cDNA 分成两组, 分别与两种不同的接头 adaptor 1 和 adaptor 2 衔接, 再与来自 pcDNA3.1(-)IFN  $\alpha$  转染的 cDNA 进行两次消减杂交及两次抑制性 PCR, 将产物与 T/A 载体连接, 构建 cDNA 消减文库, 并转染大肠杆菌进行文库扩增, 随机挑选克隆 PCR 后进行测序及同源性分析。成功构建人  $\alpha$ -干扰素质粒转染下调相关基因差异表达的 cDNA。所获得的 50 个克隆中, 随机挑选 37 个克隆均含有插入片段, 将这些克隆进行序列测定, 并通过生物信息学分析获得其全长基因序列, 结果共获得 22 种编码基因, 其中 3 种为未知功能的基因。筛选到的 cDNA 序列, 包括与细胞生长调节、物质代谢和细胞凋亡密切相关的一些蛋白编码基因。

**关键词:**  $\alpha$ -干扰素; 下调; 抑制性消减杂交技术(SSH)

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慢性乙型病毒性肝炎严重危害我国人民健康。到目前为止还没有有效而可靠的治疗办法。虽然

干扰素 (IFN  $\alpha$ ) 有一定的抗病毒作用, 但研究表明仅对 30% ~ 40% 的病人有效。拉米夫定虽然有一

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\*\* 通讯作者: 钟彦伟 (1965-), 女, 吉林省籍, 副研究员, 医学硕士, 主要从事肝脏疾病治疗及发病机理的研究。

Corresponding author. Tel: 010-66933392, E-mail: zhongyanwei@126.com

定效果,但病毒的高抵抗率限制了其治疗作用。因此,对干扰素治疗无效的患者仍需探索新的治疗途径。近年来有研究证明,干扰素(IFN)可有效治疗IFN治疗无效的慢性乙肝患者<sup>[1-2]</sup>。也有研究者推荐对HBeAg阴性/HBV DNA阳性的慢性乙型肝炎患者用IFN治疗<sup>[3-4]</sup>。为探索干扰素与肝细胞蛋白相互作用的分子生物学机制,我们利用抑制性消减杂交技术构建干扰素质粒作用于肝母细胞瘤细胞系HepG2细胞的cDNA消减文库,筛选差异表达的基因片段,并应用生物信息学进行分析。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 实验材料

HepG2细胞及感受态大肠杆菌DH5 $\alpha$ 为本室保存,pcDNA3.1(-)真核表达载体购自Invitrogen公司;FuGENE6转染试剂购自Roche公司,mRNA Purification试剂盒购自Amersham Pharmacia Biotech公司,PCR-Select cDNA Subtraction试剂盒、50 $\times$ PCR Enzyme Mix、Advantage PCR Cloning试剂盒购自Clontech公司,High Pure PCR Product Purification试剂盒购自Boehringer Mannheim公司,T7、SP6通用引物及pGEM-Teasy载体购自Promega公司。真核表达质粒pcDNA3.1(-)由本室构建。用FuGENE6转染试剂将2 $\mu$ g pcDNA3.1(-)-IFN及pcDNA3.1(-)空载体分别转染35 mm平皿HepG2细胞,48h后收获细胞。使用mRNA Purification试剂盒,直接提取转染了重组表达质粒及空载体的HepG2细胞mRNA,经琼脂糖凝胶电泳及分光光度计进行定性定量分析。

### 1.2 消减杂交文库的建立

采用Clontech公司的PCR-Select cDNA Subtraction Kit,常规SSH方法按说明书进行。以转染了重组表达质粒及空载体的HepG2细胞mRNA为模板逆转录合成双链cDNA(dscDNA),把来自pcDNA3.1(-)空载体转染细胞获得的dscDNA标记为测试Tester,把来自pcDNA3.1(-)-IFN转染细胞获得的dscDNA标记为驱动Driver,dscDNA经Rsa(一种识别4碱基序列的内切酶)消化,产生相对较短的平端片段,纯化酶切产物。将Tester的dscDNA分为两份,分别连接试剂盒提供的特殊设计的寡核苷酸接头Adapter 1和Adapter 2,然后与过量的Driver dscDNA进行杂交;合并两种杂交产物后再与Driver dscDNA作第2次杂交。扩增产物与pGEM-Teasy载体连接,转化DH5 $\alpha$ 感受态细菌,在含氨苄青霉素的

LB/X-gal/IPTG培养板上,37 $^{\circ}$ C培养18 h。共得到50个白色菌落,以pGEM-Teasy载体多克隆位点两端T7/SP6引物对随机挑选的37个克隆进行菌落PCR扩增,证明含有插入片段(200~1 000bp)后,将这些克隆送测序(上海申友公司),并且应用生物信息学将测得序列与GenBank数据库进行同源性分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 mRNA定性定量分析

使用高质量的mRNA是保证cDNA高产量的前提。紫外分光检测显示,转染了真核表达质粒及空载体的HepG2细胞提取mRNA分别为4.18 $\mu$ g和4.19 $\mu$ g,A260/A280=2.06。应用20g/L琼脂糖凝胶电泳见mRNA为大于500 bp清晰慧尾片状条带,证实mRNA质量完全满足进行消减杂交的要求。

### 2.2 dscDNA两端连接效率检测

dscDNA与接头连接效率的高低是决定抑制性消减杂交成败的最关键步骤。将连接有adaptor1和adaptor2的两组dscDNA分别用不同的特异性引物(看家基因甘油三磷酸脱氢酶G3PDH引物)进行28个循环扩增,产物用2.0%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳鉴定。结果显示两组dscDNA扩增产物浓度相当,说明dscDNA已经与接头高效率连接。

### 2.3 cDNA消减文库消减效率的鉴定

以1 $\mu$ L消减及未消减PCR产物为模板,用G3PDH引物进行PCR扩增,分别在18、23、28、33次循环结束时从体系中吸取5 $\mu$ L进行电泳鉴定。结果显示:与未消减组PCR产物相比,消减组PCR产物中G3PDH基因产物大大减少,说明所构建的消减文库具有很高的消减效率(图1)。

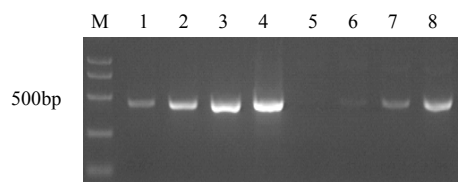


图1 消减效率分析

Fig.1 Analyse of subtractive efficiency

1~4: unsubtractive, 5-8: subtractive, primer G3PDH, PCR cycle 18,23,28,33

### 2.4 差异表达cDNA片段的扩增及克隆

杂交产物经两轮PCR扩增后,菌落PCR扩增结果显示为200~1 000 bp大小不等的插入片段,所获得的50个克隆中随机挑选37个克隆均含有插入片段,这些条带可能代表差异表达的基因片段(图2)。

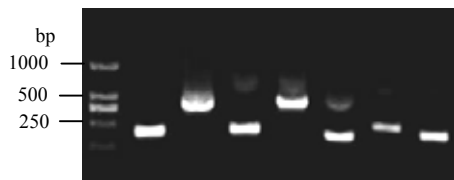


图2 部分克隆 PCR 鉴定电泳图

Fig.2 Some clones PCR electrophoretogram

### 2.5 cDNA 测序与同源性分析结果

将 22 个克隆基因, 与 GenBank 数据库进行初步比较。其中 19 个克隆均与已知基因的部分序列高度同源(99%~100%), 3 个克隆未检索到任何相应的相似序列, 可能为未知功能的基因。

表 1 阳性克隆与 GenBank 同源序列比较结果  
Table1 List of genes down-regulated by IFN-

Homologous protein	Homologous clones	Homology (%)
Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C1 (Catalytic activity)	1	99
dihydrodiol dehydrogenase	1	99
ribosomal protein	9	99-100
scar protein	1	100
eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 subunit 3	1	100
heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H2A histone family, member Z (H2AFZ)	2	100
myosin, light polypeptide 6(MYL6)	1	99
Human meningioma-expressed antigen 6 (MEA6)	1	100
alpha-2-macroglobulin	1	100
Unknown function protein (KIAA0101)	3	100
Total clones	22	

## 3 讨论

本研究利用抑制性消减杂交技术 (Suppression subtractive hybridization, SSH) [5-7] 筛选并克隆 干扰素质粒转染下调靶基因, 推测其在体内可能存在功能的线索。SSH 方法是近年发展起来的一项新的基因克隆技术, 与传统的方法比较, 具有实验周期短、易操作、可靠性高、假阳性率低等特点, 能有效地分离扩增低丰度特异表达的基因, 可以在较短的时间内获得较理想的实验结果 [8-9]。我们将真核表达载体 pcDNA3.1(-)-IFN $\alpha$ , 转染肝母细胞瘤细胞系 HepG2, 同时以空白载体转染相同细胞系, 以 2 种转染的细胞系中提取的 mRNA 为起始材料, 应用 SSH 方法成功地构建了 干扰素质粒下调相关基因差异表达的 cDNA 消减文库, 挑选 37 个克隆测序分析, 结果主要包括两种类型的序列, 即已知功能的基因序列和未知功能的基因序列。在本次

实验中获得 3 种差异表达的未知功能序列, 对其基因结构和功能正在研究之中。

在已知功能基因序列中, 主要包括: 细胞内结构与细胞生长相关蛋白, 如核糖体蛋白、异种核糖核蛋白等。参与细胞内代谢的蛋白基因, 如 Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C1、脱氢酶 dihydrodiol dehydrogenase、组织蛋白酶(H2AFZ)。

参与细胞信号转导的蛋白基因, 如真核转录起始因子 3 亚基 3。未知功能基因序列, 如 KIAA0101, 功能有待进一步研究。

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