

柑橘体细胞胚发生基因 *CsHB1* 特异肽段 多克隆抗体的制备及其蛋白动态检测

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摘要:【目的】构建柑橘 HD-ZIP II 转录因子 *CsHB1* 基因的原核表达系统, 制备多克隆抗体, 并检测抗体在‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤体胚诱导阶段中的特异性, 为研究 *CsHB1* 基因在柑橘体细胞胚发生过程中的功能奠定基础。【方法】构建柑橘 HD-ZIP II 转录因子 *CsHB1* 基因的原核表达载体 pGEX4T-CsHB1-N, 转化大肠杆菌诱导目的融合蛋白的表达, 并制备获得多克隆抗体 anti-CsHB1-N。通过 Western blot 检测抗体在原核表达系统和柑橘体细胞胚诱导阶段的特异性, 并分析体细胞胚诱导阶段 *CsHB1* 蛋白水平表达的动态变化。【结果】重组原核表达载体 pGEX4T-CsHB1-N 在 *Escherichia coli* 中高效表达了分子质量约为 49 ku 的 GST-CsHB1-N 融合蛋白, 并纯化获得多克隆抗体 anti-CsHB1-N; 经过 Western blot 分析表明, 多克隆抗体可与‘伏令夏橙’愈伤体胚诱导阶段表达的目的蛋白特异结合; 蛋白表达结果分析表明, 在胚性愈伤组织中 *CsHB1* 蛋白呈现高的表达量, 随着诱导培养的进行, 呈现了先下降后上升的波动变化。【结论】多克隆抗体特异性好, 可与‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织中目的蛋白特异性结合, 可用于 *CsHB1* 基因功能分析。

关键词: 柑橘; *CsHB1*; 多克隆抗体; 动态分析

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Preparation of *CsHB1* polyclonal antibody and its protein dynamic changes during somatic embryogenesis in *Citrus*

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Abstract:【Objective】This study was aimed at obtaining the high efficient protein expression of Citrus HD-ZIP II transcription (*CsHB1*) in *Escherichia coli* to prepare the polyclonal antibody, and investigate the specificity of antibody during the callus induction of somatic embryos. After analyzing the motif and domain of *CsHB1* amino acid sequence, the prokaryotic expression vector was constructed and the expressed product was obtained in *E. coli*. Then the polyclonal antibody was prepared by immunization. The polyclonal antibody was used to detect the specificity of the antibody in the prokaryotic expression system and to detect the dynamic expression of the protein during the induction of somatic embryo by using western blot analysis.【Methods】The *CsHB1* sequence was predicted by sequencing and domain analyses. The HD-ZIP-N domain and homeo domain was selected for constructing the prokaryotic expression system. The specific sequence was amplified by PCR and inserted into the pGEX-4T-1 vector. The recombinant plasmid was named as pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N. The recombinant plasmid pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N was incubated with 1 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG at 37 °C for 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 h in LB liquid. The SDS-PAGE analysis was then performed to detect the protein expression of CsHB1-N in the prokaryotic system. Then the prokaryotic expression product of GST-CsHB1-N was induced with 300 mL LB liquid, and the supernatant

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was collected by centrifugation at 9 000 r·min⁻¹ at 4 °C and purified with a GST-tag. After purification, the rabbits were immunized with GST-CsHB1-N to obtain the anti-CsHB1-N polyclonal antibody. The expression products of pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N recombinant strain and pGEX-4T-1 strain induced by IPTG were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, and the protein was transferred to the PVDF membrane to detect the anti-CsHB1-N antibody specificity in the prokaryotic expression system. The callus materials of Valencia were cultured in a glycerol medium under light conditions for 0, 14, 28 and 42 d. The total protein was extracted, and the protein concentration was determined by a Bradford assay. The specificity of the CsHB1 polyclonal antibody and its protein dynamic changes was detected in the somatic embryo induction stage of 'Valencia Orange' callus by a western blot analysis.【Results】The CsHB1 gene contained 287 aa. The protein was composed of HD-ZIP-N (1–101 aa), homeodomain (128–186 aa) and HALZO (186–229 aa). The full-length sequence CsHB1 failed to express the target protein in the prokaryotic expression system, so the fragment of 1–187 aa was selected to construct a prokaryotic expression vector. The fusion vector pGEX4T-CsHB1-N was confirmed by PCR and restriction enzyme digestion. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into *E. coli* to induce the expression of protein. About 49 ku GST-CsHB1-N protein was highly efficiently expressed and compared with the blank vector, then a large amount of induced protein was purified. The GST-CsHB1-N purified protein was immunized in rabbits to obtain the anti-CsHB1-N polyclonal antibody. The anti-GST and anti-CsHB1-N were used to detect the recombinant protein in the pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N recombinant strains induced by IPTG for 2 h and 4 h, respectively. The results showed that the molecular weight of the GST-CsHB1-N fusion protein was about 49 ku, which contained 27 ku GST-tag protein and 22 ku CsHB1-N protein. The western blot analysis showed that the anti-CsHB1-N polyclonal antibodies could specifically identify the corresponding antigen peptides GST-CsHB1-N in the prokaryotic expression system. In the citrus callus, the CsHB1 target protein which was about 32 ku, consistent with the expected size, was also detected. Using the callus proteins of 'Valencia Orange' cultured in glycerol medium under light conditions for 0, 14, 28 and 42 d, the western blot results showed that the CsHB1 protein exhibited higher expression in the embryonic callus, and the expression level of CsHB1 protein was decreased at first and then increased after somatic embryo induction.【Conclusion】The anti-CsHB1-N polyclonal antibody was successfully obtained. The expression of CsHB1 protein in the prokaryotic expression system and somatic embryogenesis of the embryogenic callus of the 'Valencia Orange' was detected by using anti-CsHB1-N polyclonal antibodies. The antibody can be used for the detection of target protein CsHB1 in citrus, and it was found that the CsHB1 protein exhibited dynamic changes during the somatic embryos induced stage.

Key words: *Citrus; CsHB1; Polyclonal antibody; Dynamic analyses*

体细胞胚胎发生(somatic embryogenesis, SE)指在离体培养中体细胞通过类似合子胚发生的途径发育形成胚状体的过程,是植物细胞全能性的一种表达方式,是研究一个单细胞发育成完整植株的理想模式系统。生物育种技术中通过转基因技术或体细胞融合技术所达到的作物遗传及品质改良,都需要通过体胚再生途径获得完整植株。体细胞胚再生途径已成为利用生物技术改良品种和种质离体成功保存的关键。柑橘作为木本植物体细胞胚发生研究的理想材料,掌握其愈伤组织体细胞胚胎发生的机制

有助于木本植物基因工程及细胞工程等分子生物学技术的应用^[1-3]。

Homeobox-leucine zipper (HD-Zip)是植物中转录因子超家族之一,它具有1个Homeodomain和1个Leucine zipper motif的典型结构域^[4]。目前已经分别在拟南芥基因组中鉴定出47个成员^[4]、杨树基因组中63个成员^[5]、水稻基因组中33个成员^[6]、玉米基因组中55个成员^[7]、大豆基因组中88个成员^[8]、桃基因组中33个成员^[9]、葡萄基因组中31个成员^[10]及柑橘基因组中27个成员^[11]。然而,相比于基因组中大量的HD-

Zip基因,只有部分HD-Zip转录因子通过研究被赋予了功能,其功能主要参与植物生长发育调控、光形态建成、激素应答、花发育和植物逆境响应等生物学过程^[12-13]。笔者在前期分离鉴定了1个与柑橘体细胞胚发生相关的HD-Zip II转录因子(命名为*CsHB1*基因)的基础上,克隆了该基因N端的序列,构建原核表达载体,诱导表达并纯化重组蛋白,制备柑橘*CsHB1-N*蛋白的多克隆抗体,并利用柑橘‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织体细胞胚诱导不同时期材料,经Western blot检测证实该抗体与内源表达*CsHB1*蛋白发生特异性反应,可用于*CsHB1*蛋白表达水平的研究,为进一步分析柑橘*CsHB1*基因的功能奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织经甘油培养基诱导,获得体细胞胚发生阶段0、14、28、42 d的愈伤组织材料,保存备用^[18]。

1.2 试剂

胶回收试剂盒、质粒小量提取试剂盒均购自OMEGA公司;T4 DNA连接酶、dNTPs、DNA Marker、限制性内切酶、反转录试剂盒等均购自Fermentas公司;植物蛋白抽提试剂盒购自上海生工生物工程有限公司;蛋白定量试剂盒购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司;HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Antibody、HRP Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Antibody、GST抗体、GAPDH抗体均购自武汉爱博泰克生物科技有限公司;引物合成和测序由上海桑尼生物科技有限公司完成。

1.3 序列分析

通过SMART (<http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/>)在线进行基序(motif)和结构域(domain)预测,选择特异肽段构建原核表达载体。

1.4 柑橘*CsHB1*功能域基因的克隆和原核表达载体的构建

以柑橘‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤总cDNA为模板,根据功能域基因的序列设计引物,F-E:ccggaattcAT-GGGCGAGAAGGATGACGG;R-X:ccgcctcgagTTAGT TCTGAAACCACACTTCTACTTG。序列两端分别引入EcoR I和Xho I酶切位点。PCR回收产物、原核表达载体pGEX-4T-1载体经EcoR I和Xho I双酶切后,通过T4 DNA Ligase将*CsHB1-N*连接到

pGEX-4T-1上。挑取单菌落进行PCR和双酶切鉴定并测序确认序列正确,构建好的载体命名为pGEX4T-*CsHB1-N*。

1.5 融合蛋白的诱导和SDS-PAGE电泳分析

挑取含有重组质粒的大肠杆菌BL21(DE3)单菌落接种于3 mL LB液体培养基(含氨苄青霉素),37℃振荡培养过夜,按1:100的比例接种于新鲜LB液体培养基中,37℃振荡培养至OD₆₀₀=1.0时,加IPTG 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹诱导0、2、4、6、8、10、12 h。其间收集菌液,4℃,12 000 r·min⁻¹离心2 min,弃上清液;沉淀用200 μL预冷1×PBS吹打混匀,4℃ 12 000 r·min⁻¹离心2 min,去上清液;加入120 μL预冷1×PBS悬浮菌体,然后加入30 μL 5×SDS上样缓冲液吹打混匀,金属浴10 min,4℃ 12 000 r·min⁻¹离心5 min;取上清液10 μL上样,进行12%(ω)分离胶SDS-PAGE检测,染色、脱色后进行观察。

1.6 多克隆抗血清的制备

适宜诱导条件确定后,用300 mL LB(含50 mg·L⁻¹氨苄青霉素)进行菌液大量诱导GST-*CsHB1-N*,菌体离心后用裂解缓冲液充分悬浮并加入巯基乙醇,然后置于冰上超声破碎细胞。细胞破碎完成后4℃、9 000 r·min⁻¹离心20 min,取上清液进行GST Tag标签纯化。纯化后蛋白与福氏完全佐剂或福氏不完全佐剂1:1分4次免疫。抗血清抗原亲和纯化得到多克隆抗体。

1.7 Anti-*CsHB1-N*多克隆抗体在原核表达系统的特异性分析

取IPTG诱导2、4 h的pGEX-4T-*CsHB1-N*重组菌的总蛋白和pGEX-4T-1空载菌总蛋白进行SDS-PAGE电泳,以湿式转印法将蛋白转印到PVDF膜上。经含5%脱脂奶粉的TBST缓冲液室温封闭4 h,用TBST洗涤4次,每次10 min。取出PVDF膜,浸入稀释3 000倍的anti-*CsHB1-N*/anti-GST抗体中,4℃孵育过夜,用PBST洗涤5次,每次10 min。取出PVDF膜,浸入稀释6 000倍的HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)抗体,室温孵育2 h。PBST洗涤5次,每次10 min。按HRP底物显色试剂盒(碧云天)说明进行显色。

1.8 Anti-*CsHB1-N*抗体在柑橘愈伤组织中特异性检测

取在甘油培养基中诱导培养0、14、28、42 d的‘伏令夏橙’愈伤组织材料,液氮研磨后提取总蛋白,

具体方法参见植物蛋白抽提试剂盒的使用说明(上海生工),经Bradford法测定抽提总蛋白浓度后,进行SDS-PAGE电泳,转膜后以anti-CsHB1-N(1:5 000)/anti-GAPDH(1:2 000)内参分别作为一抗,HRP-Goat anti Rabbit IgG antibody(1:6 000)/HRP-Goat Anti-mouse IgG(H+L)antibody(1:6 000)分别为二抗进行Western-blot。

2 结果与分析

2.1 柑橘 *CsHB1* 基因的序列分析及 cDNA 片段的获得

柑橘 *CsHB1* 基因全长为 864 bp,推导出氨基酸残基为 287 aa,对该蛋白结构域进行分析(图 1),该蛋白包括 3 个重要的结构域,分别为 HD-ZIP-N(1~101 aa)、homeodomain(128~186 aa)、HALZ(186~229 aa),首先选择全长 1~287 aa 区域制备抗体,但全长表达出现问题,综合考虑特异性、线性表位、亲水性、免疫原性和表位暴露性,将克隆区域改为 1~187 aa。

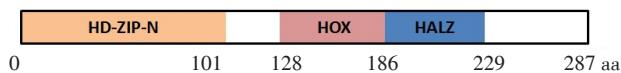


图 1 柑橘 *CsHB1* 基因的氨基酸序列

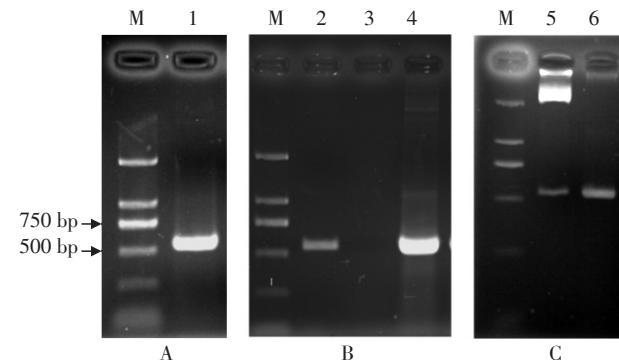
Fig. 1 The deduced amino acid sequence of *CsHB1*

2.2 柑橘 *CsHB1* 基因原核表达载体的构建

用分别带有 *EcoR* I 和 *Xho* I 酶切位点的 1 对引物扩增目的基因 *CsHB1-N*(561 bp)(图 2-A),扩增产物在用 *EcoR* I 和 *Xho* I 酶切、纯化后,连接到使用同样 2 个酶酶切、纯化过的 pGEX-4T-1 载体上,构建获得原核表达载体 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N。含该表达载体的克隆经菌液 PCR 检测(图 2-B)和酶切验证(图 2-C),结果表明 PCR 扩增片段、酶切片段与 *CsHB1-N* 编码区片段大小相同。测序确认读码框正确后,转化大肠杆菌菌株诱导蛋白表达。

2.3 *CsHB1-N* 基因在原核细胞中的诱导表达及 SDS-PAGE 结果分析

将重组质粒 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 转化至大肠杆菌感受态细胞内。在 37 °C 条件下诱导表达。与诱导 6 h 的空载对照相比,与预期分子质量大小一致的约 49 ku 的 GST-CsHB1-N 蛋白被大量诱导表达,相同浓度 IPTG 诱导下蛋白的表达量会随着诱导时间的延长而缓慢增加,但上升趋势不明显(图 3)。

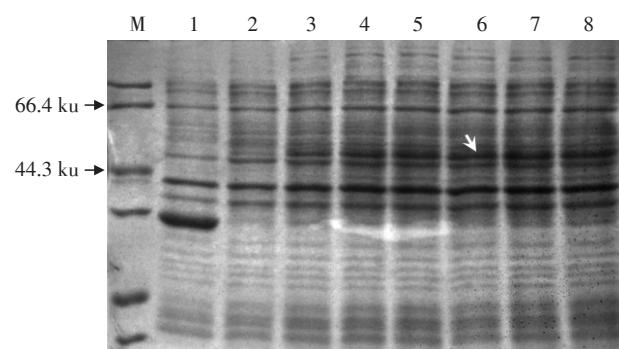


A. 目的基因 *CsHB1-N* 的 PCR 扩增;B. pGEX4T-CsHB1-N 重组菌的 PCR 鉴定;C. pGEX4T-CsHB1-N 重组质粒的酶切鉴定。M. DL2000 DNA marker; 1. *CsHB1-N* 的 PCR 产物;2. 阳性对照;3. 阴性对照;4. pGEX4T-CsHB1-N 菌液 PCR;5. pGEX4T-CsHB1-N 重组质粒的酶切片段;6. 阳性对照。

A. PCR products of *CsHB1-N* gene; B. PCR products of *CsHB1-N* recombinant bacteria; C. pGEX4T-CsHB1-N recombinant plasmid digested by *EcoR* I and *Xho* I. 1. PCR product; 2. Positive control; 3. Negative control; 4. PCR product; 5. Digested sequences of pGEX4T-CsHB1-N recombinant plasmid; 6. Positive control.

图 2 目的基因 *CsHB1-N* 的 PCR 扩增和重组载体的鉴定

Fig. 2 PCR amplification of *CsHB1-N* and identification of pGEX4T-CsHB1-N recombinant plasmid



M. 蛋白 marker; 1. 转化 pGEX-4T 空载体诱导 6 h 的总蛋白;2~8. 转化 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 经 IPTG 诱导 0、2、4、6、8、10、12 h 的总蛋白。

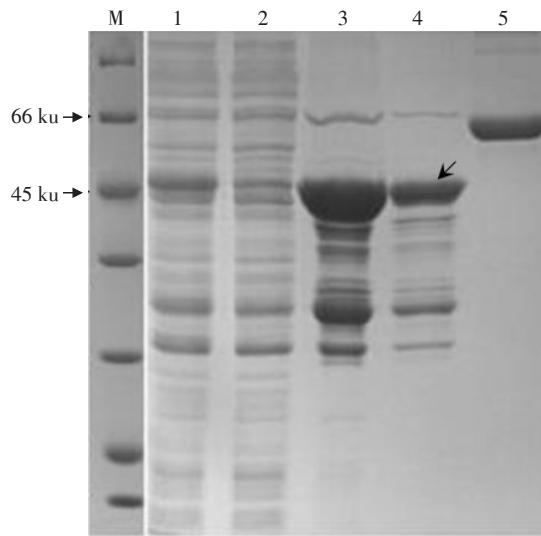
M. Protein marker; 1. Negative control, pGEX-4T-1 induced for 6 h with IPTG; 2~8. Total proteins induced for 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 h with IPTG.

图 3 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 原核表达载体在 *E. coli* 菌株中的 SDS-PAGE 分析

Fig. 3 The SDS-PAGE analysis of pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N expression in *E. coli*

2.4 融合表达蛋白的纯化鉴定及抗血清检测分析

破菌纯化后分析发现, GST-CsHB1-N 表达在上清液中,经过 GST 标签蛋白纯化试验,获得了 GST-CsHB1-N 纯化蛋白(图 4),质量浓度为 $3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,纯度为 85%,达到免疫要求。GST-CsHB1-N 经过纯化后作为抗原制备多克隆抗体,4 次分别 0.6、0.3、0.3、0.3。



M. Marker; 1. 上清; 2. 流穿; 3. 上清纯化 2×稀释; 4. 上清纯化 10×稀释; 5. 0.4 g·L⁻¹ BSA。

M. Marker; 1. Soluble proteins; 2. Flowing through proteins; 3. Soluble purified proteins with 2 times dilution; 4. Soluble purified proteins with 10 times dilution; 5. 0.4 g·L⁻¹ BSA.

图 4 融合表达蛋白的纯化后鉴定

Fig. 4 SDS-PAGE detection of purification proteins of the prokaryotic expression product

mg 抗原进行背部皮下多点注射,免疫4次对兔子进行取血,抗血清进行ELASA测定,抗血清稀释5.12×10⁵倍后仍能明显检测出(表1)。

表 1 GST-CsHB1-N 抗血清的 ELISA 测定

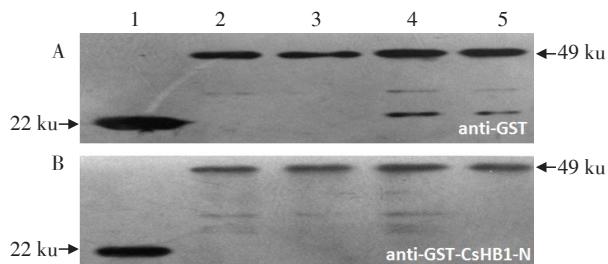
Table 1 ELISA detection of GST-CsHB1-N antiserum

血清稀释倍数 Dilution times of antiserum	抗血清 OD ₄₅₀ Average values of antiserum	检测结果 Detection result
Antiserum 1:1 000	1.749 5	+
Antiserum 1:4 000	1.699 2	+
Antiserum 1:8 000	1.649 4	+
Antiserum 1:16 000	1.690 6	+
Antiserum 1:32 000	1.668 6	+
Antiserum 1:64 000	1.497 5	+
Antiserum 1:128 000	1.225 6	+
Antiserum 1:256 000	0.836 4	+
Antiserum 1:512 000	0.570 2	+
Negative control 1:1 000	0.051 8	
Negative control 1:4 000	0.037 0	

2.5 CsHB1-N 多克隆抗体在原核表达系统的特异性分析

以表达的融合蛋白 GST-CsHB1-N 为抗原,分别以免疫兔子得到的纯化多克隆抗体 anti-HB1-N 和 anti-GST 为一抗,HRP 标记的羊抗兔抗体为二

抗,对多克隆抗体的原核表达产物进行 Western blot 分析,免疫印迹结果显示,分别利用 anti-GST 和 anti-GST-CsHB1-N 杂交,在转化 pGEX-4T 空载体诱导 4 h 的总蛋白中检测到了出现 GST 蛋白的信号,同时在经 IPTG 诱导 2 h 和 4 h 的 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 重组菌种分别检测出了 CsHB1-N 蛋白和 GST 蛋白。通过 SDS-PAGE 和 Western blot 检测结果可以看出,GST-CsHB1-N 的分子质量约为 49 ku,去除载体上约 27 ku 的 GST-tag,该分子实际表达大小约 22 ku,符合预期分子质量(图 5)。



A. Anti-GST 抗体杂交; B. Anti-CsHB1-N 抗体杂交。1. 转化 pGEX-4T 空载体诱导 4 h; 2~3. 转化 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 经 IPTG 诱导 2 h; 4~5. 转化 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 经 IPTG 诱导 4 h。

A. Anti-GST hybrid; B. Anti-CsHB1-N hybrid. 1. pGEX-4T-1 protein induced by 4 h; 2~3. pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N protein induced with 2 h; 4~5. pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N protein induced with 4 h.

图 5 pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N 重组蛋白 Western blot 检测

Fig. 5 Western blot of recombinant protein pGEX-4T-CsHB1-N

2.6 CsHB1 蛋白在‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织诱导体胚发生阶段的表达分析

分别抽提‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织诱导培养 0、14、28、42 d 的组织样品总蛋白,以 anti-CsHB1-N 为抗体经 Western blot 检测抗体在柑橘愈伤组织材料中与目标蛋白的结合特异性,并初步研究‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织在体细胞胚诱导阶段 CsHB1 蛋白水平表达的动态变化。结果表明,利用 anti-CsHB1-N 抗体杂交获得了 1 条特异条带,大小约 32 ku,与预测目标蛋白大小一致,表明制备的多克隆抗体 anti-CsHB1-N 能够特异识别柑橘愈伤组织中的 CsHB1 蛋白。同时根据 Western blot 结果显示,CsHB1 蛋白表达在‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织体细胞胚诱导阶段呈现了先下降后上升的波动变化(图 6),在 0 d 胚性愈伤组织中,CsHB1 蛋白即呈现高的表达量,随着诱导培养的进行,呈现了先下调后上升的表达量变化。

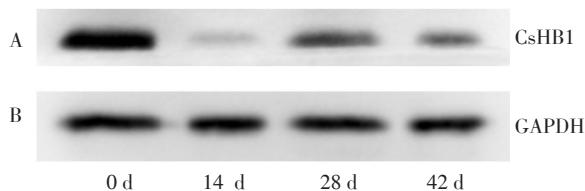


图 6 CsHB1 蛋白在‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织体细胞胚诱导阶段的表达分析

Fig. 6 The expression of CsHB1 protein in the somatic embryogenesis induced stages of ‘Valencia Orange’

3 讨 论

Homeobox-leucine zipper(HD-Zip)是植物中超家族转录因子,成员众多,虽然不同物种中该基因家族成员的数目已陆续鉴定,但是关于该基因家族成员在其物种中所具有的特定生物学功能研究才刚刚起步。目前分离鉴定到的参与胚胎发生相关的HD-Zip家族成员主要有3类,一类是HD-ZIP III家族成员,Prigge等^[14]利用突变体的遗传分析鉴定了5个HD-ZIP class III家族的基因,发现这个家族的基因成员参与了拟南芥胚状体的顶端发生方式、胚性茎分生组织的形成、极性以及维管束发育等生物学过程。另一类是HD-Zip II家族成员,Turchi等^[15]证实了拟南芥中HD-Zip II家族成员与HD-ZIP class III家族的基因在一定程度上共同参与胚状体的顶端发生。Hu等^[16]发现与愈伤组织发育相关的第Ⅱ类HD-Zip转录因子MSHB1,研究发现该基因的表达对TDZ对苜蓿体胚发生的抑制作用具有一定的调控作用。同时,在体细胞胚发生的研究中,Tahir等^[17]在云杉中克隆了1个属于HD-Zip class I家族的PgHZ1基因,在体细胞胚形成过程中早期的增殖阶段PgHZ1的表达量增加,并且在随后的胚状体生长过程中也持续高的表达量,同时转基因试验也表明该基因的适量表达是保证胚状体正常发育的必要条件。笔者课题组前期在柑橘体细胞胚发生的表达模式研究中分离并鉴定了1个HD-ZIP Ⅱ型转录因子,命名为CsHB1基因,发现CsHB1基因在胚性愈伤中的表达量显著高于非胚性愈伤组织,且CsHB1的表达量高低与柑橘不同品种愈伤胚性能力的强弱有很强的相关性^[11,18]。本研究利用制备的anti-CsHB1-N对‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织体胚诱导阶段蛋白表达的初步检测表明,该抗体可用于目标蛋白CsHB1的检测分析,并初步研究了CsHB1在‘伏令夏橙’胚性愈伤组织体细胞胚诱导阶段的蛋白水平动态变化,

为后续研究该基因在体细胞胚发生过程中的功能奠定基础。

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