

柑橘黄龙病菌分泌蛋白 05150 的筛选、 原核表达及抗血清制备

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摘要:【目的】柑橘黄龙病(Citrus Huanglongbing, HLB)是柑橘产业的头号杀手,其病原主要是韧皮部杆菌属亚洲种(*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, CLAs),为革兰氏阴性菌,田间主要经亚洲柑橘木虱(*Diaphorina citri*)传播,为深入研究该病菌分泌蛋白的功能,笔者筛选其中1个分泌蛋白,进行原核表达并制备抗体。【方法】设定4点条件从Prasad等预测的166个分泌蛋白基因中筛选,与pET-28a构建重组表达载体,以原核表达的融合蛋白作为抗原,用于注射兔子,制备多克隆抗体。【结果】从预测的166个分泌蛋白基因中筛选出05150基因,成功构建表达载体pET-28a-05150,表达菌株pET-28a-05150在18℃、0.1 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG浓度条件下诱导的目的蛋白为包涵体。获得的pET-28a-05150抗血清通过ELISA效价为1:4 000,通过dot ELISA检测手段可与田间感病样品发生显色反应,通过Western blot能与融合蛋白杂交出特异性条带。【结论】该研究筛选了CLAs的分泌蛋白基因05150,以其体外表达蛋白制备了pET-28a-05150抗血清,为研究05150基因功能奠定前期基础,也为建立HLB的血清学检测手段及探究柑橘黄龙病菌分泌蛋白基因的筛选方法提供参考。

关键词: 柑橘黄龙病;分泌蛋白基因;原核表达;抗血清制备

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Screening and prokaryotic expression of secreted protein 05150 from *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* and preparation of its antiserum

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Citrus Huanglongbing (HLB) is the most destructive disease of citrus worldwide. In China, HLB is caused by *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (CLAs), a gram-negative, phloem-restricted and psyllid-transmitted bacterium. The citrus industry is facing an unprecedented challenge. At present, the world's difficult problem of pure cultivation of CLAs has not been overcome. The in-depth study on its physical and chemical characteristics and the development of disease management technologies are facing great challenges, and the research on the interaction between secreted proteins and citrus is not clear completely. In order to research the function of secreted proteins of CLAs, one secreted protein was screened, expressed *in vitro*, and its polyclonal antibodies were made. 【Methods】 Based on the 166 predicted secreted protein genes of Prasad et al., four-point screening conditions were set: 1) the genes can be analyzed by using all the four softwares: Phbius, SigP4.1, LipoP, and SigP3.0; 2) the predicted signal peptide of genes has secretory function that has been verified by alkaline phos-

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phatase (PhoA); 3) the protein size is between 10 ku and 25 ku; 4) the expression of potential CLAs secreted proteins in infected citrus can be determined by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). We amplified the secreted protein gene screened from infected samples collected from Jiangxi province by PCR. The expression vector with *Nde* I (F) and *Xho* I (R) restriction sites was successfully constructed for the screened secreted protein gene based on vector pET-28a, and the expression vector was transferred into *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3). The expression strain was induced to express by the IPTG concentrations, which were set to 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 and 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹. Then the optimal induction IPTG concentration was selected to induce the expressed protein, and Western blot was addressed to verify whether the target protein was expressed using Anti-his-tag mAb and Anti-IgG (H+L chain) (Mouse) pAb-HRP. The purified fusion protein was approached as an antigen to immunize rabbits intraperitoneally to prepare polyclonal antibodies. Then direct binding of the antibody with the purified fusion protein was evaluated using indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), ELISA plates were coated with 100 μL of the purified fusion protein (1:4 dilutions in carbonate coating buffer), the concentrations of the polyclonal antibodies were set to 1:500, 1:1 000, 1:2 000 1:8 192 000 and 1:16 384 000, respectively, and Anti-IgG (H+L chain) (Rabbit) pAb-HRP was diluted to 1:8 000 with 1 × PBS buffer. Then dot ELISA and Western blot detection methods were addressed to verify the effectiveness of the polyclonal antibodies with the field samples. The concentrations of the polyclonal antibodies were set to 1:1 000, 1:3 000, 1:5 000, 1:7 000, and 1:10 000, respectively. Anti-rabbit IgG (whole molecule)-AP or Anti-IgG (H+L chain) (Rabbit) pAb-HRP was diluted to 1:8 000 with 1 × PBS buffer. Total protein was extracted by 1 × PBS buffer from field samples collected in May, September, and November from Jiangxi, Sichuan, and Fujian provinces, respectively. **【Results】** In this study, six secreted protein genes were screened preliminarily from the 166 predicted secreted protein genes, and indirect verification of six secreted proteins expression was conducted in infected citrus from Jiangxi province by RT-PCR. We only amplified the 05150 sequence in infected citrus, which was highly conserved among six CLAs strains whose genome sequences were available with 100% identity in nucleotide sequences. CLIBASIIA_05150 was screened, and the protein size was approximately 22 ku (i.e., excluding the predicted N-terminal signal peptide, 1-33 aa). The 05150 sequence was ligated to the vector pET-28a, and the expression vector pET-28a-05150 was successfully constructed, and pET-28a-05150 was transferred into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) successfully. The optimized induction for final IPTG concentration of the expression strain pET-28a-05150 was 0.1 mmol · L⁻¹, and fusion protein was insoluble in the mixed solution instead of the supernatant, indicating the formation of inclusion bodies. The pET-28a-05150 polyclonal antibody was evaluated for binding affinity to the pET-28a-05150 antigen by indirect ELISA. The binding affinity was tested using different concentrations of the polyclonal antibody, confirming the optimal concentration of pET-28a-05150 polyclonal antibody for indirect ELISA 1:4 000 and the sensitivity 1:32 000. Dot ELISA assured its color reaction with infected samples from the field. The positive dot ELISA detections accounted for 38.9% of the positive PCR detections, of which 4 and 2 samples were collected from Jiangxi province in September and May, respectively, 1 from Sichuan province in September. Western blot assured that pET-28a-05150 polyclonal antibody hybridized with the fusion protein but not with infected citrus. **【Conclusion】** In this study, secreted protein gene 05150 of CLAs was screened, and pET-28a-05150 antiserum was prepared with its expressed protein *in vitro*, which laid a preliminary foundation for studying the function of 05150, and also provided a reference for establishing serological detection and screening methods for secreted protein gene of HLB.

Key words: Citrus Huanglongbing; Secreted protein gene; Prokaryotic expression; Preparation of antiserum

柑橘黄龙病(Citrus Huanglongbing, HLB)是柑橘生产上的毁灭性病害,广泛分布于亚洲、非洲和美洲,现在50多个国家和地区发生^[1-3],中国11省300余个县遭受HLB的危害^[3-4]。到目前为止,该病尚无有效防控药剂,已造成巨大经济损失。国际上普遍认为该病的病原为韧皮部杆菌属的革兰氏阴性细菌^[1,5-6],分为亚洲种(*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, CLas)、非洲种(*Ca. L. africanus*, CLaf)和美洲种(*Ca. L. americanus*, CLam)^[1],我国发生的黄龙病病原均为亚洲种。

目前柑橘黄龙病菌纯培养这一世界性难题尚未攻克,对其理化性状的深入研究及病害治理技术的研发存在巨大挑战。近年来,通过生物信息学、分子生物学等技术方法,测定了病原菌全基因序列,预测、分析了该菌的分泌系统及分泌蛋白,表明病菌具有完整的Sec分泌系统和分泌能力,且分泌蛋白在病原菌致病过程中发挥重要作用^[7-10]。虽基于组学技术的寄主响应病原机制解析等方面取得一定进展^[11-12],但对分泌蛋白与柑橘互作研究还不够深入。

制备抗体用于探究病原物与寄主植物的互作是一种较为常用的手段,也有助于明确某些病原物在寄主植物中的定殖与分布^[13-16]。近年来,柑橘黄龙病菌的多克隆抗体也相继报道,如Ding等^[16]制备的OmpA(Outer membrane protein)多克隆抗体用于明确CLas在柑橘和长春花中的定位与分布,可能有助于CLas与宿主植物相互作用的研究。Pitino等^[15]和Pagliaccia等^[17]研究的SDE1(Sec-delivered effector 1)是CLas的特有分泌蛋白,SDE1多克隆抗体能成功检出感染CLas的病树,以此建立的血清学检测方法为后期深入研究SDE1在柑橘中的功能提供了快速、有效的检测手段。因此筛选有效的分泌蛋白,制备多克隆抗体,为深入研究其功能提供物质基础。

本研究拟在Prasad等^[18]预测的166个分泌蛋白基因的基础上进行筛选,并以原核表达经纯化后的融合蛋白作为抗原,制备多克隆抗体,通过斑点酶联免疫吸附试验(dot enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, dot ELISA)和Western blot方法检测与鉴定,以期为其基因功能研究奠定前期基础,并为建立HLB血清学检测方法提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

赣南脐橙、‘三红蜜柚’等带病样品于2018年10

月采自江西省赣州柑橘科学研究所基地,田间带病样品分别于2019年5月、9月和11月采自江西、四川、福建,取叶片主脉于-80℃保存;pET-28a表达载体由本实验室保存提供, *Escherichia coli* BL21(DE3)菌株购自北京博迈德基因技术有限公司。

1.2 引物设计及HLB的检测

根据NCBI中已报道的CLas-psy62全基因组(GenBank登录号为CP001677),利用Primer 5.0软件设计筛选基因序列的特异性引物,OI1/OI2c参照Jagoueix等^[5]报道的检测柑橘黄龙病特异性引物,引物均由深圳华大基因股份有限公司(BGI)合成,具体引物序列见表1。

表1 本研究中使用的引物
Table 1 Primers used in this study

引物名称 Primer name	序列 Sequence(5'-3')
OI1	GCGCGTATGCAATACGAGCGGCA
OI2c	GCCTCGCGACTTCGCAACCCAT
1259F	TCGTATGCCTTTTCTCGG
1259R	ATTACGGCTACGCCCTGT
5115F	TATAATAATAGAGCTGCATTCTGA
5115R	CAATGAGAGAATAGATATAGCGG
2250F	AGCTCCCCGCTCATCTCA
2250R	TATTAGGGGCGATGGAGA
0420F	ATATTGGGAAGATGATAATGG
0420R	TGCGAATTAAGAGGTGAGC
5150F	TCATCAGTCGCCTGTTCG
5150R	TTCCCGCTACCTTATCCC
2425F	ATCCTGTGCGTCGTGCTC
2425R	TCTTCGCCAAACGACCCA
9F	GCA <u>CATATGGACTATGGGTATTCTCCC</u>
9R	AAGCTCGAGT <u>TTAAAAGCGTAAAACCAC</u>

注:9F和9R引物下划线处分别为限制性内切酶 *Nde* I 和 *Xho* I 的识别序列。

Note: The underlined parts of primers 9F and 9R are the recognition sequences of restriction enzymes *Nde* I and *Xho* I, respectively.

参照苏华楠^[19]改进的CTAB-Triton方法提取健康和感病柑橘的总核酸,利用引物OI1/OI2c对采自田间的赣南脐橙、‘三红蜜柚’的总核酸样品进行聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)检测。PCR检测体系为:DNA模板1.0 μL,正反向引物各0.3 μL(10 μmol·L⁻¹),Go Taq Mix 6.0 μL,加ddH₂O 4.4 μL。运行程序:95℃ 3 min;95℃ 30 s,58℃ 35 s,72℃ 30 s,35个循环;72℃ 5 min,4℃保存。

1.3 分泌蛋白基因的筛选

1.3.1 分泌蛋白基因的生物信息学分析 Prasad等^[18]通过LipoP、SignalP 3.0、SignalP 4.1和Phobius预

测出166个分泌蛋白基因,4种预测方法都存在假阳性和假阴性,但4种方法同时进行预测可提高预测准确率;同时他们通过大肠杆菌碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, PhoA)验证基因中预测的信号肽(signal peptide, SP)是否具有分泌特性。此外,蛋白较小时可能有助于蛋白沿着光合产物的转运在染病植物中移动^[17],且目前已深入研究的SDE1、Clsp33分泌蛋白均小于25 ku^[9,15,17,20],而蛋白小于10 ku时难以进行Western blot检测。因此设定以下3点条件对候选分泌蛋白基因进行筛选:1)均可用Phbius、SigP 4.1、LipoP、SigP 3.0分析,2)PhoA验证基因的SP具有分泌性功能,3)蛋白大小在10 ku和25 ku之间。

1.3.2 分泌蛋白基因的RT-PCR扩增 通过逆转录-聚合酶链反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)检测感病柑橘中潜在CLas分泌蛋白的表达^[17]。按照Trizol试剂说明书提取经PCR检测为黄龙病阳性样品的总RNA,根据FastQuant RT Kit(with gDNase)试剂盒说明书获得cDNA, -20 °C保存。cDNA使用引物OI1/OI2c验证为阳性后,PCR扩增筛选的分泌蛋白基因,PCR检测体系:cDNA模板1.0 μL,正反向引物各0.3 μL(10 μmol·L⁻¹), Go Taq Mix 6.0 μL,加ddH₂O 4.4 μL。运行程序:95 °C 3 min;95 °C 30 s,53 °C 35 s,72 °C 30 s,35个循环;72 °C 5 min,4 °C 停止。

1.4 分泌蛋白基因的克隆与重组表达载体的构建

根据CLas-psy62基因组的CLIBASIA_05150序列及转录分析,除去该基因的SP序列后设计原核表达引物,上、下游引物9F/9R分别引入Nde I、Xho I的酶切位点以及3个保护碱基(表1),以1.2中提取感染HLB植株总核酸为模板,采用引物9F/9R进行扩增,PCR扩增程序和体系同1.2,使用E.Z.N.A Gel Extraction Kit试剂盒从琼脂糖凝胶中回收目的DNA片段,具体操作步骤参照说明书进行。

使用限制性内切酶Nde I、Xho I对回收的目的DNA片段和pET-28a质粒进行双酶切,双酶切体系:目的片段/载体质粒1 μg,Nde I、Xho I各1 μL,10×Cutsmart缓冲液5 μL,ddH₂O补充至50 μL;37 °C温育至少4 h。使用E.Z.N.A Gel Extraction Kit试剂盒从琼脂糖凝胶中回收目的DNA片段。

目的片段与线性pET-28a载体连接,连接体系:酶切后的目的片段3 μL,线性pET-28a载体1 μL,Ligation solution 5 μL,ddH₂O 1 μL;轻轻混匀后于

16 °C连接至少12 h。获得的重组表达质粒转化至*E. coli* DH5α,于LB固体培养基平板(含50 μg·mL⁻¹ Kanamycin)37 °C正置培养1 h后倒置培养12~16 h。待菌落平均直径为2 mm左右,枪头挑取单个菌斑混于1 mL LB液体培养基(含50 μg·mL⁻¹ Kanamycin)中,37 °C条件下200 r·min⁻¹摇至混浊状态,菌液PCR检测。菌液PCR反应体系:模板2 μL,2×Taq Mix 6.25 μL,引物10F/10R各0.50 μL,ddH₂O 4.75 μL。运行程序:94 °C 3 min;94 °C 30 s,53 °C 30 s,72 °C 30 s,35个循环;72 °C 5 min,4 °C 停止。菌液筛选出阳性克隆后,提取阳性克隆质粒进行双酶切及测序验证。

1.5 分泌蛋白原核表达及Western blot验证

提取的重组表达质粒pET-28a-05150转化表达菌株*E. coli* BL21(DE3),选取经PCR鉴定为阳性的表达菌株pET-28a-05150以体积比1:100接种于10 mL(含50 μg·mL⁻¹ Kanamycin)新鲜液体LB中,37 °C继续振荡培养至OD₆₀₀值约0.6时,加入终浓度为0.3 mmol·L⁻¹的IPTG,在18 °C条件下过夜培养,并设置pET-28a空载对照和不加IPTG对照。7 830 r·min⁻¹,4 °C离心20 min,收集菌体,加入2 mL His结合缓冲液悬浮;冰水浴中超声波破碎6~7 min(连续循环工作3 s,停止4 s),取混液20 μL;7 830 r·min⁻¹,4 °C离心15 min,取上清20 μL;混液和上清均加入10 μL 4×Laemmli样品缓冲液(含10%β-巯基乙醇),100 °C沸水浴5 min,进行15% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳(80 V,30 min;120 V,1 h),考马斯亮蓝染色1 h,考马斯亮蓝脱色液脱色2~3次,每次脱色1 h后观察结果。再按照上述步骤进行最适IPTG浓度(0~1 mmol·L⁻¹浓度梯度)优化。

为鉴定上述诱导的蛋白是否为目的蛋白,进行Western blot试验,15% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳后使用0.45 μm PVDF转膜, Anti-his-tag mAb以1×PBS按1:2 000稀释, Anti-IgG(H+L chain)(Mouse)pAb-HRP以1×PBS按1:10 000稀释,使用Super ECL Puls超敏发光显色液显色后,在Tanon 5200 Multi仪器上观察拍照。

1.6 抗血清制备及抗体效价

由本实验室和浙江大学生物技术研究所吴建祥教授联合研制pET-28a-05150多克隆抗体。ELISA测定抗体效价,纯化的pET-28a-05150融合蛋白用碳酸包被缓冲液稀释后,酶标板每孔加100 μL,4 °C孵

育12 h以上, PBST洗涤4次; 每孔加入250 μL封闭液(含3%脱脂奶粉的PBST), 37 °C 孵育1 h, PBST洗涤4次; 抗血清按1:500、1:1 000、1:2 000、1:4 000、1:8 000、1:16 000、1:25 600、1:512 000.....1:16 384 000 稀释, 设置阴性、空白对照, 每孔加100 μL 37 °C 孵育1 h, PBST洗涤4次; Anti-IgG(H+L chain)(Rabbit)pAb-HRP按1:10 000 稀释, 每孔加100 μL室温孵育1 h, PBST洗涤4次; 每孔加100 μL TMB显色液, 置室温待其充分显色后在Flexstion 3酶标仪上测定每孔OD₃₇₀值, 以P/N>2.1作为阳性判断标准。

1.7 Dot ELISA 及 Western blot 检测

田间柑橘样品使用1×PBS(pH 7.2~7.4)提取总蛋白, 滤网过滤后, 立即取滤液2.5 μL点到硝酸纤维素膜(Nitrocellulose filter membrane, NC膜)上, 同时将已鉴定的健康滤汁液作为阴性对照, NC膜浸入到1×PBST(含5%的脱脂奶粉)中室温封闭1 h, pET-28a-05150多抗以1×PBST(含3%的脱脂奶粉)进行梯度倍比稀释(1:1 000、1:3 000、1:5 000、1:7 000、1:10 000), 室温孵育1 h, Anti-rabbit IgG

(whole molecule)-AP以1×PBS按1:8 000稀释, 室温孵育1 h, 最后在AP显色液中显色20~30 min后, 去离子水漂洗干净终止反应, 记录显色结果。

以pET-28a-05150融合蛋白为阳性对照, 对上述提取的感病柑橘总蛋白进行Western blot检测, 15% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳后使用0.45 μm聚偏二氟乙烯膜(Polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF膜)进行转膜, pET-28a-05150多抗以1×PBS进行梯度倍比稀释(1:1 000、1:3 000、1:5 000、1:7 000、1:10 000), Anti-IgG(H+L chain)(rabbit)pAb-HRP以1×PBS按1:8 000稀释, 使用Super ECL Puls超敏发光显色液显色后, 在Tanon 5200 Multi仪器上观察拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 分泌蛋白基因筛选

通过设定筛选分泌蛋白基因的3点条件, 在预测的166个蛋白基因中筛选出以下6个分泌蛋白基因(表2)。RT-PCR间接验证染病柑橘中CLas分泌蛋白是否表达。通过RT-PCR扩增, 从初筛的6个分泌蛋白基因中扩增出05150的序列(158 bp)(图1),

表2 CLas-psy62中预测的分泌蛋白
Table 2 Predicted secreted proteins in CLas-psy62

基因 Gene	蛋白分子质量 Protein weight/ku	预测功能 Predicted function	切割位点 Cleavage site
CLIBASIA_01295	25	假定蛋白 Hypothetical protein	17~18
CLIBASIA_05115	17	假定蛋白 Hypothetical protein	32~33
CLIBASIA_02250	20	胞外溶质结合蛋白; K02012铁(III)转运系统底物结合蛋白 Extracellular solute-binding protein; K02012 iron(III) transport system substrate-binding protein	21~22
CLIBASIA_00420	15	外膜脂蛋白 Outer membrane lipoprotein	28~29
CLIBASIA_05150	22	假定蛋白 Hypothetical protein	33~34
CLIBASIA_02425	21	外膜蛋白; K16079外膜免疫原性蛋白 Outer membrane protein; K16079 outer membrane immunogenic protein	23~24

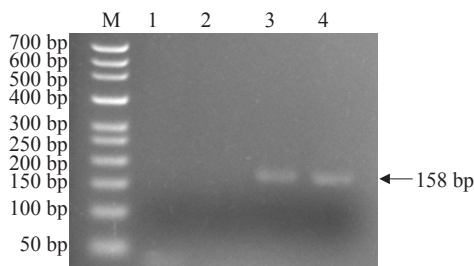


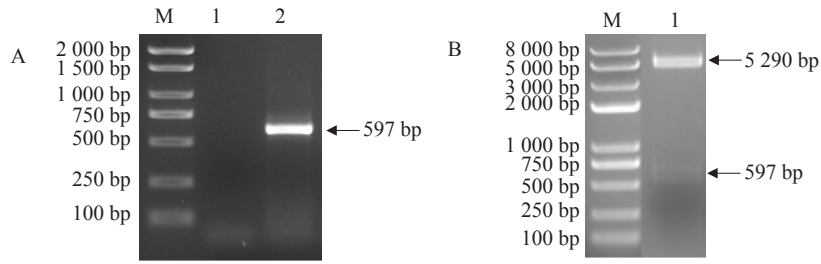
图1 RT-PCR间接验证感病柑橘中分泌蛋白05150的表达
Fig. 1 Indirect verification of the expression of the secreted protein 05150 in infected citrus by RT-PCR

选取此基因进行原核表达。

2.2 05150的克隆及其表达载体的构建

除去SP(1~33 aa)基因序列后, 设计05150的引物, 以提取的感病柑橘总核酸为模板, PCR扩增得到大小为597 bp的片段, 扩增条带与目的条带大小一致(图2-A)。测序结果经NCBI BLASTn分析表明, 该序列与CLIBASIA_05150(CLas-psy62)及其他柑橘黄龙病亚洲种的相似性为100%(图3)。

获得的阳性单克隆经测序结果表明, 阳性单克隆的05150片段大小正确, 碱基无缺失、无突变发生, 且编码框方向正确、无移位。Nde I、Xho I双酶



M. DNA 分子质量标记;A1. 未感病柑橘;A2. 感病柑橘;B1. pET-28a-05150 双酶切。

M. DNA molecular weight markers; A1. Uninfected citrus; A2. Infected citrus; B1. Double digestion of pET-28a-05150.

图2 05150 基因的扩增(A)及 pET-28a-05150 的双酶切(B)

Fig. 2 Amplification of 05150 gene and double digestion of pET-28a-05150

CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
CD16_05035_A4.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	ATGAGAGATATAAGAAAAATAGAAATTAATTTAGGAATACGCTAAAAATATATGAGTGGGTATTTCTAGGGTTTTTCTCTGCTGCAATGGCAGACTATGGGTATTTCCCCAG	120
Consensus	atgagagatataagaaaaatagaaatatttttaggaatactgctaaaaatataatgagtggggtatcttaggggtttttctctgctgcaatggcagactatgggtatctccccag	
CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
CD16_05035_A4.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	TTTCAGCCGACTAATATGGTGTCCAAATTTTGCAAAATTTAAAGGGTTATATGTTGCTGCTGATTTTCCAAAATAGATCATCAGTCGCCGTTTCGTTTGCAAAATCTTCTTAAATGGG	240
Consensus	tttcagccgactaataatgggtgtccaaattttgcaaaatttaaagggttatattggtgctgctgattttccaaaatagatcatcagtcgccggttcgtttgcaaaatcttctttaaagg	
CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
CD16_05035_A4.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	STGTCATTTGGTCTTGATGGTCAAGATGGAACCCCTGTGTTATGGTCTCTTTGGGTGGGAGGGAATTCATCTTGAACCCAGCGGGGAATGATGGGGTAAGGTAGCGGAACTCT	360
Consensus	gtgtccattggctcttgatgggtcaagatggaacccctgtttaggtgctctcttgggtgggaggaatttcatttgaacccagcggggaattgatggggataaggtagcggaaactc	
CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
CD16_05035_A4.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	TTGTTTCGTAACCGGTTTACGTTTGATAAATAAATTTCTCTATTTCCAAAATACTCTTATTTATGGGTTGGTGGAGCCTGATATAAGAAATATATGTCGTTGAATCTGCTGACACA	480
Consensus	ttggttcgtaacgggtttacggtttgataaataaattctctctatctccaaaatactcttatttatgggttgggagcctgataaagaaatattatgctgctggaatcgttgaatcgtgacaca	
CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
CD16_05035_A4.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	SCAAAATCCCAATACGAAACATTTGAGCAAAACGGTTTTAGATAAAGTTATGGTGGGGATGAAAAGAAACCTGCTAGCATGCTCTCGATTCGGTGGTGAATCGTTATGTCGCT	600
Consensus	gcaaaaatcccaaatcgaacacatttgagcaaaacgggttttagataaagttatgggtggggatgaaaagaaacctgctagcatgctctcgattcgggtggatcgattcgttgaatcgttgaatcgtgacaca	
CLIBASIA_05150_psy_62.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
B2I23_05105_JXGC.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
CD16_05035_A4.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
CGUJ_05150_Ishi-1.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
DIC79_05140_AHCA1.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
WSI_04980_gxpsy.seq	TGTTATGACCAGCCTTGGGATGTACGCAAGTGGAGAGAAAAAGGTGACTTCACAGCTGGTGGTGGTTTTACGCTTTTA	677
Consensus	tgttatgaccagccttgggatgtacgcaagtggagagaaaaaggtgacttcacagctgggtgggttttacgctttta	

图3 来自6个CLas分离株的05150核苷酸序列的DNAMAN比对

Fig. 3 DNAMAN alignment of the nucleotide sequences of 05150 from six CLas strains

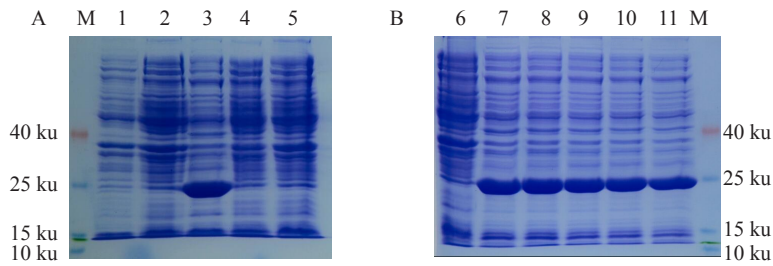
切如图2-B所示,获得大小符合预期的2条目的条带,因此将测序和酶切验证正确的重组载体命名为pET-28a-05150,作为原核表达的重组质粒。

2.3 05150蛋白原核表达及其Western blot验证

基因05150(除去SP序列)大小为579 bp,预计编码192个氨基酸,蛋白大小约为22 ku,由于表达载体标记His标签、保护碱基及酶切位点,预计原核表达目标蛋白大小为24 ku左右。诱导阳性表达菌株pET-28a-05150,超声波破碎后SDS-PAGE电泳检测,如图4-A所示,表达的重组蛋白与预计的目的蛋白大小一致,经Western blot验证,pET-28a-05150诱

导的融合蛋白杂交出特异性条带,大小符合预期(图5),表明05150蛋白原核表达成功。对表达的蛋白进行可溶性分析,目的蛋白只存在于诱导的混液中,表明重组蛋白不可溶,以包涵体的形式存在(图4-A)。

再将表达菌株pET-28a-05150进行IPTG梯度浓度(0、0.1、0.3、0.5、0.7、1.0 mmol·L⁻¹)诱导,进行SDS-PAGE电泳分析(图4-B),结果显示,0.1 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG条件下,融合蛋白05150表达水平最高,因此确定表达菌株pET-28a-05150的最适IPTG浓度为0.1 mmol·L⁻¹。



M. 蛋白分子质量标记;1. IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a;2. 未经 IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a;3. IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150 混液;4. IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150 上清;5. 未经 IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150;6~11. 0~1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150。

M. Protein molecular weight markers; 1. pET-28a induction by IPTG; 2. pET-28a without IPTG induction; 3. The mixed solution from pET-28a-05150 induction by IPTG; 4. Supernatant from pET-28a-05150 induction by IPTG; 5. pET-28a-05150 without IPTG induction; 6-11. pET-28a-05150 induction by 0-1.0 mmol·L⁻¹ IPTG.

图 4 05150 蛋白的原核表达(A)和 IPTG 梯度浓度对表达菌株 pET-28a-05150 的诱导(B)
Fig. 4 Prokaryotic expression of protein 05150 (A) and induction of expression strain pET-28a-05150 by gradient concentration of IPTG (B)



1. 未经 IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a;2. IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a;3. 未经 IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150;4. IPTG 诱导的 pET-28a-05150。

1. pET-28a without IPTG induction; pET-28a induction by IPTG; 3. pET-28a-05150 without IPTG induction; 4. pET-28a-05150 induction by IPTG.

图 5 05150 蛋白的 Western Blot 检测

Fig. 5 The detection of protein 05150 by Western blot

2.4 pET-28a-05150 抗体效价

已纯化的 05150 融合蛋白为抗原,对 pET-28a-05150 多抗进行梯度稀释,通过间接 ELISA 对 pET-28a-05150 抗血清进行效价测定,当血清稀释到 32 000 倍时, pET-28a-05150 阳性血清的 OD₃₇₀ 为 0.437 8,与阴性血清 OD₃₇₀ 的比值大于 2.1(表 3);当血清稀释到 4 000 倍时,阳性血清显示蓝色,阴性血清不显色(图 6);表明 pET-28a-05150 多克隆抗体检测灵敏度可达 1:32 000,最适稀释为 1:4 000,即 pET-28a-05150 抗血清的 ELISA 效价为 1:4 000。

2.5 pET-28a-05150 多抗的 dot ELISA 及 Western blot 检测

通过 dot ELISA 检测已通过 PCR 鉴定的 21 份田

表 3 间接 ELISA 测定 pET-28a-05150 抗血清效价

Table 3 The determination of pET-28a-05150 antiserum titer by indirect ELISA

370 nm 处吸光度 OD ₃₇₀	效价 Potency							
	1:500	1:1 000	1:2 000	1:4 000	1:8 000	1:16 000	1:32 000	1:64 000
阳性抗血清 Positive antiserum	1.868 0	1.641 3	1.454 8	1.202 4	0.914 2	0.652 2	0.437 8	0.310 0
阴性血清 Negative antiserum	0.450 3	0.340 8	0.276 9	0.232 1	0.209 0	0.174 7	0.163 8	0.178 0
双蒸水 ddH ₂ O	0.103 3	0.114 7	0.124 0	0.134 9	0.123 0	0.117 7	0.105 7	0.096 9
阳性/阴性 P/N	4.15	4.82	5.25	5.18	4.37	3.73	2.67	1.74

370 nm 处吸光度 OD ₃₇₀	效价 Potency							
	1:128 000	1:256 000	1:512 000	1:1 024 000	1:2 048 000	1:4 096 000	1:8 192 000	1:16 384 000
阳性抗血清 Positive antiserum	0.237 8	0.179 3	0.167 0	0.162 6	0.160 4	0.144 6	0.145 2	0.126 3
阴性血清 Negative antiserum	0.154 7	0.136 9	0.156 8	0.168 8	0.165 1	0.152 3	0.136 9	0.116 5
双蒸水 ddH ₂ O	0.100 9	0.120 5	0.120 7	0.118 7	0.103 2	0.102 3	0.107 7	0.103 4
阳性/阴性 P/N	1.54	1.31	1.07	0.96	0.97	0.95	1.06	1.08

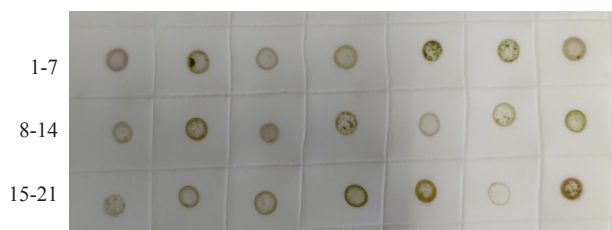


1A~1H. 阳性抗血清 1:500~1:6 400; 2A~2H. 阳性抗血清 1:128 000~1:16 384 000; 3A~3H. 阴性抗血清 1:500~1:6 400; 4A~4H. 阴性抗血清 1:128 000~1:16 384 000; 5A~6H. ddH₂O。

1A-1H. Positive antiserum 1:500-1:6 400; 2A-2H. Positive antiserum 1:128 000-1:16 384 000; 3A-3H. Negative antiserum 1:500-1:6 400; 4A-4H. Negative antiserum 1:128 000-1:16 384 000; 5A-6H. ddH₂O.

图6 间接ELISA测定pET-28a-05150抗血清效价

Fig. 6 The determination of pET-28a-05150 antiserum titer by indirect ELISA



1~12. PCR 检测为阳性样品; 13~14. PCR 检测为阴性样品; 15~19. PCR 检测为阳性样品; 20. PCR 检测为阴性样品; 21. PCR 检测为阳性样品。

1-12. The detection of samples were positive by PCR; 13-14. The detection of samples were negative by PCR; 15-19. The detection of samples were positive by PCR; 20. The detection of sample was negative by PCR; 21. The detection of sample was positive by PCR.

图7 田间样品的 dot ELISA 检测

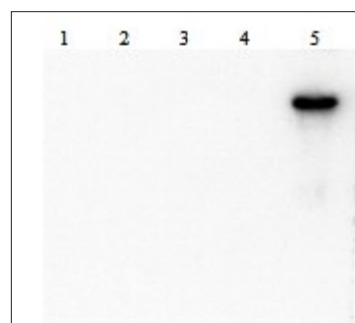
Fig. 7 The detection of field samples by dot ELISA

田间样品, pET-28a-05150 抗血清可与田间样品发生显色反应, 呈紫红色(图7)。如表4所示, PCR 检测为阳性的18份样品中有7份发生显色反应, dot ELISA 检测的阳性率为38.9%, 在采样时间上, 其中9月份样品检测为阳性有5份, 5月份样品检测为阳性有2份; 在采样地区上, 检测为阳性样品6份来自江西省, 1份来自四川省。再对田间样品进行 Western blot 检测, 结果表明 pET-28a-05150 抗血清与纯化后的蛋白可杂交出的特异性条带, 与感病柑橘提取的总蛋白无阳性反应(图8)。

表4 Dot ELISA 和 PCR 检测田间样品结果比对

Table 4 Comparison of dot ELISA and PCR detection results among field samples

样品编号 Sample number	采样地点 Sampling location	采样日期 Sampling date	PCR 检测 PCR detection	Dot ELISA 检测 Dot ELISA detection
1	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	+
2	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	+
3	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	+
4	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	-
5	江西 Jiangxi	2019-05-31	+	-
6	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	-
7	江西 Jiangxi	2019-05-31	+	+
8	江西 Jiangxi	2019-09-02	+	+
9	四川 Sichuan	2019-05-31	+	-
10	四川 Sichuan	2019-09-30	+	+
11	四川 Sichuan	2019-05-31	+	-
12	江西 Jiangxi	2019-05-31	+	+
13	四川 Sichuan	2019-11-11	-	-
14	四川 Sichuan	2019-09-02	-	-
15	四川 Sichuan	2019-09-30	+	-
16	四川 Sichuan	2019-09-30	+	-
17	四川 Sichuan	2019-09-30	+	-
18	四川 Sichuan	2019-05-31	+	-
19	福建 Fujian	2019-11-11	+	-
20	福建 Fujian	2019-11-11	-	-
21	福建 Fujian	2019-11-11	+	-



1~4. 田间感病样品总蛋白; 5. 纯化的 05150 融合蛋白。

1-4. Total protein of fieldsamples infected; 5. Purified 05150 fusion protein.

图8 田间样品的 Western blot 检测

Fig. 8 The detection of field samples by Western blot

3 讨论

细菌与植物互作过程中, 为了避免或抑制植物的病原相关分子模式触发的免疫反应(PAMP-triggered immunity, PTI)而产生效应因子^[21]。细菌通过分泌系统将效应因子分泌到植物细胞中, 而这种效应因子称为分泌蛋白。Pitino 等^[9]通过生物信息学鉴定了16种假定的CLas 效应因子, 并瞬时表达了本氏烟草, 其中CLas 5315mp(成熟蛋白)定位于叶绿体中, 在接种3 d后导致细胞死亡。此外, 后续试

验证明 Las5315mp 诱导植物细胞胼胝质和淀粉大量沉积,也证明 CLas5315mp 是引发 HLB 症状显著的一个效应物,对 CLas 发病机制至关重要^[9,15]。因此以病原物的分泌蛋白作为研究对象具有可行性。本试验在 Prasad 等^[19]预测的 166 个分泌蛋白基因中筛选出 CLIBASIA_01295、CLIBASIA_05115、CLIBASIA_02250、CLIBASIA_00420、CLIBASIA_05150、CLIBASIA_02425,通过 RT-PCR 仅扩增出 CLIBASIA_05150,再次设计引物、优化扩增条件仍无法扩增出另外 5 个分泌蛋白基因,这可能与试验样品的品种、感病阶段有关。不同柑橘品种对 HLB 耐感程度、显症程度以及不同时期的病原菌含量均存在很大差异^[22-26],因此可能影响柑橘黄龙病菌分泌蛋白的表达。

效应因子是促进病原物定殖和病害发展的关键毒力因子^[27-29],选择效应因子制备抗体用于检测是一种有效的策略。熊叶辉^[13]和史学涛^[14]均使用效应因子的抗体通过 pull-down 和免疫共沉淀 (Co-IP) 试验进行体内、体外稻瘟菌效应蛋白与寄主植物内蛋白的互作验证^[13-14]。此外,制备的 SDE1 多克隆抗体也为探究 CLas 5315mp 功能提供了便利的检测手段^[15,17]。因此笔者筛选柑橘黄龙病菌其他效应因子为研究其功能而制备多克隆抗体。本试验筛选的 05150 在 CLas 中高度保守,在感病柑橘中的含量比在柑橘木虱中高 1.7 倍^[30],已有研究表明 CLIBASIA_05150 预测的信号肽序列通过 PhoA 验证具有分泌功能^[9],且通过 RT-PCR 可测定到感病柑橘中潜在 05150 分泌蛋白的表达。此外 CLIBASIA_05150 定位于高尔基体中,在接种本氏烟 (*N. benthamiana*) 叶片第 5 天导致细胞死亡,与植物病害抗性相关的基因 XM-006474664、XM-025096339、XM-006492080 互作^[31]。XM_006474664 编码半胱氨酸蛋白酶,SDE1 通过抑制半胱氨酸蛋白酶来抑制柑橘的防御反应^[32];XM_025096339 编码核糖-5-磷酸异构酶 3,参与拟南芥对细菌的应答反应^[33];XM-006492080 参与木质素合成^[34]。因此笔者选择 05150 作为研究对象,制备多克隆抗体。

有研究表明,包括江西赣州、广西柳州在内染病柑橘的 CLas 含量在 10 月份达到最高值^[24-26]。此外李智鹏等^[26]研究表明,江西柑橘果园内病树的 CLas 含量在 6 月也呈现出 1 个高峰,该时段的 CLas 含量较 10 月份的 CLas 含量稍低,但仍是低谷时期 CLas 含量的 10 倍以上。本试验制备的 pET-28a-05150 多

抗通过 dot ELISA 主要与 9 月份的样品发生显色反应,另外发生显色反应的样品均来自江西 5 月份的样品,均是在 CLas 含量达到高峰前可发生阳性反应,这也由此侧面印证 05150 分泌蛋白与 CLas 关联,是否抑制柑橘的防御反应还需要更大田间样本量来加以证实。此外 dot ELISA 检测呈阳性的样品占 PCR 阳性样品的 38.9%,而且 Western blot 检测表明,pET-28a-05150 抗血清无法与感病柑橘杂交出特异性条带,可能与 05150 分泌蛋白在感病柑橘中含量低、提取后易降解等原因有关。本试验中提取的柑橘总蛋白在 -80 °C 冻融后或 4 °C 放置 1~2 d 后,再通过 dot ELISA 检测均存在不发生显色反应或显色不明显情况。而且 dot ELISA 以活性蛋白为检测对象,Western blot 以变性蛋白为检测对象,这也可能是无法与田间样品发生阳性反应的原因。而通过 Western blot 手段 pET-28a-05150 抗血清与融合蛋白反应良好,这可为进一步研究 05150 分泌蛋白基因在柑橘中的功能奠定前期基础。

4 结 论

本研究制备的 pET-28a-05150 多克隆抗体通过 dot ELISA 检测手段可与田间感病样品发生显色反应,通过 Western blot 手段与融合蛋白反应良好,为研究 05150 基因在柑橘中的功能奠定前期基础,同时为建立 HLB 的血清学检测手段及探究柑橘黄龙病菌分泌蛋白基因的筛选方法提供参考,但仍需再优化检测方法的试验条件,建立更有效的检测手段。

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