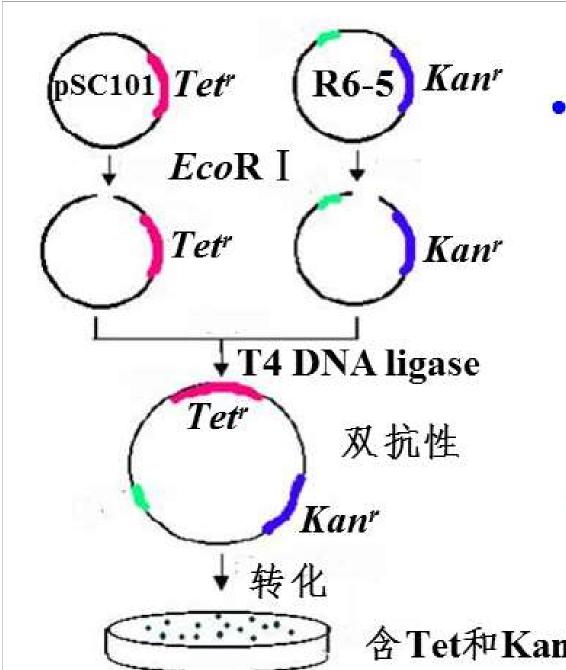


Chapter 4 DNA cloning

• 1972年,斯坦福大学P. Berg小组,世界首例DNA体外重组。



1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry



• 1973年,斯坦福大 学S. Cohen小组, DNA体外重组并转 化成功 (第一个基 因克隆实验)。

基因工程的诞生

含Tet和Kan平板

• DNA cloning is the process that the foreign DNA is inserted into an autonomously replicating piece of DNA, known as a vector, forming recombinant DNA which then is introduced into a host cell. Growing the host cell containing the recombinant DNA allows the production of multiple copies of the inserted DNA.

把外源DNA片段连接到具有自主复制能力的载体 DNA中,形成重组DNA,再将这种重组DNA导入 到宿主细胞中增殖,从而使插入片段得到扩增, 这个过程称为DNA克隆。

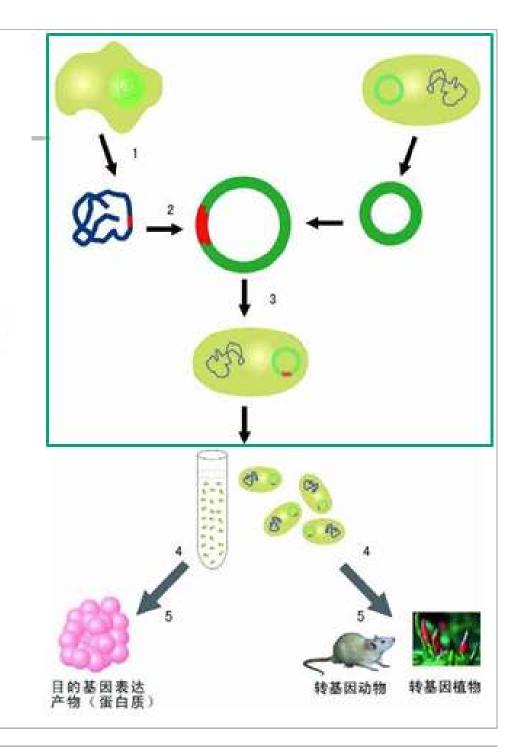
gene cloning (基因克隆) molecular cloning (分子克隆) recombinant DNA technology (重组 DNA技术)

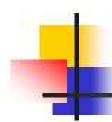
基因工程

(gene engineering) 或遗传工程

(genetic engineering):

基因工程是指重组DNA技 术的产业化设计与应用 包括上游技术和下游技术 两大组成部分。上游技术 指的是基因重组、克隆和 表达的设计与构建(即重 组DNA技术);而下游技 术则涉及到基因工程菌或 细胞的大规模培养、基因 产物的分离纯化以及转基 因动植物的应用等。





1. Vectors and enzymes in DNA cloning

1.1 Vectors

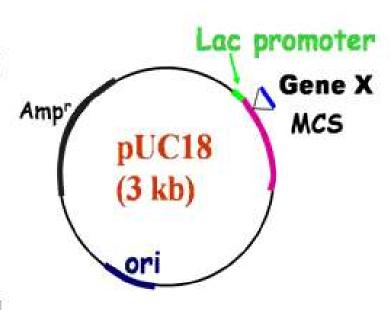
 Vectors are autonomously replicating pieces of DNA which used to transfer the target gene to a receptor cell.

载体是将DNA片段(目的基因)转移 至受体细胞的一种能<mark>自我复制</mark>的DNA 分子。



1.1.1 Characteristics of vectors

- (1) Autonomously replicating (有复制起始点)
- (2) Can be introduced into a host cell
- (3) Have a selectable marker (筛选标记) 通常是抗性基因
- (4) Have multiple cloning sites (MCS, 多克隆位点) 并且是多酶单切点。



如果是表达载体 还需要启动子等 表达元件。



1.1.2 Types of vectors

(1) Plasmids (质粒)

- Circular plasmid of <u>E.coli</u>: used in E.coli (host, 宿主);
- ➤ Yeast episomal (游离型) plasmids: used in yeast;
- ➤ <u>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</u>(根瘤农杆菌) Ti plasmid: used in plant.

(2) Bacteriophages (噬菌体)

- Phage λ: also been used in <u>E.coli</u>, for cloning larger fragments (10~20 kb)
- Phage M13: used to clone ssDNA used in E.coli.

(3) Cosmids (粘粒/柯斯质粒)

Plasmid-bacteriophage hybrids, for cloning large fragments (45~50 kb) in <u>E. coli</u>.

(4) Artificial chromosomes

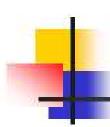
For cloning huge fragments from humans.

- BAC: Bacterial artificial chromosomes (in <u>E. coli</u>);
- YAC: Yeast artificial chromosomes (in Yeast).

(5) Virus

For other <u>eukaryotic cells</u> in culture

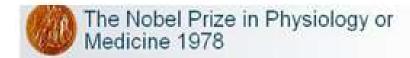
- > SV40: Simian virus 40 (猴空泡病毒40);
- Retroviruses



1.2 Restriction endonuclease

限制性内切核酸酶

 Restrictionmodification system



"for the discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics"

防御外源DNA侵入

Restriction endonuclease

Methylase(甲基化酶)

保护宿主DNA 不被内切酶降解



Werner Arber

3 1/3 of the prize

Switzerland

Biozentrum der Universität Basel, Switzerland



Daniel Nathans

G 1/3 of the prize

USA

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Baltimore, MD, USA

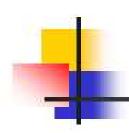


Hamilton O. Smith

3 1/3 of the prize

USA

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Baltimore, MD, USA



 Restriction endonucleases cleave doublestranded DNA at or near specific recognition nucleotide sequences known as restriction sites.

限制性内切核酸酶是指能识别一种特定的核苷酸序列(即限制性位点),并在该限制性位点或附近切断双链DNA的核酸酶。

1.2.1 Denomination (命名) of restriction endonuclease

限制性内切酶的命名是根据Smith和Nathans于 1973提议的命名系统



Escherichia coli RY13

大肠埃希菌RY13株中发现的第一种限制性核酸内切酶



1.2.2 Types of restriction endonuclease

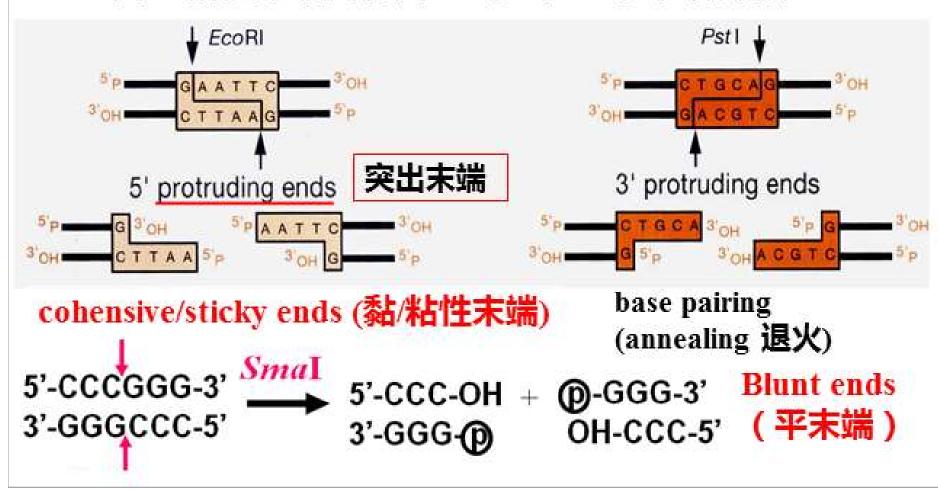
	I型	Ⅱ型	Ⅲ型
限制和修 饰活性	多功能的酶(限制 修饰、ATPase)	、只有限制	限制和修饰
组成	不同亚基 α·β·γ 300KD	单一成分,2-4个相 同亚基 200-100KD	2种不同的亚基
辅助因子	ATP、 <mark>Mg²+</mark> S-腺苷-Met	Mg^{2+}	ATP、 <mark>Mg²⁺</mark> S- 腺苷 -Met
识别位点 和切点	两者不一致,切点 随机距识点一侧 数百至上千bp处	旋转对称的识别 位点,两者一致	两者不一致 , 切点在识点一 侧20bp
克隆中的作用	无用	十分实用	有用(修饰)
实例	EcoB: TGAN ₈ TG EcoK: AACN ₆ TG		EcoP I AGACC—

1.2.3 Characters of Type II restriction endonuclease

- (1) Recognition sequences (识别序列)
- ▶ 4~8 bp
 识别序列的频率=1/4ⁿ
- > Palindromic (rotational symmetry)

(2) Restriction fragments (酶切片段)

切割位点在其识别序列上,产生末端的形式有两类:粘性末端片段(5'或3')、平末端片段。





1.2.4 Isoschizomer and isocaudarner

(1) Isoschizomer (同裂酶)

同裂酶:来源不同,但能识别相同的核 苷酸序列的限制性酶。

```
      SmaI
      XmaI

      5... CCGGGG...3'
      5... CCGGGG...3'

      3... GGGCCC...5'
      3... GGCCC...5'

MspI, HpaII

      5... CCGG...3'

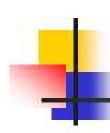
      3... GGCC...5'
```

如果是-CC*GG-则HpaII不能切,但<math>MspI可切。 *甲基化

(2) Isocaudarner (同尾酶)

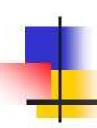
同尾酶:来源不同,识别序列不同,但却 能产生相同粘性末端的一类酶。

同尾酶产生的片段,因具备相同的粘性末端,故可以通过碱基互补作用而彼此连接起来。但连接后形成的杂种位点往往不能均被这两个同尾酶所识别。BamHI和Sau3AI两种酶产生的片段连接后其杂种位点能被Sau3A所识别,而不能被BamHI所识别(识别机率只有25%)(杂种位点为:NGATCC)



1.2.5 Conditions of restriction digestion

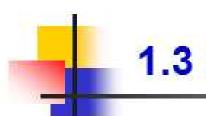
- (1) Require Mg²⁺ (magnesium) usually up to 10 mM;
- (2) Different enzymes require different pH, NaCl (sodium chloride) concentrations and other solution constituents.



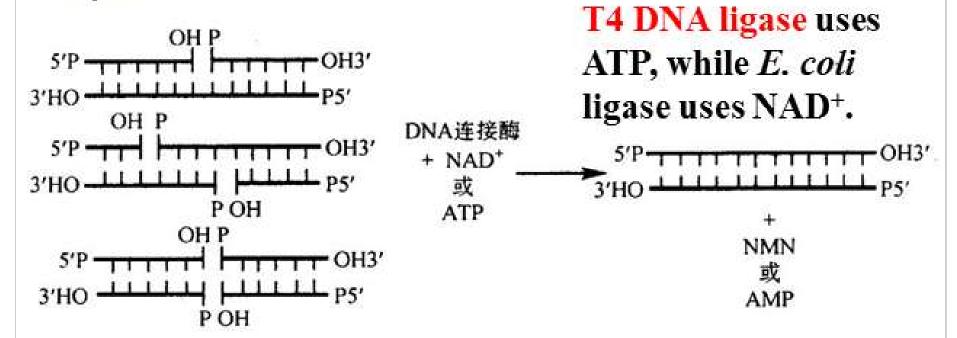
1.2.6 Factors that influence activity of restriction endonuclease

- (1) The purity (纯度) of DNA
- (2) Methylation degree of DNA
- (3) Digestion temperature (37°C)
- (4) Buffer (ion type, concentration, pH, etc.)

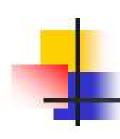
在非标准反应条件下,也能切割一些与其特异识别序列类似的序列。在酶的名称右上角加一个星号(*)表示,如*Eco*RI*。这种特性称为星号活性。



1.3 Ligase



 Ligases are efficient at sealing the broken phosphodiester bonds for cohesive ends. T4 ligase can even ligate one blunt end to another, but with rather lower efficiency.



1.4 Other tool enzymes

```
DNA聚合酶 I (制备探针)
Taq酶 (PCR)
反转录酶(合成cDNA)
末端转移酶(制备探针、人工接头)
核苷酸激酶(制备探针)
碱性磷酸酶(防止载体酶切后重连)
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