

八肋游仆虫NMD通路的初步研究

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摘要 无义介导的mRNA降解(nonsense-mediated mRNA decay, NMD)是一种重要的mRNA质量监测机制, 可以识别和降解含有提前终止密码子(premature termination codons, PTCs)的异常转录本, 但其详细的分子机制还没有完全阐释清楚。纤毛虫是真核生物进化最早的一个分支, 对其NMD途径的研究有助于阐明高等生物基因表达调控的进化与分子机制。该研究从纤毛虫八肋游仆虫(*Euplotes octocarinatus*)基因组中鉴定并克隆得到NMD因子*EuUPF1*、*EuUPF2*、*EuY14a*、*EuY14b*和*EuMAGO*的基因。酵母双杂交和体外pull-down实验分析证实了各因子间的相互作用关系: *EuUPF1*的CH结构域与*EuUPF2*的C-端结构域相互作用; Y14的两个同源体(paralogs)*EuY14a*和*EuY14b*, 作为mRNA结合蛋白, 均与*EuMAGO*发生相互作用, 形成真核生物mRNA外显子连接复合体(exon-exon junction complex, EJC)的核心。一方面, *EuUPF1*的CH结构域与*EuY14a*直接相互作用, 结合到异常mRNA上; 另一方面, *EuUPF1*可以通过*EuUPF2*与*EuMAGO*相互作用, 后者再与*EuY14a*和*EuY14b*相互作用, 把*EuUPF1*锚定到异常mRNA上。总之, *EuUPF1*通过两种方式结合在mRNA上, 招募各种核酸酶, 降解异常的mRNA。因为游仆虫基因组中内含子含量低于高等真核生物, 而又远高于酵母真菌, 因此研究者认为, 依赖EJC和不依赖EJC的两种NMD途径可能共存于游仆虫细胞中, 但这两种NMD途径具体的分子机制有待深入研究。

关键词 八肋游仆虫; NMD途径; 外显子连接复合体; UPF1; Y14

Preliminary Analysis of NMD Pathway in *Euplotes octocarinatus*

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Abstract Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD) represents an important mechanism to monitor mRNA quality, which can distinguish and degrade aberrant transcripts harbouring premature termination codons (PTCs). However, the detailed mechanism is not fully understood. Ciliates are regarded as the earliest branch of eukaryotes, and studying on its NMD can help us elucidating the mechanism and evolution of this important process. We identified a group of NMD factors from genome of ciliates *Euplotes octocarinatus*, *EuUPF1*, *EuUPF2*, *EuY14a*, *EuY14b* and *EuMAGO*. We demonstrated that *EuUPF1* and *EuUPF2* interplayed mediated by CH domain of *EuUPF1* and C-terminal domain of *EuUPF2*. Two paralogs of Y14, designed as *EuY14a* and *EuY14b* were identified, and both of them interacted with *EuMAGO* protein, a core factor of exon junction complex (EJC), as a marker complex of NMD in eukaryotes. Furthermore, we displayed that interaction between UPF1 and aberrant mRNA mediated directly

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by Y14a and or mediated by UPF2 and EJC (MAGO, Y14b, Y14a), respectively. Thus we hypothesized that both EJC-independent and EJC-dependent NMD pathways coexist in ciliates *Euplotes* cell, based on the consideration that the content of intron in genome of *Euplotes* is less than that of higher eukaryote and more than that of lower organisms such as fungi. However, the detailed mechanism of this NMD pathway remains to be investigated.

Keywords *Euplotes octocarinatus*; NMD; EJC; UPF1; Y14

真核生物的基因表达受到转录和翻译水平多重机制的精细调控, 其中mRNA的质量控制是基因准确表达的关键步骤^[1]。无义介导的mRNA降解途径(nonsense-mediated mRNA decay, NMD)可以识别和降解含有提前终止密码子(premature termination codons, PTCs)的转录本, 以免截短型蛋白质的积累对细胞造成潜在伤害^[2]。PTCs通常产生于基因复制、转录和RNA的加工过程^[3], 其可能导致许多遗传性疾病和肿瘤的发生^[4]。此外, NMD可调控一系列重要的生理性mRNA的表达^[5]。然而NMD途径的具体机制仍然没有被完全阐释清楚。

高等真核生物NMD途径的启动需要一系列因子的参与, 包括UPF(up frameshift)因子、SMG (suppressor with morphological effect on genitalia)因子、肽链释放因子(eukaryotic polypeptide release factor, eRF)及外显子连接复合体(exon-exon junction complex, EJC)^[6]。UPF1是RNA解旋酶超家族I中的一员, 其N-端是一个富含半胱氨酸和组氨酸(Cys-His, CH)的结构域, 解旋酶结构域位于C-端, UPF1的ATP酶活性和解旋酶活性对于启动NMD途径至关重要^[7]。高等真核生物中, UPF2的C-端结构域与UPF1的CH结构域相互作用, 促进UPF1的RNA解旋酶活性^[8-9]。SMG1是一类激酶, 磷酸化修饰UPF1的[S/T]Q模体结构(motif), 为下游RNA降解酶的招募提供平台^[10]。在蛋白质第一轮翻译过程中, 核糖体停顿在mRNA上的PTC处, SMG1、UPF1、eRF1和eRF3形成SURF复合体^[11], 这时, UPF2作为一个桥梁, 与SURF复合体中的UPF1结合, 同时与UPF3相互作用, 耦联SURF复合体和EJC复合体^[3], 从而激活NMD途径。通常EJC由Y14和MAGO、BTZ和eIF4A3这两对异源二聚体构成^[12]。不同进化程度的真核细胞, 参与NMD途径的因子种类有所不同^[13]。在酵母和果蝇等生物中, NMD途径的发生不依赖于EJC复合体, 称为“伪3'-UTR模型(the faux 3'-UTR model)”, 当翻译终止复合体停留在PTC处时, eRF3由于距离poly(A)结合蛋白(poly A binding protein, PABP)较远

而不能发生相互作用, 故UPF1与eRF3优先相互作用, 启动了NMD途径^[14]。从真菌到哺乳动物, NMD途径既有一定的保守性, 也具有多样性^[2]。原生动物位于真核生物的基部, 已有的研究证实, 原生动物的NMD途径比较原始, 具有一定的独特性^[15]。例如, 在嗜热四膜虫(*Tetrahymena thermophila*)中, NMD途径不依赖于EJC, 而是仅通过UPF1与UPF2发生相互作用, 激活NMD途径^[16]; 在蓝氏贾第虫(*Giardia lamblia*)中, NMD途径因子较为简单, 但具有NMD途径的功能^[15]; 在草履虫(*Paramecium tetraurelia*)中, 已经鉴定到的UPF3在NMD途径中发挥一定的作用^[17]。所以, 原生动物NMD途径分化程度较高, 对其NMD的研究有助于理解和认识NMD途径分子与进化机制^[16]。

在本研究中, 我们使用原生动物八肋游仆虫(*Euplotes octocarinatus*)为实验材料, 鉴定到了一系列NMD途径因子: UPF1、UPF2、Y14a、Y14b、MAGO。通过对这些因子的相互作用关系的分析, 我们试图建立八肋游仆虫NMD途径的通路, 初步阐释其NMD途径发生的机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 菌株与质粒

本实验用到的菌株和质粒, 主要有*E. coli* DH5 α 、*E. coli* BL21、酵母菌AH109、质粒pGADT7(AD)、质粒pGBKT7(BK)、质粒pGEX-6p-1和质粒pET-28a, 均为实验室保存。

1.2 主要生化试剂

酶制剂(Easy Taq DNA聚合酶、*Bam*H I、*Eco*R I、*Xho* I、T4 DNA连接酶)和DNA Marker均购于TaKaRa公司; 寡聚核苷酸引物由华大基因有限公司合成; 胶回收试剂盒(Gel Extraction Mini Kit)和质粒抽提试剂盒(Plasmid Mini Kit)均购于BioMIGA公司; 葡萄糖(Glucose)和DNA担体(鲑鱼精)均购于Solarbio公司; HA和GST单克隆抗体均购于California Bioscience公司。

1.3 生物信息学分析

八肋游仆虫NMD因子是用人的NMD因子序列在游仆虫基因组数据库([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX1270740\[accn\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX1270740[accn]))中比对得到。多序列比对分析使用ClustalW^[18]

1.4 重组质粒的构建

以八肋游仆虫基因组为模板,用带有酶切位点EcoR I/Xho I、BamH I/Xho I的特异性引物扩增EuUPF1-CH、EuUPF2-CT、EuMAGO、EuY14a-RRM、EuY14b-RRM基因片段,构建重组质粒pET28a-EuUPF1-CH、pGEX-6p-1-EuUPF2-CT、pET28a-EuMAGO、pGEX-6p-1-EuY14a-RRM、pGEX-6p-1-EuY14b-RRM、pGBKT7-EuUPF1-CH(BK-EuUPF1)、pGADT7-EuUPF2-CT(AD-EuUPF2)、pGADT7-EuY14a-RRM(AD-EuY14a)、pGADT7-EuY14b-RRM(AD-EuY14b)和pGBKT7-EuMAGO(BK-EuMAGO)。测序证实重组质粒构建正确,可用于下一步实验(表1)。

1.5 酵母双杂交实验

按照酵母手册PT3024-1_(Clontech),重组质粒pGBKT7-eRF1/pGADT7-eRF3b(阳性对照^[19])、BK-EuUPF1/AD-EuUPF2和BK-EuMAGO/AD-EuY14a分别共转化入酵母菌株AH109(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)。通过SD-Leu-Trp平板的初步筛选和

SD-Leu-Trp-His-Ade平板的严谨筛选后,再进行显色反应,分析分子间的相互作用关系。以ONPG(O-nitrophenyl-D-galactopyranoside)为底物,通过测定 β -半乳糖苷酶活性(D_{420} 的吸光度值),分析分子间相互作用的相对强度,酶活单位= $1\ 000 \times D_{420} / \text{酵母细胞培养液} D_{600} \times \text{反应时间}(\text{min}) \times 0.1 \times \text{稀释系数}$,单位是Miller。数据分析使用SPSS 16.0^[20]。

1.6 蛋白质纯化与pull-down分析

将构建的原核重组表达质粒转化*E. coli* BL21(DE3),37 °C培养过夜。再将阳性单克隆接种于LB液体培养基中,16 °C培养过夜,加入IPTG诱导融合蛋白大量表达,收集菌液后来破碎细胞,收集含有标签(GST/His)的融合蛋白上清。将收集的蛋白上清混合,与平衡过的柱材料GS4B冰浴过夜结合,用洗涤缓冲液去除杂蛋白,用洗脱缓冲液洗脱目的蛋白。用洗脱蛋白制备样品^[21]。12% SDS-PAGE对蛋白进行分离,转膜后,用Western blot进行分析。

2 结果

2.1 八肋游仆虫NMD因子鉴定

NMD途径的核心因子在进化上较为保守,人类(*Homo sapiens*)NMD途径因子较为完整,包括UPF1、UPF2、UPF3、SMG1、SMG5/6/7、SMG8、SMG9和外显子连接复合体(EJC)的核心组份。利用人的

表1 本文用到的寡核苷酸引物

Table 1 List of oligonucleotide used in this work

实验室编号 Lab code	引物序列(5'→3') Oligonucleotides sequences (5'→3')	用途说明 Purpose	备注 Note
BF781	CCG GAA TTC ATG AAT AAG TGG TTT TGA ACC AAT TTC AGA AA	Cloning the EuUPF1-CH(91-266 aa) to construct pET-28a-EuUPF1-CH(91-266 aa)	<i>EcoR</i> I
BF782	CCG CTC GAG TTG CTC TCC TTT TGC TAA TTG AGG ACA C		<i>Xho</i> I
BF783	CGC GGA TCC ATG ATA ATC GTC GAT GAT AGT GAT GAA GAG ACT AAA G	Cloning the EuUPF2-CT(850-948 aa) to construct pGEX-6p-1-EuUPF2-CT(850-948 aa)	<i>Bam</i> HI
BF784	CCG CTC GAG TAC TGT TTT ATT ATC TTC TTT AGT ATC TGA TTT CTC TTT AAT		<i>Xho</i> I
BF785	CCG GAA TTC ATG CCC AAC TAA ACC AAT TCC CAA ACT TA	Cloning the EuY14a-RRM(134-263 aa) to construct pGEX-6p-1-EuY14a-RRM(134-263 aa)	<i>EcoR</i> I
BF786	CCG CTC GAG CAC CGT AAC TTT GCC TGA AAT GTT ATT AAT TG		<i>Xho</i> I
BF787	CGC GGA TCC ATG GTA AAT AAA GCC AGT CAA GAT AAA AAG ACT CAA	Cloning the EuY14b-RRM(94-219 aa) to construct pGEX-6p-1-EuY14b-RRM(94-219 aa)	<i>Bam</i> HI
BF788	CCG CTC GAG TCC TTT CCT GCT GAT TTC ATA ATA CTA CTT GAT		<i>Xho</i> I
BF789	CGC GGA TCC ATG AAG GAC TTC TAT TTA AGA TAC TAC ATT GGA CAC AAA G	Cloning the EuMAGO(1-116 aa) to construct pET-28a-EuMAGO(1-116 aa)	<i>Bam</i> HI
BF790	CCG CTC GAG CTA AAA TGG CTT GAT TCT GAA ACG GAG GTT		<i>Xho</i> I

NMD途径因子的序列在不同生物的基因组数据库中进行BLAST分析。结果如表2所示, 不同生物中NMD途径因子的种类具有一定的差异。比如在秀丽隐杆线虫(*Caenorhabditis elegans*)中, 没有鉴定出EJC的组份因子; 在拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)中, 没有发现SMG1因子, 而且在SMG5-7组合中只有SMG7; 在酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)中, 没有EJC的组份和SMG因子。

参与纤毛虫NMD途径的因子具有独特性。如嗜热四膜虫细胞有两种UPF1同源体: UPF1a和UPF1b, 但没有激酶SMG1因子, 却存在一个特有的核酸酶(SMG6L)^[16]; 在蓝氏贾第虫中, 只发现了UPF1和SMG1^[15]。将人的NMD因子在八肋游仆虫基因组中进行同源比对和分析, 鉴定到的NMD因子有EuUPF1、EuUPF2、EuY14a、EuY14b和EuMAGO。对UPF1的功能结构域氨基酸序列分析显示, 游仆虫中EuUPF1-CH(91~266 aa)与人的UPF1-CH有24.21%的同源性, 该结构域富含组氨酸和半胱氨酸(图1A)。EuUPF2-CT(850~948 aa)(图1A)与人的UPF2的C-端有17.85%的同源性, 而与嗜热四膜虫的UPF2的C-端有23.86%的同源性。EuY14a和EuY14b与人的Y14的同源性分别是17.28%和20.16%, 它们都含有一个RRM(RNA recognition motif)结构域, 介导Y14与mRNA的结合, 即Y14为RNA结合蛋白。EuMAGO与人的MAGO有65.54%的同源性, 与棘尾虫(*Stylonychia lemnae*)的MAGO的同源性达到69%, 与尖毛虫(*Oxytricha*)的MAGO的同源性达到73%。

这些数据都表明, MAGO是一个在进化上更为保守的NMD因子。

2.2 EuUPF1与EuUPF2的关系

识别和降解含有提前终止密码子(PTCs)的mRNA的分子机制是NMD途径研究的核心问题。人的细胞中的研究结果显示, 多因子协同作用激活了NMD途径, 降解异常的mRNA。各因子之间相互作用形成的网络通路, 在不同进化水平的有机体间存在一定的差异^[22]。利用酵母双杂交实验, 我们首先证实了EuUPF1的CH结构域(EuUPF1-CH)与EuUPF2的C-端结构域(EuUPF2-CT)相互作用(图1B)。将*EuUPF2-CT*和*EuUPF1-CH*基因在大肠杆菌细胞中进行表达, 纯化目的蛋白(图1C和图1D), 进行体外pull-down实验, 进一步证实了EuUPF1的CH结构域与EuUPF2的C-端结构域的相互作用(图1E)。

2.3 八肋游仆虫EJC组份之间的关系

本研究在八肋游仆虫细胞中克隆到*Y14*的两个同源基因*EuY14a*和*EuY14b*, 为了研究这两个因子与MAGO的关系, 我们将重组质粒BK-EuMAGO、AD-EuY14a和AD-EuY14b分别共转化酵母菌株AH109, 分析Y14与MAGO的关系。结果表明, EuY14a和EuY14b均与EuMAGO相互作用(图2A)。通过 β -半乳糖苷酶活性分析EuY14a和EuY14b与EuMAGO相互作用强度(图2B)。结果显示, 与EuY14a相比, EuY14b与EuMAGO的相互作用更强。我们进一步利用体外pull-down实验证实EuY14a和EuY14b与EuMAGO相互作用关系。在大肠杆菌中表达融合蛋

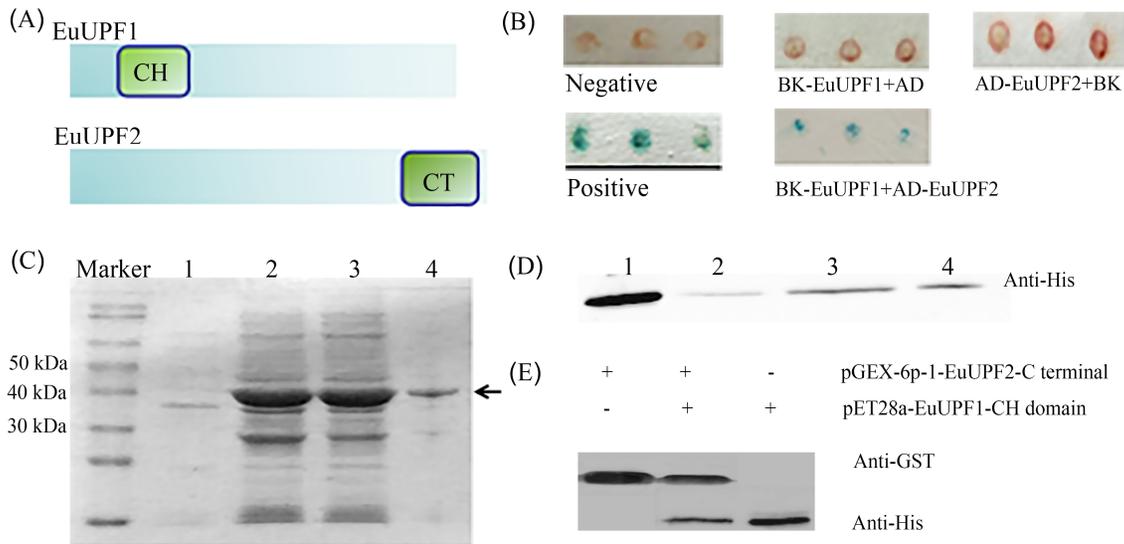
表2 不同进化水平生物NMD途径因子种类比较

Table 2 Comparison of NMD factors from organisms at different evolutionary levels

生物 Organisms	NMD核心因子 NMD core components								
	UPF1	UPF2	UPF3	SMG1	SMG5/6/7	Y14	MAGO	BTZ	eIF4A3
<i>H. sapiens</i>	+	+	++	+	+/+	+	+	+	+
<i>C. elegans</i>	+	+	+	+	+/+				
<i>A. thaliana</i>	+	+	+		-/+	+	+	+	
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	+	+	+						
<i>T. thermophila</i>	++	+	+		-/+	+	+		+
<i>G. lamblia</i>	+			+					
<i>E. octocarinatus</i>	+	+				++	+		

+表示该NMD因子有一种; ++表示该NMD因子有两种; +/+表示有SMG5、SMG6和SMG7; -/+表示只有SMG7; -/+表示只有SMG6。

+ indicates that the NMD factor has one; ++ indicates that there are two versions of this NMD factor; +/+ indicates that the NMD factor include SMG5, SMG6 and SMG7; -/+ indicates NMD includes factor SMG7; -/+ indicates NMD includes factor SMG6.



A: EuUPF1和EuUPF2的结构示意图; B: 酵母双杂交实验分析EuUPF1-CH和EuUPF2-CT的相互作用(包括阳性对照和阴性对照), 阳性对照中的兰色代表两种因子之间存在相互作用, “+”代表共转化; C: 12% SDS-PAGE分析融合蛋白GST-EuUPF2-CT的表达和纯化; 1: pGEX-6p-1; 2: 融合蛋白全菌; 3: 融合蛋白上清; 4: 纯化后的融合蛋白; D: Western blot鉴定融合蛋白His-EuUPF1-CH; 1: 融合蛋白上清; 2: 50 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; 3: 250 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; 4: 500 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; E: Western blot分析pull-down产物, His-EuUPF1-CH被固定在柱材料上的诱饵蛋白GST-EuUPF2-CT所捕获。

A: schematic representation of the EuUPF1 and EuUPF2 constructs; B: yeast two-hybrids experiment analysis of interactions between EuUPF1-CH and EuUPF2-CT, including positive and negative controls, the colour of positive means the interaction between two factors, “+” represents cotransformation of two genes; C: expression and purification of fusion protein GST-EuUPF2-CT; 1: vector pGEX-6p-1; 2: the total bacterial of fusion protein GST-EuUPF2-CT; 3: supernatant of fusion protein GST-EuUPF2-CT; 4: the purified fusion protein GST-EuUPF2-CT; D: fusion protein His-EuUPF1-CH was confirmed by western blotting analysis using an anti-HA antibody; 1: as control, the supernatant of the fusion protein His-EuUPF1-CH; 2: fusion protein eluted by 50 mmol/L imidazole; 3: fusion protein eluted by 250 mmol/L imidazole; 4: fusion protein eluted by 500 mmol/L imidazole; E: the pull-down products were analyzed by Western blot, showing that the fusion protein His-EuUPF1-CH was pulled down by the bead GST-EuUPF2-CT.

图1 EuUPF1与EuUPF2相互作用关系分析

Fig.1 Analysis of the interaction between EuUPF1 and EuUPF2

白 GST-EuY14b-RRM(94~219 aa)(图2C)、融合蛋白 GST-EuY14a-RRM(134~263 aa)(图2D)以及融合蛋白 His-EuMAGO(1~116 aa)(图2E)。GST pull-down结果显示, 混合蛋白经GSH洗脱后, 用抗体(GST/HA)进行Western blot检测, 均有EuY14和EuMAGO的条带, 表明两种EuY14和EuMAGO均可以形成复合体(图2F)。

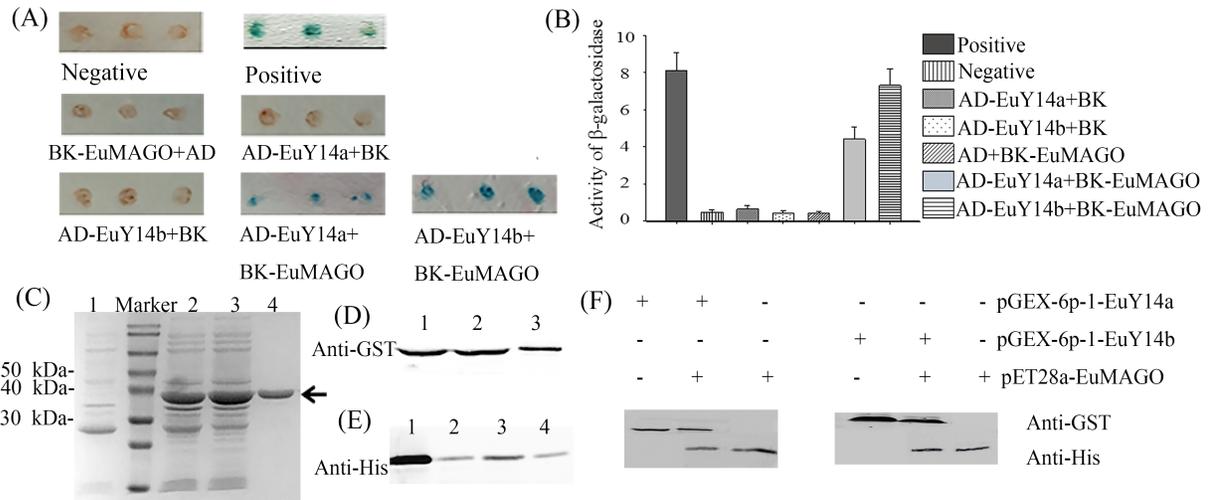
2.4 八肋游仆虫细胞UPF和EJC组份之间的关系

我们未能从八肋游仆虫细胞中克隆到UPF3, 为了研究在没有UPF3的情况下UPF1与EJC组份的关系, 我们利用酵母双杂交分别分析了EuUPF与EJC的组份(EuY14a、EuY14b和EuMAGO)的相互作用, 证实EuUPF1-CH与EuY14a-RRM、EuUPF2-CT和EuMAGO之间存在相互作用关系(图3A)。而EuUPF1-CH与EuMAGO、EuUPF1-CH与EuY14b-RRM、EuUPF2-CT与EuY14a-RRM和EuUPF2-CT与EuY14b-RRM, 这四种组合是没有相互作用的。利用GST pull-down进一步验证了EuY14a和EuUPF1的

相互作用以及EuUPF2和EuMAGO的相互作用关系(图3B和图3C)。由此, 我们初步认为, 在八肋游仆虫细胞中EuUPF1既可以通过EuY14a与mRNA结合, 也可以通过EuUPF2与EuMAGO相互作用, 结合在mRNA上。

3 讨论

不同进化地位的真核生物细胞中NMD途径的参与因子种类的差异, 说明这些有机体的NMD途径通路不同; 各因子的功能的差异, 说明其作用机制也可能不同。在高等真核生物中, UPF2与SURF结构中的UPF1相互作用, 再与UPF3相互作用, 介导SURF和EJC两个复合体的相互作用, 启动NMD途径识别异常的mRNA^[23]。本研究中, 我们从游仆虫的基因组中克隆到两个同源的Y14因子基因: *EuY14a*和*EuY14b*, 这可能是由于生物进化过程中的基因倍增(duplicaton)而产生的。类似情况还发生在蛋白质合成终止因子上, eRF1负责识别终止密码子, 在游仆

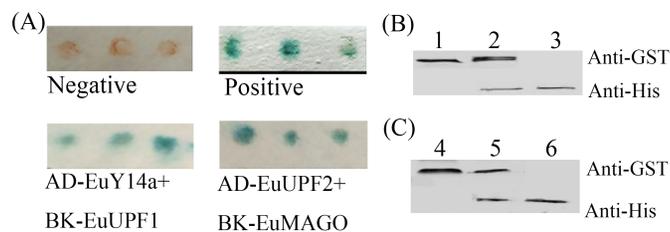


A: 酵母双杂交实验分析EuY14和EuMAGO的相互作用; B: β -半乳糖苷酶活性分析EuY14和EuMAGO的相互作用强度; C: 12% SDS-PAGE分析融合蛋白GST-EuY14b表达与纯化; 1: pGEX-6p-1; 2: 融合蛋白全菌; 3: 融合蛋白上清; 4: 纯化后的融合蛋白; D: Western blot分析融合蛋白GST-EuY14a; 1: 融合蛋白全菌; 2: 融合蛋白上清; 3: 纯化后的融合蛋白; E: Western blot分析融合蛋白His-EuMAGO; 1: 融合蛋白上清; 2: 50 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; 3: 250 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; 4: 500 mmol/L咪唑洗脱融合蛋白; F: Western blot分析pull-down产物, 显示固定在柱材料上的诱饵蛋白GST-EuY14与His-EuMAGO蛋白相互作用。

A: yeast two-hybrids experiments analysis of interactions between EuY14 and EuMAGO; B: β -galactosidase activity determination of interactions intensity between EuY14 and EuMAGO; C: expression and purification of fusion protein GST-EuY14b; 1: vector pGEX-6p-1; 2: the total bacterial of fusion protein GST-EuY14b; 3: supernatant of fusion protein GST-EuY14b; 4: the purified fusion protein GST-EuY14b; D: fusion protein GST-EuY14a was confirmed by Western blot analysis using an anti-GST antibody; 1: the total bacterial of fusion protein GST-EuY14a; 2: supernatant of fusion protein GST-EuY14a; 3: the purified fusion protein GST-EuY14a; E: fusion protein His-EuMAGO was confirmed by Western blot analysis using an anti-HA antibody; 1: as control, the supernatant of the fusion protein His-EuMAGO; 2: fusion protein eluted by 50 mmol/L imidazole; 3: fusion protein eluted by 250 mmol/L imidazole; 4: fusion protein eluted by 500 mmol/L imidazole; F: Western blot showed that the fusion protein His-EuMAGO was pulled down by the bead GST-EuY14.

图2 八肋游仆虫EJC组份之间的关系

Fig.2 The relationship between EJC components in *Euplotes octocarinatus*



A: 酵母双杂交实验分析EuY14a/EuUPF1和EuMAGO/EuUPF2的相互作用; B: Western blot分析pull-down产物; 1: 融合蛋白GST-EuY14a; 2: 融合蛋白GST-EuY14a和融合蛋白His-EuUPF1的GST pull-down产物; 3: 融合蛋白His-EuUPF1; C: Western blot分析pull-down产物; 1: 融合蛋白GST-EuUPF2; 2: 融合蛋白GST-EuUPF2和融合蛋白His-EuMAGO的GST pull-down产物; 3: 融合蛋白His-EuMAGO。

A: yeast two-hybrids experiments analysis of interactions between EuY14a/EuUPF1, EuMAGO/EuUPF2; B: Western blot analysis the pull-down products; 1: fusion protein GST-EuY14a; 2: GST pull-down products of GST-EuY14a and His-EuUPF1; 3: fusion protein His-EuUPF1; C: Western blot analysis the pull-down products; 4: fusion protein GST-EuUPF2; 5: GST pull-down products of GST-EuUPF2 and His-EuMAGO; 6: fusion protein His-EuMAGO.

图3 八肋游仆虫细胞UPF和EJC组份之间的关系

Fig.3 The relationship between UPF and EJC components in *Euplotes octocarinatus*

虫中发现有eRF1a和eRF1b^[24], 两个同源的eRF1在识别终止密码子的功能和基因拷贝数上都有差异^[25]。在哺乳动物中, 存在两个同源的eRF3, 即eRF3a和eRF3b, 分别由GSPT1和GSPT2基因编码, 它们在翻译终止过程以及细胞中的其他功能有所不同^[26-27]。

因此, 基因倍增产生多样化的功能基因, 可能导致细胞代谢过程, 包括基因表达过程的变异, 比如纤毛虫第一类肽链释放因子识别终止密码子功能的多样化, 可能是蛋白质合成终止机制的一种进化过程, 同时这两个因子也参与NMD途径识别异常mRNA的

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