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## 基于不同纯化策略的4种对虾血蓝蛋白的凝集活性及分子基础对比分析

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**摘要:** 既往研究表明, 对虾血蓝蛋白(hemocyanin, HMC)是一种具有抗病毒、抗菌等多种免疫学活性的免疫球蛋白超家族(immunoglobulin superfamily, IgSF)分子, 但迄今为止, 其功能多样性的分子基础尚不是很清楚。本研究以凡纳滨对虾HMC为研究对象, 采用亲和层析、凝集素层析技术获得4种HMC成分: A-HMCs、A-HMCl、AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl, 发现其对不同细菌的凝集活性存在较大差异。其中, AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl对大肠杆菌和副溶血弧菌的凝集活性明显强于A-HMCs和A-HMCl, 前者约为后者的2~32倍。继而, 通过双向凝胶电泳(two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, 2-DE)和凝集素印迹技术对不同HMC的蛋白质组成和糖基化修饰水平进行对比分析。结果显示, 4种HMC在2-DE图谱上表现为6~7个差异明显的蛋白质点, 且与伴刀豆凝集素(concanavalin A, ConA)、花生凝集素(peanut agglutinin, PNA)、荆豆凝集素(ulex europaeus agglutinin, UEA)和双花扁豆凝集素(dolichos biflows agglutinin, DBA)等4种凝集素的识别存在显著性差异。其中, A-HMCl 6个蛋白点均可识别4种凝集素, 而A-HMCs 6个蛋白点中仅有4、3个点分别与UEA、DBA反应呈阳性, AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl可以与UEA、PNA特异性显色的点分别为其总蛋白点的3/7、2/6。由此推测, 对虾血蓝蛋白功能多样性的分子基础可能与其蛋白质组成和糖基化修饰水平的多样性密切相关。

**关键词:** 凡纳滨对虾; 血蓝蛋白; 凝集活性; 蛋白质组成; 糖基修饰; 分子基础

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血蓝蛋白是位于节肢动物和软体动物血淋巴中的含铜呼吸蛋白, 近年来国内外研究表明其不仅具有携氧功能, 而且还具有酚氧化酶、抗病毒、凝集、抗菌、溶血、抗肿瘤等多种免疫学功能<sup>[1-9]</sup>。最近, 人们进一步对其发挥免疫学功能的分子基础进行了深入研究。Cong等<sup>[10]</sup>报道非洲帝王蝎(*Pandinus imperator*)血蓝蛋白发挥酚氧化酶活性的机制可能与其空间构象改变导致酶活性中心暴露有关。Jiang等<sup>[11]</sup>认为圆尾鲎(*Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*)血蓝蛋白发挥抑菌活性的作用机制可能与其转化为酚氧化酶并促

使活性氧的产生有关。Dolashka-Angelova等<sup>[12]</sup>报道脉红螺(*Rapana venosa*)血蓝蛋白抗病毒活性的发挥与其糖基化修饰密切相关。本课题组前期研究表明, 凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)血蓝蛋白发挥凝集、溶血活性主要与其聚集体的大小有关<sup>[5, 13]</sup>。这些研究虽然可以解释不同血蓝蛋白发挥某一种免疫学功能的分子基础, 但无法阐明同一血蓝蛋白为何可以同时识别、抵抗包括病毒、细菌、真菌、异种动物红细胞等在内的多种不同病原体。由此提示, 血蓝蛋白之所以可以发挥多种免疫学功能, 应该还存在其

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他未知分子机制的可能。为此,进一步探索血蓝蛋白发挥不同免疫学功能的分子基础,对于揭示对虾免疫防御的分子机制具有重要意义。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

凡纳滨对虾[体长( $10.5\pm0.6$ ) cm]购自汕头市华勋水产有限公司牛田洋基地;大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli* K12)、副溶血弧菌(*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*)、金黄色葡萄球菌(*Staphylococcus aureus*)、乙型链球菌(*Streptococcus iniae*)为课题组实验室保存菌种。

### 1.2 主要试剂

兔抗凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白及其大小亚基抗血清均由本实验室免疫制备,溴化氰活化Sepharose-4B为AMRESCO公司产品,ConA-Agarose、甲基- $\alpha$ -D-甘露糖苷为Sigma公司产品,辣根过氧化物酶标记亲和素(Avidin-HRP)、辣根过氧化物酶标记羊抗兔Ig G等试剂购于生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司(Sango Biotech)。

### 1.3 虾血清的制备

虾血清的制备按课题组前期报道的方法进行<sup>[3]</sup>。用1 mL注射器直接从凡纳滨对虾心脏抽取血淋巴,4 °C冰箱过夜,3 000 r/min离心20 min,-20 °C保存备用。

### 1.4 血蓝蛋白的纯化与鉴定

血蓝蛋白的纯化采用亲和层析和凝集素层析技术进行。其中,亲和层析参照课题组既往研究报道<sup>[14]</sup>进行,取兔抗血蓝蛋白大、小亚基抗血清适量,硫酸铵分级沉淀,将纯化所得抗体分别与溴化氰活化的Sepharose-4B偶联(质量比1:100),室温孵育2 h,常规方法装柱,取200 μL对虾血清加入柱床,依次进行孵育、洗脱、透析、浓缩和蛋白浓度测定,由兔抗血蓝蛋白大、小亚基抗体纯化所得蛋白质分别命名为A-HMCl、A-HMCs;凝集素层析参照Sigma公司产品说明书进行,取适量ConA-Agarose装柱,依次进行洗涤和柱床平衡,继而分别取浓度为280 μg/mL的300 μL A-HMCl、A-HMCs与凝集素柱常温孵育3 h,平衡缓冲液(20 mmol/L Tris, pH 7.4, 0.5 mol/L NaCl)非特异性洗脱,0.5 mol/L甲基- $\alpha$ -D-甘露糖苷特异性洗脱,将特异性洗脱液分别命名为AL-

HMCs、AL-HMCl。

将收集到的蛋白质经浓缩和浓度测定(BCA法)后,按课题组前期报道的方法进行SDS-PAGEP与Western-blotting鉴定<sup>[5]</sup>。取血蓝蛋白样品15 μL(0.2 mg/mL),采用3%浓缩胶、10%分离胶按常规方法进行SDS-PAGE分析。电泳结束后半干式电转仪电转2 h,5%脱脂奶粉37 °C封闭1 h,分别与兔抗血蓝蛋白抗血清(1:1 500)和羊抗兔IgG-HR(1:3 000)37 °C孵育60 min和40 min,TBST(0.5%Tween-20,20 mmol/L Tris,0.5 mol/L NaCl,pH 7.4)充分洗涤,DAB显色拍照。

### 1.5 凝集实验

凝集实验参照课题组前期报道的方法进行<sup>[3]</sup>。按常规方法培养大肠杆菌、副溶血弧菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和乙型链球菌,用TBS-Ca<sup>2+</sup>(50 mmol/L Tris-HCl,0.75% NaCl,50 mmol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub>,pH 7.2)制备细菌悬液( $1\times10^8$  CFU/mL)。然后取TBS-Ca<sup>2+</sup>分别将分离所得血蓝蛋白(280 μg/mL)进行2倍梯度稀释,各取10 μL滴加在洁净的载玻片上,与等量待测细菌悬液混匀,置37 °C 30 min,Olympus BH-2型显微镜观察细菌凝集状态。以各样品发生凝集反应的最高稀释度为凝集效价,样品蛋白含量与凝集效价的比值为凝集比活(mg/L)。

### 1.6 双向凝胶电泳(two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, 2-DE)分析

双向凝胶电脉分析按课题组前期报道的方法进行<sup>[15]</sup>,取“血蓝蛋白的纯化与鉴定”中所得的蛋白质200 μg与150 μL水化上样缓冲液(7 mol/L尿素,2 mol/L硫脲,4% CHAPS,0.001%溴酚蓝,0.01 g DTT,5 μL Bio-Lyte 3-10)充分混匀,选取pH 4.7~5.9 IPG胶条(Bio-Rad,7 cm)进行等电聚焦。聚焦结束后,选用3%浓缩胶、10%分离胶进行常规SDS-PAGE分析。

### 1.7 凝集素印迹分析

凝集素印迹分析参照Figueroa-Soto等<sup>[16]</sup>报道的方法进行。取2-DE电泳结束后的凝胶,半干式电转仪电转2 h,5% BSA 25 °C封闭2.5 h,生物素化凝集素[伴刀豆凝集素(concanavalin A, ConA,1:1 000)、花生凝集素(peanut agglutinin, PNA,1:100)、荆豆凝集素(ulex europaeus agglutinin, UEA,1:500)和双花扁豆凝集素(dolichos bifows agglutinin, DBA,1:1 000)]37 °C孵育60 min,亲和素-HRP(1:1 000)37 °C孵育40 min,TBST充分

洗涤, DAB显色拍照, Quantity One 4.6.2软件(Bio-Rad公司)分析相对光密度。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血蓝蛋白的纯化与鉴定

采用亲和层析、凝集素层析纯化所得4种蛋白(A-HMCl、A-HMCs、AL-HMCl和AL-HMCs)在SDS-PAGE图谱上均表现为75、77 ku两条带(图1-a), 与凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白分子量相符<sup>[6]</sup>, 且均与兔抗血蓝蛋白抗血清呈明显的阳性(图1-b)。

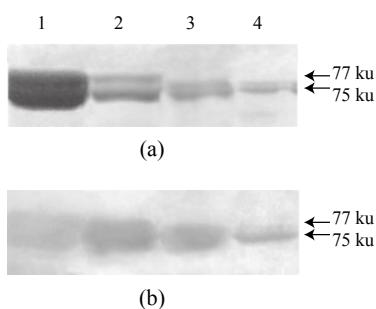


图1 4种不同血蓝蛋白SDS-PAGE (a)和Western-blotting (b)分析

Fig. 1 SDS-PAGE (a) and Western-blotting (b) analysis of four hemocyanin fractions

1. A-HMCs 2. A-HMCl 3. AL-HMCs 4. AL-HMCl

由此说明, 所纯化的4种蛋白质均为凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白, 可用于下一步的研究。

### 2.2 4种血蓝蛋白细菌凝集活性比较分析

选取大肠杆菌、副溶血弧菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和乙型链球菌等4种病原菌, 比较A-HMCs, A-HMCl, AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl等血蓝蛋白凝集活性的差异(表1)。结果显示, 4种血蓝蛋白对不同病原菌凝集活性存在较大差异, 其中, AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl对大肠杆菌、副溶血弧菌的凝集活性明显强于A-HMCs和A-HMCl, 前者约为后者的2~32倍(图2)。

表1 4种血蓝蛋白细菌凝集活性的比较分析

Tab. 1 Comparison of bacterial agglutinative activities among 4 hemocyanin fractions (280 mg/L)

	A-HMCs	A-HMCl	AL-HMCs	AL-HMCl
大肠杆菌 <i>E. coli</i> K12	4.38	4.38	1.09	2.19
副溶血弧菌 <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i>	35	8.75	2.19	1.09
金黄色葡萄球菌 <i>S. aureus</i>	2.19	2.19	0.55	2.19
乙型链球菌 <i>S. iniae</i>	2.19	4.38	2.19	2.19

注: 凝集活性(mg/L)=蛋白浓度/凝集效价

Notes: agglutinative activity (mg/L)=protein concentration/agglutinative efficiency

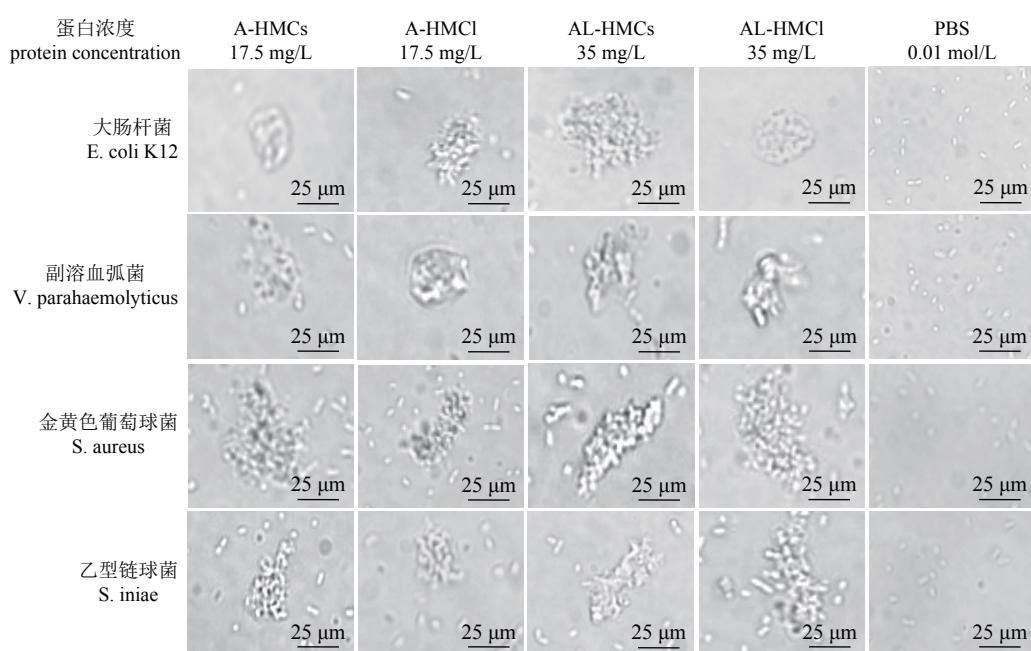


图2 4种血蓝蛋白细菌凝集效果图(400×)

Fig. 2 Agglutinative activities analysis of 4 hemocyanin fractions against different bacteria (400×)

### 2.3 4种血蓝蛋白蛋白质组成及糖基修饰差异比较分析

采用2-DE技术比较不同血蓝蛋白的蛋白质组成差异,结果显示,4种血蓝蛋白在2-DE图谱上表现出6~7个等电点和分子量存在明显差异的蛋白质点(图3-a),其中,A-HMCs、A-HMCl蛋白质点的位置与AL-HMCs、AL-HMCl差异较大,前二者等电点分布范围较大,分子量差异较小,而后二者正好相反。

在此基础之上,进一步采用2-D凝集素印迹技术比较不同血蓝蛋白糖基修饰的差异性,结果显示,不同血蓝蛋白可与ConA、PNA、UEA和DBA等4种凝集素发生不同程度的特异性结合(图3-b)。其中,A-HMCs 6个蛋白质点均可识别4种凝集素,而A-HMCs 6个蛋白质点中仅有4、3个点分别与UEA和DBA反应呈阳性,AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl与UEA、PNA特异性显色的点分别为其总蛋白质点的3/7和2/6。由此提示,该4种血蓝蛋白在糖基化修饰水平同样存在较大差异。

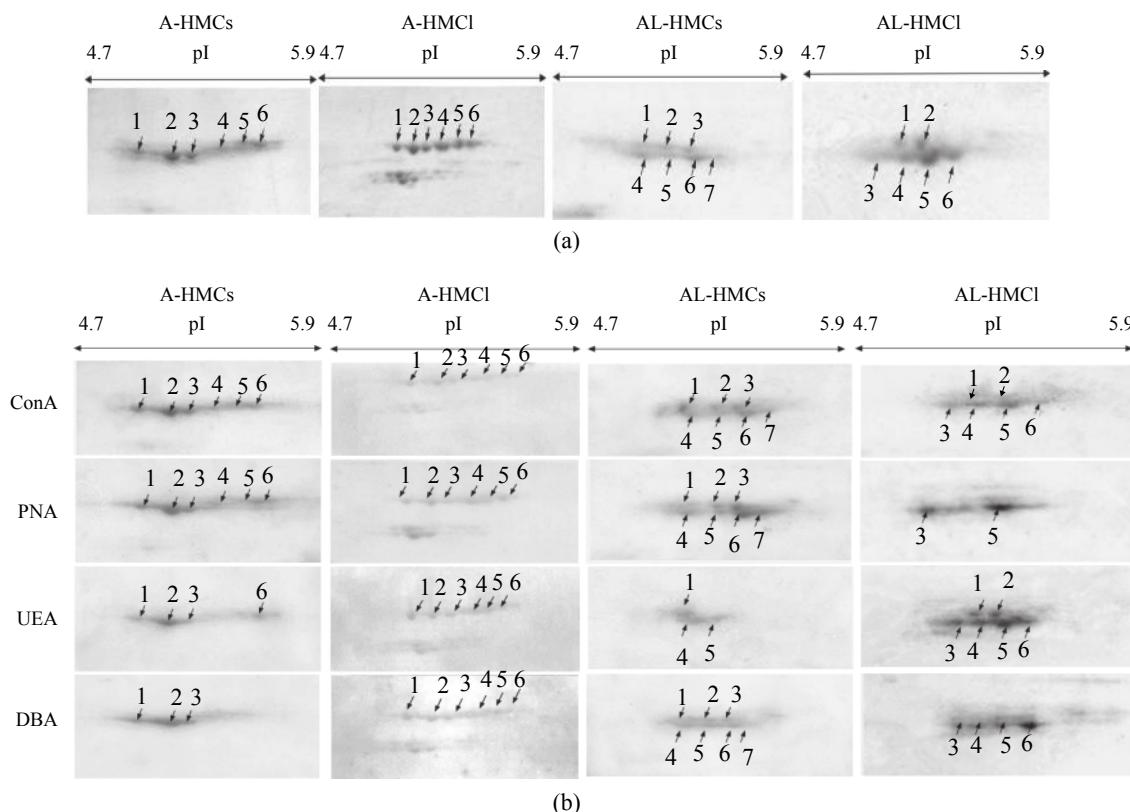


图3 4种血蓝蛋白2-DE (a)和2-D凝集印迹(b)比较分析

Fig. 3 2-DE (a) and 2-D Lectin-blotting (b) analysis of 4 hemocyanin fractions

### 3 讨论

既往研究表明,血蓝蛋白是一种具有抗病毒、抗菌等多种免疫学活性的多功能分子<sup>[1-9]</sup>,但迄今为止,其功能多样性的分子基础尚不清楚。本课题组前期发现血蓝蛋白在核酸水平的分子多态性可能与其功能多样性密切相关。Zhao等<sup>[17]</sup>、Lu等<sup>[18]</sup>发现凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白大亚基在DNA和mRNA水平存在多个变体,且这些变体与对虾抵御不同病原密切相关。Zhao等<sup>[19]</sup>发现凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白小亚基在mRNA水平存在一种选

择性剪切体cHE1(cDNA1 of hemocyanin, cHE1),其可能与对虾抵御病原的早期入侵有关。Zhao等<sup>[20]</sup>、Guo等<sup>[21]</sup>发现凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白大、小亚基C-末端分别存在13、11个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)位点,且其与机体抵御不同病原的感染密切相关。但迄今为止,血蓝蛋白在蛋白质与蛋白质翻译后修饰水平是否存在多态性,并与其功能多样性是否有关尚不清楚,还有待进一步研究。

为此,本研究采用亲和层析、凝集素层析技术在分离纯化获得4种血蓝蛋白:A-HMCs、

A-HMCl、AL-HMCs和AL-HMCl(图1)的基础之上, 对其凝集活性进行了对比分析。结果显示, 凝集素层析血蓝蛋白对大肠杆菌和副溶血弧菌的凝集活性明显强于亲和层析血蓝蛋白, 与Brudzynski等<sup>[22]</sup>报道ConA凝集素层析分离所得蜂王浆主蛋白1对细菌具有更强的生长抑制和杀菌性能的研究结果相似, 结合ConA特异性识别 $\alpha$ -d-甘露糖、 $\alpha$ -d-葡萄糖的特性<sup>[16]</sup>, 推测含有该2种糖基的血蓝蛋白可能具有更强的抗菌活性。

为了进一步分析上述4种血蓝蛋白的分子基础差异, 我们采用2-DE和凝集素印迹技术<sup>[23-24]</sup>对其进行深入的研究, 发现不同血蓝蛋白不仅2-DE图谱存在明显差异, 而且与ConA、PNA、UEA和DBA等4种凝集素的结合程度也显著不同。课题组最近在凡纳滨对虾中获得5种糖基化修饰程度不同的血蓝蛋白(HMC、HMCb-、HMCb、HMCs-和HMCs), 其凝集、溶血活性也存在较大差异, 特别是当糖基氧化后, 5种血蓝蛋白的凝集、溶血活性几乎全部丧失<sup>[14]</sup>。与之相关, Dolashka等<sup>[25]</sup>证实脉红螺血蓝蛋白的糖基化修饰亚基RvH2-e具有抗呼吸道合胞体病毒(respiratory syncytial virus, RSV)活性, 而非糖基化亚基RvH2-c不具备此活性。由此推测, 血蓝蛋白在蛋白质和糖基化修饰水平同样存在多态性, 并与其功能多样性密切相关。结合课题组前期发现对虾血蓝蛋白在DNA、mRNA水平具有分子多态性并与其免疫学功能显著相关的研究结果<sup>[18-21]</sup>, 可以推测, 对虾血蓝蛋白在核酸、蛋白质及糖基化修饰水平所存在的差异, 可能共同组成了血蓝蛋白功能多样性的分子基础。

综上所述, 本研究在既往研究基础之上, 进一步发现对虾血蓝蛋白功能多样性的分子基础可能还与其蛋白质组成和糖基化修饰水平的多样性密切相关。至于其确切情况还有待于通过糖基化位点的鉴定、氨基酸定点突变和单克隆抗体的制备等技术进一步研究和证实。

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## Analysis and comparison of agglutinative activity and the molecular basis among 4 kinds of *Litopenaeus vannamei* hemocyanin based on different purification strategies

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**Abstract:** It has been confirmed that hemocyanin (HMC) is a kind of immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) protein with antiviral and antibacterial activity. But until now, the molecular basis of its functional diversity is not well understood. In this study, four kinds of HMC fractions from *Litopenaeus vannamei*, i.e. A-HMCs, A-HMCl, AL-HMCs and AL-HMCl, were purified by affinity chromatography and lectin chromatography, which possessed distinct agglutinative activities against different pathogens. Among them, the agglutination activities of AL-HMCs and AL-HMCl were significantly (about 2–32 times) stronger than those of A-HMCs and A-HMCl against *Escherichia coli* K12 and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Furthermore, the protein component and glycosylation modification of the 4 HMCs were analyzed by 2-DE and 2-D lectin blotting. The results showed that they had 6–7 spots in the 2-DE map with significant difference in isoelectric point and molecular weight. In particular, these protein spots could bind with 4 lectins, including concanavalin A (ConA), peanut agglutinin (PNA), ulex europaeus agglutinin (UEA) and dolichos bifows agglutinin (DBA), to different degrees. Of these, all of the 6 protein spots from A-HMCl could bind to 4 kinds of lectins, while only 4 and 3 protein spots from A-HMCs showed positive to UEA and DBA, respectively. AL-HMCs and AL-HMCl could respectively react with PNA and UEA, to produce 3 spots out of 7 total protein spots and 2 spots out of 6 total protein spots, respectively. Collectively, our data demonstrated that the molecular basis of functional diversity of shrimp hemocyanin may be closely related to the diversity of protein composition and glycosylation.

**Key words:** *Litopenaeus vannamei*; hemocyanin; agglutinative activity; protein composition; glycosylation; molecular basis

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