

研究报告

倭蜂猴粪便微生物苯酚羟化酶和邻苯二酚 1,2-双加氧酶基因多样性研究

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摘要:【目的】分析倭蜂猴粪便微生物中苯酚羟化酶(Phenol hydroxylase, PH)和邻苯二酚 1,2-双加氧酶(Catechol 1,2-dioxygenase, C₁₂O)的基因多样性。【方法】利用简并引物, 以倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA 为模板, 通过 PCR 扩增, 分别构建 PH 和 C₁₂O 基因克隆文库, 并对克隆进行测序分析。【结果】倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 PH 和 C₁₂O 基因序列经 BLAST 比对分析, 与 GenBank 中相应酶的序列一致性分别介于 92%–100% 和 87%–100%。系统进化树分析表明 PH 基因序列与 *Neisseria*、*Burkholderia*、*Alcaligenes*、*Acinetobacter* 4 个属来源的 PH 序列相关; C₁₂O 基因序列全部与 *Acinetobacter* 来源的 C₁₂O 序列相关。序列比对结果表明 PH 序列具有 LmPH (Largest subunit of multicOMPONENT PH) 中高保守的两个 DEXRH 结构域; C₁₂O 序列具有能被 Ag⁺ 和 Hg²⁺ 抑制的位点(半胱氨酸)。【结论】倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 PH 为多组分 PH, 其降解苯酚的中间产物邻苯二酚可以被 C₁₂O 通过邻位开环途径裂解。

关键词: 倭蜂猴, 粪便微生物, 苯酚羟化酶, 邻苯二酚 1,2-双加氧酶, 多样性

Analysis gene diversity of phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus*

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Abstract: [Objective] The gene diversity of phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase were investigated from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus*. [Methods] Degenerate primers were used to amplify phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase gene fragments from metagenomic DNA. Phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase gene clone libraries were constructed, and some of clones were sequenced separately. [Results] The BLAST analysis of phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase sequences showed 92%–100% and 87%–100% identities to the known phenol hydroxylase and catechol 1,2-dioxygenase sequences in GenBank. Phylogenetic analysis showed that phenol hydroxylase sequences in gene clone libraries had high similarity with phenol hydroxylase sequences from *Neisseria*, *Burkholderia*, *Alcaligenes*, *Acinetobacter*. And catechol 1,2-dioxygenase sequences in gene clone libraries had high similarity with catechol 1,2-dioxygenase sequences from *Acinetobacter*. Sequence alignment showed two DEXRH motifs of LmPH sequences were detected in phenol hydroxylase sequences, and the conserved cysteine was detected in catechol 1,2-dioxygenase sequences which was inhibited by Ag^+ and Hg^{2+} . [Conclusion] The phenol hydroxylase from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus* was multicomponent phenol hydroxylase, and catechol that middle production of phenol degradation can be cleaved by catechol 1,2-dioxygenase through *ortho*-pathway.

Keywords: *Nycticebus pygmaeus*, Fecal microbiome, Phenol hydroxylase, Catechol 1,2-dioxygenase, Gene diversity

倭蜂猴(*Nycticebus pygmaeus*)是目前原始猴中研究最少的物种之一^[1]。倭蜂猴为杂食性动物，摄食种类较为广泛，而芳香化合物是自然界中分布仅次于碳水化合物且难降解的一类有机化合物，能在食物链中逐级积累并对生物体产生危害。宿主的饮食会使其胃肠道中的微生物具备相应的生理和代谢特点。本实验室在前期的研究中发现，与其他动物相比，倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组中存在更高丰度和多样性的芳香化合物代谢系统，且 KEGG (Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes)代谢途径注释分析发现了与苯甲酸好氧降解途径相关的酶类^[2]。

芳环加氧酶是芳香化合物降解过程中的重要酶类，按催化功能可划分为芳环羟化加氧酶和芳环断裂加氧酶两类，分别催化羟基化反应与断裂反应^[3]。PH (EC1.14.13.7)、C₁₂O (EC1.13.11.1)和邻苯二酚 2,3-双加氧酶(Catechol 2,3-dioxygenase, C₂₃O,

EC1.13.11.2)是苯酚好氧降解中的关键芳环加氧酶。首先，苯酚在 PH 的羟基化作用下转变成邻苯二酚；其次，邻苯二酚在 C₁₂O 和 C₂₃O 作用下分别通过邻位开环(*ortho*-pathway)和间位开环(*meta*-pathway)形式被进一步降解^[4]。

目前，对环境样品基因组中芳环加氧酶的研究主要集中在富含有机污染物的环境。通过构建土壤基因组文库筛选到苯乙烯单加氧酶、C₂₃O、P450 单加氧酶、4-羟基苯丙酮酸双加氧酶、2,4-二氯酚羟化酶^[5-9]；从活性污泥基因组文库筛选到外二元醇双加氧酶、4-硝基甲苯氧化酶^[10-11]；同样用活性污泥宏基因组 DNA 为模板，通过 PCR 扩增得到 2,3-二羟基联苯 1,2-双加氧酶^[12]；从牛瘤胃噬菌体表达文库获得一个多酚氧化酶^[13]；炼油废水处理厂的污泥基因组文库中发现有 PH 和 C₂₃O 基因^[14]，而对动物胃肠道来源的相应酶类研究较少。本研究直接从倭蜂猴粪便样品中提取微生物宏基因组 DNA，利用

简并引物扩增 PH、C₁₂O 和 C₂₃O 基因片段，并分析 PH 和 C₁₂O 基因多样性，为该环境中芳环加氧酶的研究奠定了基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

宏基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒购自 Qiagen 公司；胶回收试剂盒及质粒提取试剂盒购自 Tiangen 公司；限制性内切酶、DNA 聚合酶和 dNTPs 购自日本 TaKaRa 公司。

PCR 仪、核酸电泳仪购自美国 Bio-Rad 公司。

1.2 样品、菌株和载体

倭蜂猴粪便样品采自云南省红河州屏边县大围山自然保护区。大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*) Trans1-T1 感受态细胞购自北京 TransGen 公司。载体 pMD19-T 购自日本 TaKaRa 公司。

1.3 倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA 的提取

参照 QIAamp DNA Stool Mini Kit 试剂盒操作步骤进行提取。

1.4 PCR 扩增和克隆文库的构建

1.4.1 PCR 扩增：以倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA 为模板，用表 1 中的引物分别进行 PCR 扩增。

PCR 反应体系(20 μL): 10×PCR buffer 4 μL, dNTPs (2.5 mmol/L) 2 μL, *Taq* DNA polymerase (5 U/μL) 0.3 μL, 10 μmol/L 上下游引物各 1 μL, 模板 DNA 1 μL, ddH₂O 10.7 μL。反应条件均为: 94 °C 5 min; 94 °C 30 s, 73 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 25 个循环，每个循环降 1 °C; 94 °C 30 s, 48 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 10 个循环; 72 °C 7 min。所有扩增产物经琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后发现仅有引物 pheUf/pheUr 和 C₁₂OF/C₁₂OR 可扩增出相应的 PH 和 C₁₂O 基因片段条带，大小分别为 620 bp 和 480 bp 左右。

1.4.2 克隆文库的构建：用 DNA 胶回收剂盒分别切胶回收 PCR 扩增产物即 620 bp 和 480 bp 左右的目的条带。回收产物分别与 pMD19-T 载体 16 °C 连接 30 min, 连接产物分别转化大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*) Trans1-T1 感受态细胞，通过蓝白斑筛选，挑白色菌落进行菌落 PCR 验证。经菌落 PCR 鉴定为含 PH 基因片段的阳性克隆，用限制性内切酶 *Sau3A* I 和 *Afa* I 对其进行限制性内切酶片段长度多态性(PCR-RFLP)分析后，将 34 个可能插入不同 PH 基因片段的重组子送华大基因测序。同样白色菌落，鉴定为含 C₁₂O 基因片段的阳性克隆，挑

表 1 扩增 PH、C₁₂O 和 C₂₃O 基因的引物
Table 1 Primers used for amplifying the PH, C₁₂O and C₂₃O gene fragments

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列 Primer sequence (5'→3')	引物长度 Primer size (bp)	参考文献 Reference
PH/pheUf	CCAGGSBGARAARGAGARGAACRCT	24	[15]
pheUr	CGGWARCCCGGCCAGAACCA	20	
PH/Pheh-3F	CGKATGACSTACGGCTGGATGGCG	25	[16]
Pheh-3R	ACGT CCT GTTCGATGATCTCCTTGATCCGC	30	
C ₁₂ O/C ₁₂ OF	CCTGARCBGTHGGYTTGCNCGTATGGATGA	31	[16]
C ₁₂ OR	TCACGRGTWGCRWARGCAAAGTC	23	
C ₂₃ O/ORF-F	AGGTGWCCTSATGAAMAAAGG	21	[17]
ORF-R	TYAGGTSAKMACGTTCAKGAA	21	
C ₂₃ O/C ₂₃ OF	GGTCTGATYGAAATGGAYCGCGA	23	[16]
C ₂₃ OR	CGTTCGTTSAGCACCCGGTCGTG	23	

167个抽提质粒,用限制性内切酶 *Afa* I对所提质粒进行RFLP分析后,将35个可能插入不同C₁₂O基因片段的重组子送华大基因测序。

1.5 序列分析

1.5.1 序列比对分析:对测序获得的序列,用Vector NTI 11.5软件去除两端载体序列后,使用NCBI BLASTx (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>)进行比对分析,选取与GenBank数据库中PH和C₁₂O序列有较高相似性的基因片段鉴定为PH和C₁₂O序列。

1.5.2 PH和C₁₂O基因多样性分析:用MEGA 6.0 (Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis 6.0)将所得的PH和C₁₂O基因序列翻译成氨基酸序列,从NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) GenBank中下载相似序列作为参考序列,使用MEGA 6.0软件中的Neighbor-Joining算法和Poisson correction矩阵构建系统进化树,设定Bootstrap 1 000。用Clustal X软件进行序列比对。

1.6 序列登录号

PH和C₁₂O的核酸序列已提交GenBank数据库,序列号分别为KP340937-KP340970和KP340902-KP340936。

2 结果与分析

2.1 倭蜂猴粪便微生物PH基因序列及多样性分析

34个阳性克隆的测序结果去除载体序列,通过BLAST比对分析,结果显示,34条PH基因片段中3条与*Neisseria sicca*来源的PH序列有98%–99%的相似性;1条与*Burkholderia* sp. MSh1来源的PH序列相似性为92%;还有1条与*Alcaligenes* sp. OS2来源的PH有95%的序列相似性;其余29条均与*Acinetobacter*来源的PH序列有99%–100%的相似性。为了更形象地表述各基因序列的相似性关系,去除重复氨基酸序列,以从GenBank下载的PH序列作为参考序列,构建系统进化树(图1)。如进化树所示,大部分倭蜂猴粪便微

生物来源的PH基因片段与来源于*Acinetobacter*的PH序列相关,说明来源于*Acinetobacter*的PH在倭蜂猴粪便微生物中可能有较高的丰度。

PH分为单组分PH (Monocomponent phenol hydroxylase)和多组分PH (Multicomponent phenol hydroxylase, mPHs)两类,结构复杂的mPHs是环境中占优势的酶。*Pseudomonas* sp. CF600^[18]、*Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* NCIB8250^[19]、*Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* PHEA-2^[20]和*Comamonas testosteroni* TA441^[21]等菌中的mPHs基因簇均已被克隆。在大部分mPHs基因中,其大亚基(LmPH)活性部位的编码序列是保守的^[22]。

在系统进化树上选分别与*Neisseria*、*Burkholderia*、*Alcaligenes*、*Acinetobacter* 4个属来源的PH序列聚在一起的5条PH基因片段(PH1-c-7、PH1-c-58、PH1-d-52、PH1-a-10和PH1-d-80),与其他不同环境和菌株来源的mPHs中的LmPH编码序列进行序列比对分析(图2)。结果显示倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的PH序列与其他环境菌株来源的LmPH编码序列具有较高的序列相似性,其中包括2个高度保守、大约相隔100个氨基酸的DEXRH结构域,这个结构域是大多数PH的典型特征。以上分析表明,倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的PH很有可能为mPHs,且从图1可看出,所有该来源的PH基因片段与单组分的PH序列并不相关。

2.2 倭蜂猴粪便微生物C₁₂O基因序列及多样性分析

35个阳性克隆的测序结果去除载体序列,通过BLAST比对分析,结果显示,35条C₁₂O基因片段与*Acinetobacter*来源的C₁₂O有87%–100%的序列相似性。去除重复氨基酸序列,以GenBank中下载的C₁₂O序列作为参考序列,构建系统进化树(图3),如进化树所示,倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的C₁₂O基因片段全部与*Acinetobacter*来源的C₁₂O序列相关,并在*Acinetobacter*的不同种间表现出一定的丰度。

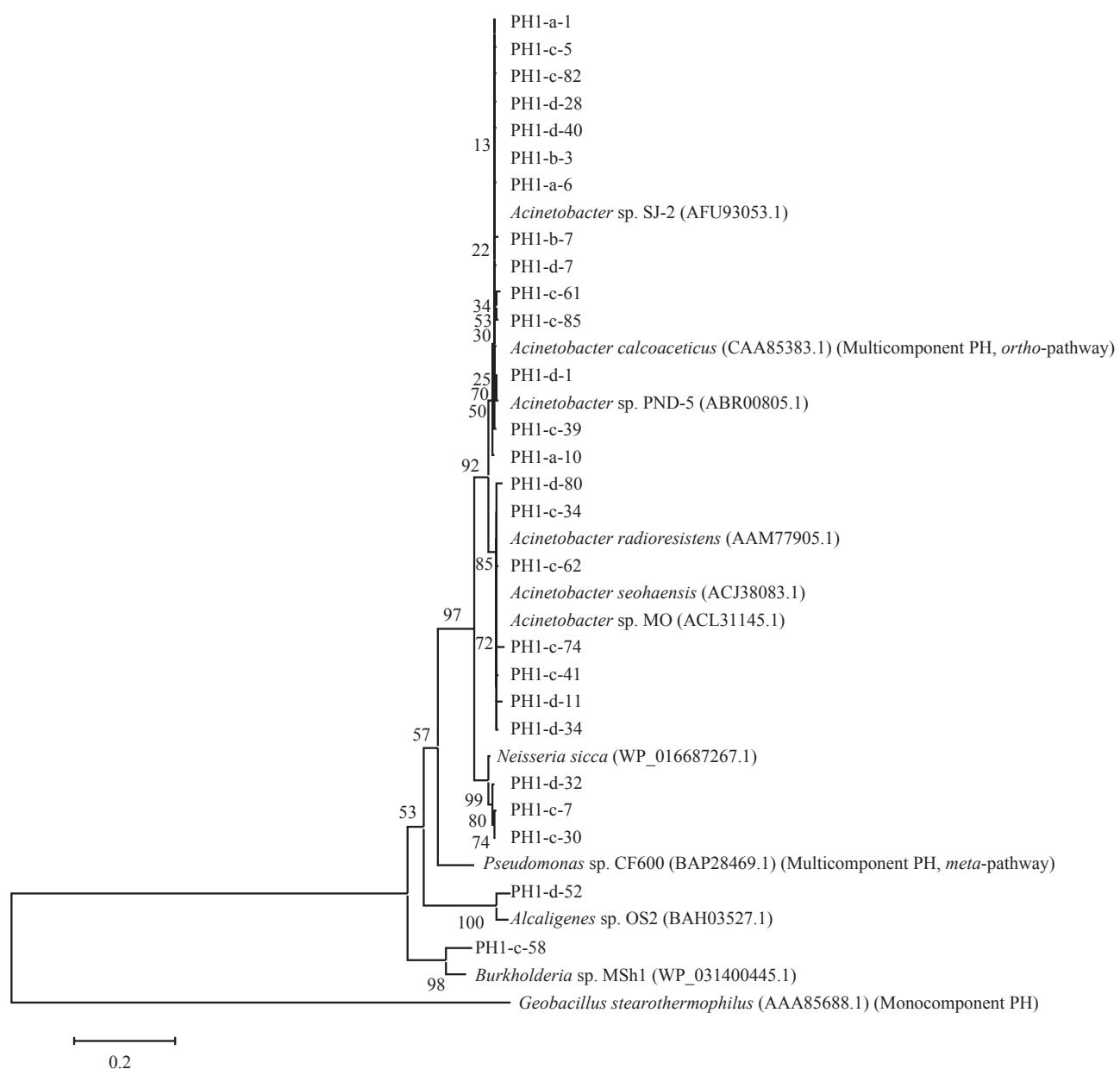


图 1 倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 PH 基因片段系统进化树分析

Figure 1 Phylogenetic analysis based on the partial amino acid sequences of PH genes from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus*

Note: Sequences of clones identified in this study are indicated with “PH”. The numbers in parentheses are accession numbers of sequences. Numbers at each branch point indicate the percentage supported by bootstrap values based on 1 000 replications. The scale bar represents the number of changes per amino acid position.

LmPH.OS2	QGEKEKKLYAVIEAFAQNNGQLIVSDARYINALKLFIQGVTELEYYAYRG	50
LmPH.W1	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQMNSDPRYLNALKVFLTAVTPELEYQAYQG	50
DmPN	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGHQNISDARYVNALKFLTAVSPLEYQAFQG	50
MoPN	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQMNVSNERYNAIKLFLTAVTPELEYQAYQG	50
PH1-a-10	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQMNVSNERYLNALKFLTAVTPELEYQAYQG	50
PH1-c-7	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQLNISDPRYNAIKIFLTGVTPEPEYQAYQG	50
PH1-c-58	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGHNVVDARYINAIKLFLTGVTPELEYQAYQG	50
PH1-d-52	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQMNVSNERYLNALKFLTAVTPELEYQAYQG	50
PH1-d-80	QAEKEKKLYAIFDAFQNNGQMNVTNERYLNALKFLTAVTPELEYQAFQG	50
LmPH.OS2	F AHL GRHF T GEG GARVAT QM QA I DEL RH F QT E THA L S H Y N K Y F N G M H N S N Q	100
LmPH.W1	Y SH V GR Q F S G I G A R I A C Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q V H A M S H Y N K F E N G F Q D W S H	100
DmPN	F S R V G R Q F S G A G A R V A C Q M Q A I D E L R H V Q T Q V H A M S H Y N K H F D G L H D F A H	100
MoPN	Y A H V G R Q F S G I G A R I A S Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q I H A M S H Y N K F E D G F Q D W A H	100
PH1-a-10	Y A H V G R Q F S G I G A R I A S Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q I H A M S H Y N K Y F D G F Q D W S H	100
PH1-c-7	Y A H V G R Q F G G I G A R I A S Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q I H A M S H Y N K F E D G F Q D W A H	100
PH1-c-58	F A M A G R Q L R G V G S R V A C Q M Q A I D E L R H C Q T Q V H T L S H Y N R Y F E N G F H S W P Q	100
PH1-d-52	Y A H V G R Q F S G I G A R I A S Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q I H A M S H Y N K F E D G F Q D W A H	100
PH1-d-80	Y A H V G R Q F S G V G A R I A S Q M Q S I D E L R H V Q T Q I H A M S H Y N K F E D G F Q D W S H	100
	*** * *	
LmPH.OS2	W F D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A L T S G P F E F L T A I S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
LmPH.W1	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R A A G P F E F L L A I S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
DmPN	M Y D R V W Y L S V P K S Y M D D A R T A G P F E F L T A V S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
MoPN	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R S A G P F E F L L A I S F A F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
PH1-a-10	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R S A G P F E F L L A I S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
PH1-c-7	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R S A G P F E F L L A I S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
PH1-c-58	N F D R L W Y L S V P K S F I N D A M T A G P F E Y L V S V S F S F E Y V L T N L L F M P F M S G A	150
PH1-d-52	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R S A G P F E F L L A I S F A F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
PH1-d-80	M H D R V W Y L S V P K S F F E D A R S A G P F E F L L A I S F S F E Y V L T N L L F V P F M S G A	150
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LmPH.OS2	A H N G D L S T V T F G F S A Q S D E S R H M T L G I E C I K F M L E Q E P D N V P I V Q R W I N K	200
LmPH.W1	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S S Q S D E A R H M T L G L E V I K F L L E Q H E D N V P I V Q E W I D K	200
DmPN	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E V I K F M L E Q H E D N V P I I Q R W I D K	200
MoPN	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E I V K F L L E Q H E D N V P I V Q E W I D K	200
PH1-a-10	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E I V K F L L E Q H E D N V P I V Q E W I D K	200
PH1-c-7	A H N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E I I K F L L E Q H E D N L P I V Q K W I D K	200
PH1-c-58	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E A I K F L L E Q D P A N V P I V Q K W I D K	200
PH1-d-52	A Y N G D M A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E I V K F L L E Q H E D N V P I V Q E W I D K	200
PH1-d-80	A H N G D V A T V T F G F S A Q S D E A R H M T L G L E I V K F L L E Q H E D N V P I V Q E W I D K	200
	*** * *	
LmPH.OS2	W F W R G Y .	206
LmPH.W1	W F W R G T .	206
DmPN	W F W R G Y .	206
MoPN	W F W R G T .	206
PH1-a-10	W F W R G Y R	207
PH1-c-7	W F W R G Y R	207
PH1-c-58	W F W R G Y R	207
PH1-d-52	W F W R G Y R	207
PH1-d-80	W F W R G Y X	207

图 2 倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 PH 序列与其他 LmPH 序列的部分比对分析

Figure 2 Partial amino acid sequence alignment of PH from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus* with other LmPH

Note: Sequences used in this alignment are: LmPH.OS2^[23], LmPH.W1^[24], MoPN^[19], DmPN^[25]. Two typical DEXRH motifs are indicated by asterisks.

研究发现 C₁₂O 基因可分为 I 型和 II 型两类, II 型基因主要在氯代芳香族化合物的代谢途径中出现, 而 I 型基因对氯代邻苯二酚几乎没有降解能力^[26]。在 *Acinetobacter lwoffii* K24 和 *Burkholderia* sp. strain TH2 等菌中已克隆得到两类 C₁₂O 基因^[27-28]。

在系统进化树上选分布相对较远的 8 条倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 C₁₂O 基因片段, 与 *A. lwoffii* K24 和 *Burkholderia* sp. strain TH2 来源的 I 型 C₁₂O 进行

序列比对(图 4), 发现 *A. lwoffii* K24 来源的 I 型 C₁₂O 序列中一个保守的半胱氨酸同样存在于倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 C₁₂O 序列中, 保守的两个酪氨酸和两个组氨酸作为催化中心 Fe³⁺的配体, 研究表明这个保守的半胱氨酸与酶活性并没有直接关系, 但会被 Ag⁺和 Hg²⁺所抑制^[29]。推测倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 C₁₂O 序列中的半胱氨酸也可能会被 Ag⁺和 Hg²⁺抑制。

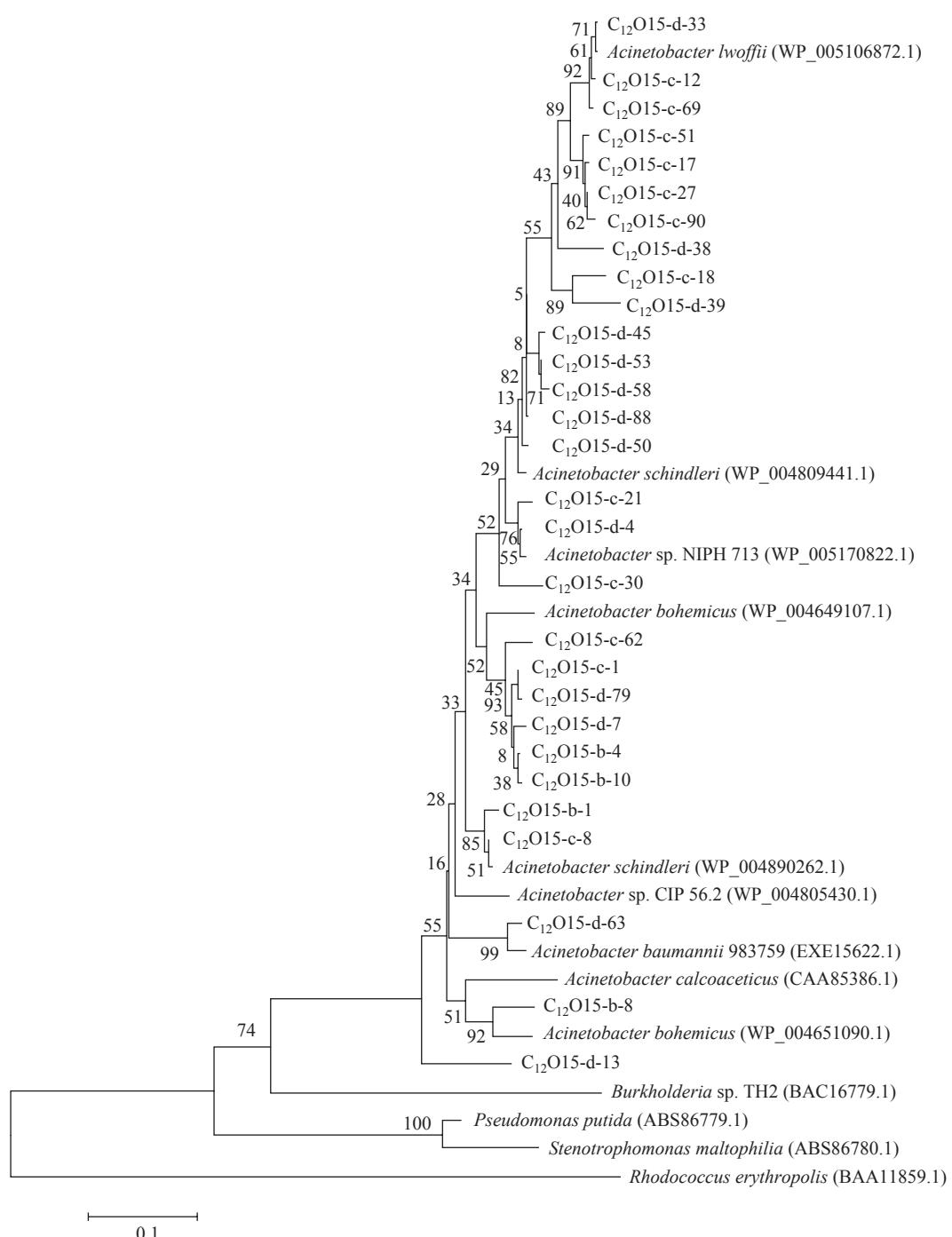
图3 倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的C₁₂O基因片段系统进化树分析

Figure 3 Phylogenetic analysis based on the partial amino acid sequences of C₁₂O genes from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus*

Note: Sequences of clones identified in this study are indicated with “C₁₂O”. The numbers in parentheses are accession numbers of sequences. Numbers at each branch point indicate the percentage supported by bootstrap values based on 1 000 replications. The scale bar represents the number of changes per amino acid position.

AAC46228.1	HDGVSKIDINPDED.AGPLVTHGTVTGPDGKPVAGAVVECWHANSKGFY	49
BAC16779.1	RDGISKIDVNPDVG.AGPLVIRGTVTGPDGKPVANALVECWHANSKGFY	49
C12O15-b-1	AVGFARMDDGSESDKVDTLFIESTVTDEGNIIEGAKVEVWHANSLGNY	50
C12O15-b-8	TVGFARMDDGSESDQVDSLVI EGLVTDTNGNII PNAKVEIWHANGLGNYS	50
C12O15-c-21	TVGFARMDDGSESDKIPTLII EGTEGEGNII EGAKVEIWHANSLGNY	50
C12O15-c-30	AVGFARMDDGSEEGKIPTLFIEGTVTDTEGHLLIEGAKVEIWHANSLGNY	50
C12O15-d-7	AVGFARMDDGTETDKIPTLFI EGTVTDEGNII EGAKVEIWHANSLGNY	50
C12O15-d-13	AVGFARMDDGTESDKLDLFLFIEGTVTDVDGNVIEGAKVEMWHANGLGMYS	50
C12O15-d-39	AVGFARMDDGAEEGKIPTLII EGVRDTSQGQIEGAKVEVWHANSLGNY	50
C12O15-d-63	AVGFARMDDGSESDHLDTLI EGTVTDTQGNII ENAKVEVWHANGLGNYS	50
	*	*
AAC46228.1	HFDPTGAQSDFNLRGAVKTGADGKYEFRTLMPVGYGCPPQGATQQLLNV	99
BAC16779.1	HFDPTGAQSEFNLRGAVSTDVDGKYEFRTLMPVGYGCPPPHGATQQLLNV	99
C12O15-b-1	FFDKS..QSDFNLRRTIHADQDGKYVAQTTMPVGYGCPCPEGTTQFVLNKL	98
C12O15-b-8	FFDKS..QSEFNLRRTI FTDADGKYTA LTTMPVGYGCPCPEGTTQAVLNLL	98
C12O15-c-21	FFDKS..QSDFNLRRSIFSDQDGKYVALTTMPVGYGCPCPEGTTQFVLDDKL	98
C12O15-c-30	FFDKS..QSDFNLRRSIFSDQDGKYLAQTTMPVGYGCPCPNGTTQFVLDDKL	98
C12O15-d-7	FFDKS..QSDFNLRRTI LSDQDGKYVAQTTMPVGYGCPCPEGTTQFVLDDKL	98
C12O15-d-13	FFDKS..QSEFNLRRTI IADDKGHYVAQTTMPVGYGCPCPDGTTQAVLNKL	98
C12O15-d-39	FFDKS..QSDFNLRRSIFTDANGQYTA LTTMPVGYGCPCPEGTTQLVLDKL	98
C12O15-d-63	FFDKT..QSDFNLRRTI FSDAAGKYVAQTTMPVGYGCPCPDGTTQALLNKL	98
	*	*
AAC46228.1	GRHGNRPAHVHFVSSDSARKLTTQFNIEGDPLIWDDFAYATRE	143
BAC16779.1	ARHGNRPAHVHFVTTDKYRKLTTQINIEGDPLIWDDFAYATRE	143
C12O15-b-1	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVSAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-b-8	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVSAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-c-21	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVSAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-c-30	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVSAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-d-7	GRHGNRPSHVHFFISAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-d-13	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVSAPGFRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-d-39	GRHGNRPSHVHYFVTAPGYRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
C12O15-d-63	GRHGNRPSHVHYFISAPGFRKLTTQFNIEGDQYLWDDFAYATRX	142
	*	*

图 4 倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 C₁₂O 序列与 *Acinetobacter lwoffii* K24, *Burkholderia* sp. strain TH2 来源的 I型 C₁₂O 序列的部分比对分析

Figure 4 Partial amino acid sequence alignment of C₁₂O from fecal microbiome of *Nycticebus pygmaeus* with type I C₁₂O from *Acinetobacter lwoffii* K24 and *Burkholderia* sp. strain TH2

Note: The conserved tyrosine, histidine and cysteine residues are indicated by asterisks.

3 讨论

研究发现在含多组分苯酚羟化酶基因簇的 *A. calcoaceticus* NCIB8250 菌中位于苯酚羟化酶基因下游的是编码邻位开环的 C₁₂O 基因^[19],而在 *Alcaligenes* sp. OS2 菌中的苯酚羟化酶基因与 *Pseudomonas* sp. CF600 菌中的一样,其下游可能是编码间位开环的 C₂₃O 基因^[23]。本研究中的系统进化树分析结果表明,倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的 PH 基因大部分与 *A. calcoaceticus* NCIB8250 来源的 PH 序列聚在一起,因而推测倭蜂猴粪便微生物来源的多组分苯酚羟化酶基因簇中,位于苯酚羟化酶基因下游的是 C₁₂O 的编码基因。

分析胃肠道微生物总 DNA 是揭示胃肠道中微生物基因多样性的有效方法,而总 DNA 的提取是获取微生物资源的关键所在。在不同的宏基因组 DNA 提取方法中,不可避免的出现环境 DNA 损失现象是导致某些基因遗漏的直接原因。在本研究中并未获得 C₂₃O 基因,这可能与倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA 的提取方法及所用的简并引物有关,也可能是 C₂₃O 在倭蜂猴粪便微生物中的丰度相对较低。后续研究过程中希望通过优化和改进提取粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA 的方法,以便能从动物粪便样品中获取更为丰富的芳环加氧酶。

本研究采用免培养法,通过提取倭蜂猴粪便微生物宏基因组 DNA,对其中 PH 和 C₁₂O 的基因多

样性进行了分析,而胃肠道中的芳环加氧酶对生物体的健康、食物消化、物质代谢等方面的影响还需深入研究。

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