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梨形环棱螺 *Map2k1* 基因的分子特征和功能分析

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摘要: 为了探究 *Map2k1* 基因在梨形环棱螺性腺发育及性别分化中的作用, 采用基因克隆、实时荧光定量、原位杂交以及 RNA 干扰技术来研究 *Map2k1* 在梨形环棱螺中的表达和功能。结果显示, *Map2k1* cDNA ORF 区全长 1 191 bp, 编码 396 个氨基酸, MAP2K1 蛋白中含有 S_TKc 结构域, 其氨基酸序列与软体动物同源性较高。*Map2k1* 在雄性和雌性多种组织中均有表达, 尤其是在雌性性腺中的表达量最高, 且雌雄性腺的表达水平存在极显著差异 ($P < 0.01$)。原位杂交的结果表明, 在雌性梨形环棱螺卵母细胞和卵巢囊泡中, *Map2k1* 存在明显的杂交信号。RNA 干扰的结果显示, 在雌性梨形环棱螺中, *Map2k1* 的干扰链 G1 在注射后 12 h 达到最高干扰率, 为 73.1%, 并导致其他性别相关基因 β -catenin、Cyp17a1 和 Sox9 表达量显著降低。研究表明, *Map2k1* 可能参与了雌性梨形环棱螺性腺发育和性别分化过程。本研究可为梨形环棱螺性腺发育和单性化育种研究提供理论参考。

关键词: 梨形环棱螺; *Map2k1* 基因; 性腺发育; RNA 干扰

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丝裂原活化蛋白激酶激酶 1 (*Map2k1*), 又称 MEK1 或 MAPKK1, 是双特异性蛋白激酶, 既是酪氨酸蛋白激酶, 又是丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶, 是细胞分裂时进入 S 期的关键, 可以使 ERK1/2 的酪氨酸和苏氨酸位点磷酸化进而激活 ERK1/2, 激活的 ERK1/2 进入细胞核, 可以调节细胞的减数分裂、有丝分裂等细胞过程^[1-2], 是 MAPK 信号通路中的重要基因。*Map2k1* 对小鼠睾丸细胞的更新、增殖具有重要作用^[3-5], 敲除小鼠 *Map2k1* 导致小鼠睾丸支持细胞发育不良、低雄激素血症和生育力降低^[6], 在牛睾丸支持细胞中也出现了类似的结果^[7]。在鲤卵巢中, *Map2k1* 抗剂会减弱其类固醇的生成^[8]。此外 *Map2k1* 可以调节鸡^[9]和斑马鱼^[10]原始生殖细胞的增殖。这表明 *Map2k1* 可能参与性腺发育和性别分化过程。

梨形环棱螺 (*Bellamya purificata*), 通常被称作螺蛳, 是我国特有的重要经济物种^[11]。梨形环棱螺肉味美, 养分多, 食用、营养价值较高, 在我

国年消费量超过百万 t^[12]。近年来, 柳州螺蛳粉迅速走红, 其年经济产值已超百亿, 作为柳州螺蛳粉重要原料的梨形环棱螺, 其需求量也越来越大^[13]。目前, 梨形环棱螺的养殖量远远小于其需求量, 其之间的缺口超百万 t^[11]。雌性梨形环棱螺比雄性具有更快的生长速度, 可以带来更高的年产量, 更具经济价值。研究其性腺发育和性别分化是实现梨形环棱螺的单性化育种的基础, 具有重要的科学意义和生产价值。目前在香螺 (*Neptunea cumingii*)^[14]、福寿螺 (*Pomacea canaliculata*)^[15]、皮氏蛾螺 (*Volutarpa ampullacea perryi*)^[16]和管角螺 (*Hemifusus tuba*)^[17]中有性腺发育相关报道, 在福寿螺^[15]和纵肋织纹螺 (*Nassarius variciferus*)^[18]中有通过转录组测序筛选性别相关基因的报道。而关于梨形环棱螺的性腺发育和性别分化相关研究鲜有报道。

本研究克隆了梨形环棱螺 MAPK 通路中的 *Map2k1* 基因, 用实时荧光定量 PCR 探究其表达

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<http://www.shhydxxb.com>

特征,用原位杂交定位其 mRNA 在性腺中的位置,同时通过 RNA 干扰技术初步探讨 *Map2k1* 在梨形环棱螺性腺发育和性别分化中的作用,为梨形环棱螺性腺发育、性别分化以及单性化育种提供理论参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

实验所用梨形环棱螺采自上海海洋大学河道,在实验室暂养 3 d,水温(24±1)℃,投喂小球藻。选取大小一致的健康性成熟的雌、雄梨形环棱螺各 3 只,分别取性腺、肝脏、足、肠、外套膜和鳃组织,用于 RNA 提取,保存在-80℃下。另取 1 份性腺组织,用含 DEPC 的 4% 多聚甲醛 4℃ 固定 2 h,并保存在 70% 乙醇中,用于原位杂交。

1.2 总 RNA 提取和 cDNA 合成

RNA 的提取采用 Trizol(Invitrogen, 美国)试剂。分别用 1.0% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳和 NanoDrop 2000(Thermo Fisher Scientific, 美国)检测 RNA 质量和测定 RNA 浓度。cDNA 的合成过程使用 PrimerScript™ RT reagent kit with gDNA Eraser kit(TaKaRa, 日本),稀释 5 倍并于-20℃下保存。

1.3 基因克隆和序列分析

从梨形环棱螺基因组数据库中筛选出 *Map2k1* 序列,使用 Primer Premier 5.0 设计引物用于序列验证(表 1)。将 PCR 产物连接到 pMD19-T 载体(TaKaRa, 日本),再将 pMD19-T 载体转化到 DH5α(Tiangen, 中国)中,随后扩增,涂平板,挑选白斑并测序。NCBI 中的 Blast (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>) 用于确认 *Map2k1* 序列。ORFfinder (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/orffinder/>) 被用于识别和确定氨基酸序列。ProtParam (<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>) 则用于分析蛋白理化性质。蛋白二级结构预测使用 SMART (<https://smart.embl.de/>);蛋白三级结构预测通过 SWISS-MODEL (<https://swissmodel.expasy.org/>) 完成;跨膜结构则通过 TMHMM (<https://services.healthtech.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM-2.0/>) 预测。系统发育树 duozh 构建使用 Mega 11.0 中的邻接法(NJ),并将 bootstrap 的值设置为 1 000。MAP2K1 蛋白的多序列比对使用 BioEdit 软件进行。所用的其他物种 MAP2K1

蛋白序列从 NCBI 数据库中获取(表 2)。

1.4 荧光定量

根据 ORF 区域设计引物,内参基因为 *RPL5*(表 1)。实验仪器采用 CFX96 仪(Bio-Rad, 美国)。反应体系包括 0.8 μL 正向引物,0.8 μL 反向引物,1.6 μL cDNA,6.8 μL RNase-free water,10 μL 2×TB Green Premix Ex Taq, 反应程序:95℃ 3 min, 95℃ 5 s, 60℃ 30 s, 共 40 个循环。表达量的计算方法采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法。

1.5 原位杂交

在 qRT-PCR 正向和反向引物的 5' 端加上 T7 启动子序列(表 1),转录 PCR 产物采用 T7 High Efficiency Transcription Kit (TransGen Biotech, 中国)。使用 DIG RNA 标记混合物(Roche, 德国)合成正义和反义探针,并在-80℃下保存。将保存在 70% 乙醇中的组织进行脱水、透明、包埋和切片,切片厚度设定为 6 μm。在进行原位杂交实验前,对切片进行脱蜡处理。原位杂交采用 Enhanced Sensitive ISH Detection Kit II, AP kit (Boster, 美国)。使用 Leica DM2500 显微镜(Leica, 德国)观察并拍照。

1.6 RNA 干扰

基于梨形环棱螺的 *Map2k1* ORF 序列设计两对引物,扩增片段长度为 300~500 bp。正向和反向引物的 5' 端被添加了 T7 启动子序列(表 1)。dsRNA 的合成遵循 WANG 等^[19]的方法。两条干扰链分别命名为 G1 和 G2。使用相同的方法获得对照组绿荧光蛋白(GFP)的干扰链。

在干扰实验中,健康性成熟的雌性梨形环棱螺在实验室中暂养 3 d 后注射干扰链。将雌性梨形环棱螺随机分为 3 组:对照组、干扰组 1(G1)和干扰组 2(G2),每组 9 只。稀释后的干扰链浓度为 500 ng/μL,取 10 μL 干扰链注射进梨形环棱螺的足下部肌肉。在注射 6、12 和 24 h 后,对性腺组织进行取样,提取 RNA。

1.7 数据分析

采用 SPSS 23.0 软件对 qRT-PCR 结果进行数据分析,方法包括单因素方差分析和独立样本 t 检验。事后检验采用 LSD 和 Tukey 检验。当 $P < 0.05$ 时,差异被视为显著,当 $P < 0.01$ 时,差异被视为极显著。使用 Prism 8.0 软件绘图。

表1 引物名称和序列
Tab. 1 Primer names and sequences

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列 (5'-3') Primer sequences (5'-3')	目的 Application
<i>Map2k1</i> -F	TTTTGGAAGTGTCCGAGTA	
<i>Map2k1</i> -R	GGTAATGACCAGGTAAAGC	序列验证
<i>Map2k1</i> -qPCR-F	TGGAAATGGCGGTGTGGTCA	
<i>Map2k1</i> -qPCR-R	CGCTGTAAAAGGCACCATAGTA	
β -catenin-qPCR-F	ATGGTAGCAGCCCTTATCCG	
β -catenin-qPCR-R	GCAGTGTAGTGATGGCATAGAA	
<i>Cyp17a1</i> -qPCR-F	TGAGTCGGCAAGATAGTGG	荧光定量
<i>Cyp17a1</i> -qPCR-R	TGCCATGTCACGGATGT	
<i>Sox9</i> -qPCR-F	TGGCAACAGTGTCAACGGA	
<i>Sox9</i> -qPCR-R	TGGGATTAGGAAAGACGG	
<i>RPL5</i> -F	CAACTATGCGGCTGCTTACT	
<i>RPL5</i> -R	CCAGGCTGTCCCCTTTCAT	
Antisense- <i>Map2k1</i> -ISH-F	TGGAAATGGCGGTGTGGTCA	
Antisense- <i>Map2k1</i> -ISH-R	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGGCGCTGTAAAAGGCACCATAGTA	原位杂交
Sense- <i>Map2k1</i> -ISH-F	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGTGAAATGGCGGTGTGGTCA	
Sense- <i>Map2k1</i> -ISH-R	CGCTGTAAAAGGCACCATAGTA	
<i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-F1	TCTGATCCTAAAAGGGCTGG	
<i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi R1	TGCTCCTCCATCACATTCTCAC	
T7- <i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-F1	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGTCTGATCCTAAAAGGGCTGG	
T7- <i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-R1	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGGTGCCTCCATCACATTCTCAC	
<i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-F2	GGATGGTGGCTCCTTAGAT	
<i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-R2	CTCCTCCATCACATTCTCAC	
T7- <i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-F2	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGGGATGGTGGCTCCTTAGAT	RNA 干扰
T7- <i>Map2k1</i> -RNAi-R2	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGGCTCCTCCATCACATTCTCAC	
GFP-F	AAGGGCGAGGAGCTGTTACCG	
GFP-R	CAGCAGGACCATGTGATCGCGC	
T7-GFP-F	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGAAGGGCGAGGAGCTGTTACCG	
T7-GFP-R	TAATACGACTCACTATAAGGCAGCAGGACCATGTGATCGCGC	

表2 其他物种中 MAP2K1 序列登录号
Tab. 2 Accession numbers of MAP2K1 in different species

物种名 Species	登录号 Accession number
福寿螺 <i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>	XP_025078135.1
虾夷扇贝 <i>Mizuhopecten yessoensis</i>	XP_021372355.1
中华蛸 <i>Octopus sinensis</i>	XP_029646579.1
小鼠 <i>Mus musculus domesticus</i>	AAA97500.1
智人 <i>Homo sapiens</i>	NP_001397994.1
加州海兔 <i>Aplysia californica</i>	XP_005089385.1
红鲍 <i>Halibiotis rufescens</i>	XP_046370634.1
文昌鱼 <i>Branchiostoma balcheri</i>	CAH1254160.1
斑马鱼 <i>Danio rerio</i>	NP_998584.2
美洲牡蛎 <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	XP_022330167.1

2 结果

2.1 梨形环棱螺 *Map2k1* 的序列分析

Map2k1 基因 cDNA ORF 区全长 1 191 bp(登录号:PQ479527), 编码 396 个氨基酸(图 1)。MAP2K1 蛋白的理论等电点(pI)为 5.52, 其分子量为 44.04 ku。蛋白结构域分析表明, MAP2K1 含有 1 个 S_TKc 结构域。在蛋白二级结构中, MAP2K1 中 α 融合占 41.92%, 延伸链占 11.87%, β 折叠占 3.79%, 不规则卷曲占 42.42%。MAP2K1 蛋白的氨基酸序列在序列比对中显示出较高的保守性(图 2)。梨形环棱螺的 MAP2K1 与福寿螺的同源性最高, 为 95.15%。系统发育树显示, 梨形环棱螺的 MAP2K1 与福寿螺进化距离较近, 聚为一支, 离人和斑马鱼较远(图 3)。

1 tccttactattatggaaatatgttatgttatcgatcgcatgtttggaaagtgtccgagactacattttttagacacgaa
 91 gacctcacatcagaatgttttcgtcatacgaagtaattgttagagggtttcgaccgcaccgtaca **ATGCCAATCGCCAA**
 1 **M P I G K**
 181 AATAAACTGAACCTGACAATTCTGTAGCTGAGCCGGTGAGGGCGAAATACAGAACGGCAGAACGGCACAGGCAACTTGAGGC
 6 **N K L N L T I S V A E P G E G G N T E R Q N G A Q A S L E A**
 271 TTACAGCAAAAACCTAAAGAATTAGATATTGATGATCAGCAACGAGAGAGATTGGAGGAATTCTTCACAAAAGCAAAGGTTGGAGAG
 36 **L Q Q K L K E L D I D D Q Q R E R L E E F L S Q K Q K V G E**
 361 CTTCTGAGAAGAGACTTGGAGACGGCTGGTGCTGAAATGGCGTGTGGTACAAAGGTCTTGACAAACCTACGGTCTT
 66 **L L E E D F E K L G E L G A G N G G V V T K V L H K P T G L**
 451 ATCATGCCAGAAAGTTGATTCATCGGAATCAAGCCAGCTGTACGCAATCAGATCAGTGTAGTTGAAGGTGTTACACGAATGTAAT
 96 **I M A R K L I H L E I K P A V R N Q I I R E L K V L H E C N**
 541 TCCCCAGATATTGTTGGCTACTATGGTGCTTTACACCGATGGTAAATCAGCATATGATGGAATATATGGATGGTGGCTCTTAGAT
 126 **S P D I V G Y Y G A F Y S D G E I S I C M E Y M D G G S L D**
 631 CTGATCCTAAAGGGCTGGCAGAATTCCAGACCAATTCTGGAAATTCAATATTCTGTGCTTAAGGCTTGTGACTTAAGAGAG
 156 **L I L K R A G R I P E P I L G I I N I S V L K G L S Y L R E**
 721 AAACACCAGATAACACAGAGATGCAAGCCATCAAACATTCTGTAACTCCAGGGGAGAAATAAAATCTGTGATTTGGGGTCAGT
 186 **K H Q I I H R D V K P S N I L V N S R G E I K I C D F G V S**
 811 GGCCAGTTAATTGACTCCATGGCAATTCTTGTGGCACAAGATCATATGGCTCCGAACGACTTCAGGGCACTCATTACTCTGTT
 216 **G Q L I D S M A N S F V G T R S Y M A P E R L Q G T H Y S V**
 901 CAATCAGATATCTGGAGTTAGATTGTCATGGTGAATGGCATTTGGCGATATCCAGTCCCTCACCTGATGCCAAGATTAGCA
 246 **Q S D I W S L G L S M V E M A F G R Y P V P P P D A K D L A**
 991 TCAATTGGTGAAGATGTGATGGAGGAGCACATGGAGCTGCACGGCACAGCAAGCAGTAAAGTGGCCGAATAGCTCGTCTGC
 276 **S I F G E N V M E E H M E A A R T G K A L K V A R N S F V C**
 1081 CCTCCGGAGCGGATGGACCGCAGCCATGGCATTGGTGAAGCTTACATTGTGAATGAGCCACCTCCACGCTCTAAAGGC
 306 **P P G A D G P R P M A I F E L L D Y I V N E P P P T L P K G**
 1171 CGTTTCTCAGATGAGTTGACTTGTGAGCTGCTCAAAAAGAACCCATCAGACAGACAGATCTACAGTCTAAATGAATCAT
 336 **R F S D E F V D F V E R C L K K N P S D R P D L Q S L M N H**
 1261 CCATTGAGAAGACTCGAGTGCTCTGATAGATAGGTCAGTGGGTGCCAGTTATGAAATCAACCTGATGGTGAAGGGCAG
 366 **P F V K K Y E C S D I D I G H W V C Q V M K I N P D G E G Q**
 1351 AGT**TGA**aagtttctgtggactgtttctgtgtccatggaaagtgttgacatacgatcgatcaacacctgtttctcttatat
 396 **S ***
 1441 ttttattgtatccaaatttatgtgcacaaaattatgtttgttattctgtgtttccactccaaattgttatcattgacttctt
 1531 tattattttctgttgcatgatgttgatctttgtgtttatcttgatcttacacagtacttacaaagggaaacaggatgtttgc
 1621 cactgagaagtcataatgggataaatgtgaaaactgtggcttacctggcattaccatgaaactttaagcaggacttgttgctgt
 1711 cacaggaacact

大写字母为ORF;起始和终止密码子用方框表示,灰色区域为ORF编码的氨基酸;下划线区域是预测结构域。
Capital letters were ORF region; start codon, and stop codon were marked by box tags; the gray area was amino acid encoded by ORF region; the area underlined was the predicted domain.

图1 *Map2k1*基因的cDNA序列及其编码的氨基酸序列

Fig. 1 The cDNA sequence of *Map2k1* gene and its encoded amino acid sequence

Pomacea purificata	MPIG	-KNKLNLTIS	S	VAFEGE-G-	-	GNTERON G	-	28		
Pomacea canaliculata	MPIG	-MKNKLNLTTIS	S	VGEFGQQD-	-	GNDTRON G	-	30		
Aplysia californica	MPIKG	GKKNKLNLTTIS	S	VSEFQ-	-	DGSDRON G	-	26		
Haliotis rufescens	MPLK	-NPMLNLTIS	S	VAEIQN-	-	ESGDRON N	-	26		
Branchiostoma balcheri	MADAKA KAKR	RDLNKLNGLTI	S	ATPADEKNAA	GKSSTDSTTKQ	EVEQE	ATEVV VPRKKVKGKT	60		
Danio rerio	MOKR	-PEKPEIOLNP	I	PDGAINGT	GAT- -	-	-	34		
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	MSKP	RKRDPDLRPS	I	TGSEQSLQG-S	AAAGLDGDKSN T	-	-	35		
Octopus sinensis	MKKK	KPNLTLPPS	I	VAEIQ- Q	NDCSNDKNTT G	-	-	5		
Crassostrea virginica	MKKK	MKGTLTPGGD	I	IAAPPAAGPT	GDHIEKPNNE I	-	-	35		
Home sapiens	MKLE	R	-	-	-	-	-	35		
Bellamya purificata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Pomacea canaliculata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64		
Aplysia californica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64		
Haliotis rufescens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64		
Branchiostoma balcheri	AQPSSSSSAK	GQQRVSVVIK	I	QTAEOKSYND	ALOKXKELEEL	DDOORERLIE	EELSQOKXVG	120		
Danio rerio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120		
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120		
Octopus sinensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120		
Crassostrea virginica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120		
Home sapiens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120		
Bellamya purificata	ELLEED	DFEK	L	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	HLHKP	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Pomacea canaliculata	ELLEED	DFEK	L	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	VLKHPT	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Aplysia californica	ELLEED	DFEK	L	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	VLKHPT	NVYMARKLIIH	LEIKPMVRNO	I RELKVHLHE	123
Haliotis rufescens	ELVEEE	DFEK	L	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	TKVRHKPS	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Branchiostoma balcheri	ELNAE	DLEK	L	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	TKVRHKPS	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Danio rerio	EKDOD	DFEK	I	SELGAGNGG	VVTI	FKVLH	GFEMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	ECAE	DFEK	I	SELGAGNGG	VVTI	FKVLH	GFEMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Octopus sinensis	ELTID	DIDK	I	IGELGSGNGG	VVTI	FKVRHKST	NLMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Crassostrea virginica	ELTOD	DNFK	I	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	FKVIHKPS	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Home sapiens	ELTDOD	DFFK	I	LGELGAGNGG	VVTI	FKVSHKPS	GLIMARKLIIH	LEIKPAVRNQ	I RELKVHLHE	123
Bellamya purificata	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKRAGR	IPEPILG	IIN	SVLKGLSYL	183
Pomacea canaliculata	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKRAGR	IPEPVLC	VIN	SVLKGLSYL	185
Aplysia californica	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKRAGR	IPEPILG	VIN	SVLKGLSYL	183
Haliotis rufescens	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKRAGR	IPEPILG	VIN	SVLKGLSYL	181
Branchiostoma balcheri	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKRAGR	IPEPILG	VIN	SVLKGLSYL	181
Danio rerio	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMENMDGGS	LDOQLKKAQR	IPEQILQKVS	HTK	AVALKGLSYL	179
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMENMDGGS	LDLILKKAQR	IPEQILQKVS	HTK	AVALKGLSYL	181
Octopus sinensis	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	TAFECDEGEI	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKKAQR	IPEQILQKVS	HTK	AVALKGLSYL	181
Crassostrea virginica	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSEGEIS	ICMEYMDGGS	LDLILKKAQR	IPEQILQKVS	HTK	AVALKGLSYL	183
Home sapiens	CNSPDI	VGIVY	G	GAFYSDGEIS	ICMEHM	-	IPEPILG	KLT	AVAMGKLYNL	183
Bellamya purificata	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	APERLOGTHY	243
Pomacea canaliculata	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	APERLOGTHY	243
Aplysia californica	RENHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	HGEIKEI	LCDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	APERLOGSHY	243
Haliotis rufescens	RERHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	APERLOGTHY	241
Branchiostoma balcheri	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	299
Danio rerio	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	241
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	243
Octopus sinensis	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	QGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	243
Crassostrea virginica	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	251
Home sapiens	REKHQI	IHRD	V	KPVSNIILVNS	RGEIKEI	ICDFG	VSGQLIDSMA	NSFVGTRSYM	SPERLOGTHY	192
Bellamya purificata	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEAGR	YPVPPPDAKD	LASIFIGENVM	EEHMEAARTG	KALK	-	297
Pomacea canaliculata	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEAGR	YPVPPPDAKD	LASIFIGENVM	EEHMEAARTG	KPLK	-	299
Aplysia californica	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEARD	LASIFIGENDAN	EEHMEAARTG	RPLK	-	297
Haliotis rufescens	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEARD	LSVNFVDNOM	DEHMEAATMG	KPLR	-	297
Branchiostoma balcheri	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEARD	MAAI	DLPDVP	SLLDPA	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Danio rerio	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEPKD	LEOIQGPQ	-	ASS	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEPKD	LEOIQGPQ	-	ASS	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Octopus sinensis	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEPKD	LEOIQGPQ	-	ASS	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Crassostrea virginica	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEPKD	LEOIQGPQ	-	ASS	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Home sapiens	SVQSDI	WSLG	L	SIVMVAEISGR	YPVPPPEPKD	LEOIQGPQ	-	ASS	ASS SPSQAGRPA	369
Bellamya purificata	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LASIFGDELV	EHEKASATG	TPLK	-	303
Pomacea canaliculata	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LASIFGDNCM	EHEKASATG	TPLK	-	303
Aplysia californica	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Haliotis rufescens	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Branchiostoma balcheri	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Danio rerio	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Octopus sinensis	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Crassostrea virginica	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Home sapiens	SVQSDI	WSMG	L	SIVMVAEIGR	YP1PPPDPKD	LELSIFEEAM	AQHIEAATMG	TPLK	-	311
Bellamya purificata	VARNS	SEFCPP	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEPPPTILPK	GRFSDEF	VDF	VERCLKKNPS	354
Pomacea canaliculata	VARNS	SEFCPP	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEPPPTILPK	GRFSDEF	VDF	VERCLKKNPS	356
Aplysia californica	VARNS	SEFCPP	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEPPPTILPK	GRFSDEF	VDF	VERCLKKNPS	357
Haliotis rufescens	GTRNNY	MVPT	G	QGAAEAEPRS	MAIFELLDYI	VNEPPPTILPK	GRFSDEF	VDF	VERCLKKNPS	357
Branchiostoma balcheri	GSRNS	SYVCPC	G	--ADAPRS	MAIFELLDYI	VNEAPPSTLPK	GRFSDEF	VDF	VERCLKKNPS	357
Danio rerio	GRPLS	NTFTNV	G	PHPGG	DAFRP	VNEAPPSTLPK	KITNL	QPRPT	PTHTTV	463
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	GCPGD	FQVIT	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEAPPSTLPK	STIGLNQPAT	PTHSVGM	395	
Octopus sinensis	GCPGD	FQVIT	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEAPPSTLPK	STIGLNQPAT	PTHSVGM	395	
Crassostrea virginica	GCPGD	FQVIT	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEAPPSTLPK	STIGLNQPAT	PTHSVGM	395	
Home sapiens	GRPLS	SYGDSR	G	--ADGPRT	MAIFELLDYI	VNEAPPSTLPK	STIGLNQPAT	PTHSVGM	395	
Bellamya purificata	DRPD	DLQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	QVMKINPDGE	GQS	-	396	
Pomacea canaliculata	DRADL	DLQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	RVNMINTPEEN	SN	-	397	
Aplysia californica	DRADL	DLQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	KVMNIPR	-	-	394	
Haliotis rufescens	DRADL	DLQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Branchiostoma balcheri	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Danio rerio	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Mizuhopecten yessoensis	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Octopus sinensis	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Crassostrea virginica	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	
Home sapiens	ERADL	DQLSLMN	H	PFVKVKEYECS	-DIDIGHWVC	VNMISKEAS-	-	-	394	

黑色表示相同的氨基酸;灰色表示相似的氨基酸。

Black represents same amino acid; grey represents similar amino acid.

图? 梨形环棱螺和其他物种的MAP2K1氨基酸序列比对

Fig. 2 Multiple alignment analysis of the MAP2K1 amino acid sequences of *B. purificata* with those in other species

2.2 *Map2k1* 在梨形环棱螺不同组织中表达分析

荧光定量结果显示, *Map2k1* 在雌雄梨形环棱螺的 6 种组织(性腺、肝、肠、鳃、足和外套膜)中均有表达(图 4)。*Map2k1* 只在外套膜中雌雄间不具有显著差异, 在鳃和足中雌雄间具有显著差异($P < 0.05$), 在性腺、肠和肝中雌雄间具有极显著差异($P < 0.01$)。此外, *Map2k1* 表达量最高的组织是雌性性腺, 在肠道中表达量也较高, 在鳃和

足中表达量较低。

2.3 原位杂交结果

原位杂交结果表明, *Map2k1* 在梨形环棱螺卵巢的滤泡壁中存在杂交信号, 并在卵巢卵母细胞的细胞核以及卵巢囊泡中存在明显的杂交信号。*Map2k1* 在精巢滤泡壁中存在明显的杂交信号(图版)。

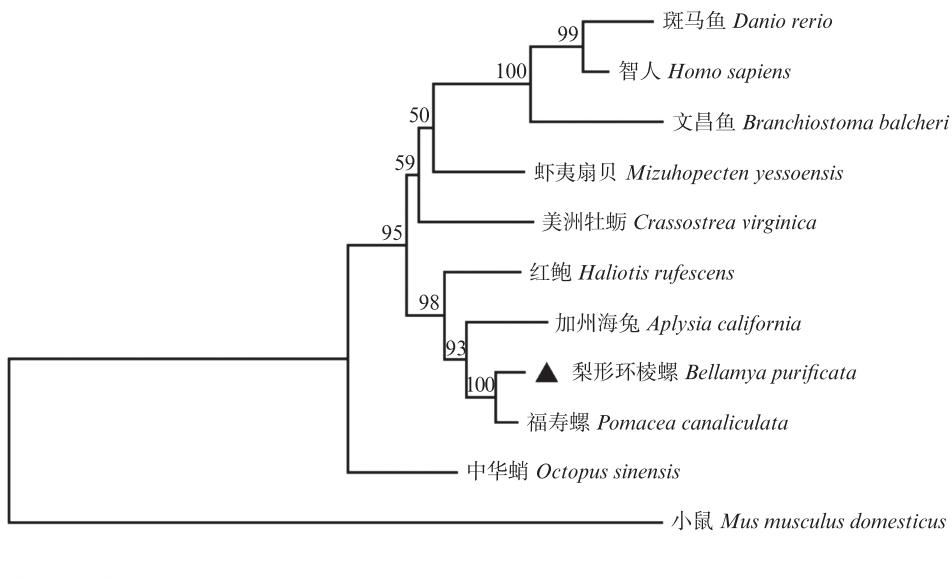


图3 梨形环棱螺和其他物种的MAP2K1进化树
Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree of MAP2K1 from *B. purificata* and other species

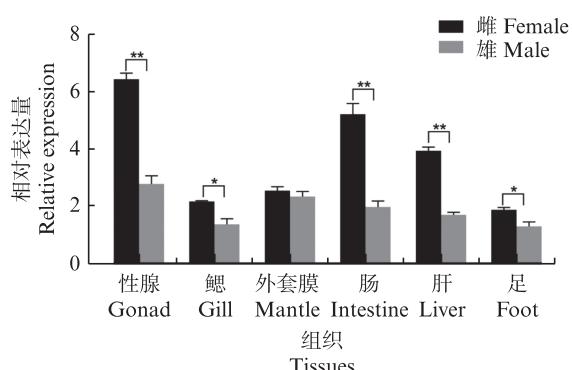
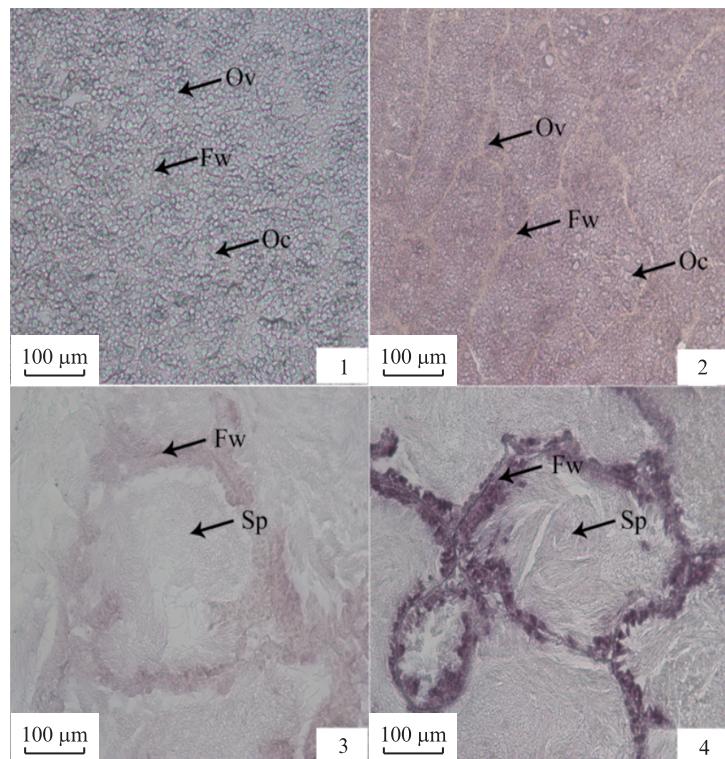


图4 *Map2k1*在梨形环棱螺不同组织中的相对表达
Fig. 4 Relative expression of *Map2k1* in different tissues of *B. purificata*

2.4 RNA干扰结果

采用qRT-PCR检测RNA干扰后雌性梨形环棱螺性腺中*Map2k1*的mRNA表达。结果表明,两条干扰链在检测的3个时间点均起到干扰作用,干扰链G1注射后12 h达到最高干扰率,为

73.1%(图5)。选择注射G1干扰链,注射后12 h的样品检测其他性别相关基因的表达量,发现其表达量均有极显著下降($P<0.01$)。 β -catenin、*Cyp17a1*和*Sox9*表达量分别下降57.0%、22.0%和28.5%(图6)。

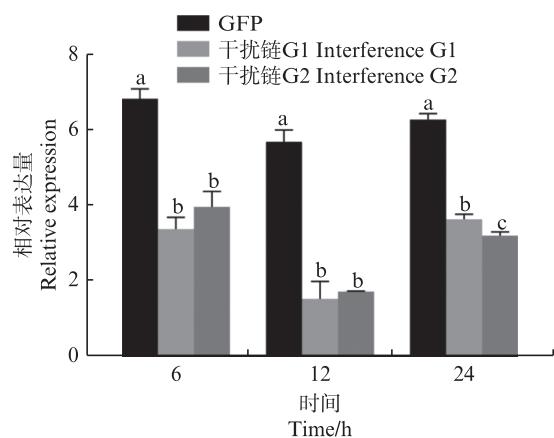


1. 雌性性腺对照组;2. 雌性性腺实验组;3. 雄性性腺对照组;4. 雄性性腺实验组。Ov. 卵巢囊泡;Oc. 卵母细胞;Fw. 滤泡壁;Sp. 精子。

1. Female gonad control group; 2. Female gonad experimental group; 3. Male gonad control group; 4. Male gonad experimental group. Ov. Ovarian vesicle; Oc. Oocyte; Fw. Follicular wall; Sp. Sperm.

图版 *Map2k1* 在梨形环棱螺雌性和雄性性腺中的原位杂交

Plate *In situ* hybridization of *Map2k1* in female and male gonad of *B. purificata*



不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

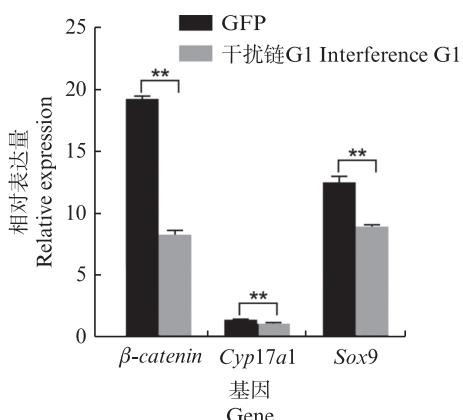
Different letters indicated significant differences ($P<0.05$) .

图5 RNA干扰后 *Map2k1* 在雌性性腺中的相对表达量

Fig. 5 Relative expression of *Map2k1* in female gonad after RNAi

3 讨论

本实验首次克隆了梨形环棱螺的 *Map2k1* 基因的 ORF 区, *Map2k1* 基因 ORF 区全长 1 191 bp, 编码 396 个氨基酸。蛋白结构域分析表明,



**表示具有极显著差异($P<0.01$)。

There was a highly significant difference when marked with two stars ($P<0.01$).

图6 干扰 *Map2k1* 基因后 β -catenin、Cyp17a1 和 Sox9 的相对表达量

Fig. 6 Relative expression of β -catenin, Cyp17a1 and Sox9 after RNA interference with *Map2k1* gene

Map2k1 蛋白中含有 S_TKc 结构域。S_TKc 结构域是蛋白激酶的核心部位, 是其重要的催化结构域^[20], 蛋白激酶将 ATP 中的 γ 磷酸酯转移到氨基酸链中的特定氨基酸残基上, 导致蛋白质构象变

化,进而影响蛋白质功能。S_TKc的催化结构域包括一段在其N末端的高度保守片段,结构域中心区域也包括保守的天冬氨酸残基,靠近赖氨酸的位置有一段富含甘氨酸的残基,这一区域已经被证明与ATP结合有关。这些保守的结构特征是蛋白激酶功能的基础^[20]。S_TKc结构域参与生物的生殖过程,例如在三角帆蚌中,含有S_TKc结构域的C-Mos基因可能在其性腺发育中具有重要作用^[21]。多序列比对的结果表明,Map2k1基因与软体动物表现出较高的同源性,表明该基因在软体动物中可能具有相似的功能。系统发育结果表明,梨形环棱螺中的Map2k1与其他软体动物聚集在一起,表明该基因在进化过程中相对保守。

Map2k1可以转导多种信号,从而促进性腺细胞的增殖^[4-5,22-26]。在狮头鹅中,Map2k1与其生殖过程相关^[27],并且Map2k1在小鼠MⅡ期卵母细胞^[28]以及三角帆蚌雌性性腺^[29]中高表达。本研究中,Map2k1在梨形环棱螺的性腺、肝脏、足、肠、外套膜和鳃中均有表达,此外Map2k1在雌性性腺中表达水平最高,这一模式与三角帆蚌中Map2k1的表达情况相似,并且Map2k1可能参与三角帆蚌的卵巢发育过程,表明Map2k1也可能在雌性梨形环棱螺性腺发育中具有重要的作用。MAPK信号级联是哺乳动物卵母细胞减数分裂的关键调节因子^[30]。而原位杂交的结果表明,在梨形环棱螺的卵巢卵母细胞中,Map2k1呈现出显著的杂交信号,并且杂交信号集中在细胞核,暗示了该基因可能在梨形环棱螺的卵母细胞减数分裂中具有作用。

为了进一步探究梨形环棱螺中Map2k1在性别分化中的作用,我们进行了RNA干扰实验,并检测了RNA干扰后其他性别相关基因的表达情况。 β -catenin是连环蛋白家族中的一员,在哺乳动物中, β -catenin对卵巢的生长发育具有重要作用^[31-32]。同时 β -catenin也是太平洋牡蛎性别决定的潜在调控因子^[33]。MAPK信号通路可以介导 β -catenin的信号转导,其之间的关系又取决于特定的细胞环境^[34]。在成牙骨质细胞中,MAPK信号通路的抑制,会导致 β -catenin表达量降低^[35]。*Cyp17a1*主要在性类固醇激素合成过程中发挥作用,而性类固醇激素在脊椎动物的性别分化中发挥着重要作用^[36-37]。在间质细胞特异性缺失

*Map2k1*的小鼠中,*Cyp17a1*的表达量减少,同时间质细胞发育不全,性腺功能下降^[38]。*Mapk*的抑制剂会抑制牛中*Cyp17a1*的表达以及类固醇激素的合成^[39]。*Sox9*对于许多动物的性别决定有着重要的作用,并且高度保守^[40-43]。*Mapk*的抑制剂可抑制小鼠中*Sox9*的表达^[44]。在梨形环棱螺中,敲低*Map2k1*的表达量,会导致 β -catenin、*Cyp17a1*和*Sox9*的表达量均出现极显著下降,这与上述其他报道相类似,说明在梨形环棱螺中,*Map2k1*对性别相关基因 β -catenin、*Cyp17a1*和*Sox9*可能存在潜在的正调控,进而参与梨形环棱螺的性腺发育和性别分化过程,然而,它们之间的相互关系以及对性腺发育和性别分化的调控机制仍需深入研究。

作者声明本文无利益冲突。

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Molecular characteristics and functional analysis of *Map2k1* in *Bellamya purificata*

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Abstract: In order to investigate the role of *Map2k1* gene in the gonadal development and sex differentiation of *Bellamya purificata*, gene cloning, quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR), in situ hybridization, and RNA interference were employed. The results revealed that the full-length ORF of *Map2k1* cDNA was 1 191 bp, encoding 396 amino acids. The MAP2K1 protein contained the S-TKc domain, and its amino acid sequence had high homology with mollusks. *Map2k1* was detected in tissues of both sexes, showing the highest expression in the female gonads, where expression significantly differed from that in the male gonads ($P<0.01$). In situ hybridization analysis demonstrated strong hybridization signals of *Map2k1* in the oocytes and ovarian vesicles of female *B. purificata*. The RNA interference results showed that in female *B. purificata*, the interference chain G1 of *Map2k1* reached the highest interference rate of 73.1% 12 hours after injection, and led to a significant decrease in the expression of other sex-related genes β -catenin, *Cyp17a1*, and *Sox9*. Research had shown that *Map2k1* may be involved in the gonadal development and sex differentiation of female *B. purificata*. This study can provide theoretical reference for the gonadal development and monosex breeding of *B. purificata*.

Key words: *Bellamya purificata*; *Map2k1*; gonadal development; RNAi