



贵州黑山羊COL1A1基因真核表达载体构建及其对颗粒细胞中胶原蛋白家族基因和产羔基因的影响

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摘要:【目的】构建I型胶原蛋白 $\alpha 1$ 链基因(*COL1A1*)过表达载体,并分析其对颗粒细胞中胶原蛋白家族基因和产羔相关基因的影响,为后续深入研究*COL1A1*基因影响山羊产羔性状的分子机制打下基础。【方法】通过重叠延伸PCR克隆*COL1A1*基因A和B片段,然后分别重组连接至pUC57和pcDNA3.1(+)线性化载体上,再通过酶切连接获得*COL1A1*基因全长,构建pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1*过表达载体;转染山羊卵巢颗粒细胞后,通过Western blotting检测*COL1A1*蛋白表达效率,采用免疫荧光检测其在颗粒细胞中的定位情况,并以实时荧光定量PCR检测*COL1A1*基因过表达对胶原蛋白家族基因*COL1A1*、*COL2A1*和*COL3A1*及产羔相关基因[骨形态发生蛋白15(*BMP15*)、骨形态发生蛋白受体1B(*BMPRI1B*)、生长分化因子9(*GDF9*)和促卵泡激素 β 亚基(*FSHB*)]表达的影响。【结果】*COL1A1*基因全长环化质粒检测大小为1847 bp,连接至pcDNA3.1(+)线性化载体上成功构建获得*COL1A1*基因过表达载体。Western blotting检测结果表明,pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1*转染颗粒细胞48 h后,*COL1A1*蛋白表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+)空载体转染组($P < 0.01$,下同);免疫荧光检测结果表明,*COL1A1*蛋白在颗粒细胞细胞核及细胞质中均有表达,但在细胞核中的表达水平更高;实时荧光定量PCR检测结果表明,pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1*转染组颗粒细胞中*COL1A1*、*COL2A1*和*COL3A1*胶原蛋白家族基因及*GDF9*、*FSHB*和*BMP15*产羔相关基因的相对表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+)空载体转染组,但对*BMPRI1B*基因的表达无显著影响($P > 0.05$)。【结论】*COL1A1*基因在卵巢颗粒细胞中广泛表达,其过表达能极显著促进胶原蛋白家族基因*COL2A1*和*COL3A1*及产羔相关基因*GDF9*、*FSHB*和*BMPRI1B*在颗粒细胞中的表达,即*COL1A1*基因可协同胶原蛋白家族基因的表达促进ECM合成来影响卵巢组织结构、胚胎发育及促进性腺激素表达,进而影响山羊产羔性状,可作为影响贵州黑山羊多羔候选基因进行深入研究。

关键词: 贵州黑山羊; *COL1A1*基因; 细胞外基质; 卵巢颗粒细胞; 产羔性状

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Construction of eukaryotic expression vector of *COL1A1* gene in Guizhou black goat and its effect on collagen family genes and kidding genes in granulosa cells

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To construct the overexpression vector of type I collagen $\alpha 1$ chain gene (*COL1A1*) and analyze its effect on collagen family genes and lambing genes in granulosa cells, so as to lay a foundation for further study on the molecular mechanism of *COL1A1* gene affecting goat kidding traits. 【Method】 The A and B fragments of *COL1A1* gene

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were cloned by overlap extension PCR, and then recombined and ligated into pUC57 and pcDNA3.1(+) linearized vectors respectively. The full length of *COL1A1* gene was obtained by double enzyme digestion and ligation, and the pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1* overexpression vector was constructed. After transfection of goat ovarian granulosa cells, the expression efficiency of COL1A1 protein was detected by Western blotting, and its localization in granulosa cells was detected by immunofluorescence. The effects of *COL1A1* gene overexpression on the expression of collagen family genes *COL1A1*, *COL2A1* and *COL3A1* and kidding related genes [bone morphogenetic protein 15 (*BMP15*), bone morphogenetic protein receptor 1B (*BMPRI1B*), growth differentiation factor 9 (*GDF9*) and follicle stimulating hormone β subunit (*FSHB*)] were detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR. 【Result】 The full-length circular plasmid of *COL1A1* gene was 1847 bp, the overexpression vector of *COL1A1* gene was successfully constructed after it was ligated into pcDNA3.1(+) linearized vectors. Western blotting results showed that the expression of COL1A1 protein in pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1* transfection group after 48 h was extremely significantly higher than that in pcDNA3.1(+) empty vector transfection group ($P < 0.01$, the same below). Immunofluorescence results showed that COL1A1 protein was expressed in the nucleus and cytoplasm of granulosa cells, but the expression level in nucleus was higher. The results of real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR showed that the expression levels of *COL1A1*, *COL2A1* and *COL3A1* collagen family genes and *GDF9*, *FSHB* and *BMP15* kidding-related genes in granulosa cells of pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1* transfection group were extremely significantly higher than those of pcDNA3.1(+) empty vector transfection group ($P < 0.01$). However, there was no significant effect on the expression of *BMPRI1B* gene ($P > 0.05$). 【Conclusion】 *COL1A1* gene is widely expressed in ovarian granulosa cells, and its overexpression can extremely significantly promote the expression of collagen family genes *COL2A1* and *COL3A1* and lambing-related genes *GDF9*, *FSHB* and *BMPRI1B* in granulosa cells. That is, *COL1A1* gene can cooperate with the expression of collagen family genes to promote ECM synthesis to affect ovarian tissue structure, embryonic development and promote gonadal hormone expression, thereby affecting the kidding traits of goats, which can be used as a candidate gene affecting the prolificacy of Guizhou black goats.

Key words: Guizhou black goat; *COL1A1* gene; extracellular matrix; ovarian granular cells; kidding trait

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0 引言

【研究意义】贵州黑山羊是贵州省著名的地方山羊品种,具有适应性好、抗病力强、耐粗饲及肉品质优良等特点(陈滇黔等,2022),是人工选育和自然选择的产物,但贵州黑山羊产羔数少、繁殖成本高,严重制约着黑山羊产业的快速发展。山羊的产羔数受多种因素影响,其中卵泡闭锁(Follicular atresia)和排卵减少是导致繁殖性能下降的主要因素(Bodin et al.,2007)。研究表明,产羔数与卵巢颗粒细胞密不可分,在动物体内卵泡与卵母细胞的发育成熟是影响哺乳动物繁殖效率的因素之一,而颗粒细胞为卵母细胞提供发育生长所必须的细胞因子和激素(张丽萌,2020)。在卵泡发育过程中,大部分卵泡会停止发育,出现退化现象,称为卵泡闭锁(Matsuda et al.,2012),而颗粒细胞凋亡是导致卵泡闭锁的直接原因(Ma et al.,2013;Carou et al.,2015)。因此,研究多羔遗传因子在卵巢颗粒细胞中的调控作用对提高贵州黑山羊繁殖力具有重要意义。【前人研究进展】细胞外基质(Extracellular matrix, ECM)是细胞合成、分泌的生物大分子,主要由胶原蛋白、酶及糖蛋白等大分子组成(Birch,2018),为细胞提供结构支持,并进行信号传导,促进细胞内与细胞间的相互作用(Jayadev and Sherwood,2017; Zhou et al.,

2020),在卵泡发育和排卵过程中发挥潜在作用(Rodgers et al.,2003)。胶原蛋白是形成ECM的重要组成部分,分为I、II、III、IV等4种类型,其中I型胶原蛋白的结构最典型,由*COL1A1*基因编码的 $\alpha 1$ 链和*COL1A2*基因编码的 $\alpha 2$ 链组成(Prockop,1990),在人类及动物体内广泛分布,且发挥重要功能作用。*COL1A1*作为I型胶原蛋白的重要结构基因,在调节机体细胞增殖、凋亡及维持卵巢正常功能等方面发挥重要作用。已有研究表明,*COL1A1*基因可能与骨质疏松(Grant et al.,1996;Mann et al.,2001)和慢性肝损伤(Zhang et al.,2016)相关,且与多种癌细胞和肿瘤的发生有关,抑制*COL1A1*基因表达能有效影响喉癌Hep-2细胞的增殖、侵袭及迁移能力(Wang and Yu,2018),以及降低SW480和SW620细胞的迁移能力(Zhang et al.,2018)。此外,*COL1A1*基因对维持卵巢正常功能起重要作用。研究发现,促卵泡激素与更年期促性腺激素对*COL1A1*基因有一定的调节作用,其差异表达在卵泡闭锁中发挥重要作用(Chronowska,2014;Hatzirodos et al.,2014);有关牛卵丘细胞的研究发现,*COL1A1*基因对维持卵泡发育及卵巢生长起重要作用(付旭煌,2020)。可见,*COL1A1*基因与动物繁殖能力间存在密切联系。产羔性状是山羊繁殖能力的重要体现,受多种基因调

控。其中, *BMP15*、*BMP1B*、*GDF9*和*FSHB*基因对促进卵泡发育成熟及维持卵巢正常功能等发挥积极作用(Mulsant et al., 2001; Galloway et al., 2002; 寸静宇等, 2019); *BMP15*和*GDF9*基因还是决定排卵数量的重要因素(王翔宇等, 2020); *BMP1B*基因在多羔陕北白绒山羊卵巢组织中的表达水平显著高于单羔山羊(赵金, 2021), 且大卵泡内颗粒细胞的*BMP1B*基因表达水平显著高于小卵泡(Lima et al., 2012); 促卵泡素(FSH)对雌性动物抑制卵巢闭锁、诱导芳香酶活性、刺激颗粒细胞增生及诱导LH和PRL受体产生发挥重要作用, FSH中的 β 亚基决定着激素的生物活性和免疫活性(王继卿等, 2010), 其多态性与山羊产羔数相关(胡双阁等, 2021), 是影响山羊繁殖力的重要标记基因。【本研究切入点】据NCBI数据库显示, 山羊*COL1A1*基因定位在19号染色体上, 编码区(CDS)全长4389 bp, 编码1463个氨基酸残基, 其蛋白分子量约139 kD。由于山羊*COL1A1*基因序列太长, 至今鲜见*COL1A1*基因过表达载体构建的相关报道, *COL1A1*基因是否通过调控产羔基因表达来影响山羊繁殖性状及能否作为山羊多羔候选基因也尚未明确。【拟解决的关键问题】以贵州黑山羊卵巢颗粒细胞为研究对象, 通过构建*COL1A1*基因过表达载体并转染卵巢颗粒细胞, 采用Western blotting检测表达效率, 间接免疫荧光检测COL1A1蛋白在颗粒细胞中的定位, 实时荧光定量PCR检测*COL1A1*基因过表达对胶原蛋白结构基因*COL2A1*、*COL3A1*及骨形态发生蛋白15(*BMP15*)、骨形态发生蛋白受体1B(*BMP1B*)、生长分化因子9(*GDF9*)、促卵泡激素 β 亚基(*FSHB*)等产羔相关基因表达的影响, 为后续深入研究*COL1A1*基因影响山羊产羔性状的分子机制打下基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

1.1.1 试验动物及组织采集 贵州黑山羊由贵州省农业科学院发坪黑山羊养殖基地提供, 选择体质健康、无遗传缺陷、繁殖性能正常、繁殖记录完整清晰、饲养条件一致、体重约30 kg的母羊, 于发情第1 d按照DB22/T 2740—2017《羊屠宰操作规程》及动物伦理(EAE GZU-2021-T083)要求进行放血后屠宰, 采集卵巢组织, 保存于含双抗的PBS离心管中, 冰盒保存, 并于1 h内运回实验室, 按照高可心(2018)的方法进行黑山羊卵巢颗粒细胞分离培养及鉴定。

1.1.2 试验试剂及主要仪器设备 逆转录试剂盒、液氮、氯仿、50×TAE(Acetate-EDTA Buffer, Tris

乙酸盐EDTA缓冲液)、无水乙醇、琼脂糖、氨苄青霉素购自西宝生物科技有限公司; DL5000 DNA Marker、DL10000 DNA Marker购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司; DMEM/F12(1:1)培养基、胎牛血清、青链霉素、PBS缓冲液购自美国Gibco公司; SBYR Green qPCR Mix、GeneJET™RNA纯化试剂盒、5×蛋白上样缓冲液、细胞培养瓶、高纯度质粒小提试剂盒购自美国赛默飞世尔科技有限公司; 兔抗COL1A1多克隆抗体(72026t)购自美国CST公司, 兔抗GAPDH(abs132004)购自北京爱必信生物技术有限公司。PCR扩增仪(C100 Touch™)、实时荧光定量PCR仪(CFX96 Real-Time System)、化学发光凝胶成像系统(Universal Hood II)均购自美国BIO-RAD公司。

1.2 引物设计与合成

由于*COL1A1*基因序列较长, 将*COL1A1*基因序列分为A(3122 bp)、B(1401 bp)2个片段进行分段扩增; 同时设计不同引物序列, 利用重叠延伸PCR分别克隆出A和B片段, 再将A片段重组连接至pUC57(*Hind* III/*Bam*H I)中, B片段重组连接至pcDNA3.1(+)(*Bam*H I/*Not* I)中, 2个片段正确连接至载体后采用*Hind* III/*Bam*H I酶切A片段, *Bam*H I/*Not* I酶切B片段, 再通过T4 DNA连接酶将A、B片段连接起来即获得正确全长, 构建pcDNA3.1(+)-*COL1A1*真核表达载体。使用Premier 5.0设计A、B片段的重叠引物, 分别命名为COL1A1-A-1~COL1A1-A-54(表1)和COL1A1-B-1~COL1A1-B-22(表2)。此外, 根据NCBI已公布的山羊*COL1A1*(XM_018064893.1)、*COL2A1*(XM_018047868.1)和*COL3A1*(XM_005675869.3)基因mRNA序列, 以 β -actin为内参基因, 利用Premier 5.0设计实时荧光定量PCR扩增引物(表3)。所有引物委托北京擎科生物科技有限公司合成。

1.3 亚克隆载体pUC57-COL1A1-A和pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1-B构建

通过重叠延伸PCR克隆*COL1A1*基因A和B片段, 反应体系50.0 μ L: COL1A1-A-1~COL1A1-A-54或COL1A1-B-1~COL1A1-B-22引物(0.5 pmol/ μ L)各0.5 μ L, 聚合酶PV2 0.5 μ L, 5×PV2 Buffer 10.0 μ L, 10 mmol/L dNTP 1.0 μ L, ddH₂O补足至50.0 μ L。第一轮PCR扩增程序: 95 $^{\circ}$ C 预变性3 min; 95 $^{\circ}$ C 25 s, 62 $^{\circ}$ C 60 s, 72 $^{\circ}$ C 40 s, 进行30个循环; 72 $^{\circ}$ C 延伸1 min。然后以第一轮扩增产物为模板, 稀释至100 ng/ μ L, 分别以COL1A1-A-1和COL1A1-A-54、COL1A1-B-1和COL1A1-B-22为引物, 进行第二轮PCR扩增, 反应体系50.0 μ L: 第一轮PCR扩增产物0.3 μ L, COL1A1-A-1或COL1A1-B-1(50 pmol/ μ L)0.5 μ L, COL1A1-A-54

进行菌落PCR鉴定。随机挑选4个阳性克隆菌置于LB液体培养基中,37℃下180 r/min摇床培养过夜(12~16 h),提取质粒,送至北京擎科生物科技股份有限公司测序。

1.4 COL1A1基因全长构建及鉴定

对测序正确的亚克隆载体进行双酶切,质粒A(质粒B)10.0 μL、*Hind* III/*Bam*H I各2.0 μL(*Bam*H I/*Not* I各2.0 μL),Buffer 1.0 μL。胶回收酶切产物进行连接,反应体系:胶回收产物A 4.0 μL,胶回收产物B 4.0 μL,T4连接酶1.0 μL,T4连接酶Buffer 1.0 μL。50℃水浴25 min,放置2~3 min使温度降低,再进行转化及菌液涂布(步骤同1.3),37℃培养过夜,第2 d挑取培养基上的单菌落进行PCR鉴定。全长环化质粒使用COL1A1-A-39和COL1A1-B-12引物进行菌落PCR扩增,经1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后挑选4个阳性菌置于LB液体培养基中,37℃下摇床(180 r/min)培养过夜,第2 d提取质粒,并采用*Hind* III/*Not* I进行双酶切鉴定,将PCR鉴定和双酶切鉴定正确的质粒送至北京擎科生物科技股份有限公司进行测序鉴定。

1.5 COL1A1过表达载体转染卵巢颗粒细胞

将前期分离冻存的卵巢颗粒细胞从-80℃冰箱中取出,1000 r/min离心5 min,弃上清液后加入适量培养基,反复吹打混匀制成细胞悬液并计数,每孔30万个细胞,均匀加入到6孔板中,再加入2 mL完全培养基,十字交叉法混匀。待铺板12 h后,更换含3%血清的无抗生素培养基;根据Lipofectamine™ 2000 Reagent转染试剂盒使用说明,转染pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1和pcDNA3.1(+)-空载体。

1.6 Western blotting检测COL1A1蛋白表达效率

待细胞转染48 h后,弃6孔板中的培养基,采用预冷的PBS清洗2次,以移液枪尽可能吸去残留的PBS,每孔加入150.0 μL RIPA裂解液(含10% PMSF),置于4℃摇床充分裂解20 min,转移上清液至1.5 mL离心管中,4℃下14000 r/min离心10 min,将上清液转移至新的离心管中,-80℃保存备用。采用BCA蛋白定量试剂盒进行蛋白浓度测定,将蛋白稀释成相同浓度后加入蛋白上样缓冲液(蛋白:蛋白上样缓冲液=4:1),混匀,100℃变性10 min,置于冰上冷却10 min,备用。每孔加入20 μg蛋白和5.0 μL蛋白彩虹Maker,80 V浓缩30 min,110 V分离1 h,随后110 V转膜70 min,5%脱脂奶粉37℃封闭2 h,再将PVDF膜放入TBST稀释的兔抗COL1A1(1:1000)和GAPDH(1:5000)一抗中,4℃孵育过夜。第2 d回收一抗,TBST洗膜3次,每次10 min,再将PVDF膜放

入1:5000稀释的HRP标记山羊抗兔二抗中,37℃孵育1.5 h,TBST洗膜3次,每次10 min,最后加入ECL超敏化学发光液进行显色,随后使用凝胶成像系统进行成像分析。

1.7 COL1A1蛋白在卵巢颗粒细胞亚细胞定位分析

通过间接免疫荧光检测COL1A1基因在卵巢颗粒细胞中的定位情况,将颗粒细胞均匀接种于35 mm²培养皿中,培养12 h后弃培养基,以预冷的PBS清洗3次,加入4%多聚甲醛固定细胞20 min,PBS清洗3次,加入PBS配制的0.25% Triton X-100室温通透5 min,PBS清洗3次,加入PBS配制的10%胎牛血清,37℃封闭1 h,弃封闭液,加入1:250稀释的兔抗COL1A1,4℃孵育过夜后PBS清洗3次,避光完成以下步骤,加入1:500稀释的Cy3标记山羊抗兔荧光二抗孵育1 h,PBS清洗3次,加入DAPI染核10 min,PBS清洗3次,吸干多余液体,使用荧光显微镜观察拍照,分析COL1A1蛋白在颗粒细胞中的定位情况。

1.8 pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1对胶原蛋白家族基因及山羊产羔基因表达量的影响

以pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1和pcDNA3.1(+)-空载体再次转染颗粒细胞,转染48 h后采用GeneJET™ RNA纯化试剂盒提取细胞RNA,超微量紫外分光光度计检测RNA质量,通过HiFi Scriptori逆转录试剂盒反转录合成cDNA,将cDNA稀释至800 ng/μL后直接进行实时荧光定量PCR检测。反应体系10.0 μL:SBYR Green qPCR Mix 5.0 μL,cDNA模板1.0 μL,10 μmol/L上、下游引物各0.5 μL,ddH₂O 3.0 μL。扩增程序:95℃预变性2 min;95℃ 30 s,60℃ 30 s,70℃ 30 s;添加实时荧光定量PCR自带的熔解曲线,进行40个循环,以β-actin为内参基因,每组3个重复。实时荧光定量PCR检测COL1A1、COL2A1和COL3A1基因及GDF9、FSHB、BMP15和BMPRI1B山羊产羔相关基因的表达情况(洪磊等,2020),进一步分析COL1A1基因与山羊产羔性状间的相关性。

1.9 统计分析

使用2^{-ΔΔCt}法换算目的基因相对表达量,通过T检验分析基因表达差异性;采用SPSS 19.0进行单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA),以GraphPad Prism 8.0制图。试验结果至少由3次以上的重复所得。

2 结果与分析

2.1 COL1A1基因A和B片段克隆结果

COL1A1基因A、B片段分别采用COL1A1-A-1~COL1A1-A-54和COL1A1-B-1~COL1A1-B-22引物

进行重叠延伸PCR扩增,克隆出的A、B片段则采用COL1A1-A-1和COL1A1-A-54、COL1A1-B-1和COL1A1-B-22引物进行验证,其产物经1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测获得与预期结果相符的片段(图1),表明分段克隆COL1A1基因A和B片段成功,可进行下一步研究。

2.2 重组连接COL1A1基因A和B片段

将2.1中的胶回收产物A、B分别重组连接至pUC57线性化载体(*Hind* III/*Bam*H I)和pcDNA3.1(+)线性化载体(*Bam*H I/*Not* I)上,链接产物经转化及抗性筛选后,挑选单菌落进行PCR鉴定,鉴定结果(图2)与目的片段大小一致,将阳性克隆质粒送至北京擎科生物科技股份有限公司测序,测序结果正确。

2.3 COL1A1基因全长构建及鉴定结果

将上述构建成功的质粒A和质粒B分别使用*Hind* III/*Bam*H I或*Bam*H I/*Not* I进行双酶切,A、B产物经T4 DNA连接酶连接得到全长环化序列,将产物进行转化及菌落PCR鉴定,结果表明,全长环化质粒检测大小为1847 bp,在1000~2000 bp间出现明亮条带(图3-A),且质粒测序结果正确,表明获得正确的全

长质粒。随后对测序正确的质粒使用*Hind* III/*Not* I进行双酶切鉴定,结果在5000~6000 bp和4000~5000 bp间出现明亮条带(图3-B),分别为pcDNA3.1(+)空载体及COL1A1基因全长片段,即COL1A1基因过表达载体构建成功。

2.4 COL1A1基因表达效率检测结果

为检测COL1A1基因真核表达载体的表达效率,以pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1和pcDNA3.1(+)空载体转染颗粒细胞48 h后,通过Western blotting检测COL1A1蛋白表达量,结果(图4)显示,pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1转染组中的COL1A1蛋白相对表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+)空载体转染组($P < 0.01$,下同),说明COL1A1基因过表达载体构建成功,可用于下一步研究。

2.5 COL1A1蛋白亚细胞定位结果

免疫荧光检测结果显示:与正常细胞相比,经兔抗COL1A1(一抗)孵育的整个颗粒细胞被染成红色,DAPI将细胞核染成蓝色,说明COL1A1蛋白在颗粒细胞的细胞核及整个细胞质中均有表达,但细胞核中的荧光强度强于细胞质(图5),表明COL1A1蛋

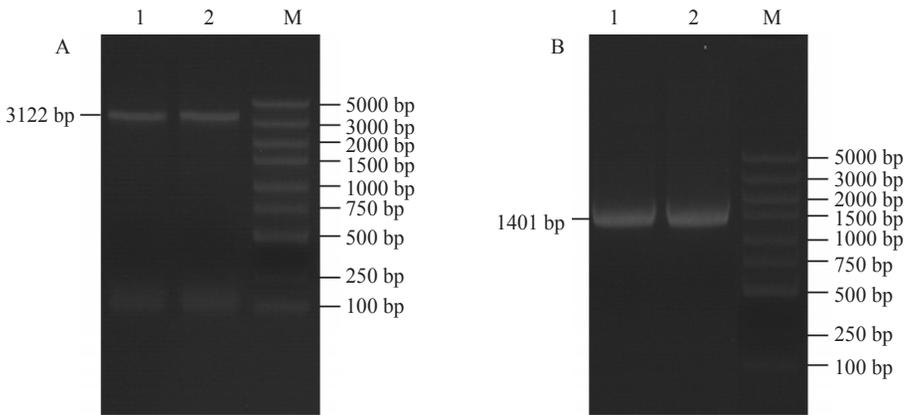


图1 重叠延伸PCR克隆COL1A1基因A和B片段分段克隆鉴定结果

Fig.1 Identification of overlapping extended PCR clones of fragments A and B in COL1A1 gene
M:DL5000 DNA Marker; 1-2: 扩增产物 Amplified product

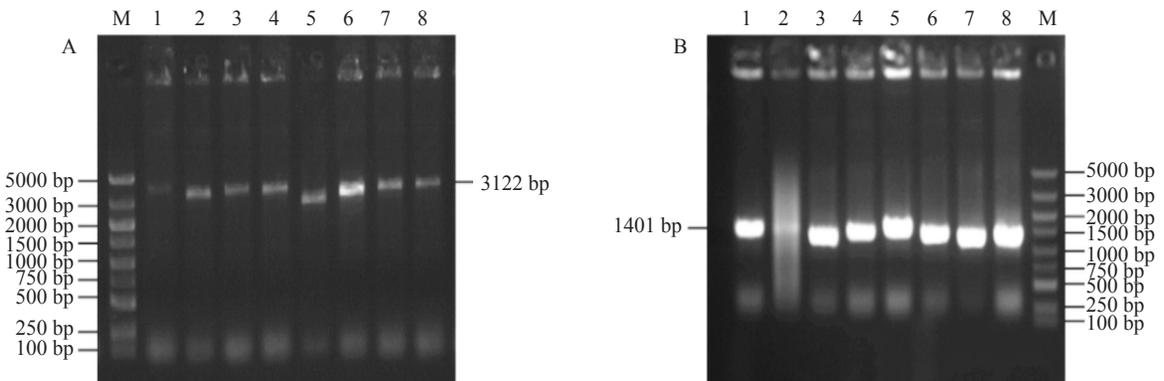


图2 COL1A1基因A和B片段重组连接菌落PCR鉴定结果

Fig.2 PCR identification of recombinant ligated colonies of fragments A and B in COL1A1 gene
M:DL5000 DNA Marker; 1~8: 扩增产物 Amplified product

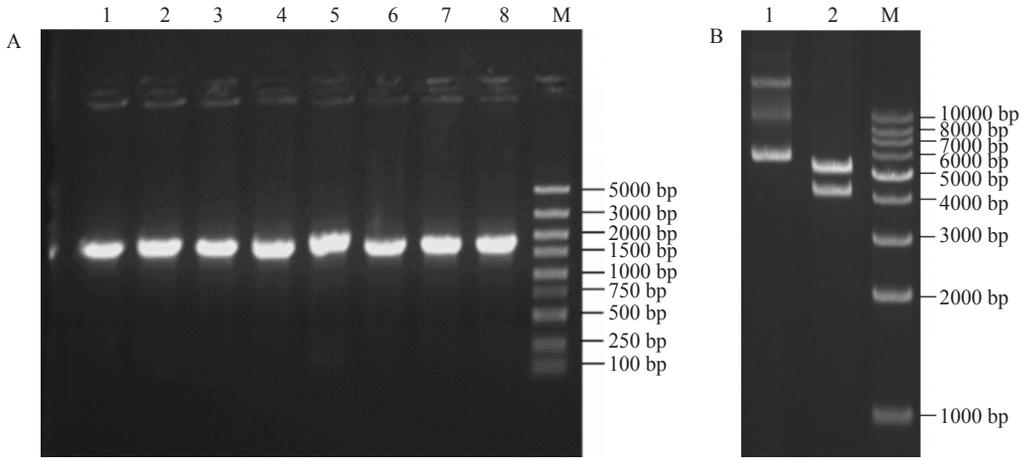


图 3 COL1A1基因全长环化质粒的PCR鉴定及双酶切鉴定结果

Fig.3 PCR identification and double digestion of full-length cyclized plasmid COL1A1 gene

A:PCR鉴定结果(M:DL5000 DNA Marker; 1~8: 扩增产物);B:双酶切鉴定结果(M: DL10000 DNA Marker; 1:pcDNA3.1(+)载体;2:COL1A1基因过表达载体)

A:PCR identification results (M:DL5000 DNA Marker; 1~8: Amplified product); B; Double digestion identification (M: DL10000 DNA Marker; 1:pcDNA3.1(+) vector; 2:COL1A1 gene overexpression vector)

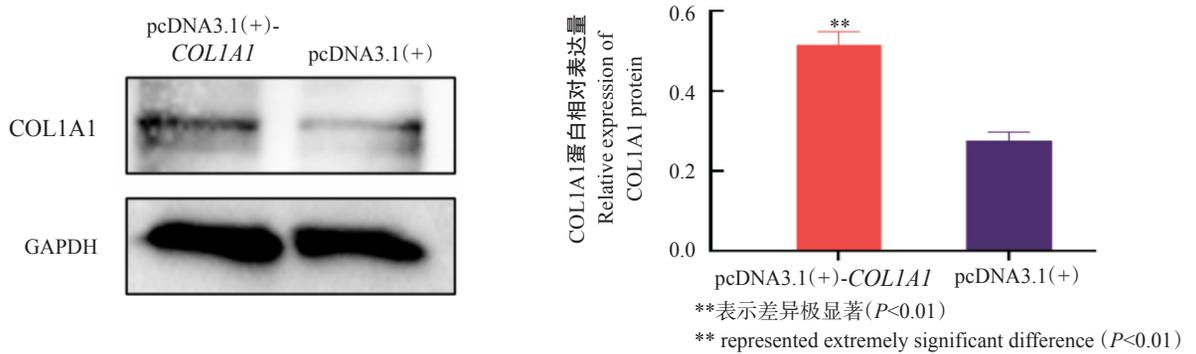


图 4 COL1A1蛋白Western blotting检测结果

Fig.4 Expression of COL1A1 protein detected by Western blotting

白在细胞核中的表达水平更高。

2.6 pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1对胶原蛋白家族基因表达的影响

以pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1及pcDNA3.1(+)空载体分别转染颗粒细胞后,实时荧光定量PCR检测结果(图6)显示,pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1转染组颗粒细胞中COL1A1、COL2A1和COL3A1基因的相对表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+)空载体转染组颗粒细胞,说明过表达COL1A1基因后能促进I型、II型和III型胶原蛋白的合成。

2.7 pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1对产羔相关基因表达的影响

通过实时荧光定量PCR检测过表达COL1A1基因对山羊产羔相关基因GDF9、FSHB、BMP15和BMP1B表达水平的影响,结果(图7)显示,pcDNA3.1(+)-COL1A1转染组颗粒细胞的GDF9、FSHB和BMP15基因相对表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+)空

载体转染组,但对BMP1B基因的表达无显著影响(P>0.05,下同)。可见,过表达COL1A1基因可促进产羔性状相关基因表达,故推测COL1A1基因是通过促进繁殖相关基因表达而影响贵州黑山羊的产羔性状。

3 讨论

ECM具有维持卵巢组织结构及正常功能的双重作用,胶原蛋白是其主要的结构蛋白。ECM中蛋白聚糖、层黏连蛋白和整联蛋白的异常表达均会导致细胞增殖能力减低,进而对组织的发育产生不利影响(Long et al., 2018)。卵巢发育及卵泡生长也与胶原蛋白的合成存在密切联系(付旭煌, 2020)。本研究的实时荧光定量PCR检测结果表明,过表达COL1A1基因后COL2A1和COL3A1基因相对表达量极显著升高,说明调控COL1A1基因在颗粒细胞中的表达,对ECM的合成具有重要促进作用。COL1A1

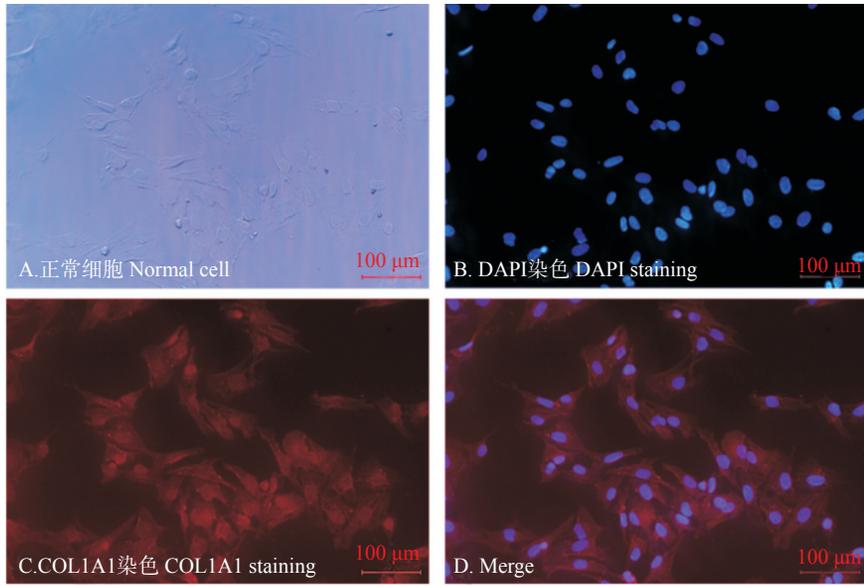


图 5 COL1A1蛋白在卵巢颗粒细胞中的荧光定位结果
Fig.5 Fluorescence localization of COL1A1 protein in granulosa cells

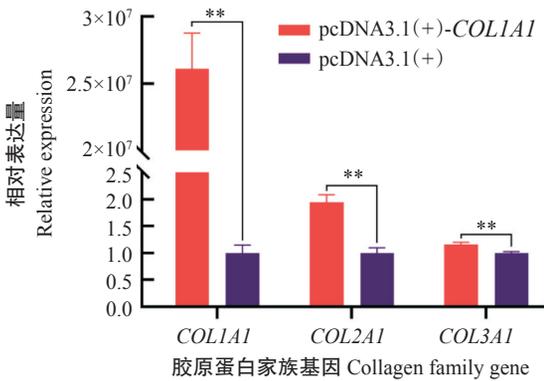


图 6 过表达COL1A1基因对胶原蛋白家族基因表达的影响
Fig.6 Effects of overexpression of COL1A1 on expression of collagen structural gene

**表示差异极显著 ($P < 0.01$)。图7同

** represented extremely significant difference ($P < 0.01$). The same was applied in Fig.7

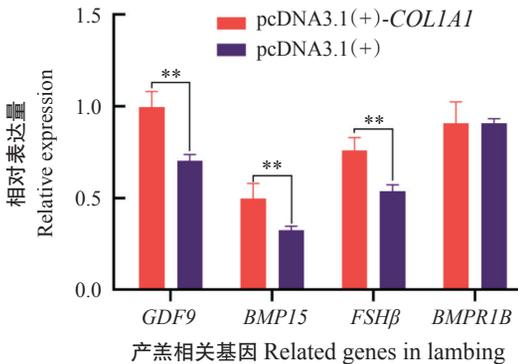


图 7 过表达COL1A1基因对产羔相关基因表达的影响

Fig.7 Effects of overexpression of COL1A1 gene on expression levels of related genes in lambing

作为I型胶原蛋白的重要组成成分,参与细胞增殖、侵袭、转移和血管生成,且与多种癌细胞及肿瘤有关 (Ilhan-Mutlu et al., 2016; Wang and Yu, 2018)。钱

若文轩等(2020)研究证实COL1A1基因敲除能抑制卵巢癌细胞ES-2增殖;Li等(2020)研究发现T/GF-β1信号诱导COL1A1基因表达失调与多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)等排卵障碍密切相关。此外,在家畜上的研究发现COL1A1基因表达水平能反映牛胎儿卵巢结构组织的形态学变化,同时调控牛胎儿卵巢发育及胚间质重构(Franchi et al., 2020)。本研究的免疫荧光染色发现,COL1A1基因在颗粒细胞的细胞核及整个细胞质中广泛表达,与COL1A1基因的生物学功能密切相关,影响着ECM与细胞、细胞与细胞间的相互作用。

颗粒细胞是卵巢卵泡中重要的体细胞(魏全伟, 2013),颗粒细胞的增殖可促进卵泡发育成熟,其凋亡则引发卵泡闭锁(He et al., 2016)。BMP1B、BMP15、GDF9和FSHB是影响卵泡发育和排卵数的多胎基因(Mulsant et al., 2001; Galloway et al., 2002; Bodin et al., 2007),因此,BMP1B、BMP15、GDF9和FSHB基因在卵巢颗粒细胞中的表达水平常作为指标基因用于评估动物繁殖率。研究发现,GDF9和BMP15基因属于TGF-β超家族,在哺乳动物卵泡发育过程中同样具有重要的调节功能(刘霜等, 2016; 覃玉凤等, 2017),且GDF9基因缺陷会导致卵巢在形成初级卵泡后处于停滞状态,进而导致母羊不育(李佳蓉等, 2020);在金堂黑山羊、波尔山羊及云岭黑山羊的繁殖力研究中也发现,GDF9和BMP15基因均在高繁组的卵泡组织或卵巢组织中高表达(Cui et al., 2009; 刘霜等, 2016; 杨新月等, 2018),且BMP15基因突变在卵巢内通过促使颗粒细胞早熟及卵泡体积变小而增加排卵数(Galloway et al., 2000)。

本结果显示,过表达*COL1A1*基因后,*GDF9*和*BMP15*基因在卵巢颗粒细胞中的相对表达量极显著高于pcDNA3.1(+空载体)转染组,故推测*COL1A1*基因过表达能促进卵巢、胚胎发育及胚间质重构,进而影响山羊的繁殖性能。颗粒细胞分泌的FSH、LH类固醇等激素受体,为卵泡的生长创造了良好环境,精确调控着卵泡的生长发育(Matsuda et al., 2012; Baufeld and Vanselow, 2013),且在促黄体素的协同作用下促进卵泡成熟,诱发排卵(赵要风等,1996;陈克飞等,2000;Arato et al., 2018),是山羊高繁殖性状的主效基因(刘建斌等,2010)。本研究发现,过表达*COL1A1*基因后能极显著提高*FSHB*基因表达,故推测*COL1A1*基因主要通过影响相关性激素表达来影响卵泡发育,进而影响山羊的产羔性能。

本研究表明,*COL1A1*基因在颗粒细胞中广泛表达,且过表达*COL1A1*基因后能极显著提高胶原蛋白结构基因*COL2A1*、*COL3A1*及产羔相关基因*BMP15*、*GDF9*和*FSHB*的相对表达量。其中,*COL1A1*基因是通过影响ECM在卵巢颗粒细胞中的合成、维持卵巢组织结构及促进胚胎发育和性腺激素产生,而提高山羊的产羔数,与卵巢发育及卵泡成熟密切相关。在卵泡发育过程中,卵泡形态结构的变化主要表现为颗粒细胞增殖、细胞层数增多及卵泡体积增大等。卵巢颗粒细胞的过早凋亡除了导致卵泡闭锁外,还会导致母体生育力下降、卵巢早衰、多囊卵巢综合征等卵巢源性疾病发生(Tu et al., 2019)。已有研究发现,*BMP1B*基因在绵羊卵巢颗粒细胞中高表达(郭慧慧等,2018),且随着卵泡的发育*BMP1B*基因表达水平逐渐升高(Li et al., 2021),若其表达量降低则会导致卵泡颗粒细胞凋亡(Yao et al., 2019)。在本研究中,过表达*COL1A1*基因对*BMP1B*基因的相对表达量无显著影响,但*COL1A1*基因能否通过促进卵巢颗粒细胞增殖以促进卵泡发育还需进一步探究。

4 结论

*COL1A1*基因在卵巢颗粒细胞中广泛表达,其过表达能极显著促进胶原蛋白家族基因*COL2A1*和*COL3A1*及产羔相关基因*GDF9*、*FSHB*和*BMP1B*在颗粒细胞中的表达,即*COL1A1*基因可协同胶原蛋白家族基因的表达促进ECM合成来影响卵巢组织结构、胚胎发育及促进性腺激素表达,进而影响山羊产羔性状,可作为影响贵州黑山羊多羔候选基因进行深入研究。

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