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硕士 学位 论文

裂殖酵母热激蛋白 Hsp90 参与着丝粒区

基因沉默机制的研究

Studies on the effect of heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) on  
centromeric region gene silencing in fission yeast

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## 缩写词

cnt	The central core	中央核心
CLRC	Clr4 methyl transferase complex	Clr4 甲基化转移酶复合物
CD	Chromo domain	染色质域
dsRBD	Double stranded RNA binding domain	双链 RNA 结合结构域
dsRNA	Double stranded RNA	双链 RNA
Hsp90	Heat shock protein 90	热激蛋白 90
H3K9	The ninth Lysine of Histone 3	组蛋白 3 的第 9 位赖氨酸
imr	The innermost repeats	内部重复序列
IP	Immunoprecipitation	免疫沉淀反应
NPC	Nuclear pore complex	核孔复合物
otr	The outer repeats	外部重复序列
piRNA	PIWI interacting RNA	PIWI 相互作用的 RNA
PTGS	Post transcriptional gene silencing	转录后基因沉默
PIKK	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-like protein kinase	磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶样蛋白激酶
RNAi	RNA interference	RNA 干扰
Rdp1	RNA dependent RNA polymerase 1	RNA 依赖的 RNA 聚合酶 1
RDRC	RNA directed RNA Polymerase Complex	RNA 介导的 RNA 聚合酶复合物
RNase III	Ribonuclease III	核糖核酸酶 III
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction	逆转录聚合酶链式反应
Real-Time PCR (qPCR)	Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction	实时定量聚合酶链反应
ssRNA	Single Stranded RNA	单链 RNA

TGS	Transcriptional gene silencing	转录基因沉默
TEV <sub>P</sub>	Tobacco Etch Virus Protease	烟草蚀纹病毒蛋白酶
TPR	Tetratricopeptide Repeats	三十四肽重复序列结构域

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

## 摘要

基因沉默(Gene silencing)作为一项保守的进化机制普遍存在于生物界中，主要是因为它可以保护生物体抵抗病毒、外来核酸的入侵和维持自身遗传稳定性等功能。我们通常所说的基因沉默发生在两种水平上：一是转录水平的基因沉默(Transcriptional gene silencing, TGS)，它是由于DNA甲基化、异染色质化及位置效应引起的；二是转录后基因沉默(Post transcriptional gene silencing, PTGS)，它是指在基因发生转录后通过对靶RNA特异性的降解从而让基因失活不能翻译成蛋白的过程。RNAi是一种基于转录与转录后水平的基因沉默机制，因此备受关注。裂殖酵母主要的四个异染色质区之一着丝粒区的基因沉默是RNAi依赖的。Hsp90作为细胞中重要的分子伴侣，它的表达和分布十分广泛并且功能多样化。哺乳动物中研究表明Hsp90蛋白可以调控PAZ蛋白家族，RNAi途径中的Argonaute蛋白就属于此家族。因此，我们猜测裂殖酵母的Hsp90蛋白(裂殖酵母中由*swo1<sup>+</sup>*基因编码)可能也具有调控Ago1蛋白的功能进而参与RNAi途径。

我们实验室前期通过生化实验发现Hsp90蛋白和Ago1蛋白之间确实存在相互作用。当Hsp90编码基因*swo1<sup>+</sup>*突变时，即在*swo1-26*背景下菌株中Ago1的蛋白含量与野生型菌株相比有所下降，说明Hsp90蛋白具有维持Ago1蛋白稳定性的功能。为了探究Hsp90与基因沉默途径RNAi的关系，我们以裂殖酵母典型的异染色质—着丝粒区为基础，在带有*ura4<sup>+</sup>*或者*ade6<sup>+</sup>*报道基因的菌株背景下，构建了*swo1-26*和RNAi关键组分的单突变以及*swo1-26*和RNAi关键组分的双突变菌株，观察着丝粒otr区、imr区和cnt区基因沉默解除情况。裂殖酵母着丝粒otr区和部分的imr区是强烈的基因沉默区域，而cnt区则是基因沉默较弱的区域，主要是因为它们在结构组成上的差别造成的。观察结果发现*swo1-26*单突变菌株可以明显解除着丝粒otr区的基因沉默，而对着丝粒imr区和cnt区基因沉默解除效应则不是那么明显；*swo1-26*和RNAi关键组分的双突变菌株在着丝粒区基因沉默解除效应比任何单突变菌株都更强烈。本研究除了研究*swo1-26*对着丝粒这一组成型异染色质基因沉默影响外，我们还研究了*swo1-26*对人工异染色质基因沉默的影响。通过人为地将Tas3带到常染色质的*ura4<sup>+</sup>*基因位点，可以

让此区域异染色质化，使表达活跃的 *ura4<sup>+</sup>* 基因沉默，这种由 *Tas3* 引起的基因沉默现象是与 RNAi 相关的。同样地我们发现 *swo1-26* 可以解除人工异染色质的基因沉默，说明 Hsp90 蛋白可能在维持异染色质结构的稳定性中发挥作用。

综上所述，我们发现了裂殖酵母 Hsp90 蛋白参与异染色质的基因沉默这一新功能，我们的研究结果为 RNAi 途径的完善和基于 RNAi 途径的人类相关疾病的治疗奠定了基础。

关键词：基因沉默；RNA 干扰；热激蛋白 90

## Abstract

Gene silencing as an evolutionary conserved mechanism exists in the biological world, mainly because it can protect the organism against viruses, the invasion of foreign nucleic acid and maintain its genetic stability. Gene silencing we usually refers to occurs on two levels: first, transcriptional gene silencing (TGS), which is due to DNA methylation, formation of heterochromatin and position effect. Second, post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS), which refers to the degradation of the special target RNA after transcription so that the inactivation gene cannot be translated into protein. RNAi is a kind of gene silencing mechanism and which is based on both transcriptional and post-transcriptional level, so it has caused widely attention. One of the main four heterochromatin regions in fission yeast , the gene silencing of centromere region is depends on RNAi. Hsp90, as an important molecular chaperone in cells, its expression and distribution is very extensive and have all kinds of function. Studies in mammalian have shown that Hsp90 can regulate PAZ family of proteins, and Argonaute protein in the RNAi pathway belongs to this family. Therefore, we speculate that Hsp90 protein of fission yeast (encoding by *swoI<sup>+</sup>* in fission yeast) may also have the function of regulating Ago1 protein and thus participating RNAi pathway.

By the early biochemical laboratory experiments and we found that Hsp90 protein can exactly interact with Ago1 protein in vitro. When the encoding gene of Hsp90 mutate, the protein level of Ago1 comparing with wild-type strain decreased in *swoI-26* background strain, indicating that Hsp90 protein have the function of maintaining Ago1 protein stability. In order to explore the relationship between Hsp90 protein and gene silencing pathways of RNAi, we use the typical heterochromatin centromere region in fission yeast and strains on the back ground of the *ura4<sup>+</sup>* or *ade6<sup>+</sup>* as reporter gene, which was inserted into the centromere otr region, imr region and cnt region, and Construction of *swoI-26* or RNAi main components single mutations and *swoI-26* and RNAi components double mutant strains, observe

centromere otr region, imr region and cnt region gene silencing unlocking. Centromere otr region and part of imr region in fission yeast has been recognized as a strong gene silencing region, while the cnt region is a weak gene silencing region, mainly because they are different in structure and composition. The results show *swo1-26* single mutant strains can relieve centromere otr region gene silencing significantly, while the relieving effect of gene silencing in the centromere imr region and cnt region is not so obvious; the *swo1-26* and RNAi components double mutant strains in the centromere region gene silencing relieving effect is stronger than any of the single mutant strains. In this research, we are not only study the gene silencing effect of *swo1-26* on the centromeric constitutive heterochromatin, but also study the gene silencing effect of *swo1-26* on artificial heterochromatin. By artificially brought Tas3 to euchromatin *ura4<sup>+</sup>* locus, it can make this region to be heterochromatin, the actively expressing *ura4<sup>+</sup>* gene get silencing and do not express, this kind of gene silencing phenomenon mediated by Tas3 is related to RNAi. Similarly, we find *swo1-26* can relieve the silencing of artificial heterochromatin, indicating that Hsp90 protein may play a role in maintaining the structure stability of the heterochromatin.

In summary, we found that the fission yeast Hsp90 protein is involved in heterochromatin silencing as a new function, our findings can not only complete RNAi pathway but also make foundation for approaches to treat human disease based on RNAi.

Key words: gene silencing; RNA interfering; Hsp90

## 一、前言

### 1.1 裂殖酵母简介

粟酒裂殖酵母(*Schizosaccharomyces pombe*)最早是在 1893 年由 Paul Lindner 从东非粟啤酒中分离出来的，它是一种单细胞的真核生物，俗称裂殖酵母(Fission yeast)。其基因组大小为 13.8Mb，包含三条染色体，大约 5000 个基因，其中 10% 是孤儿基因(Orphans)，在进化上与芽殖酵母(Budding yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)亲缘关系较远<sup>[1]</sup>。

裂殖酵母在 1950 年已经成为一种实验模式生物，主要应用：Urs Leupold 的遗传学研究和 Murdoch Mitchison 的细胞周期研究。科学家们热衷于裂殖酵母的研究，是因为它可用于药物分析<sup>[2, 3]</sup>和近年来生物医药的快速发展<sup>[4, 5]</sup>。作为经典的模式生物裂殖酵母拥有以下优点：分裂周期快，繁殖一代的时间为 2-4h；容易培养且费用低；易分离突变体<sup>[6]</sup>；容易进行遗传学的操作等。因此，裂殖酵母常用来研究细胞周期调控、DNA 损伤修复、DNA 重组和 RNAi 介导的异染色质形成与染色体分离等细胞进程。2002 年完成了裂殖酵母基因组的测序，发现它存在很多与人类疾病相关基因的同源基因<sup>[7]</sup>。研究裂殖酵母这一简单的真核生物有助于了解哺乳动物等高等生物尤其是人类疾病相关基因<sup>[8, 9]</sup>。

### 1.2 RNA 干扰及其主要机制

RNA 干扰(RNA interference; RNAi)是指 RNA 分子抑制基因表达这一自然发生的过程。1998 年 Andrew Fire 和 Craig Mello 因在秀丽隐杆线虫(*C.elegans*)中发现 RNAi 现象而获得 2006 年诺贝尔物理或者医学奖<sup>[10]</sup>。

RNAi 在机制上与许多保守的 RNA 沉默途径相通，它们控制细胞内基因表达，保护基因组不受外来重复 DNA 序列、逆转录因子和转座子的干扰。这些 RNA 沉默途径都与 small RNAs(20-30nucleotides)有关，它通过一系列机制使同源靶序列失活。生物体内主要有三类 small RNAs：short interfering RNAs(siRNAs)<sup>[11]</sup>、microRNAs(miRNAs)和 PIWI-interfering RNAs(pi-RNAs)<sup>[12]</sup>。siRNA 和 miRNAs 是长的 dsRNA 前体经核糖核酸酶III Dicer 酶切产生的 21-25 个核苷酸序列，主要在植物和动物中参与转录后基因沉默。miRNA 介导的 RNA 沉默途径几乎在所有的真核生物中都存在，人类中多达 90%的基因受 miRNAs 的调节并且一些蛋白

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