

大口黑鲈 *ghrelin* 基因 SNPs 的筛选及与生长性状关联性分析

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摘要: *ghrelin* 是脊椎动物的一种脑肠肽, 有促进摄食的功能, 并能促进生长激素(GH)释放, 参与能量平衡调控和糖类代谢。为探索 *ghrelin* 基因多态性与大口黑鲈生长性状的相关性, 针对大口黑鲈 *ghrelin* 基因的启动子序列, 实验采用直接测序法获得了2个 SNPs 位点: S1(A-642C)和S2(A-639C)。随机选取同批繁殖、同塘养殖的大口黑鲈采用 SnaPshot 方法进行 SNPs 位点检测和分型。结果显示, 实验群体在 *ghrelin* 基因2个 SNPs 位点上基本处于哈温平衡, S1和S2共组成5种双倍型(D1、D2、D3、D4和D5)。基因型与生长性状的相关性分析结果表明, S1位点AC型个体在体高与全长上显著高于CC型个体, S2位点AA型个体在头长上显著高于AC型个体。双倍型D1在体质量、全长和体高方面显著高于双倍型D3, 在体质量、体宽和体高方面显著高于双倍型D4。本研究在大口黑鲈 *ghrelin* 基因启动子区域获得的与生长性状相关的 SNPs 标记, 可为大口黑鲈分子标记辅助育种提供帮助。

关键词: 大口黑鲈; *ghrelin* 基因; SNPs; 双倍型; 生长

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ghrelin 是生长激素促分泌素受体(growth hormone secretagogue receptor, GHSR)的内源性配体, 于1998年首次从大鼠胃中被分离出来^[1], 具有促进生长激素(growth hormone, GH)分泌^[2]、增强食欲、参与能量平衡和糖代谢等生物学功能^[3-5]。在摄食调节方面, *ghrelin* 主要作为饥饿信号调节摄食, 小鼠(*Mus musculus*)和金鱼(*Carassius auratus*)注射 *ghrelin* 后均能有效促进体质量的增加^[6-7], 罗非鱼(*Oreochromis mossambicus*)腹腔注射 *ghrelin* 后, 其摄食量和体质量均显著上升^[8]。在促进GH释放方面, *ghrelin* 作为生长轴上的重要高位调节因子, 可在与位于下丘脑的GHSR结合后, 产生一系列生物学效应, 刺激垂体前叶释放GH; Date等^[9]发现给小鼠脑室注射 *ghrelin* 可引起血浆中GH水平增高, Takaya等^[10]的研究也证明了 *ghrelin* 可促进GH的释放; 并且 *ghrelin* 被认为是继生长激素释放激素(growth hormone

releasing hormone, GHRH)和生长抑素(somatostatin, SS)之后调节生长激素分泌的第三个重要激素。此外, 关于 *ghrelin* 参与糖代谢调控也有一些研究, 虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)脑室和腹腔注射 *ghrelin* 的实验表明, *ghrelin* 可激活虹鳟的葡萄糖感应器, 并提高葡萄糖转运蛋白的表达水平、增强葡萄糖激酶的活性^[11]; 斑马鱼(*Danio rerio*)腹腔注射 *ghrelin* 的实验表明, *ghrelin* 能通过胰岛素和胰高血糖素2种途径降低鱼类的血糖水平, 提高其对葡萄糖的摄取和利用^[12-14]。

有关 *ghrelin* 基因多态性与生长的关联性研究近年来也已成为研究热点, 在人的 *ghrelin* 基因启动子区域发现的一个 SNP 位点与身体质量指数和腰围存在显著相关^[15]; *ghrelin* 基因中 Leu72Met 多态性对肥胖儿童的体质量指数和胰岛素分泌具有显著影响^[16]; 在鸡的 *ghrelin* 基因上发现的 SNP 对鸡的部分生长性状产生影响^[17-18]。有关鱼

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类*ghrelin*基因上的SNP与生长性状的关联性分析还暂未见报道。

大口黑鲈(*Micropterus salmoides*)俗称加州鲈, 凭借其肉质鲜美、生长快、适温广等特点已成为我国重要淡水经济养殖品种^[19]。本实验以*ghrelin*基因作为研究大口黑鲈生长性状的候选基因, 通过直接测序法检测SNP, 并进行SNP与生长性状的关联分析, 以期获得与生长性状相关的分子标记, 为大口黑鲈的遗传改良提供帮助。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

本实验用于筛选SNPs位点的大口黑鲈样品来自珠江水产研究所水产良种基地, 挑选12尾平均体质量为 (480 ± 22.15) g的极大个体和12尾平均体质量为 (320 ± 19.32) g的极小个体, 剪取鳍条, -20°C 保存于无水乙醇中, 用于提取DNA筛选SNP。生长性状关联分析的大口黑鲈样品采自本实验室位于广东省清远市阳山县的大口黑鲈养殖基地, 平均体质量为 (428 ± 17.78) g。取样群体为同批次繁殖, 在2 cm时进行摄食人工配合饲料驯化, 之后全程采用人工饲料投喂, 7月龄时从群体中随机取327尾鱼测量体质量、全长、体宽、体高等生长数据, 用于生长性状的关联分析, 同时剪取鳍条提取DNA用于SnaPshot分型。DNA提取试剂盒购自天根生化科技(北京)有限公司; $2 \times \text{Taq PCR master mix}$ 购自宝生物(大连)工程有限公司; 引物委托广州吉格生物科技有限公司合成; DNA分子量标准购自广州威佳生物有限公司, 琼脂糖为Sigma公司(美国)产品。

1.2 基因组DNA提取

剪取鳍条约60 mg在裂解液中剪碎, 56°C 消化至澄清, 采用试剂盒提供的方法提取DNA, 并使用琼脂糖和紫外分光光度计测定DNA质量和浓度, 于 -20°C 保存。

1.3 引物设计

根据GenBank中大口黑鲈*ghrelin*基因启动子序列(GenBank登录号: FJ392504.1), 利用Primer Premier 5.0软件设计引物: 上游引物GH-F为5'-ACTTCCATAACAACCTGACCTGCACT-3', 下游引物GH-R为5'-GTAACAAATGCTTGTGCTTT CGTGT-3', 广州吉格生物科技有限公司合成。

1.4 PCR扩增与SNPs位点筛选

PCR反应体系包括10 μL $2 \times \text{Taq PCR master mix}$, 上下游引物各0.5 μL , 模板DNA 0.5 μL , 加 ddH_2O 至20 μL 。PCR扩增反应程序为 94°C 预变性2 min; 94°C 10 s, 57°C 15 s, 72°C 30 s, 共35个循环; 最后 72°C 延伸10 min。用1.2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳对扩增产物进行检测, PCR产物委托广州艾基生物公司进行测序, 测序结果用软件Bio Edit进行比对和筛选SNPs位点。

1.5 SnaPshot分型

委托上海捷瑞生物工程有限公司用SnaPshot方法分型, 具体方法为根据测序获得的SNPs位点信息, 对DNA进行多重PCR扩增; 取3 μL PCR扩增产物用Exo I和FastAP纯化后, 37°C 保温1 h, 75°C 高温灭活Exo I和FastAP酶15 min。根据ABI公司提供的SnaPshot试剂盒, 取纯化后的产物按试剂盒说明进行延伸反应; 然后在ABI 3730XL测序仪上进行检测。

1.6 数据统计分析

采用Popgene 32(version 3.2)软件计算有效等位基因数(N_e)、观测杂合度(H_o)、期望杂合度(H_e)和等位基因频率等遗传参数。采用SPSS 17软件一般线性模型(general linear model, GLM)进行相关性分析, 因变量为体质量、全长、体宽和体高等生长性状, 自变量为筛选到的SNP位点的不同基因型。其生物统计模型: $Y_{ij} = \mu + B_i + e_{ij}$, 式中, Y_{ij} 表示某性状第*i*个标记在第*j*个个体上的观测值; μ 表示实验观测所有个体的平均值; B_i 表示第*i*个标记的效应值; e_{ij} 表示对应个体观测值的随机残差效应。

2 结果

2.1 ghrelin基因突变位点筛查结果

用引物GH-F和GH-R进行PCR扩增后获得一大小为602 bp的片段, 经测序和序列比对发现存在2个SNP位点(图1), 分别命名为S1: A-642C和S2: A-639C。这2个突变位点位于大口黑鲈*ghrelin*基因启动子的同一个八聚体结合因子-1(octamer-binding factor 1, Oct-1)上。

2.2 ghrelin基因突变位点SNPs在群体中的遗传结构分析

运用SnaPshot分型技术对327尾大口黑鲈

表 3 *ghrelin* 基因 SNP 位点基因型与生长性状的相关性Tab. 3 Correlation of *ghrelin* genotypes with growth traits

SN位点 SNP site	基因型 genotype	样本数 number	体质量/g body weight	体宽/cm body width	全长/cm total length	头长/cm head length	体高/cm body depth	尾柄长/cm caudal peduncle length
S1	AA	22	408.61±31.38	4.05±0.11	27.90±0.60 ^{ab}	7.18±0.35	8.29±0.25 ^{ab}	8.49±0.2 2
	AC	224	437.58±9.89	4.12±0.04	28.59±0.19 ^a	7.35±0.10	8.59±0.08 ^a	8.67±0.07
	CC	81	408.21±16.08	4.06±0.06	27.88±0.31 ^b	7.36±0.17	8.28±0.13 ^b	8.49±0.12
S2	AA	278	434.00±8.88	4.12±0.03	28.45±0.17	7.41±0.09 ^a	8.54±0.07	8.61±0.06
	AC	49	396.38±21.04	4.00±0.07	27.92±0.40	6.93±0.13 ^b	8.24±0.17	8.64±0.15

注：表中数值为mean±SE，同一列不同上标字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)，下同

Notes: data in the table are mean±SE, different superscript letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$, the same below

3 讨论

ghrelin 基因是与动物摄食和生长激素分泌等直接相关的基因，近年来已成为动物分子育种研究中的重要候选基因之一。本实验在大口黑鲈 *ghrelin* 基因启动子序列上检测到 2 个 SNPs 位点 S1 和 S2，在突变位点 S2 中只有 AA 和 AC 2 种基因型，没出现 CC 基因型，推测 CC 基因型个体在某个发育阶段可能导致死亡。之前，本实验室在对大口黑鲈 *GHRH* 基因的研究中也发现，启动子一突变位点上的 BB 基因型在受精卵中存在，但个体在仔鱼出膜期前全部死亡^[20]，该研究中突变处为多个转录因子结合位点，突变影响了该基因的转录和表达，从而影响了机体正常的细胞增殖^[21]。启动子上的多态性容易造成转录因子结合位点的改变，从而影响到基因的转录和表达，最终对动物的相关性状产生影响^[22-25]。本实验发现的 2 个 SNP 均位于启动子上，突变造成了启动子的一个转录调控元件八聚体转录因子 (Oct-1) 的结合位点序列发生了变化，Oct-1 结合位点的碱基序列为 ATGCAAAT，突变后其序列变成 CTGCAAAT 或 CTGAAAAT 或 ATGAAAAT，这

3 种序列均不能编码 Oct-1 结合位点^[26]，即 S1 和 S2 位点的变异造成了该突变处 Oct-1 结合位点的消失。腺病毒体外复制实验结果显示，Oct-1 可促进 DNA 的复制，一旦 Oct-1 缺失，腺病毒相关蛋白的翻译就被中断^[27]。小鼠 β -酪蛋白基因的 Oct-1 结合位点缺失或注射抗 Oct-1 蛋白后，乳腺细胞就不能正常分泌催乳素^[28-30]。实验还表明，Oct-1 结合位点的突变会大幅降低小鼠 β -酪蛋白基因的转录和表达^[31-33]。说明 Oct-1 转录因子在细胞增殖以及刺激特定基因的表达上发挥重要作用，推断本实验中发现的造成 Oct-1 结合位点消失的 SNP 突变影响了 *ghrelin* 基因的转录和表达，导致 CC 基因型个体的生长受到影响，最终不能正常发育而致死。

单倍型是位于同一条染色体上的 2 个或多个 SNPs 的等位基因，它含有连锁不平衡的信息，由于多个突变位点的相互作用会大于单个位点的作用效应，因此更容易对相关性状带来影响^[34-37]，也能更真实地反映所分析的位点与性状的相关性^[38]。本研究分别采用单位点分析和单倍型分析的方法对大口黑鲈 *ghrelin* 基因的 2 个 SNPs 标记与其生长性状进行关联分析。结果显示，单个位

表 4 *ghrelin* 基因双倍型与生长性状的相关性Tab. 4 Correlation of *ghrelin* gene diplotypes with growth traits

双倍型 diplotype	S1	S2	样本数 number	体质量/g body weight	体宽/cm body width	全长/cm total length	头长/cm head length	体高/cm body depth	尾柄长/cm caudal peduncle length
D1	AC	AA	188	447.44±10.80 ^a	4.16±0.04 ^a	28.75±0.21 ^a	7.42±0.11	8.67±0.09 ^a	8.70±0. 08
D2	AA	AA	22	408.61±31.38 ^{ab}	4.05±0.11 ^{ab}	27.90±0.60 ^{ab}	7.18±0.32	8.29±0.25 ^{ab}	8.49±0. 22
D3	CC	AA	70	404.56±17.29 ^b	4.05±0.06 ^{ab}	27.79±0.33 ^b	7.46±0.18	8.25±0.14 ^b	8.43±0. 12
D4	AC	AC	36	386.07±24.55 ^b	3.95±0.09 ^b	27.78±0.46 ^{ab}	6.99±0.16	8.16±0.19 ^b	8.55±0. 17
D5	CC	AC	11	431.41±43.78 ^{ab}	4.15±0.15 ^{ab}	28.43±0.83 ^{ab}	6.70±0.28	8.48±0.35 ^{ab}	8.93±0. 31

点的不同基因型只与1~2个生长指标存在显著差异, 而单倍型分析表明双倍型D1与双倍型D3和D4在体质量、体宽、全长和体高这4个生长指标上达到显著差异。在今后分子辅助育种中, 可尽量选择生长上具有优势的D1基因型个体, 淘汰基因型D3和D4的个体。

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SNPs detection of *ghrelin* gene and its association with growth traits in largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

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Abstract: Ghrelin is one of the vital brain-gut peptides in vertebrates. In 1999, a novel 28-amino acid gut-brain peptide named ghrelin was first isolated from the mammalian stomach. Similar to the synthetic molecules of growth hormone secretagogues, ghrelin was proved to be an endogenous ligand for growth hormone secretagogue receptor and involved in growth hormone secretion, food intake, carbohydrate metabolism, and energy homeostasis. So, *ghrelin* gene is a potential candidate gene for fish growth traits. This study detected the polymorphism of the promoter of largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) *ghrelin* gene by DNA sequencing in 327 individuals, for exploring the association between the polymorphism of ghrelin and growth traits of largemouth bass. Two single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutations were identified (S1:A-642C, S2:A-639C) of the gene. The genotype and gene frequency of 327 largemouth bass were further assayed with the method of SnapShot, at site S1, there three kinds of genotypes named AA, AC and CC, the gene frequency were 0.067, 0.685 and 0.248 respectively. There were only two genotypes AA and AC on the locus of S2, of which gene frequency were 0.850 and 0.150 respectively. Genetic structure was analyzed by POPGENE32 software, the results showed that the two locus were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, the effective number, expected heterozygosity and observed heterozygosity of S1 were 1.9362, 0.4843 and 0.6831 respectively, which of S2 were 1.1620, 0.1396 and 0.1508. The sites of S1 and S2 formed five diplotypes(D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5). Association analysis showed that individuals with genotype AC were significantly higher than those of individuals with genotype CC in body depth and total length at site S1. At site S2, the individuals of genotype with AA significantly showed a higher value on head length compared to the genotype of AC. The five diplotypes consisted of the two SNPs were different on some growth traits, the body weight, total length and body depth of diplotypes D1 showed significantly higher than those of D3. And diplotype D1 also showed a significantly higher value of body weight, body width and body depth compared with genotype D4. The SNP markers founded in *ghrelin* gene promoter would be candidate genetic markers, and it suggested that S1:A-642C and S2:A-639C could be two molecular markers for providing helps to the molecular marker assisted breeding of largemouth bass.

Key words: *Micropterus salmoides*; *ghrelin* gene; SNPs; diplotypes; growth

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