

記錄 編號	6328
狀態	NC094FJU00105027
助教 查核	
索書 號	
學校 名稱	輔仁大學
系所 名稱	生命科學系
舊系 所名 稱	
學號	491546217
研究 生(中)	葉致顯
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論文 名稱 (中)	納豆激酶基因啟動子表現之特性研究
論文 名稱 (英)	Study on Characterization of nattokinase gene Promoter Expression
其他 題名	
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校內 全文 開放 日期	不公開
校外 全文	不公開

開放日期	
全文不開放理由	
電子全文送交國圖.	同意
國圖全文開放日期.	2006.09.18
檔案說明	電子全文
電子全文	01
學位類別	碩士
畢業學年度	94
出版年	
語文別	中文
關鍵字(中)	納豆激酶 啟動子 抽出物 酵母菌 自由態 生理學
關鍵字(英)	nattokinase promoter already future system Japan
摘要(中)	<p>納豆激酶(nattokinase)是一些枯草桿菌發酵大豆而生成的一種蛋白質。1986年日本生理學教授須見洋行(Hiroyuki Sumi)博士從200多種食品中發現納豆含有天然的血栓溶解酵素，並命名之。目前已知道與納豆激酶基因極為相似之aprE基因表現受到複雜的調控機制，包括σ37因子及對應的RNA聚合酵素，此外DegS-DegU雙蛋白調控系統，Spo0A、ScoC、SinR、SinI、Hpr等蛋白均會影響啟動子的表現。目前對於納豆激酶的研究主要在基因的調控以及食用生理反應上，本研究希望了解如何從培養基成份來看納豆激酶基因啟動子的生化特性分析。研究結果顯示枯草桿菌菌株ZU011、BCRC 14718均具有血纖維溶解酵素存在，而大腸桿菌則</p>

	<p>沒有；序列比對顯示 <i>B. subtilis</i> ZU011、<i>B. subtilis</i> BCRC 14718 及 <i>B. subtilis</i> str 168 之納豆激酶基因上游含啟動子片段約 1.8kb 有 97% 的高相似度。以 TS 培養基培養含重組質體 pMT7-1、pMT7-2、pMNP011-1、pMNP011-2、pMNP718 之轉形菌株，發現 pMNP011-1 冷光表現量最高；以 LB 培養基培養則 pMNP718 冷光表現量最高，惟仍低於 TS 培養基；以 MFB 培養基培養則 pMNP011 表現量最高；以 MFBS 培養基培養則仍是 pMNP011 表現量最高；從上述培養基可以了解酵母菌抽出物 (yeast extract) 具有有效的讓啟動子表現活性的成份，分析成分後以不同自由態胺基酸添加入沒有酵母菌抽出物之 MFB 培養基，發現納豆激酶啟動子表現均不顯著，且細菌生長情況不佳，如果將 20 種自由態胺基酸一起添加，雖然細菌的生長可以回復到一般培養基的生長速度，然納豆激酶基因啟動子的表現仍不強。酵母菌抽出物是不是其中的有效成分可以讓大腸桿菌代謝產生可以誘導納豆激酶基因啟動子表現的相關蛋白，未來可以透過如 HPLC 或蛋白質電泳來分出不同的多肽或其他成分，來做更進一步的析研究。</p>
<p>摘要 (英)</p>	<p>Nattokinase is a kind of protein that some withered fermented soybeans of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> are produced. The physiologic professor of Japan Hiroyuki Sumi found that natto contain the natural thrombus-dissolving enzyme in 1986, and named it. Now it has already known that aprE gene is very similar to nattokinase gene and displays the complicated regulation and control mechanism, including sigma 37 factor and corresponding RNA polymerase. In addition one pair of albumens of DegS-DegU controls the system, the albumens, such as Spo0A, ScoC, SinR, SinI, Hpr, etc. will influence promoter expression. On the foretime research mainly at the gene expression and physiological reaction. It is a wish to understand the nattokinase gene promoter expression from culture medium composition in this research. The results show that <i>B. subtilis</i> ZU011 and BCRC 14718 have thrombus-dissolving enzyme. The sequence alignment displays <i>B. subtilis</i> ZU011、<i>B. subtilis</i> BCRC 14718 and <i>B. subtilis</i> str.168, have 97% high comparability with each other in nattokinase gene and upstream sequence. In the culture of transformed TOP10 with recombined plasmid pMT7-1、pMT7-2、pMNP011-1、pMNP011-2 and pMNP718, it is clear the pMNP011-1 has the highest luminescence expression in TS medium. In other mediums the pMNP011 almost has the highest luminescence expression. In other words the yeast extract has effective components to express promoter activity. Does the yeast extract take the effective composition that <i>E. coli</i> can produce related proteins to enhance nattokinase promoter expression. In the future it can do further study by means of HPLC or PAGE.</p>
<p>論文 目次</p>	<p>目錄 圖目錄 I 表目錄 II 附錄 III 摘要 IV 英文摘要 V 緒言 1 材料與方法 7 一、菌種、質體及引子 7 二、培養基 9 三、實驗藥品、酵素與耗材 11 四、試劑與緩衝溶液 12 五、實驗儀器 17 六、實驗方法 18 結果 24 一、枯草桿菌血纖維溶解酵素活性分析 24 二、枯草桿菌菌株之納豆激酶基因及其啟動子序列分析 24 (一) 重組質體 pTP011、pTP718 之構築 24 (二) 序列比對分析 25 三、不同培養基對 NATTOKINASE 基因上游序</p>

	<p>列轉錄啟動能力分析 25 (一) 啟動子分析質體 pMT7 構築 25 (二) 啟動子分析質體 pMNP011、pMNP718 構築 26 (三) 重組質體確認 26 (四) 以 TS 培養基培養轉型菌之冷光?活性分析 27 (五) 以 LB 培養基培養轉型菌之冷光?活性分析 27 (六) 以 MFB 培養基培養轉型菌之冷光?活性分析 27 (七) 以 MFBS 培養基培養轉型菌之冷光?活性分析 28 四、不同自由態胺基酸添加對 NATTOKINASE 基因上游序列轉錄啟動能力分析 28 討論 30 參考文獻 53</p>
<p>參考 文獻</p>	<p>吳佩儀。1998 柑橘潰瘍病菌 recA 基因表現的調控。天主教輔仁大學生命科學研究所碩士論文。邱子玲。2004 自然環境及市售納豆產品中 Bacillus 分離株之特性分析及種類鑑定。天主教輔仁大學生命科學研究所碩士論文。施英隆、范宜琮。2001 納豆~神奇之保健食品。生物資源生物技術第四卷第四期，37-45。Adinarayana, K., and P. Ellaiah. 2002. Response surface optimization of the critical medium components for the production of alkaline protease by a newly isolated Bacillus sp. J Pharm Pharm Sci 5:272-8. Arai, A., E. Kawachi, M. Hata, M. Ogura, and T. Tanaka. 2003. Inhibition of Bacillus subtilis aprE expression by lincomycin at the posttranscriptional level through inhibition of ppGpp synthesis. J Biochem (Tokyo) 134:691-7. Arai, A., E. Kawachi, M. Hata, M. Ogura, and T. Tanaka. 2003. Inhibition of Bacillus subtilis aprE expression by lincomycin at the posttranscriptional level through inhibition of ppGpp synthesis. J Biochem (Tokyo) 134:691-7. Baev, M. V., D. Baev, A. J. Radek, and J. W. Campbell. 2006. Growth of Escherichia coli MG1655 on LB medium: monitoring utilization of sugars, alcohols, and organic acids with transcriptional microarrays. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 71:310-6. Baev, M. V., D. Baev, A. Jansco Radek, and J. W. Campbell. 2006. Growth of Escherichia coli MG1655 on LB medium: monitoring utilization of amino acids, peptides, and nucleotides with transcriptional microarrays. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol. Bai, U., I. Mandic-Mulec, and I. Smith. 1993. SinI modulates the activity of SinR, a developmental switch protein of Bacillus subtilis, by protein-protein interaction. Genes Dev 7:139-48. Carmona, M., M. J. Rodriguez, O. Martinez-Costa, and V. De Lorenzo. 2000. In vivo and in vitro effects of (p)ppGpp on the sigma(54) promoter Pu of the TOL plasmid of Pseudomonas putida. J Bacteriol 182:4711-8. Carter, H. L., 3rd, and C. P. Moran, Jr. 1986. New RNA polymerase sigma factor under spo0 control in Bacillus subtilis. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 83:9438-42. Cases, I., and V. de Lorenzo. 1998. Expression systems and physiological control of promoter activity in bacteria. Curr Opin Microbiol 1:303-10. Cases, I., and V. de Lorenzo. 2000. Genetic evidence of distinct physiological regulation mechanisms in the sigma(54) Pu promoter of Pseudomonas putida. J Bacteriol 182:956-60. Chang, C. T., M. H. Fan, F. C. Kuo, and H. Y. Sung. 2000. Potent fibrinolytic enzyme from a mutant of Bacillus subtilis IMR-NK1. J Agric Food Chem 48:3210-6. Chiang, C. J., H. C. Chen, Y. P. Chao, and J. T. Tzen. 2005. Efficient system of artificial oil bodies for functional expression and purification of recombinant nattokinase in Escherichia coli. J Agric Food Chem 53:4799-804. Choi, N. S., K. H. Yoo, K. S. Yoon, P. J. Maeng, and S. H. Kim. 2004. Nano-scale proteomics approach using</p>

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論文 頁數	82
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全文 點閱 次數	
資料 建置 時間	
轉檔 日期	
全文 檔存 取記 錄	
異動 記錄	M admin Y2008.M7.D3 23:18 61.59.161.35