

尼罗罗非鱼六个性别相关标记的 FISH 分析

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摘要:从尼罗罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*) BAC 基因文库 5 个克隆中提取和纯化含有 6 个性别连锁或相关标记(CLC5, GM204, GM271, GM354, UNH995 和 UNH104)的重组质粒 DNA 作为模板, 以简并核苷酸为引物, 通过 PCR 制备原位杂交探针。探针用荧光素进行标记, 并与尼罗罗非鱼中期相染色体进行荧光原位杂交以确定这些标记在尼罗罗非鱼染色体上的位置和分布。结果显示, 这些性别连锁或相关标记都位于尼罗罗非鱼第一对染色体长臂近末端, 从分子细胞学角度验证了第一对染色体是尼罗罗非鱼的性染色体。另外由于这些标记的荧光信号在 XY 个体的 2 条性染色体上都有, 一方面说明这些标记在罗非鱼上还不是性别特异的; 另一方面也验证了尼罗罗非鱼的性染色体还处于分化的早期阶段。[中国水产科学, 2006, 13(4): 525-529]

关键词:性别连锁标记; 荧光原位杂交; 尼罗罗非鱼; 性染色体

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鱼类有多种性别决定和分化机制^[1], 鱼类性别分化的可塑性很强, 许多种鱼的性别由环境因素决定, 有些种类可根据行为进行性别转变^[2-3]。鱼类也是研究性染色体进化的理想材料, 大多数鱼类的性染色体处于分化的早期阶段, 在长度和基因含量上没有明显差异^[3-4]。许多鱼类常染色体上的基因位点也对性别决定起作用。

罗非鱼几个月之内就能达到性成熟并开始繁殖, 导致收获的鱼达不到上市规格, 影响产量和效益。因此, 在罗非鱼生产中, 通常养殖单性鱼即雄性罗非鱼。单性罗非鱼可以通过激素性转、杂交和运用 YY 超雄罗非鱼来获得^[5-6]。但这些方法也不完全可靠, 一方面是因为技术的复杂性^[7]; 另一方面是因为罗非鱼的性别还受环境因素如温度的影响^[8-9], 其他一些基因也会影响罗非鱼的性别^[10]。

罗非鱼的性染色体相对未分化, 任何一对染色体的 2 条染色体之间形态上没有太大差异, 因而无法区分性染色体^[11]。Carrasco 等^[12]通过对联合复合体的分析, 确定最大的一对染色体是尼罗罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)的性染色体。Kocher 等^[13]构建了尼罗罗非鱼的遗传连锁图谱, 后来的一些研究表明, 图谱上的一些标记与罗非鱼的性别连锁或相关^[14-16], 其中包括 CLC5、GM204、GM271、

GM354、UNH995 和 UNH104 这 6 个性别连锁或相关标记。本实验以简并核苷酸序列为引物, 运用 PCR 制备探针进行荧光原位杂交, 构建这 6 个标记的原位杂交图, 分析这 6 个标记与染色体之间的关系, 从分子细胞学水平进一步探讨尼罗罗非鱼的性别决定和分化机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 质粒 DNA 的提取与纯化

含有性别连锁或相关标记的 5 个克隆由英国 Stirling 大学 David Penman 博士提供, 质粒 DNA 的提纯用 QIAGEN Plasmid Mini Kit 试剂盒, 按说明书稍作修改。具体如下: 5 000 r/min 离心细菌悬液 10 min, 加 0.3 mL 缓冲液 P1 重悬细菌, 加 0.3 mL 缓冲液 P2, 轻轻混匀, 室温下静置 5 min 后, 加 0.3 mL 预先冰冷的缓冲液 P3, 轻轻混匀后在冰上放置 5 min。15 000 r/min 离心 10 min, 将上清转至 QIAGEN-tip 20 中, 用缓冲液 QC 洗 QIAGEN-tip 20 两次后, 用 65 ℃ 预温的缓冲液 QF 洗脱 DNA。用 0.7 倍体积的异丙醇沉淀 DNA, 70% 乙醇洗 DNA, 10 000 r/min 离心 5 min, 去上清, 空气干燥 10 min。将 DNA 溶于 TE 缓冲液中。

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1.2 探针的制备

以提纯的质粒 DNA 为模板,以简并核苷酸 5'-cgactcgagnnnnnnatgtgg-3' 为引物,运用 PCR 进行探针制备^[17]。PCR 反应体系为:1x 缓冲液,2.5 mmol/L MgCl₂,0.4 mmol/L dNTPs,4 mmol/L 简并引物,1 U Taq DNA 聚合酶和 100 ng 模板 DNA。反应参数为:94 ℃ 预变性 3 min 后,94 ℃ 变性 1 min,30 ℃ 退火 1.5 min,72 ℃ 延伸 3 min,9 个循环后,95 ℃ 变性 1 min,62 ℃ 退火 1 min,72 ℃ 延伸 1.5 min,进行 30 个循环。探针 DNA 用地高辛进行荧光标记。

1.3 荧光原位杂交

1.3.1 中期染色体制备 取尼罗罗非鱼 XY 个体外周血细胞在 PB-max 培养液 (Gibco BRL) 中于 30 ℃ 培养 4 d,加入秋水仙碱至终浓度 0.1 μg/mL,继续培养 1 h。用 75 mmol KCl 低渗处理细胞 15 min,用固定液(甲醇:冰醋酸=3:1)漂洗 4 次,保存备用。

1.3.2 制片 将 XY 个体的中期染色体细胞悬液滴在干净的载玻片上,70%、80%、95% 酒精梯度脱水,在 70 ℃ 的 70% 甲醛液-2×SSC 中变性 2 min,-20 ℃ 的 70% 酒精中浸泡 3 min,80%、90%、100% 酒精梯度脱水,空气干燥。

1.3.3 杂交 将 100 ng 探针溶于 15 μL 杂交液(50% 甲醛液,10% 磷酸右旋糖酐,2×SSC)中,72 ℃ 变性 5 min 后,加在制备好的载玻片上,37 ℃ 杂交过夜。

1.3.4 检测 在 42 ℃,用 50% 甲醛液-2×SSC 漂洗载玻片 3 次,2×SSC 漂洗 2 次,在室温下用 4×SSC-0.05% 吐温 20 漂洗 1 次。室温下,加 3% BSA-4×SSC-0.05% 吐温 20 孵育 30 min。加含有相关荧光抗体的检测液在 37 ℃ 孵育 40 min。在 42 ℃,用 4×SSC-0.05% 吐温 20 漂洗 2 次,空气干燥。用 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) 复染,荧光显微镜下观察。

2 结果

2.1 PCR 制备探针

以提纯的质粒 DNA 为模板,简并核苷酸序列为引物,经 PCR 扩增后,产物的大小基本上在 300~1 000 bp,其中片段大小在 300~400 bp 的产物量最多(图 1)。

2.2 荧光原位杂交

5 个探针与 XY 个体的中期染色体进行荧光原

位杂交后,都能在第一对染色体的长臂靠近末端的位置产生较强的杂交信号,并且这些杂交信号在第一对染色体的 2 条染色体上都有,只是信号的强度稍有差异(图 2)。

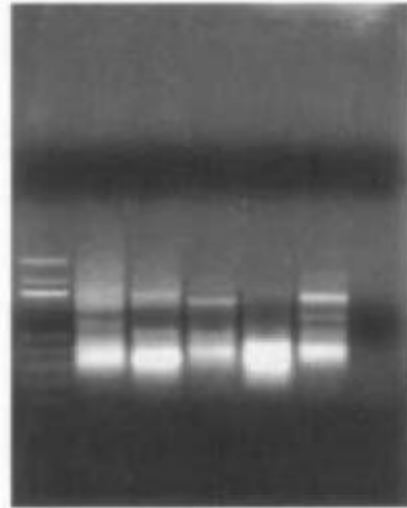


图 1 PCR 扩增产物的电泳结果

M: 100 bp 梯度分子量标记; 1: CLCS; 2: GM204; 3: GM271; 4: GM354; 5: UNH995 和 UNH104; C: 阴性对照。

Fig. 1 Electrophoresis of degenerate oligonucleotide-primed PCR products

M: 100 bp ladder marker; 1: CLCS; 2: GM204; 3: GM271; 4: GM354; 5: UNH995 & UNH104; C: Negative control.

3 讨论

鱼类的性别决定主要有 3 种模式:染色体决定、多基因决定和基因-环境共同决定。在性别的染色体决定模式中,1 对染色体(通常称为异型染色体或性染色体)上集中了绝大多数与性别有关的基因。由于鱼类的性染色体大多是未分化的或是处于分化的早期阶段,很少能从形态上加以区分^[11],因此通过常规的细胞学方法很难鉴定鱼类的性染色体。从尼罗罗非鱼的染色体核型来看,除了第一对染色体(1 号染色体)显著比其他染色体大,能与其他染色体较明显地区分开外,其他的 21 对染色体都是形态较相似的染色体。Carrasco 等^[12]在对尼罗罗非鱼减数分裂联会-复合体期进行分析时,发现只有在 XY 型雄鱼的染色体的切片上,1 号染色体有个不配对的区域,而在 XX 型雌鱼及假雄鱼上,1 号染色体都没有这个不配对区域。因此这个不配对区域与异

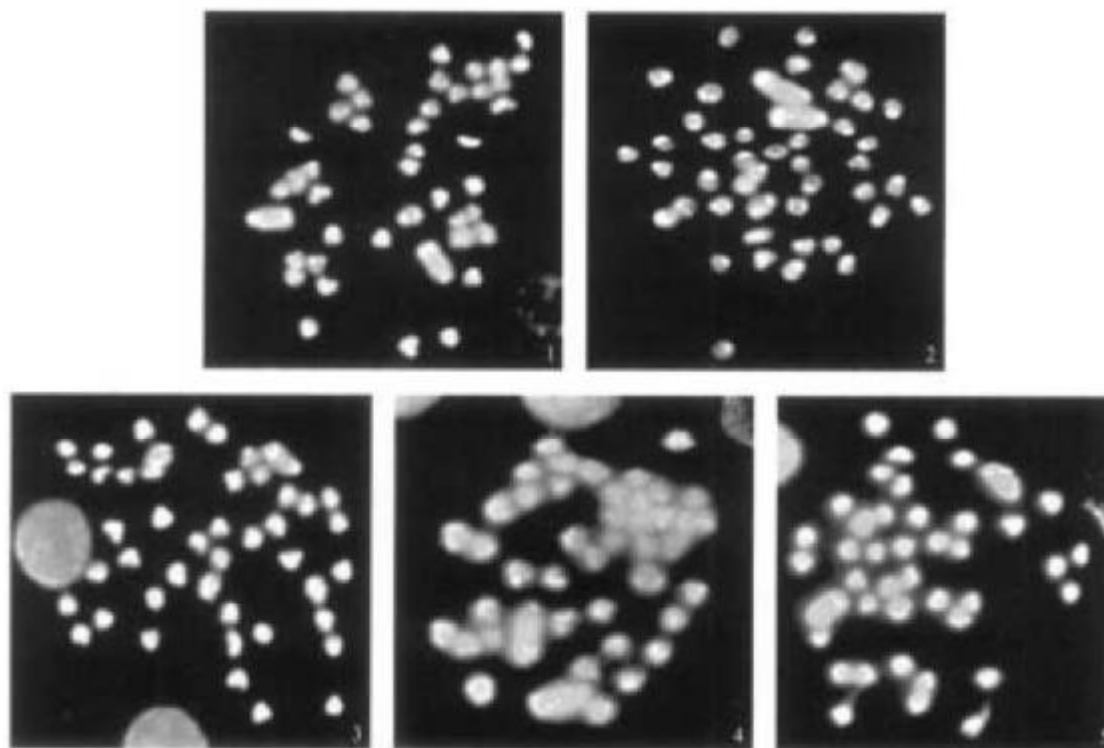


图2 性别相关标记探针的荧光原位杂交图

Fig.2 FISH maps of several sex-related markers

1:CLC5, 2:GM271, 3:GM204, 4:UNH995&UNH104, 5:GM354

配性有关,是尼罗罗非鱼主要的性别决定位点。从而确定第一对染色体是尼罗罗非鱼的性染色体。

罗非鱼的一些性别连锁或相关标记相继得到鉴定, Lee 等^[14]运用群分法(bulked segregant analysis, BSA)分析,揭示尼罗罗非鱼的主要性别基因位点在标记 UNH995 和 UNH104 附近,而奥利亚罗非鱼 W 位点在标记 GM271 和 GM354 附近^[15],而 CLC5 和 GM204 也分别与 X 和 W 位点有关。本实验的结果显示,不论是与 X 或 W 相关的标记还是与 Y 相关的标记,在尼罗罗非鱼中,它们都位于第一对染色体长臂上靠近末端的位置。而这些标记附近极有可能就是控制罗非鱼性别的主要基因位点,因此尼罗罗非鱼中与性别相关的主要位点都在第一对染色体上。如果一对染色体上集中了绝大多数与性别有关的基因,那么这对染色体通常被称为异型染色体或性染色体。所以本实验从分子细胞学的角度证明了第一对染色体是尼罗罗非鱼的性染色体。

本实验所用的染色体来自 XY 基因型个体,由此,性染色体的组成应该是 XY。但实验结果显示

不管是与 X、W 位点相关的标记,还是与 Y 位点相关的标记,在 2 条染色体上都有较明显的杂交信号,说明这 2 条染色体还没有分化成特异的 X 或 Y 性染色体。不过,2 条染色体上杂交信号的强度还是稍有差异,表明这 2 条染色体已经开始出现分化,因此尼罗罗非鱼的性染色体是处于分化的早期,这与以前的研究结果一致^[18]。

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FISH analysis of six sex-related markers in Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*

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Abstract: Tilapia has one pair of relative undifferentiated sex chromosome, which can not be distinguished from morphological appearance on the metaphase spread. The first pair of chromosome was confirmed as the sex chromosome of Nile tilapia by synaptonemal complex analysis. Genetic linkage maps were also constructed in tilapia and some of markers were revealed to be related with sex determination. By bulked segregant analysis, it was demonstrated that primary sex-controlling loci were located near marker UNH995 and UNH104 in the Nile tilapia. W loci in the blue tilapia were located near marker GM271 and GM354. Marker CLC5 and GM204 were also involved in X and W loci. All of these evidences showed that loci near these markers were probably the primary sex-controlling loci in tilapia. In our experiment, degenerated oligo-nucleotide primed PCR and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization were adopted to construct FISH maps of these six sex-linked or sex-related markers in order to unveil the relationship between these markers and chromosomes in Nile tilapia. Further to discuss the sex determination and differentiation mechanism in Nile tilapia from the molecular cytological level. In the paper, the recombinant plasmid DNAs containing six sex-related markers (CLC5, GM204, GM271, GM354, UNH995&UNH104) were extracted and purified from BAC library of Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*. The probes for the *in situ* hybridization were prepared from the plasmid DNAs and labelled with fluoresceins by degenerate oligo-nucleotide primed PCR

(DOP-PCR). The DOP-PCR was performed in 1x buffer, 2.5 mmol/L $MgCl_2$, 0.4 mmol/L dNTPs, 4 mmol/L primer, 1 U *Taq* enzyme and 100 ng template DNA. The reaction parameters were predenaturing for 3:00 at 94 °C, 9 cycles of denaturing for 1:00 at 94 °C, annealing for 1:30 at 30 °C, prolonging for 3:00 at 72 °C, other 30 cycles of denaturing for 1:00 at 95 °C, annealing for 1:00 at 62 °C, prolonging for 1:30 at 72 °C. The labelled probes were then applied in the fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) to the mitotic metaphase chromosomes of Nile tilapia in order to localize these markers on the Nile tilapia chromosome by the following protocol. Metaphase spreads were dehydrated by passage through an ethanol series, denatured in 70% formamide, $2 \times SSC$ at 70 °C for 2 min, incubated in ice-cold 70% ethanol for 3 min, dehydrated by passage through a second ethanol series and air dried. For each hybridization, 20ng of labelled probe, dissolved in 15 μL of hybridisation solution (50% deionised formamide, 10% dextran sulphate in $2 \times SSC$, pH 7.0), was denatured at 72 °C for 5 min and added to the prepared metaphase spreads. Coverslips were applied to the slides, which were incubated overnight at 37 °C in a moist chamber. After hybridisation, slides were washed three times in 50% formamide, $2 \times SSC$ at 42 °C, twice in $2 \times SSC$ at 42 °C and once in $4 \times SSC$, 0.05% Tween 20 at room temperature. The hybridization of labelled probe was detected by incubation of the slides in $4 \times SSC$, 0.05% Tween 20 containing cyanine 3.29 (Cy3)-conjugated streptavidin. The slides were counterstained with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and antifade. Cy3 and DAPI signals were captured and observed by using a Cytovision Image Analysis System. The FISH results showed that all of these sex-linked or sex-related markers were located on the sub-terminal of the long arm of the first pair of chromosome and indicated the first pair of chromosome was the sex chromosome of Nile tilapia from this molecular cytological evidence. The signals of these markers observed on both chromosomes of XY individual sex chromosome implied they were not sex specific markers. On the other hand, it was verified that sex chromosome of Nile tilapia was on the early stage of differentiation. [Journal of Fishery Sciences of China, 2006, 13(4): 525 - 529]

Key words: sex-link markers, fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH), *Oreochromis niloticus*, sex chromosome