

# 细菌群体感应参与铜绿假单胞菌胞内聚羟基脂肪酸酯合成的调控

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**摘要:** 群体感应是细菌根据细胞密度变化调控基因表达的一种调节机制。铜绿假单胞菌中 QS 系统由 *lasI* 和 *rhlI* 合成的信号分子 3OC12-HSL 和 C4-HSL 以及各自的受体蛋白 LasR、RhlR 组成, 它们以级联方式调控多个基因表达。【目的】研究细菌群体感应(QS)对聚羟基脂肪酸酯合成的调控。【方法】利用铜绿假单胞菌 PAO1 及其 QS 突变株为材料通过气相色谱、荧光定量 PCR 在生理和分子水平上研究 QS 对聚羟基脂肪酸酯合成的调控。【结果】QS 信号分子合成抑制剂阿奇霉素处理铜绿假单胞菌 PAO1 和 QS 突变株导致胞内 PHA 积累量显著减少; 铜绿假单胞菌 PAO1 中 C4-HSL 合成酶基因 *rhlI* 缺失突变株 PAO210 胞内 PHA 积累量与野生型无差别; 而 3OC12-HSL 合成酶基因 *lasI* 缺失突变株 PAO55、3OC12-HSL 受体合成酶基因 *lasR* 缺失突变株 PAO56 以及 *lasI/lasR* 双缺失突变株 PAO57 胞内 PHA 含量与野生型相比明显减少; *lasI* 和 *lasR* 的突变株体内 PHA 合成酶基因 *phaC1* 的表达量显著降低, 信号分子 3OC12-HSL 回补实验使 *phaC1* 的表达量可恢复到野生株水平, 但只可部分恢复 *lasI* 缺失导致的胞内 PHA 合成。【结论】由此推测, 铜绿假单胞菌群体感应系统中 *lasI/lasR* 系统参与胞内聚羟基脂肪酸酯合成的调控。

**关键词:** 铜绿假单胞菌, 细菌群体感应, 聚羟基脂肪酸酯

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群体感应(Quorum-sensing QS)是细菌通过特定信号分子的浓度来监测周围环境中自身或其他细菌的群体变化调节菌体中相关基因的表达来适应环境的一种调节机制。目前发现许多细菌利用 QS 系统调控体内特定的功能, 如固氮基因调控、抗生素产生、生物发光、质粒的接合转移、毒性基因的表达、色素产生、细菌的群游和生物膜的形成等<sup>[1]</sup>。

聚羟基脂肪酸酯(Polyhydroxyalkanoate, PHA)

是一类由多种微生物在碳、氮营养失衡的条件下作为碳源和能源贮存而合成的热塑性和生物降解性较理想的生物高聚物<sup>[2]</sup>。1994 年 Sun 等发现菌体生物发光强度和胞内 PHB 含量的变化有关, 暗示 PHB 的合成可能受哈氏弧菌 QS 系统信号分子 3-羟基丁酸高丝氨酸内酯(N-3-hydroxybutanoyl homoserine lactone)的控制<sup>[3]</sup>。随后较长时间内并无细菌 QS 系统与 PHA 合成之间相互关系的报告。近年来又

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## Involvement of quorum-sensing in biosynthesis of polyhydroxyalkanoates in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

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**Abstract:** Quorum-sensing (QS) is a regulatory mechanism with which bacteria regulate the gene expression according to their population density. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* regulates the expression of multiple genes via a hierarchical quorum-sensing cascade through LasR and RhlR and their cognate signal molecules N-(3-oxododecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (3O-C12-HSL) and N-(butanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (C4-HSL). [Objective] It aims to explore the regulation of QS on biosynthesis of polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) in *P. aeruginosa*. [Methods] Wild-type *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 and its QS mutants were used to investigate the effects of quorum-sensing on biosynthesis of PHA by GC and real-time PCR at physiological and molecular level. [Results] After treated with QS signal molecule synthesis inhibitor azithromycin, the accumulation of PHA significantly decreased in *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 and its QS mutant strains. The content of PHA in C4-HSL synthase gene *rhlI* mutant strain PAO210 had no significant difference compared with that of the wild type. However, the PHA contents were significantly affected in 3OC12-HSL synthase gene *lasI* mutant strain PAO55, 3OC12-HSL transcriptional regulator gene *lasR* mutant strain PAO56 and *lasI/lasR* double mutant strain PAO57. PHA synthase gene *phaC1* expression exhibited a significant reduction in *lasI* mutant and *lasR* mutant strains. 3OC12-HSL signal molecules complementary experiment shows that the expression of *phaC1* can be recovered to the level of the wild type, but the synthesis of PHA is only partially restored in *lasI* mutant strain. [Conclusion] The results implicates that *lasI/lasR* system might be involved in the regulation of intracellular PHA biosynthesis in *P. aeruginosa* PAO1.

**Keywords:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1, quorum sensing, polyhydroxyalkanoates

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