

過氧化氫生成酵素glucose oxidase增進轉基因菸草抗病害能力之研究

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摘要

Kazan等人研究指出轉殖真菌glucose oxidase基因至植物中，可使此植物提升抗病害的能力，但若採用持續性表現之起動子，將導致過量之過氧化氫生成而造成植物生長發育及繁殖方面之傷害。因此，本研究欲培養出具抗病性且生長正常之植株，以菸草(*Nicotiana tabaccum L. cv. SR1*)為研究材料，轉殖真菌*Aspergillus niger*之glucose oxidase (GO; EC 1.1.3.4)基因，透過誘導性起動子PR1-a promoter控制過氧化氫生成之時間。試驗證實，經水楊酸處理過之轉殖植株可誘導表現GO基因並促使細胞內過氧化氫含量提高。由病原接種試驗結果顯示，菸草轉殖外來GO基因確實能夠提升對水稻立枯絲核菌與白絹菌之抗性；藉由記錄其生長發育情形與種子數量，無論於生長高度、開花數、種子莢數等方面，野生型植物WT與轉殖株之間並無差別。3-3-2株系分析結果卻發現其發芽率、種子莢、種子總重量與種子重量等數值皆偏低，極可能係因其植株未經誘導就可產生較多過氧化氫所造成。綜合結果顯示，以誘導性起動子驅動GO基因，既能經誘導轉殖株植物細胞產生過氧化氫而增強抗病性，卻不會對植物造成傷害。

關鍵詞：病原菌、葡萄糖氧化?、過氧化氫、抗性、誘導性起動子、PR1-a起動子

目錄

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