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纳米金放大计时库仑法的 PML/RAR α 融合基因检测

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摘要: 应用恒电位在金基底表面电化学沉积纳米金, 通过 Au-S 键将巯基修饰 DNA 探针固定在纳米金表面, 与互补靶序列杂交, 构建计时库仑电化学 DNA 传感器, 并检测急性早幼粒细胞白血病 (APL) PML/RAR α 融合基因. 采用扫描电子显微术 (SEM) 与电化学交流阻抗技术 (EIS) 观察纳米金和表征 DNA 传感器的构筑过程. 以氯化六氨合钌 ($[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$, RuHex) 作电化学杂交指示剂, 由计时库仑法检测人工合成 APL 的 PML/RAR α 融合基因. 结果表明, 纳米金能放大 RuHex 检测信号, 杂交前后电量差值 (ΔQ) 与靶标链 DNA 浓度的对数 ($\lg C$) 值在 $1.0 \times 10^{-13} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 范围内呈线性关系, 检出下限 $3.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($S/N=3$). 该法操作简便、特异性好, 有望用于实际样品的检测.

关键词: 纳米金; 计时库仑法; $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$; PML/RAR α 融合基因

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DNA 电化学传感器是基因结构分析和检测的重要手段. 利用 DNA 分子间的特异性互补配对规律, 可实现特定基因序列的快速识别和检测. 纳米金比表面大, 有优异的导电性、化学稳定性和生物兼容性, 在 DNA 检测中已广泛应用. 电化学 DNA 传感器检测技术通常采用循环伏安 (CV) 和差示脉冲伏安技术 (DPV). 近年, 高灵敏度的计时库仑法已备受关注. Wang 等^[1] 曾报道聚赖氨酸的计时库仑传感器, 可检测 $3.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 靶 DNA. 也有文献报道了多种 DNA 计时库仑传感器^[2-3].

APL 是急性髓系白血病中较常见的类型 (M₃ 型), 严重危害人类健康^[4]. APL 最常见的染色体易位为 t(15;17), 其易位产物 PML/RAR α 融合基因发生于 95% APL 中, 为恶性克隆的标志基因, 对 APL 早期诊断和预后监测有重要意义^[5]. 目前 APL 的临床诊断主要包括染色体分析、Southern-Blot、RT-PCR 及 FISH^[6-9] 等技术, 而这些方法均存在某些局限性, 限制了临床应用. 本文采用恒电位电化学沉积, 构建纳米金修饰电极计时库仑传感器. 信号分子氯化六氨合钌 ($[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$, RuHex) 带

正电荷, DNA 磷酸骨架带负电荷, RuHex 通过静电吸附于 DNA 链上, 其相互作用符合化学计量关系^[10]. 通过计时库仑法可定量检测目标 DNA.

1 实验

1.1 仪器与试剂

CHI1030a 电化学分析仪 (上海辰华), pH S-3B 型精密 pH 计, KQ-218 型超声波清洗器, BS110S 电子分析天平. 三电极体系由金工作电极、铂丝对电极和 Ag/AgCl 参比电极组成.

5'端巯基标记 DNA 探针 (5'-SH-(CH₂)₆-GGT CTC AAT GGC TGC CTC CCC G-3'), 互补链 (5'-CGG GGA GGC AGC CAT TGA GAC C-3'), 单碱基错配链 (5'-CGG GGA GGC ACC CAT TGA GAC C-3'), 人体内正常 PML (5'-CGG GGA GGC AGA GGA ACG CGTT-3'), 人体内正常 RAR α (5'-ATC CCC AGC CAC CAT TGA GAC C-3'), DNA 储备液 (冷冻保存), 探针组装液 (pH 7.4 的 $10.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Tris-HCl + $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ EDTA + $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl 缓冲液), 杂交缓冲液 (pH 7.4 的 10.0

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mmol · L⁻¹ PBS + 1.0 mol · L⁻¹ NaCl), 空白电解液(pH 7.4 的 10.0 mmol · L⁻¹ Tris-HCl 缓冲液), 钌离子指示液(pH 7.4 的 10.0 mmol · L⁻¹ Tris-HCl + 50.0 μ mol · L⁻¹ Ru(NH₃)₆Cl₃, 避光保存), 1.0 mmol · L⁻¹ 巯基己醇(MCH, 美国 Sigma, 4 °C 冰箱保存), 高纯 N₂(99.99%)。

以上试剂均为分析纯, 实验用水为去离子水。

1.2 基底预处理

金基底(Au, $\phi = 2$ mm)用 0.05 μ m Al₂O₃ 粉末和水调混打磨抛光至镜面, 用 50% 硝酸、无水乙醇和 Milli-Q 水依次超声清洗, 在 0.5 mol · L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ 溶液中循环扫描至曲线稳定, 电位 -0.35 ~ 1.5 V。最后用 Milli-Q 水清洗, N₂ 气吹干备用。

1.3 AuNPs/Au 电极

金基底在含 6.0 mmol · L⁻¹ HAuCl₄ 的 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ KNO₃ 溶液中, 于 -0.2 V 恒电位下电沉积 300 s, 制得纳米金修饰电极(AuNPs/Au 电极)。

1.4 ssDNA/MCH/AuNPs/Au 电极

在纳米金电极表面滴涂 3.0 μ L 探针组装液(含 5.0 μ mol · L⁻¹ ssDNA), 室温下搁置 2 h, 以 Milli-Q 水冲洗。将已组装上探针 DNA 的电极浸入 100 μ L 巯基己醇溶液(1.0 mmol · L⁻¹)中, 室温下用 Parafilm 膜密封 1 h 即可。

1.5 dsDNA/MCH/AuNPs/Au 电极

将已组装好探针的纳米金电极浸入 100 μ L 不同浓度的互补序列杂交溶液, 37 °C 下杂交 1 h 后用 Milli-Q 水清洗。将该电极在充氮除氧的 50 μ mol · L⁻¹ 钌离子指示液中富集 5 min, 再于 Tris-HCl 电解液(pH 7.4, 10 mmol · L⁻¹)中测试循环伏安曲线和计时库仑曲线。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 纳米金表征

图 1 示出金基底的扫描电子显微镜照片。可以看出, 纳米金粒径大小均一, 直径约 50 nm。图 2 是纳米金修饰电极和金电极在 0.5 mol · L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ 溶液中 100 mV · s⁻¹ 扫速下的循环伏安曲线。从图可见电沉积前(曲线 a)0.9 V 附近的还原峰电流为 29.8 μ A; 电沉积后(曲线 b)在 0.9 V 附近的还原峰更加明显, 其电流值为 142 μ A。据电量估算,

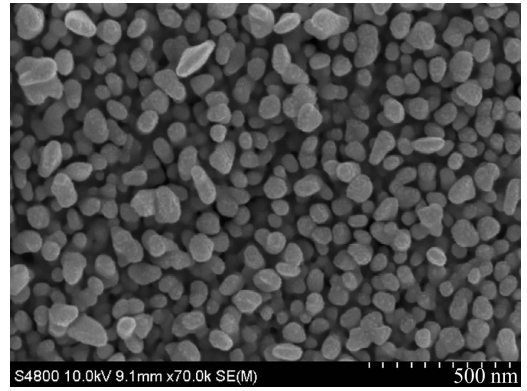


图 1 纳米金的扫描电子显微镜照片

Fig. 1 SEM image of prepared nanogold electrode

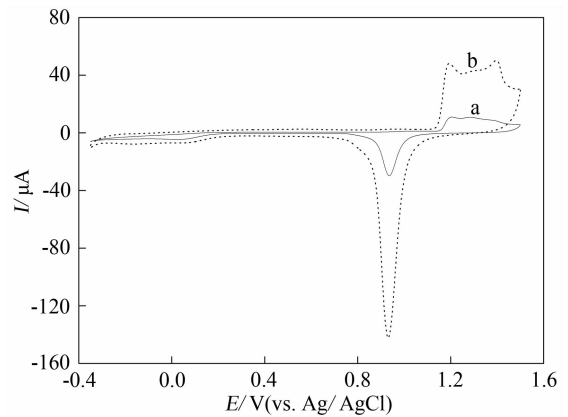


图 2 金电极(a)和纳米金修饰电极(b)在 0.5 mol · L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ 中的循环伏安曲线

Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms of the planar gold (a) and nanogold modified (b) electrodes in 0.5 mol · L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ solution at a scan rate of 100 mV · s⁻¹

纳米金修饰电极比表面积为金电极的 4.8 倍^[11-12]。

2.2 电化学性能检测

图 3 表示金基底、AuNPs/Au、ssDNA/AuNPs/Au 及 dsDNA/MCH/AuNPs/Au 电极在 0.01 mol · L⁻¹ [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} 溶液(含 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ KCl)的交流阻抗谱图。从谱图看出, [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} 在金基底(曲线 a)上的电荷传输过程半圆直径极小, 而线性部分的频率范围极宽, 表明电子在金基底可快速传输, 电解质溶液向电极表面扩散是整个电极过程的控制步骤。AuNPs 组装到金基底后, 又加速电荷传递, 半圆直径更小(曲线 b)。纳米金修饰电极组装 ssDNA 探针, 其电极电阻迅速增大(曲线 c), 组装的 ssDNA 探针带负电荷 DNA 磷酸骨架,

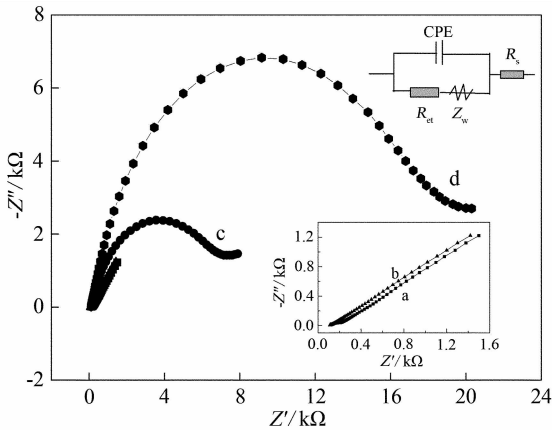


图 3 不同电极交流阻抗谱图
a. 金基底; b. AuNPs/Au; c. ssDNA/AuNPs/Au;
d. dsDNA/MCH/AuNPs/Au

Fig. 3 Impedance plots of different electrodes in 10 mmol · L⁻¹ [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} solution
a. bare Au; b. AuNPs/Au; c. ssDNA/AuNPs/Au;
d. dsDNA/MCH/AuNPs/Au

排斥带负电荷的 [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-}, 阻碍其电荷传递. 探针再与其互补序列的 DNA 杂交, 电极表面的负电荷数量继续增加, 排斥负电性 [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} 的能力进一步增强, 电极电阻越发增大 (曲线 d). 以上实验结果表明, ssDNA 探针已组装于纳米金修饰电极表面, 并与其互补目标 DNA 杂交.

2.3 计时库仑曲线的特异性

图 4 示出 DNA 电化学传感器计时库仑曲线. 从图可见, 在一定浓度范围内, 该传感器计时库仑曲线可清楚地区分完全互补序列 (a) 和单碱基错配序列 (b) 的差异. 含单个碱基错配的寡核苷酸片段的电量信号较完全互补序列的电量信号明显降低, 此差异表明探针与单碱基错配的序列间杂交不完全. 另外, 探针不能与人体内正常 PML 序列 (c) 及人体内正常 RAR α 序列 (d) 杂交, 故电量信号更低.

2.4 不同浓度靶序列的检测

图 5 是 DNA 电化学传感器检测人工合成的 PML/RAR α 融合基因杂交的计时电量信号曲线. 可以看出, 在 $1.0 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度范围, 电量信号随互补序列浓度增大而递增, 故计时库仑法能够准确地反映互补序列的浓度变化. 其电量差值 (ΔQ) 与 DNA 浓度对数 ($\lg C$) 呈线性关系 (图 6), 回归方程 $\Delta Q = 1.6997 + 0.1073 \lg C$ ($Q, \mu\text{C}; C, \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $r = 0.9966$, 检出

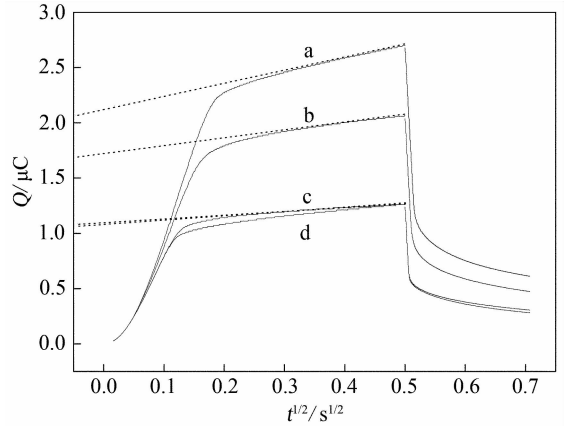


图 4 探针与完全互补 (a)、单碱基错配 (b)、人体内正常 PML (c) 和人体内正常 RAR α (d) DNA 杂交的计时库仑曲线 (指示剂: $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ RuHex)

Fig. 4 Chronocoulometry curves using $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ RuHex as an indicator for a probe modified with nanogold electrodes after hybridization with the complementary target sequence (a), one-base-mismatch sequence (b), PML partial sequence (c) and RAR α partial sequence (d)

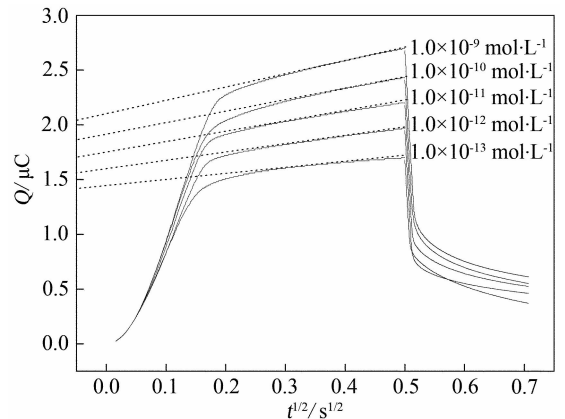


图 5 不同浓度互补靶序列 ($1.0 \times 10^{-13} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 杂交计时库仑曲线

Fig. 5 Chronocoulometric curves for the nanogold electrodes after hybridization with target DNA of a series of concentrations ($1.0 \times 10^{-13} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

下限为 $3.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($S/N = 3$). 本课题组曾报道平板金电极检测 APL 中的 PML/RAR α 融合基因片段, 检测下限为 $4.0 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ [13]. 纳米金修饰电极检测灵敏度明显提高, 这归因于探针 DNA 的固定量增大.

2.5 重现性

在相同条件下, $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 互补靶序列 DNA 溶液平行测量 5 次, 其相对标准偏差

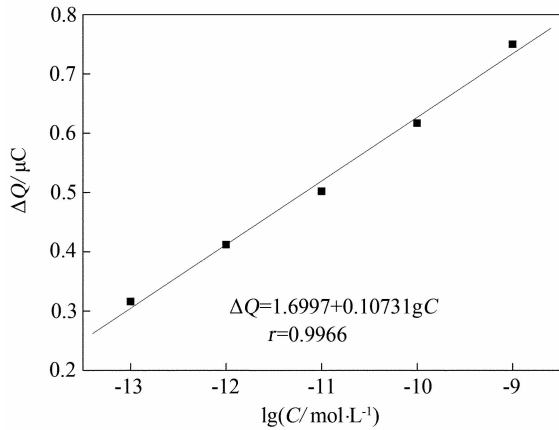


图6 电量差值(ΔQ)与DNA浓度对数($\lg C$)关系曲线

Fig. 6 Logarithmic plot for charge difference (ΔQ) versus concentration of target DNA (C), where ΔQ was the charge difference after and before hybridization in the ruthenium ion solution

(RSD)为7.1%.

3 结论

采用恒电位电化学沉积法制得纳米金修饰电极,用RuHex作指示剂构筑电化学DNA传感器,以杂交前后电量差值指示信号检测人工合成的PML/RAR α 融合基因,该传感器有较高的灵敏度和特异性.

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Detection of PML/RAR α Fusion Gene Using Gold Nanoparticles Modified Electrode by Chronocoulometry

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Abstract: A gold nanoparticles modified electrode was prepared by electrodeposition at constant potential. The sulfhydryl modified probe was immobilized onto surface of gold nanoparticles via Au—S covalent bond and hybridized with complementary target DNA sequences, then the DNA sensor was fabricated for the detection of PML/RAR α fusion gene by chronocoulometry in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were used to characterize the surface morphology of gold nanoparticles and the constructing process of sensor. With hexaammineruthenium(III) chloride (RuHex) as a novel electrochemical indicator, the chronocoulometric DNA biosensor was employed to monitor artificial APL PML/RAR α fusion gene fragment. Experimental results showed that gold nanoparticles amplified the detection signal of RuHex. The linear relationship between the charge difference in the RuHex after and before hybridization and logarithmic concentrations ($\lg C$) of target sequence was observed in the concentration range of $1.0 \times 10^{-13} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, and the detection limit had been estimated to be $3.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($S/N = 3$). This approach is simple, has good specificity, and is promising to apply for the detection of APL in the real sample for medical diagnostics.

Key words: gold nanoparticles; chronocoulometry; $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$; PML/RAR α fusion gene