

DNA碱基质子化学位移受所在序列的五联体性质影响

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根据生物大分子核磁共振数据库(BMRB)内16条单链DNA序列中的碱基特征质子的化学位移信息,分析结果表明,五联体(pentaplet)是到目前为止可以由实验数据证明的、决定中部碱基质子化学位移水平的基本单位,即DNA碱基质子的NMR化学位移受所在五联体序列的控制。以五联体中部是T碱基为例,来自化学位移的证据符合来自量子力学计算所得“5' 嘧啶-嘌呤比5' 嘌呤-嘧啶的顺序更稳定”的论断,表现为5' 嘧啶-嘌呤侧翼顺序导致的中部碱基质子化学位移,比5' 嘌呤-嘧啶顺序 δ 值小0.089。对于中部碱基质子化学位移,5' 侧翼二联体效应与3' 侧翼二联体效应明显不同。5' 侧翼序列对五联体中部碱基质子化学位移的影响从大到小,与5' 序列的色散力排列顺序更相关。氢谱上A H8、A H2、G H8、T H6、C H6的位移分布顺序,与从头计算(ab initio)和 δ +HMON二种伴氢碳原子净电荷计算结果最为接近,相关性好。与ab initio法得到的氢原子净电荷相关性不好。二翼碱基可以对五联体中心碱基的非交换质子在8.5 Å的距离上产生影响,这是对NMR偶极作用距离极限的突破。DNA的质子次级化学位移不是像蛋白质那样由氢键起主导作用。以上分析为建立双链DNA碱基质子化学位移理论预测公式提供了依据。

CHEMICAL SHIFT OF CENTRAL BASE AROMATIC PROTON DETERMINED BY PENTAPLET EFFECT IN SINGLE STRAND DNA

With analysis of NMR in BMRB 16 strands ss-DNA, the pentaplet concept can be determined for chemical shift prediction of the central base protons in pentaplet. The relations between the secondary chemical shift and some factor (for example, stack force, hydrophobic force, hydrogen bond force, London force, distance effect of next-nearest neighbors base et al.) have been detected, and the results proved that 5' next-nearest neighbors effect is different from 3' next-nearest neighbors when the chemical shift forming of characteristic protons of central base in the pentaplet. The 8.5 Å effective distance of “through-space” theory was supposed. The analysis throws new light on the mechanism involved predictive empirical scheme of base protons chemical shift in ds-DNA.

关键词

NMR; 质子(Proton); 化学位移(Chemical shift); 五联体(Pentaplet); DNA