

## 转座子Tn233(CH)中抗性基因的定位

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**摘要** 将Tn233(CH)从质粒DR233转座到可以扩增的质粒pBR322上,并绘制了包括7种限制性内切酶切点的pBR322::Tn233(CH) DNA的限制图。经限制类型分析表明,链霉素抗性基因位于H3片段上,磺胺抗性基因位于H4片段上,汞盐抗性基因位于H1片段上。另外,B3片段上同时带有链霉素与磺胺的抗性基因,B1片段上带有汞盐抗性基因。

**关键词**

**分类号**

## Localization of Resistance Genes on Transposon Tn233 (CH)

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### Abstract

Transposon Tn233(CH) encoding resistance to streptomycin, sulfonamide and mercuric salt was originally resident on *Shigella flexneri* plasmid DR233. In our previous work, a restriction map of pBR322::Tn233 (CH) DNA consisting of the recognition sites for seven restriction endonucleases has been constructed. In this report, H and B fragments of pBR322::Tn233 (CH) were generated by cutting individually with HindIII and BamHI respectively. These were ligated into pBR322 cut with HindIII or BamHI respectively. The DNA was then used to transform competent *Escherichia coli* C600 cell, and the transformants were selected on nutrient agar plates containing ampicillin. The transformants manifesting streptomycin, sulfonamide or mercuric salt resistance phenotype were collected. Restriction pattern analyses of recombinant plasmid DNA extracted from these transformants revealed that streptomycin, sulfonamide and mercuric salt resistance genes were located on H3, H4 and H1 fragments respectively, and streptomycin and sulfonamide resistance genes were also located on B3, while mercuric salt resistance gene was located on B1 fragment. Thus, a genetic map of Tn 233(CH) was accomplished.

### Key words

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### 扩展功能

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