

盐生盐杆菌的质粒及其物理图谱^①

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摘要 本文用4种不同的方法对10株盐生盐杆菌(*Halobacterium halobium*)是否含有质粒进行了检测, 其中6株(S9、RF1、J7、R6-4、R6-5、T4-1)含有质粒, 均属大质粒。几种检测方法中, 以TENS法效果取好。J7菌株含有1种CC C结构十分稳定的质粒, 称之为pHH205, 其分子量较小, 约为16.7kb; 拷贝数较高, 为49个/每个细胞。该质粒在宿主的对数生长后期出现拷贝数高峰。通过限制性酶切分析, 确定了5种酶在pHH205上的切点, 其中BamHI、Hin dIII和XbaI 3种酶为单一切点, 而且彼此十分邻近。

关键词 [盐生盐杆菌](#) [质粒](#) [物理图谱](#)

分类号

Plasmid from *Halobacterium halobium* and Its Restriction Map^①

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Abstract

In this paper, ten strains of *H. halpbium* were screened for the occurrence of plasmid by four methods. Six of the strains harbored plasmids of high molecular weight. Of all the detecting methods, the TENS method was the best for *H. halobium*. J7 strain contains only one type of plasmid named as pHH205 which showed stationary CCC from. The highest copy number of the plasmid was observed in late stationary growth phase, which was approximately 49 copies per cell. The molecular weight is 16.7kb. The sites of five endonucleases had been determined for pHH205 and three of them, namely BamHI, HindIII and XbaI, were single sites neighboring to each other.

Key words [Halobacterium halobium](#) [Plasmid](#) [Restriction map](#)

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