

专论

*Pseudomonas stutzeri* | A1501基因组结构及功能注释

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摘要:

采用全基因组“shotgun”方法完成了固氮斯氏假单胞菌A1501的全基因组序列测定,并进行了基因组结构与功能注释分析。A1501基因组全长4 567 418 bp,含有4 146个ORFs。该基因组中已鉴定了42个编码转座酶的重复序列,这些序列的存在预示着转座现象在A1501菌中非常活跃,预示该菌与其他生物之间基因交流可能比较频繁。比较基因组表明,为了适应特定的生存环境,假单胞菌在基因组结构和遗传信息容量上产生了明显的分化。此外,基因组分析鉴定了A1501环境适应的遗传基础,包括物质转运、信号传导和趋化系统等,这些系统是细菌能够在根际土壤环境中保持竞争力以及能够与水稻形成高效联合固氮体系的关键。A1501基因组的完成为进一步开展功能基因组学和蛋白质组学研究奠定了基础。

关键词: 基因组测序 斯氏假单胞菌A1501 联合固氮 比较基因组学

Genome Structure and Functional Annotation of Nitrogen- | fixing *Pseudomonas stutzeri* A1501

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Abstract:

The genome sequencing of *Pseudomonas stutzeri* A1501 was accomplished by using the "shotgun" strategy, then the genome structure and gene function annotation analysis were also carried out. The genome of *P. stutzeri* A1501 is composed of 4 567 418 bp, with 4 146 ORFs. In the genome, 42 copies of repeat sequences encoding multiple transposases were identified, implying transposition in A1501 was very active and the lateral gene transfer was frequently between A1510 and other organisms. Comparative genomics showed that in order to adapt to the niche lifestyle, *Pseudomonas* strains modulate their genome structure and genome contents. The genetic basis of A1501 including the transport system, signal transduction system and the chemotaxis system etc. are identified by genome analysis. These systems are key points for bacteria to remain competitive in the rhizosphere environment, and to construct an associative high-nitrogen-fixing system with rice. The accomplishment of A1501 genome is a foundation for further transcriptomic and proteomics study.

Keywords: genome sequencing, *Pseudomonas stutzeri* A1501, associative nitrogen fixation, comparative genomics

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