

## 基因合成技术研究进展

冯森<sup>1,2</sup>, 王璐<sup>1,2</sup>, 田敬东<sup>1,2</sup>

1 中国科学院天津工业生物技术研究所, 天津 300308  
2 中国科学院系统微生物工程重点实验室, 天津 300308

冯森, 王璐, 田敬东. 基因合成技术研究进展. 生物工程学报, 2013, 29(8): 1075-1085.  
Feng M, Wang L, Tian JD. Progress in gene synthesis technology. Chin J Biotech, 2013, 29(8): 1075-1085.

**摘要:** 基因合成是生物学中一项最基本的、最常用的技术。对 DNA 调控元件、基因、途径乃至整个基因组的合成是验证生物学假设和利用生物学为人类服务的有力工具。合成生物学的快速发展对基因合成能力提出了日益迫切的需求。近年来, 基于微芯片基因合成技术取得了很多人振奋的新进展, 正在向着高通量、高保真、自动化的方向发展。文中综述了 DNA 化学合成和基因组装及相关技术的最新研究进展和发展趋势, 这些新技术正在推动着合成生物学向着更高的水平发展。

**关键词:** DNA 合成, 基因合成, 基因芯片, 合成生物学

## Progress in gene synthesis technology

Miao Feng<sup>1,2</sup>, Lu Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, and Jingdong Tian<sup>1,2</sup>

1 *Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China*  
2 *Key Laboratory of Systems Microbial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China*

**Abstract:** Gene synthesis is the most fundamental and widely used technique in biological research. The synthesis of DNA encoding regulatory elements, genes, pathways and entire genomes provides powerful ways to both test biological hypotheses and harness biology for our use. The emerging field of synthetic biology is generating insatiable demands for synthetic genes. And the past couple of years witnessed exciting new developments in microchip-based gene synthesis

**Received:** May 13, 2013; **Accepted:** June 25, 2013

**Supported by:** National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program) (No. 2012CB721100), Knowledge Innovation Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. KSCX2-EW-G-9), Key Technologies R & D Program of Tianjin (No. 11ZCKFSY07800), 100 Talents Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

**Corresponding author:** Jingdong Tian. Tel: +86-22-24828727; Fax: +86-22-24828728; E-mail: tian\_jd@tib.cas.cn

国家重点基础研究发展计划 (973 计划) (No. 2012CB721100), 中国科学院知识创新工程重要方向项目 (No. KSCX2-EW-G-9), 天津市科技支撑计划重点项目 (No. 11ZCKFSY07800), 中科院百人计划资助。

网络出版时间: 2013-07-08

网络出版地址: <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.1998.Q.20130708.1557.001.html>

technologies. This review discusses the current methods of chemical DNA synthesis and gene assembly, as well as the latest engineering tools, technologies and trends which could potentially lead to breakthroughs in the development of accurate, low-cost and high-throughput gene synthesis technology. These new technologies are leading the field of synthetic biology to a higher level.

**Keywords:** DNA synthesis, gene synthesis, gene microarray, synthetic biology

对基因组学和蛋白质组学的大规模研究带来了大量崭新的信息、知识和技术, 不仅推动了人类对生命过程和生物体结构功能相互关系的全面认识, 也跨越式地提升了人类按需合成生命的能力, 使合成生物学等新兴学科应运而生。不管是探索生命本质, 还是重构天然生物体系为人类服务, 合成生物学的快速发展为应对人类社会所面临的资源、环境、人口健康等重大挑战提供了强有力的手段, 成为引领生命科学和生物技术的重要前沿学科。

体外 DNA 合成技术是合成生物学最基础、最有力的工具, 可以突破传统克隆技术的局限, 实现从头合成、按需合成和生物大分子的定向改造, 如天然基因的异源表达、疫苗减活蛋白类药物优化、人工合成细胞工厂乃至人造生命体等。合成生物学的快速发展对人工合成基因的需求日益增长, 相关课题一直是近年来国内外研究和专利申请的热点<sup>[1]</sup>。近几年, DNA 化学合成和基因组组装技术取得了许多令人振奋的研究进展, 这些新技术正在推动着基因合成技术向着高通量、高保真、自动化的方向发展。

## 1 基因合成技术

目前, 人工合成基因的主要方法是以短链寡核苷酸作为原料, 经拼接组装得到长链 DNA<sup>[2-6]</sup>。柱式合成是寡核苷酸的常规来源, 以多孔玻璃

(Controlled pore glass, CPG) 或聚苯乙烯 (Polystyrene, PS) 作为固相载体, 微升级体积的化学试剂和溶剂通过抽压流穿合成柱, 经脱保护、偶联、封闭和氧化四步反应循环, 使核苷酸单体不断加成到增长的寡核苷酸链上<sup>[7-8]</sup>。近几十年来, 商品化的 DNA 合成仪普遍采用这种固相亚磷酰胺三酯法 (Phosphoramidite chemistry) 生产寡核苷酸, 但受副反应和各步化学反应效率的限制, 为保证序列的完整性和产量, 产物长度一般不超过 200 个碱基<sup>[9]</sup>。但是, 随着生物学各领域对人工合成基因需求的日益高涨, 寡核苷酸合成的高成本、DNA 合成长度的限制及由高错误率造成的高昂的后续测序费用等成为制约大规模基因合成和基因组组装的主要瓶颈。

随着芯片在生物学领域应用的不断拓展, 近年来, 基于芯片的寡核苷酸合成与基因组组装技术在合成质量、合成效率及自动化方面取得了许多突破性的新进展。芯片作为一种新型反应介质, 具有集成、微缩和通量高的特点, 使人们可以快速得到大量不同序列的寡核苷酸库, 在产量、试剂消耗和成本上具有明显优势<sup>[4,10-12]</sup>。

但是, 将芯片技术应用到基因合成中同样存在着许多挑战。首先, 与柱式合成法相比, 在芯片平面上合成的寡核苷酸错误率更高。其中一个诱因是脱保护试剂作用时间过长, 导致出现“脱嘌呤”现象。针对这一问题, Agilent 公司对试剂

用量和反应条件进行了优化,高保真合成了最长为 200 个碱基的寡核苷酸<sup>[9]</sup>。另一个诱因则是“边缘效应”。芯片合成通常采用某种方法指导化学反应仅在硅芯片上的特定区域内进行,如 Agilent 公司采用喷墨打印的方法将皮升级的试剂喷射到芯片的特定区域内,LC Sciences 和 Affymetrix 公司采用光活化的方法控制微流体系中的脱保护步骤,CombiMatrix 公司则采用程控微电极阵列来控制某个点的氧化还原反应。在这些方法中,因液滴喷射错位、光束漂移或试剂隔离不良而产生的“边缘效应”会直接影响所合成序列的完整性。但这种不良效应也并非“无药可救”,最近的研究发现在基于喷墨打印技术的芯片合成方法中,使用硅薄膜修饰的塑料芯片可有效减少“边缘效应”的出现,使寡核苷酸合成错误率由 1/200 碱基降至 1/600 碱基,与柱式合成的寡核苷酸错误率相当<sup>[14]</sup>。

除了优化芯片本身以外,新一代测序技术(Next-generation sequencing, NGS) 的出现也为芯片基因合成技术的优化提供了新的支持。NGS 可以作为一种制备工具,在芯片上合成出来的寡核苷酸经 NGS 仪器分析,序列正确的寡核苷酸被快速筛选出来并得到保留,用于下游基因组组装。经过这一步筛分,所得产物的错误率可降低约 500 倍(图 1b)<sup>[15]</sup>。芯片合成与 NGS 的结合实现了进一步的自动化,数百万条寡核苷酸序列可以一次性测序并分离完成,使我们具备了构建 Mbp 级 DNA 的潜力。尽管将这项技术转化为常规应用还需要进行很多优化,但是将 DNA 合成与 NGS 相结合的概念还是十分具有吸引力和应用潜力的。

除此以外,如何提高寡核苷酸组装的效率和准确性也是芯片基因合成技术面临的一个重要挑战。一块芯片一般可以生产几千到几十万条寡核苷酸,将如此大量的寡核苷酸组装成序列、长度各异的基因,并将其从芯片表面收集、提取出来,是一项十分具有挑战性的工作。Borovkov 等应用寡核苷酸杂交-选择原理<sup>[10]</sup>,对寡核苷酸序列和基因组条件进行了精心设计,使错误的寡核苷酸不能参与组装反应,避免了费时费力且成本高昂的寡核苷酸纯化和扩增步骤。使用这种方法,由芯片合成的寡核苷酸,只要纯度高于 95%,无需纯化即可直接用于基因组组装<sup>[16]</sup>。另一种方法是选择性扩增芯片上的寡核苷酸。Kosuri 等对 250 000 条引物进行了精心设计,使选定片段能够得到特异性扩增,用于后续组装(图 1c)。应用这种方法,Kosuri 等成功完成了 40 条单链抗体基因的无错组装,由于含重复序列且 GC 含量高,这些基因在之前是难以合成的<sup>[17]</sup>。另外,寡核苷酸混合物溶液体积大、序列复杂度高也是导致基因组组装困难和易出错的原因之一。针对这一诱因,本课题组提出一种优化方法,即通过铸压及硅薄膜修饰等物理方法将芯片表面划分为多个子池,在各子池中独立合成寡核苷酸库,并分别组装成一条基因片段(图 1d)。为进一步简化下游组装过程并降低成本,本课题组采用创新的组合酶体系,将寡核苷酸合成、扩增和基因组组装步骤整合到同一块芯片的各个微池中,即实现了芯片的多功能化<sup>[18]</sup>。相对于常规方法,即通过化学裂解将寡核苷酸从芯片上释放下来并经纯化后于片下(Off-chip)进行基因组组装,我们采用等温切口和链置换扩增反应(Isothermal nicking

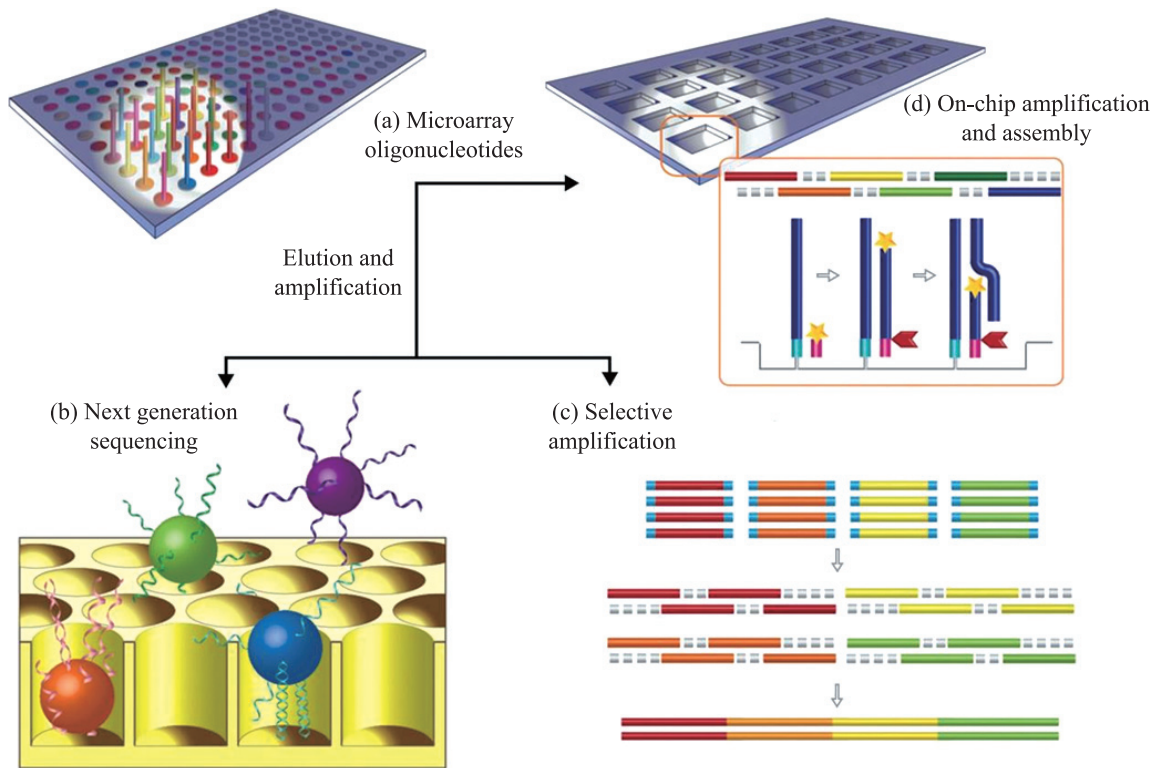


图 1 以芯片合成的寡核苷酸为原料进行基因组组装的相关方法。(a) 芯片合成的寡核苷酸成本低、但错误率高、差异性大, 需要经适当的筛分富集技术处理后组装成基因。(b) 利用下一代测序技术鉴定无错序列。(c) 对寡核苷酸混合物溶液进行选择性扩增。(d) 对芯片表面进行物理分区, 寡核苷酸在芯片上各反应微池中被扩增并组装成基因片段<sup>[13]</sup>

Fig. 1 Gene assembly strategies from microarray-derived oligonucleotides. (a) Oligonucleotides synthesized on a microarray are less expensive, but the high heterogeneity and error rate requires appropriate retrieval and segregation technologies to assembly them into gene constructs. (b) Next generation sequencing was used to identify error-free oligo sequences for gene assembly. (c) Selective amplification of oligonucleotides from the pool. (d) Physically dividing a microarray into isolated subarrays. Oligonucleotides are amplified and assembled into gene fragments on chip within each reaction well<sup>[13]</sup>.

and a strand displacement amplification reaction, nSDA), 在芯片上对寡核苷酸库进行边扩增边释放, 随后, 无需更换缓冲溶液, 即可在同一微池中继续进行聚合酶拼接反应 (Polymerase cycling assembly, PCA) 将寡核苷酸库组装成 0.5~1 kb 基因片段 (图 1d)。如需合成更长的片段 (如 10 kb), 可将 1 kb 小片段汇集到另一块多功能芯

片上, 继续合成多条长链 DNA。

## 2 长链 DNA 和基因组合成技术

构建长度超过单一基因的长链 DNA, 需要面临另一些挑战。除了传统的限制性酶消化和连接方法以外, 还可以通过基于 BioBrick<sup>TM</sup>[19]或 BglBrick 的方法<sup>[20]</sup>对基因片段进行拼接。在这些

方法中,各基因片段通过含有限制性酶切位点的标准化侧翼序列顺序连接成更长的片段。尽管科研人员一直在尝试对这种方法进行优化,但是仍无法实现无痕组装<sup>[21-22]</sup>。更重要的是,“抑制序列”的存在常常使限制性酶无法切割这些长链 DNA。最近,有文献报道利用 II 型限制性酶可在其识别的序列附近切断长链 DNA,该发现使这一难题得到了初步的解决,但工作量十分繁重<sup>[23-26]</sup>。

限制性酶切-连接拼接法的替代方法主要包括几种重叠延伸 PCR 技术 (Overlapping extension PCR, OE-PCR),能够实现不依赖序列的无痕组装。在这类 PCR 反应中,同源末端将邻近的 DNA 分子连接在一起,并于下一个循环引发扩增。环形聚合酶延伸法 (Circular polymerase extension, CPEC) 是一种简便的 DNA 片段组装方法,已成功用于高通量平行组装和组合库的构建,只需一步反应即可将末端重叠的多个片段和载体连接成完整的环状质粒,之后可直接转化入细胞<sup>[27-28]</sup>。除此之外,还有 In-Fusion (Clontech®的商品化试剂盒)<sup>[29]</sup>,尿嘧啶特异性切除试剂 (Uracil-specific excision reagent, USER)<sup>[30]</sup>及不依赖序列和连接反应的克隆法 (Sequence-independent and ligation-independent cloning, SLIC)<sup>[31]</sup>。但是,这些方法更适用于质粒或小途径的构建,因为随着产物长度的增加,PCR 反应效率下降,错误率升高。而 Gibson 等温组装法 (Gibson isothermal assembly) 却是个例外,该法可以组装长达几百 kb 的基因组水平的片段<sup>[32]</sup>。应用类似的方法,直接利用柱合成的 60-mer 寡核苷酸成功构建出长达 16.3 kb 的线粒体基因组<sup>[33]</sup>。

不过,虽然上述体外基因组组装方法具有操作简单等优点,但受限于聚合酶的合成能力,20 kb 似乎已达到了体外方法所能组装的 DNA 序列长度的极限。对于更长的片段,采用酿酒酵母体内同源重组法进行拼接则更为有效。由于酿酒酵母对长片段的兼容性好且其 DNA 修复机制复杂、准确性高,该方法已被用于 0.5~1 Mb 细菌基因组的合成、交叠寡核苷酸的直接组装及各种遗传途径的构建<sup>[34-36]</sup>。

如上所述,各种基因合成与组装方法各有优劣,表 1 给出了常用方法的简要对比,可以根据合成产物的不同选择最适方案。

### 3 错误修复技术

尽管已采取多种方法尽可能除去寡核苷酸合成产物中的错误,包括化学合成方法的优化<sup>[9]</sup>,严格的杂交选择<sup>[10,16]</sup>及全面彻底的纯化,但是微量的错误依然会被带入到组装过程中,在下游基因片段中被累积。针对这个问题,目前主要根据错配结合或错配裂解原理,利用相关酶来减少这一阶段的合成错误,最近的一篇综述文章对基因合成中错误修复技术进行了详细地介绍<sup>[37]</sup>。

值得注意的是,最近发表的两项大规模芯片合成研究都采用了基于 CEL 的错配特异性内切酶作为可靠的质量控制方法来显著地降低错误率<sup>[17-18]</sup>。在这两个基因错误修复反应中,错配位点处被裂解或消化,余下的无错片段被经 PCR 反应被重新组装成完整的基因。该修复过程可以重复进行,直至达到理想纯度 (图 2)。据报道,经过两轮修复,合成基因的错误率可降低 16 倍以上,为 1/8 701 bp<sup>[38]</sup>。

表 1 常用基因合成与组装方法

Table 1 Common methods for gene synthesis and assembly

Synthetic products	Method	Product length	Advantage	Disadvantage	Application prospect
Oligonucleotide	Solid-phase phosphoramidite chemistry	<200 mer <sup>[4]</sup>	The method is currently carried out automatically by commercial DNA synthesizers <sup>[4]</sup> .	The high cost and limited throughput of column-based oligo synthesis has become a bottleneck for large-scale gene synthesis <sup>[4]</sup> .	Microarray-based oligo synthesis offers advantages in throughput, reagent consumption and cost. This platform can be coupled with downstream reactions to achieve miniaturized, automated high-throughput synthesis of genes <sup>[4,15]</sup> .
DNA	Ligase chain reaction (LCR)	~10 <sup>3</sup> bp <sup>[2]</sup>	Using thermo-ligase reduces secondary structure formation at elevated ligation temperatures (50–65 °C) and thereby reduces the error rate in the final products. The specificity is greater as compared to PCR <sup>[2,4-5]</sup> .	No gap is allowed between adjacent oligos, and the ligation reaction is usually followed by a PCR reaction with a pair of specific gene-end primers to amplify the full-length gene sequence <sup>[2]</sup> .	For some difficult constructs involving repetitive sequences or excessive DNA secondary structures, thermo-ligation may be the best option <sup>[4]</sup> .
	Polymerase cycling assembly (PCA)	~10 <sup>3</sup> bp <sup>[5]</sup>	Gaps are allowed between adjacent oligos that belong to the same sense or anti-sense strand <sup>[4-5]</sup> .	PCA forms a smear of linear products, and the correct-sized product can only be obtained by further PCR amplification of PCA products <sup>[5]</sup> .	PCA is usually coupled with other assembly methods to synthesize gene constructs from oligos <sup>[5,18]</sup> .
Long DNA and genome	BioBrick™ or BglBrick based methods	~10 <sup>3</sup> bp <sup>[3]</sup>	Various standardized biological parts could be shared and easily assembled in different combinations <sup>[2,3-24]</sup> .	Failure to deliver scar-free restriction enzyme digests is often incompatible with longer constructs. Be laborious due to the sequential nature of the approaches <sup>[3,5,23-24]</sup> .	Using type-II restriction enzymes that cut around their recognition sequence have effectively realized scar-free assembly. Suitable for creating small pathways and devices like operons, and are exceptionally useful for combinatorial assembly <sup>[3]</sup> .

续表 1

Circular polymerase extension cloning (CPEC)	~20 kb <sup>[28]</sup>	Sequence-independent, ligase-free, directional and scarless assembly. PCR-derived mutations are not propagated due to no (or very few) re-amplifications of a given template sequence. Only a single enzyme (polymerase) is required <sup>[28]</sup> .	The length of the constructs is limited by the intrinsic limitations of DNA polymerase and the overlap extension method <sup>[28]</sup> .	Particularly efficient in multi-parts parallel assembly and combinatorial library cloning <sup>[18,27-28]</sup> .
Sequence-independent and ligation-independent cloning (SLIC)	~20 kb <sup>[13]</sup>	Sequence-independent and ligase-free assembly <sup>[31]</sup> .	The 3' exonuclease activity of T4 DNA polymerase may entirely chew through a short DNA fragment before it has a chance to anneal and prime the Phusion polymerase for extension <sup>[31]</sup> .	Suitable for creating small plasmids and pathways <sup>[3]</sup> .
Gibson isothermal assembly	~Several hundred kb <sup>[32]</sup>	Standardized, scarless, and largely sequence-independent assembly. Gibson is advantageous over SLIC in assembly efficiency and that it is a simultaneous one pot reaction <sup>[3,32]</sup> .	The T5 exonuclease would entirely chew through a short DNA fragment (<250 bp). The T5 exonuclease, Phusion polymerase, and <i>Taq</i> ligase cocktail is more expensive than that required for SLIC <sup>[3,32]</sup> .	Suitable for the assembly of DNA constructs at gene or genome level <sup>[3,32]</sup> .
<i>In vivo</i> homologous recombination in yeast	~1 Mb <sup>[34-36]</sup>	Exceptionally efficient in direct assembly of genome-length DNA from overlapping oligonucleotides or large DNA segments <sup>[34-36]</sup> .	It usually takes 3?4 days to perform cloning and grow yeast clones that contain the assembled DNA constructs. And living biological cells may carry out an extraordinary amount of processes that cannot be duplicated elsewhere <sup>[36]</sup> .	Particularly efficient in the synthesis of bacterial genome-length DNA and various genetic pathway-engineering projects <sup>[3]</sup> .

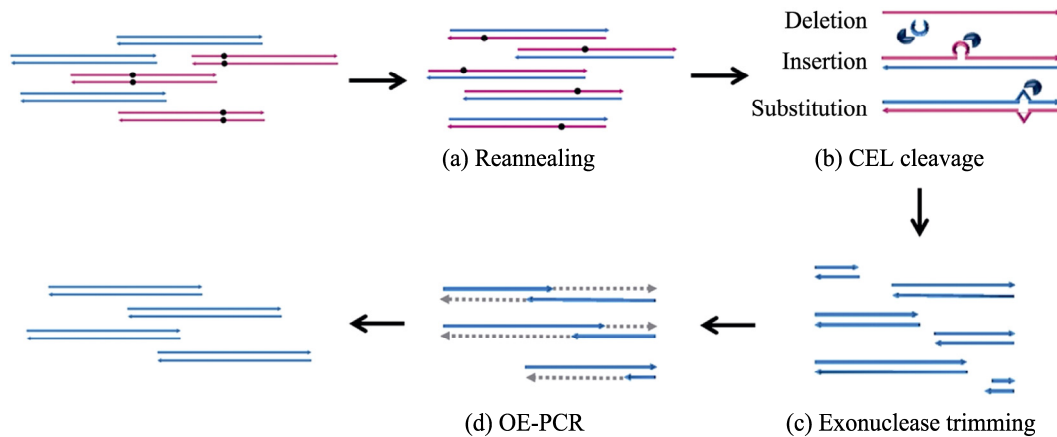


图 2 基于 CEL 错配特异性内切酶的合成基因错误修复反应原理图。该错误修复循环可重复进行。每个循环包括 4 个步骤: (a) 基因片段经重新退火, 使含错误碱基的错配位点暴露。(b) CEL 核酸内切酶在错配位点 3' 端切断双链。(c) 核酸外切酶或具校正功能的 PCR 聚合酶的 3'→5' 外切酶活性将突出的错配位点切去。(d) 经交叠延伸 PCR 反应将所得片段重新组装和扩增

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of error correction strategy using CEL mismatch-specific endonuclease. Multiple CEL error-correction cycles maybe integrated into a genesynthesis process. Each cycle consists of four steps: (a) Reannealing of assembled gene constructs to present erroneous bases as mismatches. (b) CEL nuclease cleavage on both strands at the 3' side of the mismatches. (c) Exonuclease trimming of single-stranded mismatch overhangs by added exonuclease or the 3'→5' exonuclease activity of the proofreading PCR enzyme. (d) Reassembly and amplification of the processed fragments by overlap extension PCR.

#### 4 在合成生物学中的应用

生命科学快速发展使人们的研究思路和方法逐步从“分析”趋向于“综合”、从“局部”发展到对“整体”的系统分析, 而生物技术的研发目标也从对个别生物分子的“改造”提升到对复杂生命体系的“合成与构建”这一更高层次。从基因电路、代谢途径到合成基因组乃至人造生命体构建, 对合成基因的需求可谓无处不在<sup>[33,39-40]</sup>。

蛋白质表达的精确调控是合成生物学和生物技术领域的一项关键课题。大量的调控元件如启动子和核糖体结合位点等都被用于调控蛋白质表达。但是, 如果编码蛋白质的 DNA 序列本身在异源宿主中的表达不良, 上述调控元件的

优化效果就十分有限了, 需要进行密码子优化来重新设计和合成基因。由于到目前为止, 人们对密码子使用偏好的认识仍不完全, 还做不到准确无误地预测某种宿主对某种蛋白质的充分表达潜力, 也不能保证软件设计的序列能够实现所需的蛋白表达水平。因此, 常规的密码子优化方法常常给出错误的预言, 难以获得最优结果, 且反复实验又会导致成本升高、工作周期延长。这不仅严重阻碍着生物医药等以蛋白质为主要研究目标或产品的领域的发展, 也成为制约人工合成生物体系的设计和构建的主要瓶颈之一。本课题组将高通量芯片基因合成技术与快速基因组组装技术 (环形聚合酶延伸法, CPEC) 相结合, 建立了一套高通量基因合成与筛选方法, 无需全



面了解密码子偏好规则,只需一轮合成和筛选即可以高可信度获得所需蛋白表达水平的合成基因序列<sup>[18]</sup>。该方法不仅为系统研究蛋白质翻译机理开辟了道路,也为大规模基因/基因组合成与筛选、生物元器件和人工细胞工厂的构建提供了有力工具。

基因合成在代谢工程中的应用是合成生物学中最有希望带来直接经济效益的研究领域,通过有目的改造现有的生物体,通过构建平行的代谢系统,与天然细胞代谢机器相互协同工作,研究人员可以根据实际应用设计细胞,如合成高值化学品或药物等<sup>[41-42]</sup>。Keasling 等在酵母中构建了青蒿素合成途径,使这种药物的微生物生产成本降为从稀有青蒿植物中提取的 1/10。

芯片基因合成方法保真度的提高使研究人员可以直接利用芯片合成的寡核苷酸库,结合多重自动基因组改造 (Multiplex-automated genome engineering, MAGE) 与分级接合组装基因组改造技术 (Hierarchical conjugative assembly genome engineering, CAGE) 可对基因组上的多个位点乃至整个基因组进行密码子优化,让编辑和进化同时进行成为了可能<sup>[43-44]</sup>。

在全基因组合成领域,基因合成技术最直接的应用目标是病毒基因组。病毒基因组较小,是疫苗研发的良好工程靶向。在代谢工程等领域进行密码子优化,通常是为了在异源宿主中得到更高的蛋白表达量,而疫苗研发则正好相反,需要通过全局密码子去优化来生产减毒的病毒。Coleman 等开发了合成减毒病毒工程 (Synthetic attenuated virus engineering, SAVE), 即打乱病毒基因组固有的密码子偏好,利用计算机对病毒基因组进行大规模重新设计<sup>[45]</sup>。最近经 SAVE 设计

的减毒流感病毒已成功获得了有效疫苗<sup>[46]</sup>。随着基因合成技术的迅速发展,病毒全基因组的重新设计和合成必将带来巨大的经济效益。

## 5 结语

在过去的 40 年里, DNA 从头化学合成和基因组组装技术发展迅速,合成与组装能力已从不足 100 bp 提高到 10<sup>6</sup> bp 以上,在代谢工程、遗传网络设计和基因组合成方面具有广泛的应用。但是,现有的 DNA 合成技术仍受到通量低、错误率高等瓶颈的制约,在大基因组合成方面的应用尚不够成熟。通过各学科间的持续交叉协作,不断涌现的基因合成与组装的新方法、新技术必将推动复杂 DNA 库和基因组构建技术的持续发展,对科学研究和社会产生巨大的影响。

## REFERENCES

- [1] Yu T, Bao X, Piao W, et al. Recent patents on oligonucleotide synthesis and gene synthesis. *Recent Pat DNA Gene Seq*, 2012, 6(1): 10-21.
- [2] Au LC, Yang FY, Yang WJ, et al. Gene synthesis by a LCR-based approach: high-level production of leptin-L54 using synthetic gene in *Escherichia coli*. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 1998, 248(1): 200-203.
- [3] Ellis T, Adie T, Baldwin GS. DNA assembly for synthetic biology: from parts to pathways and beyond. *Integr Biol (Camb)*, 2011, 3(2): 109-118.
- [4] Tian JD, Ma KS, Saaem I. Advancing high-throughput gene synthesis technology. *Mol Biosyst*, 2009, 5(7): 714-722.
- [5] Czar MJ, Anderson JC, Bader JS, et al. Gene synthesis demystified. *Trends Biotechnol*, 2009, 27(2): 63-72.
- [6] Hughes RA, Miklos AE, Ellington AD. Gene synthesis: methods and applications. *Methods*

- Enzymol, 2011, 498: 277–309.
- [7] Caruthers MH, Barone AD, Beaucage SL, et al. Chemical synthesis of deoxyoligonucleotides by the phosphoramidite method. *Methods Enzymol*, 1987, 154: 287–313.
- [8] Caruthers MH. Gene synthesis machines: DNA chemistry and its uses. *Science*, 1985, 230: 281–285.
- [9] LeProust EM, Peck BJ, Spirin K, et al. Synthesis of high-quality libraries of long (150mer) oligonucleotides by a novel depurination controlled process. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2010, 38: 2522–2540.
- [10] Tian JD, Gong H, Sheng N, et al. Accurate multiplex gene synthesis from programmable DNA microchips. *Nature*, 2004, 432: 1050–1054.
- [11] Zhou X, Cai S, Hong A, et al. Microfluidic PicoArray synthesis of oligodeoxynucleotides and simultaneous assembling of multiple DNA sequences. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2004, 32(18): 5409–5417.
- [12] Richmond KE, Li MH, Rodesch MJ, et al. Amplification and assembly of chip-eluted DNA (AACED): a method for high-throughput gene synthesis. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2004, 32(17): 5011–5018.
- [13] Ma S, Tang N, Tian JD. DNA synthesis, assembly and applications in synthetic biology. *Curr Opin Chem Biol*, 2012, 16(3/4): 260–267.
- [14] Saaem I, Ma KS, Marchi AN, et al. In situ synthesis of DNA microarray on functionalized cyclic olefin copolymer substrate. *ACS Appl Mater Interface*, 2010, 2(2): 491–497.
- [15] Matzas M, Stahler PF, Kefer N, et al. High-fidelity gene synthesis by retrieval of sequence-verified DNA identified using high-throughput pyrosequencing. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2010, 28: 1291–1294.
- [16] Borovkov AY, Loskutov AV, Robida MD, et al. High-quality gene assembly directly from unpurified mixtures of microarray-synthesized oligonucleotides. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2010, 38: e180.
- [17] Kosuri S, Eroshenko N, Leproust EM, et al. Scalable gene synthesis by selective amplification of DNA pools from high-fidelity microchips. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2010, 28: 1295–1299.
- [18] Quan JY, Saaem I, Tang N, et al. Parallel on-chip gene synthesis and application to optimization of protein expression. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2011, 29: 449–452.
- [19] Knight T. Idempotent vector design for standard assembly of biobricks [EB/OL]. [2013-04-16]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/21168>.
- [20] Anderson JC, Dueber JE, Leguia M, et al. BglBricks: a flexible standard for biological part assembly. *J Biol Eng*, 2010, 4: 1–12.
- [21] Leguia M, Brophy J, Densmore D, et al. Automated assembly of standard biological parts. *Methods Enzymol*, 2011, 498: 363–397.
- [22] Canton B, Labno A, Endy D. Refinement and standardization of synthetic biological parts and devices. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2008, 26: 787–793.
- [23] Che A. BioBricks++: simplifying assembly of standard DNA components [EB/OL]. [2013-04-16]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1721/39832>.
- [24] Engler C, Kandzia R, Marillonnet S. A one pot, one step, precision cloning method with high throughput capability. *PLoS ONE*, 2008, 3: e3647.
- [25] Engler C, Gruetzner R, Kandzia R, et al. Golden gate shuffling: a one-pot DNA shuffling method based on type IIs restriction enzymes. *PLoS ONE*, 2009, 4: e5553.
- [26] Blake WJ, Chapman BA, Zindal A, et al. Pairwise selection assembly for sequence-independent construction of long-length DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2010, 38: 2594–2602.
- [27] Quan JY, Tian JD. Circular polymerase extension cloning of complex gene libraries and pathways. *PLoS ONE*, 2009, 4: e6441.
- [28] Quan JY, Tian JD. Circular polymerase extension cloning for high-throughput cloning of complex and combinatorial DNA libraries. *Nat Protoc*, 2011, 6: 242–251.
- [29] Sleight SC, Bartley BA, Lieviant JA, et al.

- In-fusion BioBrick assembly and re-engineering. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2010, 38: 2624–2636.
- [30] Nour-Eldin HH, Geu-Flores F, Halkier BA. USER cloning and USER fusion: the ideal cloning techniques for small and big laboratories. *Methods Mol Biol*, 2010, 643: 185–200.
- [31] Li MZ, Elledge SJ. Harnessing homologous recombination *in vitro* to generate recombinant DNA *via* SLIC. *Nat Methods*, 2007, 4: 251–256.
- [32] Gibson DG, Young L, Chuang RY, et al. Enzymatic assembly of DNA molecules up to several hundred kilobases. *Nat Methods*, 2009, 6: 343–345.
- [33] Gibson DG, Smith HO, Hutchison CA 3rd, et al. Chemical synthesis of the mouse mitochondrial genome. *Nat Methods*, 2010, 7: 901–903.
- [34] Gibson DG, Benders GA, Axelrod KC, et al. One-step assembly in yeast of 25 overlapping DNA fragments to form a complete synthetic *Mycoplasma genitalium* genome. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2008, 105: 20404–20409.
- [35] Lartigue C, Vashee S, Algire MA, et al. Creating bacterial strains from genomes that have been cloned and engineered in yeast. *Science*, 2009, 325: 1693–1696.
- [36] Gibson DG. Synthesis of DNA fragments in yeast by one-step assembly of overlapping oligonucleotides. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2009, 37: 6984–6990.
- [37] Ma SY, Saaem I, Tian JD. Error correction in gene synthesis technology. *Trends Biotechnol*, 2012, 30(3): 147–154.
- [38] Saaem I, Ma SY, Quan JY, et al. Error correction of microchip synthesized genes using Surveyor nuclease. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2012, 40(3): e23.
- [39] Gibson DG, Benders GA, Andrews-Pfannkoch C, et al. Complete chemical synthesis, assembly, and cloning of a *Mycoplasma genitalium* genome. *Science*, 2008, 319(5867): 1215–1220.
- [40] Gibson DG, Glass JI, Lartigue C, et al. Creation of a bacterial cell controlled by a chemically synthesized genome. *Science*, 2010, 329: 52–56.
- [41] Jiang L, Althoff EA, Clemente FR, et al. De novo computational design of retro-aldol enzymes. *Science*, 2008, 319: 1387–1391.
- [42] Steen EJ, Kang Y, Bokinsky G, et al. Microbial production of fatty-acid-derived fuels and chemicals from plant biomass. *Nature*, 2010, 463: 559–562.
- [43] Wang HH, Isaacs FJ, Carr PA, et al. Programming cells by multiplex genome engineering and accelerated evolution. *Nature*, 2009, 460: 894–898.
- [44] Isaacs FJ, Carr PA, Wang HH, et al. Precise manipulation of chromosomes *in vivo* enables genome-wide codon replacement. *Science*, 2011, 333: 348–353.
- [45] Coleman JR, Papamichail D, Skiena S, et al. Virus attenuation by genome-scale changes in codon pair bias. *Science*, 2008, 320: 1784–1787.
- [46] Mueller S, Coleman JR, Papamichail D, et al. Live attenuated influenza virus vaccines by computer-aided rational design. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2010, 28: 723–726.

(本文责编 陈宏宇)