

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.02.001

• 基础研究 •

3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶基因的克隆表达及其性质研究*赵晓雅 李 婕 余 磊 郑桂兰 王洪钟[△]

(清华大学生命科学院 北京 100084)

摘要 目的:构建 3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶(3 β -HSD)异源表达系统,进一步探究其酶学性质。**方法:**通过分子生物学方法克隆来源于 *Mycobacterium neoaurum* 菌株的 3 β -羟基类固醇基因,构建重组质粒,运用 HPLC 方法检测酶反应体系的产物。**结果:**本实验构建了表达载体 pet28a-hsd。优化诱导表达条件,发现 3 β -HSD 异源表达的最适温度为 16℃~25℃,37℃ 时蛋白表达为包涵体。此外,同一温度下不同 IPTG 浓度诱导的表达结果差异不大。利用纯化后的蛋白进行酶特性的研究,结果表明在 3 β -HSD 酶反应体系中,30℃ 达到较高的酶活性;pH 7.5~9.0 之间,酶活力较强,pH 低于 7.0 时,酶活性明显下降;有机溶剂 DMSO 对酶反应有抑制作用;Fe³⁺ 和 Cu²⁺ 对酶反应有抑制作用。**结论:**本实验探究了分枝杆菌中 3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶的相关性质,为进一步研究该酶在类固醇代谢中的功能提供基础。

关键词:3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶;类固醇;酶活性

中图分类号:Q-33; Q78; Q554 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2018)02-201-04

Cloning and Expression of 3 β - Hydroxy Steroid Dehydrogenase Gene and Its Properties Research*ZHAO Xiao-ya, LI Jie, YU Lei, ZHENG Gui-lan, WANG Hong-zhong[△]

(School of Life Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To construct a heterologous expression system of 3 β -hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase, and to further explore its enzymatic properties. **Methods:** The 3 β -hydroxy steroid gene derived from *Mycobacterium neoaurum* strain was cloned by molecular biology method. The recombinant plasmid was constructed and the product of enzyme reaction system was detected by HPLC. **Results:** The expression vector pet28a-hsd was constructed in this study. The optimal expression temperature of 3 β -HSD was 16℃ ~ 25℃, and the protein was expressed as inclusion body at 37℃. In addition, the expression of different IPTG concentrations at the same temperature was not very different. The results showed that the enzyme activity was higher at 30℃ in the 3 β -HSD enzyme reaction system, pH was between 7.5 and 9.0, the enzyme activity was stronger, the pH was lower than 7.0, the activity of the enzyme was decreased, Fe³⁺ and Cu²⁺ have an inhibitory effect on the enzyme reaction. **Conclusion:** This study explores the related properties of 3 β -hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase in mycobacteria and provides a basis for further study of the function of the enzyme in steroid metabolism.

Key words: 3 β -hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase; Steroid; Enzymatic activity

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q-33; Q78; Q554 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)02-201-04

前言

甾体激素类药物是目前世界上仅次于抗生素的第二大类药物^[1,2]。多种固醇类激素在人体中也发挥着极其重要的作用^[3]。固醇类激素广泛参与体内代谢活动,多种生理反应都离不开固醇类化合物。因此甾体药物的研究一直是热点问题,甾体药物可用于抗衰老、抗病毒、抗肿瘤,控制肥胖、治疗高血压、治疗神经系统紊乱、治疗代谢紊乱等疾病^[2,4,5]。但是广泛分布的甾体化合物同样带来负面作用,例如分枝杆菌感染宿主治愈困难^[6],甾体污染物造成渔业畜牧业生产安全问题。因此对固醇类化

合物代谢的研究一直是研究热点,近年来微生物代谢类固醇的分子机制得到了全面阐述,姚杭等人对新金分枝杆菌进行了全基因组测序^[8],并使用生物信息学的方法定位分析了甾醇代谢途径中涉及到的关键酶^[9-11],其中胆固醇氧化酶和 3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶催化类固醇代谢的起始反应,该步反应也是甾体代谢的限速步骤^[12-15],近年来对于胆固醇氧化酶的研究已经比较全面,而对于 3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶的研究仍然不足^[16,17],本实验完成了 3 β -HSD 表达系统的构建,完善了对于胆固醇氧化酶类的研究,对于理解分枝杆菌代谢类固醇的过程有了更深入的认识。

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(21476124)

作者简介:赵晓雅(1990-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:生物催化和生物转化, E-mail: zhaoxy199004@163.com

[△] 通讯作者:王洪钟(1965-),男,硕士生导师,副教授,主要研究方向:生物催化和生物转化, E-mail: hzwang@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

(收稿日期:2017-05-23 接受日期:2017-06-18)

1 材料与方

1.1 材料

实验菌株来源于 *Mycobacterium neoaurum*, 经过自行筛选获得并保存于清华大学实验室, 编号 MN-01; 细菌 DNA 提取试剂盒购自于北京天根生化科技公司; Super-Fidelity DNA Polymerase 购自于南京诺唯赞生物公司; HiPure Gel Pure DNA Mini Kit 购自于北京 Magen 公司; Rapid T4 DNA ligase 购自于上海碧云天生物公司; *E.coli* DH5 α 感受态细胞、BL21 (ED3) 感受态细胞、Pet-28a 质粒购自于北京全式金公司; PCR 仪购自于美国 GE 公司; NanoDrop 购自于美国 Thermo fisher 公司; HPLC 系统购自于北京温分有限公司。

表 1 PCR 引物

Table 1 PCR primer

primer	sequence (5'-3')	restriction endonuclease sites
MN-HSDF	CCGGAATTCATGGGTGACCCAACCTT	<i>EcoRI</i>
MN-HSDR	CCGCTCGAGGCTCTTCGGTGCTGCG	<i>XhoI</i>

PCR 反应结束, 通过凝胶电泳分离 DNA, HiPure Gel Pure DNA Mini Kit 回收目的基因。

1.2.3 构建重组质粒 pet28a-hsd 将 PCR 得到的 *3 β -hsd* 基因和表达质粒 pet28a 同时进行双酶切反应, 运用 Magen HiPure Gel Pure DNA Mini Kit 中的实验步骤 2, 从双酶切反应液中纯化 DNA。使用 Rapid T4 DNA ligase 进行连接反应, 构建得到重组质粒 pet28a-hsd。

1.2.4 表达菌株的构建 将重组质粒转化进入 BL21 (DE3) 感受态细胞, 卡那霉素平板筛选阳性重组子, 送北京睿博兴科公司测序, 验证基因是否发生突变。挑选测序正确的表达菌株, 进行目的蛋白 3 β -HSD 的诱导表达。

1.2.5 3 β -HSD 的诱导表达 设置不同的 IPTG 浓度 (为 0.1 mM, 0.5 mM, 1 mM), 并组合不同的温度和诱导时间进行反应 (培养条件分别为 16 $^{\circ}$ C, 10 h, 150 rpm; 25 $^{\circ}$ C, 6 h, 200 rpm; 37 $^{\circ}$ C, 4 h, 200 rpm), 最后形成 9 种组合方式, 分别标记为 16-0.1, 16-0.5, 16-1; 25-0.1, 25-0.5, 25-1; 37-0.1, 37-0.5, 37-1。经过 9 种诱导方式, 取得每种诱导结果的全菌、上清和沉淀, 跑 SDS-PAGE 胶, 观察目的蛋白是否在上清中大量表达。在最适诱导条件下诱导菌体, 4 $^{\circ}$ C, 8000 $\times$ g 条件下离心 20 min, 弃上清, 收集菌体。使用 AKTA 系统纯化目的蛋白。

1.2.6 3 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶性质研究 用诱导表达纯化后的蛋白做酶促反应实验。3 β -HSD 可催化去氢表雄酮生成雄甾二酮^[3, 14, 22, 23], 因此选择去氢表雄酮作为反应底物, 反应体系: 50 mM NAD⁺ 50 μ L; 50 mM DHEA 50 μ L; 纯化蛋白 20 μ L; PBS 缓冲液 880 μ L。探究在不同温度、不同 pH、不同底物助溶剂、不同金属离子条件下, 酶活性的变化。反应结束使用 HPLC 检测产物, 并计算反应效率, 以最大反应效率为 100 %, 绘制不同反应条件下的效率图。

1.2.7 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 19.0 统计分析软件进行数据分析, 样本采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x}\pm s$), 使用 t 检验方法分析统计学

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MN-01 菌株的培养及其基因组 DNA 的提取 取保藏于 20 % 甘油的菌种 100 μ L, 接种于含有 30 mL 种子培养基^[18] (酵母浸粉 1.0 %, 磷酸氢二钾 0.5 %, 甘油 1.0 %, 葡萄糖 0.5 %, 硝酸钠 0.5 %, 七水硫酸镁 0.025 %) 的 100 mL 锥形瓶中, 37 $^{\circ}$ C 震荡培养 42~48 h, 培养箱转速 200-220 rpm, 作为种子液。使用细菌 DNA 提取试剂盒提取基因组 DNA。

1.2.2 3 β -hsd 基因的克隆 通过 GeneBank 查询新金分枝杆菌 3 β -hsd 基因序列^[19, 21], 可知目的基因全长为 1101 bp, 以该序列为模板通过 premier 5 软件设计引物, 并引入 *EcoRI* 和 *XhoI* 酶切位点 (如表 1), 并去除终止密码子。以基因组 DNA 为模板, 通过 PCR 方法, 扩增 3 β -hsd 基因。

差异, $P < 0.05$ 说明组间差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3 β -hsd 基因的克隆

通过 PCR 方法克隆得到目的基因 3 β -hsd 如图 1, 大于 1000 bp 处有明亮条带, 符合目的基因理论大小 1098 bp。

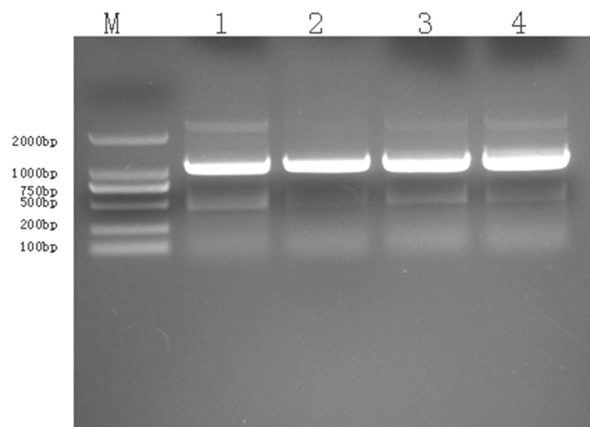
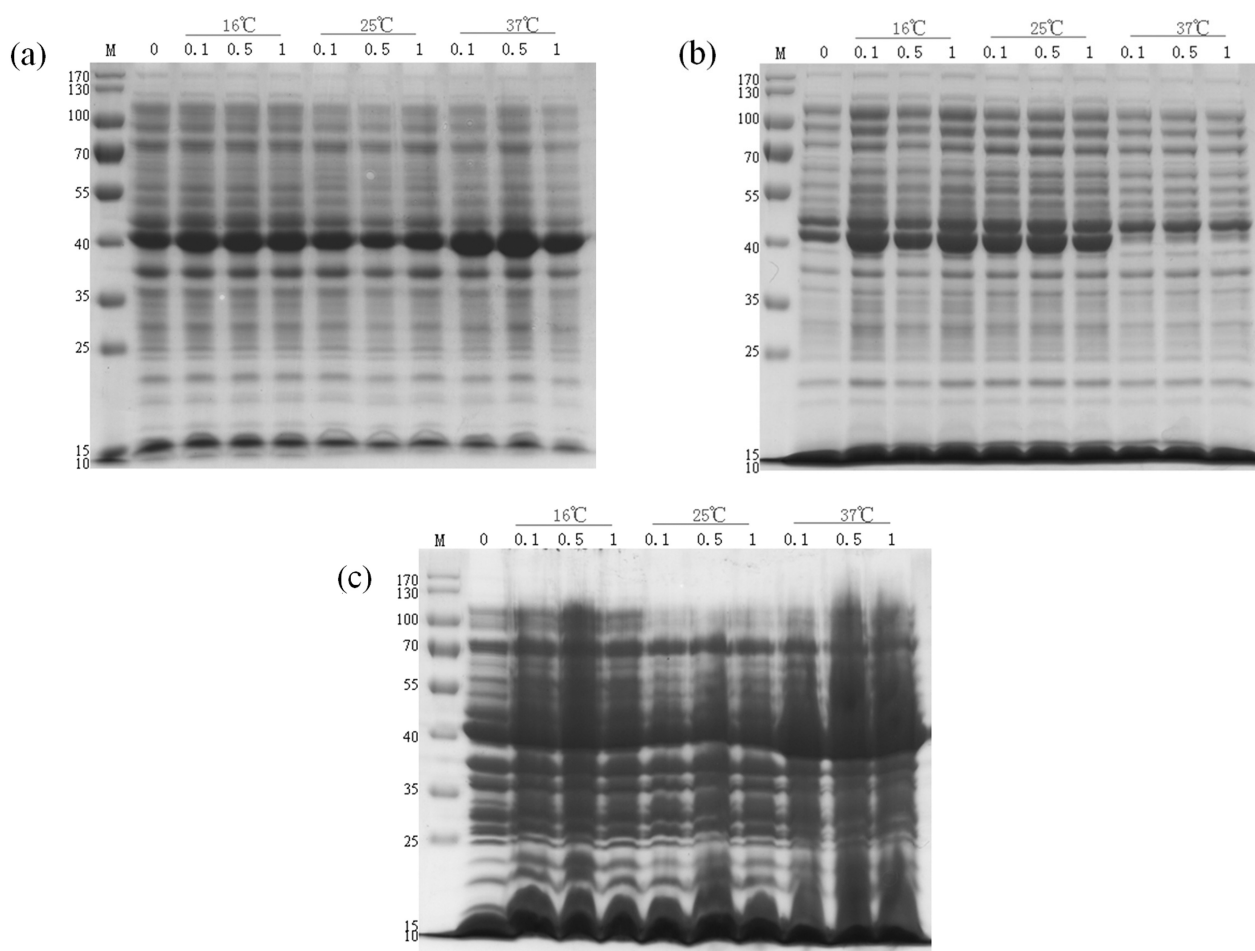


图 1 PCR 克隆得到 3 β -hsd 基因片段

Fig.1 Clone the 3 β -hsd gene fragment by PCR method

2.2 3 β -HSD 的诱导表达

不同的培养温度、反应时间以及相应的震荡培养条件, 探索诱导异源蛋白表达的最佳反应条件, 超声破碎细胞, 分别得到全菌、上清、沉淀的蛋白混合液, 通过 SDS-PAGE 胶图, 可以直观分析目的蛋白最佳诱导条件, 已知目的蛋白的预测分子大小为 40.1 kD, 诱导结果如图 2。目的蛋白最佳诱导结果的关键因素是温度, 最佳诱导温度为 16 $^{\circ}$ C, 37 $^{\circ}$ C 时蛋白基本都存在于沉淀中, 即形成了蛋白包涵体, 而 IPTG 浓度对蛋白表达的影响并不明显。

图 2 3β -HSD 的诱导表达Fig.2 3β -HSD's Induced expression

Note: M represent protein marker, unit: kDa. (a) Bacterial protein profile after bacterial lysis; (b) protein profile of the supernatant solution after cleavage of bacteria; (c) protein profile of the precipitate after cleavage of bacteria.

2.3 重组 3β -HSD 的酶学特性研究

通过研究不同温度、pH、助溶剂、金属离子对 3β -HSD 活性的影响,发现在 30 °C 达到较高的酶活性;在 pH 7.5~9.0 之间,酶活力较强,低于 7.0 时,酶活性明显下降;有机助溶剂 DMSO 对酶反应有抑制作用; Fe^{3+} 和 Cu^{2+} 对酶反应有抑制作用。

3 讨论

Mycobacterium neoaurum 中甾体代谢的起始步骤:甾醇由 3- 羟基 -5- 烯氧化为 3- 酮基 -4- 烯,催化该步反应的酶包括胆固醇氧化酶(ChO)和 3β - 羟基类固醇脱氢酶(3β -HSD),姚杭等人对分枝杆菌中,甾醇代谢的分子机制进行了详细阐述,并且构建了多种可产生甾体药物的突变菌株,尤其对于 ChO 的功能探索非常全面。Doukyu N.等人^[24, 25]解析了 ChO 的晶体结

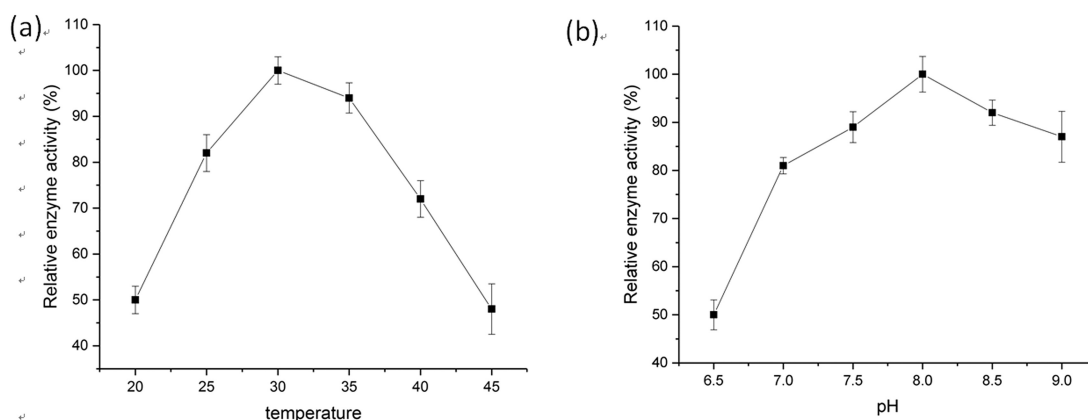


图 3 温度和 pH 对酶活性的影响

Fig.3 Effects of temperature and pH on enzyme activity

Note: The X axis represents the reaction conditions and the Y axis represents the relative enzyme activity.

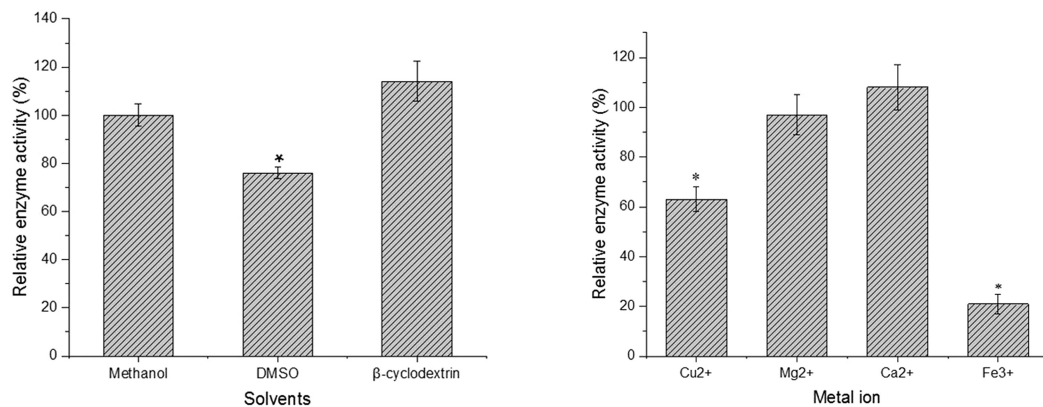


图4 助溶剂和金属离子对酶活性的影响

Fig.4 Effects of Solvent and Metal Ions on Enzyme Activity

Note: The X axis represents the reaction conditions and the Y axis represents the relative enzyme activity.

Data are expressed as S, n=3. *P<0.05 vs control group.

构,详细阐明了其结构特征,酶活位点。但是目前,对 3β-HSD 的研究仍然不够充分,因此本课题通过 3β- 羟基类固醇脱氢酶基因的克隆和表达,进一步研究 3β-HSD 的特性。

Kisiela M. 等人发现 3β-HSD 存在 NAD⁺ 结合位点,是 SDR 家族的成员,拥有 SDR 家族保守序列 Gly-X-Gly- (X) 2-Gly- (X)10-Gly^[26]。Mycobacterium neoaurum 中 3β-HSD 由 366 个氨基酸组成。Yang Xinxin 等人详细介绍了 3β-HSD 蛋白酶的催化机制,主要催化 C3 位羟基脱氢氧化反应,并连续催化产物发生异构化作用^[27],连续的氧化 / 异构化反应是甾醇类物质代谢的关键步骤。

目前对 3β-HSD 的异源表达研究较少,而本实验成功构建了 3β-HSD 的异源表达系统,得到表达菌株 BL21 (DE3) -pet28a-hsd,并优化了诱导表达条件,上清中诱导表达得到大量目的蛋白,使用 AKTA 系统得到纯化蛋白酶,并探究其酶学性质。发现其在 30℃ 左右活性较强,pH 7.5~9.0 范围内,保持较强酶活,并且有机助溶剂 DMSO 对酶反应有抑制作用,Fe³⁺ 和 Cu²⁺ 对酶反应有抑制作用。酶性质的研究对后续利用 3β-HSD 产生高效益甾药中间体有重要意义,并对进一步研究分枝杆菌生物转化产生甾体化合物提供基础,对进一步探究甾醇代谢过程,提供很好地参考价值。后续实验中,可尝试探究 3β-HSD 对于不同底物的作用,以期得到经济价值更高的甾体药物中间体。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Thomas S T, Sampson N S. Mycobacterium tuberculosis utilizes a unique heterotetrameric structure for dehydrogenation of the cholesterol side chain[J]. Biochemistry, 2013, 52: 2895-2904
- [2] Porcu P, Barron A M, Frye C A, et al. Neurosteroidogenesis Today: Novel Targets for Neuroactive Steroid Synthesis and Action and Their Relevance for Translational Research [J]. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2016, 28(2): 45-52
- [3] Lu Y, Teng H L, Yang G Z, et al. Three New Steroidal Glycosides from the Roots of Cynanchum auriculatum [J]. Molecules, 2011, 16: 1901-1909
- [4] Bradford P G, Awad A B. Phytosterols as anticancer compounds[J].

Molecular Nutrition & Food Research, 2007, 51(2): 161-170

- [5] Siebert N, Eger C, Seidel D, et al. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ch14.18/CHO in relapsed/refractory high-risk neuroblastoma patients treated by long-term infusion in combination with IL-2[J]. mAbs, 2016, 8(3): 604-616
- [6] Fiorucci S, Antonelli E, Morelli A. Mechanism of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug-gastropathy[J]. Digest Live Dis, 2001, 33: 35-43
- [7] Pollegioni L, Wels G, Pilone M S, et al. Kinetic mechanisms of cholesterol oxidase from Streptomyces hygroscopicus and Brevibacterium sterolicum[J]. Eur J Biochem, 1999, 264: 140-151
- [8] Yao K, Wang F, Zhang H, et al. Identification and engineering of cholesterol oxidases involved in the initial step of sterols catabolism in Mycobacterium neoaurum [J]. Metabolic Engineering, 2013, 15: 75-87
- [9] Bragin E Y, Shtratnikova V Y, Dovbnya D V, et al. Comparative analysis of genes encoding key steroid core oxidation enzymes in fast-growing Mycobacterium spp. strains [J]. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2013, 138: 41-53
- [10] Shtratnikova V Y, Bragin E Y, Dovbnya D V, et al. Complete Genome Sequence of Sterol-Transforming Mycobacterium neoaurum Strain VKM Ac-1815D[J]. Genome Announcements, 2014, 2(1): 1-2
- [11] Chu B, Liao Y, Qi W, et al. Cholesterol Transport through Lysosome-Peroxisome Membrane Contacts [J]. Cell, 2015, 161 (2): 291-306
- [12] Av-Gay Y, Sobouti R. Cholesterol is accumulated by mycobacteria but its degradation is limited to non-pathogenic fast-growing mycobacteria[J]. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2000, 46: 826-831
- [13] Uhl a I, Galán B, Morales V, et al. Initial step in the catabolism of cholesterol by Mycobacterium smegmatis mc2155[J]. Environmental Microbiology, 2011, 13(4): 943-959
- [14] Wang Q, Bottalico L, Mesaros C, et al. Analysis of estrogens and androgens in postmenopausal serum and plasma by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry[J]. Steroids, 2015, 99: 76-83
- [15] Faletrov Y, Brzostek A, Plocinska R, et al. Uptake and metabolism of fluorescent steroids by mycobacterial cells[J]. Steroid, 2017

(下转第 225 页)

- quercetin in mice abdominal cavity macrophage oxidative stress [J]. The magazine of Preventive medicine of the people's liberation army, 2007, 25(3): 160-163
- [6] Oliveto JM, Muinov L. Cystic Cervicitis: A Case Report and Literature Review of Cystic Cervical Lesions [J]. J Comput Assist Tomogr, 2016, 40(4): 564-566
- [7] Mattson SK, Polk JP, Nyirjesy P. Chronic Cervicitis: Presenting Features and Response to Therapy [J]. J Low Genit Tract Dis, 2016, 20(3): e30-33
- [8] Yarbrough ML, Burnham CA. The ABCs of STIs: An Update on Sexually Transmitted Infections[J]. Clin Chem, 2016, 62(6): 811-823
- [9] Munoz JL, Goje OJ. Mycoplasma genitalium: An Emerging Sexually Transmitted Infection[J]. Scientifica (Cairo), 2016, 2016: 7537318
- [10] Kamladze PO, Mamamgavrishvili ID, Kintraia NP. Principles of the immune modulation therapy against papilloma virus infections [J]. Georgian Med News, 2006, 139: 10-13
- [11] Seña AC, Bachmann LH, Hobbs MM. Persistent and recurrent Trichomonas vaginalis infections: epidemiology, treatment and management considerations[J]. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther, 2014, 12(6): 673-685
- [12] Lin C, Huang F, Zhang YJ, et al. Roles of MiR-101 and its target gene Cox-2 in early diagnosis of cervical cancer in Uyghur women[J]. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2014, 15(1): 45-48
- [13] Lin J, Zhang P, Pang L, et al. Expression and clinical significance of Dyrk1b in the specimens and cells of cervical lesions[J]. Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi, 2016, 51(1): 40-45
- [14] Shen XH, Liu SH. Human papillomavirus genotypes associated with mucopurulent cervicitis and cervical cancer in Hangzhou, China [J]. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2013, 14(6): 3603-3606
- [15] Mirzaie-Kashani E, Bouzari M, Talebi A, et al. Detection of human papillomavirus in chronic cervicitis, cervical adenocarcinoma, intraepithelial neoplasia and squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Jundishapur J Microbiol, 2014, 7(5): e9930
- [16] Jing Z, Wang Z, Li X, et al. Protective Effect of Quercetin on Posttraumatic Cardiac Injury[J]. Sci Rep, 2016, 29(6): 30812
- [17] Dehon PM, Hagensee ME, Sutton KJ, Oddo HE, Nelson N, McGowin CL. Histological Evidence of Chronic Mycoplasma genitalium-Induced Cervicitis in HIV-Infected Women: A Retrospective Cohort Study[J]. J Infect Dis, 2016, 213(11): 1828-1835
- [18] Lee M, McGeer EG, McGeer PL. Quercetin, not caffeine, is a major neuroprotective component in coffee [J]. Neurobiol Aging, 2016, 5(46): 113-123
- [19] Kanazawa LK, Vecchia DD, Wendler EM, Quercetin reduces manic-like behavior and brain oxidative stress induced by paradoxical sleep deprivation in mice[J]. Free Radic Biol Med, 2016, 28(99): 79-86
- [20] 王敏, 刘保林, 国旭丹. 槲皮素及其代谢物抑制氧化应激与炎症[J]. 食品科学, 2013, 34(15): 256-258
- Wang Min, Liu Bao-lin, Guo Xu-dan. Quercetin and its metabolites inhibiting oxidative stress and inflammation [J]. J food science, 2013, 34 (15): 256-258

(上接第 204 页)

- [16] Ź wizador A, Panek A, Milecka-Tronina N. Biohydroxylation of 7-oxo-DHEA, a natural metabolite of DHEA, resulting in formation of new metabolites of potential pharmaceutical interest [J]. Chemical Biology & Drug Design, 2016, 88(6): 844-849
- [17] Jang M, Cai L, Udeani G O, et al. Cancer chemopreventive activity of resveratrol, a natural product derived from grapes [J]. Science, 1997, 275: 218-220
- [18] MacLachlan J, Wotherspoon A T, Ansell R O, et al. Cholesterol oxidase: sources, physical properties and analytical applications[J]. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2000, 72(5): 169-195
- [19] Fernández De Las Heras L, van der Geize R, Drzyzga O, et al. Molecular characterization of three 3-ketosteroid- Δ^1 -dehydrogenase isoenzymes of Rhodococcus ruber strain Chol-4[J]. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2012, 132(3): 271-281
- [20] Liu W H, Sheu M, Meng M. Deletion of the gene encoding the reductase component of 3-ketosteroid 9 α -hydroxylase in Rhodococcus equi USA-18 disrupts sterol catabolism, leading to the accumulation of 3-oxo-23,24-bisnorchole-1,4-diene-22-oic acid and 1,4-androstadiene-3,17-dione [J]. Microbial Cell Factories, 2014, 13: 130-137
- [21] Chen M, Wang F, Lin L, et al. Characterization and application of fusidane antibiotic biosynthesis enzyme 3-ketosteroid-7 Δ^1 -dehydrogenase in steroid transformation [J]. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2012, 96(1): 133-142
- [22] Vilhardt F, Van D B. The phagocyte NADPH oxidase depends on cholesterol-enriched membrane microdomains for assembly [J]. The Embo Journal, 2004, 23: 739-748
- [23] Bokoch M P, Devadoss A, Palencsar M S, et al. Steady-state oxidation of cholesterol catalyzed by cholesterol oxidase in lipid bilayer membranes on platinum electrodes [J]. Analytica Chimica Acta, 2004, 519: 47-55
- [24] Vaikousi H, Lazaridou A, Biliaderis C G, et al. Phase Transitions, Solubility, and Crystallization Kinetics of Phytosterols and Phytosterol Oil Blends [J]. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2007, 55(5): 1790-1798
- [25] Doukyu N. Characteristics and biotechnological applications of microbial cholesterol oxidases [J]. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 2009, 83: 825-837
- [26] Kisiela M, Skarka A, Ebert B, et al. Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases (HSDs) in bacteria A bioinformatic perspective [J]. The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2012, 129: 31-46
- [27] Xinxin Yang, Eugenie Dubnau, Issar Smith, et al. Rv1106c from Mycobacterium tuberculosis is a 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase[J]. Biochemistry, 2007, 46: 9058-9067