



Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências

ISSN: 0001-3765

aabc@abc.org.br

Academia Brasileira de Ciências

Brasil

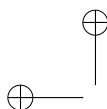
Yu-bao, Cui; Zhou, Ying; Weihong, Shi; Guifang, Ma; Yang, Li; Yungang, Wang
Cloning, expression, and analysis of the group 2 allergen from *Dermatophagoides farinae* from China
Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, vol. 82, núm. 4, 2010, pp. 941-951
Academia Brasileira de Ciências
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=32717686017>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System
Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal
Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative



Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências (2010) 82(4): 941-951
(Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences)
ISSN 0001-3765
www.scielo.br/aabc

Cloning, expression, and analysis of the group 2 allergen from *Dermatophagoides farinae* from China

YU-BAO CUI, YING ZHOU, WEIHONG SHI, GUIFANG MA, LI YANG and YUNGANG WANG

Department of Laboratory Medicine, Yancheng Health Vocational & Technical College, Jiangsu Yancheng 224006, P.R. China

Manuscript received on March 3, 2010; accepted for publication on July 6, 2010

ABSTRACT

To obtain the recombinant group 2 allergen product of *Dermatophagoides farinae* (Der f 2), the Der f 2 gene was synthesized by RT-PCR. The full-length cDNA comprised 441 nucleotides and was 99.3% identical to the reference sequence (GenBank **AB195580**). The cDNA was bound to vector pET28a to construct plasmid pET28a(+)-Der f 2, which was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 and induced by IPTG. SDS-PAGE showed a specific band of about 14kDa in the whole cell lysate. As estimated by chromatography, about 3.86 mg of the recombinant product was obtained, which conjugated with serum IgE from asthmatic children. The protein had a signal peptide of 17 amino acids. The secondary structure comprised an alpha helix (19.86%), an extended strand (30.82%), and a random coil (49.32%). The subcellular localization of this allergen was predicted to be at mitochondria. Furthermore, its function was shown to be associated with an MD-2-related lipid-recognition (ML) domain. The results of this study provide a solid foundation for large-scale production of the allergen for clinical diagnosis and treatment of allergic disorders.

Key words: *Dermatophagoides farinae*, house-dust-mite allergy, mite allergens, Der f 2, allergen engineering, immunotherapy, bioinformatics.

INTRODUCTION

Dust mites have been recognized to be associated with the rising incidence of asthma and other allergic diseases (Milián and Díaz 2004, Nadchatram 2005). At present, mite extract is used in clinical diagnosis and treatment of allergic diseases, especially in developing countries. However, the extract is a complex mixture of allergens, non-allergic or toxic proteins, and some enzymes, which have been reported to be associated with flushing, swelling, induration, necrosis and other local reaction, shock, laryngeal edema, bronchospasm, urticaria, angioedema, generalized erythema, and other systemic side effects (Mauro et al. 2006, Zhang et al. 2009). Over the past 10 years, some groups of mite allergens have been cloned, sequenced, expressed and purified.

The three-dimensional structures of some allergens have been determined, and B and T-cell epitopes were mapped (Jeong et al. 2006, Mothes et al. 2006). The recombinant allergens were produced in bacteria, yeast, insect cell expression systems, and have been demonstrated to have good IgE binding activity similar to their natural counterparts. They have also shown positive effects in skin prick tests and other allergen diagnostic methods (Jeong et al. 2006, Mothes et al. 2006). Recombinant allergens are intended to replace natural allergens and to allow the development of new immunotherapy projects, including the use of hypoallergenic allergens coupled to IgE suppressive adjuvants, and peptide-based therapies (Dinakar and Portnoy 2004, Dinakar and Valenta 2005).



ent allergens in different regions (Linhart and Valenta 2005). In our previous study, we obtained the gene encoding the group 2 allergen from *Dermatophagoides farinae* (Der f 2). An additional region of 87 bp (from 77 to 163 bp) was present in our strain that was absent from the reference sequence (GenBank **AB195580**) (Cui et al. 2007). We attempted to express this gene in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) with no success. We, then, isolated total RNA from *Dermatophagoides farinae* again, and synthesized the cDNA encoding Der f 2 by RT-PCR. We obtained a Der f 2 gene that was identical in length to the reference sequence, and successfully expressed it in *E. coli*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

PATIENT SERA

Five asthmatic children were involved in this study. They were demonstrated to be allergic to dust mites by the skin prick test with *Dermatophagoides farinae* extract provided by the Department of Parasitology, Medical College of Fudan University. Blood (5 ml) was extracted from each child and centrifuged for serum. We mixed five sera samples and treated the mixture as the positive control in western-blotting. On the other hand, umbilical serum samples were taken from five children whose mothers had no atopic history, centrifuged, mixed, and used as negative controls.

PREPARATION OF CDNA AND POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)

According to our previous report (Cui et al. 2007, 2008), house dust mites were cultured and isolated. Total RNA was obtained using RNA isolator (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Dalian, China, Code No. D312) and stored at -80°C . For PCR amplification of the cDNA encoding Der f 2, two primers were designed and synthesized based on the GenBank sequence **AB195580**. The forward primer sequence was (5'GGATCCATGATTTC-AAAATCTTGCGCC3'), and the reverse was (5'CTC-GAGTTAATCACGGATTTTACCATGG3'). These two primers had a *Bam*H I site and a *Xho* I site at their 5' ends (underlined), respectively. Reverse transcription

PCR Thermal Cycler Dice (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. TP 600). The reaction mixture for RT had total RNA (2 μl), 20 μM of the reverse primer (1 μl), 10 mM of dNTP Mixture (1 μl), 20 μM of Random 6-mers (1 μl), and RNase Free H_2O (5 μl), which was set at 65°C for 5 min, followed by ice-bath for 2 min. Then, 5 \times PrimeScript RT Buffer (4 μl), 40 U/ μL of RNase Inhibitor (0.5 μl), PrimeScript RTase (0.5 μl), and RNase Free dH_2O (5 μl) were added in. 20 μl of the final reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C for 10 min, 42°C for 30 min and 95°C for 5 min. The RT product was used as a template for PCR in the same thermal Cycler Dice with PrimeSTAR[®] HS DNA Polymerase (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. DR010A). The total reaction mixture had RT products (2 μl), 5 \times PrimeSTAR PCR Buffer (10 μl), 2.5 mM of dNTP Mixture (4 μl), 20 μM of the forward primer (1 μl), 20 μM of the reverse primer (1 μl), 2.5 U/ μL of PrimeSTAR HS DNA Polymerase (0.5 μl), and dH_2O (31.5 μl). PCR conditions used here included an initial incubation for 3 min at 94°C , followed by 30 cycles of 10 sec at 98°C , 15 sec at 55°C , and 30 sec at 72°C . After a final incubation for 10 min at 72°C , the amplicons were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis (1.0%) and visualized with ImageMaster[®] VDS.

CLONING AND DNA SEQUENCING

The PCR-amplified DNA was recovered from the gel with Agarose Gel DNA Purification Kit Ver. 2.0 (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. DV805). A poly-A tail was added with DNA A-Tailing Kit (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. D404), and the products were bound to pMD19-T simple vector (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. D104). *E. coli* JM109 (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Led, Code No. D9052) was, then, transformed with the recombinant plasmids; positive clones were selected by blue/white screening on Luria-Bertani (LB) plates containing 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ampicillin, and confirmed by restriction enzyme analysis and automatic DNA sequencing.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSION PLASMIDS PET28A (+)-DER F 2



CLONING, SEQUENCE ANALYSIS AND EXPRESSION OF Der f 2

action mixture had pMD19-T-Der f 2 10 μ l, 10 U/ μ l of *Bam*H I (5 μ l), 10 U/ μ l *Xho* I (5 μ l), 10 \times K Buffer (10 μ l), and dH₂O (70 μ l), which was set at water-bath for four hours at 37°C. The digested fragment was subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis and recovered from the gel using Agarose Gel DNA Purification Kit Ver. 2.0 (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Ltd, Code No. DV805). The fragment was, then, subcloned into expression vector pET28a(+) (Novagen, Germany, Kit Lot No. N72770) to create pET28a(+)-Der f 2 using the DNA Ligation Kit (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Ltd, Code No. D6023). *E. coli* Competent Cells JM109 (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Ltd, Code No. D9052) were transformed with pET28a(+)-Der f 2 plasmids; positive clones were selected by blue/white screening and verified by restriction enzyme analysis with *Bam*H I and *Xho* I.

EXPRESSION OF RDER F 2 IN *E. coli* BL21 (DE3)

5 μ l of pET28a (+)-Der f 2 plasmid were purified using the MiniBEST Plasmid Purification Kit Ver. 2.0 (TaKaRa Biotech Co. Ltd, Code No. DV801A) and transformed into 100 μ l of *E. coli* BL21 (DE3, Stratagene, USA). *E. coli* BL21 carrying pET28a (+)-Der f 2 was grown on LB plates containing 50 μ g/ml of kanamycin at 37°C overnight. A single colony was inoculated into 2 ml LB plates at 37°C overnight, 100 μ l of which was taken and added into a glass tube containing 5 ml LB fluid containing kanamycin and, then, cultured at 37°C. 100 mM of isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG, 50 μ l, final 1 mM) was added to induce the *lac* promoter. The *E. coli* cells were harvested by centrifugation, and PBS Buffer (200 μ l/tube) was added in. After centrifugation and resuspension, ultrasonic disruption was used until the obtention of a transparent fluid, 50 μ l of which was taken as the whole cell lysate. The lysate was centrifuged and the supernatant and pellet were regarded as the soluble and insoluble protein samples, respectively. The whole cell lysate (10 μ l), soluble and insoluble protein samples were taken individually, and 2.5 μ l of 5 \times SDS sample buffer were added into each of them. The samples were heated for 10 min at

ISOLATION, PURIFICATION, AND RENATURATION OF RECOMBINANT RDER F 2 PROTEINS

E. coli BL21 carrying pET28a (+)-Der f 2 was grown on LB plates containing 50 μ g/ml of kanamycin at 37°C overnight. A single colony inoculated into 2 ml of LB fluid with shaking at 250 rpm overnight and was treated as the seed fluid for fermentation. 100 μ l of the seed fluid were inoculated into 2000 ml LB fluid containing 50 μ g/ml of kanamycin at 30°C shaking at 250 rpm for fermentation. 100 mM IPTG were added until the final concentration reached 1 mmol/l. The induced cells were collected, suspended in PBS (pH 8.0) and broken by ultrasonic waves in an ice bath until the fluid became transparent. This fluid with broken cells was centrifuged at 7000 rpm at 4°C for 15 min to collect rough inclusion bodies, which were then washed in PBS buffer containing 2 mol/l of urea for the protein product. The purified inclusion bodies were resuspended in PBS buffer (pH 8.0) containing 8 mol/L of urea and 5 mmol/l of DTT, stirred slightly at 4°C overnight and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was filtered by microfiltration membrane with a pore size of 0.22 μ m. This protein product was further purified by nickel-affinity chromatography at a speed of 4.0 ml/min and eluted with 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, and 150 mmol/L of imidazole solution at a speed of 6 ml/min. The elution at each stage was collected and determined for molecular weight and purity by SDS-PAGE. All of the fractions were freeze-dried for protein power. The protein product was re-natured by gradient dialysis with a re-naturation solution containing 2 mol/l to 0.2 mol/l of urea and 0.2 mol/l of EDTA continuously.

WESTERN BLOTTING

For western blotting analysis, proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane (TIANGEN, Biotech Co. Ltd, Beijing, China) and incubated with primary antibody kept in the sera from asthmatic children allergic to house dust mites at 4°C overnight. They were, then, incubated with a secondary antibody (Horse anti-human IgE



NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE, INFERRED AMINO
ACID SEQUENCE, STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTION
ANALYSIS, ALIGNMENT AND PHYLOGENY

Sequences were edited to remove the vector sequence and the extra restriction sites. The open reading fragment (ORF) was obtained using the ORF finder in the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) website. The amino acid sequence of Der f 2 was deduced using Translate Tools, and its physiochemical properties were predicted by ProtParam Tools in ExPaSy web server. The signal peptide of Der f 2 was analyzed by the SignalP 3.0 server. The functional site was searched for in the InterPro database in EBI (European Bioinformatics Institute) website. The subcellular localization for Der f 2 was predicted by CELLO v.2.5, and its secondary structure was analyzed by GOR4.0 software. The published sequences that matched our sequenced cDNA were obtained from GenBank using BLAST. The published sequences of ticks and mites were chosen for alignment using ClustalW2 at the EBI website, and computed for similarity by VECTOR NTI 9.0 software (IBI, New Haven, CT, USA). A phylogenetic tree was constructed with maximum parsimony methods in Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis (MEGA) software version 4.0 software.

RESULTS

CLONING AND SEQUENCING OF cDNA ENCODING DER F 2

Total RNA was isolated from adult mites, and Der f 2 cDNA fragments were amplified by RT-PCR, obtaining a 441 bp product (Fig. 1A). The recovered PCR product was cloned into vector pMD19-T and transformed into *E. coli* competent cells (JM109) and positive clones. The product was confirmed by restriction enzyme digestion and automatic DNA sequencing (Fig. 1B, the vector sequence and the added restriction sites were removed from the sequencing results). The sequencing results showed that our Der f 2 cDNA is 99.3% identical to the previously published sequence (GenBank **AB195580**). There is one mutation at position 328 (G>A) resulting in amino acid mutation from Aspartate to Asparagine.

ORF was found within the Der f 2 cDNA; its length is 441 bp from the start codon ATG to the stop codon TGA (Fig. 1B).

EXPRESSION AND PURIFICATION OF RECOMBINANT PROTEIN DER F 2

The cDNA encoding Der f 2 allergen was excised from recombinant plasmid pMD19-T-Der f 2, sub-cloned into expression vector of pET28a (+) and confirmed by restriction analysis (Fig. 2A). *E. coli* BL21 was transformed with plasmid pET28a (+)-Der f 2, and protein expression was induced with IPTG. We observed a single band of about 14 kDa on SDS-PAGE, which agreed with the predicted molecular weight of 14.076 kDa for the Der f 2 protein (Fig. 2B). *E. coli* BL21 carrying pET28a (+)-Der f 2 was recovered from a 2000 ml of fermentation solution, collected, ultrasonically disrupted, and centrifuged. The precipitate was washed, dissolved and filtered. The supernatant was purified by nickel-affinity chromatography and eluted with imidazole solution, and the pure protein presented in 25, 50, 75, 100, and 125 mmol/l of elution fluid was shown by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 2C). These elution fractions were collected and freeze-dried, and 3.86 mg of protein power was obtained. The recombinant protein can bind the IgE antibody in asthmatic children by western-blotting (Fig. 2D), which demonstrated that the expression product has good allergenicity.

BIOINFORMATICS FOR AMINO ACID COMPOSITION, PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES, SECONDARY STRUCTURE, SUBCELLULAR LOCALIZATION, AND FUNCTIONAL SITE OF THE RECOMBINANT PROTEIN RDER F 2

To identify the physiochemical properties of the recombinant protein, the sequenced result was translated into an amino acid sequence, which should encode a protein comprising 146 amino acids with a 17 amino acid signal peptide analyzed by SignalP 3.0 software. After the removal of the signal peptide sequence, the mature allergen comprised 129 amino acids residues with a relative molecular weight of 14 076, an isoelectric point of 6.46



“main” — 2010/11/4 — 16:49 — page 945 — #5

CLONING, SEQUENCE ANALYSIS AND EXPRESSION OF Der f 2

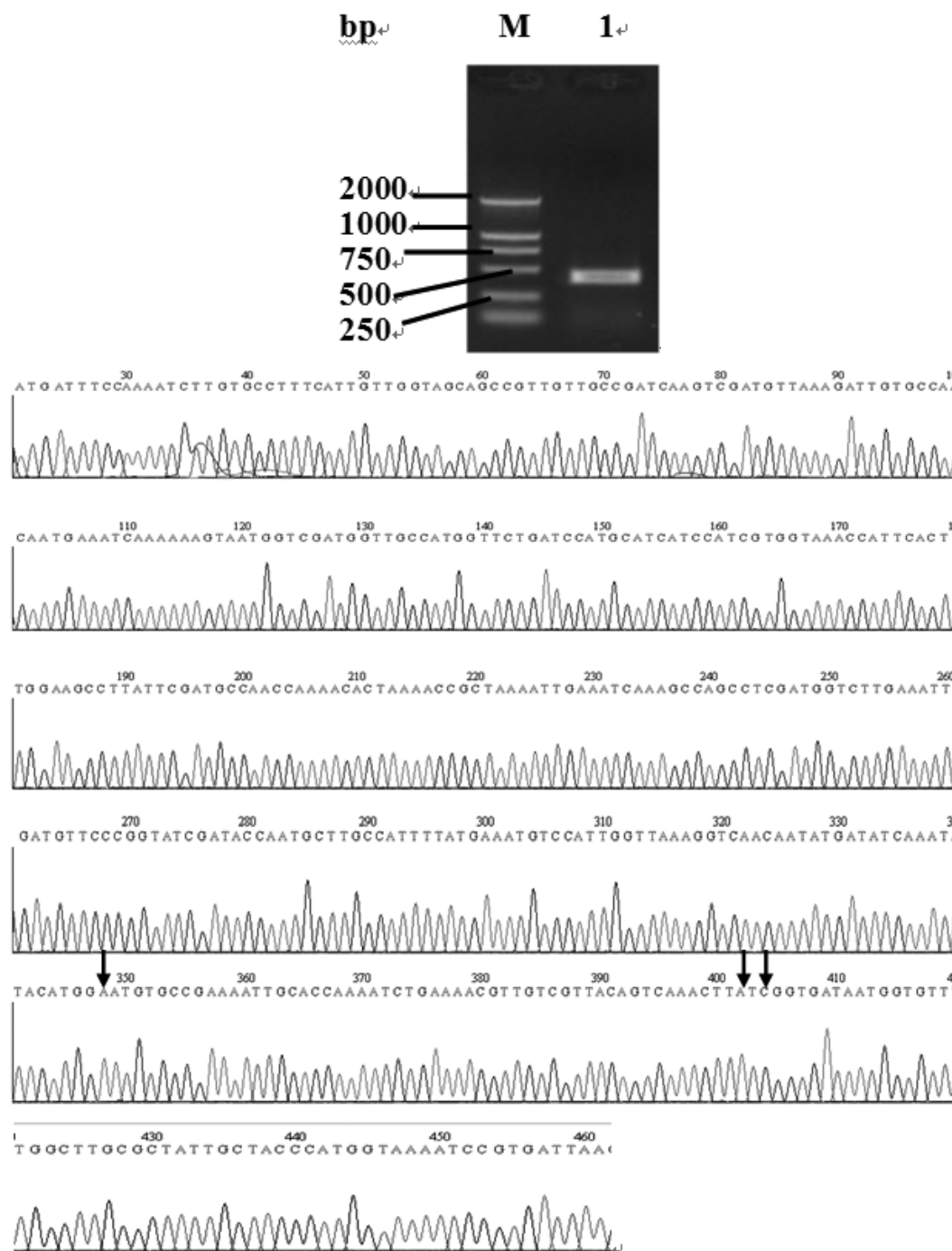


Fig. 1 – Cloning and sequencing of cDNA encoding Der f 2. (A) Amplification of the cDNA encoding for Der f 2 protein by RT-PCR. To

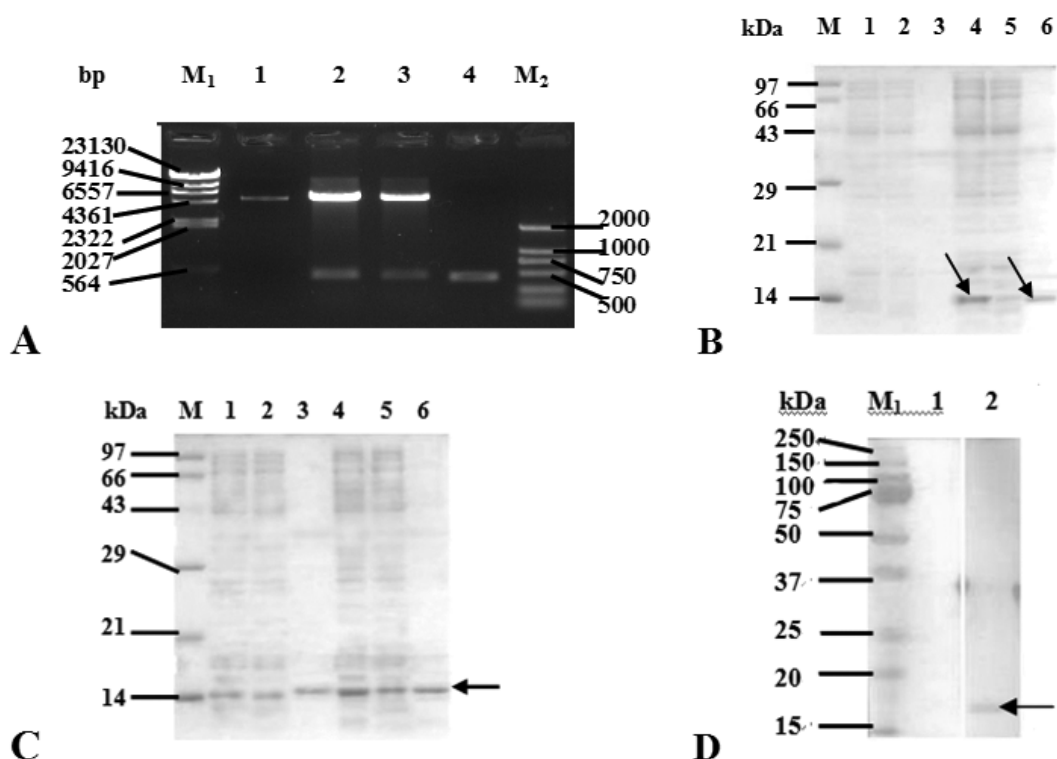


Fig. 2 – Expression and purification of the recombinant protein Der f 2. (A) Confirmation of pET28a (+)-Der f 2 plasmid by restriction enzyme digestion. After subcloning and blue/white screening, the positive pET28a (+)-Der f 2 plasmids were confirmed by restriction enzyme digestion with *Bam*H I and *Xho* I and, then, separated on a 1% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide. Lane *M*₁, λ -Hind III DNA Marker; Lane *M*₂, DNA Marker DL2,000; Lane 1, pET28a(+) Vector; Lane 2, 3, pET28a(+)-Der f 2 plasmids digested with *Bam*H I and *Xho* I; Lane 4, the gene fragment encoding for Der f 2 allergen. (B) SDS-PAGE analysis of expression rDer f 2 in *E. coli* BL21 cells. Lane *M*, TaKaRa Protein Marker (Broad); Lane 1, the whole cell lysate of *E. coli* BL21 cells containing pET28a; Lane 2, the supernatant of cells containing pET28a; Lane 3, the pellet of cells containing pET28a; Lane 4, the whole cell lysate of *E. coli* BL21 cells containing pET28a (+)-Der f 2; Lane 5, the supernatant of cells containing pET28a (+)-Der f 2; Lane 6, the pellet of cells containing pET28a (+)-Der f 2. Arrows indicate the rDer f 2 band. (C) SDS-PAGE analysis of purified rDer f 2 protein from *E. coli* BL21 cells. Lane *M*: TaKaRa Protein Marker (Broad); Lane 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, eluted fraction with 25, 50, 75, 100, 125 and 150 mmol/L imidazole elution buffer, respectively. (D) Western blotting analysis of rDer f 2 in *E. coli* BL21 cells. Lane 1, the reaction result between rDer f 2 and negative serum; Lane 2, the reaction result between rDer f 2 and positive serum; Lane *M*₁, Precision Plus Protein Standards; Lane *M*₂, perfect protein marker.

of 0.105 by ProtParam Tools, which indicated that it should be hydrophilic. With regard to Der f 2 secondary structure, GOR4 predicted that 19.86% (29 aa) of the protein were in alpha helices, 30.82% (45 aa) in extended strands, and 49.32% (72 aa) in random coils (Fig. 3). Using CELLO v.2.5, the subcellular localization of Der f 2 from China was concluded to be mitochondrial

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE HOMOLOGY ANALYSIS, ALIGNMENT, AND PHYLOGENY

The homology between the deduced amino acid sequence of Der f 2 in this paper and other proteins was determined by comparing the sequence with all non-redundant GenBank CDS translations + PDB + Swiss-

10 20 30 40 50 60 70
 | | | | | |
 MISKILCLSLVAAVVADQVDVKDCANNEIKKVMVDGCHGSDPCIHHRGKPFPTLEALFDANQNTKTAKIE
 cccchhhhhhhhhhhhhhhcceeeeeccceeeeeeeeeccccccecccccchhhhhhhccccchhhhh
 IKASLDGLEIDVPGIDTNACHFMKCPLVKGQQYDIKYTWNVPKIAPKSENVVVTVKLIGDNGVLACAIAT
 hhhhccccccccccccccccceeeccccccccceeeeecccccceccccceeeeeeeeeccccceeeeeee
 HGKIRD
 cceec

Fig. 3 – The secondary structure of the Der f 2 pro-protein (GOR 4.0). Based on the deduced amino acid sequence of the Der f 2 all secondary structure was predicted as described in “Materials and Methods”. Alpha helix (Hh): 29 (19.86%); extended strand (Ee): 45 (30.00%) and random coil (Cc): 72 (49.32%).

TABLE I
Protein subcellular localization for Der f 2 by CELLO v.2.5.

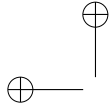
Support Vector Machine	Localization	Reliability
Amino Acid Comp.	Nuclear	0.345
N-peptide Comp.	Mitochondrial	0.514
Partitioned seq. Comp.	Plasma Membrane	0.368
Physicochemical Comp.	Mitochondrial	0.446
Neighboring seq. Comp.	Mitochondrial	0.883
CELLO Prediction:		
	Mitochondrial	2.044
	Nuclear	1.057
	Chloroplast	0.537
	Plasma Membrane	0.452
	Cytoplasmic	0.389
	Extracellular	0.379
	Peroxisomal	0.035
	Lysosomal	0.030
	Endoplasmic Reticulum	0.026
	Cytoskeletal	0.020
	Vacuole	0.017
	Golgi	0.016

ticks and mites, i.e. *Dermatophagoides siboney* (GenBank **ABC96702**), *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (GenBank **CAK22338**), *Suidasia medanensis* (GenBank **AAS75831**), *Aleuroglyphus ovatus* (GenBank **ABU97461**), *Blomia tropicalis* (GenBank **ABG76185**), *Psooptes ovis* (GenBank **Q965E2**), *Lepidoglyphus destructor* (GenBank **P80384**), *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (GenBank **ABU97478**), *Ixodes ricinus* (GenBank **ABL61513**), *Euroglyphus maynei* (GenBank **Q9TZZ2**) and *Acarus siro* (GenBank **ABU97459**) were chosen. After sequences coding for signal peptides were deleted,

Der s 2 and Eur m 2 were 88%, 96% and 83% II), and these four mites were clustered with 100% Bootstrap values (Fig. 5).

DISCUSSION

More than 30 groups of allergens were found in mite extracts, including enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, and structural proteins, which were named according to the site in which they were discovered. Group 2 allergen, *D. pteridines*, is regarded as a major cause of mite allergy (Thomson 1990).



```
Der_s  MISKILCLSLLVAAVVAD—QVDVKDCA—NNEIKKVMVDGCHGS—DPCIHRGKPFPLEA 56
Der_f  MISKILCLSLLVAAVVAD—QVDVKDCA—NNEIKKVMVDGCHGS—DPCIHRGKPFPLEA 56
Der_p  MMYKILCLSLLVAAVVAD—QVDVKDCA—NNEIKKVLVPGCHGS—EPCIHRGKPFQLEA 56
Eur_m  --MYKILCLSLLVAAVVAD—QVDIKDCA—NHEIKKVMVPGCKGS—EPCVIHRGTAFLQLEA 55
Sui_m  --MKFIILAMFVAVAAAAG—EMKFQDCG—HGEVKLLVSDCSG—DYCIIHKGKLSMEA 53
Ale_o  --MLKFAVLALFVAVVAAAG—DFKFSDCG—HGEVTKLDLSDCSG—SHCVIHKGEFKMSA 54
Blo_t  --MFKFICLALLVSYAAAAG—DVKFTDCA—HGEVTSLDLSDCSG—DHCTIHKGKSFTLKT 54
Lep_d  --MMKFIALFALVAVASAG—KMTFKDCG—HGEVTELDITGCSG—DTCVHRGKMTLEA 54
Pso_o  MMKTLVVLAIILAVVSAG—KVKFQDCG—KGEVESLEVEGCSG—DYCVIHKGKLDLAI 55
Tyr_p  MYAKLIVALSFAVAVAFAG—NVKFEDCG—HHEVVKLMSQCADGVATCVLHKGPLALDA 57
Aca_s  --MKFVILAAALIAVAAA—ELKFKDCG—HHEVTKVVVNDG—AYCVLHKSKPVNFAA 52
Ixo_r  --MFRYLVLLIVGAVSCQRRKAVYKPCGSGKLSWEVEPCDS—DPCVFKGIDVAVHV 57
      . . . . * . : : . : * . * : : . .

Der_s  LFDANQNTKTAKIEIKANIDGLEVDVPGIDTNACH—FIKCPVLKGGQYDAKYTWNVPKIA 115
Der_f  LFDANQNTKTAKIEIKASLDGLEVDVPGIDTNACH—FMKCPVLKGGQYDIKYTWNVPKIA 115
Der_p  LFEANQNTKNAKIEIKASLDGLEVDVPGIDPNACH—YVKCPVLKGGQYDIKYTWNVPKIA 115
Eur_m  VFDANQNSNAKIEIKATIDGVEIDVPGIDNNLCH—FMKCPVLKGGQYDIKYTWNVPRIA 114
Sui_m  DFVANQDSPTAVIKISAKVNGVELQVPGIETNGCH—HMKCPVLKGGSYQFYDLVIPQIL 112
Ale_o  DFVANQSSSEKVEIKIIAKVNGLEIPVPGVESNGCN—HMKCPVTKGQKYTFNYGISIPKIL 113
Blo_t  FFIANQDSEKLEIKISATMNGIEVPVPGVDKDGCK—HTCPLKGGQYELDYSLIIPITIL 113
Lep_d  KFAANQDTAKVTIKVLAKVAGTIIQVPGLETGCK—FIKCPVKGGEALDIYSGTIPAIT 113
Pso_o  SVTSNQDSANLKLDIVADINGVQIEVPGVDHGDCH—YVKCPVKGQHFVQKYTYSIPAIL 114
Tyr_p  EMISNQDTAKISVHLSAKVEGLEIPVPGVDRDGCK—YVKCPVKGGEHLHLYALTVPKLL 116
Aca_s  TFVANQDSAKLHLEVLGSLNGLTIPVPGVPSDGCK—VVKCPVLKGGTYTAKYSMNIPSTI 111
Ixo_r  TMVADQDSDTATLDARVKVFGQMPVPGIETDLCKGIVCEPVIKGRKYSVIAIFPVPVSLM 117
      . : : * : : : * : : : * : : * : : * : :

Der_s  PKSENVVTVKLIGDNGVLACAIATHAKIRD 146
Der_f  PKSENVVTVKLIGDNGVLACAIATHGKIRD 146
Der_p  PKSENVVTVKVLGDNGVLACAIATHAKIRD 146
Eur_m  PKSENVVTVKLLGDNGVLACAIATHAKIRD 145
Sui_m  P—NVKADVTASLTGAHGLLAGCT—VHGEWQN 141
Ale_o  P—NIKALVTAKLIGDHGVLACLI—VDGEIKN 142
Blo_t  P—NLKTVTTASLVGDHG VVAOGK—VNTVVVD 142
Lep_d  P—KVKADVTAE LIGDHGVMAOGT—VHCQVE— 141
Pso_o  P—TTKAKITAKIIGDKGLGGCTV—INGEQD 143
Tyr_p  PNLHNWEIGAKISGDHGLLACLR—LHGDLSN 146
Aca_s  P—VTKSVTVKLTDHG VVAOGS—VDGEIAA 140
Ixo_r  S—LKTEVTFKVIKGLSVCGQ—SDIVIE— 144
      . : : * : : : * : : : * : : * : :
```

Fig. 4 – Alignment between Der f 2 allergen and its homologous protein fractions from some other species of allergenic mites and ticks by ClustalW2 (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/clustalw2/>). Notes: “*” means that the residues or nucleotides in that column are identical in all sequences in the alignment, “:” indicates conserved substitutions, “.” indicates semi-conserved substitutions. The group 2 allergens of *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Dermatophagoides siboney*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Suidasia medanensis*, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus*, *Blomia tropicalis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Lepidoglyphus destructor*, *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*, *Ixodes ricinus*, *Euroglyphus maynei* and *Acarus siro* are abbreviated as Der_f, Der_s, Der_p, Sui_m, Ale_o, Blo_t, Pso_o, Lep_d, Tyr_p, Ixo_r, Eur_m and Aca_s.

pET28a (+)-Der f 2 was transformed into *E. coli* BL21, the obvious bands of about 14 kDa were observed in the whole cell lysate and the pellet of cells on SDS-PAGE, which agreed with the predicted result and suggest that the prokaryotic expression system for Der f 2 was successfully developed, as well as the product presented in the inclusion bodies. The expression vector

with a chelating agent after other proteins were removed with the appropriate buffers. The single specific reaction band of about 14 kDa was present in the 25, 50, 75, 100, and 125 mmol/l of imidazole elution fractions on SDS-PAGE. Furthermore, the purified recombinant allergen could bind to IgE in sera from asthmatic children, which showed that the recombinant protein had good



CLONING, SEQUENCE ANALYSIS AND EXPRESSION OF Der f 2

TABLE II
Analyses of similarity between the allergen Der f 2 and its homologous protein fractions from some other species of allergenic mites and ticks by VCETOR NTI 9.0 software.

	Aca_s	Ale_o	Sui_m	Blo_t	Lep_d	Der_f	Der_s	Der_p	Eur_m	Ixo_r	Pso_o	Tyr_p
Aca_s		56	56	52	52	43	42	43	43	33	47	4
Ale_o	19		66	62	56	44	42	42	44	34	49	4
Sui_m	20	14		58	60	46	45	44	45	30	50	4
Blo_t	16	14	15		54	42	42	42	43	30	48	4
Lep_d	20	17	16	15		42	42	38	40	33	47	4
Der_f	18	18	17	21	17		96	88	83	27	38	3
Der_s	20	20	18	19	17	3		89	82	27	38	3
Der_p	17	21	18	22	20	7	7		85	26	39	3
Eur_m	17	18	16	20	18	9	9	9		28	38	3
Ixo_r	20	20	22	24	20	22	22	23	24		34	2
Pso_o	20	22	19	17	22	26	26	25	24	23		4
Tyr_p	24	19	24	21	22	22	22	20	22	20	18	

Note: The similarity is above the diagonal line, and the divergence is below. The group 2 allergens of *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Dermatophagoides siboney*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Suidasia medianensis*, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus*, *Blomia tropicalis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Lepidoglyphus destructor*, *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*, *Ixodes ricinus*, *Euroglyphus maynei*, and *Acarus siro* are abbreviated as Der_s, Der_p, Sui_m, Ale_o, Blo_t, Pso_o, Lep_d, Tyr_p, Ixo_r, Eur_m, and Aca_s.

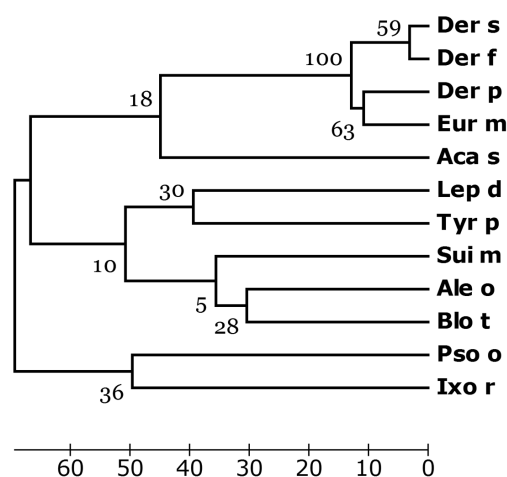


Fig. 5 – Tree of the amino acid sequence homology constructed for Der f 2 allergen and other homologous allergens from some species of mites and ticks with maximum parsimony methods in Mega 4.0. The group 2 allergens of *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Dermatophagoides siboney*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Suidasia medianensis*, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus*, *Blomia tropicalis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Lepidoglyphus destructor*, *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*, *Ixodes ricinus*, *Euroglyphus maynei* and *Acarus siro* are abbreviated as Der_s, Der_p, Sui_m, Ale_o, Blo_t, Pso_o, Lep_d, Tyr_p, Ixo_r, Eur_m and Aca_s.

into an amino acid sequence, and the signal peptide sequence was deduced at position 1 to 17. After the re-

subcellular location for this protein was predicted to be mitochondrial according to its N-peptide, p



domain, which is associated with lipid recognition, particularly with the recognition of pathogen-related products. The ML domain has an immunoglobulin-like beta-sandwich fold similar to that of E-set Ig domains.

Many studies have been published concerning house dust mites, which belong to the family Pyroglyphidae, especially *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, and *Euroglyphus maynei*. Other mite species, referred to as “storage mites” because of their consumption of stored food, are also considered allergenic, although their study is more limited (Fernández-Caldas et al. 2007). We used the deduced amino acid sequence of Der f 2 from China to search the protein databases at NCBI using BLASTp. Similar amino acid sequences of other mite species were identified, including *D. siboney*, *D. pteronyssinus* and *Euroglyphus maynei* listed in Pyroglyphidae; *Lepidoglyphus destructor* and *Blomia tropicalis* in Glycyphagidae; *Suidasia medanensis*, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus*, *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* and *Acarus siro* in Acaridae. Besides *Dermatophagoides* spp. other mite-species, especially *Blomia tropicalis* due to its abundance in tropical and subtropical regions, were previously considered to be important from economic and sanitary perspectives, but are now being recognized as important contributors to the allergen content in house dust. They can cause occupational respiratory allergies in farmers and other occupationally exposed individuals (Nadchatram 2005). Many of these allergens have shown sequence homology and biological functional similarity to those described in *Dermatophagoides* spp. The amino acid sequence similarity between the group 2 allergen of *D. farinae* and that of *D. pteronyssinus*, *D. siboney* and *E. maynei* were calculated at 88%, 96%, and 83%, respectively, in this paper. In the phylogenetic tree constructed by Mega 4.0, *D. farinae*, *D. pteronyssinus*, *D. siboney* and *E. maynei* were clustered with 100% of bootstrap values, which agreed with the present taxonomy. *D. farinae* and *D. siboney* were clustered with 59% of bootstrap values, and *D. pteronyssinus* and *Euroglyphus maynei* with 63%. Generally, if the bootstrap value is below 70%, the relationship in the phylogenetic tree will be

but only 80% with Der f 1. *D. pteronyssinus* was evolutionarily closer to *E. maynei* than to *D. farinae*, even though *D. pteronyssinus* and *D. farinae* belong to the same genus (*Dermatophagoides*) in the phylogenetic tree constructed for the group 1 allergens from different mite-species. Therefore, the relationship among the common mite-species should be investigated using much more molecular data.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by National Sciences Foundation of China (NSFC 30060166), and Health Department of Jiangsu Province in China (Grant Number: Z200914 and J200907).

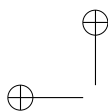
RESUMO

Com a finalidade de obter o produto recombinante do alérgeno grupo 2 do *Dermatophagoides farinae* (Der f2), o gene *Der f 2* foi sintetizado por RT-PCR. O cDNA continha 441 nucleotídeos e era idêntico em 99,3% à sequência de referência (GenBank AB195580). O cDNA foi ligado ao vetor pET28a para construir o plasmídeo pET28a(+)-Der f2, o qual foi introduzido por transformação em *E. coli* BL21 e induzido por IPTG. Em SDS-PAGE foi vista uma banda específica de 14 kDa no lisado celular. Conforme estimado por cromatografia, cerca de 3,86 mg do produto recombinante foi obtido, que reagia com IgE sérica de crianças asmáticas. A proteína continha um peptídeo sinal de 17 amino ácidos. Sua estrutura secundária consistia de uma alfa hélice (19,86%), uma fita estendida (30,82%), e uma sequência randômica (49,32%). A localização subcelular desse alérgeno foi predita ocorrer nas mitocôndrias. Sua função foi associada com o domínio de reconhecimento lipídico (ML) relacionado a MD-2. Os resultados desse estudo permitem a produção em larga escala do alérgeno para o diagnóstico clínico e tratamento das doenças alérgicas.

Palavras-chave: *Dermatophagoides farinae*, alergia a ácaro de poeira doméstica, alérgenos acarianos, Der f 2, alérgeno recombinante, imunoterapia, bioinformática.

REFERENCES

Chen XD, Brown H, Zouan B, Brown M, Chen SM. 2007.



CLONING, SEQUENCE ANALYSIS AND EXPRESSION OF Der f 2

- CUI YB, ZHOU P, PENG JL, PENG M, ZHOU Y AND LIN YZ. 2008. Cloning, sequence analysis, and expression of cDNA coding for the major house dust mite allergen, Der f 1, in *Escherichia coli*. *Braz J Med Biol Res* 41: 380–388.
- DINAKAR C AND PORTNOY JM. 2004. Allergen Immunotherapy in the prevention asthma. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol* 4: 131–136.
- FERNÁNDEZ-CALDAS E, IRAOLA V AND CARNÉS J. 2007. Molecular and biochemical properties of storage mites (except *Blomia* species). *Protein Peptide Lett* 14: 954–959.
- JEONG KY, HONGB CS AND YONG TS. 2006. Recombinant allergens for diagnosis and immunotherapy of allergic disorders, with emphasis on cockroach allergy. *Curr Protein Pept Sci* 7: 57–71.
- LINHART B AND VALENTA R. 2005. Molecular design of allergy vaccines. *Curr Opin Immunol* 17: 646–655.
- MAURO M, RUSSELLO M, ALESINA R, SILLANO V, ALESSANDRINI A, DAMA A, PASSALACQUA G AND SENNA G. 2006. Safety and pharmacoeconomics of a cluster administration of mite immunotherapy compared to the traditional one. *Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol* 38: 31–34.
- MILIÁN E AND DÍAZ AM. 2004. Allergy to house dust mites and asthma. *P R Health Sci J* 23: 47–57.
- MOTHES N, VALENTA R AND SPITZAUER S. 2006. Allergen testing: the role of recombinant allergens. *Clin Exp Allergy* 36: 125–132.
- NADCHATRAM M. 2005. House dust mites, our common associates. *Trop Biomed* 22: 23–37.
- THOMAS WR, SMITH WA, HALES BJ, MILLS R, O'BRIEN RM. 2002. Characterization and immunological biology of house dust mite allergens. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 129: 1–18.
- THOMAS WR, SMITH WA AND HALES BJ. 2004. Allergen specificities of the house dust mite. *Char Med J* 27: 563–569.
- ZHANG L, WANG C, HAN D, WANG X, ZHAO LIU J. 2009. Comparative study of cluster and traditional immunotherapy schedules with *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* in the treatment of persistent allergic rhinitis. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 148: 161–169.