



## EXPRESSION OF THE RECOMBINANT TSA-1 ANTIGEN OF *TRYPANOSOME CRUZI* IN *ESCHERICHIA COLI*

Ariana Robles-Zárate<sup>1</sup>; Claudia Flores-Pucheta<sup>1</sup>; Bin Zhan<sup>2</sup>; Maria Elena Bottazzi<sup>2</sup>; Peter J. Hotez<sup>2</sup>; Jaime Ortega-López<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Departamento Biotecnología y Bioingeniería, CINVESTAV-IPN. México D.F., CP. 07360. <sup>2</sup>Sabin Vaccine Institute, Texas Children Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine, Houston TX. 77030. USA. E. mail: [arirobles@gmail.com](mailto:arirobles@gmail.com)

**Key words:** TSA-1, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, therapeutic vaccine

**Introduction.** Chagas disease caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi* affects approximately 10 million people; most of them live in poverty. The two drugs available for the treatment of this infection lack of efficacy and are expensive (1). Recent immunizations with DNA vaccines in animal experimental models demonstrated that TSA-1 is a potential antigen to develop a therapeutic vaccine using the properly folded recombinant protein (1, 2). *E. coli* is still the first choice for heterologous expression of proteins, and several *E. coli* strains are available to express recombinant proteins in a soluble and correctly folded conformation (3).

The aim of this work was to express the rTSA-1 antigen of *T. cruzi* in *E. coli*, as a soluble recombinant protein.

**Methods.** *E. coli* chemically competent cells of strains: BL21(DE3), C41, C43, pLemo21, Rosetta, and Rosetta 2 were transformed with the construct pET41A-TSA1. The bacteria were cultured in LB medium in the presence of the appropriate antibiotic at 37°C to a density of OD<sub>600</sub>=0.6. Then, 1 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalacto-pyranoside (IPTG) was added to induce the expression of rTSA-1 at 30 °C for 16 h. In the case of pLemo21, the expression of rTSA-1 was evaluated with different concentrations of L-rhamnose (4). The presence of rTSA-1 in total protein, soluble and insoluble fractions, was determined by SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis using Anti-His commercial antibody (Invitrogen).

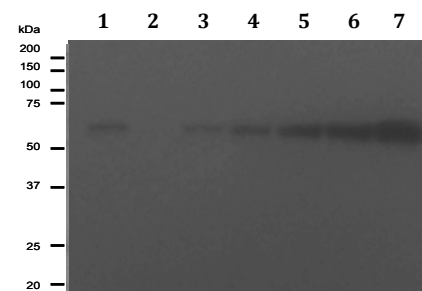
**Results.** Recombinant TSA-1 was expressed as inclusion bodies in all *E. coli* strains with the expected molecular weight. Interestingly, the rTSA-1 was detected in the soluble fraction in four out of six strain tested but with very low yield (Table 1). Then, the soluble expression of rTSA-1 in pLemo21 was improved by the addition of L-rhamnose up to 2000 μM (Fig. 1, lane 7). The yield of soluble rTSA-1 clearly increased, but it is still insufficient for a vaccine development. Therefore, the soluble expression should be further improved, or a refolding system has to

inclusion bodies.

**Table 1. Expression of rTSA-1 antigen in *E. coli***

Strain	Soluble fraction	Insoluble fraction
BL21(DE3)	ND	++++
pLemo(21)	++	++++
C41	+	++++
C43	ND	++++
Rosetta	+	++++
Rosetta 2	+	++++

Good ++, Poor +, No detected ND



**Fig.1** Expression of soluble rTSA-1 in *E. coli* pLemo21. 0 μM (control, lane 1), 100 μM (lane 2), 250 μM (lane 3), 500 μM (lane 4), 750 μM (lane 5), 1000 μM (lane 6), 2000 μM (lane 7) of L- rhamnose.

**Conclusions.** The rTSA-1 antigen of *T. cruzi* can be expressed in *E. coli* as a soluble recombinant protein.

**Acknowledgements.** This work was supported by CINVESTAV-IPN, CONACyT grants 128694 to JOL, scholarship 262909 to AGRZ, BCM, and ICSS.

### References.

- Dumonteil, E., Bottazzi, M., Zhan B., Heffernan, M., Jones K., Valenzuela, J., Kamhawi, S., Ortega, J., Ponce de León, S., Lee, B., Bacon, K., Fleischer, B., Slingsby BT., Betancourt M., Tapia-Conyer, R., and Hotez, P. (2012). *Expert Rev. Vaccines* 11(9), 1043–1055.
- Quijano-Hernandez, I. A., Bolio-González, M. E., Rodríguez-Buenfil, J. C., Ramirez-Sierra, M. J., and Dumonteil, E. (2008). *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1149, 343–346. (mejor ref 2012)
- Samuelson, J. (2011). *Bacterial Systems*. In: *Production of Membrane Proteins: Strategies for Expression and Isolation*. Anne Skaja Robinson. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Germany. 13-20.
- Wagne, S., Klepsch M., Schlegel, S., Appel, Draheim, R., Tarry, M., Hogbom, M., Wijk, K., Slotboom, D., Persson, J., and Jan-Willem de Gier. (2008). *PNAS* 105(38), 14371–14376