

Construction of an Expression Plasmid (Vector) Encoding *Brucella melitensis* Outer Membrane Protein, a Candidate for DNA Vaccine

Fatemeh Vahedi*¹, Elnaz Ghorbani², Tahereh Falsafi²

Abstract

Background: DNA vaccination with plasmid encoding bacterial, viral, and parasitic immunogens has been shown to be an attractive method to induce efficient immune responses. Bacteria of the genus *Brucella* are facultative intracellular pathogens for which new and efficient vaccines are needed.

Methods: To evaluate the use of a DNA immunization strategy for protection against brucellosis, a plasmid containing the DNA encoding the *Brucella melitensis* (*B. melitensis*) 31 kDa outer membrane protein, as a potent immunogenic target, was constructed.

Results: The constructed plasmid, pcDNA3.1+omp31, was injected intramuscularly into mice and the expression of omp31 RNA was assessed by RT-PCR.

The integrity of the pcDNA3.1+omp31 construct was confirmed with restriction analysis and sequencing. Omp31 mRNA expression was verified by RT-PCR.

Conclusion: Our results indicate that the pcDNA3.1+omp31 eukaryotic expression vector expresses omp31 mRNA and could be useful as a vaccine candidate.

Keywords: *Brucella melitensis*, DNA Vaccine, Omp31, PcDNA3.1

Introduction

Brucellosis, also known as Malta fever and undulant fever, is one of the most important common diseases between human and animals (1). Different species of *Brucella* are responsible for this disease. *Brucellas* are facultative, gram-negative, intracellular bacteria that can infect a wide range of animals, including humans. *Brucella abortus* (*B. abortus*) infects cows, *Brucella melitensis* (*B. melitensis*) infects sheep and goats, *Brucella swiss* (*B. swiss*) infects pigs, and *Brucella canis* (*B. canis*) infects dogs, and all these species can cause disease in humans as well (2-3). Infections can cause abortion, milk reduction, infertility, and financial loss; therefore, this bacteria has both important economical and clinical aspects (4).

Brucellosis has been long known as one of the zoonotic diseases that causes financial and clinical problems, especially in Mediterranean and middle-eastern countries (5-6).

As with infections caused by other intracellular pathogenic bacteria, brucellosis resistance is due to cellular immune responses and activation of T lymphocytes and macrophages (7-8). Production of IFN γ via CD4⁺ Th1 cells, in which IFN γ strengthens macrophage activation against *Brucella* and activation of CD8⁺ T cells, is an important aspect of this response that can aid in lysis of *Brucella*-infected cells ((9, 10).

Rev1, which can cause immunity in goat, is one of the most common live attenuated vaccines against brucellosis. But as with

1: Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute, Mashhad, Iran

2: Microbiology Department, Al-Zahra University, Tehran, Iran

*Corresponding author: Fatemeh Vahedi; Tel: +98 511- 8431780; Fax: +98 511- 8420430; E-mail: f.vahedi@rsvri.ac.ir

Received: Oct 14, 2012; Accepted: Dec 9, 2012

Brucella vaccines, abortion, the possibility of human infection, and diagnosis interference of infected vs. vaccinated animals are disadvantages of the Rev1 vaccine (9). High efficiency, safety, and the ability to provide long-lasting immunity after a single immunization are the criteria for an ideal vaccine, and DNA vaccines can meet all these criteria. Because of the ability of DNA vaccines to induce prolonged cellular immune responses, these vaccines can be good candidates for intracellular bacteria such as *Brucella*. In addition, DNA vaccines can cause constitutive antigen expression, which can induce and strengthen memory immune responses (10-13). Expression of different *Brucella* antigens, which can induce immune responses, is another important point in DNA vaccine production. The ability of *Brucella* outer membrane proteins, such as *omp31*, to induce an immune response has been verified (14-16).

Because of the properties and advantages of DNA vaccines, and because of the necessity for a new and an efficient vaccine against *Brucella*, production of a nucleic acid vaccine against *B. melitensis* was our main goal in this project.

Materials and Methods

Construction of pcDNA3.1+omp31 Plasmid

The *omp31* gene was PCR amplified from the *B. melitensis* Rev1 strain using specific primers and *Pfu Taq* polymerase. Primers were designed according to the deposited sequences of *B. melitensis* in the GenBank database and synthesized by Genfanavaran, Macrogen, Seoul, South Korea. The primers sequences were as follows: The forward primer (Fomp31):

5'CTAGAATTTCGTAATGAAGTCCGTAATTTTGGCGTCCAT3' with an *EcoR* I restriction site; and the reverse primer (Romp31):

5'TATTGGAGCTCGAGTCAGAACTTGTA GTTCAGACCGACGC3' with an *Xho* I restriction site. Cycling profile for amplification was one starting cycle at 94 °C for 3 min, followed by 5 cycles at 94 °C for

45 sec, 58 °C for 45 sec, and 72 °C for 45 sec. The PCR was continued for 30 cycles at 94 °C for 45 sec, 61 °C for 45 sec, and 72 °C for 45 sec. The final primer extension was performed at 72 °C for 10 min. PCR products were electrophoresed on a 1% (w/v) agarose gel, the corresponding band was cut from the gels, and the PCR product was purified from the gel using a DNA Extraction Kit (Fermentase, Lithuania). Restriction enzyme digestion was performed on the purified PCR product using *EcoR* I and *Xho* I. The pcDNA3.1+plasmid was amplified in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) TOP10 cells. The amplified plasmid was purified by the alkaline lysis method and subjected to digestion using *Xho* I and *EcoR* I. The products were separated on a 1% (w/v) agarose gel and the fragments were purified from the gel with a DNA extraction kit (Fermentase, Lithuania). The purity and concentration of the DNA fragments were determined by gel electrophoresis and spectrophotometry. The pcDNA3.1+Vector and *omp* DNA fragments were ligated at a ratio of approximately 3:1 by T4 DNA ligase at 20 °C for 30 min. Competent *E. coli* TOP10 cells were transformed with 5 µl of ligation reaction mixture and plated on LB agar containing 50 µg/ml ampicillin. The colonies were then transferred to LB medium and incubated overnight at 37 °C with shaking to obtain a saturated culture. Recombinant plasmid DNA was extracted, purified, and analyzed.

Analysis of the plasmid construct

Restriction enzyme analysis was employed to confirm the presence of the *omp31* fragment in the pcDNA3.1+*omp31* vector. Then selected colonies were sequenced (Genfanavaran, Macrogen, Seoul, Korea). Selected plasmids were purified from transformed *E. coli* TOP10 cells by the alkaline method. The purified plasmids were dissolved in sterile, endotoxin-free PBS, pH 7.2, and stored at -20 °C. The integrity of the DNA plasmids was checked by agarose gel electrophoresis after digestion with appropriate

restriction enzymes. The DNA concentration was determined by measuring the optical density at 260 nm.

To examine the capability of *in vivo* expression, one mouse was injected intramuscularly with 100 µg of the pcDNA3.1+omp31 construct. Total RNA was isolated from the injected muscle three days after injection using a Tri Pure Kit (Roche) and used for cDNA synthesis followed by RT-PCR with specific *omp31* primers. α -actin primers were used as an internal control.

Results

Analysis of pcDNA3.1+omp31 DNA

The *omp31* fragment was used as the target gene to construct the pcDNA3.1+omp31 vector after ligation of the *omp31* gene in the *EcoR* I and *Xho* I restriction sites of the eukaryotic expression vector, pcDNA3.1+ (Fig. 1).

Restriction enzyme analysis and DNA sequencing verified the integrity of the construct (Fig. 2). The sequence of *omp31* in this vector has been deposited in the GenBank database (Accession No. GQ403950).

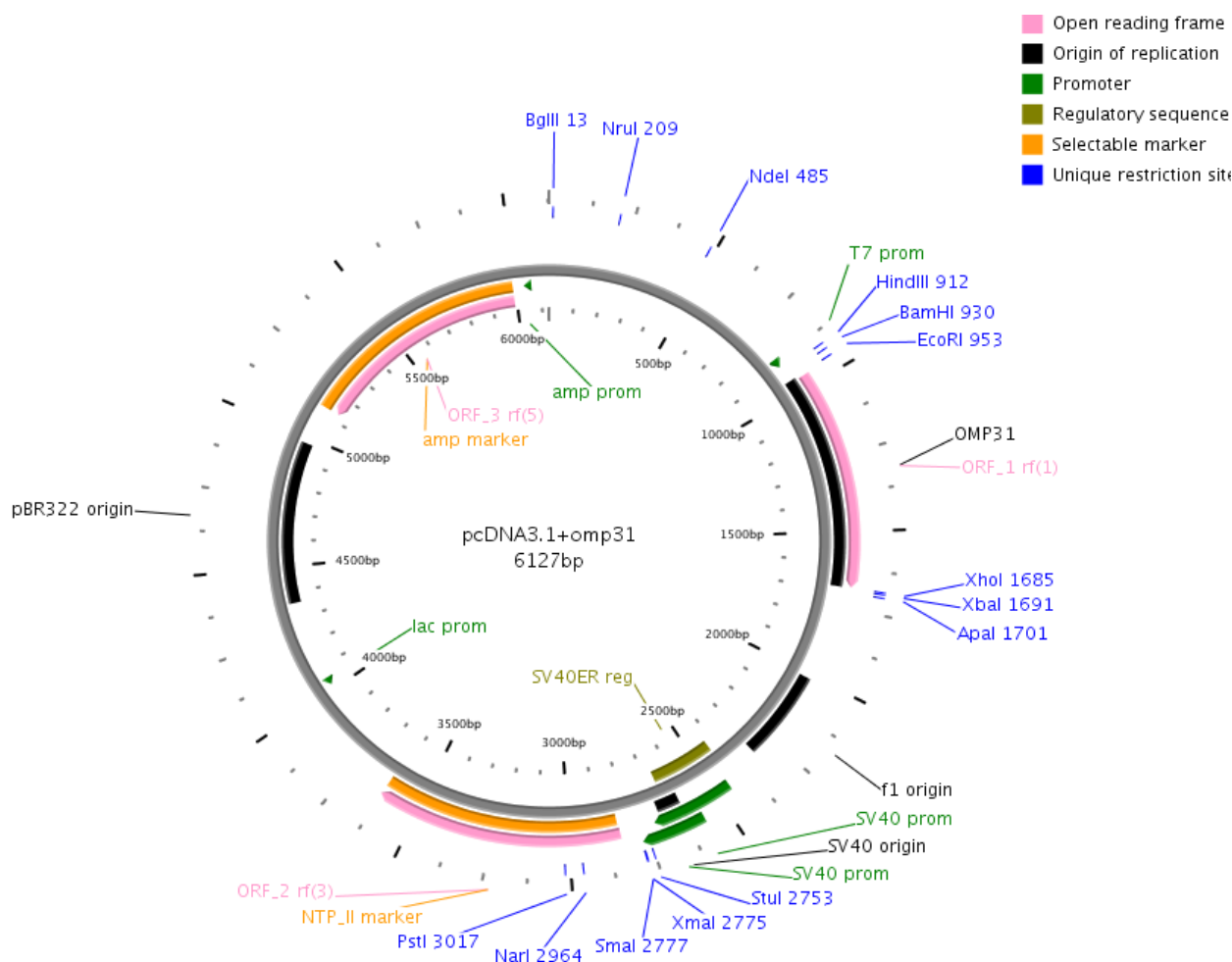


Fig. 1. pcDNA3.1+omp31 vector. The *omp31* gene was cloned into the multiple cloning site (between *EcoR* I and *Xho* I) in pcDNA3.1+.

Analysis of pcDNA3.1+omp31 RNA

To confirm that the pcDNA3.1+omp31 construct can direct expression of *omp31* in eukaryotic cells one mouse was injected intramuscularly with 100 µg of the pcDNA3.1+omp31 construct. The presence of bands of about 750 base pairs (bps) on

electrophoresis gel following RT-PCR of RNA extracts demonstrated that recombinant *omp31* mRNA is transcribed in the muscle (Fig. 3).

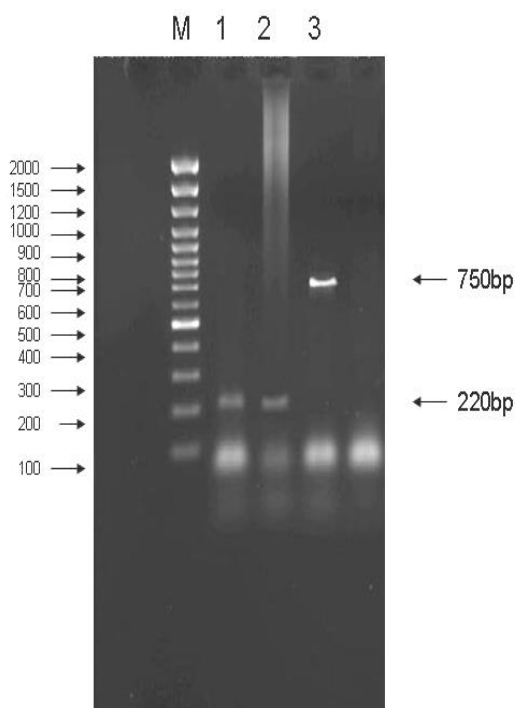


Fig. 2. Agarose gel electrophoresis of the pcDNA3.1+omp31 plasmid restriction digest. Lane M, DNA size marker; lane 1, plasmid digested with *EcoR* I and *Xho* I.

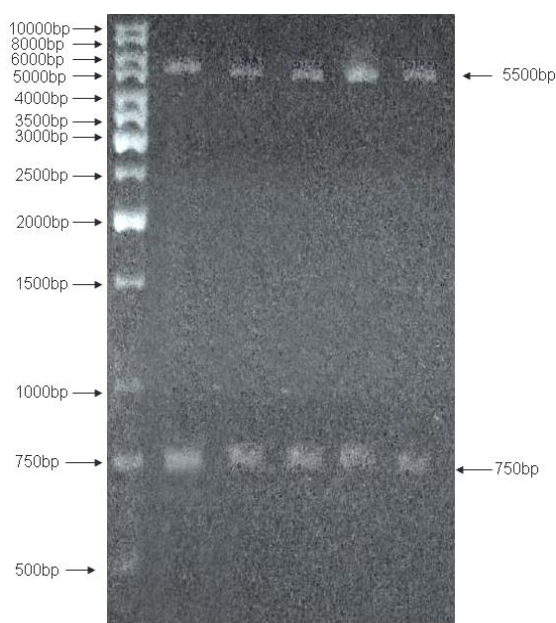


Fig. 3. Analysis of pcDNA3.1+omp31 mRNA by RT-PCR. Lane M, DNA size marker; lanes 1 and 2, RT-PCR product of immunized mouse myocyte RNA using β -actin primers as a control for cDNA synthesis; lane 3, RT-PCR product of immunized mouse myocyte RNA using Fomp31 and Romp31 primers.

Discussion

In this study, we constructed a plasmid encoding the omp31 gene of *B. melitensis*, a potent immunogenic target, as a candidate DNA vaccine for brucellosis. First, the omp31 gene fragment was amplified from

total extracted DNA of *B. melitensis*. Then the purified omp31 gene was cloned into the eukaryotic expression vector pcDNA3.1+. Both enzyme digestion and sequencing confirmed the construction of recombinant plasmid pcDNA3.1+ omp31. Competent *E. coli* TOP10 cells were transformed with plasmid pcDNA3.1+ omp31, and expression of omp31 RNA in mouse muscle was verified by RT-PCR.

These results suggest that the pcDNA3.1+omp31 plasmid may be used as a DNA vaccine against brucellosis. DNA vaccines provide a valuable technology for rapid development of safe and efficient vaccines needed for emerging infectious diseases.

In a few studies DNA vaccines have been determined to induce immune responses in animals. Eukaryotic expression vectors pCIBFR and pCIP39, encoding BFR and P39 antigens, respectively, were injected. Both vectors elicited T-cell-proliferative responses, induced strong gamma interferon production and strong, long-lived memory immune responses that persisted at least three months after the final vaccination (17).

The immunogenicity and protective efficacy of a DNA vaccine encoding the GroEL heat-shock gene from *B. abortus*, tested in BALB/c mice, showed a significant level of protection (18). Lumazine synthase (19), Cu, Zn superoxide dismutase (20), and superoxide dismutase (SOD) of *B. abortus* (21) have been tested and elicited different levels of protection in animals.

The outer membrane proteins (Omps) of *Brucella* spp. have been identified as the best potential immunogenic candidates for making vaccines. The immunogenicity and protective efficacy of the *B. melitensis* Omp31 gene cloned in the pCI plasmid (pCIOmp31) in BALB/c mice have been evaluated against *B. ovis* and *B. melitensis* infections. The pCIOmp31-induced cytotoxic protection responses were mediated predominantly by CD8+ T cells, although CD4+ T cells were also identified (22).

Further studies are necessary to determine whether this form of vaccination is effective against brucellosis. In the future, the efficacy of this vaccine in immune response induction will be investigated by our team.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute for support in this research.

References

1. Lestrade P, Delrue RM, Danese I, Didembourg C, Taminau B, Mertens P, et al. Identification and characterization of in vivo attenuated mutants of *Brucella melitensis*. *Mol Microbiol*. 2000 Nov;38(3):543-51.
2. Moreno E, Cloeckaert A, Moriyon I. *Brucella* evolution and taxonomy. *Vet Microbiol*. 2002 Dec 20;90(1-4):209-27.
3. Zvizdic S, Cengic D, Bratic M, Mehanic S, Pinjo F, Hamzic S. *Brucella melitensis*: review of the human infection case. *Bosn J Basic Med Sci*. 2006 Feb;6(1):15-8.
4. Xavier MN, Paixao TA, Poester FP, Lage AP, Santos RL. Pathological, immunohistochemical and bacteriological study of tissues and milk of cows and fetuses experimentally infected with *Brucella abortus*. *J Comp Pathol*. 2009 Feb-Apr;140(2-3):149-57.
5. Kattar MM, Jaafar RF, Araj GF, Le Fleche P, Matar GM, Abi Rached R, et al. Evaluation of a multilocus variable-number tandem-repeat analysis scheme for typing human *Brucella* isolates in a region of brucellosis endemicity. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2008 Dec;46(12):3935-40.
6. Ruben B, Band JD, Wong P, Colville J. Person-to-person transmission of *Brucella melitensis*. *Lancet*. 1991 Jan 5;337(8732):14-5.
7. Roop RM, 2nd, Gaines JM, Anderson ES, Caswell CC, Martin DW. Survival of the fittest: how *Brucella* strains adapt to their intracellular niche in the host. *Med Microbiol Immunol*. 2009 Sep 22.
8. Kohler S, Porte F, Jubier-Maurin V, Ouahrani-Bettache S, Teyssier J, Liautard JP. The intramacrophagic environment of *Brucella suis* and bacterial response. *Vet Microbiol*. 2002 Dec 20;90(1-4):299-309.
9. Adone R, Ciuchini F, Marianelli C, Tarantino M, Pistoia C, Marcon G, et al. Protective properties of rifampin-resistant rough mutants of *Brucella melitensis*. *Infect Immun*. 2005 Jul;73(7):4198-204.
10. Liu MA, Wahren B, Karlsson Hedestam GB. DNA vaccines: recent developments and future possibilities. *Hum Gene Ther*. 2006 Nov;17(11):1051-61.
11. Henke A. DNA immunization—a new chance in vaccine research? *Med Microbiol Immunol*. 2002 Dec;191(3-4):187-90.
12. Abdelnoor AM. Plasmid DNA vaccines. *Curr Drug Targets Immune Endocr Metabol Disord*. 2001 May;1(1):79-92.
13. Alarcon JB, Waine GW, McManus DP. DNA vaccines: technology and application as anti-parasite and anti-microbial agents. *Adv Parasitol*. 1999;42:343-410.
14. Estein SM, Fiorentino MA, Paolicchi FA, Clausse M, Manazza J, Cassataro J, et al. The polymeric antigen BLSOmp31 confers protection against *Brucella ovis* infection in rams. *Vaccine*. 2009 Nov 12;27(48):6704-11.
15. Estein SM, Cheves PC, Fiorentino MA, Cassataro J, Paolicchi FA, Bowden RA. Immunogenicity of recombinant Omp31 from *Brucella melitensis* in rams and serum bactericidal activity against *B. ovis*. *Vet Microbiol*. 2004 Sep 8;102(3-4):203-13.
16. Guilloteau LA, Laroucau K, Vizcaino N, Jacques I, Dubray G. Immunogenicity of recombinant *Escherichia coli* expressing the omp31 gene of *Brucella melitensis* in BALB/c mice. *Vaccine*. 1999 Jan 28;17(4):353-61.
17. Al-Mariri A, Tibor A, Mertens P, De Bolle X, Michel P, Godfroid J, et al. Induction of immune response in BALB/c mice with a DNA vaccine encoding bacterioferritin or P39 of *Brucella* spp. *Infect Immun*. 2001 Oct;69(10):6264-70.
18. Leclercq S, Harms JS, Rosinha GM, Azevedo V, Oliveira SC. Induction of a th1-type of immune response but not protective immunity by intramuscular DNA immunisation with *Brucella abortus* GroEL heat-shock gene. *J Med Microbiol*. 2002 Jan;51(1):20-6.
19. Velikovskiy CA, Cassataro J, Giambartolomei GH, Goldbaum FA, Estein S, Bowden RA, et al. A DNA vaccine encoding lumazine synthase from *Brucella abortus* induces protective immunity in BALB/c mice. *Infect Immun*. 2002 May;70(5):2507-11.
20. Onate AA, Cespedes S, Cabrera A, Rivers R, Gonzalez A, Munoz C, et al. A DNA vaccine encoding Cu,Zn superoxide dismutase of *Brucella abortus* induces protective immunity in BALB/c mice. *Infect Immun*. 2003 Sep;71(9):4857-61.
21. Munoz-Montesino C, Andrews E, Rivers R, Gonzalez-Smith A, Moraga-Cid G, Folch H, et al. Intraspleen delivery of a DNA vaccine coding for superoxide dismutase (SOD) of *Brucella abortus* induces SOD-specific CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. *Infect Immun*. 2004 Apr;72(4):2081-7.
22. Cassataro J, Velikovskiy CA, de la Barrera S, Estein SM, Bruno L, Bowden R, et al. A DNA vaccine coding for the *Brucella* outer membrane protein 31 confers protection against *B. melitensis* and *B. ovis* infection by eliciting a specific cytotoxic response. *Infect Immun*. 2005 Oct;73(10):6537-46.