Cloning and expression of hepatitis E virus ORF2 as an immunogen protein in baculovirus expression system

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is a non-enveloped, single-stranded positive-sense RNA virus. It is one of the most important causes of liver failures and the mortality rate arising from HEV is more common in pregnant women. HEV is an enterically-transmitted virus and its outbreak is more common in the developing and poor-hygiene countries while vaccination against it can prevent its prevalence. The ORF2 is an immunogenic capsid protein of HEV with 660 amino acids that is being used in vaccine designs against HEV infection. ORF2 has been studied in a vast range of vectors and hosts, such as pRSET-C, pMAL and pSG vectors, as well as Escherichia coli BL21 and vaccinia virus hosts. A DNA vaccine expressing ORF2 has also been studied which has induced specific humoral and cellular immune responses in mice. This study was aimed to clone and express ORF2 as an immunogen protein in a eukaryotic host system. Methods: orf2 gene corresponding to 660 amino acids of ORF2 protein was subcloned from a pET21a vector into pFastBac. The protein expression was achieved by transforming SF9 insect cells with a pFastBac-orf2 construct. The over-expressed protein with ~72 kDa MW was assessed by SDS-PAGE. Results: The cloning was confirmed by PCR and restriction digestions. The expression of ORF2 with expected MW in SF9 cells was confirmed by SDS-PAGE. Conclusion: ORF2 protein of HEV was successfully expressed in a baculovirus-based eukaryotic expression system as the first step for further studies on HEV vaccine designs, based on ORF2 protein.

KEYWORDS: Baculovirus, Hepatitis E virus, ORF2, Vaccine.

INTRODUCTION

HEV is a non-enveloped virus which belongs to Hepeviridae family and Orthohepevirus genus. It contains a polyadenylated, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA with 7.2 kbp length which encodes three overlapping Open Reading Frames (ORFs). HEV is responsible for a water-borne infection which causes liver inflammation [1]. Hepatitis that is caused by HEV can emerge either as an infection without signs or as a fulminating and fatal infection [2]. Capsid protein of HEV binds to the cell receptors and trigger pathogenesis [3]. HEV is the most common cause of acute hepatitis in adult persons in Asia and is the second cause of acute hepatitis in the Middle East after Hepatitis B Virus [4]. Diagnosis of HEV is performed by detection of Alanine Amino Transferase (ALT) as well as anti-HEV IgM and IgG in a patient’s serum [5]. Real-time PCR is a sensitive assay for detection of HEV RNA in stool and blood samples [6]. HEV single-stranded RNA encompasses orf1, orf2 and orf3. The biggest ORF in HEV genome is orf1 which encodes non-structural proteins while orf2 is responsible for encoding a structural protein with 660 amino acids in length and orf3 encodes an ion channel [7, 8]. ORF2 is an immunogen protein which has been a target for vaccine design approaches [9]. Acute hepatitis E in people with normal immune system is a self-limiting infection and usually doesn’t need anti-viral therapy [10]. In patients with suppressed immune system, antiviral agents (such as Ribavirin) are needed. In China, p239 HEV vaccine (Hecolin®) based on ORF2 has been approved and is used to make protection in infection-prone persons, older than 16 while it has no approval license from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is not prescribed in countries other than China [11]. ORF2 expression was studied in a vast range of vectors and hosts, such as prSET-C, pMAL and pSG as vectors and Escherichia coli BL21 and vaccine virus as hosts [12-15]. A recombinant Baculovirus has been designed to express orf2 which has been transduced to S10-3 human hepatoma cells and approximately 50% of the cells produced ORF2 protein with a MW of ~72kDa [16]. Baculovirus is a double-stranded DNA virus that infects insect cells and is also used for the protein expression. Because of its post-translational modification feature, it is an appropriate expression system for eukaryotic and viral proteins expressions [17]. SF9 is a cell line derived from Spodoptera frugipeda’s larva cell and is common as the host for Baculovirus in researches [18]. BHK-21 cells are also used as the host for Semliki Forest Virus (SFV) replicon to produce ORF2 [19]. Insoluble ORF2 has been expressed on the cell surface of constructed recombinant Lactococcus lactis (L.
lactis) strain NZ3900 that can be used as an oral vaccine for protection against HEV [20].

We used pET26b expression vector containing PelB sequence in our previous research to express ORF2 with a His-tag at the c-terminal [15]. PelB is responsible for secretion of the protein to the periplasmic space [21]. In this study, we used Baulovitrus expression system in SF9 cell line to express ORF2 protein to be used in future HEV vaccine studies.

MATERIALS and METHODS

Construction of vector containing orf2
Nucleotide sequence of HEV orf2 was retrieved from GenBank (accession number AF444002.1). The orf2 sequence was cloned into pET21a vector (containing a c-terminal His-tag) by Gene Transfer Pioneers Company. In order to confirm orf2 cloning into pET21a vector, the construct was assessed by EcoRI and NolI restriction enzymes digestion. To sub-clone the gene of interest into pFastBac, both pFastBac vector and pET21a vector containing orf2 were double-digested by EcoRI and NolI restriction enzymes. The digested orf2 insert was ligated into the double-digested pFastBac expression vector (Fig. 1). PCR was conducted by forward and reverse primers (Forward: 5’-ATGATATCCATATGATCGCGCTGACCCTG and Reverse: 5’-TGTTAGCAGCCGGATCTCAGTGGTG) to confirm the sub-cloning process.

Heat shock transformation of pFastBac-orf2
The cloning process was followed by transforming pFastBac-orf2 into competent E. coli DH5α by adding 100 µl of the vector to 200 µl of competent E.coli DH5α and chilling on ice for 30 min. The microtube containing the vector and the bacteria was incubated at 42°C for 90 seconds and immediately transferred on ice for 5 min. LB media (1 ml) containing antibiotic (100 µg/ml ampicillin) was added to the prepared bacteria and incubated at 37°C for 60 min. The media containing transformed bacteria was centrifuged and the pellet was cultured on LB agar containing the antibiotic.

Colony selection
In order to select colonies containing pFastBac-orf2, plasmid extraction was performed (Yekta Tajhiz Azama plasmid extraction kit, Iran). The extracted plasmids were then digested by EcoRI restriction enzyme and run on agarose gel. A colon containing pFastBac-orf2 was selected and cultured.

SF9 cell line preparation
SF9 cell line was obtained from National cell Bank of Iran and cultured in Hink’s TMN-FH insect Medium (Sigma-Aldrich chemie GmbH, Germany).

Electroporation
One microgram of the extracted pFastBac-orf2 vector was added to the washed SF9 pellet (~2.5x10⁶ cells) and applied for electroporation procedure. Electroporation was performed by 750 V/cm and pulses with intervals of 2.8 ms.

Evaluation of expressed protein by SDS-PAGE
In order to evaluate the protein expression, SDS-PAGE was conducted on 12.5% resolving gel.

RESULTS

Gene cloning confirmation
The precise presence of orf2 sequence in pET21a vector was confirmed by double-digestion using NolI and EcoRI restriction endonucleases. These enzymes were applied to pFastBac vector (4775 bp length) as well (data not shown). After, orf2 was ligated with pFastBac. PCR was performed to select the right colon that contains pFastBac-orf2 vector. The PCR product was loaded on 1% agarose gel and a band with 1973 bp length demonstrated orf2 sequence (data not shown). Following that, plasmid was extracted and then digested with EcoRI and electrophoresed on 1% agarose gel in which the band with the length of ~6700 bp confirmed pFastBac containing orf2 (Fig. 2).

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Colony selection
HEV is one of the most prevalent causes of sporadic hepatitis across the world. It is an acute self-limiting viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmit in route which its genome was characterized in 1991 [1, 22]. People in the developing countries and poor regions of the world as well as patients with organ transplantations or hepatic failures background are at high risk for viral hepatitis caused by HEV [1]. Among the 3 ORFs of HEV, ORF2 is a capsid protein that is essential for binding of HEV to the host cells and leads to the immune system stimulation [23]. The antibody against HEV capsid protein leads to viral neutralisation in vitro and makes protection in primates against HEV. Hence, ORF2 has been considered as a vaccine candidate for viral hepatitis caused by HEV [24]. Recombinant ORF2 proteins have been expressed in a wide range of hosts such as vaccinia virus [23], tobacco [25] and Huh-7 cells [26].