

Original Article

Production of Recombinant Bacmid Containing the Coding Sequence of Human Hecpidin

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Abstract

Background and objective: Hecpidin is a cystein-rich antimicrobial peptide, which is secreted by the liver. It fights against wide spectrum of bacteria, viruses and fungi and it is a major regulator of iron homeostasis. Today, scientists have made many efforts on the production of hecpidin. Baculovirus expression system is one of the best eukaryotic expression systems for production of recombinant hecpidin and production of the recombinant bacmid is one of the most important steps in this expression system.

Material & Methods: First, the total RNA was separated from HepG2 cell line as a source of hecpidin expression. Then, after synthesis of total cDNA, human hecpidin sequence was amplified, using specific primers by PCR method. Next, hecpidin sequence was cloned into pTZ57R/T vector. After digestion of recombinant vector using ECoRI and BamHI restriction enzymes, recombinant pFastBac HT B vector containing human hecpidin cDNA was produced.

Results: Coding sequence of human hecpidin is correctly cloned into pTZ57R/T vector and sub cloning into pFastBac HT B vector is performed successfully. The presence of a clear band near 274 bp resulted from PCR amplification and restriction enzyme are the confirmation of the cloning of human hecpidin.

Conclusion: According to our knowledge, the present study is the first work that focuses on recombinant vector containing coding sequence of human prohecpidin. This recombinant bacmid can be used for human hecpidin production.

Key words: Bacmid, Hecpidin, Iron