POSTER PRESENTATION



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Culture optimization of *Escherichia coli* for expression of gE proteinfrombovine herpesvirus 1 and 5

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Background

The use of *Escherichia coli* for the production of recombinant proteins is an established strategy to obtain biotechnological tools. However, the recombinant protein expression is dependent on temperature, bacterial culture time, induction period, nutrients, plasmid characteristics, and insert itself. Thus, the aim of this study was optimize the expression of recombinant gE protein (rgE) from Bovine Herpesvirus types 1 and 5.

Methods

The expression at various post-induction time-points and during growth at two temperatures was performed in order to standardize the conditions that E. coli maximizes rgE expression. A recombinant vector pAE/gE containing a consensus sequence between BoHV-1 and BoHV-5 was used to heat-shock transform *E. coli* strain BL21 Star[™] (DE3). The transformation product was seeded on solid Luria Bertani (LB) medium containing ampicillin (100 μ g/mL). After, the colonies selected were grown in LB medium (1 mL) and incubated at 37 °C for 16 h. Then, 0.5 mL of this culture was transferred to 10 mL of LB medium and incubated at 37 °C again to reach the exponential phase of bacterial growth (OD_{600} 0.6 - 0.8). The bacterial culture was induced with 0.6 mM IPTG for periods of 4, 6 and 12 h at 25 °C or 37 °C. Aliquots from each culture condition tested were collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western Blot (WB).

Results and conclusions

The finding of this study indicated that rgE protein was successfully expressed after induction for 12 h at 25 °C. These conditions will be used to obtain rgE lots for development of immunodiagnostic assays of bovine Herpesvirus type 1 and 5.

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