

## Immunoblotting Reactivity of Vitellogenin Antibodies against Native Vitellogenins and a Vitellogenin Protein Fragment Produced in *E. coli*

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**Vitellogenin (Vtg) is found in the serum of both female and male fish that have been exposed to environmental endocrine disrupters or estrogen hormones, and is used as a biomarker for such contamination. In our current study antibodies raised against the purified flatfish Vtg were tested for their reactivity on immunoblots to flatfish and carp Vtg, and also to a Vtg protein fragment produced in *E. coli*. Polyclonal antibodies raised against purified flatfish Vtg reacted well with Vtg in the serum of flatfish and carp induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol, but not with the Vtg protein fragment produced in *E. coli*.**

**Key words:** antibody, flatfish vitellogenin, reactivity

It has been reported previously that vitellogenin (Vtg), an estrogen-dependent egg yolk protein precursor and phospholipoglycoprotein [Tyler *et al.*, 1996], is a potent fish biomarker. Vtg is normally only present in the blood of female fish, but males also harbor Vtg genes and the estrogen receptors necessary for Vtg regulation [Tyler *et al.*, 2002]. Hence, the exposure of both female and male fish to estrogen hormones or endocrine disrupters such as 17-ethinylestradiol, dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) can trigger Vtg gene expression. As a consequence of these stimuli, Vtg accumulates abnormally in the blood [Chen, 1983; Tyler *et al.*, 1996].

There has been growing concern in recent years regarding the possible adverse effects of man-made substances on the endocrine systems in humans and other animals [Colborn and Clement, 1992]. Estrogenic effects are usually evaluated through the measurement of Vtg in the blood plasma of male fish. Vtg is a yolk protein precursor and is normally secreted by the liver of female fish during the development of ovarian follicles (vitellogenesis). Following this secretion into the bloodstream, the protein is transported and incorporated into the oocytes as yolk. The synthesis of Vtg in the liver is under the control of the estrogen receptor and is induced by estrogens, most notably 17 $\beta$ -estradiol. Male fish do not normally have measurable quantities of Vtg in their blood, because of their relatively small plasma concentration of endogenous estrogen. However, the male fish liver is capable of synthesizing and secreting Vtg in

response to stimulation of exogenous estrogens such as endocrine disrupters [Wallace, 1985]. Importantly also, fish represents an important source of human contamination by endocrine disrupters because they are a component of the upper part of the food chain. Stringent surveillance is now required to detect possible contamination of edible fresh- and salt-water fish with endocrine disrupters due to the possible repercussion for human health [Kim *et al.*, 2006b].

A rapid and sensitive screening tool that can efficiently measure the level of Vtg in fish serum is urgently needed for the effective assessment of endocrine disrupter contamination in fish. This is particularly important for species that are favored for human consumption, such as salt-water flatfish, in Korea, as it will help to ensure the safety of these commercially valuable stocks. A label free immunosensor that does not require a probe molecule for signal transduction and can measure changes in physical parameters, such as frequency or a refractive index, caused by an immune response [Oh *et al.*, 2004; Nam *et al.*, 2006; Park *et al.*, 2006], would potentially be a very effective and desirable for on-site Vtg detection. This is due to the simplicity of the measurement procedures, the robustness of the technique against the background interference that is normally found in the case of a labeled immunosensor or ELISA procedure, and also the real-time nature of this methods [Kolossova *et al.*, 2000; Kim *et al.*, 2006a; 2007a]. To develop effective immunosensors for fish Vtg, a robust and potent antibody will be essential.

In current study, we employed the polyclonal antibodies previously raised against flatfish Vtg purified from the serum of flatfish exposed to estrogen [Kim *et al.*, 2007b]. We then compared the reactivity of these antibodies to flatfish Vtg carp

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Vtg, and a Vtg protein fragment produced in *E. coli*.

## Materials and Methods

**Reagents.** Low range and high range protein molecular weight markers were purchased from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA). All other chemicals were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO).

**Preparation of flatfish Vtg antibodies and ELISA.** Vtg was induced in the flatfish and purified according to the method of Moon *et al.* [2006] with slight modifications. Antibodies against this Vtg preparation were generated as described previously [Kim, *et al.*, 2007b]. ELISA was then performed using these antibodies as follows. Fish control serum or serum induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol, was diluted with the ELISA coating buffer (0.032 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 0.068 M NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) to 250 ng/well, was added to a 96-well plate in 50  $\mu$ L aliquots, followed by incubation of the plate for 2 h at 37°C. After discarding the coating solution, 200  $\mu$ L of 2% skim milk was dispensed into each well of the plate to block unoccupied surfaces for 30 min at 37°C. The wells were then washed once for 1 min with 150  $\mu$ L of PBST (PBS containing 1% Tween 20), and incubated with varying amounts of anti-flatfish Vtg antibodies [Kim *et al.*, 2007b] in 100  $\mu$ L of PBS at 37°C for 1 h. After again washing the plate three times with PBST, and 100  $\mu$ L of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG solution (1/5,000 dilution) was added to the wells for 1 h at 37°C. Finally, the plate was washed five times with PBST, followed by the addition of 100  $\mu$ L of TMB (3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine) substrate buffer (Sigma), a soluble colorimetric substrate for horseradish peroxidase (HRP) to each well. After a 30 min incubation at 25°C the reaction was stopped by addition of 100  $\mu$ L of 0.05 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Absorbance readings at 450 nm were then recorded using a Bio-Rad model 550 microplate reader.

**RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis, and RT-PCR.** Livers were collected from the 17 $\beta$ -estradiol-treated flatfish and total RNA was isolated from these tissues using RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The purified RNA was dissolved in RNase-free water and stored at -80°C until use. cDNA was synthesized using an RNA PCR kit Ver. 3.0 (Takara, Kyoto, Japan) using these total RNA. Approximately 2  $\mu$ L of RNA sample was used for cDNA synthesis with oligo dT primers. Reverse-transcribed cDNA was amplified in a 20  $\mu$ L final reaction volume using AccuPower PCR premix (Bioneer, Daejeon, Korea). To obtain the fish Vtg cDNA fragment of 461 bp, a PCR amplification of 35 cycles [1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 55 to 65°C. (gradient), and 40 sec at 72°C.] was carried out using Ex-Taq (Takara) and a flatfish Vtg-F primer containing *Eco*RI restriction enzyme site (5'-CACGAATTCGCATTACTCCTCAGTG-3') and a Vtg-B primer containing a *Sa*II restriction enzyme site (5'-GTTGTCG

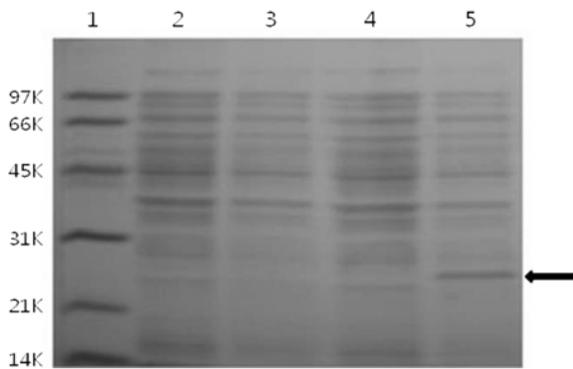
ACGACAGTTGTCCAGGT-3'). These primers were designed using known sequences in the NCBI database and the predicted sites of antigenicity.

**Cloning and expression of a fish Vtg cDNA fragment.** The amplified fish Vtg cDNA fragments were digested using both *Eco*RI and *Sa*II restriction enzymes, isolated from agarose gel slices by using a Gene CleanII kit (BIO 101, Carlsbad, CA), and ligated into the pET28a vector pre-digested with *Eco*RI and *Sa*II to generate the recombinant vector, pET28a-Vtg. This expression vector was then used to transform *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells. *E. coli* harboring pET28a-Vtg were grown to an optical density at 600 nm of 0.6, and then were induced with IPTG (isopropyl thiogalactopyranoside) at a final concentration of 1 mM. The culture was grown for a further 4 h and protein expression was determined using 12% SDS-PAGE as described by Laemmli [1970].

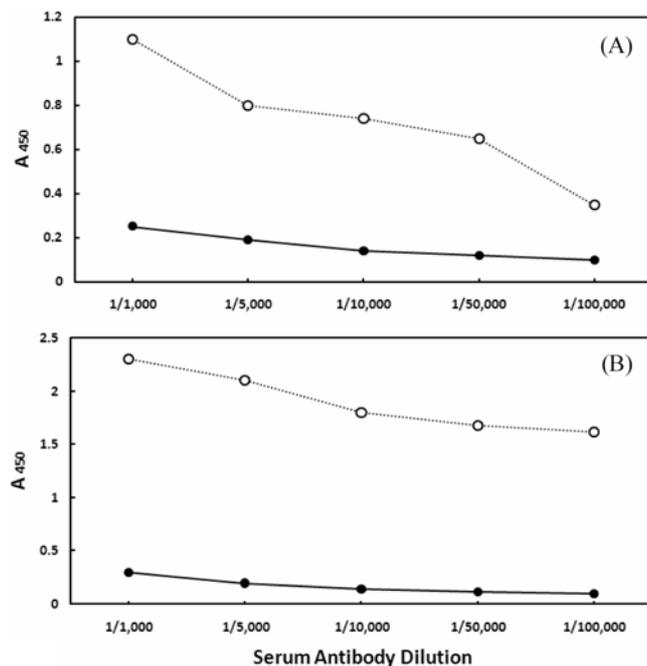
**Western blotting.** Proteins were equally loaded and separated on 7% or 12% SDS-PAGE and then electrotransferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes at 14 V for 12 h in a cold room in accordance with the method of Burnette [1981] with some modifications. Immediately following electrotransfer, the PVDF membrane was incubated in blocking solution [non-fat dry milk to 5%(w/v)] in TBST [50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM HCl, and Tween 20 to 0.1%(v/v) in TBS], pH 7.5, at RT for 1 h on a rocking platform. The blocked membranes was then washed four times with TBST, pH 7.5, immersed in blocking solution containing Vtg antibody (1/10,000 dilution), and then incubated for 30 min at RT on a rocking platform. The membrane was further rinsed four times with TBST, and incubated with 1/10,000-diluted alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma) in blocking solution for 30 min at RT. The membrane was rinsed again four times with TBST. Finally, a stock solution of NBT/BCIP (Promega, Madison, WI) was used to visualize the reactive bands.

## Results and Discussion

**Expression of the flatfish Vtg cDNA fragment.** Total RNA was extracted from the 17 $\beta$ -estradiol-treated flatfish liver, as previous studies have revealed that Vtg is produced in the liver of fish [Smeets *et al.*, 1999]. Vtg cDNA was RT-PCR amplified using oligonucleotide primers that were designed using Vtg sequences in the NCBI database. A 461 bp cDNA fragment band was thus obtained (data not shown). This PCR product was digested with *Eco*RI and *Sa*II and ligated into the pET28a vector. The resulting pET28a-Vtg plasmid was transformed into *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells and used to produce a recombinant protein (see lane 5 of Fig. 1). The molecular weight of the recombinant Vtg fragment produced was estimated to be about 23 KDa,



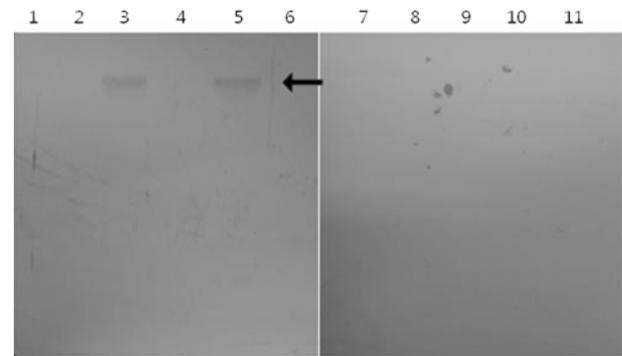
**Fig. 1.** SDS-PAGE (12%) analysis of a flatfish Vtg protein fragment produced in *E. coli*. Lane 1, Bio-Rad low range protein molecular weight markers [phosphorylase b (97,000), serum albumin (67,000), ovalbumin (45,000), carbonic anhydrase (31,000), trypsin inhibitor (21,000), lysozyme (14,000)]; lane 2, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a prior to induction with IPTG; lane 3, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a after induction with IPTG; lane 4, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a-Vtg prior to induction with IPTG; lane 5, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a-Vtg after induction with IPTG. Arrow indicates the flatfish Vtg protein fragment (~23 KDa) produced in *E. coli*.



**Fig. 2.** ELISA binding graph of rabbit anti-flatfish Vtg polyclonal antibodies. (a) Carp control serum and serum induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol. (b) Flatfish control serum and serum induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol. ○, 17 $\beta$ -estradiol induced serum; ●, untreated control serum.

which is slightly above that predicted by the size of the Vtg fragment and vector.

**Comparison of Vtg antibodies in Western blotting.** Anti-flatfish Vtg antibodies utilized in previous report [Kim *et al.*, 2007b], were tested in ELISA and Western blotting experiments for their reactivity with the carp Vtg, flatfish Vtg, and the recombinant flatfish Vtg fragment that we produced (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows the reactivity of these antibodies against control



**Fig. 3.** Western blotting analysis using rabbit anti-flatfish Vtg polyclonal antibodies of carp serum, flatfish serum, and a recombinant flatfish Vtg protein fragment produced in *E. coli*. Lanes 1-6, 7% SDS-polyacrylamide gel; lanes 7-11, 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel; lanes 1, 6 and 7, Bio-Rad high range protein molecular weight markers; lane 2, male carp serum without induction; lane 3, male carp serum induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol dissolved in peanut oil; lane 4, male flatfish serum without induction; lane 5, male flatfish serum induced with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol dissolved in peanut oil; lane 8, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a prior to induction with IPTG; lane 9, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a after induction with IPTG; lane 10, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a-Vtg prior to induction with IPTG; lane 11, culture broth of BL21(DE3) cells harboring pET28a-Vtg after induction with IPTG. Arrow indicates the flatfish Vtg protein (180 KDa) located between the myosin (200 KDa) and  $\beta$ -galactosidase (116 KDa) of high range protein molecular weight markers (not shown on the blot).

and 17 $\beta$ -estradiol-treated serum from carp and flatfish at various dilutions, measured by ELISA at 450 nm. Compared with the control serum which showed conspicuously low values, the 17 $\beta$ -estradiol-treated serum from both fish had much higher reactivity to the anti-flatfish Vtg antibodies. As expected, this reactivity was two-fold higher in the flatfish serum compared with the carp serum [compare (b) to (a) of Fig. 2].

The antibody reactivity of the flatfish Vtg fragment, presumably unmodified due to its production in bacteria, was tested by immunoblotting analysis. The polyclonal antibodies raised against the purified flatfish Vtg, were previously shown to react well with purified flatfish Vtg and could be used successfully in immunosensor experiments [Kim *et al.*, 2007b]. The flatfish Vtg induction pattern was also found to be similar (data not shown) to that reported in a previous carp Vtg experiment [Moon *et al.*, 2006]. Fig. 3 shows the reactivity by western blotting of these antibodies against both untreated and 17 $\beta$ -estradiol-treated carp and flatfish serum, and also in extracts of *E. coli* expressing the flatfish Vtg cDNA fragment. Positive Vtg signals were found in the serum of flatfish and carp treated with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol, but not in the corresponding untreated controls or *E. coli* extracts (Fig. 3). The flatfish Vtg protein (approximately 180 KDa), indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3, was located between the myosin (200 KDa) and  $\beta$ -galactosidase (116 KDa) of molecular weight markers (not shown on the blot). These results suggest that covalent modifications of Vtg [Custodia-Lora *et al.*, 2004] are required for antibody reactivity.

The polyclonal antibodies we tested in this study were found to be very sensitive for the detection of Vtg in carp and flatfish, and could therefore be used in an immunosensor screening tool for endocrine disrupters monitoring Vtg quantity.

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