

Original Paper

Expression of *leoA* gene of *Helicobacter pylori* in CHO animal cells by RT-PCR method

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Abstract

Background and Objective: *Helicobacter pylori* infection is one of the most common chronic bacterial infections all over the world, particularly in the developing countries. *LeoA* gene plays an important role in pathogenesis, and the main role of this gene is to increase the bacterial toxin secretion. This study was conducted to isolate and clone the *leoA* gene in a pEGFP-C2 expression vector and evaluate its expression in eukaryotic system.

Methods: In this laboratory study, the *leoA* gene was amplified from the standard strain of *Helicobacter pylori* genome (ATCC 43504) by PCR method. It was then inserted into the pTZ vector by cloning T/A. Sub cloning of this gene was performed in a pEGFP-C2 expression vector with a ligase enzyme. The final structure of pEGFP-C2-*leoA* was transformed by electroporation in CHO (Chinese hamster ovary) cells and the expression of the *leoA* gene was evaluated by SDS-PAGE and RT-PCR.

Results: The results of PCR indicated that the 1758 bp fragment was amplified from the *leoA* gene. Cloning of this gene was performed successfully in pTZ and pEGFP-C2 vectors, respectively. The enzyme digestion with two KpnI and SacII enzymes, as well as sequencing, confirmed the accuracy of gene cloning. The observation of the protein product of the *leoA* gene in CHO cells indicated the successful expression of the *LeoA* gene in the eukaryotic system of *Helicobacter pylori*.

Conclusion: The final construct of pEGFP-C2-*leoA* had a successful expression of the *leoA* gene in animal cells.

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*, *LeoA* gene, Electroporation, Recombinant vaccine

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