PRODUCTION OF POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY AGAINST THE OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN Omp48 of Aeromonas hydrophila

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INTRODUCTION
Fish farming has a long history dating to ancient China but only started to explosively expand and significantly contribute to the food supply about 30 years ago. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2020), farmed fish production has increased 6 times from 1990 to 2018, making it the fastest-growing food-production industry in the world. In 2018, it provided estimated 54 million tonnes of products worldwide, generating an income of USD 250 billion (FAO, 2018; FAO, 2020). However, fish farming is usually threatened by infectious diseases outbreaks. The main reason is that intensive culture systems, which are commonly used to maintain a large number of fish in a small area, provide the ideal conditions for the growth and spread of pathogens. Additionally, in crowded and unnatural environments, fish are stressed and more vulnerable to diseases. Therefore, diseases frequently occur in fish farming all over the world, resulting in an estimated economic loss of USD 250 billion per year (FAO, 2018). Secondary water pollution due to diseases can be a further burden on the environment (FAO, 2018). A. hydrophila is a motile, Gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria which belongs to the family Vibrionaceae (Univar, 2018). This bacteria is associated with acute hemorrhagic septicemia and diffuse necrosis in carp, salmon, goby, catfish, and dogfish, causing a very high mortality rate (80-100%) in a short time (within 1-2 weeks) (Rosidah et al., 2019). It was reported that A. hydrophila outbreaks were responsible for a yield reduction of 2,200 tonnes of fish per year between 1989-1991 in Zhejiang, China, and an economic loss of more than USD 12 million in the southeastern United States in 2009 (Hossain et al., 2014; Nielsen et al., 2001). Therefore, controlling the infection of A. hydrophila is critical for successful fish farming. Recently, bacterial outer membrane proteins (OMPs) have gained attention as potential candidates for vaccine development due to their high immunogenicity and high conservation within Gram-negative bacteria. In addition, various OMPs contain pathogen-associated molecular patterns, which can be recognized by immune cells such as monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and dendritic cells (Maill et al., 2020). Rahman and Kawai (2000) reported that the mortality rate of goldfish challenged with A. hydrophila could be significantly reduced by pre-immunization with OMPs extracted from this pathogen. Omp48 is one of the A. hydrophila outer membrane proteins that have been clearly demonstrated to be immunogenic in fish. Khushiramani et al. reported that the immunization with recombinant Omp48 significantly increased the survival of fish challenged with A. hydrophila and E. tarda, suggesting the potential of Omp48 as a vaccine candidate against these two pathogens (Khushiramani et al., 2012). However, further studies on the characteristics and applications of Omp48 require a specific antibody, which has not been available yet. In this study, we succeeded in producing a polyclonal antibody against Omp48 and demonstrated that the obtained antibody could be used to detect this protein in various assays, including ELISA, Western Blot, and immunofluorescence analysis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Plasmids and strains
The A. hydrophila strain was cultured in tryptone broth medium and its genome was isolated using a protocol previously described by Hiney et al. (1992). The gene encoding Omp48 was amplified from A. hydrophila genome by PCR using primer pair AGAAGGAGTATACCCGTGTTATGCACCACCCGCTTCCG and TGTTGAGCAGCCAAGTGATCTACGTTGGTTGGTGTTGGTGCAGCACCAAGCTTCCGC. The amplicon was cloned into NcoI/XhoI sites of plasmid pET-28a(+) (Novagen) in-frame with polyhistidine (6xHis) tag sequence using cloning kit (Molecular Biotech Lab., VNUHCM-University of Science, Vietnam) to construct pET-omp48. The cloned product was sequenced using Sanger method and the sequence of omp48 was then verified using nucleotide BLAST tool (https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). After that, the plasmid pET-omp48 was transformed into BL21(DE3) cells to generate BL21(DE3)pET-omp48 strain. The empty plasmid pET-28a(+) was also introduced into BL21(DE3) cells to generate a negative control strain BL21(DE3)pET-28a(+). The A. hydrophila strain used in this study was isolated and provided by Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 2, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Omp48 expression and purification
BL21(DE3)pET-omp48 cells were cultured in an Erlenmeyer flask (1 L) containing 300 ml LB medium (1% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, and 0.5% sodium chloride) supplemented with 50 μg/ml kanamycine at 37 °C with shaking at 240 rpm. When the culture reached an OD600 of 0.8-1.0, isopropyl β-d-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) was added at the final concentration of 0.5 mM and cells were further cultured at 37 °C for 4 hours. After that, cells were collected by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm, 4 °C for 5 minutes. Cells were then resuspended in lysis buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8 and 1 mM EDTA with the ratio of 10 ml buffer per gram crude cell pellet (wet weight) and disrupted using M-110EH-30 Micromuldirizer Processor. The cell lysate was then centrifuged at 13,000 rpm, 4 °C for 10 minutes to separate soluble and insoluble fractions. The insoluble fraction was dissolved into binding buffer (20 mM PBS, 8 M urea, and 10 mM imidazole, pH 8) with the ratio of 20 ml buffer per gram pellet (wet weight) at 4 °C for 16 hours. After that, binding buffer was removed by centrifugation and the supernatant was filtered through a 0.45 μm filter and concentrated at 13,000 rpm, 4 °C for 16 hours. The concentrated sample was dialyzed against the same buffer (20 mM PBS, 8 M urea, and 10 mM imidazole, pH 8) with the ratio of 10 ml dialysis buffer per gram pellet (wet weight) at 4 °C for 16 hours. After that, the sample was loaded onto a nickel affinity resin, washed using wash buffer and eluted using elution buffer. The eluted sample was concentrated and dialyzed against 20 mM PBS, 8 M urea, and 10 mM imidazole, pH 8 with the ratio of 20 ml dialysis buffer per gram pellet (wet weight) at 4 °C for 16 hours.

ABSTRACT
Aeromonas hydrophila is one of the main pathogens in fish, causing a huge economic loss every year. Since outer membrane protein Omp48 had been demonstrated to be immunogenic in fish, it has gained attention as a potential vaccine candidate to protect fish from A. hydrophila. In this study, we produced a polyclonal antibody against Omp48, which would be necessary for further studies on this protein. To reach this aim, 6xHis-tagged Omp48 was expressed in a recombinant E. coli strain and purified by a nickel affinity chromatography column, which yielded a purity of 97.3 ± 1.4%. The purified Omp48 was injected into rabbits in order to produce polyclonal anti-Omp48 antibody. Subsequently, we analyzed the obtained antiserum, which was demonstrated to have high specificity and sensitivity to the Omp48 protein by Western blot and ELISA, with the titers of 1:1,280,000. In addition, we also showed that the antiserum could be used to detect Omp48 in immunofluorescence staining.

Keywords: A. hydrophila, Outer membrane protein, Omp48, polyclonal antibody
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expression and purification of 6xHis-tagged Omp48

To induce the expression of 6xHis-tagged Omp48, 0.5 mM IPTG was added to the exponentially growing culture of E. coli BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48. Four hours later, cells were collected and the expression of Omp48 was verified using SDS-PAGE and Western blot analyses.

We found that there was an intense band around 48 kDa present in the IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48 sample (Fig 1A, well 4) but absent in all negative control samples (Fig 1A, wells 1-3). Importantly, this band was detected in Western blot analysis using an anti-Histidine antibody (Fig 1B, well 4). These results clearly indicated the overexpression of Omp48 in the recombinant E. coli cells. In addition, we also found that Omp48 was mostly expressed in inclusion bodies since the same protein band was observed in the insoluble fraction of cell lysate (Fig 1A-B, well 5) but not in the soluble fraction (Fig 1A-B, well 6).

Immunization of rabbits with Omp48

Two healthy female New Zealand white rabbits (~2.5 kg, 10-15 weeks of age) were purchased from Pasteur Institute, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Pre-immune sera were collected from rabbits before immunization for negative controls. For the primary immunization, 50 µg purified Omp48 was mixed with an equal volume of complete Freund’s adjuvant and subcutaneously injected into rabbits. For booster immunizations, 50 µg purified Omp48 was mixed with an equal volume of incomplete Freund’s adjuvant and subcutaneously administered four times every two weeks later. One week after the last immunization, sera were collected, mixed, and stored at -80 °C for further use.

Evaluation of Omp48 immunized serum

The presence and specificity of anti-Omp48 antibody in immunized serum were examined by Western Blot, indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (indirect ELISA), and immunofluorescence staining. For Western Blot analysis, a monoclonal anti-Hisidine antibody (H-3, SC#0356, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and an anti-mouse IgG, HRP-link antibody (Sigma) were used as primary and secondary antibodies to detect 6xHis-tagged Omp48. The concentration of protein was determined using Bradford protein assay kit (Bio-rad, US).

Figure 1 The expression of 6xHis-tagged Omp48 in E. coli BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48. The presence of Omp48 was verified by SDS-PAGE (A) and Western blot analysis using an anti-Histidine antibody (B). Samples were as follows: 1, IPTG-untreated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48; 2, IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48; 3, IPTG-untreated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48; 4, IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48, total protein; 5, IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48, insoluble fraction; 6, IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48, soluble fraction.

Figure 2 The result of Omp48 purification. Samples were as follows: 1, pre-purified Omp48; 2, flow-through fraction; 3, washing fraction; 4, elution fraction.

The production of polyclonal anti-Omp48 antibody and its verification by Western Blot analysis

The Omp48 polyclonal antibody was produced using a 90-day rabbit immunization protocol. The presence of Omp48 antibody in the serum was demonstrated by Western Blot analysis, in which a clear signal around 48 kDa was observed in Omp48 containing samples, including IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-omp48,
purified Omp48, and *A. hydrophila* samples (Fig 3, wells 2-4). Notably, no bands were detected in BL21(DE3)/pET-28a(+) sample (Fig 3, well 1). These results indicated that the obtained antiserum can be used to detect both the recombinant and the native Omp48 in *A. hydrophila* cells. We also found another band which was lower than that of Omp48 in the Western Blot result of *A. hydrophila* sample (Fig 3B, well 4). Our analysis using protein BLAST on NCBI showed that a 46 kDa maltoprotein derived from *A. hydrophila* (Genbank No: WP_039212957.1) matches 57% with the target Omp48 sequence. Although the protein corresponding to the lower band has not been identified, the result of BLAST analysis suggests that *A. hydrophila* might express a protein sharing high similarity with Omp48, and thus, this protein can also be detected by the obtained antiserum.

In addition, when verifying the expression of 6xHis-tagged Omp48 in *E. coli* by Western Blot analysis with anti-histidine antibody, we found a faint signal at the same position as Omp48 in the negative controls (Fig 1B, wells 1-3). We suspect that *E. coli* cells might contain a histidine-rich protein having the same molecular weight as Omp48. Therefore, this protein was also recognized by the anti-histidine antibody. However, the absence of this band in the BL21(DE3)/pET-28a(+) sample in Western Blot result using the obtained antiserum (Fig 3B, well 1) indicated that the histidine-rich protein mentioned above did not affect the specificity of anti-Omp48 antiserum.

**Figure 3** The verification of anti-Omp48 antibody by Western Blot analysis. Samples, including protein lysates from BL21(DE3)/pET-28a(+) cells (1), IPTG-treated BL21(DE3)/pET-Omp48 cells (2), purified Omp48 (3), and *A. hydrophila* cells (4), were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (A) and Western Blot with the obtained antiserum at the dilution of 1:10,000 (B).

**Evaluation of antibody affinity by ELISA**

The sensitivity of anti-Omp48 antibody was evaluated by indirect ELISA method, in which the purified recombinant Omp48 at concentrations of 0.39-200 ng/ml was coated into wells of a microtiter plate and then incubated with the obtained antiserum at the dilution of 1:10,000. The similar wells incubated with pre-immunized serum were concurrently prepared for negative controls. The results in Fig. 4A showed that no reactivity between pre-immunized serum and Omp48 was detected (OD450 < 0.1). Upon incubation with Omp48-immunized antiserum, the OD450 values reached maximal level (~2.0) in the well coated with 200 ng/ml Omp48 and gradually decreased when the lower concentrations of Omp48 were used. However, even at the lowest tested concentration of Omp48 (0.39 ng/ml), the OD450 value was still significantly higher than that of the well incubated with the pre-immunized serum, indicating that the obtained antiserum at the dilution of 1:10,000 can be used to detect Omp48 at the concentration of 0.39 ng/ml or higher. In addition, when incubating Omp48 at the concentration of 100 ng/ml with the obtained antiserum at different dilution rates from 1:10,000 to 1:2,650,000, we found that the OD450 values of the antiserum incubated wells were remarkable higher than those of the negative controls at the dilution of 1:1,280,000 and higher, but there was no significant difference between the OD450 values of wells incubated with antiserum and pre-immunized serum at the dilution of 1:2,560,000 (Fig. 4B), suggesting that 1:1,280,000 is the titer of the obtained antiserum for the detection of Omp48 at the concentration of 100 ng/ml in ELISA assay.

**The produced Omp48 antibody can be used for immunostaining**

The immunostaining assay was performed on *A. hydrophila* cells using the Omp48-immunized serum at the dilution of 1:100. The negative control was performed using a similar protocol but with the pre-immunized serum instead of Omp48-immunized serum. The results in Fig. 5 showed that clear signals were observed in cells incubated with the anti-Omp48 antiserum but not in the negative sample. These data clearly suggest that the serum obtained from this study can be used for immunostaining.

**Figure 4** Evaluation of anti-Omp48 antibody by ELISA. A. the purified Omp48 at different concentrations was coated into each well of a microtiter plate and incubated with the pre-immunized and Omp48-immunized sera at the dilution of 1:10,000; B. the purified Omp48 at the concentration of 100 ng/ml was coated into each well and incubated with the pre-immunized and Omp48-immunized at different dilution rates. Data were shown as mean ± SD of three repeats.


Figure 5 Immunostaining analysis of A. hydrophila cells. Cells were stained with Omp48-immunized serum (A, B) or pre-immunized serum (C, D) at the dilution of 1:1000. The bright-field (A, C) and fluorescent images (B, D) were captured using a fluorescence microscopic system.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we succeeded in producing a specific polyclonal antibody against the outer membrane protein Omp48 of A. hydrophila. The antigen was generated by overexpressing 6His-tagged Omp48 in E. coli cells. After purification using NiNTA affinity chromatography, the recombinant Omp48 with a purity of 98.53% was injected into rabbits to produce polyclonal antibody. The obtained antiserum had a high specificity and sensitivity for detection of Omp48 in Western Blot and ELISA assays, with a titer of 1:1,280,000. We also demonstrated that the antiserum can be used for immunofluorescence staining. Although the raw antiserum can be directly used for these assays, the purification of antibodies from serum might be needed for further purposes, such as labelling them with an enzyme or a fluorescent-tag. The availability of the Omp48 antibody would facilitate studies on A. hydrophila Omp48.

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REFERENCES


