

**DISCOVERY OF IMMUNE RESPONSIVE PROTEINS IN
IHHNV-INFECTED AND NON-INFECTED
*MACROBRACHIUM ROSENBERGII***

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**INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCINECES
FACULY OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
KUALA LUMPUR**

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INFECTED AND NON-INFECTED *MACROBRACHIUM*
*ROSENBERGII***

Field of Study: Genetic and Molecular Biotechnology

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ABSTRACT

The major problem in the prawn industry worldwide is acute epizootic diseases that are closely associated with explosive death among prawns which leads to economic losses in commercial aquaculture and posing threats to the indigenous wild stocks. Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) was listed by OIE (Office of International Epizootics of World Organization for Animal Health) to be shown to have international significance in aquaculture. The study was conducted to understand the molecular responses of crustacean hemocytes to IHHNV infection. 2D-proteomic approach was used to investigate the differential expression proteins in hemocytes of infected and non-infected *M. rosenbergi*. Viral DNA screening has been done to identify infected (I) and non-infected (NI) samples by using IHHNV specific primer 309. The protein concentration of the serum to run on IPG-strip was determined using Bradford assay. To avoid protein degradation cup-loading method was used to perform IEF and consequently followed by 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis stained in silver nitrate. The protein identification has been done using MALDI TOF-TOF Mass spectrometry. Statistical analysis was performed to infer the differential expressed proteins between the infected and non-infected prawns. Analysis revealed that 20 differentially expressed protein (10 up-regulated, 10 down-regulated) were identified. Finally, after database searches, these 20 proteins were categorized into 8 groups according to their function within the cell. These were proteins associated with energy production and catabolism (14%), cell function and physiology (14%), cell structure (5%), ATP-buffering and environmental stress (5%), antioxidants (5%), calcium homeostasis (5%), oxygen transportation (19%) and immune system related protein (33%).

ABSTRAK

Masalah yang paling ketara dalam industri udang antarabangsa adalah penyakit epizootik yang dikaitkan dengan kematian udang pada suatu skala yang besar. Penyakit-penyakit ini mengakibatkan kerugian ekonomik dalam akuakultur komersil sambil mengancam stok-stok liar yang asli. Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) telah disenaraikan oleh Office of International Epizootics of World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), sebagai sejenis penyakit bermasalah di seluruh dunia. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk memahami gerak balas hemosit udang terhadap infeksi IHHNV pada tahap molekul. Kaedah Proteomik-2D telah digunakan untuk mengkaji perbezaan dalam ekspresi protein diantara udang yang dijangkiti oleh IHHNV dan udang yang tidak dijangkiti oleh IHHNV. Saringan DNA virus telah dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti udang yang dijangkit, dan udang yang tidak dijangkit dengan menggunakan primer 309 yang khas untuk IHHNV. Assay Bradford telah digunakan untuk menentukan konsentrasi protein serum yang diperlukan oleh strip-IPG. Untuk mengelakkan kemusnahan protein, kaedah cup-loading telah digunakan untuk IEF dan seterusnya diikuti oleh elektroforesis gel 12.5% SDS-PAGE yang menggunakan silver nitrat sebagai pengesan. Pengenalpastian protein sudah dijalankan dengan MALDI TOF-TOF Mass spectrometry. Analisa statistik telah digunakan untuk melihat perbezaan ekspresi protein diantara udang-udang yang dijangkiti dan yang tidak dijangkiti. Analisa ini menunjukkan kehadiran 20 protein yang diekspresi secara berbeza. Akhirnya, 20 protein ini telah diletakkan di dalam 8 kumpulan mengikut fungsi mereka di dalam sel hemosit. Kumpulan-kumpulan protein yang dikenal pasti adalah protein yang berkaitan dengan produksi tenaga dan katabolisme (14%), fungsi sel dan fisiology (14%), struktur sel (5%), penjagaan tahap ATP dan tekanan

persekutaraan (5%), antioksidan (5%), homeostasis kalsium (5%), pengangkutan oksigen (19%) dan protein yang berkaitan dengan system immune (33%).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF THE FIGURES	xi
LIST OF THE TABLES	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTATION	xviii
1. CHAPTER 1	1
2. CHAPTER 2	4
2.1. Biology of <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	4
2.2. Aquaculture and Production of <i>M. rosenbergii</i>	5
2.3. Disease outbreaks in <i>M. rosenbergii</i>	9
2.4. Viral pathogens in <i>M. rosenbergii</i>	10
2.5. Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV)	15
2.6. Signs of disease in infected prawn	20
2.7. Effects of IHHNV on Prawn Culture	24
2.8. Antiviral Immune Responses in Crustacean	26
2.9. Antiviral-related Proteins/Genes in Crustaceans	28
2.10. Proteomics Analysis	32
2.11. Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis (2-DE)	34
2.12. Proteomics Application to Study Crustacean Disease	41

3.	CHAPTER 3	43
3.1.	Prawn collection	43
3.2.	Serum Collection.....	43
3.3.	Screening for IHHNV	44
3.4.	Protein Determination of Serum.....	46
3.5.	Bradford Assay	47
3.5.1.	Preparation of Bovine Serum Albumin Protein Assay Standards	48
3.5.2.	Bradford Reagent	49
3.5.3.	Procedure	49
3.6.	Two Dimensional Electrophoresis (2-DE) of Serum after Optimization...	51
3.7.	First Dimension: Isoelectric Focusing.....	51
3.7.1.	Rehydration of IPG Dry Strips: Step 1	51
3.7.2.	Rehydration: Step 2.....	52
3.7.3.	Sample preparation and running of IpGphor.....	53
3.7.4.	Isoelectric Focusing (IEF).....	54
3.8.	Second Dimension: SDS PAGE.....	55
3.8.1.	Casting Homogenous Gel	55
3.8.2.	Preparing the Separation Unit.....	56
3.8.3.	Preparing Second-Dimension Gels.....	57
3.9.	Running condition	58
3.10.	Detection by Staining	59

3.10.1.	Fast Alcohol-Free Coomassie Staining.....	59
3.10.2.	Silver Staining.....	60
3.11.	Software Analysis.....	61
3.12.	MALDI-TOF MS Analysis	61
3.12.1.	in-Gel Digestion.....	62
4.	CHAPTER 4	64
4.1.	Analysis of Viral Infection in Prawn Samples	64
4.2.	IHHNV Screening	64
4.3.	Bovine Serum Albumin Protein Assay Standards.....	65
4.3.1.	Standard Curve.....	66
4.4.	Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis (2-DE).....	67
4.4.1.	Construction of Proteome Maps from Extracted Prawn Serum.....	67
4.4.2.	Comparative 2-DE Analysis and Identification of Serum Proteins	68
4.5.	Proteomic Expression Level Compression by Transcriptome Data.....	89
5.	CHAPTER 5	93
6.	References.....	100
6.1.	Density Trace Comparison between IHHNV-Infected Prawns and the Control Prawns.....	110

LIST OF THE FIGURES

Figure 2.1, <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	4
Figure 2.2, Main producer countries of <i>M. rosenbergii</i> (FAO, 2006)	5
Figure 2.3, Global aquaculture production of <i>M. rosenbergii</i> (FAO, 2006).....	6
Figure 2.4, Cultured production of <i>M. rosenbergii</i> during for China 1993-2000 (Reddy and Sainath, 2009).....	7
Figure 2.5, Cultured shrimp production in the World (1985-2006) (FAO, 2006)	8
Figure 2.6, virus classification IHHNV	18
Figure 2.7, Entire IHHNV genome (GenBank, AF218266).....	18
Figure 2.8, Characteristic of Cowdry Type-A Inclusions (CAI) observed in IHHNVinfected cells of the prawn(Lightner, 1996a).....	23
Figure 2.9, A hypothetical scheme for dsRNA-induced antiviral immunity in crustacean.	27
Figure 2.10, White Spot Syndrome Virus interaction model suggests that the host STAT can be activated after WSSV attack (Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2007).....	29
Figure 2.11, The proteomic schematic analysis from step1: sample preparation to 2- DE, step 2: mass spectrometry and step3: database searching (Walker, 2002)	33
Figure 3.1, Serum Collection by cardiac-puncture technique, using 2ml syringe.	43
Figure 3.2, Pleopods are located at abdominal appendage are cut to use for DNA extraction for Viral disease diagnosis.....	45
Figure 3.3, Dry strips are placed upside down in reswelling tray and covered by transparent cover for dry strip Rehydration.....	52
Figure 3.4, IPGphor III Was used for protein Iso Electric Focusing (IEF).....	53

Figure 3.5, IPGphorIII programming Running condition was optimizing as 4 steps for 7h and 30 min under different voltage. Voltage is increasing gradually.....	54
Figure 3.6, IPGphor III, Ready for running 1D- Electrophoresis	54
Figure 3.7, 2D-Gel casting was done at least 3h before running	56
Figure 3.8, Completion of P1	58
Figure 3.9, Completion of P2.....	59
Figure 3.10, Coomassie Blue staining	60
Figure 3.11, MALDI-TOF MS Analysis procedure (Steven Cockrill <i>et al.</i> , 2010).....	63
Figure 4.1, Detection of IHNNV in the infected hemocyte using specific primers.....	65
Figure 4.2, Standard Curves for Protein Determination Using BSA	67
Figure 4.3, The grouping of the 20 Serum-protein spots from 2DE- gels after they were subjected to MALDI TOF-TOF Mass spectrometry	68
Figure 4.4, 2D gel view of non- infected samples stained with coomassie blue.	69
Figure 4.5, 2D gel view of IHNNV infected samples stained with Coomassie blue.....	69
Figure 4.6, Intensity comparisons between Prawn IHNNV-Infected and control samples.	92
Figure 6.1, Carbonic anhydrase2 density trace in control (non-infected) sample.	110
Figure 6.2, Carbonic anhydrase2 density trace in infected sample.....	110
Figure 6.3, Predicted protein (Fragment) density trace in control (non-infected) sample.	111
Figure 6.4, Predicted protein (Fragment) density trace in infected sample	111
Figure 6.5, Enolase density trace in control (non-infected) sample.....	112
Figure 6.6, Enolase density trace in infected sample	112
Figure 6.7, (4) hemocyanin subunit © density trace in control (non-infected) sample	113
Figure 6.8, (4) hemocyanin subunit density trace in infected sample.....	113
Figure 6.9, Hemocyanin subunit L © density trace in control (non-infected) sample.....	114
Figure 6.10, Hemocyanin subunit L density trace in infected sample	114

Figure 6.11, Hemocyanin subunit 1 © density trace in control (non-infected) sample	115
Figure 6.12, Hemocyanin subunit 1 density trace in infected sample	115
Figure 6.13, Sarcoplasmic calcium- binding © density trace in control (non-infected) sample	116
Figure 6.14, (7) sarcoplasmic calcium- binding density trace in infected sample.....	116
Figure 6.15, Arginine kinase1density trace in control (non-infected) sample.....	117
Figure 6.16, Arginine kinase 1 density trace in infected sample	117
Figure 6.17, (9) pro-phenoloxidase © density trace in control (non-infected) sample.....	118
Figure 6.18, (9) pro-phenoloxidase density trace in infected sample	118
Figure 6.19, An example of MS/MS Result.....	132

LIST OF THE TABLES

Table 2.1, Disease listed according to FAO (FAO/NACA/UNEP/WB/WWF, 2006).....	11
Table 2.2, Viruses can be divided as RNA or DNA virus (Gabriel and Felipe, 2000).....	14
Table 3.1, The primer sequence used for virus detection	44
Table 3.2, Preparation of Test Samples for the Bradford Protein Assay	50
Table 3.3, 12.5% Homogenous gel solution	55
Table 4.1, Bradford Assay Standard Curve	66
Table 4.2, 3D- view of infected and non-infected spot.....	71
Table 4.3, Comparative level of expression for protein spots from IHHNV-infected vs. normal prawn determined using PDQuest image analysis software Biorad.....	83
Table 4.4, Identification of Up-regulated and Down-regulated Protein upon IHHNV Infection from 2D-gels by MALDI TOF-TOF Mass spectrometry analysis.....	86
Table 4.5, Data evaluation based on Transcriptome Data	90
Table 4.6: Acrylamide stock (30.8%)	119
Table 4.7: M TrisCL, pH8.8	119
Table 4.8: 3. 10% (w/v) SDS	119
Table 4.9: SDS overlay solution 0.1%	120
Table 4.10: Gel storage solution	120
Table 4.11: 1X SDS Electrophoresis buffer	120
Table 4.12: SDS equilibration buffer	121
Table 4.13: Sealing solution	121
Table 4.14: Rehydration buffer	121
Table 4.15: Homogenous gel solution	122

Table 4.16: **IPGphore program** 122

Table 4.17: **Running condition**..... 122

Table 4.18: **SOLUTIONS:**..... 123

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2-DE	2-dimensional electrophoresis
ACh	Acetylcholine
APS	Ammonium persulfate
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
CHAPS	3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate
DTT	Dithiothreitol
FBS	Fetal bovine serum
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
PBS	Phosphate buffer solution
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulphate
SDS-PAGE	SDS-Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
TEMED	Tetramethylethylenediamine
WHO	World health organization
SCP	Sarcoplasmic calcium binding protein
µg	microgram

μl	microlitre
nm	nanometer
U	Unit
V	Volt
v/v	volume by volume
w/v	weight by volume

MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTATION

1. CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS

Acetic acid, Analar (England)

Acetone HPLC grade, Fisher Scientific (UK)

Acid alcohol

Acrylamide, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Agarose IEF, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Ammonium persulphate, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Albumin standard, Thermo Scientific (Rockford, USA)

Bis-acryamide, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc (Hercules, CA)

Bromophenol blue, Amersham Biosciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Butan-1-ol, Merck (Darmstadt, Germany)

Cellulose MN300 plates (10 x 10 cm, 10 x 5 cm)

CHAPS, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Coomassie brilliant blue

Deionized water, Millipore

Disposable micro-pipettes, Eppendorf

DNA extraction Kit

DTT, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Ethanol, HmbG Chemicals

Ferric chloride

Filter paper, Whatman No.1, Whatman

Formaldehyde, Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, USA)

Glycerol, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Glycine, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Hydrochloric acid

Immobiline drystrip, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

IPG Buffer, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Iodoacetamide, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

PhastGel Blue tablet (Coomassie R-350), GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Phosphoric acid (85%), Riedel-de Haen (Switzerland)

Silver nitrate, Analar (England)

Sodium carbonate, Ajax Finechem, (NSW, Australia)

Sodium chloride

Sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Sodium nitrite, Merck (Darmstadt, Germany)

Sodium thiosulphate anhydrate, Ajax Finechem, (NSW, Australia)

TEMED, Amersham Biosciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Tris-base, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

Urea, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden)

2. APPARATUS

Allegra® X-15R Series Benchtop Centrifuge, Beckman Coulter - for centrifuging cells prior to cell count

Beckman 340 pH temperature Meter, Beckman Coulter- was used to measure the pH value in phosphate buffer (7.0/7.4) preparation

Benchmark Plus Multiplate spectrophotometer, BioRad- was used to record photometric results for the MTS cytotoxicity assay.

CB-162 Stirrer hotplates, Stuart

Convection microwave NN-C2003S, Panasonic

Electronic analytical AB-S/FACT balance, Mettler Toledo

Electronic analytical PB-S/FACT balance, Mettler Toledo

Electrophoresis power supply FPS 601, GE Healthcare

Epson Expression 10000 XL scanner, Epson

ETTAN IPG PHOR III isoelectric focusing unit, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences

Freeze dryer FDU-1100 machine, Eyela - was used to lypholyse the aqueous extracts

Freezer, Fisher & Paykel

Laminar flow cabinet ESCO class II type A2, Labculture

Microfuge® 18, Beckman Coulter- for centrifuging samples prior to isoelectric focusing

Milli-Q Integral Water Purification System, Millipore

Polymerase chain reaction Kit Promega

Refrigerator-freezer R-Z850 AM, Hitachi

SE 600 Ruby vertical electrophoresis system, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences

Shaking water bath SBS40, Stuart

SWB analogue water bath, Stuart

Temperature control unit, Multitemp III, GE Healthcare

Ultra low freezer -152°C, Sanyo

Ultra low freezer -80°C Vip series, Sanyo

UV-1800 UV spectrophotometer, Shimadzu- was used to record photometric results for the Bradford protein quantification and Bradford dye-protein binding assays

Vortex mixer SA8, Stuart