staining. The procedure was completed in 1hr to 1hr 30min. In counter ion dye staining, NR inhibits the binding of CBBR to gel matrix, so enhances the staining effect of CBBR on protein bands, and also reduces background. As the result, this showed twofold increase in sensitivity comparing with CBBR staining and had very low background so stained protein bands could be visualized at the same time of staining. We consider that CBBR-NR staining method can be a recommendable alternative of CBBR for the detection of proteins in SDS-PAGE.

[PC1-31] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Modified Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBBR) Staining with Phenosafranin in SDS - PAGE Using a Counter Ion Dye Staining Technique.

Choi JK°, Yoo GS, Lee JK, Jung DW

Chonnam National University, College of Pharmacy, Analytical Biochemistry Lab.

There are many staining methods for proteins in Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and Coomassie Brilliant Blue R (CBBR) staining method among them has been used the most widely. However, it requires long staining and destaining time. In addition, a large quantity of dye is used so that protein bands can't be visualized in the course of staining. This study was set out to find the alternative staining method replacing CBBR staining. A fast, sensitive and simultaneously visualized staining method has been developed employing a counter ion dye staining technique. Acidic dye, CBBR(0.005%) was mixed up with basic dye, Phenosafranin (PS) (0.0010). After electrophoresis in SDS-PAGE, gels were fixed with 40% MeOH/7%HAc for 30min. Then, gels were stained in 0.005%CBBR-0.0010%PS in 20%MeOH/7% staining solution for 30min-1hr. It was preferable to wash gels for 10 minutes after staining. The procedure was completed in 1hr to 1hr 30min. This showed twofold increase in sensitivity comparing with CBBR staining and had very low background so stained protein bands could be visualized at the same time of staining. We consider that CBBR-PS staining method can be a recommendable alternative of CBBR for the detection of proteins in SDS-PAGE.

[PC1-32] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Purification and Identification of Human Recombinant Cathepsin P As A Novel Cysteine Proteinase

Kim MK°, Park BS, Son MH, Bae EJ, Kim SH and Kim WB; †Lee CH, Lee BY and Lee JW

Research Laboratories, Dong-A Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., # 47-5, Sanggal-Ri, Kiheung-Up, Yongin-Si, Kyonggi-Do 449-900, and †Yuhan Research Institute, # 27-3, Tangjeong-Dong, Kunpo-Si, Kyonggi-Do 435-715, Korea

Cathepsin P is thought to be expressed ubiquitously in various types of tissues unlike cathepsin S, K, and W. Although biological and physiological functions of cathepsin P have not yet been completely established, it has been reported that cathepsin P seems to fulfill the housekeeping role like cathepsin B, L, H, and O. The mature cathepsin P is primarily a carboxypeptidase and has extremely poor endopeptidase activity. The carboxypeptidase activity of cathepsin P shares a similar profile with that of cathepsin B. The latter has been implicated in normal physiological events as well as in various pathological states such as rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease and cancer progression.
Cathepsin P is the cysteine proteinase like cathepsin B, L, and S, which partly share the substrate and/or inhibitor with cathepsin K. But its unique properties different from cathepsin B, L, and S, have been obvious. Thus, cathepsin P has become the interesting enzyme for our study.
In order to construct the human recombinant, mature cathepsin P gene was inserted in protein expression vector. Approximately 31 kDa protein was over-expressed in *Escherichia coli* [BL21] and purified by size-exclusion and subsequent ion-exchange column chromatographic method. The purified protein was analyzed by N-terminal amino acid sequencing. The enzymatic activity