Identification of innexin2, Gap Junction channel Protein Expressed during Embryogenesis in the *Bombyx mori*

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Objectives

Gap junctions are membrane channels that directly connect the cytoplasm of neighboring cells, allowing the exchange of ions and small molecules. Two analogous families of proteins, the *connexins* and *innexins* are the channel-forming molecular vertebrates and invertebrates, respectively. Here, we present the molecular cloning and sequences analysis of novel *innexiins*, *Binx2*, expressed during *Bombyx mori* embryonic development.

Materials and Methods

- Animal: Bombyx mori embryo
- ABI PRISM 377 autosequencer (Perkin Elmer, USA)
- · Northern Blotting
- RT-PCR (Stratagene)

Results and Discussion

Cell to cell communication plays an essential role during pattern formation and morphogenesis of the diverse tissues and organs of the body. Invertebrates, such an the *Bombyx mori*, the direct communication of closely apposed cells is mediated by gap junctions which are composed of oligomers of the *innexin* family of transmembrane channel proteins. We shows 1813bp the complete cDNA sequence identified *innexin2* that are highly expressed in the egg of the *Bombyx mori* during embryogenesis. It has a 72bp 5'-UTR and a 747bp 3'-UTR flanking a predicted ORF. The amino acid sequence of the deduced protein was 78% identical (283/359aa) to the discovered innexin2 of *Schistocerca Americana*. Here, we report a novel *innexin2*, termed *Binx2*, from the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*. *Binx2* is ubiquitously expressed in the various stage throughout the final larva stage, pre-pupa, pupa, egg. But, *Binx2* is weaken or not expressed in the hemocyte in the larva stage, silkgland in the pre-pupa, testis in the pupa and blastoderm formation in the egg. Our observation show that *innexin2* is one of a set of embryonic gap junction proteins and that it is required for the normal temporal development.

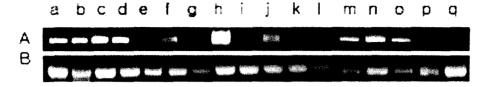


Fig 1. RT-PCR analysis of *Binx2* transcript in different fifth instar larva, pre-pupa, pupa, adult. A: RT-PCR product. B: B-actin, a-e: fatbody, midgut, ovary, testis, hemocyte of larva, f-1: fatbody, midgut, ovary, testis, brain, skin, silkgland of pre-pupa, m-n: fatbody, ovary, testis of pupa, p-q: female, male of adult.

Reference

Kathryn D. Curtin., Zhan Zhang., Robert J Wyman., 1999. Drosophila has several genes for gap junction proteins. GENE 232, 191-201

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