# Dimethylsulfoxide and Sodium Butyrate Enhance the Production of Recombinant Cyclooxygenase 2 in Stably Transformed *Drosophila melanogaster* S2 Cells

Jong Min Lee 1, Bong Hee Sohn2 Yong Soon Kim2, Pil Don Kang2, Sang Uk Lee2, In Sik Chung1 \*\*

Department of Genetic Engineering, Kyung Hee University, Suwon, 449-701, Korea

<sup>2)</sup> Department of Sericulture & Entomology, National Institute of Agricultural Science & Technology, RDA, Suwon, 441-100, Korea

## **Objectives**

The purpose of this experiment is to optimize the yield of the recombinant Cox2 from the stably transformed Drosophila melanogaster S2 cells, using dimethylsulfoxide and sodium butyrate.

#### Materials and Methods

Materials - Cell line: Drosophila melanogaster Schneider 2 (S2) cells

- vector : pMT/BiP/V5-His and pCoHygro (Invitrogen)

Methods - Construction of expression plasmids, Stable transformation.

Cell culture and analysis of gene expression, Purification of recombinant Cox 2,

Protein determination and Cox 2 assay, SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis

## **Results and Discussion**

Recombinant human cyclooxygenase 2 (Cox 2) was expressed in stably transformed *Drosophila* melanogaster S2 cells, and was present primarily in the cellular fraction at a molecular weight of 70 to 74 kDa. Recombinant Cox 2 was purified using Ni<sup>2+</sup>-affinity fractionation, and its specific activity was 24,800 Unit mg<sup>-1</sup>. The peak level of recombinant Cox 2 production was 1.6 μg (10<sup>7</sup> cells)<sup>-1</sup>, seven days after induction with 0.5 mM CuSO<sub>4</sub>. Supplementing the cultures with dimethylsulfoxide or sodium butyrate increased recombinant Cox 2 production by 170% and 86%, respectively.

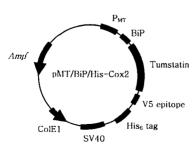


Fig.1. Schematic representation of the expression plasmid, pMT/BiP/His-Cox2.

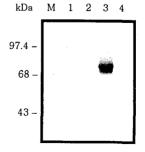


Fig. 2. SDS-PAGE (A) and Western blot analysis (B) of the purification of recombinant Cox 2 from stably transformed S2 cells.

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