Recombinant Protein Secretion in *Escherichia coli* using several leader peptides

Tae Jung Park,, Jong Pil Park, Seok Jae Lee and Sang Yup Lee

Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering and BioProcess Engineering Research Center for

Ultramicrochemical Process Systems, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology

Tel: +82-42-869-3930, Fax: +82-42-869-8800, Email: lecsy@kaist.ac.kr

Abstract

This work describes a novel method for the secretion of proteins in Escherichia coli.

The strategy is based on leader peptide of the oligosaccharide transferase of Bacillus sp.

Each leader peptide is composed of a 20-amino acid signal sequence of *Brevibacillus brevis* cyclodextrin glycosyltransferase (CGTase) and a 31-amino acid signal sequence of *Bacillus macerans* cycloinulooligosaccharide fructanotransferase (CFTase).

Several leader peptides have been used to study secretion of the green fluorescent protein (GFP), reporter protein to the culture medium. The strains of *E. coli* carrying GFP with the leader sequences of CGTase and with the leader sequence of CFTase efficiently secreted the reporter protein. The artificial leader sequences also allowed secretion of the recombinant proteins. Moreover, These data suggest that the general secretion pathway in *E. coli* and *Bacillus* sp. and operates in a sequence-non-specific manner.

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References

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