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Designing primers potentially specific to *Entamoeba gingivalis* genes

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ABSTRACT

Entamoeba gingivalis normally exists in the human oral cavity, namely in the gums, and brings about some specific diseases. However, it can also trigger some more serious illnesses. Among these are infections of the genital tract, acute osteomyelitis of the mandible and pulmonary abscess. *Entamoeba gingivalis* identification by light microscopy is difficult, hence polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is used. The contemporary primers for PCR are complement to 18S rRNA. This article informs the reader of the process that was involved in designing new primers for three genes which were thought to be present on the *Entamoeba gingivalis* genome, but their sequences were unknown. The newly obtained sequences of primers have better properties for identification purposes, compared to these which are currently used.

INTRODUCTION

Entamoeba gingivalis is a protozoan which can be found in the gums and around the teeth. It exists solely as a trophozoite and does not produce any cysts [3]. Currently, researchers are unsure whether it is a parasite, but its occurrence is connected with diseased gingival pockets [10]. Humans can be infected as a result of direct oral contact or by sharing dishes or cutlery. *Entamoeba gingivalis* has been also found in cases of more serious nature such as acute osteomyelitis of the mandible [1] and in pulmonary abscess [6] in the elderly. It is also found in the genital tract [5]. *Entamoeba gingivalis* can be identified by light microscopy, but it bears high resemblance to other *Entamoeba* species. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is a more specific and sensitive method. The *Entamoeba gingivalis* genome has not been fully sequenced yet, and the 18S rRNA gene is the only gene of this protozoa with known sequence, and therefore, it is used in PCR [10]. Primers to other genes of *Entamoeba gingivalis* can be designed on the basis of sequence resemblance to closely related species, such as pathogenic *Entamoeba histolytica*, non-pathogenic amoebae *Entamoeba dispar* and *Entamoeba moshkovskii*, as well as more distant species of amoeba, such as *Acanthamoeba castellanii*. Candidate genes for this case are cysteine proteinase, actin and 5.8S rRNA,

because sequences of the genes from different amoebae species are available in the GenBank Database.

The cysteine proteinases present in amoebae are connected with invasion and host tissue penetration because they are involved in cleaving the extracellular matrix. They also interfere with the immune system of the host, e.g. by complement and antibodies IgA and IgG degradation. *Entamoeba histolytica* produces a large amount of different cysteine proteinases which correlate with the invasion. *Entamoeba dispar* which is a very similar, though non-pathogenic amoeba, also produces some cysteine proteinases, but in smaller amounts [8]. Actin, which is a protein present in most eukaryotic cells, is highly conserved among the species, and takes part in maintaining cell shape [4], whereas, 5.8 S rRNA is a type of non-coding rRNA which is a component of the large subunit of the eukaryotic ribosome, and so plays a role in protein translation [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Primer design. In order to design sets of primers for genes such as cysteine proteinase, actin and 5.8S rRNA, the GenBank sequences of these genes from closely related protozoa were used. In this work, sequences of each gene were aligned along one another using Clustal X. Subsequently, the potential primers were designed using Primer 3 program to be complement to the most conservative regions of each gene [9]. The primers specificity was then tested

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PRIMER PICKING RESULTS FOR eh_cp gi|1246522|emb|X91642.1| *E.histolytica* DNA encoding for cysteine proteinase (1800 bp)
 No mispriming library specified
 Using 1-based sequence positions

OLIGO	start	len	tm	gc%	any	3'	seq
LEFT PRIMER	1084	22	57.26	45.45	4.00	0.00	GATTGGAGAGCTGAAGGTAAG
RIGHT PRIMER	1625	21	59.40	47.62	5.00	2.00	CATGAAGTTCCTCCATGAGTTC

SEQUENCE SIZE: 1800
 INCLUDED REGION SIZE: 1800
 PRODUCT SIZE: 542, PAIR ANY COMPL: 5.00, PAIR 3' COMPL: 3.00

PRIMER PICKING RESULTS FOR eh_cp gi|1246522|emb|X91642.1| *E.histolytica* DNA encoding for cysteine proteinase (1800 bp)
 No mispriming library specified
 Using 1-based sequence positions

OLIGO	start	len	tm	gc%	any	3'	seq
LEFT PRIMER	1084	22	57.26	45.45	4.00	0.00	GATTGGAGAGCTGAAGGTAAG
RIGHT PRIMER	1278	24	58.49	37.50	3.00	2.00	TCCTCCATTACATCCATTATTAGC

SEQUENCE SIZE: 1800
 INCLUDED REGION SIZE: 1800
 PRODUCT SIZE: 195, PAIR ANY COMPL: 5.00, PAIR 3' COMPL: 1.00

Figure 2. Two primer pairs generated using the Primer 3 program

The specificity of the generated primers was confirmed using Primer-BLAST. The GC content of the second pair of primers is below 40%, hence, it is not taken into account.

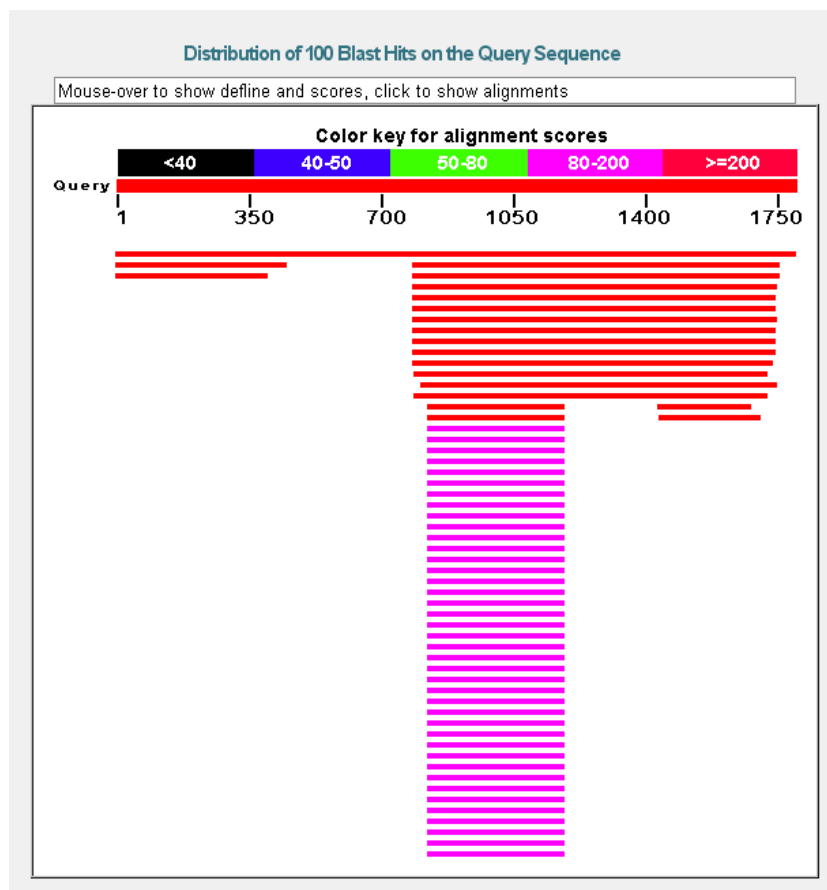


Figure 3. Alignment of *Entamoeba histolytica* cystein proteinase gene (gi 1246522) with other sequences of cystein proteinase (cds sequences) drawn from the database

On this basis, it can be assumed that there is a non-coding region between 472 and about 700 nt. However, a chosen pair of primers is complement to the fragment of the gene downstream to this site.

GenBank actine gene sequences from *Naegleria fowleri* (gi|1022820), *Entamoeba histolytica* (gi|118430606), *Acanthamoeba castellanii* (gi|5565) and *Dientamoeba fragilis* (gi|506956256) were aligned.



Figure 4. CLUSTAL 2.1 multiple sequence alignment of actine genes

The specificity of primers generated using Primer 3 was authenticated using Primer-BLAST, and the most specific primer pair with the best physical properties was chosen.

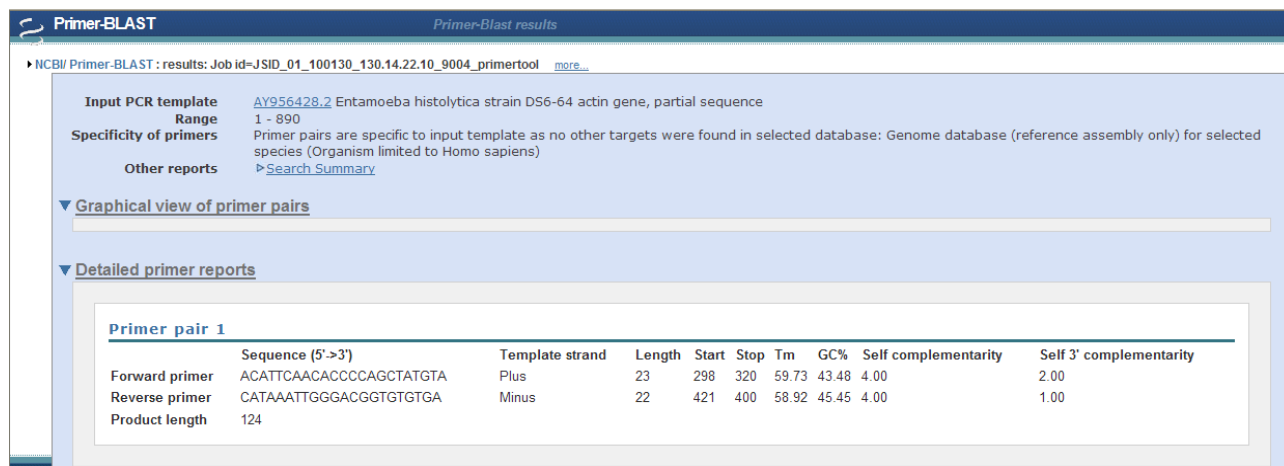


Figure 5. Primer-BLAST results for the generated primers

GenBank 5.8S rRNA gene sequences (without the internal transcribed spacer - ITS sequence) from Entamoeba moshkovskii (gi|908849), Entamoeba dispar (gi|1929041), Entamoeba histolytica (gi|1929043) and Entamoeba invadens were aligned.

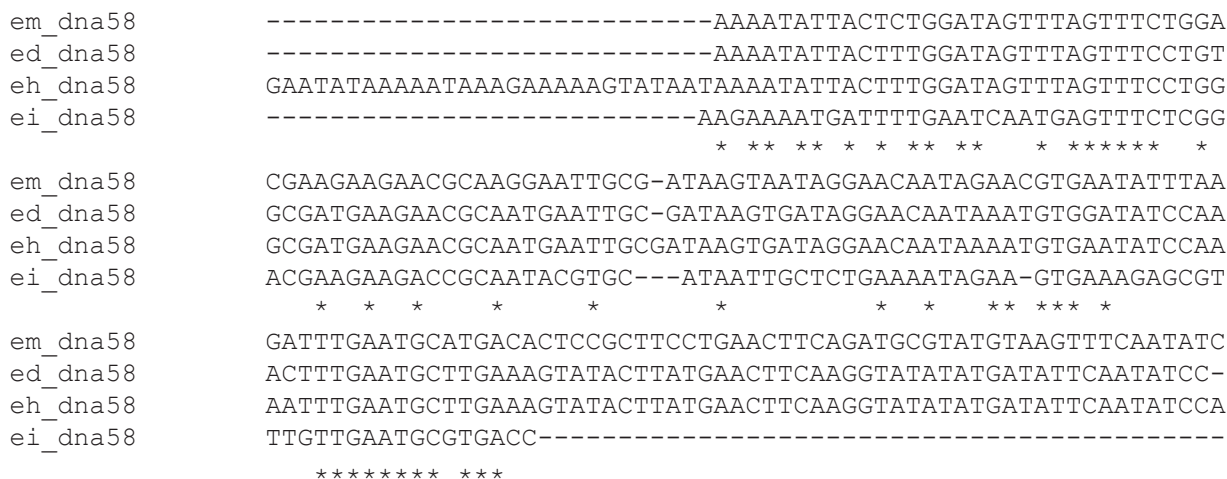


Figure 6. CLUSTAL 2.1 multiple sequence alignment without internal transcribed spacers (its)

