



Biotecnologia

ACH5545 Engenharia Genética

Atividades de Laboratório

2º Semestre 2025

Docentes responsáveis:

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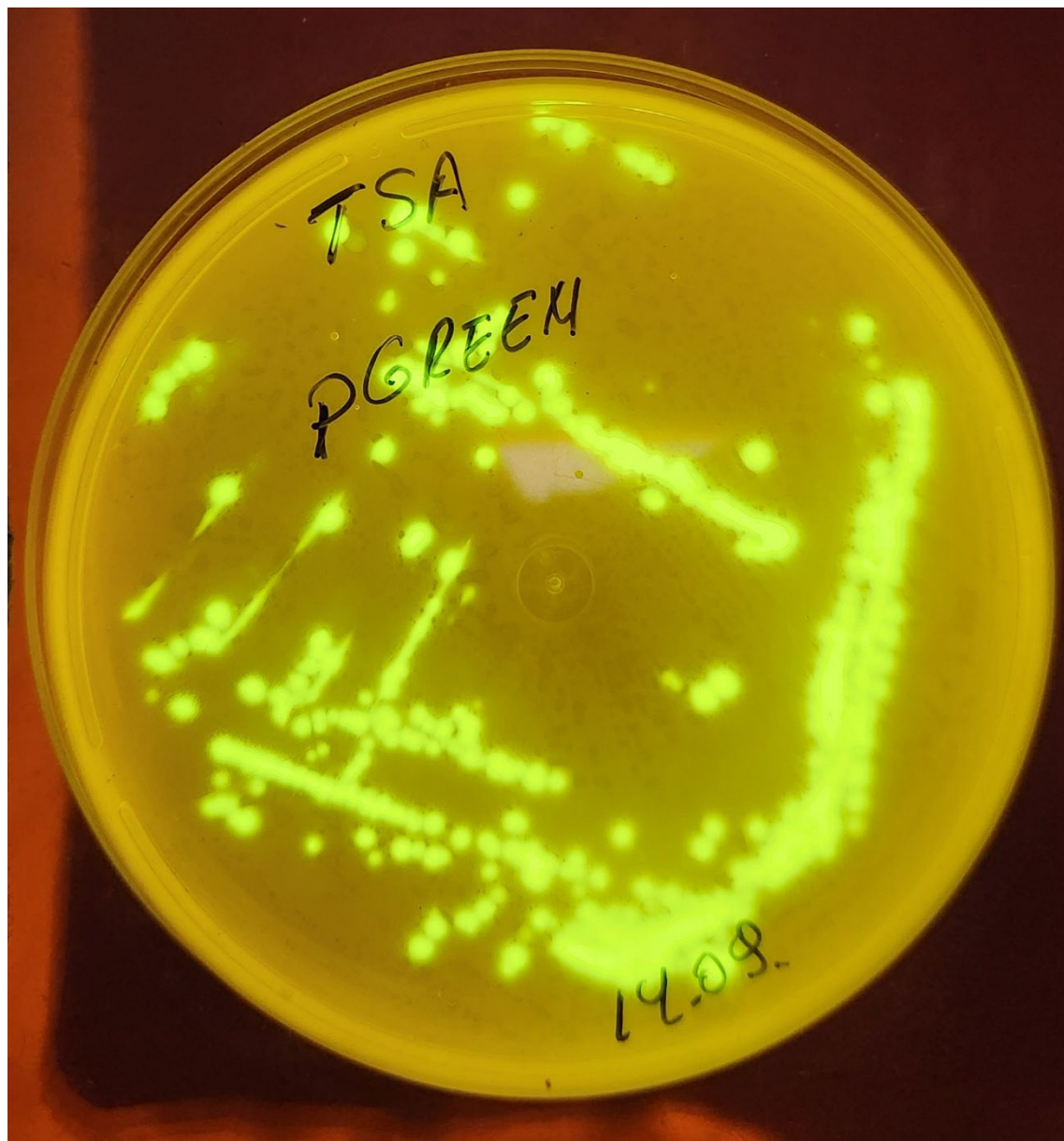
Créditos: 4

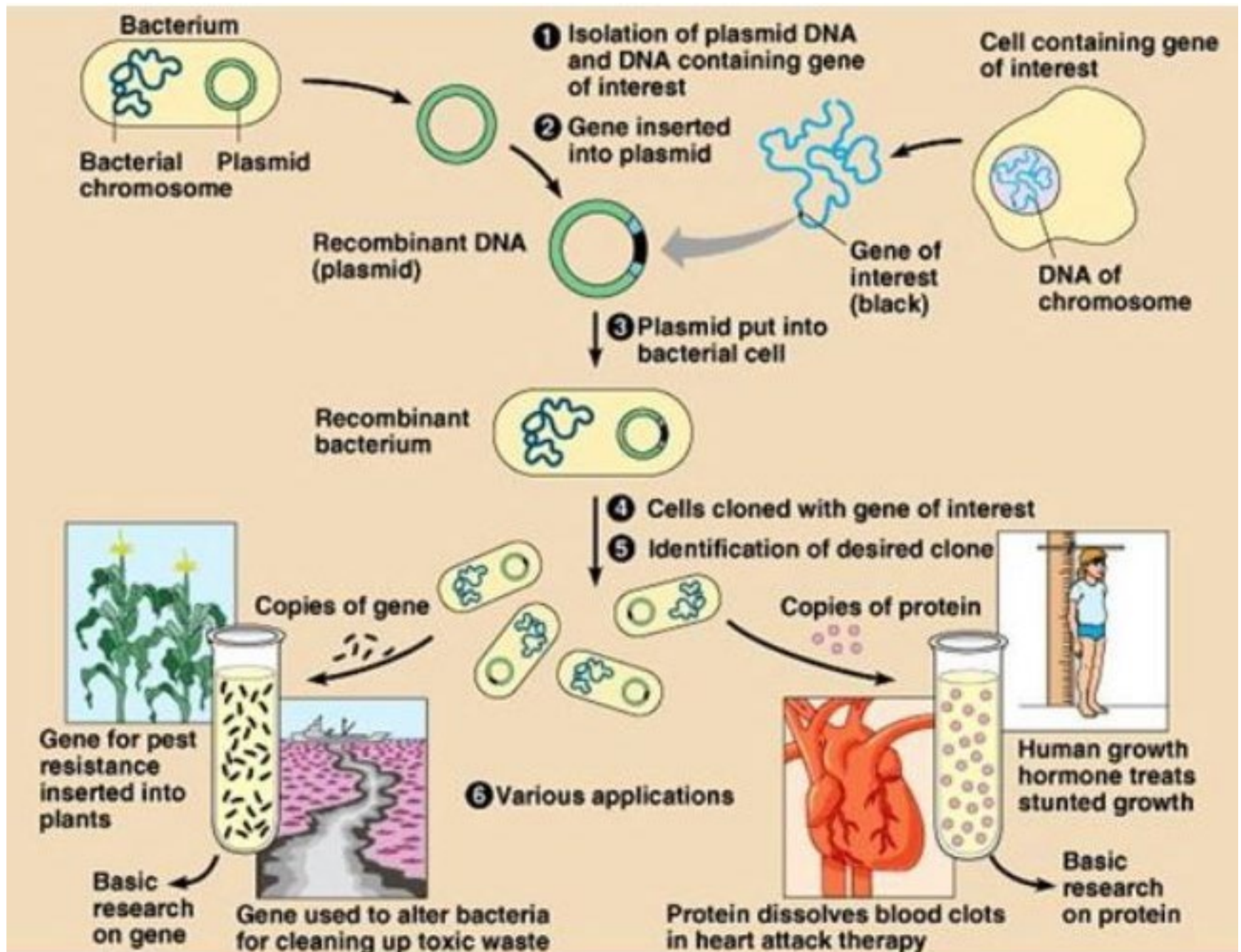
Período: Quinta-feira (14h00 -18h00), Laboratório de Biotecnologia – Edifício A2, 1º andar

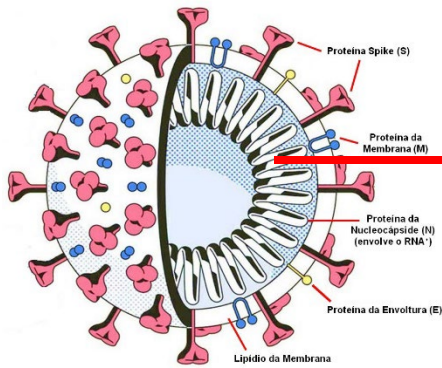
USP - 2025

Atividade

- Seleção de clones recombinantes (Resistência à antibióticos)
- Confirmação de clones positivos (PCR)
- Eletroforese DNA em gel de agarose





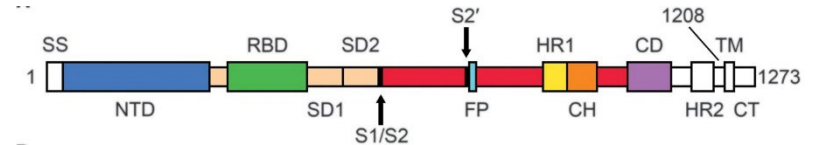
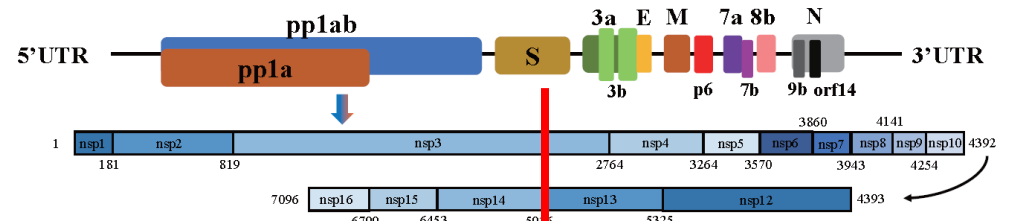


SARS-CoV-2

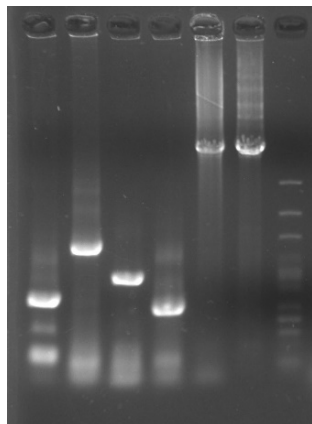
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 NPVTLLVLLP VSSQVRLIT RTQLPAATTS SPTRVYVTS NVKSSVLYS TQDLFLPFS NVKMSALSV SUTNUTKDF NPVLPKDFV YFASTRKNI IKMKIFUTLL DQRTQLILV
 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240
 INATVTVTV CERFQKRSF LQVTVKRNK SMSEKSPVY SIANKCTES VSGFLMELLE GQGNPDLA EPVKNRDOV FETVETPTL KLVGLAQDF SALEFLVOLA IOTNTVQCF
 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360
 LLALRSYLLT PDSSSOMTA GAATVYDYL GFTFLNLRN ENGITITAVG CALDFLSTYR CTLSKTYRQV GIVQTSRNV GPTSTVSRF KHTLCTPQF VPMATPASF YAMNRSLS
 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480
 CQGSVLYLV GAEFTPKCY GFTFKLNDL CFTVYASDF VSGEGRQVQ LKQTKCLAD VNFLEDDFT OCTLAKMSN LKSGVDKRN VLTLNFKSN LKFTSDIST ELTQAGATFC
 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600
 KQVQKNCVF FLQSVQKVF KQVQKNCVF VLLFELLS RAYVQKRS THLVKRNVR KFNKVLNLS VLTSSKDFL PQQKRDIA DTTAVSDQ TLEILDITFC SPQVNVITF
 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720
 QNTNNGVNF LYQVNRQVF FPMNVSTVS NVQTRNQL IGMNVRYS KCSIFSLQF CASVQVQS PRASVNAQ SIATNVLG ARRSVATLS SIATVITFI
 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840
 SVTTELLVS MYKSVNTR YICDSTECF KLLIQVQSF TQNDALTOI AVQKQNTVF VFAQVQVTF TFFIRKPOF NFKQLRDS KHSKSFZES LLNRYVLAS AQFIRVQDF
 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960
 LGDIAADLT CAQRTNLTV LPVLLTDMF AQVTSALLG TTSKTFGA GAALQTFAN QKATPNSG VQGVNLRS KLAQRKSA IGTQHLSS TASALQGLQ VVQKQALH
 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080
 TLVQLNMF GALSVAQI LSLDRKSL QVDRLLTS LQILQVTV QLSRAALAS SAKLAATRS ECVLQKRSF SPQKRTULR SPQKRSVLF VLFVTVYLA GQNTVTA
 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200
 ICQKRSASF KQVNVYVNF IMPVQNTF EPQITITNTF PVKQKQVCF GIVNRYVDF LQVLELQVCF ELKQVFNPT SPQVLAQIS GMAVYVNL KQSLRLNVA KQKRSLLDL
 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270
 GELKRYVQI KPWVYVNF IAGLAVNF TMLKCTKCF CSCLEKQSC OSCQKQKDF SEPVLKQVLF RT

A

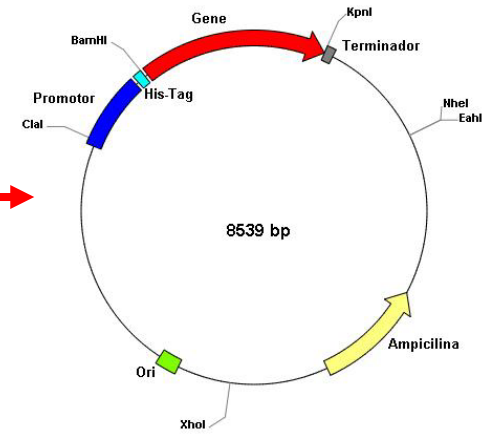
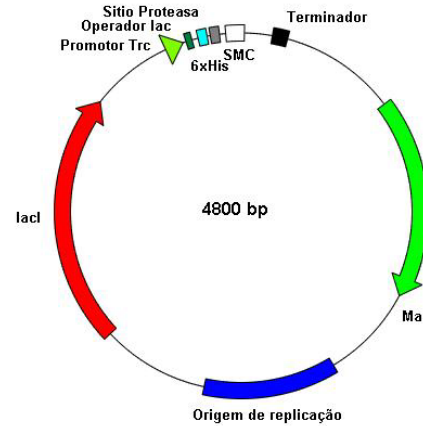
IVDC-HB-01/2019 (~29.8kb)

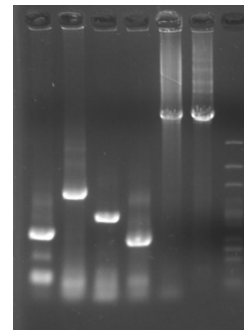
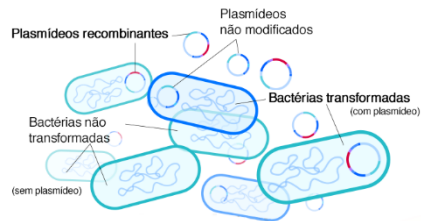


Proteína S



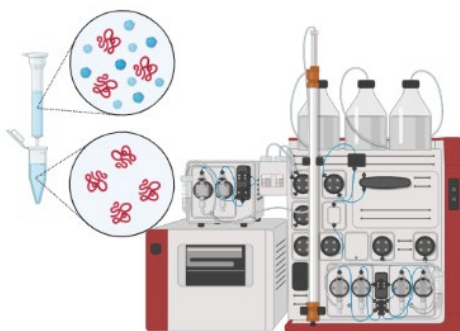
+



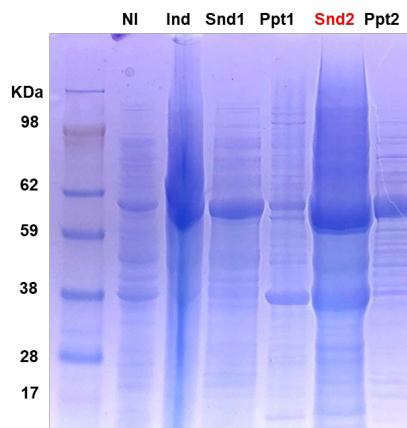
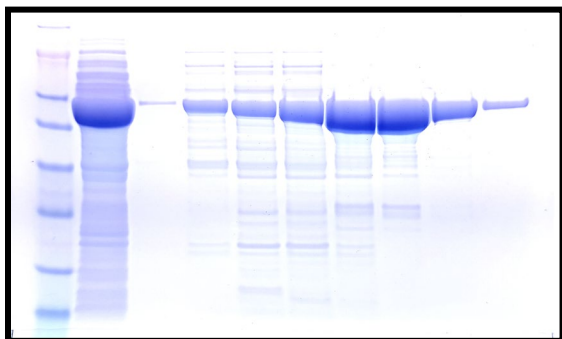


Aplicação

- Gene Terapêutico
- Marcador molecular
- Modificação genética
- Sequenciamento



Purificação



200 mL de meio
LB + amp +
IPTG
37 °C, *overnight*,
150 rmp

Produção da Proteína de interesse

Análise Complementares

- Sequenciamento
- Estrutura 3D – Cristalografia
- Dicroísmo circular
- Atividade

Aplicação

- Proteína terapêutica
- Enzima
- Diagnóstico



Plasmid vectors



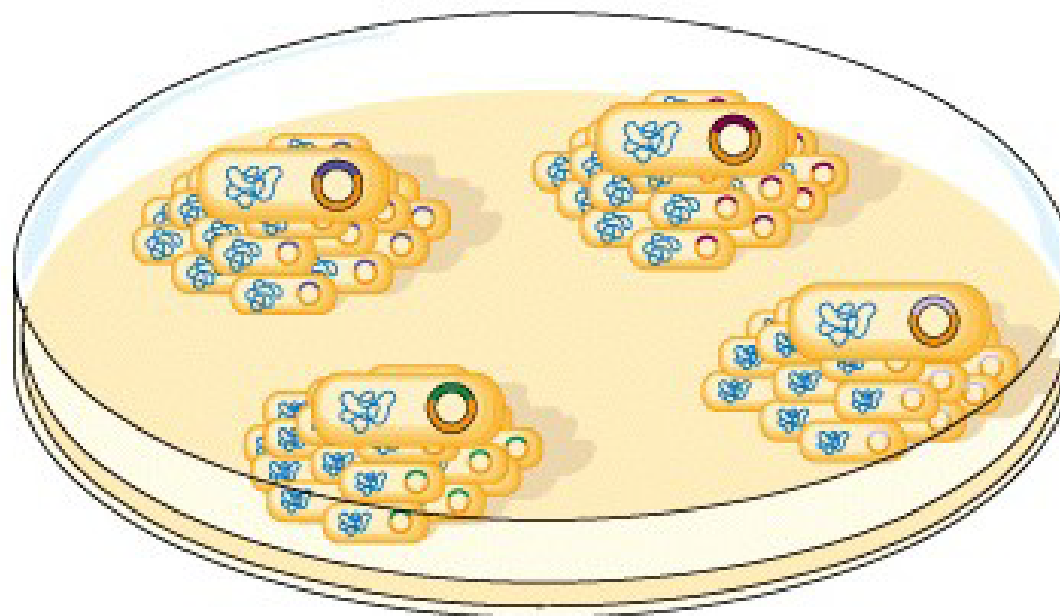
DNA fragments to be cloned



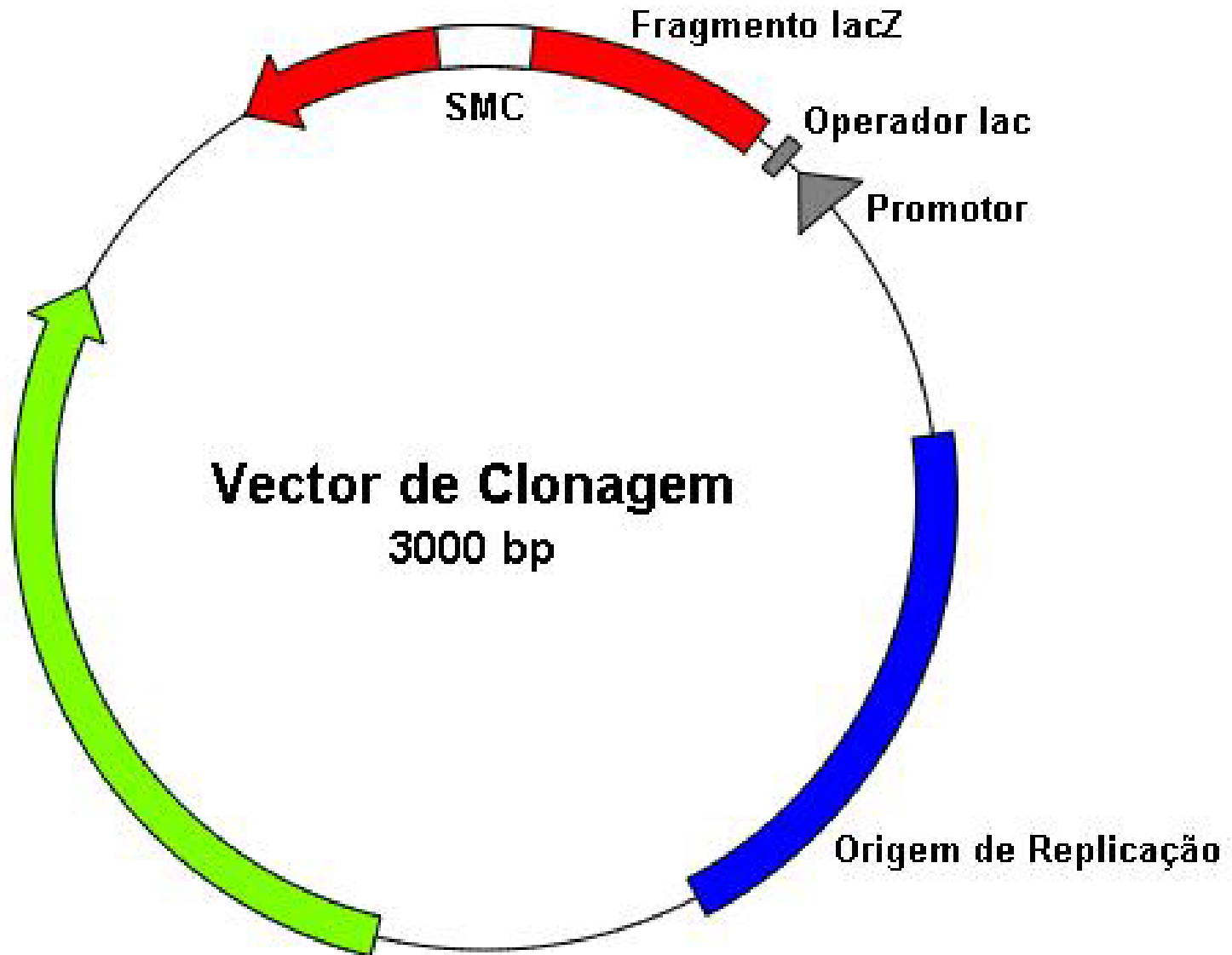
Enzymatically
insert DNA fragments
into plasmid vectors



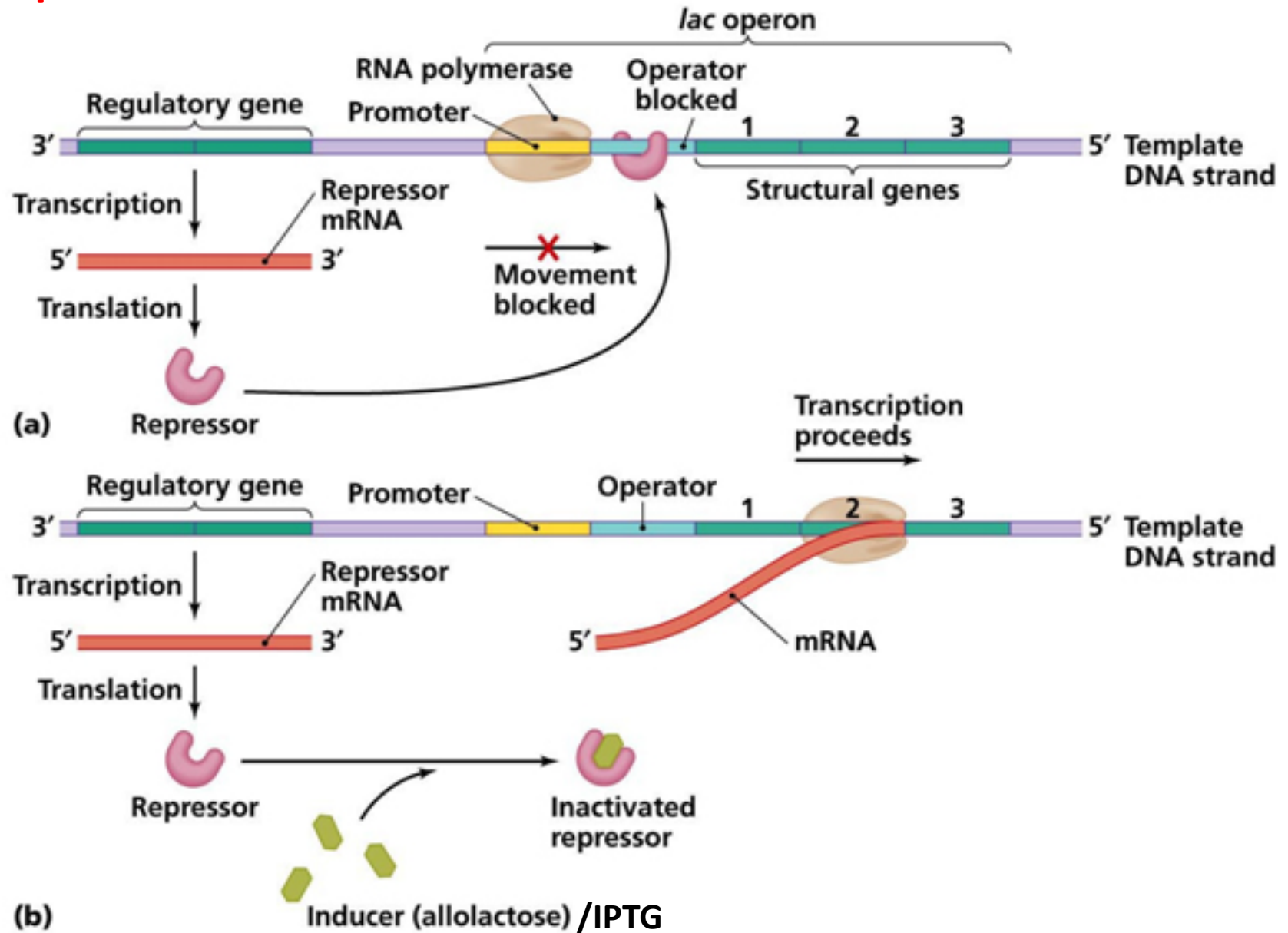
Transform *E. coli* cells
and select for ampicillin-
resistant colonies



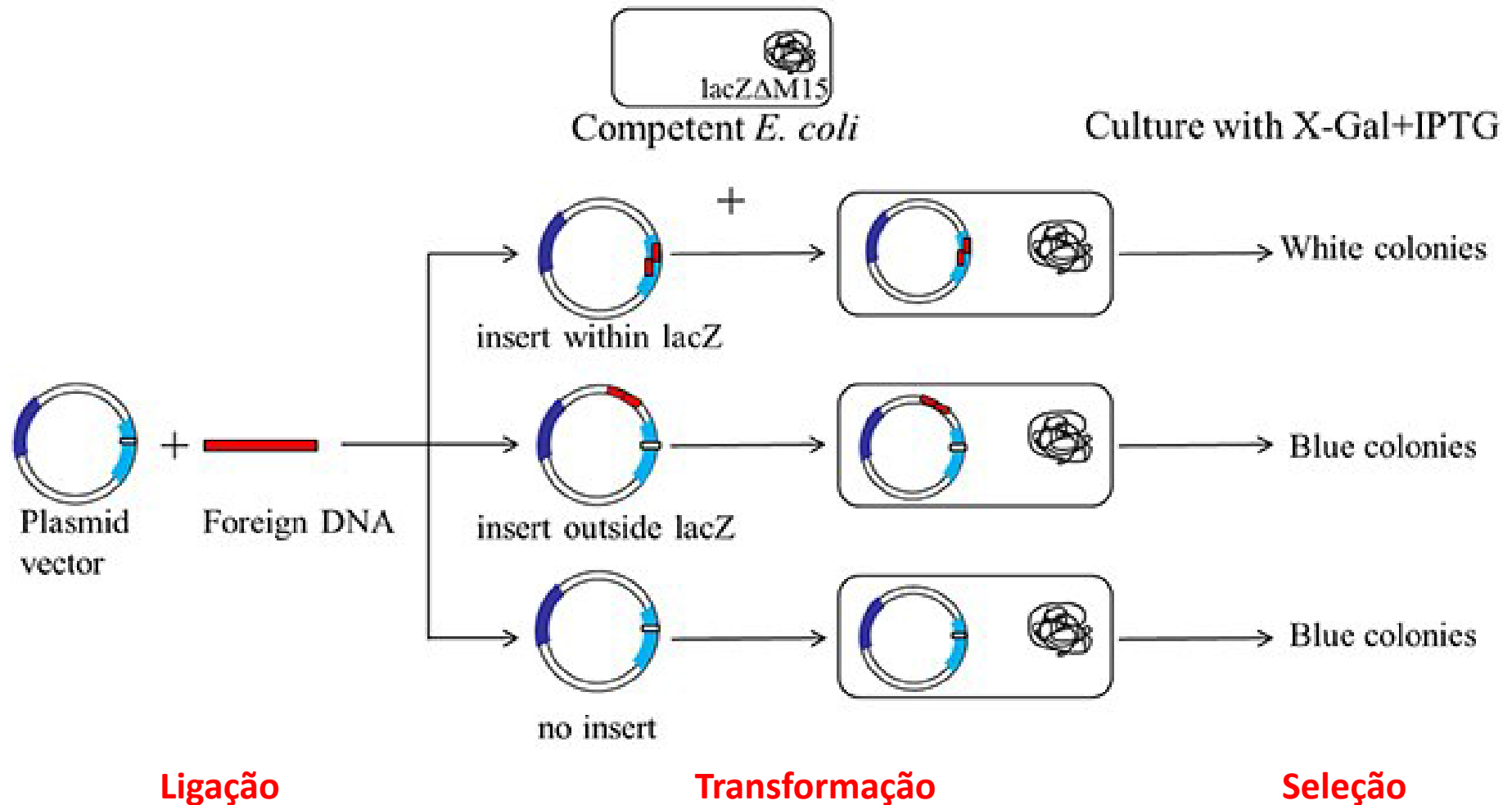
Sistemas de Clonagem/expressão procariota



Operon Lac

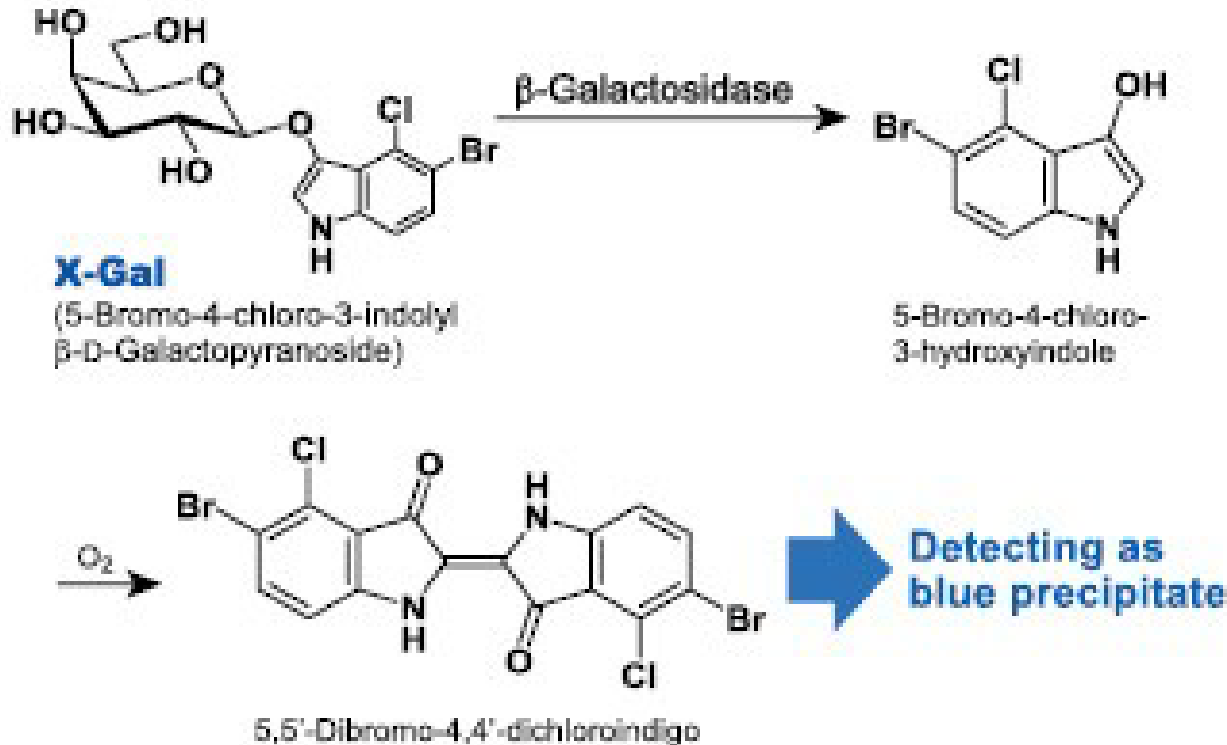


Seleção Branco/Azul



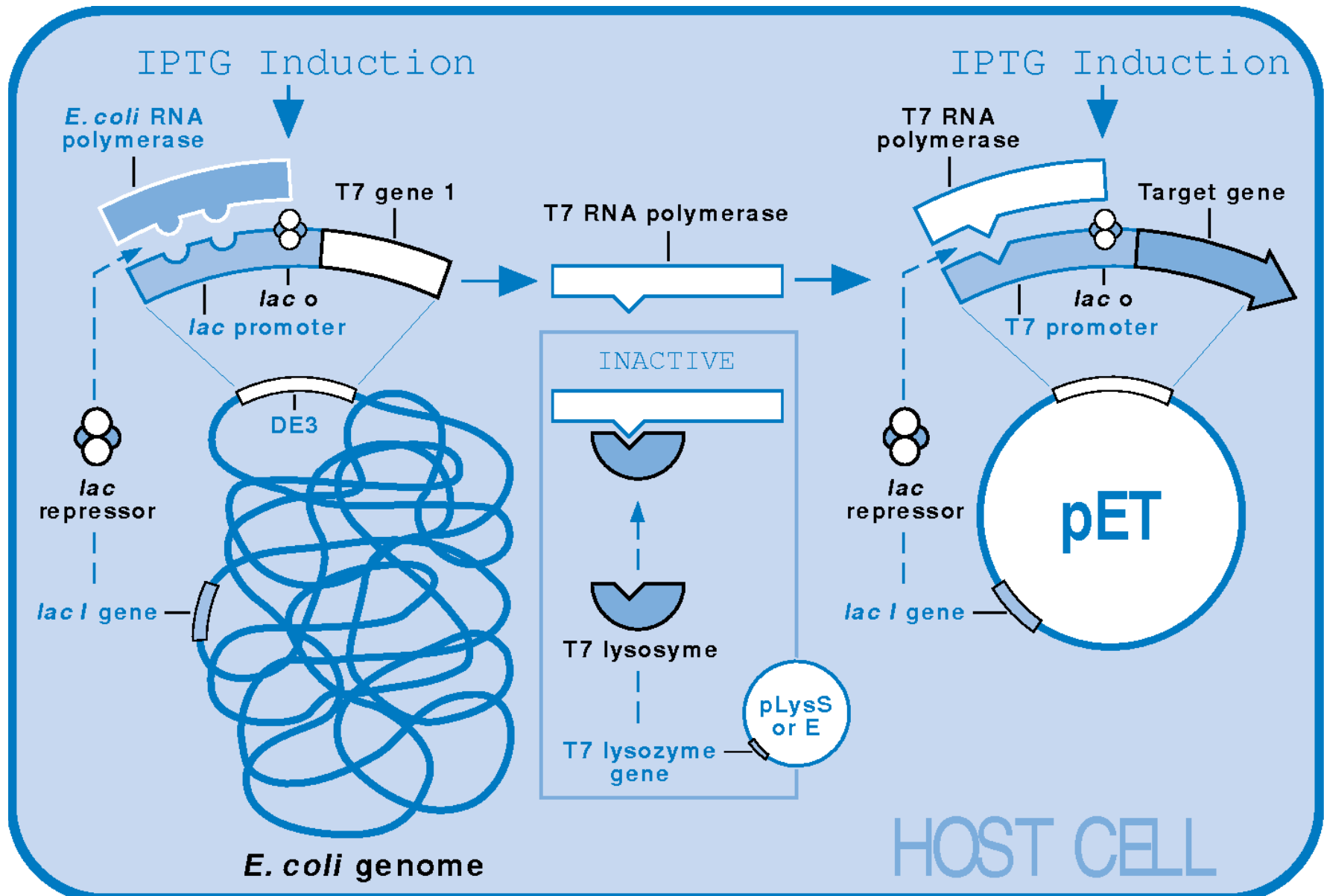
Seleção Branco/Azul

Blue/White Selection of Recombinants: The pGEM[®]-T and pGEM[®]-T Easy Vectors are high-copy-number vectors containing T7 and SP6 RNA polymerase promoters flanking a multiple cloning region within the α -peptide coding region of the enzyme β -galactosidase. Insertional inactivation of the α -peptide allows identification of recombinants by blue/white screening on indicator plates.



X-Gal hydrolysis with β -galactosidase.

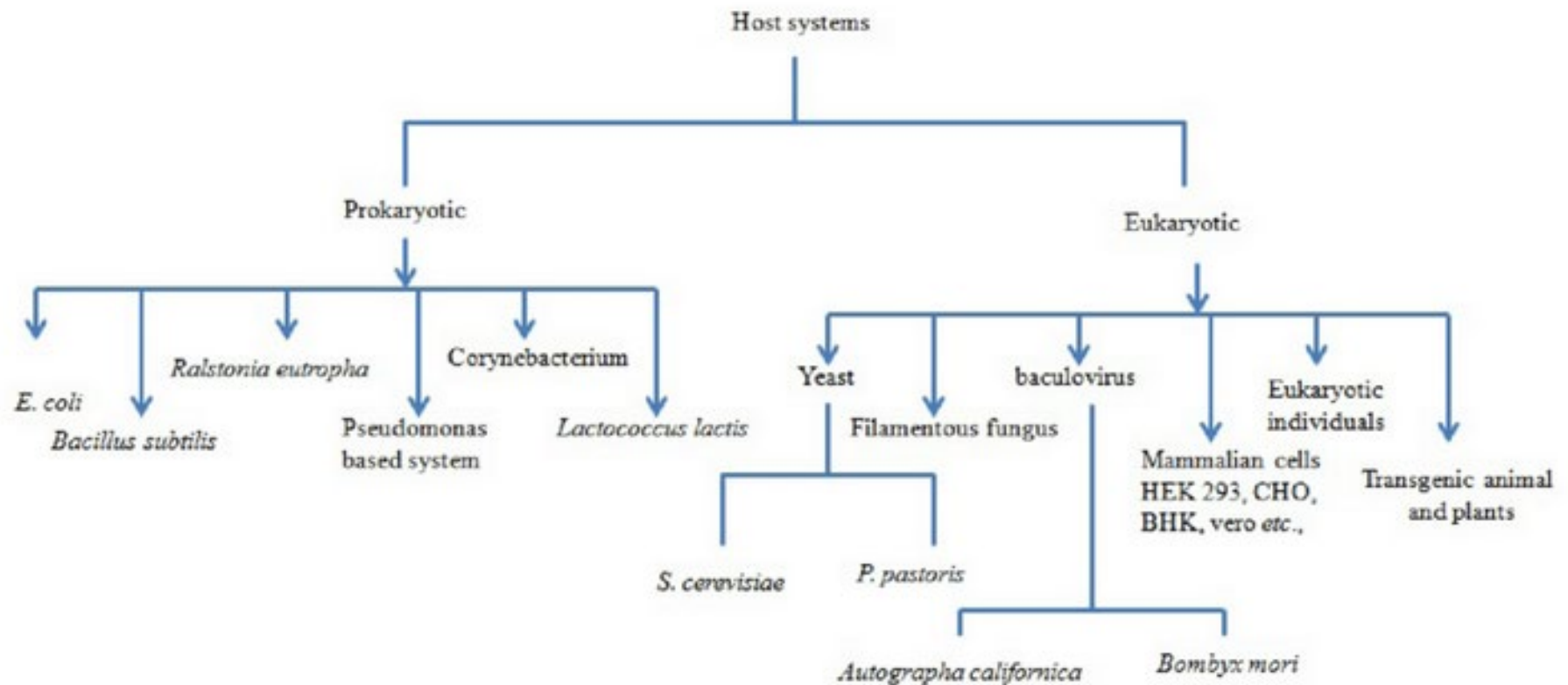
Sistema pET - BL21(DE3)



Cepas *E. coli* para produção de proteínas recombinantes

Feature	Strain	K-12	B	Supplier
Tighter regulation of T7 RNAP	Lemo21(DE3)		+	NEB
	NEB Express LysY		+	NEB
	NEB Iq	+	+	NEB
	BL21(DE3) LysS		+	EMD Millipore/ Thermo Fisher Scientific
	BL21-AI		+	Thermo Fisher Scientific
	Walker Strains			
C41/C43 (DE3)		+	Lucigen	
Codon bias correction	BL21 Codon Plus		+	Agilent Technologies
	Rosetta		+	EMD Millipore
Cytoplasmic disulfide bond formation	SHuffle	+	+	NEB
	Origami	+	+	EMD Millipore
	AD494	+		
	BL21 <i>trxB</i>		+	
Co-express Cpn10 and Cpn60 chaperonins from <i>O. antarctica</i>	Arctic Express		+	
Tyrosine kinase	TKB1 / TKX1	+	+	
His-tag contamination	NiCo21(DE3)		+	
Endotoxin contamination	ClearColi		+	
mRNA stability	BL21(DE3) Star		+	Thermo Fisher
Seleno-methionine labeling	T7 Express Crystal	+		NEB
	B834		+	EMD Millipore

its activity at the temperature optimum of 30°C.³ To overcome this obstacle, ArcticExpress competent cells have been engineered for improved protein processing at low temperatures. These cells co-express the cold-adapted chaperonins Cpn10 and Cpn60 from the psychrophilic bacterium, *Oleispira antarctica*. The Cpn10 and Cpn60 chaperonins from *O. antarctica* have 74% and 54% amino acid identity to the *E. coli* GroEL and GroES chaperonins, respectively, and show high protein refolding activities at temperatures of 4–12°C.³ When expressed in ArcticExpress cells, these chaperonins confer improved protein processing at lower temperatures, potentially increasing the yield of active, soluble recombinant protein.



Different host systems available for the production of recombinant Proteins

Table 1: Merits and demerits of different host systems for expression of recombinant proteins

Host system	Merits	Demerits
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Easy Quick Economical Rapid growth rate Capacity for continuous fermentation	Does not possess necessary machinery for removing introns from transcripts Foreign gene might contain sequences that act as termination signals resulting in premature termination and loss of gene expression Codon bias Lack of post translational modifications Glycosylation is extremely uncommon in bacteria Production of proteins in the insoluble form or in the form of inclusion bodies Degradation of proteins Accumulation of endotoxins
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Does not produce LPS/endotoxins Can be transformed readily with many bacteriophages and plasmids Capable of secreting functional extracellular proteins directly into the culture medium	Production of extracellular proteases which can recognize and degrade heterologous proteins Instability of plasmids Reduced or non expression of the protein of interest
Yeast system	Rapid growth in low cost medium Appropriate post-translational modifications Safety of the system is guaranteed No endotoxins production	Hyperglycosylation of proteins Codon bias Inefficient in secreting the proteins into growth medium leading to intracellular retention
Filamentous fungus	High-level of expression	Complex Lack of knowledge on physiology
Baculovirus / Insect system	High level of expression Appropriate posttranslational modifications Safe for vertebrates Excellent tool for recombinant glycoprotein production	Continuous expression not possible More demanding culture conditions
Mammalian cells / system	Proper protein folding Appropriate post-translational modifications and product assembly Proper glycosylation	High cost Complicated technology Potential contamination with animal viruses
Transgenic plants	Easy scaling up at low cost Proteins can be localized to different organs at different growth stages High yield	Expression levels are target dependent Functional assays yet to be developed
Transgenic animals	Proper protein folding Appropriate post-translational modifications and product assembly Proper glycosylation	Relatively longer production period Low yield Higher costs

Vetores para produção de proteínas recombinantes

Expression Host	<i>E.coli</i>	Yeast	Insect	Mammalian
Category	Prokaryote	Eukaryote	Eukaryote	Eukaryote
Culture density	High	High	High	Medium
Culture duration	Short (1~2 days)	Short (1~2 days)	Medium (2~4 days)	Long (5~7 days)
Protein folding	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes
PTM	None	Glycosylation	Glycosylation, phosphorylation...	Glycosylation, phosphorylation...
Suitable proteins	Proteins with low MW	Secreted, intracellular	Secreted, intracellular	Secreted
Cost	Low	Low	High	High
Example Cell Lines	BL21(DE3), Rosetta...	pichia pastoris	sf9, sf21, High-five	HEK293, CHO
Note	Inclusion bodies	High mannose glycan	Low MW glycan	

Applications of Recombinant Proteins:



Therapeutics



Vaccines

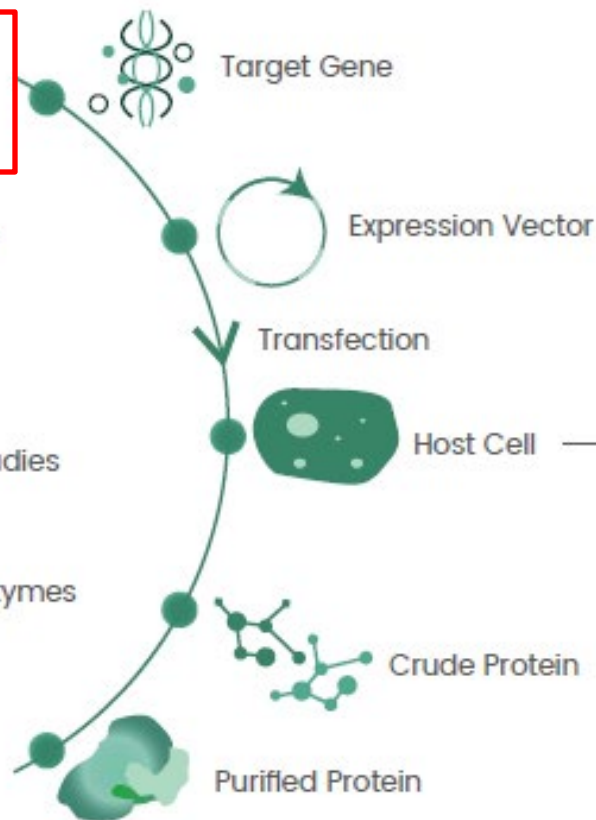


Structural studies



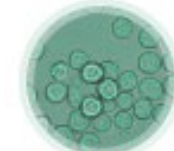
Industrial enzymes

and more...



HEK293/CHO

- Correct PTM, soluble proteins
- Long culture duration, costly



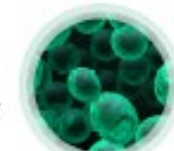
Insect cells

- PTM, high cell density, soluble proteins
- Partial glycosylation, costly



E.coli

- Low cost, rapid expression, easy to scale-up
- No PTM, inclusion bodies, MW limitation

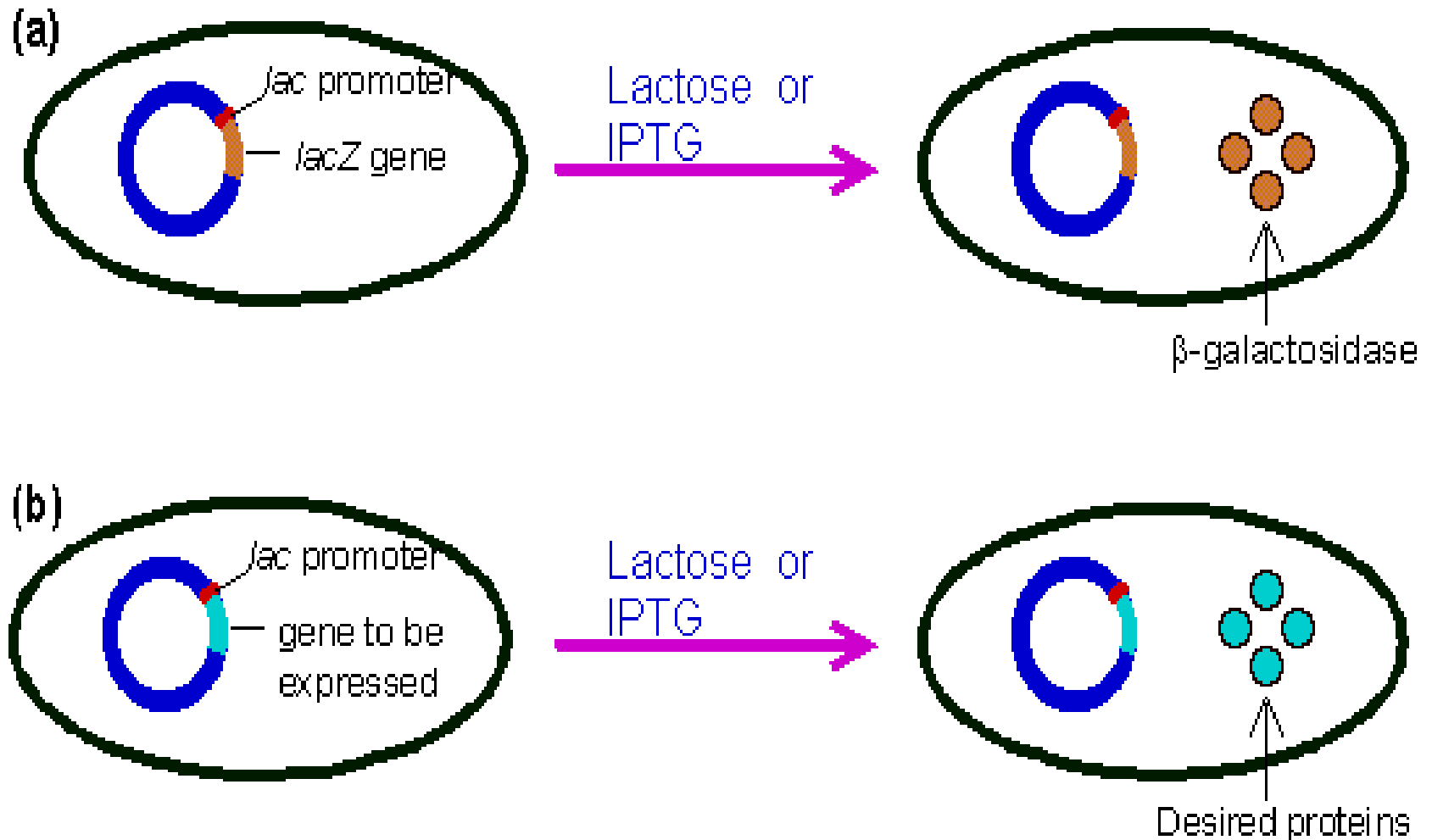


Yeast

- Low cost, rapid expression, easy to scale-up
- PTM (glycans with high mannose content)

Expressão da Proteína de interesse

O vetor de expressão é empregado para transformar Bactérias competentes (*E. coli* deficientes em Proteasas). Após cultura é Testada a expressão



A) Expressão da proteína de interesse



B) Expressão da proteína de interesse fusionada com outra Proteína

Sítio de clivagem de
Protease



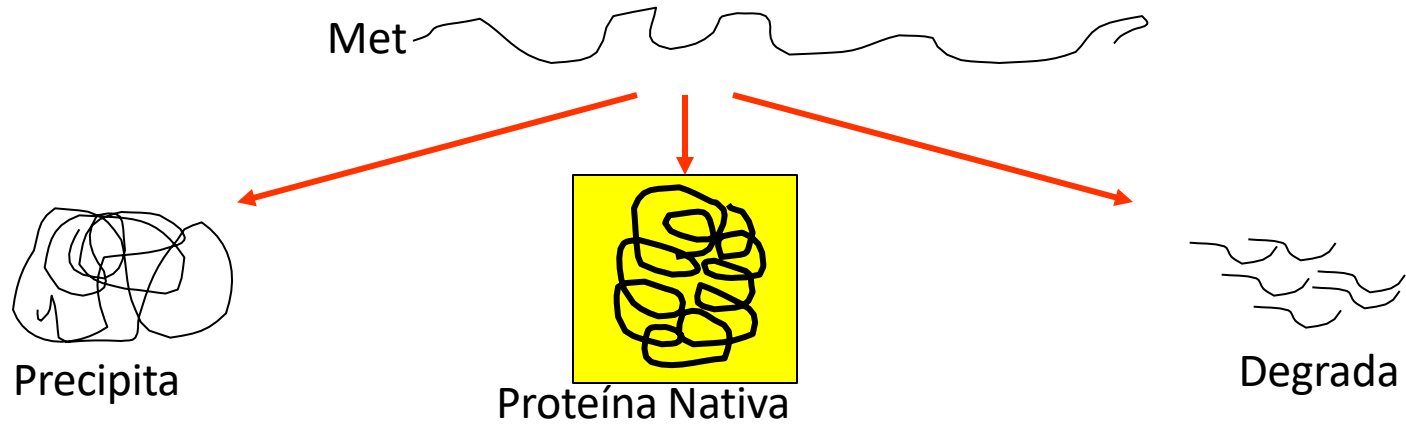
(lacZ, GST,
His, CBD, etc)

C) Expressão da proteína de interesse com sinal para secreção

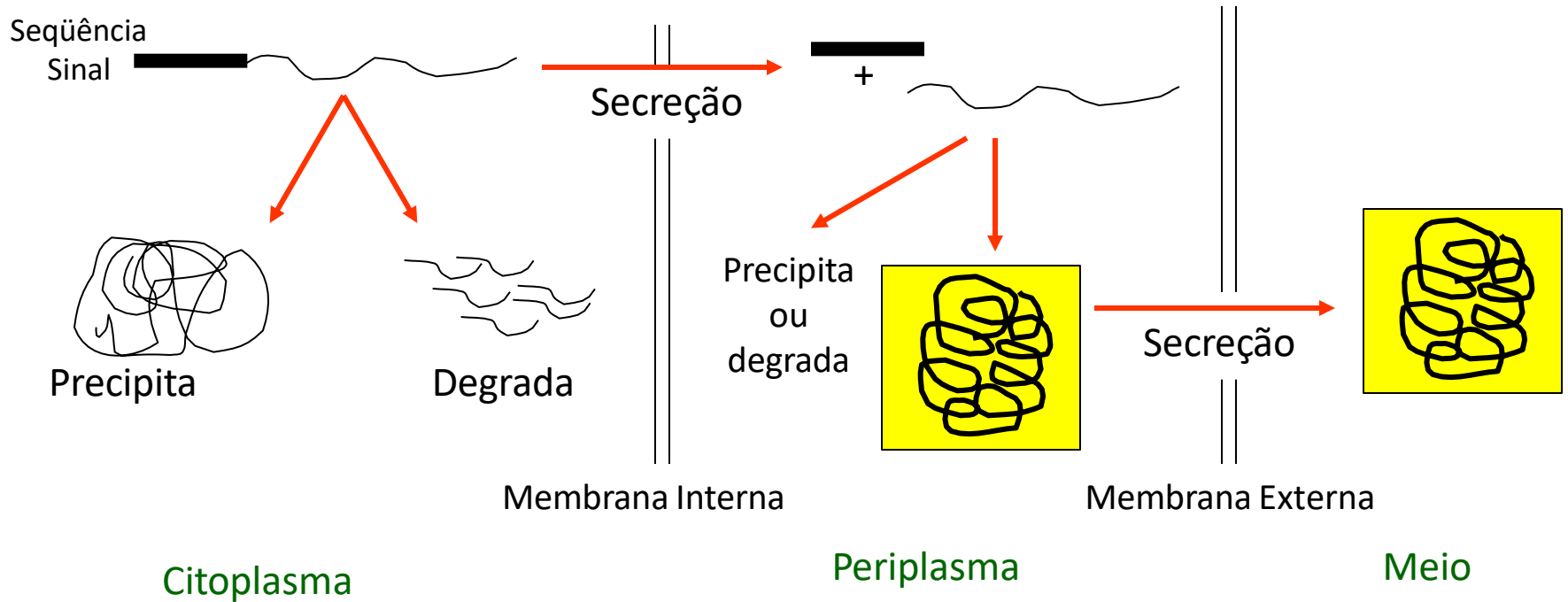


(ompA,
ompT)

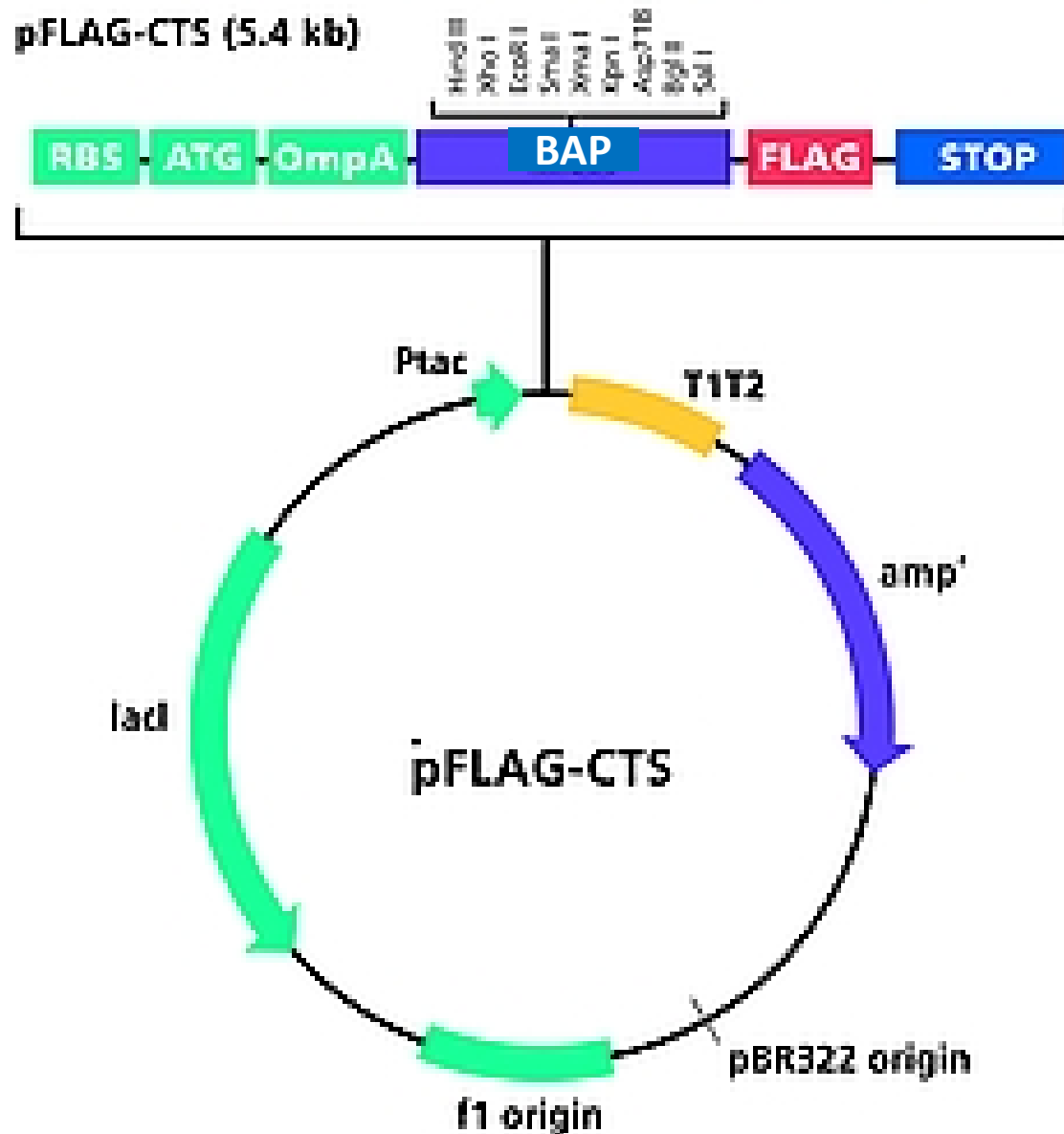
A) Proteínas Citoplasmáticas



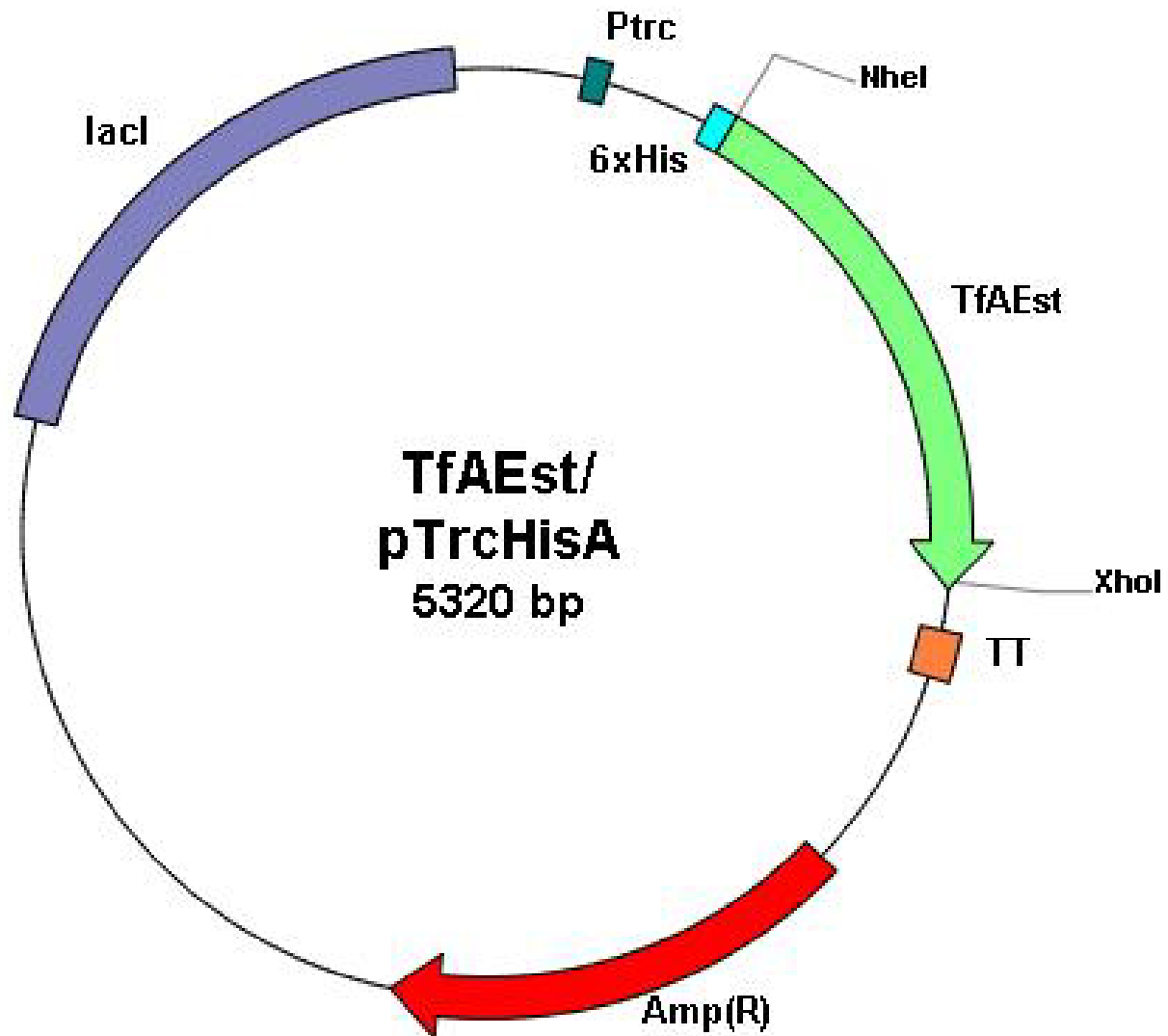
B) Secreção de Proteínas




Enzima Fosfatase Alcalina Bacteriana (1338 pb; 49,5 kDa)



Enzima Acetil Esterase (969 pb; 35 kDa)



R\$0,00 

VENDA!



INÍCIO > SOLIS BIODYNE > HOT FIREPOL DNA POLYMERASE, 500U

HOT FIREPol DNA Polymerase, 500U

R\$1.757,25 R\$680,00

Descrição

HOT FIREPol é uma DNA polimerase quimicamente modificada cuja etapa de incubação é de 15 min a 95°C, que minimiza o mispriming e a extensão de primers e dímeros de primer não especificamente recozidos. Recomendado para aplicações de rotina (fragmento de até 5 kb).

Possui 5' → 3' polimerase e 5' → 3' atividade de exonuclease, mas não possui uma atividade de 3' → 5' exonuclease (revisão) tornando o produto gerado adequado para TA- clonagem.

A fidelidade de HOT FIREPol é semelhante a uma Taq DNA polimerase comum (taxa de erro por nucleotídeo aprox. $2,5 \times 10^{-5}$).

Obrigado

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USP – 2º Semestre 2025