

Understanding the cDNA isolation and antimutagenic property in plant leaf lectins

P.Ranjitha¹, Ms. Nivedita Patil²

¹MSc, Dept. of Biotechnology, Mount Carmel College Autonomous, Bangalore, India

²Nivedita Patil, PhD Scholar, M S Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Bengaluru

Abstract: This review describes the cDNA isolation and anti-mutagenic properties of lectins isolated from specific plant belonging to the family Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Asparagales. Lectins square measure the proteins found in the majority food particularly grains and legumes and cosmopolitan in animals and microbes too. Lectins principally bind to carbohydrates whereas their specific property is to cause precipitation of molecules that contain carbohydrates. Lectins square measure versatile proteins of non-immune origin and their multi variant structure presents nice therapeutic and biotechnological potential. Bound lectins conjointly agglutinate erythrocytes thanks to their capability to bind with the cells surface glycolipids and glycoproteins.

Key Words: Lectins, non-immune origin, erythrocytes, glycolipids, glycoproteins

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the foremost powerful approaches that has been developed within the yesteryears is that the technique of uninflected and mistreatment the DNA that square measure complimentary to mRNAs that inscribe the proteins of interest. Deoxyribonucleic acid biological research is that the isolation and multiplying one, self-replicating organism enclosed among its DNA. A deoxyribonucleic acid is of interest to the experimenter as critical the genomic isolation embraces that has that features isolation of entire ordination of the organism that include unwanted genes additionally. Among a clone all organisms square measure the image of all alternative organisms at a genetic level.

The widespread distribution of lectins within the set up kingdom suggests that these molecules square measure of nice physiological importance to plants. The lectins show distinctive characteristics against differing types of cancer cells and in some cases, they gift variations within the recognition between traditional and remodeled cells. Their effects embrace growth inhibition and death of cancer cells that create use of the 2 properties of lectins i.e., property and toxicity.

2. CHARACTERISATION OF LECTINS

Plant lectins square measure bio molecules that square measure applied in medicine and industrial settings as analysis tools thanks to their recognition ability towards carbohydrates no matter their origin through carbohydrates-binding sites.

The glycoprotein macromolecule is seemingly pure by seasoning out and gel filtration mistreatment PBS at hydrogen ion concentration seven.0 and afterwards subjected to cataphoresis below denaturing conditions on 1D twelve-tone system SDS-PAGE gels in an exceedingly tris glycine buffer. A 195 base pairs ensure the presence of glycoprotein genes. The macromolecule is calculable to be 21k Dalton in mass.

The hemagglutination assay of tree lebbeca glycoprotein was investigated introducing erythrocytes within the saturated sample. The assay was performed in an exceedingly small concentration plate containing ninety six wells. the primary well of the row is positive management to that fifty small liter PBS, fifty small liter glycoprotein and fifty small liter erythrocytes were additional. The last well served as negative management that contained fifty small liter erythrocytes and fifty small liter PBS. An equivalent methodology was followed for each crude and pure samples. Finally, fifty small liters of fifty erythrocytes was additional into every well and also the plate was unbroken on the bench to soak up hemagglutination.

Wistaria floribunda seeds (100 g) were crushed and mixed with a thousand cubic centimeter of 0.1 M Tris/HCl buffer, pH 7.5, at four degree Celsius.

The mixture was allowed to face nightlong centrifugation then the crude extract was subjected to ammonium ion salt precipitation. The fractions precipitated by 0.0 to 0.4, 0.4 to 0.7, and 0.7 to 1.0 saturation of ammonium ion salt were every dissolved in zero.1 M Tris/HCl buffer, pH 7.5, and dialyzed nightlong against an equivalent buffer. Nearly seventieth of the hemagglutinating activity was recovered in material precipitated at 0.4 to 0.7 saturation.

Within the year 2003, a completely unique glycoprotein isolated from leaves of *Glechoma hederaceae* indicated that it absolutely was a tetrameric macromolecule consisting of four sub units pairwise connected through

an interchain disulphide and exhibits a discriminatory specificity towards N-acetylgalactosamine

3. cDNA ISOLATION

Salvia stenophylla belongs to the asterid dicot family contain 3-carene compound that is that the unremarkably occurring member of the carane structural family of monoterpenes. A deoxyribonucleic acid cryptography 3-carene synthase was isolated from spruce (*Picea abies*) and shown to give most closely in deduced primary structure.

Salvia stenophylla (Lamiaceae) seed was obtained from the arboretum, University of Calif., Berkeley, CA, and plants were grown up to flowering below conditions delineate for raising asterid dicot genus species. For a fast survey of oil terpenoids, leaves of varied ages were surface extracted with pentane (about ten ml/g tissue and fifteen min immersion guaranteeing complete removal of exocrine gland contents), an aliquot of the extract was analyzed directly by gigahertz-MS and by chiral part capillary GC.

cDNA isolation- Limonene synthase from *M.* within the year 2003, a completely unique glycoprotein isolated Associate in Nursing cloned from leaves of *Glechoma hederaceae* indicated that it absolutely was a tetrameric macromolecule consisting of four sub units pairwise connected thorough an interchain disulphide and exhibits a discriminatory specificity towards N-acetylgalactosamine. it absolutely was determined by biological research a corresponding factor and modelling an equivalent, the result incontestable that ground ivy (*Glechoma hederaceae*) shares sequence similarity with legume lectins and nearly exhibits same 3D structure additionally.

RNA isolation, construction and screening of deoxyribonucleic acid was done first getting ready a complete cellular RNA was ready mistreatment the bottom *Hedera helix* leaves and a poly a fashionable RNA that was antecedently enriched by oligo-deoxythymidine polysaccharide. In the meantime as deoxyribonucleic acid library was created with poly a fashionable RNA mistreatment SuperScript selection System for deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis. The fragments were then inserted into the EcoRI web site of the pUC18 and thus propagated in *E. coli* XL1 Blue. The recombinant glycoprotein clones were screened mistreatment 32p finish labeled degenerate oligonucleotide probes derive from the N terminal organic compound sequence of the *Glechoda* peptide. Soon the clones that encoded *Glechoda* themselves were used as probes to screen for additional c DNA clones. The colonies that created positive signals were hand-picked and screened once more at density mistreatment sane conditions. From the pure colonies were the plasmids isolated on a mini-prep scale

mistreatment alkaline lysis technique delineate by Mierendorf and Pfeffer and sequenced using dideoxy technique delineate by sanger et al.

This was followed by Northern blotting that concerned ribonucleic acid ionophoresis as per Mantias et al. 3µg of poly(A)-rich ribonucleic acid were changed in glyoxal and dimethylsulfoxide and separated in a very one.2% (w/v) agarose gel. Following ionophoresis the ribonucleic acid was transferred to Immobilon N membranes and also the blot hybridized employing a employing an insert. Cross was performed as according by Van Damme et al. (1996). Associate ribonucleic acid ladder (0.16–1.77kb) was used as a marker.

The last step of the experiment was the molecular modelling including usage of CLUSTAL omega for multiple aminoalkanoic acid sequence. Molecular modeling of *Glechoda* was done out on a atomic number 14 Graphics O2 R10000 digital computer, victimization the programs insightii, similarity and find out. The atomic co-ordinates of EcoRI (RCSB code 1AXZ), were went to build the three-dimensional model of the glycoprotein. Steric conflicts ensuing from the replacement or the deletion of some residues within the modelled lectins were corrected throughout the model-building procedure victimization the rotamer library and also the search rule enforced within the similarity program to take care of to take care of orientation.

Spectate is used as cross probe ready by PCR of inclusion body example. The amplicon was sublimated as single band one.4kb on 0.7% agarose gel, and sublimated by size exclusion natural process. The library was plated at 104 pfu/90 millimeter NZY plate and lifts were performed victimization Hydrogen bond N+ nylon membranes by adsorption for two min, denaturation at one hundred degree Celsius through two min in an autoclave and actinic radiation cross-linking in a Stratalinker set to autocrosslink. Membranes were prehybridized double in zero. 1% SDS for fifteen min at 65°C. The changed probe (for three min at 94°C) was then other and also the membranes were hybridized for twelve hours at 65°C, washed completely in 0.1% SDS at space worker and at 35°C, and exposed to Kodak XR-4 film at -80°C with exacerbating screen. Positive plaques were sublimated through a second spherical of cross, and thirty of those were in vivo excised and plated victimization helper virus and *E. coli* SOLR cells.

Partial 3' to 5' sequencing disclosed the presence of one sequence and indicated that regarding half the non-inheritable clones were of full length.

Several acquisitions were absolutely sequenced, and sequence assembly and analysis were conducted victimization biological science laptop cluster package version ten.

cDNA expression and protein assay- Recombinant protein isolation and assay were by commonplace protocols for this terpenoid synthase sort, involving the powerfulness metal particle (Mg²⁺ or Mn²⁺)-dependent conversion of [1-3H] geranyl diphosphate to mono-hydrocarbon merchandise, separation of olefins from ventilated derivatives by chromatography, quantification by liquid scintillation enumeration, and identification by GC-MS

In 2013, a brand new legume glycoprotein cistron selected as SmL1 was cloned from herbaceous plant *Miliorrhiza Bunge*. For isolation the seeds were collected and were followed by two treatments that is alkyl radical jasmonate treatment and were infected by *P lachrymanas* and picked up.

The initial genomic DNA was isolated by victimization generic CTAB technique while initial stand of complementary DNA was synthesized victimization Revert aid first strand complementary DNA synthesis kit that is ... The glycoprotein was amplified with forward primer 5'- ATGGCCAAGCTTCTCCAAAAC-3' and also the reverse primer: 5'- GTCGATCGCTTAGTCCTTATTGA-3'. These sequences were styled as per design of *S miliorrhiza*. PCR was performed at 94°C for four min followed by thirty cycles of amplification and extension at 74°C for ten min.

In the year 2002, a full length of hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase(HPPD) was cloned from flame nettle *blumei* by PCR with primer sequences deduce from already far-famed HPPDs. The length of 1657 base pairs containing break of 1380 base pairs that coded for a macromolecule of 436 amino acids residues with a molecular mass of 47736Da.

Suspension cultures of *C* were fully grown in CB culture. Genomic DNA was isolated victimization the Plant DNA procedure with radioactive and digoxigenated oligonucleotide probes complementary to easy repetitive DNA sequences technique whereas ribonucleic acid was extracted victimization the chloroform phenol technique. This was then followed by isolation victimization the supernatant obtained by activity and analyzed by HPLC on a C30 column. Determination was done by fluorescence detector with excitation at 295nm and emission at 325nm and quantified victimization standards of alpha and gamma fat-soluble vitamin For isolation of a full length HPPD complementary DNA, the primary PCR amplification, forward primers 5'- TTCCA(CT)CAC(AG)T(CT)GAGTTCTG-3' and also the reverse primer 5'- GG(CT)TT(GT)GT(AG)AAGATTTG(AG)AGC-3' were deduced from preserved HPPD sequences from wildflower, mouse-ear cress, and *Hordeum vulgare*. PCR was performed within the provided buffer with one

hundred micro molar of every primer, five U Hot star Taq enzyme and zero.5mM MgCl₂ on genomic DNA victimization following program : protein activation for fifteen min at ninety five degree C; thirty one cycles with denaturation at ninety five degree C for one min, tempering at 55°C for two min and elongation at seventy two degree C for two min and a final cycle with one min at ninety five degree C, five min at 55°C, ten min at 72°C. The ensuing amplicon of 998 bp was separated on an occasional soften agarose gel and extracted from the gel victimization commonplace strategies, ligated into pGEM†-T at 40°C over night, and reworked into competent *E. coli* DH5a. inclusion body DNA was ready from many individual transformants by alkaline lysis and also the insert-DNA was sequenced.

The full-length open reading frame of the *C. blumei* HPPD-cDNA was amplified by PCR victimization the forward primer 5'-CTTACCATGGGACAAGAATCCAC-3' and also the reverse primer 5'-CAGGATCCTATCATGCCATTGCTGTTTTAGTG-3' to introduce 5'- NcoI and 3'-BamHI restriction sites containing begin and stop codons, severally, at the sequence termini. Reverse transcription was performed Omniscript polymerase at thirty seven degree Celsius for sixty min with total ribonucleic acid from 2-day-old suspension cells of *C. blumei* as example. PCR was performed with the Expand sound reproduction PCR System underneath the subsequent conditions: thirty eight cycles at ninety five 8C for one min, 60°C for two min and 72°C for two min and at last, at 95°C for one min, 60°C for five min and 72°C for ten min.

The amplicon was digestible with NcoI and BamHI, ligated in-frame into the expression vector pTrc99A digestible with a similar restriction enzymes and introduced into *E. coli* DH5 alpha.

4. ANTIMITOGENIC ACTIVITY OF LECTINS

Lectin will bind to neoplastic cell membranes or their receptors and so induce toxicity Previous reports on *Phaseolus vulgaris* lectins inhibited the proliferation of human growth cells that would elicit production of gas (NO) through up-regulation of inducible NO synthase (iNOS) that is anticarcinogenic to supply apoptotic bodies. The glycoprotein- dependent toxicity explained the interaction of lectins with T-lymphocytes that need specific recognition by the accomplished cells mediate by lectin so, the lectins not solely acknowledge specific cell varieties, however additionally have an effect on cell physiology. The mitogenic lectins promoted the closeness between accomplished and target cells that resulted within the toxicity of the affected cells. glycoprotein from sustenance, *Griffonia simplicifolia* possess the power to bind supermolecule moiety of mouse scavenger cell growth cells and encourage the killing of growth cells.

Social behaviour of cells rely on membrane glycosylation. Malignant transformation is related to alterations in cell surface carbohydrates expression, that suggests that such molecules play a crucial role in malignant transformation. Plant lectins are oligomeric proteins lacking accelerator activity and are distinct from immunoglobulins. They will have many supermolecule-binding sites per molecule that enable them to specifically move with different carbohydrate moieties, hence the name glycoprotein. Lectins are unremarkably utilized in organic chemistry, cell biology and medical specialty, in addition as for diagnostic and therapeutic functions in cancer investigation. It's been discovered that lectins from completely different sources inhibit neoplastic cell growth whereas looking on concentration of them. The power of lectins to modulate growth, differentiation, proliferation and programmed necrobiosis are better-known to be mediated by surface receptors. Glycoprotein from common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) has mitogenic action on system cells and has the power to specifically agglutinate malignant cells. This has developed a robust interest in analysis to use it as a treatment for growth management. Lectins of plant origin like legumes will induce programmed cell death and autophagy of cancer cells and hence possess the potential of being developed into metastatic tumor medication. As wide analysis of lectins is completed in each animals and plants, plants are given higher preference in terms of this analysis. The plant glycoproteins that involve of greatest potential for anti-cancer growth includes *Polygonatum odoratum* lectin, mistletoe glycoprotein from a range of sources, and concanavalin A (Con A).

•*Polygonatum Odoratum* Lectin (POL)- it's classified as a locality of GN-related family that could be a cluster of lectins all sharing common 3D structures. These lectins bind to saccharide mannose. Lectin induces signs of programmed cell death in A549 carcinoma cells while not poignant the healthy HELF cells within the lungs because it failed to embrace symptoms of membrane harm, volume reduction and deoxyribonucleic acid fragmentation. This selective programmed cell death induction within the malignant A549 respiratory organ cells however not the HELF cells shows the potential growth suppression. The repressing rate was nearly five hundredth. This was evoked by suggests that of Akt-mTOR pathway that is mitochondrial mediated. Lectin evoked programmed cell death within the L929 eutherian cells through the involvement of a caspase-dependent pathway- in line with the results found exploitation A549 cells, Fas mediating apoptotic pathway, a death-receptor pathway, and a mitochondrial pathway. Additionally, lectin was shown to reinforce the results, a growth mortification issue. Lectin triggered programmed cell death and autophagy in human MCF-7 carcinoma cells by targeting

cuticular protein receptor-mediated Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK sign pathway

•Concanavalin A(ConA)- Concanavalin A could be a legume glycoprotein which will be extracted from giant stock bean seeds. In A375 cells treated with Con A, cytochrome levels were enhanced that stirred up caspase-9 and caspase-3 levels so indicating involvement of a mitochondrial apoptotic pathway in Con A-generated programmed cell death. This is often additionally supported through findings of mitochondrial transmembrane potential collapse in A375 cells. Additionally discovered is Con A's ability to induce autophagy in hepatocellular carcinoma cells through a mitochondrial pathway and brain tumour cells. Con A inhibits the membrane-mediated phosphatidylinositol three kinase/Akt/mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) pathway and upregulates the MEK/Extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK) pathway in HeLa cells leading to autophagy

•Soybean Lectin- this is often better-known to elicit programmed cell death, autophagy and deoxyribonucleic acid harm in HeLa cells via the generation of reactive chemical element species. N-acetylcysteine that scavenges scavenger, reactive chemical element species attenuated the action of soybean glycoprotein

•*Vine montana* Lectin- Modification of essential amino acid and essential amino acid residues and sulfhydryl teams of *Clematis montana* glycoprotein, a mannose-binding glycoprotein resulted in reduction of its anti-proliferative and hemagglutinating activities

•*Sclerotium Rolfsii* Lectin- The glycoprotein from the phytopathogenic plant *Sclerotium rolfsii* powerfully inhibited proliferation and evoked programmed cell death of MCF-7 and ZR-75 human carcinoma cells however solely weak inhibited proliferation of non-tumorigenic MCF-10A and HMEC human breast cells. Botin-labelled *Sclerotium rolfsii* glycoprotein showed very little binding to traditional human breast tissue however intense binding to cancer tissue

5. CONCLUSION

There are many benefits to exploitation of cDNA isolation

No introns: organism genes unremarkably contain introns. These are removed once template RNA synthesis therefore deoxyribonucleic acid contains no introns. Hence, a deoxyribonucleic acid copy of a cistron will be isolated as one, intron-free fragment. Prokaryotes don't have introns therefore this is often not a tangle if you're operating with microorganism genes.

More templates: There are multiple copies of template RNA for each copy within the order, therefore suggests that you may get additional copies per cell of the sequence of interest.

Less background sequence: as a result of solely sequences that are expressed as template RNA are gift in a very desoxyribonucleic acid school assignment, there's less background sequence compared to genomic desoxyribonucleic acid, that makes it less doubtless that your primers can bind non-specifically

Lectins from many origins exert cytotoxic effects like inhibition of proliferation and activation of necrobiosis pathways, on differing types of cancer cells. Additionally, several metastatic tumor lectins typically possess low toxicity to non-transformed cells. This truth is perhaps related to the distinct expression of glycans on surface of cancer and traditional cells, permitting lectins specifically to acknowledge malignant cells.

REFERENCES

1. Hoelscher, Dirk J., et al. "A cDNA clone for 3-carene synthase from *Salvia stenophylla*." *Phytochemistry* 62.7 (2003): 1081-1086.
2. Hua, Wenping, Limin Han, and Zhezhi Wang. "Molecular cloning and expression of a novel gene related to legume lectin from *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bunge." *African Journal of Biotechnology* 14.28 (2015): 2234-2243.
3. Edgar Antonio Reyes-Montaño, Nohora Angélica Vega-Castro, *Plant Lectins with Insecticidal and Insectistatic Activities, Insecticides - Agriculture and Toxicology*, 10.5772/intechopen.68177, (2018).
4. Anne Sarah Döring, Maike Petersen, Production of caffeic, chlorogenic and rosmarinic acids in plants and suspension cultures of *Glechoma hederacea*, *Phytochemistry Letters*, 10.1016/j.phytol.2014.05.012, **10**, (cxi-cxvii), (2014).
5. Els J.M. Van Damme, Nausicaa Lannoo, Willy J. Peumans, *Plant Lectins*, 10.1016/S0065-2296(08)00403-5, (107-209), (2008).
6. Laurence M. Brill, Nancy A. Fujishige, Cheryl A. Hackworth, Ann M. Hirsch, Expression of MsLEC1 Transgenes in Alfalfa Plants Causes Symbiotic Abnormalities, *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions*, 10.1094/MPMI.2004.17.1.16, **17**, 1, (16-26), (2004).
7. Adamude, Fatima Amin, et al. "Identification and characterization of lectin gene isolated from an indigenous *Albizia lebeck* seeds." *Scientific African* 7 (2020): e00234.
- 8.
9. André Frenzel, Katja Manthey, Andreas M. Perlick, Folker Meyer, Alfred Pühler, Helge Küster, Franziska Krajinski, Combined Transcriptome Profiling Reveals a Novel Family of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal-Specific *Medicago truncatula* Lectin Genes, *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions*, 10.1094/MPMI-18-0771, **18**, 8, (771-782), (2005).
10. Tanuja Singh, June H. Wu, Willy J. Peumans, Pierre Rougé, Els J. M. Van Damme, Richard A. Alvarez, Ola Blixt, Albert M. Wu, Carbohydrate specificity of an insecticidal lectin isolated from the leaves of *Glechoma hederacea* (ground ivy) towards mammalian glycoconjugates, *Biochemical Journal*, 10.1042/BJ20051162, **393**, 1, (331-341), (2005).
11. Kim, Kyung Hee, and Maike Petersen. "cDNA-cloning and functional expression of hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase from cell suspension cultures of *Coleus blumei*." *Plant Science* 163.5 (2002): 1001-1009.
12. Wang, Weifang, et al. "Leaves of the Lamiaceae species *Glechoma hederacea* (ground ivy) contain a lectin that is structurally and evolutionary related to the legume lectins." *The Plant Journal* 33.2 (2003): 293-304.
13. Gautam, Ajay Kumar, et al. "Current scenario of legume lectins and their practical applications." *Journal of Crop Science and Biotechnology* 21.3 (2018): 217-227.
14. Gautam, Ajay Kumar, et al. "Legume lectins: Potential use as a diagnostics and therapeutics against the cancer." *International journal of biological macromolecules* 142 (2020): 474-483.
15. Ferriz-Martinez, Roberto A., et al. "The role of plant lectins in cancer treatment." *Nova Sci* (2010): 71-90.
16. Yau, Tammy, et al. "Lectins with potential for anti-cancer therapy." *Molecules* 20.3 (2015): 3791-3810.
17. Bantel, Heike, et al. "Mistletoe lectin activates caspase-8/FLICE independently of death receptor signaling and enhances anticancer drug-induced apoptosis." *Cancer research* 59.9 (1999): 2083-2090.
18. Gautam, Ajay Kumar, et al. "Legume lectins: Potential use as a diagnostics and therapeutics against the cancer." *International journal of biological macromolecules* 142 (2020): 474-483.
19. Liu B., Zhang B., Min M.W., Bian H.J., Chen L.F., Liu Q., Bao J.K. Induction of apoptosis by *Polygonatum odoratum* lectin and its molecular mechanisms in murine fibrosarcoma L929 cells. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*. 2009;1790:840-844. doi: 10.1016/j.bbagen.2009.04.020
20. Ouyang L., Chen Y., Wang X.Y., Lu R.F., Zhang S.Y., Tian M., Xie T., Liu B., He G. *Polygonatum odoratum* lectin induces apoptosis and autophagy via targeting EGFR-mediated Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK pathway in human MCF-7 breast cancer cells. *Phytomedicine*. 2014;21:1658-1665. doi: 10.1016/j.phymed.2014.08.002
21. Roy B., Pattanaik A.K., Das J., Bhutia S.K., Behera B., Singh P., Maiti T.K. Role of PI3K/Akt/mTOR and MEK/ERK pathway in Concanavalin A induced autophagy in HeLa cells. *Chem. Biol. Interact.* 2014;210:96-102. doi: 10.1016/j.cbi.2014.01.003.
22. Antitumor effect of soybean lectin mediated through reactive oxygen species-dependent pathway.

Panda PK, Mukhopadhyay S, Behera B, Bhol CS, Dey S, Das DN, Sinha N, Bissoyi A, Pramanik K, Maiti TK, Bhutia SK

Life Sci. 2014 Aug 28; 111(1-2):27-35.

23. Coelho, Luana Cassandra Breitenbach Barroso, et al. "Lectins, interconnecting proteins with biotechnological/pharmacological and therapeutic applications." Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2017 (2017).