

# Integration of SPC-insulin plasmid into E.coli BL21 expression system to develop a long-lasting effect of insulin and reducing dosages in a cost-effective manner

Mariam Alshaikhly and Dr. Kehe Ruan

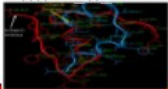
## Background

The WHO listed insulin as an essential medicine, however the current medication is short-lasting (6-8 hrs) which causes people to take multiple dosages throughout the day

Another concern is that in order to produce insulin it takes two steps which makes it expensive, but if cost effective expression systems are used such as E. coli or yeast in combination with the SPC-insulin plasmid it will decrease production to one step

The SPC-insulin plasmid is a novel development that would increase the lasting effectivity of insulin to 24-48 hrs.

This is possible due to the structure of insulin in which linking the a-chain N terminus and the b-chain C-terminus would create an active single chain that would delay the active insulin from reaching the inactive a and b chains (Fig A)



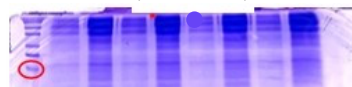
## Methodology

- First, I cultured E. coli BL21 that contains the SPC-insulin plasmid in Ampicillin (Amp) selected agar plates using the spread plate method
- Then, selected about 12 colonies from the Amp(+) plate to determine where/which colony has the expressed SPC-insulin plasmid
- For each corresponding colony, the dilution was induced with IPTG to increase expression of the SPC-insulin
- Later, I ran a bromophenol blue SOS-PAGE gel and analyzed the electrophoresis to determine the colony that expresses SPC-insulin around the 5808 Da band, which was colony 2
- The next steps are cell culturing and amplifying colony 2 with LB broth/ Amp on Amp(+) agar plate to be used later for induction and re-examination with SOS-PAGE gel

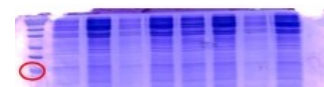
## Results

Bromophenol blue SOS-PAGE gel results for the 12 colonies and induced correspondence

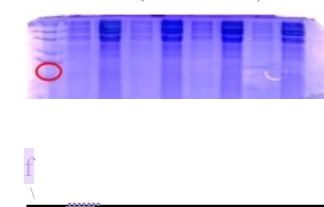
Gel 1 (colonies 1-4)



Gel 2 (colonies 5-8)



Gel 3 (colonies 9-12)



Gels: Column one is the standard to be compared. Then every two columns represent first the non-induced then the induced. For example, column two is colony 1 non-induced, column three colony 1 induced and colony 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 follows the same pattern. The red circle represents where an insulin protein would be located which indicates in which colony the SPC-insulin is expressed.

After careful analysis of the gels, it was determined that colony two (•) showed the best expression of the SPC-insulin.

## Conclusion

Since colony two was determined to be the best colony for expression so colony two will be cell cultured, amplified and induced with IPTG and will run SOS gel to ensure presence of the insulin protein

Procedures to extract and purify the insulin protein for further experimentation to proceed with the second aim of this project which is creating an appropriate "prototype" bioreactor for the expression of SPC-insulin

## Acknowledgment

special thank you to the Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship program at the University of Houston, Dr. Macleod, my mentor Dr. Ruan, Lu, and Li for their support and encouragement in pursuing this project.

## References

1. WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, 2015. - Zheng F, Chen H, Chen Y, Ye L, Wu H. **Comparative Analysis of ADR on China's National Essential Medicines List (2015 Edition) and WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (19th Edition).** *Biomed Res Int.* 2018 Jun 30;2018:7862306. doi: 10.1155/2018/7862306. eCollection 2018. Review. PubMed PMID: 29984248; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC6015697.
2. [zionmarketresearch.com/news/global-human-insulin-market](https://www.zionmarketresearch.com/news/global-human-insulin-market).
3. Kever, J. **Single-Chain Insulin Would Change Dosage, Production: New Formulation Could Address Key Concerns about the Lifesaving Drug.** May 15, 2019. <https://www.nbcdntnews.com/news/0919/roox-2912951529/09awinsulin/conn?lonoh>
4. Spread plate method: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6015697/>