

Development of Phage Synthesizing System by the Minimizing Approach

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Abstract:

The synthesis of life has been the view of mankind. I consider the creation of life to the almost same as understanding life. I also consider the concept of life is quasi-equal to viruses. Further the reason I selected the minimizing approach is that understanding of "life" to be the division of the real chaotic world into smaller ones. I successfully established a minimum phage synthesizing system. This system is under non-equilibrium state. I also precisely identified tRNAs as the factors related to the synthesis of plaque-forming units. In this study, I showed that it is possible to create life from very simple organic materials. This system may be applicable to other pathogenic viruses, and it could be used to synthesize novel drugs.

Introduction:

The synthesis of life has been the vision of mankind, and some researchers are attempting it. I consider the creation of life to the almost same as understanding life. I also consider the concept of life is quasi-equal to viruses. I tried to construct a phage synthesizing system based on PURE SYSTEM [1]; Shimizu et al 2001 [2]. Further the reason I selected the minimizing approach is that understanding of "life" to be the division of the real chaotic world into smaller ones.

The MS2 bacteriophage used in this study has a single stranded RNA genome that encodes 4 genes: A (maturation), coat, replicase, and lysis. The diameter of this phage is 26nm, and its protein shell is 2 nm wide. The A protein is required for attachment to pili (infection); each virion has one copy of the A gene, and this protein is translated at a low level. The replicase protein is required for the replication of the RNA genome. The lysis protein causes cell lysis. The 180 copies of coat protein form an icosahedral particle. The A-RNA genome complex can infect bacteria that have pili (Shiba and Miyake, 1975) [3]. Hence, I considered this complex to be the entity of the phage.

Materials and Methods:

MS2 RNA isolation MS2 phages were grown on Escherichia coli strain XL-Blue, and phage RNA was extracted by phenol/chloroform treatment. Translation of MS2 RNA the MS2 RNA genome was translated using PURE SYSTEM and the S30 extract system for linear templates (PROMEGA). Translation mixtures in a volume of 30µl were incubated at 37°C. Protein synthesis was monitored by SDS-PAGE, in which 15% acrylamide gels were used.

Phage assay F+ E. coli XL1-Blue was grown in LB medium under aerobic conditions until a biomass concentration OD500 (0.5) was achieved. Next, 200 µl of this suspension was mixed with 1µl of the translation mixture and 3 ml of melted top agar (47°C) and poured onto plates containing hardened bottom agar. The numbers of plaques were counted after 8-12 h of incubation at 37°C.

Identification of the plaque - forming factor:

The procedure used is similar to that used by Momose et al. (1988) [4] (Figure 1). The buffer used for the fractionation of the plaque - forming factor contains 1 M HEPES-KOH (pH7.6) and 10% (v/v) glycerole (buffer G), this buffer was prepared both with and without KCl. The S30 extract system was purchased from PROMEGA. The S30 extract was loaded onto a hydrophobic column (Butyl-650M) equilibrated with Tris buffer (pH 7.6). And the material that was not absorbed to the column was onto DEAE anion exchange column equilibrated with buffer G containing 0.05M KCl. The material absorbed on the column was eluted stepwise with buffer G containing 0.2 M, 0.5 M, and 1.0 M KCl. The plaque - forming units were recovered in the fraction eluted with 0.2 M KCl.

Results:

When the genomic RNA of MS2 is treated with PURE SYSTEM and therefore the S30 extract system are produced phage proteins; the foremost abundant of those is that the coat protein.

The β subunits of the RNA replicase and maturation protein were also synthesized. The translation reaction mixture was assayed using F+ E. coli XL-1 Blue. The S30 translation mixture produced viable plaque - forming units on the bacterial lawns (Vladimir L. Katanaev, et al (1996) [5]. PURE SYSTEM was not or very little. I hypothesized that S30 contains some factors related to the formation of the infectious units.

To test this hypothesis, I added 2µl of ultra-filtered S30 to 30 µl of the PURE SYSTEM mixture, and I used this solution to infect the MS2 genome. Merely 1µl of this translation mixture could infect F+ E. coli.

I considered the hypothesis to be correct. In order to identify the unique factors in S30, I used a hydrophobic column to fractionate the S30 extract, I corrected the flow-through and elution fractions. Next, I used a DEAE anion-exchange column for further investigation. 0.2 M KCl fraction had the ability to form plaque forming units. I measured the absorbance of this fraction, and the absorbance peak was at around 260 nm. This finding indicates that the factors present in this fraction are nucleic acids.

I considered whether or not these factors could be tRNAs. Elder and Smith mentioned that tRNAs are present in the virion particle of the avian tumor virus (1973) [6]. I added tRNAs to the PURE SYSTEM mixture. Many plaques appeared on the bacterial lawns (Figure 2), indicating that the factors responsible for infectious unit formation are tRNAs.

Discussion:

I successfully established a minimum phage synthesizing system. The system is under non-equilibrium state. I also precisely identified the factors related to the synthesis of plaque-forming units. In this study, I showed that it is possible to create life from very simple organic materials. This system may be applicable to other pathogenic viruses, and it could be used to synthesize novel drugs.

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References:

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- 2) Katanaev VL, Spirin AS, Reuss M, Siemann M (1996) Formation of bacteriophage MS2 infectious units during a cell-free translation system. *FEBS Lett* 397: 143-148.