

CLONING OF SPERMADHESIN GENES FROM GOAT SEMINAL VESICLE

Nascimento, A.S.F¹; Teixeira, C.S²; Silveira, F.G.²; Magalhães, L.M.²; Teixeira, D.I.A.¹, Rádis-Baptista, G.³, Cunha, R.M.S.², Freitas, V. J. F¹; Cavada, B.S.²

¹Depto. de Medicina Veterinária, UECE, CE ²Depto. Bioquímica e Biologia Molecular, UFC, CE ³Depto. Bioquímica, UFPE, PE

Spermadhesins belong to a family of secretory proteins of the male genital tract that constitute the major proteins of the seminal plasma. Spermadhesins form a group of 12 to 16 kDa polypeptides with a single CUB-domain that has been involved in different steps of fertilization. In previous work, spermadhesin from buck seminal plasma (BSFP) with a molecular weight of 12.5 kDa was isolated and partially characterized by mass spectrometry and N-terminal sequencing. In the present study, we aimed to find the gene that encodes that protein. To achieve this objective, we prepared the cDNAs of seminal vesicle from a sexually mature buck. To amplify the cDNA 3'-end we used a primer designed based on distinct conserved region of BSFP. We produced several amplicons of ~700 bp. Cloning and sequencing of these PCR products allow us to identify three new cDNAs encoding buck spermadhesins named bodhesin-1, -2 and -3. All three deduced amino acid sequences are highly similar (50%) to boar AWN spermadhesin and the bodhesin-2 sequence is identical to the BSFP N-terminal. Probably this putative isoform is the previously isolated BSFP protein. These results indicate that bodhesins seem to belong to a multigene family encoding proteins with conserved CUB domain essential for their biological function.

Supported by: FUNCAP and CNPq

Key words: Spermadhesin, gene, goat