

2

ระยะเวลาโครงการ 2 ปี

Keywords : Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*, Drug target, Carbonic anhydrase, Acetazolamide

Keywords : Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*, Drug target, Carbonic anhydrase, Acetazolamide

Abstract

Project code : TRG 4580036

Project Title : Molecular cloning and expression of *Plasmodium falciparum* carbonic anhydrase

Investigator : Sutarnthip Ruengprapavut, Unit of Biochemistry, Department of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Science, Rangsit University, Paholyothin Rd., Patumthani 12000; Thailand.

E-mail address: sutarn@rangsit.rsu.ac.th.

Project Period: 2 years

The objective of this study is to clone and functional express *Plasmodium falciparum* carbonic anhydrase (CA) in *Escherichia coli*. The search of the malarial genome database yielded an open reading frame (ORF) on chromosome 11 similar to the α -CAs from various organisms, including human. The primary amino acid sequence of the PfCA gene has ~60% identity with a rodent parasite enzyme, namely *P. yoelii* (PyCA). The single ORF encoded 235 amino acid protein for PfCA. The PfCA gene was cloned, sequenced and expressed in *E. coli*. The purified recombinant PfCA enzyme was catalytically active. The recombinant protein was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and has a molecular mass of 29 ± 1 kDa, close to the molecular mass of deduced amino acid sequence of PfCA and the native CA purified from the malarial culture. It was sensitive to acetazolamide and sulfanilamide inhibition. Kinetic properties of the recombinant PfCA revealed the authenticity to the wild type enzyme purified from *P. falciparum in vitro* culture. Furthermore, the PfCA inhibitors acetazolamide and sulfanilamide showed good antimalarial effect on the *in vitro* growth of *P. falciparum*. Our molecular tools developed for the recombinant enzyme expression will be useful for developing potential antimalarials directed at *P. falciparum* carbonic anhydrase.

Keywords : Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*, Drug target, Carbonic anhydrase, Acetazolamide