Identification and expression analysis on two forms bactericidal permeabilityincreasing protein (BPI)/lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP) of Triangle mussel, *Hyriopsis cumingii*

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ABSTRACT Bactericidal permeability-increasing protein (BPI) and lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP) are the numbers of the lipid transfer protein/lipopolysaccharide-binding protein family and play crucial roles in the innate immune response to Gram-negative bacteria. Two forms homolog of BPI/LBP, designed as Hc- BPI/LBP1 and Hc- BPI/LBP2, was cloned from the hemocyte cDNA of Hyriopsis cumingii. The complete cDNA of Hc- BPI/LBP1 included an open reading frame (ORF) of 1865 bp, and 3' and 5' untranslated regions (UTR's) of 139 bp and 220 bp, respectively. The ORF encoded a putative protein of 479 amino acids with predicted 22-aa hydrophobic signal peptide. Hc- BPI/LBP2 cDNA was 2204 bp, 3' and 5' UTR's of 183 bp and 464 bp, respectively. ORF encoded a polypeptide of 518 amino acids with a putative signal peptide of 22 amino acid residues. The deduced amino acid sequence contained an N-terminal BPI/LBP/CETP, link domain and a C-terminal BPI/LBP/CETP domain BPI1 with three functional regions that display LPS-binding activity. The amino acids sequence similarity of LBP1 and LBP2 was 50%. Hc- BPI/LBP1 and LBP2 transcripts could be detected in all normal tested tissues by quantitative real-time RT-PCR, including hepatopancreas, adductor muscle, mantle, gill and hemocytes, but the highest level of expression was in gills of Hc-BPI/LBP1 and in hepatopancreas of Hc- BPI/LBP2. The recombinant of Hc-BPI/LBPs showed a high affinity to LPS and can effectively kill Gram-negative bacteria.

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