

De-Novo Cloning of FKBP23 cDNA from Pig ER Using Nested PCR[§]

Ruifang Han^a, Ying Wang^a, Chen Chen^a, Zhuo Zhao^b, and Huaifeng Mi^{a,*}

^a Biochemical Section of Key Laboratory of Functional Polymer Materials, The Ministry of Education of China, Institute of Polymer Chemistry, Chemical School of Nankai University, 300071 Tianjin, P. R. China. Fax: (+86) 22 23 50 27 49.

E-mail: hfmi@nankai.edu.cn

^b Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, 300191 Tianjin, P. R. China

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **64c**, 297–302 (2009); received August 27/October 24, 2008

FK506 binding proteins (FKBPs) in cells are known as immunophilins. We have identified and characterized a cDNA encoding an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) immunophilin, FKBP23, from pig liver by nested PCR. The predicted amino acid sequence of pig FKBP23 shows high identity to those of human FKBP23 and mouse FKBP23. It possesses a conserved FKBP-type peptidylprolyl *cis-trans* isomerase (PPIase) domain and EF-hand domain. We constructed a plasmid to express pFKBP23. Furthermore, we proved that the recombinant pFKBP23 can specifically bind to natural BiP, the main protein of the molecular chaperone Hsp70 in ER lumen; the binding is interrelated with the Ca²⁺ concentration just as the FKBP23 from mice.

Key words: FKBP23, Nested PCR, Peptidylprolyl *cis-trans* Isomerase