

## Expression Library Screening

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### 1. Introduction

When trying to identify a clone within a cDNA library, which may contain a coat protein (CP) gene, one useful technique may be immunological screening, using antibodies raised against either purified virus or isolated CP. Antibody screening can be carried out on a cDNA cloned into a wide range of vectors, including plasmids and phage-based vectors. Indeed, a whole plethora of commercial vectors are now available that have been optimized for generating expression libraries, including  $\lambda$ -gt11,  $\lambda$ ZAP (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). However, antibody screening can be carried out on the simplest of plasmid vectors, based on the principle that, if the plasmid uses blue/white color selection, then a percentage of the cDNA inserts will be expressed as a fusion protein with  $\beta$ -galactosidase when the cells are induced with IPTG. The method described within this chapter will deal with such a plasmid screen, with readers directed to  $\lambda$ -screening chapters by Somssich and WeiBhaar in *Plant Gene Isolation* (1) and Hurst in *cDNA Library Protocols* (2), and (one of the original and best descriptions) by Huynh et al. in *DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach* (3), all being good references for suitable lambda protocols. A typical immunological screen is shown in **Fig. 1**, for a pUC13 vector (4). Double-stranded cDNA to the carlavirus, Helicoverpa virus S (HelVS) was ligated into *Sma*I digested pUC13 vector and transformed into competent *Escherichia coli*. Colonies were screened with both nucleic acid probes using HelVS specific ( $^{32}$ P) first-strand cDNA (**Fig. 1A**) and also using HelVS polyclonal antisera (**Fig. 1B**). Two clones at positions 19 and 23, designated pHel19 and pHel23, were detected using polyclonal antisera. Both clones were further analyzed as to the possible size of the CP-coding region that was being expressed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and Western analysis of total