Data Article

Expression analysis data of T-cell surface antigen CD2 gene from rock bream (Oplegnathus fasciatus)

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 3 August 2018
Received in revised form 24 February 2019
Accepted 7 March 2019
Available online 26 March 2019

A B S T R A C T

This data article reports the expression level of T-cell surface antigen CD2 gene in organs from normal rock bream through quantitative real-time PCR. We also report the expression level of CD2 gene when anthropogenic infection with bacterial or viral pathogens was induced. The expression pattern of CD2 gene in normal rock bream was proved to be highly expressed in hematopoietic cells involved in the production and development of peripheral blood leukocytes (PBLs) and immune cells. It also proved that it maintains high expression for normal immunity in gills, skin, and intestines exposed directly to the environment. The expression pattern of CD2 gene in pathogenic infection has proven that CD2 is a factor involved in immunity. These data are considered to be a basic study of teleost immune system and will contribute to the study of fish blood cells.

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.103832
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1. Data

CD2 mRNA expression levels in various tissues of normal rock bream bodies were checked. On the basis of the liver with the lowest expression level, PBLs showed the highest expression level. In addition, high gene expression levels were identified in the head kidney, kidney, skin and intestines (Fig. 1).

After infecting rock bream with bacteria and viruses, the expression patterns of CD2 gene in the head kidney, spleen, and gill were checked with quantitative real-time PCR. In the head kidney, CD2 increased 1 hour after infection with *Edwardsiella tarda*, maintained the same value until day 1, and decreased to the normal level 3 days later. In the case of infection with *Streptococcus iniae*, CD2 increased in the head kidney and spleen, respectively, 1 hour after the infection. It increased in the gill 6 hours after the infection and decreased to the normal levels compared to those of the control group one day later. After the infection with RSIV, the gill showed similar results to those of the kidney in the *E. tarda* experimental group, but the expression level was not high (Fig. 2).

2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

We sampled aseptically peripheral blood leukocytes (PBLs), red blood cells (RBCs), head kidney, kidney, spleen, liver, intestine, gill, muscle, heart, brain, skin, stomach and eye from three healthy rock bream [2]. PBLs and RBCs were separated from 5 ml of 51% Percoll solution (Percoll: 10 × Phosphate buffer saline (PBS): 1 × PBS at a ratio of 51: 9: 40) (Sigma, USA) and 5 ml of RPMI was dispensed into the layers, and centrifuged at 500 g for 20 minutes. The separated PBLs and RBCs were washed three times with 1 × PBS, and the pellet obtained by centrifugation was used for the experiment [3].

After the addition of 500 μl of TRIzol, the mixture was homogenized and vortexed with 100 μl of chloroform (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a new e-tube and equilibrated with PCI (Phenol: Chloroform: Isoamylalcohol)
and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 10 min. After transferring the supernatant to a new e-tube, add 500 μl of isopropanol (Sigma, USA), 3 μl of Dr. Gen (TaKaRa, Japan) and 30 μl of 3 M sodium acetate (TaKaRa, Japan) Respectively. After removing all supernatant, 600 μl of 75% DEPC ethyl alcohol was added and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 5 minutes. Finally, the supernatant was removed and dried naturally at room temperature for 10–15 minutes, followed by addition of DEPC DDW (30–40 μl). The isolated total RNA was treated with DNase according to manufacturer’s instructions using RNase-free DNase (Promega, USA). 1 μl of total RNA, 1 μl of anchored-oligo (dT) primer and 11 μl of water The mixture was reacted at 65 °C for 10 minutes and then on ice for 5 minutes. cDNA was synthesized by mixing 4 μl of Transcriptor Reverse Transcriptase Reaction Buffer, 0.5 μl of Protector RNase Inhibitor, 2 μl of Deoxy-nucleotide Mix and 0.5 μl of Transcriptor Reverse Transcriptase for 30 min at 55 °C and 85 °C for 5 min 1. Specific primer sets used in quantitative real-time PCR were Primer3 ver. 3 based on cDNA full-length sequences 0.4.0 (http://bioinfo.ut.ee/primer3-0.4.0/) (forward: 5' - ACTGTTGTAGCAGCGGTAGC -3', reverse: 5’- AGCTCCCCTTTATCCCTGAG -3').

For quantitative real-time PCR, 1 μl of cDNA template, 1 μl of forward and reverse primers, 12.5 μl of SYBR Green, and 9.5 μl of DDW were mixed in a total volume of 25 μl using SYBR Green Master Mix (TaKaRa, Shiga, Japan) according to the manufacturer and incubated at 50 °C for 4 minutes After initial denaturation at 95 °C for 10 min, reaction was carried out 45 times at 95 °C for 20 sec and 60 °C for 1 min. Finally, 95 °C for 15 sec, 60 °C for 30 sec, 95 And dissociated at 15 °C for 15 seconds. The degree of CD2 mRNA expression was compared with the expression level of elongation factor (EF) -1α (forward: 5’- CCCCTGCAGGACGTCTACAA -3’, reverse: 5’- AACACGACCAGGAGTACA -3’) mRNA and three repetitions were performed for each gene for the accuracy of the experiment. The expression level of each gene was calculated by the 2−ΔΔCT method, and all data were expressed as mean ± SD. Significant differences between the groups were confirmed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test (p < 0.05).

The gene expressions of CD2 in head kidney and spleen of infected rock bream were measured by qRT-PCR, according to our previous study with minor modification. Briefly, fish in the experimental group were injected intraperitoneally with Edwardsiella tarda FP4130 (E. tarda) (1.2 × 10⁵ cells/fish), Streptococcus iniae FP5228 (S. iniae) (1.3 × 10⁵ cells/fish), and RSIV (1.5 × 10⁴ copies/fish). Control fish were injected with the same volume of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Three specimens were randomly selected from 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 1 D, 3 D and 7 D after injection of pathogens and tissues of kidney, spleen and gill were extracted. Total RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis, and quantitative real-time PCR were performed as described for tissue expression in normal recipients.
Fig. 2. Gene expression of CD2 in the head kidney, spleen, and gill after infection with E. tarda, S. iniae, and RSIV. Levels of CD2 transcripts were quantified relative to that of EF-1α levels. Data are presented as the mean ± SD from three independent cDNA samples with three replicates for each sample. Asterisks (*) represent significant differences compared to the control (0h) group by ANOVA (p < 0.05).
Acknowledgments

This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education (2017R1D1A1B03034548) and a grant from Marine Biotechnology Program (PJT200620, Genome Analysis of Marine Organisms and Development of Functional Applications) Funded by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Korea.

Transparency document

Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.103832.

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