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## 牙鲆淋巴囊肿病毒一抗原蛋白的确认及定位

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**摘要** :以牙鲆淋巴囊肿病毒( LCDV )为抗原免疫 Balb/c 小鼠,而后将小鼠脾细胞与 P3U1 骨髓瘤细胞融合,以囊肿组织冰冻切片的免疫荧光染色筛选杂交瘤细胞,阳性结果显示特异性块状荧光信号集中在囊肿细胞的细胞质边缘部分,且多个荧光信号相连呈现链圈状,有限稀释法克隆阳性杂交瘤细胞,三次克隆后获得 4 株稳定产生抗 LCDV 抗体的单克隆杂交瘤细胞株( 1A8、1D7、2B6、2D11 )。应用 Western blotting 法分析单抗识别蛋白的分子量,结果显示,单抗 1D7 和 2B6 均能特异性结合一条分子量 116 kD 病毒多肽,应用免疫电镜技术定位单抗识别的抗原决定簇,结果发现胶体金颗粒集中吸附在病毒粒子衣壳周围,且背景清洁,无散在的金颗粒或其他污染物。实验结果说明分子量约为 116 kD 的蛋白多肽为 LCDV 病毒衣壳蛋白,且具有线性抗原决定簇。

**关键词** :牙鲆;淋巴囊肿病毒;单克隆抗体;结构蛋白;定位

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## Detecting of an antigenic protein of lymphocystis disease virus( LCDV ) using monoclonal antibodies

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**Abstract** :Lymphocystis disease( LCD ) is a chronic disease characterized by papilloma-like lesions typically on the skin, fins and tail. The causative agent of the lymphocystis disease, lymphocystis disease virus( LCDV ), as been reported in over one hundred teleost species and it has a world-wide geographical distribution. In China LCD has resulted in a great economic loss in marine culture industry and become a factor restricting aquaculture development. In recent years, monoclonal antibody( Mab ) technology has had an important impact on fish virus disease management. A large number of Mabs have been developed for fish viruses, In the present study, Mabs against LCDV were produced and characterized. In this experiment, LCDV was separated from lymphocystis nodules by cell disruption, differential centrifugation and density gradient centrifugation in sucrose. The purified virus preparation was used for mice immunizations, Western blotting and immunogold electron microscopy( IEM ). Four-week old Balb/c mice were immunized 4 times within 4 weeks with purified LCDV preparations. Three days after the last immunization, spleens of the immunized mice were dissected into cells and then fused with P3-X63-Ag8U1 myeloma cell line using polyethylene glycol( PEG ) as fusogen. The fused cells were cultured in HAT-GIT selecting medium for about 2 weeks. The survival cells( hybridoma cells ) were cultured in GIT. Mediums of hybridoma cells were detected by indirect immunofluorescence assay test( IFAT ). Many positive hybridomas were found and 4 of them were cloned because of secreting high titer antibodies. As they were cloned 3 times continuously, it could be verified

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that the antibodies raised by these hybridoma cell lines were monoclonal. Then the monoclonal antibodies were used in IFAT, Western blotting and IEM. In the IFAT, cryosections were prepared from nodule tissues of diseased flounder. The specific fluorescence signals were granular and observed only at the peripheral zone of hypertrophied cells cytoplasm where was the cytoplasmic inclusion bodies location and many of them formed ribbon-shaped. Western blotting analysis identified Mabs to the LCDV proteins. The Mabs demonstrated differences in their polypeptide binding patterns. Two Mabs (1D7, 2B6) react specifically with the 116 kD LCDV polypeptide. This result suggests that these Mabs target linear epitopes within the LCDV protein. However, the identity of the target antigen of two other Mabs (1A8, 2D11) could not be determined by Western blotting analysis. This observation suggests that these Mabs likely target conformational epitopes that are sensitive to the conditions employed in such analyses. Transmission electron microscopy immunogold localization results showed that the high density gold particles were located at the outermost surface of freshly purified virus particles, but not the viral nucleocapsid or outside the virions. Very little background labeling was observed. This study provided direct evidence that these four Mabs were anti-LCDV and the epitopes recognized by these Mabs were located on the surface of the virion. In conclusion, four Mabs were produced and characterized for LCDV which recognize structurally different epitopes and confirmed the 116 kD polypeptide was viral proteins. It is anticipated that these Mabs will prove useful in understanding virus host cell interactions, and in tracing the transport of virus-specific proteins through the various cell and virus-induced compartment.

**Key words:** *Paralichthys olivaceus* lymphocystis disease virus (LCDV); monoclonal antibody; structure protein; localization

淋巴囊肿病(lymphocystis disease, LCD)是鱼类中常见的一种病毒病,该病的典型症状为患病鱼体表可见单个或聚集成团的皮肤瘤状或菜花状的赘生物。1874年Lowe首先在欧洲的河鲈中发现,直到20世纪60年代才确定其病原为淋巴囊肿病毒(LCDV)。过去此病主要发生在欧洲和南、北美洲,近年来,日本以及我国养殖的鲈、鳊、紫红笛鲷、石斑鱼、真鲷、牙鲆、大菱鲆等均发生过此病。有关LCDV的病原特性<sup>[1,2]</sup>、超微结构<sup>[3,4]</sup>、细胞培养<sup>[2,5,6]</sup>、基因序列<sup>[7]</sup>、诊断技术<sup>[8,9]</sup>等已有多方面研究报道。

单克隆抗体由于其生物活性单一,与抗原结合的特异性强等优点,已经渗透到水生动物病毒学多个分支领域的研究中。目前,已有将单克隆抗体技术应用到了对病毒结构蛋白的确认、定位及功能分析研究中的报道<sup>[10]</sup>,但是运用单克隆抗体技术研究鱼类淋巴囊肿病毒结构蛋白,目前尚未见报道。本文通过研制抗牙鲆淋巴囊肿病毒单克隆抗体,应用间接免疫荧光抗体法、Western blotting和免疫电镜三种方法研究与单克隆抗体特异性结合的病毒结构蛋白,同时进一步分析与单克隆抗体特异性结合的抗原决定簇的特性,以为研究鱼类淋巴囊肿病毒积累资料。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

严重感染淋巴囊肿病的牙鲆采自山东威海养殖场,Balb/c小鼠购自山东医科大学实验动物中

心,骨髓瘤细胞为P3U1细胞株。

弗氏完全佐剂及不完全佐剂、异硫氰酸荧光素(FITC)标记羊抗小鼠IgG、碱性磷酸酶(AP)标记羊抗小鼠IgG、氯化硝基四氮唑蓝(NBT)、5-溴-4-氯-3-吡啶-磷酸(BCIP)、15 nm胶体金标记羊抗小鼠IgG均购自Sigma公司。

### 1.2 方法

**淋巴囊肿病毒提纯** 取10 g病鱼的囊肿组织,加入适量石英砂和10倍体积的TNE缓冲液( $0.05 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  Tris-HCl,  $0.15 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl;  $0.01 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  EDTA, pH 7.4),冰浴匀浆。匀浆液600 g离心30 min,取上清液,1 800 g再次离心30 min,收集上清液,78 000 g离心2 h;弃上清,向沉淀中添加适量TNE,将其轻置于由37%、40%、47%、52%、57%、62%(W/V)组成的蔗糖密度梯度离心管上层,78 000 g离心2 h;用一次性注射器小心吸出病毒带,TNE重悬,78 000 g离心1 h除去蔗糖。上述各步离心均于4℃下进行。

**免疫Balb/c小鼠及细胞融合** 调整提纯病毒的蛋白质量浓度为 $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ,参照战文斌等<sup>[11]</sup>的方法。免疫四周龄Balb/c小鼠,最后一次免疫后的第3天,将小鼠脱颈椎处死,无菌条件下取免疫小鼠脾细胞与P3U1骨髓瘤细胞用于细胞融合。融合的杂交瘤细胞37℃、CO<sub>2</sub>浓度5%、用HAT选择性培养液培养。

**免疫荧光抗体法筛选杂交瘤细胞** 取新鲜的牙鲆体表囊肿组织,切成8 mm × 5 mm × 7 mm的小块,生理盐水清洗,吸干水分,用组织冷

冻包埋剂 OCT 包埋,  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  放置 30 min, 冰冻切片, 切片厚度  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , 丙酮固定 20 min, 室温干燥后  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  冻存储备用。以杂交瘤细胞培养上清液为第一抗体加在切片上,  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  湿盒孵育 45 min, PBS-T (含 0.05% Tween-20) 浸洗 3 次, 每次 5 min; 加第二抗体 (FITC 标记的羊抗小鼠 IgG, 1:256),  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  避光湿盒孵育 45 min, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次; 甘油封片, 荧光显微镜观察。采用有限稀释法克隆阳性杂交瘤细胞, 同样采用上述免疫荧光抗体法筛选。

#### Western blotting 分析抗原决定簇分子量

电泳凝胶由浓度为 12% 分离胶和浓度为 5% 浓缩胶两部分组成; 纯化的病毒液与电泳样品缓冲液 ( $0.5\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  Tris-HCl, pH 6.8; 1% SDS; 1% 巯基乙醇; 10% 甘油; 0.02% 溴酚蓝) 等体积混合, 加热煮沸 3 min; 采用 Tris 甘氨酸 (Gly) 电泳缓冲液 ( $0.025\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  Tris;  $0.25\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  Gly; 0.1% SDS; pH 8.3)  $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  条件电泳; 完成后, 一份考马斯亮兰染色, 一份移到电泳转移槽, 稳流 200 mA 转移 5 h; 将转移后的硝酸纤维素膜 (NC 膜) 用 2% 牛血清白蛋白 (BSA)  $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  封闭过夜, 次日 PBS-T 浸洗 3 次, 加入第一抗体 (单克隆抗体),  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  孵育 45 min, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次, 每次 5 min; 加入第二抗体 (AP 标记羊抗小鼠 IgG, 1:30 000),  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  孵育 45 min, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次, 每次 5 min, 加 NBT/BCIP, 室温显色。

免疫电镜定位病毒粒子上单抗特异结合的抗

原决定簇 取纯化的 LCDV 病毒悬液  $10\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ , 滴在覆盖有 Formvar 膜的铜网上, 静止 5 min, 吸去多余的病毒悬液, PBS-T 浸洗, 2% BAS,  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  封闭 1 h, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次; 加入第一抗体 (单克隆抗体),  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  孵育 45 min, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次; 加入第二抗体 (15 nm 的胶体金标记羊抗小鼠 IgG, 1:100),  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  孵育 45 min, PBS-T 浸洗 3 次; 双蒸水浸洗 3 次, 然后 2% 的磷钨酸负染色 1 min, 吸去残留染液, 电镜观察。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 分泌抗 LCDV 病毒单克隆抗体杂交瘤细胞株的建立

以纯化的 LCDV 免疫 Balb/c 小鼠, 免疫小鼠脾细胞与 P3U1 瘤细胞融合后, 经含 HAT 的培养基进行筛选, 出现融合细胞克隆, 融合率为 85%, 两周后以免疫荧光抗体法检测细胞培养上清液中的抗体, 同时以 P3U1 瘤细胞培养上清为阴性对照, 筛选分泌特异性抗 LCDV 抗体的强阳性克隆进行亚克隆, 经 3 次亚克隆后, 获得 4 株稳定分泌抗 LCDV 单克隆抗体的杂交瘤细胞, 分别为 1A8、1D7、2B6、2D11。免疫荧光筛选结果显示: 这 4 株单抗与囊肿细胞反应结果一致, 即特异性块状荧光信号仅出现在囊肿细胞的细胞质边缘, 且数个阳性信号相连呈现链圈状 (图 1-a), 对照囊肿细胞的病理切片, 可知出现特异性荧光的位置正是囊肿细胞内形成的包涵体的位置。

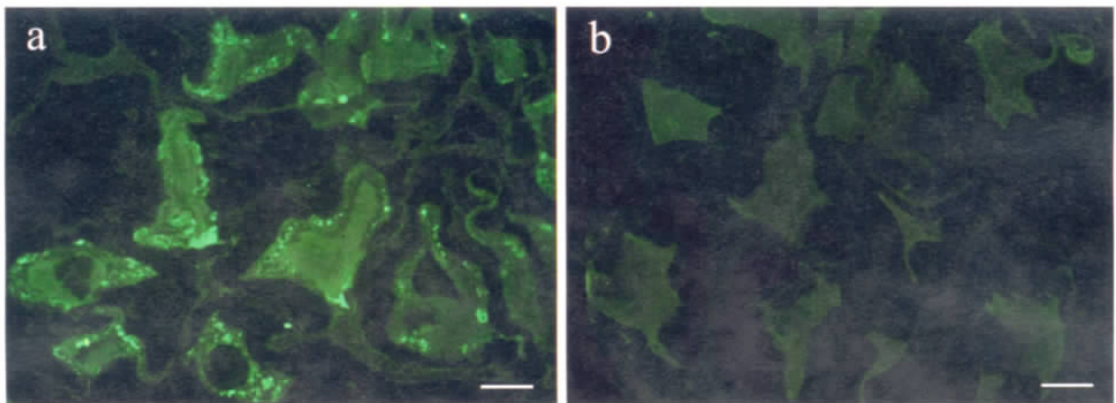


图 1 免疫荧光法筛选牙鲈淋巴囊肿病毒单抗实验结果 (bar =  $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )

Fig. 1 The result of positive hybridomas react with lymphocystis cells by immunofluorescence assay screening

a. 单抗 1A8; b. 阴性对照 a. monoclonal antibody 1A8; b. negative control

## 2.2 Western blotting 测定结果

采用 Western blotting 的方法对单抗特异性结合的病毒蛋白多肽的分子量进行了测定。结果显示单抗 1D7、2B6 均能识别一条分子量约为 116 kD 蛋白多肽,单抗 1A8、2D11 没有反应条带(图 2-b)。该结果提示单抗 1D7、2B6 特异性结合的抗原表位是线性表位,而单抗 1A8、2D11 特异性结合的抗原表位可能是构象表位。

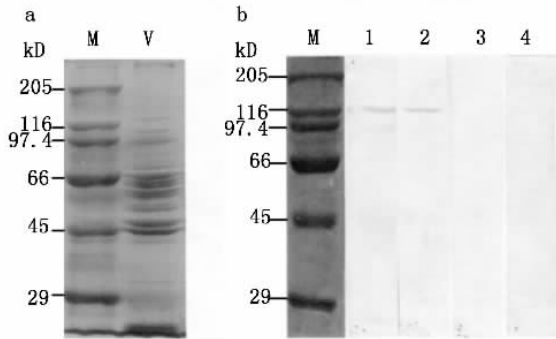


图 2 单抗与 LCDV 病毒的 Western blotting 结果

Fig.2 The result of Western blotting reactivity of LCDV-specific monoclonal antibodies

a. SDS-PAGE 结果, M. marker, V. 淋巴囊肿病毒; b. Western blotting 结果, M. marker, 1. 单抗 1D7, 2. 单抗 2B6, 3. 单抗 1A8, 4. 单抗 2D11

a. result of SDS-PAGE, M. marker, V. purified virions; b. result of Western blotting analysis, M. marker, 1. monoclonal antibody 1D7, 2. monoclonal antibody 2B6, 3. monoclonal antibody 1A8, 4. monoclonal antibody 2D11

## 2.3 单抗在病毒粒子上特异性结合的位点

利用所制备的单克隆抗体对 LCDV 进行免疫胶体金标记定位,电镜观察结果显示,视野背景清洁,无散在的金颗粒或其他污染物,病毒粒子有时呈堆分布,胶体金颗粒集中结合在淋巴囊肿病毒粒子衣壳周围,在病毒外区域没有胶体金颗粒散布(图 3)。该结果证明了这 4 株单抗特异性结合的抗原决定簇均位于淋巴囊肿病毒的衣壳上。

## 3 讨论

本文以纯化的淋巴囊肿病毒为抗原,运用单克隆抗体技术,筛选、克隆出 4 株稳定分泌抗 LCDV 病毒单克隆抗体的杂交瘤细胞(1A8、1D7、2B6、2D11)。运用 Western blotting 法和免疫电镜法对单克隆抗体特异性结合的病毒结构蛋白进行了研究,结果表明分子量约为 116 kD 的蛋白多肽

具有单抗(1D7、2B6)特异性结合的线性抗原表位,且此蛋白多肽位于淋巴囊肿病毒的衣壳上。

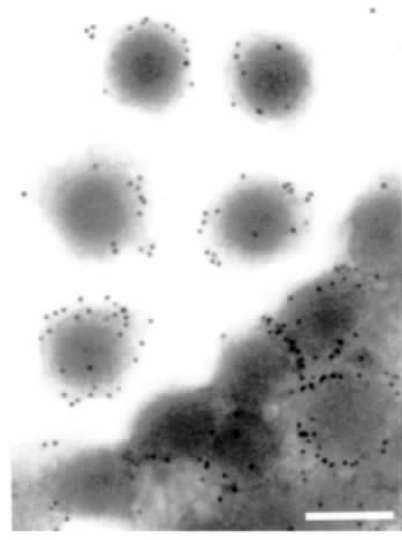


图 3 单抗 1D7 胶体金标记免疫电镜结果 (bar = 200 nm)

Fig.3 Immune electron microscopy using colloidal gold as a marker to visually detect the combining position of Lymphocystis disease virus (bar = 200 nm)

本研究运用冰冻切片的免疫荧光抗体方法筛选抗 LCDV 的单克隆抗体,阳性结果显示,特异性荧光信号集中在囊肿细胞的细胞质的边缘部分,且多个荧光信号相连呈现链圈状。牙鲈体表细胞感染 LCDV 后典型的病理特征为在肿大细胞的细胞质边缘散有嗜碱性的、大小不一的包涵体,呈带状或链圈状分布<sup>[3,4,6,12,13]</sup>。对照囊肿细胞病理变化可知,荧光信号恰好位于包涵体上。一般来讲,细胞在感染病毒后,出现的包涵体是病毒核酸和病毒蛋白质在细胞内集中合成及装配成病毒粒子的场所,或者是病毒粒子发生的部位。本实验结果提示,筛选得到的杂交瘤细胞分泌的抗体特异性结合的是 LCDV 病毒的蛋白质。此外,采用免疫荧光抗体法筛选阳性杂交瘤细胞株主要是因为免疫荧光抗体法反应灵敏,结果直观,能够避免酶联免疫吸附法和免疫酶法等由于细胞和组织内存在内源酶而出现的假阳性<sup>[14]</sup>。本实验共进行了三次有限稀释克隆,最后一次克隆阳性孔率为 100%,保证杂交瘤细胞为单克隆。

本文采用间接免疫荧光抗体、Western blotting 和免疫电镜三种方法验证抗体的特异性,结果显示单抗 1A8 和 2D11 的 Western blotting 没有出现

阳性结果,单抗 1D7、2B6 检测到特异反应的条带,而另外两种方法显示,4 株单抗结果均为阳性,究其原因:一是在筛选阳性克隆时,直接将新鲜囊肿组织的冷冻切片进行荧光染色筛选。冷冻切片能最大限度的保存样品中生物大分子的活性、天然构型,保持组织的生活状态,使其抗原性不受破坏。二是 Western blotting 时,经过煮沸和其他处理后病毒变性,破坏了抗原的空间结构。筛选得到的单抗 1A8、2D11 特异性结合的抗原表位是构象表位,而单抗 1D7、2B6 特异性结合的抗原表位是线性表位。

本实验应用免疫胶体金标记的方法来定位单抗特异性结合的抗原决定簇,该技术把免疫学中抗原抗体反应的高度特异性、敏感性与形态的可见性有机地结合起来。本实验结果显示 LCDV 病毒粒子结构完整,吸附的胶体金颗粒清晰可见,无非特异性散在的金颗粒,该结果直接证明这 4 株单抗的抗原决定簇均位于 LCDV 病毒衣壳上。结合免疫电镜和 Western blotting 结果,可以断定分子量约为 116 kD 的蛋白多肽为淋巴囊肿病毒衣壳蛋白,并且具有线性抗原决定簇。

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