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结核分枝杆菌重组 38kD 蛋白用于新疆南疆维吾尔族和湖南湘中汉族血清学诊断的研究

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摘要 目的:对结核分枝杆菌 38kD 蛋白编码基因进行克隆表达及纯化,建立基于重组 38 kD 蛋白的酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测结核病人血清标本,评价重组 38 kD 蛋白用于结核病血清学诊断抗原的价值。并比较分析其在汉族和维吾尔族人群中的血清学诊断的差异。**方法:**用 PCR 方法扩增 38 kD 蛋白的编码基因,构建重组质粒,转化到大肠杆菌 BL21 中,经 IPTG 诱导表达,得到纯化的 38 kD 蛋白,建立以 38 kD 蛋白为包被抗原的 ELISA,并检测临床确诊的结核病人血清标本。**结果:**ELISA 检测结核病患者血清标本的维吾尔族阳性率为 34%(52/153),汉族为 52.4%(65/124),两者对比有统计学差异($\chi^2=9.538, P<0.005$)。在阴性对照中的维吾尔族特异度为 96.4%(159/165),汉族为 98.8%(130/133),结果无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.111, P>0.5$)。**结论:**重组 38kD 蛋白用于血清学诊断的敏感度在维吾尔族和汉族中有差异,而其诊断特异度无差别。

关键词:结核分枝杆菌;38kD 蛋白;血清学诊断

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The Serodiagnosis of Recombinant 38kD Protein from Mycobacterium Tuberculosis between the Uygur nationality from the South of Sinkiang and the Nan Nationality from the Middle of Hunan

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ABSTRACT Objective: The encoding gene 38 kD protein of Mycobacterium tuberculosis was cloned, expressed and purified. Established the ELISA assay with recombinant 38kD protein for detecting the specific antibodies in serum samples of patients and evaluating the value of recombinant 38kD protein for diagnose the tuberculosis. Analysis the variability was analyzed by comparing the Han nationality to the Uygur nationality. **Methods:** Amplify the piece of genes coding 38 kD by PCR was amplified, Recombinant plasmid was constructed, then transformed into *E coli* BL21 strain, and induced by IPTG. The purified 38KD protein was obtained and established ELISA assay with 38kD protein as the coating antigen and used to detecting blood serum from the TB patients. **Results:** The positive rate of Uygurnationality is 34%(52/153), and Han nationality is 52.4%(65/124), the result have statistical significance. The specificity of Uygur nationality is 96.4%(159/165), and Han nationality is 98.8%(130/133), the result has not statistical significance. **Conclusion:** The sensitivity of recombinant 38 kD protein using serodiagnosis have statistical significance compare the Han nationality to the Uygur nationality and the specificity haven't difference.

Key words: Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Protein 38 kD; Serodiagnosis

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前言

由结核分枝杆菌引起的结核病是世界上主要的传染病之一,全世界每年有 500 至 800 万新发结核病例。而近年来随着耐药和耐多药结核的不断出现,以及结核与人类免疫缺陷病毒

的合并感染,结核病疫情愈发严峻,成为当前严重危害人类健康的公共卫生问题之一^[1]。而目前临幊上对结核病检出率较低,在我国有近 2/3 的活动性结核病患者及 3/5 的涂阳患者未被发现,从而导致病人延误治疗和结核病的耐药率逐年上升,因此早期诊断和早期治疗对控制耐药结核病的蔓延至关重要^[2]。目前医疗机幊的诊断方法主要依靠细菌学和血清学检查。细菌学检查是结核病确诊的金标准,但阳性率很低,通常只能达到 20%-40%,血清学方法具有简单、快速、廉价且不需要特殊仪器

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的优点,对痰涂片阴性的肺结核、肺外结核及不易获得痰标本的儿童结核的诊断具有重要价值,但是目前应用于临床的血清学指标特异性不高,且假阳性率较高,对临幊上诊断结核带来一定的困难^[3]。近年来随着基因重组与蛋白纯化技术的不断发展,已经有20多种蛋白抗原和菌体抗原被纯化并应用于研究与临幊诊断,其诊断的敏感度和特异度显著提高^[4,5]。本实验拟通过基因克隆、表达及纯化结核分枝杆菌特异的38kD蛋白,分析其在结核病血清学诊断方面的价值。目前国内对外结核病血清学的研究主要集中在对其特异度和敏感度的研究上,对不同地域和不同民族之间的对比研究较少,本研究拟通过比较在新疆维吾尔族与湘中汉族病例中的敏感度和特异度来探讨38kD重组蛋白在不同民族和不同地域之间的差异。

1 材料和方法

1.1 菌株与质粒

结核分枝杆菌标准株H37Rv、质粒pET-30a由中国药品生物制品检定所菌苗室提供。大肠杆菌BL21购自天根生物科技有限公司。153份维吾尔族结核病患者和165份健康对照血清标本采自新疆南疆阿克苏地区和喀什地区;124份汉族结核患者和133份健康对照血清标本采自湖南娄底地区。

1.2 酶和试剂

限制性核酸内切酶、DNA Marker、琼脂糖凝胶DNA回收试剂盒、Taq DNA聚合酶(2.5U/μL)、T4 DNA连接酶、异丙基-β-D-硫代半乳糖苷(IPTG)、Ni-NTA Agarose试剂盒均购自天根生化(北京)科技有限公司;卡那霉素(Kan)购自中国药品生物制品检定所;牛血清白蛋白(BSA)、辣根过氧化物酶标记羊抗人IgG购自美国Sigma公司;引物合成及重组质粒目的基因测序由上海生工生物工程技术服务有限公司完成。PowerWave XS-2吸光度检测仪购自BioTek公司。

1.3 表达载体的建立

通过GenBank查找38kD蛋白编码基因(Psts1)序列,primer5.0软件设计引物,合成引物,引物序列:P1:5'-CATGCATGGAAATTCTGTTGCATACGC-3',P2:5'-CCGGAATTCTGCTGGAAATCGTCGC-3',5'端含有NcoI酶切位点,3'端含有EcoRI酶切位点,扩增体系:H₂O 18.5 μL,上下游引物各0.5 μL,dNTP 1 μL,Buffer 2.0 μL,Taq酶0.5 μL,模板2 μL。PCR反应循环参数:94℃ 5min;94℃ 30s,62℃ 40s,72℃ 30s,30个循环;72℃延伸5min。回收PCR产物,将产物及表达载体质粒pET-30a分别用NcoI、EcoRI双酶切,T4连接酶连接PCR产物和载体质粒,转化至大肠杆菌BL21,涂布于含有50 mg/L卡那霉素的LB培养平皿中,37℃培养过夜,筛选出阳性菌落,送公司测序。

1.4 目的蛋白的诱导表达及SDS-PAGE电泳

将含38kD基因片段载体质粒的大肠杆菌接种于含有50mg/L卡那霉素的LB液体培养基中,37℃振荡培养至D600为0.6左右,加IPTG使其终浓度为1mmol/L,37℃诱导表达3~4h,收集菌体,进行12%SDS-PAGE电泳分析。选38kD处有明显蛋白表达的菌株测序分析。

1.5 重组蛋白Western-blot检测

将SDS-PAGE中的重组蛋白转印至NC膜上,用West-

ern-Blot膜封闭液封闭,37℃温育1h后TBST洗涤3次(每次10min),加入1:1000稀释的小鼠抗His单克隆抗体,37℃温育1h;TBST洗涤3次(每次10min),加入1:500稀释的辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗鼠IgG,作用1h,TBST洗涤3次(每次10min),加入DAB底物显色液进行显色反应,加蒸馏水终止反应。

1.6 重组蛋白的纯化

重组蛋白纯化采用天根生物公司的Ni-NTA Agarose试剂盒。加入5mL Buffer B于沉淀的菌体中,混匀后4℃超声破碎。12000r/min离心30min,收集上清液,加入到Buffer B平衡过的Ni-NTA琼脂糖珠中,4℃轻柔震荡30min后用漂洗缓冲液Buffer C、D依次清洗Ni-NTA琼脂糖珠;最后用Buffer E对Ni-NTA琼脂糖珠进行洗脱,收集洗脱液,进行SDS-PAGE电泳检测。纯化后的目的蛋白放入含尿素的PBS中透析,复性蛋白。

1.7 重组蛋白酶联免疫吸附试验

取纯化的重组38kD蛋白用包被液1:500倍稀释后加入酶标反应板中,每孔100 μL,37℃水浴1h后放4℃过夜,用磷酸盐缓冲液(PBST)洗涤3次;每孔加入300 μL封闭液,37℃温育1h后用PBST洗涤3次;每孔加入100 μL稀释的待检血清,37℃温育1h后PBST洗涤3次;每孔加入100 μL新鲜配置的底物液,37℃避光温育30min,最后每孔加入50 μL终止液终止反应,用酶标仪在450nm波长下检测各孔OD值。结果判定如下:

阳性:(标本OD值)/(阴性对照OD值)≥2.1

阴性:(标本OD值)/(阴性对照OD值)<2.1

2 结果

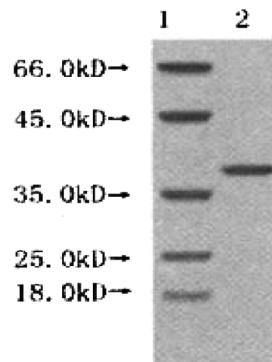


图1 重组38kD蛋白SDS-PAGE分析

Fig.1 SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant 38kD protein
(1: the marker 2: recombinant 38kD protein)

3 讨论

近年来,随着基因测序、克隆、表达及蛋白纯化等分子生物学技术的发展,许多结核分枝杆菌的特异度抗原被用于结核病的血清学诊断研究。由psts1基因编码的38kD蛋白是一种磷酸盐转运蛋白(属于结核菌的膜蛋白),与结核分枝杆菌磷酸盐特异度转运系统有关。38kD蛋白是一种脂蛋白,占早期分泌蛋白的10%,结核病患者体内抗38kD蛋白抗体水平较高^[6]。该蛋白

表 1 重组 38kD 蛋白 ELISA 检测血清标本结果

Table 1 The result of serum specimen of recombinant 38kD protein by ELISA

	敏感度 (Sensitivity) ^a	特异度 (Specificity) ^b
维吾尔族(Uygur nationality)	34%(52/153)	96.4%(159/165)
汉族(Han nationality)	52.4%(65/124)	98.8%(130/133)

*注:a 重组 38kD 蛋白的诊断敏感度在维吾尔族和汉族病例中有差异 ($X^2=9.538, P<0.005$);

b 重组 38kD 蛋白的诊断特异度在维吾尔族和汉族健康对照中没有差异 ($X^2=0.111, P>0.5$)。

*Note: a The sensitivity of recombinant 38 kD protein using serodiagnosis have statistical significance compare the Han nationality to the Uygur nationality;

b The specificity of recombinant 38 kD protein using serodiagnosis haven't statistical significance compare the Han nationality to the Uygur nationality.

白含有特异的 B 淋巴细胞和 T 淋巴细胞抗原决定簇,对小鼠、豚鼠和人类 B 细胞具有免疫优势,能诱导早期反应。38kD 蛋白广泛用于结核病的血清学诊断试验,检测的敏感度和特异度均较高。国内外研究表明 38kD 的诊断特异度在 88%-100% 之间,痰检阳性病人诊断敏感度为 36%-89%,痰检阴性病人敏感度为 16%-54%、肺外结核诊断敏感度为 12%-56%^[7]。张萍等^[8]研究重组 38kD 蛋白用于结核病血清学诊断,结果表明:重组 38kD 蛋白检测结核病的敏感度为 65.5%,特异度为 98.4%,且与痰检阳性的一致率为 69.8%。

本研究中重组 38kD 蛋白用于血清学诊断的敏感度和特异度与国内外的报道一致,维吾尔族病例中的敏感度和特异度分别为:34% 和 96.4%,汉族病例中的敏感度和特异度分别为:52.4% 和 98.8%。对比重组 38kD 蛋白诊断的敏感度,发现维吾尔族病例中的诊断敏感度低于汉族 ($X^2=9.538, P<0.005$)。而其诊断的特异度在维吾尔族和汉族中没有差异 ($X^2=0.111, P>0.5$)。1995 年 Van Soolingen 等^[9]首次发现中国独特的北京基因型菌株,在其后 10 多年北京基因型菌株迅速在世界范围内传播,已达到全球分离结核菌株的 13%,全世界约有 1/3 的结核病由北京基因型菌株引起^[10]。在我国,北京家族基因型是主要的流行菌株,而吴长东等报道新疆维吾尔族中北京基因型菌株感染率低于汉族^[11]。在本文作者的前期研究中发现北京基因型菌株 38kD 蛋白编码基因表达量低于非北京基因型菌株^[12],国外 Pheiffer 等^[13]也发现北京基因型菌株中的 38kD 蛋白表达显著减少。新疆南疆维吾尔族结核病患者中 38kD 蛋白诊断的敏感度低于湘中汉族是否与北京基因型菌株的流行情况有关有待进一步的研究。

由于结核分枝杆菌抗原多且复杂,在宿主体内表达的数量、种类及时机随个体的免疫背景和身体状况而不同,从而表现出不同的抗体谱。抗原免疫识别在不同的病人之间是随机变化的,没有一种单独的抗原能被所有的病人或大多数病人所识别。综合目前已经获得了 20 多种结核分枝杆菌重组蛋白进行的研究表明,尚无任何一种用于 ELISA 检测的敏感度能达到 100%,不同的病人需用不同的抗原进行检测,国外学者研究

发现联合 32kDa 蛋白、ESAT-6 和 CFP-10 显著提高了结核病病人的诊断效率^[14,15]。因此由多种具有敏感度高和特异度强的抗原组成混合抗原作为结核病血清学诊断试剂是今后的研究趋势^[12]。

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(下转第 460 页)

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(上接第 450 页)

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