

HPV-16 *URR*突变对病毒早期启动子活性影响的研究

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 新疆是宫颈癌高发区, 该地区宫颈癌高发与人乳头瘤病毒16型 (human papillomavirus type 16, HPV-16) 感染密切相关。该研究旨在分析新疆地区妇女宫颈病样组织中HPV-16上游调控区 (upstream regulatory region, *URR*) 的突变及其功能。**方法:** 以新疆妇女子宫颈上皮非典型增生 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CIN) 和宫颈癌病样组织标本DNA为模板, PCR扩增HPV-16 *URR* 片段, PCR产物经测序比对, 筛选代表性的*URR*突变体构建至pGL3-Basic载体, 将其转染Vero细胞, 48 h后检测荧光素酶活性, 分析*URR*突变体启动子活性。**结果:** 采用聚合酶链反应 (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) 获得了55个HPV-16 *URR* DNA片段, 测序及序列分析发现44个突变位点, 其中nt7192 (G→T)、nt7433 (-→T)、nt7435 (C→G) 和nt7863 (A→-) 4个位点的突变为所有序列共有, nt7520 (G→A) 位点的突变存在于54个样品中, 剩余39个位点的突变存在于不同样品中。根据突变的位置、频率和程度, 筛选出9个*URR*突变体分别克隆至pGL3-Basic中荧光素酶基因前并转染Vero细胞。荧光素酶活性分析表明, 不同*URR*突变体的启动子活性差异较大, 来源于宫颈癌的*URR*突变体启动子活性显著高于来源于CIN的*URR*突变体 ($P < 0.01$), 部分宫颈癌*URR*突变体的启动子活性显著高于SiHa和Caski细胞来源的*URR*参照序列的启动子活性。**结论:** 新疆地区分离的HPV-16 *URR*发生多位点突变, 其中部分突变增强了*URR*内部启动子的活性, 导致HPV-16致癌活性增强。

[关键词] 人乳头瘤病毒16型; 上游调控区; 突变; 启动子

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The effect of mutations in the upstream regulatory region of HPV-16 on the activity of virus early promoter SONG Dan¹, SHI Qian¹, HOU Xiangqian¹, MAYINEUR·Niyazi², MA Zhenghai¹ (1. College of Life Science and Technology, Xinjiang University, Urumqi 830046, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China; 2. Gynecology and obstetrics Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Hospital, Urumqi 830001, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** The incidence of cervical cancer is rather high in Xinjiang, which is closely associated with the infection of human papilloma virus type 16 (HPV-16). The purpose of this study was to analyze the variants and function of HPV-16 upstream regulatory region (*URR*) in the tissues of cervical cancer biopsies from Xinjiang. **Methods:** The DNAs were extracted from the tissues of cervical epithelial atypical hyperplasia (CIN) and cervical cancer biopsies. HPV-16 *URR* segments were amplified by PCR. Based on the sequence analysis of the *URR*, the representative *URR* variants were selected and cloned into pGL3-Basic. The recombinant plasmids were transfected into Vero cell lines respectively. Luciferase activity of transfected cells was detected 48 h after transfection. **Results:** Fifty-five HPV-16 *URR* DNA fragments were obtained through PCR, and 44 mutations were found from the *URR* fragments. 4 of these mutations, including nt7192 (G→T), nt7433 (-→T), nt7435 (C→G) and nt7863 (A→-) occurred in all sequences. The mutation at nt7520 (G→A) occurred in 54 *URR* sequences, and the 39 other mutations were present in different samples. Based on the location and frequency of the mutations in the *URR* fragments, 9 *URR*

variants were selected and cloned into pGL3-Basic. Then the luciferase activity of the cells transfected with pGL3-*URR* plasmids was detected respectively. Promoter activity of *URR* mutants from cervical cancer are significantly higher than that of *URR* mutants from CIN ($P < 0.01$). Promoter activity of *URR* fragments from some cervical cancer was significantly higher than that of the *URR* fragments from SiHa and Caski cells. **Conclusion:** Multiple mutations occurred in HPV-16 *URR* of cervical cancer patients from Xinjiang. The promoter activity and carcinogenicity of some *URR* mutants have been enhanced.

[Key words] Human papillomavirus type 16; Upstream regulatory region; Mutation; Promoter

人乳头瘤病毒16型(human papillomavirus type 16, HPV-16)为无囊膜的小型双链环状DNA病毒,可引起皮肤和黏膜的良性或恶性肿瘤。HPV的基因组全长约7 900 bp,分为早期区(E区)、晚期区(L区)和上游调控区(upstream regulatory region, *URR*),E区编码具有转化活性的E6、E7蛋白以及调控病毒复制和基因表达的E1和E2蛋白,L区编码病毒衣壳蛋白,*URR*区包含病毒DNA复制起点(origin of replication, Ori)、E区启动子P97和调控病毒基因转录的多个顺式作用元件。

新疆南部维吾尔族聚居区是宫颈癌高发区,在前期研究中发现新疆妇女宫颈癌活检组织标本中分离的HPV-16 E6^[1]、L1^[2]、L2^[3]基因以及*URR*^[4]均发生突变,其中*URR*的突变最为频繁。本研究扩大宫颈癌病样数进一步分析新疆地区HPV-16 *URR*突变,并分析*URR*突变体内的启动子活性,以探讨新疆地区HPV-16 *URR*突变与宫颈癌高发间的内在联系。

1 材料和方法

1.1 宫颈病变组织

收集宫颈上皮内瘤样病变 I (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I, CIN I)10例、宫颈上皮内瘤样病变 II (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II, CIN II)10例、宫颈上皮内瘤样病变 III (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III, CIN III)27例和宫颈癌(cervical cancer, CC)组织标本51例。组织样本都来自新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院妇产科,均经病理学诊断。

1.2 质粒及细胞

非洲绿猴肾细胞Vero为永生化细胞,大肠杆菌DH5 α 和载体pGL3-Basic均为本实验室保

存;SiHa和Caski均为整合了HPV-16基因组的宫颈癌细胞系,其*URR*作为阳性对照。

1.3 主要试剂

Ex Taq DNA聚合酶、DNA marker、T₄ DNA连接酶和限制性内切酶均购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司;DNA切胶回收试剂盒购自天根生化科技(北京)有限公司;荧光素酶检测试剂盒购自美国Promega公司;细胞转染试剂盒LipofectamineTM2000 Reagent购自美国 Invitrogen公司;引物合成与测序由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司完成。

1.4 HPV-16 URR基因扩增

分别以新疆妇女宫颈病样组织基因组以及SiHa和Caski细胞基因组为模板,用HPV-16 *URR*特异性引物扩增*URR*片段,上游引物序列为:5'-GCTTGTGTA ACTATTG TGTC A-3',下游引物序列为:5'-GTCCTGA AACATTGCAGTTCTCT-3',聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)扩增参数为:95 °C 5 min;94 °C 45 s,55 °C 30 s,72 °C 1 min,35个循环;72 °C 7 min;4 °C终止。PCR产物回收后测序。

1.5 递归式PCR扩增W12 URR基因

永生化上皮细胞W12源自人类宫颈CIN I病变组织,W12 *URR*序列P97启动子活性较弱^[5],因此作为阴性对照组。根据GenBank报道的W12序列(GenBank accession no.AF125673)设计引物,递归式PCR扩增得到W12 *URR*片段。

1.6 HPV-16 URR基因筛选及构建重组质粒

测序后对HPV-16 *URR*序列进行分析,根据突变位点及频率筛选出具有代表性的突变株,将其构建至pMD18-T,同时将W12 *URR*片段构建至pMD18-T,重组质粒经Hind III与Kpn I双酶切获得*URR*片段和W12 *URR*片段,与同样酶

切的pGL3-basic载体在T₄连接酶作用下于16 °C过夜连接，连接产物转化至大肠杆菌DH5α菌株中，在含Amp+琼脂平板上挑选单菌落，增菌培养后以碱裂解法小量提取重组质粒，经Hind III与Kpn I双酶切鉴定重组质粒，并对酶切鉴定正确的质粒进行DNA测序鉴定。

1.7 荧光素酶检测分析

Vero细胞铺入12孔板，细胞长至约80%时，pGL3-URR转染Vero细胞，pGL3-basic空载体作为空白对照，SiHa和Caski URR重组质粒为阳性对照，W12 URR重组质粒为阴性对照，每组6个复孔，转染48 h后收集细胞，检测荧光素酶的活性。

1.8 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行处理。求每组平均值和方差，对实验组与对照组进行两组数据的成组t检验。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 宫颈病样URR突变基因分析

以宫颈病样DNA为模板进行PCR扩增，共得到55个大小约为750 bp的URR片段，其中CIN来源的URR片段13个，宫颈癌来源的URR片段42个，测序后与公布的德国标准株URR序列(GI: 333031)进行比对，发现44个位点发生突变，其中nt7192(G→T)、nt7433(-→T)、nt7435(C→G)和nt7863(A→-)4个位点的突变为所有序列共有，nt7520(G→A)位点的突变存在于54份样品中，这5个位点的突变在新疆地区趋于恒定；其余39个位点的突变在部分样品中存在，分析结果见表1。

2.2 筛选URR突变体并构建pGL3-URR重组质粒

根据上述URR序列突变的位置、频率和程度，筛选出9个URR突变体并克隆入pGL3-Basic载体，获得重组质粒pGL3-URR-CIN I、pGL3-URR-CIN II、pGL3-URR-CIN III、pGL3-URR-CC1、pGL3-URR-CC2、pGL3-URR-CC3、pGL3-URR-CC4、pGL3-URR-CC5和pGL3-URR-CC6，筛选的9个URR片段突变情况见表

2。上述重组质粒经Kpn I和Hind III酶切产生约5 400 bp的质粒片段和约750 bp的URR片段，与预期结果相符，说明重组质粒pGL3-URR构建正确(图1)。

表 1 宫颈癌和子宫上皮非典型增生组织中HPV-16 URR基因序列的变异

Tab. 1 Variation of HPV-16 URR from cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

Position	Ref.	Mutant	Mutation frequency		
			CIN	CC	Total
7116	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7122	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7128	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7139	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7167	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7173	A	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7174	A	C	0/13	2/42	2/55
7176	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7192	C	T	13/13	42/42	55/55
7200	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7203	T	C	0/13	3/42	3/55
7247	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7269	C	T	0/13	1/42	1/55
7286	A	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7288	A	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7295	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7332	-	G	0/13	2/42	2/55
7337	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7418	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7428	G	A	0/13	1/42	1/55
7433	-	C	13/13	42/42	55/55
7435	C	G	13/13	42/42	55/55
7449	T	C	2/13	13/42	15/55
7493	T	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7520	G	A	12/13	42/42	54/55
7560	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7661	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7713	T	G	2/13	14/42	16/55
7729	A	C	1/13	3/42	4/55
7780	T	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7791	C	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7792	A	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
7820-7868	48 bp	-	0/13	1/42	1/55
7826	T	C	1/13	4/42	5/55
7841	G	A/T	0/13	4/42	4/55
7843	A	C	0/13	1/42	1/55
7855	G	A	0/13	1/42	1/55
7863	A	-	13/13	42/42	55/55
7867	G	A	0/13	1/42	1/55
7868	G	A	0/13	1/42	1/55
7874	C	G	0/13	1/42	1/55
14	C	T	0/13	1/42	1/55
24	C	T	1/13	6/42	7/55
94	G	A	0/13	1/42	1/55

-: This site had no base or missing pieces; Ref: URR standard stein (GI: 333031); Mutant: Mutation in the base; CIN: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; CC: Cervical cancer

表2 代表性URR突变体的变异

Tab. 2 The variation of the typical URR mutants

Position	Ref	CIN I	CIN II	CIN III	CC1	CC2	CC3	CC4	CC5	CC6
7167	A							G		
7173	A							C		
7192	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7332	T	G								
7337	-				G					
7418	A						G			
7428	A				A					
7433	G	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7435	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
7449	C	C								
7520	T	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
7729	A			C	C		C		C	
7820-7868	48 bp					-				
7826	T			C						
7841	G				A		A		A	
7855	G									A
7863	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7874	C				G					
24	C				T		T			

-: This site had no base or missing pieces; Ref: URR standard steain (GI: 333031); CIN I: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I; CIN II: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II; CIN III: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III; CC1-6: Cervical cancer 1-6

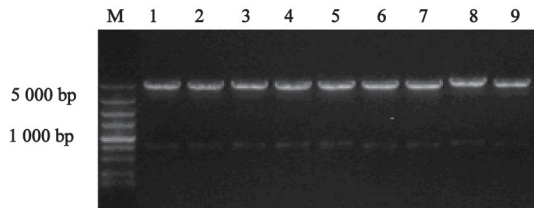


图1 重组质粒pGL3-URR的酶切分析

Fig. 1 Restriction endonuclease analysis of recombinant plasmid pGL3-URR

M: 5 kb DNA marker; 1-9: pGL3-URR-(CIN I, CIN II, CIN III, CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4, CC5 and CC6) plasmids digested by *Kpn* I and *Hind* III respectively

2.3 荧光素酶活性分析

将不同URR突变体的pGL3-basic/URR重组质粒转染到Vero细胞, 荧光素酶检测结果表明, 不同URR突变体启动子活性存在较大差异, 来源于宫颈癌的URR突变体启动子活性显著高于来源于CIN的URR突变体($P < 0.01$)。CIN(CIN I、CIN II、CIN III)URR序列平均启动子活性是W12 URR启动子活性2.75倍, 宫颈癌(CC1、CC2、CC3、CC4、CC5和CC6)URR序列平均启动子活性是W12 URR启动子活性12.62倍, 其中CC2 URR启动子活性是W12 URR启动子活性的26倍, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$), 是对照细胞SiHa和Caski URR启动子活性的1.26和

1.9倍, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$, 图2)。

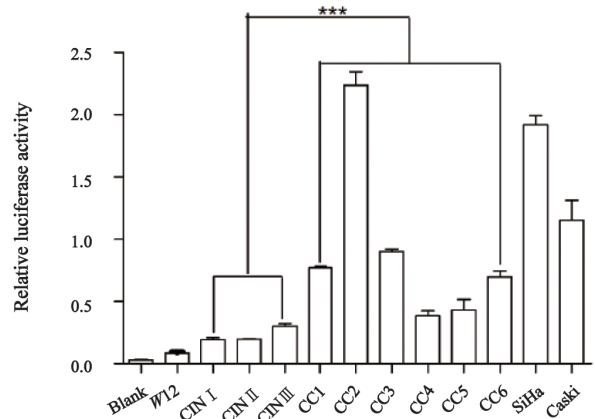


图2 CIN和CC中HPV-16 URR片段启动子活性

Fig. 2 The promoters activity of HPV-16 URR fragments from CIN and CC

Blank: Blank control; W12: Control; CIN I: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I; CIN II: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II; CIN III: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III; CC1-6: Cervical cancer1-6; SiHa and Caski: Positive control

3 讨论

HPV-16早期基因的表达由URR上的P97早期启动子启动, 启动子的活性受病毒早期蛋白和转录因子等调控, URR的突变可增强或减弱URR内部启动子的活性。HPV-16 URR以两个E2蛋白结合位点为界分成3个区域: 5'区、3'区和中央区。

5'区包含晚期转录产物的转录终止位点、多聚腺苷酸化位点^[6]和转录调控蛋白E2结合位点^[7]。3'区包含病毒的Ori,该元件在病毒DNA的复制过程中发挥重要作用, Ori长度约100 bp,是一个相对保守的区域,含E1和E2蛋白结合位点,以及其他复制必需元件。E1蛋白和E2蛋白与Ori结合形成前起始复合物并起始病毒DNA的复制^[8-9]。中央区为增强子区域,全长约400 bp,两端分别是E2蛋白的结合位点,包含了多种转录因子结合位点,如特异蛋白1(specificity protein 1, SP1)^[10]、细胞核因子1(nuclear factor-1, NF-1)^[11]及阴阳因子1(yin-yang factor 1, YY1)等^[12],这些转录因子通过与URR结合调节P97启动子的活性,从而影响致癌基因E6、E7的表达。

核酸杂交和HPV-16核苷酸序列分析表明,不同地区、不同种族及不同人群HPV-16阳性标本中的HPV-16核苷酸序列存在大量变异,且变异谱系分布有着明显的地域性^[13-16]。前期研究表明新疆地区HPV-16的各基因均有突变,其中URR也发生多位点的突变,本研究扩大样本后对HPV-16 URR突变进行分析,结果表明, nt7192(G→T)、nt7433(—→T)、nt7435(C→G)和nt7863(A→—)4个位点的突变为所有URR序列共有,除了CIN III样品外, nt7520(G→A)位点的突变存在于其他54份样品中。本研究发现的一些突变现已报道, 7192位(C→T)和7729(A→C)在亚裔美洲型(AA)中普遍存在^[4,17], nt7449(T→C)^[4]、nt7843(A→G)^[17]及nt7792(A→G)^[18]的突变可显著提高URR启动子活性,其余的突变位点尚未见报道。

W12为来自人类宫颈CIN I病变组织的永生上皮细胞, W12 URR序列P97启动子活性较弱^[10], SiHa和Caski均为整合了HPV-16基因组的宫颈癌细胞系,其URR启动子活性较高,可作为URR启动子活性研究的阳性对照^[19]。有研究发现,来源于宫颈癌的URR突变体启动子活性显著高于来源于CIN的URR突变体,其中CC2的URR启动子活性明显高于SiHa、Caski和其他病样的URR启动子活性,该URR突变体除普遍存在的5个位点的突变外,还存在nt7820-7868间的48个碱基缺失,且缺失片段中包括E2蛋白结合位点E2BS2,

nt7820-7868间一些碱基的突变能增强URR启动子活性^[18-21]。本研究中CC2的URR启动子活性是W12 URR启动子活性的26倍,推测nt7820-7868间的48个碱基的缺失也会增强URR启动子活性。

CC1、CC3和CC5样品除普遍存在的5个位点的突变外,还存在nt7841(G→A)位点的突变, Dong等^[21-22]报道, HPV-16 URR序列中YY1蛋白结合位点(nt7840-nt7848)和SP1结合位点(nt7842-nt7847)重叠, SP1与YY1竞争性结合该位点,本研究中CC1、CC3和CC5样品URR启动子活性较W12 URR启动子活性提高了7、12和8倍,推测与nt7841(G→A)突变有关,该位点的突变可能改变了YY1、SP1转录因子的结合位点,从而使得URR启动子活性提高。有研究报道,位于3'-URR末端的nt7660-nt7890片段的突变是使亚裔美洲型(AA)URR序列启动子活性增强的主要原因^[21]。本研究发现,所有URR序列在nt7660-nt7890位点都存在突变,如nt7729(A→C)、nt7841(G→A)和nt7863(A→—)等,且宫颈癌URR序列的突变位点多于CIN URR序列。

本研究中除了CIN III样品外, nt7520(G→A)位点的突变存在于其他54份样品中,该位点的突变在亚裔美洲型(AA)中普遍存在,其启动子活性较W12 URR启动子活性提高了3.3倍^[23-24], Schmidt等^[25]也发现,该位点的突变改变了YY1、SP1和AP-1等转录因子的结合位点,从而增强了HPV-16的致癌活性。另有一些突变位点已被证实可增强URR启动子活性,如nt7792(C→T)位的YY1结合位点突变可显著提高启动子的转录活性^[18]。此外,还有一些转录因子结合位点的突变尚未见报道,如nt7729(A→C)和nt7826(T→C),据文献报道,这两个位点分别位于NF-1和1-Oct结合位点^[19],其突变也可能影响URR启动子活性。

上述结果表明,新疆妇女宫颈病变组织中分离的URR存在多个位点突变,其中一些突变增强了URR内部启动子活性,从而可能促进病毒致癌基因的复制,并最终促进其致癌活性。

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