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硕 士 学 位 论 文

**肿瘤标志物 HE4 与 CA19-9 单克隆抗体的  
研制及诊断应用**

**Establishment and Diagnostic Application of Monoclonal  
Antibodies against Tumor Markers HE4 and CA19-9**

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## 摘要

恶性肿瘤严重威胁人类健康，早期肿瘤的治疗预后显著优于晚期肿瘤。检测血清肿瘤标志物是肿瘤早期筛查的一种有效方式，通过检测血清中肿瘤标志物的存在或量变可以反映体内肿瘤的发生和发展程度，在肿瘤的诊断、分类、分期、监测、预后及指导治疗中发挥重要作用。目前，我国的肿瘤标志物诊断试剂及其诊断试剂研发所需的抗原和抗体原料基本依赖进口，供货受制于人和价格昂贵等因素严重制约了我国肿瘤标志物早期筛查的推广普及。因此，研制国产化肿瘤标志物抗原和抗体，并建立相应的肿瘤标志物诊断试剂显得十分必要。

由于肿瘤标志物的关键诊断表位较为复杂，使得研制高特异性、高灵敏度的诊断用活性抗体原料成为研发肿瘤标志物诊断试剂的一个难题。本研究通过对蛋白质类肿瘤标志物人附睾蛋白 4（human epididymis protein 4, HE4）和糖类肿瘤标志物 CA19-9（carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9）进行抗原和抗体的研发，并探索其用于诊断试剂研发的可行性。

针对 HE4 肿瘤标志物，首先是采用原核表达系统，构建并表达了具有天然构象的 rHE4-Fe 重组蛋白和 8 个分节段的重组抗原，利用重组抗原对外购的 HE4 抗体识别表位进行鉴定；然后利用 rHE4-Fe 和 rHE4-0164-32a 重组蛋白免疫 Balb/C 小鼠，通过 ELISA 平台对抗体进行表位鉴定以及与 HE4-N 结合能力的检测，获得一对与外购试剂识别表位相似的包被抗体 60G1 和标记抗体 6B9，在化学发光微粒子免疫检测平台上，对 MB\*60G1-6B9\*AE 进行评价，其检测范围为 5-3000 pmol/L，临床血清检测相关性  $R^2=0.9931$ ，与 Roche 试剂的相关性较好。

针对 CA19-9 肿瘤标志物，首先，利用生化提取方式制备了满足免疫需求的多糖类天然抗原 C1A9-9；然后尝试不同的免疫策略，在小鼠体内刺激出血清滴度达  $10^4$  的抗体应答；然后，利用天然抗原结合竞争筛选的方式，获得 42 株单克隆抗体，经 ELISA 平台评估，获得 5 组配对，9H7-17A12、8D11-5E7、2G4-14G2、17H11-14G2、13A12-15E8，配对的 P/N 比及线性相关性 ( $R^2>0.9$ ) 均能达到外购试剂标准，在化学发光微粒子免疫检测平台 (CA19-9 CMIA) 对抗体配对进行进一步评估，结果显示，MB\*2G4-14G2\*AE 与 Roche 试剂的具有一定相关性， $R^2=0.7919$ 。

综上,本研究成功制备了 HE4 单克隆抗体,并初步建立了 HE4 CMIA 免疫检测方法,成功获得了糖抗原 CA19-9 的单克隆抗体,建立了 CA19-9 在 ELISA 水平的检测方法,在 CA19-9 CMIA 诊断试剂建立上取得一定进展,该方法的建立,有利于我国卵巢癌及胰腺癌的临床诊断及筛查。

**关键词:** 肿瘤标志物 HE4 CA19-9 单克隆抗体 化学发光微粒子免疫检测

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

## Abstract

Malignant tumors are a serious threat to human health, and the prognosis of early tumors is significantly better than advanced tumors. Detection of serum tumor markers is a routine way of early screening of tumors. By detecting the presence and quantitative change of tumor markers in serum can reflect the occurrence and development of tumors in vivo. And play an important role in the diagnosis, classification, staging, monitoring, prognosis and guiding treatment of the tumor. At present, our tumor markers diagnostic reagents and diagnostic reagents required for the development of antigen and antibody are basically dependent on imports. Raw materials are controlled by foreign markets, and expensive price of the kit and other factors seriously restricted the popularity of tumor marker early screening in China. Therefore, the development of home-reagents is very necessary.

Because the key diagnostic epitopes of tumor markers are complex, it has become a difficult problem to develop diagnostic reagents for tumor markers with high specificity and high sensitivity. In this study, we choose two tumor markers with different structures, including human epididymis protein 4 (HE4), which is located on the protein, and CA19-9 (carbohydrate antigen19-9, CA19-9). We try to develop antigens and antibodies and explore the feasibility of their use in diagnostic reagents.

For tumor marker HE4, the recombinant antigen rHE4-Fe and eight recombinant antigen fragments were constructed by prokaryotic expression system. The recombinant epitopes of H03 and H05 were identified by using recombinant antigen. rHE4-Fe and rHE4-0164-32a recombinant protein were used to immunize Balb/C mice. The epitope of HE4 antibody was identified by ELISA platform and the binding ability with HE4-N was detected. Then, we obtained a pair of antibodies similar to the purchased reagent recognition epitope, coated antibody 60G1 and labeled antibody 6B9. The MB\*60G1-6B9\*AE was evaluated on the chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay platform. The detection range was 5-3000 pmol/L, and have a good relevance with Roche reagent, the clinical serum detection correlation was 0.9931.

For tumor marker CA19-9, glycoprotein antigen CA9-9 with nature activity was obtained by the use of biochemical extraction methods, which can meet the requirement of immunity. By trying different immunization programs with different adjuvants, the results showed that Freund's adjuvant immunized mice had the highest immunological

titer of  $10^4$ . 42 monoclonal antibodies were obtained by natural antigens and competitive screening. The antibody subtypes were mainly IgM. Assessed by ELISA platform, we obtained 5 groups, 9H7-17A12, 8D11-5E7, 2G4-14G2, 17H11-14G2 and 13A12-15E8. The antibody pairs' P/N ratio and the linear correlation ( $R^2 > 0.9$ ) can reach the standard of control reagent. Using the chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) technique, we We obtained the antibody pair MB\*2G4-14G2\*AE, which had a certain serum correlation with the Roche reagent ( $R^2=0.7919$ ).

In summary, HE4 monoclonal antibody was successfully prepared in this study. And we established a HE4 CMIA diagnostic reagent. CA19-9 antibodies were developed, and we got some progress on the development of CA19-9 CMIA diagnostic reagents. It may be useful to the screening and early diagnosis of ovarian cancer and pancreatic cancer.

**Key words :** Tumor marker; HE4; CA19-9; Monoclonal antibody; CMIA

## 缩略词

| 缩写              | 英文全称                       | 中文名称      |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| TM              | Tumor Marker               | 肿瘤标志物     |
| HE4             | human epididymis protein 4 | 人附睾蛋白 4   |
| CA19-9          | Carbohydrate antigen 19-9  | 糖类抗原 19-9 |
| Kn <sup>+</sup> | Kanamycin                  | 卡那霉素      |
| PCR             | Polymerase chain reaction  | 聚合酶链式反应   |
| DNA             | Deoxyribonucleic acid      | 脱氧核糖核酸    |
| RNA             | Ribonucleic acid           | 核糖核酸      |
| mRNA            | Massager ribonucleic acid  | 信使 RNA    |
| mAb             | Monoclonal antibody        | 单克隆抗体     |
| FBS             | Fetal bovine serum         | 胎牛血清      |
| NBS             | Newborn bovine serum       | 新生小牛血清    |
| PBS             | Phosphate buffered saline  | 磷酸盐缓冲液    |
| IgG             | Immunoglobulin G           | 免疫球蛋白 G   |
| IgM             | Immunoglobulin M           | 免疫球蛋白 M   |
| L               | litre                      | 升         |
| mL              | Millilitre                 | 毫升        |
| μL              | Microlitre                 | 微升        |
| μg              | Microgram                  | 微克        |
| ng              | Manogram                   | 纳克        |
| kD              | Kilo daltons               | 千道尔顿      |
| d               | Days                       | 天         |
| bp              | Base pair                  | 碱基对       |
| aa              | Amino acid                 | 氨基酸       |
| rpm             | Revolutions per minute     | 每分钟转速     |
| °C              | Degree celsius             | 摄氏度       |
| h               | Hour                       | 小时        |

缩略词

---

|       |  |             |
|-------|--|-------------|
| min   | Minute                                     | 分钟          |
| C     | Concentration                              | 浓度          |
| WHO   | World Health Organisation                  | 世界卫生组织      |
| HPLC  | High Performance Liquid Chromatography     | 高效液相色谱      |
| ELISA | Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay          | 酶联免疫吸附实验    |
| CMIA  | Chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay | 化学发光微粒子免疫检测 |
| AE    | Acridinium ester                           | 吖啶酯         |
| MB    | Magnetic beads                             | 磁性微珠        |

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