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硕 士 学 位 论 文

血清HBV中和抗体水平检测方法的建立及初步应用

Development and Preliminary Application of Serum HBV
Neutralizing Antibody Assay

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摘要

乙型肝炎病毒 (Hepatitis B Virus, HBV) 感染是中国乃至全球重要的公共卫生问题。全球近2.4亿人为慢性乙肝病毒携带者, 每年约65万人死于肝硬化、肝癌等HBV感染相关疾病 (WHO)。现有的抗病毒治疗尚不能根治乙肝, 接种预防性乙肝疫苗是预防HBV感染, 降低人群HBsAg(Hepatitis B Surface Antigen)携带率最为有效的手段。注射疫苗后的个体会产生不同的抗体水平, 不同的抗体中和活性将决定宿主对于HBV的保护性。有研究显示, 约有10-15%的人群在接种疫苗后无应答或低应答, 可能需要加大接种剂量。目前主要评价中和抗体活性的方法主要是基于“结合活性”的免疫化学分析法, 如酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 等, 并不能真实反映血清中Anti-HBs抗体的中和活性。本研究拟基于HBV体外感染细胞模型建立一个血清HBV中和抗体水平检测方法。

前期本实验室构建的过表达钠离子-牛磺胆酸共转运蛋白(sodium taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, NTCP)的肝癌细胞HepG2-NTCP, 可作为乙肝病毒感染的细胞模型, 实现HBV体外感染。本研究拟基于该模型构建中和抗体检测方法, 通过HBIG作为阳性对照进行预实验, 探寻最佳的HBV感染剂量为1.25 GE (Genome Equivalent, 基因组当量)/cell以及感染后上清检测时间为感染后第9天, 通过检测上清中的HBeAg水平可得知样本的残存的病毒感染力, 以最接近对照组的50%抑制率的稀释倍数作为该待测样品的中和抗体滴度 (Neutralization Antibody Titer, NAT)。在相同确定条件下, 进行了三次重复实验, CV值 (coefficient of variation) 为10%, 说明检测体系的重复性较好。采用我们建立的Anti-HBV对164名来自厦门血站的健康献血志愿者进行了中和活性的评价, 中和抗体滴度值由低到高从1到256不等, 其中1代表中和抗体水平为阴性, 高于1则为阳性。分析这164名志愿者血清样本的Anti-HBs水平和Anti-HBc水平, 结果表明Anti-HBs水平与中和抗体滴度显著相关 (Pearson相关系数 ≈ 0.70 , $p < 0.05$), 疫苗免疫产生及既往感染恢复产生的Anti-HBs对HBV感染均具有良好的保护作用 ($p < 0.05$)。但在Anti-HBs水平相近人群中 ($p = 0.57$), 既往感染人群 (即Anti-HBc阳性人群) 血清中和活性 (\log_{10} (NAT) 均值为1.05) 要高于

未曾感染HBV人群 (\log_{10} (NAT) 均值为0.77)。因此综合考虑Anti-HBs、Anti-HBc定量能更好的反映中和抗体滴度的水平。另外,本研究还用两种目前流行的Anti-HBs检测方法对Anti-HBs水平进行检测,发现双抗原夹心酶联免疫吸附测定法和化学发光微粒免疫法的定量结果基本一致 ($R=0.91$, Kappa值为0.84, $p<0.05$), 均较好地反映Anti-HBs水平。

综上,本研究基于HepG2-NTCP细胞模型建立了血清HBV中和抗体水平检测方法,并利用该方法初步分析了164名厦门血站健康献血者的血清Anti-HBV抗体中和活性。该检测方法可通过检测血清中和抗体水平应用于接种疫苗后产生的保护性抗体评价,还可以通过分析单克隆/多克隆抗体中和活性对一些新型抗病毒药物进行筛选。另外,健康人群无法进行血清HBV中和抗体水平检测时,可通过综合考虑Anti-HBs、Anti-HBc来初步评价疫苗针对HBV的保护性。

关键词: 乙型肝炎病毒; 乙肝疫苗; 中和抗体滴度; HepG2-NTCP; 乙肝免疫球蛋白; 乙型肝炎表面抗体; 乙型肝炎核心抗体

Abstract

Hepatitis B virus infection is an important public health problem in China and around the world. About 2 billion people worldwide have been infected with HBV, and more than 400 million people are chronic hepatitis B virus carriers. Each year about 650,000 people died of liver cirrhosis, liver cancer and other HBV infection related diseases. However, the current antiviral therapy can only induce disease remission, but hardly eradicate HBV effectively. Therefore, vaccination of preventive hepatitis vaccine is essential to prevent HBV infection, reduce the population HBsAg carrying rate. Individuals after injection of vaccines produce different levels of antibodies, and different antibody neutralizing activities determine the immunization of host against HBV. About 10-15% of the population after vaccination are without response or low response, in this case need revaccination in order to produce protective antibodies, thus resist HBV invasion and prevent HBV infection. Currently, common methods of evaluating neutralizing antibody activity is mainly based on "binding activity" immunoassay, such as ELISA, however that cannot truly reflect the neutralization activity of the sample. In this study, a more accurate and reliable neutralizing antibody titer detection assay was constructed based on HepG2-NTCP which is a hepatitis B virus infected cell model, so as to achieve a large sample size antibody neutralization activity evaluation.

HepG2-NTCP, the hepatocarcinoma cells overexpression of NTCP, can be used as a cell model of hepatitis B virus infection to achieve HBV infection in vitro. The cell model has the advantages of simple operation, good reproducibility, short culture period, and large scale to cultivate. In this study, the neutralization activity assay was based on HepG2-NTCP cell model, and HBIG was used as a positive control to test the best infection dose of 1.25 GE/cell and the post-infection supernatant detected time was 9 days post infection. The residual virus infectivity of the sample was obtained by detecting the HBeAg level in the supernatant, and the neutralization antibody titer (NAT) of the sample to be tested was the dilution factor closest to the 50% inhibition of the control group. Three experiments were performed with a CV of 10%, indicating that the assay was reproducible. In this study, the detection of neutralizing antibody titers for serum samples was mainly dependent on the dilution method, which was more suitable for the detection of larger-scale samples than

IC₅₀ calculation.

In present study, the neutralization activity assay were used to evaluate the neutralized antibody titers of 164 healthy blood donors from Xiamen blood bank. The neutralization antibody titers were ranging from 1 to 256. And detected the Anti-HBs levels and Anti-HBc levels of the 164 volunteers' serum samples. The results showed that the level of Anti-HBs was closely related to the neutralizing antibody titer (Pearson \approx 0.70), moreover Anti-HBs from different origins had a good protective effect on HBV infection, which was statistically significant. However, in the healthy individuals with no significant differences in Anti-HBs ($p = 0.57$), serum neutralizing activity of the previously infected population (ie, Anti-HBc positive population) (\log_{10} (NAT) mean 1.05) was superior to those never been infected with HBV (\log_{10} (NAT) mean of 0.77), the difference was statistically significant. Therefore both consider Anti-HBs, Anti-HBc levels can better assess the level of neutralizing antibody titer. In addition, the Anti-HBs level was detected by two kinds of Anti-HBs detection methods. It was found that the quantitative results of double antigen sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and chemiluminescence microfilm immunization were basically the same ($R = 0.91$, Kappa value of 0.84), both are good to reflect the level of Anti-HBs.

In summary, we used the HepG2-NTCP cell model to develop a neutralizing activity assay to detect the neutralizing antibody titer (NAT) of the samples. The assay can achieve a large sample scale of the antibody neutralization activity assay, can be used by detection of serum neutralizing antibody titers after vaccination, and also by monoclonal / polyclonal antibody neutralization activity evaluation to screen new antiviral drugs and so on. In addition, in the healthy population, we can both consider Anti-HBs, Anti-HBc levels to initially evaluate the vaccine against HBV protection in the absence of detection of serum HBV neutralizing antibody levels.

Keywords: Hepatitis B virus; hepatitis B vaccine; neutralizing antibody titer; HepG2-NTCP; immunoglobulin hepatitis B; hepatitis B surface antibody; hepatitis B core antibody

缩略词

- Anti-HBs: Antibody against Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, 乙型肝炎表面抗体
- Anti-HBe: Antibody against Hepatitis B e Antigen, 乙型肝炎e抗体
- Anti-HBc: Antibody against Hepatitis B Core Antigen, 乙型肝炎核心抗体
- CHB: Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection, 慢性异性感染病毒感染
- CLEIA: Chemiluminescent Enzyme-Linked Immunoassay, 酶联免疫化学发光检测
- CV: coefficient of variation, 变异系数
- ENH: HBeAg-negative Hepatitis, e抗原阴性肝炎
- ETV: Entecavir, 恩替卡韦
- ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, 化学发光免疫检测
- DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide, 二甲基亚砷
- DNA: Deoxyribonucleic Acid, 脱氧核糖核酸
- Dox: Doxycycline, 强力霉素
- ELISA: Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbant Assay, 酶联免疫吸附测定
- ETV: Entecavir, 恩替卡韦
- HBcAg: Hepatitis B Core Antigen, 乙型肝炎病毒核心抗原
- HBeAg: Hepatitis B e Antigen, 乙型肝炎病毒e抗原
- HBsAg: Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, 乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原（主蛋白）
- HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma, 肝细胞癌
- HBV: Hepatitis B Virus, 乙型肝炎病毒
- HCV: Hepatitis C Virus, 丙型肝炎病毒
- HDV: Hepatitis Delta Virus, 丁型肝炎病毒
- HRP: Horseradish peroxidase, 辣根过氧化物酶
- IC: Immune Clearence Phase, 免疫清除期
- IC₅₀: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration, 半抑制浓度
- IF: Immunofluorescence, 免疫荧光检测

IFN: Interferon, 普通干扰素

IgG(A): Immunoglobulin G(A), 免疫球蛋白G(A)

IT: Immune Tolerance Phase, 免疫耐受期

L-HBsAg: Large Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, 乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原 (大蛋白)

LC: Liver Cirrhosis, 肝硬化

LR: Low-Replicative Phase, 低复制期

LMV: Lamivudine, 拉米夫定

LdT: Telbivudine, 替比夫定

mAb: Monoclonal Antibody, 单克隆抗体

M-HBsAg: Middle Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, 乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原 (中蛋白)

MOI: Multiplicity of infection, 感染复数

Mge: Multiplicity of genome equivalent, 感染复数

NB: Northern Blotting, RNA印迹实验

NTCP(SLC10A1): sodium taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, 钠离子-牛磺胆酸共转运多肽

PEG: Polyethylene glycol, 聚乙二醇

Peg-IFN: Peginterferon, 聚乙二醇干扰素

PHH: primary human hepatocytes, 人原代肝细胞

RNA: Ribonucleic Acid, 核糖核酸

SR: Serological Response, 血清学应答 (HBeAg血清学转换)

TDF: Tenofovir Dipivoxil, 替诺福韦酯

VR: Virological Response, 病毒学应答

WHO: World Health Organization, 世界卫生组织

第一章 前言

1 乙型肝炎病毒

1.1 嗜肝DNA病毒科

乙型肝炎病毒 (Hepatitis B virus, HBV), 以下简称乙肝病毒, 是嗜肝DNA病毒科 (Hepadnavirus) 的一员。嗜肝DNA病毒科, 又称为肝去氧核糖核酸病毒科, 包含两个属: 正嗜肝DNA病毒属 (Orthohepadnavirus) 和禽嗜肝DNA病毒属 (Avihepadnavirus)。正嗜肝DNA病毒属, 又称正肝去氧核糖核酸病毒属, 其宿主为哺乳动物, 代表种为乙肝病毒, 另外还包括地松鼠肝炎病毒 (Ground Squirrel Hepatitis Virus, GSHV) 以及土拨鼠肝炎病毒 (Woodchuck Hepatitis Virus, WHV) 等。禽嗜肝DNA病毒属 (Avihepadnavirus), 即鸟类肝去氧核糖核酸病毒属, 其宿主为鸟类, 代表种为乙肝病毒 (Duck Hepatitis B Virus, DHBV)、鹤乙肝病毒 (Crane Hepatitis B Virus, CHBV) 等^[1-7]。嗜肝DNA病毒科病毒有短小病毒基因组 (一般为3.2 kb左右)、双链DNA逆转录病毒、高度重叠的开放读码框、组织嗜性等共同特点。另外, 嗜肝DNA病毒有很窄的宿主范围, 例如乙肝病毒仅能感染人类和某些非人灵长目动物中的黑猩猩 (Chimpanzee) 等, 对许多其他灵长类动物的感染效率却不高。

1.2 乙肝病毒的病毒结构

1965年, Blumberg等在澳大利亚土著人血样中发现了HBsAg^[8,9]。在乙肝病毒高载量的病人血清中, 在电镜下可以观察到3种不同形式病毒颗粒, 包括大球形颗粒、管形颗粒及小球形颗粒 (图1.1、1.2)。

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