

日本血吸虫抗原的纯化及其应用价值的研究

I. 虫卵抗原提纯的方法及其敏感性和特异性的初步比较

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为了解决血吸虫病免疫诊断的非特异性反应问题,并为今后杂交瘤技术创造有利条件,目前国内外学者正致力于抗原制备方法的改进,特别在纯化抗原方面。虫卵抗原的纯化工作是六十年代后期发展起来的一项免疫化学技术。Huldt等(1975)⁽¹⁾曾应用提纯的可溶性虫卵抗原(Soluble egg antigens, SEA)作酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)诊断曼氏血吸虫病,获得满意结果。Boros等^(2,3)及Pelley等⁽⁴⁾均报道了SEA中的主要抗原组分是糖蛋白。Clint等(1978)⁽⁵⁾介绍了酸性糖蛋白组分的制备。Tsang等(1981, 1982)^(6~8)首先从非水溶性部分提取尿素溶解性虫卵抗原(Urea-soluble egg antigens from *Schistosoma japonicum*, 国外简称JEU)获得成功。国内陶义训等(1983)⁽⁹⁾报道了日本血吸虫卵尿素溶解性抗原的提取、分离及其化学和免疫学特性。

我们参照国内外学者所报告的方法,作了一些探索性的改良,提取了血吸虫卵抗原几种组分,并对其敏感性和特异性进行比较。兹将实验初步结果报道如下。

材 料 和 方 法

一、血吸虫卵抗原的制备

1. 超速离心虫卵抗原(Ultra-SEA, U-SEA)的制备:每只家兔接种尾蚴约1,500条,45天后剖杀,按常规从病肝分离纯卵,冰冻抽干制成干卵粉。取冻干虫卵350mg,用玛瑙研钵干磨15min,加灭菌磷酸盐缓冲

液(PBS, pH7.0),再研磨15min后,配成1%悬液,于4℃冰箱中冷浸3天,每天振荡3~4次,每次5min,然后用超声波(CSF-IA150W300mA)击碎40min,继续冷浸2天后,用100,000g低温离心(HITACHI 80P-7)90min,上清液即为U-SEA。用Folin-酚法测定蛋白含量。

2. 酸性糖蛋白组分的制备⁽⁵⁾(HClO₄-SEA, U-C-SEA):将高氯酸(HClO₄)加入上述制备好的U-SEA中,使最终浓度为0.6M。加HClO₄的目的是为了沉淀SEA中的非糖蛋白。将已加HClO₄的U-SEA,再用10,000g低温离心沉淀10min,取其上清液,立即用0.1M pH7.0PBS透析24小时,电风扇吹干浓缩, Folin-酚法测蛋白含量。

3. 葡聚糖凝胶 Sephadex G-100 柱层析第1蛋白峰(U-C-SEA₁)的制备:取U-C-SEA溶液6ml,经Sephadex G-100(日本产)柱层析(1.5×30cm)纯化分离,部分收集器收集第1蛋白峰各管,用751型分光光度计测定光密度,按Kalcker公式计算蛋白含量。

4. 尿素溶解性虫卵抗原(JEU)的制备^(6,7):将上述第1项中经100,000g低温离心90min的沉淀物加少量PBS(pH7.0),于玻璃匀浆器中研匀约30min,然后再溶于10ml 8M尿素缓冲液(8M尿素在0.01M Tris/HCl pH8.0),4℃冰箱中冷浸10天,

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然后以 48,000g 低温离心 30min, 收集上清液, 即为尿素溶解性虫卵抗原。

日本血吸虫卵各抗原组分的提取步骤

见图 1。

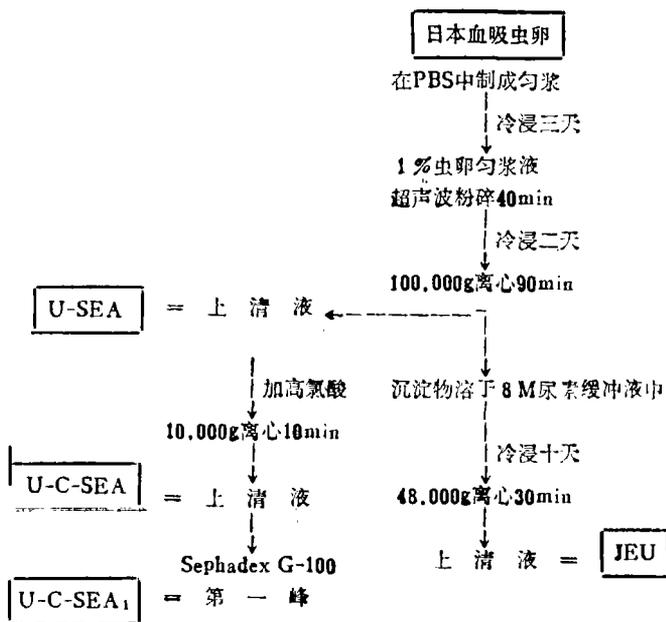


图 1 日本血吸虫卵各抗原组分的提取步骤

二、受试血清

1. 粪检毛蚴孵化阳性的急性血吸虫病人血清 30 份。
2. 肺吸虫病人血清 17 份。
3. 正常人血清 30 份。

结果和讨论

一、环状沉淀试验检测各抗原组分的活

性:

超速离心 SEA (U-SEA)、超速离心后再经高氯酸沉淀的 SEA (U-C-SEA)、高氯酸沉淀后再经 Sephadex G-100 柱层析的第 1 蛋白峰 U-C-SEA₁ 以及尿素溶解性虫卵抗原 (JEU), 上述四种虫卵抗原组分在蛋白含量相同条件下, 应用小试管环状沉淀试验, 以测定其活性, 结果见表 1。

表 1 各组分虫卵抗原活性比较

抗原类别	蛋白含量 (mg/ml)	环状沉淀试验效价测定					
		1:4	1:8	1:16	1:32	1:64	1:128
U-SEA	1.0	+	+	+	±	-	-
U-C-SEA	1.0	+	+	+	±	-	-
U-C-SEA ₁	1.0	+	+	+	+	+	-
JEU	1.0	+	+	+	-	-	-

表 1 显示, 各抗原组分抗体效价, 以 U-C-SEA₁ 最高。在本试验中, 我们应用 1% 阿拉伯胶生理盐水稀释 SEA⁽¹⁰⁾, 目的是使 SEA 在稀释时比重不降低, 与单纯生理盐水稀释 SEA 比较, 两层液面交界处出现的

白色沉淀, 前者更为清晰。

二、酶联免疫吸附试验 (邻联甲苯胺 Ortho-Toluidine 目测法。简称 ELISA-OT 法) 测定各抗原组分的敏感性和特异性:

1. 敏感性的测定: 我们曾对 30 例急性血

吸虫病人血清(粪检毛蚴孵化阳性)进行测试,各抗原组分在蛋白含量相同条件下,用

ELISA-OT法,比较急性血吸虫病人血清抗体效价和反应强度,结果见表2、表3。

表2 各组分抗原ELISA测定血吸虫病人血清抗体效价结果

抗原类别	蛋白含量 (mg/ml)	受检人数	阳性数	抗体效价(以1:400为阳性标准)			
				1:200	1:400	1:800	1:1600
U-SEA	1.0	30	人数(%)	30(100)	29(97)	22(73)	18(60)
U-C-SEA	1.0	30	人数(%)	30(100)	29(97)	25(83)	20(67)
U-C-SEA ₁	1.0	30	人数(%)	30(100)	30(100)	29(97)	23(77)
JEU	1.0	30	人数(%)	30(100)	29(97)	28(93)	22(73)

表3 各组分抗原ELISA测定血吸虫病人血清阳性反应强度结果

抗原类别	蛋白含量 (mg/ml)	受检人数	酶标试验反应强度(抗体效价1:400)								阳性率(%)		++以上					
			—		+		++		+++		阳性例数	阳性率(%)	阳性例数	%	X ²	P		
			例数	%	例数	%	例数	%	例数	%								
I. U-SEA	1.0	30	1	3.3	13	43	10	33	6	20	29	97	16	53	I	0.267	>0.05	
II. U-C-SEA	1.0	30	1	3.3	15	50	10	33	4	13	29	97	14	47	II	0.567	>0.05	
III. U-C-SEA ₁	1.0	30	0	0	13	43	11	37	6	20	30	100	17	57	III	0.267	>0.05	
IV. JEU	1.0	30	1	3.3	14	47	8	27	7	23	29	97	15	50	IV	0.067	>0.05	
																IV	0.067	>0.05

表2、表3显示,U-C-SEA₁抗体效价及++以上反应强度均稍高于其它三种卵抗原组分。但经统计学处理,它们之间无显著性差异(P>0.05)。初步说明U-SEA与其它虫卵抗原组分的敏感性无明显差别,但U-SEA提取方法最为简便,其能否代替U-C-SEA₁,尚有待于进一步研究。

2.特异性的测定:我们曾对非血吸虫病疫区17例肺吸虫病人血清进行各抗原组分ELISA-OT法测试。结果见表4。

表4 肺吸虫病人血清与各组分抗原ELISA试验比较

抗原类别	蛋白含量 (mg/ml)	例数	假阳性数	假阳性率 (%)
U-SEA	1.0	17	1	5.9
U-C-SEA	1.0	17	1	5.9
U-C-SEA ₁	1.0	17	1	5.9
JEU	1.0	17	0	0

表4显示,JEU对肺吸虫病人血清未出现交叉反应,似比其它几种虫卵抗原组分为优。这一初步结果与Tsang等(1982)⁽⁷⁾所报道的基本相符。另测试正常人血清30份,均呈阴性反应。虫卵抗原四种组分在特异性上未见差异。

U-SEA、U-C-SEA、U-C-SEA₁及JEU四种组分电泳比较将于今后进行研究。

三、高速离心(12,000rpm,30min)虫卵抗原(High-SEA, H-SEA)与其经Sephadex G-100柱层析第1蛋白峰(H-SEA₁)敏感性和特异性比较:

我们曾应用ELISA-OT法比较H-SEA和H-SEA₁的敏感性和特异性。它们的提取步骤见图2。

1.敏感性的测定:我们曾测试20份粪检毛蚴孵化阳性的血吸虫病人血清抗体效价及反应强度。结果见表5、表6。

表5 H-SEA与H-SEA₁ ELISA抗体效价比较

抗原类别	蛋白含量 (mg/ml)	受检人数	阳性数 (%)	抗 体 效 价				
				1:200	1:400	1:800	1:1600	1:3200
H-SEA	1.0	20	人数 (%)	19 (95)	19 (95)	11 (55)	4 (20)	0 (0)
H-SEA ₁	1.0	20	人数 (%)	20 (100)	20 (100)	17 (85)	13 (65)	10 (50)

表6 H-SEA与H-SEA₁ ELISA反应强度的比较

抗原类别	蛋白含量 mg/ml	受检人数	ELISA试验(1:400)								++以上					
			-		+		++		+++		阳性例数	阳性率 (%)	阳性例数 %	χ ²	P	
			例数	%	例数	%	例数	%	例数	%						
H-SEA	1.0	20	1	5	13	65	6	30	0	0	19	95	6	30	6.4	<0.05
H-SEA ₁	1.0	20	0	0	6	30	4	20	10	50	20	100	14	70		

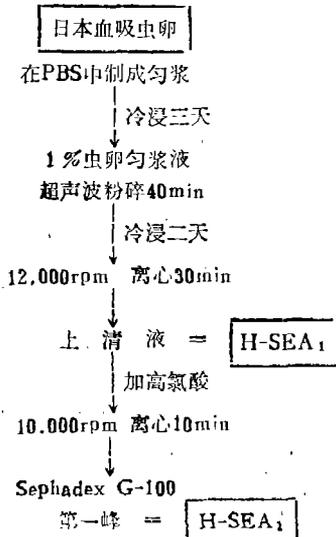


图2 H-SEA和H-SEA₁提取步骤

大力支持,浙江省卫生实验院提供肺吸虫病
人血清,在此一并致谢。)

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表5、表6显示, H-SEA₁不仅在抗体效价方面,而且在反应强度方面均比H-SEA为高,经统计学处理,两者有显著差异(P<0.05)。与其他作者所报道一致^(11,12)。

2. 特异性的测定:曾测试45例正常人血清,均呈阴性反应,两者未见差异。

U-SEA与H-SEA组分敏感性和特异性比较将于今后进一步研究。

(本试验承传染病学教研室马亦林主任

血吸虫病

黄天威, 等. 含血吸虫卵肝组织石蜡切片间接荧光抗体试验
诊断日本血吸虫病. 浙江医科大学学报 1984; 13(3): 111.

本文初报报告以含血吸虫卵肝组织石蜡切片进行间接荧光抗体 (IFA) 试验, 并用干卵抗原间接血凝 (IHA) 试验作对比, 检测了血清123份. 其中89份为确诊血吸虫病血清, IFA与IHA试验的阳性符合率分别为95.5%和89.9%, 但无显著差异 ($P>0.05$), 其余34名正常人血清, 除做IFA与IHA试验外, 还加做了环卵沉淀 (COP) 试验作比较, 其假阳性率分别为5.9% (2/34)、2.9% (1/34) 和2.9% (1/34), 三者之间无显著差异 ($P>0.05$), 但IFA呈假阳性2名中1名IHA亦阳性, 另1名COP亦阳性. 上述结果表明: 含血吸虫卵肝组织石蜡切片 IFA试验对检测血吸虫抗体具有较高的敏感性和特异性, 而且切片来源丰富, 制作简易, 无需冰冻切片和低温保存等技术设备, 固定在福尔马林液内含卵的肝组织或已制成的切片均可在室温内长期保持其抗原性, 携带使用方便, 较目前国内 IFA试验所用的血吸虫成虫冰冻切片或冰冻尾蚴为优, 因而应用含血吸虫卵肝组织石蜡切片于IFA试验可成为诊断血吸虫病的新技术.

雌激素受体 孕激素受体

高永良, 等. 雌、孕激素受体与妇科肿瘤. 浙江医科大学学报 1984; 13(3): 119.

本文报道良性子宫内膜组织与妇科恶性肿瘤共203例的胞液雌激素受体 (ER) 及孕激素受体 (PR) 的测定结果, 测定方法采用DCC法. 除了卵巢癌及外阴癌外PR值高于ER值. 良性子宫内膜包括正常子宫内膜、内腺息肉及子宫内膜增生过长的PR值及ER值皆高于子宫内膜癌及其他妇科肿瘤. PR值在妇科恶性肿瘤中以子宫内膜癌最高, 宫颈鳞癌、卵巢癌、卵巢癌、外阴癌依次递减, 而ER则以子宫内膜癌、卵巢癌、宫颈鳞癌及外阴癌递减, 子宫内膜癌生存率 <1 年者PR及ER明显降低, 与良性子宫内膜比较有显著差异 ($P<0.01$).

本资料说明PR及ER对提示妇科恶性肿瘤有一定价值, 尤其是对子宫内膜癌的头后及治疗有一定参考价值.

日本血吸虫

李绪琼, 等. 日本血吸虫抗原的纯化及其应用价值的研究:
I. 虫卵抗原提纯的方法及其敏感性和特异性的初步比较. 浙江医科大学学报 1984; 13(3): 115.

本文介绍了日本血吸虫卵四种抗原组分的提纯方法, 并比较其敏感性和特异性. 这四种抗原组分是: 1. 超速离心 (100,000g, 90分钟) 可溶性虫卵抗原 (U-SEA); 2. 超速离心沉淀后经高氯酸沉淀的可溶性虫卵抗原 (U-C-SEA); 3. U-C-SEA再经 Sephadex G-100 柱层析的第1蛋白峰 (U-C-SEA₁); 4. 经上述1项经 100,000g 超速离心沉淀后, 其沉淀物再经尿素溶解的非水溶性虫卵抗原, 即尿素溶解性虫卵抗原 (JEU). 上述四种虫卵抗原组分经 ELISA-OT 法检测, 敏感性方面, 它们无显著差异 ($P>0.05$). 但由于 U-SEA 方法简便, 故值得进一步研究, JEU 特异性比其它三种抗原为优, 但因试验例数不多, 尚需通过现场考核, 始能评价.

高速离心虫卵抗原 H-SEA (12,000rpm, 30分钟) 与其经 Sephadex G-100 柱层析的第1蛋白峰 H-SEA₁ 比较, 后者敏感性优于前者 ($P<0.05$).

乙型肝炎e抗原

章明太, 等. 人抗-HBe IgG的提取及其酶结合物的制备.
浙江医科大学学报 1984; 13(3): 123.

用硫酸铵盐析及 DEAE 纤维素层析两步法, 从抗-HBe 阳性血清中提取抗-HBe IgG. 鉴定提取的抗-HBe IgG: 以 Beutner 琼脂糖双向免疫扩散法, 其抗体可与标准 HBeAg 只出现一条沉淀线, 效价为 1:32; 用 T51 分光光度计 (OD_{280nm}) 测定其球蛋白含量为 11.32mg/ml. 酶抗-HBe IgG 以改良的过碘酸钠氧化法制备, 并用双向免疫扩散法证明所制备的酶抗-HBe IgG 是纯的, 效价至少在 1:16 以上, E/P 值为 1.43, P/N=15. 确定酶结合物的实验稀释度为 1:200. 上述结果符合使用要求.

抗原纯化

SCHISTOSOMA JAPONICUM ANTIGEN PURIFICATION

Li Xudong, et al. Studies on the Purification of Schistosoma Japonicum Antigens and Their Practical Value in Serodiagnosis. I. Methods of Schistosome Egg Antigen Purification and Preliminary Comparison of Their Sensitivity and Specificity. J Zhejiang Med Univ 1984; 13(3): 115.

This paper describes four purifying methods of egg antigen fractions of Schistosoma japonicum and a comparison of their sensitivity and specificity was made. The egg antigen fractions are: 1. Ultracentrifugal soluble egg antigen(U-SEA); 2. Hyperchloric acid treated Ultra-centrifugal SEA(U-C-SEA); 3. The peak I protein of U-C-SEA obtained by Sephadex G-100 column chromatography(U-C-SEA₁); 4. Urea soluble egg antigen(JEU), U-C-SEA, U-C-SEA₁ and JEU were compared with U-SEA (100,000g X 90min) in their sensitivity by means of ELISA-OT method. It showed that the sensitivity of U-C-SEA₁ was higher than that of the others. However, the differences among the four egg antigen fractions were not statistically significant(P<0.05). JEU was similar to U-C-SEA, U-C-SEA₁ and U-SEA in sensitivity, but was superior in specificity.

When high speed-centrifugal soluble egg antigen (H-SEA, 12,000rpm X 30min) was compared with peak I protein(H-SEA₁) of H-SEA by Sephadex G-100 column chromatography in sensitivity, the latter was more sensitive than the former, the difference being statistically significant(P>0.05).

HBeAg

Anti-IgG

Zhang Mintai, et al. Extraction of Human Anti-HBe IgG and Preparation of Its Enzyme-Conjugates. J Zhejiang Med Univ 1984; 13(3): 123.

Anti-HBe IgG was extracted from human anti-HBe positive serum by the following two steps: Ammonium sulfate "salting-out" and DEAE-cellulose chromatography.

The extracted anti-HBe IgG was identified as follows: it showed only a precipitation line as reacting against standard HBeAg, giving a titre of 1:32 by double immunodiffusion assay with agarose; its globulin content was 11.32mg/ml as determined by spectrophotometry (OD_{280nm}). The enzyme anti-HBe IgG conjugate which was prepared by the modified oxidation method with sodium periodate(NaIO₄) was proved to be purified and revealed a titre of at least 1:16 by double immunodiffusion. The value of E/P was 1:43, and P/N being 15. The established dilution of enzyme-conjugate for practical use was 1:200. The above mentioned results are considered to be satisfactory for experimental application.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS IMMUNOFLOURESCENCE

Huang Tanwei, et al. Indirect Fluorescent Antibody(IFAI) Test by Using Schistosome Ova-Containing Liver Tissue Paraffin Section in the Serodiagnosis of Schistosomiasis Japonica. J Zhejiang Med Univ 1984; 13(3): 111.

The present paper reports the results of a preliminary study on 123 human sera by IFA test in which paraffin section of liver tissue containing schistosome eggs was used and a comparison made with IHA test. Of 123 sera, 89 collected from patients with proved schistosomiasis were tested by both IFA and IHA. The positive rates were 95.5% and 89.9% respectively (P>0.05) and 34 from normal persons were tested by IFA, IHA and COP tests. The false positive rates were 5.9%, 2.9% and 2.9% respectively (P>0.05). It indicates that IFA with this section presents relatively higher sensitivity and specificity in detecting specific antibody against schistosomiasis. Moreover, the section provides such advantages as simplicity and easiness in preparation, availability in supply; no requirement of hypothermic equipments. Both ova-bearing liver tissue fixed in formalin and its paraffin section could be kept in room temperature for a long time without changes in their antigenicity, thus being portable and ready for use. The ova-containing liver paraffin section is believed to be superior to the conventional antigen either from frozen section of adult worm or frozen cercaria currently used in IFA. Therefore, it would be a preferable new technique in IFA for the serodiagnosis of schistosomiasis.

ESTROGEN RECEPTOR MALIGNANT TUMOR PROGESTERONE RECEPTOR GYNECOLOGIC

Gao Yongliang, et al. Estradiol and Progesterone Receptors in Gynecologic Malignancies. J Zhejiang Med Univ 1984; 13(3): 119.

Cytoplasmic 17-estradiol(ER) and progesterone (PR) receptors were measured in 203 cases with benign endometrium and gynecologic malignancies by DCC technique. In general, PR value was higher than ER value in tissues to be measured except in ovarian carcinoma and vulvar carcinoma. Both PR and ER in benign endometrium including normal endometrium, polyps and hyperplasia were higher than those measured in endometrial carcinoma. Cytoplasmic PR levels decreased successively in endometrial, cervical, vaginal, ovarian and vulvar carcinomas, while cytoplasmic ER levels decreased successively in endometrial, ovarian, vaginal, cervical and vulvar carcinomas. Both PR and ER declined conspicuously in patients with endometrial carcinoma surviving shorter than one year. There was significant difference as compared with those found in the benign endometrium group(P<0.01).

It indicates that both PR and ER levels are valuable in predicting the prognosis of patients with gynecologic malignancies especially endometrial carcinoma.