

中国口蹄疫病毒同源重组研究

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摘要 从 GenBank 数据库中获得在我国分离的 16 株口蹄疫病毒全基因组序列, 进而运用常规的系统发生方法分析了这 16 株病毒的同源重组情况, 发现 5 株重组毒株。这些重组病毒主要来源于亚洲 I 型(Asia1)和 O 型病毒间的重组。这些重组事件的鉴定也表明口蹄疫病毒间的交叉感染在我国比较常见。另外, 在我国还出现了由于 Asia1 型和 O 型病毒重组后导致病毒血清型发生转化的现象。这些结果解释了我国口蹄疫病毒(FMDV)遗传多样性和抗原多变性的成因, 提示了我国在口蹄疫预防、治疗方面所面临的复杂局面。

关键词 口蹄疫病毒, 同源重组, 进化

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口蹄疫病毒 (foot and mouth disease virus, FMDV) 是一种小 RNA 病毒, 主要引起偶蹄类动物发生口蹄疫 (foot and mouth disease, FMD)。近年来, 除澳大利亚和北美洲外的其他大陆都暴发过口蹄疫。口蹄疫致死率并不高, 但该病可使病畜生产性能迅速下降, 严重影响疫情国家的畜牧产品参与国际贸易。而且, 口蹄疫具有起病急、传播快、发病率高、难以根除等特点, 因此, 该病历来都是国际社会最为关注的传染病之一^[1, 2], 是国际兽疫局法定必须报告的动物传染病之一(OIE, 2007)。

FMDV 是无包膜的单股正义 RNA 病毒, 属于小 RNA 病毒科 (Picornaviridae) 口疮病毒属 (Aphthovirus)。FMDV 基因组是单股正义 RNA, 全长 8 000 nt 左右(毒株之间略有差别)。其 3' 端有寡聚腺嘌呤尾(polyA), 5' 端共价结合着一分子小蛋白 VPg。FMDV 基因组可以分成 3 个主要的功能域(图 1): a. 5' 非编码区(5' UTR), b. 编码区, c. 3' 非编码区(3' UTR)。其中, 5' 非编码区可以分为 4 个功能区域, 对整个基因组的翻译具有调控功能。该区域的长度在不同的分离株有很大的差别^[3]。编码区一共编码 4 个蛋白质: L、P1、P2、P3^[4]。P1 可被进一步剪切成 4 个衣壳蛋白 (VP1, VP2, VP3 和 VP4), P2 和 P3 编码与基因组复制和病毒成熟有关的非结构蛋白。病毒粒子的衣壳由衣

壳蛋白组成。VP1, VP2, VP3 在病毒粒子的表面, 而 VP4 位于病毒粒子的内部, 并且直接与基因组 RNA 结合。VP1, VP2, VP3 具有相似的结构, 均由 8 个 β 桶(β strand)和 2 个 α 螺旋组成, 每个 β 桶由 2 个 4 条链的 β 片层结构组成。与 β 片层结构相连的环和 C 端均位于衣壳的表面, N 端位于衣壳的内侧, 这些环结构和 C 端组成了口蹄疫病毒的抗原结构^[5, 6]。

作为单股正链 RNA 病毒, FMDV 复制所需的依赖 RNA 的 RNA 聚合酶缺乏矫正能力, 使病毒基因组具有较高的突变率, 从而呈现高度的遗传多样性和复杂的免疫学特性^[7~9]。在过去的一个世纪里, FMDV 已经鉴定的血清型有 7 个, 即 A, O, C, Asia1, SAT1, SAT2 和 SAT3, 每一血清型内又有亚型, 亚型内又有众多抗原差异显著的毒株^[10, 11]。在我国主要流行着 Asia1 型和 O 型病毒。目前, 由于大规模测序技术的出现以及分子生物技术的突飞猛进极大地促进了口蹄疫病毒预防和治疗的研究。

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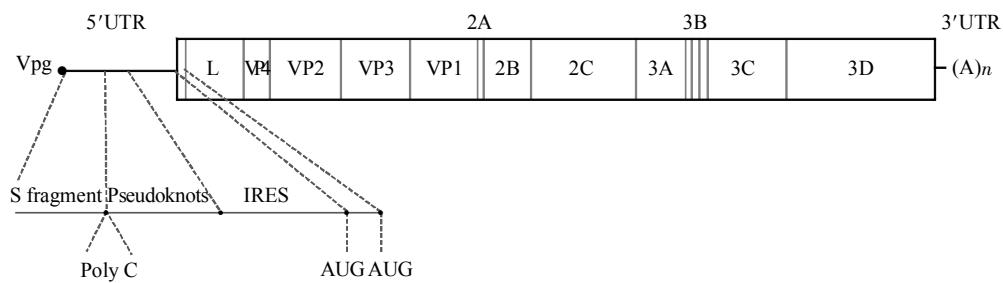


Fig. 1 The genomic scheme of the FMDV^[3]

Genomic RNA is covalently linked to VPg at its 5' end. The subsequent is 5' UTR including S fragment(1~373), Poly C(374~385), pseudoknots (386~501) and IRES (600~1 058), nonstructural protein L protease (1 059~1 661), structural protein VP4 (1 662~1 916), VP2(1 917~2 570), VP3 (2 571~3 230) and VP1 (3 231~3 863), nonstructural protein 2A (3 864~3 917), 2B(3 918~4 379), 2C(4 380~5 333), 3A(5 334~5 762), 3B (5 763~5 975), 3C(5 976~6 614), 3D(6 615~8 024), 3' UTR(8 028~8 134) and polyA. The location of the proteins, 5' UTR and 3' UTR in the genome is in the bracket FMDV according to the FMDV reference genome (NC_004004), which is slightly different among various isolates.

重组作为病毒进化的主要动力之一也广泛影响着FMDV的流行特点。国际上，FMDV的重组现象已有报道^[12~19]。然而，在我国，同源重组在FMDV的多样性中扮演的角色还不清楚。要有效控制和预防口蹄疫在我国的流行，还需充分研究我国FMDV的同源重组事件。

为进一步了解重组事件对FMDV进化进程的影响，我们在GenBank中收集了从我国分离的全部16株FMDV全基因组序列，并进行了重组分析，发现5株是重组病毒，表明同源重组在我国流行的FMDV中是相当普遍的。而且，病毒重组后出现的子代病毒有的能够在我国流行。同时，在研究中还发现FMDV重组导致血清型转化的现象。这为解释我国FMDV遗传及抗原多样性提供了新的分子基础，也有助于进一步掌握该病毒的进化方向，对防控口蹄疫在我国的爆发和流行有着重要意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 基因组序列

利用Entrez搜索引擎检索GenBank核酸数据库，获得本文所分析的16株FMDV基因组序列（包括中国香港、中国台湾分离毒株），列举如下：O/Akesu/58 (AF511039)、Asia1/HNK/CHA/05 (EF149010)、Asia1/JS/China/05 (EF149009)、O/WFL(EF175732)、Asia1/ZB/CHA/58(DQ533483)、O/OGBF15 (DQ478937)、O/OGBF15 (DQ478936)、O/LZ (DQ248888)、O/Tibet/CHA/99 (AJ539138)、O/China/1/99Tibet (AF506822)、O/HKN/2002 (AY317098)、O/ES/2001 (AY686687)、O/NY00 (AY333431)、Asia1/YNBS/58(AY390432)、O/OM III

(AY359854)、O/iso108 (AY593833)以及作为外群(outgroup)的A (NC_011450)、C (NC_002554)、SAT1 (NC_011451)、SAT2 (NC_003992)、SAT3 (NC_011452)。

1.2 数据分析

用Clustal W程序对序列进行多重序列比对排列^[20,21]。为了获得FMDV基因型系统发生关系，利用MEGA 4软件包^[22]中的邻接法^[23]对16个FMDV全基因组序列构建了系统树，以最大组成似然(maximum composition likelihood, MCL)模型作为距离测度，自展重复1 000次。利用Simplot软件来检测可能出现的重组序列^[24]。窗口的大小及步长分别设定为500 bp和20 bp。采用Simplot软件包中的Bootscan程序^[25]对可能的重组株进行进一步分析。同时将Simplot软件中的 χ^2 最大化，结合Akaike小样本信息量准则(在线运行GARD, Genetic Algorithm Recombination Detection, <http://www.datammonkey.org/GARD/>)来确定重组位点^[26~28]。使用DNAMan(version 5.0, Lynnon Biosoft, Quebec, Canada)做多重序列比对来检验重组位点。最后以重组位点为界限将被分析序列划分成相应的片段，对每个片段应用MEGA 4软件包中的邻接法构建系统树，以便对重组事件进行系统发生评估。采用TreeTest软件(<http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~saribro/>)中的Shimodaira-Hasegawa测试对系统发生树进行拓扑学统计显著性差异分析^[29]。

2 结 果

为了鉴定我国FMDV的同源重组事件，我们用Simplot软件在16株从我国分离到的FMDV基因组中检测了可能出现的重组序列。结果表明

O/Tibet/CHA/99、O/NY00、O/China/1/99Tibet、O/OM III 和 O/ES/2001 可能为重组株。

2.1 重组直接引起 FMDV 血清型改变

本研究证实了 O/NY00、O/China/1/99Tibet、O/Tibet/CHA/99 和 O/OM III 为重组株。其中 O/NY00,

O/China/1/99Tibet 和 O/Tibet/CHA/99 为 2 个不同的研究组在不同时间从我国不同地区分离得到的。从西藏分离的 2 株病毒于 1999 年分离，而 NY00 分离于 2000 年。从序列相似度分析可以看出，这 3 个病毒有非常高的序列相似度(>99%，图 2a)。而

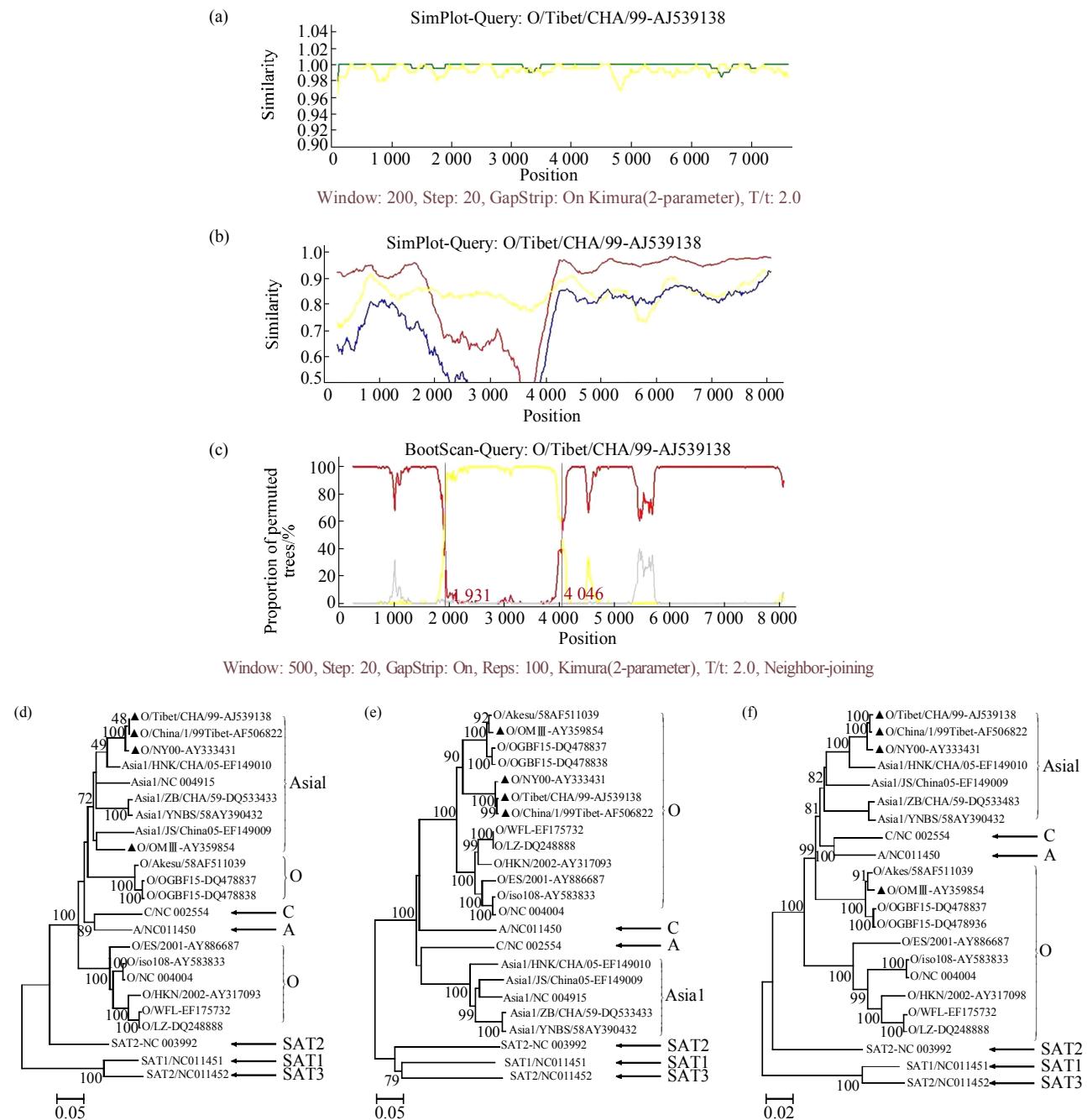


Fig. 2 O/NY00, O/China/1/99Tibet, O/Tibet/CHA/99 and O/OM III are putative recombinants

The similarity among O/Tibet/CHA/99 (labeled as O/Tibet/CHA/99-AJ539138), O/China/1/99Tibet (labeled as O/China/1/99Tibet-AF506822) and O/NY00 labeled as O/NY00-AY333431 was measured (a). ■: O/China/1/99Tibet-AF506822; ▲: O/NY00-AY333431. The similarity of the mosaic O/Tibet/CHA/99 and its parents, Asia1/HNK/CHA/05 (labeled as Asia1/HNK/CHA/05-EF149010) and O/iso108 (labeled as O/iso108-AY593833) was compared by using the mosaic as a query and SAT2 (labeled as SAT2/NC_003992 as “outgroup” (b). ■: Asia1/HNK/CHA/05-EF149010; ▲: O/iso108-AY593833. —: SAT2/NC_003992. The bootscanning analysis of the mosaic O/Tibet/CHA/99 and its parents, O/iso108 and Asia1/HNK/CHA/05 were also performed using a SAT2 as outgroup (c). ■: Asia1/HNK/CHA/05-EF149010; ▲: O/iso108-AY593833. —: SAT2/NC_003992. The phylogenetic trees inferred from the regions before the recombination breakpoint 1 931 (d), between the recombination breakpoint 1 931 and 4 046 (e) and after the recombination breakpoint 4 046 (f) were constructed, the recombinants were labeled as “▲”. Value of bootstrap (> 70%) are shown in these trees.

且，在不同区域，这3个重组病毒基因组序列与不同的亲本有不同的相似度(图2b)。在两个重组断裂点之间，它们与O血清型的亲本系有高的序列相似度。而在断裂点两侧，它们与Asia1型序列相似度要比O血清型病毒高。此外，以SAT2血清型参考株SAT2/NC_003992作为外枝(outgroup)，比较了重组株O/Tibet/CHA/99与其亲本系之间每个突变位点的系统发生关系，结果表明O/Tibet/CHA/99为Asia1型和O血清型这两个亲本系的重组体(图2c)。为了研究这3株病毒的系统发生关系，分别构建了以基因组上重组断裂点为分界的3个区域的系统发生树，4个重组株分别用“▲”表示。从这些系统发生树看，我国分离的这些FMDV分别属于Asia1和O型，其中，O型有两个基因型。而且，这3株重组FMDV均为Asia1和O型两个血清型病毒重组来的(图2d,e,f)。

值得注意的是，这3株病毒的主要亲本属于

Asia1型，而小亲本则属于O血清型。两个重组位点之间的区域包括了大部分结构蛋白，该重组事件意味着Asia1型亲本直接获得了O血清型病毒的结构蛋白，因此产生了血清型从Asia1型直接转换为O型的子代病毒。

2.2 O/ES/2001是O血清型和Asia1型病毒间的重组病毒

本研究揭示O/ES/2001也可能是O血清型与Asia1型病毒间的重组株。重组株O/ES/2001与其亲本系的基因组序列比较结果显示，在断裂点前，O/ES/2001基因组与亲本系O/iso108有较高的同源性，在断裂点后，O/ES/2001基因组则与Asia1/HNK/CHA/05有较高的相似度(图3a)。进一步用BootScan程序比较了重组株O/ES/2001与其亲本系之间每个突变点的系统发生关系。从信息位点的系统发生看，在7179位点前，O/ES/2001几乎100%落在O血清型中的基因型1世系内，而此

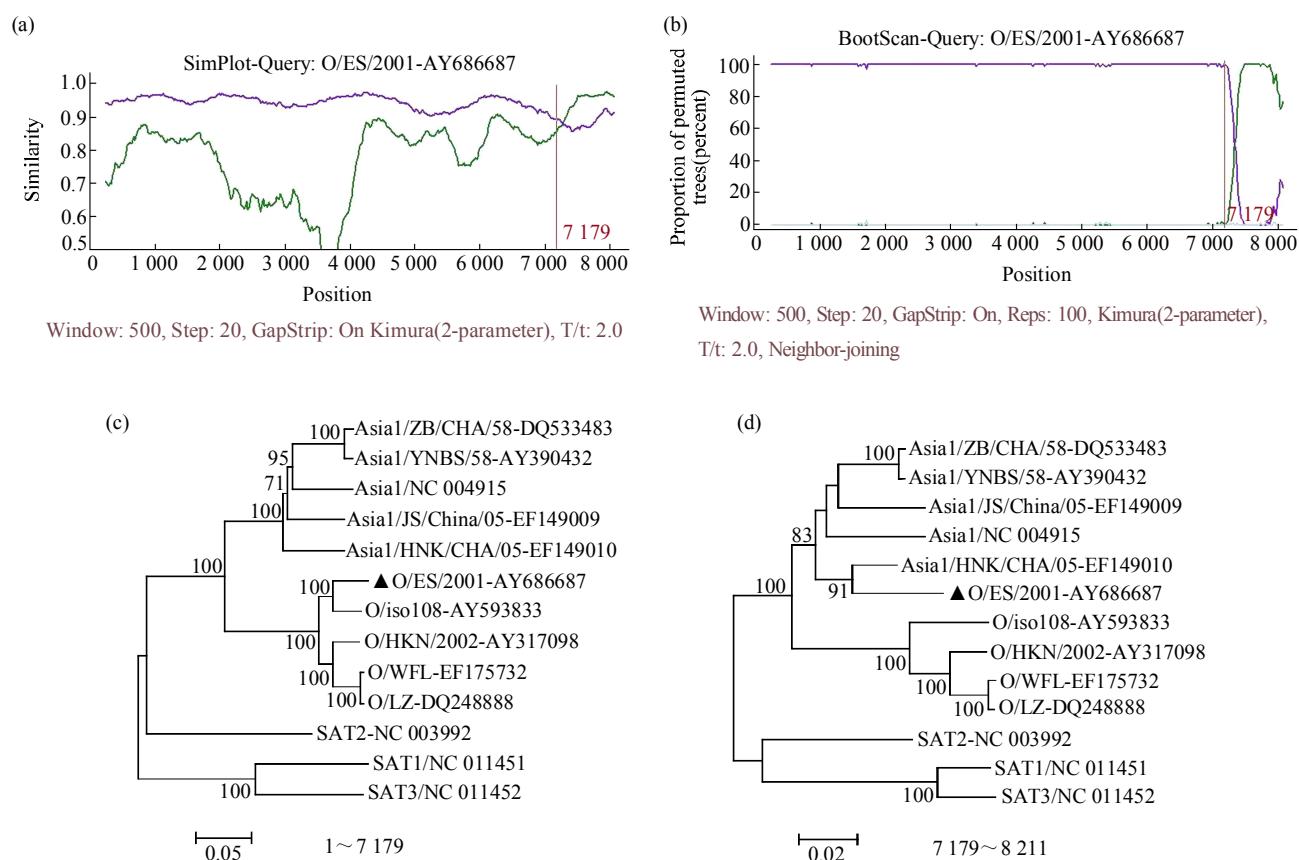


Fig. 3 The isolates O/ES/2001 are putative recombinants

The genomic sequence of the isolates O/ES/2001 (labeled as O/ES/2001-AY686687) and its parental Asia1/HNK/CHA/05 (labeled as Asia1/HNK/CHA/05-EF149010) and O/iso10 (labeled as O/iso108-AY593833) were compared (a). When the genomic sequence of a SAT2 reference strain was set as “outgroup”，the bootscanning analysis of O/ES/2001 and its parents was performed (b). The phylogenetic tree inferred from the upstream (c) and downstream (d) of the recombination breakpoint 7179 were constructed, the recombinants were labeled as “▲”。(a) —: Asia1/HNK/CHA/05-EF149010; —: O/iso108-AY593833; —: SAT3/NC 011452.

位点后,该重组株又与O血清型中的Asia1型病毒是同一个系统发生枝。这些结果也支持O/ES/2001为同源重组株(图3b)。为进一步确定同源重组的发生,分别构建了以重组断裂点为分界的两个区域的系统发生树,重组株分别用“▲”标示。从系统发生关系可以看出O/ES/2001为亚洲一型和O型两个血清型病毒重组而来(图3c,d)。

3 讨 论

突变和重组是病毒进化的两个最重要的驱动力。FMDV是单链正义RNA病毒,其自身编码的基因组复制酶(3D)无矫正能力,这直接导致了FMDV的高突变率。FMDV基因组的高突变率已有较多的报道,这也使得FMDV成为良好的研究进化的模型^[3, 7, 10, 30~34]。相比较而言,同源重组在FMDV进化过程中的重要性在近年来才受到越来越多的关注。在突变和重组的双重驱动下,FMDV表现出遗传多样性和抗原易变性。这增加了控制、预防和治疗FMDV的难度。

重组可使病毒快速获得有益性状,并能够消除已累积的有害突变^[35]。这在相当程度上加剧了FMDV的遗传多样性和抗原多变性,对有效预防FMDV提出了挑战。通过对我国分离的FMDV全基因组的分析,我们鉴定了5株重组株。这表明FMDV之间的重组在我国也的确较常见,这与国际上其他地区的报道一致^[12, 15~18, 36]。从本文结果可以看出,1999年从西藏分离到重组病毒O/Tibet/CHA/99和O/China/1/99Tibet以后,在2000年另外一个研究组又在我国北方分离到了类似的重组病毒O/NY00,表明重组病毒可能已经在我国流行(图2)。

O/Tibet/CHA/99, O/China/1/99Tibet和O/NY00的重组位点为1931和4046,这两个重组位点之间包括大部分结构蛋白,其中包含全部VP1。从系统发生结果看,这3个重组病毒的主要亲本是Asia1型,而血清学实验表明,它们均为O血清型病毒。这些结果表明,它们的主要亲本与小亲本重组后,直接导致了主要亲本的血清型发生了改变,也就是导致病毒从主要亲本Asia1型直接转化为O型。因此,这种发生在不同血清型毒株之间的重组,能够快速而直接地改变病毒抗原性,促成FMDV免疫逃避,甚至有可能直接导致病毒疫苗的免疫失败。

预防治疗FMDV的另一个主要困难是其毒力易变性^[11, 37~39]。FMDV抗体可成为病毒演化的驱动力,这在一定条件下可以促使带毒宿主发生持续性感染^[40, 41]。在持续感染宿主体内,FMDV可长期存活且毒力较低,在一定条件下可成为传染源,如带毒宿主免疫力降低,或由于病毒变异毒力增强^[31, 42~47]。同时,持续感染也提高了病毒交叉感染的几率,有可能使重组率提高。另一方面由于重组需要两个病毒同时感染一个宿主,这种自然重组病毒在我国频繁分离,表明我国FMDV交叉感染可能是比较常见的,这将加大防控FMDV的难度。

此外,在本研究中O/ES/01和Asia1/HNK/CHA/05的重组位点位于7179,该位点处于FMDV聚合酶(3D)的后半部分,其下游还有3'UTR和polyA,这些元件都直接与FMDV在宿主体内的复制相关。这说明该重组事件具有通过影响病毒的复制进而改变其毒力的潜力。上述事实也说明同源重组极有可能具有改变我国FMDV的抗原性或(和)毒力的双重功能。

值得注意的是,O/OMⅢ是O/Akesu/58传代过程中产生的减毒株,由于我们不清楚该重组株的背景,尚难确定是否是在病毒传代过程中由于实验室病毒交叉污染后重组造成的,还是人工体内重组的结果。不过,从这株病毒是Asia1型和O型嵌合病毒的结果来看,通过病毒间的同源重组,可能筛选到减毒的FMDV,这为FMDV疫苗制备提供了新的理论基础。

综上所述,本研究鉴定了几株我国FMDV的重组株,并据此探讨了我国FMDV遗传多样性和抗原多变性的成因以及预防、治疗口蹄疫所面临的复杂局面。

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A Study of Homologous Recombination in Foot-and-mouth Disease Virus in China

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Abstract Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) is a positive-sense RNA virus which has caused severe damage to world-wide livestock industry. The extensive genetic and antigenic diversity observed in the evolution of FMDV is generally the obstacle for controlling the disease. The homologous recombination, as a significant force driving the evolution of virus, has also effect on the epidemiological trait of FMDV. However, the role of homologous recombination in the diversification of FMDV in China has not investigated. So it is necessary to study the homologous recombination underlying the evolution of FMDV to control FMD. Based on a sound evolutionary framework, molecular evolutionary analysis was used to identify the putative recombinants. All complete FMDV genomes from China were respectively retrieved from GenBank. Homologous recombination was identified using Simplot program. Phylogenetic relations were analyzed to determine the recombination events among these FMDV isolates by using MEGA 4. The isolates O/NY00, O/China/1/99Tibet, O/Tibet/CHA/99, O/OMIII and O/ES/2001 among 16 FMDVs were identified as putative recombinants by analyzing the FMDV genomic sequences extracted from GenBank. The recombination events frequently happen between serological type Asia1 and O which are endemic FMDV circulating in China, suggesting frequent cross infection of FMDV in China. This situation further makes controlling FMDV in China more difficult. Moreover, serotypic conversion of FMDV between Asia1 and O was detected to be due to homologous recombination. These results provided clues for understanding the antigenic and genetic diversification in FMDV, and shed lights on the potential vaccination and treatment of FMD.

Key words foot-and-mouth disease virus, homologous recombination, evolution

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