

## • 论著 •

## 幽门螺杆菌中性粒细胞激活蛋白DNA疫苗的构建及其免疫保护作用

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**[摘要]** 目的：构建携带幽门螺杆菌中性粒细胞激活蛋白(Hp neutrophil-activating protein, Hp-NAP)基因(*napA*)活减毒鼠伤寒沙门菌重组DNA疫苗，初步观察其对慢性Hp感染的免疫保护作用。方法：应用基因工程技术扩增全长*napA*，测序并经同源性分析后，将其亚克隆入真核表达载体pIRES，鉴定正确后将重组质粒转化活减毒鼠伤寒沙门菌构建Hp-NAP口服DNA疫苗。口服Hp-SS1建立SS1长期感染小鼠模型，30周后随机均分为3组，每组各5只。治疗组予 $10^9$  cfu/0.4 ml 疫苗菌灌胃，1次/周×3周；2个对照组分别予等体积生理盐水或空白质粒。末次免疫4周后行快速尿素酶检测，ELISA测定血清抗体效价。结果：重组真核表达质粒pIRES-*napA*成功转化活减毒鼠伤寒沙门菌SL7207；所克隆*napA*与GenBank中SS1-*napA*核苷酸和蛋白质的同源性均>98%。免疫后4周治疗组75%(3/4)小鼠快速尿素酶检测阴性，对照组均阳性，差异显著( $P<0.05$ )；治疗组血清抗Hp-NAP抗体效价明显升高。结论：成功构建了具有较好免疫保护作用的Hp-NAP口服重组DNA疫苗，为进一步研制多价抗Hp核酸疫苗奠定了基础。

**[关键词]** 螺杆菌，幽门；中性粒细胞激活蛋白；疫苗，DNA**[中图分类号]** R 379.9      **[文献标识码]** A      **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2004)08-0842-04

### Construction of an oral DNA vaccine carrying *H. pylori* neutrophil-activating protein and its immunoprotection effect

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**[ABSTRACT]** Objective: To construct a live attenuated *Salmonella typhimurium* (*S. typhimurium*) strain carrying *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) neutrophil-activating protein (Hp-NAP) gene as an oral recombinant DNA vaccine, and to observe its immunotherapy effect against chronic *H. pylori* infection. Methods: By genetic engineering method, a 435 bp *napA* gene (encoding Hp-NAP) was subcloned into an eukaryotic expression vector pIRES. After sequencing and BLAST analysis, the identified recombinant plasmid was transformed into a live attenuated *S. typhimurium* strain SL7207, and then lavaged into a long-term (30 weeks) model of mice infected by Sydney strain (SS1). Results: Using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and restriction enzyme digestion, a recombinant eukaryotic expression plasmid pIRES-*napA* harboring *napA* gene of *H. pylori* was constructed, and the recombinant plasmid was successfully transformed into the live attenuated *S. typhimurium* strain SL7207. After 4 weeks of immunization, 75% of mice treated with DNA vaccine were rapid urease test negative, while those treated with vacant plasmid or normal saline alone were all positive ( $P<0.05$ ). And the titre of serum Hp-NAP antibody was significantly elevated in treated group. Conclusion: An effective recombinant live attenuated *S. typhimurium* strain carrying Hp-NAP gene is successfully constructed, which may help to develop polyvalent DNA vaccine against *H. pylori* infection.

**[KEY WORDS]** *Helicobacter pylori*; neutrophil activating protein; vaccines, DNA

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幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*, Hp)感染为慢性活动性胃炎和消化性溃疡的主要病因，与肠型胃癌和胃黏膜相关淋巴样组织(MALT)淋巴瘤的发生密切相关<sup>[1,2]</sup>。随着细菌耐药、药物不良反应及药效经济学等问题的突出，迫切需要其他方法防治Hp感染，其一便是研制有效的核酸疫苗。Hp 中性粒细胞激活蛋白(Hp-NAP)为新近发现的 Hp 主要毒力因子之一<sup>[3]</sup>。目前对 Hp-NAP 免疫原性及保护性研究尚处于起步阶段，我们将其编码基因亚克隆入真

核表达载体并导入活减毒鼠伤寒沙门菌，口服接种后取得了较好的保护效果，为进一步研究多价抗 Hp 核酸疫苗奠定了基础。

### 1 材料和方法

#### 1.1 菌株和质粒 Hp 标准株 CCUG 17874(即

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