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• 论著 •

云南省3株柯萨奇A组16型病毒全基因组序列分析^{*}

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【摘要】 目的 分析柯萨奇病毒A组16型(coxsackievirus A16,CV-A16)分离株全基因组特征。方法 使用人横纹肌肉瘤细胞(human rhabdomyosarcoma, RD)、非洲绿猴肾细胞(Vero)和人胚肺二倍体细胞(human embryonic lung diploid fibroblasts, KMB17)从2019年云南手足口病患者粪便标本中分离CV-A16毒株。采用RT-PCR扩增其全基因组, 测序并通过生物信息学方法对其全基因序列、系统进化和基因重组进行分析。结果 共分离到3株CV-A16毒株, 均为Vero细胞分离株。VP1系统进化分析表明, K106/YN/CHN/2019和K39/YN/CHN/2019属于B1基因亚型的B1b分支, K23/YN/CHN/2019属于B1基因亚型的B1a分支。在全基因组核苷酸序列上, K106/YN/CHN/2019和K39/YN/CHN/2019与中国CV-A16分离株相似性高, K23/YN/CHN/2019与国外CV-A16分离株相似性较高, 其中, 与澳大利亚分离株C138/CHW/AUS/2016之间的核苷酸相似性为97.6%。基于P1、P2和P3的系统进化、全基因组同源性和重组分析结果显示CV-A16在5'-UTR及P2、P3区可能与肠道病毒A组多个其他血清型病毒发生过型间重组事件。

结论 2019年从云南省手足口病患者粪便标本中分离到3株CV-A16, 均为中国大陆流行基因型, 为CV-A16的分子流行病学研究提供了理论基础。

【关键词】 柯萨奇病毒A组16型; 全基因组序列; 型间重组

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Analysis of whole genome sequence of three coxsackievirus A16 strains isolated from Yunnan Province, China

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To isolate Coxsackievirus A16 (CV-A16) strains from fecal samples of patients with hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD) in Yunnan in 2019, and analyze their whole genome sequences and phylogenetic characteristics.

Methods Three cell lines, human rhabdomyosarcoma (RD), green monkey kidney (Vero) and human embryonic lung diploid fibroblasts (KMB17), were used for viral isolation. The whole genome sequences were amplified by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and sequenced using the Sanger sequencing method. The similarities of nucleotide and amino acid sequences were calculated using Geneious Prime 2020.1.2. Phylogenetic analysis was performed using the Neighbor-Joining method in MEGA 7.0. Simplot 3.5.1 was used to carry out SimPlot and Bootscan analyses.

Results In the present study, 3 novel CV-A16 strains were isolated using Vero cells. The phylogenetic analysis based on the VP1 sequence showed that two of the strains (K106/YN/CHN/2019 and K39/YN/CHN/2019) belonged to B1b clade of subgenotype B1, while the K23/YN/CHN/2019 strain belonged to B1a clade of subgenotype B1. In whole genome, K106/YN/CHN/2019 and K39/YN/CHN/2019 shared high nucleotide similarities with the CV-A16 strains isolated from China. But, K23/YN/CHN/2019 had high nucleotide similarities with CV-A16 isolates outside of China, especially the highest identities with Australia strain C138/CHW/AUS/2016 (97.6%). The phylogenetic analysis based on the P1, P2 and P3, whole genome homology analysis and recombination analysis suggested that inter-serotypic recombination events may have occurred between the CV-A16 and some other serotypes of Enterovirus A in 5'-UTR P2 and P3.

Conclusion In this study, 3 novel CV-A16 strains were isolated from stool samples of HFMD patients in Yunnan Province, all of which belonged to the dominant genotypes in mainland China. The results of the analysis of the whole genome sequence

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and phylogenetic characteristics may provide laboratory data for further investigation of the prevalence, transmission and molecular evolution of CV-A16.

【Key words】 Coxsackievirus A16; Whole genome sequence; Inter-serotypic recombination

手足口病(Hand, foot and mouth disease, HFMD)主要影响人群为5岁以下儿童^[1]。2008年HFMD成为我国法定报告管理的丙类传染病,2009-2019年HFMD报告病例数连续11年超过100万,年均近200万例,是病例数最多的丙类传染病。柯萨奇病毒A组16型(Coxsackievirus A16,CV-A16)和肠道病毒71型(Enterovirus 71, EV-A71)是引起HFMD的主要病原体^[2]。CV-A16属于肠道病毒A组(Human type-A Enterovirus, HEV-A),于1951年在南非首次分离鉴定^[3]。自此之后,CV-A16相关的HFMD在世界范围内,尤其在包括马来西亚、新加坡、越南和中国等在内的亚太地区多次暴发流行^[4-7]。目前,在CV-A16相关的疫苗研发和致病机制方面已取得了一些进展,但至今尚无相关疫苗获批上市,亦未开发出针对CV-A16的特异性抗病毒药物。因此,深入开展CV-A16的病原学和分子流行病学研究对于CV-A16相关HFMD的预防和控制有十分重要的意义。本研究从云南手足口病患者的粪便标本中分离到3株CV-A16毒株,获得了其基因组序列并通过生物信息学方法对其序列同源性、系统发育特征等进行了分析。可为CV-A16的分子流行病学、跨区域传播及防控相关疾病等提供参考数据。

材料与方法

1 材料

1.1 标本 2019年云南手足口病患者的粪便标本60份,来自昆明市儿童医院手足口病患儿,分离出CV-A16毒株的3份粪便标本分别来自3名手足口病患儿。

1.2 主要试剂和仪器 Axygen Body Fluid DNA/RNA Miniprep Kit购自爱思进生物技术有限公司(杭州);PrimeScript™ One step RT-PCR Kit Ver. 2购自TaKaRa(大连)公司。PCR仪购自美国Bio-Rad公司;二氧化碳恒温细胞培养箱购自美国Thermo公司。

2 方法

2.1 病毒分离培养 将采集的标本按照《手足口病预防控制指南(2009版)》制成粪便悬液,1500 g离心20 min,收集上清^[8]。过滤后分别接种到人横纹肌肉瘤细胞(human rhabdomyosarcoma, RD)、非洲绿猴肾细胞(Vero)和人胚肺二倍体细胞(human embryonic lung diploid fibroblasts, KMB17),盲传3代,使用倒置显微镜每天观察细胞状态,收集出现肠道病毒致细

胞病变效应(CPE)的分离物。

2.2 测序和型别鉴定 使用Axygen Body Fluid DNA/RNA Miniprep Kit从CPE阳性上清中提取病毒RNA。使用PrimeScript™ One-Step RT-PCR Kit Ver. 2,采用一步法RT-PCR扩增部分VP1。引物AN89:5'-CCAGCACTGACAGCAGYNGARAYNGG-3'和AN88:5'-TACTGGACCACCTGGNNGNAYRWACAT-3'。扩增条件:55℃30 min,94℃5 min;94℃30 s,52℃30 s,72℃1 min,共35个循环;72℃5 min^[9]。扩增产物由昆明硕擎生物科技公司测序。使用在线工具Enterovirus Genotyping Tool Version 0.1(<http://www.rivm.nl/mpf/typingtool/enteroviruses/>)对分离株的血清型进行鉴定。参考文献^[10]设计引物并分段扩增出全基因组的各片段,使用DNASTar7.1中的SeqMan进行序列比对、拼接和组装,获得全长基因组序列。基因组扩增和测序引物见表1。

表1 CV-A16全基因组序列扩增和测序引物
Table 1 Primers for whole gene amplification and sequencing of CA16

引物名称 Primer	引物序列(5'-3') Sequence	引物位置 Site
Ca161F	TTAAAACAGCCTGTGGGTTG	1-23
Ca161R	TAGTAGAGCACCTTGGTGAA	1320-1301
Ca162F	GACACAGATGCAACGGCAGT	1081-1100
Ca162R	ACATGAATGTCACCTCCARTG	2074-2054
Ca163F	GCGAGTCTACAATACTAGGT	2000-2019
Ca163R	GCAAGGTGYCGATTACACYAC	3398-3379
Ca164F	TAGCATTAAGGACAGTAGGGA	3139-3160
Ca164R	GAGGCAGCAGACTGTTCAAG	4283-4264
Ca165F	GCRAAAGGCTYGAGTGGAT	4120-4139
Ca165R	TCCACATTGGTCGRTGTTCT	5229-5199
Ca166F	AGTGTRGATAGCGAGGAGGT	5143-5162
Ca166R	CCTCCAGRTATTCACTGCC	6262-6244
Ca167F	CCAARTATGTGGAAAYACC	6116-6135
Ca167R	GGTTATAACAAATTACCCCC	7410-7392

2.3 序列同源性、系统进化和重组分析 选取包括本研究分离株在内的国内外不同采集年份和基因型的CV-A16毒株,分别基于VP1、P1、P2和P3,使用MEGA7.0的邻位拼接法(neighbor-joining method, NJ)构建系统发育树。使用Geneious Prime 2020.1.2进行同源性分析,包括3分离株相互之间、与CV-A16原型株之间以及与GenBank中高同源性毒株之间的核苷酸和氨基酸序列相似性。使用Simplot 3.5.1软件对其进行重组分析。

结 果

1 病毒分离与鉴定

在Vero细胞上共获得3份出现CPE的分离物，分别来源于3份粪便标本。接种此3份粪便标本的RD和KMB17细胞盲传3代均未出现CPE。使用部分VP1片段序列进行型别鉴定，3个分离株均为CV-A16，分别命名为：K106/YN/CHN/2019（简称K106）、K39/YN/CHN/2019（简称K39）和K23/YN/CHN/2019（简称K23）。经分段克隆、测序和拼接后获得全基因组和全长VP1序列并提交GenBank，基因序列信息见表2。

表2 CV-A16分离株全基因组与VP1序列及GeneBank登录号
Table 2 The sequences and GenBank accession numbers of complete genome and VP1 of CV-A16 isolators in this study

毒株名称 Strain	GenBank登录号 GenBank accession number
K23/YN/CHN/2019	MT663411
K39/YN/CHN/2019	MT663412
K106/YN/CHN/2019	MT663413
K23/YN/CHN/2019 VP1	MT663414
K39/YN/CHN/2019 VP1	MT663415
K106/YN/CHN/2019 VP1	MT663416

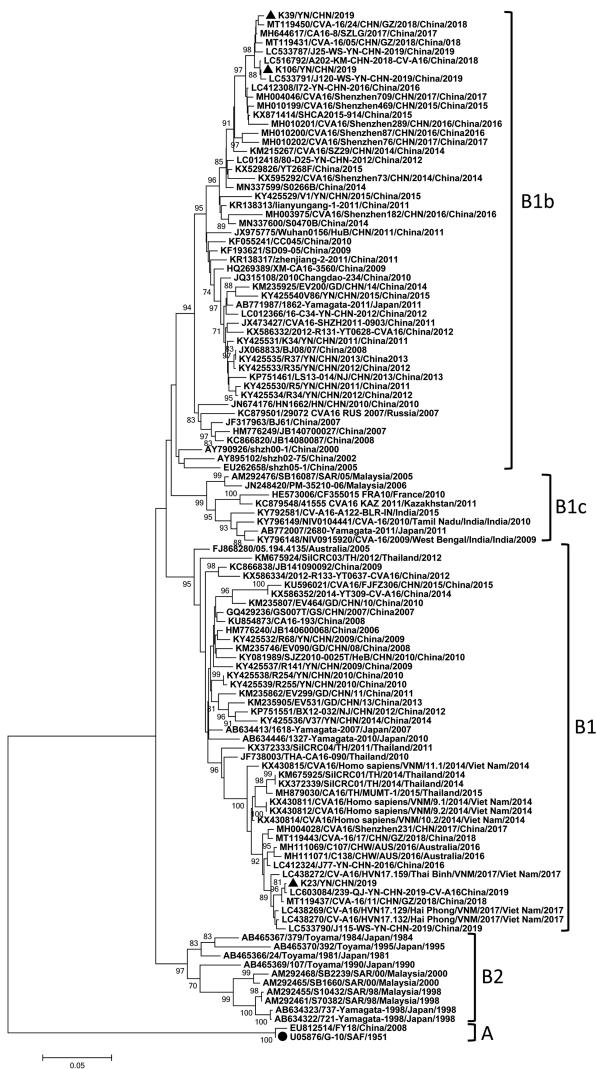
2 系统进化和全基因组序列分析

基于全长VP1的系统进化树（图1）显示，114株CV-A16毒株可划分为A和B两个基因型。A基因型由CV-A16原型株G-10和安徽分离株FY18构成。B基因型可划分为B1和B2两个基因亚型，B1进一步分为4个分支：B1a-B1d，中国分离株均为B1a或B1b毒株。K39和K106属于B1b分支，该分支由49个中国分离株、1个日本分离株和1个俄罗斯分离株组成。K23属于B1a分支，该分支包括25个中国分离株、6个泰国分离株、7个越南分离株、3个澳大利亚分离株、2个日本分离株。在B1a内，包括K23在内的7株中国分离株（3株广东分离株、4株云南分离株）与分离自越南、泰国及澳大利亚的CV-A16毒株聚集成一个独立的进化分支，而不是其它中国分离株。

基于全长P1、P2和P3的系统进化分析（图2）显示，在P1、P2和P3区，K106和K39与来自广东、云南等的中国CV-A16分离株聚集在同一分支，K23与澳大利亚、美国及东南亚等地的CV-A16分离株在同一分支。不同于P1区，在P2、P3区，CV-A16分离株在进化上与CV-A6而非CV-A16原型株亲缘关系较近，P1、P2和P3的系统进化树结构的差异提示CV-A16在P2和P3区域可能发生过重组。

在全基因组方面，K106、K39和K23与CV-A16原型株G10的核苷酸序列相似性分别为79.0%、78.8%和78.4%；三者相互之间核苷酸序列相似性为87.8%-98.0%。此前的分离株中，与K106和K39相

似性高的均是中国CV-A16分离株，其中广东分离株GD18-104/GD/South/CHN/2018-08-14与此两分离株的相似性分别为97.9%和98.0%，与K23核苷酸序列相似性高的则是国外CV-A16分离株，其中，澳大利亚分离株C138/CHW/AUS/2016与其相似性为97.6%，澳大利亚分离株C107/CHW/AUS/2016(97.4%)，越南分离株CV-A16/HVN16.082_HAI_PHONGVNM/2016(97.4%)、CV-A16/HVN17.120_HAI_PHONGVNM/2017(96.5%)及CV-A16/HVN13.005_HAI_PHONGVNM/2013(95.8)与其相似性也较高，中国分离株与K23之间核苷酸序列相似性较低，其中较高的为分离自浙江的CA16-193(92.8%)。

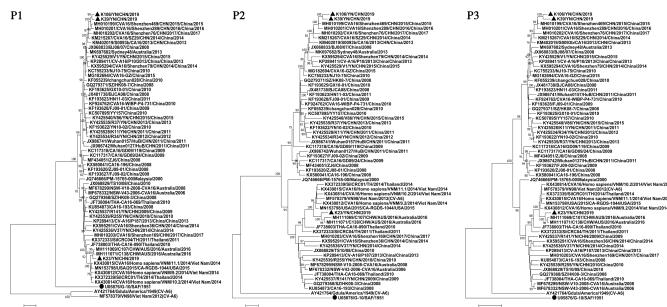


注：▲表示本研究CV-A16分离株；●表示CV-A16原型株。

图1 CV-A16分离株与参考毒株VP1区系统进化树

Notes: The symbol “▲” indicates the novel CV-A16 isolates determined in this study; the symbol “●” indicates the CV-A16 prototype strain.

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree of 3 novel isolates and reference strains based on complete VP1 region



注:▲表示本研究CV-A16分离株,●表示CV-A16原型株。

图2 CV-A16分离株与参考毒株P1、P2、P3区系统进化树

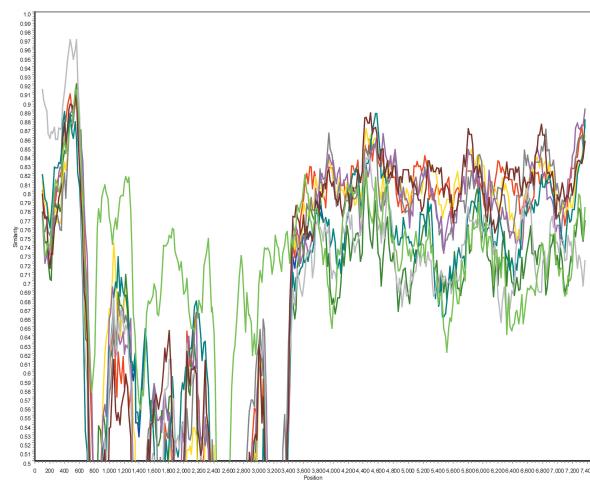
Notes: The symbol “▲” indicates the novel CV-A16 isolates determined in this study; the symbol “●” indicates the CV-A16 prototype strain.

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic trees based on the P1, P2 and P3 coding sequences of 3 novel isolates and reference strains

K23株基因组全长为7398nt,包括一个742nt的5'-UTR,一个74nt的3'-UTR,两者之间为一个长度为6582nt的开放阅读框。在VP1、2B和3B区段,与K23核苷酸相似性最高的分离株分别为云南CV-A16分离株239-QJ-YN-CHN-2019-CV-A16(99.9%)、越南CV-A16分离株CV-A16/HVN16.082_HAI_PHONGVNM/2016(97.6%)和美国CV-A16分离株USA/2015/CA-RGDS-1044(96.9%);在VP4和3'-UTR,为越南分离株CV-A16/HVN17.120_HAI_PHONGVNM/2017;在其它区段,为C138/CHW/AUS/2016(5'-UTR、VP2、VP3、2A、2C、3A、P1、P2,分别为:94.4%、98.4%、98.5%、98.2%、98.6%、99.6%、98.0%、98.2%),或C107/CHW/AUS/2016(3C、3D、P3,分别为:97.6%、98.1%、98.1%),两者均为2016年澳大利亚CV-A16分离株。CV-A2分离株CV-A2|42115|RUS|2011在5'-UTR(91.8%),CV-A6分离株VN98在2A-2C(96.4%、96.3%、97.3%)、3A-3D(98.8%、95.4%、96.0%、96.8%)和P3(96.8%)区,CV-A7分离株USSR在3'-UTR(97.2%)与K23之间的相似性很高,提示在这些区段可能存在不同血清型间的重组事件。K23与参考毒株全基因组序列与SimPlot和Bootscan分析见图3。

3 毒株重组分析

K23与参考毒株全基因组序列SimPlot和Bootscan分析见图3。选取肠道病毒A组的CV-A2、CV-A3、CV-A4、CV-A6、CV-A7、CV-A10、CV-A12和CV-A16的原型株及CV-A2分离株CV-A2|42115|RUS|2011、CV-A7分离株USSR进行SimPlot和Bootscan分析^[3]。结果显示,K23在5'-UTR及P2、P3区可能与肠道病毒A组多个其他血清型病毒发生重组。



属于B1a,均为中国大陆流行基因型。VP1与P1、P2、P3进化树显示K23与越南、泰国及澳大利亚的CV-A16毒株在进化上具有较近的亲缘关系。全基因组序列分析显示K23与澳大利亚、越南等国家和地区的分离株全基因组核苷酸序列相似性较高,而与中国CV-A16分离株相似性相对较低。表明B1a内的进化分支很可能有一个共同的祖先。2019年云南分离株239-QJ-YN-CHN-2019-CV-A16及2016年云南分离株LC412324/J77-YN-CHN-2016/China/2016与K23VP1核苷酸序列相似性较高,说明该病毒近年来在云南持续流行,有必要继续加强监测,以掌握其传播和进化动态。

基因重组是一种重要的肠道病毒进化机制,在多个血清型肠道病毒中频繁发生^[22]。基因重组可能会导致肠道病毒毒力及环境适应性的变化,从而引发严重的公共卫生问题^[23-25]。深入研究基因重组在新的肠道病毒流行株的出现和肠道病毒遗传进化中的作用对于HFMD的防控具有重要意义。研究表明,目前流行的CV-A16是一种重组肠道病毒,B1a和B1b进化分支的毒株在5'-UTR和非结构蛋白编码区P2和P3与肠道病毒A组的多种血清型病毒之间存在多重重组^[3]。本研究序列分析表明K23在5'-UTR、P2和P3区与其它血清型毒株存在较高的同源性;P1和P2、P3系统进化树在结构上存在显著差异;进一步的重组分析显示K23在5'-UTR的部分区域及P2和P3区与肠道病毒A组其它多个血清型原型株之间的序列相似性高于其与CV-A16原型株之间的序列相似性,提示在以上区域可能发生过不同血清型间的重组。CV-A16的B1a和B1b分支在传播过程中比较稳定,在非编码区和P2、P3区未发生新的重组^[3]。因此推测K23与B1a其它毒株同样为重组毒株,但是相关重组可能是发生于其进化分支的祖先毒株。

肠道病毒的跨地区传播以及不同血清型肠道病毒的共循环和交替循环为其重组提供了条件,同时也给肠道病毒相关HFMD的预防和控制带来挑战。因此有必要进一步加强对CV-A16等肠道病毒的分子流行病学和遗传进化特征的研究,为疫苗研发、疾病预防控提供理论基础。

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