

教育部高中生物科學資優生培育計畫-高雄區

- ▶ 細胞核酸萃取純化與電泳分析
- ▶ 重組DNA技術與基因選殖
- ▶ 聚合酶連鎖反應(Polymerase Chain Reaction, PCR)
- ▶ 病毒學概論



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日期：2010年12月18日

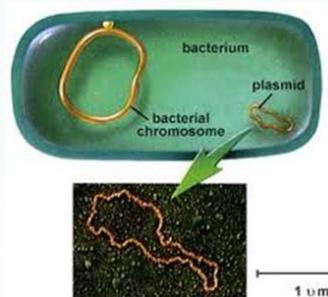
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細菌質體DNA

- ▶ 質體(plasmid)是細菌染色體以外的遺傳物質，由雙股環狀DNA組成。細菌所帶質體的大小及數目不定，通常只有數千個鹽基對(bp)。
- ▶ 質體DNA具有自行複製的能力，可以在細菌間互相轉移，而將外來的基因轉移到其他宿主細胞中表現。
- ▶ 在生物技術的應用方面，質體DNA常被用來做為載體(vector)以選殖特定的DNA以及表現特定的蛋白質之用。因此，質體DNA的製備是分子生物學的一項基本且重要的技術。

質體DNA製備的原理及步驟

1. 培養並收穫細菌。
2. 破壞細菌的細胞壁與外膜。
3. 破壞細胞膜使細菌裂解。
4. 移除染色體DNA。
5. 移除蛋白質與RNA。
6. 純化DNA。



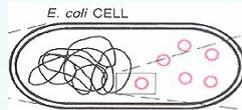
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細菌質體DNA萃取

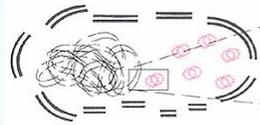
萃取質體DNA的方法很多，最常用的是鹼性溶解法(alkaline lysis)及煮沸法(boiling method)。

鹼性溶解法(alkaline lysis)

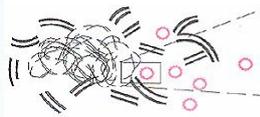
- 原理是利用鹼處理質體DNA和染色體DNA，使兩者雙股打開呈單股狀態，再加入酸中和鹼使得單股DNA回復成為雙股DNA。
- 細菌以NaOH及SDS分解，並使蛋白質及DNA變性，再以酸中和。
- 質體DNA分子在中和後恢復原態，但細菌染色體DNA則無法完全復原而與SDS-K⁺形成複合物，可用離心沉澱加以去除。
- 上清液中所含的質體則可以酒精或異丙醇將其沉澱。



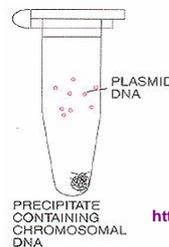
shows the plasmid DNA and chromosomal DNA



addition of NaOH causes denaturation of plasmid DNA and chromosomal DNA



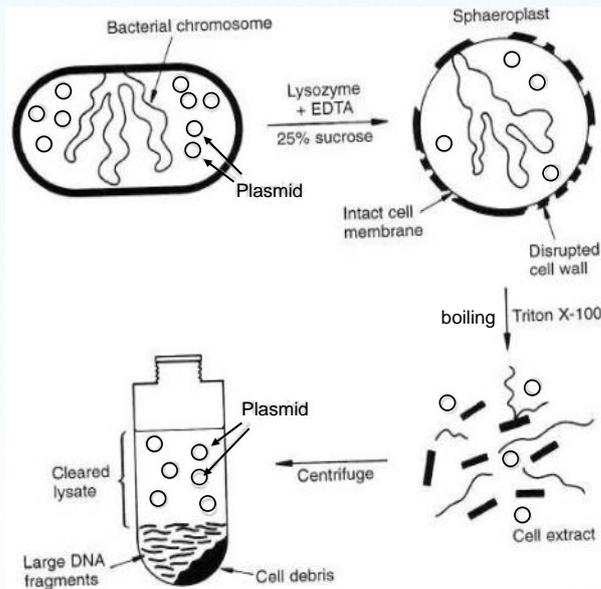
Acid addition neutralizes the base and in turn renatures the DNA and plasmid



The chromosomal DNA caught within the SDS/lipids is peller down in centrifuge and the plasmid DNA is found in the lysate.

<http://bioinfo2010.wordpress.com/>

煮沸法(boiling method)製備質體DNA



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AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS METHOD

1. Plasmid Vector DNA
2. Add DNA Sample onto Agarose Gel Lane #2 (DNA Ladder is in Lane #1)
3. Run the gel. DNA Bands are separated by Size. (Large fragments: 大片段, Small fragments: 小片段)
4. Dye Added Binds to DNA. DNA Bands are Exposed on Film. Under UV Light DNA is Visible.

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NEGATIVE ELECTRODE
Electric Current
POSITIVE ELECTRODE

DNA Bands are separated By Size

DNA Bands are Exposed on Film

1kb
500 bp
200 bp

Under UV Light DNA is Visible

AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS METHOD

1. 萃取的質體，以不同**限制酵素**作用，經**電泳**分離DNA片段後，比較各DNA片段之分子量大小，用以檢測所分離的質體DNA之正確性。

2. 洋菜膠電泳是把 agarose 加熱溶解後再冷凝，洋菜膠會以**氫鍵**形成凝膠。而經限制酶切過的 DNA 片段，在電場影響下會在凝膠中移動，帶負電荷的 DNA 分子會向正極方向移動。

3. 移動速度依分子大小而定，分子愈大移動性愈慢。而凝膠中 agarose 的濃度決定了空隙的大小，特定大小的 DNA 片段在不同濃度的膠中移動速率均不同，故每次電泳均需以 **DNA marker** 做為比較。

4. 核酸在膠體中可經**溴化乙錠 ethidium bromide (EtBr)** 染色，EtBr 會嵌入核酸鹼基中，以**紫外線**照射，則核酸吸收紫外線波長的光線，再經 EtBr 放出可見波長的光線，藉以觀察核酸的位置。

<http://www.molecularstation.com/agarose-gel-electrophoresis/>

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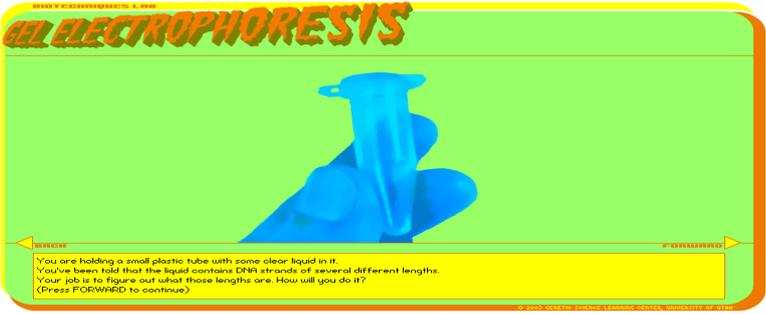
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GEL ELECTROPHORESIS VIRTUAL LAB

Have you ever wondered how scientists work with tiny molecules that they can't see? Here's your chance to try it yourself! Sort and measure DNA strands by running your own gel electrophoresis experiment.



<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/labs/gel/>

DNA 電泳影片: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJlpQ78O-Ts&feature=related>

重組DNA技術(Recombinant DNA technology) = 基因工程;遺傳工程(Genetic engineering)

Key element of biotechnology : use **recombinant DNA** methods to **move a gene from any organism to any other organism.**

Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 70, No. 11, pp. 3240-3244, November 1973

Construction of Biologically Functional Bacterial Plasmids *In Vitro*

(R factor/restriction enzyme/transformation/endonuclease/antibiotic resistance)

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Communicated by Norman Davidson, July 18, 1973

ABSTRACT The construction of new plasmid DNA species by *in vitro* joining of restriction endonuclease-generated fragments of separate plasmids is described. Newly constructed plasmids that are inserted into *Escherichia coli* by transformation are shown to be biologically functional replicons that possess genetic properties and nucleotide base sequences from both of the parent DNA molecules. Functional plasmids can be obtained by reassociation of endonuclease-generated fragments of larger replicons, as well as by joining of plasmid DNA molecules of entirely different origins.

Controlled shearing of antibiotic resistance (R) factor DNA leads to formation of plasmid DNA segments that can be

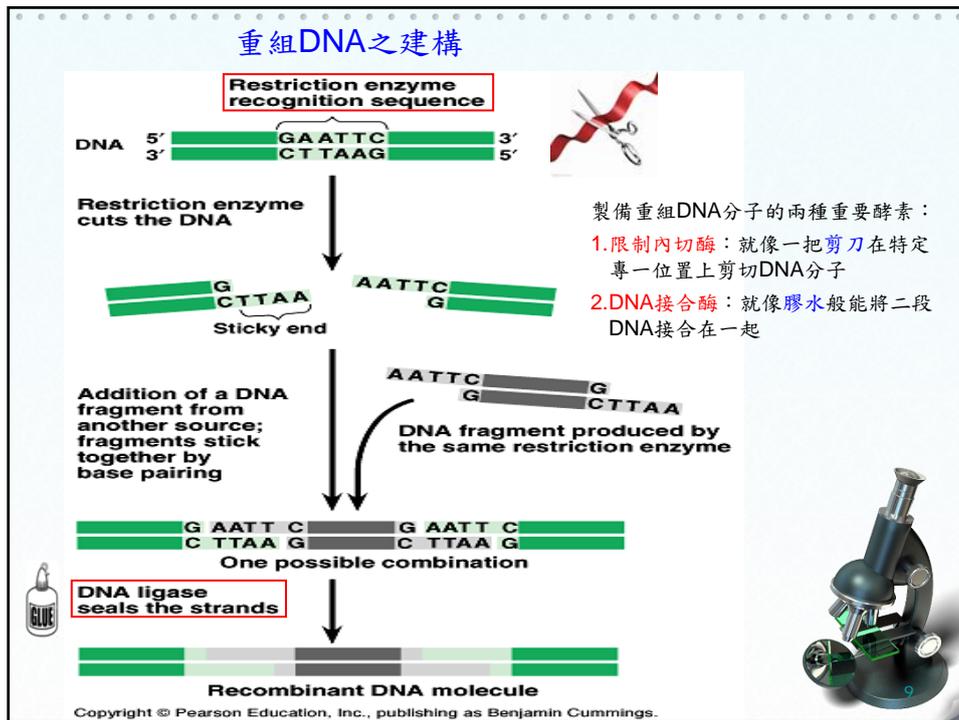
EcoRI-generated fragments have been inserted into appropriately-treated *E. coli* by transformation (7) and have been shown to form biologically functional replicons that possess genetic properties and nucleotide base sequences of both parent DNA species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

E. coli strain W1485 containing the RSF1010 plasmid, which carries resistance to streptomycin and sulfonamide, was obtained from S. Falkow. Other bacterial strains and R factors and procedures for DNA isolation, electron microscopy, and transformation of *E. coli* by plasmid DNA have been described (4, 5, 6). Purification of the *EcoRI* restriction



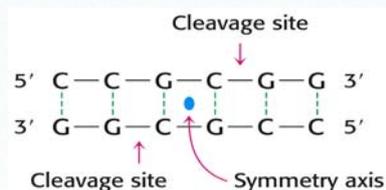
重組DNA之建構



Restriction enzymes split DNA into specific fragments

Restriction enzymes (*restriction endonucleases, RE*): recognize **specific base sequences** in double strand DNA and **cleave**, at specific places, both strands of a duplex containing the recognized sequences.

1. Restriction enzymes are found in **prokaryotes**. Their biological role is to cleave foreign DNA.
2. The recognized sequence is "**palindromic (迴文)**". Greek means "running back again".
e.g. Radar; Do geese see God? 上海自來水來自海上; 花蓮噴水池水噴蓮花



Sac II (from *Streptomyces achromogenes*)

3. The **pattern** of fragment that DNA be cleaved by **several RE** can serve as a **fingerprint** of a DNA molecule (**RE map**)



限制酶的種類

- 已知的限制酶分為Type I、Type II與Type III三類。
- Type I與Type III限制酶同時具有endonuclease與methylase的活性。
- Type I限制酶會隨機的切割距離辨識位置~1000 bp的序列，Type III則只會切割距離辨識位置24~26 bp的序列。
- Type II限制酶，則會專一地切割所辨識的核酸序列的位置，一般可辨識雙股DNA上特定的4~8個鹼基，並能在認知序列內的特定位點上切割雙股螺旋DNA。
- 每一種限制酶能辨識一特定的DNA序列並加以切割，但它不會切割細菌自己的DNA，因為細菌DNA上的切割位置已被甲基化，稱為restriction-modification system。
- 不同的細菌中可純化出具不同專一性的限制酵素，可用來做基因剪接時的「剪刀」，使其成為基因或分子遺傳操作上極為有用的工具，目前被廣泛應用於遺傳工程、基因選殖(cloning)和基因圖譜分析(gene mapping)。

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限制酶的命名

- 限制酶的命名是以該酶來源的原核生物的名稱為依據，即酶的名稱的第一個大寫字母取自於屬名的第一個字母，第二、三個小寫字母取自於種名的前兩個字母，字母後面的羅馬字則是簡單地表明該種生物中不同限制酶分離的先後順序。
- 限制酶名稱的書寫方式，前三個字母常用斜體或加下橫線表示。
例如，分離自產色鏈黴菌(*Streptomyces achromogenes*)的兩種限制酶被分別命名為Sacl和 SacII。
- 若同一生物種內又分為不同的血清型或菌株品系，其名稱則放在限制酶名稱的第三個字母之後。
例如限制酶Hinc II和Hind III則是分別來自流感嗜血菌(*Haemophilus influenzae*)的c和d血清型菌株。

E *Escherichia* (屬)

co coli (種)

R RY13 (品系)

I 首先發現 在此類細菌中發現的順序

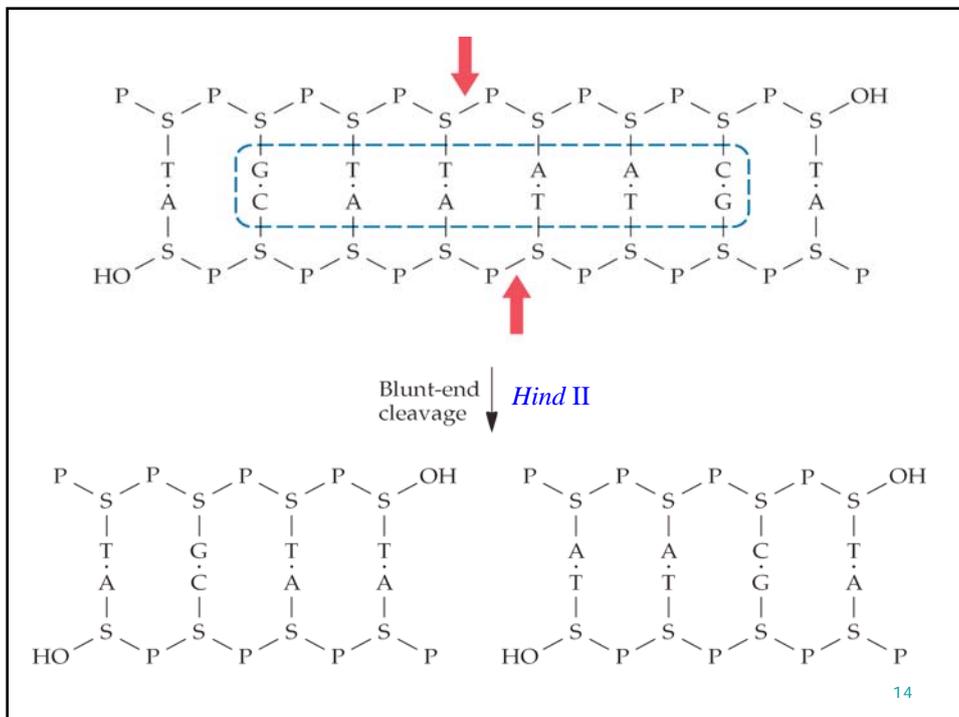
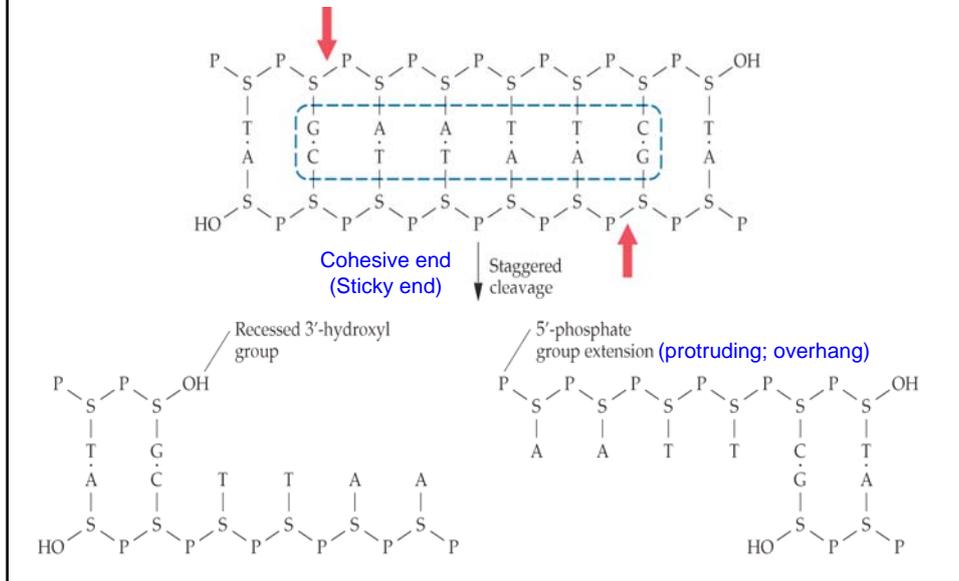
Quiz: 請說明限制酶HindIII各字母所代表的意義。(12分)【94年高考】

1. H:
2. in:
3. d:
4. III:

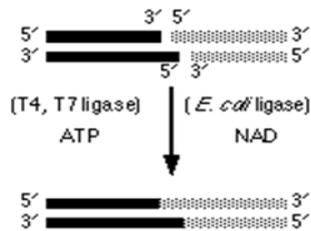
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Restriction Endonucleases

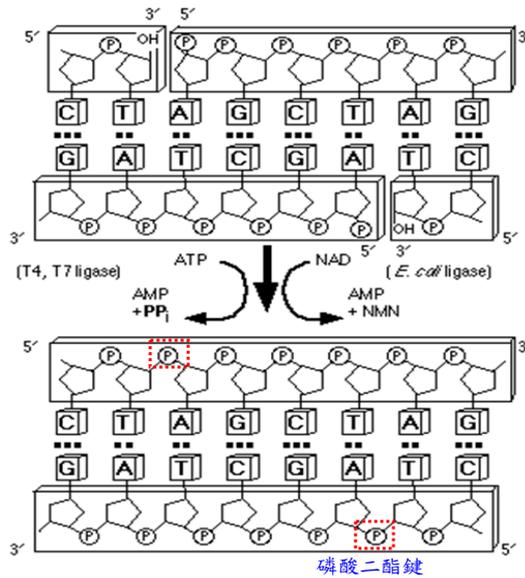
Type II restriction endonuclease *EcoRI* cleavage



DNA 連接酶作用機制



All ATP and NAD-dependent ligases appear to join DNA in a similar way but utilize a *different nucleotide energy source* to catalyze the reaction.



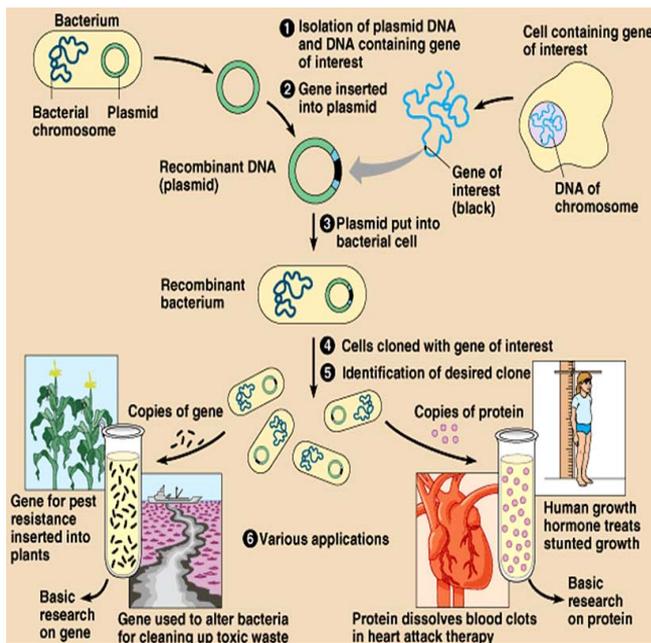
重組DNA影片: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2jUMG2E-ic>

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基因選殖 (gene cloning)

基因選殖的步驟包括：

- ❑ 分離感興趣的DNA(例如胰島素基因)
- ❑ 把感興趣的DNA接到載體
- ❑ 把重組的DNA轉形到宿主細胞中
- ❑ 篩選含有重組DNA的宿主細胞
- ❑ 檢測含有重組DNA或是否產出適當蛋白質產物的宿主細胞



選殖載體 (cloning vector)

選殖載體的條件：

- ❖ 具有複製起點，使DNA可以在宿主細胞中進行複製。
- ❖ 具有許多單一特殊的限制酶切位，以供選殖DNA片段使用。
- ❖ 具有篩選性的標記，可以用來測定選殖重組DNA是否已轉移至細胞中或顯示外來的DNA是否已經插入至載體上。

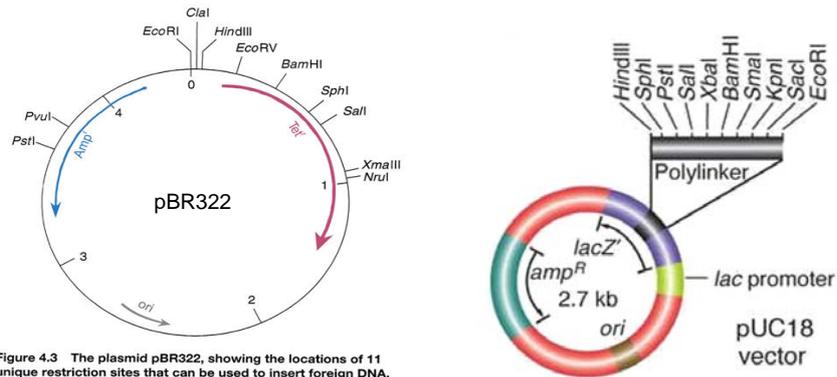
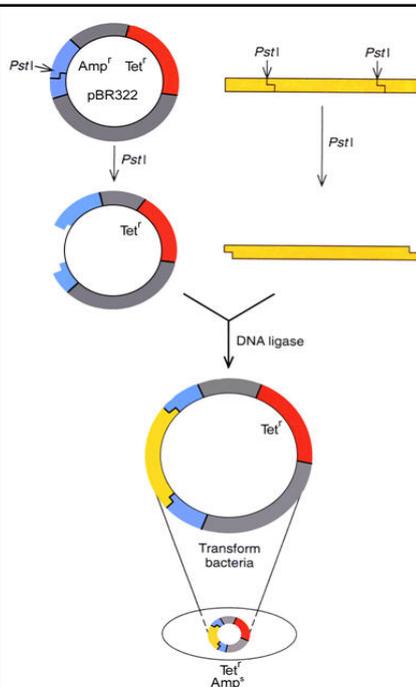


Figure 4.3 The plasmid pBR322, showing the locations of 11 unique restriction sites that can be used to insert foreign DNA. The locations of the two antibiotic resistance genes (Amp^r = ampicillin resistance; Tet^r = tetracycline resistance) and the origin of replication (ori) are also shown. Numbers refer to distances in kilobase pairs (kb) from the EcoRI site.



Clone a foreign DNA into the *Pst*I site of pBR322

1. Cut the vector to generate the sticky ends
2. Cut foreign DNA with *Pst*I also – compatible ends
3. Combine vector and foreign DNA with **DNA ligase** to seal sticky ends
4. Now transform the plasmid into *E. coli*

Figure 4.4 Cloning foreign DNA using the *Pst*I site of pBR322.

Cut both the plasmid and the insert (yellow) with *Pst*I, then join them through these sticky ends with DNA ligase. Next, transform bacteria with the recombinant DNA and screen for tetracycline-resistant, ampicillin-sensitive cells. The recombinant plasmid no longer confers ampicillin resistance because the foreign DNA interrupts that resistance gene (blue).

Bacterial Transformation

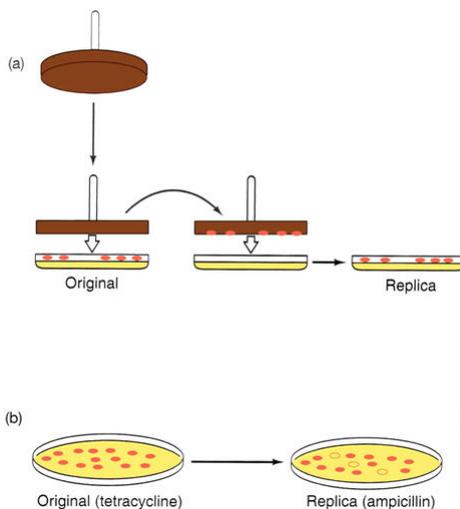
- Traditional method involves incubating bacterial cells in **concentrated calcium salt** solution
 - The solution makes the cell membrane **leaky, permeable** to the plasmid DNA
- Newer method uses high voltage to drive the DNA into the cells in process called **electroporation**

Screening Transformants

- Transformation produces bacteria with:
 - Religated plasmid
 - Religated insert
 - Recombinants**
- Identify the recombinants using the **antibiotic resistance** (Fig. 4.4)
 - Grow cells with **tetracycline** so only cells with plasmid grow, not foreign DNA only.
 - Next, grow copies of the original colonies with **ampicillin** which kills cells with plasmid including foreign DNA.

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Screening With Replica Plating



- Replica plating transfers **clone copies** from original **tetracycline** plate to a plate containing **ampicillin**.
- A sterile **velvet (天鵝絨)** transfer tool can be used to transfer copies of the original colonies
- Desired colonies are those that do **NOT** grow on the new ampicillin plate.

Figure 4.5 Screening bacteria by replica plating. (a) The replica plating process. Touch a velvet-covered circular tool to the surface of the first dish containing colonies of bacteria. Cells from each of these colonies stick to the velvet and can be transferred to the replica plate in the same positions relative to each other. (b) Screening for inserts in the pBR322 ampicillin resistance gene by replica plating. The original plate contains tetracycline, so all colonies containing pBR322 will grow. The replica plate contains ampicillin, so colonies bearing pBR322 with inserts in the ampicillin resistance gene will not grow (these colonies are depicted by dotted circles). The corresponding colonies from the original plate can then be picked.

Plasmid cloning 影片: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acKWdNj936o&NR=1>

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Vectors for cloning large pieces of DNA

TABLE 3.7 Insert capacities of some commonly used vector systems

Vector system	Host cell	Insert capacity (kb)
Plasmid	<i>E. coli</i>	0.1–10
Bacteriophage λ	λ / <i>E. coli</i>	10–20
Cosmid	<i>E. coli</i>	35–45
Fosmid	<i>E. coli</i>	35–45
Bacteriophage P1	<i>E. coli</i>	80–100
BAC	<i>E. coli</i>	50–300
P1 bacteriophage-derived artificial chromosome	<i>E. coli</i>	100–300
Yeast artificial chromosome	Yeast	100–2,000
Human artificial chromosome	Cultured human cells	>2,000

Fosmids are similar to **cosmids** but are based on the bacterial **F-plasmid**. The cloning vector is limited, as a host (usually *E. coli*) can only contain **one fosmid** molecule. **Low copy number** offers **higher stability** than comparable high copy number cosmids.

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如何分離真核生物中感興趣的基因

利用反轉錄酶製備感興趣的基因

↑ 分離細胞全部RNA

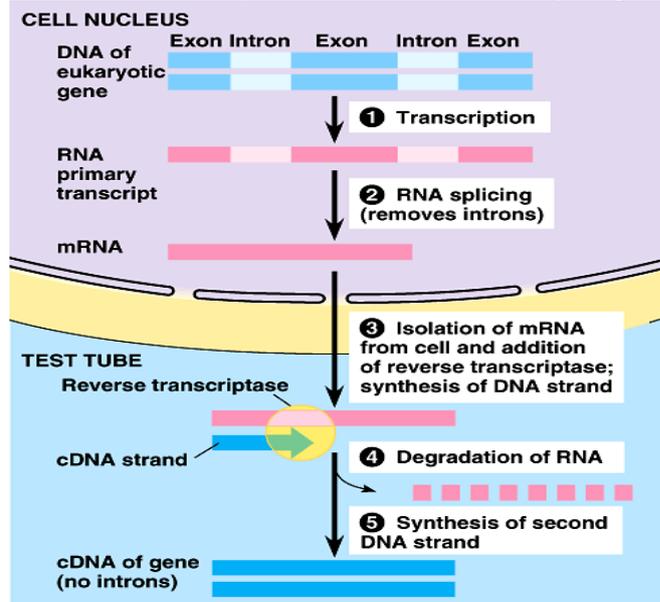
↑ 純化mRNA

↑ 以反轉錄酶製備cDNA (complementary DNA)

↑ 用PCR放大擴增感興趣的基因的cDNA

↑ 以電泳分離純化感興趣的基因

Use of reverse transcriptase to make cDNA of a eukaryotic gene



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聚合酶連鎖反應(Polymerase Chain Reaction, PCR)

▶ PCR能使DNA在試管中大量擴增，其原理是在擬擴增的DNA片段兩端分別設計一個前置引子(forward primer)和反置引子(reverse primer)，使其與已變性的單股目標DNA緩冷配對黏合(annealing)後，利用DNA聚合酶(DNA polymerase)以目標DNA的兩股分別做為模板(template)來合成新的DNA股。

▶ PCR過程主要分成三大部份:

1. 變性反應(denaturation):以高溫92°C-95°C使雙股模板DNA分離
2. 緩冷配對黏合(annealing):使引子與單股模板DNA做緩冷配對(40°C-52°C)
3. 延長反應(extension):將溫度調整到DNA聚合酶作用的有效溫度而合成新的DNA股(72°C)

▶ 在理想的條件下，DNA以幾何級數增加。理論上，一個DNA分子若重複操作PCR 25次，那麼DNA的分子數將會擴增到 $2^{25} = 10^6$ 個分子。

▶ 影響PCR DNA合成時的精確性的因素

- 所欲合成的DNA的長度，長度越長出錯機率越高。
- 循環數(越多時精確度越低)
- 聚合酶的種類(有校對能力者為佳)
- Mg^{2+} (0.5-2.5mM)的量等。

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聚合酶連鎖反應(Polymerase Chain Reaction, PCR)

▶ 一般的DNA聚合酶有效作用溫度是37°C，在高溫分離雙股時會破壞DNA聚合酶的活性。然而在耐高溫的細菌(*Thermus aquaticus*)中分離出來的DNA聚合酵素(Taq DNA polymerase)在95°C中其活性的半衰期(half life)長達40分鐘，故可供PCR操作使用。

▶ Taq聚合酶的有效作用溫度為72°C，在這溫度下，每分鐘可合成2000-4000個核苷酸(nucleotides)。由於Taq聚合酵素的發現，使PCR之操作得以自動化。

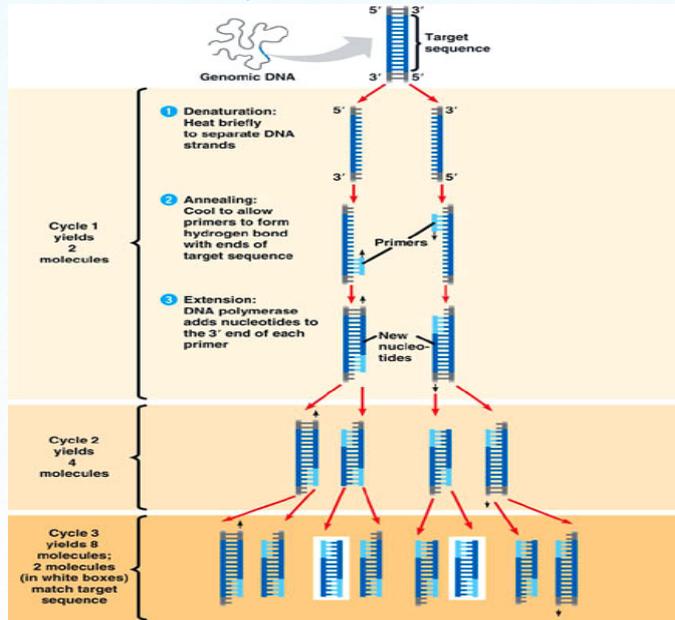
▶ Taq聚合酶缺乏3'至5'端外切酵素(exonuclease)的特性，因而在DNA合成時沒有校對(proofreading)的功能，Taq聚合酶合成DNA時，在每一個循環中錯誤配對的頻率可高達1/6000個核苷酸。

▶ PCR的技術已廣泛地應用在學術，工業和醫學上的研究，例如

- DNA序列的分析
- 病原菌的分析
- 基因定位突變
- 遺傳病之診斷
- 基因表現與選殖
- 水質及食品檢驗

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聚合酶連鎖反應(Polymerase Chain Reaction, PCR)



PCR影片: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_YgXcJ4n-kQ&feature=related





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PCR VIRTUAL LAB

PCR is a relatively simple and inexpensive tool that you can use to focus in on a segment of DNA and copy it billions of times over. PCR is used every day to diagnose diseases, identify bacteria and viruses, match criminals to crime scenes, and in many other ways. Step up to the virtual lab bench and see how it works!



The human genome is made up of 3 billion chemical base pairs. Scientists often need to isolate a very specific segment of DNA from within a vast amount of genetic material. Since this segment is just one tiny slice of the genome, they need many copies to have enough to work with.

NEXT >>>

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<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/labs/pcr/>

利用PCR技術將DNA分子擴增之電泳圖

Approximate number of molecules amplified

2.5×10^8	10^7	2.5×10^6	5×10^5	10^5	5×10^4	10^4	5×10^3	10^3
5×10^7								



病毒學概論

Q:細菌與病毒有何不同?

┆細菌

- 屬**原核**生物。
- 形狀：球菌、桿菌、螺旋菌。
- 構造：
 - 細胞壁：肽聚糖。
 - 細胞膜：膜上具呼吸作用酵素，可合成ATP。
 - 細胞質：具酵素和核糖體，可進行多種生理活動。
 - 染色體：由DNA疊合而成。
 - 纖毛：由蛋白質構成，與遺傳物質轉移有關。
 - 鞭毛：由蛋白質構成，具運動功能。
 - 荚膜：由多醣或多肽構成，具保護作用能增強細菌致病力。
 - 質體：細菌細胞質內染色體以外的DNA。
 - 葉綠素：某些自營性細菌才有，可進行光合作用。
- 生長：大多數細菌適合在攝氏20至45度生長。
- 依獲得營養的方式分為：
 - 異營性：腐生菌、寄生菌。
 - 自營性：光合細菌、硝化細菌。
- 依氧氣利用的方式分為：好氧菌、厭氧菌。
- 繁殖：分裂生殖、接合生殖。



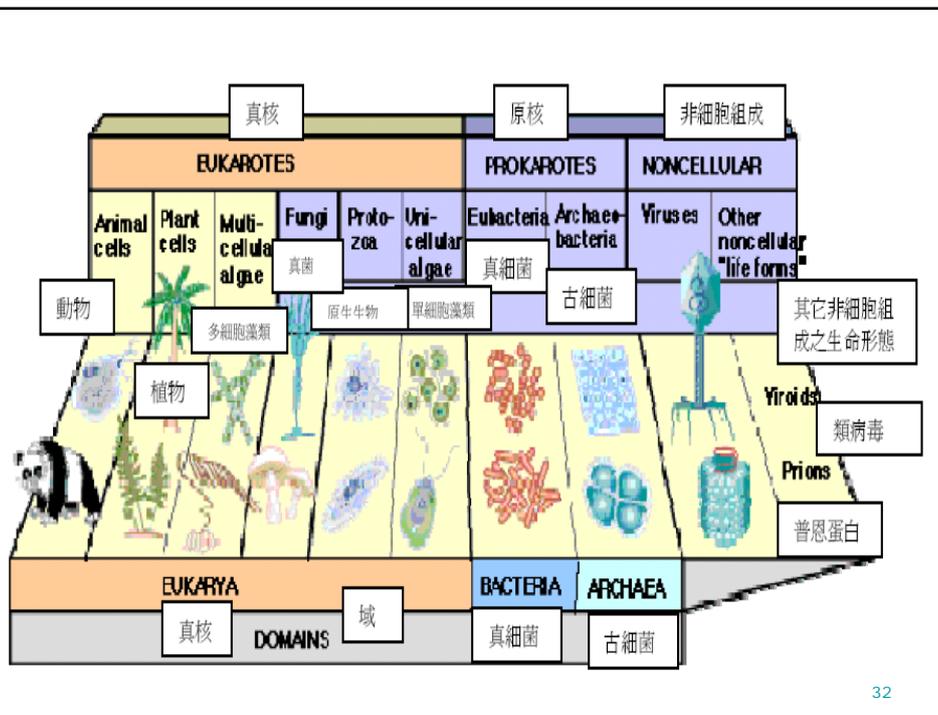
┆病毒

- 極其微小，須藉由**電子顯微鏡**方能觀察。
- 構造簡單，無細胞的基本構造。
- 形狀：二十面體、螺旋對稱、複雜對稱。
- 構造：蛋白質外殼、核酸中心(以DNA或RNA其中一種做為遺傳物質)。
- 繁殖：缺乏代謝系統，無法獨立生活，絕對寄生。
- 感染宿主：動物、植物、細菌。
- 複製過程：吸附、除殼、合成、組合、釋放。
- 動物病毒的傳播途徑：飛沫散布、蚊蟲媒介、動物咬傷、攝食、輸血、體液。
- 植物病毒的傳播途徑：昆蟲啃咬、播種、授粉、人為傷口、自然摩擦。



Q:下列疾病是細菌或是病毒所引起的呢?

- 1) 登革熱 (dengue fever)
- 2) 破傷風 (tetanus)
- 3) B型肝炎 (hepatitis B)
- 4) 肺結核 (tuberculosis)
- 5) 流行性感冒 (influenza)
- 6) 愛滋病；後天免疫不全症候群 (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; AIDS)
- 7) 霍亂 (Cholera)
- 8) 嚴重急性呼吸道症候群 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome; SARS)
- 9) 百日咳 (Pertussis)
- 10) 日本腦炎 (Japanese encephalitis)



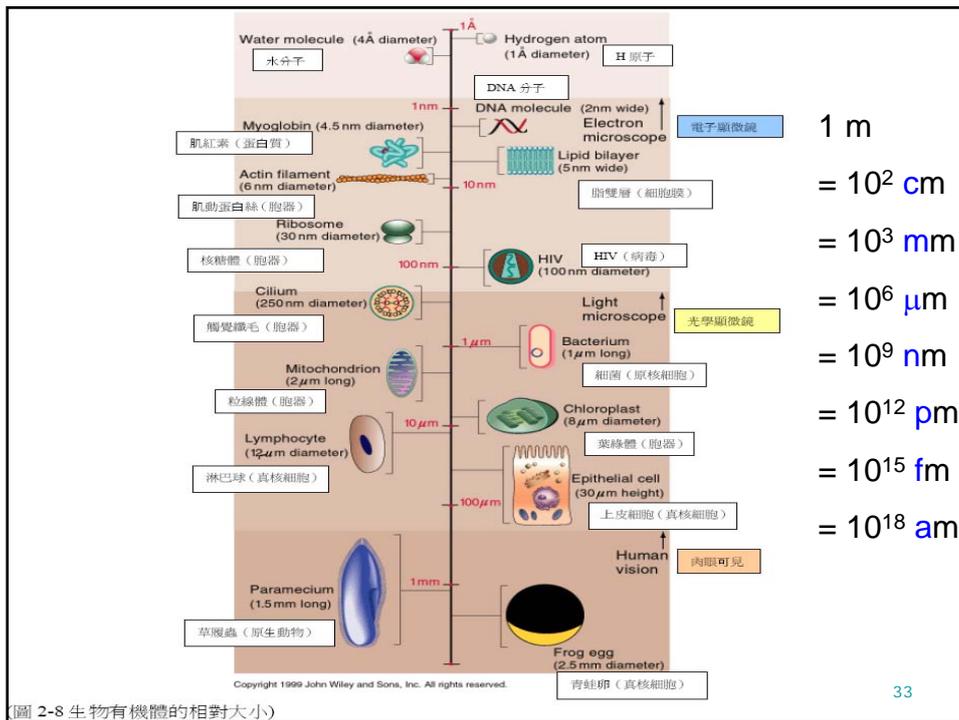
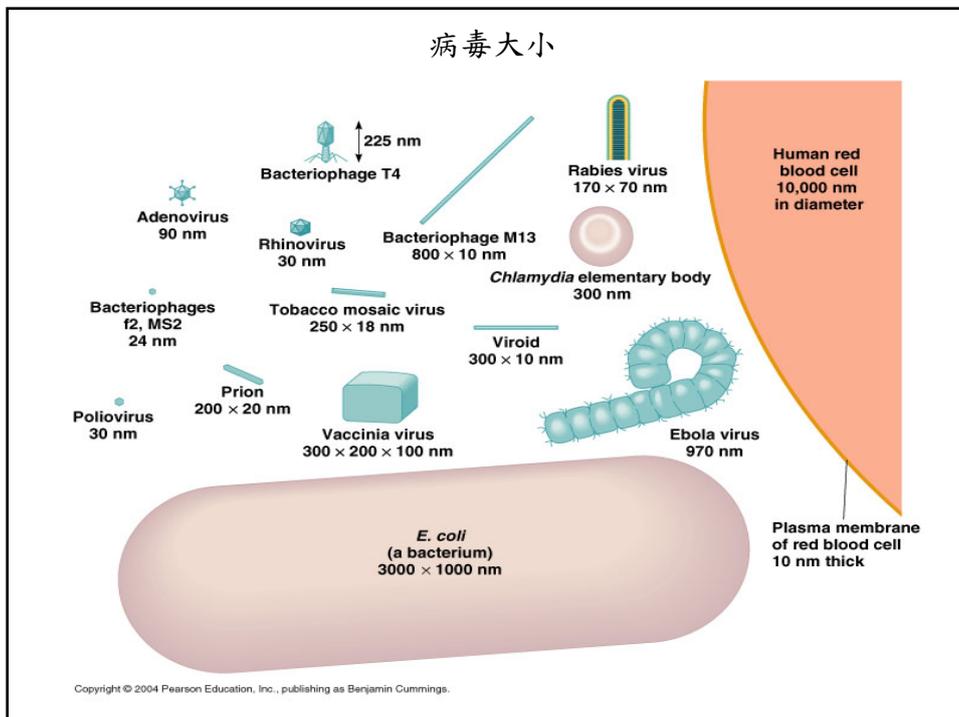
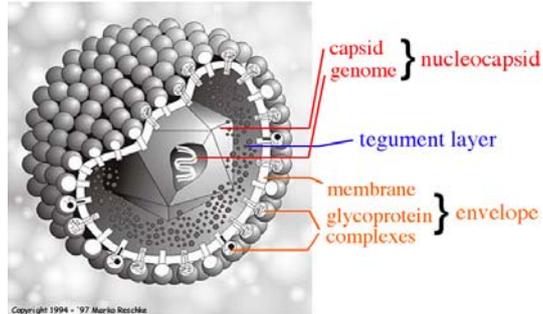


圖 2-8 生物有機體的相對大小



Virion (virus particle, 病毒粒)

- Genome 基因組(體)
- Capsid 外殼
- Envelope 鞘膜 (some viruses)



- 病毒的结构非常简单，介于细胞与分子之间，基本组成有核心(nucleocapsid core)，其由核酸与蛋白质的外壳(capsid)所构成，有些病毒颗粒外包有鞘膜(envelope)。
- 核心部分由遗传物质核酸(DNA或RNA)，外壳蛋白部分由多种蛋白质所构成，因此病毒颗粒的形状、大小随外壳蛋白种类不同的差异。

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病毒基因组(viral genomes)

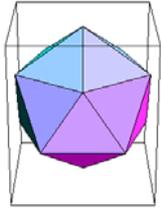
1. DNA或RNA
2. 单股或双股
3. 直线形或环状
4. 为病毒分类的重要依据
5. 病毒基因组中含有制造病毒複製所需蛋白质的基因
6. 也含有修改宿主细胞以利病毒複製所需酵素的基因



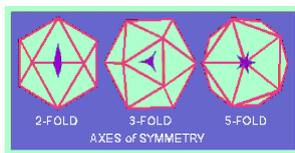
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VIRION NUCLEOCAPSID STRUCTURES

A) 二十面體對稱 (Icosahedral symmetry)



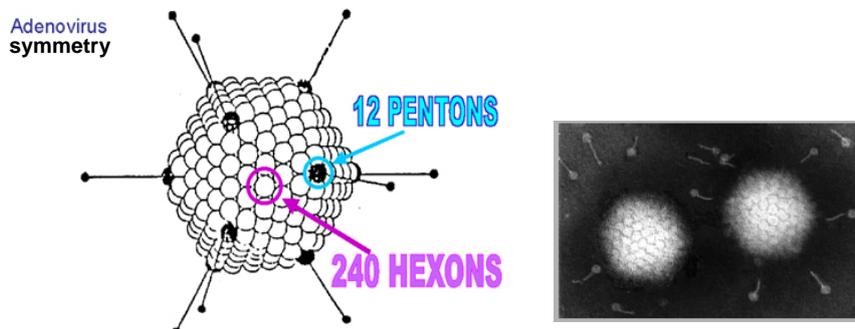
- An icosahedron is composed of 20 facets
- each an equilateral triangle (等邊三角形)
- 12 vertices (頂點)
- the axes (軸) of rotational symmetry is said to have 5:3:2 symmetry



- An axis of **two-fold** rotational symmetry through the centre of each **edge**
- An axis of **three-fold** rotational symmetry through the centre of each **face**
- An axis of **five-fold** rotational symmetry through the centre of each **corner** (vertex)

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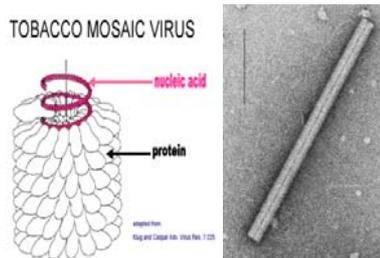
一個二十面體的大小是由殼粒(capsomers)的大小及數目而定，在角落共有12 pentons (因為二十面體有12個頂點)，但是hexons 的數目隨病毒的大小而異。例如人類腺病毒 (human adenovirus) 由 12 pentons 以及 240 hexons所組成。



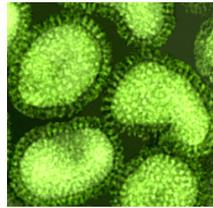
Negative staining of human adenovirus
(© 1995 Dr Linda Stannard, University of Cape Town.)

B) 螺旋對稱 (Helical symmetry)

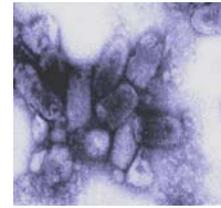
- ☞ 蛋白質次單位間以及核酸能彼此相互作用而形成盤繞似絲帶狀 (coiled, ribbon like) 的結構。
- ☞ 研究最透徹的螺旋對稱病毒是無鞘膜的(non-enveloped)菸草鑲嵌病毒(tobacco mosaic virus) 在電子顯微鏡下呈現 rod-like 結構。
- ☞ 在有鞘膜的(enveloped)螺旋對稱病毒中 (例如：流感病毒influenza virus, 狂犬病病毒 rabies virus)其外殼更長、更具flexible，在電子顯微鏡下如 telephone cord一般。



Tobacco mosaic virus (菸草鑲嵌病毒) showing a helical capsid structure



Influenza Virus



Rabies virus

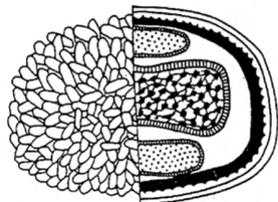
(© 1995 Dr Linda Stannard, University of Cape Town.) (Wadsworth Center, NY Dept of Health)

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C) Complex symmetry 複雜對稱

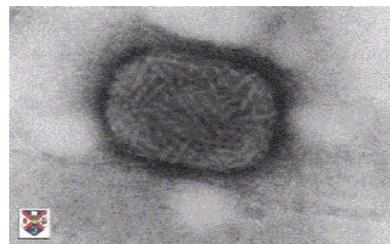
These are regular structures, but the nature of the symmetry is not fully understood. e.g. poxviruses.

COMPLEX SYMMETRY



POXVIRUS FAMILY

Complex symmetry of poxviruses (Fenner and White Medical Virology 4th ed. 1994)



Pox virus seen by negative staining (© Stewart McNulty, 1994 Veterinary Sciences Division, Queen's University Belfast)

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FIVE basic structural forms of viruses in nature

➤ Naked icosahedral

e.g. poliovirus (小兒麻痺病毒), adenovirus (腺病毒), hepatitis A virus (A型肝炎病毒).

➤ Naked helical

e.g. tobacco mosaic virus (菸草鑲嵌病毒), so far no human viruses with this structure known.

➤ Enveloped icosahedral

e.g. herpes virus (皰疹病毒), yellow fever virus (黃熱病病毒), rubella virus (德國麻疹病毒).

➤ Enveloped helical

e.g. rabies virus (狂犬病病毒), influenza virus (流感病毒), parainfluenza virus (副流感病毒), mumps virus (腮腺炎病毒), measles virus (麻疹病毒)

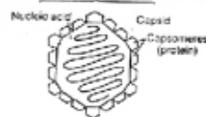
➤ Complex

e.g. poxvirus (痘病毒).

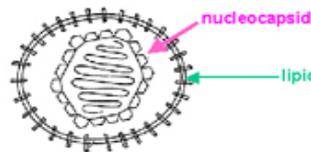


5 BASIC TYPES OF VIRAL SYMMETRY

icosahedral nucleocapsid

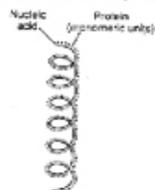


ICOSAHEDRAL



ENVELOPED ICOSAHEDRAL

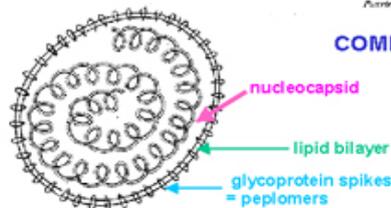
helical nucleocapsid



HELICAL



COMPLEX



ENVELOPED HELICAL

Adapted from Schaeter et al., Mechanisms of Microbial Disease

病毒的分類

Q:病毒可依據哪些標準做分類?

1. 基因組(genome) ; DNA or RNA
2. 外殼蛋白(capsid protein)排列方式
3. 病毒顆粒中是否還有其他組成? envelope?
4. 傳播媒介(蚊子、老鼠、昆蟲...)
5. 造成之疾病(腸胃道、呼吸道...)
6. 感染之宿主(動物、植物、微生物)
7. 感染過程形成mRNA的方式



病毒複製週期

複製過程包括下列步驟:

1. 病毒辨識(recognition) 及吸附(attachment; adsorption)
 - 與宿主接受器(receptor)結合
2. 侵入(penetration)細胞
 - (1) 將整個病毒顆粒吞入
 - (2) 將病毒基因組注入宿主細胞
3. 去殼(uncoating)
 - 移除外殼蛋白
4. 病毒基因表現(gene expression)及基因組複製
 - 合成病毒的蛋白及基因組，不同類型的病毒基因組的合成機制不同
5. 組合(assembly)與成熟(maturation)
 - 病毒外殼(capsid)與基因組組合病毒粒，進行成熟作用
 - 鞘膜病毒(enveloped virus)自宿主membrane得到鞘膜
6. 釋放(release)
 - 出芽(budding)或宿主細胞溶解(cytolysis)

某些可與動物病毒結合的細胞接受器

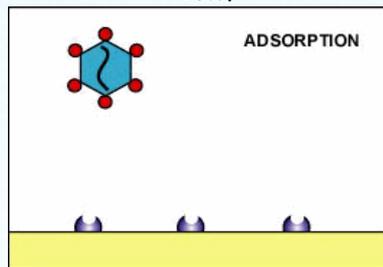
接受器名稱	細胞功用	可結合之病毒
ICAM-1	細胞間吸附作用	小兒麻痺病毒 (poliovirus)
CD4	T-淋巴球功能性標記分子	愛滋病毒 (HIV)
MHC-I	抗原呈現	披膜病毒 (togavirus), SV40
MHC-II	抗原呈現/刺激B淋巴球分化	Visnavirus (慢病毒 lentivirus)
Acetylcholine receptor	神經衝動傳遞者	狂犬病病毒 (rabies virus)
EGF	生長因子	痘病毒 (vaccinia virus)
Sialic acid (唾液酸)	細胞外醣基化(glycosylated)蛋白 普遍存在的成分	流感病毒 (influenza virus) 冠狀病毒 (coronavirus)

ICAM: intercellular adhesion molecule ; CD: Cluster of Differentiation ;
MHC: major histocompatibility complex ; EGF: epithelial growth factor

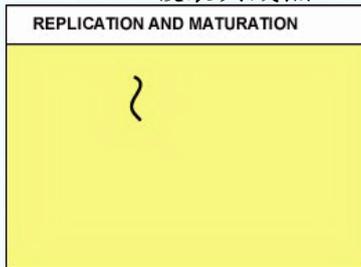


無鞘膜病毒(nonenveloped viruses)的複製

I. 吸附



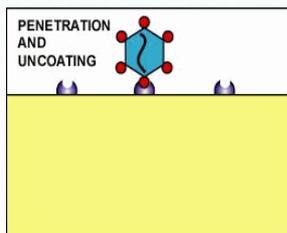
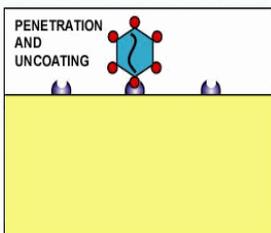
III. 複製與成熟



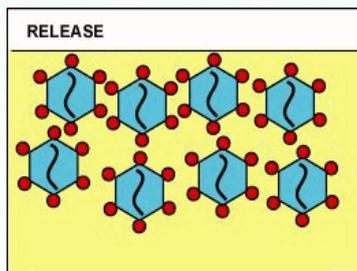
II. 侵入與去殼

經由融合(fusion)方式

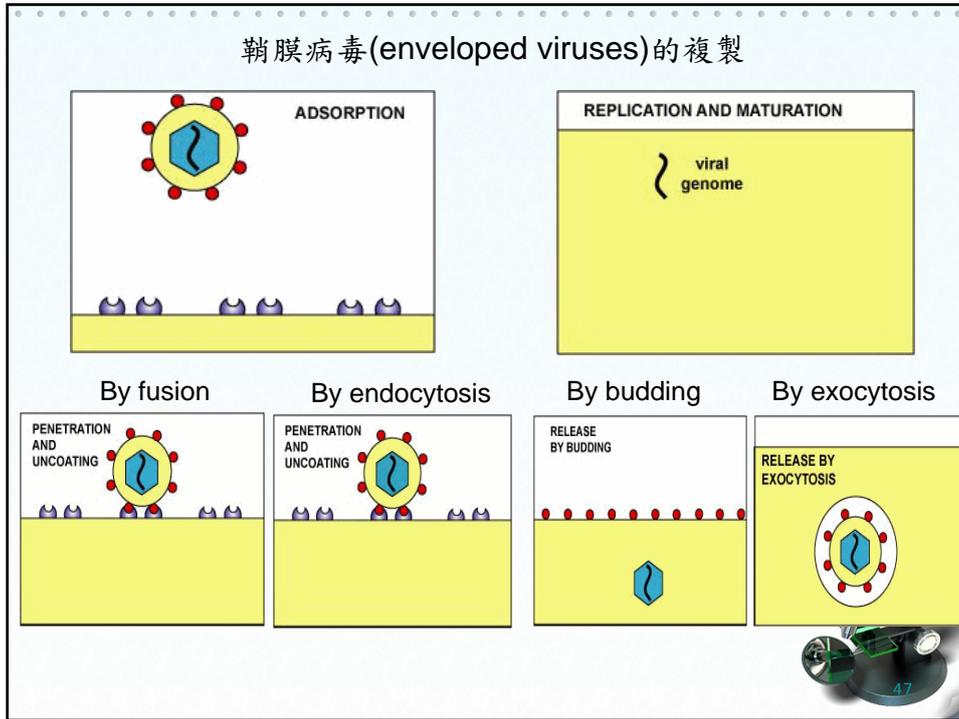
經由內吞作用(endocytosis)



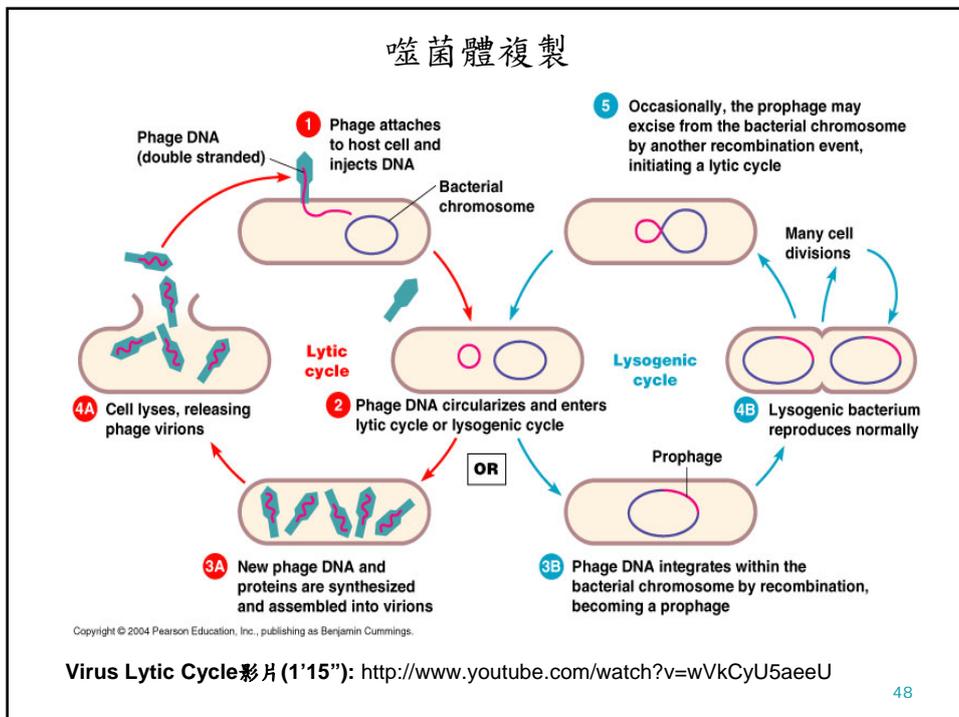
IV. 釋放



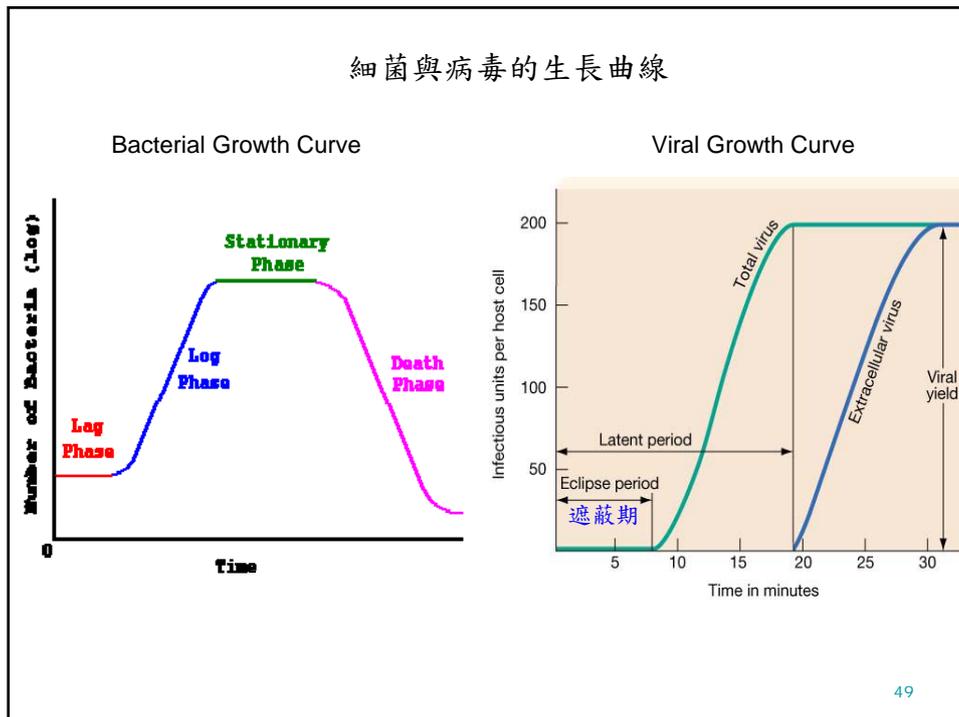
鞘膜病毒(enveloped viruses)的複製



噬菌體複製



細菌與病毒的生長曲線



動物病毒的培養

T 動物接種法 (animal inoculation)

- 於實驗動物的腦部或腹腔、皮下等處接種病毒，待病毒繁殖後再收集純化。

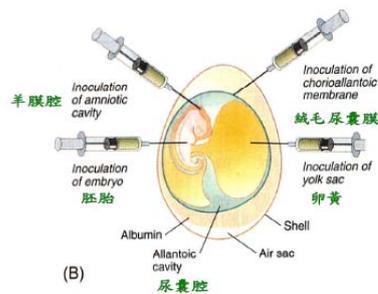
T 雞胚胎接種培養法 (chicken embryo inoculation)

- 受精11~12天的雞胚胎做為活細胞來源，接種病毒後，培養3~5天，收集純化。

T 細胞培養法 (cell culture)



(A)



(B)

圖 3-10 以雞胚胎培養動物病毒。(A) 不同病毒打入雞胚之不同部位如圖(B)所示，病毒可在其內繁殖。

以雞胚蛋培養流感疫苗影片：<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnPC4ligMxY>

以細胞培養生產流感疫苗動畫：<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XeG2C1o2mVg&NR=1>

斑點形成單位(Plaque forming unit; PFU)

: 當一病毒顆粒吸附於感受性宿主細胞，而後即穿入細胞內進行複製，繼而溶解宿主，使受破壞之細胞處產生一圓形透明區之斑點，每一透明區即為斑點形成單位(plaque-forming unit, PFU)，可用於計數培養液中具感染力之病毒顆粒。

病毒感染劑量 (Multiplicity of infection; MOI)

: the average number of PFUs per cell.

MOI = 1, means 1 PFU per cell

意指細胞數目與感染的病毒數量之比例。

細胞病變作用(Cytopathic effect; CPE)

: 病毒感染細胞，會導致細胞在外觀、代謝過程、生長及其他性質產生明顯的改變，甚至死亡，此種現象稱之細胞病變作用。



病毒斑點試驗(plaque assays)

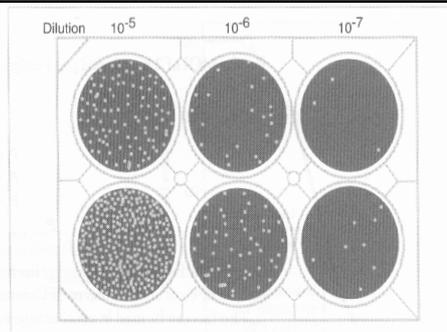
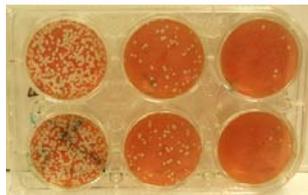


Fig. 10.7 Serial 10-fold dilutions of HSV to determine the titer of virus in a stock solution. The details of the infection are as described in the legend to Fig. 10.5a, and the calculation of the titer is shown in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 An example of a set of dilutions for a plaque assay.

Operation	Dilution of stock	Plaques per dish
0.01 ml of stock diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^3	Too many to count
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^4	Too many to count
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^5	500-1000 (estimated)
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^6	$(20 + 100)/2 = 60$
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^7	$(3 + 8)/2 = 5$
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^8	0
1 ml of above diluted into 10 ml of buffer	10^9	0

→Original stock is $\sim 6 \times 10^7$ PFU/ml

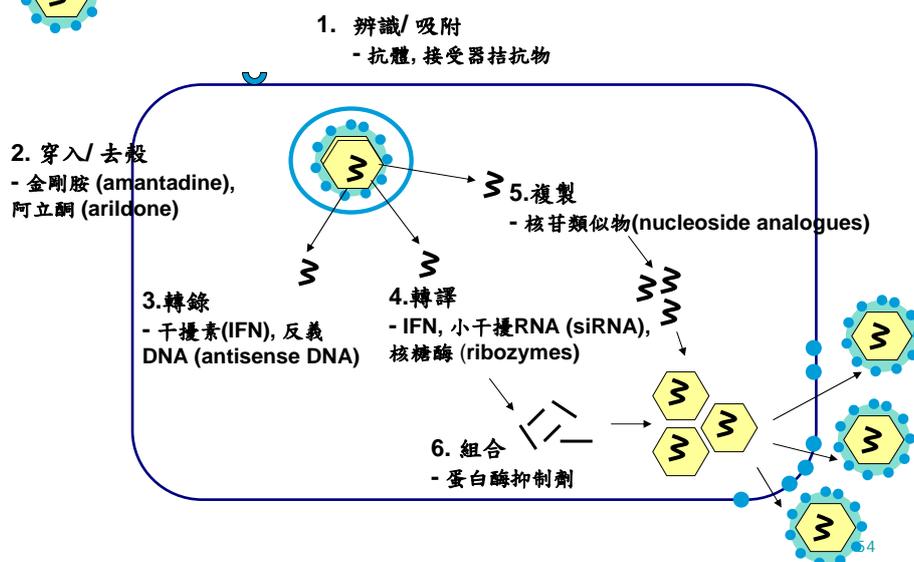
抗病毒藥物

抗病毒藥物之標的--- 病毒酵素(Viral enzymes)

- 核酸聚合酶(Nucleic acid polymerases)
 - DNA-dependent DNA polymerase - DNA viruses
 - RNA-dependent RNA polymerase - RNA viruses
 - RNA-dependent DNA polymerase (RT) - Retroviruses
- 蛋白酶(Protease) --- 反轉錄病毒(retrovirus)
- 嵌合酶(Integrase) --- 反轉錄病毒(retrovirus)
- 神經胺酸酶(Neuraminidase) --- 副黏病毒(orthomyxovirus)

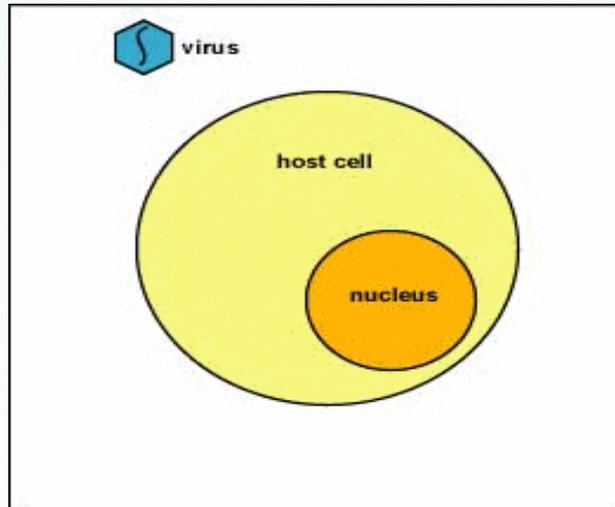


Antiviral Therapies Directed Against the Virus



干擾素(Interferon)的抗病毒作用

干擾素誘導未受感染細胞產生可分解mRNA的酵素，這些酵素是以不活化狀態存在，直到此細胞被病毒感染後，此酵素才被活化，進而將病毒及細胞的mRNA降解破壞，不但阻斷病毒蛋白質的合成，最終會將被感染的細胞殺死。

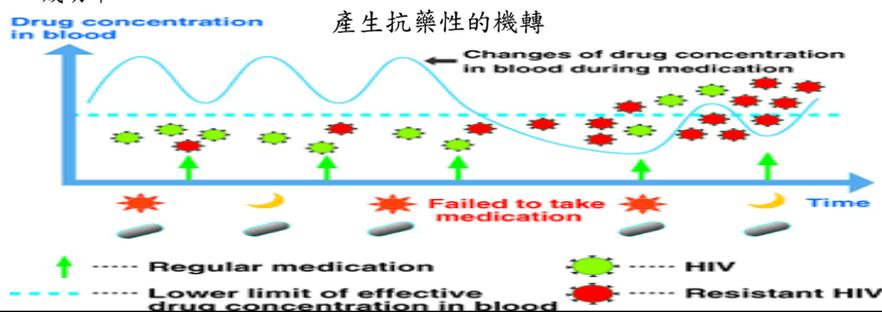


高效能抗反轉錄病毒治療法 HAART

▶ 高效能抗反轉錄病毒療法(HAART, Highly Active Anti-retroviral Therapy)，俗稱“雞尾酒療法”是指使用三種以上抗愛滋病毒藥物合併治療的方法，此療法能降低病毒量，提高免疫力，改善存活率和減少抗藥病毒產生。

▶ 目前的雞尾酒療法，是根據感染者的病程、臨床及免疫功能狀況及生活及職業型態等，將數種同類或不同類的抗病毒藥物加以適當組合，以達到最大的抗病毒療效及避免愛滋病毒產生抗藥性。

▶ 雞尾酒療法的成功與服藥順從性有很大的關係。服藥順從性是指按照醫師囑咐按時服藥，包括服藥時間和特殊的飲食限制。抗愛滋病毒藥物治療需要達到95%以上的服藥順從性(每20次服藥時間只有失誤或延誤1次)，才能有較高的成功率。



流感病毒 (Influenza virus)

- ▶ 流感病毒表面的紅血球凝集素 (Hemagglutinin; H)及神經胺酸酶 (Neuraminidase; N)是發生突變主要的位置。H共有16種分型 (H1~H16)；N共有9種分型(N1~N9)
- ▶ 神經胺酸酶(neuraminidase)可切割受感染細胞表面碳水化合物的末端唾液酸(sialic acid)殘基，有助於病毒子代從細胞中釋放出來的功能。
- ▶ 神經胺酸酶也可以切割病毒蛋白質上的唾液酸殘基，避免病毒產生凝集現象。
- ▶ 大突變(抗原移型; antigenic shift)
 - 因豬感染人及鳥的流感病毒，病毒發生基因重組(reassortment)產生新種病毒，再感染人，造成人與人之間傳染
 - 人同時感染兩種病毒，產生新病毒
- ▶ 小突變(抗原微變; antigenic drift)
 - 因病毒基因複製過程錯誤產生小的突變
- ▶ 克流感主要成份是奧司他韋(Osetamivir)，是神經胺酸酶的抑制劑，會作用在流感病毒的神經胺酸酶的活性部位，使受感染的宿主細胞所製造出來的新病毒顆粒無法釋放出來，因而阻止了流感病毒的複製與擴散。

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病毒載體在基因治療上之應用

基因治療(gene therapy)是利用分子生物學方法將目的基因導入患者體內，使之表達目的基因產物，從而使疾病得到治療，為現代醫學和分子生物學相結合而誕生的新技術。

