

AIDS HIV-1 V3 loop

**DNA Sequence Analysis of the V3 loop of HIV-1 from
Korean Patients with AIDS**

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Background : Phylogenetic analysis was used to determine the subtype and the probable source of transmission of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). The HIV-1 is an RNA virus characterized by extensive genetic variation. To determine the extent of HIV-1 genetic variation, HIV-1 envelope V3 domain structures were analyzed and compared. In this study, we analyzed phylogenetic relationships and the subtype of Korean isolates to help the epidemiological study of HIV-1 infection.

Methods : Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were collected from eight patients with AIDS. HIV-1 proviral DNA was directly amplified directly by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). V3 domain nucleotide sequences were determined using a direct sequencing method with PCR products. Phylogenetic analysis of V3 domain nucleotide sequences was performed comparing with previously documented HIV-1 strains.

Results : Six V3 loop sequences were obtained from eight HIV-1 infected patients. All of six HIV-1 strains were classified as subtype B by phylogenetic analysis of the V3 region. The distances between strains varied from 11.5% to 22.9% (mean; 15.9%), showing six strains were not related each other.

Conclusions : Six HIV-1 strains belong to subtype B, which is the prevalent type in North America, Europe, and Japan. Molecular epidemiological data supported the transmission of HIV-1 to Korea from these areas. Phylogenetic analysis revealed the absence of closely related strains in these isolates. Direct sequencing of V3 loop DNA would be a useful tool to determine the subgroup and the route of transmission of HIV-1.

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Key words : HIV-1, V3 sequence, Phylogenetic analysis, Molecular epidemiology

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(110-744)

28

HIV-1

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* 95

(01-95-71)

. HIV-1

[1,3,6]. HIV-1 *env*
V3 loop
가
V3 loop principal
neutralizing domain(PND) 가 35
S-S
loop
cytotoxic lymphocyte(CTL), antibody-dependent cell
cytotoxicity(ADCC) epitope
가 HIV-1 , ,
[5] 가
HIV-1
V3 loop
HIV-1 가
가
V3 loop
[3,7]. HIV-1
가 HIV-1
Wain-Hobson
V3 loop
[2].
HIV-1 V3 loop
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
env, *gag*
[4], A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, O 9
가 HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1
HIV-1 V3 loop
Chaix [6]
DNA , HIV proviral DNA

V3 loop PCR
330 bp
1. DNA
HIV-1 4 mL EDTA
 , Phosphate buffered saline (0.01 M, pH 7.4) 4
mL가 15-mL conical tube 가
15-mL conical tube Ficoll-Hypaque (
:1.077) 4 mL
1,500 rpm 30
10 mL가
1,500 rpm 10
1 mL 가
10 mL 1,500
rpm 10
1 . Lysis solution (5 X
proteinase K buffer[0.375 M NaCl, 0.12 M EDTA, pH 8.0]
160 μL , proteinase K stock solution [10mg/mL] 40 μL , 10%
SDS 80 μL , 300 μL) 540 μL 가
1.5 mL microtube 37
200
 μL 가 , 15-30 13,000 rpm
5 1.5-mL tube
13,000 rpm 5
1.5-mL tube 100% 900 μL
L 가 2 DNA
blue tip DNA
25 μL DNA DNA
2. HIV-1 proviral DNA V3 loop PCR
HIV-1 PCR V3 loop Chaix
[6]. 5'-ATC TCG AGT
GCT GTT GAA TGG CAG TCT AGG CAG A-3' 5'- AAG
AAT TCA TTT CTG GGT CCC CTC CTG AGG A-3'
[2]. PCR DNA 2-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, primer
500 pM/mL, dNTP 200 mM/mL, 10 X 100 $\mu\text{L/mL}$,
675 $\mu\text{L/mL}$, Taq polymerase 25 U/mL
100 μL . DNA thermal cycler
(Model 480, Perkin-Elmer, USA)
94 4 94 1 , 60 1 , 72 1
40 72 5
3. PCR
PCR 70 μL (6 X loading buffer) 14 μL
2% agarose gel well . 0.5 XTBE

100 V 30 Longwave (366 nm) UV lamp 330 bp 1.5 mL tube
 band Qiaex (Qiagen, Chatsworth, California, U.S.A.)
 QX1 가 Qiaex II(silica matrix) 10 μL 가 vortex 50 10
 2 vortex 30 15,000 rpm Q1 buffer 500 μL 가
 vortex 30 PE buffer 500 μL 3
 23 μL 5
 1 20 μL
 DNA band
 -20

4. HIV V3 loop

Thermo Sequenase radiolabeled terminator cycle sequencing kit(Amersham, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.)
 radiolabeled ddNTPs set (Amersham, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.)

PCR product 100 fmol(20 ng)
 4 termination mix 2 μL
 labeled ddNTPs G, A, T, C 0.5 μL
 4 tube termination mix 2.5 μL
 Primer 0.5 pM

5 μL, reaction buffer 2 μL, primer (0.5 pmol) 1 μL, thermo sequenase polymerase (4U/uL) 2 μL, PCR product가 tube . Reaction mixture 4.5 μL G, A, T, C tube

mineral oil 12 μL PCR product 30-50 cycle . dITP dGTP
 , 95 30 , 55 30 , 60
 10 . Stop solution 4 μL spin 75
 3 가
 gel 8%, 7 M urea acrylamide 7.6g,
 bis-acrylamide 0.4 g, urea 42g, 20 X gly tolerance buffer 5 mL
 100 mL

가 10% ammonium persulfate 1 mL
 μL 가 N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylnediamine 25
 prerun 3.5 μL 15 57 watt
 2 30 loading . Gel
 36

5. DNA sequence

가 219 V3 loop

Los Alamos National Laboratory

[9] Clustal X
 [10] PHYMLIP (version 3.57c)
 SEQBOOT 1,000 replicate
 DNADIST Kimura 2-parameter distance
 NEIGHBOR NJ
 treefile CONSENSE treefile
 Parsimony , SEQBOOT
 1000 replicate DNAPARS
 CONSENSUS treefile distance
 TreeView [12]
 Outgroup O

8 가 330 bp
 가 PCR
 1 ,
 1 6
 가

HIV-1
 B distance 11.5% 22.9% (15.9%)

PHYMLIP V3 loop
 distance
 parsimony B D
 1. Genomic DNA HIV-1 proviral DNA
 PCR

Genomic DNA 20-100
 ng/uL . V3 loop PCR
 8 7 330 bp

1
 가 5
 2. HIV-1 V3 loop

PCR 7 6
 가 가

6
 220 bp . Clustal
 X

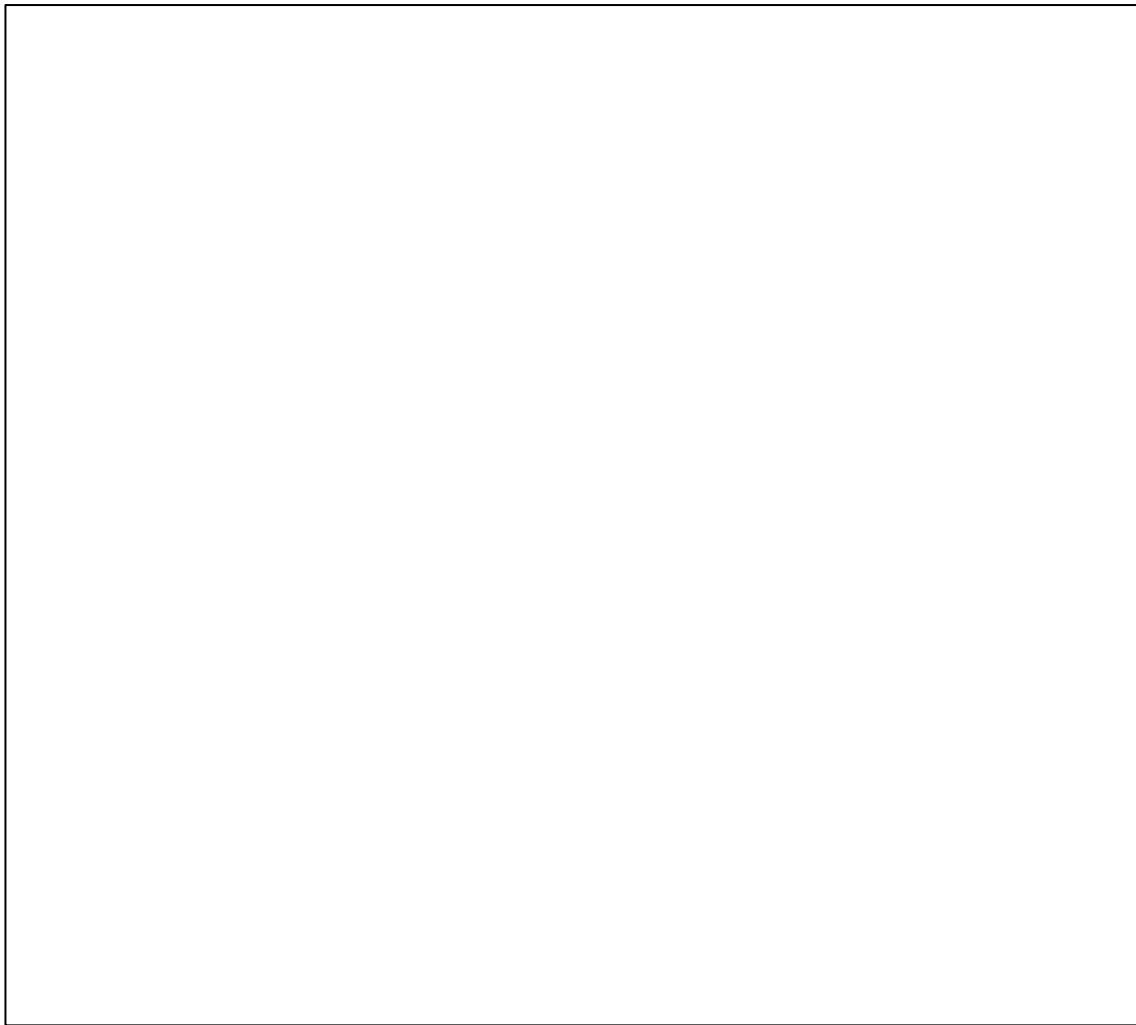


Fig. 1. Alignments of nucleotide sequences of the V3 region of the envelope gene of HIV-1 from six patients in Korea. (*): same nucleotides as K1; (-): gap introduced for maximal alignment. The meaning of symbol Y is C/T; W, A/T; S, G/C; K, G/T; M, A/C; D, A/G/T. The intra-patient genetic divergence in the V3 region varies from 0 to 13 nucleotides (0% to 6.0%). The inter-patient genetic divergence varies from 11.5% to 22.9%.

Table 1. The intra-patient and inter-patient genetic divergence in the V3 region

Patient	Intra-patient divergence (%)	Inter-patient divergence (%) to K1
K1	1.4	-
K2	1.4	15.6
K3	4.6	13.6
K4	0	20.3
K5	6.0	17.8
K6	0.9	11.5

가 213 bp 217 bp
HIV-1 V3
(loop (Fig. 1). K1,
K2, K3, K4, K6 V3 loop 105 bp
, K5 108 bp
V3 loop cystein, TGT
, V3 loop tetramer
가 Y(C/T), W(A/T), S(G/C),
K(G/T), M(A/C), D(A/G/T)
K4 13
(0 - 6.0%)가 K5 가
K1 3 (1.4%), K2 3
(1.4%), K3 10 (4.9%), K4 0 (0%), K5 13 (6.0%), K6 2
(0.9%) 가

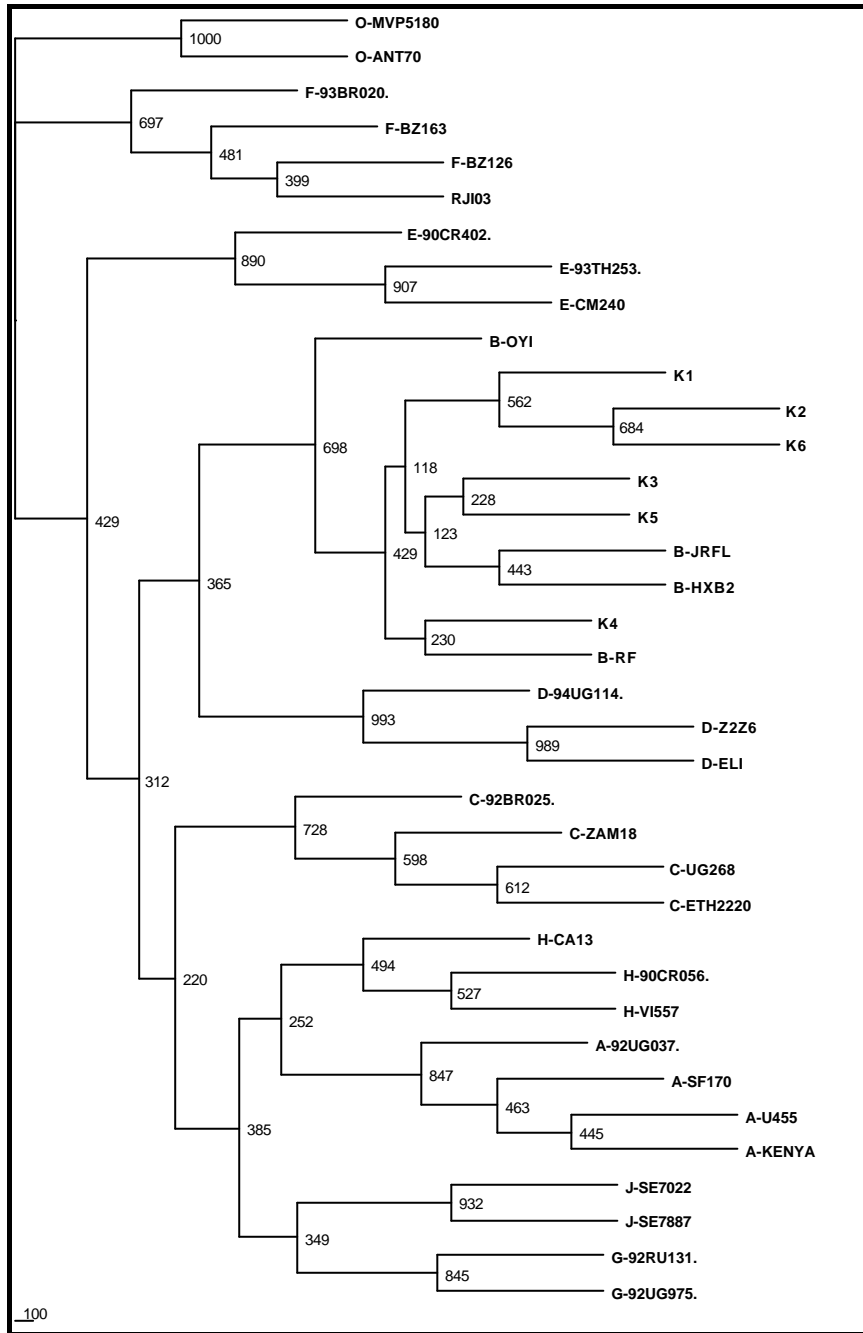


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree analysis comparing HIV-1 V3 loop sequences from 6 Korean and previously reported HIV-1 sequences. The sequences determined in this study are indicated by K. The lengths of horizontal branches and numbers mean the frequency of branches over 1000 bootstrap resampling of the sequences.

		가		3. HIV-1 V3 loop		
		24	50		HIV-1	A U455,
11.5%	22.9%			SF170, 92UG037, KENYA, B	JRFL, HXB2, RF,	
		K1		OYI, C ZAM18, UG268, ETH2220, 92BR025, D		
			(Table 1).	ELI, Z2Z6, 94UG114, E		90CR420, 93TH253,

	V3 Loop
K1	VIRSENF [*] XNNAKTIIVQLNXSVEINCTRPSNNTS [*] XG -IHL <u>GPG</u> STIYATGRIIGDIRQAHCNISRAQWNNT
K2	*****T*****T*****A*****H**RKS -*SF <u>**G</u> *****Q*V*N*****RG RKMEQH
K3	***A*ITD*****KEP*X**X**N***RXX -*XX <u>***RAX</u> *T**Q*T*****X***L*SDKIGIA
K4	*S*****T*****E**V*****H**RKS -*PM <u>***KAW</u> *T**N*****K*****SEK*****
K5	*****LXX**X*****XXP*S*****N***RXXFXDI <u>***XAX</u> *X*XS*****X*****K*D**D*
K6	*****T*****X*A*****N* **RXX -*RI <u>***S</u> *F***D*****GEKR**N

Fig. 3. Alignment of amino acid sequences of the V3 region. Asterisks indicate amino acids identical to the K1 and '-', a gap introduced for maximal alignment. The sequence stretch corresponding to the V3 loop is indicated. Single-letter abbreviations for the amino acid residues are: A, Ala; C, Cys; D, Asp; E, Glu; F, Phe; G, Gly; H, His; I, Ile; K, Lys; L, Leu; M, Met; N, Asn; P, Pro; Q, Gln; R, Arg; S, Ser; T, Thr; V, Val; W, Trp; and Y, Tyr. 'X' means an overlapping amino acid.

CM240, F BZ 126, BZ 163, 93BR020, G B , , , ,
 92RU131, 92UG975, O ANT70, MVP5180 , A, D , C , E

PHYLLIP , F , H 가
 . SEQBOOT 1,000 replicate . 가 O
 bootstrap DNADIST distance matrix , , ,
 . NEIGHBOR Neighbor- A, B, C, D, E, G, H, O
 Joining . CONSENSE consensus tree . , 가

(Fig. 2). 가 HIV-1 V3 HIV
 loop bootstrap . O . A, B, C, D, F, G
 outgroup 가 non-B , 3 1
 15%가 non-B
 [5].
 non-B

K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 B B non-B
 가 , 가
 6 HIV-1 B HIV-1

Clustal X 1000 replicate .
 NJ HIV-1 HIV-1
 , DNAPARS parsimony B D
 가 .
 (). 가 HIV-1
 4. HIV-1 V3 loop 가 ,

V3 loop HIV-1 HIV-1 Ou
 V3 loop cystein [3]가 . Ou
 . tetramer 7
 . K1 GPGS, K2 GPGG, K3 GPGR, K4 35
 GPGR, K5 GPGR GPGS가 , K6 HIV-1 env V3 loop
 GPGS (Fig. 3). 5 가
 HIV-1
 HIV-1
 HIV-1 [3].
 HIV-1 env, gag
 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, O 9 . HIV-1
 HIV-1 gag

[7].
 Ou HIV-1 5 12 HIV-1 PCR PCR
 V3 loop HIV-1 genomic DNA 0.2-1.0ug 0.3
 3.4-4.9%(; 0.8-7.0%) $\times 10^5$ - 1.5×10^5
 , 가 , 10% HIV-1 4×10^5
 10.7% 13.6%(; 8.2- PBMC 10 copy DNA가
 15.6%) PCR proviral DNA
 HIV-1 10.8-13.1%(가
 ; 5.4-17.3%) [15,16]. PCR
 . Itescu [8] 15-20 1-2ug genomic
 4.9%) . Strunnikova [13] DNA PCR
 3.3%(0-8.5%), 4.9%(0-9.6%) bp genomic DNA 200
 0.8-1.9%(0-4.2%) PCR PCR
 . Ahmad [14] 10-30 HIV-1 V3 loop
 ; 2.1%) 0-9.2%
 Chaix [6] proviral DNA RNA
 3% 20% (10%) , PCR HIV-1 V3
 loop 10 30
 [6,8,14]
 HIV-1 1
 HIV-1 [17]
 HIV-1 PCR
 HIV-1 6 PCR
 11.5-22.9% (15.9%)
 HIV-1 . Wain-Hobson [2] 10 V3 loop
 가 20 clone 가
 PCR 1 100%, 95%, 95%, 92%, 90%, 80%, 75%, 63%,
 57%, 35%
 PCR 1
 가 , [24].
 HIV-1 15-20
 HIV-1 가 5%
 PCR genomic DNA 330 bp [8]-, 가 HIV-1 가 ,

heteroduplex analysis genomic DNA HIV-1 V3 loop proviral DNA PCR

[13] [18,22] HIV-1 , 가

V3 loop HIV-1 가

, cell tropism

[23] principal neutralizing domain(PND) 가 가

[19]. , V3 loop 가 HIV-1

HLA allele

V3 loop [8]. HIV-1

가 [14]. V3 V3

loop loop

. Chemokine

V3 가 [20]가 , 가 가 V3

가 , 가 CCR5 RANTES,

MIP-1 , MIP-1 chemokine

가 CXCR4, CCR3 [21], V3

loop 가

HIV-1

V3 loop 6 HIV-1

B

: HIV-1 RNA
 가 . HIV-1

HIV-1 env V3 loop

HIV-1 V3 loop

HIV-1

: 8
 DNA HIV-1 proviral DNA C2- V3
 PCR

HIV-1

: 8 330 bp PCR
 가
 6 C2-V3

HIV-1 B
 (distance) 11.5% 22.9%
 15.9%)

: 6 HIV-1 B

. HIV-1

loop PCR HIV-1 V3
 HIV-1

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