

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

\* : 02-760-3500 Fax : 02-764-3698 HIV-1  
'95 (01-95-71)

[1,3,6].

HIV-1 env

V3 loop

가 V3 loop principal  
neutralizing domain(PND) 가 35  
loop, S-S  
cytotoxic lymphocyte(CTL), antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity(ADCC)  
epitope  
가 HIV-1 , ,  
[5] 가

HIV-1

V3 loop , ,  
HIV-1 , ,  
HIV-1 , ,  
V3 loop , ,  
HIV-1 , ,  
V3 loop , ,  
[3,7]. HIV-1  
HIV-1 Wain-Hobson  
가  
V3 loop [2].  
HIV-1 V3 loop  
HIV-1  
HIV-1 HIV-1  
HIV-1 HIV-1 , HIV-1  
HIV-1 , HIV-1  
HIV-1

V3 loop

PCR 330 bp

1. DNA

HIV-1 4 mL EDTA  
mL 가 15-mL conical tube 가  
15-mL conical tube Ficoll-Hypaque (1:0.077) 4 mL  
1,500 rpm 30  
1,500 rpm 10  
1 mL 가  
10 mL 1,500 rpm  
1 L . 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 μg/mL, primer  
500 pM/mL, dNTP 200 mM/mL, 10 X 100 μL/mL,  
675 μL/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

HIV-1 V3 loop Chaix [6]  
DNA , HIV proviral DNA PCR 70 μL (6 X loading buffer) 14 μL  
2% agarose gel well 0.5 XTBE

100 V 30 nm) UV lamp band Qiaex (Qiagen, Chatsworth, California, U.S.A.) QX1 vortex 2 vortex vortex PE buffer 500  $\mu$ L 3 . 23  $\mu$ L 1 DNA -20

Longwave (366 330 bp 1.5 mL tube Qiaex II(silica matrix) 10 50 10 30 15,000 rpm Q1 buffer 500  $\mu$ L 가 30 . 20  $\mu$ L band

[9] Clustal X [10] . PHYLIP (version 3.57c) [11] SEQBOOT 1,000 replicate DNADIST Kimura 2parameter NEIGHBOR NJ treefile CONSENSE treefile Parsimony , SEQBOOT 1000 replicate DNAPARS CONSENSUS treefile distance TreeView [12] Outgroup O

#### 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  $\mu$ L labeled ddNTPs G, A, T, C 0.5  $\mu$ L 4 tube termination mix 2.5  $\mu$ L Primer 0.5 pM 5  $\mu$ L, reaction buffer 2  $\mu$ L, primer (0.5 pmol) 1  $\mu$ L, thermo sequenase polymerase (4U/uL) 2  $\mu$ L , PCR product 가 tube Reaction mixture 4.5  $\mu$ L G, A, T, C tube mineral oil 12  $\mu$ L PCR product 30-50 cycle dITP dGTP 95 30 , 55 30 , 60 10 Stop solution 4  $\mu$ L 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 10% ammonium persulfate 1 mL N,N,N',N'-tetramethylmethylenediamine 25  $\mu$ L 가 15 57 watt prerun 3.5  $\mu$ L 2 30 loading Gel 36

#### 5. DNA sequence

가 219 V3 loop  
Los Alamos National Laboratory

8 가 330 bp PCR 1 , 1 6 가 HIV-1 B , 11.5% 22.9% ( 15.9%)

PHYLIP 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

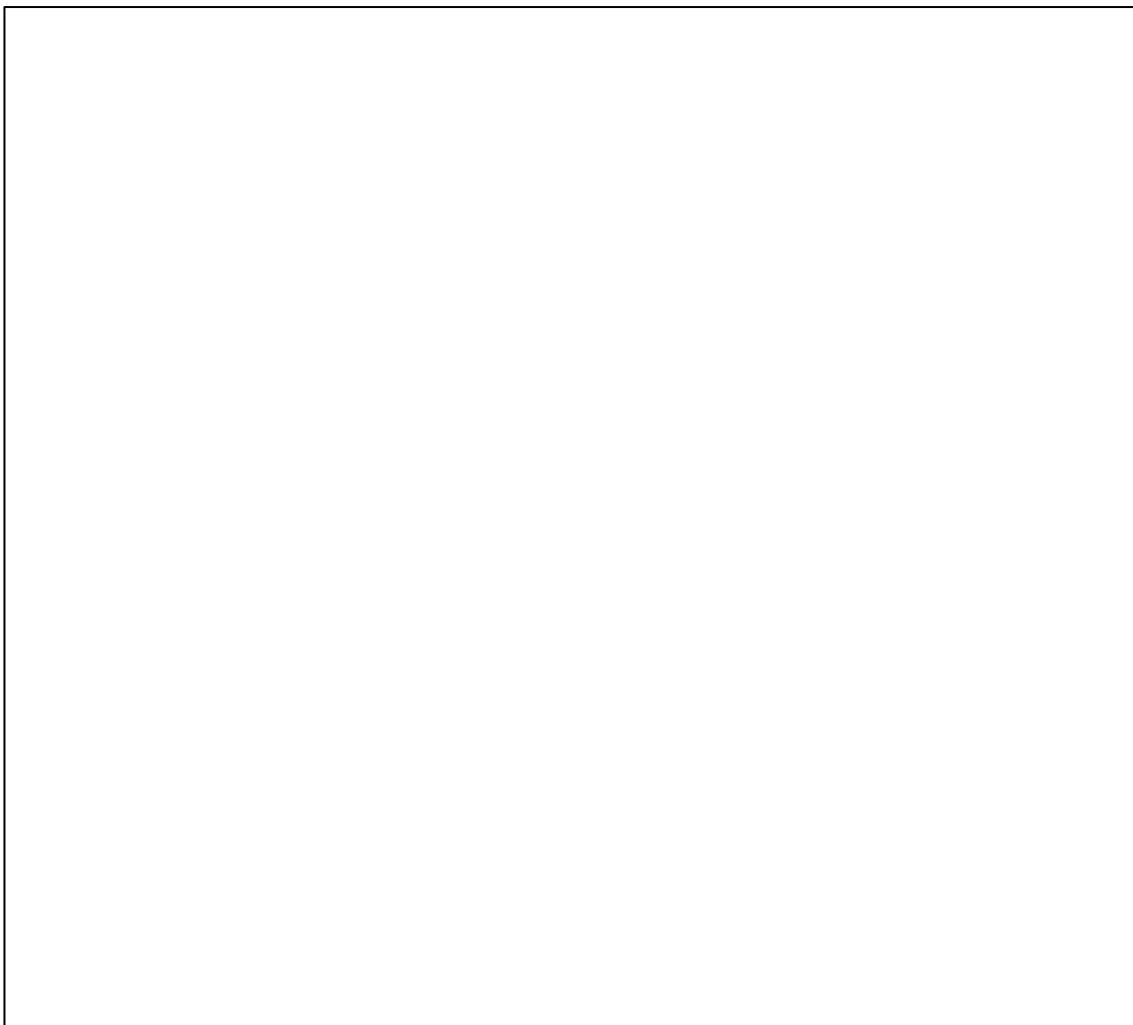


Fig. 1. Alignments of nucleotide sequences of the V3 region of the envelope gene of HIV-1 from six patients in Korea. (\*): same nucleotides as K1; (-): gap introduced for maximal alignment. The meaning of symbol Y is C/T; W, A/T; S, G/C; K, G/T; M, A/C; D, A/G/T. The intra-patient genetic divergence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

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

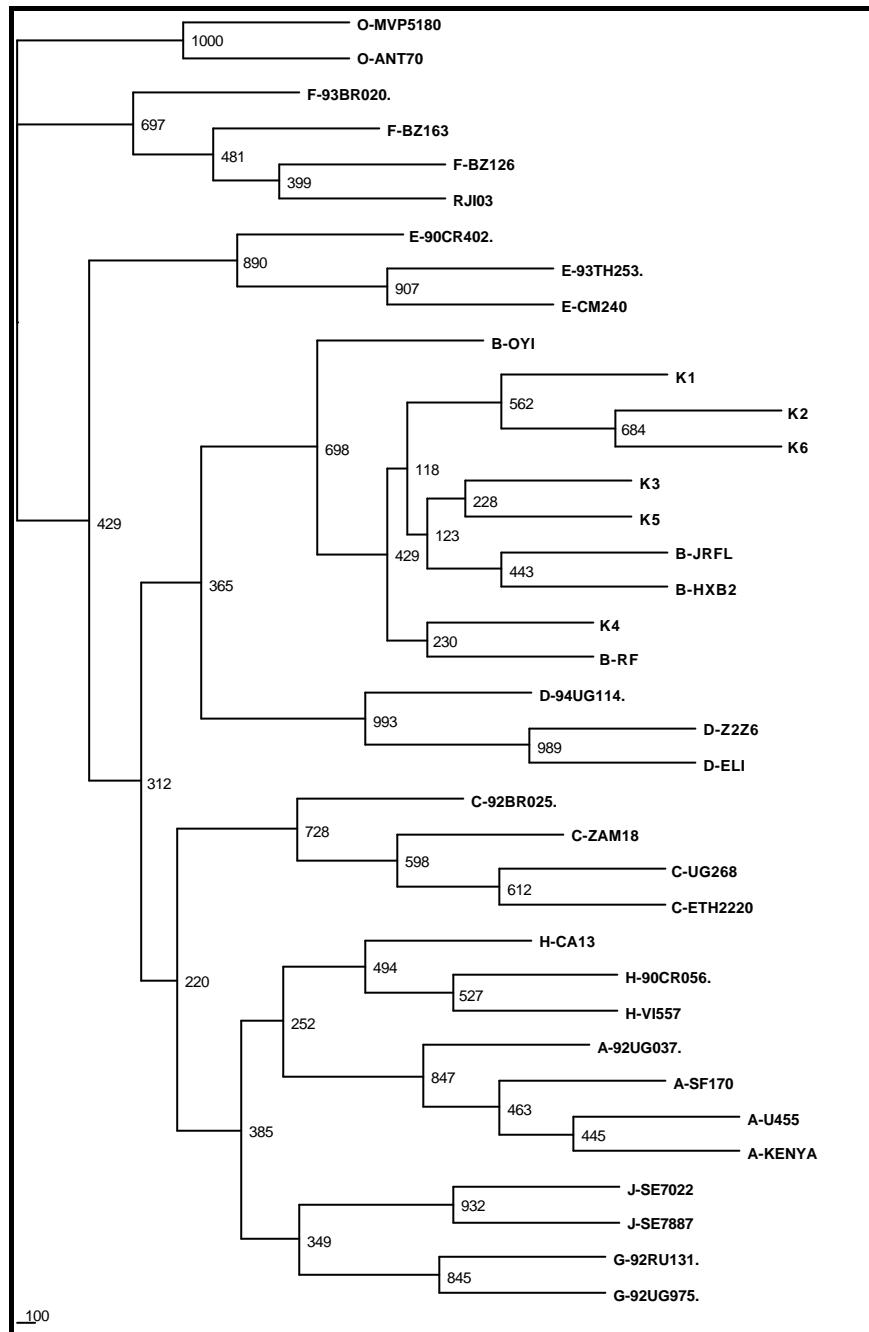


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree analysis comparing HIV-1 V3 loop sequences from 6 Korean and previously reported HIV-1 sequences. The sequences determined in this study are indicated by K. The lengths of horizontal branches and numbers mean the frequency of branches over 1000 bootstrap resampling of the sequences.

3. HIV-1 V3 loop					
가	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

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K1 VIRSENFXNNAKTIIVQLNXSVEINCTRPSNNTSXG -IHL GPGSTIYATGRIIGDIRQAHCNISRAQWNNT
K2 *****T*****A*****H***RKS-*SF-*G*****Q*V*N*****RG R KMEQH
K3 ***A*ITD*****KEP*X**X**N***RXX -*XX ***RAX*T**Q*T***X***L*SDKIGIA
K4 *S*****T*****E**V*****H***RKS-*PM ***KAW*T**N*****K*****SEK***S
K5 *****LXX***X*****XXP*S*****N***RXXFXDI ***XAX*X*XS***X*****K*D**D*
K6 *****T*****X*A*****N***RXX -*RI ***S*F***D***G*****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

PHYLP

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

loop            bootstrap            (Fig. 2).            가            HIV-1 V3            HIV            ,  
 outgroup                       O            .            A, B, C, D, F, G

K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6                       B            B            non-B            ,            3            1  
 6            HIV-1                       ,            가            non-B            15% 가            [5].

Clustal X        1000        replicate            HIV-1            HIV-1

NJ            , DNAPARS        parsimony            B            D            HIV-1

                     가            (            ).            가            HIV-1  
 4. HIV-1 V3 loop

V3 loop            V3 loop            cystein            HIV-1            Ou

K1            GPGS, K2            GPGG, K3            GPGR, K4            [3]가            7  
 GPGK, K5            GPGR            GPGS가            , K6            HIV-1 env V3 loop            35  
 GPGS            (Fig. 3).

HIV-1            env, gag            A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, O            9            HIV-1            ,  
 [3].            HIV-1            HIV-1 gag



HIV-1 V3 loop  
genomic DNA proviral DNA PCR

[13] heteroduplex analysis [18,22] HIV-1

V3 loop HIV-1

, cell tropism  
 [23] principal neutralizing domain(PND)

[19]. , V3 loop HIV-1  
 HLA allele

V3 loop [8]. HIV-1

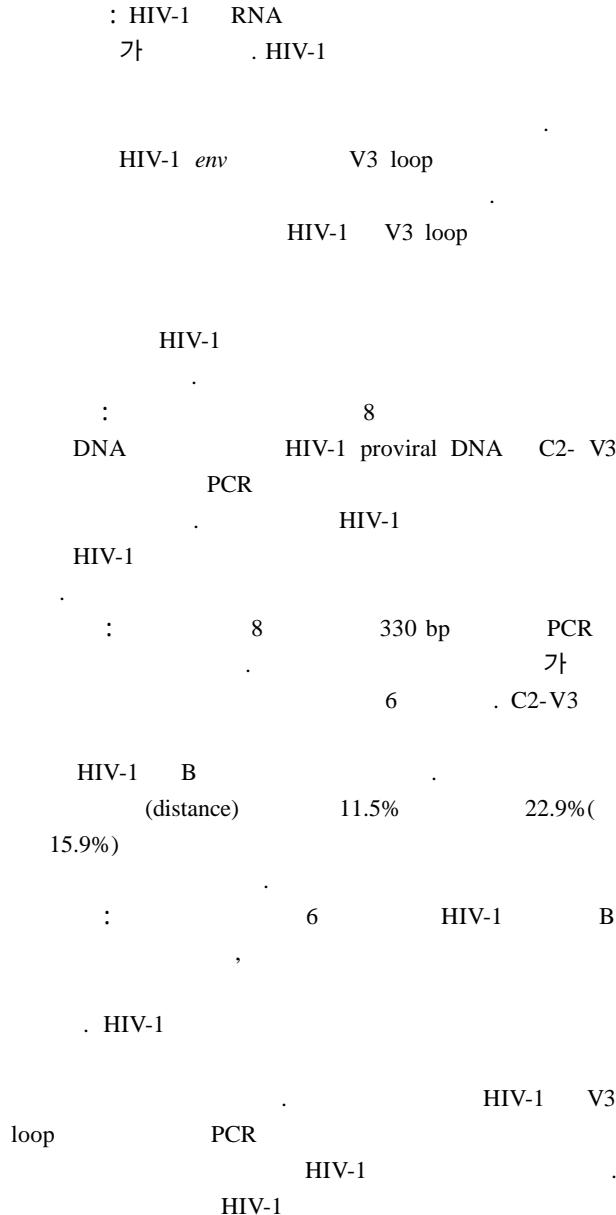
loop [14]. V3  
 loop V3

V3 Chemokine  
 [20] , V3  
 loop V3

MIP-1, MIP-1  
 CXCR4, CCR3 chemokine  
 [21], V3

loop HIV-1

V3 loop



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