

Random peptide library C E2 peptide mimotope

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Definition of the peptide mimotope of cellular receptor for hepatitis C virus E2 protein using random peptide library

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= Abstract =

Background: Hepatitis C virus(HCV), a family of *Flaviviridae*, has a host cell-derived envelope containing a positive-stranded RNA genome, and has been known as the major etiological agent for chronic hepatitis, hepatic cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. There remains a need to dissect a molecular mechanism of pathogenesis for the development of therapeutic and effective preventive measure for HCV. Identification of cellular receptor is of central importance not only to understand the viral pathogenesis, but also to exploit strategies for prevention of HCV. This study was aimed at identifying peptide mimotopes inhibiting the binding of E2 protein of HCV to MOLT-4 cell. **Methods:** In this study, phage peptide library displaying a random peptides consisting of 7 or 12 random peptides was employed in order to pan against E2 protein. Free HCV particles were separated from the immune complex forms by immunoprecipitation using anti-human IgG antibody, and used for HCV-capture ELISA. To identify the peptides inhibiting E2-binding to MOLT-4 cells, E2 protein was subject to bind to MOLT-4 cells under the competition with phage peptides. **Results:** Several phage peptides were selected for their specific binding to E2 protein, which showed the conserved sequence of SHFWRAP from 3 different peptide sequences. They were also able to recognize the HCV particles in the sera of HCV patients captured by monoclonal antibody against E2 protein. Two of them, showing peptide sequence of HLGPWMSHWFQR and WAPPLERSSLFY respectively, were revealed to inhibit the binding of E2 protein to MOLT-4 cell efficiently in dose dependent mode. However, few membrane-associated receptor candidates were seen using Fasta3 programe for homology search with these peptides. **Conclusion:** Phage peptides containing HLGPWMSHWFQR and WAPPLERSSLFY respectively, showed the inhibition of E2-binding to MOLT-4 cells. However, they did not reveal any homologues to cellular receptors from GenBank database. In further study, cellular receptor could be identified through the screening of cDNA library from MOLT-4 or hepatocytes using antibodies against these peptide mimotopes.

Key Words: Hepatitis C virus, E2 protein, Phage peptide library, Peptide mimotope, Cellular receptor

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				HCV	
				(host factor)	
				가	가
C	(HCV)	flaviviridae		peptide	filamentous phage
9.5 kb	가	(positive strand) RNA		phage display	
non-A, non-B		¹⁾ HCV			
		70%가		3	ligand
				(binding pocket)	
	HCV	type II, III		(discontinuous determinants)	
cryoglobulinemia, B-lymphocyte proliferative disorder				(linear structure)	peptide
		²⁾	1	ligand-	(mimicking)
7	HCV				
		³⁾		. Goodson ⁸⁾ urokinase	
	HCV	1989	⁴⁾ in	peptide mimotope	thrombin
<i>vitro</i>	HCV			thrombopoietin	, vascular endothelial growth factor
		life cycle		peptide mimotope	⁹⁾
가		HCV가	B		peptide
, T	, monocyte			mimotope	ligand
	¹⁾	tropism			ligand
				phage peptide library	HCV E2
HCV		31-35 kDa	E1	peptide mimotope	
E2가		E2			
	⁵⁾	E2			
E2					
가		HCV		E2	peptide library biopanning
					(gD-E2)
E2		⁵⁾		E2	herpes simplex
, B	T	E2		. gD-E2	
			Pileri ⁶⁾	gD	HCV E2
E2-	T	A2R			CHO
	cDNA library	HCV tropism			anti-gD affinity column
		transfection	E2	. BSA, gD, gD-E2	가
		, tetraspanin superfamily	CD81	5 µg/ml	coating buffer (0.1 M NaHCO ₃ , pH 8.6)
가	E2	T		8.6)	microtiter plate (Maxisorb, Nunc, Denmark)
B	, monocyte,	HCV		well	4 16
				well	3% BSA/PBS
				blocking	. 7-mer 12-mer random peptide가
B	(HBV)	asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR), endonexin II, hepatitis B virus binding factor, transferrin receptor, preS1-BP35		pIII	peptide library (Ph.D.7 Ph.D.12, NEB) 10 µl 40 µl 3% BSA/TBS [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl]
			⁷⁾	BSA	gD
					phage peptide

	Random peptide library	C	E2	peptide mimotope
library 50 μ l	BSA가 well			phage peptide 50 μ l
	1		well	3
	gD가 well		PBST	4
well	3	gD-E2가	HRP-conjugated anti-M 13 (Pharmacia, USA)	1
TBS(TBST) buffer	0.1% Tween 20 가		1:5,000	1
buffer [0.1 M glycine-HCl (pH 2.2), 0.1% BSA]	50 μ l elution		PBST	ABTS (Pierce, USA) 100 μ l
gD-E2 phage peptide				50 μ l 2% SDS
1 M Tris-HCl (pH 9.1) phage peptide			가	405 nm
panning	panning		BSA gD	gD-E2 가 가
phage (input phage) phage (output phage)			Peptide sequencing	
(ratio, O/I ratio)				phage peptide 500 μ l
E2- binder			200 μ l	5X PEG/NaCl 가 10
OD ₆₀₀ nm=0.5	ER2537 20 ml			phage peptide 10,000 X
40 μ l phage peptide	37		g 20	
1	100 ml SB		10 μ l	iodide buffer (4 M Sodium iodide in TE buffer) 가 pellet phage DNA
[30 g Bacto-tryptone, 20 g Yeast extract, 10 g MOPS (pH 7.0), per 1 liter]	가 37 16			250 μ l
	10,000 X g, 20 , 4		10	10,000 X g 15
	30 ml 5X PEG/NaCl [20%		80%	30 μ l TE buffer
PEG (w/v), 15% NaCl (w/v)]	가 4 30		phage DNA	
	PEG		DNA	dideoxynucleotide chain termination (ABI, USA)
1 ml 3% BSA/TBS	phage peptide pellet			sequencing primer vector sequence
2 biopanning	2 panning			5'-GCC CTC ATA GTT AGC GTA ACG-3'
gD-E2	panning 2,			
1, 0.5 μ g/ml	, 5, 10, 20			
가				free form HCV
E2	phage peptide		C	HCV가 free
O/I ratio가 가	biopanning		form anti-HCV	
phage peptide ER2537	plaque가		(immune complex)	¹⁰⁾ 400 μ l
plate 100-200	plating		HCV RNA (+)	1:4 1:43 PBS
	plaque 1 ml ER2537		10,000 X g 5	
37 5			goat anti-human IgG (1:1,000)	
SB 900 μ l	100 μ l 37		4 16	10,000 X
16	10,000 X g		g 15	free form HCV가
	phage peptide		pellet	
				RT - nested PCR HCV
BSA, gD, gD-E2가	1 μ g/ml			
microtiter plate	well 3% BSA/PBS blocking		pellet	HCV

RT-nested PCR

pellet 3 200 μ l
 4 RNAzol B solution
 (TEL-Test. Inc, USA) 가 4 5
 chloroform : isoamylalcohol (24:1) 200 μ l
 4, 12,000 rpm 14
 isopropanol 500 μ l tRNA (50 μ g/ml) 2 μ l
 가 HCV RNA
 75% pellet 30 μ l diethyl
 pyrocarbonate (DEPC)가 RNA
 17 μ l HCV 5'-UTR primer 1
 2 RT-PCR kit (Bioneer, Korea) 가 57
 10, 42, 60, 94 5
 cDNA 94 30,
 55 30, 72 1 cycle 35
 72 7
 PCR 2 μ l nested primer 3 4
 PCR kit (Bioneer, Korea) 가
 DNA 2% agarose gel
 primer
 Primer 1 : 5'-CTGTGAGGAACTACTGTCTT-3',
 Primer 2 : 5'-GTCTCGTAGACCGTGACCATG-3'
 Primer 3 : 5'-TTCACGCAGAAAGCGTCTAG-3'
 Primer 4 : 5'-GCCTGATAGGGTGCTTGCGAGTG-3'

HCV - capture ELISA

HCV solid phase
 phage peptide
 capture ELISA . Capturing
 antibody HCV E2
 H25 . 10
 μ g/ml coating buffer microtiter
 plate 100 μ l 4 16
 . DW 0.4% BSA/PBS blocking
 . free form HCV 1:64
 well 1
 . PBST 3, 1×10^{12} pfu
 phage peptide 2
 E2 phage
 peptide .

(Neutralization of binding (NOB) assay)

gD-E2
 E2 가 E2
 T-
 MOLT-4
 10%
 RPMI 1640 5% CO₂가
 37 . 1 μ g gD-E2
 2 X 10⁹, 6 X 10⁹, 1.8 X 10¹⁰, 5.4 X 10¹⁰
 phage peptide 40 μ l 4 30
 . 5 X 10⁵ MOLT-4 가
 E-tube
 PBST 3 pellet 1X
 sample buffer [60 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 2% SDS, 25%
 glycerol, 14.4 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.1% bromophenol
 blue] 10% polyacrylamide gel
 . gel nitrocellulose
 membrane E2 H52
 HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG
 western blot . ECL
 (Amersham, USA) , X-Omat film (Kodak,
 USA)

E2 biopanning

7 mer-, 12 mer peptide library gD-E2
 6 biopanning panning
 phage peptide output phage/input phage
 (ratio) . 7-mer library 5
 panning 가 . 12-mer
 library , panning 가 O/I ratio가
 가 가 ratio (.
 1A).
 E2 - binder
 library panning O/I ratio가 가 3
 (7-mer library) 5 (12-mer library)
 phage peptide plaque . plaque



Fig. 1. Biopanning of phage peptide. (A) Output phage / Input phage (O/I) ratio. From each biopanning step, E2-binding phage peptides were eluted with 0.1 M glycine-HCl (pH 2.2), amplified and concentrated for subsequent panning. Enrichment of specific phages from either 7-mer or 12-mer is described as a ratio of eluted phages (output phage) over phages applied into reaction (input phage). (B) ELISA of phage peptides selected from either 7-mer or 12-mer phage peptide library. Phage peptides from each plaques were infected and amplified into *E.coli* ER2537. ELISA against E2 protein was performed using phages concentrated with PEG. Bound phages were detected using HRP-conjugated anti-M13 antibody and OPD as a color reagent.

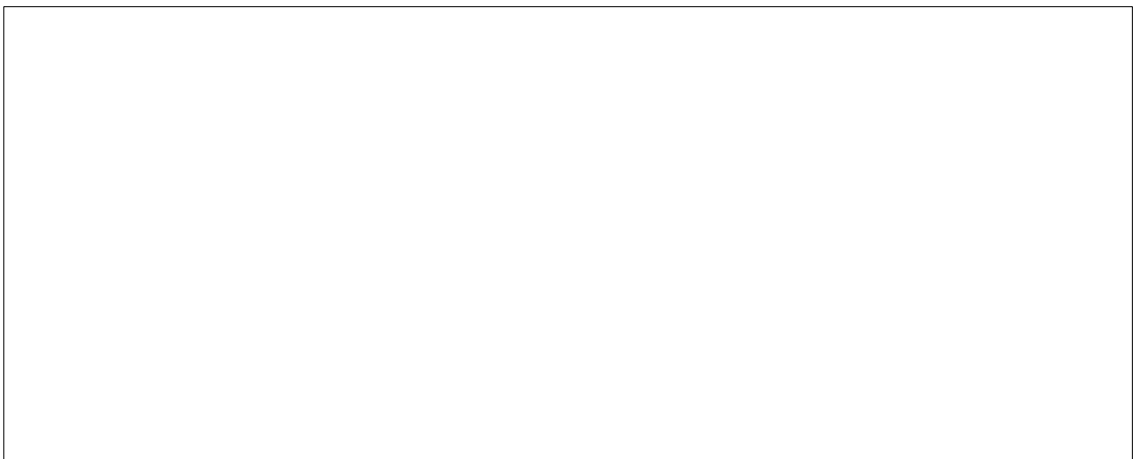


Fig. 2. Specificity of phage peptides. (A) Phage peptide sequences are determined. Conserved sequences are indicated as bold letters. (B) Phage peptides of indicated number were added and incubated into E2-coated wells of microtiter plate. Bound phages were detected using HRP-conjugated anti-M13 antibody and OPD as a color reagent.

phage	BSA, gD, gD-E2	1B),	12-mer library	phage
ELISA	7-mer library	phage	phage peptide	
E2	0.025	BSA gD	gD-E2	6
12-mer library	phage	phage	E2	
7-mer library	6 가	(0.15-0.27	.	

Peptide sequence		phage peptide	dose	E2
E2	6	phage peptide	1C1, 1H1, 1B2	phage dose
DNA			7†	2B1 phage dose
Ser-His-Phe-Try-Arg-Ala-Pro (SHFWRAP) 7			E2	(2B).
conserved (2A).			HCV - capture ELISA	
E2 (binding specificity)			HCV RNA titer	7† 10 ⁶ C



Fig. 3. Detection of HCV particles using phage peptides. (A) Diagram of strategy for amplification of 5'UTR of HCV RNA genome using nested primers. (B) The sera from patients with hepatitis C diluted to 1:4 or 1:4³ were incubated with anti-human IgG antibody, centrifuged to restore pellets and supernatant fractions. Each fraction was treated with RNAzol B solution for purification of RNA, and subjected to RT-nested PCR for amplification of RNA genome (P: pellet, S: supernatant). (C) The sera of patients with hepatitis C were incubated in wells of microtiter plate coated with anti-E2 rabbit sera (Rbt) and anti-E2 monoclonal antibody (H25), respectively. The captured viral particles with antibodies as indicated above were detected with anti-E2 monoclonal antibody and HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody, or anti-E2 rabbit antibody and HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG antibody, respectively. (D) Phage peptides of indicated numbers from each clone were added into the wells coated with H25 monoclonal antibody of microtiter plate where the patient's serum were preincubated. After washing with PBST, bound phage peptides were detected using HRP-conjugated anti-M13 antibody and OPD as a color reagent.

	Random peptide library	C	E2	peptide mimotope
PCR	(immunoprecipitation) free form	RT-nested HCV	H25 HCV form	capture ELISA
. High titer	4 pellet	1:4 immune	HCV (capturing) HCV가	, free (
complex form	1:64 pellet	3	3C).	H25
HCV RNA	pellet		HCV capture ELISA	phage peptide가 . E2
(3A,B).	1:64		1C1, 1H1, 1B2	phage phage dose
<i>in vitro</i>		HCV 가		phage
capture antibody	solid phase ELISA plate		dose HCV	(
	HCV		3D).	

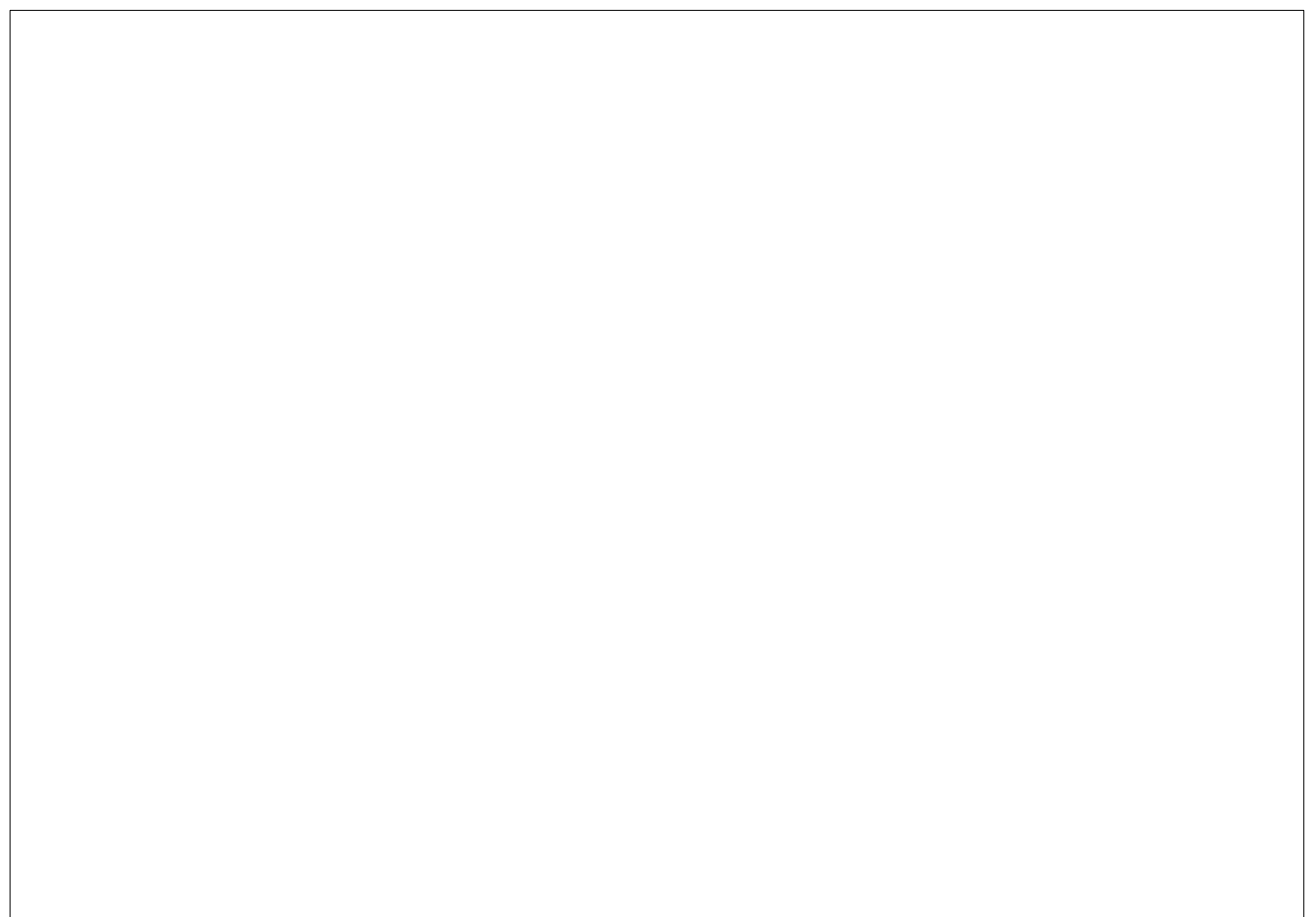


Fig. 4. Neutralization of binding of E2 protein to MOLT-4 cells. (A) gD-E2 of indicated amount was allowed to react with 0.5 μ g gD, then mixture was added into MOLT-4 cells. After washing with PBST, the cells were treated with sample buffer and subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blot. E2 protein bound to MOLT-4 cells was detected using anti-E2 monoclonal antibody as a primary antibody and HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG as a secondary antibody and ECL as a color reagent. (B) E2 protein was mixed with phage peptides of indicated numbers from each clone, and incubated with 5×10^5 MOLT-4 cells. After washing in PBST, the cells were treated with sample buffer and subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blot. E2 protein bound to MOLT-4 cells was detected as described elsewhere. (C) Graph describing a densitometric analysis based on the (A), in which the signal of each phage peptide was compared with that of control phage peptide and the results were indicated as percentage.

spike protein gp41¹³⁾ , /

E2 MOLT-4 () phage peptide ,

gD-E2 MOLT-4 E2 ,

gD competition . 4A HCV ,

gD-E2 gD MOLT-4 ,

gD-E2 E2 ,

가 HCV ,

Phage peptide dose gD-E2 E1 E2 ,

MOLT-4 E2 E2 ,

1C1 1B2 phage dose ligand ,

MOLT-4 E2 5) .

1C1 가 IH1 HCV E2 ,

2B1 2G1 (E2 ,

4B,C). peptide mimotope phage peptide library mimotope

, random peptide filamentous phage phage peptide library

/ (enveloped virus) peptide ligand , high-throughput assay peptide

Rhabdoviridae rabies virus (family) ,

trimeric G protein (neuron) neural - ,

cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) endocytosis . Endosome pH peptide ,

가 active motif

endosomal membrane .

가 puumala hantavirus echovirus 22

influenza virus¹¹⁾ . 가 integrin gamma carboxylase¹⁴⁾ .

7 12

. Herpes simplex virus type 1 gB, gC 7-/12-mer phage peptide library E2

human cytomegalovirus gB panning

가 heparan sulfate proteoglycan(HSPG) . 7-mer phage peptide library 12-mer library 7

, gD integrin

plasma membrane¹²⁾ , 5 panning output

Lentivirus human immunodeficiency virus type phage input phage (ratio) 7-mer

1 gp120 helper T CD4 library가 12-mer library 4

chemokine CCR-5 .

	Random peptide library	C	E2	peptide mimotope
	12-mer library			
E2	phage peptide			
	3			peptide
mimotope	, Ser-His-Phe-Try-Arg-			
Ala-Pro (SHFWRAP)	가			
	. 3 phage peptide	E2		
	, C			
	HCV			
	E2 inhibition test			
	. IC1 IB2			
MOLT-4	E2			
	, IH1 E2			
	. IC1 IB2가 E2			binding
motif	T			
	T	가		
		peptide mimotope		
		Swiss		
Institute of Bioinformatics (SIB)		Fasta3		
		α -helix	β	
-sheet	(linear structure)			
3	conformational motif			
peptide mimotope				mimotope
	, 3			
	가			peptide
mimotope	conformational motif			
가				
	peptide mimotope bovine serum			
albumin(BSA)	keyhole limpet hemocyanin(KLH)			
carrier protein				
	-peptide mimotope			
	cDNA library			
	가			
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