EB病毒轉染淋巴細胞之經驗談



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What is Epstein-Barr virus(EBV)?



Family: Herpesviridae Subfamily : Gammaherpesvirinae Genus: Lymphocryptovirus human herpesvirus 4 (HV-4, Epstein-Barr virus)

What is Epstein-Barr virus(EBV)?



Pathology and epidemiology of EBV

Infectious mononucleosis - acute viral syndrome with fever, sore throat, splenomegaly and lymphadenopathy; one to several weeks, rarely fatal

Burkitt's lymphoma - monoclonal tumour of B cells

Nasopharangeal carcinoma –malignant tumour of epithelial cells of the nasopharynx



History



- 1958 first description of Burkitt's lymphoma
- 1964 Continuous cell lines were isolated from Burkitt lymphoma cells
- 1968 EBV is the etiological agent of infectious mononucleosis
- 1969 EBV can immortalize lymphocytes and marmoset cells.
- Present EBV transformation is a routine method for establishment of B cell line



EBV transformation(2): EBV release in B cell



EBV transformation(3): B cell proliferation

Lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs)

- 1. production of acidic(yellowish) medium
- 2. clumping of cells
- 3. exponential increase in cell number.

EBV transformation(4): EBV induced changes in gene





1. Separation of mononuclear cell(MNC)





2. Infection of Epstein-Barr virus(EBV)





3. Establishment of B lymphocyte cell line



6-10 weeks culture period



increased cell number



cryopreservation

Conclusion

