

Mycoplasma DNA : PCR-ELISA

= Abstract =

Presence of Mycoplasma DNA in Ovarian Cancer Tissue: Detection by PCR-ELISA Technique

Jong-Hyeok Kim, Jun-Hee Na, Myung-Hee Lee,* Jae-Young Um,*
Yong-Man Kim, Young-Tak Kim, Joo-Hyun Nam, Jung-Eun Mok
*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology College of Medicine, University of Ulsan,
Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea*
*Research Department, Ewon Reference Laboratory, Seoul, Korea**

Mycoplasmas, cell wall-less bacteria of class Mollicutes, are among the smallest self-replicating organisms known and reside ubiquitously at the cell membrane or internalized into the cell. They mimic viruses in many of their activities and further they may have oncogenic activity. The oncogenic potential of mycoplasmas was only recently realized when they were shown to cause chromosomal changes and in vitro cell transformations through gradual progressive chromosomal loss and translocations. The association between these organisms and human cancers has been evaluated and actually mycoplasmas were detected in 50% of gastric cancers. In gynecologic cancer, one study demonstrated a 59.3% prevalence rate of mycoplasmas in malignant ovarian tumors but the explanations for the association between the organisms and ovarian cancer might be somewhat confusing, at least in part, due to absence of normal control. The present objective was to determine the presence of mycoplasma DNA in ovarian cancer tissues and normal ovary in Korea.

Fresh frozen tissue samples stored at -72 °C were used for mycoplasma DNA assay. The study materials comprised twenty-nine human ovarian cancer tissues and ten normal ovarian tissues. After extraction of DNA, the combined PCR-ELISA (polymerase chain reaction and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay) procedure was performed with consensus primers targeting for 15 species of mycoplasmas and acholeplasmas together with negative and positive controls, which was known as very sensitive method.

The results showed mycoplasma DNA were present in none of normal ovarian tissue and in 13.8% (4 of 29) of the ovarian cancer specimens, which is much lower than that of the previous study. Three positive cases showed very strong reactivities, but there was no significant

correlation between presence of mycoplasma DNA and the clinicopathological characteristics of the patients.

These results suggest that mycoplasma can not be the contributor in the mechanism of carcinogenesis in the most of ovarian cancers in Korea, but the association between mycoplasma and ovarian cancer is worth to be investigated.

Keywords: Mycoplasma DNA, Ovarian cancer

(genetic alteration) (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) (24,26)
 PCR ELISA(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) mycoplasma DNA (27)
 가 PCR-ELISA
 Helicobacter pylori mycoplasma DNA
 streptococcus DNA가 9) plasma myco-
 Mycoplasma (prokaryotic) 0.2 0.3 μm
 .1014) mycoplasma 600
 2500 kb DNA 가 15) lysosomal 1. 1997 3 1998 2
 enzyme .16) mycoplasma , 29
 (postabortal fever), (pelvic infla- 10
 mmatory disease), (pyelonephritis),
 10,11,17,18) HIV (cofactor) 2.
 .15) DNA
 ,19,22)
 (genetic region) (N=29) (N=10) (Homoge-
 Robertsonian translocati- nizer)
 (oncogene) - (autoclaved) (microcentri-
 가 23) fuge) tube
 Mycoplasma (culture) (cross-contamination)
 , cDNA ribosomal probe (blade) sample
 6-methylpurine deoxyriboside biochemical tube
 가 가 가 (digestion buffer) 56

Mycoplasma DNA : PCR-ELISA

(incubation) 0.5% Tween 20, 50 mM Tris(pH 8.5), 1mM EDTA, 200 µg/ml proteinase K(Sigma Chemical Co. St. Lous. MO)

proteinase K tube (digested) sample DNA

Sephadex G-50 column(Paharmacia Biotech) (purified) DNA 10µl

PCR

PCR-ELISA DNA가 tube 10 µl

primer가 tube , consensus (Boehringer Mannheim Corp., Indianapolis. IN) 25 µl, 15 µl Milli-Q water 가 25 µl mineral oil 10 µl Milli-Q water

sample (negative control) mycoplasma DNA 10 µl

sample (positive control) PCR tube DNA 95 5 (denaturation) . PCR (borderline malignancy) 1 cycling parameter 40 step-cycles 94 30 denaturation, 62 30 annealing, 72 1 extension (malignant mixed mullerian tumor) extension 72 10 CA (PCR products) (electrophoresis) 125 6.6 5660 U/ml (Table 1). 4 sample 2

700bp

PCR-ELISA method sample FIGO I 6 , II 4 , III 12 IV 5

sample 10 µl 가 2 IIIC 가 10 (34.5%) 가 40 µl reagent 가 10 (Table 1). PCR-ELISA mycoplasma DNA가 450 µl hybridization reagent tube 29 37 3 (300 rpm) 4 (13.8%) (Fig. 1), 10 mycoplasma DNA 가 mycoplasma DNA 200 µl Anti-DIG-POD(Fab fragments of a polyclonal antibody to digoxigenin conjugated to peroxidase) 가 plate 가 (p > 0.05). Mycoplasma DNA가 30 4 (intensity) 1 + , 3 250 µl 5 . 100 + , 4+ 5+가 1 2

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of 29 ovarian cancer patients

Patient	Age	Para	Stage	CA125 (U/ml)	Pathologic Type	Chemotherapy	F/U	PCR-ELISA (Abdorbance)
1	23	0	A	27.6	dysgerminoma	NO	7(NED)	0.235
2	39	2	C	1260	serous adenoca	CC#6, TC#11	20(PER)	0.235
3	56	2		1480	serous adenoca	CC#1	2(DIED)	0.242
4	59	3	C	78.9	serous adenoca	CEC#3	1(NED)	0.242
5	26	0	A	869	adenoca	CEC#5	2(NED)	0.226
6	58	3	C	58	mucinous adenoca	IPP#1, CC#2, CEC#2	17(NED)	0.237
7	67	5		1190	serous adenoca	TC#5	5(PER)	0.298
8	52	2	C	5660	endometrioid adenoca	CC#4, CEC#3	9(PER/DIED)	0.235
9	74	3	A	6.6	Brenner tumor	NO	1(NED)	0.232
10	73	5	B	26.4	mucinous adenocar	CC#5	5(NED)	0.233
11	50	3	C	500	serous adenoca	CC#6, TC#9, T#6, TV#3	47(PER)	0.484(+)
12	72	2	C	89.5	mutinous adenoca	NO	1(F/U loss)	1.037(4 +)
13	54	4		36.4	metastatic adenoca	PF#1	2(NED)	0.224
14	55	4		3830	metastatic adenoca	PV#1	2(DIED)	0.231
15	41	2	C	1007	serous adenoca	CEC#9	9(NED)	0.283
16	44	2	A	302	serous adenoca	CC#6	45(NED)	0.296
17	53	2		1010	serous adenoca	CAP#4, CC#9, TP#5, TC#5	17(END)/11(PER)	0.242
18	48	3	C	916	serous adenocal	CC#8	8(NED)	2.831(5 +)
19	41	2	C	1955	MMMT	CAC#6, TP#6, TC#1	22(NED)/8(REC, DIED)	0.257
20	21	1	B	349	mucinous adenoca	CC#6	42(NED)	0.311
21	63	0	C	9070	serous adenoca	CC#6, TC#4	47(NED)	0.251
22	44	5	C	125	mucinous adenoca	TP#4	10(PER)	0.225
23	58	3	C	241	mucinous adenoca(B)	CC#9, CEC#3	39(NED)	0.995(3 +)
24	53	3	C	123	serous adenoca	CEC#6	16(NED)	0.253
25	51	3	C	186	endometrioid adenoca	CEC#3	3(NED)	0.234
26	69	6		799	serous adenoca	CC#2	14(NED)	0.240
27	30	1		101	clear cell ca	CC#2, TP#2	4(PER/DIED)	0.238
28	42	2	A	20	granulosa cell ca	NO	30(NED)	0.215
29	59	3	C	71.4	serous adenoca	CC#3	1(NED)	0.264

F/U: follow up, PCR-ELISA: presence of Mycoplasma DNA by PCR-ELISA

serous adenoca: serous cystadenocarcinoma, MMT: malignant mixed mullerian tumor, mucinous adenoca: mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, (B): boredrline tumor, endometrioid adenocaca: endometrioid cystadenocarcinoma, CEC: cyclophosphamide+epirubicin + carboplatin, CAP: cyclophosphamide + adriamycin + cisplatin, CC: cyclophosphamide + cisplatin, TP: taxol + cisplatin, TC: taxol + carboplatin, PV: cisplatin + VP-16, CAC: cyclophosphamide + adriamycin + carboplatin, TV: taxol + VP-16, T: taxol, PER: persistence NED: no evidence of disease

가 1 , 1 241 U/ml . mycoplasma DNA
 . FIGO 가
 IIC CA 125 500, 89.5, 916 .

.3337)
(virulence)

mycopla-

sma

.3839)

Mycoplasma 가

C3H

, Tsai 2) C3H

Mycoplasma fermentans Mycoplasma pene-

trans mycoplasma

mycoplasma 가

Fig. 1. Final result of PCR-ELISA technique for mycoplasma DNA in malignant ovarian tumor tissues.

11

mycoplasma
18

가

1965 Fogh 2) Paton 2) mycoplasma
가

1966 MacPherson Russel3) baby ha-
mster kidney(BHK) mycoplasma
(mo-
rphologic transformation) BHK
(spontaneous)

mycoplasma가

가

가

20 Katoni
3) mycoplasma (strain) Spiroplasma mi-
rum NIH-3T3 CV-1
(malignant transformation)

mycoplasma

C3H

가

mycoplasma가

artifact

.32) mycoplasma가

Mycoplasma

Zhang 4)

가 . Tsai 2)

Mycoplasma fermentans Mycoplasma pene-

18

trans

C3H

c-myc, N-myc, H-ras, N-ras, src

p53

mycoplasma

(overamplification) (rearrange- ment) DNA mycoplasma가

H-ras c-myc mRNA DNA가

mRNA가

가 , mycoplasma H-ras

c-myc mRNA (induction) (trans- criptional factor) c-fos c-jun - (overamplification) (transcriptional product) (overexpression) mycoplasma

mycoplasma C3H 454 , mycoplasma

c-fos c-jun mRNA 가

(oncogenic viruses) mycoplasma DNA 가

genome (integration) mycoplasma가

43) mycoplasma mycoplasma

c-fos, c-jun

c-myc mRNA H-ras mRNA PCR-ELISA DNA 가 55-57)

DNA mycoplasma 13.8% mycoplasma DNA 가

가 Chan 48)

HIV mycoplasma가 (nuclease), mycoplasma

(reactive oxygen radical) (superantigen) 가 , 가

.15445) mycoplasma가 , 가

(PCR) mycoplasma가 가

mycoplasma가 1046) mycoplasma 가

7% .47) mycoplasma 가 mycoplasma

가 PCR-ELISA 27) 가 가

, 1 20 copy mycoplasma DNA . mycoplasma가 genomic DNA

consensus primer 15 myco- plasma acholeplasma DNA 가

Loma Linda Chan 48)

PCR-ELISA mycoplasma 가

mycoplasma DNA mycoplasma DNA

59.3% my- . 가

coplasma 가

mycoplasma 가 myco-

plasma

mycoplasma DNA가

가

mycoplasma DNA가

mycoplasma DNA가

plasma

in vitro

myco-

가

가

mycoplasma

PCR-ELISA

mycoplasma DNA

29

4 (13.8%)

mycoplasma DNA

가

10

가

mycoplasma DNA

가

mycoplasma

mycoplasma

가

mycoplasma DNA가

가

mycoplasma

가

가

- References -

1. Correa P, Fox J, Fonham E et al: Helicobacter pylori and gastric carcinoma. Serum antibody prevalence in populations with contrasting cancer risk.

Cancer 1990;66:2569-74.
 2. Forman D, Sitas F, Newell D et al: Geographic association of Helicobacter pylori antibody prevalence and gastric cancer mortality in rural China. Int J Cancer 1990;46:608-11.
 3. Forman D: Helicobacter pylori infection: a novel risk factor in the etiology of gastric cancer(editorial). J Natl Cancer Inst 1991;83:1702-3.
 4. Nomura A, Stemmermann GN, Chyou PH et al: Helicobacter pylori infection and gastric carcinoma among Japanese Americans in Hawaii. N Engl J Med 1991;325:1132-6.
 5. Parsonnet J, Friedmann GD, Vandersteen DP et al: Helicobacter pylori infection and the risk of gastric carcinoma. N Engl J Med 1991;325:1127-31.
 6. Talley NJ, Zinsmeister AR, Weaver A et al: Gastric adenocarcinoma and Helicobacter pylori infection. J Natl Cancer Inst 1991;83:1734-9.
 7. Sipponen P, Kosunen TU, Valle J et al: Helicobacter pylori infection and chronic gastritis in gastric cancer. J Clin Pathol 1992;45:319-23.
 8. Fukuda H, Saito D, Hayashi S et al: Helicobacter pylori infection, serum pepsinogen level and gastric cancer: a case-control study in Japan. Jpn J Cancer Res 1995;86:64-71.
 9. Sasaki H, Igaki H, Ishizuka T et al: Presence of Streptococcus DNA in surgical specimens of gastric cancer. Jpn J Cancer Res 1995;86:791-4.
 10. Cassell GH, Cole BC: Mycoplasmas as agents of human disease. N Engl J Med 1981;304:80-9.
 11. Friberg J: Mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas in reproductive failure. Contemp Obstet Gynecol 1983;28: 271-86.
 12. Busolo F, Zanchetta R, Bertoloni G: Mycoplasmic localization patterns on spermatozoa from infertile men. Fertil. Steril. 1984;42:412-7.
 13. Dallo SF, Su CJ, Horton JR et al: Identification of PI gene domain containing epitope(S) mediating Mycoplasma pneumoniae cytoadherence. J Exp Med 1988;167:718-23.
 14. Taylor-Robinson D, Davies HA, Sarathechandra P et al: Intracellular location of mycoplasmas in cultured cells demonstrated by immunocytochemistry and electron microscopy. Int J Exp Pathol 1991;72:

- 705-14.
15. Blanchard A, Montagnier L: AIDS-associated mycoplasmas. *Annu Rev Microbiol* 1994;48:687-712.
 16. Moulder JW: Comparative biology of intracellular parasitism. *Microbiol Rev* 1985;49:298-337.
 17. Cole BC, Cassell GH: Mycoplasma infections as models of chronic joint inflammation. *Arthritis Rheum* 1979;22:1375-81.
 18. Taylor-Robinson D, McCormack W: The genital mycoplasmas. *N Engl J Med* 1980;302:1003-10.
 19. Cole BC, Atkin CL: The mycoplasma arthritis T-cell mitogen, MAM-a model superantigen. *Immunol Today* 1991;12:271-6.
 20. Stuart PM, Cassel GH, Woodward JG: Induction of class II MHC antigen expression in macrophages by Mycoplasma species. *J Immunol* 1989;142:3392-9.
 21. Takema M, Oka S, Uno K et al: Macrophage-activating factor extracted from mycoplasmas. *Cancer Immunol Immunother* 1991;33:39-44.
 22. Tsunekawa H, Takagi E, Kishimoto H et al: Depressed cellular immunity in mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia. *Eur J Respir Dis* 1987;70:293-9.
 23. Tsai S, Wear DJ, Shih JWK et al: Mycoplasmas and oncogenesis: Persistent infection and multistage malignant transformation. *Proc Natl. Acad Sci USA* 1995;92:10197-201.
 24. Bernet C, Garret M, DeBarbeyrac B et al: Detection of Mycoplasma pneumoniae by using the polymerase chain reaction. *J Clin Microbiol* 1989;27:2492-6.
 25. Teng K, Li M, Yu W et al: Comparison of PCR with culture for detection of Ureaplasma urogenital infections. *J Clin Microbiol* 1994;32:2232-4.
 26. Razin S: DNA probes and PCR in diagnosis of mycoplasma infections. *Mol Cell Probes* 1994;8:497-511.
 27. Kempf I, Gesbert F, Guittet M et al: Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection in drug-treated chickens: Comparison of diagnosis methods including polymerase chain reaction. *Zentralbl Veterinarmed B* 1994;41:597-602.
 28. Fogh J, Fogh H: chromosome changes in PPLO-infected human amnion cells. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1965;119:233-8.
 29. Paton GR, Jacobs JP, Perkins FP: Chromosome changes in human diploid-cell cultures infected with mycoplasma. *Nature* 1965;207:43-5.
 30. MacPherson I, Russell W: Transformations in hamster cells mediated by mycoplasma. *Nature* 1966;210:1343-5.
 31. Kotani H, Phillips D, McGarrity J: Malignant transformation of NIH-3T3 and CV-1 cells by a helical mycoplasma, Spiroplasma mirum, strain SMCA. *In Vitro Cell Dev Biol* 1986;22:756-62.
 32. McGarrity GJ, Vanaman V, Sarama J: Cytogenetic effects of mycoplasmal infection of cell cultures: A Review. *In Vitro* 1984;20:1-18.
 33. Hayflick L, Koprowski H: Direct agar isolation of mycoplasmas from human leukaemic bone marrow. *Nature* 1965;205:713-4.
 34. Boden WE, Carleton RA, Khan AH et al: Left ventricular hemangioma masquerading as mycoplasma pericarditis. *Am Heart J* 1983;106:771-4.
 35. Abo W, Sawada Y, Ogawa S et al: Mesothelial cell proliferation and localized pleural pseudotumor associated with Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection. *Eur J Pediatr* 1988;148:62-3.
 36. Park SH, Choe GY, Kim CW, Chi JG, Sung SH. Inflammatory pseudotumor of the lung in a child with Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia, *J Korean Med Sci* 1990;5:213-23.
 37. Jansson E, Wegelius K, Hakkarainen K et al: Mycoplasmas and leukaemia. *Res Virol* 1991;142:333.
 38. Weinberg RA: The action of oncogenes in the cytoplasm and nucleus. *Science* 1985;230:770-6.
 39. Karp Broder S: New directions in molecular medicine. *Cancer Res* 1994;54:653-655.
 40. Zhang B, Shih JW, Wear DJ et al: High level expression of H-ras and c-myc oncogenes in mycoplasma-mediated malignant cell transformation. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1997;214:359-66.
 41. Lau LF, Nathans D: Expression of a set of growth-related immediate early genes in BALB/c 3T3 cells: Coordinate regulation with c-fos or c-myc. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1987;84:1182-6.
 42. Lord KA, Abdollahi A, Hoffman-Liebermann B et al: Proto-oncogenes of the fos/jun family of transcription factors are positive regulators of myeloid differentiation. *Mol Cell Biol* 1993;13:841-51.
 43. Zhang B, Shih JW, Ditty S et al: Absence of myco-

- plasmal gene in the transformed mammalian cells induced by chronic persistent infection of mycoplasmas. In Abstracts of the 96th General Meeting of the American Society of Microbiology (New Orleans). Washington, DC: American Society of Microbiology 1996;p284.
44. Meier B, and Habermehl GG: Evidence for superoxide dismutase and catalase in mullicutes and release of reactive oxygen species. *Arch Biochem Biophys* 1990;277:74-9.
 45. Minion FC, Jarvill-Taylor KJ, Billings DE et al: Membrane-associated nuclease activities in mycoplasmas. *J Bacteriol* 1993;175:7842-7.
 46. Mardh PA, Westrom L: Tubal and cervical cultures in acute salpingitis with special reference to *Mycoplasma hominis* and T-strain mycoplasmas. *Br J Vener Dis* 1970;46:179-86.
 47. Stray-Pedersen B, Eng J, Reikvam TM: Uterine T-mycoplasma colonization in reproductive failure. *Am J Obstet. Gynecol* 1978;130:307-11.
 48. Chan PJ, Seraj IM, Kalugdan TH et al: Prevalence of Mycoplasma Conserved DNA in Malignant Ovarian Cancer Detected Using Sensitive PCR-ELISA. *Gynecol Oncol Radiology* 1996;63:258-60.
 49. Viel A, De Pascale L, Toffoli G, et al: Frequent occurrence of Ha-ras allelic deletion in human ovarian adenocarcinomas. *Tumori* 1991;77:16-20.
 50. Chien CH, Wang FF, Hamilton TC: Transcriptional activation of c-myc proto-oncogene by estrogen in human ovarian cancer cells. *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 1994;99:11-9.
 51. Van Dam PA, Vergote IB, Lowe DG et al: Expression of c-erbB-2, c-myc, and c-ras oncoproteins, insulin-like growth factor receptor I, and epidermal growth factor receptor in ovarian carcinoma. *J Clin Pathol* 1994;47:914-9.
 52. Bian M, Fan Q, Huang S: Amplification of proto-oncogenes C-myc, C-N-ras, C-Ki-ras, C-erbB2 in ovarian carcinoma. *ChungHua Fu Chan Ko Tsa Chih* 1995;30:406-9.
 53. Bian M, Fan Q, Huang S et al: Amplifications of proto-oncogenes in ovarian carcinoma. *Chin Med J* 1995;108: 844-8.
 54. Zachos G, Varras M, Koffa M et al: Glucocorticoid and estrogen receptors have elevated activity in human endometrial and ovarian tumors as compared to the adjacent normal tissues and recognize sequence elements of the H-ras proto-oncogene. *Jpn J Cancer Res* 1996;87:916-22.
 55. Coates PJ, d'Ardenne AJ, Khan G et al: Simplified procedures for applying the polymerase chain reaction to routinely fixed paraffin wax sections. *J Clin Pathol* 1991;44:115-8.
 56. Greer CE, Peterson SL, Diviat NB et al: PCR amplification from paraffin-embedded tissues. Effects of fixative and fixation time. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1991; 95:117-24.
 57. Honma M, Ohara Y, Murayama H et al: Effects of fixation and varying target length on the sensitivity of polymerase chain reaction for the detection of human T-cell leukemia virus type I proviral DNA in formalin-fixed tissue sections. *J Clin Microbiol* 1993;31:1799-803.
 58. Taylor-Robinson D: Infections due to species of Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma: an update. *Clin Infect Dis* 1996;23:671-82.