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## ·临床研究·

# MDA-DHPLC 技术在 PGS 中的应用 \*

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**摘要 目的:**评估丙二醛变性高效液相色谱法在胚胎移植过程中的临床价值。**方法:**收集我院生殖中心 2010 年 2 月~2012 年 3 间未做移植的废弃胚胎,由 D2 胚胎培养到 D3 胚胎期,提取遗传物质并进行 PRC 扩增,采用高形态学评分的 D3 作为对照,高效液相色谱法测定遗传 DNA 过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)的含量。**结果:**多核 I 组 D2 期卵裂球核≥2 个,共 24 枚胚胎,DNA 过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)的含量  $5.32 \pm 0.19 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,对比正常胚胎  $0.67 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{mol/L}$  有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )。多核 II 组 D2 期卵裂球核=2,共 19 枚胚胎,MDA 的含量  $4.12 \pm 0.22 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,对比正常胚胎  $0.67 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{mol/L}$  有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )。I 组与 II 组间没有统计学差异。然而,空泡胚胎与非空泡胚胎之间 MDA 并没有差异。**结论:**多核 D2 期胚胎培养到 D3 期会产生很高异常率,因此临水上应减少使用此种进行移植。

**关键词:**种植前遗传学筛查(PGS);丙二醛(MDA);变性高效液相色谱(DHPLC)**中图分类号:**Q344;R169 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)15-2875-04

## Application Research of MDA-DHPLC in Preimplantation Genetic Screening\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To assess the application of MDA-DHPLC in the process of Embryo transferation. **Methods:** Select the abandoned D2 embryo from reproductive center of our hospital between the period of Feb.2010 to Jan.2012. Detect the content of the Peroxidation products MDA on DNA by DHPLC, take the good morphology D3 group as control. **Results:** There were 24 embryos in group I whose D2 embryo is Multinucleated and blastomere nucleus  $\geq 2$ , Peroxidation products MDA on DNA detected by DHPLC was  $5.32 \pm 0.19 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , compared with the controlled group  $0.67 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{mol/L}$  ( $P < 0.05$ ); 24 D2 embryos in group II were Multinucleated and blastomere nucleus=2, Peroxidation products MDA was  $4.12 \pm 0.22 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , compared with the controlled group  $5.32 \pm 0.19 \mu\text{mol/L}$  ( $P < 0.05$ ). There were no statistical deference between group I and group II ( $P > 0.05$ ). Neither between Multinucleated Vacuoles embryos and non-Vacuoles embryos. **Conclusion:** Development of Multinucleated D2 embryos to D3 derives high abnormal rates, we avoid to use those embryos to conduct Embryo transplantation.

**Key Words:** Preimplantation genetic screening; Malondialdehyde Denaturing; High performance liquid chromatography**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** Q344; R169 **Document code:** A**Article ID:**1673-6273(2014)15-2875-04

## 前言

生物遗传物质分子结构发生碱基对组成或排列顺序的改变,主要包括碱基的替换和小片段的缺失或插入,它是导致基因型疾病的重要原因之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>。然而环境致癌剂、营养不良或局部炎症等都可增加机体的氧化负荷,进而引起脂质过氧化和 DNA 的氧化损伤,从而造成基因变异。丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)是脂质过氧化和花生四烯酸代谢过程中形成的一种活性很强的代谢产物,已被用作衡量脂质过氧化程度的生物

标志物<sup>[7-9]</sup>。丙二醛可与 DNA 共价结合形成 DNA 加合物,其中与脱氧鸟嘌呤形成的加合物最为重要<sup>[12,13]</sup>。优良胚胎与发生基因突变的胚胎 DNA 与 MDA 形成的加合物程度不同,从而可利用变性高效液相色谱法测定胚胎 MDA 含量,对胚胎的质量作出判断,为胚胎的种植前遗传学诊断提供依据。

## 1 材料方法

### 1.1 一般材料

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中心实行体外受精 - 胚胎移植(IVF-ET)的培养阶段出现D2期多核特征的废弃胚胎。共收集符合条件的废弃胚胎43枚。全部胚胎为正常受精(2原核),卵裂球内多核( $\geq 2$ 个核)为I组,卵裂球内多核(=2个核)为II组。以35岁为限,年龄 $\leq 35$ 周岁胚胎共26枚,年龄 $> 35$ 周岁胚胎共17枚,采用生殖医学中心正常移植的胚胎32枚胚胎作为对照,它们慢速冷冻的第三天形态学评分为优质的胚胎解冻复苏,复苏后溶解卵裂球比例较高。提取胚胎DNA,进行PCR扩增,扩增产物保存于4摄氏度冰箱中准备DHPLC检测MDA含量。

## 1.2 试剂与仪器

四乙基丙烷(TFP)、TBA均购自日本东京化成株式会社;色谱纯级甲醇购自南京化学试剂采购站,其余试剂均为分析纯级,高效液相色谱检测系统:包括LC-3A高压泵、SPD-1多波长紫外分光检测器为日本岛津仪器公司产品;N-2000色谱数据工作站市孵化中心智能信息系统提供,LichrospherC18高效液相色谱分离柱为江苏汉邦科技有限公司产品。

## 1.3 扩增产物MDA含量DHPLC检测

取各扩增产物150 μL和150 μL的1.5 mol/L三氯乙酸于1.5 mL离心管中,盖紧管盖,混合45 s后7000 r/min离心16 min;取400 μL 0.3% TBA溶液和200 μL离心后的上清液至5 mL带塞玻璃离心管中。在85 °C水浴中温浴30 min,流动水冷

却至室温后,并用0.22 μm微孔滤器过滤后待DHPLC测定MDA含量。DHPLC测定时进样25 μL定量测定,进样流动相缓冲液为50:40体积比的磷酸盐和甲醛,选择流速为1.2 mL/min,选择紫外线波长532 nm进行检测,并记录MDA含量。DNA片段通过紫外分光光度检测器检测,并且,模拟信号会转换成数值。

## 1.4 统计分析

采用SPSS11.0统计软件,统计数据以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用T检验对I、II两组MDA平均值进行差异显著性检验,P<0.05说明两组染色体异常率有显著性差异,具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 正常胚胎DHPLC检测

正常胚胎由D2胚胎培养到D3胚胎期,提取遗传物质并进行PRC扩增,经DNA提取PCR扩增显示,32例对照组正常胚胎基因组DHPLC检测,丙二醛(MDA)含量为0.67±0.08 μmol/l(见表2)。另外,观察女性年龄对胚胎移植的影响,年龄 $\leq 35$ 周岁胚胎MDA含量5.32±0.19 μmol/L,女性年龄 $> 35$ 周岁胚胎MDA含量5.32±0.19 μmol/L,两组基因组MDA含量比较P>0.05,没有统计学差异(见表1)。

表1 妇女年龄对胚胎异常率影响分析

Table 1 Analysis of MDA-DHPLC of women at different ages

Ages	Cases	MDA(μmol/l)	Differences
$\leq 35$ years	26	0.62± 0.28	
$> 35$ years	17	0.73± 0.19	p<0.05

## 2.2 多核形态特征胚胎基因组分析

多核A组与B组胚胎由D2胚胎培养到D3胚胎期,多核A组共24枚D2期胚胎,基因组DHPLC检测,丙二醛(MDA)含量为5.32±0.19 μmol/l。与对照组MDA含量0.67±0.08 μmol/l相比较,两组MDA含量差异显著,有统计学意义(P<

0.05)。多核A组共19枚D2期胚胎,基因组DHPLC检测,丙二醛(MDA)含量为4.12±0.22。与对照组MDA含量0.67±0.08 μmol/l相比较,两组MDA含量差异显著,具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。多核A组与B组异常率差异不显著(P>0.05),不具有统计意义(见表2)。

表2 多核形态特征胚胎MDA-DHPLC分析

Table 2 Analysis of MDA-DHPLC of three groups

Groups	Cases	MDA(μmol/l)	Differences
Normal group	32	0.67± 0.08	
Group I	24	5.32± 0.19	P>0.05
Group II	19	4.12± 0.22	P>0.05

## 2.3 多核形态有泡和无泡胚胎分析特征胚胎基因组分析

43枚胚胎由D2胚胎培养到D3胚胎期,有12枚胚胎在显微镜先出现空泡,31枚胚胎正常。基因组MDA-DHPLC检测,空泡组丙二醛(MDA)含量为4.54±0.21 μmol/L。与对照组MDA含量0.67±0.08 μmol/l相比较,两组MDA含量差异显著(P<0.05)。无泡组基因组MDA-DHPLC检测,丙二醛(MDA)含量为5.03±0.46 μmol/l。与对照组MDA含量0.67±0.08 μmol/l相比较,两组MDA含量差异显著,具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。多核空泡与无泡组MDA含量差异不显著(P>

0.05),不具有统计意义(见表3)。

## 3 讨论

从20世纪后半叶开始,辅助生殖技术开始用于不育症的治疗,在全世界范围内广泛开展胚胎植入前遗传学诊断(Preimplantation genetic diagnosis,PGD),这项新技术的诞生,是伴随辅助生殖技术与基因技术的发展应运而生的,其在胚胎植入前对胚胎进行遗传病筛查,确定胚胎正常后再进行移植,从而对移植胚胎进行有效的质控<sup>[14-16]</sup>。近年来,遗传学诊断技术

表 3 多核形态空泡和无泡胚胎 MDA-DHPLC 分析  
Table 3 Analysis of Multinucleated Vacuoles embryos and non-Vacuoles by MDA-DHPLC

Groups	Cases	MDA(μmol/l)	Differences
Normal group	32	0.67± 0.08	
Vacuoles embryos	12	4.54± 0.21	P>0.05
non-Vacuoles embryos	31	5.03± 0.46	P>0.05

发展迅速,从最初的用聚合酶链式反应(PCR)技术对基因变异进行检测,到如今用荧光原位杂交(FISH)技术对人胚胎性别及遗传物质变异进行检测,而后者因其独特的优势成为性别鉴定及染色体结构与数量异常检测的主要手段。

近年来变性高效液相色谱(Denaturing high performance liquid chromatography)技术在基因变异诊断和检测中得到了广泛应用,此技术在DNA部分变性的情况下,不完全匹配的双链DNA通过离子反相高效液相色谱技术检测到。DHPLC技术最先由Oefner等于1995年建立,该技术使用的仪器设备是由HPLC仪、PCR仪、生物纳米材料吸附分离柱等组成<sup>[17,18]</sup>。DHPLC系统包括固定相和有缓冲液充当的流动相,依据DNA片段的大小及其亲水性质不同,随流动相DNA色谱柱-DNA Sep柱系(USA)经过固定相时的吸附和停留时间不同,DNA片段将在分析柱中被分离开,紫外分光光度检测器构成的检测系统将检测MDA含量,并且可以并将模拟信号转换为数值,结果也可以色谱图的形式显示,也就是不同的DNA片段对应一系列的波峰。DHPLC技术既不需要使用放射性同位素,也不需要凝胶电泳,操作简便、经济,真正做到了自动、高效、快速、准确地检测遗传物质变化,且检测结果可以以图形数值形式直观的显示<sup>[19]</sup>。在检测与疾病相关基因的突变方面,其提供了一种有效可行的检测方法。本实验就是利用DHPLC之优点为胚胎体外遗传物质变异的筛选提供了参考依据。

DHPLC技术和其它技术一样不能成为基因检测的万能工具,检测数据只能说明基因组有无突变,而难以检测基因突变的种类,因此只能作为筛查的标准,要做到确认还需要其它技术的辅助检测;如果同时进行多个基因片段检测,因DNA分子不同片段发生变性温度不同,要逐个片段进行检测,工作量将大大增加。尽管如此,在目前公认的有效检测手段中,DHPLC仍是一种快速、高效、准确、经济及半自动化筛查基因杂合突变的工具,优于测序等其他分子生物学方法,相信在未来的基因组学研究领域中必将继续发挥重要的作用<sup>[20]</sup>。

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