Transfection and Expression of a Full-Length Canine Circovirus Molecular Clone

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Why Study Circoviruses?

- Family: Circoviridae
- Genus: Circovirus
- Species:
 - Chicken: Chicken anemia virus.
 - Psittacine: Beak and feather disease virus.
 - Pig: Porcine circovirus 1, porcine circovirus 2.
 - "Post-weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome"
 - Human...
 - Fish...
 - Others...

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Why Study Canine Circovirus?

- Newly discovered virus.
 - 2012
- Clinical presentation is variable
 - Asymptomatic to enteric and systemic disease
- Detection of virus is not useful in determining the outcome of disease.

Circoviruses

- Circular genome
- Ambisense, single strand DNA.
- Two genes:
 - Replicase
 - Capsid



Summer Objectives

- Construct a full-length molecular clone of canine circovirus.
- Transfect clone into Madin-Darby canine kidney cells (MDCK).
- Confirm successful transfection by detection of viral genome and localizing viral protein.
 - PCR = DNA

– Immunofluorescence = viral protein.











Transfection

• Lipofectamine 3000 transfection reagent into 80% confluent MDCK cells.



Transfection

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• Passage 1:



• Passage 1:





• Passage 1:





• Passage 5:



• Passage 1:





• Passage 5:





Recircularizing?





Capsid	3' region	Plasmid	3' region	Replicase





3'

Capsid170bp 3' intergenic regionReplicase3'







Confirm Transfection – Protein Detection

• Viral capsid detected by immunofluorescence.

Anti-Capsid

pcDNA + DogCV #8 A Mock transfection

No Primary Antibody

Confirm Transfection – Protein Detection

• Viral capsid detected by immunofluorescence.



Results

- The full-length genome of DogCV was cloned into pcDNA3.1 vector and transfected into MDCK cells.
- The canine circovirus persistently replicated over at least a month in cell culture.
- Recircularization of DogCV genome was confirmed by PCR.
- Viral capsid protein was produced and confirmed with immunofluorescence assay.

Conclusion

• The result offers us an *in vitro* model to study the canine circovirus.

Question?

