MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO THE THREE CLASSES OF MOUSE HEPATITIS VIRUS STRAIN A59 PROTEINS

Marck J.M. Koolen, Albert D.M.E. Osterhaus\*, Kees H.J. Siebelink\*, Marian C. Horzinek and Bernard A.M. van der Zeijst Institute of Virology, Veterinary Faculty, State University of Utrecht, and \*National Institute of Public Health, Bilthoven, The Netherlands

Hybridoma cell lines producing monoclonal antibodies to mouse hepatitis virus strain A59 (MHV-A59) have been established by fusion of spleen cells of immunized mice with P3X63Ag8.653 mouse plasmacytoma cells. Culture fluids were screened for their ability to immunoprecipitate virus-specific proteins from  $^{35}\mathrm{S-methionine-labeled}$  infected cells. Eleven clones were obtained which fell into three classes (Figure 1).

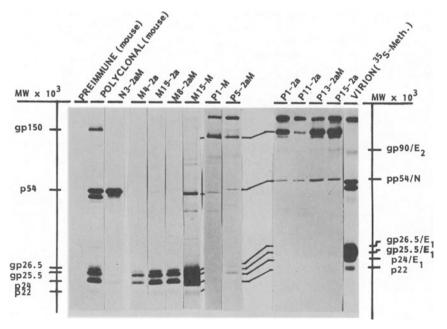


Figure 1

One clone reacted with the nucleocapsid protein (N). Four clones reacted with the matrix protein (El) which is present, both in infected cells and in virions, as the unglycosylated form gp24/E1 and two glycosylated forms gp25.5/El and gp26.5/El. All three modifications of El were precipitated which is in agreement with earlier fir emprinting data for MHV strain JHM (1). The third class consisted of six clones specific for E2. The hybridomas produced IgG2a and/or IgM antibodies. The presence of two species was not due to insufficient cloning, since the results remained the same after additional cloning. Possibly these cell lines carry out the IgM/IgG switch. Monoclonal antibodies against the viral glycoproteins, E1 and E2 recognized viral proteins on the surface of infected L929 cells but not on Sac(-) cells. Four out of six of the anti-E2 but none of the anti-E1 clones were able to neutralize the virus in the absence of complement. On the of complement a slight increase in neutralization by three anti-El clones was observed (Table).

HYBRIDOMA CELL LINES	POLYPEPTIDE SPECIFICITY	IMMUNOGLOBULIN ISOTYPE <sup>‡</sup>	% NEUTRALIZATION AT A NO COMPLEMENT ADDED			NTIBODY DILUTIONS <sup>₩</sup> COMPLEMENT ADDED		
			1/10	1/100	1/500	1/10	1/100	1/500
N 3-2aM	N	IgG2a/IgM	12	5	10	1	1	7
P1-2a	E <sub>2</sub>	IgG2a	100	83	49	100	79	54
P11-2a	E <sub>2</sub>	IgG 2a	42	7	7	44	11	-10
P13-2aM	E <sub>2</sub>	lgG2a/lgM	4	12	12	31	8	-17
P15-2a	E <sub>2</sub>	IgG 2a	100	90	60	100	89	60
P1-M	E <sub>2</sub>	IgM	17	2	10	17	8	-3
P5-2aM	E <sub>2</sub>	lgG2a/lgM	99	97	90	100	97	30
M4-2a	E <sub>1</sub>	IgG 2a	2	-6	1	22	18	0
M15-2a	E <sub>1</sub>	IgG2a	4	-6	-2	12	10	- 4
M8-2aM	E <sub>1</sub>	lgG2a/lgM	4	-1	4	8	-8	- 2
M15-M	E <sub>1</sub>	IgM	6	-8	-10	15	37	24

Table 1. SUMMARY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

Further studies are in progress to elucidate the relationship between the various species of E2 with monoclonal antibodies directed against gpl50.

## REFERENCE

1. Siddell, S.G., J.gen.Virol. 62:259-269 (1982).

<sup>¥</sup>As determined by Ouchterlony immuno diffusion test.

쭈Monoclonal antibodies were adjusted to an initial concentration of 5 mg/ml of the active immunoglobulin isotype.