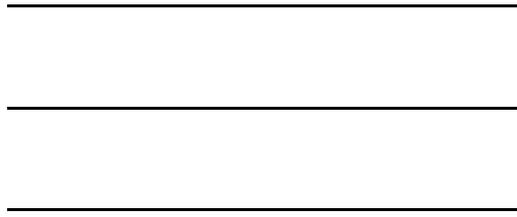


BK

BK

BK

2002 12



가

,

가

가

.

.

	_____	1
I.	_____	2
II.	_____	5
1.	_____	5
2. BK	_____	5
III.	_____	7
1.	_____	7
2.	_____	8
3.	_____	9
IV.	_____	10
V.	_____	15
	_____	16
	_____	20

Table 1. Characteristics of the subjects 7

Table 2. BK virus detection in urine 8

Table 3. BK virus detection in plasma 9

Fig. 1. Detection of PCR - amplified BK virus DNA

in agarose gels.



BK

BK

18 , 25 . BK
118 ,
21.2% , 0.9% BK 가

BK 100 1000

BK 가 BK

: BK ,

BK

<

>

I.

BK

Polyomaviridae

1-4 .

BK

5 .

가

6

, HIV - 1

,

가

7.

5,6.

5%가 BK

가

45%가

8.

(sclerosing allograft nephropathy)

5.

BK

6,7.

BK

5.

80%

BK

가

9

1,5,

(intranuclear inclusion) 가 decoy cell

10,11.

97%, 96.7%

11

28%

8

(in situ hybridization)

(immunohistochemical analysis)

5,6.

(primer)

가

7,12.

BK

II.

1.

2002 6 4 2002 10 1

,

.

,

,

1

.

2.

BK

(High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit;

Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany)

DNA

$2\mu\ell$

DNA

$2\mu\ell$

(,

5' - AGTCTTTAGGGTCTTCTA - 3' ;

,

5' - GGTGCCAACC

TATGGAACAG - 3')

$20\mu\ell$

AccuPower[®]

PreMix (Bioneer, Seoul, Korea)

Perkin Elmer 9600 thermalcycler (Roche Molecular Systems,

Branchburg, NJ)

94

5

predenaturation

III.

1.

161 (18 , 7),
18 (13 , 5), 118 (91
, 27) (Table 1). 36.6
(19 -56), 42.3
(11 -68).

Table 1. Characteristics of the subjects

	18	7	25
	13	5	18
	91	27	118
	122	39	161

2.

BK 가 .
25 (21.2%)

(Table 2). 가 14 ,
4 , 1 3 ,
4 .

Table 2. BK virus detection in urine

BK			
	0	43	43
	25	93	118
	14	52	66
	4	18	22
1	3	12	15
	4	11	15
	25	136	161

3.

BK 가 .
1

(Table 3).

Table 3. BK virus detection in plasma

BK			
	0	43	43
	1	117	118
	1	160	161

IV.

BK 1971 가

5 45nm,

5300bp DNA, 7.

가

가 가

10.

BK

JC

13,

(Nested PCR) 14,

10,15

가 가

가 가

가 가

16. ,

가

DNA .

가

BK 10 copies가
 가 13. , decoy
 cell , ,
 0.5 - 20% 가
 10 가 .
 가
 BK 3%, 10 - 45%,
 50% 5,10
 BK
 21.2% (25) .
 BK 가 decoy cell
 118 21
 (17.8%) decoy cell decoy cell
 4 8 .
 3 .
 2 decoy cell 1 decoy cell .

5 , .

4 decoy cell 1 decoy cell .

decoy cell 가

8 5 1 2 가

.

6

BK 5 .

1 15

decoy cell BK

.

decoy cell .

2 decoy cell

1 decoy

cell .

BK 3

. 2 .⁵ BK

tacrolimus mycophenylate

mofetil 가 가 ^{6,7}.
 (tubular epithelial cell) ,
 , BK , (seropositive) ¹⁰.
 9 .
 . 1
 가
 . decoy cell 1 - 2 가
 가 .
 Decoy cell 가 BK 가
^{7,10}. Decoy cell
 BK .
 (cell to cell)
 (terminal collecting duct) BK
 (peritubular capillary)
⁷. BK DNA
^{7,8,10}.
 1

9

4

decoy cell

가

가

BK

가

,

7

BK

가

10,17 - 19

BK

100

1000

10

BK

BK

V.

BK

BK

1. 118 , 18 , 가 25

2. BK 21.2% .

3. BK 0.9% .

4. BK 가 .

BK

BK

BK

BK

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Abstract

BK virus detection by polymerase chain reaction in renal transplant recipients and healthy donors

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BK virus is a polyomavirus associated with a range of clinical presentations from asymptomatic viruria with pyuria to ureteral ulceration with ureteral stenosis in renal transplant patients. BK viral infection of renal allografts has been associated with diminished graft function in some individuals. So, we tried to detect BK virus by polymerase chain reaction in

urine and plasma from Korean renal transplant recipients, renal transplant candidates, and healthy donors. The results were summarized as follows.

1. The study was performed by PCR amplification and *Bam*HI restriction from 118 renal transplant recipients, 18 renal transplant candidates, and 25 healthy donors.
2. BK virus DNA was detected in 21.2% of urine from renal transplant recipients.
3. BK virus DNA was detected in 0.9% of plasma from renal transplant recipients.
4. BK virus DNA was not detected in neither urine nor plasma from healthy donors and renal transplants candidates.

BK virus detection by polymerase chain reaction in urine might be a good tool for BK nephropathy follow-up, because the BK virus load in the urine is 100 - to 1000 - fold higher than in plasma and it is easier and non-invasive to collect urine.

Key Words: BK virus, renal transplantation