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Diagnostic Value of Measuring Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) DNA Load and Carcinoma-Specific Viral mRNA In Relation to Anti-EBV Immunoglobulin A (IgA) And IgG Antibody Levels in Blood of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Patients From Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a prevalent malignancy in Southeast Asia and is strongly associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). We investigated the primary diagnostic value of circulating EBV DNA and anti-EBV immunoglobulin G (IgG) and IgA levels in Indonesian NPC patients (n=149). By a 213-bp Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1)-based real-time LightCycler PCR, 72.5% of patients were positive for EBV DNA in whole blood, with 29.5%having levels above a previously determined clinical cutoff value (COV) of 2,000 EBV DNA copies/ml, the upper level in healthy carriers. In a 99-bp LightCycler PCR, 85.9% of patients were positive and 60.4% had levels above the COV. This assay quantified a significantly higher EBV load than the 213-bp PCR assay (P<0.0001), suggesting that circulating EBV DNA is fragmented. Using data from 11 different studies, we showed a significant inverse correlation between PCR amplicon size and the percentage of patients positive for circulating EBV DNA (Spearman’s rho -0.91; P<0.0001). EBV DNA loads were unrelated to anti-EBV IgG or IgA levels, as measured by VCA-p18 and EBNA1-specific synthetic peptide-based enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. The presence of circulating tumor cells was assessed by amplification of BamHI-A rightward frame 1 (BARF1) mRNA, a viral oncogene abundantly expressed in EBV-carrying carcinomas but virtually absent from EBV-associated lymphomas. Despite high EBV DNA loads and the presence of EBNA1 and human U1A small nuclear ribonucleoprotein mRNA, BARF1 mRNA was never detected in blood. We conclude that amplicon size significantly influences EBV DNA load measurement in NPC patients. The circulating EBV DNA load is independent of serological parameters and does not reflect intact tumor cells. The primary diagnostic value of the EBV DNA load for the detection of NPC is limited.

INTRODUCTION

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a rare tumor in most parts of the world, but it occurs endemically in southern China, Hong Kong, Singapore, and some other parts of Southeast Asia with high incidences (>15 cases/100,000 populations/year) (17). NPC has a strong etiological link with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), a ubiquitous herpesvirus that establishes a lifelong, mainly asymptomatic infection in >90% of the world’s population (27, 58). EBV is clonally present in EBV, a ubiquitous herpesvirus that establishes a lifelong, mainly asymptomatic infection in >90% of the world’s population (27, 58). EBV is clonally present in populations such as the Chinese (47), and some Italian (41) NPC patients. The reported percentage of NPC patients positive for EBV DNA in peripheral blood, however, varies strongly from approximately 30 to 98%; and many studies report sensitivities below 90% and very low EBV DNA loads in a significant proportion of patients (9, 24, 25, 30, 48). Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the primary diagnostic value of circulating EBV DNA loads in a large cohort of Indonesian NPC patients (n=149) from the Yogyakarta region, where NPC represents the number one malignancy in males and the number four tumor in females (50). We tried to find an explanation for the large variations in peripheral blood EBV DNA positivity in NPC patients reported thus far by using different DNA target sizes in PCR. We used unfractious whole blood, a clinical specimen type previously shown to be diagnostically relevant in transplant recipients, human immunodeficiency virus-positive and AIDS patients, and Burkitt’s lymphoma patients (51–57). In these populations a cutoff value of 2,000 EBV DNA copies/ml blood clearly demarcates patients with EBV-positive tumors from healthy EBV-seropositive carriers, in whom the loads were invariably below this value (54, 55). The use of whole blood might increase the sensitivity of detection by combining plasma and cellular fractions and, furthermore, enables the parallel detection of EBV mRNA. At present, it is not clear whether NPC tumor cells can enter the circulation. In order to detect possible circulating NPC tumor cells, whole-blood specimens were studied for the presence of EBNA1 and BARF1 mRNA. In contrast to EBV DNA, which may be present at low levels in the circulation of healthy EBV-seropositive carriers, BARF1 mRNA may directly reflect NPC-related EBV transcriptional activity, whereas EBNA1 mRNA may be found in both circulating latently EBV-infected B cells undergoing cell division (23) and intact NPC tumor cells. EBV mRNA detection in peripheral blood has hitherto not been studied as an NPC marker, but we recently showed its diagnostic potential in nasopharyngeal tissue biopsy specimens (5, 21) and nasopharyngeal brushings (5, J. C. Stevens et al., 11th Biennial Sympt. Int. Assoc. Res. EBV Associated Dis., abst. 13.02, 2004). Finally, we investigated the relationship between EBV DNA loads in blood and quantitative anti-EBV IgA and IgG serology in the Indonesian cohort. Previous studies predominantly compared the diagnostic performance of EBV DNA load measurement versus serological assays (47), but the putative quantitative relation between these two parameters has not been described.

Carcinoma-associated EBV activity in NPC patients may be reflected in the circulation by a typical anti-EBV serological profile and increased viral DNA levels. In comparison to healthy EBV carriers, NPC patients generally show strong immunoglobulin G (IgG) and especially IgA reactivities to EBV early antigens, viral capsid antigens, and EBNA1 (22). Serodiagnostic assays based on defined EBV-derived epitopes may facilitate population-based screening aimed at the early identification of NPC patients. Monitoring of EBV DNA and RNA parameters in blood, if it is proven to be sensitive and specific, could be potentially useful for confirmation of initial serodiagnostic risk stratification in mass surveys.

Studies on monitoring of the EBV DNA load in the circulation of NPC patients mostly originate from Hong Kong (7, 30, 31, 34, 59); but elevated EBV DNA loads can also be found in the plasma of Thai (38, 48), Taiwanese (25), Chinese (47), and some Italian (41) NPC patients. The reported percentage of NPC patients positive for EBV DNA in peripheral blood, however, varies strongly from approximately 30 to 98%; and many studies report sensitivities below 90% and very low EBV DNA loads in a significant proportion of patients (9, 24, 25, 30, 48). Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the primary diagnostic value of circulating EBV DNA loads in a large cohort of Indonesian NPC patients (n=149) from the Yogyakarta region, where NPC represents the number one malignancy in males and the number four tumor in females (50). We tried to find an explanation for the large variations in peripheral blood EBV DNA positivity in NPC patients reported thus far by using different DNA target sizes in PCR. We used unfractious whole blood, a clinical specimen type previously shown to be diagnostically relevant in transplant recipients, human immunodeficiency virus-positive and AIDS patients, and Burkitt’s lymphoma patients (51–57). In these populations a cutoff value of 2,000 EBV DNA copies/ml blood clearly demarcates patients with EBV-positive tumors from healthy EBV-seropositive carriers, in whom the loads were invariably below this value (54, 55). The use of whole blood might increase the sensitivity of detection by combining plasma and cellular fractions and, furthermore, enables the parallel detection of EBV mRNA. At present, it is not clear whether NPC tumor cells can enter the circulation. In order to detect possible circulating NPC tumor cells, whole-blood specimens were studied for the presence of EBNA1 and BARF1 mRNA. In contrast to EBV DNA, which may be present at low levels in the circulation of healthy EBV-seropositive carriers, BARF1 mRNA may directly reflect NPC-related EBV transcriptional activity, whereas EBNA1 mRNA may be found in both circulating latently EBV-infected B cells undergoing cell division (23) and intact NPC tumor cells. EBV mRNA detection in peripheral blood has hitherto not been studied as an NPC marker, but we recently showed its diagnostic potential in nasopharyngeal tissue biopsy specimens (5, 21) and nasopharyngeal brushings (5, J. C. Stevens et al., 11th Biennial Sympt. Int. Assoc. Res. EBV Associated Dis., abst. 13.02, 2004). Finally, we investigated the relationship between EBV DNA loads in blood and quantitative anti-EBV IgA and IgG serology in the Indonesian cohort. Previous studies predominantly compared the diagnostic performance of EBV DNA load measurement versus serological assays (47), but the putative quantitative relation between these two parameters has not been described.
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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients. During the period from 2001 to 2003, 149 NPC patients were identified at the Department of Pathology, Gadjah Mada University, School of Medicine/Sardjito Academic Hospital (Yogyakarta, Indonesia). NPC diagnosis was based on pathological assessment of paraffin-embedded tumor biopsy specimens, EBER1/2 RNA in situ hybridization, and immunohistochimical staining for EBNA1 and LMP1 by using previously defined monoclonal antibodies (35, 36, 68). TNM staging for tumor size (T), lymph node involvement (N), and metastasis (M) was done by using the 1997 criteria of the Union International Contre le Cancer (49) for all patients by using clinical measurements and computer tomography scans as part of the routine patient workup. Approval of the local medical ethical committee was obtained.

Unfractionated whole-blood samples. Unfractionated EDTA-anticoagulated whole-blood samples were obtained from the NPC patients at the time of diagnosis and before any therapeutic intervention during their visit to the Sardjito Academic Hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Fresh EDTA-anticoagulated blood (0.5 ml) was directly lysed in 4.5 ml of NucIiSens lysis buffer (BioMerieux, Boxtel, The Netherlands) within 1 h after donation, mixed thoroughly, and immediately stored at -80°C until it was used for nucleic acid isolation. This lysis buffer enables short-term stabilization of nucleic acids at room temperature and long-term cryopreservation at -80°C (6,11).

EBV nucleic acid isolation. EBV DNA and RNA were simultaneously isolated from 1 ml of lysed whole blood by silica-based extraction (4). Nucleic acids were eluted in 100 μl, and the nucleic acid equivalent from 5 μl of whole blood was used in subsequent DNA and RNA amplification assays. All reagents for nucleic acid isolation were obtained from BioMerieux.

EBV DNA load quantification by quantitative LC-based real-time PCR. The EBV DNA load in whole blood was determined by a quantitative LightCycler (LC) real-time PCR that targets a highly conserved 213-bp region of EBNA1. The primers used in this assay were QP1 and QP2, and the fluorogenic internal hybridization probes were EBNA LCN and EBNA FLN (TIBMolBio, Berlin, Germany), described in detail elsewhere (53, 54). In addition, a newly developed LC-based PCR that amplifies a 99-bp part of EBNA1 (located within the 213-bp QP1-QP2 amplicon) was used for quantification of small DNA fragments. The experimental conditions, reagents, and hybridization probes in this 99-bp LC-based PCR assay were identical to those used in the 213-bp LC-based PCR assay, except that different primers were used (forward primer QP3 [5'T-A C A A C A A C T G T T C A C T A G C -3']) and reverse primer QP4 [5'T-A C A A C A A C T G T T C A C T A G C -3']). Real-time PCR reagents were obtained from Roche Diagnostics (Almere, The Netherlands). Tenfold dilutions of spectrophotometrically quantified plasmid DNA containing the EBNA1 target sequence were used to create a standard curve (53, 54). To check for putative inhibition of PCR, EBV DNA-negative samples were spiked with 1,000 copies of EBV plasmid DNA (53, 57). β-globin PCR was performed with primers PCO3 [5'T-A C A A C A A C T G T T C A C T A G C -3'] and PCO5 [5'T-G A A A C A C A A C T G T T C A C T A G C -3'] and generate a 209-bp PCR product. Reaction conditions were as follows: a volume of 50 μl with 50 nM of each primer, 50 nM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl2, 200 μM deoxynucleoside triphosphate, 10 mM Tris (pH 8.5), and 1 U of Taq polymerase (Perkin-Elmer). Amplification was done for 40 cycles of 1 min at 95°C, 2 min at 55°C, and 1.5 min at 72°C. The first denaturation step and the last elongation step were extended for 4 min. PCR products were visualized by standard agarose gel electrophoresis.

NASBA for EBV RNA detection. Nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) assays for BARF1 and EBNA1 mRNA and the low-copy-number human U1A small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (U1A snRNA) housekeeping mRNA were done as previously described by us (5, 19, 21). NASBA is an isothermal RNA amplification technique that enables highly specific RNA amplification in a DNA background, regardless of the splice patterns (13). NASBA reagents were obtained from BioMerieux (NuciSens basic kit). The primers for BARF1 and EBNA1 were located within the open reading frames of these genes, which enabled simultaneous amplification of all putative splice variants (5, 21). Both assays yield amplification products of 203 nucleotides. The marmoset lymphoblastoid cell line B95-8, which expresses both EBNA1 and BARF1 mRNA transcripts, was used as a positive control. The sensitivities of the BARF1 and EBNA1 NASBAs were previously determined to be 10 mRNA molecules or <1 EBV-positive RNA cell equivalent (5).

Several precautions described previously (29) were taken during the PCR and NASBA procedures to avoid false positivity. In all experiments appropriate negative and positive controls were included during nucleic acid isolation and amplification.

EBV serology. IgG seroreactivity against EBV was assessed by immunoblotting by using the nuclear fraction of HHS14.c16 cells, which were chemically induced to express the viral capsid antigen (15). Immunoblots were scored semiquantitatively from 1 (weakest) to 4 (strongest), with reference to controls analyzed in parallel (15). IgA reactivity was quantitatively assessed by a synthetic peptide-based enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for immunodominant epitopes derived from EBNA1 and VCA-p18 (BFRF3), as described previously (15).

RESULTS

EBV DNA load in whole-blood samples of NPC patients determined by 213-bp EBNA1 LC-based PCR. Initially, we used a quantitative LC-based real-time PCR assay that targets a 213-bp region of EBNA1 for determination of the EBV DNA load in unfractionated blood samples. Of 149 fresh whole-blood samples obtained from 149 NPC patients, 108 (72.5%) were positive by this 213-bp LC-based PCR.
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The increase in the EBV DNA load by the 99-bp PCR compared to that determined by the 213-bp PCR was highly variable between individual whole-blood samples and was not related to the absolute EBV DNA amount in the sample in either assay (Fig. 1). Our results show that the EBV DNA load is highly dependent on the PCR target size and are consistent with the data obtained by Chan et al. (8), which indicated that the viral DNA circulating in NPC patients is fragmented.

Fourteen healthy EBV-seropositive donors were tested for EBV DNA positivity by the 99-bp LC-based PCR assay. All were negative, confirming previous studies showing kw cell-associated EBV DNA loads in the blood of healthy EBV carriers, with approximately only 1 to 10 per 10^7 circulating B cells carrying the EBV genome (54, 55, 63, 67).

Relation between circulating EBV DNA positivity and PCR amplicon length. The proportion of NPC patients positive for EBV DNA in their circulation has been remarkably variable between studies published to date and ranges from 30% to 98% (9, 24, 25, 31, 38, 47). Based on the indications for fragmented EBV DNA (8; see above), we tried to find a possible explanation for this wide range of positivity and differences in clinical sensitivity. Therefore, we investigated the relationship between PCR amplicon length and circulating EBV DNA positivity in patients at the time of primary diagnosis of NPC using data from our present study and nine previous studies with sufficient information on the DNA target size used in PCR and the patient positivity rate. As is shown in Fig. 2, there is a statistically significant inverse correlation between the reported number of patients positive for EBV DNA in their circulations and the length of the amplicon in PCR (Spearman’s rho = -0.91; P = 0.0001), independent of the PCR technique, EBV target sequence, or clinical specimen type.

Relation of TNM staging and EBV DNA load in blood of NPC patients. We hypothesized that advanced NPC stages or larger tumors would be related to higher EBV DNA loads in blood. However, we did not find a relation between the TNM stage of the primary tumor and the presence or the level of EBV DNA in the circulation, as determined by either the 213-bp LC-based PCR (Kruskal-Wallis test, P = 0.423) or the 99-bp LC-based PCR (P = 0.658). Furthermore, the primary tumor size (T1 to T4) did not correlate with the circulating EBV DNA load by either the 213-bp LC-based PCR (Kruskal-Wallis test, P = 0.260) or the 99-bp LC-based PCR (P = 0.218).

Absence of BARF1 mRNA expression in the circulation of NPC patients indicates a virtual absence of intact circulating NPC cells. To investigate whether (part of the) EBV DNA in NPC patients was derived from intact circulating tumor cells and whether detection of the carcinoma-specific, EBV-encoded BARF1 mRNA in the circulation of NPC patients has diagnostic value, we performed NASBA for this oncogene using whole-blood RNA obtained from 19 NPC patients with the highest EBV DNA loads in both the 99-bp LC-based PCR (range, 4,048 to 8,962,000 EBV DNA copies/ml blood) and the 213-bp LC-based PCR (range, 2,600 to 75,200 EBV DNA copies/ml blood). All 19 samples were positive for kw-coppy-number human housekeeping gene U1A snRNP RNA, indicating amplifiable RNA quality. Seven of...
19 samples (37%) were EBNA1 mRNA positive, but none was BARF1 mRNA positive. To exclude the possibility that the absence of BARF1 mRNA in whole blood was due to the absence of this transcript in the primary tumor itself, we investigated whether this mRNA was detectable in nasopharyngeal brush specimens obtained simultaneously with the whole-blood samples. Brush specimens were available from 13 of the 19 patients indicated above. In 12 of 13 cases, BARF1 mRNA was clearly detectable, and extremely elevated EBV DNA loads were found (>15,000 copies/brush sample) in all brush specimen except the BARF1 mRNA-negative brush sample, which had a load below 2,000 EBV DNA copies/brush sample. (S. J. C. Stevens et al., unpublished data; Stevens et al., 11th Biennial Symp. Int. Assoc. Res. EBV Associated Dis.).
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EBV DNA load in blood of Indonesian NPC patients is not related to anti-EBV IgG reactivity, as assessed by immunoblotting. EBV-specific immunoblot data and scoring were previously described by us (15). The overall immunoblot intensity was scored semiquantitatively as negative (n=1, group 0), 1 (n=12, group 1), 2 (n=16, group 2), 3 (n=33, group 3), and 4 (n=77, group 4). No significant difference in EBV DNA load was observed between these groups (Kruskal-Wallis test, P=0.091) in 99-bp LC-based PCR (B) (P=0.124).

**DISCUSSION**

This study is the first to investigate the primary diagnostic value of circulating EBV DNA load determination and its relation to quantitative EBV serology in Indonesian NPC patients. In general, the significantly higher whole-blood EBV DNA loads in these NPC patients compared to those in healthy EBV carriers (43, 55, 56, 63) confirm the findings for Chinese, Thai, Italian, and Taiwanese NPC patients (10, 38, 41, 47, 48, 60, 66). Still, about 15% of the whole-blood samples from our patients were EBV DNA negative, while the load in an even larger fraction (40%) was below the 2,000-copy/ml clinical cutoff value previously determined to be the upper limit in healthy EBV carriers (54, 55). This is in agreement with previous studies showing the absence of plasma or serum EBV DNA in a considerable proportion (15 to 50%) of NPC patients at the time of primary diagnosis and the corresponding low clinical sensitivities (<90%) of EBV DNA load monitoring (9, 24, 25, 38, 48). These observations question the general use of EBV DNA load monitoring for the primary or confirmatory diagnosis of NPC in future population-based screening studies. In contrast, studies in Hong Kong by Lo and coworkers, predominantly by a PCR that targeted the (variable) BamHI-W repeat domain, invariably showed the high specificity of plasma EBV load quantification, although only trace amounts of EBV DNA (<10 EBV DNA copies/PCR) were found in some NPC patients, while healthy blood donors are also occasionally positive (7, 18, 30, 31).

Our study now explains the large variations in the diagnostic sensitivity of circulating EBV DNA load quantification reported in the literature. As the majority...
of EBV DNA may be fragmented; a small PCR target size will quantitate a significantly higher EBV load (Fig. 1) and yield more EBV DNA-positive samples (Fig. 2), which we show is independent of the PCR technique, the amplicon, or the clinical specimen used. These findings also substantiate a recent, smaller study that found that the majority of plasma EBV DNA in NPC patients is highly fragmented (<180 bp) and is not virion associated (8). It probably originates from the release of the DNA from apoptosed tumor cells into the circulation (8). However, Shotelersuk et al. (48) found DNase-resistant circulating DNA in more than 50% of NPC patients tested, suggesting that EBV DNA is protected in virions. In contrast to those two studies (8, 48), which both used plasma for EBV DNA characterization, we used fresh whole blood that was directly lysed in a nucleic acid-stabilizing buffer within 1 h after collection. This approach enables parallel EBV DNA and RNA analyses; ensures a direct fixation of the in vivo EBV DNA and RNA status; and may increase the sensitivity by combining plasma and cellular blood compartments, which may be both harbor EBV DNA (32, 41, 57). The use of whole blood omits cell separation techniques and delayed preparation of plasma, factors that may possibly affect viral DNA and RNA characteristics by inducing uncontrollable cell lysis, apoptosis, or lytic virus replication (52).

The absence of circulating BARF1 mRNA, despite high EBV DNA loads, further substantiates the fact that the circulating EBV DNA is probably not derived directly from intact circulating NPC cells. The undetectable presence of only small numbers of circulating NPC cells which have silenced their BARF1 RNA expression cannot be excluded. This then, however, would be selective for circulating cells because BARF1 mRNA can easily be detected in NPC tissue biopsy and brush specimens (5, 21). There is also a possibility of quick in vivo RNA degradation upon the immediate lysis of tumor cells entering the circulation.

The detection of EBNA1 mRNA in the circulation may reflect increasing numbers of EBV-positive B cells, as already suggested in a previous study that showed elevated EBV DNA loads in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of Taiwanese NPC patients (32). This phenomenon may relate to de novo B-cell infection due to local lytic viral replication in NPC (16, 61, 68), of which IgG and IgA reactivity to numerous early and late lytic viral antigens in NPC patients is a reflection (15). An enhanced replication frequency of circulating EBV-positive B cells may lead to higher levels of EBNA1 mRNA expression (14, 23). Furthermore, EBNA1 transcription in blood indicates that not all EBV DNA is fragmented but that a part of the circulating viral DNA load is cell associated in the context of an intact and transcriptionally active EBV genome (23), in agreement with the findings of Lin et al. (32) and Shotelersuk et al. (48).

The indications for EBV DNA fragmentation may have profound diagnostic consequences. The PCR target size should preferably be as small as technically possible to increase detection rates and to assess the EBV load as accurately as possible. Still, a recent study that used a 72-bp PCR found a low sensitivity (0.85) similar to that found in our present study at a diagnostic cutoff of 7 copies/ml serum (28). We consider such a low value to be diagnostically irrelevant. Intrinsic to real-time PCR assays, small amounts of DNA (<100 copies/reaction) cannot be as accurately and reproducibly quantified as large amounts (54, 63).

The fragmentation of viral DNA was recently also reported for another herpesvirus, i.e., cytomegalovirus, in the blood of transplant recipients (3), a population in which monitoring of circulating EBV DNA loads is also widely applied. Discussions about the sources and characteristics of circulating EBV DNA and the preferred clinical specimen type in different patient populations are ongoing (20, 44, 56, 62) and should also quantitatively address the origin and the physical nature of the EBV DNA. In NPC patients this should be extended to defining a lymphoid versus an epithelial cell tropism of EBV. It may, however, be technically challenging to quantitatively detect and differentiate EBV DNA originating from lysed NPC cells, circulating intact tumor cells, latently infected B cells, and/or virions.

Despite the development of a short-fragment LC-based PCR and the fact that the majority of patients had NPC stage III or IV disease, circulating EBV DNA load quantification was not sensitive enough for primary diagnosis either in this study or in numerous other studies from regions where NPC is endemic (24, 28, 31, 38, 41, 48). Thus, EBV DNA load measurement may have limited value for the primary or confirmatory diagnosis of NPC in population screening in high-incidence regions and is not recommended as the sole means of risk assessment. Finally, our results demonstrate that serology and the EBV DNA load in blood are independent parameters that are not quantitatively related to each other. This may explain why the combination of circulating EBV DNA detection and EBV serology increases the diagnostic sensitivity (9). By using follow-up sampling, we are studying whether monitoring of EBV DNA parameters in whole blood is useful for the prediction of therapeutic efficacy and NPC recurrence or persistent disease in patients with elevated viral DNA loads at the time of primary diagnosis (30, 33).

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Pretherapy quantitative measurement of circulating Epstein-Barr virus DNA is predictive of posttherapy distant failure in patients with early-stage nasopharyngeal carcinoma of undifferentiated type. Cancer 98:382839.


EBV DNA load in peripheral blood of NPC patients. Cancer 98:382839.


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