Clonal Lines of Human Cervical Epithelial Cells That Harbor Human Papillomavirus Type 16

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The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) is seeking commercial partners interested in two human cervical epithelial cell populations that stably contain HPV16.

Overview

Human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are the most common sexually transmitted pathogens. These small DNA viruses are associated with almost all cervical cancers and about 20 percent of head and neck cancers.

The Invention

UW-Madison researchers have developed clonal lines of human cervical epithelial cells that stably harbor the double-stranded, circular human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16) genome. One set of cell lines contains HPV16 DNA as an extrachromosomal nuclear plasmid. These cell lines are useful for studying aspects of the viral life cycle, including host and viral requirements for viral DNA replication and transcription. The other cell lines comprise HPV16 DNA integrated into their genome, similar to what is observed in cervical cancer. Both sets of cell lines were subcloned from the same parent population, and therefore are closely matched.

Applications

- Studying the role of integration in viral-associated cancers

Key Benefits

- Provides the first human cervical epithelial cell population that stably contains HPV16 as a nuclear plasmid

Tech Fields

- Research Tools : Cell lines

For current licensing status, please contact Jennifer Gottwald at jennifer@warf.org or 608-960-9854