



Apr 14th, 2:35 PM - 3:35 PM

Disequilibrium of E5 and E7 MRNA in HPV Due to Integration or a Result of Formalin Fixation?: Using Bovine Papilloma Virus as a Positive Control

Brandy Blackwell, '07
Illinois Wesleyan University

Dr. Lancaster, Faculty Advisor
Illinois Wesleyan University and Wayne State University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc>

Blackwell, '07, Brandy and Lancaster, Faculty Advisor, Dr., "Disequilibrium of E5 and E7 MRNA in HPV Due to Integration or a Result of Formalin Fixation?: Using Bovine Papilloma Virus as a Positive Control" (2007). *John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference*. 7. <https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc/2007/posters2/7>

This Event is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It has been brought to you by Digital Commons @ IWU with permission from the rights-holder(s). You are free to use this material in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s) directly, unless additional rights are indicated by a Creative Commons license in the record and/ or on the work itself. This material has been accepted for inclusion by faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.

©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.

Poster Presentation P14

**DISEQUILIBRIUM OF E5 AND E7 MRNA IN HPV DUE TO INTEGRATION
OR A RESULT OF FORMALIN FIXATION?:
USING BOVINE PAPILLOMA VIRUS AS A POSITIVE CONTROL**

Brandy Blackwell and Dr. Lancaster*
Biology Department, Illinois Wesleyan University
and Wayne State University

Certain types of the human papilloma virus (HPV) have been implicated as the causative agent of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide and the third leading cancer related deaths in women. The clinical test commonly known as the Pap-smear can help detect infection, but is not widely available in lesser developed countries. The goal of this study is to use Bovine Papilloma Virus (BPV) to mimic HPV in the same procedure used for the previous study. That study showed that E5 and E7 mRNA levels were unequal due to the integration of HPV into the human genome. The goal of the present study is show the equivalence of E5 and E7 mRNAs in a non-integrated genome, in essence a positive control experiment for the previous study. The results of this study were largely inconclusive although the findings suggest the expected lack of integration. Further work is needed to develop an efficient primer to conclude this study.