

제대혈 CD34 양성 조혈모세포로부터
거핵구 분화유도와
이에 따른 거핵구의 미세구조 분석

연세대학교 대학원
의 과학 사업 단
기 정 혜

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지도 양 우 익 교수

이 논문을 박사 학위논문으로 제출함

2001년 6월 일

연세대학교 대학원

의 과학 사업 단

기 정 혜

기정혜의 박사 학위논문을 인준함

심 사 위 원 _____ 인

심 사 위 원 _____ 인

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연세대학교 대학원

2001년 6월 일

감사의 글

이 논문이 나올 수 있도록 묵묵히 세심한 배려를 해주신 양우익 선생님께 깊이 머리 숙여 감사드립니다. 바쁘신 와중에도 자문을 맡아주신 조상호 선생님, 김태승 선생님, 민유홍 선생님, 김현옥 선생님께 감사드리며 전자현미경 소견에 관해 많은 가르침을 주신 권태정 선생님께 감사드립니다. 또한 연구과정에 있어 많은 도움을 주신 이미경 선생님께 감사드립니다.

힘들 때마다 용기를 주신 부모님께 감사드리며 많이 부족한 저를 조용히 지켜봐 주신 시부모님께 감사드립니다.

끝으로 그 동안 가정에 소홀했던 저를 잘 견뎌준 사랑하는 지원, 지호와, 아슬아슬할 때마다 항상 버팀목이 되어준 남편에게 진심으로 감사합니다.

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CD34

가 .

가

thrombopoietin (TPO)

가

가 .

CD34+ TPO flt3-ligand (FL),
interleukin (IL)-3, IL-11, stem cell factor (SCF) (TPO, TPO+FL,
TPO+FL+SCF, TPO+FL+IL-3, TPO+FL+IL-11)

TPO

11

가

2

50

. CD61+CD14-

TPO

4

9

가 14

TPO

TPO

. Annexin V

TPO

TPO FL, IL-3, IL-11

4

14

SCF 가

7 . TPO

14

가 18

TPO 7

. 9

가 . SCF 가

7

IL-3 가

가

IL-11 FL 가 14 TPO

, 18

TPO CD34+

, TPO 가 가

. SCF TPO

가 ,

. IL-3 TPO

, IL-11 FL

: , , , , thrombopoietin,
stem cell factor,

CD34

< >

I.

, , ¹ .
(graft versus host disease) 가 가
² .
가
(delayed engraftment)
가 ³ .
가
^{4,5} thrombopoietin (TPO)
, TPO ,
, ,
가 ⁶⁻¹¹ 가 TPO

c-Mpl

^{12,13}

TPO

(pleiotropic)

TPO

가

¹⁴

가

0.05%

¹⁵

가

TPO

^{16,17}

apoptosis)가

(premature

Seoh ¹⁸

Ryu ¹⁹

CD34+

TPO

가

(*ex vivo* culture system)

TPO

(premature senescence)가

TPO

가

flt3-ligand (FL), interleukin (IL)-3, IL-6, IL-11 stem cell factor (SCF), TPO

²⁰⁻²⁵

Gainsford ^{26,27}

c-mpl/IL-3

IL-11 TPO

Norol ²⁸

IL-3, SCF, IL-6 가

TPO

TPO, FL, IL-3, IL-11, SCF

II.

1. CD34+

4

Ficoll-Hypaque (density 1.077 g/mL; Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden)

Iscove's modified Dulbecco's medium (IMDM; Gibco, Grand Island, NY, USA) Petri dish 37 , 5% CO₂

60 2 , 0.1%

(bovine serum albumin, BSA; StemCell Technologies Inc., Vancouver, Canada) (phosphate-buffered saline, PBS; pH 7.4)

CD34+ CD34 (QBEND 10; Miltenyi Biotec; Bergisch Gladbach, Germany) miniMACS system superparamagnetic microbead(Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany) CD34+

FITC (fluorescein isothiocyanate)가 CD34 (HPCA-2; Becton Dickinson(BD), Mountain View, CA, USA) (FACSCalibur, BD)

2. CD34+

CD34+ 1.0 x 10⁵ cells/mL SFEM (StemCell Technologies Inc.) BSA, insulin transferrin (BIT solution, StemCell Technologies Inc.) 가

TPO (50 ng/mL; Kirin Brewery, Maebashi, Japan)

flt3-ligand (FL; 50 ng/mL; Chemicon, Temecula, CA,

USA), stem cell factor (SCF; 50 ng/mL; Kirin Brewery), IL-3 (200 U/mL; Chemicon) IL-11 (20 ng/mL; Chemicon)

2
 가 4
 trypan blue
 TPO FL, IL-3, IL-11,
 SCF 4

3.

Fc
 AB+ 4 10
 4 30
 FITC
 phycoerythrine(PE) CD34 (BD) , FITC (BD)
 peridinine chlorophyll protein CD61 (PerCP; BD),
 FITC (BD) PE CD41 (Serotec, Oxford, UK),
 FITC가 CD14 (BD), PE CD15
 (BD)

FITC PE annexin V
 (PharMingen, San Diego, CA, USA) . 140 mM NaCl 2.5
 mM CaCl₂ 10 mM HEPES buffer(pH 7.4) annexin V (1
 mM) isotype

CellQuest
 (BD) software 10,000

4.

CD34+
500 r.p.m. 5 (Cytospin 3,
Shandon, Pittsburgh, PA, USA),
May - Grunwald - Giemsa PAS .

5.

pH 7.3 0.1 M , 1200 r.p.m.
2.5% glutaraldehyde 1 .
1% OsO₄ alcohol resin
nickel uranyl acetate
lead citrate Philips CM 10 80 KV
(demarcation membrane)
(glycogen granule)
(electron density)

6.

paired Student's t-test P - value 0.05

III.

1. CD34+
 CD34+ 95.7%
 (93.6 98.2%) (Fig. 1).

GPIII (CD61), GPIIb/IIIa (CD41), GPIb (CD42b) 가
 3.4±1.1%, 3.2±0.9% 2.9±0.7%

(Fig. 2).

(euchromatin)

가

(free ribosome)

(microfilament)

(Fig. 3).

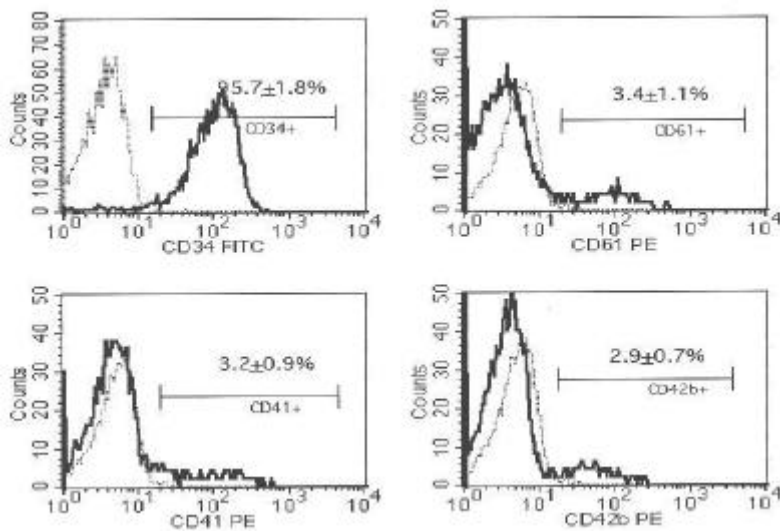


Fig. 1. Phenotype of the purified cells. Dotted lines represent negative controls. The numbers are data represented as mean±SD of four separate experiments.

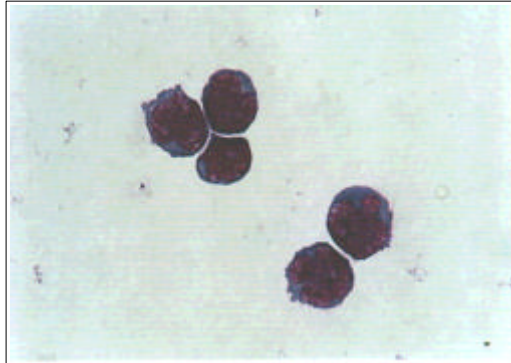


Fig. 2. Light microscopic examination of the purified CD34+ cells showing homogenous immature cells with high N/C ratio and basophilic cytoplasm (May Grunwald-Giemsa stain, x 1,000).

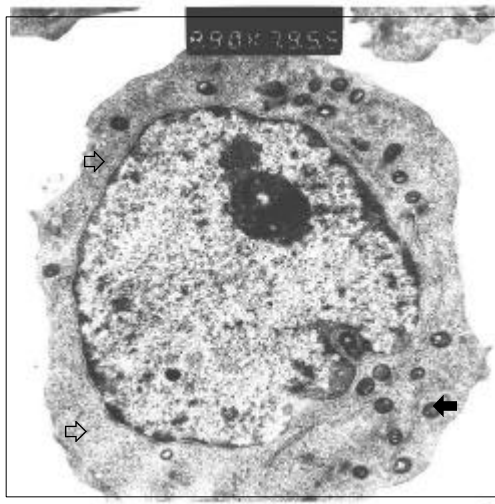


Fig. 3. Electron microscopic observation of an immature cell in the purified cell fraction. The cell has a large nucleus with euchromatin and prominent nucleoli, and relatively scant amount of cytoplasm packed with abundant free ribosomes (empty arrow), small number of mitochondria (arrow), and microfilaments (arrow head) (uranyl acetate and lead citrate stain, x 13,220).

2.

CD34+

Fig. 4

가 11 37.7±1.6 가 . TPO
 가 2 50 4
 , FL SCF 가 가

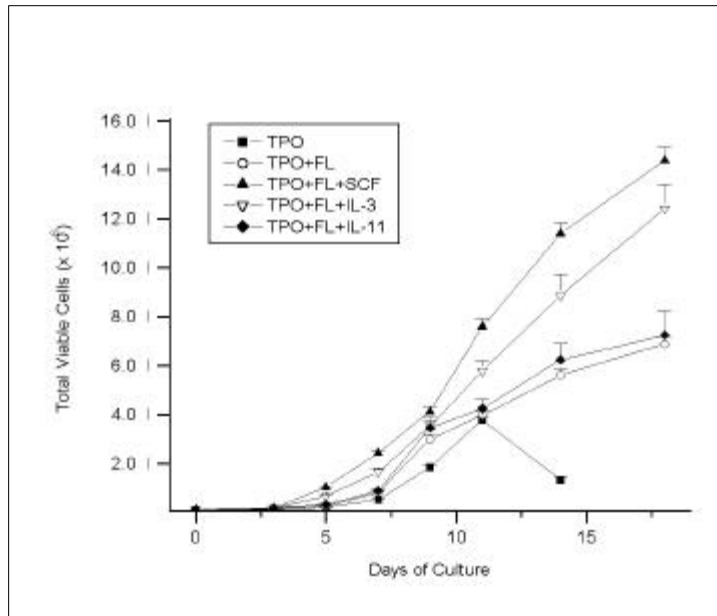


Fig. 4. Evolution of cellularity during *ex vivo* expansion of purified human cord blood CD34+ cells according to the combination of cytokines. Data represent mean ± SD of four separate experiments. TPO, thrombopoietin; FL, flt3-ligand; SCF, stem cell factor; IL-3, interleukin-3; IL-11, interleukin-11.

3.

TPO

CD61

Fc

CD14

Fig. 5

4

CD61+CD14-

9

가 14

. FL, IL-3, IL-11

SCF

가

TPO 가

가 (Table 1).

Table 2

CD61+

가

CD61+

가

TPO

Fig. 6

가



Fig. 5. A series of representative scattergrams showing phenotypic changes during *ex vivo* expansion of human cord blood CD34+ cells using thrombopoietin. The numbers are proportions of each quadrant of an experiment.

Table 1. Proportions of CD61+CD14- fractions according to the combination of cytokines during *ex vivo* expansion

Cytokine combination	Days of culture					
	0	4	7	9	14	17
TPO	2.9±0.8	15.7±2.1	60.0±5.2	75.6±5.4	66.8±6.2	27.7±3.3
TPO+FL	2.9±0.8	10.3±2.3	35.5±4.2	46.4±3.8	34.2±3.1	20.3±3.0
TPO+FL+SCF	2.9±0.8	9.4±1.1	14.6±2.0	18.0±4.3	14.0±2.1	12.6±1.9
TPO+FL+IL-3	2.9±0.8	10.7±2.0	34.5±3.9	44.2±3.7	31.9±4.2	19.3±2.3
TPO+FL+IL-11	2.9±0.8	11.2±1.7	33.6±2.8	46.5±4.6	38.5±3.9	22.5±2.8

Data represent mean ± SD of four separate experiments.

TPO, thrombopoietin; FL, flt3-ligand; SCF, stem cell factor; IL-3, interleukin-3; IL-11, interleukin-11

Table 2. The results of *ex vivo* expansion of cord blood CD34+ cells for 9 days

Cytokine combination	CD61+ Fraction (%)	Total viable cell number (x 10 ⁶)	Absolute count of CD61+ cells (x 10 ⁶)
TPO	84.13 ± 2.58 [*]	1.76 ± 0.11 [*]	1.48 ± 0.11
TPO+FL	55.30 ± 3.66 [*]	3.03 ± 0.17 [*]	1.68 ± 0.20
TPO+FL+SCF	25.78 ± 0.71 [*]	5.53 ± 0.36 [*]	1.42 ± 0.09
TPO+FL+IL-3	37.23 ± 3.43 [*]	3.53 ± 0.22 [*]	1.31 ± 0.39
TPO+FL+IL-11	48.75 ± 2.89 [*]	3.45 ± 0.43 [*]	1.68 ± 0.28

Data represent mean ± SD of four separate experiments

**P*-value < 0.05

TPO, thrombopoietin; FL, flt3-ligand; SCF, stem cell factor; IL-3, interleukin-3; IL-11, interleukin-11

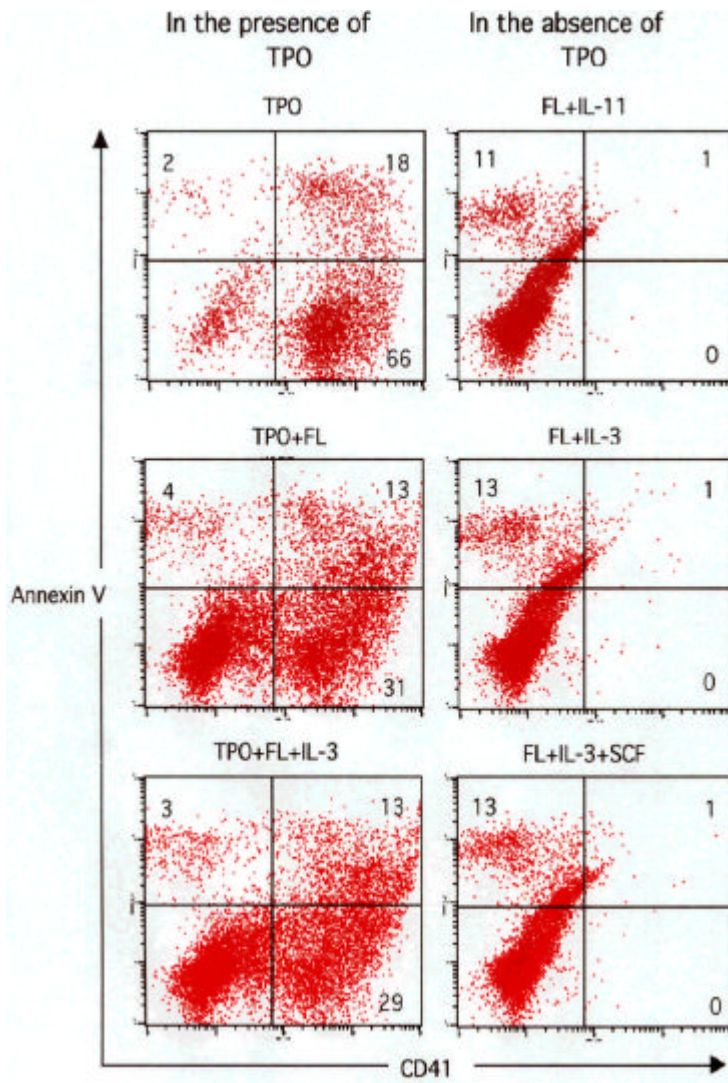


Fig. 6. Representative scattergrams comparing phenotypic changes during *ex vivo* expansion of human cord blood CD34⁺ cells in the presence or absence of thrombopoietin. The numbers are proportions of each quadrant of an experiment. TPO, thrombopoietin; FL, flt3-ligand; SCF, stem cell factor; IL-3, interleukin-3; IL-11, interleukin-11.

4.

Table 3
 14 SCF가 가
 14 17 . SCF가 가
 (Fig. 7) (15)
 가 (Fig. 8).

Table 3. Proportions of apoptotic fractions according to the combination of cytokines during *ex vivo* expansion

Cytokine combination	Days of culture					
	0	4	7	9	14	17
TPO	1.9±0.7	2.6±0.9	6.2±1.7	14.0±2.5	38.8±4.7	27.3±4.1
TPO+FL	1.9±0.7	3.2±0.8	5.8±1.2	10.1±3.4	34.3±4.1	26.3±4.0
TPO+FL+SCF	1.9±0.7	10.0±1.5*	12.7±2.2*	13.9±3.3	25.4±3.1*	23.4±2.8*
TPO+FL+IL-3	1.9±0.7	3.3±1.0	4.8±2.1	14.8±2.9	29.8±3.3	26.3±3.5
TPO+FL+IL-11	1.9±0.7	3.2±1.2	6.3±1.4	10.6±3.5	36.9±4.8	27.5±3.3

Data represent mean ± SD of four separate experiments

**P*-value < 0.05

TPO, thrombopoietin; FL, flt3-ligand; SCF, stem cell factor; IL-3, interleukin-3; IL-11, interleukin-11

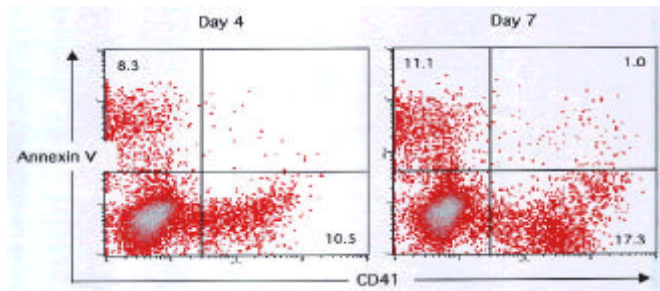


Fig. 7. Representative scattergrams demonstrating that the apoptotic fractions at early phase in the cultures with stem cell factor do not belong to CD41+ fractions. The numbers are proportions of each quadrant of an experiment.

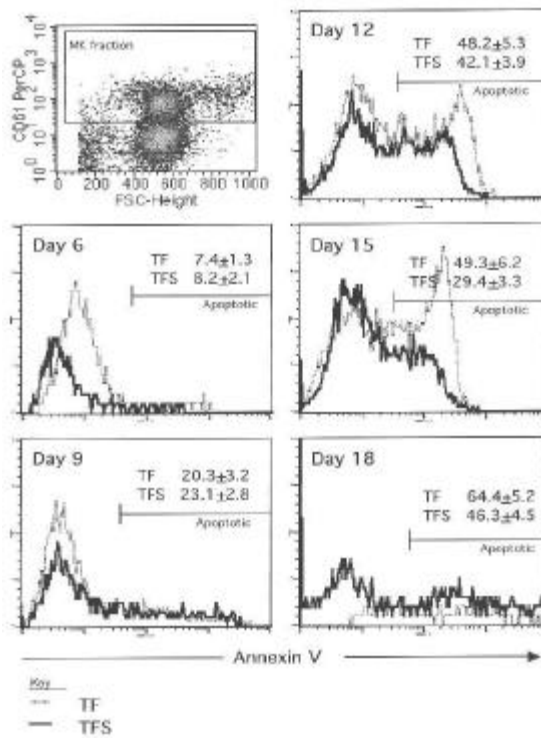


Fig. 8. Representative histograms demonstrating that stem cell factor (SCF) decreased the apoptosis in megakaryocyte fractions during *ex vivo* expansion of CD34+ cells using thrombopoietin (TPO) and flt3-ligand (FL). The numbers are data represented as mean \pm SD of four separate experiments. TF, TPO+FL; TFS, TPO+FL+SCF; MK, megakaryocyte.

5.

PAS

5

. 7

(cytoplasmic protrusion)

9

(Fig. 9A). TPO 가

14

가

(Fig. 9B).

,

가

18

May - Grunwald - Giemsa

(Fig. 9C).

4

가

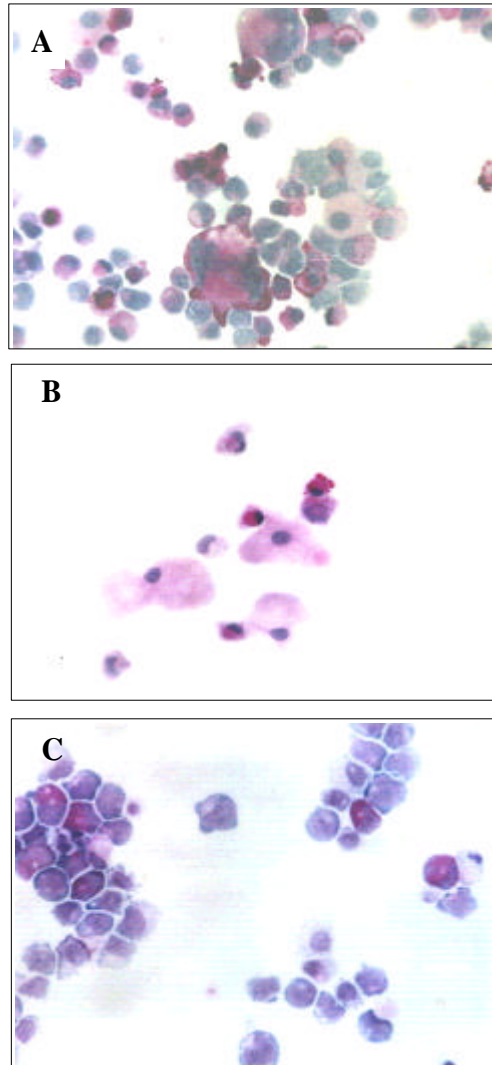


Fig. 9. Light microscopic examination of the cytopinned cells. (A) *Ex vivo* expanded cells for 9 days using thrombopoietin. There are scattered large cells with multilobulated large nuclei and cytoplasmic protrusions containing glycogen granules in blocked pattern. Also a few scattered platelets are seen (PAS stain, x400). (B) *Ex vivo* expanded cells for 14 days using thrombopoietin. There are scattered small cells showing cytoplasmic protrusions with glycogen granules in blocked pattern and macrophages (PAS stain, x400). (C) *Ex vivo* expanded cells for 18 days using thrombopoietin, flt3-ligand and stem cell factor. Some cells are megakaryocytes having cytoplasmic bubbles and protrusions and others are immature cells with cytoplasmic eosinophilic coarse granules (May-Grunwald-Giemsa stain, x400).

6.

TPO 가 5

(electron dense granule) 가 .

. 7

가

(Fig. 10A).

(Fig. 10B). 9 (lobulation)

(Fig. 10B). , 9

. 11

. 14

가

(Fig. 10C).

TPO FL 가 5 14

TPO 가 . 18

TPO, FL IL-3 가 5 7

TPO 가 . 9 , 11

, 14

(Fig. 11A, B). 18

TPO, FL

IL-11 가
18

TPO 가

TPO, FL

SCF 가

TPO 가

9

7

(Fig. 12A). 18

가

(Fig. 12B, C).

가

가

가

20 μm

TPO

가

7

(cytoplasmic organelle)

(Fig. 13A).

14

가

(cytoplasmic process)

(Fig. 13B). TPO

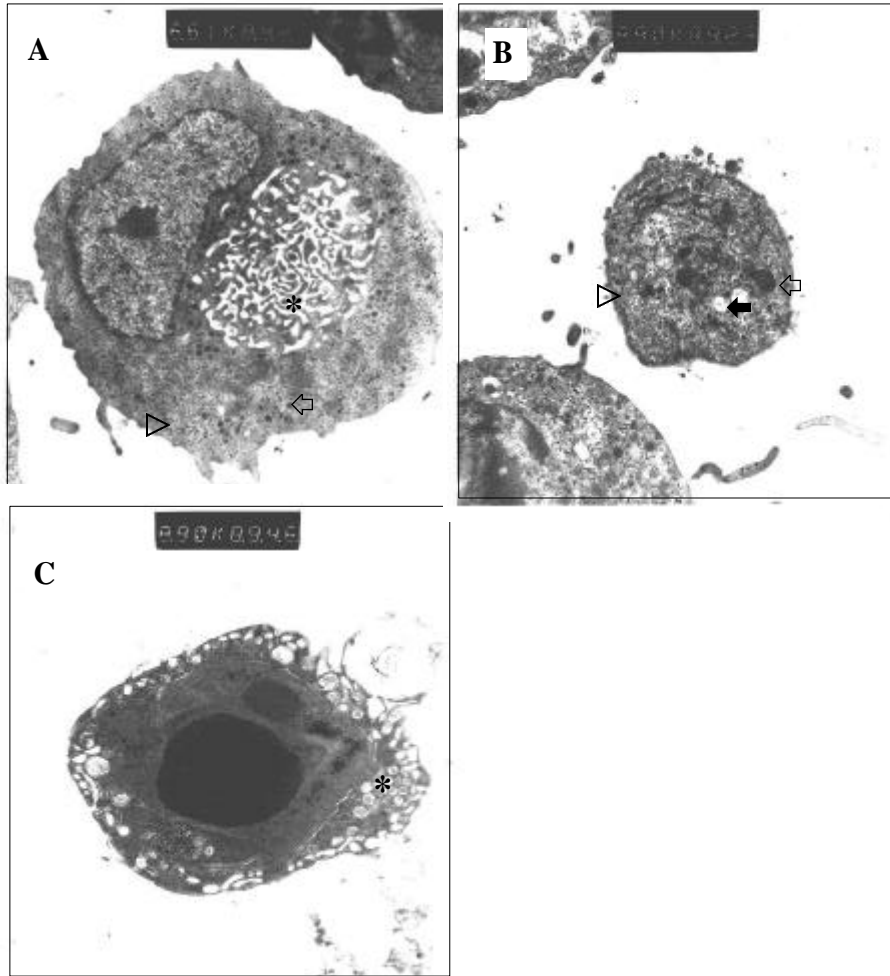


Fig. 10. Electron microscopic observation of the expanded cells using thrombopoietin (uranyl acetate and lead citrate stain). (A) On day 7, a megakaryocytic cell with elongated nucleus and abundant cytoplasm was observed. Demarcation membranes (asterisk) begin to appear while electron dense core granules (open arrow) and glycogen granules (open arrow head) increased (x10,400). (B) From day 7, a platelet showing electron dense granules (open arrow), mitochondrias, open canalicular system (arrow) in central area, and glycogen granules (open arrow head) and microfilaments (arrow head) in peripheral area was observed (x17,800). (C) On day 14, apoptosis of megakaryocytic cells showing demarcation membranes (asterisk) was observed (x10,400).

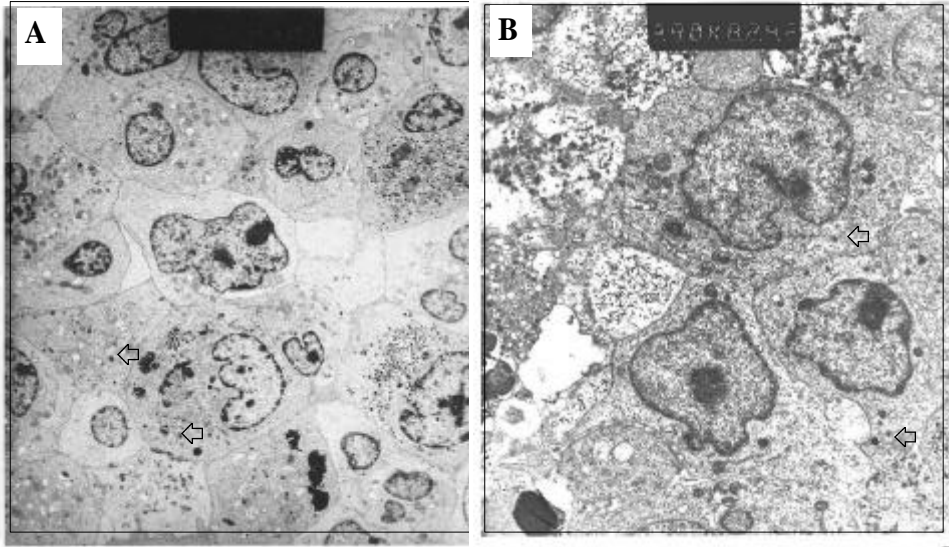


Fig. 11. Electron microscopic observation of the expanded cells using thrombopoietin, flt3-ligand and interleukin-3. On day 9 (A) as well as day 14 (B), many residual immature cells were observed, in which large euchromatic nucleus and cytoplasm with many mitochondrias and electron dense granules (open arrow) of variable size were shown (uranyl acetate and lead citrate stain, x5,900).

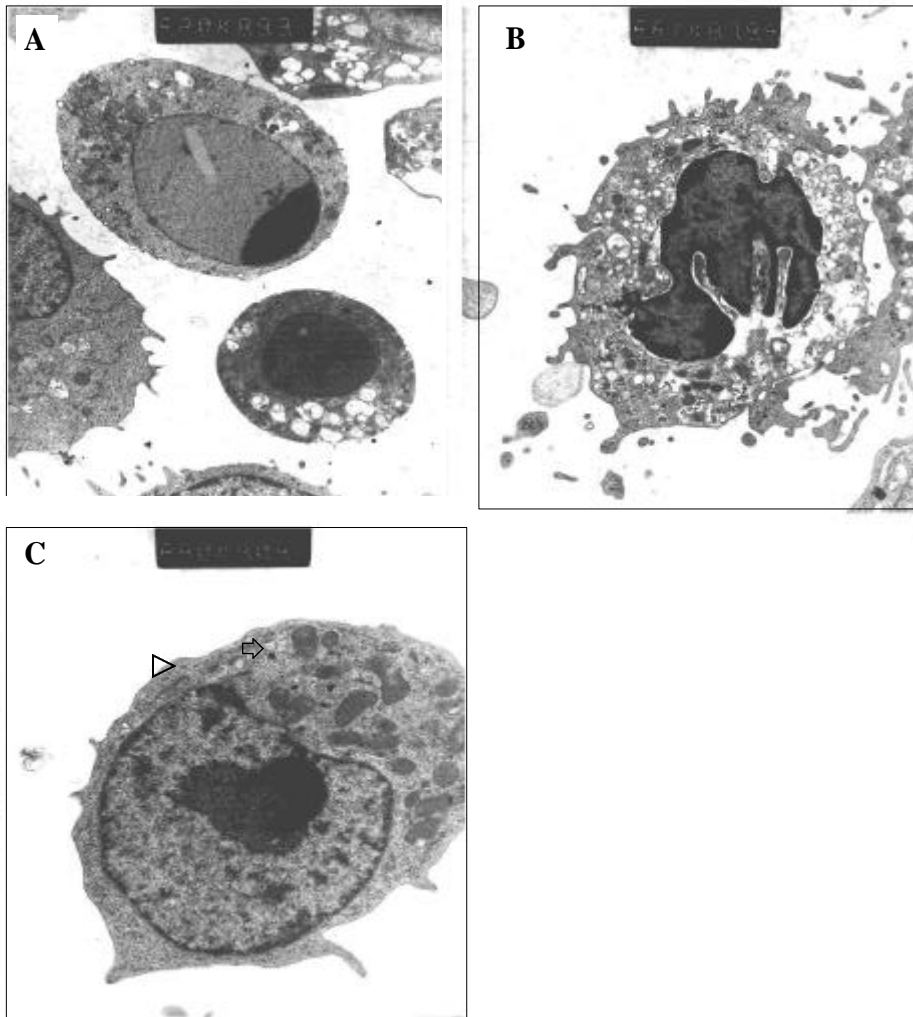


Fig. 12. Electron microscopic observation of the expanded cells with thrombopoietin, flt3-ligand, and stem cell factor (uranyl acetate and lead citrate stain). (A) On day 7, many apoptotic cells were observed. Considering the cytoplasmic details with many lysosomal granules (arrow head) and no evidence of demarcation membrane, they seem to belong to non-megakaryocytic lineage (x5,900). On day 18, there are many megakaryocytes (B) and some immature cells (C) showing euchromatic large nucleus and cytoplasm with many mitochondria, small number of electron dense granules (open arrow) and microfilaments (open arrow head) (x10,400).

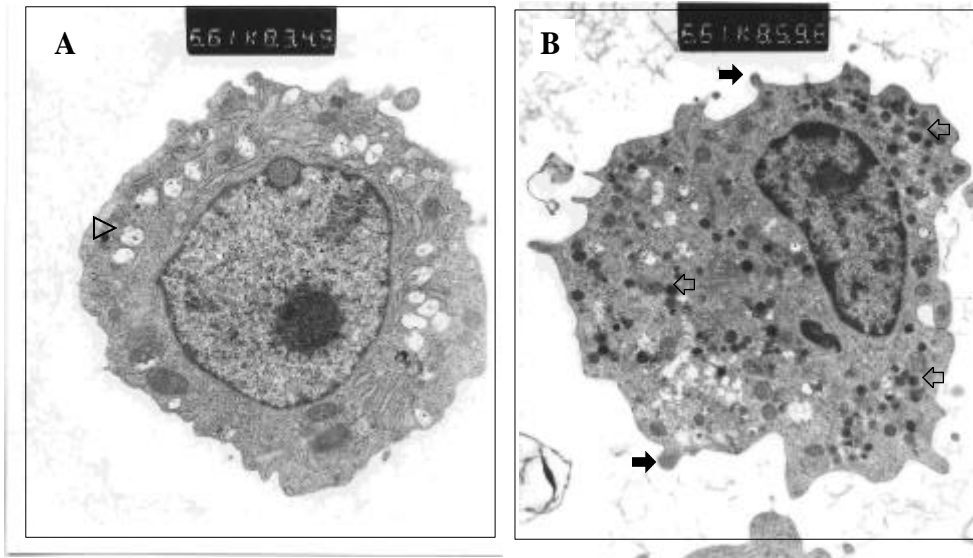


Fig. 13. Electron microscopic observation of the expanded cells with flt3-ligand, interleukin-11, and stem cell factor (uranyl acetate and lead citrate stain). (A) On day 7, a relatively immature cell with high N/C ratio and euchromatic nucleus, prominent nucleoli and a few cytoplasmic organelles including mitochondria, microfilaments (arrow head), and multivesicular lysosomes (open arrow head) was observed (x13,220). (B) On day 14, a cell showing myeloid differentiation by elongated heterochromatic nucleus and abundant cytoplasm including many electron dense granules (open arrow) of variable size, lysosomes, and diffusely scattered glycogen granules with thin cytoplasmic process (arrow) was observed (x10,400).

IV.

,

.

. TPO

FL, IL-3, IL-11, SCF

가

.

가

CD34+

가

.

.

TPO

가

.

11

TPO

.

TPO, FL-3, IL-3

10

TPO

^{29,30}

TPO

4

CD61+CD41-

가

4

annexin V

가

9

. TPO

가

Seoh ¹⁸

Ryu

¹⁹

TPO

가

,

FL, IL-3, IL-11 가

TPO
TPO

SCF 가
가

TPO

가

SCF

TPO

TPO

20 μ m

가 15 80 μ m

SCF

가

4 CD61+CD14-

가

7 . CD41, CD61
integrin (plasma membrane)
, , (open canalicular system)
31,32

4
5 . annexin V 4
9
. annexin V

phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
annexin V
가
33,34 , 가
Kimura 35

IL-3
가
. IL-3
22,36
. Dolzhanskiy 37 IL-3
(polyploidization) 가
, Lazzari 38 IL-3 가 TPO

CD41 CD61

integrin

^{31,32}

Law ³⁹

(dual-color immunofluorescent labelling)

CD14

CD61

IL-3

가

IL-3

IL-11

TPO

^{23,39-42}

IL-11 FL

가

IL-11

가

가 가

TPO

가 IL-11 가

(multilineage differentiation)

TPO

FL, IL-3, IL-11, SCF

c-Mpl

^{21,22,36,43,44}

가 TPO 가 .
TPO
SCF TPO
TPO
SCF가

V.

CD34 thrombopoietin (TPO)
flt3-ligand (FL), interleukin (IL)-3, stem cell factor (SCF),
IL-11
TPO 가
가
11
FL, IL-3, IL-11, SCF 2
annexin V TPO, FL, IL-3,
IL-11
SCF 가
TPO 7
9
가 14
가
FL IL-11 TPO
18
SCF 가
7
18
IL-3 가

가

가

SCF가

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Abstract

**Morphologic and flow cytometric study of
megakaryocytopoiesis during *ex vivo* expansion of
human cord blood CD34 positive hematopoietic cells**

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Cord blood (CB), as an alternative source of hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs), has many advantages, that include among others ease of banking and low incidence of graft versus host disease. However, insufficient number of HSCs and delayed engraftment, especially delayed platelet recovery, are the potential limitations to the widespread use of CB for marrow replacement. Recently, cytokine-mediated *ex vivo* expansion, especially using thrombopoietin (TPO), has been evaluated to overcome these limitations. However, the findings of most of these works are based on immunophenotypic analyses lacking the ultrastructural details of the megakaryocytopoiesis during *ex vivo* expansion of CB cells. We therefore examined the ultrastructural details of the megakaryocytopoiesis by light and electron microscopy (EM) as well

as by flow cytometric analyses during *ex vivo* expansion of CB CD34+ cells that have been induced by TPO, TPO+flt3-ligand (FL), TPO+FL+stem cell factor (SCF), TPO+FL+interleukin (IL)-3, and TPO+FL+IL-11.

Our results documented that when so induced the number of viable cells increased by more than 50-fold except where the inducing agent was TPO alone. Where cultures were treated with TPO alone, CD61+CD14- megakaryocyte (MK) fraction began to appear on day 4 and achieved its maximum cellularity over the following five days before being declined from day 14 onwards. However without TPO, EM examination as well as flow cytometric analyses did not demonstrate any evidence of the differentiation of CB CD34+ cells into MKs. Apoptosis as determined by staining the cells with annexin V began to appear from day 4 before being reached its peak on day 14. When induced by SCF, apoptotic fractions involving mostly cells of non-MK lineage were increased during the early phase. However, during the late phase of SCF induction, there was a decrease in apoptosis involving cells of MK lineage that have been induced by TPO.

On light microscopic examination, definite evidence of MK differentiation could be noted from day 7. The cultures that had been induced by TPO for 14 days were sparsely cellular with macrophages admixed occasionally with intact MKs. This is by contrast when cultures were induced by a combination of any of the above-mentioned cytokines that resulted in a exuberant cellularity comprising many platelet-forming MKs as well as immature cells of

non-MK lineage on day 18.

EM examination revealed demarcation membranes and platelet territories on day 7 in the cultures that had been induced by TPO alone. The first evidence of apoptosis began to appear on day 9. While addition of SCF hastened the appearance of apoptosis in cells of non-MK lineage from day 7, it retarded apoptotic process in MKs that had been induced by TPO. Under the induction of IL-3, cellular population comprising poorly characterized immature cells appeared, the presence of which could be demonstrated until the late stage of incubation. In the cultures that had been induced by a combination of TPO, FL, and IL-11, MKs admixed with immature cells of non-MK lineage were present until day 18. However, prior to day 14, ultrastructural details of cultures were similar irrespective of whether induced by TPO alone or in combination with other cytokines listed as above.

In conclusion, although the combined effects of the above cytokines seemed to be additive on expansion of MK lineage cells from the CB HSCs, TPO was essential for megakaryocytopoiesis. When combined with TPO, SCF appeared to have the strongest inducing influence on megakaryocytopoiesis as it induced apoptosis of non-MK cells at early stage and suppressed apoptosis of MKs at later stage. While IL-11 and FL had an positive effect on the expansion of cellularity, IL-3 seemed to have retarded megakaryocytopoiesis.

Key words: cord blood, *ex vivo* expansion, megakaryocyte, apoptosis, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, ultrastructure.