

2001 12



가

.

가

.

,

,

.

가

.

.

.

	-----	1
I.	-----	2
II.	-----	5
1.	-----	5
2.	-----	6
가. Nile red	-----	6
.	-----	6
(1)	-----	6
(2)	-----	6
(3)	-----	7
III.	-----	8
1.	-----	8
2.	-----	10
3. Ruthenium tetroxide	----	14
4. Calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	24
IV.	-----	32
V.	-----	36
	-----	37
	-----	40

1.

-----**5**

1.	11	,12 ,13 ,15	nile red	----8
2.	20	,21 ,23 ,	nile red	-----9
3.	14	lanthanum	-----	10
4.	16	lanthanum	-----	11
5.	18	lanthanum	-----	12
6.	23	lanthanum	-----	13
7.	14	RuO ₄	-----	14
8.	15	RuO ₄	-----	15
9.	16	RuO ₄	-----	16
10.	18	RuO ₄	-----	17
11.	20	RuO ₄	-----	18
12.	21	RuO ₄	-----	19
13.	23	RuO ₄	-----	20
14.	23	RuO ₄	-----	21
15.		RuO ₄	-----	22
16.		RuO ₄	-----	23
17.	14	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	24
18.	15	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	25
19.	16	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	26
20.	18	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	27
21.	20	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	28
22.	21	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----	29

23.	23	calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----30
24.		calcium ion capture cytochemistry	-----31

10 - 23	13	nile
red	, lanthanum	
, RuO ₄		, ion capture
cytochemistry		
1. Nile red		가 23
		가 .
2. Lanthanum	21	가
		23
		가
3. RuO ₄	15	가
	16	
4. Ion capture cytochemistry		20 (follicular
epidermis)		가
(interfollicular epidermis)	23	가 .
		23

< >

I.

(permeability barrier)

(hydrophobic lipid)

(lamellar bilayer)

1,2
()

- () -
3,4

(secretory organelle)

, 가 2,5 Odland 가

Odland body, lamellar granule, membrane coating granule

0.2 - 0.3 m

(lipid disk)

(liposome)

(lamellar body)

가

(exocytosis)

가

(double - bilayer)

(lamellar unit structure)

glycosphingolipid,

가

가

6,7,

lipid hydrolase glucosidase 가 glycosphingolipid

ceramide

8.

8

9.

1

2

10,11

가 가
가

15

24

(periderm)

6

12.

, 2 - 3

(keratohyalin granule)

evaporimeter

(transepidermal

water loss)

34

13

28 - 30

14,15

Hardmann 16

(skin permeability assay)

20 - 24

가

가

(

)

가

17.

1

nile red

, lanthanum



, ion capture cytochemistry

(epidermal

calcium gradient)

.

가. Nile red ¹⁸

OCT compound(Miles Inc, Elkhart, IN)가 cryomold

- 70

가 6 - 8μm Nile red
red (50μg/ml) - 20 Nile red

75% glycerol 1ml 15 - 25 μl 가

nile red

10 가

(1) ¹⁹

0.05M Tris buffer 8% w/v sucrose 8% w/v LaNO₃가
, pH 7.5 - 7.6 1:1

1 Karnovsky

1 가 Karnovsky 4

. 0.1M cacodylate buffer 40 3 1% osmium
tetroxide 2 . 0.1M cacodylate buffer 10

. 10 propylene oxide epon mixture
propylene oxide 1:1 . 60 - 90nm

uranyl acetate lead citrate (Philips CM 10)

(2) ²⁰

1mm³ Karnovsky 18 -

24 가 0.1M sodium cacodylate buffer(pH 7.4)

, 0.25% RuO₄ in 0.1M sodium cacodylate buffer(pH7.4)

45 , graded ethanol

epon - epoxy mix . 60 - 90nm

uranyl acetate lead citrate (Philips CM 10)

(3)

21

0.5 mm³ 2% glutaraldehyde, 2% formaldehyde,
90mM potassium oxalate 1.4% sucrose 가 ice - cold fixative 18 -
24 . 4 2% potassium pyroantimonate
가 1% osmium tetroxide 2
(pH10) . 10 propylene oxide
epon mixture propylene oxide 1:1 .
60 - 90nm uranyl acetate
lead citrate (Philips CM 10)

IV.

가

가

가 22 - 25 28

가

(transcutaneous infection)

가

27

24

가

가

22

28

14 - 15

24

가

3

가

가

29

가

ceramide,

,

24

가

34

13,

(dye permeability assay)

20 - 24

20 - 21

(head

epidermis), 23 - 24

16

low frequency impedance

spectroscopy

30 - 32

가

가

30

nile red

15

가 20 - 21

가 23

15

가

21,27

1)

, 2)

sphingolipid

가, 3)

, 4)

, 5)

가

37,38

가

39

cornified envelope

가

40. 가

transglutaminase1

가

K1/10,

involucrin,

loricrin

41

K6, K16

K17

involucrin

39

20

가

가

가

Hardman

16

20

가

가

23

가

2

20

24

Oishi

42

600g

20

가

21

4%, 22

12%, 23

21%,

24

34%

24

가

가 ²³.

glucosyl ceramide cholesterol sulfate

glucosyl ceramide synthetase cholesterol sulfonyltransferase 가
가 , â -

glucocerebrosidase steroid sulfatase 가 가 filaggrin, loricrin,
involucrin 가 ⁴³.

24

40

가

V.

10 - 13

13

Nile red , lanthanum

1991;24:27-56.

3. Madison KC, Swartzendruber DC, Wertz PW, Downing DT. Presence of intact intercellular lipid lamellae in the upper layers of the stratum corneum. *J Invest Dermatol* 1987;88:714-718.
4. Hou S, Mitra AK, White SH, Menon GK, Ghadially R, Elias PM. Membrane structures in normal and essential fatty acid deficient stratum corneum: characterization by ruthenium tetroxide staining and x-ray diffraction. *J Invest Dermatol* 1991;96:215-223.
5. Downing DT. Lipid and protein structures in the permeability barrier of mammalian epidermis. *J Lipid Res* 1992;33:301-313.
6. Freinkel RF, Traczyk TN. Lipid composition and hydrolase content of lamellar granules of fetal rat epidermis. *J Invest Dermatol* 1985;85:295-298.
7. Grayson S, Johnson-Winegon AG, Wintrob BU, Epstein Jr EH, Elias PM. Lamellar body enriched fraction from neonatal mice. Preparative techniques and partial characterization. *J Invest Dermatol* 1985;85:289-295.
8. Wertz PW, Downing DT. Glycolipids in mammalian epidermis: structure and function in the water barrier. *Science* 1982;217:1261-1262.
9. Moore KL. The developing human. 4th ed. Philadelphia:WB Saunders 1988 p1-11.
10. Breathnach AS. Embryology of human skin. *J Invest Dermatol* 1971;57:133-143.
11. Holbrook KA, Odland GF. The fine structure of developing human epidermis: light scanning and transmission electron microscopy of the periderm. *J Invest Dermatol* 1975;65:16-38.
12. Hashimoto K, Gross BG, Dibbella RJ, Lever WF. The ultrastructure of the skin of human embryo. *J Invest Dermatol* 1966;47:317-335.
13. Evans NJ, Rutter N. Development of the epidermis in the newborn. *Biol Neonate* 1986;49:74-80.
14. Hammarlund K, Sedin G. Transepidermal waterloss in newborn infants: relation to gestational age. *Acta Paedia Scand* 1979;68:795-801.
15. Wilson DR, Maibach HI. Transepidermal waterloss in vivo: premature and term infants. *Biol Neonate* 1980;37:180-185.
16. Hardman MJ, Moore L, Ferguson MWJ, Byrne C. Barrier formation in the human fetus is patterned. *J Invest Dermatol* 1999;113:1106-1113.
17. Milner ME, O'Guin WM, Holbrook KA, Dale BA. Abnormal lamellar granules in Harlequin ichthyosis. *J Invest Dermatol* 1992;99:824-829.

18. Vicanova J, Boelsma E, Mommaas M, Kempenaar JA, Forslind B, Pallon J et al. Normalization of epidermal calcium distribution profile in reconstructed human epidermis is related to improvement of terminal differentiation and stratum corneum barrier formation. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;111:97-106.
19. Shaklai M, Tavassoli M. Lanthanum as an electron microscopic stain. *J Histochem Cytochem* 1982;30:1325-1330.
20. Swartzendruber DC, Burnett IH, Wertz PW, Madison KC, Squier CA. Osmium tetroxide and ruthenium tetroxide are complimentary reagents for the preparation of epidermal samples for transmission electron microscopy. *J Invest Dermatol* 1995;104:417-420.
21. Elias PM, Nau P, Hanley K, Cullander C, Crumrine D, Bench G et al. Formation of the epidermal calcium gradient coincides with key milestones of barrier ontogenesis in the rodent. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;110:399-404.
22. Patrick C. The epidermal barrier. *Semin Neonatol* 2000;5:273-280.
23. Barker N, Hadgraft J, Rutter N. Skin permeability in the newborn. *J Invest Dermatol* 1987;88:409-411.
24. Rutter N, Hull D. Waterloss from the skin of the term and preterm babies. *Arch Dis Child* 1979;54:858-868.
25. Nachman RL, Esterly NB. Increased skin permeability in preterm infants. *J Pediatr* 1971;79:628-632.
27. Williams ML, Hanley K, Elias PM, Feingold KR. Ontogeny of the epidermal permeability barrier. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;3:75-79.
28. . . . 4th ed. ; 1999, p407.
29. Cartlidge PHJ, Rutter N. Skin barrier function. In; Polin RA, Fox WW editors. *Fetal and neonatal physiology*. Philadelphia:WB Saunders:1992, p569-585.
30. Kalia YN, Nonato LB, Lund CH, Guy RH. Development of skin barrier function in premature infants. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;111:320-326.
31. Hayword AF. The permeability of the epithelium of the skin of fetal rats demonstrated with a lanthanum-containing solution. *J Anat* 1983;136:379-388.
32. Schaefer H, Redelmeier TE. Structure and dynamics of the skin barrier. In:Schaefer H, Redelmeier TE eds. *Skin barrier; principles of percutaneous absorption*. Basel:Karger;1996, p1-42.

33. Feingold KR. Permeability barrier homeostasis: its biochemical basis and regulation. *Cosmet Toilet* 1997;112:49-59.
34. Choi EH, Ahn SK, Jiang Y. The effect of repeated iontophoresis on the epidermal barrier of hairless mice. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;110:675.
35. Mauro T, Bench G, Sidderas-Haddad. Acute barrier perturbation abolishes the Ca^{2+} and K^+ gradients in murine epidermis: quantitative measurement using PIXE. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;111:1198-1201.
36. Hanley K, Jiang Y, Elias PM, Feingold KR. Acceleration of barrier ontogenesis in vitro through air exposure. *Pediatr Res* 1997;41:293-299.
37. Lee SH, Elias PM, Proksch E, Menon GK, Mao-Qiang M, Feingold KR. Calcium and potassium are important regulators of barrier homeostasis in murine epidermis. *J Clin Invest* 1992;89:530-538.
38. Lee SH, Elias PM, Feingold KR, Mauro T. A role for ions in barrier recovery after acute perturbation. *J Invest Dermatol* 1994;102:976-979.
39. Lee SH, Choi EH, Feingold KR, Jiang S, Ahn SK. Iontophoresis itself on the hairless mouse skin induce the loss of epidermal calcium gradient without skin barrier impairment. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;111:39-43.
40. Ekanayake-mudiyanselage S, Aschauer H, Schmook FP, Jensen JM, Meingassner JG, Proksch E. Expression of epidermal keratins and the cornified envelop protein involucrin is influenced by permeability barrier disruption. *J Invest Dermatol* 1998;111:517-523.
41. Eckert RL, Crish JF, Robinson NA. Epidermal keratinocyte as a model for the study of gene regulation and cell differentiation. *Physiol Rev* 1997;77:397-424.
42. Oishi M, Nishida H, Sasaki T. Japanese experience with micropremies weighing less than 600grams born between 1984 to 1993. *Pediatrics* 1997;99:863.
43. Komuves LG, Hanley K, Jiang S, Katagiri C, Elias PM, Williams ML, Feingold KR. Induction of selected lipid metabolic enzymes and differentiation-linked structural proteins by air exposure in fetal rat skin explants. *J Invest Dermatol* 1999;112:303-309.

Abstract

Epidermal barrier in human fetus and newborn

Seung Min Lee

Department of Medical Science

The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Professor Seung Hun Lee)

The lipids of the stratum corneum, which originate from polar lipid precursors provided by the cells of the stratum granulosum via the exocytosis of lamellar bodies, with cornified cell envelope form competent epidermal barrier structurally and functionally.

The ontogeny of the epidermal barrier is not clearly defined because of difficulty of sampling and methodology which defines epidermal lipids.

From ultrastructural observation of skin samples obtained from human fetuses and newborn on serial developmental timings, we tried to clarify the sequential development of epidermal barrier.

Skin samples were obtained from 13 human fetuses from EGA(estimated gestational age) 10 to 23wks and 2 newborns. Specimens were observed by fluorescent confocal microscopy with Nile red to identify the distribution of epidermal lipids, by transmission electron microscope with lanthanum to investigate the functional permeability barrier, with RuO_4 to observe the intercellular lipid bilayer and morphology of lamellar bodies, with ion capture cytochemistry to investigate the formation of epidermal calcium gradient.

The results are as follows ;

1. In Nile red stain, the amount of epidermal lipid increased during fetal period. At EGA 23wks, the lipid distribution revealed linear and continuous pattern.
2. In lanthanum tracer study, the electron dense tracer permeated all the intercellular space of the epidermis up to periderm and subepidermal space until EGA 21wks. At EGA 23wks, the tracer permeated intercellular space of

epidermis weakly. It might be predicted that incomplete epidermal barrier is present at this time.

3. In RuO₄ stain, precursor of lamellar body was observed at EGA 15wks, and intercellular lipid bilayer was observed at EGA 16wks. As gestation increases, there was a steady increase in epidermal lipid bilayers.

4. In ion capture cytochemistry, epidermal calcium gradient was first observed in follicular epidermis at EGA 20wks, and in interfollicular epidermis at EGA 23wks.

From these results, it is concluded that the basic structures of epidermal barrier are formed at EGA 23wks, but it is not complete, and epidermal barrier arises first from follicular epidermis.

Key Words: epidermal barrier, lipid bilayer, lamellar body, epidermal calcium gradient