

사람 진주종 상피 세포 배양에서 레티노익산에 의한 점액 세포로의 분화

연세대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실,¹ 두뇌한국21의과학사업단²
최재영¹ · 최현승¹ · 조규남² · 윤주현^{1,2}

All-Trans Retinoic Acid Induces Mucociliary Differentiation in a Human Cholesteatoma Epithelial Cell Culture

Jae Young Choi, MD¹, Hyun Seung Choi, MD¹, Kyu-Nam Cho² and Joo-Heon Yoon, MD^{1,2}

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul; and ²BK21 Project for Medical Science, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Retinoic acid (RA) can prevent keratin formation and induce mucous differentiation in epithelia. In the present study, we attempted to induce keratinizing squamous epithelium from human cholesteatoma epithelial (HCE) cells using an air-liquid interface (ALI) technique. We also examined the effect of RA on the phenotype of keratinizing HCE cells. **Materials and Method** : HCE cells were cultured in RA-free defined media at an ALI or in a submerged state. We examined the morphological differences between ALI and the submerged cultures, and histologically investigated changes of the phenotype after RA treatment. We also determined the effect of RA on the mRNA expressions of the cornifin- α and mucin genes as indicators of squamous and mucous differentiation, respectively. **Results** : Using an ALI technique, we were able to differentiate HCE cells into a keratinizing squamous epithelium. When we treated the keratinizing HCE cells with RA, the morphological phenotype progressively changed to mucociliary epithelium. In addition, the expression of cornifin- α mRNA was suppressed, and the expressions of mucin gene 5AC (*MUC5AC*) and *MUC5B* mRNA were increased progressively with RA treatment. **Conclusion** : We successfully developed a culture system for keratinizing differentiation of HCE cells using the ALI technique in a defined medium. Our study also clearly showed that RA treatment led to mucociliary differentiation of HCE cells. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:727-32)

KEY WORDS : Cholesteatoma · Retinoin · Keratin · Mucins.

3)4)

A

Chick embryo

skin (squamous epithelium) (mucous metaplasia) (epidermal keratinocyte) interface(ALI)

가 2) 7) 5)6)

: 2003 5 19 / : 2003 7 16

: , 120 - 752 134 8)

: (02) 361 - 8482 · : (02) 393 - 0580

E - mail : jhyoon@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

진주종 상피 세포의 점액 상피 세포로의 분화

가, ALI

가, Hema-

가, Hema-

가, Hema-

Air-liquid interface(ALI)

5

1% pronase(type XIV protease, Sigma, St. Louis, MO) 4 18

bronchial epithelial growth media Dulbecco's modified Eagle's media (Clonetics, Walkersville, MD)

Hydrocortisone(0.5 µg/ml), insulin(5 µg/ml), transferrin(10 µg/ml), epinephrine(0.5 µg/ml), Triiodothyronine(6.5 ng/ml), gentamycin(50 µg/ml), amphotericin(50 ng/ml)(Clonetics) 가,

epidermal growth factor(EGF)(25 ng/ml ; Collaborative Reseach, Bedford, MA), bovine serum albumin(1.5 µg/ml ; Sigma) 가

0.25% trypsin/ EDTA (Clonetics) , 2000 cells/cm² (passage2)

1 × 10⁵ cell/culture (confluence) 가,

air-liquid interface 5% CO₂

37

7 ALI

10⁻⁷ M all-trans retinoic acid(Sigma)

1, 4, 10, 21

dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO)

3

10%

toxinil & eosin (scanning electron microscopy)

2.5% glutaradehyde 4~6

0.1M

1% osmium tetroxide 2 SEM (H - 800, Hitachi, Japan)

Total RNA cornifin - mRNA northern blot analysis

Total RNA Tri - Reagent(Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, OH)

1.4% agarose - formaldehyde gel electrophoresis 10 µg RNA , nylon membrane(Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, NH)

Membrane ,

uv - crosslink 42 1 prehybridization

Prime - a - gene labeling kit(Pro-mega, Madison, WIS) [⁻³²P] deoxycytidine triphosphate(Dupont NEN, Wilmington, DE) cornifin - cDNA fragment(generous gift from Dr. Jetten AM) - 2 microglobulin(- 2M) 50 ng radiolabeling

Membrane radiolabeling probes(specific activity of ~10⁹ cpm/ µg DNA) hybridization , 42 15 saline sodium citrate(SSC)/0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) 3 , 55 10 0.1 × SSC/0.1% SDS 1 - 70 hyperfilm - MP autoradiography film (Amersham)

Reverse Transcription(RT) - polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for mucin mRNAs

MUC5AC MUC5B mRNAs

total RNA cDNA (reverse - transcription)

Oligonucleotide primers (MUC5AC ; 5' primer : TCCG-GCTC - ATCTTCTTCC, 3' primer : ACTTGGGCAC-

13)

TGGTGCTG, MUC5B ; 5 'primer : ACTCCAGAGA-CTGTCCACAC, 3 ' primer : TACCACTGGTCTGTG-TGCTA). Polymerase chain reaction(PCR) magnesium chloride 1.5 mmol/L, 95 1 denaturation, 60 annealing, 72 extension. PCR ethidium bromide 2% agarose gels(FMC By-products, Rockland, ME), CSC Chemiluminescence's Detection Module (Retest, Straubenhardt Germany) bands.

, 5 (confluence) 7 (Fig. 1A), stratum basale, stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum, stratum corneum (有核) stratum corneum parakeratosis (submerged) (Fig. 1B).

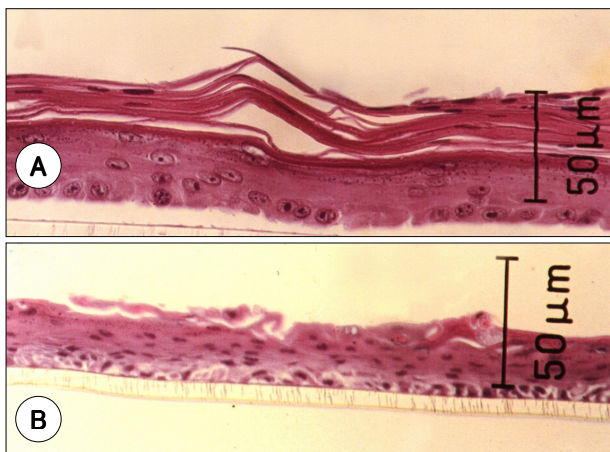


Fig. 1. The morphology of the epithelium formed by human cholesteatoma epithelial (HCE) cells. HCE cells were cultured in retinoid acid-free media for 7 days after confluence. Cross-sections of intact cultures were stained with H & E. A : In the air-liquid interface culture, the HCE cells formed a keratinizing stratified squamous epithelium that resembled an *in vivo* cholesteatoma. B : The HCE cells cultured in the submerged state, no keratin layer formed.

$10^{-7}M$ 가 1 (Fig. 2A), 4 (Fig. 2B). 10 1~2 (Fig. 2C), 21 (Fig. 2D). (SEM) (Fig. 3).

cornifin - mRNA

cornifin -

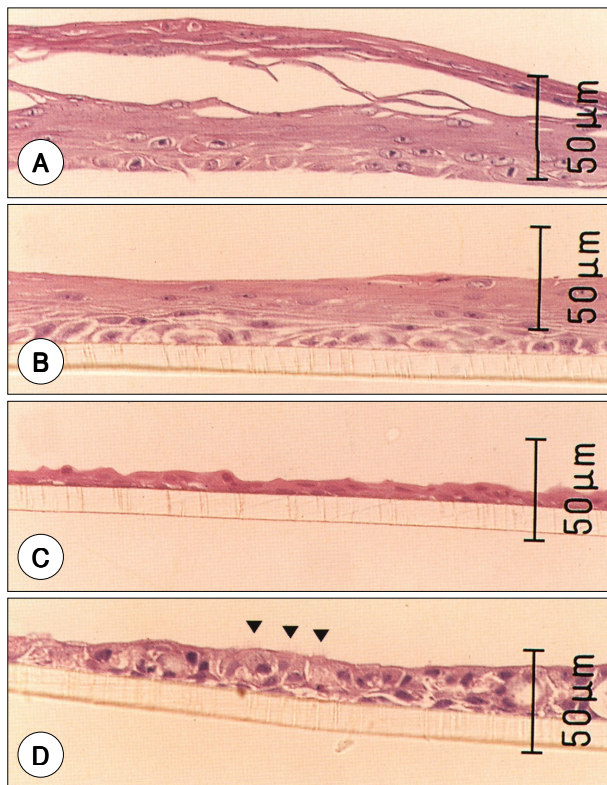


Fig. 2. Phenotype transition of human cholesteatoma epithelial (HCE) cells treated with retinoic acid (RA). Cross-sections of the intact cultures were stained with H & E. The HCE cells were cultured in RA-free medium for 7 days after confluence and then treated with $10^{-7}M$ RA for up to a further 21 days. The keratin layer began to detach on the 1st day following treatment (Fig. 2A), and progressively exfoliated on the 4th day (Fig. 2B). On the 10th day, only 1- or 2 layers of basal cells remained (Fig. 2C). The epithelium eventually changed into columnar epithelium with cilia (arrow heads) on the 21st day following RA treatment (Fig. 2D).

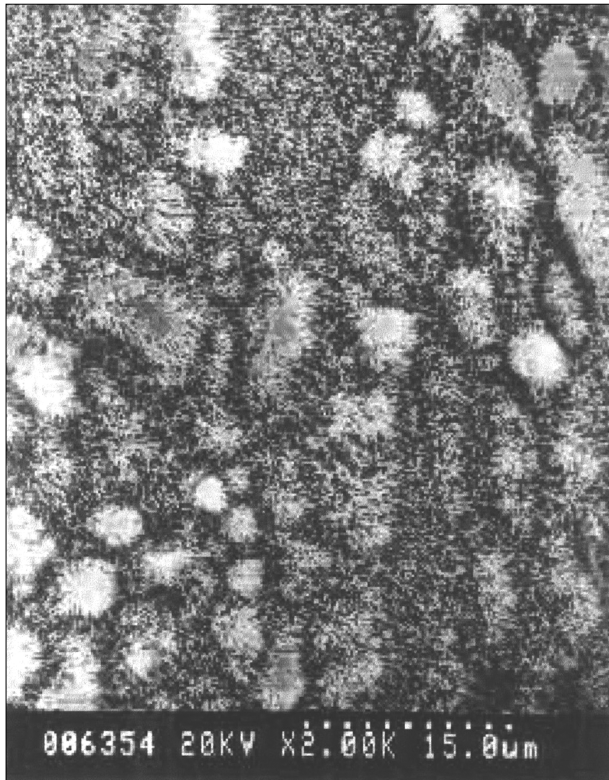


Fig. 3. SEM image of human cholesteatoma epithelial cells on the 21st day after retinoic acid treatment. Note that the apical surface of the epithelium is covered with abundant cilia.

1, cornifin- mRNA
 , 4 cornifin- mRNA가
 cornifin- mRNAs
 -2M
 (Fig. 4).

Mucin mRNA

RT-PCR

MUC5AC MUC5B ¹⁴⁾

MUC5AC MUC5B mRNA

가

, 10 MUC5AC MUC5B
 , 가

-2M
 (Fig. 5).

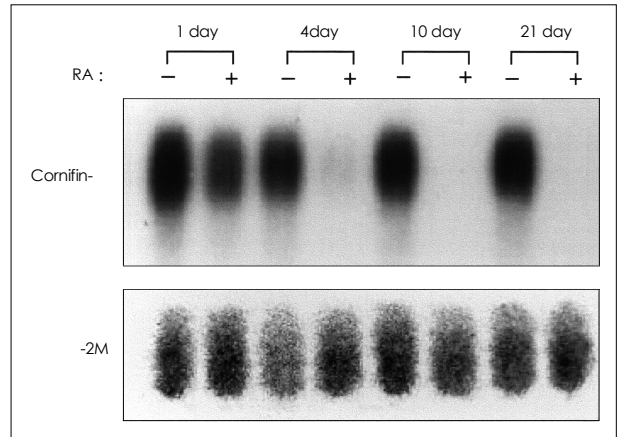


Fig. 4. The time-dependent effects of retinoic acid (RA) treatment on the expression of cornifin- in human cholesteatoma epithelial (HCE) cells. HCE cells were cultured in RA-free medium for 7 days after confluence, and then treated with 10^{-7} M RA. The cornifin- mRNA levels were measured by Northern blotting from total RNA isolated on the 1st, 4th, 10th and 21st day following the RA treatment. In the RA-treated group, the expression of cornifin- mRNA was gradually suppressed in a time dependent manner. The control gene, -2M, was not affected by the RA treatment.

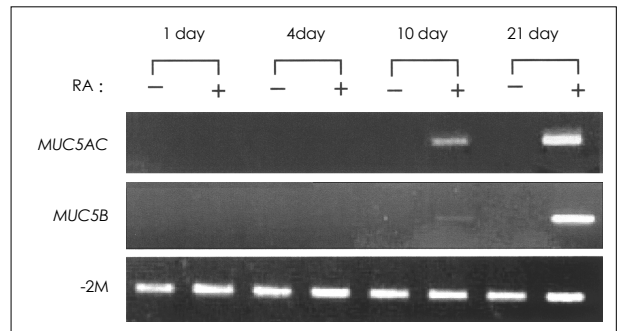


Fig. 5. Induction of mucin gene expression by retinoic acid (RA) in human cholesteatoma epithelial (HCE) cells. The HCE cells were cultured in RA-free media for 7 days after confluence, and treated with 10^{-7} M RA for up to 21 days. The total RNA was isolated from the cultures at different time intervals, and the MUC5AC and MUC5B mRNA levels determined by RT-PCR. The expression of the MUC5AC and MUC5B could be detected on the 10th day following RA-treatment and their expressions significantly increased as a function of time. The control gene, -2M was not affected by the RA treatment.

15-17)

chick embryo skin
 (adult type epidermal keratinocyte)가
 (tissue culture)가
 (cell culture)가
 in vitro가 (metaplasia theory)
 ALI
 ALI

18)19)
 1)
 20)
 9)10)
 11)
 8)
 8)
 8)
 7)
 7)
 BPE가
 BPE
 keratinocyte culture media
 BPE
 가
 cornifin -
 MUC5B
 21
 MUC5AC
 가

2002

REFERENCES

- 1) Fell H, Mellanby E. *Metaplasia produced in cultures of chick ectoderm by vitamin A. J Physiol* 1953;119:470-88.
- 2) Asselineau D, Darmon M. *Retinoic acid provokes metaplasia of epithelium formed in vitro by adult human epidermal keratinocytes. Differentiation* 1995;58:297-306.
- 3) Asselineau D, Bernard BA, Billy C, Darmon M. *Retinoid acid improves epithelial morphogenesis. Dev Biol* 1989;133:393-403.
- 4) Zouboulis CC. *Retinoids in psoriasis and disorders of keratinization Am Acad Dermatol* 1992;27:S8-14.
- 5) Palva T, Thesleff I, Saxen L. *Organ culture studies on human skin and cholesteatoma epithelium. Contact with connective tissue and exposure to vitamin A. Acta Otolaryngol* 1978;85:307-12.
- 6) Nageris BI, Grushko I, Feinmesser R. *Cholesteatoma prevention by local treatment with Vitamin A. Otol Neurotol* 2001;22:576-8.
- 7) Choi JY, Kim CH, Lee WS, Kim HN, Song KS, Yoon JH. *Ciliary and secretory differentiation of normal human middle ear epithelial cells. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 2002;122:270-5.
- 8) Choi JY, Cho KN, Yoo KH, Shin JH, Yoon JH. *Retinoic acid depletion induces keratinizing squamous differentiation in human middle ear epithelial cell culture. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 2003;123:466-70.
- 9) Proops DW, Hawke WM, Parkinson EK. *Tissue culture of migratory skin of the external ear and cholesteatoma: A new research tool. J Otolaryngol* 1984;13:63-4.
- 10) Kurihara A, Toshima M, Yuasa R, Takasaka T. *Bone destruction mechanisms in chronic otitis media with cholesteatoma: Specific production by cholesteatoma tissue in culture of bone-resorbing activity attributable to interleukin-1 alpha. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1991;100:989-98.
- 11) Yoon TH, Lee SH, Park MH, Chung JW, Kim HJ. *Inhibition of*

- cholesteatomatous bone resorption with pamidronate disodium. Acta Otolaryngol* 2001;121:178-81.
- 12) Marvin KW, George ME, Fujimoto W, Saunders MA, Bernacki S, Jetten AJ. *Cornifin, a cross-linked envelope precursor in keratinocytes that is down-regulated by retinoids. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1992; 89:11026-30.
 - 13) Yoon JH, Kim KS, Kim SS, Lee JG, Park IY. *Differentiation of serially passaged normal human nasal epithelial cells by retinoic acid: Expression of mucin and lysozyme. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 2000;109:594-601.
 - 14) Thornton DJ, Howard M, Khan N, Sheehan JK. *Identification of two glycoforms of the MUC5B mucin in human respiratory mucin. J Biol Chem* 1997;272:9561-6.
 - 15) Bluestone CD, Casselbrant ML, Cantekin EI. *Functional obstruction of the Eustachian tube in the pathogenesis of aural cholesteatoma in children. In: Sade J editor. Cholesteatoma and mastoid surgery. Proceedings of the second international conference on cholesteatoma and mastoid surgery. Amsterdam: Kugler Publications;1982. p.211-24.*
 - 16) Huang CC, Shi GS, Yi ZX. *Experimental induction of middle ear cholesteatoma in rats. Am J Otolaryngol* 1988;9:165-72.
 - 17) Palva T, Karma P, Makinen J. *The invasion theory in cholesteatoma and mastoid surgery. In: Sade J editor. Cholesteatoma and mastoid surgery. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Cholesteatoma and Mastoid Surgery. Amsterdam: Kugler Publications;1982. p.249-64.*
 - 18) Sade J, Babiacki A, Pinkus G. *The metaplastic and congenital origin of cholesteatoma. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 1983;96:119-29.
 - 19) Kuijpers W, Vennix PP, Peters TA, Ramaekers FC. *Squamous metaplasia of the middle ear epithelium. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 1996; 116:293-8.
 - 20) Koo JS, Yoon JH, Gray T, Norford D, Jetten AM, Nettesheim P. *Restoration of the mucous phenotype by retinoic acid in retinoid-deficient human bronchial cell cultures: Changes in mucin gene expression. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol* 1999;20:43-52.