

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor

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= Abstract =

Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Activation Promotes Adipogenesis in Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells

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Purpose: In this study, we determined that the troglitazones could induce uniform adipogenesis of human mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) within a short time in a dose- and a time-dependent manners.

Materials and Methods: Human MSCs were isolated from bone marrow and cultured in basal or adipogenic medium in the presence of 0~50 μ M troglitazone for 5 days. Then we performed flow cytometry, RT-PCR and western blot analysis.

Results: In FACS assay, troglitazone induced adipocyte differentiation in a dose-dependent manner. At concentration of 25 μ M troglitazone in adipogenic medium, over 50% of the cells differentiated into adipocytes at day 5. This was accompanied by increased mRNA levels for the adipocyte gene markers (LPL, aP2 and PPAR α) in RT-PCR. In western blot analysis, we found that ERK phosphorylation was inhibited in the early stage of adipogenesis.

Conclusion: Through the addition of troglitazone as a PPAR α agonist, we could get the uniform adipogenic differentiation within a short time. Thus, troglitazone directly regulates differentiation of human MSCs into adipocytes; induced PPAR α expression may play a key regulatory role in this process. And we suggest a role for ERK as a regulatory switch for these differentiation pathways.

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Key Words: Mesenchymal stem cell, Adipocyte, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, Troglitazone, Mitogen activated protein kinase

Kinase)
, MAP Kinase extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase(ERK)
c-Jun N-terminal kinase(JNK), p38-activating kinase(p38)

(hematopoietic stem cell)

(mesenchymal stem cell)

^{7,11)},

가

⁴⁾. Jaiswal⁴⁾

가

가

ERK, p38

가

가 가

가

가

가

dexamethason⁸⁾, indomethacin, isobutylmethylxanthin(IBMx), insulin, glucocorticoids cytokine

가 ⁸⁾,

^{4,12)}

PPAR-

troglitazone 가

troglitazone

Troglitazone insulin sensitivity 가

¹⁾,

1.

troglitazone

¹⁾,

³⁾ 가

Percoll gradient methods

troglitazone 3T3-L1

(10%

1% antibiotic-antimycotic 가

troglitazone 가

⁶⁾,

peroxisome pro-

Dulbeccos modified eagles medium-low glucose(DMEM-LG))

가

75 cm² culture

liferator-activated receptor (PPAR) ligand ⁵⁾.

flask 90%

21

가

EDTA

가

5 × 10⁵ cells/ml

troglita

Phosphate-Buffered Saline

zone

(endoglin(CD105), the hyarluronic

mitogen-activated protein kinase(MAP acid receptor(CD44), 1 integrin(CD29),

the early hematopoietic progenitor cell marker(CD34), the monocyte/macrophage marker(CD14), the leukocyte common antigen(CD45))(Ansell corporation, Bayport, MN, USA) 가 45 anti-mouse monoclonal(Ansell corporation) 5 × 10⁵ cells/ml 45 FACScan(Becton Dickinson Instrument, San Jose, CA, USA)

2. , 1% antibiotic-antimycotic , 0.5 mM isobutyl-methylxanthin, 1 μM dexamethasone, 5 μg/ml insulin, 200 μM indomethasin 가 DMEM-LG) 0 μM, 5 μM, 10 μM, 25 μM, 50 μM troglitazone(Parke-Davis, Ann Arbor, NJ, USA) 가 5

CD36(Beckman coulter, Marseille Cedex, France) , troglitazone 14 (reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction: RT-PCR) RNase mini kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA, USA) cDNA total RNA , 260 nm 280 nm , total RNA 1 μg Omniscript kit(QIAGEN) cDNA 2 μ 10 pM sense primer 10 pM antisense primer 가 Taq DNA polymerase kit(QIAGEN) 가 50 μ가

lipoprotein lipase(LPL), fatty acids binding protein 2(aP2), PPAR-Genbank primer 10 μ

1.5%(w/v) agarose gel 3.

25 μM troglitazone 가 lysis buffer(0.5% deoxycholic acid, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.1% SDS, 50 mM Tris-Cl) 25 mM Tris-HCl(pH 7.4) polytron homogenizer , Bradford ¹⁰⁾

12% polyacrylamide gel(polyacrylamide: bis-acrylamide =29:1) 130 V 2

Western Blot-ter 3 350 mA gel nitrocellulose membrane (Amersham Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ, USA) nitrocellulose filter 5% 1X TBST(100 mM Tris(pH 7.5), 1.5 M NaCl, 0.5% Tween-20) 1 blocking Nitrocellulose membrane 3 1X TBST 가 ECL western blotting detection kit(Amersham Pharmacia) membrane , plastic film

x-ray . Western blot p-ERK, ERK, p-JNK, JNK, p-p38, p38(Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 1:3500 anti-mouse monoclonal

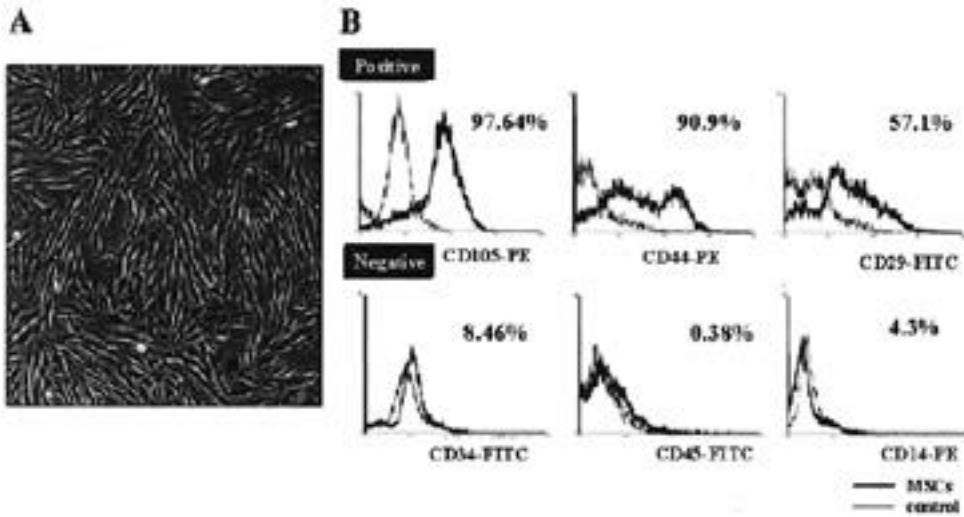


Fig. 1. Morphology and flowcytometric characterization of mesenchymal stem cells isolated from bone marrow. The MSCs formed an adherent layer with a typical fibroblastic morphology at 7 days after primary culture (X100). In flowcytometry, MSCs were stained positively with CD105 (97.64 %), CD44 (57.1 %), CD29 (90.9 %) and stained negatively with CD34 (8.46 %), CD45 (0.38 %), CD14 (4.3 %), so we can determined that the cells which were isolated from bone marrow were mesenchymal stem cells.

antibody, anti-rabbit monoclonal anti- 97.64%, 57.1%, 90.9%가
 body(Santa Cruz) glycerinaldehyde-3-phos CD34, CD45, CD14
 phate dehydrogenase(GAPDH) 8.46%, 0.38%, 4.3%가
 1:5000 . Western blotting 가
 TINA program(Raytest Isotopen- (Fig 1).
 messgeraete, Straubenhardt, Germany)

2.

1. 0 μM,
 5 μM, 10 μM, 25 μM, 50 μM troglitazone
 가 5 ,

Percoll gradient methods , troglitazone 가 가
 가 75 cm² flask , CD36 가
 7 flask , troglitazone 가
 zone 가 5
 가 50% , 50 μM
 CD105, CD44, CD29 troglitazone 가

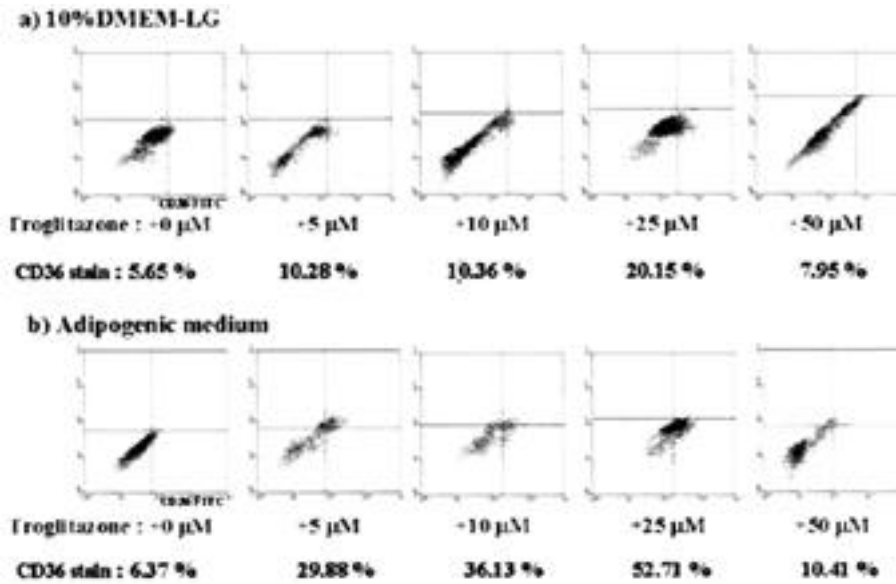


Fig. 2. Flow cytometry analysis of human MSCs adipogenesis in response to troglitazone compounds. Confluent, quiescent cultures of MSCs were induced with the 0~50 μM troglitazone compounds in 10% DMEM-LG or adipogenic mediums for 5 days. Then, the cells were stained with the CD36, adipocyte specific marker, and monitored by FACSscan. In FACS assay, troglitazone induced adipocyte differentiation in a dose-dependent manner. At concentration of 25 μM troglitazone in adipogenic medium, over 50 % of the cells differentiated into adipocytes at day 5.

CD36 가 10% 가 (Fig 2).

가 (Fig 4).

3. Western blot

troglitazone 가 0 μM

25 μM 가

LPL, aP2, PPAR- 가 ,

50 μM troglitazone 가

troglitazone

가 LPL, aP2 , troglitazone

가 PPAR- , troglitazone

가 PPAR- 가 12

(Fig

3). 25 μM troglitazone

0, 3, 7, 14 , ERK p38

가 (Fig 5).

LPL, aP2 3

가

PPAR-

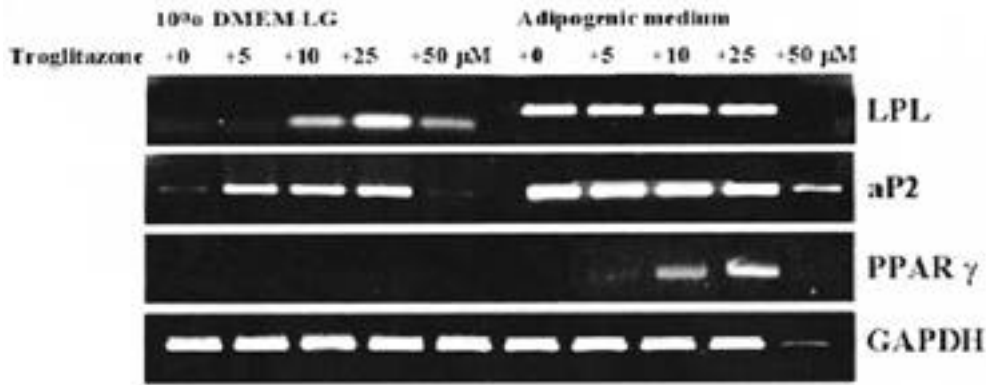


Fig. 3. Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of human MSCs adipogenesis in response to troglitazone compounds. Confluent, quiescent cultures of MSCs were induced with the 0~50 μM troglitazone compounds in 10% DMEM-LG or adipogenic mediums for 5 days. Equal aliquots of total RNA were reverse transcribed and amplified with oligonucleotide primers specific for lipoprotein lipase (LPL), fatty acids binding protein 2(aP2), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR-). Based on quantification relative to the GAPDH, PPAR(mRNA induction was achieved maximum at concentration of 25 (M troglitazone in adipogenic medium.

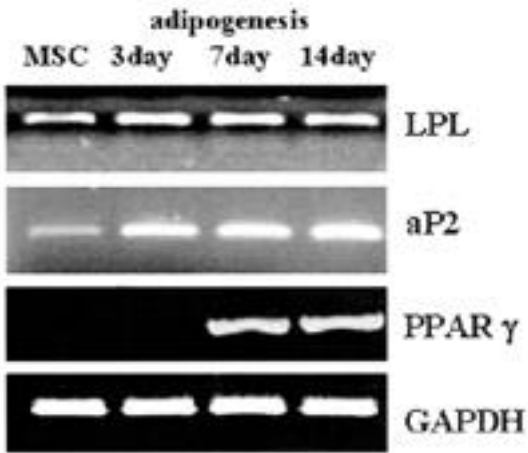


Fig. 4. Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of adipogenic human MSCs. Confluent, quiescent cultures of MSCs were induced with the 25 μM troglitazone compounds in adipogenic mediums for 14 days. Equal aliquots of total RNA were reverse transcribed and amplified with oligonucleotide primers specific for lipoprotein lipase (LPL), fatty acids binding protein 2(aP2), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR-). Based on quantification relative to the GAPDH, PPAR(mRNA induction was achieved saturation at day 7. The LPL and aP2 mRNA expression did not change.

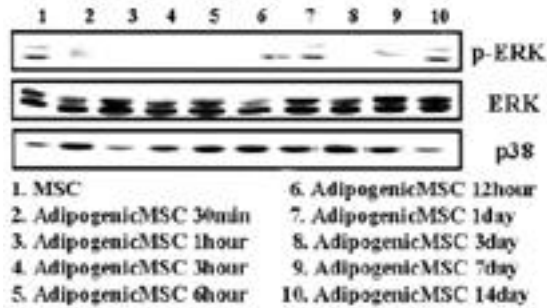


Fig. 5. Western blot analysis of adipogenic human MSCs. To characterize the molecular mechanisms that regulate adipogenic differentiation, we examined the contribution of MAP kinase family members, ERK, JNK, and p38. Treatment of these stem cells with adipogenic supplements with 25 (M troglitazone resulted in a decreased phase of p-ERK activation from 30 minutes to 12 hour that coincided with differentiation. JNK and p38 does not expressed in western blot analysis. Based on our finding of the inverse regulation of adipogenesis by MAPK in human MSCs, we suggest a role for ERK as a regulatory switch for these differentiation pathways.

troglitazone

가

western blot

, p-ERK, ERK, p38

가

PPAR-

p-JNK, JNK, p-p38

¹³⁾

p-ERK

가

12

가

ligand

ERK가

가

PPAR-

retinoid

ERK

가

x receptor(RXR) heterodimerization

, 12

ERK

target gene PPAR response

elements(PPRE)

Troglitazone

²⁾

PPAR-

ERK

troglitazone

ERK

PPAR-

troglitazone

, troglitazone

가

가

MAP kinase

가

가 가

troglita

, troglitazone

zone

, retinoic acid

LPL, aP2

가

가 가

가

PPAR-

²⁾. Jaiswal⁴⁾

, ERK

가

, troglitazone

MAP kinase

ERK

PPAR-

(Fig 3).

Bost²⁾

retinoic acid

가

troglitazone

가

PPAR-가 LPL aP2

ERK가

PPAR-

ERK

preadipocyte

troglitazone

ERK

ERK

⁶⁾,

³⁾ 가

가

troglitazone
 PPAR-가 troglitazone
 가
 troglitazone
 가
 PPAR-
 zone PPAR- troglita
 ERK
 ERK 가

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