

2000 12

	1
•	3
•	7
1.	7
2.	7
3.	7
4.	10
5.	12
6.	13
7.	13
•	14
1.	14
2.	15
3.	16
4.	19
•	22
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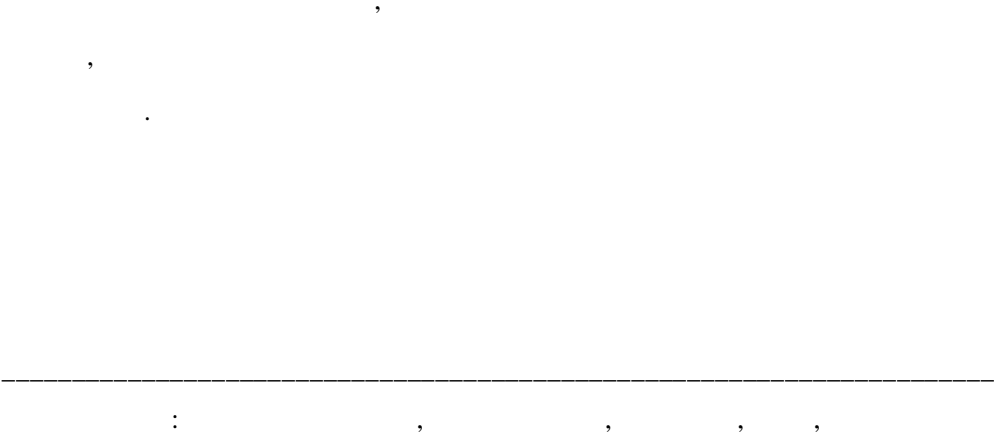
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가

(retrograde transneuronal degeneration)

(anterograde)

가 200-250g
Sprague-Dawley , 2
가 ,
∴ 가 , 가
가 , 가
가 I
가 IIa 가 가 , IIb 가



< >

.

(transection)

가

(proximal segment)

(axonal degeneration)

,

(distal segment)

(Wallerian degeneration)

^{1,2}

(dorsal root ganglion cell)

(spinal motor neuron)

가

(swell), (nucleus)

,

(Nissl substance)가

,

(chromatolysis)

^{3,4}

,

(synthetic failure)

(axonal

transport)

^{1,5,6}

가

(cell death)가

^{4,7}

(presynaptic neuron)

(synaptic terminals)

(retrograde

transneuronal degeneration)

,

(postsynaptic neuron)

(anterograde transneuronal degeneration)

^{2,6,8}

(Alzheimer's disease), (olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy), (progressive supranuclear palsy), (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis)¹⁰, (Shy-Drager syndrome), (post-polimyelitis neuromuscular symptoms)⁹ 가
¹¹ Suzuki (1995) 가
(amputation) 38 가 (cervical spinal cord) (intermediate zone) (internuncial neurons) (spared side) (anterior horn cells)

¹² Kawamura

Dyck(1981)

¹³

(embryonic or early postnatal stage)

^{14,15,16}가

(dorsal root)

가

¹⁷

Chimelli Scaravilli(1985) cortex)

(somato-sensorimotor

,¹⁸ Lawson Lowrie(1998)

,¹⁹ Li (1998)

(programmed cell death),

(necrosis)

²⁰

^{21,22,23}

Sugimoto

(1990) (sciatic nerve) (loose ligation)
 (rat model of neuropathic pain)
 (dorsal horn neurons)

²⁴ Bullens (1998)
 (motor denervation)

²⁵ Daemen (1998)
 (gastrocnemius muscle)
 (femoral nerve) (rectus femoris
 muscle) (muscle atrophy)

²⁶

, 가 ²⁷
 (immobilization)
 (cachexia) 가 I
 (type I, slow-twitch oxidative fibers) 가
 , IIa , (type IIa, fast-twitch oxidative
 fibers) IIb , (type IIb, fast-twitch glycolytic
 fibers) ²⁸ IIa 가
 가 IIb ⁵¹

^{26,27,28}

가

가 (antagonist) (L3, 4) (adductor longus muscle), (obturator nerve) Ia (group Ia inhibitory interneuron) (semitendinosus muscle)

1.

200- 250g Sprague-Dawley
20
, 10

2.

Ether (supine position)
(perineum) betadine alcohol ,
(inguinal ligament) 2mm
, (proximal
stump)
2

3.

Ether (retus femoris muscle), (adductor
longus muscle), (semitendinosus muscle)
isopentane 가 10 - 20
10 μ m
Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E) ,
periodic acid schiff(PAS) ,

myofibrillar ATPase reduced nicotinamide
dinucleotide-tetrazolium reductase(NADH-TR)

가. Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E)

Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E)

. Periodic acid Schiff(PAS)

1% periodic acid(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO,
U.S.A) 5 . 5 ,
. Schiff (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) 10
, 0.5% sodium metabisulfate 2 3 .
10 Harris hematoxylin ,
, , . , .

. Myofibrillar adenosine triphosphatase(mATPase)

5 . tris buffer 1 가 , acid
alkaline preincubation (pH 4.3, 4.6, 10.4) 15 .
tris buffer 1 2 , 37 45
. 1% CaCl₂ 30 3 . 2% cobalt chloride
3 alkaline 30 4 . 1%
ammonium sulfide 3 , 5
. , .

(1)

40% 50M sodium cacodylate(Wako Pure Chemical Industries

Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) 31g, CaCl₂ 10g, sucrose 115g 가 , 1

(2) tris buffer

850Mℓ, 0.18M CaCl₂ 100Mℓ, Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane (TRIS)(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 12.1g , 1N-6N HCl pH 7.8 1 .

(3) alkaline preincubation

1.5M alkaline buffer(2- amino-2-methyl- 1-propanol buffer, Sigma Diagnostics Inc, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 3.35Mℓ, 0.18M CaCl₂ 10Mℓ, 35 Mℓ , 1N-10N KOH pH 10.4 50Mℓ .

(4)

1.5M alkaline buffer 3.35Mℓ, 0.18M CaCl₂ 5Mℓ, KCl 185mg, adenosine-5'-triphosphate disodium salt(ICN Biomedicals Inc, Aurora, Ohio, U.S.A) 76mg , 6N HCl pH 9.4 50 Mℓ .

(5) alkaline

1.5M alkaline buffer 13.4Mℓ, 160Mℓ , 1N-6N HCl pH 9.4 50Mℓ .

(6) acid preincubation

0.18M CaCl₂ 100Mℓ, 3Mℓ, 875Mℓ , 1N-5N KOH

pH 4.3 4.6 1

. Reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide(NADH-TR)

37 20-30 ,

1 . 75%, 85%, 95%, 100%

. 0.5% safranin(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A)

30 , .

(1)

TRIS-hydrochloric acid buffer 10M ℓ , nitro blue tetrazolium(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 10mg, NADPH(-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, reduced form, Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 4mg pH 7.4 .

(2) TRIS-hydrochloric acid buffer

Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane(TRIS) 6.5g, concentrated hydrochloric acid 3.34M ℓ , 1 pH 7.4 .

4.

Ether , , 0.1M
phosphate buffered saline(PBS) 4% paraformaldehyde 0.1%
glutaraldehyde (pH 7.2-7.4) ,
L2-L4 4 95-100% alcohol
가 0.1M PBS 30%
sucrose 가 ,

10 μ m

Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E) ,

Toluidine blue ,

Klüver-Barrera .

가. Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E)

Hematoxylin-eosin(H-E) .

. Toluidine blue

1-2 가 .

, 0.1% toluidine blue(Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany)

가 가 가 가

1-2 , 70%

. 80% 95%

가

. Klüver-Barrera

95% , luxol fast blue

56 16-24 . 95%

, 0.05% lithium carbonate

70%

cresyl echt violet

6 95%

3

2-3 , .

(1) luxol fast blue

95% 1 luxol fast blue MBSN(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 1g 가 , 10% acetic acid 5Mℓ 가

(2) cresyl echt violet

1% cresyl echt violet(Sigma chemical CO, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A) 30Mℓ 10% acetic acid 5 가

5.

Cooper (1970) NADH-TR
 I , IIa IIb , Staron Hikida(1992)
 mATPase ^{29,30}
 mATPase pH (preincubation) ,

Table 1. ²⁹

Table 1. The illustration of the muscle fiber types using mATPase method after preincubation at various pH values.

	pH 10.4	pH 4.3	pH 4.6
Type I	○	●	●
Type IIa	●	○	○
Type IIb	●	○	
Type IIc	●	●	●

6.

(mm²) . 200
(Optimas Image Analyzer Ver 6.1, Optimas corporation,
Bothell, WA, U.S.A)
20 ,
(1 × 1mm)

7.

SAS (Ver 6.1, SAS Institute Inc, Raleigh,
N.C, U.S.A) . Intra-class correlation test
,
가
student t-test , p<0.05 .

1.

가

가 (Table 2).

Table 2. The effect of nerve-transection on the muscle fiber size (μm^2) between controls and treatments (t-test).

muscle	fiber type	Controls			Treatments ¹			t- value	p- value
		Mean	±	SD	Mean	±	SD		
Adductor longus	I	1572.31	±	58.68	1520.38	±	113.93	4.0528	.0001*
	IIa	2648.33	±	128.17	2228.66	±	308.35	12.5676	.0001*
	IIb	4304.00	±	170.50	3784.79	±	572.96	8.6854	.0001*
Rectus femoris	I	1596.64	±	81.35	1529.38	±	73.26	6.1440	.0001*
	IIa	2692.01	±	147.79	2128.82	±	128.56	28.7517	.0001*
	IIb	4321.15	±	217.88	2057.63	±	188.70	78.5289	.0001*
Semi-tendinosus	I	1360.43	±	153.69	1341.66	±	160.67	0.8443	.3995
	IIa	2175.61	±	204.68	2212.78	±	174.34	- 1.3827	.1683
	IIb	3946.92	±	218.69	4007.32	±	302.98	- 1.6163	.1078

¹ Ten male Sprague-Dawley rats were used in this study. Five rats served as treatments.

Their left femoral nerve was transected, and muscles were dissected after 2 months.

* There was significant difference between controls and treatments ($p < 0.05$).

2.

I
가 IIa 가 , IIb
가 (Fig. 1).

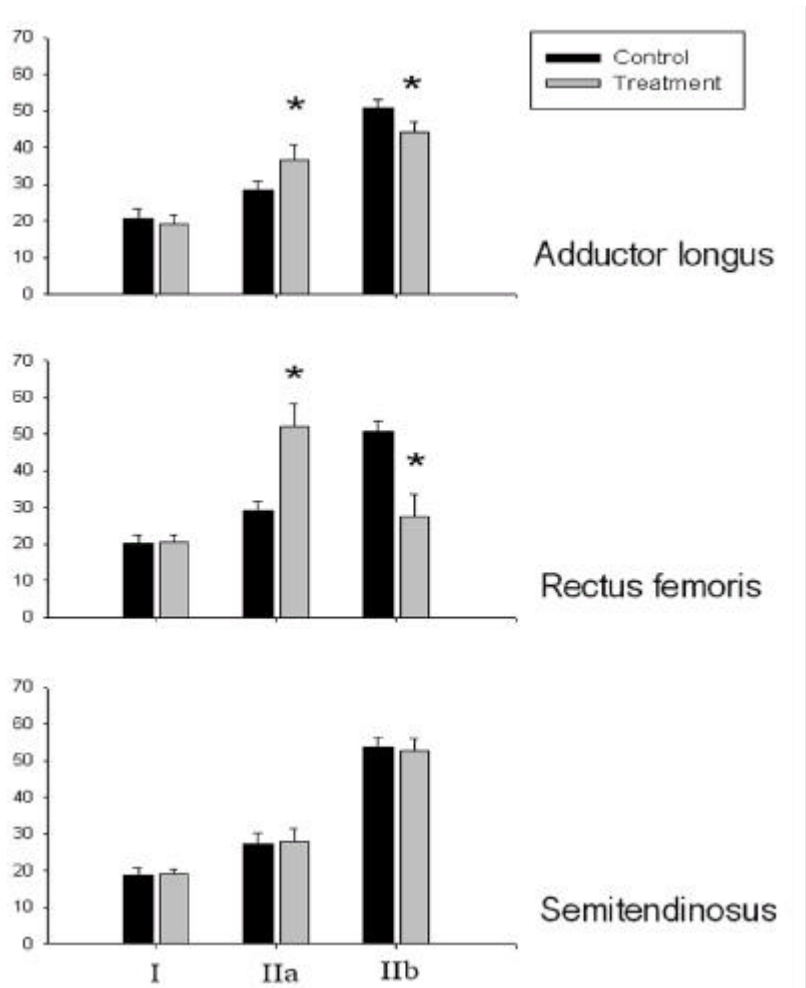


Figure 1. The effect of nerve-transection on the number(percentage/ mm^2) of muscle fiber type between controls and treatments(t-test).

* There was significant difference between controls and treatments($p < 0.05$).

3.

(anterior horn)

가 , (Fig. 2, 3).

가 ,

가 (Fig. 2- a, c). Klüver-Barrera

(Fig. 3- a, c).

, (Fig. 2, 3).

가 (chromophilia)

(Fig. 2- d).

, 가 ,

(chromatolysis)

(Fig. 2- d). Klüver- Barrera

(Fig. 3- b, d).

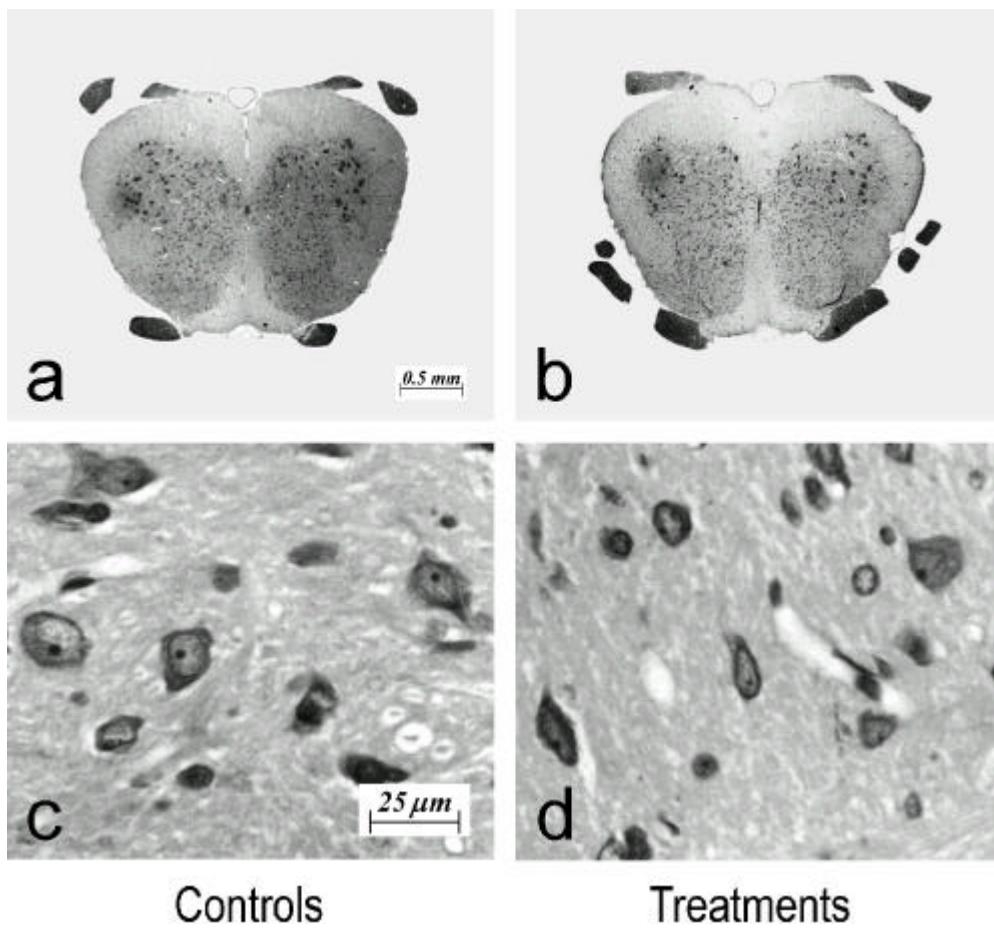


Figure 2. Third lumbar spinal cord of controls and treatments (Toluidin blue stain). a and b $\times 20$, c and d $\times 400$.

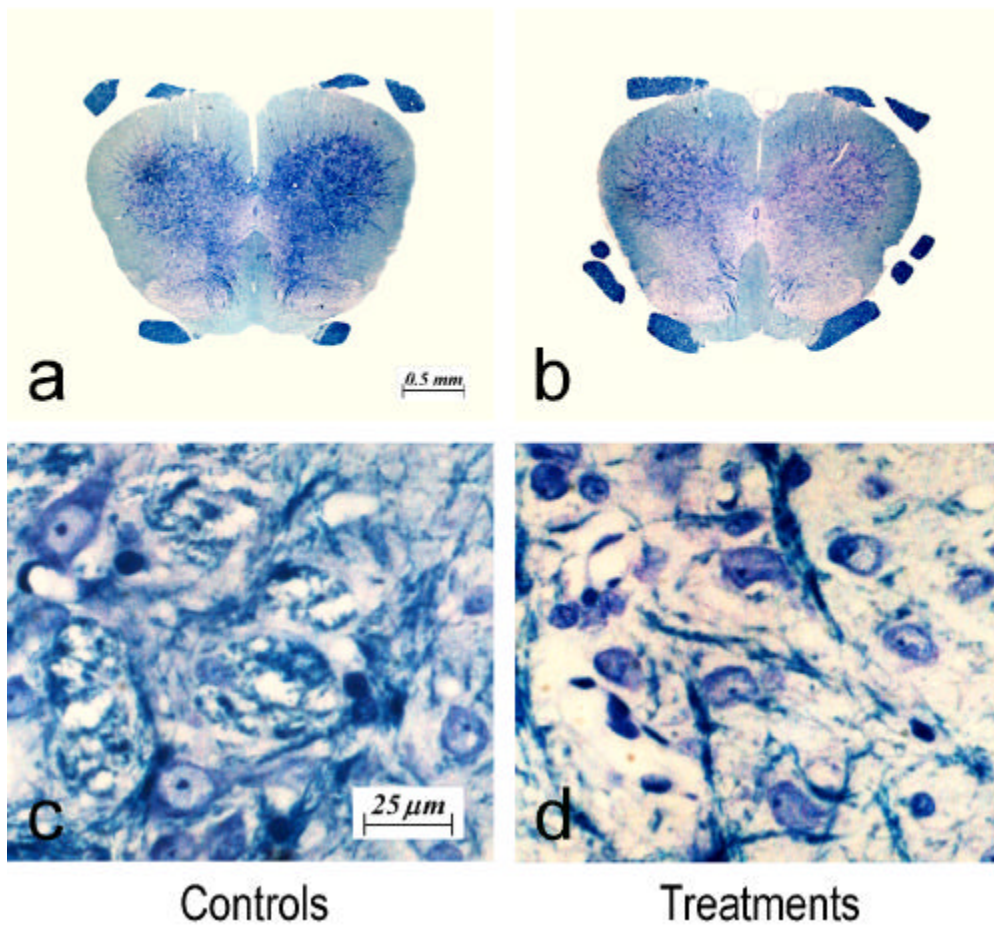


Figure 3. Third lumbar spinal cord of controls and treatments (Klüver-Barrera stain). a and b $\times 20$, c and d $\times 400$.

4.

가 (Fig. 4-A). NADH-TR mATPase
I, IIa IIb
(Fig. 4-B, Fig. 5-A, B, C).
(Fig. 4-C).
NADH-TR
(Fig. 4-D),
가
(Fig. 4-C).
(Fig. 5-E, F),
I, IIa IIb
가 IIa IIb
가

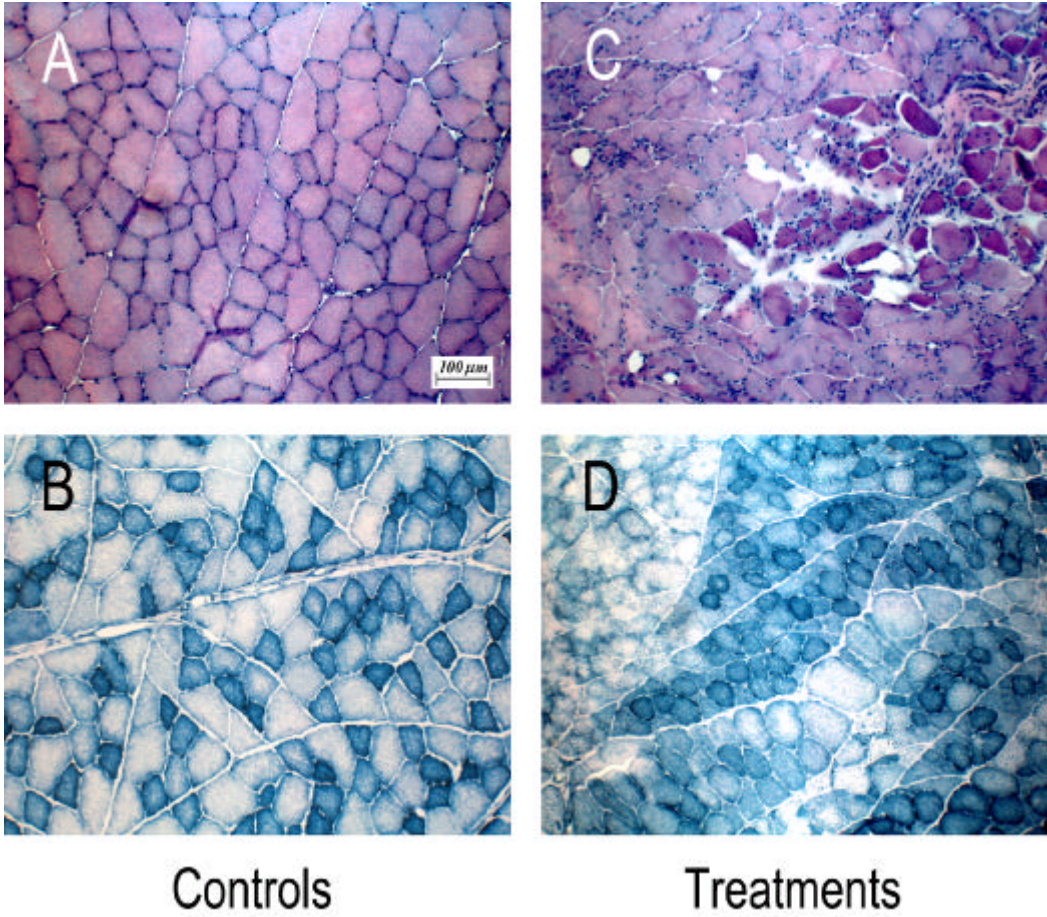


Figure 4. Rectus femoris muscle of controls(A, B) and treatments(C, D). A and C Hematoxylin-eosin stain, B and D NADH-TR stain. × 100

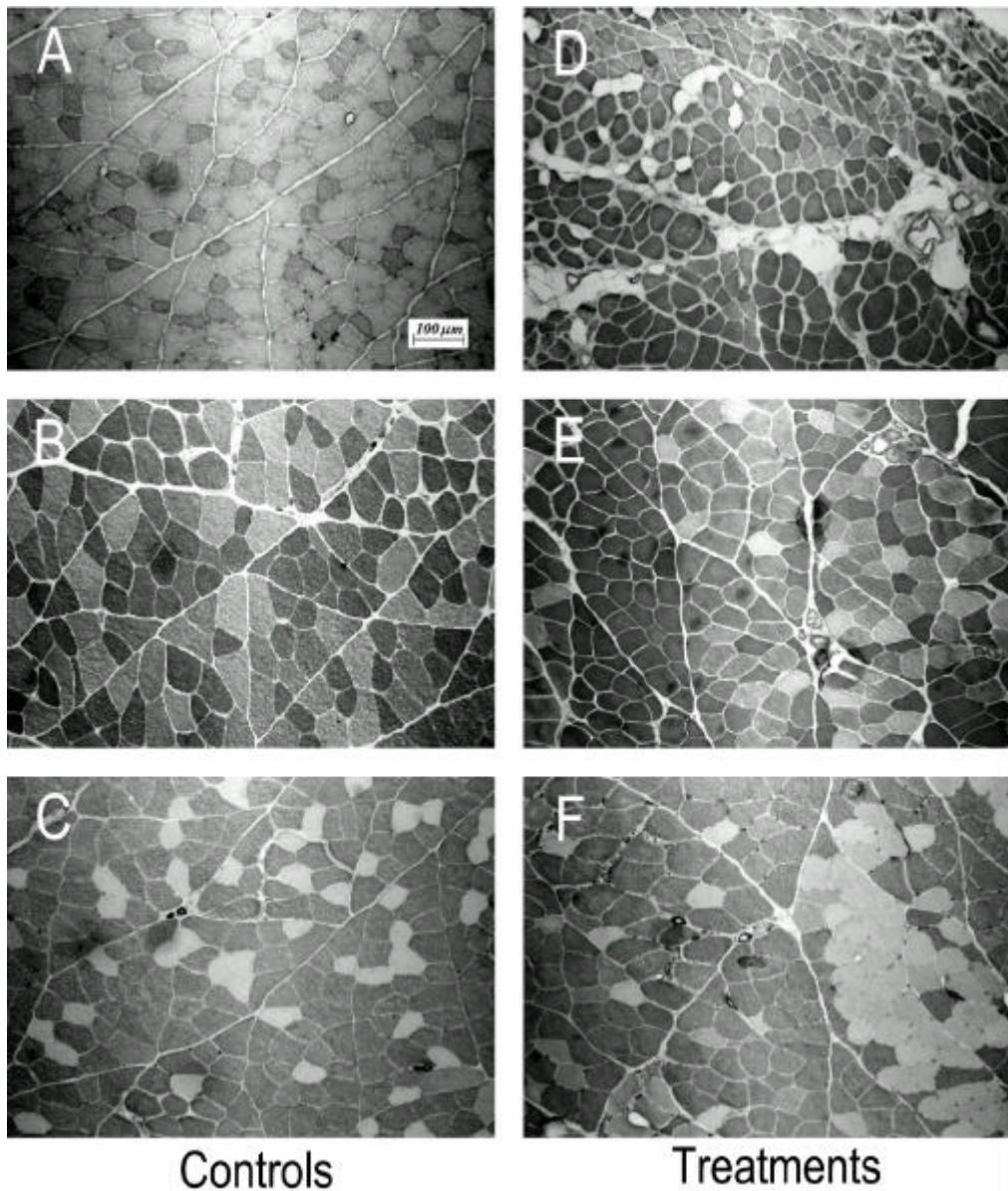


Figure 5. Rectus femoris muscle of controls(A, B and C) and treatments(D, E and F). A and D mATPase, pH 4.3. B and E mATPase, pH 4.6. C and F mATPase, pH 10.4. × 100

1898 Warrington

31

100

. Pinching Powell

,

,

,

(nucleic acid)

,

,

,

,

(perikaryon)가

,

(granularity) 가

32

(free ribosomes)

가

59

가

Hubel Wiesel

,

(lateral geniculate nucleus)

,

,

가

33

32

가

(occipital lobe) ^{34,35} (lobectomy)³⁶ (limbic cortex) (medial mammillary nuclei) ³⁷

(amputation) (transection) (dorsal ganglion) 가 (axotomy)⁴²

cells) ¹³

30 (phosphorylase) ATPase I ⁴³ II Stein Padykula⁴⁴, Cooper ³⁰ succinic dehydrogenase(SDH) NADH-TR A , B C Engel Bethesda⁴³ , A IIb , B I , C IIa , Engel Bethesda IIb 가 (diformazan) , 가 가 I

, Z 가 . IIa

가 ,
45 I

, Z 가
46

47,48

49,50

가 51,52,53,54,55
28,56 52

가

가 IIb

가

가 .

, IIa 가

I

가

가 , IIb

Ia

5

2

57,58

1.

가

2.

가

가

3.

I

가

IIa

가

, IIb

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Abstract

Transneuronal degeneration due to peripheral nerve injury in the rats

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(Directed by Professor Hyoung Woo Park)

When an axon is severed, degenerative changes occur in the injured neuron as well as in those with which it has synaptic connections through transneuronal degeneration.

Transneuronal degeneration includes all atrophic or degenerative changes that occur in nerve cells following the disappearance of their efferent (retrograde transneuronal degeneration) or afferent (anterograde transneuronal degeneration) connections.

Previous studies have shown that transneuronal degeneration may occur in the neurons of various central nervous system following injury to their peripheral nerve. However, the effect of transneuronal degeneration on the neurons which are related with damaged neurons functionally and structurally is not elucidated yet.

Denervation due to axonal degeneration or dysfunction of nerve cell bodies leads to physiological and biochemical changes in the skeletal muscles, and the extent of neuronal degeneration can be assessed through the muscle atrophy and the changes in muscle fiber type density.

In order to identify the effect of transneuronal degeneration on the adjacent peripheral nerves as well as muscles, the left femoral nerve of Sprague-Dawley rats was transected, and changes in their spinal cords and hindlimb muscles were analysed morphologically and histochemically.

The results obtained are as follows: 1. the motor neurons of ipsilateral anterior horn of femoral nerve transected rats showed reduction in size and degenerative features such as shrunken shape and nucleus moved to periphery of the cell body. 2. All three muscle fiber types of rectus femoris and adductor longus were reduced in muscle fiber size, but no such changes were observed in semitendinosus. 3. In rectus femoris and adductor longus, type IIa muscle fiber was increased in number and the number of type IIb fiber was reduced, whereas no change was observed in all three muscle fiber types of semitendinosus.

These findings indicate that damaged neurons following peripheral nerve injury can affect other adjacent neurons through transneuronal degeneration and cause the denervative changes in the muscles innervated by those adjacent neurons concomitantly, and such effects are only observed in the same spinal cord level.

Key Words : transneuronal degeneration, peripheral nerve injury, femoral nerve, spinal cord, muscle fiber type