

v - myc

v - myc

2000 12

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v-myc

가

가

, 8

가

murine retrovirus vector

v-myc

, *v-myc*

, *v-myc*

Myc

가

mRNA

가

v-myc

가

Myc

v-myc

가

mRNA

8

4 가

, *v-myc*

. , , ,
.
.

: , , , ,
, *v-myc*, retrovirus

v - my c

< >

I.

가
가

¹⁾

가 가 ²⁾ 1994

Brittberg 가 가 ,

³⁾

(elastic cartilage), (hyaline cartilage),

(polymer) 가 ⁴⁾⁻¹²⁾

가 , .

가 . ,

,

(fibrocartilage)

가 ¹³⁾

7)- 12),14)- 18)

, 8

가 (dedifferentiation)

II

가 ⁶⁾¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾

(human

chondrocytic cell line)가

(chondrosarcoma) ²¹⁾

v-myc *v-ras* oncogenes (transfection) ²²⁾²³⁾ *v-myc*

(embryo chondrocyte) 가

²⁴⁾ large T antigen (adult human

articular chondrocyte cell line) ²⁵⁾²⁶⁾

가

1.

가.

18

phosphate-buffered saline(PBS)
가,
3-5mm³, PBS 0.25%
collagenase(Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, N.J., USA) 37. c
12 가, 5% 5% 가 Dulbecco's
modified eagle's medium(DMEM) suspension
gentamycin 25mg/1L amphotericin B 2.5mg/1L
hemocytometer trypan blue vital dye
100mm petri dish 37. c 3,
4, 2 trypsin

. *v-myc* retroviral vector

retroviral vector (replication)

,²⁸⁾³⁰⁾ *avian myc (v-myc)*

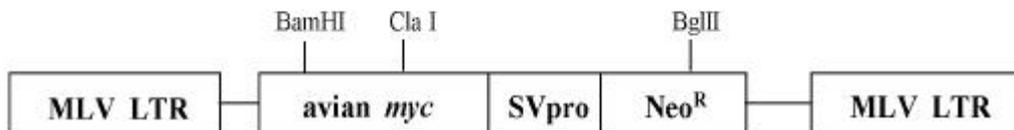
neomycin aminoglycoside phosphotransferase coding

(1.). *v-myc*,

p-100 *gag-myc* avian virus genome³¹⁾

myc avian cellular DNA MC29(avian myelocytomatosis virus strain) provirus (clone) BamHI , *myc* , *gag*, *env* sequence pBR322a2.3-kilobase(kb) fragment subcloning .³²⁾

Retroviral vector



1. Retroviral vector . MLV LTR(murine leukemia virus long terminal repeat), avian *myc*(viral *myc* gene), SVpro(Simian virus promoter), NeoR(neomycin resistant gene), BamHI; Cla I; BgIII: restriction enzymes

2.

가. (transformation)

(1) *v-myc*

, 3-4 , 6 well plate
70-80% . *v-myc* 가
diethylaminoethyl(DEAE)-dextran 25 μ g/ml 37. C

1 . *v-myc* retrovirus AM cell line
 2 *v-myc* retrovirus
 . neomycin analogue genitacin418(G418) 100 μ
 g/ml, 200 μ g/ml, 300 μ g/ml, 400 μ g/ml
 10 , G418

(2) Myc

v-myc 4%
 5 , PBS
 . 10% PBS 100
 30 .
 가 , 1:200 anti-Myc (Santa
 Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 24
 . PBS 5 biotin
 anti-mouse Ab(Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA,
 USA) 100 30 .
 30
 . PBS 3 5 DAB(3, 3-diaminobenzidine
 tetrahydrochloride) 10 . , ,
 , *v-myc* Myc

(3) Myc western immunoblotting

(가)

가 10cm confluent ,
PBS 1 . 4. C, 14,000
rpm 5 pellet .
EBC buffer(120mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 40mM Tris, pH8.0, 1mM EDTA)
가 4. C 15 ,
Bio-Rad assay

() western immunoblotting

(50 μ g) sodium dodecyl-sulfate(SDS)
-mercaptoethanol 5X SDS (250 mM Tris-Cl
[pH 6.8], 500 mM DTT, 1% SDS, 0.1% bromophenol blue, 30% glycerol)
100. C 5 . Laemmli
12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel ³³⁾ gel
nitrocellulose(NC) membrane (25 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.3, 1,4%
glycine, 20% methanol) , western blot cassette
dacron sponge 2 gel .
NC membrane dacron sponge, cassette
western blot chamber , cassette
membrane 150 mA 4. C
Ponceau S (Sigma Biochemical Co., St. Louis,
Missouri, USA) NC membrane
NC membrane

immunostaining . NC membrane 5% 가
 Tris-buffered saline with tween 20(TBST) (10mM Tris-Cl,
 pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 20) 가 1
 , Myc (rabbit
 polyclonal antibody against a recombinant protein corresponding to amino
 acids 1-262 mapping at the amino terminus of c-Myc of human origin,
 Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 5%
 가 TBST 4. C 18 가 .
 membrane 15 2 , 5 3 TBST ,
 TBST anti-rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugated
 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 3,000
 1 .
 enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham Life Science, Little Chalfont,
 England, UK) 1 2 1:1 2 ml membrane
 1 . membrane
 Las-1,000(Fuji, Tokyo, Japan) .

. 가 (Growth rate evaluation)

v-myc 6 , 7 , 8
 6-well plate 4×10^4 cells/well , 5% 5%
 DMEM . (5) trypsin
 coulter count counting .
 4 , 5 , 6 .

$$\text{Doubling time} = (t - t_0) \log 2 / (\log N - \log N_0)$$

t, t₀ : given time

N : Cell number at t

N₀ : Cell number at t₀

II

(1)

v-myc 4%

5 , PBS

10% PBS 100

30

가 , 1:200 mouse anti-human collagen typeII monoclonal antibody(Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA)

24 . PBS 5

biotin 1:100 anti- mouse Ab(Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 30

30

PBS 3 5 DAB 10 ,

, , *v-myc*

II

(2) II mRNA (RT-PCR)

(가) RNA

가 10cm confluent denaturing solution(guanidium thiocyanate, 0.75M sodium citrate [pH 7.0], 10% N-lauroylsarkosyl, diethylpyrocarbonate treated ddH₂O) 50ml -mercaptoethanol 350 μ l, phenol DNA, isopropanol RNA. Ethanol RNA pellet, diethylpyrocarbonate(DEPC) 260 nm, RNA³⁴⁾

() - (RT-PCR)

template RNA 1 μ g, random hexamer 1 μ l, RNase-free water 10 μ l 70. C 5 . reverse transcription(RT) reaction buffer(5X) 4 μ l, deoxynucleotide triphosphate(10mM each) 2 μ l, AMV reverse transcriptase 1.5 μ l(15U), RNase-free water 2.5 μ l 가 20 μ l 42. C 60 94. C 5 cDNA 4. C . PCR 5 μ l cDNA, 0.2 μ l Taq polymerase(5U/), 4 μ l dNTP(2.5mM each), 5 μ l 10X RT buffer, 4 μ l Mg²⁺(25mM) primer(20pmol/) 1 μ l 50 μ l PCR PCR . PCR primer GenoTech([] , Seoul, Korea) , II primer base pair 218 . I primer base pair 217 , 3 , 6 RT-PCR

Human collagen type II :

Forward primer 5' GCATCGACATGTCCGCCTTTGC 3'

Reverse primer 5' GGCAGAGTTTCAGGTCTCTGC 3'

Human collagen type I :

Forward primer 5' CCCCTGGATTGGCTGGAC 3'

Reverse primer 5' GGGACCAGCAGGACCAGTCT 3'

PCR 35 cycle , annealing temperature 55
° C .

(3) II western immunoblotting

(가)

가 10cm confluent , PBS
1 . 4. C, 14,000 rpm
5 pellet . EBC
buffer(120mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 40mM Tris, pH8.0, 1mM EDTA)
가 4. C 15 ,
. Bio-Rad assay .

() western immunoblotting

(50 µg) SDS -mercaptoethanol 5X SDS
(250 mM Tris-Cl, pH 6.8, 500 mM DTT, 1% SDS,

0.1% bromophenol blue, 30% glycerol) 100. C 5

Laemmli 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel
³³⁾ gel nitrocellulose(NC) membrane
(25 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.3, 1.4% glycine, 20% methanol)

, western blot cassette dacron sponge 2
gel . NC membrane
dacron sponge, cassette western blot chamber
, cassette membrane

150 mA 4. C .

Ponceau S (Sigma Biochemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri, USA)
NC membrane , ,
, NC membrane

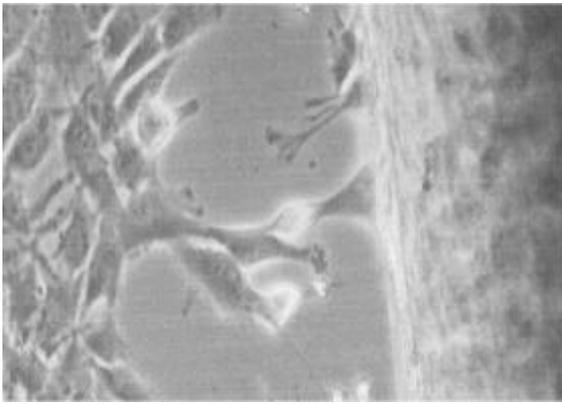
immunostaining . NC membrane 5% 가
TBST (10mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween
20) 가 1
, II (rabbit anti-human collagen type II
polyclonal antibody, AB761; Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA)
5% 가 TBST 4. C 18 가
. membrane 15 2 , 5 3 TBST
, TBST anti-rabbit IgG horseradish
peroxidase conjugated antibody(Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA,
USA) 3,000 1 .
enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham Life Science,
Little Chalfont, England, UK) 1 2 1:1 2 ml
membrane 1 . membrane
Las- 1,000(Fuji, Tokyo, Japan) .

III.

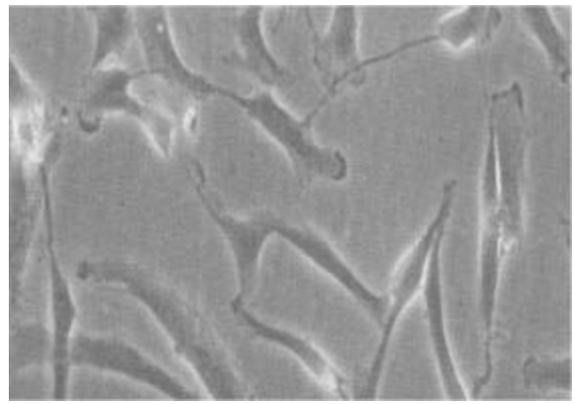
1.

spindle
(2.).

6



a.



b.

2.

. a

2

, b

6

2.

(transformation)

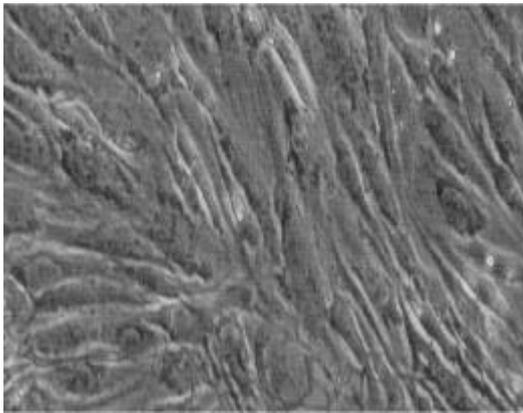
가.

v-myc

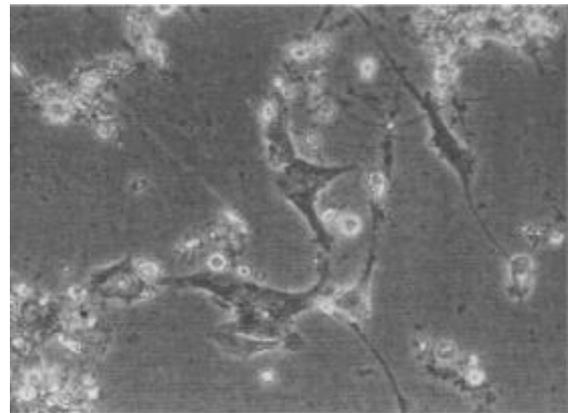
G418

10

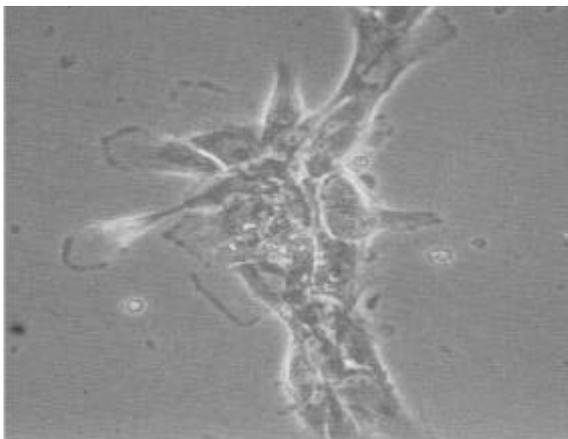
$220 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$. G418 $100 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$, 가 $240 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$
 μl 가 . *v-myc* 가
 G418 10
 . G418 *v-myc* 가
 , *v-myc* 가 10
 , 13 (clone) (3.).



a.



b.



c.

3. G418 *v-myc* 가 . a
 G418 가 , b
 8 G418 , c G418
 10 13

. Myc

v-myc

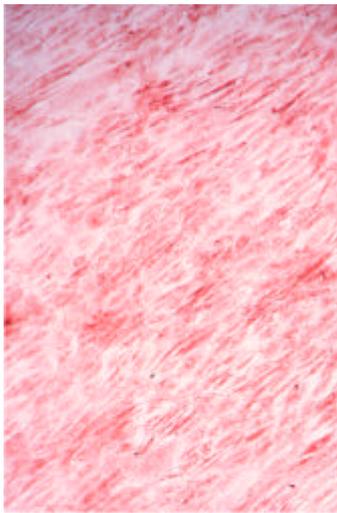
v-myc

Myc

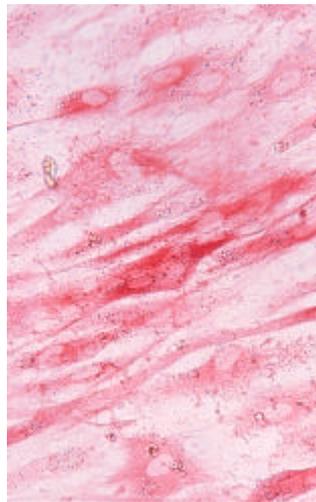
Myc

Myc

,
(4.).



a.



b.



c.

4. Myc

. a b *v-myc*

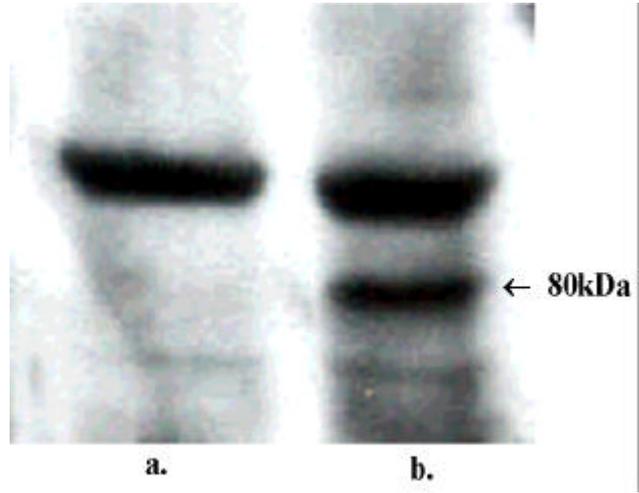
Myc

, c

, Myc

(a. x50, b. x200, c. x50).

. Myc western immunoblotting
v-myc 가 80kDa Myc (5.).



5. Myc western immunoblotting . a: , b:
v-myc 가

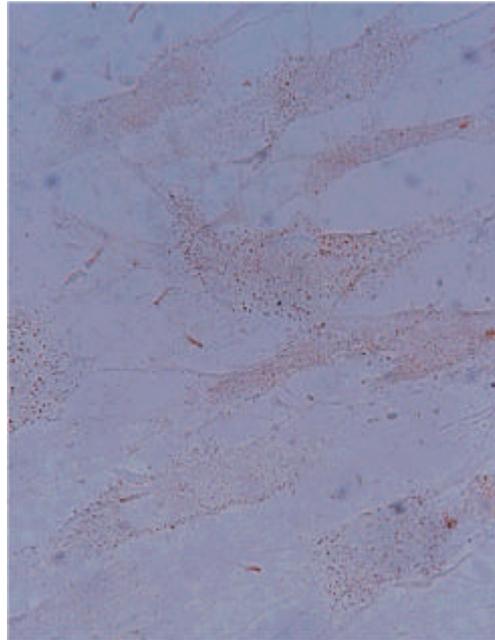
3. *v-myc* 가 가 (doubling time)
v-myc 가 가 (doubling time) *v-myc*
 6 42 , 7 46 , 8
 42 , 가 4
 170 , 5 198 , 6 180

4. *v-myc* 가 II

가. II

v-myc 가 II

(6.).



6. *v-myc* 가 II

. *v-myc* 가 II

II (x 200).

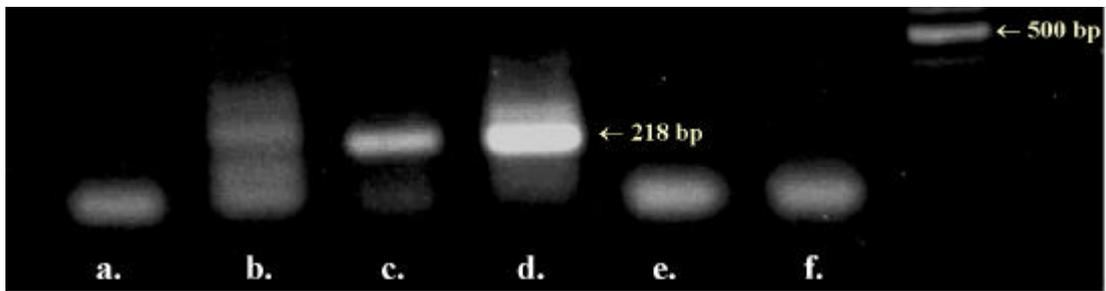
II mRNA (RT-PCR)

v-myc 가 8 II mRNA 218bp ,

3 II mRNA .

v-myc 가 8 I mRNA

(7.).



7. *v-myc* 가 II mRNA . a

v-myc 가 8 , b

I mRNA 237bp

. c *v-myc* 가 8

d 3 218bp

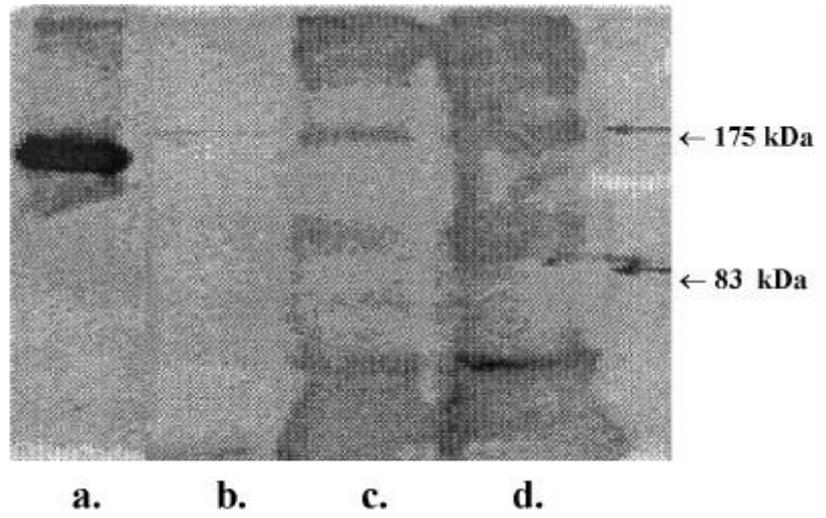
II mRNA . e

15 , f II mRNA

, primer dimer band .

II western immunoblotting

v-myc 가 8 175 kDa
 II 3
 II
 (8.).



8. *v-myc* 가 II . a
 175 kDa II
 , b II . c
 3 II
 175 kDa ,d *v-myc* 가 8
 a,d II

•

(1)

^{2)3),7)-10)} (2)

가 가 (marrow derived stromal cells), ,

³⁵⁾⁻⁴⁰⁾ (3)

³⁹⁾ (4) ,

^{21)-26),39)}

(fully

differentiated chondrocytes), (mesenchymal stem cell),

(gene transduced cells) 가 .

Quetela transforming growth factor-

basic fibroblast growth factor

가 가

⁴¹⁾ ,

가

가

¹³⁾²²⁾⁴¹⁾⁴²⁾ *v-myc*

가 가 , 가

가

II

8

spindle
(3), *v-myc* 가

(

4,5). Rodriguez 가

fibroblast 가 ²²⁾
 , Gionti lineage
 ,
 ,
²⁴⁾ Gionti
 avian myelocytomatosis virus *v-myc*
 , *v-myc*
 ,
 II
 , proteoglycan , 가 19
 20 ²⁴⁾ 가
 .
 . Villa
v-myc 가 40
 , *v-myc* 가
 가 가
 Land ⁴³⁾
 ,
 .
 가 가
v-myc . *v-myc*
 avian acute leukemia virus , *myc*
myelocytomatosis . *c-myc*
 , *myc* Myc
 .
 Myc 가
 가 , *v-myc* 가

immunoblotting Myc western , Myc , 가

confluent 가 ,

27)-31)

(chondrosarcoma)

contact inhibition , confluent , (nodule) . II

35)

Horton -myc v-raf oncogenes (polygonal) ,

mRNA . link-protein, proteoglycan

22)23)

Matagawa large T antigen transgenic mouse

, large T antigen

X

19)24)

-myc 가 ,

retroviral vector murine leukemia virus long repeat terminal(MLV LRT) 가 20)30)

Land , -myc 가 oncogene ,

ras 가 , *myc*

43)

-*myc*

가 . *v-myc*

, *myc*

,

scaffold

44)-48)

elastin, aggrecan,

link-protein

,

가 ,

(lyophilization) -irradiation ,

가 .

.

retrovirus vector -myc

, 가 mRNA 가

.

1. -myc 가 Myc immunoblotting -myc Myc 80kDa , western -myc

.

2. -myc 가 4 가 가

.

3. 15 mRNA mRNA , -myc 가 8 mRNA

.

, -myc Myc mRNA 8 , 가

.

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Abstracts

Establishment and Characterization of Human Adult Auricular Chondrocyte Cell Line Using Retrovirus Vector Mediated *v-myc* Transfer

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Tissue engineering is the process of creating functional biologic prostheses by suspending dissociated cells into biodegradable polymer scaffolds, which ultimately leads to new tissue formation. The goal of tissue engineering can be viewed from two perspectives depending on the type of tissue involved. In the structural tissue, tissue regeneration remains the primary goal whereas, in the functional tissue, organ substitution from allogenic or xenogenic cells remains the ultimate objective. The three main technical factors involved in tissue engineering are : (1) cell technology (2) construct technology(scaffold) (3) integration into living systems(immune acceptance). The successful use of tissue engineering techniques to form new cartilage from a small number of autologous chondrocytes will allow the reconstruction of craniofacial and other musculoskeletal tissue deformities, without the complications associated with prosthetic materials, allografts, or large autografts. I know from primary culture studies of cartilage that cultured chondrocytes maintain the cellular phenotype upto only 8 weeks in culture, producing collagen type . Collagen type is not only a marker of differentiated chondrocytes but also a prerequisite for a

mechanically functional collagen network.

The purpose of these studies was establishment of human auricular chondrocyte cell line using retrovirus mediated *v-myc* transfer and characterization of human auricular chondrocyte cell line by type collagen mRNA expression using RT-PCR and collagen type expression by western immunoblotting to prove the maintenance of persistent chondrocyte phenotype. Also, I evaluated the growth rate of chondrocyte cell line to measure the cellular proliferative potency.

I have established the human auricular chondrocyte cell line integrated *v-myc* and confirmed by *v-myc* transduced Myc protein expression by immunocytochemistry and immunoblotting study. Also, growth rate of established human auricular chondrocyte cell line increased 4 folds times faster than primarily cultured human auricular chondrocyte. The established human auricular chondrocyte had type collagen mRNA and collagen type expression upto 8 months in culture, so that means maintenance of chondrocyte phenotype.

I have established immortalized human chondrocyte cell line using retroviral vector mediated *v-myc* transfer and confirmed that cell line maintained cellular phenotype after 8 week upto 8 months in culture. By this cell lines, I hope to make human extracellular matrix polymer as scaffolds.

Key words : tissue engineering, chondrocyte, collagen type , cellular phenotype, extracellular matrix, *v-myc*, retroviral vector