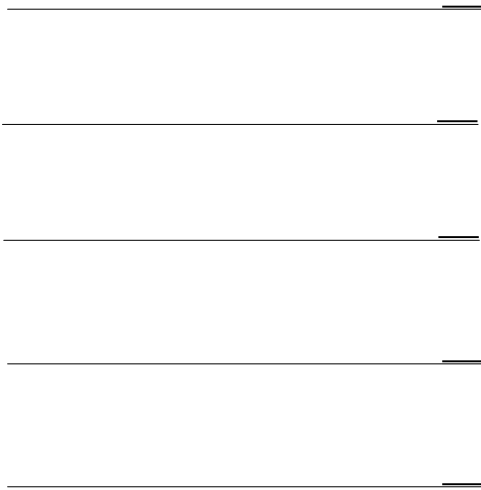


2001 6



가

가

17

7

.....

.....

1 1

2 4

2.1. 4

2.2. 5

2.3. 5

2.4. 6

2.5. 6

3 8

3.1. 8

3.2. 9

3.3. 9

4 12

5 18

..... 19

..... 26

..... 28

..... 30

Table 1. Histological findings of three-dimensionally cultured oral cancer cell lines.

Table 2. The expression of various markers on epithelial tumor cells in regard to the type of cell lines (YD-10B and YD-15M) and type of specimens.

Figure 1. Histologic findings of raft culture tissue in the dermal equivalent with fibroblasts

Figure 2. Histologic finding of raft culture tissue in the dermal equivalent without fibroblasts

Figure 3. PCNA expression

Figure 4. Involucrin expression

Figure 5. CK AE1/AE3 expression

Figure 6. CK 13 expression

in vivo

가

air-liquid interface

organotypic raft culture

H-E

가

1.

가

2.

swiss3T3

가

3. YD- 15, - 15M, - 17, - 17M

가

involucrin

4. Cytokeratin(CK) 13 AE1/AE3

가

. CK8/ 18/ 19

1

air-liquid

가

()

1

가 (Freshney, 1994).

(Levine and Stockdale 1985, Boyce and Hansbrough 1988, Shahabeddin et al. 1990) in vivo

가

(Prunieras 1979).

involucrin

가 .

가 . ,

- (Limat et al. 1994), ,

- 가

(Sabatini et al. 1983),

가 .

.

(epithelial-mesenchymal interaction)

(Peault 1995, Limat et al.

1995). laminin, type IV collagen

(stratification) (Sutherland 1988, Toillier et

al. 1990).

air-liquid interface

(et al. 1997).

de-epithelialized dead

epidermis가 (Boyce and Hansbrough 1998) , 가

1

(Hoffman 1991, Robbins et al.

1991, Robbins et al. 1994,).

1 ,
air-liquid interface
organotypic raft culture

가 ,

2.1.

8

가
 Table 1 . DMEM F12가 3:1 100 IU/ml
 penicillin, 100 ug/ml streptomycin, 0.6 mg/ml L- glutamine 10% FBS가
 5% CO₂ 가
 10%
 Hematoxylin- Eosin (H- E) ,
 (pleomorphism), .

Table 1. Clinico-pathologic characteristics of established cancer cell lines

Cell Line	Age/Sex	Primary Site	Pathologic Diagnosis
YD- 8	46/F	tongue	SCC, MD
YD- 9	56/M	buccal cheek	SCC, MD
YD- 10B	67/M	tongue	SCC, MD
YD- 15	39/M	tongue	MEC, HG
YD- 15M		lymph node	Metastatic
YD- 17	66/M	mandible	SCC, PD
YD- 17M		lymph node	metastatic
YD- 38	67/F	mandible	SCC, MD

SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma

MEC: Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

MD: Moderately differentiated

PD: Poorly differentiated

UD: Undifferentiated

2.2. (dermal equivalent)

(dermal equivalent)

Swiss 3T3, . Swiss 3T3

DMEM F12가 3:1 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS)

1 (pH 3.0, Nitta Gelatin, Japan)

(2.2% NaHCO₃, 0.05N NaOH, and 200 mmol/L HEPES) 10 DMEM/F12

8:1:1 , swiss 3T3

3

(explant culture)

4-5 passage가

1

1.2 x

10⁵/ml

가

gel matrix

가

12 mm 0.2 um pore size membrane

millicell casting

37°C

12

2.3.

YD-8, -9, 10B, -15, -15M, -17,

-17M, -38 PBS 3 0.125% trypsin-EDTA

hemocytometer

6-well plate

millicell

well

3 x 10⁵

가

DMEM F12가 3:1

100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 ug/ml

streptomycin, 0.6 mg/ml L-glutamine

10% FBS가

3 ml

5% CO₂, 37°C

2-3

5

가

2 가 .

2.4.

10% 12
4 um H-E, PAS
(pleomorphism),

가

2.5.

4 μm xylene 3
95%, 90%, 70% ethanol . 0.5%
hydrogen peroxide endogenous peroxidase goat serum
30 3% BSA (bovine serum albumin)가
phosphate buffer saline (PBS) 1
cytokeratin (CK) AE1/AE3 (Dako,
Denmark), CK13(Dako), CK8/ 18/ 19(Dako), vimentin(Dako) ,
involucrin(Santa Cruz, CA, USA) , PCNA(Dako)
Tris-buffer saline (TBS) 3 3% BSA
5 μg/ml biotinylated anti-mouse/anti-rabbit IgG 30 3
TBS . 3 μg/ml horseradish peroxidase streptavidin 30
AEC hydrogen peroxide Mayer's hematoxylin

3

3.1.

1

YD-9

4-10

. YD-9 1-2

가

(Fig. 1).

, YD-8, -9, -10B

-15M, -38

YD-15,

(Table

2).

Table 2. Histological findings of three-dimensionally cultured oral cancer cell lines

Cell Lines	Layers	Keartinization	Invasion
YD-8	4-5	-	+/-
YD-9	1-2	-	+
YD-10B	4-5	-	+
YD-15	5-6	+	+
YD-15M	8-10	+	+
YD-17	4-5	+/-	+/-
YD-17M	6-7	+/-	+/-
YD-38	5-8	-	+/-

+ : positive - : negative +/- : focal

3.2

Swiss 3T3
 ,
 .
 가
 가 (Fig.

2).

3.3

H-E 가
 YD-10B YD-15M

. CK13, AE1/AE3
 (intermediate filament)
 ,
 .
 CK8/18/19
 .
 vimentin
 ,
 .
 involucrin 가
 , H-E
 가 YD-15M ,
 YD-17, -17M .
 PCNA (proliferating cell nuclear antigen)
 (Fig 3).
 가
 Table 3 .

Table 3. The expression of various markers on YD 10B and YD 15M epithelial tumor cells

	YD 10B		YD 15M	
	Raft - culture	Biopsy specimen	Raft - culture	Biopsy specimen
CK AE1/AE3	+	+	+	+
CK 13	+	+	+	+
CK 8/18/19	-	-	-	- *
Vimentin	-	-	-	-
Involucrin	-	+	+	+
PCNA	+	+	+	+

* Mucus cell only positivity

CK: cytokeratin

PCNA: proliferating cell nuclear antigen

4

3-5 % , 90 %

(Licciardello et al. 1989, Lippman and Hong 1989).

, field cancerization

가

(Sacks 1996; Hong et al. 1990, MacComb and Fletcher 1967).

(Devesa et al 1990, Strong et

al 1984., Banden 1968., Boring et al. 1992, Slaughter et al 1953).

in vitro

가

가

가

, apoptosis

(Rheinwald and Green 1975^{1,2}).

가

(Prunieras 1979, Mendelsohn et al. 1991).

가

, laminin, type IV collagen

(stratification) (Toillier et al. 1990).

(epithelial-mesenchymal interaction)

(Peault 1995, Limat et al. 1994, Hoffman 1991).

1979 Bell (1979) collagen lattice

가

dead de-epidermized dermis (DED)

(Boyce and Hansbrough 1988),

1

(dermal equivalent)

(Shahabeddin et al. 1990).

가

(Choi and Fuchs 1991, Oda et al. 1996),

(Otto et al. 1995, Garlick and Taichman 1994)

organotypic culture

TGF- α

가

(Turksen et al. 1991)

가

collagenase

19

가

가

YD-8

dermal equivalent

가

AE1/AE3, CK13

involucrin

1

dermal equivalent가

organotypic

, dermal equivalent

가

가

가

(Cullen

et al. 1991).

(cross-talking)

1987)

(Dotto et al. 1989, Vescio et al

MRC5

WI-38,

Swiss-albino 3T3,

SUSM-1

(Doki et al. 1993).

Swiss 3T3

가

(Van den Hoff 1988, Matsumoto et al. 1989, Camps et al. 1990, Wernet 1997), in vitro

HGF (hepatocyte growth factor)

HGF

IL-1

HGF

IL-1

HGF

(Hasina et al. 1999).

(vacuolization)가

가

(Sari et al.

1997)

(Sarri

et al. 1997), Yaeger

, Waelti

IL-6

(Yaeger et al. 1991).

organotypic raft system

가

(Asselineau et al. 1986).

Bohnert

4

laminin

organotypic culture

(microenvironment)

가

PCNA

. H-E

, PCNA

(Vambutas et al. 1993).

involucrin

cytokeratin(CK)

AE1/AE3

가

CK13

(Regnier et al. 1988).

CK8/ 18/ 19

H-E

가

(Reppucci et al. 1991).

vimentin

1

air-liquid

가

oragnotypic co-culture

, ,

가 YD-8, -9,

- 10B, - 15, - 15M, - 17, - 17M, - 38 1

(dermal equivalent) air-liquid interface 2

, .

가

, ,

. PCNA

, involucrin

. CK13

AE1/AE3 가

, CK 8/ 18/ 19

, .

vimentin .

1 (dermal

equivalent)

Asselineau D, Bernard BA, Bailly C, Darmon M, Prunieras M. 1986. "Human epidermis reconstructed by culture. Is it normal?" *J Invest Dermatol* 86: 181- 186.

Banden E. 1968. "Tobacco and oropharyngeal and bronchial cancer". *Rev Med Toulouse* 14: 549-560.

Bell E, Ivarsson B, Merrill C. 1979. "Production of a tissue-like structure by contraction of collagen lattices by human fibroblast of different proliferative potential *in vitro*". *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 76: 1274- 1279.

Bohnert, A., Hormnung, J., Mackenzie, I.C., and FUseng, N.E.(1986) *Cell Tissue Res.* 244, 413-429.

Boring C, Squires TS, Tong T. 1992. "Cancer Statistics, CA". *Cancer J Clin* 42:19-38.

Boyce ST, Hansbrough JF. 1988. "Biologic attachment, growth, and differentiation of cultured human epidermal keratinocytes on a graftable collagen and chondroitin-6-sulfate substrate". *Surgery* 103: 421-431.

Camps JL, Chang S, Hsu TC, Freeman MR, Hong S, Zhau HE, von Eschenbach AC and Chung LWK. 1990. "Fibroblast-mediated acceleration of human epithelial tumour growth *in vivo*". *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 87:75-79.

Choi YS, and Fuchs E. 1991. "TGF alpha induces collagen degradation and cell

migration in differentiating human epidermal raft cultures". *Cell Regul* 2: 613-662.

Cullen, K.J., Smith, H.S., Hill, S., Rosen, N., and Lippman, M. E. 1991 " Growth factor messenger RNA expression by human breast fibroblasts from benign and malignant lesions" *Cancer Res.* 51, 4978-4985.

Devesa SS, Blot WJ, Fraumeni JF Jr. 1990. "Cohort trends in mortality from oral, esophageal and laryngeal cancers in the United States". *Epidemiology* 1: 116- 121.

Doki Y, Shiozaki H, Tahara H, Inoue M, Oka H, Iihara K, Kadowaki T, Takeichi Mi, and Mori T 1993. " Correlation between E-cadherin expression and invasiveness in vitro in a human esophageal cancer cell line" *Cancer Res* 53, 3421- 3426

Dotto GP, Weinberg RA, and Ariza A. 1988. " Malignant transformation of mouse primary keratinocytes by Harvey sarcoma virus and its modulation by surrounding normal cells" *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 85: 6389-6393.

Dotto GP. Moellmann G, Ghosh S, Edwards M, Halaban R. 1989. " Transformation of murine melanocytes by basic fibroblast growth factor cDNA and oncogenes and selective suppression of the transformed phenotype in a reconstituted cutaneous environment" *J Cell Biol* 109, 3115-3128.

Freshney RI. 1987. "Culture of animal cells. A manual of basic technique". *Wiley-Liss, New York.*

Garlick JA, Taichman LB. 1994. "Fate of human keratinocytes during reepithelialization in an organotypic culture model". *Lab Invest* 70: 916-924.

Hasina R, Matsumoto K, Matsumoto-Taniura N, Kato I, Sakuda M, Nakamura T. 1999. "Autocrine and paracrine motility factors and their involvement in invasiveness in a human oral carcinoma cell line". *Br J of Cancer* 80:1708-1717.

Hoffman RM. 1991. "Three-dimensional histoculture: origins and applications in cancer research". *Cancer Cell* 3: 86-92.

Hong WK, Lippman SM, Itri LM, Karp DD, Lee JS, Byers RM, Schantz SP, Kramer AM, Lotan R, Peters LJ, Dimery IW, Brown BW, Goepfert H. 1990. "Prevention of second primary tumors with isotretinoin in squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck". *New Eng J Med* 323: 795-801.

Levine JF, Stockdale EF. 1985. "Cell-cell interactions promote mammary epithelial cell differentiation". *J Cell Biol* 100: 1415-1422.

Licciardello JT, Spitz MR, Hong WK. 1989. "Multiple primary cancer in patients with cancer of the head and neck: Second cancer of the head and neck, esophagus, and lung". *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 17: 467-476.

Limat A, Hunziker T, Breitskreutz D, Fusenig EN, Braathen LR. 1994. "Organotypic cocultures as models to study cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions of human hair follicle cells". *Skin Pharmacol* 7: 47-54.

Lippman SM, Hong WK. 1989. "Second malignant tumors in head and neck

squamous cell carcinoma: The overshadowing threat for patients with early-stage disease". *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 17: 691-694.

MacComb W, Fletcher G. 1967. "Cancer of the Head and Neck". *Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins* :21.

Matsumoto K, Horikoshi M, Rikimaru K, Enomoto S. 1989. "A study of an in vitro model for invasion of oral squamous cell carcinoma. *J Oral Pathol Med* 18:498-501.

Mendelsohn MG, Dilorenzo TP, Abramson AL, Steinberg BM. 1991. "Retinoic acid regulates in vitro the two normal pathways of differentiation of human laryngeal keratinocytes". *In Vitro Cell Dev Biol* 27A: 137- 141.

Oda D, Savard CE, Eng L, Lee SP. 1996. "The effect of N-methyl-N'-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG) on cultured dog pancreatic duct epithelial cells". *Pancreas* 12: 109- 116.

Otto WR, Nanchahal J, Lu QL, Boddy N, Dover R. 1995. "Survival of allogenic cells in cultured organotypic skin grafts". *Plastic Reconst Surg* 96: 166- 176.

Peault B. 1995. "In-vitro models of stroma-dependent lymphopoiesis". *Semi Immunol* 7: 169- 157.

Prunieras M. 1979. "Recent advances in epidermal cell cultures". *Arch Dermatol Res* 264: 243-247.

Regnier M, Desbas C, Bailly C, Darmon M. 1988. "Differentiation of normal and tumoral human keratinocytes cultured on dermis: reconstruction of either normal or tumoral architecture". *In Vitro Cell Dev Biol* 24: 625-632.

Reppucci AD, LiLorenzo TP, Abramson AL, Steinberg BM. 1991. "In vitro modulation of human laryngeal papilloma cell differentiation by retinoid acid". *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 105: 528-532.

Rheinwald JG, Green H. 1975. "Epidermal growth factor and the multiplication of cultured human epidermal keratinocytes". *Nature* 265: 421-424.

Rheinwald JG, Green H. 1975. "Serial cultivation of strains of human epidermal keratinocytes: the formation of keratinizing colonies from single cells". *Cell* 6: 331-343.

Robbins KT, Connors KM, Storniolo AM, Hanchett C, Hoffman RM. 1994. "Sponge-gel supported histoculture drug response assay for head and neck cancer. Correlations with clinical response to cisplatin". *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 120: 288-292.

Robbins KT, Varki NM, Storniolo AM, Hoffman H, Hoffman RM. 1991. "Drug response of head and neck tumors in native-state histoculture". *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 117: 83-86.

Sabatini DD, Griep EB, Rodriguez-Boulan EJ, Dolan WJ, Robbins ES, Papadopoulos S, Ivanov IE, Rindler MJ. 1983. "Biogenesis of epithelial cell polarity". *Mod Cell Biol* 2: 419-450.

Sacks PG. 1996. "Cell, tissue and organ culture as in vitro models to study the biology of squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck". *Cancer Metasta Rev* 15: 27-51.

Sari Atula, Reidar Greman, Stina Syrjanen. 1997. "Fibroblast can modulate the phenotype of malignant epithelial cells in vitro". *Exp Cell Res* 235: 180-187.

Shahabeddin L, Berthod F, Damour O, Collombel C. 1990. "Characterization of skin reconstructed on a chitosan-cross-linked collagen-glycosaminoglycan matrix". *Skin Phamacol* 3: 107-114.

Slaughter DP, Southwick HW, Smejkal W. 1953. "'Field cancerization' in oral stratified squamous epithelium: Clinical implications of multicentric origin". *Cancer* 6: 963-968.

Strong MS, Incze J, Vaughan CW. 1984. "Field cancerization in the aerodigestive tract: Its etiology, manifestation and significance". *J Otolaryngol* 13: 1-6.

Sutherland RM. 1988. "Cell and environment interactions in tumor microregions: the multicell spheroid model". *Science* 240: 177-184.

Tiollier J, Dumas H, Tardy M, Tayot JL. 1990. "Fibroblast behavior on gels of type I, III, and IV human placental collagens". *Exp Cell Res* 191: 95-104.

Turksen K, Shoi YS, Fuchs E. 1991. "TGF- α induces collagen degradation and cell migration in differentiating human epidermal raft culture". *Cell Regulation* 2:

613-626.

Vambutas A, Di Lorenzo TP, Steinberg BM. 1993. "Laryngeal papilloma cells have high levels of epidermal growth factor receptor and respond to epidermal growth factor by a decrease in epithelial differentiation". *Cancer Res* 53: 910-914.

Vescio RA, Redfern CH, Nelson TJ, Ugoretz S, Stern PH, Hoffman RM. 1987. "In vivo-like drug responses of human tumors growing in three-dimensional, gel-supported, primary culture". *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 84: 5029-5033.

Waelti, E.R., Inasebnit, S.P., Rast, H.P., Hunxiker, T., Limat, A., Braathen, L.R., and Wiesmann, U.J. 1992 " Co-culture of human keratinocytes on post-mitotic human dermal fibroblast feeder cells: production of large amounts of interleukin 6" *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 98, 805-808.

Yaerger, P.C., Stiles, C.D., and Rollins, B.J.J. 1991 " Human keratinocyte growth-promoting activity on the surface of fibroblasts" *J Cell. Physiol.* 149, 110- 116.

, , , , , , . 2000. "
". 34: 181- 189

Abstract

In Vitro Model of Three Dimensional Organotypic Culture of Oral Cancer Cell Lines

Huh Jung

Department of Dental Science, The Graduate School, Yonsei University

(Directed by Assistant Professor Jong In Yook. DDS, MSD, PhD)

Epithelial-mesenchymal interaction plays an important role in cell growth and differentiation. This interaction is already well known to have much importance during embryogenesis as well as carcinogenesis and cancer metastasis. However, in vitro experimental model is not well developed to reproduce in vivo cellular microenvironment which provides an epithelial-mesenchymal interaction.

Because conventional monolayer culture system lacks an epithelial-mesenchymal interaction, cultivated cells have morphologic, biochemical, and functional characteristics different from in vivo tissue. Moreover, it usually does not induce cellular differentiation due to submerged culture condition.

The aims of this study were to develop an in vitro experimental model that maintains an epithelial-mesenchymal interaction by organotypic raft culture, and to characterize biologic properties of three-dimensionally cultured oral cancer cells by histological and immunohistochemical analysis. Furthermore, the role of fibroblast in the dermal equivalent was evaluated. The results were as follows;

1. Oral cancer cells reconstituted by three-dimensional organotypic culture

revealed similar morphologic characteristics to equivalent biopsy specimens in the point that they show stratification, hyperchromatism, pleomorphism, and abnormal mitosis.

2. Both immortalized swiss 3T3 cells and primary cultured gingival fibroblasts in the dermal equivalent elicited the invasive property of the tumor cells. In the absence of fibroblast, the tumor cells did not infiltrated into the dermal equivalent

3. YD- 15, - 15M, - 17, - 17M showed surface keratinization and expression of involucrin, CK AW 1/3 and CK13 suggesting that organotypic co-culture condition is able to induce cellular differentiation. However, this organotypic culture system fail to induce mucous or glandular differentiation.

These results suggest that three-dimensional organotypic co-culture of the established cancer cell lines with the dermal equivalent consisting type I collagen and fibroblasts reproduce the morphologic and immunohistochemical characteristics similar to those in vivo condition. So this culture system seems to provide adequate microenvironment for in vitro tissue reconstitution compared with a conventional monolayer culture system for the study of cancer invasion, metastasis, epithelial-mesenchymal interaction, and development of novel cancer therapeutics.

Key Words : Oral cancer cell line, Organotypic culture, In vitro model

Explanation for figures

Fig. 1-a Raft culture of YD-8 cell lines shows stratification more than 2 cell layers with invasion into the collagen matrix (H-E. ×200)

Fig. 1-b Raft culture of YD-9 cell lines shows one layer, but tumor cells invade into the collagen matrix (H-E. ×200)

Fig. 1-c Raft culture of YD-10 cell lines shows stratification and invasion without keratinization. The tumor cells reveal hyperchromatic nuclei and pleomorphism simulating early squamous cell carcinoma (H-E. ×200)

Fig. 1-d Raft culture of YD-15M cell lines shows focal keratinization devoid of mucus cell differentiation (H-E. ×200)

Fig. 1-e Raft culture of YD-17M cell lines shows severe dysplasia or intraepithelial carcinoma appearance (H-E. ×200)

Fig. 1-f Raft culture of YD-17 cell lines shows histologic features simulating the invasive squamous cell carcinoma (H-E. ×200)

Fig 2-a Raft culture without fibroblasts of YD-15M shows stratification and keratinization, but no invasive feature (H-E. ×200)

Fig 2-b Raft culture without fibroblasts of YD-1-B cell lines shows stratification devoid of keratinization and invasion (H-E. ×200)

Fig 3-a Diffuse PCNA expression is demonstrated in the cells of the biopsy specimen originated YD-15 cell lines (PCNA, ×200)

Fig. 3-b Raft culture of YD-15M cell lines shows PCNA expression mainly in the basal and parabasal cell layers (PCNA, ×200)

Fig 4-a The involucrin expression is demonstrated mainly in the keratinized

tumor cells of the biopsy specimen originated in YD- 10B (Involucrin, × 200)

Fig. 4-b Raft culture of YD- 10B cell lines shows no involucrin expression (Involucrin, × 200)

Fig. 4-c The involucrin is strongly expressed in the tumor cells of the YD- 15M cell lines originated biopsy specimen (Involucrin, × 200)

Fig. 4-d Raft culture of YD- 15M cell lines shows involucrin expression only in the keratinized layer (Involucrin, × 200)

Fig. 5-a The cytokeratin AE1/AE3 is strongly expressed in the tumor cells YD- 10B cell lines originated biopsy specimen (CK AE1/AE3, × 200)

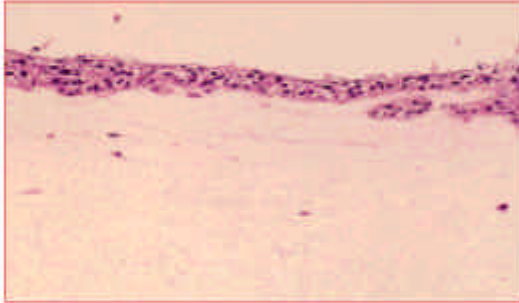
Fig 5-b Raft culture of YD- 10B cell lines AE1/AE3 expression in the entire epithelium and invading tumor cells (CK AE1/AE3, × 200)

Fig. 5-c The cytokeratin AE1/AE3 is strongly expressed in the tumor cells YD- 15M cell lines originated biopsy specimen (CK AE1/AE3, × 200)

Fig. 5-d Raft culture of YD- 15M cell lines shows AE1/AE3 expression in the entire epithelium and invading tumor cells (CK AE1/AE3. × 200)

Fig. 6-a. CK13 expression is demonstrated mainly in the center of tumor islands of biopsy specimen (CK13, × 200)

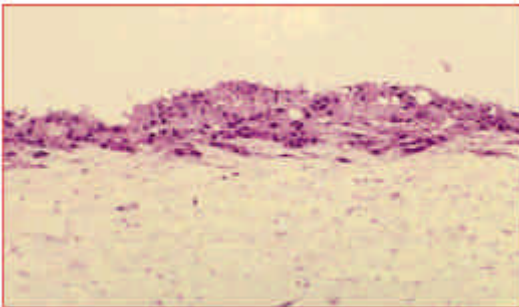
Fig. 6-b. Raft culture of YD- 15M cell lines shows CK 13 expression mainly in the superficial keratinized layers (CK13, × 200)



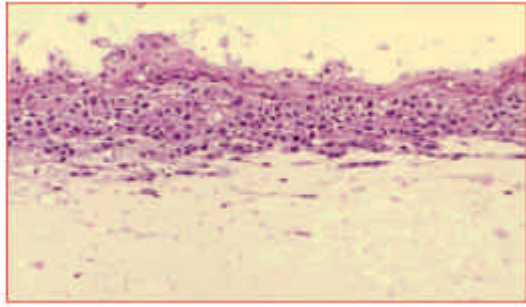
YD-8
Fig 1-a



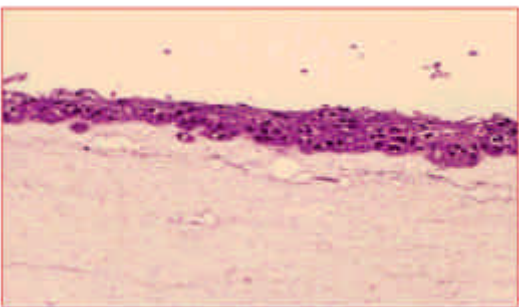
YD-9
Fig 1-b



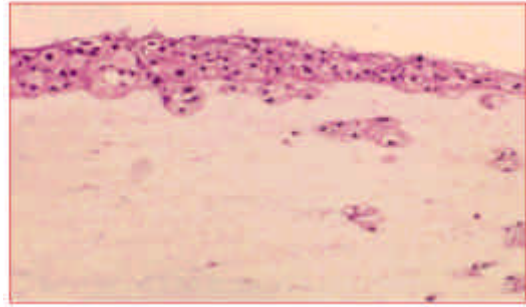
YD10
Fig- 1c



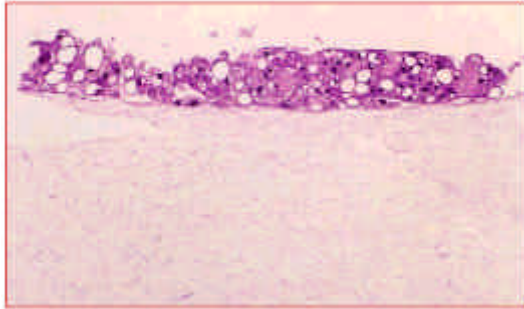
YD15M
Fig 1-d



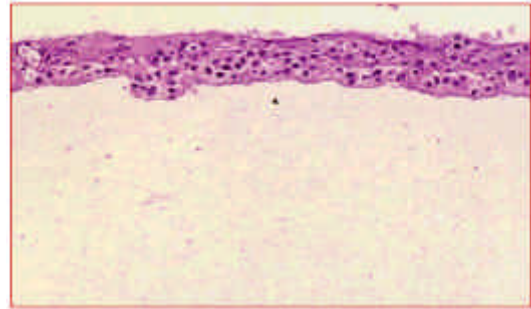
YD17M
Fig 1-e



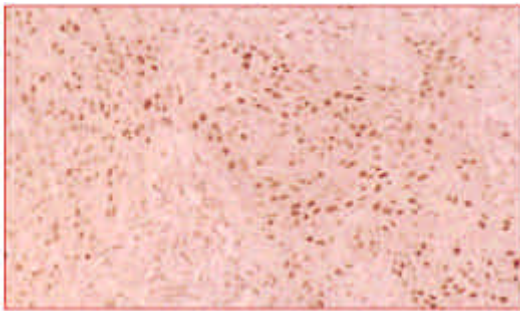
YD17
Fig 1-f



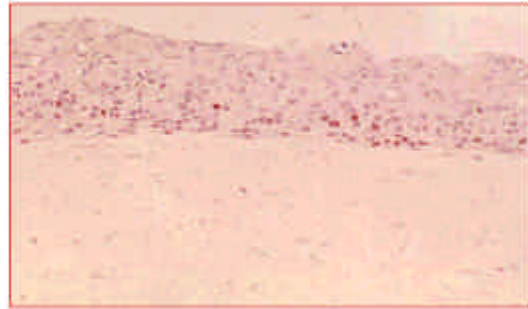
YD15M without fibroblast
Fig 2- a



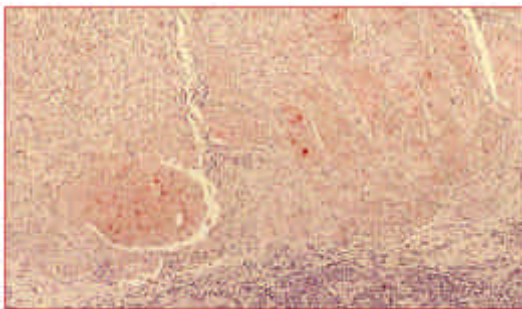
YD10B without fibroblast
Fig 2- b



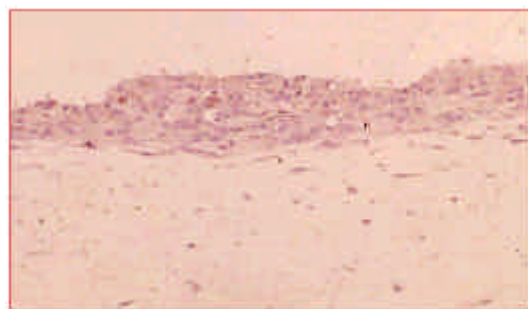
YD15 biopsy
Fig 3- a



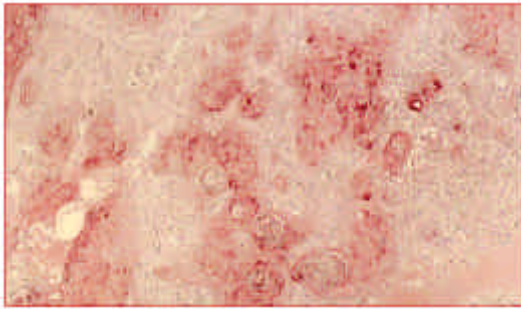
YD15M culture
Fig 3- b



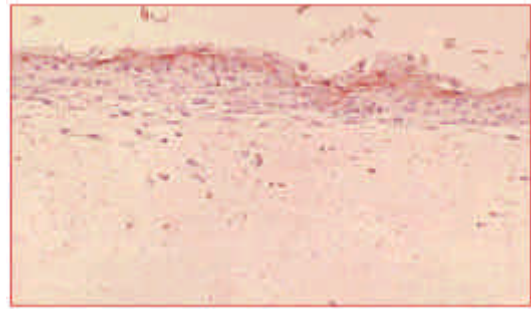
Involucrin YD10B
Fig 4- a



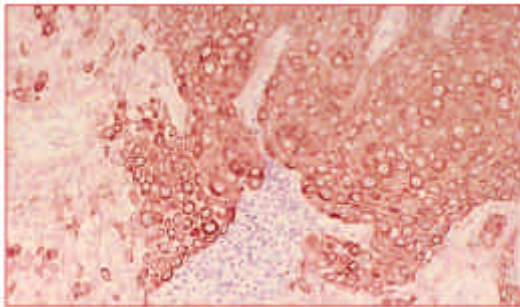
Involucrin YD15M
Fig 4- b



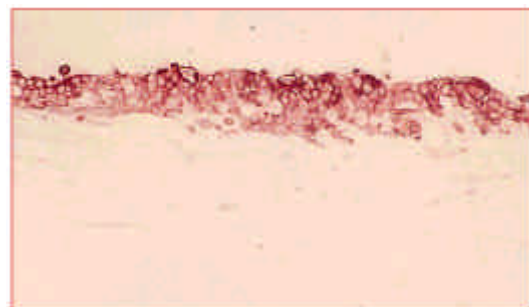
CK AE1/3 YD10B
Fig 4-c



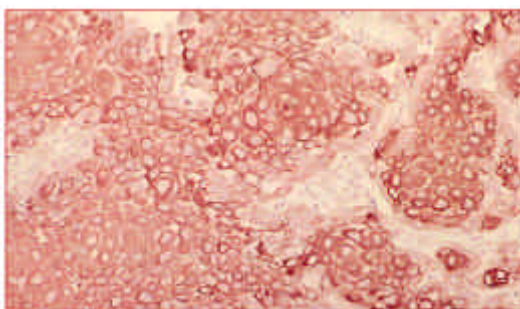
CD AE1/3 YD10B
Fig 4-d



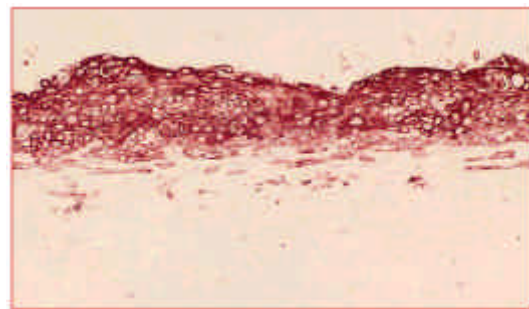
CD AE1/3 YD10B
Fig5- 1



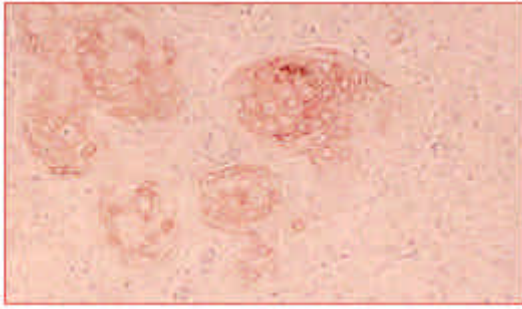
CD AE1/3 YD10B
Fig 5-b



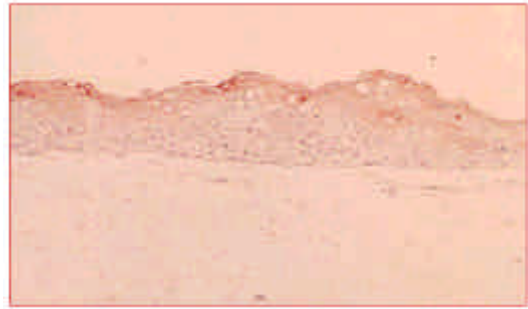
CD AE1/3 YD15M
Fig 5-c



CD AE1/3 YD15M
Fig 5-d



CK13 YD15M
Fig 6-a



CK 13 YD15M
Fig 6-b