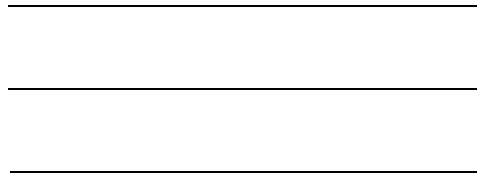


[rhPTH(1-84)] 가

[rhPTH(1-84)] 가

2001 6



가

가

.

,

.

,

.

,

,

,

.

가

.

	-----	1
.	-----	3
.	-----	5
1.	-----	5
2.	-----	5
3.	-----	5
4.	-----	6
5. CFU - Fs	-----	6
6. ALP	-----	6
7.	-----	6
8.	-----	7
9.	-----	7
10.	-----	7
III.	-----	8
1.	-----	8
2. CFU - Fs ALP	-----	10
3.	-----	12
4.	-----	13
5.	-----	14

IV.	15
V.	18
	19
	22

Figure 1.

----- 9

Figure 2.

CFU-Fs ALP --- 10

Figure 3.

CFU-Fs ALP 11

Figure 4.

----- 12

Figure 5.

----- 13

1. ----- 8
2. ----- 14

가

bisphosphanate ,

()가
가(potency)

(genomic action)

(non-genomic action)

가

가

가

7-8

가 6

dexamethasone betamethasone(dexa > beta)

1 : , 2 : dexamethasone , 3 :
betamethasone , 4 : dexamethasone + rhPTH(1-84) , 5
: betamethasone + rhPTH(1-84)

1. 2 가

, 3

가

2.

, 4

3.

(mesenchymal cell)

CFU-Fs

(pre-osteoblast)

ALP(alkaline phosphatase)

, 2

ALP . 3 CFU-Fs
가

4. 4 ALP 가 .
5. (mineralization)
2 4 5 가

6. (histomorphometry) 2
(trabecular bone) , 4
5 가 .

dexamethasone 가 , betamethasone
가

mineralization ALP
cell) (pre-osteoblast) (mesenchymal

in vivo (accumulation)

가 dexamethasone

(osteocyte) (apoptosis)
dexamethasone

가

:

I.

(anti-inflammatory) 가

mRNA

(genomic action) ,

(non-genomic action)

.1

Buttgereit

가
가(potency)

.2

가
가

가

prednylidene prednisolone

, prednisolone 8

, dexamethasone betamethasone

dexamethasone 6

(30 -1)

.3-4

가

(: dexamethasone)

가

가

(osteoblast)

(osteoclast)

가

.5-9

.10-11

Jilka

(osteoblastogenesis)
(early apoptosis)

(apoptosis) 가 .¹²⁻¹³ 가
 , 1998 Lane (PTH) 가
 51 1 400 U(25 μg) 11 ± 1.4 %(DXA)
 가, 150 % 가 가
 .¹⁹⁻²¹ Turner 가 가 가 가
 가²² 가 가 가
 가 .²³⁻²⁴

D , fluoride, bisphosphonates, thiazide, anabolic
 .¹⁴⁻¹⁸

가 , 가
 가 , 가
 . (mesenchymal cell)
 가 ,
 가 .

가
 .²⁵ 가
 (prednisolone 2.1 mg/kg/d) .²⁶
 3-4 .
 dexamethasone betamethasone 가

II.

1.

5 7-8 (30-35g) ICR mouse 37
group, Control, n=5) 1 (control
dexamethasone (Dexa , n=8) 0.3 mg/kg 2
3 betamethasone (Beta , n=8)
0.3 mg/kg 32 4 2
dexamethasone 150 µg/kg
(Dexa + PTH , n=8), 5 3
betamethasone 150 µg/kg
(Beta + PTH, n=8)

2.

1) 32 , 5
(betamethasone 21-phosphate , dexamethasone disodium-phosphate
Sigma .)
2) 4 5 [rhPTH(1-84)] 32
, 5
([rhPTH(1-84)]
.)

3.

32
ketamine ,
(dual energy X-ray
absorptiometry, DXA, Hologic QDR-4500A, small animal program,
Waltham, MA, U.S.A)

4.

	2		PBS
serum(FBS)	37 , 5% CO2 incubator -MEN	10% fetal bovine	2
	2		

5. CFU-Fs (colony forming unit-fibroblasts)

	CFU-Fs	10	PBS
	2 ethanol		PBS
crystal violet working solution(crystal violet(90-95%) : ethanol + ammonium oxalate(1%) 1: 10)	가	5	
	CFU-Fs		
	50	가	

6. ALP(alkaline phosphatase)

ALP kit(No. 85L-1)	Sigma		citrate working
solution	acetone	2:3	30
			Fast blue RR salt capsule
48ml	2ml Naphthol AS-MX phosphate alkaline solution		
diazonium salt solution			alkaline-dye mixture
	30		
	red violet nuclear staining		
	50		가

7.

		von Kossa	
		PBS	5
ethanol	1% AgNO3(1% AgNO3 : 1 g/100 ml)		
30			2.5%
sodium thiosulphate(2.5 g/100 ml)	5		

8.

secondary spongiosa
Hematoxylin & Eosin

9. (Histomophometry)

sample Pixel
 digital analysis program ()
 pixel 1 pixel , 1
 pixel pixel
 1990 Podenpahnt Denish Medical Bulletin
 .²⁷

(cortical bone)

, Cortical tissue area(cor area) :
 , Cortical mineralized bone area(cor min area) :
 - (pore)
 , Corrected cortical width(CCW) : /
 , Cortical porosity (Cor por) : /
 x 100%

(trabecular bone)

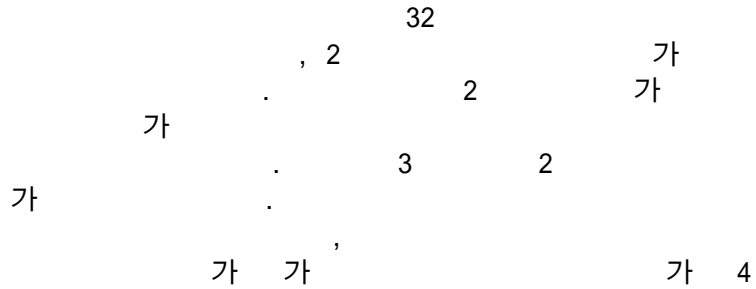
, Trabecular bone volume(TBV) : /
 x 100%
 , Mean trabecular plate thickness(MTPT) :
 x2/

10.

t-test
 (ANOVA) . p
 0.05 .

III.

1.



(1, Figure 1).

1.

Group	Initial Wt.(g)	Last Wt.(g)	Area(cm ²)	BMC(g)	BMD (cm ² /g)
1 (Control)	31.95 ± 2.43	35.46 ± 1.61 ^a	10.82 ± 0.68	0.87 ± 0.06	0.081 ± 0.013
2 (Dexa)	31.86 ± 1.99	39.69 ± 1.81	11.09 ± 1.15	0.87 ± 0.1	0.078 ± 0.085 ^d
3 (Beta)	32.66 ± 1.78	37.42 ± 1.71 ^b	10.59 ± 0.96	0.85 ± 0.07	0.080 ± 0.045
4 (Dexa+PTH)	32.06 ± 1.78	40.89 ± 2.36	12.38 ± 1.25 ^c	1.05 ± 0.11	0.085 ± 0.01 ^c
5 (Beta+PTH)	31.89 ± 1.95	39.32 ± 1.39	11.76 ± 0.68	0.98 ± 0.12	0.082 ± 0.05

a : 2 ,4 ,5 p<0.05, b : 4 p<0.05
 c : 1 ,3 p<0.05, d : 1 ,4 ,5 p<0.06
 e : 2 ,3 p<0.05

BMC : Bone Mineral Content BMD : Bone Mineral Density

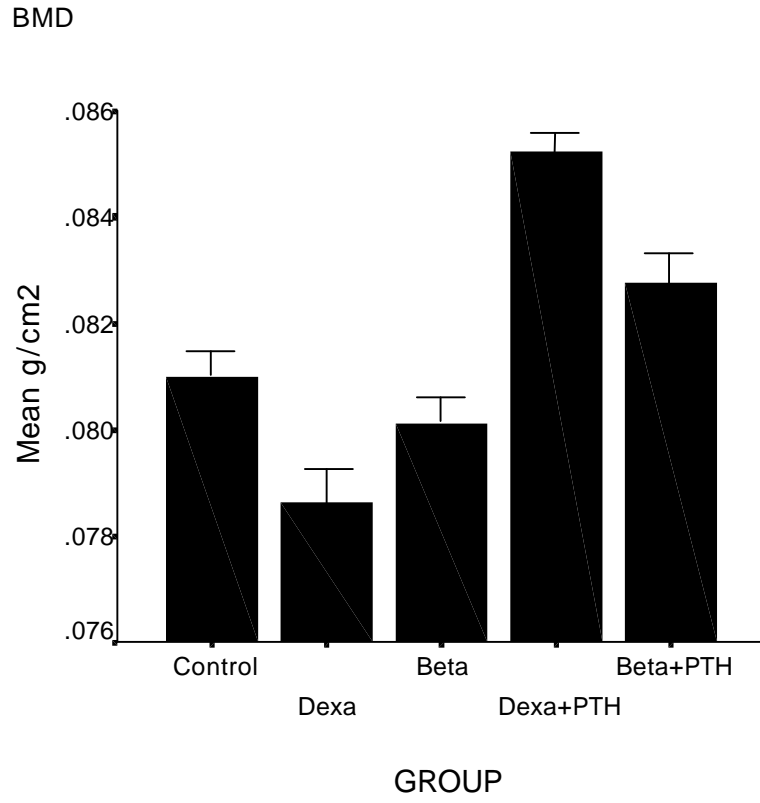


Figure 1.

2. CFU-Fs ALP

(mesenchymal cell)
(pre-osteoblast)

CFU-Fs ALP

2 CFU-Fs 가 (n=207 vs Control, n=158) ALP
가 .(n=164 vs Control, n=212) 4

CFU-Fs 가 .(n=318 vs Control, n=212) 3
2 CFU-Fs 가 ALP
가 .

(Figure 2, 3).

Colony()

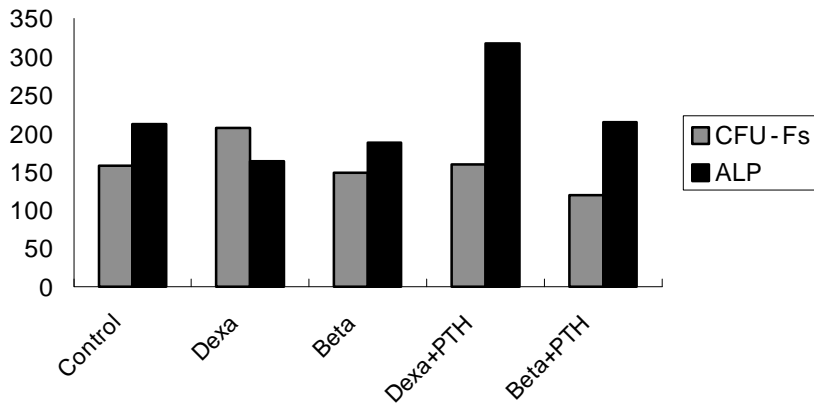


Figure 2.

CFU-Fs ALP



Figure 3. CFU-Fs ALP

3.

(mineralization)
von Kossa
1 2 3
4 5 가 가
(Figure 4).

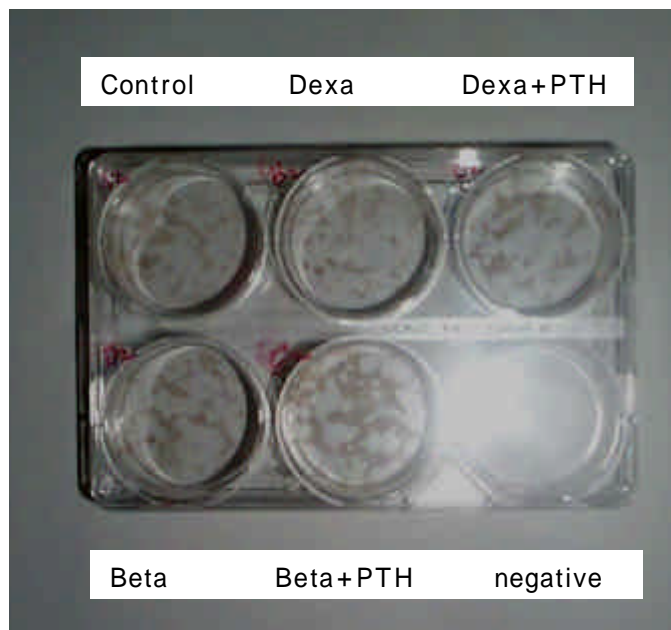


Fig 4. (von Kossa stain)

4.

Dexamethasone
가
가

2

(trabecular bone)
4 5
. (Fig 5).

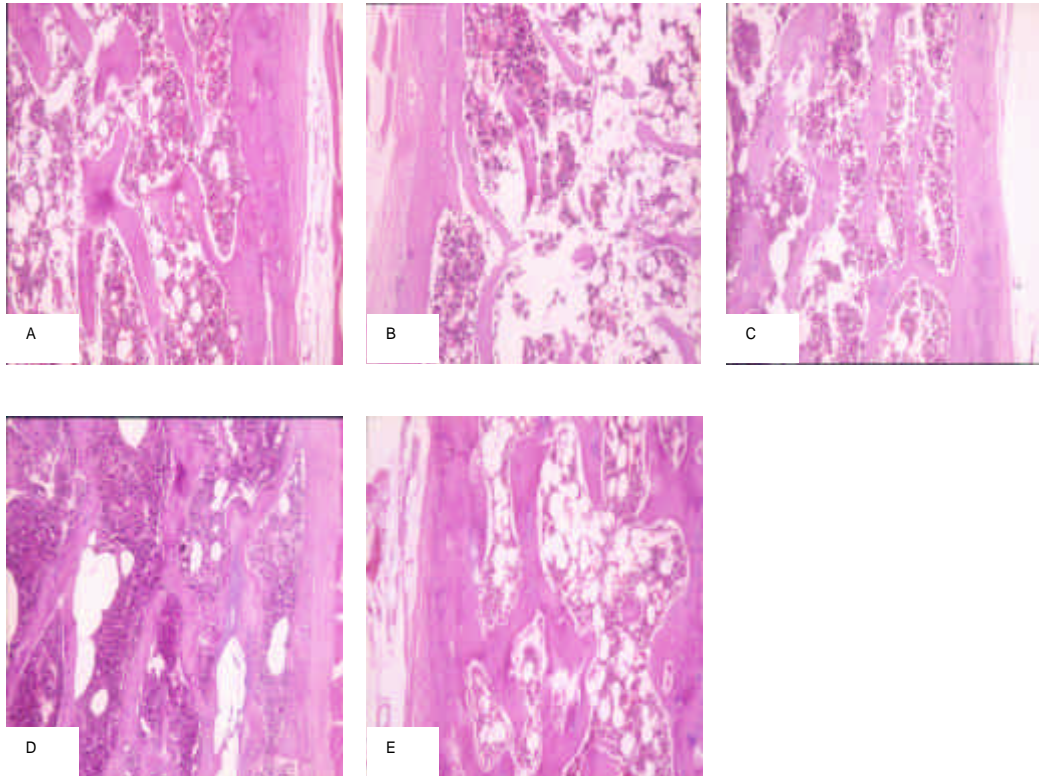


Fig 5.

(secondary spongiosa , H&E stain, ×100)

A : 1 (Control) B : 2 (Dexa) C : 3 (Beta)
D : 4 (Dexa + PTH) E : 5 (Beta + PTH)

5.

1 steroid 2 3 (trabecular
bone) bone) 가 . 4 5 (cortical
bone) 가 , 가
(porosity) 가 . 가

2.

	Cor por (%)	CCW [@]	TBV (%)	MTPT [§]
1 (control)	99.3	422.1	20.2	86.97
2 (Dexa)	98.3	424.6	14.9	76.65
3 (Beta)	96.9	427.2	18.8	84.72
4 (Dexa+PTH)	94.3	506.8	31.3	131.67
5 (Beta +PTH)	93.9	482.7	28.7	120.76

Cor por(cortical porosity), CCW(corrected cortical width)
TBV(trabecular bone volume), MTPT(mean trabecular plate
thickness)

@ CCW : pixel(1 pixel =4.92 $\cdot 10^{-5}$ cm²)

§ MTPT :pixel(1 pixel =68 μ m)

IV.

가

1
가

가

가

6

progesterone

가

, estrogen

, 1940 Hens

(antianaphylaxis)

가

Lane

가

¹⁹, Turner

가

²²

가

가 6

dexamethasone

betamethasone

가

(prednisolone

2.5 mg/kg)

가

dexamethasone

(2

) betamethasone (3)

. ALP

dexamethasone(2)

betamethasone(3)

, 2

CFU-Fs

. CFU-Fs

dexamethasone

가

dexamethasone CFU-Fs
 ALP , ALP
 가 betamethasone .
 , 가 .
 , dexamethasone betamethasone
 가 ,
 dexamethasone .
 ,
 , CFU-Fs 가가
 (arrest) , 가 (self
 renewal) dexamethasone
 Welsh²⁹ in vitro Manolagus²⁸,
 가
 , in vitro
 in vivo
 가 in vivo
 가 .
 ,
 가 ALP 가 가 .
 가 ALP 가
 (4) betamethasone
 가 .
 dexamethasone
 (5)
 Ji lka
 가 .¹²⁻¹³ ALP
 가 가 ,
 가 가
 가 dexamethasone
 가 .
 ,
 dexamethasone
 가 , 가
 . Calvil

V.

7-8

betamethasone dexamethasone 32

1. dexamethasone

2. dexamethasone
ALP

3. 가 가 , ALP
가
dexamethasone

가

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Abstract

The Effects of Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone
[rhPTH(1-84)] on Bone Change Induced by Glucocorticoids
with Different Action Mechanisms
in Mice

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The long-term use of steroids in treating patients with various diseases have been increasing, and the side effects of steroids, especially osteoporosis becomes a serious problem. Defects in bone formation, which cause significant bone loss, is a pathognomonic findings in steroid induced osteoporosis. Trabecular bone is affected more markedly than cortical bone. Many methods, such as replacement of calcium and active form Vit D, fluroride or anabolic steroids, bisphosphanates, low dose PTH administration, etc, were tried for the treatment. But, there was no clear consensus about treatment and prevention guidelines. Variable steroids have been known for their classical or genomic activity via glucocorticoid-

responsive elements on genomic DNA. There is no doubt that the therapeutic effects of glucocorticoids are mostly receptor-mediated. However, in recently, there is growing evidence that there is also non-genomic activity of glucocorticoids, via cytosolic receptor or via non-specific physicochemical activity. Therefore, It is necessary to verify a clinical significance of non-genomic action of glucocorticoid on bone.

In this experiment, we tried to find whether there was difference of genomic and non-genomic action in changes of mouse bones. We also tried to find the impact of combining human parathyroid hormone, which facilitates bone formation, on changes of bone induced by steroids with different mechanisms. We used 7-8 weeks old male mouse, which had maximal bone density at this stage. For the steroid, we have chosen dexamethasone and betamethasone. They have the same genomic action but have a 6-fold difference for non-genomic action. The bone density was measured under anesthetic condition and then changes of bone was analyzed by QDR 4500A(Hologic, Waltham, MA,USA). They were divided into 5 groups as ; group 1 : control, group 2 : dexamethasone for 32 days, group 3 : betamethasone for 32 days, group 4 : dexamethasone and rhPTH(1-84) for 32 days, group 5 : betamethasone and rhPTH(1-84) for 32 days.

1. In group 2, although the average weight was increased, the bone mineral density was decreased significantly, compared to other groups. The bone density reduction was not significant in group 3.
2. Such reduction of the bone density tended to be improved with human parathyroid hormone applied, particularly in group 4.
3. Comparison of the mesenchymal cell indicator, CFU-Fs colony, and the pre-osteoblast segmentation indicator, ALP (alkaline phosphatase) positive colony, suggested that in group 2, there was a marked reduction in the number of ALP positive colony while no change in CFU-Fs colony.
4. The number of the ALP positive colony increased significantly in group 4.
5. von Kossa stain, which shows mineralization, the late indicator of the differentiation of osteoblast, was decreased in group 2 and increased in group 4 and 5.
6. Histomorphometrical study demonstrated that the volume and thickness of the trabecular bone decreased in group 2 and increased in group 4 and 5.

From the above results, we have shown that a long-term treatment

with dexamethasone, which contains a strong non-genomic action, brought up marked reduction in the bone mineral density, compared to betamethasone treatment. Reduction of bone mineral density might be due to inhibition of differentiation from mesenchymal cell into osteoblast lineage, based on both the numbers of ALP positive colonies for early osteoblast and mineralization.

These findings suggested that the accumulation of the non-genomic action of glucocorticoids has a greater impact on bone than genomic action *in vivo*. Injecting human parathyroid hormone has successfully inhibited the loss of bone density by dexamethasone.

In conclusion, for the use of steroid in the future, non-genomic action for defects of bone formation in steroid induced osteoporosis should be considered, and the combined administration of parathyroid hormones might play an important role for prevention of bone loss.