

가

가

2001 12

가

.

,

,

,

.

.

.

가

,

.

	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	7
1.	.....	7
2.	.....	8
3.	.....	8
4.	.....	9
5.	IL-2	10
6.	.....	11
III.	.....	12
1. 1	.....	12
가.	.....	12
.	.....	12
.	.....	12
2. 2	.....	13
가. 10%	.....	13
. 10 - 20%	.....	15
. 10 - 20%	0 - 20% 0 - 30%	
	.....	16
. 10%	7 20%	

	.....	17
	IL-2	..... 18
IV.	.....	20
V.	.....	27
	.....	29
	.....	37

1.			.....	7
2.			.....	9
3.			.....	13
4.				
			.....	14
5.			.....	15
6.	10%	2		
			.....	16
7.	10 - 20%			
			.....	17
8.	10 - 20%		0 - 20% 0 - 30%	
			.....	18
9.	10%	7	20%	
	IL-2			
			.....	19
10.			IL-2	..... 19
11.		7	가	
				.....25

가

가

(endotoxin)

48

가

Sprague-Dawley

0, 10, 20, 30%

1, 2, 4, 7

(10%)

가

concanavalin A(Con A)

IL-2

1.

가 .

2. Con A 20%

2 .

3. 10% 20% 7

1 2 Con A

4. 20% 7 10%

, 20% 30%

Con A 가 .

2 .

5. 10% 7 20% 1, 2, 4 Con A

1 가 4

6. 7 10 - 20% 0 - 30% IL-2

가 가 , 10 - 20% 1 가 4 IL-2

.

, 7

가가 . 1

.

: , ,

가

<

>

I

(multiple organ failure; MOF)

MOF

가

가

¹⁻⁷

가

가

60

Concanavalin A(Con A)

58%

100%

가

30%

Con A

IL-2

⁸

flutamide, metoclopramide, estradiol,
dehydroepiandrosterone 가

9-18

가

가

. Harris Gelfand

가

가 가

가

1,19

가

20

가 2

T, B ,

가 40-75%

가 3

21

2

T

Con A

가

4

?

Noble sublethal drum trauma

Zweifach drum-rolling trauma

가

24,25

priming

preconditioning

26

(endotoxin tolerance)

4

가

, 24

40% 89% 가 ,

80% 20% ,

27-29

30 ml/ kg

24

96 5% 67% 30

20 ml/ kg 24

IL-1, TNF mRNA 가

³¹

, 5

³² Zervos

30 mmHg

30

50%

48

30 mmHg 15

가

가

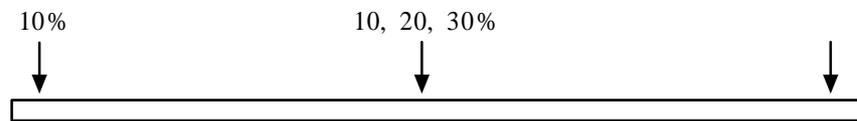
³³

가

II.

1.

300 350 g Sprague-Dawley
 22 ,
 55% SPF(specific pathogen free) . 5% halothane(
 , ,) 3% halothane
 N₂O O₂ . 70%
 ethanol 26G
 ¼ (cardiac puncture)
 kilogram 75 ml
 10% 7.5 ml/ kg, 20% 15 ml/ kg, 30%
 22.5 ml/ kg .
 1 1 , 3
 4% . 3



1. 10, 20, 30% 10%

70% ethanol

160

(1) , (2)
, (3) 10% , (4) 20% , (5) 30%
1, 2, 4, 7

10% 1, 2, 4, 7

20%

IL-2 8

2.

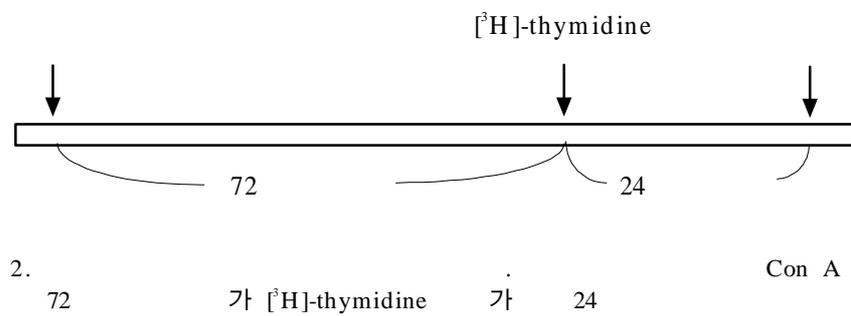
4 phosphate buffered saline(PBS)가 petridish
mesh(60 mesh, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA)
, pore 가 53 μ m nylon mesh
. 10% (fetal bovine serum, Gibco, Grand
Island, NY, USA) 100U/ ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ ml streptomycin
가 RPMI 1640(Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA, Sigma)
. Tris-NH₄Cl (pH 7.6, Sigma) 가
2 가
Trypan
blue(Sigma)

3.

96-well plate 1 \times 10⁶ 가 100 μ l

mitogen Con A(Sigma) well 2 μ g 10 μ l 가
 37 , 5% CO₂ 96 72
 well 1 μ Ci/ 10 μ l [methyl-³H]-thymidine(NEN, Boston,
 MA, USA; specific gravity 6.7 Ci/ mmol) 24
 (Skatron Instruments, Sterling, VA, USA) fiber glass
 filter mat
 scintillation vial scintillation cocktail(Aquasol-2; Packard, Meriden,
 CT, USA) 가 liquid scintillation counter(LS 5000 TA; Beckman
 Instruments, Fullerton, CA, USA)
 Con A 가

2



4.

2ml EDTA가 (Gen-
 S, Coulter Corp, Miami, FL, USA)

(Falcon #2052) 20 μ l (Serotec, Raleigh, NC, USA) 100 μ l 가 T CD3, T CD4, T CD8, B CD45RA CD3 CD4 Fluorescein isothiocyanate(FITC)가, CD8 CD45RA R-phycoerythrin(R-PE) . 4 30 FACS lysing solution(Becton Dickinson, San Jose, SA, USA) 가 10 . PBS 0.5ml PBS FACS-Calibur(Becton-Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA)

PC-LYSIS .

5. IL-2

20 μ g/ml Con A RPMI 1640 10% 37 , 5% CO₂ 24 . 0.22 μ m 가 syringe - 70 . IL-2 rat IL-2 Kit(Cytoscreen, Biocource International, Camarillo, CA, USA) . anti rat IL-2가 96-well plate 50 μ l 2 . 4 100 μ l Streptavidin-HRP conjugate well 가 30 . 4 chromogen 100 μ l 가 30 100 μ l stop solution 가 . microplate reader (Spectramax 340; Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) 450nm .

IL-2

IL-2

6.

±

SPSS 8.0

Tukey

p 0.05

III.

1. 1

가.

46.7 ± 1.7 g/

dL , 10% 1 37.8 ± 3.2 g/ dL , 20%, 30%

4 39.3 ± 2.4 , 31.6 ± 1.0 g/ dL

가 가 (3, A).

$11,300 \pm 1,300$ / mm^3 , 20% 2 $20,200 \pm 2,000$

/ mm^3 가 (3, B).

90.2 ± 0.7 % , 30% 2 $59.4 \pm$

13.1 % (3, C),

(3, D).

.

10,000

CD3+ (pan T

) 47.9 ± 4.2 %, CD45RA+ (B) 25.9 ± 2.1 %, CD4+ (

T) 37.3 ± 1.2 %, CD8+ (T) 22.7 ± 1.3 %

(4, A, B, C).

T T CD4+/ CD8+ ratio

1.79 ± 0.15 (4, D).

다. 출혈량에 따른 비장세포 증식능의 변화

Con A의 자극에 대한 비장세포의 증식능을 [³H]-thymidine incorporation

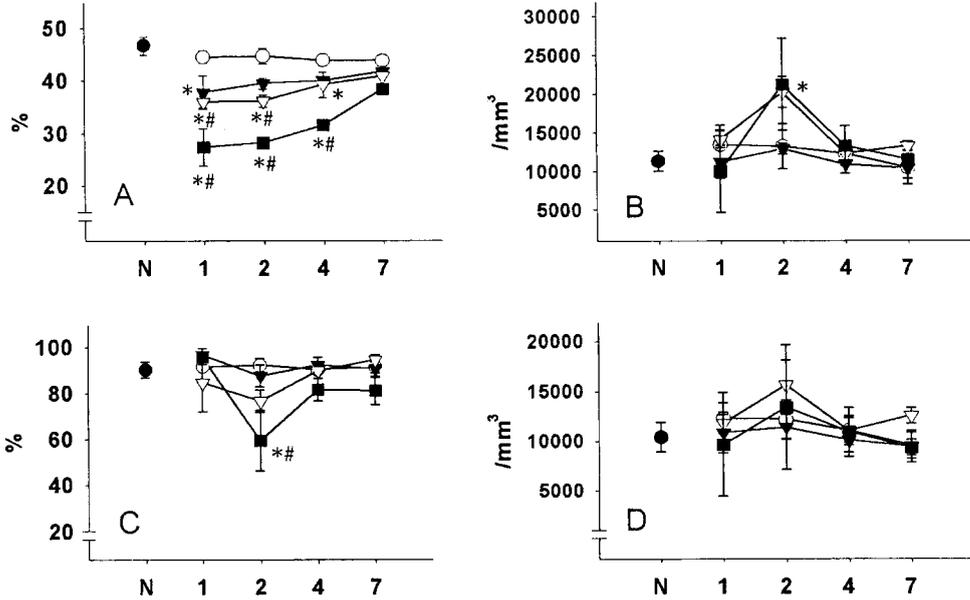


그림 3. 출혈량과 시간에 따른 말초혈액의 변화. X축은 실험군으로 N:대조군, 1: 출혈 1일 후, 2: 출혈 2일 후, 4: 출혈 4일 후, 7: 출혈 7일 후를 의미하며, A; 헤마토크릿(%), B; 백혈구 수(/mm³), C; 임파구 분율(%), D; 절대 임파구 수(백혈구 수×임파구 분율, /mm³)임. ●: 대조군(N), ○: 심장천자군, ▼: 10% 출혈군(7.5 ml/kg), ▽: 20% 출혈군(15 ml/kg), ■: 30% 출혈군(22.5 ml/kg). *: 대조군에 비하여 p<0.05, #: 심장천자군에 비하여 p<0.05, 각 군당 n=8.

법으로 측정된 결과 아무런 처치도 시행하지 않은 대조군에서는 22,820±4,869 cpm이었으나, 출혈 2일 후에는 0, 10, 20, 30% 출혈군에서 각각 20,456±2,901, 22,101±4,500, 8,433±2,172와 8,118±1,216 cpm으로 20%와 30% 출혈군에서 의미있게 감소하였다(그림 5, B). 그러나 출혈 1, 4, 7일 후에는 출혈 정도에 따른 각 군의 차이가 관찰되지 않았다(그림 5, A, C, D).

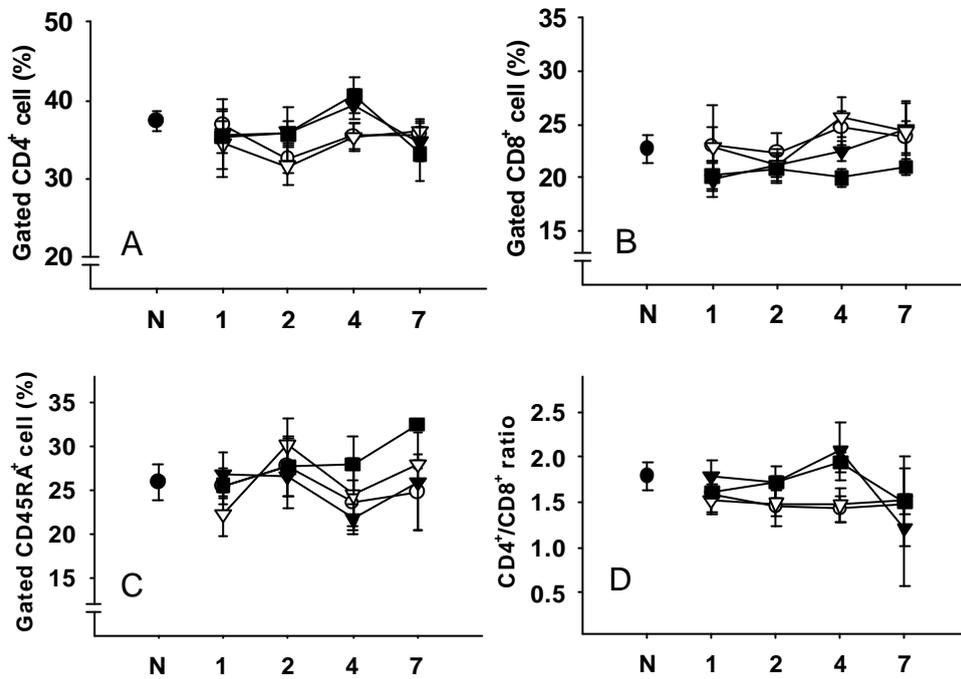


그림 4. 출혈량과 시간에 따른 말초 임파구 아군의 변화. X축은 실험군으로 N:대조군, 1: 출혈 1일 후, 2: 출혈 2일 후, 4: 출혈 4일 후, 7: 출혈 7일 후를 의미하며, A: CD4⁺ 세포, B: CD8⁺ 세포, C: CD45RA⁺ 세포, D: CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 비임. ●: 대조군(N), ○: 심장천자군, ▼: 10% 출혈군(7.5 ml/kg), ◇: 20% 출혈군(15 ml/kg), ■: 30% 출혈군(22.5 ml/kg). *: 대조군에 비하여 $p < 0.05$, #: 심장천자군에 비하여 $p < 0.05$, 각 군당 $n=8$.

10% 출혈 2일 후 각각 0%, 10%, 20%, 30% 출혈을 유발하고 2일 후 Con A 자극에 대한 비장세포 증식능을 비교하였다. 10-0%, 10-10%, 10-20% 출혈군의 증식능은 각각 $7,138 \pm 1,154$, $4,992 \pm 441$ 와 $2,987 \pm 224$ cpm으로 10-0%군에 비해 10-20%군의 비장세포 증식능이 의미있게 감소하였다($p < 0.01$, 그림 6). 10%-30% 출혈군은 두 번째 출혈 후 생존하지 못하여 실험에서 제외하였다.

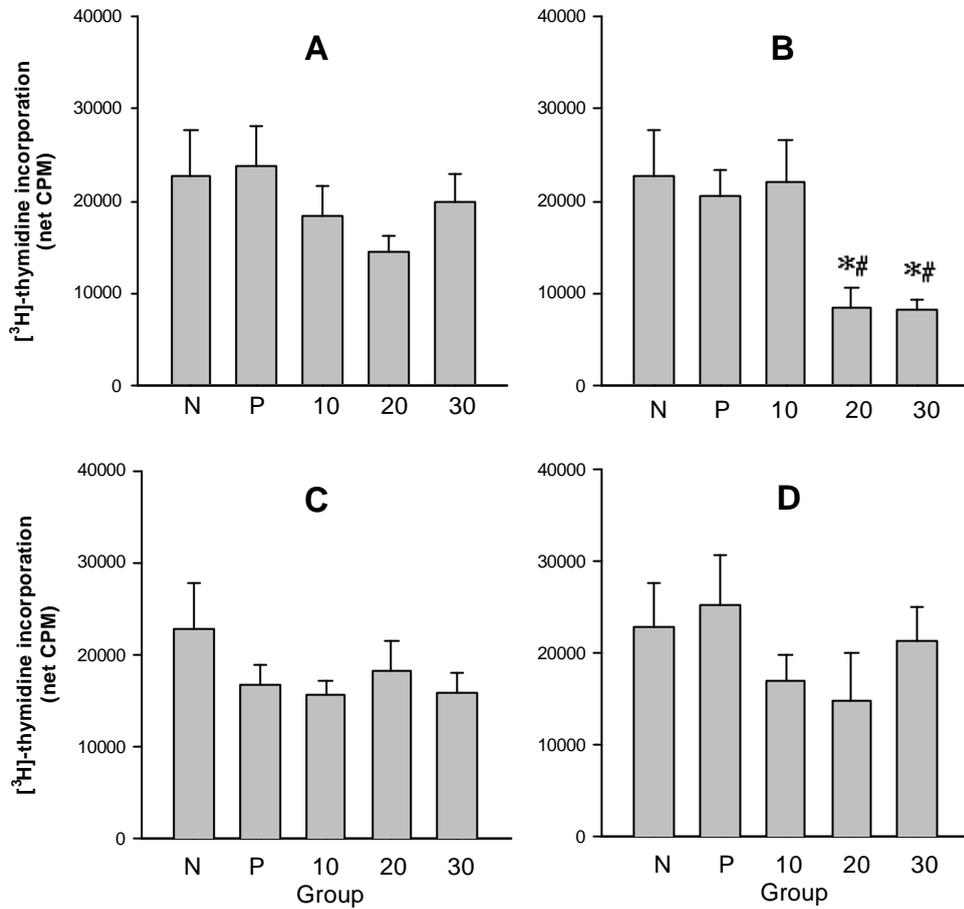


그림 6. 출혈량과 시간에 따른 비장세포 증식능. X축은 실험군으로 N: 대조군, P: 심장 천자군, 10: 10% 출혈군(7.5 ml/kg), 20: 20% 출혈군(15 ml/kg), 30: 30% 출혈군(22.5 ml/kg)을 의미하며, Y축은 비장세포 증식 정도를 ³H-thymidine incorporation법으로 측정하였다. A: 출혈 1일 후, B: 출혈 2일 후, C: 출혈 4일 후, D: 출혈 7일 후. Tukey의 다중비교 상 *: N군에 비하여 p<0.05, #: P군에 대하여 p<0.05. 각 군당 n=8.

나. 10—20% 출혈에서 다양한 출혈 간격

10% 출혈 후 20% 출혈을 유발하기까지의 기간을 1, 2, 4, 7일로 다양하게 한 다음 두 번째 출혈 2일 후에 비장세포 증식능을 비교하였다. 출혈 간격 1, 2, 4, 7일군에서 비장세포 증식력은 각각 $2,075 \pm 379$, $2,248 \pm 557$,

5,710±632, 7,300±1,608 cpm이었고, 출혈 간격 1, 2일 군과 7일 군 사이에는 의미있는 차이가 발견되었다($p < 0.01$, 그림 7).

다. 10-20% 출혈군과 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군과의 비교

20% 출혈 2일 전에 10%의 출혈 전처치를 시행한 군의 Con A 자극 비장세포 증식능은 14,367±6,188 cpm였으며, 심장천자만 시행하고 출혈 전처치를 하지 않은채 2일 후 20% 및 30% 출혈을 유발한 흰쥐의 증식능은 12,445±1,241과 9,229±1,736 cpm으로 차이가 발견되지 않았다(그림 8, A).

한편 출혈 간격이 7일인 경우에는 10-20%, 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군의

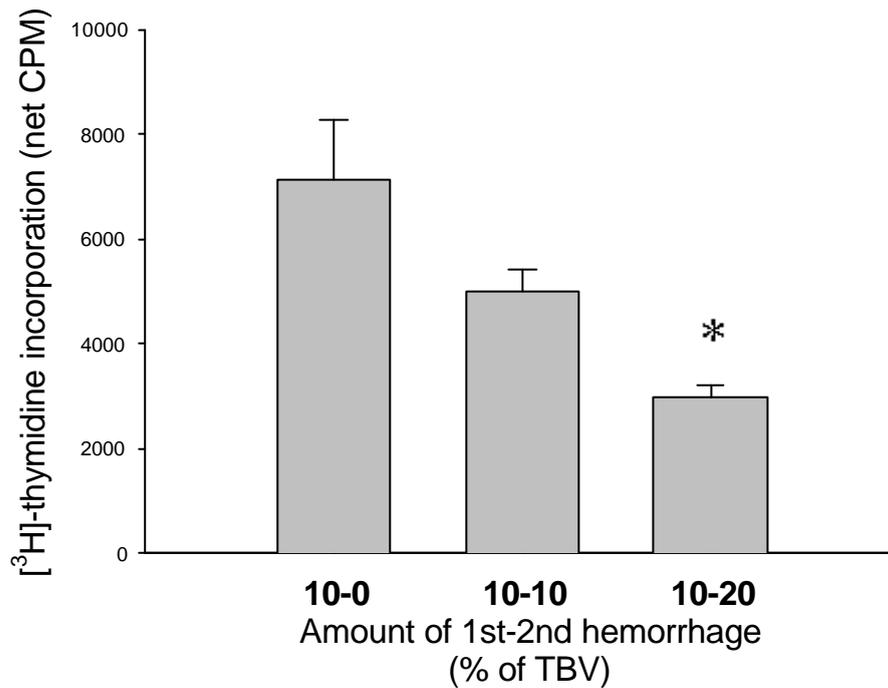


그림 6. 10% 출혈 2일 후 다양한 양의 출혈을 유발한 경우, 10% 출혈 2일 후 0, 10, 20% 출혈을 유도한 군에서 Con A 자극에 대한 비장세포 증식능을 비교하였다. 10-20% 출혈군은 10-0%군에 비해 비장세포 증식능이 의미있게 감소하였다. *: 10-0%군에 비하여 $p < 0.01$, $n=8$.

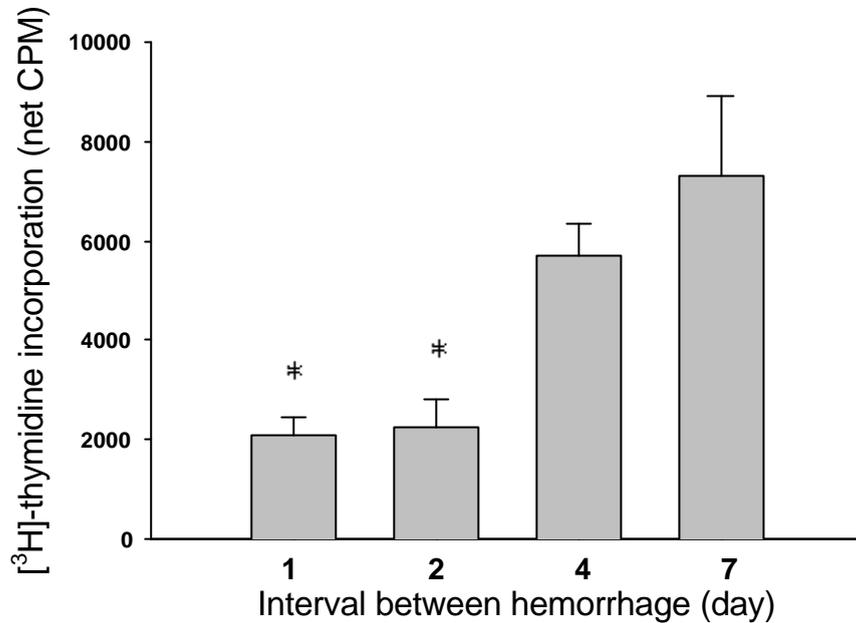


그림 7. 10-20% 출혈에서 출혈 간격을 다양하게 한 경우. 10% 출혈을 유도한 후 20% 출혈을 유도하기까지의 기간을 1, 2, 4, 7일로 다양하게 하여 비장세포 증식능의 차이를 비교하여 보았다. 출혈 간격이 7일인 군의 비장세포 증식능은 1일군이나 2일군에 비해 의미있게 증가하였다. *; 7일군에 비하여 $p < 0.01$, $n = 8$.

증식능이 각각 $29,289 \pm 6,899$, $15,775 \pm 2,009$, $11,410 \pm 2,308$ cpm으로 20% 출혈 전에 10% 출혈 전처치를 시행한 군이 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군에 비해 Con A 자극 비장세포 증식능이 의미있게 높았다($p < 0.01$, 그림 8, B).

라. 10% 출혈 7일 후 20% 출혈을 유발하고 시간 경과를 다양하게 한 경우

10% 출혈 7일 후 20% 출혈을 유발하고 1, 2, 4일 후의 비장세포 증식력을 비교하였는데 각각 $16,904 \pm 4,973$, $3,158 \pm 2,053$, $2,468 \pm 1,761$ cpm으로 1일 후가 4일 후보다 의미있게 비장세포 증식력이 증가하였다($p < 0.05$, 그림9, A).

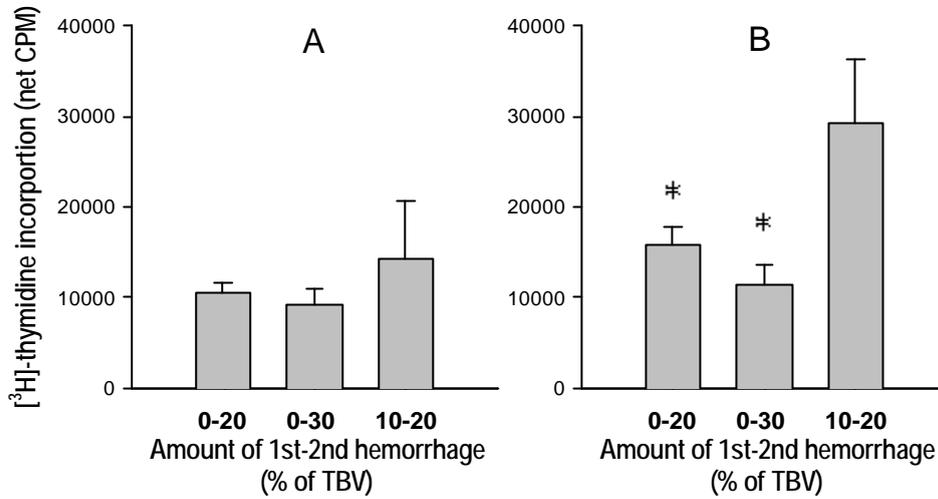


그림 8. 10-20% 출혈군과 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군과의 비교. 10-20% 출혈 2일 후의 Con A 자극에 대한 비장세포 증식능을 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군과 비교하였다. A: 출혈 간격이 2일인 경우, 각 출혈군 사이에 비장세포 증식능의 의미있는 차이가 관찰되지 않았다. B: 출혈 간격이 7일인 경우, 10-20% 출혈군은 0-20%, 0-30% 출혈군에 비해 비장세포 증식능이 의미있게 증가하였다. *: 10-20% 출혈군에 비하여 $p < 0.05$, 각 군당 $n = 8$.

마. 비장세포의 IL-2 분비에 미치는 영향

출혈 사이의 간격이 2일인 경우에는 10-20%, 0-20% 및 0-30% 출혈군의 Con A 자극 후 비장세포의 IL-2 분비량이 각각 48.6 ± 4.5 , 53.4 ± 16.0 , 72.1 ± 9.5 pg/ml로 유의한 차이가 없었으나, 출혈 사이의 간격이 7일인 경우에는 10-20%, 0-20% 및 0-30% 군이 각각 56.8 ± 5.0 , 41.3 ± 6.5 , 84.2 ± 11.5 pg/ml로 10-20%군과 0-30%군 간에 유의한 차이가 관찰되었다 ($p < 0.05$, 그림 10). 한편 10% 출혈 7일 후 20% 출혈을 유발하고 1, 2, 4일 후의 비장세포의 IL-2 분비량을 측정 한 결과 각각 54.7 ± 12.4 , 35.6 ± 10.6 , 24.1 ± 5.3 pg/ml로 1일 후가 4일 후보다 의미있게 비장세포의 IL-2 분비량이 높았다($p < 0.05$, 그림 9, B).

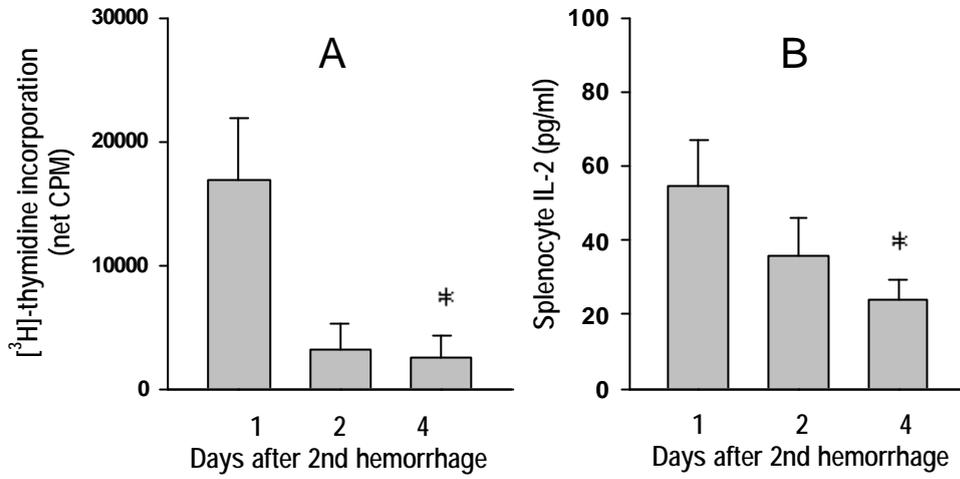


그림 9. 10% 출혈 7일 후 20% 출혈을 유발한 뒤 시간 경과에 따른 비장세포의 증식능과 IL-2 분비 정도. (A) Con A에 대한 비장세포 증식능 (B) 비장세포의 IL-2 분비 정도. *: 1일 군에 대하여 $p < 0.05$, 각 군당 $n=8$.

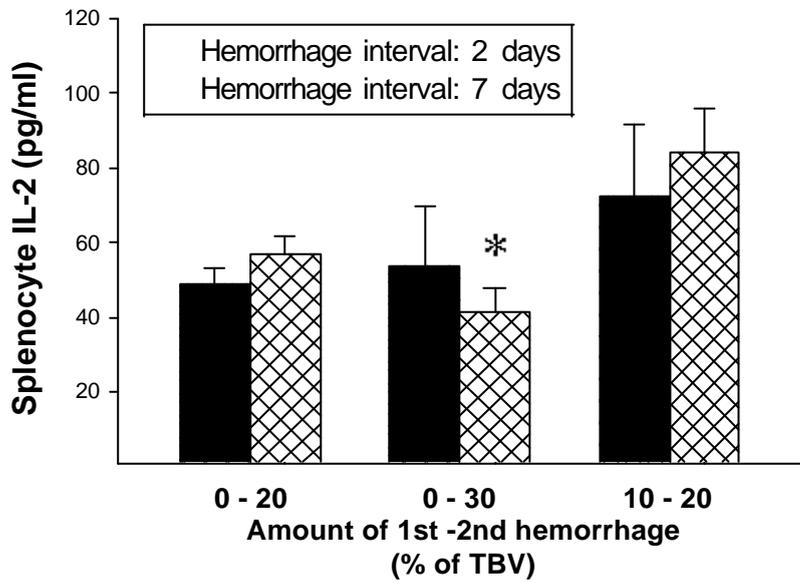


그림 10. 출혈량에 따른 비장세포의 IL-2 분비. X축은 첫번째-두번째 출혈량 (출혈액량의 %)이며 ■는 출혈간격이 2일인 경우, ▨는 출혈간격이 7일인 경우. *: 10-20% 군에 비하여 $p < 0.05$, 각 군당 $n=8$.

IV.

1920

'wound factor'

가

.¹⁹ Sauaia

, 7

MOF가 61% 가

.³⁴

MOF

가

, Moore

MOF

MOF가

.³⁵

가

'one-hit'

'two-hit' 가

,

가

MOF

(one-hit)

MOF

,

(2nd-hit)

MOF

.^{36,37}

,

,

MOF

.³⁸

가

.^{39,40}

, T , B

.⁴¹

가

가

42-45

10, 20 30%

가

10% (7.5 ml/ kg)

83 mmHg, 20% (15 ml/ kg)

73 mmHg, 30% (22.5 ml/ kg)

45 mmHg, 40% (30 ml/ kg)

25 mmHg

40%

30%

35 mmHg

30%

8,46

20%(15 ml/ kg)

48

가

가

60

2

1

18%

가

가

10

98%

1 가 1,47 가 가

9,48,49 2 20, 30%

가 .

7 10

가

7 가 50 ,

T

T 21

가 51,52

2 T 가 ,

T T 가 53

가 , T

T 가 가 , T

54

가 , , ,

가 30%

, , ,

T, T, B

가 2,9,48 ,

가 .

,

가

²¹

가

가

가

24

가

²¹

가

20, 30%

2

Con A

가

가

Yamashita

10 ml/ kg

TNF-

mRNA

가

24

48

가

⁵⁵

2-hit

가

10%

2

10%

10% - 0%

"2-hit model"

10%

"

"

"2-hit model"

, (neutrophil)

(2nd-hit)

6 24

^{56,57}

2 4

5 8

MOF가

⁵⁶

Zervos

2-hit 가

, "2-hit"
 .^{30,31,33} Claridge
 5
 5
 .^{32,59,60}
 10%
 20% , 1, 2 7
 . 10% 7
 20% , 7 20%
 30% 가 . 10%
 20% 2 . ,
 7 10% 7 20%
 . IL-2
 , 7 10 - 20%
 0 - 30% IL-2 가 .
 IL-2 1 가 .
 7 가

. Moore (systemic inflammatory response syndrome; SIRS)

(compensatory anti-inflammatory response syndrome; CARS)
 .⁶¹

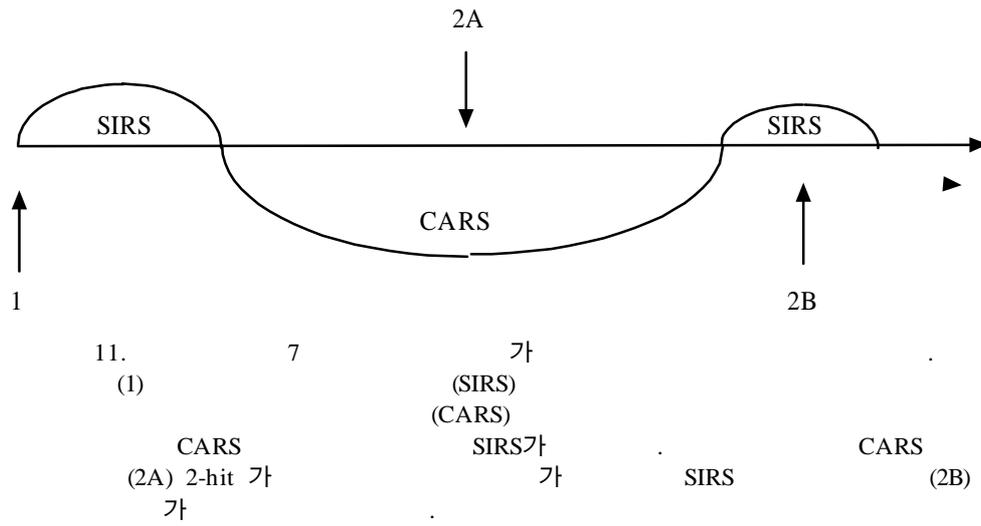
CARS가 CARS
 SIRS 가 CARS
 2-hit 가 가 , CARS

SIRS

가

(

11).



Abraham

30%

2 7

가

가

IL-2

2 48

가 72

가

96

9 ,

IL-2 가 가
가

Knoferl 4

Ringer's 120 30 60

IL-1 IL-6 IL-3 interferon-
가 7 가⁶²

가 가 가

가⁶³

V.

가

Sprague-Dawley

Con A

IL-2

1.

2. Con A

20% 30%

2

3. 10%

20%

7

1

2

Con A

4.

20%

7

10%

20%

30%

Con A

가

2

5. 10%

7

20%

1, 2, 4

Con A

1

가 4

6.

7

10 - 20%

0 - 30%

IL-2

가 가

, 10 - 20%

1 가 4

IL-2

, 7

가가 . 1
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VI

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Abstract

Effect of small hemorrhagic preconditioning on immunosuppression following massive hemorrhage in rats

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Immunosuppression is the main cause of late death following trauma. Animal study has shown that severe hemorrhage would induce immunosuppression. Despite of several attempts to restore suppressed immune function following trauma or hemorrhage, no practical measure has been introduced into patient care. The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether adaptation mechanism could be used to modulate the immunosuppression following hemorrhage. Tolerance to hemorrhage is yet to be reported; however, endotoxin tolerance - adaptation to the repeated administration of endotoxin - has been well known. Endotoxin tolerance was recently found to have relationship to the tolerance to hemorrhagic shock. Moreover, physiologic protective effect on the hemorrhagic shock after 48 hours of pretreatment has been discovered. Based on these findings, this study was designed to evaluate whether pretreatment with small amount of hemorrhage would induce the immunomodulating effect on massive

hemorrhage that could cause immunosuppression.

The male Sprague-Dawley rats were hemorrhaged by cardiac puncture at the amount of 0, 10, 20, and 30% of total blood volume. At 1, 2, 4, and 7 days after hemorrhage, the immune responses were observed. Pretreatment with small hemorrhage (10%, not enough to cause immunosuppression) was induced 1, 2, 4, and 7 days before main hemorrhage, and immune responses were also observed. Immune functions were measured by peripheral lymphocyte subpopulation (pan T cell, T helper, T cytotoxic, B cell), Con-A stimulated proliferative capacity of and IL-2 release from splenocytes. The results were as following:

1. The distribution of peripheral lymphocyte subpopulation showed no significant differences among various amounts of hemorrhage or the time intervals after hemorrhage.

2. The Con-A stimulated proliferative capacity of splenocyte (SPC) was decreased in hemorrhage of greater than 20% of total blood volume at only 2-day interval.

3. The SPC increase was higher with 7-day interval between 10% and 20% hemorrhage than 1- or 2-day interval.

4. The SPC increase was higher when pretreatment of 10% hemorrhage was performed 7 days prior to 20% hemorrhage compared to 20% or 30% hemorrhage without pretreatment hemorrhage except cardiac puncture. This phenomenon, however, was not observed when the interval between hemorrhage was 2 days.

5. 20% hemorrhage was performed 7 days after pretreatment and the

SPC was observed at 1, 2, and 4 days after second hemorrhage. The SPC increase was higher at 1st day than 4th day after second hemorrhage.

6. The amount of IL-2 released by splenocyte was higher in 10 - 20% group compared to 0 - 30% group when hemorrhage interval was 7 days, and higher at 1st day compared to 4th day after second hemorrhage in 10 - 20 % group.

In conclusion, the immune response varied depending on the hemorrhage interval following pretreatment, and increased immune response was observed even after hemorrhage that, by itself, would cause immunosuppression. This effect, however, was only observed during short period of about 1 day following second hemorrhage.

Key Words: hemorrhage, immunosuppression, tolerance