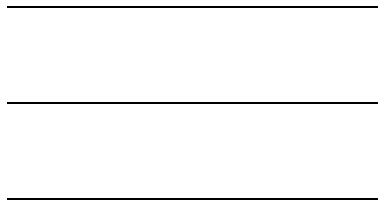


Akt

Akt

2002 6



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가 ,

가

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	iii
	iv
	1
I.	3
II.	6
1.	6
2.	7
가.	7
	. Western blotting	7
	9
	9
	9
III.	11
1.	11
2. Akt	14

3. Akt	
.....	15
가. Akt15
. Akt17
IV.20
V.25
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Akt

가

가

phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt

가

, Akt가

Akt

Akt

43

Akt,

phospho -Akt (S473), phospho -Akt (Thr308)

, Akt

43

27

63%

Akt

phospho -Akt (Thr308) phospho -Akt (Ser473)

58%

56%

. Akt

Akt

($P=0.008$), phospho -Akt (Ser473)

($P=0.003$).

, LDH,

Akt

Akt

가

Akt ($P=0.001$).

Akt phospho -Akt (Ser473)

(Thr308) phospho -Akt (Ser473) Akt 63%, phospho -Akt 58% 56%가 , Akt

가

Akt

가 가

: Akt , , ,

Akt

< >

I.

가 .
가 가
가 .
가
(checkpoint)
가 ,
1,2 .
가 , caspase protease 가
(death receptor) 가
가 (mitochondrial pathway)가
bcl -2
가
phosphoinositide 3 -kinase (PI3K)/Akt
pathway (overexpression) (overactivation)가
3 .
Akt AKR mouse retroviral
transforming oncogene -Akt homologue c -Akt 57,500

MW Ser/Thr kinase PKB (protein kinase B) Rac
protein kinase 4. DNA ,
-Fas 5
NF- B
6,7
(insulin-like growth factor; IGF)⁸, anaplastic large cell
lymphoma t(2;5)(p23;q35)
Nucleophosmin-anaplastic lymphoma kinase (NPM-ALK)
Akt 가 9
Akt Ras - phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) - 3-phosphoino-
sitide-dependent protein kinase PI3K
4,10 Akt
procaspase-9 Apaf-1 procaspase-9
Fas ligand
FLIP
cytochrome -C 11
oncogenic receptor tyrosine kinase Ras
, bcr-abl
12 Akt가
tumor suppressor gene PTEN
가 3,14,15
Akt bcl-2 family Bad GSK-3, forkhead
family FKHR, FHKRL1, AFX⁸
16,17,18
, Akt 가
(immortality)

Akt PI3K phosphoinositide product
 phospho -
 inositide -dependent kinase -1 (PDK -1) Thr308
 MAPKAP C -terminus Ser473
 가 20, 30
 Akt 가 가 21,22
 가 가 가
 가 12
 Akt PTEN , , ,
 disease, , , , Cowden's 10
 Akt가
 B 가 Akt가
 DNA
 가 22,
 t(2;5)(p23;35) anaplastic large cell lymphoma
 nucleophosmin (NPM)/anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)
 PI3K/Akt 가
 가 23,24 EGF PDGF
 PI3k/Akt pathway가 ,
 가
 30% ras
 PI3K/Akt pathway

Akt가

Akt

가

PI3K/Akt

Akt

가

3,25

Akt

Akt

가

Akt

가

II.

1.

가. 1997 1 2001 9

43

8

French - American - British (FAB)

Ficoll -
Hypaque (Amersham Biosciences AB, Uppsala, Sweden)

. 2

10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; GIBCO, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)

10% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)가 RPMI 1640

(GIBCO, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)

-70

MiniMACS® (Miltenyi, Nordrhein -Westfalen, Germany) CD34

isolation kit

CD34

2.

가.

1ml 2 37 PBS
1 4 15,000 RPM
hemocytometer 0.3% tryphan blue
(viability) 가 90%
5x10⁶
가 SDS sample buffer 100μ lysis 2
sonication 95 10 heat block
4 12,000RPM 1
-20

. Western blotting

SDS -PAGE

Hoeffer Mighty® gel cast (Pharmacia Biotech Inc., USA)

Hoeffer gel glass plate (Pharmacia Biotech Inc., USA)

12% Acrylamide running gel (Sigma, Steinheim,

Germany) 5% acrylamide stacking gel pH 8.3
 SDS-PAGE running buffer (iNtRON Biotech, Seoul, Korea)
 chamber SDS-PAGE prestained standard
 low range marker (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) 10 μ 1X
 sample buffer가 가 protein 15 μ
 loading 120V, 100mA bromophenol blue가 gel

transfer

pH 8.3 transfer buffer (iNtRON Biotech,
 Seoul, Korea) 350mA 4 nitrocellu-
 lose (Amersham, Little Chalfont, UK)

Immunoblotting

5% Non-fat-milk 4
 blocking 1
 5% non-fat milk 4 6
 -tubulin (Cedarlane,
 Hornby, Canada) (normalization)
 1 rabbit

Akt (Cell signaling technology, Beverly, MA, USA)

phospho-Akt (Ser473) (Cell signaling technology,
 Beverly, MA, USA)

phospho-Akt (Thr308) (Cell signaling technology,
 Beverly, MA, USA)

1 TBST 10 3
 2 (anti-rabbit antibody, Cell signaling
 technology, Beverly, MA, USA) 2
 TBST 3

Detection

ECL chemiluminiscent detection reagent (Amersham Co, Arlington Heights, IL, USA) 15 sec 1, 3

CSC camera controller 1.4 program (Vilber Lourmat, France) scan TINA 2.10e program (Raytest, Germany)

(blast) lactate dehydrogenase (LDH),

가 가 1,500/μ , 100,000/μ 가 20% , 가 5% 가 4

Akt Chi-square test, independent-samples T test , Kaplan-Meier survival test, log rank test P 0.05

Windows -SPSS release

10.0

III.

1.

43 27 63% Akt
 (Fig. 1.), phospho -Akt (Thr308) phospho -Akt (Ser473)
 58% 56% (Table 1.).

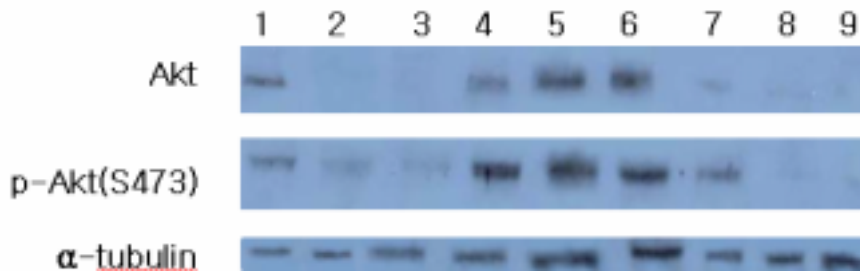


Fig. 1. Expression of Akt and phospho -Akt (Ser473) in leukemic cells. Samples loaded from No.1 to No.7 were acute leukemic cells. From No.8 to No.9, samples were normal bone marrow stem cells.

Table 1. Akt and phospho -Akt (Ser473) expression in acute leukemia cells and normal bone marrow stem cells

	Acute leukemia (N=43)		Normal control (N=8)
	N	%	
Akt expression	27	63	0
Phospho -Akt (Thr308) expression	25	58	0
Phospho -Akt (Ser473) expression	24	56	0

Akt
 88,419/ μL Akt
 LDH,
 Akt
 (Table 2.).
 Akt
 5 Akt
 Phospho - Akt (Ser473)
 6
 (P=0.26).
 Akt
 가 Akt
 (P=0.003) LDH,

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of involved patients

	Akt expression		<i>P</i>
	Positive (N=27)	Negative (N=16)	
Age	49 (17~68)	51 (17~66)	0.20
Sex(M:F)	16:11	8:8	0.55
ALL	8	3	0.43
L2	8	3	
AML	19	13	
M0/M1/M2	3/1/7	-/2/3	
M3/M4/M5	1/4/3	2/4/2	
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)*	88,419	27,796	0.008
	$\pm 115,854$	$\pm 40,473$	
Blast(%)	75(16~90)	46.5(12~92)	0.68
LDH [†]	6.5	2.76	0.78
	(0.6~11.2)	(0.82~12.6)	
BM [‡] cellularity(%)	90 (35~100)	90 (60~100)	0.37

Values denote median except initial peripheral WBC count.

* mean \pm standard deviation of initial WBC count

[†] ratio to upper normal limit

[‡] bone marrow

2. Akt

가 , 가 ,
Akt 27
가 21 가
15 6 가 . Akt
14 7
, 가 5 ,
2 (Table 3).
Akt phospho -Akt (Thr473) 3
2 가 1
가 .
47,XY,+Y 가 1 Akt
.

(NR) complete response (CR) no response
(Table 4).

Table 4. Akt expression and treatment response

Treatment response	Akt expression		Phospho -Akt (Ser473) expression	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
ALL				
NR*	3	-	2	1
CR**	4	3	4	3
<i>P</i>	0.18		0.67	
AML				
NR*	6	2	6	2
CR**	12	8	10	10
<i>P</i>	0.39		0.22	
Total	25	13	22	16

* no response

** complete response

38 ALL 10 Akt
 CR 4 , NR 3 Akt (P=0.18). AML 28 CR
 3 NR (P=0.18). AML 28
 Akt CR 12 , NR 6 Akt

. Akt
 Akt
 CR 8 NR 2 ($P=0.45$).
 9
 (Table 5).
 Akt
 Kaplan -
 Meiyer Akt ALL
 (Figure 2.) AML (Figure 3.)

Table 5. Akt expression and survival duration

	Akt expression		<i>P</i>
	Positive (N=24)	Negative (N=13)	
Overall survival (weeks)			
ALL	19 (3~105)	38 (17~48)	0.08
AML	21 (0~154)	4 (0~36)	0.47
Disease -free survival (weeks)			
ALL	2 (0~44)	33 (14~33)	0.07
AML	15 (0~67)	6 (0~78)	0.18

Values denote median.

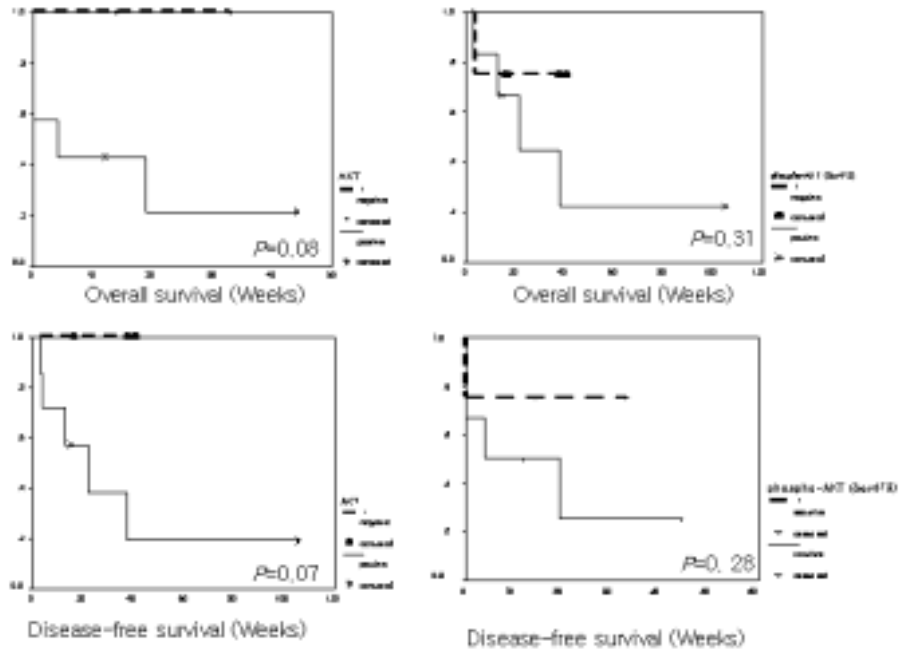


Figure 2. Graphs showing survival duration according to Akt-expression in ALL patients (From the leftt top, in clockwise manner, comparison of overall survival between Akt and phospho-Akt (Ser473) positive and negative group and disease free survival between Akt and phospho-Akt (Ser473) positive and negative group)

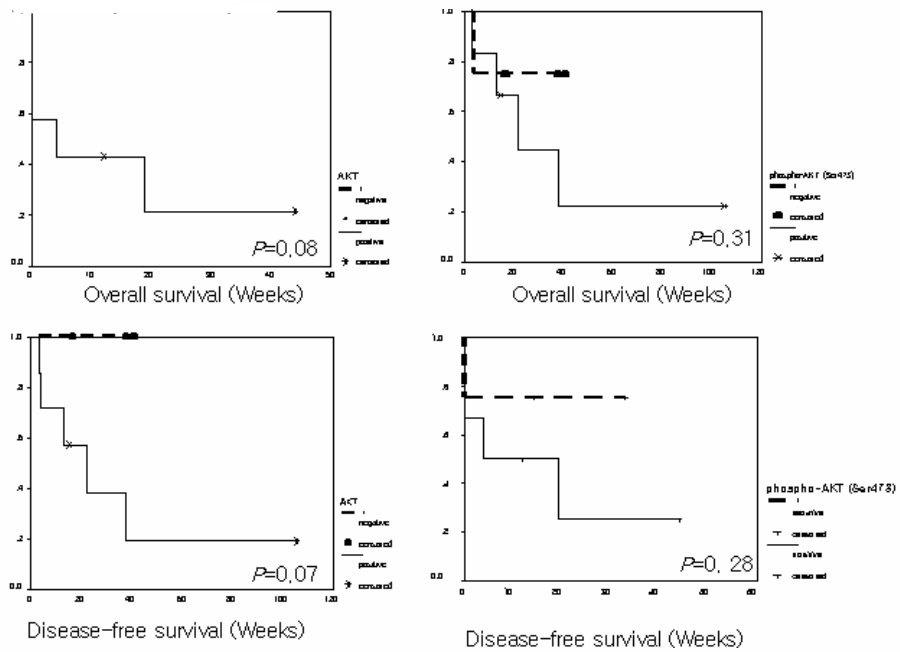


Figure 3. Graphs showing survival duration according to Akt-expression in AML patients (From the leftt top, in clockwise manner, comparison of overall survival between Akt and phospho-Akt (Ser473) positive and negative group and disease free survival between Akt and phospho-Akt (Ser473) positive and negative group)

IV.

PI3K -Akt 가

Akt

Akt가 native

cell Akt phosphorylated Akt 가 .

8 Akt 43 Western blot Akt

가 , Western blot

- tubulin

Akt protein kinase B (PKB) Rac insulin - like growth factor -1 (IGF -1), epidermal growth factor (EGF), basic fibroblast growth factor growth factor insulin, interleukin -3, interleukin -6, macrophage -colony stimulating factor 가 26

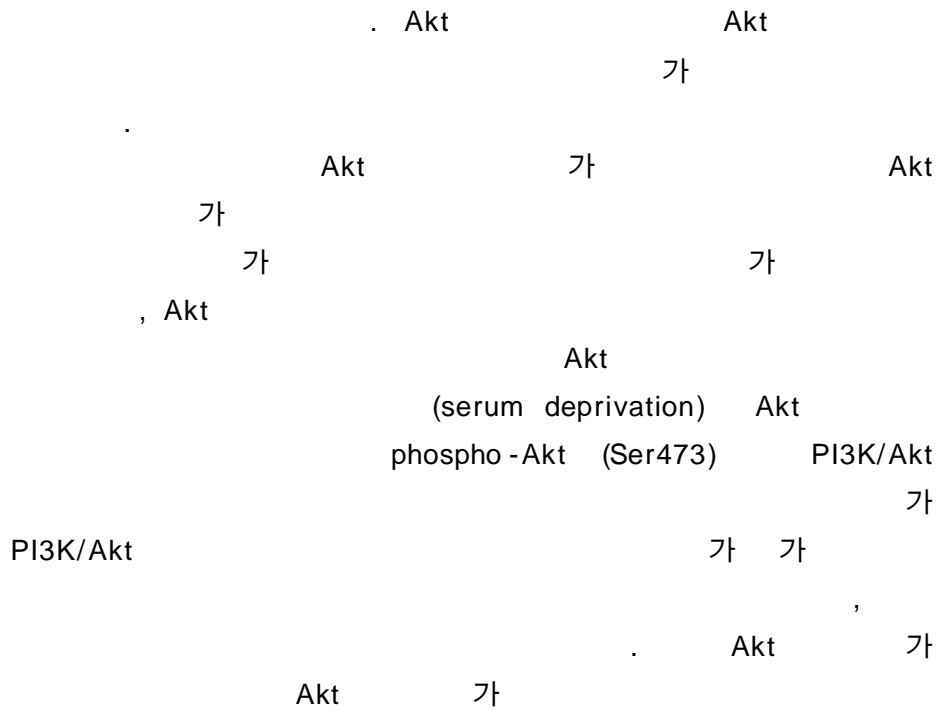
23,27 3가 v -akt oncogene

isotype Akt가 22,28

Akt1 Akt2가, ,

Akt2 Akt3가 가
 Akt
 Akt3가 in vitro kinase 가
 21. Akt -
 1 retroviral oncogene
 transformation 가 3,29.
 Akt
 가
 Akt phospho -Akt (Ser473)
 가 가
 , LDH
 .
 (complex karyotype),
 ,
 가
 t(9;22) (Philadelphia chromosome) -5, -7,
 del5q 3p 31.
 Akt ($P < 0.001$),
 8
 6 가 Akt 2 가 Akt . Akt
 7 1 가 Akt
 phospho -Akt (Ser473) , Akt
 Akt 2

Akt (T cell lymphoma;TCL) 14q32 T
 가 TCL1A Akt pleckstrin
 Akt ³² 10q23.3
 PTEN gene product Akt PI3K
 Akt tumor suppressor gene
 Akt 가
¹³ Akt phospho -Akt
 , 가
³¹
 가 가
³
 가 PI3K Akt
 PTEN PTEN null cell
 PTEN gene reconstruction Akt 가
 bcr -abl
 antisense Akt가 ^{3,33}
 Akt
 Akt



V.

1997 1 2001 9

43 (11 , 32)

Akt

1. 43 27 63% Akt
89% 24 phospho -Akt (Ser473)

2. Akt phospho -Akt (Ser473)

가 가
, 가 Akt
phospho -Akt (Ser473) 가 .

3. Akt phospho -Akt (Ser473)

(),

Akt phospho -Akt (Ser473)

가 . Akt

가 가

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Abstract

Akt expression in acute leukemia cells and its clinical significance

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(Directed by Professor Yoo Hong Min)

A disturbance in apoptosis is recently considered as one of key mechanisms in oncogenesis. Among them, phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathway is thought to have a role in cancer cell immortality through its kinase action which results in eventually antiapoptotic properties. Enhanced expression and activation was previously noted in several solid non-hematopoietic malignancies but not in human acute leukemia cells. In this study, the expression of Akt and phospho-Akt in acute leukemia cells was evaluated and the comparison was made in the point of clinical characteristics between Akt or phospho-Akt positive and negative group.

Using bone marrow leukemic cells from patients who were newly diagnosed as acute lymphocytic or myelogenous leukemia and normal bone marrow cell from healthy donors, Akt, phospho-Akt (Ser473), phospho-Akt (Thr308) was qualified by Western blot analysis. Clinical characteristics of involved patient were obtained by a retrospective way from their medical records.

Akt was demonstrated in 27 of 43 cases and phospho-Akt was detected in 24 of 27 Akt-positive cases. Comparison of the above

two groups showed that WBC count at diagnosis in Akt-positive group was significantly elevated than in Akt-negative group ($P=0.008$). In phospho-Akt (Ser473)-positive group also showed significantly higher initial WBC counts than in phospho-Akt (Ser473)-negative group ($P=0.003$).

Considering karyotypic abnormalities in acute leukemia cells, there is prognosis-based classification in some specific occasions. When compared Akt-positive and Akt-negative group according to this, no one from Akt-positive group was belonged to the karyotypic group which shows relatively good prognosis ($P=0.001$).

Other clinical characteristics such as age, leukemia subtypes, peripheral blast proportions, bone marrow cellularity, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) at diagnosis, central nervous system involvement and overall or disease free survival did not show any difference between two groups.

In conclusion, there exist significant differences in WBC at diagnosis and chromosomal abnormalities in acute leukemia cells between Akt-positive and Akt-negative group in this study. It will be needed to further investigate molecular basis and detailed action in apoptosis regarding Akt activation to define its role in the pathogenesis or progression in acute leukemia.

Key words : Akt, acute leukemia, white blood cell count, chromosome