

2001 12 27

2001 12 27

가

가

	ii
	iv
I.	1
II.	3
1.	3
2.	4
가.	4
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2-a.	ganglionic segment	7
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6-b.	C-Kit	• • 10
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6-d.	C-Kit	
.....		• • 10

가

(interstitial cells of Cajal)
proto-oncogene

C-Kit

가

가

가

1

가 2

2

9

A (n=5),

가

B (n=4)

3

(intestinal neuronal dysplasia) 1 , 4

2

5

4

C-Kit

1

< >

I.

가 .

가

,

가

가 .

C-Kit

².

가

1893 Cajal¹

가

. 1982

Thunberg ²

가

가

1992

Maeda ³

c-kit receptor

tyrosin kinase C-Kit

C-Kit

C-Kit

가

.⁴⁻¹⁴

C-Kit

()

,

가

II.

1.

1995

2001

가

가

가

,

,

1

2

2

가

5

4

2

A

B

B

4

3

가

1

.

3

가

1

4

2

5

가

가 4

2. -

가)

C-Kit

1)

10%

2)

3)

5 μ m

slide glass

4) Xylen

10

2

5)

6)

7) Citrate buffer(PH 6.0)

가

5

3

microwave

8)

5

Tris buffer

9) Methanol

3%

10

가

endogenous peroxidase

10) anti-rabbit polyclonal antibody

(DAKO, USA)

11) 4

12

peroxidase-labeled avidin-biotin complex

method

12) hematoxylin

)

C-Kit

, , , 가

가 .

III.

1 .

1 ()
가

(1).

2 -A 5

가

가

(2-a). 가

C-Kit

(2-b). 2 B 4

가

A 가 C-Kit ,

가

C-Kit (3-a)

(3-b)

3

. 3

가

가

(4-a)

(4-b) ,

Acetylcholine esterase

(4-c)

C-Kit 가 가 (

4-d). 4

C-Kit

(5),

5

C-Kit

(6-a)

(6-b)

가

(6-c). 가

가 (6-d). 가

1. C-Kit

1	2	3	4	5 (n=4)	
(n=2)	A(n=5)	B(n=4)	(n=1)	(n=2)	
+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	-, □	□	-, □	-, □
		+	+		+
		+	+		+

- 1 :
- 2 :
- A -
- B -
- 3 :
- 4 :
- 5 :

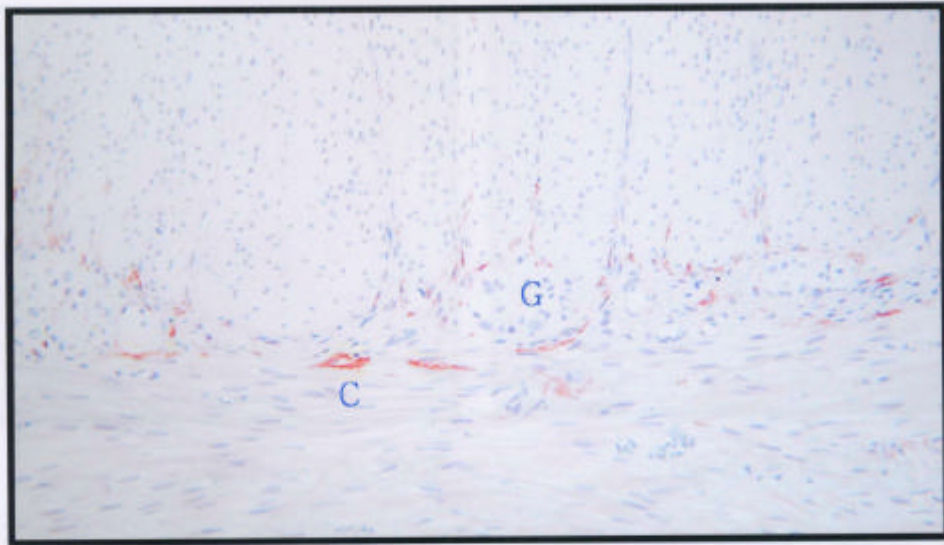


그림 1 (X 200)

그림 1. 제1군, 대조군의 신경절 세포와 카할 세포의 현미경 소견으로 신경절과 신경총 주위 및 근육층에 고루 존재하며 수상돌기 형태의 망상 구조를 이루고 있다.

G; 신경절 세포, C; C-Kit양성세포

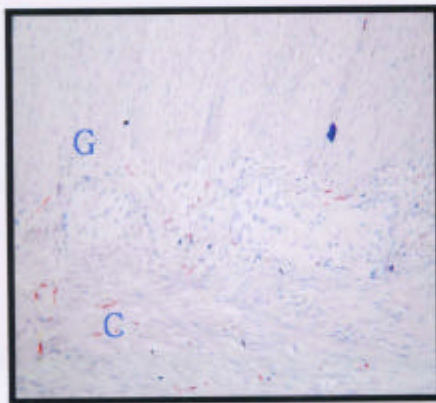


그림 2-a (X 200)

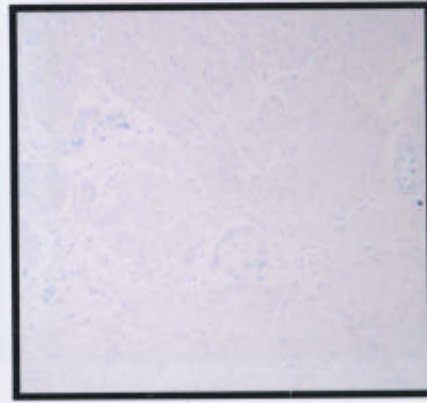


그림 2-b (X 200)

그림 2-a. 제 2군 A조, 신경절 세포가 존재하는 부위에서는 카할 세포가 존재하였다.

그림 2-b. 제 2군 A조, 신경절 세포가 없는 결장에서는 C-Kit 염색에서 음성을 보이고 있다.

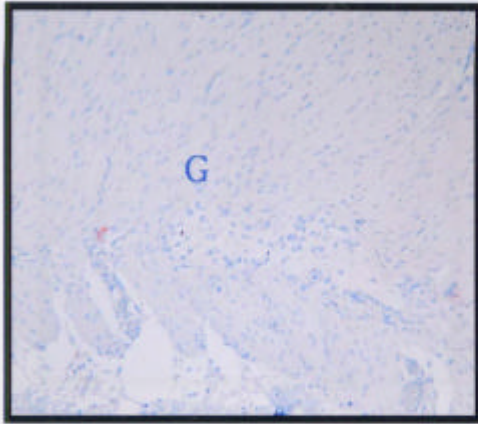


그림 3-a (X 200)

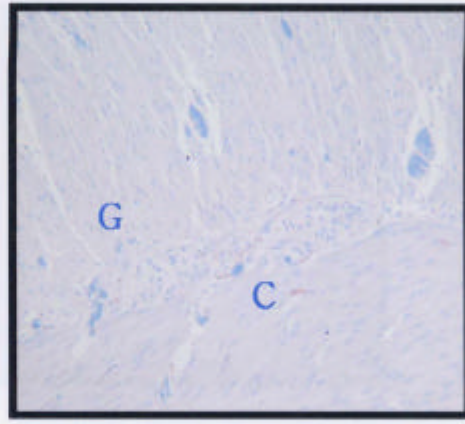


그림 3-b (X 200)

그림 3-a. 제2군 B조, 신경절 세포가 존재하는 결장에서 C-Kit 음성으로 나타났다.

그림 3-b. 제2군 B조, 신경절 세포가 존재하는 결장에서 C-Kit 양성 세포의 현저한 감소 소견 보이고 있다.

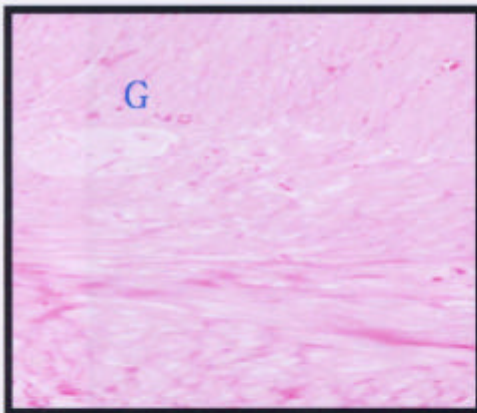


그림 4-a (X 200)

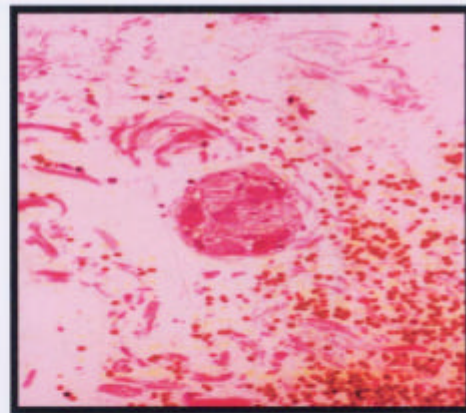


그림 4-b (X 200)

그림 4-a. 제 3군, 신경절 세포가 존재하였으나 위치가 이소성이다.

그림 4-b. 제 3군, 신경총의 비후를 관찰할 수 있다

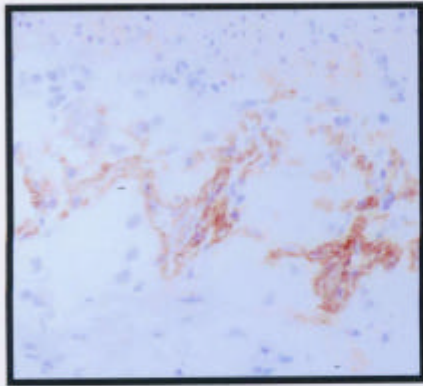


그림 4-c (X 200)

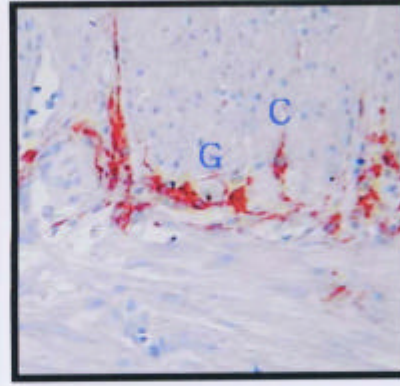


그림 4-d(X 200)

그림 4-c. 제 3군, Acetylcholine esterase 염색에 양성 반응을 나타내고 있다.
 그림 4-d. 제 3군, 대조군에 비하여 C-Kit염색의 강도가 증가하여 있다.

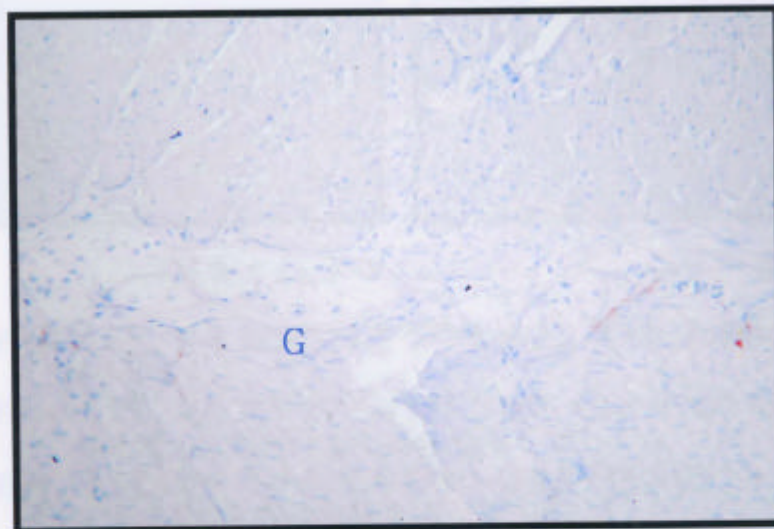


그림 5 (X 200)

그림 5. 제 4군, 신경절 세포는 존재하지만 C-Kit 양성 세포의 염색은 현저히 감소되어 있다.

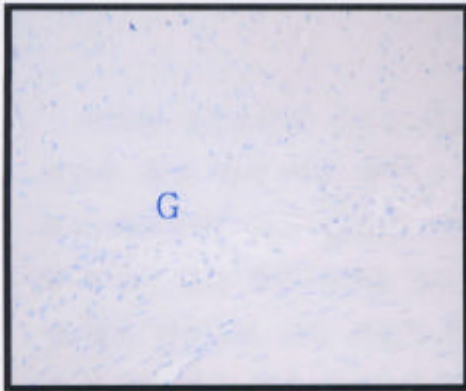


그림 6-a (X 200)

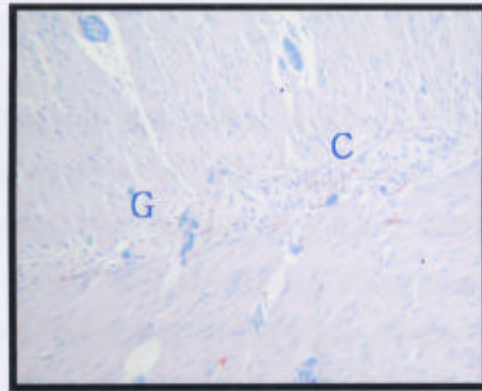


그림 6- b (X 200)

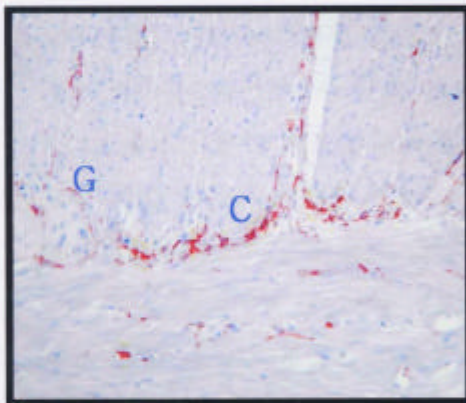


그림 6-c (X 200)

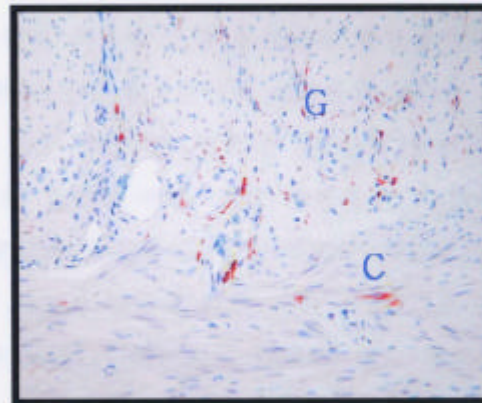


그림 6-d (X 200)

- 그림 6-a. 제 5군, 회장 조루술 시 결장에서 신경절 세포는 존재하지만 C-Kit 음성이었다.
- 그림 6-b. 제 5군, 회장 조루술 시 결장에 신경절 세포는 존재하지만 C-Kit 양성 세포는 현저히 감소되어 있다.
- 그림 6-c. 제 5군, 회장 조루술 시 회장에는 신경절 세포와 C-Kit 양성 세포 모두 정상적으로 존재한다.
- 그림 6-d. 제 5군, 회장 조루 복원술 시 결장에서 C-Kit 양성 세포가 확연히 존재한다.

IV.

가

가

,
2.

가 1982 Thuneberg ²

가

가

가

, 4,

5, 6,

가 7, 8, 가

9, 10, 11, 12,

가 13 .

1893 가 가

15,26

15,16,17,19,20,21,22,23,25, 13,29

.¹⁴

Nemeth ¹⁵ Hiroki ²⁶ 3 가

.
Hanami ¹⁵

가

C-Kit

가

가

가

가

Horisawa¹⁶ Minoru¹⁸
 C-Kit
 C-Kit 가
 Fausone¹⁷
 가
 Hagger²⁰
 , 가
 가
 C-Kit 가
 C-Kit
 Laszlo¹⁹ Keisuke²⁵
 gap junction immunolocalization Connexin43
 , Connexin43
 3 Connexin43
 Tokutomi²¹ C-Kit
 가 Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ Cl⁻
 Sato²² receptor tyrosin kinase C-Kit
 , bradykinin Prostaglandin
 F2 가
 , Thomsen²³
 가 calcium channel blocker

가

Maeda ³

C-Kit

Young ¹⁶

C-Kit signaling pathway

가

Ward ²⁷ C-Kit(W) locus

, Nitric oxide

C-Kit

, Hitomi ³¹ C-Kit

가

가

Young ²⁹

C-Kit

C-Kit

가

C-Kit

, C-Kit

Jun ³⁰

가

Kenny ²⁸

9

17

C-Kit

가

가

,

가

,
 . Kenny ²⁴
 가
 .
 가
 . Taniguchi ³² 124
 71 C-Kit
 Lux ³³ Lasota ³⁴ C-Kit 가
 exon 9 exon 13
 . Maeyama ⁶
 codon 559
 C-Kit
 가
 Hanami ¹⁵ Kenny ²⁴ 가
 가

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Abstract

The Roles of Interstitial Cells of Cajal
in the Congenital Megacolon and Idiopathic Megacolon

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The Graduate School, Yonsei University
(Directed by Professor Yoo Soo Young)

It has been well known that the peristalsis of gastrointestinal tract was controlled by autonomic nerve system and the presence of ganglion cells was very important for diagnosis of motility disorders in children.

Recent studies showed that interstitial cells of Cajal (ICC) are thought to modulate gut motility as gastrointestinal pacemaker cells. The aim of this study was to evaluate the distribution of ICC in the bowel walls of patients who had variable motility disorders.

The first group (G1) consisted of 2 children who had normal bowel habits. The second group (G2) consisted of 9 children who underwent definitive procedure for rectosigmoid aganglionosis. Five of them showed normal bowel movements after operation (G2-A) and another 4 had defecation difficulty with persistent megacolon after operation (G2-B). The patient in the third group (G3) had neuronal intestinal dysplasia and the fourth group (G4) consisted of 2 patients who suffered from idiopathic megacolon. Four neonates belong to the 5th group (G5) underwent ileostomy because of meconium obstruction without cystic fibrosis.

The ICC were identified by immunohistochemistry using an anti C-Kit antibody. Immunopositive cells were stained with dark red colors. In the

control specimens, ICC were distributed around the myenteric plexus and showed dendrite patterns in muscle layers. In aganglionic colons of G2-A & B, ICC were absent or scarcely distributed around myenteric plexus. In contrast, ICC were well distributed around myenteric plexus and between muscle layers in the ganglionic segment of G2-A; however, ICC were not present or decreased in the ganglionic colon of G2-B. The C-Kit positive cells were present in G3 and more darkly stained compared with G1. The colons of G4 showed absence or decrease of ICC in spite of presence of ganglion cells. C-Kit '+' cells were completely absent or markedly decreased in all 4 neonates of G5 at the time of ileostomy and the distribution of ICC was changed to normal pattern after restoration of colonic function.

The results suggest that lack of ICC caused reduction of motility in the ganglionic colon and it may be responsible for the development of megacolon after definitive procedure of agnnglionosis or idiopathic megacolon. Also delayed maturity of ICC may play a role in meconium obstruction of neonates.

Keyword : Congenital megacolon, Idiopathic megacolon, Meconium ileus, ganglion cell, C-Kit, Interstitial cells of Cajal