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1. 4	4
가. 4	4
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. 5	5
. 5	5
. 5	5
. 6	6
. TGF- mRNA	
(RT-PCR) 7	7
2. 7	7
3. 8	8
• 9	9
1. 9	9
가. 9	9

·	· · · · ·	9
·	· · · · ·	9
·	· · · · ·	10
· TGF- mRNA		
	· · · · ·	10
2.	· · · · ·	10
가.	· · · · ·	10
·	· · · · ·	10
·	· · · · ·	10
· TGF- mRNA		
	· · · · ·	11
·	· · · · ·	13
·	· · · · ·	19
	· · · · ·	20
	· · · · ·	27
	· · · · ·	40

Table 1. Results of epidermal thickness, dermal thickness,
dermal density, dermal collagen, immunoreactivity,
TGF- mRNA/GAPDH on aged and young mice 12

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가 가 , 가
가 가 ,
sonophoresis 가
가 가
가 , in vivo
가
가 TGF- 가
가 가 가
가
1MHz , , ,
, TGF- 가
hematoxylin-eosin
Massons trichrome
Verhoeff-van Gieson , alcian
blue . TGF-
. TGF- mRNA

RT-PCR
가
, , ,
TGF- 가
가
TGF- mRNA RT-PCR
가 가
TGF- 가
가

: , , , , TGF-

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가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가
-hydroxy acids¹⁵,

16

sonophoresis¹⁷

가

가

가

가

1 3MHz

가

(非)

19,20

21

22

23

24

25

1MHz

37mm

3MHz

12mm

1MHz

. Dyson²⁶

가

. Harvey²⁷

가

, Webster²⁸

가

가

가가

가

18 .

Transforming growth factor-beta(TGF-)

29 , 30 ,

, ,

31 ,

가

32 .

TGF-

33 ,

TGF-

34 .

가

가 TGF-

가

,

가

가

,

가

1MHz

, , ,

,

TGF-

.

•

1.

가.

81 20 , TGF- β
mRNA (reverse transcription polymerase chain
reaction; RT-PCR) 81 6

•

()
() . 2 ethyl ether
1MHz (Skin joy; Sonic
tech: Korea) 5
transmission gel(Biosonic ultrasound transmission gel; Amite:
USA) 5

•

10 chloral hydrate
(22 \pm 1) (40 60%)가
Tewameter TM210(Courage+Khazaka: Germany)

(transepidermal water loss; TEWL)

2

24

2

2

10%

hematoxylin-eosin, Massons trichrome, Verhoeff-van Gieson, alcian blue

Hematoxylin-eosin (Analysis[®]3.0; Soft imaging system: Germany) 100

3 gray scale

Massons trichrome

hematoxylin-eosin

Verhoeff-van Gieson

Alcian blue

2

OCT compound가

crymold isopentane
 6-8 μ m
 0 5 TBS
 , 3% H₂O₂ 30 , TBS
 . 0.5% 2% 30
 TGF- 1 (Santacruz: USA) 100 150 μ l
 1 TBS . 2 (EnVision;
 DAKO: USA) 2 30 TBS
 diaminobenzidine(DAB; DAKO: USA) 2 5
 ($\times 100$) intensity
 profile . Intensity profile
 gray scale

OsO₄
 1mm 2% glutaraldehyde, 2% paraformaldehyde, 0.06%
 calcium chloride, 0.1M sodium cacodylate pH7.4 modified
 Karnovsky 1
 18 24 (overnight) 4 . Modified Karnovsky
 0.1M cacodylate 40 3
 1% OsO₄, 0.1M cacodylate
 . 0.1% cacodylate 10 1 50%, 70%, 95%
 10 2 , 100% 20 4
 100% propylene oxide 15 2
 epon 36 78 resin 1 5
 μ m uranyl acetate lead

citrate

(Joel 1200EX; Tokyo: Japan)

. TGF- mRNA

(RT - PCR)

10
transmission gel . 2
10mM EDTA 가 37 5
(Trizol[®]; Gibco: USA) 500 μ l 가
. 3 0.1M
chloroform 가 (vortex) 5 . 4 13,200rpm
15 isopropyl alcohol 가
10 . 4 13,200rpm 10
75% DEPC 가 15
(pellet) . 20 30 μ l DEPC
20 . RNA Reverse
transcription system (Promega: USA) Takara
taq (Takara: USA) . RNA cDNA
house keeping gene glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)
PCR . PCR 2% agarose gel

2.

6 6
, TGF- mRNA
6 3

hematoxylin - eosin , TGF - , TGF -
mRNA RT - PCR .

3.

Student t - test ,
가 .

1.

가.

(Fig. 1).

Hematoxylin - eosin

가

(Fig. 2, 3, 4)

Massons trichrome

가

(Fig. 5),

Verhoeff - van Gieson

alcian blue

(profibrotic cytokine) TGF -

TGF -

가

(Fig. 6).

.

가

(Fig. 7).

.

. TGF- mRNA

가

(Fig. 8).

2.

가.

Hematoxylin - eosin

,
(Fig. 9, 10, 11)

.

TGF-

(Fig. 12).

.

,

. TGF- mRNA

가

(Fig. 13).

Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Epidermal thickness, dermal thickness, dermal density, dermal collagen, immunoreactivity, TGF- mRNA/GAPDH on aged and young mice.

	Aged mice			Young mice		
	Ultrasound	Control	p value	Ultrasound	Control	p value
Epidermal thickness	23.1 ± 4.8	18.9 ± 3.7	0.0002	32.5 ± 4.7	25.9 ± 5.1	0.1108
Dermal thickness	207.5 ± 27.9	200.8 ± 32.9	0.3537	198.1 ± 7.6	197.9 ± 34.9	0.9955
Dermal density	90.9 ± 4.0	87.2 ± 3.2	0.0031	89.6 ± 3.4	87.8 ± 3.3	0.5564
Dermal collagen	86.5 ± 5.1	81.8 ± 4.5	0.0022			
Immunoreactivity	82.1 ± 2.8	79.9 ± 3.0	0.0459	72.4 ± 1.9	72.3 ± 1.6	0.7904
TGF- mRNA /GAPDH	82.5 ± 13.1	71.6 ± 14.2	0.1338	70.9 ± 20.9	52.3 ± 13.1	0.0536

•

가 ³⁵.

가 가
가 ³⁶, 가 ³⁷.
가
³⁸. Shuster ⁷ 15 93 74 80
, 가

가 가 . Moragas ³⁹
3.5 86 96
40 가 가 가 가
, 가
40 ⁹, ^{41,42}.
가

hematoxylin - eosin Massons trichrome
가 가 .

가
가 가
가 alcian blue
가 가
가

가 ⁴³, 가 (microtubule) 가
(microbubble) 2

가
⁴⁴ . , 가
'stretch receptor'
⁴⁵ . ,
⁴⁶ . ,
가 ⁴⁷ . ,
²⁸ . 가
, 가
가 ,
가 ^{18,28,48} . Ramirez ⁴⁸
in vitro .
가
vitamin C 가
200% 가 . vitamin C가
가 가 ⁴⁹ Ramirez
가
. Ramirez
가
가
5 . 가
가가
가
. Ramirez in vitro
가 , De Deyne ⁵⁰
. (continuous

ultrasound)

(pulsed ultrasound)

51

52

53

가

,

가

가

가

가

54

가 가

가

가

가

55

가

56

가

가

38

가

. Verhoeff-van Gieson

가

가

가

가

57

가

TGF-

(pre-translation), (post-translation)

⁵⁸. Chung ⁵⁹

, TGF-

가 ⁵⁹.

TGF-

pro 1

() pro 1()

RNA

가

⁵⁸

1

mRNA

가

³¹. TGF-

1

mRNA

가 ⁵⁹. Reed ⁶⁰

TGF- 1

가

1

가 가

TGF- 1 2

TGF- 1 2

가 ⁶¹.

TGF-

가 hematoxylin-eosin

Massons trichrome

가 가

TGF-

가

가

TGF-

가

가 가

TGF- 가 가

가

TGF-

가

TGF-

가

⁶². Oikarinen ⁶²

PUVA

mRNA가 가

가

가

TGF-

가가

가

가

TGF- mRNA

TGF- mRNA

(=6, =3)가

가

TGF-

가가

transmission gel

. TGF-

가

가 3-4

가

가가

가

⁶³, (dermabrasion)⁶³, (laser resurfacing)⁶⁴, (soft tissue augmentation)⁶⁵, (botulinum toxin)⁶⁵

가

(retinoid)⁶⁶ (ascorbic acid)⁶⁷, -hydroxy

acids⁶⁸

가

가

가

가

가

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1. 가 ,
2. 가 ,
가
- 3.
4. TGF-
가 , 가
5. 가
가
6. TGF- mRNA RT-PCR
가 , TGF-
가 , 가
가
가

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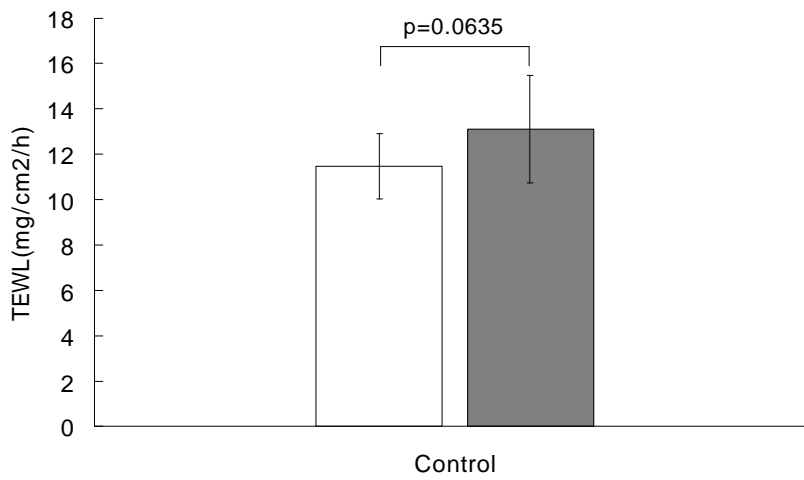
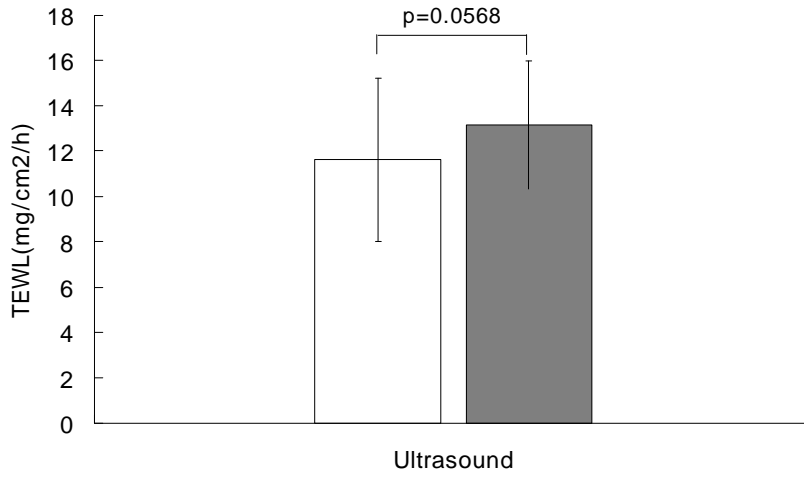


Fig. 1. Changes of TEWL between pre- and post-ultrasound or transmission gel application: There was no statistically significant difference between pre-and post-ultrasound or transmission gel application in for either the ultrasound or the control group.

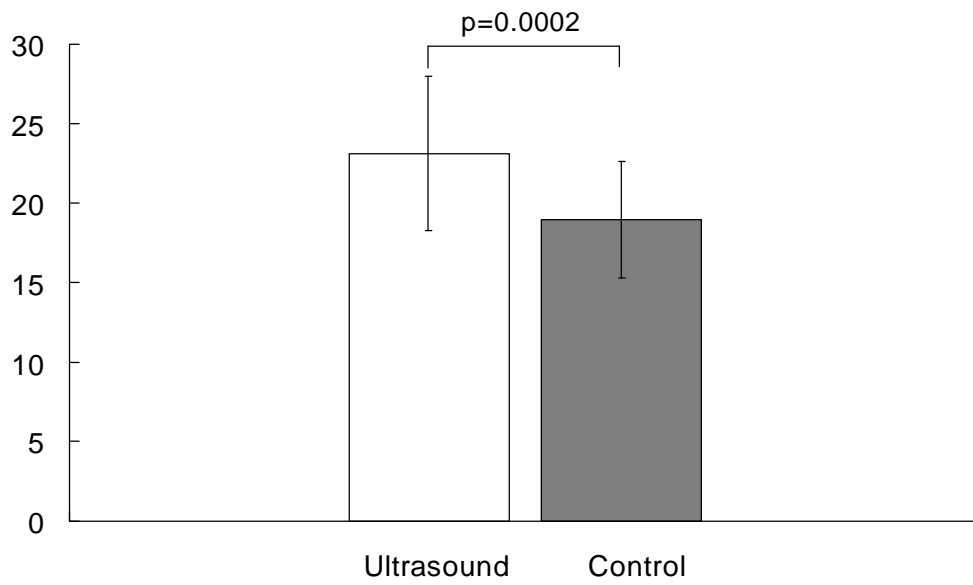


Fig. 2. Epidermal thickness in the ultrasound and the control group of aged mice after application or ultrasound: These was a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

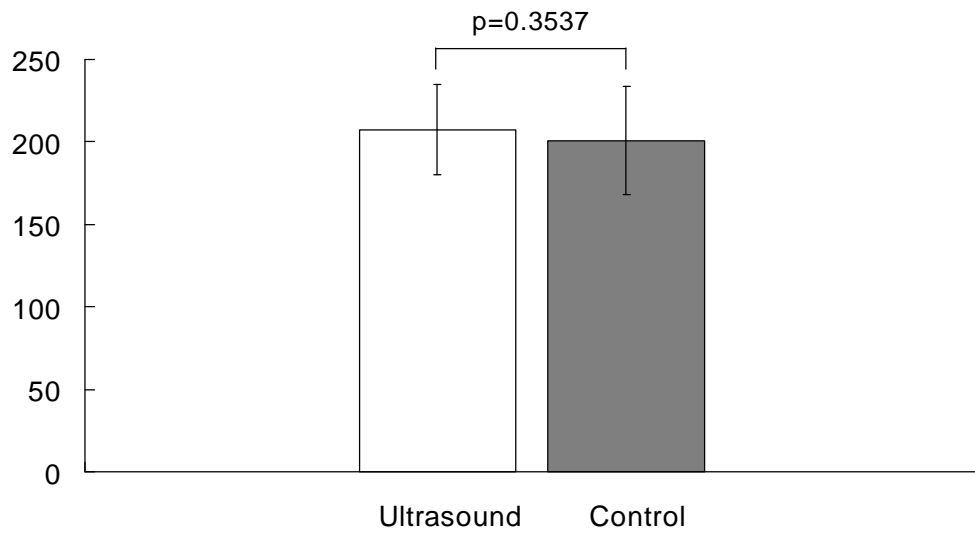


Fig. 3. Dermal thickness in the ultrasound and the control group of aged mice:
There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

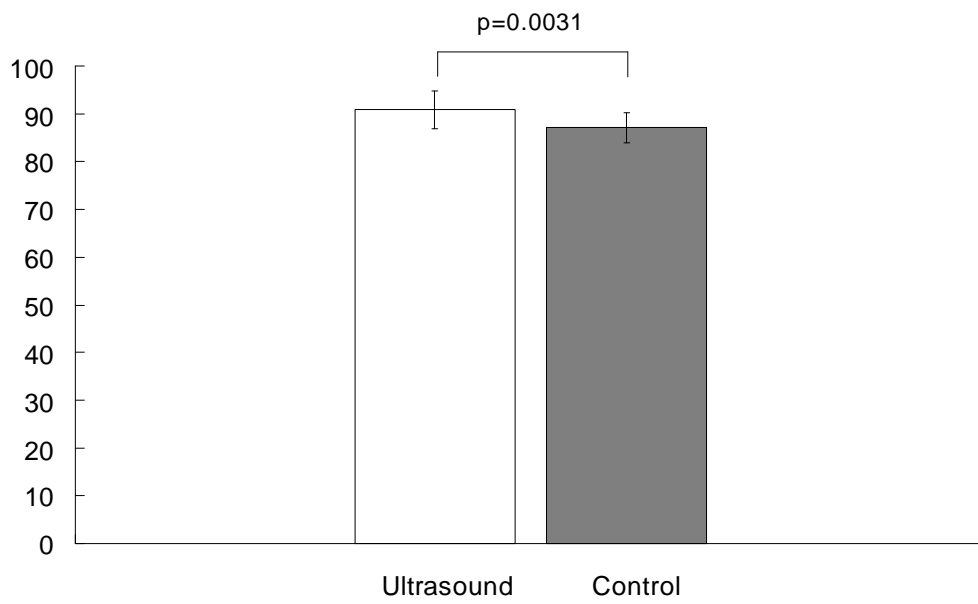


Fig. 4. Dermal density in the ultrasound and the control group of aged mice: There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

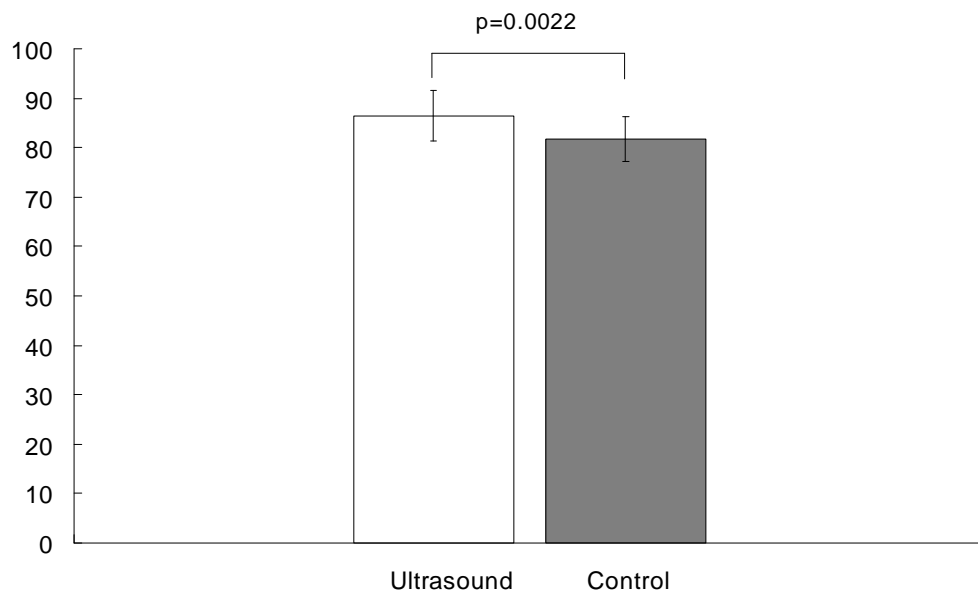


Fig. 5. Dermal collagen in the ultrasound and the control group of aged mice using Massons trichrome stain: There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

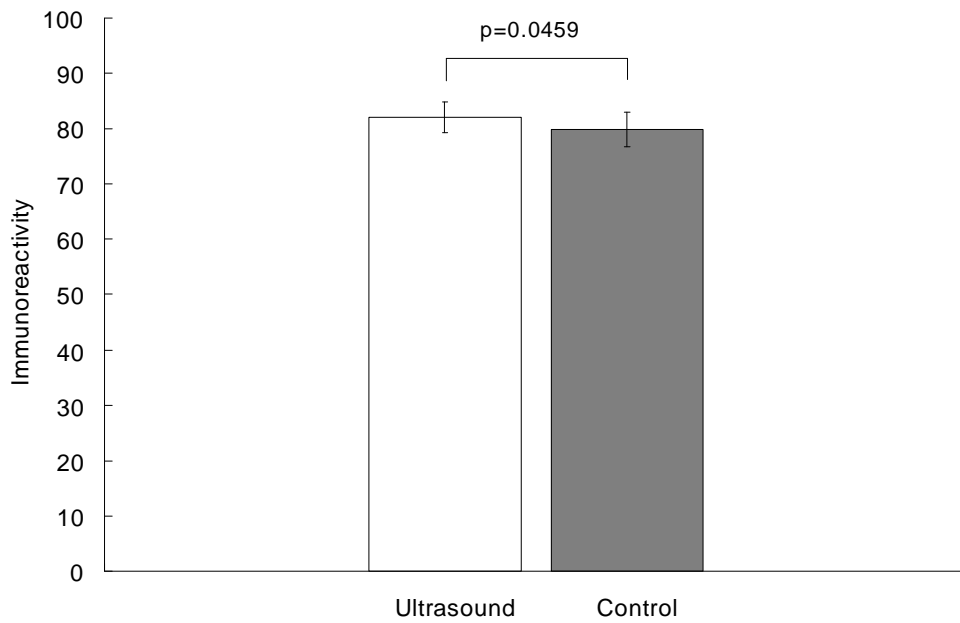


Fig. 6. Immunoreactivity (250-value of intensity profile) to TGF- β : There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups of aged mice. The black color in the intensity profile indicates strong revelation, and completely black color indicates '0'. The white color indicates weak revelation, and completely white color indicates '250'.

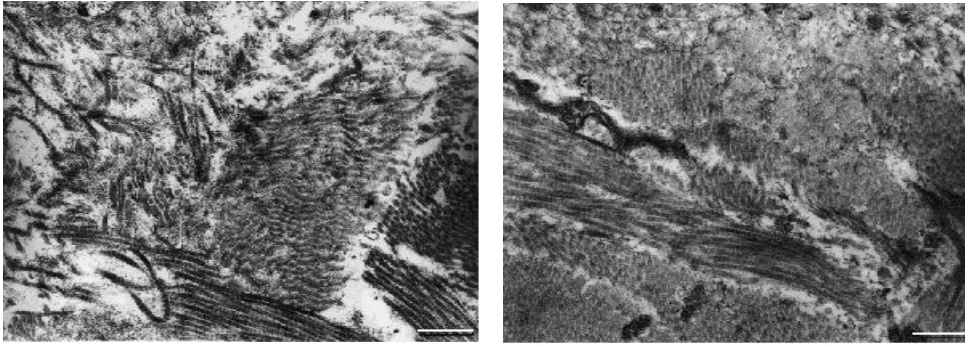


Fig. 7. Electron micrographs of aged dermis: left-Control, right-Ultrasound group. The collagen fibers in the ultrasound group are more densely arranged than those in the control group. In both groups, very few elastic fibers were found. Bar=500nm

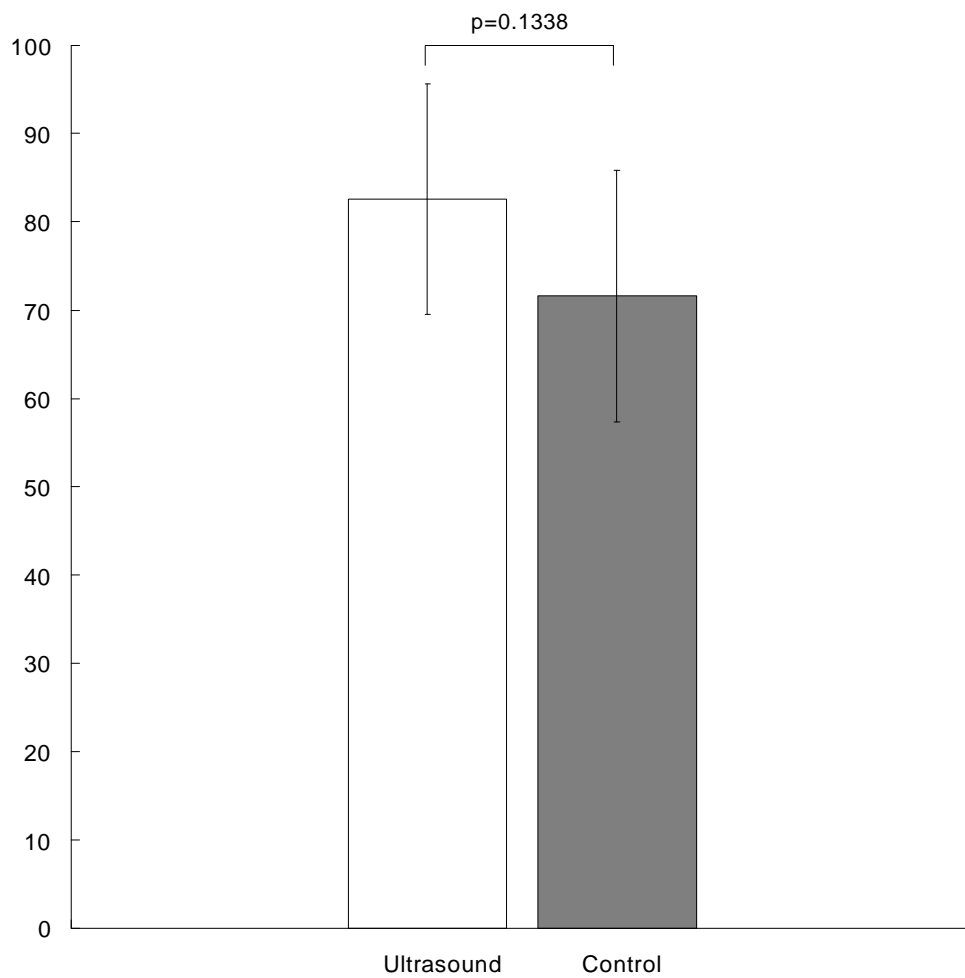
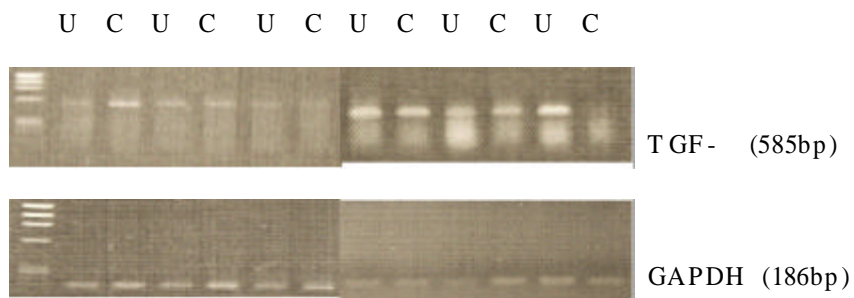


Fig. 8. The expression of TGF-β mRNA of aged mice: The graphs show TGF-β mRNA/GAPDH. There was no statistically significant difference between the ultrasound and the control group of aged mice.

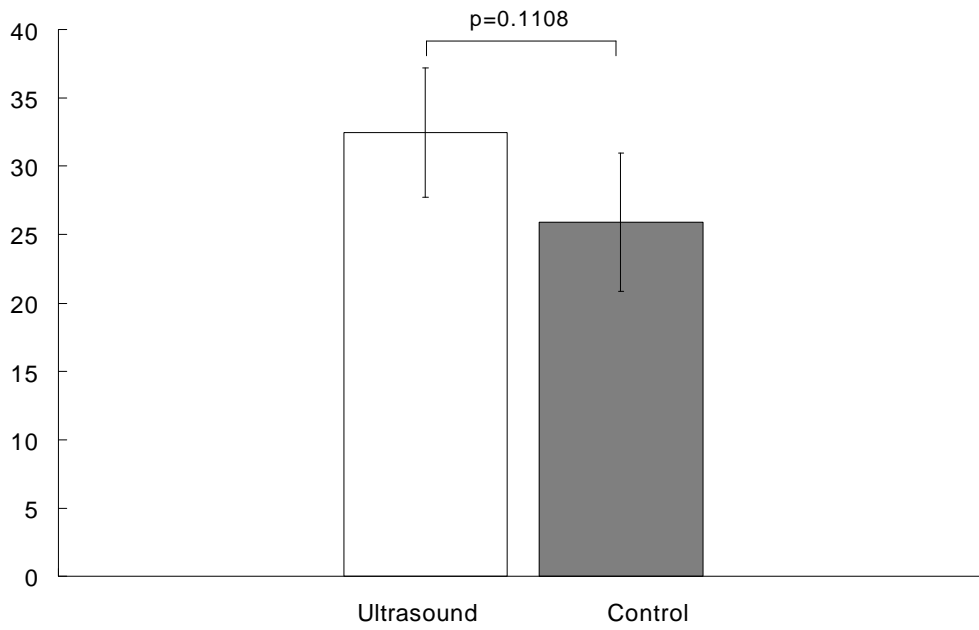


Fig. 9. Epidermal thickness in the ultrasound and the control group of young mice after application of ultrasound: There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

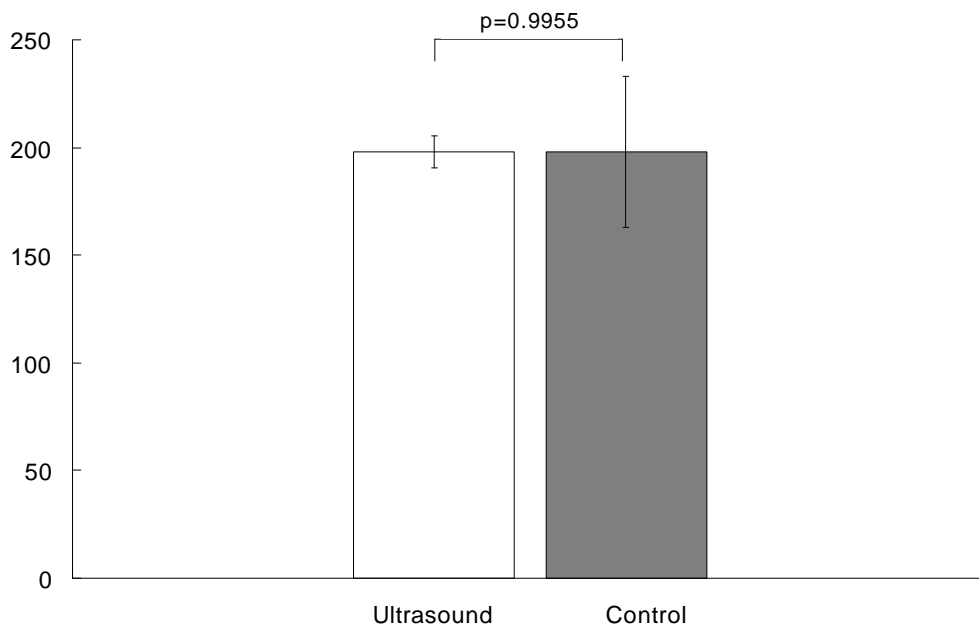


Fig. 10. Dermal thickness in the ultrasound and the control group of young mice: There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

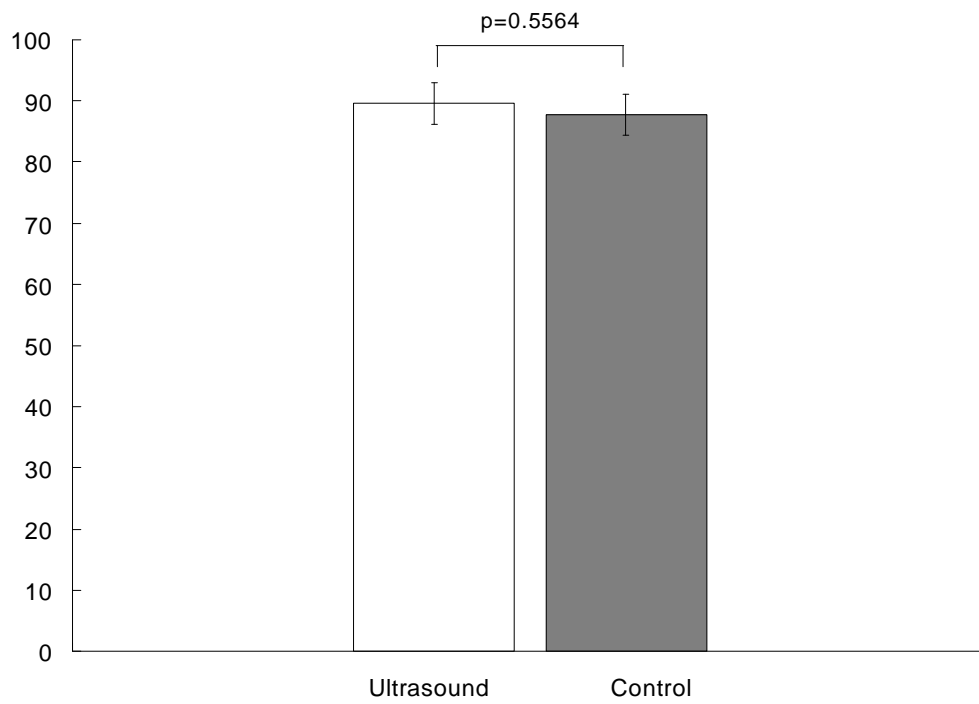


Fig. 11. Dermal density in the ultrasound and the control group of young mice:
There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

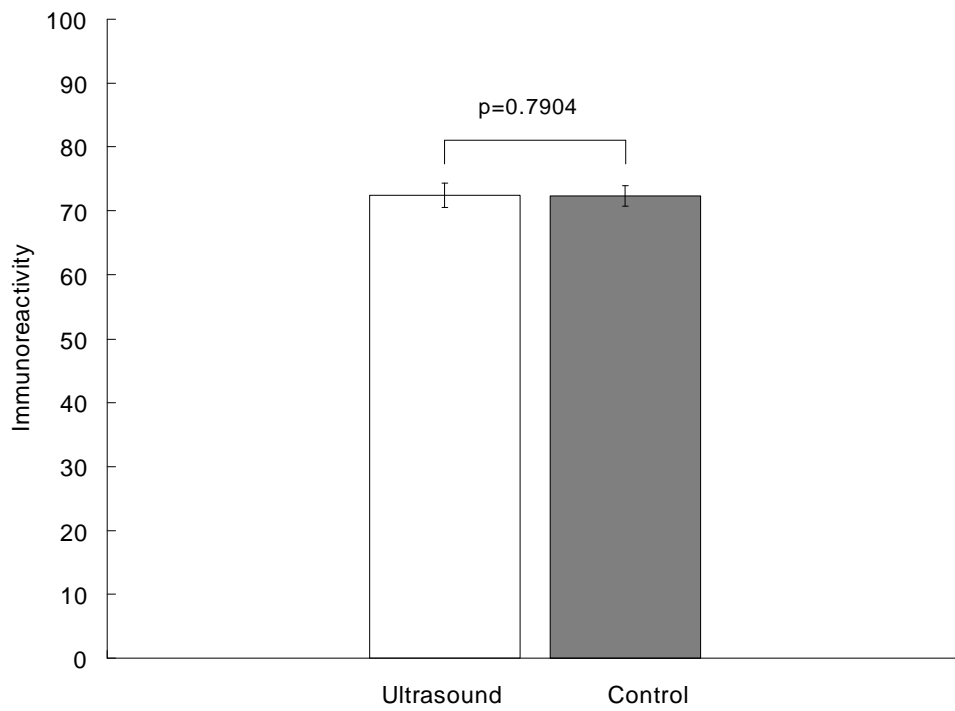


Fig. 12. Immunoreactivity to TGF- β : There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups of young mice.

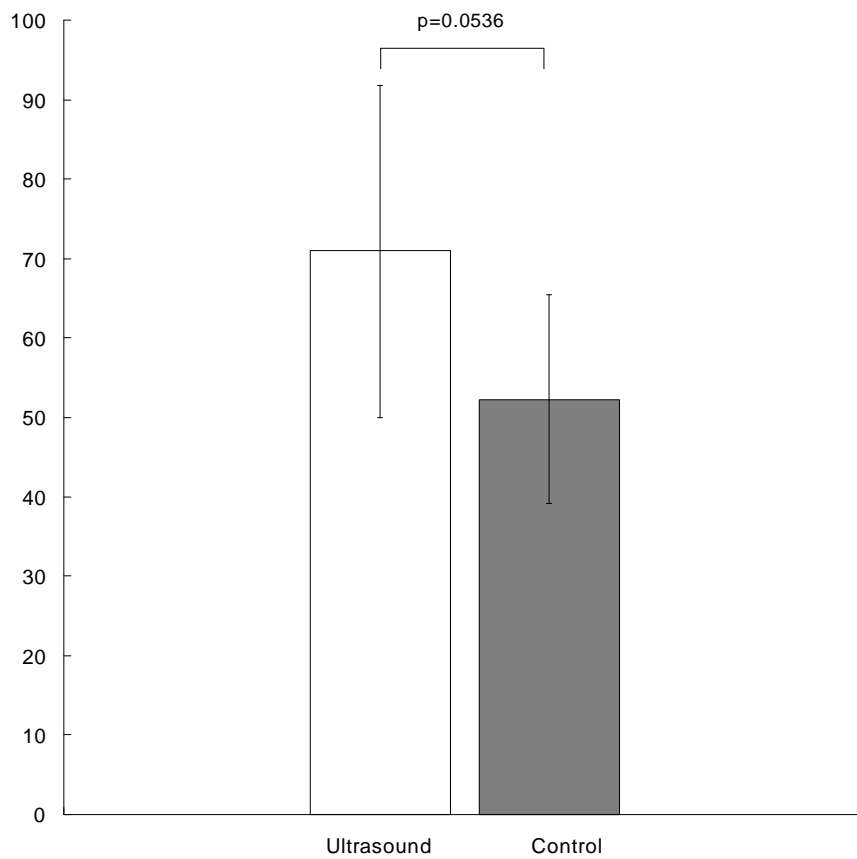
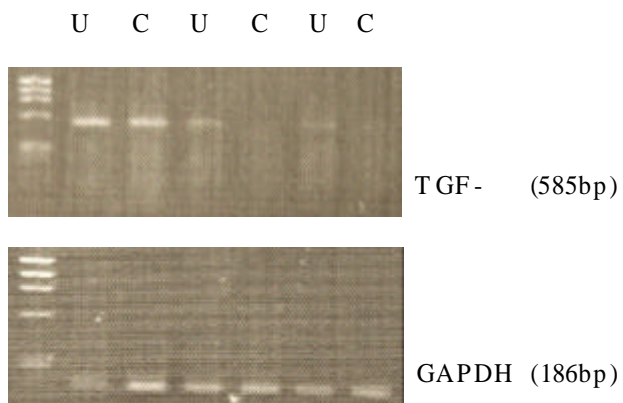


Fig. 13. The expression of TGF- mRNA of young mice: The graphs show TGF- mRNA/GAPDH. There was no statistically significant difference between the ultrasound and the control group of young mice.

Abstract

The Effect of Ultrasound on Aged Skin

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As human skin ages, it presents various clinical and histological changes. The most remarkable histological changes are a decrease of skin thickness and connective tissue, and an alteration in elastic fibers.

Recently, many dermatologists are using ultrasound as a sonophoresis for transdermal delivery of cosmetic agents known to increase elasticity of skin and decrease wrinkles. In Europe, ultrasound has been used for cosmetic care of skin. However, systematic investigation conforming the effect of ultrasound on the skin has not been done. It has been reported that the effects of ultrasound include increased protein synthesis in the fibroblasts, but the exact mechanism is unknown. Also, *in vivo* studies have not been reported.

The hypothesis was, when skin is treated by ultrasound, TGF- expression is increased so that fibroblasts are activated and an increases in collagen synthesis and skin thickness follow. A treatment of 1MHz ultrasound was given to old mice having thin skin and young mice having normal skin. Changes in skin thickness, collagen, elastic fibers and ground substances were investigated along with determining of TGF- expression that was increased or not. H&E stain was used in order to measure skin thickness and dermal density. Massons trichrome stain was used to measure increase of collagen in

the dermis. An image analyzer was used to analyze the results. Verhoeff-van Gieson stain for elastic fiber and alcian blue stain for ground substances were used. Immunohistochemical stain for TGF- β expression was quantified by the image analyzer. Electron microscopic study was performed to determine dermal ultrastructural changes. RT-PCR for TGF- β mRNA was performed.

In the aged mice, ultrasound increased the epidermal thickness and dermal density, but it did not increase dermal thickness, elastic fiber or ground substance. In young mice, changes in epidermal thickness and dermal density as in aged mice were not observed. In aged mice, an increase of TGF- β expression on immunohistochemical stain and compact arrangement of collagen fiber on electron microscope were observed after ultrasound. But, these changes were not found in young mice. The expression of TGF- β mRNA was increased in the ultrasound treated aged and young mice, but the difference was not statistically significant.

In conclusion, ultrasound is thought to increase the epidermal thickness and dermal collagen fibers, and these effects may be resulted from the increase of TGF- β activated fibroblasts.

Key words : aged skin, ultrasound, collagen, fibroblast, TGF-