

MC3T3

1 . 1 . 2 . 1 . 2 . 1 . 1 . 3

1

2

-

3

I.

가

1).

9,10).

가

2).

8)

bone mor -

가

phogenetic protein(BMP)

3). BMP

가

11-16)

4,5)

가

6,7)

가

8).

가

가

* 2000

(KRF - 99 - 015 - DI0072)

II.

1. (Cervus nippon) (3 kg)
 40 n - hexane 가
 2 H) 27.07g hexane (CN -
 chloroform chloroform
 (CN - C) 23.55g
 dimethylsul -
 foxide ethyl alcohol 1 mg/Ml
 (Figure
 1)
 2. MC3T3
 MC3T3 10%
 MEM
 5 ml 8 x 10⁵ 60 - mm
 dish 5 % CO₂가 37
 가
 50 µg/Ml ascorbic
 acid(AA), 10 mM - glycerophosphate(GP)
 가 - MEM ()
)
 CN - C, CN - H가
 (10 µg/Ml) 16
 Von Kossa
 RNA Northern
 blot alkaline
 phosphatase(ALP), bone sialoprotein(BSP)
 osteocalcin(OC)

3. mRNA Northern blot
 MC3T3
 Trizol (GIBCO BRL, USA)
 RNA RNA 20 µg
 formaldehyde 1% agarose gel
 Nylon plus membrane
 ultraviolet radiation RNA
 RNA가 tube
 hybridization buffer(0.1mg/Ml salmon
 sperm DNA가 50% formamide/5x
 Denhardt's /5xSSC/0.5% SDS)
 가 42 가 hybrid minihy -
 bridization oven 30 prehybrid
 ALP,
 BSP OC 가 42
 15 hybridization . RNA
 cDNA
 [³²P]dCTP(3,000 Ci/mmol, Dupont NEN
 Research Products, Boston, MA, USA)
 random primed DNA labeling
 kit(GIBCO BRL, USA)
 . 2.4kb rat ALP cDNA insert; 1.165 kbp
 rat BSP cDNA insert; 520bp OC cDNA
 insert. Nylon membrane
 - 70 Kodak X - OMAT film
 RNA
 GAPDH

4. Von Kossa staining
 MC3T3 10 %
 neutral formaldehyde 2.5
 % silver nitrate 30
 sodium carbonate
 formaldehyde 2 - 3

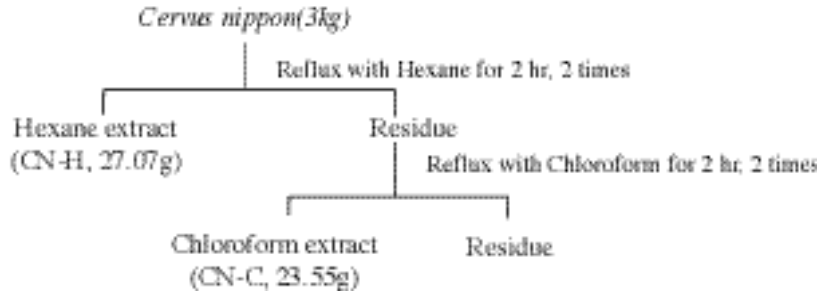


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the extraction procedure from deer antler

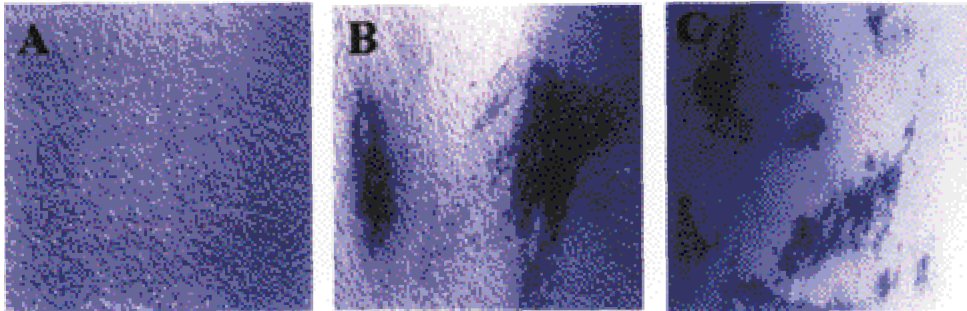


Figure 2. Phase contrast micrographs of MC3T3 cells cultured with extracts of deer antler. MC3T3 cells were inoculated into 60 - mm dishes and cultured in the absence(A) or presence of extracts of deer antler[CN - H(B), CN - C(C)] with ascorbic acid(50µg/Ml) and - glycerophosphate(10 mM) for 16 days.

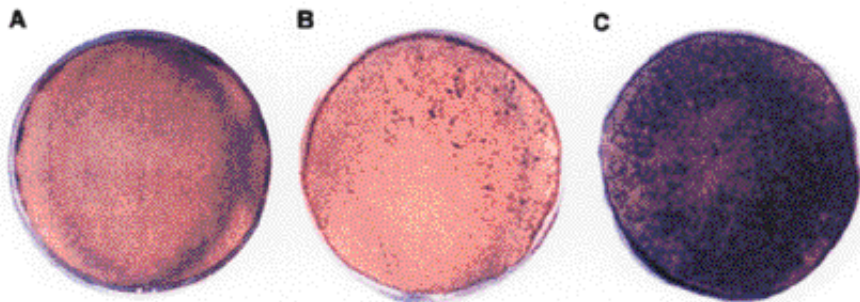


Figure 3. Effects of deer antler extracts on bone nodule formation in MC3T3 cell. MC3T3 cells were inoculated into 60 - mm dishes and cultured in the absence(A) or presence of extracts of deer antler[CN - H(B), CN - C(C)] with ascorbic acid(50µg/Ml) and - glycerophosphate(10 mM) for 16 days. Mineralization nodule were stained by the Von Kossa technique and

III.

1.

MC3T3

CN - H

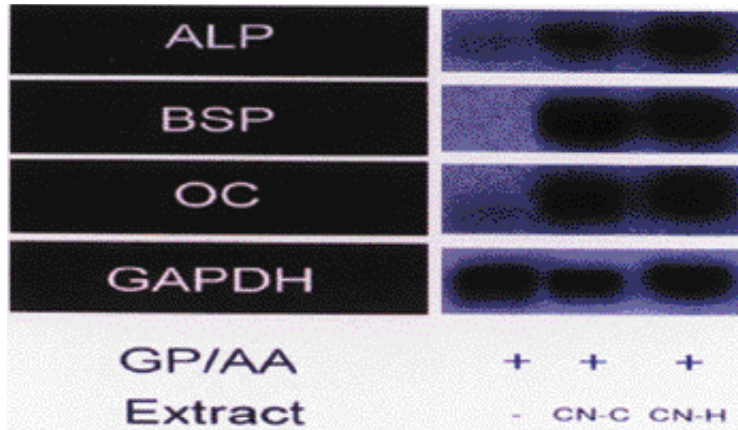


Figure 4. Effects of deer antler extracts on mRNA expression of ALP, BSP and OC in MC3T3 cells. MC3T3 cells were inoculated into 60 - mm dishes and cultured in the absence or presence of extracts of deer antler(CN - H, CN - C) with ascorbic acid(50 μ g/M ℓ) and - glycerophosphate(10mM) for 16 days. After RNA isolation, ALP, BSP and OC were quantified relative to that of the GAPDH gene by Northern hybridization.

CN - C가
 16 CN - H CN - C가
 가 가
 (Figure 2).
 Von Kossa
 (Figure 3).
 mRNA
 MC3T3
 mRNA
 , ALP, BSP OC mRNA
 ALP OC가
 BSP

ALP, BSP OC mRNA
 가 (Figure 4).
 IV.
 BMP^{4,5}), insuline - like growth factor(IGF)¹⁷, melatonin¹⁸ estradiol¹⁹)
 ALP OC 가 가
 9,12,13), melatonin BMP가 20)
 가 11)
 14)
 IGF ALP
 가 15,16).
 가
 가

가

CN - C CN - H

MC3T3

MC3T3 ALP, BSP OC

ALP,

ascorbic acid(AA)

BSP OC

가

- glycerophosphate(BP)

CN - C CN - H

2 3

18,21).

MC3T3 가

prostagalndin , phospholipid,

가 MC3T3가

glycolipid ganglioside가

22). AA GP가

34,35). 36),

MC3T3

68

가

37),

가

가 38)

citric acid calcium

ethanol

calcium citrophosphate

39),

가

calcium citrophosphate

40),

Candida albicans

Von Kossa

23). MC3T3 GP AA

41).

가

16

CN - C CN - H

chloroform hexane

24,25).

hexane

collagen, ALP osteopontin

BSP OC

25). ALP

가

가 26) BSP

RGD sequence glutamate rich sequence

hydroxyapatite

42).

crystal

27 - 33). OC

가

V.

가

가

chloroform
(CN - C) hexane (CN - H)
MC3T3

(ALP, BSP OC)
가 , MC3T3

(Ca²⁺)

Von Kossa ,

Northern blot

MC3T3

CN - C

CN - H

MC3T3

가

ALP, BSP

OC mRNA

가

C가

CN - H

CN -

가

VII.

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- Abstract -

The Effects of Deer(*Cervus nippon*) Antler Extracts on Differentiation of MC3T3 Cells

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Deer antler has been widely prescribed in Chinese and Korean pharmacology. Although there have been several reports concerning the effects of deer antler, such as anti - aging action, anti - inflammatory activity, antifungal action and regulatory activity of the level of glucose, the effect on bone has not determined yet. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of deer antler on osteoblast differentiation. Hexane extract(CN - H) and chloroform extract(CN - C) were acquired from deer antler(*Cervus nippon*) and MC3T3 - E1 pre - osteoblasts were cultured in the presence or absence of each extract. Osteoblast differentiation was estimated with the formation of mineralized nodules and the

mRNA expression of alkaline phosphatase(ALP), osteocalcin(OC) and bone sialoprotein(BSP) which are markers of osteoblast differentiation. Non - treated group did not show mineralized nodule. CN - C or CN - H - treated group showed mineralized nodules in 16 days. In northern blot analysis, CN - C or CN - H - treated group showed the elevated expression of ALP, BSP and OC in 16 days. These results suggest the possibility to develop deer antler as a bone regenerative agent in periodontal therapy by showing the stimulating activity of deer antler on differentiation of osteoblast.

Key words: Deer antler extract, MC3T3, Osteoblast differentiation, bone regenerative agent