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윤주현 · 김경수 · 이호기 · 김성식 · 홍성수 · 조성우 · 이정권 · 박인용

Effect of Retinoic Acid on the Differentiation and Lysozyme Expression in Human Airway Epithelial Cells

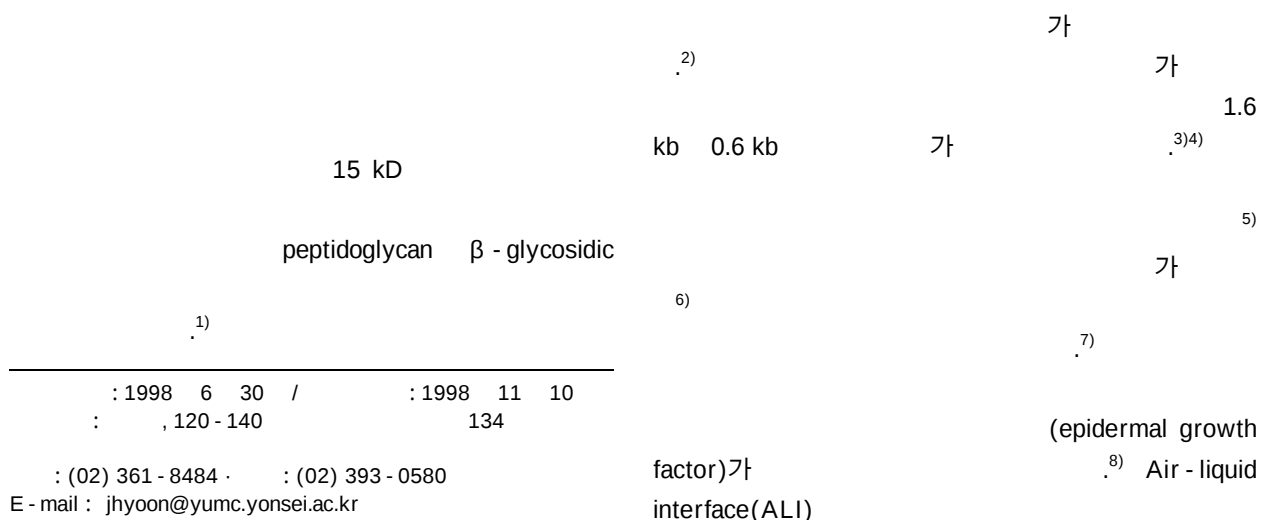
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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Retinoic acid (RA)-deprived cultures of normal human tracheobronchial epithelial (NHTBE) cells became squamous metaplastic, failed to produce mucin and instead secreted or released large amounts of lysozyme (LZ). The purpose of this study was to elucidate the relationship between RA-deficiency induced squamous metaplasia and increased LZ as a function of time. **Materials and Method :** The change of lysozyme protein and lysozyme mRNA was investigated over time in cultures using passage-2 normal human tracheobronchial epithelial (NHTBE) cells and passage-2 normal human keratinocytes (NHK). The amount of lysozyme and mucin was measured with dot blot, message of lysozyme with RT-PCR, and cornifin mRNA with Northern blot. **Results :** Lysozyme message levels were consistently higher in RA-sufficient than RA-deficient cultures. Intracellular and extracellular LZ increased to a peak on the day 16 and thereafter decreased in the RA-deficient cultures. LZ gene expression in the RA-deficient cultures was barely detectable on the day 7 but was clearly expressed between days 10 and 14, but thereafter message levels decreased markedly. On day 12, large numbers of cells began to exfoliate in the RA-deficient cultures. Extracellular LZ appeared simultaneously at the apical surface, presumably released from the exfoliated cells, which contained high concentrations of LZ. Intracellular LZ levels were more than 11 fold less in NHK cells compared to NHTBE cells. **Conclusion :** This study suggests that cellular accumulation of lysozyme protein is a unique feature of metaplastic squamous differentiation. Further studies are needed to find out what mechanisms are involved. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;42(12): 39-46)

KEY WORDS : Lysozyme · Retinoic acid · Human airway epithelium.



가 Bedford, MA, USA) 가

secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor(SLPI) ⁸⁻¹¹⁾ Gray 가 가 (Table 1)

¹⁰⁾ in vitro 가 7 ALI

가 가

A 가 37 , 5% CO₂

¹²⁾ in vitro passage - 1 (normal human keratinocytes, Clonetics Corp.) (keratinocyte gr - owth medium ; KGM, Clonetics Corp.)

가 passage - 2 . Passage - 2

가 1980 5 2.0 mM

AIDS 가

morbidity mortality 가

mRNA 14 Gray ¹⁰⁾ immunoblot assay 24 PBS

mRNA mRNA cell lysate immunoblot

¹¹⁾ mRNA (generous gift from Dr. Davis, University of North Carolina, NC, USA) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO,

14 mRNA가 가

14 mRNA가

mRNA ,

Air - Liquid interface(ALI) 10⁵ (normal human trac - heobronchial epithelial cells, passage - 2, strain 2002, Clonetics Corp., San Diego, CA, USA) , (Trans - clear, Costar Corp., Cambridge, MA, USA) 3.0 mg/ml 1 (Collaborative Res., New

Table 1. Normal human tracheobronchial epithelial cell culture media

Components	Concentration	Supplier
BEGM : DMEM	1 : 1 mixture	Clonetics orp., GIBCO
Insulin	5.0 µg/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Hydrocortisone	0.5 µg/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Epinephrine	0.5 µg/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Triiodothyronine	6.5 µg/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Transferrin	10 ng/ml	Clonetics Corp
Epidermal growth factor	0.5 ng/ml	Collaborative Res.
All-trans retionic acid	50 nM	Sigma
Bovine pituitary extract	1% v/v	Pel Freez
Gentamycin : Amphotericin	50 µg/ml : 50 ng/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Bovine serum albumen	1.5 µg/ml	Sigma

*BEGM : Bronchial epithelial cell growth medium
DMEM : Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium

USA)
 17Q2(St. George ¹³), 1985 ; generous gift
 from Dr. Judith St. George, Genzyme Corp., Framing -
 ham, MA, USA)
 (Dako, Capintera, CA, USA)
 (standard)

horse - radish peroxidase conjugated goat anti -
 mouse IgG anti - rabbit IgG chem -
 iluminescence(ECL kit, Amersham, Bucking - hamshire,
 UK)

Western blot

3 ±
 Student's t - test
 Cornifin mRNA Northern blot
 Total RNA Tri - Reagent(Molecular Re -
 search Center, Cincinnati, OH, USA)
 10 µg RNA 6.6%
 1.5% 가 capillary blotting
 Nytran (Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, NH)
 cornifin - α cDNA probe(Marvin ¹⁴) ; a gen -
 erous gift from Dr. Jetten AM) ³²P - deoxycytidine
 5' triphosphate Northern blots
 62 60 30 0.1 ×
 SSC / 0.1% SDS 5
 2 . 28S rRNA RNA loa -
 ding ³²P
 end - labelled oligonucleotide probe (GIBCO BRL, Gaith -
 ersburg, MD, USA) Hypofilm
 (Amersham)

mRNA Reverse Transcription -
 Polymerase Chain Reaction
 (Chung ¹⁵) ; Genbank accession #J0
 380q, 5' primer : CTCTCATTGTTCTGGGGC, 3' pri -
 mer : ACGGACAACCCTCTTTGC)
 350 bp
 RT - PCR control gene β 2 microglobulin
 (β 2M) oligonucleotide amplimers 335 bp
 Clontech Lab. RT - PCR

Perkin Elmer Cetus DNA Thermal Cycler
 total RNA(1 µg/20
 µl reaction volume) random hexanucleotide primers
 Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcrip -
 tase cDNA reverse transcribe
 RT reaction 40%, β 2M 4%
 0.2mM primers PCR
 1.5 mM MgCl₂ optimization denatur -
 ation 95 1 , annealing temperature
 55 , β 2M 60 1 , extension 72
 1

mRNA
 PCR
 50 ng/ml ethidium bromide 2% Seakem
 agarose gel(FMC, Rockland, ME, USA)
 55 Negative
 films Molecular Dynamics Densitometer (Sunnyvale,
 CA, USA) ImageQuant soft -
 ware PCR PCR
 cycle
 25 30 mRNA
 genomic DNA
 RT reaction reverse transcri - ptase
 RT - PCR PCR frag -
 ment (dsDNA Cycle Sequencing System,
 GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)

가
 (5 × 10⁻⁸M)
 14 (apical secretion)
 total RNA
 cornifin - α mRNA
¹⁴
 mRNA Fig. 1 3
 (Fig. 1A), cornifin message
 (Fig. 1B).

cornifin message

plateau (Fig. 3A).

(Fig. 3B),

2

1,000 2,000

24 2 4×10^5 가

12 3×10^5

16 10^6

7

(Fig. 4A)

plateau

10 가

10^6 100 400 μ g

cornifin mRNA

(Fig. 4B).

가 (Fig. 4A), cornifin mRNA

(Fig. 4B).

mRNA

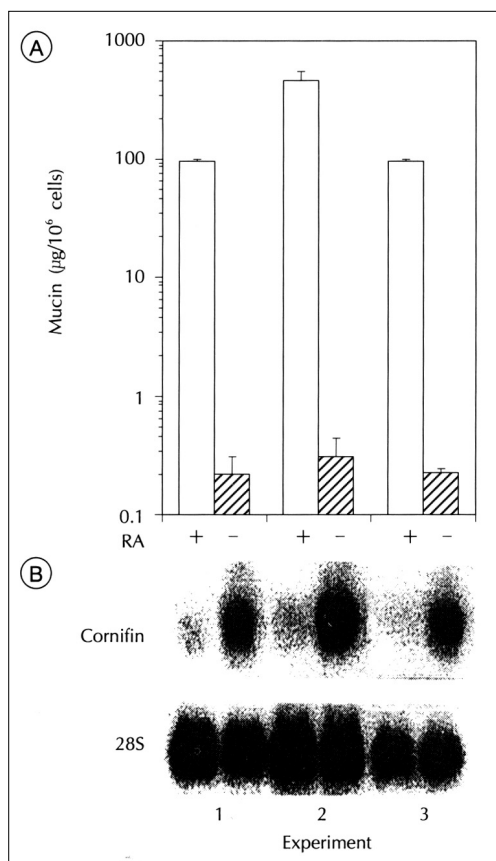


Fig. 1. The effect of RA on mucin secretion and cornifin mRNA levels. NHTBE cells were cultured for 14 days in RA-sufficient ($\square$) media or RA-deficient ($\square$) media. A. Apical washings were collected and assayed by immunoblotting for mucin. The data represent the mean $\pm$ SD from triplicate cultures. B. Total RNA was isolated and the levels of cornifin mRNA and 28S rRNA determined by Northern blotting.

plateau

(Fig. 3A).

(Fig. 3B),

2

1,000 2,000

24 2 4×10^5 가

12 3×10^5

16 10^6

7

(Fig. 4A)

plateau

10 가

10^6 100 400 μ g

cornifin mRNA

(Fig. 4B).

가 (Fig. 4A), cornifin mRNA

(Fig. 4B).

mRNA

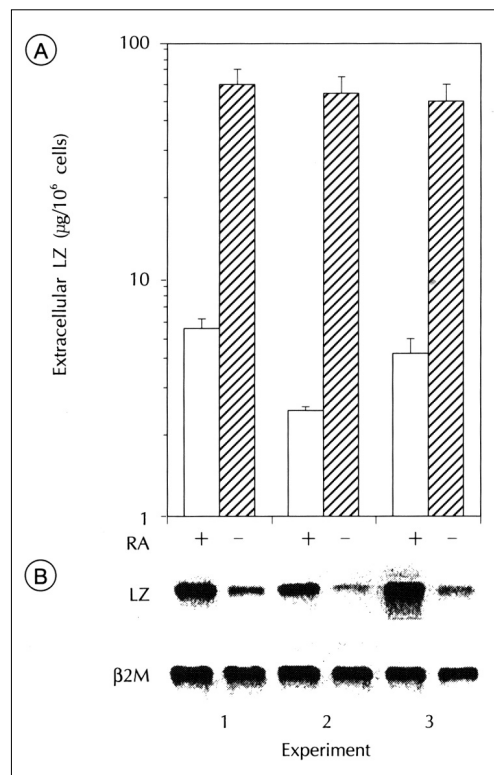


Fig. 2. The effect of RA on extracellular LZ protein and LZ mRNA levels. A. Extracellular LZ levels from RA-sufficient ($\square$) and RA-deficient ($\square$) cultures were determined in the apical washings obtained from the 3 experiments shown in Fig. 1. The data represent the mean $\pm$ SD of triplicate samples. B. The levels of LZ and β 2M mRNA expression were determined by RT-PCR from the total RNA collected from the experiments shown in Fig. 1.

7 18 10⁶ 6 12 µg
12
가 18 10⁶ 6.5 µg
(Fig. 5A and B).
가 7 10⁶ 26 µg
16 10⁶ 190 µg
12
16 10⁶ 157 µg
mRNA
7
(Fig. 5C).

mRNA 7 가
10 14 16
(Fig. 5C).
mRNA 16 18
. Control gene
β2 micro-globulin
(Fig. 5C).
14
10⁶
10⁶
178 µg
498 µg
12 16
5 6 × 10⁶

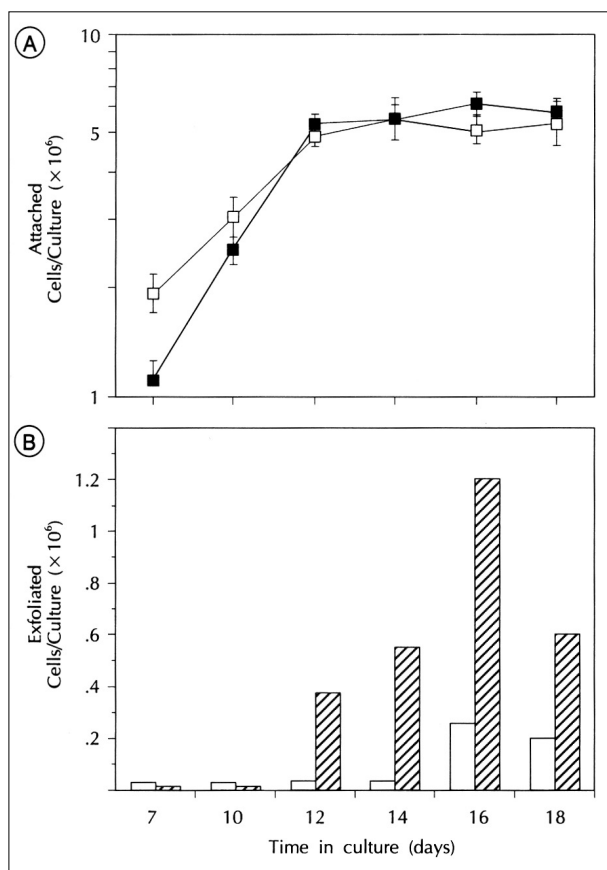


Fig. 3. The effect of RA on growth and cell exfoliation of cultured NHTBE cells. A. NHTBE cells were grown in RA-sufficient (□) or RA-deficient (■) media. At indicated times the number of attached cells was determined following enzymatic dissociation of the cultures. B. Prior to the enzymatic dissociation of the cultures, the apical surfaces were gently washed with PBS to determine the number of exfoliated cells present in RA-sufficient (□) and RA-deficient cultures (■). The data for attached cells represent the mean cell number ± SD obtained from triplicated cultures. The exfoliated cells from three cultures per time point were pooled.

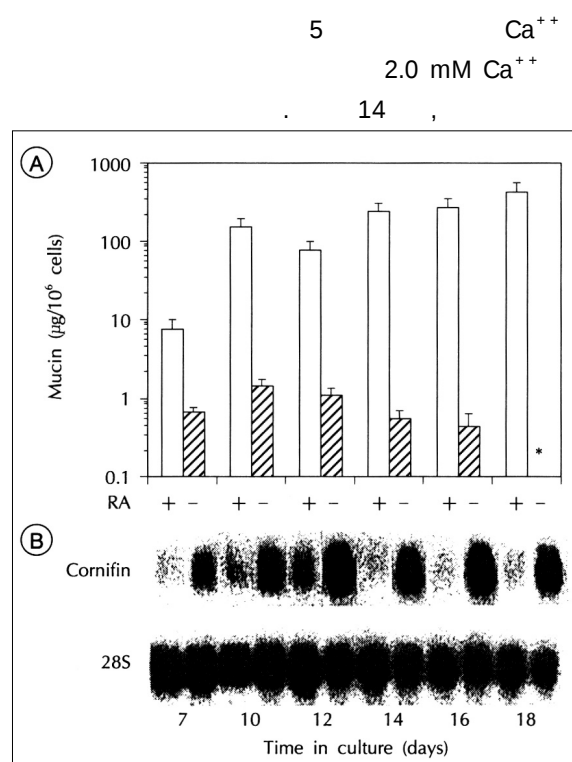


Fig. 4. The effect of RA on mucin secretion and cornifin gene expression during different phases of growth (same experiment shown in Fig. 4.). A. Apical secretions were collected from RA-sufficient (□) and RA-deficient (■) cultures and were assayed for mucin. Data represent the mean ± SD of triplicate cultures. B. Total RNA was collected at the indicated times and the levels of cornifin mRNA and 28S rRNA expression were determined by Northern blotting.

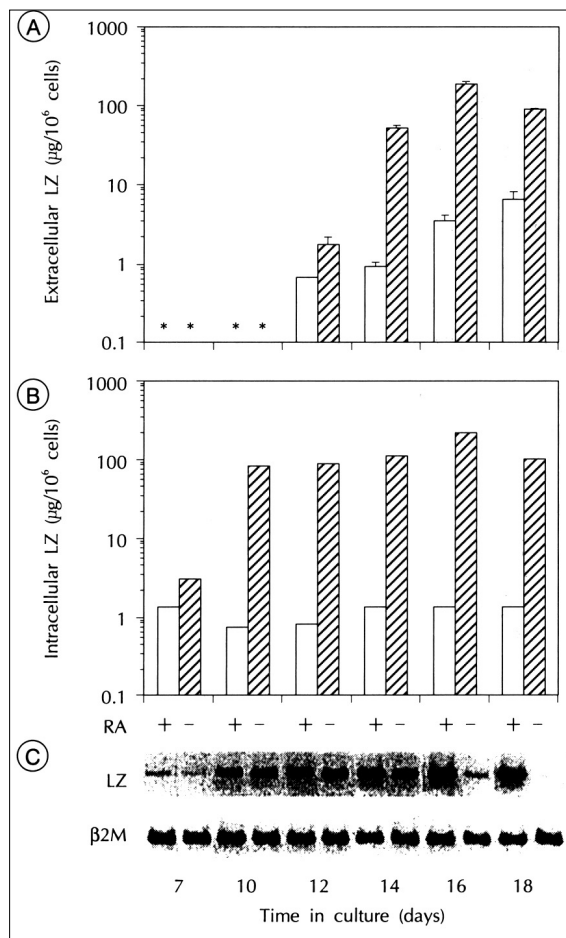


Fig. 5. The effect of RA on LZ protein levels and LZ mRNA expression during different phases of growth. (Same experiment as shown in Fig. 3). A. Extracellular LZ protein present in the apical washings. Data represent the mean $\pm$ SD of triplicate cultures; B. Cell lysates were collected and pooled from 2 cultures at each time point and the levels of intracellular LZ protein were determined. C. LZ and β 2M mRNA levels were determined by RT-PCR from total RNA ($\square$ = RA sufficient culture, $\blacksquare$ = RA deficient culture).

µg
(Fig. 6).
10⁶ 9.0 µg
10⁶ 105 µg (Fig. 6).

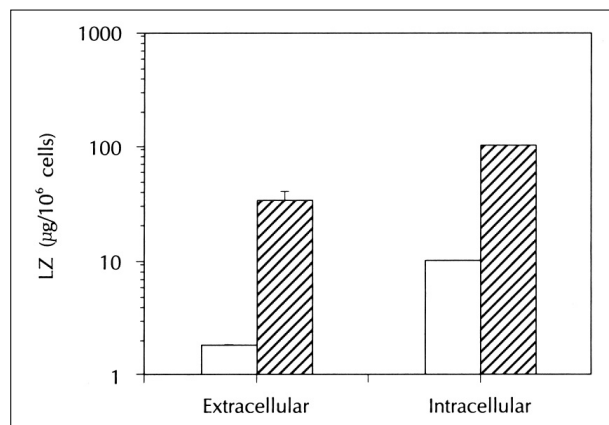


Fig. 6. The comparison of LZ levels in Ra-deficient NHTBE and NHK cultures. NHTBE ($\blacksquare$) and NHK ($\square$) were grown in RA-deficient culture media. The extracellular and intracellular levels of LZ were determined in late stage cultures that were undergoing squamous differentiation.

1925 Wolbach Howe¹⁷⁾ A
가 Zhang
Mc - Dowell
18)
가
1992 Zhang McDowell

(neu -
trophil elastase)가

5)16) Yoon 11)
RA

mRNA

USA 1992;89:11026-30.

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