

Subventricular Zone과 Olfactory Bulb에서 신경줄기세포의 배양에 대한 연구

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Isolation of Neural Stem Cells from the Subventricular Zone and the Olfactory Bulb of Neonatal Mice

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—ABSTRACT—

Background : Neural stem cells are present in adult brain as well as fetal brain and have capacity for self-renewal and pluripotentiality in vitro culture. Therefore, they can be used to treat neurological damages in various degenerative disorders. **Objectives** : This study was designated to isolate neural stem cells from the central nervous system of neonatal mice, and to examine the effect of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) on glial and neuronal differentiation in mouse neural stem cells. **Materials and Methods** : Cells isolated from the subventricular zone (SVZ) and the olfactory bulb of the 2-3 day old mice brain were grown as neurospheres in the presence of leukemia inhibitory factor and fibroblast growth factor-2. RT-PCR analysis showed that Oct-4 was expressed in neural stem cells, of which expression was markedly decreased by induction of differentiation, and that neural differentiation of neural stem cells induced expression of various neural markers. **Results** : Neural stem cells were differentiated into neuronal and glial cells. BDNF increased neurite outgrowth during differentiation of neural stem cells. Western blot analysis demonstrated that BDNF induced expression of synaptophysin, a neuronal marker, and inhibited expression of glial fibrillary acidic protein, a glial marker. **Conclusions** : These results indicated that neural stem cells can be isolated from the subventricular zone and the olfactory bulb of neonatal mice, and that BDNF induces neural differentiation and inhibits glial differentiation in neural stem cells. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15:227-233)

KEY WORDS : Stem cell · Olfactory bulb · Culture.

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1) 가 가
 2) subventricular zone(SVZ) hippocampus dentate gyrus 3)

4)

5)

7) 가 가
 5.8%⁸⁾ 19.1%

dentate gyrus subgranular region⁹⁾ olfactory bulb¹⁰⁾ subventricular zone olfactory bulb

11) , olfactory bulb가

가 가

Neurotrophin (nerve growth factor), brain - derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF), neurotrophin - 3 neurotrophin 4/5 family neurotrophin

receptor tyrosine kinase Trk family neurotrophin p75

TrkA, TrkB TrkC 12) BDNF

13) synaptic plasticity

14) BDNF TrkB subventricular zone BDNF

실험재료 및 방법

사용된 실험동물과 시약들

1 (CBA/C57BL6J) recombinant human fibroblast growth factors - 2(hrFGF - 2), human recombinant leukemia inhibitory factor(hrLIF) (Sigma St. Louis, MO), human recombinant brain - derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF)(INC Biomedicals Inc., Ohio), polyclonal glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) (DAKO, A/S, Denmark), monoclonal synaptophysin, myelin acidic protein 2(MAP2), - aminobutyric acid(GABA) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) Sigma

생쥐의 신경 전구 세포의 분리과 배양

2~3 subventricular zone olfactory bulb Hank's balanced salt solution(HBSS), 0.1% trypsin 0.04% DNAase HBSS hrFGF - 2(5 ng/ml) hrLIF (10 ng/ml)가 neurobasal(NB) (GIBCO BRL) neurospheres neurospheres poly D - Lysine(PDL 10 mg/ml)가 4 BDNF(10 ng/ml) 10

역전사효소 중합효소연쇄반응

RNAzol B(Tel Test, Friendswood, Tex, USA)

total RNA, oligo-dT, 10% Triton X-100, PBS, cDNA, 20 pmol, GFAP, MAP2, GABA, 37, primers, 35 (94, 1 min; 50, 1 min; 72, 1 min), PCR, 1.5%, 2%, - Actin, antibody, 37, alkaline phosphate-conjugated goat antimouse or antirabbit secondary antibody, Fluor-mount (Nikon Microphoto Microscope (Tokyo, Japan)).

면역화학검사

phosphate buffered saline(PBS) 4% paraformaldehyde 20 PBS 0.2% Tri-

Immunoblotting

20 mM Tris(pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 10 g/ml aprotinin 1 mM so-

Table 1. PCR primers

Gene	Product (bp)	PCR primers (5'→3')
GFAP	346	5'-TTG CAG ACC TCA CAG ACG CTG CGT-3' 5'-CGG TTT TCT TCG CCC TCC AGC AAT-3'
Glutaminase	560	5'-GCA CAG ACA TGG TTG GGA TAC TAG-3' 5'-GCA GGG CTG TTC TGG AGT CG-3'
Oct-4	320	5'-CGC ACC ACT GGC ATT GTC AT-3' 5'-TTC TCC TTG ATG TCA CGC AC-3'
Tyroxine hydroxylase	188	5'-GTG TTC CAG TGC ACC CAG TA-3' 5'-AGC GTG GAC AGC TTC TCA AT-3'
-actin	757	5'-TTG TAA CCA ACT GGG ACG ATA TGG-3' 5'-GAT CIT GAT CIT CAT GGT GCT AGG-3'

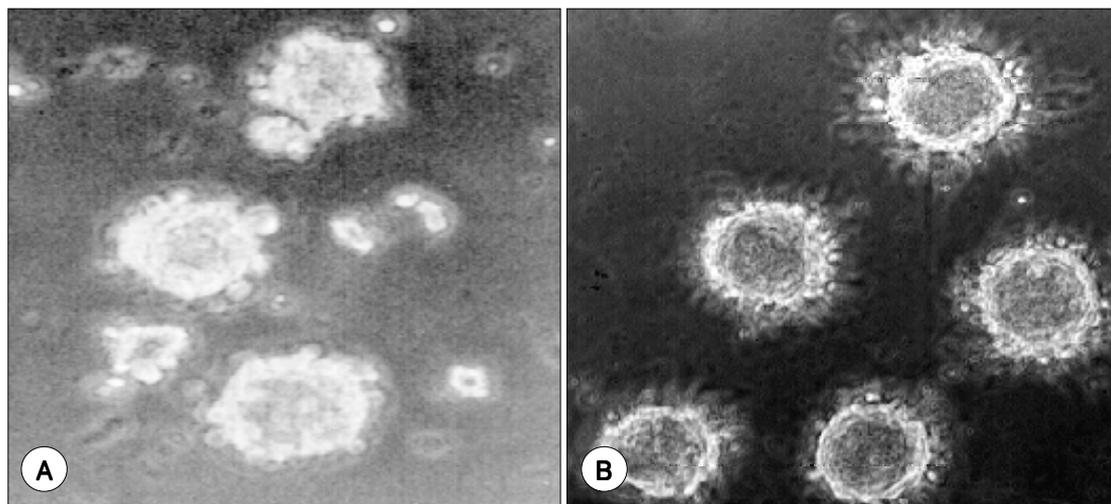


Fig. 1. Photographs of neurospheres which were formed from neural stem cells isolated from the subventricular zone (A) and the olfactory bulb (B) of neonatal mice. Cells isolated from the subventricular zone (A) and the olfactory bulb (B) of neonatal mice were grown as neurospheres in neurobasal medium that leukemia inhibitory factor and fibroblast growth factor were supplemented.

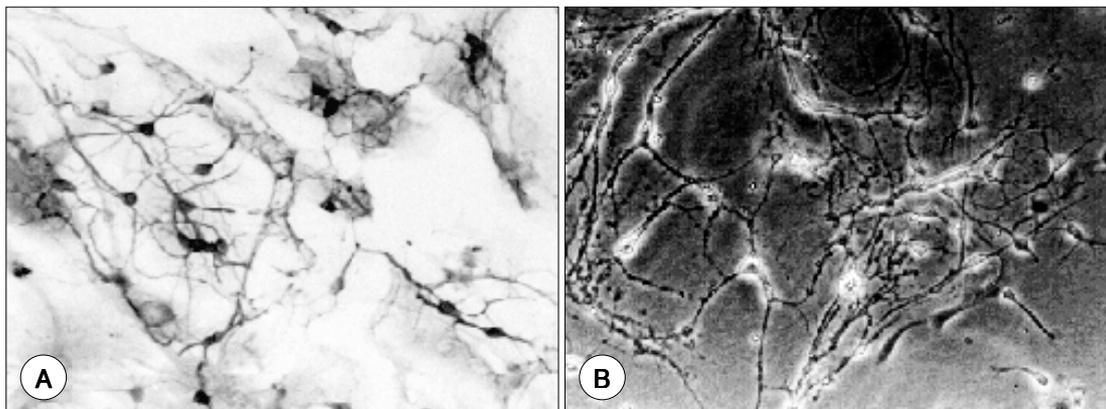


Fig. 2. Photographs of neural cells derived by differentiation of neurospheres isolated from subventricular zone (A) and olfactory bulb (B). Neural differentiation was induced by plating neurospheres on PDL-coated culture dishes in neurobasal medium.

dium orthovanadate

protein(80~100 g/well)
 12.5% acrylamide gel hybond ECL
 nitrocellulose (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech)
 nitrocellulose rabbit
 polyclonal glial fibrillar acidic protein(GFAP) mono-
 clonal synaptophysin horsedish
 peroxidase가 antirabbit antimouse IgG
 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) enhan-
 ced chemiluminescence(Amersham Pharmacia Bio-
 tech)

실험결과

생쥐의 subventricular zone과 olfactory bulb에서 신경
 줄기세포의 분리 및 배양

2~3 10
 ng/ml fibroblast growth factor LIF가
 neurosphere가
 (Fig. 1).
 가
 neurosphere PDL
 coating neurobasal medium 가
 . Fig. 2
 SVZ olfactory bulb neurosphere가

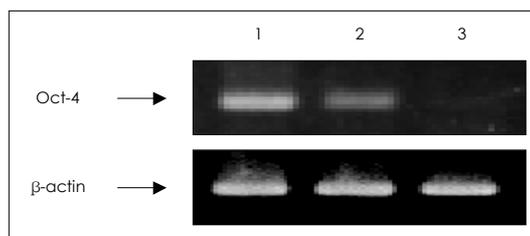


Fig. 3. RT-PCR analysis of Oct-4 expression in neuronal stem cells. Neural stem cells were differentiated to neural cells for 15 days and total RNAs were isolated. Oct-4 and β -actin primers were used for RT-PCR. Lane 1 ; undifferentiated cells, Lane 2 ; cells differentiated for 5 days, Lane 3 ; cells differentiated for 15 days.

가 Neurosphere
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신경줄기세포분화유도에 의한 분화신경 marker들의 발현
 변화

mar-
 ker
 . POU transcription factor Oct - 4
 pluripotent cell
 15)

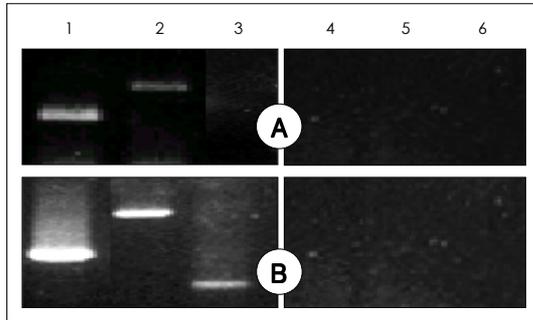


Fig. 4. Expression of neural markers induced by differentiation of neurospheres. Neurospheres derived from SVZ (A) and olfactory bulb (B) were differentiated for 15 days, and total RNAs were isolated from control (lane 4, 5, 6) or differentiated cells (lane 1, 2, 3). Expression of neural markers was analyzed by RT-PCR. Lane 1 and 4 ; Tyrosine hydroxylase, lane 2 and 5 ; Glutaminase, lane 3 and 6 ; Tyrosine hydroxylase.

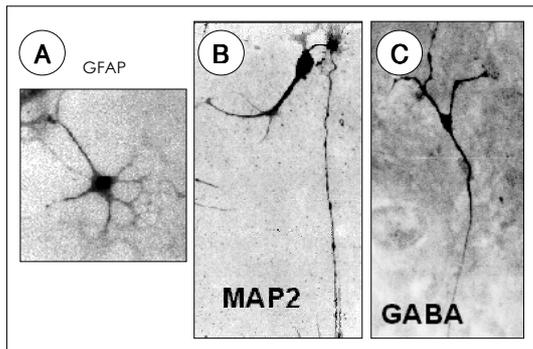


Fig. 5. Immunohistochemistry of neural cells derived from the induction of differentiation of neurospheres. A : A cell immunoreactive to GFAP. B : A cell immunoreactive to MAP-2. C : A cell immunoreactive to GABA.

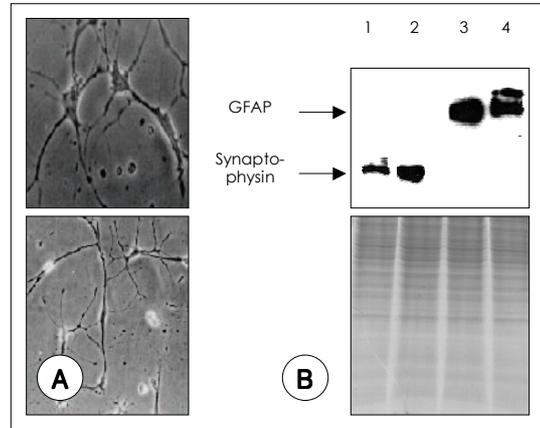


Fig. 6. Effect of BDNF on morphology (A) and expression of synaptophysin and GFAP (B) in neural stem cells. Neural differentiation were induced in the presence or absence of BDNF. A : Morphology of cells was examined by phase contrast microscopy. Upper panel represents cells differentiated in the absence of BDNF. Lower panel represents cells differentiated in the presence of BDNF. B : Expression of GFAP and synaptophysin were examined by Western blot analysis. Lower panel represents a protein gel stained with comassie brilliant blue-G250. Lane 1,3 ; neural cells differentiated in the absence of BDNF, Lane 2,4 ; neural cells differentiated in the presence of BDNF.

. SVZ Oct -
4
(Fig. 3).
SVZ olfactory bulb
marker
ker
glutaminase glial marker GFAP
가 olfactory bulb
SVZ
tyroxine hydroxylase (Fig. 4).

marker
. Fig. 5
marker GFAP
marker MAP2
GABA 가
BDNF의 신경분화에 대한 효과
BDNF
neurosphere
10 ng/ml BDNF 가
. BDNF 가
neurite outgrowth가
(Fig. 6A). BDNF가
glial marker GFAP neuronal
marker synaptophysin BDNF
Western blot . BDNF
GFAP synap-

tophysin 가 (Fig. 6B).

BDNF SVZ olfactory bulb

고찰

Parkinson , , Huntington

16) 가 가 17) subventricular zone

olfactory bulb 가

18) Olfactory bulb 가 가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

SVZ

tyroxine hydroxylase

BDNF

Muller cell 19)

truncated form TrkB

가 BDNF NT - 4/5 TrkB ligand

reactive gliosis 가

20)

가 BDNF

astrocyte가 TrkB

BDNF 21)

Oct - 4가

Oct - 4

pluripotency 15)

가 pluri-

potency 가 22)

가 pluripotency

가 Oct - 4

중심 단어 :

2004 (2004 - 15)

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thyroxine hydroxylase - positive cell 18) olfactory bulb

dopaminergic neuron 가 가

가 , olfactory bulb 가

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BDNF 14)

가 가 13)

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