

basis, 7) High incidence of bilaterality, 8) Results of chromosomal and molecular biologic studies, 9) Autoimmunity, 10) Otosclerosis. Extrinsic cause
 1) Trauma(physical or acoustic), 2) Chronic otitis media and chronic mastoiditis, 3) Delayed hydrops and Meniere's disease many years after meningitis or measles in childhood, 4) Perilymphatic fistula, 5) Episode of sudden deafness, 6) Viral infection

Paparella

Paparella

fibroblastic proliferation granulation tissue
 silicone T - strut

2) University of Pittsburgh Isamu Sando³⁾
 histopathology

가 가 가 가 가 가

Absence of Longitudinal Endolymphatic Volume Flow in Normal State

Washington university Alec N. Salt
 "endolymphatic flow longitudinal flow가"

4)5) website(<http://oto.wustl.edu/cochlea/res1.htm>)

K⁺ turnover rate longitudinal flow

(personal longitudinal flow

가 volume overload volume deprivation flow가

Endolymph electrolyte turnover rate

K⁺, Cl⁻, Na⁺

55, 69, 33 ⁶⁾⁷⁾ Radiotracer

⁸⁾ water transport가 volume flow

Longitudinal flow

Salt iontophoresis

marker (Tetramethylammonium, Trimethylphenylammonium, Tetraethylammonium)

marker (Three electrodes method, Fig. 1). Flow rate가 0.004 0.007 mm/min 0(zero)

marker flow diffusion

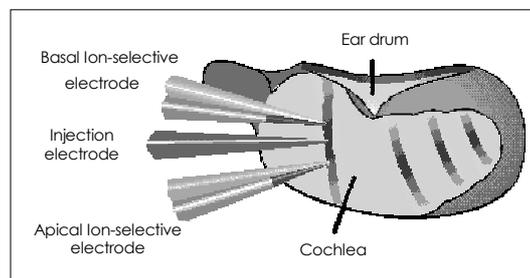


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing how three electrodes are place to measure endolymph flow in the cochlea (adapted from Salt's webpage ; <http://oto.wustl.edu/cochlea/res1.htm>).

⁹⁾¹⁰⁾ Longitudinal flow turnover rate 0.2 mm/min ⁹⁾
 turnover mechanism longitudinal flow (local mechanism)
 longitudinal flow
 flow rate가
 80 nl flow
 base flow가 0.0067 mm/nl ¹¹⁾
 hypertonic medium volume
 apex flow가 ¹⁰⁾
 volume disturbance가
 flow가
 가
 homogenous substance ¹²⁾ ho-
 volume homogenous substance flow
 가가 ¹²⁾
 volume disturbance longitudinal volume
 flow Saccule 가
 baseline longitudinal flow가
 가

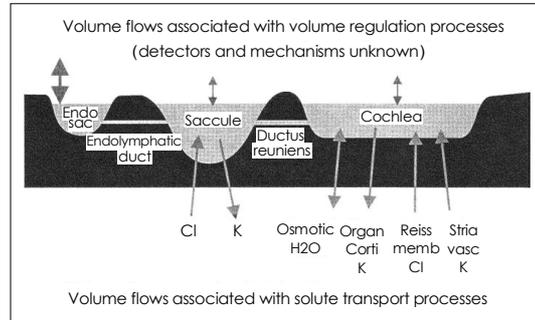


Fig. 2. "Pool" analogy for the role of endolymphatic volume flows in homeostasis. Endolymphatic compartments are represented as a number of pools connected by small ducts. Many transport processes may impact the volume status of each compartment as shown below each, but in the normal state the summed influence on volume is small. Local volume regulation processes may exist in each compartment. In the case of volume disturbance, flow to or from the endolymphatic sac may contribute to the restoration of normal volume. Vestibular structures (not shown) represent additional connected pools that may also influence volume of the system (adapted from Salt, 2001).

ion transport volume disturbance가
 net volume
 loss gain 가
 , 5 nl/min volume longitudinal
 flow ¹¹⁾
 가 longitudinal volume
 Saccule 가
 baseline longitudinal flow가
 가

Pool concept of endolymph homeostasis

Salt flow - based endolymphatic homeostasis model , " Pool concept " ¹³⁾
 (Fig. 2). 가 active and passive processes가 , steady state
 pool
 flow pool

가
 가
 volume
 가
 eosinophilic intraluminal precipitate가

volume ¹²⁾ , longitudinal endolymphatic movement
 가 가 volume 가 ¹⁴⁾ , 0.3 Hz in-
 frasonic sound ear canal 5 cycle
 (1.6 s, peak pressure 8.8 mmHg), ESP
**Presence of Sinus of Endolymphatic
 Duct as a One-Way Valve**
 가 가 , 1 K⁺
 Salt 가 , 20 um
 (endolymphatic duct)
 가 , sigmoid ture endolymphatic sinus (Fig. 3).
 sinus CSF
 sigmoid sinus noisy
 (unpublished observation). Salt
 가 ()
 1.5 uL/min
 (6 of 9, 66%) K⁺
 (endolymphatic sac potential, ESP)
 (10 of 12, 83%) ⁵⁾ 가
 min , 0.079 uL/
 K⁺ ESP
 , infrasonic stimulation

longitudinal endolymphatic movement
 0.3 Hz in-
 frasonic sound ear canal 5 cycle
 (1.6 s, peak pressure 8.8 mmHg), ESP
 1 K⁺
 20 um
 endolymphatic sinus (Fig. 3).

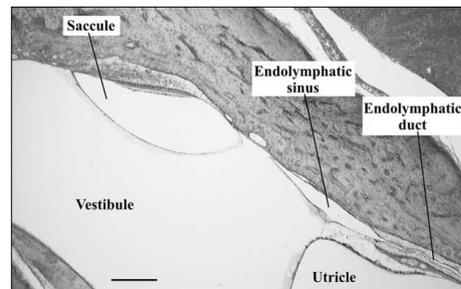


Fig. 3. Horizontal section through the vestibule of the guinea pig at the location where the endolymphatic duct enters. The duct opens into a bulb-like structure, the endolymphatic sinus. The calibration bar is 25 um (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).

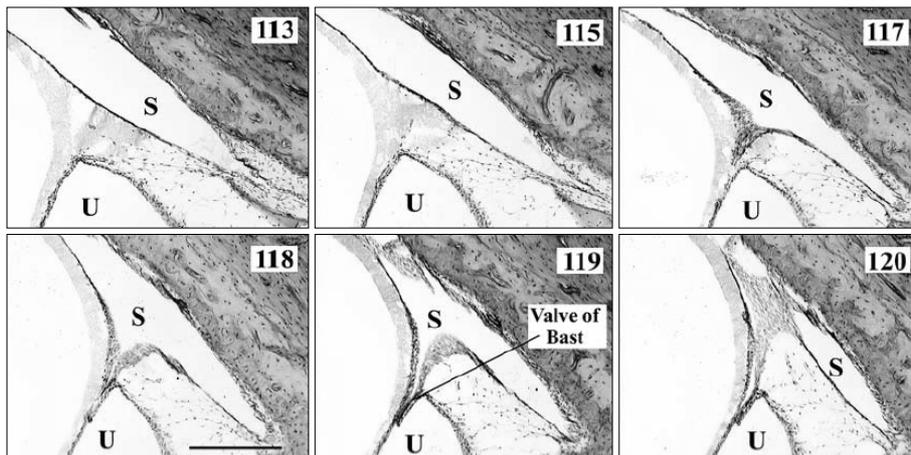


Fig. 4. Serial 20 um thick sections through the sinus of the endolymphatic duct. The numerals indicate the section number, with lower numbers representing more vertical sections. The figure shows the relationship to the endolymphatic duct (entering at the lower right of sections 113 and 115) and to the valve of Bast (section 119). Abbreviations are S : endolymphatic sinus, U : utricule. The calibration bar is 25 um (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).

Fig. 4 , endolymphatic sinus

endolymphatic sinus valve of Bast , endolymphatic sinus (). Endolymphatic sinus 13 pL , 10⁴

endolymphatic sinus 가 Meniett portable device alternating pressure change(6~9 Hz) with sustained pressure 가 15-17) . Salt , infrasonic pressure change

endolymphatic sinus 가 Fig. 5 . , endolymphatic sinus 가 barrier Salt , Meniett

endolymphatic sinus

, endolymphatic sinus volume

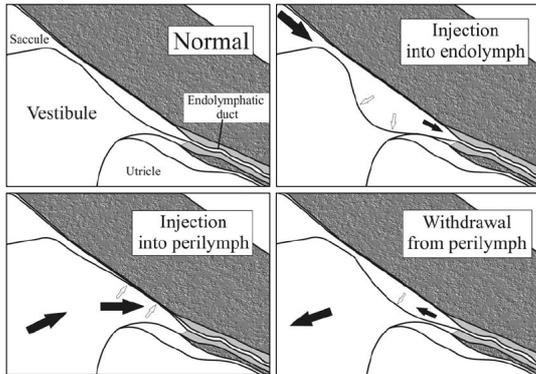


Fig. 5. Schematic showing the proposed influence of fluid manipulations on sinus of the endolymphatic duct. Injections into endolymph (upper right) would be expected to stretch the structure, increasing sinus volume. Increase of perilymph pressure by injection (lower left) would collapse the structure, limiting the amount of endolymph, driven into the sac. Decrease of perilymph pressure by withdrawal (lower right) would permit endolymph to move from the sac to the sinus, thereby causing pressure and composition changes in the sac (adapted from Salt and Rask-Andersen, 2004).

Function of the Endolymphatic Sac

short symposium

Cellular types in the epithelium of endolymphatic sac

가 가 , electron density light cell dark cell 18-20) , ultrastructure mitochondria - rich cell(MRC) ribosome - rich cell(RRC, chief cell) 21)22) . MRC Fig. 6

microvilli가 intercalated cell tubulo - cisternal endoplasmic reticulum(TER) . RRC , microvilli가 principal cell kinocilium principal cell Aquaporin - 2(AQP - 2)가

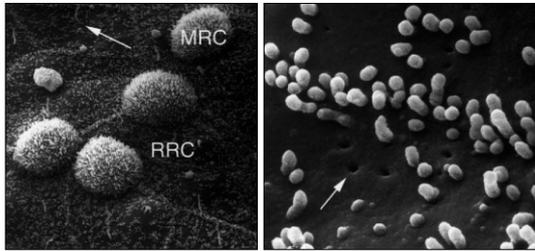


Fig. 6. Organotypic culture of endolymphatic sac from postnatal rat. Left : Scanning electron micrograph ; polygonally shaped RRC and round MRC can be identified, similar to adult native endolymphatic sac. RRC cells have stubby microvilli and are endowed with one kinocilium (arrow) like principal cells in the kidney collecting duct ; MRCs with numerous microvilli resemble intercalated cells in collecting duct epithelia. Right : higher magnification reveals clathrin-coated pits (arrow) of the luminal membrane in the polygonal, flat RRC of the endolymphatic sac (adapted from Kumagami et al, 1998).

clathrin - coated pit가
 가
 , MRC
 water and ion transport, proton absorption/secretion, secretion of macromolecule¹²⁾²³⁾
 , RRC water
 and ion transport, macromolecule secretion/absorption, secretion of lytic enzyme¹²⁾²²⁾
 가
 , Kagawa University Nozomu Mori
 , MRC Na⁺, K⁺ - ATPase가
 , Na⁺ permeability
 , MRC가 Na⁺
 (unpublished observation).

Ion transport mechanism in the epithelial cells of endolymphatic sac

patch - clamp study²⁴⁾
²⁵⁾ Epithelial Na⁺ channel (ENaC)
 basolateral membrane Na⁺, K⁺ - ATPase
²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ Na⁺ apical membrane (,

luminal side) basolateral membrane
 Na⁺ - absorbing epithelial cell

가 . outward - rectified K⁺ channel,²⁸⁾
 ATP - activated nonselective cation channel,²⁹⁾ calcium - sensitive nonselective cation channel,³⁰⁾ apical
 K⁺ conductance Na⁺, K⁺, 2Cl⁻ cotransporter³¹⁾
 . Cincinnati Children's Hospital
 Daniel Choo mouse acid - base regulator
 , pendrin, vacuolar H⁺ - ATPase가 carbonic anhydrase II가
 apical membrane ,
 pH (unpublished observation).

Macromolecule in the endolymphatic sac

macromolecule acidic (glycosylated) protein .
 . Autoradiographical
 . 1) Tyrosine - containing protein, 2) sulfated glycoprotein, 3) N - acetylgalactosamine, N - acetylglucosamine, fucose, galactose, glucose, mannose, 4) hyaluronan, chondroitin - 4 - sulfate, dermatan sulfate, keratan sulfate³²⁾ .
 macromolecule

Herpes simplex virus in the endolymphatic sac

House Ear Institute Linthicum
 . Herpes simplex virus(HSV) glycoprotein B가
 25 23
 , 24 2 viral etiology in the sac 가 . , Gaertner
 vestibular ganglion HSV

(unpublished observation).

Suggestions Favoring Endolymph Over-Production as a Mechanism of Endolymphatic Hydrops

Kansas State University Daniel
 C. Marcus Philine Wangemann 가
 (stria vascularis) (mar-
 ginal cell) ,
 가 target 가
 basolateral mem-
 brane 1 - adrenergic receptor muscarinic re-
 ceptor(M3, M4) .³³⁾ Vasopressin
 2 - adrenergic receptor .
 1 - adrenergic receptor Gs protein - adenylyl cy-
 clase - cAMP system K⁺
 가 . nore-
 pinephrine 가가 1 - adrenergic receptor
 K⁺ 가
 가 .³⁴⁾ muscarinic
 acetylcholine receptor Ca²⁺ 가, cAMP
 가 K⁺ . acetylcholine
 efferent neurotransmitter ,
 가 , acetylcholine
 .³⁵⁾
 semicircular canal duct
 . Semicircular canal duct Ussing
 chamber , luminal
 side Cl⁻ secretion³⁶⁾ basolateral membrane
 Na⁺ absorption³⁷⁾ . Cl⁻
 secretion 2 - adrenergic
 receptor .
 Cl⁻
 가 . glucocorti-
 coid , Na⁺ absorption 가 ,
 가
 가 .³⁷⁾
 , Na⁺, Cl⁻

, Na⁺
 , 가
 .
 1938 Hallpike Carins³⁸⁾
 . 1965 Kimura Schuknecht³⁹⁾가
 endolymphatic sac obliteration
 ,
 ,
 (mechanical, non - phy-
 siologic method)
 ,
 ,
 3 가 , 1) stress hormone vaso-
 pressin ,²¹⁾⁴⁰⁾ 2) cAMP
 가 cholera toxin ,⁴¹⁾ 3) non-
 traumatic low - frequency tone
⁴²⁾
 Vasopressin Takeda
 mini - osmotic pump 1
 subcutaneous infusion .
 1000 uU/kg/min ,
 가가 ,
 가
 vasopressin 가 14 pg/ml
 .
 1998 Kumagami ²¹⁾ vasopressin
 가 . 400
 uU/kg/min
 , 가가 ,

가 . , vasopressin target , vasopressin target 가? K⁺ . , Wangemann⁴³⁾ micro-Ussing chamber 10 nM vasopressin(가 가 , 가 K⁺ 가 . 가 (unpublished observation). 가 가 . Vasopressin , AQP-2 apical membrane trafficking water permeability , 가 . va- sopressin target . Kumagami²¹⁾ vasopressin . AQP-2 vasopressin type 2 receptor (V₂ receptor) mRNA가 , emulsion autoradiography radiolabelled vasopressin human vasopressin , 20 8 , 60 10 7 , vaso- pressin , clathrin-coated pits collecting duct principal cell AQP-2가⁴⁴⁾ fluid-phase endocytosis , principal cell membrane turnover AQP-2 apical membrane trafficking⁴⁵⁾ , Kumagami fluid-phase endocytosis RRC FITC- dextran uptake가 1 nM vasopressin , 가 V₂ receptor antagonist(H-9400) 가

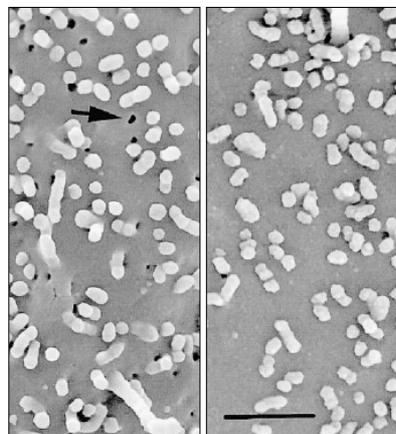


Fig. 7. Scanning electron microscopy in the ribosome-rich cell (RRC) of the endolymphatic sac. Left : Under control conditions, RRC contain numerous coated pits (arrow). Scale bar is 1 μ m. Right : Almost no coated pits were visible after treatment with 1 nM vasopressin, indicating internalization of clathrin, presumably clustered with aquaporin-2 (adapted from Kumagami et al, 1998).

membrane turnover 가 scanning electron microscopy RRC clathrin-coated pits가 (Fig. 7). vasopressin AQP-2 stimulation inhibition , water reab- sorption 가 , 가 가 . hyponatraemia 가⁴⁶⁾ , vaso- pressin hypersensitivity가 . Takeda⁴⁷⁾ V₂ re- ceptor antagonist OPC-31260 , vasopressin-AQP-2 system , va- sopressin 가

, Gifu University Ando psychologic status 가 , 115 dB SPL
 가 가 attack 가 cross-sectional area 가(33.7%)
 가 , EP 가가 .
 , Christchurch Hospital Hornibrook 4%
 가 , attck .
 , nonlinear relationship
 (unpublished observation). 54) . AP threshold
 , (perilymphatic infu- 95 dB SPL
 sion) 2.5 ul/min 15 10 ug/ml cholera toxin . Kirk and Patuzzi⁵⁵⁾ operating point shift
 organ of Corti가
 48)49) cAMP (cholera toxin, organ of Corti
 forskolin) . Salt operating point shift
 , ,
 , 가 . 가 operating point of cochlear tran-
 , endocochlear potential ducer . AP threshold
 (EP) 17 mV 가, summing potential(SP) 가, 가 37.7%
 compound action potential(CAP) 가
 , EP 가 가
 EP 50)51) , , ,
 . EP 가 cholera toxin , ,
 K⁺ 가⁵²⁾ Rei- , EP , Ca²⁺ 가,
 ssner's membrane Cl⁻ 가⁵³⁾ .
 , 5 mV
 가 . , EP 가 **결 론**
 . SP 2, 4, 8 kHz 2 kHz 가 가 , ,
 , stiffness가 가 , ,
 , , 가
 가
 “setpoint of cochlear transducer” 가 . Michael M. Paparella
 multifactorial inheritance ,
 .
 가 . 가
 2004 Salt가 115 ,
 dB SPL 200 Hz tone 3 , 가 . 2005 4 5th Me-
 , EP 가 . 42) Action Symposium niere's Disease & Inner Ear Homeostasis Disorders
 potential(AP) K⁺ . . Pathophysiology
 EP 200 Hz 95 dB SPL 가 . 5

중심 단어 :

2005

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