

중이 진주종에서 In Situ Hybridization과 면역조직화학법에 의한 상피성장인자 수용체 mRNA와 단백질 발현에 관한 연구

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= Abstract =

Expression of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor mRNA and Protein by In Situ Hybridization and Immunohistochemistry in Aural Cholesteatoma

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Background and Objectives : Cholesteatoma is characterized by the hyperproliferation of keratinizing squamous epithelium in the middle ear cleft. This study was performed to elucidate the role of EGFR(Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor) in the hyperproliferation of chole-steatoma epithelium by mRNA in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry.

Materials and Methods : Cholesteatoma tissues from 34 patients with cholesteatoma were obtained during tympanomastoid surgery. A synthetic oligonucleotide probe labelled with digoxigenin at the 3'-terminal was used to hybridize the mRNA encoding the external domain of the human EGFR. A monoclonal antibody recognizing an epitope of external domain of the EGFR was used in a streptavidin-biotin complex technique.

Results : mRNA in situ hybridization using EGFR synthetic oligonucleotide probe revealed the strong positive signal of EGFR mRNA in 18 out of 34 cholesteatoma cases. The EGFR mRNA was located mostly along the suprabasal layer as well as the basal layer. However, normal skin tissues showed weakly positive signal only in the basal layer. A heterogeneity in the expression of the signal was also found in different parts of the same cholesteatoma samples. Expression of the EGFR mRNA was observed in the immune cells in the stroma of the normal skin samples and also of the cholesteatomasamples. Immunohistochemistry for expression of the EGFR protein using EGFR

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monoclonal antibody showed a strong positive expression of the EGFR protein in the whole layers of the thickened squamous epithelium in 15 cholesteatoma cases. Control skin cases showed weakly positive signals only in the basal layer.

Conclusion : The hyperproliferation of the cholesteatoma epithelium is possibly induced by the overexpression of the EGFR in all layers of the cholesteatoma epithelium. However, other growth factors seems to influence the hyperproliferation of cholesteatoma epithelium. The expression of EGFR mRNA or EGFR protein by the immune cells in the subepithelial stroma was also found in cholesteatoma samples, along with some normal skin samples. **(Korean J Otolaryngol 40 : 11, 1997)**

KEY WORDS : Cholesteatoma · EGFR mRNA · EGFR protein · In situ hybridization · Immunohistochemistry.

서론

cytokeratin

5)

Huang 6)

interleukin - 1

(tumor

necrotic factor α

Bujia

(Fig. 1).

7)

가

가

1 - 4)

가

8)9)

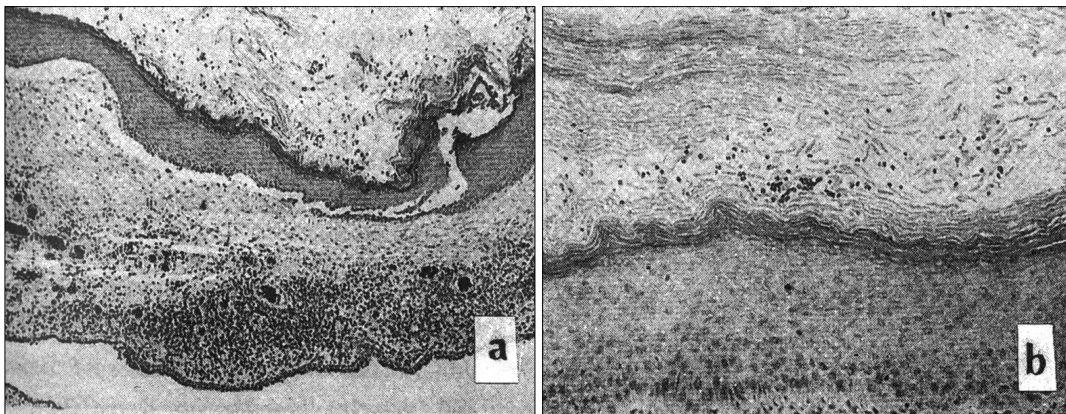


Fig. 1. Hematoxylin and Eosin stain. Due to hyperkeratosis, the epithelial layer of cholesteatoma is thickened markedly. The subepithelial connective tissue is infiltrated by the immune cells. Original magnification $\times 100$ (a), $\times 200$ (b).

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가

30 ,

15 45
7 (7)

10)

11)

7

4 (11)

10%

DNA RNA
Southern blotting Northern blotting
DNA RNA
in situ hybridization

DNA RNA

2. 방 법

1) In situ hybridization 기법

1M 20

15

2% 3-amino -
propyltriethoxysilane(APES, Sigma, St Louis MO,
USA) 2

37 RNase

0.1% diethyl pyrocarbonate (DE -
PC, Sigma, St Louis MO, USA) 3

4 μ

m 60

xylene 5

100% 2 , 95%

2 DEPC -
water 5 μg/ml pro -
teinase K(Boehringer Mannheim, Gaithersrg MD,
USA) 1

DEPC - water

0.4% Paraformaldehyde 95%

mRNA exter -
nal domain 24 base pair(bp) oligouetide
probe(Korea Research
Intitute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Daejon,
Korea)

재료 및 방법

1. 재 료

34 (34)

15 ,

19 7 2

5' - GGA GCG CTG CCC CGG CCG TCC
CGG - 3'. probe digoxigenin labelling
Microtube 4 µl
(potassium cacodylate, 1 M/l ; Tris - HCl,
0.125 M/l ; bovine serum albumin, 1.25mg/l, pH
6.6), 4 µl CoCl₂ (25 mM/l), 100 pM oligonucleotide,
1 µl digoxigenin - dUTP (1mM/l), 1 µl dATP(10
mM/l), 1 µl terminal transferase(50U µl)
37 15
1 µl glycogen 200 µl EDTA(0.2M/l,
pH 8.0) 가 70%
Prehybridization
hybrid probe
가 37 2
hybridization hybrid
37 (20)
hybrid
50% formamide(Sigma, St Lo -
uis MO, USA), 4 × SSC(0.6M NaCl, 60mM sodium
citrate, pH 7.0), 5 × Denhardt ' s solution, 5 mg/ml
sodium pyrophosphate in 5mM Tris - Hcl, pH 7.5
100 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA(Sigma, St Louis
MO, USA), 0.3ng/µl digoxigenin - labelled
probe 30 µl
hybrid
probe
37 2 × SSC 10 , 0.1 ×
SSC 10 , 0.1 × SSC 5
blocking reagent 0.5% normal
sheep serum 30
anti - digoxigenin Fab alkaline phosphatase(Boe -
ringer Mannheim, Gaithersburg MD, USA, 1 : 500)
30 70% dimethylformamide(Bo -
ehringer Mannheim, Gaithersburg MD, USA)
5% nitro blue tetrazolium(NBT,
Boehringer Mannheim, Gaithersburg MD, USA)
5 - bromo - 4 - chloroindolyl phosphate(BCIP, Bo -

ehringer Mannheim, Gaithersburg MD, USA) 1
8 methyl green
hybridization hybrid probe
Schulz ¹³⁾
(positive, +) ,
(strongly positive, ++),
(negative, -)
2) 면역조직화학법
4 µm
37 xylene
5 3 100%
, 90% , 75%
peroxidase
30% 가 9 : 1
30 1 × PBS(phosh -
ate buffered saline, pH 7.2) 3
0.01M citr -
ate buffer microwave 10
가 PBS
(E - 2760 , Sigma, St Louis MO, USA) 1 :
500 가 37
30 PBS
biotinylated anti - mouse immunoglobulin
(DAKO LSAB kit, Carpinteria CA, USA) 가
37 10 PBS
streptavidin - peroxidase conjugate(DAKO LSAB
kit, Carpinteria CA, USA) 가 37 10
PBS diaminobenzidine
tetrahydro - chloride(DAB) - H₂O₂ (Biogenex,
San Ramon CA, USA) 10 20
Mayer's hematoxylin
PBS

1

(Table 1).

16 (47%)

in situ hybridization

결 과

1. 진주종에서 in situ hybridization에 의한 상피성장인자 수용체 mRNA의 검색

34 25 (73.5%)
18 (52.9%)

(Fig. 2).

7 (20.6%)

5

7

2

2. 진주종에서 면역조직화학법에 의한 상피 성장인자 수용체 단백질의 검색

34 21 (61.8%)
15 (44.1%)
(Fig. 3).

6 (17.7%)

7

4

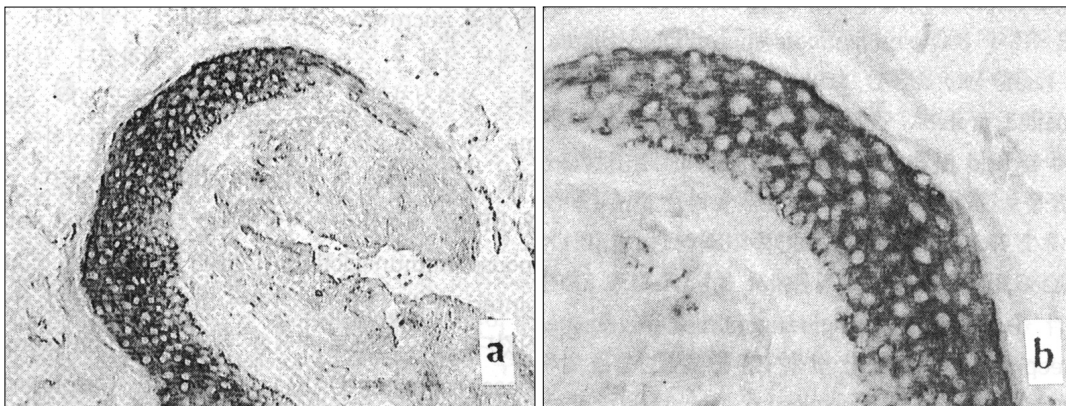


Fig. 2. In situ hybridization using synthetic oligonucleotide probe labelled with digoxigenin. In cholesteatoma, strongly positive expression of the epidermal growth factor receptor mRNA in the pattern of diffuse cytoplasmic staining was observed along the whole layers of the squamous epithelium. Original magnification $\times 100$ (a) $\times 200$ (b).

Table 1. Expression of EGFR-mRNA by in situ hybridization

Location of expression	Cholesteatoma(n=34)			Control skin tissue(n=7)		
	++	+	-	++	+	-
Basal layer	18	7	9	0	3	4
Suprabasal layer	18	5	11	0	0	7

++ : Strongly positive ; + : positive ; - : negative

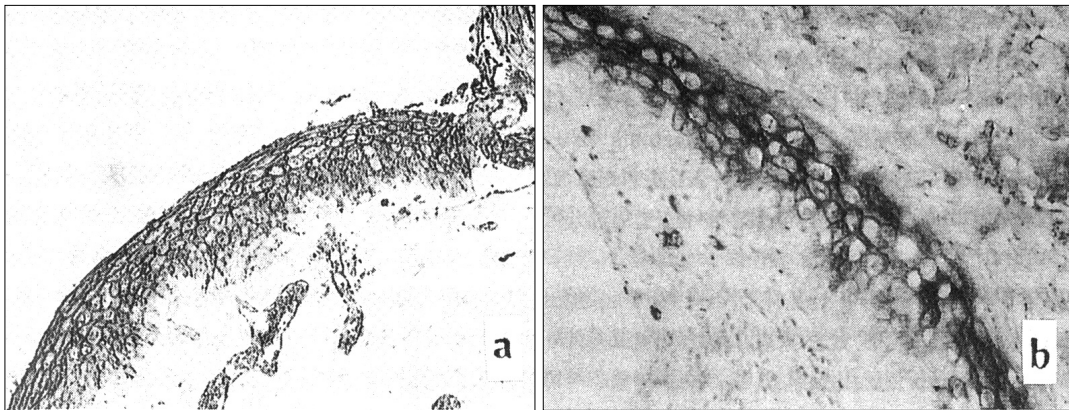


Fig. 3. Immunohistochemistry with streptavidin-biotin complex technique using a monoclonal antibody recognizing an epitope of the external domain of the epidermal growth factor receptor. Strongly positive expression of the epidermal growth factor receptor protein in the pattern of linear cell surface staining was observed along the suprabasal layer as well as the basal layer of the cholesteatoma epithelium. Original magnification $\times 100$ (a), $\times 200$ (b).

Table 1. Expression of EGFR-mRNA by in situ hybridization

Location of expression	Cholesteatoma(n=34)			Control skin tissue(n=7)		
	++	+	-	++	+	-
Basal layer	15	4	15	0	4	3
Suprabasal layer	15	2	17	0	0	7

++ : Strongly positive ; + : positive ; - : negative

(Table 2).
13 (38.2%)

in situ hybridization

34 11 (32.3%)

6 (17.6%)

situ hybridization

in situ hybridization

(5.9%) 7 (20.6%)

(Table 3).

Table 3. Comparison of expressions between in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry in 34 cholesteatoma cases

Method		In situ hybridization		
		++	+	-
Immunohistochemistry	++	11	3	1
	+	3	2	1
	-	4	2	7

++ : Strongly positive ; + : positive ; - : negative.

고 찰

170KDa

(extra-

cellular ligand-binding domain)

(intracellular tyrosine kinase domain)

kinase

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가 phosphorylation probe . Probe non - isotope
digoxigenin labelling .
14 - 19) . Non - isotopic labelling digoxigenin biotin
isotopic labelling
가
20) . Digoxigenin digoxin aglycone
biotin 가 digoxin
digoxin -
39)40) .
In situ hybridization 34
25 (73.5%) mRNA
가 18 (52.9%)
21) . avian er -
19)22) ythroblastosis virus erb - B
가 23 - 34) .
15 (44.1%)
(spatial
distribution) mRNA
in situ hybridization 11
(32.4%) .
가 mRNA
가 Kojima 12)
35)36) . In situ hybridization 40bp biotin - labelled DNA probe
mRNA mRNA in situ hybridization
probe 가
가 37) . , 24 bp digoxigenin - labelled probe
In situ hybridization . Bujia 7),
DNA hybridization mRNA 가 Schulz 13)
가 alkaline phosphatase - antialkaline phos -
phatase(AP - AAP)
mRNA in situ hybridization
probe oligonucleotide
cloned DNA 34 18 (52.9%) 가
가 가
가 38) . cross - linking 가
probe Bujia 7) 41)42) .
probe가

가 , 가
 ,
 ,
 ,
 In situ hybridization
 mRNA
 가
 mRNA
 3
 가 Stammberger
 43)
 keratohyalin 가
 ,
 ,
 . Sudhoff 44)
 peroxidase - antiperoxidase(PAP), AP -
 AAP, avidinbiotin peroxidase complex(ABC)
 mRNA가
 ,
 interleukin - 1, , 가
 ,
 가
 . Yukako¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾ 13 6 in situ
 hybridization mRNA가
 . Kojima 12), 45)
 in situ hybridization 가
 ,
 가
 가 mRNA in
 situ hybridization
 34 7
 mRNA
 ,
 interleukin, cytokeratin
 mRNA 가

결 론

- 34
7
- mRNA
in situ hybridization
- 1) In situ hybridization 18 (52.9%)
mRNA가
 - 2) 15 (44.1%)
 - 3) 6 (17.6%)
in situ hybridization
mRNA가, 4
 - 4) mRNA
 - 5) 7 mRNA
- mRNA
- mRNA
- 가

mRNA

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