

INI 1 knockdown, but it affected proliferation and migration.

P3-50.

Mir-34a によるがん抑制遺伝子 BLU の発現制御機構の解析

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microRNA (miRNA) はその標的 mRNA の 3'UTR に対して不完全な相補性をもって結合し、標的 mRNA の分解や翻訳抑制を行うことでタンパク質産生を抑制する。各種のがんで発現が低下する miR-34a は、強力ながん抑制性 miRNA として知られているが、その作用機序は不明である。miR-34a によるがん抑制機構を明らかにするために、miR-34a を導入した肺がん細胞を用いてマイクロアレイ解析を行った。結果、予想に反して発現が増加する遺伝子が多く、その中にはがん抑制遺伝子が含まれていた。したがって本研究は、miR-34a が遺伝子発現を誘導する機構の解析を行い、miR-34a によるがん抑制機構の解明を目指した。始めに、Real time PCR 法を用いてマイクロアレイ解析の再現性の確認を行った。その結果、miR-34a の導入により顕著に発現が亢進する遺伝子として、がん抑制遺伝子である BLU を同定した。BLU 遺伝子の転写産物の増加は、プロモーターの活性化に起因していると考えられたため、プロモーターの解析をした結果、2箇所 miR-34a 結合配列が存在した。そこで、BLU のプロモーター領域を標的とする siRNA を作成し、人為的に RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) を誘導することで、BLU の発現が上昇するか検証した。検証の結果、siRNA でも miR-34a と同様に BLU の発現を増加させることができた。通常は、miRNA や siRNA の結合標的は RNA であり、DNA に結合する可能性は低いことから、プロモーターに直接結合するのではなく、プロモーター領域からの転写産物に結合していると予想された。そこで 5'RACE 法による転写産物の解析を行ったところ、miR-34a の結合配列を含む逆向きの lncRNA を同定した。また、抗 AGO2 抗体を用いた RNA 免疫沈降

実験により、この lncRNA に miR-34a が結合することが明らかとなった。以上の事から、miR-34a は BLU プロモーターから発現する lncRNA に RISC を誘導することで、がん抑制遺伝子 BLU の発現を誘導し、肺がんを抑制している可能性が示唆された。

P3-51.

The origin of Sertoli cells in the chicken embryo

(人体構造学)

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Introduction : Sertoli cells in the testis are reported to originate in the coelomic epithelium in the mouse and turtle but are derived from nephrogenous mesenchyme in the chicken. In addition, gonadal development is asymmetric in the chicken; the left gonad has a thickened layer of the coelomic epithelium, called the cortex. Although the cortex in the male eventually becomes flattened after the onset of testicular development, the destination of the epithelial cells remains unclear.

Methods : The morphology of the epithelial cells in the left gonad of the male chicken embryo was observed by immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and ultrastructural analysis. Migration of them was examined with an organ culture system.

Results : The testis-inducing gene, *doublesex- and mab-3-related transcription factor 1* (DMRT1), was detected in a proportion of the columnar and cubic epithelial cells in the cortex of the left testis as well as Sertoli cells in both testes. Interestingly, there were the DMRT1-expressing cortical cells which elongated Vimentin-positive cytoplasm all the way to the testis cord. In addition, a desmosome-like structure was observed between the elongated cytoplasm and the adjacent Sertoli cell. After the organ culture, a few cells labeled with a

fluorescent dye that stained only the cortical cells at the beginning of the culture were located in the testis cord of the left testis.

Conclusions: The results suggested the presence of Sertoli cells derived from the cortical cells expressing DMRT1 in the left testis after the onset of testicular development.

P3-52.

Functions of estrogen receptor α in different sub-cellular locations

(専攻生: 人体構造学)

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<Introduction> Estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) plays crucial roles in control of proliferation, differentiation, migration, and physical functions of uterine endometrial cells. It is observed that ER α is located not only in cell nucleus, but also in cytoplasm and membrane, and such subcellular locations varies under certain circumstances. A lot of studies indicate that PI3K-AKT is one of the major signal transduction pathways down-stream of ER α . <Methods> To further discern functions of ER α , it was allocated to different subcellular locations in ER α -negative Ishikawa cell, using genetic recombination and permanent transfection techniques. Cells with ER α expressed only at cell membrane, cytoplasm, or nucleus were cloned, and these with similar amount of expression in ER α were further selected for experiments. These cells were observed and analyzed with Annexing V staining, scratch assays, immuno-histological staining, FACS, and other related techniques.

<Discussion> The results show that ER α of different subcellular locations, together with some of its down-stream signaling pathways, regulates cell size and migration with different intensity. It was observed that cells with membranous ER α were significantly faster in migration than control, and such cells were significantly bigger in size than the others. Further analysis showed that PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway down-stream of ER α is

closely involved in regulation of cell size. The present study indicates that ER α in different subcellular locations possesses respective effects on some crucial cellular events.

P3-53.

AAV-mediated miRNA-29b delivery suppress renal fibrosis

(社会人大学院博士課程 2年腎臓内科学)

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Renal fibrosis, characterized as the accumulation of excess extracellular matrix (ECM) on the kidney parenchyma, is the principal process underlying the progression of chronic kidney disease (CKD) to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), independently of the primary renal disease which causes the original kidney injury. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous short non-coding RNAs that regulate post-transcriptional gene expression. Recent studies have shown that miRNA-29b protects kidney from renal fibrosis by suppressing the deposition of ECM and preventing epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT). However, an efficient method of gene transfer into the kidney has not been established. Here, we report a kidney-targeted gene delivery using recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) vectors delivered by injection into the renal pelvis in mice. We also discuss that which serotypes of AAV vector is suitable for kidney-targeted gene delivery and the optimized second structure of miRNA-29b to be cleaved into the mature form.