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Functional Cardiomyocytes Formation Derived from Parthenogenetic Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells

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Objective: This study was to establish a reproducible differentiation system from the parthenogenetic mouse embryonic stem (P-mES02) cells into functional cardiomyocytes like as in vitro fertilization mouse embryonic stem (mES01) cells.

Materials and Methods: To induce differentiation, P-mES02 cells were dissociated and aggregated in suspension culture environment for embryoid body (EB) formation. For differentiation into cardiomyocytes, day 4 EBs were treated with 0.75% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) for another 4 days (4-/4+) and then were plated onto gelatin-coated dish. Cultured cells were observed daily using an inverted light microscope to determine the day of contraction onset and total duration of continuous contractile activity for each contracting focus. This frequency was compared with the results of DMSO not treated P-mES02 group (4-/4-) and mES01 groups (4-/4+ or 4-/4-). For confirm the generation of cardiomyocytes, beating cell masses were treated with trypsin-EDTA, dispersed cells were plated onto glass coverslips and incubated for 48 h. Attached cells were fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde and incubated with specific antibodies (Abs) to detect cardiomyocytes (anti-sarcomeric α -actinin Ab, 1:100; anti-cardiac troponin I Ab, 1:2000) for 1 h. And the cells were finally treated with FITC or TRITC labelled 2nd Abs, respectively, then they were examined under fluorescence microscopy.

Results: Rhythmically contracting areas in mES01 or P-mES02 cells were firstly appeared at 9 or 10 days after EBs plating, respectively. The highest cumulative frequency of beating EBs was not different in both treatment groups (mES01 and P-mES02, 4-/4+) with the results of 61.3 % at 13 days and 69.8% at 15 days, respectively. Also, the contracting duration of individual beating EBs was different from minimal 7 days to maximal 53 days. However, DMSO not treated groups (mES01 and P-mES02, 4-/4-)

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also had contracting characteristics although their frequency was a few compared to those of DMSO treated groups (6.0% and 4.0%). Cells recovered from the spontaneously contracting areas within EBs in both treated groups were stained positively with muscle specific anti-sarcomeric α -actinin Ab and cardiac specific anti-cardiac troponin I Ab.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that the PmES02 cell-derived cardiomyocytes displayed similarly structural properties to mES01 cell-derived cardiomyocytes and that the DMSO treatment enhanced the cardiomyocytes differentiation in vitro.

Key Words: Parthenogenetic mouse embryonic stem cell, Cardiomyocyte, Differentiation, DMSO, Contraction

(embryonic stem cell, ES cell) 가 .¹¹
 (differentiation) 가 ,
 가 가
 (plasticity) 가 가
 .¹ 1981 Martin 가
 (mouse embryonic stem cell, mES cell) ,² Evans 가
 Kaufman 가
 ,³ 가
 ,⁴ ,^{5,6} 가
 7 .
 embryoid bodies (EBs) 1.
 , dimethyl sulfoxide
 (DMSO),⁸ bone morphogenic protein (BMP)^{2,4} fi-
 broblast growth factor (FGF)^{2,4}
 .⁹ mES (mES01)
 (contraction) 가 (myo- P-mES (P-mES02)
 cytes) .⁸ .
 (parthenogen- alkaline phosphatase, SSEA-1 (stage-
 tic mouse embryonic stem cell, PmES) specific embryonic antigen) transcription factor Oct-4
 1998 Kanagawa 가 , GTG-banding
 embryoid body 가 40 가 .
 ,¹⁰ Cibelli 2.
 1)
 teratoma가 (mES01 P-mES02 0.1% gela-
), (, melanocytes, , tin
), (, ,) Knockout Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium

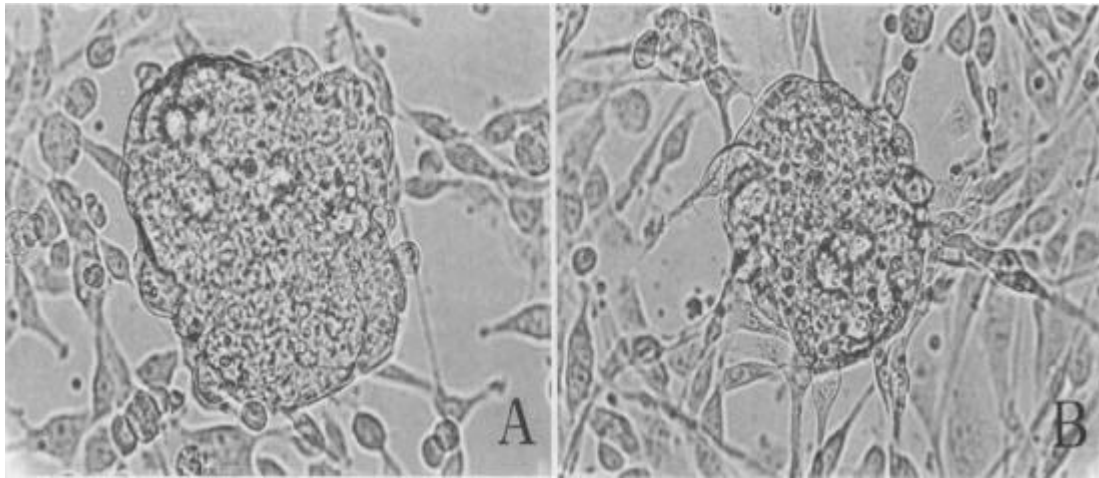


Figure 1. ES colony derived from IVF mouse embryos (A) and parthenogenetic mouse embryos (B) (×200).

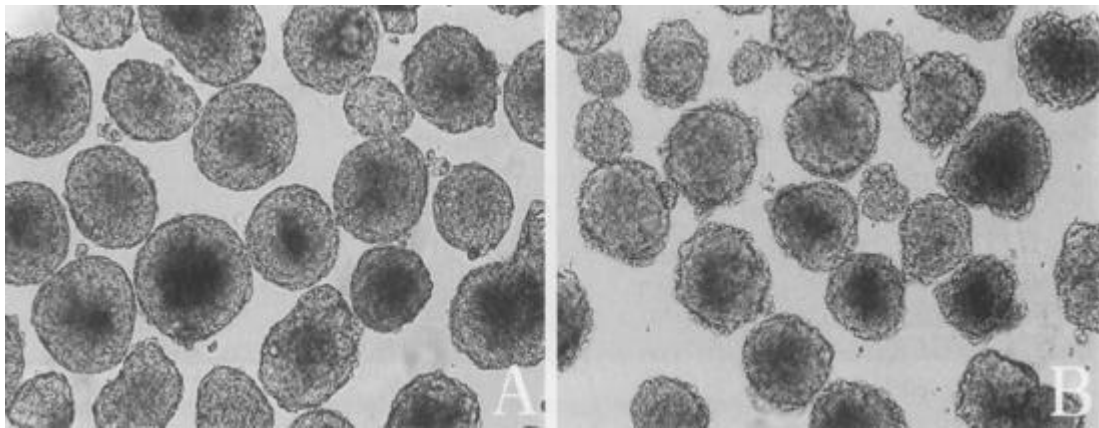


Figure 2. Day 8 EBs developed from mES cells (A) and P-mES cells (B) after exposure in suspension culture environment w/w 0.75% DMSO serial treatment for 4 days, respectively (4-/4+) (×100).

(KO-DMEM; no-pyruvate, high-glucose formulation, Gibco), 20% FBS (Hyclone), 1 mM L-glutamine (Gibco), 1% nonessential amino acid stock (Sigma), 0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol (Sigma), mouse LIF 10⁴ units/ml (Chemicon) 가

2) Embryoid body
 mES01 P-mES02 0.25% trypsin-EDTA (Gibco)
 4 × 10⁶ 58-mm bacteriological Petri dish (#1007, Falcon)
 EB

DMEM/F12 mouse LIF가 가
 가 10% FBS (Hyclone)
 3) EBs DMSO
 가 4 가
 EBs 0.75% DMSO 가 4 가
 EBs 8 DMSO
 가 8
 EBs 0.1% gelatin

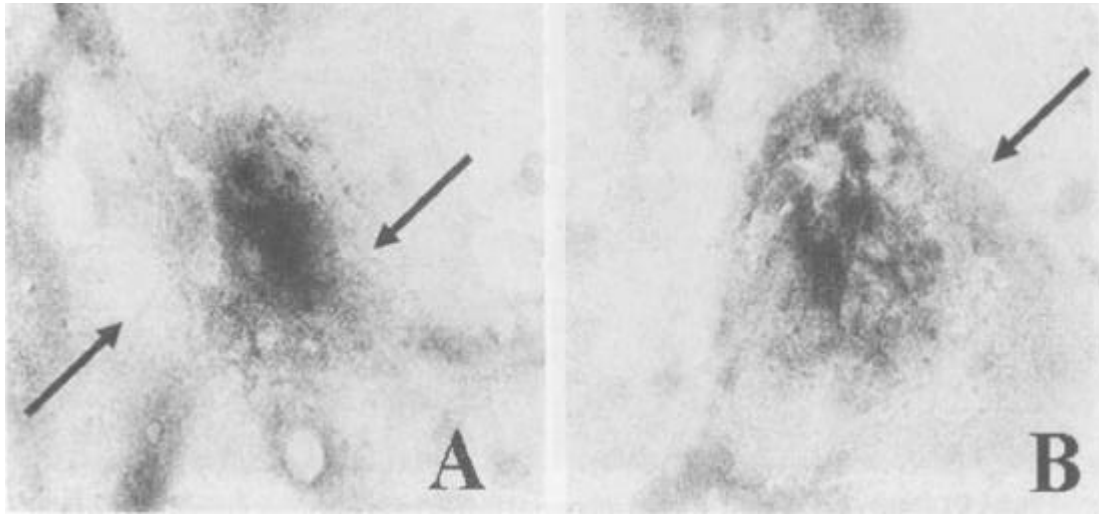


Figure 3. *In vitro* differentiated beating cardiomyocytes from mES cells (A) and P-mES cells (B). About 10 days after EB plating, generation of regularly contracting cardiomyocytes (arrow) was started in both group ($\times 200$).

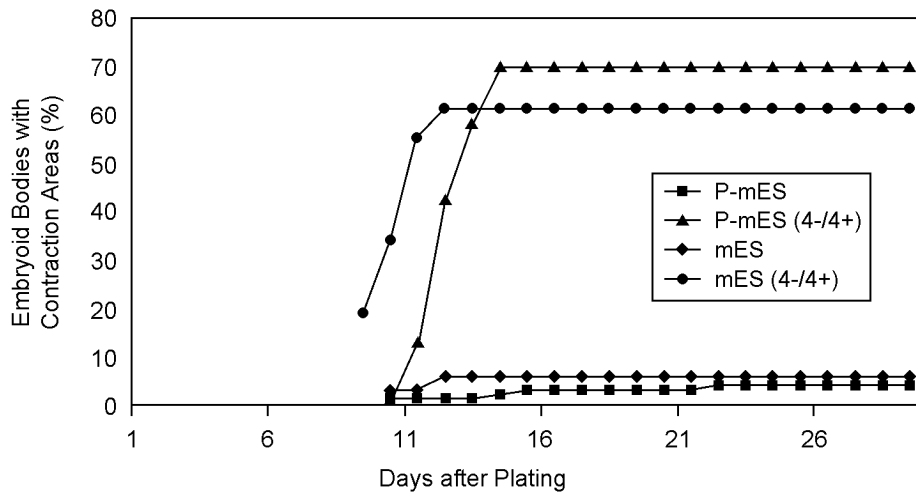


Figure 4. Cumulative percentage of EBs containing spontaneously contracting areas in control group (mES 4-/4- and P-mES 4-/4-) and induced contracting areas in treatment group (mES 4-/4+ and P-mES 4-/4+) ($r=3$).

1.91-cm² 1~5 EBs plating EBs (%)
 (contraction)

3 (2)
 4) EB
 (1)

plating 30 micropipette

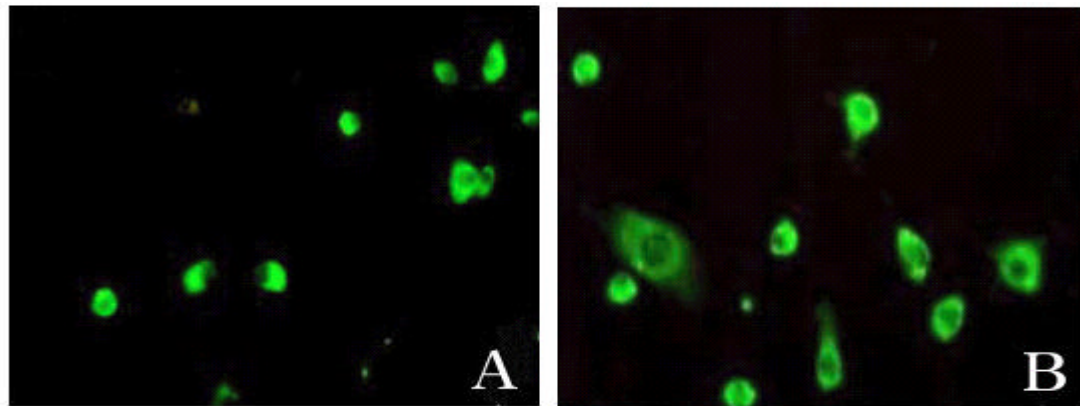


Figure 5. Immunostaining of dispersed cells from a beating cardiomyocytes (recovered at day 16 after EBs plating) with muscle specific anti-sarcomeric α -actinin mAb's. Cardiomyocytes derived from mES cells (A) and P-mES cells (B) ($\times 200$).

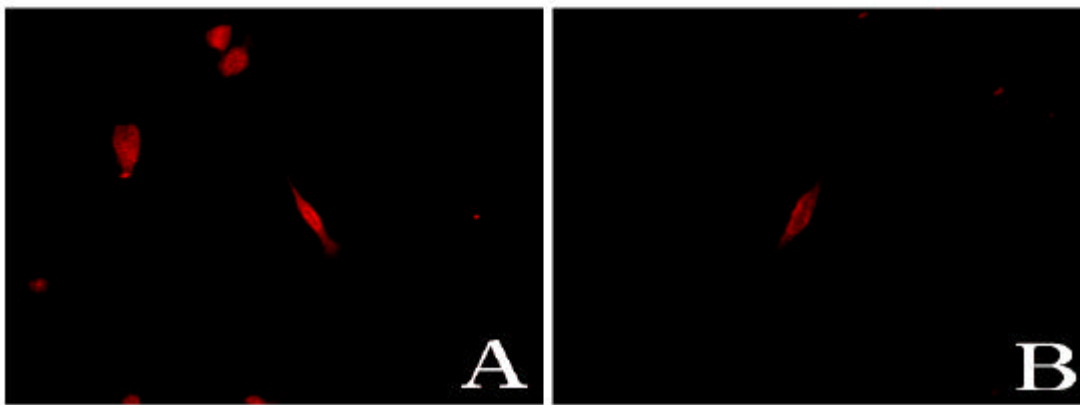


Figure 6. Immunostaining of dispersed cells from a beating cardiomyocytes (recovered at day 16 after EBs plating) with cardiac muscle specific cTnI mAb's. Cardiomyocytes derived from mES cells (A) and P-mES cells (B) ($\times 200$).

(0.25% trypsin-EDTA, 37	5	(FITC)-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1 : 50, Jackson)
)		Rhodamine(TRITC)-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgM
	(4 $\times 10^4$	(1 : 200, Jackson)
cells/ml)	coverslips plating	30
	48	.
	4% parafor-	
maldehyde	0.5% Triton X-100 (Sigma)	
	10% BSA 1 blocking	
	muscle actin	
	anti-sarcomeric α -actinin mAbs	P-mES02 mES01
(1 : 100, Sigma) cardiac muscle		EBs가
anti-cardiac troponin mAb's I (cTnI, 1:2000, Che-		(Figure 1, 2). mES01 P-
micon)	4 overnight	가
	Fluorescein Isothiocyanate	
		mES02

EBs, 1~2
 3~4 EB
 6~8
 EBs 가
 EBs
 rhythmically contrac-
 ting areas 가
 (heart beat, 60 /1) (Fi-
 gure 3). Figure 4 plating
 EBs
 mES01
 rhythmically contracting areas plating 9
 , P-mES02 10 , 가
 EBs mES-
 01 61.3% (plating 13) , P-mES02
 69.83% (plating 15) 가
 7 53 beating
 mES01 P-mES02
 (spontaneous contraction)
 (6.0% 4.0%), DMSO
 EBs
 Figure 5 6
 , mES01 P-mES02 mu-
 scle actin (Figure 5), cardiac
 muscle (Figure 6). mES01 P-
 mES02
 (contracting myocytes)

가
 (plasticity) 가
 .¹¹
 가
 .^{1,11}
 (permanent cell)
 .
 .^{12,13}
 ,
 가
 .
 가
 .¹²
 exci-
 tability
 (E8.5~E10.5), EBs
 ,^{14,15}
 (myofibrillogenesis),
 handling
 .^{8,16,17}
 EBs ,
 (suspension culture)
 EBs 0.1% gelatin
 ,
 (attached culture) 가
 EBs
 ,
 가
 ,
 7 beating ,

9 75 beating
 18,19

53 beating muscle actin cardiac muscle

mulant DMSO sti- (contracting myocytes)

가 EBs 0.8% DMSO (epithelium), (skeletal muscle), 1% DMSO 가 haematopoiesis 20,21

0.75% DMSO 가 EBs, DMSO endocardial precursors myocardial cardiac valves 12 35 가 24

가가 , DMSO serum , EBs (growth factor), (stroma) 8 8 가 , 10,11 가 가 ,

9 transmission electron microscopy
 14,22 Ca²⁺ transients 4,15,23

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