## Tyrosine Hydroxylase 가

, 1, 2, 3 1 1 1 1 2 3 1\* 3

## In vitro Neural Cell Differentiation of Genetically Modified Human Embryonic Stem Cells Expressing Tyrosine Hydroxylase

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**Objective:** This study was to examine in vitro neural cell differentiation pattern of the genetically modified human embryonic stem cells expressing tyrosine hydroxylase (TH).

**Materials and Methods:** Human embryonic stem (hES, MB03) cell was transfected with cDNAs cording for TH. Successful transfection was confirmed by western immunoblotting. Newly transfected cell line (TH#2/MB03) was induced to differentiate by two neurogenic factors retinoic acid (RA) and b-FGF. Exp. I) Upon differentiation using RA, embryoid bodies (EB, for 4 days) derived from TH#2/MB03 cells were exposed to RA (10<sup>-6</sup> M)/AA (5×10<sup>-2</sup> mM) for 4 days, and were allowed to differentiate in N2 medium for 7, 14 or 21 days. Exp. II) When b-FGF was used, neuronal precursor cells were expanded at the presence of b-FGF (10 ng/ml) for 6 days followed by a final differentiation in N2 medium for 7, 14 or 21 days. Neuron differentiation was examined by indirect immunocytochemistry using neuron markers (NF160 & NF200).

**Results:** After 7 days in N2 medium, approximately 80% and 20% of the RA or b-FGF induced Th#2/MB03 cells were immunoreactive to anti-NF160 and anti-NF200 antibodies, respectively. As differentiation continued, NF200 in RA treated cells significantly increased to 73.0% on 14 days compared to that in b-FGF treated cells (53.0%, p<0.05), while the proportion of cells expressing NF160 was similarly decreased between two groups. However, throughout the differentiation, expression of TH was maintained (~90%). HPLC analyses indicated the increased levels of L-DOPA in RA treated genetically modified hES cells with longer differentiation time.

Conclusion: These results suggested that a genetically modified hES cells (TH#2/MB03)

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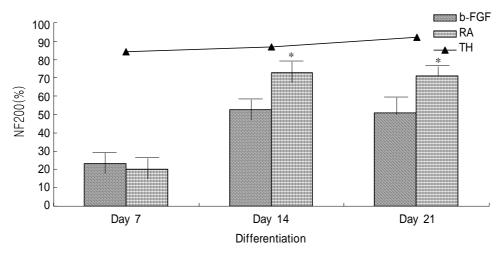
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could be efficiently differentiated in vitro into mature neurons by RA induction method. Key Words: Human embryonic stem cell, TH, Differentiation, RA, b-FGF

Parkinson's disease (PD)		retinoic acid (RA) basic fib	problast growth
		factor (b-FGF)	
가		TH가	가
.1	가	, 가 L-	DOPA
bl	ood-brain-barrier	,	
	L-dopa		
		·	
motor symptoms			
,		1.	
rate-limiting enzyme tyrosine		MB03	
hydroxylase (TH)	,		5
(chemotherapeutics)			
	가	,	
		. <sup>14</sup> MB03	
	, 가	10 misogynic C	STO (ATCC
	.² , TH	CRL-1503, 250,000 cells/1.77cm <sup>2</sup> , #36.	•
	,	ckinson, NJ, USA) feeder	Knockout-
PD	가	Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium	
.3 TH	viral vector	•	
lipid-based vectors	vectors가	serum (FBS; Hyclone, Logan, UT), 1	
TH7		0.1 mM -mercaptoethanol, 1% ribonucleosides, 1%	
4			4 ng/ml b-FGF
· , (pluripotency)		가 가	, ng mi o i oi
(Piuripote	iney)		
	5~6	STO 5% Matrigel (Bect	on Dickinson
	•	Bedford, MA)	on Breamson,
. 10		(conditioned medium) 10	가
. 10		(conditioned inculain)	- 1
가 , <sup>7~11</sup>	Zhang 12	·	
TH	Zhang	2. TH MB03	
가	Reubinoff <sup>13</sup>		
GABA Glutamate	Redomon	MB03	5×10 <sup>4</sup>
35% 15%		10 cm (Falcon # 30	
TH <1%		pcDNA3.1 vector	6 μg TH
N1/0		cDNA restriction enzyme	linearize
TH 가		FuGene 6 (Pharmacia)	MB03 가
111 /		. 24	
		. 24	

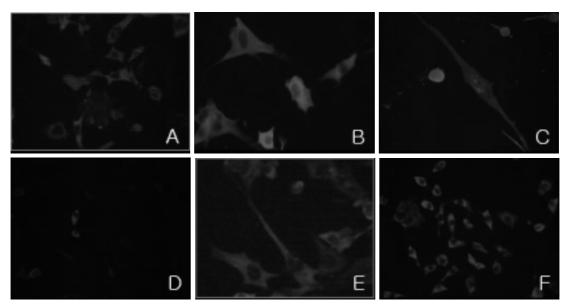
가 neomycin	4	
(250 µg/ml) 가 .	3 embryoid body (EB)	
(colony) subcloning cylinder	. b-FGF RA	
(Fisher) ,	. RA , 4	
4-well dish	EB RA (10 <sup>-6</sup> M, Sigma) ascorbic acid	
(Nunc) 3 cm dish (Falcon, #3001),	(5×10 <sup>-2</sup> M, Sigma)가 20% SR	
6 cm dish (Falcon, #3002) 10 cm dish	4 가	
가 .	. EB	
TH	0.025% trypsin/EDTA 2	
가 MB03	1 μg/ml laminin (R&D systems Inc, Minneapolis,	
western blotting	MN) glass coverslip $2 \times 10^5$ cells/cm <sup>2</sup>	
(immunocytochemistry) .	7 , 14 21 N2	
3. Western blotting	. N2 DMEM/F12	
3. Western blotting	N2 가 insulin (Sigma, 5	
MB03 TH	mg/L), putrescine (Sigma, 100 $\mu M$ ), sodium selenite	
가 ,	(Sigma, 30 nM), apo-transferrin (Sigma, 100 $\mu g/ml$ ),	
Nonidet P-40 buffer [10 mM Tris (pH	progesterone (Sigma, 20 nM) 7	
8.0), 60 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.5%	. b-FGF ,	
NP-40, 100 $\mu$ M PMSF] 50 $\mu$ l lysis .	4 EB	
Bradford (Bio Rad)	0.1% gelatin	
, 2X SDS western buffer [130	insulin/transferrin/selenium/fibronectin (ITSFn	
mM Tris (pH 6.8), 20% glycerol, 4.6% SDS, 10%	medium; Sigma, Saint Louis, Missouri)	
mercaptoethanol] 가 5 .	8 .	
10% SDS-PAGE well	0.025% trypsin/EDTA	
, PVDF membrane	2 1 μg/ml laminin	
transfer anti-TH antibody (Chemicon) 5% skim	glass coverslip 10 ng/ml b-	
milk 가 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 150 mM	FGF (KOMA biotech Inc.)가 N2	
NaCl, 0.1% Triton X-100 (TBST)	6 .	
blotting . TBST	b-FGF7 N2	
, transfer membrane HRP-conjugated	7 , 14 21 .	
goat anti-rabbit antibody 1	5. TH	
TBST . band		
chemiluminiscence (ECL, Amersham)		
X-ray film .	4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma)	
4. TH 가	10 ,	
	0.02% Triton X-100 (Sigma) 10	
0.025% trypsin/	5% normal goat serum (Vector) 1	
EDTA 2 , bacteriological	, 1 4	
dish (Falcon, #1007) $3\times10^4$ cells/cm <sup>2</sup>	overnight . 1	
20% serum replacement (SR)		

anti-neurofilament 160 (NF 160; monoclonal	one-way ANOVA test Mann-Whitney U test
antibody, 1:4,000, Sigma, Figure 2 A-C),	p 0.05
anti-neurofilament	
200 (NF200; monoclonal antibody, 1:4,000, Sigma,	
Figure 2 D-F), TH anti-TH	
(1:1000, Chemicon) .	1. TH
2 Rhodamine (TRITC)-Conju-	i. in
gated Affini Pure F(ab')2 Fragment Goat Anti-mouse	
IgG (H+L) (Jackson Imunoresearch, 1:800)	pcDNA3.1 vector TH
•	, 9
DAPI (4', 6-diamidine-	가 , 2 (TH#2/MB03, TH#8/
2'phenylindole dihydrochloride, 1:2,000, Roche)	MB08) TH
1 가	western blotting . ,
. sample mounting	TH#2/MB03 TH
590nm TRITC 가 Nikon	,
	MB03 TH
6. (high performance	TH#2/MB03 TH
liquid chromatographic, HPLC)	가 .
nquia omomatograpmo, in 20)	2. TH#2/MB03
TH 가 L-	2. 111// 2/MB00
DOPA HPLC	
. 7, 14, 21 $5 \times 10^6$	TH#2/MB03 RA b-FGF 가
PBS buffer ,	
0.1 mM EDTA 가 가	21 . TH
0.1 M perchloric acid (Sigma-Aldrich, Switzerland)	
가 (sonicator)	TH , Figure 1
lysis , 12,000 g	가 21 80~90%
10 .	TH가
(nitrocellulose membrane	. , b-FGF
filter; 0.4 µm) HPLC (Gilson)	
. HPLC	NF160 7 70.0% 가
(electrochemical detector) . HPLC	14 21 51.0% 29.8%
Shiseido C18 column	(Figure 1),
(mobile phase) 0.07 mM sodium phosphate	
monobasic, 1 mM sodium octanesulfonic acid, 0.1	NF200 7 23.3% 71 14
mM EDTA, 8% acetonitrile (pH 4.0)	52.8% 7 21 51.0%
0.7 ml/min .	(Figure 1). RA
7.	, NF160 7 , 14
	21 80.0%, 20.0% 10.0% b-FGF
SAS release	NF200
8.02 (TS level 02M0) , HPLC	20.0%, 73.0% 71.0%

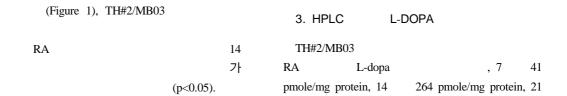


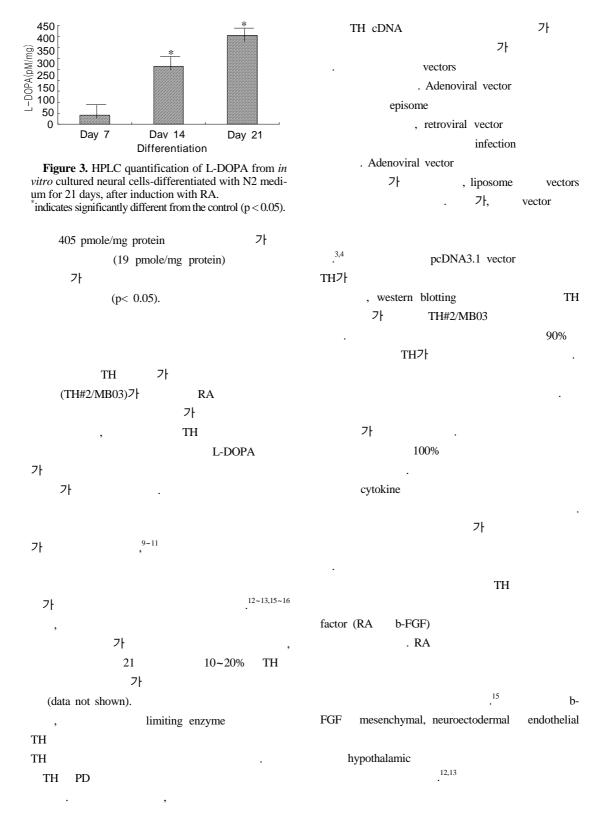
**Figure 1.** Stage-specific influence of b-FGF or RA on TH#2MB03 cells differentiation. The percentage of cells expressing TH and NF200 were assayed by immunocytochemistry.

\*indicates significantly different from the b-FGF treatment group (p <0.05).



**Figure 2.** In vitro neural differentiation of TH#2/MB03. Stage-specific influence of b-FGF on TH#2/MB03 cells differentiation. (**A**) $\sim$ (**C**) Immunostaining for NF160 of 7, 14 and 21 days cells plated on coverslip shows that proportion of cells expressing NF160 decreased rapidly at 21 days, (**D**) $\sim$ (**F**) Immunostaining for NF200 of 7, 14 and 21 days cells plated on coverslip shows that proportion of cells expressing NF200 decreased rapidly at 21 days.





b-FGF

12,13,16 EGF, PDGF **IGF** 13,16 가 10<sup>-6</sup> M RA

 $(2001)^{15}$ Schuldiner TH#2/MB03

> b-FGF RA 가

21

가 NF200 50~70%

NF160 10~30%

RA

14

21 TH#2/ TH 80~90% MB03 RA

, TH dopamine L-**DOPA** tyrosine

가 , L-DOPA

가 L-DOPA 가

가 TH 가 (TH#2/MB03) RA L-DOPA

가

가

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