enhancing effect of GDNF on glioma cell migration may possibly be mediated by activation of MAPKs, especially p38.

[PC1-41] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

Effect of porcine testis-derived glycosaminoglycans on blood coagulation and immune responses

1Yoo Yung-Choon^{O}, 2Lee Kyung-Bok

1 Department of Microbiology, 2 Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, Konyang University

Glycosaminoglycans(PT-Gag) were isolated from the porcine testis. From the PT-Gag, we obtained two different types of Gag fractions using Dowex macroporous Resin MSA-1 column, PT-Gag-1.5% NaCl and PT-Gag-16% NaCl. Various biological activities of the GAGs were examined in aspect of anticoagulant and immunomodulating activity. The anticoagulant activity of the GAGs was evaluated by activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) assay and thrombin time (TT) assay. The GAGs of porcine testis markedly increased the clotting times of both of aPTT and TT, showing that PT-Gag-16% NaCl was more effective than PT-Gag-1.5% NaCl. The immunomodulating activity of the GAGs was examined in relation to regulation of cytokine production of murine peritoneal macrophages. Treatment with the GAGs promonently enhanced the production of cytokines, IFN-γand TNF-α. from macrophages. Taken together, GAGs isolated from porcine testis possess biological functions such as anticoagulant and immunomodulating activity.

[PC1-42] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

REGULATION OF BETA-AMYLOID-STIMULATED PROINFLAMMATORY RESPONSES VIA MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASES AND REDOX SENSITIVE TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

Jang Jung-Hee^{O}, Surh Young-Joon

Laboratory of Biochemistry and Molecular Toxicology, College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea

Inflammatory as well as oxidative tissue damage has been associated with pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease (AD), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have been shown to retard the progress of AD. In this study, we have investigated the molecular mechanisms underlying oxidative and inflammatory cell death induced by beta-amyloid (Abeta), a neurotoxic peptide associated with senile plaques formed in the brains of patients with AD, in cultured PC12 cells. PC12 cells treated with Abeta exhibited increased intracellular accumulation of reactive oxygen species and underwent apoptotic death. Abeta caused activation of redox sensitive transcription factors NF-kB and AP-1, which appeared to be mediated via transient induction of MAPKs such as ERK 1/2 and p38. Exposure of PC12 cells to Abeta resulted in time-dependent activation of COX-2 and production of prostaglandin E2. In another experiment, treatment of Abeta led to increased iNOS expression, nitric oxide generation and subsequent peroxynitrite production. Pretreatment with the COX-2 selective inhibitor celecoxib or the peroxynitrite scavenger ergothioneine ameliorated Abeta-induced oxidative cell death. Both SB203580, a widely used p38 MAPK inhibitor and U0126, an inhibitor of MEK1/2 suppressed Abeta-induced cell death through downregulation of COX-2 expression. The above findings suggest that MAPKs and redox sensitive trnascriptional factors play an important role in Abeta-stimulated proinflammatory pathways.

[PC1-43] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

Transforming Growth Factor-β (TGF-β) Induces Invasion and Migration of Ras-Transformed MCF10A Human Breast Epithelial Cells

Kim Mi-Sung^{O}, Moon Aree

College of Pharmacy, Duksung Women's University, Seoul 132-714