## P-8 Transforming Growth Factor-β (TGF-β) Expression is Mediated by Epithelial-stromal Interaction in Human Endometrium

## Park DW(박동욱)\*, Jo MY, Kim MR, Hwang KJ, Min CK\*\*, Ryu HS

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea,

\*Molecular Science and Technology, Ajou Graduated School, Suwon, Korea,

\*\*Department of Biological Science, College of Natural Science, Ajou University Suwon Korea

Objectives: To ascertain the effect of epithelial-stromal interaction on TGF-β expression in human endometrium.

**Design:** Comparative study between 3-dimensionally co-cultured human endometrial cells and stromal/epithelial separated cultured cells in progesterone or estrogen dominant condition.

Methods: Reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and immunohistochemical study.

Patients: Gynecological surgery patients.

Results: TGF-β1 expressed in co-cultured epithelial cells in progesterone dominat milieu. TGF-β1 continuously expressed in co-cultured stromal cells regardless hormone conditions. But, separated cultured stromal and epithelial cells showed no TGF-beta expression in all experimental con- ditions.

**Conclusion:** Progesterone regulates TGF-betal expression through cell to cell communications between epithelial cells and stromal cells in human endometrium.

## P-9 Effects of Xenoestrogens on Proliferation and Expression of Steroid/Growth Factor Receptor of Human Endometrial Cells

Lee MS(이명섭)<sup>2</sup>, Hyung SH<sup>2</sup>, Yang YS<sup>2</sup>, Park JS<sup>2</sup>, Hwang IT<sup>2</sup>, Lee HJ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physiology and <sup>2</sup>Department of Obstertircs and Gynecology, Eulji University School of Medicine, Daejeon 301-832, Korea

**Objective:** To investigate the impacts of xenoestrogens on human endometrial epithelial cell in primary culture system.

Materials and Methods: Uterus was obtained by fertile, unexposed women undergoing hysterectomy for uterine myoma. The impacts of BPA or PCB (Aroclor 1254) were investigated in examination of cell proliferation and steroid/growth factor receptors expression on human endometrial epithelial cell in primary culture system. HUEC were cultured with  $10^{-4}$ ,  $10^{-5}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-7}$ ,  $10^{-8}$ ,  $10^{-9}$  mM bisphenol A (BPA) and evaluated at 24-h intervals for their survial rates. HUEC were also cultured with 1, 0.2, 0.02 µg/ml polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB).

Results: At less than  $10^{-5}$  mM in low concentration, cells were not affected by BPA for cell development

and survival rates compared to control group (CG). But, at  $10^{-4}$  mM, cell viability of HUEC decreased (37.5%) at 72 hr. Steroid receptors (ER, PR) and growth factor receptors (IGF-IR, LIFR, EGFR, TGF- $\alpha$ R) were expressed independently of the exposure to xenoestrogens and menstrual phases.

Conclusions: Xenoestrogens inhibited the proliferation of human endometrial epithelial cell in the proliferative phase, but not secretory phases. That is, proliferation of endometrial cells was decreased according to increasing concentration of BPA and PCB. Steroid receptors and growth factor receptors were expressed independently of the exposure to xenoestrogens because the suppression of cell growth was not due to cell killing. Taken together, xenoestrogens, like as BPA and PCB, affect the proliferation of endometrial cell and the menstrual cycle of female.

Key Word: EDs, HUEC, BPA, PCB, IGF-I

## P-10 생쥐 자궁조직에서 ADAM-8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, TS1의 발현

서울여자대학교 생명공학과, <sup>1</sup>미래와희망산부인과, <sup>2</sup>서울대학교 산부인학과교실, <sup>3</sup>을지의과대학교 생명과학연구소

김지영·허주영·이승재<sup>1</sup>·최영민<sup>2</sup>·양현원<sup>3</sup>·김해권

목 적: ADAM은 metalloprotease/disintegrin domain을 가진 transmembrane glycoprotein으로서 지금까지 30개 이상의 ADAM 및 10개 이상의 ADAMTS 단백질이 알려져 있다. 이들의 기능은 포유동물의 수정 시 sperm-egg binding과 fusion, myoblast fusion, integrin과의 결합 등에 직접 관여하거나, TNF-alpha 등의 생체신호전달물질이 세포로부터 분비될 때에 이들의 구조를 변화시켜 활성화시키는 효소작용, 그리고 dendritic cell differentiation 등에 관여하는 것으로 알려져 있다. 그러나 자궁내막 조직에서의 유전자 및 단백질 발현여부에 관해서는 거의 보고되어 있지 않고 있다. 본 연구에서는 생쥐의 자궁조직을 대상으로 estrous cycle 동안 RT-PCR과 immunoblotting 방법을 이용하여 ADAM-8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17 그리고 TS1의 mRNA 및 단백질 발현여부를 조사하였다.

대상 및 방법: 본 실험에서는 생 후 8주 이상 된 생식 능력이 있는 생쥐 암컷 ICR을 사용하였다. 발정주기는 Rugh (1990)의 방법에 따라 vaginal smear 방법을 이용해 diestrus, proestrus, estrus, metestrus 의 네시기로 구분하였고 각 시기마다 자궁조직을 얻어 -20℃에서 보관하였다. 각 유전자의 발현 양상을 알아보기 위하여 시료로부터 RNA을 추출하여 역전사 중합효소반응 (RT-PCR)을 실시하고 그 결과를 densitometry를 이용하여 분석하였다. 또한 단백질 발현 양상을 비교하기 위하여 immunoblotting 방법을 실시하였다.

결과: 생쥐 발정주기에 따라 diestrus, proestrus, estrus, metestrus로 나누어 자궁에서의 mRNA의 양을 β-actin의 양에 대하여 상대적으로 측정한 결과 ADAM-8, 9, 15, 17은 estrus시기에서, ADAM-12와 TS1은 proestrus시기에서 mRNA가 많이 발현되었다 ADAM-10은 proestrus와 metestrus 두 시기에서 많이 발현되었다. Immunoblotting을 실시하여 단백질의 양을 조사한 결과 ADAM-8, 12, 17 그리고 TS1은 proestrus시기에서 많이 발현되었다. 또한 ADAM-9는 estrus시기에서 ADAM-10과 15는 metestrus시기에서 단백질이 많이 발현되었다.