

(Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor)

가

: , 가
 가
 : 20 g 4 5 BALB/c 105 ,
 (I : 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, II : 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$), (7.5 Gy 12 Gy
), (G-CSF I II+7.5 Gy, G-CSF I II+ 12 Gy)
 , 2 24 3 1
 , 6 MV 가 7.5 Gy 12 Gy 1 .
 1, 3, 7 H&E PAS ,
 : (I : 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ II : 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)
 가 ($p > 0.05$). 7.5 Gy 12 Gy
 ($p < 0.05$). 7.5 Gy
 7.5 Gy 1
 가 ($p > 0.05$), 3 ,
 7 ($p < 0.05$). 12 Gy ,
 가 12 Gy ,
 가 ($p > 0.05$), 가 5 .
 :

가 .¹⁾

가

가
가

2000 가

2000 12 23

2001 2 12

²⁾

: , 가

Tel: (02)590- 1567, Fax : (02)3476- 1365

E- mail : mrryu@cmc.cuk.ac.kr

sucralfate, pentoxy-

4 :

pylone, glutamine prostaglandin

(granulocyte-colony stimulating factor)
 (granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor)

cytokine

4 6)

3.

6 MV 가 (Mevatron MX-2, Siemens, USA)
 1 m, 3 Gy 7.5

Gy 12 Gy 1

4.

1 ,

1, 3, 7

(medial canthus)

(orbital plexus)

5.

1, 3, 7

10%

H & E PAS

Withers

Elkind (1970)

7)

(crypt count per circumference)

1.

가

20 g

(villi)

, Mulholland (1984)

4 5 가

BALB/c

1

8)

5

가

5

가

0

4

kg 10 µg

(I) kg

6.

100 µg

()

7.5 Gy

12 Gy

1, 3 7 105

5

Table 1

2.

(Neurogin[®], ,)

kg 10 µg 100 µg

2

24

3

1

Table 1. The Grouping of BALB/c Mice

RT dose (cGy)	G-CSF [†] dose (µg/ kg/ day)		
	0	10	100
0	5	5	5
750	Day1	5	5
	Day3	5	5
	Day7	5	5
1200	Day1	5	5
	Day3	5	5
	Day7	5	5

* RT : radiation

† G-CSF : granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (Neurogin[®])

(Fig. 1).

(I II) , , Student t-test , (ANOVA) , (multiple comparison) . 5%

1. 7.5 Gy 가 7 1 12 Gy 가 3 1 7.5 Gy 12 Gy 가

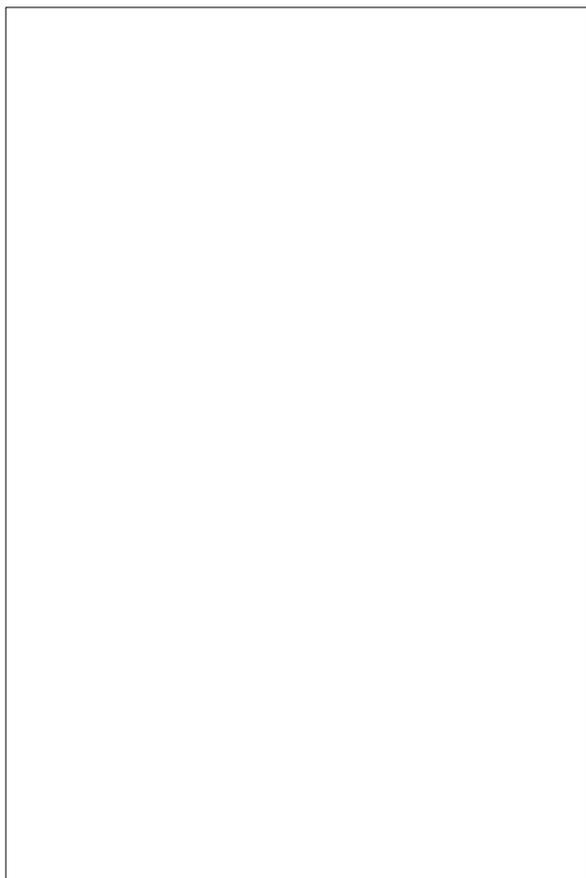


Fig. 1. Changes of WBC counts in peripheral blood of mice A. After irradiation (D0) of 7.5 Gy B. After irradiation (D0) of 12 Gy.

2. 1) (number of crypt count per circumference) 138 ± 5.4

(I II) 가 (p>0.05). 7.5 Gy 12 Gy (p<0.05). (I II) 7.5 Gy , 1 7 가 (p>0.05), 3 가 (p<0.05). II 가 (p>0.05) (Table 2). 12 Gy

(I II) 12 Gy 1 3 가 (p>0.05). 5 가 7 가

2) (microvillus length) (I II) 가 (p>0.05). 7.5 Gy 12 Gy 3 (p<0.05). 7.5 Gy 12 Gy (I II) 7.5 Gy 12 Gy 가 (p>0.05).

3) (histologic damage score) (I II)

Table 2. The Mouse Jejunal Crypt Counts in 7.5 Gy Irradiation and Combination (Irradiation + G-CSF) Groups

Day	G-CSF* dose (µg/ kg/ day)		
	0	10	100
1	125.8 ± 4.02	128.0 ± 5.4	125.2 ± 4.0
3	95.8 ± 4.02	110.2 ± 2.6 [†]	111.8 ± 4.5 [†]
7	113.2 ± 4.3	115.0 ± 4.5	117.6 ± 4.4

* G-CSF : granulocyte-colony stimulating factor
[†] p<0.05

4 :

가 4)
 $(p > 0.05)$. 7.5 Gy 12 Gy
 가 $(p < 0.05)$ 가 가 1
 0.05). 7.5 Gy (Fig. 2). 7.5 Gy
 (I II) 7.5 Gy
 1 가 $(p > 0.05)$ 가 . 3
 0.05), 3 7 $(p < 0.05)$.
 I II
 가 $(p > 0.05)$ (Table 3). 12 Gy (Fig. 3A). 7 가
 (I II) 가
 12 Gy 1 (Fig. 4A). 7.5 Gy
 3 가 $(p > 0.05)$. 1 가
 , 3

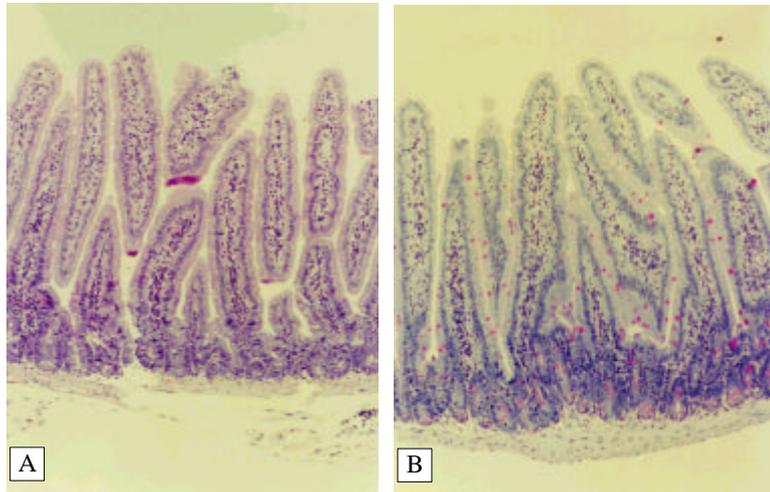


Fig. 2. Normal mouse jejunum. A. Villous architectures were normal (H-E stain, $\times 100$). B. PAS positive mucus cells were noted in the entire length of villi (PAS stain, $\times 100$).

Table 3. The Median Histologic Damage Scores in 7.5 Gy Irradiation and Combination (Irradiation+G-CSF) Groups in Mice

G-CSF dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$)	Day	Mucosal thickness	Submucosal edema	Inflammation score	Vascularity	Mucus cell loss	Summation
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3
	3	2	2	2	1	1	8
	7	1	1	1	1	1	5
10	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
	3	1	1	1	1	1	5 [†]
	7	0	0	1	1	0	2 [†]
100	1	0	1	1	0	1	3
	3	1	1	1	1	0	4 [†]
	7	0	0	1	1	0	2 [†]

[†]G-CSF: granulocyte-colony stimulating factor, [†] $p < 0.05$

(Fig. 3B). 7

(Fig. 4B). 12Gy

7.5 Gy

가 1

, 3

가

12 Gy

가

cytokine

가

9, 10)

cytokine

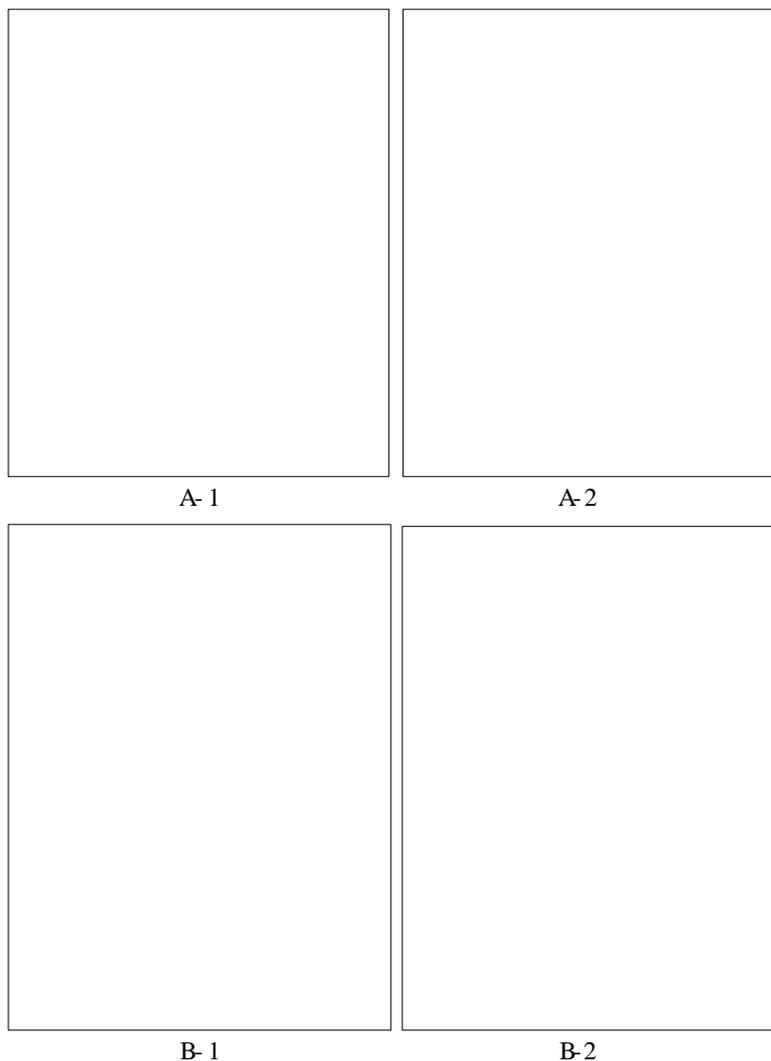


Fig. 3. Mouse jejunum on 3 days after 7.5 Gy irradiation. A. Radiation alone. A-1. The crypts were distorted and depopulated. The villi were shortened, fused, and eroded (H-E stain, $\times 100$). A-2. Inflammatory infiltrations were seen in the lamina propria (PAS stain, $\times 100$). B. Radiation and G-CSF (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) combination. B-1. The numbers of crypts were less decreased and the shapes of villi were less shortened and distorted than those of radiation alone group (H-E stain, $\times 100$). B-2. PAS stain, $\times 100$.

- 1971;46:533-546
18. **Tanikawa S, Nakao I, Tsuneoka K, Nara N.** Effects of recombinant granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (rG-CSF) and recombinant granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (rGM-CSF) on acute radiation hematopoietic injury in mice. *Exp Hematol* 1989;17:883-888
 19. **Uckun FM, Souza L, Waddick KG, Wick M, Song CW.** In vivo radioprotective effects of recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in lethally irradiated mice. *Blood* 1990;75:638-645
 20. **Waddick KG, Song CW, Souza L, Uckun FM.** Comparative analysis of the in vivo radioprotective effects of recombinant granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), recombinant granulocyte-macrophage CSF, and their combination. *Blood* 1991;77:2364-2371
 21. **Spiekermann K, Emmendorffer A, Elsner J.** Altered surface marker expression and function of G-CSF induced neutrophils from test subjects and patients under chemotherapy. *Br J Haematol* 1994;87:31-38
 22. **Pospisil M, Hofer M, Netikova J, et al.** Pretreatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor reduces myelopoiesis in irradiated mice. *Radiat Res* 1999;151:363-367

Abstract

Radioprotective Effects of Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor in the Jejunal Mucosa of Mouse

Mi Ryeong Ryu, M.D., Su Mi Chung, M.D., Chul Seung Kay, M.D.,
Yeon Shil Kim, M.D. and Sei Chul Yoon, M.D.

Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital
The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

Purpose : Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) has been widely used to treat neutropenia caused by chemotherapy or radiotherapy. The efficacy of recombinant human hematopoietic growth factors in improving oral mucositis after chemotherapy or radiotherapy has been recently demonstrated in some clinical studies. This study was designed to determine whether G-CSF can modify the radiation injury of the intestinal mucosa in mice.

Materials and Methods : One hundred and five BALB/c mice weighing 20 grams were divided into nine subgroups including G-CSF alone group (I: 10 µg/kg or II: 100 µg/kg), radiation alone group (7.5 or 12 Gy on the whole body), combination group with G-CSF and radiation (G-CSF I or II plus 7.5 Gy, G-CSF I or II plus 12 Gy), and control group. Radiation was administered with a 6 MV linear accelerator (Mevatron Siemens) with a dose rate of 3 Gy/min on day 0. G-CSF was injected subcutaneously for 3 days, once a day, from day -2 to day 0. Each group was sacrificed on the day 1, day 3, and day 7. The mucosal changes of jejunum were evaluated microscopically by crypt count per circumference, villi length, and histologic damage grading.

Results : In both G-CSF I and II groups, crypt counts, villi length, and histologic damage scores were not significantly different from those of the control one ($p > 0.05$). The 7.5 Gy and 12 Gy radiation alone groups showed significantly lower crypt counts and higher histologic damage scores compared with those of control one ($p < 0.05$). The groups exposed to 7.5 Gy radiation plus G-CSF I or II showed significantly higher crypt counts and lower histologic damage scores on the day 3, and lower histologic damage scores on the day 7 compared with those of the 7.5 Gy radiation alone one ($p < 0.05$). The 12 Gy radiation plus G-CSF I or II group did not show significant difference in crypt counts and histologic damage scores compared with those of the 12 Gy radiation alone one ($p > 0.05$). Most of the mice in 12 Gy radiation with or without G-CSF group showed intestinal death within 5 days.

Conclusion : These results suggest that G-CSF may protect the jejunal mucosa from the acute radiation damage following within the tolerable ranges of whole body irradiation in mice.

Key Words : G-CSF, Radiation, Jejunal mucosa