

* . † . *

_____ :

_____ : 200 250 g Sprague Dawley 6 MV 가 2 Gy ,
 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 . 가 가 In Situ End Labeling (ISEL)

_____ : 0.14 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 143,
 3.19, 1.15, 0.26, 0.17 , 4 가 가 가 24
 . 129 2, 4, 8, 24, 48
 0.56, 0.47, 0.23, 0.65, 1.19 , 8 가 48 . ISEL

_____ : 24 48
 , 가 .

: , , , ,

12

5)

in situ end labeling (ISEL)

4)

1.

200 250 g Sprague-Dawley
 5

2001 5 30 2001 8 11

가 30 cm 가 7 cm 가

Te l : 05 1) 890- 6691, Fax : 05 1) 89 1- 1751
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10 ,

2 :
 cm , 6 MV 가 (CL2100 C/D, Varian, USA)
 500 cGy
 2 Gy
 (circadian rhythm)
 8 9
 2.
 2, 4, 8, 24, 48
 4
 15 cm
 10%
 5 μm
 3.
 6)
 17 가
 30
 Kerr 8) Wyllie 9)

TdT digoxigenin-11-dUTP dATP 37
 1 30 , stop/wash buffer 10
 . Peroxidase가 digoxigenin 37 1
 PBS , peroxidase
 diaminobenzidine (DAB) ,
 (mammary gland) , TdT
 PBS .
 1.
 0.14 , 2
 Gy 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 143,

Paneth 가
 7)
 30
 Kerr 8) Wyllie 9)
 (Fig. 1).

4. In Situ End Labelling (ISEL)

가 가
 ISEL . ISEL
 DNA 3'
 terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT)
 nucleotide
 ApoTag (r) Plus in
 Situ Apoptosis Detection Kit (Oncor, Gaithersburg, MD, U.S.A.)
 5 μm
 Probe-On PLUS
 , 5
 phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) ,
 20 μg/mL proteinase K (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.)
 15
 peroxidase 3%
 (H₂O₂) 5 , PBS . Equilibration
 buffer 10 15 buffer ,

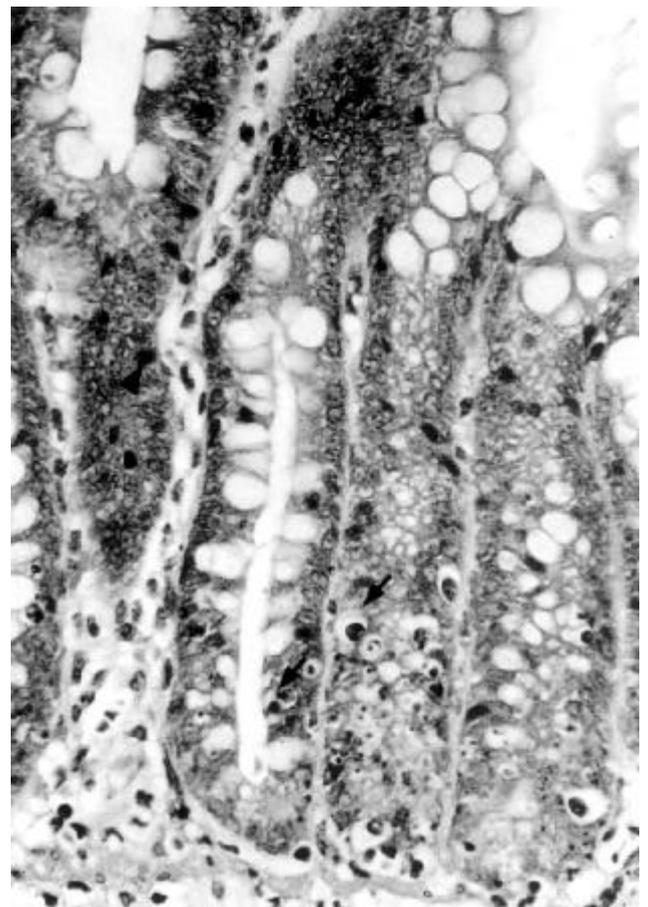


Fig. 1. Histologic section of small intestinal crypt of rat at 4 hours after 2 Gy irradiation (6 MV). Apoptotic cells (arrow) located mainly in the lower third of crypts. Mitotic cells (arrow head) were found scarcely (Hematoxylin and eosin staining, ×400).

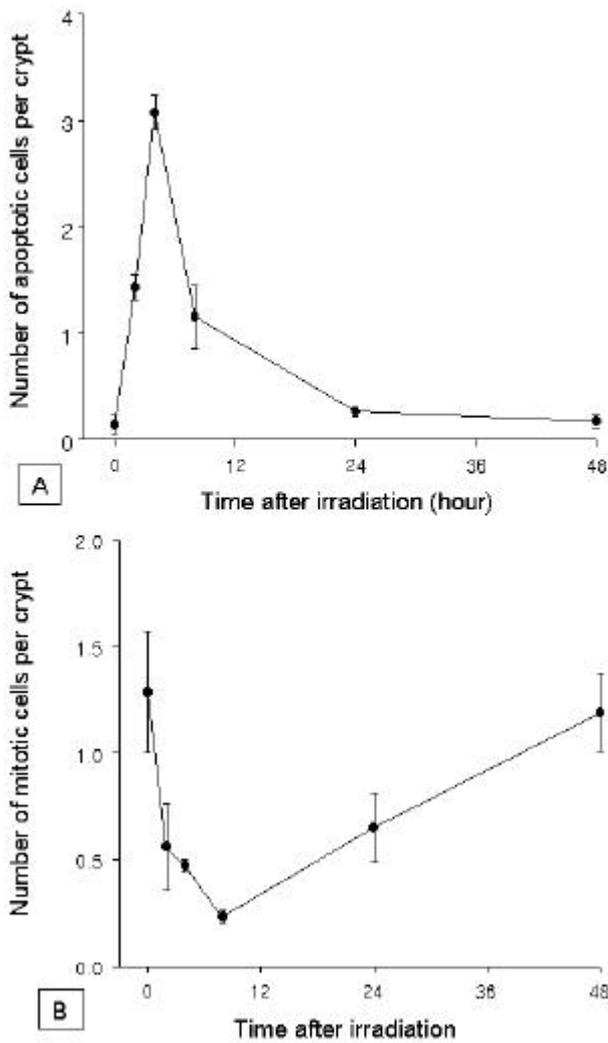


Fig. 2. Temporal alterations of the numbers of apoptotic (A) and mitotic cells(B) per crypt of rat's small intestine following 2 Gy irradiation (6 MV). The values of unirradiated control were represented at 0 hour. The occurrence of apoptosis was increased up to 4 hours and decreased to normal level about 24 hours after irradiation. The number of mitotic cells was decreased to 8 hours and normalized around 48 hours after irradiation.

3.19, 1.15, 0.26, 0.17 . 4
 가 , 24
 (Fig. 2A).

2.

1.29 가
 , 2, 4, 8, 24, 48
 0.56, 0.47, 0.23, 0.65, 1.19 , 8 가 12
 가 48
 8 가 ,

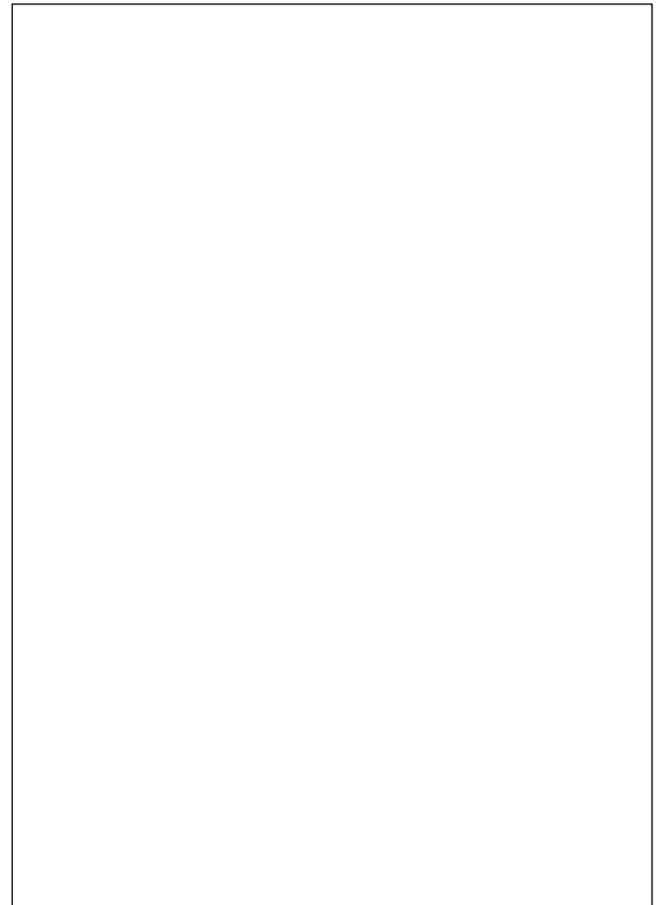


Fig. 3. In situ end labeling (ISEL) stainings of small intestine of rats at 4 hours after 2 Gy irradiation (6MV). ISEL stainings were positive in apoptotic cells (arrow) and some non-apoptotic cells (arrow head) as well (IESL, diaminobenzidine staining, $\times 250$).

48

(Fig. 2B).

3. In Situ End Labelling

ISEL

DAB

(Fig. 3).

6 7 가 .¹⁰⁾ , 16 4 DNA ladder ISEL , DNA ISEL . ISEL DNA 3'-OH ,^{17, 18)} ISEL ,¹⁹⁾ ISEL .

, Fig. 1 4 5 ,¹⁹⁾ ISEL .

G1 G2 가 , S, G2, M ,¹³⁾ 6 9 ,⁷⁾ 가 8 9 가 , 가 4 가 가 가 24 가 , 가 8 가 48 Gy 2 Gy 4 , 2 Gy 가 2 Gy 24 48 , 가 ,⁹⁾ 4 , 6 5.0 4.6 , 4 3.19 , 24, 48 0.26 0.17 , 0.14 가 , (mitotic index) 가 (labelling index) ,¹⁴⁾ G2 가 ,^{15, 16)} 가 8 0.23 가, 48 1.19 (129) .

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Abstract

**Radiation- Induced Apoptosis and Mitotic Death in the
Small Intestinal Crypts of Rat**Young Min Choi, M.D.^{*}, Ji Shin Lee, M.D.[†] and Heung Lae Cho, M.D.^{*}^{*}Department of Radiation Oncology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Pusan[†]Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, Soenam University, Namwon, Korea

Purpose : We investigated the temporal alterations of apoptosis and mitotic death following irradiation in the rat's small intestinal crypts.

Materials and methods : Male Sprague-Dawley rats were irradiated 2 Gy by 6 MV linear accelerator and sacrificed at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 hours after irradiation. The mean numbers of the apoptotic cells and mitotic cells per their small intestinal crypts were measured in the unirradiated control and irradiated groups. To compare with H & E staining, ISEL (In Situ End Labelling) were performed in the group having the highest apoptotic count.

Results : The mean number of the apoptosis per crypt in the control group was 0.14 and those at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 hours after irradiation were 1.43, 3.19, 1.15, 0.26, 0.17, respectively. So the apoptosis development was increased upto 4 hours and then normalized around 24 hours following irradiation. The mean number of the mitotic cells per crypt in the control group was 1.29 and those at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48 hours after irradiation were 0.56, 0.47, 0.23, 0.65, 1.19, respectively. The mitotic cell counts following irradiation was decreased to 8 hours and recovered to the normal level about 48 hours. So the increment of apoptotic cell count was occurred earlier and more remarkable than the decrement of mitotic cell count after irradiation. According to the staining time, false positivity was found in the ISEL staining.

Conclusions : The cell death in the small intestinal crypt developed by acute radiation damage was usually decreased to the normal level within 24-48 hours after irradiation and the apoptosis was thought to be more important process than the mitotic death.

Key Words : Radiation, Small Intestine, Apoptosis, Mitosis