

:
 .
 .
 :
 5 가 E1
 E1 - galactosidase , 가 가 가
 , 293 adv.CMV.LacZ (LacZ - adv)
 2×10^{11} particles/kg 10 kg
 (3 × 2 × 2 mm, 2 × 1 × 1 mm) -
 I, II 3F LacZ -
 adv
 (- III)
 LacZ - adv , 3
 , 3 X - gal
 : 가 - I X - gal
 , - II X - gal
 LacZ - adv
 (- III) X - gal - I, II, III
 ,
 SGOT, SGPT 가 1
 가 , 3
 : LacZ - adv
 ,
 (vector)
 가
 . 가 (1, 2, 4 - 7). 가
 . (adenovirus vector, adv)
 , 가 ,
 ,
 (1, 2). 가 가 (1, 2, 8 - 10).
 (3). adv 가
 1
 2002 8 12 2002 9 26
 가 ,
 131

adv 가 . 293 (ATCC, Rockville, MD, U.S.A.)
adv 가 , cesium chloride density gradient centrifugation
(11 - 14). adv dialysis - 80°C . Stock titer
Gelsinger (15, 16) 293 plaque titration .
가 LacZ - adv 2×10^{11} particles/kg
adv 가 9.5 - 11 kg 가 adv
(- I, II)
1970 , adv
가 (- III)
. Kan (17) , (Xylazine hydro -
chloride, , ,) 1.5 ml/kg
(Ketamin HCl, , ,) 20 mg/kg
, ,
(sinusoid level) , ,
, adv (Isoflurane, , ,) 1.5% 0.1 l/min
10 ,
adv 0.5% 1.5%
가 , , ,
adv , , ,
가 ,
adv 1 cm
035 " Terumo guidewire (Terumo
Inc, Tokyo, Japan) 4F Cobra (Terumo,
Tokyo, Japan) Hexabrix
(Guerbet, Paris, France) DSA
adv.CMV.LacZ (LacZ - adv)
5
E1 가 가 가
- galactosidase
(18).
(LacZ - adv 20 × 60 × 7 mm
(Gelfoam , absorbable gelatin sponge USP, Pharmacia
& Upjohn, Kalamzoo, U.S.A.) 3 × 2 × 2 mm 2 ×
1 × 1 mm ,

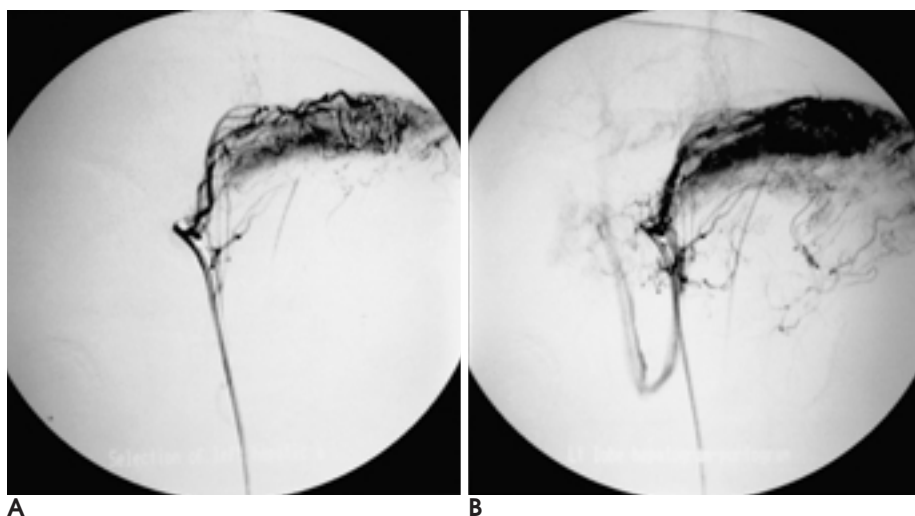


Fig. 1. Superselective catheterization of left hepatic lobar artery using 3 F microcatheter with coaxial method.
A. The artery supplying left lobes was noted.
B. It shows normal portal venous re- turn of contrast media through hepatic tissue.

2 ml LacZ - adv (No. I - No. VII) (Fig. 3). 7
 5 cc 2 cc (hepatic hilum) (periphery)
 Hexabrix 3F (S-P microcatheter , 1 cm 1.5 cm 4
 Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
 - I 3F I - 1, lobe No. I - 4). X - gal (Sigma, U.S.A.)
 3 × 2 × 2 mm - LacZ - adv flash - frozen 4 μm 6 μm
 mm - II 2 × 1 × 1 X - tra™ slide (Surgipath, Richmond, IL, U.S.A.)
 LacZ - adv I, II III
 DSA
 가 LacZ - adv phosphate buffered saline (PBS)
 1cc 0.5% glutaraldehyde 10
 MgCl₂ PBS 2 5
 10 X - gal 37 4
 10 10 , Meyer's hema -
 2). 15 10
 (- III) 70%, 80%, 90% 100% alcohol
 , 10 cc 2 cc LacZ - adv
 8 cc Hexabrix 10 ml가 , 3F
 LacZ - adv
 2
 3 cc CBC
 3 cc
 3 3 ml/kg 40 mg/kg

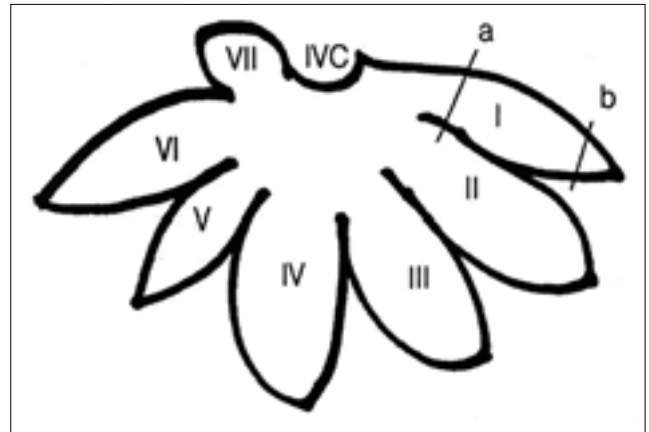


Fig. 3. Numbering of hepatic lobes of dog. From left to right, the lobes are numbered in order. For microscopic examination, sequential cross sections are made from the center(hilum) of lobe (a) to distal part of lobe (b).



A



B

Fig. 2. A. Embolization of left hepatic artery by gelfoam particles which were soaked by adenovirus vector of 2×10^{11} particles/kg.

B. Control angiography of postembolization. The left hepatic artery was almost occluded by the gelfoam particles.

xylene 2 . cover X - gal (+) 가 7 8
 glass 4.C .
 - II (2×1×1 mm)
 X - gal 가 7 X -
 - galactosidase 가 가 gal (+) , No. II X - gal (+)
 , 가 가 가 가
 (Fig. 5A, B). X - gal (+)
 2 가 (Fig. 5C). - II
 LacZ - adv 100 Automatic
 , Image Analysis System planimetric method
 Hematoxylin - eosin 1.9±1.7 % 11.6±2.3%
 , 가 No. II 11.6±2.3%
 , X - gal No. IV 0.6±0.5%
 100 (Fig. 6).
 가
 Automatic Image Analysis System (Carl Zeiss,
 Oberkochen, Germany) X - gal
 planimetric method
 .
 - I (3×2×2 mm)
 No. II II - 1 X - gal (+)
 (Fig. 4), X - gal (+)
 가 (No. II - 3, 4)
 .
 가 ,
 가 No. I, III, IV, V, VI X - gal (+)
 No. VII - 2
 SGPT 가 1 가 SGOT,
 3
 (Table 2).
 (Table 1).

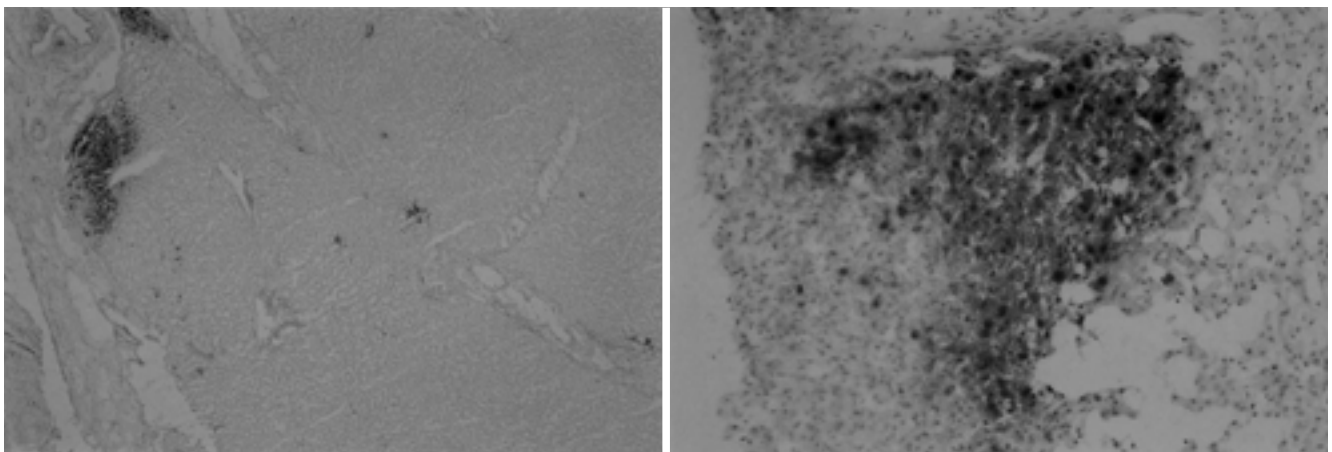


Fig. 4. X-gal staining of lobe No. II in Experimental dog-I (A; ×40, B; ×200). Grouped X-gal (+) cells locate at hilum, patchily (A, Left. side), and X-gal (+) cells are scarcely observed toward periphery (A, Right. side). Under higher magnification, X-gal (+) cells are mainly hepatocytes and sometimes Kupffer cells (B).

가

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(1 - 15, 19 - 23).

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,

,

,

(19 - 23).

(tropism)

(19, 23). 1990 Stratford - Perricaudet (20) in vivo

가

,

Jaffe (9)

human 1 - antitrypsin

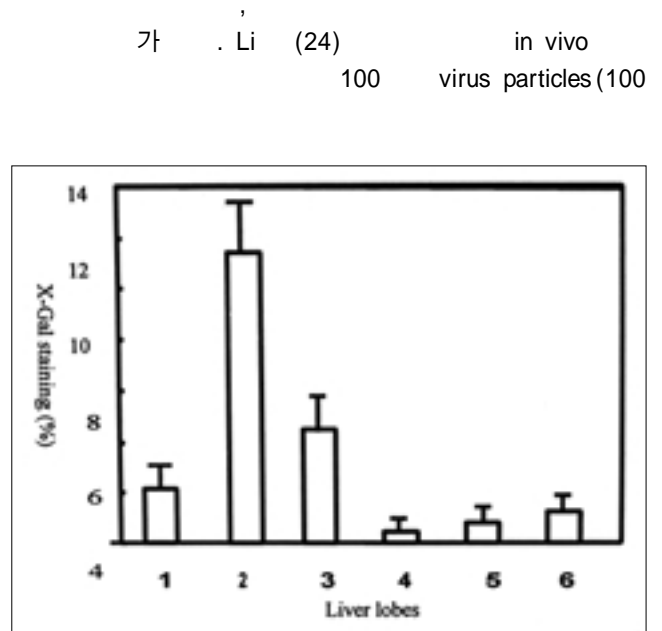


Fig. 6. The result of image analysis of X-gal (+) cells at each lobe of liver of experimental dog-II (Embolized at left hepatic artery by $2 \times 1 \times 1$ mm gelfoam particles soaked with LacZ-adv)

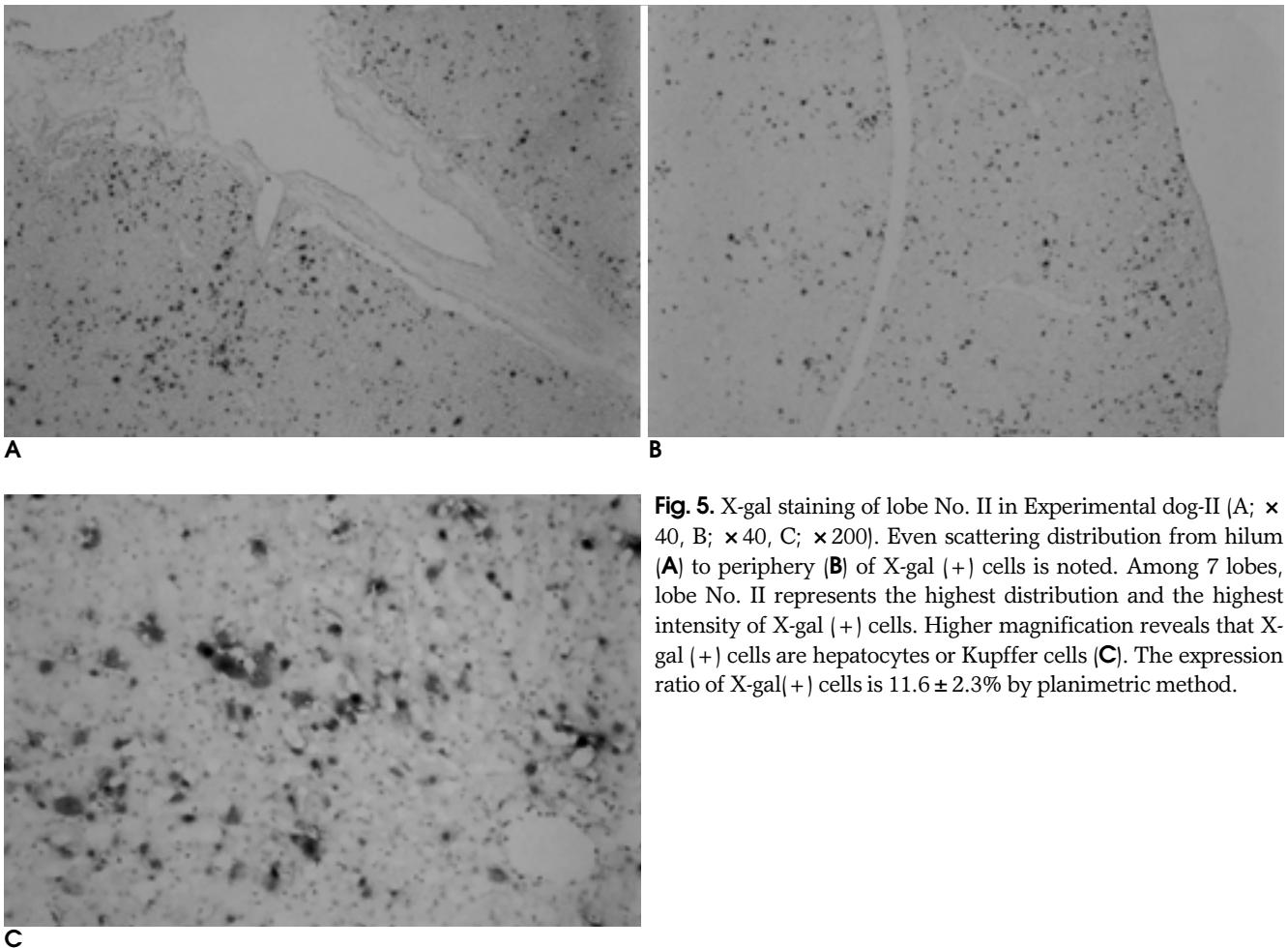


Fig. 5. X-gal staining of lobe No. II in Experimental dog-II (A; $\times 40$; B; $\times 40$; C; $\times 200$). Even scattering distribution from hilum (A) to periphery (B) of X-gal (+) cells is noted. Among 7 lobes, lobe No. II represents the highest distribution and the highest intensity of X-gal (+) cells. Higher magnification reveals that X-gal (+) cells are hepatocytes or Kupffer cells (C). The expression ratio of X-gal (+) cells is $11.6 \pm 2.3\%$ by planimetric method.

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Table 1. Complete Blood Component Before and After Infusion of adv.CMV.LacZ

CBC	Day(s) of blood Sampling	Experiment I*			Experiment II**			Control dog		
		0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3
WBC		16.4	9.7	15	12.7	13.8	13.4	14.2	15.4	12.6
RBC		5.46	6.3	6.8	4.78	5.1	7.38	6.13	6.2	6.8
HB		12.6	14.6	16	7.8	13.5	17.2	14.3	13.2	12.5
HCT		36.7	42.4	44.9	25.3	30.1	49.4	41.8	40.5	43.5
PLT		110	162	170	254	251	151	256	210	250
MCV		67.1	67.3	66	52.8	70.2	66.9	68.1	70.2	71.4
MCH		23.1	23.2	23.6	16.3	28.5	23.3	23.3	30.1	24.1
MCHC		34.3	34.5	35.7	30.8	30.6	34.8	34.2	31.5	33

* ; Experimental dog which has the left hepatic arterial embolization with gelfoam particles sized $3 \times 2 \times 2$ mm, soaked with 2×10^{12} particles/ kg of adenoviral vector

** ; Experimental dog which has the left hepatic arterial embolization with gelfoam particles sized $2 \times 1 \times 1$ mm, soaked with 2×10^{12} particles/ kg of adenoviral vector

Table 2. Serum Chemistry Changes Before and After Infusion of adv.CMV.LacZ

Chemistry	Day(s) of blood Sampling	Experiment I*			Experiment II**			Control dog		
		0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3
Glucose		98	79	90	175	160	152	138	160	135
Creatinine		1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
BUN		25	14	15	13	8	8	12	10	11
Protein total		6.5	6.8	6.7	5.6	8	7	6.5	5.5	6.1
Albumin		3.8	3.7	3.5	2.4	3	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.6
SGOT		49	117	46	24	78	52	37	81	51
SGPT		83	141	75	46	57	14	24	75	41
Billirubin Total		0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
Billirubin Direct		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4

* ; Experimental dog which has the left hepatic arterial embolization with gelfoam particles sized $3 \times 2 \times 2$ mm, soaked with 2×10^{12} particles/ kg of adenoviral vector

** ; Experimental dog which has the left hepatic arterial embolization with gelfoam particles sized $2 \times 1 \times 1$ mm, soaked with 2×10^{12} particles/ kg of adenoviral vector

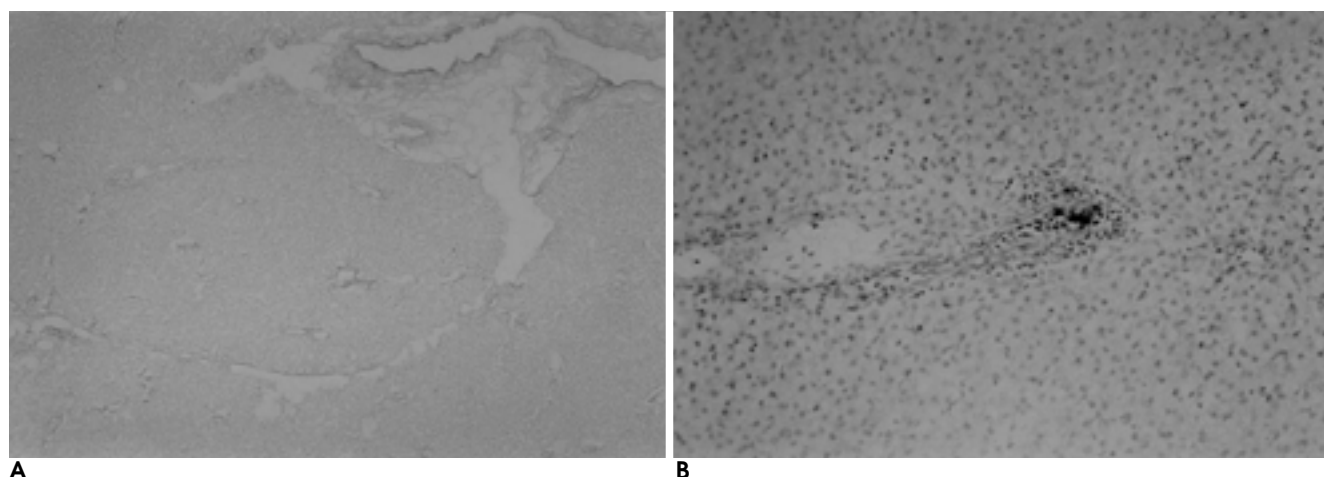


Fig. 7. X-gal staining of lobe No. VII of control dog(A; $\times 40$, B; $\times 100$). In control liver, no detectable X-gal (+) cell is noted on whole lobes except lobe No. VII. On lobe No. VII, X-gal (+) cells are nearly absent at hilum(A). Only two foci (B) around the periportal area are recognized. The expression ratio of X-gal (+) cells is under 0.1% by planimetric method.

multiplicity of infection, MOI) 95%
, 10 - 100
MOI 가 . Lieber (25) cles/kg 2×10^{11} parti -
2 SGPT 가 15 ,
가 1/10 - 1/100
 4×10^{12} particles/kg
GOT/GPT 24 가
 4×10^{11} particles/kg 가
(). X - gal 가 X - gal
No I, II, III
X - gal (+) 가 가 X - gal (+)
Automatic Image Analysis
24 90% System planimetric method Fig. 7
가 , 가 No. II
LacZ - adv ,
(25 - 27).
1)
가 2)
(13). , 3)
(hepatic blood resevoir)
, 4)
in vivo ,
1% - 100% (9, 23)
(preliminary study) 4×10^{11}
particles/kg 3 - galactosidase
5 % (). 가
? 가 in vivo - I X - gal
가 , 가
Li (24) 가 , 가
. Li (24) 가 가

SGPT/SGOT

SGPT/SGOT

가

3

가

가

가

가

2×10^{11} particles/kg

LacZ - adv

LacZ - adv

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Usefulness of Intra-arterial Embolization Method Using Gelfoam Particles in Effective Gene Transduction of Adenoviral Vector for Liver-directed Gene Therapy: an Preliminary Animal Study in Dogs¹

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Purpose: Liver-directed gene therapy is being actively pursued and developed as a method of treating various liver diseases. A number of aspects, including gene intervention, an efficient gene delivery system, and stable transgene expression are key to the success of the chosen strategy, and to overcome problems in these areas, several tactics can be used. In this study, we assess the utility of transarterial embolization using gelfoam particles soaked in an adenovirus vector as a gene-delivery method.

Materials and Methods: Using the angiographic approach, three dogs each weighing 9.5 - 11 kg were superselectively catheterized at the left hepatic artery using a 3-F microcatheter and the coaxial method. Two of the dogs were embolized at the left hepatic artery using $3 \times 2 \times 2$ -mm and $2 \times 1 \times 1$ -mm gelfoam particles soaked in 2×10^{11} particles/kg of recombinant adv.CMV.LacZ (LacZ-adv). The left hepatic artery of the remaining animal, used as a control, was infused with the same dose of lacZ-adv in the same way as before but without embolization of the left hepatic artery. Three days after embolization or the infusion of LacZ-adv, the dogs were sacrificed prior to harvest of the entire liver for the evaluation of gene transduction.

Results: X-gal staining of the liver tissue obtained was positive for hepatocytes, but the pattern and degree of gene transduction differed according to gelfoam particle size. Where this was $3 \times 2 \times 2$ mm, gene transduction along the liver hilum varied, but where $2 \times 1 \times 1$ -mm particles were used, transduction was more even. No pathologic hepatic tissue injury or inflammation was apparent, and control liver tissue was not stained by X-gal. Serum SGOT and SGPT levels were slightly higher one day after the procedure, but had normalized by day 3.

Conclusion: Intrahepatic transarterial embolization using gelfoam particles soaked in LacZ-adv appears to be a good method for effective liver-targeted gene therapy.

Index words : Liver, gene therapy
Intervention, intra-arterial embolization
Animal study

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