

# phVEGF<sub>165</sub> :

· · · · · 2 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 5

: phVEGF<sub>165</sub> ,  
 : 6 7  
 , 5 . HL60 (VEGF)  
 phVEGF<sub>165</sub> , CHO western blot  
 , CPAE 2 phVEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 500 µg/2.5 ml  
 4  
 0, 4, 7, 14, 21  
 VEGF<sub>165</sub> Wilcoxon signed rank test  
 : 가 CHO VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 CPAE 가 0.73±0.043, phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 1.09±0.015 가  
 가  
 1.32±0.13 1.30±0.07, 1.42±0.15 1.59±0.09,  
 1.59±0.27 1.14±0.12 ,  $p > 0.05$   
 VEGF 39.96±1.08 pg/ml,  
 4 44.99±2.13 pg/ml, 1 48.18±1.49 pg/ml, 2 45.70±3.77 pg/ml, 3 46.54  
 ±5.47 pg/ml 가 가가  
 : phVEGF<sub>165</sub>가 가  
 phVEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 VEGF 가

E1

가

(2, 3).

가

(1).

(Vascular Endothelial Growth

Factor: VEGF)

(mitogen) . VEGF 1989  
 (vasculogenesis)

2000  
 2001 11 11 2003 4 10

VEGF 34-45 kDa, mRNA 가 5 (25, 26)(Fig. 1). 3 (VEGF<sub>121</sub>, 145, 165, 189, 201) (Ceftazole - Na, , , ) 100 mg/kg 1 VEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 가 (4-13). VEGF (angiogenesis) (14-16), (17-19). VEGF 가 (15, 16, 18, 19).

(20, 21). (reporter gene) DNA가 (22-24). VEGF (promyelocytic leukemia) HL60 VEGF<sub>165</sub> cDNA CMV (cytomegalovirus) (promoter) DNA , CHO (chinese hamster ovary) VEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 가 , VEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 가 , phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 가 가

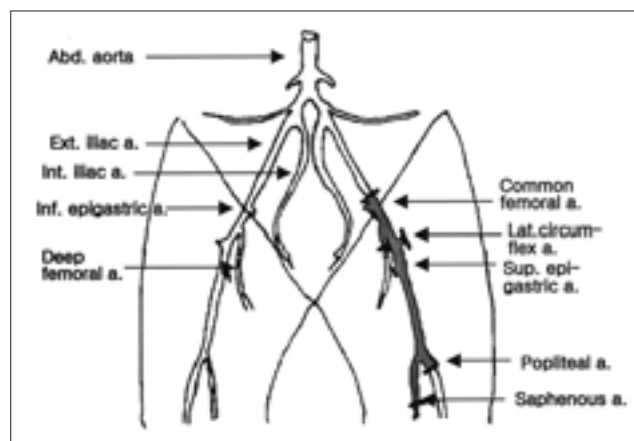
## ELISA

VEGF

Hong (25) 21 New Zealand White (3.0-4.5 kg) (ketamine hydrochloride, , ) 35 mg/kg (xylazine hydrochloride, , ) 5 mg/kg 1 가 20 (groove) 가

(25, 26)(Fig. 1). 3 (Ceftazole - Na, , , ) 100 mg/kg 1 20 2 18 6 ( 3.2 kg, 2.9-3.5 kg) 7 ( 3.6 kg, 3.2-4.3 kg), 5 ( 3.5 kg, 3.2-4.5 kg)

VEGF<sub>165</sub> (Promyelocytic leukemia) HL60 ( , , ) Trizol (Gibco, MD, U.S.A.) RNA RNA cDNA (primer) VEGF5Bg(5' - GAAGATCTAT - GAACTTTCTGCTGTCTTGG - 3') VEGF3E(5' - GGAATTCTCACC GCCTCGGCTTGTCACA - 3') VEGF DNA 가 DNA VEGF<sub>165</sub> (pRIP, , ) DNA VEGF<sub>165</sub> CMV (cytomegalovirus) (pro-moter) pRIP Bg/II EcoRI , Bg/II EcoRI pEGFP - N1 (Clontech, CA, U.S.A.) VEGF<sub>165</sub> (phVEGF<sub>165</sub>) (Fig. 2).



**Fig. 1.** Schematic drawing of surgical operation of chronic ischemic model of rabbit hindlimb. Shaded femoral artery was ligated and excised.

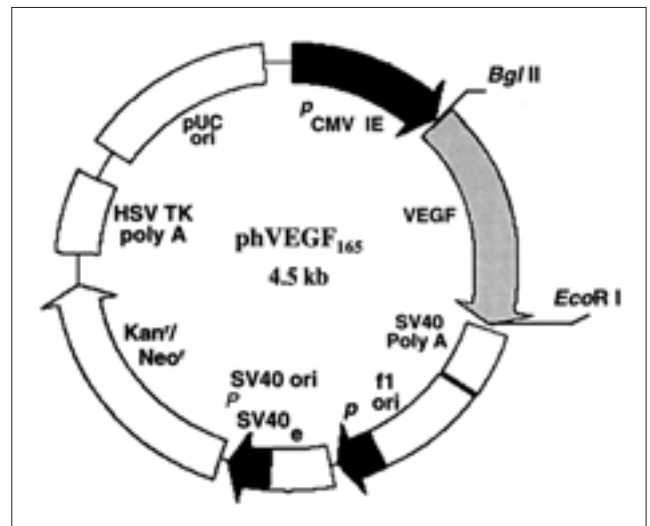
VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 hamster ovary (CHO, (transfection) lipofectamine (Gibco, MD, U.S.A.) 24  
 CHO 6 - well plate 9 well well  
 $3 \times 10^5$  phVEGF<sub>165</sub>, pEGFP - N1 2  
 $\mu$ g lipofectamine 4  $\mu$ l  
 200  $\mu$ l 45  
 CHO 3  
 가 1 ml 가 , 5 37  
 CO<sub>2</sub> . 48  
 . pEGFP - N1 phVEGF<sub>165</sub>가 CHO  
 VEGF<sub>165</sub> west -  
 ern blot . 30  $\mu$ g  
 (nonreducing) beta - mercaptoethanol  
 (reducing) SDS - PAGE , PVDF  
 (membrane) (Amersham, NJ, U.S.A.)  
 anti - VEGF antibody (Santa  
 Cruz Biotechnology, CA, U.S.A.) 4 15  
 Goat Anti - Mouse IgG  
 ECL (Enhanced Chemiluminescence  
 Luminogram reagents) (Amersham, NJ, U.S.A.)

VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 CPAE (calf pulmonary artery endothelial cell) (ATCC, VA,  
 U.S.A.) 20% FBS가 RPMI (Gibco, MD,  
 U.S.A.) 96 - well plate CPAE  
 $1 \times 10^4$  , pEGFP - N1  
 phVEGF<sub>165</sub>가 CHO VEGF가  
 (culture supernatant) 3 well 가 5  
 CellTiter 96™ Non -  
 Radioactive Cell Proliferation Assay kit (Promega, Madison,  
 U.S.A.) VEGF가  
 96 - well 15  $\mu$ l dye solution (3 - (4,  
 5 - dimethylthiazol - 2yl) - 2, 5 - diphenyltetrazolium bromide,  
 MTT) 가 37 CO<sub>2</sub> 4  
 , stop solution 100  $\mu$ l 가 , 1 37  
 . 96 - well plate ELISA reader 570  
 nm

DNA  
 VEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 *E. coli* 2.5  
 Endo - Free Plasmid Giga Kit (Qiagen, CA, U.S.A.)

가 DNA  
 .  
 (gene transfer)  
 2 phVEGF<sub>165</sub>  
 20 2  
 18 (6  
 ) (7  
 ) 4 F Cobra  
 (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)  
 (common iliac artery) phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 500  
 $\mu$ g (2.5 ml) 1 (5 )  
 , phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 500  $\mu$ g (2.5 ml) 1 3  
 (vastus medialis muscle)  
 (adductor muscle) 26 G

가  
 2  
 6 ( 4 )  
 (14 - 16).  
 4 F Cobra Seldinger  
 1 - 3 cm . Visipaque



**Fig. 2.** Construction of plasmid (phVEGF<sub>165</sub>) expressing vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Abbreviations: *Bgl*II, *Eco*RI, restriction endonucleases; <sup>r</sup>CMV IE, human cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter; SV40 polyA, SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal; f1 ori, f1 single-strand DNA origin; SV40 ori, SV40 origin of replication; <sup>r</sup>SV40<sub>e</sub>, SV40 early promoter; Kan<sup>r</sup>/Neo<sup>r</sup>, kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene; HSV TK polyA, herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase polyadenylation signal; pUC ori, pUC plasmid replication origin.

(Iodixanol 320 mg/ml, Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) 8 ml  
3 ml 1 1 12

Shimadzu - 3200 (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan)

4 - 5 가

(head) 가 (condyle)

2 가 (25).

ELISA VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 0, 4, 7, 14, 21  
4 3600 rpm  
- 70 , immunoassay sys -  
tem (Quantikine , R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.) VEGF<sub>165</sub>

6 , 3 가

mean ± standard error  
Wilcoxon signed rank test

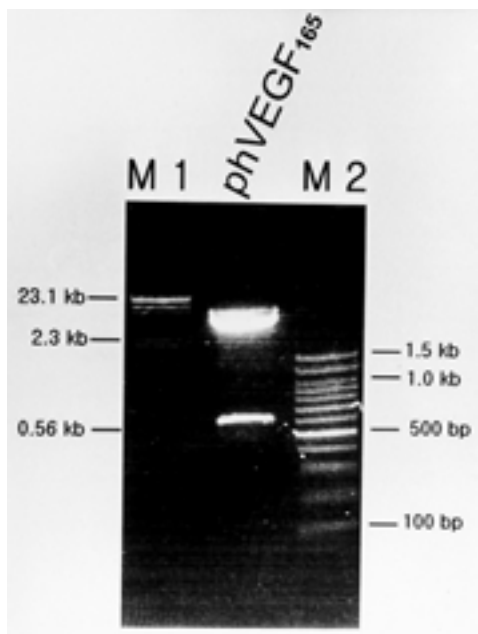
: phVEGF<sub>165</sub>

, 0.05 가 Spearman

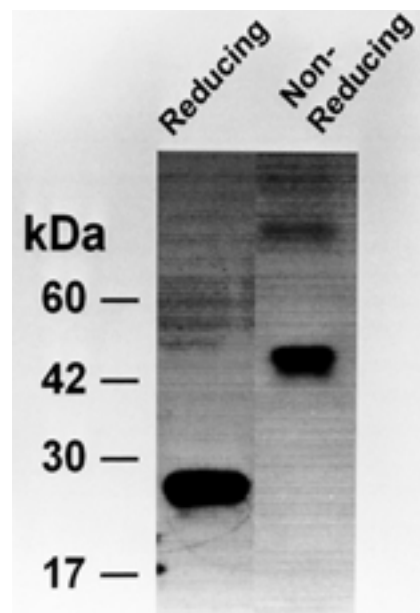
VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
HL60  
VEGF<sub>165</sub> cDNA  
phVEGF<sub>165</sub> BglII EcoRI 가 (Fig. 3).

VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
Western blot  
phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 CHO  
western blot VEGF<sub>165</sub>  
(Fig. 4). pEGFP - N1  
VEGF VEGF

CPAE  
pEGFP - N1 phVEGF<sub>165</sub> CHO  
(culture supernatant) CPAE  
pEGFP - N1 가  
0.73 ± 0.043, phVEGF<sub>165</sub> 1.09 ± 0.015  
100% , VEGF<sub>165</sub> 가 149% CPAE



**Fig. 3.** Agarose gel electrophoresis of VEGF<sub>165</sub> gene. phVEGF<sub>165</sub> was treated with restriction endonucleases (*Bgl*III and *Eco*RI). Two bands from restricted phVEGF<sub>165</sub> are visualized. M1 and M2 are markers for DNA size.



**Fig. 4.** Western blot of VEGF<sub>165</sub> . Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells have been transfected with phVEGF<sub>165</sub> . VEGF<sub>165</sub> is expressed at the culture medium of CHO cells in reducing and non-reducing forms.

(Fig. 5).

*phVEGF<sub>165</sub>*

2 6

1.32

$\pm 0.13$ , 6  $1.30 \pm 0.07$

7 2

$1.42 \pm 0.15$ , 6 ( 4 )  $1.59$

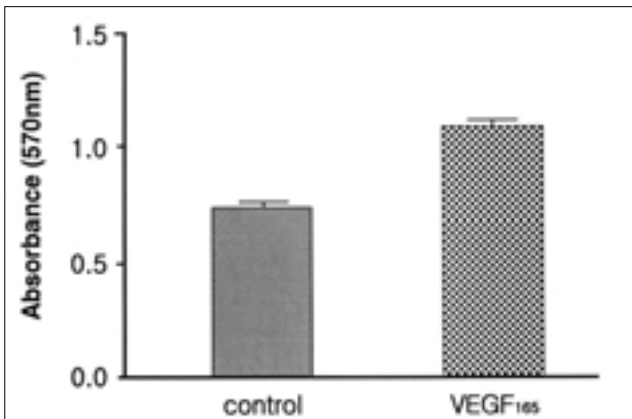
$\pm 0.09$ , 5

2  $1.59 \pm 0.27$ , 6 ( 4 )

$1.14 \pm 0.12$  (Table 1, Fig. 6). Wilcoxon signed rank test  $p > 0.05$

가 0.623

( $p < 0.01$ ).



**Fig. 5.** Cell proliferation assay. Calf pulmonary artery endothelial (CPAE) cells have been cultured at the medium containing VEGF<sub>165</sub>. CPAE cells are more proliferated in VEGF<sub>165</sub> groups than in control group.

ELISA

4

VEGF

가

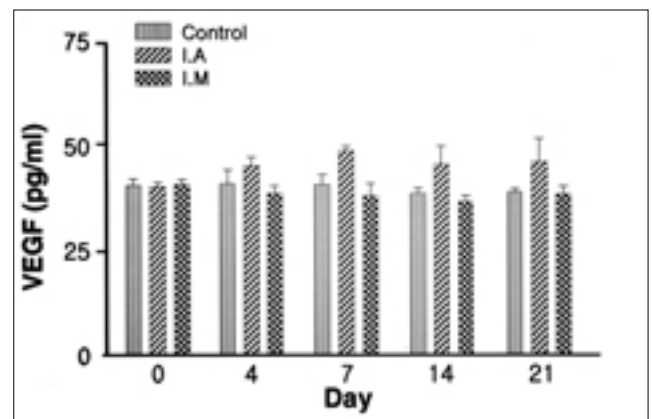
VEGF

 $39.96 \pm 1.08$  pg/ml, 4 $44.99 \pm 2.13$  pg/ml, 1 $48.18 \pm 1.49$  pg/ml, 2 $45.70 \pm 3.77$  pg/ml, 3

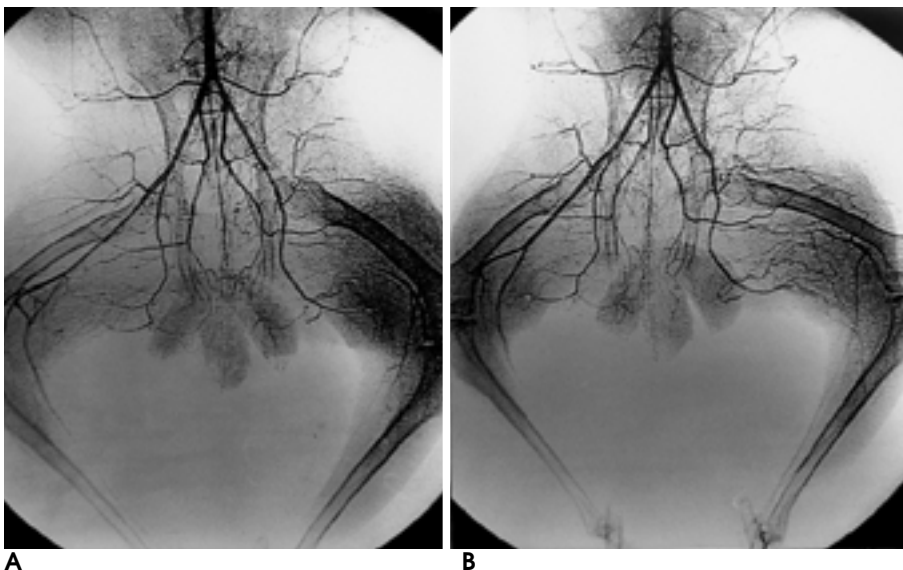
**Table 1.** Ratio of Number of Vessels in the Chronic Ischemic Limb to the Contralateral Normal Limb of Rabbit in Each Group of Control, Intra-arterial and Intramuscular Administrations

	Control group (n=6)	I.A. group (n=7)	I.M. group (n=5)
Pre-gene therapy (L/R ratio)	$1.32 \pm 0.13$	$1.42 \pm 0.15$	$1.59 \pm 0.27$
Post-gene therapy (L/R ratio)	$1.30 \pm 0.07$	$1.59 \pm 0.09$	$1.14 \pm 0.12$

\* Data are the mean  $\pm$  standard error. I.A. = intra-arterial, I.M. = intramuscular.



**Fig. 7.** ELISA of serum VEGF. No demonstrable increase of VEGF in control and intramuscular groups. The intra-arterial group shows increase of VEGF, but not statistically proven.



**Fig. 6.** Angiographic evaluation after intra-arterial gene therapy of phVEGF<sub>165</sub> on chronic ischemic disease model of rabbit.

**A.** Angiography(pre-gene therapy) at 2 weeks after making the model at left thigh.

**B.** Angiographic finding of same rabbit at 4 weeks after intra-arterial administration of phVEGF<sub>165</sub>. Collateral vessels are increased in number at left thigh after gene therapy.



가

10

(25, 26).

2 가

4

3 2

, 30

(27).

가

가

, VEGF

가

가

가

VEGF가

ELISA

phVEGF<sub>165</sub>가

가

phVEGF<sub>165</sub>

VEGF

가

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## A Comparative Study of Intra-arterial and Intramuscular Administration of phVEGF<sub>165</sub> in a Chronic Ischemic Model of Rabbit Hindlimb<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To obtain phVEGF<sub>165</sub> for angiogenesis and to compare the effects of its intra-arterial and intramuscular administration in a chronic ischemic rabbit hindlimb model.

**Materials and Methods:** Chronic ischemic models were constructed in the left hindlimb of rabbits and divided into control ( $n=6$ ), intra-arterial ( $n=7$ ) and intramuscular groups ( $n=5$ ). Plasmid DNA (phVEGF<sub>165</sub>) expressing vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) was obtained from HL60 cells, and transfection into CHO cells and western blot analysis of the medium, as well as proliferation assay of CPAE cells were performed. Two weeks after construction of the models, 500  $\mu$ g phVEGF<sub>165</sub> was injected into both the left common iliac artery and thigh muscles. Angiography was performed and the number of vessels counted, and ELISA was used to determine the quantity of VEGF in blood samples. Wilcoxon signed rank test was employed for statistical analysis.

**Results:** VEGF<sub>165</sub> was expressed on western blot of the culture medium. Proliferation assay showed that optical densities were  $0.73 \pm 0.043$  in the control study and  $1.09 \pm 0.015$  in phVEGF<sub>165</sub>. The angiographic scores were  $1.32 \pm 0.13$  (pre-gene therapy) and  $1.30 \pm 0.07$  (post-gene therapy) in the control group,  $1.42 \pm 0.15$  and  $1.59 \pm 0.09$  in the intra-arterial group,  $1.59 \pm 0.27$  and  $1.14 \pm 0.12$  in the intramuscular group. The differences were not statistically significant. In the intra-arterial group, serum VEGF levels were  $39.96 \pm 1.08$  pg/ml (pre-gene therapy),  $44.99 \pm 2.13$  pg/ml (4th day),  $48.18 \pm 1.49$  pg/ml (1st week),  $45.70 \pm 3.77$  pg/ml (2nd week), and  $46.54 \pm 5.47$  pg/ml (3rd week), but in the control and intramuscular groups there were no increases.

**Conclusion:** phVEGF<sub>165</sub> affected the proliferation of CPAE cells. There was no difference in angiographic scores and serum VEGF levels between intra-arterial and intramuscular administrations.

**Index words :** Angiogenesis

Ischemic disease

Plasmid DNA

Gene therapy

Vascular endothelial growth factor

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