

14, 2, 2001 4

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†, *

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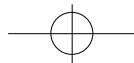
5) : 8, 32, 70 Sprague-Dawley 18 (8, 7:32, 6:70, Image analyzer
가 2 가 , H&E , H&E
PCNA, TUNEL, TRAP 가 , 가
: 2 (8 :22.32%, 32 :7.09%, 70 :
5.37%), PCNA 8 64.25 %, 32
57.40%, 70 29.54 % 가 . H&E
8 43 32 (25.57), 70 (29.87) 가 . TRAP
8 2.2 , 32 4.29 , 70 4.5
5.89 2.08 가 .
: 가 (P<0.05)
가
: , , histomorphometry,

:

1035-3

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4

2.

1) Image analyzer 가

H&E scanner(Scanjet 5200C, Hewlett-Packard, Loveland, USA) histomorphometry (Fig. 1)¹⁾, 가

hematoxylin and eosin(H&E) scanner , , , . Lehr^{14,15)}가 Photoshop(Version 4, Adobe System, San Jose, USA) .

, proliferating cell nuclear antigen(PCNA) pixel

. tartrate resistance alkaline phosphatase (TRAP)

. transferase-mediated biotin-dUTP nick end-labelling(TUNEL) 가 (apoptosis)

1.

8 , 32 , 70 Sprague-Dawley 18 (8 , 7; 32 , 6; 70 , 5) . Bak²⁾ ether 1mm 3 가 14 가 4% paraformaldehyde 8 15% EDTA



Fig 1. Histomorphometry of callus. Histologic section through the center of the medullary cavity was scanned by comuterized scanner. The areas of tissue components were measured by the image analyzer (1)endochondral new bone, (2)intramembranous new bone, (3)mesenchymal layer, (4)cartilage layer.

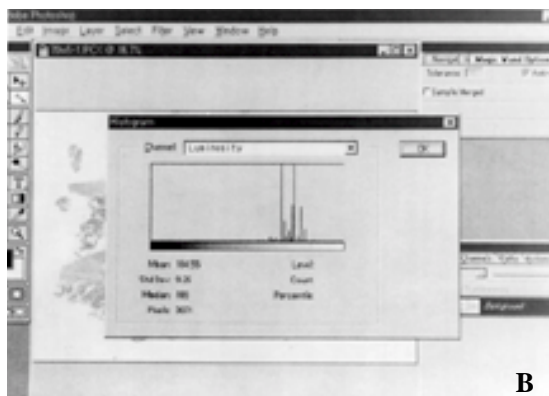
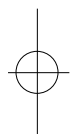


Fig 2. Schematic demonstration of the pertinent steps of Photoshop-based image analysis. Image analysis is performed of digitized representative fields within the fracture callus slide. A: The Magic Wand tool is used to select each areas of fracture callus. The selected area is automatically highlighted. B: The Histogram tool in the Image menu generates a graph, in which each vertical line represents the number of pixels in the area.



Magic Wand tool

click

(Fig. 2-A). Magic Wand tool

Tolerance value(0-

255)

15-20

Tolerance value

Image

Histogram

Histogram

(Fig. 2-B),

pixel 가

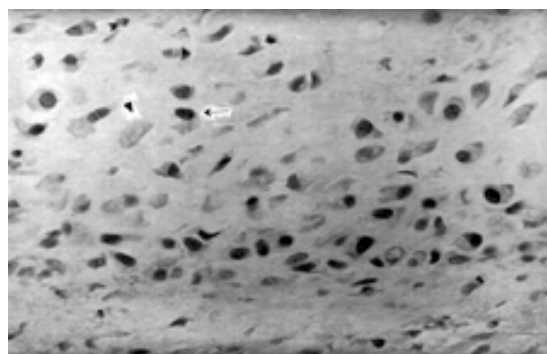


Fig 3. Immunohistochemical staining for PCNA shows nuclear positivity in osteochondrous portion of the callus(arrow). The arrow head indicates nuclear negative osteoblast(x 400).

2) PCNA

(Ultravision Mouse Tissue Detection System, Anti-Mouse, HRP/AEC; Lab vision, UMTDS)

30 가

pepsin 37 30

Ultra block(UMTDS) 5

Rodent block (UMTDS) 120

PCNA (NCL-PCNA, Novocastra)

4

PBS 30

Biotinylated anti-Mouse

secondary antibody (UMTDS) 60

Streptavidin peroxidase (UMTDS)

30 Triton x-100 (1%) 30

DAB Mayer's Hematoxylin

PCNA

(Fig. 3), Harris

Point-counting technique (Fig.

Weinberg⁷⁾

4) . 400

grid

eyepiece

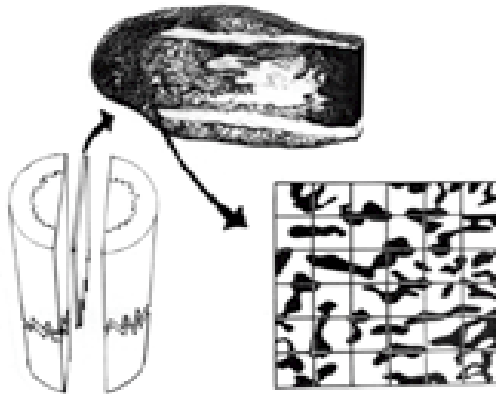


Fig 4. Histologic section and point counting method were used to quantitate new bone formation and the immunohistochemical activity(PCNA, TRAP, TUNEL). The point counting technique was used at a magnification of 400. The area between the lines was analyzed. The areas analyzed were (1)endochondral new bone, (2)intramembranous new bone, (3)mesenchymal layer, (4)hypertrophic chondrocyte layer, (5)proliferative chondrocyte layer.

hematoxylin 0.5% ammonia 10

. H&E TRAP

(x 200)

100 gride

TRAP

(Fig. 5).

3) TRAP

acid phosphatase, leukocyte kit (Sigma, 387)

0.5M Fast Garnet GBC Base

solution 0.5M Sodium Nitrite Solution 2

37 45M, Naphthol AS-

B1 Phosphate Solution 0.5M, Acetate Solution 2M, Tartrate

Solution 1M 37

40

4) TUNEL

TACS In situ Apoptosis Detection Kits (Trevigen)

protein kinase 20

5 (permeabilization)

5 . TdT Labelling buffer

37 70 , Anti-FITC HRP-

conjugate 37 30 DAB

Mayer 's hematoxylin

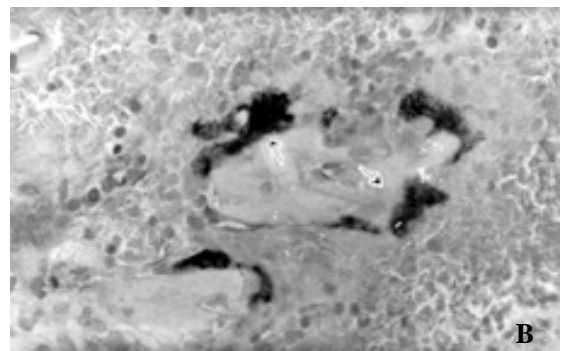
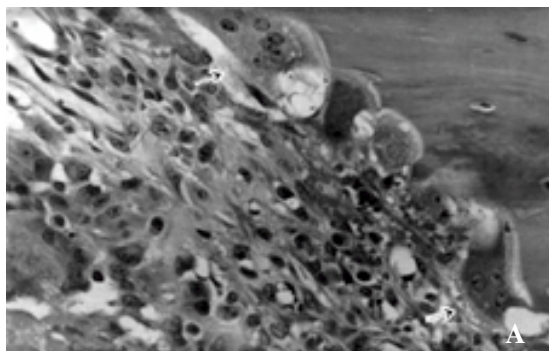


Fig 5. Osteoclast in the fracture callus. A: Multinuclear osteoclasts are present at the peripheral area of the bony trabecula(arrows, H&E, x 400). B: Tartrate resistant acid phosphatase(TRAP) stain shows positive osteoclasts(arrows, x 400).

**Table 1.** The percentage of composition of fracture callus measured by image analyzer.

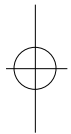
Age	endochondral newbone	intramembranous newbone*	mesenchymal layer	cartilage layer
8wk	20.30	22.32	48.26	16.06
32wk	17.07	9.23	66.42	13.06
70wk	23.54	6.90	57.27	20.19

*; The percentage of intramembranous newbone in the younger was higher than the older($p < 0.05$).

Table 2. The percentage of PCNA positive cells in rat femur callus (x 400).

Age	Endochondral osteoblast*	Hypertrophic chondrocyte	Proliferative chondrocyte	Mesenchymal layer	Intramembranous osteoblast
8wk	64.25	29.00	74.74	49.17	44.77
32wk	57.40	15.26	86.56	49.14	38.36
70wk	29.54	12.35	79.49	57.81	38.39

*; At 2 weeks after injury, the PCNA positive endochondral osteoblast($p < 0.05$) was declined with aging. But, the PCNA positive intramembranous osteoblast was not different with aging in the rat callus($p < 0.05$).



2) PCNA

. 400 가 PCNA

100 grid TUNEL 8 64.25%, 32 57.40%, 70

29.54% 가 ($p < 0.05$)

(Table 2).

3.

3)

PC-SAS (version 6.12, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) Mantel-Haenszel chi square test, 8 100 43 , 32 ; 25.57 32

Kruskal-Wallis test Spearman 's correlation test, Duncan 8 ($p < 0.05$)(Table 3).

test , $p < 0.05$ TRAP 8 2.2 , 32

4.29 , 70 4.5

5.89

2.08 가

($p < 0.05$)(Table 3).

1) Image analyzer 가

8 가 4)

($p < 0.05$).

8 48.26 가 가 8 32

% 32 70 ($p < 0.05$) ($p < 0.05$) 8 ; 1.87, 32 ;

(Table 1). 2.78, 70 ; 1.14 , 32 70

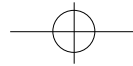


Table 3. The number of osteoclast in rat femur callus stained by H&E and TRAP (x 200).

Age	HE (Osteochondral junction)*	TRAP (Osteochondral junction) [†]	TRAP (Metaphysis) [†]	TRAP (Total)
8wk	43.00	4.00	1.75	2.2
32wk	25.57	6.67	2.5	4.29
70wk	29.87	7.0	2.0	4.5
Average	32.81	5.89	2.08	3.66

*; The number of osteoclast at 8 weeks was more than older ages($p < 0.05$).

† ; The number of TRAP positive osteoclast at the osteochondral junction was more than that of metaphysis(p < 0.05).

Table 4. The number of TUNEL positive cell in rat femur callus (x 400).

Age	Endochondral osteoblast	Hypertrophic chondrocyte*	Proliferative chondrocyte	Mesenchymal layer	Intramembranous osteoblast
8wk	1.25	2.88	0	1.88	1.87
32wk	0.89	4.11	0.63	4.90	2.78
70wk	2.71	2.14	0	1.14	1.14

*; The number of TUNEL positive cell in the hyperchondrocyte was more than others($p < 0.05$).

($p < 0.05$)(Table 4).

3).

가

가

2,22)

가

24)

21)

10)

18,19)

가

grid

7)

Photoshop

image

analysis7†

14,15)

Irving¹⁰⁾

6

24

(demineralized bone powder)

6

14

가

24

가

가





가

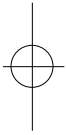
• 141

Photoshop (color, 17).
 saturation, hue, luminosity) color index PCNA 가
 가

5).
 MMP-9, TRAP, the vitronectin receptor, calcitonin
 receptor TRAP

Bonnarens 4)
 PCNA 36 kD polypeptide 16).
 late G1 S DNA 20,25). TRAP gene
 PCNA 가 9). TRAP
 PCNA 가 20).
 H&E
 가 8
 TRAP
 , TRAP

8). Iwaki 11)
 PCNA
 36 , 3
 , 1-2
 2 가
 PCNA 가
 2 가
 PCNA
 가 PCNA
 PCNA 가
 가
 PCNA TUNEL 13)
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 PCNA TUNEL 14 28
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 TUNEL
 6) 17),
 가
 TUNEL 가



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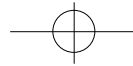
- 가 , 가

가 가

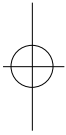
가 ,

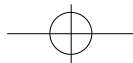
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Abstract

The Effects of aging process on fracture healing in rat callus

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Purpose : Patient age significantly influences the rate of fracture healing. The rate of healing declines with increasing age. The authors compared the aging effect on fracture healing in the callus of rat femur by the light microscopy.

Materials and Methods : In this study the unilateral, closed fractures were created in the femur of 18 Sprague-Dawley rats. The rats were killed in three age group(8 weeks:7, 32weeks:6, 70weeks:5) at 2 weeks after fracture. The composition of fracture callus(new bone, cartilage, mesenchymal layer) was measured by image analyzer with H-E stain. Immunohistochemical stain (PCNA, TUNEL, TRAP) positive cells were counted for the comparing of cellular activity according to the aging.

Results : The percent of intramembranous new bone in the younger rat(8 week:22.32%) was higher than the older ones(30 week:7.09%, 70 week:5.37%). The percent of PCNA positive osteoblast in the newbone decreased according to the aging(8 week:64.25%, 30 week:57.40%, 70 week:29.54%). The number of osteoclast in the osteochondral junction at the 8 week(43) was more than that of 30 week(25.57) and 72 week(29.87). The number of TRAP positive osteoclast was not different as aging, but the number of osteoclast in the osteochondral junction(5.89) was more than that in the metapyseal area(2.08).

Conclusions : More new bone was found in younger rat. There was a strong correlation ($p<0.05$) between age and PCNA activity. More number of active osteoblast and osteoclast was found in younger rat femoral fracture callus, which indicated rapid fracture healing in younger age.

Key words : Fracture healing, Age, Histomorphometry, Immunohistochemistry

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