

1. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3
1, 2,
2, 3,

[]
:
: 37
8 25 , 12
alkaline phosphatase , osteocalcin
:
가
가
5 가
alkaline phosphatase osteocalcin mRNA 가
:
:
:

:
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IGF (Insulin-like Growth Factor)

osteocalcin, IFG, TGF (Tumor Growth Factor)

가

1~3,5,6)

10,18,19)

가

가

가

가

가

17)

1.

3 Sprague-Dawley rat 37

(male)

Ketamin (40~80 mg/kg) Xylazine (5~10 mg/kg)

2 1.1 mm K-wire

(Fig. 1).

20% (4~6 mm)

(air saw)

3 genatamycin

25 Growth Hormone (recombinant human Growth Hormone, LG) 150 microgram per kg (4 I.U = 25 mg) 1 mm 8

12

8

8 37

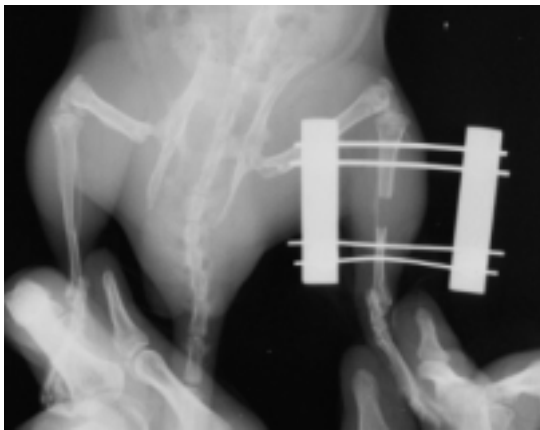


Fig. 1. Bone defect at the midshaft of the tibia was made and fixed with external fixator

		K-wire가		48
	1 mm			1 mg/ml MTT
	3 mm			
	(Bone mineral density:BMD)		DMSO	570 nm
	(Somastom Plus-S, Simens, Ger-			(Bio-Rad Model 550).
many)			3) Alkaline phosphatase	
			ROS 17/2.8	alka-
Student's t-test			line phosphatase activity	100 mm ²
	p<0.05		10 ⁴ cells/ml	5%
2.			1, 2.5, 5 IU/ml	
				alkaline phosphatase
	LGCI	(Eutropin)	가	5
		(FBS)		PBS
	DMEM Gibco-BRL		NP40	Tris buffer (pH 7.6)
, RT-PCR		Perkin-Elmer		
		Sigma		total alkaline
			phosphatase activity	. Alkaline
			phosphatase activity	p-nitrophenyl phosphate가
1)			p-nitrophenyl	
	ROS (Rat Osteosarcoma) 17/2.8		405 nm	
American Type Culture Collection (ATTC, Rockville, MD, USA)			4) RNA RT - PCR	
			ROS 17/2.8	osteo-
Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM; Gibco, Eggenstein, Germany)			calcin mRNA	100 mm ²
			10 ⁴ cells/ml	5%
10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum				1,
(Gibco, Eggenstein, Germany), 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 mg/ml streptomycin			2.5, 5 IU/ml	
				osteocalcin mRNA
	100 mm ²		5	
7,500/cm ²			Guanidinium isothiocyanate	total RNA
5% CO ₂ 37 가		CO ₂		, 40 µl
		48		1 µg total RNA,
			6.25 µM oligo dT primers	500 µM
2)			dNTP, 50 µg BSA, 10 mM	DTT, 0.5 U RNAsin
	MTT		(Perkin-Elmer) 가	. 65 5
			200 U Superscript II RNase H	
. ROS 17/2.8	30 mm ²		가	42 5
10 ⁴ cells/ml	5%		42 55	4 U RNase
7			H 가	37 30
1, 2.5, 5 IU/ml				PCR
	1 , 3 , 5 , 7 , 9			50 µl
			. 1 µl	RT aliquot, 10 µl

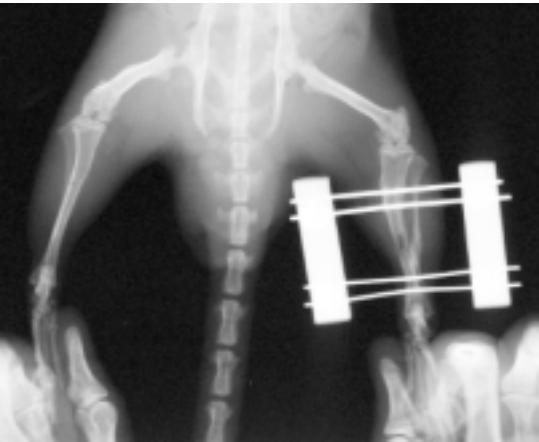


Fig. 2. Anteroposterior view of radiograph showing abundant callus formation at the medial and lateral cortices of the tibia and hypertrophy of the midfibula 8 weeks after surgery in group treated with growth hormone

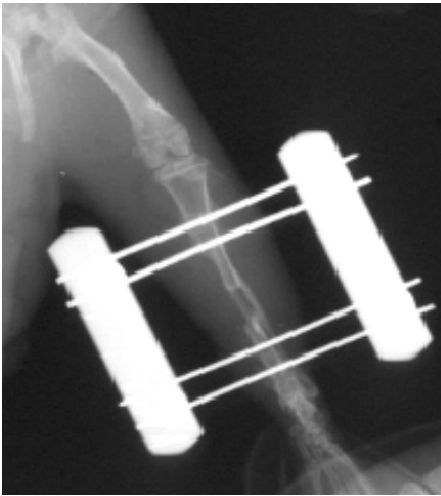


Fig. 3. Anteroposterior view of radiograph showing scanty callus formation only at the medial cortex of the tibia and no hypertrophy of the fibula 8 weeks after surgery in control group

dNTP, 0.8 μ M primer, 1.5 mM $MgCl_2$
2.5 units AmpliTaq DNA polymerase
95 5 , 35
cycle . 94 : 45 , 52 : 30 , 72 : 1
72 1 extension . PCR
1.4% agarose ethidium bro-
mide
One way analysis of variance
(ANOVA) Dunnett's test
p<0.05
1.
8
2
(Fig. 2) 23
12 ,
(Fig. 3).
(corti-

calization)
8
362 g/mm²
259g/mm²
(p value=0.023).
가
333 g/
mm²
337 g/mm²
(p value=0.46).
가
613 g/mm²
가
487 g/mm²
(p value=0.002) (Table 1).
2.
27
2 72
5
7
7 가 9
(Fig. 4).
Alkaline phosphatase
7

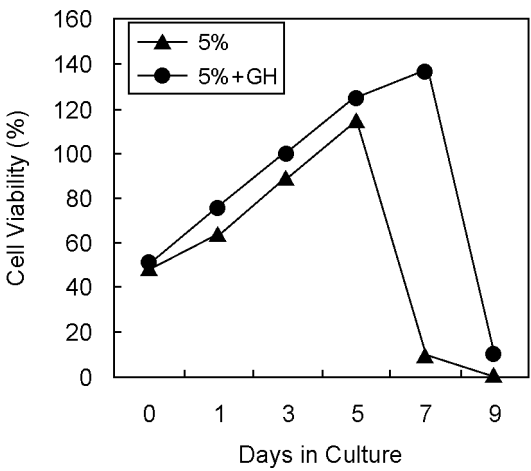


Fig. 4. Cell viability of ROS 17/2.8 cells during 9-day culture period. Cell viability was determined in duplicate by MTT-test of the adherent cell fraction of with/without GH at every other day intervals. Data are expressed as the absorbance measurement mean \pm standard error of the mean of three independent experiments.



Fig. 5. After 5 days cell culture incubation with GH is able to increase alkaline phosphatase activity in ROS 17/2.8 cells. Values are the mean of 3 different experiments and are expressed as ratio of protein. $p<0.01$ a paired ANOVA statistical analysis was performed, followed by Dunnett's test.

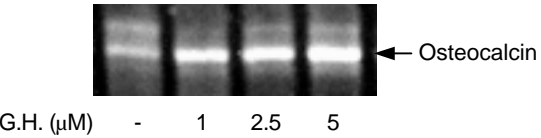


Fig. 6. After 5 days cell culture incubation with GH is able to increase osteocalcin mRNA expression in ROS 17/2.8 cells. Data represent the mean \pm SEM of the densitometric quantification from duplicate experiments. $p<0.01$ a paired ANOVA statistical analysis was performed, followed by Dunnett's test.

7,11,15,16) ,
가
1 , alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin
(8,9)
IGF-1 IGF-1
가
15,16)
(target cell) 가
가
, ROS 17/2.8

osteocalcin
alkaline phosphatase
Insulin-like growth factor Vitamine D
가

. Carpenter ⁴⁾ 가 . 가

IGF-1 (33%)가 (10%) 가 가

. Northmore-Ball¹²⁾ 가

. Van der Ley ¹⁸⁾ 가

. Koskinen ¹⁰⁾ 가 가 17 , 2 , 1 , 20 16 I.U 5 60% 8 85% 12 가 (torsional failure load)가 131% 가 (ultimate torsional stiffness) 231% 가 IGF-1 440%가 가 가 가 가

가

가

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Abstract

Effect of Growth Hormone on Osteoblast and New Bone Formation

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Purpose: To evaluate effect of growth hormone on osteoblast and new bone formation.

Materials and Methods: Bone defect of the tibia with preserved periosteum was made and fixed with external fixator. Intramuscular injection of growth hormone for 8 weeks in experimental group and saline in control group was performed. New bone formation at the bone defect in radiograph and bone mineral density (BMD) by quantitative computed tomography were evaluated at 8 weeks after surgery. Rat osteosarcom cells were cultured in both group to evaluate cell viability of osteoblast, alkaline phosphatase activity, and mRNA expression of osteocalcin by RT-PCR.

Results: Experimental group showed more callus formation and higher BMD at the bone defect site and the distal tibia compared to control group and there was significant difference. Proliferation of osteoblast, alkaline phosphatase activity, mRNA of osteocalcin at 5 days after culture were significantly higher in experimental group than those in control group.

Conclusions: Growth hormone has positive effect on osteoblast and callus formation in vivo and vitro studies.

Key Words: Growth hormone, Bone defect, New bone formation, Osteoblast

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