

Swarm Rat

= Abstract =

Effects of Mutant Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein on the Synthesis of Extracellular Matrix in the Swarm Rat Chondrosarcoma Cell Line

Hyun Woo Kim, M.D., Mun Soon Park, M.D., Woo Suk Song, M.D.,
Sun Young Kong, M.S., Kyoo Ho Shin, M.D., Soo Bong Hahn, M.D., Hui Wan Park, M.D.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: To investigate the effects of mutated cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) on the synthesis of cartilage-specific major matrix proteins of Swarm rat chondrosarcoma chondrocytes.

Materials and Methods: The Swarm rat chondrosarcoma chondrocytes transfected with chimeric construct consisting of a mutant gene of human COMP and an amino acid FLAG tag sequence were cultured in agarose gel. Formation of extracellular proteoglycan and type-II collagen of the cells were evaluated by immunohistochemical staining and measuring ³⁵S-sulfate incorporation.

Results: No difference was observed in type-II collagen detection among the cell line expressing mutant COMP and control cell lines. Histochemical staining of sulfated proteoglycans with safranin-O showed lower amounts of proteoglycans were incorporated into the extracellular matrix of chondrocytes transfected with mutant gene. ³⁵S-sulfate incorporation into the cell/matrix fractions demonstrates marked lower radiolabel incorporation compared to control cells.

Conclusion: Mutation of COMP impacts the processing of proteoglycans rather than type-II collagen in three-dimensional culture of Swarm rat chondrosarcoma chondrocytes.

Key Words: Mutant COMP, Extracellular matrix

:

146-92

TEL: 02) 3497-3410, FAX: 02) 573-5393

E-mail: hwpark@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

*

가 ,
가

(longitudinal bone growth)
(expanded cartilage tem-
plate) (bone trabeculae) (processing) 가

(endochondral ossifica-
tion) (growth) 가

(plate) (extracellular matrix) (proteoglycan) 2

(skeletal dysplasia) 가 (rat endogenous
, COMP)
(muta- "FLAG" tag
tion) (transfection)

^{9,20,24)}
(cartilage oligomeric matrix protein,
COMP) 가 (pseudoa-
chondroplasia, PSACH)
(multiple epiphyseal dysplasia)
^{2,13)} 가 1. 3

^{2,6,24)}
가
(stable transformed)
(long-term culture cell lines, Iowa
Dr. J. W. Stevens)
(rough ^{5,7,12,19,26)} DNA (vector
endoplasmic reticulum) construct) lipofectin(Life Technologies,
Grand Island, NY) SuperFect(Qiagen
Inc, Valencia, CA) Swarm rat
¹⁹⁾ (Fig. 1)²⁶⁾.

(minor extracellular matrix protein) "C415" 가 (aspartic
^{10,22)} acid 469)
^{8,11)} 가 DNA 8 "FLAG"
tag-sequence , FLAG

(monolayer culture) western blotting

(fibroblast-like cells) antisense sequence "C422"
(phenotype) (dedif- (transfectant nega-
ferentiation) ¹²⁾ tive control cell line) , Swarm rat
가 (LTC)

(control cell line)
 4 mm (dialysis tube)
 5×10^6 cells/ml
 1% low melt agarose-complete growth medium
 cell culture suspension
 (complete growth medium)¹⁹⁾ Dulbeccó's Modified Eagles Medium, 4.5 gm glucose per liter; 12% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum; 25 mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N-2-ethane sulfonic acid; ascorbic acid, 50 µg/ml; gentamycin, 50 µg/ml

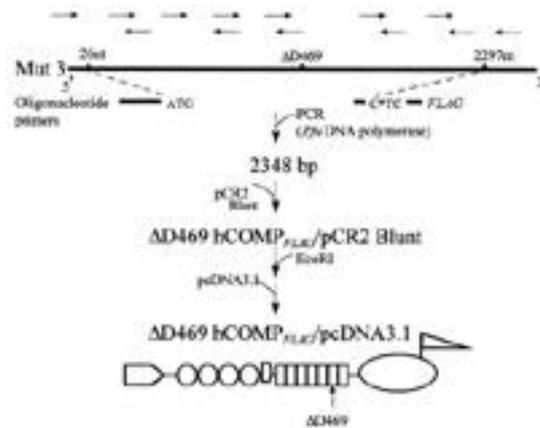


Fig. 1. Construction of a mutant hCOMP^{FLAG} chimeric protein. A primer set consisting of an oligonucleotide sequence encompassing the transcription start site and an oligonucleotide containing the 3 end of COMP with a mutation of the stop codon, plus a sequence that encodes for the 8 amino acid FLAG epitope was used to generate a 2348 nucleotide PCR product from clone Mut3 that encodes for a PSACH-linked D469 hCOMP. The DNA fragment was inserted into pcDNA 3.1 expression vector following ligation into pCR2 vector blunt to obtain Eco RI DNA restriction enzyme sites.

2.
 10
 3
 10%
 5 microns
 gelatin
 xylene
 (hydration)
 20 mM sodium phosphate(pH 7.4)
 150 mM sodium chrolide
 Target Unmasking Fluid(Signet Laboratories, Dedham, MA, USA) 70 20
 20 mM sodium phosphate(pH 7.4) 0.15 M sodium chloride
 0.25 units/ml chondroitin ABC lyase(Seikagaku America, Rockville, MD) 0.625 units/ml in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, 0.1 M sodium acetate(pH 7.2)
 Streptomyces hyaluronidase(Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA) 90 37
 20 mM sodium phosphate(pH 7.4), 150 mM sodium chrolide 5
 0.3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol 30
 FLAG 가

M2 (1 µg/ml, Eastman Kodak Company, Scientific Imaging System, New Haven, CT) 10%
 horse serum, rCOMP 10%
 goat serum, 1% bovine serum albumin
 0.1% Tween-20 in 20 mM sodium phosphate(pH 7.4), 150 mM sodium chrolide 30
 rabbit polygonal antibody
 carboxyl terminus (homology) 62.5%
 carboxyl terminus 8²¹⁾
 II-II63B(2) M2
 murine
 biotin-conjugated anti-murine IgG
 horseradish-conjugated streptovavidin 가 DAB (substrate)

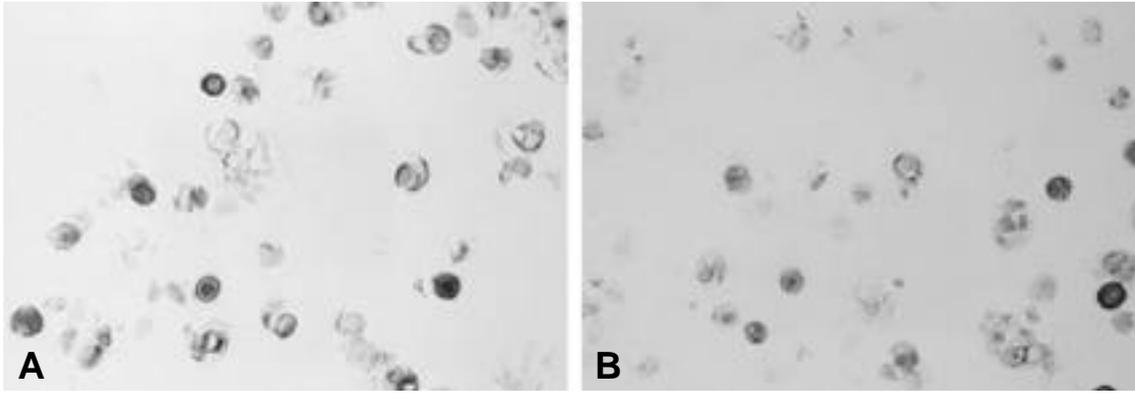


Fig. 2. Immunohistochemical staining of type II collagen at day 14. No differences were observed for type II collagen detection between the expressed mutant COMP cell line (A) and antisense transfected control cell line (B). Magnification = 200X

sulfated (Research Products International Corp., Mount Prospect, IL, USA) 가 liquid scintillation counter (Model LS3801, Beckman, Fullerton, CA, USA) ANOVA

3.

0.5 cm 1 cm

$^{35}\text{S-H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (50 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$) 가 24 (C415) C422 LTC , 2

1, 4, 7, 14 28 가 , 2

Tissue Freezing Medium (Triangle Biomedical Science, Durham, NC, USA) 7 가 가

cry- 14 28 가 가

omicrotome 30 10 μm C415 가

1-5 , 11-15 , 21-25 2 가

microfuge tube , 72 (Fig. 2). C415

0.1 mg/ml in 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 6.5, 5 mM mannitol papain FLAG epitope 4

500 μl (~17 units/mg protein from papaya latex, Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) 가가 (Fig. 3), (pericellular)

(0.025%, w/v) 가 60 24 sodium azide

Sepharose G-50 ^{35}S -sulfate 4

column (0.7 \times 14 cm) papain 7 가 (Fig. 4), C415 $8.9 \times 10^3 \pm 2.3 \times 10^3$

digestion buffer 4 ml Bio-Safe II counting cocktail $16.5 \times 10^3 \pm 1.6 \times 10^3$ dpm per slices, LTC

drial growth)
 (wild type) (metaphyseal flaring)
 Ca^{2+}
 5,17),
 (conformation) , 가
 5)
 가
 (secretion) folding .
 gene knockout mice 가
 (processing) 가
 (mutation) 가 가
 (minor protein)
 5,7,12,19,26) 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 (manipulative) 가 , .
 3 (confirmation)가
 (dedifferentiation) 가 가
 14). Chen 가
 Swarm Rat 가
 (rat endogenous COMP) (wild type protein)
 (heteromer) , (species) 가 .
 (oligomer) (template)
 ization) .
 sue fluids) 2 , (tis
 glycan), (proteo
 protein) (non-collagenous
 macromolecule) (structural
 가 (inclusion body) 가 가
 (cytochemical hallmark) 가 가
 (endoplasmic reticulum storage disorders)
 가 , .
 (vertical growth)
 (horizontal growth)
 (perichon

(post-translational processing)
 (Golgi apparatus)
 (glycosaminoglycan chain) 가

(cartilage-specific) 2

가

(secretory protein)
 “chaperone”
 (cisterne) folding

thy-
 roglobulin thrombospondin BiP, grp94,
 Erp72, grp17 “
 chaperones ” 1,15)

2

가 가

“pulse-chase”

REFERENCES

- 1) **Bornstein P**: Thrombospondins: structure and regulation of expression. *Faseb J*, 6:3290-3299, 1992.
- 2) **Briggs MD, Hoffman SMG, King LM, Olsen AS, Mohrenweiser H, Leroy JG, et al**: Pseudoachondroplasia and multiple epiphyseal dysplasia due to mutations in the cartilage oligomeric matrix protein gene. *Nature Genet*, 10:330-336, 1995.
- 3) **Briggs MD, Mortier GR, Cole WG, King LM, Golik SS, Bonaventure J, et al**: Diverse mutations in the gene for cartilage oligomeric matrix protein in the pseudoachondroplasia-multiple epiphyseal dysplasia disease spectrum. *Am J Hum Genet*, 62:311-319, 1998.
- 4) **Bruer GJ, Farnum CE, Padgett GA, Wilsman NJ**: Cellular basis of decreased rate of longitudinal growth of bone in pseudoachondroplastic dogs. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 74-A:516-528, 1992.
- 5) **Chen H, Deere M, Hecht JT, Lawler J**: Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein is a calcium-binding protein, and a mutation in its Type 3 repeats causes conformational changes. *J Biol Chem*, 275:26538-25644, 2000.
- 6) **Cooper RR, Ponseti IV, Maynard JA**: Pseudoachondroplastic dwarfism. A rough-surfaced endoplasmic reticulum storage disorder. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 55-A:475-484, 1973.
- 7) **Delot E, Brodie SG, King LM, Wilcox WR, Cohn DH**: Physiological and pathological secretion of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein by cells in culture. *J Biol Chem*, 273:26692-26697, 1998.
- 8) **Di Cesare P, Hauser N, Lehman D, Pasumarti S, Paulson M**: Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) is an abundant component of tendon. *FEBS Lett*, 354:237-240, 1994.
- 9) **Erlebacher A, Filvaroff EH, Gitelman SE, Derynck R**: Towards a molecular understanding of skeletal development. *Cell*, 80:371-378, 1995.
- 10) **Fellini S, Kimura J, Hascall V**: Polydispersity of proteoglycans synthesized by chondrocytes from the Swarm rat chondrosarcoma. *J Biol Chem*, 256:7883-7889, 1981.

- 11) **Hecht JT, Deere M, Putnam E, Cole W, Vertel B, Chen H, et al:** Characterization of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) in human normal and pseudoachondroplasia musculoskeletal tissues. *Matrix Biol*, 17:269-278, 1998.
- 12) **Hecht JT, Montufar-Solis D, Decker G, Lawler J, Daniels K, Duke PJ:** Retention of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) and cell death in redifferentiate pseudoachondroplasia chondrocytes. *Matrix Biol*, 17:625-633, 1998.
- 13) **Hecht JT, Nelson LD, Crowder E, Wang Y, Elder FFB, Harrison WR et al:** Mutations in exon 17B of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) cause pseudoachondroplasia. *Nature Genet*, 10:325-329, 1995.
- 14) **Kim HW, Han CD:** An overview of cartilage tissue engineering. *Yonsei Med J*, 41:766-773, 2000.
- 15) **Kuznetsov G, Chen LB, Nigam SK:** Multiple molecular chaperones complex with misfolded larger oligomeric glycoproteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. *J Biol Chem*, 272:3057-3063, 1997.
- 16) **Maddox BK, Keene DR, Sakai LY, Charbonneau NL, Morris NP, Ridgway CC et al:** The fate of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein is determined by the cell type in the case of a novel mutation in pseudoachondroplasia. *J Biol Chem*, 272:30993-30997, 1997.
- 17) **Maddox BK, Mokashi A, Keene DR, Bchinger HP:** A cartilage oligomeric matrix protein mutation associated with pseudoachondroplasia changes the structure and functional properties of the type 3 domain. *J Biol Chem*, 275:11412-11417, 2000.
- 18) **Maynard JA, Cooper RR, Ponseti IV:** A unique rough surface endoplasmic reticulum inclusion in pseudoachondroplasia. *Lab Invest*, 26:40-44, 1972.
- 19) **Morgelin M, Heinegard D, Engel J, Paulsson M:** Electron microscopy of native cartilage oligomeric matrix protein purified from the Swarm rat chondrosarcoma reveals a five-arm structure. *J Biol Chem*, 267:6137-6141, 1992.
- 20) **Mundlos S, Olsen BR:** Heritable diseases of the skeleton. Part I: Molecular insights into skeletal development-matrix components and their homeostasis. *FASEB J*, 11:125-132, 1997.
- 21) **Newton G, Weremowicz S, Morton CC, Copeland NG, Gilbert DJ, Jenkins NA et al:** Characterization of human and mouse cartilage oligomeric matrix protein. *Genomics*, 24:435-439, 1994.
- 22) **Oldberg, Antonsson P, Lindbloom K, Heinegard D:** COMP (cartilage oligomeric matrix protein) is structurally related to the thrombospondins. *J Biol Chem*, 267:22346-22350, 1992.
- 23) **Stanescu V, Maroteaux P, Stanescu R:** The biochemical defect of pseudoachondroplasia. *Europ J Pediat*, 138:221-225, 1982.
- 24) **Stanescu V, Stanescu R, Marteaux P:** Pathogenic mechanisms in osteochondro-dysplasias. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 66-A: 817-836, 1984.
- 25) **Stevens JW:** Pseudoachondroplastic dysplasia: An Iowa review from human to mouse. *Iowa Orthop J*, 19:53-65, 2000.
- 26) **Stevens JW, Rapp TB, Martin JA, Maynard JA, Vertel BA, Hecht JT.:** Stable transfection of chondrocytes with mutant COMP. *Trans Orthop Res Soc*, 23:103, 1998.