

D3 D5 mRNA

D3 and D5 Dopamine Receptor mRNA Expression in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells from Patients with Parkinson's Disease

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Background: Among 5 subfamilies of dopamine receptors (DAR), D3 and D5 DAR are expressed on peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). Recently, those DARs have been reported to change in Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods:** We measured the DAR mRNA expression in PBMC from 15 PD patients who had never taken antiparkinson medication, and 16 age-matched healthy people by reverse transcription and quantitative competitive polymerase chain reaction. The β -actin mRNA expression was also measured to evaluate the relative expression of DAR mRNA. **Results:** The D3 and D5 DAR mRNA expression was not different between patients and controls. In patients, no significant correlation was found between DAR mRNA expression in PBMC and clinical variables such as severity and duration of symptoms, and patients' age. **Conclusions:** We confirmed the presence of D3 and D5 DAR in PBMC. However, their mRNA expressions were not influenced by the disease process of PD.

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Key Words : Parkinson's disease, Peripheral blood mononuclear cell, Dopamine receptor, messenger RNA, PCR

6,7
MPTP(1-methyl
4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine)
monoamine oxidase 가³
가
8
4 18F-dopa PET
(positron emission tomography) 5
(transporter) SPECT
(single photon emission computed tomography)
D3 D5
.12-15 Nagai 가
(reverse transcrip-
tion) (polymerase chain reaction;
PCR) 가
9-11
D3 가
D3
가
.16 PCR
가
가
.17 Nagai

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Table. Sequences of Forward and reverse primers for D5R, D3R and -actin.

| Target | Primer | Sequences |
|--------|-----------|------------------------------|
| D5R | Sense | 5'-TCAAGAGTTCCTATCACTCT-3' |
| | Antisense | 5'-CTGTTCTTCAGGTTGAGGTG-3' |
| D3R | Sense | 5'-ACGACATGGCTGGGCTACG-3' |
| | Antisense | 5'-ATTTGATTCTGGACCATGGC-3' |
| -actin | Sense | 5'-CGTGGGCCGCCCTAGGCACCA-3' |
| | Antisense | 5'-TTGGCCTTAGGGTTCAGGGGGG-5' |

1. PCR mRNA

15

16

CAPIT

18

6, 9, 60.5±2.1

가 10, 가 6

56.4±2.2

34.4±

5.8, Hoehn and Yahr stage stage

4, stage 6, stage 5

2. EDTA phosphate-buffered saline Ficoll-Paque (Pharmacia, Sweden), 400×g 15 Ficoll-Paque 2 phosphate-buffered saline 가

3. RNA modified acid guanidini-um thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform¹⁹ RNeasy Mini kit (Qiagen, Santa Claris, CA) RNA First-strand complementary DNA 4µg total RNA 0.2µg random hexanucleotide primers (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), 20units Molony murine leukemia virus (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY). 10mM dNTP, 1X buffer(Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY) H₂O 40µl 42 2 cDNA RNase 10 boiling

4. Polymerase Chain Reaction cDNA Table forward primer D3 D5 reverse primer 10pmole M⁻¹ 가

GeneAmp PCR system 9600 (Perkin Elmer)

PCR cDNA

-actin PCR

5 PCR 300mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), 75mM(NH₄)₂SO₄ and 12.5mM MgCl₂ 1.25mM dNTP, primer 10 pmoles, 1 unit Taq polymerase (Takara, Japan), 1× PCR H₂O 가 25µl가

-actin, D3 D5 PCR 22, 34 35, annealing 59 PCR 10µl

1.5% agarose gel ethidi-um bromide U.V. band densitometric scanning image analyzer system (Genika, German)

5. template -actin, D3 D5 mutant template PCR MIMIC construction Kit (Clontech, CA) (Fig. 1). primer 20 가 composite primer PCR MIMIC construction Kit DNA template PCR primer nucleotide primer PCR primer nucleotide spectrophotometry DNA mutant template 10⁴ attomole µl⁻¹ cDNA 10

6. PCR cDNA 1% PHA 48 RNA D3 D5 PCR cDNA

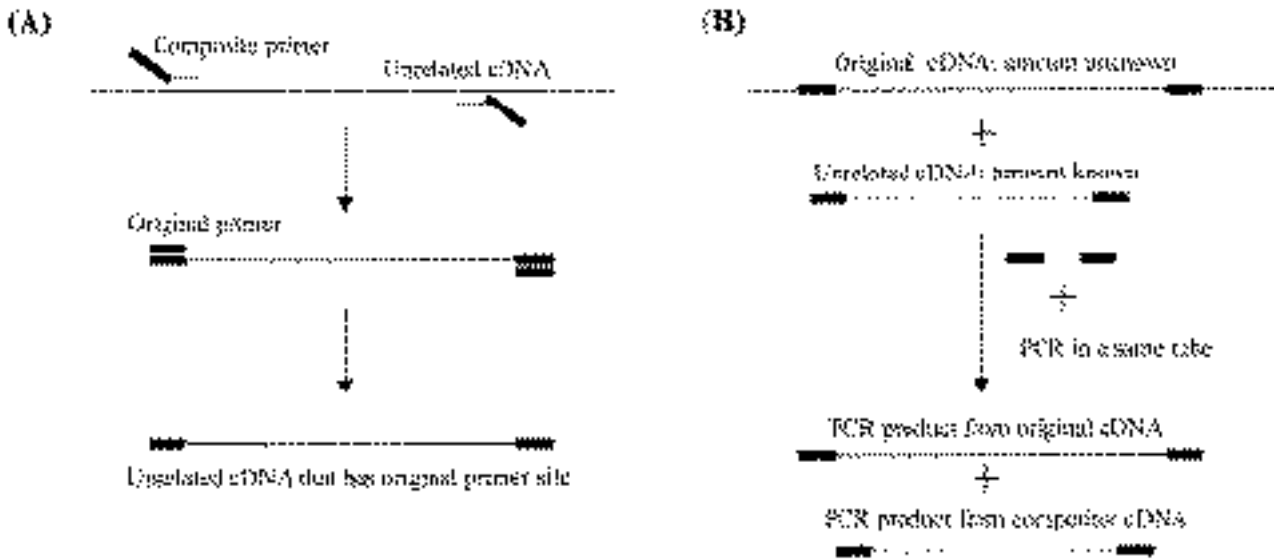


Figure 1. Diagram of Competitive Quantitative RT PCR. **A.** Synthesis of mutant competitor cDNA that has identical primer site with original cDNA. First PCR was done with DNA template whose DNA sequence is different from that of original cDNA. The competitive primer which is used at the first PCR is composed with identical primer and additional primer which is unique to competitor cDNA. The second PCR is done with the first PCR product and original primers. **B.** Competitive RT PCR. During PCR, known amounts of competitor cDNA are added and the products of both original cDNA and competitor cDNA are different in size and can be differentiated by that. By standardization of the reaction, the cDNA can be determined.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---|
| attomole $\mu\ell^{-1}$ | mutant template | 10 | 8. |
| tube | 2 | 가 | \pm |
| PCR | PCR | -actin | unpaired t-test |
| mole $\mu\ell^{-1}$ | mutant template | 10^4 atto- | , |
| PCR | 2 | cDNA | tion |
| mutant template | mutant | mutant | Pearson's R test |
| template | template | template | p 0.05 |
| PCR | mutant template | , | . |
| cDNA | 2 | 1 | |
| 0.01 | PCR | . | 1. -actin, D3 D5 PCR |
| 7. -actin, D3 D5 | PCR | mRNA | -actin mutant template |
| -actin, D3 D5 | PCR | PCR | two-step PCR, 10^4 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ |
| primer | 가 | | (M_0) M_0 2 |
| mutant template | PCR | 10 $\mu\ell$ | mutant template 1 $\mu\ell$ cDNA 1 $\mu\ell$ |
| 1.5% agarose gel | PCR | | (total RNA 100ng $\mu\ell^{-1}$) PCR |
| ethidium bromide | U.V. | band | -actin cDNA 5 $\times 10^3$ |
| scanning image analyzer system (Genika, German) | band | densitometric | attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ PCR 10 3 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ |
| band | mutant band | cDNA | mutant template 1ng total RNA $M\ell^{-1}$ 0.01ng |
| actin cDNA | cDNA | | total RNA $M\ell^{-1}$ cDNA |
| | | | (Fig. 2a). mutant wild band |
| | | | cDNA ($R^2=0.90$, $p=.015$) |
| | | | (Fig. 2b). In [sample |
| | | | -actin cDNA]= {ratio(wild/mutant band) + 59.2}/ |
| | | | 22.5 |
| | | | D3 D5 PCR |
| | | | In[sample D3 |

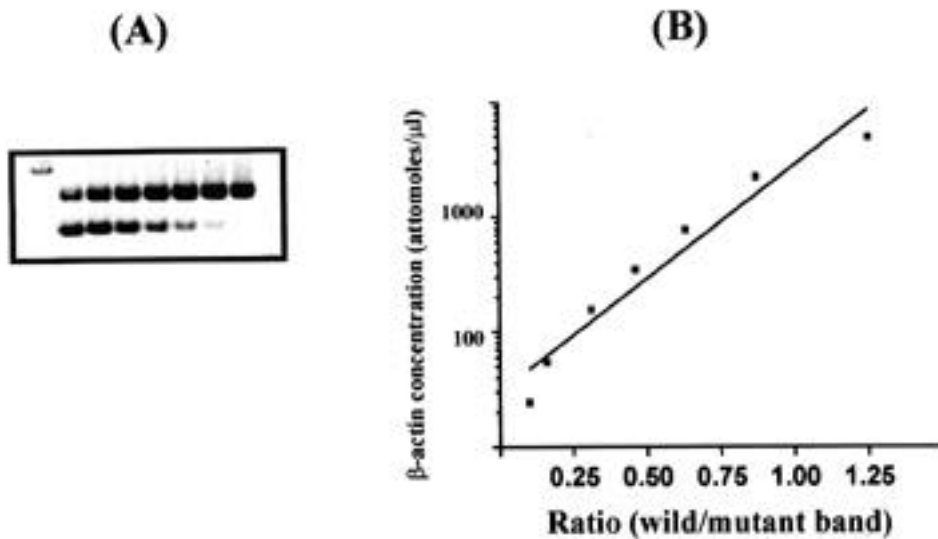


Figure 2. Standard curve of QC PCR for β -actin, D5R and D3R. **A.** Agarose-gel electrophoresis(1.5%) of QC PCR for the standardization of β -actin. Upper bands(429bp) are products of the mutant template in which concentrations are fixed at 10^3 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$. Lower bands correspond to wild products(260bp). Lane 1; DNA marker(100bp). 2-8; QC PCRs with diluted samples(sample dilution factor; 1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.1, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01). **B.** Semi-logarithmic plot of the ratio of two bands and the calculated concentration of sample β -actin. The R value of linear association is 0.95(Pearson's R test, $p = 0.02$).

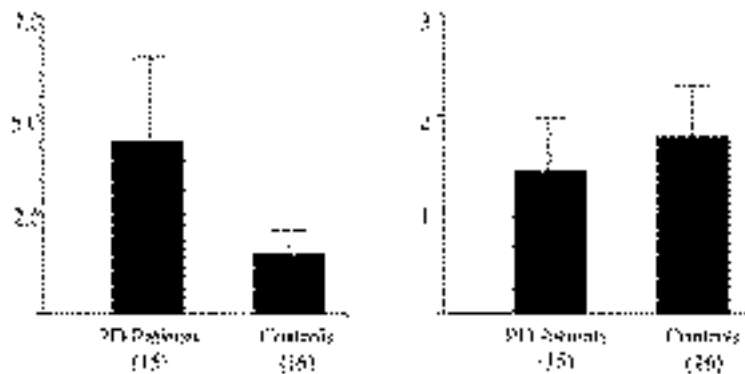


Figure 3. D3R/ β -actin(A) and D5R/ β -actin(B) ratio(%) of PD patients and controls. The boxes represent the mean values of the D3R/ β -actin and D5R/ β -actin ratio(%) in each group and bars show the standard errors of means.

receptor cDNA] = {ratio(wild/mutant band) - 158.0} / 25.3 ($R^2=0.99$, $p<0.001$), \ln [sample D5 receptor cDNA] = {ratio(wild/mutant band) - 95.94} / 12.65 ($R^2= 0.88$, $p=0.001$)

D5 / β -actin (%)
 1.43 ± 0.52 , 1.77 ± 0.52
 (p=0.65, t-test, Fig. 3b). D3 / β -actin D5 / β -actin
 (r=0.14), (r=0.09), (r=0.14)

2. β -actin, D3 D5 mRNA
 β -actin PCR mutant template 10^3 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ 가 , D3 D5 1 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$
 mutant template PCR . mRNA D3 D5
 10^3 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ cDNA , D3 D5 , mRNA 가
 10^{-2} -- 10^2 attomoles $\mu\ell^{-1}$ cDNA . D3
 / β -actin (%) 4.32 \pm 2.10 mRNA
 , 1.51 \pm 0.58
 (p=0.20, t-test, Fig. 3a).

Nagai

D3 D5 mRNA

D3 mRNA 16 가 mRNA 21 가

mRNA Nagai PCR

mRNA 가 17 가 22 가

(semi-quantitative) PCR 가

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Mg²⁺, Taq polymerase dNTP 가 levodopa 가 25 가

PCR 가 가

primer template template 가 가

primer cDNA mutant DNA PCR 가

mutant DNA PCR

cDNA mutant DNA PCR cDNA D3 D5 가

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17,20

cDNA mutant DNA Fig. 2 RNA D3 D5

mutant DNA mRNA mutant DNA template D3 D5

Nagai mRNA mRNA 15

Nagai 가 16

가 13 Nagai D3

가 mRNA 가

16 mRNA 가

가 Nagai 가

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