獨協医誌

## 27. APOL1 遺伝子変異と慢 性腎臓病

獨協医科大学 生理学(生体制御) 若新英史, 瀬尾芳輝

【背景】従来、アフリカ系アメリカ人はヨーロッパ系と比べ末期腎不全症例が 3-4 倍多いことが知られている。近年、アフリカ系アメリカ人の APOL1 遺伝子変異 (G1, G2) が FSGS などの糸球体疾患保有と強く相関することや慢性腎臓病の腎機能悪化を促進させることが報告された。変異 APOL1 が腎臓病リスクを増大させる分子メカニズムは不明である。

【目的】変異型 APOL1 が腎臓障害を悪化させる原因を明らかにすること.

【方法】 培養ポドサイトよりタンパク分泌シグナル配列を欠損した APOL1 mRNA splice variant (APOL1-B3) を新規同定した. 変異型 APOL1-B3-G2トランスジェニックマウスを作成し, 片腎摘による腎臓障害の増悪を検討する.

【結果】 片腎摘による糸球体障害は野生型マウスおよび野生型 APOL1-B3-G0 トランスジェニックマウスに比し変異型 APOL1-B3-G2 マウスにおいて増悪しており、糸球体における IL-1 $\beta$  mRNA 発現亢進と尿中 IL-1 $\beta$  増加が観察された.

【考察・結論】近年,慢性腎臓病病態と慢性炎症の関連が示唆されている.変異型 APOL1 は糸球体内細胞内炎症シグナリングを促進することで糸球体疾患進行を促進している可能性がある.

## 28. Cell proliferation and collagen production in cultured human dermal fibroblasts with Gadodiamide

Department of Dermatology, Dokkyo Medical University, School of Medicine, Mibu, Tochigi, Japan Shujiro Hayashi, Kyoju Tsukada, Naohiro Fujihira, Toshihiro Suzuki, Yoichiro Hamasaki,

Atsushi Hatamochi, Ken Igawa

[Background] Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) is a disease characterized by fibrosis of the systemic organs in patients with renal failure. Following the findings of recent epidemiological studies and the finding of gadolinium (Gd) in the skin tissue of NSF patients, it is now definitely known that the use of Gd contrast agents can trigger NSF. However, the exact mechanism underlying the induction of fibrosis in various organs by Gd remains unexplained.

[Purpose] The present study was undertaken to evaluate the influence of Gd on the proliferation activity and collagen production of cultured fibroblasts. Normal human dermis-derived fibroblasts were incubated in the presence of gadodiamide (GA).

[Method] The proliferation activity of the cells was assessed on the basis of the cell counts in the fibroblast growth curve and the DNA-synthetic activity of the cells. The collagen production was evaluated by densitometric measurement of the quantity of collagen through electrophoresis and fluorography after incorporation of <sup>3</sup>H-proline into the procollagens. Furthermore, the expression levels of the genes for type I and III collagen were measured by real-time PCR assay. The cell count tended to be higher when the fibroblasts were incubated in medium containing GA, furthermore, the DNA synthetic activity also rose in a concentration-dependent manenr in the GA-treated group as compared to that in the control group.

[Results] No significant changes in either the collagen production or the collagen gene expression levels were noted in cultures containing GA.

【Conclusion】 These results suggest that the formation of sclerosing lesions in patients with NSF may be attributable to the effect of GA of enhancing the growth activity of fibroblasts.