

## 급성 척수손상시 세포사망의 특성\*

진동규 · 김영수 · 윤도흠 · 주진양 · 이경희\*\* · 성제경\*\*

= Abstract =

### Cell Death in Acute Spinal Cord Injury

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**Objective :** In acute spinal cord injury, biomechanical and pathological changes in the cord may worsen after injury. To explain these phenomena, the concept of the secondary injury has evolved and numerous pathophysiological mechanisms have postulated. These, however, have mainly focused only on the cell necrosis. The aim of present study is to verify whether apoptosis plays a role in the animal model of secondary injury of spinal cord.

**Materials and Methods :** Adult male Sprague - Dawley rats were laminectomized and spinal cord injury was induced using NYU spinal impactor at T9 segment. The animals were sacrificed periodically and tissue specimen was obtained at the injury segment, adjacent segments, and remote segments to observe the secondary injury ultimately for the observation of the spatial and temporal distribution and the related cells for the appearance of apoptosis, if present.

**Results :** In the spatial distribution of apoptosis, the apoptotic cells were located at gray matter of spinal cord and the number of apoptotic cells were significantly higher in adjacent segments than in the injured segment. In the temporal distribution of apoptosis, the number of apoptotic cells were maximal at 4 hours after injury and decreased subsequently. No apoptotic cells were found at remote segments which implies that there were no influence of apoptosis on transneuronal degeneration.

**Conclusion :** These results suggest that the lesioned area of spinal cord expanded over time in acute spinal cord injury and apoptosis contributed to the spinal cord neuronal and glial cell loss. In conclusion, apoptosis is thought to have an important role in secondary injury of acute spinal cord injury.

**KEY WORDS :** Acute spinal cord injury · Secondary injury · Cell death · Necrosis · Apoptosis.

## 서 론

31)

25)36)37)

1)6)35)

(calcium theory)<sup>3)35)</sup>,

(free radical theory)<sup>6)7)</sup>,<sup>33)</sup>, (opiate receptor theory)<sup>13)</sup>, excitotoxic amino acid<sup>14)</sup>

1998

99

Apoptosis 1971

<sup>19)21)</sup> Apoptosis endonuclease (fragmentation)가 apoptosis

DNA <sup>32)</sup> apoptosis

<sup>23)32)</sup> Apoptosis endonuclease DNA , apoptotic body, <sup>4)32)</sup> apoptosis (pathological and accidental cell death) apoptosis (physiological and programmed cell death) <sup>11)20)</sup> apoptosis

가 , apoptosis 20 4~5 가 apoptosis 가 apoptosis가 apoptosis <sup>8)12)22)25)</sup> apoptosis <sup>28)29)</sup> apoptosis 3 5~6 <sup>10)18)24)26)</sup> apoptotic cell DNA fragmentation apoptosis가 cell Crowe <sup>10)</sup> apoptosis apoptosis가 <sup>26)</sup> Liu apoptotic cell apoptosis apoptosis가

가

가

### 재료 및 방법

#### 1. 동물모델 제작

300 350g (Sprague-Dawley) 70 entobarbital 20%, 50mg/kg 30 × 20cm

9, 10 2 6 impactor impactor device(NYU, spinal cord dropping device, USA) clamp 2.5mm, 10g (impactor rod) 가 (0 ) 25mm 가 (monitor, IBM 386 PC) (spinal cord compression parameter) (compression rate, dD/dT) (gen-tamicin, 0.6cc/1kg) (i.m.)

36~37

20 ± 2

#### 2. 실험설계

( , 4 , 1 , 3 , 7 , 14 ) 10 (T8, T10), (T1, L1)

apoptosis 2.5% glutaraldehyde 60 . 1% osmium tetroxide 0.1M cacodylate buffer ethanol ultrathin section uranyl acetate 10

3. 병리학적 검사

4% paraformaldehyde (T9), (T8, T10), 10% formalin (T1, L1)

4. 통계 처리

mean ± SD, two way ANOVA test one way ANOVA test p < 0.05

결 과

1) Hematoxylin과 eosin 염색

H - E 10 μm

1. 척수손상 매개변수

10g, 2.5mm rod 25mm

2) Apoptosis 확인을 위한 염색(TUNEL염색)

Apoptosis terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase - mediated dUTP - biotin nick end labeling(TUNEL) TUNEL apoptotic cell DNA 3' -OH end TdT Apoptag kit(S7100 - kit, Oncor, San Diego, CA, USA)

23.387 ± 2.861mm

Rod : rod

0.551 ± 0.028m/sec

5 μm mount , xylene proteinase K(20 μg/ml) 15 . Proteinase K

42.700 ± 5.128

2~3% hydrogen peroxide in PBS buffer 5 Coplin jar endogenous peroxidase PBS buffer Apoptag kit TdT

가 (Table 1).

digoxigenin nucleotide anti - digoxigenin - peroxidase diaminobenzidine . TUNEL

2. 병리학적 결과

1) Hematoxylin과 eosin 염색

(1) : , 4 , 1

central canal 200 apoptotic cell

(T9) 가

3) 전자현미경 검사

7.4 0.1M cacodylate buffer

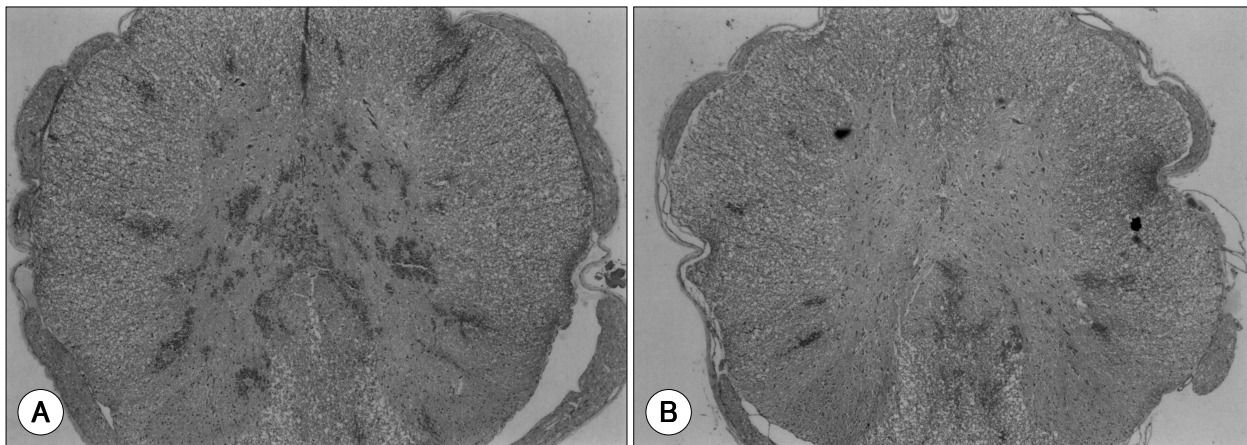
(T8 T10)

(T1 L1) (Fig. 1). (2) : 3 , 7 (T9) 가

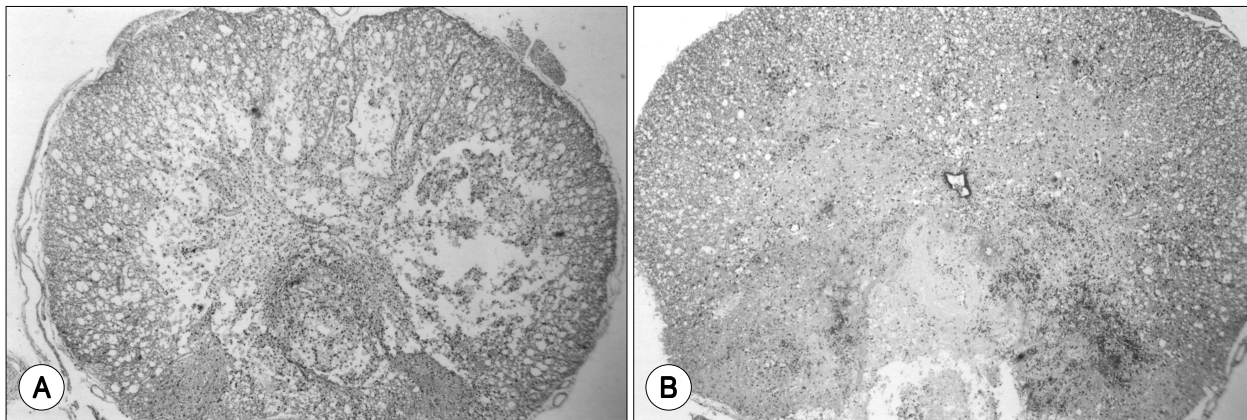
**Table 1.** Spinal cord injury parameter

Time post-injury	Height(mm)	Velocity(m/sec)	Compression rate(dD/dT)*
Immediate (n = 10)	20.766 ± 3.693	0.539 ± 0.043	41.400 ± 4.502
4 hours (n = 10)	23.875 ± 1.264	0.550 ± 0.034	42.619 ± 5.861
1 day (n = 10)	22.655 ± 2.941	0.535 ± 0.016	42.000 ± 6.307
3 days (n = 10)	24.948 ± 0.379	0.564 ± 0.021	43.200 ± 5.574
7 days (n = 10)	23.321 ± 2.645	0.553 ± 0.019	44.200 ± 4.417
14 days (n = 10)	25.247 ± 0.618	0.564 ± 0.028	42.700 ± 5.229
Total (n = 60)	23.387 ± 2.861	0.551 ± 0.028	42.700 ± 5.128

\*Rates obtained dropping the maximum cord compression depth by the compression time(m/sec).



**Fig. 1.** Hematoxylin and eosin stain of the spinal cord immediately after spinal cord injury (x 40). A : Injured segment(T9). The most striking feature of the sections is the hemorrhage in the central gray matter. Petechial hemorrhage of varying size is distributed around the central canal. The gray matter architecture is altered with cell debris and hemorrhage. B : Adjacent segments(T10). The petechial hemorrhage is also seen here but with small size. The gray matter cytoarchitecture is preserved.



**Fig. 2.** Hematoxylin and eosin stain of the spinal cord seven days after spinal cord injury (x 40). A : Injured segment(T9). The pathology had progressed to severe inflammation, necrosis, edema, and vessel breakdown. The central architecture is barely maintained and only the periphery of the spinal cord is preserved. The myelin sheaths of the white matter are dilated. B : Adjacent segments(T10). There are also same kind of reaction but the degree is slight.

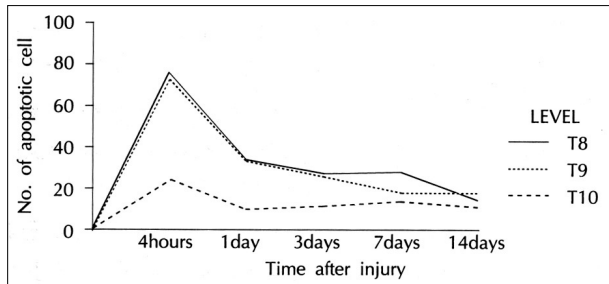




(3) : 14  
(T9)  
T10)  
(Fig. 3). (T1 L1)

2) Apoptosis 확인을 위한 염색(TUNEL염색)

(1) Apoptosis가 TUNEL



**Fig. 5.** Temporal and spatial distribution of apoptotic cells after spinal cord injury in rat model. No apoptotic cells are found immediately after injury. TUNEL stain (see Materials and Methods) is used to detect the apoptotic cells of spinal cord tissue at the indicated times after spinal cord injury. The number of apoptotic cell is significantly higher in T8 and T10 than in T9 from Turkey's multiple comparison test ( $p < 0.05$ ;  $n = 10$  animals per group).

body가 가 apoptotic  
(Fig. 4).  
가 apoptotic cell  
apoptotic body가

(2) TUNEL  
TUNEL

4  $39.2 \pm 19.4$  가

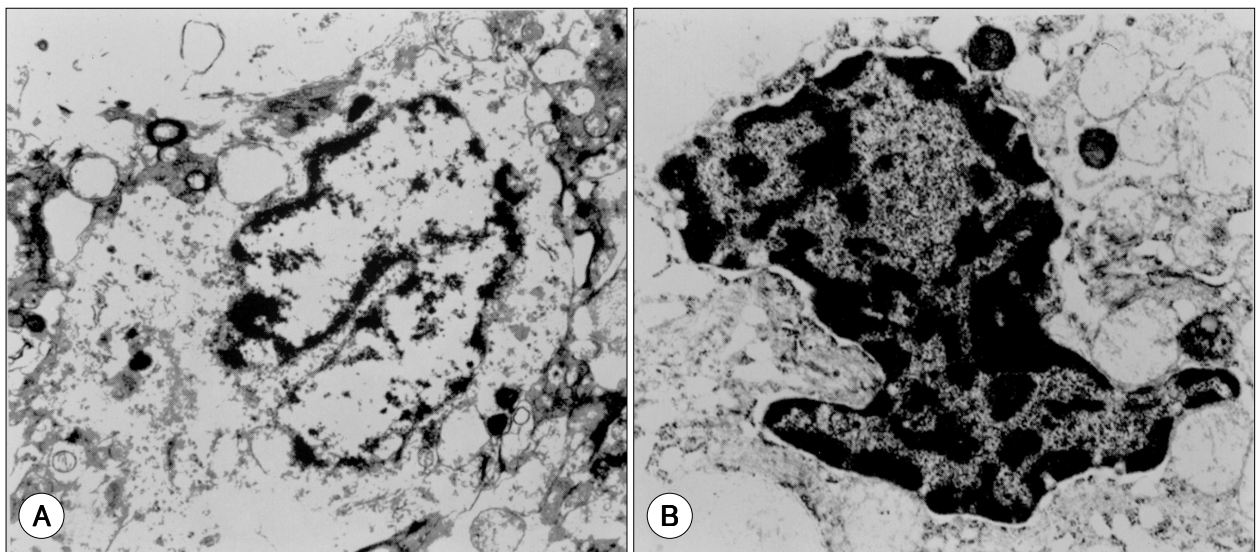
TUNEL  
 $15.3 \pm 7.9$  가  
(Fig. 4).

(3) TUNEL  
UNEL

$10.8 \pm 10.9$  T9  
 $29.0$  T8  
 $\pm 28.6$  T10  $26.8 \pm 27.3$  T9

(Fig. 4, 5).

T1 L1



**Fig. 6.** Electron micrograph of apoptosis. A : Early apoptosis. The nuclear and cytoplasmic membrane are shrunken and infolded. Aggregation of chromatin into dense and coarse mass is seen but cytoplasmic organelles and membranes are structurally intact. B : Progressed apoptosis. The shrinkage of cytoplasm and the convolution of nuclear membrane are further progressed and the chromatin pattern is more condensed.

(4) TUNEL  
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 (Fig. 5).  
 4 가  
 T8 73.3 ± 20.3 , T10 67.7 ± 20.1  
 가 , T9 10.8  
 ± 16.2 가  
 (Fig. 5).

3) 전자현미경 검사  
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apoptosis

결 론

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References

apoptosis

(NYU impactor)  
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TUNEL

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2)

T8 T10

3) apoptosis T9

T8 T10  
T9

4) TUNEL 가  
4

5) apoptosis 4  
apoptosis 4 가

6) T1 L1 apoptosis  
가 remote effect  
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apoptosis가

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