

Trimethyltin

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Trimethyltin-Induced Hippocampal Neurodegeneration is Possibly Mediated by Induction of Apoptosis

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Background : Trimethyltin (TMT) is a neurotoxicant which produces a distinct pattern of neuronal cell death in the hippocampus following systemic administration of a single dose. However, the mechanism of selective neuronal death remains unclear. We performed this study to elucidate the underlying mechanism of TMT-induced hippocampal neuronal death. **Methods :** The effects of trimethyltin (8.0mg/kg, i.p., single dose) on the hippocampal neurons were investigated in terms of changes in the neurobehavioral status, histologic, and electronmicroscopic findings. **Results :** Behaviorally, TMT treatment caused stereotypic limbic system dysfunction, i.e. tremors, spontaneous seizures, vocalization, hyperactivity, hyperexcitability, intraspecific aggression as described previously. Morphologically, TMT produced prominent neurodegeneration in the dentate gyrus. Widespread, strong glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) immunoreactivity, which was suggestive of reactive astrogliosis, was noted throughout the hippocampal subfields. Many degenerating neurons were TUNEL positive. Electron microscopic findings revealed characteristic features of apoptosis in the dentate granule cells. NADPH-diaphorase positive cells were spared after TMT exposure. **Conclusions :** It is suggested that TMT-induced hippocampal degeneration might be a useful in vivo model for the study of learning and memory, neuronal-glial interactions, and selective neuronal apoptosis.

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Key Words : Trimethyltin (TMT), Selective neurodegeneration, Hippocampus, Dentate granule cells, Apoptosis

<p>(organotin compound)</p> <p>trimethyltin (TMT)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. 1 TMT</p> <p>(tail mutilation), (vocalization), (irritability), (hyperreactivity), (intraspecific aggression)</p>	<p>(dentate gyrus)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TMT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. 2,3 TMT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TMT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. 4,5 TMT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in vitro (per-turbation of glial homeostasis)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7,8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(intramyelinic edema)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. 9,10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 TMT</p>
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* Esai Korea

가

TMT

Dawley TMT 1)

, 2)

, 3) TUNEL

staining

가 가

1.

Trimethyltin hydroxide (Alpha Products, Danvers, MA, U.S.A.); proteinase K (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany); The polyclonal antibody to glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP, Dako Corp. Carpinteria, CA, U.S.A.); biotinylated anti-mouse secondary IgG (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA, U.S.A.); 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB, Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.); lectin (Banderiraea simplicifolia BS-4, Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.); Vectastain Elite immunohistochemistry kit (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA, U.S.A.); "In Situ Cell Death Detection Kit, POD" (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).

reagent grade

2.

8 SPF Sprague-Dawley

() 2

21±2 , 50±5 %

(n=4, each group)

TMT (8.0 mg/kg, body weight) 1

(n=4)

TMT 가

cage 2

3.

1)

TMT 2 , 4 ,

7 sodium pentothal (100 mg/kg, i.p.; Abbot Laboratories)

(transcardial perfusion)

2 ml/kg 1

4 % paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M

PBS, 3~4 ml/kg 2

가

midsagittal plane

4 (post-fixation)

(cryoprotection)

15 %, 20 %, 25 % sucrose

cryotome

5 ~ 10 µm poly-L-lysine

(Sigma) coated microscope slide mounting

vibratome series 1,000 25 ~ 35 µm

free floating technique

ethanol

6 ~ 8 µm

10 anatomical orientation

가 hematoxyllin and eosin

cresyl violet

2) NADPH diaphorase histochemistry and Immunohistochemistry

NADPH-diaphorase histochemistry : NADPH-diaphorase histochemical stain nitric oxide synthase (NOS) nitric oxide (NO) (localization)

NOS

TMT NOS

가

NADPH-diaphorase histochemistry

35 µm free floating technique

10 % methanol/ 3 % H₂O₂

solution 5 NADPH,

Tritron X-100, NBT mixed solution alu-

minum foil wrapping 37

1 2

0.1 M PBS poly-L-lysine

coated slide mounting

Xylene jar 3 3

cover slip

GFAP immunohistochemistry : vibratome cut

40 µm methanol-H₂O₂

1 GFAP polyclonal Ab (1:250)

60 4 overnight

0.1 M PBS biotinylated

anti-mouse secondary IgG (Vector Laboratories, CA)

Vectastain Elite avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex (ABC) Kit

DAB 20 ~ 30 가

poly-L-lysine coated slide
mounting

3) Silver impregnation methods

Scaliet¹¹
4 % paraformaldehyde Vibratome
series-1,000 40 μ m
free-floating section 2 100
ml 0.75 % silver nitrate, 2.5 ml 0.5 % cupric
nitrate, 4 ml pyridine 5
9 % sodium hydroxide, 16 % (w/v) ammonium
nitrate, 50 % (w/v) silver nitrate impregnating
solution 10 1.2 %
ammonium nitrate가
gelatin coated slide 6 ml 37
% formaldehyde, 40 ml 95 % ethanol, 280 ml dd
water 0.2 g anhydrous citric acid pH
5.8~6.1 dd water 가
400 ml

4) TUNEL staining

fragmented DNA
in situ DNA fragmentation
detection 가 TdT-mediated dUTP nick end
labeling (TUNEL) technique . Horse-
radish peroxidase sensitivity가 "In
Situ Cell Death Detection Kit, POD"
60 oven 20 가
(rehydration)
proteinase K (20 ug/ml in 10 mM
Tris/Hcl, pH 8.0) 30 37
PBS endogenous peroxidase
0.3 % H₂O₂-methanol 37
30 . TdT, reaction
buffer TUNEL reaction mixture
37 60 . PBS 3
Converter-POD 37 30
DAB-substrate 12
graded alcohol Xylene
coverslip . Frozen section thymus
positive control negative control TdT
enzyme
humidified chamber

5)

% paraformaldehyde-glutaraldehyde (4 , phos-

phate buffer, pH7.2)
0.1 M PB 30 3 1 %
Osmium tetroxide 1 0.1
M PB 15 3 ethanol
propylene
oxide 20 3
Epon: propylene oxide (Polyscience)
1 (1:2), 2 (1:1), 12 (2:1)
Epon 2
60 3 1 μ m
toluidine blue (1 % borax) hot
plate (60) 2
50 nm 60
nm copper grid
uranyl acetate lead citrate
(Hitachi H-7100, Tokyo, Japan)
80 kV

1.
TMT 12
2 ,
4 가
cage

2. TMT-induced histopathology in the hippocampus
H & E
CA3, CA4
TMT 2 , 4
, 7
(Fig. 1A,B,C).
가 (silver
impregnation staining)
(Fig. 2B). ,
GFAP GFAP
(Fig. 1D~I). GFAP mRNA
nitric oxide (nitric
oxide synthase, NOS)
NADPH-diaphorase
NOS 가

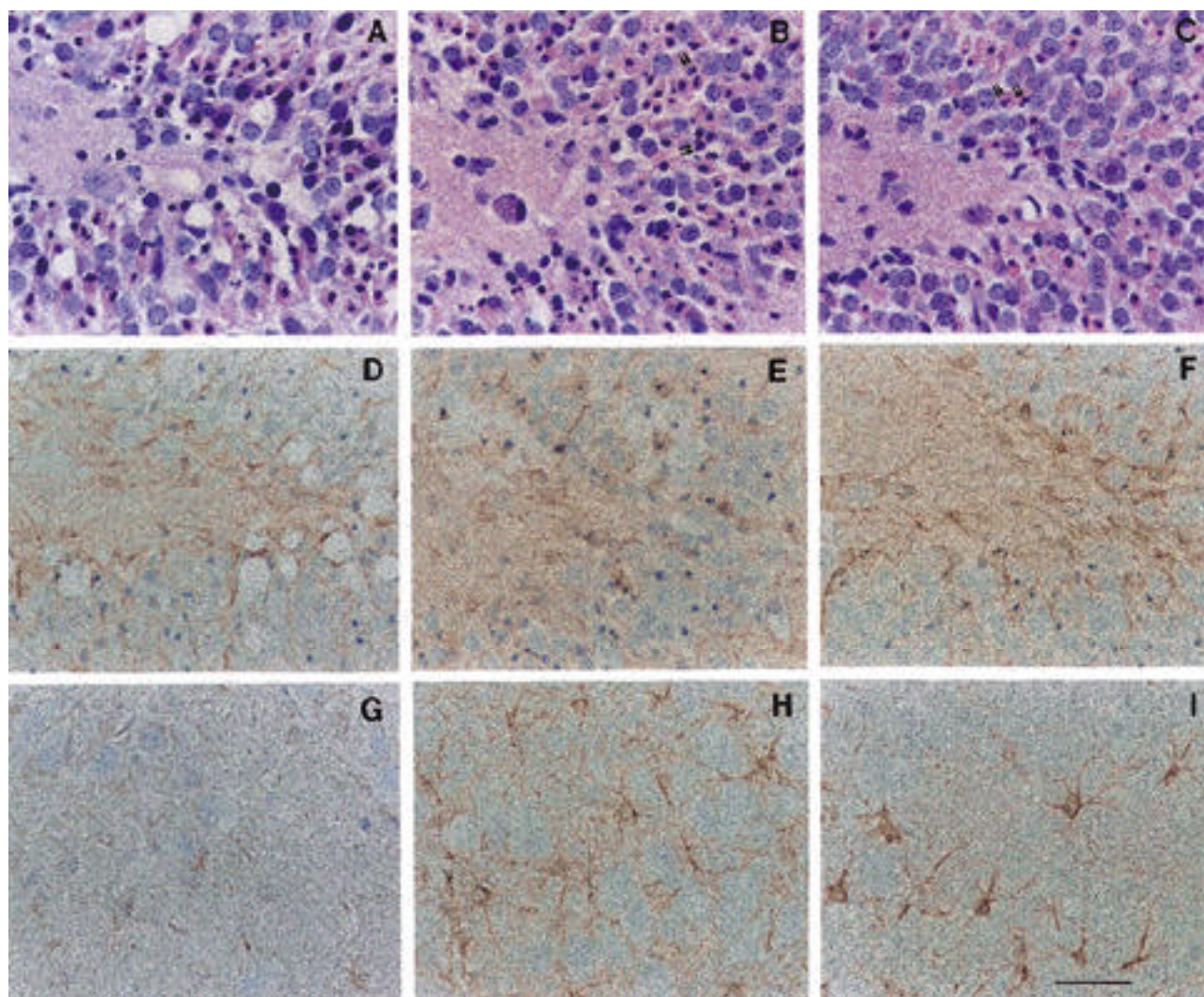


Figure 1. Photomicrographs of H & E stained (A-C) and GFAP immunostained sections of the hippocampus 2 (A, D, G), 4 (B, E, H), and 7 (C, F, I) days after TMT intoxication. Numerous degenerating neurons are evident in the dentate granule cells. Double arrows indicate segmented nuclei with eosinophilic cytoplasm, which are suggestive of apoptosis (A, C). Note the difference in immunoreactivity between day 2 (D, G) and day 7 (F, I). Reactive hypertrophied astrocytes with apparently stronger GFAP immunoreactivity are seen at day 7 (I). Original magnification, $\times 400$ (bar=32 μ m).

TMT
(Fig. 2C).

3. TMT

TUNEL

TUNEL

(Fig. 2B)

apoptotic body가

가 (Fig. 3).

trimethyltin (TMT)

TMT

TMT

TMT

4

LD50 12.6

2,3,9,10,12

가

TMT

4,5

TMT

12

24

TMT 2

Ishida⁵

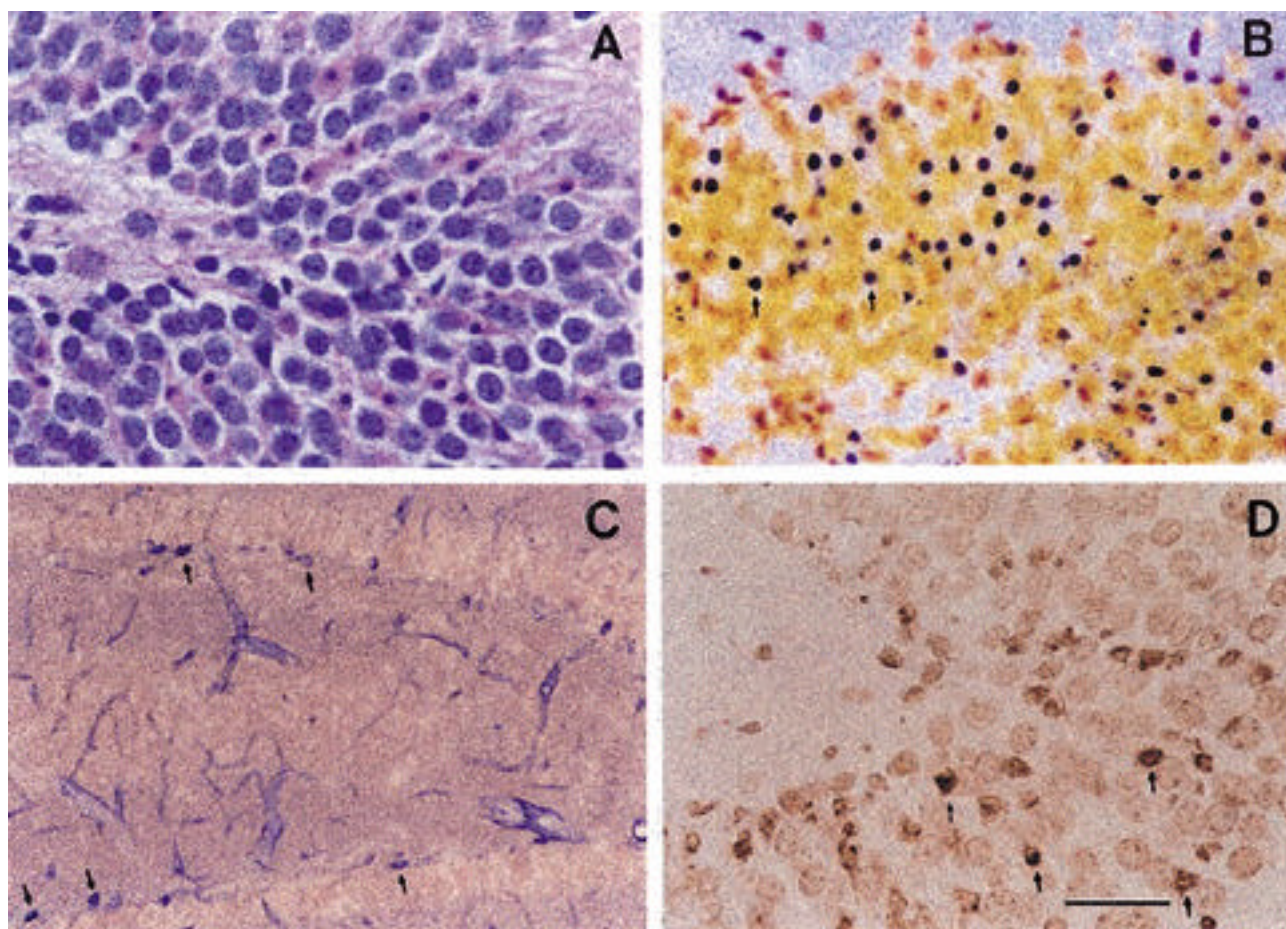


Figure 2. Photomicrographs of hippocampal sections stained with H & E (A), silver impregnation (B), NADPH-diaphorase (C), and TUNEL (D) methods 7 days after TMT treatment. Degenerating neurons are scattered in H & E stained section (A) which are more evident with degeneration-specific silver impregnation staining (arrow heads in B). NOS containing neurons (arrows in C) are spared after TMT intoxication. Some of the degenerating neurons are positively stained with TUNEL methods (arrows in D). Magnification, A, B, D, $\times 400$, C, $\times 100$ (bar=40 μm).

TMT (9 mg/kg), 4 14

CA3 CA4

pentylene-tetrazol 3

(seizure susceptibility) TMT 4 13

가 5

Ishida (Fig. 1).

TMT 10 mg/kg 1 4 mg/kg

4 70

, TMT triethyltin

TMT 1 90 % (9/10)

(pyriform cortex),

TMT 2

70

가 9

Whittington 13 TMT 3

CA3a,b stratum lucidum

(band of degenerating terminals) 가

가 9

Chang 14

TMT 3.0 mg/kg 12

48

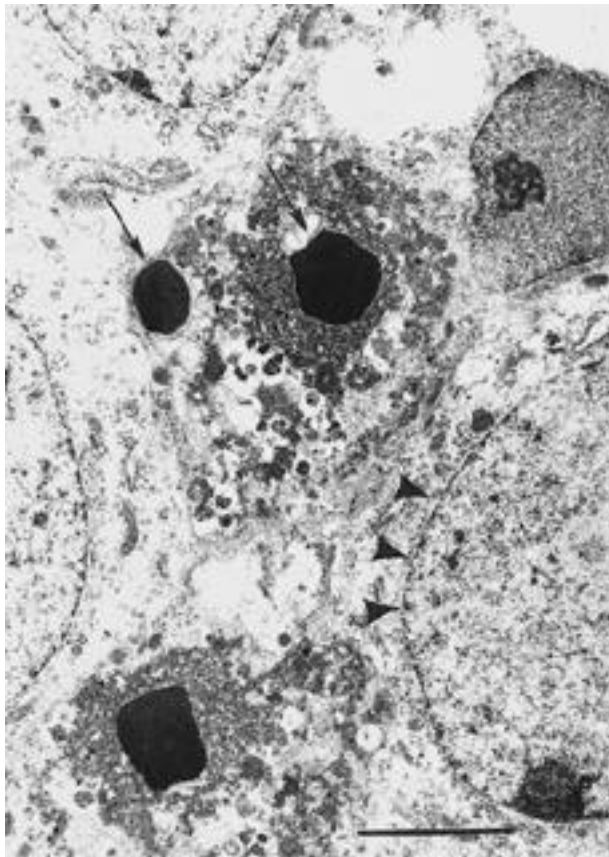


Figure 3. Electromicrograph of degenerating granule cells. Apoptotic bodies are seen in shrunken cytoplasm (arrows). Compare the intact nuclear membrane of normal cells (arrow heads). Bar=4 μm.

(endoplasmic reticulum) (vacuolation) ¹⁴

Chang ¹⁴

Chang ¹⁴

가

가

DNA

TUNEL

apoptotic body가

가 TMT

TMT

가

TMT

1

Coupling subtractive hybridization with molecular cloning techniques

TMT 2.9-kB cDNA가

88

가 'stannin'

Stannin

entorhinal cortex TMT in situ hybridization stannin TMT

¹⁵

TMT apoptosis

⁶

TMT stannin expression

¹⁶

가 가

가 가

TMT microglia

pro-inflammatory cytokine mRNA 가

^{7,17,18} , TMT glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) 가

가 ¹⁹ microglia 가 ⁷

TMT (10⁻⁹ to 10⁻⁸ M) microglia 가

가

microglia가

microglia

⁸ TMT 가

(deafferentiation)

가 (plastic rearrangement)

NGF

²⁰ microglia

pro-inflammatory cytokine TMT

가 가

superoxide anion, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical (reactive oxygen species, ROS) (peroxidative damage)

TMT 3 mg/kg 48

TMT ROS

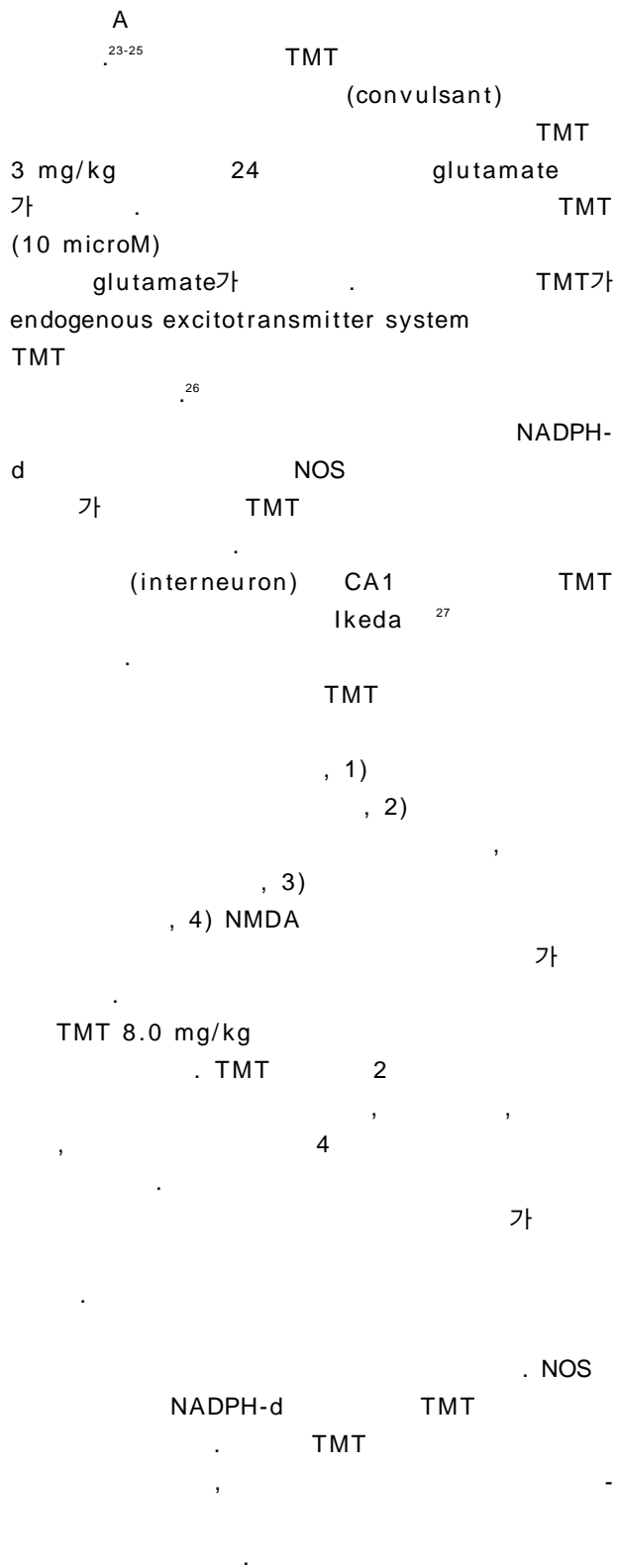
가 ROS

TMT

가

TMT (amyloid precursor protein, APP) mRNA 가 ²²

(-amyloid, A)



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