

盛田 怜子、林仁美、谷合枝里子、八舟宏典、赤根弘敏、白木彩子、石井雄二、鈴木和彦、渋谷淳、三森国敏：Orphenadrine (ORPH) のラット肝発がんプロモーション作用に関する研究、第 39 回日本毒性学会学術年会、仙台、2012 年 7 月

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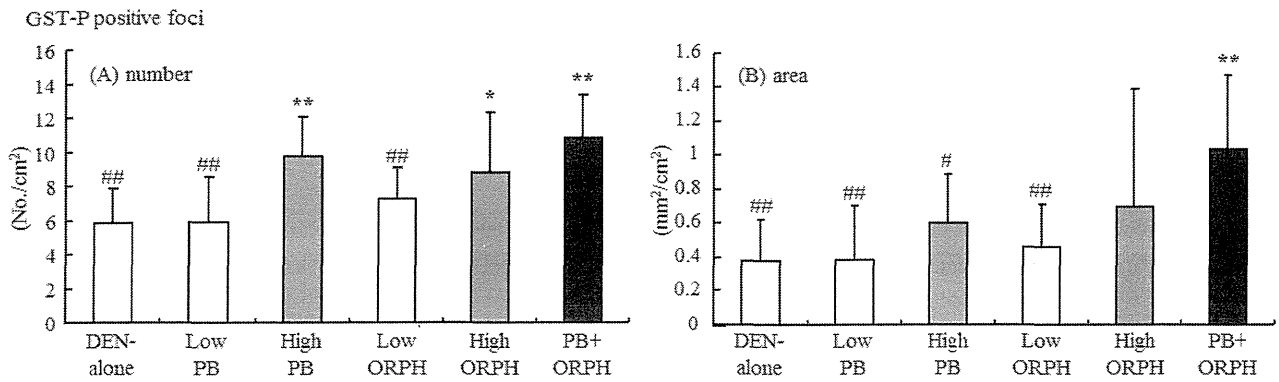


Fig. 1

Effects of PB and/or ORPH treatment on GST-P positive foci in the livers of rats given PB and/or ORPH for 6 weeks after DEN initiation.

The number of GST-P positive foci in each group. Columns represent the mean + SD. (B) The area of GST-P positive foci in each group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$: significantly different from the DEN-alone group (Dunnett's test or Steel test). # $p < 0.05$, ## $p < 0.01$: significantly different from the PB+ORPH group (Dunnett's test or Steel test).

Table 1. Primers used for real-time RT-PCR

Accession no.	Gene description	Symbol	Forward primer	Reverse primer
NM_012540	Cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily a polyoepptide 1	<i>Cyp1a1</i>	gccttcacatcagccacaga	tgtgactctaaccaccagaatc
NM_012541	Cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily a polyoepptide 2	<i>Cyp1a2</i>	aagcgcgggtgcattg	tgccaggaggatggctaaaga
NM_012940	Cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily b, polypeptide 1	<i>Cyp1b1</i>	cttgccattgatcggaaa	caagcggagcgaagtacaaaat
NM_001198676	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily b, polypeptide 2	<i>Cyp2b2</i>	gggacactgaaaaagagtgaagct	aatgccttcgccaagacaaat
NM_022407	Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1	<i>Aldh1a1</i>	agtgcccttcggggat	gtcagtgctactcataaagaccatgttc
NM_031972	Aldehyde dehydrogenase 3 family, member A1	<i>Aldh3a1</i>	tggagcctcatcctggcttat	gaatttgaggagtgaggtgaga
NM_017000	NAD(P)H dehydrogenase, quinone 1	<i>Nqo1</i>	tccgcccccaactctg	tctcgctggccaataca
NM_001039691	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A6	<i>Ugt1a6</i>	tggctaccccaaacgatct	ataccatgggaaccggagtgt
NM_001024285	Aryl-hydrocarbon receptor repressor	<i>Ahr</i>	gctgctggagtctcctaatgg	gcccaggtagtcacaaattgt
NM_013215	Aldo-keto reductase family 7, member A3	<i>Akr7a3</i>	ccgctctttgggaatccat	ggcagatccattgaagtgt
NM_183403	Glutathione peroxidase 2	<i>Gpx2</i>	accgatcccaagctcatcat	tctcaaatgccaggacacatctg
NM_001159739	Glutathione S-transferase Yc2 subunit	<i>Yc2</i>	aagctgagcaggctgatgt	acaatgctgggtccatctc
NM_012600.2	Malic enzyme 1, NADP(+)-dependent, cytosolic	<i>Me1</i>	cgaccagcaaagctgagtgt	ctgccgctggcaaaagtc
NM_017232	Cyclooxygenase-2	<i>Cox-2</i>	ttcgactttccaggatggaa	gagtgctttgactgtggaggat
NM_012620	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 1	<i>Serpine1</i>	tggctcagaacaacaagtcaac	ggcagttccaggatgtcgtact
NM_053963	Matrix metalloproteinase 12	<i>Mmp12</i>	gcgaggctgacattacgatactt	taaggtaccacctttccatca
NM_012589	Interleukin 6	<i>Il6</i>	cccaccaggaacgaaagtca	cttcggagagaaactcatagc
NM_130752	Fibroblast growth factor 21	<i>Fgf21</i>	gccaacaaccagatggaactc	tcttaagcagcagctctctga
XM_342346	Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1	<i>Nfkb1</i>	gaagtacagagaaacgcaccagaag	ccgccgccgaaactg
NM_001105720	Rattus norvegicus nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha	<i>Nfkbia</i>	gcctagccccgagcattc	aatgatctgtttcccaatttca
NM_012675	Tumor necrosis factor	<i>Tnf</i>	acaaggctccccgactat	ctctggtatgaagtggcaaatc
NM_053677	Checkpoint kinase 1	<i>Chek1</i>	tggcagctggcaaaagga	aatcccagcttccacaaaagg
NM_001012742	Wee 1 homolog (S. pombe)	<i>Wee1</i>	cgccaaactcctcaagtgaatt	cactgtcctgaggaatgaagcat
NM_012603	Myelocytomatosis oncogene	<i>Myc</i>	cgctctgggaaactttgc	tcttgctcgcagattgtaa
NM_031144	Actin, beta	<i>Actb</i>	ccctggctcctagcacat	agagccaccaatccacacaga

Table 2. Final body and liver weights of male F344 rats given PB and/or I3C for 6 weeks after DEN treatment

Group	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low I3C	High I3C	PB+I3C
Number of rats	12	12	10	10	9	11
Final body weight(g)	280.0 ± 13.2**	280.7 ± 8.5**	278.0 ± 20.1*	273.3 ± 13.1	253.9 ± 16.5	264.5 ± 18.7
Absolute liver weight(g)	9.1 ± 0.4###	9.4 ± 0.5###	10.6 ± 0.6*,###	12.0 ± 0.8**	11.9 ± 1.1**,#	11.4 ± 0.9**
Relative liver weight(% BW)	3.2 ± 0.1###	3.3 ± 0.1###	3.5 ± 0.2*,###	4.3 ± 0.7**	5.0 ± 0.3**,###	4.3 ± 0.4**

*,** significantly different from the DEN-alone group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

significantly different from the PB+I3C group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

Table 3. Number/area of GST-P positive foci and Ki67-positive cells of male F344 rats given PB and/or I3C for 6 weeks after DEN treatment

Group	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low I3C	High I3C	PB+I3C
number of rats	12	12	10	10	9	11
GST-P positive foci						
Numbers(No./cm ²)	6.977 ± 1.849###	12.544 ± 3.783**,#	12.881 ± 2.004**	19.298 ± 2.330**	22.649 ± 3.996**	18.499 ± 5.834**
Areas(mm ² /cm ²)	0.346 ± 0.148###	0.504 ± 0.222###	0.440 ± 0.094###	0.685 ± 0.114**	0.840 ± 0.159**	0.783 ± 0.206**
ki-67 positive cell (%)	1.734 ± 0.604###	1.637 ± 0.415###	2.148 ± 0.601###	2.407 ± 0.508#	3.306 ± 0.854**	3.216 ± 0.621**

*,** significantly different from the DEN-alone group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

significantly different from the PB+I3C group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

Table 4. Real-time RT-PCR

Gene name	Group					
	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low I3C	High I3C	PB+I3C
Cyp1a1	1.09 ± 0.49#	2.17 ± 1.00#	2.12 ± 0.97#	5415.06 ± 563.85*	7453.79 ± 1167.65*	5915.88 ± 803.55*
Cyp2b1/2	1.18 ± 0.84###	17.55 ± 2.94**,#	23.29 ± 2.12**	20.82 ± 2.22**	28.20 ± 3.76**,###	22.03 ± 2.30**
Cyp3a1/2	1.02 ± 0.23#	1.75 ± 0.24*,#	4.58 ± 1.99*	4.4 ± 1.42*	6.24 ± 1.23*	5.91 ± 1.06*
Nqo1	1.01 ± 0.143#	1.36 ± 0.22#	3.19 ± 1.93*,#	10.74 ± 4.43*	11.14 ± 2.94*	16.41 ± 7.33*
Gstm3	1.07 ± 0.36#	4.58 ± 1.55*,#	9.2 ± 4.19*	12.48 ± 5.69*	26.97 ± 5.36*	19.39 ± 7.15*
Jun	1.06 ± 0.41#	1.00 ± 0.21#	1.18 ± 0.39#	1.74 ± 0.71	2.22 ± 0.66**	1.95 ± 0.46*
Nfkbia	1.06 ± 0.37	1.10 ± 0.25	1.06 ± 0.52	1.30 ± 0.87	1.01 ± 0.47	1.59 ± 0.35

*** significantly different from the DEN-alone group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

significantly different from the PB+I3C group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

Table 5. ROS production and TBARS in the liver of male F344 rats given BNF and/or PBO for 6 weeks after DEN

Group	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low I3C	High I3C	PB+I3C
number of rats	6	6	6	6	6	6
TBARS(nmol MDA/mg protein)	0.882 ± 0.055 [#]	0.931 ± 0.045	0.967 ± 0.085	1.024 ± 0.077 [*]	1.041 ± 0.048 ^{**}	1.018 ± 0.125 [*]
ROS production(%)						
−NADPH	108.33 ± 8.47	97.79 ± 8.11	99.82 ± 11.17	75.00 ± 8.47	71.15 ± 7.22	74.38 ± 8.04
+NADPH	371.67 ± 50.00 ^{###}	518.49 ± 57.94 ^{**}	641.41 ± 82.38 ^{**}	600.69 ± 54.90 ^{**}	612.26 ± 43.90 ^{**}	601.26 ± 105.67 ^{**}
+NADPH+SKF-525A	141.72 ± 25.60	189.00 ± 29.29	217.82 ± 67.08	167.49 ± 27.46	179.28 ± 40.74	200.64 ± 36.31

^{*}, ^{**} significantly different from the DEN-alone group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

^{###} significantly different from the PB+I3C group at P<0.05 or P<0.01.

Table 6. Body weight, liver weights and PCNA-positive hepatocyte ratio of rats given PB and/or ORPH for 6 weeks after DEN initiation

Groups	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low ORPH	High ORPH	PB+ORPH
Number of rats	10	12	12	11	12	12
Final body weight (g)	257.0 ± 19.3 ^a	271.0 ± 16.8	264.7 ± 18.2 [#]	241.7 ± 13.0	205.1 ± 23.3 ^{**} , ^{###}	251.4 ± 11.5
Absolute liver weight (g)	8.1 ± 0.6 ^{###}	9.5 ± 0.8 ^{**}	9.6 ± 0.9 ^{**}	8.0 ± 0.7 ^{###}	8.1 ± 1.2 ^{###}	10.1 ± 0.8 ^{**}
Relative liver weight (% BW)	3.1 ± 0.0 ^{###}	3.5 ± 0.2 ^{**} , ^{###}	3.6 ± 0.2 ^{**} , ^{###}	3.3 ± 0.2 ^{###}	3.9 ± 0.2 ^{**}	4.0 ± 0.2 ^{**}
PCNA positive hepatocyte ratio (%)	0.12 ± 0.05 [#]	0.19 ± 0.21	0.29 ± 0.07 [*] , [#]	0.23 ± 0.08 [#]	0.42 ± 0.13 [*]	0.51 ± 0.17 [*]

^a Values are expressed as the mean ± SD.

^b Calculated from the last monitoring data.

^{*} p < 0.05, ^{**} p < 0.01 significantly different from the DEN-alone group (Dunnett's test or Steel test).

[#] p < 0.05, ^{###} p < 0.01 significantly different from the PB+ORPH group (Dunnett's test or Steel test).

Table 7. mRNA expression in the livers of rats given PB and/or ORPH for 6 weeks after DEN initiation

Groups	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low ORPH	High ORPH	PB+ORPH
Number of rats examined	6	6	6	6	6	6
Gene name						
<i>Cyp1a1</i>	1.06 ± 0.35 [#]	2.27 ± 1.02	2.57 ± 2.04	2.83 ± 1.37 [*]	16.64 ± 4.68 [*] , [#]	4.71 ± 2.74 [*]
<i>Cyp2b1/2</i>	1.04 ± 0.31 [#]	38.94 ± 11.56 [*] , [#]	63.78 ± 13.24 [*]	14.88 ± 13.07 [*] , [#]	75.71 ± 14.61 [*]	78.96 ± 11.54 [*]
<i>Gstm3</i>	1.02 ± 0.21 [#]	3.94 ± 1.31 [*] , [#]	6.44 ± 2.37 [*]	1.81 ± 0.44 [#]	8.61 ± 2.63 [*]	10.32 ± 2.22 [*]
<i>Gpx2</i>	1.02 ± 0.22 [#]	1.83 ± 0.54 [*]	2.49 ± 0.59 [*]	1.02 ± 0.19 [#]	3.02 ± 0.91 [*]	2.63 ± 0.76 [*]

^a Values of mRNA expression levels (normalized by *actb*) are expressed as the mean ± SD.

^{*} p < 0.05 significantly different from the DEN-alone group (Steel test).

[#] p < 0.05 significantly different from the PB+ORPH group (Steel test).

Table 8. TBARS level and microsomal ROS production of rats given PB and/or ORPH for 6 weeks after DEN initiation

Groups	DEN-alone	Low PB	High PB	Low ORPH	High ORPH	PB+ORPH
Number of rats	6	6	6	6	6	6
Microsomal ROS production (%)						
-NADPH	28.70 ± 1.85	28.45 ± 2.63	26.62 ± 1.31	26.62 ± 1.31	26.08 ± 1.77	24.99 ± 1.87
+NADPH	100.00 ± 8.09 ^{##}	144.06 ± 16.69 ^{**,##}	181.08 ± 31.49 ^{**,#}	166.78 ± 25.64 ^{**,##}	234.86 ± 14.17 ^{**}	217.91 ± 26.76 ^{**}
+NADPH+SKF-525A	39.68 ± 2.20 [†]	52.37 ± 8.24 [†]	63.22 ± 6.30 [†]	49.01 ± 11.30 [†]	83.21 ± 6.94 [†]	69.66 ± 8.86 [†]
TBARS level (nmol MDA/mg protein)	1.25 ± 0.18 ^{##,a}	1.15 ± 0.16 ^{##}	1.31 ± 0.15 [#]	1.29 ± 0.21 [#]	1.69 ± 0.16 [*]	1.70 ± 0.37 ^{**}

^a Values are expressed as the mean ± SD.

^{*} p < 0.05, ^{**} p < 0.01 significantly different from the DEN-alone group (Dunnett's or Steel test).

[#] p < 0.05, ^{##} p < 0.01 significantly different from the PB+ORPH group (Dunnett's or Steel test).

[†] significantly different from the production with NADPH (*t*-test).

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分担研究報告書（平成 24 年度）

畜水産食品における動物用医薬品等の安全性確保に関する研究

- 牛脊柱からの背根神経節の除去に関する研究 -

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研究要旨

牛海綿状脳症の特定危険部位である牛の背根神経節について、前方 3/4 の脊柱内に位置する神経節の完全除去がと畜場において可能か否か検討するため、除去率の算定を試みた。同時に、牛の品種別及び牝牝別に除去率に差があるか否かも検討した。今年度の調査結果では、平均して 92% の除去がと畜場で可能となっているが、100% の除去達成は調査試料全体の 10% に過ぎなかった。と畜場での前方 3/4 の背根神経節の完全除去を達成するためには、今後さらなる技術の改良が必要である。また、牛の品種別及び牝牝別の除去率に差は認められなかった。

A. 研究目的

牛海綿状脳症（BSE）の特定危険部位である牛の背根（脊髄）神経節は、脊柱管内の奥に位置することから、脊柱からの分離が困難であり、本来安全な脊柱も現在、背根神経節とともに廃棄されている。本研究では、と畜場において前方 3/4 の背根神経節を脊柱から完全に分離する手法を確立し、牛の脊柱を資源として有効活用をはかることを目的としている。具体的作業としては、と畜場において脊髄除去後に脊柱に残る硬膜とこれに付随する脊髄神経を、断面となった脊柱管の内側から、背根神経節ができるだけ脊柱に残らないように特殊なナイフで引き剥がし、背根神経節がどの程度硬膜側に残存しているかを算出することによって、前方 3/4 の脊柱から背根神経節がどの程度除去されているか（除去率）を調べた。さらに、品種別及び牝牝別の除去率についても比較し、除去率に差があるか否か検討した。

B. 研究方法

1. 牛の脊柱からの背根神経節の除去

牛の背根神経節は 1 頭あたり、頸椎部 8 対 16 個、胸椎部 13 対 26 個、腰椎部 6 対 12 個、

及び仙骨部 5 対 10 個の計 32 対 64 個（背割り後の枝肉 [半頭分] では 32 個）である（尾骨部はこれに含まれていない）。ここでは、前方 3/4 に当たる第 1 頸神経から第 3 腰神経までの脊髄神経・背根神経節の、脊柱からのそれぞれの除去率を調べた。

硬膜周辺から脂肪を除去して、付随する背根神経節を明らかにし、頸椎部（C）、胸椎部（T）、及び腰椎部（L）について、脊柱からの背根神経節の除去率を算出した。算出に用いた牛の硬膜は 2012 年 3 月から 2013 年 2 月までの計 166 検体である。算出方法は、背根神経節の全体が付随しているものを 1 とし、背根神経節の大部分が付随しているものを 2/3、背根神経節の半分程度が付随しているものを 1/2、背根神経節の一部が付随しているものを 1/3、背根神経節が全く付随していないものを 0 として合計し、C1 から L3 までの背根神経節の数 24 個（片側）に対する割合を求めた。背根神経節の大きさの判定は、目視によるから必ずしも厳密なものではなく、また、約 1/3 個分が除去率の百分率の 1% 分に相当する。したがって、除去率は小数点以下の数値に意味はないと考え、有効数字は 1

の位までとした。

2. 牛の品種別及び牝牝別の脊柱からの背根神経節の除去率

1. と同じ試料、方法を用いて、牛の品種別及び牝牝別の除去率を比較検討した。牛の品種別及び牝牝別では、「交雑種(黒毛♂×ホルスタイン♀) 去勢牝」、「交雑種牝」、「ホルスタイン去勢牝」、及び「和牛(黒毛、褐毛和種) 去勢牝、ホルスタイン牝、etc.」の4グループに区分した。

(倫理面への配慮)

本研究は動物実験ではなく、と畜場の協力を得て、作業過程で除去された牛の硬膜と背根神経節を研究材料として使用していることから、倫理面への配慮は特に必要としないと考える。

C. 研究結果と D. 考察

1. 牛の脊柱からの背根神経節の除去

月別の除去率は文末及び付表1～12に示した。なお、表1(2012年3月分)～12(2013年2月分)において、○は背根神経節の全体(1)が付随していたものを表し、□は背根神経節の大部分(2/3)が付随していたものを、△は背根神経節の半分程度(1/2)が付随していたものを、▲は背根神経節の一部(1/3)が付随していたものを、×は背根神経節が全く(0)付随していなかったものを表す。表の最も左の欄の数字は検体番号を示している。また、除去率の月別推移を図1に、神経節毎の除去率を図2に、牛の品種別及び牝牝別の除去率の月別推移を図3に、牛の品種別及び牝牝別の年間を通しての除去率を図4に示した。

背根神経節の脊柱からの除去率は、2012年3月から2013年2月の間で平均92%であった(図1)。第10胸神経～第3腰神経の背

根神経節の除去率は低い傾向にあり、特に第10、第11胸神経、第3腰神経の背根神経節の除去率の低さが顕著であった(図2)。

第1頸神経から第9胸神経の背根神経節が除去されやすいのは、硬膜から背根神経節までの背根の長さが短いことと、背根神経節がある程度大きいことに起因すると思われる。

2. 牛の品種別及び牝牝別の脊柱からの背根神経節の除去率

牛の品種別及び牝牝別に脊柱からの背根神経節の除去率を調べた(図3、4)。「交雑種去勢牝」、「交雑種牝」、「ホルスタイン去勢牝」、及び「和牛(黒毛、褐毛和種) 去勢牝、ホルスタイン牝、etc.」のいずれの除去率も、90%以上であり、「交雑種牝」がやや低い値を示したものの、明瞭な差は認められなかった。各グループ別の除去率は月毎にも調べたが、多少のバラツキはあるものの、どのグループの除去率も概ね90%前後の間で推移した。全体として、各グループ間で除去率に差は生じなかった。

E. 結論

1. では2012年3月から2013年2月までに得られた試料について、背根神経節の脊柱からの除去率を調べたところ、平均92%であった。除去率の極端に低い第10胸神経以降の背根神経節の除去率が向上しない限り、前方3/4の背根神経節の完全除去達成は困難である。

また、牛の品種別及び牝牝別の脊柱からの背根神経節の除去率を比較検討したが、いずれも除去率に差は見られなかった。

牛の脊柱をゼラチンや牛エキスの原材料として利用するためには、と畜場において背根神経節が完全に脊柱から分離されなければならないが、現在までのところ、除去率はその状況には達していない。今後、さらなる除去

技術の改良が必要である。

F. 健康危険情報
なし

G. 研究発表
なし

H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況
なし

2012年3月 14検体

C1~L3:

最小 80%

最大 99%

平均 89%

標準偏差 6%

2012年4月 15検体

C1~L3:

最小 78%

最大 100%

平均 87%

標準偏差 7%

2012年5月 13検体

C1~L3:

最小 85%

最大 99%

平均 90%

標準偏差 4%

2012年6月 16検体

C1~L3:

最小 78%

最大 100%

平均 92%

標準偏差 7%

2012年7月 11検体

C1~L3:

最小 80%

最大 100%

平均 92%

標準偏差 8%

2012年8月 19検体

C1~L3:

最小 88%

最大 100%

平均 94%

標準偏差 4%

2012年9月 14検体

C1~L3:

最小 90%

最大 100%

平均 95%

標準偏差 3%

2012年10月 17検体

C1~L3:

最小 78%

最大 100%

平均 94%

標準偏差 5%

2012年11月 12検体

C1~L3:

最小 85%

最大 100%

平均 95%

標準偏差 5%

2012年12月 10検体

C1~L3:

最小 92%

最大 97%
平均 94%
標準偏差 2%

C1~L3 :
最小 80%
最大 98%
平均 90%
標準偏差 6%

2013年1月 14検体

C1~L3 :

最小 80%
最大 100%
平均 91%
標準偏差 5%

2013年2月 11検体

2012年3月~2013年2月

166検体

C1~L3 :

最小 78%
最大 100%
平均 92%

図1 背根神経節の月別除去率
(2011年3月～2012年2月)

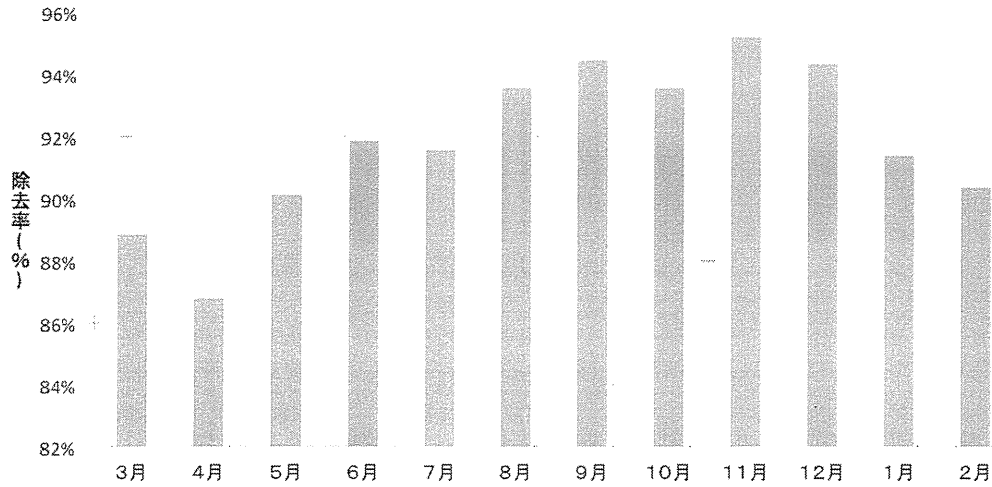


図2 背根神経節の部位除去率
(2012年3月～2013年2月)

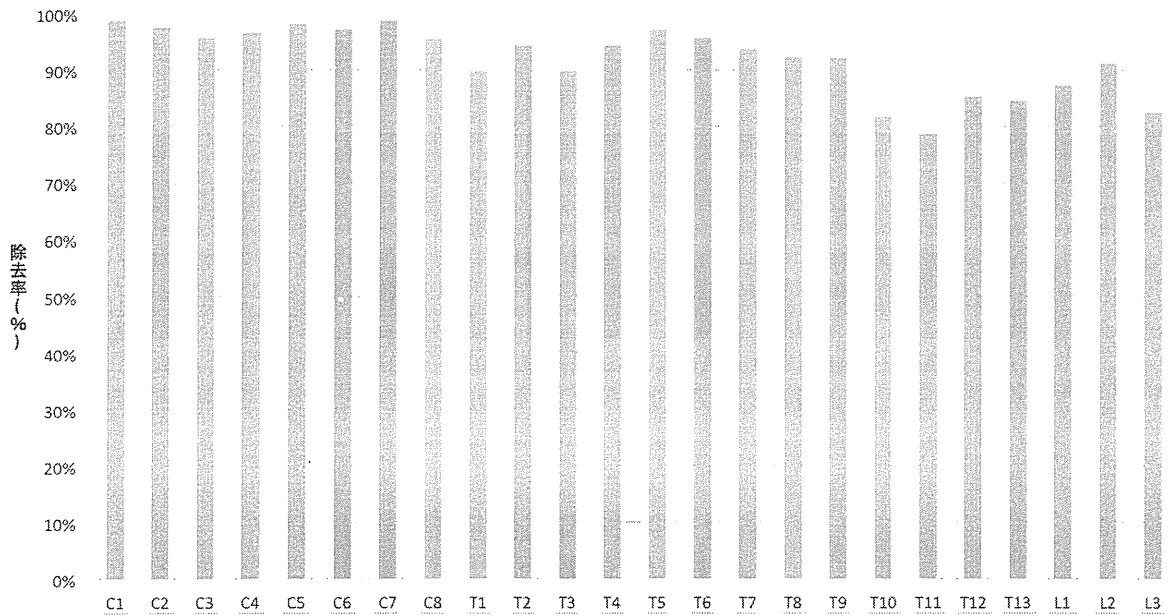


図3 牛品種別の背根神経節除去率の推移
(2012年3月～2013年2月)

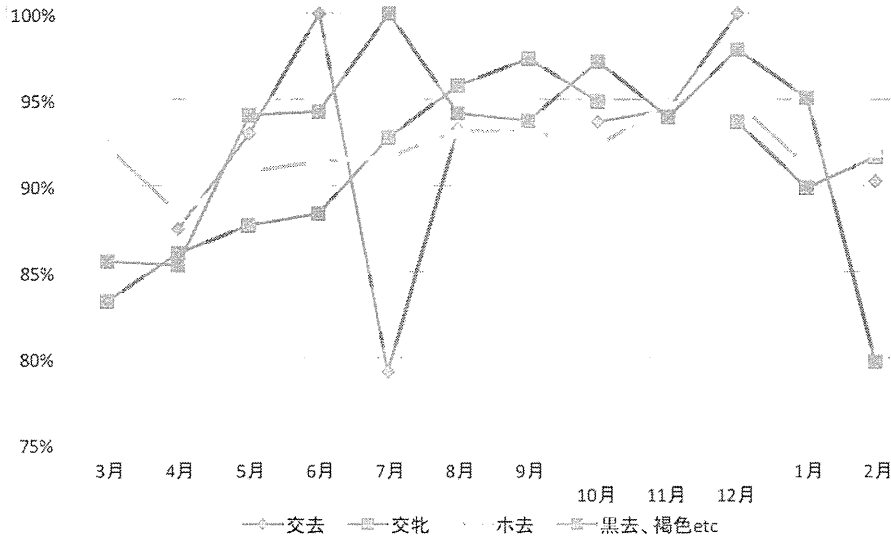
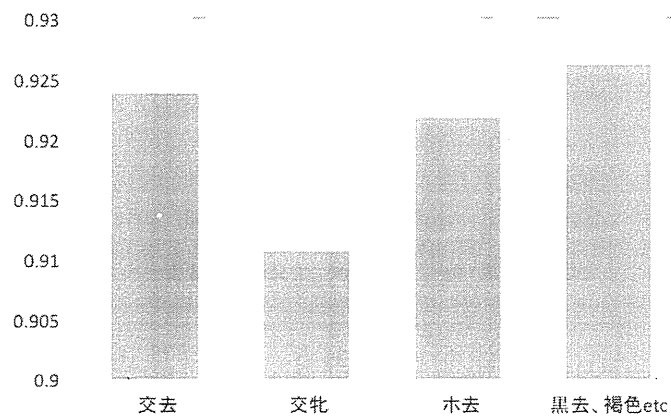


図4 牛品種別の背根神経節除去率
(2012年3月～2013年2月)



研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の 編集者名	書 籍 名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ
該当なし。							

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
Hayashi, H., Shimamoto, K., Taniai, E., Ishii, Y., Morita, R., Suzuki, K., Shibutani, M., Mitsumori, K.	Liver tumor promoting effect of omeprazole in rats and its possible mechanism of action.	J Toxicol Sci	37(3)	491-501	2012
Hayashi, H., Taniai, E., Morita, R., Yafune, A., Suzuki, K., Shibutani, M., Mitsumori, K.	Threshold dose of liver tumor promoting effect of β -naphthoflavone in rats.	J Toxicol Sci	37(3)	517-526	2012
Hayashi, H., Taniai, E., Morita, R., Hayashi, M., Nakamura, D., Wakita, A., Suzuki, K., Shibutani, M., Mitsumori, K.	Enhanced liver tumor promotion but not liver initiation activity in rats subjected to combined administration of omeprazole and β -naphthoflavone.	J Toxicol Sci	37(5)	969-985	2012
Yafune, A., Taniai, E., Morita, R., Nakane, F., Suzuki, K., Mitsumori, K., Shibutani, M.	Expression patterns of cell cycle proteins in the livers of rats treated with hepatocarcinogens for 28 days.	Arch Toxicol	in press		2013
Yafune, A., Taniai, E., Morita, R., Hayashi, H., Suzuki, K., Mitsumori, K., Shibutani, M.	Aberrant activation of M phase proteins by cell proliferation-evoking carcinogens after 28-day administration in rats.	Toxicol Lett	219(3)	203-210	2013
Morita, R., Yafune, A., Shiraki, A., Itahashi, M., Ishii, Y., Akane, H., Nakane, F., Suzuki, K., Shibutani, M., Mitsumori, K.	Liver tumor promoting effect of orphenadrine in rats and its possible mechanism of action including CAR activation and oxidative stress.	J Toxicol Sci	38(3)	403-413	2013
Morita, R., Yafune, A., Shiraki, A., Itahashi, M., Akane, H., Nakane, F., Suzuki, K., Shibutani, M., Mitsumori, K.	Enhanced liver tumor promotion activity in rats subjected to combined administration of phenobarbital and orphenadrine.	J Toxicol Sci	38(3)	415-424	2013

研究成果の刊行物・別刷

Expression patterns of cell cycle proteins in the livers of rats treated with hepatocarcinogens for 28 days

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Abstract Some hepatocarcinogens induce cytomegaly, which reflects aberrant cell cycling and increased ploidy, from the early stages of administration to animals. To clarify the regulatory molecular mechanisms behind cell cycle aberrations related to the early stages of hepatocarcinogenesis, we performed gene expression analysis using microarrays and real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction followed by immunohistochemical analysis in the livers of rats treated with the cytomegaly inducing hepatocarcinogens thioacetamide (TAA), fenbendazole, and methyleugenol, the cytomegaly non-inducing hepatocarcinogen piperonyl butoxide (PBO), or the non-carcinogenic hepatotoxicants acetaminophen and α -naphthyl isothiocyanate, for 28 days. Gene expression profiling showed that cell cycle-related genes, especially those of G₂/M phase, were mostly upregulated after TAA treatment. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed on cell cycle proteins that were upregulated by TAA treatment and

on related proteins. All hepatocarcinogens, irrespective of their cytomegaly inducing potential, increased liver cells immunoreactive for p21^{Cip1}, which acts on cells arrested in G₁ phase, and for Aurora B or Incenp, which is suggestive of an increase in a cell population with chromosomal instability caused by overexpression. PBO did not induce cell proliferation after 28-day treatment. Hepatocarcinogens that induced cell proliferation after 28-day treatment also caused an increase in p53⁺ cells in parallel with increased apoptotic cells, as well as increased population of cells expressing M phase-related proteins nuclear Cdc2, phospho-Histone H3, and HP1 α . These results suggest that hepatocarcinogens may increase cellular populations arrested in G₁ phase or showing chromosomal instability after 28-day treatment. Hepatocarcinogens that induce cell cycle facilitation may cause M phase arrest accompanied by apoptosis.

Keywords Hepatocarcinogen · Cell cycle · Cytomegaly · Prediction marker

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Abbreviations

ANIT	α -Naphthyl isothiocyanate
APAP	Acetaminophen
Cdc2	Cell division cycle 2
Cdk	Cyclin-dependent kinase
FB	Fenbendazole
HP1 α	Heterochromatin protein 1 α
Klf6	Kruppel-like factor 6
MEG	Methyleugenol
NDRG1	N-myc downstream regulated gene 1
p-Histone H3	Phosphorylated-Histone H3
PBO	Piperonyl butoxide
TAA	Thioacetamide
Topo II α	Topoisomerase II α

Introduction

The currently used methods for the evaluation of the carcinogenicity of chemicals are bioassays in which rodents are treated with the chemical for their entire 1.5- or 2-year life span. Long-term carcinogenicity studies using experimental animals are time-consuming, expensive, and involve the use of many animals. Medium-term carcinogenesis bioassays using rat liver or multi-organ models (Tamano 2010) or genetically modified animals using transgenic or gene targeting technologies (Eastin 1998) are used as alternative models. However, they are also expensive and time-consuming and often have limited target organs. Toxicogenomic approaches for prediction of carcinogenic potential in each target organ appear promising. Unfortunately, these are also expensive and require integrative methodologies between different laboratories sharing an expression database (Uehara et al. 2011). There is no commonly used rapid means of evaluating the carcinogenic potential of chemicals that can be used for genotoxic and non-genotoxic carcinogens. Therefore, it is essential to establish a short-term carcinogenicity screening system based on the molecular responses to the carcinogens in the target organs.

Evaluation of carcinogenicity study data collected in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) showed that prechronic liver lesions including hepatocellular necrosis, hepatocellular hypertrophy, hepatocellular cytomegaly, bile duct hyperplasia, and hepatocellular degeneration, along with increased liver weight in the prechronic studies may be used as components in the search for predictors of liver carcinogenicity in chronic 2-year bioassays (Allen et al. 2004). Some hepatocarcinogens induce cytomegaly characterized by the presence of hepatocytes with increased cytoplasmic volume and karyomegaly from the early stages of exposure (Allen et al. 2004; Hamadeh et al. 2004). The development of cytomegaly is suggestive of cell cycle aberrations causing chromosomal instability through nuclear division during mitosis. Mitotic aberrations such as chromosomal missegregation and cytokinesis failure occurring as a result of checkpoint dysfunction of the cell cycle can result in tetraploidy/aneuploidy (Ichijima et al. 2010).

Recent studies have shown that ochratoxin A, a renal carcinogen, can induce karyomegaly with DNA aneuploidy and polyploidy accompanied by abnormal expression of cell cycle proteins, especially G₂/M phase-related proteins (Adler et al. 2009). These cellular events may lead to chromosomal instability. Moreover, development of karyomegaly is also observed during carcinogenesis in the kidney and large intestine (Williams et al. 2002; Adler et al. 2009), suggesting a common mechanism for carcinogenesis across target organs. Therefore, we hypothesize that there is an early event in the carcinogenic response that causes the development of karyomegaly/cytomegaly by

disrupting cell cycle regulation. We have previously analyzed cell cycle proteins in a study of 28-day repeated treatment with renal carcinogens to induce karyomegaly in rats (Taniai et al. 2012). We found that renal carcinogens, irrespective of karyomegaly inducing potential, increased the number of proximal tubular cells positive for Ki-67, a cell proliferation marker, and topoisomerase II α (Topo II α), suggesting that proliferation is accompanied by cell cycle aberration. These findings suggest that carcinogens may activate target cell proliferation after short-term repeated exposure.

In the present study, to further examine the regulatory molecular mechanisms behind cell cycle aberrations during the early stages of hepatocarcinogenesis, we first carried out global gene screening using microarrays in the liver of rats receiving repeated oral administration of thioacetamide (TAA), a representative cytomegaly inducing hepatocarcinogen, and then real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis in the livers of rats receiving TAA or fenbendazole (FB). We selected cell cycle-related genes based on the gene expression data. Localization of candidate proteins showing upregulation of mRNA and related proteins were further analyzed immunohistochemically in the livers of rats receiving the cytomegaly inducing hepatocarcinogens TAA, FB, and methyleugenol (MEG), the cytomegaly non-inducing hepatocarcinogen piperonyl butoxide (PBO), or the non-carcinogenic hepatotoxicants acetaminophen (APAP) and α -naphthyl isothiocyanate (ANIT) for 28 days.

Materials and methods

Chemicals

Thioacetamide (TAA; CAS No. 62-55-5, $\geq 98.0\%$) and sterilized 0.5% (w/v) methyl cellulose 400 solutions were purchased from Wako Pure Chemicals Industries (Osaka, Japan). Methyleugenol (MEG; CAS No. 93-15-2, $> 98.0\%$), acetaminophen (APAP; CAS No. 103-90-2, $\geq 98.0\%$), and α -naphthyl isothiocyanate (ANIT; CAS No. 551-06-4, $\geq 98.0\%$) were purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co. (Tokyo, Japan). Fenbendazole (FB; CAS No. 43210-67-9, $\geq 98.0\%$) was purchased from LKT Laboratories, Inc (St. Paul, MN, USA), and piperonyl butoxide (PBO; CAS No. 51-03-6, $\geq 98.0\%$) from Nagase & Co. (Osaka, Japan).

Animal experiments

Animals and experimental design were identical to those previously reported (Taniai et al. 2012). Animal studies were conducted in accordance with the institute Guide for Animal Experimentation, given free access to powdered

diets, and were maintained under standard conditions (room temperature, 23 ± 3 °C; relative humidity, 50 ± 20 %, 12-hour light/dark cycle). Briefly, 5-week-old male F344/NSIc rats (Japan SLC, Inc., Hamamatsu, Japan) were acclimatized to a powdered basal diet (Oriental Yeast Co., Tokyo, Japan) and tap water ad libitum for 1 week. Animals were randomized into groups of 10 animals and treated with TAA (400 ppm in the diet), FB (3,600 ppm in the diet), PBO (20,000 ppm in the diet), MEG (1,000 mg/kg body weight, daily by gavage), APAP (12,500 ppm in the diet), or ANIT. For ANIT, the initial dose was set at 1,000 ppm in the diet. However, as the general condition of the animals worsened, the dose was gradually reduced to 800 ppm for 14 days and 600 ppm for the following 7 days. TAA, FB, PBO, and MEG were selected as hepatocarcinogens/promoters in rats, and the dose levels of these compounds have shown to induce liver tumors or promote liver carcinogenesis in rats (Becker 1983; Takahashi et al. 1994; Shoda et al. 1999; NTP 2000; Ichimura et al. 2010). APAP and ANIT were selected as non-carcinogenic hepatotoxicants, and the dose of these compounds has shown to induce hepatotoxicity after 13- or 16-week administration in rats (Rees et al. 1962; NTP 1993). Ten untreated control animals were maintained on the basal diet and tap water without any treatment during the experimental period. One day after the 28-day treatment period, all animals were killed by exsanguination from the abdominal aorta under deep anesthesia and livers were removed.

Expression microarray analysis

Total RNA was extracted with the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Using 10 μ g of total RNA from one animal in the TAA-treatment group and one untreated control, double-stranded cDNA was synthesized with the Invitrogen Superscript Double-Stranded cDNA Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. The cDNA sample was labeled with Cy3 and loaded onto the *Rattus norvegicus* Roche NimbleGen microarray (Roche NimbleGen: Euk Expr 4x72k Catalog Arr, 26,208 targets; Roche Applied Science, Penzberg, Germany). Using the robust multiple average normalization method (Irizarry et al. 2003), differentially expressed genes were analyzed. Gene information was retrieved from the National Center for Biotechnology Information website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>).

Real-time RT-PCR analysis

For confirmation of the microarray data, fluctuating transcript levels of representative cell cycle-related genes were subjected to mRNA expression analysis using the StepOnePlus™ Real-time RT-PCR System (Applied

Biosystems Japan Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) with the SYBR® Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems Japan Ltd.). The forward and reverse primers listed in Table 1 were designed using the Primer Express 3.0 software (Applied Biosystems Japan Ltd.). Using the threshold cycle values of β -actin in the same sample as the endogenous control, the relative differences in gene expression were calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$ method (Livak and Schmittgen 2001).

Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry of liver sections was performed using the horseradish peroxidase avidin-biotin complex method using a VECTASTAIN® Elite ABC Kit (Vector Laboratories Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA), with the antibodies listed in Table 2 and 3,3'-diaminobenzidine/H₂O₂ as the chromogen. Antigen retrieval conditions for each antibody are shown in Table 2. Sections were counterstained with hematoxylin for microscopic examination.

Apoptosis assay

Liver sections were subjected to terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL) assay using the ApopTag® Peroxidase *In Situ* Apoptosis Detection Kit (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, deparaffinized sections were treated with 20 μ g/ml proteinase K for 15 min at room temperature. Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked with 3.0 % hydrogen peroxide. Color development and counter staining were as described in the immunohistochemistry section above.

Analysis of immunoreactivity

The immunostained cells were counted in 10 randomly selected areas per animal, avoiding portions of connective tissues and vasculature at a magnification of 200 \times . Immunoreactive liver cells were counted visually, and the total number of liver cells in the micrographs was separately counted using the image binarization method in the Win-ROOF image analysis and measurement software (version 6.4.2., Mitani Corporation, Fukui, Japan). The percentage of total immunoreactive cells in the 10 areas was estimated in each animal. A two-step screening system was applied for the analysis of antigen immunoreactivity in terms of cellular distribution in relation to carcinogen treatment. For first screening of proteins, livers from 5 animals per group were subjected to analysis. If a significant difference in the distribution of positive cells was observed between the untreated controls or non-carcinogens and carcinogens, the remaining 5 animals were similarly subjected to analysis for the second screening.

Table 1 Sequence of primers used for real-time RT-PCR analysis

Accession no.	Symbol	Forward primer ^a	Reverse primer
NM_130812	<i>Cdkn2b</i>	CCCTCACCAGACCTGTGCAT	CAGGCGTCACACACATCCA
NM_080782	<i>Cdkn1a</i>	ACCAGCCACAGGCACCAT	CGGCATACTTTGCTCCTGTGT
NM_171992	<i>Ccnd1</i>	GCGAGCCATGCTTAAGACTGA	CCCTCTGCACGCACTTGA
NM_053702	<i>Ccna2</i>	TGTCTCTGGTGGGTTGAGAAGA	ACCACAGCATGCCAACACAG
XM_001064075	<i>Ccne2</i>	TCTCCACAAGAAGCCAGATAATT	GGTGATCTCCTCTGTTCTTTTTTTG
NM_001025682	<i>Cdr2</i>	CAAGGCCTCACAGCAGAAAATC	GAGGTGATCAATGTTGGTTTGC
NM_001012742	<i>Wee1</i>	CGGCAAACCTCCTCAAGTGAATATT	CACTGTCTGAGGAATGAAGCAT
NM_001107790	<i>Tpx2</i>	CCCAAGAGACCACCTGTTAAGC	ACTCTCGCTCATGAATTCGTTTCT
NM_024127	<i>Gadd45a</i>	CACCATAACTGTCTGGCGTGTA	GGCACAGGACCACGTTGTC
NM_019296	<i>Cdk1</i>	GGTCGCCAGAGGTGTTGCT	TCTGCAAATATGGTCCCTATGCT
NM_171991	<i>Ccnb1</i>	TGTCCCACACGGAAGAATCTCT	GGCCACGGTTCACCATGA
NM_053749	<i>Aurkb</i>	CGGATGCATAATGAGATGGTAGAT	TCCCCACCATCAGTTCATAGC
NM_153296	<i>Aurka</i>	AAGAGAGTCATCCACAGAGACATCAA	CGATCTTCAACTCCCCATTG
NM_030989	<i>Tp53</i>	CATGAGCGTTGCTCTGATGGT	GATTTCTTCCACCCGGATAA
NM_001108099	<i>Mdm2</i>	GAAGGAGGACACACAAGACAAAGA	ATGGTCTGATGGCGTTCA
NM_001011991	<i>Ndrp1</i>	GTCACACCTGTCTCCCATTATTG	CCAGGTGAGAGACATTTCAGTTATCA
NM_031642	<i>Klf6</i>	GCGCCATCCAGTTTGCAT	GATCAGGAGTCGGAGCAGAAA
NM_031144	<i>Actb</i>	CCCTGGCTCCTAGCACCAT	AGAGCCACCAATCCACACAGA

Aurk aurora kinase, *Actb* actin beta, *Ccn* cyclin, *Cdk* cyclin-dependent kinase, *Cdkn* cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, *Cdr2* cerebellar degeneration-related 2, *Gadd45a* growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible, alpha, *Klf6* Kruppel-like factor 6, *Mdm2* p53 binding protein homolog (mouse), *Ndrp1* N-myc downstream regulated 1, RT-PCR reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, *Tp53* tumor protein p53, *Tpx2* microtubule-associated, homolog (*Xenopus laevis*), *Wee1* wee 1 homolog (*S. pombe*)

^a The primer sets were designed using the Primer Express[®] software (Version 3.0; Applied Biosystems Japan Ltd.)

Table 2 Antibodies used in the present study

Antigen	Host species	Clonality	Dilution	Antigen retrieval ^a	Manufacturer (city, state, country)
Ki-67	Mouse	Monoclonal	1:50	Autoclaving	Dako (Glostrup, Denmark)
Cdc2 p34	Mouse	Monoclonal	1:100	None	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Dallas, TX, USA)
Histone H3 (Ser 10 phosphorylated)	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:50	Autoclaving	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
HP1 α	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:200	Microwaving	Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Danvers, MA, USA)
Aurora B	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:200	None	Abcam (Cambridge, UK)
Incenp	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:500	Autoclaving	Abcam
p53	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:100	Autoclaving	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
p21 ^{Cip1}	Mouse	Monoclonal	1:100	Microwaving	Abcam
p27 ^{Kip1}	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:100	None	Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.
p16 ^{Ink4a}	Mouse	Monoclonal	1:100	None	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Wee1 (Ser 53 phosphorylated)	Rabbit	Polyclonal	1:100	Microwaving	Assay Biotechnology Co. Inc. (Sunnyvale, CA, USA)

^a Antigen retrieval was applied to immunohistochemistry. Retrieval conditions were either autoclaving at 121 °C for 10 min or by microwaving at 90 °C for 10 min in 10 mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0)

Statistical analysis

Numerical data are represented as mean \pm SD. All data were analyzed by the Bartlett's test for the homogeneity of

variance. If there was no significant difference in variance, Dunnett's test was performed for comparison between the groups. If a significant difference was found in variance, Steel's test was performed. With regard to final body and