

腦垂體腺? 釋穉? E活?扣顛d郭魚體外培養性腺組織之表現及調控研究

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摘要

腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?(pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide, PACAP)為一神經胜? (neuropeptide) , 屬於血管活性腸?(vasoactive intestinal peptide, VIP)/胰泌素(secretin)/昇糖素(glucagon)/生長激素釋放素(growth hormone releasing hormone, GHRH)家族成員之一。PACAP於生物體內具有兩種不同構形, 其胺基酸序列從N端組成38個及27個胺基酸兩種構形, 分別命名為PACAP38與 PACAP27, 二者於哺乳類具有調控細胞凋亡、代謝、內分泌及免疫系統等重要之功能, PACAP及其受體於斑馬魚 (zebrafish)、薩克愛鮭 (sockeye salmon)、泰國鯰 (Thai catfish)、彩虹鱒魚 (rainbow trout) 及紅鰭東方豚 (fugu rubripes) 等其他魚種器官之分佈已有探討, 但於吳郭魚除腦外, 於其他各器官並無相關之研究。本研究除將針對tPACAP38及PAC1-R於吳郭魚各臟器及組織之分佈與表現進行分析外, 另以dibutyryl-cAMP、ovine PACAP38、forskolin及H89等藥物對體外培養之吳郭魚性腺組織(精巢及卵巢)進行劑量及時間相關之試驗, 以探討這些藥物對性腺 tPACAP38分泌之影響。以半定量反轉錄?-聚合?鏈鎖反應 (semi-quantitative RT-PCR) 及PCR雜合反應 (PCR hybridization) 分析發現tPACAP38及PAC1-R, 除肝臟外, 於吳郭魚之腦、膽囊、鰓、心臟、腸、腎臟、肌肉、胃、精巢及卵巢等組織中皆有表現, 且於雄、雌魚腦中tPACAP38及其受體之表現量均顯著高於其他組織者 (P ? 0.05) , 於其他組織之表現量則無顯著之差異 (P ? 0.05) 。另以免疫組織化學染色法 (immunohistochemistry) 分析PACAP及其受體蛋白質表現與分佈所得之結果, 與前述各組織之表現相吻合。以不同濃度之cAMP (dibutyryl-cAMP; 0.25, 1.5 and 5 mM)誘導於體外培養之吳郭魚性腺組織2小時後, 或以1.5 mM之cAMP濃度或5 nM ovine PACAP38誘導經不同培養時間(0, 2, 4 and 8 h)後, tPACAP38之mRNA表現量於2小時後之表現量較高, 並隨著誘導時間增加其表現量則有明顯下降之趨勢。續以forskolin (1, 5 and 10 μ M)及H89 (10 μ M)進行誘導tPACAP38表現之結果顯示, 發現forskolin雖為腺?環化?(adenylate cyclase)之活化劑, 但其之誘導作用可受蛋白激酶A (protein kinase A, PKA)抑制劑H89所抑制, 因此tPACAP38之表現可能與cAMP-PKA之訊號傳遞路徑有關, 推測tPACAP38可能於硬骨魚類扮演旁分泌或自分泌 (paracrine/autocrine) 調控者之角色。

關鍵詞: 吳郭魚、腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?、腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?第一型受體、性腺、訊號傳遞

目錄

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.....	iii	中文摘要.....	iv	英文摘要.....	vi
致謝.....	vii	目錄.....	x	圖目錄.....	xv
表目錄.....	xix	附錄.....	xx	1. 前言.....	1
2. 文獻回顧.....	3	2.1 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?(PACAP)之簡介.....	3	2.2 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?之分佈.....	6
2.3 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?受體(PACAP-receptor)之簡介.....	7	2.4 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?受體之分佈.....	8	2.5 腦垂體腺?酸環化?激活?及其受體於生物體之作用及相關研究.....	9
2.5.1 PACAP於消化系統之作用及影響.....	9	2.5.2 PACAP及其受體對繁殖系統之作用及影響.....	10	2.5.3 PACAP及其受體對其他功能之影響.....	11
2.6 PACAP於生理之功能及調控.....	12	2.7 研究目的.....	13	3. 材料與方法.....	15
3.1 試驗材料.....	15	3.1.1 試驗動物.....	15	3.2 試驗方法.....	15
3.2.1 tPACAP38及PAC1-R於各組織間之分佈.....	15	3.2.1.1 tPACAP38及PAC1-R選殖引子之設計.....	15	3.2.1.2 吳郭魚各組織核醣核酸 (RNA) 之萃取.....	16
3.2.1.3 互補DNA (cDNA) 之合成.....	17	3.2.1.4 聚合?連鎖反應 (PCR)	18	3.2.1.5 電泳分析 (electrophoresis)	18
3.2.1.6 膠體萃取 (gel extraction)	19	3.2.1.7 連接反應 (ligation reaction)	19	3.2.1.8 勝任細胞 (competent cell) 之製備.....	20
3.2.1.9 轉形作用 (transformation)	20	3.2.1.10 小量質體之抽取與定序.....	21	3.2.1.11 tPACAP38及PAC1-R於各組織表現之RT-PCR分析.....	22
3.2.2 PCR雜合反應 (PCR hybridization)	22	3.2.2.1 探針 (probe) 之製備.....	22	3.2.2.2 膠體轉印前置處理.....	23
3.2.2.3 雜合反應及呈色.....	24	3.2.3 免疫組織化學法(immunohistochemistry)	25	3.2.3.1 玻片之前處理.....	25
3.2.3.2 組織之石蠟包埋及切片.....	26	3.2.3.3 免疫組織化學分析.....	26	3.2.4 性腺組織之體外預培養(pre-culture)	27
3.2.5 不同藥劑誘導於體外吳郭魚性腺後PACAP表現之影響... ..	28	3.2.5.1 劑量相關(dose-dependent)之試驗.....	28	3.2.5.2 時間相關(time-course)之試驗.....	28
3.2.5.3 forskolin劑量相關之試驗.....	29	3.2.5.4 添加forskolin及H89藥劑誘導之試驗.....	29	3.2.6 不同固醇類荷爾蒙誘導於體外吳郭魚性腺後PACAP及其受體表現之影響.....	30
3.2.6.1劑量相關(dose-dependent)之試驗.....	30	3.2.7 半定量(semi-quantitation)統計分析.....	30	4. 結	

果.....	31	4.1 tPACAP38及PCA1-R序列分析.....	31	4.2 半定量RT-PCR分
析tPACAP38及PAC1-R mRNA於各組織之表現量....	31	4.3 合成之DNA探針.....	33	4.4 聚合?連鎖反應之雜
合反應(PCR hybridization)	34	4.5 以免疫組織化學染色法觀察PACAP及PAC1-R蛋白質之分佈.....	34	4.6 性腺組織於體
外預培養(pre-culture)後 tPACAP38及PAC1-R表現之結果.....	35	4.6.1 以不同時間預培養性腺組織後tPACAP38		
表現之結果.....	35	4.6.2 以不同時間預培養性腺組織後PAC1-R表現之結果.....	36	4.7 以不同藥劑誘導吳郭魚體外培
養性腺後tPACAP38及PAC1-R表現之結果.....	36	4.7.1 以定量db-cAMP誘導性腺不同時間後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	37	4.7.2
以不同濃度誘db-cAMP導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	37	4.7.3 以定量ovine PACAP38誘導性腺不同時間		
後tPACAP38表現之結果... ..	38	4.7.4 以不同濃度ovine PACAP38誘導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	39	4.7.5 以不同濃
度forskolin誘導性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	39	4.7.6 以forskolin及H89分別添加誘導其性腺後tPACAP38表現之結果....	40	4.7.7 定量ovine PACAP38誘導性腺不同時間後PAC1-R表現之結果.....
41	4.8 以不同固醇類荷爾蒙誘導吳郭魚體外培養			
性腺後tPACAP38 及PAC1-R表現之結果.....	42	4.8.1 以不同濃度?混-estradiol及hydrocortisone 誘導性腺		
後tPACAP38表現之結果.....	42	4.8.2 以不同濃度?混-estradiol及hydrocortisone 誘導性腺後PAC1-R表現之結		
果.....	42	5. 討論.....	44	6. 結論.....
獻.....	94			50 參考文

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