



Calpain Proteolytic System

**Calpain Proteolytic System for
Improving Meat Quality of Hanwoo**

1995

“_____”

Calpain Proteolytic System “_____”

.

: 1. 10

2. 1

2000. 12. 20

:

: ()

:

“Calpain Proteolytic
System” (1 “Calpain
proteolytic system”, 2
“
calpain antisense
”, 3 “calpain DNA
”)

2000 12 20

:
:
:
:
:

10.2% , 1994 1 46,104 A-1
125 0.27% A-3 4,712
가

가 가 .

가 ,
bovine gamma globulin

가

DNA

proteolytic system

Calpain DNA IVF

[1] : Calpain proteolytic system

*

1. , ,

2. , 가,

*

1. Cathepsin Cystatin

2. Western blotting desmin, vinculin, nebulin

*

Calpain/Calpastatin

1. μ -Calpain, m-Calpain, Calpastatin

*

가Calpain/Calpastatin

1. Calpain/Calpastatin

* Calpain proteolytic system 가

1. 가 calpain/calpastatin ,

2. 가 calpain/calpastatin ,

*

calpain/calpastatin

1. calpain

2. calpastatin

3. calpain calpastatin

[2]:

* cloning

1. Cloning
- 2.
- 3.

* Calpain

- 1.
- 2.

* Calpain antisense DNA

1. Calpastatin DNA transfection
2. pCMVblac plasmid transfection
3. Calpain Calpastatin gene expression

[3] :

Calpastatin Antisense DNA

*

- 1.
2. 가 Hormone
- 3.

*

- 1.

2.

*

1.

2.

3. blocking

* Calpastatin DNA

1. Calpastatin antisense DNA

2.

* Calpastatin Antisense DNA가

1.

2.

•

1.

1 : Calpain Proteolytic System

1.

-

가

0.71,

0.77,

0.56

-

16

가

- , (0.77) (0.68) 0.86 가
- 가
- (8.3%), (7.7%),
(23.2%) 가 .

2.
- 가 가 , 가
C B .
- 가 .
- .
- 2.8 3 ,
1.4 1-2 .

3. Calpain
- calpastatin 가 calpain 가
- .
- calpastatin 가
가 .

4.
- 가
가 .

5.
- shear force

가

6.

- Hunter color-L*
- Hunter color-a*
- Hunter color-b

18

high marbling

가

2 : calpain DNA

1.

- cloning
- DMEM + 10% FCS
- calpain pCMV lac plasmid

2.

- vinculin desmin 4
- cathepsin B 2
- Vinculin day 0 day 1 , day 3

- Vinculin 90KDa . Desmin
 , 50KDa . calpastatin
 71kD, calpain- 55kD, calpain- 80, 50, 30, kD

3.

- 24
 - sarcomere 45%

- vinculin nebulin ,

- , sarcomere

shere force

4. Calpain/ calpastatin

- 2 calpastatin PCR product .
 - (826bp) NIH NCBI GenBank data
 BLAST search 819bp homology가 100%

- calpastatin homology 85%

가

calpain

3 : calpastatin as - DNA

- Holstein
- TCM-199 Ham's F-10
가 FCS, BSA, BFF 가
- FCS 가
- FSH-LH PMSG-HCG 가
가
- FCS, BSA, BFF 가 FCS 가
, FSH-LH 가
PMSG-HCG 가
- ethylene
glycol EFS40(ethylene glycol, Focoll. sucrose)
- heparin, BFF, BOCM
- CR1aa 가 TCM-199, Ham's F-10
, FCS BSA 가
가 가 (20% 1%) FCS 가 가 BSA
- 가
- (BOEC, BOCM)

- 가 가 L- ascorbic 62.5 μ mol,
- tocopherol 2.5 μ /ml 가

Calpastatin antisense DNA

- calpain calpastatin RT - PCR
97%

- DNA

23.8 33.6%

L- ascorbic acid - tocopherol 가

Calpastatin antisense DNA가

- calpain calpastatin metallothion

SV40 poly A

- - galactosidade CMV

SV40 poly A 가

calpain calpastatin

- COS trasfection

가 X- gal staining

-

3.8% 가 100%

60%

가

-

가

2.

1 : Calpain Proteolytic System

* 가 가

* 2,3,4

* calpain system

* 가 가

2 : calpain DNA

* clone ,

* 가

* calpain DNA

3 : calpastatin as- DNA

•

•

• bank system

SUMMARY

I. High quality Hanwoo meet production by the regulation of Calpain Proteolytic System

The objectives of this research was high quality beef production by the regulation of calpain proteolytic system. Experimental design was 3 treatments (long-term restricted feeding, LTFR; long-term restricted feeding and hormone treatment, LTFR-Ht; short-term non-restricted feeding, STFNR) and 3 sexes (bulls, steers, heifers). Thirty calves (5-6month old) was purchased from local farm and livestock market during 12 calves in 1996, each 9 calves during 1997 and 1998. Bulls (4-3 calves) was castrated by surgical method.

LTFR group was fed 96/4 - 97/10 (24month age), and LTFR-Ht group was fed 97/6 - 98/12 and was implanted sustained-release hormones, M-PO (progesterone + Oestradiol benzoate) for bulls and steers, and F-TO (Trenbolone acetate + Oestradiol benzoate) for heifers in year subcutaneously at before slaughter 6 month (18 month old), 4 month (20 month old), and 2 month (22 month old). Concentrate diet was fed based on programmed restricted feeding methods. STFNR group was fed 98/7 - 99/8 (18 month age), and concentrate diet was fed ad libitum. All animals were slaughtered and meat quality was recorded by meat evaluator from slaughter house. Calpain and calpastatin activity was measured from loin and tenderloin (Wheeler and Koohmaraie, 1991). For drip loss and shear force measurement, 3 steaks were cutted from loin and tenderloin, vacuum packaged, and then aged for 3, 9, 15, 21 days. Steaks were cooked in 75 °C water bath and 6 core was punched (1.24cm DM) by the parallel to muscle fiber, and then sheared. Meat color was expressed the value of L* (lightness), a* (red-

green), b* (blue-yellow).

Animal growth rate was highest in bulls and subsequently steers and heifers. Average daily gain was 0.77 in bulls, 0.71 in steers, and 0.56 in heifers, LTFR group. the growth rate was linearly increased during feeding trial. In STFNR group, the slaughter weight was 490.7kg in bulls, 477.0kg in steers, and 439.2kg in heifers. The overall ADG was highest in STFNR (0.86), and then subsequently LTFR-Ht (0.77), LTFR (0.68). Therefore, high growth rate in bulls was enhanced protein accumulation and reduced protein degradation. However, growth rate was enhanced 8.3% in bulls, 7.7% in steers, and 23.2% heifers by hormone treatment.

Meat quality grade was C in bulls and B in steers although bulls have high growth rate. Back fat thickness was higher in heifers than in bulls and steers. However, longissimus dorci was higher in bulls than in steer and heifer. Also, meat quality grade was 2.8 in bulls, but steer has high grade as 1.4 in steers. Generally, low calpastatin activity was reduced shear force and then enhanced meat tenderness. Also, low drip loss in steers may enhance meat tenderness. Hunter color-L* was lower in bulls than in steer and heifers.

In conclusion, STFNR was not enough for high quality beef production and LTFR-Ht will produce high quality meat with high growth rate. Therefore, long-term restricted feeding with hormone treatment will be the best choice to farmers for high quality beef production.

II. Muscle satellite cell culture and microscopic muscle fiber examine for high quality hanwoo meat production

Muscle samples were collected from slaughtered experimental hanwoo. muscle satellite cells were cloned and cultured in vitro. Three medium (DME

/ F12, DMEM, McCoy's 5A) and three serum sources (FCS, CS, HS) were tested for optimum culture condition of muscle satellite cells. Cell proliferation was the highest in DMEM. The cell fusion was 32% in DMEM McCoy's 5A and was 21% in DME / F12. However, cell proliferation was more affected by different serum sources than in medium. Cell proliferation was the highest in FCS and 37.3% in CS and 10.2% in HS compare to FCS.

DNA transfection was made from cloned muscle satellite cells with pCMV lac plasmid and liposome complex in DMEM + 10% FCS. Green color was appeared with gene transfection. The transfection ratio was low, it prove that the DNA was transfected and expressed in muscle satellite cells.

Vinculin and desmin were degraded by the increasing storage time in 4 , which means that meat tenderness will be improved. Specific activity of cathepsin B was doubled in male than that in female, but cathepsin B+L activity was not different between male and female. Vinculin was detected in day 1 and day 1, however, the band was disappeared after day 3. Vinculin molecular weight was 90kD. Desmin was also degraded based on aging time and their molecular weight was 50kD. The molecular weights of calpastatin, calpain-I, and calpain-II were 71kD, 55kD, and 80, 50, 30kD, respectively.

Density of muscle fiber was very flaxible in long-term restriced feeding group. The length of sarcomere, muscle contraction unit, was extended about 45%. Muscle surface was relaxed in hormone treatment group. It may effect on muscle fiber relaxing due to vinculin and nebulin degradation. However, muscle fiber density was high by continuous connection among muscle fiber and sarcomere unit was not clear. Therefore, the muscle protein will be intact without degradation and very tough by high shear force.

Muscle total RNA was isolated by the method of Chomczynski and Sacchi (1987), mRNA was isolated using oligo-dT cellulose and then purified (Sambrook et al., 1992). Several cDNA was amplified by RT-PCR. DNA sequence was used pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector System in ABI Prism 377 DNA

Sequencer. Two insert was sequenced, the one is 826bp, and the other was 1.6Kb. 826bp fragment was 100% homology of calpastatin DNA from NIH - NCBI, GenBank data. Also, other fragment was 85% homology of calpastatin from other species.

In conclusion, we identified calpain characteristics and relationship with muscle fiber. Muscle protein degradation during postmortem was directly connected with muscle tenderness and quality of meat.

III. Development of calpain antisense DNA microinjected hanwoo embryos

The purposes of this research is the production of hanwoo embryos derived from calpain antisense DNA microinjection to improve worsening livestock industry. This research was performed for 5 years and results were summarized as follows.

The Holstein oocytes classified as grade A and B were higher than korean native cattle. And the cumulus cell expansion rate of oocytes cultured in TCM-199 and Ham's F-10 medium supplemented with 10 % FCS and hormones were significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher (81.9 % 84.2 %) than non-treated groups (74.5 % 76.8 %). The fertilization and polyspermy rate of in vitro maturation oocytes, cultured in TCM-199 and Ham's F-10 medium supplemented with 10 % FCS, 1 % BSA and 10 % bFF were 53.8 % 55.0 %, 51.4 % 52.6 %, 47.0 % 50.0 % and 13.6 % 14.2 %, 10.0 % 11.1 %, 10.0 % respectively. The FSH-LH treatment was the highest fertilization and poly-spermy rate in medium containing of PMSG-HCG. The fertilization and male pronuclear formation rate of follicular oocytes, fertilized with capacitated spermatozoas by heparin and bFF methods were 70.9 %, 66.2 % and 48.8 %, 50.0 % respectively. And the fertilization and male pronuclear formation rate were higher method of heparin than other methods.

In the experiment to increase in survival rate of hanwoo immature oocytes and embryos, the best cryoprotectant was ethylene glycol. Furthermore, the addition of ficoll and sucrose to ethylene glycol(EFS40) showed higher efficiency than that to use ethylene glycol only.

When the in vitro fertilized oocytes were co-cultured with cumulus cells, the development rate to be morula and blastocyst was 22.7 % and the rates were higher than of without cumulus cells, 7.8 % (P<0.05).

The embryos developed rate to morula and blastocyste stages in TCM-199, Ham's F-10, CR1aa and m-SOF medium containing 10 % FCS were 20.0 %, 17.8 %, 23.1 %, and 23.6 %. The embryos developed rate of oocytes cultured in CR1aa and m-SOF were higher than those of oocytes cultured in TCM-199 and Ham's F-10. The embryos developed from IVM, IVF were cultured in different culture medium with 20 %, 10 % FCS or 0.4 %, 1 % BSA in CR1aa and m-SOF. The higher developmental rates of IVM, IVF embryos developed beyond morula and blastocyte stages were obtained in cultuer medium with 20 % FCS group(22.9 % 22.9 %) than those of 10 % FCS group(15.4 % 17.1 %), 1 % BSA group(16.7 % 20.0 %) and 0.4 % BSA group(14.3 % 15.2 %, P<0.05). The cleavage rate of fertilized oocytes in CR1aa containing α -tocopherol, L-ascorbic, cysteamine and selenium were no significantly control group. However the fertilized oocytes were cultured for 168 hrs in culture medium with 2.5 μ M α -tocopherol, the morulae and blastocyst rate were significantly higher than control group(P<0.05). When the oocytes were cultured with L-ascorbic acid, the 4cell development rate were 46.7% 53.7%. The morulae rate were no significantly and the blastocysts rate were significantly higher than control group(P<0.05). When the oocytes were cultured with 100 μ M cysteamine, the 4cell development rate were significantly higher(50.0% 61.8%) than control group(50.0%, P<0.05). Morulae and blastocyst rate were higher than control group. The blastocysts development rate of oocytes cultured with 400 μ M selenium were

9.4%. There were significantly higher than control group(3.3%, $P < 0.05$). Addition of 2.5 μM α -tocopherol, 50 μM L-ascorbic acid, 100 μM cysteamine and 400 μM selenium to the culture medium increase the incidence of embryos developed to the morulae and blastocyst.

The percentage of DNA injected embryos reaching to the morula and blastocyst were slightly lower than those of control embryos. As the result of X-gal staining, the proportion of positive embryos was 55.6 -2% in morulae and blastocyst stage embryos. However, mosaicism has been observed in the most putative transgenic morulae and blastocyst.

These results indicated that the in vitro maturation and culture medium supplemented with hormones, serum and anti-oxidant can increase the proportion of maturation, fertilization and developed into morula and blastocysts stage embryos. And improved IVM/IVF system and culture condition increased the embryo viability and expression of a microinjected transgene. By this research, we established the mass production of IVM/IVF hanwoo embryos after calpain DNA microinjection and this result make possible development of hanwoo industry.

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4 calpastatin as - DNA

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2 Calpain Proteolytic System

1 :

1.

Table 1. Experimental design for Hanwoo feeding trial.

	1996	1997	1998
	12	9	9
	(24)	BAA (24)	(18)
	4 4 4	3 3 3	3 3 3

Table 1 1996 , 1997 , 1998
 5-6 6-8 3-4
 1 3-4

, 가 (3, 9) .

Table 2. Diet feeding standard at different growth stage.

		- 5	6- 12	(13- 18)	(18- 24)
	C P(%)	18- 19	14- 16	11- 12	10- 11
	TDN	70	68- 70	71- 72	72- 73
(%)		2.0- 2.5	1.2- 1.5	1.7- 1.8	1.8- 2.0
		3.0- 5.0	6.8- 8.0	3.0- 5.0	-
		2.5- 4.0	5.0- 6.0	2.5- 4.0	-
		1.0- 1.2	1.2- 1.5	1.0- 1.2	0.5- 0.8
		0.8- 1.0	1.1- 1.5	0.7- 1.1	0.4- 0.6

Table 3. Monthly feeding pattern for experimental animals

(calf/day: kg as-fed bases)

Age(Month)	Stage	Concentrate	Rice Straw	Alfalfa Cube
5	Early Calf	3.0	ad lib	0.3
6	Middle Calf	3.2	ad lib	0.5
7		3.6	ad lib	0.6
8		4.0	ad lib	0.6
9		4.2	ad lib	1.0
10		4.5	ad lib	1.0
11		5.0	ad lib	1.0
12		5.5	ad lib	1.0
13	Early Fattening	6.0	ad lib	
14		7.5	ad lib	
15		7.5	ad lib	
16		8.0(7.5)	ad lib	
17	Late Fattening	10(8.0)	ad lib	
18		10(8.0)	ad lib	
19		11(8.5)	ad lib	
20		11(8.5)	ad lib	
21		ad lib	ad lib	
22		ad lib	ad lib	
23		ad lib	ad lib	
24		ad lib	ad lib	

* ()

Table 2, 3

(), , 1
 3 , 1 1
 , 가

Table 4. Feed consumption of experimental animals (Calf / day : kg)

Age (m)	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Sex	C			C			C			C			C			C			C		
Diet	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	5	5
Alfalfa	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice Straw	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.1	3.7

Table 4

3 9

Table 3

(0.5 %)

Table 2

2.

AOAC (2)

Georing VanSoest(3)

Table 5

(%), NEm

(Mcal/kg) NEg (Mcal/kg) 18.05, 1.102, 1.667 14.05, 1.600,
 1.037 (%) 0.80, 0.57 1.07, 0.57

Cube
 (4) , , ,
 . [7]
 , , (%)
 15.00, 50.00, 37.00

Table 5. Chemical composition and nutrient contents of fed diet
 (as- fed bases, %)

Composition	Concentrate				Roughage	
	Early Calf	Middle Calf	Early Fattening	Late Fattening	Rice Straw	Alfalfa Cube
Water	11.70	11.84	11.95	12.36	9.01	14.35
C. Protein	18.05	14.05	12.34	10.99	4.50	15.19
C. Fat	2.95	2.69	2.65	3.14	2.18	2.79
C. Fiber	5.91	5.32	4.58	3.37	28.10	22.22
C. Ash	6.12	8.64	6.78	6.73	15.10	8.17
Ca	0.79	1.07	1.02	0.81	0.24	2.64
P	0.56	0.57	0.53	0.41	0.13	0.32
NEm*	1.67	1.60	1.62	1.69	0.51	1.09
NEg*	1.10	1.04	10.51	11.09	0.17	0.54

2 :

1.

가. (LTFR)

Fig 1 Table 6
가 3 9
(1)
271.8, 275.6, 246.2
11 9 , ,
kg 3 - 4
1 700g
1 600 - 700g
5 - 6 7 - 8

Table 6

0.71, 0.77, 0.56
22

가 2-3

가

(Burdizzo)

2-3

가

3-4

성장하고 보다 효율적으로 지방이 적은 고급육을 생산한다 (Hedrick, 1968; Field, 1971; Seideman 등, 1982). 수소는 거세우에 비하여 성장률이 빠르고 사료 효율이 높은 편이다 (Arth명 등, 1969; Bidart 등, 1977; Field, 1971). 또한 수소는 거세우에 비하여 지육율은 높지만 풍미기호 특성이 약간 낮게 평가되고 있다 (Jacobs 등, 1977). 또한 거세에 의하여 상강도나 고기의 조직감이 높게 나타난다. 양축가들은 거세에 의하여 비육우 성장률이 전체적으로 10-15% 정도 감소하기 때문에 거세를 기피하고있는 실정이다. 그러나 이러한 손실은 사료소비량이 감소하고 고급육을 생산하여 높은 가격에 판매할 수 있으므로 보상될 것이다.

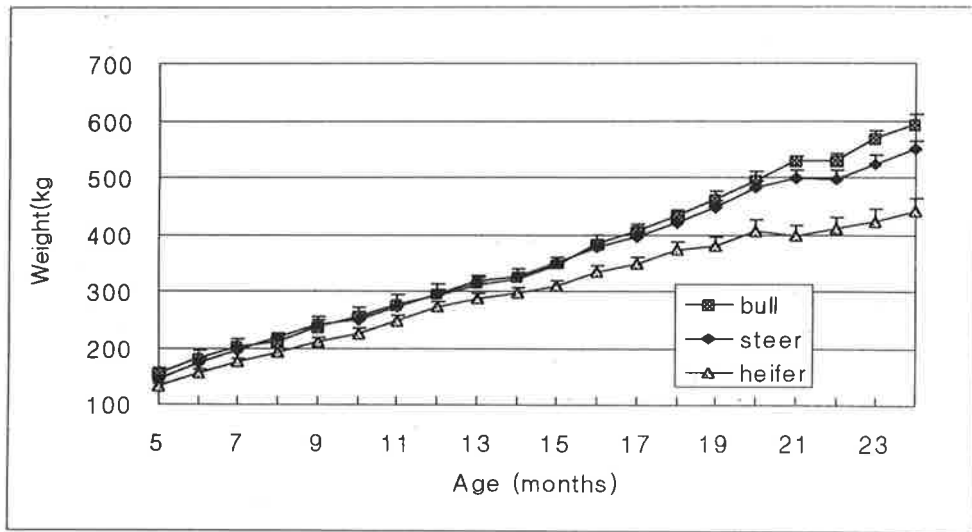


Fig. 1. BW gain during 24 month feeding in long-term restricted feeding (LTFR) of Korean cattle

Table 6. BW gain during 24 month feeding in long-term restricted feeding (LTFR) of Korean cattle

Age (Month)	Bulls			Steers			Heifers		
	BW	BW change	ADG	BW	BW change	ADG	BW	BW change	ADG
5	152.8			143.8			130.4		
6	180.0	27.2	0.91	171.6	27.8	0.93	154.4	24.0	0.80
7	200.6	20.6	0.69	195.2	23.6	0.79	173.8	19.4	0.65
8	209.2	8.6	0.29	217.8	22.6	0.75	190.4	16.6	0.55
9	237.0	27.8	0.93	239.4	21.6	0.72	210.0	19.6	0.65
10	254.0	17.0	0.57	248.8	9.4	0.31	224.6	14.6	0.49
11	275.6	21.6	0.72	271.8	23.0	0.77	246.2	21.6	0.72
12	292.0	16.4	0.55	294.0	22.2	0.74	270.4	24.2	0.81
13	309.4	17.4	0.58	315.6	21.6	0.72	285.8	15.4	0.51
14	321.0	11.6	0.39	324.2	8.6	0.29	295.8	10.0	0.33
15	344.8	23.8	0.79	350.4	26.2	0.87	308.1	12.3	0.41
16	383.4	38.6	1.29	375.4	25.0	0.83	332.0	23.9	0.80
17	405.0	21.6	0.72	394.4	19.0	0.63	346.8	14.8	0.49
18	431.0	26.0	0.87	420.4	26.0	0.87	372.4	25.6	0.85
19	461.8	30.8	1.03	445.8	25.4	0.85	378.2	5.8	0.19
20	494.8	33.0	1.10	481.2	35.4	1.18	405.4	27.2	0.91
21	528.0	33.2	1.11	498.2	17.0	0.57	420.4	15.0	0.50
22	529.0	1.0	0.03	496.3	-1.9	-0.06	430.4	10.0	0.33
23	567.6	38.6	1.29	523.2	26.9	0.90	442.4	12.0	0.40
24	593.4	25.8	0.86	548.8	25.6	0.85	452.4	10.0	0.33
Avg			0.77			0.71			0.56

24
 . 97 10 99 6 24

(Fig. 2 Table 7).

(),

1 3 , 1
 1 , 가

6 (18), 4 (20), 2 (22)

M- PO (progesterone

200mg/dose, Oestradiol benzoate 20mg/dose) , F-TO (Trenbolone acetate 200mg/dose, Oestradiol benzoate 20mg/dose) (Upjohn, USA)

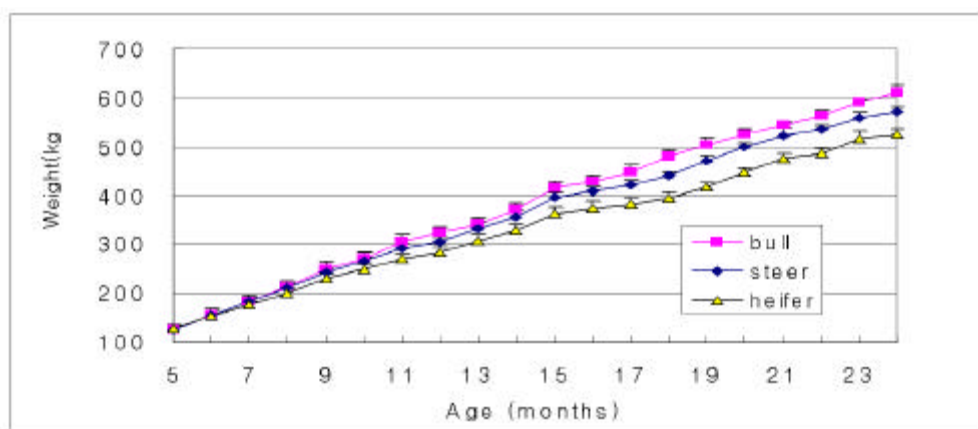


Fig. 2. BW gain of LTFR-tH of Korean cattle treated hormone (n=30)

Table 7. BW gain of LTFR-tH of Korean cattle treated hormone (n=30)

Age(M)	Sex		
	Bulls	Steers	Heifers
4	110.7	110.8	112.6
5	124.9	126.4	126.8
6	156.4	155.3	152.8
7	183.7	182.8	176.6
8	213.6	211.9	201.3
9	250.5	242.8	229.9
10	271.5	266.2	249.4
11	304.4	292.5	270.5
12	323.9	304.8	284.5
13	341.6	333.5	307.9
14	371.4	356.3	329.2
15	415.1	396.1	361.9
16	427.9	409.3	373.8
17	448.7	422.4	382.8
18	480.1	441.9	393.8
19	504.4	471.1	417.2
20	525.2	498.3	447.8
21	543.5	523.3	475.0
22	563.5	534.6	487.5
23	590.2	558.8	516.2
24	610.8	572.9	525.4

(3)

가

18

. 98 7

99 8 18

16

가

490.7kg,

477.0kg,

439.2kg

50kg

10kg

가

가

가

가 ,

(Guenther

, 1968).

(Prior , 1977).

가 가

(Plegge , 1985; Hanke , 1986; Wagner, 1987; Glimp , 1989).

(Zinn, 1987).

(Old Garrett, 1987; Hicks , 1990). Zinn (1986)

94%

()

4.6%

(Glim , 1989).

0.86

(0.77)

(0.68)

가

가

수소 (8.3%), 거세우 (7.7%), 미경산우 (23.2%) 증가하였다.

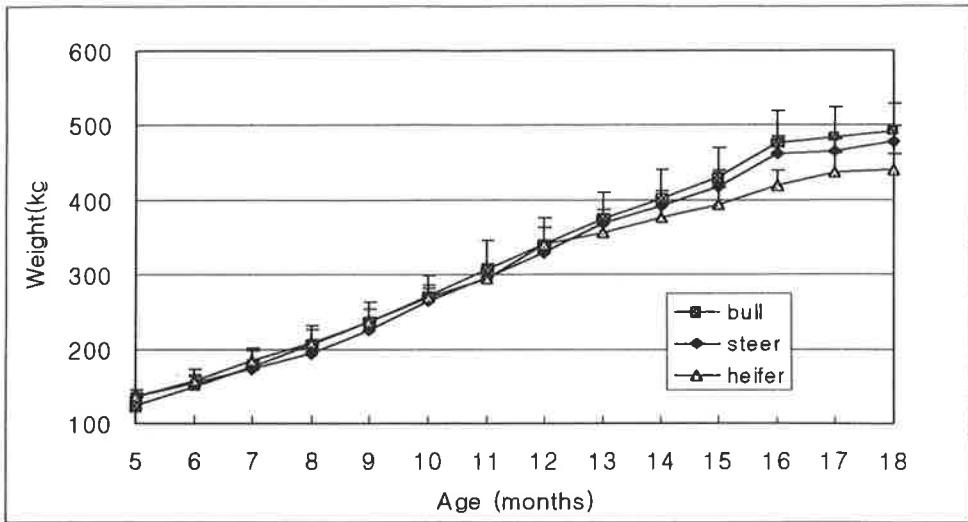


Fig. 3. Body weight gain of short-term feeding (STFNR) of Korean cattle

Table 8. Body weight gain of short-term feeding (STFNR) of Korean cattle

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bulls	124.0	149.0	176.3	206.0	235.0	269.7	306.7	340.0	374.3	401.7	429.0	475.0	483.3	490.7
Steers	136.5	153.8	172.5	193.8	225.3	264.3	295.0	328.0	368.3	391.3	417.5	461.0	465.0	477.0
Heifer	136.8	157.0	184.0	207.3	235.7	268.7	293.3	340.0	355.0	375.7	393.7	418.3	436.0	439.2

가 B 가 , 가 C
 (Cho , 1995).
 (hONG , 1996).

Table 9. Comparison of ADG among treatments and sexes (kg/d, LS mean)

	Treatment			Sex		
	LTFR	LTFR- tH	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
ADG	0.68b	0.77b	0.86a	0.85a	0.79b	0.67b

LTFR: long-term feeding by restricted supply of diets

LTFR- tH: long-term feeding by restricted diets with hormone treatment.

STFNR: short-term feeding by *ad libitum* of diets.

abMeans in the same row with a common superscript do not differ (P<0.05).

Fig 4. Experimental animals. feeding trial (top), weighing and blood sampling (middle), and anabolic implant in ear.

2.

(1) 96 4
 24 97
 24 (2 ± 2) , Carcass yield
 가 . 가

$$MQD = 65.834 - (0.393 \times BFT) + (0.088 \times LA) - (0.008 \times CW)$$

[MQD(meat quantity index), BFT(back fat thickness), LA(longissimus area, cm²), CW(carcass weight, kg)]

Table 10 Table 11 가
 50kg , 30kg 47kg
 가
 (Table 1).

4 18

(Table 2).

Table 12 Table 13
 1.4 , 2.0
 2.8
 3 , 1.4 1-2
 가
 (, 1996). 가

가 . Bos indicus Bos taurus . (Garrett Hinman, 1971; Knapp , 1989; Griffin , 1992).

high marbling

가 .

Table 10. Carcass trait of bulls, steers and heifer in different feeding program of Korean cattle (n=5, kg)

Items	LTFR			STFNR		
	Bull	Steer	Siga	Bull	Steer	Heifer
Body wt	608.4 ± 21.5	556.0 ± 17.7	NS	556.7 ± 41.1	548.3 ± 24.6	500.0 ± 35.1
Dressed wt	360.0 ± 9.5	330.0 ± 5.9	*	322.3 ± 25.7	323.3 ± 19.3	295.0 ± 18.7
Tenderloin	8.1 ± 0.2	8.2 ± 0.6	NS	5.2 ± 0.4	5.2 ± 0.4	5.1 ± 0.5
Loin	39.2 ± 4.0	34.9 ± 1.9	NS	37.7 ± 3.5	34.1 ± 1.6	29.3 ± 1.1
Sirloin	7.8 ± 0.1	8.2 ± 0.2	NS	7.9 ± 0.2	6.6 ± 0.5	7.0 ± .1
Rump	22.6 ± 0.6	19.3 ± 0.6	**	17.9 ± 1.3	17.4 ± 1.5	16.4 ± 1.1
Round	36.6 ± 0.8	32.6 ± 1.2	*	30.6 ± 2.08	31.8 ± 3.2	26.6 ± 1.4
Foreleg	26.7 ± 1.1	21.8 ± 0.6	**	22.4a ± 1.3	20.5ab ± 1.51	16.4b ± 1.1
Chuck	23.1 ± 2.3	11.7 ± 1.5	**	13.6 ± 2.1	7.7ab ± 0.8	7.2b ± 0.9
Brisket	43.7 ± 1.4	36.1 ± 1.4	**	34.1 ± 4.0	34.4 ± 2.5	27.8 ± 2.2
Shank	16.0 ± 0.2	14.8 ± 0.5	NS	15.7 ± 0.9	14.3 ± 0.9	12.4 ± 0.9
Whole Ribs	46.9 ± 1.3	46.5 ± 1.5	NS	43.5 ± 4.5	47.8 ± 3.2	45.3 ± 2.7
Lean Carcs	262.3 ± 13.8	234.2 ± 4.7	NS	223.5 ± 17.8	219.7 ± 14.7	193.5 ± 8.2
Fat	30.3 ± 2.9	46.9 ± 2.4	**	43.4a ± 0.5	40.4a ± 1.1	32.7b ± 1.9
Bone	46.4 ± 0.6	41.3 ± 1.0	**	47.4 ± 8.4	60.5 ± 13.5	66.1 ± 10.8
By-product	76.7 ± 2.6	88.2 ± 2.4	*	90.8 ± 8.3	100.9 ± 13.4	98.8 ± 12.1

aSig=significance. Means in a row marked with an asterisk differ (*P<.05, **P<.01, ***P<.001). short-term feeding (kg, n=9).

Table 11. Comparison of carcass trait among treatments and sexes (kg, LS mean)

Items	Treatment		Sex		
	LTFR	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
Body weight	564.7	535.0	585.3	549.4	514.9
Dressing weight	335.7	313.6	343.1	324.7	306.1
Tenderloin	8.2a	5.2b	6.7	6.7	6.6
Loin	34.8	33.7	38.5	34.5	29.9
Sirloin	7.9a	7.1b	7.7	7.5	7.4
Rump	20.6a	17.2b	20.5a	18.2b	18.1b
Round	33.1	29.7	34.0a	31.9ab	28.3b
Foreleg	22.6a	19.8b	24.8a	30.0b	17.9b
Chuck	16.3	9.5b	18.7a	9.4b	10.6b
Brisket	37.7a	32.1b	39.4a	34.8ab	30.6b
Shank	14.5	14.1	15.8a	14.5a	12.6b
Whole Ribs	46.6	45.5	45.5	46.9	45.9
Lean Carcass	238.8a	212.2b	244.3	225.4	206.8
Fat	35.6	38.9	35.6a	44.9b	31.1a
Bone	47.9	58.0	48.0	49.8	70.0

abMeans in the same row with a common superscript do not differ ($P < 0.05$).

Beef cuts data for LTFR-tH of was not taken because of experimental conditions.

Table 12. Carcass grade of bulls, steers and heifers at three different feeding pattern in Hanwoo

Items	LTFR			LTFR-tH			STFNR		
	Bull	Steer	Siga	Bull	Steer	Heifer	Bull	Steer	Heifer
BFT (mm)	2.4 ± 0.2	7.8 ± 0.8	***	4.9b ± 0.6	13.7a ± 1.6	15.1a ± 1.2	4.5b ± 0.9	8.0ab ± 1.0	14.7a ± 2.6
LMA(cm ²)	82.2 ± 2.3	81.8 ± 2.0	NS	86.4 ± 2.2	85.7 ± 2.1	90.6 ± 2.81	88.7a ± 2.9	72.7b ± 4.5	85.7ab ± 2.6
CW (kg)	360 ± 9.5	330 ± 6.0	*	375a ± 7.2	345ab ± 7.0	331b ± 12.2	322 ± 25.7	323 ± 19.3	295 ± 18.7
Yield index	77.0 ± 0.2	76.3 ± 0.1	**	70.5a ± 0.2	67.2b ± 0.7	67.2b ± 0.6	71.2a ± 0.3	68.5ab ± 0.6	67.25b ± 1.3
MQGc	1.4 ± 0.2	2.0 ± 0.0	*	1.0b ± 0.0	2.0a ± 0.2	2.1a ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.0	1.3 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.6
IMTd	1.2 ± 0.2	3.8 ± 0.4	***	1.1b ± 0.1	5.0a ± 0.3	5.0a ± 0.5	1.3 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 1.0
Meat colore	4.8 ± 0.2	4.4 ± 0.2	NS	4.9a ± 0.1	4.0b ± 0.0	4.9a ± 0.2	4.3 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.3	4.0 ± 0.6
Fat colorf	2.0 ± 0.0	2.4 ± 0.2	NS	2.8 ± 0.1	2.9 ± 0.1	3.3 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	2.7 ± 0.3	3.0 ± 0.0
Textureg	2.0 ± 0.0	1.4 ± 0.2	*	2.0a ± 0.0	1.0c ± 0.0	1.6b ± 0.2	2.0 ± 0.0	1.3 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.3
Maturityh	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	NS	1.3 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0
MQSi	3.8 ± 0.2	2.4 ± 0.2	**	2.9a ± 0.1	1.6b ± 0.2	1.7b ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.3	2.7 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.7

BFT (Back fat thickness), LMA (longissimus muscle area) CW (Carcass wt)

LTFR (n=5), LTFR-tH (n=10), STFNR (n=3).

abMeans in the same row with a common superscript do not differ (P<0.05).

c MQG (Meat quantity grade) : A, B, C, and D grade = each 1, 2, 3, and 4.

d IMT (Intramuscule fat) : 1 (devoid) 7 (very good)

e Meat color : 1 (scarlet) 7 (dark red)

f Fat color : 1 (white) 7 (yellow)

g Texture : 1 (good), 2 (standard), 3 (bad)

h Maturity : 1 (less 3 years old), 2 (3-5 years old), 3 (more 5 years old)

i MQS (Meat quality score) : 1+, 1, 2, 3, and D grade = each 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Table 13. Comparison of meat grade among treatments and sexes (LS mean)

Items	Treatment			Sex		
	LTFR	LTFR-t H	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
Back fat thick(mm)	7.2a	11.3ab	9.1b	3.6a	10.5b	13.5c
Longissimus area(cm ²)	83.5	87.6	82.3	84.5ab	81.4b	87.6a
Carcass wt. (kg)	335.5ab	350.5a	313.6b	355.1a	330.2b	314.3b
Yield index	76.0a	68.3b	69.0b	73.0a	70.5b	69.8b
Meat quantity gradec	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1b	1.9a	2.1a
Intramuscle fatd	3.0ab	3.7a	2.6b	0.9b	4.2a	4.2a
Meat colore	4.7a	4.6a	3.9b	4.7a	3.9b	4.7a
Fat colorf	2.4b	3.0a	2.7ab	2.4b	2.6ab	3.0a
Textureg	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0a	1.2c	1.6b
Maturityh	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1a	1.0b	0.9b
Meat quality gradei	2.9a	2.1b	3.0a	3.5a	2.2b	2.3b

3. Calpain

Calpain calpastatin Wheeler Koohmaraie (1991)
 (Psoas major) 1 (Longissimus dorsi)

calpastatin calpain
 (Table 14, table 15). calpastatin calpain

가 1993 Morgan
 calpastatin 가 calpain 가
 Table 18 Table 19
 calpastatin 가
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calpain-I
 calpastatin calpain
 (Table 3).

Lysosomal cysteine
 lysosome 가

(,),
가 lysosome 가
cathepsins B, D, H L .
Cathepsins actin myosin
(Whipple Koohmaraie, 1991). 가
, 72 actin myosin
(Banfman Zdanis, 1988).
a- actinin z- disk (Hwan
Bandman, 1989). In vivo cystatin
(Barrett, 1987). Cystatin lysosome
(Barrett, 1987; Bond and Butler, 1987). Cathepsin
Ca²⁺ (Koohmaraie,
1992).
, calpain Ca²⁺ . Calpain
system
(Koohmaraie, 1992). 가
(Goll , 1989). Calpain/ calpastatin system
Ca²⁺ , in vivo
system
. In vitro calpain I
(Ouali, 1990; Croall DeMartino, 1991; Koohmaraie, 1992; Geesink,
1993).

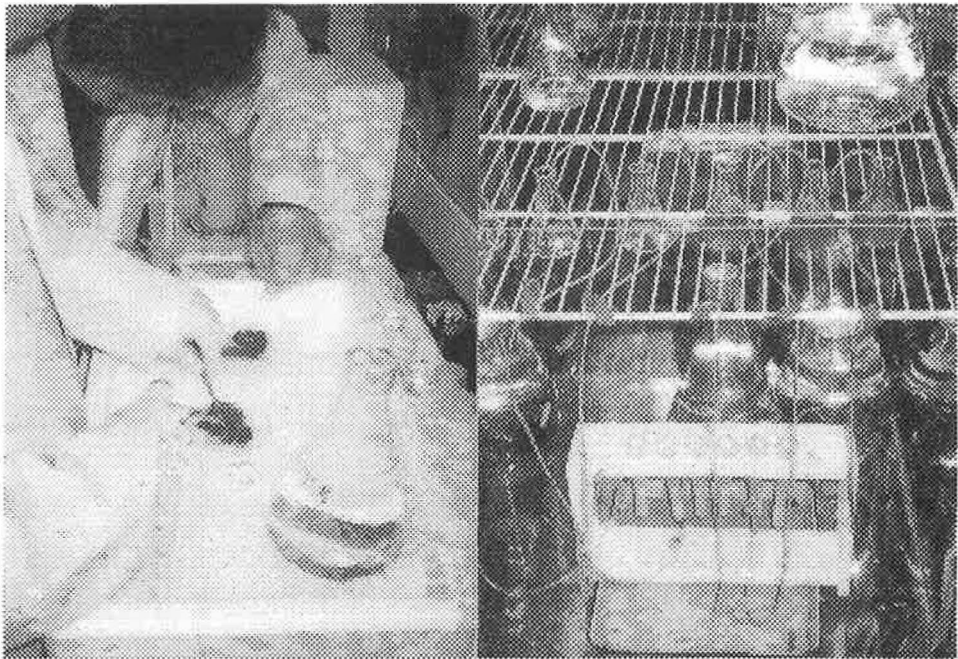


Fig 5. Muscle sample preparation and column elution for calpain and calpastatin activity measurement.

Table 15. Comparison of calpain/calpastatin activity (U/g) among treatments and sexes (n=18, LS mean)

Items	Treatment			Sex		
	LTFR	LTFR-tH	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
Calpastatin	12.10 ^b	13.85 ^a	10.98 ^b	13.97 ^a	10.81 ^b	12.21 ^b
Calpain-I	0.43 ^b	0.75 ^a	0.45 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.33 ^c	0.79 ^a
Calpain-II	0.76 ^a	0.69 ^b	0.65 ^b	0.79 ^a	0.64 ^b	0.67 ^b

LTFR: long-term feeding by restricted supply of diets

LTFR-tH: long-term feeding by restricted diets with hormone treated.

STFNR: short-term feeding by *ad libitum* of diets.

^{a,b}Means in the same row with a common superscript do not differ ($P < 0.05$).

Table 14. Comparison of Calpastatin, Calpain-I, Calpain-II activity with different sexes and muscles at three different feeding pattern in Korean Cattle (U/g).

Items	Loin			Tenderloin			
	Bull	Steer	Heifer	Bull	Steer	Heifer	
LTFR (n=4)	Calpastatin	15.64 ± 0.61	11.70 ± 1.48	*	12.50 ± 1.14	9.12 ± 0.33	*
	Calpain- I	0.48 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.02	***	0.49 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.05	***
	Calpain- II	1.06 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.04	***	0.85 ± 0.02	0.58 ± 0.14	***
LTFR- tH (n=3)	Calpastatin	14.53 ± 0.89	12.91 ± 0.83	14.11 ± 1.39			
	Calpain- I	0.53b ± 0.04	0.56b ± 0.08	1.18a ± 0.11			
	Calpain- II	0.65 ± 0.03	0.76 ± 0.06	0.67 ± 0.06			
STFNR (n=3)	Calpastatin	14.2a ± 0.57	8.94b ± 1.31	10.19b ± 0.46	13.24a ± 1.66	9.26b ± 0.86	10.60b ± 0.88
	Calpain- I	0.6a ± 0.05	0.27b ± 0.02	0.62a ± 0.04	0.27b ± 0.03	0.32b ± 0.03	0.44a ± 0.05
	Calpain- II	0.82a ± 0.03	0.68b ± 0.01	0.71b ± 0.01	0.67a ± 0.01	0.51b ± 0.02	0.56b ± 0.03

aSig=significance. Means in a row marked with an asterisk differ (* P<0.05, ** P<0.01, *** P<0.001).

4. (Drip Loss, Cooking loss)

1 75 가 1
가

$$\text{Cooking Loss (\%)} = [A - (B + C)] \times 100 \div (A - C)$$

(A: total weight of packaged sample, B: weight of sample removed meat juice, C:only weight of package)

Drip , ,
가

Table 16 Table 17
가
가 . Cooking loss

(Trenkle, 1987). National Beef Quality Audit
가

(Smith , 1992). b- adrenergic agonist 가
b- adrenergic agonist 가
가 CaCl2

(Koochmaraie Shckelfold, 1991).

Table 17. Comparison of cooking loss among treatments and sexes (%; n=18, LS mean)

Day	Treatment			Sex		
	LTFR	LTFR-tH	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
3	22.6 ^{ab}	21.70 ^b	26.64 ^a	24.79	22.78	23.4
9	20.25	20.03	23.04	21.48	20.79	21.06
15	16.88 ^b	19.46 ^{ab}	22.27 ^a	21.22 ^a	17.36 ^b	20.03 ^{ab}
21	10.94 ^b	18.50 ^a	18.68 ^a	18.14 ^a	13.94 ^b	16.03 ^{ab}

^{a,b}Means in the same row with a common superscript do not differ ($P < 0.05$).

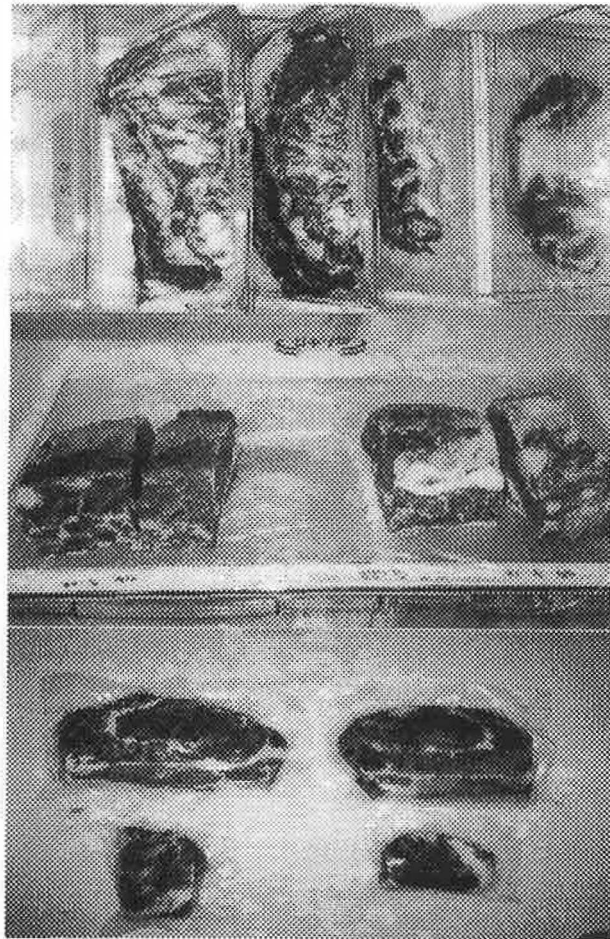


Fig. 8. Loin and tenderloin samples for drip loss and shear force measurement. (bottom) vacuum packaged steaks.

Table 16. Comparison of cooking loss between two difference sexes and muscles. (%).

	Day	Loin			Tenderloin		
		Bull	Steer	Heifer	Bull	Steer	Heifer
LTFR (n=4)	3	22.96 ± 1.88	18.06 ± 1.19	NS	27.40 ± 0.22	22.65 ± 0.72	**
	9	17.79 ± 1.25	15.77 ± 1.35	NS	24.10 ± 2.45	23.48 ± 1.26	NS
	15	17.18 ± 1.38	15.54 ± 1.91	NS	23.04 ± 1.55	10.82 ± .56	**
	21	15.60 ± 1.51	7.43 ± 1.19	*	13.46 ± 1.47	7.29 ± .67	*
LTFR- tH (n=3)	3	22.26 ± 1.05	21.58 ± 1.18	21.26 ± 1.52			
	9	19.71 ± 1.17	20.07 ± 1.16	20.34 ± 1.13			
	15	18.55 ± 1.14	19.40 ± 1.15	20.44 ± 1.14			
	21	18.09 ± .90	19.16 ± 1.15	19.01 ± 1.27			
STFNR (n=3)	3	21.18 ± 0.58	20.76 ± 1.12	20.66 ± 0.50	31.01 ± 2.70	33.89 ± 0.60	32.40 ± 0.12
	9	20.42 ± 1.52	18.84 ± 1.64	18.62 ± 1.15	26.53 ± 2.02	27.03 ± 0.73	26.84 ± 0.69
	15	20.16 ± 2.77	15.64 ± 0.22	16.27 ± 1.07	27.06 ± 3.11	25.99 ± 1.49	28.51 ± 0.01
	21	17.79a ± 0.18	14.31b ± 0.75	13.77b ± 0.14	23.13 ± 0.03	20.31 ± 2.88	22.81 ± 0.33
	28	15.34 ± 0.73	12.61 ± 2.25	11.20 ± 1.22	18.78a ± 0.22	7.46b ± 0.54	14.03a ± 1.34

aSig=significance. Means in a row marked with an asterisk differ (* P<0.05, ** P<0.01).

5. (Warner-Bratzler Shear force)

steak (2.45cm-)
 , 3, 9, 15, 21 . Steak 75
 가 , 6 core (1.24cm-)
 . core Instron Universal Testing Machine (Instron,
 Canton, MA) 50kg load cell 5cm/min crosshead speed shear
 force .

Table 18 Table 19 ,
 . 3 , 9 ,
 , 21 . 15
 force shear

가 .

. May (1992)
 (- 0.63), (- 0.61), (- 0.56), (- 0.55),
 (- 0.53) . (1993)
 가 , , , ,
 , 가 .
 . (, 1996).

Table 18. Comparison of shear force value between two difference sexes and muscles (kg).

	Day	Loin			Tenderloin		
		Bull	Steer	Heifer	Bull	Steer	Heifer
LTFR (n=4)	3	11.97 ± .27	11.40 ± .23	NS	9.80 ± .29	10.04 ± .40	NS
	9	9.84 ± .46	9.17 ± .34	NS	9.77 ± .32	9.93 ± .43	NS
	15	9.10 ± .21	8.70 ± .30	NS	9.02 ± .28	7.43 ± .18	***
	21	8.39 ± .32	8.20 ± .50	NS	7.59 ± .12	6.30 ± .32	**
LTFR-t H (n=3)	3	8.73 ± .35	8.69 ± .22	8.65 ± .41			
	9	7.75 ± .43	7.67 ± .47	7.65 ± .55			
	15	7.44 ± .58	7.44 ± .34	7.43 ± .59			
	21	6.98 ± .22	6.87 ± .39	6.88 ± .30			
STFNR (n=3)	3	9.05a±0.42	6.68b±0.16	9.57a±0.34	9.93a±0.32	6.68b±0.27	7.83c±0.37
	9	7.48b±0.25	7.28b±0.61	9.26a±0.55	9.65a±0.38	5.70b±0.48	8.02a±0.67
	15	8.73a±0.58	6.06b±0.36	7.16b±0.22	9.06a±0.49	7.09b±0.74	7.35ab±0.25
	21	8.60a±0.62	6.33b±0.21	8.43a±0.50	8.25a±0.39	7.19a±0.35	8.04a±0.41
	28	9.51a±0.55	6.26b±0.48	7.58b±0.39	9.14a±0.33	5.29b±0.30	7.06c±0.44

aSig=significance. Means in a row marked with an asterisk differ (* P<0.05, ** P<0.01).

Table 19. Comparison of shear force among treatments and sexes (n=18, LS mean, kg)

Day	Treatment			Sex		
	LTFR	LTFR- tH	STFNR	Bull	Steer	Heifer
3	10.95a	8.69b	8.36b	9.76a	8.60b	9.64a
9	9.94a	7.69b	7.92b	8.70a	7.80b	9.05a
15	8.44a	7.40b	7.59b	8.61a	7.24b	7.57b
21	7.76a	6.91b	7.80a	7.85a	6.84b	7.79a

LTFR: long-term feeding by restricted supply of diets

LTFR- tH: long-term feeding by restricted diets with hormone treated.

STFNR: short-term feeding by *ad libitum* of diets.

abMeans in the same row with a common superscript do not differ (P<0.05).

6. (Meat Color)

Chromameter (Minolta, CR301)

Commision International de Leclairage L* (), a* (-), b* (-)
 (Y=92.40, x=0.3136, y=0.3196)

Hunter color-L* 가
 (Table 20). Hunter color-L*
 Hunter color- a* .. Hunter
 color- b

가 , , , .(Solberg, 1968).
 가
 (1997) L* , a*
 marbling a*
 가 . Marrot (1967) steak
 가 , 10

Table 20. Effect of storage days at 4 in Hunter color-L*a*b* values of Korean cattle beef in short-term feeding (n=3)

Day	Sex	L* (lightness)		a* (red- green)		b* (blue- yellow)	
		Loin	Tenderloin	Loin	Tenderloin	Loin	Tenderloin
1	bull	35.53b±1.05	34.37 ± 1.22	22.74 ± 4.13	21.71b±0.68	7.23 ± 1.25	7.05b±0.48
	heifer	41.14a±1.23	38.47 ± 1.40	22.56 ± 1.80	22.57b±0.75	10.12 ± 0.88	9.65ab±0.56
	steer	36.67b±0.94	33.84 ± 1.19	20.52 ± 0.60	28.13a±0.98	8.46 ± 0.71	10.16a±0.88
3	bull	32.92b±1.11	31.78 ± 1.34	15.72 ± 0.92	18.63a±0.93	5.98b±0.63	6.83 ± 0.37
	heifer	36.84ab±1.58	34.56 ± 1.14	16.22 ± 1.20	17.77a±1.47	8.12a±0.34	8.31 ± 0.28
	steer	39.04a±2.89	34.09 ± 0.42	18.22 ± 1.21	14.35b±0.59	9.46a±1.25	6.97 ± 0.27
9	bull	40.72 ± 1.18	38.91b±0.98	8.06 ± 0.84	9.52 ± 0.73	3.56 ± 0.61	3.90 ± 0.55
	heifer	46.01 ± 1.58	43.47a±2.80	7.46 ± 0.40	8.50 ± 0.62	4.26 ± 0.90	5.18 ± 0.92
	steer	44.31 ± 1.11	41.75ab±3.92	9.90 ± 1.19	8.30 ± 1.26	5.79 ± 1.13	5.18 ± 1.44
15	bull	39.64b±1.12	38.15b±1.68	10.31 ± 1.07	11.59 ± 0.40	1.99 ± 0.88	3.17 ± 0.56
	heifer	44.96a±2.35	43.77a±1.33	9.83 ± 1.05	12.43 ± 1.34	3.26 ± 1.30	4.63 ± 0.39
	steer	44.16a±1.30	42.59a±1.82	9.54 ± 0.79	9.93 ± 1.31	3.30 ± 0.69	4.03 ± 1.30
21	bull	30.84b±8.80	40.82 ± 1.02	9.74 ± 1.04	10.08b±1.56	3.34a±1.11	2.37 ± 0.81
	heifer	43.36a±1.91	43.82 ± 2.79	12.12 ± 1.62	14.68a±1.01	1.84b±0.68	3.17 ± 1.42
	steer	44.72a±1.51	40.32 ± 1.64	10.64 ± 0.64	10.64b±0.84	4.09a±0.88	3.27 ± 3.29
28	bull	40.32b±2.11	40.18 ± 1.91	9.74 ± 1.49	15.48a±2.04	2.43b±1.09	0.62 ± 0.58
	heifer	48.12a±5.26	40.25 ± 1.76	10.49 ± 1.52	13.13a±1.22	3.58a±1.75	1.22 ± 2.09
	steer	43.69b±1.96	40.65 ± 4.06	11.12 ± 1.65	8.93b±1.58	3.22a±1.48	1.12 ± 2.68

abMeans in the same column of same day with a common superscript do not differ (P<0.05).

3 :

calpain DNA

1

1.

() .

가 .

0.5 cm³ , (Pronase E, 0.8 mg/Ml, Sigma) PBS , 2 vol 37 .

가 . 1500 g 6 , pellet PBS 3 , 400 g 10 가 .

1800 g 10 .

pellet (DMEM + 10% FCS) 15cm (DM) well plating 2 .

2.

cloning

1 DMEM + 10% FCS ,

cloning 2 . clone 2

(Fig. 1) . 1

DMEM + 10% FCS .

() .

2 . ()

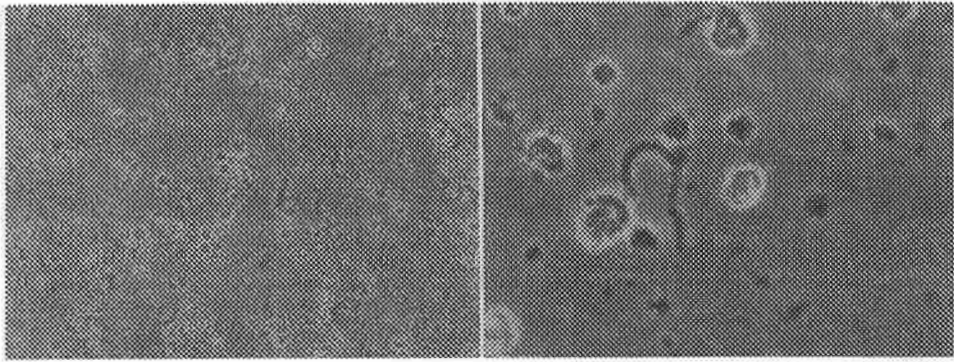


Fig. 1. Primary culture of muscle satellite cells from Hanwoo. (left) $\times 100$, (right) $\times 400$.

3. 근육위성세포 배양 평가

한우 와 홀스타인 비육우 근육위성세포의 최적 성장조건을 시험하기 위하여 3 가지 배양액 (DME/F12, DMEM, McCoy's 5A)과 3 가지 혈청 (fetal calf serum, FCS; chicken serum, CS; horse serum, HS)을 사용하였다 (Table 1). 단위 면적당 세포핵 숫자에서는 3 가지 배양액 중 DMEM 배양액에서 가장 높은 수준을 유지하였다. 이에 비하여 DME/F12에서는 68%, McCoy's 5A에서는 64% 정도의 세포성장율을 보였다 ($P < 0.05$). 세포핵 융합은 DMEM과 McCoy's 5A에서 약 32%로서 차이가 없었으나 DME/F12에서는 21%로서 낮은 핵융합 비율을 나타냈다.

그러나 세포 성장률은 배양액의 차이에서보다는 혈청의 차이에서 더욱 더 큰 변화를 보이고 있다. 전반적으로 HS나 CS 보다는 FCS 에서 세포 성장률이 가장 높게 나타났는데 FCS에 비하여 CS 에서는 37.3%였고 HS 에서는 10.2%로서 커다란 차이를 보였다 ($P < 0.05$). 또한 핵융합 비율에서도 FCS에서는 35.1% 였지만 HS 와 CS 에서는 각각 24.7%와 25.6%로서 10%정도의 차이를 보이고 있다. 이상의 결과를 요약해 볼 때 한우 근육위성세포 배양에는 DMEM + 10% FCS 배양액을 이용한 세포 배양이 가장 좋은 것으로 나타나고 있다.

Table 1. Effect of media type and serum source on the proliferation subsequent myotube formation of **hanwoo** satellite cells.¹

Media	Serum Sources		
	Horse	Chicken	Fetal Calf
DME/F12, nuclei/mm ²	102.1 ± 15.6b	382.0 ± 18.1a	1113.2 ± 61.3a
myonuclei/mm ²	16.2 ± 4.1	71.3 ± 10.3	306.1 ± 14.0
fusion %	15.9	18.7	27.5
DMEM, nuclei/mm ²	183.1 ± 19.7c	537.1 ± 30.1c	1431.1 ± 72.0b
myonuclei/mm ²	61.0 ± 12.2	140.6 ± 12.5	516.2 ± 42.1
fusion %	33.3	26.2	36.1
McCoy's 5A, nuclei/mm ²	87.1 ± 9.2a	411.3 ± 9.3b	1003.9 ± 67.8a
myonuclei/mm ²	21.7 ± 4.0	132.1 ± 10.7	417.3 ± 43.2
fusion %	24.9	32.1	41.6

¹ Means with the same superscript in column are not statistically different ($P < 0.05$). Mean ± SE of six observations.

Table 2. Effect of media type and serum source on the proliferation subsequent myotube formation of **holstein** satellite cells.¹

Media	Serum Sources		
	Horse	Chicken	Fetal Calf
DME/F12nuclei/mm ²	116.1 ± 16.2a	316.2 ± 17.2a	1362.1 ± 89.3b
myonuclei/mm ²	12.3 ± 3.2	60.7 ± 9.3	421.3 ± 21.7
fusion %	10.6	19.2	30.9
DMEM nuclei/mm ²	197.3 ± 18.3b	462.1 ± 34.3c	1573.6 ± 93.6c
myonuclei/mm ²	56.1 ± 10.4	126.3 ± 11.2	492.0 ± 37.8
fusion %	28.4	27.3	31.3
McCoy's 5Anuclei/mm ²	96.3 ± 8.7a	378.4 ± 22.3b	1184.9 ± 71.4a
myonuclei/mm ²	19.4 ± 4.6	117.0 ± 13.6	452.5 ± 42.6
fusion %	20.1	30.9	38.2

¹ Means with the same superscript in column are not statistically different ($P < 0.05$).

Mean ± SE of six observations.

Holstein (Table 2) DMEM 가
 DMEM DME / F12
 71 % , McCoy's 5A 69 % DMEM
 McCoy's 5A 30 % 가 , DME / F12 20 %
 가 .
 HS, CS, FCS 3 가
 FCS 가 FCS
 CS 28.2 % , HS 9.7 %

Holstein DMEM + 10 % FCS 가
 가 holstein
 McCoy's 5A + 10 % FCS 41.6 % 38.2 % 가
 , holstein 가
 holstein

3. Clone

1 clone .
 clone DMEM + 10% FCS 2
 calpain gene transfection (Fig 2) . pCMV lac
 plasmid lipofectin liposome complex culture
 . plasmid DNA expression
 -galactosidase x-gal Fig 2
 . () phase contrastion 가
 , gene transfection +,- 가
 transfection calpastatin calpain sense
 antisense DNA .

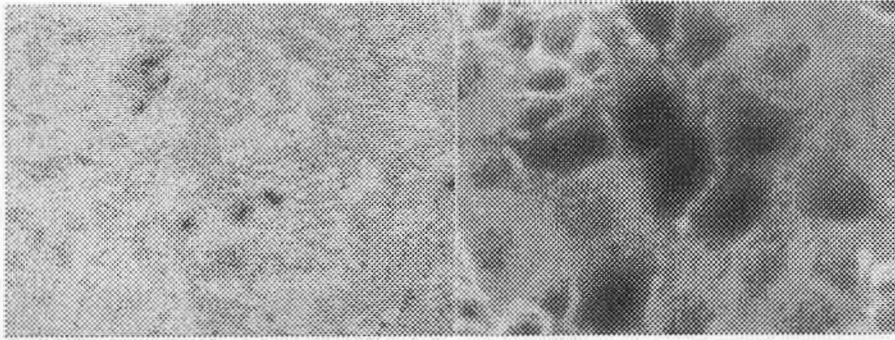


Fig 2. DNA (pCMVblac) transfection in muscle satellite cell culture.
(left) 50×, (right) 400×.

제2절 근육 단백질 분석

1. Western blotting에 의한 vinculin, desmin 구조 분석

도살후 0, 1, 3, 6일째 도체를 5g씩 나누어 15ml의 2%SDS, pH 7.0에서 균질화 한후 500ul 균질액을 동량의 sample buffer (8M urea, 2M thiourea, 3% SDS, 0.7% MCE, 50mM Tris HCl, pH 6.8)에 용해시켜 70℃에서 4분간 가열하였다. 용액중 단백질 측정후 다시 50:50의 2% SDS와 sample buffer액에 4.0mg/ml로 희석한 후 5,000 x g에서 2분간 원심분리한 후 Bromophenol blue tracking dye를 0.1%수준으로 첨가하여 Wolfe등(1989)의 방법으로 SDS-PAGE를 하였다. 전기영동 후 gel을 nitrocellulose membrane에 옮겨 각 단백질을 옮기고 vinculin, desmin 단일항체와 함께 overnight 배양하고 세척후 horseradish peroxidase와 결합된 2차항체와 함께 1시간 배양후 enhanced chemiluminescence(ELC) 방법으로 2차항체 signal을 찾아 각 단백질의 변화양상을 측정하였다.

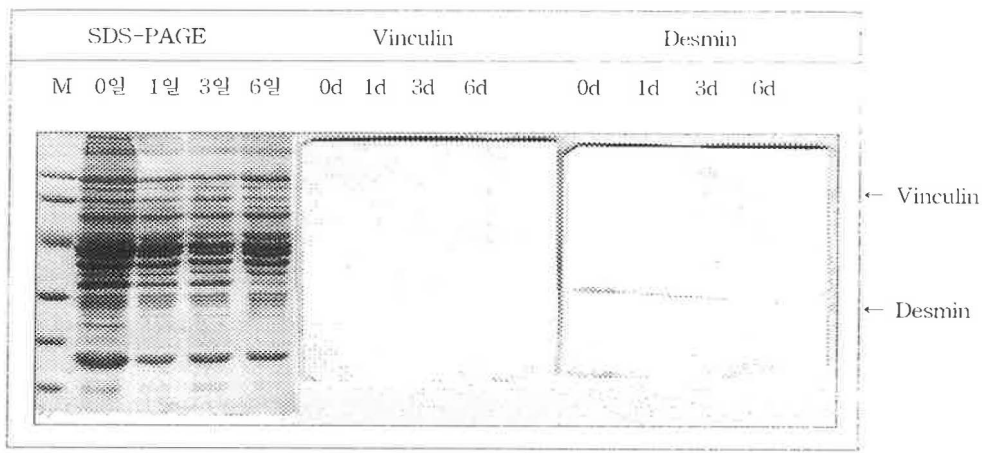


Fig. 3. Western blot analysis of vinculin and desmin degradation at different postmortem times. Longissimus homogenates were prepared from samples taken at 0, 1, 3, and 6 day of postmortem storage at 4 °C. Each lane was loaded with 30µg of protein, electrophoresed, and blotted as described in Materials and Methods. Standard (M) lanes consist of molecular weight markers, including phosphorylase b (94 kDa), bovine serum albumin (83 kDa), ovalbumin (43 kDa), Carbonic Anhydrase (30 kDa), soybean trypsin inhibitor (20.1 kDa), α -lactalbumin (14.4 kDa).

Fig 3

vinculin desmin 4

2. Cathepsin B, Cathepsins B+L, Cystatin

30 - 70 7
 lysine buffer (50 mM sodium acetate, 100mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 0.2% Triton X-100 [vol/vol], pH 5.0) 1
 32,000 bovine serum albumin biuret 2ml S-carboxymethylated-papain-Sepharose affinity chromatography
 6ml lysing buffer 2 Kirschke (1983)
 fluorimetry . Cystatin affinity chromatography
 cathepsin B+L

Cathepsin calpain/calpastatin

(Table 3).

cathepsin

B specific activity

2

cathepsin B+L

activity

가

activity

cathepsin B

가

cathepsin B+L

activity

25%

가

가
calpain

Table 3. Activity of Cathepsin B and Cathepsin B+L in Hanwoo.

(nmole/min/mg protein, n=5)

	Cathepsin B		Cathepsin B+L	
	Specific activity	Activity / g muscle	Specific activity	Activity / g muscle
Male	0.163 ± 0.02a	0.126 ± 0.03a	0.374 ± 0.06a	4.760 ± 0.36a
Female	0.072 ± 0.01b	0.113 ± 0.02a	0.321 ± 0.05a	3.821 ± 0.27b

* Means with the same superscript in column are not statistically different ($P < 0.05$).

3. SDS-PAGE Gel western blotting titin, vinculin, nebulin, desmin

0, 1, 3, 6 5g 15ml 2% SDS, pH 7.0
500ul sample buffer (8M urea, 2M thiourea, 3% SDS, 0.7% MCE, 50mM Tris HCl, pH 6.8) 70

4 가 . 50:50 2% SDS sample buffer 4.0mg/ml 5,000 x g 2

Lomophenol blue tracking dye 0.1% 가 Wolfe (1989)(21)

SDS-PAGE .

gel nitrocellulose membrane vinculin, nebulin, tiffin, desmin overnight horseradish peroxidase 2 1 enhanced chemiluminescence(ELC) 2 signal titin, vinculin, nebulin, desmin

화 한 후 500ul 균질액을 동량의 sample buffer (8M urea, 2M thiourea, 3% SDS, 0.7% MCE, 50mM Tris HCl, pH 6.8)와 혼합하여 완전 용해시켜 70℃에서 4분간 가열하였다. 용액중 단백질 측정 후 다시 50:50의 2% SDS와 sample buffer에 4.0mg/ml로 희석한 후 5,000 x g에서 2분간 원심분리 한 후 Bromophenol blue tracking dye를 0.1%수준으로 첨가하여 Wolfe등(1989)(21)의 방법으로 SDS-PAGE을 이용하여 전기영동 하였다.

전기영동 후 gel중의 단백질을 nitrocellulose membrane에 옮겨 vinculin, nebulin, titin, desmin 단일항체와 함께 overnight 배양하고 세척후 horseradish peroxidase 와 결합된 2차 항체와 함께 1시간 배양후 enhanced chemiluminescence(ELC) 방법으로 2차 항체 signal을 찾아 근육내 단백질인 titin, vinculin, nebulin, desmin의 변화양상을 분석하였다.

도체의 저장시간에 따른 각각의 근육내 단백질의 분해양상을 data화 할 수 있으리라 사료되며 desmin, vinculin, nebulin, titin의 standard 단백질을 구입하여 western blotting해보면 한우의 근육내 desmin, vinculin, nebulin, titin의 분자량을 파악할 수 있다.

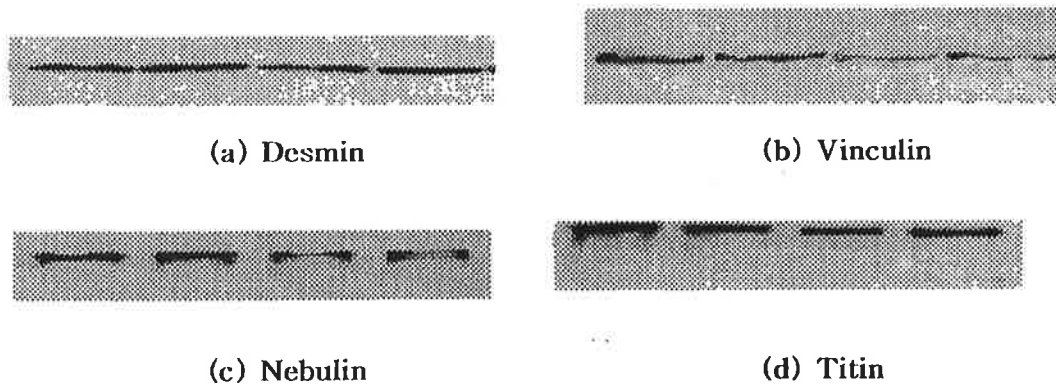


Fig. 4. Western blot of muscle proteins, desmin, vinculin, nebulin, titin in Hanwoo.

Vinculin은 day 0과 day 1일에 검출되었다, 그러나 day 3 이후에는 분해되어 나타나지 않았다. Vinculin의 분자량은 약 90KDa로 밝혀졌다. Desmin은 도축후 숙성기간이 경과함에 따라 분해되었고, 분자량은 약 50KDa로 나타났다.

3

1.

glutaraldehyde ,
microtome 5- 10 μ m slice slide glass
. Fig 5 cross- section 가
myofibril . 400 \times
muscle fiber .
slice .
skeletal muscle (striated)
. sample 가 .
가 가 .
가 가 Holstein
. Fig. 5 slice
. skeletal muscle (striated)
. sample
가 .
가 가 .

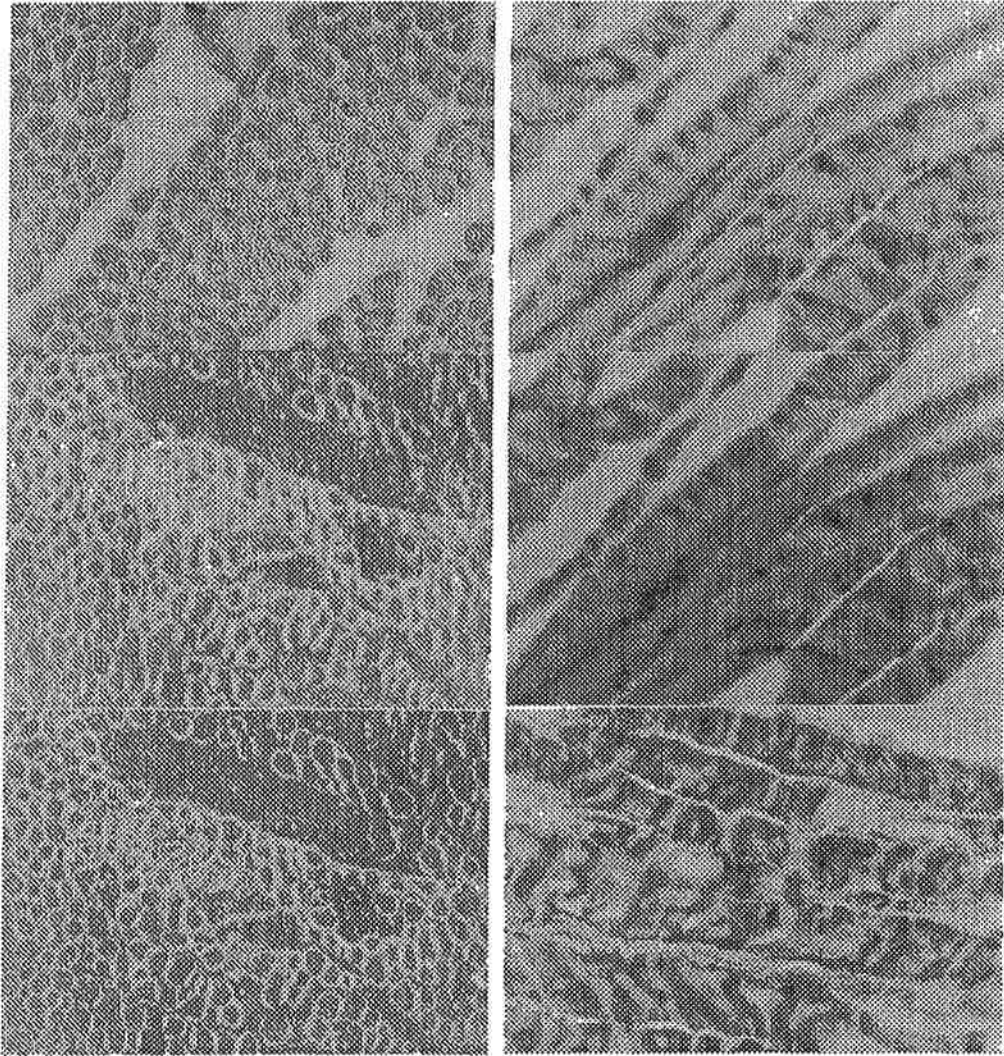


Fig. 5. Microscopic cross-sectional and longitudinal view (x50) of skeletal muscle of Hanwoo. Top : LTFR, middle : LTFR-Ht, bottom : STFNR

2. 전자현미경에 의한 myofibril 섬유 구조 변화 관찰

4mm x 30mm 크기의 이두근을 고정시키고 0.1M cacodylate buffer 속에 2.5% glutaraldehyde 로 4℃ 에서 4시간동안 고정시키고 세척후, 1% tannic acid

로 30분간 염색후 1% osmium 으로 1시간 동안 다시 고정시키고 25% 에틸알콜로 3회 세척하였다. 상기 시료를 일련의 에탄올로 탈수시킨 후 spur 수지에 고착시킨 후 실편을 만들어 다시 lead citrate와 uranyl acetate로 염색후 Taylor 등(1995,1)의 방법에 의해 전자현미경상에서 초미시 구조변화를 관찰하였다.

고기의 연화도는 고급육을 질정하는 중요한 요인이며, 고기의 가장 중요한 organoleptic 특성이다 (Weir, 1960; Lawrie, 1966; Moeller 등, 1977). 동물의 품종에 관계없이 도축후 시간이 경과함에 따라 고기가 질겨진다. 내생 단백질 분해효소에 의하여 근섬유의 구조가 와해되는 것은 도축후 고기의 연화도가 증가되는 것을 의미한다. 비육우의 성장단계나 성숙에서 근육단백질들이 끊임없이 합성되고 분해되고 있다 (Reeds, 1989). 이러한 단백질 분해는 근육내 단백질 분해효소에 의하여 주도되고 있다.

근육단백질 분해에는 cathepsin들과 다른 많은 단백질 분해효소에 의하여 z-disk가 분해되고, 아울러 α -actinin이 분해되는 과정이다. 특히 calpain은 근육으로부터 α -actinin을 분해하게 하여 z-disk를 분해를 유도하는 것으로 알려져 있다. 활격근 단백질인 desmin, nebulin, titin들이 고기의 연화에 중요한 것으로 알려져 있다 (Young 등, 1980; Robson 등, 1984).

Desmin은 활격근의 intermediate 섬유소로서 근육단백의 구성요소이다. Intermediate 섬유소 (약 10nm 직경)는 민역학적으로나 생화학적으로 heterogeneous 단백질 단위이다. Desmin은 intermediate 섬유소의 5가지 단백질중의 하나이며, 활격근, 심근, 평활근 등에서 발견되고 있다.

Cytoskeletal 섬유소는 세포들이 접촉하는 plasma membrane 과 연결되어 있다. 특히 섬유성세포 배양에서 보면 microfilament에 포함된 actin 단백질 다발이 세포와 기질이 접촉하는 cytoplasmic 표면에 부착되어있는 것을 볼 수 있다.

Vinculin은 세포만에 근접한 cytoplasmic 내부에 연결되어 있다. 그러므로 vinculin은 actin 근육단백 다발과 plasma membrane과의 연결고리로 생각된다. 또한 actin 단백질 다발이 transmembrane 구조와 연관되어 있는 것 같다. 그러므로 단백질 분해효소들이 근육단백질의 분해를 조절하면서 고기의 연화와 밀접한 연관이 있는 것으로 생각된다 (Goll 등, 1989; Penny, 1980; Valin, 1985).

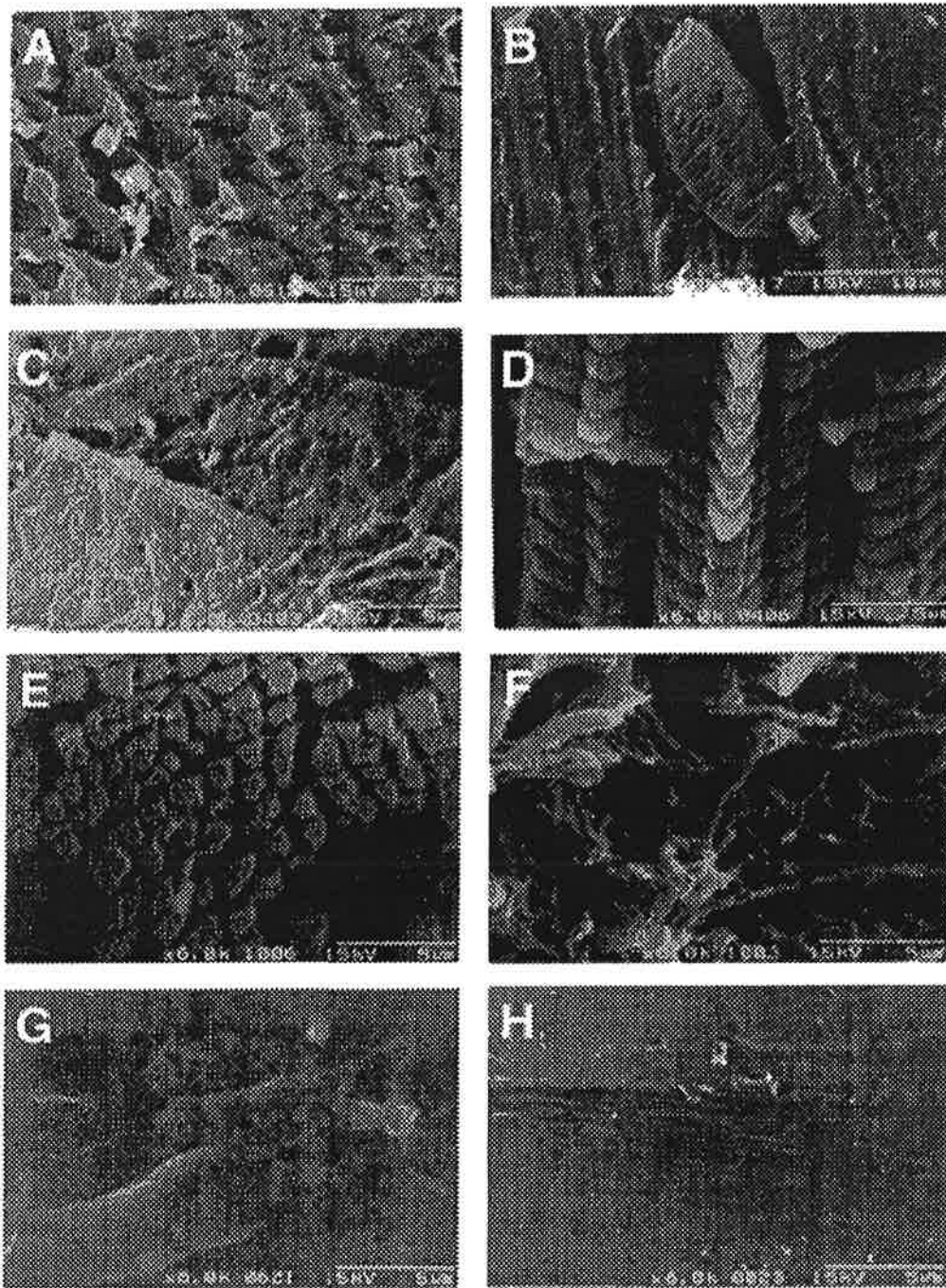


Fig 6. Electronmicrograph (magnitude x6.0k) of muscle tissue in hanwoo (left: cross-section, right: transversal, a,b: control, c,d: long-term feeding, e,f: b-agonist treat, g,h:short-term feeding).

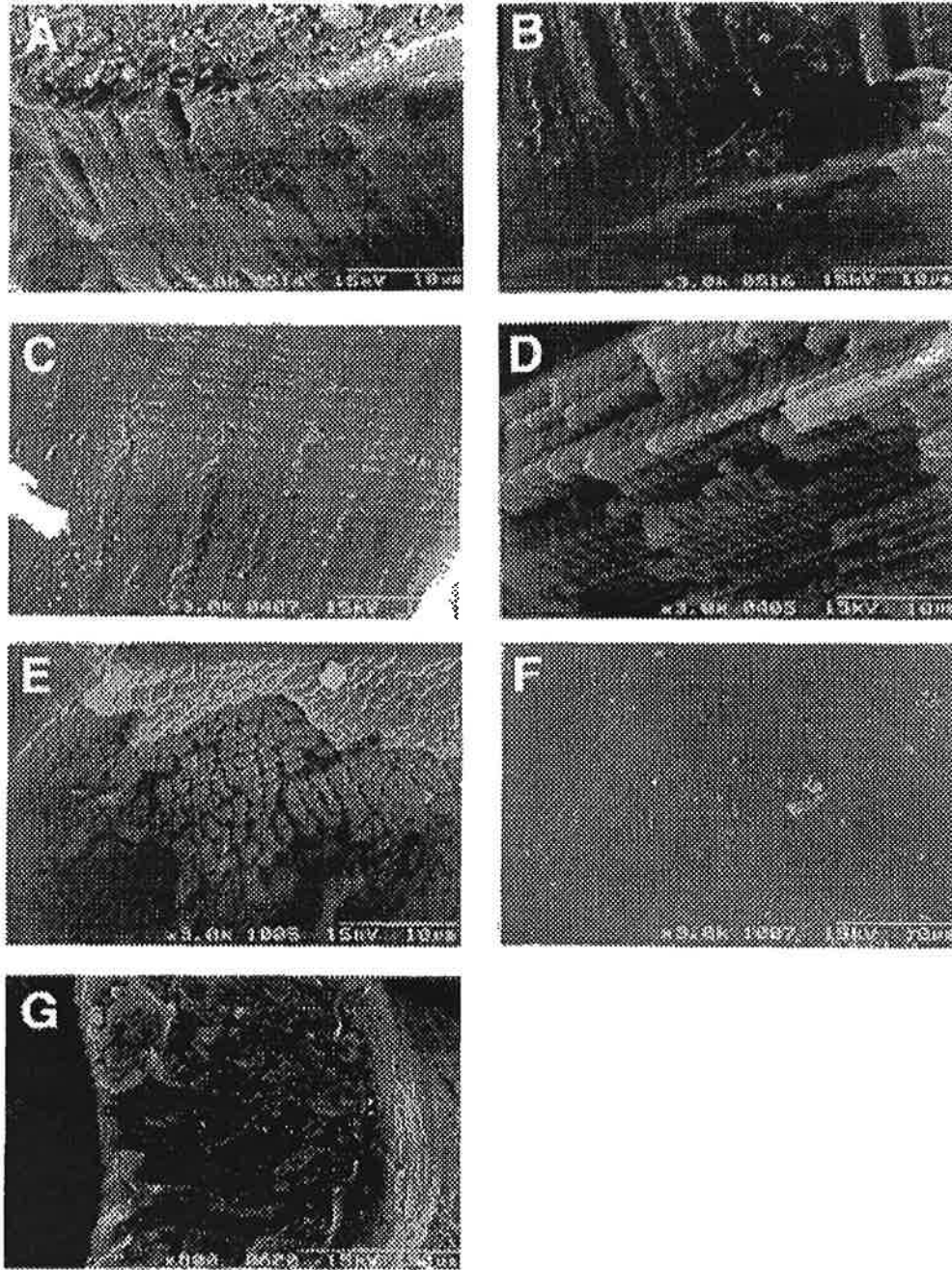


Fig 7. Electronmicrograph (magnitude x3.0k) of muscle tissue in hanwoo (left: cross-section, right: transversal, a,b: control, c,d: long-term feeding, e,f: b-agonist treat, g:short-term feeding).

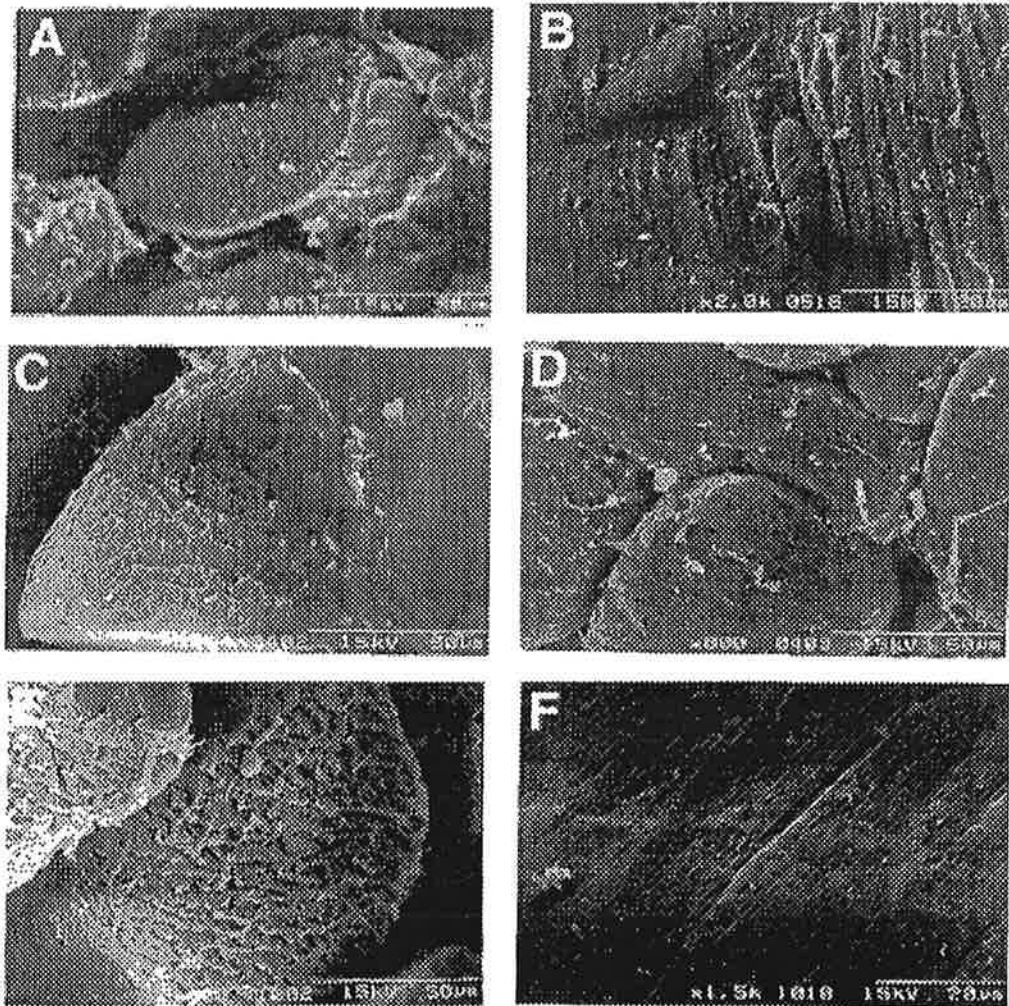


Fig 8. Electronmicrograph (magnitude x800-2.0k) of muscle tissue in hanwoo (left: cross-section, right: transversal, a,b: control, c,d: long-term feeding, e,f: β -agonist treat).

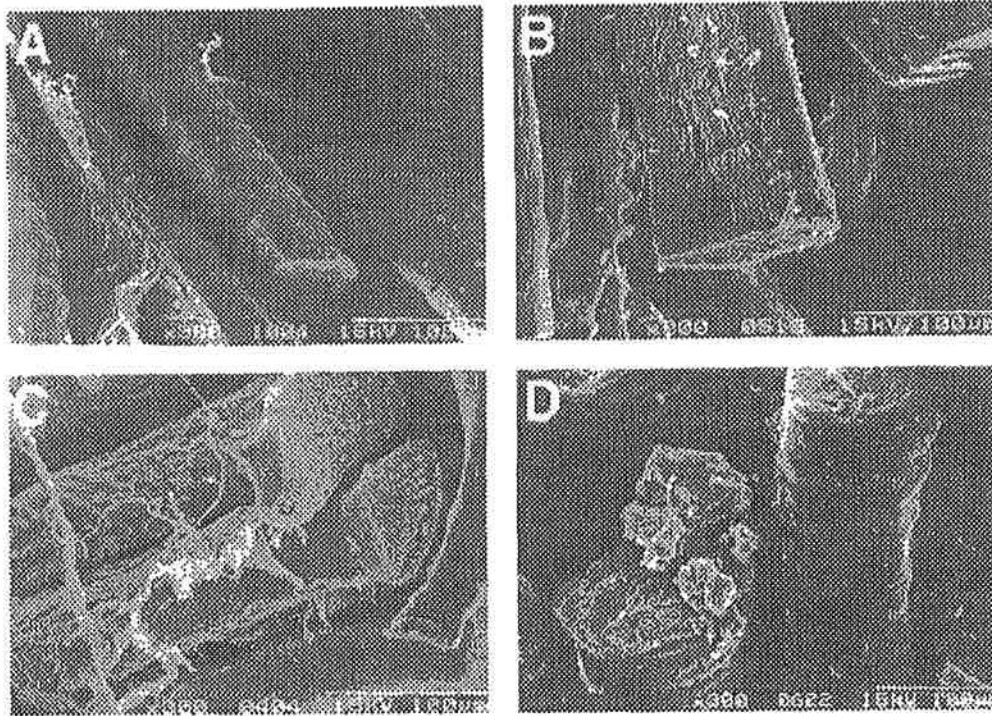


Fig 9. Electronmicrograph (magnitude x300) of muscle tissue in hanwoo. (a: control, b: long-term feeding, c: b-agonist treat, d:short-term feeding)

전자현미경을 이용한 근육조직의 초미세구조를 처리구간 비교하였다 (Fig 6 - 9). 근육조직의 지질분포는 대조구에 비하여 24개월 장기사양 처리구에서 훨씬 유연하게 보였다. 근육수축단위인 sarcomere 길이는 장기사양 처리구에서 45% 정도 크게 늘어났다. 이는 calpain 과 calpastatin 활성화와 관련하여 유연한 결과라고 생각된다. 또한 호르몬 (b-agonist) 처리구에서는 근육단백이 이완되어있는 현상을 볼 수 있으며, 이는 근육단백질인 vinculin과 nebulin이 분해되어 감소이 늘어날 것으로 해석할 수 있다. 단기사양 (18개월) 에서는 명확히 지는 없지만, 근육조직이 연속적으로 연결되어 대조구에 비하여 훨씬 더 지밀한 구조를 보이면, sarcomere 단위로 명확히 구분되지 않는 것으로 보아 근육단백질들이 그대로 존재하고 있으며, 훨씬 견고한 결과를 shere force에 의해서도 알 수 있다.

제4절 Calpain / Calpastatin 분리

1. Calpain 과 Calpastatin의 분리 및 정제

사후 30분이내에 채취한 한우근육으로부터 proteolytic 효소를 분리하였다. 근육시료 5g 을 0.5cm³ 크기로 절편하고, 5배양의 균질화용액을 넣고 균질기 (Polytron PF-3000)에서 30초씩 5회 균질화 하였다. 시료는 항상 냉장상태를 유지하였다. 균질용액은 30,000 g 에서 30분간 4℃에서 원심분리하였다. 상층액을 수거하여 균질화 용액으로 conductivity를 교정하였다. DEAE-Cellulose column (1.5 x 20 cm, Sigma)을 buffer A로 평형상태에 이르도록하고, buffer 100mM NaCl, Buffer 200mM NaCl, Buffer 400mM NaCl 용액으로 각각 5ml 씩 15개 용출하였다.

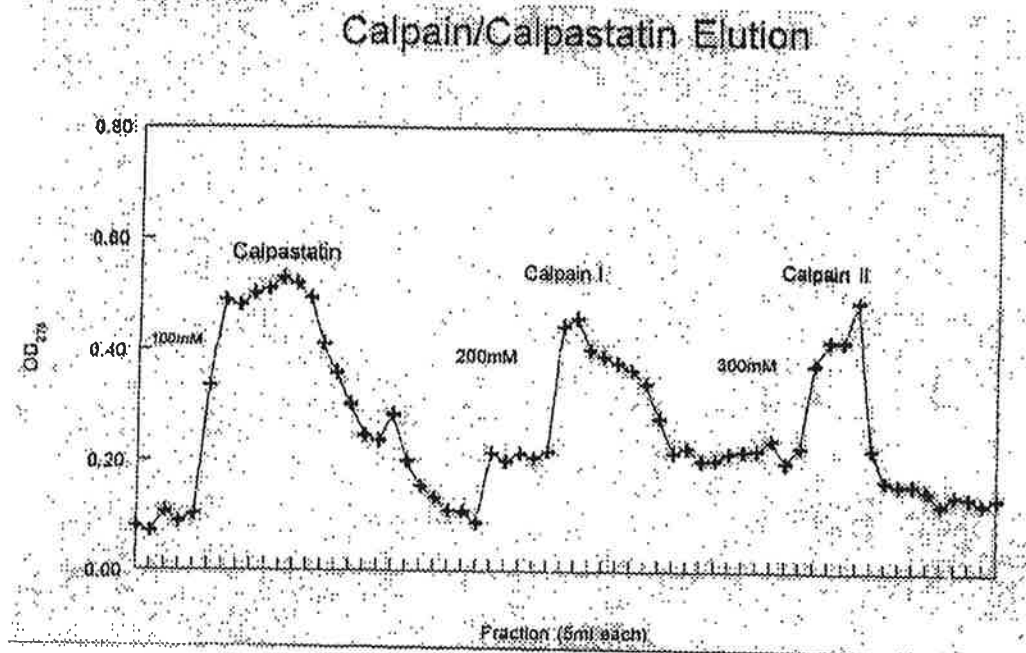


Fig 10. Proteolytic enzyme elution profile

Column에서 용출된 시료의 흡광도 (OD₂₈₇)는 Fig 10에 나타난 바와 같다. Calpain과 calpain은 Buffer A 에 NaCl농도를 각각 100, 200, 400 mM로 증가시

켰을때 독특한 이온교환양상으로 완전히 분리된 peak를 보여주고있다.

6두의 한우근육시료로부터 calpastatin과 calpain의 elution형태는 Fig 11에 나타난바와 같다. Cellulose column에서 각 5ml씩 15 fraction을 용출하였다. Calpastatin은 4두에서는 단일 peak를 보여주고 있어서 calpastatin이 잘 분리되고 있음을 보여주고 있다.

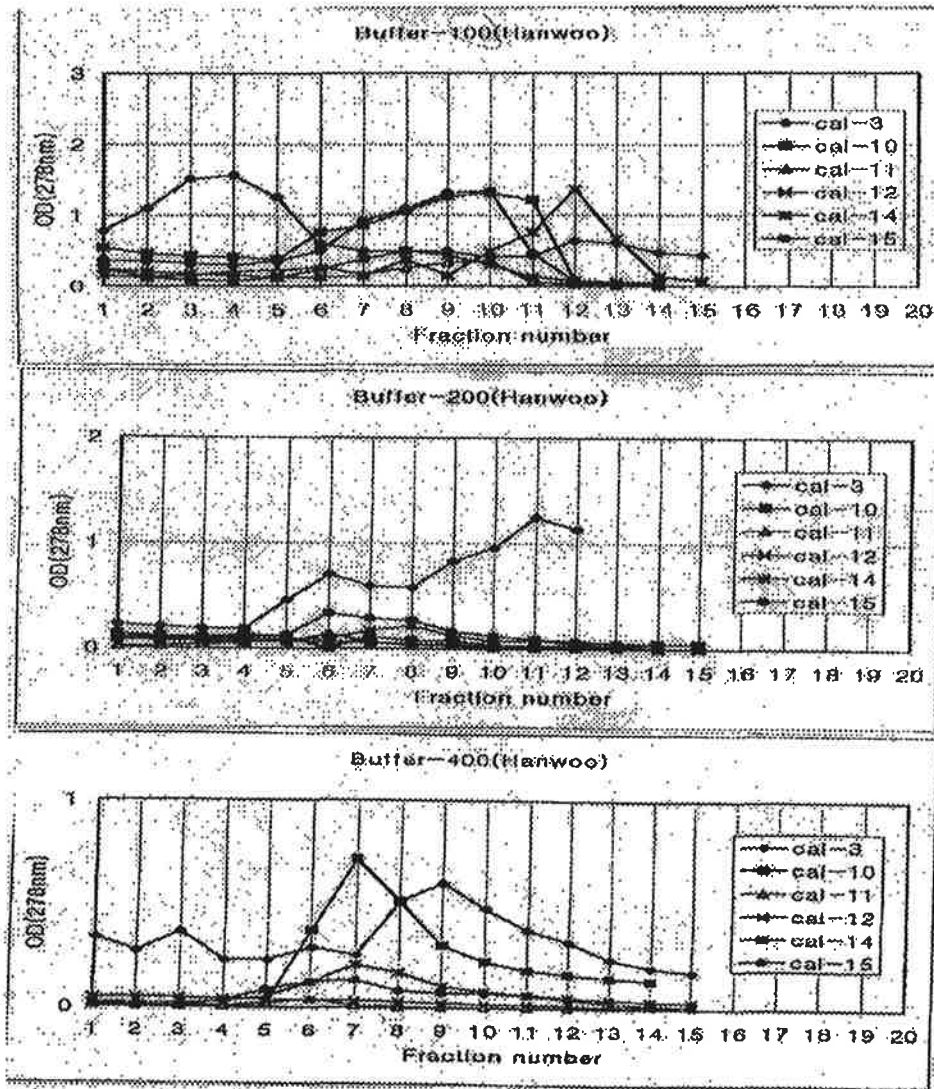


Fig 11. Column elution profile pattern of Calpastatin (top), calpain-I (middle), calpain-II (bottom) of Hanwoo skeletal muscle.

2 band . elution
 peak fraction 3-4, 9-10, 12 .
 column .
 Fig 11 calpain- elution . cal-3
 sample fraction 6-8 peak . Cal-3
 peak가 fraction 9-12 peak calpain- 가
 . [7] calpain- elution
 . Calpain- cal-3 sample
 fraction 6-9 single band , cal-10 calpain-
 calpain-
 DMEM-cellulose column calpastatin calpain- ,
 가 system
 calpastatin calpain preolytic enzyme

2. Calpain / Calpastatin

Column 20 SDS- PAGE
 . 4 calpain calpastatin
 Fig 12 . lane calpastatin band
 71kD band가 5 band가
 . cal-17 55kD band가 .
 calpastatin calpastatin
 . lane calpain-I banding . cal-17
 55kD band . cal-17 55kD
 band가 lane lane calpain-I calpastatin
 . lane calpain- banding
 . 80kD, 50kD, 30kD 3가 band가
 calpain- post- translational modification
 . 3가

않고 있다.

이상의 calpastatin and calpain분자량 결정실험에는 주된 band는 확연히 나타나지만 개체에 따라 몇가지 다른 분자량들이 나타나는 것을 알수 있다. 결론적으로 calpastatin의 분자량 71kD, calpain- I 분자량 55kD, calpain-II의 분자량은 80, 50, 30, kD등으로 나타났다.

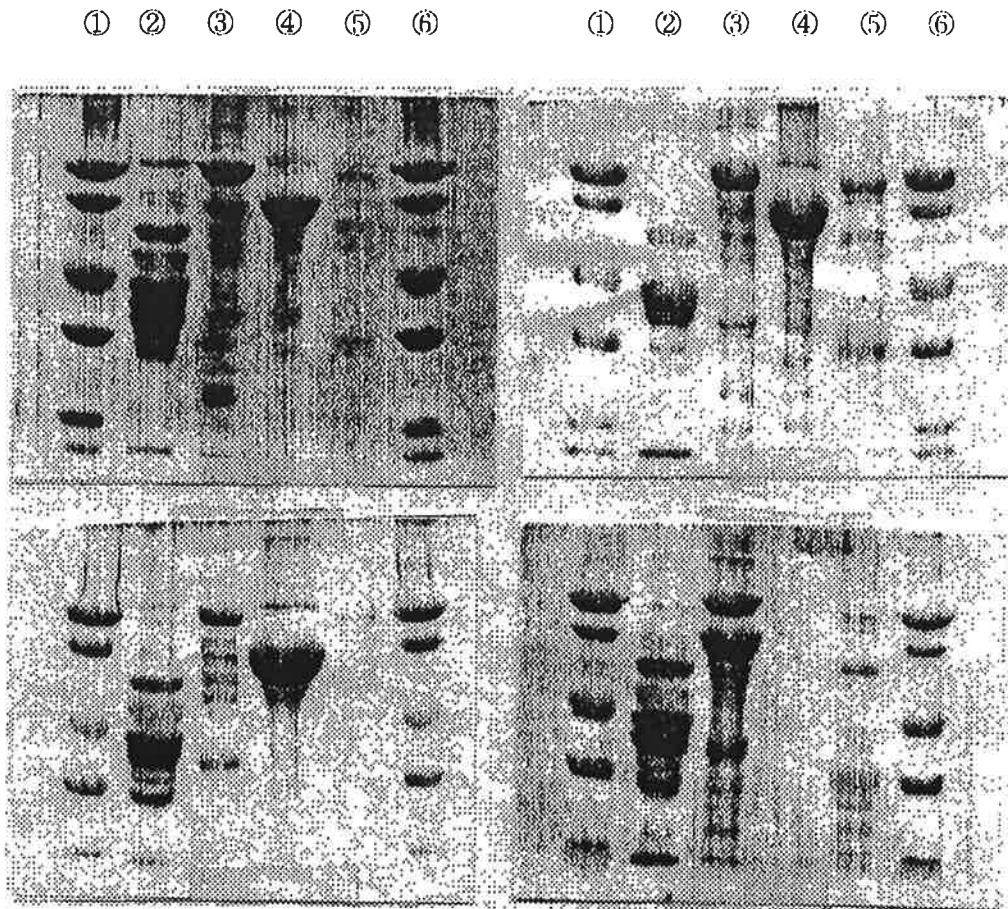


Fig. 12. SDS-PAGE of Calpain / Calpastatin. (1),(6) Marker, (2) Buffer A, (3) 100mM NaCl in buffer A(Calpastatin), (4) 200mM NaCl in buffer A(Calpain-I), (5) 400mM NaCl in buffer A(Calpain-II)

5 Calpain / Calpastatin

1. Total RNA

total RNA Chomczynski and Sacchi (1987) 10g
 . microtube
 600ul 60ul 2M sodium acetate, ddH₂O 5
 saturation phenol 600ul, chloroform 120ul 가
 (4 , 15,000rpm, 20) . (600ul)
 phenol(25):chloroform(24):isoamylalcohol(1) 가
 (4 , 15,000rpm, 10) .
 phenol . 2-propanol 가
 -20 2 RNA . (4 , 15,000
 rpm, 20) RNA pellet 70% ethanol
 . Pellet DEPC 0.5% SDS
 OD RNA , 1%
 ethidium bromide ethidium bromide가
 Fig 13 . RNA가
 28s RNA 18s RNA가
 28s 가 18s 2 .
 mRNA 28s 18s RNA .
 RNA (28s, 18s)
 total RNA가 .
 RNA - 80 .

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)

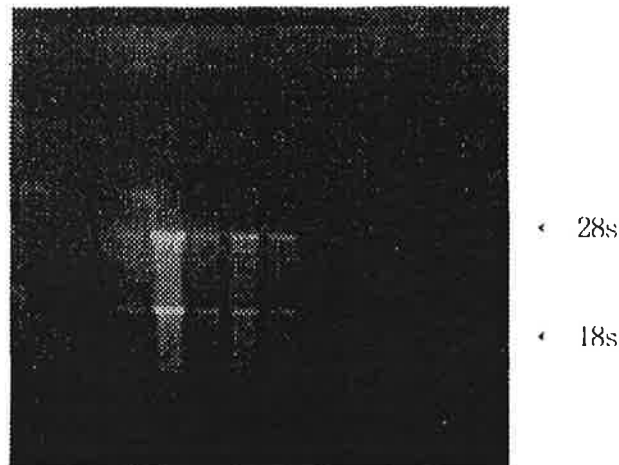


Fig. 13. RNA band pattern in agarose electrophoresis. Total RNAs were extracted from skeletal muscle of Korean cattle and separated by electrophoresis as described in Materials and Methods. The two bands clearly visible in each lane represent the rRNA:the upper band is 28S rRNA and the lower is 18S rRNA. The smear between these two bands represents the mRNAs. lane 1 : steer-loin; lane 2 : steer-tenderloin; lane 3 : bull-loin; lane 4 : bull-tenderloin; lane 5 : heifer-loin.

2. mRNA분리

Total RNA로 부터 oligo-dT cellulose를 이용하여 mRNA를 분리, 정제하였다. (Sambrook 등, 1987). Oligo-dT cellulose를 실험에 이용하기 위하여 1.5ml microtube에 0.05g의 oligo-dT cellulose와 1 x binding buffer 500ul를 넣고 조심스럽게 vortexing한 후 원심분리(3,400rpm, 3분)하여 상층액을 제거하였다. 0.1N NaOH 500ul를 넣고 조심스럽게 vortexing한 다음 원심분리하여 상층액을 제거하였다. 이 과정을 각각 10회, 5회 반복하였다. Total RNA를 실험에 이용하기 위해 RNA용액을 원심분리하여 70% ethanol로 세척후 실온에서 자연건조하였다. 250ul elution buffer를 첨가한 후 혼합하고 가열(65°C, 5분)하였다. 250ul의 2 x binding buffer를 첨가한 후 10분동안 상온에 방치하였다. 준비된 oligo-dT cellulose와 total RNA를 혼합하여 상온에서 약 3분간격으로 vortexing하며 15분

간 반응시키 원심분리(상온, 3,400rpm, 4분)하였다. 서로 결합된 poly-A'와 oligo-dT cellulose를 200ul의 1x binding buffer로 4회 반복 세척하였다. Oligo-dT cellulose에 부착된 poly-A' RNA를 elution시키기 위해 세척한 sample에 elution buffer 200ul를 첨가한 다음 가열하여 원심분리하였다. oligo-dT cellulose가 섞이지 않도록 주의하여 상층액을 4회정도 반복하여 분리하였다. Total RNA에서와 마찬가지로 1% agarose gel에서 전기영동해보면 각각의 부수히 많은 정보를 담고 있는 여러 크기의 single strand 의 mRNA로 인해 어떤 선명한 띠가 보이지 않고 일부 형태로 뿌옇게 보였다. 또한 O.D. 값을 측정한 결과 흡광도 260/280의 값이 1.8로서 순수하게 mRNA가 잘 분리되었음을 확인하였다.

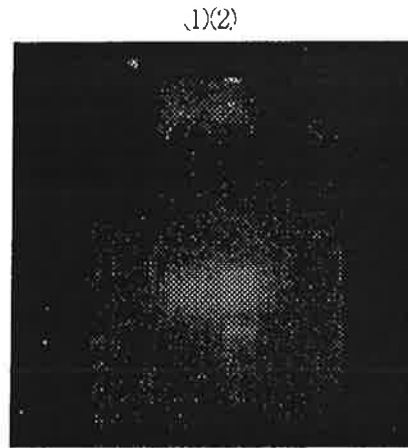


Fig. 14. mRNA in agarose electrophoresis after mRNA isolation from muscle tissue. (1): mRNA (2): total RNA

3. Total RNA로부터 cDNA 합성

한우의 근육내 존재하는 calpastatin의 sequencing을 알아보기 위하여 한우의 근육시료를 도산지후 채취하여 액제질소에 급속 냉동하여 실험실로 운반한 다음 근육내 total RNA는 Chomezynski and Sacchi (1987)의 방법에 따라 10g의 냉동 조직으로부터 분리하였다. cDNA를 합성하기 위하여 먼저 새로운 1.5ml tube에 주형 RNA 1ug, oligo dT 1ul(100pmol/ul)와 10.5ul의 ddH₂O를 첨가한 다음 70℃에서 10분간 변성시켰다. 다음으로 5 x RT buffer 4ul, 0.1M DTT 2ul,

dNTP(10mM) 1ul, RNase inhibitor(40U/ul) 0.5ul 와 Reverstrancriptase (200U/ul) 1ul를 첨가하여 총 20ul로 반응용량을 만든 다음 37°C로 맞추어진 circulator에서 1시간동안 반응시켰다.

사진상에 나타나는 바와 같이 (2)(3) lane은 smear하게 나타남으로써 매우 여러 크기의 DNA들이 합성됨을 추측할 수 있다. 이는 total RNA를 주형으로하여 염기서열이 상보적인 매우 여러 종류의 1차 DNA 가닥들이 비교적 양호하게 합성됨을 알 수 있었다.

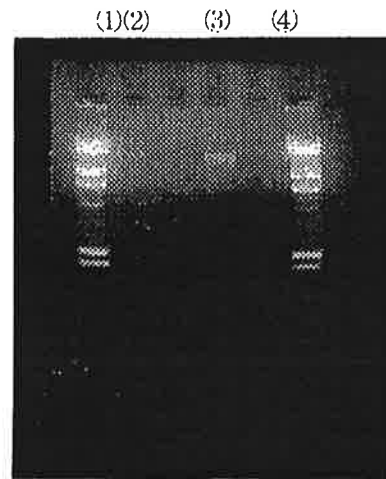


Fig. 15. cDNA synthesized by the Reverse Transcriptase. A complementary DNA strand was synthesized by Moloney Murine Leukemia virus Reverse Transcriptase (M-MLV RT). lane 1 and 4, λ DNA/Hind III; lane 2 and 3, cDNA

4. Specific primer 합성

이미 토끼나 소에서 calpastatin 유전자의 염기서열들이 국내외 연구자들에게서 발표되고 있다. 이러한 calpastatin 유전자 염기서열들에 준하여 primer를 design한 다음 국내 Primer합성 전문업체인 (주)바이오니아에 크기가 2kb 정도로 추정되는 calpastatin 유전자의 5'방향 3개, 3'방향 3개로 하여 primer를 주문을 의뢰하였다. 각각 21개의 염기로 만들어진 specific 한 primer들은 PAGE에 의해 정제되었다.

Table 4. Synthetic primers for calpastatin RT-PCR in Hanwoo

Set	Primers	Direction
1	5'- ATGAATCCCACAGAAGCCAAG- 3'	5'
	5'- CTCAGAAAGT CACCATCTAC- 3'	3'
2	5'- AATGATGCCATCGATGCCTTG- 3'	5'
	5'- CTTTTCTCTTTGGGTGGAGCA- 3'	3'
3	5'- TCTCACGATCCTCTTCTTTGG- 3'	5'
	5'- AAACCCGTAGAGGATAAAGTC- 3'	3'
4	5'- CCAAAGAAGAGGATCGTGAGA- 3'	5'
	5'- TGTCTCTGTGTT CAGCTTTGG- 3'	3'

5. calpastatin cloning

RT-PCR

calpastatin (Killefer et al., 1994) RT-PCR(calpastatin RNA (A, T, G, C) 0.2 umole poly-acrylamide gel

Oligo name : u-CPST 5'- ATgAA TCCCA CAgAA gCCAA g- 3'

Oligo name : d-CPST 5'- gCTgA TggAA AAAgT ACAAg- 3'

1 DNA가 Taq DNA calpastatin 가 DNA . PCR ddH₂O 84.5ul, 10x PCR buffer(+Mg) 10ul, 10mM dNTP 2ul, 5' primer(100pmol/ul) 1ul, 3' primer(100pmol/ul) 1ul, DNA(200ng/ul) 1ul, Taq DNA Polymerase (5U/ul) 1ul 가 PCR primer RT-PCR .

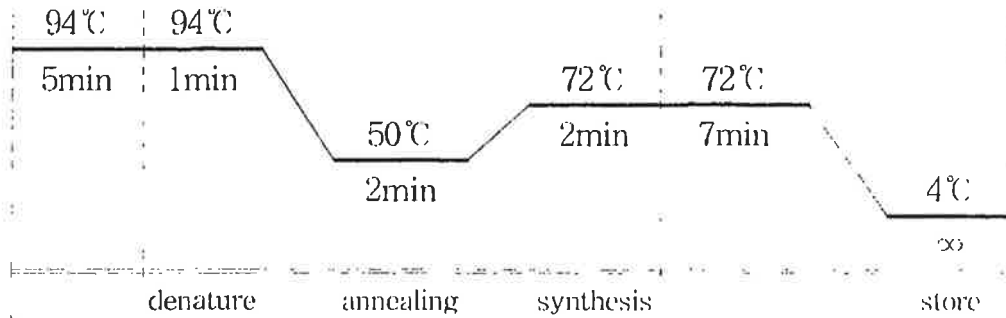


Fig 16. PCR condition for calpastatin synthesis (35 cycle)

그 결과 7가지의 PCR 반응을 유도하여 다음 Fig 17의 결과를 얻어냈다. 그러나 각각의 조건들이 다르므로 어떤 특정한 반응만을 유도하여 그 primer 조건에 알맞는 조건을 조사하였다.

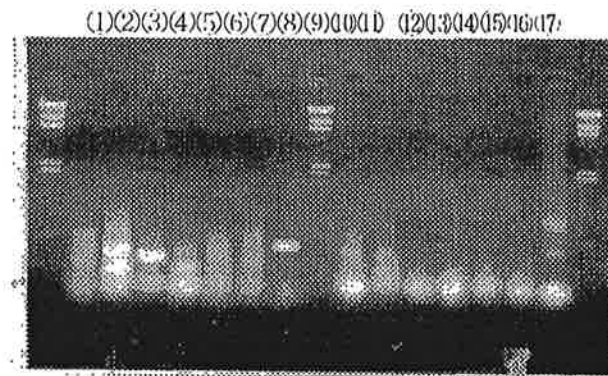


Fig 17. PCR amplified fragments for calpastatin. (1)(9)(17) : λ HindIII DNA maker, (2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(10)(11)(16) : amplified products, (12)(13)(14)(15) : not synthesized

Table 4의 8개의 primer들을 이용하여 PCR를 해보면 Fig 17와 같이 여러개의 PCR product를 얻을 수 있다. 이 때 예상할 수 있는 PCR product 크기를 고려하여 최적의 PCR 조건을 확립하면서 한우의 calpastatin 유전자로 예상되는 부위를 증폭시켰다. Fig 18에서 (1)(6)은 DNA size marker(λ Hind III, 123bp)이고, (2)(3)(4)(5)는 각각의 서로 다른 primer에서 증폭, 합성되어진 product이다.

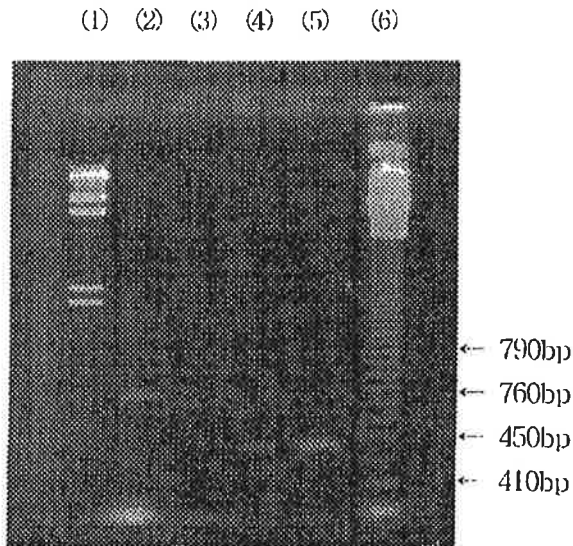


Fig 18. PCR products for specific calpastatin DNA. (lane 1, λ DNA/Hind III size marker; lane 2, 3, 4, and 5, amplified PCR products; lane 6, 123 DNA ladder size marker.

6. DNA ligation

이 과정은 보다 신속하고 정확한 sequencing를 위하여 PCR product를 plasmid vector에 삽입하는 과정으로서 유전공학적 기법의 일부이다. 일반적으로 합성되어진 PCR product는 3' 쪽에 염기중 하나인 A를 생성하게 된다. 이러한 현상을 이용하여 Promega 에서 세분화 되어진 pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector System 를 이용하여 PCR product를 ligation 시켰다. Microcentrifuge tube에 2X Rapid ligation buffer, T4 DNA ligase 5ul, pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector(50ng) 1ul, PCR product 3ul, T4DNA ligase(3weiss units/ul) 1ul 첨가후 실온에서 1시간 incubation 시키지만 4°C에서 overnight 하면 ligation 반응이 최적화된다.

아래 Fig 19 에서 보는 바와 같이 PCR product는 vector의 cloning site에 ligation 되어 plasmid에 삽입되어 JM109 라는 *E.coli* cell에 transformation 되어 진다.

pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector

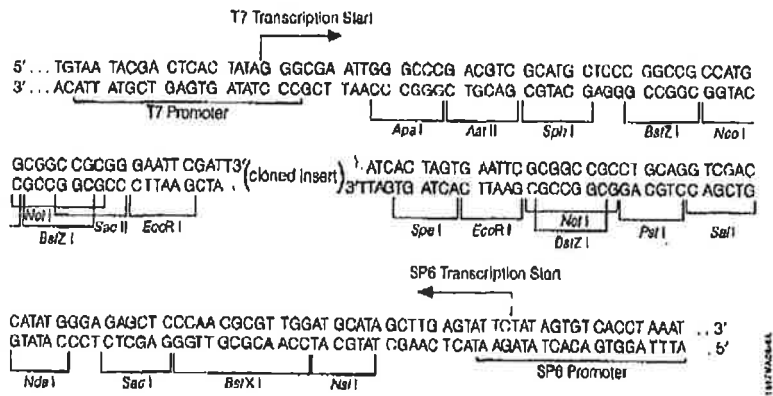


Fig 19. Promoter site and multiple cloning site in pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector

7. Calcium chloride를 이용한 competent *E.coli* 준비 및 DNA 전이

PCR product를 가지고 있는 plasmid는 *E.coli* cell의 세포막을 뚫고 쉽게 transformation 되어지는 않는다. 이를 위하여 *E.coli* cell의 세포벽을 얇게 하는 작업이 competent cell을 제조하는 것이다. (1) *E.coli* cell(JM109)를 LB plate에 streaking시켜서 37°C에서 16-20시간정도 배양한 후 single colony를 따서 LB broth 10ml에 넣는다. 강하게 shaking 하면서 O.D. 값이 0.5 이상이 되지 않도록 배양한다 (효과적인 transformation를 위하여). (2) 배양액을 얼음에 식힌 다음 4°C, 4000rpm으로 10분간 원심분리하여 cell를 모은다. (3) 얼음 속에 넣어둔 0.1M CaCl₂ 2ml에 각 pellet를 재현탁 다음 다시 원심분리하여 cell를 모은다. (4) 0.1M CaCl₂ 200ul에 각 pellet을 재현탁한 다음 competent cell 20ul 와 최적의 plasmid DNA를 첨가하여 42°C의 항온수조에서 90초 동안 반응시킨다. (5) 이 tube에 SOC medium 800ul를 첨가한다. Plasmid에 의해 암호된 antibiotic resistance marker의 발현과 bacteria 회복을 위해서 37°C의 항온수조에서 45분간 배양한다. (6) Plasmid 에 의해 형질전환된 cell를 20mM MgSO₄와 항생물질 (Ampicillin)을 포함한 SOB agar plate에 도말한다. (7) 37°C에서 plate를 12-16시간 incubation한다.

배양 후 white colony 와 blue colony가 생기는데 white colony는 ligation 되

어진 plasmid가 transformation 되어 ampicillin 저항성을 가지고 있어서 증식되어진 것이고 blue colony는 PCR product 가 삽입되지 않아서 plasmid 자체가 self-ligation 되어진 것이다. 이것은 plasmid를 Miniprep 한다음 얻어진 DNA를 전기영동해보면 ligation 된것과 그렇지 않은 것을 쉽게 구분할 수 있다. 이외에 transformation 되지 않은 *E.coli* 는 모두 사멸된다.

8. Plasmid의 Miniprep

① 배양이 끝난 LB/Amp broth 5ml 중 1.5ml 씩 2개의 ET에 옮겨 3,400rpm에서 5분간 cell을 침전시킨 후, 상등액을 버린 다음 Solution I(50mM glucose, 25mM Tris-HCl(pH 8.0), 10mM EDTA) 100ul를 첨가하고 vortexing 한다. ② 시험당일에 제조한 Solution II(0.2N NaOH, 1% SDS)를 200ul 첨가한 후 5분정도 흔들어 얼음속에 저장한다. ③ 차가운 Solution III(5M Potassium acetate 60ml, glacial acetic acid 11.5ml, H₂O 28.5ml)넣고 흔들어준다. ④ 4℃, 15000rpm, 5분간 원심분리하고 새로운 tube에 상등액을 따른 후 phenol:chloroform으로 정제 다음 ethanol로 침전하고 세척한 후 DNA pellet를 모아 TE buffer에 녹여 sequencing에 이용한다.

9. Calpastatin DNA Sequencing

합성된 PCR product들의 염기서열을 결정하기 위하여 초반 실험에서는 Sanger 방법을 이용하여 direct sequencing를 실시하였으나 실험결과가 그리 좋지 않아 위에 설명하듯처럼 pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector System을 이용하여 실시하였다. Sequencing은 전남대학교내 기초과학지원연구소에서 실시하였고 이에 이용되어진 kit는 ABI Prism Bigdye Terminator cycle sequencing kit(part No. 4303149)를 사용하였고 분석기기는 자동분석기기인 ABI Prism 377 DNA Sequencer (Perkin Elmer, Co.)를 이용하였다. 그 결과 다음과 같이 총 4개의 PCR product 중 그림 5의 ④⑤ lane에 해당하는 2개의 insert를 sequencing 할 수 있었다.

5' - CCAAAGAAGAGGATCGTGAGAACTTGGTGAAAAAGAAGAAACGAT
TCCTCCTGATTACAGATTAGAAGAAGCCAAGGATAAAGACGGAAAACCA
CTGCTGCCAAAAGAGGTCAAGGAACCGCTCCCACCCTTGAGTGAAGACGT
CCTCCTCGATGCTCTGTCCAAGGACTTCACTGTCCCCTCAGACACATCAT
CGCCTCAATTTGAAGATGCTAAACTTTTCACTGTCTGTCTCTGAAGTGGT
TTCCCAAACCCAGCTCCAACCAACCAGGCAGCCGGTCCACCCCCCAGCAC
TGCGCAGCGTGACAACAAAGAACTTGACGATGCCCTGGATCAACTTTCT
GACAGTCTCGGGCAAAGACAGCCTGATCCAGATGAGAATAAACCCGTAG
AGGATAAAGTCAAGGAAAAAGCCAAAGCTGAACACAGAGACAAGCTGGG
AGAAAGAGATGACACCATCCCACCTAAATACCAACATCTTTTGGATGAC
ACAAGGAGGGCACACCCGGGAAGCCAAAGGCATCAGAGAAGCCCAAGG
CATCAGAGAAACCTGCAGGTGCCAAGGACCCCATGATGCCCTCTCAGGG
GACTTTGACAGCTGTCCCTCGACTACAGAAACCTCGACAGACACACCAA
AGGACAAAGACAAGAAGCCTGCTTCCAGTGCCGAAGCACCTAGGAATGG
CGGGAAAGCAAAGGATTCCACAAAGGCAAAGGAGGAAACTTCCAAGCCA
AAAGCTGATGGAAAAAGTACAAGTTAAAGTTCACACTATTTGGTATCT
GCATATAAAATCTTCAAGCGGGTAGATGGTGACTTTCTGAAG- 3'

826bp

National Institutes of Health (NIH) National

Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)

GenBank data

BLAST search

가

Query: 1 ccaaagaagaggatcgtgagaaacttggtgaaaaagaagaacgattcctcctgattaca 60
S:1726 ccaaagaagaggatcgtgagaaacttggtgaaaaagaagaacgattcctcctgattaca 1785

Query: 61 gattagaagaagccaaggataaagacggaaaaccactgctccaaaagaggtaaggaac 120
Sbjct: 1786 gattagaagaagccaaggataaagacggaaaaccactgctccaaaagaggtaaggaac 1845

Query: 121 cgctccacccttgagtgaagacgtcctcctcgatgctctgtccaaggacttcaactgtcc 180
Sbjct: 1846 cgctccacccttgagtgaagacgtcctcctcgatgctctgtccaaggacttcaactgtcc 1905

Query: 181 cctcagacacatcatcgctcaatttgaagatgctaaacttcagctgctgtctctgaag 240
Sbjct: 1906 cctcagacacatcatcgctcaatttgaagatgctaaacttcagctgctgtctctgaag 1965

Query: 241 tggtttccaaaacccagctccaaccaccagcagccgggtccacccccagcactgcg 300
Sbjct: 1966 tggtttccaaaacccagctccaaccaccagcagccgggtccacccccagcactgcg 2025

Query: 301 agcgtgacaacaagaacttgacgatgccctggatcaactttctgacagtctcgggcaaa 360
Sbjct: 2026 agcgtgacaacaagaacttgacgatgccctggatcaactttctgacagtctcgggcaaa 2085

Query: 361 gacagcctgatccagatgagaataaacccgtagaggataaagtcaaggaaaaagccaaag 420
Sbjct: 2086 gacagcctgatccagatgagaataaacccgtagaggataaagtcaaggaaaaagccaaag 2145

Query: 421 ctgaacacagagacaagctgggagaaagatgacaccatcccacctaataaccaacatc 480

Sbjct: 2146 ctgaacacagagacaagctgggagaaagatgacaccatcccacctaataccaacatc 2205

Query: 481 ttttgatgacaacaaggagggcacacccgggaagcceaaggcatcagagaagccaagg 540

Sbjct: 2206 ttttgatgacaacaaggagggcacacccgggaagcceaaggcatcagagaagccaagg 2265

Query: 541 catcagaaaacctgcaggtgccaggaccccattgatgccctctcaggggactttgaca 600

Sbjct: 2266 catcagaaaacctgcaggtgccaggaccccattgatgccctctcaggggactttgaca 2325

Query: 601 gctgtccctcgactacagaaacctcgacagacacaccaaaggacaaagacaagaagcctg 660

Sbjct: 2326 gctgtccctcgactacagaaacctcgacagacacaccaaaggacaaagacaagaagcctg 2385

Query: 661 cttccagtccgaagcacctaggaatggcgggaaagcaaaggattccacaaaggcaaagg 720

Sbjct: 2386 cttccagtccgaagcacctaggaatggcgggaaagcaaaggattccacaaaggcaaagg 2445

Query: 721 aggaaactccaagccaaaagctgatggaaaagtacaagttaaagttcacactatttg 780

Sbjct: 2446 aggaaactccaagccaaaagctgatggaaaagtacaagttaaagttcacactatttg 2505

Query: 781 tatctgcatataaaatcttcagcgggtagatggtgactt 819

Sbjct: 2506 tatctgcatataaaatcttcagcgggtagatggtgactt 2544

Cong, M. 1998 J. Biol. Chem. 273 (1), 660- 666

(Bos taurus) calpastatin sequencing

가 819bp homology가 100% . Bos

taurus 가

가 calpastatin sequence가 100%

가 . Koohmaraie, M 1994 J. Anim. Sci.

72(3):606- 14 Bos taurus calpastain sequencing

96%

homology . calpastatin homology

85%

5' - ATGAATCCCACAGAAGCCAAGGCTGTAAAAACAGAACCTGAGAAGA
AGCCACAATCATCTAAGCCATCTGTGGTTCATGAGAAAAAACCCAAGA
AGTAAAGCCAAAGGAACACACAGAGCCAAAAAGCCTACCCAAGCACTCA
TCAGATACAGGAAGCAAGCATGCTCCTAAGGAAAAAGCCGTTTCCAAAT
CAAGCGAGCAGCCACCATCAGAGAAATCAACAAAACCAAAGACCAAGTC
ACAGGACAAGATCTCCGGTGGTGGAAAGAGCGCTGTTCTGCTGCTGCT
GCTGCAGCATCTGCCAAACCAGCTGACAAGAATAAAGAAAATAAATTGT
TAACATCGGCCGTACCAGCTGAATCTAAACCAAGTAAACCATCTGGAAA
GTCAGACATGGACTGCTCTTGGATGACTTAATAGACTTTAGGAGA
ACCTGAAGAGATGAAAGAAGATAACACAACATATACTGGACCAGAAGT
GTCGGATCCAATGAGTTCTACCTACATAGAGGAACTGGGTAAAAGAGAA
TCCACTTCTCCAAAATATAAGGAACTTCTGAATAAAGAAGAAGGGA
TCGAGGGCCTTCTTCAGACTCCTTGAAACCCCTGGGGCCAATGATGCC
ATCGATGCCTTGTTCATCCGACTTACCTGCAGTCCCCTACAGCTGATGC
AAAGAAAACCTGAGAAAGAGAAATCTACAGAAAGAGGCTTTAAAAGCTCA
GTCAGCTGGGGTGATCAGAAGTGCTGCTCCACCCAAGAGAAAAAAGG
AAAGTGGAAAAGGATGCCATGACTGAGCACGCCCTGGAGGCCCTGTGAG
CCTCCCTGGGCACCCGGAAGCCGGAGCCGGAGCTCGACCCAGCTCCATT
AAGGAGGTGATGAGGCAAAAGCCAAAGAAGAGAAAGTAAAGAAATGT
GGTGAAGATGAGGAAACAGTCCCATCGGAGTACAGATTTAAAACCGGCCA
CAGATAAAGATGGAAAACCACTCTTGCCAGAGGCTGAAGAAAAACCAA
GCCCCTGAGTGAATCAGAACTCATCGATGAACTCTCAGAAGATTTTGAC
CAGTCTAAGTGTAAAGAAAAACAATCTAAGCCAACCTGAAAAACAGAG
GCATCCCCGGCTGCTGCCCCCGTGCCCGTGGCAGAGGACGTGCCTCGGACC
TCCATGTGTTCTGTGCAGTCGGCTCCGCCACAGCAGCTCCAGCGAAGGGC
ATGGTGCCAGACGATGCTGTGGAAGCCTTGGCTGGAAGCCTGGGCAAAA
AGGAAGCAGATCCAGAAGACGGAAAGCCTGTGGAGGATAAAGTCAAGGA
GAAAGCCAAAGAAGAGGATCGTGAGAACTTGGTGAAAAAGAAGAAAC
GATTCCTCCTGATTACAGATTAGAAGAAGCCAAGGATAAAGACGGAAA
ACCACTGCTGCCAAAAGAGGTC AAGGAACCGCTCCCACCCTTGAGTGAAG
ACGTCCTCCTCGATGCTCTGTCCAAGGACTTCACTGTCCCCTCAGACACA
TCATCGCCTCAATTTGAAGATGCTAAACTTTAGCTGTGCTCTCTGAAG
TGGTTTCCCAAACCCAGCTCCAACCAACCAGGCAGCCGGTCCACCCCA
GCACTGCGCAGCGTGACAACAAAGAACTTGACGATGCCCTGGATCAACT
TTCTGACAGTCTCGGGCAAAAGACAGCCTGATCCAGATGAGAATAAACC
GTAGAGGATAAAGTCAAGGAAAAAGCCAAAGCTGAACACAGAGACAAGC
TGGGAGAAAGAGATGACACCATCCCACCTAAATACCAACATCTTTGGA
TGACAACAAGGAGGGCACACCCGGGAAGCCAAAGGCATCAGAGAAGCCC
AAGGCATCAGAGAAACCTGCAGGTGCCAGGACCCCATTGATGCCCTCTC
AGGGGACTTTGACAGCTGTCCCTCGACTACAGAAACCTCGACAGACACAC
CAAAGGACAAAGACAAGAAGCCTGCTTCCAGTGCCGAAGCACCTAGGAA
TGGCGGGAAAGCAAAGGATTCACAAAGGCAAAGGAGGAAACTTCCAAG
CCAAAAGCTGATGGAAAAAGTACAAGTTAAAGTTCACTATTTGGTA
TCTGCATATAAAATCTTCAGCGGGTAGATGGTGACTTTCTGAAG-3'

Fig. 20. Full-length nucleotide sequence of hanwoo calpastatin DNA.

4 anti sense DNA

cal pastati n

1

(Pincus Enzman, 1935) ,
(Motlick , 1984 ; Byun Lee, 1992) (Leibfried First,
1979 ; Nagai , 1993) (Yoshida , 1989 ; Wang , 1992 ;
Bousquet, 1994 ; , 1994)
가 , (Eng , 1986 ; , 1993),
가(Linder , 1974 ; Channing , 1978 ;
Racowsky, 1985 ; Naito Toyoda , 1992)
가 .
가 , gap junction 가
가 (Motlick , 1984) ,
glutathione (Funahashi ,
1995) ,
, (male pronucleus) (in vitro
cell block)
(Ball, 1983 ; Racowsky, 1991).

(Sanbuissho Threlfall, 1989 ; Iwasaki Nakahara, 1990),

2

(Schellander , 1990)

8 16

(Thibault, 1966)

가

,
 ,
 (Bigger, 1987 ; Riger , 1991).
 genome .
 free radical (Bize , 1991 ;
 Pabon , 1989), 가 가
 가
 free radical . Thompson
 (1990) 가 ,
 , free radical
 가
 (Li Foote, 1993 ; Grupen , 1995 ; Guyader- Joly
 , 1998) . ,
 .
 , , ,
 .
 Wood (1995) (46%)
 가
 가
 (Heyman, 1986 ;
 Niemann, 1991)

. Lin(1966) bovine gamma globulin
 . (lin Monie,

1973 ; Glass , 1974 ; Seidel 1982, 1983 ; Brem , 1985 ; Hammer , 1986 ; Pursel , 1987 ; McEvoy Sreenan, 1990 ; Takeda Toyoda, 1991 ; , 1994 ; Kubisch , 1995)

가가

micro injection technique

2

1.

가. 가

가 , 가
 가 100IU/ml penicilline G 100 ug /ml streptomysin sulfate
 가 , 2 2-3 10ml
 (18G) 3-8 mm
 (Nikon, Japan) Fig. 1

A ,

B , 가
 C ,

D등급 등 난포란의 형태에 따라 4등급으로 분류하고 A와 B등급에 해당하는 난포란만을 선택 체외성숙을 유도하였다.

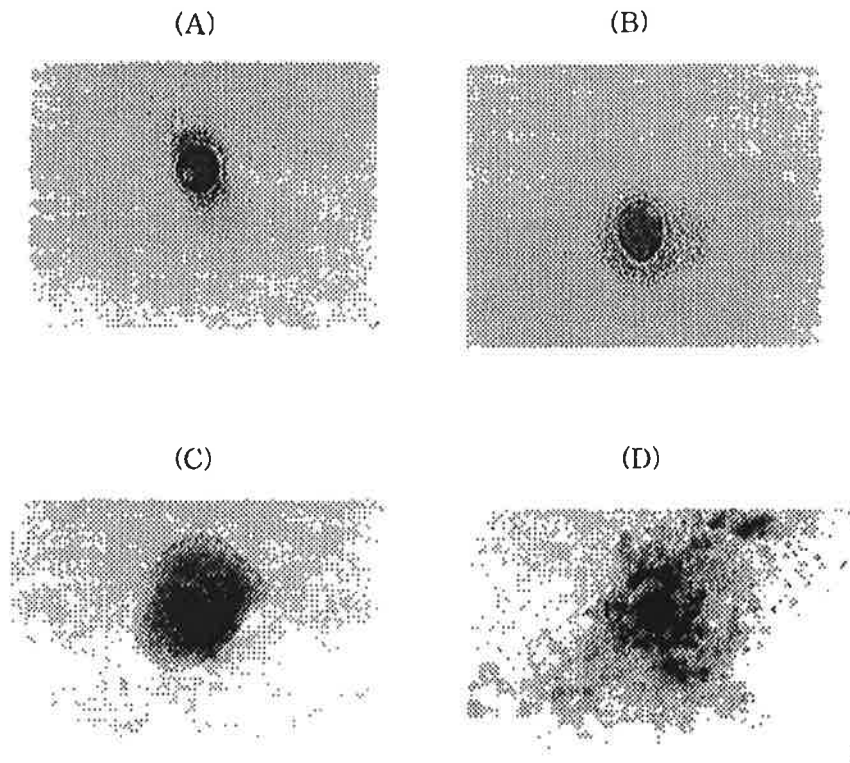


Fig 1. Quality of follicular oocytes classified by cumulus cells

Grade A - Cumulus-oocytes complexes(COC) completely surrounded by at least 4~5 layers of cumulus cell in combination with a homogeneous cytoplasmic pigmentation.

Grade B - COC surrounded by 2 or 3 layers of cumulus cells.

Grade C - COC partially denuded.

Grade D - COC spread and unhomogeneous.

나. 체외성숙

한우 미성숙 난포란의 동결융해 후 체외성숙을 위한 배양액 조성은 Table 1과 같다.

Table 1. Hanwoo oocytes maturation medium

TCM-199	8ml
Fetal cell serum	2ml
Pyruvate stock	100 μ l
Gentamycine stock	10 μ l
PMSG	10IU/ml
HCG	10IU/ml
17 β -estradiol	1 μ g/ml
Adjust the pH to 7.4	

2. 체외수정

미성숙 난포란을 체외성숙 유기후 Fig. 2에 제시한 바와같이 A와 B등급 난포란만을 체외수정에 공시하였다.

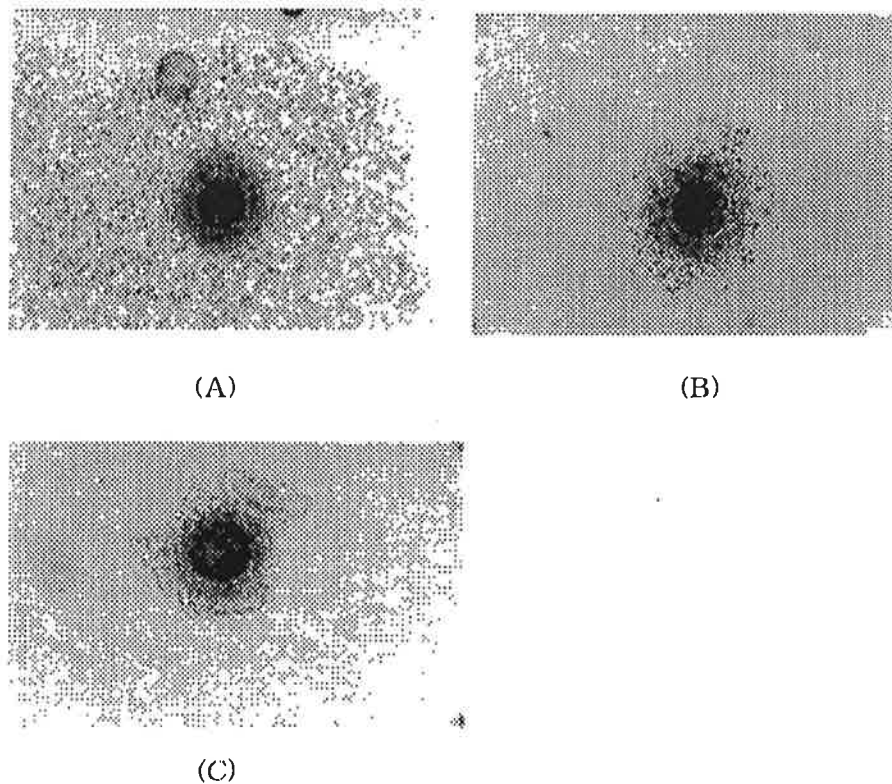


Fig 2. Cumulus cell expansion of bovine oocytes at 20h in vitro maturation.
A - Fully expanded, B - Partially expanded, C - None expanded

가.

5 38 water bath 30
10 mM caffeine 가 B.O. 15 Mℓ
500 × g 5 2 3 , pellet 5 mM
caffeine 0.5 % BSA, 10 μg/Mℓ heparin 가 B.O.
가 1 × 10⁶ /Mℓ가

200 μℓ 60 × 15 mm
petri- dish(Nunc, Denmark) mineral oil(Sigma, U.S.A)
B.O. 2 3
45 50 6 CO2 incubator
6 6
acetic acid ethylalcohol 3 : 1 48
1 % orcein 45 % acetic acid (Nikon, Japan)

(Nagai , 1984 ; Kano , 1994).

CTC(Chloride tetracycline)
bend (B.O medium) 3
(1 × 10⁷/Mℓ), 1000 μℓ
CO2 6 cc PVP Solution
1200 g 6 CTC
CTC Slide
(Lynn , 1995).

3.

가.

(TCM- 199, Ham's F- 10, CR1aa, SOF) FCS(10% VS
20%) BSA(0.4% VS 1%) 가 mineral oil CO2
25 CO2
24 , OVCM (Oviductal conditioned medium)
3- 4mm
petri dish (TCM- 199) 5Ml 10 epidermal
growth factor(25ng/Ml) CO2 16- 18
2Ml 24
(Anderson Killian, 1994)

4.

가.

1) : Table 2 2

Table 2. Vitrification solution for hanwoo oocytes

Type
· TCM-199+20% FCS+1.5M DMSO+2.0M Glycerol+0.25M sucrose
· DPBS+20% FCS+10% Glycerol+0.25M Sucrose+0.125M Glucose
· DPBS+20% FCS+10% Glycerol+10% Ethyleneglycol+0.25M Sucrose+ 0.25M Glucose
· DPBS+20% FCS+10% Glycerol+10% Ethylene glycol+0.375M Sucrose+0.375M Glucose

2) : Table 2 0.25Mℓ
 Straw(I.M.F., France) Fig. 3 1cm
 5
 Straw 35
 petri dish 3 4

SP	VS	A	EFS	A	EFS	A	EFS	A	VS	CP
----	----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	----	----

Fig 3. Configuration of 0.25Mℓ straws loaded vitrification solution before vitrification

CP : Cotton plug, VS : Vitrification solution, A : Air

EFS : Vitrification solution + Oocytes, SP : Straw powder

2 straw loading EG
 EFS40 ,

5.

가.

미세현미 피펫 제작 및 세공은 Microelectrode puller, Microforge (Narishige Co., Japan) 등을 사용하여 Lin(1966, 1971) 그리고 Seidel(1982)의 방법에 준하여 Fig. 4에 제시한 바와 같이 제작하였다.

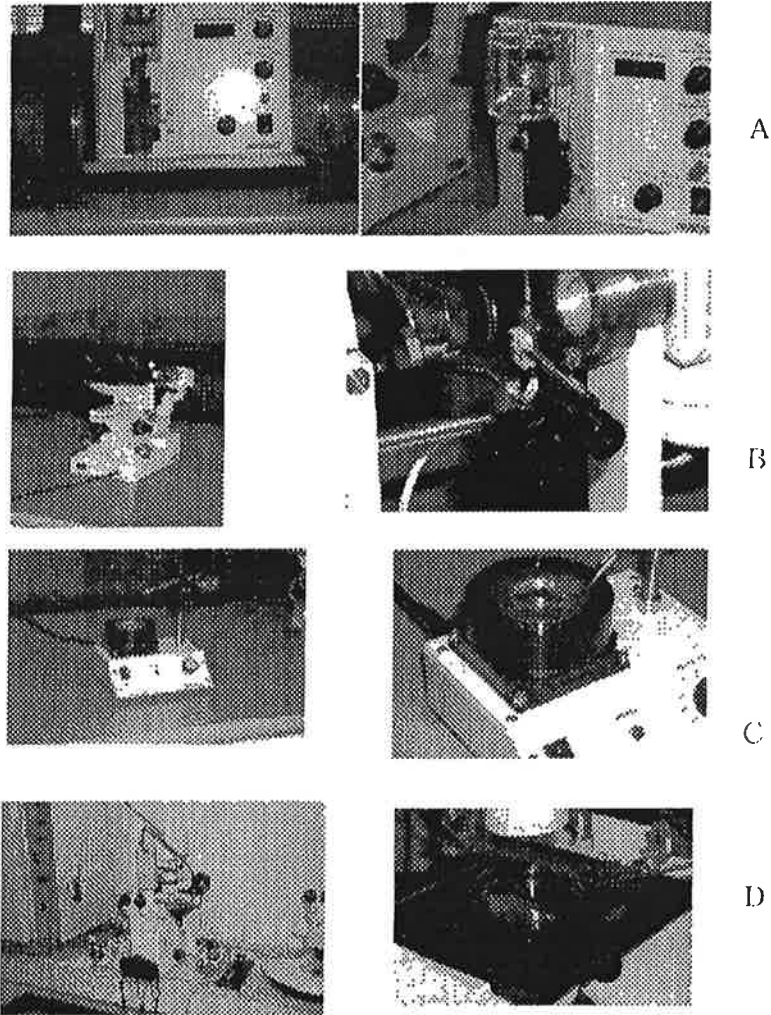


Fig 4. Micromanipulator system

A : Micro puller B : Micro forge C : Micro grainder

D : Inverted microscope with micro injector

나. 공시 난자의 준비와 미세현미주입

체외수정 유기 16 - 18 시간 후 원심분리하여 수정란의 난구세포와 지방구를 제거한 다음 전핵이 형성된 난자만을 선택 Fig. 5에 제시한 바와 같이 전핵 내에 DNA를 미세주입 하였다. 즉 Wagner 등(1984)의 방법에 준하여 100 - 400 배율로 조정된 도립현미경(Narishige)에서 슬라이드에 난자 보존액 0.2ml를 방울이 형성되도록 떨어뜨린 다음 Oil로 덮었다. 난자 보존액 방울속에 모세관 피펫을 사용하여 5 - 10 개의 공시 난자를 옮긴 다음 holding 피펫으로 공시 난자를 흡인 보정하고 DNA를 충전한 injection 피펫을 보정된 공시 난자의 투명대를 천자하고 투명대 통과 후 곧바로 난황막을 천자하는데 이때 난황막이 밀려가 난황막과 투명대 사이에 간극이 벌어지지 않도록 유의하였다.

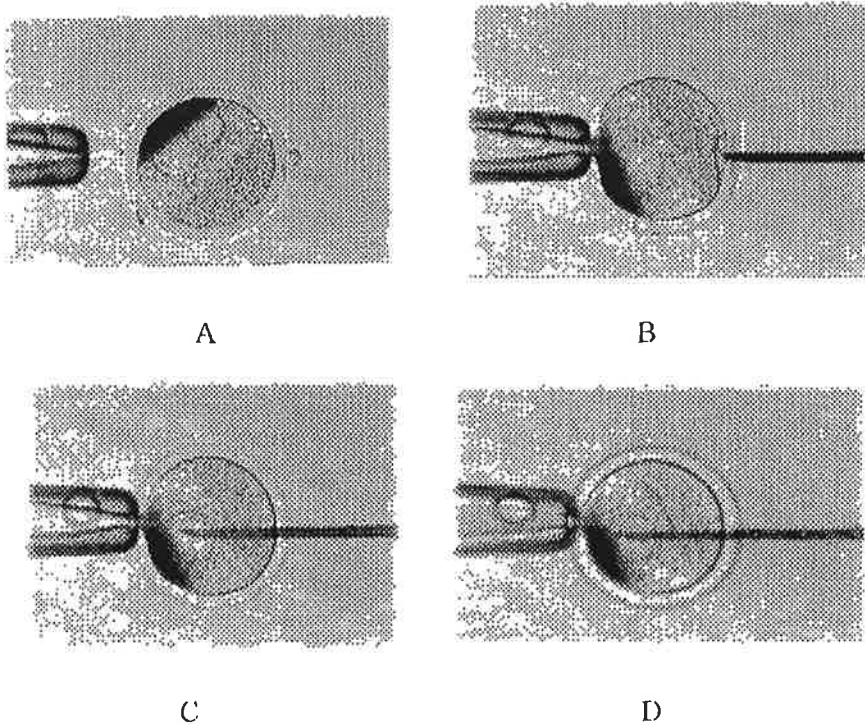


Fig 5. Microinjection of bovine embryo. A : Egg is held by holding pipette using gentle suction. B : Injection pipette aligned before DNA injection. C : Expanded pronucleus. D : DNA injection

3

1.

가.

Table 3

Holstein

Fig. 1

4

Table 3. Quality of follicular oocytes classified by breeds

Breed	No. of Oocytes examined	Oocytes Quality(%)			
		A	B	C	D
Hanwoo	341	144(42.2)a	103(30.2)a	55(16.1)a	39(11.4)a
Holstein	291	156(53.7)b	89(30.6)b	34(11.7)b	12(4.0)b

A : grade A Oocytes with compact and dense cumulus cells

B : grade B Partially made oocytes with cumulus layer

C : grade C Incompletely

D : grade D Oocytes with foggy cumulus cell

a , b : Different superscripts within column denote significant differences($p < 0.05$)

Holstein	291	A	B	245	84.3%
	341	247	72.4%		

Holstein

가

가

Table 4,5,6

Table 4. Effect of maturation medium of nuclear maturation of hanwoo oocytes

Media	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes at the stage of b			Maturation rate
		GV	Pro- TI	MII	
TCM- 199	177	2	31	144	81.4
Ham's F- 10	164	3	29	132	80.5

a GV : germinal vesicle, Pro. : prometaphase, TI : telophase , MII : metaphase

Table 4 TCM- 199 Ham's F- 10

FCS(Fetal calf serum) 10% 가,

341	TCM- 199	Ham's F- 10	177
164	2		144(81.4%)
132(80.5%)	TCM- 199		

FCS, BSA(Bovine Serum Albumin) BFF (Bovine Follicular Fluid) 가 Table 5 .
 metphase TCM- 199 FCS, BSA,
 BFF 가 81.4%, 76.5%, 78.0% Ham's F- 10 FCS,
 BSA, BFF 가 80.5%, 77.6%, 76.0%
 FCS 가 BSA BFF 가

Table 5. Effect of FCS, BSA, BFF in maturation medium of nuclear maturation of Hanwoo oocytes

Media	Supplementa	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes at the stage of b			Maturation rate
			GV	Pro- TI	MII	
TCM	FCS	177	2	31	144	81.4
	BSA	136	2	30	104	76.5
	BFF	118	0	26	192	78.0
Ham's F- 10	FCS	164	3	29	132	80.5
	BSA	112	0	25	87	77.6
	BFF	125	0	30	95	76.0

a FCS = 10%(v/v) fetal calf serum, BSA = 1%(w/v) bovine serum albumin

BFF = 10%(v/v) bovine follicular fluid

b GV : germinal vesicle, Pro. : prometaphase, T : telophase , M : metaphase

가

(TCM- 199, Ham's F- 10) FCS 10% 가

FSH(0.2 AU/ml) LH(10ug/ml) PMSG HCG (10 IU/ml)

가 Table 6 . ,

609 TCM- 199 Ham's F- 10

10% FCS, FSH- LH PMSG- HCG 가 TCM- 199

300 85.6% 257 2

Ham's F- 10 309 83.8%

259 가 2 Table 6

가 10% FCS 가 3- 5%

. 82.9% Gott (1988)

Younis (1989) 97.7%

. Ham's F- 10 TCM- 199

가

FCS 가

BFF(bovine follicular fluid) 가

가 가

Table 6. Effect of hormone supplements on nuclear maturation of hanwoo oocytes

Media	Hormonea	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes at the stage of b			Maturation rate
			GV	Pro- TI	MII	
TCM- 199	FSH- LH	128	0	18	110	85.9
	PMSG- HCG	172	0	25	147	85.4
Ham's F- 10	FSH- LH	145	0	23	122	84.1
	PMSG- HCG	164	0	27	137	83.5

a FSH : 0.2AU/ml, LH : 10ug/ml, PMSG : 10 IU/ml, HCG : 10 IU/ml

b GV : germinal vesicle, Pro. : prometaphase, TI : telophase I MII : metaphase

Fig. 2

A B

BO

2- 3 50 ul BO 20

1x10⁷/ml

Table 7 FCS, BSA BFF 가

47.6% - 55.0% 10- 14.2%

Table 7. Effects of FCS, BSA, BFF on fertilization and polysperm rates of hanwoo oocytes matured in vitro

Media	Supplementa	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes fertilized(%)	No. of polyspermic oocytes(%)
TCM-199	FCS	40	22(55.0)	3(13.6)
	BSA	38	20(52.6)	2(10.0)
	BFF	42	20(47.0)	2(10.0)
Ham's F-10	FCS	39	21(53.8)	3(14.2)
	BSA	35	18(51.4)	2(11.1)
	BFF	40	20(50.0)	2(10.0)

a FCS : 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum, BSA : 1 % (w/v) bovine serum albumin
 BFF : 10%(v/v) bovine follicular fluid

, 10% FCS 가

Table 8

Table 8. Effect of hormone on fertiliation and polysperm rates of hanwoo oocytes matured in vitro

Media	Supplement	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes fertilized(%)	No. of polyspermic oocytes(%)
TCM-199	FSH-LH	42	34(81.0)	5(14.7)
	PMSG-HCG	45	35(77.8)	5(14.3)
Ham's F-10	FSH-LH	38	31(81.6)	5(16.1)
	PMSG-HCG	48	35(72.9)	6(17.1)

FSH : 0.2IU/ml, LH : 10ug/ml, PMSG : 10 IU/ml, HCG : 10 IU/ml

가

FSH LH 가 PMSG HCG 가

가

FSH HCG 가

가 가 가 Shalgi (1979), Ball (1983)

Hensleigh Hunter(1985)

라. 정자의 수정능력 획득 처리방법이 한우 체외수정에 미치는 영향

1) 정자의 수정능력 획득 방법

① BFF(Bovine follicular fluid) 처리방법

채취 보관한 소난포액을 정자의 수정 능력 획득 배양액(sperm-TL)에 10% (v/v) 첨가하여 4.5시간 전 배양하여 수정능 획득을 유도하였다. 또한 세 종류의 배양액 (BO액, sperm-TL, TCM-199) 내에 10% BFF를 첨가하여 1.5, 3, 4.5, 6 시간 동안 배양하면서 정자의 운동성을 관찰하였다.

② BOCM (Bovine oviductal conditioned medium) 처리방법

준비한 난관배양액과 수정능 획득 배양액 동량을 혼합 정자와 4.5시간 전 배양하여 수정능 획득을 유도 하였으며 세 종류의 배양액에 동량의 난관배양액을 혼합 배양하면서 배양시간별로 정자의 운동성을 관찰하였다.

③ Heparin 처리방법

수정능 획득 배양액에 정액을 혼합하고 여기에 heparin(10 μ g/ml)을 첨가 4.5시간 전 배양하여 수정능 획득을 유도하였으며 세 종류의 각각 heparin (10 μ g/ml)을 첨가 배양하면서 배양시간별로 정자의 운동성을 관찰하였다.

2) 정자의 수정능력 처리방법에 따른 체외수정율

한우 난포란의 체외수정이 수정 능력 획득 처리방법에 따른 체외수정율은 Table 9와 같다.

Table 9. Effects of capacitation methods of sperms on in vitro fertilization rate of hanwoo oocytes

Capacitation method	No. of oocytes examined	No. (%) of oocytes fertilized	Male pronuclear formation
Control	140	86(61.4)	25(29.1)
BFF	136	93(68.4)	47(50.5)
BOCM	165	119(72.1)	58(48.7)
Heparin	182	139(76.3)	66(47.5)

BFF : Bovine follicular fluid

BOCM : Bovine oviductal conditiond medium

정자의 수정 능력 획득 배양액내 10 % BFF를 첨가하여 4.5 시간 전 배양한 후 체외수정한 결과 수정율이 68.4%, BOCM 첨가시 72.1%, Heparin 첨가시 76.3%를 보여 대조구 61.4%로 체외수정율에 차이가 있었으며 heparin 첨가시 가장 높은 수정율을 보였다. heparin 첨가시 체외수정율이 높은 이유는 난포액과가 자궁액에 존재하는 heparin과 hyaluronic acid를 함유하는 GAG (Glycos amino glycans) 가 침체반응을 촉진시켜 수정 능력 획득을 강력하게 유기하여 체외 수정율을 높이기 때문인 것 같다. (Ball 등 , 1981 , Parrish 등, 1986)

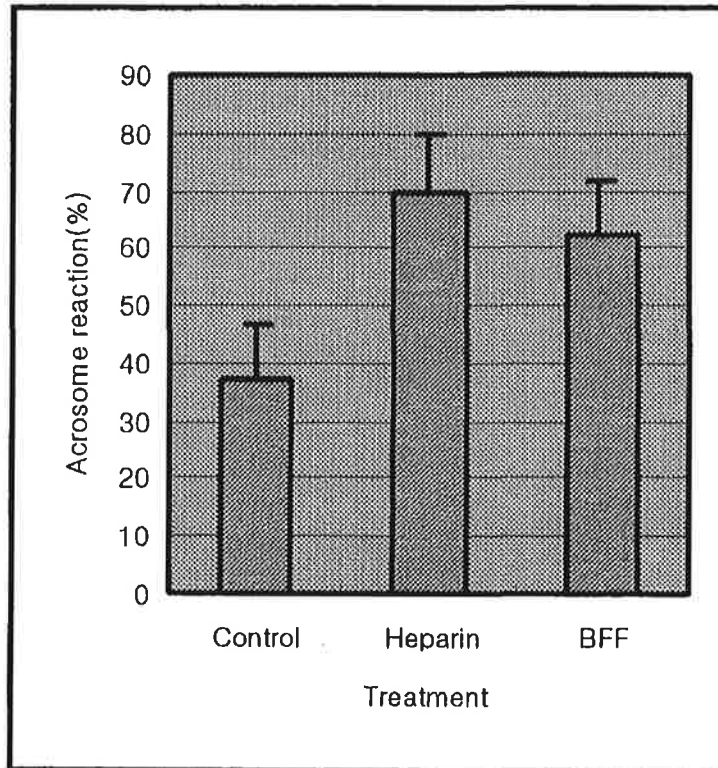


Fig 6. Effect of heparin and bFF on acrosome reaction incubated 4 hours. Sperm were incubated in medium(TCM-199) alone, with heparin (10 μ g/ml) and bFF(10 % v/v)

CTC 염색방법으로 조사한 정자의 침체반응 결과는 Fig. 6에 제시한 바와 같다. 정자 수정능 획득 배양액(sperm-TL)에 10% 소 난포액 (BFF)과 heparin (10 μ g/ml), 소 난관 배양액 (BOCM)을 첨가 4.5 시간 배양후 침체반응을 조사한 계로가는 대조구에서 19.8%, BFF 54.7%, HEP 55.9%, BOCM 53.8%로 처리구가 대조구에 비하여 유의적으로 높게 나타났다(P<0.05). 또한 세 종류의 수정능 획득 배양액 (BO, sperm-TL, TCM-199)에 BFF, BOCM, heparin을 첨가 CO₂ 배양기에서 1.5 시간, 3 시간, 4.5 시간, 6 시간 동안 배양하면서 정자의 운동성을 조사한 계로가는 Fig. 5, 6, 7 에 제시하였다. 세 종류의 배양액 모두에서 배양 1.5 시간 후 운동성 조사 결과 처리구와 대조구에서 차이가 없었으나 배양 3시간 이후부터 차이가 나타났다. 즉 배양 4.5 시간의 경우 BO액에서 대조구 58.2% 처

리구 61.9~70.4%로 나타나 운동성에 큰 차이가 있었다. 이상의 결과는 종합해보면 수정능 획득 배양액내 BFF, BOCM, heparin 첨가가 첨체반응, 정자의 운동성, 체외수정율에 큰 영향을 미침을 알 수 있었으며 난관배양액 첨가시에는 그 효과가 큼을 알 수 있었다.

2. 한우체외수정란의 체외배양기술

가. 체외발달 배양액이 배발달에 미치는 영향

한우 체외 수정란을 몇 종류의 체외 배양액에 FCS 20%를 첨가 체외 발달을 유도한 결과는 Table 10과 같다.

Table 10. Effect of culture media on in vitro development of bovine oocytes following insemination

Culture media	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes cleaved at 48 h (%)	No. of embryos developed to the following stage		
			at 48 h (%)		at 192 h (%)
			2 cell	4 cell	Mor & Blast
TCM-199	90	50(55.6)	33(66.0)	14(28.0)	10(20.0)
Ham's F-10	90	45(50.0)	27(60.0)	15(33.3)	8(17.8)
CR _{1aa}	90	52(57.8)	35(67.3)	15(28.8)	12(23.1)

체외수정 유도 48시간 후에 관찰한 난할율은 TCM-199에서 55.6%, Ham's F-10에서 50%, CR_{1aa}에서 53.3%를 보여 배양액간에 큰 차이가 없었다. 체외수정 후 8일간 체외배양 결과는 CR_{1aa} 배양액에서 상실배와 배반포배 발달율이 23.1%로 TCM-199에서 20.0%, Ham's F-10에서 17.8%보다 높게 나타났다.

나. 체외발달 배양액 내 혈청 첨가가 배발달에 미치는 영향

세 종류의 체외발달 배양액에 FCS(10%와 20%)와 BSA(0.4%와 1%)를 첨가 체외수정 후 배발달을 조사한 결과는 Table 11와 같다. 체외수정 48시간 후 난할율은 FCS와 BSA를 20% 와 1% 첨가 했을 때 10%와 0.4%를 첨가했을 때 보다

모두 높았으며 상실배와 배반포배 발달율도 FCS와 BSA의 첨가 농도가 높은구
가 높았다. 또한 난할율과 상실배와 배반포배 발달율은 FCS를 첨가했을 때 BSA
를 첨가 했을 때 보다 높게 나타났다.

Table 11. Effect of FCS and BSA in culture media on in vitro
development of bovine oocytes following insemination

Culture media	Conc. of suppl. (%)	Oocyte s examined	Oocytes cleaved at 48h (%)	No. of embryos developed to the following stage (%)		
				48 h		192 h
				2 cell	4 cell	Mor & Blast
	FCS 10%	80	38(47.5)	24(63.2)	10(26.3)	5(13.2)
	20%	90	50(55.6)	35(70.0)	14(28.0)	10(20.0)
TCM-199	BSA 0.4%	60	24(40.0)	15(62.5)	8(33.3)	3(12.5)
	1 %	100	55(55.0)	37(67.2)	16(29.0)	8(14.5)
Ham's F-10	FCS 10%	80	35(43.8)	18(51.4)	15(39.4)	5(14.3)
	20%	90	45(50.0)	27(60.0)	15(33.3)	8(17.8)
	BSA 0.4%	60	26(43.3)	14(53.8)	10(38.4)	2(7.7)
	1 %	80	41(51.3)	23(56.1)	17(41.5)	5(12.2)
CR _{1aa}	FCS 10%	80	39(48.8)	26(66.7)	12(30.8)	6(15.4)
	20%	90	48(53.3)	32(66.7)	14(29.2)	11(22.9)
	BSA 0.4%	60	28(46.7)	15(53.5)	12(42.9)	4(14.3)
	1 %	80	42(52.5)	24(57.1)	15(35.7)	7(16.7)

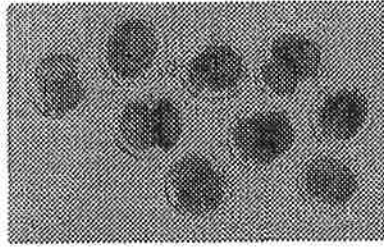
다. Modified synthetic oviduct fluid(mSOF)배양액이 배발달에 미치는 영향

mSOF (Takahashi & First, 1992)에 FCS와 BSA를 첨가 난할율과 배발달율을 조사한 결과는 Table 12에 제시한 바와 같다.

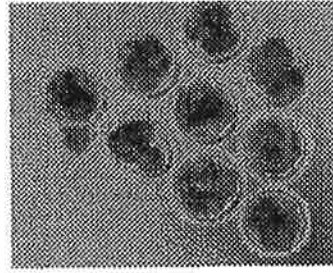
Table 12. Effect of FCS and BSA in mSOF medium on in vitro development of bovine oocytes following insemination

Concentration supplements (%)	No.of oocytes examined	No.of oocytes cleaved at 48 h(%)	No. of embryos developed to the following stage			
			48 h (%)		192 h (%)	
			2 cell	4 cell	Mor. Blast	
FCS	10%	80	41(51.3)	25(61.0)	13(31.7)	7(17.1)
	20%	90	55(61.1)	30(54.5)	20(36.3)	13(23.6)
BSA	0.4%	70	33(47.1)	17(51.5)	13(39.3)	5(15.2)
	1%	80	45(56.3)	30(66.7)	12(26.7)	9(20.0)

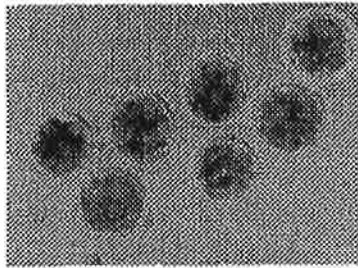
체외수정 48시간 후 난할율은 FCS 10%와 20%를 첨가했을 때 각각 51.3%와 61.1%, BSA 0.4%와 1%를 첨가했을 때 47.1%, 56.3%로 TCM-199, Ham's F-10, CR1aa보다 높았고 상실배와 배반포배 발달율도 각각 17.1%, 23.6%,15.2% 그리고 20.0%로 상기 세종류의 배양액에서 배양한 결과보다 높게 나타났다. 그러나 Fukui 등(1991)이 TCM-199에서 배반포 발달율이 3.5%, SOF에서 11.1%로 SOF에서 배양했을 때 현저하게 높았다는 결과와는 차이가 있었다. 체외발달 배양액으로 SOF가 우수하다고 생각되지만 이에 대한 광범위한 연구가 더욱 필요하다고 생각된다.



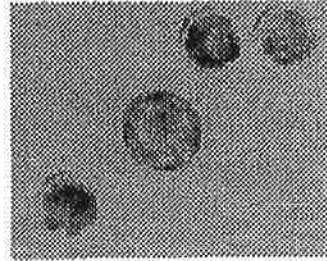
A



B



C



D

Fig 7. The in vitro development of hanwoo embryos.

A : 2 cell embryos

B : 4 cell embryos

C : 8~16 cell embryos

D : Morulae~Blastocyste cell embryos

라. 난관유래물질과의 공배양이 배발달에 미치는 영향

체외발달 배양액(CR_{1aa}, TCM-199)에 BOEC를 첨가 난할율과 배발달 성적을 조사한 결과는 Table 13과 같다. 체외수정 48시간 후 난할율은 CR_{1aa}와 TCM-199에서 각각 59.7% 와 56.2%를 보였으며 상실배와 배반포 발달율도 25.6%와 25.0%를 보여 BOEC를 첨가하지 않은 결과와 비교할 때 난할율과 상실배와 배반포 발달율 모두 약간씩 높게 나타났다. 한편 BOCM에서 체외수정란의

난할율과 배발달 성적은 체외수정 48시간 후 난할율은 57.3% 이었으며 배발달 성적은 2세포기와 4세포기 수정란이 각각 58.5%와 31.4%였다.(Table 14) 또한 상실배와 배반포배 발달율은 25.7%로 BOEC 와 공배양 했을때와 차이가 없었다. 이러한 결과는 Xu등 (1992)이 BOCM을 TALP와 TCM-199에 첨가배양한 결과 난할율이 각각 48.2% 와 33.3% 상실배와 배반포배율이 각각 2.4%와 18.3% 라고 보고한 성적보다 높은 경향이였으며 BOCM과 공배양시 배반포배 발달율이 45.8% 였다고 보고한 Gandolfi 와 Moor(1987)의 결과보다는 낮은 수준이었다. 체외수정란의 체외발달성적을 향상시키기 위한 공배양에서 난관상피세포와 같은 체세포의 효과는 세포를 자극 유사분열 촉진 인자와 여러 가지 유사분열 물질을 분비하여 체외발달율을 향상시키고 배양액내에 존재하는 유해물질을 제거하는 것으로 보고되고 있으며(Bavister등, 1992) 난관상피세포는 체외수정란의 성장을 자극하는 영양물질을 분비 체외발달을 향상시키며, 배양액에 존재하는 수정란의 발달에 악영향을 주는 독소를 제거시킨다고 보고하고 있다.(Kataska등, 1992) 또한 난관에서 분비하는 당단백질(GAG'S)이 정자의 수정능 획득, 수정과 난할에 중요한 역할을 하고있기 때문에 (Brown 등, 1986 ; Anderson과 Killian, 1994) 난관유래물질과의 공배양시 좋은 체외발달 성적을 얻고 있다고 생각된다.

마. 체외발달 배양액내 항산화물질 첨가가 배발달에 미치는 영향

항산화물질은 포유동물 세포내에 존재하는 황화합물인 GSH의 증가를 가져오며 GSH는 아미노산의 수송, 단백질 합성과 DNA의 deoxyribonucleotide 전구물질합성 및 free radical 과 reactive oxygen compounds 에 대한 세포보호 등 많은 생물학적 기전에 있어 중요한 역할을 수행하고 있기 때문에 체외발달 배양액내 항산화제(L-ascorbic acid, α -tocopherol)를 첨가 체외발생능 정지현상 극복 방안을 모색하고자 수행하였다. 즉, 2세포기 체외수정란을 CR1aa와 TCM-199등 2종류의 체외발달 배양액내에 L-ascorbic acid(sigma, U.S.A)를 각각 0, 50 μ mol, 62.5 μ mol, 75 μ mol씩 첨가 배양 수정란의 발달 상태를 관찰 체외발달 배양액내 L-ascorbic 첨가효과를 Table 15에 제시하였다. 배양 48시간 후 배양성적은 CR1aa에 50 μ mol과 75 μ mol 첨가시 4세포기 수정란이 각각 49.2%와 56.4% 8세포기 발달 성적은 62.5 μ mol과 75 μ mol 첨가시 11.8%와 7.7%로 대조구에 비하여 처리구

에서 유의적으로 높게 나타났으며 특히 배반포배 발달율은 처리구에서 대조구에 비하여 모두 유의적으로 높게 나타났다. ($P < 0.05$) TCM-199에 L-ascorbic acid를 첨가결과도 CR1aa에서와 같이 배반포배 발달율이 유의적으로 높았다. ($P < 0.05$) 한편 상기 배양액내 α -tocopherol(sigma, U.S.A)을 각각 0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ 씩 첨가하였을때.(Table 16)

Table 13. Development of bovine embryos after fertilization in vitro to co-culture with bovine oviductal epithelial cells(BOEC)

Medium	No. of embryos examined	No.(%) of oocytes cleaved, 48h	No.(%) of embryos developed to the following stage		
			at 48 h		at 192 h
			2 cell	4 cell	Mor & Blast
CR1aa	72	43 (59.7)	26 (60.4)	14 (32.6)	11 (25.6)
TCM-199	64	36 (56.2)	22 (61.1)	10 (27.8)	9 (25.0)

Table 14. Development of bovine embryos after fertilization in vitro to co-culture with bovine oviductal conditioned medium(BOCM)

No. of embryos examined	No.(%) of oocytes cleaved at 48 h	No.(%) of embryos developed to the following stage		
		at 48 h		at 192 h
		2 cell	4 cell	Mor & Blast
122	70 (57.3)	41 (58.5)	22 (31.4)	18 (25.7)

배양 성적은 4cell 발달율이 CR1aa 와 TCM-199에서 모두 대조구에 비하여 처리구에서 유의적으로 높았으며 배반포배 발달성적은 CR1aa에서 대조구에서는 0%인데 반하여 처리구에서 6.6-14.7%로 유의적으로 높았으며($P < 0.05$)TCM-199에서는 배반포 발달율이 대조구와 처리구에서 모두 0%였지만 상실배 발달성적은 대조구(5.8%)에 비하여 처리구에서 12.5%- 14.8%로 유의적으로 높았다 ($P < 0.05$). 이와같이 체외발달 배양액내 항산화물질이 좋은 성적을 얻고 있는 이유는 체외배양액내 항산화물질은 thiol 화합물인 disulfide를 산화시켜 발생하는 free radical을 제거함으로써 과산화수소의 세포내 축적을 막아주어 수정란의 발육정지 현상을 극복하게 해주기(Rong등, 1994)때문이라고 생각된다.

Table 15. Effect of L-ascorbic acid in culture media on in vitro development of bovine 2-cell embryos after fertilization in vitro

Culture medium	Treatment (μmol)	No. of 2-cell embryos examined	No.(%) of embryos developed to the following stage				
			at 48 h			at 144 h	
			2 cell	4 cell	8 cell	Morulae	Blastocyste
CR laa	0	68	24(35.3)a	28(41.1)a	0	8(11.8)	0a
	50	71	19(26.7)ab	35(49.2)ab	0	8(11.3)	7(9.9)b
	62.5	76	15(19.7)b	34(44.7)a	9(11.8)b	12(15.8)	11(14.4)c
	75	78	13(16.7)b	44(56.4)b	6(7.7)b	9(11.5)	8(10.2)bc
TCM-199	0	71	17(23.9)ab	31(43.7)	10(14.1)a	8(11.3)a	0a
	50	73	15(20.5)ab	27(40.0)	16(21.9)b	16(21.9)b	7(9.6)b
	62.5	70	11(15.7)a	33(47.1)	18(25.7)b	21(30.0)c	10(14.3)c
	75	76	20(26.3)b	36(47.3)	13(17.1)ab	13(17.1)ab	4(5.3)b

a,b,c Different superscripts with columns denote significant difference($P < 0.05$).

Table 16. Effect of α -tocopherol in culture media on in vitro development of bovine 2-cell embryos after fertilization in vitro

Culture medium	Treatment ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$)	No. of 2-cell embryos examined	No.(%) of embryos developed to the following stage				
			at 48 h			at 144 h	
			2 cell	4 cell	8 cell	Morulae	Blastocyste
CR1aa	0	92	17(18.5)	24(26.1) ^a	21(22.8)	11(11.9)	0 ^a
	2.5	102	12(11.8)	31(30.4) ^a	28(27.5)	20(19.6)	15(14.7) ^b
	5.0	90	14(15.6)	33(36.7) ^b	25(27.8)	16(17.8)	8(8.9) ^{ab}
	7.5	106	20(18.9)	34(32.1) ^{ab}	24(22.6)	12(11.3)	7(6.6) ^{ab}
TCM-199	0	86	18(20.9)	13(15.1) ^a	8(9.3)	5(5.8) ^a	0
	2.5	81	20(24.7)	13(16.0) ^a	8(9.9)	12(14.8) ^b	0
	5.0	70	14(20.0)	20(28.6) ^c	7(10.0)	10(14.3) ^b	0
	7.5	72	14(19.4)	16(22.2) ^b	8(11.1)	9(12.5) ^b	0

a,b,c Different superscripts with columns denote significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

가

3.

가.

Table 17 18

. Table 17 Table 2 Type

Table 17. The effect of equilibration period in vitrification solution on the in-vitro maturation and fertilization rates of hanwoo oocytes cryopreserved by a rapid freezing method

Equilibration period(mim)	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes matured(%)	No. of oocytes fertilized(%)
5	42	24(57.1)	15(35.7)
10	45	27(60.0)	17(37.8)
20	40	23(57.5)	13(32.5)
40	39	23(59.0)	13(33.3)

5, 10, 20, 40

10

60%

37.8% 가

5 , 20 , 40

가

Table 18 Table 2 Type 1 2

Table 18. Effect of vitrification solution on the in-vitro maturation and fertilization rates of hanwoo oocytes cryopreserved by rapid freezing method

Vitrification solution	No. of oocytes examined	No. of oocytes matured(%)	No. of oocytes fertilized(%)
Type	166	98(59.0)	68(41.0)
Type	147	95(64.6)	70(47.6)

, 1
1

Type

2

Whittingham (1972)

가

가

glycerol

(- 196)

. (Takai ,

1994)

Table 19. Effect of freezing media on in vitro development rates of frozen hanwoo 2cell embryos

Treatment	No. of embryos examined	Development (%)
None	125	80 (64.0)
EG	133	69 (51.9)
EFS40	138	74 (53.6)

53.6% 51.9%

가

Table 20. In vitro development of hanwoo early blastocysts after vitrification in EG and EFS40

Treatment	No. of embryos examined	Development (%)
None	50	36 (72.0)
EG	82	49 (59.8)
EFS40	96	63 (65.6)

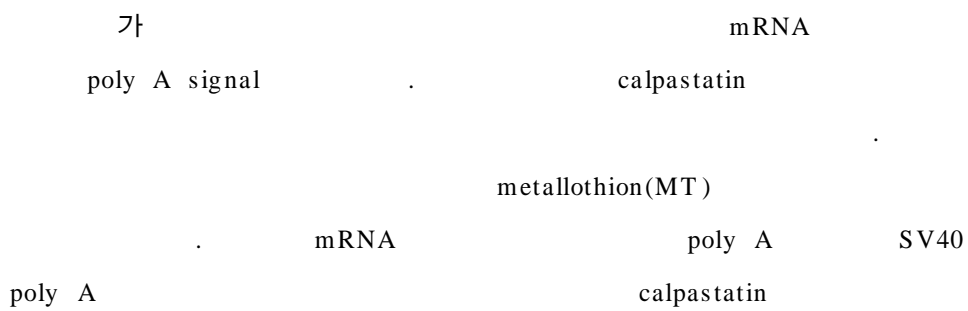
EG EFS40

59.8% 65.6% EFS40

EFS40

4. Capain DNA

가. calpastatin antisense DNA



cDNA
 CMV
 - galactosidase calpastatin .

1) Metallothion

pMT/SV Xho I Cla I 37
 8% 1.8kb .

pBluescript II SK- Xho I, Cla I 1.8kb MT
 . pBSK-MT . (Fig. 8)

2) poly A

poly A pSV2- dhfr BamH I Bgl II
 8% 0.75kp .

pBSK-MT BamH I

pBSK-MT-poly A , Pst I BamH I
 poly A가 . (Fig. 9)

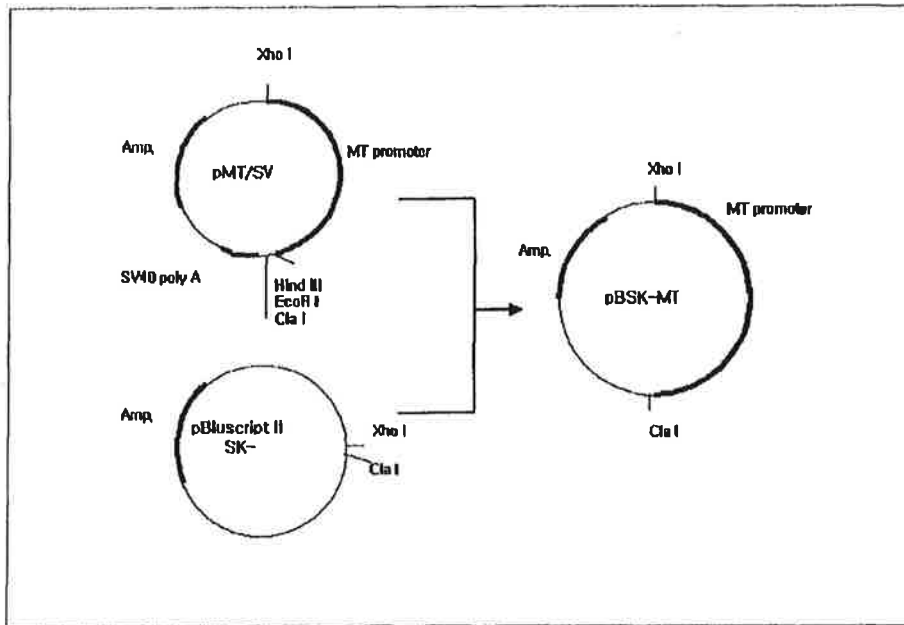


Fig 8. Subcloning Metallothion(MT) promoter

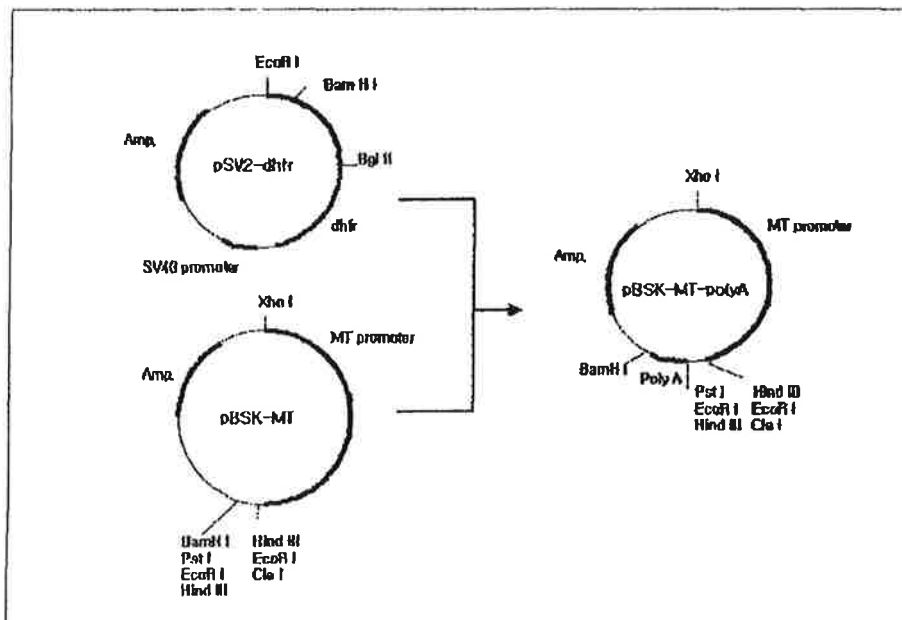


Fig 9. Subcloning of poly A into Metallothion promoter

3) pMT-calpastatin-poly A 플라스미드의 준비

한우 근육으로부터 단리하고 pGEM-T Easy Vector(Promega사)에 삽입된 calpastatin cDNA를 제한효소 EcoR I으로 소화하고 2.2kb의 단편을 분리한 다음 pBSK-MT-poly A를 EcoR I으로 소화한 벡터에 ligation 시킴으로써 calpastatin 유전자를 삽입하였다. 이러한 플라스미드를 pMT-cpst-poly A로 하였다(Fig. 10). 이러한 플라스미드는 Xho I, Sph I, Kpn I, Ssp I 등의 제한효소로 소화한 후 정상적인 위치로 유전자가 삽입되었는지 확인하였다(Fig. 11). 이러한 발현 유전자는 1.8kb의 프로모터, 2.2kb의 calpastatin, 0.75kb의 poly A를 가지고 있으므로 Xho I 과 Not I으로 소화하면 4.75kb의 DNA를 얻을 수가 있으며 이러한 유전자를 미세주입용으로 하였다. 또한, 이러한 유전자는 수정란에 주입한후 형질 전환 가축이 생산되어야 그 유전자의 삽입 및 발현 여부가 확인되므로 본 실험에서는 이러한 유전자의 뒤쪽에 CMV 프로모터에 의하여 발현 할 수 있는 β -galactosidase 유전자를 연결하여 수정란에서 그 유전자의 삽입여부를 X-gal로 염색함으로써 확인 하고자 하였다.

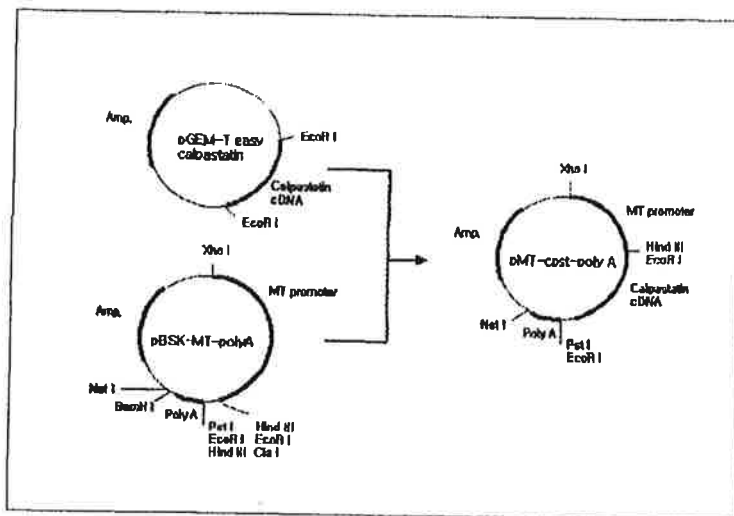


Fig 10. Construction of pMT-cpst-poly A Expression vector

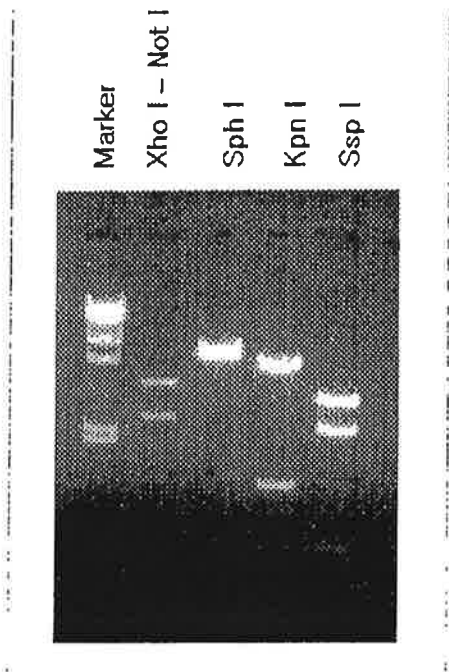


Fig 11. Electrophoresis of pMT-cpst-poly A after restriction enzyme digestion

Xho I과 Not I으로 소화한 것에서는 4.75kb의 pMT-cpst-poly A의 밴드와 벡터 2.9kb의 밴드를 확인할 수 있었다. 또한 Sph I은 한 개로서 단일 밴드를 보였고, Kpn I은 두 site가 있다. 그리고 Ssp I으로 소화하면 2.2kb의 밴드가 두 개, 3.25kb의 밴드가 1개로 Ssp I site는 전부 3군데였다.

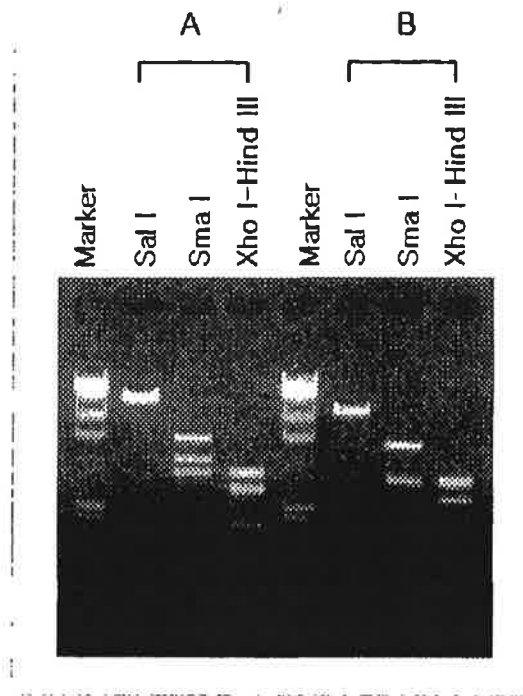


Fig 12. Electrophoresis of pMT-cpst-CMV- β after restriction enzyme digestion

A는 16.9kb로 pMT-cpst-poly A (4.75kb)가 두 번 반복하여 삽입된 것이며, B는 한 개의 pMT-cpst-poly A가 β -galactosidase 유전자와 연결된 것을 나타내고 있다. Sal I site은 β -galactosidase 유전자의 3'에 위치하며 미세주입용 DNA을 정제할 때 이 제한효소로 절단하였다. 그리고 Sma I, Xho I, Hind III로 소화하여 이들 유전자가 정상적으로 연결되었는지 확인하였다.

4) pMT-cpst-poly A 플라스미드에 β -galactosidase 유전자의 삽입

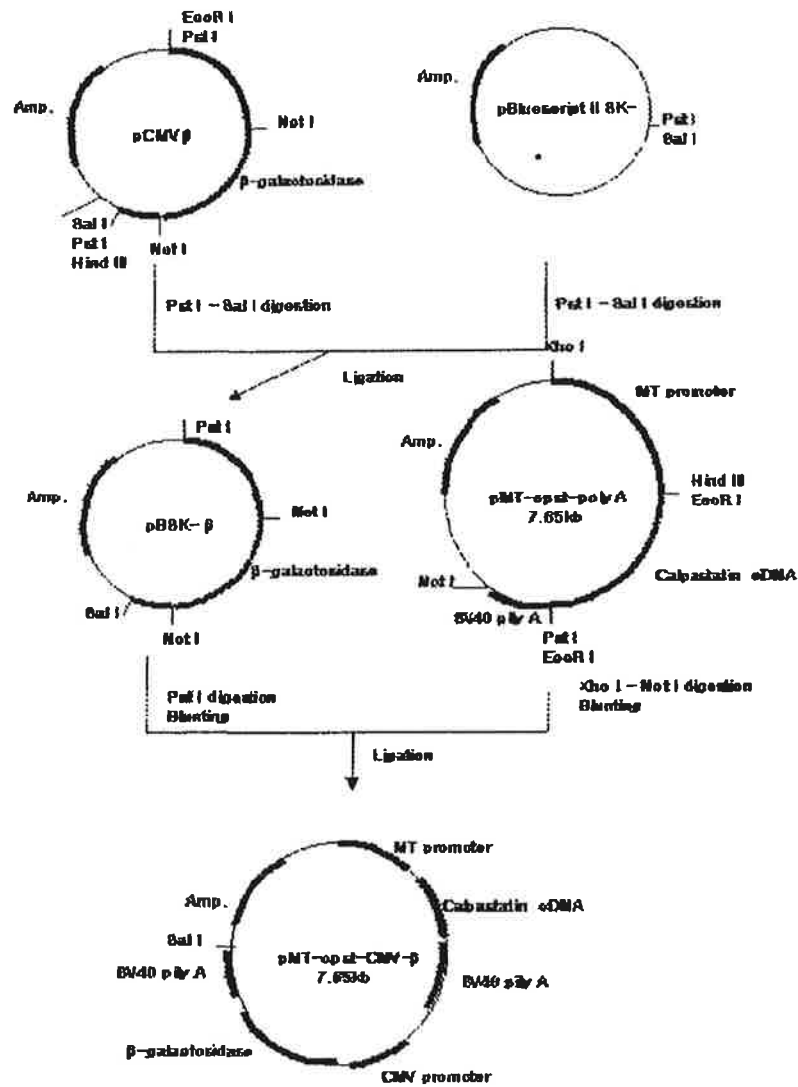


Fig 13. Subcloning of β -galactosidase gene into pMT-epst-plasmid.

pCMV- Pst I Sal I CMV , - galactosidase
 poly A 4.5kb pBluescript II
 SK- Pst I Sal I ligation . Pst I
 T4 DNA polymerase .
 pMT- cpst- poly Xho I Not I T4 DNA
 polymerase 5 ' 3 ' calpastatin 4.75kb
 ligation . (transformation)
 Sal I, Sma I, Xho I,
 Hind III calpastatin 가 - galactosidase
 pMT- cpst- CMV-

(Fig. 12, 13).

5) calpastatin
 DNA 가
 DNA . ,
 (transformation) pMT- cpst- CMV- pMT- cpst- poly A
 가 colony 50ml LB (+Ampicillin, 50
 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) 37 .
 CsCl(0.97g/ml)
 ethidium bromide(10mg/ml) 2
 . ethidium bromide (10mg/ml)
 TE (1M Tris · Cl pH 7.5, 100mM EDTA) 4
 .
 pMT- cpst- CMV- Sal I
 pMT- cpst- poly A Not I Xho I .
 8% 가 12.12kb 4.75kb
 geneclean kit(BIO 101, USA) . DNA
 ELUTIP- d(Schleicher & Schuell GmbH, Germany)
 buffer(10mM Tris · Cl pH 7.5, 0.1mM EDTA) 5ng/ μl 가

되도록 녹여 사용전 까지 -20°C 에 보존하였다(Fig. 14, 15).

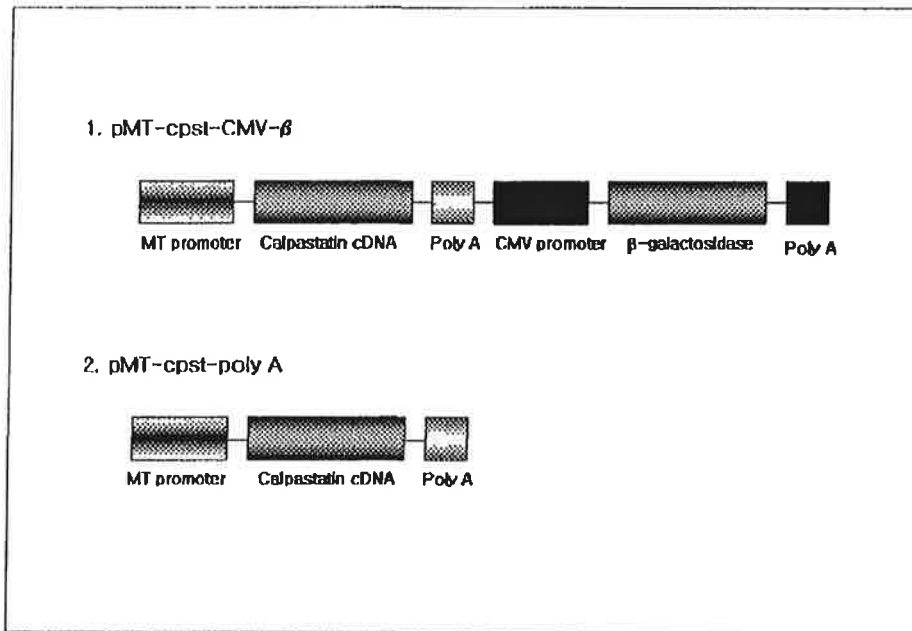


Fig 14. Diagram of pMT-cpst-CMV- β (1) and pMT-cpst-poly A(2) vector for microinjection.

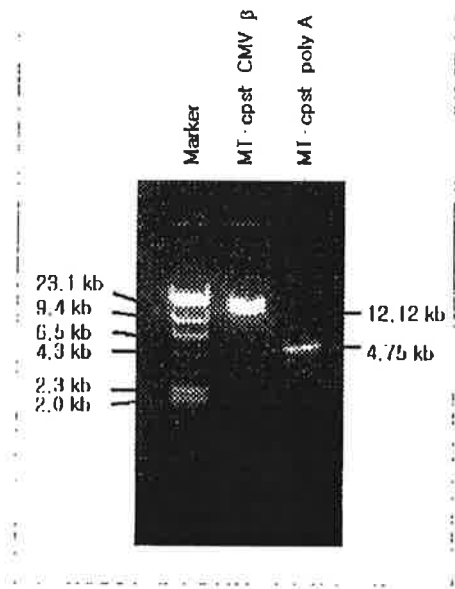


Fig 15. Electrophoresis of pMT-cpst-CMV- β and pMT-cpst-poly A after restriction enzyme digestion.

pMT-cpst-CMV- β 은 12.12kb를, pMT-cpst-poly A은 4.75kb로 정상적인 크기를 나타내고 있으며 또한 매우 깨끗하게 정제되었음을 나타내고 있다.

6) pMT-cpst-CMV- β 플라스미드의 발현 확인

pMT-cpst-CMV- β 를 COS세포에 transfection 한 다음 X-gal 염색에 의하여 확인하였다. 먼저, COS세포(5×10^6 세포)를 5ml의 10% FCS를 포함하는 DMEM 배지에서 37°C, 5% CO₂중에서 18시간 배양하였다. 배지를 제거하고 5ml의 PBS로 세포를 1회 세척하고, 2 μ g의 pMT-cpst-CMV- β 플라스미드를 Effectene transfection kit (Qiagen사)로 transfection하였다. DNA 존재 하에 16시간 배양한 다음 PBS로 1회 세척하고 새로운 DMEM배지로 교환하였다. 그리고 다음날 X-gal 염색을 실시하였다.

X-gal 염색은 먼저 세포를 PBS로 1회 세척한 다음 고정액(2% 포름알데히드, 0.2% 날부타알데히드)으로 15분간 고정하였다. 그리고 다시 PBS로 1회 세척하고

x-gal 위색액으로 4시간 위색을 실시하였다. 위색후 PBS로 3회 세척한 다음 사 진촬영을 실시하였다. 그 결과 pMT-cpst-CMV- β 플라스미드가 transfection된 세포는 대조군에 비하여 강한 초록색을 나타내었다. 그러므로 제조된 플라스미드 는 정상적으로 발현하고 있음을 확인하였다. 그림 A는 pMT-cpst-CMV- β 플라 스미드가 transfection된 세포로서 강한X-gal 위색을 나타내고 있으며, B는 대조 군으로서 전혀 위색이 되지 않음을 나타내고 있다.

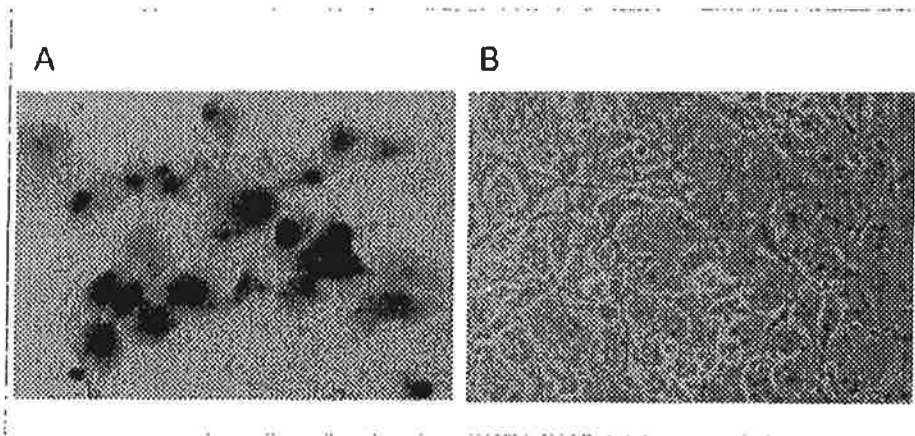


Fig 16. X-gal staining of coscell transfected pMT-cpst-CMV- β .

나. Calpastatin antisense DNA 미세주입과 한우난자에서의 발현확인

1) 제외수정후 전핵 형성율

제외수정 후 전핵 형성율은 Table 21에 제시한 바와 같다. 전핵형성율은 75% 였으며 정상수정란 (2PN) 발생율은 61.2 %를 보였다 .

Table 21. Pronuclear formation of bovine oocyte matured in TCM-199 after in vitro fertilization

No(%) of oocytes examined	No(%) of oocytes matured	No(%) of oocytes PN formation	No(%) of oocytes forming PN		
			1	2	3 \geq
244	220(90.2)	165(75.0)	60(36.4)	101(61.2)	4(2.4)

2) DNA injection

DNA , 가
Microinjection technique, Stem cell insertion
technique, Retroviral insertion technique, sperm-mediated DNA transfer
technique
Micro injection
technique

Microelectrode puller, Microforge (Narishige
Co., Japan) Lin(1966, 1971) Seidel(1982)

16 - 18
DNA
Wagner (1984) 100- 400
(Narishige) 0.2ml
Oil 5 - 10
holding DNA
injection
가

Table 22. Development stage of bovine embryos by microinjection

Medium	No. of embryos	No.(%) of embryos cleaved at 48hr.	No.(%) of embryo developed to				
			48 hr			196 hr	
			2 cell	4 cell	8 cell	Mor.	Blast.
CR1aa	140	47(33.6)	18(38.2)	22(46.8)	7(14.8)	1(2.1)	0
TCM-199	155	37(23.8)	10(27.0)	15(40.5)	12(32.4)	0	0

	CR1aa	TCM-199
Table 22		48
CR1aa	33.6%, TCM-199	23.8% 4
196		CR1aa 2.1%

가

L-ascorbic acid - tocopherol

(CR1aa, TCM-199)

가

Table 23, 24

Table 23. Effect of L-ascorbic acid supplements in culture media on in vitro development of KNC* oocytes following insemination

Culture media	concentration of supplement (μM)	No. of embryos	No.(%) of embryos cleaved at 48 hr	No.(%) of embryos developed to				
				48 h			168 h	
				2 Cell	4 Cell	8 Cell	Mor	Blast
CR1aa	0	66	19(28.8)	7(36.8)	8(42.1)	4(8.2)	-	-
	50	55	20(36.4)	4(20.0)	11(50.0)	5(25.0)	3(15.0)	1(5.0)
	100	55	18(32.7)	5(27.7)	8(44.4)	5(27.8)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)
TCM-199	0	78	18(23.1)	6(33.3)	8(44.4)	4(22.2)	-	-
	50	50	15(30.0)	3(23.0)	7(46.7)	5(33.3)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)
	100	49	14(28.6)	4(28.6)	6(42.9)	4(28.6)	1(7.1)	-

Table 24. Effect of α -tocopherol supplements in culture media on in vitro development of KNC* oocytes following insemination

Culture media	concentration of supplement (μ M)	No. of embryos	No.(%) of embryos cleaved at 48 hr	No.(%) of embryos developed to				
				48 h			168 h	
				2 Cell	4 Cell	8 Cell	Mor	Blast
CR1aa	0	50	16(32.0)	5(31.3)	6(37.5)	5(31.3)	-	-
	5.0	50	19(38.0)	4(21.1)	8(42.1)	7(36.8)	2(10.5)	2(10.5)
	10.0	44	15(34.1)	5(33.3)	6(40.0)	4(26.7)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)
TCM-199	0	47	11(23.4)	4(36.4)	5(45.5)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-
	5.0	50	16(32.0)	3(18.8)	8(50.0)	5(31.3)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)
	10.0	45	13(28.9)	3(23.1)	6(46.2)	4(30.8)	2(15.4)	-

가 CR1aa L- ascorbic acid 50 μ M 100 μ M
 가 36.4 % 32.7 % 28.8 %
 . 48 8
 가 , 196
 가 50 μ M 가
 15.0 % , 5.0 % .
 TCM- 199
 . - tocopherol 가 CR1aa
 TCM- 199
 . 가
 (Gruppen , 1995)
 Murray (1990)
 , - tocopherol(Vit.
 E), ascorbic acid(Vit. C), superoxide dismutase, catalase
 (antioxidants) , 가
 가

가

가 cell block

(Matsuuyama Fukuo, 1994)

(1999) - tocopherol cystea- mine 가가

가

Parbon (1989) free oxygen radical

free radical

Li(1993 a)

가

가

(in vitro cell block)

(,)

conditoned medium)

가,

Table 25. Development stage of hanwoo embryos with different culture condition after calpastatin antisense DNA injection

culture condition	No of embryos examined	No of (%) of embryos developed to					
		1 cell	2 cell	4 cell	8 cell	morula	blasto
control	317	120 (37.85)	95 (29.96)	32 (10.09)	48 (15.14)	20a (6.30)	2a (0.63)
cumulus cell	236	86 (36.4)	65 (27.54)	27 (11.44)	25 (10.59)	19b (8.05)	14b (5.93)
GSH	289	58 (20.06)	94 (32.52)	20 (6.92)	60 (20.76)	32b (11.07)	25b (8.65)
cumulus cell + GSH	245	52 (21.22)	79 (32.24)	39 (15.91)	41 (16.73)	21b (8.57)	13b (5.31)

*Different superscripts within columns denote significant different (p<0.05).

Calpain antisense DNA

Table 25 . , GSH (0.1 M) 가
 GSH 가 ,
 (p<0.05).

Table 26. The expression of calpastatin antisense DNA after 7 days of culture following microinjection

Stage of embryos examined	No. of embryos examined	No. (%) of embryos expressed Calpastatin gene	No. (%) of mosaicism
Morula	92	23(25.0)	20(87.0)
Blastocyst	54	10(18.5)	9(90)

calpastatin antisense DNA 7

X- gal staining gene expression

Table 26 .

gene expression rate 가 25.0 % 18.5 %
 90 % 87.0 % mosaicism .

5. Calpain DNA가

가. Calpain cDNA

Calpain cDNA

TRIZol regeant(Gibuco BRL)

total RNA . total RNA RT-PCR
 calpain cDNA . , GeneBank
 calpain cDNA primer . S1 primer
 GAATTCAGCTGAATCTTGCTGTC , A1 primer

CCCGGGTGAAATTGAAATCCTGA를 이용하였다. Total RNA 5 μ g과 random primer를 이용하여 역전사효소로 1st strand cDNA를 합성하였다. 이들 중 일부를 위하여 앞에서 언급한 primer로 PCR을 수행하였다. DNA의 변성은 94 $^{\circ}$ C 30초, annealing은 58 $^{\circ}$ C 30초, 신장반응은 72 $^{\circ}$ C 3분의 조건으로 33 cycle로 수행하였다. 그 결과 약 2.2kb의 DNA 밴드를 얻을 수 있었으며 그 DNA를 pGEM-T easy 벡터에 삽입하고 염기배열을 결정하였다. (Fig. 17)

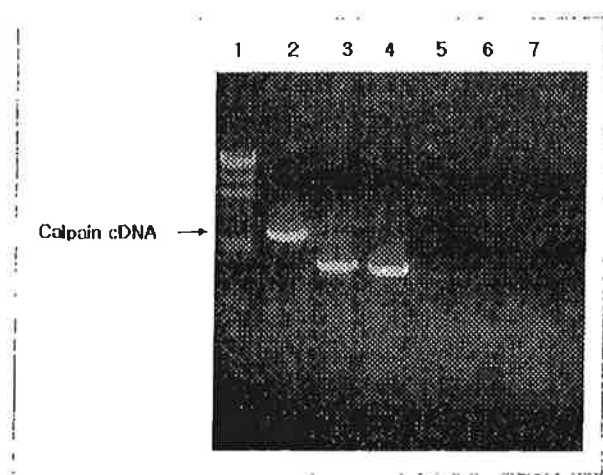


Fig 17. RT-PCR of hanwoo calpain cDNA

- 1. λ /Hind III marker
- 2. S1, A1 primer
- 3. S1, A2 primer
- 4. S2 A1 primer, negative control(5, 6, 7)

염기배열을 결정하고 이미 보고된 외국 소의 calpain cDNA와 비교하였을 때 그 상동성은 약 99%로 매우 높은 결과였다. 그러므로 RT-PCR에 의하여 달리 동정한 cDNA는 calpain cDNA임을 확인하였다. 이러한 cDNA를 가지고 발현 벡터를 제조하였다. (Fig. 18)

GAATTCAGCTGAATCTTCTGCTTTTAAAAA CCTTTTCTTTTCCAAATTTGCCCTGC CATGC
 C GAC CGT CATTAGCGG CCTCTGTGGCC CCGACGGACAGGGGCT GAG CCCAT GTC CCCAGGGC
 M S P G P
 CCATCGG CCAGG CAG CC CAG GACAAGGG CAC CGAGG CAG GGCGT GGAAC CCCAAGTC GCA
 I A Q A A Q D K E T E A G G G M P S G I
 TCTA CTCAG CCATC ATCAGC CGCAATTTTCC CATTATTGG GTGAAA GA GAA GAC ATTTC
 Y S A I I I S R M F P I I G V K E K T F E
 AGCA CCTT CACAAGA GATGCT CTGCAAAA GAA GGTTCTTTT CTG GAT CC TGA GITCC CAC
 Q L H X R C L E K K V L F V D P E F P P
 CGA CGA GACCTCCCTGTTTACAG CCA GAA GTTCC CCATC CAGTTC GTCTG GAA GAC
 D E T S L F Y S Q K F P I Q F V W K R P
 CTC CGAAATTTGTGAGAAAT CCC CGATTATCTGTTG GTG GAC CAA TAGAATGACATCT
 P E I C E M P R F I V G G A M R T D I C
 GCAAGGAGATCTAG CG GACTGCTGCTTTCTTG CAG CCATC GCTTGC CTGAC CTTGAAAC
 Q G D L G D C W F L A A I A C L T L M X
 AGCGTCTCTTTTCC GG GTCATACC CCATGATCAGAGTTTACC GAAAACTA CCG CGGGA
 R L L F R V I P H D Q S F T E N Y A G I
 TTTTCACTTCCAGTTC TGG CGTATGGAGA CTGGTGGAC GTG GTTATGATGACTGCC
 F H F Q F W R Y G D W V D V V I D D C L
 TGCCAAC CTACAACAT CAA CTGCTTTT CAC CAAATCCAAC CAT CGCAATGA GTTCTGGA
 P T Y M N Q L V F T X S M H R M E F W S
 GTCTCTCTGCTGGAGAAG CCTTATCTTAA GCTCCATGCTTCTG TAC GAA GC CCTGAAAGGTG
 A L L E K A Y A K L H G S Y E A L K G G
 GGAACATACAGAGCCCATG CAGGACTT CAC CGGAG GAGTGACA GAGTTT TTTGAAATCA
 M T T E A M E D F T G G V T E F F E I X
 AGGATGCTCCAGAGACTGTACAA GATCAT GAAGAAGCCATC GAGAGCGGTTCCCTCA
 D A P R D M Y K I M K K A I E R G S L M
 TGGCCTGCTCCATTTGAT GATGGCAC AAA CATGACCTATGGAACCTCTCTTCTGCGCTGA
 G C S I D G T M M T Y G T S P S G L X
 AAATGGCGACTTGATTGAG CGGATGGT GAG GAATATGGATAACTCCCGCTCAGGGACT
 M G E L I E R M V R M M D M S R L R D S
 CAGA CTTATCC CTGAGGGATGCTC AGATGACAGAC CAACTCGGATGATGTTCTCCAGTTC
 D L I P E G C S D D R P T R M I V P V Q
 AGTTTGA GACAA GAATCGCTGTGGCTGGTCAAAGGCCATGCTTACTACTAGT CAC TGGGG
 F E T R M A C G L V K G H A Y S V T G L
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 Q V E W M G S W S D S W K D W S Y V D X
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 D E K A R L Q H Q V T E D G E F W M S Y
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 D D F I Y H F T K L E I W M L T A D A L
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 E S D K L Q T W T V S V M E G R W V R G
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 L K L L E E D D P D D S E V I C S F L
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 V A L M Q K N R R K D R K L G A M L F T
 CACTCGGTTTCCCATCTAC GAGCTCCC CAAAGAGATGCAAC GCGAACAA GCA GCA CTTGC
 I G F A I Y E V P K E M H G N K Q H L Q
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 K D F F L Y M A S K A R S R T Y I M R
 GCGAGCTGTCTGAGCGCTTC CGC CTGCTCC CAGCGAGTAC GTCATTGTGCC CTC CACTT
 E V S E R F R L P P S E Y V I V P S T Y
 ACGAGCC CCAACAGGAGGGC GAGTT CATCTCCCGGCTTCTCG GAAAAAG GAA CTTCT
 E P H Q E G E F I L R V F S E K R N L S
 CTGA GGAAGTTGAGAAATACAATCTCTG GATC GCG CAGTGAAAAAGAAAAAAA CAAGC
 E E V E M T I S V D R P V K K K K M K P

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C CATCATCTTTGTTT CAGAC CGAGC AAA CAG CAACAAGGAGCTG GGTGT GGA CCA GGA
I I F V S D R A M S M K E L G V D Q E T
CAGA GGA GG GAA AAG AC AAC ACA AG CCC TGA TAAGC AAG CAAAATCC CCACA GCTAGAGC
E E G K D N T S P D K Q A K S P Q L E P
CTGG CAA CA CCG ACC AG GAA AGT GA GGA ACA GC GGC AATTC CCGAATATTTT CAG GC AGA
G N T D Q E S E E Q R Q F R M I F R Q I
TAGC AGG CGATG ACATG GAGATC TG CGC AGATG AGC TCAAGAAC GTC CTTAA CAGAGTTG
A G D D M E I C A D E L K N V L N R V V
TCAA CAA ACATA AGG AC CTGAAG ACACA AGC CTTCA CGCTG CAGTCC TG CCGTAG CATGA
M K H K D L K T Q G F T L E S C R S M I
TTGC TCT CATGGACA CA GATGCC TC TGG GAGACTGA ACC TG CAA GAG TTTTCATCA CCTCT
A L M D T D G S G R L N L Q E F H H L W
GGAA CAA GATTAAGA CCGTG CAGAAAATTTT CAAAC ACTAT CACACA GA CCAATCTGCCA
K K I K T W Q K I F K H Y D T D Q S G T
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I N S Y E M R N A V K D A G F H L M N Q
AGCT CTA CGATATCA TTACCATG CG CTATGC GGACAAGTAC ATGAATATTGA CTT CGACA
L Y D I I T M R Y A D K Y M N I D F D S
GTTT CATCTGCTGCTTT GTCAGG CTGGAGGG CATGTTCA GAGCTTTT AATGC ATTTGACA
F I C C F V R L E G M F R A F N A F D K
AGGATGG GGACG GTATCATCAA CT CAATGTTCTCGACT GG CTG CAG CT CAC CATGTATG
D G D G I I K L N V L E W L Q L T M Y A
CCTGAA CCAAGCTGG CCACATCG AA GGC ATG GA GGATCA CT CAG GATTT CAATTT CACCC
*
GGGAATC ACTAGTGAATTC

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Fig 18. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of hanwoo calpain gene

나. 한우 calpain cDNA를 수정란에 발현시키기 위한 발현 벡터 개발

pGEM-T easy 벡터에 있는 calpain cDNA를 pMT-cpst-CMV-poly A plasmid를 EcoR I으로 소화하고 그 위치에 ligation 시킴으로서 미세주입용 calpain 유전자를 제조하였다.

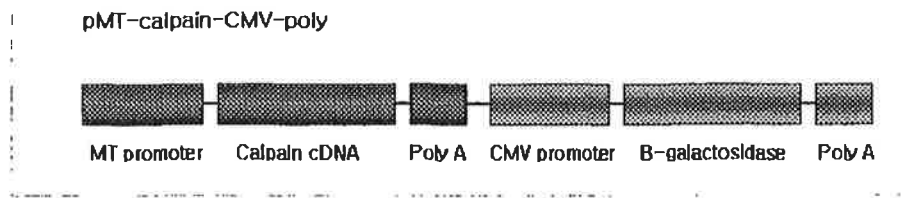


Fig 19. Diagram of pMT-calpain-CMV-poly A vector for microinjection.

다. 미세주입용 calpastatin 유전자의 정제

미세주입용 DNA는 매우 순도가 높아야 함으로 다음과 같은 방법에 의하여 염색체DNA와 다른 불순물을 제거하였다. 먼저, 대장균에 형질전환 (transformation)된 pMT-calpain-CMV-poly A 플라스미드를 아가플레이트에 접종하고 그 다음날 단일의 코로니를 50ml의 LB(+Ampicillin, 50 μ g/ml)배지에서 하루밤 37 $^{\circ}$ C에서 배양하였다. 이렇게 배양한 한체로부터 알카리법으로 플라스미드를 제조하였으며, 제조된 플라스미드는 CsCl(0.97g/ml)와 ethidium bromide(10mg/ml)를 포함하는 용액에 넣고 초고속원심을 2회 수행하였다. 그리고 난 다음 ethidium bromide(10mg/ml)를 수포화 부타놀로 제거하고 TE 용액 (1M Tris · Cl pH 7.5, 100mM EDTA)에서 하루밤 부석을 4 $^{\circ}$ C에서 행하였다.

부석이 끝난 pMT-calpain-CMV-poly A 플라스미드는 제한효소 Sal I으로 소화하여 직선화 하였다. 그리고 이들을 8% 아가로스겔에서 전기영동하고 각각 12.12kb와 4.75kb의 단편을 geneclean kit(BIO 101, USA)로 회수하였다. 회수된 DNA는 ELUTIP-d(Schleicher & Schuell GmbH, Germany)로 불순물을 제거하고 최종적으로는 미세주입용 buffer(10mM Tris · Cl pH 7.5, 0.1mM EDTA)로 5ng/ μ l가 되도록 녹여 사용전 까지 -20 $^{\circ}$ C에 보존하였다(Fig. 19).

라. Calpastatin antisense DNA 미세주입과 한우난자에서의 발현확인

1) 한우 수정란의 전핵에 외래유전자의 미세주입과 미세현미주입난자의 발달

동물 난자내 DNA 주입 방법에는 물리적, 화학적 및 생물학적 방법 등 많은 수단이 강구되었으나, 이들 방법 중 효율성이 좋고 응용 가능성이 있어 활발히 연구 개발되고 있는 방법은 Microinjection technique, Stem cell insertion technique, Retroviral insertion technique, sperm-mediated DNA transfer technique 등이 있지만 주입된 유전자의 후대에서의 발현율이 낮아 실용화하는데 큰 어려움이 있는 실정이다. 따라서 당해연도 연구기간 중에는 Micro injection technique을 한우 제외 수정란에 적용하였다.

Table 27. Development of Hanwoo embryos after calpain DNA microinjection

Treatment	No. of embryos examined	No. of(%) embryos developed to			
		4cell	8cell	morula	blasto
control	50	4(8)	20(40)	23(46)	3(6)
injected	90	14(15.6)	24(26.7)	50(55.6)	2(2.2)

한우 제외수정란에 Calpain cDNA를 주입한후 체외배발달 성적을 Table 27에 제시하였다. 미세주입한 수정란은 정상적으로 발달하였으며 이들중 상실배기 이상인 수정란을 가지고 X-gal 염색을 실시하였다.

2) pMT-calpain-CMV- β 플라스미드의 발현확인

pMT-calapin-CMV- β 를 한우 1세포기 수정란에 미세 주입한 다음 6일간 배양한 후 X-gal 염색에 의하여 확인하였다. 먼저 수정란을 PBS로 2회 세척하고, 고정액(2% 포름알데히드, 0.2% 글루타알데하드)으로 10분간 고정하였다. 그리고 다시 PBS로 2회 세척하고 x-gal 염색액으로 1시간 염색을 실시하였다. 염색후 PBS로 3회 세척한 다음 사진촬영을 실시하였다. 그 결과 calpain 유전자가 발현하는 수정란에서는 대조군에 비하여 강한 초록색을 나타내었다. 그러므로 calpain 유전자는 정상적으로 발현하고 있음을 확인하였다. (Table 28, Fig. 20, 21)

Table 28. The expression of calpain DNA after 6 days of culture following microinjection

Treatment	No. of embryos examined	No. of embryos expressed calpain gene(%)			
		100	>80	>50	>10
control	26	0	0	0	0
injected	52	2(3.8)	10(19.2)	2(3.8)	20(38.5)

calpain 유전자를 미세주입한 다음 100%, 80% 이상, 50% 이상, 10% 이상을 각각 조사한 경우 3.8, 19.2, 3.8, 38.5% 였다. 대부분의 수정란의 발현은 mosaic 이었으나 80% 이상이 발현하는 수정란도 23%나 되었다. 이러한 결과는 이 들 수정란을 이식하면 calpain 유전자가 발현하는 형질전환 한우가 태어날 확률이 높음을 시사하고 있는 것이다.

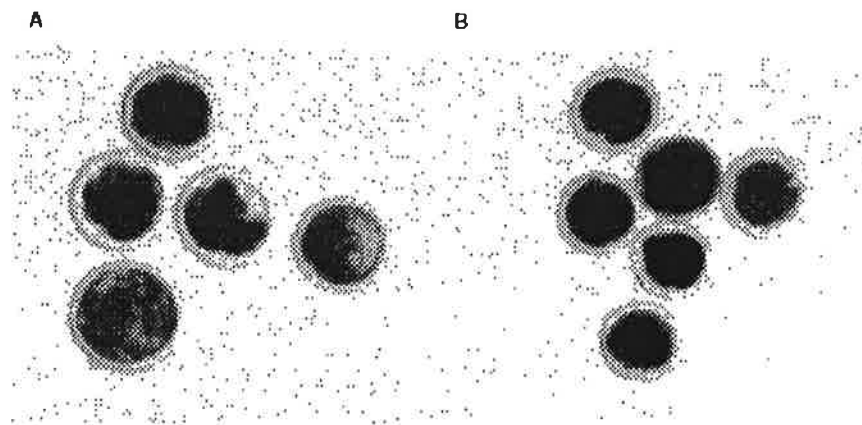


Fig 20. X-gal staining of bovine embryo injected calpain gene.

A는 대조군으로 전혀 염색이 안 되었고 B는 calpain 유전자를 미세주입한 수정란으로 초록색의 발현이 확인되었다.(80%이상 발현을 보이는 수정란)

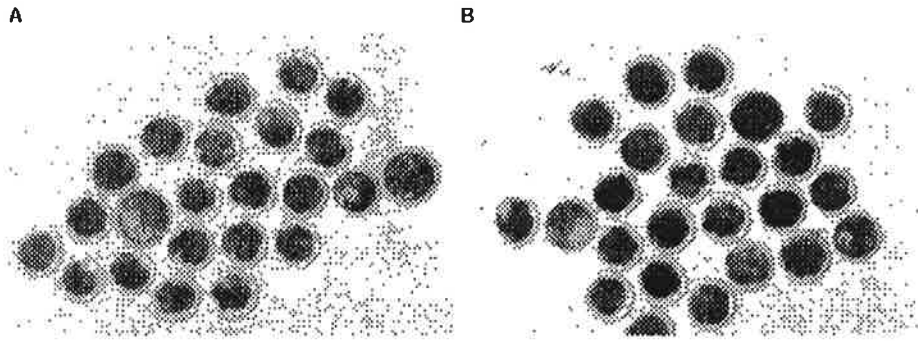


Fig 21. Mosaic expression of calpaingene in the bovine embryo

A는 대조군으로 미세주입하지 않은 수정란이며, B는 calpain 수정란을 미세주입한 수정란으로 100% 발현하는 수정란과 80% 이상, 50% 이상, 10% 이상을 나타내는 수정란들을 보여 주고 있다.

4

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