転移性を獲得した細胞の軟寒天中の行動と細胞接着 及び細胞骨格の関係

メタデータ	言語: jpn
	出版者:
	公開日: 2022-06-20
	キーワード (Ja):
	キーワード (En):
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URL	https://doi.org/10.24517/00066416
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## 1995 Fiscal Year Final Research Report Summary

## 転移性を獲得した細胞の軟寒天中の行動と細胞接着及び細胞骨格の関係

**Research Project** 

**Project/Area Number** 06670218 **Research Category** Grant-in-Aid for General Scientific Research (C) **Allocation Type** Single-year Grants **Research Field** Experimental pathology **Research Institution** Kanazawa University **Principal Investigator** NOMURA Takahiro Dept., Mol. Biol., Cancer Res. Inst., Kanazawa Univ., Res. Assoc., がん研究所, 助手 (80115261) Co-Investigator(Kenkyū-buntansha) JINGUJI Yoichi Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences, Prof., 教授 (00114182) NAKAMURA Shinobu Dept. 3rd Intern Med., School Med., Kanazawa Univ., Assoc. Prof., 医学部, 助教授 (20019946) **Project Period (FY)** 

1994 - 1995

Keywords

ras / myc SFME / r / mHM-SFME-1 / metastasis / Balb / c / actin-microfilaments / soft agar colony / cell adhesion

## **Research Abstract**

Distribution of actin-microfilaments in two cell lines, one is ras/mycSFME and the other is r/mHM-SFME-1, was studied in a colony forming conditions in agar gel. The later, which derived from former, shows highly metastatic potentials in host animals whereas the former shows lower activity. Both cells were transformed by human c-Ha-ras and mouse c-myc genes and produced colonies in soft agar. The r/mHM-SFME-1 colonies were consisted of loosely packed cells with dispersed satellite cells around the colony whereas ras/mycSFME ones were made of fairly compacted cells. Rhodaminephalloidin staining showed that microfilaments of the two cells were present mainly at cell periphery. The distribution of microfilaments in this condition was more abundant in ras/mycSFME cells than in r/mHM-SFME-1 cells. The cell-cell adhesion developed well in former than in the later one.

Actin-microfilaments were detected mainly at the cell-cell contacted area in ras/mycSFME cells, whereas they were forming thin network under the surface of r/mHM-SFME-1 cells. When these cells were cultured on fibronectin coated dishes, however, they expressed a fibrobrastic appearance and spread well on the dishes. Then, the phenotypic difference in metastatic potentials of the two cells could be demonstrated in the three-dimensional cultures in soft agar gel.

## Research Products (6 results)

					All	Other
	All Publications		tions	(6 re	esults)	
[Publications] Matano,S.et al.: "Application of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to quantify micro-metastasis in an exper Letters. 91. 93-99 (1995)	rimer	ntal	anima	al." Ca	incer	*
[Publications] Okada, G. et al.: "A Mer-phenotype of ethionine-resistant HeLa S3 variants." In Vitro. 31. 168-170 (1995)						~
[Publications] Matano,S.et al.: "Detection of micro-metastasis by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)." Animal Cell Technology the 21st Century,. 1043-1047 (1995)	: De	evel	opmer	nts tov	wards	5 •
[Publications] Matano, S., Ryoyama, k., Nakamura, S., Okada, G., Nomura, T: "Application of the polymerase chain reaction metastasis in an experimental animal." Cancer Letters. 91. 93-99 (1995)	(PCF	R) t	o quar	ntify m	nicro-	~
[Publications] Okada, G., Ruengmaneepaitoon, S., Nakano, K., Tokuyama, H., Nomura, T., Ryoyama, K., Yamaguchi, K.and I phenotype of ethionine-resistant HeLa S3 variants." In Vitro. 31. 168-170 (1995)	Kame	eyaı	na, T.:	: "A M	ler-	~
[Publications] Matano, S., Nakamura, S., Ryoyama, K., Okada, G., Nomura, T.: "Detection of micro-metastasis by polymeras Animal Cell Technology : Developments towards the 21st Century. 1043-1047 (1995)	e chi	ain	reactio	on (PC	CR)."	*

URL: https://kaken.nii.ac.jp/report/KAKENHI-PROJECT-06670218/066702181995kenkyu\_seika\_hokoku\_

Published: 1997-03-03