

M.P3

初代培養: 原株は1964年・純系化途上ラットJAR-1、F16、生后10日の肝臓由来ELC-3である。試験管内発癌実験“なぎさ培養”+DAB系の1系として樹立された。

培養法: 初代培養は廻転培養。(1)

樹立当初の特徴: 染色体数は72~77本に最頻値があり、培地に添加したDABを分解する能力がきわめて高かった。形態は上皮様。(1)
上皮形態ながら、培養内での繊維形成が著明であった。

P3系へ: 1973年血清および蛋白を含まない合成培地に切り替えた。其の后、1991年からはDM-201培地、血清無添加、閉鎖培養(炭酸ガスフランクは使わない)に問題なく順応して、以后現在(2001年)まで継代を続けている。倍加時間はほぼ60時間。

NLHP0356



JCRB0152.3

(Reserved)

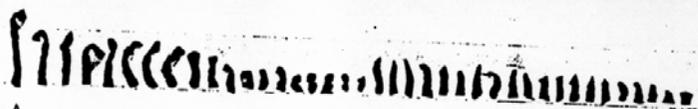
(1)

CYTOBIOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF NORMAL RAT LIVER CELLS BY TREATMENT WITH 4-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE AFTER NAGISA CULTURE*

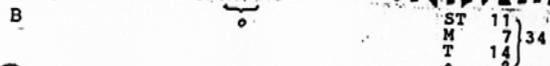
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In the previous work,¹⁾ diploid cell strains of liver parenchymal cells from normal rats were cultivated using culture tubes with flattened surfaces. The tubes were kept at an angle of 5° in static culture. When the medium was renewed twice weekly, but the cells not subcultured for a long period such as 1 or 2 months, tremendous changes appeared in the morphology of the cells scattering on the zone nearest to the air-liquid interphase, named NAGISA (a Japanese word representing the limited zone of the seashore where the waves wash regularly). The changes consisted of marked pleomorphism and atypism of cytoplasm and nucleus, fragmentation of nuclei, unequal division of nucleus, endomitosis, endoreduplication and multipolar mitosis. These changes are presumed to have been caused by the strong surface tension at the NAGISA zone and they suggest that mutants or variants are produced successively in this zone and

染色体: 1990年の核型検索では、低二倍体で、37本が最頻値であった。(2)



(2)



〈繊維形成能を利用した実験〉

肝繊維症、肝硬変の治療を目的とした実験で **のぶどうエキス** を培地に添加することによって、この細胞系の**繊維形成を抑制**することが判った。(3)

(3)

An Attempt in Tissue Culture at Preventing and Treating the Collagen Fiber Formation of Liver Cells¹⁾

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Summary: To prevent and to cure liver cirrhosis, we examined the effect of the ethanol extract of berries of Japanese ampelopsis on the collagen formation of rat liver cells in tissue culture. These cells had been transformed to produce collagen fibers very actively. When added at a time of subcultivation, the extract prevented the formation of collagen fibers. When it was added after the formation of collagen fibers, the fibers were fragmented into fine microfibrils.

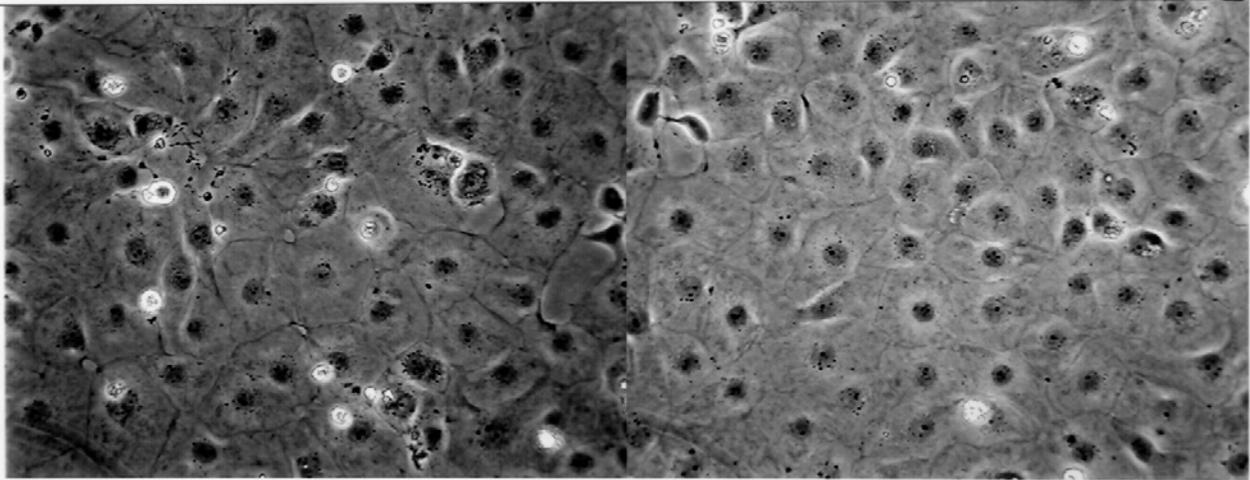
〈室温での延命〉

37°Cで増殖を続ける培養哺乳動物細胞は、**室温(20°C近辺)**では、増殖はしないが数日は生きている。P3(無血清培地)系では殆どの系が1週間は生存するが、その後、徐々に死滅へとむかう。**P3は室温で2週間以上、時には1ヶ月近く、その形態を崩すことなく生存する。**

〈テロメアとテロメラーゼ〉

テロメラーゼは、テロメア長は7.0キロベース。

Photo by Takaoka
M.P3



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