

研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	凍結処理後のマウス口唇表皮の再生：基底膜における半接着斑の形成と HSPG-ヘパランサルフェイトプロテオグリカン-の分布
著者名	大澤得二、阿部真裕、Y. Wang、野坂洋一郎
所属	岩手医科大学歯学部口腔解剖学第一講座
英文	
Title	Regeneration of mouse lip epidermis after cryo-treatment: hemidesmosome formations and HSPG (heparan sulfate proteoglycan) distribution in basement membranes
Author	T. OSAWA, M. ABE, Y. Wang and Y. NOZKA
Affiliation	Oral Anatomy 1, Iwate Medical University School of Dentistry
The	The processes of degeneration and the regeneration of the lip epidermal cells was observed by electron microscopy, focusing on the substance and the structure of the lamina lucida, on which regenerating cells migrated .After the repetitive freezing and thawing treatment, epidermal cells degenerated and detached from the dermis. The separation occurred between the epidermal cells and the basement membrane, leaving a small amount of cell debris on the lamina densa. After the separation of the epidermis, there were some thick parts in the lamina densa which appeared to be the part below hemidesmosomes. Regenerating epidermal cells migrated from the nondegenerated area along the cellular surface of the old lamina densa. They migrated over the cell debris which was gradually phagocytized, and formed new hemidesmosomes with the old lamina densa. Regenerating epidermal cells did not make contact with the old lamina densa during their migration, but there was a clear space in between, indicating that some of the materials and the structure of the lamina lucid of the old basement membrane was preserved. By immuoelectron microscopy using anti-HSPG (heparin sulfate proteoglycan) antibody, it became clear that after the epidermal separation, HSPG was preserved in the basement membrane to some extent, especially in the thick parts of the lamina densa located below. The immuoelectron micrographs support the view that hemidesmosomes may reform at the previous locations at the old lanina densa.
keyword	lip epidermis, regeneration, basement membrane, heparin sulfate proteoglycan, hemidesmosome, mouse

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