

## 研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	表皮基底膜におけるラミニン、フィブロネクチン、レクチン結合部位の分布
著者名	大澤得二
所属	岩手医科大学歯学部口腔解剖学第一講座
英文	
Title	The localization of laminin, fibronectin and lectin-binding sites on the epidermal basal lamina.
Author	Tokuji OSAWA
Affiliation	Department of Oral Anatomy, Iwate Medical University School of Dentistry
Abstract	The cellular and interstitial sides of epidermal basal laminae of mouse lip skin were exposed by freezing and thawing or by dithiothreitol treatment, respectively, in order to examine the difference in component between these two sides of basal laminae. The localization of laminin and fibronectin was examined by ferritin immunohistochemistry; sugar residues were localized by using ferritin-conjugated lectins (UEA-I, PNA, GS-I, MPA, RCA-I, DBA, SBA, ConA, GS-II, WGA and LFA). More laminin was found on the cellular side than on the interstitial side, while fibronectin was located exclusively on the interstitial side. Three (RCA-I, ConA, WGA) out of 12 lectins showed a tendency to bind much more on the cellular than on the interstitial side, showing that there are more $\beta$ (1-4)-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine on the former than on the latter side, whereas $\beta$ -D-galactose, $\alpha$ -D-mannose and $\alpha$ -D-glucose are evenly distributed on both sides. These findings show that the epidermal basal lamina has a polarity, i.e., there are differences in distribution of non-collagenous components (laminin and fibronectin) and sugar residus $\beta$ (1-4)-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine between cellular and interstitial sides.
keyword	Basal lamina, mouse lip skin, laminin, fibronectin, lectin binding

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