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• 中文關鍵字	腺嘌呤核甘三磷酸;細胞凋亡;顆粒黃體細胞;卵巢;訊息傳遞路徑;硫胱氨酸蛋白脢		
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• 中文摘要	由以往的研究文獻中,我們得知腺嘌呤核甘三磷酸(ATP)會在生物體內的不同系統中,引起細胞凋亡反應,然而 ATP 在人類卵巢顆粒細胞(hGLCs)的影響,所知道的並不多。這實驗設計主要是探討 ATP 對於活化 Caspase 系統的細胞內訊息傳遞的路徑和引發細胞凋亡反應所扮演的角色,人類卵巢顆粒細胞是從進行試管嬰兒體外受精的病人之卵泡抽取液中取得,藉由DMEM 培養基及胎牛血清在 in vitro 進行三天的細胞培養,之後再進行我們的研究。細胞開始處理之前,先在沒有血清之培養液中培養 4 小時,為了解 ATP 不同濃度之影響,顆粒細胞以 10μM、100μM、1mM 或 10mM 處理 24 小時;在 Time-course 的實驗中,hGLCs 以 10Mm ATP 處理 6、12 或 24 小時。之後進行 Western blot 分析,我們使用可測得 Caspase-3、-9 或 PARP 的抗體。引起細胞凋亡反應的定量方法,我們是以免疫酵素分析法(Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; ELISA)去測 DNA fragmentation 的量。先前,我們曾發表 ATP 會引發一連串的 hGLCs 內訊息傳遞系統,並且會調控人類絨毛膜刺性腺激素(Human chorionic gonadotropin; hCG)對卵巢的作用,爲檢測 hCG 因 ATP 引起凋亡的反應中 hCG 所扮演的角色,我們在 hGLCs 中加入 10IUhCG 及 10mM ATP 共同培養 12 小時。從 Dose-and time-dependent 的實驗設計中,確實證明 ATP 會引起 DNA fragmentation,依據西方墨點法(Western blot)的分析,可探偵到 PARP 被活化或者 Caspase-3 的 Pro-及被活化的模式;印證 ATP 在 hGLCs 所引起的細胞凋亡反應中,對於 Caspase 系統活化的細胞內訊息傳遞的路徑,引發蛋白脢將 Pro-caspase-3 轉換爲活化的 Caspase-3,之後 DNA 的修補脢 PARP 產生裂解;而根據我們實驗的觀察,Caspase-9 在 ATP 所引起的細胞凋亡 反應中並沒有被活化。令人感興趣的是,我們從實驗中發現,在 ATP 所引起的細胞凋亡反應過程中,hCG 可以將其反應減弱。據我們目前所知,在人類的卵巢中,藉由 ATP 引發 Caspase 系統的細胞內訊息傳遞路徑,以往的文獻並沒有相關的探討。		

	本篇研究所得到的結果,支持我們的想法,憑藉神經傳導物質對人類卵巢所產生細胞凋亡反應過程中,確實活化 Caspase 系統之路徑,同時也更進一步的了解其作用機轉。
	Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) has been shown to induce programmed cell death in various systems. However, little is known about the effect of ATP on hGLCs. The present study was designed to examine the effect of ATP on the activation of the caspase signaling
	pathway and its role in inducing programmed cell death. Human GLCs were collected from patients undergoing in vitro fertilization

• 英文摘要

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) has been shown to induce programmed cell death in various systems. However, little is known about the effect of ATP on hGLCs. The present study was designed to examine the effect of ATP on the activation of the caspase signaling pathway and its role in inducing programmed cell death. Human GLCs were collected from patients undergoing in vitro fertilization programs, and then were cultured in FBS-supplemented DMEM for 3 days prior to our studies. Cells were starved in serum-free medium for 4 h prior to treatment. To examine the dose-response relationship, hGLCs were treated with increasing concentrations of ATP (10 µM, 100 µM, 1 mM or 10 mM) for 24 hours. For time-course experiments, hGLCs were treated with 10 mM ATP for 6, 12, or 24 hours. Western blot analysis was performed using antibodies against the pro- and active forms of caspase-3, -9, or PARP. To quantify the induction of apoptosis, DNA fragmentation was measured using the cell death detection enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. To examine the effect of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in protecting cells from apoptosis, hGLCs were treated with 10 IU hCG in the presence of 10 mM ATP for 12 hours. It was demonstrated that ATP was capable of inducing DNA fragmentation in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Furthermore, Western blot analysis, which detected the pro- and active forms of caspase-3, or PARP, demonstrated that ATP activated the caspase-signaling pathway, leading to the proteolytic conversion of pro-caspase-3 to active caspase-3, and the subsequent cleavage of the caspase substrate PARP. Based on our observation, caspase-9 was not triggered by ATP. Interestingly, hCG attenuated the effect of ATP in activating the caspase signaling pathway. To our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of the ATP-induced activation of the caspase signaling pathway in the human ovary. These results support the notion that the caspase-signaling pathway is involved in mediating ATP actions in the human ovary.