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• 中文關鍵字	非基因型調節;基因甲基化;蛋白質的乙醯修飾;CYP21A2基因;腎上腺專一表現		
• 英文關鍵字	Epigenetic regulation; DNA methylation; Histone acetylation; CYP21A2; Adrenal-specific expression		
• 中文摘要	CYP21A2 基因表現 P450c21-hydroxylase 在腎上腺皮質參與糖皮質激素 (glucocorticoid)及鹽皮質激素 (mineralcorticoid) 的合成。該基因之突變致使酵素活性缺失是造成人類腎上腺皮質增生症 (congenital adrenal hyperplasia) 之主因。此 CYP21A2 基因在人類基因體上有相對之假基因、CYP21P,二者和兩個第四血清補體基因 (C4A/C4B) 交互並列於第六條染色體的 C4/CYP21 基因座中。在這區域內亦有其他成對功能不甚清楚的基因組以如下:5'-C4A, ZA, CYP21P, YA, ZA - C4B, ZB, CYP21A2, YB, XBS, XB-3'的排列方式存在。除 C4A/C4B、偽基因 CYP21P 及 XB 基因外,此區域內這些基因群的轉錄產物均只存在腎上腺,因此學者們推論在此基因座內應存在一類似基因座控制區的序列可與一些轉錄因子或藉由非遺傳性的方式共同調控這些成對基因組在腎上腺呈現專一地表現。本實驗室的研究結果發現去甲基化藥物 aza-cytidine 及乙醯化酵素抑制劑 trichostatin A 會使原本不活化的 CYP21A2 基因表現,且二者對 CYP21A2 基因在非腎上腺誘導表現作用具有加成性。本計畫乃就此現象進一步定量 CYP21A2 於腎上腺及非腎上腺細胞中受到甲基化藥物 aza-cytidine 及乙醯化酵素抑制劑 trichostatin A 作用後表現的改變。		
• 英文摘要	Human CYP21A2 encodes steroid 21-hydroxylase for the steroid hormone synthesis in the adrenal cortex, converting progesterone and 17-hydroxygesterone to deoxycorticosterone and 11-deoxycortisol, respectively. Enzymatic deficiency of human steroid 21-hydroxylase is known to be the major cause for congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), a recessive human disorder. Our investigation has shown that both DNA methyaltion inhibitor, aza-cytidine and histone acetyltransferase inhibitor, TSA are able to restore the silenced CYP21A2 gene expression in nonadrenal cells (testicular Leydig and hepatocarcinoma cells), and support the hypothesis that epigenetic regulation may involve in the tissue-specific activity of CYP21A2 gene. In addition, a synergistic activation of CYP21A2 gene expression in liver cells indicate a possible cross-talk between the above two mechanisms, which is consistent with		

growing evidences showing that interplay exists between cytosine methylation and histone modification. In the current report, we further analyzed quantitatively the impact of aza-cytidine and TSA on the CYP21A2 gene expression using real-time PCR.