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Expression of Human Epidermal and Transforming Growth Factor Receptors in Normal Bone Marrow Cells and Leukemic Cells (Myeloid Leukemia and Lymphatic Leukemia)

Ali Hassan*

Najdat Neameh*

Abstract

The overexpression of the human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been demonstrated in many malignancies like Squamous cell carcinoma of the head, neck, cervix, breast, etc, which is often associated with poor prognosis and high mortality.

The goal of this research is to study the expression of epidermal and transforming growth factor receptor in normal human bone marrow (BM) cell, and in leukemia (myeloid and lymphatic leukemia) which promoted the research for the function of EGFR receptors in the development and growth of BM cells and for malignancies expressing of the EGFR as potential therapeutic targets in blood cell malignant diseases. EGFR carrying cells were detected by immunohistochemistry by using a monoclonal antibody directed to the membrane and cytoplasmic part of the EGFR.

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We have recently noticed that normal human hematopoietic cells and myeloid leukemic cells have EGFR on cytoplasmic membrane level and cytoplasm of cells that constituted the early stages of the BM cells development especially erythroblast, (neutrophilic and eosinophilic myelocytes), band cell and metamyelocytes, and at the level of nucleated membrane of cells which represent the late stages of BM cells development like: normoblast, promyelomonocyte, neutrophil and lymphoblast, this has not generally been recognized on mature cells of BM.

In lymphatic leukemia (both chronic and acute) the EGFR has been demonstrated on nucleate membrane level of large lymphoblast (L2) and cytoplasmic membrane of lymphocyte " mature".

The results demonstrate expression of EGFR in a human hematopoietic cell and indicate that EGFR can be used as a marker agent in human leukemia, and suggest a monoclonal antibody anti-EGFR as candidate for therapy and diagnosis of malignancies of BM like myeloma and lymphoma cells which express EGFR .

Overexpression Transformed cellular phenotype
Solid tumors EGFR
(35)
Carcinoma EGFR
Cancer therapy
)
(27 · 2) (EGFR
Human hematopoietic cells EGFR
(11,9) Conventional chemotherapy and
(41,24,23,18,15,5) radiotherapy
Normal erythrocyte precursor (46,22)
Multiplication EGFR
(45,30,17) Differentiation Normal cells
Neoplastic
Bone marrow(BM)

) TGF- α TGF α
(Transfection Technology Hematopoietic progenitor cells

EGF
(9) Mesenchymal cells
(8,3)
Immunohistochemistry
%3
Cytokines
EGFR

TGF- α
Target cells
(10,7)
Autocrine Blastlike
.Paracrine
Myelomonocytic

Tyrosine phosphatase origin
TGF- α
Glycoprotein
Transmembrane
Hemopoietic cells Myelomonocytic
(39,7)

(26) B and T cell EGF (19) T B T lymphomas (38)

(36) T

(30,22) Myeloma Follicular (37) dendritic Overexpression EGFR/ALK(Anaplastic lymphoma kinase) Chimera lymphoma kinase (29) EGF Hemoglobinization

Malignant (31) phenotype Lymphoma (11) EGFR (13)

TGF- α Thymocyte development EGF T Catalytic activity Eosinophils / Myelocytes

bone marrow

Promyocytes/neutrophilic

(45,43,42) Leukemia

Materials and

methods

33

12

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ICC

Chronic and acute myeloid

leukemia

Lymphatic leukemia

Normal Human

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Nikon AFX-IIA

EGFR

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12-6

Enzymatic

immunohistochemistry -20

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EGF

:

Primary receptor anti body
monoclonal

Methanol Acetone

Code No M 3563

90

Formadehyde

Goat Anti mouse

EnViso

10

Cod No · DAKO system peroxide

)

· K4007 system, HRP (DAB)

56

· 30

0.03%

(

Ph 7.5-7.6 , 0.05% HCL TRIS .

Diaminobenzidine (

DAB)

(Secondary antibody)

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30

Tris-buffered (TRS)

saline

Substrate

1)

30 20/1

μ 20 TRS

(DAB

10-5

) Endogenous peroxydase

10 (

TRIS

()

Primary)

175/1

(antibody

TRIS

()

(▲ 1-3) Band myelocyte .

Metamyelocyte .

(← 1-4)

) Erythroblast .

(←D 1-5

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-

Immunohistochemical

Proneutrophilic cells

EGR

(← C ← b 1-5)

Promyelomonocyte

(* c 1-6)

Positive

a 1-5) Lymphoblast

(←1-1)

) immunoreaction

(* 1-4 , *

(1-2)

(* 1-3)

Neutrophilic and

- eosinophilic myelocytes

Immunohistochemical

EGR

Myeloblast and promyeloblast

Chronic lymphoid leukemia (CLL)
Acute myeloid (AML) leukemia
Myeloblast Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
Promyelocytes
ALL
Prolymphocytes
Immunohistochemical EGR
Acute lymphoid leukemia (ALL)

L2
 (← c -3)
 CLL (A -2)
 A -2) Plasma cells
 (A -3) " "
 (* B , A -2)
 B -2)
 (▲
 (← B -2)
 (← B -3) Cup
 A -2)
 -2) (▲
 . (◇ A
 -

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:Discussion

EGFR

(1-1)

(1-3)

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(1-5)

(1-6)

EGFR

(B A-3) " "

(1-1)

EGFR B

a-2)

(b,)

Cup

Cup

EGFR

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(10) Hamster

TGF- α

)

(EGFR

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(

(1)

Interacting cells

(9 Transforming growth factor alpha
(TGF- α)

(39)

Promyelotic cells

TGF-

(30,17) TGF- α

(43)

α

(45 42)

(7)

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EGFR

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TGF- α

EGFR

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EGFR

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Human

(21)hematopoietic cells

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EGFR

EGFR

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Therapeutic agent

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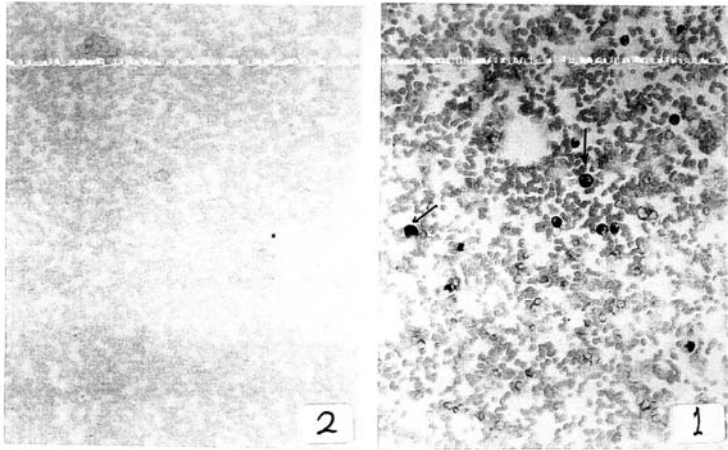
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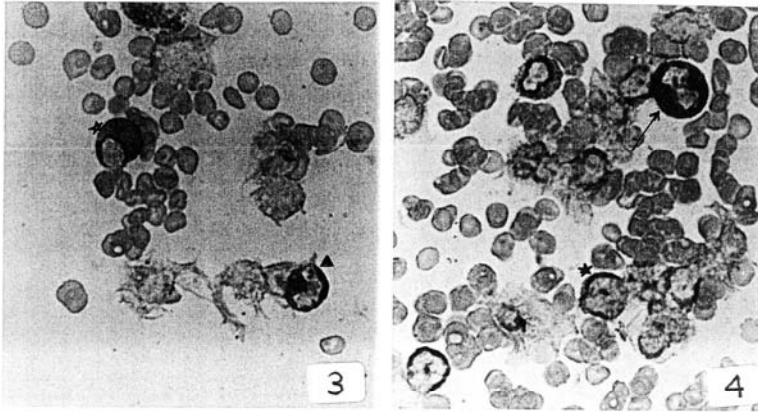
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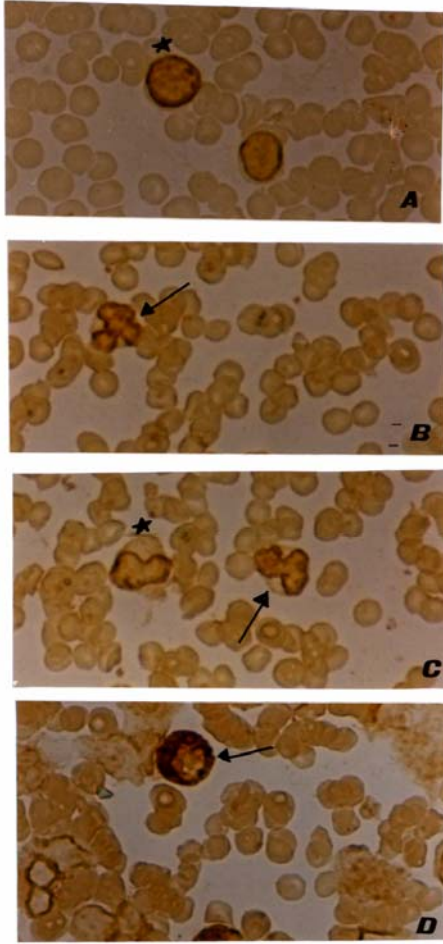
شكل (١-١) التحري الكيميائي النسيجي المناعي للـ EGFR في مستوى الغشاء الهيبولى والنووي والهبولى لتجمعات خلوية متباينة في نقي عظم بشري طبيعي - غيابيه من الكريست الحمراء الناضجة * ١٥٠ ×

شكل (١-٢) شاهد سالب استبدل فيه أضداد الـ EGFR بمصل خروف يظهر الغياب التام للتفاعل المناعي من جميع خلايا نقي العظم تكبير * ١٥٠ ×

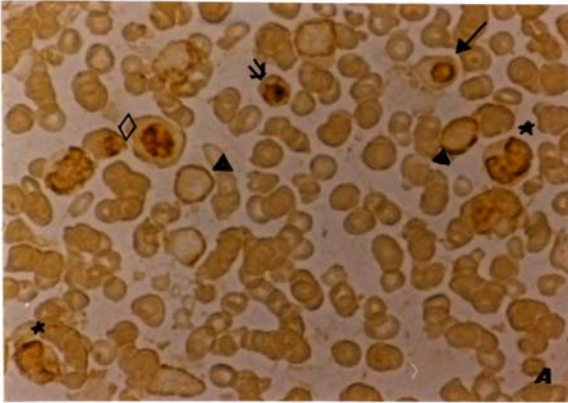


شكل (١-٣) يوضح تفاعلاً مناعياً موجياً بخصوص الـ EGFR في مستوى الغشاء الهيبولى وهيبولى الخلايا النقوية المعتدلة والحامضة * والخلايا النقوية الحبيبية شريطة التواء ▲ في نقي عظم طبيعي تكبير * ٤٠٠ ×

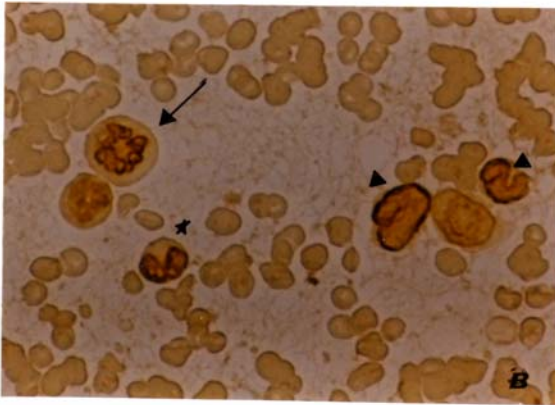
شكل (١-٤) يظهر تفاعلاً مناعياً موجياً في مستوى خلية النقوية - وفي مستوى الغشاء النووي لأرومة الخلية اللغافية * تكبير * ٤٠٠ ×



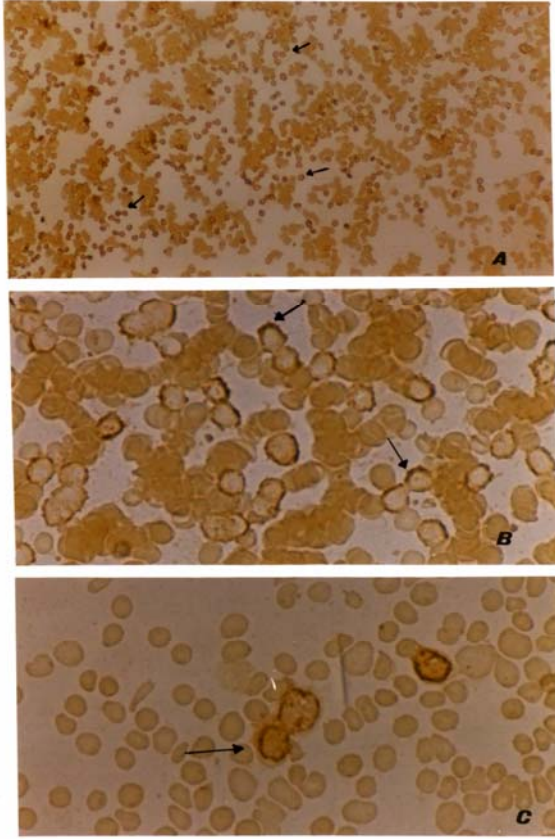
شكل (١-٥ A,B,C,D) يبين التفاعل المناعي الموجب بخصوص EGFR في مستوى الغشاء النووي لأرومة المفاويات *A والخلايا النقوية المفصصة المعتدلة B و C ← وظليعة وحيدة النواة النقوية *C وفي سوية الغشاء الهيوولي والهيوولي في أرومة الكريات الحمراء D ← في نقي العظم الطبيعي تكبير ٤٠٠ ×



شكل (A-2) التحري الكيميائي النسيجي المناعي للـEGFR في خلايا نقي العظم في حالة ابيضاض الدم النقوي الحاد والمزمن، ويظهر هنا في مستوى نوى أرومسة الكريسات الحمراء السوية (★) والخلية المصورية (↓) وفي مستوى الغشاء النووي لوحيدة النواة النقوية * ونسوى الخلايا المصورة المفاوية ◊ والغشاء الخلوي للخلايا المفاوية الكبيرة ▲ تكبير × 400



شكل (B-2) يظهر التفاعل المناعي الموجب لـEGFR في سوية الغشاء النووي للخلايا المعتدلة عديدة القصوص (↓) وشريطة النواة المعتدلة ▲ ووحيدة النواة النقوية * تكبير × 400



شكل (3- A و B و C) التحري الكيميائي النسيجي المناعي للـ EGFR في خلايا نقي العظم في حالة ابيضاض الدم اللغفاوي ويبدو في الشكل A غزارة الخلايا اللغفاوية - وتركز التفاعل في مستوى الغشاء الهبولي للخلايا اللغفاوية - الناضجة - B - وفي مسوية الغشاء السوي لأرومة الخلايا اللغفاوية وطلائعها وخصوصاً النمط 1.2 - C - تكبير × 400

.2004/12/5:

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