Separation of Subcellular Particles with Rate and Isopycnic-zonal Centrifugation

Kazuo Samezima, Yumiko Sasaki and Hirotaki Orii
Department of Radiology, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science

In order to improve the drawbacks of differential pelleting zonal centrifugation, a new method of combined zonal centrifugation was carried out to fractionate all subcellular particles in rat liver homogenate including nuclei and cell-debris. The polytron homogenizer was used to overcome the resistance of AH 7074 and other tumor cells to normal homogenization, such as Daunce, Potter-Elvehjem and Chaikoff. Minimum damage of nuclear fraction and favourable separation of other sub-cellular fractions were achieved with 0.25M sucrose, 10mM Tris buffer pH 7.2, 5mM MgCl2. The homogenization was carried out with Polytron at 31V for 2 min. Under these conditions, less than 10% of DNA was detected in supernatant measured by SDS Burton’s method. A gradient of 25-35% sucrose, superimposed with the addition of 40, 45 and 50% sucrose and finally CsCl, separated rat liver homogenate into nuclear, cell debris, mitochondria, peroxysomes, heavy microsomes, light microsomes and supernatant. Typical marker enzymes, such as catalase (peroxysomes), cytochrome oxidase (mitochondria), beta-glucuronidase (lysosomes), NADPH cytochrome c reductase (microsomes) and electron microscopy were used for proving each subcellular fractions. According to continuous zonal rotor method, Brown reported that lysosomes and a new granules have affinity to 67Ga in normal as well as in tumor cells. However, we found by our method that the new component in problem is probably microsomes, as determined by w2t values and electron microscopy. The detailed study on intracellular turnover of tumor-radionuclides is in progress, and it will be reported elsewhere.

Evaluation of 201TI Stress Myocardial Perfusion Scintigraphy in Patients with Ischemic Heart Disease

Atsushi Miyamoto*, Takeshi Kobayashi*, Joji Ando*, Kazusuke Ito*, Kazuo Tomita,* Hiroshi Honma*, Hisakazu Yasuda* and Masayori Furudate**
*Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Hokkaido University,
School of Medicine, Sapporo
**Department of Radiology, Hokkaido University, School of Medicine, Sapporo

1) In an attempt to visualize the localization and extent of myocardial ischemia produced by exercise testing in patients with effort angina, 201 thallium stress myocardial perfusion scintigraphy was performed at rest and during exercise in 45 cases.

The paired 201 Tl images were collected in 5 projections of anterior, left anterior oblique (30°, 45° and 60°) and left lateral views, stored in the computor (TOSBAC 40-C) and processed subsequently. To delineate the changes of the distribution of local myocardial perfusion, these images were devided into 15 segments and analized.

Perfusion ratio of these segments were calculated as the count density ratio/normal area before and after exercise.

Using selected segments, no significant perfusion defects were observed on either the rest or exercise studies in any of the normal subjects. On the contrary, an appearance of local perfusion defects were frequent in patients with angina pectoris during anginal attack and ischemic ST changes produced by exercise testing.

The segmental perfusion ratio of well perfused areas showed 1.01±0.10 ,but significantly lower value (0.76±0.10) was obtained in under-perfused areas elicited by submaximal exercise in patients with effort angina.
Correlation of perfusion defects with arteriographically proven significant coronary stenosis was good for the left anterior descending and right coronary arteries, but not so good for circumflex artery disease.

Using 201 Tl stress myocardial scintigraphy, coronary artery disease could be detected non-invasively in sensitivity of 88% (21/24), with specificity of 95% (20/21).

2) To examine the ischemia-induced left ventricular dysfunction during exercise testing in patients with effort angina, 99m-technetium radionuclide angiocardiography was performed at rest and during submaximal exercise testing.

5 normal subjects showed no regional dysfunction and each slightly increased ejection fraction (average increase, 9 ± 5%) during exercise.

On the contrary, in 4 patients with effort angina who showed normal left ventricular ejection fraction at rest (54 ± 7%), decreased ejection fraction (31 ± 9%) was observed during anginal attack and ischemic ST changes.

Localization of Technetium-99m Pyrophosphate in Experimental Myocardial Infarcts—Its Relationship to Histological Findings, Regional Perfusion and Tissue Calcium Level

S. Okabe, H. Tomoda, H. Sasamoto, Y. Suzuki and J. Hata

Department of Medicine, Radiology and Pathology, School of Medicine, Tokai University, Kanagawa

We have successfully estimated the size of anterior wall myocardial infarct using technetium-99m pyrophosphate (99mTc-PYP) myocardial scintigram in eight dogs. 99mTc-PYP is reported to accumulate in necrotic myocardium. In the present study, we tried to evaluate three possible determinates of 99mTc-PYP accumulation: extent of tissue necrosis determined histologically, regional perfusion measured with thallium-201 (201Tl) and tissue calcium level (Ca) measured by atomic absorption spectrometry.

Methods: Experimental myocardial infarct was produced in four dogs by ligation of left anterior descending artery. Eight millicurie of 99mTc-PYP was injected intravenously 48 hours after the ligation. 50 minutes after 99mTc-PYP injection, 300 microcurie of thallium-201 (201Tl) was injected intravenously, and the dog was sacrificed 10 minutes thereafter. The left ventricle was cut into several transverse slices. One of the slices which contained grossly necrotic myocardium was divided into 10 sections, and each section was divided into two layers-endocardium and epicardium. Thus, the left ventricular slice was divided into 20 segments. These segments were weighed, placed in plastic tubes containing 10% formalin, and 99mTc radioactivity was counted within 6–12 hours after injection of 99mTc-PYP in well-type gamma counter (Thyro-net, Aloka Inc.) 201Tl counts were obtained 5 days after dogs were sacrificed when samples were free of significant 99mTc activity, and corrected for radioactive decay during 5 days. The raw 99mTc counts were corrected for 201Tl activity. Each segment was divided into two parts, one for histological study and the other for the measurement of Ca.

Histological section was stained with hematoxylin-eosin, and the extent of infarction was expressed as percent of whole section.

For Ca study, myocardial samples were weighed, and then digested overnight in one milliliter concentrated nitric acid, and the digest was then diluted to 10 milliliters with deionized water. The Ca were measured by atomic absorption spectrometry (Type 308, Hitachi Inc.), and the results were expressed as parts per million per gram wet tissue.

Results: (1) Relationship between 99mTc-PYP activity and the extent of myocardial infarct: All myocardial segments which showed elevated 99mTc-PYP activity had histological evidence of infarct. However, there was no linear relationship between 99mTc-PYP activity and the extent of myocardial infarct. (2) Relationship between 99mTc-PYP activity and regional perfusion measured by 201Tl: 201Tl activity decreased in the segments...