

**D-13** Hypersensitive Reaction of Abominal Skin in Mouse  
Induced by DNCB Sensitization

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Abdominal skin tissues of ICR mouse painted with Dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB) were observed to investigate the hypersensitive reaction of skin by chemical allergen as hapten. The abdominal skin tissues were obtained at hour-48 after secondary DNCB sensitization that were stained by Luna's method for mast cell, and immunohistochemical stain method for serotonin and IL-2 receptor. The superficial perivascular lymphocytic infiltration were shown in basement membrane after DNCB painting and the size of capillaries in dermis were enlarged. The insertion of lymphocyte to epithelium, the vacuolation of epithelial cell and intercellular space were increased. The number of mast in dermis was increased and the shape is degranulation type. The number of IL-2 receptor positive cell was increased. As results indicated that the hypersensitivity of immune system were induced by DNCB, subsequently to damage in skin.

**D-14** Accumulation of Lipid including Cholesterol in Murine  
hepatocytes Induced by Triton X-100

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Hepatic tissues of ICR mouse intraperitoneally injection with Triton X-100(TX) were observed to investigate the morphologic change of liver by destruction of lipid metabolism. The hepatic tissues were obtained at hour-48 after TX injection that were fixed in fromol-calcium solution and were cryocut. The tissue stained by H&E for general morphology, sudan black B for lipid and perchloric acid-naphthoquinone method for cholesterol. The increase of hepatocyte having meshlike cytoplasm were shown in the area of portal space after TX injection and the hepatic plates were disappeared in the aggregated region of meshlike hepatocyte. The number of blue black colored lipid drop and dark green colored asterisk shaped cholesterol particle in hepatic cytoplasm were increased in portal space than the saline injected mouse and the size of lipid drop grown large. As results indicated that the lipid metabolism were destructed by TX injection, subsequently lipid including cholesterol accumulating in liver.