

P-89

## ESTABLISHMENT OF *IN VITRO* BIOASSAY FOR TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR (TGF- $\beta$ )

Mi-Sung Kim, Seong-Min Ahn and Aree Moon

College of Pharmacy, Duksung Womens University, Seoul 132-714, Korea

Transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ), a hormonally active polypeptide found in normal and transformed tissue, is a potent regulator of cell growth and differentiation. In this study, we wished to establish an *in vitro* bioassay system to seek the most sensitive method that can measure TGF- $\beta$  activity. We have examined anti-proliferative activity of human TGF- $\beta$  interim standard (89/514) obtained from National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC, UK) in three different cell lines: MCF10A human breast epithelial cells, H-ras transformed MCF10A human breast epithelial cells and CCL-64 mink lung epithelial cells. Among the cell lines tested, CCL-64 cell proliferation were the most sensitively inhibited by treatment of TGF- $\beta$  in a dose-dependent manner. We then compared two commonly used assays for cytotoxicity: MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) and XTT (2,3-bis(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl)-5-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]-2H-tetrazolium hydroxide) assays. XTT assay, when the soluble product was detected at 490 nm, was more sensitive to the treatment of TGF- $\beta$  dose-dependently. To seek the appropriate cell number for the TGF- $\beta$  bioassay, 1104, 1105 and 1106 cells were plated in a 96-well plate. Cell number of 1105 gave the most desirable pattern for anti-proliferative activity of TGF- $\beta$ . When the incubation time for TGF- $\beta$  treatment was tested, 24 hr incubation at 37°C, 5 % CO<sub>2</sub> was suitable. Taken together, we have found the experimental protocol which gives the most sensitive quantitation of biological activity of TGF- $\beta$ : 1105 CCL-64 cells were plated on a 96-well plate and the media was changed to serum free media (phenol red-free) containing various concentrations of TGF- $\beta$  in pg/ml. Following 24 hr incubation, XTT was treated for 4 hr at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, then absorbance at 490 nm was determined.