Luteinizing hormone receptor expression in canine T-lymphoma cell lines
Sabrina Gust, Alyssa Ettinger, Takuya Mizuno, Michelle Kutzler

Department of Animal and Rangeland Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR; Laboratory of Veterinary Internal Medicine, The United Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Yamaguchi University, 1677 – 1 Yoshida, Yamaguchi 753 – 8515, Japan

Introduction
Canine lymphoma is a common malignant tumor in dogs. Luteinizing hormone receptors (LHR) have been found in normal and neoplastic canine lymphatic tissue. The LHRs have also been found in human leukemia cell lines. Therefore, we hypothesized that LHR would also be present in canine lymphoma cell lines. The objectives of the study were to determine if LHR is expressed in cultured canine T-lymphoma cells and to quantify the level of cellular expression of LHR in 3 different cell lines.

Methods
T-lymphoma cell lines (CLC, EMA, CLK) established from primary canine lymphomas were generously donated from Yamaguchi University (Yamaguchi, Japan). Following receipt, cells were thawed and cultured in R10 complete medium (RPMI1640; VWR Life Science, Visalia, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (#10803-034; VWR) and 100 U/ml penicillin with 100 μg/ml streptomycin (#SV30082.01; HyClone, South Logan, UT) at 37°C at a humidified 5% CO2 incubator. Cells were cultured in fresh R10 complete media every 2-3 days at a ratio of 1:4 (EMA, CLK) or 1:9 (CLC). At 75-85% confluence, cells were washed to remove culture media and transferred to Eppendorf tubes. Nonspecific binding was blocked with Mouse Seroblock FcR (1:10 dilution; Bio-Rad Antibodies, Richmond, CA). Cells were incubated with goat polyclonal LHR (1:50 dilution; SC-26341, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX) for 20 minutes at room temperature. Cells were washed and then incubated with goat f(ab')2 IgG negative control:RPE (1:10 dilution; Bio-Rad Antibodies, Richmond, CA). The primary antibody was omitted in the negative controls. The cells were analyzed on a CytoFLEX flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter, Indianapolis, IN) at the Oregon State University Core Facility.

Results
The CLC, EMA, and CLK cell lines expressed LHR in 45%, 10%, and 35% of cells. In all cell lines, the cell population that expressed LHR was smaller in size (forward scatter) and more granular (side scatter). There was no positive staining evident in any of the negative control samples.

Discussion
This is the first study to show LHR expression in canine lymphoma cell lines. Our laboratory is currently investigating the pro-neoplastic effects of LHR activation (e.g. cell proliferation) using these cell lines.

Keywords: Cell culture, dog, flow cytometry, luteinizing hormone, lymphoma

Acknowledgment
Research funded by Oregon State University Incentives Program

References