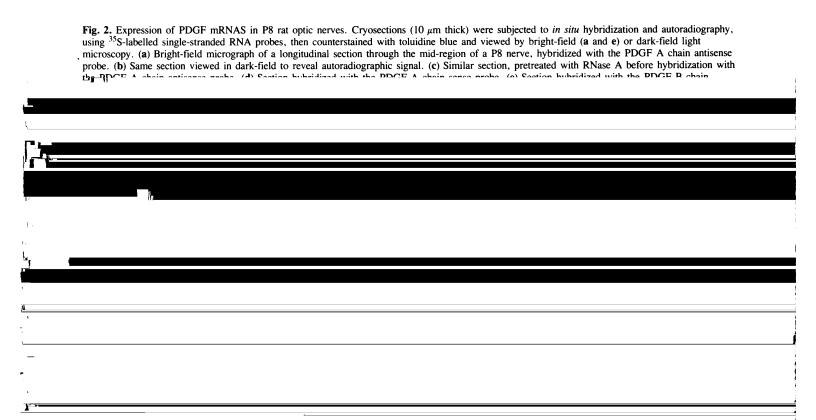
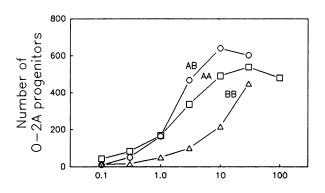
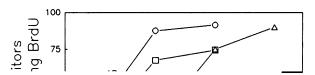
mRNA expression in the developing rat optic nerve directly by *in situ* hybridization, and again find evidence for A chain, but not B chain expression. Taken together, these results suggest that PDGF-AA is the predominant PDGF isoform



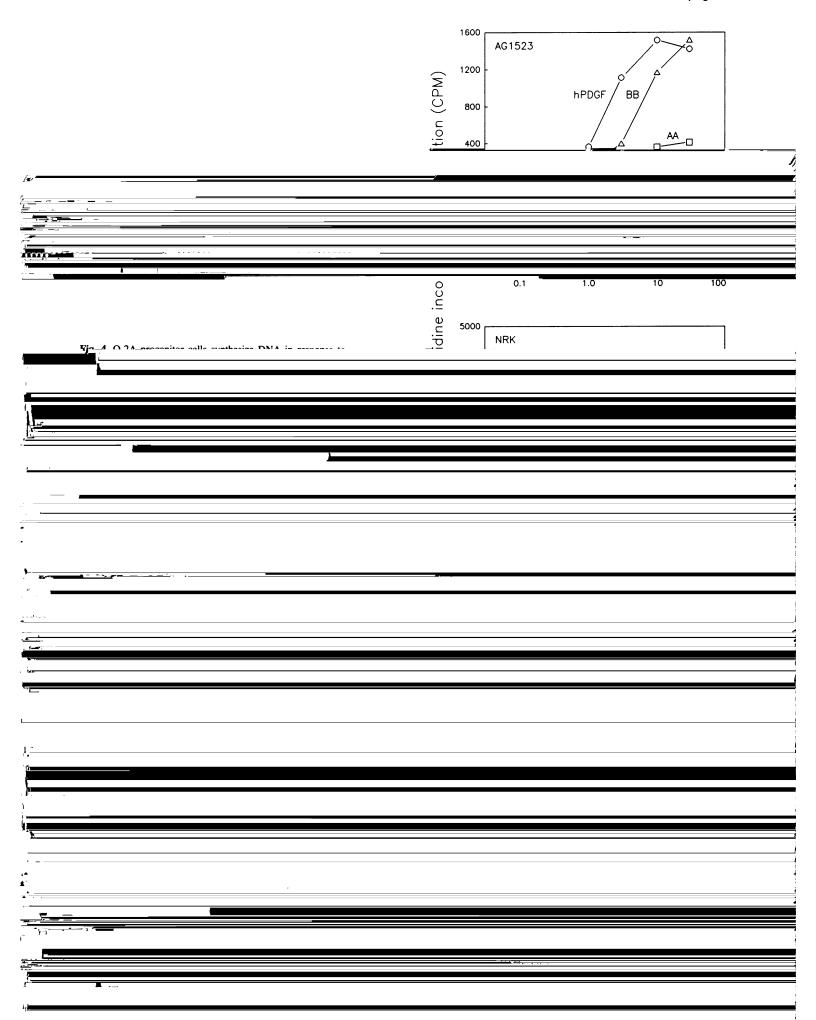
(hPDGF) is a mixture of dimeric forms, PDGF-AB being the major species (Hammacher et al., 1988). The A and B chains share ~60% amino acid similarity, but they are the products of unlinked genes whose expression is often independently regulated (Betsholtz et al., 1986). When tested in human foreskin fibroblasts, PDGF-AA has a low mitogenic activity compared to either PDGF-AB or PDGF-BB (Heldin et al., 1988; Kazlauskas et al., 1988; Nistér et al., 1988; this paper). PDGF-AA is not inherently defective, however, because PDGF-AA is reported to be a potent mitogen for Swiss mouse 3T3 cells (Kazlauskas et al., 1988). Our conclusion that PDGF-AA is the predominant PDGF isoform in the CNS predicts that PDGF-AA should also be mitogenic for O-2A progenitor cells, so we tested the response of O-2A progenitors to the different dimeric forms of PDGF.

Dissociated cells from P7 rat optic nerves were plated on glass coverslips and cultured in defined medium containing transferrin and insuling place 0.5% fetal colf some (ECS)





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Several lines of evidence point to type 1 astrocytes, which are the major cell type in the perinatal rat optic nerve (Miller et al., 1985). Cultured astrocytes from newborn rat cerebral Cortex which closely recemble type 1 astrocytes in optic of a single animal species can display distinct preferences for one or other of the PDGF homodimers. Two types of PDGF receptors are present on human fibroblests (Classon-Welsh et al. 1988: Gronweld et al.

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