Appearance of Fibronectin during the Differentiation of Cartilage, Bone, and Bone Marrow

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ABSTRACT Fibronectin has been localized by indirect immunofluorescence during the various phases of endochondral bone formation in response to subcutaneously implanted demineralized bone matrix. Its histologic appearance has been correlated with results of biosynthetic experiments. (a) The implanted collagenous bone matrix was coated with fibronectin before and during mesenchymal cell proliferation. (b) During proliferation of mesenchymal precursor cells, the newly synthesized extracellular matrix exhibited a fibrillar network of fibronectin. (c) During cartilage differentiation, the fibronectin in the extracellular matrix was apparently masked by proteoglycans, as judged by hyaluronidase treatment. (d) Differentiating chondrocytes exhibited a uniform distribution of fibronectin. (e) Fibronectin was present in a cottony array around osteoblasts during osteogenesis. (f) The developing hematopoietic colonies revealed fibronectin associated with them. Therefore, it appears that fibronectin is ubiquitous throughout the development of endochondral bone and bone marrow.

Fibronectin is a cell surface glycoprotein involved in cell-substratum (usually collagen) interaction (7, 9, 11, 16, 22, 27). A structurally related and immunologically cross-reactive protein, plasma fibronectin, is present in the blood plasma and was previously known as cold insoluble globulin (26). Although many studies have investigated the involvement of fibronectin in cell attachment in vitro (for review see reference 27), important questions regarding its in vivo function remain, as yet, unanswered. In particular, the role that fibronectin plays in the development of various connective and skeletal tissues is unknown. We have previously shown that fibronectin is synthesized throughout the development of endochondral bone and that its synthesis is maximal during mesenchymal precursor cell proliferation and hematopoiesis (24). However, the localization of fibronectin in the developing bone and bone marrow is not known. To study this problem, we have used an in vivo matrix-induced endochondral bone-forming system (18–20) and extended our earlier observations (24). In response to subcutaneous implantation of demineralized collagenous bone matrix, a cascade of events ensues starting with proliferation of mesenchymal precursor cells at 3 d after implantation, chondrogenesis on day 7, followed by chondrolysis with calcification of cartilage and culminating in osteogenesis on day 10, and hematopoiesis 21 d after implantation. Therefore, by the use of this in vivo system, the sequential development of bone from mesenchymal precursor cells can be studied. This study describes the localization of fibronectin by indirect immunofluorescence during differentiation of cartilage, bone, and bone marrow.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Matrix and Implantation

Demineralized bone matrix prepared from rat diaphyses (18–20) was implanted subcutaneously into 28–31-d-old (120–140 g) rats of Long-Evans strain. The day of implantation was designated as day 0. Animals were killed by CO2 asphyxiation and tissues were removed at various days during the development of the bone plaque.

Protein Labeling and Extraction

Plaques at different stages of development were excised and minced into pieces not <1 mm³ and incubated in 4 ml of Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium containing 25 mM HEPES, 4.0 mM L-glutamine, 5.6 mM glucose, and 1.0 mM sodium pyruvate without methionine (Grand Island Biological Co., Grand Island, New York) for 15 min. The medium was replaced with fresh
medium containing 100 μCi/ml of L-[35S]methionine, and the pieces were incubated for 3 h at 37°C. This method ensured that there would be no possible adsorption of any labeled fibronectin from circulating plasma.

After 3 h of incubation, the tissue was removed from the medium and extracted (24). Plaque tissues were homogenized in 5 vol of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 20 mM Na2HPO4, pH 7.4, containing 2.25% Triton X-100 and a mixture of protease inhibitors (50 mM EDTA, 5 mM benzamidine, 0.1 M 6-aminohexanoic acid, 0.5 mM phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF)). The homogenate was then stirred at 4°C for 4 h and centrifuged at 20,000 g for 20 min. The precipitate was reextracted three times in the same medium. The supernates were pooled and dialyzed against deionized H2O at 4°C. The precipitate was then extracted in 4.0 M guanidine-HCl, 50 mM Na2HPO4, pH 7.4, containing 0.25% Triton X-100 with the protease inhibitor mixture described above. Subsequently, a final extraction was carried out at 4°C in 4.0 M guanidine-HCl, 50 mM Na2HPO4, protease inhibitor mixture, pH 11.0, with 0.25% Triton X-100. More than 90% of the total radioactivity is recovered by this sequential method of extraction (24). The extracts were then dialyzed against H2O and lyophilized.

Gel Electrophoresis and Fluorography

Gel electrophoresis (5% polyacrylamide with 0.1% SDS) was performed using vertical slab gels (1.5-mm thick) (12). Samples were heated in a boiling water bath for 5 min with 0.1 M β-mercaptoethanol, 0.1% SDS, and glycine/Tris electrode buffer, pH 8.8. A sample containing 50–100 μg of protein with 200,000 cpm of each sample was applied to each well. Fluorography was performed according to a modified procedure of Laskey and Mills (13). Gels were fixed in 10% (wt/vol) glacial acetic acid, 10% (vol/vol), methanol, 30% (vol/vol), and impregnated with EN3HANCER (New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass.). Fibronectin was identified in the gels by its (a) comigration with rat and human plasma fibronectin, (b) cross reactivity with purified antibody to rat plasma fibronectin, (c) affinity for gelatin, and (d) insensitivity to collagenase digestion (24).

Preparation of Antibody to Rat Plasma Fibronectin

Isolation of Rat Plasma Fibronectin: Swine skin gelatin (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.) was coupled to Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Piscataway, N. J.) at 56°C in 1.0 M NaCl, 0.5 M H3BO3, pH 9.0, to prepare the gelatin-Sepharose affinity column (6). The Sepharose 4B was activated by pretreating with C11Br3 (3). Freshly obtained rat plasma, with EDTA as an anticoagulant, was chilled on ice immediately after exsanguination and then applied to the gelatin-Sepharose column (4 × 25 cm; 75 ml of plasma). The column was washed with 5 vol of 1.0 M urea, 0.05 M Tris-HCl, 0.02 M Na2HPO4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.5 mM PMSF. Fibronectin was eluted with two-column volumes of 4.0 M urea, 0.02 M Na2HPO4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05 M Tris-HCl, 0.5 mM PMSF. All chromatography was performed at 4°C. The 4.0 M urea wash of the gelatin-Sepharose affinity column was dialyzed against distilled water at 4°C and then lyophilized.

Production of the Antiserum: The lyophilized preparation above was treated for 5 min in a boiling water bath in the following sample buffer: 0.1 M β-mercaptoethanol, 0.1% SDS, 1.0% glycerol, glycine/Tris-HCl electrode buffer, pH 8.5, and then subjected to preparative 5% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with 0.1% SDS. Gel slices containing fibronectin were then homogenized with incomplete Freund's adjuvant and injected into male New Zealand rabbits. Booster injections were given 2 and 4 wk later.

Isolation of Purified Anti-Fibronectin Antibodies: The lyophilized purified 4.0 M urea eluate, containing the fibronectin, was further purified by preparative electrophoresis. This purified fibronectin, from the gelatin-Sepharose column, was coupled to CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B at 4°C in 0.5 M H2BO3, 1.0 M NaCl for 15 h with gentle agitation. The antigen (20 ml) was applied to the fibronectin-Sepharose affinity column (1.5 × 12 cm) at 4°C. The column was washed with buffer containing 0.002% sodium azide, 0.05 M Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.5. The eluant was monitored for protein by absorbance at 280 nm. The fibronectin-specific antibody was eluted with 3.0 M KSCN, 0.02 M Na2HPO4, pH 6.0. The antibody was then immediately dialyzed against 0.02 M Na2HPO4, 0.15 M NaCl (phosphate-buffered saline [PBS]) at 4°C. The fibronectin monospecific antibodies did not cross react with types I and II collagens, albumin, or fibrin, as determined by immunodiffusions. There was weak cross reactivity with plasma fibronectins of human, chicken, and horse.

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbant Assay [ELISA]

Fibronectin was quantitated in tissue extracts and tissue culture medium by an ELISA assay. The procedure used was similar to that described by Rennard et al. (21) and Vuento and Vaheri (23). Immunol micro-ELISA plates (Dynatech Corp., Alexandria, Va.) were coated with 100–200 ng of purified rat plasma fibronectin/well. The tissue extract was incubated with the purified rabbit antibody to rat plasma fibronectin for 60 min in PBS with 0.05% Tween 20. The soluble antigen-antibody mixture was then placed in the micro-ELISA wells and incubated for 60 min. After washing, peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG made in goat (Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.) was placed in the wells for 60 min. After washing, a substrate solution containing H2O2 and o-phenylenedi- amine was added. The reaction was stopped with 8.0 M H2SO4, and the optical density read at 480 nm. A standard curve was prepared at the time of each assay. The amount of fibronectin was reported per unit protein by the method of Lowry et al. (14).

FIGURE 1 Fluorograph of 5% SDS polyacrylamide slab gel electrophoretogram under reducing conditions. Samples were extracted with 20 mM Na2HPO4, 50 mM Tris-HCl, 0.25% Triton X-100, pH 7.4, containing a mixture of protease inhibitors (cf. Materials and Methods). The arrow on the upper right indicates where purified rat fibronectin migrates in this gel system. Note the absence of labeled fibronectin on day 1. The amount of fibronectin synthesized on days 7 and 11 appears diminished.

TABLE I ELISA Measurement of Accumulated Fibronectin during Endochondral Bone Formation

| Day | Stages          | Fibronectin μg/mg protein |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|
| 3   | Mesenchymal proliferation | 4.57                     |
| 7   | Chondrogenesis       | 20.91                    |
| 12  | Osteogenesis         | 4.00                     |

TABLE II Major Phases of Matrix-induced Endochondral Bone and Bone Marrow Development

| Day of development | Stage of development and cell phenotype |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1                  | Cell attachment                        |
| 3                  | Mesenchymal cell proliferation         |
| 5                  | Chondrogenesis                         |
| 7                  | Cartilage formation                    |
| 9                  | Calified cartilage, Vascular invasion  |
| 10-12              | Bone formation                         |
| 12-18              | Bone remodeling                        |
| 21                 | Bone marrow formation                  |
Frozen sections of unfixed developing plaques stained with affinity-purified rabbit anti-rat plasma fibronectin and FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG. B, Demineralized bone matrix that was implanted on day 0; M, extracellular matrix. Negligible background fluorescence was observed in control sections stained with preimmune normal rabbit serum. Fig. 2 shows a demineralized bone matrix 3 d after implantation. Note the appearance of fibronectin in a fibrillar orientation on the matrix pieces (arrow). Inset, day 0, matrix particle before implantation reveals no fibronectin associated with it. Fig. 3 shows day 1, 24 h after implantation. Note the fibronectin coating the matrix particles (arrows). Fig. 4 shows day 3, most of this mesenchymal cell matrix is reactive for fibronectin. Fig. 5 shows day 5, the intensity of the staining has decreased in the extracellular matrix. Fig. 6 shows day 7, this typical cartilaginous matrix reveals fibronectin associated with the chondrocytes but absent from the extracellular matrix. Areas that are undergoing chondrolysis reveal fibronectin in the immediate vicinity (arrow). Fig. 7 shows day 9, extensive chondrolysis has occurred and endosteal surfaces are seen; fibronectin is localized around the periphery of the hypertrophic chondrocytes (arrows). Fig. 8 shows day 14, osteogenesis is in progress and osteoblasts (arrow), which line the endosteal surface, have a characteristic cottony fibrillar distribution of fibronectin. Fig. 9 shows day 21, hematopoiesis is evident and the bone marrow is reactive for fibronectin (arrow); BO, newly formed bone. Bar, 25 μm. × 400.

Immunofluorescence Staining

Tissues were immediately placed on dry ice (−70°C) and then frozen, unfixed, in O.C.T. embedding medium (Miles Laboratories, Inc.). Frozen sections (6-μm thick) were cut in a cryostat at −20°C within 3 h of autopsy. Sections of unfixed matrix were incubated for 30 min at 22°C with the affinity-purified antifibronectin. The protein concentration of the antibody solution was 20 μg/ml, as determined by the method of Lowry et al. (14). After incubation, the sections were
To quantify total fibronectin accumulating in the implants, we conducted ELISA assays on extracts of tissues at various days of development (Table 1). The data obtained from this analysis do not directly indicate the amount synthesized but rather the total amount accumulated in the tissue. For both extractions shown in Table I, day-7 tissue (i.e., cartilage) accumulated the most fibronectin and accounted for 2% of the total protein extracted in Tris/PO₄. The decrease in fibronectin per milligram of protein seen in day-12 plaques (osteogenesis) may be indicative of decreased fibronectin synthesis relative to other proteins or increased degradation occurring during chondrolysis.

The major phases of matrix-induced endochondral bone and bone marrow development is summarized in Table II. Immunofluorescence staining of the bone matrix before implantation showed no reaction for the presence of fibronectin (Fig. 2, insert). It was previously shown (24) that no detectable fibronectin could be released from the matrix after treatment with 8.0 M urea. Within 24 h of implantation, the matrix was strongly reactive for fibronectin—especially around the periphery of the matrix particle (Fig. 3, arrow). The source of the fibronectin in day-1 tissue is the circulating form, based on the fact that it was not synthesized in situ and that matrix particles can bind fibronectin in vitro (24). 3 d after implantation, mesenchymal precursor cells proliferated and the extracellular matrix was highly reactive for fibronectin (Fig. 4). Observation of the implanted, demineralized matrix revealed a fibrillar orientation of the fibronectin on the matrix particles (Fig. 2, arrow). On day 5, chondroblasts appeared and the matrix remained positive for fibronectin, but the staining was diminished in intensity (Fig. 5). By day 7, a typical cartilaginous matrix was evident. Differentiating chondrocytes stained for fibronectin but the extracellular matrix was devoid of fluorescence (Fig. 6). On day 9, chondrolysis occurred with the onset of cartilage calcification. In contrast to differentiating chondrocytes, which have fibronectin uniformly over their surface, hypertrophic chondrocytes have fibronectin localized around their periphery (Fig. 7). In areas of chondrolysis, where endogenous hyaluronidases and/or proteases were presumably active, fluorescence was seen, suggesting the apparent unmasking of fibronectin (Fig. 5, arrow). By day 11, further chondrolysis was evident and fibronectin was observed coating endosteal surfaces. On day 14, osteoblasts in apposition to the implanted matrix were reactive for fibronectin (Fig. 8, arrow). On day 21, although bone showed slight reactivity, the hematopoietic colonies indicated the presence of fibronectin (Fig. 9).
To determine whether the failure to visualize fibronectin in the cartilaginous matrix on day 7 was a result of possible masking of the fibronectin by proteoglycans or whether, in fact, fibronectin was absent, we treated sections with leech, fungal, and bovine testicular hyaluronidases. As shown in Fig. 10, the fibronectin in a day-7 plaque was associated with the chondrocytes but absent from the matrix. However, upon treatment of the section with hyaluronidase, the fibronectin in the matrix was stained (Fig. 11). A similar pattern was observed irrespective of the source of the hyaluronidase. It is also noted that upon treatment with hyaluronidase the cell-associated fluorescence was lost, possibly because of contaminating proteases in the hyaluronidase preparations. The loss of fibronectin staining was not caused by cell loss because chondrocytes were still present in the matrix, as observed with toluidine blue staining. Treatment of the sections with pronase eliminated all detectable fibronectin, supporting the sensitivity of cell-associated fibronectin to proteases (Fig. 12). No staining of cartilage was observed when monospecific antifibronectin was preabsorbed on a fibronectin affinity column (Fig. 12 a).

Because we found that hyaluronidase treatment unmasked cartilage matrix fibronectin, the localization of fibronectin was attempted in articular cartilage of young rats. Antibody staining showed high reactivity for fibronectin in the perichondrium and proliferating chondrocytes (Fig. 13). The extracellular matrix was not reactive but, after hyaluronidase pretreatment, fluorescence was present (Fig. 14). Treatment of articular cartilage sections with pronase completely abolished fluorescence as a result of fibronectin (Fig. 15).

In contrast to the development of endochondral bone by the matrix-induced system, in the epiphyseal growth plate the events of endochondral osteogenesis occur in a continuum. A section of the epiphyseal growth plate treated with hyaluronidase and stained for fibronectin is shown in Fig. 16. The same patterns of fibronectin distribution are observed as were described for the matrix-induced bone forming system. Hyaluronidase unmasked the cartilaginous matrix fibronectin. Hypertrophic chondrocytes accumulated fibronectin in the cell periphery. The transverse septa of the hypertrophic zone were positive for fibronectin. In the endosteal surfaces of the spongy bone of an untreated section, fibronectin was seen in a typical lacy network (Fig. 17).

DISCUSSION

Fibronectin was synthesized during the various stages of matrix-induced endochondral bone formation. Fibronectin was also localized by immunofluorescence and was ubiquitous throughout the development of bone. Particularly significant was the apparent masking of fibronectin by cartilage proteoglycans. By day 5, when chondroblasts were beginning to differ-

FIGURES 10–12 Effect of hyaluronidase and pronase treatment of frozen sections of day 7 plaques stained for fibronectin. B, implanted bone matrix. Fig. 10 shows the untreated control. The fibronectin is localized within the chondrocytes (arrows) but absent in the cartilaginous matrix. Fig. 11 shows the section treated with 25 μl of 1 mg/ml of testicular hyaluronidase in PBS, pH 7.4, at 22°C for 30 min. Note the appearance of fibronectin in the extracellular matrix and the accumulation of fibronectin at the periphery of the chondrocytes (arrows). Fig. 12 shows the section treated with 25 μl of 1 mg/ml of pronase in PBS, pH 7.4, at 22°C for 30 min. There is no evidence of fibronectin remaining after treatment. Fig. 12 a shows the section treated with absorbed antifibronectin revealed no staining. The exposure times for these micrographs were identical. Appropriate controls stained with preimmune rabbit serum after digestion revealed negligible fluorescence. Bar, 25 μm. × 400.
FIGURES 13–15  Effect of hyaluronidase and pronase treatment on frozen sections of articular cartilage from 21-d-old rats stained for fibronectin. Fig. 13 shows the untreated control. The fibronectin is localized with the chondrocytes (arrows) but absent in the cartilaginous matrix. The perichondrium is highly reactive for fibronectin. Fig. 14 shows the section treated with 25 μl of 1 mg/ml testicular hyaluronidase in PBS, pH 7.4, at 22°C for 30 min. Note the unmasking of the fibronectin in the cartilaginous matrix with this treatment. Fig. 15 shows the section treated with 25 μl of 1 mg/ml pronase in PBS, pH 7.4, at 22°C for 30 min. There is no evidence of fibronectin remaining after pronase treatment. The exposure times for these micrographs were identical. Appropriate controls stained with preimmune rabbit serum after digestion revealed no background fluorescence. Bar, 25 μm. x 384.

FIGURE 16  Frozen section of epiphyseal growth plate stained for fibronectin after hyaluronidase digestion. PC, proliferating chondrocytes; HC, hypertrophic chondrocytes; ZM, zone of provisional mineralization; BO, bone. Bar, 25 μm. x 400.

Fibronectin appears in bone formation

entiate (independently assessed by ³⁵S-SO₂ incorporation (18, 19)), there was already a significant decrease in fluorescence, and by day 7, only chondrocytes exhibited fluorescence. Dessau et al. (4) have shown that dispersed chondrocytes in vitro synthesize fibronectin. The interaction of fibronectin and proteoglycans has been demonstrated in vitro (10, 17). Data presented here also indicate the close relationship between fibronectin and proteoglycans in situ. Dessau et al. (4, 5) reported that fibronectin was absent in sternal cartilage and embryonic chick limb bud cartilage. The matrix-induced cartilage system described in this report appears to be different from the system described by Dessau et al. (4) in this regard when observed with hyaluronidase pretreatment, possibly caused by the fact that, in the present model, cartilage is replaced by bone, reminiscent of embryonic endochondral bone development. Alternatively, the difference may be caused by fixation of tissues in the earlier study (4).

There has been much speculation about the in vivo role of fibronectin (7, 9, 11, 16, 22, 27). This report describes the appearance of fibronectin during the in vivo development of bone. Based on the evidence in this report, a possible scheme for the role of fibronectin is outlined as follows. Initially, plasma fibronectin binds to the implanted collagenous demineralized bone matrix. This may allow for initial cell attachment and subsequent recognition of the implanted matrix. It is also possible that fibronectin may be chemotactic (H. Kleinman, personal communication); therefore, it may also play a role in cell recruitment to implant site. When the mesenchymal precur- sor cells proliferate, fibronectin is present in a cottony fibrillar array, described in various cell cultures (2, 8, 25). When these cells differentiate into chondrocytes, they still have their cell-associated fibronectin. During chondrolysis and the removal of proteoglycans, the fibronectin in the extracellular matrix is unmasked. This "exposed" fibronectin may support
In summary, fibronectin was present in developing bone and was synthesized by mesenchymal cells, chondrocytes, and osteoblasts. Fibronectin appears to be a ubiquitous component of developing skeletal matrix.

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