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IL-18基因增强肿瘤抗原致敏DC诱导的CTL特异性杀伤肝癌细胞 点此下载全文

## 杨静悦 曹大勇 刘文超 斯小明

第四军医大学 西京医院 肿瘤中心,细胞生物学国家重点学科;第四军医大学 西京医院 肝胆外科,西安 710032;第四军医; 重点学科;第四军医大学 西京医院 肿瘤中心,细胞生物学国家重点学科

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摘要:

目的: 探讨腺病毒介导的白细胞介素 18(IL 18) 基因转染能否使肿瘤抗原冲击的树突状细胞(dentritic cell,DC) 在体外 18 的重组腺病毒载体感染经肝癌细胞株HepG2冻融抗原致敏的DC(AdIL 18 HepG2/DC), FACS分析AdIL 18 HepG2/D分泌水平, 3H TdR掺入法检测T淋巴细胞增殖能力,MTT法检测细胞毒性T 淋巴细胞杀伤效应。结果: AdIL 18 HepG2/L 11c、CD80、CD86以及HLA DR;较未经IL 18转染的DC分泌较高水平的IL 18。AdIL 18 HepG2/DC 能非常有效地刺影 079),其刺激强度显著强于AdIL 18DC、HepG2/DC、AdIzcZ/DC及DC(均 P <0.05)。当靶细胞为HepG2时,Ac著高于其他各组(均 P <0.05),并且其杀伤能力与效应细胞数量成正比。结论: IL 18 基因转染且肝癌抗原致敏的DC

关键词: 树突状细胞 肝癌 白细胞介素-18 肿瘤抗原

Interleukin-18 enhances specific antitumor activity of CTL induced by tumor antigen plused dendriti

## YANG Jing yue CAO Da yong LIU Wen chao SI Xiao ming

Department of Oncology, State Key Subject of Cell Biology, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical Univers Hospital, Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 71 Oncology, State Key Subject of Cell Biology, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi' an 7100 Oncology, State Key Subject of Cell Biology, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi' an 7100 Oncology, State Key Subject of Cell Biology, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'

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## Abstract:

Objective: To study whether interleukin(IL) 18 can promote tumor antigen pulsed dendritic cells (DCs hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC) in vitro. Methods: The recombinant adenovirus expression plasmid AdII pulsed by HepG2 lysates (AdIL 18 HepG2/DC). The surface molecules of AdIL 18 HepG2/DCs were analyz in culture supernatant of AdIL 18 HepG2/DCs were measured by ELISA. The ability of AdIL 18 HepG2/DC autologous T lymphocytes was evaluated by 3H TdR assay. The in vitro CTL antitumor activity inducell was detected by MTT. Results: IL 18 promoted expression of CD1a, CD11c, CD80, CD86 and HLA DR untransfected DCs. AdIL 18 HepG2/DCs secreted more IL 18 in vitro compared with untransfected DC stimulated proliferation of autologous T cells ( CPM being 228 018  $\pm 1$  079); the stimulating effect was si AdIL 18DC, HepG2/DC, AdIzcZ/DC, and DC (all  $\rm P < 0.05)$ . CTL induced by TAA pulsed/IL 18 modified I cytotoxicity against HepG2 cells compared with that induced by other DCs. Conclusion: AdIL 18 HepG2/C specific CTL in killing hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 cell line.

Keywords: dendritic cell hepatocellular neoplasms interleukin 18 tumor antigen

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