#### 实验方法

# TK6细胞tk基因突变试验检测甲基磺酸甲酯的诱变性

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摘要 本研究通过用标准诱变剂甲基磺酸甲酯(MMS)处理TK6细胞,对培养物进一步作tk位点突变测试,以及细胞p53基因蛋白表达水平的检测.结果表明,MMS可诱导TK6细胞tk位点的突变,诱发突变是自发突变的2~7倍.在tk位点诱发了两种不同表型的突变集落:即正常生长突变体(tk-NG mutant)和慢生长突变体(tk-SG mutant).但以慢生长突变体为主.MMS处理后,TK6细胞P53蛋白的表达水平增高.本研究为将TK6细胞应用于我国tk基因突变的毒理学评价和机理的研究提供了实验依据.

关键词 细胞,TK6; 基因,tk; 突变; 甲基磺酸甲酯

分类号 R99

# Application of TK6 cells in *tk* gene mutation assay for mutagenecity of methaneslfonate

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#### Abstract

tk Locus mutation frequency and p53 gene protein expression level were detected after TK6 human diploid lymphoblastoid cells were treated with methyl methanesulfonate(MMS). The results showed that MMS induced tk locus mutation with mutation frequency 2—7 times higher than that of spontaneous mutation frequency of TK6 cells. There were two different phenotypes of mutation colonies, namely tk-normal growth(tk-NG) and tk-slow growth(tk-SG) mutant colonies, but mainly was tk-SG mutant colonies. The level of P53 protein expression increased after treatment of TK6 cell with MMS. Application of TK6 cells in tk gene mutation assay provides another method for testing gene mutation induced by chemical mutagens.

**Key words** <u>cells</u> <u>TK6</u> <u>genes</u> <u>tk</u> <u>mutation</u> <u>methyl methanesulfonate</u>

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