

论著

胎盘免疫调节多肽遗传毒性和抗突变作用的研究

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摘要 本文应用体外培养人淋巴细胞并进行微核、染色体畸变的检测以及小鼠骨髓微核实验的研究,评价胎盘免疫调节肽(Placental immunoregulating polypeptide ,PIP) 遗传毒性和抗突变效应,实验结果表明:胎盘免疫调节肽(0.02和0.03ml/ml)可显著抑制培养人淋巴细胞的自发和 γ 射线诱发的微核形成以及丝裂霉素C(MMC)诱发的染色体畸变,并能明显抑制环磷酰胺诱发的小鼠骨髓多染性红细胞微核的增加,揭示了胎盘免疫调节肽具有抗突变作用。

关键词 [胎盘免疫调节肽](#) [抗突变](#) [遗传毒性](#) [染色体畸变](#) [微核](#)

STUDY ON GENOTOXICITY AND ANTIMUTAGENIC EFFECTS OF THE PLACENTAL IMMUNOREGULATION POLYPEPTIDE

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Abstract The genotoxicity and antimutagenic effects of placental immunoregulation on polypeptide (PIP) against mutagen-induced chromosomal aberrations and micronucleus formation in human lymphocytes in vitro and bone marrow of mice were studied. PIP(0.02 and 0.03ml/ml) significantly inhibited spontaneous and γ rays induced micronucleus formation and MMC-induced chromosomal aberrations in vitro. Sometimes PIP(0.02 and 0.03ml/ml) strongly suppressed also micronucleus formation induced by CP in PCEs of mice. PIP has no genotoxicity and has antimutagenic effects.

Keywords [placental immunoregulation polypeptide](#) [antimutagenic effects](#) [genotoxicity](#) [chromosome aberration](#) [micronucleus](#).

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