

# 中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志

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#### Snail促进乳腺癌MCF-7细胞移植瘤对多柔比星的耐药及其机制 点此下载全文

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#### 摘要:

目的:探讨Snail在乳腺癌MCF-7细胞移植瘤对多柔比星耐药中的作用及其可能的机制。方法:构建 Snail 基因真核表达载体 pcDNA3.1-Snail,转染至MCF-7细胞,筛选稳定表达Snail的MCF-7/Snail细胞,以转染空质粒pcDNA3.1的MCF-7细胞(MCF-7/pcDNA)为对照。构建小鼠MCF-7/Snail及MCF-7/pcDNA细胞移植瘤模型,注射多柔比星,观测移植瘤生长,计算抑瘤率。免疫组织化学方法检测移植瘤组织中Snail、多药耐药基因-1(multidrug resistance-1,MDR-1)和基质金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloproteinase-9,MMP-9)的表达。结果:成功构建pcDNA3.1-Snail 表达载体,转染MCF-7细胞后获得MCF-7/Snail和MCF-7/pcDNA细胞,并制备小鼠移植瘤。多柔比星治疗后,MCF-7/Snail细胞移植瘤的瘤重明显高于MCF-7/pcDNA细胞移植瘤\[(1.413±0.674)g vs (1.257±0.576)g,P <0.05\],多柔比星对MCF-7/Snail移植瘤抑瘤率明显低于MCF-7/pcDNA移植瘤(408.08±20.39 vs 67.67±16.56,363.50±26.56 vs 55.08±12.23,396.25±16.03 vs 56.92±7.35;均 P <0.01),且Snail与MDR-1和MMP-9的表达均呈正相关(r 1=0.89,P <0.01; r 2=0.87,P <0.01)。结论:Snail促进乳腺癌MCF-7细胞移植瘤对多柔比星的耐药,其机制与增强MDR-1和MMP-9表达有关。

关键词: 乳腺肿瘤 多柔比星 Snail MDR-1 MMP-9

Snail increases resistance of breast cancer MCF-7 cell transplanted tumors to doxorubicin and its mechanism Download Fulltext

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### Abstract:

Objective:To study the effect of Snail on resistance of breast cancer MCF-7 cell transplanted tumors to doxorubicin and its possible mechanism. Methods: Snail eukaryotic expression vector pcDNA3.1-Snail was constructed and transfected into MCF-7 cells, and MCF-7 cells with stable Snail expression (MCF-7/Snail cells) were screened. MCF-7 cells transfected with blank pcDNA3.1 (MCF-7/pcDNA cells) were used as control. MCF-7/Snail- and MCF-7/pcDNA-cell transplanted tumor models were established. After doxorubicin injection, the growth of transplanted tumors was observed, and the inhibitory rate of doxorubicin was calculated. The expressions of Snail, MDR-1 and MMP-9 in transplanted tumor tissues were examined by immunohistochemistry. Results: pcDNA3.1-Snail expression vector was successfully constructed, and MCF-7/pcDNA cells were obtained. After doxorubicin therapy, the transplanted tumor weight in MCF-7/Snail group was significantly higher than that in the MCF-7/pcDNA group (\[ [1.413±0 674\] g vs \[ [1.257±0 576\] g, P <0.05), and the inhibitory rate of doxorubicin was significantly lower (18.42% vs 30.18%, P <0.05). The expressions of Snail, MDR-1 and MMP-9 in transplanted tumor tissues were significantly higher than those in MCF-7/pcDNA group (408.08±20.39 vs 67.67±16.56, 363.50±26.56 vs 55.08±12.23, 396.25±16.03 vs 56.92±7.35, all P <0.05), and the expression of Snail was positively correlated with that of MDR-1 and MMP-9 in breast cancer MCF-7 cell transplanted tumors to doxorubicin, which might be related with the increased expressions of MDR-1 and MMP-9 in breast cancer MCF-7 transplanted tumors.

Keywords: breast neoplasms doxorubicin Snail MDR-1 MMP-9

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