

论著

槲皮素对大剂量X线暴露所致PC12细胞氧化性损伤的保护作用

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摘要 目的 探讨槲皮素对PC12细胞的毒性及其对大剂量X线诱导PC12细胞氧化性损伤的保护作用。方法 槲皮素6.25, 12.5, 25, 50和100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 分别作用于PC12细胞, 于24, 48和72 h后采用MTT法检测PC12细胞增殖。槲皮素12.5, 25和50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 分别与PC12细胞预孵育2 h, 随后采用4 Gy X线辐照PC12细胞, 于24 h后, 采用MTT法检测PC12细胞增殖反应, 黄嘌呤氧化酶法检测细胞内超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性, 硫代巴比妥法检测丙二醛(MDA)含量, 菲啉络合法检测总抗氧化能力(T-AOC), DCFH-DA探针法检测活性氧(ROS)含量。结果 槲皮素6.25~100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 与PC12细胞作用24 h($r=0.887, P<0.01$)和48 h($r=0.872, P<0.01$)具有促细胞增殖作用, 作用72 h表现出明显的细胞毒性, 且随浓度增加毒性增大($r=0.942, P<0.01$)。与正常对照组比较, PC12细胞受辐射后细胞增殖反应、SOD活性和T-AOC降低($P<0.01$), MDA和ROS含量增加($P<0.01$)。与辐照对照组比较, 槲皮素12.5, 25和50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 防护组PC12细胞增殖反应($r=0.751, P<0.01$), SOD活性($r=0.837, P<0.01$)和T-AOC($r=0.940, P<0.01$)随槲皮素浓度增大而增高, MDA含量($r=0.845, P<0.01$)和ROS含量($r=0.930, P<0.01$)随槲皮素浓度的增高而降低。结论 槲皮素对大剂量X线诱导PC12细胞氧化性损伤具有一定的防护作用, 在12.5~50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度范围内其防护作用与浓度呈较好的相关性。

关键词 槲皮素 X线 PC12细胞 氧化性损伤

分类号 R965

Protective effect of quercetin against oxidative damage induced by high-dose X-ray exposure in PC12 cells

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE To explore the cytotoxicity of quercetin as well as its radioprotective efficacy against high-dose X-ray exposure induced oxidative damage in PC12 cells. **METHODS** PC12 cells were incubated with quercetin 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ for 24, 48 and 72 h, respectively, and cell proliferation was measured with MTT assay. PC12 cells were exposed to quercetin 12.5, 25 and 50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ for 2 h before being irradiated to 4 Gy X-ray. Twenty-four hours later, cell proliferation was measured with MTT assay, and the levels of superoxide dismutase(SOD), malondialdehyde(MDA), total anti-oxidation capacity (T-AOC) and reactive oxygen species(ROS) were detected by xanthine oxidase, thiobarbituric acid, phenanthroline-complexation and DCFH-DA fluorescent probe methods.

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RESULTS Quercetin 6.25-100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ could improve PC12 cell proliferation for 24 h ($r=0.887$, $P<0.01$) and 48 h ($r=0.872$, $P<0.01$) in a concentration-dependent manner. While for 72 h, quercetin 12.5-100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ inhibited PC12 cell proliferation in a concentration-dependent manner ($r=0.942$, $P<0.01$). Compared with normal control group, PC12 cell proliferation, SOD and T-AOC were decreased ($P<0.01$) while the levels of ROS and MDA were increased ($P<0.01$) after PC12 cell irradiation. Compared with X-ray group, quercetin 12.5, 25 and 50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ could improve PC12 cell