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新型纳米载体Ac- α CD携带的Bcl-xl反义寡核苷酸对肺动脉平滑肌细胞增殖和凋亡的作用(PDF)

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Title: Effect of a novel nanosystem of Ac- α CD encapsulating Bcl-xl antisense oligonucleotide on proliferation and apoptosis in pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells

作者: 刘雪萍; 贺斌峰; 陈华萍; 孙欢; 杨俊俊; 魏征华; 窦寅; 王关嵩
第三军医大学新桥医院全军呼吸内科研究所, 全军呼吸病研究重点实验室; 第三军医大学药学院药剂学教研室

Author(s): Liu Xueping; He Binfeng; Chen Huaping; Sun Huan; Yang Junjun; Wei Zhenghua; Dou Yin; Wang Guansong
Institute of Respiratory Diseases, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400037; Department of Pharmaceutics, College of Pharmacy, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China

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摘要: 目的 研究纳米载体Ac- α CD携带的Bcl-xl反义寡核苷酸(antisense oligonucleotide, ASON)对大鼠肺动脉平滑肌细胞 (rat pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells, RPASMCs) 增殖和凋亡作用。 方法 设计合成5' 端标记Cy3的Bcl-xl ASON, 由纳米载体Ac- α CD携带。实验分3组: 纳米载体携带的Bcl-xl ASON组 (ASON-NPs组)、单纯纳米载体组 (NPs组) 和空白对照组, 分别使用纳米载体Ac- α CD携带

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的Bcl-xl ASON、纳米载体Ac- α CD和培养液处理RPASMCs 48 h, 激光共聚焦显微镜观察RPASMCs对纳米载体携带的Bcl-xl ASON的摄取情况; RT-PCR、Western blot检测Bcl-xl的mRNA和蛋白表达; MTT检测处理后细胞的增殖抑制率; 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡率。 结果 激光共聚焦显微镜下可见ASON-NPs组细胞质内大量呈颗粒状均匀分布的红色荧光物质, 空白对照组和NPs组细胞细胞质内未见红色荧光物质; ASON-NPs组处理的RPASMCs的Bcl-xl mRNA和蛋白表达显著低于空白对照组和NPs组($P<0.05$); ASODN-NPs组、NPs组、空白对照组细胞抑制率分别为: (53.61 ± 3.02)%、(6.30 ± 1.90)%、(1.40 ± 0.62)%, 凋亡率分别为: (53.04 ± 2.09)%、(10.98 ± 2.03)%、(2.19 ± 0.11)%、ASON-NPs组和NPs组细胞抑制率、凋亡率均显著高于空白对照组 ($P<0.01$), ASON-NPs组均显著高于NPs组 ($P<0.01$)。 结论 纳米载体Ac- α CD携带的Bcl-xl反义寡核苷酸能被RPASMCs有效摄取, 从而抑制其增殖, 促进凋亡。

Abstract:

Objective To determine the effect of an Ac- α CD nanosystem encapsulating Bcl-xl antisense oligonucleotide (ASON) on the proliferation and apoptosis in pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells. **Methods** Bcl-xl ASON that had been hallmarked with the Cy3 in 5' -end was synthesized, and then encapsulated into the nanosystem Ac- α CD. Primarily cultured SD rat pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells were treated by Ac- α CD-Bcl-xl ASON or Ac- α CD for 48 h, and the cells without nanosystem served as control. Confocal microscopy was employed to observe the taking of the nanosystem by the cells. Expression of Bcl-xl at mRNA and protein levels, grow inhibitory rate and apoptotic rate were detected by RT-PCR and Western blotting, MTT assay and flow cytometry, respectively. **Results** There were a great deal of brilliantly red-fluorescent granules distributed evenly in the cytoplasm in the cells treated by Ac- α CD-Bcl-xl ASON. No such red-fluorescent granule was seen in the other 2 kinds of cells. The expression of Bcl-xl at mRNA and protein levels were significantly lower in the cells treated by Ac-