# 昆明山海棠诱导人白血病细胞HPRT基因突变的研究 Molecular Analysis of THH-I nduced Mutations at the HPRT Locus in Human Promyelocytic Leukemia Cells by Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction

刘胜学, 曹佳, 安辉, 周紫垣 LIU Sheng-xue, CAO Jia, AN Hui, ZHOU Zi-yuan

第三军医大学分子毒理实验室,重庆 400038 Department of Molecular Toxicololgy, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400038, China

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为研究昆明山海棠(THH)的遗传毒性和药理作用,采用单细胞克隆培养,双向筛选计数,多重PCR扩增与电 泳分析,研究了THH诱导HL-60细胞HPRT基因突变率及分子突变谱。发现随着染毒剂量的增加,细胞接种存活率逐 渐下降,突变频率明显升高; THH诱发突变主要由缺失和点突变两部分组成(46.6%和53.4%),而自发突变几乎全 是点突变(92.3%); HPRT基因突变位点在各个外显子的分布较集中于基因的3′末端,且外显子1缺失只出现于全 基因缺失中,外显子7/8与9多表现为连锁缺失(71.4%)。结果提示,THH具有明确的诱导HPRT基因突变的作用,且 诱发突变与自发突变的分子图谱不一样,这可能与其作用机制有关。上述发现有助于阐明THH遗传毒性作用机理。 Abstract: The genotoxicity and pharmacologic activity of a Chinese medicinal herb, Tripterygium hypoglaucum(Lévl) Hutch (THH), was investigated by methods of single cell clone culture, two-way screening count, multiplex PCR amplification and electrophoresis technique. THH showed clear cytotoxicity and mutagenesis in human promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60) cells. When doses were increased, cell plating efficiency reduced and mutation frequency increased. The analysis showed that. the spectra of spontaneous and THH?induced mutants were different. 46.6% of THH?induced genetic changes were deletions, whereas the majority of spontaneous mutants (92.3%) exhibited point mutations. Mapping of all intragenic deletion breakpoints showed a random distribution of breakpoints in 9 exons, but toward the 3' end of the HPRT gene. Exon 1 deletion only appeared in total gene deletion, and exon 7/8 and 9 deletion often showed chain deletion (71.4%).

关键词HPRT基因昆明山海棠致突变作用HL-60细胞多重PCR Key wordsHPRT geneTripterygiumhypoglaucum HutchmutagenesisHL-60 cellsmultiplex PCR

分类号

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- · 刘胜学
- 曹佳
- 安辉
- · 周紫垣LIU Sheng-xue
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Abstract

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