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摘要:

目的: 探讨西妥昔单抗(cetuximab)对耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞NKG2D配体(natural killer group 2 member D ligands, NKG2DLs)的表达及NK细胞分泌IFN γ 的影响。方法: 流式细胞术检测高、低表达ABCG2 (ATP binding cassette superfamily G member 2)的耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞(简称ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP细胞和ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP细胞)表面EGFR的表达水平, 以及西妥昔单抗处理前后两种CNE2/DDP细胞表面NKG2DLs的表达水平。西妥昔单抗处理前后的两种CNE2/DDP细胞分别与NK细胞共培养, ELISA检测上清中IFN γ 的分泌水平, LDH释放法检测NK细胞对不同组CNE2/DDP靶细胞的杀伤。结果: ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP和ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP细胞表面EGFR的表达率分别为(43.60±2.01)%和(47.20±2.07)%。西妥昔单抗上调ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP和ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP细胞表面MICA、MICB、ULBP1和ULBP2的表达, 但下调ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP细胞表面ULBP3的表达。西妥昔单抗处理两种CNE2/DDP细胞后, 与NK细胞的共培养体系中IFN γ 的分泌水平明显上调($P < 0.01$)。结论: 西妥昔单抗增强两种CNE2/DDP细胞对NK细胞杀伤的敏感性($P < 0.01$)。结论: 西妥昔单抗可上调耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞NKG2DLs的表达, 间接刺激NK细胞分泌IFN γ , 具有双重免疫调节作用。

关键词: [西妥昔单抗](#) [鼻咽肿瘤](#) [多药耐药](#) [NKG2D 配体](#) [自然杀伤细胞](#)

Dual immunological regulation effects of cetuximab on multidrug resistant nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE2/DDP cells and NK cells [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the effects of cetuximab on NKG2D ligands (NKG2DLs) expressions in multidrug resistant nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE2/DDP cells and IFN γ production in NK cells. Methods: EGFR expressions on CNE2/DDP cells with high and low ABCG2 expression (ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP cells and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells) and NKG2DLs expressions on ABCG2^{high} and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells before and after cetuximab treatment were detected by flow cytometry. ABCG2^{high} and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells were co-cultured with NK cells before and after cetuximab treatment, and then IFN γ levels in the supernatants of different groups were detected by ELISA. Cytotoxicity of NK cells against CNE2/DDP cells was measured by LDH releasing assay in different groups. Results: EGFR expressions in ABCG2^{high} and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells were (43.60±2.01)% and (47.20±2.07)%, respectively. The expressions of MICA, MICB, ULBP1, and ULBP2 on ABCG2^{high} and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells were up-regulated by cetuximab stimulation, while ULBP3 expression on ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP cells was down-regulated by cetuximab stimulation. IFN γ levels in co-culture systems were significantly increased after ABCG2^{low} and ABCG2^{high} CNE2/DDP cells were treated with cetuximab ($P < 0.01$). Cetuximab enhanced cytotoxic sensitivities of ABCG2^{high} and ABCG2^{low} CNE2/DDP cells in response to NK cells ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Cetuximab exerts a dual immunological regulation by up-regulating NKG2DLs expressions on nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE2/DDP cells and stimulating IFN γ production by NK cells indirectly.

Keywords: [cetuximab](#) [nasopharyngeal neoplasms](#) [multidrug resistance](#) [natural killer group 2 member D ligand \(NKG2DL\)](#) [natural killer cell](#)

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