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摘要:

目的: 探讨体内条件下舒尼替尼对耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞NKG2DLs (natural killer group 2 member D ligands)表达的诱导作用, 及其对NK细胞抗肿瘤活性的影响。方法: 建立ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP和ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞裸鼠皮下移植瘤模型, 分如下8组: A、E组分别接种ABCG2 high、ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞, B、F组分别接种舒尼替尼处理的 ABCG2 high、ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞, C、G组分别接种ABCG2 high、ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞后再输注NK细胞; D、H组接种舒尼替尼处理的ABCG2 high、ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞后再输注NK细胞。检测各组裸鼠成瘤时间、成瘤率、肿瘤体积和抑瘤率。免疫组织化学法检测移植瘤组织中NKG2DLs的表达。结果: A、B、C、D和E、F、G、H组肿瘤出现时间分别为(5.43±1.00)、(8.50±0.35)、(11.10±1.25)、(13.56±1.23) d和(9.00±1.00)、(12.30±0.78)、(14.50±0.50)、(17.25±0.77) d, 其中舒尼替尼与NK细胞联合处理组(D和H组)成瘤时间最晚(P<0.01)。A、B、C、D和E、F、G、H组肿瘤质量分别为(2.63±0.89)、(1.00±0.03)、(0.65±0.08)、(0.21±0.27) g和(2.79±0.83)、(1.18±0.77)、(0.96±0.50)、(0.86±0.82) g, 其中舒尼替尼与NK细胞联合处理组肿瘤质量最小(P<0.01); 舒尼替尼与NK细胞联合处理的D组和H组的抑瘤率分别为92%和69%。舒尼替尼上调移植瘤组织中NKG2DLs的表达, 且ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP细胞移植瘤中的NKG2DLs表达率高于 ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP 细胞。结论: 舒尼替尼可在体内诱导CNE2/DDP移植瘤组织表达NKG2DLs, 增强NK细胞的抗肿瘤作用。

关键词: [舒尼替尼](#) [自然杀伤细胞](#) [NKG2D配体](#) [鼻咽肿瘤](#) [裸鼠移植瘤](#)

Sunitinib enhances inhibitory effect of NK cells against xenografts in nude mice by up regulating NKG2DLs expressions in multidrug resistant nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the effect of sunitinib on NKG2D ligands (NKG2DLs) expressions and its influences on anti tumor effect of NK cells. Methods: ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cell implanted mouse tumor models were established and were divided into the following 8 groups. A, E: inoculated with ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells; B, F: inoculated with sunitinib stimulated ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells; C, G: inoculated with ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells and NK cells; and D, H: inoculated with sunitinib stimulated ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells and NK cells. Tumor formation times and rates, tumor volumes, and tumor inhibitory rates were observed in different groups. NKG2DLs expressions in implanted tumor tissues were examined by immunohistochemistry assay. Results: Tumor formation times in A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H groups were (5.43±1.00), (8.50±0.35), (11.10±1.25), (13.56±1.23), (9.00±1.00), (12.30±0.78), (14.50±0.50), and (17.25±0.77) d, respectively, with those in sunitinib and NK cell combination groups (D and H groups) being the longest ones (P<0.01). Tumor masses in A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H groups were (2.63±0.89), (1.00±0.03), (0.65±0.08), (0.21±0.27), (2.79±0.83), (1.18±0.77), (0.96±0.50), and (0.86±0.82) g, respectively, with those in sunitinib and NK cell combination groups (D and H groups) being the lightest ones (P<0.01); the tumor inhibitory rates in sunitinib and NK cell combination groups (D and H groups) were 62% and 69%. Sunitinib up regulated NKG2DLs expressions in implanted tumor tissues, with those in ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells higher than those in ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells. Conclusion: Sunitinib can up regulate NKG2DLs expressions in CNE2/DDP cell implanted tumor tissues in vivo and enhance anti tumor effect of NK cells.

Keywords: [sunitinib](#) [natural killer cell](#) [natural killer group 2 member D ligand \(NKG2DL\)](#) [nasopharyngeal neoplasmas](#) [xenograft in nude mice](#)

