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267-271. 细胞因子诱导杀伤细胞对裸鼠胃癌移植瘤的靶向抑制作用[J]. 刘超, 毛伟征, 赵宝成, 李辉. 中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志, 2009, 14(3): 267-271.

细胞因子诱导杀伤细胞对裸鼠胃癌移植瘤的靶向抑制作用 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 山东省自然科学基金资助项目(No.Y2006C22)

DOI: 10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2009.3.012

摘要:

目的: 探讨细胞因子诱导杀伤细胞(cytokine induced killer cell, CIK)对裸鼠胃癌移植瘤的靶向抑制作用。方法: 将人胃腺癌SGC7901细胞移植到裸鼠体内, 荷瘤裸鼠随机分为CIK细胞组与成纤维细胞组, 分别注射荧光染料SP DiI标记的CIK细胞与成纤维细胞, 观察其在荷胃癌裸鼠体内各种组织中的分布情况; 同时观察CIK治疗后肿瘤的大小并计算抑瘤率, 病理观察肿瘤的组织学改变。结果: SP DiI标记的CIK细胞主要集中于注射局部, 肝脏、脾脏和肺脏组织中无CIK细胞或分布极少 ($P < 0.01$); 成纤维细胞主要集中于注射局部。CIK细胞治疗后裸鼠的移植瘤体积显著小于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 其抑瘤率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)。结论: CIK细胞对裸鼠胃癌移植瘤有良好的靶向性和杀伤性。

关键词: [细胞因子诱导杀伤细胞](#) [胃癌](#) [移植瘤](#) [靶向](#) [杀伤](#)

Cytokine induced killer cells specifically inhibits implanted gastric cancer cells [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project: Supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province (No.Y2006C22)

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the inhibitory effect of cytokine induced killer cells (CIK) against implanted gastric cancer SGC 7901 cells. Methods: SGC 7901 cells were subcutaneously injected into the inguina of nude mice to establish gastric cancer model. Mice were randomly divided into CIK group and fibroblasts group, in which mice were subcutaneously injected with SP DiI labeled CIK and fibroblasts HFL I cells, respectively. Distribution of CIK and HFL I cells in different tissues were observed. Meanwhile, tumor volume was measured after different treatments and tumor inhibitory necrosis areas in different groups were observed. Results: SP DiI labeled CIK was mainly located in the injection sites, and was hardly detected at the injection sites, liver, spleen and lung tissues ($P < 0.01$); SP DiI labeled fibroblasts were found in tumors, liver, spleen and lung tissues, and were mainly located in the injection sites. Volume of tumor in CIK group was significantly smaller than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$), and tumor inhibitory rate of CIK group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: CIK cells exhibit satisfactory ability to specifically kill implanted gastric cancer.

Keywords: [cytokine induced killer cell](#) [gastric neoplasms](#) [implanted tumor](#) [target](#) [cytotoxicity](#)

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