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Ag85A和Ag85B DNA疫苗对大鼠膀胱癌免疫治疗的效果 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 探讨Ag85A和Ag85B DNA疫苗对大鼠膀胱癌免疫治疗的效果。方法: 致癌剂N-甲基亚硝基脲(methyl nitrosourea)建立大鼠膀胱癌模型。将建模成功的48只大鼠随机分为生理盐水组、空白质粒组、卡介苗组、Ag85A DNA疫苗组、Ag85B DNA疫苗组各8只, 建模后第7、14、21天于大鼠右后肢肌肉注射相应药物。第28天处死大鼠, 流式细胞仪检测各组大鼠脾脏细胞的CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>比值; ELISA法检测大鼠血清中IFN- $\gamma$ 分泌水平; 剥离膀胱肿瘤进行组织病理学检查。结果: 成功建立大鼠膀胱癌模型, Ag85A组、Ag85B组和Ag85A+Ag85B组膀胱肿瘤体积均有所减小、病理分级也有所减轻, 但效果不及卡介苗组。A和卡介苗组CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞亚群数量分别为(17.27 $\pm$ 2.95)%、(23.15 $\pm$ 1.56)%、(30.80 $\pm$ 1.83)%、(38.05 $\pm$ 1.48)%、(9.03 $\pm$ 1.06)%、(10.28 $\pm$ 0.39)%、(11.29 $\pm$ 0.74)%、(13.14 $\pm$ 1.24)%; CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>比值分别为(2.73 $\pm$ 0.19)、(2.97 $\pm$ 0.23); 血清IFN- $\gamma$ 含量分别为(96.94 $\pm$ 12.38)、(131.03 $\pm$ 26.68)、(179.20 $\pm$ 26.68) ng/ml。与生理盐水、空白质粒组相比, Ag85A组、Ag85B组、Ag85A+Ag85B组能够显著提高以上4项检测指标(P<0.01), 且Ag85A+Ag85B组效果强于Ag85B组、更胜于Ag85A组, 差别有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论: 应用Ag85A和Ag85B DNA疫苗均可提高大鼠膀胱癌免疫治疗效果, 但总体上都不及卡介苗的抗癌免疫效果。

关键词: [膀胱癌](#) [DNA疫苗](#) [Ag85A](#) [Ag85B](#) [卡介苗](#)

Immunotherapeutic effect of Ag85A DNA vaccine and Ag85B DNA vaccine on bladder tumor in rats

Fund Project: Supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Shanxi Province (NO.20051099)

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To explore the immunotherapeutic effect of Ag85A DNA vaccine and Ag85B DNA vaccine on bladder tumor in rats. Methods: The bladders of female Wistar rats were irrigated with carcinogen methyl nitrosourea to establish bladder tumor model. Totally 48 model rats were evenly randomized into 6 groups: normal saline (NS), pcDNA3.1, Ag85A DNA vaccine, Ag85B DNA vaccine and Ag85A+Ag85B DNA vaccine groups. The corresponding drugs were injected intramuscularly on day 7, 14, and 21 after model establishment. Animals were sacrificed and removed aseptically. The percentages of CD4<sup>+</sup>T cells and CD8<sup>+</sup>T cells in splenocytes were measured and the ratio of CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> was calculated. Level of serum IFN- $\gamma$  was assayed by ELISA and pathological examination. Results: Bladder tumor model was successfully constructed, with a tumorigenesis rate of 100%. The bladder tumor volume, Ag85B DNA vaccine group and Ag85A+Ag85B DNA vaccine group were decreased after treatment. The tumor grades were also improved, but the outcomes were not better than those of the BCG group. The percentages of CD4<sup>+</sup>T cells were (17.27 $\pm$ 2.95)%, (23.15 $\pm$ 1.56)%, (30.80 $\pm$ 1.83)%, (38.05 $\pm$ 1.48)%, respectively; CD8<sup>+</sup>T cells were (9.03 $\pm$ 1.06)%, (10.28 $\pm$ 0.39)%, (11.29 $\pm$ 0.74)%, (13.14 $\pm$ 1.24)%, respectively; the ratio of CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> was (2.73 $\pm$ 0.19), (2.97 $\pm$ 0.23), respectively; the production of IFN- $\gamma$  in Ag85A DNA vaccine group, Ag85A+Ag85B DNA vaccine group, BCG group were (96.94 $\pm$ 12.38), (131.03 $\pm$ 26.68), (179.20 $\pm$ 26.68) ng/ml, respectively. The above 4 parameters in the Ag85A DNA vaccine group, Ag85B DNA vaccine group and Ag85A+Ag85B DNA vaccine group were obviously improved compared with the pcDNA3.1 and NS groups, but were still poorer than those of the BCG group. The effects of Ag85A+Ag85B DNA vaccine group were better than those of the Ag85A and Ag85B DNA vaccine groups. Conclusion: Ag85A DNA vaccine and Ag85B DNA vaccine can improve the immune response of rats with bladder tumor, but even the combination can not reach the effect of BCG.

Keywords: [bladder tumor](#) [DNA vaccine](#) [Ag85A](#) [Ag85B](#) [bacille Calmette Guérin \(BCG\)](#)

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