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[刘涛](#) [张雅雅](#) [许英艺](#) [包传恩](#)

解放军第174医院, 厦门大学附属成功医院 肿瘤科, 福建 厦门 361001; 解放军第174医院, 厦门大学附属成功医院 肿瘤科, 福建 厦门 361001; 解放军第174医院, 厦门大学附属成功医院 肿瘤科, 福建 厦门 361001; 解放军第174医院, 厦门大学附属成功医院 肿瘤科, 福建 厦门 361001

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摘要:

目的: 观察槲皮素(Quercetin) 对人小细胞肺癌H446细胞凋亡的影响, 并初步探讨其可能的作用机制。方法: MTT法检测20、40、80、160、200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 槲皮素对H446细胞增殖的抑制作用, 共聚焦显微镜观察100、200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 槲皮素处理48 h对H446细胞增殖的影响, 流式细胞术检测槲皮素对H446细胞凋亡和细胞周期的影响, Western blotting检测槲皮素对H446细胞内P53、Bcl-2和Bax蛋白表达的影响。结果: 槲皮素对H446细胞的增殖抑制具有显著的剂量和时间依赖性 ($P < 0.05$), 在12、24、48及72 h四个时间点, 槲皮素作用于H446细胞的IC₅₀值分别为(172.2 \pm 2.6)、(102.4 \pm 5.3)、(68.6 \pm 2.7)及(48.8 \pm 1.9) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。槲皮素处理后, 随着H446细胞密度的降低, 细胞核部分皱缩并裂解为凋亡小体, 其对H446细胞的促凋亡作用呈现出显著的剂量依赖性, 40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 组H446细胞的凋亡率即显著高于对照组[(8.3 \pm 0.4)% vs (4.0 \pm 0.5)%; $P < 0.01$], 当药物浓度达到200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时凋亡率达到最高。槲皮素能将H446细胞周期特异性地阻滞于G2/M期。与对照组相比, 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 槲皮素处理组P53[(4.98 \pm 0.91) vs (0.68 \pm 0.26)], $P < 0.01$]和Bax蛋白[(4.26 \pm 0.23) vs (0.89 \pm 0.29)], $P < 0.01$]表达显著升高, Bcl-2蛋白表达[(0.36 \pm 0.06) vs (8.23 \pm 1.65)], $P < 0.01$]显著下降。结论: 槲皮素能够抑制H446细胞的增殖并促进其凋亡, 其机制可能与调控Bax、p53和Bcl-2等细胞凋亡相关蛋白有关。

关键词: [小细胞肺癌](#) [H446细胞](#) [槲皮素](#) [凋亡](#) [增殖](#) [Bax](#) [P53](#) [Bcl-2](#)

Effects of Quercetin on the proliferation and apoptosis of human small cell lung cancer H446 cells [Download Fulltext](#)

[Liu Tao](#) [Zhang Yaya](#) [Xu Yingyi](#) [Bao Chuanen](#)

Department of Oncology, The Chenggong Hospital Affiliated to Xiamen University, the No.174 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China; Department of Oncology, The Chenggong Hospital Affiliated to Xiamen University, the No.174 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China; Department of Oncology, The Chenggong Hospital Affiliated to Xiamen University, the No.174 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China; Department of Oncology, The Chenggong Hospital Affiliated to Xiamen University, the No.174 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China

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Abstract:

Objective: To observe the effect of Quercetin on the apoptosis of small cell lung cancer cell lines H446, and investigate the potential mechanism. Methods: After the treatment of 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ quercetin 48 h, confocal microscope was introduced to observe the effect of quercetin on proliferation of H446 cell. MTT assay was used to detect the anti-proliferative effect of quercetin on H446 cells. Flow cytometry was used to detect the influence of quercetin on the cell cycle of H446 cells. The expressions of apoptosis-related proteins P53, Bcl-2 and Bax in H446 cells were determined by Western blotting. Results: After treated with quercetin, nuclear became shrinkage and was divided into a serial of apoptotic bodies as the density of H446 cell decreased. Quercetin inhibited proliferation of H446 cells in a significant dose-dependent ($P < 0.05$) and time-dependent ($P < 0.05$) manner. After treated with quercetin for 12, 24, 48 and 72 h, its IC₅₀ value to H446 cells were (172.2 \pm 2.6), (102.4 \pm 5.3), (68.6 \pm 2.7) and (48.8 \pm 1.9) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ respectively. Quercetin promoted the apoptosis of H446 cells in a significant dose-dependent manner. The apoptosis rate of H446 cell in 40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ quercetin group was higher than that of the control group [(8.3 \pm 0.4)% vs (4.0 \pm 0.5)%; $P < 0.01$]. When the concentration was arrived at 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, the apoptosis rate achieved the highest. Quercetin caused cell cycle arrest of H446 at the G2/M phase. Compared with the control group, the expressions of P53 [(4.98 \pm 0.91) vs (0.68 \pm 0.26)], $P < 0.01$] and Bax [(4.26 \pm 0.23) vs (0.89 \pm 0.29)], $P < 0.01$] were significantly higher in 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ quercetin group, meanwhile, the Bcl-2 expression decreased significantly [(0.36 \pm 0.06) vs (8.23 \pm 1.65)], $P < 0.01$]. Conclusion: Quercetin can inhibit the proliferation of H446 cells and promote it apoptosis, and the potential mechanism is probably related with regulation of apoptosis-related proteins such as Bax, P53 and Bcl-2.

Keywords: [small cell lung cancer](#) [H446 cell](#) [quercetin](#) [apoptotic](#) [proliferation](#) [Bax](#) [P53](#) [Bcl-2](#)

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