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沉默AFP 基因可抑制肝癌HepG 2 细胞Survivin mRNA的表达*

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Survivin mRNA is suppressed in HepG 2 cells after AFP gene silencing

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摘要

目的: 探讨肝癌HepG2 细胞AFP 基因沉默对Survivin表达的影响。方法: 通过siRNA 技术下调肝癌HepG2 细胞中AFP 的表达, 采用ELISA 法测定转染前后血清AFP 浓度, MTT 法检测转染前后细胞增殖活性, 流式细胞术分析细胞凋亡率, RT-PCR 检测转染前后细胞Survivin mRNA水平。结果: 转染48h 后, 实验组血清中AFP 浓度显著下降, 肝癌细胞生长活性下降43.1%, 凋亡率增加24.3%, HepG2 细胞中Survivin mRNA表达降低78.0%。对照组和空白组的上述指标均无明显变化。结论: 沉默肝癌HepG2 细胞AFP 的表达, 能有效抑制肝癌细胞生长、促进细胞凋亡, 这一作用可能与细胞内Survivin mRNA水平降低有关。

关键词: 肝癌细胞, AFP, Survivin, RNA干扰

Abstract:

Objective: To observe the effects of AFP gene silencing by siRNA on the Survivin mRNA of hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG2. Methods: AFP gene expression was downregulated in HepG2 cell by RNAi, and the AFP content in the supernatant was detected by ELISA. Survivin mRNA level was tested by RT-PCR. MTT was applied to evaluate cell proliferation. Flow cytometry was employed to observe cell apoptosis. Results: At 48h after transfection, AFP expression was almost completely inhibited, cell proliferation activity was decreased by 43.1%, cell apoptosis rate was increased by 24.3%, and the Survivin mRNA expression was reduced to 22.0% in the experimental group. No evident changes were observed in negative control and blank groups. Conclusion: AFP gene silenced by RNAi induces growth inhibition and apoptosis promotion of hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG 2. This gene may be associated with the suppression of Survivin mRNA.

Key words: hepatocellular carcinoma AFP Survivin RNA interference

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