

论著

显性失活 I κ B α 质粒对胰腺癌 PC-3 细胞株核因子- κ B 和环氧合酶-2 表达的影响

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摘要 目的: 观察显性失活 I κ B α 质粒转染胰腺癌 PC-3 细胞株后, 对细胞核因子- κ B (NF- κ B) 和环氧合酶-2 (COX-2) 表达的影响。方法: 免疫组织化学证实 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 在胰腺癌 PC-3 细胞株中的表达, 逆转录-聚合酶链反应 (RT-PCR) 和蛋白免疫印迹 (Western blotting) 检测 PC-3 细胞转染显性失活 I κ B α 质粒后, 细胞中 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 表达的变化。结果: 胰腺癌 PC-3 细胞株中存在 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 的表达, 转染显性失活 I κ B α 质粒后, 细胞中 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 表达均下调, 且体现出一定的时间依赖性关系。结论: 胰腺癌 PC-3 细胞株中存在 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 的阳性表达。显性失活的 I κ B α 质粒可抑制细胞中 NF- κ B 和 COX-2 的表达。

关键词 [胰腺肿瘤](#); [NF- \$\kappa\$ B](#); [质粒](#); [环氧合酶-2](#)

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Effects of the dominant-negative I κ B α plasmid on the expression of NF- κ B and cyclooxygenase-2 in pancreatic carcinoma

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effects of the dominant-negative I κ B α plasmid on the expression of NF- κ B and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) after it being transfected into pancreatic carcinoma PC-3 cell line. METHODS: The expression of NF- κ B and COX-2 in PC-3 cell line was confirmed by immunohistochemistry. The effects of dominant-negative I κ B α plasmid transfection on the expression of NF- κ B and COX-2 were studied by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and Western blotting. RESULTS: Both NF- κ B and COX-2 were expressed in pancreatic carcinoma PC-3 cell line, and the expression of NF- κ B and COX-2 were down-regulated in a certain time-independent manner after dominant-negative I κ B α plasmid transfection. CONCLUSIONS: The NF- κ B and COX-2 are expressed in pancreatic carcinoma PC-3 cell lines. The expression of NF- κ B and COX-2 are inhibited by dominant-negative I κ B α plasmid, while NF- κ B is likely to play an important role in regulating the expression of COX-2.

Key words [Pancreatic neoplasms](#) [NF-kappa B](#) [Plasmids](#) [Cyclooxygenase-2](#)

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