

重组人p53腺病毒联合奥沙利铂对胃癌细胞SGC-7901的生长抑制作用

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Effects of Recombinant Adenovirus-p53 Combined with Oxaliplatin on Growth Inhibition of Human Gastric Cancer Cell Line SGC-7901

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- 摘要
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摘要 目的观察外源p53基因在胃癌细胞SGC-7901内的表达及其对胃癌SGC-7901细胞生长的影响、对胃癌细胞化疗敏感度的作用及机制。方法用重组人p53腺病毒注射液(rAd-p53)及奥沙利铂(OXA)单独及联合作用于胃癌细胞株SGC-7901不同时间后, CCT-8法检测其对体外培养SGC-7901细胞的抑制率, 免疫组织化学SP法检测p53蛋白的表达情况, 流式细胞仪(FCM)分析其细胞凋亡蛋白Caspase-3的表达情况。结果rAd-p53及OXA单独作用SGC-7901细胞时, 随药物浓度及作用时间的增加, 细胞的生长抑制率逐渐增高; 两者联合作用48h, 其在较低浓度时即可显著抑制细胞生长($P < 0.05$); OXA(6.25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)与rAd-p53(5×10^7 、 5×10^8 、 $5 \times 10^9 \text{vp/ml}$)联合作用48h后, 胃癌细胞caspase-3蛋白的含量较对照组升高, 但p53蛋白无明显升高。结论OXA和rAd-p53单药可抑制胃癌细胞的生长, 两者联合对胃癌细胞的抑制作用明显增强; rAd-p53有增强OXA化疗敏感度的作用, 其机制与通过线粒体途径激活下游的caspase-3诱导细胞凋亡有关。

关键词: rAd-p53 OXA 胃癌细胞 生长抑制 Caspase-3

Abstract: Objective To observe the expression of exogenous p53 gene in gastric cancer cells and its

effects on the growth of tumor cells; and to investigate the effects of adenovirus mediated

p53 gene on chemosensitivity of human gastric cell and the value of gene therapy combined

with chemotherapy. Methods To investigate the effects of recombinant adenovirus-p53 (rAd-p53)

and oxaliplatin(OXA) alone and combined on the gastric cancer cell line SGC-7901 for

different times, CCK-8 assay was used to examine the suppressive rate of cell growth dealt;

p53 protein expression was detected by immunohistochemistry assay; and protein caspase-3

expression in cell was induced by different drugs alone and in combination by flow

cytometry. Result When rAd-p53 and OXA was alone used to treat the gastric cancer cell line

SGC-7901, with an increase in drug concentration and treated time, the cell growth

inhibition rate gradually increased; when rAd-p53 and OXA was combined to treat the gastric

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cancer cell line SGC-7901 for 48 h, the cell growth inhibition rate gradually increased at the lowest concentration. When rAd-p53 (5×10^7 , 5×10^8 , 5×10^9 vp/ml) and OXA ($6.25 \mu\text{g/ml}$) was combined to treat the gastric cancer cell line SGC-7901 for 48h, compared with the control group, the content of caspase-3 protein in gastric cancer cell gradually increased, but p53 protein expression didn't increase. Conclusion The proliferation of SGC-7901 could be inhibited by rAd-p53 OXA alone, but when rAd-p53 was combined with OXA, the proliferation of cells was higher than that used alone. The combination of rAd-p53 and OXA induced cell

apoptosis through mitochondrial pathway to activate downstream of caspase-3.

Key words: Recombinant adenovirus-p53 Oxaliplatin Gastric cancer cell Growth inhibition caspase-3

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