

论著

# 抗癌药物金克 ( Jinke) 对小鼠骨髓、脾脏细胞微核形成的效应

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**摘要** 目的:检测抗癌药物金克(Jinke) 的诱变活性,评价其可能的潜在危害。方法:以小鼠脾脏和骨髓PCE 细胞为观察对象,采用微核试验法,分别检测各处理组的微核细胞率(MNCF)。结果:金克对小鼠骨髓和脾脏PCE 细胞均有明显的微核效应,其 MNCF 同阴性对照相比有极其显著的差异。金克诱发小鼠脾脏和骨髓PCE 细胞的微核剂量效应、时间效应基本一致。结论:金克具有较强的诱变活性,有必要对其毒性进行多角度的研究。在小鼠微核试验中,骨髓和脾脏可以相互替换,这为评价被检物的毒理效应提供了方便。

关键词 [微核试验](#) [金克](#) [脾脏](#) [骨髓](#)

## EFFECT OF ANTI CANCER DRUG JINKE ON MICRONUCLEUS FORMATION IN MOUSE SPLEEN AND BONE MARROW PCE CELLS

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**Abstract** Purpose : To investigate the mutagenic effects of anticancer drug Jinke. Methods : micronucleus test in mice and bone marrow PCE cells were used respectively to determine micronucleul cell frequencies (MNCF) . Results : The MNCF of Jinke-treated groups were much significantly higher than that of control group , and to some extent , were dose-responsive. Conclusion : Jinke has strong mutagenic effect , and the result of micronucleus test on spleen PCE cells is closely similar to that on bone marrow cells.

**Keywords** [micronucleus test](#) [Jinke](#) [spleen](#) [bone marrow](#)

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