

论著

中药土大黄煎剂及含药血清对食管癌细胞增殖反应的影响

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摘要 背景与目的: 探讨中药土大黄煎剂及其含药血清的抗肿瘤及免疫调节作用。材料与方法: 土大黄干燥的根茎, 用传统方法制备高、中、低3个不同浓度(分别含土大黄生药为100、50和10 mg/ml)的煎剂及其含药血清。以MTT法测定土大黄煎剂及其含药血清对癌细胞株和原代食管癌细胞及外周血淋巴细胞的抑制作用。结果: 土大黄煎剂在含生药量0.1 mg/ml时对食管癌细胞株有较明显的抑制作用, 抑制率为51.9%; 对食管癌患者癌细胞抑制作用相对较弱, 抑制率为37.9%; 对外周血淋巴细胞增殖抑制率为30.1%。而煎剂在5 mg/ml和10 mg/ml时, 对外周血淋巴细胞有促进增殖作用; 1 000 mg/kg含药血清对食管癌细胞株有抑制作用, 抑制率为36.7%, 与100 mg/kg含药血清作用相比, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01)。1 000 mg/kg含药血清对外周血淋巴细胞抑制作用为33.0%, 与阴性和阳性对照相比, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论: 土大黄煎剂及其含药血清均能抑制食管癌细胞增殖, 土具有抗肿瘤作用并影响免疫功能, 其作用与剂量相关。

关键词 [土大黄煎剂](#); [含药血清](#); [食管癌细胞](#); [细胞增殖](#)

Rhubarb and Its Effects on Esophageal Carcinoma Cell Proliferation

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: This study was designed to elucidate Rhubarb and its anti-tumor and immune modulation functions. MATERIAL AND METHODS: The stem of Rhubarb was cooked in distilled water. It was prepared in three concentrations(100 mg/ml、50 mg/ml and 10 mg/ml)to observe its inhibitory effect on esophageal carcinoma cell and peripheral blood lymphocytes(PBL)in patients by MTT assay. RESULTS: There were different inhibitory effects of various rhubarb doses and serum concentration.Proliferation of Esophageal carcinoma cell was strongly inhibited with 0.1 mg/ml of Rhubarb. Inhibition rate was 51.9%; while, its effects on esophageal carcinoma cell was weakened at 37.9%.of Inhibition rate of patient PBL was 30.1%. The proliferation of PBL was induced with 5 mg/kg and 10 mg/ml of Rhuland. The inhibitory rate(36.7%) of the 1 000 mg/kg serum on carcinoma cell TE13 was much higher than that the 100 mg/kg serum(P<0.01). The inhibition rate(33.0%)of the 1 000 mg/kg serum for PBL was significantly different compared with negative and positive control(P<0.05). CONCLUSION: Rhubarb and its serum content inhibited esophageal carcinoma cell. This suggested rhubarb had anticancer and immune modulation effect. The effects were related to rhubarb concentration.

Keywords [Rhubarb](#) [drug serum](#) [esophageal carcinoma cell](#) [cell proliferation](#)

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