

论著

蛇床子素对肺腺癌、肺鳞癌生长抑制作用的实验研究

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摘要 目的: 观察蛇床子素对人肺鳞癌和肺腺癌的抑制作用。方法: 建立BALB/C 裸鼠的人肺腺癌和肺鳞癌模型, 给予蛇床子素, 剂量为1.5μg/(g·d), 观察瘤体的大小、重量和动物血清中肺癌标志物DR270 的水平, 以此评价蛇床子素的抑癌作用。结果: 蛇床子素对肺鳞癌的抑瘤率为69.5%, 对肺腺癌的抑瘤率为50.0%, 对DR270 也有显著降低作用。结论: 蛇床子素对肺鳞癌和肺腺癌的瘤体生长有一定的抑制作用, 尤其是肺鳞癌。

关键词 [蛇床子素](#) [肺癌](#) [裸鼠](#)

INHIBITION OF OSTHOL ON ADENOCARCINOMA AND SQUAMACARCINOMA OF LUNG

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Abstract Purpose : To observed the inhibition effect of osthol on human lung adenocarcinoma and squamacarcinoma. Methods : Set up models of human lung adenocarcinoma and squamacarcinoma on the bodies of BALB/ C ,one kind of nude mice , then osthol was given to the mice in the dose of 1.5μg/ (g·d) . Antitumor effect of osthol were valued by weighing the tumor and determing DR 270 , the mark of lung cancer in BALB/ C serum.Results : The inhibitory rates were 69.5% on lung squamacarcinoma , and 50% on lung adenocarcinoma , respectively also obviously decreased the level of serum DR270. Conclusion : Osthol can inhibite the growing of lung adenocarcinoma and lung squamacarcinoma , especially the squamacarcinoma.

Keywords [osthol](#) [lung cancer](#) [nude mice](#)

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