柞蚕抗菌肽对大鼠大肠癌的防治作用

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Effects of the antibacterial peptide cecropins from Chinese oak silkworm, Antheraea pernyi on 1, 2-dimethylhydrazine-induced colon carcinogenesis in rats

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Abstract: Objective To gain insight into the putative anticancer effect of the antibacterial peptides, cecropins, from Chinese oak silkworm, Antheraea pernyi, on the cancer cells and 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH)-induced colon carcinogenesis in rats. Methods Growth inhibitory effect of the cecropins on normal human gastric epithelial cell line (GES-1) and human colon adenocarcinoma cell line (LS-174T) was observed using a microculture tetrazolium (MTT) colorimetric methods. Male Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups. Group1 was given on a weekly basis cecropins from Antheraea pernyi (3 000 Ua/ml) by gavage at 2 doses of 10 ml/kg body weight and exposed to subcutaneous injection of DMH at the dose of 20 mg/kg body weight. Group 2 was received weekly DMH only. Group 3 was given the cecropins by gavage at the same dose as in group 1. Group 4 was weekly exposed to subcutaneous injection of EDTA (1 mmol/L). All treatments were completed in a course of 18 weeks and the experiment was finished at week 33. Results MTT assay showed selective cytotoxic activity of the cecropins against the human colon adenocarcinoma cells line. The viability of the cancer cells was about 54% and 100% for the normal cells. There was a significantly lower incidence of large intestinal tumors in rats gavaged with cecropins (65%, P<0.01), but the tumor burden (tumors/tumor-bearing animal) and tumor mass index were comparable between the groups (P>0.05). Conclusion The cecropins possess effective anti-tumor activity with no cytotoxicity against normal eukaryotic cells, and impede the neoplastic process in murine large intestines.

Key words: antibacterial peptides; colon tumor; 2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH); rats

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1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验材料和试剂 正常胃粘膜上皮细胞株 GES-1 购自北京市肿瘤防治研究所细胞遗传室遥人结肠腺癌细胞株 LS-174T 为本室保存遥柞蚕抗菌肽渊 000 Ua/ml表间的bsolute units 绝对单位 电力 华南农业大学黄自然教授提供遥细胞培养基 RPMI 1640 观氮唑盐 渊(TT)购自 Sigama 公司遥二甲基亚砜渊(MSO)完多聚甲醛等试剂为国产分析纯试剂强治牛血清购自杭州四季清生物工程材料有限公司 渊北号院0011212 强超细胞培养皿 差 并不板为康宁渊(oning)强公司产品遥酶标分析仪为 Bio-Rad-550 型遥

 证号为 2001A052冤 诱癌剂为 1, 2 二甲肼 渊, 2-dimethylhydrazine, DMH冤构自 Fluka 公司遥 1.2 方法

1.2.1 抗菌肽对结肠癌和胃癌细胞株的杀伤作用 采用 MTT 法^吨医人正常胃粘膜上皮细胞株 GES-1系、结肠腺癌细胞株 LS-174T 于 37 益 5% CO₂ 饱和湿度培养于 RPMI 1640 培养基 渊为含灭活胎牛血清及抗生素冤避取对数生长期细胞渊0⁵/ml冤辞种于 96 孔细胞培养板衰和入 0.2 ml渊.0伊0⁴/ml冤辞养 18 h 后更换培养基动入 3 000 Ua/ml 柞蚕抗菌肽 10 滋遥阴性对照组加等量 RPMI 1640 培养基遥培养 48 h 后倾去上清液加入 MTT衰继续培养 4 h 后吸去上清液加入 DMSO袁充分振荡衰梅标仪 570 nm 测 D渊冤值遥设 3 个复孔袁取平均值遥仰瘤率 = 渊村照孔 D₅₇₀ 值-实验孔 D₅₇₀ 值冤对照孔 D₅₇₀ 值遥

1.2.3 动物实验 Wistar 大鼠随机分为模型对照组 渊0 只冤許蚕抗菌肽防治组渊0 只冤阴性对照组及空 白对照组滩 13 只/组冤每笼 5~6 只遥在温度为滩4依 1强和相对湿度为渊0依0冤的条件下以常备饲料饲 养袁适应1周后开始实验遥DMH 用前用1 mmol/L 对照组及柞蚕抗菌肽防治组按 20 mg/kg至b.w.剂量于 背侧颈部或大腿内侧皮下注射 DMH 以诱发大鼠大 肠癌袁阴性对照组在相同部位皮下注射相同体积 EDTA 教每周 1 次遥空白对照组及柞蚕抗菌肽防治 组于诱癌同时开始灌胃给药袁剂量为 10 ml/kg至b.w.袁 均每周2次遥8周末同时结束遥动物在注射 DMH 前 以上结肠肠段袁沿结肠系膜缘纵向剖开囊BS 缓冲液 漂洗式置于滤纸上观察肿瘤生长情况式记录有无肿瘤 发生及发生数目并测量肿瘤大小遥取肿瘤标本置于 4%多聚甲醛溶液中固定式常规石蜡包埋式引片表IE 染 病理切片通肿瘤发生率为各组发生肿瘤的动物数与各 组动物总数之比平均肿瘤个数为各组肿瘤总数与发 生肿瘤的动物数之比渊/TBA, tumors/tumor-bearing animal冤肿瘤质量指数渊MI袁umor mass index冤意院 每只动物肿瘤面积总和的常用对数袁MI=log10 {S"仔 (D₁+D₂)/2|²+C}**袁**2,**予**2 为肿瘤直径衰 为常数渊.57袁 避免常用对数值 <0冤

1.2.4 采用 SPSS10.0 统计软件分析 肿瘤发生率采用卡方检验袁平均肿瘤个数及 TMI 采用单因素方差分析遥

2 结果

2.1 柞蚕抗菌肽对肿瘤细胞株的选择性杀伤作用

柞蚕抗菌肽的抗菌活性为 3 000 Ua/ml遥柞蚕抗菌肽对肿瘤细胞 LS-174T 具有生长抑制作用袁实验组 D滩镜直院.92依0.11袁寸照组 D滩镜直院.71依0.18袁叩瘤率为 46% 遥柞蚕抗菌肽对胃粘膜上皮细胞株GES-1无生长抑制作用袁实验组 D滩镜直院.27依0.14袁对照组 D滩镜底.22依0.13袁卯瘤率为 104%遥

2.2 柞蚕抗菌肽 AD 对二甲肼诱导大鼠大肠癌的影响

实验第 33 周结束袁 组动物体质量增加无显著性差异滁科未显示冤避阴性对照组无肿瘤发生民空白对照组滩纯作蚕抗菌肽灌胃组冤严肿瘤发生衰寸大鼠无不良影响日模型对照组大鼠全部发生肿瘤渊00%冤责作蚕抗菌肽组大肠癌发生率渊5%冤阴显低于模型对照组沸~8.48,P=0.004冤避大肠癌平均个数及 TMI在两组间无显著性差异渊值分别为 0.225 3 及 0.406 3冤避见表 1選组织病理检查显示衰产实验结束时衰大肠肿瘤均为大肠癌遥

表 1 柞蚕抗菌肽对 DMH 诱发的大鼠大肠肿瘤发生的影响 Tab.1 DMH-induced colon carcinoma in rats gavaged with the cecropins from Chinese oak silkworm, Antheraea pernyi

Group	n	Tumor inci- dence(%)	NT/TBA 渊/lean 依D冤	TMI 渊Mean依D冤
Model control	20	20 (100)	1.4 亿 .68	0.47依0.15
Cecropins	20	13 (65)*	1.7 亿 .85	0.42依0.22

^{*} P<0.01 vs model control

3 讨论

研究证实袁抗菌肽由十余种氨基酸発5~60 个氨 基酸残基组成费用对分子质量 2000~8000遥PI 较高袁 对热稳定袁00 益30 min 仍保持杀菌活性袁对蛋白酶 及酸性环境较钝性素作用广谱素在一定浓度范围内对 肿瘤细胞株具有选择性杀伤作用噌蔥醬而柞蚕抗菌肽 的主要成分为抗菌肽 D 和 B渊 ecropin B 尧 冤 等 研 究显示表。蚕抗菌肽对野常、胃粘膜上皮细胞株的生 长无影响袁对结肠腺癌细胞株的抑制率为 46% 袁表明 柞蚕抗菌肽对正常上皮细胞的影响小或无影响衰而对 肿瘤细胞株具有选择性杀伤作用避抗肿瘤动物实验表 明柞蚕抗菌肽体外抗肿瘤作用确实衰型对照组大鼠 全部发生肿瘤袁柞蚕抗菌肽组大鼠大肠癌发生率为 65% 朝显低于模型对照组渊<0.01冤 但大肠癌平均 个数及 TMI 在两组间无显著性差异 渊 值分别为 0.225 3 及 0.406 3冤单纯柞蚕抗菌肽灌胃未见对大鼠 的不良影响表 文献报导结果相同 嘟鑑 Hui 等嘟麵过 检测 cecropin A 对白血病细胞的 IC50 显示袁ecropin A可裂解白血病细胞而对淋巴细胞毒性低氯而化学抗 肿瘤药物 5- 氟脲嘧啶渊-FU冤的糖胞苷渊-ra-C冤时肿 瘤细胞及正常细胞无选择性H体外实验表明袁ecropin

A与 5-FU為ra-C 联合静脉用药具有协同增效作用遥 Papo 等喻采用合成的抗菌肽渊5 肽冤静脉注射于裸鼠肺转移瘤模型 截正实合成抗菌肽明显减少裸鼠肺湿重袁肺转移灶减少 86% 袁而实验动物无任何毒副反应遥坦本研究利用抗菌肽对蛋白酶及酸性环境不敏感的特点。不用口服滌費胃、公药、药物单方便遥

DMH 诱导的大鼠大肠肿瘤多在 18 至 20 周内开始出现肉眼可见的肿物袁即 20 周内为肿瘤的启动阶段 (基本文柞蚕抗菌肽 AD 的使用期限仅 18 周袁与注射 DMH 诱发大肠肿瘤同时终止毒的为观察柞蚕抗菌肽是否具有防止大肠肿瘤形成的作用選詰果表明袁柞蚕抗菌肽可明显减少大鼠大肠肿瘤的发生率遥 18 周后即肿瘤经过启动阶段后未再给予柞蚕抗菌肽 AD 表別此发生肿瘤大鼠的平均肿瘤个数及 TMI 与模型对照组比较无明显差异衰这从另一侧面说明柞蚕抗菌肽对防止大肠癌形成作用确实遥对 DMH 诱导的大鼠大肠癌多呈不规则形生长遥国内的文献中多以统一的公式计算肿块体积囊计算结果并不准确遥而以每只动物肿瘤总面积的自然对数作为肿块大小的参数似更客观 (基本)

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