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·论著·

环磷酰胺、噻替哌诱发人支气管上皮细胞的染色体畸变

袁素波¹,王治乔¹,叶常青²,廖明阳¹

(1. 军事医学科学院毒物药物研究所,北京 100850;2. 军事医学科学院放射医学研究所,北京 100850)

摘要:目的与方法:以永生化人支气管上皮细胞(BEAS-2B)受环磷酰胺、噻替哌诱导并发生癌性转化的细胞为模型,运用染色体G—显带技术,观察环磷酰胺、噻替哌的遗传毒作用引起的细胞转化过程中的染色体动态畸变。结果:BEAS-2B细胞染色体众数46条,近二倍体,核型稳定,携带有M1、M2、M3三个标志染色体。环磷酰胺转化细胞(BEAS-CP)为二倍体核型,丢失了1个14号染色体,增加了M4异常染色体,该畸变可能与细胞转化的始动、促进和进展有关。噻替哌转化细胞(BEAS-T)在培养过程中渐趋多倍体细胞,15代以后部分细胞的14和21号染色体各丢失1条,BEAS-T 23代在软琼脂上形成克隆的细胞(BEAS-ST)是多倍体细胞,并具有高频率的非稳定性畸变,BEAS-T 25代时为3%,BEAS-ST为34%,多倍体背景上出现2对巨型三着丝粒染色体。结论:所发现的染色体畸变与细胞全面恶性转化之间存在明显关联。

关键词:染色体;畸变;核型;永生化人支气管上皮细胞(BEAS-2B);环磷酰胺转化细胞(BEAS-CP);噻替哌转化细胞(BEAS-T)

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CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSFORMED HUMAN BRONCHIAL EPITHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AND THIOTEPA

YUAN Su-bo¹, WANG Zhi-qiao¹, YE Chang-qing², LIAO Ming-yang¹

(1. Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Beijing 100850, China; 2. Institute of Radiation Medicine, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100850, China)

Abstract: Purpose and Methods: Utilizing a cell transformed model composed of a human bronchial epithelial cell line (BEAS-2B), BEAS-2B cell transformed by cyclophosphamide (BEAS-CP) and thiotepa (BEAS-T), cytogenetic alteration associated with neoplastic transformation of human bronchial epithelial cells was observed. **Res-**

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作者简介:袁素波(1962-),女,贵州省赤水县人,博士,助理研究员,研究方向:化学致癌,药物毒理和新药临床前安全性评价。

疫苗的蓄积及肾小管细胞在吸收疫苗后其表达产物对肾脏也可能产生损伤影响,但这一结论还有待于进一步研究。

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论著·

羧乙基锗倍半氧化物在黄曲霉毒素 B₁ 致大鼠肝癌过程中的抗氧化作用研究

侯华新¹, 黎丹戎², 涂文升², 陈艳华², 黎远冬²

(1. 广西医科大学; 2. 广西肿瘤防治研究所, 广西南宁 530021)

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作者简介:侯华新(1960 -), 男, 广西桂平市人, 副教授, 理学学士, 主要研究方向:肿瘤化学。

转化细胞群中的干细胞。以 DMBA 皮下注射诱导的大鼠肉瘤和白血病, 肿瘤细胞发现形状特异的超长末端着丝粒染色体^{12,13}。Hei 等报道, 人支气管上皮细胞经低 LET 射线暴露后的软琼脂细胞染色体缺失、重排发生频率明显升高, 其中一个细胞携带了 12 个标志染色体⁷。啮齿类动物细胞在软琼脂上生长能力的高低与细胞的致瘤性强弱相平行, 人类上皮细胞这一平行关系似仍存在。赵永良等在 粒子诱导转化的大鼠气管上皮细胞的软琼脂克隆和裸鼠瘤细胞中也发现了这种形状怪异的染色体⁸。这种与锚着独立生长能力和裸鼠致瘤性特异相关的怪异染色体, 可能与转化干细胞的恶性增殖有密切关系。这种染色体的出现可能是不同致癌原致细胞恶性转化过程中的末期事件, 它提示转化细胞可能已具有较强的致瘤性和全面的恶性表型。

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