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叶绿酸对7,12—二甲基苯蒽诱发大鼠乳腺癌的影响

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摘要 本文研究了叶绿酸(CHL)对7,12—二甲基苯蒽(DMBA)诱发大鼠乳腺癌的影响。43天龄雌性Sprague—Dawley大鼠随机分为3组,每组25只。给DMBA前I组给自来水,II、III组在饮水中加CHL1.5mmol,1wk后每只大鼠一次灌胃给DMBA 10mg。给DMBA后I、II组给自来水,III组饮水中继续加CHL,持续24wk。结果3组大鼠乳癌发生率分别为50.0%、33.3%和23.8%。给CHL的两组与对照组比较有下降趋势,但差异无显著性,说明CHL的抗癌作用还有待进一步证实。实验中未发现CHL有促癌作用。

关键词 叶绿酸;二甲基苯蒽;乳腺癌

EFFECTS OF CHLOROPHYLLIN ON INCIDENCE OF MAMMARY TUMOR INDUCED BY 7, 12 — DIMETHYLBEN (a) ANTHRACENE IN RAT

Abstract In present study the effects of chlorophyllin, an antimutagen, on incidence of mammary tumor induced by 7,12-dimethylben(a)anthracene (DMBA) in rat were investigated. 43 days old female Sprague-Dawley rats (weighted around 100g) were randomly divided into 3 groups with 25 in each. A week before the administration of DMBA, rats in group I and group III were given sodium copper chlorophyllin (CHL) 1.5 mmol/L in drinking water. Rats in group I were given tap water as control. On 50th days each animal was given DMBA 10mg/Kg dissolved in corn oil by gavage. Rats in group I and group II were given tap water thereafter, while rats in group III were given CHL throughout the experiment. The results showed that the tumor rates in these groups were 50.0%, 33.3% and 23.8% respectively. There were decreased of the rates in the two CHL treated groups though the differences among the three groups were not significant. These data demonstrated that the anticarcinogenic effect of CHL need to be studied further. No tumor promoting effect of CHL was observed in above-mentioned animal model.

Key words chlorophyllin; dimethylben(a)anthracene; mammary tumor

自从Lai等发现叶绿素具有抗诱变作用⁽¹⁾以来,国内外有关学者已做了大量研究,证实叶绿素及其衍生物叶绿酸对多种诱变剂和致癌物都有较强的抗诱变作用⁽²⁻⁴⁾,还能阻止致癌物与动物肝细胞DNA的共价结合^(5,6),防止DNA损伤⁽⁷⁾,并能抑制多种致癌物引起的细胞转化⁽⁸⁾。这些结果提示CHL可能是一种颇有希望的肿瘤化学预防剂。可是到目前为止,国内外均未见到CHL具有抗癌作用的报道。而且最近有人发现CHL在二甲胂(DMH)诱发大鼠结肠癌模型中,不仅没有抗癌作用,反而表现为促癌作用⁽⁹⁾。为了进一步研究CHL的抗癌作用,本文利用DMB诱发大鼠乳癌模型,观察CHL对致癌结果的影响。

材料和方法

叶绿酸铜钠(Sodium copper chlorophyllin)、7,12-二甲基苯蒽(7,12-dimethylben(a)anthracene),均从美国Sigma公司进口。

实验动物为Sprague-Dawley雌性大鼠,43天龄,由本校实验动物中心提供,标准配方块状饲料饲养,饲养室自然光照,室温18—25℃,相对湿度30—70%。

选上述规格的大鼠75只,随机分为3组,每组25只,按I_p等的方法建立大鼠乳癌模型⁽¹⁰⁾。I组为对照组,以自来水为饮水,II、III组在饮水中加CHL 1.5mmol。1wk后每只大鼠经灌胃一次给予DMBA 10mg(溶于植物油中)。给DMBA后,I、II组给自来水,III组继续给CHL,持续24wk。每周定时检查各组大鼠乳腺癌发生情况,以发现可触及的乳腺癌之日为肿瘤发生时间,记录出现肿瘤的时间和数目。肿瘤巨大即将破溃的动物先处死,取肿瘤作病理检查。比较各组动物之间出现肿瘤的时间、肿瘤发生率及平均患瘤数。

结果

I、II、III各组中分别有3只、4只和4只大鼠于实验中期死亡,死因主要是化脓性

中耳炎和肺部感染,尸检均未发现乳腺癌。Ⅲ组有2只大鼠因肿瘤破溃,分别于给DMBA后16wk和19wk处死。到观察结束时各组存活动物数分别为22、21和19只。各组存活动物

实验前后的增重情况见表1。从表1可见,持续给CHL组大鼠增重略小于对照组,但经统计学处理,差异无显著性($P>0.05$)。说明这一剂量的CHL对大鼠无明显毒性。

表1. 各组动物实验前后增重情况($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分组	处理	n	初重(g)	终重(g)	增重(g)
I	水+DMBA+水	22	103.4±3.1	340.2±26.4	236.3±26.0
II	CHL+DMBA+水	21	103.7±3.1	344.8±22.3	241.1±23.1
III	CHL+DMBA+水	21	103.3±2.4	338.4±24.0	235.1±23.7

最早发现肿瘤的时间I、II组分别为给DMBA后13wk和12wk, III组出现最迟,为16wk。肿瘤出现的高峰时间对照组为18—22wk,而II、III组在19wk和20wk后不再出现肿瘤。给DMBA后22—24wk,各组的肿瘤发生均已达坪值(见图1),与I₁等的报道一致⁽¹⁰⁾。

给DMBA 24wk后各组累计发生肿瘤的动物数、肿瘤发生率及平均患瘤数见表2。从表中可见,对照组肿瘤发生率为50.0%,仅在给DMBA前给CHL的I组和给DMBA后继续给CHL的III组分别为33.3%和23.8%,两个给CHL组肿瘤发生率有下降趋势,其中III组与I组比较 $0.10>P>0.05$ 。各组大鼠所患肿瘤多为单发性,仅I组有1只大

鼠有2个肿瘤。病理检查发现各组均以腺癌为主,个别为磷癌。

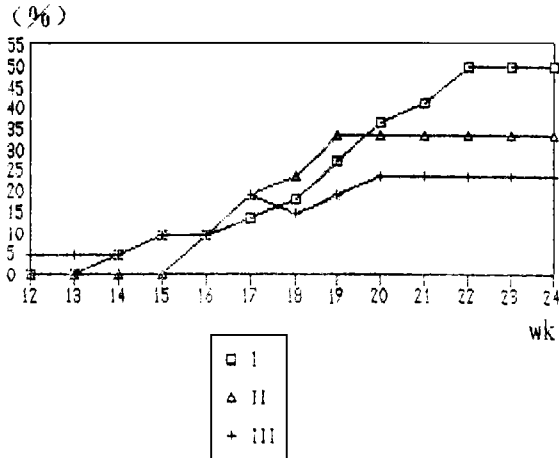


图1 各组大鼠肿瘤出现的时间

表2. 各组大鼠的肿瘤数、肿瘤发生率及平均患瘤数

分组	处理	存活动物数	患瘤动物数	肿瘤总数	肿瘤发生率(%)	平均患瘤数
I	水+DMBA+水	22	11	11	50.0	0.50
II	CHL+DMBA+水	21	7	8	33.3	0.33
III	CHL+DMBA+CHL	21	5	5	23.8	0.24

讨论

CHL的抗诱变作用已被证实,但其抗诱变机理尚未完全明了。有报道认为CHL是一种抗氧化剂,有清除自由基作用⁽¹¹⁾。还有人发

现CHL能与诱变剂或致癌物结合,减少其胃肠道吸收率⁽⁵⁾,并能加速致癌物从尿液和粪便中排泄⁽¹²⁾,从而减少致癌物在靶组织中的分布。最近,日本学者用高效液相色谱法结合

Ames 试验研究了 37 种化学诱变剂与 CHL 的结合率与 CHL 抗诱变作用之间的关系,发现两者呈明显的正相关。还发现 CHL 主要与具有三环或三环以上平面稠环结构的诱变剂结合,而对单环或双环结构的诱变剂的结合率较低⁽¹³⁾。如与 B(a)P 和 AFB₁(均为五环)的结合率达 84—95%,CHL 对它们的抗诱变作用也较明显。而 CHL 与丝裂霉素 C (MMC)的结合率小于 10%,CHL 对 MMC 也无明显的抗诱变作用⁽¹⁴⁾。因此,CHL 对 DMH 诱发的大鼠结肠癌无抑制作用⁽⁹⁾,可能是因为 CHL 与 DMH 的结合率太低。本研究所用的致癌物 DMBA 为四环平面结构,按 Arimoto 等的观点⁽¹³⁾,CHL 容易与之结合,减少其吸收和向靶器官的分布,因而起抗致癌作用。从本研究结果看,给 CHL 的两组大鼠的肿瘤发生率与对照组比较均有减少趋势,给 DMBA 前后都给 CHL 的 III 组的肿瘤发生率只有对照组的一半左右。可是经统计学处理,各组之间的差异均无显著性 ($P < 0.05$)。说明 CHL 的抗致癌作用还不能肯定。本实验使用的每组动物数偏少以及中途部分动物死亡可能影响了结果的分析 and 评价。但是,无论从各组大鼠的肿瘤发生率还是肿瘤出现的时间来看,均未发现 CHL 在 DMBA 诱发大鼠乳腺癌过程中有明显的促癌作用,有必要进行设计更为严密的动物抗诱癌试验加以验证。

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