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甲苯达唑对小鼠细粒棘球蚴的疗效与宿主免疫水平的关系

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Relationship between the efficacy of mebendazole and immune level of mice infected with secondary cysts of *Echinococcus granulosus*

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ABSTRACT The proliferative response of lymphocytes to Con A and enzyme-linked absorbent assay were used to determine the levels of cellular and humoral immunity of mice infected with ip 2000 protoscolices of *Echinococcus granulosus* for 2, 4 or 8 months and treated twice with ip BCG 0.2 mg/mouse at an interval of 10 d, or with ip cyclophosphamide (Cy) 10 mg/(kg·d) × 5 d. The results showed that the immune levels of the host were stimulated by BCG, but depressed by Cy significantly. When the mice were treated with ip mebendazole (Meb) 25 mg/(kg·d) × 10 d in combination with ip BCG 0.2 mg/mouse on d 3 before Meb treatment and on d 7

after the beginning of Meb treatment, or with ip Cy 10 mg/(kg·d) × 5 d before Meb treatment, the inhibition rates of cyst weight and the alterations of germinal layers induced by the drugs were similar to those of corresponding groups treated with Meb alone. Cy also exhibited an apparent effect on mice infected with protoscolices for 2 months. Even so, no apparent synergetic effect was seen after combined treatment with Cy and Meb. The results suggest that the effect of Meb on secondary cysts of *E granulosus* was not affected by the host immune level

KEY WORDS echinococcosis / drug therapy; mebendazole / therapeutic use; BCG vaccine / therapeutic use; cyclophosphamide / therapeutic use; cellular immunity; antibody formation

摘要 感染细粒棘球蚴原头节 2-8 个月的小鼠, ig 甲苯达唑 25 mg/(kg·d) × 10 d, 并于疗程前 3 d 及疗程 d 7 各 ip 1 次卡介苗 0.2 mg/鼠, 或在疗程前 ip 环磷酰胺 10 mg/(kg·d), 连给 5 d, 其疗效与单用甲苯达唑治疗的相仿, 结果表明, 宿主免疫水平不影响甲苯达唑抗细粒棘球蚴的作用。

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关键词 棘球蚴病 / 药物疗法; 甲苯达唑 / 治疗; 卡介苗 / 治疗; 环磷酰胺 / 治疗; 细胞免疫; 抗体形成

卡介苗(BCG)对感染后缘期的多房棘球绦虫 (metacestodes of *Echinococcus multilocularis*)具有免疫防护作用,抑制泡球蚴囊(cysts)的生长⁽¹⁾,并增强甲苯达唑(mebendazole, Meb)对小鼠泡球蚴囊生发层的损害,认为宿主免疫水平的提高可增强 Meb 抗泡球蚴的作用⁽²⁾。因此,了解宿主免疫水平对 Meb 抗细粒棘球蚴疗效的影响,对于改进治疗方法和寻找新药均有一定的意义。本文系应用 BCG 和环磷酰胺(cyclophosphamide, Cy)兴奋或抑制宿主免疫水平的情况下,观察 Meb 抗小鼠继发性细粒棘球蚴囊(secondary cysts)的作用。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

细粒棘球蚴的原头节(proto-scolex),由新疆自治区地方病防治研究所提供,即从刚宰杀的自然感染的绵羊细粒棘球蚴囊中无菌吸取含原头节的囊液,加入青霉素和链霉素各 500 IU/ml 和两性霉素 B 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 后,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存,临用前吸去囊液,用亨氏盐平衡溶液(HBSS)洗涤原头节 5-8 次,经美兰染色鉴别活原头节在 95% 以上,即可用以接种小鼠。

Meb 由上海医药工业研究院赠给,用重蒸水、色拉油、西黄蓍胶、吐温 80 和阿拉伯胶配制成浓度为 2.5 mg/ml 的乳化剂。Cy 为 Sigma 产品,BCG 为卫生部上海生物制品研究所产品,临用前分别用重蒸水和无菌生理盐水配制成 1 mg/ml 的溶液。^[3H]胸腺嘧啶核苷购自中国科学院上海原子核研究所,比放射强度为 37 MBq/ml,放射纯度在 95% 以上;刀豆素 A(Con A)和邻苯二胺为 Sigma 产品。

♀ NIH 小鼠,体重 $21 \pm \text{SD } 1 \text{ g}$,接种上述原头节后 2, 4 及 8 个月,用 BCG 或 Cy 合并 Meb 治疗。Meb 剂量为 $25 \text{ mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}) \times 10 \text{ d}$,在疗程开始前 3 d 及疗程的 d 7,每鼠 ip BCG 0.2 mg,或在疗程前 5 d 起 ip Cy 10

mg/(kg · d) × 5 d,另设感染对照组及单用 Meb, BCG 和 Cy 治疗组。

免疫水平的测定 感染 2, 4 和 8 个月的小鼠经 BCG 或 Cy 治疗后,分别用淋巴细胞增生试验和酶联免疫吸附试验检测小鼠的细胞免疫和体液免疫水平。

1 淋巴细胞增生试验 按文献报告的方法⁽³⁾进行,淋巴细胞增生应答的大小以刺激指数(SI)表示,即 $\text{SI} = \frac{\text{加 Con A 培养的平均 cpm}}{\text{未加 Con A 培养的平均 cpm}}$ 。

2 酶联免疫吸附试验 按常规方法进行,包被抗原系上述细粒棘球蚴囊液,经 $1500 \times \text{g}$ 离心 10 min 后,用 50 mmol/L 碳酸-碳酸氢钠缓冲液(pH 9.6)稀释至蛋白浓度为 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$,包被国产聚苯乙烯 40 孔板,用本所制备的辣根过氧化物酶标记的结合物,底物为邻苯二胺,以待检血清的消光值(2 孔平均)与阴性血清(5 孔平均)的比值大于或等于 3 定为阳性,否则为阴性。

疗效的评价

1 囊重的称量 小鼠于治毕后 2 个月剖杀,取出全部细粒棘球蚴囊,称重,并与对照组相比较,按下列公式求出囊重抑制率: $\text{囊重抑制率} = \frac{\text{对照组平均囊重} - \text{治疗组平均囊重}}{\text{对照组平均囊重}} \times 100\%$ 。

2 组织学观察 各组于治毕次日及停药后 2 个月,解剖 4 鼠,每组随机取囊 8 只,固定于 10% 中性福尔马林内,作厚度为 7 μm 的石蜡连续切片,HE 染色,用光学显微镜每组观察 25-30 个切面,根据生发层受损程度,按下列标准记分: 0 分: 生发层光滑,生发细胞结构清晰; 2 分: 生发层粗糙,肿胀; 4 分: 生发细胞结构模糊,核伊红深染; 8 分: 生发细胞崩裂,生发层有坏死脱落。

RESULTS

BCG 和 Cy 对感染小鼠细胞免疫和体液

免疫水平的影响

感染不同时间的小鼠在 ip BCG 0.2 mg/鼠 10 d 后, 由 Con A 诱导的淋巴细胞增生应答增强, 其 SI 值明显升高, 血清平均抗体滴度也较对照组为高(Tab 1).

感染不同时期的小鼠 ip Cy 10 mg/(kg·d)后, 由 Con A 诱导的淋巴细胞增生应答减弱, 其 SI 值明显低于对照组, 血清平均抗体滴度也较对照组的为低(Tab 1).

Tab 1. Influence of ip BCG 0.2 mg/mouse or cyclophosphamide (Cy) 10 mg/(kg·d) × 5 d on proliferative response of spleen lymphocytes to Con A and antibody level in mice infected with 2000 protoscolices of *Echinococcus granulosus* 10 d after administration of the drugs. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. *** $P < 0.01$ vs control.

Months after infection	Drug	n	Stimulation index of proliferative response to Con A	Antibody titre
2	-	12	121 ± 20.6	1:100
	BCG	9	203 ± 16.3***	1:400
	Cy	10	41.4 ± 7.4***	1:50
4	-	10	43.3 ± 6.7	1:200
	BCG	9	89.9 ± 10.0***	1:400
	Cy	10	25.4 ± 4.1***	1:100
8	-	12	17.3 ± 1.9	1:800
	BCG	10	49.8 ± 8.7**	1:1600
	Cy	12	10.5 ± 1.1***	1:200

Stimulation index = Mean cpm of spleen lymphocytes cultivated with Con A / Mean cpm of spleen lymphocytes cultivated alone.

疗效

1 囊重的变化 用 Meb 合并 BCG 治疗感染 2 和 4 个月的小鼠时, Meb 组和合并治疗组的平均囊重无明显差别, 但均低于对照组($P < 0.05$), 单用 BCG 治疗的小鼠, 其平均囊重虽较对照组的为轻, 但差别不显著($P > 0.05$). 小鼠于感染 8 个月治疗时, Meb 组和合并治疗组的平均囊重相仿, 且与对照组无明显差别, 囊重抑制率仅为 21.9% 和 23.3%. 单用 BCG 组的平均囊重与对照组相仿.

感染 2 个月的小鼠用 Meb 和 Cy 或二个药物合并治疗时, 各治疗组间的平均囊重无明显差别, 但均明显低于对照组($P < 0.01$), 囊重抑制率分别为 79.1%, 69.6% 和 87.2%. 若小鼠于感染后 4 个月治疗, Meb 组与合并治疗组的平均囊重无明显差别, 但较对照组明显为低($P < 0.01$), Cy 组的平均囊重与对照组无显著差异. 若小鼠于感染后 8 个月治疗时, Meb 组和合并治疗组的囊重抑制率相仿, 其平均囊重均与对照组无明显差异, Cy 组的平均囊重亦与对照组的相仿.(Tab 2).

Tab 2. Effects of mebendazole (Meb) 25 mg/kg·d × 10 d in combination with ip BCG or Cy on mice at different times after infection with 2000 protoscolices of *Echinococcus granulosus*. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$ vs group treated with Meb alone.

Months after infection	Drug	n	Cyst wt (mg)	Inhibition rate (%)
2	-	13	361 ± 236	-
	Meb	14	44 ± 40	87.8
	- BCG	15	249 ± 267	31.0
	Meb BCG	14	48 ± 28*	86.7
	-	14	483 ± 301	-
	Meb	15	108 ± 89	79.1
	- Cy	13	147 ± 153	69.6
	Meb Cy	12	63 ± 92*	87.2
	-	19	2205 ± 1418	-
	Meb	16	782 ± 546	64.5
	- BCG	15	1788 ± 1347	18.9
	Meb BCG	13	786 ± 896*	64.4
4	-	17	2922 ± 2878	-
	Meb	17	407 ± 290	86.1
	- Cy	10	2377 ± 2820	18.7
	Meb Cy	16	523 ± 507*	82.1
	-	13	4532 ± 2943	-
	Meb	16	3538 ± 2430	21.9
	- BCG	17	4715 ± 2351	-
	Meb BCG	21	3474 ± 1997*	23.3
	-	16	5352 ± 4638	-
	Meb	20	4365 ± 3137	18.4
	- Cy	15	5268 ± 2400	-
	Meb Cy	13	4134 ± 3164*	22.8

BCG 0.2 mg/mouse was given on d 3 before Meb treatment and d 7 after the start of Meb medication. Cy was ip 10 mg/(kg·d) × 5 d before the start of Meb medication.

2 细粒棘球蚴生发层的组织学变化 取感染 2-8 个月的对照组小鼠体内的细粒棘球囊蚴 48 个, 进行生发层的组织学观察, 在 167 个切面中, 平均记分为 0.4, 生发层结构正常(Fig 1 A).

感染 2 个月的小鼠单用 Meb 或 Meb + BCG 治毕次日, 其细粒棘球蚴的生发层肿胀, 基质疏松, 生发细胞结构模糊, 并有核伊红深染的变化(Fig 1 B), 单用 BCG 治疗时, 仅少数囊的局部生发层粗糙变性. 按生发层受损程度记分, 以 Meb 组和合并治疗组的为高, 两者相仿, 但高于对照组和 BCG 组 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3). 治毕后 2 个月, 各组生发层受损有不同程度的减轻, 但除 BCG 组外, 其余二组的平均记分仍相似, 且高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3). 感染 4 个月的小鼠于治毕次日取囊观察时, Meb 组和合并治疗组亦查见上述生发层受损, BCG 组的生发层变化轻微, 仅见局部粗糙变性(Fig 1 C). 同时, 合并治疗组的生发层受损记分与 Meb 组的相仿, 但高于 BCG 组和对照组 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3). 治毕后 2 个月, Meb 组和合并治疗组的生发层仍有明显变性和坏死, 受损平均记分相仿, 且高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3), 而 BCG 组的则已恢复正常. 感染 8 个月的小鼠在治毕次日, Meb 组和合并治疗组的生发层出现灶性凝固样变性(Fig 1 D), 合并治疗组的还查见有大小不等的空泡形成(Fig 1 E), 二组的受损记分亦相似, 但均较对照组的为高 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3). 治毕后 2 个月, 上述二组的生发层受损程度虽明显减轻, 但平均记分仍高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)(Tab 3). 感染 8 个月的小鼠, 单用 BCG 治疗时, 在治毕次日或 2 个月后, 未见囊的生发层有明显变化(Tab 3).

感染 2-8 月的小鼠单用 Meb 或 Meb+Cy 的治疗的结果与上述相仿(Fig 1 B, D, F, G). 但感染 2 个月的小鼠单用 Cy 治疗, 囊的生发层亦明显受损(Fig 1 H), 受损的平均记分与 Meb 组和合并治疗组相仿. 感染 4 个月的

小鼠单用 Cy 治毕次日, 囊的受损程度较轻, 受损平均记分虽明显高于对照组, 但与 Meb 和 Meb+Cy 组的差别明显, 停药 2 个月后则恢复正常. 感染 8 个月的小鼠单用 Cy 治毕后次日, 未见囊的生发层有明显变化(Tab 3).

Tab 3. Histological changes appeared in germinal layers of hydatid cysts harboured in infected mice treated with lg Meb 25 (mg/kg · d) × 10 d in combination with ip BCG or Cy. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P > 0.05$ vs group treated with Meb alone.

Months after infection	Drug	n	Score of histological changes in germinal layers after the end of medication	
			1 d	60 d
2	-	26	0.4 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.8
	Meb	28	5.1 ± 3.2	3.9 ± 2.0
	- BCG	32	1.9 ± 1.6	0.9 ± 1.2
	Meb BCG	30	4.8 ± 2.1*	3.9 ± 1.7
	-	25	0.5 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.6
	Meb	28	5.9 ± 3.8	3.8 ± 2.1
	- Cy	30	4.8 ± 3.0	4.7 ± 2.7
	Meb Cy	32	6.4 ± 3.3*	5.2 ± 3.2*
4	-	31	0.4 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.6
	Meb	30	4.5 ± 2.0	3.8 ± 1.7
	- BCG	29	1.0 ± 1.4	0.6 ± 0.4
	Meb BCG	28	4.9 ± 2.1*	4.1 ± 2.7
	-	27	0.4 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.6
	Meb	28	4.9 ± 2.6	3.3 ± 2.1
	- Cy	25	2.0 ± 1.8	0.7 ± 0.6
	Meb Cy	30	5.5 ± 3.1*	3.9 ± 1.9*
8	-	28	0.4 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.4
	Meb	32	4.9 ± 2.1	1.0 ± 1.0
	- BCG	31	0.5 ± 0.9	0.3 ± 0.4
	Meb BCG	30	4.9 ± 2.0*	0.9 ± 0.7
	-	30	0.5 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.5
	Meb	28	4.6 ± 2.2	1.1 ± 1.2
	- Cy	31	0.7 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.3
	Meb Cy	27	4.9 ± 3.1*	0.8 ± 0.7

BCG 0.2 mg/mouse was given on d 3 before Meb treatment and d 7 after the start of Meb medication. Cy was ip 10 mg/(kg · d) × 5 d before the start of Meb medication. Each section was seen under 1 × 1 mm² with 10 × 40 fold magnification

DISCUSSION

本试验中, 小鼠感染细粒棘球蚴后 2-8 月, 其免疫水平虽经 BCG 或 Cy 兴奋或抑制, 但

对 Meb 的疗效并无明显影响,提示 Meb 抗细粒棘球蚴的疗效不依赖于宿主的免疫水平,这与文献⁽²⁾报道 BCG 可增强 Meb 抗泡球蚴的疗效有所不同。这种差异可能主要是与虫种不同有关,即细粒棘球蚴因刺激宿主组织反应,形成了包围虫体的外囊(ectocyst),这外囊的内侧与细粒棘球蚴的外侧角质层相紧邻,但无任何血管联系⁽⁴⁾,它和角质层起着屏障和过滤作用,从而使宿主的淋巴细胞和特异性抗体难以进入囊内参与杀虫⁽⁵⁾,而泡球蚴是通过无外囊性浸润生长,形成以分隔性增殖为主的囊泡⁽⁶⁾,这种增殖特征可能使宿主的淋巴细胞和特异性抗体易与囊的生发层相接触而参与杀虫。

本文结果表明, Meb 对感染时间长的小鼠疗效较感染时间短的差,这种差异可能是感染时间长,宿主体内的囊较大,囊壁增厚,从而使扩散进入囊内的药量减少,也可能是此时的生发细胞具有较旺盛的增殖作用,经药物作用后,残留的或受损较轻的生发细胞易于修复和增殖。

由于感染宿主的免疫水平对 Meb 的疗效无明显影响,因此,需进一步寻求高效的抗细

粒棘球蚴药物。

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九种抗癌药物对人胃腺癌裸小鼠移植瘤 MKN-28 的治疗作用

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Therapeutic effects of 9 antitumor drugs on stomach adenocarcinoma (MKN-28) in nude mice

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ABSTRACT Therapeutic effects of 9 antitumor

drugs were studied on nude mice inoculated with transplanted human stomach tumor (MKN-28). When cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, chlormethine, 5-fluorouracil or mitomycin C was given ip to nude mice bearing MKN-28 at respective dose of 3, 100, 40, 80 and 2 mg/kg once weekly for 3 wk, the tumor inhibition rates of the former 3 drugs were over 80%, while the later 2 were 70-77%. Cytarabine 200 mg/kg twice or thrice weekly for 3 wk gave an inhibition rates of 68-72%. Hydroxycamptothecin 20 mg/kg twice weekly for 3 wk showed a better therapeutic effect than that given at 40 mg/kg once weekly for 3 wk, the tumor inhibition rates were 65

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