

## 高三尖杉酯碱对体外培养 L1210 细胞杀伤的作用

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Cytocidal action of homoharringtonine on L1210 cells *in vitro*

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**ABSTRACT** The proliferation of L1210 cells ceased rapidly after they were exposed to homoharringtonine (HH) 1 µg/ml during exponential growth phase. However, 25.3% of the cells were still able to form colonies in soft agar if HH was removed after 24 h of incubation (the colony-forming efficiency for control cells was 62.5%). The clonogenic cells survived from the treatment were still sensitive to HH-continuous exposure. The  $IC_{50}$  of the treated and control cells were 15 and 20 ng/ml, respectively. Yet, the sensitivity of the treated cells to cytarabine decreased enormously. For instance, the survival rate of HH-treated cells remained at 100% level after they were exposed to cytarabine 4-8 µg/ml for 1 h, but only 40% control cells survived from the same treatment. When cells were continuously exposed to HH 0.4 µg/ml, the colony-forming efficiency decreased exponentially as a function of exposure time. The  $T_+$  of the clonogenic cells was about 18 h. The DNA contents in L1210 cells was measured with a flow-cytometer. The results showed that the cell-cycle progress in all cells was interrupted by HH, regardless which phase they belonged to. So the cells seemed to be in a "frozen" state and the histogram unchanged.

**KEY WORDS** harringtonines; cell survival;

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leukemia L1210, colony-forming units assay; cell cycle; flow cytometry

**摘要** L1210 细胞在体外加入高三尖杉酯碱(HH)后即停止增殖, 细胞周期各时相的细胞均停止进展, 但洗去药物后部分细胞仍可继续增殖。这些幸存细胞主要处于非S期。结果提示, HH对细胞的生长抑制作用虽非时相特异性, 但最先发生不可逆损害的是处于S期的细胞。

**关键词** 高三尖杉酯碱, 细胞存活, 白血病L1210, 集落形成单位测定, 细胞周期, 流动血细胞计数

高三尖杉酯碱(homoharringtonine, HH)是一种治疗非淋巴性白血病新药<sup>(1)</sup>, 其活性约为三尖杉酯碱(harringtonine, H)的1.5-2倍<sup>(2,3)</sup>。一般认为H及HH的原发效应是抑制蛋白质合成, 进而干扰DNA等的合成代谢<sup>(4,5)</sup>。关于H和HH对癌细胞杀伤动力学的研究, 迄今大多数实验均用整体动物进行<sup>(6)</sup>。由于在体内药物浓度较难控制, 受损伤的癌细胞可能被机体防御系统消除, 使研究结果的分析受一定限制。在本研究中, 我们用白血病细胞系在离体条件下观察HH对细胞的杀伤机理。着重分析HH是否细胞周期特异性药物, 其对癌细胞起杀伤作用还是抑制作用。

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

小鼠淋巴白血病L1210细胞培养于含10%新生牛血清的RPMI-1640培养基(GIBCO出品)中, 用含5%CO<sub>2</sub>的37℃温箱培养, 每周

传代2次。

HH由医科院药物所实验药厂生产,用前以培养液稀释成所需浓度,4℃保存。阿糖胞苷(cytarabine, Ara-C)由上海第十二制药厂生产,用前以生理盐水配成所需浓度,-30℃保存。

**L 1210 细胞软琼脂集落形成分析** 方法同前<sup>(7)</sup>,但将马血清改为新生牛血清,将燃烛法改为用密封培养盒通入含5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 5% O<sub>2</sub>及90% N<sub>2</sub>的混合气体(北京氧气厂配制)。测试药物持续作用对集落形成的抑制时,将药物加在底层琼脂中,测试药物作用时间的效应时,将药物加入细胞悬液,在CO<sub>2</sub>温箱中保温不同时间,洗去药物后作集落形成细胞分析。

**活细胞率、分裂指数及细胞形态观察** 活细胞率用台盼蓝排斥试验测定;分裂指数及形态观察用Wright-Giemsa染色的涂片在1500倍油镜下进行,至少计数300个细胞。

**流式细胞光度计DNA组方图测定及细胞周期分析** 将细胞离心沉淀后用95%乙醇固定,在4℃过夜使细胞自然沉降。取沉降细胞约0.5 ml(2-5×10<sup>6</sup>个细胞)用0.5 ml胃蛋白酶液(0.5%, pH 1.8)在室温下消化5 min,加0.0025% DAPI(4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole·2 HCl, Serrra出品)液0.5 ml及0.03% SR 101 (sulforhodamine 10L, Kodak) 2 ml作DNA及蛋白质荧光染色。样品用与SPU 68 K电子计算机相连的PAS-II型流式细胞计(Partec, 瑞士)测定。激发光源为波长370 nm的高压汞灯,将细胞流速调节在200-400/s,每个样品计数50 000个细胞,由计算机描绘出细胞DNA含量分布的组方图及计算出G<sub>1</sub>, S, G<sub>2</sub>/M期细胞比例。

## RESULTS

**HH作用24 h对L 1210细胞增殖率、活细胞率、集落形成率及分裂指数的影响** 指数生长期的L 1210细胞在加入HH 1 μg/ml (1.83×10<sup>-6</sup> mol/L)后,细胞数不再增长,24 h

后已无有丝分裂细胞可见,但用台盼蓝染色时,活细胞率仍保持在95%左右。对照组集落形成细胞占活细胞数的62.5%,HH组降为25.3%。由于HH组在给药后24 h期间细胞数不再增加,故每瓶培养物中集落形成细胞的总数约相当于对照组的17.7%(Tab 1)。

Tab 1. Parameters in L 1210 cells treated with homoharringtonine (HH) 1 μg/ml for 24 h, n=5 expts,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . \*P>0.05, \*\*P<0.05, \*\*\*P<0.01.

Parameter	Control	HH
Cells/flask (10 <sup>4</sup> )	24±9	9.8±2.4***
Cell viability (%)	94±5	94±4*
Mitotic index (%)	5.16	0
Colony-forming efficiency (%)	62±29	25±11**
Colonies/flask(10 <sup>4</sup> )	16.8±2.7	3.0±1.1***

† At the time of adding HH, the cell number/flask was 1×10<sup>5</sup>.

**HH作用24 h后细胞形态的变化** 虽然用HH 1 μg/ml处理24 h的L 1210细胞对台盼蓝染色的排斥率无明显改变,但涂片染色已可看到细胞形态的不同程度变化。对照细胞具有一个肾形或马蹄形的核,染色质细致,有0-2个核仁,胞浆呈蓝色。HH处理细胞有16.6%的细胞核开裂成2-4个较小的核(Fig 1, Plate 1)。这种核分裂显然与细胞增殖无关,因为DNA组方图中G<sub>2</sub>/M细胞比例并不增高(见Fig 4)。此外尚有5.8%的细胞核出现畸形,其中有些从核仁处向核边缘部开裂。

**HH作用24 h后残存的集落形成细胞对HH持续作用的敏感性** 用HH 1 μg/ml处理24 h后洗去药物,此时仍有25.3%的活细胞保持了集落形成能力,这些细胞可能是对HH较不敏感,也可能是正处于对HH不敏感的细胞周期时相。为了鉴别这两种情况,我们将HH 1 μg/ml处理24 h的细胞洗去药物后作集落分析,并在底层琼脂内加不同浓度的HH。从Fig 2-A可见,残存集落形成细胞对HH持续处理仍然十分敏感,0.04 μg/ml即可使集落形成率下降95%以上。与对照相比,残存细胞

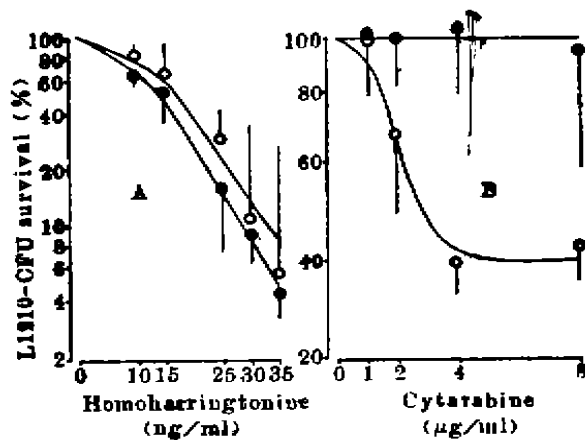


Fig 2. A) L1210 cells were exposed to HH 1 μg/ml for 24 h. After removing the drug, the cells were continuously re-exposed to HH in various concentrations for 7 d. B) L1210 cells were pretreated with HH 1 μg/ml for 23 h, then treated with cytarabine in various concentrations for 1 h. The colony-forming efficiency (CFE) for control cells was 67.8% and for HH-treated cells 21.8%. For both A) and B),  $n=3$  expts composed of 9 dishes,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . (○) Control, (●) HH-treated cells.

对 HH 的敏感性轻度升高, 说明经 HH 处理的细胞有一定程度的残留损伤存在。

#### HH 对 L1210 细胞杀伤作用的时间效应

L1210 细胞用 HH 0.4 μg/ml 处理 1-5 d, 洗去药物后测定其活细胞率及集落形成率的动态变化。从 Fig 3 可见, 活细胞率在 3 d 内无明显下降, 此后随作用天数延长呈指数下降, 集落形成率从 d1 起即下降, 其随时间的变化接近于一条指数曲线, 至 d5 时活存率已不足 1%。按曲线的斜率推算, 在 HH 0.4 μg/ml 的作用下, 集落形成细胞的  $T_{1/2}$  约 18 h。

**HH 作用 24 h 对 L1210 细胞周期时相分布的影响** L1210 细胞两瓶, 一瓶作对照, 另一瓶加 HH 1 μg/ml, 37°C 温育 23 h 后将两瓶细胞各分成 5 组, 各用 Ara-C 0, 1, 2, 4, 8 μg/ml 37°C 作用 1 h 洗去药物后取细胞作集落形成分析。Fig 2-B 表明, 对照细胞用 Ara-C 1-4 μg/ml 作用 1 h 后, 集落形成率随药物浓度升高而下降, 但在降至 40% 左右时便不再

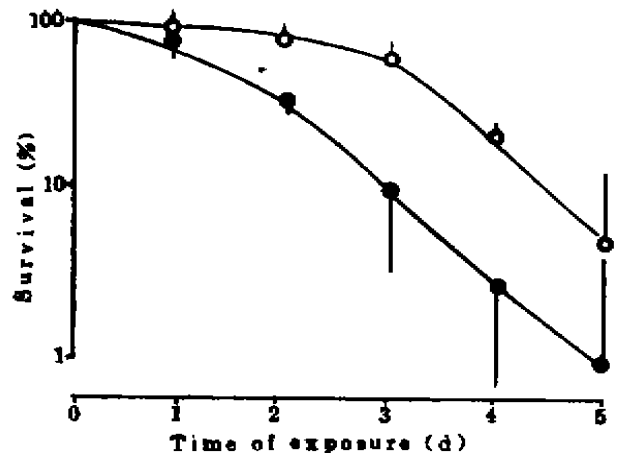


Fig 3. Cell viability (○) and colony formation (●) in L1210 cells treated with HH 0.4 μg/ml.  $n=3$  expts composed of 9 dishes,  $\bar{x} \pm SD$ . The CFE for control cells was 66.1%.

随浓度变化, 说明 Ara-C 的作用具时相特异性, 有一部分细胞对它不敏感<sup>(1)</sup>。经 HH 处理过的幸存细胞对 Ara-C 不再敏感, 即使用 Ara-C 8 μg/ml 作用 1 h, 集落形成率与单用 HH 的细胞 (Ara-C 浓度为 0) 无明显差别。

在用 HH 1 μg/ml 作用 24 h 后, 以流式细胞光度计测定了 DNA 组方图及作了细胞周期分析。从 Fig 4 可见, 对照细胞有一个 DNA 含量为 2C (约在 130 频道) 的  $G_1$  峰及一个 DNA 含量为 4C (约在 260 频道) 的  $G_2/M$  峰。两峰之间为 DNA 含量不等的 S 期细胞。经 HH 1 μg/ml 处理 24 h 后, 组方图的轮廓无明显改变,  $G_1$  细胞比例轻度下降, S 细胞比例轻度上升。

#### DISCUSSION

H 及 HH 以其结构和作用机理的独特性引起人们广泛兴趣<sup>(3)</sup>。我们曾发现 HH 的杀细胞作用具有明显的时间依赖性, 故推测它可能是一种细胞周期特异性药物<sup>(2)</sup>。本文对此作了进一步阐述。研究发现, L1210 细胞加 HH 后即不再增殖, 细胞周期各时相细胞的移行均受抑, 说明 HH 对癌细胞的抑制作用发生迅速, 且属非周期特异性。在另一方面, 细胞在用 HH 作

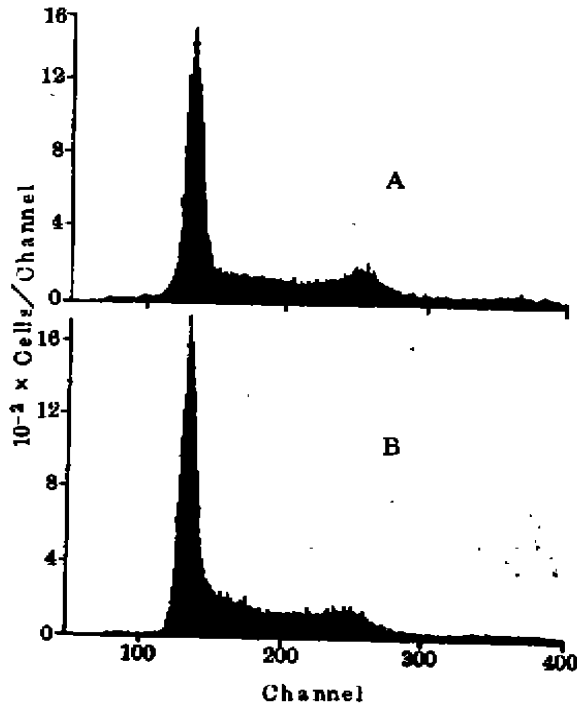


Fig 4. DNA contents and cell cycle analysis for L1210 cells treated with HH 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  for 24 h. The cell cycle parameters ( $n=4$  expts,  $\bar{x}\pm\text{SD}$ ) in panel A) CV(coefficient of variation for  $G_1$  peak)  $5.2\pm 0.9$ ,  $G_1$   $49.0\pm 5.0$ , S  $44.8\pm 6.8$   $G_2/M$   $5.9\pm 1.9$ ; in panel B) CV  $4.4\pm 0.5$ ,  $G_1$   $45.0\pm 2.3$ , S  $49.6\pm 2.0$ ,  $G_2/M$   $5.5\pm 2.1$ . The histograms were taken from one of the expts. A) Control, B) HH-treated cells.

用 24 h 后洗去药物作再培养时, 仍有 40% 细胞具有集落形成能力, 说明 HH 除有可逆性的抑制作用外, 还有不可逆的杀细胞作用。后者需较长的作用时间, 其  $T_d$  约 18 h, 而且具周期特异性。因为经 HH 处理 24 h 而存活下来的细胞对 Ara-C 不敏感。由于 Ara-C 主要杀死 S 期细胞<sup>(8,9)</sup>, 故上述活存细胞应主要处于非 S 期, 亦即 HH 最先杀死 S 期细胞。

王永潮等<sup>(11)</sup>及薛绍白等<sup>(12)</sup>曾用细胞光度计法研究了 H 或 HH 对小鼠体内白血病细胞周期的影响, 发现给药后  $G_1$  比例升高, S 及  $G_2/M$  细胞下降。但我们和加藤武俊等<sup>(10)</sup>在体外所作的研究表明 HH 对周期时相分布无明显影响。这种体内外试验结果不一致的原因或与下

列因素有关: (1) 在体内, 药物很快被清除, 有效浓度维持时间短, 活存细胞可能重新增殖。(2) 在体内, 被杀死的细胞很快被清除<sup>(8)</sup>。如果 HH 杀死的为 S 期细胞, 组方图就可能出现 S 期比例下降。在体外用 HH 时因受损伤细胞形态仍保持一定的完整性, DNA 含量介于 2C 及 4C 之间的细胞虽已不再合成 DNA, 但仍被视作 S 期细胞, 即所谓之“U”细胞<sup>(14)</sup>。

本研究对联合化疗方案之设计有参考意义。首先, HH 杀伤癌细胞只需较低浓度 (0.04  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), 但需作用较长时间; 使癌细胞杀伤达 99.9% 约需 7-8 d, 因此, 小剂量持续点滴的疗效应优于大剂量间断给药。其次, 在联合化疗时应注意药物配伍及给药次序。我国目前常用的 HOAP (或称 HOCP) 方案采用 H (或 HH) 与 A (Ara-C) 同时给药的方式<sup>(1)</sup>。根据本研究结果, 此种配伍似不甚合理, 因 HH 作用后残存细胞对 Ara-C 不再敏感。从临床分析结果来看, HOCP 方案的疗效也并不优于不加 Ara-C 的 HOP 方案<sup>(1)</sup>。

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中国药理学报 *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica* 1989 Nov; 10 (6) : 550-553**雷公藤内酯对 HeLa 细胞的细胞动力学影响<sup>1</sup>**

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**Effect of triptolide on cytogenetics of HeLa cells**

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**ABSTRACT** The cytostatic effects of triptolide on HeLa cells in different proliferation stages and cell cycle phases were studied by colony-forming units assay. An exposure of exponential-phase cells to triptolide

0.02-4.00  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  for 0.5 h resulted in a biphasic-exponential dose-survival curve ( $n=1$ ,  $D_0=0.3 \mu\text{g/ml}$  in the most sensitive population;  $D_0=2.8 \mu\text{g/ml}$  in the more resistant population). The plateau-phase cells in the same conditions seemed to have lower sensitivity to the drug. The synchronized cells caused by excess TdR double block and the selective detachment of mitotic cells from monolayer were

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