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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¹**

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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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ for 0.5 h resulted in a biphasic-exponential dose-survival curve ($n=1$, $D_0=0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in the most sensitive population; $D_0=2.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 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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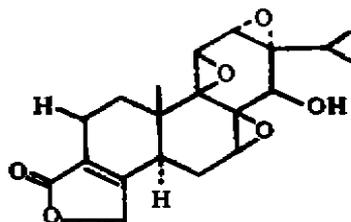
exposed to triptolide 0.06 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 0.5 h. The sensitivity of cell cycle phases to the drug ranked as follows: $S > G_2$, $M > G_1$. The result showed that triptolide is one of the cell cycle phase non-specific agents, but more sensitive to S phase cells.

KEY WORDS phytogetic antineoplastic agents; HeLa cells; cell cycle; colony-forming units assay

摘要 以集落形成法测定细胞存活率, 观察雷公藤内酯对人宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞的细胞动力学影响, 发现该药对指数期细胞的剂量-存活率曲线呈双相指数型, 坪期细胞对药物较耐受。用有丝分裂选择法及过量 TdR 双阻断法所获得的同步化细胞测药敏, 发现该药对各时相同步化细胞均有杀伤作用, 但对 S 期细胞较敏感。

关键词 植物性抗肿瘤药, HeLa 细胞, 细胞周期, 集落形成单位测定

雷公藤内酯 (triptolide) 系从雷公藤 (*Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook) 根中分得的一种三环二萜类化合物, 对 L 1210, P 388 及 L 615 白血病小鼠有显著的治疗作用^(1,2)。福建省医科所从福建产的雷公藤中分离出该成分, 并进行了急性、亚急性动物毒性试验⁽³⁾。雷公藤内酯对人癌细胞的细胞动力学影响未见文献报道。本文研究了雷公藤内酯对人宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞的杀伤动力学特点, 以期为临床试用提供实验依据。



Triptolide

MATERIALS AND METHODS

雷公藤内酯 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 安瓿剂, 以丙二醇 (2%) 水溶液为溶剂, 由福建省医科所植化室提供。RPMI 1640 为日本 Nissui 产品; 新生牛

血清系采自出生后 1 d 以内未进食的新生牛, 经 56 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 灭活 45 min 后使用。胸腺嘧啶核苷 (TdR) 系 Sigma 产品; [^3H]TdR 481 GBq/mmol 系中科院上海原子核所产品; 秋水仙碱 (colchicine) 系 E Merck 产品。

细胞和培养条件 HeLa 细胞单层生长于含灭活新生牛血清 15% 及青霉素 100 IU/ml、链霉素 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 的 RPMI 1640 培养液中, 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 密闭培养, 每周以 0.25% 胰酶消化, 传代一次。

指数期与坪期细胞的制备⁽⁴⁾ HeLa 细胞接种于常规培养液中, 24 h 即进入指数生长期, 接种后 48 h 当细胞长满瓶底时, 换含新生牛血清 0.25% 的培养液, 维持 4 d 不换液, 洗弃脱落细胞留下部分即为坪期细胞。

M 期、G₁ 期细胞同步化 按有丝分裂选择法^(5,6), 1×10^5 个细胞接种于 100 ml 的培养瓶中, 24 h 进入对数生长期, 洗弃未贴壁细胞更换新的培养液, 水平振摇 50 次, 摇下 M 期细胞, 置 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存备用, 同时涂片以 Giemsa 染色, 镜检有丝分裂指数 (MI)。所获 M 期细胞 MI > 90% (Fig 1)。M 期细胞接种于 25 ml 螺口培养瓶中, 置 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5% CO₂ 培养箱中孵育 4, 10 h, 获得不同阶段的 G₁ 期细胞, 同时涂片镜检 MI。M 期细胞接种后 2 h, MI 降到

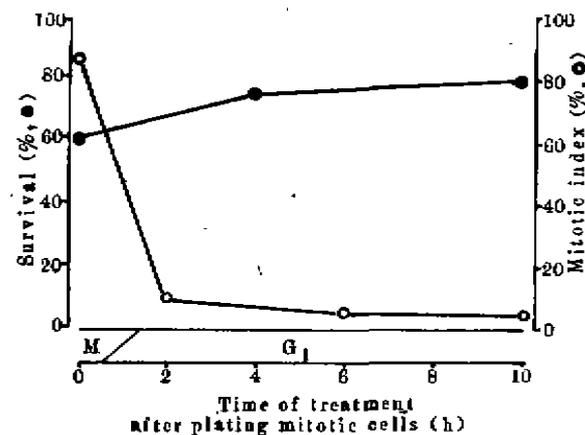


Fig 1. Effect of triptolide on survival of synchronized HeLa cells treated in mitosis or G₁ phase. Cells were exposed to triptolide 0.06 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 0.5 h. All value came from 2 determinations.

1-2% (Fig 1)。镜下见多数细胞呈两两相倚排列, 说明能同步进入 G_1 期。

S 期、 G_2 期细胞同步化 采用过量 TdR 双阻断法^(7,8), 取对数生长期尚未形成致密单层的 HeLa 细胞, 加入 TdR 2.5 mmol/L 作用 15 h, 以 Hanks 液洗 3 遍, 换新鲜培养液培养 21 h, 再给予 TdR 2.5 mmol/L 作用 15 h, 最后用 Hanks 液充分洗去过量 TdR, 在第二次解除 TdR 后 0-14 h 内, 每隔 2 h, 分别以 [³H] TdR 37 kBq/ml 参入 30 min, 液闪计数检测 S 期同步化程度。解除后 8 h, S 期细胞比例最高 (Fig 2), 故取第二次解除后 2, 8, 12 h 的细胞为不同阶段的 S 期细胞用于实验。在第二次解除后 10 h 加秋水仙碱 0.036 μ g/ml 作用 4, 6 h, 分别取出, 吹打去 M 期细胞, 留下部分即为不同阶段的 G_2 期细胞⁽⁹⁾。

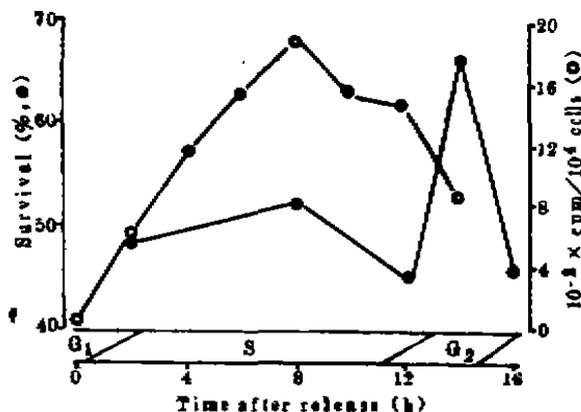


Fig 2. Effect of triptolide on survival of synchronized HeLa cells treated in S or G_2 phase. Other explanations same as in Fig 1.

存活率的测定 采用集落形成法⁽⁹⁾。实验组及对照组各 4 例, 前者加入一定浓度的药物, 后者则加等容量相同的溶剂, 作用 0.5 h 后, 接种于 24 孔塑料培养板中, 300 个细胞/孔, 加培养液 2 ml/孔, 于 37°C, 5% CO_2 培养箱中生长 7-10 d, 结晶紫染色, 计数集落数, 多于 50 个细胞者计为集落。存活率 = 给药组集落数/对照组集落数 $\times 100\%$ 。

RESULTS

本实验对照组细胞集落形成率为 50-

60%, 变异系数 $< 15\%$, 实验重复 2-3 次, 每次实验数据为 4 个样品的均值。Fig 3 分别为对照组细胞集落形态与给药组细胞集落形态, 前者细胞密集, 后者稀疏, 细胞数 < 50 个。

对非同步化细胞的作用 雷公藤内酯对不同增殖状态 HeLa 细胞杀伤的剂量-存活率曲线见 Fig 4。对指数期细胞, 其曲线呈典型的双相指数型, 提示存在对药物敏感性不同的细胞群体, 其中敏感性较高的细胞 D_{50} 值为 0.3 μ g/ml, 而敏感性较低的细胞 D_{50} 值为 2.8 μ g/ml, 比前者敏感性低 9.3 倍, 对坪期细胞, 在相同浓度范围内, 也呈双相指数型, 但斜率较平坦, 敏感相 D_{50} 值约为 2.7 μ g/ml, 不敏感相 D_{50} 值约为 22.6 μ g/ml, 提示对药物的敏感性低于指数期细胞约 8 倍。

对同步化细胞的作用 本实验经同步化处理后的细胞的集落形成率为 40-60%, 变异系数小于 15%, 在同步化处理后不同的时间, 给予雷公藤内酯 0.06 μ g/ml 作用 0.5 h, 测细胞存

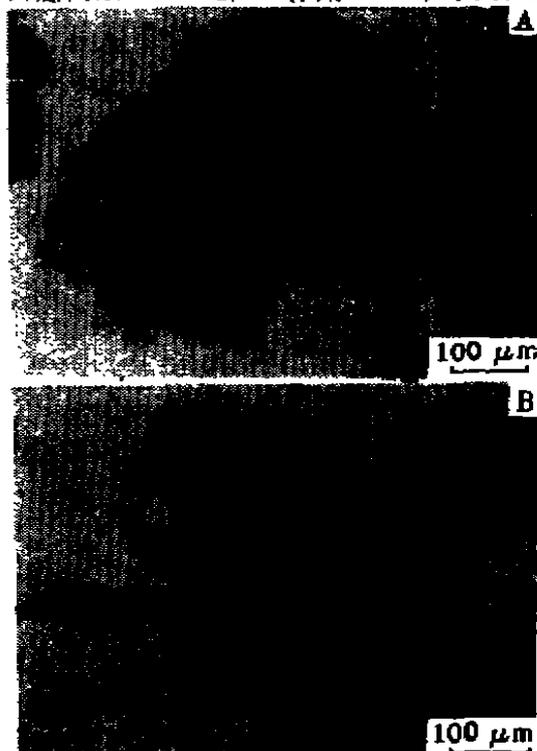


Fig 3. Colony of HeLa cells cultured for 7 d. A) Control. B) Exposed to triptolide 0.18 μ g/ml for 0.5 h.

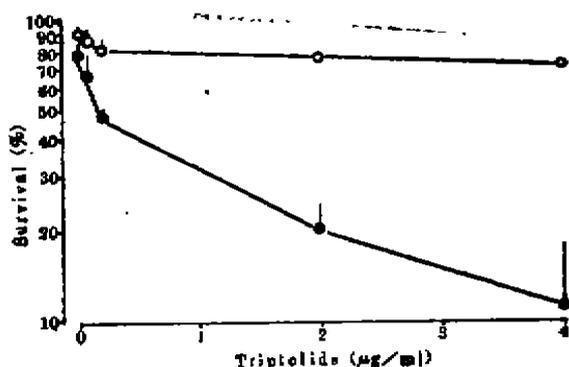


Fig 4. Cytostatic effects of triptolide on HeLa cells in different proliferation stages. Cells were exposed to triptolide for 0.5 h, exponential-phase cells (●), plateau-phase cells (○). $n=12$, $\bar{x} \pm SD$.

活率,结果见 Fig 1 及 Fig 2. 药物作用后, M 期细胞存活率为 59%, G_1 早、晚期分别为 79 和 83%, S 早、中、晚期分别为 48、52 和 44%, G_2 早、晚期分别为 66 和 46%. 可见该药对各期细胞均有不同程度的杀伤作用, 其中对 S 期最敏感, 敏感性顺序为 $S > G_2, M > G_1$.

DISCUSSION

集落形成法为评价细胞增殖能力最为可靠的技术, 本文对照组细胞集落形成率 50-60%, 变异系数小于 15%, 与文献结果⁽¹⁰⁾接近. 以此方法研究了雷公藤内酯对不同增殖状态 HeLa 细胞的杀伤作用, 发现非同步化的指数期细胞存在对药物敏感性高低不同的两个细胞群体, 且指数期细胞对药物的敏感性高于坪期细胞约 8 倍, 可见雷公藤内酯属于优势杀灭增殖期细胞的抗癌药. 本文结果提示, 该药临床试用时宜选择生长比例大的肿瘤, 与优势杀灭非增殖期细胞的药物如博来霉素和亚硝酸类⁽⁹⁾合用可否提高疗效, 值得研究.

本文以有丝分裂选择法获得 M 期细胞和过量 TdR 双阻断法获得 S 期细胞, 并分别推移不同时间获得 G_1 和 G_2 期细胞, 再辅以 MI 及 [3H] TdR 参入的检测, 表明均能达到良好的同步化效果. 测定各时相细胞药敏采用 Barranco⁽¹¹⁾的多点测定法, 比每一时相细胞只设单点测定

更能准确地反映各时相细胞对药物的敏感性差异. 结果表明, 雷公藤内酯对各时相 HeLa 细胞均有不同程度的杀伤作用, 属于周期非特异性抗癌药, 但对 S 期细胞较敏感, 说明该药细胞杀伤作用的机理与 DNA 代谢关系密切.

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