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DNA 链间交联的检测用于估计肿瘤细胞对烷化剂的敏感性

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Application of DNA interstrand cross-link assay to estimate the sensitivity of tumor cells to alkylating agents.

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ABSTRACT Fluorometric method was modified and used to detect DNA interstrand crosslinks (ISC) in tumor cells after treatment with cisplatin. Linear dose-response curve was obtained. The difference of DNA ISC formation between HeLa S3 (containing O^6 -methylguanine methyltransferase, Mer⁺) and HeLa MR (devoid of O^6 -methylguanine methyltransferase, Mer⁻) cells was studied after treatment with alkylating agent 1-(4-amino-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinyl)methyl-3-(2-chloroethyl)-3-nitrosourea hydrochloride (ACNU). The survival fraction was also observed in Mer⁺ and Mer⁻ cells treated with ACNU. It seems that DNA ISC formation may be used as one of the possible criteria in estimating the sensitivity of tumor cells to bifunctional alkylating agent and forecasting the efficacy of tumor chemotherapy.

KEY WORDS experimental neoplasms; alkylating

agents; DNA damage, DNA repair, drug therapy

提要 改进 Jong 等检测 DNA 链间交联(ISC)的荧光方法,获得了顺铂所致 HeLa S3 细胞 DNA 链间交联的剂量效应曲线。不含 O^6 -甲基鸟嘌呤 DNA 甲基转移酶(O^6 -MT)的细胞(Mer⁻)较含 O^6 MT 的细胞(Mer⁺)经双功能烷化剂 ACNU 处理后产生的 ISC 明显为多。同时测定了 Mer⁺与 Mer⁻细胞经 ACNU 处理后的活存率。认为 ISC 形成的多少可作为估计肿瘤细胞对烷化剂敏感性并预测药物化疗效果的指标之一。

关键词 实验性肿瘤; 烷化剂; DNA 损伤; DNA 修复; 化学治疗

某些双功能烷化剂能使细胞 DNA 分子中的碱基受到损伤, 如果这种损伤得不到修复, DNA 双链形成共价结合的 ISC, 细胞正常生命活动会受到干扰⁽¹⁾。目前, 有不少双功能烷化剂作为临床使用的抗癌药物, 因此检测 DNA ISC 对于评价此类药物的效价和毒性并阐明其作用机制具有重要意义。Jong 等⁽²⁾建立了检测 ISC 的荧光方法, 所得结果与 Kohn 等建立的碱洗脱方法⁽³⁾一致。本文在改进检测 DNA ISC 荧光方法的基础上, 比较了 Mer⁺与 Mer⁻细胞受烷化剂嘧啶亚硝脲(ACNU)处

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理后 DNA ISC 形成的差异. 以探讨 ISC 形成程度与肿瘤细胞存活的关系.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

细胞培养 人 HeLa S3 细胞(Mer⁺)与 HeLa MR 细胞(Mer⁻)(日本京都大学放射线中心池永满生教授惠赠)培养于含 10% 小牛血清的 DMEM 培养液中, 青, 链霉素终浓度分别为 100 IU/ml, 100 μg/ml, 于 37℃, 5% CO₂ 饱和湿度下培养.

药物 顺铂(cisplatin)锦州制药一厂产. 嘧啶亚硝脒(ACNU), 日本三共公司赠. 临用前溶于无血清 DMEM 培养液中, 0.22 μm 微孔滤膜过滤除菌.

荧光检测方法 参照 Jong 等方法⁽²⁾, 并加以改进. 主要操作步骤有: 收集细胞, 分为热变性与未变性两组, 均加入等体积裂解液(NaCl 4 mmol/L, KH₂PO₄ 50 mmol/L, EDTA 10 mmol/L, Sarkosyl 0.1%), 37℃ 保温 1 h, 使细胞溶破, 加入肝素去除核蛋白. 各管加入 EB (ethidium bromide)溶液(EB 1 μg/ml, KH₂PO₄ 20 mmol/L, EDTA 4 mmol/L, pH 12.0) 热变性组经 100℃ 沸水浴加热 5 min 后迅速冷却至室温, 荧光测定采用日立 MPF-4 荧光分光光度计, λ_{excit} = 520 nm, λ_{emiss} = 590 nm, 数据处理见下式: C₁ = (f₁ - f₀) / (1 - f₀) × 100%.

其中: C₁ = 处理细胞 DNA ISC 百分数; f₁ = 处理细胞热变性后荧光分数; f₀ = 未处理细胞热变性后荧光分数; f = B / T, B = 变性后荧光值, T = 未变性荧光值.

细胞活存率测定: 参照文献⁽⁴⁾进行.

RESULTS

荧光法检测顺铂所致 DNA ISC

为了与原作者方法相比较, 测定了顺铂所致肿瘤细胞 ISC, 对数生长期 HeLa S3 细胞与顺铂在 37℃ 下作用 1 h, 然后在含 10% 小

牛血清的 DMEM 培养液中继续培养 12 h, 用荧光法检测 DNA ISC. 50, 100, 150, 200 μmol/L 药物所致 DNA ISC 相应为 4.7 ± 2.5, 8.5 ± 2.1, 13.4 ± 3.0, 17.6 ± 3.7 ($\bar{x} \pm SD$), 线性关系良好, 相关系数 r = 0.9990.

肿瘤细胞经烷化剂 ACNU 处理形成 DNA ISC 能力的比较

HeLa S3 (含 O⁶-MT, Mer⁺) 与 HeLa MR (缺乏 O⁶-MT, Mer⁻) 细胞⁽⁵⁾ 用 ACNU 15 或 50 μg/ml, 37℃ 处理 2 h, 然后在含小牛血清的 DMEM 培养液中继续培养 3-36 h, 荧光法检测 DNA ISC. 经 ACNU 15 μg/ml 处理后, HeLa MR 细胞在 12-36 h 可以检测到 DNA ISC, 而 HeLa S3 细胞在检测过程中 ISC 很少; ACNU 浓度提高到 50 μg/ml, HeLa MR 与 HeLa S3 细胞均可检测到 DNA ISC, 但 HeLa MR 细胞产生的 ISC 明显高于 HeLa S3 细胞, 统计差异非常显著 (P < 0.01, Fig 1).

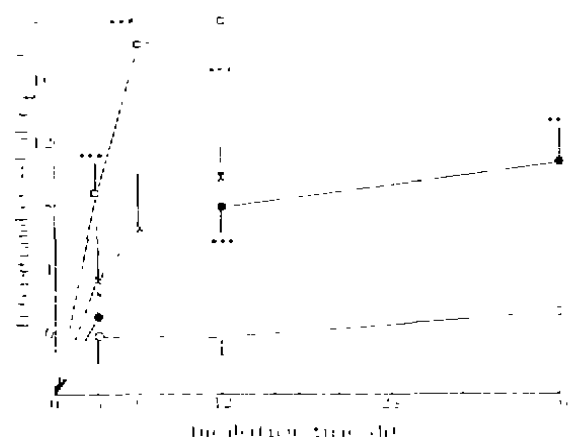


Fig 1. DNA interstrand crosslinks determination in HeLa S3 (O, ×) and HeLa MR (●, □) cells treated with ACNU 15 μg/ml (●, O), and 50 μg/ml (□, ×) for 2 h at 37℃. Cells were incubated for 3-12 h (□, ×) or 3-36 h (●, O) without drug. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. n = 6, *P > 0.05, ***P < 0.01 vs HeLa S3 cells at same time point.

ACNU 对肿瘤细胞活存率的影响

ACNU 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 处理后, HeLa MR 细胞活存率低于 10%, 而 HeLa S3 细胞大于 90%; ACNU 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 处理后, HeLa MR 细胞基本被完全杀死, 而 HeLa S3 细胞存活率仍在 50% 左右 (Fig 2).

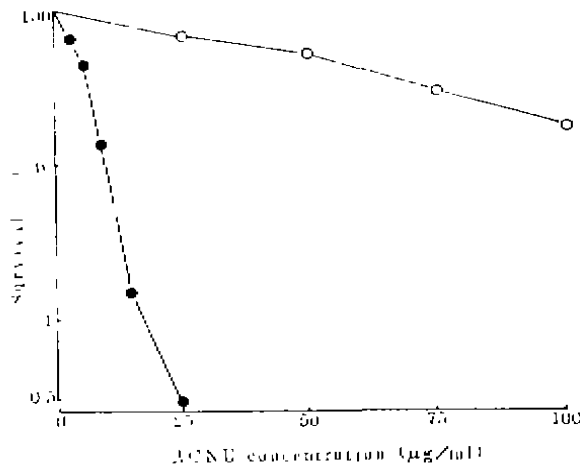


Fig 2. Comparison of lethal ACNU sensitivity in HeLa S3 (○) and HeLa MR (●) cells, as measured by survival fraction. Cells were treated with ACNU for 1 h at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, and colonies were counted after about 2 wk of incubation.

DISCUSSION

本文检测 DNA ISC 的荧光方法中, 细胞裂解时间为 1 h, $f_0 = 3.0$, 按 Jong 方法⁽²⁾裂解时间为 12 h, $f_0 = 3.1$, 表明采用高盐细胞裂解液在 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 作用 1 h 足以使细胞裂解. 原文中 EB 浓度高达 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 本实验将 EB 浓度降至 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 此时细胞 DNA 含量与相对荧光强度呈正比(图未表示), 也能获得满意的实验结果, 大大减少了 EB 的用量. 本文检测顺铂所致肿瘤细胞 DNA ISC, C_1 最高达到约 20%, 与文献⁽²⁾相符, 且线性关系较原作者为佳.

ACNU 在生物体内可以分解出氯乙基偶

氮离子⁽⁴⁾, 与 DNA 反应形成 O^6 -氯乙基鸟嘌呤, 进而导致鸟嘌呤 O^6 位与另一条链上的胞嘧啶形成 DNA ISC. HeLa S3 细胞内含 O^6 -MT, 可将烷化剂造成的 O^6 -烷化损伤中的烷基转移至 O^6 -MT 酶本身, 不会造成致死的 DNA ISC; 而 HeLa MR 细胞缺乏 O^6 -MT, 不能有效地修复 O^6 -氯乙基鸟嘌呤损伤, 故出现较多的 DNA ISC, 细胞损伤重, 存活少. 细胞内 DNA ISC 的形成和修复, 直接关系着细胞对 ACNU 类烷化剂的敏感程度, 即 DNA ISC 的检测可以作为肿瘤化疗效果一项预见性指标, 较已有的 O^6 -MT 活性测定更加直接的反映了肿瘤细胞对烷化剂的敏感程度.

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