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维拉帕米增强三尖杉酯碱在体外人早幼粒细胞白血病 HL-60 细胞的抗癌活性¹

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Enhancement of antitumor activity of harringtonine in human leukemia -60 cells *in vitro* by verapamil

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ABSTRACT The effect of harringtonine (Har) alone and in combination with verapamil (Ver) on the proliferation of human leukemia-60 (HL-60) cells *in vitro* were studied. IC_{50} of Har alone to the cells was about $49 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ which was reduced to its $1/3.3$ and $1/4.5$ when used with Ver 1 and $2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$, respectively. In colony forming test, the survival fraction of the HL-60 cells treated with Har 15 and $30 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ plus Ver $2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ was reduced to $1/3.3$ and $1/8$ of the cells as when treated with Har alone, respectively. The results suggested that Ver enhanced the antitumor activity of Har *in vitro* and may used as an enhancer of Har *in vivo*.

KEY WORDS harringtonines; verapamil; cytotoxins; leukemia; cultured tumor cells; combination drug therapy

摘要 无毒剂量的 Ver $1, 2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 与 Har 合用可使 Har 抑制 HL-60 细胞增殖的作用比单独应用 Har 分别提高 3.3 和 4.5 倍。合并应用使 Har 对 HL-60 细胞毒性的增强更为显著, 分别为 3.3 和 8.0 倍。结果说明 Ver 可以增强 Har 对体外培养的 HL-60 细胞的抗肿瘤活性。

关键词 三尖杉酯碱类; 维拉帕米; 细胞毒素; 白血病; 培养的肿瘤细胞; 联合药物治疗

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三尖杉酯碱(harringtonine, Har)对急性粒细胞性白血病、急性单核细胞性白血病等有良好疗效⁽¹⁾, 是一个受到重视的抗癌药物。但它的心脏和造血系统毒性限制了其临床疗效的提高⁽²⁾。钙通道抑制剂维拉帕米(verapamil, Ver)能增强某些抗癌药物的抗癌活性^(3,4), 但它对 Har 是否有增强作用尚未见报道。本文目的在于验证 Ver 能否增强 Har 对体外培养的人早幼粒白血病 HL-60 细胞的抗癌活性。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

盐酸 Ver (Sigma)和 Har (中国医学科学院药物所)两种药品均用含 10-15% 小牛血清的 DMEM (Gibco) 培养液溶解, 过滤除菌。

体外培养的 HL-60 细胞由本系生化教研室提供, 用含 10-15% 小牛血清的 MEM 培养液, 在 5% CO_2 和 37℃ 培养。

体外培养细胞增殖抑制实验 将对数生长期的 HL-60 细胞按 $(3-3.5) \times 10^4 \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 的浓度接种于小方瓶, 分 4 组: 不加药组; Ver 组; Har 组和 Ver+Har 组。培养 72 h 后收集细胞, 用细胞计数器(Coulter Electronics, UK)计数, 结果以加药组占对照组细胞数%表示。

体外培养细胞集落形成率实验 采用软琼脂集落法, 收集对数生长期细胞并计数, 按终浓度为 $10^3 \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 的细胞数加入 30 ml 广口瓶中, 加血清 2 ml 及不同浓度的药物溶液, 以无血清培养液补足至 7.2 ml 混匀, 37℃ 温育。加入 0.4 ml 经高压灭菌的 5% 琼脂, 用注射器吹打均匀, 迅速种入 35 mm 培养皿, 每皿 1 ml 共种 5 皿。将培养皿置 37℃, 5% CO_2 湿盒中培养至多数集落达到含 50 个细胞以上。镜检计数 > 50 个细胞集团为一个集落, 结果以实验组占对照组集落数%表示。

RESULTS

Ver 对 Har 抑制癌细胞增殖作用的增强用 $15\text{--}75\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 的 Har 作用于 HL-60 细胞, 连续 5 d 取样计数, 与对照组比较, 各加药组细胞数均有减少, 并与浓度相关, $30\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 时, 细胞数约为对照组的 70%, $75\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 时抑制作用强烈, 细胞几乎没有增殖 (Fig 1). 以 Ver $1\text{--}8\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 单独作用于 HL-60 细胞, 在高浓度时对细胞也有抑制作用, 但 $<2\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, 则 Ver 对 HL-60 细胞增殖基本无影响. 联合用药实验选用对细胞增殖有一定抑制的 Har 浓度 ($<60\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$) 和对细胞基本无影响的 Ver 浓度 ($1\text{--}2\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$). 实验以 Har 单独处理为对照, 其半数抑制浓度为 $49\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, 与 Ver $1\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 合用时, IC_{50} 值从 49 降到 $15\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, 即 IC_{50} 约下降到单独使用 Har 的 30%; Ver $2\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 与 Har 合用时, IC_{50} 为 $11\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, 即下降到单独使用 Har 的 22%. 这说明 Ver 对 Har 的体外抗癌活性有增强作用, 并且这种增强作用与 Ver 浓度相关.

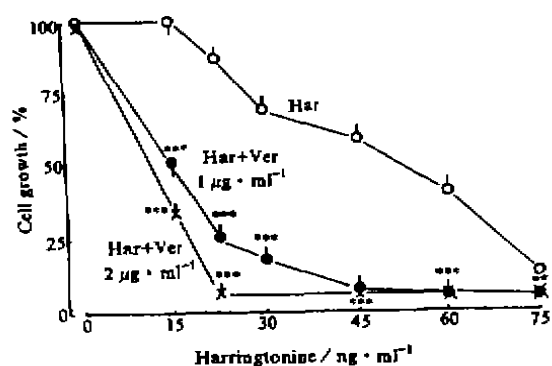


Fig 1. Effect of verapamil (Ver) on growth-inhibitory actions of harringtonine (Har) on HL-60 cells *in vitro*. Number of cells was counted after 72-h continuous incubation. $n=5\text{--}7$ times, $\bar{x}\pm s$, $^{**}P<0.05$, $^{***}P<0.01$ vs Har groups.

Ver 对 Har 细胞毒性的增强 用 Har 15 和 $30\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 单独处理, 细胞集落形成率均

比对照组低, 但仍保持在 80% 左右. Ver $1\text{--}2\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 单独处理, 集落形成率为对照组的 86% 以上. 不同浓度 Ver 与 Har 联合处理细胞, 各组集落数均比单独应用 Har 低, 分别从单独应用 Har 的 79%, 81% 下降到 24%, 10%. 即联合用药后 Har 的细胞毒性分别为单独应用 Har 的 3.3 倍和 8 倍 (Tab 1).

Tab 1. Effect of Ver on cytotoxicity of Har in HL-60 cells by colony forming test. $n=5$, $\bar{x}\pm s$, $^*P>0.05$ vs drug-free group, $^{**}P<0.05$, vs drug-free group, $^{***}P<0.01$ vs Har 15 and $30\text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ groups.

Har/ $\text{ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Ver/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	Colony number	Survival/ %
0	0	515 ± 39	100
0	1	447 ± 68	87*
0	2	421 ± 48	86*
15	0	409 ± 57	79*
30	0	420 ± 68	81**
15	1	271 ± 68	53***
30	1	146 ± 42	28***
15	2	122 ± 14	24***
30	2	52 ± 13	10***

DISCUSSION

无毒剂量的 Ver 与对细胞有轻度抑制作用的 Har 合用, 细胞增殖速度显著低于 Har 单独应用, 这说明 Ver 能显著增强 Har 的细胞增殖抑制作用. 软琼脂集落实验结果也表明 Ver 对 Har 细胞毒性的明显增强 (Fig 1, Tab 1). 两种方法都证明二药合并应用效果大于二者单独应用之和, 出现协同作用. 还可看出这种协同作用既与 Ver 的浓度相关, 也与 Har 的浓度相关 (Tab 1). 上述事实意味着有可能以低剂量的 Har 与无毒剂量的 Ver 合用获得与高剂量 Har 单独应用同样的效果, 从而减轻 Har 的毒副作用.

何种原因导致 Ver 与 Har 合用的协同作用尚不清楚, Ver 可抑制抗药性肿瘤细胞膜上的药物外排系统—P-糖蛋白的功能, 使细胞

内药物聚积增加, 细胞毒性增强⁽⁵⁻⁷⁾. 我们的初步实验也证明 Ver 与 Har 合用时 Ver 可以使^[3H]Har 在 HL-60 细胞内滞留增加(未发表材料). Ver 增强 Har 对 HL-60 细胞的毒性是否也是通过抑制细胞内药物的外排, 增加药物聚积来实现的, 尚待证实.

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甲苯达唑对细粒棘球蚴囊摄入葡萄糖的影响¹

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Effect of mebendazole on glucose uptake of *Echinococcus granulosus* cysts¹

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ABSTRACT Mice infected with secondary cysts of

Echinococcus granulosus were treated ig with mebendazole (Meb) 25 mg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹ for 7-14 d. At 24 h after the last dose the endocysts in the treated mice were removed out for *in vitro* cultivation and exposed to [U-¹⁴C]glucose 11.1 kBq · ml⁻¹ for 2 min, no apparent difference in radioactivity content in the cyst walls between the treated and control groups was observed.

When [U-¹⁴C]glucose was given iv to the infected mice 24 h after they had been treated ig with Meb 25 mg · kg⁻¹ or 50 mg · kg⁻¹ daily for 14 d, the radioactivity content in the cyst wall and cyst fluid decreased significantly as compared to the corresponding control group. Nevertheless, no apparent change in the incorporation of radioactivity into the endogenous glycogen of the parasites was observed, although the glycogen in the cyst wall decreased markedly.

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