

- Chin J Integ Trad West Med* 1987; 7 : 736-7.
- 4 Parrish JA, Fitzpatrick TB, Tanenbaum L, Pathak MA. Photochemotherapy of psoriasis with oral methoxsalen and longwave ultraviolet light. *N Engl J Med* 1974; 291 : 1207-11.
- 5 Da WM, Liu Y, Wei SN. Studies on sensitivity of human GM-CFU and L-CFU to hyperthermic killing *in vitro*. *Leuk Res* 1989; 13 : 217-20.
- 6 Ball ED. *In vitro* purging of bone marrow for autologous marrow transplantation in acute myelogenous leukemia using myeloid-specific monoclonal antibodies. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 1988; 3 : 387-92.
- 7 Xu CX, Lin L, Huang YY, Liu HY, Wang XR, Wang YX, *et al.* Purge of malignant cells from bone marrow by hematoporphyrin derivatives and light exposure *in vitro*. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1990; 11 : 72-5.
- 8 Lu ZH, Yang YC, Shen SY, Chu JX. Study on the killing effect of psoralen plus ultraviolet irradiation on L615 mice leukemic cells. *Chin J Hematol* 1991; 12 : 637-9.

商陆多糖 I 对小鼠脾细胞体外产生集落刺激因子的影响¹

王洪斌, 郑钦岳, 陈海生² (第二军医大学药学院药理教研室, ²植化教研室, 上海200433, 中国)

Effect of *Phytolacca acinosa* polysaccharides I on production of colony-stimulating factors of mouse splenocytes *in vitro*

WANG Hong-Bin, ZHENG Qin-Yue, CHEN Hai-Sheng²

(Department of Pharmacology, ²Department of Phytochemistry, College of Pharmacy, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China)

ABSTRACT *Phytolacca acinosa* polysaccharides I (PAP-I), $M_r=10\ 000$, activated mouse splenocytes to produce colony-stimulating factors (CSF) *in vitro*. The level of CSF was tested by [³H]TdR uptaken by bone marrow cells and rmGM-CSF was used as standard. PAP-I ($10-500\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$) increased CSF production of the splenocytes treated with or without concanavalin A. When the concentration of PAP-I was $100\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$, the level of CSF was about equivalent to that of rmGM-CSF $11.8\pm 1.8\ \text{ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$. After a 3-d incubation of PAP-I with the splenocytes, CSF was assayed. The longer the incubation, the higher were the CSF concentrations. The CSF type in supernants of splenocytes induced by PAP-I was determined by IL-3 McAb, GM-CSF McAb, and M-CSF PcAb.

The type of CSF was found to be interleukin-3.

KEY WORDS *Phytolacca acinosa*; polysaccharides; concanavalin A; colony-stimulating factors; interleukin-3; spleen

摘要 以 rmGM-CSF 作标准品, [³H]TdR 骨髓细胞参入法定量检测 PAP-I 刺激小鼠脾细胞产生 CSF, 表明 PAP-I $10-500\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 显著促进脾细胞和 Con A 诱导的脾细胞产生 CSF. PAP-I $100\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 可刺激产生相当于 rmGM-CSF $11.8\pm 1.8\ \text{ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ 的 CSF. PAP-I 与脾细胞培养前 48 h 无 CSF 检出, 随着培养时间延长, CSF 含量越来越高. 经 CSF 的特异性抗体吸收实验证明 PAP-I 刺激产生的 CSF 为 IL-3.

关键词 商陆; 多糖; 刀豆球蛋白 A; 集落刺激因子; 白细胞介素 3; 脾

多糖的辐射防护作用可能与其促进造血过程、激活网状内皮系统、增强吞噬细胞活性、刺激淋巴组织、增强机体免疫功能有关^[1]. 集落刺激因子 (colony-stimulating factors, CSF) 是一类促进造血祖细胞增殖、分化、成熟及存活的糖蛋白, 在造血功能调控中占有重要地位^[2]. 商陆多糖-I (PAP-I) 是从中国

Received 1991-07-01 Accepted 1993-01-10

¹ Project supported by the Science Foundation of the General Logistics Department of the PLA, No 26-071-176.

商陆科植物商陆 (*Phytolacca acinosa* Roxb) 的药用块根水提液分离出来的一种酸性杂多糖, 经醋酸纤维薄膜电泳和凝胶层析证实为均一组份, 内含半乳糖醛酸、半乳糖、阿拉伯糖和鼠李糖成份, 其分子比为1:0.18:0.32:0.16, 分子质量为10 kDa。PAP-I 可显著增强 MΦ 的杀瘤活性, 促进 IL-1 产生并作为启动剂促进 TNF 的产生^[3]。为了解其作用机制, 本文探讨 PAP-I 对小鼠脾细胞诱生 CSF 的影响。

MATERIALS AND METHODS

PAP-I 临用前用培养基溶解, 过滤除菌后备用。刀豆球蛋白 A (concanavalin A, Con A) 为 Sigma 产品, [³H]TdR 为中科院上海原子核研究所产品, 放射性活度为 118.4 TBq·mol⁻¹。重组鼠 GM-CSF (rmGM-CSF) 由 Dr R L Pristidge (New Zealand) 惠赠, 鼠 IL-3, GM-CSF 的单克隆抗体由 Dr G Steven (USA) 惠赠, 鼠 M-CSF 多克隆抗体由 Dr E R Stanley (USA) 惠赠。培养液为 RPMI-1640 (Sigma), 每升补充 2-巯基乙醇 0.1 mmol, 青霉素 500 IU, 链霉素 25 mg, NaHCO₃ 2 g。

骨髓细胞的制备 3-5只 BALB c 小鼠, ♀♂ 不拘, 20±s 1.2 g, 8-12 wk, 本校动物房提供, 无菌操作取其股骨, 用培养液冲出全部骨髓, 过4号针头成单细胞悬液, 计数后备用。

脾细胞的制备 小鼠来源同上, 无菌取脾脏, 挤压通过不锈钢筛网, 离心 (500×g, 10 min) 弃上清, 加入 0.83% NH₄Cl 缓冲液 3 ml, 溶解红细胞, 洗涤2次, trypan blue 计数后备用。

CSF 的诱生 在 24 孔细胞培养板中每孔加入脾细胞 5×10⁶·ml⁻¹ 和药物 (PAP-I 或 Con A) 各 1 ml, 牛血清最终浓度为 10%, 培养 1-7 d, 取上清液测定或冻存。

CSF 活性测定及含量计算 本实验采用同位素参入法检测 CSF^[4], 以 rmGM-CSF 作为标准品, 用生物测定法, 以每个稀释度 dpm 值计算出曲线下面积 (AUC)^[5], 比较标准品及样品的 AUC, 以一定浓度 rmGM-CSF 表示药物诱生的 CSF 含量, 此表示法优于用某一稀释度 dpm 值来表示 CSF 活性, 因为此法可避免每次实验检测条件 (细胞浓度、同位素来源等) 变化而造成 dpm 值相差较大。

数据处理 定量指标以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 均数差异的显著性用 *t* 检验法测定。

RESULTS

PAP-I 体外对脾细胞产生 CSF 的影响

PAP-I (10-1000 μg·ml⁻¹) 和小鼠脾细胞共同培养 3 d, 发现 PAP-I 可显著促进脾细胞产生 CSF, PAP-I 100 μg·ml⁻¹ 可刺激产生相当于 rmGM-CSF 11.8±1.8 ng·ml⁻¹ 的 CSF (Tab 1)。Con A 0, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 50 μg·ml⁻¹ 刺激小鼠脾细胞产生 CSF 含量分别相当于 rmGM-CSF 7.7, 9.9, 11.5, 13.3, 12.1 和 7.3 ng·ml⁻¹, 说明 Con A 刺激 CSF 产生的最佳刺激浓度为 5 μg·ml⁻¹。选择 Con A 1, 2.5, 5 μg·ml⁻¹ 和 PAP-I 共同培养 3 d, 发现 PAP-I 可显著促进 Con A 1, 2.5 μg·ml⁻¹ 诱导的脾细胞产生 CSF, 而 Con A 浓度为 5 μg·ml⁻¹ 时, 加 PAP-I 与单独 Con A 之间无显著性差异 (Tab 1)。

Tab 1. Colony stimulating factors (CSF) production (μg·L⁻¹) in supernants of Con A-induced mouse splenocytes treated with *Phytolacca acinosa* polysaccharides I (PAP-I) for 3 d. CSF was measured by radioactivity of [³H]TdR uptaken by bone marrow cells and rmGM-CSF was used as standard. n=4 experiments, each experiment pooled from spleens of 3-4 BALB c mice. $\bar{x} \pm s$. ^aP>0.05, ^bP<0.05, ^cP<0.01 vs control.

PAP-I/ mg·L ⁻¹	Concanavalin A/mg·L ⁻¹			
	0	1	2.5	5
0	7.7±0.6	8.7±1.5	8.8±1.9	17.7±3.9
10	10.2±1.7 ^b	10.7±0.8 ^a	13.2±0.5 ^b	14.5±1.5 ^a
100	11.8±1.8 ^c	12.5±2.8 ^a	13.5±0.7 ^b	21.9±2.9 ^a
200	10.2±0.7 ^c	19.4±4.1 ^c	12.9±2.1 ^a	19.1±2.6 ^a
500	10.9±1.5 ^c	13.6±1.1 ^c	13.2±1.4 ^b	20.2±0.5 ^a
1000	8.4±2.1 ^a	6.9±5.5 ^a	12.2±1.6 ^a	21.5±2.7 ^a

PAP-I 体外刺激脾细胞产生 CSF 时效关系
PAP-I 和小鼠脾细胞共同培养不同时间, 收

集上清液检测 CSF, 发现 PAP-I 和脾细胞培养 3 d 上清液中开始出现 CSF, 并随着培养时间的延长, CSF 含量逐渐升高 (Fig 1). Con A 刺激脾细胞产生的 CSF 含量随着时间延长越来越高, 至 5 d 达峰, 以后逐渐下降, PAP-I 合用 Con A 培养至 7 d, 其刺激产生的 CSF 含量显著地高于单用 Con A 组 (Fig 1).

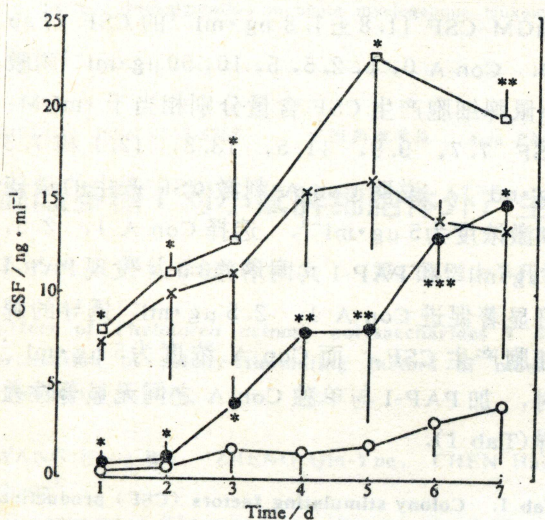


Fig 1. Colony-stimulating factors (CSF) production in supernants of mouse splenocytes treated with saline (○), PAP-I 100 µg·ml⁻¹ (●), Con A 5 µg·ml⁻¹ (×), PAP-I 100 µg·ml⁻¹+Con A 5 µg·ml⁻¹ (□). The assay method of CSF was the same as Tab 1. n = 4 experiments, each experiment pooled from spleens of 3-4 BALB c mice, $\bar{x} \pm s$. *P > 0.05, **P < 0.05, ***P < 0.01 vs without PAP-I.

PAP-I 刺激脾细胞产生 CSF 的类型 为了观察 PAP-I 诱导脾细胞产生的 CSF 类型, 在待测上清液中加入 IL-3, GM-CSF 单克隆抗体和 M-CSF 的多克隆抗体吸收其中的 CSF, 并采用 D-[³H]galactose 骨髓细胞膜参入法检测 CSF, 发现加入 GM-CSF 单克隆抗体和 M-CSF 多克隆抗体试验孔中的 D-[³H]galactose 参入的 dpm 值与对照孔无显著性差异, 而加入 IL-3 单克隆抗体的试验孔中的 dpm 值为 865 ± 73, 对照孔 (未加抗体吸收) 值为 1375 ± 88

(P < 0.001), 而与仅有培养基 (不含待测上清) 的阴性对照孔 dpm 值 993 ± 110 无显著差异, 说明 PAP-I 刺激脾细胞产生的 CSF 类型主要为 interleukin-3.

Tab 2. CSF types from mouse splenocyte supernants treated with PAP-I. CSF was measured by D-[³H]galactose uptaken by membrane of bone marrow cells. n = 3-4 BALB c mice in each experiment, $\bar{x} \pm s$. *P > 0.05, °P < 0.01 vs +RPMI-1640.

Supernants of PAP-I	CSF activity/dpm		
	Exp 1	Exp 2	Exp 3
+GM-CSF, McAb	1 283 ± 60 ^a	523 ± 24 ^a	815 ± 43 ^a
+M-CSF, PcAb	1 253 ± 68 ^a	499 ± 37 ^a	833 ± 55 ^a
+IL-3, McAb	865 ± 73 [°]	360 ± 29 [°]	543 ± 49 [°]
+RPMI-1640	1 375 ± 88	540 ± 32	801 ± 35
RPMI-1640 only	993 ± 110 [°]	380 ± 43 [°]	511 ± 60 [°]

DISCUSSION

本文实验结果证明了 PAP-I 能显著促进脾细胞产生 CSF, 经 IL-3, GM-CSF 单克隆抗体及 M-CSF 的多克隆抗体吸收实验证实 CSF 类型主要为 IL-3. 已知激活 T 淋巴细胞可产生 L-3^[6], 推测 PAP-I 可能通过激活 T 淋巴细胞产生 IL-3, 此和 PAP-I 能激活 T 淋巴细胞产生 IL-2 的报道一致 (中国药理通讯 1989; 6: 22). PAP-I 激活 T 淋巴细胞可能是直接或间接的^[7]. 本文实验结果表明 PAP-I 可以显著促进亚适剂量 Con A 刺激小鼠脾细胞产生 CSF, 而 Con A 浓度达最适刺激浓度 5 µg·ml⁻¹ 时, PAP-I 合用 Con A 与单独使用 Con A 刺激小鼠脾细胞产生 CSF 能力无显著差异, 此结果说明 PAP-I 与 Con A 刺激 CSF 产生的靶细胞可能是一致的. 欲进一步区分 PAP-I 作用的靶细胞类型, 还有待将脾细胞

分类纯化以获得单一细胞亚群, 继而观察 PAP-I 对其产生 CSF 的影响. 已知实验表明 IL-3 能诱导单核细胞内与 TNF 合成有关的 mRNA 生成^[8], PAP-I 可促进 MΦ 分泌 IL-1 并可作为启动剂促进 TNF 分泌, 说明 PAP-I 促进 T 淋巴细胞生成 IL-3 可能是其启动 MΦ 分泌 TNF 的重要机制之一. 本实验结果及以往实验^[3]提示 PAP-I 可能具有辐射防护及造血功能的保护作用^[9].

REFERENCES

- 1 Niskanen EO, Burgaleta C, Cline MJ, Golde DW. Effect of glucan, a macrophage activator, on murine hemopoietic cell proliferation in diffusion chambers in mice. *Cancer Res* 1978; **38**: 1406-9.
- 2 Morstyn G, Burgess AW. Hemopoietic growth factors: a review. *Cancer Res* 1988; **48**: 5624-37.
- 3 Zhang JP, Qian DH, Zheng QY. Effects of *Phytolacca acinosa* polysaccharides I on cytotoxicity of macrophages and its production of tumor necrosis factor and interleukin 1. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1990; **11**: 375-7.
- 4 Wang HB, Zheng QY. Comparison of four methods of colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) assay. *Clin J Hematol* 1991; **12**: 323-4.
- 5 Hewlett G, Stünkel KG, Schlumberger HD. A method for the quantitation of interleukin-2 activity. *J Immunol Methods* 1989; **177**: 243-6.
- 6 Yang YC, Ciarletta AB, Temple PA, Chung MP, Kovacic S, Witek-Giannotti JS, et al. Human IL-3 (multi-CSF): Identification by expression cloning of a novel hematopoietic growth factor related to murine IL-3. *Cell* 1986; **47**: 3-10.
- 7 Grönvik KO, Andersson J. The role of T cell growth stimulating factors in T cell triggering. *Immunol Rev* 1980; **51**: 35-59.
- 8 Cannistra SA, Vellenga E, Groshek P, Rambaldi A, Griffin JD. Human granulocyte-monocyte colony-stimulating factor and interleukin-3 stimulate monocyte cytotoxicity through a tumor necrosis factor-dependent mechanism. *Blood* 1988; **71**: 672-6.
- 9 Neta R. Role of cytokines in radioprotection. *Pharmacol Ther* 1988; **39**: 261-6.

Papers are welcome

Acta Pharmacologica Sinica publishes papers of a broad range of topics of biomedical sciences, both experimental and clinical. Manuscripts in English of original research from any country, are welcome.

Acta Pharmacologica Sinica is published bimonthly and listed in *Abstracts of Chinese Medicines*, *Biological Abstracts*, *Chemical Abstracts*, *Current Awareness in Biological Sciences*, *Current Contents/Life Sciences*, *de Haen's Drugs in Prospect*, *Excerpta Medica*, *Index Medicus*, *Research Alert*, *Science Citation Index*, *SciSearch*, *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, *Реферативный Журнал*, etc.

The "Instructions to authors" appeared in *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1993 Jan; **14** (1): 3-8, which were essentially in accordance with the "Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals" published in *N Engl J Med* 1991 Feb 7; **324** (6): 424-8 and *Br Med J* 1991 Feb 9; **302** (6772): 338-41.

An ABSTRACT (no more than 150 words) is followed by 3-10 KEY WORDS, using terms from medical subject headings (MeSH) list of *Index Medicus* when possible. Mean values must be accompanied by s (SD, not SEM). Body weights are expressed in actually measured $\bar{x} \pm s$. Do not include more significant digits in the data than are justified by the accuracy of the determinations. Use the Système International d'Unités (SI units). The statistical significances are indicated by ^a $P > 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.05$, ^c $P < 0.01$. The number of REFERENCES should not exceed 15.

Please send manuscripts to *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica*, 294 Tai-yuan Road, Shanghai 200031, China. Fax: 86-21-437-0269. Telephone: 86-21-431-1833, Ext 58. Telex: 33275 CASS CN. Telegram: 3434.