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【基础研究】

紫杉醇联合表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯对肝癌细胞增殖及荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长的抑制作用

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摘要: **目的** 探讨表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(EGCG)联合紫杉醇对肝癌 HepG2 细胞增殖及荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长的抑制作用。**方法** 将 HepG2 细胞分为对照组、EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组。噻唑蓝法观察不同药物干预对 HepG2 细胞增殖的抑制作用,流式细胞术检测 HepG2 细胞凋亡。构建肝癌细胞体外肿瘤球,比较各组药物对肿瘤球生长的抑制作用。构建裸鼠肝癌异位肿瘤模型,比较各组裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率。**结果** 给药 24、48 h 后,EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞增殖抑制率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$),EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞增殖抑制率显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$),EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞肿瘤球生长抑制显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$),EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞肿瘤球生长抑制显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤质量显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.01$),EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤质量显著低于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$),EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。**结论** EGCG 联合紫杉醇能够有效抑制肝癌细胞的增殖和肿瘤的生长。

关键词: 表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯;紫杉醇;肝癌

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Inhibition of paclitaxel combined with epigallo catechin gallate on hepatoma carcinoma cell multiplication and tumor growth in bearing cancer nude mice

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Abstract: **Objective** To explore the inhibition of epigallo catechin gallate (EGCG) combined with paclitaxel on HepG2 cell multiplication and tumor growth in bearing cancer nude mice. **Methods** The HepG2 cells were divided into control group, EGCG group, paclitaxel group, EGCG combined with paclitaxel group. The depressant effect of different drugs on HepG2 cell multiplication was detected by methylthiazolyldiphenyl-tetrazolium bromide assay. The apoptosis of HepG2 cell was detected by flow cytometry. The tumor spheres were constructed with HepG2 cell *in vitro*, then the inhibition of drug on tumor sphere growth was compared in the groups. HepG2 cells were xenografted in mice to establish the animal models, then the inhibition rate of tumor growth in nude mice was compared in the groups. **Results** Twenty-four and forty-eight hours after drug intervention, the inhibition rate of HepG2 cells multiplication in EGCG group, paclitaxel group and EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.01$); the inhibition rate of HepG2 cells multiplication in EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in EGCG group and paclitaxel group ($P < 0.01$). The apoptosis rate of HepG2 cells in EGCG group, paclitaxel group and EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.01$); the apoptosis rate of HepG2 cells in EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in EGCG group and paclitaxel group ($P < 0.01$). The depressant effect of HepG2 tumor sphere growth in EGCG group, paclitaxel group and EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.01$); the depressant effect of HepG2 tumor sphere growth in EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in EGCG group and paclitaxel group ($P < 0.01$). The tumorous weight of bearing cancer nude mice in

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EGCG group, paclitaxel group and EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly lower than that in control group ($P < 0.01$); the tumorous weight of bearing cancer nude mice in EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly lower than that in EGCG group and paclitaxel group ($P < 0.01$). The inhibition rate of tumor growth of bearing cancer nude mice in EGCG group, paclitaxel group and EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.01$); the inhibition rate of tumor growth of bearing cancer nude mice in EGCG combined with paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in EGCG group and paclitaxel group ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** EGCG combined with paclitaxel can effectively inhibit the proliferation of HepG2 cells and the tumor growth.

Key words: epigallo catechin gallate; paclitaxel; hepatic carcinoma

肝癌是严重威胁人类健康的疾病之一,肝癌被发现时常常已处于晚期,错过了最佳手术时机。因此探寻有效的肝癌治疗手段显得尤为重要^[1]。表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(epigallo catechin gallate, EGCG)是从茶叶中提取的一种抗肿瘤有效成分,具有良好的药理活性^[2-3]。紫杉醇是来源于红豆杉属太平紫杉的一种细胞毒性物质,被广泛应用于乳腺癌^[4]、前列腺癌^[5]、卵巢癌^[6]、胃癌^[7]和非小细胞肺癌^[8]的治疗。本研究旨在探讨EGCG联合紫杉醇对体外培养的肝癌细胞增殖和体内肿瘤生长的抑制作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 雄性裸鼠24只,体质量20~25 g,6~8周龄,购自武汉大学实验动物中心。

1.2 细胞与试剂 HepG2细胞购自上海细胞研究所;胎牛血清和达尔伯克改良伊格尔培养基(Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, DMEM)购自赛默飞世尔生物化学制品(北京)有限公司;紫杉醇购自浙江海正药业股份有限公司,国药准字900H51702;噻唑蓝(methylthiazolyldiphenyl-tetrazolium bromide, MTT)试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司;EGCG购自美国Sigma公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 MTT法观察不同药物干预对HepG2细胞增殖的抑制作用 将HepG2细胞接种于96孔板中,随机分为EGCG组、紫杉醇组、EGCG联合紫杉醇组和对照组,每组设5个复孔,培养24 h后分别加入无菌过滤后的EGCG($50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、紫杉醇($8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、EGCG + 紫杉醇(EGCG $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 紫杉醇 $8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、生理盐水 $20 \mu\text{L}$,分别培养24、48 h后取出,每孔加入 $5 \text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ MTT溶液 $20 \mu\text{L}$ 孵育4 h后将孔板中液体倒出,每孔加入 $200 \mu\text{L}$ 二甲亚砜, $37 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 避光振摇15 min,用酶标仪在490 nm处测定各孔的吸光度值,计算细胞增殖抑制率^[3,7]。

1.3.2 流式细胞仪检测HepG2细胞凋亡 将HepG2细胞接种于96孔板中,随机分为EGCG组、紫杉醇组、EGCG联合紫杉醇组和对照组,每组设5

个复孔,培养24 h后分别加入无菌过滤后的EGCG($50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、紫杉醇($8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、EGCG + 紫杉醇(EGCG $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 紫杉醇 $8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、生理盐水 $40 \mu\text{L}$ 。培养24 h后用磷酸盐缓冲液清洗细胞3次,异硫氰酸荧光素/碘化丙啶双染,流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡。

1.3.3 肿瘤球生长抑制实验 将HepG2细胞以每孔 10^4 个接种于用低熔点琼脂糖预处理的96孔板中,移入 $37 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、含体积分数5%的二氧化碳孵箱中培养,7 d后成长为肿瘤球,然后随机分为EGCG组、紫杉醇组、EGCG联合紫杉醇组、对照组,每组设3个复孔,分别加入EGCG($50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、紫杉醇($8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、EGCG + 紫杉醇(EGCG $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 紫杉醇 $8 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)和生理盐水 $20 \mu\text{L}$,给药后每天记录肿瘤球体积,给药后肿瘤球体积除以给药前肿瘤球初始体积即为肿瘤球体积变化率。

1.3.4 裸鼠肝癌异位肿瘤模型的建立及处理 取体质量20~25 g的雄性裸鼠,将HepG2细胞悬浊液皮下接种于裸鼠背部,7 d后出现米粒大肿瘤证实接种成功。将优选后的24只荷瘤裸鼠随机分成4组:对照组(生理盐水 0.1 mL)、EGCG组($30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)、紫杉醇组($10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)、EGCG联合紫杉醇组(EGCG $30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 紫杉醇 $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$),每组6只;第3、6、9、12天腹腔注射给药,第21天处死裸鼠,取肿瘤,称质量,计算肿瘤抑制率^[9]。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行数据分析,实验数据以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两两比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用方差分析;检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 各组HepG2细胞增殖抑制率比较 结果见表1。给药24、48 h后,EGCG组、紫杉醇组、EGCG联合紫杉醇组HepG2细胞增殖抑制率显著高于对照组($P < 0.01$),EGCG联合紫杉醇组HepG2细胞增殖抑制率显著高于EGCG组和紫杉醇组($P < 0.01$)。

表1 各组 HepG2 细胞增殖抑制率比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the inhibition rate of HepG2 cells multiplication in the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	抑制率/%	
		给药 24 h	给药 48 h
对照组	5	3.3 ± 0.6	5.9 ± 0.7
EGCG 组	5	25.4 ± 2.2 ^a	45.4 ± 3.7 ^a
紫杉醇组	5	38.8 ± 4.6 ^a	64.4 ± 5.7 ^a
EGCG 联合紫杉醇组	5	61.8 ± 6.2 ^{ab}	84.4 ± 4.9 ^{ab}

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.01$;与 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组比较^b $P < 0.01$ 。

2.2 各组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率比较 结果见表 2。

EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$), EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。

表3 各组肿瘤球生长变化率比较

Tab.3 Comparison of the change rate of tumor sphere in the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	1 d	2 d	3 d	4 d	5 d	6 d	7 d
对照组	3	1.05 ± 0.03	1.10 ± 0.04	1.17 ± 0.03	1.24 ± 0.05	1.32 ± 0.06	1.35 ± 0.04	1.38 ± 0.06
EGCG 组	3	1.02 ± 0.01	0.97 ± 0.04	0.93 ± 0.03 ^a	0.87 ± 0.02 ^a	0.83 ± 0.05 ^a	0.82 ± 0.06 ^a	0.80 ± 0.07 ^a
紫杉醇组	3	0.95 ± 0.02	0.88 ± 0.03 ^a	0.80 ± 0.05 ^a	0.73 ± 0.06 ^a	0.69 ± 0.07 ^a	0.65 ± 0.04 ^a	0.63 ± 0.03 ^a
EGCG 联合紫杉醇组	3	0.92 ± 0.03	0.86 ± 0.05 ^a	0.77 ± 0.04 ^{ab}	0.67 ± 0.07 ^{ab}	0.58 ± 0.06 ^{ab}	0.47 ± 0.05 ^{ab}	0.44 ± 0.08 ^{ab}

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.01$;与 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组比较^b $P < 0.01$ 。

2.4 各组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率比较 结果见表 4。

EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤质量显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.01$), EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤质量显著低于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$), EGCG 联合紫杉醇组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制率显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。

表4 各组荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长情况比较

Tab.4 Comparison of tumor growth of bearing cancer nude mice in the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	肿瘤质量/g	肿瘤抑制率/%
对照组	6	4.72 ± 0.33	0.0 ± 0.0
EGCG 组	6	3.48 ± 0.17 ^a	26.3 ± 1.3 ^a
紫杉醇组	6	2.54 ± 0.13 ^a	46.2 ± 1.2 ^a
EGCG 联合紫杉醇组	6	1.28 ± 0.12 ^{ab}	72.9 ± 1.4 ^{ab}

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.01$;与 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组比较^b $P < 0.01$ 。

3 讨论

目前肝癌的治疗方法主要包括手术治疗和药物治疗。紫杉醇是来源于红豆杉属太平紫杉的一种细胞毒性物质,被广泛应用于乳腺癌、前列腺癌、卵巢癌、头颈部肿瘤和非小细胞肺癌的治疗。然而,化学治疗药物的使用剂量普遍偏大,往往对患者机体其

表2 各组 HepG2 细胞凋亡率比较

Tab.2 Comparison of apoptosis rate of HepG2 cells in the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	HepG2 细胞凋亡率/%
对照组	5	1.2 ± 0.3
EGCG 组	5	17.8 ± 2.1 ^a
紫杉醇组	5	33.1 ± 2.6 ^a
EGCG 联合紫杉醇组	5	52.1 ± 3.2 ^{ab}

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.01$;与 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组比较^b $P < 0.01$ 。

2.3 各组肿瘤球生长情况比较 结果见表 3。

EGCG 组、紫杉醇组、EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞肿瘤球生长抑制显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01$), EGCG 联合紫杉醇组 HepG2 细胞肿瘤球生长抑制显著高于 EGCG 组和紫杉醇组 ($P < 0.01$)。

他组织或器官的正常细胞产生严重的毒副作用^[10]。中药联合其他药物治疗肿瘤,对于减轻患者临床症状,延长生存期,显示出良好的治疗效果和应用前景^[11-12]。EGCG 是一种被广泛研究的抗肿瘤中药提取物。有研究显示,EGCG 对肺癌^[9]、肝癌^[13]和胃癌^[14]等多种肿瘤细胞具有良好的抑制作用,是一种优良的抗肿瘤中药提取物。本研究旨在探讨 EGCG 联合紫杉醇对体外培养的肝癌细胞增殖和体内肿瘤生长的抑制作用。本研究结果显示,EGCG 和紫杉醇均能对肝癌细胞增殖产生抑制作用,EGCG 联合紫杉醇对肝癌细胞增殖的抑制作用大于 EGCG 和紫杉醇单独应用,二者能够发挥协同增效作用;EGCG 联合紫杉醇能够促进 HepG2 细胞的凋亡。本研究还构建了肝癌细胞体外肿瘤球模型,以模拟 EGCG 联合紫杉醇对肝癌实体肿瘤生长的抑制作用,结果显示,EGCG 联合紫杉醇对肿瘤球生长的抑制作用显著大于单独药物干预。体内荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长抑制实验结果显示,与对照组和各单独给药组相比,联合给药能够有效抑制肿瘤的生长。

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