

表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯联合多柔比星对肺癌 A549 细胞增殖与荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长的抑制作用

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摘要 目的:研究表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(EGCG)联合多柔比星对肺癌 A549 细胞增殖与对荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长的抑制作用。方法:将 A549 细胞随机均分成模型(等容生理盐水)组、EGCG(50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)组、多柔比星(10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)组、联合用药(EGCG 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ +多柔比星 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)组。给药 24、48 h 后采用 MTT 法检测细胞活力并计算细胞增殖抑制率;采用流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡状态并计算细胞凋亡率。皮下接种 A549 细胞于裸鼠背部以复制荷瘤裸鼠模型。24 只模型小鼠随机均分为模型(等容生理盐水)组、EGCG(30 mg/kg)组、多柔比星(10 mg/kg)组、联合用药(EGCG 30 mg/kg+多柔比星 10 mg/kg)组,复制模型成功后第 3、6、9、12 天时 ip 给药。称定小鼠肿瘤质量并计算抑瘤率;HE 染色以进行肿瘤组织学观察。结果:与模型组比较,给药 24、48 h 后,EGCG 组、多柔比星组、联合用药组细胞增殖抑制率、细胞凋亡率升高;与 EGCG 或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组细胞增殖抑制率、细胞凋亡率升高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$)。与模型组比较,EGCG 组、多柔比星组、联合用药组小鼠肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率升高,癌细胞胞核大而不规则、核质比例变小等状况有一定改善;与 EGCG 组或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组小鼠肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率升高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。结论:EGCG 联合多柔比星能够有效抑制 A549 细胞的增殖和荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤的生长,其效果好于单用药。

关键词 表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯;肺癌 A549 细胞;多柔比星;荷瘤裸鼠

Effects of Epigallocatechin Gallate Combined with Doxorubicin on Proliferation of Lung Cancer A549 Cells and Tumor Growth of Tumor-bearing Nude Mice

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the inhibition effects of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) combined with doxorubicin on the proliferation of lung cancer A549 cells and the growth of the tumors in tumor-bearing nude mice. **METHODS:** The A549 cells were randomly divided into model group (isovolumic normal saline), EGCG group (50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), doxorubicin group (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and drug combination group (EGCG 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ +doxorubicin 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). MTT method was used to determine cell viability after 24 and 48 h administration, and proliferation inhibition rates of cells was calculated. The flow cytometry was employed to determine the apoptosis, and apoptosis rate of cells was calculated. The back of nude mice was subcutaneously inoculated A549 cells to copy tumor-bearing model. 24 model mice were randomly divided into model group (isovolumic normal saline), EGCG group (30 mg/kg), doxorubicin group (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and drug combination group (EGCG 30 mg/kg+doxorubicin 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), and were ip given drugs 3, 6, 9 and 12 days after successful establishment of models. The tumors of mice were weighted and tumor inhibition rates were calculated. HE stain was conducted for histological observation of tumors. **RESULTS:** Compared with model group, the cell proliferation inhibition rates and apoptosis rates in EGCG group, doxorubicin group and drug combination group were increased after 24 and 48 h administration. Compared with single drug group, the cell proliferation inhibition rate and apoptosis rate in drug combination group were increased, there was statistical significant difference ($P<0.01$ or $P<0.05$). Compared with model group, mass of tumors in EGCG group, doxorubicin group and drug combination group was decreased and inhibition rate was increased; it had large and irregular nuclei of cancer cells and lower nucleus-cytoplasm ratios. Compared with EGCG group or doxorubicin group, mass of tumors in drug combination group was decreased and inhibition rate was increased, there was statistical significant difference ($P<0.01$). **CONCLUSIONS:** EGCG combined with doxorubicin can effectively inhibit the proliferation of A549 lung cancer cells and the growth of tumors, and achieve a better effect than single drug.

KEYWORDS Epigallocatechin gallate; Lung cancer A549 cell; Doxorubicin; Tumor-bearing nude mice

肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤,其恶性程度高、预后极差,特点是局部和远处转移发生早,临床作出肺癌诊断时,其中大部分患者已经是晚期^[1-2]。目前,肺癌的治疗以手术为主,联合化疗为辅。然而,以细胞毒为主的化学治疗缺乏选择性,难免产生许多不良反应和毒性,患者耐受性较差。表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(EGCG)是提取自茶叶的一种抗肿瘤有效成分,具有良好的药理活性^[3-4]。多柔比星是临床上常用的抗肿瘤药物,

然而由于其心脏毒性和耐药性,临床应用受到了一定限制^[5-6]。笔者旨在研究 EGCG 联合多柔比星对体外培养肺癌细胞(A549 细胞)增殖的抑制作用与对荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤生长的抑制作用。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

TE214S 型电子分析天平(德国 Sartorius 公司);数控浴式超声仪(昆山市超声仪器有限公司);CO₂培养箱(美国热电公司);318C 型酶标仪(上海沛欧分析仪器有限公司);FC500MCL 型流式细胞仪(美国贝克曼库尔特香港有限公司)。

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1.2 药品与试剂

EGCG(美国Sigma公司,批号:E14032,纯度:98.3%);多柔比星注射液(浙江海正药业股份有限公司,批号:130302,规格:10 mg/盒);胎牛血清、DMEM培养基[赛默飞世尔生物化学制品(北京)有限公司];MTT(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司)。

1.3 动物与细胞

裸鼠,♂,体质量20~25 g,购自武汉大学实验动物中心[实验动物许可证号:SYXK(鄂)2013-11]。A549细胞购自中国科学院上海细胞研究所。

2 方法

2.1 细胞活力的测定

试验分为4组,即模型(等容生理盐水)组、EGCG(50 μmol/L)组、多柔比星(10 μmol/L)组、联合用药(EGCG 50 μmol/L+多柔比星 10 μmol/L)组。将A549细胞接种于96孔板中培养24 h后加入无菌滤过后的相应药物各20 μl,分别培养24、48 h后每孔加入5 mg/ml MTT溶液20 μl,孵育细胞4 h后,将孔板中液体倒出,每孔加入二甲基亚砷(DMSO)200 μl,37℃避光振荡15 min。以酶标仪在490 nm波长处测定各孔的光密度(OD),以OD相对值表示细胞活力水平并计算增殖抑制率:增殖抑制率(%)=(模型组OD-用药组OD)/模型组OD×100%。

2.2 细胞凋亡率的测定

分组与给药同“2.1”项下方法。A549细胞接种于96孔板中培养24 h后加入无菌滤过后的相应药物各20 μl。培养细胞24 h后用冰磷酸缓冲液(PBS)清洗细胞3次,染色剂FITC/PI双染色。采用流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡状态并计算细胞凋亡率:凋亡率(%)=(模型组细胞数-用药组细胞数)/模型组细胞数×100%。

2.3 肺癌异位肿瘤模型的复制与指标测定

将A549细胞悬液皮下接种于裸鼠背部,7 d后出现米粒大肿瘤表明接种成功。将优选后的24只荷瘤裸鼠随机均分成4组,即模型(等容生理盐水)组、EGCG(30 mg/kg)组、多柔比星(10 mg/kg)组、联合用药(EGCG 30 mg/kg+多柔比星 10 mg/kg)组,复制模型成功后第3、6、9、12天ip给药。多柔比星成人注射剂量为50~60 mg,按体表面积计算法和不同给药途径的剂量换算,选择10 mg/kg为裸鼠的ip剂量。第21天处死荷瘤裸鼠,剥取肿瘤部分,称定小鼠肿瘤质量并计算抑瘤率:抑瘤率(%)=(模型组肿瘤质量-用药组肿瘤质量)/模型组肿瘤质量×100%。以10%中性甲醛溶液固定48 h后用石蜡包埋,制成冠状切面切片,沿最大肿瘤直径做3 μm厚的切片,HE染色后光学显微镜下观察、拍照。

2.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 21.0软件处理实验数据。数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间单因素比较先用单因素分析其正态分布,后以LSD法进行统计。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 各组细胞增殖抑制率测定结果

与模型组比较,给药24、48 h后,EGCG组、多柔比星组、联合用药组细胞增殖抑制率升高;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组细胞增殖抑制率升高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$)。各组细胞增殖抑制率测定结果见表1。

3.2 各组细胞凋亡率测定结果

与模型组比较,给药24 h后,EGCG组、多柔比星组、联合

表1 各组细胞增殖抑制率测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

Tab 1 Results of proliferation inhibition rates of all groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

组别	剂量, μmol/L	不同作用时间下的抑制率, %	
		24 h	48 h
模型组		5.02 ± 0.43	2.1 ± 0.5
EGCG组	50	22.1 ± 1.2*	41.3 ± 3.4*
多柔比星组	10	41.8 ± 2.9*	59.2 ± 4.6*
联合用药组	50+10	57.2 ± 3.1***	82.4 ± 5.8***

注:与模型组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,# $P < 0.01$

Note: vs. model group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$; vs. EGCG group or doxorubicin group, # $P < 0.01$

用药组细胞凋亡率升高;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组细胞凋亡率升高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。各组细胞凋亡率测定结果见表2;各组细胞流式细胞仪检测见图1。

表2 各组细胞凋亡率测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

Tab 2 Results of apoptosis rates of all groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

组别	剂量, μmol/L	凋亡率, %
模型组		1.20 ± 0.13
EGCG组	50	25.40 ± 0.49*
多柔比星组	10	44.20 ± 0.73*
联合用药组	50+10	62.50 ± 1.13**

注:与模型组比较,* $P < 0.01$;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,# $P < 0.01$

Note: vs. model group, * $P < 0.01$; vs. EGCG group or doxorubicin group, # $P < 0.01$

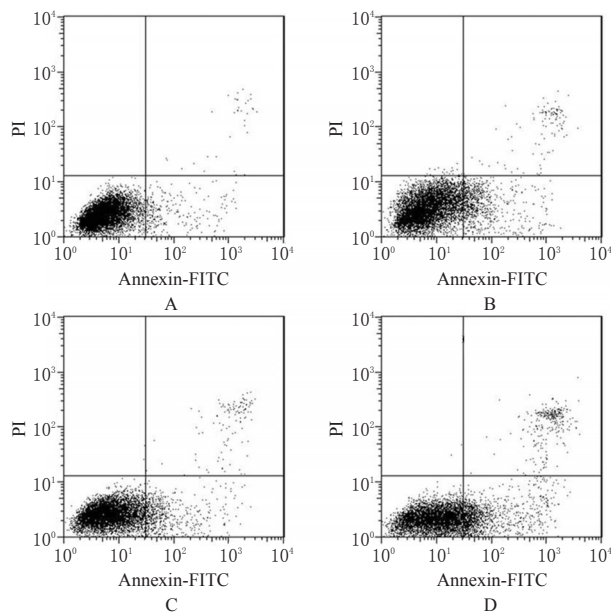


图1 各组细胞流式细胞仪检测图

A. 模型组; B. EGCG组; C. 多柔比星组; D. 联合用药组

Fig 1 Flow cytometry detection figures of all groups

A. model group; B. EGCG group; C. doxorubicin group; D. combination group

3.3 各组小鼠肿瘤生长抑制测定结果

与模型组比较,EGCG组、多柔比星组、联合用药组小鼠肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率升高,癌细胞胞核大而不规则、核质比例

变小等状况有一定改善;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组小鼠肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率升高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。各组小鼠抑瘤率测定结果见表3;各组小鼠肿瘤组织切片见图2。

表3 各组小鼠抑瘤率测定结果($\bar{x}\pm s, n=6$)

Tab 3 Results of inhibition rates of breast cancer transplantation tumors in all groups($\bar{x}\pm s, n=6$)

组别	剂量,mg/kg	肿瘤质量,g	抑瘤率,%
模型组		5.02±0.43	0
EGCG组	30	3.66±0.27*	27.1±2.3
多柔比星组	10	2.78±0.19*	44.6±1.7
联合用药组	30+10	1.36±0.11**	72.9±2.4#

注:与模型组比较,* $P<0.01$;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,# $P<0.01$

Note: vs. model group,* $P<0.01$; vs. EGCG group or doxorubicin group,# $P<0.01$

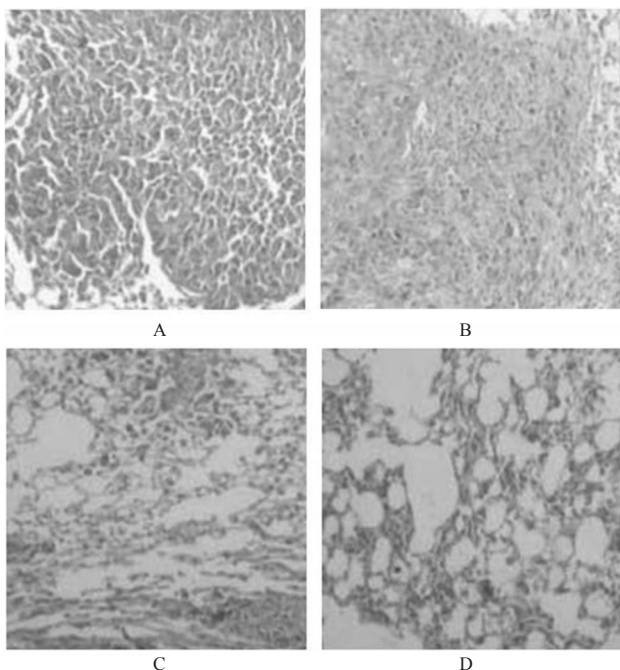


图2 各组小鼠肿瘤组织切片(HE染色,×400)

A. 模型组;B. EGCG组;C. 多柔比星组;D. 联合用药组

Fig 2 Sections of tumor tissues in all groups (HE stain, ×400)

A. model group; B. EGCG group; C. doxorubicin group; D. combination group

4 讨论

肺癌是当前严重威胁人类健康的恶性肿瘤,我国每年新增肺癌患者超过50万^[7-8]。目前对肺癌的治疗主要包括手术治疗和药物化疗。然而化疗药物使用剂量普遍偏大,往往对患者机体其他组织或器官正常细胞存在严重的毒副作用^[9]。中药联合其他药物干预应用于肿瘤的治疗,对于减轻临床症状、延长生存期显示出良好的效果和应用前景^[10-11]。EGCG是一种被广泛研究的抗肿瘤中药提取物^[12-13]。有研究显示EGCG对包括肺癌^[14]、肝癌^[15]和胃癌^[16]在内的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。多柔比星是目前临床上常用的抗肿瘤药物,本研究将EGCG和多柔比星联合用于肺癌细胞的体外研究。

研究表明,EGCG和多柔比星各自都能对肺癌细胞产生增殖抑制作用,联合用药组A549细胞的增殖抑制率明显高于单用药组。EGCG能够促进多柔比星诱导A549细胞凋亡,联合用药组A549细胞的凋亡率明显高于单用药组。对荷瘤裸鼠的研究结果显示,与模型组比较,联合用药组肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率升高;与EGCG组或多柔比星组比较,联合用药组裸鼠肿瘤质量减少,抑瘤率明显升高。

综上所述,EGCG联合多柔比星能够增强对A549细胞的增殖抑制作用和诱导细胞凋亡,以及抑制荷瘤裸鼠肿瘤的生长,提示联合用药是一种有潜力的肿瘤治疗手段。

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党参总皂苷对人肝癌 SMMC-7721 细胞的抑制作用及其机制

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摘要 目的:研究党参总皂苷(TSC)对人肝癌 SMMC-7721 细胞的抑制作用,并初步探讨其作用机制。方法:采用 MTT 法检测 0、100、200、400、600、800、1 000、1 200、1 400、1 600、1 800、2 000 mg/L 的 TSC 作用于 SMMC-7721 细胞 72 h 后的细胞活力,并计算生长抑制率和半数抑制浓度(IC₅₀);采用流式细胞仪检测 911.0 mg/L 的 TSC 作用于 SMMC-7721 细胞 24、48、72 h 后的细胞凋亡情况并计算凋亡率;采用酶标仪检测 0(空白对照)、200、400、800、1 000 mg/L 的 TSC 作用于 SMMC-7721 细胞 72 h 后半胱氨酸蛋白酶 3(Caspase-3)、Caspase-8、Caspase-9 活性,并采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫法检测其 p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)、p53 蛋白表达。结果:100~2 000 mg/L TSC 可抑制 SMMC-7721 细胞的增殖,且与 TSC 给药浓度呈正相关,其 IC₅₀ 为 911.0 mg/L;911.0 mg/L 的 TSC 作用于细胞 24、48、72 h 的凋亡率分别为 21.10%、30.20%、41.10%。与空白对照比较,200、400、800、1 000 mg/L 的 TSC 能增强细胞中 Caspase-3、Caspase-8、Caspase-9 活性与 p38MAPK、p53 蛋白表达,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$),且与给药质量浓度呈正相关。结论:TSC 能有效抑制 SMMC-7721 细胞增殖,其机制可能是通过上调 Caspase-8、Caspase-9 活性与 p38MAPK、p53 蛋白表达,最终激活 Caspase-3,从而诱导细胞凋亡。

关键词 党参总皂苷;细胞凋亡;人肝癌 SMMC-7721 细胞;机制

Inhibitory Effects and Mechanism of Total Saponins from *Codonopsis pilosula* on Human Hepatocellular Carcinoma SMMC-7721 Cells

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the inhibitory effects of total saponins from *Codonopsis pilosula* (TSC) on human hepatocellular carcinoma SMMC-7721 cells and to explore their mechanism of action. METHODS: MTT method was used to determine cell viability after the TSC with concentrations of 0, 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1 000, 1 200, 1 400, 1 600, 1 800 and 2 000 mg/L had acted on SMMC-7721 cells for 72 h, and the growth inhibition rates and median inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) were calculated. The flow cytometry was employed to determine the apoptosis after the TSC with the concentration of 911.0 mg/L had acted on SMMC-7721 cells for 24, 48 and 72 h, and the apoptosis rates were calculated. The microplate reader and double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay were adopted to determine the activities of Caspase-3, Caspase-8 and Caspase-9 as well as p38MAPK and p53 protein expression after the TSC with concentrations of 0 (blank control), 200, 400, 800 and 1 000 mg/L had acted on SMMC-7721 cells for 72 h. RESULTS: The TSC with concentrations of 100-2 000 mg/L could inhibit the proliferation of SMMC-7721 cells, and it had a positive correlation with the concentration; and the IC₅₀ was 911.0 mg/L. The apoptosis rates were 21.10%, 30.20% and 41.10% respectively after the TSC with the concentration of 911.0 mg/L had acted on cells for 24, 48 and 72 h. Compared with blank control, the TSC with concentrations of 200, 400, 800 and 1 000 mg/L could enhance the protein expression of Caspase-3, Caspase-8, Caspase-9, p38MAPK and p53 in cells, showing a positive correlation with the concentration. There was significant difference ($P<0.01$ or $P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: TSC can effectively inhibit the proliferation of SMMC-7721 cells by the mechanism of increasing the protein expression of Caspase-8, Caspase-9, p38MAPK and p53 to activate Caspase-3 and induce apoptosis.

KEYWORDS Total saponins from *Codonopsis pilosula*; Apoptosis; Human hepatocellular carcinoma SMMC-7721 cells; Mechanism

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