人肺癌细胞系HB-99的建立及其生物学特征 Establishment and Characterization of Human Lung Carcinoma Cell Line HB-

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利用一例肺鳞癌手术标本通过原代培养建立了肺癌细胞系命名为HB-99。该细胞系呈单层贴壁生长,从相 差显微镜和电镜分析具有细胞的多形性,细胞倍增时间为24小时,克隆形成率40%,染色体改变复杂,众数63-65。将细胞移植到裸鼠体内而生长的肿块具有与原始病人手术标本相似的组织形态。免疫组织化学分析,近100% 的细胞表达角蛋白17(CK17),10%的细胞表达波形蛋白(vimentin)。根据该细胞系的生物学特征提示HB-99是 一新建立的肺鳞癌细胞系。

Abstract: We have established a human lung squamous carcinoma cell line, designed HB-99, by culturing primary tumor sample. The cells of HB-99 derived from resected specimen of a male patient with lung squamous cancer. They grew in monolayers and showed cellular morphology by phase contrast 本文作者相关文章 and electronic microscopy. The HB-99 cells had a doubling time of 24 hours and a cloning efficiency. of 40%. Chromosomal analysis showed complicated rearrangements with a modal number of $63\sim65$. When hetero-transplanted to nude mice, HB-99 grew to form tumor with the same morphology as the original one from the patient. The results of immunohistochemistry suggested that CK17 expressed in almost all cells while only $5\%\sim10\%$ cells had Vimentin. HB-99 is really a newly established cell line of lung squamous carcinoma.

关键词 肺癌 细胞系 生物学特征 Keywords lung carcinoma cell line characterization 分类号

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