

论著

4-羟基他莫昔芬对泌乳素腺瘤CH3细胞生长增殖

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摘要 目的: 探讨雌激素受体拮抗剂4-羟基他莫昔芬(OHTam)对泌乳素腺瘤细胞体外生长的作用。方法: 用逆转录多聚酶链反应(RT-PCR)测定泌乳素腺瘤细胞株CH3细胞中雌激素受体-mRNA(ER-mRNA)表达, 在去激素培养条件下观察不同浓度的4-羟基他莫昔芬和雌二醇(E2)对其生长速度和ER-mRNA表达水平的影响。结果: 泌乳素腺瘤CH3细胞去激素环境下生长明显低于正常培养组, 低浓度E2(10^{-8} mol/L)显著高于去激素培养组, OHTam(10^{-6} mol/L)可抑制E2(10^{-8} mol/L)的生长刺激作用; CH3细胞有ER-mRNA表达, E2(10^{-8} mol/L)组ER-mRNA表达水平高于去激素培养组, 而OHTam(10^{-6} mol/L)能抑制其对ER-mRNA表达作用。结论: CH3细胞株的生长具有雌激素依赖性, 应用ER拮抗剂OHTam能抑制其生长, 降低ER-mRNA表达。泌乳素腺瘤细胞中ER水平存在自身调节现象。

关键词 [催乳素瘤](#); [雌激素拮抗剂](#); [他莫昔芬](#); [CH3细胞](#)

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Effects of 4-hydroxytamoxifen on the growth and proliferation of prolactinomas CH3 cells

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effect of estrogen antagonists on the in vitro growth of human prolactinomas. **METHODS:** RT-PCR was applied to the detection of estrogen receptor (ER) mRNA expressed in a human prolactinomas CH3 cell strain. Estradiol and 4-hydroxytamoxifen (OHTam) were added respectively at different concentrations into the culture medium. Cell number and levels of ER mRNA were examined. **RESULTS:** The growth of CH3 cells became slower in estrogen-deprived medium than that in normal culture and was higher in medium containing estrogen(E2) at concentration of 10^{-8} mol/L than at concentration of 10^{-6} mol/L. OHTam (10^{-6} mol/L) inhibited the growth of CH3 cell strain treated with E2. The expression of ER mRNA in CH3 cells was observed, the levels of ER mRNA in the E2 (10^{-8} mol/L) group, higher than those in estrogen deprived group. OHTam (10^{-6} mol/L) obviously inhibited the expression of ER mRNA. **CONCLUSION:** The growth of CH3 cells depends on estrogen, estrogen antagonists inhibits the growth of CH3 cells and decline the levels of ER mRNA. ER levels in human prolactinomas cell lines can be auto-regulated.

Key words [Prolactinoma](#) [Estrogen antagonists](#) [Tamoxifen](#) [CH3 cells](#)

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