

论文 二氯二羟二异丙胺合铂CHIP对小鼠艾氏腹水癌细胞动力学的影响

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摘要:

本文采用³H-TdR标记的放射自显影术,秋水仙碱阻断法和显微分光技术,研究了CHIP对小鼠艾氏腹水癌细胞动力学的影响。实验发现:CHIP(30 mg/kg)对呈指数生长和坪区生长的肿瘤细胞具有抑制增殖的效应,并可见对G₀细胞的损伤作用,对S期和M期细胞未见特异性杀伤。CHIP还能引起细胞周期进程的广泛延缓,尤其以G₁-S阻缓最为明显。上述结果表明CHIP为周期非特异性药物。

关键词: 二氯二羟二异丙胺合铂 艾氏腹水癌 细胞动力学 放射自显影 显微分光技术

THE EFFECTS OF CHIP (Pt IV) ON THE CYTOKINETICS OF EHRlich ASCITE CARCINOMA CELLS

CAO Jin and PAN Qi-Chao

Abstract:

Cis-dichloro-trans-dihydroxy-bis-isopropylamine platinum (IV) (CHIP), a second-generation platinum compound, is known to have high antitumor activity and low renal toxicity. The effects of CHIP on the cytokinetics of Ehrlich ascite carcinoma (EAC) growing in mice were studied by means of autoradiography, Stathmokinetic and microcytometry methods. After an i. p. dose of 30 mg/kg, CHIP was shown to inhibit the proliferation of either the cells in exponentially growing phase or the cells on plateau phase. The G₀ cells may also be damaged while no specific killing effect was found for the cells in the S or M phase. CHIP induced extensive delay of the progression through the whole cell cycle of EAC, especially the progression from G₁ to S phase. The findings suggest that CHIP may be classified as a cell cycle non-specific agent.

Keywords: Ehrlich ascite carcinoma Cytokinetic Autoradiography Microcytometry Cis-dichloro-trans-dihydroxy-bis-isopropylamine platinum (CHIP)

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