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论著

塞替派、环磷酰胺诱发的人支气管上皮恶性转化细胞的致瘤性

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摘要 目的 观察塞替派(TE)及环磷酰胺(CP)能否诱发永生化人支气管上皮恶性转化细胞成瘤。方法 以永生化人支气管上皮细胞（BEAS-2B）为对照，以TE诱发转化细胞(BEAS-TE)的琼脂糖克隆扩增细胞（BEAS-STE）及CP诱发转化细胞(BEAS-CP)的琼脂糖克隆扩增细胞（BEAS-SCP）为靶细胞接种于3～4周龄裸鼠，每组接种6只，♂♀各半。结果 接种后26周，对照组无一长出肿瘤，BEAS-STE组有5只长出肿瘤，BEAS-SCP组有1只长出肿瘤，其中BEAS STE组有3只裸鼠的肿瘤直径在1 cm以上。经病理组织形态和免疫组织化学检查证实肿瘤为低分化癌肉瘤组织。结论 TE、CP诱发恶性转化的人支气管上皮转化细胞均具有裸鼠致瘤性。

关键词 上皮细胞, 支气管, 人 塞替派 环磷酰胺 转化, 恶性
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Tumorigenicity of immortalized human bronchial epithelial cell transformed by thiotepa or cyclophosphamide

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Abstract

AIM To determine the tumorigenic potential of immortalized human bronchial epithelial cell malignantly transformed by thiotepa(BEAS-TE) and cyclophosphamide(BEAS-CP) in nude mice. **METHODS** The BEAS- TE/BEAS-CP cells selected from agarose (BEAS-STE/BEAS-SCP) were expanded and xenotransplanted into 3-4 week- old nude mice. The immortalized human bronchial epithelial cell(BEAS- 2B) which can not form foci in agarose was used as control. **RESULTS** Twenty- six weeks after transplantation, 5 of 6 nude mice injected with BEAS- STE cells and 1 out of 6 nude mice injected with BEAS- SCP cells developed tumors, while no tumor was formed in the six control animals. Histopathological examination and immunohisto-chemical staining of cytokeratin and vimentin of the tumor tissues indicated that the tumors were carcinosarcoma in nature. **CONCLUSION** The immortalized human bronchial epithelial cells malignantly transformed by thiotepa/cyclophosphamide have the tumorigenic potential in nude mice.

Key words epithelial cells bronchial human thiotepa cyclophosphamide transformation malignant

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