



2018年12月17日 星期一

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中国肿瘤临床 » 2013, Vol. 40 » Issue (14): 821-823 DOI: doi:10.3969/j.issn. 1000-8179.2013.14.002

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## bFGF表达对裸鼠白血病移植瘤血管新生影响的研究\*

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## Effects of bFGF expression on the angiogenesis of a leukemia cell line transplanted into nude mice

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**摘要** 目的: 研究丙戊酸钠(VPA)对裸鼠白血病细胞移植瘤血管新生的影响,并探讨其作用机制。方法:使用白血病细胞株Kasumi-1细胞接种于裸鼠皮下,建立裸鼠白血病细胞移植瘤模型,分为对照组和VPA治疗组进行研究,免疫组织化学标记肿瘤组织血管内皮细胞的CD34,计算微血管密度。RT-PCR、蛋白印迹和免疫组织化学检测碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF)mRNA表达水平及蛋白含量水平。结果:对裸鼠白血病移植瘤研究发现,VPA治疗14d后,裸鼠瘤组织CD34+血管内皮细胞明显减少,微血管密度(MVD)为32.59±5.76较对照组12.23±4.11明显减少(P<0.01);VPA治疗组bFGFmRNA的表达0.321±0.046较对照组0.151±0.036明显降低(P<0.01),bFGF蛋白表达为0.493±0.026较对照组0.298±0.011明显下降。结论:VPA可以抑制裸鼠白血病细胞移植瘤的血管新生,其发生的机制与抑制血管新生相关因子bFGF的表达有关。

**关键词**: 丙戊酸钠, 裸鼠移植瘤, 白血病, bFGF

**Abstract**: Objective: This study aimed to investigate the antiangiogenesis of valproic acid (VPA) in leukemia cell line-transplanted tumor in nude mice and to explore the mechanisms of VPA. Methods: A nude mice model with xenograft tumor was established by the subcutaneous inoculation of Kasumi-1 cells. The mice were randomly assigned to control and VPA-treated groups. CD34 expression was assessed by immunohistochemistry. Basic FGF mRNA and protein levels were quantified by RT-PCR, Western blot analysis, and immunohistochemistry. Results: After 2 weeks of treatment with VPA, in the VPA-treated group, CD34 expression and the calculated MVD markedly decreased (P<0.01). After treatment with VPA, the mRNA (0.321±0.046) and protein (0.493±0.026) levels of bFGF also significantly reduced (P<0.01) compared with the mRNA (0.151±0.136; P<0.01) and protein (0.298±0.011; P<0.01) levels of the control group. Conclusion: VPA induced the antiangiogenesis of the leukemia cell line-transplanted tumor in nude mice. The mechanism of action may include the inhibition of bFGF expression.

**Key words**: VPA transplanted tumor in nude mice leukemia bFGF

收稿日期: 2013-01-28 出版日期: 2013-07-30

**基金资助:**

本文课题受河北省自然科学基金项目(编号:C2008000660)资助

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**引用本文:**

张志华<sup>①</sup>, 刘鹏<sup>②</sup>, 王丽红<sup>①</sup>, 王陶然<sup>①</sup>, 薛倩<sup>①</sup>, 郝长来<sup>①</sup>. bFGF表达对裸鼠白血病移植瘤血管新生影响的研究[J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2013, 40(14): 821-823. Zhihua ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, Peng LIU<sup>2</sup>, Lihong WANG<sup>1</sup>, Taoran WANG<sup>1</sup>, Qian XUE<sup>1</sup>, Changlai HAO<sup>1</sup>. Effects of bFGF expression on the angiogenesis of a leukemia cell line transplanted into nude mice. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 40(14): 821-823.

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