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青蒿琥酯逆转食管癌Eca109/ADM细胞对多柔比星的耐药 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 研究青蒿琥酯 (artemisinin, Art) 逆转食管癌细胞Eca109/ADM对多柔比星 (doxorubicin, ADM) 的耐药作用及其机制。方法: 实验分为生理盐水 (normal saline, NS) 对照组 (NS组)、Art组 (0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)、ADM组 (0.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) 和Art+ADM联合组。Art、ADM、Art+ADM作用Eca109/ADM细胞48 h后, 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率、细胞内ADM的含量及细胞中三磷酸腺苷结合转运蛋白G超家族成员2 (ATP-binding cassette transporter G2, ABCG2) 蛋白的表达量, Western blotting检测细胞中ABCG2蛋白表达水平。结果: Art+ADM作用Eca109/ADM细胞48 h后, 细胞的凋亡率 $[(12.89 \pm 0.87)\%]$ 显著高于Art组 $[(1.58 \pm 0.12)\%]$ 、ADM组 $[(6.55 \pm 0.90)\%]$ 及NS组 $[(1.44 \pm 0.10)\%]$ ($P < 0.05$)。Art可提高Eca109/ADM细胞对ADM的敏感性。流式细胞术检测结果显示, Art+ADM组Eca109/ADM细胞中ABCG2蛋白表达量 (644.60 ± 3.21) 显著低于ADM组 (659.15 ± 4.59) 及NS组 (658.14 ± 6.88) ($P < 0.05$)。但与Art组 (644.31 ± 3.96) 相比无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。Western blotting检测结果与流式细胞术结果一致, Art组Eca109/ADM细胞中ABCG2蛋白的表达水平为 (0.70 ± 0.02) , 与对照组的 (0.80 ± 0.03) 相比显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。Art+ADM组的ABCG2蛋白 (0.71 ± 0.04) 与单独应用ADM组的ABCG2蛋白 (0.81 ± 0.05) 相比, ABCG2蛋白表达水平显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。Art+ADM组Eca109/ADM细胞内ADM的含量 (848.02 ± 5.04) 显著高于单独应用Art组 (763.29 ± 4.02) 、ADM组 (800.25 ± 3.84) 及NS组 (763.88 ± 2.03) ($P < 0.01$)。结论: Art可以降低食管癌Eca109/ADM细胞内ABCG2蛋白表达, 增加ADM的含量, 逆转肿瘤细胞对ADM的耐药。

关键词: [青蒿琥酯](#) [多柔比星](#) [耐药逆转](#) [三磷酸腺苷结合转运蛋白G超家族成员2\(ABCG2\)](#)

Role of artesunate in resistance-reversal of esophageal cancer Eca109/ADM cells to doxorubicin [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To explore the role of artesunate (Art) in resistance-reversal of Eca109/ADM cells and the related mechanism. Methods: The present study was divided into 4 groups: normal saline (NS) control group, Art (0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) group, ADM (0.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) group, and Art (0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)+ADM (0.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) group. The apoptosis rate, ADM content and ABCG2 (ATP-binding cassette transporter G2) protein expression in Eca109/ADM cells were detected by flow cytometry 48 h after treated with Art, ADM, and Art+ADM. ABCG2 protein expression in Eca109/ADM cells was further examined by Western blotting analysis. Results: The apoptosis rate of Eca109/ADM cells in Art+ADM group was $(12.89 \pm 0.87)\%$, being significantly higher than that in the Art group $(1.58 \pm 0.12)\%$, ADM group $(6.55 \pm 0.90)\%$ and NS group $(1.44 \pm 0.10)\%$ ($P < 0.05$). Art increased the sensitivity of Eca109/ADM cells to ADM. Flow cytometry results showed that the ABCG2 protein expression in Eca109/ADM cells of Art+ADM group (644.60 ± 3.21) was significantly lower than that in ADM group (659.15 ± 4.59) and NS group (658.14 ± 6.88) ($P < 0.05$), but was similar to that in Art group (644.31 ± 3.96) ($P > 0.05$). Western blotting analysis results were consistent with those detected by flow cytometry. The ABCG2 protein expression of Eca109/ADM cells in Art group (0.70 ± 0.02) was significantly decreased compared with NS group (0.80 ± 0.03) ($P < 0.05$), and that in Art+ADM group (0.71 ± 0.04) was also decreased compared with ADM group (0.81 ± 0.05) ($P < 0.05$). The ADM content of Eca109/ADM cells in Art+ADM group was significantly higher than those in Art, ADM and NS groups $(848.02 \pm 5.04$ vs 763.29 ± 4.02 , 800.25 ± 3.84 , 763.88 ± 2.03 ; $P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Art can decrease ABCG2 protein expression and increase ADM content in Eca109/ADM cells, and it can also reverse the drug resistance of Eca109/ADM cells.

Keywords: [artesunate](#) [doxorubicin](#) [resistance-reversal](#) [ATP-binding cassette transporter G2 \(ABCG2\)](#)

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