

HIF-1 α 对人肝癌Hep G₂细胞生长的影响

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Effects of Hypoxia-inducible Factor-1alpha on Human Hepatic Cancer Cell Line Hep G₂ in Viv

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摘要

目的 研究缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)对人肝癌细胞株HepG₂体内生长的影响,并探讨其可能机制。方法 将HIF-1 α 转入HepG₂中,建立人肝癌裸鼠模型,观察其生长。切除瘤灶、称瘤重。标本用免疫组化和Western-blot检测HIF-1 α 和血管内因子(VEGF)蛋白的表达。结果 HepG₂细胞对HIF-1 α 敏感,细胞生长速度加快。结论 HIF-1 α 体内可促进肝癌HepG₂的生长可能与其促血管生成有关。

关键词: 缺氧诱导因子-1 α 血管内皮生长因子 肝癌

Abstract: Objective To study the effect of hypoxia-inducible factor-1alpha (HIF-1 α) on hepatic cancer cell line Hep G₂ in vivo and its mechanisms. Methods Hep cells (1 (10⁶ / mouse) were inoculated subcutaneously into 20 nude mice. T of subcutaneous tumor were detected. The resected specimens were made into paraffin-embedded sections. The express HIF-1 α and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) proteins were analyzed by Western blot and Immunohistochemistry (Results The growth rates of HIF-1 α treating hepatic cancer cells Hep G₂ were significantly increased. Conclusion TI could promote hepatic cancer cell line Hep G₂ growth in vivo and it s mechanism may be due to the fact that it can prom vascular growth.

Key words: Hypoxia-inducible factor-1alpha Vascular endothelial growth factor Hepatoma

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