

论著

# 腺病毒介导反义c-myc联合咖啡因在骨肉瘤化疗中增效作用的实验研究

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**摘要** 目的: 构建重组反义c-myc腺病毒并探讨其与咖啡因对人骨肉瘤MG-63细胞顺铂化疗的影响。方法: 应用基因重组技术, 将约750 bp的人c-myc cDNA反向克隆到腺病毒载体, 构建表达反义c-myc的重组腺病毒(Ad-Asc-myc), 与咖啡因、顺铂单独或联合体外作用于人骨肉瘤MG-63细胞, 采用蛋白免疫印迹(Western blotting)、MTT、流式细胞仪(FCM)、透射电镜等检测c-Myc蛋白、bcl-2、bax、E<sub>2</sub>F-1等基因表达、瘤细胞体外增殖抑制、凋亡及细胞周期, 分析Ad-Asc-Myc、咖啡因对人骨肉瘤MG-63细胞顺铂化疗的影响。

结果: 成功构建Ad-Asc-myc, 滴度可达 $2 \times 10^{12}$  pfu/L, 体外转染MG-63细胞48 h后, 可降低c-Myc蛋白表达, 并抑制其体外增殖; Ad-Asc-myc、2.0 mol/L咖啡因分别与浓度为2.0、5.0 mg/L顺铂共同作用后, 可增加顺铂对MG-63细胞的体外增殖抑制率; Ad-Asc-myc联合2.0 mol/L咖啡因能明显加强顺铂的体外抗肿瘤作用, 凋亡相关基因bcl-2基因表达下降, bax表达上升, 而E<sub>2</sub>F-1表达无明显变化; FCM检测显示Ad-Asc-myc的转染可诱导骨肉瘤细胞凋亡, 并增加顺铂诱导瘤细胞凋亡作用; 单独咖啡因不能诱导瘤细胞凋亡, 但能增加顺铂诱导瘤细胞凋亡作用; Ad-Asc-myc联合2.0 mol/L咖啡因能明显加强顺铂诱导瘤细胞凋亡作用。细胞周期分析显示顺铂作用后瘤细胞出现S期阻滞, 而咖啡因则能逆转这种阻滞; Ad-Asc-myc转染的骨肉瘤细胞出现G<sub>2</sub>/M期阻滞。

结论: 腺病毒介导反义c-myc联合咖啡因能明显增强顺铂对人骨肉瘤MG-63细胞的诱导凋亡及化疗作用。

**关键词** [骨肉瘤](#) [基因,c-myc](#) [咖啡因](#) [腺病毒](#)

分类号 [R363](#)

## Enhancement effect of adenovirus mediated antisense c-myc gene and caffeine on chemotherapy of osteosarcoma cells to cisplatin

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### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: The cancer biology has showed that overexpression of oncogenes is responsible for the progression of human malignancies, antisense technology can block a certain gene expression. Caffeine has enhancement effect on chemotherapy of osteosarcoma cells to cisplatin, we constructed the recombinant adenovirus (Ad-Asc-myc) encoding antisense c-myc fragment and investigated its effect on the in vitro sensitivity of osteosarcoma MG-63 cells to cisplatin. <BR>METHODS: The recombinant adenovirus (Ad-Asc-myc) encoding antisense c-myc fragment was constructed by cloning c-myc cDNA of about 750 base pairs in a reverse direction into adenovirus vector. Ad-Asc-myc and caffeine was used respectively or together to co-operate with cisplatin to treat the osteosarcoma MG-63 cells in vitro, and Western blotting, MTT, flow cytometry (FCM), electron microscope were used to evaluate expression of c-Myc protein, tumor cell proliferation in vitro, apoptosis and cell cycle analysis. <BR>RESULTS: Ad-Asc-myc was obtained with the titer of  $2 \times 10^{12}$  pfu/L. Ad-Asc-myc down-regulated the expression of c-Myc protein, Ad-Asc-myc or caffeine enhanced the effects of 2.0, 5.0 mg/L cisplatin on MG-63 cells. Moreover, Ad-Asc-myc combined with caffeine significantly enhanced this effects, not only on cisplatin-induced apoptosis, but also on tumor cells proliferation in vitro. The expression of bcl-2 was downregulated, bax were upregulated, while there was no change in the expression of E2F-1. FCM analysis showed that cisplatin treatment induced a block in S

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phase, and caffeine reversed this block and speeded up the progression of cells out of the S phase. Ad-Asc-myc induced obvious G<sub>2</sub>/M phase arrest in transfected cells. **CONCLUSION:** Ad-Asc-myc combined with caffeine may enhance apoptosis-induced and chemotherapy effects of osteosarcoma MG-63 cells to cisplatin.

**Key words** [Osteosarcoma](#) [Genes](#) [c-myc](#) [Caffeine](#) [Adenovirus](#)

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