

论文

镉对MCF-7细胞生长和雌激素受体表达影响

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摘要:

目的 观察镉对MCF-7人乳腺癌细胞生长和雌激素受体表达的影响。方法 四甲基偶氮唑蓝(MTT)法筛选镉促进MCF-7细胞增殖的最佳作用时间和剂量,用流式细胞术观察细胞死亡情况,划痕实验评价细胞迁移能力,western-blot检测雌激素受体 α 、雌激素受体 β 蛋白表达,同时加入雌激素受体阻断剂氟维司群观察细胞增殖和2种雌激素受体表达的变化情况。结果 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 镉处理24 h和1 nmol/L 镉处理72 h对MCF-7细胞的促增殖效应最明显,增殖率(PR)分别为133%、138%;1 nmol/L 镉处理72 h能明显抑制MCF-7细胞死亡,死亡细胞比例为28.5%,低于对照组的44.5% ($t=4.557, P<0.05$);增强细胞迁移能力,划痕伤口愈合率为25.7%,与对照组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=5.696, P<0.05$);增加雌激素受体 α 蛋白的表达;雌激素受体阻断剂能够抑制镉对MCF-7细胞的促增殖作用和拮抗镉对雌激素受体 α 蛋白表达增加的效应。结论 长时间低剂量处理镉对MCF-7乳腺癌细胞生长有促进作用并可能与激活雌激素受体 α 表达有关。

关键词: 镉 乳腺癌细胞 雌激素受体

Effects of cadmium on growth of MCF-7 cells and estrogen receptor expression

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the effects of cadmium on the growth of MCF-7 breast cancer cells and estrogen receptor expression. Methods Methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium (MTT) assay was used to estimate the best time and dose of cadmium to promote the proliferation of MCF-7 cells. The death of cells was measured via flow cytometry. The ability of cell migration was evaluated with wound healing assay. The protein expression of estrogen receptor was detected by western blot. The changes of cell proliferation and estrogen receptors expression while estrogen receptors were blocked by estrogen receptor antagonist were observed. Results The effect of cadmium exposure on MCF-7 cell proliferation promotion was most significant for the cadmium treatment of 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for 24 hours and 1 nmol/L for 72 hours, with the proliferation rate of 133.0% and 138.0%. Cadmium exposure of 1 nmol/L for 72 hours could significantly inhibit the death of MCF-7 cells, with a lower proportion of dead cell (28.5%) compared to that of the control group (44.5%) ($t=4.557, P<0.05$); the cell migration ability was enhanced; the scratch wound healing rate was 25.7%, with a significant difference compared with that of the control group; the estrogen receptor α protein expression was increased. The estrogen receptor antagonist could suppress the effect of cadmium treatment on proliferation of MCF-7 cells and antagonize the increase of estrogen receptor α protein expression. Conclusion Long-time low-dose cadmium treatment can promote the proliferation of MCF-7 breast cancer cells and the effect maybe relate to the activation of estrogen receptor α .

Keywords: cadmium breast cancer cell estrogen receptor

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