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太白银莲花皂苷 B 对胶质瘤细胞生长抑制的研究 *

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摘要 目的:太白银莲花皂苷 B (Anemone taipaiensis saponin B)是第一次从太白银莲花中经过系统化学分析和分离鉴定的皂苷之一,所以它的生物学效应目前仍然不清楚。在本研究中,我们首次体外研究太白银莲花皂苷 B 对胶质瘤细胞系的生物学效应,观察它对胶质瘤细胞增殖的抑制作用。**方法:**采用四甲基偶氮唑蓝(MTT)法测定太白银莲花皂苷 B 对胶质瘤细胞生长曲线的影响,Hoechst 33342 细胞核染色后荧光显微镜观察,采用光学显微镜观察细胞的形态学变化。**结果:**MTT 实验结果显示太白银莲花皂苷 B 对胶质瘤细胞 U87MG 和 U251MG 有强烈的生长抑制作用,且具有剂量依赖性,应用 SPSS18.0 统计软件得出太白银莲花皂苷 B 对 U87MG 细胞 72 h 的抑制浓度为 $IC_{25}=5.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=6.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $IC_{75}=8.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$,U251 细胞的抑制浓度为 $IC_{25}=6.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=7.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $IC_{75}=10.5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。Hoechst 33342 细胞核染色荧光显微镜观察以及光学显微镜下细胞形态观察显示出典型的凋亡细胞形态学特征,经过皂苷 B 处理后,细胞皱缩成圆球形,细胞核碎裂或者致密浓染,向核膜边缘聚集,染色质浓缩为半月状、车轮状或者马蹄状,凋亡小体出现。这些特征在 24 h 时更明显。**结论:**体外实验初步显示,太白银莲花皂苷 B 对 U87MG 和 U251MG 细胞具有明显的增殖抑制作用,并具有促凋亡作用。

关键词:太白银莲花皂苷 B;胶质细胞瘤;增殖抑制

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Saponin B, a Cytostatic Compound Purified from Anemone Taipaiensis, Inhibit Proliferation Obviously in Human Glioblastoma Cell Line*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Anemone taipaiensis saponin B was first isolated from Anemone taipaiensis, a ferine plant of the Qinling mountains of southern Shaanxi province, China, that is distributed in the hill country of the fertile slopes or rocky grasslands at altitudes between 2900 and 3700 m. in this paper, we first investigated the impact of saponin B to the human glioblastoma cell, as an in vitro model to explore the effects of saponin B on GBM cell growth and apoptosis. **Methods:** the 3- (4, 5-dimethyl)-2, 5 diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was used to evaluate the cell proliferation, apoptosis was analyzed after staining of the cells with Hoechst 33342 (Sigma Aldrich) and follow fluorescence microscopy. **Results:** The results of MTT showed that saponin B significantly suppressed U87MG and U251MG cell Proliferation. For U87MG cells, the inhibitory concentrations of saponin B at 72 h were found to be $IC_{25}=5.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=6.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $IC_{75}=8.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$. For U251MG cells, the inhibitory concentrations were $IC_{25}=6.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=7.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $IC_{75}=10.5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ (SPSS 18.0). Chromatin condensation and the apoptotic bodies observed by fluorescence microscopy, We determined the residual cell viability and number of apoptotic cells in glioma U87MG cells after treatment with saponin B at the concentrations of IC_{25} , IC_{50} , and IC_{75} for 8 and 24 h. Typical of the induction of apoptosis were observed: (a) weak and irregularly shaped marginal chromatin condensation; (b) highly condensed nuclear chromatin that was inverted in one side; (c) relatively compact and irregularly shaped marginal chromatin condensation. under light microscopy, with increasing concentrations of saponin B, cells were increasingly found in rounded form. **Conclusion:** As pointed out by the experimental results, saponin B is an efficient cytostatic agent of glioblastoma cells, may be considered a novel compound can inhibit glioma cell growth and survival.

Key words: Anemone taipaiensis; Human glioblastoma; Inhibiting proliferation

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前言

神经胶质瘤是最常见的中枢神经系统原发性肿瘤,其发病率占全部颅内肿瘤的40%,我国每年新查出此病患者为约为10万人^[1]。虽然胶质瘤的发生率(3/105)比大多数其它肿瘤的发生率低,但因为它的无限增殖能力和侵袭性生长直接危及瘤周围的很多重要的生命调节中枢以及对目前各种治疗不敏感,在肿瘤周围2 cm以内的脑组织中均可能有肿瘤细胞生长,所以预后比任何其他系统的肿瘤要差得多,发病率高,预后差,尽管经过积极的外科手术治疗和化疗,其中位生存时间仍然不超过一年时间^[2-5],给患者和患者家属及社会带来了沉重的医疗和精神负担,鉴于此,寻找新型抗肿瘤药物具有十分重要的深远意义。太白银莲花(*Anemone taipaiensis*)为毛茛科,银莲花属,产自我国陕西秦岭,生长于海拔2900-3700米间山地草坡或多石砾处。太白银莲花皂苷B是第一次从太白银莲花中经过系统化学分析和分离鉴定的皂苷之一,所以它的生物学效应目前仍然不清楚,在这篇文章中我们第一次研究了太白银莲花皂苷B对人类胶质瘤细胞的生长影响,探索其对人胶质瘤细胞的生长抑制和促凋亡作用,为临床药物治疗恶性胶质瘤开拓了广阔前景。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞系和试剂

人源性胶质瘤细胞系U87MG、U251MG、ECV304(人脐静脉内皮细胞)购买于美国ATCC公司,太白银莲花皂苷B(分子式: $C_{70}H_{114}O_{34}$,分子量:1498)纯品由第四军医大学药剂科汤海峰教授提供。分子结构为 3β -O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- $\{\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-arabinopyranosyl} oleanolic acid 28-O- $\{\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside},高效液相色谱法(HPLC)分析其纯度大于95%(图1)。纯品溶解于DMSO,母液储存于-20℃冰箱,浓度为500 μg/mL,实验前取出稀释至工作浓度分装备用,分装液储存于-4℃冰箱,各实验组太白银莲花皂苷B工作液中含DMSO浓度均不超过1%_(v/v)以免影响皂苷B的生物学作用和胶质瘤细胞的活性。MTT购自Sigma公司,10%胎牛血清、DMSO溶剂、DMEM培养基和胰酶均购自GIBCO公司,PBS购自西安化学生物试剂厂,96孔板购自英国CORNING公司。

1.2 太白银莲花皂苷B对U87MG和U251MG细胞增殖的影响(MTT法)

用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养液,在37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中培养,取对数生长期的U87MG和U251MG细胞,经0.25%胰酶消化后,经过细胞计数后,调整细胞密度为 3×10^4 /mL,边震荡边种植于96孔板,每孔体积为200 μL,过夜贴壁,将太白银莲花皂苷B加入培养液中配制不同浓度的药物,使其终浓度为0.5,1,2,4,8,16,32,64 μmol/L,每个浓度有6个复孔,对照组为正常培养的细胞中加入MTT 20 μL,37℃孵育4 h,小心弃上清,加入150 μL DMSO,空白对照组没有细胞,其他的处理与药物组相同。在37℃、5%CO₂培养箱培养72 h后,每孔加入5 mg/mL的MTT 20 μL,37℃孵育4 h后,小心

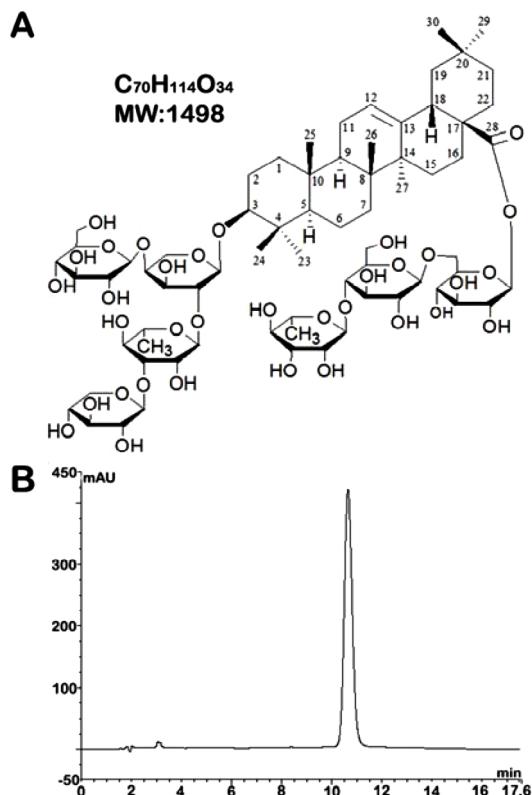


图1 太白银莲花皂苷B结构示意图(A)和HPLC层析(B)

Fig.1 The structure of *Anemone taipaiensis* saponin B (A) and the HPLC of the saponin, chromatographic conditions (B): column, YMC-Pack R&D ODS-A (5 mm, 4.6 × 250 mm I.D.); mobile phase, MeOH:H₂O (65:35, V/V); flow rate, 1.0 ml/min; temperature, 30℃; detective wavelength, 206 nm

吸弃孔内上清,每孔加入150 μL DMSO,震荡10 min,使结晶充分溶解,在酶联免疫仪上选择490 nm波长测定吸光度值(OD值),计算6孔的平均值。以OD值间接计算出72 h的IC₂₅,IC₅₀,IC₇₅,抑制率=(对照组OD值-用药组OD值)/(对照组OD值-空白组OD值)×100%。

1.3 荧光显微镜下观察经过Hoechst 33342染色后细胞核的形态学变化

取对数期生长状态良好的U87MG细胞,消化,离心,重悬,计数,调整细胞浓度至 2×10^4 /mL,培养于24孔细胞培养板,200 μL/孔,置37℃、饱和湿度、5%CO₂的培养箱中培养。24小时后细胞生长贴壁,将细胞分为对照组,处理组,然后加入太白银莲花皂苷B工作液(其终浓度为IC₂₅,IC₅₀,IC₇₅),每个浓度有6个复孔,对照组细胞不作任何处理;置37℃、饱和湿度、5%CO₂的培养箱中继续培养8 h和24 h,在含有10%胎牛血清的DMEM高糖培养液的96孔板中,室温25℃以上,光学显微镜下观察,并采用照相系统进行照相和分析。接着向24孔板中加入3 μL Hoechst 33342,37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中孵育10 min,在荧光显微镜下检测细胞核。激发波长350 nm,发射波长460 nm,逐步进行后荧光显微镜下照相。

2 结果

2.1 太白银莲花皂苷B对人胶质瘤细胞增殖和活性的影响

不同浓度的太白银莲花皂苷B作用于U87MG和

U251MG 细胞后,观察 72 h 的细胞生长抑制曲线,可以看出,太白银莲花皂苷 B 对胶质瘤细胞的生长抑制有剂量依赖性效应,能显著抑制细胞的生长,降低生存率。通过生长抑制曲线计算出太白银莲花皂苷 B 作用于 U87MG 细胞 72 h 的 IC_{25} , IC_{50} ,

IC_{75} 分别为 $5.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $6.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $8.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$, U251MG 的 IC_{25} , IC_{50} , IC_{75} 为 $6.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $7.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $10.5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。皂苷 B 对 ECV304 没有显著的生长抑制作用(图 2)。

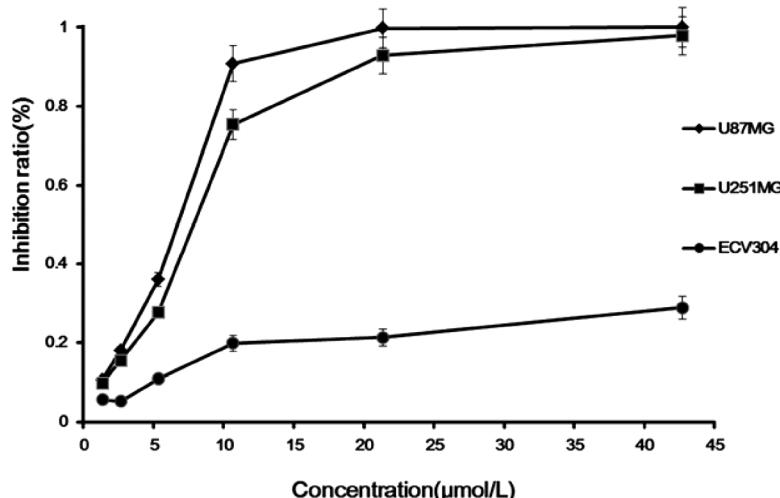


图 2 不同浓度太白银莲花皂苷 B 作用 72 h 后对 U87MG、U251MG 和人脐静脉内皮细胞 ECV304 细胞生长曲线的影响。结果显示, U87MG 细胞 $IC_{25}=5.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=6.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 和 $IC_{75}=8.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$; U251 细胞的 $IC_{25}=6.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $IC_{50}=7.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 和 $IC_{75}=10.5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

Fig.2 Cell viability was determined by MTT assay, and the result shows that saponin B has a dose-dependent cytotoxic effect on human glioma cells at 72 h, which is only about 20 % below the cytotoxic effect on ECV304 at the highest concentration. Results are shown as mean values of three experiments (\pm standard deviation [SD]). 25 %($IC_{25}=5.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$), 50 %($IC_{50}=6.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$), and 75 %($IC_{75}=8.7 \mu\text{mol/L}$), on the basis of which it was chosen to expose U87MG to saponin B in the further experiments

2.2 经 Hoechst 33342 染色后,细胞形态学的变化

典型的细胞凋亡形态学特征:细胞皱缩成圆球形,细胞核碎裂或者致密浓染,向核膜边缘聚集,染色质浓缩为半月状、车轮状或者马蹄状,凋亡小体出现^[6-8]。U87MG 细胞经过药物处理

后, Hoechst 33342 染色,在荧光显微镜下和光学显微镜下观察,正常细胞核荧光素染色较浅,细胞核较大,呈椭圆或者圆形,随着药物剂量和时间的变化,U87MG 细胞逐渐呈现出典型的凋亡形态学变化,这些特征在 24 h 时更明显(图 3)。

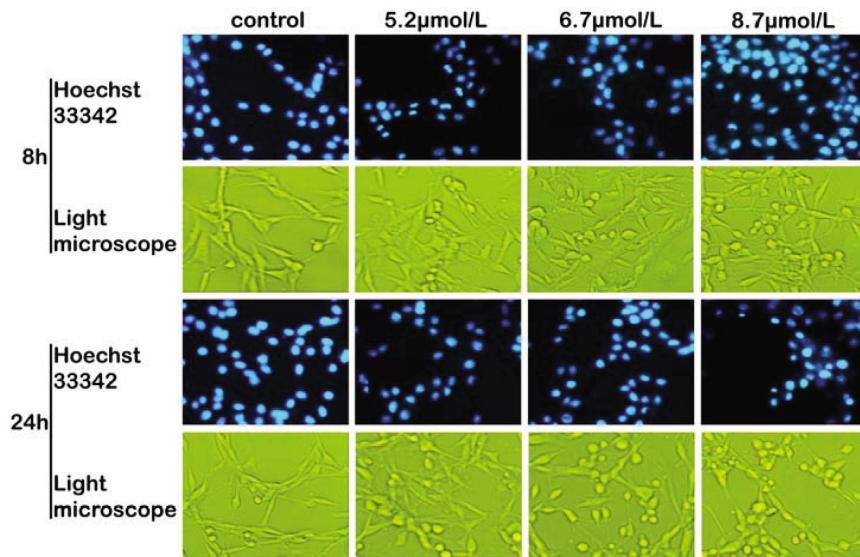


图 3 Hoechst 33342 荧光核染色和光镜观察太白银莲花皂苷 B 作用于 U87MG 细胞 8 h 和 24 h 后的细胞形态学变化。结果显示, U87MG 细胞呈现出典型的细胞凋亡形态学特征:细胞皱缩成圆球形,细胞核碎裂或者致密浓染,向核膜边缘聚集,染色质浓缩为半月状、车轮状或者马蹄状,凋亡小体出现。

Fig.3 Determination of residual cell viability and apoptosis in glioma U87MG cells after treatments with saponin B. After U87MG cells were exposed to the concentrations of IC_{25} , IC_{50} and IC_{75} for 8 and 24 h, morphological changes under a light microscope show that the cells shrank and started to round up in proportion to the increasing concentrations and different time points. The outstanding chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation (nuclear condensation, boundary aggregation and split, even DNA fragmentation) for apoptosis induction were visualized by fluorescence microscopy of Hoechst 33342-stained U87MG cells after treatment with IC_{25} , IC_{50} and IC_{75} of saponin B for 8 and 24 h.

3 讨论

恶性胶质瘤，被归类到血管源性的肿瘤当中，它相比中枢神经系统的其他肿瘤，有更高的发病率，肿瘤中有丰富的血供，而且外侵性特别强^[9-11]。目前的治疗手段包括外科治疗，放射治疗，还有化学治疗，尽管在最佳治疗方案的积极治疗后，患者的预后仍然很差，平均生存时间不超过一年时间^[12]。众所周知，中国在治疗许多疾病方面有很好的疗效，据报道，从1940年到2006年的155种小分子抗肿瘤药物当中，有47%的药物是天然化合物或者从它们中衍生而来^[13,14]。在肿瘤的研究领域中，利用中草药提纯出来的试剂来治疗肿瘤是一个新兴的研究领域。

太白银莲花是秦岭的一种野生植物，生长于海拔2900-3700米间山地草坡或多石砾处。Xiao-Yang Wang等从太白银莲花中提取出了8个皂苷单体，对人类白血病细胞HL-60、肝癌细胞Hep-G2细胞有显著的细胞毒作用^[15]。太白银莲花皂苷B是首次从太白银莲花中提纯出来的皂苷单体，所以它的生物学效应目前仍然不太清楚，此研究表明太白银莲花皂苷B对恶性胶质瘤U87MG和U251MG细胞有强烈的细胞毒效应，通过MTT实验可以看出，它对胶质瘤细胞具有剂量依赖性的生长抑制作用，其抗肿瘤作用可能有多种生物机制的参与，比如干涉细胞周期进程和促进凋亡^[16,17]。

药物处理后的细胞经过Hoechst 33342染色后，荧光显微镜下观察，凋亡的细胞聚集成团块，细胞体积皱缩，从24孔板壁脱离，细胞核碎裂或者致密浓染，向核膜边缘聚集，染色质浓缩为半月状、车轮状或者马蹄状，凋亡小体出现。这些典型的凋亡特征在24 h比8 h更显著，可以看到Hoechst 33342染色实验结果与光镜下的变化相一致。

细胞凋亡(Apoptosis)又称程序性细胞死亡(programmed cell death, PCD)，涉及一系列基因的激活、表达以及调控，是由基因控制的细胞自主的有序性死亡方式^[18-20]。通过实验结果可以发现，太白银莲花皂苷B对人类恶性胶质瘤细胞U87MG和U251MG有强烈的剂量和时间依赖性的细胞毒效应，显著抑制了胶质瘤细胞的增殖，细胞核呈现出典型的细胞凋亡的形态学改变，其机制可能是通过活化凋亡途径而引起了细胞增殖的抑制。由于目前对其抗肿瘤作用研究还处于起步阶段，在动物及人的体内毒性实验、剂量控制及临床疗效都需要科学的评价，通过实验可以看出，太白银莲花皂苷B具有促进胶质瘤细胞凋亡的作用，阐明其促凋亡的相关机制，可为后续的动物实验和临床研究奠定基础，为临床治疗恶性胶质瘤开拓广阔前景。

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