

DOI: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.04.015

小豆蔻明调控自噬抑制卵巢癌 SKOV3 细胞增殖的研究 *

衡晓洁 史道华[△] 牛培广 邓 婕 邓健浩

(福建省妇幼保健院药剂科 福建福州 350001)

摘要 目的:卵巢癌为女性常见病,死亡率高,分子靶向治疗药物较少,研发高效低毒的靶向新药意义重大。细胞自噬(autophagy)维持着细胞内稳态和生长,是抗癌药物作用的关键靶部位。本课题旨在明确小豆蔻明(Cardamonin, CAR)调控自噬对卵巢癌SKOV3 细胞增殖的影响。**方法:**体外培养卵巢癌 SKOV3 细胞,不同药物分组处理,荧光显微镜下观察单黄酰戊二胺(MDC)染色后细胞自噬囊泡,Western Blot 法检测细胞自噬相关蛋白 LC3 的表达,四氮唑蓝(MTT)法观察 SKOV3 细胞增殖情况,流式细胞术检测 SKOV3 细胞凋亡的变化。**结果:**自噬抑制剂 3-MA 显著性降低 SKOV3 细胞内 MDC 染色的荧光颗粒数目、LC3 II 蛋白表达,抑制细胞增殖;而 CAR(高、中剂量)、雷帕霉素和 AZD8055 与 3-MA 联用后细胞内 MDC 荧光颗粒数目增多、LC3 II 蛋白表达增加、细胞增殖抑制率及凋亡率明显升高;且高剂量 CAR(10^{-5} mol·L⁻¹)的作用比低剂量 CAR(10^{-6} mol·L⁻¹)明显。**结论:**CAR 能够抑制 SKOV3 细胞增殖,诱导细胞自噬,促进细胞凋亡。CAR 有望成为卵巢癌药物治疗的先导化合物。本研究为进一步研发此类化合物提供了实验依据及一定的理论基础。

关键词:小豆蔻明;自噬;LC3;3-MA;凋亡;细胞增殖

中图分类号:R285.5, R737.31 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)04-663-05

Study on the Inhibitory Effect of Cardamonin on Ovarian Cancer SKOV3 Cells by Regulation of Autophagy*

HENG Xiao-jie, SHI Dao-hua[△], NIU Pei-guang, DENG Jie, DENG Jian-hao

(Department of Pharmacy, Fujian Provincial Maternal and Child Health Hospital, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: Ovarian cancer is a common gynecologic disease with high mortality. Currently, there are few molecular targeted drugs. So it's significant to develop efficient new drugs with low toxicity targeted ovarian cancer. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of Cardamonin (CAR) on ovarian cancer SKOV3 cell proliferation by regulating autophagy. **Methods:** SKOV3 cells were cultured *in vitro* and treated with different drugs. The autophagic vesicle with MDC stains were observed by a fluorescence microscope and the protein expression of autophagic protein LC3 was detected by Western blot. Cells proliferation was assayed with MTT method and flow cytometry was used to detect cells apoptosis. **Results:** The autophagy inhibitor 3-MA significantly decreased the MDC stained fluorescent dots and the expression of LC3 II protein in SKOV3 cells. Cell proliferation was also significantly inhibited by 3-MA. However, both MDC stained fluorescent dots and the expression of LC3 II protein were markedly increased in SKOV3 cells treated by CAR (high- and low-dose), rapamycin and AZD8055 combined with 3-MA, and, furthermore, cell proliferation inhibition and cell apoptosis were distinctly increased. High-dose of CAR had a stronger effect compared with low-dose. **Conclusion:** CAR could inhibit the SKOV3 cell proliferation and induce autophagy and apoptosis in SKOV3 cells. CAR is expected to become the lead compound for drug therapy of ovarian cancer. This study provided experimental and theoretical basis for further development of these compounds.

Key words: Cardamonin; Autophagy; LC3; 3-MA; Apoptosis; Cell proliferation

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R285.5, R737.31 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)04-663-05

前言

自噬(autophagy)可将胞质中大分子物质和一些细胞内源性底物在囊泡中大量降解,实现再循环,对于维持细胞内稳态和生长十分重要。在某些特定条件下,自噬能引发一种不同于凋亡作用的细胞死亡,称为自噬性细胞死亡^[1]。此外,自噬能够限制肿瘤细胞坏死和炎症反应,减轻代谢应激时能量压力造成

的基因损伤,进而抑制肿瘤进一步发生^[2]。研究表明,自噬作用的缺陷与多种肿瘤的发生发展密切相关^[3,4];在卵巢组织中,由于自噬体形成所需的基因缺失能促进卵巢癌的形成^[5]。因此,诱导细胞自噬可望成为卵巢癌治疗的新方法。

哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)能够抑制多种自噬相关蛋白活性,降低细胞的自噬作用,是自噬的主要调控因子。小豆蔻明(Cardamonin, CAR)是从

* 基金项目:福建省自然科学基金项目(2012J01312)

作者简介:衡晓洁(1989-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:分子药理学

△通讯作者:史道华,电话:0591-88312079, E-mail: shidh@yeah.net

(收稿日期:2013-06-08 接受日期:2013-06-29)

姜科植物草豆蔻中提取的黄酮类单体。近期研究证实,CAR能够抑制血管平滑肌细胞及肿瘤A549细胞增殖,其作用机制可能与靶向抑制mTOR活性有关^[6,7]。然而,CAR是否诱导自噬发生,以及诱导的自噬是否发挥抗肿瘤作用尚不明确。本研究主要通过MTT法考察CAR对卵巢癌SKOV3细胞增殖的影响;流式细胞仪测定细胞凋亡;Western Blot检测自噬蛋白LC3的表达以及MDC荧光染色检测细胞自噬水平,旨在明确CAR抑制卵巢癌细胞增殖的作用机制,为筛选卵巢癌治疗的新型药物提供新思路,为进一步研发此类化合物提供实验依据及奠定理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 仪器 CO₂培养箱(SANYO MCO-20AIC型),酶联免疫检测仪(Bio-Rad Model 680),倒置显微镜(Nikon AFX-DX型),倒置荧光显微镜(Olympus IX51型),流式细胞仪(BD FACSC auto™ II)。

1.1.2 试剂 胎牛血清购自杭州四季青生物工程材料有限公司;McCoy's 5A购于北京迈晨科技有限公司;胰蛋白酶购自美国Difco公司。LC3抗体购于美国Cell Signaling Technology公司。3-甲基腺嘌呤(3-MA)、单丹磺酰戊二胺(MDC)、MTT为美国Sigma公司产品,细胞凋亡试剂盒购于上海Roche公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞株及其培养 人卵巢癌细胞SKOV3购自武汉博士德公司,培养于含10%胎牛血清、青霉素100U·mL⁻¹、链霉素100μg·mL⁻¹的McCoy's 5A培养基,常规培养于37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中,细胞单层贴壁生长,待细胞融合至70%~80%时胰蛋白酶消化传代。

1.2.2 MDC荧光染色检测自噬水平 取对数生长期SKOV3细胞,调整细胞浓度后接种于6孔板,次日给药干预,24 h后用0.05 mmol·L⁻¹ MDC于37℃孵育30 min,PBS洗两次,使用荧

光显微镜进行观察、拍照。

1.2.3 Western Blot检测LC3蛋白表达 SKOV3细胞经给药处理48 h后,分别提取出细胞总蛋白。蛋白定量以后,进行SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳、转膜、抗体封闭、洗膜、孵育一抗及二抗,运用ECL发光试剂曝光后显影、定影。以β-actin作为内参,应用Quantity One软件进行半定量分析。

1.2.4 MTT法测定SKOV3细胞增殖 收集对数期细胞,调整细胞悬液浓度为10⁵个·mL⁻¹,每孔加入200 μL,置5%CO₂、37℃培养12 h,加入3-MA(5×10⁻³ mol·L⁻¹)、CAR1(10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹)、CAR2(10⁻⁵ mol·L⁻¹)及阳性对照药雷帕霉素(RAP,10⁻⁷ mol·L⁻¹)、AZD8055(AZD,10⁻⁷ mol·L⁻¹),各组平行6个孔,继续培养48 h后,每孔加入20 μL 0.5%MTT溶液,继续培养4 h,小心吸取孔内培养液;每孔加入150 μL DMSO,低速振荡15 min,在酶联免疫检测仪波长490 nm处测量各孔的吸光值,并计算细胞增殖抑制率(IR)%=(阴性对照组A490nm - 实验组A490nm)/阴性对照组A490nm×100%。

1.2.5 流式细胞术检测SKOV3细胞凋亡 给药处理后,用4℃预冷的PBS洗细胞两次,用结合缓冲液重新悬浮细胞,调节其浓度为1×10⁶个·mL⁻¹。取500 μL细胞悬液,加入5 μL Annexin V FITC混匀后,加入5 μL的PI溶液。混匀后于室温避光孵育15 min。流式细胞仪检测并用相应软件进行分析。

1.2.6 统计学分析 数据用均数±标准差(̄x±SD)表示,使用SPSS 16.0统计软件,多组间比较用单向方差分析(One-way ANOVA),两组间比较采用Student's t检验,显著性界限定为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 CAR联用3-MA对SKOV3细胞自噬的影响

2.1.1 MDC染色观察SKOV3细胞自噬水平 MDC能聚集于自噬泡,是目前检验自噬发生的特异性染料。3-MA能特异性阻断自噬泡和溶酶体的融合,常作为自噬抑制剂。与Control组比

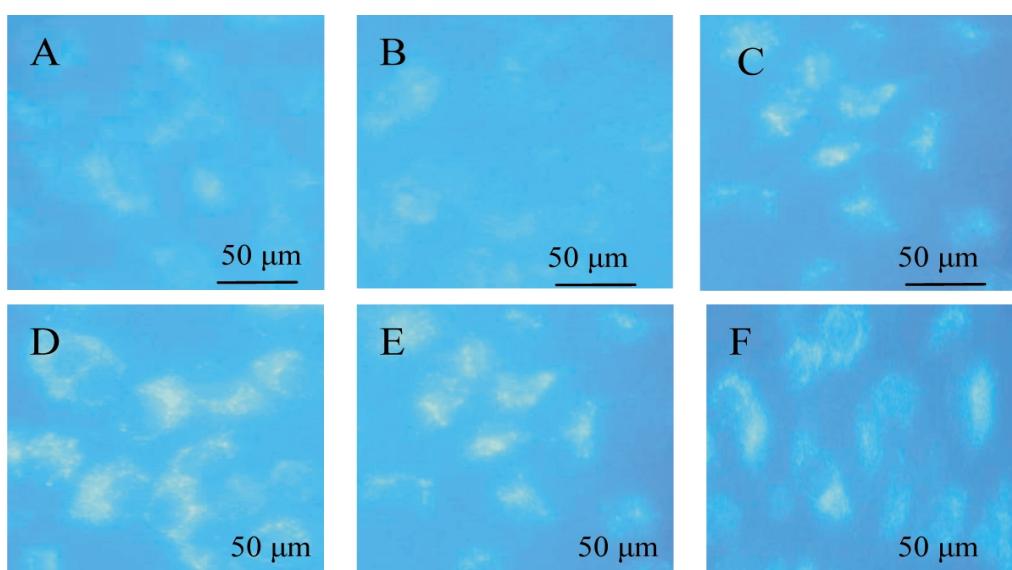


图1 小豆蔻明联用3-MA处理SKOV3细胞24 h后MDC染色图片

A. Control; B. 3-MA; C. CAR1 + 3-MA; D. CAR2 + 3-MA; E. RAP + 3-MA; F. AZD+ 3-MA

Fig.1 Pictures of MDC stained SKOV3 cells treated by CAR combined with 3-MA for 24 h

A. Control; B. 3-MA; C. CAR1 + 3-MA; D. CAR2 + 3-MA; E. RAP + 3-MA; F. AZD+ 3-MA

较,3-MA(5×10^{-3} mol·L $^{-1}$)组细胞内明亮颗粒数明显减少,表明3-MA能降低SKOV3细胞的自噬水平。给药前1 h用3-MA(5×10^{-3} mol·L $^{-1}$)预处理细胞后,CAR、RAP及AZD各组细胞内明亮颗粒数目明显增多,表明CAR、RAP及AZD能够诱导自噬发生(图1)。

2.1.2 CAR联用3-MA对LC3蛋白表达的影响 本实验通过Western blot检测LC3的表达以定量测定SKOV3细胞的自噬活性。结果显示,3-MA(5×10^{-3} mol·L $^{-1}$)组细胞内LC3Ⅱ含量显著低于Control组($P < 0.01$),进一步表明3-MA能降低细胞自噬。与Control组相比,CAR,RAP,AZD联合3-MA给药组细胞中LC3Ⅱ表达量明显升高(图2)。其中高剂量CAR的作用显著强于CAR和AZD。

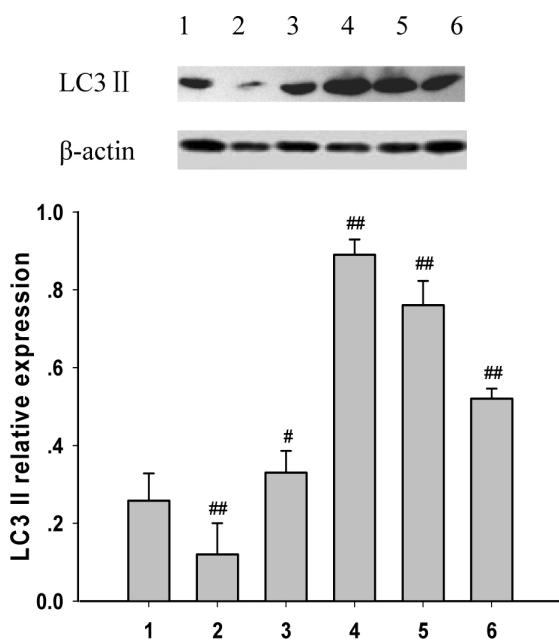


图2 小豆蔻明联用3-MA对SKOV3细胞LC3Ⅱ蛋白表达的影响

1. Control; 2. 3-MA; 3. CAR1 + 3-MA; 4. CAR2 + 3-MA; 5. RAP + 3-MA; 6. AZD + 3-MA

Fig.2 The protein expression of LC3 after combined treatment of CAR with 3-MA

1. Control; 2. 3-MA; 3. CAR1 + 3-MA; 4. CAR2 + 3-MA; 5. RAP + 3-MA; 6. AZD + 3-MA

注:与Control组比:#P < 0.05,##P < 0.01。

Note: Compared with Control group: #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01.

2.2 CAR联用3-MA对细胞增殖的影响

3-MA(5×10^{-3} mol·L $^{-1}$)能明显抑制SKOV3细胞增殖($P < 0.01$)。3-MA与CAR、RAP、AZD联合给药干预下,与Control组比较,SKOV3细胞增殖明显受到抑制,各给药组的细胞增殖抑制率明显升高。由此可见,CAR诱导的自噬作用能进一步抑制SKOV3细胞的增殖(图3)。

2.3 小豆蔻明联用3-MA对细胞凋亡的影响

流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡的结果显示,给药之前用3-MA(5×10^{-3} mol·L $^{-1}$)预处理细胞1 h,与Control组(凋亡率5.4 ± 0.604 %)比较,3-MA + CAR 10^{-6} 、 10^{-5} mol·L $^{-1}$ (凋亡率分别为40.2 ± 0.407 %, 54.6 ± 0.514 %)、3-MA + RAP(凋亡率51.2

± 0.329 %)、3-MA + AZD(凋亡率48.3 ± 0.427 %)组的细胞凋亡显著升高($P < 0.01$)(图4、图5)。

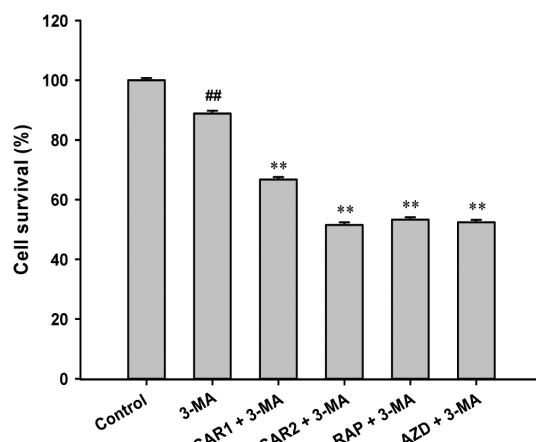


图3 小豆蔻明联用3-MA对SKOV3细胞增殖的影响

Fig.3 the effect of SKOV3 cell proliferation by treatment of CAR combined with 3-MA

注:与Control组比:#P < 0.01;与3-MA组比:**P < 0.01。

Note: Compared with Control group; ##P < 0.01; compared with 3-MA group: **P < 0.01.

3 讨论

近年来,国内外的研究表明CAR具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗血小板聚集、抗肿瘤等药理活性^[8-10]。本课题组前期研究结果证实CAR具有抑制血管平滑肌细胞和非小细胞肺癌A549细胞异常增殖的作用;以及CAR能逆转胰岛素抵抗及其诱导的血管增生性病变,其作用机制与抑制mTOR通路分子的活性有关^[6,7,11,12]。而mTOR是自噬的主要调控因子^[13-16]。细胞营养物质或生长因子充足时,mTOR通路被激活,促进细胞增殖并抑制自噬发生。相反,营养物质缺乏时mTOR通路受抑制,诱导自噬以促进自身存活。

抑制mTOR活性而诱导自噬发生,能起到抗肿瘤作用。雷帕霉素、AZD8055分别为mTOR变构及激酶抑制剂,二者靶向mTOR抑制肿瘤细胞的异常增殖,并诱导自噬作用的发生^[14,17]。雷帕霉素及其新型小分子增强剂(SMERs)诱导的自噬作用,也能降低亨廷顿病小鼠模型中聚谷氨酰胺的毒性^[18,19]。雷帕霉素类似物RAD001抑制乳突状甲状腺癌细胞mTOR活性,诱导的自噬作用能增强其对放射治疗及化疗的敏感性^[20]。此外,研究证实,AZD8055能抑制H838、A549细胞以及急性髓性白血病细胞增殖并诱导自噬发生^[17,21,22]。

3-MA常作为自噬抑制剂。它能够特异性阻断自噬泡与溶酶体的融合,进而干扰或阻止自噬体的形成^[23]。MDC是一种谷氨酰胺转移酶抑制剂^[24],主要聚集于自噬泡内。MDC染色后通过观察细胞内明亮颗粒的密集程度,可在一定程度上反映细胞自噬的水平。而自噬发生时,胞质形式的微管相关蛋白1轻链3 I(LC3 I)连接到自噬体胞膜上的磷脂酰乙醇胺形成LC3-磷脂酰乙醇胺共轭体(LC3 II)。因此,LC3的变化能用于监测自噬相关过程^[25]。本研究结果证实,3-MA处理组的细胞内MDC染色明亮颗粒数量、LC3 II蛋白表达明显低于Control组,表明

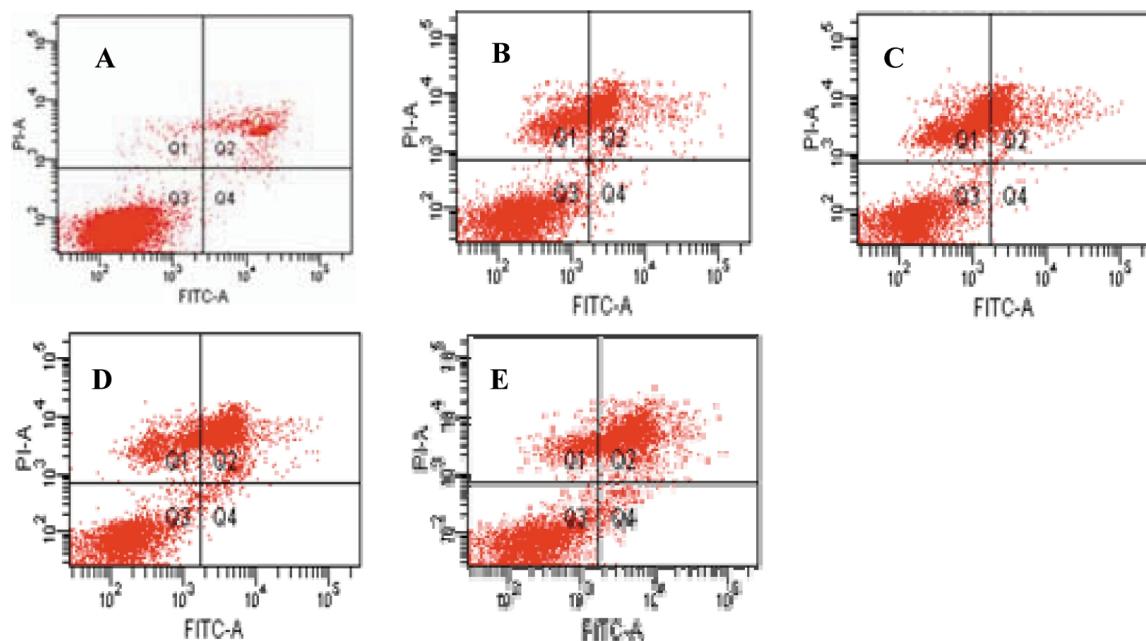


图 4 小豆蔻明联用 3-MA 对 SKOV3 细胞凋亡影响的 Annexin V FITC-PI 流式参数图

A. Control B. CAR1 + 3-MA C. CAR2 + 3-MA D. RAP + 3-MA E. AZD + 3-MA

Fig.4 SKOV3 cells parameter figures of Annexin V FITC-PI treated by CAR combined with 3-MA

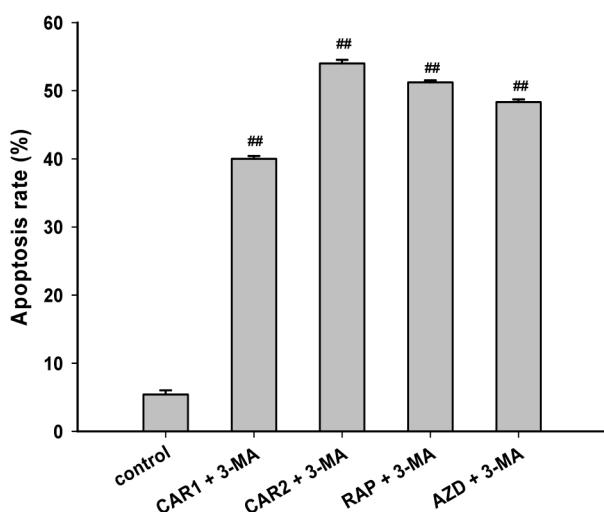


图 5 小豆蔻明联用 3-MA 的 SKOV3 细胞凋亡率

Fig.5 Cell apoptosis rates of SKOV3 cells treated by CAR combined with 3-MA

注:与 Control 组比:##P < 0.01。

Note: Compared with Control group: ##P < 0.01.

3-MA 能降低正常 SKOV3 细胞自噬的水平。而 CAR (10^{-6} mol·L $^{-1}$ 、 10^{-5} mol·L $^{-1}$)、RAP 及 AZD 与 3-MA 联合给药组细胞内明亮颗粒数量、LC3 II 蛋白表达均明显增加, 表明 CAR 能诱导自噬发生。

为了初步探讨自噬对细胞增殖及凋亡的影响, 本研究采用 3-MA 提前孵育 SKOV3 细胞 1 h 以阻断自噬的作用。3-MA 单独给药组能明显抑制 SKOV3 的细胞增殖, 而 CAR (10^{-6} mol·L $^{-1}$ 、 10^{-5} mol·L $^{-1}$)、RAP、AZD 与 3-MA 联用后, 细胞增殖抑制率进一步明显提高。Annexin V FITC -PI 双染流式分析结果显示, 各给药组细胞凋亡率显著升高, CAR (10^{-6} mol·L $^{-1}$ 、 10^{-5} mol·L $^{-1}$) + 3-MA 的凋亡率分别达到 40.2 % 及 54.6 %。由上述结果可

知, CAR 诱导的自噬能提高 SKOV3 细胞增殖抑制率及细胞凋亡。

综上得出以下结论:CAR 抑制 SKOV3 细胞增殖且诱导细胞自噬发生;CAR 诱导的自噬能提高细胞增殖抑制率及细胞凋亡。推测其作用机制可能与抑制 mTOR 信号通路有关, 其分子调控的详细机制有待进一步验证。细胞凋亡是清除非正常生长细胞的重要机制。CAR 也能诱导细胞凋亡。进一步研究 CAR 对凋亡蛋白的影响有助于阐明 CAR 抗肿瘤的作用机制。CAR 为中药草豆蔻的有效成分, 药源丰富;且对免疫抑制作用小, 毒性低, 此类药物具有广阔的研发前景。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Qu X, Zou Z, Sun Q, et al. Autophagy gene-dependent clearance of apoptotic cells during embryonic development [J]. Cell, 2007, 128(5): 931-946
- [2] Rosenfeldt MT, Ryan KM. The role of autophagy in tumour development and cancer therapy[J]. Expert Rev Mol Med, 2009, 11: e36-e36
- [3] Mathew R, Karantza-Wadsworth V, White E. Role of autophagy in cancer[J]. Nat Rev Cancer, 2007, 7(12): 961-967
- [4] Chen N, Debnath J. Autophagy and tumorigenesis[J]. Febs Lett, 2010, 584(7): 1427-1435
- [5] Maiuri MC, Tasdemir E, Criollo A, et al. Control of autophagy by oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes[J]. Cell Death Differ, 2009, 16 (1): 87-93
- [6] 郑炜, 史道华. 小豆蔻明对人脐动脉平滑肌细胞增殖的影响及机制研究[J]. 中国中药杂志, 2010, 35(17): 2318-2323
Zheng Wei, Shi Dao-hua. Antiproliferation of Cardamomin associated with mRNA expression of mTOR, Raptor and Rictor [J]. China Journal of Chinese materia Medica, 2010, 35(17): 2318-2323
- [7] 汤莹, 方琦, 史道华. FKBP12 真核表达载体的构建及稳定转染 A549 细胞株的建立[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2010, 10(4): 617-619

- Tang Ying, Fang Qi, Shi Dao-hua. Construction of eukaryotic expressing vector of FKBP12 and establishment of stable transfected A549 Cell Line [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2010, 10(4): 617-619
- [8] Jantan I, Raweh SM, Sirat HM, et al. Inhibitory effect of compounds from Zingiberaceae species on human platelet aggregation[J]. Phytomedicine, 2008, 15(4): 306-309
- [9] Li N, Liu JH, Zhang J, et al. Comparative evaluation of cytotoxicity and antioxidative activity of 20 flavonoids [J]. J Agric Food Chem, 2008, 56(10): 3876-3883
- [10] Cho M, Ryu M, Jeong Y, et al. Cardamonin suppresses melanogenesis by inhibition of Wnt/beta-catenin signaling [J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2009, 390(3): 500-505
- [11] Liao Q, Shi DH, Zheng W, et al. Antiproliferation of cardamonin is involved in mTOR on aortic smooth muscle cells in high fructose-induced insulin resistance rats[J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2010, 641(2-3): 179-186
- [12] Niu P, Zhang Y, Shi D, et al. Cardamonin Ameliorates Insulin Resistance Induced by High Insulin and High Glucose through the mTOR and Signal Pathway[J]. Planta Med, 2013, 79(6): 452-458
- [13] Kamada Y, Yoshino K, Kondo C, et al. Tor directly controls the Atg1 kinase complex to regulate autophagy[J]. Mol Cell Biol, 2010, 30(4): 1049-1058
- [14] Hosokawa N, Hara T, Kaizuka T, et al. Nutrient-dependent mTORC1 association with the ULK1-Atg13-FIP200 complex required for autophagy[J]. Mol Biol Cell, 2009, 20(7): 1981-1991
- [15] Kim J, Kundu M, Viollet B, et al. AMPK and mTOR regulate autophagy through direct phosphorylation of Ulk1 [J]. Nat Cell Biol, 2011, 13(2): 132-141
- [16] Ganley IG, Lam du H, Wang J, et al. ULK1.ATG13.FIP200 complex mediates mTOR signaling and is essential for autophagy [J]. J Biol Chem, 2009, 284(18): 12297-12305
- [17] Chresta CM, Davies BR, Hickson I, et al. AZD8055 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable ATP-competitive mammalian target of rapamycin kinase inhibitor with in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity[J]. Cancer Res, 2010, 70(1): 288-298
- [18] Ravikumar B, Vacher C, Berger Z, et al. Inhibition of mTOR induces autophagy and reduces toxicity of polyglutamine expansions in fly and mouse models of Huntington disease[J]. Nat Genet, 2004, 36(6): 585-595
- [19] Floto RA, Sarkar S, Perlstein EO, et al. Small molecule enhancers of rapamycin-induced TOR inhibition promote autophagy, reduce toxicity in Huntington's disease models and enhance killing of mycobacteria by macrophages[J]. Autophagy, 2007, 3(6): 620-622
- [20] Lin CI, Whang EE, Donner DB, et al. Autophagy induction with RAD001 enhances chemosensitivity and radiosensitivity through M₋et inhibition in papillary thyroid cancer [J]. Mol Cancer Res, 2010, 8(9): 1217-1226
- [21] Sini P, James D, Chresta C, et al. Simultaneous inhibition of mTOR-C1 and mTORC2 by mTOR kinase inhibitor AZD8055 induces autophagy and cell death in cancer cells[J]. Autophagy, 2010, 6(4): 553-554
- [22] Willems L, Chapuis N, Puissant A, et al. The dual mTORC1 and mTORC2 inhibitor AZD8055 has anti-tumor activity in acute myeloid leukemia[J]. Leukemia, 2012, 26(6): 1195-1202
- [23] Shintani T, Klionsky DJ. Autophagy in health and disease: a double-edged sword[J]. Science, 2004, 306(5698): 990-995
- [24] Baumgartner W, Golenhofen N, Weth A, et al. Role of transglutaminase 1 in stabilisation of intercellular junctions of the vascular endothelium[J]. Histochem Cell Biol, 2004, 122(1): 17-25
- [25] Kabeya Y, Mizushima N, Ueno T, et al. LC3, a mammalian homologue of yeast Apg8p, is localized in autophagosome membranes after processing[J]. EMBO J, 2000, 19(21): 5720-5728

(上接第 670 页)

- [12] Fulci G, Passer B. Analysis of HSV oncolytic virotherapy in organotypic cultures[J]. Methods Mol Biol, 2009, 542: 75-86
- [13] 梁义, 林有坤, 梁铭. I 型单纯疱疹病毒感染的细胞培养系统的建立[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2010, 10(5): 858-860
- Liang Yi, Lin You-kun, Liang Ming, et al. Establishment of HSV-1 Infected Cell Culture System [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2010, 10(5): 858-860
- [14] Barkhaleva OA, Ladyzhenskaia IP, Vorob'eva MS, et al. Vitaherpavac is the first Russian herpes simplex virus vaccine obtained on the Vero B continuous cell line[J]. Vopr Virusol, 2009, 54(5): 33-37
- [15] 刘甜甜. 人工合成胸腺肽 α 1 对正常小鼠和免疫抑制荷瘤小鼠的免疫调节作用[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2012, 12(30): 5827-5830
- Liu Tian-tian. Immunomodulatory Effect of the Synthetic Thymus Peptide α 1 in Normal and Immunosuppressive Tumor Bearing Mice. [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2012, 12(30): 5827-5830
- [16] Thourani VH, Brat SS, Kennedy TP, et al. Nonanticoagulant heparin-
- inhibits NF- κ B activation and attenuates myocardial reperfusion injury[J]. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol, 2000, 278(6): H2084
- [17] Borsig L, Wang L, Cavalcante MC, et al. Selectin blocking activity of a fucosylated chondroitin sulfate glycosaminoglycan from sea cucumber. Effect on tumor metastasis and neutrophil recruitment [J]. J Biol Chem, 2007, 282(20): 14984-14991
- [18] Piret J, Lamontagne J, Bestman-Smith J, et al. In vitro and in vivo evaluations of sodium lauryl sulfate and dextran sulfate as microbicides against herpes simplex and human immunodeficiency viruses[J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2000, 38: 110-119
- [19] Hayashi K, Nakano T, Hashimoto M, et al. Defensive effects of a fucoidan from brown alga Undaria pinnatifida against herpes simplex virus infection[J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2008, 8(1): 109-116
- [20] Grayson MH, Cheung D, Rohlfing MM, et al. Induction of high-affinity IgE receptor on lung dendritic cells during viral infection leads to mucous cell metaplasia[J]. J Exp Med, 2007, 204(11): 2759-2769