

茶叶抑制六种抗肿瘤药物 诱变性的实验研究

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内容提要 本文报告依据超氧化物歧化酶(SOS)反应原理,采用诱变及抗诱变同步试验方法,检测了茶叶的诱变性和对六种抗肿瘤药物诱变性的抑制作用。结果表明,茶叶无诱变毒性并有抗诱变作用。茶叶对丝裂霉素 C(MMC)、平阳霉素、氟尿嘧啶、顺铂、阿糖胞苷及盐酸氮芥六种治疗肿瘤药物的诱变毒性均有抑制作用。为进一步研究茶叶的抗癌作用及临床应用提供了参考依据。

关键词 茶叶 抗肿瘤药物 SOS反应 抗诱变

据文献报告,茶叶含有多种有机化学成分,既有营养价值,又有药理保健作用。茶叶中的维生素C、咖啡碱、茶单宁、茶多酚等有抑制亚硝胺合成或杀伤体内外癌细胞等作用^(1~5)。但也有相反的报告及意见,认为茶叶含有致癌成分,茶单宁及茶多酚有诱癌作用^(7~9)。总之,迄今为止尚无定论,茶叶的抗诱变及抗癌作用有必要进一步研究。目前临床常用的抗肿瘤药物除一般毒性及副作用外,还可能有诱变及致瘤性。笔者曾检测MMC、平阳霉素、氟尿嘧啶、顺铂、阿糖胞苷及盐酸氮芥均有引起SOS反应的诱变毒性。茶叶是否能抑制或加强这种毒性,尚未见报告。为此,用茶叶对以上6种药物诱变性的影响进行了诱变及抗诱变同步试验。

材料与方法

一、检品及阴性对照剂

称取福建茉莉花茶1g,无菌操作放入灭菌试管中,加无菌蒸馏水4ml浸泡,在酒精灯上加热煮沸消毒后待检。以无菌蒸馏水为阴性对照剂。

二、阳性诱变指示剂

6种有诱变性的药物:0.05mg/ml的MMC、0.004mg/ml的平阳霉素、1mg/ml的氟尿嘧啶、1mg/ml的顺铂、5mg/ml的阿糖胞苷、0.2mg/ml的盐酸氮芥。

三、培养基

每升LB液体培养基中含蛋白胨10g、酵母粉5g、氯化钠5g, pH值为7.2。每升半固体顶层培养基中含琼脂6g、氯化钠8g, pH值为7.2。每升营养琼脂底层培养基中含国产营养琼脂粉45g。以上三种培养基均经15磅20min高压灭菌。

四、标准菌株及处理

大肠杆菌溶原性菌为GY5027,对噬菌体敏感的指示菌为GY4015。将该两种菌株分别接种于1ml的LB液体培养基中,37℃恒温水浴振荡(180次/min)培养15h后,将GY5027菌液倒入无菌小离心管中,10000r/min离心3min弃上清液,加入1ml无菌生理盐水混匀,再次离心弃上清液,再用无菌生理盐水补充至原体积混匀,取其10μl加入到0.99ml的无菌生理盐水中混匀备用。

五、加菌铺皿

将50ml半固体加热熔化后置于48℃恒温水浴中,30min后加入已处理的GY5027菌液50μl和GY4015菌液0.5ml,迅速振荡混匀,取3ml注入到营养琼脂底平板上,迅速转动平皿铺匀平放冷凝。

六、加试剂及培养

用无菌棉签分别沾以上6种抗肿瘤药物,各在1个已加菌的半固体平皿表面划一直径线。用无菌小镊子夹取已浸泡的茶叶片(2~3片)十字相交垂直贴在各种药物直径线上(茶叶呈长2cm、宽0.5cm长条状)。用无菌滤纸条(长2cm、宽0.5cm)沾无菌蒸馏水亦十字相交垂直贴在各种药物直径线上,以资对照。将以上6种试验平皿置37℃温箱培养6~12h观察结果。

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结 果

一、结果判断

菌苔背景生长良好,呈均匀混浊并有散在均匀分布的自然回变噬菌斑。诱变阳性药物直线上应有密集的噬菌斑出现。被检品长条周围,尤其与药物直径线相交处噬菌斑消失或减少,判为有抗诱变作用。如被检品周围也出现密集噬菌斑,与药物直径线相交处噬菌斑更多,则判为诱变阳性。检品周围无变化,判为既无诱变性也无抗诱变作用。

二、结果

以上6种试验平皿菌苔背景均呈均匀混浊并有散在自然回变噬菌斑。MMC等6种抗肿瘤药物直径线上均出现了密集的噬菌斑(平阳霉素直径线为透明的抑菌线,线的两侧有密集噬菌斑)。茶叶条的周围噬菌斑消失或明显减少,尤与药物直径线相交处最明显。而无菌蒸馏水纸条周围无变化。该结果提示,茶叶无诱变性并且对6种抗肿瘤药物的诱变毒性均有抑制作用,茶叶通过SOS反应过程表现了明显的抗诱变能力。

讨 论

一、能引起SOS反应的物质一般也是致癌剂^[10],能抑制SOS反应的物质则可能是抗癌剂,故本研究结果支持了茶叶防癌的观点。

二、本研究再次验证了MMC等6种常用抗肿瘤药物的诱变毒性,茶叶对此均有抑制作用,用化疗的肿瘤患者多饮茶可能有助于降低化疗药物诱变毒性的远期效应。能否减少患第2种癌的危险性则有待观察。

三、据文献报告,茶叶含500种化学成分,其中茶单宁及茶多酚(儿茶素、表儿茶素)有抗癌作用,但

也有相反的报告^[1,2]。本研究采用了尽量接近人日常饮茶习惯,用开水浸泡茶叶的方法做试验,反映了其成分的综合作用结果。

四、我国是世界著名的盛产茶叶基地,茶源丰富。近年来国内外学者对茶叶与肿瘤的关系做了很多研究。预防医学家的兴趣在于茶叶能否作为无毒、无副作用的天然防癌剂。有待今后做更多的模拟人类饮茶的动物试验及人群干预试验,以确定饮茶防癌的实际意义。

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浙江省中西医结合学会肿瘤专业委员会成立并召开首次学术会议

浙江省中西医结合学会肿瘤专业委员会成立大会暨首次学术交流会于1992年4月13~14日在杭州召开。

本次会议共收到肿瘤专业论文58篇,其中临床研究13篇,实验研究15篇,经验体会27篇,肿瘤护理3篇。经审稿委员会专家评审,择优将其中的40篇编入《浙江中医学院院报》1991年增刊。来自全省各地的63名从事中西医结合肿瘤防治工作的医务工作者参加了大会,并在大会上交流论文38篇。会议期间,代表们对怎样开展浙江省中西医结合防治肿瘤工作提

出了许多建议,基本形成了以癌痛、扶正固本、姑息性治疗,对化疗药增效与减毒作用等中西医结合研究为中心的协作攻关组。

浙江省卫生厅、浙江省肿瘤防治办公室、浙江省抗癌协会等单位的领导出席了会议并做了重要的讲话。大会成立了浙江省中西医结合肿瘤专业委员会,由15名专家组成,王锦云为主任委员,魏克民、王泽时、沈汉澄为副主任委员。

浙江省中西医结合学会肿瘤专业委员会

1992年4月21日

JPYQLSD was to regulate the energy metabolism of rats.

Key Words Chinese herbs, Jian-Pi Yi-Qi Li-Shui Tang, nephrotoxicity, cisplatin

(Original article on page 614)

**Anti-tumour Study of Combined Therapy of Yi Kang Ling (益康灵)
with Chemotherapeutic Agents**

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Result of animal experiment proved that Yi Kang Ling, a TCM compound preparation, could markedly inhibit the growth of implanted tumour in mice. The inhibiting effect to the experimental tumour of combined therapy of Yi Kang Ling and the chemotherapeutic agents-CTX or MMC was better than that using singly. The Yi Kang Ling could alleviate toxicity of chemotherapy which caused the weight loss of mice. It could markedly increase the immune organs' weight, raise the phagocytosis of abdominal macrophage and promote the formation of serum hemolysin inhibited by CTX. The experimental result revealed that the combined therapy of Yi Kang Ling and the chemotherapeutical agents could enhance anti-tumour effect and lower the toxicity of chemotherapy. Toxicological experiment showed that the Yi Kang Ling did not have any toxic effect against organism.

Key Words Yi Kang Ling, anti-tumour effect, immune regulation

(Original article on page 617)

Experimental Study on Tea in Inhibiting Mutational Specificity of 6 Antineoplastic Drugs

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According to the principles of SOS response, the authors tested the mutational specificity of tea and its inhibitory effects to the mutational specificity of 6 antineoplastic drugs by using the method of mutational and anti-mutational synchronous test. The results revealed that the tea had no mutational toxicity but anti-mutation effect. It also had the inhibitory effect on mutational toxicity of 6 antineoplastic drugs, including Mitomycin C, Bleomycin, Fluorouracil, Cis-diaminodichloroplatinum, Arabinosylcytosin and Mustargen. These results have provided referential basis for further study on anti-cancer effect and clinical use of tea.

Key Words tea, antineoplastic drugs, SOS test, anti-mutational

(Original article on page 620)

**Effect of Yizhiling Granule(益智灵冲剂) on Experimental Pathological
Model of Alzheimer's Disease**

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Alzheimer's disease is an important problem of gerontology which manifested as serious loss of memory, especially of recent memory, decrease of brain weight. The pathological model of the disease in mice was made with administration of $AlCl_3$ and then Yizhiling Granule was given to treat it. Results: In the experiment of one trial passive avoidance response there were significant difference between the normal group and the model group ($P < 0.01$) and significant difference between the treated group and the model group ($P < 0.05-0.01$); as for fresh brain weight, the treated group was significantly different from the normal group ($P < 0.01$) and model group ($P < 0.05$). They indicate that Yizhiling Granule could improve memory and increase brain weight. This research seems to provide experimental basis for treatment of the disease.

Key Words Yizhiling Granule, brain weight, pathological model of Alzheimer's disease

(Original article on page 622)