

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.16.008

沙利度胺联合放疗对宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤的 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 表达的影响 *

邢天容 吕敬媛 朴英兰 佟丽波 张 燕

(佳木斯大学附属第一医院妇产科 黑龙江 佳木斯 154002)

摘要 目的:分析沙利度胺联合放疗对宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤的 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 表达的影响,探究其增敏作用的机制。**方法:**选择 24 只裸鼠,均在左侧腋部皮下注射 0.2 mL Hela 细胞悬浊液进行造模。将造模成功的裸鼠随机分成对照组(Control group, CG)、沙利度胺组(Thalidomide group, TG)、放疗组(Radiotherapy group, RG)和联合治疗组(TG+RG),每组 6 只,分别给予羧甲基纤维素钠、沙利度胺溶液、放疗、沙利度胺溶液+放疗处理。治疗 14 d 后,通过检测裸鼠肿瘤体积、肿瘤抑制率、肿瘤延迟生长时间(Delayed tumor growth time, TGD)、放射增敏比(Radiosensitization ratio, SER)、肿瘤细胞的坏死程度、微血管密度、血清中血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF)及肿瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)分析沙利度胺联合放疗对宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤的放疗增敏作用及其机制。**结果:**治疗 14 d 后,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠肿瘤体积均明显变慢,肿瘤抑制率均显著增高,TGD 均显著均明显延长,坏死细胞个数均明显增多,微血管密度、血清和肿瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 表达量均明显降低($P<0.05$);与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组裸鼠肿瘤重均明显变慢,肿瘤抑制率均显著增高,TGD 均显著均明显延长,坏死细胞个数均明显增多,微血管密度、血清和肿瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 表达量均明显降低(均 $P<0.05$);放射增敏比(SER)大于 1。**结论:**沙利度胺可显著增强放疗对宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤的效果,可能与其显著降低 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 的表达有关。

关键词:沙利度胺;宫颈癌;移植瘤;放疗增敏;肿瘤延迟生长时间;放射增敏比

中图分类号:R-33;R737.33;R730.5 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)16-3038-05

Effects of Thalidomide Combined with Radiotherapy on the VEGF, bFGF, TNF- α Expression in Cervical Cancer Nude Mice*

XING Tian-rong, LV Jing-yuan, PIAO Ying-lan, TONG Li-bo, ZHANG Yan

(Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jiamusi University, Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, 154002, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the effects of thalidomide combined with radiotherapy on the expression of the VEGF, bFGF and TNF- α in nude mice with cervical cancer xenografts, and to explore the mechanism of their sensitizing effect. **Methods:** Twenty-four nude mice were selected, and 0.2 mL Hela cell suspension was injected subcutaneously into the left armpit for modeling. The nude mice with successful modeling were randomly divided into the control group (CG), the thalidomide group (TG), the radiotherapy group (RG) and the combined treatment group (TG+RG), 6 per group. Each group was given carboxymethylcellulose sodium, thalidomide solution, radiotherapy, thalidomide solution+radiotherapy. After 14 days of treatment, the tumor volume, tumor inhibition rate, delayed tumor growth time (TGD) and radiosensitization were measured (Ratio, Ser), necrosis degree of tumor cells, microvessel density, VEGF, bFGF in serum and VEGF, bFGF, TNF- α in tumor tissue were detected. The radiosensitization effect and mechanism of thalidomide combined with radiotherapy on cervical cancer transplanted tumor in nude mice were analyzed. **Results:** After treatment 14 d, compared with the control group, the growth rate of tumor volume in the thalidomide group, the radiotherapy group and the combined treatment group was significantly slower, tumor inhibition rate was significantly higher, TGD was significantly longer, the number of necrotic cells was significantly increased, microvascular density, serum and the expression of VEGF, bFGF, TNF- α in tumor group were significantly reduced, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the thalidomide group and the radiotherapy group, the tumor weight in the combined therapy group was significantly slower, the tumor inhibition rate was significantly higher, the TGD was significantly longer, the number of necrotic cells was significantly increased, the expression of VEGF, bFGF and TNF- α in microvessel density, serum and tumor group were significantly lower, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity ratio (SER) is greater than 1. **Conclusion:** Thalidomide could significantly enhance the effect of radiotherapy on cervical cancer xenografts in nude mice, which may be related to its significant reduction in the expression of VEGF, bFGF, and TNF- α .

Key words: Thalidomide; Cervical carcinoma; Transplanted tumor; Radiosensitization; Delayed tumor growth time; Radiosensitiza-

* 基金项目:国家卫生计生委医药卫生科技发展研究中心项目(W2015CAE113)

作者简介:邢天容(1977-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,主要研究方向:妇科肿瘤学,电话:15694549745,E-mail: xingtr9745@163.com

(收稿日期:2020-02-03 接受日期:2020-02-27)

tion ratio.

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R737.33; R730.5 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)16-3038-05

前言

宫颈癌(Cervical Cancer, CC)是继乳腺癌后最常见的妇科恶性肿瘤之一,严重威胁全球女性生命健康,其发病呈年轻化趋势,发病率呈逐年升高趋势^[1]。据国际癌症研究署(IARC)公布的结果显示,2018年,全球有近57万名女性新患宫颈癌,30多万人死于宫颈癌。其中,中国新发宫颈癌病例数约11万例,每年约5万名女性因宫颈癌死亡。宫颈癌病因复杂,可能与病毒感染、不洁性生活、不良卫生习惯等有关,其主要病因是高危型人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)的持续感染^[2-3]。目前,临床上治疗宫颈癌的方法主要是手术治疗、放疗、化疗等,其中放疗是宫颈癌的重要辅助治疗手段,但肿瘤细胞本身对放疗的敏感性较差。因此,寻找一种放射增敏剂是当前研究的重要课题^[4-6]。

沙利度胺(thalidomide)又名酞胺哌啶酮,是一种谷氨酸衍生物,具有镇静催眠的效果,近年来有研究显示沙利度胺对肿瘤血管新生有抑制作用^[7],且沙利度胺对肺癌^[8]、直肠癌^[9]、肝癌^[10]、结肠癌^[11]等实体肿瘤均具有抑制或放疗增敏作用,但沙利度胺对宫颈癌敏感性关系研究尚较少。本研究通过对每只裸鼠左侧腋部皮下注射Hela细胞悬液建立宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤模型,分析VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 的表达情况,探究其增敏作用的可能机制。现报道如下。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

沙利度胺和胰蛋白酶均购自西格玛奥德里奇(上海)贸易有限公司;人宫颈癌细胞柱Hela细胞株购自上海研生实业有限公司;Gibco DMEM高糖培养基、Gibco胎牛血清均购自赛默飞世尔科技(中国)有限公司;塑料培养瓶购自美国CORNING公司;小鼠CD34单克隆抗体购自美国Lsbio公司;VEGF、bFGF和TNF- α ELISA试剂盒购自美国R&D公司;电子数显卡尺购自日本三丰精密仪器有限公司;电子天平购自赛多利斯科学仪器(北京)有限公司;OLYMPUS倒置相差显微镜购自日本奥林巴斯公司;医用电子直线加速器购自西门子(中国)有限公司。

1.2 细胞和实验动物

人宫颈癌细胞柱Hela细胞复苏后用含10% FBS的DMEM培养基于37℃、5% CO₂培养箱中培养。清洁级雌性BALB/c裸鼠24只,体重18~22g,购自陕西省医学实验动物中心。

1.3 模型建立及实验动物分组

无菌条件下收集对数生长期的Hela细胞,制成 1×10^7 /mL细胞悬液,在每只裸鼠左侧腋部皮下注射0.2 mL进行造模^[12]。造模后,每2 d对肿瘤的直径进行测量,待肿瘤直径达到8 mm开始给药。将造模成功的裸鼠随机分CG、TG、RG和TG+RG,每组6只。CG组:腹腔注射0.5%羧甲基纤维素钠,1次/d,0.2 mL/次,连续注射14 d;TG组:腹腔注射25 mg/mL沙利度胺溶液,1次/d,0.2 mL/次,连续注射14 d;RG组:裸鼠腹腔注射5%水

合氯醛麻醉后,用6 MV线照射裸鼠腋部移植瘤体,2 Gy/d,5次/周,共放疗10次;TG+RG组:腹腔注射25 mg/mL沙利度胺溶液,1次/d,0.2 mL/次,连续注射14 d;放疗方法同放疗组。

1.4 正常观察指标及评价方法

1.4.1 肿瘤体积及肿瘤抑制率测定 各组裸鼠从治疗起每2 d用电子数显卡尺测量肿瘤的最长径(L)和最短径(W),并计算移植瘤体积(V), $V = L \times W^2 \times \pi/6$,其中 $\pi/6 \approx 0.52$ ^[13,14]。治疗2 w后颈椎脱臼处死,剥离皮下肿瘤后称重,计算肿瘤抑制率,肿瘤抑制率 = (对照组平均重瘤 - 给药组平均重瘤) / 对照组平均重瘤 $\times 100\%$ 。称重后,将肿瘤置于10%甲醛溶液中固定,制作石蜡切片备用。

1.4.2 肿瘤TGD和SER测定 记录各组小鼠肿瘤体积增大至开始实验时5倍需要的时间,TGD = 给药组小鼠用时 - 对照组小鼠用时;SER = 联合组小鼠用时 / 放疗组小鼠用时^[15-18]。

1.4.3 肿瘤细胞的坏死程度判断 每张切片先于低倍镜($\times 100$)下观察整体染色情况,再于高倍镜($\times 200$)下观察10个视野,每个视计数100个肿瘤细胞中的坏死细胞数,坏死细胞的判断:细胞大块组织液化或剖面失去典型鱼肉样改变,镜下主要表现为细胞核浓缩、碎裂和溶解,细胞膜不完整,细胞内容外溢,坏死细胞成片占据整个视野,尼氏染色法(Nissl染色)表现为弥散的浅紫红色^[19,20],并计算平均值。

1.4.4 免疫组化检测MVD 用CD34对血管内皮细胞进行染色标记,以见到染色浅黄色至深棕色为阳性细胞。取5个高倍镜视野下血管数目的均值^[21,22]。

1.4.5 血清VEGF、bFGF检测 各组裸鼠分别于给药前、给药后1 w、2 w断尾取血,分离出的血清采用VEGF和bFGF ELISA试剂盒进行检测^[23-25]。

1.4.6 移植瘤组织中VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 检测 各组裸鼠治疗2 w后,处死,取移植瘤组,按照VEGF、bFGF和TNF- α ELISA试剂盒操作说明书进行检测^[26,27]。

1.5 统计学方法

应用SPSS 18.0,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,以one-way ANOVA作差异显著性分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组肿瘤体积的变化比较

治疗前,各组裸鼠肿瘤体积比较无差异($P > 0.05$)。治疗后14 d,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠肿瘤体积增长速度均变慢,见图1。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组肿瘤体积均明显减小($P < 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 各组肿瘤抑制率的比较

治疗后14 d,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠瘤重均明显降低($P < 0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组瘤重均明显降低($P < 0.05$)。与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠瘤重抑制率均明显升高($P < 0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组瘤重抑制率均

明显升高($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 各组肿瘤 TGD 和 SER 的比较

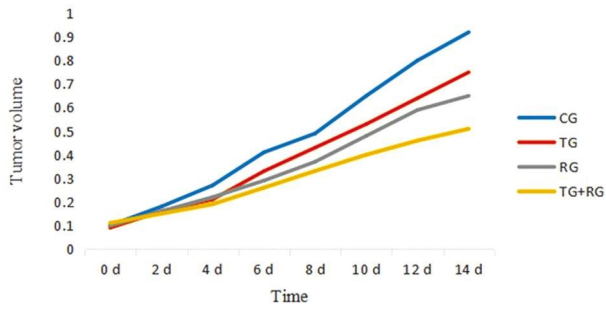


图 1 各组肿瘤体积的变化趋势

Fig.1 The change trend of tumor volume in each group

治疗后 14 d,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠肿瘤体积增长到治疗前 5 倍时的 TGD 值分别为 $(1.00\pm 1.89)d$ 、 (2.50 ± 2.03) 和 $(5.00\pm 1.89)d$ 。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组 TGD 均明显延长($P<0.05$)。联合组小鼠用时 / 放疗组小鼠用时为 1.26,提示沙利度胺有放射增敏作用。

2.4 肿瘤细胞的坏死程度判断

治疗后 14 d,与对照组肿瘤细胞坏死程度(43.8 ± 4.5) a 相比,沙利度胺组(60.5 ± 3.4) a、放疗组(64.8 ± 2.9) a 和联合治疗组 (69.8 ± 2.5) a 裸鼠高倍镜下坏死细胞个数均明显增多 ($P<0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组高倍镜下坏死细胞个数均明显增多($P<0.05$)。

2.5 各组肿瘤微血管密度的比较

治疗后 14 d,与对照组的 MVD(42.7 ± 4.0) a 相比,沙利度胺组(30.3 ± 2.3) a、放疗组(32.0 ± 1.9) a 和联合治疗组(24.7 ± 1.8) a 裸鼠微血管密度均明显降低($P<0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组裸鼠微血管密度均明显降低 ($P<0.05$)。

2.6 各组血清中 VEGF、bFGF 的比较

治疗后 14 d,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠血清中 VEGF、bFGF 的表达量均明显降低($P<0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组裸鼠血清中 VEGF、bFGF 的表达量均明显降低($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 1 肿瘤体积测定结果($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s, \text{cm}^3$)

Table 1 Tumor volume measurement results ($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s, \text{cm}^3$)

Time	CG	TG	RG	TG+RG	F	P
0 d	0.10 ± 0.03	0.09 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.03	0.341	0.796
2 d	0.18 ± 0.04	0.16 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01	0.915	0.451
4 d	0.27 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.01	7.881	<0.05
6 d	0.41 ± 0.02	0.33 ± 0.03	0.29 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.03	29.940	<0.05
8 d	0.49 ± 0.02	0.43 ± 0.01	0.37 ± 0.02	0.33 ± 0.01	61.411	<0.05
10 d	0.65 ± 0.05	0.53 ± 0.02	0.48 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.03	45.544	<0.05
12 d	0.80 ± 0.06	0.64 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.03	0.46 ± 0.02	63.211	<0.05
14 d	0.92 ± 0.11	0.75 ± 0.10	0.65 ± 0.04	0.51 ± 0.04	23.089	<0.05

表 2 肿瘤抑制率测定结果($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Measurement results of tumor weight and tumor inhibition rate ($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Result	CG	TG	RG	TG+RG	F	P
Tumor weight(g)	0.97 ± 0.13	0.65 ± 0.07	0.58 ± 0.07	0.43 ± 0.08	32.011	<0.05
Tumor inhibition rate(%)	/	33.05 ± 7.32	40.24 ± 7.67	55.65 ± 7.90	11.434	<0.05

表 3 血清中 VEGF、bFGF 检测结果($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Detection results of VEGF and bFGF in serum ($n=6, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Result	CG	TG	RG	TG+RG	F	P
VEGF($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	115.8 ± 3.8	84.8 ± 2.1	74.4 ± 1.4	65.4 ± 2.6	353.997	<0.05
bFGF($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	80.3 ± 4.4	62.7 ± 1.6	54.6 ± 2.4	47.0 ± 1.8	133.808	<0.05

2.7 各组移植瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 的表达比较

治疗后 14 d,与对照组相比,沙利度胺组、放疗组和联合治疗组裸鼠移植瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF 和 TNF- α 的表达量均明显降低($P<0.05$)。与沙利度胺组和放疗组相比,联合治疗组裸鼠移植瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF 和 TNF- α 的表达量均明显降低

($P<0.05$),见表 4。

3 讨论

宫颈癌是常见的妇科恶性肿瘤之一,尤其是中晚期宫颈癌仍有较高的病死率,严重威胁女性的身心健康^[1]。患者常表现为

阴道不正常出血、排出恶臭味米汤样液体,可伴有尿频、尿急症状,并可通过直接蔓延和淋巴转移的途径侵袭周围组织器官。目前,放疗在宫颈癌治疗中占有重要地位^[28],大约 80 % 的宫颈癌患者需要放射治疗作为单独或综合治疗,但肿瘤细胞通常对

放疗的敏感性较低,因放疗不敏感导致的治疗无效以及加大放疗剂量造成的肠痿、阴道痿等不良反应也限制了大剂量放疗的应用。因此,提高放疗敏感性是当前研究的重要课题。

表 4 移植瘤组织中 VEGF、bFGF、TNF- α 检测结果(n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Detection results of VEGF, bFGF and TNF - α in transplanted tumor tissue (n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Result	CG	TG	RG	TG+RG	F	P
VEGF($\mu\text{g/g}$)	91.9 $\pm$ 2.2	72.5 $\pm$ 1.8	65.1 $\pm$ 1.6	57.3 $\pm$ 1.4	354.620	<0.05
bFGF($\mu\text{g/g}$)	79.2 $\pm$ 1.5	63.0 $\pm$ 2.1	52.1 $\pm$ 1.6	43.4 $\pm$ 0.9	476.393	<0.05
TNF- α ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	44.4 $\pm$ 2.9	30.4 $\pm$ 1.7	25.7 $\pm$ 2.2	13.8 $\pm$ 2.6	141.433	<0.05

沙利度胺具有缓解妊娠反应性、镇静催眠的效果。近年来发现,也具有抗肿瘤作用,对实体肿瘤均具有抑制或放疗增敏作用。药理学研究证实其具有抗血管生成特性,且可提高人体免疫力,增强自然杀伤细胞活性,并对肿瘤有抑制作用。沙利度胺的作用机制目前主要体现在抑制血管生成^[21,22]、免疫调节^[29]、抗增殖促凋亡及影响细胞迁移等特性方面,具体作用机制可能与炎性细胞因子相关^[26,27]。

新生血管对于肿瘤的生长和瘤细胞的转移均密切相关,抑制肿瘤血管生成可以治疗肿瘤,联合放射,取得了较好的疗效。VEGF 是一类具有高度生物活性的功能性糖蛋白,能够有效地刺激内皮细胞有丝分裂和诱导血管生成。bFGF 是一种能广泛地促进来源于中胚层及神经外胚层细胞增殖的多肽生长因子,在体内具有广泛的生理功能,与肿瘤血管生成密切相关。研究表明 VEGF 和 bFGF 在宫颈癌组织中高表达,且与肿瘤分期、转移、预后密切相关,通过直接抑制 VEGF 和 bFGF 表达,调节细胞迁移抑制血管形成,从而实现抗肿瘤^[30]。本研究对裸鼠血清及移植瘤组织中 VEGF 和 bFGF 含量检测,结果显示,联合治疗组 VEGF 和 bFGF 的表达量明显低于对照组和单独治疗组。

微血管密度是判断肿瘤预后的独立危险因素,与肿瘤的恶性程度密切相关。CD34 为血管内皮细胞的特异性标记,显示血管内皮细胞时,其特异性最高,优于内皮细胞的其他标记物,因此,选用 CD34 单克隆抗体对移植瘤组织中血管进行标记,结果显示,联合治疗组血管密度明显低于对照组和单独治疗组^[31]。

TNF- α 是一种体内重要的炎性因子,在介导宿主防御和免疫调节方面具有广泛的活性。研究表明,沙利度胺可降低 TNF- α 的 mRNA 在人体内的稳定性及其合成,抑制肿瘤细胞产生 TNF- α ,从而抑制肿瘤细胞生长,防止其逃避体内免疫监视和免疫杀伤。本研究结果表明,联合治疗方法对 TNF- α 表达抑制效果明显优于单独治疗组。

综上,沙利度胺与放疗联合治疗,能够显著改善宫颈癌裸鼠移植瘤的 VEGF、bFGF 及 TNF- α 的表达,这可能与放疗敏感性机制有关,沙利度胺联合放疗,抑制血管生成、抗增殖促凋亡,为沙利度胺成为新型放疗增敏药及临床治疗宫颈癌提供了理论依据。

参考文献(References)

[1] National Health Commission of The People's Republic of China. Chinese guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer 2018 [J]. Chinese J Cancer Research, 2019, 31(2): 295-305

[2] Zamani S, Sohrabi A, Hosseini SM, et al. Deregulation of miR-21 and miR-29a in Cervical Cancer Related to HPV Infection [J]. Microna, 2019, 8(2): 110-115

[3] Chakraborty S, Cao XB, Bhattacharya S, et al. The Role of HPV on Cervical Cancer with Several Functional Response: a Control Based Comparative Study[J]. Computational Mathematics Modeling, 2019, 30(4): 439-453

[4] Haque W, Verma V, Fakhreddine M, et al. Addition of chemotherapy to definitive radiotherapy for IB1 and IIA1 cervical cancer: Analysis of the National Cancer Data Base[J]. Gynecologic Oncology, 2017, 44 (1): 28-33

[5] Shu T, Wu L, Zhao D, et al. Prognostic evaluation of postoperative adjuvant therapy for operable cervical cancer: 10 years' experience of National Cancer Center in China [J]. Chin J Cancer Res, 2017, 29(6): 510-520

[6] Hsieh HY, Huang JW, Lu CH, et al. Definite chemoradiotherapy is a competent treatment option in FIGO stage IB2 cervical cancer compared with radical surgery +/- neoadjuvant chemotherapy [J]. J Formosan Med Association, 2019, 118(1): 99-108

[7] Iacopetta, Domenico, Carocci, Alessia, Sinicropi, Maria Stefania, et al. Old Drug Scaffold, New Activity: Thalidomide-Related Compounds Exert Different Effects on Breast Cancer Cell Growth and Progression[J]. ChemMedChem, 2017, 12(5): 381-389

[8] Shi X, Dong X, Young S, et al. The impact of angiogenesis inhibitors on survival of patients with small cell lung cancer [J]. Cancer Med, 2019, 8(13): 5930-5938

[9] Ailawadhi S, Frank RD, Advani P, et al. Racial disparity in utilization of therapeutic modalities among multiple myeloma patients: a SEER-medicare analysis[J]. Cancer Med, 2017, 6(12): 2876-2885

[10] Shao ZF, Zeng R, Wang GP. Effect of thalidomide combined with oxaliplatin and pirarubicin in the treatment of primary liver cancer on the levels of TK1 and CXCL13[J]. Acta- medicae Mediterranea, 2019, 35(2): 703-707

[11] Zhang X, Luo HS. Effects of thalidomide on growth and VEGF-A expression in SW480 colon cancer cells [J]. ONCOLOGY LETTERS, 2018, 15(3): 3313-3320

[12] Lee J W, Hwang JR, Cho YJ, et al. Efficacy and functional study of tetraarsenic oxide as an anticancer drug in cervical cancer cell lines and cervical cancer patient-derived xenograft mouse [J]. Cancer Research, 2018, 78(13): 9-9

- [13] Cui T, Gao J, Zeng Y, et al. Inhibition of Coicis Semen oil on human prostate cancer PC-3 cells(Article)[J]. Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs, 2017, 48(21): 4460-4464
- [14] Xiao HP, Fang YJ, Xie H, et al. E1A Gene increase radiosensitivity of transplantation tumor of nasopharyngeal carcinoma by inhibiting NF- κ B signal pathway [J]. Chinese J Cancer Prevention and Treatment, 2017, 24(20): 1415-1420
- [15] Xu S, Tang YY, Yu YX, et al. Novel composite drug delivery system as a novel radio sensitizer for the local treatment of cervical carcinoma[J]. Drug Delivery, 2017, 24(1): 1139-1147
- [16] Hu LJ, Sun F, Sun ZQ, et al. Apatinib enhances the radiosensitivity of the esophageal cancer cell line KYSE-150 by inducing apoptosis and cell cycle redistribution [J]. ONCOLOGY LETTERS, 2019, 17(2): 1609-1616
- [17] Lee TW, Wong WW, Dickson BD, et al. Radiosensitization of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma lines by DNA-PK inhibitors is more effective than PARP-1 inhibition and is enhanced by SLFN11 and hypoxia[J]. Internat J Radiat Biolog, 2019, 95(12): 1597-1612
- [18] Liang Zhuang, Fei Liu, Ping Peng, et al. Effect of Ku80 on the radiosensitization of cisplatin in the cervical carcinoma cell line HeLa [J]. Oncology letters, 2018, 15(1): 147-154
- [19] Kong JP, Li Y, Cheng JX. Ginkgetin inhibits proliferation of HeLa cells via activation of p38/NF-kappa B pathway [J]. Cellular and molecular biology, 2019, 65(4): 79-82
- [20] Peng Y, Zhu L, Wang L, et al. Preparation Of Nanobubbles Modified With A Small-Molecule CXCR4 Antagonist For Targeted Drug Delivery To Tumors And Enhanced Ultrasound Molecular Imaging[J]. International J Nanomedicine, 2019, (14): 9139-9157
- [21] Cury PCC, Higashi F, Zacchi FFS, et al. Effect of thalidomide on bone marrow angiogenesis in multiple myeloma patients[J]. Hematology, Transfusion And Cell Therapy, 2019, 18(3): 624-627
- [22] Yin MM, Luo YH. Relationships Between Expressions of VEGF, MMP-9 in Cervical Cancer Tissues and Microvessel Density[J]. J Preventive Med Chinese People's Liberation Army, 2017, 35(5): 461-464
- [23] Kfoury CFDA, Lombardi W, Romania MCFN, et al. Prognostic factors for response to chemotherapy in advanced tumors of the uterine cervix: the role of neoangiogenesis [J]. Revista Do Colegio Brasileiro De Cirurgioes, 2019, 46(1): e2077
- [24] Zhong K, Zhang YQ, Chen H. Changes of serum vascular endothelial growth factor and perfusion parameters in hepatocellular carcinoma after antiangiogenic therapy [J]. World Chinese J Digestology, 2019, 27(12): 786-790
- [25] Mao HY, Liu SP, Wang Z, et al. Clinical observation of chemotherapy combined with thalidomide for treatment of metastatic hepatic carcinoma [J]. Chinese J Cancer Prevention and Treatment, 2019, 26(8): 559-564
- [26] Wan Y, Xing YG, Wang LH, et al. Effect of thalidomide combined with CHOP on immune function, angiogenesis and inflammatory factors in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma [J]. J Hainan Med University, 2019, 25(18): 20-24
- [27] Dong XY, Li X, Li MH, et al. Inhibitory effects of thalidomide on bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis in rats via regulation of thioredoxin reductase and inflammations[J]. Am J Transl Res, 2017, 9(10): 4390-4401
- [28] Pandya T, Suhag V, Ranjan S, et al. Toxicity profile of double-agent adjuvant chemotherapy after concurrent chemoradiation and brachytherapy in locally advanced cervical cancer: Comparison with standard chemoradiation protocol[J]. Indian J Med Paediatric Oncology, 2019, 40(5): S6-S12
- [29] Zohra El Ati, Rais Lamia, Jouda Cherif, et al. Thalidomide-induced bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia in a patient with multiple myeloma [J]. Saudi J Kidney Diseases Transplantation, 2019, 30(4): 974-977
- [30] Siddharth JM, Vithal MK. Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor (VEGFR-2)/KDR Inhibitors: Medicinal Chemistry Perspective [J]. Medicine in Drug Discovery, 2019, (2): e100009
- [31] Li D, Sun H, Wang Y, et al. Inhibitory effects of recombinant human endostatin combined with cisplatin on transplanted human gastric carcinoma in nude mice[J]. Biomedical Research (India), 2017, 28(22): 9910-9915