



دومین شیخ المالی
مقامین رئیسک طائر

۹ لغات ۱۱ ۱۲ ۱۳ ۱۴ ۱۵ ۱۶ ۱۷ ۱۸ ۱۹ ۲۰ ۲۱ ۲۲ ۲۳ ۲۴ ۲۵ ۲۶ ۲۷ ۲۸ ۲۹ ۳۰ ۳۱ ۳۲ ۳۳ ۳۴ ۳۵ ۳۶ ۳۷ ۳۸ ۳۹ ۴۰ ۴۱ ۴۲ ۴۳ ۴۴ ۴۵ ۴۶ ۴۷ ۴۸ ۴۹ ۵۰ ۵۱ ۵۲ ۵۳ ۵۴ ۵۵ ۵۶ ۵۷ ۵۸ ۵۹ ۶۰ ۶۱ ۶۲ ۶۳ ۶۴ ۶۵ ۶۶ ۶۷ ۶۸ ۶۹ ۷۰ ۷۱ ۷۲ ۷۳ ۷۴ ۷۵ ۷۶ ۷۷ ۷۸ ۷۹ ۸۰ ۸۱ ۸۲ ۸۳ ۸۴ ۸۵ ۸۶ ۸۷ ۸۸ ۸۹ ۹۰ ۹۱ ۹۲ ۹۳ ۹۴ ۹۵ ۹۶ ۹۷ ۹۸ ۹۹ ۱۰۰

برادران کدخدایان را در یک کلاه چلوار بر سر می‌نهند



The role of CpG in intestinal cancer cell model

M.R. Khorramizadeh., Sh. Hosseinzadeh, M. Pezeshki., F. Saadat., Z. Jadali.,
A. F Sarrafnejad., F. Safavifar., R. Falak., A. Berahme., A. Mirshafiey.,

M.R. Khorramizadeh, Medical Biotechnology PhD., Assistant Professor,
Department of Pathobiology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran,
Ir.

Background: Recent reports have shown different effects of immunostimulatory sequences containing CpG motifs on various immune cells. However, the exact role of CpG oligodesoxynucleotide (ODN) in the human gut is unclear.

Aim: In the present study, we assessed potential effects of CpG ODN on non immune cell (epithelial cell line HT-29) on a dose-response and time-course basis.

Methods: epithelial cell line HT-29 was treated with CpG ODN (CpG 2006) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) at (5, 10, 25, 50 µg/ml) and (1, 5, 10 µg/ml) concentrations, respectively. Following treatments, dose-response and time-course cytotoxicity (using a colorimetric method), MMP-2 activity (using gelatin zymography) and apoptosis (using annexin-v flowcytometry method) assays were performed. To verify specific CpG effects, chloroquine treatment was used for its inhibitory effect on endosomal acidification process.

Results: cytotoxicity analysis of CpG ODN showed that CpG ODN increases proliferation of cells at concentration 10-25 µg/ml. Significant differences were observed between treated and untreated groups ($p < 0.05$). MMP-2 activity analysis showed no significant differences between different groups of treated and untreated cells. Moreover, rate of apoptosis for CpG ODN treated cells at 5, 10, 25 µg/ml concentrations was 0.8 %, 6.46 % and 14.21 %, respectively, showing an increased apoptosis to necrosis ratio.

Conclusion: intestinal epithelial cell line HT-29 is potentially highly responsive to CpG therapy in vitro and exhibits deviated cancer cell characteristic phenotypes.