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TNF-

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Potiation of Antitumor Effect of Radiotherapy by Recombinant Tumor Necrosis Factor-

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Purpose : To determine whether TNF- increases the antitumor effect of radiotherapy in murine syngeneic tumor system.

Materials and Methods : Syngeneic murine tumors of MCa-K or MCa-4 (mammary carcinoma), OCa-I (ovarian carcinoma), or HCa-I(hepatocarcinoma) were grown in hind legs of C3Hf/HeJ mice. When tumors were grown to 6 mm in mean diameter, mice were treated with TNF- , radiation, or combination of the both. Gamma-radiation was given as a single dose of 30 Gy for HCa-I and 15 Gy for other tumors using Cobalt-60 teletherapy unit. A novel TNF- mutein developed in Korea, was intraperitoneally administered daily at a dose of 10 µg per mouse for 7 days. In combination of radiation and TNF- , the drug was started 1 hour after radiation. Tumor growth delay assay was used to measure the tumor response to the treatment.

Results : Among 4 tested tumors, TNF- alone showed significant antitumor activity in MCa-K and OCa-I tumors, which showed absolute growth delay (AGD) of 5.0 days and 6.5 days, respectively. In combination with radiation, TNF- showed significant delay of AGD (41.1 days) in OCa-I compared to AGDs of TNF- alone and radiation, i.e., 6.5 days and 26.9 days, respectively($p<0.05$). Enhancement factor was 1.29 in OCa-I, which showed supraadditive effect. TNF- did not show significant delay of AGDs in the remaining 3 tumors compared to AGDs of TNF- alone and radiation.

Conclusions : TNF- alone showed antitumor effects in MCa-K and OCa-I. In combination with radiation, TNF- acted in supraadditive way in OCa-I only. The results of this study imply that the combination of TNF- and radiation has different therapeutic potential depending on tumor model and further study is advocated.

Key Words: TNF- , Radiotherapy, Murine tumor

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Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α)

in vitro
^{1, 2)} in vivo
^{3, 4)} lymphokine
^{5, 6)} TNF- α 가
⁷⁾ TNF- α 가
⁸⁻¹²⁾ in vitro
^{13, 14)} oxidative stress 가
^{15, 16)} free radical in vivo
¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁾ TNF- α promotor
²⁰⁾ TNF- α 가
²¹⁾ TNF- α 가
²²⁾ TNF- α 가
²³⁾ TNF- α 가

1. C3Hf/HeJ
 4-6
 10-13
 MCa-K, MCa-4, OCa-I, HCa-I
 Milas ²²⁾, 0.025%
 trypsin DNase
 trypan blue
 5X10⁵
 in vitro, Adriamycin,
 actinomycin-D, bleomycin
 2-3 caliper
 가 6 mm
 TNF- α 가
 TNF- α 가

2. 1.29 Gy/min Cobalt-60
 HCa-I
²³⁾ 30 Gy, 15 Gy

3. TNF- α 가
 TNF- α 가
 vial 1 mg/ml
 5.62X10⁴ u/mg
 10 μ g 7

4. 6 mm
 2-3
 (absolute growth delay; AGD) 가
 AGD 10 mm

(enhancement factor : EF) 가 TNF-
 EF (normalized growth TNF- HCa-I , MCa-K, MCa-4, OCa-I,
 delay : NGD = 10 mm) 10 µg TNF- 7
 AGD OCa-I 5.0 , 6.5 MCa-K
 10 mm (p<0.05). MCa-4 HCa-I
 가
 5. 1 TNF-
 가 (Fig. 1).
 3. TNF-
 Student t 가 p TNF- 가
 0.05 MCa-K,
 가 MCa-4, OCa-I, HCa-I
 , TNF- , TNF-
 1. TNF- 가
 TNF- 8-10
 MCa-K TNF- HCa-I 30 Gy, 15 Gy
 (dose rate : 129.8 cGy/min)
 MCa-K 17, 18) 10 µg TNF- TNF-
 7
 Table 1
 AGD 4.8 6.7 가 Fig.
 AGD가 가 Table 2
 (p>0.05). 6.5 ,
 TNF- 41.1 가 (p<0.05). EF 1
 (EF : 1.29) TNF-
 가 TNF-
 2. TNF- AGD 가
 EF가 MCa-K 0.94, MCa-4 0.98,
 HCa-I 0.93
 OCa-I TNF- 가
 , TNF-

Table 1. Absolute Growth Delay for MCa-K Tumor by Routes of TNF- Administration

Groups	Absolute growth delay*
Intraperitoneal injection	5.4 ± 1.0
Intravenous injection	4.8 ± 0.5
Intratumoral injection	6.7 ± 0.5

*Absolute growth delay is defined as the time in days for the tumors to reach 10 mm in a treated mouse minus the mean time to reach 10 mm in the untreated control group. It is shown in mean ± SE.

Table 2. Summary of Tumor Growth Delay by Treatment Groups in Tested Tumors

Tumors Groups	Time to 10 mm	AGD [†]	NGD [‡]	EF [§]
MCa-K control	6.9 ± 0.5			
TNF- 15 Gy	11.9 ± 1.2	5.0		
TNF- + 15 Gy	22.4 ± 2.1	15.5	14.6	0.94
MCa-4 control	11.5 ± 1.1			
TNF- 15 Gy	12.5 ± 2.2	1.0		
TNF- + 15 Gy	30.6 ± 2.7	19.1	18.7	0.98
OCa-I control	13.1 ± 0.4			
TNF- 15 Gy	19.6 ± 1.4	6.5		
TNF- + 15 Gy	40.0 ± 4.7	26.9	34.6	1.29
HCa-I control	5.5 ± 0.4			
TNF- 30 Gy	6.5 ± 0.3	1.0		
TNF- + 30 Gy	23.6 ± 3.0	18.1	17.9	16.9
TNF- + 30 Gy	23.4 ± 3.5	17.9		0.93

* mean ± SE in days.

[†] Absolute growth delay is defined as the time in days for the tumors to reach 10 mm in a treated mouse minus the mean time to reach 10 mm in the untreated control group.

[‡] Normalized growth delay is defined as the time in days for tumors to reach 10 mm in mouse treated by the combination treatment minus the time in days to reach 10 mm in mouse treated by TNF- α only.

[§] Enhancement factor is obtained by dividing NGD by AGD.

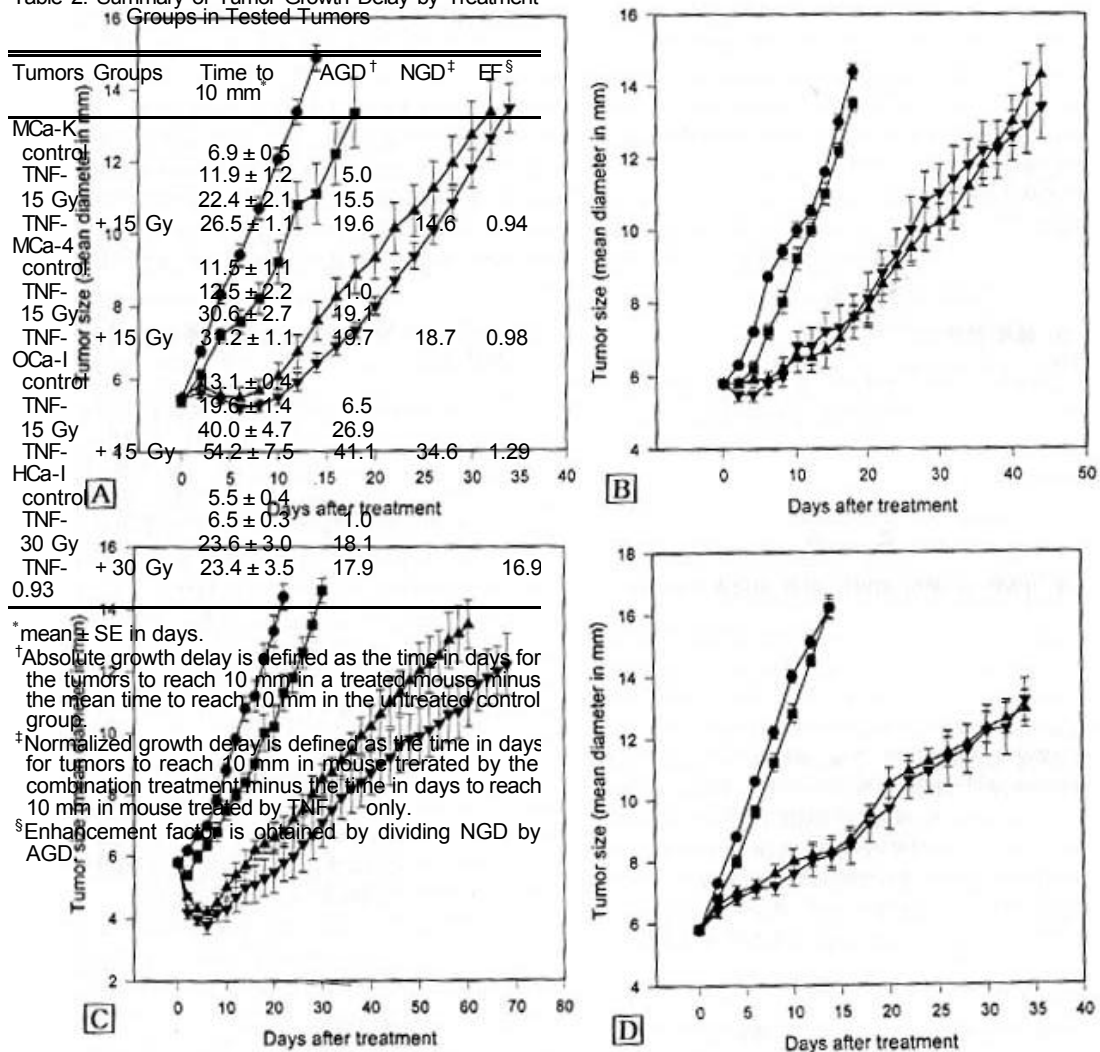


Fig. 1. Tumor growth delay by TNF- alone or interaction of TNF- and radiation in (A) MCa-K, (B) MCa-4, (C) OCa-I, (D) HCa-I. Tumor bearing mice were treated in one of 4 treatment groups; control (○); TNF- (□); radiation (△); TNF- + radiation (◇). Each group consisted of 8-10 mice. TNF- was injected 10 μg per mouse for 7 consecutive days. When TNF- was combined with radiation, TNF- was followed by 1 h. Vertical bars are standard errors of mean.

가 가 specific activity TNF-
 100 1 , D-galactosamine-
 sensitized ICR LD50
 TNF- 60
 M3S TNF- in vitro
 TNF-L929

, BALB/c Meth-A fibrosarcoma
 MH134 hepatoma 10 µg 5 TNF- 가 in vitro in vivo
 TNF- apoptosis 가 .^{24, 25)}
²¹⁾ , in vitro in vivo MCa-K
 TNF- 가 1 7 7
^{5, 6)} TNF- apoptosis가 .²⁶⁾ TNF-
 apoptosis in vivo
 가
 TNF- 가
 OCa-I 5.0 , 6.5 MCa-K TNF- in vivo
 HCa-I ($p < 0.05$), MCa- 4 가 가가
 TNF- 가 TNF- in vivo , TNF-
 (MCa-K OCa-I)
 가
 Sersa ¹⁷⁾, Nichiguchi ¹⁸⁾ (OCa-I)
 MCa-K OCa-I TNF- 가 TNF- 가
 가
 TNF- in vitro ^{13, 14)}
 in vivo
 OCa-I TNF- 가
 , TNF-
 가 (MCa-K MCa- 4)
 TNF- AGD가 , 5 , 1
 HCa-I ,
 TNF- MCa-K MCa-4
 TNF-
 TNF-
 TNF- 가 1, 2)
^{5, 6)} ⁷⁾

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TNF-

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: TNF- 가 TNF-

: C3H/HeJ MCa-K, MCa-4, OCa-I,

HCa-I 가 6 mm TNF- , ,

Cobalt-60

HCa-I 30 Gy , 15 Gy . TNF-

10 μ g 7 가

: TNF- 가 MCa-K OCa-I absolute growth delay

(AGD)가 5.0 , 6.5 가 . TNF-

OCa-I AGD가 TNF- 6.5 , 26.9 TNF-

41.1 가 ($p<0.05$). EF 1 (EF: 1.29) TNF-

가 TNF-

TNF- AGD 가

: TNF- (MCa-K OCa-I)

(OCa-I)

TNF- 가