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\* , † , ‡

\*† , ‡

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\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 ,

가 가 ,

\_\_\_\_\_ : 2% 2 mg/ml ,

5 6 C3HN 가 , 6 MV 가 , 1

가 , 2 mg/ml (n=6) (n=5)

20 Gy 20 mg/kg 30 /2 (mm<sup>3</sup>) , 2 3

\_\_\_\_\_ : 0.002, 0.02, 0.2, 2 mg/ml 1

0.69±0.07, 0.59±0.08, 0.08±0.008 0.02±0.006 1 2

mg/ml 2, 4, 6 8 Gy 0.13±0.05, 0.03±0.005, 0.01±0.002

0.009±0.0008 0.66±0.05, 0.40±0.04,

0.11±0.01 0.03±0.006 (p<0.05).

1,000 mm<sup>3</sup> 18 19

(p>0.05).

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 , 가

가 가 ,

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가 ,

1 5)

가

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‘1995 , ‘1997

1999 12 16 2000 3 31

pro-

vitamin A 가

Tel: 0652)250- 1195, Fax : 0652)250- 1192

E- mail : hckwon@moak.chonbuk.ac.kr

6, 7) 3

8, 9)

10, 11)

가 (n=6) (n=5)

가 C3H/N  $2 \times 10^5$

가 8 10 mm

가 20 mg/kg

가 0.2 ml 30 , 8 10

mm C3H/N

C3H/N 20 Gy

2 3

$\times \times /2$

(mm<sup>3</sup>)

(Betatene Ltd., Australia) 2%

RPMI 1640 2 mg/ml

0.2, 0.02, 0.002 mg/ml

( , )

5 6 C3H/N

(FSaII) X- 6 MV 가

(Siemens Co., Germany)

100cm

1.

2, 4, 6, 8 Gy

clonoge-

nic assay . 200 2,000

10% RPMI 1640 24 36

, 0.002, 0.02, 0.2 2

mg/ml

1

RPMI 1640 (37 ,

5% CO<sub>2</sub>) ,

crystal violet

8 Gy 2 mg/ml 2 ml 1

0.13 ± 0.05, 0.03 ±

0.005, 0.01 ± 0.002, 0.009 ± 0.0008 ,

0.66 ± 0.05,

0.40 ± 0.04, 0.11 ± 0.01 0.03 ± 0.006 ( $p < 0.05$ )

(Fig. 2).

clono-

genic assay

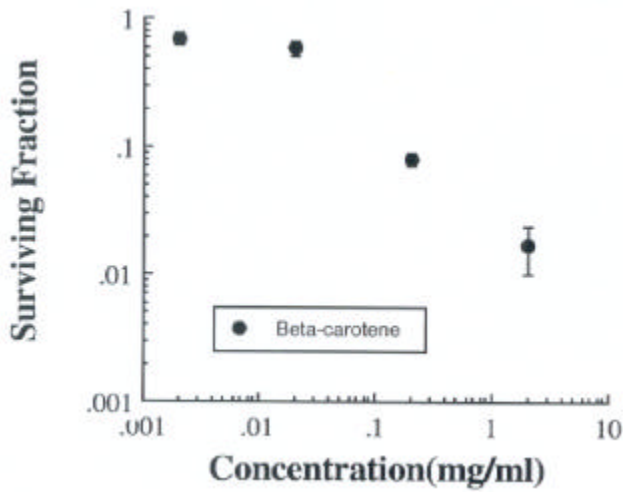
2, 4, 6, 8 Gy ,

2 mg/ml 2 ml RPMI 1640 z

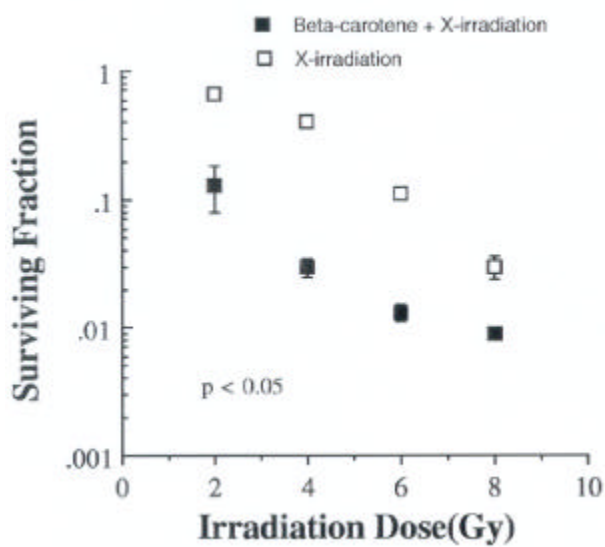
1 ,

1,000 mm<sup>3</sup>

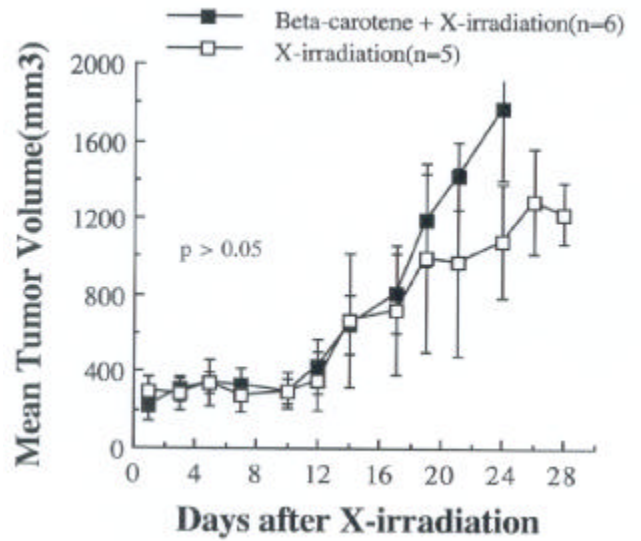
19 18 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Fig. 3).



**Fig. 1.** Survival fraction of FSaII cell at beta-carotene concentration of 0.002, 0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/ml. Beta-carotene was contacted to FSaII cells for 1 hour.



**Fig. 2.** Survival fraction of FSaII cell at X-irradiation of 2, 4, 6, 8 Gy. 2 mg/ml of beta-carotene was contacted to FSaII cell for 1 hour before X-irradiation in the beta-carotene + X-irradiation group.



**Fig. 3.** Growth delay of FSaII which show mean tumor volume (mm<sup>3</sup>) as a function of days after tumor inoculation. The fibrosarcoma bearing mice were injected i.p. with 0.2 ml of 20 mg/kg of beta-carotene 30 minute before X-irradiation.

C3HBA CBA/J  
A  
A  
12) Schwartz  
14) 가  
가  
A C, E 가  
Seifter 12) 가  
가 1, 13) 2 mg/ml 1  
Seifter 12) 1984 0.02

98%

가

2 mg/ml      2 ml      1  
2 8 Gy

10

가

가

가

가

가

C3H/N

20 mg/kg

0.2 ml

Seifer <sup>12)</sup>

가

가

가

Seifer <sup>12)</sup>

90 mg/kg

20 mg/kg

2 mg/ml

20 mg/kg

가

가

( )

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**Abstract**

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**Anti-tumor Effect of Combined Betacarotene with X-irradiation in the Mouse Fibrosarcoma : Cytotoxicity and Tumor Growth Delay**Hyoung-Cheol Kwon, M.D.<sup>\*,†</sup> and Moon-Sik Yang, Ph.D.<sup>‡</sup><sup>\*</sup>Department of Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology and <sup>†</sup>Institute for Medical Sciences, Medical School, <sup>‡</sup>Division of Biological Science, College of Natural Sciences, Chon-buk National University, Chon-ju, Korea

**Purpose** : To investigate whether combined beta-carotene with X-irradiation has more enhanced radiation response than X-irradiation or not, we performed a experiment about *in vitro* cytotoxicity of beta-carotene and/or X-irradiation in the fibrosarcoma cells, tumor growth delay of combined beta-carotene with/or X-irradiation in the mouse fibrosarcoma.

**Materials and Methods** : 2% emulsion of beta-carotene was serially diluted and used. X-irradiation was given by 6 MeV linear accelerator. The cytotoxicity of beta-carotene *in vitro* was evaluated from clonogenic assay. To compare the cytotoxicity between combined beta-carotene with X-irradiation and X-irradiation group, 2 mg/ml of beta-carotene was contacted to fibrosarcoma (FSaII) cells for 1 hour before X-irradiation. For the tumor growth delay, single 20 Gy was given to FSaII tumor bearing C3H/N mice which was classified as beta-carotene with X-irradiation group (n=6) and X-irradiation alone group (n=5). 0.2 ml of 20 mg/kg of beta-carotene were i.p. injected to mice 30 minute before X-irradiation in the beta-carotene with X-irradiation group. The tumor growth delay defined as the time which reach to 1,000 mm<sup>3</sup> of tumor volume.

**Result** : (1) Cytotoxicity *in vitro*; 1) survival fraction at beta-carotene concentration of 0.002, 0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/ml were  $0.69 \pm 0.07$ ,  $0.59 \pm 0.08$ ,  $0.08 \pm 0.008$  and  $0.02 \pm 0.006$ , respectively. 2) each survival fraction at 2, 4, 6 and 8 Gy in the 2 mg/ml of beta-carotene + X-irradiation group were  $0.13 \pm 0.05$ ,  $0.03 \pm 0.005$ ,  $0.01 \pm 0.002$  and  $0.009 \pm 0.0008$ , respectively. But each survival fraction at same irradiation dose in the X-irradiation group were  $0.66 \pm 0.05$ ,  $0.40 \pm 0.04$ ,  $0.11 \pm 0.01$  and  $0.03 \pm 0.006$ , respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ). (2) The time which reach to 1,000 mm<sup>3</sup> of tumor volume of beta-carotene + X-irradiation group and X-irradiation alone group were 18, 19 days, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** : The contact of beta-carotene to FSaII cells showed mild cytotoxicity which was increased according to concentration. The cytotoxicity of combined beta-carotene with X-irradiation more increased than that of X-irradiation, additionally. And there was significant difference of cytotoxicity between two groups. But there were no significant difference of the growth delay of fibrosarcoma between two groups.

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**Key Words** : Beta-carotene, Cytotoxicity, Tumor growth delay, X-irradiation

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