系統編號	RC9008-0291		
• 計畫中文名稱	市售抗黴菌藥物作用於人體癌細胞之分子機制研究		
• 計畫英文名稱	Studies on the Molecular Mechanisms of Antifungal Agents in Human Cancer cells		
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 計畫編號	NSC89-2320-B038-032
• 執行機構	台北醫學院醫事系		
• 本期期間	8808 ~ 8907		
• 報告頁數	4 頁	• 使用語言	英文
• 研究人員	何元順 Ho, Yuan-Soon		
• 中文關鍵字	抗黴菌劑;抗癌作用;細胞凋亡;肝毒性;克多可那挫		
• 英文關鍵字	Antifungal agent; Anticancer effect; Apoptosis; Hepatotoxicity; Ketoconazole		
• 中文摘要	經過嚴格的篩選過程,我們首度證實部分抗黴菌藥物具有使抑制癌細胞週期停滯的作用,根據其作用位置可分成三大類: (A)誘發 G0/G1 phase arres:包括 ketoconazole,fluconazole,及 flucytosine。(B)誘發 S phase arrest:Ketoconazole 在低劑量 (10 μg/mL)時有大部分細胞停滯於 S phase。(C)誘發 G2/M phase arrest:如 griseofulvin;我們已經初步證實 griseofulvin 造成人類癌細胞內 α-tubulin 異常糾結、Cyclin B 蛋白量表現增加、cdc-2 kinase 活性增加及 Wee-1,Myt-1 活性下降,是導致 G2/M phase 停滯的重要因素。由於參與細胞週期的基因調控目前已經相當清楚,因此本計劃以有系統的分析方式,逐步探討藥物處理後細胞週期之基因變化情形。		
• 英文摘要	We first demonstrated that the several oral antifungal agents could induce cell cycles arrest. These agents were divided into 3 class according to their effects: (A) Agents that induce G0/G1 phase arrest: Such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, and flucytosine. (B) Agent that induces S phase arrest: As shown in Figure 2, low dose of ketoconazole ($10 \mu g/mL$) induce cell cycle arrest in S phase. (C) Agent that induce G2/M phase arrest: Flow cytometry analysis demonstrated that griseofulvin may cause G2/M cell cycle arrest in human hepatoma cell lines (Hep G2 and Hep 3B). Our preliminary data have demonstrated that the mechanisms were: (1) induce abnormal intracellular α -tubulin stabilization (2) enhance the expression of cyclin B and cdc2 kinase activity that regulate G2/M cell cycle arrest (3) inhibit the expression of the Wee-1, and Myt-1 protein (4) induce Bcl-2 protein hyper-phosphorylation in drug-induced G2/M arrest cells.		