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• 中文關鍵字	抗癌作用; G0/G1 細胞週期停滯; 細胞凋亡作用		
• 英文關鍵字	Anti-cancer; G0/G1 cell cycle arrest; Apoptosis; Terbinafine		
• 中文摘要	Terbinafine (TB)是目前市售抗黴菌藥物,廣泛應用於皮膚表淺黴菌感染症。有關它的抗癌作用在本實驗中首探討。本實驗用人血癌細胞 (HL 60)作爲研究材料,發現 TB (5-20 M) 可以造成細胞週期停滯於 G0/G1 phase,與細胞週期相關之調控蛋白 p21/Cip1 明顯地被誘發,同時 CDK2,與 CDK4 kinase 活性亦大幅被抑制。 另外,在高劑 (40-60 M)TB 處下,可誘發 HL 60 細胞凋亡。可以明顯地觀察到細胞內 DNA 斷片(Ladder)與式細胞儀分析之 sub-G1 族群大增加。與細胞凋亡相關的蛋白分析則發現 caspases 3,8 和 9 的表現有被活化。我們的研究證實 Eco 對人血癌細胞 (HL 60)有明顯地抗癌作用,這樣的作用或許可以應用於床上地抗癌治目的。		
• 英文摘要	Terbinafine (TB), a potent broad-spectrum anti-fungal agent, has been used in the treatment of superficial mycosis. However, little is known about its potential anti-tumor effect. In this study, we demonstrated that lower doses TB (5-20 .mu.M) arrested human HL 60 cancer cells at the G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle. The protein levels of p21/Cip1, was significantly elevated while CDK2 and CDK4 kinase activity were significantly suppressed by Eco treatment in HL 60 cells. At higher doses (40-60 M), TB induced HL 60 cells apoptosis evidenced by ladder formation in DNA fragmentation assay and sub-G1 peak in flow cytometry analysis. Western blot analysis showed that caspases 3, 8 and 9 were activated by high dose (40-60 M) Eco treatment to the HL 60 cell. Our findings provide the novel mechanisms of antitumor effects of TB and such results may have significant applications for cancer chemotherapy.		