一元 APAICTLE			
• 系統編號	RN9511-2088		
• 計畫中文名稱	Terbinafine 的抗血管增生與抗癌作用之研究(I)		
• 計畫英文名稱	Studies of the Anti-angiogenesis and Anti-cancer Effects of Terbinafine (I)		
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 計畫編號	NSC93-2320-B038-018
• 執行機構	臺北醫學大學醫學研究所		
• 本期期間	9308 ~ 9407		
• 報告頁數	6 頁	• 使用語言	中文
• 研究人員	李文森; 何元順 Lee, Wen-Sen; Ho, Yuan-Soon		
• 中文關鍵字	抗血管增生、抗腫瘤生長、內皮細胞		
• 英文關鍵字	Anti-angiogenesis, Anti-tumorigenesis, Endothelial cell; Terbinafine (TB),		
• 中文摘要	我們的先前研究發現臨床上治療皮膚病的用藥 Terbinafine(TB)具有抑制腫瘤生長及血管增生的作用。在一些腫瘤細胞(如肝癌及直腸癌)培養中,加入 TB 可增加細胞內 p53 蛋白的表現而促進 p21 蛋白的表現,進而抑制 cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4)的活性,使細胞週期停滯在 G0/G1 時期,最後達到抑制腫瘤細胞生長的效果(Lee et al. 2003)。在血管內皮細胞培養中,加入 TB 亦可增加細胞內 p53 及 p21 蛋白的表現而抑制 CDK2 的活性,使細胞週期停滯在 G0/G1 時期,最後達到血管內皮細胞生長的抑制效果。利用 Tube formation 及 chick embryo chorioallantoic membrane(CAM)兩種方法,我們證實 TB 對血管的增生具有抑制效果(Ho et al. 2003)。本計劃的目的即將利用細胞分子生物學的方法,進一步對 TB 的血管增生抑制作用及抗腫瘤生長進行深入的研究探討。本實驗中我們發現 TB 可以依計量相關模式抑制血管內皮細胞的貼附(adhesion)及遷移(migration)的現象,同時 ERK 及 FAK 的磷酸化都有被 TB 抑制的現象,另外,給予 RAS 抑制劑可以阻止 TB 所產生的內皮細胞增生作用,這些結果顯示 ERK 、FAK 及 RAS 的訊息傳導途徑可能都有參與 TB 對於血管增生的抑制作用。利用 RT-PCR 的方法我們發現在 TB 處理 6 小時後 p21 mRNA 有顯著增加的現象,顯示 TB 對 p21 的調控是藉由增加 transcription。		
• 英文摘要	Our previous studies have demonstrated that terbinafine (TB), a newly synthesized oral antimycotic drug, exerts anti-tumorigenesis and anti-angiogenesis activities. TB treatment caused cell cycle arrest at the G0/G1 phase through up-regulation of the p53 protein, which in turn caused an increase in p21 expression, and finally inhibited the cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4) activity in various cancer cells including colon		

caused an increase in p21 expression, and finally inhibited the cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4) activity in various cancer cells including colon and liver cancer cell lines. Moreover, administration of TB reduced the growth of tumors derived from human colon cancer cells in an in vivo

setting. (Lee et al. 2003). In the human vascular endothelial cells, treatment with TB also caused growth inhibition through up-regulation of p53 and p21 protein, which in turn inhibited CDK2 kinase activity, and finally arrested cell cycle at the G0/G1 phase. Using tube formation and CAM assays, we further demonstrated that TB exerts anti-angiogenic activity (Ho et al. 2003). Taken together, we results strongly suggest the potential applications of TB in the treatment of human cancer. Although we are very happy with these exciting findings, several important issues still need to be further addressed before it can be applied for the clinical uses. Accordingly, the proposed grant application is aimed to apply the cellular and molecular biology techniques to further study the anti-cancer activity of TB in detail. In the present study, we found that TB dose-dependently inhibited adhesion and migration of HUVEC.