lymphokine-activated killer cell human bladder cancer cells in

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**KEY WORDS** Tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), 13-cis-retinoic acid (13-cisRA), human bladder cancer cell line (BIU-87), peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), interleukin-2 (IL-2), T helper cell (Th1), T regulatory cell (Th2), 5-iodo-2'-deoxyuridine (5-IdUd).

**AIM:** To evaluate the effect of TET on the proliferation of lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells in patients with transitional cell carcinoma of bladder.

**RESULTS:** The proliferation of LAK cells was significantly inhibited by TET in a dose-dependent manner.

**CONCLUSION:** TET may be a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of bladder cancer.

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**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Reagents. TET and 13-cisRA were kindly provided by Dr. Li (China) and Dr. Xing (China), respectively. RPMI 1640, heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, penicillin, streptomycin, and other reagents were purchased from Gibco (USA). The murine bladder cancer cell line BIU-87 was obtained from Dr. Sun (China). IL-2 and TNF-α were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). Th1 and Th2 cell lines were established as previously described.

**RESULTS:** The proliferation of LAK cells was significantly inhibited by TET in a dose-dependent manner.

**CONCLUSION:** TET may be a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of bladder cancer.
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RESULTS

LAK cell growth UK cells were used
Tre (0-10 molar/L) or Ret (10 molar/L) %

48 h and washed with

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Tzel radiation by the MTT dye and measured by the colorimetric method.

WBWT: 2: rect:zz

Statistical analysis was performed using ANOVA. All LAK cell cytotoxicity against the tumor was analyzed by the lwheel test (one-way ANOVA).

BID-87 and ET (Tab 2) -

DISCUSSION

Tretinoin and retinol on LAK cell proclivity was enhanced by IL-2. The LAK cells were treated with 10% Tretinoin alone (O). On Tre or Ret at 10 nmol.

87 or Btc wi. Tre or Ret 1 noll/L for 4 h did not affect the A of MT f

Cytotoxicity of LAK cells against tumor

The LAK cells from mice were treated with IL-2 plus Enhancer A or B, and their cytotoxic activity was enhanced by BM. mio. 11

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all the experiments were performed in animal lymphocytes to study the effects of treatments on the production of LAK cells induced by IL-2. The treatment of the bladder was supported by the combination of IL-2 with Tre or Ret, which showed synergic activity.
action on the human TAK cell proliferation.

A Ulf study demonstrated that cytotoxicity of LAK cells against BIU-81 EJ cells or B' from e patients was enhanced by Tre or Ret. These results were compatible with the eriments of Tre at 1 LAK 0011 activity in 00 eNce atom- and time-dendent manners in combination with IL-2. This indicates that retinoids are potential in adoptive immuno therapy of bladder cancer.

REFERENCES


