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Preliminary identification of the genes expressed in intestinal epithelial cells after radiation injury in mice*

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Abstract Objective: To identify the genes specially expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) after radiation injury in order to elucidate the molecular mechanism of ionizing radiation-induced damages of IECs. Methods: mRNA differential display was employed to observe the difference of the genes expressed in normal IECs and in those 3 h after 12 Gy gamma ray irradiation. Then the differentially expressed gene was cloned and identified with dot hybridization. Results: A differentially expressed gene (RS_2) induced by gamma ray radiation was successfully cloned. Conclusion: RS_2 might be one of the genes related to the IEC damages induced by ionizing radiation.

Key words intestinal epithelial cell; ionizing radiation; mRNA; differential display; clone; mouse

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2 例临床同种异体原位肝移植成功

消息

Two cases of successful orthotopic liver transplantation

最近，我院肝胆外科中心成功地完成了 2 例临床同种异体原位肝移植。

例 1，男性，36 岁。诊断：①肝细胞癌，右肝前叶、左肝内叶，巨块型，伴门静脉左、右支癌栓；②肝炎后肝硬变。经肝动脉化疗后 10 天，于 5 月 7 日在全麻下行原位肝移植术。手术历时 12 小时 40 分，经过顺利。术后无外科并发症发生。术后联合应用环孢霉素 A、霉酚酸酯（骁悉）、甲基强的松龙三联抗排异反应，术后 2 周时出现急性排斥反应，经大剂量甲基强的松龙冲击治疗后控制。术后 40 天出院时，肝酶谱及胆红素水平降至正常，血清白蛋白及凝血酶原水平正常，已恢复正常生活。

例 2，男性，34 岁。诊断：①肝细胞癌，左、右肝，弥漫型，伴门静脉左、右支癌栓；②肝炎后肝硬变。于 6 月 22 日在全麻下行原位肝移植术。手术历时 11 小时，经过顺利。术后病情平稳。

在短时期内，完全依靠自己的力量，连续 2 例临床原位肝移植的成功，标志着我院肝胆外科中心已熟练掌握了此项新技术。

（西南医院　供稿）

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