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Immunohistochemical study of infiltrating cells in lung cancer after radiotherapy or chemotherapy

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Abstract Thirty-seven specimens of lung cancer treated with radiotherapy or chemotherapy were studied with immunohistochemical methods of Pan-T, Pan-B and Kp_1 and other 58 lung cancer specimens without radio- or chemotherapy were studied likewise to serve as the control. It was found that the infiltrating cells in both the groups were mainly T-lymphocytes and macrophages, of which most distributed in the interstitial tissue and some in the cancerous nests. B-lymphocytes were found in a part of the specimens. The number of infiltrating T-cells and macrophages was significantly larger in the treated group than in the control ($P<0.05$ to 0.01), which might be due to an immune reaction against certain antigenic substance released by the cancerous cells after treatment.

Key words lung cancer; lymphocyte; macrophage; immunohistochemistry

培养的角朊细胞原位固定石蜡包埋技术

In situ fixation and paraffin embedding of keratinocytes in cell culture

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近年来,角朊细胞培养技术已逐渐在一些实验室开展起来。通过倒置显微镜可以观察到培养细胞生长的形态学变化过程,但仅能观察到细胞平面形态。本文介绍一种原位固定、石蜡包埋技术。该技术可以观察到细胞的纵切面形态及细胞与支持物(基质)之间的关系。现报告如下:

1 材料和方法

1.1 培养细胞支持物的制备

1.1.1 鼠尾胶原的制备[1] 取大白鼠鼠尾一根,去除污物后,于75%酒精浸泡30 min,去毛皮取其尾腱,剪碎后在无菌条件下浸泡于1/1000的醋酸溶液中,置4℃冰箱72 h后,以3000 rpm离心1 h。

1.1.2 取上清液1 ml加入培养皿中(φ35 mm),通入氨气使其凝固平衡后备用。

1.2 表皮细胞的培养

取包皮环切术后包皮皮肤,去除皮下组织后用0.25%胰蛋白酶在4℃冰箱内消化16 h,分散的表皮细胞过280目不锈钢网,然后接种于上述已制备好的支持物上,在37℃含5%CO_2孵箱内培养。培养基为DMEM(含10%小牛血清、10 ng/ml表皮生长因子、1.2 u/ml胰岛素、100 u/ml青霉素、100 μg/ml链霉素)培养基。接种的数目为每ml含活细胞为1×10^6(台盼蓝清除计算)。培养液隔日更换一次,培养14 d后进行原位固定、石蜡包埋。

1.3 原位固定、石蜡包埋法

吸去培养液,用Bouin's固定液或Karnovsky's固定液固定2 h后,用塑料刮匙沿培养皿边缘分离支持物,继续固定8 h,按常规进行脱水、透明、浸蜡和包埋。另一种方法是:用Bouin's固定液或Karnovsky's固定液固定后不分离支持物,直接将培

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