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human lymphocytes from peripheral blood to transfer the ectogenous PC and Ch into the lymphocytes. Then the expression, binding properties to its ligand and internalization of CD71 protein were investigated. The findings were as follows: (1) Ch content was increased while PC/Ch ratio decreased in the artificial membrane after the incubation of SUVs with the lymphocytes. (2) The percentage of CD71 positive cells and number of available sites of CD71 ligand on the membrane were increased and the internalization of receptor-ligand complex was accelerated but the affinity of CD71 with its ligand was decreased on the 48 h after the incubation was stimulated with ConA. (3) After cholesterol synthesis was blocked with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, the number of CD71 molecules was significantly decreased while its affinity increased. (4) Dot blot hybridization revealed that the tendency of changes of CD71 mRNA was similar to that aquired from the analysis of expression of CD71 protein. These findings suggest that the change of the number of CD71 melocules in the membrane after the incubation of SUVs with the lymphocytes might be due to the change of activitry of gene transcription.

Key words membrane lipid; lymphocyte; CD71 protein

母女二人同患急性白血病

个案与短篇

Acute leukemia attacking mother and her daughter—— case report

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我科于 1993年、1995年先后收治母女二人,均患急性白血病,报告如下:

例 1:女, 13岁,学生,因头昏乏力、反复鼻衄 1月。于 1993年 5月 7日入院,查体: T: 38.3℃,急性病容,重度贫血貌皮肤无紫癜,颌下、腋窝、锁骨上下可扪及肿大淋巴结;胸骨压痛(+),呼吸音粗糙,无 音;心率: 124次/分,律齐,无杂音;肝肋下 4 cm,脾肋下 5 cm,肝脾区叩痛(+);父母非近亲结婚,既往史无特殊。血象: WBC: 132.8×10^9/L;分类:原始淋巴细胞: 0.77,幼稚淋巴细胞: 0.15,成熟淋巴细胞: 0.04,嗜中性分叶粒细胞: 0.03,嗜酸性粒细胞: 0.01; Hb: 55 g/L, Plt: 60×10^9/L;骨髓象:增生明显活跃+,粒系、红系、巨核系重度受抑,原始、幼稚淋巴细胞: 0.915,成熟淋巴细胞: 0.06, POX:阴性。诊断:急性淋巴细胞白血病(L_3型)。治疗:以"COAMP"方案联合化疗,辅以支持治疗。 1疗程后,患者自动出院, 3月后因颅内出血死亡。

例 2:女, 42岁,农民,例 1的母亲。因头昏乏力 2月,于 1995年 11月 13日入院。查体: T: 36.6℃,慢性病容,中度贫血貌,皮肤无紫癜,浅表淋巴结不大,胸骨压痛(-),心肺无异常,肝脾不大,既往史无特殊。血象: WBC: 1.6×10^9/L, Hb: 84g/L, Plt: 37×10^9/L,骨髓象:增生明显活跃,红系: 0.085,粒系: 0.710,原始粒细胞: 0.665,早幼粒细胞: 0.025,胞体大小不均,,胞浆量多,有空泡,可见 Auer小体,核仁大, 1~ 2个,中幼粒以下细胞少,全片见巨核细胞 5个, POX阳性率: 0.54。诊断:急性非淋巴细胞白血病(M_2a型)。治疗:以 DA方案联合化疗, 1疗程后,患者自动出院。

讨论

家族性白血病并不少见,包括母(父)子(女),(孪生)兄弟、姐妹等。白血病流病学调查发现,白血病患者家庭中,其成员患白血病的机率远高于无白血病患者的家庭,单卵双生子中,一人患白血病后另一人再患病的机率高达 25% [1]。从发病时间看,家庭性白血病先后发病时间间隔 2~ 10年不等,有报道孪生姐妹同时[2]或仅相距 1月[3]即发病;部份病例发现均有"肝炎"病史[4],而多数病例则无明显诱因可查;共患病类型可以同是急淋或急非淋,亦可分别患急淋与急非淋、或急淋与慢淋等[1]。李玉珍等[5]曾报道母亲与孪生兄弟均患急性早幼粒细胞白血病,而国外统计表明共患病类型以急性白血病与慢淋多见。本文 2例患者,即往史无特殊,虽务农,但极少接触农药,亦无毒物、放射线物接触史;女儿为急淋 L_3型,母亲为急非淋 M_2a型;发病时间相隔 2年半。白血病发病与多种因素有关,遗传因素在家庭性白血病发生中右重要地位,包括染色体异常、白血病相关抗原的携带等;在人类,由于不可能获得纯的人种,遗传机理的论证困难较大,家庭性白血病的易患机理尚不清楚。

关键词 急性白血病

中图法分类号 R733.7

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