EFFECT OF CLECOXIB ON PROLIFERATION OF TT CELL IN HUMAN THYROID MEDULLARY CARCINOMA
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Background/Purpose: To discuss the effect of celecoxib on TT cell vitro growth and cell cycle distribution of thyroid medullary carcinoma.

Methods: Compared the depressive effect of celecoxib in different density on TT cell proliferation by 3H-TdR incorporation method, the disposition of tumor cell cycle was detected by flow cytometry.

Results: 3H-TdR incorporation method showed that celecoxib of any density had obvious depressant effect on tumor cell proliferation and manifested concentration dependent when the density was under 80μmol/L (F=93.83, P<0.05). CPM decreased with the extension of time and the density was above 80μmol/L, but it had no statistically significant (P>0.05). Flow cytometry manifested TT cell cycle block was happened in G0/G1 stage with time and density dependence, cell population was decreased in G2 and S stage with statistically significant in G2 stage (P<0.05) and no statistically significant in G2 stage (P>0.05).

Discussion & Conclusion: Celecoxib can inhibit TT cell proliferation and cell cycle by depressing COX-2’s activity, the proliferation index is decreased obviously, which plays an important effect on apoptosis induction. COX-2 can be treated as an new therapeutic target in thyroid carcinoma.