



# 不同粒径柴油机排出 颗粒物的潜在致癌性及其机制研究

Study on the Potential Carcinogenicity and Its Mechanism  
of Diesel Exhaust Particles with Various Diameters

宋 健



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## 作者简介



宋健，男，江苏徐州人，1964年10月生，1988年毕业于南京医科大学，1991—1997年在上海医科大学攻读博士学位。攻读博士期间多次获得光华、华藏、东方等奖学金并发表论文10余篇。博士论文《不同粒径柴油机排出颗粒物的潜在致癌性及其机制研究》受到国家自然科学基金、国家教委博士点基金和卫生部重点科研基金的资助，该论文被评为1999年全国优秀博士论文。1997—1999年在中国预防医学科学院环境卫生监测所做博士后研究工作，博士后期间被晋升为副研究员。1999年赴美国国立卫生研究院做博士后，赴美后主要从事人体维生素C吸收转运方面的研究。首先克隆并发表了两个人类维生素C转运子基因，所发现的基因已被“基因银行”收录；目前主要研究影响维生素C转运的因素，这项研究对制订和修改人类维生素C的每日摄入量标准有重要的意义。

## 导师简介



叶舜华,女,浙江慈溪人,1933年3月出生,中共党员,上海医科大学环卫教研室教授,硕导。1959年毕业于上海第一医学院,1987—1988年在美国 Michigan 大学进修,获博士后证书。1991年晋升教授。现任上海专家医学研究中心副主任委员,中国环境科学学会大气分会第一届委员会委员,1993年起享受政府特殊津贴。1991—2001年间,先后承担卫生部、教育部博士点课题各1项,国家自然科学基金课题2项,WHO西太区科研合作课题和上海环保局课题各1项。系统地进行机动车尾气的毒性及其对人体健康影响的研究。其所领导的课题组为国内系统研究机动车尾气对健康影响的唯一课题组,课题整体达到国际先进水平。在国内外杂志上公开发表论文80余篇。课题“环境污染物安全性评价配套生物测试系统的组建及应用”获1992年国家教委科技进步二等奖,“机动车排出物毒性及其健康危害的研究”获1996年国家教委科技进步三等奖和1997年上海市科技进步三等奖。已指导硕、博士生15名,她所带的博士生在1999年荣获全国首届优秀博士学位论文奖(99049)。目前正从事无铅汽油添加剂及排出物健康效应的研究,并继续指导研究生,发挥余热。

## 内 容 提 要

柴油机因其动力大、燃料经济、排出的 CO 和碳氢化合物少而成为城市交通的主要动力。而柴油机排出物中的颗粒物粒径小,易吸入,其数量比汽油机高 20~100 倍,并且这些颗粒物还在燃烧过程中吸附大量有害物质,这些有害物质中的一部分已证明对人有致癌作用,所以柴油机排出物的主要毒性在于颗粒物部分。本文专门对柴油机排出的不同粒径颗粒物对人的潜在致癌性及其机制进行了深入探讨和分析。可供相关研究人员和城市环保管理人员参考使用。

## 中文摘要

随着我国经济的发展,城市建设现代化进程的加快,交通问题也日益突出,为缓解目前城市交通紧张的状况,立体交通迅速发展,政府也将发展公共交通作为解决交通问题的重点。所以,对大功率的以柴油机为动力的交通工具(双层大客车、新型大客车)的需求不断增多,最近在上海有些专家提出了公交车柴油机化的观点。

与汽油机相比,柴油机有动力大、燃料经济、排出的一氧化碳和碳氢物少的优点,但其排出黑烟量多,对环境污染严重。其中颗粒物粒径小,易吸入,其数量比汽油机高出 20~100 倍。又有大量的有害物质在燃烧过程中被颗粒物吸附,其中包括一些已被证明具有致癌作用的物质,所以一般认为柴油机排出物的毒性主要在于其颗粒物部分。目前,对柴油机排出颗粒物(diesel exhaust particles,DEPs)污染控制的主要措施是安装颗粒物过滤净化催化装置。而该种装置对大粒径的颗粒物有较高的过滤效率,而对小粒径的颗粒物过滤效果较差。为了探讨柴油机排出颗粒物的粒径分布和所吸附的有害物质的情况,以及不同粒径颗粒物的潜在致癌性及其作用机制,为进一步控制柴油机排出颗粒物污染提供科学依据,我们采用分级采样及气相色谱/质谱分析方法,对柴油机排出颗粒物的分散度及其吸附的有机组分进行了测定,并用配套的短期测试系统结合相关癌基因(oncogene)表达等试验对其潜在致癌性及其机制进行了探讨。

### 一、柴油机排出颗粒物的粒径分布及化学性质研究

#### (一) 柴油车颗粒物分散度的测定

用飘尘大流量采样器(CYQ-60),后接 DFJ-1 型五码分级

采样器对两种柴油车在试验台架上标准工况发动下排出的颗粒物进行采样,所采的颗粒物分为直径 $\leq 1.1\ \mu\text{m}$ 、 $1.1\sim 2.0\ \mu\text{m}$ 、 $2.0\sim 3.3\ \mu\text{m}$ 、 $3.3\sim 7.0\ \mu\text{m}$ 及 $>7.0\ \mu\text{m}$ 五级,对不同粒径颗粒物的重量分散度进行测定,结果表明柴油车排出颗粒物以粒径 $\leq 3.3\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒为主,这部分粒径颗粒物的重量占总颗粒物的70%以上。颗粒物的粒径和阻留在肺内颗粒数量的多少,决定着其对肺组织的危害作用。本次测定中,以直径 $\leq 3.3\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒物作为呼吸性颗粒物计算(直径 $<5\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒称为呼吸性颗粒,因本次采样不能在 $5\ \mu\text{m}$ 处分档,所以以直径 $\leq 3.3\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒物作为呼吸性颗粒物计算)所占重量比例高达70%以上。由于小粒径的颗粒物重量小,若以数量来计算分散度,则其分散度要远远高于70%。这部分颗粒可吸入细支气管和肺泡,容易对机体造成损害。

## (二) 柴油车排出颗粒物组分检测

应用先进的 HP-5890 II 型气相色谱配 HP-5972 质谱仪(美国 HP 公司产品),对柴油车排出颗粒有机提取物的组分进行了系列检测。共检出 111 种化学物质,包括烷、醇、醛、酸、酮、炔、烯、酰胺、酯和杂环化合物(包括吡啶、吡咯、喹啉、嘧啶和呋唑等类物质)及多环芳烃类物质(PAHs,主要有芘、荧蒹、菲、蒽和茚等)。按粒径分析,随粒径的减小,检出化学物质有增多的趋势,其中粒径 $\leq 1.1\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒检出 95 种有机物质, $1.1\sim 2.0\ \mu\text{m}$ 的微粒检出 46 种有机物质。而且粒径小的颗粒所含的多环芳烃类物质和杂环化合物也较多。随着粒径的增大所检出的有机化合物减少,但是粒径 $>7.0\ \mu\text{m}$ 的颗粒所检出的化合物及多环芳烃又有增多。这个结果与文献报道的北京及宣威大气颗粒物中多环芳烃在不同的粒径颗粒分布的结果类似。在所检出的杂环化合物和多环芳烃类物质中有一些是已知具有较强的致突变性和潜在的致癌性的物质。这些不同粒径颗粒物组分分析,为进一步的毒理学试验提供了充分的资料,同时该项检测也是国内开展的一项新内容。



## 二、用配套的短期测试系统及动物现场吸入试验研究不同粒径柴油机排出颗粒物的潜在致癌性

采用配套的包括不同测试终点的短期测试系统对柴油车排出物的不同粒径(直径 $\leq 1.1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、 $1.1\sim 2.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、 $2.0\sim 3.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、 $3.3\sim 7.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、 $>7.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )颗粒物的遗传毒性进行了研究。该测试系统中包括了测试终点为基因突变的 Ames 试验、测试终点为 DNA 损伤的 DNA 程序外合成试验、测试终点为染色体损伤的体外培养细胞微核试验以及致癌试验的最直接的体外模拟——细胞转化试验。试验结果表明柴油机排出颗粒物的遗传毒性在粒径 $\leq 1.1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的部分表现为最强,随着颗粒粒径的增大,其毒性逐渐减小,但颗粒物的粒径 $>7.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 时,其遗传毒性又有所升高。此结果与我们对不同粒径颗粒物的化学成分分析所含的有机物种类及多环芳烃的量一致。

小鼠现场吸入按一定比例稀释的经净化催化过滤装置过滤或未过滤的柴油机排出物。每天染毒 8 h,分别染毒 2、5、8 天后发现小鼠骨髓细胞微核率明显升高;吸入过滤后排出物小鼠骨髓细胞微核率低于过滤前组但仍显著高于对照组,我们的监测表明颗粒物的过滤装置对颗粒物有 50% 以上的去除率,但是它主要是将大颗粒过滤,对小粒径颗粒的过滤效率较低。说明柴油机排出物对小鼠染色体有一定的损伤作用,特别是难以过滤的小粒径颗粒物应引起重视。小鼠在吸入柴油机排出物 2、5、8 天组之间的骨髓细胞微核率,各组间未观察到显著变化。

## 三、柴油机排出颗粒物的潜在致癌性机制的研究

目前,对细胞发生癌变的机制有很多不同看法,不少观点认为正常情况下细胞的增殖与死亡存在着一个平衡,若这个平衡受到破坏,增殖大于死亡,细胞无限扩增,最终可导致肿瘤的发生。而影响细胞的增殖的因素很多,如细胞间隙通讯功能的改变,细胞周

期及凋亡的改变,相关癌基因表达的改变等均可影响细胞的增殖。本部分的研究是在对柴油机排出颗粒物潜在致癌性的研究基础上,通过用划痕染料示踪技术研究了 DEPs 对细胞间隙连接通讯(gap junctional intercellular communication, GJIC) 功能的影响;用流式细胞仪检测了 DEPs 对细胞的凋亡及细胞周期的改变;用免疫组织化学技术及点杂交技术对 DEPs 诱导转化的人胚肺细胞(KMB-13),或经 DEPs 染毒动物的组织相关癌基因的表达进行研究,对 DEPs 可能的致癌机制进行探讨。

研究结果表明 DEPs 提取物在 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  浓度下染毒 BALB/c 3T3 细胞 12 h 后,该细胞间隙通讯功能受到明显的抑制,用 DEPs 诱导人胚肺细胞(KMB-13)发生转化后,检测转化细胞的间隙通讯功能,发现转化细胞的间隙通讯功能也有显著下降。有研究表明在细胞的恶变过程中,随着细胞恶性程度的增高,细胞间的间隙通讯功能下降的程度也增高。我们的研究结果提示 DEPs 对细胞间隙通讯的影响可能是其致细胞恶变的原因之一。

用流式细胞计数仪对不同剂量 DEPs 染毒的 NIH 3T3 细胞周期的检测结果发现:NIH 3T3 细胞经 DEPs 染毒 24 h 以后,细胞周期发生了明显的改变。S 期细胞明显减少,而处于  $G_2 + M$  期的细胞增多,且存在一定的剂量-反应关系,表明 DEPs 具有影响 NIH 3T3 细胞周期的作用,促进细胞由 S 期进入分裂期(M 期),即可以促进细胞的增殖。继续观察 DEPs 染毒 24 h 后不同时间细胞周期的改变,发现 DEPs 促进细胞分裂的作用可以持续到染毒后的 2 天以上,到第 4 天时分裂期细胞的比例恢复正常。这说明 DEPs 具有较强的促进细胞增殖的作用。

经流式细胞计数仪检测每组 5 000 个 NIH 3T3 细胞发现该细胞的自发凋亡率较低为 1.48%。用 20  $\mu\text{l}$  的三尖杉酯碱加入 5 ml 培养液处理细胞 24 h,以诱导 NIH 3T3 细胞发生凋亡,结果可观察到细胞的凋亡率上升至 6.38%。在加三尖杉酯碱的同时加入 4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  DEPs 24 h 后细胞的凋亡率为 1.85%。另一组在 20  $\mu\text{l}$

三尖杉酯碱加入5 ml 培养液诱导细胞发生凋亡24 h后,移去含有三尖杉酯碱的培养液然后加入含4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  DEPs 的培养液继续培养24 h,测得细胞凋亡的发生率为2.28%。对照组用三尖杉酯碱加入培养液诱导细胞发生凋亡24 h后,移去含有三尖杉酯碱的培养液然后换新鲜的培养液24 h后,细胞的凋亡率为6.09%。试验结果表明无论DEPs是在与细胞凋亡诱导剂同时作用于细胞,还是在凋亡诱导剂诱导细胞发生凋亡后作用于细胞,都表现出了对细胞凋亡有一定的抑制作用。结果提示DEPs一方面具有促进细胞分裂增殖的作用,另一方面对细胞的凋亡也有一定的抑制作用,这两方面的作用是其导致细胞发生恶性转化的原因之一。

用免疫组织化学的方法检测柴油机排出颗粒物诱导发生转化后的人胚肺细胞相关癌基因 *ras*、*P53*、*P16*、*Bcl-2*、*c-myc* 的表达情况,发现 *P21*、*Bcl-2* 及 *c-myc* 蛋白表达阳性。*P21* 蛋白表达阳性说明这些转化细胞中有 *ras* 基因的激活,*ras* 基因的产物 *P21* 蛋白可以诱导细胞的转化;*Bcl-2* 基因是与细胞凋亡有关的基因,该基因的高表达对细胞的凋亡有抑制作用,此结果与我们用流式细胞仪检测到DEPs对细胞的凋亡有诱导作用的结果一致;*c-myc* 基因是广义的促进细胞增殖的基因,它的高表达对细胞的增殖具有促进作用。本研究中没有检测到 *P53* 蛋白和 *P16* 蛋白的高表达,进一步用聚合酶链反应-单链构象多态性(PCR-SSCP)分析 *P53* 基因的E7、E8外显子,结果未检测到突变。

用柴油机排出颗粒提取物染毒小鼠2、4、8周后,提取肺组织的总RNA,用非同位素标记的探针,通过点杂交的方法测定 *c-myc* 基因的表达情况。结果表明DEPs染毒2、4、8周后小鼠肺组织的 *c-myc* 基因的表达水平明显增高。这也进一步说明了柴油机排出颗粒物对细胞的增殖作用。

研究结果表明DEPs的潜在致癌作用的机制包括以下几方面:① DEPs可以抑制细胞间的间隙连接通讯,使细胞摆脱其周围正常细胞的控制获得自主性生长而向恶性转化方面发展。②

DEPs 可以促进细胞分裂,引起细胞增殖,并对细胞的凋亡有一定的抑制作用。③ DEPs 可以促进一些相关的原癌基因如 *Bcl - 2* 基因、*ras* 基因、*c - myc* 基因的表达。通过这些基因的表达来促进细胞增殖,抑制细胞凋亡,促进细胞的转化。

综合对柴油机排出颗粒物的不同粒径颗粒的分布,颗粒物吸附的有机物化学成分分析,以及对它的潜在致癌性及其机制的研究。我们可以得出以下的三点:

(1) 柴油机排出颗粒物粒径小,多集中在直径 $\leq 3.3 \mu\text{m}$  的范围内。而且这部分颗粒物吸附了较多的多环芳烃类物质及杂环化合物。

(2) 小粒径的柴油机排出颗粒物表现出了较强的潜在致癌性作用。

(3) 柴油机排出颗粒物主要是通过抑制细胞间的间隙通讯功能;促进细胞的增殖和抑制细胞的凋亡;促进相关癌基因的表达以促进细胞的转化,而表现出较强的潜在致癌性。

因此,我们必须进行多方式、多部门共同配合,积极采取适合我国国情的相应措施,努力降低机动车对人体健康的危害。

**关键词:** 柴油机排出颗粒物      分散度      突变性      致癌性  
癌基因表达

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**Abstract**  
**(Study on the Potential Carcinogenicity and It's**  
**Mechanism of Diesel Exhaust Particles**  
**with Various Diameters)**

With the rapid development of economy in our country, traffic problems in cities become more and more serious, especially in some large cities such as Shanghai. The government has attached a great attention to public traffic. So there is an increasing demand for diesel heavy - duty passenger cars in our city. Recently, some people are of opinion that the public traffic vehicles should be dieselized.

Compared with the gasoline engine, the diesel engine is noted for its high power, economic fuel use and low emission of CO and HC. But it emits 20 to 100 times more particles than do gasoline engines and the small size of particles makes themselves readily respirable. It is reported in literature that a lot of harmful substances are adsorbed by the diesel exhaust particles in the process of combustion, including some PAHs whose carcinogenicity has been proved. So, in general the toxicity of diesel exhaust was regarded mainly in the particles phase. Today, the majority of diesel engines installed catalyst to reduce the emission of particles. But this kind of installation mainly trapped big particles at the filter. Most of smaller size particles can pass through the filter. In order to study the size distribution of different diameter of diesel exhaust particles and the carcinogenicity of these particles, we used the fractionated sampling methods to detect the size distribution of particles and the GC/MS methods to analyze the organic component of diesel exhaust particles (DEPs). A series of short - term system tests and some related oncogene expression

tests were used to detect the potential carcinogenicity and its mechanism of diesel exhaust particles.

### **Study on the Size Distribution and Chemical Character of Diesel Exhaust Particles**

#### **1. The size distribution of DEPs**

Diesel exhaust particles in various diameters were collected by high volume air sampler with DFG - 1 fractionated sampler. The particles were classified in 5 grades ( $< 1.1\mu\text{m}$ ,  $1.1 \sim 2.0\mu\text{m}$ ,  $2.0 \sim 3.3\mu\text{m}$ ,  $3.3 \sim 7.0\mu\text{m}$ ,  $> 7.0\mu\text{m}$ ). Results showed that the majority of DEPs were less than  $3.3\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. The proportion by weight of this fraction was more than 70%. Both the diameter of particles and the amount of particles are important factors in the role of their health effect. The proportion by weight of respirable particles was very high in DEPs (more than 70%). Usually, respirable particles were defined as those with diameters less than  $5.0\mu\text{m}$ . However, those with diameters less than  $3.3\mu\text{m}$  were regarded as respirable particles because there was no cut-off at  $5.0\mu\text{m}$  in our study. This kind of particles can be inhaled easily. The component analysis of DEPs showed that the smaller size particles adsorbed more PAHs and other organic substances. So this fraction of particles could do serious harm.

#### **2. The chemical analysis of DEPs**

To qualitatively and quantitatively detect the components of the organic extracts of DEPs, 2 samples were analyzed using Hewlett - Packard Model 5890 II gas chromatograph/Hewlett - Packard Model 5972 mass spectrometer (GC/MS) with an autoinjector. The results of component analysis demonstrated that more than 100 components were identified, including alkanes, acids, alcohols, aldehydes,

ketones, alkenes, alkynes, amides, phenols, ethers, esters, heterocyclic compounds, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) such as fluorenes, fluoranthenes, pyrenes, naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracenes. We also found the kinds of organic substances increased as the diameter of particles decreased. In particles with diameters less than  $1.1\mu\text{m}$  95 kinds of organic substances were found, while 46 kinds of organic substances were found in particles with diameters in the range of  $1.1 \sim 2.0\mu\text{m}$ . The kinds of PAHs decreased as the diameter of particles increased. But the kinds of PAHs were also high in the particles bigger than  $7.0\mu\text{m}$ . These results were similar to the report of component analysis in Beijing and Xuanwei total suspended particles. Most of PAHs have been proved with strong mutagenicity. Based on the results of component analysis, we did further study on the toxicity of different diameter particles.

#### **Study on the Potential Carcinogenicity of Diesel Particles with Various Diameters by a series of short-term tests and Animal Inhalation Assay**

A series of short-term tests were used to study the potential carcinogenicity of diesel particles with various diameters. The series of short-term tests included Ames test, UDS test, micronucleus test and the *in vitro* carcinogenicity test - cell transformation test. These tests can detect the gene mutation, DNA damage and chromosome damage. Results of these tests demonstrated that in all kinds of various diameters particles those diameters less than  $1.1\mu\text{m}$  showed the strongest genotoxicity and the genotoxicity decreased as the particle diameters increased. Those particles bigger than  $7.0\mu\text{m}$  also showed strong genotoxicity. These results had a good relationship to the results of component analysis.

Mice were exposed to filtered and unfiltered diesel exhaust for 2,5,8 days,8 hours/day. Analysis of the micronucleus frequency of mouse bone marrow cells showed that after the 2 – day exposure the micronucleus frequency of mouse bone marrow cells was increased markedly. In the mice exposed to filtered exhaust, the micronucleus frequency did not show such significant change as in the mice exposed to unfiltered exhaust but still significantly higher than the control group. These results suggested that exposure of diesel exhaust could induce chromosome damage in mice and the smaller particles that are difficult to be filtered do more damage on chromosome. There was no difference among the 2,5,8 days exposed groups.

### **Study on the Mechanism of Carcinogenicity of Diesel Exhaust Particles**

There are some different views on the mechanism of carcinogenicity. The majority of views based on the theory shows that there is a balance between cell proliferation and death. If the balance was destroyed, the proliferation could be out of control and the cells could develop into tumor. There are many factors that can influence the proliferation of cells, including the change of gap junctional intercellular communication, the change of cell cycle and ratio of apoptosis, the change of oncogene expression, etc.

Based on the study of potential carcinogenicity of diesel exhaust particles in part two, scrape – loading and dye transfer techniques were used to study the effects of DEPs on the gap junctional intercellular communication (GJIC). Flow cytometric analysis was used to detect the toxic effects of DEPs on NIH3T3 cell cycle and ratio of apoptosis. Immuno histochemical technique and RNA dot hybridization technique were used to study some related oncogene expression of



KMB - 13 cells transformed by DEPs.

The results demonstrated that the function of BALB/c 3T3 cell's GJIC was obviously inhibited after being treated by 10 $\mu$ g/ml DEPs for 12 hours. Moreover, the GJIC of those KMB - 13 cells that transformed by DEPs was also be inhibited. This suggested that the inhibition of GJIC was one of causes that DEPs induced the transformation of cells.

The flow cytometry was used to analyze changes of NIH 3T3 cell cycle after exposure to different concentrations DEPs for 24 h. We found the cell cycle changed markedly. There were significant differences of the cell cycle distribution between the DEPs - treated and untreated cells. Cells in total S phase in treated group were significantly less than those in the control group. The G<sub>2</sub> + M phase population increased markedly in the DEPs - treated cells. The results suggested that DEPs could promote cell from S phase to M phase. The DEPs - treated cells were recultured in fresh medium on day 0, 2 and 4 after exposure to DEPs 24 h. We found the roles of promotion could last 2 days and the cell cycle recovered on the fourth day. This suggested that DEPs had strong roles to make cell proliferation.

The flow cytometry was used to analyze the ratio of apoptosis of DEPs - treated NIH3T3 cells. The spontaneous ratio of apoptosis in NIH3T3 was low (1.48 %). A kind of chemical therapy drug (HT) was used to induce the apoptosis of cells. After the cells were treated for 24 h, the ratio of apoptosis was increased to 6.38 %. When the cells were treated with 4  $\mu$ g/ml DEPs simultaneously, the ratio of apoptosis was just increased to 2.28 %. After being treated with HT for 24 h, the cells were recultured in fresh medium for another 24 h. The ratio of apoptosis was 6.09 %. When they were recultured in