

Thesis Title	Anticancer and Multidrug Reversing Action of Qinghaosu Drugs: A Study of Its Impact on Mitochondrial and Cellular Energetic State of Drug-sensitive and Drug-resistant Cells.		
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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the new pharmacological targets to overcome cancers, particularly multidrug-resistance phenomenon were investigated including mitochondria and the difference in production of energy supplies. These biomarkers can be used to monitor the cellular response to cytotoxic drugs by using spectrofluorometric and ¹H-NMR spectroscopic methods. This is the first study to demonstrate that drug-sensitive cells (K562 and GLC4) dominantly produce energy supplies via oxidative metabolism, while an up-regulation of glycolysis seems to dominate in the drug-resistant (K562/adr and GLC4/adr) cells. The $|\Delta\Psi_m|$ values of the four cell lines are 160 ± 4 milivolts for K562 cell, 146 ± 6 milivolts for K562/adr cell, 161 ± 10 milivolts for GLC4 cell and 168 ± 2 milivolts for GLC4/adr cell, respectively. An increase or a decrease in the $|\Delta\Psi_m|$ was leading to an increase or a decrease in the cellular ATP contents. The cellular energy supplies was impaired by various stimulants, such as a decrease in glycolysis while an increase in oxidative metabolism was observed in MDR cells exposed to artemisinin, artesunate and dihydroartemisinin and a decrease in oxidative metabolism in their corresponding drug-sensitive cells. Artemisinin, artesunate and dihydroartemisinin efficiently decreased the mitochondrial membrane potential, leading to a decrease in intracellular ATP in all cell lines tested by 30% to 50% at 5 μ M. Consequently, artemisinin and its derivatives have been found to inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells in the micromolar range. They poorly inhibited the function of P-glycoprotein and did not inhibit the function of MRP1-protein. The concentrations required to inhibit 50% the function of P-glycoprotein were 110 ± 5 μ M. Artemisinin, artesunate and dihydroartemisinin increased cytotoxicity of pirarubicin and doxorubicin in P-glycoprotein-overexpressing K562/adr and in MRP1-overexpressing GLC4/adr, with the $\delta_{0.5}$ ranged from 200 to 860 nM, but not in their corresponding drug-sensitive cell lines. The drugs exhibited anticancer activities and reversed MDR phenomenon by impairing cellular metabolism, particularly the mitochondria was proposed as the potential intracellular targets. The results clearly show for the first time that artemisinin and its derivatives are very potent anticancer drugs and can be used in combination with anticancer drugs to overcome MDR phenomena.

ชื่อเรื่องวิทยานิพนธ์	ฤทธิ์ในการด้านมະเริงและการบันย์การคือยาแบบไชวัชของยาคิชิอาวazu:
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บทคัดย่อ