

Honey

328/05 LIU XING; CHEN DA WEI; XIE LIPING; ZHANG RONGQING **Effect of honey bee venom on proliferation of K1735M2 mouse melanoma cells in-vitro and growth of murine B16 melanomas in-vivo.** Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (2002) **54** (8) 1083-1089 [En, X] Dept of Biological Science and Biotechnology, Tsinghua Univ., Beijing 100084, China.

The proliferation of K1735M2 mouse melanoma cells in-vitro was inhibited by bee venom in a concentration- and time-dependent manner. The inhibition was indicated by the arrest of the cell cycle at the G1 stage, as detected by flow cytometric measurements. The venom induced apoptosis-like cell death as identified by histological observations and by DNA fragmentation. In in-vivo experiments, bee venom (1.0, 3.0, 9.0 mg/kg body weight, on days 1-12) was injected intraperitoneally into mice 24h after they had been inoculated with B16 cells. Inhibition of the solid tumour was observed. The result indicates that bee venom could be used as a chemotherapeutic agent against malignant tumours.