

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The tumoricidal effect of anti-hepatoma monoclonal antibodies #27 and #43 on hepatoma cell line S102 and HepG2 are dependent on the stage of differentiation of cells, dose and incubation time of MAb. The anti-hepatoma MAb #27 with the concentration of 5 μg per 1×10^4 cell showed antitumor effect on S102 and HepG2 hepatoma cells with 62% and 70% viability on day 2 after treatment. The anti-hepatoma MAb #43 with the concentration of 5 μg per 1×10^4 cell (under effective concentration) showed antitumor effect on HCC-S102 cell with 65% viability on day 1 and with 59% viability on HepG2 cell after 2 days of treatment.

Both anti-hepatoma MAbs effected the system of protein transportation and the production, as the destructive changes of RERs were detected. Follow by mitochondria 24 hrs after the treatment. The mitochondria was the most sensitive organelles to the MAb #43. The antigen which was recognized by MAb #27 continuously decreased from the third hrs after treatment until 12 hrs and totally can not found after 1 day of the treatment.