

# 폐암조직에서 중성자 방사화 분석법을 이용한 미량 원소 분석

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### = Abstract =

### Trace Element Analysis by Neutron Activation Analysis in the Human Cancer Tissue

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Trace elements are important components in the biological system, as a structural material and metabolic controller. Neutron activation analysis (NAA) with high neutron flux and high energy resolution Ge (Li) detector coupled to multichannel analyzer (MCA) has been one of the most accurate method for the determination of ultra-trace level components, and is applicable to biological material. In human body, the NAA can be used for quantitation of trace elements in various organs and tissue with endocrinological and metabolic disease and industrial metal poisoning.

In this study, Triga Mark III nuclear reactor in Korea Atomic Research Institute was used for quantitation of trace element in human lung cancer tissues by neutron activation analysis.

In the squamous cell carcinoma tissues, Br, Hg, La, Sb, Sc, Cl, Fe and I content were lower than normal lung tissues, and K, Rb and Se content were higher. In the adenocarcinoma tissues, Fe, Au, La, Sc and Zn content were lower than normal lung tissues, and Rb, Co and Se content were higher. Rb content was higher in the adenocarcinoma tissues than in the squamous cell carcinoma tissues. Fe and Na content were higher in the squamous cell carcinoma tissues than in the adenocarcinoma tissues.

**Key Words:** Neutron activation analysis, Lung cancer, Trace element.

### 서 론

생물체의 주 구성성분은 H, C, N, O, Na, P, S, Cl, K, Ca의 11가지 원소이며, 이들 중 특히 무기이온은 거의 모든 생화학적 또는 생리학적 반응에 관여한다.

이러한 생체내 주요 구성 성분 이외에 조직내에 미량 (microgram to picogram per gram of wet organ)으로 존재하여 생체내 여러 반응에 관여하는 원소를 미량 원소(trace elements)라 하며, 이들의 종류로는 F, Si, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Se, Mo, Sn, I등이 있다.



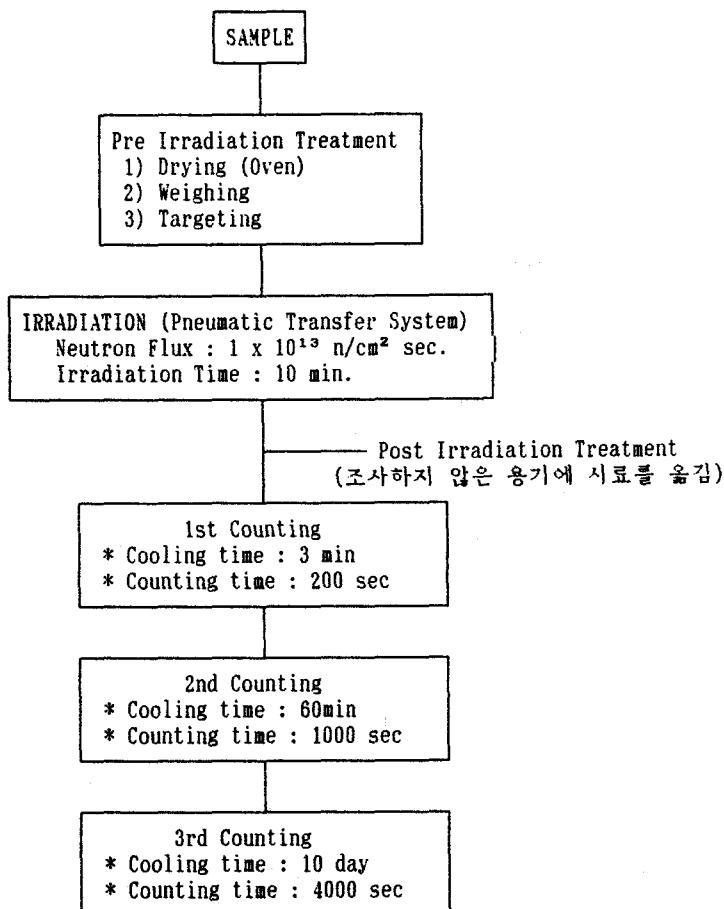


Fig. 1. Method of neutron activation analysis using Triga Mark III reaction.

$t_0$  : 조사시간(min)

$t_2-t_1$  : 계측시간(min)

시료를 원자로에서 중성자 조사 시킬 때 시료에 중성자를 조사하면 처음에 존재한 동시에 붕괴해간다. 즉 주어진 핵반응에 의해 생성되는 방사성 핵종의 양은 표적원자핵의 수와 입사입자의 선속밀도 (flux)의 곱에 비례하며 그 비례 정수는 방사화단면적 (activation cross section)이라 한다. 정상조직과 종양조직에서의 각종 원소의 함량의 차이는 paired t-test로 검정하였다.

## 결과

세포암 squamous carcinomous carcinoma 8예의 결과는 Table 2와 같다. 정상조직내의 각 원소의 분포가 큰 편차를 보였으며 특히 Na, K, Fe등이 편차가 컸다. K, Rb는 같은 체내 동태를 보일 것으로 생각되나 Rb이 K보다 편차가 적었다. 편평세포암에서는 Br, Hg, La, Sb, Sc, Cl, Fe, I등이 정상조직 보다 낮았고, K, Rb, Se 이 높았다( $p < 0.05$ ). 선암에서는 Au, LA Sc, Zn, Fe 등이 정상조직 보다 낮았고, Rb, Co 및 Se이 높았다 ( $p < 0.05$ ). Rb는 편평세포암 보다 선암이 높았고 Fe와 Na는 선암 보다 편평세포암이 높았다( $p < 0.05$ ). Zn, Se의 증가는 선암이나 편평세포암에서 유의한 차이가 없었다.

선암 adenocarcinoma 6예의 결과는 Table 1, 편평









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