研究简报

125I标价重组MIF在炎症模型小鼠体内的生物分布

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摘要 摘要:目的:初步评价125I标记巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(MIF)在炎症显像中的应用价值。方法: Iodog en法制备125I-MIF,研究其稳定性、特异性及在炎症模型小鼠体内的生物学分布规律。结果: 125I-MIF的标记 率为96.5%,室温下48小时内标记化合物的生物学性质稳定。体内分布表明125I-MIF主要由肝脏代谢,经肾脏排 泄,血液清除较快。尾静脉注射1251-MIF 0.5、1、6、24小时后,炎症肢体(靶)与对侧健肢(非靶)的%ID比 值(T/NT)值分别为1.42、1.35、2.18和2.05。结论: 125I-MIF具有在活体内炎症定位导向能力,但在早期优越 性不明显,6小时后效果较佳,对隐匿性或亚急性炎症病灶的诊断有潜在的临床价值。

巨噬细胞移动抑制因子 炎症 生物学分布 代谢 关键词

分类号

Bio-distribution of 1251 labeled macrophage migration in hibitory factors in inflammatory model of mice

Abstract Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the usefulness of 125I labeled macrophage migration i ▶本文作者相关文章 nhibitory factors (MIF) for the scintigraphic imaging of inflammation. Methods: 125I-MIF was ra dio-iodinated by Iodogen solid labeling method. The stability of 125I- MIF and its bio-distributio n in inflammatory model of mice were studied. Results: The labeling rate of 125I- MIF was 9 6.5%. It was stable within 48 hours at room temperature. The bio-distribution results showed that the 125I- MIF was metabolized by the liver, the radioactivity clearance mainly happened in the ki dney and the speed of the blood clearance is rapid. After caudal vein injection with 125I-MIF, th e ratio of %ID between inflammatory limb (target) and contralateral healthy limb (non target)(T/ NT) were 1.42, 1.35, 2.18 and 2.05 at 0.5, 1, 6, 24 hour respectively. Conclusion: 125I-MIF ha s the capability of locating the inflammatory foci. The advance of it is more obviously at the late st age than at the early stage. The 125I-MIF may be a potential agent for the diagnosis of concealed and subacute inflammatory disease.

Key words Macrophage migration inhibitory factors Inflammation Bio-distribution Metaboli sm

DOI

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