论著

肺炎衣原体感染和高脂血症对心肌细胞NF-kappa B和AP-1的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨肺炎衣原体感染和高脂血症对心肌细胞炎症的影响。方法: 用间接免疫荧光的方法检测肺炎 衣原体感染或给予高脂饮食的C57BL/6J小鼠,观察NF-κB亚单位P50和c-Fos在小鼠心肌细胞中表达程度。 结果: 肺炎衣原体感染和高脂血症能引起心肌细胞中P50和c-Fos的激活。对照组心肌细胞核中未见P50和c-Fos的表达,而3个实验组心肌细胞核中都有不同程度的P50和c-Fos表达。实验组和对照组比较P<0.01,在3个实验组间无显著差异。 结论: 在肺炎衣原体感染和高脂血症形成的早期,心肌细胞的炎症通路已被激活。

关键词 <u>衣原体,肺炎; 高脂血症; 心肌; NF-κB; 转录因子AP-1</u>

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Effects of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and hyperlipidemia on the expression of NF-**k**B and AP-1 in myocardium

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effects of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and hyperlipidemia on the expression of NF-κB and AP-1 in the myocardium. METHODS: The indirect immunofluorescence method was used to examine wild C57BL/6J mice infected with Chlamydia pneumoniae and fed with an atherogenic diet. The expression of the subunit of NF-κB, P50, and c-Fos in the murine myocardium was observed. RESULTS: Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and hyperlipidemia induced the activation of NF-κB and AP-1 in murine myocardium. P50 and c-Fos were not detected in the controls, but there were different levels of positive expression in the experiments (P<0.01, compared to the controls). No statistical significance among the experiments was observed. CONCLUSION: In early time of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and hyperlipidemia, the inflammatory pathway is already activated in the myocardium. </p>

Key words Chlamydia pneumoniae Hyperlipidemia Myocardium NF-kappa B Transcription factor AP-1

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