

论著

氯沙坦对糖尿病大鼠肾皮质血管紧张素 II 2型受体及诱生型一氧化氮合酶基因表达的影响

倪连松^{1*}, 郑景晨¹, 汪大望¹, 沈飞霞¹, 李安乐², 吴建波³

(温州医学院 1. 附属第一医院内分泌科, 2. 动物实验中心, 3. 附属第一医院 医学科学研究所, 浙江 温州 325000)

收稿日期 2005-11-27 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2008-5-16 接受日期 2006-1-11

摘要 目的 研究氯沙坦对糖尿病大鼠肾组织血管紧张素系统与一氧化氮系统的影响及其二者之间的关系。方法 SD大鼠随机分成3组: 对照组、糖尿病组和氯沙坦(30 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹×8周, ig)治疗组。应用RT-PCR技术检测大鼠肾皮质血管紧张素 II 2型受体(AT₂)、IV型胶原及诱生型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS) mRNA表达。并同时检测大鼠肾皮质血管紧张素 II (Ang II)、NO含量及一氧化氮合酶(NOS)活性。结果 糖尿病组大鼠尿蛋白排泄率、肾皮质Ang II含量、IV型胶原mRNA及iNOS mRNA表达较对照组明显升高; 糖尿病大鼠肾皮质NOS活性也较对照组明显增强; 然而糖尿病大鼠肾皮质NO含量及AT₂ mRNA水平却较对照组大鼠明显降低; 氯沙坦治疗能显著降低糖尿病大鼠尿蛋白排泄率及肾皮质IV型胶原mRNA表达; 并能明显增加肾皮质AT₂及iNOS mRNA表达及总NOS活性及NO含量。结论 AT₂的激活与氯沙坦的肾脏保护作用有关, 并可能参与了对肾脏iNOS mRNA表达的上调。

关键词 [糖尿病肾病](#) [氯沙坦](#) [一氧化氮](#) [一氧化氮合酶](#) [受体](#), [血管紧张素](#)

分类号 [R963](#)

Effect of losartan on gene expression of type 2 angiotensin II receptor and inducible nitric oxide synthase in diabetic rat renal cortex

NI Lian-Song^{1*}, ZHENG Jin-Chen¹, WANG Da-Wang¹, SHEN Fei-Xia¹, LI An-Le², WU Jian-Bo³

(1. Department of Endocrinology, the First Affiliated Hospital, 2. Experimental Animal Center, 3. Affiliated Medical Research Institute, Wenzhou Medical College, Wenzhou 325000, China)

Abstract

AIM To investigate effect of losartan on angiotensin and nitric oxide system in diabetic rats kidney, and to elucidate the relation between them. **METHODS** Rats were randomly divided into 3 groups: control group, diabetic model group and losartan(30 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹×8 weeks, ig) group. mRNA expressions of type 2 angiotensin II receptor (AT₂), collagen IV and inducible nitric oxide synthase(iNOS) in renal cortex were measured by semi-quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) respectively. In addition, nitric oxide synthase(NOS) activity, the level of angiotensin II and NO in renal cortex were also determined. **RESULTS** In diabetic model group, urine protein excretion, renal angiotensin II level, collagen IV mRNA and iNOS mRNA expression were increased obviously as compared to control group. Activity of NOS in diabetic model group was increased, too. However, NO level and AT₂ mRNA expression showed a significant decrease as compared to control group. Administration of losartan markedly ameliorated urine protein excretion and collagen IV mRNA expressions, but increased NOS activity, NO level, AT₂ mRNA expression and iNOS mRNA expression in renal cortex obviously as compared to diabetes group. **CONCLUSION** Activation of AT₂ is related to the renal protective roles of losartan, and may involve in the up-regulation of iNOS mRNA expression in kidney.

Key words [diabetic nephropathies](#) [losartan](#) [nitric oxide](#) [nitric-oxide synthase](#) [receptors](#) [angiotensin](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 倪连松 nils1014@yahoo.com.cn

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ [Supporting info](#)
- ▶ [PDF\(613KB\)](#)
- ▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(0KB\)](#)
- ▶ [参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

- ▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)
- ▶ [加入我的书架](#)
- ▶ [加入引用管理器](#)
- ▶ [复制索引](#)
- ▶ [Email Alert](#)
- ▶ [文章反馈](#)
- ▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

相关信息

- ▶ [本刊中 包含“糖尿病肾病”的相关文章](#)
- ▶ [本文作者相关文章](#)

- [倪连松](#)
- [郑景晨](#)
- [汪大望](#)
- [沈飞霞](#)
- [李安乐](#)
- [吴建波](#)