

论著

阿托伐他汀对高胆固醇血症兔肺内炎性浸润的影响

吴尚洁¹, 李桂源², 张晶¹, 张艳¹, 甘妍¹, 刑西迁¹, 陈平¹, 赵水平³中南大学¹.湘雅二医院呼吸内科, 长沙 410011; ².肿瘤研究所, 长沙 410078;³.湘雅二医院心内科, 长沙 410011

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摘要

目的: 探讨阿托伐他汀对高胆固醇血症引起的肺部病变的影响。方法: 15只3月龄健康雄性新西兰兔, 随机分为正常饮食组(对照组)、高胆固醇饮食组(高脂组)和高胆固醇饮食+阿托伐他汀干预组(他汀干预组), 从第9周开始, 他汀干预组每日加喂1.5 mg/(kg·d)阿托伐他汀。14周末终止实验。实验开始、8周末、14周末记录体质量并测血脂。14周末处死动物, 取肺组织行各种病理检查; 并对离体肺行支气管肺泡灌洗, 收集灌洗液并培养巨噬细胞; 用免疫化学方法测定AM培养上清液中NF-κB的活化率及肺组织增殖细胞核抗原阳性指数; 用ELISA法检测血清、BALF及AM培养上清液中IL-6的浓度。结果: 阿托伐他汀干预可减轻高胆固醇血症导致的肺部正常组织结构破坏和炎性细胞浸润, 肺组织增殖细胞核抗原阳性指数升高; NF-κB活化率升高; 血清、支气管肺泡灌洗液及巨噬细胞培养上清液中IL-6水平上升。结论: 阿托伐他汀可减轻高胆固醇血症所致的肺部损害。

关键词 [阿托伐他汀](#) [高胆固醇血症](#) [炎症](#) [NF-κB](#) [IL-6](#) [细胞增殖](#)

分类号

Effect of atorvastatin on inflammatory infiltration in the lung of rabbits with hypercholesterolemia

WU Shangjie¹, LI Guiyuan², ZHANG Jing¹, ZHANG Yan¹, GAN Yan¹,XING Xiqian¹, CHEN Ping¹, ZHAO Shuiping³

1.Department of Respiratory Medicine, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University,

Changsha 410011; 2.Institute of Cancer Research, Central South University, Changsha 410078;

3.Department of Cardiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

Abstract

Objective To determine the effect of atorvastatin on the hypercholesterolemia induced lesion in the lung. Methods Fifteen male New Zealand rabbits were randomly assigned into a control group (n=5), a high-cholesterol forage group (n=5), and an atorvastatin treatment group (n=5). The control group received normal forage, but the high-cholesterol group and atorvastatin treatment group received high-cholesterol forage. From the 9th week, the atorvastatin treatment group was added atorvastatin, and the experiment stopped at the end of the 14th week. At the beginning of the experiment and at the 8th, 14th week, blood cholesterol and body weight were detected. At the 14th week, bronchial alveolar lavage (BAL) was performed in vitro after the rabbits were executed; pathological examinations were determined in the lung tissues by staining with hamatoxylin-eosin. Oil red O and the activities of NF-κB in the alveolar macrophages (AMs) were investigated by immunocytochemistry. Proliferative cell nuclear antigen in the lung tissues was adopted by immunohistochemistry, and the concentrations of IL-6 in the

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serum, BALF and the culture supernatants of AMs were measured by ELISA. Pulmonary tissue paraffin section was stained with hamatoxylin-eosin. Results Atorvastatin reduced inflammatory infiltration, AM NF- κ B activation, and cell proliferation in the lung, but raised IL-6 level. Conclusion Hypercholesterolemia-induced pulmonary inflammation is attenuated by atorvastatin.

Key words [atorvastatin](#) [hypercholesterolemia](#) [inflammation](#) [NF- \$\kappa\$ B](#) [IL-6](#) [cell proliferation](#)

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通讯作者 吴尚洁 wushangjie@medmail.com.cn

作者个人主页 吴尚洁¹; 李桂源²; 张晶¹; 张艳¹; 甘妍¹; 刑西迁¹; 陈平¹; 赵水平³