[1]何海霞,孔令希,李秀英,等.山奈酚与野马追总黄酮对实验性高脂大鼠的降脂作用及其血液流变学比较[J].第三军医大学学报,2014,36(11):1187-1189.

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Title: Kaempferol vs lindley euqatorium herb total flavonoid for lyperlipemia and hemo-rheological parameters in rats

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摘要: 目的 观察山奈酚单体对实验性高脂大鼠的降脂作用和血液流变学的影响，并与野马追总黄酮进行比较。 方法 70只大鼠分为空白对照组，高脂模型组，山奈酚大、小剂量组，野马追总黄酮大、小剂量组和阳性药物组。每天上午8：30左右，山奈酚大、小剂量组分别灌服300 mg/kg和100 mg/kg山奈酚，野马追总黄酮组灌服（生药）100 mg/kg和50 mg/kg，阳性药物组灌服非诺贝特20 mg/kg，各组动物给药容量0.5 mL/100 g，空白对照组灌服赋形剂0.5%羧甲基纤维素钠溶液；除空白对照组每天按常规给予基础饲料外，其余实验组给予高脂饲料。连续给药6周后，各组动物采血测定血清中TC、TG、HDL-c、LDL-c、SOD、MDA、NO和血液流变学。采用油红O染色观察山奈酚对氧化低密度脂蛋白（oxLDL）诱导的巨噬细胞泡沫化的影响。 结果 山奈酚大、小剂量动物组血脂、血液流变学参数和MDA均明显低于高脂模型组（$P<0.01$）；而与野马追总黄酮大、小剂量组相比，组间无统计学差异（$P>0.05$）。山奈酚有效抑制oxLDL诱导的巨噬细胞内脂质的聚集。 结论 山奈酚单体连续给药能降低实验性高脂动物血脂、血液流变学参数和血清中MDA浓度而升高SOD活性，山奈酚也能抑制巨噬细胞泡沫化的形成。山奈酚单体有望替代野马追总黄酮用于降脂、抗氧化、抗炎等临床治疗。

Abstract: Objective To determine the effect of kaempferol on experimental hyperlipemia and hemorheological parameters in rats, and compare the effect with that of lindley euqatorium herb total flavonoid. Methods A total of 70 SD rats were randomly and equally divided into 7 groups, that is, blank control, hyperlipemia group, high- and low-dosed kaempferol groups, high- and low-dosed total flavonoid groups, and positive drug group (fenofibrate). The rats of the later 6 groups were fed with high-fat food for 6 weeks, and those of the treatment groups were given oral administration of 300 and 100 mg/kg kaempferol, 100 and 50 mg/kg crude total flavonoids, and 20 mg/kg fenofibrate respectively. After 6 weeks, all experimental rats were killed, and the serum levels of blood lipids and hemorheological parameters, the activity of SOD, the content of MDA were detected. Oil red O staining was employed to observe the effects of kaemferol on oxLDL-induced macrophage foam cell formation. Results Kaempferol decreased the serum levels of blood lipids and hemorheological parameters, blood viscosity, and serum content of MDA, but increased the activity of SOD when compared with hyperlipemia group (P<0.01). There was no obvious difference in above indexes between the high- and low-dosed total flavonoid groups (P>0.05). Kaempferol effectively inhibited oxLDL-induced lipid aggregation within macrophages. Conclusion Consecutive treatment of kaempferol decreases blood lipids, hemorheological parameters, and MDA content, but improves SOD activity. Kaempferol also inhibits the formation of macrophage foam cells. Kaempferol might substitute for lindley euqatorium herb total flavonoid in decreasing blood lipids and anti-inflammation in clinical practice.

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