

甲状腺素对大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注后血红素加氧酶-1表达的影响

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摘要: 目的 探讨甲状腺素对大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注后血红素加氧酶-1(HO-1)表达的影响及其对肝脏的保护作用与机制。方法 建立70%大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注损伤模型(缺血1 h, 再灌注6 h), 将30只雄性Sprague-Dawley大鼠随机分为假手术组、对照组、处理组三组, 每组10只。处理方法为于缺血48 h前0.1 mg/kg的T3腹腔注射。测定再灌注末血清ALT、AST和肝脏组织丙二醛(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的变化, HE染色光镜下肝组织学观察。应用Western blot及RT-PCR检测肝脏HO-1的表达。结果 与假手术组相比, 对照组细胞上清液中ALT、AST和MDA含量明显较高($P < 0.05$), SOD明显较低($P < 0.05$); 肝细胞坏死严重, 排列紊乱。处理组的ALT、AST和MDA显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$), SOD明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$); 肝细胞坏死减轻, 排列相对整齐。假手术组有少量HO-1表达, 处理组HO-1表达高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 甲状腺素能上调HO-1的表达以减少肝细胞坏死, 减轻大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注损伤, 从而对肝脏有保护作用。

关键词: 甲状腺素; 血红素加氧酶-1; 再灌注损伤; 肝脏

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