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黄芪多糖对高血脂大鼠肾脏的保护机制研究

Study on Renal Protective Mechanism of Astragalus Polysaccharides on Hyperlipidemia Rats

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英文关键词: [Astragalus polysaccharides](#) [kidneys](#) [antioxidant](#) [hyperlipidemia](#) [colipase](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨黄芪多糖对高血脂大鼠肾皮质辅酯酶的影响, 初步研究其肾脏保护机制。方法 采用高脂饲料制备高血脂大鼠, 黄芪多糖腹腔给药连续8周, 测定血清肌酐(Cr)、尿素氮(BUN)、胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、肾脏丙二醛(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、肾皮质辅酯酶及观察肾脏形态学。结果 黄芪多糖使血清Cr, BUN, TC, TG 等明显降低, 肾组织MDA明显降低, 肾组织SOD明显升高, 肾皮质辅酯酶明显升高且与Cr呈良好的负性相关($r=-0.993\ 0$); 但肾组织形态学未明显改善。结论 黄芪多糖具有明显的降脂抗氧化作用, 能减少脂质过氧化产物, 对高血脂大鼠具有一定的肾脏保护作用, 其机制可能与其促进肾皮质辅酯酶表达增加有一定的关系。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To investigate the effects of Astragalus polysaccharides(APS) on rat renal cortex colipase high cholesterol, and preliminary study of renal protection mechanisms. METHODS Hyperlipidemia rat model was established by high fat diet. APS intraperitoneal administration for 8 weeks, serum Cr, BUN, TC, TG, kidney MDA, SOD, colipase and renal morphology were observed. RESULTS APS could significantly decrease serum Cr, BUN, TC, TG and renal tissue MDA, rise renal tissue SOD and renal colipase. Serum Cr had good negative correlation with renal colipase($r=-0.993\ 0$). However, renal tissue morphology didn't significantly improve. CONCLUSION APS has lipid antioxidant effect, can reduce lipid peroxidation product, so as to protect hyperlipidemia rat renal. The mechanism may be related to renal colipase expression promotion.

