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论文

脑心通对局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤大鼠的保护作用

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摘要:

目的 研究脑心通对局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤后大鼠的保护作用。方法 随机将健康雄性SD大鼠30只分为假手术组(A组)、缺血组(B组)、脑心通治疗组(C组),每组10只,B组和C组采用大脑中动脉线栓法制备大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注模型,采用免疫组织化学法和Western blot法检测脑组织中小胶质细胞的激活及人白细胞分化抗原68(CD68)、白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\beta$ )、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )的表达。结果 脑缺血灶范围内CD68、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 的表达,B组明显高于A组,C组明显低于B组。结论 脑心通通过抑制脑缺血再灌注损伤后炎症反应,对脑缺血大鼠有一定程度的神经保护作用。

关键词: 缺氧缺血,脑;肿瘤坏死因子;白细胞介素1;炎症;大鼠, Sprague Dawley

Protective effect of Naoxintong on reperfusion after focal cerebral ischemia in rats

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the protective effect of Naoxintong on reperfusion after focal cerebral ischemia in rats and explore effective methods to interfere with inflammation following acute cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. Methods Thirty male SD rats were randomly divided into three groups: the sham operation group(group A, n=10), the ischemic group (group B, n=10), and the Naoxintong group(group C, n=10). Group B and C had focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion produced by right middle cerebral artery occlusion. Activation of microglia, and expressions of CD68, IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  were detected by immunohistochemistry and Westernblot. Results Expressions of CD68, IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  were more markedly increased in group B than those in group A, and significantly lower in group C than those in group B. Conclusion Naoxintong can inhibit inflammation reaction after cerebral ischemia, which can provide an inhibitory effect on cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury in rats.

Keywords: Hypoxia-ischemia, brain; Tumor necrosis factor; Interleukin-1; Inflammation; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

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