检测研究

大蒜提取液和维生素E对烹饪油烟凝集物的协同抗突变作用

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摘要 目的:观察大蒜提取物(garlic extract,GE)和维生素E在拮抗烹饪油烟凝集物(condensates of cooking oil fume,COF)的致突变的作用。 方法:在人外周血淋巴细胞培养物中注入一定剂量的GE或一定剂量的维生素E并一定量的COF,观察淋巴细胞的姐妹染色单体交换率(sister chromatid exchanges,SCE)的变化,挑选GE(按1:10 000稀释)和维生素E(按1:10 000稀释)同时注入培养基中(含COF $10\,\mu$ l),观察二者对COF的协同抗突变作用。 结果:GE(按1:10 000稀释)可显著降低COF处理过的淋巴细胞SCE(P < 0.05);维生素E(按1:1 000稀释)和GE(按1:10 000稀释)在降低COF处理过的淋巴细胞SCE方面存在着协同作用(P < 0.01)。 结论: GE和维生素E在拮抗COF的致突变性过程中存在着显著的协同效应;一定量的GE亦有一定的拮抗COF的致突变作用。

关键词 大蒜; 维生素E; 烹饪油烟凝集物; 协同效应

ANTAGONISTICACTION OF GARLIC EXTRACT AND VITAMINE TO MUTAGENICITY OF COOKING OIL FUMES

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Abstract Purpose: To observe antagonistic effects of garlic extract(GE)and vitamin E to mutagenicity of condensates of cooking oil fumes(COF). Methods: SCE(sister chromatid exchange) was observed and compared before and after addition of garlic extract or vitamin E in different amounts to the culture of human peripheral blood lymphocytes containing different amounts of COF. Then GE(1:10 000 dilution)and / or vitamin E (5 μl) were added to the culture of human peripheral blood lymphocytes containing COF 10μl to compare the changes in SCE. Results: Garlic extract(1:10 000 dilution) could lower SCE of lymphocytes(P< 0.05); Garlic extract and vitamin E had a very significantly synergistic effect on lowering SCE of lymphocytes treated by COF(P< 0.01). Conclusions: Garlic extract and vitamin E have a synergistic effect to antagonize the mutagenicity of COF; garlic extract alone can also lower SCE of human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

Keywords garlic vitamin E condensates of cooking oil fumes cooperativity

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