

## 人参皂苷Re体外抗氧化能力及其对血清剥夺神经细胞作用的研究

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**中文摘要:**目的: 探讨三七中人参皂苷Re体外抗氧化能力和对血清剥夺损伤神经细胞的作用。方法: 通过体外清除二苯代苦味酰肼(1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radical 2,2-Diphenyl-1-(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)hydrazyl, DPPH)自由基法、还原能力测定法测定人参皂苷Re体外抗氧化能力;通过细胞计数试剂盒(cell counting kit-8, CCK-8)测定人参皂苷Re对神经细胞血清剥夺损伤的保护作用。结果: 人参皂苷Re体外自由基清除率不足10%, 还原能力不足12%, 低于阳性对照维生素E, 但对血清剥夺损伤的神经细胞保护作用非常显著(细胞存活率最高78%), 活性高于同浓度下的维生素E。结论: 人参皂苷Re体外抗氧化能力微弱, 不是通过提供电子来达到抗氧化作用, 但可保护血清剥夺损伤的神经细胞, 提高神经细胞成活率, 抑制其损伤、凋亡的作用。

**中文关键词:** [人参皂苷Re](#) [自由基](#) [邻二氮菲](#) [血清剥夺](#) [神经细胞](#)

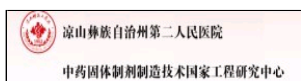
## The Study on Antioxidant Capacity of Ginsenoside Re *in vitro* and It's Effect for Serum Deprived Nerve Cell

**Abstract:** Objective: To study the antioxidant capacity of ginsenoside Re *in vitro* as well as the effect of nerve cells by serum deprivation. Method: The antioxidant effect *in vitro* of ginsenoside Re was assayed by eliminating 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radical 2,2-Diphenyl-1-(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)hydrazyl (DPPH) free radical and determination of reducing power. Protection on nerve cells serum deprivation was assayed by cells counting kit-8 (CCK-8). Result: Ginsenoside Re which clearance rate of free radical was less than 10% and the ability of reduction was less than 12%, potency was lower than vitamin E. But the protection on nerve cells serum deprivation was remarkable (the highest cell survival rate was 78%), and its potency was higher than the same concentration of vitamin E. Conclusion: The antioxidant effect *in vitro* of ginsenoside Re is weak and not acted by providing electron, but by providing nutrition support to serum deprivation damaged nerve cells to improve the survival rate of nerve cell, and then to achieve the inhibitory action to the trauma and apoptosis of nerve cells.

**keywords:** [ginsenoside Re](#) [free radical](#) [phenanthroline](#) [serum deprivation](#) [nerve cell](#)

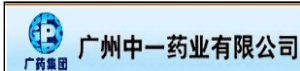
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