

论文

甘草类黄酮对四氯化碳致小鼠急性肝损伤的影响

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摘要:

甘草类黄酮(GF)是从甘草根中提得。本文结果表明,预先ig GF 200, 400, 600mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹×2d能显著降低CCl₄所致血清谷丙转氨酶,乳酸脱氢酶活性的升高以及肝内丙二醛含量的增加,其作用呈剂量依赖性。GF可减轻CCl₄所致的肝脏坏死,但对血清内酶的活性没有抑制作用,也不减少正常小鼠血清中酶的活性。GF的肝保护作用可能与其抗脂质过氧化作用有关。

关键词: 甘草类黄酮 四氯化碳 肝功能 脂质过氧化

THE PROTECTIVE ACTION OF GLYCYRRHIZA FLAVONOIDS AGAINST CARBON TETRACHLORIDE HEPATOTOXICITY IN MICE

GS Wang and ZW Han

Abstract:

The protective action of Glycyrrhiza flavonoids (GF), the major components in the radix of Glycyrrhiza, on carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity was investigated. The carbon tetrachloride-induced increases of serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase and lactate dehydrogenase were significantly inhibited by GF dose-dependently. Carbon tetrachloride-induced necrosis in mice were ameliorated by GF pretreatment. Concomitantly, the carbon tetrachloride-induced elevation of MDA. in the liver was lowered by GF. GF neither reduced the activities of the two enzymes in normal mouse sera nor directly inhibited the activities of the two enzymes in the serum. These findings suggest that the anti-lipid peroxidation effect of GF was contributed to its protective action against carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity.

Keywords: Carbon tetrachloride Liver function Lipid peroxidation Flavonoids glycyrrhiza

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