中国现代应用药学
Chinese Journal of Modern Applied Pharmacy
全国性科技期刊
全国中文核心期刊
中国科技论文统计源期刊

王瑶,康炜,李卓,刘凯歌,杨彪.蜂胶对2型糖尿病大鼠的治疗作用及机制研究[J].中国现代应用药学,2012,29(8):679-682

蜂胶对2型糖尿病大鼠的治疗作用及机制研究

Research on the Therapeutic Effect and Mechanism of Propolis in Rats with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

投稿时间： 2011-10-23 最后修改时间： 2012-04-25

DOI：

中文关键词： 蜂胶 2型糖尿病 炎症因子

英文关键词:propolis type 2 diabetes mellitus inflammatory factor

基金项目:西安医学院第一附属医院科研基金(XYFY 10-20)

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中文摘要:

目的 评价蜂胶对2型糖尿病的治疗作用并探讨其作用机制。方法 制备2型糖尿病大鼠模型，成模后，随机分为正常组、模型组、蜂胶高剂量组、蜂胶低剂量组、优降糖组，每组各10只。给药组灌胃给药4周，正常组、模型组同时灌服等剂量生理盐水。末次给药后禁食12 h，股动脉取血，对空腹血糖(FPG)、血脂(TG，TC)、胰岛素、CRP、IL-6、TNF-α进行检测，取胸主动脉进行病理解剖。结果 通过高糖高脂饲养加链脲佐菌素诱导成功建立2型糖尿病动物模型，造模组大鼠血糖、尿糖显著增高(P<0.01)；与模型组比较，蜂胶高、低剂量组大鼠的空腹血糖、血脂及胰岛素水平存在显著性差异(P<0.01或P<0.05)，其效果蜂胶高剂量组优于低剂量组，接近优降糖组，胸主动脉病变也有所改善；治疗组大鼠的血清CRP、IL-6、TNF-α水平明显降低(P<0.01或P<0.05)。结论 蜂胶有治疗2型糖尿病及并发症的作用；机制与其影响血清炎症因子水平有关。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To assess the therapeutic effect of propolis in rats with type 2 diabetes mellitus and study the mechanism of its therapeutic effect. METHODS Prepare the model of type 2 diabetic rats. Then the rats were randomly divided into normal group, model group, propolis high dose group, propolis low dose group, glibenclamide group, each group with 10 rats. Treatment groups were orally administered for 4 weeks. At the same time, normal group and model group were treated with the same dose saline. After 12 h fasting, collect the blood from the femoral artery and detect blood of fasting plasma glucose(FPG), lipids(TG, TC) test, insulin(Ins) levels, C-reactive protein, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), and take pathological anatomy on the thoracic aortic. RESULTS By high-sugar and high-fat diet and the intraperitoneal injection of low-dose streptozotocin, type 2 diabetes rat model was established. The blood glucose and urine glucose in model group increased obviously(P<0.01). The blood of fasting plasma glucose, lipids test, insulin levels in propolis high dose group and propolis low dose group were significantly different with model group (P<0.01 or P<0.05). The effect of high dose group was better than the low dose group, closing to the glibenclamide group. Thoracic aortic lesions improved. The blood level of CRP, IL-6, TNF-α in treatment group decreased obviously (P<0.01 or P<0.05). CONCLUSION Propolis can treat the type 2 diabetes and its complications. The therapeutic mechanism may be related to the impact of the level of serum inflammatory factors.

编辑出版：中国现代应用药学杂志社(杭州市中河中路250号改革月报大楼10楼)
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