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龙胆苦苷对脓毒症所致急性肺损伤小鼠的保护作用

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Title: Protection of gentiopicroside on acute lung injury in sepsis mice

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摘要: 目的 观察龙胆苦苷对脓毒症急性肺损伤小鼠的保护作用。 方法 采用盲肠结扎穿孔的方法建立小鼠脓毒症急性肺损伤模型。80只18~22 g雄性昆明小鼠按随机区组设计分为假手术组、模型组、龙胆苦苷低剂量组(25 mg/kg)、龙胆苦苷高剂量组(50 mg/kg), 每组20只。各组于术前30 min尾静脉注射龙胆苦苷或生理盐水。术后12 h收集肺泡灌洗液检测其中炎症因子(TNF- α 、IL-6)及总蛋白含量, 测定肺组织中丙二醛(MDA)、髓过氧化物酶(MPO)、诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)、一氧化氮(NO)含量, 光镜下观察肺组织病理改变情况。 结果 与模型组相比, 龙胆苦苷低、高剂量组肺泡灌洗液中TNF- α 、IL-6含量及总蛋白含量, 肺组织中MDA、MPO、iNOS、NO水平均较低 ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$), 且病理学损伤程度较模型组轻。 结论 龙胆苦苷能减轻炎症反应, 对脓毒症所致急性肺损伤有保护作用。

Abstract: Objective To observe the protective effect of gentiopicroside on acute lung injury in sepsis mice. Methods The mouse model of septic acute lung injury was established by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP). Eighty 18-22 g male mice were randomly divided into a sham operation group (group A), a model group (group B), a low-dose gentiopicroside group (25 mg/kg, group C) and a high-dose gentiopicroside group (50 mg/kg, group D), respectively ($n=20$). The mice were separately given a tail vein injection of gentiopicroside or normal saline at 30 min before CLP. At 12 h after operation, the contents of inflammatory factors (TNF- α and IL-6) and total protein in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) were detected by ELISA, and the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), myeloperoxidase (MPO), inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and NO in lung tissues were determined by biochemical methods. The histopathological changes

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of lung tissues were observed under a light microscope. Results

Compared with group B, the contents of TNF- α , IL-6 and total protein in BALF and the levels of MDA, MPO, iNOS and NO in lung tissues decreased significantly in group C and group D ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$), and the pathological changes of lung tissues were attenuated by gentiopicroside. Conclusion Gentiopicroside, which can effectively attenuate inflammatory responses, plays a protective role in septic acute lung injury.

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备注/Memo: -
