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小檗碱对肥胖小鼠炎症因子分泌和炎症信号通路的作用

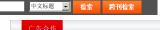
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中文摘要:目的: 观察小聚碱对高脂饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠血清炎症因子分泌的影响及其作用的分子机制。 方法: 6周龄维性昆明小鼠40只随机分为压密机(NC)和高脂组(HD)。高脂组小鼠高脂词种果剂13周后随机分为3组模型组图M),小聚碱低剂脂组(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和火螺碱剂超过(BL)和化氯化(BL)和化剂的混合性。 14年或年光,治疗多周后进行口服葡萄糖耐量实验(OGT),OGTT结束后3 d.取血清检测肿瘤坏死因于(TNF-a),白介素60 L6)。 脂蛋素的含量,并参取肝脏,积睾脂肪质量,检测肝脏,阴睾脂肿,环状皮达达以及床床,Mcs-18 的胸瘤胶化水平。 结果 BM 机气鼠血清形产品L6合量能力,PML 通分聚物治疗后,无定是贴力产品L6合量能力,PmL,与显然性发生发生,所含组之问题或未来见明显差处。 14张 AM 24 PM 24 PM

## $Effects \ of \ berberine \ on \ serum \ levels \ of \ inflammatory \ factors \ and \ inflammatory \ signaling \ pathway \ in \\ obese \ mice \ induced \ by \ high \ fat \ diet$

Abstract:Objective: To investigate the effect of berberine on serum levels of TNF-a,IL-6 and adiponectin in obese mice induced by high fat diet and its potential molecular mechanisms. Method: Normal male Kunming mice were randomly divided into two groups taking normal chow (NC,  $\pi$ -10) and high fat diet (HF,  $\pi$ -20), respectively. After 13 weeks, H firmice were continuously given high fat diet and divided into three groups, model group (BM), low-dosage of berberine group (BL) and high-dosage of berberine group (BM). Mice in BL and BH were administered berberine by gavage at the dosage of 50 mg · kg² and 150 mg kg²¹, respectively. Two weeks later, oral glucose tolerance tsw as performed. At the end of the experiment, the mice were killed and blood samples were collected. The epiddymal fat itsue and liver were removed promptly and weighed. The serum cytokine was measured by ELISA. The levels of kB kinase  $\beta$  (IKK- $\beta$ ) and IKK- $\beta$  (ser<sup>184</sup>) were detected by Western blotting. Result: Serum levels of TNF- $\alpha$ ,IL-6 in the C aff but were significantly higher than those in BM (P<0.05). After two-week treatment of berberine, serum levels of TNF- $\alpha$ ,IL-6 in BL and BH were lower than those in BM (P<0.05. respectively). However,there were no significant difference of adiponectin among four groups. The degrees of phosphorylation of IKK- $\beta$  (ser<sup>184</sup>) is no best mice, which may partly explain the therapeutic effect of berberine on insulin resistance and abnormal glucose metabolism.

keywords: berberine inflammatory cytokine IKK insulin resistance

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