



## 化痰散结中药治疗甲状腺肿的作用机制

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作者中文名	作者英文名	单位中文名	单位英文名	E-Mail
崔鹏	CUI Peng	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	
王英娜	WANG Ying-na	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	
高天舒	GAO Tian-shu	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	gaotianshu67@yahoo.com.cn
齐鹏激	QI Teng-che	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	
梅兰	MEI Lan	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	
尹慧丝	YIN Hui-si	辽宁中医药大学 附属医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110032	Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang 110032, China	

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**中文摘要:**目的:通过甲状腺增殖与凋亡平衡调节机制和生长因子的表达,探讨化痰散结中药治疗碘缺乏甲状腺肿的作用机制。方法:选4周龄180只Wistar大鼠,制成碘缺乏甲状腺肿模型。造模后随机分成正常对照组、模型对照组、高碘组、化痰散结复方组、优甲乐组以及化痰散结复方加优甲乐组。在给处理因素的21、77 d分别处死15只鼠,收集标本待用。给药量按体表面积换算,并根据大鼠体重的变化,调整剂量。TT3、TT4、TSH测定采用免疫放射法。Fas、FasL、PCNA蛋白表达用免疫组化法测定。结果:与正常组和模型组比较,化痰散结组和化痰散结加优甲乐组Fas及FasL均明显升高。优甲乐组较化痰散结和化痰散结加优甲乐组甲状腺Fas表达明显减低。与正常组比较,化痰散结组和化痰散结加优甲乐组PCNA的表达均显著降低。与模型组比较,高碘组、化痰散结组和化痰散结加优甲乐组PCNA的表达都明显降低。与正常组比较,治疗后高碘组VEGF表达明显升高。与高碘组比较,化痰散结组和优甲乐组的VEGF表达均有明显减低。与正常组比较,模型组和化痰散结组TGF- $\beta$ 1表达均有明显增高。与模型组比较,高碘组TGF- $\beta$ 1的表达有明显减低。与化痰散结组比较,化痰散结加优甲乐组TGF- $\beta$ 1的表达明显减低。结论:化痰散结中药通过促进甲状腺细胞凋亡,抑制其增殖,抑制生长因子VEGF的表达,增强TGF- $\beta$ 生长因子的表达作用可使甲状腺恢复完全,并未造成甲状腺细胞损伤。

中文关键词:甲状腺肿 化痰散结 细胞凋亡与增殖 VEGF和TGF- $\beta$ 

## Study on mechanism of traditional Chinese medicines reducing phlegm and resolving masses in treatment of goiter

**Abstract: Objective:** To discuss the mechanism of traditional Chinese medicines reducing phlegm and resolving masses in treatment of iodine deficiency-induced goiter by observing the expression of growth factors and the balance-regulating mechanism of proliferation and apoptosis. **Method:** 180 four-week-old Wistar rats were selected to establish the iodine deficiency model. After the modeling, the rats were randomly divided into six groups: the normal control group, the model control group, the iodine group, the phlegm compound group, the L-T4 group and the phlegm compound and L-T4 group. At the 21<sup>st</sup> day and 77<sup>th</sup> day after administration, 15 rats in each group were killed to collect specimens. Doses were calculated and adjusted according to body surface area and body weight. TT3, TT4 radioimmunoassay, TSH, immunoradiometric method were adopted. Fas, FasL and PCNA protein expressions are detected using immunohistochemical methods. **Results:** Compared with the normal group and the model group, the expressions of fas and FasL in the phlegm Group significantly increased, the expressions of fas and FasL in the phlegm and L-T4 group were also increased significantly. The expression of fas in the L-T4 Group was significantly lower than that of the L-T4 group and the phlegm compound and L-T4 group. Compared with the normal group, the expression of PCNA of the phlegm group and the phlegm and L-T4 group was significantly lower. Compared with the model group, the expression of PCNA of the iodine group, the phlegm groups and the phlegm and L-T4 group were significantly lower. Compared with the normal group, the expression of VEGF in the iodine group significantly decreased after treatment. Compared with the iodine group, the expression of VEGF in the phlegm group and the L-T4 group significantly reduced. Compared with the normal group, the expression of TGF- $\beta$ 1 in the model group and the phlegm group significantly increased. Compared with model group, the expression of TGF- $\beta$ 1 in the iodine group significantly reduced. Compared with the phlegm group, the expression of TGF- $\beta$ 1 in the phlegm compound and L-T4 group was significantly reduced. **Conclusion:** Traditional Chinese medicines reducing phlegm and resolving masses can completely recover goiter by promoting apoptosis of thyroid cells, inhibiting their proliferation and the expression of growth factors and enhancing the expression of TGF- $\beta$ , without causing injury on thyroid cells.

**keywords:** goiter reducing phlegm and resolving masses apoptosis and proliferation VEGF and TGF- $\beta$

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