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荆条子乙醇提取物对小鼠免疫性肝炎及急性炎症的影响

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中文摘要:目的: 研究荆条子乙醇提取物对痤疮丙酸杆菌和脂多糖(*Propionibacterium acnes*-LPS)诱发小鼠肝炎和急性炎症的作用,并通过其对小鼠肝脏抗氧化能力和炎症因子的影响,探讨可能的作用机制。 方法 :通过建立*P. acnes*-LPS诱发小鼠肝损伤模型,用酶标仪测定小鼠血浆丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)活性水平,用Griess化学法测定肝匀浆中的NO含量、ORAC法测定抗氧化能力指数、TBARS法测定MDA含量及RT-PCR技术考察诱导型一氧化氮合酶的基因表达。观察荆条子乙醇提取物对巴豆油致小鼠急性耳廓肿胀和角叉菜胶致小鼠足跖肿胀的影响。 结果 :与模型组相比,125,500 mg·kg^{-1}荆条子乙醇提取物均能抑制由*P. acnes*-LPS诱发小鼠血浆ALT活性的升高,并能显著增高小鼠肝组织ORAC、降低MDA和NO含量及诱导型一氧化氮合酶的基因表达,且作用强度随剂量增大而增强。此外,荆条子乙醇提取物对巴豆油致小鼠耳廓肿胀和角叉菜胶致足跖肿胀显示一定程度的抑制作用。 结论 :荆条子乙醇提取物对*Propionibacterium acnes*-LPS引起的免疫性肝炎有较好的抑制作用,其作用机制可能与抑制炎症因子的释放和抗氧化作用相关。此外,对于急性炎症也显示一定的作用。

中文关键词:荆条子 免疫性肝炎 抗氧化能力指数 一氧化氮

Effect of *Vitex negundo* var. *heterophylla* seeds ethanol extract (VSE) on mice model of immunological hepatitis and acute inflammation

Abstract: Objective : To study the effects of *Vitex negundo* var. *heterophylla* seeds ethanol extract(VSE) on immunological hepatitis and acute inflammation mice model. Method : Hepatic function in the immunological liver injury model was evaluated by assessing the levels of ALT in plasma, and the content of MDA, ORAC, NO and iNOS mRNA in liver tissues. VSE effect on the acute inflammation caused by croton oil and carrageenan was observed. Result : Compared to the model group, 125 and 500 mg·kg^{-1} VSE could inhibit the activities of ALT in mice plasma, and enhanced levels of ORAC and decreased levels of MDA and modulated levels of NO in liver tissues. Meanwhile, VSE could ameliorate the ear swelling induced by croton oil and reduced the thickness of mice hind paw induced by carrageenan as well. Conclusion : The results indicated that VSE exerted potential effects on immunological hepatitis and the mechanisms might be partly related to free radical scavenging activity and inhibit release of iNOS. VSE also showed partial effects on acute inflammation.

keywords:*Vitex negundo* var. *heterophylla* seeds immunological hepatitis oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC) nitric oxide(NO)

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