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三白草抗单纯疱疹病毒作用及机制

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中文摘要:目的:病毒复制需要宿主细胞参与,包括信号通路的激活。本研究以病毒复制所需信号通路为靶点,寻找抑制单纯疱疹病毒(HSV-2)感染的有效药物。方法:观察HSV-2感染引起的Vero细胞病变效应(CPE),用MTT方法检测细胞活性,评价三白草水提物冷冻干燥粉抗病毒能力以免疫印迹法检查HeLa细胞中三白草水提物对HSV-2病毒感染诱导的信号通路的作用。结果:三白草水提物可以明显抑制HSV-2感染引起的CPE和病毒复制所需的NF-κB通路的活化。水提物(冻干粉)在0.10,0.03,0.01,0.003 g·L⁻¹时对HSV-2平均抑制率分别为70.68±3.39%, (61.74±2.13%), (39.31±1.10%), (18.54±3.44%); IC₅₀为(0.023±0.004) g·L⁻¹,而阳性对照阿昔洛韦IC₅₀为0.001 g·L⁻¹ (5.0×10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹)。最佳药物添加时间为感染前2 h至感染后6 h之间。免疫印迹试验发现三白草水提物可以明显抑制HSV-2诱导的NF-κB核转移。结论:三白草水提物可以抑制HSV-2病毒复制,其机制与抑制病毒复制所需的NF-κB通路活化有关。

中文关键词:[疱疹病毒](#) [三白草](#) [核转录因子-κB](#)

Effect and mechanism of *Saururus chinensis* against herpes simplex virus

Abstract: Objective: To seek effective drugs inhibiting herpes simplex virus (HSV-2) with the signal pathway required by virus replication as the target spot. Method: HSV-2-induced Vero cytopathic effect was observed, and MTT method was adopted to detect cell activity, in order to assess the antiviral capacity of freeze dried powder of aqueous extracts of *Saururus chinensis* (AESC). Western blot was used to check the effect of AESC on signal pathway induced by HSV-2 virus in HeLa cells. Result: AESC obviously inhibits the pathway activation of CPE induced by HSV-2 infection and NF-κB required for virus replication. The inhibition ratio of AESC freeze dried powder at 0.10, 0.03, 0.01 and 0.003 g·L⁻¹ were (70.68±3.39%), (61.74±2.13%), (39.31±1.10%) and (18.54±3.44%), respectively. The IC₅₀ was determined at (0.023±0.004) g·L⁻¹. The inhibition concentration of the positive control acyclovir was 0.001 g·L⁻¹ (5.0×10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹). The best administration time was from 2 h before infection to 6 h after infection. Western blot also showed that AESC can notably inhibit HSV-2-induced NF-κB nuclear transfer. Conclusion: AESC can inhibit HSV-2 virus replication, which is related to the pathway activation of NF-κB required for virus replication.

keywords:[herpes simplex virus-2](#) [Saururus chinensis](#) [NF-κB](#)[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)