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## 人参皂苷Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓造血干细胞衰老与 p16<sup>INK4a</sup>表达关系的研究

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**中文摘要:**目的: 探讨人参皂苷单体Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓造血干细胞(HSC)衰老与p16<sup>INK4a</sup>的表达调控关系, 为寻找延缓HSC衰老途径提供理论和实验依据。方法: 免疫磁性分选法分离纯化Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC后分组。对照组常规培养; 衰老组运用三丁基过氧化氢(t-BHP)复制衰老模型; Rg<sub>1</sub>组在对照组基础上加入10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup> Rg<sub>1</sub>共培养; Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓衰老组给予10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup> Rg<sub>1</sub>预处理后, 复制衰老模型; Rg<sub>1</sub>治疗衰老组, 衰老模型复制后, 给予10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup> Rg<sub>1</sub>抗衰老处理。衰老相关β-半乳糖苷酶(SA-β-gal)细胞化学染色、流式细胞术分析细胞周期和造血祖细胞混合集落(CFU-Mix)培养确定Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓或治疗Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC衰老生物学作用。RT-PCR及Western blotting检测衰老相关基因p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA及蛋白的表达。结果: Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓衰老组Rg<sub>1</sub>治疗衰老组与衰老组相比, SA-β-gal染色阳性细胞百分比降低, G<sub>1</sub>期细胞比例下降, 生成造血祖细胞混合集落数增加, p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA及蛋白的表达下降; Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓衰老组的SA-β-gal染色阳性细胞百分比、G<sub>1</sub>期比例、p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA及蛋白的表达均低于Rg<sub>1</sub>治疗衰老组, 形成造血祖细胞混合集落数高于Rg<sub>1</sub>治疗衰老组。结论: Rg<sub>1</sub>具有延缓和治疗Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC衰老的作用, Rg<sub>1</sub>延缓衰老比治疗衰老效果更好。Rg<sub>1</sub>可能通过调控p16<sup>INK4a</sup>的表达发挥其对抗t-BHP诱导的Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC衰老的作用。

中文关键词: 人参皂苷Rg<sub>1</sub> p16<sup>INK4a</sup> 造血干细胞 衰老

### Experimental study of relationship between effect of ginsenoside Rg<sub>1</sub> to delay hematopoietic stem cell senescence and expression of p16<sup>INK4a</sup>

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the relation between the effect of ginsenoside Rg<sub>1</sub> to delay hematopoietic stem cell senescence and the expression of p16<sup>INK4a</sup>. The purpose is to provide the theory and experimental foundation for searching the methods of how to delay HSC senescence. Method: Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC was isolated by magnetic cell sorting(MACS) and divided into five groups. The control group cells were routinely cultured, the aging group cells were induced aging by tert-butylhydroperoxide(t-BHP, final concentration of 100 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup>) to establish the aging model, the Rg<sub>1</sub> group cells were co-cultured with Rg<sub>1</sub> (final concentration is 10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup>). To Rg<sub>1</sub> delay aging group, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC were established aging model after pretreatment of Rg<sub>1</sub> (final concentration is 10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup>). To Rg<sub>1</sub> treat aging group, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC gave Rg<sub>1</sub> (final concentration is 10 μmol · L<sup>-1</sup>) antiaging treatment after the aging model was established. The changes of cells observed by senescence-associated β-galactosidase(SA-β-gal) staining, cell cycle analysis and culture of mixed hematopoietic progenitor cell were used to investigate the antiaging and delay aging effect of ginsenoside Rg<sub>1</sub>. The expression of senescence associated p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA and p16<sup>INK4a</sup> protein was examined by RT-PCR and western blotting. Result: Compared with aging group, the percentage of positive cells expressed SA-β-gal and cells in G<sub>1</sub> phase decreased and the number of forming colony of mixed hematopoietic progenitor increased and it showed higher expression of p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA and p16<sup>INK4a</sup> protein in Rg<sub>1</sub> treat aging group and Rg<sub>1</sub> delay aging group. Furthermore the percentage of positive cells expressed SA-β-gal, cells in G<sub>1</sub> phase, the number of forming colony of mixed hematopoietic progenitor and the expression of p16<sup>INK4a</sup> mRNA and protein decreased in Rg<sub>1</sub> delay aging group compared with Rg<sub>1</sub> treat aging group. Conclusion: Rg<sub>1</sub> can significantly delay and treat the senescence of Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC. The effect of Rg<sub>1</sub> delaying aging is better than treatment. p16<sup>INK4a</sup> may play a key role in the antiaging effect of Rg<sub>1</sub> to Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC senescence induced by t-BHP.

**keywords:** ginsenoside Rg<sub>1</sub> p16<sup>INK4a</sup> Sca-1<sup>+</sup>HSC senescence

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