

清热除痹方对佐剂性关节炎大鼠的抗炎消肿作用及其对炎症因子的影响

李 静^{1,2}, 刘颖琬¹, 孙维峰¹, 王 静¹, 朱明敏^{1,2} (1. 广州军区广州总医院中医科, 广东 广州 510010;
2. 广州中医药大学, 广东 广州 510405)

摘要: 目的 观察清热除痹方对佐剂性关节炎(adjuvant arthritis, AA)大鼠的抗炎消肿作用及对白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)的影响。方法 应用弗氏完全佐剂诱导大鼠AA模型。实验分清热除痹方高、中、低剂量组(22.4, 11.2, 5.6 g·kg⁻¹)，美洛昔康组(0.746 g·kg⁻¹)、模型组及空白对照组。实验第11天开始给药，连续10 d。分别于实验第10天、第14天、第18天、第20天，测量关节肿胀程度及关节炎指数。末次给药24 h后，采用酶联免疫试验(ELISA)检测大鼠关节滑膜匀浆中IL-1β、TNF-α的含量。结果 清热除痹方各组在实验第18天开始大鼠足肿胀度明显低于模型组($P < 0.05$)；第14天开始关节炎指数明显低于模型组($P < 0.05$)；与模型组相比，清热除痹方各组IL-1β、TNF-α含量明显下降($P < 0.05$)，且各实验结果均有一定的剂量依赖性。结论 清热除痹方可明显抑制模型大鼠足肿胀度及关节炎指数，具有一定抗炎消肿作用。降低关节滑膜匀浆中IL-1β、TNF-α的含量可能是清热除痹方抗炎消肿作用的机理之一。

关键词: 清热除痹方；佐剂性关节炎；炎症因子

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Anti-inflammatory and Swelling-subsiding Action of *Qingre Chubi Recipe* and Its Influence on Inflammatory Cytokines of Adjuvant Arthritis Rats

LI Jing^{1,2}, LIU Yingwan¹, SUN Weifeng¹, WANG Jing¹, ZHU Mingmin^{1,2}(1. Traditional Chinese Medicine Department, General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA, Guangzhou 510010 Guangdong, China; 2 Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405 Guangdong, China)

Abstract: Objective To study the anti-inflammatory and swelling-subsiding effects of *Qingre Chubi Recipe*(QCR) on adjuvant arthritis(AA) rats and to observe its influence on interleukin 1β(IL-1β) and tumor necrosis factor alpha(TNF-α). Methods The AA rat model was induced by intradermal injection of Freund's complete adjuvant(FCA), and then the corresponding drugs of QCR(in the dose of 22.4, 11.2, 5.6 g·kg⁻¹, respectively), Meloxicam(0.746 g·kg⁻¹) were administrated to various medication groups and normal saline was given to the model group for 10 days from experimental day 11. On experimental day 10, 14, 18 and 20, articular swelling and arthritis index were measured. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was applied for the detection of IL-1β and TNF-α contents in joint synovium of rats 24 h after the last medication. Results Compared with the model group, pedal swelling was much relieved from experimental day 18($P < 0.05$), arthritis index was much reduced from experimental day 14($P < 0.05$), and IL-1β and TNF-α contents were decreased in QCR groups($P < 0.05$), the effect being dose-dependently. Conclusion QCR has anti-inflammation effect through relieving pedal swelling and arthritis index if AA rats, and decreasing IL-1β and TNF-α content in AA rat joint synovium may be one of its therapeutic mechanisms.

Keywords: *Qingre Chubi Recipe*; Adjuvant arthritis; Inflammatory cytokines

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作者简介: 李静, 女, 博士研究生, 研究方向: 中西医结合治疗风湿病。Email: ljingtem@126.com。通讯作者: 孙维峰, 主任医师, 博士生导师, 研究方向: 中西医结合治疗风湿病。Email: sunwf3@sina.com。

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白藜芦醇诱导鼻咽癌 CNE-1 细胞凋亡及其分子机制

赵青, 谭宇蕙, 吴映雅, 张广献, 杜标炎, 肖建勇(广州中医药大学基础医学院, 广东 广州 510006)

摘要: 目的 探讨白藜芦醇诱导鼻咽癌 CNE-1 细胞凋亡及其分子机制。方法 噻唑蓝(MTT)比色法检测细胞活力; 活细胞染色法(PI)流式细胞仪分析细胞周期和 PI-AnnexinV 双染色法流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡; 免疫印迹检测蛋白表达水平。结果 MTT 结果表明白藜芦醇呈浓度和时间依赖性抑制鼻咽癌 CNE-1 细胞活力, 与正常对照组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$); PI 单染流式细胞仪分析表明白藜芦醇引起 S 期的 CNE-1 比例明显增多, 相应免疫印迹结果显示细胞周期蛋白 Cyclin E 和 Cyclin A 显著下调, 呈药物浓度依赖; PI-Annexin V 双染流式细胞仪分析表明白藜芦醇呈药物浓度依赖诱导 CNE-1 细胞凋亡; 免疫印迹分析显示抗凋亡蛋白 Bel-2 表达下调, 而促凋亡蛋白 Bax 表达上调。结论 白藜芦醇能抑制鼻咽癌 CNE-1 细胞的增殖, 使其阻滞在 S 期, 并可能通过线粒体介导的凋亡通路诱导其凋亡。

关键词: 白藜芦醇; 鼻咽癌; 细胞周期; 细胞凋亡

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Studied on Resveratrol in Inducing apoptosis of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma CNE-1 Cells and Its Molecular Mechanism

ZHAO Qing, TAN Yuhui, WU Yingya, ZHANG Guangxian, DU Biaoyan, XIAO Jianyong (School of Basic Medical Sciences, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510006 Guangdong, China)

Abstract: Objective To elucidate the effects of resveratrol on inducing apoptosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE-1 cells and its molecular mechanism. Methods The viability of CNE-1 cells was detected by methyl thiazoly tetrazolium (MTT) assay, cell cycle profile was analyzed by PI single-staining flow cytometer and apoptosis of CNE-1 cells was analyzed by PI-AnnexinV double-staining flow cytometer. The expression level of target proteins was examined by immunoblotting method. Results Resveratrol significantly inhibited the viability of CNE-1 cells in

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作者简介: 赵青, 女, 硕士研究生。研究方向: 中西医结合肿瘤防治。Email: green-666@163.com。通讯作者: 肖建勇, 讲师, 博士, 研究方向: 中西医结合基础及肿瘤药理学。Email: jianyongxiao@163.com。

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