



中文标题 检索 药刊检索

清开灵注射液对血清补体和RBL-2 H3细胞影响的体外研究

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中文摘要:目的: 体外研究清开灵注射液对血清补体和RBL-2 H3细胞的影响。方法: 采用ELISA法检测清开灵注射液对血清补体末端复合物SC5 b-9含量的影响。将不同批号、不同浓度的清开灵注射液与RBL-2 H3细胞共孵育, 作用45 min后, 显微镜下观察细胞脱颗粒, 显色法测定β-氨基糖苷酶释放度和ELISA法测定组胺释放量。结果: 清开灵注射液能使血清中SC5 b-9含量降低, 与BS组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 能刺激RBL-2 H3细胞释放组胺和β-氨基糖苷酶, 与阴性组比较, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 清开灵注射液不能引起补体系统激活, 可以直接刺激肥大细胞脱颗粒释放组胺和β-氨基糖苷酶, 其在临床引起的不良反应可能为非补体激活相关的类过敏反应。

中文关键词: [清开灵注射液](#) [补体系统激活](#) [肥大细胞脱颗粒](#) [类过敏](#)

Effect of Qingkailing injection(QKLI) on complement and RBL-2 H3 cells *in vitro*

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the effect of Qingkailing injection(QKLI) on complement and RBL-2 H3 cells *in vitro*. Method: The mixture of human serum and QKLI were incubated for 30 min *in vitro* and then the content of SC5 b-9 in the mixture was determined by ELISA. RBL-2 H3 cells were cultured and treated by QKLI. β-heosaminidase release rate was measured by coloration method. The content of histamine in supernatant was tested by ELISA. Result: The QKLI can reduce the content of SC5 b-9 ($P < 0.05$) and promote the release of β-heosaminidase and histamine significantly ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: QKLI didn't induce the complement activation, but induced the release of β-heosaminidase and histamine directly. Therefore, the clinical adverse reactions of QKLI in clinic may be pseudoallergy which had no relation with the activation of complement system.

keywords: [Qingkailing injection](#) [activation of complement system](#) [mast cell degranulation](#) [pseudoallergy](#)

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