论著

## TNF-a和ICAM-1在脑型疟发病中的作用

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[目的]研究粘附分子 TNF- a、ICAM- 1与脑型疟 (cerebral malaria,CM)的关系,并通过体内注射外源性 TNF- a来观察 ICAM- 1的表达情况及其对 CM发生的影响。 [方法]通过建立 CM小鼠模型,酶联免疫吸附实验 (EL ISA)检测感染小鼠血清 TNF-a浓度。免疫组织化学 SP法检测感染小鼠脑微血管的 ICAM- 1表达,结果用真彩色图象分析仪半定量分析。 [结果]发生 CM小鼠的血清 TNF- a明显高于其它小鼠,只有发生 CM的小鼠脑微血管有 ICAM- 1表达,体内注射 r TNF-a能促进 CM的发生,并显著增加脑微血管的 ICAM- 1的表达。 [结论]大量的 TNF- a在 CM的发病中可能有直接致病作用,但主要可能通过调节脑微血管的 ICAM- 1表达发挥作用

 大键词
 <u>脑型疟疾</u>
 TNF-a
 ICAM-1
 伯氏疟原虫

 分类号
 ICAM-1
 ICAM-1

# ROLE OF TNF-@ AND ICAM-1 IN PATHOGENESIS OF CEREBRAL MALARIA

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#### **Abstract**

Objective] To investigate the role of TNF a and ICAM 1 in the pathogenesis of cerebral malaria. [Methods] Immunohistochemical method and ELISA were employed to examine the expression of ICAM 1 on the brain microvessel endothelium and to detect the production of serum TNF a in P berghei ANKA strain infected CBA/J mice. [Results] Serum TNF alevels of mice were apparently higher and the ICAM 1 expression was more evident in P berghei ANKA infected CBA/J mice than in control groups. rTNF a ip injection could enhance the development of CM and the expression of ICAM 1 on brain endothelial cells(EC). [Conclusion] Excessive production of TNF a may mediate the expression of ICAM 1 on brain EC and hence cause the development of CM.

**Key words** Cerebral malaria(CM) ICAM-1 TNF-a Plasmodium berghei.

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